

Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) Survey



State Report 2005

Sponsored by:



Conducted by:



and Bach Harrison, L.L.C.

Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) Student Survey

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Sponsored by:

Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention

Division of Behavioral Health

Arkansas Department of Health and Human Services

Conducted by:

Southwest Prevention Center

and Bach Harrison, L.L.C.

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Acknowledgements

The 2005 Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) was coordinated by the Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention (ADAP), Division of Behavioral Health, Arkansas Department of Health and Human Services, working with the Southwest Prevention Center, University of Oklahoma, and Bach Harrison, L.L.C. The APNA Project was developed with federal funds from the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, United States Department of Health and Human Services.

We would like to extend our sincere appreciation to the 169 Arkansas School Districts that participated in administering this survey. A special “thank you” goes out to the students who completed the survey and their parents who supported their endeavors.

It took many individuals working together to make this effort a success, but it would be remiss for us not to give special recognition to the staff of ADAP’s Regional Prevention Resource Centers for the support and effort they contributed to the project. Appreciation is also extended to members of the Arkansas SIG Advisory Committee and community anti-drug coalitions who contributed energy to help increase school participation in the survey.

The 2005 data results represent the fourth of a five-year effort. We hope schools and communities find the fourth year’s data useful for their planning purposes. We invite ALL public schools in Arkansas to participate in the upcoming year’s survey. If interested, please contact ADAP at (501) 686-9965 or your Regional Prevention Resource Center.

Executive Summary

The Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) Survey was administered in Fall 2005 to students in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12. The APNA Survey was designed to measure the need for prevention services among youth in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12 in the areas of substance abuse, delinquency, antisocial behavior, and violence. The questions on the survey ask youth about the factors that place them at risk for substance use and other problem behaviors along with the factors that offer them protection from problem behaviors. The survey also inquires about the use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs (ATODs) and participation in various antisocial behaviors.

The 2005 Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Project was developed with federal funds from the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, United States Department of Health and Human Services. The APNA was coordinated by the Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention (ADAP), Division of Behavioral Health, Arkansas Department of Health and Human Services. ADAP contracted with the Southwest Prevention Center and Bach Harrison, L.L.C. to conduct the survey. The survey was administered to 58,385 students throughout Arkansas.

Participation by Arkansas Youth

An attempt was made to survey all of the students in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12 in Arkansas. This level of surveying is necessary because program planning often requires knowledge of substance use, antisocial behavior, and risk and protective factors for various subpopulations, such as youth in a specific community, a grade in school, or from single-parent homes. Having a good sample of students allowed Bach Harrison to generate profile reports at the school, school district, county, and regional levels.

Enrollment figures from the Arkansas State Department of Education show that for the 2004-2005 school year, there were a total of 139,178 students in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12 who were eligible to participate in the survey. A total of 58,385 students participated in the 2005 APNA Survey.

For the APNA Survey, there was nearly an equal number of males and females who took the survey in all grades (female = 51.7% and males = 48.3%). The majority of respondents were White (64.5%), with the next largest ethnic groups being African Americans (17.0%) and Hispanics (6.7%). The other ethnic groups accounted for 11.8% of the respondents.

While not all students participated, the fact that many students across the state completed this voluntary survey makes this survey a good estimate of the rates of ATOD use and levels of risk and protective factors of youth in the state. The survey results provide considerable information for schools and communities to use in planning prevention services.

Arkansas has been using the Risk and Protective Framework to guide prevention efforts aimed at reducing youth problem behaviors.

The Risk and Protective Factor Framework

Arkansas has been using the Risk and Protective Framework to guide prevention efforts aimed at reducing youth problem behaviors. Risk factors are characteristics of school, community, and family environments, as well as characteristics of students and their peer groups that are known to predict increased likelihood of drug use, delinquency, school dropout, teen pregnancy, and violent behavior among youth. Dr. J. David Hawkins, Dr. Richard F. Catalano, and their colleagues at the University of Washington, Social Development Research Group have investigated the relationship between risk and protective factors and youth problem behavior. For example, they have found that children who live in families with high levels of conflict are more

likely to become involved in problem behaviors such as delinquency and drug use than children who live in families with low levels of family conflict.

Protective factors exert a positive influence or buffer against the negative influence of risk, thus reducing the likelihood that adolescents will engage in problem behaviors. Protective factors identified through research reviewed by Drs. Hawkins and Catalano include bonding to family, school, community and peers; healthy beliefs and clear standards for behavior; and individual characteristics. For bonding to serve as a protective influence, it must occur through involvement with peers and adults who communicate healthy values and set clear standards for behavior.

Research on risk and protective factors has important implications for prevention efforts. The premise of the risk and protective factor model is that in order to promote positive youth development and prevent problem behaviors, it is necessary to address those factors that predict the problem behaviors. By measuring risk and protective factors in a population, prevention programs can be implemented that will reduce the elevated risk factors and increase the protective factors. For example, if academic failure is identified as an elevated risk factor in a community, then mentoring, tutoring, and increased opportunities and rewards for classroom participation can be provided to improve academic performance.

In order to make the results of the 2005 APNA Survey more usable, risk and protective profiles were developed that show the percentage of youth at risk and the percentage of youth with protection on each scale. Comparisons can be made between youth in Arkansas and youth from the seven states (Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Oregon, Utah, and Washington) who have taken the same survey.

An example of the substance use rates, risk and protective factor profiles, and school safety profiles contained in the main report can be seen in Figures 1, 2, 3, and 4. The samples are for 10th grade students in Arkansas who completed the survey. Similar profiles have been developed for the individual grades (6, 8, 10, and 12), and were sent to each participating school district. These profiles

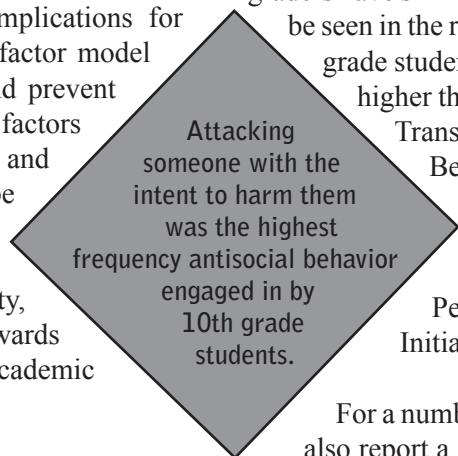
allow prevention planners to more precisely target prevention interventions. Charts for all grades and more information on profile development is contained in Appendix E of this state report.

Rates of 10th grade ATOD use and antisocial behavior can be seen in Figure 1 on page x. Tenth grade students have higher rates of lifetime use and 30-day use for alcohol than any other substance. Attacking someone with the intent to harm them was the highest frequency antisocial behavior engaged in by 10th grade students.

Figure 2 shows the percentage of Arkansas 10th grade students who are at risk for problem behaviors compared to the seven-state norm. Arkansas 10th graders have similar levels of risk compared to students in other states. As can be seen in the risk profile chart (Figure 2), several scales for Arkansas 10th grade students were higher than the seven-state norm. Scales that were higher than the seven-state norm were Community Disorganization, Transitions and Mobility, Parent Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior, Academic Failure, Rebelliousness, Interaction with Antisocial Peers, Sensation Seeking, and the Depressive Symptoms scale. The scales with the lowest percentage of youth at risk were Perceived Availability of Handguns, Perceived Risk of Drug Use, Gang Involvement, and Early Initiation of Drug Use.

For a number of protective factor scales, Arkansas 10th grade students also report a lower level of protection (Figure 3) than students from the seven-states. Arkansas students who took the survey indicated the lowest level of protection in Family Attachment, Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement, Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement, and Peer/Individual Prosocial Involvement. The areas with the highest protection are Religiosity, School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement, Interaction with Prosocial Peers, School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement, Belief in Moral Order, and Peer/Individual Rewards for Prosocial Involvement.

Figure 4 on page xi displays an example of the school safety profile that is included in Arkansas profile reports. The school safety profile displays the percentage of students who indicated that they did not feel safe in school (25.4% of Arkansas 10th graders), the percentage who believed it was not



“Very wrong” to take a handgun to school (12.1% of Arkansas 10th graders), the percentage who indicated they had taken a handgun to school in the past year (1.1% of Arkansas 10th graders), and the percentage who indicated that they had a sibling who had taken a handgun to school in the past year (2.0% of Arkansas 10th graders).

Substance Use Rates

Throughout the 2005 Report, tables are also used to show information. For example, Table 1 shows the percentages of Arkansas youth in the 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grades who used the 13 categories of ATODs at some time during their life. Lifetime use is a measure of the percentage of students who tried the particular substance at least once in their life and is used to show the level of experimentation with a particular substance. NOTE: The Any Drug category includes all drugs that were included in the APNA that year. Therefore, the 2002 and 2003 Any Drug categories contain the percent of students reporting use any of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, or methamphetamines. The 2004 Any Drug category contains the percent of students reporting use of any of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, sedatives, or heroin. The 2005 Any Drug category contains the percent of students reporting use of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, sedatives, methamphetamines, stimulants, or heroin. While 2002 and 2003 Any Drug rates are comparable to each other, 2004 and 2005 rates should not be compared to each other or to 2002/2003 results, because the substances considered in each year’s Any Drug data are not identical.

The results of the Arkansas survey are also compared to a national survey that is conducted each year by the University of Michigan called Monitoring the Future (MTF). To accurately compare MTF drug use to Arkansas drug use, the MTF database must be available. Because the 2005 MTF database is not available at this time, the 2004 MTF use rates are used as the latest comparison. MTF also only surveys students in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades.

When looking at the Arkansas and MTF lifetime survey results (Table 1), more Arkansas survey participants in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades have had lifetime experience with cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and sedatives than the national sample. Arkansas inhalant use was higher for Arkansas 10th and 12th graders than students in the same grade of the national sample. Smokeless tobacco use for Arkansas youth who took the survey was 5.5% to 8.7% greater than the national sample for youth in grades 8, 10 and 12; cigarette use was 1.7% to 5.8% greater in Arkansas for grades 8, 10, and 12; sedative use was 1.0% to 6.7% greater in Arkansas for grades 8, 10, and 12; and inhalant use was 1.5% greater in Arkansas for the 10th grade and 2.2% greater in Arkansas for the 12th grade.

However, Arkansas youth in grades 8, 10, and 12 used the following substances less in their lifetime than students nationally: marijuana (4.9% to 9.3% less than MTF students), hallucinogens (2.5% to 6.4% less than MTF), cocaine (1.8% to 2.5% less than MTF students), stimulants (5.8% to 7.9% less than MTF), ecstasy (1.2% to 3.1% less than MTF), and any drug (2.7% to 4.1% less than MTF).

Table 1 also shows that rates of lifetime cigarette and inhalant use decreased in all grades and for the total state since the 2004 survey. While the state total for stimulant use increased 1.1% since 2004 (from 2.4% in 2004 to 3.5% in 2005), there were no other significant increases in any grade or for the state total for any other substance.

Table 2 on page xiii shows the percentage of youth in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12 who used ATODs in the 30 days prior to completing the survey. More Arkansas youth in grades 8, 10, and 12 have used smokeless tobacco, inhalants, and sedatives in the past 30 days than the national sample. For smokeless tobacco, 2.7% more Arkansas 8th graders, 5.4% more 10th graders, and 3.7% more 12th graders used. For inhalants, 2.3% more Arkansas 8th graders, 2.4% more 10th graders, and 1.1% more 12th graders used. A comparison of state and national results shows that Arkansas use rates of alcohol, marijuana, and stimulants are lower than the use rates for the nation for grades 8, 10, and 12.

Most rates of 30-day substance use changed very little since the 2004 survey. The 8th grade indicated a significant decrease in cigarette use since 2004. The 10th grade indicated significant decreases in cigarette, smokeless tobacco, marijuana, and stimulant use. The 12th grade indicated significant decreases in alcohol, cigarette, smokeless tobacco, marijuana, and stimulant use. There were no significant increases in any grade or for any substance. Since the 2002 survey, 30-day alcohol use has decreased 3.2% to 5.7% in all grades. State past month marijuana use has steadily decreased since 2002, with total state use rates at 10.6% in 2002, 10.3% in 2003, 8.8% in 2004, and 7.8% in 2005. In addition, 30-day cigarette use has show positive decreases since 2002, with state total use rates at 16.6% in 2002, 16.2% in 2003, 14.9% in 2004, and 12.9% in 2005.

Figure 1

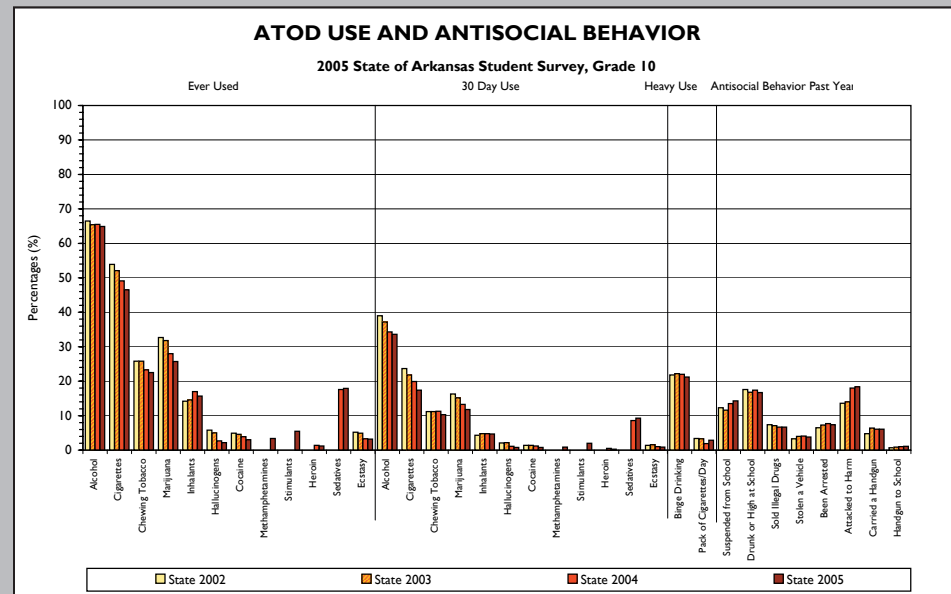


Figure 2

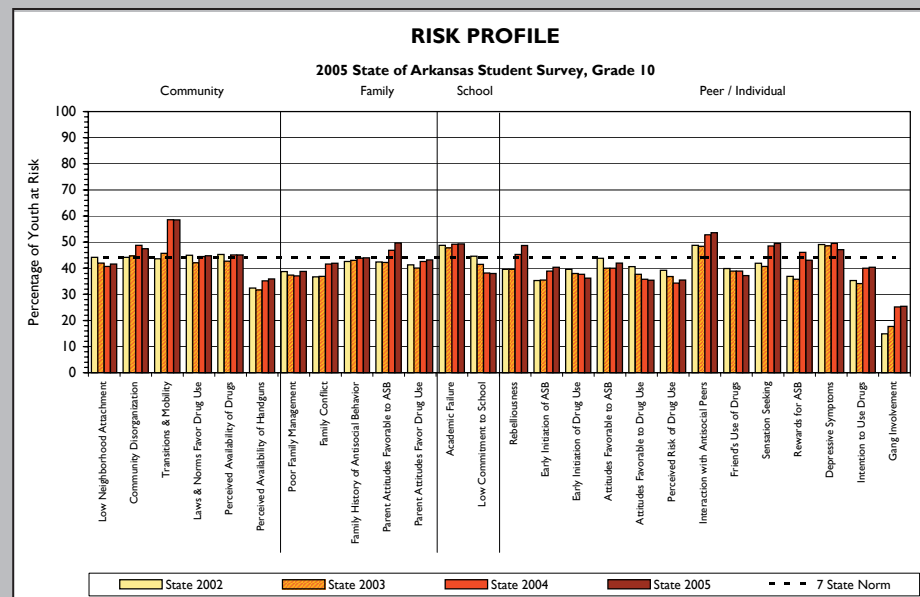


Figure 3

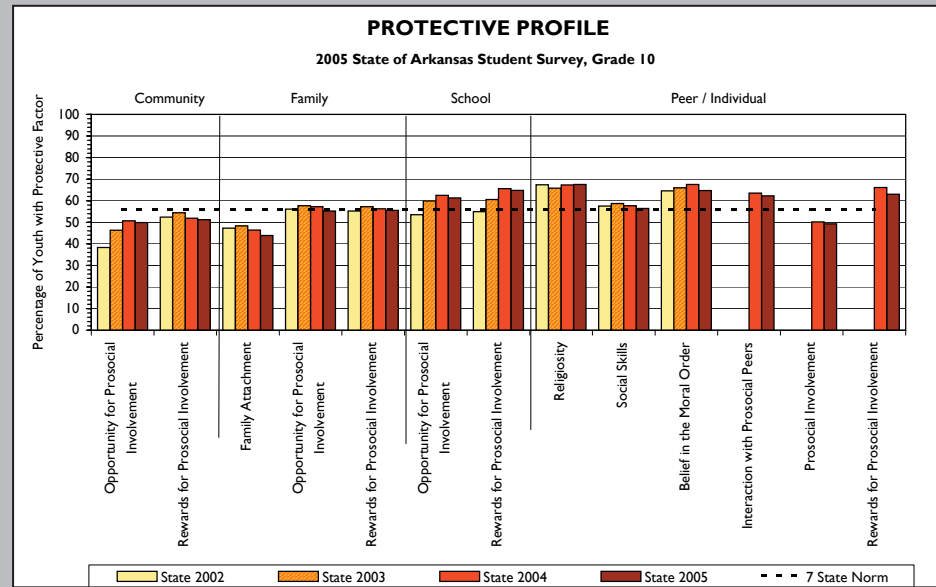


Figure 4

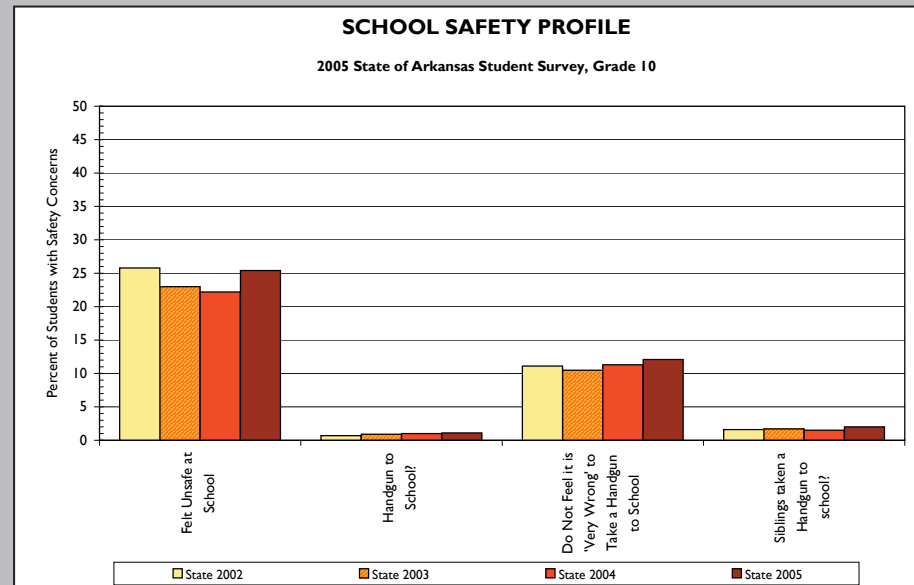


Table 1

Percentage of Arkansas Respondents Who Used ATODs During Their Lifetime by Grade																								
Drug Used	Arkansas Grade 6				Arkansas Grade 8				MTF Grade 8	Arkansas Grade 10				MTF Grade 10	Arkansas Grade 12				MTF Grade 12	Total				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2004	2002	2003	2004	2005	2004	2002	2003	2004	2005	2004	2002	2003	2004	2005	
Alcohol	22.7	21.7	21.1	21.2	46.1	44.7	44.4	44.0	43.9	66.5	65.4	65.5	64.9	64.2	76.0	77.1	76.1	74.4	76.8	50.2	51.3	50.1	49.0	
Cigarettes	18.1	17.5	17.2	15.0	39.4	36.0	34.8	32.8	27.9	53.9	52.1	49.1	46.5	40.7	62.6	61.0	58.7	54.5	52.8	41.3	41.0	38.7	35.8	
Smokeless Tobacco	10.0	10.1	8.5	8.3	20.0	17.5	16.1	16.5	11.0	25.8	25.8	23.3	22.5	13.8	28.4	29.6	26.6	24.3	16.7	20.1	20.4	18.0	17.3	
Marijuana	3.2	3.3	2.4	2.1	16.2	14.0	12.1	11.5	16.4	32.7	31.8	28.0	25.7	35.0	44.6	45.3	39.4	36.7	45.6	22.0	22.7	19.2	17.5	
Inhalants	10.1	9.8	11.6	10.5	15.6	14.6	17.4	16.5	17.4	14.2	14.6	17.0	15.7	12.3	12.6	12.9	14.6	12.9	10.7	13.1	13.1	15.3	13.9	
Hallucinogens	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.3	2.8	2.2	1.0	1.0	3.5	5.8	5.0	2.7	2.2	6.4	7.4	8.6	4.0	3.3	9.7	3.9	4.1	1.9	1.6	
Cocaine	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.6	3.4	4.9	4.6	3.9	3.0	5.4	7.3	7.8	6.6	5.6	8.1	3.5	3.7	3.0	2.5	
Methamphetamines	0.4	0.5	---	0.6	2.3	1.8	---	1.6	2.5	5.6	4.5	---	3.4	5.3	7.8	8.0	---	4.7	6.2	3.6	3.6	---	2.4	
Stimulants	---	---	1.1	0.6	---	---	2.9	2.0	7.8	---	---	6.6	5.5	12.0	---	---	9.0	6.9	14.8	---	---	2.4	3.5	
Sedatives	---	---	4.9	4.4	---	---	9.7	10.3	9.3	---	---	17.6	17.9	13.7	---	---	21.7	21.5	14.8	---	---	12.9	12.9	
Ecstasy	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	2.9	2.0	1.6	1.4	2.9	5.2	4.9	3.3	3.2	4.4	7.5	6.8	5.0	4.4	7.5	3.7	3.4	2.5	2.1	
Heroin	---	---	0.5	0.3	---	---	0.8	0.8	1.6	---	---	1.4	1.2	1.5	---	---	2.1	2.1	1.5	---	---	1.1	1.0	
Any Drug	12.8	12.8	21.4	16.0	26.5	24.3	33.9	28.8	31.5	38.5	37.7	46.2	39.5	43.6	47.9	48.9	52.2	47.1	50.6	29.9	30.5	38.4	31.8	
<p>NOTE: Cells containing the --- symbol indicate an area where data is not available either due to the question not being asked in either the 2002, 2003, and 2004 survey, or the MTF data is not comparable to the Arkansas data. To accurately compare MTF drug use to Arkansas drug use, Bach Harrison must have the MTF database. Because the 2005 database is not available at this time, the 2004 MTF data is used as a comparison.</p> <p>NOTE: The Any Drug category includes all drugs that were included in the APNA that year. Therefore, the 2002 and 2003 Any Drug categories contain the percent of students reporting use any of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, or methamphetamines. The 2004 Any Drug category contains the percent of students reporting use of any of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, sedatives, or heroin. The 2005 Any Drug category contains the percent of students reporting use of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, sedatives, methamphetamines, stimulants, or heroin. While 2002 and 2003 Any Drug rates are comparable to each other, 2004 and 2005 rates should not be compared to each other or to 2002/2003 results, because the substances considered in each year's Any Drug data are not identical.</p>																								

Table 2

Percentage of Arkansas Respondents Who Used ATODs During the Past 30 Days by Grade																							
Drug Used	Arkansas Grade 6				Arkansas Grade 8				MTF Grade 8	Arkansas Grade 10				MTF Grade 10	Arkansas Grade 12				MTF Grade 12	Total			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2004	2002	2003	2004	2005	2004	2002	2003	2004	2005	2004	2002	2003	2004	2005
Alcohol	8.0	6.6	5.1	4.8	22.7	19.7	17.0	16.9	18.6	39.0	37.2	34.3	33.6	35.2	47.7	48.0	44.6	42.8	48.0	27.3	27.1	23.9	22.9
Cigarettes	3.8	3.6	3.4	2.7	13.9	11.7	11.7	10.1	9.2	23.7	21.8	19.9	17.4	16.0	30.6	30.0	28.0	24.9	25.0	16.6	16.2	14.9	12.9
Smokeless Tobacco	2.9	3.1	2.6	2.5	7.9	7.3	7.0	6.8	4.1	11.2	11.2	11.3	10.3	4.9	11.6	13.0	12.3	10.4	6.7	8.0	8.5	8.0	7.2
Marijuana	1.3	1.5	0.9	0.8	8.3	5.9	5.5	5.3	6.4	16.3	15.2	13.3	11.8	15.5	20.6	20.6	17.5	15.9	19.9	10.6	10.3	8.8	7.8
Inhalants	4.9	4.4	5.0	4.5	6.2	6.2	7.4	6.8	4.5	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.7	2.3	2.2	2.7	3.1	2.6	1.5	4.6	4.6	5.2	4.8
Hallucinogens	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.5	1.0	2.1	2.2	1.1	0.8	1.6	1.9	2.6	1.1	1.1	1.9	1.3	1.5	0.7	0.6
Cocaine	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.8	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.4	2.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.8
Methamphetamines	0.1	0.2	---	0.1	1.0	0.7	---	0.5	0.6	2.3	1.9	---	0.9	1.3	2.7	2.9	---	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	---	0.7
Stimulants	---	---	0.6	0.2	---	---	1.4	0.9	2.4	---	---	3.1	2.0	4.3	---	---	3.8	2.2	4.6	---	---	2.1	1.2
Sedatives	---	---	2.0	1.8	---	---	5.0	4.8	2.8	---	---	8.6	9.3	4.8	---	---	10.8	10.5	4.5	---	---	6.4	6.3
Ecstasy	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.7
Heroin	---	---	0.3	0.1	---	---	0.3	0.3	0.5	---	---	0.5	0.3	0.5	---	---	0.4	0.6	0.5	---	---	0.4	0.3
Any Drug	6.4	5.9	10.6	7.5	13.4	11.5	18.4	14.8	12.9	19.8	19.1	25.1	21.1	20.1	22.6	22.8	28.1	23.9	22.7	14.9	14.6	20.6	16.3

NOTE: Cells containing the --- symbol indicate an area where data is not available either due to the question not being asked in either the 2002, 2003, and 2004 survey, or the MTF data is not comparable to the Arkansas data. To accurately compare MTF drug use to Arkansas drug use, Bach Harrison must have the MTF database. Because the 2005 database is not available at this time, the 2004 MTF data is used as a comparison.

NOTE: The Any Drug category includes all drugs that were included in the APNA that year. Therefore, the 2002 and 2003 Any Drug categories contain the percent of students reporting use any of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, or methamphetamines. The 2004 Any Drug category contains the percent of students reporting use of any of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, sedatives, or heroin. The 2005 Any Drug category contains the percent of students reporting use of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, sedatives, methamphetamines, stimulants, or heroin. While 2002 and 2003 Any Drug rates are comparable to each other, 2004 and 2005 rates should not be compared to each other or to 2002/2003 results, because the substances considered in each year's Any Drug data are not identical.

Summary

In the 2005 administration of the APNA survey, 169 school districts participated, and the survey questionnaire was completed by 58,385 students. Findings for each of the report sections are summarized below.

Risk Factor Profiles

The risk factor scales that were equal to or higher than the seven-state norm were 10th grade Community Disorganization; 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grade Transitions and Mobility; 12th grade Perceived Availability of Drugs; 8th grade Family Conflict; 10th and 12th grade Parent Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior; 6th, 8th, and 10th grade Academic Failure; 6th, 10th, and 12th grade Rebelliousness; 8th, 10th, and 12th grade Interaction with Antisocial Peers; 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grade Sensation Seeking; 12th grade Rewards for Antisocial Behavior; and the 8th and 10th grade Depressive Symptoms scale.

Protective Factor Profiles

The following protective factor scales were lower than the seven-state norm for all grade levels: Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement, Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement, and Peer/Individual Prosocial Involvement. The scales that were higher than the seven-state norm for all grade levels were Religiosity and Interaction with Prosocial Peers.

Age of Initiation

Students in Arkansas who took the APNA survey begin using cigarettes before using any other substance. Of the youth who had used cigarettes, the average age of first use was 11.96 years. A period of over one and a half years separates the age of first sip of alcohol and the first regular alcohol use, with the first sip occurring at 12.52 years, and the first regular use of alcohol at 14.14 years. Of the youth who had used marijuana, the average age of first use was 13.47 years – 0.7 years before youth indicated that they had begun drinking regularly. In comparing 2004 APNA Survey results to those from the 2005 survey, results were virtually unchanged for first use of all substances. However, in comparing the 2002 survey results to this year's survey, a significant change is seen in first regular use of alcohol, which has decreased 0.46 years (from 14.60 years in 2002 to 14.14 years in 2005) since the survey began in 2002.

Lifetime Substance Use

Lifetime use is seen as a good measure of youth experimentation with alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs. The most commonly used substances are alcohol (49.0% of Arkansas survey participants in the 2005 survey have used at least once), cigarettes (35.8% have used), smokeless tobacco (17.3% have used), marijuana (17.5% have used), and inhalants (13.9% have used).

When looking at the Arkansas and MTF lifetime survey results, more Arkansas survey participants in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades have had lifetime experience with cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and sedatives than the national sample. However, Arkansas youth in grades 8, 10, and 12 used the following substances less in their lifetime than students nationally: marijuana (4.9% to 9.3% less than MTF students), hallucinogens (2.5% to 6.4% less than MTF), cocaine (1.8% to 2.5% less than MTF students), stimulants (5.8% to 7.9% less than MTF), ecstasy (1.2% to 3.1% less than MTF), and any drug (2.7% to 4.1% less than MTF).

Rates of lifetime cigarette use decreased 2.0% to 4.2% in each grade (6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grades) and 1.1% for the state total since the 2004 survey. Inhalant use also decreased 1.0% to 1.7% in all grades and 1.3% for the total state since the 2004 survey.

30-Day Substance Use

When looking at the percentage of youth who indicated that they used ATODs in the past 30 days, an increase by grade can be seen with all substances except inhalants. For example, only 3.4% of 6th graders had smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days, whereas the rate for 12th graders was 28.0%. However, 30-day inhalant usage peaked at grade 8 (7.4%) and declined to 3.1% by grade 12.

In the fourth administration of the APNA survey, the questionnaire was completed by 58,385 students.

More Arkansas youth in grades 8, 10, and 12 have used smokeless tobacco, inhalants, and sedatives in the past 30 days than the national sample. For smokeless tobacco, 2.7% more Arkansas 8th graders, 5.4% more 10th graders, and 3.7% more 12th graders used. For inhalants, 2.3% more Arkansas 8th graders, 2.4% more 10th graders, and 1.1% more 12th graders used. For sedatives, 1.0% more Arkansas 8th graders, 4.2% more 10th graders, and 6.7% more 12th graders used. Further comparison of state and national results shows that Arkansas use rates of alcohol were 1.6% to 5.2% lower than the use rates for than nation in grades 8, 10, and 12. Marijuana past month use is 1.1% to 4.0% lower than the nation in grades 8, 10, and 12, and stimulant use is 1.5% to 2.4% lower than the nation in grades 8, 10, and 12.

Since the first survey in 2002, 30-day alcohol use has decreased 3.2% to 5.7% in all grades (6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grades). State marijuana use has steadily decreased since 2002, with total state use rates at 10.6% in 2002, 10.3% in 2003, 8.8% in 2004, and 7.8% in 2005. In addition, cigarette use has shown positive decreases since 2002, with state total use rates at 16.6% in 2002, 16.2% in 2003, 14.9% in 2004, and 12.9% in 2005.

Substance Use by Gender

While being female is generally considered a protective factor for substance use, it can be seen that in Arkansas, males and females are very similar in their lifetime and 30-day use of most substances and generally have substance use rates that are within one to three percent of each other. The exceptions are that males in all grades use much more smokeless tobacco, over three times the lifetime use rate of females (27.3% for males, 8.4% for females), and more marijuana (lifetime and 30-day use) in each grade. Female lifetime sedative use is consistently higher than male use in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades.

Since 2004, total male lifetime use of cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, marijuana, inhalants, stimulants, and any drug decreased 1.1% to 8.0%. Total female lifetime alcohol, cigarette, marijuana, stimulant, and any drug use decreased 1.2% to 5.1% in the past year.

In comparing male and female 30-day use in the 2005 survey to the 2004 survey, total male past month use rates of alcohol, cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, marijuana, and any drug use significantly decreased since the 2004 survey. Total female cigarette and any drug use significantly decreased since the 2004 survey.

Intention to Use ATODs

A majority of the youth do not intend to use cigarettes or marijuana, though 59.0% of high school seniors intend to use alcohol. The intention to use all substances increases as youth get older. Intention to use cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, and other illegal substances in 2005 peaked in the 12th grade. In comparing the four years of survey data, 6th, 10th, and 12th grade intentions to smoke cigarettes have been steadily decreasing since the 2002 survey.

Multiple Drug Use

Many of the individuals that use marijuana also use alcohol. For example, the total percentage using marijuana is 7.8% and those using alcohol and marijuana is 6.2%. Thus, only 1.6% of students use marijuana but not alcohol. A review of tobacco use and any drug use during the past 30 days shows that over one-half of the youth who use tobacco also use an illegal drug (16.5% tobacco use compared to 7.7% tobacco and any drug use).

16.3% of the Arkansas students surveyed have attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them at least once in the past year.

Perceived Harmfulness of Drugs: Arkansas Compared to National Sample

In all grades, more Arkansas survey participants than national MTF survey participants perceived great risk in smoking marijuana once or twice. In this category, 6.8% more 8th grade Arkansas youth, 5.1% more Arkansas 10th graders, and 7.9% more Arkansas 12th graders than national sample youth in the same grades perceived there was great risk in smoking marijuana once or twice. However, for perceived harmfulness of smoking marijuana regularly, Arkansas youth in the 8th and 10th grades perceived less risk in this category than did youth in the same grades nationwide. Also, Arkansas youth in the 10th and 12th grades perceived less harmfulness in smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day than did national 10th and 12th graders. Further, Arkansas youth in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades perceived less risk in drinking five or more drinks once or twice a weekend than did national 8th, 10th, and 12th graders.

Perceived Availability of Drugs: Arkansas Compared to National Sample

The results reveal that Arkansas survey participants do not perceive cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana as being as easy to get as do the youth from the national sample (no national comparison is available for other illegal drugs or for 12th grade cigarette availability). For perceived availability of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana for the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades, there are differences of 11.9% to 21.4% between Arkansas results and national results. The substance that students perceive as most easy to get is cigarettes.

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior by Grade and Gender

Male-female differences also extend to heavy use of alcohol and tobacco and antisocial behavior. Some of the largest differences were in being suspended from school (16.5% of males compared to 8.6% of females) and selling illegal drugs (6.0% of males compared to 2.7% of females). Overall, binge drinking appears to be the largest antisocial problem among Arkansas youth with 14.9% of youth binge drinking at least once in the past two weeks. The results

indicate that for Arkansas 6th and 8th graders, the largest antisocial problem is being suspended (10.3% of 6th graders, 15.5% of 8th graders). The antisocial behaviors that 10th and 12th graders participated in the most were binge drinking (21.2% of 10th graders, 27.0% of 12th graders) and being drunk or high at school (16.7% of 10th graders, 19.5% of 12th graders).

Handguns

Responses to most questions on handguns show a very low percentage of students who carry handguns or take them to school. However, a greater percentage of youth believe they wouldn't be caught by their parents (20.6%) or by the cops (50.0%) if they carried a handgun. Rates of students reporting that they didn't believe the police would catch a kid with a handgun increased significantly in each grade since the 2004 survey.

Violence

In the past year, 16.3% of Arkansas survey participants have attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them, and 19.4% reported having attacked someone in their lifetime. Though they are the minority, there are many youth in the state who believe that violence is an acceptable way to resolve problems and are willing to hurt another person.

The percent of students indicating that they attacked someone in their lifetime and in the past year has increased significantly since the initiation of the survey in 2002. For example, in the 2002 survey, 9.9% of 6th graders indicated that they had attacked someone to harm them in their lifetime, and 8.3% of 6th graders indicated attacking someone in the past year. In the 2005 survey, 6th grade lifetime attacks had gradually risen to 14.7% and past-year attacks for 6th graders had risen to 13.2%. The same significant increases in attack to harm are found for all grades. Similarly, the percent of student indicating that if they were pushed, they would push the person back has significantly increased in all grades since the 2002 survey.

Students' Academic Performance and Substance Use

There is a clear relationship between substance use and school performance. Of the students who reported getting better grades, fewer have tried ATODs and fewer are currently using ATODs than those who report poorer grades. For example, failing (D or F) students are six times more likely to have indicated use of marijuana in the past 30 days than 'A' students.

Parent's Education and Youth Substance Use

Like academic grades, there is a direct relationship between parent education and drug use, with lower levels of parent education corresponding with higher levels of youth drug use. In Arkansas, youth whose parents did not graduate from high school have a 30-day cigarette use rate that is 11.8% higher than the use rate of youth whose parents were at least graduated from college.

Marijuana Use in Relation to Perceived Parental Acceptability

Favorable parental attitudes toward drugs influence the attitudes and behavior of their children. Even a small amount of perceived parental acceptability can lead to substance use. For example, relatively few students (4.6%) reported using marijuana in the past 30 days when their parents thought it is "Very Wrong" to use it. In contrast, when students believe that their parents agree with use somewhat (i.e. the parent only believes that it is "Wrong," as opposed to "Very Wrong") use increased to 27.4% for 30-day use.

Marijuana Use in Relation to Perceived Peer Acceptability

As with perceived parental acceptability, the slightest perceived peer acceptability seriously increases the chance that a student will use ATODs. For example, when students thought there was "No or very little chance" that they would be seen as cool if they used marijuana, only 2.3% had used marijuana in the past month. However, when students even thought that there was a "Little chance" that they would be seen as cool, marijuana use rates were over five times higher for past-month use (12.6%).

Depressive Symptoms and Substance Use

There is a strong link between students who report depressive symptoms and ATOD use. When compared to the non-depressed group, the depressed youth are four times as likely to use cigarettes in the 30 days prior to the survey, three times as likely to use marijuana in the past 30 days, and four times as likely to have used any drug in the past 30 days. These results indicate that when a youth does receive a diagnosis of depression, they should also be assessed for substance abuse. Also, students caught using substances should be assessed for depression.

Sources of Obtaining Alcohol

Across all grades, the most prominent source of alcohol among Arkansas students is from someone over 21. This source becomes increasingly used as students progress from the 6th grade (1.8% obtained alcohol from someone over 21) to the 12th grade (33.8% obtained alcohol from someone over 21). The likelihood of alcohol-using students obtaining alcohol from someone under 21, buying alcohol with or without a fake ID, and obtaining alcohol from a stranger also increases with increased grade level. Encouragingly, obtaining alcohol with a fake ID is rare, with only 0.42% of 6th graders, 0.3% of 8th graders, 0.4% of 10th graders, and 0.8% of 12th graders indicating that they obtained alcohol through use of a fake ID.

Places of Using Alcohol

Students in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grade indicated that they usually drink alcohol at someone else's house. Students become more likely to drink at someone else's house as they increase in grade (2.8% in the 6th grade, 12.5% in the 8th grade, 27.5% in the 10th grade, and 38.2% in the 12th grade). The second highest place where youth usually drank was at their home (5.6% in the 6th grade, 10.7% in the 8th grade, 13.5% in the 10th grade, and 11.4% in the 12th grade).

Sources of Obtaining Cigarettes

In the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades, the largest source of cigarettes among Arkansas students is from someone over 18. This source becomes increasingly more used as students progress from the 6th grade to the 12th grade (1.0% in the 6th grade, 4.1% in the 8th grade, 9.9% in the 10th grade, and 14.2% in the 12th grade obtained cigarettes from someone over 18). The next largest source for obtaining cigarettes in the 6th, 8th, and 10th grades is getting them from someone under 18 (1.3% in the 6th grade, 3.6% in the 8th grade, and 5.6% in the 10th grade). As with obtaining alcohol, the rate of youth obtaining cigarettes with a fake ID is not high, with only 0.2% of 6th, 8th, and 10th graders and 0.4% of 12th graders indicating that they obtained cigarettes through use of a fake ID.

Places of Using Cigarettes

Sixth, 8th, and 10th grade students indicated that they most often smoked at home (2.2% for 6th grade, 5.8% for 8th grade, 8.4% for 10th grade) and at someone else's home (2.2% for the 6th grade, 6.0% for the 8th grade, 8.0% for the 10th grade). Twelfth graders most often smoked in a car (11.4% for the 12th grade). Another area where students indicated that they usually smoked was in an open area (0.9% in the 6th grade, 2.5% in the 8th grade, 3.9% in the 10th and 12th grades, and 4.3% for the state total).

Introduction

The Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) Survey was administered to Arkansas's youth in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12 in November 2005. Arkansas survey results can be compared to youth nationwide. The APNA Survey was designed to measure the need for prevention services among youth in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12 in the areas of substance abuse, delinquency, teen pregnancy, school dropout, and violence.

The 2005 Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) Project was developed with federal funds from the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, United States Department of Health and Human Services. The APNA was coordinated by the Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention (ADAP), Division of Behavioral Health, Arkansas Department of Health and Human Services. ADAP contracted with the Southwest Prevention Center and Bach Harrison, L.L.C. to conduct the survey. The survey was administered to 58,385 students throughout Arkansas.

Arkansas 2005 Report Overview of Sections

This report is divided into four sections. The first section, **Survey Methods**, describes how the survey was conducted, who participated, and procedures that were used to ensure that valid information was collected.

The second section, **Risk and Protective Factors for Substance Abuse and Other Youth Problems**, provides a description of the Risk and Protective Factor Model of substance abuse prevention, including the four domains of risk and protection (community, family, school, and peer/individual), and risk and protective factor results for each of the four domains.

Results are presented for each grade. Also presented is a description of the scale scores that are used to quantify levels of risk and protection and determine the percentage of youth at risk for problem behaviors. Additionally, information is provided on how the Risk and Protective Factor Model can be used to select programs that are effective in preventing youth problem behavior.

The third section, **Substance Use Outcomes**, describes ATOD use and antisocial behavior among Arkansas's youth. The survey provides results on the current use (use in the 30 days prior to the survey) and use during the youth's lifetime of 12 different substances and "Any drug," which is defined as using one or more of the 9 drugs measured by the survey (alcohol, cigarettes, and smokeless tobacco are not included). These results are compared to the results of a national survey, Monitoring The Future (MTF).

Use is presented by grade, gender, and other demographic variables. Additional analyses include perceived harmfulness and availability of drugs, intention to use substances, and multiple drug use.

The final section, **Antisocial Behaviors and Additional Results**, provides information on student behaviors and attitudes regarding handguns and violence. Further, it provides examples of how risk factors actually relate to drug and alcohol use. By looking at how factors such as parents' educational background, level of school achievement, degree of parental acceptance of drug use, degree of peer acceptability of drug use, and depression affect substance use, we can begin to understand how the risk and protective factor model of prevention works, and how it can be used to target the needs of schools and communities. Finally, this section also takes a look at students' sources of alcohol and cigarettes, and the places that they use these substances.

The survey was coordinated by the Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention, Division of Behavioral Health of the Arkansas Department of Health and Human Services.

Section 1: Survey Methods

In order to develop effective prevention services at the community level, an adequate number of individuals need to be surveyed to allow an assessment of prevention needs. Because a community is often defined at the school district level, an attempt was made to survey all of the students in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12 in Arkansas. This level of surveying is necessary because program planning often requires knowledge of subpopulations, such as youth in a specific community, a specific grade in school, or students from single parent families. A good sample of students will provide data at this level of detail. In the 2005 survey, 58,385 students were surveyed.

The goal was to survey every student in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12 in Arkansas. While not all students participated, the survey results provide considerable information for communities to use in planning and evaluating prevention services.

The survey provides the state with a good source of information about the use of ATODs, antisocial behavior, and the risk and protective factor levels of their youth. The remainder of this section will discuss the survey questionnaire, how it was administered, the demographics of participants, completion rates, and the ability to generalize the results to other populations.

Survey Questionnaire

The survey questionnaire was developed through the combined efforts of six states and the Social Development Research Group at the University of Washington. The collaborative survey development process was a Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) project called the Six-State Consortium. The goal of the Consortium was to develop a survey that provided scientifically sound information about the levels of risk and

protection in a community. The survey has been further refined through the Diffusion Consortium Project that involved seven states and was funded by four Federal Agencies: the National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA), Safe and Drug Free Schools Program, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and CSAP. The basic questionnaire was modified by Bach Harrison to better meet the needs of Arkansas. Specific questions about substance use, tobacco availability, and tobacco use were added. See Appendix A for a copy of the questionnaire.

Besides measuring risk and protective factors, the survey also assesses the current prevalence of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use.

Risk and protective factors are characteristics of a community that are reported by the youth who complete the survey.

Besides measuring risk and protective factors, the survey also assesses the current prevalence of ATOD use. The substances that are measured by the survey include: 1) alcohol, 2) cigarettes, 3) smokeless tobacco, 4) marijuana, 5) hallucinogens, 6) cocaine, 7) inhalants, 8) stimulants, 9) sedatives, 10) methamphetamines, 11) ecstasy, and 12) heroin.

The questions that ask about substance use are similar to those used in the national survey, Monitoring the Future, in order that comparisons between the two surveys can be made easily.

There are a total of 19 risk factors and 13 protective factors that are measured by the 2005 survey. However, some of the risk factors are broad enough to require more than one scale for adequate measurement. As a result, there are 26 separate risk factor scales and 13 protective factor scales measured by the survey. Appendix B provides a complete list of the risk and protective factors and the corresponding risk and protective factor scales within the Risk and Protective Factor Model.

The scales of the survey were originally developed between 1994 and 1997 through extensive testing with over 100,000 students. Work through the Diffusion Consortium Project resulted in changes to several risk factor scales and the development of cut-points for each scale that can be used to classify a youth as being at risk on risk factor scales or having protection on protective factor scales.

Before the percentage of youth at risk on a given scale could be calculated, a scale value or cut-point needed to be determined that would separate the at risk group from the group that was not at-risk. Since the survey instrument has been administered to over 200,000 youth nationwide, it was possible to select two groups of youth, one that was more at risk for problem behaviors and another group that was less at risk. A cut-point score was then determined for each risk and protective factor scale that best divided the youth from the two groups into their appropriate group, more at risk or less at risk. The criteria for selecting the more at risk and the less at risk groups included academic grades (the more at risk group received “D” and “F” grades, the less at risk group received “A” and “B” grades), ATOD use (the more at risk group had more regular use, the less at risk group had no drug use and use of alcohol or tobacco on only a few occasions), and antisocial behavior (the more at risk group had two or more serious delinquent acts in the past year, the less at risk group had no serious delinquent acts). The cut-points that were determined by analyzing the results of the more at risk and less at risk groups will remain constant and will be used to produce the profiles for future surveys.

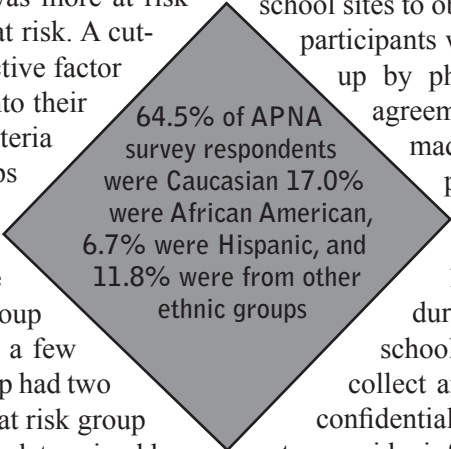
There are approximately four survey items that measure each risk factor. The 2005 APNA Survey has 140 questions. However, many of the questions have multiple components so students actually responded to a total of 221 items. The questions were printed in a test booklet that was machine scoreable. See Appendix A for a complete copy of the questionnaire. A complete item dictionary that lists the risk and protective factor scales and the items they contain as well as the outcome variables can be seen in Appendix D.

Administration

In August 2005 a recruiting packet was developed and emailed to each regional Prevention Resource Coordinator (PRC) by the Project Director. The recruiting packet included a school agreement form, survey fact sheet, a handout covering the NCLB requirements in relationship to the survey, a copy of the survey instrument, administration instructions for the school contact coordinator, teacher administration instructions, and a copy of the parent notification letter.

The PRC personnel were encouraged to personally visit each of their school sites to obtain school participation. A phone call to the previous year participants was also initiated as needed. PRC personnel then followed up by phone, fax and email to obtain the school participation agreement form from superintendents. A concerted effort was made to contact every public school district in the state to participate in the survey.

Surveys were mailed to participating schools on October 17-28, 2005. Administration of the surveys took place during the two week period of November 7-18, 2005. The school contacts were given specific instructions on how to collect and mail the completed surveys back in order to maintain confidentiality. Teachers were given a script to read and also asked to provide information on how many students took the survey, how many were absent from school, and how many refused to take the survey. Completed surveys were to be returned to sub-contractor, Bach Harrison L.L.C., by December 9, 2005. University of Oklahoma staff followed up with phone calls directly to school contacts to insure that all completed and unused surveys were returned.



64.5% of APNA survey respondents were Caucasian 17.0% were African American, 6.7% were Hispanic, and 11.8% were from other ethnic groups

Completion Rate and Ability to Generalize the Results

Not all students participated in the APNA survey. Some students individually chose not to participate, some students' parents refused consent for them to participate, and some students were absent when the survey was administered.

Enrollment figures from the Arkansas Office of Public Instruction, show that for the 2004-2005 school year, there were 139,178 students (public and state-funded schools) enrolled in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12. There were a total of 58,385 students who participated in the 2005 APNA Survey. This is a sufficient participation rate for a school survey and resulted in an adequate number of students for analysis.

It should be noted that not all of the surveys that were completed contained valid information. Some were eliminated because students were deemed not truthful in their responses, or did not complete most of the questions (see **Validity of the Data** section for the validity criteria).

Survey Participants

The characteristics of the youth who took the survey are presented in Table 3. The results in this State Report are completed for grades 6, 8, 10, and 12. Because the results reported in this state report and in the profile reports focus on data from the 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grades, odd grade (7th, 9th and 11th grade) students who took the survey because they were attending a class that was largely made up of students in the even grades or because the school chose to do so, were eliminated from the results.

There were nearly an equal number of males and females who took the survey in all grades (female – 51.7% and males – 48.3%). The majority of respondents were White (64.5%), 17.0% were African American, and 6.7% were Hispanic. The other ethnic groups accounted for 11.8% of the respondents. In comparison to information provided from the

Arkansas State Department of Education for the 2004-2005 school year, the demographic makeup of the 2005 APNA Survey is very similar to that of the Arkansas student population. The State Office of Education indicates that the Arkansas student population is 68.5% White, 6.7% Hispanic, and 22.8% African American.

An analysis of the family structure of respondents showed that 47.3% lived with both of their biological parents, 19.5% lived in a step-family structure, 21.9% lived with a single parent.

Survey Participants by Region

The State of Arkansas has 75 counties which are divided into 13 ATOD service regions. Several tables have been prepared which supply total region and county results for the 13 categories of substances. In Appendix F, results are provided for the substance use rates for the past 30 days and lifetime for each of the 13 participating regions and 71 participating counties in Arkansas.

The regions and counties differ in the percentage of youth who use ATODs, and Chi-Square statistical tests show that the differences between the regions and counties are significant ($p < .001$). However, comparisons between regions and counties must be made with caution because of the different number of students surveyed in each. For example, as can be seen in Table 4, all regions have a large enough survey response rate to conduct statistical analyses. However, in some of the regions a small percentage of the total number of students were surveyed. In those cases, generalizing the results to the entire region would be misleading. Therefore, data on risk and protective factor levels and ATOD use should be interpreted with caution as the results for the students who actually completed the survey may not always be representative of the entire region. The same considerations should be taken into account when interpreting the county results.

47.3% of APNA Survey respondents lived with their biological parents, 19.5% lived with step-parents, and 21.9% lived with a single parent.

The number of students in each grade should also be reviewed when examining region and county data. For example, in Region 12 (as seen in Table 4) a larger population of students in grades 6 and 8 (1,046 and 1,020 respectively) participated in the survey than in grades 10 and 12 (892 and 607). Because older students tend to have a higher rate of ATOD use than younger students, the total results for Region 12 would be expected to show lower ATOD use than if there was a more equal representation in all grades.

Validity of the Data

The information presented in this report is based entirely on the truthfulness, recall, and comprehension of the youth who participated in the survey. Many studies have shown that most adolescents are truthful in their responses to the questions on similar surveys. For example, ATOD trends for repeated national and state surveys are very similar. Also, the changes reported by youth parallel the changes during the same period in adolescent admissions to treatment for substance abuse. Finally, the relationships between different kinds of behaviors and the problems adolescents report is very consistent over a wide range of studies. This study was carefully designed to ensure honest responses from participants.

The confidentiality of the survey was stressed through the instructions and administration procedures. Participants were assured that the survey was voluntary, anonymous, and confidential. They were told that no one would see their answers and that there was no way that a survey could be traced back to an individual student. Because the survey was anonymous, most of the reasons to exaggerate or deny behaviors were eliminated. However, several checks were built into the analysis to minimize the impact of students who were not truthful in their responses. Surveys that were deemed to be not truthful were eliminated from the final analysis.

The confidentiality of the survey was stressed – participants were assured that the survey was voluntary, anonymous, and confidential.

There were a total of 58,385 survey questionnaires completed. However, not all of the questionnaires contained valid information. Of these surveys, 3,190 (5.5%) were eliminated because respondents were determined to be dishonest or because students did not answer enough of the validity questions to determine whether or not they were honest in their responses. These surveys were eliminated because of five predetermined dishonesty indicators — 1) the students indicated that they were “Not Honest At All” in completing the survey (711 surveys); 2) the students indicated that they had used the non-existent drug phenoxydine (2,624 surveys); 3) the students reported an impossibly high level of multiple drug use (763 surveys); 4) the students indicated past-month use rates that were higher than lifetime use rates (481 surveys); and 5) the students reported an age that was inconsistent with their grade or their school (133 surveys). These surveys were not included in the final analyses.

Because the results reported in this state report and in the profile reports focus on data from the 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grades, 1,553 additional students in the 7th, 9th, and 11th grades were also eliminated from these state level results. These 7th, 9th, and 11th graders took the survey because they were attending a class that was largely made up of students in the even grades, or the school chose to survey students in the odd grades for a more complete description of their students. Further, 153 surveys were eliminated due to students not reporting a grade level.

A total of 4,896 questionnaires were eliminated from most analyses. This is less than the sum of those eliminated according to the criteria cited above because many of those eliminated met more than one criteria for elimination.

Other measures to reduce response bias included carefully pretesting the questionnaire to ensure that students understood the meaning of each question, using a well developed and tested administration protocol, and reading the same instructions to all students who participated in the survey.

Table 3

Total Number and Percentage of Survey Respondents by Grade and Demographic Characteristics

	Grade 6		Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		2005 Total		2004 Total		2003 Total		2002 Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Sample	15,117	28.3	14,972	28.0	13,108	24.5	10,292	19.2	53,489	100.0	39,999	100.0	18,148	100.0	25,056	100.0
Gender																
Male	7,437	49.8	7,140	48.5	6,104	47.2	4,774	46.9	25,455	48.3	18,897	48.3	8,757	48.6	11,916	47.9
Female	7,487	50.2	7,579	51.5	6,828	52.8	5,399	53.1	27,293	51.7	20,223	51.7	9,264	51.4	12,957	52.1
Race/Ethnicity																
White	10,285	60.2	10,586	64.7	9,385	66.3	7,485	68.7	37,741	64.5	28,584	66.9	12,600	73.3	17,690	73.9
Native American	1,160	6.8	723	4.4	448	3.2	250	2.3	2,581	4.4	1,764	4.1	606	3.5	692	2.9
Hispanic	1,382	8.1	1,062	6.5	871	6.2	592	5.4	3,907	6.7	3,207	7.5	851	4.9	956	4.0
African American	2,744	16.1	2,800	17.1	2,464	17.4	1,912	17.6	9,920	17.0	6,267	14.7	2,544	14.8	3,886	16.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	307	1.8	285	1.7	321	2.3	244	2.2	1,157	2.0	761	1.8	248	1.4	257	1.1
Other	1,211	7.1	897	5.5	669	4.7	408	3.7	3,185	5.4	2,162	5.1	346	2.0	449	1.9
Family Structure																
Both Parents	7,487	49.5	6,856	45.8	6,017	45.9	4,944	48.0	25,304	47.3	18,649	46.6	8,946	49.3	12,373	49.4
Step-Families	2,818	18.6	3,079	20.6	2,691	20.5	1,828	17.8	10,416	19.5	7,574	18.9	3,575	19.7	4,836	19.3
Single Parent	3,342	22.1	3,417	22.8	2,845	21.7	2,087	20.3	11,691	21.9	8,804	22.0	4,419	24.4	6,208	24.8

*Numbers and percentages listed here reflect only those students who answered each of the demographic questions. Therefore, the numbers and percentages in the Total column do not add up to the final completion rate indicated in the text of the report.

Table 4

Total Number and Percentage of Survey Respondents by Grade and Participating Region																
	Grade 6		Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		2005 Total		2004 Total		2003 Total		2002 Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Region 1	2,194	14.5	1,597	10.7	1,091	8.3	1,106	10.7	5,988	11.2	5,907	14.8	3,182	17.5	3,913	15.6
Region 2	228	1.5	273	1.8	249	1.9	103	1.0	853	1.6	202	0.5	498	2.7	---	---
Region 3	1,744	11.5	1,519	10.1	1,520	11.6	1,210	11.8	5,993	11.2	4,656	11.6	539	3.0	602	2.4
Region 4	2,238	14.8	2,284	15.3	1,908	14.6	1,680	16.3	8,110	15.2	7,128	17.8	4,813	26.5	4,784	19.1
Region 5	1,785	11.8	1,895	12.7	1,800	13.7	1,167	11.3	6,647	12.4	5,157	12.9	3,444	19.0	1,628	6.5
Region 6	597	4.0	678	4.5	603	4.6	454	4.4	2,332	4.4	1,576	3.9	---	---	---	---
Region 7	738	4.9	785	5.2	781	6.0	622	6.0	2,926	5.5	457	1.1	536	3.0	410	1.6
Region 8	1,199	7.9	1,486	9.9	1,043	8.0	863	8.4	4,591	8.6	3,539	8.8	1,275	7.0	1,717	6.9
Region 9	1,338	8.9	1,328	8.9	1,367	10.4	973	9.5	5,006	9.4	1,518	3.8	651	3.6	6,543	26.1
Region 10	660	4.4	623	4.2	536	4.1	426	4.1	2,245	4.2	2,288	5.7	1,058	5.8	1,770	7.1
Region 11	897	5.9	1,017	6.8	937	7.1	819	8.0	3,670	6.9	3,441	8.6	1,570	8.7	1,170	4.7
Region 12	1,046	6.9	1,020	6.8	892	6.8	607	5.9	3,565	6.7	2,588	6.5	582	3.2	1,146	4.6
Region 13	453	3.0	467	3.1	381	2.9	262	2.5	1,563	2.9	1,542	3.9	---	---	1,373	5.5
Total	15,117	100.0	14,972	100.0	13,108	100.0	10,292	100.0	53,489	100.0	39,999	100.0	18,148	100.0	1,373	5.5
** Cells containing the --- symbol indicate an area where data is not available due to the region not participating in either the 2002 or 2003 survey.																

Figure 5

**Ethnicity:
Breakdown of Students Taking the
2005 Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey**

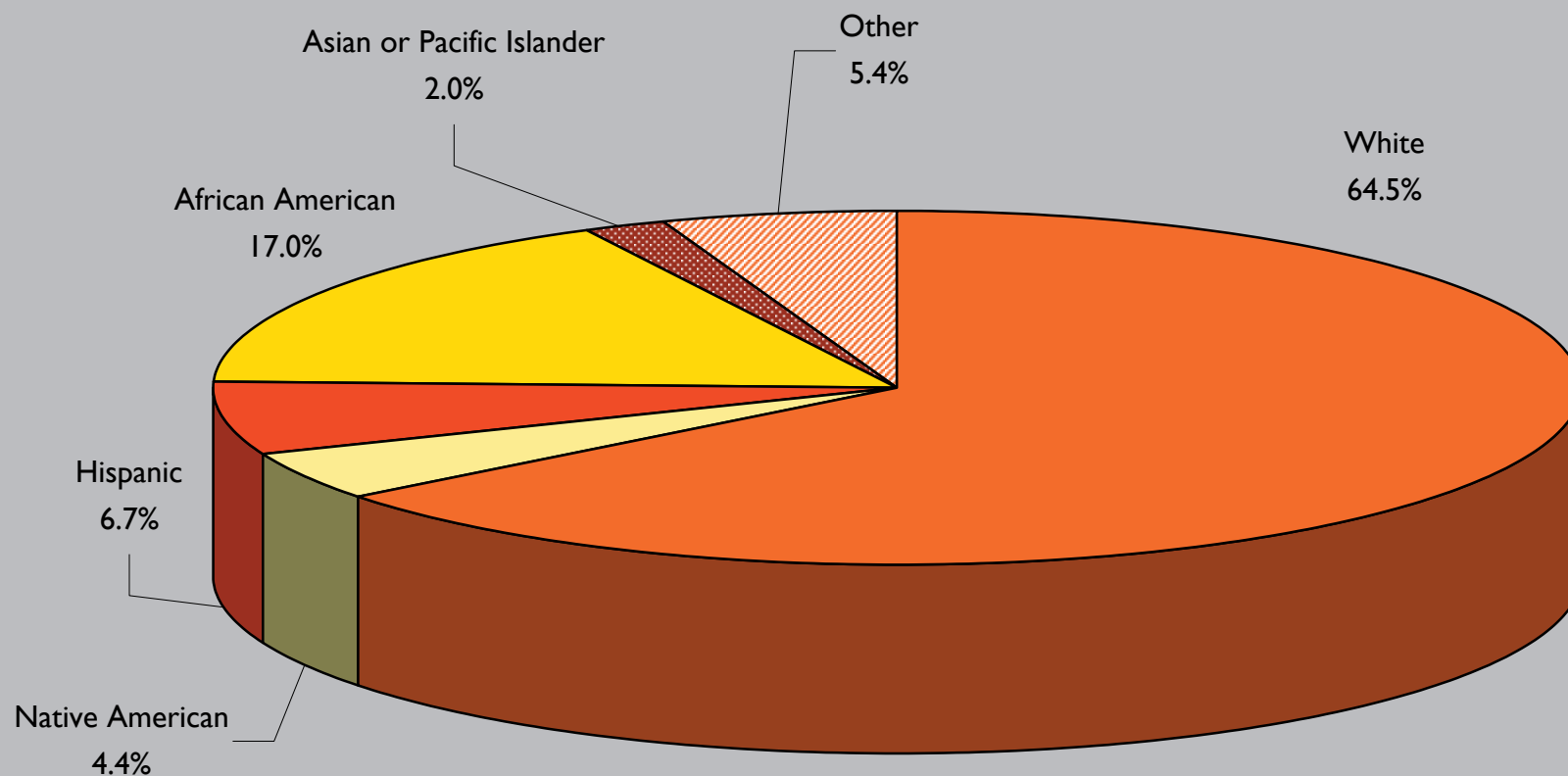


Figure 6

**Gender:
Breakdown of Students Taking the
2005 Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey**

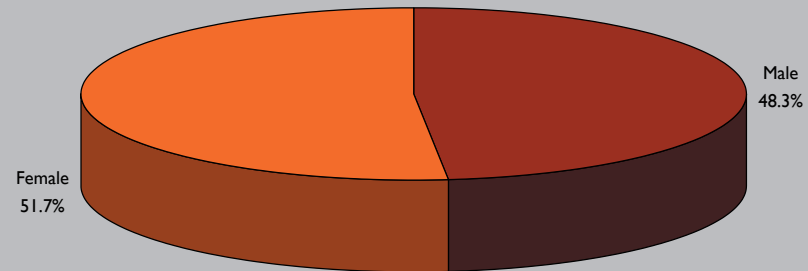
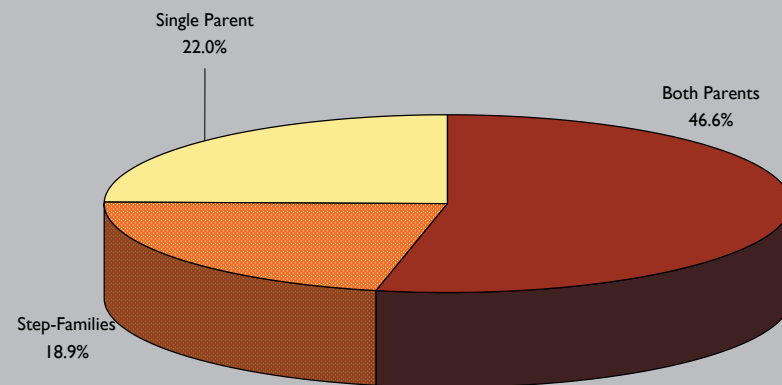


Figure 7

**Family Structure:
Breakdown of Students Taking the
2005 Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey**



2 Section 2: Risk and Protective Factors for Substance Use and Other Problem Behaviors

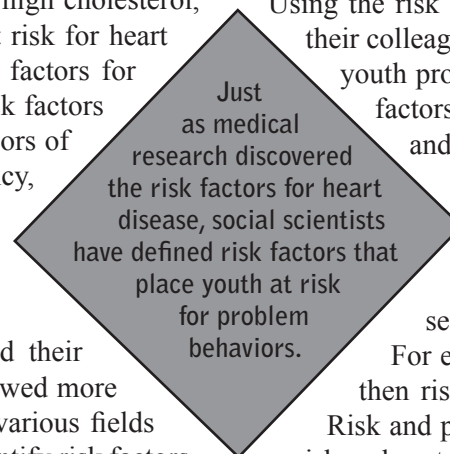
The History and Importance of Risk and Protective Factors

The Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey is based upon the Risk and Protective Factor Model of Substance Abuse Prevention. In medical research, risk factors have been found for heart disease and other health problems. Through media campaigns to inform the general public about the risk factors for heart disease, most people are now aware that behaviors such as eating high fat diets, smoking, high cholesterol, being overweight, and lack of exercise, place them at risk for heart disease. Just as medical research discovered the risk factors for heart disease, social scientists have defined a set of risk factors that place young people at risk for the problem behaviors of substance abuse, delinquency, violence, teen pregnancy, and school dropout. They have also identified a set of protective factors that help to buffer the harmful effects of risk.

Dr. J. David Hawkins, Dr. Richard F. Catalano, and their colleagues at the University of Washington have reviewed more than 30 years of existing work on risk factors from various fields and have completed extensive work of their own to identify risk factors for youth problem behaviors. They identified risk factors in important areas of daily life: 1) the **community**, 2) the **family**, 3) the **school**, and 4) within **individuals** themselves and their **peer** interactions. Many of the

problem behaviors faced by youth – delinquency, substance abuse, violence, school dropout, and teen pregnancy – share many common risk factors. Programs designed to reduce those common risk factors will have the benefit of reducing several problem behaviors.

Using the risk and protective factor model, Drs. Hawkins and Catalano and their colleagues developed an approach that communities can use to reduce youth problem behavior. An overview of the risk factors and protective factors that have been shown to be related to youth problem behavior and their link to the APNA survey will be provided.



The risk and protective factors have been organized into the four important areas of a young person's life – community, family, school, and peer/individual. The remainder of this section of the report is organized according to the four domains.

For each domain, the definition of each risk factor is presented and then risk and protective results for Arkansas are provided by grade. Risk and protective factor charts are also provided to illustrate Arkansas risk and protection in relation to other states. On the following page is more information about the risk and protective charts. This information provides instruction on how risk and protective factor scores were developed, and how to read the charts.

How to Read the Risk and Protective Factor Charts in This Section

There are two components of the risk and protective factor charts that are key to understanding the information that the charts contain: 1) the **cut-points** for the risk and protective factor scales, and 2) the **dashed lines** that indicate a more “national” value.

Cut-Points

Before the percentage of youth at risk on a given scale could be calculated, a scale value or cut-point needed to be determined that would separate the at-risk group from the group that was not at-risk. The Prevention Needs Assessment survey instrument was designed to assess adolescent substance use, anti-social behavior and the risk and protective factors that predict these adolescent problem behaviors. Since risk and protective factor model surveys have been given to over 200,000 youth nationwide, it was possible to select two groups of youth, one that was more at risk for problem behaviors and another group that was less at risk. A cut-point score was then determined for each risk and protective factor scale that best divided the youth from the two groups into their appropriate group, more at risk or less at risk. The criteria for selecting the more at risk and the less at risk groups included academic grades (the more at risk group received “D” and “F” grades, the less at risk group received “A” and “B” grades), ATOD use (the more at risk group had more regular use, the less at risk group had no drug use and use of alcohol or tobacco on only a few occasions), and antisocial behavior (the more at risk group had two or more serious delinquent acts in the past year, the less at risk group had no serious delinquent acts).

The cut-points that were determined by analyzing the results of the more at risk and less at risk groups will remain constant and will be used to produce the profiles for future surveys. Since the cut-points for each scale will remain fixed, the percentage of youth above the cut-point on a scale (at risk) will provide a method for evaluating the progress of prevention programs over time. For example, if the percentage of youth at risk for family conflict in a community prior to implementing a community-wide family/parenting program was 60% and then decreased to 50% one year after the program was implemented, the program would be viewed as helping to reduce family conflict.

Dashed Line

Levels of risk and protection in your community also can be compared to a more national sample. The dashed line on each risk and protective factor chart represents the percentage of youth at risk or with protection for the seven state sample upon which the cut-points were developed. The seven states included in the norm group were Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Oregon, Utah, and Washington. All the states have a mix of urban and rural students. Again, brief definitions of the risk and protective factors are provided in this section.

Community Risk and Protective Factors

When looking at the community domain, it is important to consider more than how members of a community interact with the youth of the community. Youth benefit from living in an area where neighbors and community members show concern for them, offer them support, and give encouragement and praise. However, youth also benefit from living in a community that functions in a socially healthy manner. What is the community like? Are drugs and guns readily available? Is there an active presence of law enforcement officers in the community? Is the community lacking in economic resources? Do community members, businesses, or police turn a blind eye toward drug use and antisocial behaviors, or condone such behaviors? Is there a sense of community disorganization or do members of the community work together toward common goals?

All of these community issues, and more, play significant roles in shaping the behaviors of the youth that live within a particular community. By understanding how youth perceive their neighborhood, Arkansas communities can get a better sense of how they need to change in order to reduce the risk that youth will participate in problem behaviors.

Definitions of all community domain risk factors, as well as scale scores for the community domain are provided on the next pages. The table below shows the links between the community risk factors and the five problem behaviors. The check marks have been placed in the chart to indicate where at least two well-designed, published research studies have shown a link between the risk factor and the problem behavior.

Table 5

YOUTH AT RISK	PROBLEM BEHAVIORS				
	Substance Abuse	Delinquency	Teen Pregnancy	School Dropout	Violence
Community					
Availability of Drugs	✓				✓
Availability of Firearms		✓			✓
Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use, Firearms, and Crime	✓	✓			✓
Media Portrayals of Violence					✓
Transitions and Mobility	✓	✓		✓	
Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization	✓	✓			✓
Extreme Economic and Social Deprivation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Availability of Drugs (Linked to Substance Abuse and Violence)

The more available drugs are in a community, the higher the risk that young people will abuse drugs in that community. Perceived availability of drugs is also associated with risk. For example, in schools where youth just *think* drugs are more available, a higher rate of drug use occurs.

Availability of Firearms (Linked to Delinquency and Violence)

Firearm availability and firearm homicide have increased together since the late 1950s. If a gun is present in the home, it is much more likely to be used against a relative or friend than an intruder or stranger. Also, when a firearm is used in a crime or assault instead of another weapon or no weapon, the outcome is much more likely to be fatal. While a few studies report no association between firearm availability and violence, more studies show a positive relationship. Given the lethality of firearms, the increase in the likelihood of conflict escalating into homicide when guns are present, and the strong association between availability of guns and homicide rates, firearm availability is included as a risk factor.

Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use, Firearms, and Crime (Linked to Substance Abuse, Delinquency, and Violence)

Community norms, the attitudes and policies a community holds about drug use and crime, are communicated in a variety of ways: through laws and written policies, through informal social practices, and through the expectations parents and other community members have of young people. When laws and community standards are favorable toward drug use or crime, or even if they are just *unclear*, youth are at higher risk.

Media Portrayals of Violence (Violence)

The role of media violence on the behavior of viewers, especially young viewers, has been debated for more than three decades. Research over that time period has shown a clear correlation between media portrayal of violence and the development of aggressive and violent behavior. Exposure to violence in the media appears to have an impact on children in several ways: 1) children learn violent behavior from watching actors model that behavior, 2) they learn violent problem-solving strategies, and 3) media portrayals of violence appear to alter children's attitudes and sensitivity to violence. Please note that a scale has not been developed for this risk factor, and the APNA Survey does not gather results for this risk factor.

Transitions and Mobility (Linked to Substance Abuse, Delinquency, and School Dropout)

Even normal school transitions predict increases in problem behaviors. When children move from elementary school to middle school or from middle school to high school, significant increases in the rates of drug use, school misbehavior, and delinquency result.

