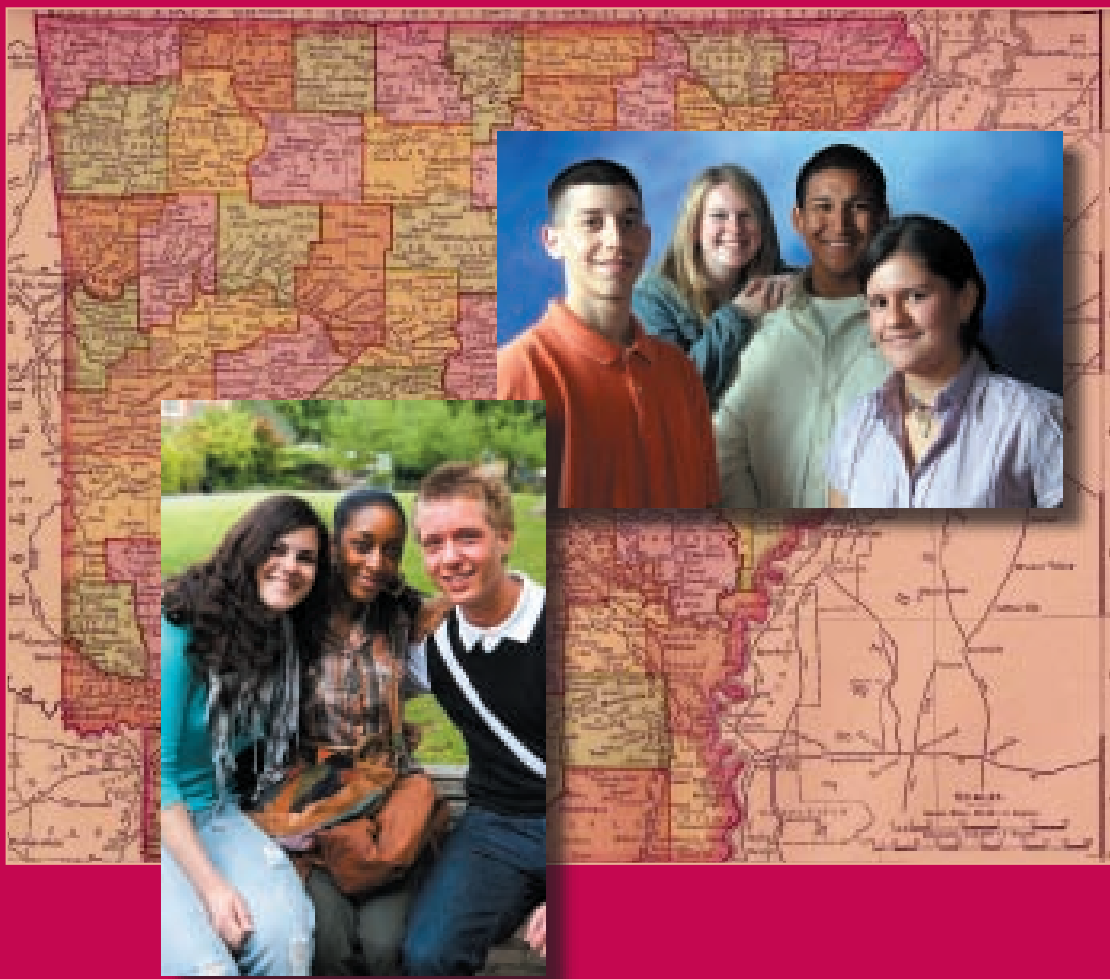


# Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) Student Survey

## State Report 2007

Sponsored by:  
Office of Alcohol  
and Drug Abuse Prevention  
Division of Behavioral Health  
Arkansas Department  
of Human Services

Conducted by:  
International Survey Associates,  
dba Pride Surveys





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The 2007 Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) was coordinated by the Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention (ADAP), Division of Behavioral Health, Arkansas Department of Human Services, working with International Survey Associates, dba Pride Surveys. The APNA Project was developed with federal funds from the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, and the United States Department of Health and Human Services.

We would like to extend our sincere appreciation to the 208 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 helped to increase school participation in the survey.

The 2007 survey data results represent the sixth annual survey since 2002. We hope schools and communities find the sixth 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) 686-9030 or your Regional Prevention Resource Center.

# Executive Summary

The Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) Survey was administered in fall 2007 to students in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12. The APNA Survey was designed to measure the need for prevention services 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 reduce the probability of their engaging in problem behaviors. The survey also inquires about the use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs (ATODs) and participation in various antisocial behaviors.

The 2007 APNA Survey was conducted with federal funds from the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, and the United States Department of Health and Human Services. The APNA Survey was coordinated by the Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention (ADAP), Division of Behavioral Health, Arkansas Department of Human Services. ADAP contracted International Survey Associates, dba Pride Surveys (ISA) to conduct the survey. The survey was administered to 88,040 students throughout Arkansas. A total of 208 of the state's 245 school districts (84.8%) participated in the APNA Survey.

## Participation by Arkansas Youth

An attempt was made to survey all 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 ISA to generate profile reports at the school, school district, county, and regional levels.

Enrollment figures from the Arkansas Department of Education show that for the 2007-2008 school year, a total of 139,178 students in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12 were eligible to participate in the survey. Among all schools that participated in the APNA Survey, a total of 113,676 were enrolled in the four grade levels. A total of 88,040 students returned completed 2007 APNA surveys. Of this total, 8,442 surveys were removed from the analyses for a variety of reasons (eg, ineligible grade levels, invalid survey responses), leaving a total of 79,598 students in the final data set.

APNA Survey participants were 52.1% female, 47.9% male. The majority of respondents were White (61.3%), with the next largest ethnic groups being African American (16.5%) and Hispanic (8.3%). Other ethnic groups accounted for 13.9% 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 in-depth information for schools and communities to use in planning prevention services.

## The Risk and Protective Factor Framework

Arkansas uses the Risk and Protective Framework to guide prevention efforts aimed at reducing youth problem behaviors. Risk factors are characteristics of school, community, family environments, and 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. J. David Hawkins, PhD, Richard F. Catalano, PhD 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 by 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.

### **Seven-State Norm**

In order to make the results of the 2007 APNA Survey more usable, risk and protective profiles were developed that show the percentage of youth at risk, and the percentage of youth with adequate levels of protection, on each scale. Comparisons can be made between youth in Arkansas and youth

from a nationally representative normative sample of 200,000 students from Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Oregon, Utah, and Washington. The national normative sample was developed during the 1994-2002 time frame by researchers at the University of Washington, School of Social Work.

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 1-4. The samples illustrate data 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. Information and charts on profile development are contained in Appendix E of this state report.

Rates of 10th grade ATOD use and antisocial behavior can be seen in Figure 1. Tenth grade students have higher rates of lifetime use and 30-day use for alcohol than any other substance. Note: The heavier use of alcohol relative to other ATOD substances is typical of adolescent populations. For antisocial behaviors, attacking someone with the intent to harm was the most frequently reported antisocial behavior of 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; however, several scales for Arkansas 10th grade students were higher than the seven-state norm: Transitions and Mobility, Interaction with Antisocial Peers, Parent Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior, Academic Failure, Sensation Seeking, and Depression. The scales with the lowest percentage of youth at risk were Peer/Individual Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use, Friends' Use of Drugs, Early Initiation of Drug Use, Perceived Risk of Drug Use, Gang Involvement, and Perceived Availability of Handguns.

For the protective factor scales, Arkansas 10th grade students also report a mix of both higher and lower levels of protection (Figure 3) than students from the seven states. Arkansas students who took the survey reported highest protection in the areas of: Belief in Moral Order, School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement, Religiosity, Interaction with Prosocial Peers, and School and Peer Rewards for Prosocial Involvement. Lower levels of protection were found in Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement, Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement, Community Reward for Prosocial Involvement, Peer/Individual Prosocial Involvement, Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement, Social Skills and Family Attachment.

Figure 4 illustrates the school safety profile, which displays the percentage of students who indicated that they did not feel safe in school (24.4% of Arkansas 10th graders), the percentage who did not believe that it was “Very Wrong” to take a handgun to school (12.9% of Arkansas 10th graders), the percentage who indicated they had taken a handgun to school in the past year (1.7% 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 (2.2% of Arkansas 10th graders).

## Substance Use Rates

Throughout the 2007 APNA Report, tables provide in-depth data on prevalence rates. The results of the Arkansas students in their use of ATODs are compared to the Monitoring the Future (MTF) Survey, a national study of the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) conducted each year by the University of Michigan. Monitoring the Future provides the best national norms for current drug use.

Table 1 shows the percentages of Arkansas youth in the 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grades who used ATODs in the 13 categories at least once during their life. Lifetime use is the percentage of students who tried the particular substance at least once in their life, and is the best indicator of the ongoing level of experimentation with a particular substance by an adolescent population. 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 of 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 thru 2007 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 thru 2007 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.

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 tried cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and inhalants at least once in their life than the national sample. The lifetime prevalence for smokeless tobacco for Arkansas youth was 4.4% to 8.1% greater than the national sample for youth in grades 8, 10 and 12; cigarette use was 3.5% to 5.4% greater in Arkansas for grades 8, 10, and 12; and inhalant use was 0.4% to 1.5% greater in Arkansas for grades 8, 10 and 12.

However, Arkansas youth in grades 8, 10, and 12 used the following substances less in their lifetime than students nationally: marijuana (4.7% to 7.6% less than MTF students), hallucinogens (2.4% to 4.4% less than

MTF), cocaine (1.9% to 2.9% less than MTF students), ecstasy (1.1% to 1.8% less than MTF), and any drug (2.7% to 6.8% less than MTF).

Table 1 also shows that rates of lifetime use for the state totals for all drug categories decreased from 2006 to 2007. The same was true in all grade levels with the exception of alcohol and inhalants. Alcohol use increased for 8th grade students by 0.3% while inhalant use increased 0.6% for 8th grade students. Changes less than 1% from year to year are typically not seen as indicating a meaningful trend.

Table 2 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, 2.3% more Arkansas 8th graders, 3.4% more 10th graders, and 4.2% more 12th graders used than the national sample did. For inhalants, 2.6% more Arkansas 8th graders, 1.6% more 10th graders, and 1.1% more 12th graders used. A comparison of state and national results shows that Arkansas use rates of alcohol and marijuana are lower than the use rates for the nation for grades 8, 10, and 12.

Most rates of 30-day substance use have decreased since the 2002 survey. For example, large decreases in cigarette smoking have been reported since 2002. Cigarette smoking by tenth graders has declined by 8.4%, closely followed by 12th graders (7.1%) and 8th graders (5.8%). The sixth grade decline was smaller (1.9%), but a much smaller overall percentage of 6th graders report smoking in the first place. Other large declines were reported for marijuana, methamphetamines, and the Any Drug category. The only ATOD substance showing any increase over the 2002-2007 time period was inhalants, which increased less than one percent for the 6th through 8th grades. This small change does not indicate a meaningful trend for inhalants. Overall, the 2007 APNA Report provides a very positive long-term trend for Arkansas students.

FIGURE I

ATOD USE AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR, GRADE 10  
2007 Arkansas

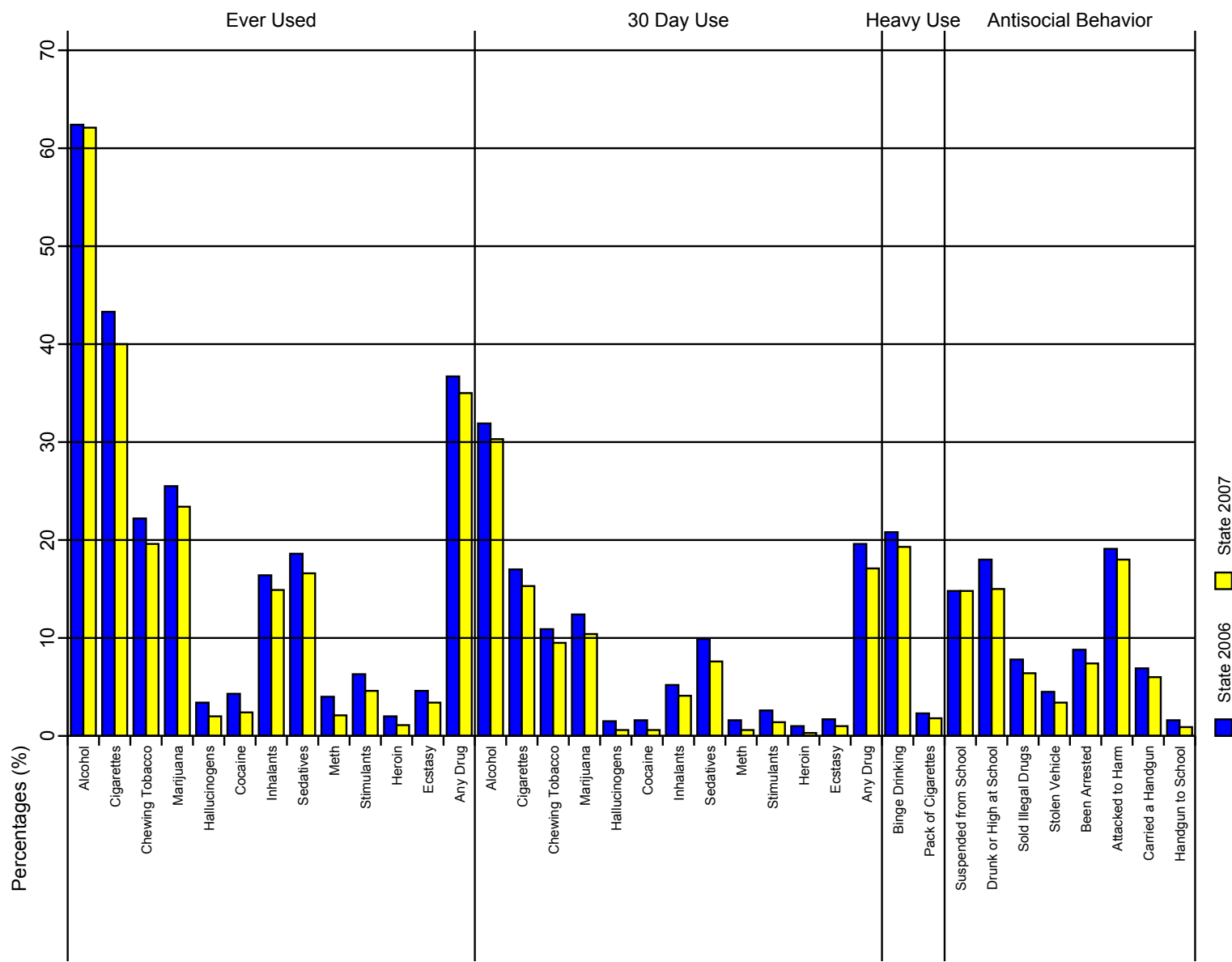


FIGURE 2

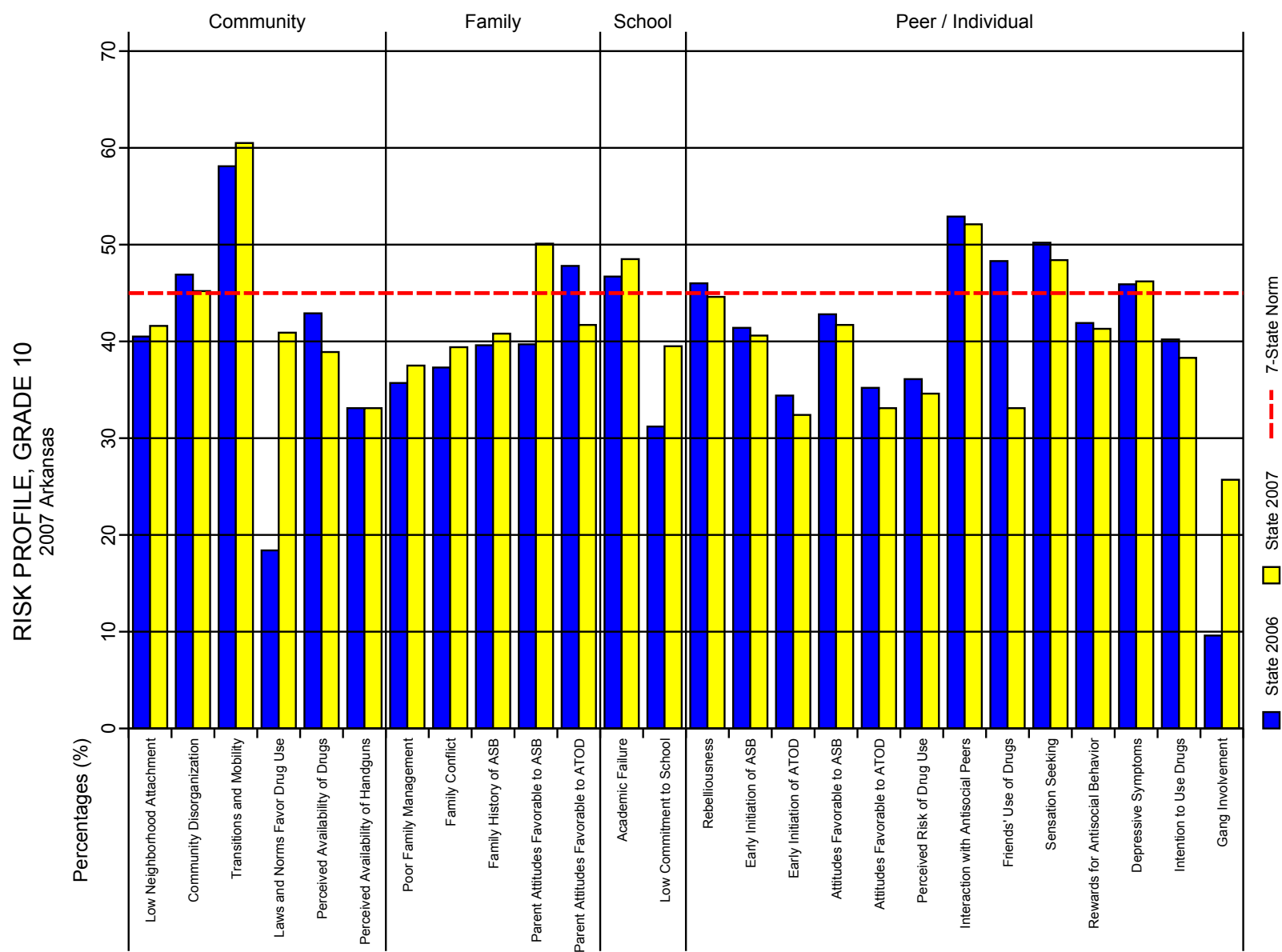




FIGURE 3

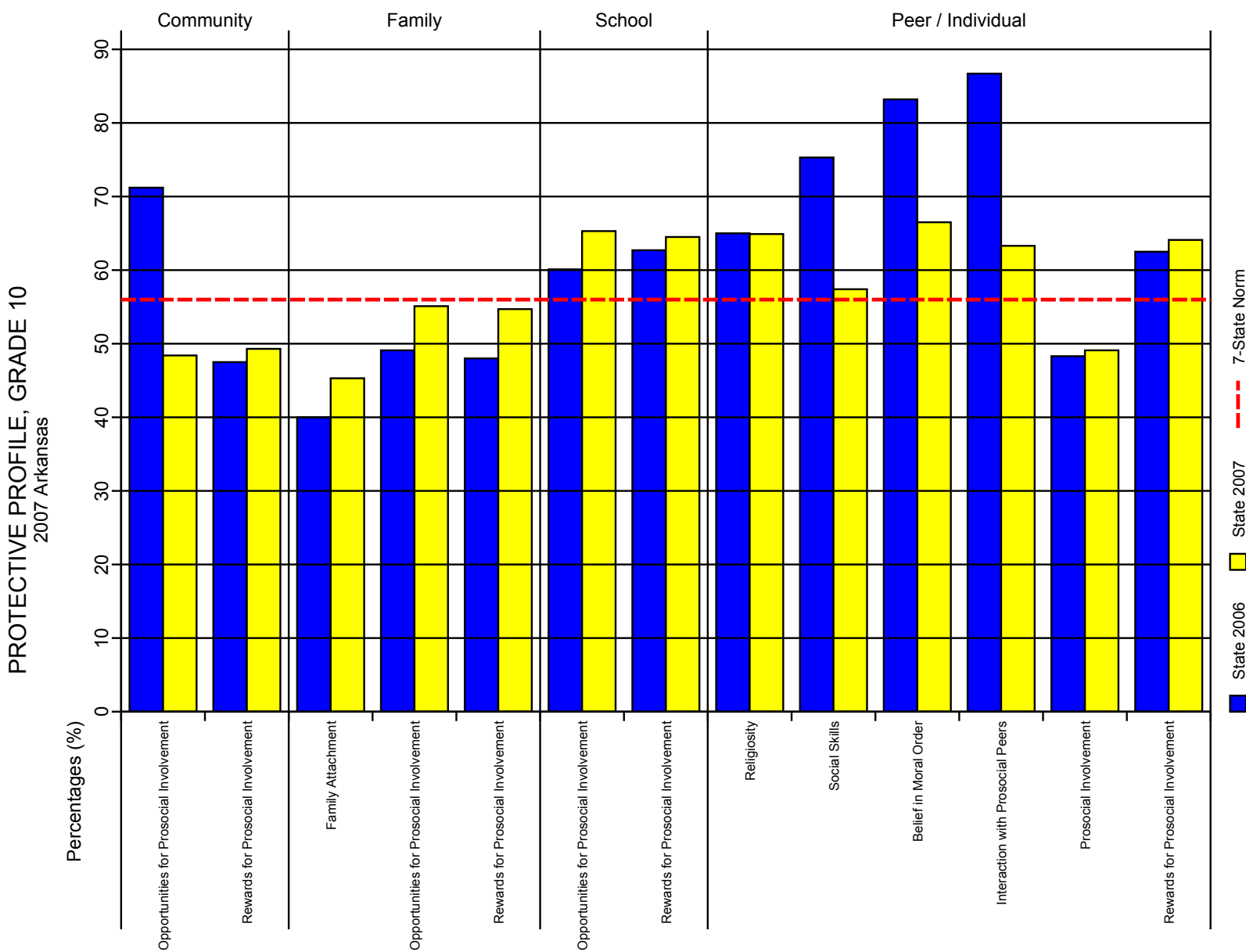


FIGURE 4

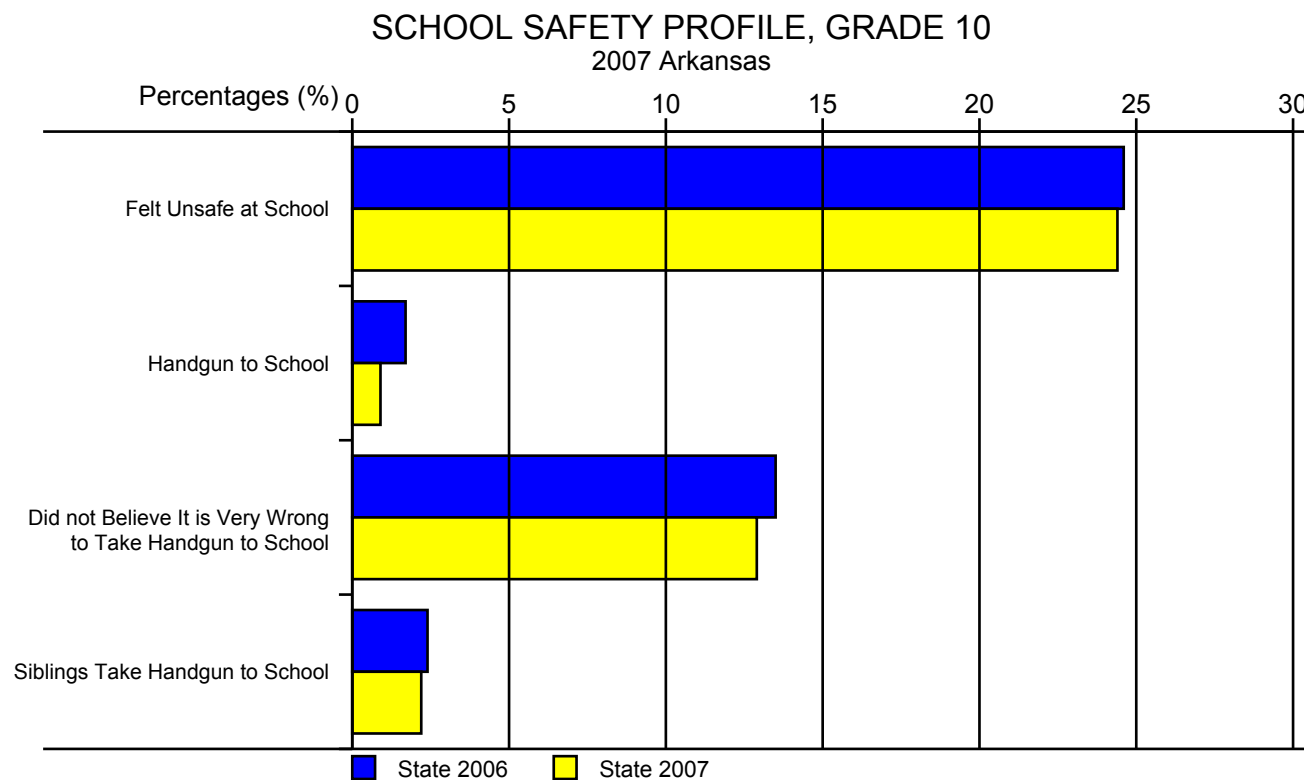


TABLE 1

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	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Alcohol	22.7	21.7	21.1	21.2	19.4	17.7	46.1	44.7	44.4	44.0	40.7	41.0	38.9	66.5	65.4	65.5	64.9	62.4	62.1	61.7	76.0	77.1	76.1	74.4	72.5	71.9	72.2	50.2	51.3	50.1	49.0	46.9	45.5
Cigarettes	18.1	17.5	17.2	15.0	13.2	10.8	39.4	36.0	34.8	32.8	28.8	26.8	22.1	53.9	52.1	49.1	46.5	43.3	40.0	34.6	62.6	61.0	58.7	54.5	51.3	49.7	46.2	41.3	41.0	38.7	35.8	32.8	30.0
Smokeless Tobacco	10.0	10.1	8.5	8.3	7.6	6.1	20.0	17.5	16.1	16.5	14.5	13.5	9.1	25.8	25.8	23.3	22.5	22.2	19.6	15.1	28.4	29.6	26.6	24.3	25.1	23.2	15.1	20.1	20.4	18.0	17.3	16.7	14.8
Marijuana	3.2	3.3	2.4	2.1	2.4	1.5	16.2	14.0	12.1	11.5	10.7	9.5	14.2	32.7	31.8	28.0	25.7	25.5	23.4	31.0	44.6	45.3	39.4	36.7	34.9	34.8	41.8	22.0	22.7	19.2	17.5	17.2	15.5
Inhalants	10.1	9.8	11.6	10.5	9.3	9.3	15.6	14.6	17.4	16.5	15.4	16.0	15.6	14.2	14.6	17.0	15.7	16.3	14.9	13.6	12.6	12.9	14.6	12.9	13.2	12.0	10.5	13.1	13.1	15.3	13.9	13.5	13.0
Hallucinogens	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	2.8	2.2	1.0	1.0	1.5	0.7	3.1	5.8	5.0	2.7	2.2	3.4	2.0	6.4	7.3	8.6	4.0	3.3	4.7	4.0	8.4	3.9	4.1	1.9	1.6	2.4	1.5
Cocaine	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.4	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.6	2.2	1.2	3.1	4.9	4.6	3.9	3.0	4.3	2.4	5.3	7.3	7.8	6.6	5.6	6.5	5.0	7.8	3.5	3.7	3.0	2.5	3.2	2.0
Methamphetamines	0.4	0.5	--	0.6	0.8	0.4	2.3	1.8	--	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.8	5.6	4.5	--	3.4	4.0	2.1	2.8	7.8	8.0	--	4.7	5.0	3.4	3.0	3.6	3.6	--	2.4	2.8	1.6
Stimulants	--	--	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.5	--	--	2.9	2.0	2.6	1.6	--	--	--	6.6	5.5	6.2	4.6	--	--	--	9.0	6.9	7.9	6.9	--	--	--	4.7	3.5	4.1	3.1
Sedatives	--	--	4.9	4.4	5.3	4.9	--	--	9.7	10.3	10.7	10.2	--	--	--	17.6	17.9	18.6	16.6	--	--	--	21.7	21.5	22.4	20.2	9.3	--	--	12.9	12.9	13.6	12.2
Ecstasy	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	2.9	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.2	2.3	5.2	4.9	3.3	3.2	4.6	3.4	5.2	7.5	6.7	5.0	4.4	6.5	5.4	6.5	3.7	3.4	2.4	2.1	3.1	2.3
Heroin	--	--	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.3	--	--	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.6	1.3	--	--	1.4	1.2	2.0	1.1	1.5	--	--	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.0	1.5	--	--	1.1	1.0	1.5	0.9
Any Drug	12.8	12.8	21.4	16.0	13.2	13.2	26.5	24.3	33.9	28.8	24.8	25.0	27.7	38.5	37.7	46.2	39.5	36.7	35.0	39.8	47.9	48.9	52.2	47.1	42.7	42.3	49.1	29.9	30.5	38.4	31.8	28.5	27.4

TABLE 2

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	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Alcohol	8.0	6.6	5.1	4.8	5.1	3.6	22.7	19.7	17.0	16.9	16.4	15.5	15.9	39.0	37.2	34.3	33.6	31.9	30.3	33.4	47.7	48.0	44.6	42.8	42.5	40.3	44.4	27.3	27.1	23.9	22.9	22.8	20.5
Cigarettes	3.8	3.6	3.4	2.7	2.7	1.9	13.9	11.7	11.7	10.1	8.8	8.1	7.1	23.7	21.8	19.9	17.4	17.0	15.3	14.0	30.6	30.0	28.0	24.9	23.8	23.5	21.6	16.6	16.2	14.9	12.9	12.3	11.1
Smokeless Tobacco	2.9	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.5	1.7	7.9	7.3	7.0	6.8	5.8	5.5	3.2	11.2	11.2	11.3	10.3	10.9	9.5	6.1	11.6	13.0	12.3	10.4	11.8	10.8	6.6	8.0	8.5	8.0	7.2	7.44	6.5
Marijuana	1.3	1.5	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.5	8.3	5.9	5.5	5.3	5.2	4.1	5.7	16.3	15.2	13.3	11.8	12.4	10.4	14.2	20.6	20.6	17.5	15.9	16.2	15.3	18.8	10.6	10.3	8.8	7.8	8.1	6.8
Inhalants	4.9	4.4	5.0	4.5	4.1	3.9	6.2	6.2	7.4	6.8	6.5	6.5	3.9	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.7	5.2	4.1	2.5	2.2	2.7	3.1	2.6	3.1	2.3	1.2	4.6	4.6	5.2	4.8	4.8	4.4
Hallucinogens	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.3	1.0	2.1	2.2	1.1	0.8	1.5	0.6	1.7	1.9	2.6	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.7	1.3	1.5	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.5
Cocaine	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.8	1.6	0.6	1.3	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.4	2.0	0.9	2.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.2	0.5
Methamphetamines	0.1	0.2	--	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.7	--	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.6	2.3	1.9	--	0.9	1.6	0.6	0.4	2.7	2.9	--	1.3	1.6	0.6	0.6	1.4	1.4	--	0.7	1.1	0.4
Stimulants	--	--	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.2	--	--	1.4	0.9	1.3	0.7	--	--	--	3.1	2.0	2.6	1.4	--	--	--	3.8	2.2	3.1	1.8	--	--	--	2.1	1.2	1.8	0.9
Sedatives	--	--	2.0	1.8	2.4	1.9	--	--	5.0	4.8	5.3	4.6	--	--	--	8.6	9.3	9.9	7.6	--	--	--	10.8	10.5	11.3	9.2	2.7	--	--	6.4	6.3	6.9	5.5
Ecstasy	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.9	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.2	2.1	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.7
Heroin	--	--	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	--	--	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	--	--	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.4	--	--	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.4	--	--	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.3
Any Drug	6.4	5.9	10.5	7.5	6.1	5.9	13.4	11.5	18.4	14.8	12.7	12.2	10.1	19.8	19.1	25.1	21.1	19.6	17.1	18.1	22.6	22.8	28.1	23.9	22.6	20.6	22.8	16.2	14.6	20.5	16.3	14.8	13.2

NOTES to Tables 1 and 2

Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available either because the question was not asked in that year's survey, or the MTF data are not comparable to the Arkansas data. To accurately compare MTF drug use to Arkansas drug use, International Survey Associates must have the MTF database. 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 of 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 thru 2007 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 thru 2007 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.