Communities with high rates of mobility appear to be linked to an increased risk of drug use and crime problems. The more often people in a community move, the greater the risk of both criminal behavior and drug-related problems in families. While some people find buffers against the negative effects of mobility by making connections in new communities, others are less likely to have the resources to deal with the effects of frequent moves and are more likely to have problems.

Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization (Linked to Substance Abuse, Delinquency, and Violence)

Higher rates of drug problems, juvenile delinquency and violence occur in communities or neighborhoods where people have little attachment to the community, where the rates of vandalism are high, and where there is low surveillance of public places. These conditions are not limited to low-income neighborhoods; they can also be found in wealthier neighborhoods. The less homogeneous a community (in terms of race, class, religion, and even the mix of industrial to residential neighborhoods), the less connected its residents may feel to the overall community, and the more difficult it is to establish clear community goals and identity. The challenge of creating neighborhood attachment and organization is greater in these neighborhoods.

Perhaps the most significant issue affecting community attachment is whether residents feel they can make a difference in their own lives. If the key players in the neighborhood – such as merchants, teachers, police, and human services personnel – live outside the neighborhood, residents' sense of commitment will be less. Lower rates of voter participation and parental involvement in schools also indicate lower attachment to the community.

Extreme Economic Deprivation (Linked to Substance Abuse, Delinquency, Teen Pregnancy, School Dropout, and Violence)

Children who live in deteriorating and crime-ridden neighborhoods characterized by extreme poverty are more likely to develop problems with delinquency, violence, teen pregnancy, and school dropout. Children who live in these areas, *and* have behavior and adjustment problems early in life, are also more likely to have problems with drugs later on. Please note that a scale has not been developed for this risk factor, and the APNA Survey does not gather results for this risk factor.

Community Risk and Protective Factor Scales

Risk Factors

In all grades, a majority of Arkansas survey participants were not at risk in the community domain. Table 6 shows that the highest scaled score was for 10th grade Transitions and Mobility (58.5% at risk), followed by 8th grade Transitions and Mobility (53.1% at risk).

In looking at Arkansas' community risk factor scales in relation to the seven-state norm, Figure 8 illustrates that Arkansas' levels of risk are similar to other states for most grades. Tenth grade levels of Community Disorganization, 12th grade levels of Perceived Availability of Drugs, and levels of Transitions and Mobility for all grades were significantly higher than the seven-state norm. Sixth and 8th grade Perceived Availability of Drugs were significantly lower than the seven-state norm; and all grades indicated lower rates of Availability of Handguns than the seven-state norm.

Protective Factors

There are two protective factor scales for the community domain – Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement and Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement. Rates of Rewards for Prosocial Involvement were below the seven-state norm for all grades, with 8th graders having the lowest

protection (45.2%) and the 6th graders having the highest protection (53.8%). Rates of Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement were also approximately 3% to 7% lower than the seven-state norm. These results indicate that community domain is an area where prevention programming could benefit Arkansas communities.

Comparisons to 2002, 2003, and 2004 APNA Survey Data

Four years of risk and protective factor data are available for Arkansas. Since the 2004 survey, risk factor scale scores have increased for 6th and 8th grade Low Neighborhood Attachment, 6th grade Transitions and Mobility, and 6th and 8th grade Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use.

Since the 2004 survey, community domain protective factor scores stayed virtually unchanged. However, since the 2002 survey, scale scores for Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement have increased 2.2% for the 6th grade, 6.0% for the 8th grade, 11.6% for the 10th grade, and 14.2% for the 12th grade.

Appendix E contains risk and protective factor charts for the 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grades. All of these profile charts contain all of the risk and protective factors with comparisons to the 2002, 2003, and 2005 state survey data.

Table 6

Community Domain Risk and Protective Factor Scores	Grade 6				Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
RISK FACTORS	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
Low Neighborhood Attachment	43.3	42.0	42.2	43.8	38.0	36.0	33.9	35.8	44.2	42.0	40.7	41.6	48.5	47.8	43.5	43.0
Community Disorganization	38.7	38.5	40.9	38.5	35.4	31.9	35.7	34.3	44.2	44.7	48.8	47.5	43.0	41.1	44.7	44.6
Transitions and Mobility	42.4	42.1	48.6	49.9	42.1	43.9	53.2	53.1	43.6	45.7	58.6	58.5	36.5	40.5	47.9	47.5
Laws & Norms Favor Drug use	41.0	38.6	41.5	42.7	38.2	34.9	34.9	37.0	45.0	42.1	44.5	44.8	38.3	37.8	36.5	36.5
Perceived Availability of Drugs	27.7	26.8	25.9	24.6	32.9	28.1	30.3	30.1	45.3	42.7	45.1	45.1	53.7	49.8	51.6	51.2
Perceived Availability of Handguns	29.4	27.5	28.0	27.2	43.9	40.0	41.1	40.8	32.4	31.7	35.2	35.9	40.0	37.0	41.0	41.5
PROTECTIVE FACTORS	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	46.2	47.2	48.6	48.4	46.9	52.4	53.8	52.9	38.3	46.3	50.7	49.9	34.6	44.0	49.5	48.8
Community Reward for Prosocial Involvement	54.4	55.9	54.4	53.8	44.9	47.4	45.4	45.2	52.4	54.4	51.9	51.2	53.2	54.2	52.4	52.1

Figure 8

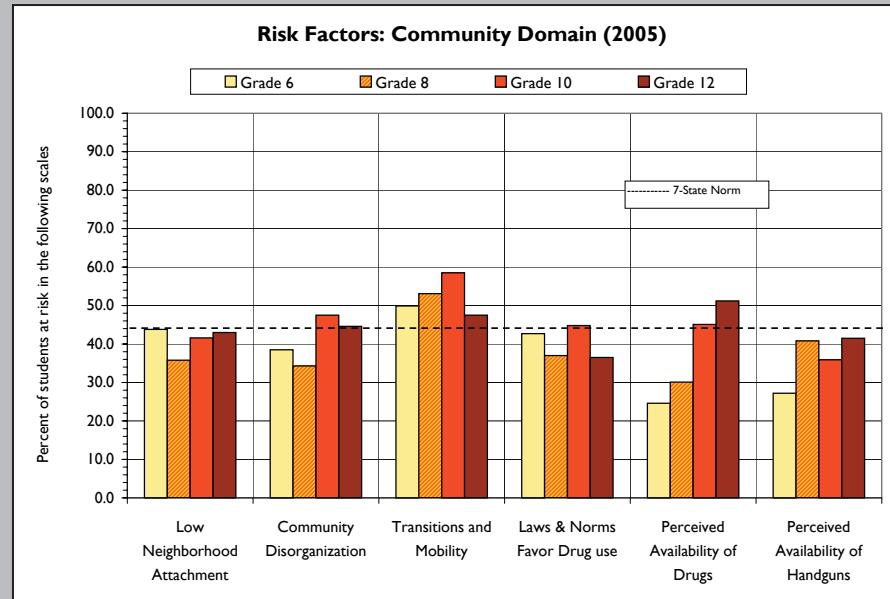
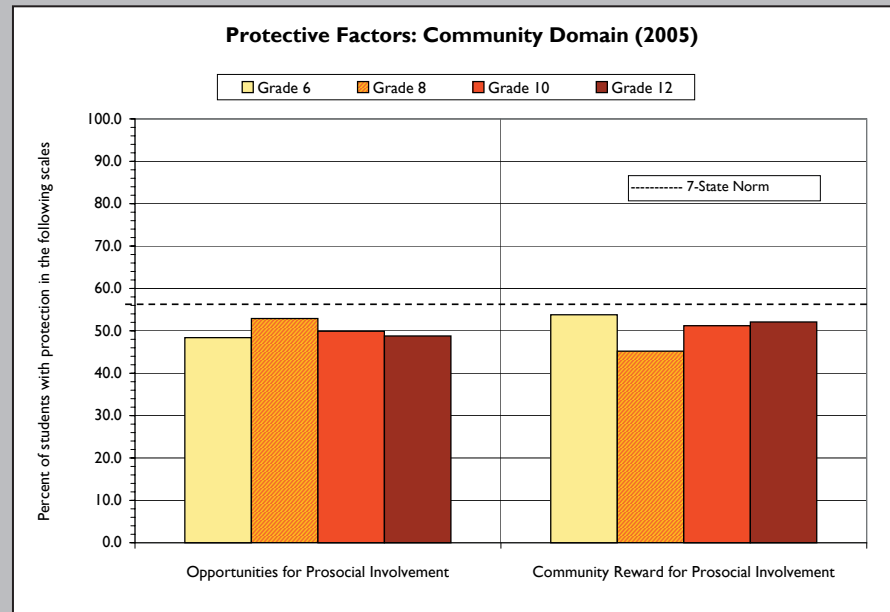


Figure 9



Family Risk and Protective Factors

For the family domain, one must consider more than parents' personal interaction with their children. Youth benefit from being bonded with their family, and from belonging to a family in which their parents offer support, encouragement, and praise. Other important factors that can contribute to youth problem behaviors are whether or not the youth's parents or siblings have used substances, approve of the use of substances, or have participated in antisocial behaviors. If a youth's living situation is full of conflict (fights and arguments) and disorganization (lack of family communication or parents' not knowing the whereabouts or doings of their children), the youth is also at risk for problem behaviors.

Definitions of all family domain risk factors, as well as scores for the family domain are provided on the following pages. The table below shows the links between the family risk factors and the five problem behaviors. The check marks have been placed in the chart to indicate where at least two well designed, published research studies have shown a link between the risk factor and the problem behavior.

Table 7

YOUTH AT RISK	PROBLEM BEHAVIORS				
	Substance Abuse	Delinquency	Teen Pregnancy	School Dropout	Violence
Family					
Family History of the Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Family Management Problems	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Family Conflict	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Favorable Parental Attitudes and Involvement In the Problem Behavior	✓	✓			✓

Family History of the Problem Behavior (Linked to Substance Abuse, Delinquency, Teen Pregnancy, School Dropout, and Violence)

If children are raised in a family with a history of addiction to alcohol or other drugs, the risk of their having alcohol and other drug problems themselves increases. If children are born or raised in a family with a history of criminal activity, their risk of juvenile delinquency increases. Similarly, children who are raised by a teenage mother are more likely to become teen parents, and children of dropouts are more likely to drop out of school themselves.

Family Management Problems (Linked to Substance Abuse, Delinquency, Teen Pregnancy, School Dropout, and Violence)

Poor family management practices include lack of clear expectations for behavior, failure of parents to monitor their children (knowing where they are and who they are with), and excessively severe or inconsistent punishment.

Family Conflict (Linked to Substance Abuse, Delinquency, Teen Pregnancy, School Dropout, and Violence)

Persistent, serious conflict between primary care givers or between care givers and children appears to enhance risk for children raised in these families. Conflict between family members appears to be more important than family structure. Whether the family is headed by two biological parents, a single parent, or some other primary care giver, children raised in families high in conflict appear to be at risk for all of the problem behaviors.

Favorable Parental Attitudes and Involvement in the Behavior (Linked to Substance Abuse, Delinquency, and Violence)

Parental attitudes and behavior toward drugs, crime, and violence influence the attitudes and behavior of their children. Parental approval of young people's moderate drinking, even under parental supervision, increases the risk of the young person using marijuana. Similarly, children of parents who excuse their children for breaking the law are more likely to develop problems with juvenile delinquency. In families where parents display violent behavior toward those outside or inside the family, there is an increase in the risk that a child will become violent. Further, in families where parents involve children in their own drug or alcohol behavior, for example, asking the child to light the parent's cigarette or to get the parent a beer, there is an increased likelihood that their children will become drug abusers in adolescence.

Family Risk and Protective Factor Scales

Risk Factors

In all grades, a majority of Arkansas survey respondents were not at risk in the family domain. Table 8 shows that the highest scaled score was for Family Conflict for 8th graders (51.0% at risk), followed by Parent Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior for 10th graders (49.7% at risk).

In looking at Arkansas' Family risk factor scales in relation to the seven-state norm, Figure 10 illustrates that most Arkansas' levels of risk are similar to, or lower than, other states for most grades. Eighth grade scores for Family Conflict, and 10th and 12th grade scores for Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior were well above the seven-state norm. Poor Family Management scale scores for all grades were significantly lower than the seven-state norm, as well as 6th and 8th grade scores for Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use.

Protective Factors

There are three protective factor scales for the family domain – Family Attachment, Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement, and Family

Rewards for Prosocial Involvement. In the family domain, most protective factor rates for the state are similar to the seven-state norm for nearly all grades. Rates of Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement (6th and 8th grades), and Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement (8th grade) were 6.9% to 8.6% above the seven-state norm.

Comparisons to 2002, 2003, and 2004 APNA Survey Data

As can be seen in Table 8, levels of risk for the Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior scale increased 0.9% to 2.8% since the 2004 survey. In the 6th grade, three of five family risk factor scales increased in the past year; in the 8th grade, two of the five scales increased; in the 10th grade, two scales increased; and in the 12th grade, two scales significantly decreased.

As for levels of protection, all three family domain protective factor scores decreased significantly in the 8th grade since the 2004 survey, and two of the three scales decreased significantly in the 10th grade since the 2004 survey.

Appendix E contains risk and protective factor charts for the 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grades. All of these profile charts contain all of the risk and protective factors with comparisons to the 2002, 2003, and 2004 state survey data.

Table 8

Family Domain Risk and Protective Factor Scores	Grade 6				Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
RISK FACTORS	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
Poor Family Management	37.6	35.1	34.1	35.4	39.8	36.0	36.8	37.5	38.7	37.4	37.1	38.8	43.0	40.3	38.8	39.7
Family Conflict	35.2	33.1	38.8	39.9	44.1	42.3	49.6	51.0	36.7	36.9	41.6	41.9	33.6	33.7	38.3	38.4
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	38.7	37.8	40.0	39.2	40.9	39.0	41.3	41.3	42.6	43.0	43.9	44.0	41.4	39.5	42.6	40.7
Parent Attitudes Favor Antisocial Behavior	26.2	26.4	32.2	33.7	37.5	36.4	43.5	44.8	42.4	42.2	46.9	49.7	40.4	41.5	45.7	46.6
Parent Attitudes Favor Drugs Use	12.2	11.6	15.1	15.1	25.5	24.5	28.4	28.6	41.3	40.1	42.6	43.2	41.5	42.8	44.1	42.0
PROTECTIVE FACTORS	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
Family Attachment	60.1	59.2	57.2	56.5	56.1	55.9	53.9	52.5	47.3	48.3	46.4	43.9	61.0	58.8	57.7	56.7
Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	63.9	64.0	62.0	62.9	64.5	65.8	65.1	63.6	56.1	57.7	57.2	55.2	57.1	57.5	55.7	56.5
Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	57.2	57.6	56.3	56.0	65.7	66.2	66.3	64.6	55.2	57.2	56.3	55.5	57.0	55.7	55.3	55.1

Figure 10

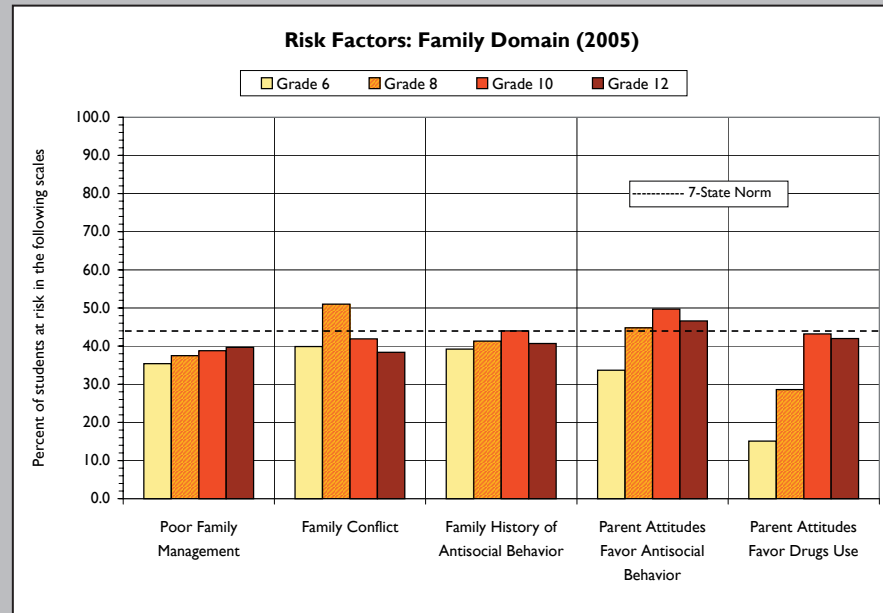
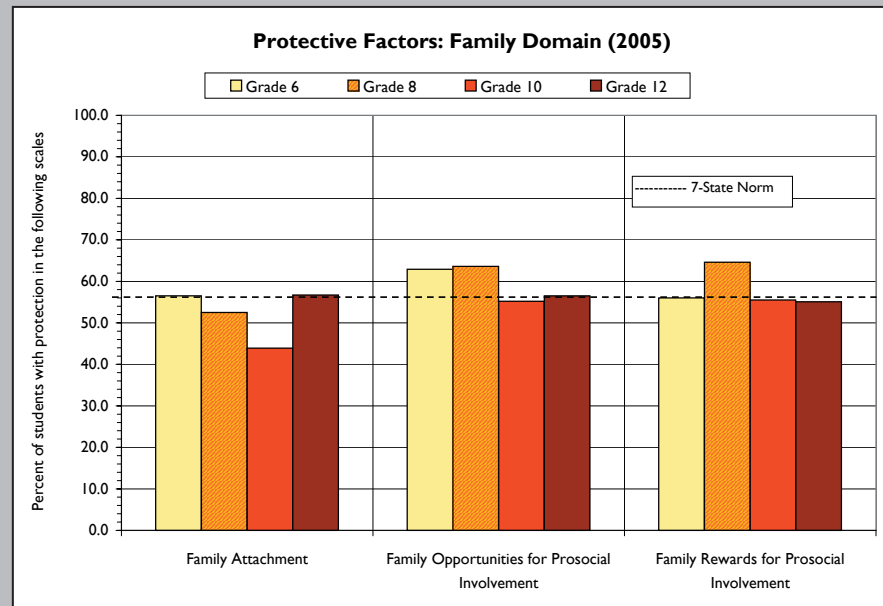


Figure 11



School Risk and Protective Factors

In the school domain, the early years are important as far as creating or decreasing the level of risk for children. Academic failure in elementary school puts children at risk for substance use, delinquency, teen pregnancy, school drop out, and violence later in life. Further, a child with early and persistent antisocial behavior is at risk for substance use and other problems later in life.

These two factors (academic failure and early engagement in antisocial behavior) indicate that prevention programs should begin early in a student's schooling. Programs that can effectively target the needs of the school population will help to decrease the level of risk, thereby decreasing problem behaviors later in school. The Arkansas data will be important for schools, in that it will help them target the problem behaviors and student populations which are at the greatest need for services.

As with the community and family domains, bonding at the school level also decreases risk and increases protection. When youth have healthy relationships with their teachers, when they feel as if they are able to play an active role in their classes and in their school, and when they receive encouragement and support, they are more bonded to their school and their commitment to school is less likely to falter.

Definitions of all school domain risk factors, as well as scores for the school domain are provided on the next pages. The table below shows the links between the school risk factors and the five problem behaviors. The check marks have been placed in the chart to indicate where at least two well designed, published research studies have shown a link between the risk factor and the problem behavior.

Academic Failure in Elementary School (Linked to Substance Abuse, Delinquency, Teen Pregnancy, School Dropout, and Violence)

Beginning in the late elementary grades, academic failure increases the risk of drug abuse, delinquency, violence, teen pregnancy, and school dropout. Youth fail for many reasons. It appears that *the experience of failure*, not necessarily the student's ability, increases the risk of problem behaviors.

Lack of Commitment to School (Linked to Substance Abuse, Delinquency, Teen Pregnancy, School Dropout, and Violence)

Lack of commitment to school means the young person has ceased to see the role of student as a viable one. Young people who have lost this commitment to school are at higher risk for all five problem behaviors.

Table 9

YOUTH AT RISK	PROBLEM BEHAVIORS				
	Substance Abuse	Delinquency	Teen Pregnancy	School Dropout	Violence
School					
Academic Failure Beginning in Late Elementary School	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lack of Commitment to School	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

School Risk and Protective Factor Scales

Risk Factors

There are two risk factor scales for the school domain – Academic Failure and Low Commitment to School. Rates for both risk factors were similar to the seven-state norm for all grades. Rates of Academic Failure were slightly higher than the seven-state norm for the 6th, 8th, and 10th grades, and rates of Low Commitment to School were slightly lower in all grades.

Risk factor rates are very close for all grades, indicating that in the school domain, youth are equally effected by the risk factors.

Protective Factors

There are also two protective factor scales for the school domain – School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement and School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement. The following rates were well above the seven-state norm line: 8th, 10th, and 12th grade rates of Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement, and 6th and 10th grade Rewards for Prosocial Involvement.

Comparisons to 2002, 2003, and 2004 APNA Survey Data

Data presented in Table 10 depicts changes in risk and protective factor rates since the 2002, 2003, and 2004 surveys. Rates of Low Commitment to School increased 1.8% since the 2004 survey for the 6th grade, while 12th grade scores decreased 1.9% for the same scale. The Academic Failure scale decreased 1.8% in the 6th grade since the 2004 survey.

While protective factor rates in the school domain showed consistent increases from 2002 to 2004, the Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement scale scores decreased 1.2% to 2.7% in the 6th, 8th, and 10th grades since 2004. Also, the School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement scale decreased 1.9% since 2004 in the 6th grade and 2.4% since 2002 for the 8th grade. Despite these decreases in the past year, rates of Rewards for Prosocial Involvement for all grades are 5.2% to 9.9% higher in 2005 than they were when the survey began in 2002.

Appendix E contains risk and protective factor charts for the 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grades. All of these profile charts contain all of the risk and protective factors with comparisons to the 2002, 2003, and 2004 state survey data.

Table 10

School Domain Risk and Protective Factor Scores	Grade 6				Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
RISK FACTORS	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
Academic Failure	45.4	44.6	48.3	46.5	49.5	46.3	49.8	50.1	48.8	47.8	49.2	49.3	42.4	43.3	43.2	43.3
Low Commitment to School	44.5	41.4	40.1	41.9	42.2	38.7	35.1	35.7	44.6	41.5	38.2	38.0	46.2	43.5	43.4	41.5
PROTECTIVE FACTORS	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	45.6	44.4	47.9	45.2	60.7	61.3	65.6	62.9	53.5	59.9	62.5	61.3	53.2	59.9	61.6	62.1
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	54.3	58.2	61.4	59.5	47.8	52.6	58.4	56.0	54.9	60.6	65.6	64.8	41.1	45.4	50.3	50.4

Figure 12

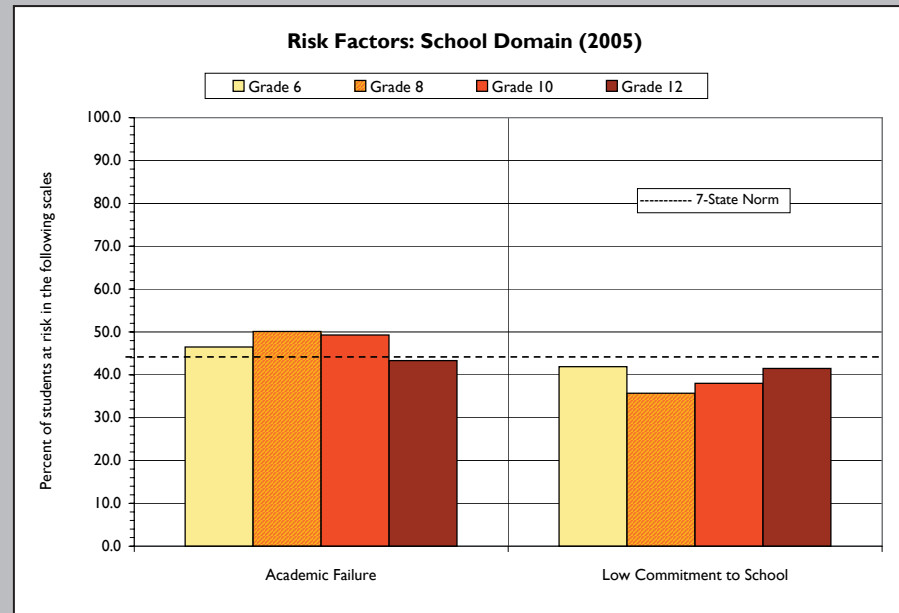
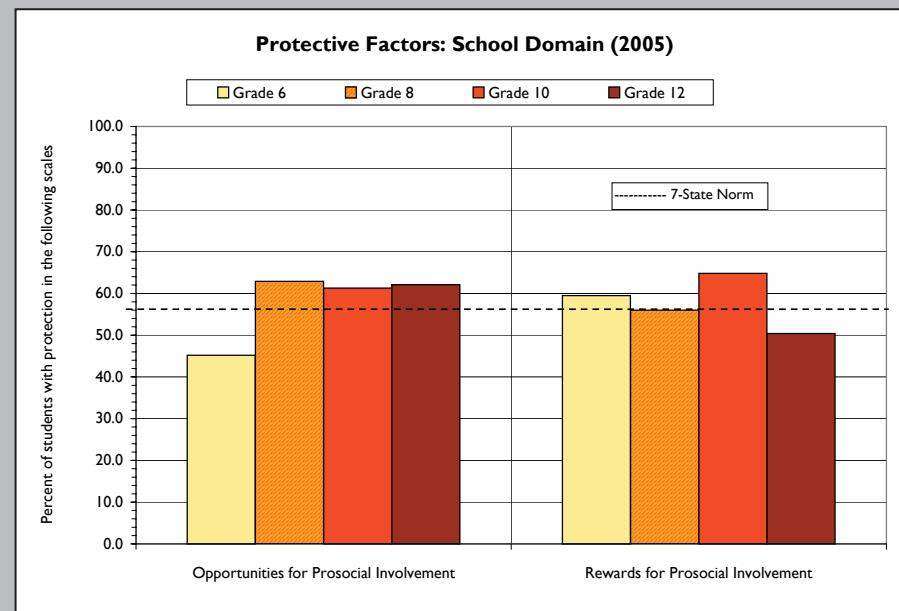


Figure 13



Peer/Individual Risk and Protective Factors

The final domain of a student's life — peer/individual — consists of much more than mere peer pressure. While youth are at risk for problem behaviors when they have friends who are engaging in unfavorable behaviors; or their friends have favorable attitudes toward the behaviors (i.e. it is seen as “cool”); the peer/individual domain also consists of several factors which spring from the individual. For example, youth who are depressed, rebellious, or who feel alienation are more likely to use drugs and show antisocial behavior. Other constitutional factors also play a part in whether or not a student is at risk for ATOD use or antisocial behaviors.

Definitions of all peer/individual domain risk and protective factors, as well as a description of individual characteristics, bonding, and healthy beliefs and clear standards, are presented in this section. Also in this discussion of peer/individual risk factors, scores for the scales in this domain are provided in the form of tables and charts. The table below shows the links between the peer/individual risk factors and the five problem behaviors. The check marks have been placed in the chart to indicate where at least two well designed, published research studies have shown a link between the risk factor and the problem behavior.

Table 11

YOUTH AT RISK	PROBLEM BEHAVIORS				
	Substance Abuse	Delinquency	Teen Pregnancy	School Dropout	Violence
Peer/Individual					
Early and Persistent Antisocial Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rebelliousness	✓	✓		✓	
Friends Who Engage in a Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Gang Involvement	✓	✓			✓
Favorable Attitudes Toward the Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Early Initiation of the Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Depressive Symptoms	✓	✓			
Intention to Use ATODs	✓				
Constitutional Factors	✓	✓			✓

Early and Persistent Antisocial Behavior (Linked to Substance Abuse, Delinquency, Teen Pregnancy, School Dropout, and Violence)

Boys who are aggressive in grades K-3 are at higher risk for substance abuse and delinquency. When a boy's aggressive behavior in the early grades is combined with isolation or withdrawal, there is an even greater risk of problems in adolescence. This increased risk also applies to aggressive behavior combined with hyperactivity or attention deficit disorder.

This risk factor also includes persistent antisocial behavior in early adolescence, like misbehaving in school, skipping school, and getting into fights with other children. Young people, both girls and boys, who engage in these behaviors during early adolescence are at increased risk for drug abuse, delinquency, teen pregnancy, school dropout, and violence.

Alienation, Rebelliousness, and Lack of Bonding to Society (Linked to Substance Abuse, Delinquency, and School Dropout)

Young people who feel they are not part of society, are not bound by rules, don't believe in trying to be successful or responsible, or who take an active rebellious stance toward society are at higher risk of drug abuse, delinquency, and school dropout.

Friends Who Engage in the Problem Behavior (Linked to Substance Abuse, Delinquency, Teen Pregnancy, School Dropout, and Violence)

Youth who associate with peers who engage in problem behaviors are much more likely to engage in the same problem behaviors. This is one of the most consistent predictors of youth problem behaviors that the research has identified. Even when young people come from well-managed families and do not experience other risk factors, just hanging out with those who engage in problem behaviors greatly increases their risks. However, young people who experience a low number of risk factors are less likely to associate with those who are involved in problem behaviors.

Gang Involvement

(Linked to Substance Abuse, Delinquency, School Dropout, and Violence)

Youth who belong to gangs are more at risk for antisocial behavior and drug use. The risk factors associated with gang involvement are well known as many gang-related crimes and events are covered by local media. Gang membership has been linked to violence, shootings, destruction of public property, and involvement in other illegal behaviors including distribution of drugs.

Favorable Attitudes Toward the Problem Behavior

(Linked to Substance Abuse, Delinquency, Teen Pregnancy, and School Dropout)

During the elementary school years, children usually express anti-drug, anti-crime, pro-social attitudes. They have difficulty imagining why people use drugs, commit crimes, and drop out of school. In middle school, as others they know participate in such activities, their attitudes often shift toward greater acceptance of these behaviors. This places them at higher risk.

Early Initiation of the Problem Behavior

(Linked to Substance Abuse, Delinquency, Teen Pregnancy, School Dropout, and Violence)

The earlier young people begin using drugs, committing crimes, engaging in violent activity, becoming sexually active, and dropping out of school, the greater the likelihood that they will have problems with these behaviors later on. For example, research shows that young people who initiate drug use before age fifteen are at twice the risk of having drug problems as those who wait until after age nineteen.

Depressive Symptoms

(Linked to Substance Abuse and Delinquency)

Young people who are depressed are overrepresented in the criminal justice system and are more likely to use drugs. Survey research and other studies have shown a link between depression and other youth problem behaviors. Because they are depressed, these individuals have difficulty in identifying and engaging in pro-social activities. They consequently do not gain recognition for demonstrating positive behaviors or develop attachments to their schools or communities. On this Arkansas survey, youth who scored highest on the items measuring depressive symptoms also scored significantly higher on all of the drug use questions.

Intention to Use ATODs

(Linked to Substance Abuse)

Many prevention programs focus on reducing the intention of participants to use ATODs later in life. Reduction of intention to use ATODs often follows successful prevention interventions.

Constitutional Factors

(Linked to Substance Abuse, Delinquency, and Violence)

Constitutional factors are factors that may have a biological or physiological basis. These factors are often seen in young people with behaviors such as sensation-seeking, low harm-avoidance, and lack of impulse control. These factors appear to increase the risk of young people abusing drugs, engaging in delinquent behavior, and/or committing violent acts.

Some young people who are exposed to multiple risk factors do not become substance abusers, juvenile delinquents, teen parents, or school dropouts. Balancing the risk factors are protective factors, those aspects of people's lives that counter risk factors or provide buffers against them. They protect by either reducing the impact of the risks or by changing the way a person

responds to the risks. A key strategy to counter risk factors is to enhance protective factors that promote positive behavior, health, well-being, and personal success. Research indicates that protective factors fall into three basic categories: Individual Characteristics, Bonding, and Healthy Beliefs and Clear Standards.

Individual Characteristics

Research has identified four individual characteristics as protective factors. These attributes are considered to be inherent in the youngster and are difficult, if not impossible, to change. They consist of:

Gender. Given equal exposure to risks, girls are less likely to develop health and behavior problems in adolescence than are boys.

A Resilient Temperament. Young people who have the ability to quickly adjust to or recover from misfortune or changes are at reduced risk.

A Positive Social Orientation. Young people who are good natured, enjoy social interactions, and elicit positive attention from others are at reduced risk.

Intelligence. Bright children are less likely to become delinquent or drop out of school. However, *intelligence does not protect against substance abuse.*

Bonding

Research indicates that one of the most effective ways to reduce children's risk is to strengthen their bond with positive, pro-social family members, teachers, or other significant adults, and/or pro-social friends. Children who are *attached* to positive families, friends, schools, and their community, and

who are *committed* to achieving the goals valued by these groups, are less likely to develop problems in adolescence. Children who are bonded to others who hold healthy beliefs are less likely to do things that threaten that bond, such as use drugs, commit crimes, or drop out of school. For example, if children are attached to their parents and want to please them, they will be less likely to risk breaking this connection by doing things of which their parents strongly disapprove. Studies of successful children who live in high risk neighborhoods or situations indicate that strong bonds with a care giver can keep children from getting into trouble. Positive bonding makes up for many disadvantages caused by risk factors or environmental characteristics.

Healthy Beliefs and Clear Standards

Bonding is only part of the protective equation. Research indicates that another group of protective factors falls into the category of healthy beliefs and clear standards. The people with whom children are bonded need to have *clear, positive standards for behavior*. The content of these standards is what protects young people. For example, being opposed to youth alcohol and drug use is a standard that has been shown to protect young people from the damaging effects of substance abuse risk factors. Children whose parents have high expectations for their school success and achievement are less likely to drop out of school. Clear standards against criminal activity and early, unprotected sexual activity have a similar protective effect.

The negative effects of risk factors can be reduced when schools, families, and/or peer groups teach young people healthy beliefs and set clear standards for their behavior. Examples of healthy beliefs include believing it is best for children to be drug and crime free and to do well in school. Examples of clear standards include establishing clear no drug and alcohol family rules, establishing the expectation that a youngster does well in school, and having consistent family rules against problem behaviors.

Peer/Individual Risk and Protective Factor Scales

Risk Factors

For many risk factor scales in the peer/individual domain, the levels of risk often increase with increased grade level and peak in the 10th or 12th grades. For example, in the Rewards for Antisocial Behavior risk scale, 23.9% of 6th graders, 39.4% of 8th graders, 43.1% of 10th graders, and 54.1% of 12th graders were at risk. The jump in risk from grade 6 to grade 8 is similar in the jump in drug and alcohol use that usually occurs during that time frame. Other factors such as Early Initiation of Drug Use, Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior, Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use, Interaction with Antisocial Peers, Sensation Seeking, and the Depressive Symptoms scale gradually increased from the 6th grade to the 10th grade, then decreased from the 10th to 12th grade.

When looking at the grades individually, the highest risk score for youth in the 6th grade was Sensation Seeking (52.3% at risk), for 8th graders the highest risk factor was for Interaction with Antisocial Peers (51.1% at risk), for 10th graders the highest risk factor was also for Interaction with Antisocial Peers (53.6% at risk), and for 12th grade the highest risk factor was for Sensation Seeking (54.1% at risk).

In comparison to the seven-state norm, Arkansas risk factor scores in the peer/individual domain are generally below the norm. Some factors that are higher than the seven-state norm for most or all grades were Sensation Seeking for all grades; Interaction With Antisocial Peers for the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades; the Depressive Symptoms scale for the 8th and 10th grades; Rewards for Antisocial Behavior for the 12th grade; and Rebelliousness for the 6th and 10th grades. Factors that are significantly lower than the norm are Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior and Drug Use, Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use, Perceived Risk of Drug Use, Friends' Use of Drugs, Intention to Use Drugs, and Gang Involvement.

Protective Factors

There are six protective factor scales for the peer/individual domain, three of which were added in 2004 to the survey. The new scales are Interaction with Prosocial Peers, Prosocial Involvement, and Rewards for Prosocial Involvement. The 2005 survey results show that the Prosocial Involvement scale score is well below the seven-state norm for all grades. Scale scores for Religiosity and Interaction with Prosocial Peers were above the seven-state norm in all grades. Further, 6th, 8th, and 12th grade Social Skills were above the seven-state norm; 6th, 8th, and 10th grade Belief in the Moral Order scores were above the seven-state norm and 6th, 8th, and 10th grade Peer/Individual Rewards for Prosocial Involvement scores were also above the seven-state norm.

Comparisons to 2002, 2003, and 2004 APNA Survey Data

In comparing 2004 data to 2005 data, risk factor scales in the 6th grade increased in six of the 13 risk factor scales and decreased in seven of the scales. Eighth grade risk factor scores increased in four of the scales and decreased in five of the scales. Tenth grade risk factor scores increased in five of the scales and decreased in five scales. Twelfth grade risk factor scores increased in one scale and decreased in eight scales.

In the past year, protective factor scores for Peer/Individual Rewards for Prosocial Involvement have decreased 1.3% to 3.9% in each grade. While the Social Skills scale showed a 1.2% decrease in the 6th grade since the 2004 survey and a 1.3% decrease in the 10th grade since 2004, the 12th grade Social Skills scale increased 1.2% (from 66.8% with protection to 68.0% with protection) since 2004.

Appendix E contains risk and protective factor charts for the 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grades. All of these profile charts contain all of the risk and protective factors with comparisons to the 2002, 2003, and 2004 state survey data.

Table 12

Peer/Individual Domain Risk and Protective Factor Scores	Grade 6				Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
RISK FACTORS	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
Rebelliousness	47.2	46.9	49.0	50.3	34.6	33.9	39.0	40.4	39.6	39.6	45.3	48.7	37.3	38.1	43.2	45.3
Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior	20.4	19.5	23.4	25.5	32.5	30.3	34.3	35.4	35.3	35.5	38.9	40.4	34.1	36.4	38.5	38.6
Early Initiation of Drug Use	30.3	28.5	32.0	30.1	36.6	33.9	35.0	32.9	39.6	38.0	37.7	36.2	40.0	40.5	39.4	35.2
Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior	40.4	39.5	36.5	37.7	35.0	34.7	33.0	32.3	43.8	40.0	40.0	42.0	39.9	41.6	38.0	37.8
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	24.2	22.4	22.3	20.8	29.2	26.6	26.4	25.5	40.6	37.7	35.8	35.4	38.2	38.8	34.3	32.2
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	29.6	27.5	29.9	31.8	38.6	35.7	36.2	37.9	39.2	36.8	34.3	35.5	43.2	43.4	39.0	39.0
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	32.4	30.5	37.0	38.7	46.0	43.6	49.5	51.1	48.8	48.4	52.8	53.6	48.1	48.4	49.7	49.7
Friends' Use of Drugs	24.2	24.2	25.2	23.9	36.6	33.8	35.5	34.7	39.9	38.9	38.9	37.2	39.4	37.8	35.4	32.3
Sensation Seeking	36.6	36.4	54.0	52.3	38.1	38.2	51.9	50.7	41.9	40.7	48.5	49.5	45.4	43.9	51.4	50.1
Rewards for Antisocial Behavior	24.2	21.6	26.5	23.9	39.4	36.9	41.8	39.4	36.9	35.8	46.1	43.1	45.7	45.2	57.3	54.1
Depression Scale	45.8	47.3	46.7	43.3	48.3	49.2	48.7	46.6	49.1	48.6	49.5	47.1	43.2	45.6	44.8	42.5
Intention to Use	---	---	34.0	36.1	---	---	28.6	28.0	---	---	40.0	40.4	---	---	29.8	28.3
Gang Involvement	14.7	15.5	24.2	24.0	16.9	17.3	21.0	20.4	14.9	17.7	25.2	25.4	11.4	12.8	21.7	22.7
PROTECTIVE FACTORS	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
Religiosity	65.4	65.4	67.2	67.3	69.4	69.2	69.0	68.8	67.4	65.8	67.3	67.5	90.3	87.7	88.1	88.5
Social Skills	73.8	74.1	71.5	70.3	67.9	69.2	67.7	67.4	57.5	58.7	57.7	56.4	67.1	67.0	66.8	68.0
Belief in Moral Order	59.1	61.0	63.0	62.1	61.3	62.7	63.9	63.4	64.6	66.0	67.5	64.7	49.6	50.4	51.3	51.7
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	---	---	59.6	57.8	---	---	64.5	62.6	---	---	63.5	62.3	---	---	61.7	61.1
Prosocial Involvement	---	---	46.8	46.3	---	---	47.6	47.9	---	---	50.2	49.3	---	---	43.6	44.1
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	---	---	65.4	64.0	---	---	72.1	68.2	---	---	66.1	63.0	---	---	54.4	53.1

Figure 14

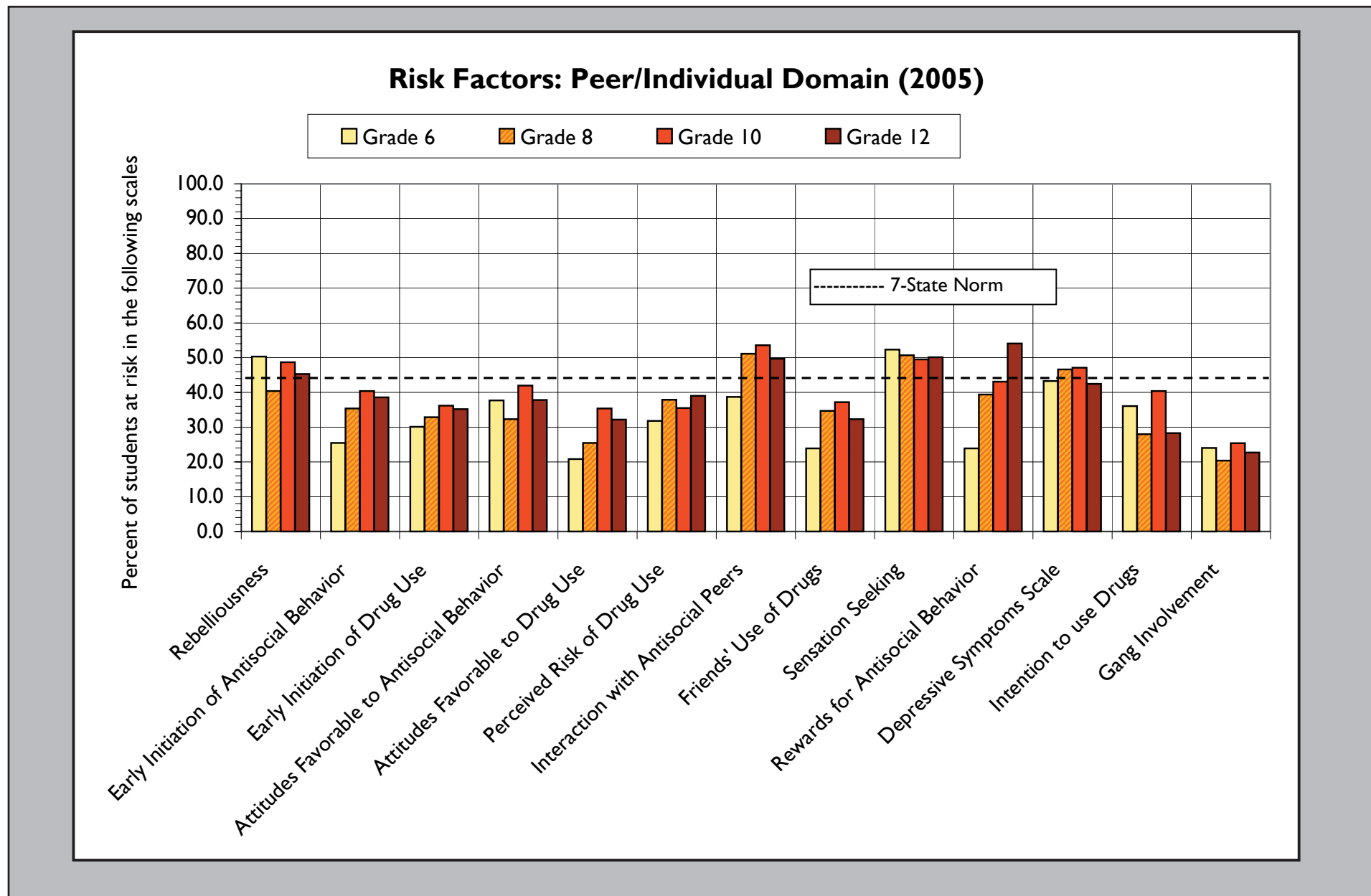
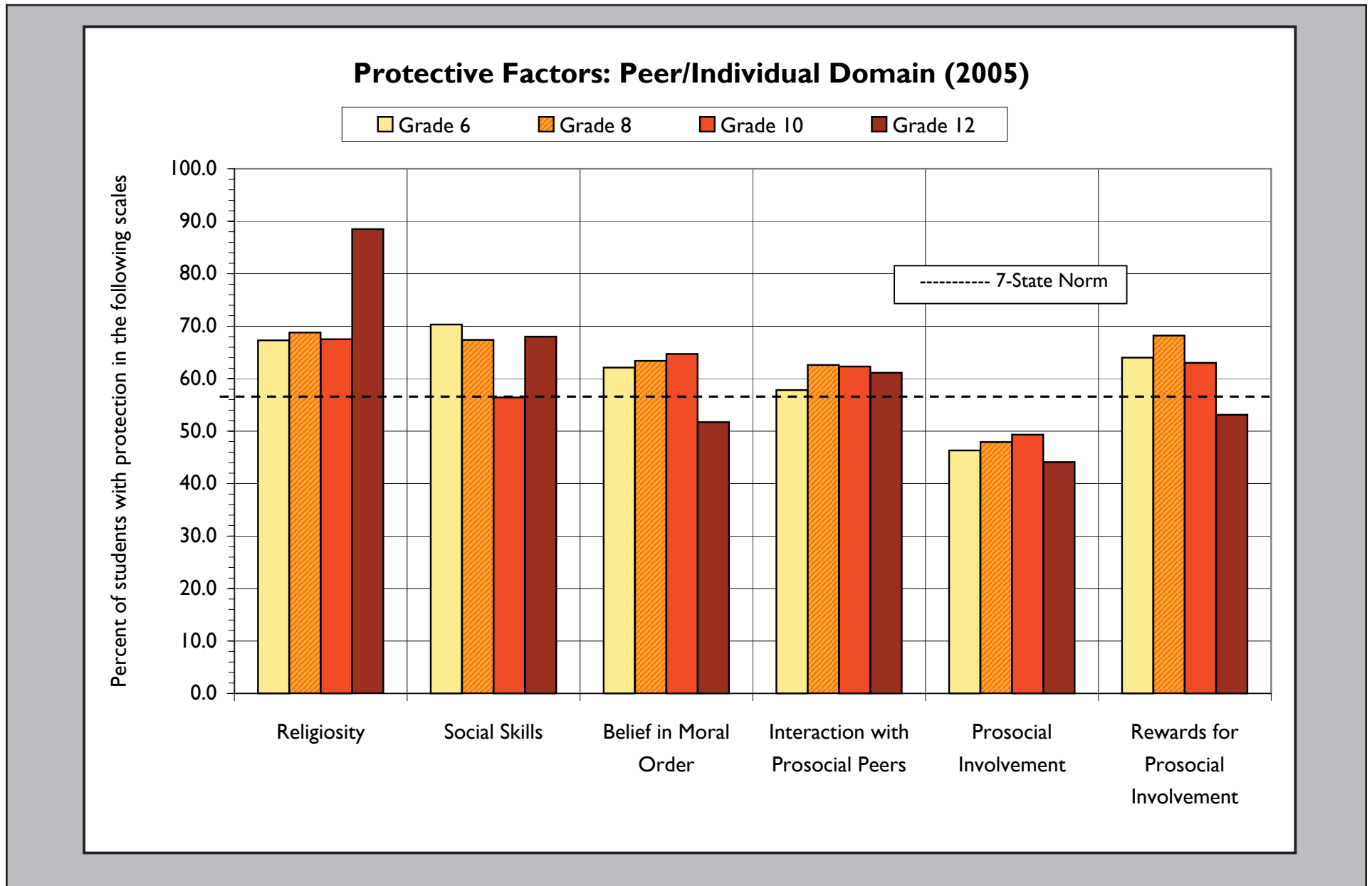


Figure 15



Section 3: Substance Use Outcomes

Age of Initiation

Arkansas youth were asked to report when, if ever, they first used ATODs. In calculating the average age of initiation, only the ages indicated by youth who had used the substance before were taken into account.

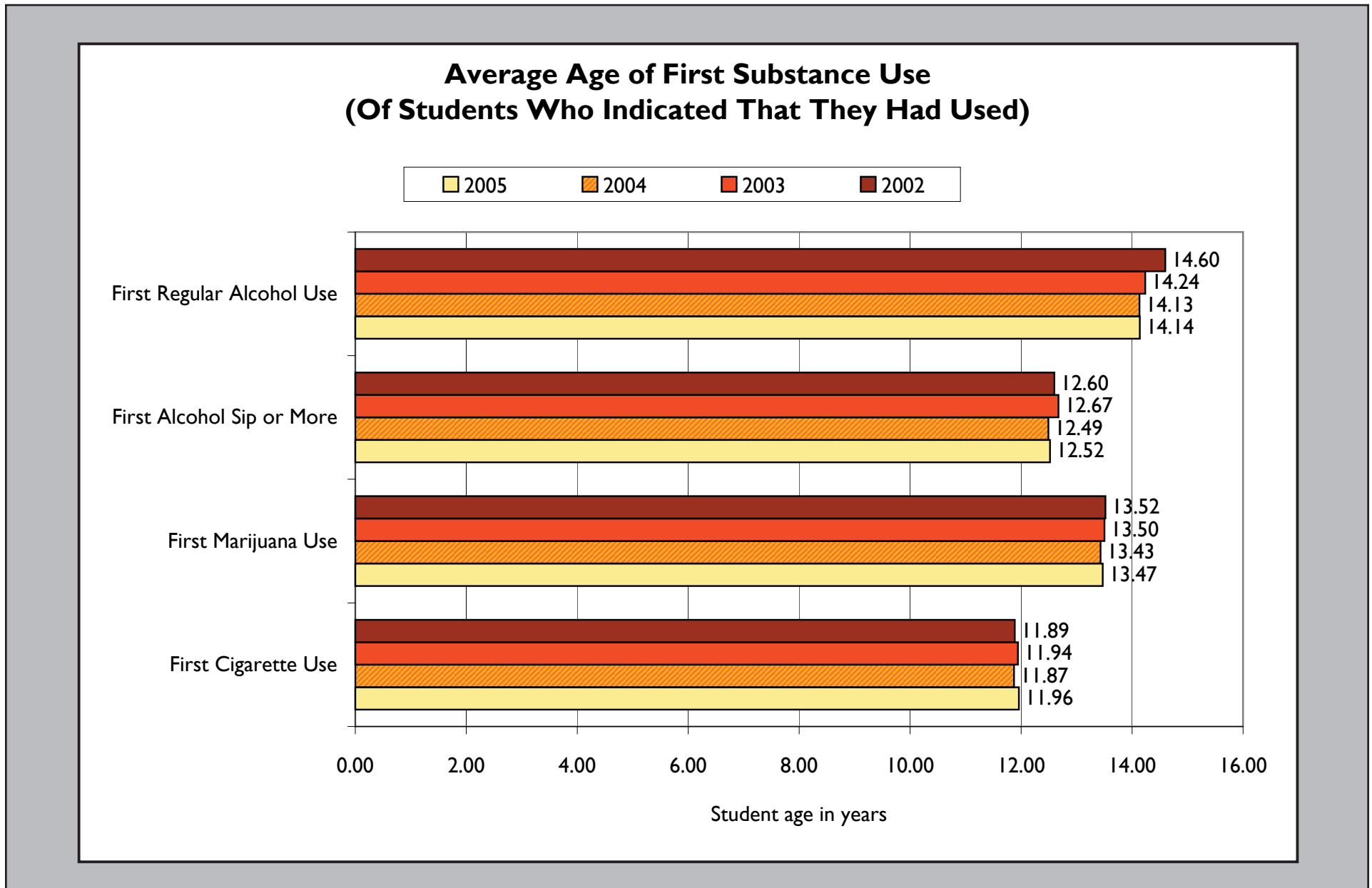
The results show that youth begin using cigarettes before using any other substance. Of the youth who had used cigarettes, the average age of first use was 11.96 years. A period of over one and a half years separates the age of first sip of alcohol and the first regular alcohol use, with the first sip occurring at 12.52 years, and the first regular use of alcohol at 14.14 years. The results also show that youth begin trying marijuana earlier than one would think. Of the youth who had used marijuana, the average age of first use was 13.47 years – 0.7 years before youth indicated that they had begun drinking regularly.

In comparing 2004 APNA Survey results to those from the 2005 survey, results were virtually unchanged for first use of all substances. However, in comparing the 2002 survey results to this year's survey, a significant change is seen in first regular use of alcohol, which has decreased 0.46 years (from 14.60 years in 2002 to 14.14 years in 2005) since 2002.

Table 13

Age of Initiation				
Drug Used	Average Age of First Use (Of Students Who Indicated That They Had Used)			
	2002	2003	2004	2005
First Cigarette Use	11.89	11.94	11.87	11.96
First Marijuana Use	13.52	13.50	13.43	13.47
First Alcohol Sip or More	12.60	12.67	12.49	12.52
First Regular Alcohol Use	14.60	14.24	14.13	14.14

Figure 16



Lifetime ATOD Use, By Grade

Arkansas Lifetime Usage

Lifetime use is seen as a good measure of youth experimentation with alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs. If a student indicates that they have used a substance at least once in their lifetime, the results of this lifetime use are reported in this section. The most commonly used substances are alcohol (49.0% of Arkansas survey participants in the 2005 survey have used at least once), cigarettes (35.8% have used), smokeless tobacco (17.3% have used), marijuana (17.5% have used), and inhalants (13.9% have used).

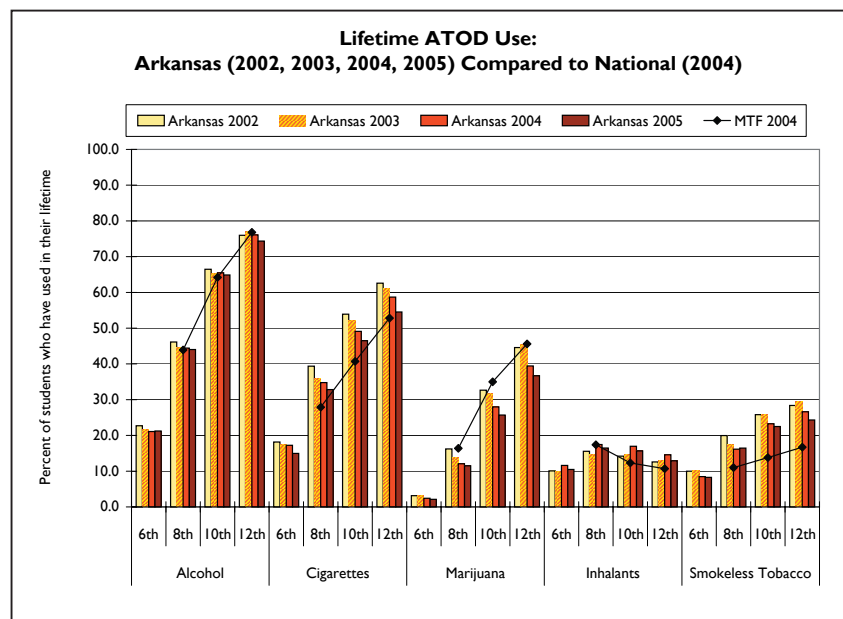
Arkansas Results Compared to National Results

When looking at the Arkansas and MTF lifetime survey results (Table 14), more Arkansas survey participants in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades have had lifetime experience with cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and sedatives than the national sample. Arkansas inhalant use was higher for Arkansas 10th and 12th graders than students in the same grade of the national sample. Smokeless tobacco use for Arkansas youth who took the survey was 5.5% to 8.7% greater than the national sample for youth in grades 8, 10 and 12; cigarette use was 1.7% to 5.8% greater in Arkansas for all grades; sedative use was 1.0% to 6.7% greater in Arkansas for all grades; and inhalant use was 1.5% greater in Arkansas for the 10th grade and 2.2% greater in Arkansas for the 12th grade. However, Arkansas youth in grades 8, 10, and 12 used the following substances less in their lifetime than students nationally: marijuana (4.9% to 9.3% less than MTF students), hallucinogens (2.5% to 6.4% less than MTF), cocaine (1.8% to 2.5% less than MTF students), stimulants (5.8% to 7.9% less than MTF), ecstasy (1.2% to 3.1% less than MTF), and any drug (2.7% to 4.1% less than MTF). Figure 17 illustrates the differences in lifetime ATOD use by Arkansas 8th, 10th, and 12th grade participants and National MTF participants in the same grades.

2005 Results Compared to 2002, 2003, and 2004 Results

Table 14 also shows that rates of lifetime cigarette use decreased 2.0% to 4.2% in each grade and 1.1% for the state total since the 2004 survey. Inhalant use also decreased 1.0% to 1.7% in all grades and 1.3% for the total state since the

Figure 17



2004 survey. While the state total for stimulant use increased 1.1% since 2004 (from 2.4% in 2004 to 3.5% in 2005), there were no other significant increases in any grade or for the state total for any other substance.

Since the first 2002 APNA Survey, lifetime use of the following substances have significantly decreased in each grade and in the state total: alcohol, cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and marijuana. Also since 2002, lifetime hallucinogen and ecstasy use has significantly decreased in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades and overall. Cocaine and methamphetamine lifetime use has significantly decreased in the 10th and 12th grades, and for the state total since the first administration of the APNA survey in 2002.

Table 14

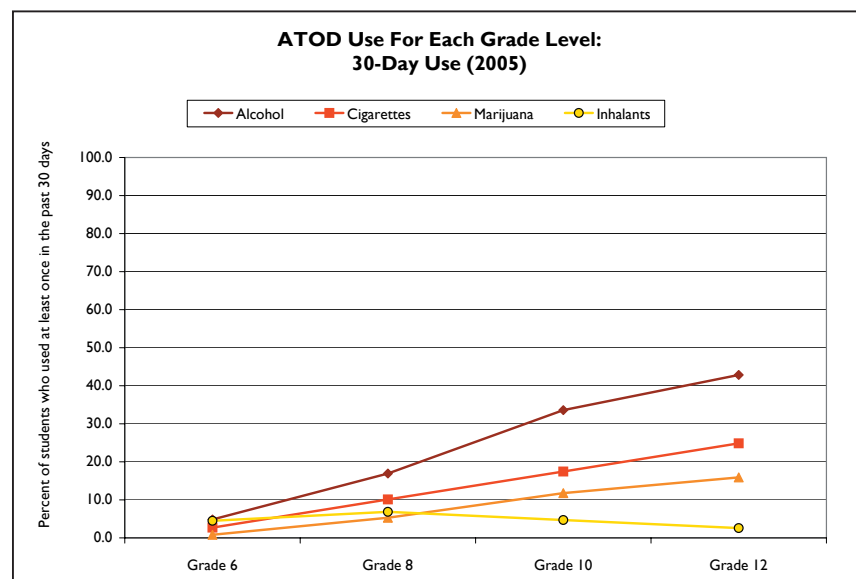
Percentage of Arkansas Respondents Who Used ATODs During Their Lifetime by Grade																							
Drug Used	Arkansas Grade 6				Arkansas Grade 8				MTF	Arkansas Grade 10				MTF	Arkansas Grade 12				MTF	Total			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2004	2002	2003	2004	2005	2004	2002	2003	2004	2005	2004	2002	2003	2004	2005
Alcohol	22.7	21.7	21.1	21.2	46.1	44.7	44.4	44.0	43.9	66.5	65.4	65.5	64.9	64.2	76.0	77.1	76.1	74.4	76.8	50.2	51.3	50.1	49.0
Cigarettes	18.1	17.5	17.2	15.0	39.4	36.0	34.8	32.8	27.9	53.9	52.1	49.1	46.5	40.7	62.6	61.0	58.7	54.5	52.8	41.3	41.0	38.7	35.8
Smokeless Tobacco	10.0	10.1	8.5	8.3	20.0	17.5	16.1	16.5	11.0	25.8	25.8	23.3	22.5	13.8	28.4	29.6	26.6	24.3	16.7	20.1	20.4	18.0	17.3
Marijuana	3.2	3.3	2.4	2.1	16.2	14.0	12.1	11.5	16.4	32.7	31.8	28.0	25.7	35.0	44.6	45.3	39.4	36.7	45.6	22.0	22.7	19.2	17.5
Inhalants	10.1	9.8	11.6	10.5	15.6	14.6	17.4	16.5	17.4	14.2	14.6	17.0	15.7	12.3	12.6	12.9	14.6	12.9	10.7	13.1	13.1	15.3	13.9
Hallucinogens	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.3	2.8	2.2	1.0	1.0	3.5	5.8	5.0	2.7	2.2	6.4	7.4	8.6	4.0	3.3	9.7	3.9	4.1	1.9	1.6
Cocaine	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.6	3.4	4.9	4.6	3.9	3.0	5.4	7.3	7.8	6.6	5.6	8.1	3.5	3.7	3.0	2.5
Methamphetamines	0.4	0.5	---	0.6	2.3	1.8	---	1.6	2.5	5.6	4.5	---	3.4	5.3	7.8	8.0	---	4.7	6.2	3.6	3.6	---	2.4
Stimulants	---	---	1.1	0.6	---	---	2.9	2.0	7.8	---	---	6.6	5.5	12.0	---	---	9.0	6.9	14.8	---	---	2.4	3.5
Sedatives	---	---	4.9	4.4	---	---	9.7	10.3	9.3	---	---	17.6	17.9	13.7	---	---	21.7	21.5	14.8	---	---	12.9	12.9
Ecstasy	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	2.9	2.0	1.6	1.4	2.9	5.2	4.9	3.3	3.2	4.4	7.5	6.8	5.0	4.4	7.5	3.7	3.4	2.5	2.1
Heroin	---	---	0.5	0.3	---	---	0.8	0.8	1.6	---	---	1.4	1.2	1.5	---	---	2.1	2.1	1.5	---	---	1.1	1.0
Any Drug	12.8	12.8	21.4	16.0	26.5	24.3	33.9	28.8	31.5	38.5	37.7	46.2	39.5	43.6	47.9	48.9	52.2	47.1	50.6	29.9	30.5	38.4	31.8
<p>NOTE: Cells containing the --- symbol indicate an area where data is not available either due to the question not being asked in either the 2002, 2003, and 2004 survey, or the MTF data is not comparable to the Arkansas data. To accurately compare MTF drug use to Arkansas drug use, Bach Harrison must have the MTF database. Because the 2005 database is not available at this time, the 2004 MTF data is used as a comparison.</p> <p>NOTE: The Any Drug category includes all drugs that were included in the APNA that year. Therefore, the 2002 and 2003 Any Drug categories contain the percent of students reporting use any of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, or methamphetamines. The 2004 Any Drug category contains the percent of students reporting use of any of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, sedatives, or heroin. The 2005 Any Drug category contains the percent of students reporting use of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, sedatives, methamphetamines, stimulants, or heroin. While 2002 and 2003 Any Drug rates are comparable to each other, 2004 and 2005 rates should not be compared to each other or to 2002/2003 results, because the substances considered in each year's Any Drug data are not identical.</p>																							

30-Day ATOD Use, By Grade

Arkansas 30-Day Usage

When looking at the percentage of youth who indicated that they used ATODs in the past 30 days (Table 15 and Figure 18), an increase by grade can be seen with all substances except inhalants. For example, only 2.7% of 6th graders had smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days, whereas the rate for 12th graders was 24.9%. However, 30-day inhalant usage peaked at grade 8 (6.8%) and declined to 2.6% by grade 12.

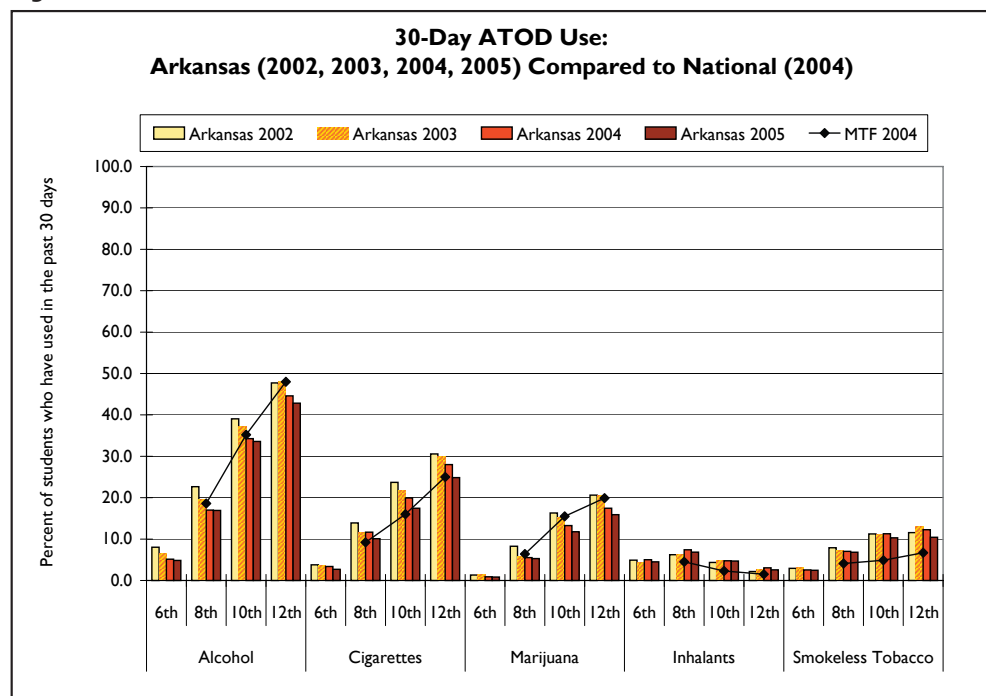
Figure 18



Arkansas Results Compared to National Results

Table 15 on the following page shows the percentage of Arkansas survey participants and youth nationwide (2004) who used ATODs in the 30 days prior to completing the survey. More Arkansas youth in grades 8, 10, and 12 have used smokeless tobacco, inhalants, and sedatives in the past 30 days than the national sample. For smokeless tobacco, 2.7% more Arkansas 8th graders, 5.4% more 10th graders, and 3.7% more 12th graders used. For inhalants, 2.3% more Arkansas 8th graders, 2.4% more 10th graders, and 1.1% more 12th graders used. For sedatives, 1.0% more Arkansas 8th graders, 4.2% more 10th graders, and 6.7% more 12th graders used. Further comparison of state and national results shows that Arkansas use rates of alcohol 1.6% to 5.2% lower than the use rates for than nation in grades 8, 10, and 12. Marijuana past month use is 1.1% to 4.0% lower than the nation in grades 8, 10, and 12, and stimulant use is 1.5% to 2.4% lower than the nation in grades 8, 10, and 12.

Figure 19



2005 Results Compared to 2002, 2003, and 2004 Results

Most rates of 30-day substance use changed very little since the 2004 survey. The 8th grade indicated a significant decrease in cigarette use since 2004. The 10th grade indicated significant decreases in cigarette, smokeless tobacco, marijuana, and stimulant use. The 12th grade indicated significant decreases in alcohol, cigarette, smokeless tobacco, marijuana, and stimulant

use. There were no significant increases in any grade or for any substance. Since the 2002 survey, 30-day alcohol use has decreased 3.2% to 5.7% in all grades. State marijuana use has steadily decreased since 2002, with total state use rates at 10.6% in 2002, 10.3% in 2003, 8.8% in 2004, and 7.8% in 2005. In addition, cigarette use has show positive decreases since 2002, with state total use rates at 16.6% in 2002, 16.2% in 2003, 14.9% in 2004, and 12.9% in 2005.

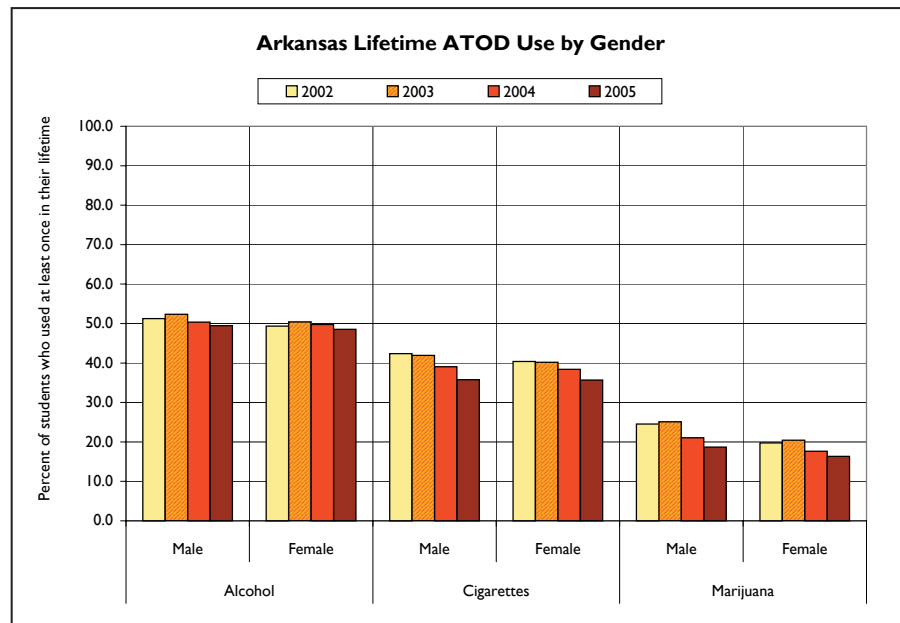
Table 15

Percentage of Arkansas Respondents Who Used ATODs During the Past 30 Days by Grade																								
Drug Used	Arkansas Grade 6				Arkansas Grade 8				MTF Grade 8	Arkansas Grade 10				MTF Grade 10	Arkansas Grade 12				MTF Grade 12	Total				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2004	2002	2003	2004	2005	2004	2002	2003	2004	2005	2004	2002	2003	2004	2005	
Alcohol	8.0	6.6	5.1	4.8	22.7	19.7	17.0	16.9	18.6	39.0	37.2	34.3	33.6	35.2	47.7	48.0	44.6	42.8	48.0	27.3	27.1	23.9	22.9	
Cigarettes	3.8	3.6	3.4	2.7	13.9	11.7	11.7	10.1	9.2	23.7	21.8	19.9	17.4	16.0	30.6	30.0	28.0	24.9	25.0	16.6	16.2	14.9	12.9	
Smokeless Tobacco	2.9	3.1	2.6	2.5	7.9	7.3	7.0	6.8	4.1	11.2	11.2	11.3	10.3	4.9	11.6	13.0	12.3	10.4	6.7	8.0	8.5	8.0	7.2	
Marijuana	1.3	1.5	0.9	0.8	8.3	5.9	5.5	5.3	6.4	16.3	15.2	13.3	11.8	15.5	20.6	20.6	17.5	15.9	19.9	10.6	10.3	8.8	7.8	
Inhalants	4.9	4.4	5.0	4.5	6.2	6.2	7.4	6.8	4.5	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.7	2.3	2.2	2.7	3.1	2.6	1.5	4.6	4.6	5.2	4.8	
Hallucinogens	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.5	1.0	2.1	2.2	1.1	0.8	1.6	1.9	2.6	1.1	1.1	1.9	1.3	1.5	0.7	0.6	
Cocaine	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.8	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.4	2.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.8	
Methamphetamines	0.1	0.2	---	0.1	1.0	0.7	---	0.5	0.6	2.3	1.9	---	0.9	1.3	2.7	2.9	---	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	---	0.7	
Stimulants	---	---	0.6	0.2	---	---	1.4	0.9	2.4	---	---	3.1	2.0	4.3	---	---	3.8	2.2	4.6	---	---	2.1	1.2	
Sedatives	---	---	2.0	1.8	---	---	5.0	4.8	2.8	---	---	8.6	9.3	4.8	---	---	10.8	10.5	4.5	---	---	6.4	6.3	
Ecstasy	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.7	
Heroin	---	---	0.3	0.1	---	---	0.3	0.3	0.5	---	---	0.5	0.3	0.5	---	---	0.4	0.6	0.5	---	---	0.4	0.3	
Any Drug	6.4	5.9	10.6	7.5	13.4	11.5	18.4	14.8	12.9	19.8	19.1	25.1	21.1	20.1	22.6	22.8	28.1	23.9	22.7	14.9	14.6	20.6	16.3	
<p>NOTE: Cells containing the --- symbol indicate an area where data is not available either due to the question not being asked in either the 2002, 2003, and 2004 survey, or the MTF data is not comparable to the Arkansas data. To accurately compare MTF drug use to Arkansas drug use, Bach Harrison must have the MTF database. Because the 2005 database is not available at this time, the 2004 MTF data is used as a comparison.</p> <p>NOTE: The Any Drug category includes all drugs that were included in the APNA that year. Therefore, the 2002 and 2003 Any Drug categories contain the percent of students reporting use any of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, or methamphetamines. The 2004 Any Drug category contains the percent of students reporting use of any of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, sedatives, or heroin. The 2005 Any Drug category contains the percent of students reporting use of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, sedatives, methamphetamines, stimulants, or heroin. While 2002 and 2003 Any Drug rates are comparable to each other, 2004 and 2005 rates should not be compared to each other or to 2002/2003 results, because the substances considered in each year's Any Drug data are not identical.</p>																								

Lifetime ATOD Use by Gender

Tables 16 and 17 on the following page show the percentage of lifetime ATOD use for males and for females. Lifetime use is a measure of the experience that young people have had with the various substances. NOTE: The Any Drug category includes all drugs that were included in the APNA that year. Therefore, the 2002 and 2003 Any Drug categories contain the percent of students reporting use any of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, or methamphetamines. The 2004 Any Drug category contains the percent of students reporting use of any of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, sedatives, or heroin. The 2005 Any Drug category contains the percent of students reporting use of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, sedatives, methamphetamines, stimulants, or heroin. While 2002 and 2003 Any Drug rates are comparable to each other, 2004 and 2005 rates should not be compared to each other or to 2002/2003 results, because the substances considered in each year's Any Drug data are not identical.