# Executive Summary Conclusions

## Risk Factor Profiles

Arkansas youth report generally lower levels of risk than youth in the seven-state norm. For the 104 specific risk factor measurements (26 risk factors multiplied by four grade levels) Arkansas youth showed equal or greater risk on 24 (23%) factors compared to the seven-state norm. Overall, this is a very positive finding for Arkansas youth. Risk factor scales that are equal to or greater than the seven-state norm are: 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; 8th and 10th grade Academic Failure; 8th, 10th, and 12th grade Interaction with Antisocial Peers; 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grade Sensation Seeking; and 12th grade Rewards for Antisocial Behavior.

## Protective Factor Profiles

Arkansas youth report generally equal levels of protection when compared to students in the seven-state norm. For the 52 specific protective factor measurements (13 protective factors measured at four grade levels) Arkansas youth were equal to or below the seven-state norm on 26 (50%). While this is not as positive as the risk factor findings, it shows that Arkansas students are demonstrating expected levels of protection. 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 participated in the APNA Survey began using cigarettes before using any other substance. Of the youth who had used cigarettes, the average age of first use was 12.1 years. A period of one and a half years separates the age of first use of alcohol and the first regular alcohol use, with the first use occurring at 12.6 years, and the first regular use of alcohol at 14.1 years. Of the youth who had used marijuana, the average age of first use was 13.6 years – 0.5 years before youth indicated that they had begun drinking regularly. In comparing the 2002 survey results to this year's survey, the age of first regular use of alcohol dropped by 0.5 years (from 14.6 years in 2002 to 14.1 years in 2007).

## 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 (45.5% of Arkansas survey participants in the 2007 APNA Survey have used at least once), cigarettes (30.0% have used), smokeless tobacco (14.8% have used), marijuana (15.5% have used), and inhalants (13.0% 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 inhalants than the national sample. However, Arkansas youth in grades 8, 10, and 12 used marijuana (4.7% to 7.6% less than MTF students), hallucinogens (2.4% to 4.4% less than MTF), cocaine (1.9% to 2.9% less than MTF students), ecstasy (1.1% to 1.8% less than MTF), and any drug (2.7% to 6.8% less than MTF).

For the state totals, rates of lifetime use of all drugs decreased since the 2006 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 in use by grade level can be seen with all substances except inhalants. For example, only 1.9% of 6th graders had smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days, whereas the rate for 12th graders was 23.5%. However, 30-day inhalant use peaked at grade 8 (6.5%) and declined to 2.3% for grade 12.

More Arkansas youth in grades 8, 10, and 12 have used cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and inhalants in the past 30 days than the national sample. For cigarettes, 1.0% more Arkansas 8th graders, 1.3% more 10th graders, and 1.9% more 12th graders used. For smokeless tobacco, 2.3% more Arkansas 8th graders, 3.4% more 10th graders, and 4.2% more 12th graders used. For inhalants, 2.6% more Arkansas 8th graders, 1.6% more 10th graders, and 1.1% more 12th graders used. Further comparison of state and national results shows that Arkansas usage rates of alcohol were 0.4% to 4.1% lower than the usage rates for the nation in grades 8, 10, and 12. Marijuana past month use is 1.6% to 3.8% lower than the nation in grades 8, 10, and 12.

Since the first survey in 2002, 30-day alcohol use has decreased 4.4% to 8.7% in all grades. Youth-reported marijuana use statewide has decreased since 2002, with total state usage rates at 10.6% in 2002 and usage rates of 6.8% in 2007. In addition, cigarette use has shown steady decreases since 2002, with state total usage rates at 16.6% in 2002 and usage rates of 11.1% in 2007.

### Substance Use by Gender

While being female is generally considered a protective factor for substance use, 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 (23.4% for males, 7.1% for females). Female lifetime sedative use is consistently higher than male use in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades.

Since 2006, total male lifetime use of cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, marijuana, inhalants, stimulants, and any drug decreased 1.0% to 2.8%. Total female lifetime alcohol, cigarette, marijuana, stimulant, and any drug use decreased 1.1% to 2.9% in the past year.

In comparing male and female lifetime use in the 2007 APNA Survey to the 2002 survey, overall use for both groups has declined since 2002. In some cases, the decline has been dramatic. For example, for females, the decline in cigarette smoking has been 10.9% and, for males, 11.9% since 2002.

### Intention to Use ATODs

A majority of the youth do not intend to use cigarettes or marijuana, although 60% 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 2007 peaked in the 12th grade. In comparing the six years of survey data, intentions to smoke cigarettes have decreased since the 2002 survey.

## Multiple Drug Use

Many of the youth who use marijuana also use alcohol. For example, the total percentage using marijuana is 6.8% and those using alcohol and marijuana is 5.4%. Thus, only 1.4% of students use marijuana but not alcohol. A review of tobacco use and any drug use during the past 30 days shows that more than half of the youth who use tobacco also use an illegal drug (14.3% tobacco use compared to 5.6% tobacco and any drug use).

## Perceived Harmfulness of Drugs: Arkansas Compared to National Sample

In all grades, more Arkansas students than MTF students perceived great risk in smoking marijuana once or twice. In this category, 6.0% more 8th grade Arkansas youth, 6.7% more Arkansas 10th graders, and 5.3% 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 slightly 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 various grade levels, there are differences of 13.6% to 19.7% between Arkansas results and national results. The substances that students perceive as most easy to get are cigarettes and alcohol.

## 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 (17.7% of males compared to 9.4% of females) and selling illegal drugs (5.6% of males compared to 2.7% of females). Overall, binge drinking appears to be the largest antisocial problem among Arkansas youth with 13.6% 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 (11.1% of 6th graders, 16.6% of 8th graders). The antisocial behaviors that 10th and 12th graders participated in the most were binge drinking (19.3% of 10th graders, 26.0% of 12th graders) and being drunk or high at school (15.0% of 10th graders, 18.7% 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 that their parents would not know if they carried a gun (20%) or that the police would not catch them carrying a gun (48.5%). Rates of students reporting that they believed the police would not catch an adolescent with a handgun decreased slightly in each grade, except the 6th grade, since the 2002 survey.

## Violence

In the past year, 16.0% of Arkansas survey participants have attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them in the past 12 months, and 20.0% reported having attacked someone at least once in their lifetime.

The percent of students indicating that they attacked someone in their lifetime and in the past year has increased since the initiation of the APNA 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 2007 APNA Survey, 6th grade lifetime attacks had gradually risen to 14.6% and past-year attacks for 6th graders had risen to 13.1%. 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.

## Students' Academic Performance and Substance Use

A clear relationship exists 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 nearly six times more likely to have indicated use of marijuana in the past 30 days than students achieving A grades.

## Parents' Education and Youth Substance Use

As with academic grades, a correlation exists 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 usage rate that is 8.9% higher than the usage rate of youth whose parents had at least a college degree.

## 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 (3.9%) reported using marijuana in the past 30 days when their parents thought it was “Very Wrong” to use it. In contrast, when students believed that their parents agree with use somewhat (ie, the parent only believed that it was “Wrong,” as opposed to “Very Wrong”) use increased to 24.3% for 30-day use.



## Marijuana Use in Relation to Perceived Peer Acceptability

As with perceived parental acceptability, even small increases in perceived peer acceptability are associated with an increased likelihood that an adolescent will use ATODs. For example, when youth thought there was “No or Very Little Chance” that they would be seen as cool if they used marijuana, only 1.8% had used marijuana in the past month. However, when youth thought that there was even a “Little Chance” that they would be seen as cool, marijuana usage rates were more than six times higher for past-month use (11.9%).

## Depressive Symptoms and Substance Use

The APNA Survey demonstrated a strong link between youth who reported depressive symptoms and ATOD use. When compared to the non-depressed group, the depressed youth were more than four times as likely to use cigarettes in the 30 days prior to the survey, more than three times as likely to use marijuana in the past 30 days, and more than five times as likely to have used any drug in the past 30 days. These results suggest that when a youth does receive a diagnosis of depression, they should also be assessed for substance abuse. Also, youth caught using substances should be assessed for depression.

## Sources of Obtaining Alcohol

Across all grades, Arkansas youth reported that the most common source of alcohol is from someone older than 21 years of age. This source becomes increasingly used as students progress from the 6th grade to the 12<sup>th</sup> grade (1.6%, 29.7%, respectively). The likelihood of alcohol-using students obtaining alcohol from someone less than 21 years of age, buying alcohol with

or without a fake ID, and obtaining alcohol from a stranger also increases with grade level. Encouragingly, obtaining alcohol with a fake ID is rare, with only 0.1% of 6th graders, 0.2% of 8th graders, 0.3% of 10th graders, and 0.6% 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 drank alcohol at someone else’s house. Students become more likely to drink at someone else’s house as they advance through the grades (2.3% in the 6th grade, 11.6% in the 8th grade, 26.6% in the 10th grade, and 36.9% in the 12th grade). The second most popular place where youth usually drank was at their homes (4.0% in the 6th grade, 10.6% in the 8th grade, 13.2% in the 10th grade, and 11.7% in the 12th grade).

## Sources of Obtaining Cigarettes

In the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades, Arkansas youth most frequently obtained cigarettes from someone more than 18 years of age. This source becomes increasingly more used as students progress from the 6th grade to the 12th grade (0.7% in the 6th grade, 3.5% in the 8th grade, 8.9% in the 10th grade, and 13.5% in the 12th grade). The next most popular source for obtaining cigarettes in the 6th, 8th, and 10th grades was someone less than 18 years of age (0.7% in the 6th grade, 3.1% in the 8th grade, and 4.3% in the 10th grade). As with obtaining alcohol, the rate of youth obtaining cigarettes with a fake ID is not high, with only 0.1% of 6th and 8th graders, 0.3 of 10th graders and 0.5% 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 (1.5% for 6th grade, 4.3% for 8th grade, 7.7% for 10th grade, and 8.0% in 12th grade) and at someone else's home (1.3% for the 6th grade, to a high of 6.3% for the 10th grade). Twelfth graders most often smoked in a car (9.6%). Another area where students indicated that they usually smoked was in an open area (1.2% in the 6th grade, 3.5% in the 8th grade, 4.6% in the 10th grade and 5.7% in the 12th grade).

# Introduction

The Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) Survey was administered to Arkansas' youth in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12 in November 2007. Arkansas survey results can be compared to youth nationwide. The APNA Survey was designed to measure the need for prevention services in the areas of substance abuse, delinquency, teen pregnancy, school dropout, and violence.

The 2007 Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) Project was conducted 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 Survey was coordinated by the Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention (ADAP), Division of Behavioral Health, Arkansas Department of Human Services. ADAP contracted with International Survey Associates, dba Pride Surveys, to conduct the survey. The survey was administered to 88,040 youth throughout Arkansas.

## Arkansas 2007 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 Problem Behaviors**, 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 youth. The survey provides results on the current use (within 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.

# Section 1: Survey Methods

All Arkansas students in grades 6, 8, 10 and 12 were invited to participate in the survey. Allowing all students to participate in the survey, rather than surveying just a random sample of students across the state, is beneficial because program planning often requires detailed knowledge of specific, locally defined subpopulations, such as youth in a specific community, a specific grade in school, or students from single-parent families. When detailed student data are available, more effective prevention services at the community level can be designed, developed, and implemented. In the 2007 APNA Survey, 88,040 students were surveyed. While not all Arkansas 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students participated, the survey results still provide considerable information for communities to use in assessing youth problem behavior and for planning and evaluating prevention services.

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.

## The Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey Questionnaire

The original survey questionnaire on which the APNA survey is based was developed by the Social Development Research Group at the University of Washington. The development process was funded by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP). The goal of the project was to develop a survey that provided scientifically sound information about: 1) the prevalence of youth ATOD use and antisocial behavior in the community; and 2) the prevalence of risk and protective factors in a community. The survey was further refined through a second project, the “Diffusion Consortium Project,” which 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. Normative data for the survey were developed in these two studies based on testing with more than 200,000 students in the United States.

This basic questionnaire was modified in 2002 to create the APNA Survey. Modifications, including the addition of specific questions about substance use, tobacco availability, and tobacco use, allowed the APNA Survey to better meet the needs of Arkansas. In each year since, the questionnaire has been slightly modified to meet new requests for additional data. However, the measurement of risk and protective factors, along with the prevalence of ATOD use and antisocial behaviors, has always been maintained. See Appendix A for a copy of the 2007 APNA Survey questionnaire.

### *The Prevalence of ATOD Use and Antisocial Behavior*

The APNA survey measures the current prevalence of a broad range of ATOD substances. The substances 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 Monitoring the Future Survey. Using comparable ATOD questions means that comparisons between the two surveys can be made.

### *Risk and Protective Factors*

Arkansas uses the Risk and Protective Framework to guide prevention efforts aimed at reducing youth problem behaviors. This framework, developed by J. David Hawkins, PhD, Richard F. Catalano, PhD, and their colleagues at the University of Washington, Social Development Research Group, explains the relationship between risk and protective factors and youth problem behaviors. Risk factors are characteristics of school, community, and family environments,

as well as characteristics of students and their peer groups, that predict increased likelihood of drug use, delinquency, school dropout, teen pregnancy, and violent behavior among youth. For example, Hawkins and Catalano 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 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.