Figure 20



While being female is generally considered a protective factor for substance use, it can be seen that, of the Arkansas students who took the survey, males and females are similar in their use of most substances and generally have substance use rates that are within one to three percent of each other. The exceptions are that males in all grades use much more smokeless tobacco, over three times the lifetime use rate of females (27.3% for males, 8.4% for females), and more use marijuana in each grade. Female lifetime sedative use is consistently higher than male use in the 8th grade (3.2% higher for females), 10th grade (5.7% higher for females), and 12th grade (2.3% higher for females).

While males indicate higher use rates than females for every substance except sedatives in the 6th grade, lifetime use rates in the 8th grade are more similar, with male and female use rates differing by only 0.0% to 1.7% (not including smokeless tobacco, marijuana, and sedatives). However, the differences in use begin to increase more in the 10th and 12th grades, with male use increasing at a higher rate than female use. Such a finding indicates that females may be experimenting with drug use at equal or higher rates as males in the middle or junior high school, but in high school, males take over as the more dominant substance users.

Since 2004, total male lifetime use of cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, marijuana, inhalants, stimulants, and any drug decreased 1.1% to 8.0%. Total female lifetime alcohol, cigarette, marijuana, stimulant, and any drug use decreased 1.2% to 5.1% in the past year. In the past four years, male rates of alcohol use, cigarette use, smokeless tobacco use, and marijuana use have significantly decreased in all grades and for the state total. In looking at the past four years of survey data, the only female substance use rate that has significantly decreased in all grades and for the state total was for cigarette use.

Table 16 Percentage of Males by Grade Who Used ATODs During Their Lifetime

Drug Used	Grade 6				Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				Total			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
Alcohol	26.7	24.8	23.9	24.6	47.2	44.6	44.3	44.4	65.9	65.2	65.2	64.3	76.0	78.0	75.6	74.5	51.3	52.3	50.4	49.5
Cigarettes	20.5	19.2	19.0	15.8	40.5	36.3	33.1	32.6	54.1	52.9	49.7	45.8	64.1	62.0	61.1	56.0	42.4	41.9	39.1	35.8
Smokeless Tobacco	15.2	15.4	13.1	12.4	30.3	27.4	24.3	25.3	41.6	39.6	38.0	36.2	49.2	47.8	45.0	40.3	32.2	32.0	28.9	27.3
Marijuana	4.5	4.4	2.9	2.8	19.9	15.9	12.7	13.0	35.2	35.0	31.4	27.5	48.5	48.7	43.5	39.1	24.5	25.1	21.0	18.7
Inhalants	10.9	11.2	13.2	11.8	15.2	13.6	16.1	15.5	13.5	14.1	17.5	14.4	14.9	15.4	16.8	14.4	13.5	13.5	15.9	14.0
Hallucinogens	1.1	1.4	0.3	0.3	3.4	2.0	1.0	1.1	6.4	5.4	3.3	2.3	8.7	10.3	5.6	4.3	4.5	4.6	2.3	1.8
Cocaine	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.7	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.6	4.9	4.8	4.3	3.1	8.6	8.5	7.8	6.0	3.7	4.0	3.3	2.6
Methamphetamines	0.5	0.5	---	0.6	2.4	1.8	---	1.4	5.2	4.3	---	3.1	7.9	8.1	---	4.2	3.6	3.5	---	2.1
Stimulants	---	---	0.9	0.7	---	---	2.4	2.0	---	---	6.4	5.3	---	---	10.0	7.2	---	---	4.6	3.5
Sedatives	---	---	4.5	4.2	---	---	7.4	8.7	---	---	14.9	15.0	---	---	22.0	20.2	---	---	11.5	11.2
Ecstasy	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	3.0	2.0	1.6	1.4	5.1	5.4	3.4	3.2	7.9	7.3	6.3	5.0	3.8	3.7	2.7	2.2
Heroin	---	---	0.4	0.4	---	---	0.7	0.7	---	---	1.8	1.3	---	---	3.2	2.8	---	---	1.4	1.2
Any Drug	14.6	15.2	24.3	17.8	28.9	25.2	33.5	29.1	40.1	40.4	48.9	39.2	52.1	52.8	55.8	48.6	32.2	32.9	40.4	32.4

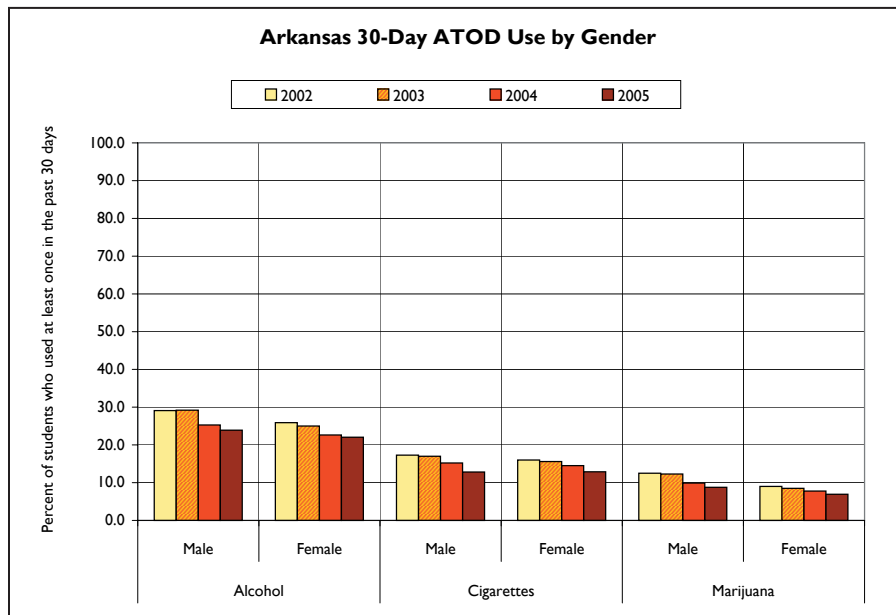
Table 17 Percentage of Females by Grade Who Used ATODs During Their Lifetime

Drug Used	Grade 6				Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				Total			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
Alcohol	19.0	18.7	18.5	18.0	45.3	44.5	44.4	43.5	67.1	65.5	65.6	65.5	76.0	76.2	76.6	74.4	49.4	50.4	49.7	48.5
Cigarettes	15.8	15.9	15.8	14.1	38.5	35.8	36.3	32.8	53.8	51.5	48.5	46.9	61.3	60.1	56.7	53.3	40.4	40.2	38.4	35.7
Smokeless Tobacco	5.1	5.2	4.4	4.2	10.2	8.1	8.2	8.6	11.5	13.2	10.6	10.8	10.6	12.0	10.8	10.5	9.1	9.5	8.3	8.4
Marijuana	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.5	12.8	12.1	11.5	10.1	30.3	29.0	25.0	24.1	41.1	42.2	36.0	34.7	19.7	20.4	17.6	16.3
Inhalants	9.3	8.4	9.9	9.2	15.8	15.4	18.7	17.2	14.8	15.2	16.5	16.9	10.6	10.7	12.6	11.7	12.6	12.6	14.6	13.9
Hallucinogens	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.2	2.4	2.4	1.0	1.0	5.2	4.7	2.2	2.2	6.2	6.9	2.7	2.4	3.4	3.6	1.5	1.4
Cocaine	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	2.6	2.4	1.8	1.6	4.9	4.5	3.5	3.0	6.2	7.2	5.6	5.1	3.3	3.5	2.8	2.4
Methamphetamines	0.3	0.6	---	0.5	2.2	1.8	---	1.7	5.9	4.7	---	3.7	7.6	8.0	---	5.1	3.7	3.6	---	2.6
Stimulants	---	---	1.3	0.5	---	---	3.2	2.1	---	---	6.7	5.6	---	---	8.2	6.7	---	---	4.7	3.5
Sedatives	---	---	5.2	4.6	---	---	11.9	11.9	---	---	19.8	20.6	---	---	21.6	22.5	---	---	14.3	14.4
Ecstasy	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	2.8	2.1	1.7	1.4	5.3	4.5	3.2	3.1	7.0	6.2	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.2	2.2	2.0
Heroin	---	---	0.5	0.2	---	---	0.8	0.8	---	---	1.0	1.1	---	---	1.1	1.4	---	---	0.8	0.9
Any Drug	11.0	10.5	18.4	14.1	24.1	23.3	34.2	28.4	36.9	35.6	43.6	39.8	44.2	45.4	48.9	45.7	27.9	28.3	36.3	31.3

30-Day ATOD Use by Gender

Tables 18 and 19 on the following page show the percentage of ATOD use in the past 30 days by males and females in the four grades and the total for all males and all females. NOTE: The Any Drug category includes all drugs that were included in the APNA that year. Therefore, the 2002 and 2003 Any Drug categories contain the percent of students reporting use any of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, or methamphetamines. The 2004 Any Drug category contains the percent of students reporting use of any of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, sedatives, or heroin. The 2005 Any Drug category contains the percent of students reporting use of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, sedatives, methamphetamines, stimulants, or heroin. While 2002 and 2003 Any Drug rates are comparable to each other, 2004 and 2005 rates should not be compared to each other or to 2002/2003 results, because the substances considered in each year's Any Drug data are not identical.

Figure 21



As with male and female lifetime use rates, past month use rates are very similar for males and females and vary only by one to three percent. However, the 30-day usage rate of smokeless tobacco is significantly higher for males (12.8% for males compared to 2.3% for females).

As with lifetime substance use, 8th grade females had equal or slightly higher use rates in eleven of the thirteen substance categories, indicating that females and males in the early grades are on more equal footing. However, the 30-day use rates by gender show that males use much more than females in the high school grades. For example, in the 6th grade, 1.2% more males than females used alcohol in the past month; in the 8th grade, there was no difference in male and female alcohol use; in the 10th grade 3.6% more males than females used alcohol; and in the 12th grade, 6.0% more males than females used alcohol.

In comparing male and female 30-day use in the 2005 survey to the 2004 survey, total male and female 30-day use was also fairly stable, with total male past month use rates of alcohol, cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, marijuana, and any drug use significantly decreasing since the 2004 survey. Total past month female cigarette and any drug use significantly decreased since the 2004 survey.

Male use rates of cigarettes and female use rates of alcohol have steadily decreased overall and in all grades since the 2002 survey. Past month marijuana use for males in the 10th and 12th grades and overall have been gradually decreasing since 2002, while female marijuana use in the 6th grade, 10th grade, 12th grade, and overall have been gradually decreasing since 2002.

Table 18 Percentage of Males by Grade Who Used ATODs During The Past 30 Days

Drug Used	Grade 6				Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				Total			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
Alcohol	9.6	7.5	6.0	5.5	23.6	20.7	16.4	16.9	40.4	38.7	36.1	35.5	52.5	53.4	49.7	46.1	29.1	29.2	25.3	23.9
Cigarettes	4.5	4.2	3.6	3.0	14.3	11.5	10.4	9.7	24.0	23.1	20.7	17.0	33.0	31.3	30.8	26.0	17.3	17.0	15.2	12.8
Smokeless Tobacco	4.6	4.8	4.0	3.8	12.9	12.0	11.7	11.5	19.9	19.1	21.0	18.9	22.7	22.7	23.5	19.8	14.0	14.4	14.3	12.8
Marijuana	1.7	2.1	1.2	1.2	10.6	6.5	5.5	6.0	18.5	18.1	15.1	13.0	23.8	24.3	20.6	18.6	12.5	12.3	9.9	8.8
Inhalants	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.0	6.3	5.3	6.2	6.0	4.1	5.0	4.7	4.4	2.7	3.5	3.9	2.7	4.8	4.8	5.1	4.7
Hallucinogens	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	1.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	2.1	2.5	1.2	0.8	2.3	2.6	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.5	0.9	0.6
Cocaine	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.6	1.5	0.9	2.1	2.0	2.6	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.9
Methamphetamines	0.1	0.1	---	0.2	1.0	0.7	---	0.4	2.3	1.9	---	0.9	3.0	3.0	---	1.3	1.4	1.3	---	0.6
Stimulants	---	---	0.6	0.3	---	---	1.3	0.7	---	---	3.2	2.0	---	---	4.2	2.5	---	---	2.2	1.3
Sedatives	---	---	1.8	1.8	---	---	3.7	3.7	---	---	7.4	8.0	---	---	12.1	11.0	---	---	5.9	5.6
Ecstasy	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.5	2.0	1.1	1.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.8
Heroin	---	---	0.4	0.2	---	---	0.4	0.3	---	---	0.6	0.5	---	---	0.8	1.0	---	---	0.5	0.4
Any Drug	7.4	7.2	11.6	8.4	15.5	11.3	16.9	14.1	21.6	21.9	26.8	21.2	26.2	26.7	31.9	25.9	16.8	16.5	21.7	16.6

Table 19 Percentage of Females by Grade Who Used ATODs During The Past 30 Days

Drug Used	Grade 6				Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				Total			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
Alcohol	6.6	5.7	4.3	4.2	21.9	18.7	17.4	16.9	37.9	35.8	32.5	31.9	43.6	42.8	40.1	40.1	25.9	25.1	22.6	22.0
Cigarettes	3.1	3.0	3.2	2.4	13.6	11.8	12.8	10.4	23.4	20.8	18.9	17.7	28.5	28.7	25.7	23.8	16.0	15.6	14.5	12.9
Smokeless Tobacco	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.2	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.6	3.4	4.0	3.2	2.9	2.0	3.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	3.0	2.4	2.3
Marijuana	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.5	6.0	5.2	5.4	4.7	14.4	12.5	11.6	10.7	17.8	16.9	14.8	13.6	9.0	8.5	7.8	6.9
Inhalants	4.6	3.8	4.8	4.0	6.0	7.0	8.6	7.6	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.9	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.5	4.4	4.5	5.3	4.9
Hallucinogens	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.5	2.1	2.0	1.0	0.8	1.5	2.5	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.5	0.5	0.5
Cocaine	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8
Methamphetamines	0.2	0.3	---	0.0	1.0	0.8	---	0.5	2.3	1.9	---	0.9	2.5	2.8	---	1.4	1.4	1.4	---	0.7
Stimulants	---	---	0.6	0.1	---	---	1.5	1.0	---	---	2.9	1.9	---	---	3.4	2.0	---	---	2.0	1.2
Sedatives	---	---	2.2	2.0	---	---	6.2	5.9	---	---	9.7	10.5	---	---	9.7	10.1	---	---	6.8	6.9
Ecstasy	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.7	1.4	1.3	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.3	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.6
Heroin	---	---	0.1	0.0	---	---	0.3	0.3	---	---	0.4	0.1	---	---	0.1	0.4	---	---	0.2	0.2
Any Drug	5.5	4.7	9.4	6.7	11.4	11.4	19.5	15.3	18.2	16.5	23.5	21.0	19.5	19.0	24.7	22.1	13.1	12.8	19.4	15.9

Intention to Use ATODs

Youth were asked whether they would use cigarettes, alcohol, or marijuana when they became an adult. The response categories were NO!, no, yes, and YES! The percentages of youth in each grade answering “YES” or “yes” to the questions are listed in Table 20.

As can be seen, a majority of the youth do not intend to use cigarettes or marijuana, though 59.0% of high school seniors intend to use alcohol.

The intention to use all substances increases as youth get older. Intention to use cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, and other illegal substances in 2005 peaked in the 12th grade.

Just as with substance use rates, youth intentions to use ATODs increase the most after the 6th grade. From the 6th grade to the 8th grade, intention to smoke cigarettes doubles (from 4.6% in the 6th grade to 9.5% in the 8th

grade), intention to drink alcohol doubles (from 15.3% in the 6th grade to 36.3% in the 8th grade), and intention to smoke marijuana increased four times (from 1.4% in the 6th grade to 6.3% in the 8th grade). Youth need prevention programs prior to the onset of substance use and then at regular intervals to maintain low rates of substance use and intention to use.

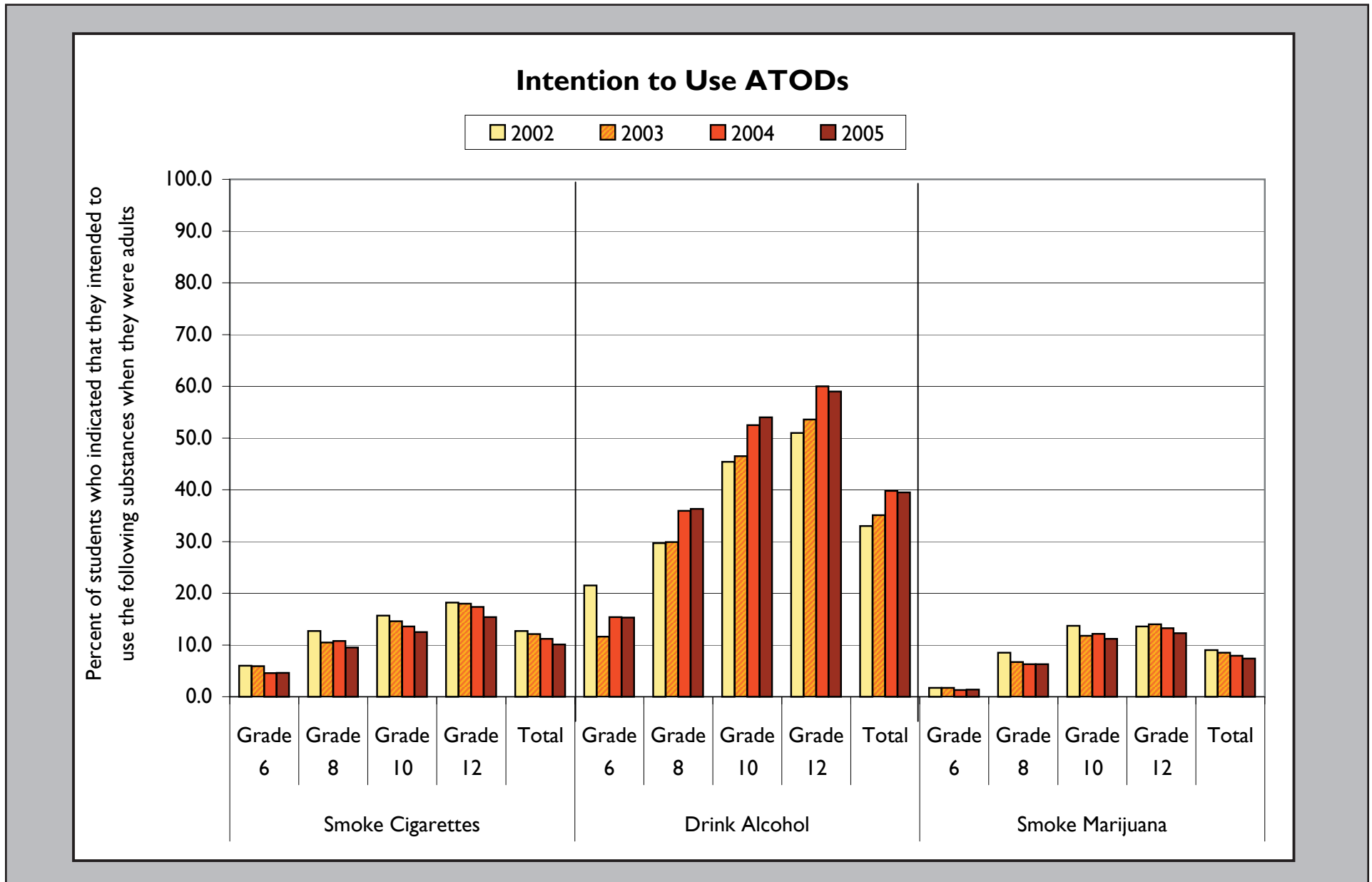
In comparing the four years of survey data, 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grade intention to smoke cigarettes have been steadily decreasing since the 2002 survey.

Total state rates of intention to use cigarettes has decreased 2.6% since 2002, and intention to smoke marijuana has decreased 1.6% since 2002. Intention to drink alcohol has increased 6.5% since 2002. While intention to drink alcohol has decreased 6.2% in the 6th grade, intention to drink alcohol increased 6.6% in the 8th grade, 8.6% in the 10th grade, and 8.0% in the 12th grade since the 2002 survey.

Table 20

Percentage of Youth with Intention to Use ATODs																				
Question	Grade 6				Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				Total			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
Smoke Cigarettes	6.0	5.9	4.6	4.6	12.7	10.5	10.8	9.5	15.7	14.6	13.6	12.5	18.2	18.0	17.4	15.4	12.7	12.1	11.2	10.1
Drink Alcohol	21.5	11.6	15.4	15.3	29.7	29.9	35.9	36.3	45.4	46.5	52.5	54.0	51.0	53.6	60.0	59.0	33.0	35.1	39.8	39.5
Smoke Marijuana	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.4	8.5	6.7	6.3	6.3	13.7	11.8	12.1	11.2	13.6	14.0	13.3	12.3	9.0	8.5	7.9	7.4
Other Illegal Substances	---	---	0.4	0.4	---	---	1.1	1.0	---	---	1.7	1.7	---	---	2.3	1.9	---	---	1.3	1.2
** Cells containing the --- symbol indicate an area where data is not available either due to the question not being asked in either the 2002 or 2003 surveys.																				

Figure 22



Multiple Drug Use

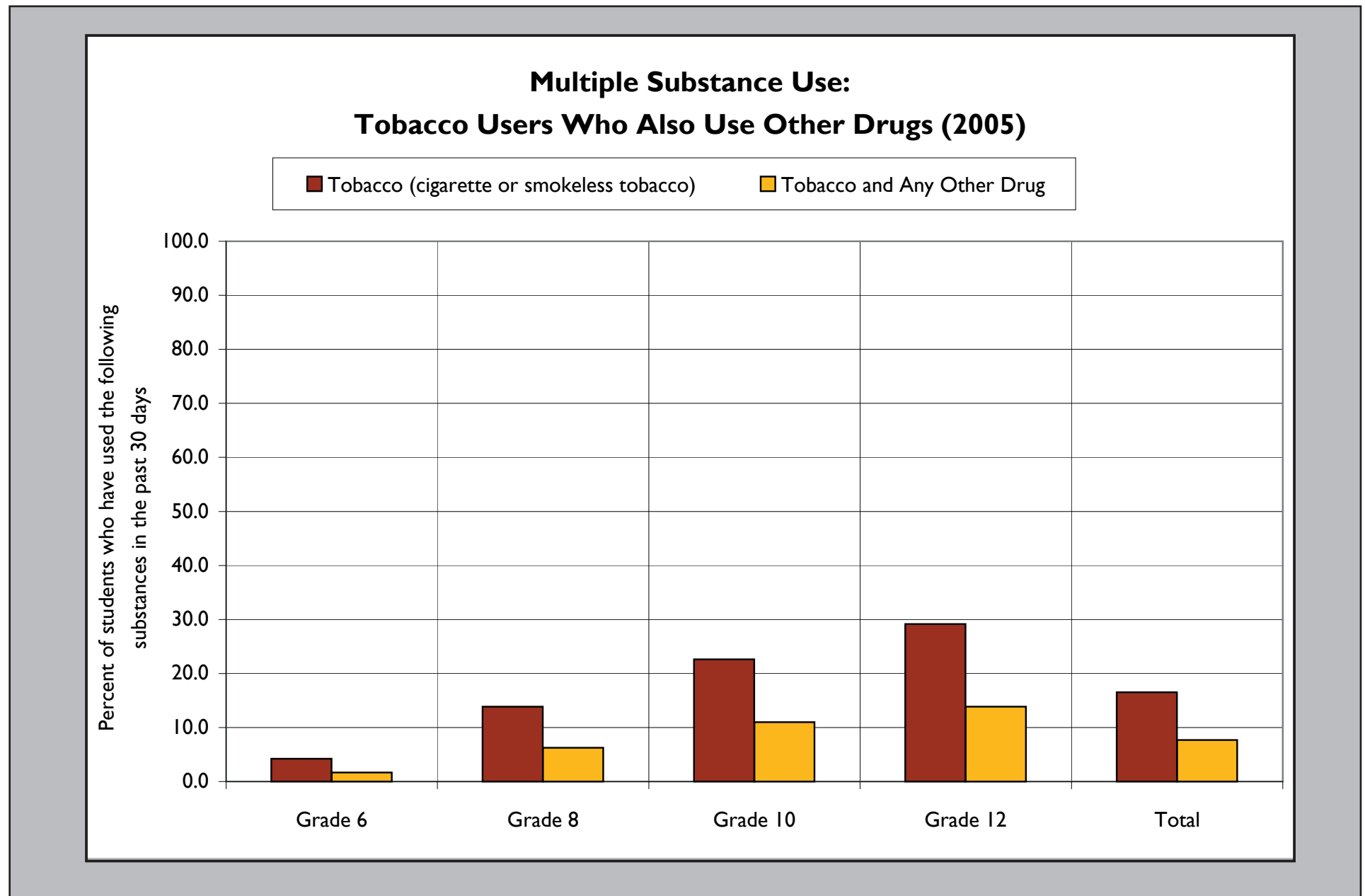
The percentage of youth who use various substances individually and in combination with other substances is shown in Table 21. “Any Substance” is defined as using one or more of the twelve substances measured by the survey. The percentage of students in the 12th grade who used at least one substance in the 30 days prior to completing the survey was 55.6%. The categories of alcohol, marijuana, and tobacco are contained in other tables in this report, but are shown here for reference. For most substances, there is a large increase in the use rate from the 6th grade to 8th grade, and from the 8th to the 10th grade, after which there is a smaller increase from the 10th to the 12th grade. These findings indicate that efforts to prevent substance use must start before the 8th grade and include booster sessions in the 8th and 9th grade to help prevent the increase in drug use as students move into high school.

Many of the individuals who use marijuana also use alcohol. For example, the total percentage using marijuana is 7.8% and those using alcohol and marijuana is 6.2%. Thus only 1.6% of students used marijuana but not alcohol in the past 30 days. A review of tobacco use and any drug use during the past 30 days shows that over one-half of the youth who use tobacco also use an illegal drug (16.5% tobacco use compared to 7.7% tobacco and any drug use). Reviewing the use of alcohol with other drugs and tobacco with other drugs shows that most of the youth use one other drug besides alcohol and tobacco, which is mostly marijuana.

Table 21

Percentage Using Multiple Drugs in the Past 30 Days (2005)					
	Grade 6	Grade 8	Grade 10	Grade 12	Total
Any Substance	13.3	30.2	46.6	55.6	35.3
Alcohol	4.8	16.9	33.6	42.8	22.9
Cigarettes	2.7	10.1	17.4	24.9	12.9
Smokeless Tobacco	2.5	6.8	10.3	10.4	7.2
Tobacco (cig. or smokeless)	4.2	13.9	22.6	29.1	16.5
Marijuana	0.8	5.3	11.8	15.9	7.8
Tobacco and Alcohol	1.6	7.5	15.5	21.5	10.6
Tobacco and Marijuana	0.5	3.5	7.7	10.6	5.1
Alcohol and Marijuana	0.5	3.9	9.5	13.4	6.2
Marijuana and Tobacco and Alcohol (all three)	0.3	2.8	6.6	9.2	4.3
Alcohol and Any Other Drug	1.8	7.3	14.2	18.1	9.6
Alcohol and Any 1 Other Drug	1.3	4.0	8.0	10.2	5.5
Alcohol and Any 2 Other Drugs	0.4	1.9	3.5	4.2	2.3
Tobacco and Any Other Drug	1.7	6.2	11.0	13.8	7.7
Tobacco and Any 1 Other Drug	1.1	3.3	5.8	7.2	4.1
Tobacco and Any 2 Other Drugs	0.4	1.6	2.8	3.4	1.9

Figure 23



Perceived Harmfulness of ATODs

When youth perceive that a substance is harmful, they are less likely to use it. The APNA survey asked youth, "How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they" smoked cigarettes heavily, tried marijuana, smoked marijuana regularly, drank alcohol regularly, or engaged in binge drinking regularly. Response categories were that the previously named substance categories placed them at "No Risk," "Slight Risk," "Moderate Risk," or "Great Risk."

While perceived harmfulness of smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day increases with increased grade level, perceived harmfulness of trying marijuana, using marijuana regularly, regular alcohol use, and regular binge drinking all decrease with increased grade level.

In all grades, more Arkansas survey participants than national MTF survey participants perceived great risk in smoking marijuana once or twice. In this category, 6.8% more 8th grade Arkansas youth, 5.1% more Arkansas 10th graders, and 7.9% more Arkansas 12th graders than national sample youth in the same grades perceived there was great risk in smoking marijuana once or twice.

However, for perceived harmfulness of smoking marijuana regularly, Arkansas youth in the 8th and 10th grades perceived less risk in this category than did youth in the same grades nationwide. Also, Arkansas youth in the 10th and 12th grades perceived less harmfulness in smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day than did national 10th and 12th graders. Such a finding is consistent with the higher cigarette use by Arkansas youth. Further, Arkansas youth in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades perceived less risk in drinking five or more drinks once or twice a weekend than did national 8th, 10th, and 12th graders.

A comparison of 2004 and 2005 results shows that there was a 1.0% increase in 12th grade perceived harmfulness of regular cigarette smoking, a 1.0% increase in 12th grade perceived harmfulness of regular alcohol use, and a 3.7% increase in 12th grade perceived harmfulness of regular binge drinking. Also in the past year, perceived risk of regular cigarette use decreased 1.8% in the 6th grade and 1.5% in the 8th grade; perceived risk of trying marijuana decreased 1.3% in the 10th grade; and perceived risk of smoking marijuana regularly decreased 3.1% in the 6th grade, 1.7% in the 8th grade, and 1.7% in the 12th grade. Since the first APNA Survey in 2002, perceived harmfulness of regular alcohol use has decreased significantly in all grades, while perceived harmfulness of regular cigarette use has increased significantly in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades.

Table 22

Percentage of Arkansas and Monitoring the Future Respondents Who Perceive that Using the Five Categories of Substances Places People at "Great Risk"

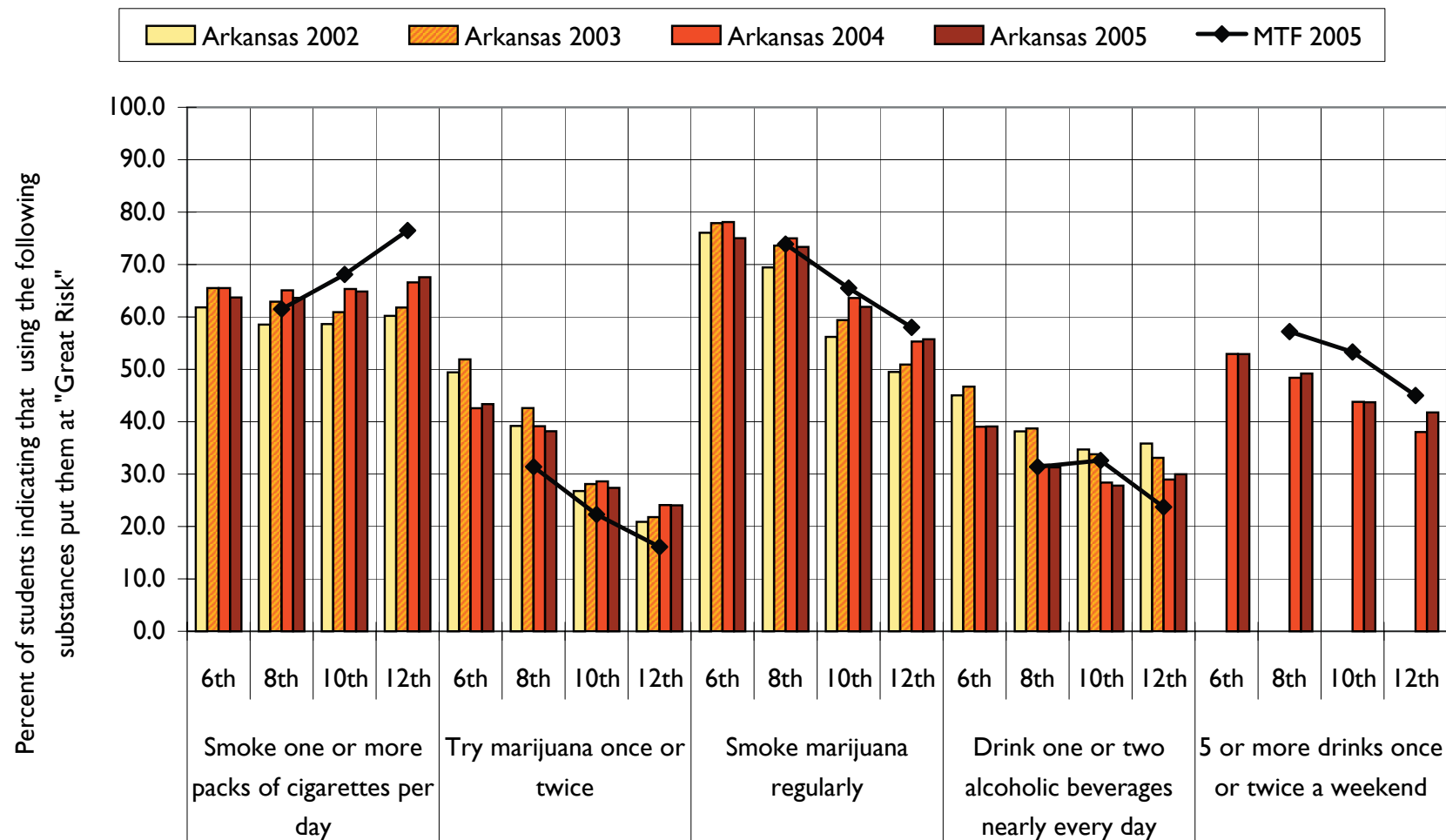
Question	Arkansas Grade 6				Arkansas Grade 8				Grade 8 MTF	Arkansas Grade 10				Grade 10 MTF	Arkansas Grade 12				Grade 12 MTF	Total			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	61.8	65.5	65.5	63.7	58.5	62.9	65.1	63.6	61.5	58.6	60.9	65.3	64.8	68.1	60.2	61.8	66.6	67.6	76.5	59.8	62.8	65.6	64.7
Try marijuana once or twice	49.4	51.9	42.6	43.4	39.2	42.6	39.1	38.2	31.4	26.8	28.1	28.6	27.4	22.3	20.9	21.8	24.1	24.0	16.1	35.5	36.7	34.4	34.1
Smoke marijuana regularly	76.1	77.9	78.1	75.0	69.5	73.6	75.0	73.3	73.9	56.2	59.4	63.6	61.9	65.5	49.5	50.9	55.3	55.7	58.0	64.1	66.1	68.9	67.5
Drink one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day	45.0	46.7	39.1	39.1	38.2	38.7	31.8	31.3	31.4	34.7	33.8	28.4	27.8	32.6	35.8	33.1	29.0	30.0	23.7	38.8	38.2	32.2	32.3
5 or more drinks once or twice a weekend	---	---	52.9	52.9	---	---	48.4	49.2	57.2	---	---	43.8	43.7	53.3	---	---	38.0	41.8	45.0	---	---	46.3	47.4

** Cells containing the --- symbol indicate an area where data is not available because the Arkansas PNA 2002 or 2003 survey did not ask the question.

Figure 24

Perceived Harmfulness of Using Cigarettes, Marijuana, or Alcohol:

Arkansas (2002, 2003, 2004, and 2005) Compared to National (2005)



Perceived Availability of ATODs

Availability of ATODs has been linked to substance abuse and violence. On the survey questionnaire, a question asked if the participant wanted to get the substances listed in Table 23, “how easy would it be to get some.” The response choices were, “Very Hard,” “Sort of Hard,” “Sort of Easy,” and “Very Easy.” Table 23 contains the percentage of youth who reported that it was “Sort of Easy” or “Very Easy” to get the substances.

The results reveal that Arkansas survey participants do not perceive cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana as being as easy to get as do the youth from the national sample (no national comparison is available for other illegal drugs or for 12th grade cigarette availability). For perceived availability of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana for the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades, there are differences of 11.9% to 21.4% between Arkansas results and national results. This difference is illustrated in Figure 25, which looks at the perceived availability of students in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grade in the Arkansas and national surveys. The substance that students perceive as most easy to get is cigarettes.

In comparing the 2005 and 2004 survey data, results appear to be fairly stable. The only significant changes in the past year are as follows: a 1.0% decrease in perceived availability of cigarettes for 8th graders, a 1.6% decrease in perceived availability of cigarettes for 12th graders, and a 2.1% increase in perceived availability of other illegal drugs for 12th graders.

There have been several positive gradual decreases in cigarette and marijuana use since the 2002 survey. Perceived availability of cigarettes has been gradually decreasing over the past four years for the 6th grade and for the state total. Perceived availability of marijuana has been gradually decreasing over the past four years for the 6th, 10th, and 12th grades and for the state total. Despite these positive decreases in perceived availability, perceived availability of alcohol has increased 1.3% for the 6th grade since 2002, 4.4% for the 8th grade since 2002, 7.0% for the 10th grade since 2002, 3.1% for the 12th grade since 2002, and 4.6% for the state total since 2002.

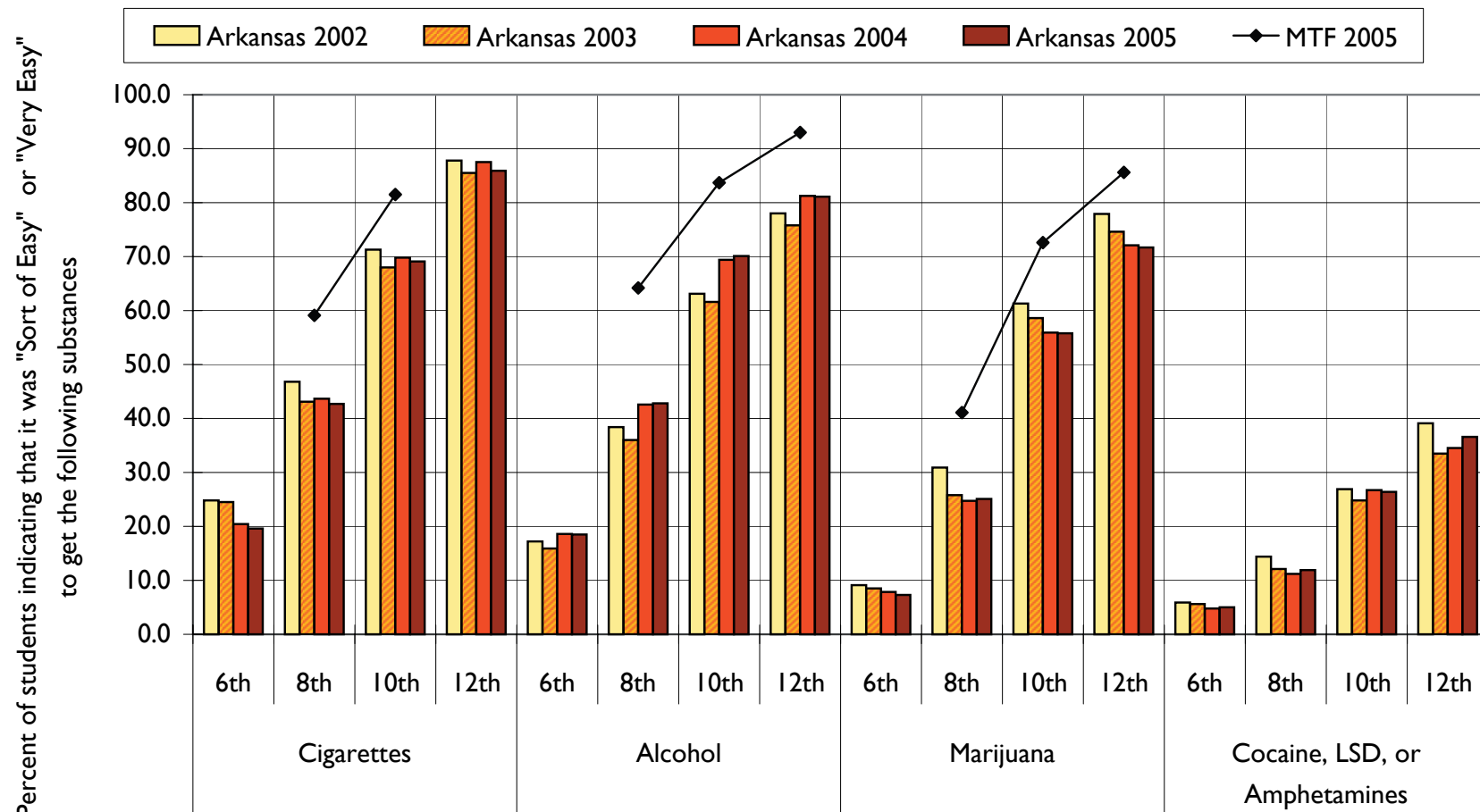
Table 23

Percentage of Arkansas and Monitoring the Future Respondents Who Perceive the Four Substances as “Sort of Easy” or “Very Easy” to Get																							
Question	Arkansas Grade 6				Arkansas Grade 8				Grade 8 MTF	Arkansas Grade 10				Grade 10 MTF	Arkansas Grade 12				Grade 12 MTF	Total			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
Cigarettes	24.8	24.5	20.4	19.6	46.8	43.1	43.7	42.7	59.1	71.3	68.0	69.8	69.1	81.5	87.8	85.5	87.5	85.9	---	54.9	54.6	53.8	52.2
Alcoholic beverage	17.2	15.9	18.6	18.5	38.4	36.0	42.6	42.8	64.2	63.1	61.6	69.4	70.1	83.7	78.0	75.8	81.3	81.1	93.0	46.6	46.6	51.7	51.2
Marijuana	9.1	8.5	7.9	7.3	30.9	25.8	24.7	25.1	41.1	61.3	58.6	55.9	55.8	72.6	77.9	74.6	72.1	71.7	85.6	41.9	41.2	38.7	37.7
Cocaine, LSD, or Amphetamines	5.9	5.6	4.8	5.0	14.4	12.1	11.2	11.9	---	26.9	24.8	26.7	26.4	---	39.1	33.5	34.5	36.6	---	20.0	18.6	18.6	18.9
** Cells containing the --- symbol indicate an area where data is not available because the MTF data is not comparable to the Arkansas data.																							

Figure 25

Perceived Availability of Cigarettes, Alcohol, Marijuana, and Other Drugs:

Arkansas (2002, 2003, 2004, and 2005) Compared to National (2005)



*There is no data available for Perceived Availability of Cocaine, LSD, or Amphetamines for MTF or for 12th grade Perceived Availability of Cigarettes for the MTF Survey.

Section 4: Antisocial Behaviors and Additional Results

Heavy Substance Use and Other Antisocial Behavior by Grade and Gender

Male-female differences also extend to heavy use of alcohol, heavy use of tobacco, and antisocial behavior. Figure 26 and Tables 24 and 25 show that males engage in all these behaviors more than females. Some of the largest differences were in being suspended from school (16.5% of males compared to 8.6% of females) and selling illegal drugs (6.0% of males compared to 2.7% of females). As with substance use, male-female differences in antisocial behavior tend to increase with increased grade level. For example, in the 6th grade, 1.3% more males than females reported binge drinking; in the 8th grade, 0.1% more females than males reported binge drinking; in the 10th grade, 4.5% more males than females reported binge drinking; and in the 12th grade, 10.0% more males than females reported binge drinking.

Table 24, which contains rates of heavy substance use and antisocial behavior, shows that unlike ATOD usage, antisocial behavior doesn't always increase by increased grade level. The reported rate of youth being suspended from school peaked in grade 8. The reported rate of stealing a vehicle peaked in grade 10. Reported rates of being drunk or high at school, binge drinking, regular cigarette use, reported arrest, and selling illegal drugs peaked in the 12th grade.

Overall, binge drinking appears to be the largest antisocial problem among Arkansas youth with 14.9% of youth binge drinking at least once in the past two weeks. The results indicate that for Arkansas 6th and 8th graders, the largest antisocial problem is being suspended (10.3% of 6th graders, 15.5% of 8th graders). The least amount of 6th and 8th graders are involved in regular cigarette use (0.3% of 6th graders, 2.0% of 8th graders). The antisocial behaviors that 10th and 12th graders participated in the most were binge drinking (21.2% of 10th graders, 27.0% of 12th graders) and being drunk or high at school (16.7% of 10th graders, 19.5% of 12th graders). The behavior that the fewest 10th and 12th graders participated in was reported vehicle theft (3.8% of 10th graders, 2.3% of 12th graders).

For the entire survey population, antisocial behavior rates in all grades showed little to no change since the 2004 survey. An example of a change for the total population can be found in looking at the rate of regular cigarette smoking, which decreased 1.4% (from 2.1% in 2004, to 3.5% in 2005). Since the 2002 survey, rates of school suspensions have significantly increased 1.7% to 2.5% in each grade and 2.2% for all grades combined.

Figure 26

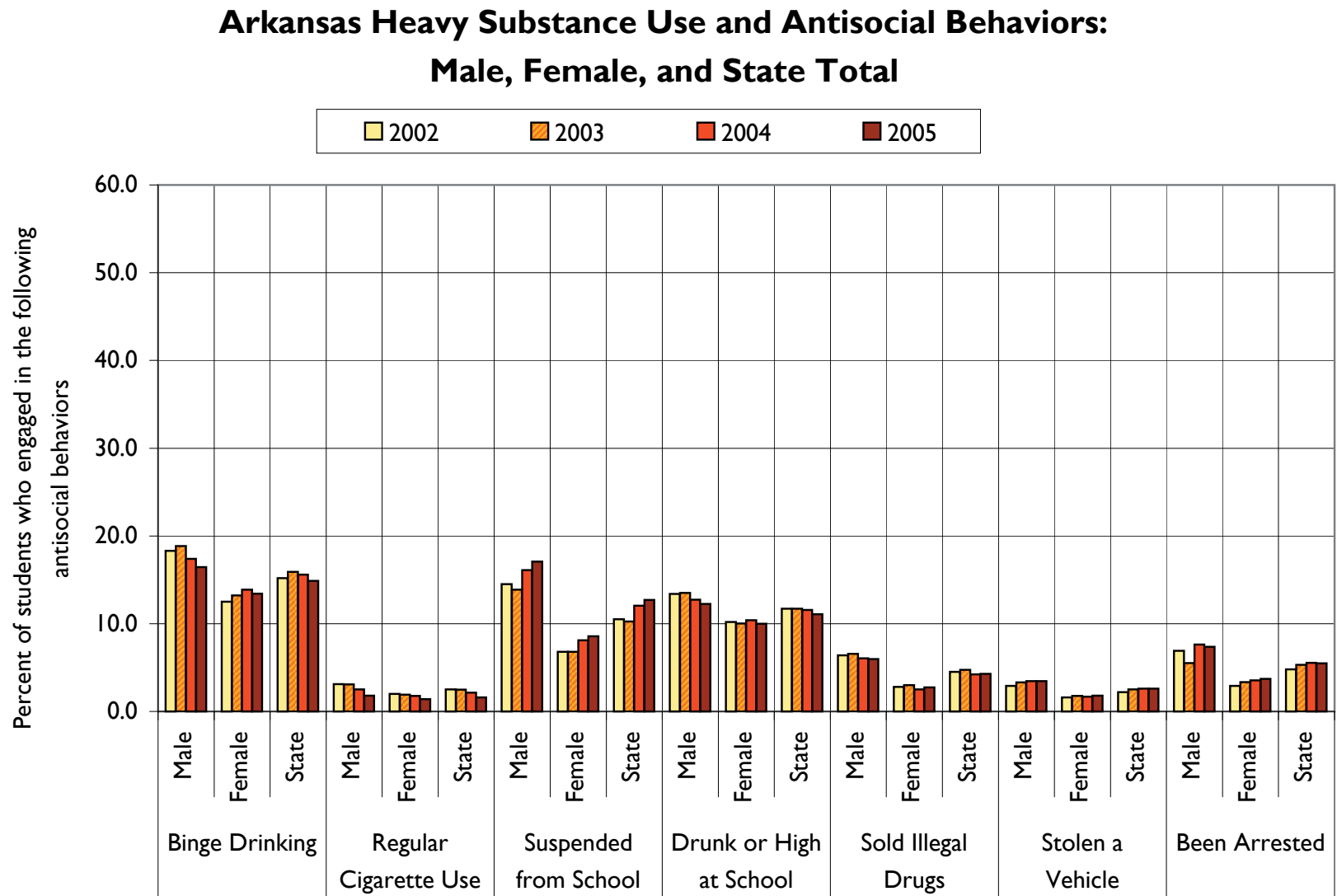


Table 24

Percentage of Males who Engaged in Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior																				
Drug Used / Antisocial Behavior	Grade 6				Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				Total			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
Binge drinking	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.8	13.7	11.1	11.2	10.9	25.9	25.4	24.6	23.6	37.0	37.6	35.4	32.4	18.3	18.8	17.4	16.5
Pack / day cigarettes	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	2.0	1.6	1.2	1.1	4.1	4.0	3.3	2.3	7.7	6.9	6.3	4.5	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.8
Suspended from school	12.6	12.0	14.3	15.5	17.6	16.6	18.6	20.5	15.5	14.9	17.2	18.2	11.5	11.2	13.2	13.0	14.5	13.9	16.1	17.1
Drunk or high at school	3.0	2.8	3.3	3.0	10.0	8.2	8.2	8.7	19.2	19.2	19.6	18.2	26.4	25.8	23.8	23.9	13.4	13.5	12.7	12.2
Sold illegal drugs	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.8	4.4	3.8	3.1	3.8	10.0	10.5	9.7	9.2	13.3	12.3	13.2	12.8	6.4	6.6	6.1	6.0
Stolen a vehicle	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.3	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.7	5.2	5.2	4.9	2.8	2.6	3.2	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.5	3.5
Been arrested	3.3	2.8	3.7	3.4	7.3	6.4	6.9	7.6	8.7	10.3	10.7	9.5	9.4	10.2	10.1	10.3	6.9	5.5	7.6	7.4

Table 25

Percentage of Females who Engaged in Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior																				
Drug Used / Antisocial Behavior	Grade 6				Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				Total			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
Binge drinking	2.4	2.9	3.7	3.5	10.2	8.7	11.4	11.0	18.1	19.5	19.5	19.1	23.0	23.8	23.2	22.4	12.5	13.2	13.9	13.4
Pack / day cigarettes	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.9	2.6	2.7	2.4	1.7	4.7	4.5	4.4	3.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.4
Suspended from school	3.9	3.7	4.6	5.2	8.4	8.6	10.4	10.7	9.3	8.5	10.2	10.8	5.6	5.9	6.9	7.4	6.8	6.8	8.1	8.6
Drunk or high at school	1.9	1.4	2.0	1.9	8.8	8.2	9.6	9.0	16.2	14.6	15.3	15.4	16.6	16.8	16.2	15.7	10.2	10.0	10.4	10.0
Sold illegal drugs	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.9	5.0	4.0	4.1	4.4	5.5	6.8	4.9	5.2	2.8	3.0	2.5	2.7
Stolen a vehicle	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.9	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.9	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8
Been arrested	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.1	3.2	3.2	3.8	3.7	4.6	4.5	4.9	5.5	3.3	5.3	4.8	5.0	2.9	3.3	3.5	3.7

Table 26

Percentage of APNA Respondents (Grades 6, 8, 10, and 12 combined) who Engaged in Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior																				
Drug Used / Antisocial Behavior	Grade 6				Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				Total			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
Binge drinking	3.3	3.5	4.0	4.1	11.9	9.9	11.4	11.0	21.8	22.2	22.0	21.2	29.5	30.5	28.9	27.0	15.2	15.9	15.6	14.9
Pack / day cigarettes	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.0	3.4	3.3	2.9	1.9	6.1	5.7	5.2	3.9	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.6
Suspended from school	8.1	7.7	9.4	10.3	13.0	12.5	14.7	15.5	12.3	11.6	13.5	14.3	8.3	8.5	9.9	10.0	10.5	10.2	12.1	12.7
Drunk or high at school	2.5	2.1	2.7	2.4	9.4	8.3	9.0	8.9	17.6	16.8	17.4	16.7	21.1	21.2	19.7	19.5	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.1
Sold illegal drugs	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.8	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.7	9.1	9.5	8.8	8.7	4.5	4.7	4.2	4.3
Stolen a vehicle	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.6	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.7	3.3	4.0	4.1	3.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.6
Been arrested	2.0	1.7	2.3	2.2	5.2	4.8	5.4	5.7	6.5	7.3	7.7	7.4	6.2	7.7	7.3	7.5	4.8	5.3	5.5	5.5

Handguns

The issue of youth handgun carrying is a serious concern of communities, schools, and families. The APNA survey has several questions about handguns. Table 27 lists the questions concerning possession of handguns by grade. It is clear that responses to most of the questions show a very low percentage of students who carry handguns or take them to school. However, with such subject matter, even low percentages should be taken seriously by schools and communities. For example, 0.8% of the students surveyed reported having taken a handgun to school in the past 12 months. In regard to carrying a handgun in general, 5.3% of students surveyed reported having carried a handgun in the past 12 months, and 5.9% of students surveyed reported having carried a handgun in their lifetime. Further, many students believe that they wouldn't be caught by their parents (20.6%) or by the police (50.0%) if they carried a handgun. On a more positive note, however, only 5.4% of students think that they would be seen as cool if they carried a handgun. Most students (71.0%) also perceived that it would be difficult to get a handgun if they wanted one.

When looking at the results by grade, 10th graders reported the highest rate of taking a handgun to school in the past year (1.1%) and carrying a handgun in the past year (6.1%). Twelfth graders reported the highest rate of carrying a handgun in their lifetime (6.8% in the 10th grade), perceiving that it was "very easy" or "sort of easy" to get a handgun (41.5%), perceiving that their parents wouldn't know if they carried a handgun (32.8%), and believing that the police wouldn't catch a kid carrying a handgun (63.5%). Eighth graders reported the highest rate of believing that there was a very good or pretty good chance they would be seen as cool if they carried a handgun (6.4%).

Rates of students reporting that they have carried a handgun in the past year and in their lifetime were similar to 2004 results, with the exception of significant decreases in 8th grade reports of carrying a handgun in the past year (decreased 1.3% since 2004) and carrying a handgun in their lifetime (decreased 1.3% since 2004). The rate of student perceptions that they wouldn't be caught by the police if they carried a handgun increased 1.2% to 2.5% in each grade since the 2004 survey and increased 1.7% for the total survey population (48.3% in 2004 and 50.0% in 2005).

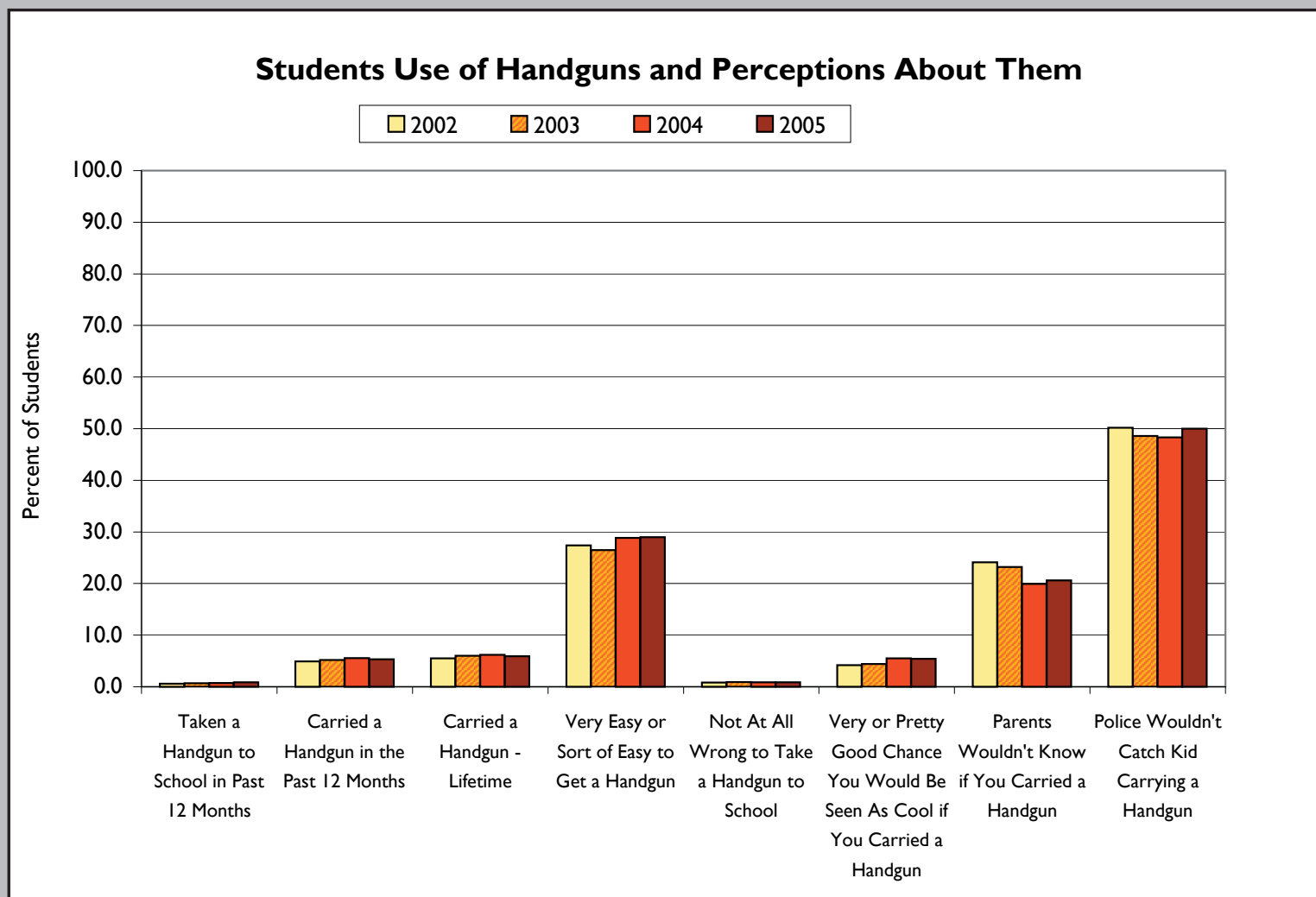
Table 27

Percentage of Youth Who Responded to Questions About Handguns																				
	6th Grade				8th Grade				10th Grade				12th Grade				Total			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
Taken a Handgun to School in Past 12 Months	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8
Carried a Handgun in the Past 12 Months	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.6	5.9	5.1	6.4	5.1	4.8	6.4	6.1	6.1	5.1	5.1	5.6	5.6	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.3
Carried a Handgun - Lifetime	4.1	4.5	4.6	5.0	6.4	5.7	6.8	5.5	5.8	7.0	7.0	6.6	6.1	7.0	6.3	6.8	5.5	6.0	6.2	5.9
Very Easy or Sort of Easy to Get a Handgun	15.3	15.2	16.6	16.3	26.2	22.7	24.8	25.6	32.4	31.8	35.2	35.9	40.1	36.9	41.0	41.5	27.4	26.5	28.9	29.0
Not At All Wrong to Take a Handgun to School	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Very or Pretty Good Chance You Would Be Seen As Cool if You Carried a Handgun	4.5	4.6	5.2	4.1	5.5	5.2	6.4	6.4	3.7	4.1	5.6	6.0	2.6	3.1	4.5	5.2	4.2	4.4	5.5	5.4
Parents Wouldn't Know if You Carried a Handgun	13.3	13.0	9.6	10.3	21.3	18.2	15.7	16.5	28.4	27.8	24.7	25.5	36.2	33.8	31.8	32.8	24.1	23.2	19.9	20.6
Police Wouldn't Catch Kid Carrying a Handgun	31.2	28.8	31.4	32.6	49.9	46.5	45.2	47.4	60.8	58.4	57.7	60.2	64.5	61.2	61.3	63.5	50.2	48.6	48.3	50.0

In the past four years, student perceptions that they wouldn't be caught by their parents if they carried a handgun have decreased significantly in each grade, with 6th grade rates decreasing 3.0%, 8th grade rates decreasing 4.8%, 10th grade rates decreasing 2.9%, 12th grade rates decreasing 3.4%, and total combined rates decreasing 3.5% since 2002. Also in the past four years, 10th

and 12th grade rates of perceived availability of handgun have significantly increased (increases of 3.5% for the 10th grade and 1.4% for the 12th grade). Likewise in the past four years 10th and 12th grade rates of believing they would be seen as cool if they carried a handgun have significantly increased (increases of 2.3% for the 10th grade and 2.6% for the 12th grade).

Figure 27



Violence

The APNA Survey also asked several questions about youths' violent behaviors and attitudes towards violence. Table 28 and Figure 28 show the questions that relate to violence. A review of the responses reveals that 19.4% of the youth in Arkansas have attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them at some time in their life, and 15.6% have attacked someone in the past 12 months. However, only a small percentage (3.8%) believe that it isn't at all wrong to attack someone to seriously hurt them. Though these results show that violent students are the minority, there's no denying that there are many youth in Arkansas who believe that violence is an acceptable way to resolve problems and are willing to hurt another person.

When looking at the results by grade, it appears that 8th and 10th graders have the most problems with violent behavior and attitudes. Tenth graders reported the highest rates of attacking someone in their lifetime (22.9%),

attacking someone in the past year (18.4%), and believing it was not wrong at all to attack someone (4.7%). Eighth graders had the highest rates of believing it was not wrong at all to pick a fight (7.6%), and of belonging to a gang in their lifetime (9.7%). With these high rates of violence in the 8th and 10th grade, it is no wonder that Arkansas 8th and 10th graders also showed the highest rates of not feeling safe at school (24.2% of 8th graders and 25.4% of 10th graders).

Since the 2004 survey, student reports of not feeling safe in school increased 1.6% to 3.5% in each grade and 2.5% for the state total. Indications of belonging to a gang in their lifetime decreased 1.3% for 6th graders, 2.3% for 8th graders, and 1.7% for 10th graders since the 2004 survey. Sixth grade rates of attacking someone in their lifetime increased 1.3% (from 13.4% in 2004 to 14.7% in 2005), and 6th grade rates of attacking someone in the past year increased 1.5% (from 11.7% in 2004 to 13.2% in 2005).

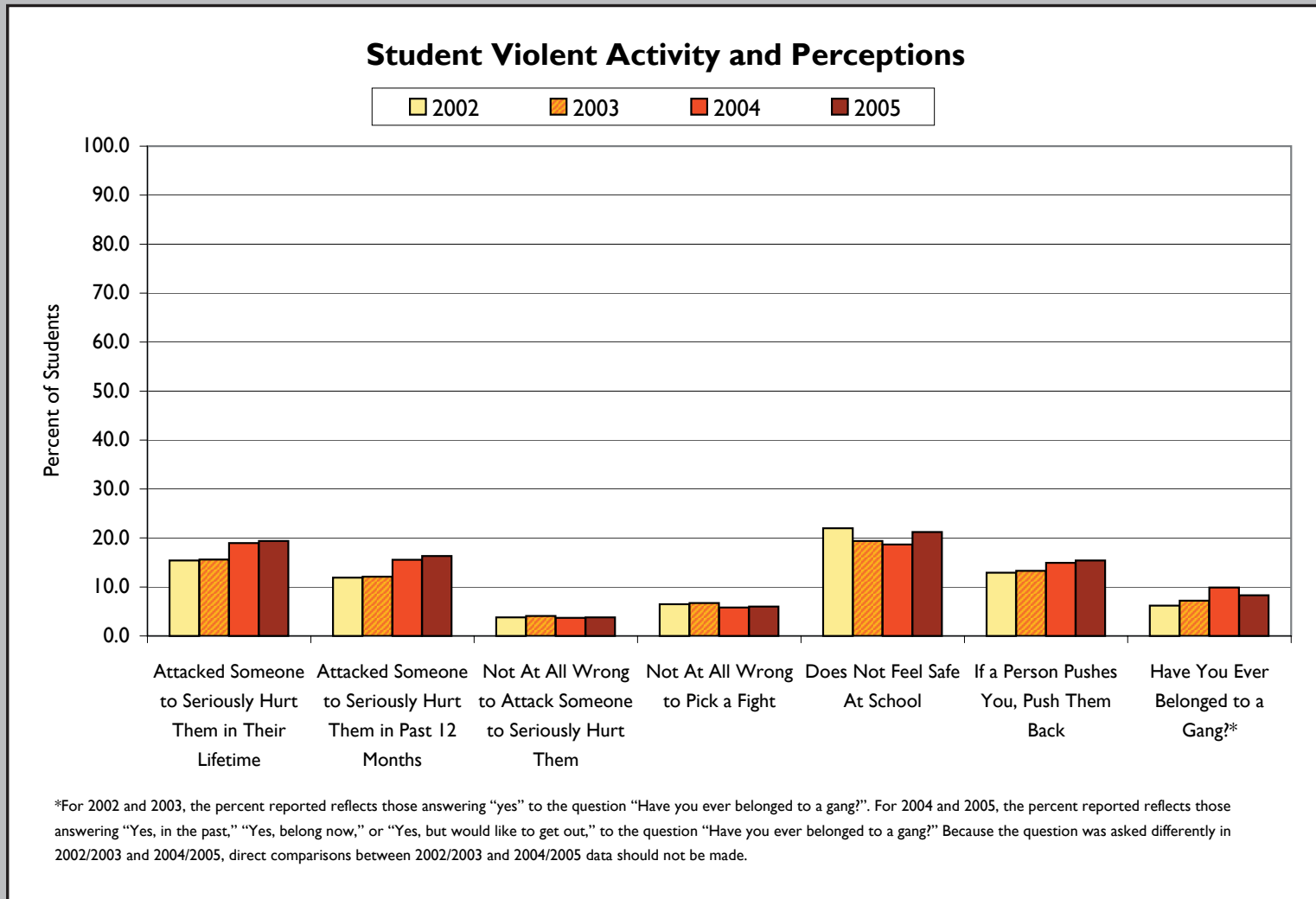
Table 28

Percentage of Youth Who Responded to Questions About Violence and Gangs																				
	6th Grade				8th Grade				10th Grade				12th Grade				Total			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
Attacked Someone to Seriously Hurt Them in Their Lifetime	9.9	9.9	13.4	14.7	17.1	15.8	19.6	19.7	18.3	18.4	22.0	22.9	17.6	18.6	21.7	21.3	15.4	15.6	19.0	19.4
Attacked Someone to Seriously Hurt Them in Past 12 Months	8.3	8.5	11.7	13.2	14.4	13.1	17.1	17.8	13.6	14.0	18.0	18.4	11.4	12.7	15.3	15.9	11.9	12.1	15.6	16.3
Not At All Wrong to Attack Someone to Seriously Hurt Them	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.4	4.7	4.6	4.1	4.3	4.6	5.1	4.8	4.7	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.7	3.8
Not At All Wrong to Pick a Fight	4.4	5.0	4.0	4.0	9.0	8.5	7.0	7.6	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.9	5.6	5.8	4.7	5.1	6.5	6.7	5.8	6.0
I Do Not Feel Safe At My School (re-sponse of "NO" or "no" to the statement "I feel safe at my school")	15.8	13.8	14.1	15.7	26.3	22.6	21.6	24.2	25.7	23.0	22.2	25.4	20.6	17.1	16.0	19.5	22.0	19.4	18.7	21.2
If a Person Pushes You, Push Them Back	10.3	11.0	13.1	13.6	15.6	14.0	16.6	17.3	14.3	14.8	16.2	16.6	11.4	13.0	13.4	13.7	12.9	13.3	14.9	15.4
Have you ever belonged to a gang? *For 2002 and 2003, the percent reported reflects those answer-ing "yes" to the question "Have you ever belonged to a gang?". For 2004, the percent reported reflects those answering "Yes, in the past," "Yes, belong now," or "Yes, but would like to get out," to the question "Have you ever belonged to a gang?" Because the question was asked differently in 2002/2003 and 2004/2005, direct comparisons between 2002/2003 and 2004/2005 data should not be made.	6.1*	7.1*	9.7	8.4	8.0*	8.0*	12.0	9.7	5.8*	7.7*	10.3	8.6	4.4*	5.6*	6.3	5.9	6.2*	7.2*	9.9	8.3

Table 28 shows that the percent of students indicating that they attacked someone in their lifetime and in the past year has increased significantly since the initiation of the survey in 2002. For example, in the 2002 survey, 9.9% of 6th graders indicated that they had attacked someone to harm them in their lifetime, and 8.3% of 6th graders indicated attacking someone in the past

year. In the 2005 survey, 6th grade lifetime attacks had risen to 14.7% and past-year attacks for 6th graders had risen to 13.2%. The same significant increases in attack to harm are found for all grades. Similarly, the percent of students indicating that if they were pushed, they would push the person back has significantly increased in all grades since the 2002 survey.

Figure 28



Academic Performance and Substance Use

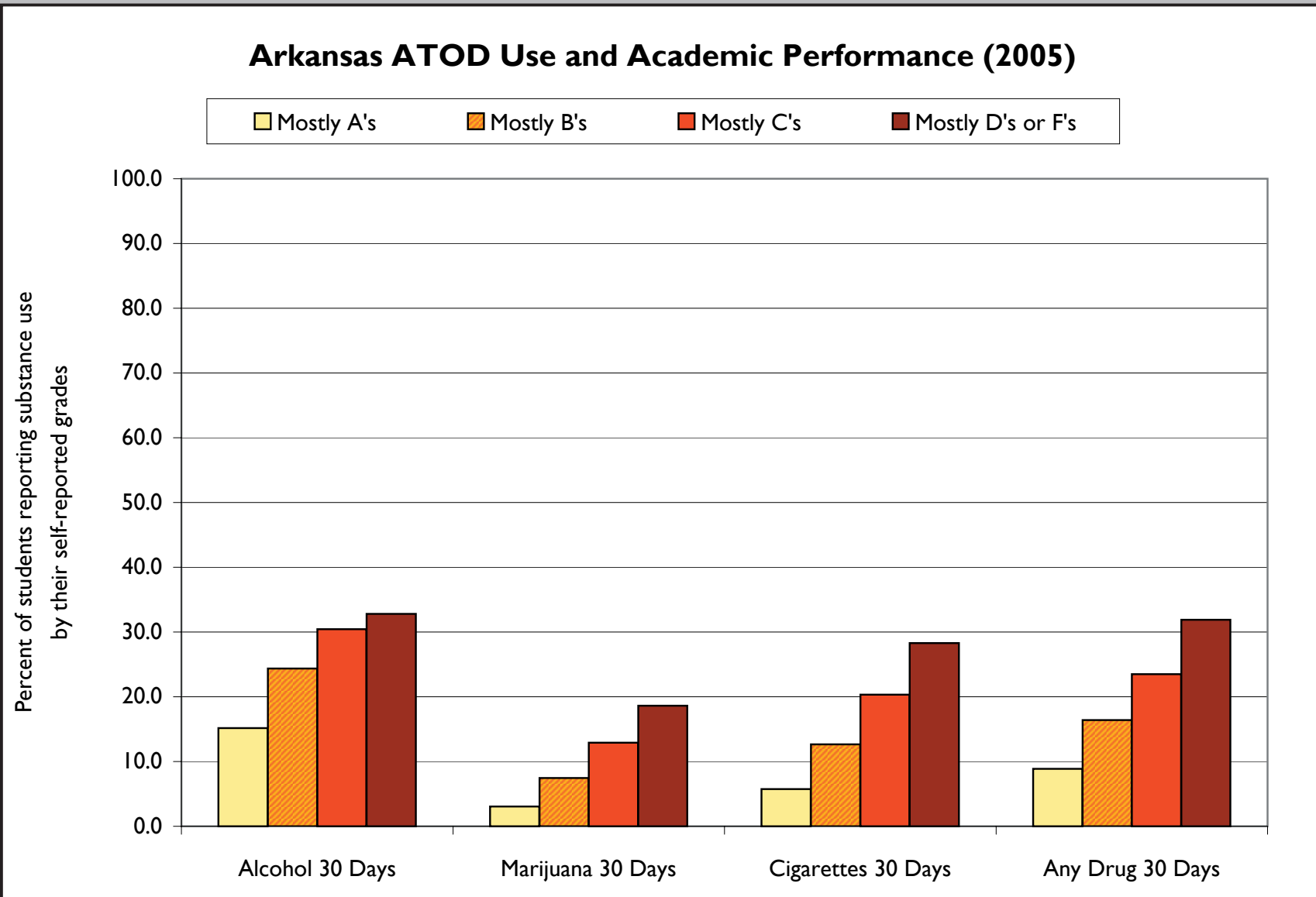
Table 29 and Figure 29 show a clear relationship between substance use and academic performance. Of the youth who report getting better grades, fewer have tried ATODs and fewer are currently using ATODs than those who report poorer grades. Failing (D or F) youth are approximately two times more likely to have used alcohol in the past 30 days, four times more likely to have used cigarettes in the past 30 days, six times more likely to have indicated use of marijuana in the past 30 days, and three times more likely to have used any drug in the past 30 days than “A” youth. Similar and more dramatic differences can be seen for individual drugs.

Obviously, the youth getting A’s are more invested in the education process and more bonded to school. The challenge of prevention programs is to develop methods of keeping all youth interested in learning and feeling attached to school. A survey of 1,000 youth on probation in Utah found that even though the probationers received poor grades and were often suspended from school, they still believed that education was important. Thus, many youth with lower grades have not given up on school and the education process, but are not able to succeed in a traditional school setting.

Table 29

Percentage Using ATODs by Academic Performance (2005)				
Drugs Used	Academic Performance			
	Mostly A's	Mostly B's	Mostly C's	Mostly D's or F's
Alcohol Lifetime	37.6	52.2	59.0	61.7
Alcohol 30 Days	15.1	24.4	30.4	32.8
Marijuana Lifetime	8.8	17.8	26.5	33.4
Marijuana 30 Days	3.1	7.4	12.9	18.6
Cigarettes Lifetime	21.8	37.4	48.8	57.5
Cigarettes 30 Days	5.8	12.7	20.3	28.3
Any Drug Lifetime	20.9	33.3	41.6	49.7
Any Drug 30 Days	8.9	16.4	23.5	31.9

Figure 29



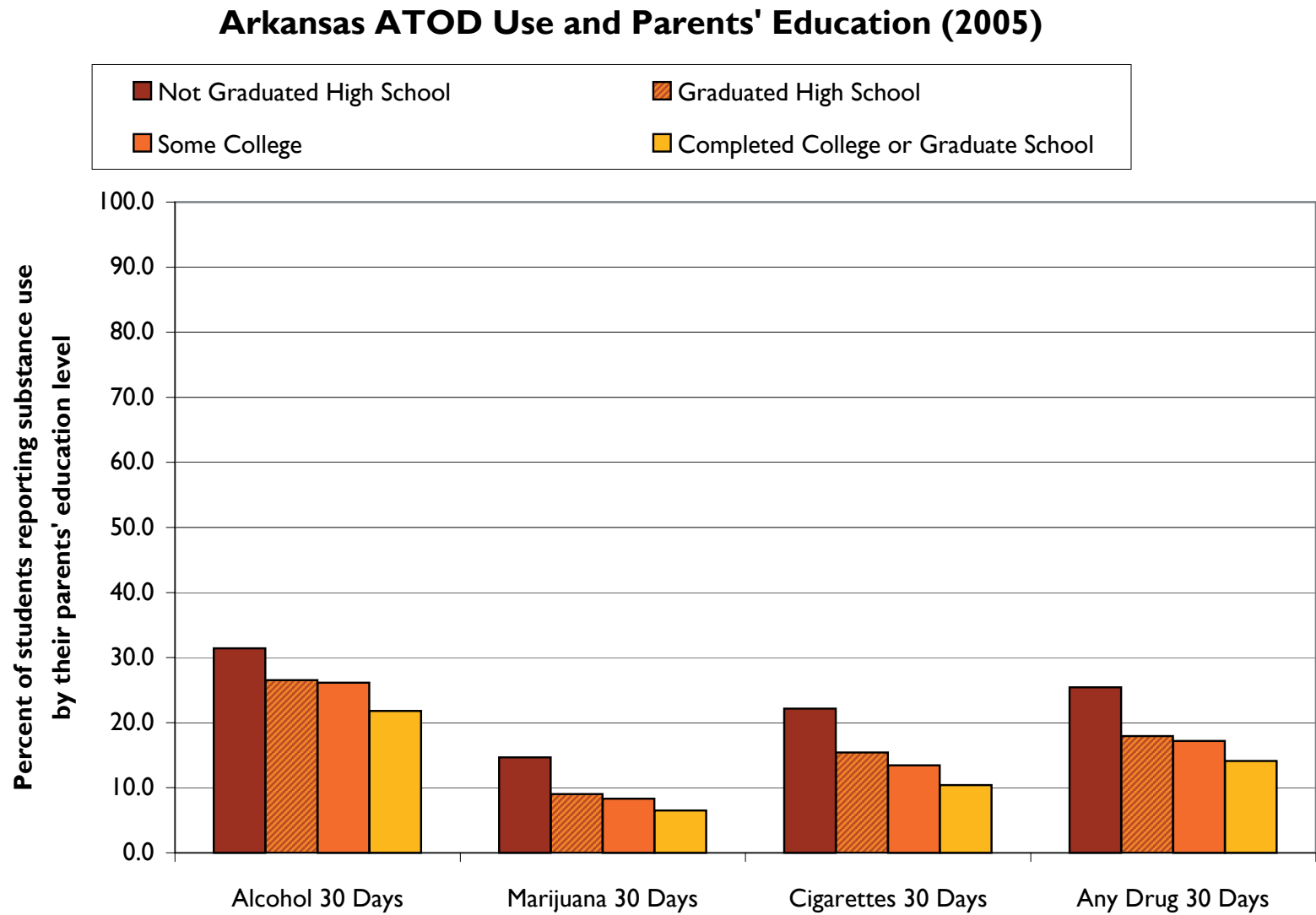
Parents' Education and Youth Substance Use

Research has shown that one of the best indicators of socioeconomic level is the parents' education. Like academic grades, there is a direct relationship between parent education and drug use, with lower levels of parent education corresponding with higher levels of youth drug use. In Arkansas, youth whose parents did not graduate from high school have a 11.3% higher 30-day use rate of cigarettes, 8.2% higher 30-day use rate of marijuana, 9.6% higher 30-day use rate of alcohol, and 11.8% higher 30-day use rate of any drug than youth whose parents were college or graduate school graduates. Trends for all education levels can be seen on the following page in Figure 30. Thus, higher socioeconomic levels appear to be related to less substance use among all categories of drugs.

Table 30

Percentage Using ATODs by Parents' Education (2005)				
Drugs Used	Parents' Education			
	Not Graduated High School	Graduated High School	Some College	Completed College or Graduate School
Alcohol Lifetime	64.7	55.7	53.5	45.4
Alcohol 30 Days	31.4	26.5	26.1	21.8
Marijuana Lifetime	31.5	20.6	19.0	14.8
Marijuana 30 Days	14.7	9.0	8.3	6.5
Cigarettes Lifetime	54.7	42.0	37.6	29.3
Cigarettes 30 Days	22.2	15.4	13.5	10.4
Any Drug Lifetime	46.2	35.5	34.1	28.2
Any Drug 30 Days	25.4	18.0	17.2	14.1

Figure 30



Marijuana Use in Relation to Perceived Parental Acceptability

When parents have favorable attitudes toward drugs, they influence the attitudes and behavior of their children. For example, parental approval of young people's moderate drinking, even under parental supervision, increases the risk of the young person using marijuana. Further, in families where parents involve children in their own drug or alcohol behavior, for example, asking the child to light the parent's cigarette or to get the parent a beer, there is an increased likelihood that their children will become drug abusers in adolescence.

Table 31 and Figure 31 illustrate how even a small amount of perceived parental acceptability can lead to substance use. In the APNA Survey, students were asked how wrong their parents felt it was to use different ATODs. The table to the right displays the percentage of students who have used marijuana in their lifetime and in the past 30 days in relation to their responses about their parents' acceptance of marijuana use.

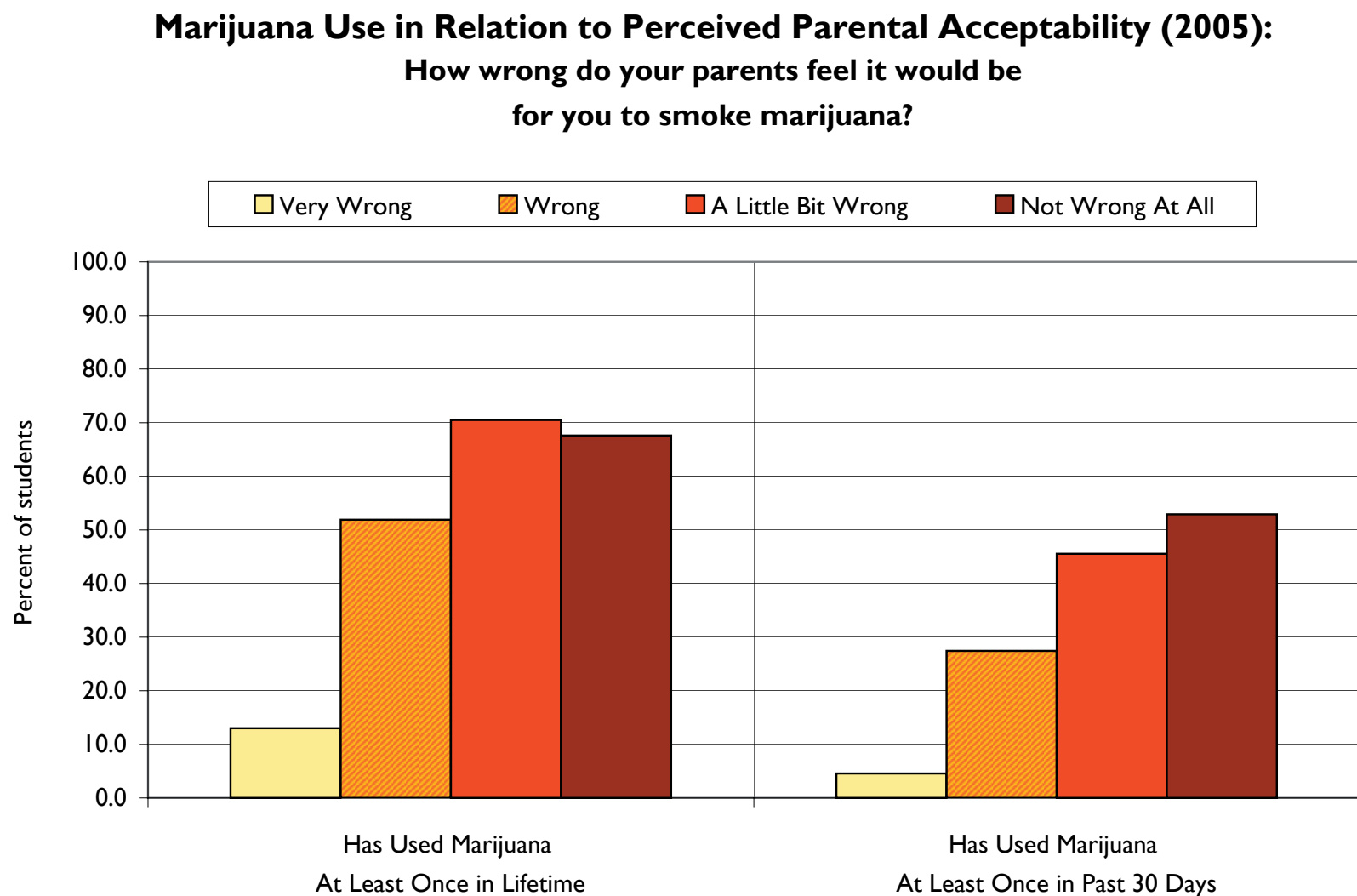
As can be seen, relatively few students (13.0% lifetime, 4.6% 30-day) use marijuana when their parents think it is "Very Wrong" to use it. In contrast, when a student believes that their parents agree with use somewhat (i.e. the parent only believes that it is "Wrong," not "Very Wrong"), use increases to 51.9% for lifetime use and 27.4% for 30-day use. Rates of use continue to increase as the perceived parental acceptability increases.

These results make a strong argument for the importance of parents having strong and clear standards and rules when it comes to ATOD use.

Table 31

Use in Relation to Perceived Parental Acceptability of Marijuana Use (2005)		
How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to smoke marijuana?	Has Used Marijuana At Least Once in Lifetime	Has Used Marijuana At Least Once in Past 30 Days
Very Wrong	13.0	4.6
Wrong	51.9	27.4
A Little Bit Wrong	70.5	45.5
Not Wrong At All	67.6	52.9

Figure 31



Marijuana Use in Relation to Perceived Peer Acceptability

During the elementary school years, children usually express anti-drug, anti-crime, and pro-social attitudes. They have difficulty imagining why people use drugs, commit crimes, and drop out of school. In middle school, as others they know participate in such activities, their attitudes often shift toward greater acceptance of these behaviors. This places youth at higher risk. The results provided in the following table and figure illustrate the relation between peer acceptability and individual drug use.

As with perceived parental acceptability, the slightest perceived peer acceptability seriously increases the chance that a student will use ATODs. In this section, lifetime and 30-day marijuana use results are looked at in relation to what youth thought were their chances of being seen as cool if they used marijuana.

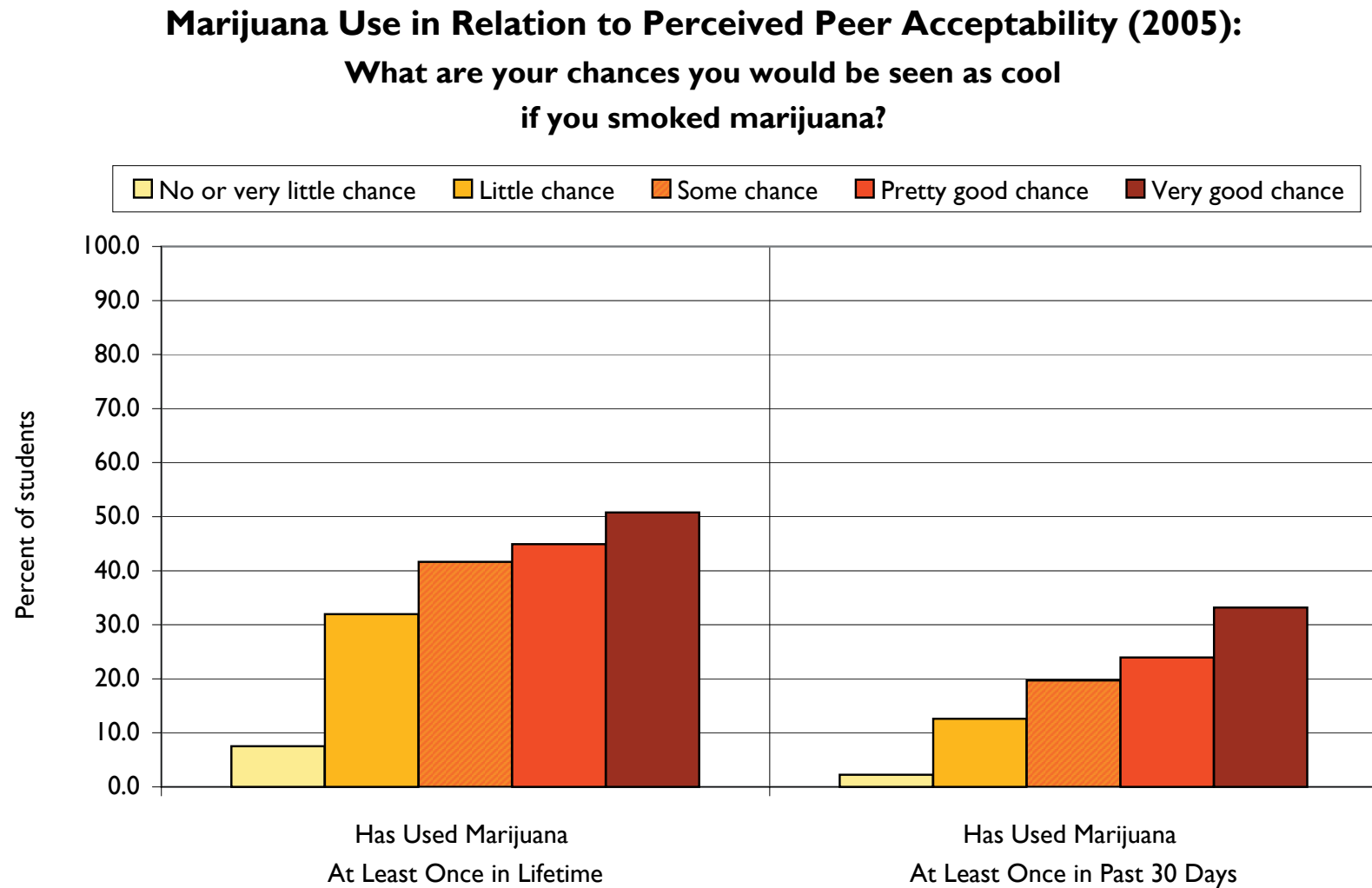
When youth thought there was “No or very little chance” that they would be seen as cool if they used marijuana, only 7.5% had tried marijuana in their lifetime and only 2.3% had used it in the last month. However, when youth thought that there was even a “Little chance” that they would be seen as cool, marijuana use rates were four times higher for lifetime use (31.9%) and five times higher for past-month use (12.6%). Youth who thought that there was a “Very good chance” they would be seen as cool were six times more likely to use marijuana in their lifetime than youth who perceive that marijuana use was not cool. Further the youth who thought there was a “Very good chance” they would be seen as cool were fourteen times more likely to use marijuana in the past month than youth who perceive that marijuana use was not cool.

These results better illustrate how peer acceptability puts youth at risk for ATOD use, and suggests that a good way to decrease use is to get youth to decrease acceptability of drugs.

Table 32

Use in Relation to Perceived Peer Acceptability of Marijuana		
What are the chances you would be seen as cool if you smoked marijuana?	Has Used Marijuana At Least Once in Lifetime	Has Used Marijuana At Least Once in Past 30 Days
No or very little chance	7.5	2.3
Little chance	31.9	12.6
Some chance	41.7	19.7
Pretty good chance	44.9	23.9
Very good chance	50.8	33.2

Figure 32



Depressive Symptoms and Substance Use

The substance use rate of youth who reported depressive symptoms is much greater than those who have a much more positive outlook on life. The four depressive symptoms that were asked on the survey questionnaire were: 1) Sometimes I think that life is not worth it, 2) At times I think I am no good at all, 3) All in all, I am inclined to think that I am a failure, and 4) In the past year, have you felt depressed or sad MOST days, even if you felt OK sometimes? The questions were scored on a scale of 1 to 4 (NO!, no, yes, YES!). The survey respondents were divided into three groups. The first group was the depressed group who scored at least a mean of 3.75 on the depressive symptoms. This meant that those individuals marked “YES!” to all four items or marked “yes” to one item and “YES!” to three. The second group was the non-depressed group who marked “NO!” to all four of the items, and the third group was a middle group who comprised the remaining respondents. The Arkansas survey results show that there were 2,271 youth in the depressed group, 40,520 in the middle group, and 7,096 in the not depressed group. The results of the substance use among the three groups is shown in Table 31.

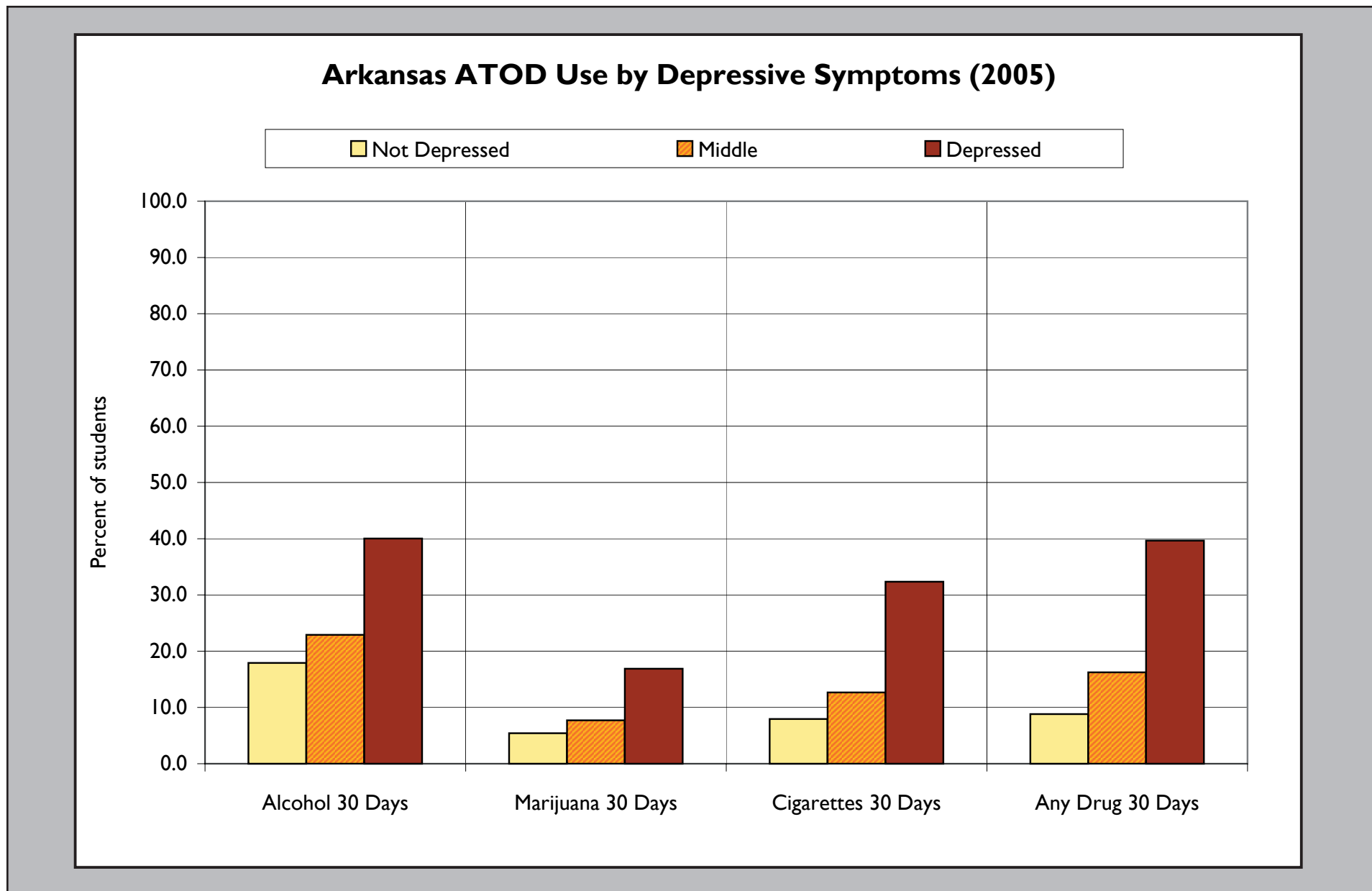
The results in Table 33 and Figure 33 show a strong link between youth who report depressive symptoms and ATOD use. When compared to the non-depressed group, the depressed youth are two times as likely to use alcohol in the 30 days prior to the survey, four times as likely to use cigarettes in the 30 days, three times as likely to use marijuana in the past 30 days, and four times as likely to have used any drug in the past 30 days.

The ATOD use rates of the middle depressive symptoms group, that was comprised of most youth, were closer to the rates of the non-depressed group than they were to the depressed. For the substances, the usage rates for this group were anywhere from 2.3% to 12.7% higher than that of the non-depressed rate. Thus, individuals with a positive outlook on life (even with some depressive symptoms) tend to use fewer substances than peers with a high level of depressive symptoms.

Table 33

Percentage Using ATODs and Level of Depressive Symptoms (2005)			
	Level of Depressive Symptoms		
	Not Depressed	Middle	Depressed
Number of Youth	7,096	40,520	2,271
Alcohol Lifetime	37.2	49.9	72.6
Alcohol 30 Days	17.9	22.9	40.0
Marijuana Lifetime	13.0	17.5	33.2
Marijuana 30 Days	5.4	7.7	16.9
Cigarettes Lifetime	24.0	36.5	62.2
Cigarettes 30 Days	8.0	12.7	32.4
Any Drug Lifetime	19.6	32.3	60.3
Any Drug 30 Days	8.8	16.3	39.7

Figure 33



Sources of Obtaining Alcohol and Places of Alcohol Use

Tables 34 and 35 explain data related to sources and places of alcohol use for Arkansas students (if they used at all). Figure 34 shows where students usually obtained alcohol, and Figure 35 shows the place where they usually used alcohol. While students using alcohol may have obtained alcohol in various ways and used alcohol in various locations, students were asked to select the one best answer that typically described their method for obtaining alcohol and the place where they usually drank alcohol.

Sources of Obtaining Alcohol

Across all grades, the most prominent source of alcohol among Arkansas students is from someone over 21. This source becomes increasingly used as students progress from the 6th grade (1.8% obtained alcohol from someone over 21) to the 12th grade (33.8% obtained alcohol from someone over 21). The likelihood of alcohol-using students obtaining alcohol from someone under 21, buying alcohol with or without a fake ID, and obtaining alcohol from a stranger also increases with increased grade level.

For 6th and 8th graders, the major sources for obtaining alcohol are getting it from home without a parent's permission (1.8% for the 6th grade, 6.8% for the 8th grade), from someone over 21 (1.8% for the 6th grade, 6.8% for the 8th grade), and from another source (3.0% for the 6th grade, 4.7% for the 8th grade). For 10th and 12th graders, the major sources for obtaining alcohol are getting it from someone over 21 (18.9% for the 10th grade, 33.8% for the 12th grade), from someone under 21 (8.8% for the 10th grade, 9.2% for the 12th grade), or from another source (6.3% for the 10th grade, 5.4% for the 12th grade).

Encouragingly, obtaining alcohol with a fake ID is rare, with only 0.2% of 6th graders, 0.3% of 8th graders, 0.4% of 10th graders, and 0.8% of 12th graders indicating that they obtained alcohol through use of a fake ID.

Places of Using Alcohol

Students in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grade indicated that they usually drink alcohol at someone else's house. Students become more likely to drink at someone else's house as they increase in grade (2.8% in the 6th grade, 12.5% in the 8th grade, 27.5% in the 10th grade, and 38.2% in the 12th grade). The second highest place where youth usually drank was at their home (5.6% in the 6th grade, 10.7% in the 8th grade, 13.5% in the 10th grade, and 11.4% in the 12th grade).

The likelihood of drinking at someone else's home; in an open area; a sporting event or concert; a restaurant, bar, or club; hotel or motel; and in a car all increased with increased grade level. This could be because students are provided more places to drink in general as they age. This could explain why preferred drinking at home peaks in the 10th grade and the popularity of drinking in an empty building or construction site generally decreases with increased grade level (0.4% in the 6th and 8th grades, 0.3% in the 10th and 12th grades) – students in younger grades with fewer places to go and fewer transportation options would be more likely to drink at home or in a nearby building or construction site that they could easily get to without a vehicle.

Table 34

Percentage of Students Indicating How Usual Source of Obtaining Alcohol					
	6th	8th	10th	12th	Total
Did not drink	88.7	72.3	50.7	38.1	63.6
Bought it with a fake ID	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.4
Bought it without a fake ID	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.7	0.6
I got it from someone over 21	1.8	6.8	18.9	33.8	14.5
I got it from someone under 21	0.9	3.6	8.8	9.2	5.4
I got it from a brother or sister	0.4	1.8	2.5	2.2	1.7
I got it from home with a parent's permission	2.6	4.9	5.7	4.4	4.4
I got it from home without a parent's permission	1.0	2.6	2.4	0.9	1.8
I got it from another relative	1.1	2.5	3.0	2.3	2.2
A stranger bought it for me	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.1	0.5
I took it from a store	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other	3.0	4.7	6.3	5.4	4.8

Table 35

Percentage of Students Indicating Where They Usually Consumed Alcohol					
	6th	8th	10th	12th	Total
Did not drink	89.0	71.9	50.7	38.3	63.7
At home	5.6	10.7	13.5	11.4	10.2
At someone else's home	2.8	12.5	27.5	38.2	19.4
At an open area	0.7	1.7	3.9	5.5	2.8
At a sporting event or concert	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.5
At a restaurant, bar, or club	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.3	0.8
At an empty building or construction site	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
At a hotel or motel	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.5
In a car	0.6	1.3	1.9	3.1	1.7

Figure 34

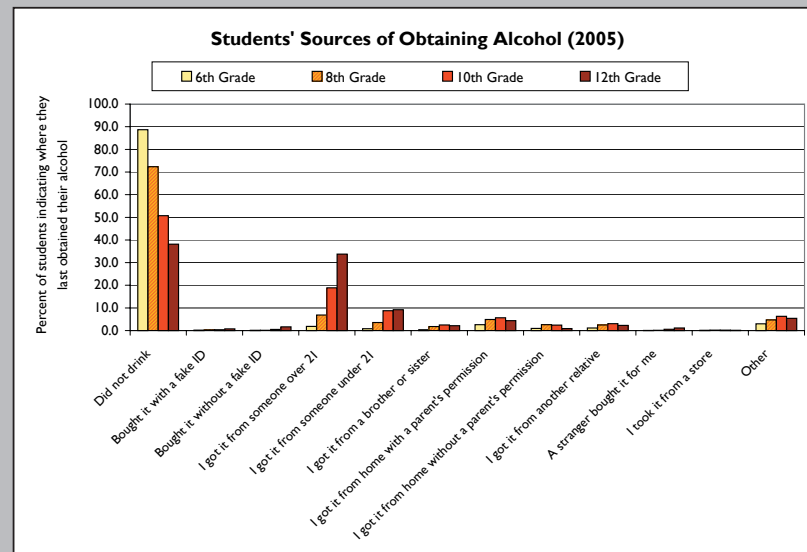
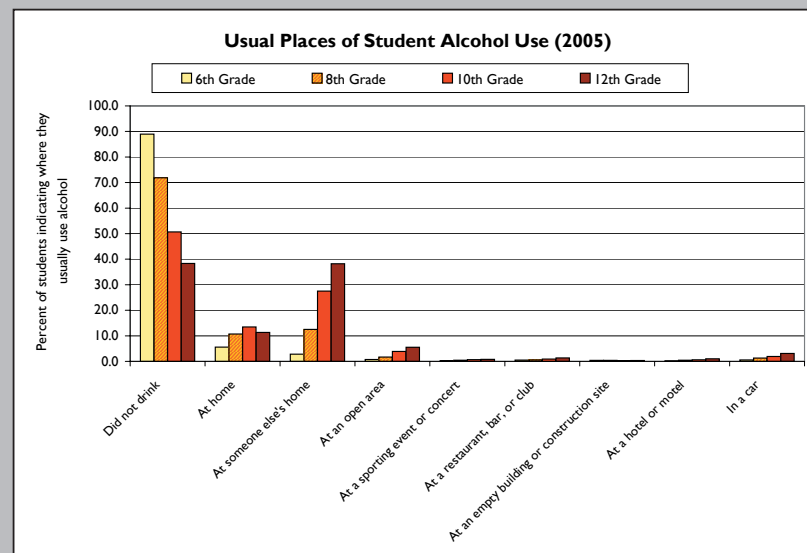


Figure 35



Sources of Obtaining Cigarettes and Places of Cigarette Use

Tables 36 and 37 explain data related to sources and places of cigarette use for Arkansas students (if they used at all). Figure 36 shows where students usually obtained cigarettes, and Figure 37 shows the place where they usually used cigarettes. While students using cigarettes may have obtained cigarettes in various ways and used cigarettes in various locations, students were asked to select the one best answer that typically described their method for obtaining cigarettes and the place where they usually smoked cigarettes.

Sources of Obtaining Cigarettes

In the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades, the largest source of cigarettes among Arkansas students is from someone over 18. This source becomes increasingly more used as students progress from the 6th grade to the 12th grade (1.0% in the 6th grade, 4.1% in the 8th grade, 9.9% in the 10th grade, and 14.2% in the 12th grade obtained cigarettes from someone over 18). The next largest source for obtaining cigarettes in the 6th, 8th, and 10th grades is getting them from someone under 18 (1.3% in the 6th grade, 3.6% in the 8th grade, and 5.6% in the 10th grade).

The percent of students reporting that they obtained cigarettes through someone under 18 peaked in the 10th grade at 5.6% and decreased to 3.4% in the 12th grade. This could be due to many 18-year-old 12th graders having legal access to cigarettes, and therefore not needing someone to buy for them. Further, the percent of students buying cigarettes without a fake ID also peaked in the 12th grade at 7.9%. This high rate in the 12th grade also reflects the ability of 18-year-old 12th graders to legally purchase cigarettes with their own state-issued ID.

For a small percentage of youth, their family is a source of obtaining cigarettes. For the entire survey population, 1.0% of students indicated that they got their cigarettes from a brother or sister, 1.5% indicated that they

got them from home without a parent's permission, and 1.0% indicated that they got them from another relative. It is interesting to note that there is a small difference between the percent of students obtaining cigarettes from home without a parents' permission (1.5%) and those obtaining them with a parents' permission (1.0%).

As with obtaining alcohol, the rate of youth obtaining cigarettes with a fake ID is not high, with only 0.2% of 6th, 8th, and 10th graders and 0.4% of 12th graders indicating that they obtained cigarettes through use of a fake ID.

Places of Using Cigarettes

Sixth, 8th, and 10th grade students indicated that they most often smoked at home (2.2% for 6th grade, 5.8% for 8th grade, 8.4% for 10th grade) and at someone else's home (2.2% for the 6th grade, 6.0% for the 8th grade, 8.0% for the 10th grade). Twelfth graders most often smoked in a car (11.4%). Another area where students indicated that they usually smoked was in an open area (0.9% in the 6th grade, 2.5% in the 8th grade, 3.9% in the 10th grade, 4.3% in the 12th grade, and 2.8% for the state total).

The likelihood of smoking at a restaurant, bar, or club; at home; at an open area; at a sporting event or concert; and in a car all peaked in the 12th grade and generally increased with increased grade level. This could be due to a number of factors such as students are provided more places to smoke in general as they age, that public smoking and smoking at home becomes more accepted as students age, and that many 12th grade students turn 18 and become legally able to purchase cigarettes. This reasoning could explain why the popularity of smoking in an empty building or construction site decreases with increased grade level (0.6% in the 6th grade, 0.4% in the 8th grade, 0.2% in the 10th grade, and 0.1% in the 12th grade) – students in younger grades with fewer places to go, fewer transportation options, and feeling the stigma of underage smoking would be more likely to keep their smoking out of the home and the public eye by smoking in a nearby building or construction site that they could easily get to without a vehicle.

Table 36

Percentage of Students Indicating Their Usual Source of Obtaining Cigarettes

	6th	8th	10th	12th	Total
Did not smoke	91.9	82.3	73.0	65.9	78.8
Bought them with a fake ID	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3
Bought them without a fake ID	0.1	0.3	1.3	7.9	2.1
I got them from someone over 18	1.0	4.1	9.9	14.2	7.0
I got them from someone under 18	1.3	3.6	5.6	3.4	3.5
I got them from a brother or sister	0.6	1.1	1.5	0.8	1.0
I got them from home with a parent's permission	0.3	0.8	1.6	1.2	1.0
I got them from home without a parent's permission	1.1	2.3	1.9	0.5	1.5
I got them from another relative	0.5	1.3	1.4	0.6	1.0
A stranger bought them for me	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
I took them from a store	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Other	2.6	3.5	3.2	4.6	3.4

Table 37

Percentage of Students Indicating Where They Usually Smoked Cigarettes

	6th	8th	10th	12th	Total
Did not smoke	93.1	83.5	74.8	67.8	80.4
At home	2.2	5.8	8.4	8.5	6.1
At someone else's home	2.2	6.0	8.0	6.8	5.7
At an open area	0.9	2.5	3.9	4.3	2.8
At a sporting event or concert	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
At a restaurant, bar, or club	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3
At an empty building or construction site	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3
At a hotel or motel	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
In a car	0.6	1.3	4.0	11.4	4.0

Figure 36

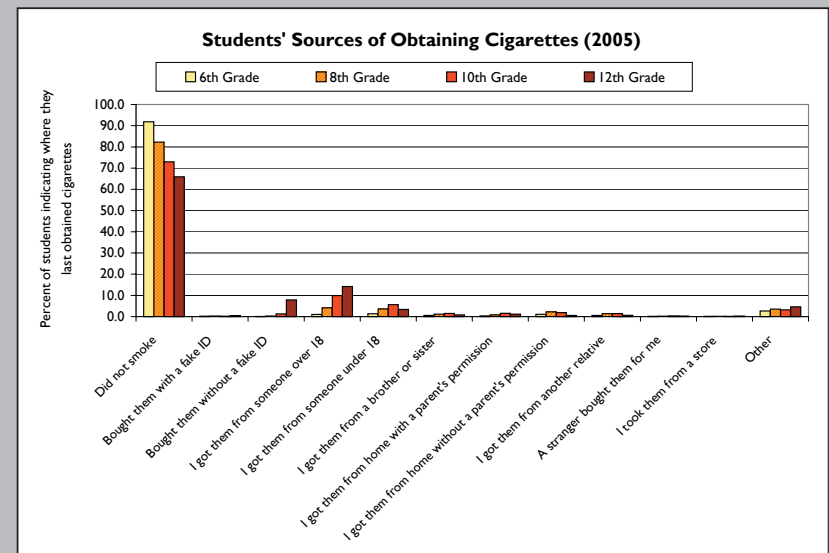
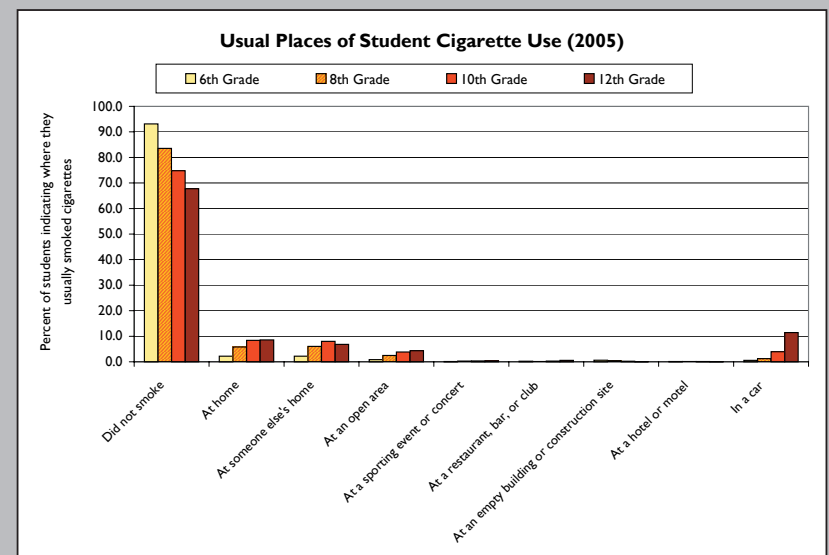


Figure 37



Appendix A: Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment 2005 Student Survey

Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey

1. Thank you for agreeing to participate in this survey. The purpose of this survey is to learn how students in our schools feel about their community, family, peers, and school. The survey also asks about health behaviors.

2. The survey is completely voluntary and anonymous. DO NOT put your name on the questionnaire.

3. This is not a test, so there are no right or wrong answers. We would like you to work quickly so you can finish.

4. All of the questions should be answered by completely filling in one of the answer spaces. If you do not find an answer that fits exactly, use the one that comes closest. If any question does not apply to you, or you are not sure what it means, just leave it blank. You can skip any question that you do not wish to answer.

5. For questions that have the following answers: NO! no yes YES! Mark (the BIG) NO! if you think the statement is DEFINITELY NOT TRUE for you. Mark (the little) no if you think the statement is MOSTLY NOT TRUE for you. Mark (the little) yes if you think the statement is MOSTLY TRUE for you. Mark (the BIG) YES! if you think the statement is DEFINITELY TRUE for you.

Example: Chocolate is the best ice cream flavor.

☐ NO!

☐ no

☒ yes

☐ YES!

In the example above, the student marked "yes" because he or she thinks the statement is mostly true.

6. Please mark only one answer for each question by completely filling in the circle with a #2 pencil.

Please fill in the following information with the help of your teacher/survey assistant.

Region: County: District: School # Student's Zipcode

0

(0)

(0)

1

(1)

(1)

2

(2)

(2)

3

(3)

(3)

4

(4)

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1. Are you: ☐ MALE ☐ FEMALE

2. How old are you?

☐ 10 or younger

☐ 12

☐ 14

☐ 16

☐ 18

☐ 11

☐ 13

☐ 15

☐ 17

☐ 19 or older

3. What grade are you in?

☐ 6th

☐ 7th

☐ 8th

☐ 9th

☐ 10th

☐ 11th

☐ 12th

4. Are you Hispanic or Latino?

☐ No

☐ Yes

5. What is your race? Select one or more.

☐ Black or African American

☐ Asian

☐ American Indian

☐ Alaska Native

☐ White

☐ Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander

☐ Other (Please Specify _____)

6. What is the highest level of schooling completed by your mother or father?

☐ Completed grade school or less

☐ Some high school

☐ Completed high school

☐ Some college

☐ Completed college

☐ Graduate or professional school after college

☐ Don't know

☐ Does not apply

7. Think of where you live most of the time. Which of the following people live there with you? (Choose all that apply).

☐ Mother

☐ Stepmother

☐ Foster Mother

☐ Grandmother

☐ Aunt

☐ Father

☐ Stepfather

☐ Foster Father

☐ Grandfather

☐ Uncle

☐ Other Adults

☐ Brother(s)

☐ Stepbrother(s)

☐ Sister(s)

☐ Stepsister(s)

☐ Other Children

Produced by the Arkansas Department of Human Services Phone: (501) 686-9866 and Bach Harrison, L.L.C. Salt Lake City, Utah Phone: (801) 359-2064

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

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The next section asks about your experiences at school.

	NO!	no	yes	YES!
8. In my school, students have lots of chances to help decide things like class activities and rules.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
9. Teachers ask me to work on special classroom projects.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10. My teacher(s) notices when I am doing a good job and lets me know about it.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
11. There are lots of chances for students in my school to get involved in sports, clubs, and other school activities outside of class.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
12. There are lots of chances for students in my school to talk with a teacher one-on-one.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
13. I feel safe at my school.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
14. The school lets my parents know when I have done something well.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
15. My teachers praise me when I work hard in school.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
16. Are your school grades better than the grades of most students in your class?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
17. I have lots of chances to be part of class discussions or activities.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

18. Now thinking back over the past year in school, how often did you:

	Almost always		Often	
	Sometimes	Seldom	Never	
a. enjoy being in school?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. hate being in school?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. try to do your best work in school?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
19. How often do you feel that the school work you are assigned is meaningful and important?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

20. Putting them all together, what were your grades like last year?

- ☐ Mostly F's ☐ Mostly B's
☐ Mostly D's ☐ Mostly A's
☐ Mostly C's

21. How important do you think the things you are learning in school are going to be for your later life?

- ☐ Very important ☐ Slightly important
☐ Quite important ☐ Not at all important
☐ Fairly important

22. How interesting are most of your courses to you?

- ☐ Very interesting and stimulating
☐ Quite interesting ☐ Slightly dull
☐ Fairly interesting ☐ Very dull

23. During the LAST FOUR WEEKS how many whole days of school have you missed because you skipped or 'cut'?

- ☐ None ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4-5 ☐ 6-10 ☐ 11 or more

The next questions ask about your feelings and experiences in other parts of your life.

24. Think of your four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year (12 months), how many of your best friends have:

	Number of friends				
	0	1	2	3	4
a. participated in clubs, organizations or activities at school?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. smoked cigarettes?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. tried beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) when their parents didn't know about it?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. made a commitment to stay drug-free?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. used marijuana?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. tried to do well in school?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. used LSD, cocaine, amphetamines, or other illegal drugs?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
h. been suspended from school?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
i. liked school?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
j. carried a handgun?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
k. sold illegal drugs?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
l. regularly attended religious services?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
m. stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
n. been arrested?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
o. dropped out of school?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
p. been members of a gang?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

25. What are the chances you would be seen as cool if you:

	Very good chance		Pretty good chance		Some chance		Little chance		No or very little chance	
a. smoked cigarettes?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. worked hard at school?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, that is, at least once or twice a month?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. defended someone who was being verbally abused at school?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. smoked marijuana?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. carried a handgun?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. regularly volunteered to do community service?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

34. You're looking at CD's in a music store with a friend. You look up and see her slip a CD under her coat. She smiles and says "Which one do you want? Go ahead, take it while nobody's around." There is nobody in sight, no employees and no other customers. What would you do now?

- ☐ Ignore her
- ☐ Grab a CD and leave the store
- ☐ Tell her to put the CD back
- ☐ Act like it is a joke, and ask her to put the CD back

35. You are visiting another part of town, and you don't know any of the people your age there. You are walking down the street, and some teenager you don't know is walking toward you. He is about your size, and as he is about to pass you, he deliberately bumps into you and you almost lose your balance. What would you say or do?

- ☐ Push the person back
- ☐ Say "Excuse me" and keep on walking
- ☐ Say "Watch where you are going" and keep on walking
- ☐ Swear at the person and walk away

36. You are at a party at someone's house, and one of your friends offers you a drink containing alcohol. What would you say or do?

- ☐ Drink it
- ☐ Tell your friend, "No thanks, I don't drink" and suggest that you and your friend go and do something else
- ☐ Just say, "No thanks" and walk away
- ☐ Make up a good excuse, tell your friend you had something else to do, and leave

37. It's 8:00 on a weeknight and you are about to go over to a friend's home when your mother asks you where you are going. You say "Oh, just going to go hang out with some friends." She says, "No, you'll just get into trouble if you go out. Stay home tonight." What would you do now?

- ☐ Leave the house anyway
- ☐ Explain what you are going to do with your friends, tell her when you will get home, and ask if you can go out
- ☐ Not say anything and start watching TV
- ☐ Get into an argument with her

38. How often do you attend religious services or activities?

- ☐ Never
- ☐ 1-2 Times a Month
- ☐ Rarely
- ☐ About Once a Week or More

39. I do the opposite of what people tell me, just to get them mad.

- ☐ Very False
- ☐ Somewhat True
- ☐ Somewhat False
- ☐ Very True

40. I like to see how much I can get away with.

- ☐ Very False
- ☐ Somewhat True
- ☐ Somewhat False
- ☐ Very True

41. I ignore rules that get in my way.

- ☐ Very False
- ☐ Somewhat True
- ☐ Somewhat False
- ☐ Very True

	NO!	no	yes	YES!
42. I think sometimes it's okay to cheat at school.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
43. It is important to think before you act.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
44. Sometimes I think that life is not worth it.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
45. At times I think I am no good at all.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
46. All in all, I am inclined to think that I am a failure.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
47. In the past year, have you felt depressed or sad MOST days, even if you felt okay sometimes?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
48. It is all right to beat up people if they start the fight.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
49. I think it is okay to take something without asking if you can get away with it.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

50. Sometimes we don't know what we will do as adults, but we may have an idea. Please answer how true these statements may be for you. WHEN I AM AN ADULT I WILL:

	NO!	no	yes	YES!
a. smoke cigarettes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. drink beer, wine, or liquor	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. smoke marijuana	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or another illegal drug	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

51. How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they:

	Great Risk			
	Moderate Risk	Slight Risk	No Risk	
a. smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. try marijuana once or twice?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. smoke marijuana regularly?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) nearly every day?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

OCCASIONS

On how many occasions (if any) have you:

	0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40+
52. had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink in your lifetime – more than just a few sips?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
53. had beer, wine or hard liquor to drink during the past 30 days ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
54. used marijuana (grass, pot) or hashish (hash, hash oil) in your lifetime ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
55. used marijuana (grass, pot) or hashish (hash, hash oil) during the past 30 days ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
56. used LSD or other psychedelics in your lifetime ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
57. used LSD or other psychedelics during the past 30 days ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
58. used cocaine or crack in your lifetime ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
59. used cocaine or crack during the past 30 days ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
60. sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high in your lifetime ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
61. sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high during the past 30 days ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
62. used phenoxydine (pox, px, breeze) in your lifetime ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
63. used phenoxydine (pox, px, breeze) during the past 30 days ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
64. used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them, in your lifetime ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
65. used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them, during the past 30 days ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
66. used methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth) in your lifetime ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
67. used methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth) in the past 30 days ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
68. used stimulants, other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them, in your lifetime ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
69. used stimulants, other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them, during the past 30 days ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
70. used heroin or other opiates in your lifetime ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
71. used heroin or other opiates during the past 30 days ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
72. used MDMA (X, E, or ecstasy) in your lifetime ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
73. used MDMA (X, E, or ecstasy) during the past 30 days ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
74. been drunk or very high from drinking alcoholic beverages during the past 30 days ?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
75. Think back over the last two weeks. How many times have you had five or more alcoholic drinks in a row?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
76. Have you ever used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, or chewing tobacco)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
77. How often have you taken smokeless tobacco during the past 30 days?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
78. Have you ever smoked cigarettes?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
79. How frequently have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
80. During the last month, about how many marijuana cigarettes, or the equivalent, did you smoke a day, on the average? (If you shared them with other people, count only the amount YOU smoked).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- ☐ None
- ☐ Once
- ☐ Twice
- ☐ Not at all
- ☐ Once or twice
- ☐ Once or twice per week
- ☐ Three to five times per week
- ☐ About once a day
- ☐ More than once a day
- ☐ Never
- ☐ Once or twice
- ☐ Once in a while but not regularly
- ☐ Regularly in the past
- ☐ Regularly now
- ☐ Regularly in the past
- ☐ Regularly now
- ☐ Never
- ☐ Once or Twice
- ☐ Once in a while but not regularly
- ☐ Regularly in the past
- ☐ Regularly now

These questions ask about the neighborhood and community where you live.

81. How wrong would most adults (over 21) in your neighborhood think it is for kids your age:

	Not Wrong at All			
	A Little Bit Wrong			
	Wrong			
	Very Wrong			
a. to use marijuana?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. to drink alcohol?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. to smoke cigarettes?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

82. How much do each of the following statements describe your neighborhood?

	NO!	no	yes	YES!
a. crime and/or drug selling	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. fights	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. lots of empty or abandoned buildings	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. lots of graffiti	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

	NO!	no	yes	YES!
83. If I had to move, I would miss the neighborhood I now live in.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
84. My neighbors notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
85. I like my neighborhood.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
86. There are lots of adults in my neighborhood I could talk to about something important.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
87. I'd like to get out of my neighborhood.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
88. There are people in my neighborhood who are proud of me when I do something well.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
89. There are people in my neighborhood who encourage me to do my best.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
90. I feel safe in my neighborhood.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

91. Which of the following activities for people your age are available in your community?

a. sports teams	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes
b. scouting	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes
c. boys and girls clubs	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes
d. 4-H clubs	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes
e. service clubs	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes

92. If a kid smoked marijuana in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?

NO!	no	yes	YES!
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

93. If a kid drank some beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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94. If a kid carried a handgun in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

95. If you wanted to get some cigarettes, how easy would it be for you to get some?

Very easy			
Sort of easy			
Sort of hard			
Very hard			
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

96. If you wanted to get some beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin), how easy would it be for you to get some?

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

97. If you wanted to get a drug like cocaine, LSD, or amphetamines, how easy would it be for you to get some?

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

98. If you wanted to get a handgun, how easy would it be for you to get one?

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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99. If you wanted to get some marijuana, how easy would it be for you to get some?

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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The next few questions ask about your family. When answering these questions please think about the people you consider to be your family, for example, parents, stepparents, grandparents, aunts, uncles, etc.

100. How wrong do your parents feel it would be for YOU to:

	Not Wrong at All			
	A Little Bit Wrong			
	Wrong			
	Very Wrong			
a. drink beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey or gin) regularly?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. smoke cigarettes?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. smoke marijuana?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. steal something worth more than \$5?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. draw graffiti, write things, or draw pictures on buildings or other property (without the owner's permission)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. pick a fight with someone?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

101. Have any of your brothers or sisters ever:

	I don't have any brothers or sisters	
	No	Yes
a. drunk beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey or gin)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. smoked marijuana?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. smoked cigarettes?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. taken a handgun to school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. been suspended or expelled from school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	NO!	no	yes	YES!
102. The rules in my family are clear.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
103. People in my family often insult or yell at each other.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
104. When I am not at home, one of my parents knows where I am and who I am with.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
105. We argue about the same things in my family over and over.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
106. If you drank some beer, wine, or liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
107. My family has clear rules about alcohol and drug use.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
108. If you carried a handgun without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
109. If you skipped school would you be caught by your parents?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
110. Do you feel very close to your mother?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
111. Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your mother?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
112. My parents ask me what I think before most family decisions affecting me are made.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
113. Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your father?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
114. Do you enjoy spending time with your mother?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
115. Do you enjoy spending time with your father?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
116. If I had a personal problem, I could ask my mom or dad for help.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	NO!	no	yes	YES!
117. Do you feel very close to your father?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
118. My parents give me lots of chances to do fun things with them.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
119. My parents ask if I've gotten my homework done.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
120. People in my family have serious arguments.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
121. Would your parents know if you did not come home on time?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
122. It is important to be honest with your parents, even if they become upset or you get punished.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

123. My parents notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.

☐ Never or Almost Never ☐ Often
☐ Sometimes ☐ All the Time

124. How often do your parents tell you they're proud of you for something you've done?

☐ Never or Almost Never ☐ Often
☐ Sometimes ☐ All the Time

125. How many brothers and sisters, including stepbrothers and sisters, do you have that are younger than you?

☐ 0 ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 or more

126. How many brothers and sisters, including stepbrothers and sisters, do you have that are older than you?

☐ 0 ☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 or more

127. Have you changed homes in the past year (the last 12 months)?

☐ No ☐ Yes

128. How many times have you changed homes since kindergarten?

☐ Never ☐ 5 or 6 times
☐ 1 or 2 times ☐ 7 or more times
☐ 3 to 5 times

129. Have you changed schools (including changing from elementary to middle and middle to high school) in the past year?

☐ No ☐ Yes

130. How many times have you changed schools since kindergarten (including changing from elementary to middle and middle to high school)?

☐ Never ☐ 5 or 6 times
☐ 1 or 2 times ☐ 7 or more times
☐ 3 to 5 times

131. Has anyone in your family ever had severe alcohol or drug problems?

☐ No ☐ Yes

132. About how many adults (over 21) have you known personally who in the past year have:

Number of Adults				
0	1	2	3-4	5+
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
a. used marijuana, crack, cocaine, or other drugs?				
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. sold or dealt drugs?				
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. done other things that could get them in trouble with the police, like stealing, selling stolen goods, mugging or assaulting others, etc.?				
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. gotten drunk or high?				
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

133. Have you attended a RAVE party?

☐ NO! ☐ no ☐ yes ☐ YES!

134. Have you used drugs while attending a RAVE party?

☐ NO! ☐ no ☐ yes ☐ YES!

135. Think of your four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year (12 months), how many of your best friends have:

	Number of Friends				
	0	1	2	3	4
a. attended a RAVE party?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. used drugs while at a Rave Party?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

136. If you drank alcohol (not just a sip or taste) in the past year, how did you usually get it? Select the one best answer.

- ☐ I did not drink alcohol in the past year
- ☐ I bought it myself with a fake ID
- ☐ I bought it myself without a fake ID
- ☐ I got it from someone I know age 21 or older
- ☐ I got it from someone I know under age 21
- ☐ I got it from my brother or sister
- ☐ I got it from home with my parents' permission
- ☐ I got it from home without my parents' permission
- ☐ I got it from another relative
- ☐ A stranger bought it for me
- ☐ I took it from a store or shop
- ☐ Other

137. If you drank alcohol (not just a sip or taste) in the past year, where did you usually drink it? Select the one best answer.

- ☐ I did not drink alcohol in the past year
- ☐ at my home
- ☐ at someone else's home
- ☐ at an open area like a park, beach, back road, or a street corner
- ☐ at a sporting event or concert
- ☐ at a restaurant, bar, or a nightclub
- ☐ at an empty building or a construction site
- ☐ at a hotel/motel
- ☐ in a car

138. If you smoked cigarettes (not just a puff or drag) in the past year, how did you usually get them? Select the one best answer.

- ☐ I did not smoke cigarettes in the past year
- ☐ I bought them myself with a fake ID
- ☐ I bought them myself without a fake ID
- ☐ I got them from someone I know age 18 or older
- ☐ I got them from someone I know under age 18
- ☐ I got them from my brother or sister
- ☐ I got them from home with my parents' permission
- ☐ I got them from home without my parents' permission
- ☐ A stranger bought them for me
- ☐ I took them from a store or shop
- ☐ Other

139. If you smoked cigarettes (not just a puff or drag) in the past year, where did you usually smoke them? Select the one best answer.

- ☐ I did not smoke cigarettes in the past year
- ☐ at my home
- ☐ at someone else's home
- ☐ at an open area like a park, beach, back road, or a street corner
- ☐ at a sporting event or concert
- ☐ at a restaurant, bar, or a nightclub
- ☐ at an empty building or a construction site
- ☐ at a hotel/motel
- ☐ in a car

140. How honest were you in filling out this survey?

- ☐ I was very honest
- ☐ I was honest pretty much of the time
- ☐ I was honest some of the time
- ☐ I was honest once in a while
- ☐ I was not honest at all

Thank you for completing the survey.

Appendix B: Risk and Protective Factors and Their Associated Scales

Community Domain Protective Factors

Protective Factor

Associated Scales

Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement

Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement

Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement

Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement

Community Domain Risk Factors

Risk Factor

Associated Scales

Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization

Low Neighborhood Attachment
Community Disorganization

Transitions & Mobility

Transitions & Mobility

Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use, Firearms, and Crime

Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use

Availability of Drugs and Firearms

Perceived Availability of Drugs
Perceived Availability of Handguns

Media Portrayals of Violence

No Scale

Extreme Economic Deprivation

No Scale

Family Domain Protective Factors

Protective Factor

Associated Scales

Family Attachment

Family Attachment

Family Opportunities for Positive Involvement

Family Opportunities for Positive Involvement

Family Rewards for Positive Involvement

Family Rewards for Positive Involvement

Appendix B (Cont.): Risk and Protective Factors and Their Associated Scales

Family Domain Risk Factors

Risk Factor

Associated Scales

Family Management Problems

Poor Family Management

Family Conflict

Family Conflict

Family Involvement in the Problem Behavior

Family History of Antisocial Behavior

Favorable Parental Attitudes Towards The Problem Behavior

Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use

School Domain Protective Factors

Protective Factor

Associated Scales

School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement

School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement

School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement

School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement

School Domain Risk Factors

Risk Factor

Associated Scales

Academic Failure Beginning in Late Elementary School

Academic Failure

Lack of Commitment to School

Low School Commitment

Appendix B (Cont.): Risk and Protective Factors and Their Associated Scales

Individual-Peer Protective Factors

Protective Factor

Associated Scales

Religiosity

Religiosity

Social Skills

Social Skills

Belief in the Moral Order

Belief in the Moral Order

Prosocial Involvement

Prosocial Involvement

Rewards for Prosocial Involvement

Rewards for Prosocial Involvement

Interaction with Prosocial Peers

Interaction with Prosocial Peers

Individual-Peer Risk Factors

Risk Factor

Associated Scales

Rebelliousness

Rebelliousness

Early and Persistent Antisocial Behavior

Early Initiation of Drug use
Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior

Friends Who Engage in the Problem Behavior

Interaction with Antisocial Peers
Friends' Use of Drugs
Rewards for Antisocial Behavior

Favorable Attitudes Towards the Problem Behavior

Attitudes Favorable Towards Antisocial Behavior
Attitudes Favorable Towards Drug Use
Perceived Risks of Drug Use
Intention to Use

Early Initiative of the Problem Behavior

Early Initiative of Drug Use
Early Initiative of Antisocial Behavior

Gang Involvement

Gang Involvement

Constitutional Factors

Sensation Seeking
Depressive Symptoms

Appendix C: APNA Survey Results, Frequency and Percentage for Each Response Category

Question	Response	#	%
1. Are you?	male	25,455	48.3
	female	27,293	51.7
2. How old are you?	10 or younger	37	0.1
	11	8,977	16.8
	12	5,626	10.5
	13	9,319	17.4
	14	5,470	10.2
	15	8,838	16.5
	16	4,513	8.4
	17	7,487	14.0
	18	3,012	5.6
	19 or older	210	0.4
3. What grade are you in?	6th	15,117	28.3
	8th	14,972	28.0
	10th	13,108	24.5
	12th	10,292	19.2

Question	Response	#	%
4. Are you Hispanic or Latino? (Question 4) and What is your race? (Select one or more) (Question 5)	Hispanic or Latino	3,907	7.7
	African American	9,920	18.5
	Asian	864	1.6
	American Indian	2,520	4.7
	Alaska Native	81	0.2
	White	37,741	70.6
	Pacific Islander	293	0.5
	Other	3,185	6.0
6. What is the highest level of schooling your mother or father completed?	Completed grade school or less	1,177	2.3
	Some high school	4,228	8.2
	Completed high school	11,963	23.1
	Some college	8,403	16.2
	Completed college	12,360	23.9
	Graduate or professional degree	4,003	7.7
	Don't know	8,654	16.7
	Does not apply	926	1.8

Question	Response	#	%
7. Think of where you live most of the time. Which of the following people live there with you? (Choose all that apply.)	Mother	45,145	84.4
	Stepmother	2,894	5.4
	Foster Mother	223	0.4
	Grandmother	5,092	9.5
	Aunt	1,805	3.4
	Father	30,183	56.4
	Stepfather	8,195	15.3
	Foster Father	182	0.3
	Grandfather	2,757	5.2
	Uncle	1,817	3.4
	Other Adults	1,354	2.5
	Brother(s)	22,770	42.6
	Stepbrother(s)	2,275	4.3
	Sister(s)	21,503	40.2
	Stepsister(s)	2,031	3.8
	Other children	2,674	5.0
8. In my school, students have lots of chances to help decide things like class activities and rules.	NO!	9,823	18.6
	no	19,064	36.1
	yes	19,662	37.3
	YES!	4,220	8.0
9. Teachers ask me to work on special classroom projects.	NO!	6,825	12.9
	no	21,531	40.8
	yes	20,003	37.9
	YES!	4,404	8.3
10. My teacher(s) notices when I am doing a good job and lets me know about it.	NO!	2,996	5.7
	no	9,340	17.7
	yes	26,813	50.9
	YES!	13,554	25.7

Question	Response	#	%
11. There are a lot of chances for students in my school to get involved in sports, clubs, and other school activities outside of class.	NO!	1,991	3.8
	no	4,376	8.3
	yes	20,176	38.1
	YES!	26,364	49.8
12. There are lots of chances for students in my school to talk with a teacher one-on-one.	NO!	2,755	5.2
	no	9,591	18.2
	yes	25,637	48.5
	YES!	14,854	28.1
13. I feel safe at my school.	NO!	4,257	8.1
	no	6,914	13.1
	yes	25,107	47.6
	YES!	16,416	31.2
14. The school lets my parents know when I have done something well.	NO!	9,565	18.3
	no	20,195	38.6
	yes	16,172	30.9
	YES!	6,412	12.3
15. My teachers praise me when I work hard in school.	NO!	7,058	13.5
	no	18,232	34.7
	yes	20,939	39.9
	YES!	6,248	11.9
16. Are your school grades better than the grades of most students in your class?	NO!	5,274	10.0
	no	16,207	30.9
	yes	22,364	42.6
	YES!	8,673	16.5

Question	Response	#	%
17. I have lots of chances to be part of class discussions or activities.	NO!	2,563	4.9
	no	9,033	17.2
	yes	28,340	53.8
	YES!	12,708	24.1
18. Now think back over the past year in school, how often did you:			
a. enjoy being in school?	Never	4,286	8.2
	Seldom	6,298	12.0
	Sometimes	20,083	38.2
	Often	12,816	24.4
	Almost Always	9,054	17.2
b. hate being in school?	Never	5,887	11.3
	Seldom	13,553	25.9
	Sometimes	17,608	33.7
	Often	9,069	17.3
	Almost Always	6,178	11.8
c. try to do your best work in school?	Never	501	1.0
	Seldom	1,479	2.8
	Sometimes	7,426	14.2
	Often	14,827	28.4
	Almost Always	27,926	53.5
19. How often do you feel that the school work you are assigned is meaningful and important?	Never	3,477	6.7
	Seldom	8,136	15.6
	Sometimes	15,955	30.7
	Often	13,964	26.9
	Almost Always	10,469	20.1

Question	Response	#	%
20. Putting them all together, what were your grades like last year?	Mostly F's	859	1.7
	Mostly D's	2,391	4.7
	Mostly C's	11,557	22.6
	Mostly B's	19,480	38.2
	Mostly A's	16,743	32.8
21. How important do you think the things you are learning in school are going to be for your later life?	Very important	20,187	38.3
	Quite important	13,661	25.9
	Fairly important	12,100	23.0
	Slightly important	5,473	10.4
	Not at all important	1,292	2.5
22. How interesting are most of your courses to you?	Very interesting and stimulating	6,144	11.7
	Quite interesting	14,205	27.1
	Fairly interesting	18,941	36.1
	Slightly Dull	8,967	17.1
	Very Dull	4,143	7.9
23. During the LAST FOUR WEEKS how many whole days of school have you missed because you skipped or "cut"?	none	38,448	73.5
	1	5,821	11.1
	2	3,103	5.9
	3	2,153	4.1
	4 to 5	1,789	3.4
	6 to 10	612	1.2
	11 or more	389	0.7

Question	Response	#	%
24. Think of your four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year (12 months), how many of your best friends have...			
a. participated in clubs, organizations or activities at school?	0 Friends	6,402	12.4
	1 Friend	6,099	11.8
	2 Friends	9,131	17.7
	3 Friends	8,058	15.6
	4 Friends	21,863	42.4
b. smoked cigarettes?	0 Friends	31,500	60.9
	1 Friend	7,570	14.6
	2 Friends	5,000	9.7
	3 Friends	2,927	5.7
	4 Friends	4,741	9.2
c. tried beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) when their parents didn't know about it?	0 Friends	24,833	48.1
	1 Friend	6,909	13.4
	2 Friends	5,610	10.9
	3 Friends	4,336	8.4
	4 Friends	9,915	19.2
d. made a commitment to stay drug free?	0 Friends	11,276	22.0
	1 Friend	6,361	12.4
	2 Friends	5,479	10.7
	3 Friends	5,482	10.7
	4 Friends	22,771	44.3
e. used marijuana?	0 Friends	36,076	70.2
	1 Friend	5,219	10.2
	2 Friends	3,389	6.6
	3 Friends	2,448	4.8
	4 Friends	4,260	8.3

Question	Response	#	%
f. tried to do well in school?	0 Friends	1,936	3.8
	1 Friend	3,099	6.1
	2 Friends	6,458	12.6
	3 Friends	9,932	19.4
	4 Friends	29,778	58.2
g. used LSD, cocaine, amphetamines, or other illegal drugs?	0 Friends	44,945	87.1
	1 Friend	3,401	6.6
	2 Friends	1,414	2.7
	3 Friends	723	1.4
	4 Friends	1,101	2.1
h. been suspended from school?	0 Friends	32,167	62.3
	1 Friend	9,367	18.1
	2 Friends	4,770	9.2
	3 Friends	2,092	4.1
	4 Friends	3,226	6.3
i. liked school?	0 Friends	13,088	25.5
	1 Friend	6,511	12.7
	2 Friends	10,409	20.3
	3 Friends	8,989	17.5
	4 Friends	12,329	24.0
j. carried a handgun?	0 Friends	47,229	91.6
	1 Friend	2,051	4.0
	2 Friends	969	1.9
	3 Friends	433	0.8
	4 Friends	901	1.7

Question	Response	#	%
k. sold illegal drugs?	0 Friends	45,013	87.8
	1 Friend	3,072	6.0
	2 Friends	1,501	2.9
	3 Friends	654	1.3
	4 Friends	1,039	2.0
l. regularly attended religious services?	0 Friends	9,342	18.4
	1 Friend	6,768	13.3
	2 Friends	9,670	19.0
	3 Friends	9,341	18.4
	4 Friends	15,646	30.8
m. stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?	0 Friends	47,482	92.0
	1 Friend	2,485	4.8
	2 Friends	799	1.5
	3 Friends	352	0.7
	4 Friends	493	1.0
n. been arrested?	0 Friends	41,871	81.2
	1 Friend	5,440	10.6
	2 Friends	2,328	4.5
	3 Friends	834	1.6
	4 Friends	1,071	2.1
o. dropped out of school?	0 Friends	46,296	89.9
	1 Friend	3,423	6.7
	2 Friends	1,022	2.0
	3 Friends	351	0.7
	4 Friends	386	0.8

Question	Response	#	%
p. been members of a gang?	0 Friends	44,034	85.5
	1 Friend	3,091	6.0
	2 Friends	1,437	2.8
	3 Friends	761	1.5
	4 Friends	2,159	4.2
25. What are the chances you would be seen as cool if you...			
a. smoked cigarettes?	No or Very Little Chance	35,482	68.9
	Little Chance	7,865	15.3
	Some Chance	4,715	9.2
	Pretty Good Chance	2,005	3.9
	Very Good Chance	1,418	2.8
b. worked hard at school?	No or Very Little Chance	6,144	12.0
	Little Chance	7,282	14.2
	Some Chance	11,074	21.6
	Pretty Good Chance	11,199	21.8
	Very Good Chance	15,571	30.4
c. began drinking alcohol beverages regularly, that is, at least once or twice a month?	No or Very Little Chance	28,673	55.9
	Little Chance	7,349	14.3
	Some Chance	6,773	13.2
	Pretty Good Chance	5,181	10.1
	Very Good Chance	3,362	6.5
d. defend someone being verbally abused at school?	No or Very Little Chance	8,484	16.6
	Little Chance	6,555	12.8
	Some Chance	10,810	21.1
	Pretty Good Chance	11,577	22.6
	Very Good Chance	13,695	26.8

Question	Response	#	%
e. smoked marijuana?	No or Very Little Chance	35,761	69.7
	Little Chance	5,578	10.9
	Some Chance	4,172	8.1
	Pretty Good Chance	2,824	5.5
	Very Good Chance	2,941	5.7
f. carried a handgun?	No or Very Little Chance	41,901	82.0
	Little Chance	4,178	8.2
	Some Chance	2,283	4.5
	Pretty Good Chance	1,172	2.3
	Very Good Chance	1,595	3.1
g. regularly volunteered to do community services?	No or Very Little Chance	15,515	30.4
	Little Chance	9,783	19.2
	Some Chance	10,730	21.0
	Pretty Good Chance	7,135	14.0
	Very Good Chance	7,866	15.4
26. How old were you when you first:			
a. smoked marijuana?	Never have	42,758	81.7
	10 or younger	878	1.7
	11	789	1.5
	12	1,271	2.4
	13	1,831	3.5
	14	1,708	3.3
	15	1,501	2.9
	16	1,067	2.0
	17 or Older	515	1.0

Question	Response	#	%
b. smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?	Never have	32,089	61.6
	10 or younger	7,297	14.0
	11	2,844	5.5
	12	2,677	5.1
	13	2,479	4.8
	14	1,865	3.6
	15	1,375	2.6
	16	940	1.8
c. had more than a sip or two of beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin)?	17 or Older	493	0.9
	Never have	24,652	47.3
	10 or younger	7,518	14.4
	11	3,096	5.9
	12	3,349	6.4
	13	4,120	7.9
	14	3,566	6.8
	15	2,875	5.5
d. began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, that is, at least once or twice a month?	16	1,956	3.8
	17 or Older	950	1.8
	Never have	41,875	80.3
	10 or younger	682	1.3
	11	568	1.1
	12	831	1.6
	13	1,453	2.8
	14	1,726	3.3
e. used phenoxydine (pox, px, breeze)?	15	2,164	4.2
	16	1,711	3.3
	17 or Older	1,136	2.2
	Never have	51,412	100.0

Question	Response	#	%
f. got suspended from school?	Never have	40,896	78.8
	10 or younger	3,197	6.2
	11	1,652	3.2
	12	1,678	3.2
	13	1,771	3.4
	14	1,157	2.2
	15	838	1.6
	16	463	0.9
	17 or Older	242	0.5
g. got arrested?	Never have	48,015	92.8
	10 or younger	410	0.8
	11	314	0.6
	12	440	0.9
	13	649	1.3
	14	614	1.2
	15	568	1.1
	16	453	0.9
	17 or Older	293	0.6
h. carried a handgun?	Never have	48,460	94.1
	10 or younger	856	1.7
	11	507	1.0
	12	390	0.8
	13	351	0.7
	14	267	0.5
	15	262	0.5
	16	211	0.4
	17 or Older	171	0.3

Question	Response	#	%
i. attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	Never have	41,775	80.6
	10 or younger	2,783	5.4
	11	1,511	2.9
	12	1,396	2.7
	13	1,488	2.9
	14	1,058	2.0
	15	917	1.8
	16	563	1.1
	17 or Older	344	0.7
j. belonged to a gang?	Never have	48,585	93.5
	10 or younger	758	1.5
	11	591	1.1
	12	537	1.0
	13	569	1.1
	14	388	0.7
	15	283	0.5
	16	138	0.3
	17 or Older	99	0.2
27. How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to:			
a. take a handgun to school?	Very Wrong	46,989	90.0
	Wrong	3,788	7.3
	A Little Bit Wrong	1,009	1.9
	Not Wrong at All	445	0.9
b. steal anything worth more than \$5?	Very Wrong	32,948	63.3
	Wrong	14,126	27.1
	A Little Bit Wrong	4,041	7.8
	Not Wrong at All	943	1.8