A total of 19 risk factors and 13 protective factors are measured in the 2007 APNA Survey. Some of the risk factors 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.

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. Cut points are specific risk or protective factor threshold values that are used to classify a youth as being elevated on risk factors scales, or having insufficient levels of protection as measured by protective factor scales. The cut-point score best classifies youth into those who are more at-risk or less at-risk for ATOD use and other problem behaviors. The cut-points have remained stable in youth populations and will be used to produce the profiles for future surveys.

In the 2007 APNA Survey, students responded to a total of 254 items. The questions were printed in a test booklet that was scored by a machine. 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 found in Appendix D.

### *APNA 2006 Data*

As has been reported previously, some methodological problems were encountered in the 2006 survey year. These problems resulted in some uncertainties for a small number of the risk and protective factor prevalence estimates. In this report, when examining multi-year trend data, the 2006 prevalence estimates as previously reported in the 2006 state report are used. This approach allows for the most accurate interpretation of state-level long-term trend data. As a consequence, the 2007 reports for specific geographic areas of the state (ie, regional or school district reports) will have a small number of variations from this report in regard to their reported 2006 state-level prevalence estimates for risk and protective factors.

## Administration

In August 2007, 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 No Child Left Behind (NCLB) Act 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.

PRC personnel were encouraged to personally visit each of their school districts to obtain school participation. A phone call to the previous year's participants was also initiated as needed. PRC personnel 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 during October 16-19, 2007. Administration of the surveys took place during November 2007. The school contacts were given specific instructions on how to maintain student confidentiality and how to collect and return the completed surveys. Teachers in surveyed classrooms were given a script to read. They also were asked to record how many students took the survey, how many were absent from school, and how many refused to take the survey. Completed surveys were returned to sub-contractor, International Survey Associates, dba Pride Surveys, by December 1, 2007. International Survey Associates staff followed up with phone calls directly to school contacts to ensure that all completed and unused surveys were returned.

## Completion Rate and Ability to Generalize the Results

Not all Arkansas students participated in the APNA Survey. School absence on the day of the survey was the primary reason for non-participation, although a small number of students chose not to participate or the students' parents refused consent for them to participate.

Enrollment figures from the Arkansas Department of Education show that 113,767 students (public and state-funded schools) were enrolled for the 2007-2008 school year in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12, in the participating school districts. A total of 88,040 students returned completed 2007 APNA surveys, resulting in a completion rate of 77.4%. Of this total, 3,785 students reported either being at a grade level not in the survey population (ie, 7th, 9th or 11th grades) or reported a grade level that was not taught at their school (eg, 12th grade at an elementary school). A separate total of 5,645 students were identified as providing an invalid survey by one or more validity checks (see *Validity of the Data* section below for validity criteria). A combined total of 8,442 students provided an invalid grade level and/or an invalid survey (988 students were identified by both). After the 8,442 surveys were removed from the dataset, **a total of 79,598 students were included in the final dataset and available for analysis.** This is a more than sufficient number to provide valid and generalizable results for the statewide APNA Survey.

## Survey Participants

The characteristics of the youth who took the survey are presented in Table 3. The 2007 results are also shown separately for grades 6, 8, 10, and 12. A nearly equal number of males and females took the survey in all grades (female – 52.1% and males – 47.9%). The majority of respondents were

White (61.3%), 16.5% were African American, and 8.3% were Hispanic. Other ethnic groups accounted for 13.9% of the respondents. In comparison to information provided from the Arkansas Department of Education for the 2007-2008 school year, the demographic makeup of the 2007 APNA Survey is similar to that of the Arkansas student population. The Arkansas Department of Education indicates that the Arkansas student population was 67.3% White, 22.4% African American, and 8.0% Hispanic.

An analysis of the family structure of respondents showed that 49.2% lived with both of their biological parents, 19.5% lived in a step-family structure, and 25.8% lived with a single parent.

## Survey Participants by Region

The State of Arkansas has 75 counties, divided into 13 ATOD service regions. Several tables have been prepared which supply regional- and county-level 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 73 participating counties in Arkansas.

Because ATOD use, antisocial behavior, and the prevalence of risk and protective factors normally vary by grade level, large differences in grade level participation by region would be cause for concern and would complicate comparisons between regions. Fortunately, the grade level variation in participation between regions was small. For example, 6th grade was the grade at which there was the greatest regional variation in participation. Sixth graders made up 28.8% of the statewide total. Region 9 had the highest percentage of 6th graders (32.7%) as a proportion of the region's population, and Region 11 had the lowest percentage of sixth graders as a proportion of

the region's population (25.5%). The other regions show smaller percentage differences from the statewide 6th grade percentage. This amount of variation between regions and the statewide totals is small enough to support useful regional comparisons of the survey results.

## 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.

Several measures taken during the survey's development to reduce response bias include: careful cognitive pretesting of the questionnaire to ensure that students understand the meaning of each question; creation of a well-developed and debugged administration protocol; and the development of uniform instructions read to all students who participate in the survey.

At the time of the survey, the confidentiality of the survey was stressed to Arkansas students through the instructions and administration procedures. Students 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 for students to exaggerate or deny behaviors were eliminated. However, several checks were built into the data screening process to minimize the inclusion of students who were not truthful in their responses. All surveys that were deemed to be not truthful were eliminated from the final analysis. Invalid individual student surveys were identified using four specific criteria. The four criteria were: 1) the student indicated that he or she was “Not Honest At All” in completing the survey (1,207 surveys); 2) the student indicated that he or she had used the non-existent drug phenoxydine (4,068 surveys); 3) the student reported an impossibly high frequency of multiple drug use (1,243 surveys); and 4) the student report contained logical inconsistencies between past-month use and lifetime use rates (1,642 surveys). A total of 5,645 surveys were removed from the final data set and later analyses as a result. The numbers removed on the basis of each criteria total to only 5,645 because 3,387 students were identified by more than one validity criteria.

## A Final Methods Note Regarding Long-Term Trend Data

The 2006 procedures varied from those used in this report, as well as those used in the 2005 and earlier reports. Non-standard procedures for calculating: 1) drug prevalence rates, and 2) scores on the risk and protective factor questions, were used in the 2006 report. The variation in 2006 procedures related to how missing data (ie, instances where the student did not respond to a question) were counted. The effect of the 2006 procedure was to slightly reduce the reported prevalence levels for all drugs and to lower the calculated scores for the risk and protective factor questions.

TABLE 3. STUDENTS PROVIDING DATA IN THE 2007 APNA SURVEY

Total Surveyed 6 <sup>th</sup> , 8 <sup>th</sup> , 10 <sup>th</sup> , and 12 <sup>th</sup> Grade Students	88,040
Total Students Providing Invalid Surveys	5,645 (6.4 %)
Students Reporting They Were in the 7 <sup>th</sup> , 9 <sup>th</sup> , or 11 <sup>th</sup> Grades or Grade Level Not Taught at the Surveyed School	3,785 (4.3%)
Total Surveys Removed Prior to Analysis	8,442 (9.0 %)
<b>Surveys Included in Final Data Set</b>	<b>79,598 (90.4 %)</b>



TABLE 4

Total Number and Percentage of Survey Respondents by Grade and Demographic Characteristics																				
	Grade 6		Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		2007 Total		2006 Total		2005 Total		2004 Total		2003 Total		2002 Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Sample	22,910	28.8	22,082	27.7	19,315	24.3	15,291	19.2	79,598	100.0	66,652	100.0	53,489	100.0	39,999	100.0	18,148	100.0	25,056	100.0
<b>Gender</b>																				
Male	11,023	48.9	10,634	49.0	8,971	47.0	6,986	46.1	37,614	47.9	31,480	48.3	25,455	48.3	18,897	48.3	8,757	48.6	11,916	47.9
Female	11,499	51.1	11,074	51.0	10,107	53.0	8,155	53.9	40,835	52.1	33,702	51.7	27,293	51.7	20,223	51.7	9,264	51.4	12,957	52.1
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>																				
White	15,007	57.1	14,976	59.7	13,799	64.0	11,133	67.1	54,915	61.3	47,646	63.4	37,741	64.5	28,584	66.9	12,600	73.3	17,690	73.9
Native American	1,755	6.7	1,167	4.7	874	4.1	437	2.6	4,233	4.7	3,508	4.6	2,581	4.4	1,764	4.1	606	3.5	692	2.9
Hispanic	2,419	9.2	2,211	8.8	1,634	7.6	1,122	6.8	7,386	8.3	5,918	7.9	3,907	6.7	3,207	7.5	851	4.9	956	4.0
African American	4,403	16.8	4,301	17.2	3,391	15.7	2,657	16.0	14,752	16.5	11,214	14.9	9,920	17.0	6,267	14.7	2,544	14.8	3,886	16.2
Asian or Pacific Islander	438	1.7	494	2.0	489	2.3	405	2.4	1,826	2.0	1,654	2.2	1,157	2.0	761	1.8	248	1.4	257	1.1
Other	2,261	8.6	1,920	7.7	1,382	6.4	843	5.1	6,406	7.2	5,242	7.0	3,185	5.4	2,162	5.1	346	2.0	449	1.9
<b>Family Structure</b>																				
Both Parents	11,850	51.7	10,735	48.6	9,151	47.4	7,430	48.6	39,166	49.2	32,109	51.6	25,304	47.3	18,649	46.6	8,946	49.3	12,373	49.4
Step-Families	4,248	18.5	4,481	20.3	3,999	20.7	2,766	18.1	15,494	19.5	13,937	22.4	10,416	19.5	7,574	18.9	3,575	19.7	4,836	19.3
Single Parent	5,845	25.5	5,756	26.1	5,010	25.9	3,899	25.5	20,510	25.8	16,222	26.1	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 5

Total Number and Percentage of Survey Respondents by Grade and Participating Region																				
	Grade 6		Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		2007 Total		2006 Total		2005 Total		2004 Total		2003 Total		2002 Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Region 1	3698	16.1	3570	16.2	2698	14.0	2065	13.5	12031	15.1	9584	14.4	5988	11.2	5907	14.8	3182	17.5	3913	15.6
Region 2	981	4.3	974	4.4	848	4.4	716	4.7	3519	4.4	3591	5.4	853	1.6	202	0.5	498	2.7	---	---
Region 3	2203	9.6	2081	9.4	1899	9.8	1664	10.9	7847	9.9	6107	9.2	5993	11.2	4656	11.6	539	3.0	602	2.4
Region 4	2420	10.6	2319	10.5	1959	10.1	1740	11.4	8438	10.6	7709	11.6	8110	15.1	7128	17.8	4813	26.5	4784	19.1
Region 5	2180	9.5	2243	10.2	2304	11.9	1687	11.0	8414	10.6	7079	10.6	6647	12.4	5157	12.9	3444	19.0	1628	6.5
Region 6	1684	7.4	1716	7.8	1563	8.1	1150	7.5	6113	7.7	5202	7.8	2400	4.5	1576	3.9	---	---	---	---
Region 7	1087	4.7	971	4.4	775	4.0	555	3.6	3388	4.3	2258	3.4	2926	5.5	457	1.1	536	3.0	410	1.6
Region 8	1538	6.7	1531	6.9	1420	7.4	979	6.4	5468	6.9	4750	7.1	4591	8.6	3539	8.8	1275	7.0	1717	6.9
Region 9	3538	15.4	2897	13.1	2464	12.8	1920	12.6	10819	13.6	8726	13.1	5006	9.3	1518	3.8	651	3.6	6543	26.1
Region 10	1133	4.9	1235	5.6	987	5.1	781	5.1	4136	5.2	3185	4.8	2245	4.2	2288	5.7	1058	5.8	1770	7.1
Region 11	866	3.8	896	4.1	840	4.3	794	5.2	3396	4.3	3325	5.0	3670	6.9	3441	8.6	1570	8.7	1170	4.7
Region 12	959	4.2	1024	4.6	962	5.0	769	5.0	3714	4.7	2921	4.4	3565	6.7	2588	6.5	582	3.2	1146	4.6
Region 13	623	2.7	625	2.8	596	3.1	471	3.1	2315	2.9	2215	3.3	1563	2.9	1542	3.9	---	---	1373	5.5
Total	22910	100.0	22082	100.0	19315	100.0	15291	100.0	79598	100.0	66,652	100.0	53557	100.0	39999	100.0	18148	100.0	25056	100.0
Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available because the region did not participate in either the 2002 or 2003 survey.																				

FIGURE 5

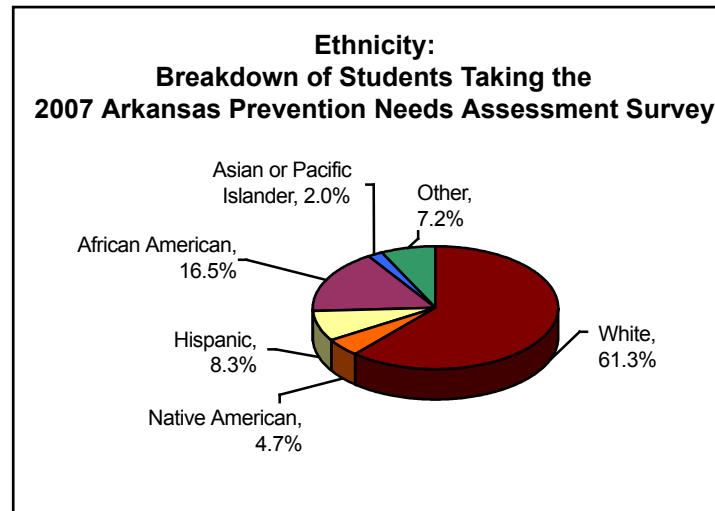


FIGURE 6

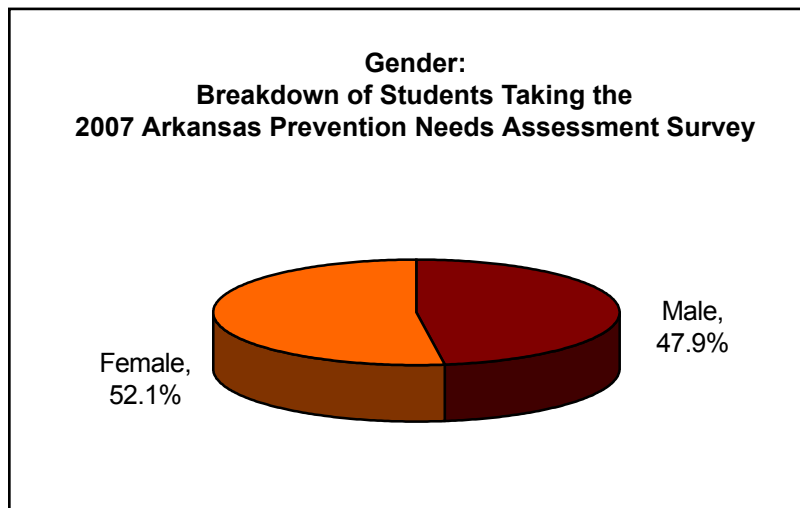
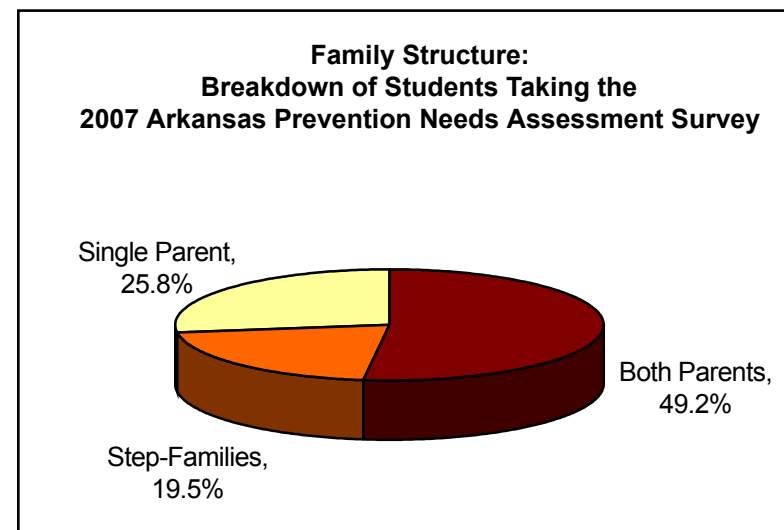


FIGURE 7



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

The Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) 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, many people are now aware that behaviors or characteristics such as eating high-fat foods, 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.

J. David Hawkins, PhD, Richard F. Catalano, PhD, 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, Hawkins, Catalano and their colleagues developed an approach that communities can use to reduce youth problem behaviors. An overview of the risk factors and protective factors that have been shown to be related to youth problem behaviors and their link to the APNA Survey can be found in Appendix B.

This section of the report is organized according to the four domains, important to a young person's life: community, family, school, and peer/individual. 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.

# How to Read the Risk and Protective Factor Charts in this Section

Two components of the risk and protective factor charts 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 “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 APNA Survey instrument was designed to assess adolescent substance use, antisocial behavior and the risk and protective factors that predict these adolescent problem behaviors. Since risk and protective factor model surveys have been given to more than 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 remain constant and are 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 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 of

200,000 students upon which the cut points were established. 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.

## COMMUNITY RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS

When looking at the community domain, it is important to consider other factors in addition to 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. Youth 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 who 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. Table 6 shows the links between the community risk factors and the five problem behaviors. The check marks indicate where at least two well-designed, published research studies have shown a link between the risk factor and the problem behavior.

## Availability of Drugs Linked to Substance Abuse and Violence

As drugs become more available in a community, there is a higher 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.

TABLE 6

Youth at Risk: Community	PROBLEM BEHAVIORS				
	Substance Abuse	Delinquency	Teen Pregnancy	School Dropout	Violence
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 Firearms

### *Linked to Delinquency and Violence*

Firearm availability and firearm homicide have increased 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.

## 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) and the less connected its residents may feel to the overall community, 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 lives. If the key players in the neighborhood – 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.

## 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.

## 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. The highest scaled score was for 10th grade, Transitions and Mobility (60.5% at-risk), followed by 8th grade, Transitions and Mobility (56.6% at-risk) (Table 7).

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 were only slightly higher than other states. Twelfth grade levels of Perceived Availability of Drugs, and levels of Transitions and Mobility for all grades, were significantly higher than the seven-state norm. Other community domain risk factors were lower—some substantially lower—than the seven-state norms.

### Protective Factors

Two protective factor scales for the community domain – Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement and Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement – have been established in the research literature. For Rewards for Prosocial Involvement, Arkansas students' rates were below the

seven-state norm for all grades, with 8th graders having the lowest protection (43.3%) and the 10th graders having the highest protection (49.3%). For Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement, rates were approximately 4%-12% 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 thru 2007 APNA Survey Data

Six years of risk and protective factor data are available for Arkansas. Since the 2002 APNA Survey, many risk factor scales have slowly declined. These include the risk factors Low Neighborhood Attachment, Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use, Perceived Availability of Drugs, and Perceived Availability of Handguns. The one risk factor that has not declined is Transitions and Mobility. This risk factor has increased substantially for Arkansas students at all grade levels in the past six years.

Since the 2002 APNA Survey, community domain protective factor scores have also shifted. For Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement, rates have increased for all grade levels. In contrast, rates for Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement have declined for all grade levels from 2002 to 2007.

Appendix E contains risk and protective factor charts for the 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grades. These profile charts contain all of the risk and protective factors with comparisons to the previous year's state survey data.



TABLE 7

Community Domain Risk and Protective Factor Scores																								
	Grade 6						Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>RISK FACTORS</b>																								
Low Neighborhood Attachment	43.3	42.0	42.2	43.8	44.3	41.1	38.0	36.0	33.9	35.8	33.9	36.2	44.2	42.0	40.7	41.6	40.5	41.6	48.5	47.8	43.5	43.0	42.7	45.3
Community Disorganization	38.7	38.5	40.9	38.5	39.4	37.1	35.4	31.9	35.7	34.3	32.7	32.8	44.2	44.7	48.8	47.5	46.9	45.2	43.0	41.1	44.7	44.6	44.6	43.3
Transitions and Mobility	42.4	42.1	48.6	49.9	40.0	51.2	42.1	43.9	53.2	53.1	53.4	56.6	43.6	45.7	58.6	58.5	58.1	60.5	36.5	40.5	47.9	47.5	49.5	49.6
Laws & Norms Favor Drug Use	41.0	38.6	41.5	42.7	63.4	41.0	38.2	34.9	34.9	37.0	25.9	34.9	45.0	42.1	44.5	44.8	18.3	40.9	38.3	37.8	36.5	36.5	9.8	33.6
Perceived Availability of Drugs	27.7	26.8	25.9	24.6	24.4	24.4	32.9	28.1	30.3	30.1	29.0	27.6	45.3	42.7	45.1	45.1	42.9	38.9	53.7	49.8	51.6	51.2	48.9	45.8
Perceived Availability of Handguns	29.4	27.5	28.0	27.2	28.2	25.1	43.9	40.0	41.1	40.8	37.2	39.3	32.4	31.7	35.2	35.9	33.1	33.1	40.0	37.0	41.0	41.5	38.8	38.7
<b>PROTECTIVE FACTORS</b>																								
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	46.2	47.2	48.6	48.4	54.7	44.7	46.9	52.4	53.8	52.9	69.6	50.5	38.3	46.3	50.7	49.9	71.2	48.4	34.6	44.0	49.5	48.8	73.4	48.4
Community Reward for Prosocial Involvement	54.4	55.9	54.4	53.8	53.1	48.2	44.9	47.4	45.4	45.2	42.2	43.3	52.4	54.4	51.9	51.2	47.5	49.3	53.2	54.2	52.3	52.1	48.3	48.4

FIGURE 8

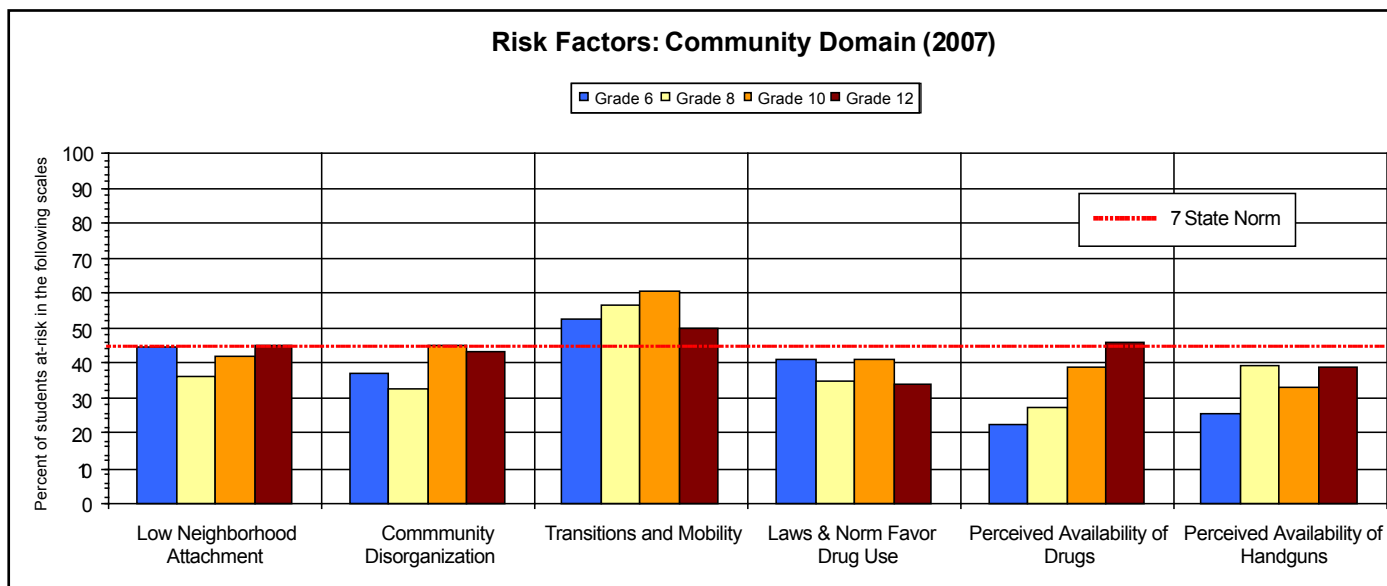
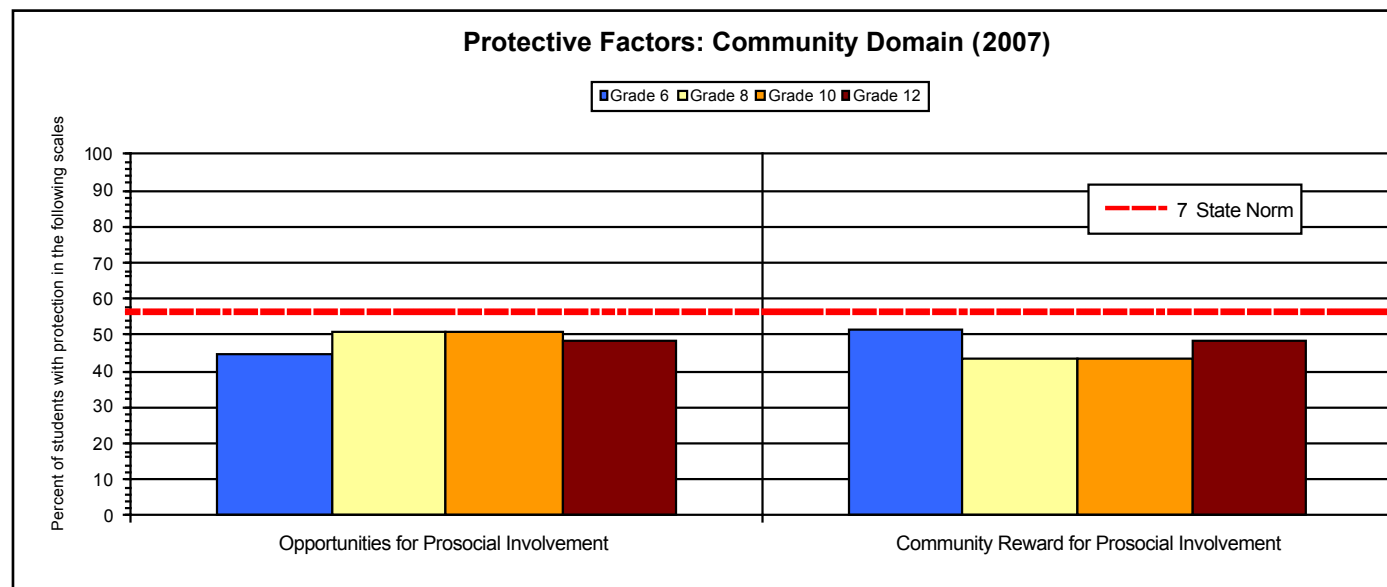


FIGURE 9



## 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 indicate where at least two well-designed, peer-reviewed research studies have shown an association between the risk factor and the problem behavior.

TABLE 8

Youth at Risk: Family	PROBLEM BEHAVIORS				
	Substance Abuse	Delinquency	Teen Pregnancy	School Dropout	Violence
Family History of the Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Family Management Problems	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Family Conflict	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Favorable Parental Attitudes and Involvements 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 the child having alcohol and other drug problems 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 caregivers or between caregivers 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 caregiver, 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 9 shows that the highest scale scores were for Parent Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior for 10th graders (50.1% at-risk) and 12<sup>th</sup> graders (48.4%), followed by Family Conflict for 8th graders (47.6% at-risk).

Figure 10 illustrates that most Arkansas' levels of family risk factors 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 above the seven-state norm. Poor Family Management scale scores for all grades were 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 6.1% to 8.2% above the seven-state norm.

## Comparisons to 2002 thru 2007 APNA Survey Data

As can be seen in Table 9, levels of risk for the Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior scale increased from 6.5% (6<sup>th</sup> grade) to 8.0% (12<sup>th</sup> grade) since the 2002 APNA Survey. Family conflict has also increased slightly since the first 2002 survey. In contrast, two other risk factors in the family domain, Poor Family Management and Family History of Antisocial Behavior have shown moderate declines.

In contrast to the mixed results for the family domain risk factors, students are reporting slightly to moderately lower levels of protection in all three family domain protective factors. The largest decline in protection was seen for Family Attachment, with the greatest decline of 4.8% since 2002 being reported by 12th grade students.

Appendix E contains risk and protective factor charts for the 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grades. These profile charts contain all risk and protective factors with comparisons to the previous years' state survey data.