Question	Response	#	%
c. pick a fight with someone?	Very Wrong	21,424	41.3
	Wrong	16,605	32.0
	A Little Bit Wrong	10,753	20.7
	Not Wrong at All	3,099	6.0
d. attack someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	Very Wrong	34,706	67.1
	Wrong	10,347	20.0
	A Little Bit Wrong	4,758	9.2
	Not Wrong at All	1,942	3.8
e. stay away from school all day when their parents think they are at school?	Very Wrong	30,463	58.7
	Wrong	12,324	23.7
	A Little Bit Wrong	6,797	13.1
	Not Wrong at All	2,350	4.5
f. drink beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey or gin) regularly?	Very Wrong	29,607	57.0
	Wrong	9,167	17.7
	A Little Bit Wrong	8,391	16.2
	Not Wrong at All	4,771	9.2
g. smoke cigarettes?	Very Wrong	31,991	61.8
	Wrong	9,419	18.2
	A Little Bit Wrong	5,967	11.5
	Not Wrong at All	4,423	8.5
h. smoke marijuana?	Very Wrong	39,138	75.8
	Wrong	5,581	10.8
	A Little Bit Wrong	3,571	6.9
	Not Wrong at All	3,346	6.5

Question	Response	#	%
i. use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or another illegal drug?	Very Wrong	47,429	91.7
	Wrong	2,631	5.1
	A Little Bit Wrong	875	1.7
	Not Wrong at All	768	1.5
28. At school during the past year, did you receive help from the resource teacher or other special education teacher?	No	39,961	85.7
	Yes	6,657	14.3
29. How many times have you done the following things:			
a. done what feels good no matter what?	Never	14,861	29.0
	Done it, not in past year	7,227	14.1
	Less than once a month	5,468	10.7
	About once a month	4,804	9.4
	2 or 3 times a month	6,242	12.2
	Once a week or more	12,609	24.6
b. done something dangerous because someone dared you to do it?	Never	27,461	53.2
	Done it, not in past year	11,089	21.5
	Less than once a month	5,102	9.9
	About once a month	3,134	6.1
	2 or 3 times a month	2,428	4.7
	Once a week or more	2,366	4.6
c. done crazy things even if they are a little dangerous?	Never	19,428	37.7
	Done it, not in past year	11,514	22.3
	Less than once a month	6,079	11.8
	About once a month	4,386	8.5
	2 or 3 times a month	4,381	8.5
	Once a week or more	5,801	11.2

Question	Response	#	%
30. How many times in the past year (12 months) have you:			
a. been suspended from school?	Never	45,301	87.3
	1 or 2 Times	5,135	9.9
	3 to 5 Times	897	1.7
	6 to 9 Times	277	0.5
	10 to 19 Times	148	0.3
	20 to 29 Times	40	0.1
	30 to 39 Times	13	0.0
	40+ Times	90	0.2
b. carried a handgun?	Never	48,950	94.7
	1 or 2 Times	1,178	2.3
	3 to 5 Times	467	0.9
	6 to 9 Times	271	0.5
	10 to 19 Times	228	0.4
	20 to 29 Times	117	0.2
	30 to 39 Times	63	0.1
	40+ Times	431	0.8
c. sold illegal drugs?	Never	49,096	95.7
	1 or 2 Times	840	1.6
	3 to 5 Times	329	0.6
	6 to 9 Times	222	0.4
	10 to 19 Times	190	0.4
	20 to 29 Times	135	0.3
	30 to 39 Times	62	0.1
	40+ Times	426	0.8

Question	Response	#	%
d. stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?	Never	50,129	97.4
	1 or 2 Times	883	1.7
	3 to 5 Times	210	0.4
	6 to 9 Times	82	0.2
	10 to 19 Times	37	0.1
	20 to 29 Times	19	0.0
	30 to 39 Times	23	0.0
	40+ Times	83	0.2
e. participated in clubs, organizations or activities at school?	Never	10,173	19.8
	1 or 2 Times	10,769	20.9
	3 to 5 Times	7,720	15.0
	6 to 9 Times	4,635	9.0
	10 to 19 Times	4,313	8.4
	20 to 29 Times	2,674	5.2
	30 to 39 Times	1,441	2.8
	40+ Times	9,684	18.8
f. been arrested?	Never	48,633	94.5
	1 or 2 Times	2,206	4.3
	3 to 5 Times	347	0.7
	6 to 9 Times	118	0.2
	10 to 19 Times	59	0.1
	20 to 29 Times	26	0.1
	30 to 39 Times	14	0.0
	40+ Times	55	0.1

Question	Response	#	%
g. done extra work on your own for school?	Never	14,911	29.1
	1 or 2 Times	12,514	24.5
	3 to 5 Times	7,754	15.2
	6 to 9 Times	5,136	10.0
	10 to 19 Times	4,037	7.9
	20 to 29 Times	2,274	4.4
	30 to 39 Times	1,035	2.0
	40+ Times	3,498	6.8
h. attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	Never	43,189	83.7
	1 or 2 Times	5,224	10.1
	3 to 5 Times	1,468	2.8
	6 to 9 Times	682	1.3
	10 to 19 Times	391	0.8
	20 to 29 Times	180	0.3
	30 to 39 Times	62	0.1
	40+ Times	403	0.8
i. been drunk or high at school?	Never	45,719	88.9
	1 or 2 Times	2,745	5.3
	3 to 5 Times	960	1.9
	6 to 9 Times	591	1.2
	10 to 19 Times	416	0.8
	20 to 29 Times	233	0.5
	30 to 39 Times	122	0.2
	40+ Times	636	1.2

Question	Response	#	%
j. volunteered to do community service?	Never	26,707	52.2
	1 or 2 Times	9,970	19.5
	3 to 5 Times	5,416	10.6
	6 to 9 Times	3,201	6.3
	10 to 19 Times	2,287	4.5
	20 to 29 Times	1,303	2.5
	30 to 39 Times	574	1.1
	40+ Times	1,713	3.3
k. taken a handgun to school?	Never	51,057	99.2
	1 or 2 Times	192	0.4
	3 to 5 Times	60	0.1
	6 to 9 Times	37	0.1
	10 to 19 Times	24	0.0
	20 to 29 Times	22	0.0
	30 to 39 Times	11	0.0
	40+ Times	90	0.2
31. Are you currently on probation with Juvenile Court?	No	49,565	96.6
	Yes	1,754	3.4
32. Have you ever belonged to a gang?	No	46,557	90.0
	No, but would like to	850	1.6
	Yes, in the past	2,451	4.7
	Yes, belong now	1,668	3.2
	Yes, but would like to get out	217	0.4
33. If you have ever belonged to a gang, did that gang have a name?	No	5,354	10.5
	Yes	3,909	7.7
	I have never belonged to a gang	41,834	81.9

Question	Response	#	%
34. You're looking at CD's in a music store with a friend. You look up and see her slip a CD under her coat. She smiles and says, "Which one do you want? Go ahead, take it while nobody's around." There is nobody in sight, no employees and no other customers. What would you do now?	Ignore her	8,706	16.9
	Grab a CD and leave the store	4,230	8.2
	Tell her to put the CD back	23,667	45.9
	Act like it is a joke, and ask her to put the CD back	14,974	29.0
35. You are visiting another part of town, and you don't know any of the people your age there. You are walking down the street, and some teenager you don't know is walking toward you. He is about your size, and as he is about to pass you, he deliberately bumps into you and you almost lose your balance. What would you say or do?	Push the person back	7,894	15.4
	Say "Excuse me" and keep on walking	24,212	47.3
	Say "Watch where you are going" and keep on walking	14,017	27.4
	Swear at the person and walk away	5,112	10.0
36. You are at a party at someone's house, and one of your friends offers you a drink containing alcohol. What would you say or do?	Drink it	14,345	28.0
	Tell your friend, "No thanks, I don't drink" and suggest that you and your friend go and do something else.	16,207	31.7
	Just say, "No thanks" and walk away	15,419	30.1
	Make up a good excuse, tell your friend you had something else to do, and leave.	5,214	10.2
37. It's 8:00 on a weeknight and you are about to go over to a friend's home when your mother asks you where you are going. You say "Oh, just going to go hang out with some friends." She says, "No, you'll just get into trouble if you go out. Stay home tonight." What would you do now?	Leave the house anyway	3,053	6.0
	Explain what you are going to do with your friends, tell her when you will get home, and ask if you can go out	33,141	65.1
	Say nothing and start watching TV	10,309	20.3
	Get into an argument with her	4,388	8.6
38. How often do you attend religious services or activities?	Never	6,079	12.0
	Rarely	10,827	21.3
	1-2 times a month	6,954	13.7
	About once a week or more	26,861	53.0

Question	Response	#	%
39. I do the opposite of what people tell me, just to get them mad.	Very False	19,633	38.7
	Somewhat False	13,803	27.2
	Somewhat True	14,813	29.2
	Very True	2,437	4.8
40. I like to see how much I can get away with.	Very False	19,907	39.4
	Somewhat False	12,146	24.0
	Somewhat True	13,901	27.5
	Very True	4,577	9.1
41. I ignore the rules that get in my way.	Very False	23,049	45.9
	Somewhat False	13,359	26.6
	Somewhat True	10,928	21.8
	Very True	2,838	5.7
42. I think sometimes it's okay to cheat at school.	NO!	19,500	38.6
	no	14,714	29.1
	yes	13,071	25.9
	YES!	3,227	6.4
43. It is important to think before you act.	NO!	1,202	2.4
	no	2,390	4.8
	yes	18,351	36.5
	YES!	28,376	56.4
44. Sometimes I think that life is not worth it.	NO!	23,356	47.3
	no	11,450	23.2
	yes	10,029	20.3
	YES!	4,507	9.1

Question	Response	#	%
45. At times I think I am no good at all.	NO!	15,288	30.8
	no	13,178	26.6
	yes	15,241	30.7
	YES!	5,897	11.9
46. All in all, I am inclined to think I am a failure.	NO!	23,982	48.4
	no	15,971	32.2
	yes	6,796	13.7
	YES!	2,813	5.7
47. In the past year, have you felt depressed or sad MOST days, even if you felt OK sometimes?	NO!	12,955	26.0
	no	12,510	25.1
	yes	14,760	29.6
	YES!	9,614	19.3
48. It is all right to beat up people if they start a fight.	NO!	14,838	29.7
	no	10,628	21.3
	yes	12,318	24.7
	YES!	12,098	24.3
49. I think it is okay to take something without asking if you can get away with it.	NO!	30,999	62.3
	no	14,600	29.3
	yes	3,032	6.1
	YES!	1,152	2.3
50. Sometimes we don't know what we will do as adults, but we may have an idea. Please answer how true these statements may be for you. WHEN I AM AN ADULT I WILL:			
a. smoke cigarettes	NO!	36,363	73.0
	no	8,418	16.9
	yes	3,528	7.1
	YES!	1,493	3.0

Question	Response	#	%
b. drink beer, wine, or liquor	NO!	20,805	42.0
	no	9,218	18.6
	yes	14,527	29.3
	YES!	5,035	10.2
c. smoke marijuana	NO!	40,050	80.8
	no	5,857	11.8
	yes	2,259	4.6
	YES!	1,388	2.8
d. use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or other illegal drugs	NO!	45,538	91.9
	no	3,418	6.9
	yes	354	0.7
	YES!	228	0.5
51. How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they:			
a. smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?	No risk	3,539	7.2
	Slight risk	3,663	7.4
	Moderate risk	10,223	20.7
	Great risk	31,989	64.7
b. try marijuana once or twice?	No risk	8,169	16.6
	Slight risk	12,171	24.8
	Moderate risk	12,066	24.5
	Great risk	16,771	34.1
c. smoke marijuana regularly?	No risk	4,533	9.4
	Slight risk	3,925	8.2
	Moderate risk	7,176	14.9
	Great risk	32,397	67.5

Question	Response	#	%
d. take one or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) nearly every day?	No risk	6,558	13.4
	Slight risk	11,999	24.5
	Moderate risk	14,624	29.8
	Great risk	15,817	32.3
e. have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend?	No risk	5,179	10.6
	Slight risk	7,320	14.9
	Moderate risk	13,294	27.1
	Great risk	23,199	47.4
52-72: On how many occasions (if any) have you:			
52. had alcoholic beverages beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink in your lifetime - more than just a few sips?	0 Occasions	25,160	51.0
	1-2 Occasions	7,544	15.3
	3-5 Occasions	4,247	8.6
	6-9 Occasions	2,925	5.9
	10-19 Occasions	3,104	6.3
	20-39 Occasions	2,309	4.7
	40+ Occasions	4,046	8.2
53. had beer, wine or hard liquor to drink during the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	37,883	77.1
	1-2 Occasions	5,690	11.6
	3-5 Occasions	2,426	4.9
	6-9 Occasions	1,434	2.9
	10-19 Occasions	994	2.0
	20-39 Occasions	317	0.6
	40+ Occasions	399	0.8

Question	Response	#	%
54. used marijuana in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	40,341	82.5
	1-2 Occasions	2,425	5.0
	3-5 Occasions	1,297	2.7
	6-9 Occasions	895	1.8
	10-19 Occasions	913	1.9
	20-39 Occasions	703	1.4
	40+ Occasions	2,302	4.7
55. used marijuana during the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	45,092	92.2
	1-2 Occasions	1,449	3.0
	3-5 Occasions	649	1.3
	6-9 Occasions	409	0.8
	10-19 Occasions	429	0.9
	20-39 Occasions	343	0.7
	40+ Occasions	532	1.1
56. used LSD or other psychedelics in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	48,022	98.4
	1-2 Occasions	391	0.8
	3-5 Occasions	147	0.3
	6-9 Occasions	90	0.2
	10-19 Occasions	63	0.1
	20-39 Occasions	42	0.1
	40+ Occasions	40	0.1
57. used LSD or other psychedelics in the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	48,461	99.4
	1-2 Occasions	178	0.4
	3-5 Occasions	51	0.1
	6-9 Occasions	24	0.1
	10-19 Occasions	12	0.0
	20-39 Occasions	7	0.0
	40+ Occasions	12	0.0

Question	Response	#	%
58. used cocaine or other crack in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	47,547	97.5
	1-2 Occasions	655	1.3
	3-5 Occasions	176	0.4
	6-9 Occasions	124	0.3
	10-19 Occasions	109	0.2
	20-39 Occasions	39	0.1
	40+ Occasions	97	0.2
59. used cocaine or other crack in the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	48,270	99.2
	1-2 Occasions	234	0.5
	3-5 Occasions	76	0.2
	6-9 Occasions	32	0.1
	10-19 Occasions	17	0.0
	20-39 Occasions	12	0.0
	40+ Occasions	20	0.0
60. sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	41,969	86.1
	1-2 Occasions	3,673	7.5
	3-5 Occasions	1,261	2.6
	6-9 Occasions	707	1.5
	10-19 Occasions	467	1.0
	20-39 Occasions	262	0.5
	40+ Occasions	431	0.9
61. sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high in the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	46,375	95.2
	1-2 Occasions	1,463	3.0
	3-5 Occasions	415	0.9
	6-9 Occasions	213	0.4
	10-19 Occasions	121	0.2
	20-39 Occasions	57	0.1
	40+ Occasions	81	0.2

Question	Response	#	%
62. used phenoxydine (pox, px, breeze) in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	48,457	100.0
63. used phenoxydine (pox, px, breeze) during the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	48,338	100.0
64. used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as valium or xanax, barbituates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them, in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	42,109	87.1
	1-2 Occasions	2,237	4.6
	3-5 Occasions	1,245	2.6
	6-9 Occasions	827	1.7
	10-19 Occasions	723	1.5
	20-39 Occasions	432	0.9
65. used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as valium or xanax, barbituates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them, in the past 30 days?	40+ Occasions	759	1.6
	0 Occasions	45,291	93.7
	1-2 Occasions	1,666	3.4
	3-5 Occasions	649	1.3
	6-9 Occasions	342	0.7
	10-19 Occasions	204	0.4
66. used methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth) in your lifetime?	20-39 Occasions	84	0.2
	40+ Occasions	97	0.2
	0 Occasions	44,071	97.6
	1-2 Occasions	510	1.1
	3-5 Occasions	182	0.4
	6-9 Occasions	106	0.2
	10-19 Occasions	70	0.2
	20-39 Occasions	56	0.1
	40+ Occasions	150	0.3

Question	Response	#	%
67. used methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth) in the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	44,785	99.3
	1-2 Occasions	168	0.4
	3-5 Occasions	49	0.1
	6-9 Occasions	35	0.1
	10-19 Occasions	23	0.1
	20-39 Occasions	6	0.0
	40+ Occasions	13	0.0
68. used stimulants other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them, in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	46,543	96.5
	1-2 Occasions	667	1.4
	3-5 Occasions	354	0.7
	6-9 Occasions	212	0.4
	10-19 Occasions	162	0.3
	20-39 Occasions	84	0.2
	40+ Occasions	199	0.4
69. used stimulants other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them, in the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	47,604	98.8
	1-2 Occasions	344	0.7
	3-5 Occasions	105	0.2
	6-9 Occasions	60	0.1
	10-19 Occasions	35	0.1
	20-39 Occasions	24	0.1
	40+ Occasions	27	0.1
70. used heroin or other opiates in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	47,619	99.0
	1-2 Occasions	251	0.5
	3-5 Occasions	75	0.2
	6-9 Occasions	55	0.1
	10-19 Occasions	35	0.1
	20-39 Occasions	25	0.1
	40+ Occasions	43	0.1

Question	Response	#	%
71. used heroin or other opiates in the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	47,824	99.7
	1-2 Occasions	80	0.2
	3-5 Occasions	29	0.1
	6-9 Occasions	19	0.0
	10-19 Occasions	14	0.0
	20-39 Occasions	2	0.0
	40+ Occasions	9	0.0
72. used ecstasy ("X", "E", "MDMA") in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	47,022	97.9
	1-2 Occasions	599	1.2
	3-5 Occasions	184	0.4
	6-9 Occasions	95	0.2
	10-19 Occasions	55	0.1
	20-39 Occasions	44	0.1
	40+ Occasions	51	0.1
73. used ecstasy ("X", "E", "MDMA") in the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	47,639	99.3
	1-2 Occasions	228	0.5
	3-5 Occasions	47	0.1
	6-9 Occasions	27	0.1
	10-19 Occasions	16	0.0
	20-39 Occasions	1	0.0
	40+ Occasions	14	0.0
74. been drunk or very high from drinking alcoholic beverages during the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	41,202	85.5
	1-2 Occasions	3,611	7.5
	3-5 Occasions	1,399	2.9
	6-9 Occasions	834	1.7
	10-19 Occasions	508	1.1
	20-39 Occasions	263	0.5
	40+ Occasions	356	0.7

Question	Response	#	%
75. Think back over the last two weeks. How many times have you had five or more alcoholic drinks in a row?	None	41,165	85.1
	Once	2,879	6.0
	Twice	1,830	3.8
	3-5 times	1,516	3.1
	6-9 times	419	0.9
	10 or more times	544	1.1
76. Have you ever used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, or chewing tobacco)?	Never	39,838	82.7
	Once or Twice	4,207	8.7
	Once in a while but not regularly	1,643	3.4
	Regularly in the past	1,034	2.1
	Regularly now	1,460	3.0
77. How often have you taken smokeless tobacco during the past 30 days?	Never	44,481	92.8
	Once or Twice	1,468	3.1
	Once or twice per week	356	0.7
	Three to five times per week	305	0.6
	About once a day	263	0.5
	More than once a day	1,082	2.3
78. Have you ever smoked cigarettes?	Never	30,616	64.2
	Once or Twice	8,343	17.5
	Once in a while but not regularly	3,557	7.5
	Regularly in the past	2,318	4.9
	Regularly now	2,838	6.0

Question	Response	#	%
79. How frequently have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days?	Not at all	42,066	87.1
	Less than 1 cigarette per day	2,606	5.4
	One to five cigarettes per day	1,924	4.0
	About one-half pack per day	927	1.9
	About one pack per day	491	1.0
	About one and one-half packs per day	178	0.4
	Two or more packs per day	91	0.2
80. During the last month, about how many marijuana cigarettes, or the equivalent, did you smoke a day, on the average? (If you shared them with other people, county only the amount YOU smoked).	None	44,138	91.9
	Less than 1 a day	1,660	3.5
	1 a day	614	1.3
	2-3 a day	798	1.7
	4-6 a day	420	0.9
	7-10 a day	134	0.3
	11 or more a day	268	0.6
81. How wrong would most adults in your neighborhood think it is for kids your age:			
	a. to use marijuana?		
	Very wrong	37,519	78.8
	Wrong	5,620	11.8
	A little bit wrong	3,034	6.4
	Not wrong at all	1,434	3.0
	b. to drink alcohol?		
	Very wrong	27,763	58.5
	Wrong	9,439	19.9
	A little bit wrong	7,392	15.6
	Not wrong at all	2,879	6.1
	c. to smoke cigarettes?		
	Very wrong	28,401	59.9
	Wrong	9,166	19.3
	A little bit wrong	6,391	13.5
	Not wrong at all	3,432	7.2

Question	Response	#	%
82. How much do each of the following statements describe your neighborhood?			
a. crime and/or drug selling	NO!	31,751	67.2
	no	8,059	17.1
	yes	4,993	10.6
	YES!	2,450	5.2
b. fights	NO!	26,875	57.1
	no	9,985	21.2
	yes	7,067	15.0
	YES!	3,178	6.7
c. lots of empty or abandoned buildings	NO!	31,982	68.0
	no	10,558	22.4
	yes	3,149	6.7
	YES!	1,359	2.9
d. lots of graffiti	NO!	35,664	76.0
	no	8,801	18.8
	yes	1,504	3.2
	YES!	930	2.0
83. If I had to move, I would miss the neighborhood I now live in.	NO!	7,306	15.6
	no	7,076	15.1
	yes	14,203	30.2
	YES!	18,391	39.2
84. My neighbors notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.	NO!	16,881	36.1
	no	15,331	32.8
	yes	9,369	20.0
	YES!	5,175	11.1

Question	Response	#	%
85. I like my neighborhood.	NO!	5,221	11.2
	no	5,363	11.5
	yes	18,764	40.2
	YES!	17,345	37.1
86. There are lots of adults in my neighborhood I could talk to about something important.	NO!	12,476	26.9
	no	12,759	27.5
	yes	11,951	25.8
	YES!	9,155	19.8
87. I'd like to get out of my neighborhood.	NO!	18,220	39.2
	no	14,931	32.1
	yes	7,690	16.5
	YES!	5,670	12.2
88. There are people in my neighborhood who are proud of me when I do something well.	NO!	10,694	23.0
	no	11,625	25.0
	yes	15,599	33.6
	YES!	8,525	18.4
89. There are people in my neighborhood who encourage me to do my best.	NO!	10,376	22.3
	no	10,839	23.3
	yes	15,081	32.5
	YES!	10,135	21.8
90. I feel safe in my neighborhood.	NO!	4,237	9.1
	no	4,948	10.7
	yes	18,382	39.6
	YES!	18,810	40.6

Question	Response	#	%
91. Which of the following activities for people your age are available in your community?			
a. sports teams	No	6,358	13.8
	Yes	39,698	86.2
b. scouting	No	19,410	43.0
	Yes	25,707	57.0
c. boys and girls clubs	No	16,981	37.5
	Yes	28,345	62.5
d. 4-H clubs	No	21,463	48.2
	Yes	23,028	51.8
e. service clubs	No	20,216	45.4
	Yes	24,354	54.6
92. If a kid smoked marijuana in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	NO!	10,301	22.7
	no	16,508	36.3
	yes	10,178	22.4
	YES!	8,460	18.6
93. If a kid drank some beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	NO!	13,153	29.0
	no	18,675	41.2
	yes	7,728	17.1
	YES!	5,747	12.7
94. If a kid carried a handgun in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	NO!	9,164	20.3
	no	13,436	29.7
	yes	11,359	25.1
	YES!	11,230	24.9

Question	Response	#	%
95. If you wanted to get some cigarettes, how easy would it be for you to get some?	Very hard	16,344	36.5
	Sort of hard	5,053	11.3
	Sort of easy	7,599	17.0
	Very easy	15,754	35.2
96. If you wanted to get some beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin), how easy would it be for you to get some?	Very hard	15,807	35.4
	Sort of hard	5,949	13.3
	Sort of easy	9,076	20.3
	Very easy	13,772	30.9
97. If you wanted to get a drug like cocaine, LSD, or amphetamines, how easy would it be for you to get some?	Very hard	29,651	66.7
	Sort of hard	6,440	14.5
	Sort of easy	4,401	9.9
	Very easy	3,989	9.0
98. If you wanted to get a handgun, how easy would it be for you to get one?	Very hard	23,906	53.8
	Sort of hard	7,635	17.2
	Sort of easy	5,790	13.0
	Very easy	7,108	16.0
99. If you wanted to get some marijuana, how easy would it be for you to get some?	Very hard	23,426	52.8
	Sort of hard	4,206	9.5
	Sort of easy	5,432	12.2
	Very easy	11,344	25.5
100. How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to:			
a. drink beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey or gin) regularly?	Very wrong	31,649	71.6
	Wrong	6,620	15.0
	A little bit wrong	4,594	10.4
	Not wrong at all	1,363	3.1

Question	Response	#	%
b. smoke cigarettes?	Very wrong	34,774	78.7
	Wrong	5,697	12.9
	A little bit wrong	2,458	5.6
	Not wrong at all	1,284	2.9
c. smoke marijuana?	Very wrong	39,510	90.2
	Wrong	2,371	5.4
	A little bit wrong	1,094	2.5
	Not wrong at all	805	1.8
d. steal something worth more than \$5?	Very wrong	38,341	87.4
	Wrong	4,164	9.5
	A little bit wrong	860	2.0
	Not wrong at all	503	1.1
e. draw graffiti, or write things or draw pictures on buildings or other property (without the owner's permission)?	Very wrong	37,126	84.4
	Wrong	4,413	10.0
	A little bit wrong	1,607	3.7
	Not wrong at all	837	1.9
f. pick a fight with someone?	Very wrong	26,559	60.2
	Wrong	10,276	23.3
	A little bit wrong	5,537	12.6
	Not wrong at all	1,738	3.9
101. Have any of your brothers or sisters ever:			
a. drunk beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey or gin)?	No	21,909	49.7
	Yes	20,038	45.5
	No brothers/sisters	2,122	4.8
b. smoked marijuana?	No	31,950	72.6
	Yes	9,987	22.7
	No brothers/sisters	2,102	4.8

Question	Response	#	%
c. smoked cigarettes?	No	25,716	58.7
	Yes	15,989	36.5
	No brothers/sisters	2,137	4.9
d. taken a handgun to school?	No	41,042	93.7
	Yes	699	1.6
	No brothers/sisters	2,084	4.8
e. been suspended or expelled from school?	No	29,710	67.7
	Yes	12,063	27.5
	No brothers/sisters	2,126	4.8
102. The rules in my family are clear.	NO!	1,540	3.5
	no	4,159	9.4
	yes	17,071	38.8
	YES!	21,246	48.3
103. People in my family often insult or yell at each other.	NO!	10,591	24.3
	no	16,358	37.5
	yes	11,133	25.5
	YES!	5,564	12.7
104. When I am not at home, one of my parents knows where I am and who I am with.	NO!	1,604	3.7
	no	3,402	7.8
	yes	15,509	35.5
	YES!	23,125	53.0
105. We argue about the same things in my family over and over.	NO!	9,484	21.9
	no	14,893	34.3
	yes	12,610	29.1
	YES!	6,411	14.8

Question	Response	#	%
106. If you drank some beer or wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?	NO!	6,161	14.2
	no	10,963	25.3
	yes	8,623	19.9
	YES!	17,552	40.5
107. My family has clear rules about alcohol and drug use.	NO!	2,064	4.8
	no	4,294	9.9
	yes	11,162	25.8
	YES!	25,745	59.5
108. If you carried a handgun without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?	NO!	3,598	8.4
	no	5,234	12.2
	yes	8,818	20.5
	YES!	25,361	59.0
109. If you skipped school would you be caught by your parents?	NO!	3,859	9.0
	no	6,701	15.6
	yes	10,333	24.0
	YES!	22,102	51.4
110. Do you feel very close to your mother?	NO!	3,239	7.6
	no	4,310	10.1
	yes	11,305	26.4
	YES!	23,926	55.9
111. Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your mother?	NO!	5,372	12.6
	no	9,035	21.2
	yes	12,311	28.8
	YES!	15,972	37.4

Question	Response	#	%
112. My parents ask me what I think before most family decisions affecting me are made.	NO!	5,797	13.6
	no	9,511	22.3
	yes	15,156	35.6
	YES!	12,134	28.5
113. Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your father?	NO!	10,340	24.4
	no	10,889	25.7
	yes	11,046	26.1
	YES!	10,115	23.9
114. Do you enjoy spending time with your mother?	NO!	2,640	6.2
	no	3,352	7.9
	yes	14,805	34.9
	YES!	21,671	51.0
115. Do you enjoy spending time with your father?	NO!	5,704	13.5
	no	4,069	9.6
	yes	13,916	33.0
	YES!	18,541	43.9
116. If I had a personal problem, I could ask my mom or dad for help.	NO!	3,958	9.3
	no	4,463	10.5
	yes	12,529	29.4
	YES!	21,614	50.8
117. Do you feel very close with your father?	NO!	6,987	16.6
	no	6,670	15.8
	yes	11,607	27.5
	YES!	16,904	40.1

Question	Response	#	%
118. My parents give me lots of chances to do fun things with them.	NO!	3,278	7.8
	no	8,016	19.0
	yes	14,999	35.6
	YES!	15,861	37.6
119. My parents ask if I've gotten my homework done.	NO!	2,653	6.3
	no	4,772	11.3
	yes	13,331	31.7
	YES!	21,359	50.7
120. People in my family have serious arguments.	NO!	12,161	29.0
	no	17,115	40.8
	yes	7,742	18.5
	YES!	4,906	11.7
121. Would your parents know if you did not come home on time?	NO!	2,090	5.0
	no	4,293	10.2
	yes	13,627	32.5
	YES!	21,944	52.3
122. It is important to be honest with your parents, even if they become upset or you get punished.	NO!	1,973	4.7
	no	3,683	8.8
	yes	13,802	32.9
	YES!	22,519	53.6
123. My parents notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.	Never or Almost Never	3,352	8.0
	Sometimes	10,734	25.6
	Often	12,158	29.0
	All the time	15,708	37.4

Question	Response	#	%
124. How often do your parents tell you they're proud of you for something you've done?	Never or Almost Never	3,615	8.7
	Sometimes	9,872	23.7
	Often	12,941	31.0
	All the time	15,308	36.7
125. How many brothers or sisters, including stepbrothers and stepsisters, do you have that are younger than you?	0	13,880	33.5
	1	12,059	29.1
	2	6,946	16.8
	3	3,677	8.9
	4	2,076	5.0
	5	1,114	2.7
126. How many brothers or sisters, including stepbrothers and stepsisters, do you have that are older than you?	6 or more	1,667	4.0
	0	12,992	31.3
	1	11,376	27.4
	2	7,237	17.4
	3	4,002	9.6
	4	2,332	5.6
127. Have you changed homes in the past year (the last 12 months)?	5	1,383	3.3
	6 or more	2,240	5.4
	No	29,966	72.6
	Yes	11,330	27.4
128. How many times have you changed homes since kindergarten?	Never	11,474	28.0
	1 or 2 times	13,457	32.9
	3 to 5 times	8,486	20.7
	5 or 6 times	3,090	7.6
	7 or more times	4,403	10.8
129. Have you changed schools(including changing from elementary to middle and middle to high school) in the past year?	No	25,325	62.3
	Yes	15,340	37.7

Question	Response	#	%
130. How many times have you changed schools since kindergarten?	Never	10,348	25.2
	1 or 2 times	12,651	30.9
	3 to 5 times	11,534	28.1
	5 or 6 times	3,464	8.5
	7 or more times	2,995	7.3
131. Has anyone in your family ever had a severe alcohol or drug problem?	No	25,729	62.7
	Yes	15,306	37.3
132. About how many adults (over 21) have you known personally who in the past year have:			
a. used marijuana, crack, cocaine, or other drugs?	0 adults	23,287	57.2
	1 adult	6,158	15.1
	2 adults	3,761	9.2
	3-4 adults	2,849	7.0
	5+ adults	4,676	11.5
b. sold or dealt drugs?	0 adults	28,567	70.5
	1 adult	4,629	11.4
	2 adults	2,810	6.9
	3-4 adults	1,785	4.4
	5+ adults	2,746	6.8
c. done other things that could get them in trouble with the police, like stealing, selling stolen goods, mugging others, etc.?	0 adults	26,745	66.1
	1 adult	5,459	13.5
	2 adults	2,968	7.3
	3-4 adults	1,974	4.9
	5+ adults	3,287	8.1

Question	Response	#	%
d. gotten drunk or high?	0 adults	16,152	40.0
	1 adult	7,229	17.9
	2 adults	4,289	10.6
	3-4 adults	3,556	8.8
	5+ adults	9,196	22.8
133. Have you attended a RAVE party?	NO!	27,768	68.8
	no	8,076	20.0
	yes	2,781	6.9
	YES!	1,736	4.3
134. Have you used drugs while attending a RAVE party?	NO!	31,610	78.5
	no	6,893	17.1
	yes	1,002	2.5
	YES!	745	1.9
135. Think of your four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year (12 months), how many of your best friends have:			
a. attended a RAVE party?	0 Friends	32,380	80.9
	1 Friend	2,936	7.3
	2 Friends	1,886	4.7
	3 Friends	854	2.1
	4 Friends	1,982	5.0
b. used drugs while at a RAVE party?	0 Friends	35,486	89.0
	1 Friend	1,977	5.0
	2 Friends	1,103	2.8
	3 Friends	451	1.1
	4 Friends	871	2.2

Question	Response	#	%
136. If you drank alcohol (not just a sip or taste) in the past year, how did you usually get it? Select the one best answer.	I did not drink alcohol in the past year	22,050	63.6
	I bought it myself with a fake ID	137	0.4
	I bought it myself without a fake ID	192	0.6
	I got it from someone I know age 21 or older	5,015	14.5
	I got it from someone I know under age 21	1,883	5.4
	I got it from my brother or sisters	584	1.7
	I got it from home with my parents' permission	1,521	4.4
	I got it from home without my parents' permission	611	1.8
	I got it from another relative	773	2.2
	A stranger bought it for me	157	0.5
	I took it from a store or shop	55	0.2
	Other	1,669	4.8
137. If you drank alcohol (not just a sip or taste) in the past year, where did you usually drink it? Select the one best answer.	I did not drink alcohol in the past year	21,839	63.7
	at my home	3,503	10.2
	at someone else's home	6,646	19.4
	at an open area like a park, beach, back road, or a street corner	971	2.8
	at a sporting event or concert	181	0.5
	at a restaurant, bar, or nightclub	275	0.8
	at an empty building or construction site	121	0.4
	at a hotel or motel	184	0.5
	in a car	572	1.7

Question	Response	#	%
138. If you smoked cigarettes (not just a puff or drag) in the past year, how did you usually get them? Select the one best answer.	I did not smoke cigarettes in the past year	27,484	78.8
	I bought them myself with a fake ID	97	0.3
	I bought them myself without a fake ID	744	2.1
	I got them from someone I know age 21 or older	2,449	7.0
	I got them from someone I know under age 21	1,220	3.5
	I got them from my brother or sisters	354	1.0
	I got them from home with my parents' permission	341	1.0
	I got them from home without my parents' permission	514	1.5
	I got them from another relative	341	1.0
	A stranger bought them for me	82	0.2
	I took them from a store or shop	61	0.2
	Other	1,198	3.4
139. If you smoked cigarettes (not just a puff or drag) in the past year, where did you usually get them? Select the one best answer.	I did not smoke cigarettes in the past year	27,687	80.4
	at my home	2,111	6.1
	at someone else's home	1,965	5.7
	at an open area like a park, beach, back road, or a street corner	966	2.8
	at a sporting event or concert	100	0.3
	at a restaurant, bar, or nightclub	94	0.3
	at an empty building or construction site	119	0.3
	at a hotel or motel	36	0.1
	in a car	1,364	4.0
140. How honest were you in filling out this survey?	I was very honest	33,410	84.4
	I was honest pretty much of the time	5,089	12.8
	I was honest some of the time	848	2.1
	I was honest once in a while	261	0.7

Appendix D: Item Dictionary for the 2005 APNA Survey

ITEM DICTIONARY FOR 2005 ARKANSAS PNA QUESTIONNAIRE		
SCALES AND QUESTIONS	RESPONSE CATEGORIES	PNA Question #
DEMOGRAPHICS		
Are you:	Female Male	1
How old are you?	10 or younger, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 or older	2
What grade are you in?	6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12	3
Are you Hispanic or Latino?	No, Yes	4
What is your race? Select one or more	Black or African American, Asian, American Indian, Alaskan Native, White, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	5
Think of where you live most of the time. Which of the following people live there with you?	See questionnaire for complete list of family members	7a-7p
How many brothers and sisters, including stepbrothers and stepsisters, do you have that are older than you?	0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 more	126
How many brothers and sisters, including stepbrothers and stepsisters, do you have that are younger than you?	same as above	125
What is your Zip Code?		Zip Code
What is the highest level of schooling completed by your mother or father?	See questionnaire for complete list of school completion categories	6
COMMUNITY: Low neighborhood Attachment		
I'd like to get out of my neighborhood?	NO!, no, yes, YES!	87
I like my neighborhood.	same as above	85
If I had to move, I would miss the neighborhood I now live in.	same as above	83

COMMUNITY: Community Disorganization		
<i>How much do each of the following statements describe your neighborhood:</i>		
crime and/or drug selling.	NO!, no, yes, YES!	82a
fights.	same as above	82b
lots of empty or abandoned buildings.	same as above	82c
lots of graffiti.	same as above	82d
I feel safe in my neighborhood.	same as above	90
COMMUNITY: Transitions and Mobility		
Have you changed homes in the past year (the last 12 months)?	No, Yes	127
How many times have you changed homes since kindergarten?	Never, 1or 2 times, 3 or 4 times, 5 or 6 times, 7 or more times	128
Have you changed schools in the past year (including changing from elementary to middle and middle to high school)?	No, Yes	129
How many times have you changed schools since kindergarten?	Never, 1or 2 times, 3 or 4 times, 5 or 6 times, 7 or more times	130
COMMUNITY: Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use		
<i>How wrong would most adults in your neighborhood think it was for kids your age:</i>		
to use marijuana.	Very Wrong, Wrong, A little bit wrong, Not wrong at all	81a
to drink alcohol.	same as above	81b
to smoke cigarettes.	same as above	81c
If a kid drank some beer, wine, or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) in your neighborhood, would he or she be caught by the police?	NO!, no, yes, YES!	93
If a kid smoked marijuana in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	NO!, no, yes, YES!	92
If a kid carried a handgun in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	NO!, no, yes, YES!	94
COMMUNITY: Perceived Availability of Drugs		
If you wanted to get some beer, wine, or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin), how easy would it be for you to get some?	Very hard, Sort of hard, Sort of easy, Very easy	96
If you wanted to get some cigarettes, how easy would it be for you to get some?	same as above	95
If you wanted to get some marijuana, how easy would it be for you to get some?	same as above	99
If you wanted to get a drug like cocaine, LSD, or amphetamines, how easy would it be for you to get some?	same as above	97
COMMUNITY: Perceived Availability of Handguns		
If you wanted to get a handgun, how easy would it be for you to get one?	same as above	98

COMMUNITY: Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement		
There are lots of adults in my neighborhood I could talk to about something important	NO!, no, yes, YES!	86
<i>Which of the following activities for people your age are available in your community?</i>		
sports teams.	No, Yes	91a
scouting.	same as above	91b
boys and girls clubs.	same as above	91c
4-H clubs.	same as above	91d
service clubs.	same as above	91e
COMMUNITY: Rewards for Prosocial Involvement		
My neighbors notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.	NO!, no, yes, YES!	84
There are people in my neighborhood who encourage me to do my best.	same as above	89
There are people in my neighborhood who are proud of me when I do something well.	same as above	88
FAMILY: Poor Family Management		
My parents ask if I've gotten my homework done.	NO!, no, yes, YES!	119
Would your parents know if you did not come home on time?	same as above	121
When I am not at home, one of my parents knows where I am and who I am with.	same as above	104
The rules in my family are clear	same as above	102
My family has clear rules about alcohol and drug use.	same as above	107
If you drank some beer or wine or liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?	same as above	106
If you skipped school would you be caught by your parents?	same as above	109
If you carried a handgun without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?	same as above	108
FAMILY: Family Conflict		
People in my family often insult or yell at each other.	NO!, no, yes, YES!	103
People in my family have serious arguments.	same as above	120
We argue about the same things in my family over and over.	same as above	105
FAMILY: Family History of Antisocial Behavior		
Has anyone in your family ever had a severe alcohol or drug problem?	No, Yes	131
<i>Have any of your brothers or sisters ever:</i>		
drunk beer, wine, or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin)?	No, Yes, I don't have any brothers or sisters	101a
smoked marijuana?	same as above	101b
smoked cigarettes?	same as above	101c
taken a handgun to school?	same as above	101d
been suspended or expelled from school?	same as above	101e

<i>About how many adults have you know personally who in the past year have:</i>		
used marijuana, crack cocaine, or other drugs?	None, 1 adult, 2 adults, 3 or 4 adults, 5 or more adults	132a
sold or dealt drugs?	same as above	132b
done other things that could get them in trouble with the police like stealing, selling stolen goods, mugging or assaulting others, etc?	same as above	132c
gotten drunk or high?	same as above	132d
FAMILY: Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Drug Use		
<i>How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to:</i>		
drink beer, wine, or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) regularly?	Very wrong, Wrong, A little bit wrong, Not wrong at all	100a
smoke cigarettes?	same as above	100b
smoke marijuana?	same as above	100c
FAMILY: Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior		
steal anything worth more than \$5?	Very wrong, Wrong, A little bit wrong, Not wrong at all	100d
draw graffiti, or write things, or draw pictures on buildings or other property(without the owner's permission)?	same as above	100e
pick a fight with someone?	same as above	100f
FAMILY: Attachment		
Do you feel very close to your mother?	NO!, no, yes, YES!	110
Do you share your thoughts and feeling with your mother?	same as above	111
Do you feel very close to your father?	same as above	117
Do you share your thoughts and feeling with your father?	same as above	113
FAMILY: Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement		
My parents give me lots of chances to do fun things with them.	NO!, no, yes, YES!	118
My parents ask me what I think before most family decisions affecting me are made.	same as above	112
If I had a personal problem, I could ask my mom or dad for help.	same as above	116
FAMILY: Rewards for Prosocial Involvement		
My parents notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.	Never or almost never, Sometimes, Often, All the time	123
How often do your parents tell you they're proud of you for something you've done?	same as above	124
Do you enjoy spending time with your mother?	NO!, no, yes, YES!	114
Do you enjoy spending time with your father?	same as above	115

SCHOOL: Academic Failure		
Putting them all together, what were your grades like last year?	Mostly F's, Mostly D's, Mostly C's, Mostly B's, Mostly A's	20
Are your school grades better than the grades of most students in your class?	NO!, no, yes, YES!	16
SCHOOL: Little Commitment to School		
How often do you feel that the school work you are assigned is meaningful and important?	Almost Always, Often, Sometimes, Seldom, Never	19
How interesting are most of your courses to you?	Very Interesting & Stimulating, Quite Interesting, Fairly Interesting, Slightly Dull, Very Dull	22
How important do you think the things you are learning in school are going to be for your later life?	Very Important, Quite Important, Fairly Important, Slightly Important, Not at all Important	21
<i>Now, thinking back over the past year in school, how often did you...</i>		
enjoy being in school?	Never, Seldom, Sometimes, Often, Almost Always	18a
hate being in school?	same as above	18b
try to do your best work in school?	same as above	18c
During the LAST FOUR WEEKS how many whole days of school have you missed because you skipped or "cut"	None, 1, 2, 3, 4-5, 6-10, 11 or more	23
SCHOOL: Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement		
In my school, students have lost of chances to help decide things like class activities and rules.	NO!, no, yes, YES!	8
There are lots of chances for students in my school to talk with a teacher one-on-one.	same as above	12
Teachers ask me to work on special classroom projects.	same as above	9
There are lots of chances for students in my school to get involved in sports, clubs, and other school activities outside of class.	same as above	11
I have lots of chances to be part of class discussions or activities.	same as above	17
SCHOOL: Rewards for Prosocial Involvement		
My teacher(s) notices when I am doing a good job and lets me know about it.	NO!, no, yes, YES!	10
The school lets my parents know when I have done something well.	same as above	14
I feel safe at my school.	same as above	13
My teacher(s) praise me when I work hard in school.	same as above	15

PEER-INDIVIDUAL: Rebelliousness		
I do the opposite of what people tell me, just to get them mad.	Very False, Somewhat False, Somewhat True, Very True	39
I ignore the rules that get in my way.	same as above	41
I like to see how much I can get away with.	same as above	40
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Early Initiation of Drug Use		
<i>How old were you when you first:</i>		
smoked marijuana?	Never, 10 or younger, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 or older	26a
smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?	same as above	26b
had more than a sip or two of beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin)	same as above	26c
began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, that is, at least once or twice a month?	same as above	26d
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior		
<i>How old were you when you first:</i>		
got suspended from school?	Never, 10 or younger, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 or older	26f
got arrested?	same as above	26g
carried a handgun?	same as above	26h
attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	same as above	26i
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Favorable Attitudes Toward Antisocial Behavior		
<i>How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to...</i>		
take a handgun to school?	Very Wrong, Wrong, A Little Bit Wrong, Not Wrong at All	27a
steal anything worth more than \$5?	same as above	27b
pick a fight with someone?	same as above	27c
attack someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	same as above	27d
stay away from school all day when their parents think they are at school?	same as above	27e
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Favorable Attitudes Toward Drug Use		
<i>How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to:</i>		
drink beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey or gin) regularly?	Very Wrong, Wrong, A Little Bit Wrong, Not Wrong at All	27f
smoke cigarettes?	same as above	27g
smoke marijuana?	same as above	27h
use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or another illegal drug?	same as above	27i

PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Intentions to Use (new scale for 2000)		
<i>Sometimes we don't know what we will do as adults, but we may have an idea. Please answer how true these statements may be for you. WHEN I AM AN ADULT I WILL:</i>		
I will smoke cigarettes.	NO!, no, yes, YES!	50a
I will drink beer, wine, or liquor.	same as above	50b
I will smoke marijuana.	same as above	50c
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Perceived Risks of Drug Use		
<i>How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they:</i>		
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?	No Risk, Slight Risk, Moderate Risk, Great Risk	51a
Try marijuana once or twice?	same as above	51b
Smoke marijuana regularly?	same as above	51c
Take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) nearly every day.	same as above	51d
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Interaction with Antisocial Peers		
<i>Think of you four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year (12 months), how many of your best friends have:</i>		
been suspended from school?	None, 1, 2, 3, 4	24h
carried a handgun?	same as above	24j
sold illegal drugs?	same as above	24k
stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?	same as above	24m
been arrested?	same as above	24n
dropped out of school?	same as above	24o
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Friends' Use of Drugs		
<i>Think of you four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year (12 months), how many of your best friends have:</i>		
smoked cigarettes?	0, 1, 2, 3, 4	24b
tried beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey or gin) regularly?	same as above	24c
used marijuana?	same as above	24e
used LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or another illegal drugs?	same as above	24g
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Sensation Seeking		
<i>How many times have you done the following things?</i>		
Done what feels good no matter what.	Never, I've done it but not in the past year, Less than once a month, About once a month, 2 or 3 times a month, Once a week or more	29a
Done something dangerous because someone dared you to do it.	same as above	29b
Done crazy things even if they are a little dangerous.	same as above	29c

PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Rewards for Antisocial Involvement		
<i>What are the chances you would be seen as cool if you:</i>		
smoked cigarettes?	No or Very Little Chance, Little Chance, Some Chance, Pretty Good Chance, Very Good Chance	25a
began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, that is, at least once or twice a month?	same as above	25c
used marijuana?	same as above	25e
carried a handgun?	same as above	25f
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Gang Involvement		
<i>Think of your four best friends (the friends you feel closest to).</i>		
In the past year (12 months), how many of your best friends have been members of a gang?	0, 1, 2, 3, 4	24p
Have you ever belonged to a gang?	No; No, but would like to; Yes, in the past; Yes, belong now; Yes, but would like to get out	32
If you have ever belonged to a gang, did that gang have a name?	No, Yes, I have never belonged to a gang	33
How old were you when you first belonged to a gang?	Never, 10 or younger, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 or older	26j
PEER/INDIVIDUAL: Depressive Symptoms		
Sometimes I think that life is not worth it.	NO!, no, yes, YES!	44
At times I think I am no good at all.	same as above	45
All in all, I am inclined to think that I am a failure.	same as above	46
In the past year have you felt depressed or sad MOST days, even if you felt OK sometimes.	same as above	47
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Religiosity		
How often do you attend religious services or activities?	Never, Rarely, 1-2 Times a Month, About Once a Week or More	38
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Social Skills		
You're looking at CD's in a music store with a friend. You look up and see her slip and CD under her coat. She smile and says "Which one do you want? Go ahead, take it while nobody's around."There is nobody in sight, no employees and no other customers. What would you do now?	Ignore her, Grab a CD and leave the store, Tell her to put the CD back, Act like it's a joke and ask her to put the CD back	34
It's 8:00 on a week night and you are about to go over to a friend's home when your mother asks you where you are going. You say "Oh, just going to go hang out with some friends."She says, "No, you'll just get into trouble if you go out. Stay home tonight."What would you do now?	Leave the house anyway, Explain what you are going to do with your friends, tell her when you'd get home, and ask if you can go out, Not say anything and start watching TV, Get into an argument with her	37

You are visiting another part of town, and you don't know any of the people your age there. You are walking down the street, and some teenager you don't know is walking toward you. He is about your size, and as he is about to pass you, he deliberately bumps into you and you almost lose your balance. What would you say or do?	Push the person back, Say "Excuse me" and keep on walking, Say "Watch where you're going" and keep on walking, Swear at the person and walk away	35
You are at a party at someone's house, and one of your friends offers you a drink containing alcohol. What would you say or do?	Drink it; Tell your friend "No thanks, I don't drink" and suggest that you and your friend go and do something else; Just say "No, thanks" and walk away; Make up a good excuse, tell your friend you had something else to do, and leave	36
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Belief in Moral Order		
I think it is okay to take something without asking if you can get away with it.	NO!, no, yes, YES!	49
I think sometimes it's okay to cheat at school.	same as above	42
It is all right to beat up people if they start the fight.	same as above	48
It is important to be honest with your parents, even if they become upset or you get punished.	same as above	122
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Prosocial Involvement		
<i>How many times in the past year (12 months) have you...</i>		
participated in clubs, organizations and activities at school?	Never 1 or 2 times, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-29, 30-39, 40+	30e
done extra work on your own for school?	Same as above	30g
volunteered to do community service?	Same as above	30j
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Rewards for Prosocial Involvement		
<i>What are the chances you would be seen as cool if you:</i>		
worked hard in school?	Very good chance, Pretty good chance, Some chance, Little chance, No or very little chance	25b
defended someone who was being verbally abused at school?	Same as above	25d
regularly volunteered to do community service?	Same as above	25g
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Interaction with Prosocial Peers		
<i>Think of your four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year (12 months), how many of your best friends have:</i>		
participated in clubs, organizations and activities at school?	0, 1, 2, 3, 4	24a
made the commitment to stay drug-free?	Same as above	24d
tried to do well in school?	Same as above	24f
liked school?	Same as above	24i
regularly attended religious services?	Same as above	24l

DRUG USE OUTCOMES		
Have you ever used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	Never; Once or twice; Once in a while but not regularly; Regularly in the past; Regularly now	76
How often have you taken smokeless tobacco during the past 30 days?	Not at all, Once or twice, Once or twice per week, Three to five times per week, About once a day, More than once a day	77
Have you ever smoked cigarettes?	Never; Once or twice; Once in a while but not regularly; Regularly in the past; Regularly now	78
How frequently have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days?	Not at all, Less than 1 cigarette per day, 1 to 5 cigs per day, About 1 half pack per day, About 1 pack per day, About 1 and 1 half packs per day, 2 or more packs per day	79
On how many occasions (if any) have you had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink in your lifetime - more than just a few sips?	0 occasions, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-39, 40 or more	52
On how many occasions (if any) have you had beer, wine or hard liquor during the past 30 days?	same as above	53
Think back over the last two weeks. How many times have you had five or more alcoholic drinks in a row?	None, Once, Twice, 3-5 times, 6-9 times, 10 or more times	75
On how many occasions (if any) have you been drunk or very high from drinking alcoholic beverages during the past 30 days?	0 occasions, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-39, 40+	76
On how many occasions (if any) have you used marijuana in your lifetime?	same as above	54
On how many occasions (if any) have you used marijuana during the past 30 days?	same as above	55
During the last month, about how many marijuana cigarettes, or the equivalent, did you smoke a day, on the average?	None, Less than 1 a day, 1 a day, 2-3 a day, 4-6 a day, 7-10 a day, 11 or more a day	80
On how many occasions (if any) have you used LSD or other psychedelics in your lifetime?	0 occasions, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-39, 40+	56
On how many occasions (if any) have you used LSD or other psychedelics during the past 30 days?	same as above	57
On how many occasions (if any) have you used cocaine or crack in your lifetime?	same as above	58
On how many occasions (if any) have you used cocaine or crack during the past 30 days?	0 occasions, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-39, 40 or more	59
On how many occasions (if any) have you sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high in your lifetime?	same as above	60
On how many occasions (if any) have you sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high during the past 30 days?	same as above	61

On how many occasions (if any) have you used stimulants other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them in your lifetime?	same as above	68
On how many occasions (if any) have you used stimulants other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them in the past 30 days?	same as above	69
On how many occasions (if any) have you used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them in your lifetime?	0 occasions, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-39, 40+	64
On how many occasions (if any) have you used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them in the past 30 days?	same as above	65
On how many occasions (if any) have you used methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth) in your lifetime?	0 occasions, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-39, 40+	66
On how many occasions (if any) have you used methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth) in the past 30 days?	same as above	67
On how many occasions (if any) have you used heroin in your lifetime?	same as above	70
On how many occasions (if any) have you used heroin in the past 30 days?	same as above	71
On how many occasions (if any) have you used MDMA ('X', 'E', or ecstasy) in your lifetime?	same as above	72
On how many occasions (if any) have you used MDMA ('X', 'E', or ecstasy) in the past 30 days?	same as above	73
OUTCOME: Antisocial Behavior		
<i>How many times in the past year (12 months) have you...</i>		
been suspended from school?	Never, 1 or 2 times, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-29, 30-39, 40+	30a
carried a handgun?	same as above	30b
sold illegal drugs?	same as above	30c
stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?	same as above	30d
been arrested?	same as above	30f
attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	same as above	30h
been or high at school	same as above	30i
taken a handgun to school?	same as above	30k
ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS		
It is important to think before you act.	NO!, no, yes, YES!	43
<i>How old were you when you first:</i>		
used phenoxydine (pox, px, breeze)?	Never, 10 or younger, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 or older	26e

At school during the past 12 months, did you receive help from the resource teacher, speech therapist or other special education teacher?	No, Yes	28
Are you currently on probation, or assigned a probation officer with Juvenile Court	No, Yes	31
<i>Sometimes we don't know what we will do as adults, but we may have an idea. Please answer how true these statements may be for you. WHEN I AM AN ADULT I WILL:</i>		
use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or another illegal drug.	NO!, no, yes, YES!	50d
<i>How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they:</i>		
Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend?	No Risk, Slight Risk, Moderate Risk, Great Risk	51e
On how many occasions (if any) have you used phenoxydine (pox, px, breeze) in your lifetime?	same as above	62
On how many occasions (if any) have you used phenoxydine (pox, px, breeze) in the past 30 days?	same as above	63
Have you attended a RAVE party?	NO!, no, yes, YES!	133
Have you used drugs while attending a RAVE party?	NO!, no, yes, YES!	135
<i>Think of your four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year (12 months), how many of your best friends have:</i>		
attended a RAVE party?	0, 1, 2, 3, 4	135a
used drugs while at a RAVE party?	0, 1, 2, 3, 4	135b
If you drank alcohol (not just a sip or taste) in the past year, how did you usually get it? Select the one best answer.	I did not drink alcohol in the past year, I bought it myself with a fake ID, I bought it myself without a fake ID, I got it from someone I know age 21 or older, I got it from someone I know under age 21, I got it from my brother or sister, I got it from home with my parents' permission, I got it from home without my parents' permission, I got it from another relative, A stranger bought it for me, I took it from a store or shop, Other	136
If you drank alcohol (not just a sip or taste) in the past year, where did you usually drink it? Select the one best answer.	I did not drink alcohol in the past year, at my home; at someone else's home; at an open area like a park, beach, back road, or a street corner; at a sporting event or concert; at a restaurant, bar, or a nightclub; at an empty building or a construction site; at a hotel/motel; in a car	137

<p>If you smoked cigarettes (not just a puff or drag) in the past year, how did you usually get them? Select the one best answer.</p>	<p>I did not smoke cigarettes in the past year, I bought them myself with a fake ID, I bought them myself without a fake ID, I got them from someone I know age 18 or older, I got them from someone I know under age 18, I got them from my brother or sister, I got them from home with my parents' permission, I got them from home without my parents' permission, I got them from another relative, A stranger bought them for me, I took them from a store or shop, Other</p>	<p>138</p>
<p>If you smoked cigarettes (not just a puff or drag) in the past year, where did you usually smoke them? Select the one best answer.</p>	<p>I did not smoke cigarettes in the past year, at my home; at someone else's home; at an open area like a park, beach, back road, or a street corner; at a sporting event or concert; at a restaurant, bar, or a nightclub; at an empty building or a construction site; at a hotel/motel; in a car</p>	<p>139</p>
<p>FINAL QUESTION</p>		
<p>How honest were you in filling out this survey?</p>	<p>I was very honest; I was honest pretty much of the time; I was honest some of the time; I was honest once in a while; I was not honest at all</p>	<p>140</p>

Appendix E: Description of Profile Reports, Sample Profile Report, and Selected Charts for All Arkansas Youth, and Males Compared to Females

Risk and Protective Factor Scales and Profiles

Many of the questions on the survey have been combined into risk and protective factor scales. This allows the information contained in items that measure the same type of information to be summarized as a scale score. All of the scales are scored so that the higher the score the greater the risk for risk factors and the greater the protection for protective factors.

A benefit of using the risk and protective factor model in dealing with adolescent social problems is that it provides a method of measuring levels of risk and protection. Once the areas of highest risk and the areas of lowest protection are identified, they can be addressed by programs designed to reduce levels of risk and increase levels of protection. The decreases in risk and increases in protection will ultimately result in a reduction of the rate of youth problem behaviors. After the prevention programs have been implemented, the risk and protective factor levels can again be measured to determine the effectiveness of the intervention.

The questions on the survey have been divided into 26 risk factor scales and 13 protective factor scales. A new risk factor scale that measures intention to use ATODs was added in 2000 to the survey and three protective factors (Interaction with Prosocial Peers, Prosocial Involvement, and Rewards for Prosocial Involvement) were added to the survey in 2004. An item dictionary that lists the risk and protective factor scales and the questions they contain has been prepared and included in Appendix D for reference.

In order to make the results of the 2005 Survey more usable, risk and protective profiles have been developed that show the percentage of youth at risk and the percentage of youth with protection on each scale. The profiles allow a comparison between the percentage of youth at risk for the entire state of Arkansas and specific areas of the state. Also, each report presents data from the 2002, 2003, 2004, and 2005 surveys, allowing the state, schools, counties and regions to identify changing rates over time. Profiles have been prepared for counties, regions, school districts, and individual schools.

Interpreting Risk and Protective Factor Profile Reports

In 2000, a profile report was developed by Bach Harrison L.L.C. to help disseminate the results of the survey to a wider range of readers. The profile reports for the Arkansas survey contain results from the 2002, 2003, 2004, and 2005 administrations. The purpose of the report is to provide information to prevention planners that will allow them to begin planning prevention services for their areas. The profile reports contain information specific to a geographic area or population group and are designed to assist in prevention planning at the school, county, region, and state levels. This Appendix contains an example of a complete profile report (grades 6, 8, 10, and 12) and charts for Arkansas males compared to females. Briefly, the report contains a description of the Risk and Protective Factor Framework; a section on how to use the information provided in the report; substance use and antisocial behavior charts for grades 6, 8, 10, and 12; risk and protective factor charts for the four grades; school safety charts for the four grades; risk and protective factor definitions; and numeric tables that contain all of the data displayed in the charts.

An advantage of having the data available from the profile report is that the ATOD use, antisocial behavior, and the percentage of youth at risk and with protection provide a base line that can be used to compare the results from future surveys. A community can determine whether it is becoming more or less at risk in an area by comparing the survey results from one survey administration to the next. Through future student survey administrations; schools, communities, and regional and state agencies that deliver prevention services can effectively evaluate their prevention efforts and determine if those efforts are having the desired effect of reducing risk and increasing protection in youth. These changes in risk and protection will, hopefully, result in the reduction of the level of youth problem behaviors in the community.

For more information on the Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, how to conduct a student survey in your community, the risk and protective factor model of prevention, resource allocation, prevention's best practices, and program evaluation, contact Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention at (501) 686-9515.

ARKANSAS Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey 2005 Results for State of Arkansas



PROVIDED BY:
Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention
Division of Behavioral Health Services
Arkansas Department of Human Services

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INTRODUCTION

The 2005 Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey

This report summarizes findings from the Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey (APNA), a survey of 6th, 8th, 10th and 12th grade school students, conducted in the Fall of 2005. This survey was available free of

Table 1. Characteristics of Participants

Student Totals									
	State 2002		State 2003		State 2004		State 2005		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total Students	25056	100	18148	100	39999	100	53489	100	
# of Districts	0		0		0		170	100	
# of Schools	0		0		0		441	100	
Grade									
6	7332	29.3	4449	24.5	10913	27.3	15117	28.3	
8	6758	27.0	5260	29.0	11740	29.4	14972	28.0	
10	6080	24.3	4505	24.8	9739	24.3	13108	24.5	
12	4886	19.5	3934	21.7	7607	19.0	10292	19.2	
Gender									
Male	11916	47.6	8757	48.3	18897	47.2	25455	47.6	
Female	12957	51.7	9264	51.0	20223	50.6	27293	51.0	
Ethnicity									
Hispanic	956	4.0	851	4.9	3207	7.5	3907	6.7	
Black	3886	16.2	2544	14.8	6267	14.7	9920	17.0	
Asian	257	1.1	248	1.4	561	1.3	864	1.5	
American Indian	692	2.9	606	3.5	1764	4.1	2581	4.4	
White	17690	73.9	12600	73.3	28584	66.9	37741	64.5	
Pacific Islander	*	*	*	*	200	0.5	293	0.5	
Other	449	1.9	346	2.0	2162	5.1	3185	5.4	

* Pacific Islander was grouped with Asian in 2002 and 2003

encouraged to review the results from the last three year's (2002, 2003 & 2004) surveys. By comparing the results of the three surveys, changes in ATOD use, rates of antisocial behavior, and levels risk and protective factors can be determined for a specific grade. It is important to note that the results in this report are for students who were not sampled in the even grades (6, 8, 10, and 12) during the 2004 survey. Those students are now in grades 7, 9, 11, and out of school. Together, the results of the 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005 APNA surveys provide a complete picture of ATOD use, antisocial behavior, risk, and protection for students in Arkansas.

The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention

Risk and protective factor-focused prevention is based on a simple premise: To prevent a problem from happening, we need to identify the factors that increase the risk of that problem developing and then find ways to reduce the risks. Just as medical researchers have found risk factors for heart attacks such as diets high in fats, lack of exercise, and smoking, a team of researchers, the Social Development Research Group (SDRG), at the University of Washington have defined a set of risk factors for drug abuse. The research team also found that some children exposed to multiple risk factors manage to avoid behavior problems later even though they were exposed to the same risks as children who exhibited behavior problems. Based on research, they identified protective factors and processes that work together to buffer children from the effects of high risk exposure and lead to the development of healthy behaviors.

Risk factors include characteristics of school, community, and family environments, as well as characteristics of students and their peer groups that are known to predict increased likelihood of drug use, delinquency, and violent behaviors among youth (Hawkins, Catalano & Miller, 1992; Hawkins, Arthur & Catalano, 1995; Brewer, Hawkins, Catalano & Neckerman, 1995).

charge to all Arkansas public school districts who chose to participate. The survey was designed to assess adolescent substance use and related behaviors, and risk and protective factors that predict these behaviors. In this report, the results are presented for each grade along with the overall results for the State. Table 1 contains characteristics of the students who completed the survey.

This is the fourth year that the APNA Survey was administered. Because trends over time are very important to prevention planning, readers are

TOOLS FOR ASSESSMENT AND PLANNING

Protective factors exert a positive influence or buffer against the negative influence of risk, thus reducing the likelihood that adolescents will engage in problem behaviors. Protective factors identified through research reviewed by the Social Development Research Group include social bonding to family, school, community and peers; and healthy beliefs and clear standards for behavior.

Research on risk and protective factors has important implications for prevention efforts. The premise of this approach is that in order to promote positive youth development and prevent problem behaviors, it is necessary to address those factors that predict the problem. By measuring risk and protective factors in a population, specific risk factors that are elevated and widespread can be identified and targeted by preventive interventions that also promote related protective factors. For example, if academic failure is identified as an elevated risk factor in a community, then mentoring and tutoring interventions can be provided that will improve academic performance, and also increase opportunities and rewards for classroom participation.

Risk- and protective factor-focused drug abuse prevention is based on the work of J. David Hawkins, Ph.D., Richard F. Catalano, Ph.D., and a team of researchers at the University of Washington in Seattle. Beginning in the early 1980's the group researched adolescent problem behaviors and identified risk factors for adolescent drug abuse and delinquency. The chart at the right shows the links between the 16 risk factors and the five problem behaviors. The check marks have been placed in the chart to indicate where at least two well designed, published research studies have shown a link between the risk factor and the problem behavior.

YOUTH AT RISK	PROBLEM BEHAVIORS				
	Substance Abuse	Delinquency	Teen Pregnancy	School Drop-Out	Violence
Community					
Availability of Drugs and Firearms	✓				✓
Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use	✓				
Transitions and Mobility	✓	✓		✓	
Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization	✓	✓			✓
Extreme Economic and Social Deprivation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Family					
Family History of High Risk Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Family Management Problems	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Family Conflict	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Favorable Parental Attitudes and Involvement in the Problem Behavior	✓	✓			✓
School					
Early and Persistent Antisocial Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Academic Failure in Elementary School	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lack of Commitment to School	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Individual/Peer					
Alienation and Rebelliousness	✓	✓		✓	
Friends Who Engage in a Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Favorable Attitudes Toward the Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Early Initiation of the Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT USING SURVEY DATA

Data from the Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey can be used to help school and community planners assess current conditions and prioritize areas of greatest need.

Each risk and protective factor can be linked to specific types of interventions that have been shown to be effective in either reducing the risk(s) and enhancing the protection(s). The steps outlined below will help your school and community make key decisions regarding allocation of resources, how and when to address specific needs, and which strategies are most effective and known to produce results.

What are the numbers telling you?

Review the charts and data tables presented in this report. Using the table below, note your findings as you discuss the following questions.

- Which 3 to 5 risk factors appear to be higher than you would want?
- Which 3 to 5 protective factors appear to be lower than you would want?
- Which levels of 30 day drug use are increasing and/or unacceptably high?
 - Which substances are your students using the most?
 - At which grades do you see unacceptable usage levels?
- Which levels of antisocial behaviors are increasing and/or unacceptably high?
 - Which behaviors are your students exhibiting the most?
 - At which grades do you see unacceptable behavior levels?

How to decide if a rate is “unacceptable.”

- Look across the charts to determine which items stand out as either much higher or much lower than the others?
- Compare your data to statewide data and national data. Differences of 5% between the local and other data are probably significant.
- Determine the standards and values held in your area. For example: Is it acceptable in your community for 75% of high school students to drink alcohol regularly even when the statewide percentage is 90?

Use these data for planning:

- Substance use and antisocial behavior data - raise awareness about the problems and promote dialogue.
- Risk and protective factor data - identify exactly where the community needs to take action.
- Promising approaches – talk with resources listed on the last page of this report for ideas about programs that have been proven effective in addressing the risk factors that are high in your area, and in improving the protective factors that are low.

Measure	Unacceptable Rate #1	Unacceptable Rate #2	Unacceptable Rate #3	Unacceptable Rate #4
30 day drug use				
Antisocial behaviors				
Risk factors				
Protective factors				

How do I decide which intervention(s) to employ?

- Strategies should be selected based on the risk factors that are high in your community and the protective factors which are low.
- Strategies should be age appropriate and employed prior to the onset of the problem behavior.
- Strategies chosen should address more than a single risk and protective factor.
- No single strategy offers the solution.

How do I know whether or not the intervention was effective?

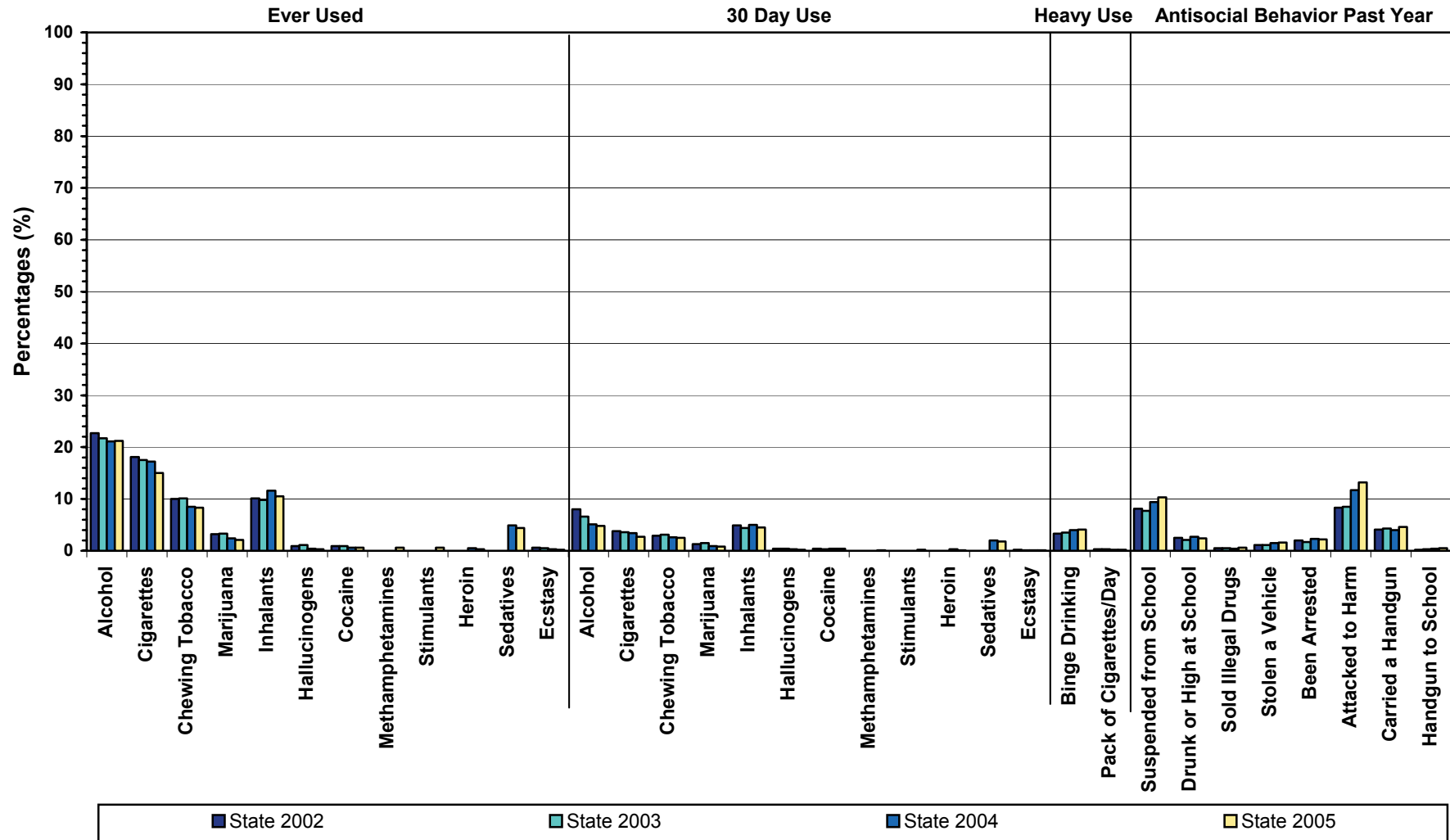
- Participation in the annual administration of the survey provides trend data necessary for determining the effectiveness of the implemented intervention(s) and also provides data for determining any new efforts that are needed.

HOW TO READ THE CHARTS

1. Student responses for risk and protective factors, substance use and antisocial behavior questions are displayed by grade on the following pages.
2. The factors are grouped into 4 domains: community, family, peer-individual, and school.
3. The bars represent the percent of students in the grade who reported elevated risk or protection, substance use or antisocial behaviors or school safety concerns.
4. Scanning across these charts, you can easily determine which factors are most (or least) prevalent, thus identifying which are the most important for your community to address.
5. Bars will be complemented by a small dot. The dot shows the comparison from the state and provides additional information for you in determining the relative importance of each risk or protective factor.
6. A dashed line on each risk and protective factor chart represents the percentage of youth at risk or with protection for the seven state sample upon which the cut-points were developed. The seven states included in the norm group were Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Oregon, Utah and Washington. This gives you a comparison to a national sample.
7. Brief definitions of the risk and protective factors can be found following the graphs.
8. Actual percentages are provided in the data tables following the charts.