TABLE 9

Family Domain Risk and Protective Factor Scores																								
	Grade 6						Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>RISK FACTORS</b>																								
Poor Family Management	37.6	35.1	34.1	35.4	31.2	35.9	39.8	36.0	36.8	37.5	33.0	38.2	38.7	37.4	37.1	38.8	35.7	37.5	43.0	40.3	38.8	39.7	37.0	39.6
Family Conflict	35.2	33.1	38.8	39.9	33.1	36.2	44.1	42.3	49.6	51.0	42.4	47.6	36.7	36.9	41.6	41.9	37.3	39.4	33.6	33.7	38.3	38.4	34.7	35.4
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	38.7	37.8	40.0	39.2	33.0	34.9	40.9	39.0	41.3	41.3	34.4	37.1	42.6	43.0	43.9	44.0	39.6	40.8	41.4	39.5	42.6	40.7	36.2	37.7
Parent Attitudes Favor Antisocial Behavior	26.2	26.4	32.2	33.7	13.1	32.7	37.5	36.4	43.5	44.8	24.6	45.3	42.4	42.2	46.9	49.7	39.7	50.1	40.4	41.5	45.7	46.6	50.3	48.4
Parent Attitudes Favor Drug Use	12.2	11.6	15.1	15.1	29.6	13.3	25.5	24.5	28.4	28.6	40.1	27.0	41.3	40.1	42.6	43.2	47.8	41.7	41.5	42.8	44.1	42.0	28.4	41.4
<b>PROTECTIVE FACTORS</b>																								
Family Attachment	60.1	59.2	57.2	56.5	45.3	57.0	56.1	55.9	53.9	52.5	45.1	52.6	47.3	48.3	46.4	43.9	40.0	45.3	61.0	58.8	57.7	56.7	51.0	56.2
Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	63.9	64.0	62.0	62.9	49.5	62.1	64.5	65.8	65.1	63.6	54.2	63.9	56.1	57.7	57.2	55.2	49.1	55.1	57.1	57.5	55.7	56.5	50.5	55.6
Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	57.2	57.6	56.3	56.0	43.1	55.8	65.7	66.2	66.3	64.6	53.7	64.2	55.2	57.2	56.3	55.5	48.0	54.7	57.0	55.7	55.3	55.1	48.6	54.4

FIGURE 10

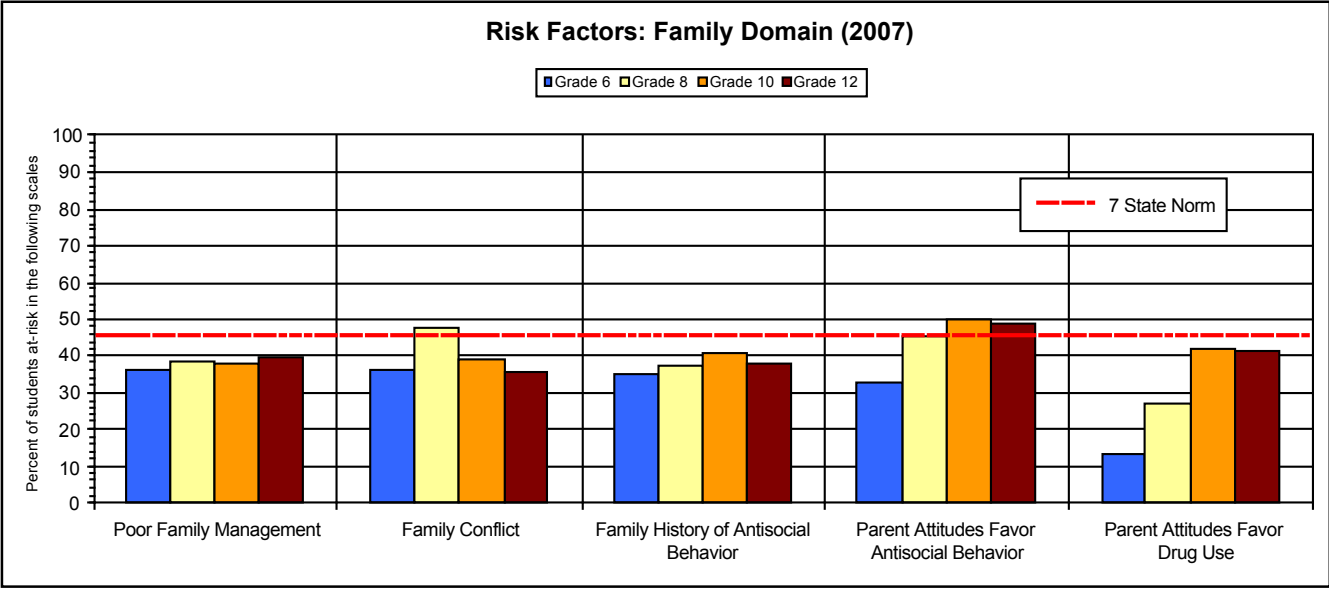
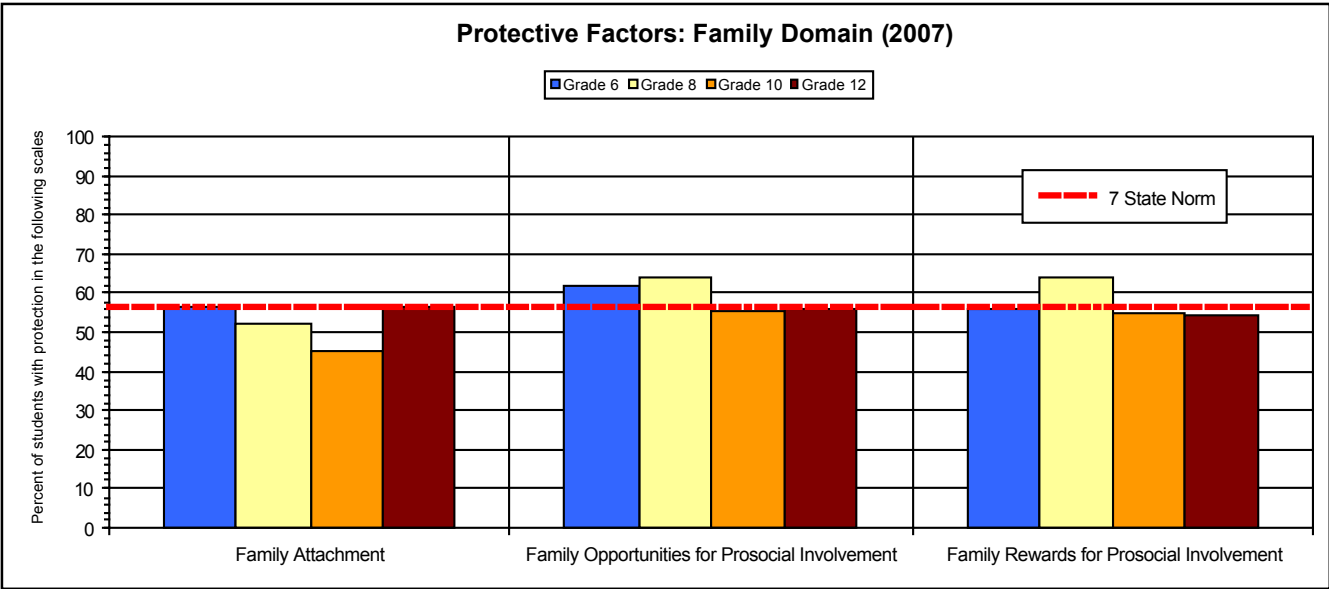


FIGURE 11



## SCHOOL RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS

In the school domain, the early years are important for 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 dropout, 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 help schools target the problem behaviors and student populations that are at the greatest need for services.

As with the community and family domains, bonding at the school level also buffers against the effects of risk factors 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. Table 10 shows the links between the school risk factors and the five problem behaviors. The check marks indicate where at least two well-designed, peer-reviewed research studies have shown an association between the risk factor and the problem behavior.

TABLE 10

Youth at Risk: School	PROBLEM BEHAVIORS				
	Substance Abuse	Delinquency	Teen Pregnancy	School Dropout	Violence
Academic Failure Beginning in Late Elementary School	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lack of Commitment to School	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

### 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.



## SCHOOL RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTOR SCALES

### Risk Factors

The two risk factor scales for the school domain are 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 8th and 10th grades, and rates of Low Commitment to School were lower in all grades.

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

### Protective Factors

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

## Comparisons to 2002 thru 2007 APNA Survey Data

Since 2002, both school domain risk factors have shown slight-to- moderate rate decreases. The greatest decrease was for Low Commitment to School, where substantial and meaningful decreases ranged from 2.5% (6th grade) to 6.9% (8th grade).

Equally good news, both of the protective factors have shown moderate-to-large rate increases in the reported levels of protection for Arkansas students. Opportunities for positive involvement increased by 3.6% (6th grade) to 12% (10th and 12th grades). Large rate increases (4.6% to 9.6%) were also reported for Rewards for Positive Involvement. These changes should be regarded as substantial and meaningful improvements in the school domain for Arkansas students.

TABLE 11

School Domain Risk and Protective Factor Scores																								
	Grade 6						Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
<b>RISK FACTORS</b>																								
Academic Failure	45.4	44.6	48.3	46.5	37.2	44.2	49.5	46.3	49.8	50.1	43.7	47.0	48.8	47.8	49.2	49.3	46.7	48.5	42.4	43.3	43.2	43.3	41.6	41.3
Low Commitment to School	44.5	41.4	40.1	41.9	50.9	42.0	42.2	38.7	35.1	35.7	31.4	35.3	44.6	41.5	38.2	38.0	31.2	39.5	46.2	43.5	43.4	41.5	38.3	42.2
<b>PROTECTIVE FACTORS</b>																								
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	45.6	44.4	47.9	45.2	44.9	49.2	60.7	61.3	65.6	62.9	63.0	66.5	53.5	59.9	62.5	61.3	60.1	65.3	53.2	59.9	61.6	62.1	61.8	65.2
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	54.3	58.2	61.4	59.5	56.0	58.9	47.8	52.6	58.4	56.0	55.3	56.1	54.9	60.6	65.6	64.8	62.7	64.5	41.1	45.4	50.3	50.4	49.1	50.0

FIGURE 12

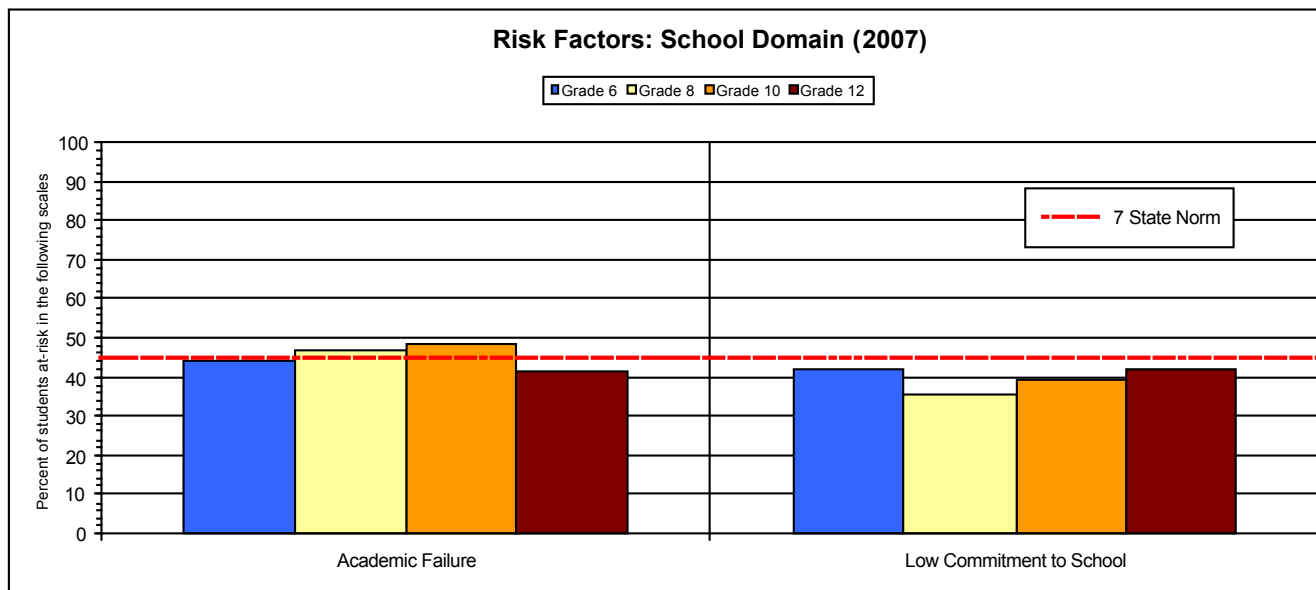
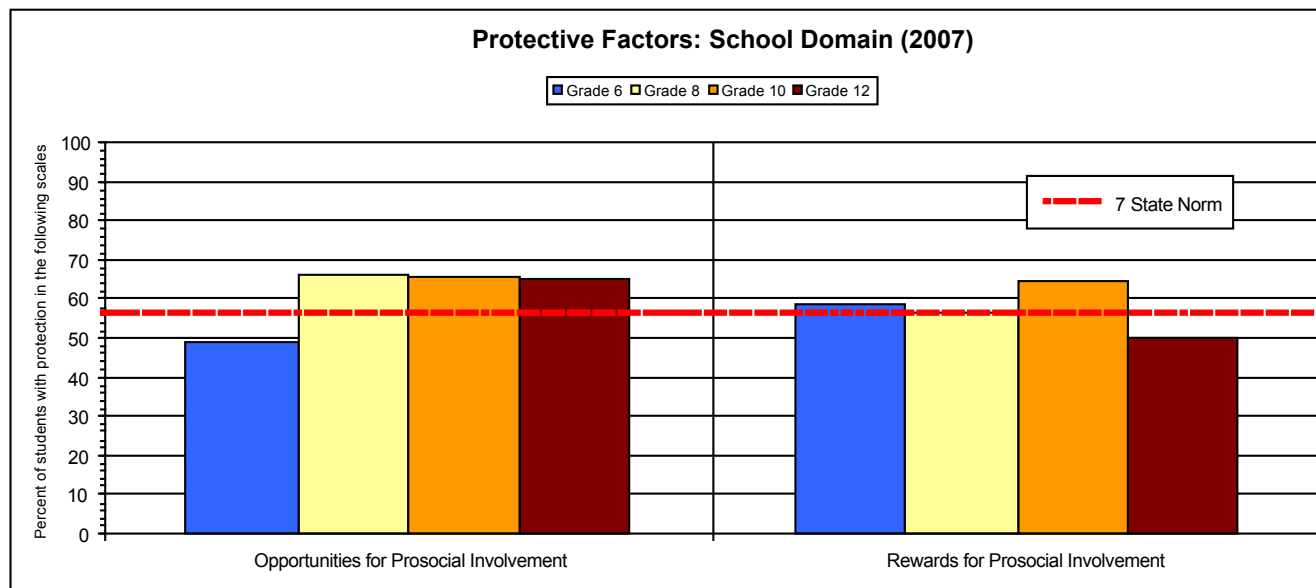


FIGURE 13



## PEER/INDIVIDUAL RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS

The fourth domain, peer/individual, addresses peer influence as well as factors that spring from the individual. Youth are at-risk for problem behaviors when they have friends who engage in unfavorable behaviors or when they have friends who have favorable attitudes toward the behaviors (ie, it is seen as “cool”). In addition, youth are at-risk for problem behaviors when they are depressed, rebellious, or feel alienation and are more likely to use drugs and show antisocial behavior. Other constitutional (that is, biological) 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 (Table 13, Figures 14-15). Table 12 shows the links between the peer/individual risk factors and the five problem behaviors. The check marks indicate where at least two well-designed, peer-reviewed research studies have shown an association between the risk factor and the problem behavior.

### 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.

TABLE 12

Youth at Risk: Peer/Individual	PROBLEM BEHAVIORS				
	Substance Abuse	Delinquency	Teen Pregnancy	School Dropout	Violence
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 (Biological) Factors	✓	✓			✓

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***

Research has demonstrated that youth who associate with peers who engage in problem behaviors are much more likely to engage in the same problem behaviors. 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. 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, and prosocial 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 15 years of age are at twice the risk of having drug problems as those whose initial use is after 19 years of age.

## Depressive Symptoms

### *Linked to Substance Abuse and Delinquency*

Young people who are depressed are more frequently involved in the criminal justice system and are more likely to use drugs. When depressed, youth have difficulty in identifying and engaging in prosocial activities. They consequently do not gain recognition for demonstrating positive behaviors or do not develop attachments to their schools or communities. In the 2007 APNA 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 for this domain 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 adolescent and are difficult, if not impossible, to change.

**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, prosocial family members, teachers, or other significant adults, and/or prosocial 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 caregiver 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 youth 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 an adolescent does well in school, and having

## PEER/INDIVIDUAL RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTOR SCALES

### Risk Factors

For many risk factor scales in the peer/individual domain, the levels of risk most often increase with increasing age and peak in the 10th or 12th grades. For example, in the Rewards for Antisocial Behavior risk scale, 22.1% of 6th graders, 37.4% of 8th graders, 41.3% of 10th graders, and 54.8% of 12 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 Antisocial Behavior, Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use, Interaction with Antisocial Peers, Friends Use of Drugs, Depressive Symptoms scale and Gang Involvement 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 scores were: 6th grade - Sensation Seeking (50.6% at-risk); 8th grade - Interaction with Antisocial Peers (50.6% at-risk); 10th grade - Interaction with Antisocial Peers (52.1% at-risk); and 12th grade - Rewards for Antisocial Behavior (54.8% at-risk).

In comparison to the seven-state norm, risk factor scores for Arkansas youth 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; Rewards for Antisocial Behavior for the 12th grade; and Rebelliousness for the 6th grade. Factors that are lower than the norm for all grade levels are: Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior and Drug Use,

Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior and 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. The 2007 APNA Survey results show that the Prosocial Involvement scale score is well below the seven-state norm for all grades. Scale scores for Religiosity, Interaction with Prosocial Peers, and Social Skills were above the seven-state norm in all grades. Further, 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 thru 2007 APNA Survey Data

In comparing 2002 data to 2007 data, results showed a moderate downward trend in peer-individual domain risk factors. In the 6th grade, risk factor scores declined for eight scales, and declines were reported in seven scales for the 8th, 10th and 12th grades.

In the negative direction, a notable increase since 2002 has been observed in gang involvement. The reported level of gang involvement rose between 2002 and 2005, and has remained relatively stable at the higher level since then.

For protective factors, the changes since 2002 have been smaller and less uniform. The largest increase has been for Belief in the Moral Order for 6th grade students (5.9%) while the largest decrease of 4.2% was observed for Religiosity for 12th grade students.

Appendix E contains risk and protective factor charts for the 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grades. These profile charts contain all risk and protective factors with comparisons to the previous years' state survey data.

TABLE 13

Peer/Individual Domain Risk and Protective Factor Scores																								
	Grade 6						Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
RISK FACTORS																								
Rebelliousness	47.2	46.9	49.0	50.3	47.0	46.8	34.6	33.9	39.0	40.4	36.9	38.1	39.6	39.6	45.3	48.7	46.0	44.6	37.3	38.1	43.2	45.3	42.5	43.0
Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior	20.4	19.5	23.4	25.5	25.7	25.9	32.5	30.3	34.3	35.4	35.9	37.3	35.3	35.5	38.9	40.4	41.4	40.6	34.1	36.4	38.5	38.6	40.1	39.1
Early Initiation of Drug Use	30.3	28.5	32.0	30.1	29.2	25.4	36.6	33.9	35.0	32.9	16.3	28.7	39.6	38.0	37.7	36.2	34.4	32.4	40.0	40.5	39.4	35.2	55.4	33.0
Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior	40.4	39.5	36.5	37.7	37.4	37.5	35.0	34.7	33.0	32.3	32.3	33.3	43.8	40.0	40.0	42.0	42.8	41.7	39.9	41.6	38.0	37.8	39.7	39.0
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	24.2	22.4	22.3	20.8	19.9	17.9	29.2	26.6	26.4	25.5	23.5	22.8	40.6	37.7	35.8	35.4	35.2	33.1	38.2	38.8	34.3	32.2	33.1	32.9
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	29.6	27.5	29.9	31.8	31.7	32.6	38.6	35.7	36.2	37.9	36.1	36.4	39.2	36.8	34.3	35.5	36.1	34.6	43.1	43.4	39.0	39.0	40.7	41.6
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	32.4	30.5	37.0	38.7	37.8	38.9	46.0	43.6	49.5	51.1	49.5	50.6	48.8	48.4	52.8	53.6	52.9	52.1	48.1	48.4	49.7	49.7	49.3	49.4
Friends' Use of Drugs	24.2	24.2	25.2	23.9	22.9	20.6	36.6	33.8	35.5	34.7	39.8	30.8	39.9	38.9	38.9	37.2	48.3	33.1	39.4	37.8	35.4	32.3	46.9	31.0
Sensation Seeking	36.6	36.4	54.0	52.3	53.5	50.6	38.1	38.2	51.9	50.7	50.1	49.6	41.9	40.7	48.5	49.5	50.2	48.4	45.4	43.9	51.4	50.1	51.1	50.5
Rewards for Antisocial Behavior	24.2	21.6	26.5	23.9	23.5	22.1	39.4	36.9	41.8	39.4	36.8	37.4	36.9	35.8	46.1	43.1	41.9	41.3	45.7	45.2	57.3	54.1	54.1	54.8
Depression Scale	45.8	47.3	46.7	43.3	40.1	39.5	48.3	49.2	48.7	46.6	43.6	44.1	49.1	48.6	49.5	47.1	45.9	46.2	43.2	45.6	44.8	42.5	41.0	40.4
Intention to Use	--	--	34.0	36.1	36.2	35.3	--	--	28.6	28.0	26.7	26.4	--	--	40.0	40.4	40.2	38.3	--	--	29.8	28.3	28.7	28.7
Gang Involvement	14.7	15.5	24.2	24.0	9.8	20.2	16.9	17.3	21.0	20.4	9.7	21.5	14.9	17.7	25.2	25.4	9.6	25.7	11.4	12.8	21.7	22.6	5.8	22.7
PROTECTIVE FACTORS																								
Religiosity	65.4	65.4	67.2	67.3	65.3	63.7	69.4	69.2	69.0	68.8	68.0	68.0	67.4	65.8	67.3	67.5	65.0	64.9	90.3	87.7	88.1	88.5	59.7	86.1
Social Skills	73.8	74.1	71.5	70.3	82.3	71.0	67.9	69.2	67.7	67.4	83.1	66.9	57.5	58.7	57.7	56.4	75.3	57.4	67.1	67.0	66.8	68.0	86.1	67.4
Belief in Moral Order	59.1	61.0	63.0	62.1	67.5	65.0	61.3	62.7	63.9	63.4	57.2	64.4	64.6	66.0	67.5	64.7	83.2	66.5	49.6	50.4	51.3	51.7	72.6	51.4
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	--	--	59.6	57.8	83.7	56.7	--	--	64.5	62.6	86.2	65.3	--	--	63.5	62.3	86.7	63.3	--	--	61.7	61.1	86.7	60.5
Prosocial Involvement	--	--	46.8	46.3	44.7	43.2	--	--	47.6	47.9	48.8	47.6	--	--	50.2	49.3	48.3	49.1	--	--	43.6	44.1	42.6	43.5
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	--	--	65.4	64.0	62.1	63.2	--	--	72.1	68.2	68.1	69.8	--	--	66.1	63.0	62.5	64.1	--	--	54.4	53.1	53.9	53.9



FIGURE 14

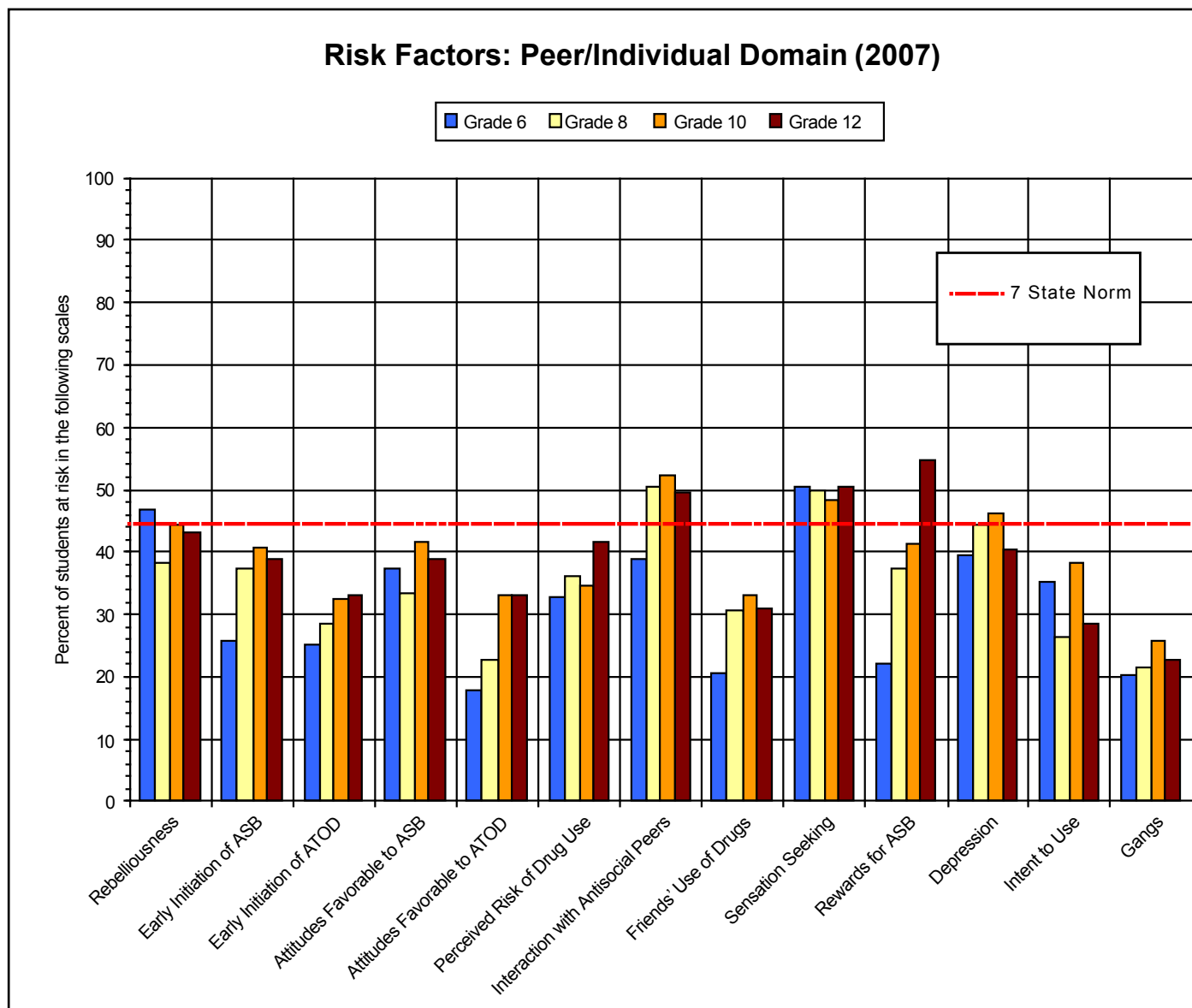
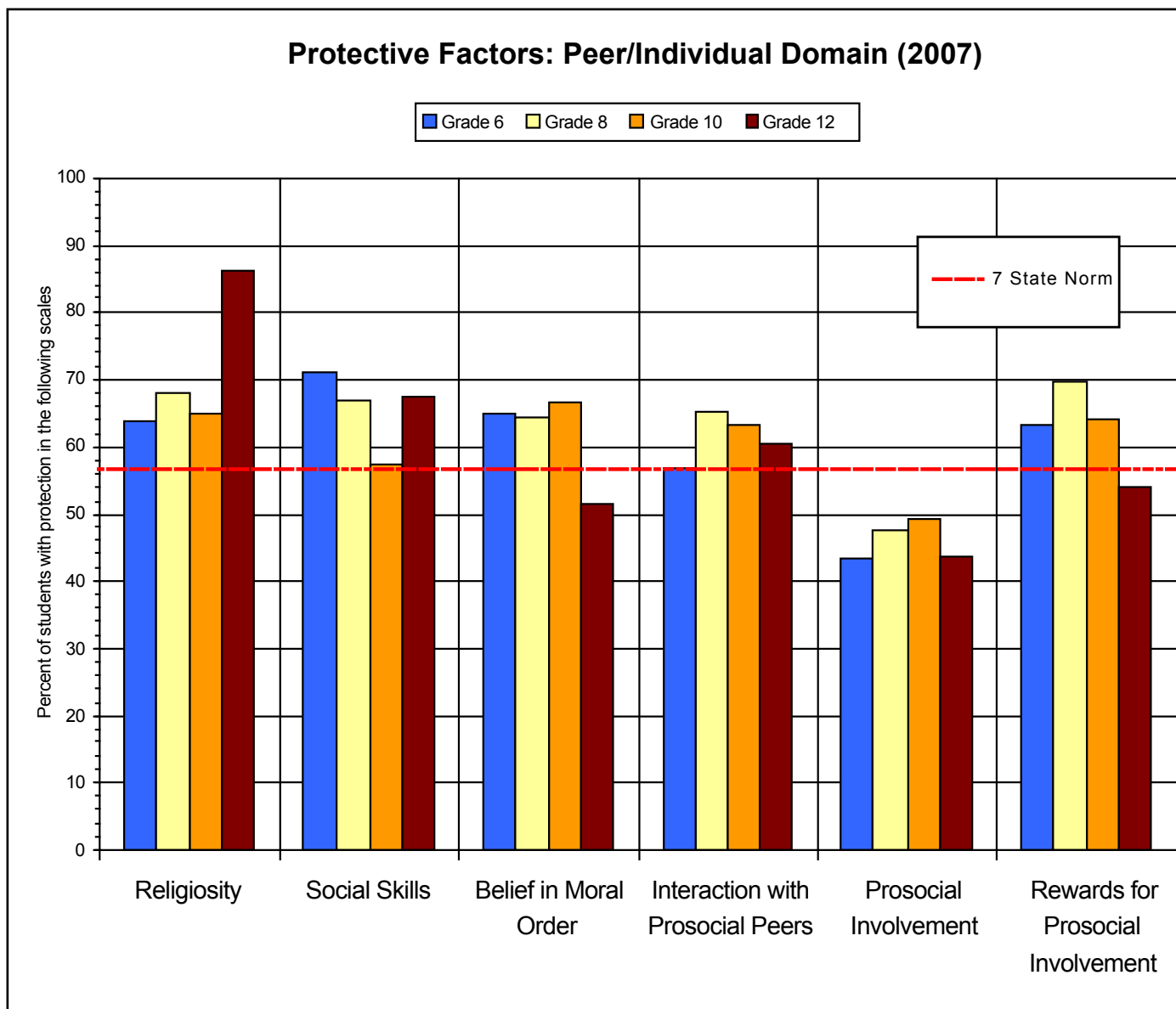


FIGURE 15



## 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 12.1 years. A period of about 18 months separates the age of first use of alcohol and the first regular alcohol use, with the first use occurring at 12.6