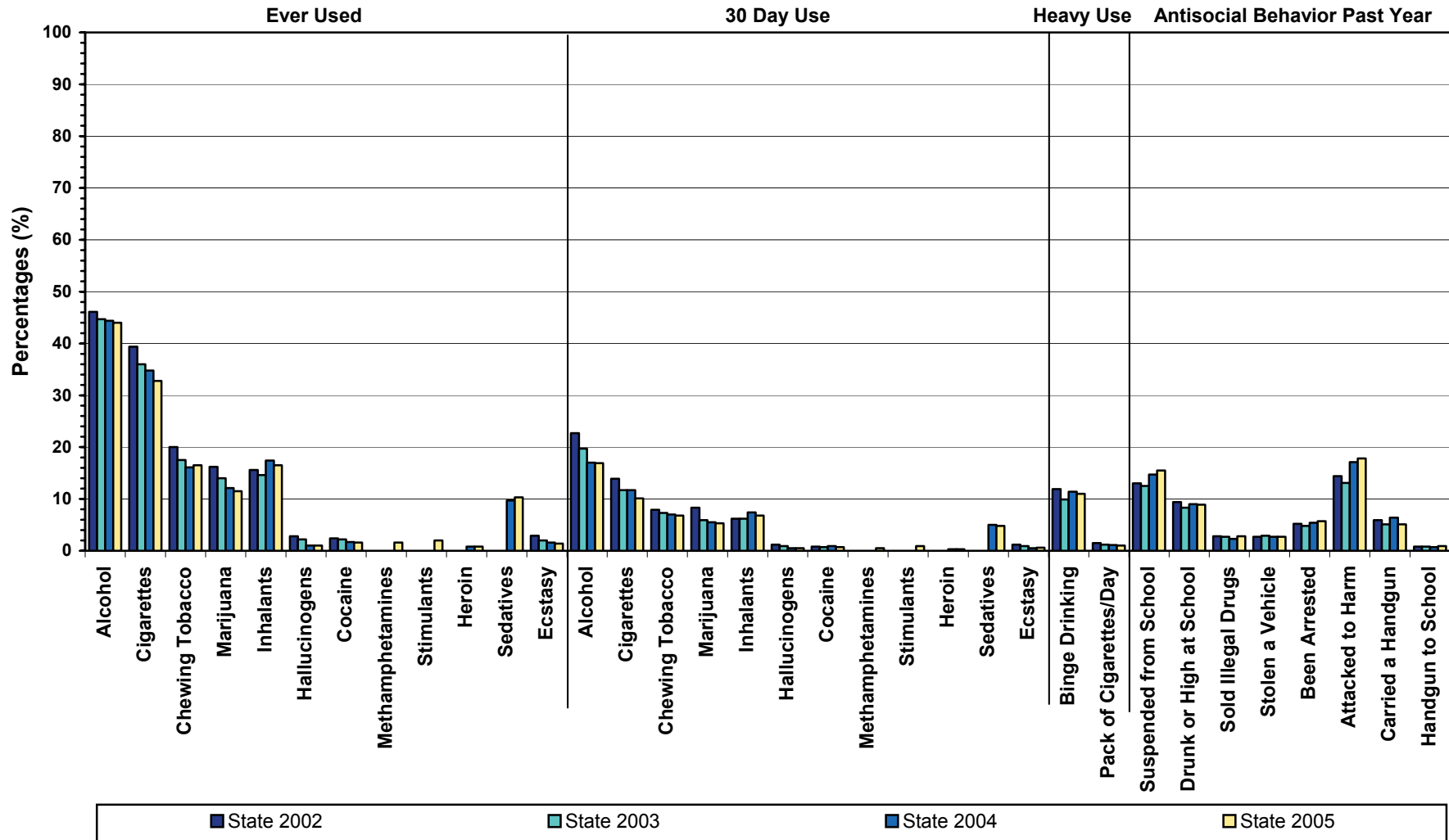
ATOD USE AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR

2005 State of Arkansas Student Survey, Grade 6



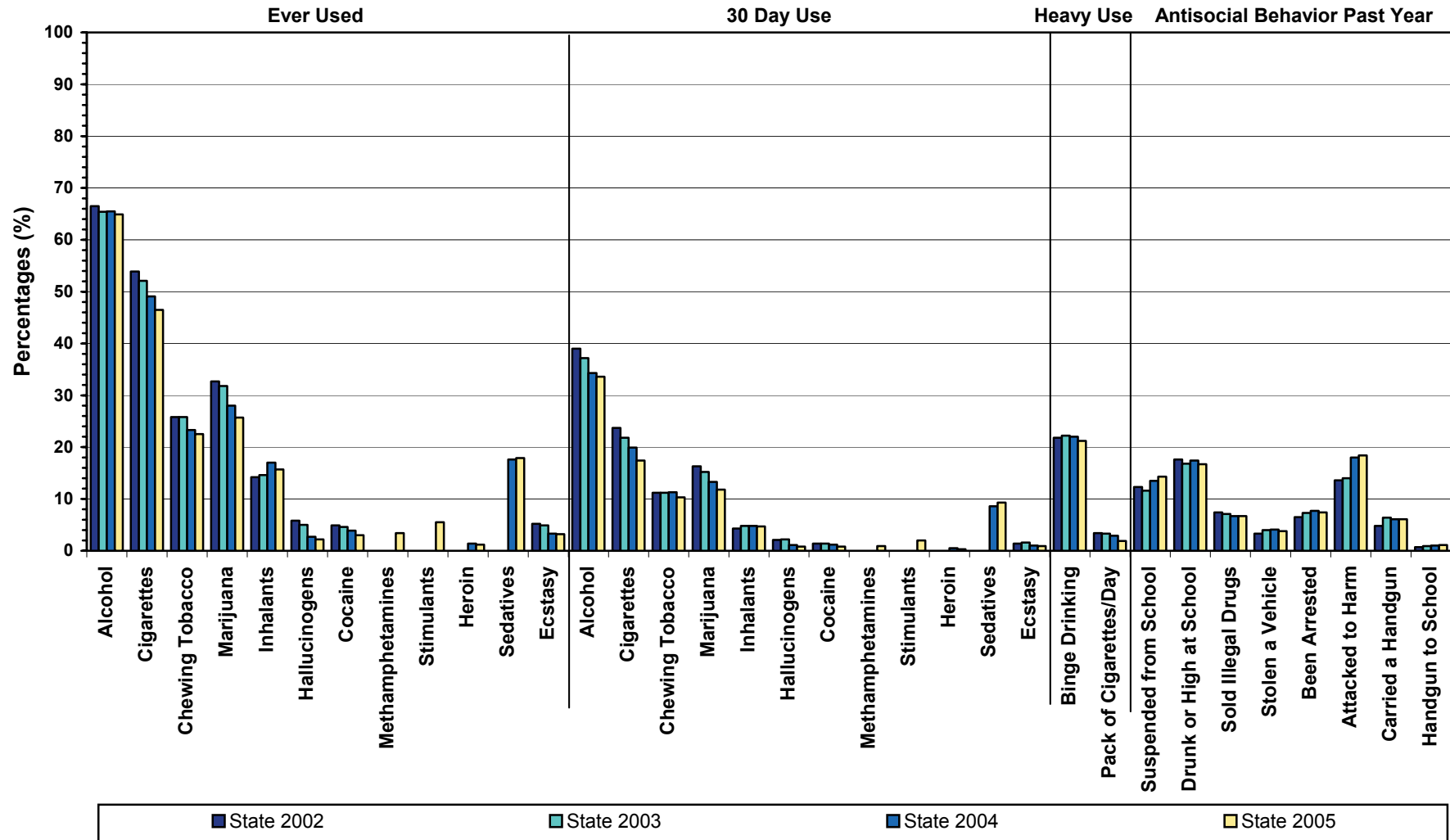
ATOD USE AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR

2005 State of Arkansas Student Survey, Grade 8



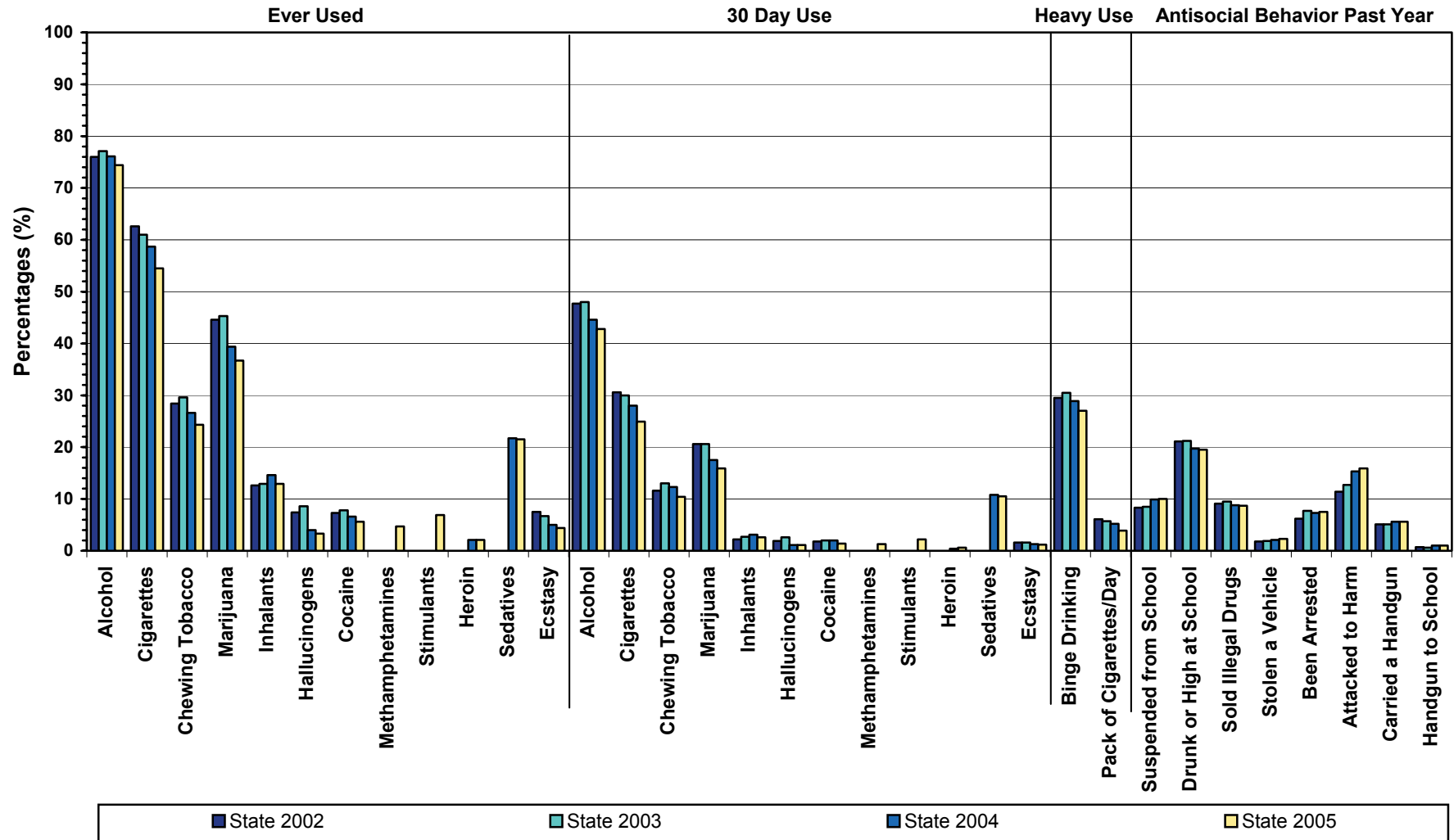
ATOD USE AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR

2005 State of Arkansas Student Survey, Grade 10



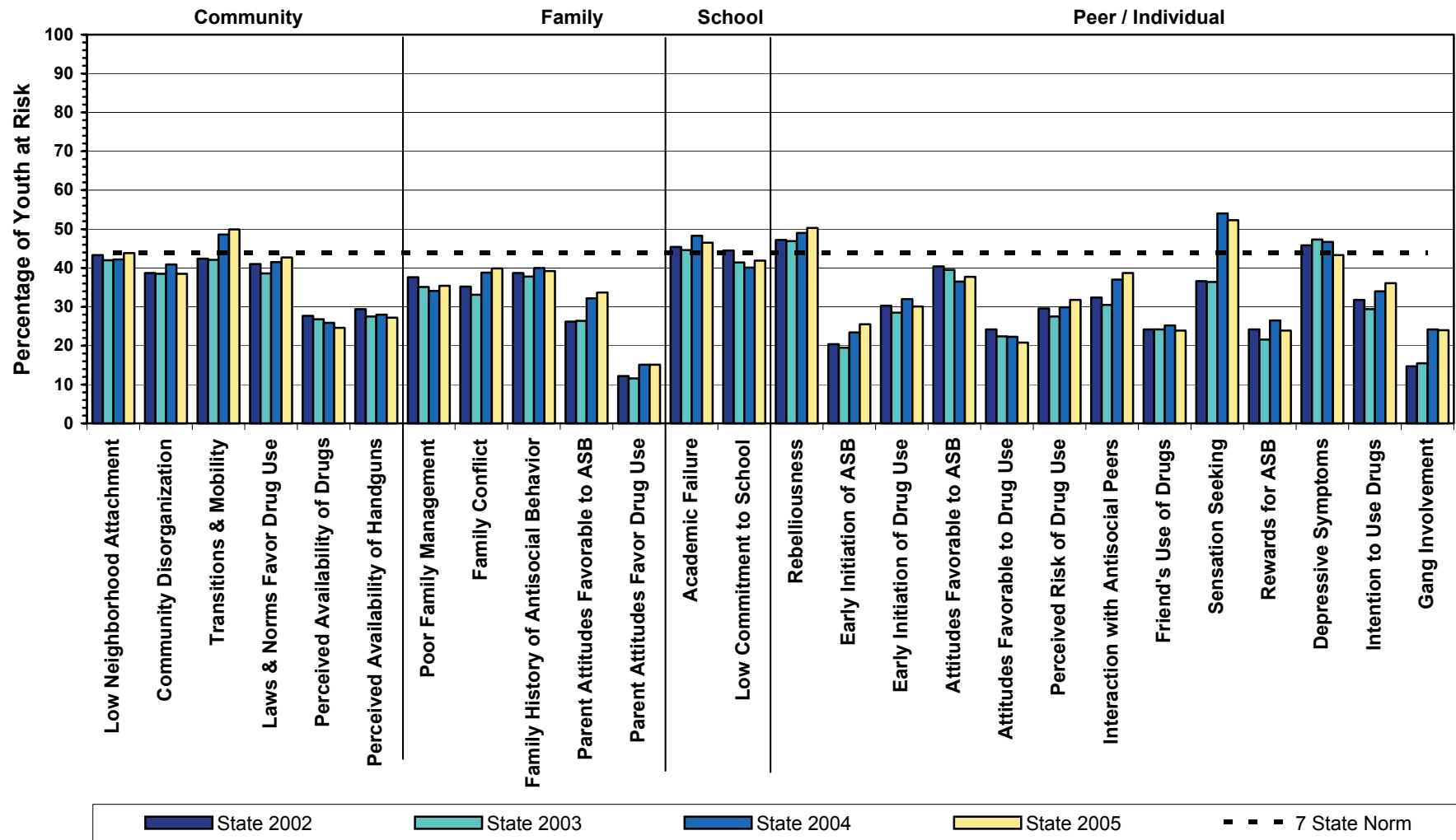
ATOD USE AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR

2005 State of Arkansas Student Survey, Grade 12



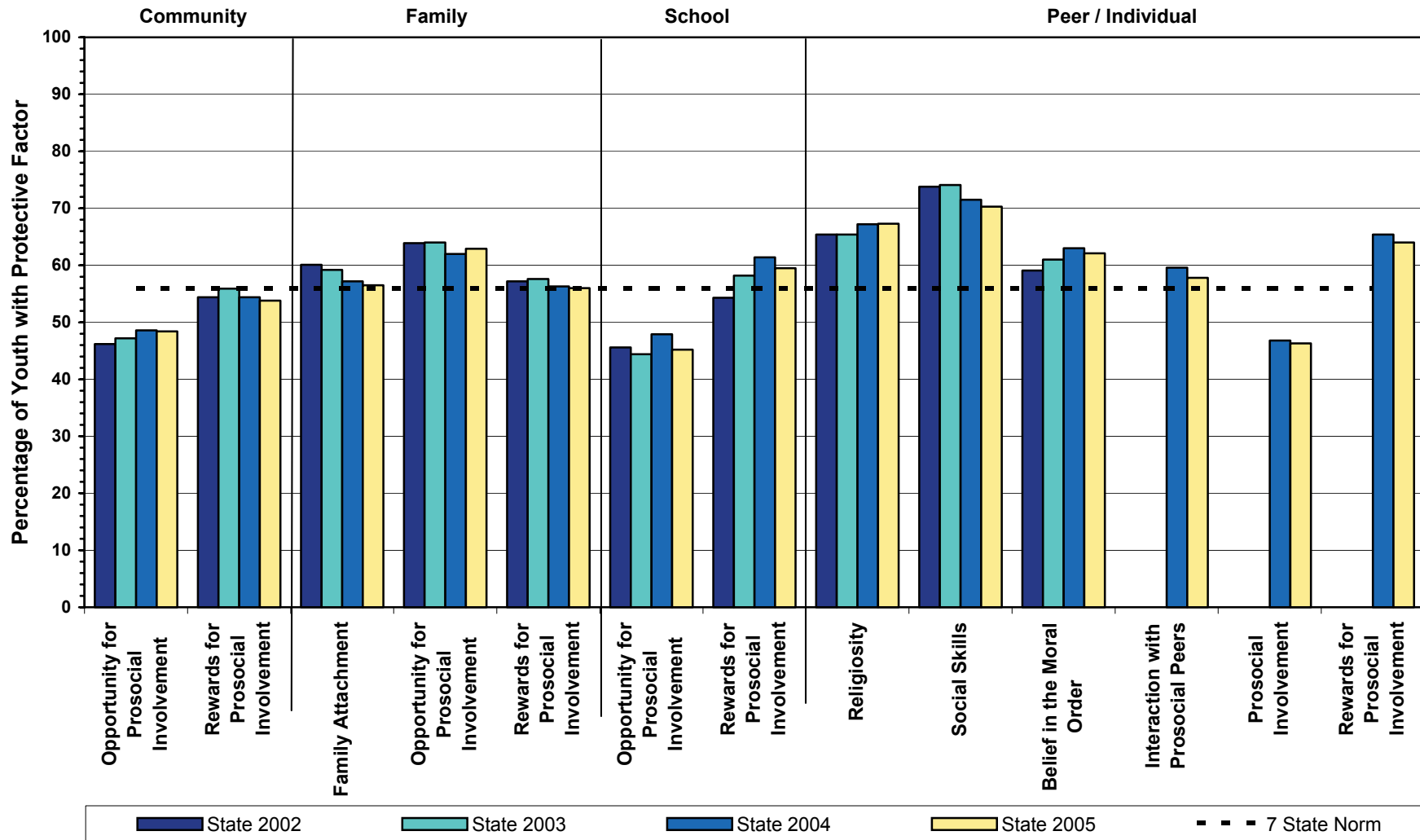
RISK PROFILE

2005 State of Arkansas Student Survey, Grade 6



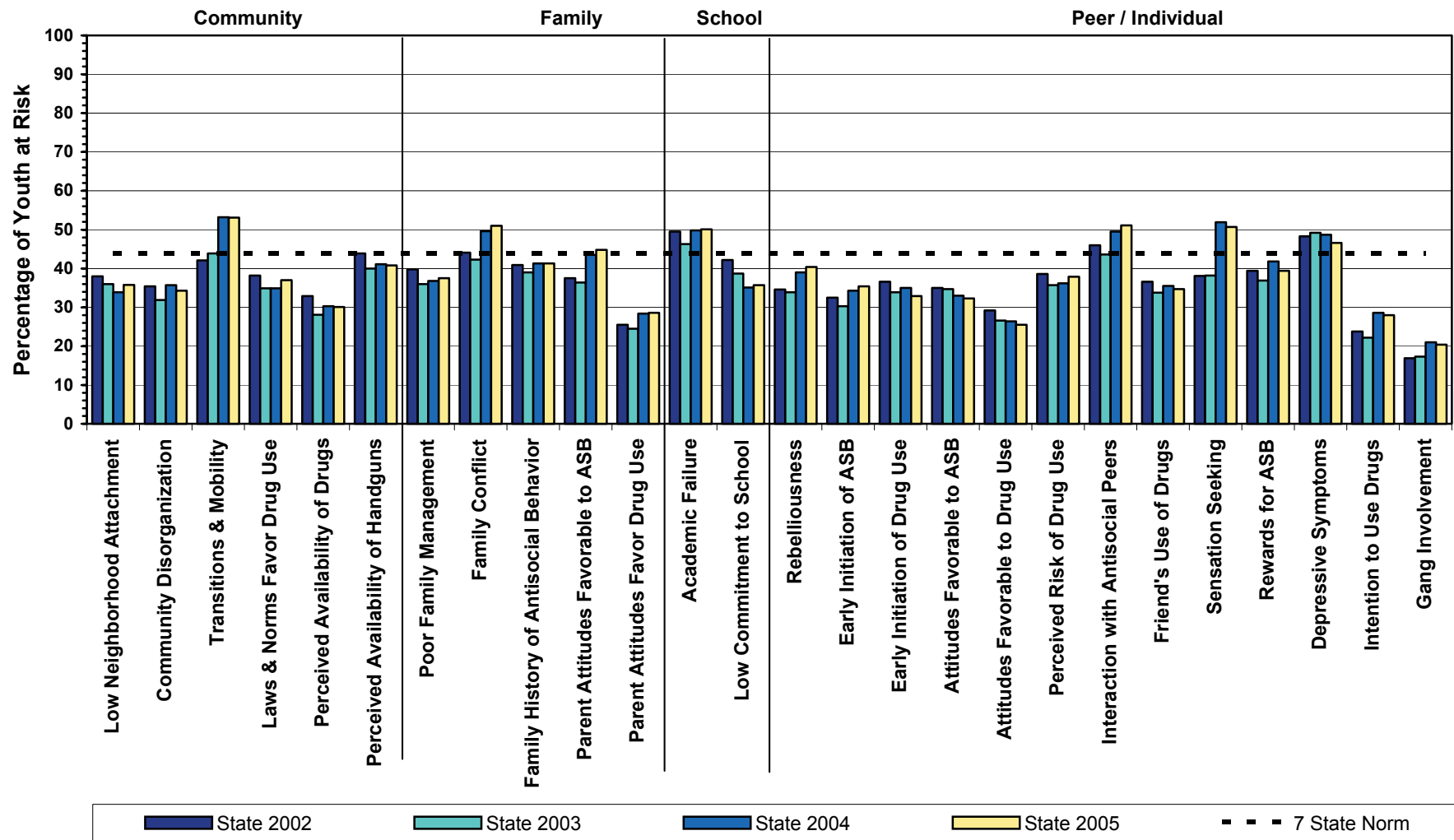
PROTECTIVE PROFILE

2005 State of Arkansas Student Survey, Grade 6



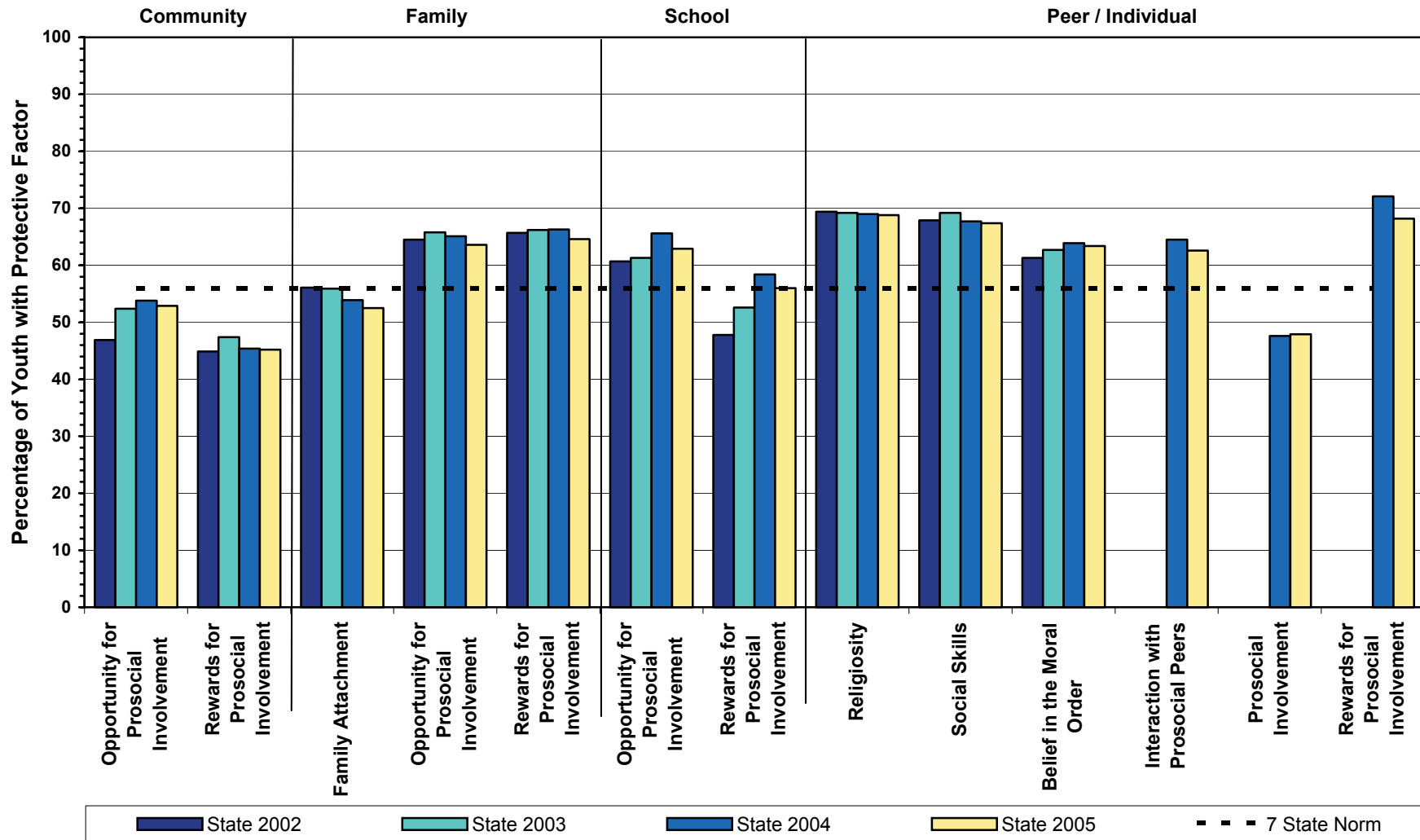
RISK PROFILE

2005 State of Arkansas Student Survey, Grade 8



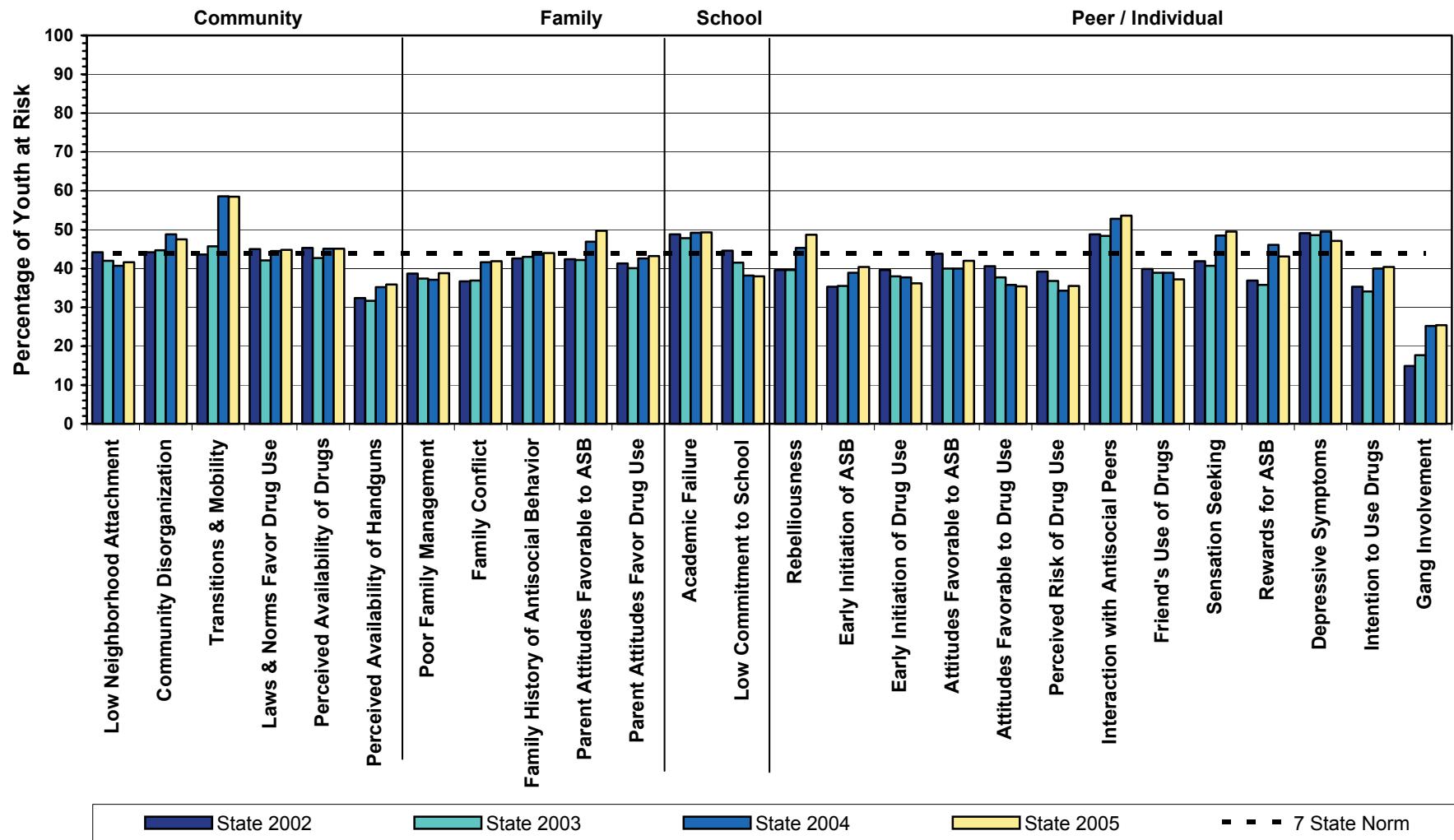
PROTECTIVE PROFILE

2005 State of Arkansas Student Survey, Grade 8



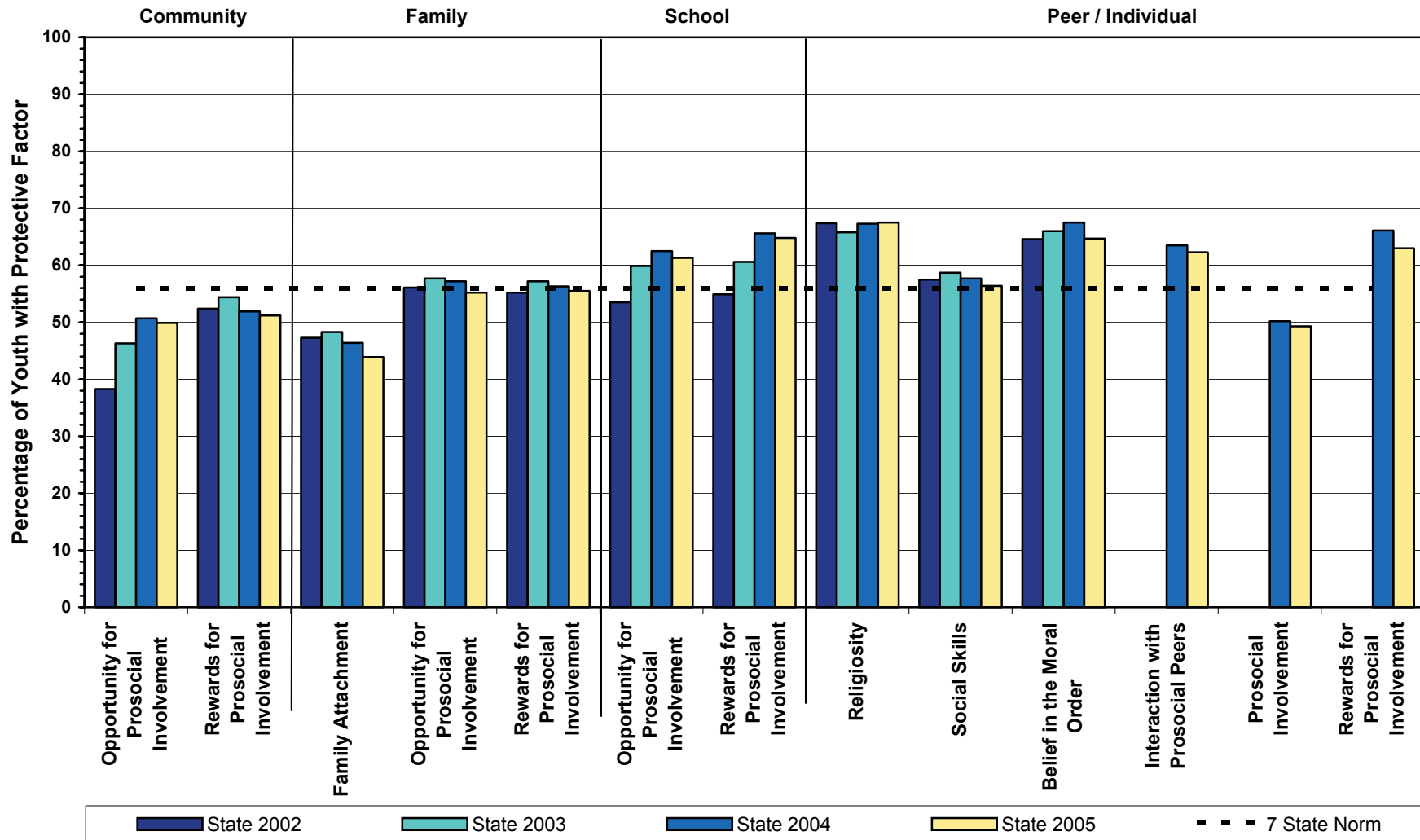
RISK PROFILE

2005 State of Arkansas Student Survey, Grade 10



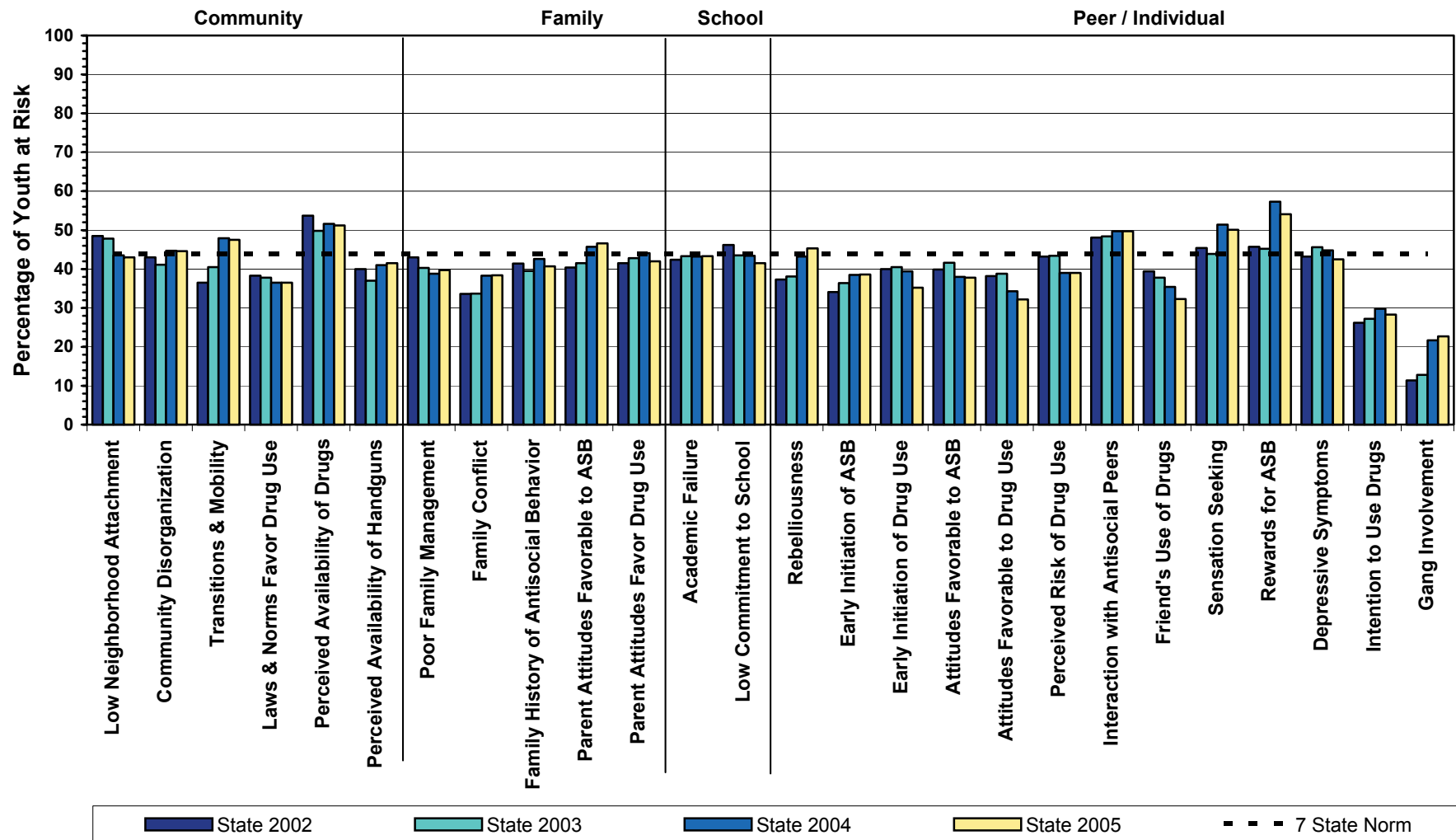
PROTECTIVE PROFILE

2005 State of Arkansas Student Survey, Grade 10



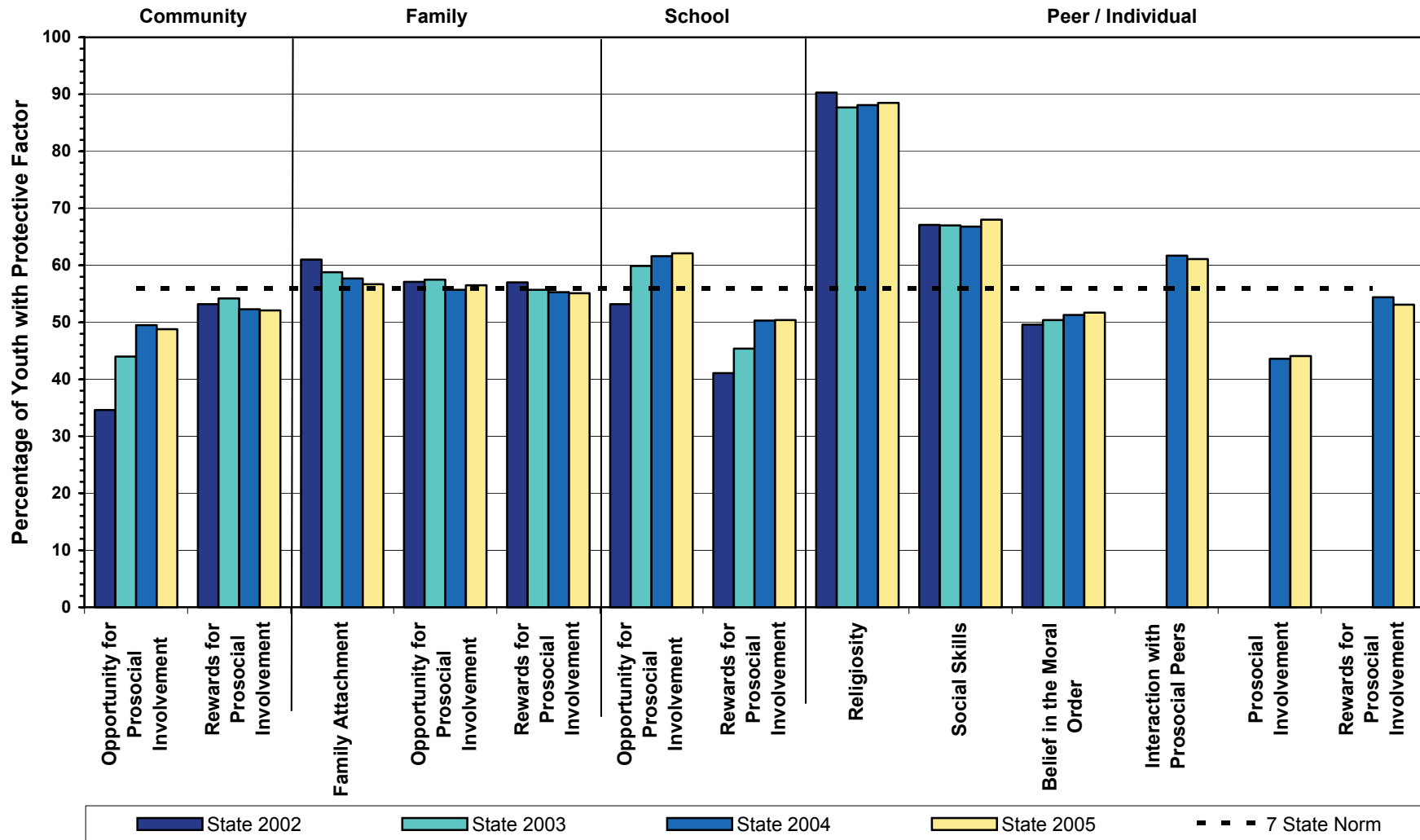
RISK PROFILE

2005 State of Arkansas Student Survey, Grade 12

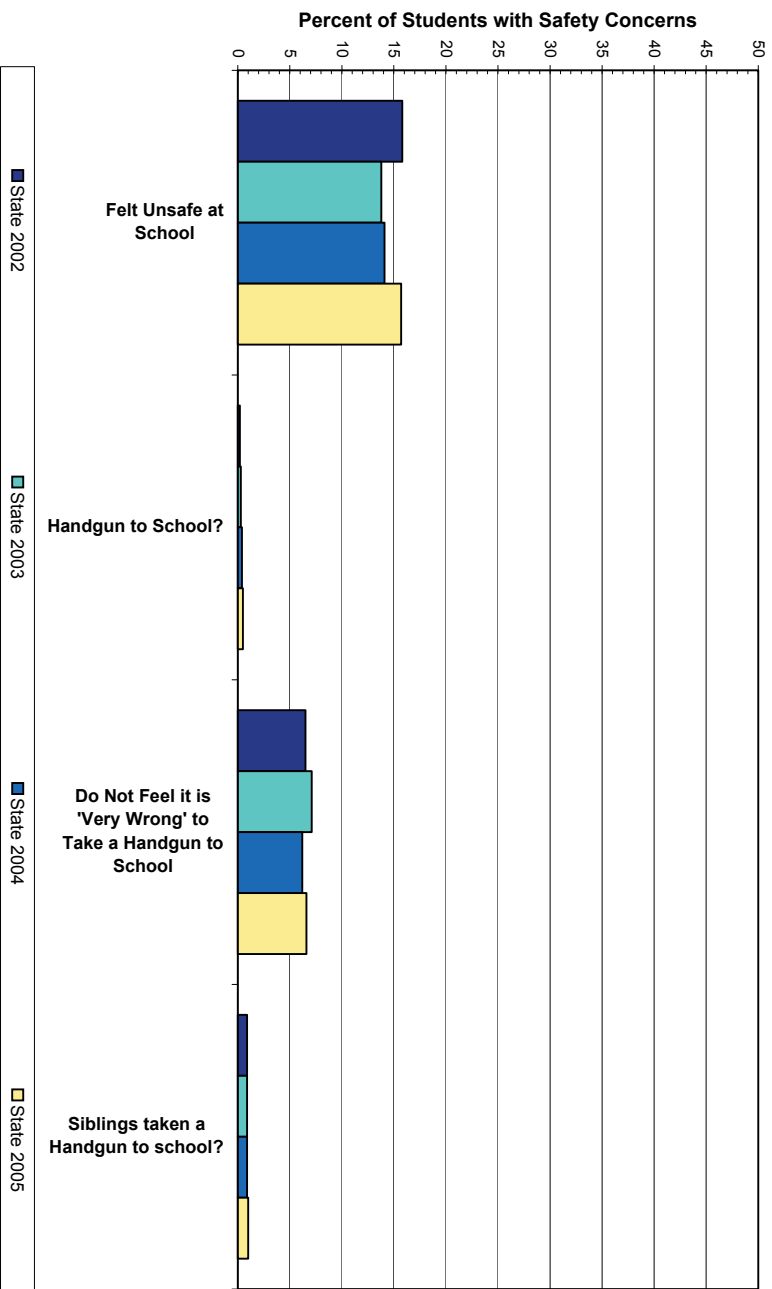


PROTECTIVE PROFILE

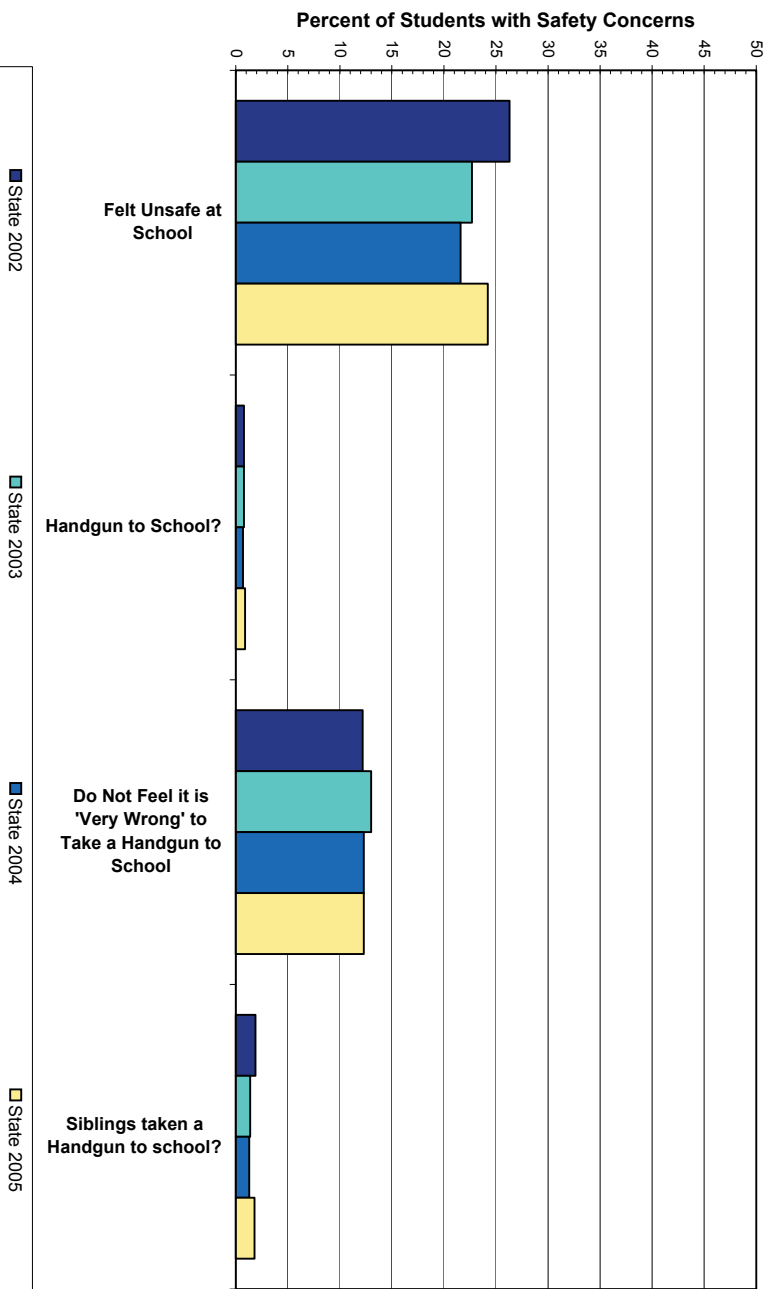
2005 State of Arkansas Student Survey, Grade 12



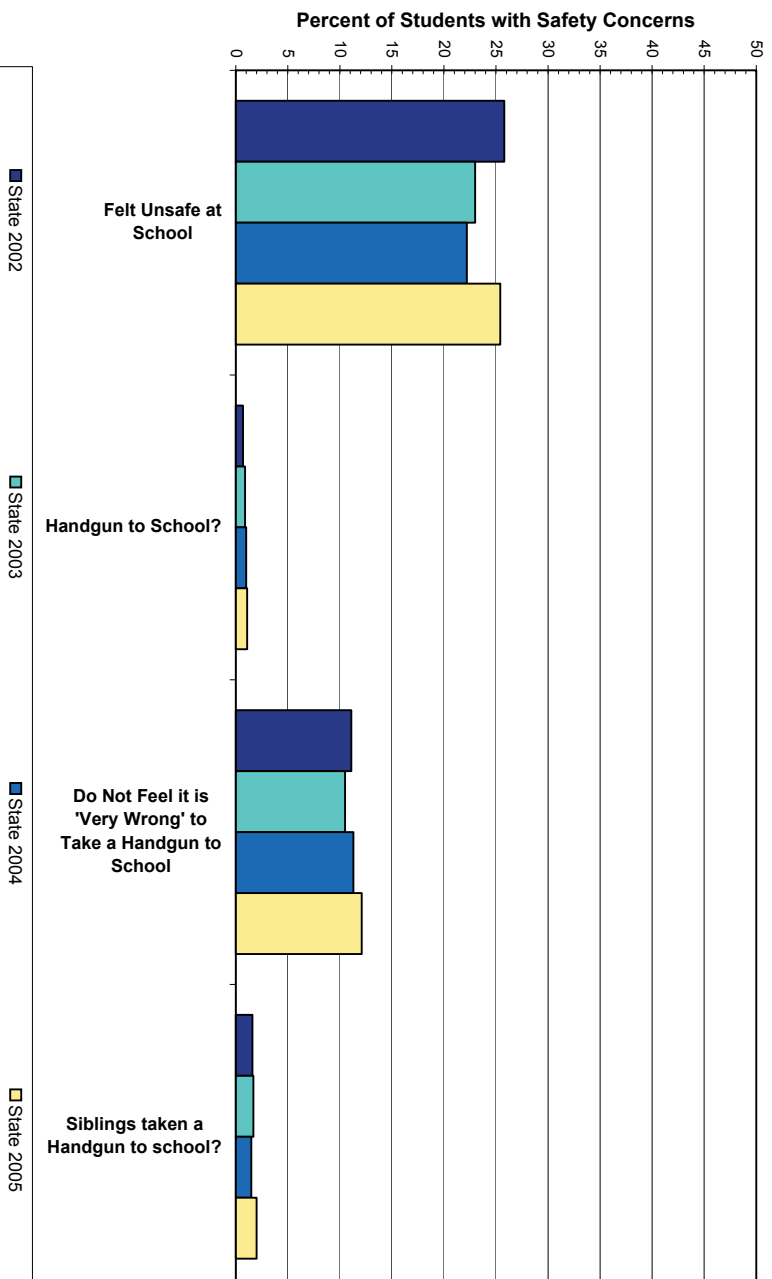
SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE 2005 State of Arkansas Student Survey, Grade 6



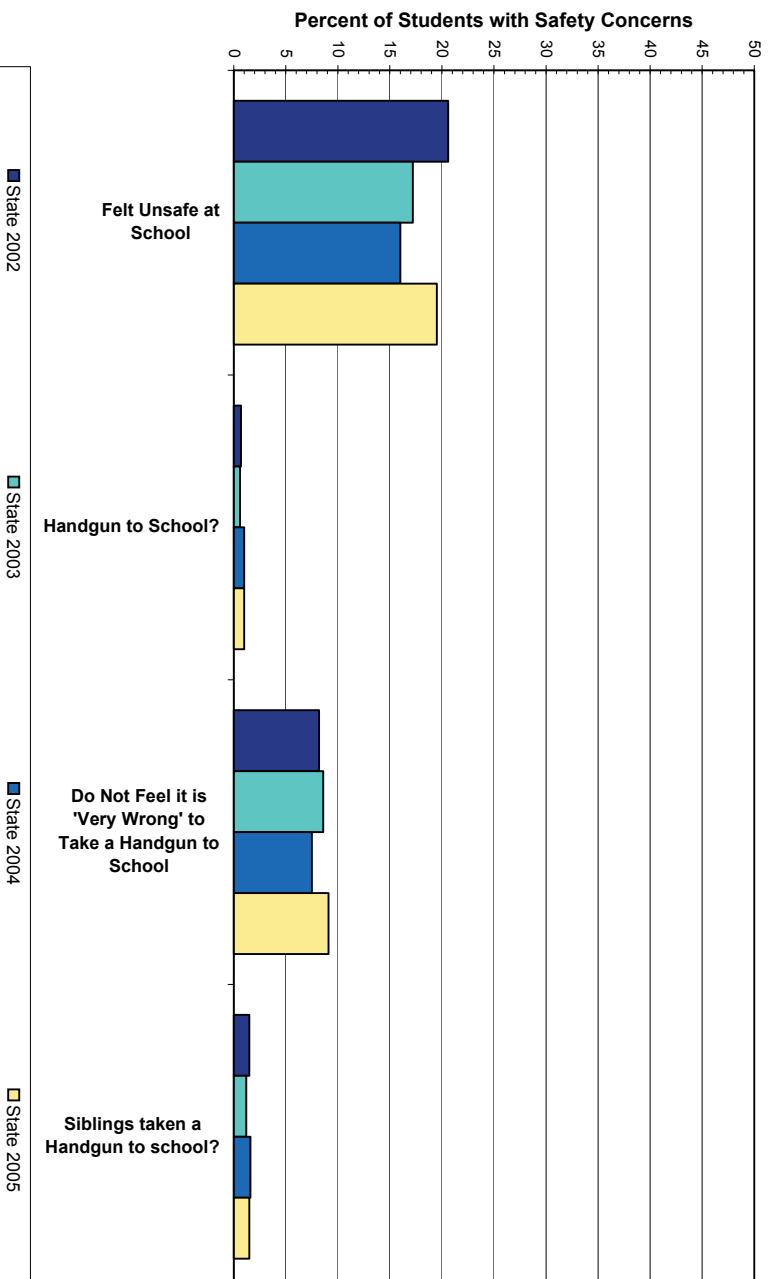
SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE 2005 State of Arkansas Student Survey, Grade 8



SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE 2005 State of Arkansas Student Survey, Grade 10



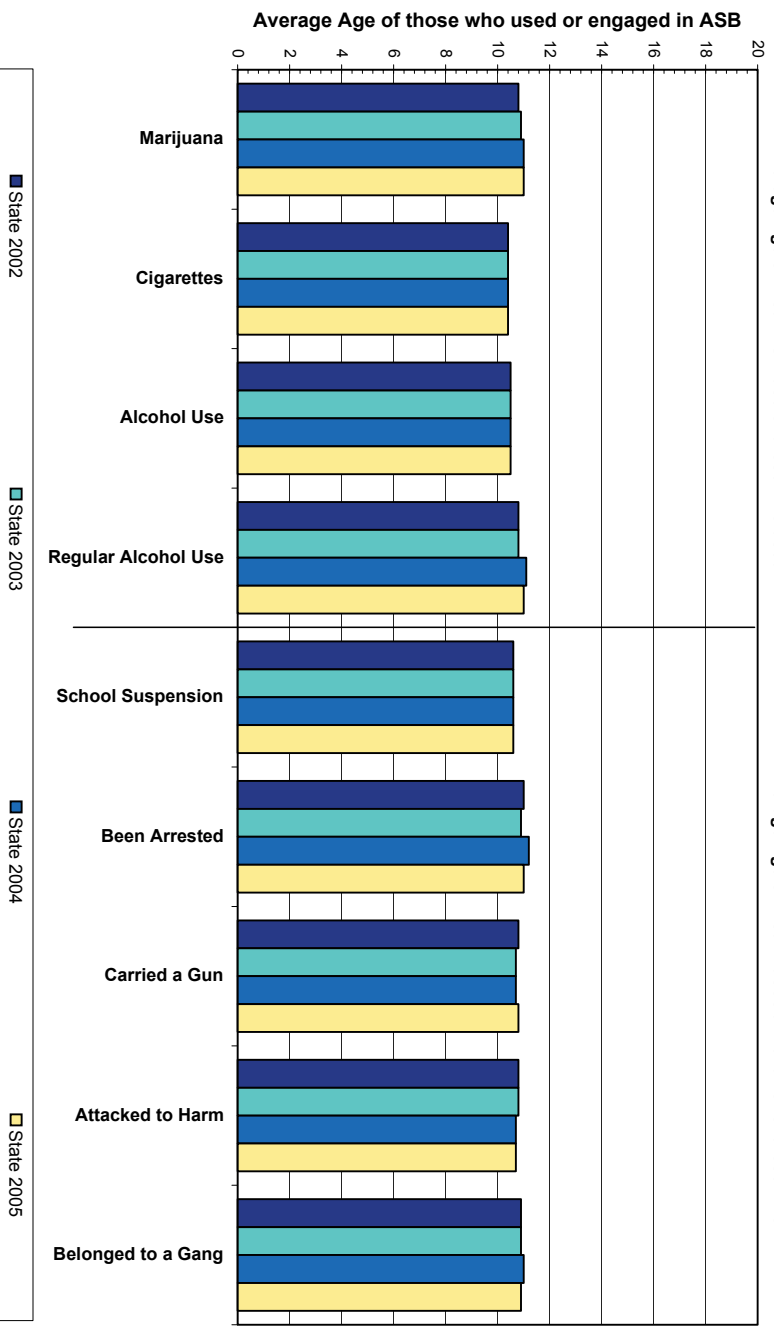
SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE 2005 State of Arkansas Student Survey, Grade 12



NO CHILD LEFT BEHIND PROFILE **2005 State of Arkansas Student Survey, Grade 6**

Average Age of first ATOD use of those who used...

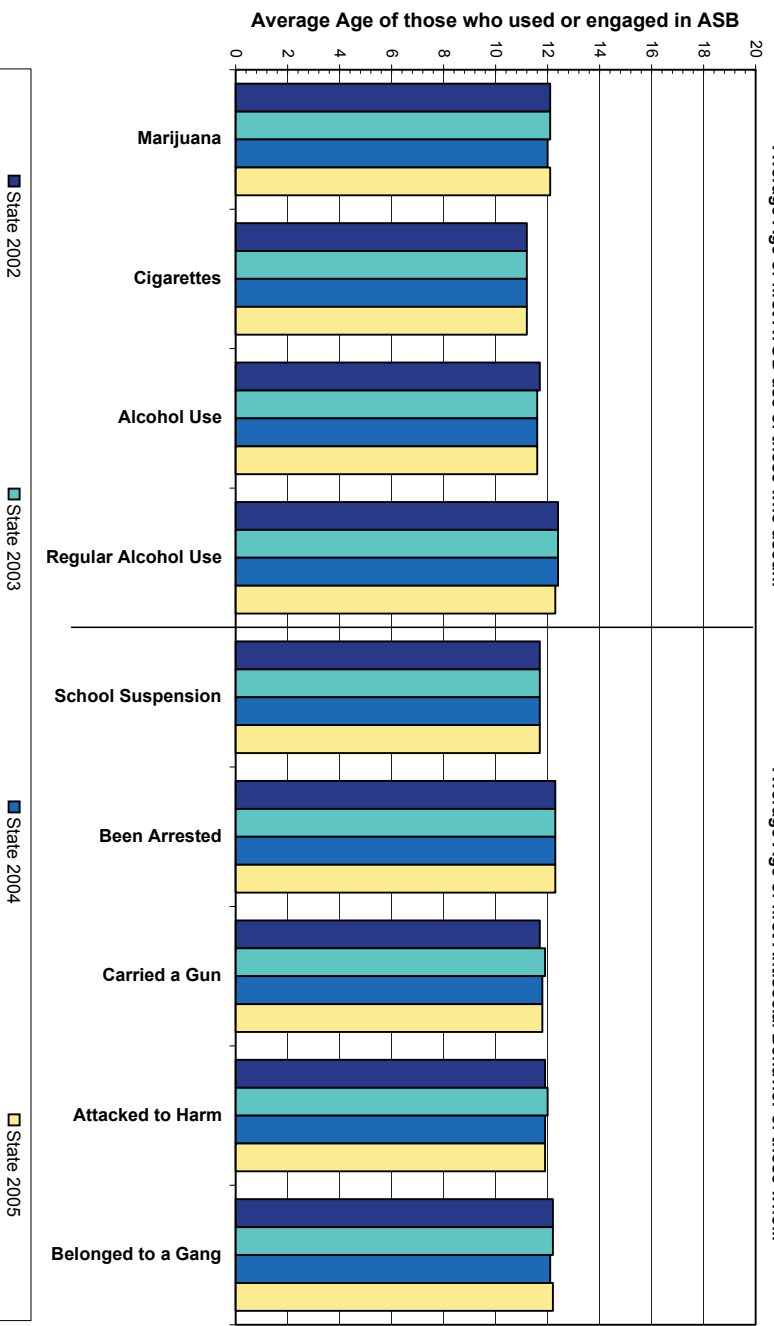
Average Age of first Antisocial Behavior of those who...



NO CHILD LEFT BEHIND PROFILE **2005 State of Arkansas Student Survey, Grade 8**

Average Age of first ATOD use of those who used...

Average Age of first Antisocial Behavior of those who...

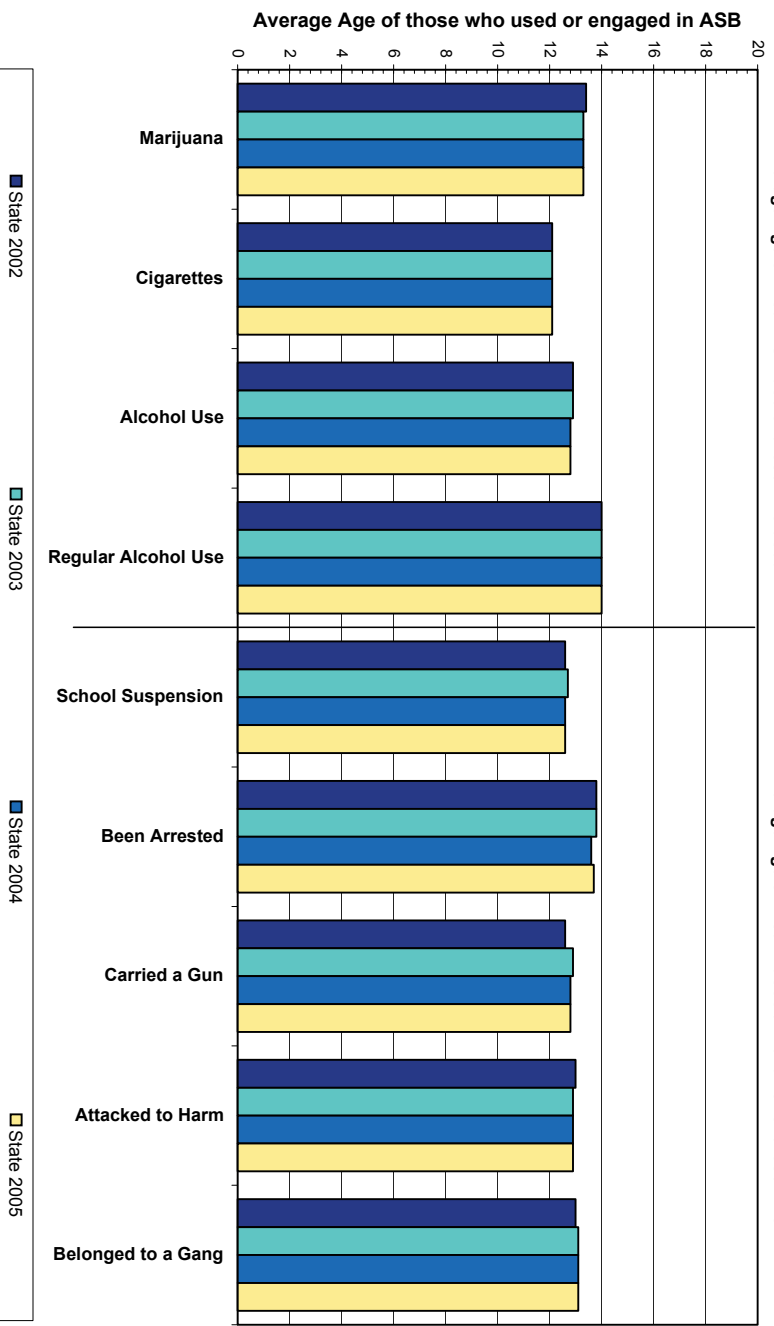


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2005 State of Arkansas Student Survey, Grade 10

Average Age of first ATOD use of those who used...

Average Age of first Antisocial Behavior of those who...

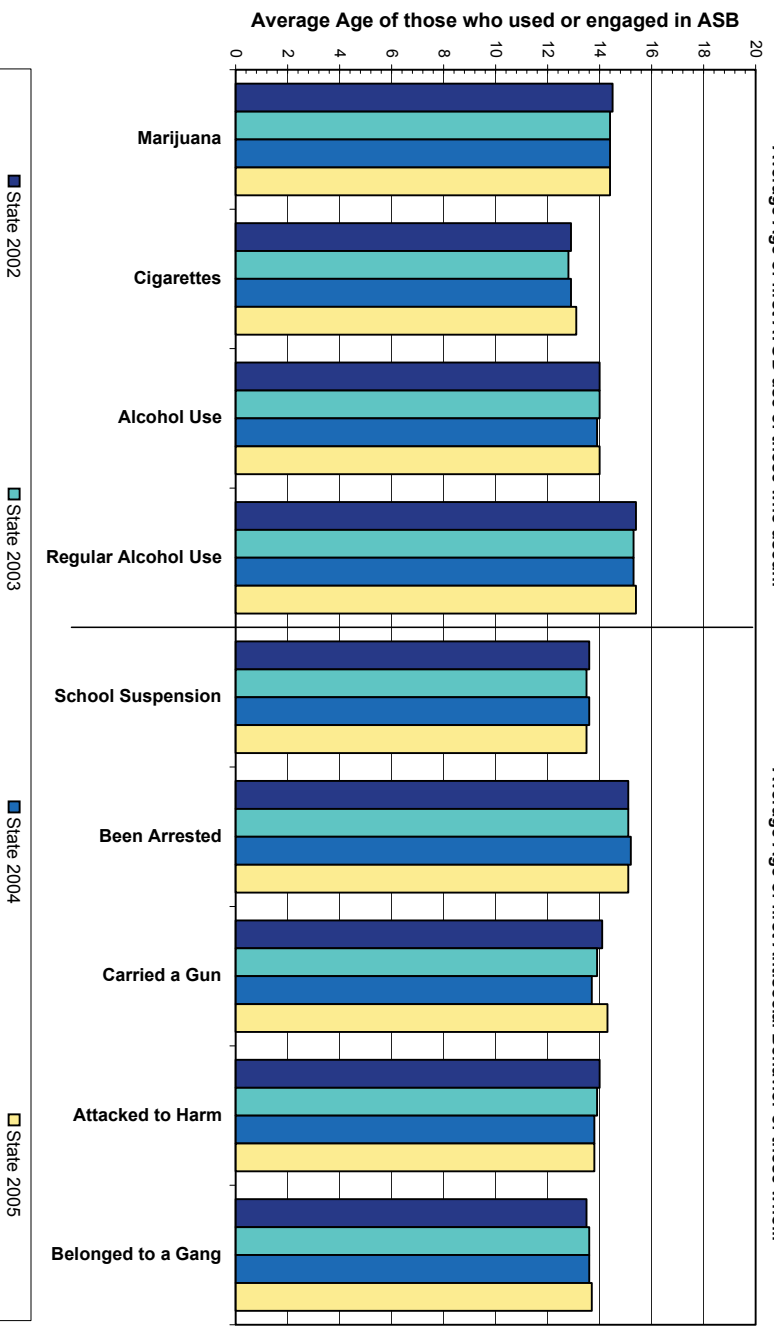


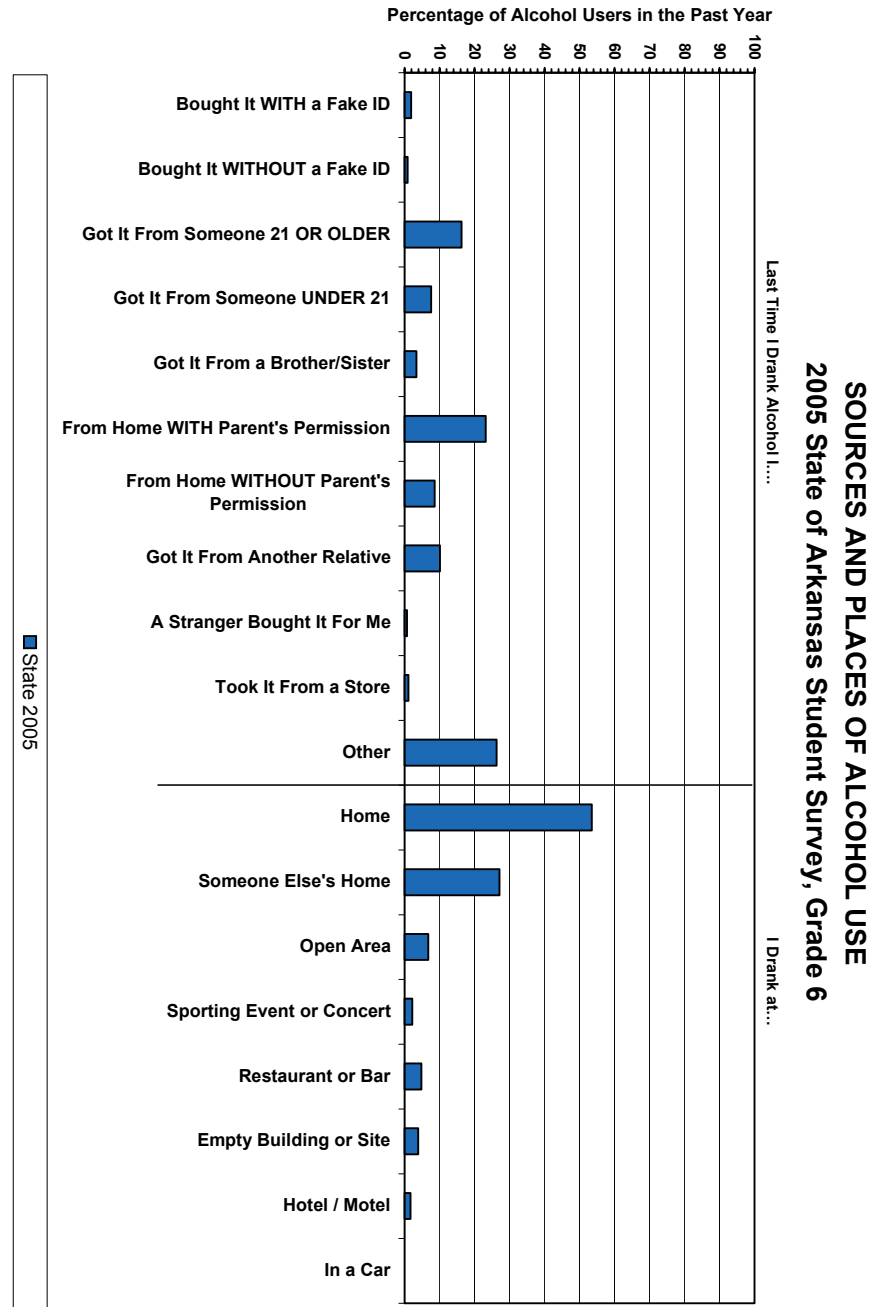
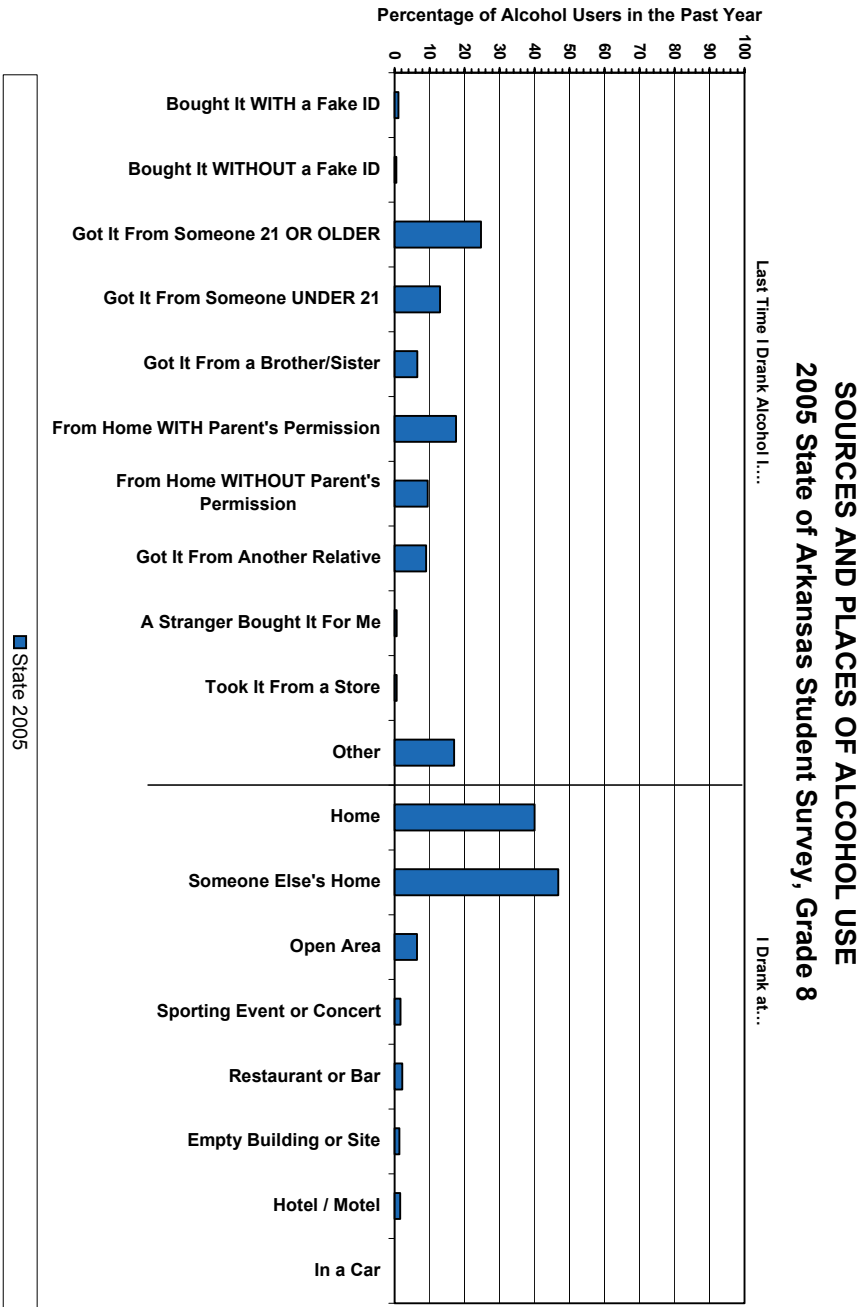
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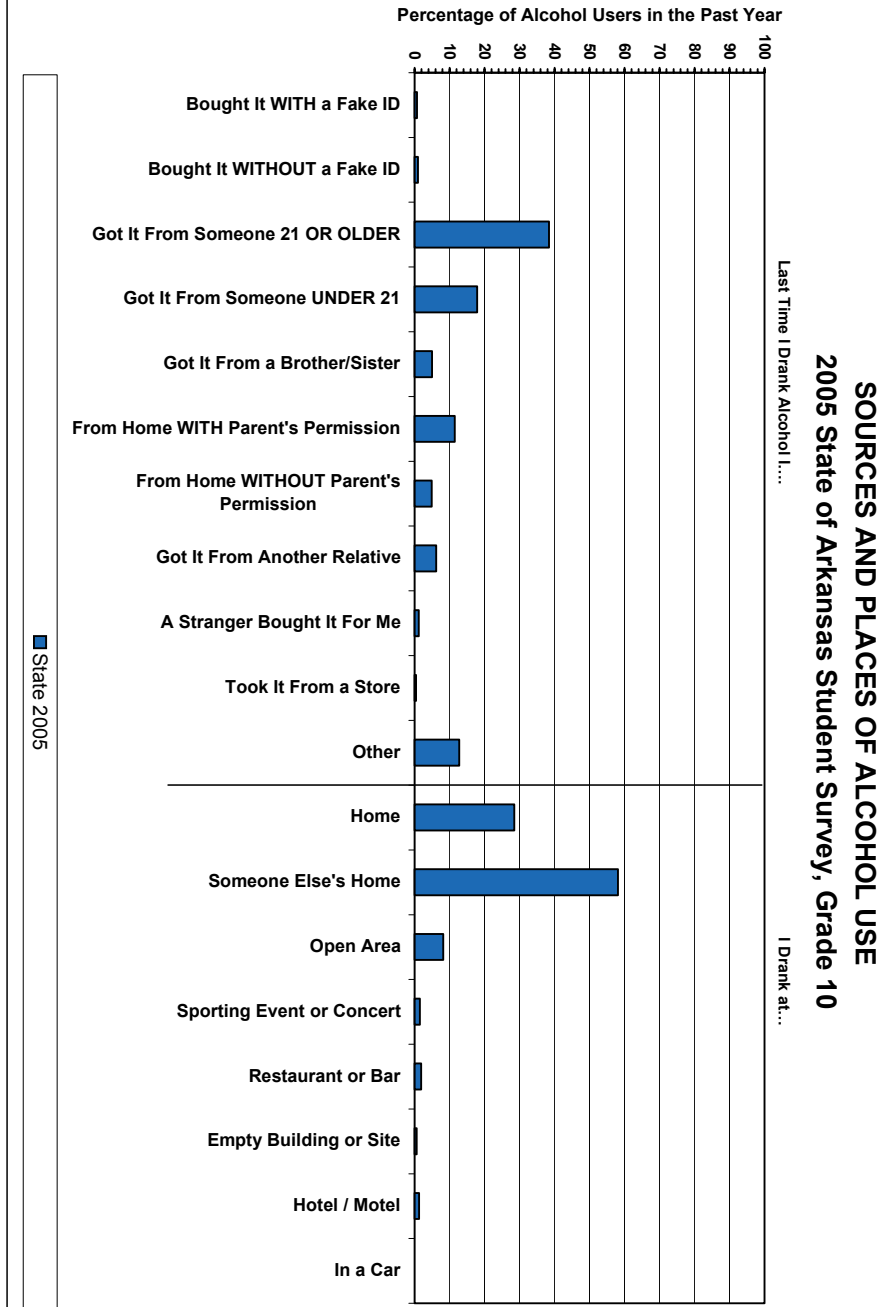
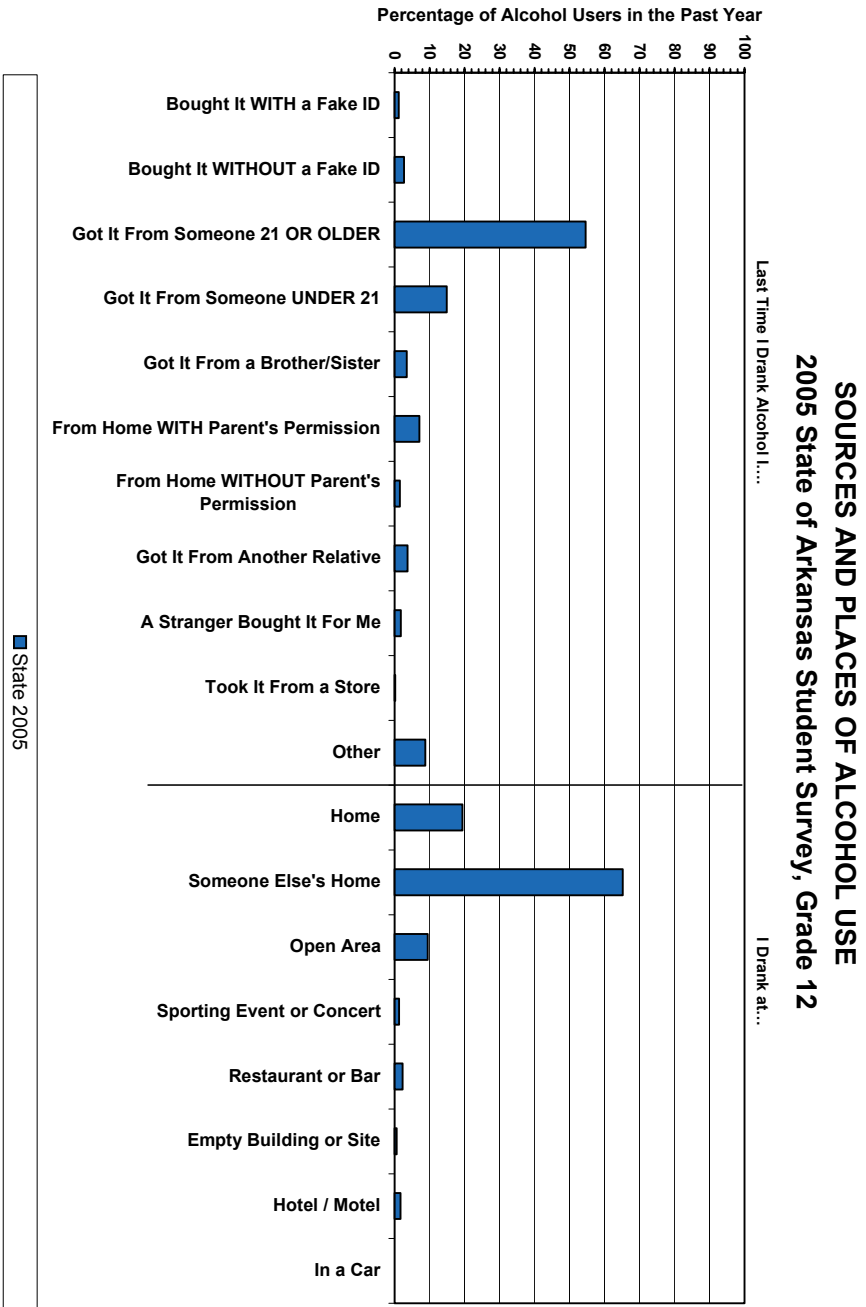
2005 State of Arkansas Student Survey, Grade 12

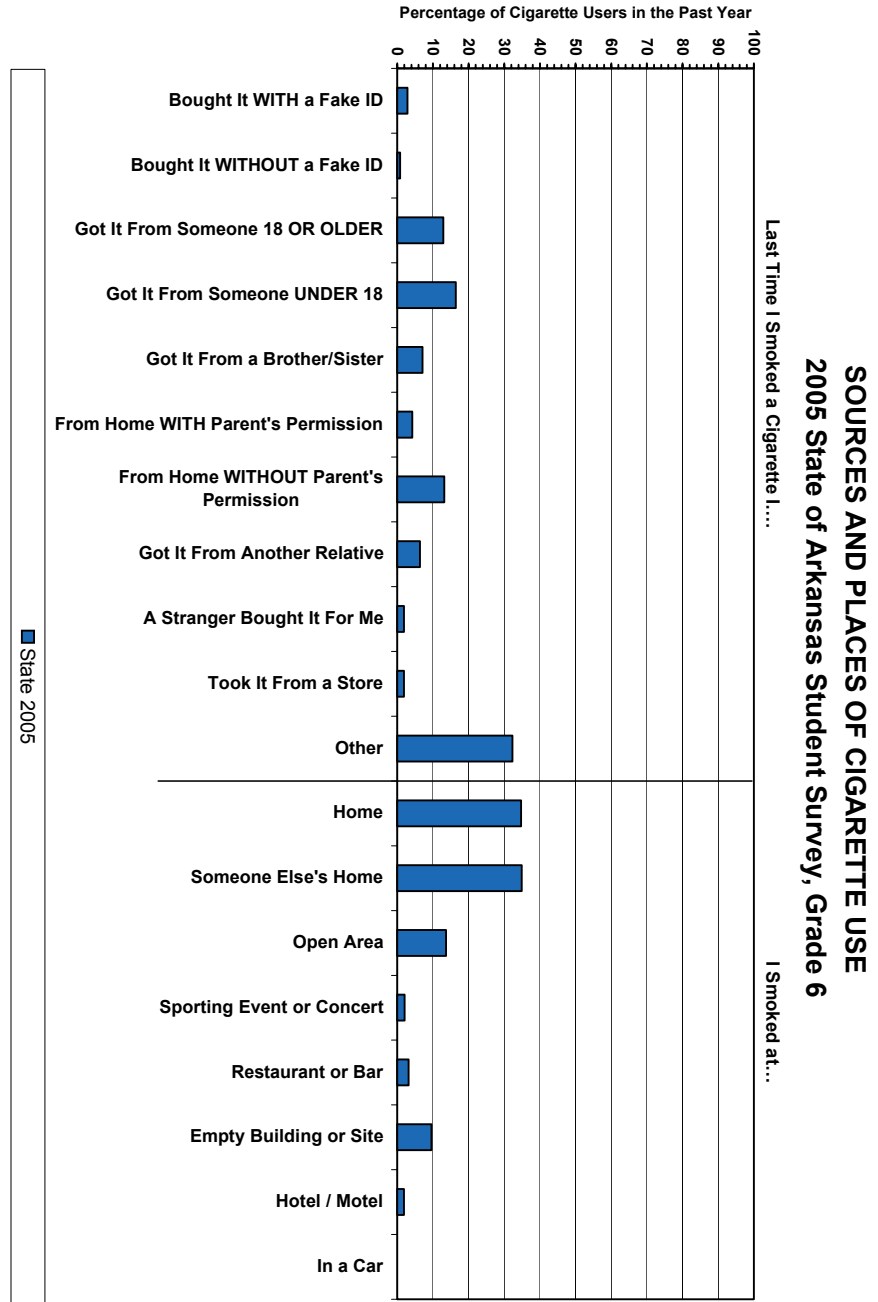
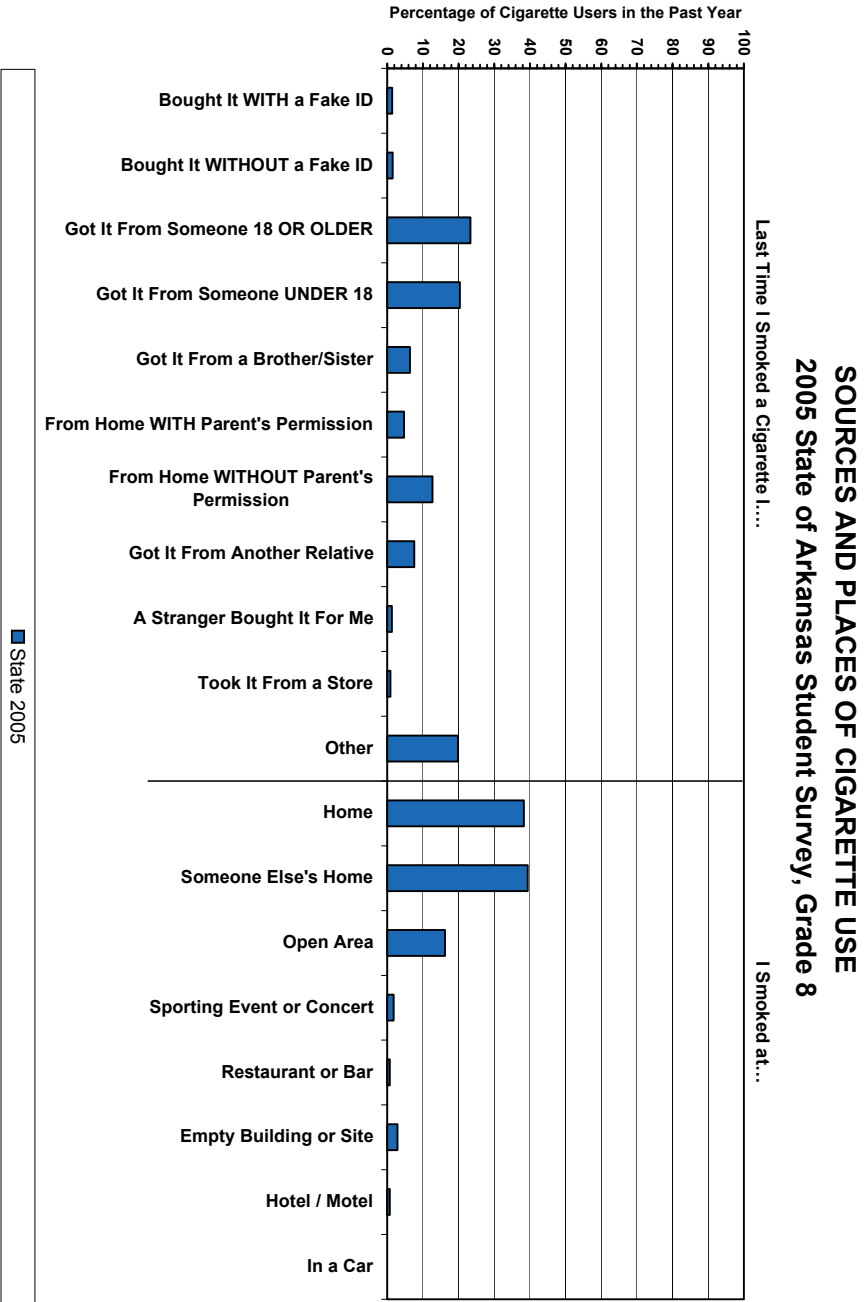
Average Age of first ATOD use of those who used...

Average Age of first Antisocial Behavior of those who...









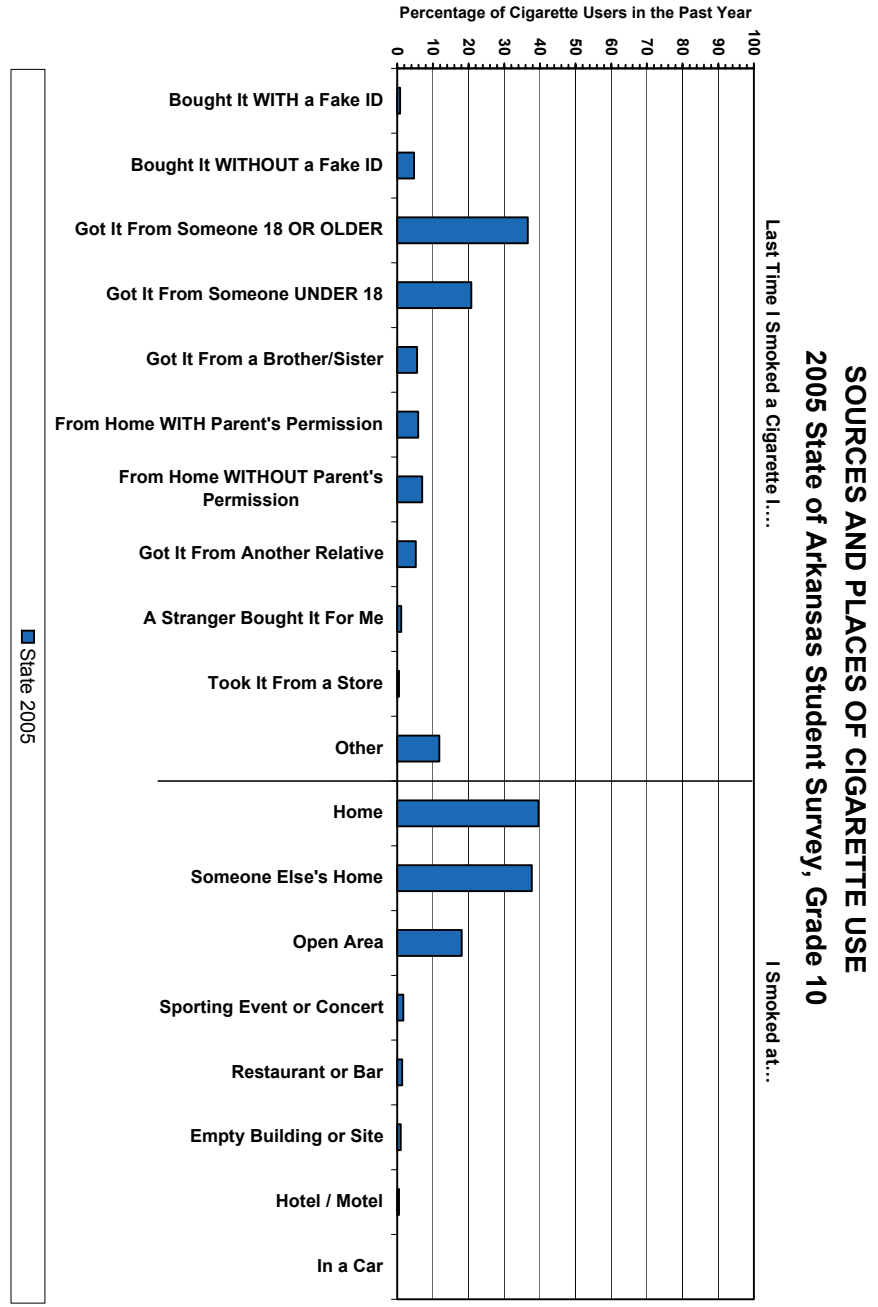
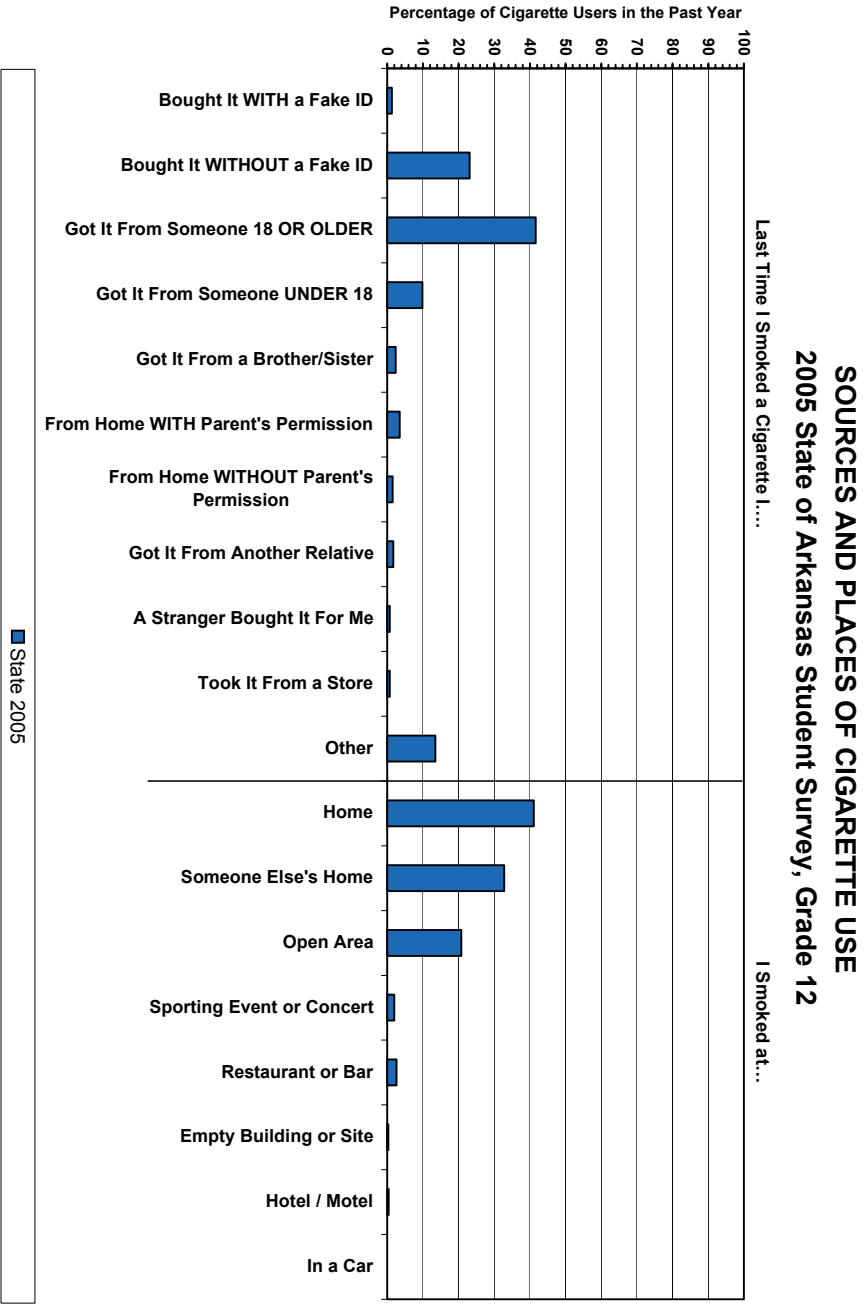


Table 2. Risk and Protective Factor Scale Definitions

<i>Community Domain Risk Factors</i>	
<i>Community and Personal Transitions & Mobility</i>	Neighborhoods with high rates of residential mobility have been shown to have higher rates of juvenile crime and drug selling, while children who experience frequent residential moves and stressful life transitions have been shown to have higher risk for school failure, delinquency, and drug use.
<i>Community Disorganization</i>	Research has shown that neighborhoods with high population density, lack of natural surveillance of public places, physical deterioration, and high rates of adult crime also have higher rates of juvenile crime and drug selling.
<i>Low Neighborhood Attachment</i>	A low level of bonding to the neighborhood is related to higher levels of juvenile crime and drug selling.
<i>Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use</i>	Research has shown that legal restrictions on alcohol and tobacco use, such as raising the legal drinking age, restricting smoking in public places, and increased taxation have been followed by decreases in consumption. Moreover, national surveys of high school seniors have shown that shifts in normative attitudes toward drug use have preceded changes in prevalence of use.
<i>Perceived Availability of Drugs and Handguns</i>	The availability of cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, and other illegal drugs has been related to the use of these substances by adolescents. The availability of handguns is also related to a higher risk of crime and substance use by adolescents.
<i>Community Domain Protective Factors</i>	
<i>Opportunities for Positive Involvement</i>	When opportunities are available in a community for positive participation, children are less likely to engage in substance use and other problem behaviors.
<i>Rewards for Positive Involvement</i>	Rewards for positive participation in activities helps children bond to the community, thus lowering their risk for substance use.
<i>Family Domain Risk Factors</i>	
<i>Family History of Antisocial Behavior</i>	When children are raised in a family with a history of problem behaviors (e.g., violence or ATOD use), the children are more likely to engage in these behaviors.
<i>Family Conflict</i>	Children raised in families high in conflict, whether or not the child is directly involved in the conflict, appear at risk for both delinquency and drug use.
<i>Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior & Drugs</i>	In families where parents use illegal drugs, are heavy users of alcohol, or are tolerant of children's use, children are more likely to become drug abusers during adolescence. The risk is further increased if parents involve children in their own drug (or alcohol) using behavior, for example, asking the child to light the parent's cigarette or get the parent a beer from the refrigerator.
<i>Poor Family Management</i>	Parents' use of inconsistent and/or unusually harsh or severe punishment with their children places them at higher risk for substance use and other problem behaviors. Also, parents' failure to provide clear expectations and to monitor their children's behavior makes it more likely that they will engage in drug abuse whether or not there are family drug problems
<i>Family Domain Protective Factors</i>	
<i>Family Attachment</i>	Young people who feel that they are a valued part of their family are less likely to engage in substance use and other problem behaviors.
<i>Opportunities for Positive Involvement</i>	Young people who are exposed to more opportunities to participate meaningfully in the responsibilities and activities of the family are less likely to engage in drug use and other problem behaviors.
<i>Rewards for Positive Involvement</i>	When parents, siblings, and other family members praise, encourage, and attend to things done well by their child, children are less likely to engage in substance use and problem behaviors.
<i>School Domain Risk Factors</i>	
<i>Academic Failure</i>	Beginning in the late elementary grades (grades 4-6) academic failure increases the risk of both drug abuse and delinquency. It appears that the experience of failure itself, for whatever reasons, increases the risk of problem behaviors.
<i>Low Commitment to School</i>	Surveys of high school seniors have shown that the use of hallucinogens, cocaine, heroin, stimulants, and sedatives or non-medically prescribed tranquilizers is significantly lower among students who expect to attend college than among those who do not. Factors such as liking school, spending time on homework, and perceiving the coursework as relevant are also negatively related to drug use.

Table 2. Risk and Protective Factor Scale Definitions (Continued)

<i>School Domain Protective Factors</i>	
<i>Opportunities for Positive Involvement</i>	When young people are given more opportunities to participate meaningfully in important activities at school, they are less likely to engage in drug use and other problem behaviors.
<i>Rewards for Positive Involvement</i>	When young people are recognized and rewarded for their contributions at school, they are less likely to be involved in substance use and other problem behaviors
<i>Peer-Individual Risk Factors</i>	
<i>Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior and Drug Use</i>	Early onset of drug use predicts misuse of drugs. The earlier the onset of any drug use, the greater the involvement in other drug use and the greater frequency of use. Onset of drug use prior to the age of 15 is a consistent predictor of drug abuse, and a later age of onset of drug use has been shown to predict lower drug involvement and a greater probability of discontinuation of use.
<i>Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior and Drug Use</i>	During the elementary school years, most children express anti-drug, anti-crime, and pro-social attitudes and have difficulty imagining why people use drugs or engage in antisocial behaviors. However, in middle school, as more youth are exposed to others who use drugs and engage in antisocial behavior, their attitudes often shift toward greater acceptance of these behaviors. Youth who express positive attitudes toward drug use and antisocial behavior are more likely to engage in a variety of problem behaviors, including drug use.
<i>Friends' Use of Drugs</i>	Young people who associate with peers who engage in alcohol or substance abuse are much more likely to engage in the same behavior. Peer drug use has consistently been found to be among the strongest predictors of substance use among youth. Even when young people come from well-managed families and do not experience other risk factors, spending time with friends who use drugs greatly increases the risk of that problem developing.
<i>Interaction with Antisocial Peers</i>	Young people who associate with peers who engage in problem behaviors are at higher risk for engaging in antisocial behavior themselves.
<i>Perceived Risk of Drug Use</i>	Young people who do not perceive drug use to be risky are far more likely to engage in drug use.
<i>Rewards for Antisocial Behavior</i>	Young people who receive rewards for their antisocial behavior are at higher risk for engaging further in antisocial behavior and substance use.
<i>Rebelliousness</i>	Young people who do not feel part of society, are not bound by rules, don't believe in trying to be successful or responsible, or who take an active rebellious stance toward society, are at higher risk of abusing drugs. In addition, high tolerance for deviance, a strong need for independence and normlessness have all been linked with drug use.
<i>Sensation Seeking</i>	Young people who seek out opportunities for dangerous, risky behavior in general are at higher risk for participating in drug use and other problem behaviors.
<i>Intention to Use ATODs</i>	Many prevention programs focus on reducing the intention of participants to use ATODs later in life. Reduction of intention to use ATODs often follows successful prevention interventions.
<i>Depressive Symptoms</i>	Young people who are depressed are overrepresented in the criminal justice system and are more likely to use drugs. Survey research and other studies have shown a link between depression and other youth problem behaviors.
<i>Gang Involvement</i>	Youth who belong to gangs are more at risk for antisocial behavior and drug use.
<i>Peer-Individual Protective Factors</i>	
<i>Religiosity</i>	Young people who regularly attend religious services are less likely to engage in problem behaviors.
<i>Social Skills</i>	Young people who are socially competent and engage in positive interpersonal relations with their peers are less likely to use drugs and engage in other problem behaviors.
<i>Belief in the Moral Order</i>	Young people who have a belief in what is "right" or "wrong" are less likely to use drugs.
<i>Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement</i>	Participation in positive school and community activities helps provide protection for youth.
<i>Rewards for Prosocial Involvement</i>	Young people who are rewarded for working hard in school and volunteering in the community are less likely to engage in problem behavior.
<i>Interaction with Prosocial Peers</i>	Young people who associate with peers who engage in prosocial behavior are more protected from engaging in antisocial behavior and substance use.

Table 3. Number of Students Who Completed the Survey

Number of Youth	Grade 6				Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
	State 2002	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2002	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2002	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2002	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005
	7332	4449	10913	15117	6758	5260	11740	14972	6080	4505	9739	13108	4886	3934	7607	10292

Table 4. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs During Their Lifetime

Drug Used	Grade 6				Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
	State 2002	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2002	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2002	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2002	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005
	22.7	21.7	21.1	21.2	46.1	44.7	44.4	44.0	66.5	65.4	65.5	64.9	76.0	77.1	76.1	74.4
Cigarettes	18.1	17.5	17.2	15.0	39.4	36.0	34.8	32.8	53.9	52.1	49.1	46.5	62.6	61.0	58.7	54.5
Chewing Tobacco	10.0	10.1	8.5	8.3	20.0	17.5	16.1	16.5	25.8	25.8	23.3	22.5	28.4	29.6	26.6	24.3
Marijuana	3.2	3.3	2.4	2.1	16.2	14.0	12.1	11.5	32.7	31.8	28.0	25.7	44.6	45.3	39.4	36.7
Inhalants	10.1	9.8	11.6	10.5	15.6	14.6	17.4	16.5	14.2	14.6	17.0	15.7	12.6	12.9	14.6	12.9
Hallucinogens	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.3	2.8	2.2	1.0	1.0	5.8	5.0	2.7	2.2	7.4	8.6	4.0	3.3
Cocaine	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.6	4.9	4.6	3.9	3.0	7.3	7.8	6.6	5.6
Methamphetamines	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.4	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.7
Stimulants	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	6.9
Heroin	n/a	n/a	0.5	0.3	n/a	n/a	0.8	0.8	n/a	n/a	1.4	1.2	n/a	n/a	2.1	2.1
Sedatives	n/a	n/a	4.9	4.4	n/a	n/a	9.7	10.3	n/a	n/a	17.6	17.9	n/a	n/a	21.7	21.5
Ecstasy	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	2.9	2.0	1.6	1.4	5.2	4.9	3.3	3.2	7.5	6.7	5.0	4.4
Any Drug	12.8	12.8	21.4	16.0	26.5	24.3	33.9	28.8	38.5	37.7	46.2	39.5	47.9	48.9	52.2	47.1

Table 5. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs During the Past 30 Days

Drug Used	Grade 6				Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
	State 2002	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2002	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2002	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2002	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005
	8.0	6.6	5.1	4.8	22.7	19.7	17.0	16.9	39.0	37.2	34.3	33.6	47.7	48.0	44.6	42.8
Cigarettes	3.8	3.6	3.4	2.7	13.9	11.7	11.7	10.1	23.7	21.8	19.9	17.4	30.6	30.0	28.0	24.9
Chewing Tobacco	2.9	3.1	2.6	2.5	7.9	7.3	7.0	6.8	11.2	11.2	11.3	10.3	11.6	13.0	12.3	10.4
Marijuana	1.3	1.5	0.9	0.8	8.3	5.9	5.5	5.3	16.3	15.2	13.3	11.8	20.6	20.6	17.5	15.9
Inhalants	4.9	4.4	5.0	4.5	6.2	6.2	7.4	6.8	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.7	2.2	2.7	3.1	2.6
Hallucinogens	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.5	2.1	2.2	1.1	0.8	1.9	2.6	1.1	1.1
Cocaine	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.4
Methamphetamines	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.3
Stimulants	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.2	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.2
Heroin	n/a	n/a	0.3	0.1	n/a	n/a	0.3	0.3	n/a	n/a	0.5	0.3	n/a	n/a	0.4	0.6
Sedatives	n/a	n/a	2.0	1.8	n/a	n/a	5.0	4.8	n/a	n/a	8.6	9.3	n/a	n/a	10.8	10.5
Ecstasy	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.6	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.2
Any Drug	6.4	5.9	10.5	7.5	13.4	11.5	18.4	14.8	19.8	19.1	25.1	21.1	22.6	22.8	28.1	23.9

Table 6. Percentage of Students With Heavy Use of Alcohol and Cigarettes

Drug Used	Grade 6				Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
	State 2002	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2002	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2002	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2002	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005
Binge Drinking	3.3	3.5	4.0	4.1	11.9	9.9	11.4	11.0	21.8	22.2	22.0	21.2	29.5	30.5	28.9	27.0
Pack of Cigarettes/Day	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.0	3.4	3.3	2.9	1.9	6.1	5.7	5.2	3.9

Table 7. Percentage of Students With Antisocial Behavior in the Past Year

Behavior	Grade 6				Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
	State 2002	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2002	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2002	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2002	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005
Suspended from School	8.1	7.7	9.4	10.3	13.0	12.5	14.7	15.5	12.3	11.6	13.5	14.3	8.3	8.5	9.9	10.0
Drunk or High at School	2.5	2.1	2.7	2.4	9.4	8.3	9.0	8.9	17.6	16.8	17.4	16.7	21.1	21.2	19.7	19.5
Sold Illegal Drugs	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.8	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.7	9.1	9.5	8.8	8.7
Stolen a Vehicle	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.6	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.7	3.3	4.0	4.1	3.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.3
Been Arrested	2.0	1.7	2.3	2.2	5.2	4.8	5.4	5.7	6.5	7.3	7.7	7.4	6.2	7.7	7.3	7.5
Attacked to Harm	8.3	8.5	11.7	13.2	14.4	13.1	17.1	17.8	13.6	14.0	18.0	18.4	11.4	12.7	15.3	15.9
Carried a Handgun	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.6	5.9	5.1	6.4	5.1	4.8	6.4	6.1	6.1	5.1	5.1	5.6	5.6
Handgun to School	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.0

Table 8. Percentage of Students Reporting Protection

Protective Factor	Grade 6				Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
	State 2002	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2002	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2002	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2002	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005
Community Domain																
Opportunity for Prosocial Involvement	46.2	47.2	48.6	48.4	46.9	52.4	53.8	52.9	38.3	46.3	50.7	49.9	34.6	44.0	49.5	48.8
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	54.4	55.9	54.4	53.8	44.9	47.4	45.4	45.2	52.4	54.4	51.9	51.2	53.2	54.2	52.3	52.1
Family Domain																
Family Attachment	60.1	59.2	57.2	56.5	56.1	55.9	53.9	52.5	47.3	48.3	46.4	43.9	61.0	58.8	57.7	56.7
Opportunity for Prosocial Involvement	63.9	64.0	62.0	62.9	64.5	65.8	65.1	63.6	56.1	57.7	57.2	55.2	57.1	57.5	55.7	56.5
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	57.2	57.6	56.3	56.0	65.7	66.2	66.3	64.6	55.2	57.2	56.3	55.5	57.0	55.7	55.3	55.1
School Domain																
Opportunity for Prosocial Involvement	45.6	44.4	47.9	45.2	60.7	61.3	65.6	62.9	53.5	59.9	62.5	61.3	53.2	59.9	61.6	62.1
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	54.3	58.2	61.4	59.5	47.8	52.6	58.4	56.0	54.9	60.6	65.6	64.8	41.1	45.4	50.3	50.4
Peer-Individual Domain																
Religiosity	65.4	65.4	67.2	67.3	69.4	69.2	69.0	68.8	67.4	65.8	67.3	67.5	90.3	87.7	88.1	88.5
Social Skills	73.8	74.1	71.5	70.3	67.9	69.2	67.7	67.4	57.5	58.7	57.7	56.4	67.1	67.0	66.8	68.0
Belief in the Moral Order	59.1	61.0	63.0	62.1	61.3	62.7	63.9	63.4	64.6	66.0	67.5	64.7	49.6	50.4	51.3	51.7
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	n/a	n/a	59.6	57.8	n/a	n/a	64.5	62.6	n/a	n/a	63.5	62.3	n/a	n/a	61.7	61.1
Prosocial Involvement	n/a	n/a	46.8	46.3	n/a	n/a	47.6	47.9	n/a	n/a	50.2	49.3	n/a	n/a	43.6	44.1
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	n/a	n/a	65.4	64.0	n/a	n/a	72.1	68.2	n/a	n/a	66.1	63.0	n/a	n/a	54.4	53.1

Table 9. Percentage of Students Reporting Risk

Risk Factor	Grade 6				Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
	State 2002	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2002	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2002	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2002	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005
Community Domain																
Low Neighborhood Attachment	43.3	42.0	42.2	43.8	38.0	36.0	33.9	35.8	44.2	42.0	40.7	41.6	48.5	47.8	43.5	43.0
Community Disorganization	38.7	38.5	40.9	38.5	35.4	31.9	35.7	34.3	44.2	44.7	48.8	47.5	43.0	41.1	44.7	44.6
Transitions & Mobility	42.4	42.1	48.6	49.9	42.1	43.9	53.2	53.1	43.6	45.7	58.6	58.5	36.5	40.5	47.9	47.5
Laws & Norms Favor Drug Use	41.0	38.6	41.5	42.7	38.2	34.9	34.9	37.0	45.0	42.1	44.5	44.8	38.3	37.8	36.5	36.5
Perceived Availability of Drugs	27.7	26.8	25.9	24.6	32.9	28.1	30.3	30.1	45.3	42.7	45.1	45.1	53.7	49.8	51.6	51.2
Perceived Availability of Handguns	29.4	27.5	28.0	27.2	43.9	40.0	41.1	40.8	32.4	31.7	35.2	35.9	40.0	37.0	41.0	41.5
Family Domain																
Poor Family Management	37.6	35.1	34.1	35.4	39.8	36.0	36.8	37.5	38.7	37.4	37.1	38.8	43.0	40.3	38.8	39.7
Family Conflict	35.2	33.1	38.8	39.9	44.1	42.3	49.6	51.0	36.7	36.9	41.6	41.9	33.6	33.7	38.3	38.4
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	38.7	37.8	40.0	39.2	40.9	39.0	41.3	41.3	42.6	43.0	43.9	44.0	41.4	39.5	42.6	40.7
Parent Attitudes Favorable to ASB	26.2	26.4	32.2	33.7	37.5	36.4	43.5	44.8	42.4	42.2	46.9	49.7	40.4	41.5	45.7	46.6
Parent Attitudes Favor Drug Use	12.2	11.6	15.1	15.1	25.5	24.5	28.4	28.6	41.3	40.1	42.6	43.2	41.5	42.8	44.1	42.0
School Domain																
Academic Failure	45.4	44.6	48.3	46.5	49.5	46.3	49.8	50.1	48.8	47.8	49.2	49.3	42.4	43.3	43.2	43.3
Low Commitment to School	44.5	41.4	40.1	41.9	42.2	38.7	35.1	35.7	44.6	41.5	38.2	38.0	46.2	43.5	43.4	41.5
Peer-Individual Domain																
Rebelliousness	47.2	46.9	49.0	50.3	34.6	33.9	39.0	40.4	39.6	39.6	45.3	48.7	37.3	38.1	43.2	45.3
Early Initiation of ASB	20.4	19.5	23.4	25.5	32.5	30.3	34.3	35.4	35.3	35.5	38.9	40.4	34.1	36.4	38.5	38.6
Early Initiation of Drug Use	30.3	28.5	32.0	30.1	36.6	33.9	35.0	32.9	39.6	38.0	37.7	36.2	40.0	40.5	39.4	35.2
Attitudes Favorable to ASB	40.4	39.5	36.5	37.7	35.0	34.7	33.0	32.3	43.8	40.0	40.0	42.0	39.9	41.6	38.0	37.8
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	24.2	22.4	22.3	20.8	29.2	26.6	26.4	25.5	40.6	37.7	35.8	35.4	38.2	38.8	34.3	32.2
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	29.6	27.5	29.9	31.8	38.6	35.7	36.2	37.9	39.2	36.8	34.3	35.5	43.2	43.4	39.0	39.0
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	32.4	30.5	37.0	38.7	46.0	43.6	49.5	51.1	48.8	48.4	52.8	53.6	48.1	48.4	49.7	49.7
Friend's Use of Drugs	24.2	24.2	25.2	23.9	36.6	33.8	35.5	34.7	39.9	38.9	38.9	37.2	39.4	37.8	35.4	32.3
Sensation Seeking	36.6	36.4	54.0	52.3	38.1	38.2	51.9	50.7	41.9	40.7	48.5	49.5	45.4	43.9	51.4	50.1
Rewards for ASB	24.2	21.6	26.5	23.9	39.4	36.9	41.8	39.4	36.9	35.8	46.1	43.1	45.7	45.2	57.3	54.1
Depressive Symptoms	45.8	47.3	46.7	43.3	48.3	49.2	48.7	46.6	49.1	48.6	49.5	47.1	43.2	45.6	44.8	42.5
Intention to Use Drugs	31.8	29.4	34.0	36.1	23.8	22.2	28.6	28.0	35.3	34.1	40.0	40.4	26.2	27.2	29.8	28.3
Gang Involvement	14.7	15.5	24.2	24.0	16.9	17.3	21.0	20.4	14.9	17.7	25.2	25.4	11.4	12.8	21.7	22.7

Table 10. Percentage of Students Reporting School Safety Issues

Question	Response	Grade 6				Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		State 2002	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2002	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2002	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2002	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005
Behavior																	
I feel safe at my school. (q13)	NO!	7.2	6.5	5.6	5.9	11.4	9.5	7.7	9.2	10.4	9.9	7.9	9.9	8.7	6.2	6.0	7.2
	no	8.6	7.3	8.5	9.7	14.9	13.1	14.0	15.0	15.3	13.1	14.3	15.6	11.9	10.9	10.1	12.3
	yes	35.7	32.4	34.2	37.0	47.3	46.6	47.8	48.1	53.2	50.9	54.7	53.5	53.2	51.8	55.6	55.1
	YES!	48.6	53.8	51.7	47.4	26.4	30.8	30.6	27.7	21.0	26.1	23.1	21.1	26.2	31.1	28.3	25.4
How many times in the past year have you taken a handgun to school? (q30k)	Never	99.8	99.7	99.6	99.5	99.2	99.2	99.3	99.1	99.3	99.1	99.0	98.9	99.3	99.4	99.0	99.0
	1-2 times	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
	3-5 times	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
	6-9 times	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
	10-19 times	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	20-29 times	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
	30-39 times	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
40 + times	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	
How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to take a handgun to school? (q27a)	Very Wrong	93.5	92.9	93.8	93.4	87.8	87.0	87.7	87.7	88.9	89.5	88.7	87.9	91.8	91.4	92.5	90.9
	Wrong	5.2	5.3	4.6	4.8	8.9	9.3	9.2	9.0	8.2	7.4	8.3	8.8	6.1	6.2	4.9	6.3
	A Little Bit Wrong	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.1	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.4	1.9	2.3	1.8	2.3	1.2	1.6	1.7	2.0
	Not wrong at All	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.8
Have any of your brothers or sisters ever taken a handgun to school? (q101d)	No	95.0	95.2	94.6	94.4	94.3	94.2	94.0	94.0	93.5	94.2	94.0	93.2	93.6	93.8	93.2	92.9
	Yes	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.9	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.5
	I don't have any brothers or sisters	4.2	4.0	4.5	4.6	3.9	4.4	4.6	4.2	4.9	4.1	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.2	5.6

Table 11. Average Age of first ATOD use and Antisocial Behavior

	Grade 6				Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
	State 2002	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2002	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2002	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2002	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005
Age of first ATOD use																
Marijuana	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.0	12.1	12.1	12.0	12.1	13.4	13.3	13.3	13.3	14.5	14.4	14.4	14.4
Cigarettes	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.9	12.8	12.9	13.1
Alcohol Use	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	11.7	11.6	11.6	11.6	12.9	12.9	12.8	12.8	14.0	14.0	13.9	14.0
Regular Alcohol Use	10.8	10.8	11.1	11.0	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.3	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	15.4	15.3	15.3	15.4
Age of first Antisocial Behavior																
School Suspension	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	12.6	12.7	12.6	12.6	13.6	13.5	13.6	13.5
Been Arrested	11.0	10.9	11.2	11.0	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	13.8	13.8	13.6	13.7	15.1	15.1	15.2	15.1
Carried a Gun	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.8	11.7	11.9	11.8	11.8	12.6	12.9	12.8	12.8	14.1	13.9	13.7	14.3
Attacked to Harm	10.8	10.8	10.7	10.7	11.9	12.0	11.9	11.9	13.0	12.9	12.9	12.9	14.0	13.9	13.8	13.8
Belonged to a Gang	10.9	10.9	11.0	10.9	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.2	13.0	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.5	13.6	13.6	13.7
	Total Averages															
	State 2002	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005												
Age of first ATOD use																
Marijuana	13.5	13.5	13.4	13.5												
Cigarettes	11.9	11.9	11.9	12.0												
Alcohol Use	12.6	12.7	12.5	12.5												
Regular Alcohol Use	14.2	14.2	14.1	14.1												
Age of first Antisocial Behavior																
School Suspension	12.2	12.3	12.2	12.1												
Been Arrested	13.5	13.7	13.5	13.5												
Carried a Gun	12.3	12.5	12.3	12.4												
Attacked to Harm	12.5	12.6	12.4	12.3												
Belonged to a Gang	12.3	12.5	12.3	12.3												

Table 12. Percentage of Students Reporting Alcohol Use

Risk Factor	Grade 6	Grade 8	Grade 10	Grade 12
	State 2005	State 2005	State 2005	State 2005
The last time I drank alcohol I...				
Bought it WITH a Fake ID	1.9	1.1	0.7	1.2
Bought it WITHOUT a Fake ID	0.9	0.5	1.0	2.7
Got it From Someone 21 OR OLDER	16.3	24.7	38.4	54.6
Got it From Someone UNDER 21	7.6	13.0	17.9	14.9
Got it From a Brother/Sister	3.4	6.5	5.0	3.5
From Home WITH Parent's Permission	23.2	17.6	11.5	7.1
From Home WITHOUT Parent's Permission	8.6	9.5	4.9	1.5
Got it From Another Relative	10.1	9.0	6.2	3.7
A Stranger Bought it For Me	0.7	0.6	1.2	1.8
Took it From a Store	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.2
Other	26.3	17.0	12.8	8.8
On the last day I had alcohol, I drank at...				
Home	53.5	40.0	28.5	19.4
Someone Else's Home	27.1	46.8	58.1	65.2
Open Area	6.8	6.4	8.2	9.5
Sporting Event or Concert	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.3
Restaurant or Bar	4.8	2.2	1.9	2.3
Empty Building or Site	3.9	1.4	0.6	0.6
Hotel / Motel	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.7
In a Car	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 13. Percentage of Students Reporting Cigarette Use

Risk Factor	Grade 6	Grade 8	Grade 10	Grade 12
	State 2005	State 2005	State 2005	State 2005
The last time I smoked a cigarette I...				
Bought it WITH a Fake ID	2.9	1.4	0.8	1.3
Bought it WITHOUT a Fake ID	0.8	1.5	4.7	23.1
Got it From Someone 18 OR OLDER	12.9	23.3	36.6	41.6
Got it From Someone UNDER 18	16.4	20.4	20.8	9.9
Got it From a Brother/Sister	7.1	6.4	5.6	2.4
From Home WITH Parent's Permission	4.2	4.7	5.9	3.5
From Home WITHOUT Parent's Permission	13.2	12.7	7.0	1.5
Got it From Another Relative	6.4	7.6	5.2	1.7
A Stranger Bought it For Me	1.9	1.3	1.1	0.7
Took it From a Store	1.9	0.9	0.5	0.7
Other	32.3	19.8	11.8	13.5
On the last day I smoked, I smoked at...				
Home	34.7	38.3	39.6	41.1
Someone Else's Home	34.9	39.4	37.7	32.8
Open Area	13.7	16.2	18.1	20.8
Sporting Event or Concert	2.1	1.8	1.7	2.0
Restaurant or Bar	3.2	0.7	1.4	2.6
Empty Building or Site	9.6	2.9	1.0	0.3
Hotel / Motel	1.9	0.7	0.5	0.4
In a Car	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CONTACTS FOR PREVENTION

Prevention Resource Centers

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Counties: Dallas, Calhoun, Union, Columbia,
Ouachita, Nevada

Region 12 PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER
Operated by Community Resource Agency

Pine Bluff
P.O. Box 2740
4218 W. 28th Street
Pine Bluff, AR 71613

Ms. Sharron Mims, PRC Coordinator
(870) 879-4646 or (501) 413-3588
Fax: (870) 879-4250
E-MAIL: smims@commresource.org
Counties: Grant, Jefferson, Lincoln, Arkansas,
Cleveland

Region 13 PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER
Operated by Phoenix Youth & Family Services

Crossett
310 N. Alabama Street
P O Box 654
Crossett, AR 71635

Mr. Clifford Hawkins, PRC Coordinator
(870) 364-1676
Fax: (870) 364-1779
E-MAIL: chawkins@phoenixyouth.com
Counties: Desha, Drew, Bradley, Ashley &
Chicot

STATE AND NATIONAL CONTACTS:

Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention

Division of Behavioral Health Services

Arkansas Department of Human Services

4313 West Markham – 3rd Floor Administration

Little Rock, AR 72205

Telephone: (501) 686-9866

FAX: (501) 686-9035

Website: <http://www.arkansas.gov/dhhs/dmhs>

Tommie Johnson Waters, Director

Prevention Services

Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention

Tommie.Waters@arkansas.gov

Joe M. Hill, Director

Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention

Joe.Hill@arkansas.gov

Arkansas Department of Education

Office of Comprehensive School Health

2020 West 3rd Street, Suite 300

Little Rock, AR 72205

Telephone: (501) 683-3602

FAX: (501) 683-3610

The above information will connect you with our
Safe & Drug-Free Schools Office.

Website: <http://www.arkedu.state.ar.us/>

Safe and Drug Free Schools and

Communities

U.S. Department of Education

www.ed.gov/offices/OESE/SDFS

**Southwest Center for the Application of
Prevention Technology**

www.captus.samhsa.gov/southwest

**Southwest Prevention Center/ The University
of Oklahoma**

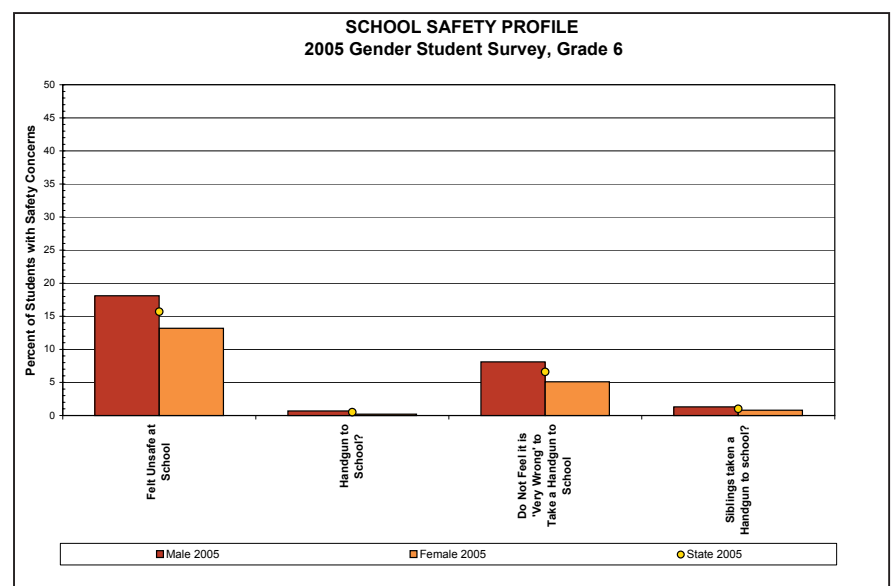
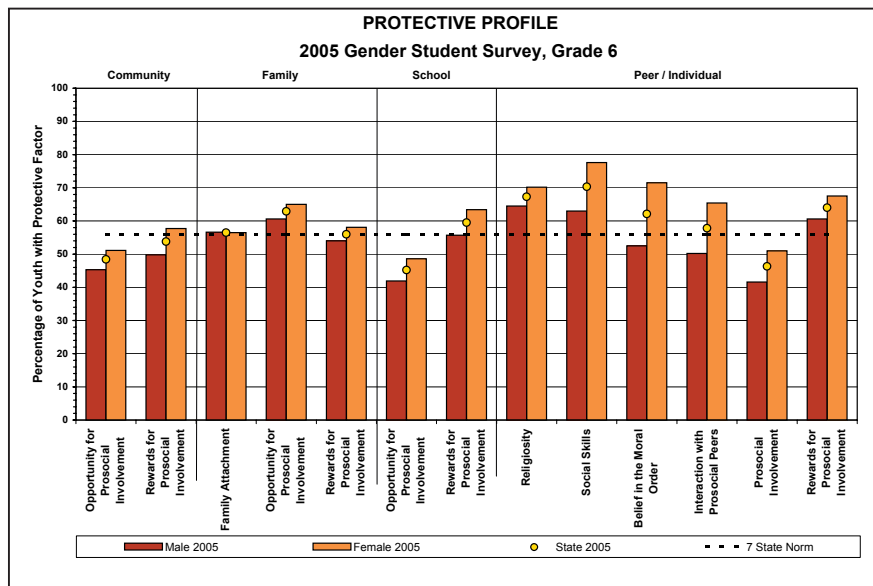
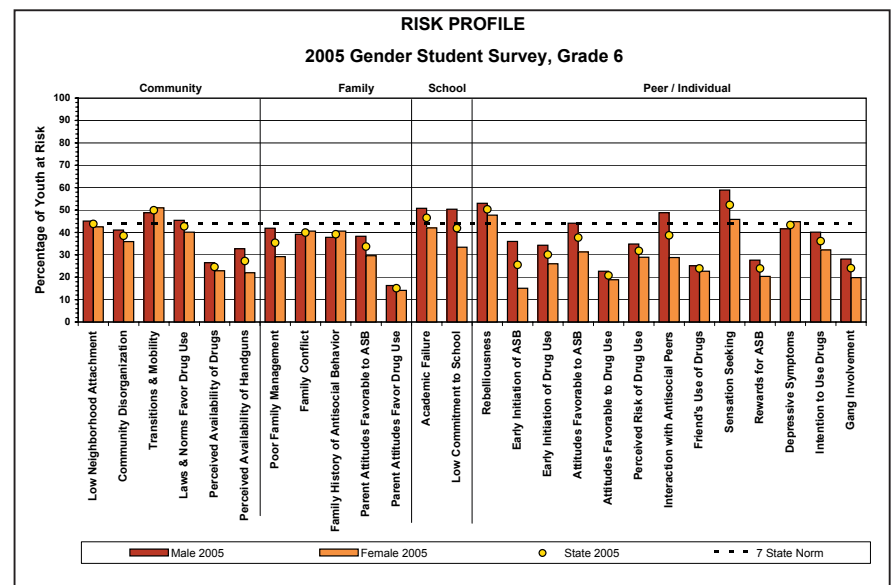
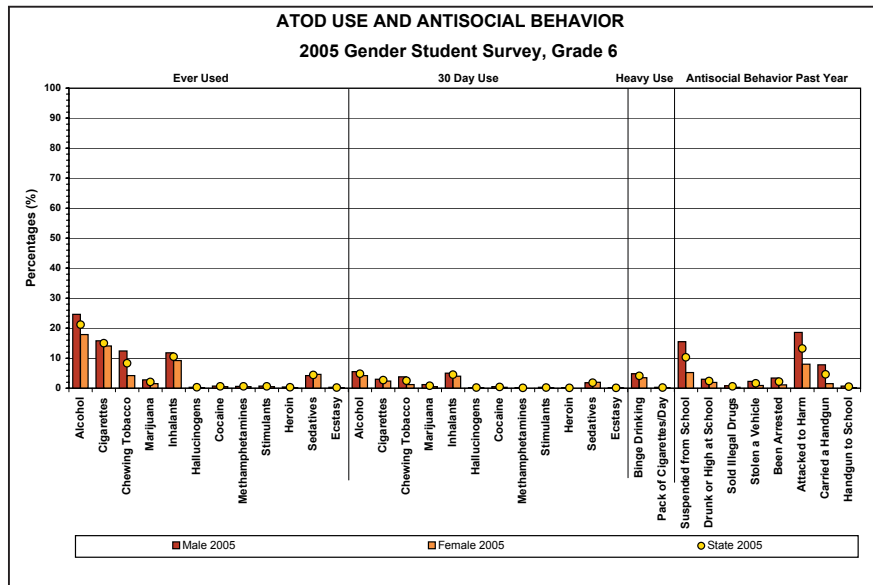
<http://swpc.ou.edu/>

**Substance Abuse and Mental Health
Services Administration (SAMSHA)**

www.samhsa.gov

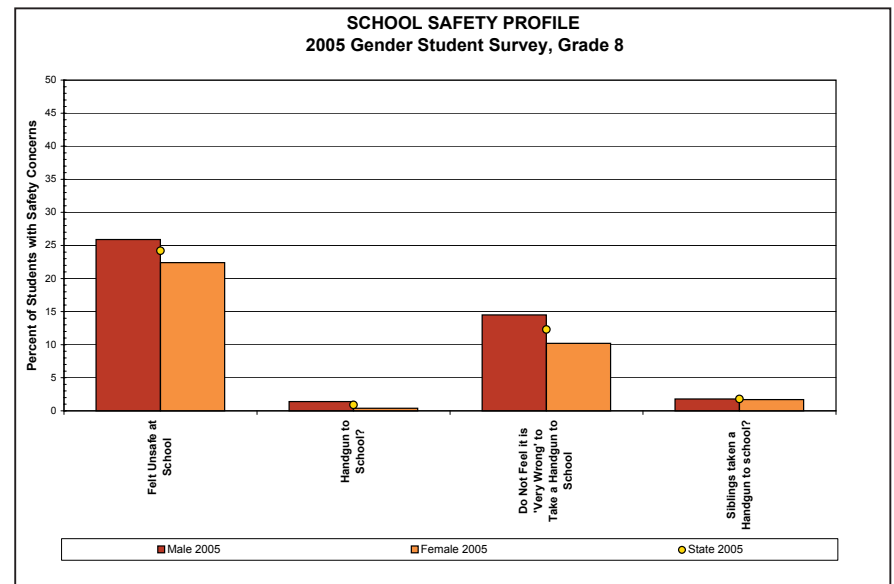
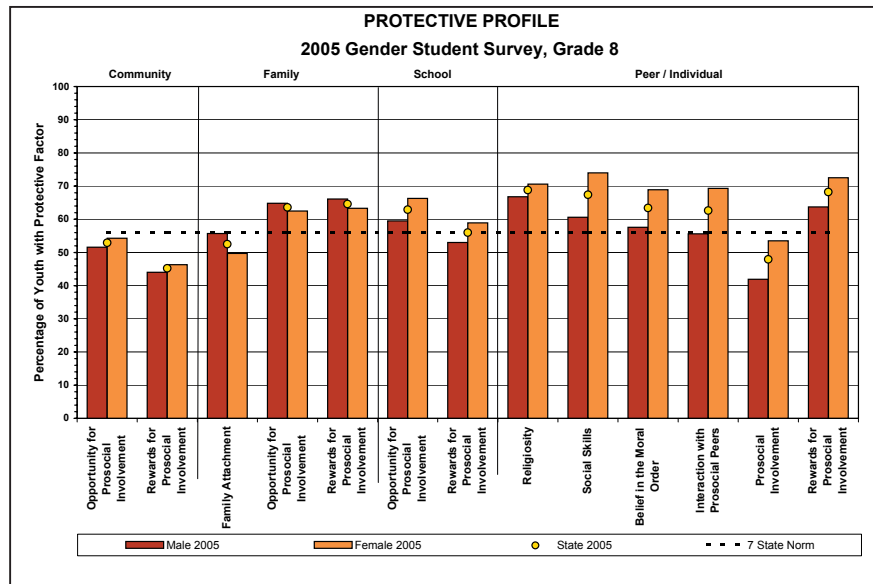
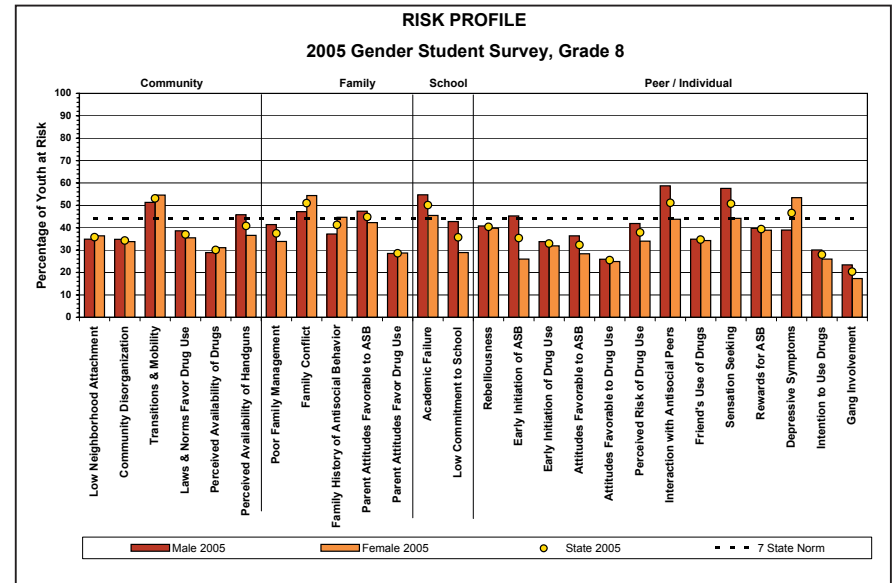
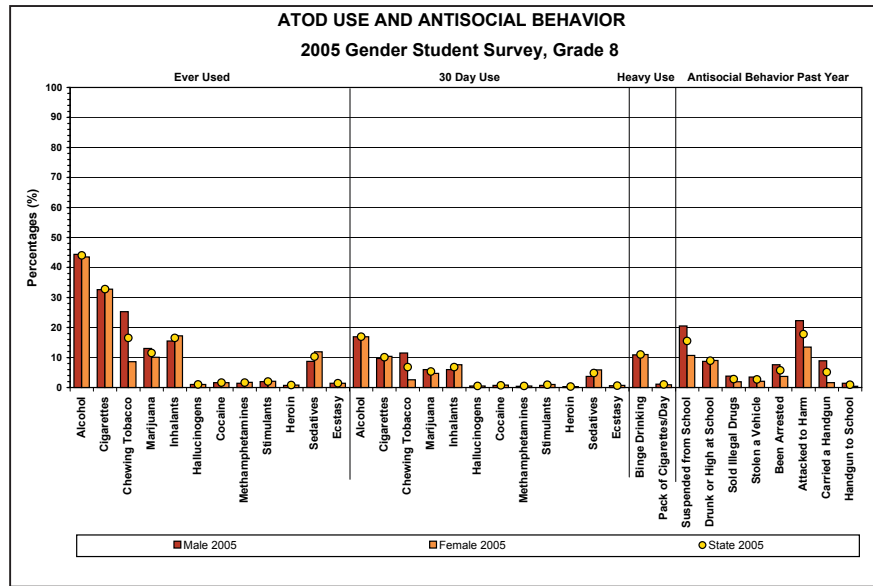
6th Grade

Arkansas Male and Female Profile Report Charts



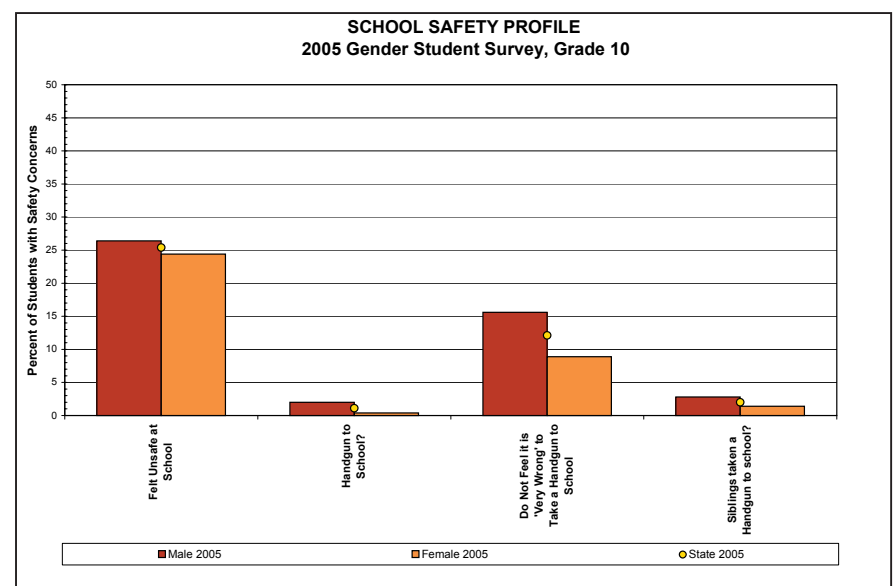
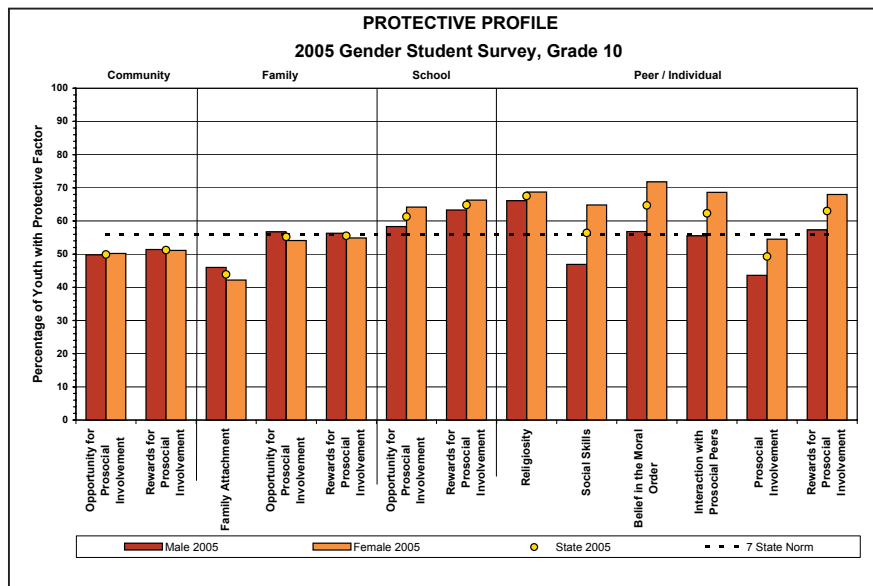
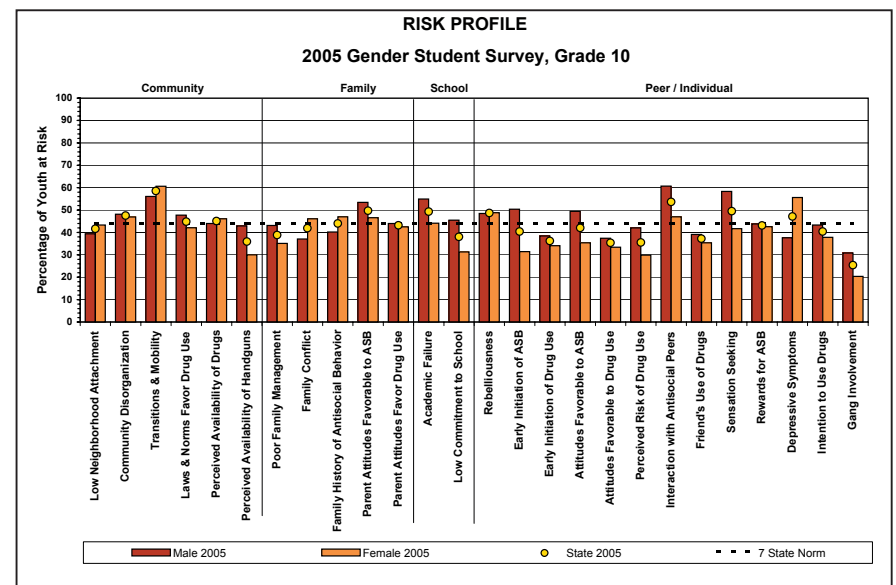
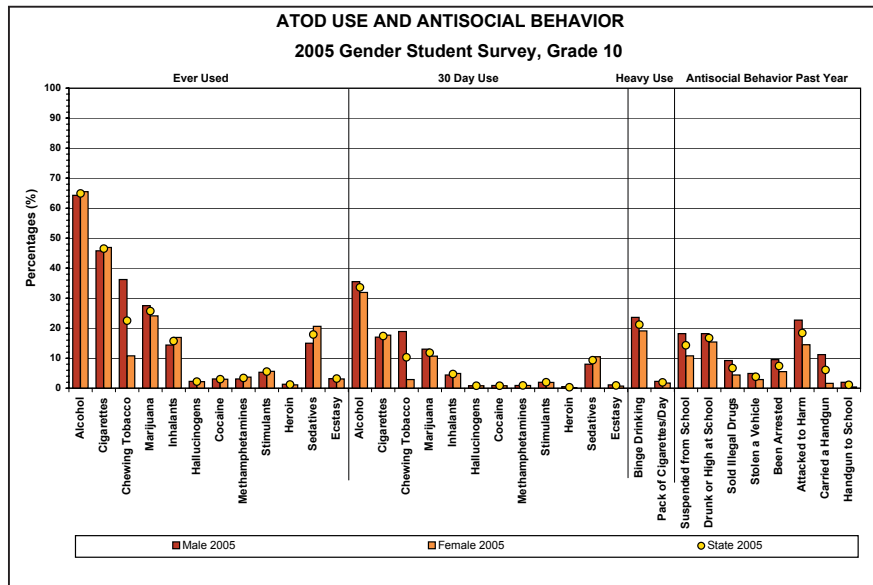
8th Grade

Arkansas Male and Female Profile Report Charts



10th Grade

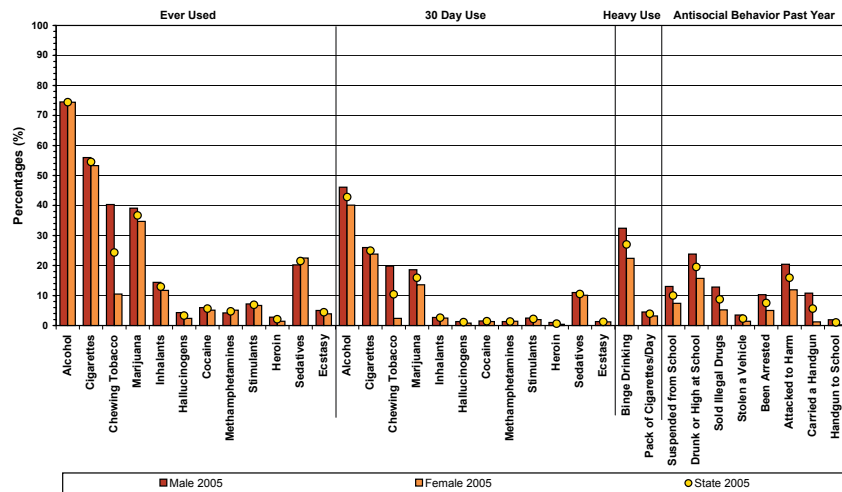
Arkansas Male and Female Profile Report Charts



12th Grade

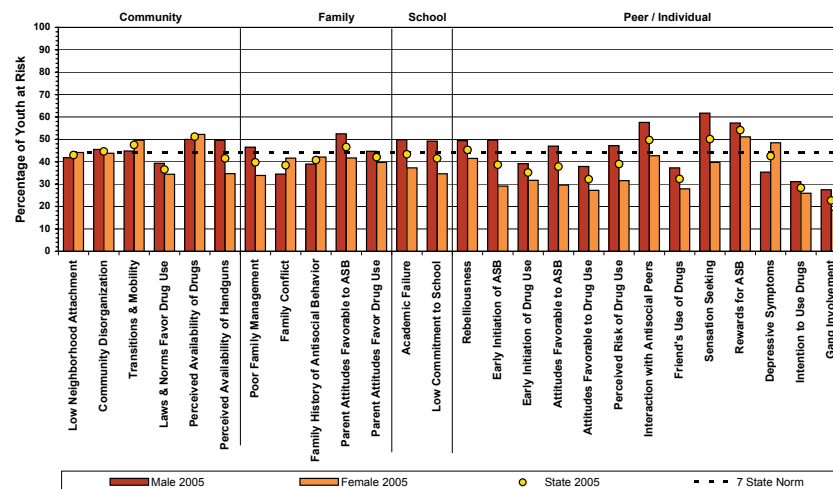
Arkansas Male and Female Profile Report Charts

ATOD USE AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2005 Gender Student Survey, Grade 12

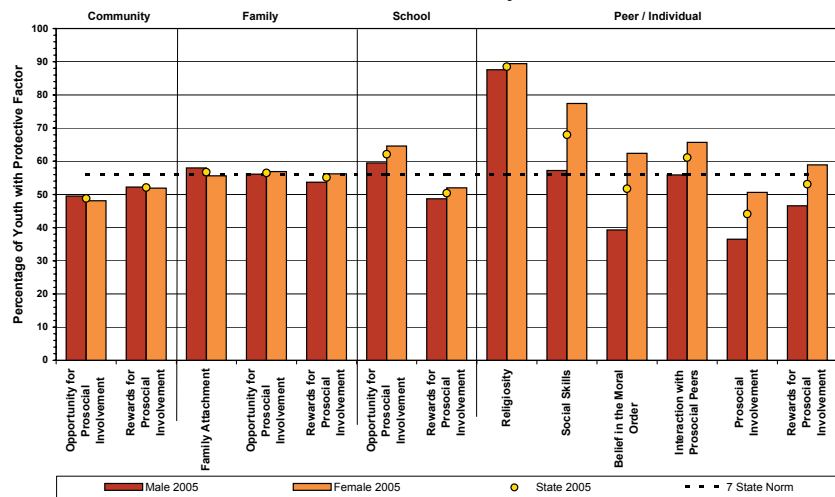


RISK PROFILE

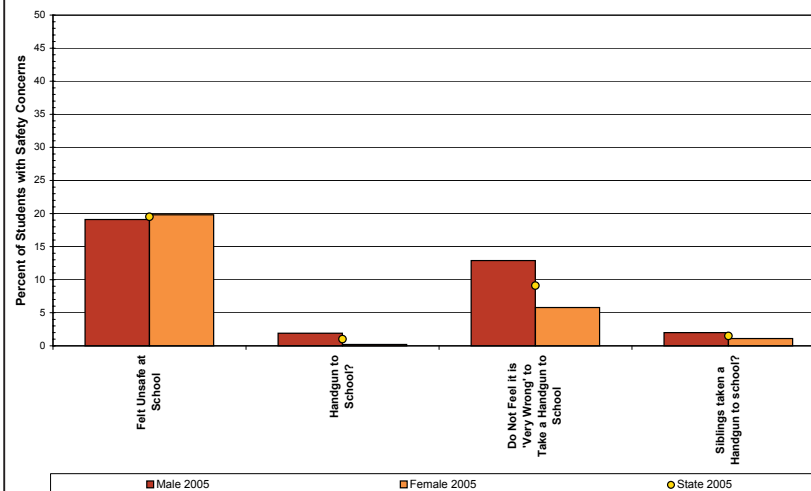
2005 Gender Student Survey, Grade 12



PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2005 Gender Student Survey, Grade 12



SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2005 Gender Student Survey, Grade 12



Appendix F: Lifetime and 30-Day ATOD use for Participating Regions and Counties

	Alcohol				Cigarettes				Smokeless Tobacco				Marijuana				Inhalants			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
1	53.2	54.0	51.2	44.2	41.6	40.6	38.1	30.3	22.0	21.7	18.3	15.5	23.3	24.6	20.3	14.6	15.8	11.9	17.4	13.7
2	---	53.1	62.2	50.2	---	48.1	56.3	36.6	---	31.2	29.6	23.5	---	23.5	23.2	16.2	---	12.0	22.7	16.0
3	48.5	57.4	51.3	52.0	43.9	55.2	41.6	40.1	23.8	31.8	22.9	22.5	19.6	27.2	19.5	17.8	16.7	17.7	16.4	15.6
4	51.4	47.9	49.9	48.2	43.2	39.0	38.7	37.5	21.1	18.9	18.8	18.5	21.4	19.0	18.9	16.6	13.4	12.7	15.1	14.7
5	49.2	50.2	48.9	49.2	42.8	38.4	36.4	35.2	25.2	16.4	15.1	16.0	21.8	23.2	19.7	17.2	13.4	14.3	14.0	13.8
6	---	---	51.2	53.4	---	---	37.9	38.2	---	---	19.6	23.1	---	---	16.6	19.0	---	---	17.5	15.6
7	55.0	56.1	47.1	48.1	49.1	46.9	37.7	35.7	24.3	24.1	9.7	11.6	22.9	26.1	21.7	18.4	14.3	11.0	8.5	10.9
8	52.5	50.4	50.2	48.9	45.8	39.7	38.5	35.3	25.5	20.1	18.3	15.4	22.5	19.7	19.1	19.5	15.1	15.6	15.5	15.0
9	45.5	58.1	51.5	48.4	35.0	47.6	36.8	31.6	14.7	25.6	16.4	15.3	21.1	28.4	20.3	19.1	11.2	15.6	17.1	13.7
10	51.3	57.1	50.0	52.6	44.0	45.7	40.7	37.3	20.5	22.8	18.2	21.0	24.2	26.5	17.8	17.4	11.9	10.7	15.9	12.7
11	51.5	48.7	44.5	49.6	47.5	40.5	36.5	38.3	23.4	20.7	14.0	16.8	19.7	22.8	17.0	18.0	11.9	12.4	11.2	13.0
12	51.1	51.5	50.9	47.6	43.3	38.3	38.8	33.8	18.8	16.8	17.3	13.6	23.7	26.0	22.0	18.1	11.1	11.7	15.3	12.2
13	50.1	---	54.7	51.3	41.4	---	43.2	39.6	18.2	---	19.7	17.8	20.5	---	18.0	15.3	10.7	---	13.7	13.0

** Cells containing the --- symbol indicate an area where data is not available due to the region not participating in either the 2002 or 2003 survey.

Percentage of Youth Who Used Hallucinogens, Cocaine, Methamphetamines, Stimulants, Sedatives, Ecstasy, Heroin, or Any Drug in Their Lifetime by Region

	Hallucinogens				Cocaine				Methamphetamines			Stimulants		Sedatives		Ecstasy				Heroin		Any Drug			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
1	4.8	5.2	2.8	1.6	4.3	5.3	4.3	2.7	4.1	4.3	3.0	6.0	3.2	13.4	10.2	4.3	3.9	3.1	1.8	1.8	1.1	32.8	31.6	42.4	29.0
2	---	5.1	3.4	1.5	---	3.9	1.8	2.7	---	5.4	3.0	4.7	3.9	16.5	13.8	---	3.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	1.4	---	29.5	46.1	30.8
3	4.9	4.3	1.7	1.8	4.7	4.9	2.8	2.6	6.5	4.5	2.8	4.7	4.0	14.2	14.2	4.3	3.6	2.1	2.2	1.2	1.1	28.6	36.2	38.5	33.6
4	3.7	3.5	1.8	1.4	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.3	3.8	3.1	2.1	4.3	3.5	14.2	13.9	2.8	2.6	2.1	2.0	1.1	0.8	29.2	26.5	37.8	31.3
5	4.1	4.8	2.4	1.9	3.8	4.5	3.1	2.8	3.5	4.4	3.0	4.9	3.4	12.3	12.5	5.2	5.0	3.3	2.8	1.2	1.2	29.5	31.1	37.0	31.3
6	---	---	1.9	1.8	---	---	3.2	2.5	---	---	3.2	5.2	4.6	13.0	15.3	---	---	2.4	1.9	1.0	1.1	---	---	38.0	34.4
7	4.7	4.2	0.8	1.1	4.4	2.7	0.8	1.7	4.7	2.5	1.4	2.1	2.1	5.7	9.9	3.7	3.4	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.5	32.0	34.1	35.1	30.4
8	4.3	3.0	2.1	2.1	4.0	2.8	2.9	3.4	4.3	2.1	2.6	4.5	3.8	13.4	13.6	3.5	2.4	2.1	2.5	1.3	1.4	30.9	30.2	38.6	33.6
9	4.0	5.1	1.1	1.8	3.6	4.7	2.7	2.4	3.8	5.6	2.0	5.2	4.8	14.7	14.7	3.9	3.8	2.7	2.3	0.8	1.1	27.8	36.6	38.8	32.0
10	2.8	3.4	1.4	1.7	3.0	2.3	2.2	2.8	2.3	2.8	2.2	3.7	2.9	9.7	12.7	3.9	4.4	2.4	2.8	0.7	1.0	32.2	33.9	38.5	31.1
11	2.4	2.6	0.9	1.2	2.1	2.1	1.4	1.9	1.9	2.6	2.0	2.8	2.2	10.2	12.9	2.3	2.1	1.5	1.9	0.6	0.9	29.5	31.2	33.0	33.9
12	3.7	3.5	1.9	1.1	2.7	3.8	3.6	2.1	3.1	2.6	1.5	5.6	3.3	13.9	11.2	4.5	3.7	2.9	1.9	0.7	0.6	31.5	33.0	41.8	31.1
13	2.6	---	1.8	0.7	2.3	---	3.3	0.7	1.9	---	1.9	4.7	2.8	12.6	11.3	2.8	---	2.4	1.3	1.1	0.3	27.7	---	37.3	31.5

** Cells containing the --- symbol indicate an area where data is not available due to the region not participating in either the 2002 or 2003 survey.

Percentage of Youth Who Used Alcohol, Cigarettes, Smokeless Tobacco, Marijuana, or Inhalants in the Past 30 Days by Region

	Alcohol				Cigarettes				Smokeless Tobacco				Marijuana				Inhalants			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
1	30.4	29.9	24.8	20.3	17.1	17.3	15.0	10.5	8.8	9.6	8.4	6.6	11.2	12.3	10.0	5.8	6.1	4.3	5.8	5.0
2	---	27.2	33.1	23.0	---	22.8	21.4	16.5	---	15.3	15.3	10.4	---	10.1	9.6	8.3	---	4.5	6.9	6.6
3	22.3	30.2	24.5	24.7	20.4	21.6	17.2	15.4	10.0	12.6	10.2	9.5	9.9	12.8	8.1	7.1	6.1	5.5	5.6	5.6
4	28.5	24.5	25.2	23.0	18.2	15.7	16.2	14.3	8.0	7.3	8.8	8.1	10.3	7.9	8.3	7.3	4.8	4.4	5.7	4.9
5	25.2	25.4	23.2	22.9	15.9	14.7	12.7	11.3	10.0	6.3	5.8	6.4	11.3	10.8	9.1	7.6	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.6
6	---	---	22.5	25.9	---	---	13.4	14.0	---	---	6.8	9.5	---	---	7.1	9.3	---	---	5.4	5.3
7	31.4	32.3	21.4	21.7	19.4	16.4	12.1	11.6	8.8	8.9	3.9	4.7	10.1	12.8	12.4	8.8	4.2	4.6	3.0	4.0
8	26.8	24.4	23.5	22.9	19.1	15.1	14.4	13.9	12.4	9.0	8.6	6.2	10.5	8.4	9.1	9.4	5.4	6.7	5.2	5.1
9	24.0	31.7	22.8	22.4	13.4	20.0	14.3	11.5	5.6	12.3	9.0	6.2	10.4	13.6	10.5	9.0	3.7	5.2	6.0	4.3
10	30.3	33.0	24.2	26.6	17.5	17.2	14.2	13.8	8.0	10.5	7.4	10.2	11.6	10.7	8.9	9.0	3.6	4.2	5.4	3.7
11	26.8	26.3	19.7	23.3	16.6	15.0	12.9	13.7	8.0	8.1	6.0	7.3	8.5	9.5	7.1	7.6	4.3	4.3	3.7	5.0
12	30.9	28.3	24.4	21.5	19.5	15.7	15.2	11.2	8.4	7.3	7.3	4.9	12.8	16.6	10.3	8.1	3.4	4.0	5.5	4.2
13	25.7	---	27.0	21.8	15.5	---	16.3	11.7	6.7	---	10.0	6.7	9.4	---	7.4	6.3	3.5	---	4.1	5.1

** Cells containing the --- symbol indicate an area where data is not available due to the region not participating in either the 2002 or 2003 survey.

Percentage of Youth Who Used Hallucinogens, Cocaine, Methamphetamines, Stimulants, Sedatives, Ecstasy, Heroin, or Any Drug in the Past 30 Days by Region

	Hallucinogens				Cocaine				Methamphetamines			Stimulants		Sedatives		Ecstasy				Heroin		Any Drug			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
1	1.8	1.9	1.0	0.6	1.3	1.4	1.7	0.7	1.5	1.5	0.8	2.8	1.1	6.3	4.6	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	16.7	16.6	22.9	13.7
2	---	2.3	0.6	0.9	---	1.2	0.6	1.0	---	1.5	0.8	2.4	1.3	8.8	7.4	---	0.8	0.0	0.8	1.2	0.6	---	13.6	24.8	18.4
3	0.8	1.7	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.5	0.9	0.8	1.9	1.9	0.5	2.2	1.1	6.6	6.8	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.3	14.5	17.6	19.4	16.2
4	1.3	1.4	0.7	0.5	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.7	1.7	1.2	0.6	2.4	1.2	7.5	6.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.2	14.5	11.7	21.1	16.2
5	1.3	1.7	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.9	0.9	2.2	1.1	5.8	6.1	1.3	1.8	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.3	15.8	15.4	19.9	16.1
6	---	---	0.7	0.7	---	---	1.1	0.5	---	---	0.9	2.1	1.7	6.0	7.9	---	---	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	---	---	19.3	19.0
7	1.5	1.9	1.3	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.9	2.5	0.8	0.4	1.3	0.9	4.2	4.4	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	14.0	17.1	21.6	15.9
8	1.8	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.8	0.9	0.8	1.6	1.7	6.3	7.1	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	15.3	14.2	20.7	18.2
9	1.3	1.9	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.9	0.6	2.1	1.7	7.1	7.4	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	14.0	17.0	21.0	16.5
10	1.0	1.7	0.3	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.8	1.3	0.8	1.4	1.1	4.7	5.7	1.1	1.4	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.5	15.5	14.5	21.2	16.1
11	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.9	5.2	6.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.3	13.1	14.1	17.2	17.6
12	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.4	0.7	1.2	1.2	0.2	2.4	1.3	7.4	5.3	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	15.7	21.1	22.9	15.8
13	0.8	---	1.1	0.4	0.7	---	1.4	0.6	1.0	---	0.9	2.8	1.0	6.1	5.3	0.7	---	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	12.7	---	18.5	15.2

** Cells containing the --- symbol indicate an area where data is not available due to the region not participating in either the 2002 or 2003 survey.

Percentage of Youth Who Used Alcohol, Cigarettes, Smokeless Tobacco, Marijuana, and Inhalants in Their Lifetime by County

	Alcohol				Cigarettes				Smokeless Tobacco				Marijuana				Inhalants			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
Arkansas	52.9	50.1	53.1	55.0	43.0	37.5	39.4	38.6	19.4	14.2	12.7	11.2	26.8	23.7	26.7	23.5	9.3	10.1	12.0	12.9
Ashley	48.6	---	56.6	53.4	38.9	---	41.5	43.5	17.6	---	21.0	17.9	19.7	---	17.0	16.4	12.1	---	14.2	12.5
Benton	55.8	53.3	55.2	45.0	44.7	37.1	39.8	29.7	20.4	21.2	20.8	13.6	26.2	22.1	24.7	13.8	18.2	14.7	19.5	13.4
Boone	---	---	---	50.2	---	---	---	36.6	---	---	---	23.5	---	---	---	16.2	---	---	---	16.0
Bradley	57.5	---	57.1	50.8	49.8	---	52.9	37.7	23.2	---	20.0	20.4	22.8	---	11.6	15.7	10.9	---	10.8	11.2
Calhoun	55.4	58.4	---	63.7	44.9	39.0	---	47.9	28.8	32.9	---	28.7	20.8	17.4	---	26.2	12.2	8.1	---	14.7
Carroll	49.8	48.8	54.0	50.4	39.9	35.2	42.5	36.1	21.6	19.6	18.5	15.0	21.3	13.9	22.2	15.5	13.8	10.3	18.5	13.1
Chicot	46.5	---	51.2	49.0	38.7	---	44.4	35.5	14.5	---	14.4	12.9	20.0	---	23.7	20.2	7.0	---	11.5	13.7
Clark	46.7	49.4	46.2	41.7	40.5	43.4	33.3	28.2	27.4	21.7	17.5	15.7	16.9	15.7	14.6	8.2	10.8	18.7	10.5	12.3
Clay	50.1	39.4	50.8	48.4	37.4	32.4	39.7	42.8	23.1	20.8	23.7	22.0	15.9	12.7	19.5	19.4	10.2	7.7	14.4	14.6
Cleburne	62.5	---	---	56.1	56.5	---	---	39.0	31.9	---	---	20.7	26.3	---	---	20.9	23.5	---	---	20.0
Columbia	55.0	45.8	49.6	54.0	42.5	40.3	30.0	42.3	35.0	28.2	16.5	23.5	12.5	13.9	10.1	7.0	5.0	10.0	4.8	10.9
Conway	---	---	---	52.0	---	---	---	34.0	---	---	---	17.1	---	---	---	18.0	---	---	---	11.3
Craighead	49.2	45.3	47.6	45.2	37.6	34.7	34.9	32.5	16.5	15.8	14.5	14.8	19.4	18.0	19.4	14.1	11.9	12.4	14.3	13.7
Crawford	53.0	51.2	45.9	44.5	50.7	44.2	39.0	31.7	29.1	23.3	24.6	15.7	30.7	18.6	18.0	15.9	16.8	16.3	13.6	15.1
Crittenden	45.3	---	31.5	46.1	53.8	---	28.6	34.9	13.2	---	6.4	11.8	18.9	---	10.0	19.4	9.8	---	7.2	12.8
Cross	56.2	62.4	---	68.8	50.8	53.0	---	50.3	27.6	31.9	---	22.2	24.2	22.3	---	23.3	14.0	12.9	---	14.6
Dallas	48.4	59.3	49.3	54.8	46.4	37.0	39.5	49.0	24.6	14.8	20.2	21.2	16.5	29.6	17.6	22.3	9.9	11.5	15.3	16.5
Desha	---	---	---	25.7	---	---	---	23.7	---	---	---	5.3	---	---	---	3.0	---	---	---	10.1
Drew	---	---	57.3	67.4	---	---	48.9	47.9	---	---	27.2	26.0	---	---	19.7	11.9	---	---	18.0	20.9
Faulkner	---	---	41.3	50.6	---	---	26.5	35.4	---	---	24.5	24.6	---	---	11.9	15.2	---	---	11.2	18.6
Franklin	52.9	64.6	---	58.3	42.2	57.7	---	46.9	35.9	40.2	---	26.5	14.2	30.2	---	17.7	14.9	24.0	---	15.8
Fulton	---	49.0	48.6	49.1	---	55.0	41.6	38.8	---	38.0	24.0	21.3	---	20.0	17.0	14.1	---	10.0	13.6	14.9
Garland	48.2	44.8	47.0	49.5	48.2	31.6	35.9	35.5	16.0	13.7	10.9	11.8	30.7	15.7	20.5	22.3	16.9	16.3	15.3	15.6
Grant	51.3	58.2	48.8	51.3	39.8	41.8	37.3	36.3	20.4	29.3	19.2	20.1	26.8	36.7	21.0	18.8	14.4	19.4	17.1	17.4
Greene	48.2	45.2	44.2	50.6	39.0	41.4	36.6	38.4	24.5	19.5	17.9	24.0	15.5	17.2	14.2	17.5	18.7	13.8	16.4	18.1
Hempstead	44.6	---	49.3	---	42.1	---	38.4	---	13.0	---	10.0	---	17.4	---	19.1	---	13.7	---	15.3	---
Hot Spring	51.6	51.3	55.2	47.7	43.8	40.8	40.6	33.8	25.2	17.6	24.2	18.5	22.7	22.9	21.2	17.9	15.9	12.4	18.4	14.9
Howard	---	---	58.1	47.6	---	---	49.2	33.5	---	---	14.0	19.9	---	---	18.8	12.6	---	---	16.4	13.2
Independence	53.8	---	52.8	50.8	35.8	---	41.5	37.6	30.9	---	21.3	19.6	13.8	---	21.9	20.5	12.3	---	15.1	15.1
Izard	---	---	51.3	51.5	---	---	45.3	40.8	---	---	26.1	26.7	---	---	21.0	14.7	---	---	15.7	12.3
Jackson	47.4	---	48.7	50.5	49.4	---	38.1	34.9	20.8	---	19.6	20.2	25.3	---	17.7	14.1	18.8	---	13.7	12.6
Jefferson	49.1	---	37.0	41.5	44.4	---	27.2	27.9	18.0	---	7.1	6.0	20.0	---	11.9	14.6	12.1	---	11.9	7.7
Johnson	---	---	45.6	67.2	---	---	32.0	50.6	---	---	10.1	31.8	---	---	14.2	26.4	---	---	14.6	20.9
Lafayette	50.0	51.2	57.2	51.3	43.1	49.4	50.0	35.9	30.2	27.6	24.7	12.0	12.3	17.6	21.2	16.6	10.0	9.8	13.1	15.2
Lawrence	57.3	51.7	54.1	51.1	54.2	44.3	43.5	36.8	29.7	21.9	24.3	16.7	25.8	21.6	19.1	12.6	14.5	12.0	14.5	13.0

Percentage of Youth Who Used Alcohol, Cigarettes, Smokeless Tobacco, Marijuana, and Inhalants in Their Lifetime by County, Cont.

	Alcohol				Cigarettes				Smokeless Tobacco				Marijuana				Inhalants			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
Lee	---	---	62.5	55.8	---	---	48.4	42.2	---	---	7.0	9.0	---	---	30.1	21.3	---	---	6.3	8.7
Lincoln	---	---	57.1	50.6	---	---	46.4	42.5	---	---	24.8	26.2	---	---	22.3	22.9	---	---	16.2	12.8
Logan	---	56.6	56.8	51.1	---	50.2	43.3	38.6	---	29.0	23.2	22.6	---	25.8	19.5	14.8	---	17.8	18.3	14.5
Lonoke	46.4	59.3	49.9	44.0	37.4	50.0	35.2	27.8	16.2	24.7	14.7	12.8	23.1	31.2	20.1	14.7	14.1	17.1	17.7	13.4
Madison	59.3	57.3	55.1	47.9	47.3	47.8	40.3	39.7	33.2	33.9	28.4	26.7	21.4	26.3	19.2	17.4	13.5	13.8	12.2	10.8
Miller	52.0	60.2	44.6	52.8	42.4	45.2	36.4	37.3	19.2	19.7	16.5	20.1	30.4	31.0	16.1	21.1	11.9	10.8	16.0	13.3
Mississippi	52.0	55.9	56.6	43.9	46.3	46.2	44.9	39.7	20.4	22.9	16.3	14.0	25.5	23.5	21.5	18.1	14.7	14.1	13.4	14.8
Monroe	---	55.7	44.2	43.9	---	44.1	36.0	31.2	---	21.2	10.0	12.1	---	33.9	20.4	16.2	---	11.8	15.2	11.0
Montgomery	63.8	---	---	56.1	54.2	---	---	33.7	32.3	---	---	32.4	23.2	---	---	15.1	18.1	---	---	8.5
Nevada	---	49.9	41.6	48.9	---	43.8	32.0	39.7	---	24.3	15.8	21.2	---	20.4	10.4	15.3	---	14.4	14.2	11.8
Newton	---	51.7	---	---	---	47.8	---	---	---	33.4	---	---	---	21.1	---	---	---	10.6	---	---
Ouachita	44.6	---	50.3	50.0	47.6	---	42.1	39.1	14.0	---	13.8	14.6	21.6	---	23.1	19.0	11.3	---	9.1	11.2
Perry	---	---	62.7	56.8	---	---	47.4	44.0	---	---	23.2	23.7	---	---	22.2	19.0	---	---	23.5	16.5
Phillips	56.8	37.7	30.4	43.4	46.1	27.9	25.0	31.7	24.3	14.3	4.2	7.8	22.7	6.5	11.1	17.0	16.0	1.6	0.0	8.3
Pike	59.5	57.7	53.4	58.1	51.3	47.2	48.1	49.5	30.9	34.2	25.9	26.3	19.0	21.4	17.6	22.7	13.0	19.2	17.5	16.8
Poinsett	48.7	48.0	54.5	56.3	48.8	43.9	44.8	42.1	22.0	18.8	21.9	24.8	25.8	20.3	19.7	21.3	11.7	12.6	14.7	12.5
Polk	52.7	38.1	53.8	48.8	52.1	46.8	43.7	33.3	34.1	32.9	36.4	18.6	22.2	16.7	14.3	10.7	12.1	10.6	16.9	12.3
Pope	---	---	44.2	63.3	---	---	32.7	47.9	---	---	21.8	35.9	---	---	12.1	21.6	---	---	17.2	15.5
Prairie	73.4	---	---	61.7	53.8	---	---	50.0	39.4	---	---	24.8	32.3	---	---	25.4	13.8	---	---	12.7
Pulaski	37.2	---	---	56.7	28.6	---	---	36.5	7.2	---	---	16.0	17.7	---	---	27.8	8.0	---	---	13.3
Randolph	56.7	52.1	55.9	54.8	45.7	43.1	43.7	42.8	22.7	23.7	26.5	23.9	20.8	19.2	22.8	17.5	18.3	13.7	18.4	15.6
Saint Francis	---	57.0	54.8	40.6	---	51.9	39.8	30.4	---	21.3	18.4	10.3	---	31.1	29.9	10.1	---	12.0	14.6	5.9
Saline	51.3	56.4	59.2	43.9	38.3	44.2	44.5	28.8	19.4	26.9	24.7	16.8	22.5	24.4	21.4	14.6	11.8	13.5	14.5	14.6
Scott	---	---	---	50.8	---	---	---	42.2	---	---	---	27.3	---	---	---	19.8	---	---	---	15.7
Searcy	---	55.3	62.2	---	---	48.5	56.3	---	---	27.9	29.6	---	---	27.0	23.2	---	---	14.1	22.7	---
Sebastian	44.4	49.7	47.3	50.4	35.8	36.0	34.6	35.2	14.1	13.3	11.5	12.6	22.5	23.1	20.1	19.3	12.6	13.8	13.1	13.1
Sevier	58.4	53.6	54.5	54.3	51.2	45.6	42.7	39.1	28.2	26.4	31.5	25.5	23.8	21.4	17.5	13.0	10.8	10.9	15.9	11.0
Sharp	---	---	52.5	49.8	---	---	46.3	40.9	---	---	29.0	24.7	---	---	19.2	15.8	---	---	20.4	15.1
Stone	---	62.5	46.6	49.6	---	57.3	35.7	43.3	---	36.9	28.6	24.5	---	25.2	14.5	22.2	---	19.6	13.7	12.6
Union	53.9	46.5	41.8	46.6	49.6	39.6	35.8	34.1	22.7	16.7	12.6	14.2	21.1	25.2	17.1	17.8	13.9	12.6	11.0	13.9
Van Buren	36.1	---	59.9	58.4	35.2	---	48.3	46.0	17.9	---	26.1	24.9	15.7	---	25.6	22.0	17.4	---	22.1	21.0
Washington	51.5	54.9	50.5	41.7	39.1	41.8	37.4	27.8	19.6	18.3	16.4	15.0	23.2	28.9	19.6	14.4	16.0	10.4	17.8	14.4
White	42.3	59.2	51.8	51.4	35.6	55.0	40.7	39.5	19.2	28.8	21.8	24.6	11.4	30.3	18.5	17.1	6.9	19.7	18.6	15.7
Woodruff	---	---	38.9	53.2	---	---	38.0	46.7	---	---	18.1	15.8	---	---	7.4	13.5	---	---	3.8	14.3
Yell	---	---	63.2	45.5	---	---	56.4	32.4	---	---	28.8	19.3	---	---	21.4	21.0	---	---	10.2	14.6

** Not all counties had school districts that participated in the 2002, 2003, 2004, and 2005 APNA Surveys.

** Cells containing the --- symbol indicate an area where data is not available either due to the county not participating in either the 2002, 2003, 2004, or 2005 surveys.

Percentage of Youth Who Used Hallucinogens, Cocaine, Methamphetamines, Stimulants, Sedatives, Ecstasy, Heroin, and Any Drug in Their Lifetime by County

	Hallucinogens				Cocaine				Methamphetamines			Stimulants		Sedatives		Ecstasy				Heroin		Any Drug			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
Arkansas	3.5	2.1	3.2	0.2	2.6	3.8	4.5	2.7	3.0	2.1	1.0	6.3	5.1	14.4	11.6	4.0	3.0	3.9	2.9	0.5	0.9	34.1	31.4	40.2	34.6
Ashley	2.3	---	1.9	1.0	1.8	---	2.5	1.1	2.5	---	2.5	5.7	5.0	12.8	15.4	3.3	---	2.2	1.3	1.0	0.2	27.1	---	38.2	30.2
Benton	5.7	4.7	3.8	1.1	6.2	4.9	5.1	2.4	5.0	3.3	2.4	8.4	3.5	17.7	10.5	3.6	3.9	4.5	1.6	2.3	0.8	36.6	31.7	49.4	29.2
Boone	---	---	---	1.5	---	---	---	2.7	---	---	3.0	---	3.9	---	13.8	---	---	---	2.4	---	1.4	---	---	---	30.8
Bradley	2.9	---	3.0	0.2	1.6	---	6.3	0.0	1.0	---	0.6	6.2	1.0	10.1	8.0	2.0	---	1.5	1.2	3.1	0.0	31.3	---	31.0	32.6
Calhoun	1.9	1.9	---	1.8	2.4	1.2	---	1.2	2.5	1.2	1.5	---	3.0	---	15.2	2.5	1.9	---	4.3	---	2.4	30.3	23.9	---	48.6
Carroll	3.6	2.7	3.4	2.3	2.8	2.3	4.8	2.7	3.0	2.6	3.0	5.5	2.9	17.0	12.5	3.3	1.9	3.4	2.4	2.4	2.0	29.9	21.1	50.7	31.9
Chicot	2.9	---	1.8	0.5	4.1	---	5.7	1.0	1.6	---	2.2	3.2	1.0	12.3	6.9	2.3	---	3.2	1.5	1.1	1.0	25.7	---	36.9	32.5
Clark	3.6	2.4	0.5	0.8	2.6	2.4	0.5	1.8	3.6	1.8	0.7	2.4	2.3	9.0	9.5	2.6	2.4	0.9	1.3	0.5	0.6	24.2	31.3	31.1	23.7
Clay	4.8	1.7	1.0	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.4	2.4	3.9	13.8	14.6	2.1	1.2	1.6	1.8	0.7	0.8	21.7	17.8	38.9	34.4
Cleburne	5.8	---	---	2.0	5.9	---	---	3.6	7.5	---	3.1	---	5.0	---	15.3	6.8	---	---	2.6	---	1.2	39.4	---	---	40.1
Columbia	2.5	2.8	0.0	1.0	---	1.4	1.0	0.5	---	1.5	0.0	0.9	0.5	6.5	9.5	2.5	0.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	17.5	21.7	21.1	21.7
Conway	---	---	---	1.6	---	---	---	2.0	---	---	1.1	---	1.7	---	12.3	---	---	---	0.6	---	0.6	---	---	---	30.5
Craighead	3.6	3.4	1.9	1.4	3.8	3.0	3.6	2.3	4.0	2.8	1.8	4.8	3.9	13.7	13.6	3.0	2.5	2.5	1.8	1.5	1.0	26.1	25.7	37.6	28.6
Crawford	5.0	4.7	1.8	1.7	4.0	2.3	2.6	2.5	3.0	7.0	2.8	4.3	2.9	16.7	13.1	7.6	2.3	2.2	2.3	0.7	1.2	37.9	23.3	34.3	29.3
Crittenden	5.7	---	0.0	1.1	3.8	---	0.0	2.0	2.0	---	1.9	1.6	2.5	3.2	10.0	2.0	---	1.5	1.9	1.6	0.6	27.5	---	25.5	32.3
Cross	6.2	5.1	---	3.3	4.5	2.2	---	3.3	6.8	4.5	3.3	---	6.3	---	19.8	4.5	3.4	---	3.0	---	0.7	32.8	30.9	---	37.3
Dallas	0.7	3.7	0.8	1.6	1.5	0.0	0.8	1.2	0.8	3.8	0.5	2.1	2.5	6.1	12.0	1.1	0.0	1.3	1.6	0.4	0.0	24.3	40.7	37.1	43.4
Desha	---	---	---	1.0	---	---	---	1.0	---	---	2.3	---	0.0	---	7.1	---	---	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	---	---	19.3
Drew	---	---	1.7	0.8	---	---	2.6	0.8	---	---	2.7	4.5	4.6	15.4	15.5	---	---	2.7	2.4	0.9	0.8	---	---	41.1	41.0
Faulkner	---	---	2.0	0.6	---	---	0.0	0.8	---	---	1.6	1.2	3.3	11.7	13.7	---	---	2.3	1.5	0.0	0.6	---	---	34.2	32.7
Franklin	2.2	4.1	---	1.8	1.9	2.1	---	2.7	1.2	5.2	2.5	---	1.8	---	10.8	3.8	2.1	---	1.9	---	0.9	26.3	40.4	---	36.4
Fulton	---	2.0	1.3	0.9	---	1.0	2.6	3.1	---	2.0	1.8	4.0	3.7	13.7	12.3	---	2.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	0.9	---	26.8	33.7	31.5
Garland	7.1	3.1	2.6	3.0	6.7	2.8	3.2	4.2	5.4	1.4	3.3	5.9	4.6	14.2	15.5	4.9	2.3	2.1	3.0	2.3	1.8	38.9	27.1	39.0	37.1
Grant	2.7	10.2	2.2	2.3	4.5	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.5	5.1	3.4	6.5	6.5	14.4	16.4	6.3	7.2	3.1	2.9	0.8	0.7	33.6	40.8	42.5	36.3
Greene	2.4	3.6	1.3	1.8	4.0	2.5	2.9	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.2	3.2	4.3	13.2	16.4	1.6	3.3	1.9	2.6	1.1	0.8	27.7	25.1	33.4	32.9
Hempstead	2.2	---	1.4	---	1.5	---	2.1	---	0.5	---	---	3.4	---	6.6	---	2.2	---	2.2	---	0.7	---	27.8	---	42.5	---
Hot Spring	3.9	3.3	2.9	1.1	3.7	2.8	3.7	1.8	4.0	2.6	1.5	4.7	2.6	14.3	11.6	2.7	2.8	3.1	1.9	0.6	0.8	31.5	31.2	44.4	31.6
Howard	---	---	0.0	0.0	---	---	0.8	0.5	---	---	0.0	0.9	1.5	6.9	8.0	---	---	1.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	---	---	44.4	27.1
Independence	2.5	---	1.2	2.9	3.7	---	3.0	2.9	3.7	---	3.1	5.6	3.7	15.1	13.6	1.2	---	2.5	2.7	1.5	1.1	20.0	---	38.9	33.6
Izard	---	---	2.4	1.8	---	---	3.1	2.4	---	---	1.8	2.8	3.9	10.2	10.4	---	---	1.3	1.8	1.5	0.9	---	---	37.1	23.0
Jackson	7.2	---	0.5	0.9	6.5	---	2.1	1.3	12.0	---	1.1	2.9	2.5	15.0	11.0	5.3	---	1.3	1.7	0.8	0.8	34.2	---	40.0	33.5
Jefferson	4.1	---	0.2	0.4	2.4	---	0.7	0.4	3.0	---	0.2	1.7	0.3	6.7	5.8	4.5	---	1.8	0.7	0.4	0.4	28.4	---	30.8	24.6
Johnson	---	---	0.9	2.9	---	---	3.0	3.5	---	---	6.9	4.4	7.6	11.2	20.5	---	---	1.4	3.4	0.2	1.7	---	---	32.5	46.7
Lafayette	1.1	3.5	1.2	2.5	0.6	3.7	1.2	0.6	1.7	4.9	1.3	1.2	1.9	7.6	6.5	3.9	4.9	2.5	1.3	0.6	0.0	20.2	22.5	35.6	30.7
Lawrence	4.0	3.4	1.5	1.3	2.5	1.6	2.0	1.7	5.4	3.0	2.5	4.2	3.0	15.8	12.8	2.6	1.9	1.5	2.0	0.6	0.4	34.4	28.0	36.3	27.7
Lee	---	---	0.8	1.0	---	---	0.0	0.0	---	---	1.0	0.0	1.0	4.1	7.8	---	---	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	---	---	40.9	36.4

Percentage of Youth Who Used Hallucinogens, Cocaine, Methamphetamines, Stimulants, Sedatives, Ecstasy, Heroin, and Any Drug in Their Lifetime by County, Cont.

	Hallucinogens				Cocaine				Methamphetamines			Stimulants		Sedatives		Ecstasy				Heroin		Any Drug			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
Lincoln	---	---	1.0	1.4	---	---	3.9	1.7	---	---	1.8	5.8	2.6	16.1	15.5	---	---	1.1	1.7	0.7	0.9	---	---	46.3	36.5
Logan	---	4.1	1.3	1.1	---	3.1	2.6	2.1	---	3.5	1.4	3.4	2.5	12.2	11.0	---	1.4	2.8	0.8	1.0	0.7	---	34.2	40.8	29.2
Lonoke	4.7	5.8	1.2	1.6	3.9	5.1	2.7	2.5	4.6	5.5	2.0	5.0	4.5	14.1	13.6	4.1	3.8	3.0	2.2	0.8	0.8	30.3	39.8	38.8	27.8
Madison	3.0	3.5	1.7	1.5	2.9	3.5	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.4	3.6	4.8	2.5	9.9	10.8	4.4	3.6	1.0	0.5	1.5	1.8	30.0	34.0	38.0	29.4
Miller	3.5	3.9	1.4	2.3	3.6	2.4	1.9	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.7	4.2	3.9	10.5	15.7	4.5	5.1	2.8	4.3	0.7	1.5	37.5	38.0	36.4	34.3
Mississippi	2.1	3.2	1.2	1.3	2.6	4.4	2.4	2.0	3.6	3.5	1.4	3.9	2.3	13.1	11.4	3.4	3.1	1.6	2.2	0.0	1.0	35.1	34.0	39.5	33.2
Monroe	---	3.9	0.0	0.6	---	3.4	0.0	2.2	---	1.7	1.3	2.4	1.7	4.5	10.7	---	3.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	---	42.0	40.5	28.4
Montgomery	4.2	---	---	0.0	4.2	---	---	0.9	5.4	---	1.0	---	0.0	---	9.3	5.5	---	---	0.0	---	0.0	32.6	---	---	24.5
Nevada	---	1.6	0.0	0.9	---	0.8	1.2	1.5	---	1.1	2.6	2.3	1.9	7.0	8.2	---	1.9	0.5	1.3	0.7	0.9	---	30.2	27.7	26.7
Newton	---	4.8	---	---	---	3.1	---	---	---	3.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.1	---	---	---	---	---	26.8	---	---
Ouachita	1.8	---	1.1	1.2	1.8	---	1.9	1.6	1.2	---	2.1	2.7	1.8	11.9	13.0	1.2	---	2.0	2.0	0.5	0.9	32.3	---	38.2	34.5
Perry	---	---	2.9	2.5	---	---	3.5	4.8	---	---	5.3	6.2	6.6	15.1	19.5	---	---	3.3	3.1	1.4	2.6	---	---	45.5	40.3
Phillips	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	4.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.4	0.0	0.3	2.3	0.6	4.4	5.9	3.4	3.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	32.6	10.0	15.8	25.3
Pike	4.2	2.6	1.3	1.0	3.8	3.0	3.5	5.9	4.2	2.6	3.3	3.9	4.9	15.4	12.9	5.0	1.7	1.9	2.6	1.2	1.6	26.2	31.9	37.5	32.0
Poinsett	4.6	4.8	2.2	1.2	3.4	4.9	2.3	2.4	3.7	4.9	3.5	5.8	2.7	14.5	16.0	3.1	5.4	2.5	1.7	1.0	0.5	31.6	26.0	41.9	35.2
Polk	4.4	4.5	1.4	0.7	4.1	5.9	2.8	1.6	4.1	3.3	1.5	4.1	2.0	10.0	10.3	4.1	1.3	0.9	2.1	0.5	0.6	27.9	24.3	34.0	26.0
Pope	---	---	1.4	1.8	---	---	3.4	1.8	---	---	2.2	5.4	5.4	12.4	17.4	---	---	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.2	---	---	35.3	36.7
Prairie	1.5	---	---	0.8	3.1	---	---	3.2	3.1	---	1.6	---	7.1	---	15.0	3.2	---	---	3.9	---	0.8	40.6	---	---	35.2
Pulaski	3.2	---	---	1.8	2.6	---	---	2.8	2.1	---	2.6	---	5.9	---	16.0	2.7	---	---	2.6	---	1.2	24.2	---	---	39.1
Randolph	3.4	4.3	3.0	1.4	3.2	4.3	4.2	3.0	3.3	3.7	2.1	4.1	3.4	16.8	12.7	2.9	2.3	1.6	2.2	1.1	0.7	31.7	26.0	41.7	31.6
Saint Francis	---	5.6	1.2	0.7	---	3.7	3.5	0.7	---	1.9	0.9	3.7	0.0	11.1	8.1	---	3.7	2.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	---	40.2	44.3	24.3
Saline	4.3	4.1	0.9	1.9	4.2	4.1	2.8	1.7	4.7	5.7	1.3	6.5	3.5	17.8	14.5	4.7	3.8	1.4	1.8	0.5	1.5	28.9	32.2	38.5	29.3
Scott	---	---	---	1.6	---	---	---	2.6	---	---	2.6	---	3.2	---	11.8	---	---	---	2.4	---	1.3	---	---	---	31.7
Searcy	---	5.5	3.4	---	---	5.2	1.8	---	---	8.9	---	4.7	---	16.5	---	---	4.2	2.5	---	2.4	---	---	33.5	46.1	---
Sebastian	4.6	4.9	2.7	2.4	4.4	4.7	3.2	3.4	4.3	4.4	3.7	5.2	4.2	12.0	13.2	5.7	5.7	3.6	3.7	1.3	1.5	29.5	30.9	36.7	33.6
Sevier	2.7	2.7	2.5	1.0	4.6	1.9	3.7	3.6	3.1	2.5	2.3	5.6	1.9	14.6	10.9	4.1	3.1	2.5	1.0	0.6	0.7	30.8	29.9	33.7	26.8
Sharp	---	---	1.2	1.2	---	---	2.4	2.2	---	---	2.8	4.6	3.7	14.6	14.7	---	---	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.0	---	---	41.9	29.5
Stone	---	3.9	1.9	3.1	---	4.9	1.9	3.4	---	4.9	3.2	10.0	4.6	10.9	15.5	---	2.0	0.0	2.1	1.8	2.0	---	35.3	30.2	35.9
Union	3.9	3.0	1.1	1.2	2.5	2.8	1.4	2.5	2.8	3.5	2.3	3.5	2.7	11.8	14.1	3.3	2.4	1.7	2.0	0.5	0.8	32.5	33.2	32.7	33.9
Van Buren	5.8	---	3.5	2.4	5.0	---	3.4	3.3	5.0	---	5.5	7.7	4.9	17.3	17.9	4.9	---	3.8	3.2	1.7	2.2	25.0	---	48.9	40.2
Washington	5.3	6.9	2.7	1.8	4.3	7.1	4.6	3.0	4.6	6.2	3.2	5.7	3.1	12.1	9.4	5.1	4.6	3.1	2.0	1.6	1.1	32.9	34.1	40.1	28.2
White	1.0	5.3	2.0	1.4	1.0	5.9	3.1	2.4	1.0	5.0	2.7	4.8	4.9	14.5	15.1	1.0	4.7	2.6	2.6	1.1	0.9	17.2	39.6	38.4	33.5
Woodruff	---	---	0.0	0.4	---	---	1.3	0.7	---	---	1.7	0.0	1.1	3.8	13.4	---	---	0.0	1.5	1.3	0.4	---	---	22.6	33.1
Yell	---	---	3.6	2.7	---	---	5.2	3.0	---	---	5.0	7.1	7.5	12.3	15.4	---	---	3.6	2.5	0.0	1.2	---	---	36.7	31.6

** Not all counties had school districts that participated in the 2002, 2003, 2004, and 2005 APNA Surveys.

** Cells containing the --- symbol indicate an area where data is not available either due to the county not participating in either the 2002, 2003, 2004, or 2005 surveys.

Percentage of Youth Who Used Alcohol, Cigarettes, Smokeless Tobacco, Marijuana, and Inhalants in the Past 30 Days by County

	Alcohol				Cigarettes				Smokeless Tobacco				Marijuana				Inhalants			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
Arkansas	35.1	25.7	28.7	32.4	17.7	14.0	17.2	14.7	9.1	5.5	5.6	4.5	15.7	13.9	14.9	9.1	2.0	3.8	3.5	4.0
Ashley	26.6	---	28.9	20.4	15.5	---	15.1	12.4	7.0	---	10.6	7.1	9.8	---	7.9	6.3	3.8	---	4.6	4.2
Benton	30.4	28.8	26.9	19.5	16.8	15.8	16.1	9.8	6.7	9.4	9.0	5.2	12.5	11.5	12.2	4.8	7.5	5.6	6.1	4.8
Boone	---	---	---	23.0	---	---	---	16.5	---	---	---	10.4	---	---	---	8.3	---	---	---	6.6
Bradley	28.0	---	25.7	22.5	18.8	---	20.8	11.0	9.1	---	14.7	6.4	8.1	---	4.4	6.4	3.3	---	4.6	2.9
Calhoun	29.1	31.3	---	39.5	15.6	14.6	---	22.0	10.6	13.5	---	13.8	4.9	5.6	---	9.5	5.9	1.2	---	3.6
Carroll	28.2	24.7	30.9	23.1	19.0	12.4	18.2	13.2	9.3	9.9	8.2	6.6	9.8	8.1	12.8	5.9	5.9	4.8	6.7	5.1
Chicot	21.5	---	23.6	26.2	12.1	---	16.3	11.9	3.5	---	5.8	5.4	9.6	---	8.0	8.3	2.9	---	2.8	10.2
Clark	26.9	24.1	21.5	18.7	17.9	13.3	11.2	8.0	15.2	10.8	8.2	6.9	9.3	4.8	6.8	2.9	3.1	5.4	4.5	4.7
Clay	24.6	14.5	23.1	24.3	14.8	9.8	17.7	17.7	9.8	8.7	11.0	8.5	6.4	2.3	6.9	9.6	5.1	1.8	5.3	4.4
Cleburne	37.7	---	---	29.4	27.5	---	---	15.5	15.9	---	---	6.8	13.1	---	---	9.3	11.9	---	---	7.5
Columbia	35.0	18.1	19.1	24.9	10.0	13.9	11.7	9.5	20.0	9.7	10.8	6.1	7.7	6.9	2.8	2.5	---	2.9	3.7	4.5
Conway	---	---	---	26.5	---	---	---	9.7	---	---	---	5.4	---	---	---	10.0	---	---	---	2.7
Craighead	27.9	24.7	24.8	21.8	15.8	14.1	14.4	12.0	6.0	6.2	6.0	5.9	9.8	7.5	8.1	6.1	4.0	4.2	4.9	4.2
Crawford	25.4	27.9	18.9	19.0	19.8	20.9	15.1	10.5	12.1	9.3	9.3	5.8	14.4	0.0	6.1	6.6	6.0	0.0	3.2	5.2
Crittenden	24.5	---	15.8	22.1	20.8	---	5.1	13.1	7.5	---	1.3	5.0	15.1	---	4.5	10.0	1.9	---	4.2	4.8
Cross	30.5	33.0	---	38.6	23.8	22.7	---	17.3	12.2	16.0	---	7.7	10.7	11.7	---	9.9	4.5	7.3	---	5.0
Dallas	25.8	48.1	27.2	30.9	16.5	14.8	19.4	21.8	7.1	3.7	8.4	10.7	6.5	18.5	9.5	7.5	4.4	3.8	7.0	8.1
Desha	---	---	---	8.9	---	---	---	4.2	---	---	---	3.2	---	---	---	2.0	---	---	---	5.1
Drew	---	---	30.8	28.1	---	---	21.1	16.4	---	---	13.5	10.7	---	---	7.9	6.0	---	---	3.1	7.6
Faulkner	---	---	15.4	23.5	---	---	7.7	11.5	---	---	10.0	12.3	---	---	5.2	7.4	---	---	5.6	7.8
Franklin	27.7	37.5	---	34.2	14.1	29.9	---	14.9	13.9	26.8	---	7.1	5.9	13.5	---	5.3	6.5	6.2	---	1.9
Fulton	---	22.0	24.3	24.3	---	15.0	14.5	17.0	---	19.0	9.1	8.4	---	8.1	9.0	5.8	---	3.0	3.2	7.1
Garland	24.4	23.1	22.2	24.6	21.9	12.0	13.5	14.7	5.8	7.3	3.4	4.3	14.7	9.6	10.2	11.2	6.7	8.2	4.9	5.5
Grant	27.4	40.8	22.1	22.8	21.2	24.5	14.8	13.6	7.1	16.3	8.5	7.7	15.0	29.6	10.5	8.2	2.7	5.1	6.5	5.1
Greene	24.4	22.3	21.2	22.8	11.5	15.0	13.2	15.9	8.3	8.5	9.2	12.4	5.6	7.1	6.8	7.7	7.6	5.8	6.7	5.9
Hempstead	23.0	---	22.9	---	14.2	---	15.4	---	---	---	3.3	---	8.8	---	8.1	---	4.2	---	4.9	---
Hot Spring	24.3	22.7	26.4	20.5	18.2	15.2	15.9	12.5	12.3	7.0	13.4	9.0	10.1	10.2	9.5	7.9	5.5	6.3	5.3	5.0
Howard	---	---	20.8	21.2	---	---	8.4	10.6	---	---	5.2	9.8	---	---	6.6	5.9	---	---	5.0	7.7
Independence	15.2	---	27.7	27.6	17.3	---	20.2	18.0	12.5	---	9.0	7.4	5.0	---	8.7	8.0	3.7	---	5.3	5.4
Izard	---	---	23.1	24.2	---	---	17.7	16.1	---	---	10.6	9.7	---	---	6.3	5.9	---	---	5.1	4.4
Jackson	23.5	---	21.1	20.8	23.5	---	12.1	9.4	9.1	---	9.2	8.1	12.3	---	7.1	4.1	5.3	---	4.3	4.3
Jefferson	27.6	---	17.0	16.7	20.9	---	8.9	7.4	7.9	---	2.4	1.9	9.3	---	5.5	7.2	4.9	---	6.3	3.6
Johnson	---	---	18.3	31.0	---	---	8.1	21.0	---	---	1.6	14.5	---	---	5.3	11.6	---	---	5.1	8.1
Lafayette	27.5	31.0	30.4	26.3	14.4	18.6	20.3	13.0	9.9	13.8	10.4	7.7	4.5	11.6	10.6	8.9	2.8	1.2	3.5	2.5

Percentage of Youth Who Used Alcohol, Cigarettes, Smokeless Tobacco, Marijuana, and Inhalants in the Past 30 Days by County, Cont.

	Alcohol				Cigarettes				Smokeless Tobacco				Marijuana				Inhalants			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
Lawrence	31.9	22.2	27.4	22.3	23.5	19.1	18.8	15.4	12.6	7.4	12.8	7.1	12.2	7.4	7.1	5.9	4.5	5.9	7.1	4.8
Lee	---	---	27.6	24.5	---	---	14.7	9.6	---	---	1.6	4.0	---	---	16.2	11.1	---	---	1.6	1.5
Lincoln	---	---	24.1	22.5	---	---	16.0	13.8	---	---	9.7	8.3	---	---	5.5	10.0	---	---	3.0	4.2
Logan	---	29.3	27.1	21.4	---	22.1	16.4	11.4	---	13.4	7.6	10.1	---	9.3	5.3	6.0	---	7.4	9.0	5.1
Lonoke	25.9	37.0	22.1	20.4	16.6	21.8	14.3	9.6	6.4	13.4	7.8	4.5	11.4	16.1	10.4	6.9	4.6	5.2	6.2	3.7
Madison	33.2	33.7	25.2	25.8	19.3	18.2	15.7	15.7	17.0	15.4	13.3	13.2	9.5	9.6	7.9	7.4	4.0	5.7	4.2	4.0
Miller	32.5	35.7	21.5	26.8	20.0	17.1	11.4	14.4	7.3	9.5	7.5	9.4	15.1	12.4	9.6	11.4	4.0	4.0	6.3	2.9
Mississippi	28.8	28.3	24.5	20.2	21.6	18.0	18.0	13.3	7.3	9.5	4.4	5.2	12.3	10.5	13.6	9.0	5.0	4.9	5.8	5.5
Monroe	---	39.0	10.2	21.5	---	14.0	7.7	12.8	---	5.0	4.3	6.1	---	17.4	8.0	8.2	---	3.9	4.3	4.2
Montgomery	34.0	---	---	22.4	25.8	---	---	10.4	13.4	---	---	10.6	11.6	---	---	6.5	6.4	---	---	0.9
Nevada	---	29.0	18.6	20.3	---	17.3	9.8	14.3	---	10.1	7.1	9.0	---	8.7	5.3	5.0	---	3.8	5.1	6.2
Newton	---	26.5	---	---	---	22.7	---	---	---	16.6	---	---	---	10.9	---	---	---	5.4	---	---
Ouachita	21.8	---	24.9	24.2	16.5	---	14.7	13.8	5.3	---	6.7	7.1	12.0	---	10.3	8.0	3.6	---	2.9	3.7
Perry	---	---	27.2	27.8	---	---	18.6	18.0	---	---	8.9	9.0	---	---	7.1	8.8	---	---	7.5	4.2
Phillips	34.3	11.7	11.1	15.0	14.6	4.8	6.4	7.3	5.7	3.2	2.1	2.4	8.0	0.0	6.7	7.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	3.6
Pike	35.0	30.3	24.1	23.6	18.3	20.9	18.4	22.6	16.4	14.5	12.2	9.1	8.7	5.6	8.8	12.0	5.3	6.0	6.8	3.9
Poinsett	27.7	26.3	28.6	27.8	21.0	21.7	19.3	16.1	7.6	10.0	10.2	11.7	12.9	12.3	10.9	8.2	4.3	2.7	5.0	5.0
Polk	28.9	17.4	27.5	23.1	18.2	15.4	13.3	9.7	13.4	18.7	18.6	7.0	10.9	6.4	4.4	4.2	4.4	3.9	8.3	5.1
Pope	---	---	20.0	28.8	---	---	12.7	19.4	---	---	8.0	18.3	---	---	7.3	10.7	---	---	4.8	6.5
Prairie	41.5	---	---	28.9	24.6	---	---	20.5	20.0	---	---	11.3	18.5	---	---	10.9	4.6	---	---	3.9
Pulaski	18.3	---	---	26.0	7.6	---	---	13.4	2.6	---	---	7.2	8.5	---	---	12.6	3.0	---	---	4.3
Randolph	31.8	26.5	29.4	28.9	19.6	16.3	21.9	16.8	8.5	8.0	14.6	12.2	10.0	8.2	8.9	6.5	7.5	4.1	6.7	5.1
Saint Francis	---	31.8	32.2	11.5	---	16.7	21.1	10.9	---	6.5	10.4	5.1	---	14.2	21.4	5.0	---	3.7	4.5	0.7
Saline	27.1	24.4	26.2	20.6	16.0	17.5	14.2	10.9	7.3	10.9	15.1	7.2	11.0	10.0	11.1	7.5	3.7	5.3	4.9	5.4
Searcy	---	28.1	33.1	---	---	22.9	21.4	---	---	13.4	15.3	---	---	9.0	9.6	---	---	3.1	6.9	---
Scott	---	---	---	31.0	---	---	---	17.3	---	---	---	17.2	---	---	---	9.7	---	---	---	4.9
Sebastian	22.0	25.0	22.5	23.4	14.3	13.2	11.9	11.2	5.8	4.2	4.3	4.5	13.2	11.3	10.2	8.9	4.1	4.5	4.1	4.2
Sevier	35.2	29.2	29.7	28.3	17.1	17.0	19.0	14.1	12.9	11.3	12.9	12.5	9.9	7.8	7.9	6.0	2.5	5.2	5.0	3.9
Sharp	---	---	28.4	23.8	---	---	24.4	13.4	---	---	14.0	11.4	---	---	8.5	6.5	---	---	6.3	4.0
Stone	---	31.7	25.5	25.4	---	25.0	10.5	21.2	---	11.5	12.5	14.3	---	11.7	3.6	11.5	---	6.8	1.9	5.4
Union	27.4	24.4	17.0	20.1	17.6	14.2	12.3	11.8	7.3	6.4	4.6	5.8	10.2	10.5	6.2	8.3	4.1	5.2	2.9	5.3
Van Buren	12.3	---	28.2	27.4	14.8	---	17.7	18.8	5.8	---	10.5	9.3	10.7	---	10.6	10.0	5.8	---	8.9	7.1
Washington	30.4	30.9	23.8	19.3	15.8	19.6	14.4	9.4	7.3	7.4	7.8	6.4	11.5	15.1	9.4	6.2	6.1	2.9	5.8	5.3
White	17.3	32.3	22.9	22.2	15.4	22.4	17.3	13.8	6.7	11.4	10.9	11.2	4.8	14.6	8.1	5.7	2.0	5.9	6.8	5.2
Woodruff	---	---	14.8	21.6	---	---	11.1	13.4	---	---	6.5	8.4	---	---	4.9	5.4	---	---	0.0	7.5
Yell	---	---	29.3	22.7	---	---	24.1	13.8	---	---	10.5	5.9	---	---	15.8	9.6	---	---	3.4	4.7

** Not all counties had school districts that participated in the 2002, 2003, 2004, or 2005 APNA Surveys.

** Cells containing the --- symbol indicate an area where data is not available either due to the county not participating in either the 2002, 2003, 2004, or 2005 survey, or the county not gathering enough data to report a percentage.

Percentage of Youth Who Used Hallucinogens, Cocaine, Stimulants, Sedatives, Ecstasy, Heroin, and Any Drug in the Past 30 Days by County

	Hallucinogens				Cocaine				Methamphetamines			Stimulant		Sedatives		Ecstasy				Heroin		Any Drug			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
Arkansas	1.2	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.4	1.3	2.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.0	3.0	1.8	8.7	5.5	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.7	18.0	18.4	24.9	16.6
Ashley	0.8	---	1.3	0.2	0.4	---	1.6	0.4	1.5	---	1.1	3.2	1.9	6.3	8.0	1.0	---	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	13.1	---	19.7	14.1
Benton	2.4	1.9	1.4	0.2	2.3	1.0	1.2	0.5	1.9	1.1	0.9	4.5	1.2	9.3	4.2	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.4	19.4	17.2	28.0	13.1
Boone	---	---	---	0.9	---	---	---	1.0	---	---	0.8	---	1.3	---	7.4	---	---	---	0.8	---	0.6	---	---	---	18.4
Bradley	0.7	---	0.0	0.2	0.7	---	0.0	0.5	---	---	0.3	6.4	0.2	7.6	2.7	0.7	---	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.0	12.3	---	17.9	13.5
Calhoun	1.0	0.6	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	2.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	---	3.0	---	10.3	1.0	0.0	---	1.9	---	0.6	11.1	7.6	---	26.7
Carroll	0.6	1.7	1.7	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.8	0.7	1.0	1.7	0.4	3.1	0.7	8.5	5.6	0.6	0.4	1.8	0.7	1.2	0.4	15.1	12.5	30.2	15.3
Chicot	1.0	---	0.7	0.5	1.3	---	1.8	0.5	0.6	---	0.5	1.1	0.5	5.7	3.4	0.3	---	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.5	12.1	---	17.2	20.4
Clark	3.1	0.6	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.1	0.6	0.2	0.7	1.0	2.2	3.7	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	12.0	10.3	14.3	11.4
Clay	1.6	0.0	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.6	1.1	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.7	1.1	1.6	7.8	7.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	10.6	4.2	20.2	17.8
Cleburne	0.7	---	---	0.8	1.5	---	---	1.2	0.8	---	0.5	---	1.4	---	9.0	0.8	---	---	0.8	---	0.2	21.2	---	---	22.6
Columbia	---	0.0	0.9	0.5	---	0.0	0.0	0.5	---	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.7	5.5	---	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	8.7	9.9	12.5
Conway	---	---	---	0.5	---	---	---	0.2	---	---	0.2	---	0.9	---	5.7	---	---	---	0.4	---	0.2	---	---	---	16.0
Craighead	1.0	1.4	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.6	1.1	0.5	2.3	1.3	7.1	6.6	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.2	13.5	11.4	20.6	14.7
Crawford	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	---	2.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	2.3	0.8	1.8	0.9	6.3	6.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	19.0	2.3	16.4	14.8
Crittenden	1.9	---	0.0	0.4	2.0	---	1.6	0.8	---	---	0.5	0.0	1.2	3.0	4.4	---	---	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	15.7	---	13.6	17.4
Cross	2.2	2.8	---	2.0	1.1	0.6	---	1.0	2.8	1.1	0.7	---	1.3	---	8.6	1.1	1.7	---	0.7	---	0.7	15.3	17.0	---	18.8
Dallas	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.4	3.8	0.0	0.4	1.2	3.3	7.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	10.2	22.2	23.8	22.0
Desha	---	---	---	2.0	---	---	---	1.0	---	---	3.4	---	0.0	---	4.1	---	---	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	---	---	12.6
Drew	---	---	1.3	0.0	---	---	0.9	1.5	---	---	0.0	2.2	0.8	7.0	6.3	---	---	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.0	---	---	18.3	18.6
Faulkner	---	---	0.0	0.2	---	---	1.1	0.4	---	---	0.4	1.1	0.4	5.3	5.8	---	---	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	---	22.2	17.6
Franklin	0.9	0.0	---	0.0	0.3	2.1	---	0.0	0.9	2.1	1.3	---	0.9	---	6.3	---	0.0	---	0.0	---	0.0	11.7	18.3	---	13.4
Fulton	---	1.0	0.6	0.3	---	0.0	1.0	1.2	---	1.0	0.0	1.6	1.5	7.8	6.5	---	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	---	12.4	18.2	16.7
Garland	1.8	1.1	0.8	1.0	2.2	1.1	0.6	1.0	1.8	0.8	1.0	1.6	1.8	6.8	8.4	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	20.6	16.7	21.3	21.1
Grant	---	3.1	0.7	0.5	---	0.0	1.6	1.0	2.7	3.1	0.6	2.7	2.6	7.2	8.2	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.1	16.4	33.7	24.2	18.6
Greene	1.2	2.2	0.6	0.3	0.4	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.4	2.0	0.7	2.0	1.3	7.6	8.2	0.8	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	12.6	11.5	19.1	17.4
Hempstead	0.7	---	0.2	---	0.5	---	0.7	---	0.3	---	---	1.6	---	4.8	---	0.5	---	1.0	---	0.5	---	13.0	---	23.0	---
Hot Spring	1.6	1.2	1.3	0.3	1.0	0.6	1.5	0.4	1.6	1.2	0.3	2.3	1.3	6.8	6.1	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	15.3	15.7	23.2	16.0
Howard	---	---	0.0	0.0	---	---	0.8	0.5	---	---	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	2.5	---	---	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	---	---	17.9	14.1
Independence	---	---	0.5	1.0	---	---	1.2	1.2	---	---	0.8	2.4	1.8	6.7	6.5	---	---	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.4	8.9	---	19.8	15.9
Izard	---	---	0.9	0.0	---	---	0.6	0.9	---	---	0.6	0.9	0.6	5.3	4.4	---	---	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	---	---	16.0	10.9
Jackson	2.0	---	0.4	0.4	1.3	---	1.1	0.4	5.3	---	0.0	1.8	0.4	7.1	4.7	---	---	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	17.2	---	20.5	12.7
Jefferson	1.8	---	0.2	0.2	0.4	---	0.2	0.4	1.2	---	0.0	0.9	0.1	4.3	2.7	2.0	---	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.3	13.2	---	17.1	12.9
Johnson	---	---	0.7	1.2	---	---	1.0	1.8	---	---	2.8	1.6	1.8	3.3	10.4	---	---	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.6	---	---	14.7	26.5
Lafayette	---	1.2	0.6	0.0	---	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	5.4	1.9	1.7	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.5	13.4	19.4	12.7
Lawrence	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.4	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	2.1	1.6	1.5	3.6	1.1	7.3	6.7	1.0	0.4	0.2	1.3	0.8	0.0	16.2	12.4	20.2	14.6
Lee	---	---	0.8	1.0	---	---	0.0	0.5	---	---	0.0	0.8	0.0	3.3	4.8	---	---	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.0	---	---	23.9	18.4

Percentage of Youth Who Used Hallucinogens, Cocaine, Stimulants, Sedatives, Ecstasy, Heroin, and Any Drug in the Past 30 Days by County, Cont.

	Hallucinogens				Cocaine				Methamphetamines			Stimulant		Sedatives		Ecstasy				Heroin		Any Drug			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002	2003	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005	2004	2005	2002	2003	2004	2005
Lincoln	---	---	0.3	0.8	---	---	0.3	1.1	---	---	0.3	1.7	1.1	8.1	6.3	---	---	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.9	---	---	18.3	17.6
Logan	---	1.7	0.6	0.5	---	1.1	0.4	1.2	---	0.7	0.7	1.5	0.2	6.3	4.6	---	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	---	14.8	21.1	14.9
Lonoke	1.8	2.4	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.7	1.3	2.2	0.8	2.0	1.6	6.7	7.6	1.2	1.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.1	15.7	19.6	20.9	14.8
Madison	0.9	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.0	2.2	0.3	3.7	3.8	1.5	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.5	14.0	14.5	19.0	13.0
Miller	1.1	2.3	0.5	1.1	1.3	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.6	1.1	0.9	1.5	1.5	4.4	7.4	0.5	1.7	0.7	1.5	0.0	0.8	19.4	16.2	21.5	17.9
Mississippi	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.8	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.7	0.7	0.3	2.0	1.1	6.6	6.1	1.7	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.2	17.3	15.2	26.2	18.5
Monroe	---	1.1	0.0	0.3	---	0.6	0.0	1.4	---	1.1	0.3	2.2	0.8	2.2	6.2	---	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	---	21.1	14.3	15.8
Montgomery	2.1	---	---	0.0	3.2	---	---	1.9	3.2	---	0.0	---	1.0	---	5.6	2.2	---	---	0.0	---	0.0	15.1	---	---	10.6
Nevada	---	0.5	0.2	0.3	---	0.8	0.7	0.3	---	0.0	2.0	0.5	1.2	4.2	3.7	---	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.3	---	13.2	16.0	13.3
Newton	---	2.4	---	---	---	1.0	---	---	---	1.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.4	---	---	---	---	---	14.8	---	---
Ouachita	---	---	0.3	0.5	---	---	0.8	0.9	---	---	0.4	1.1	0.6	6.3	6.5	---	---	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.4	15.6	---	20.2	17.2
Perry	---	---	1.5	1.3	---	---	1.2	0.8	---	---	0.5	2.6	2.0	7.6	9.7	---	---	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	---	---	22.1	22.3
Phillips	0.6	0.0	2.2	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.8	0.0	0.1	2.3	0.4	8.9	1.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	12.2	0.0	18.4	13.2
Pike	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.3	1.9	1.3	1.8	0.7	1.9	0.4	1.0	1.6	2.6	9.8	6.8	3.5	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	13.5	9.9	22.9	16.1
Poinsett	1.9	2.2	1.3	0.5	0.7	2.2	1.3	0.5	2.4	2.7	1.1	2.6	1.1	8.2	8.8	0.7	2.2	1.6	0.9	0.5	0.0	15.7	14.2	24.0	17.4
Polk	1.8	2.0	0.4	0.3	1.3	2.0	0.0	0.6	1.8	2.0	0.0	2.3	0.9	5.3	5.4	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	14.8	9.7	18.0	13.3
Pope	---	---	0.0	1.8	---	---	1.1	0.6	---	---	0.7	2.3	2.4	6.4	11.3	---	---	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	---	---	20.1	22.9
Prairie	1.5	---	---	0.8	3.1	---	---	0.8	3.1	---	0.8	---	2.4	---	7.9	1.6	---	---	0.8	---	0.8	23.4	---	---	16.8
Pulaski	0.9	---	---	0.4	1.0	---	---	1.2	1.0	---	0.6	---	2.4	---	7.1	0.6	---	---	0.4	---	0.4	12.0	---	---	19.1
Randolph	1.2	1.4	1.1	0.4	1.2	0.8	2.2	0.7	1.4	0.9	0.2	2.4	1.3	8.8	4.9	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.4	16.0	11.1	21.9	14.6
Saint Francis	---	2.8	3.5	0.0	---	1.9	0.0	0.0	---	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.7	4.9	2.2	---	1.9	1.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	---	20.2	29.9	9.8
Saline	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.5	1.9	0.4	1.7	1.5	0.3	2.7	1.1	9.0	7.4	1.2	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	14.2	13.5	21.5	15.9
Searcy	---	2.1	0.6	---	---	1.6	0.6	---	---	1.6	---	2.4	---	8.8	---	---	0.0	0.0	---	1.2	---	---	11.7	24.8	---
Scott	---	---	---	0.3	---	---	---	1.3	---	---	0.6	---	1.3	---	6.6	---	---	---	1.3	---	0.5	---	---	---	18.8
Sebastian	1.4	1.8	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.6	2.0	1.2	2.3	1.5	5.8	6.6	1.7	2.2	1.2	1.2	0.4	0.4	17.3	15.8	20.1	17.2
Sevier	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.7	1.5	0.3	0.0	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.0	2.7	0.7	6.8	4.8	3.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	13.2	12.1	17.1	14.4
Sharp	---	---	0.3	0.2	---	---	0.6	0.8	---	---	0.2	2.4	0.5	7.6	4.9	---	---	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	---	---	22.6	13.1
Stone	---	0.0	0.0	1.1	---	1.9	0.0	0.6	---	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.2	1.8	9.4	---	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	---	16.7	8.5	20.6
Union	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.5	1.1	0.4	1.2	1.4	1.2	0.7	1.1	0.7	5.6	6.8	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.3	15.4	15.7	15.3	18.0
Van Buren	0.8	---	1.0	1.0	1.7	---	1.5	0.8	1.7	---	1.3	4.7	1.0	7.3	9.8	0.8	---	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.8	13.3	---	24.7	21.4
Washington	2.2	2.2	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.8	2.1	0.9	1.7	2.0	0.8	2.4	1.2	5.4	4.7	1.9	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.4	16.8	18.3	21.0	13.9
White	---	2.5	0.4	0.6	---	1.9	0.7	0.6	---	2.8	0.4	2.0	1.1	6.3	6.5	---	1.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.4	7.2	19.6	19.9	14.9
Woodruff	---	---	0.0	0.0	---	---	0.0	0.4	---	---	0.9	1.4	1.1	3.8	7.6	---	---	1.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	---	---	13.8	17.3
Yell	---	---	0.0	0.5	---	---	1.7	0.5	---	---	2.1	3.3	4.0	8.6	9.9	---	---	1.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	---	---	22.4	18.0

** Not all counties had school districts that participated in the 2002, 2003, 2004, or 2005 APNA Surveys.

** Cells containing the --- symbol indicate an area where data is not available either due to the county not participating in either the 2002, 2003, 2004, or 2005 survey, or the county not gathering enough data to report a percentage.