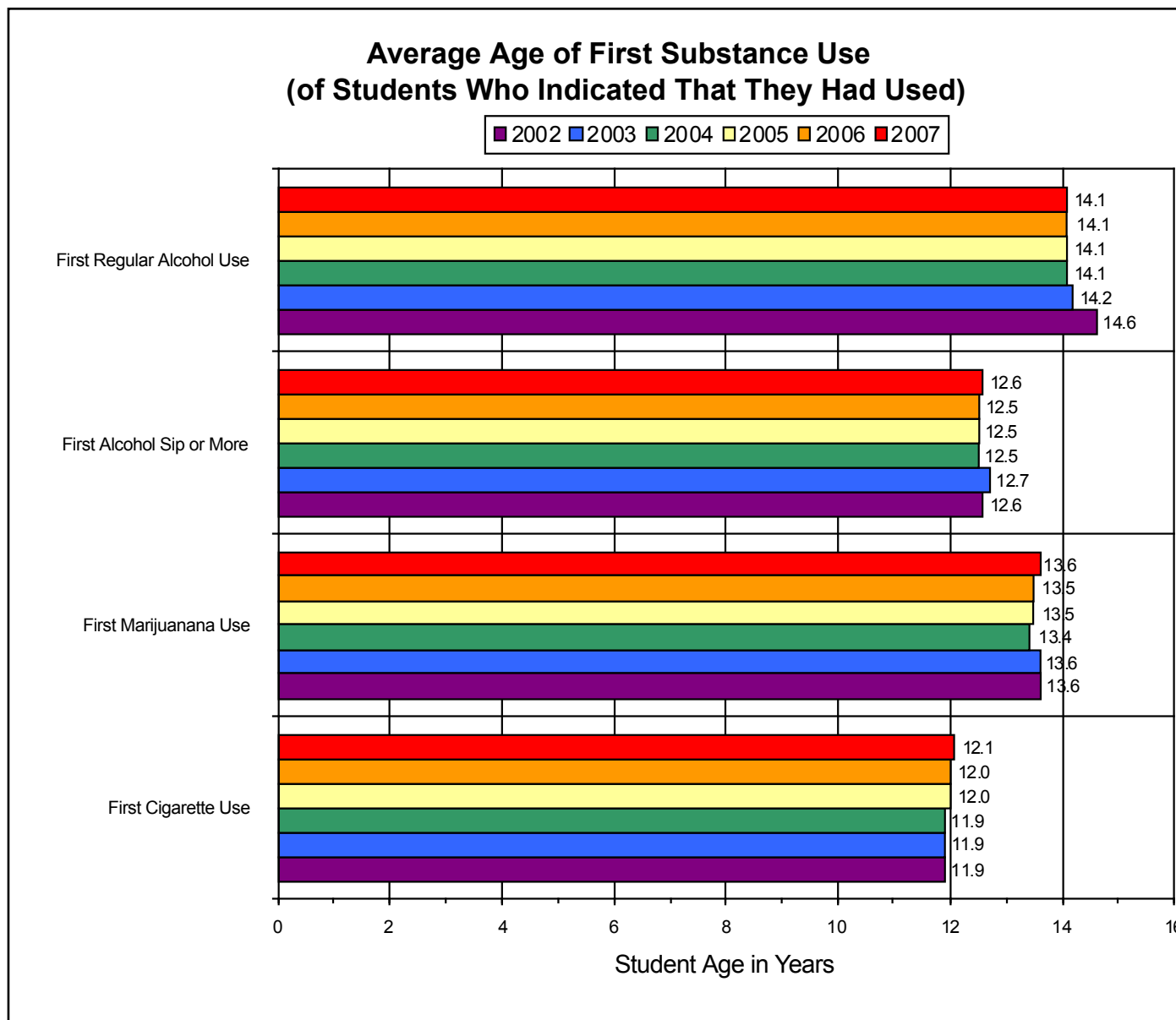
years, and the first regular use of alcohol at 14.1 years. The results also show that youth begin trying marijuana earlier than expected. Of the youth who had used marijuana, the average age of first use was 13.6 years, nearly six months before youth indicated that they had begun regular alcohol use.

In comparing 2006 APNA Survey results to those from the 2007 survey, results were unchanged for first use of all substances. However, comparing 2002 survey results to this year's survey, a decrease in age is seen in first regular use of alcohol, from 14.6 years in 2002 to 14.1 years in 2007.

TABLE 14

Age of Initiation						
Drug Used	Average Age of First Use (of Students Who Indicated That They Had Used)					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
First Cigarette Use	11.9	11.9	11.9	12.0	12.0	12.1
First Marijuana Use	13.6	13.6	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.6
First Alcohol Use or More	12.6	12.7	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.6
First Regular Alcohol Use	14.6	14.2	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.1

FIGURE 16



## LIFETIME ATOD USE

### Lifetime Use by Grade

Lifetime use is recorded when a student reports that they have used a substance at least once in their lifetime. Lifetime use is typically viewed as the best measure of youth experimentation with alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs. In the 2007 APNA Survey, the most commonly used substances are alcohol (45.5% have used at least once), cigarettes (30.0%), smokeless tobacco (14.8%), marijuana (15.5%), and inhalants (13.0%).

### Arkansas Results Compared to National Results

Figure 17 and Table 15 illustrate the differences in lifetime ATOD use by Arkansas 8th, 10th, and 12th grade participants and national Monitoring the Future (MTF) participants in the same grades. Arkansas survey participants in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades typically have had higher lifetime experience with cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and inhalants when compared to the national findings. The greatest discrepancies were: smokeless tobacco use was 4.4% to 8.1% greater in Arkansas than for the national sample for youth in grades 8, 10 and 12; cigarette use was 3.5% to 5.4% greater in Arkansas for all grades; and inhalant use was 0.4% to 1.5% greater in Arkansas for all grades.

Alcohol use by Arkansas students was roughly equivalent to national use, with only a slight variation in this comparison for the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades.

However, compared to the national sample, Arkansas youth reported less lifetime use in these substances: marijuana (4.7% to 7.6% less than MTF students), hallucinogens (2.4% to 4.4% less than MTF), cocaine (1.9% to

2.9% less than MTF students), ecstasy (1.1% to 1.8% less than MTF), heroin (0.4% to 0.7% less than MTF), and any drug (2.7% to 6.8% less than MTF).

### 2007 Results Compared to Previous Years' Results

Since the 2002 APNA Survey, lifetime use of most substances by Arkansas youth has decreased, sometimes dramatically. For example, use of substances has significantly decreased in each grade and in the state total for alcohol, cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and marijuana. Also since 2002, lifetime hallucinogen and ecstasy use has decreased in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades and overall. Cocaine and methamphetamine lifetime use has also decreased in the 10th and 12th grades, and for the state total since 2002.

Table 15 also shows that rates of lifetime cigarette use decreased 1.6% to 3.3% in each grade and 2.8% for the state total since the 2006 survey. The state total for stimulant use decreased 1.6% since 2004, from 4.7% in 2004 to 3.1% in 2007. The only exception to this pattern was for inhalant use. Arkansas students have maintained steady levels of inhalant use over the 2002-2007 time span.

Youth in Arkansas report rates of decline in ATOD use that generally mirrors the national sample. While not shown on Table 15, a downward trend in substance use has been recorded by MTF during the same (2002-2007) period.

NOTE: The Any Drug category includes all drugs that were included in the APNA Survey that year. Therefore, the 2002 and 2003 Any Drug categories contain the percent of youth reporting use of any of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, or methamphetamines. The 2004 Any Drug category contains the percent of youth reporting use of any of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, sedatives, or heroin. The 2005 thru 2007 Any Drug category contains the percent of youth 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 thru 2007 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 17

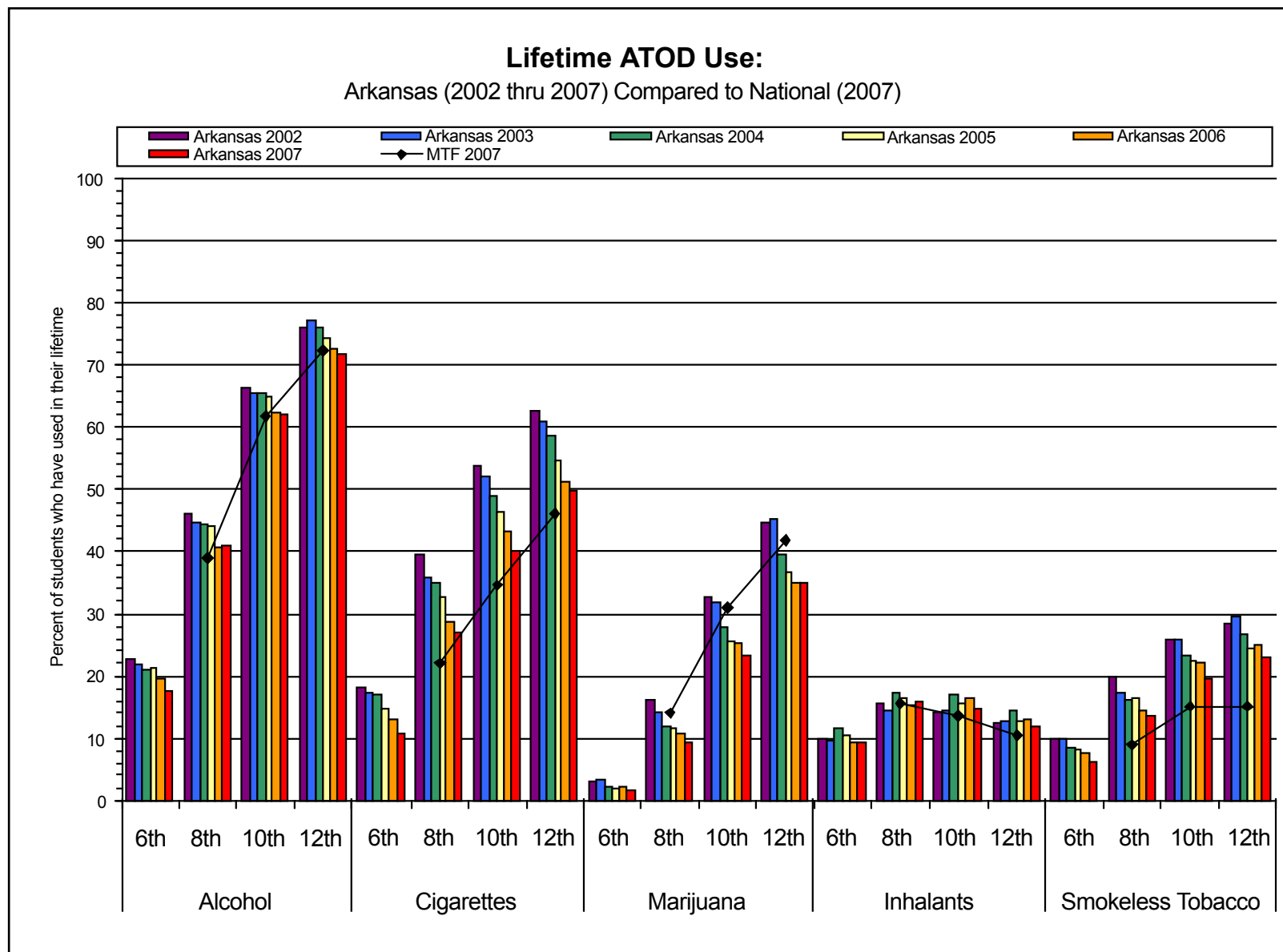


TABLE 15

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	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Alcohol	22.7	21.7	21.1	21.2	19.4	17.7	46.1	44.7	44.4	44.0	40.7	41.0	38.9	66.5	65.4	65.5	64.9	62.4	62.1	61.7	76.0	77.1	76.1	74.4	72.5	71.9	72.2	50.2	51.3	50.1	49.0	46.9	45.5
Cigarettes	18.1	17.5	17.2	15.0	13.2	10.8	39.4	36.0	34.8	32.8	28.8	26.8	22.1	53.9	52.1	49.1	46.5	43.3	40.0	34.6	62.6	61.0	58.7	54.5	51.3	49.7	46.2	41.3	41.0	38.7	35.8	32.8	30.0
Smokeless Tobacco	10.0	10.1	8.5	8.3	7.6	6.1	20.0	17.5	16.1	16.5	14.5	13.5	9.1	25.8	25.8	23.3	22.5	22.2	19.6	15.1	28.4	29.6	26.6	24.3	25.1	23.2	15.1	20.1	20.4	18.0	17.3	16.7	14.8
Marijuana	3.2	3.3	2.4	2.1	2.4	1.5	16.2	14.0	12.1	11.5	10.7	9.5	14.2	32.7	31.8	28.0	25.7	25.5	23.4	31.0	44.6	45.3	39.4	36.7	34.9	34.8	41.8	22.0	22.7	19.2	17.5	17.2	15.5
Inhalants	10.1	9.8	11.6	10.5	9.3	9.3	15.6	14.6	17.4	16.5	15.4	16.0	15.6	14.2	14.6	17.0	15.7	16.3	14.9	13.6	12.6	12.9	14.6	12.9	13.2	12.0	10.5	13.1	13.1	15.3	13.9	13.5	13.0
Hallucinogens	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	2.8	2.2	1.0	1.0	1.5	0.7	3.1	5.8	5.0	2.7	2.2	3.4	2.0	6.4	7.3	8.6	4.0	3.3	4.7	4.0	8.4	3.9	4.1	1.9	1.6	2.4	1.5
Cocaine	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.4	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.6	2.2	1.2	3.1	4.9	4.6	3.9	3.0	4.3	2.4	5.3	7.3	7.8	6.6	5.6	6.5	5.0	7.8	3.5	3.7	3.0	2.5	3.2	2.0
Methamphetamines	0.4	0.5	--	0.6	0.8	0.4	2.3	1.8	--	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.8	5.6	4.5	--	3.4	4.0	2.1	2.8	7.8	8.0	--	4.7	5.0	3.4	3.0	3.6	3.6	--	2.4	2.8	1.6
Stimulants	--	--	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.5	--	--	2.9	2.0	2.6	1.6	--	--	--	6.6	5.5	6.2	4.6	--	--	--	9.0	6.9	7.9	6.9	--	--	--	4.7	3.5	4.1	3.1
Sedatives	--	--	4.9	4.4	5.3	4.9	--	--	9.7	10.3	10.7	10.2	--	--	--	17.6	17.9	18.6	16.6	--	--	--	21.7	21.5	22.4	20.2	9.3	--	--	12.9	12.9	13.6	12.2
Ecstasy	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	2.9	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.2	2.3	5.2	4.9	3.3	3.2	4.6	3.4	5.2	7.	6.7	5.0	4.4	6.5	5.4	6.5	3.7	3.4	2.4	2.1	3.1	2.3
Heroin	--	--	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.3	--	--	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.6	1.3	--	--	1.4	1.2	2.0	1.1	1.5	--	--	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.0	1.5	--	--	1.1	1.0	1.5	0.9
Any Drug	12.8	12.8	21.4	16.0	13.2	13.2	26.5	24.3	33.9	28.8	24.8	25.0	27.7	38.5	37.7	46.2	39.5	36.7	35.0	39.8	47.9	48.9	52.2	47.1	42.7	42.3	49.1	29.9	30.5	38.4	31.8	28.5	27.4
NOTE: Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available because either the question was not asked in that year's survey, or the MTF data are not comparable to the Arkansas data. To accurately compare MTF drug use to Arkansas drug use, International Survey Associates must have the MTF database.																																	
NOTE: The Any Drug category includes all drugs that were included in the APNA Survey 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 thru 2007 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 thru 2007 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.																																	

## Lifetime Use By Gender

Being male is generally considered a risk factor for substance use; males generally show higher levels of use. However, for Arkansas students, males and females are generally similar in their ATOD use, with rates that are within 1%-3% of each other. (Figure 18, Tables 16-17). The exceptions are that males in all grades use much more smokeless tobacco, with over three times the lifetime usage rate of females (23.4% for males, 7.1% for females), and use more marijuana in each grade. Female lifetime sedative use is consistently higher than male use in the 6th grade (0.9% higher), 8th grade (4.7% higher), 10th grade (6.5% higher), and 12th grade (2.5% higher).

Lifetime usage rates in the 8th grade are more similar, with male and female usage rates differing by only 0.0% to 0.8% (not including smokeless tobacco, marijuana, inhalants, sedatives and any drug). However, the differences in use increases 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 frequent substance users.

Since 2006, total male lifetime use for all substances decreased 0.8% to 2.8%. Total female lifetime use decreased for all substances from 0.1% to 2.9%, with the exception of inhalants, which increased by 0.1%. In the past four years, male rates for use of alcohol, cigarettes,

smokeless tobacco, and marijuana have decreased in all grades and for the state total. During the past four years, the female substance usage rate has also decreased for the same substances.

FIGURE 18

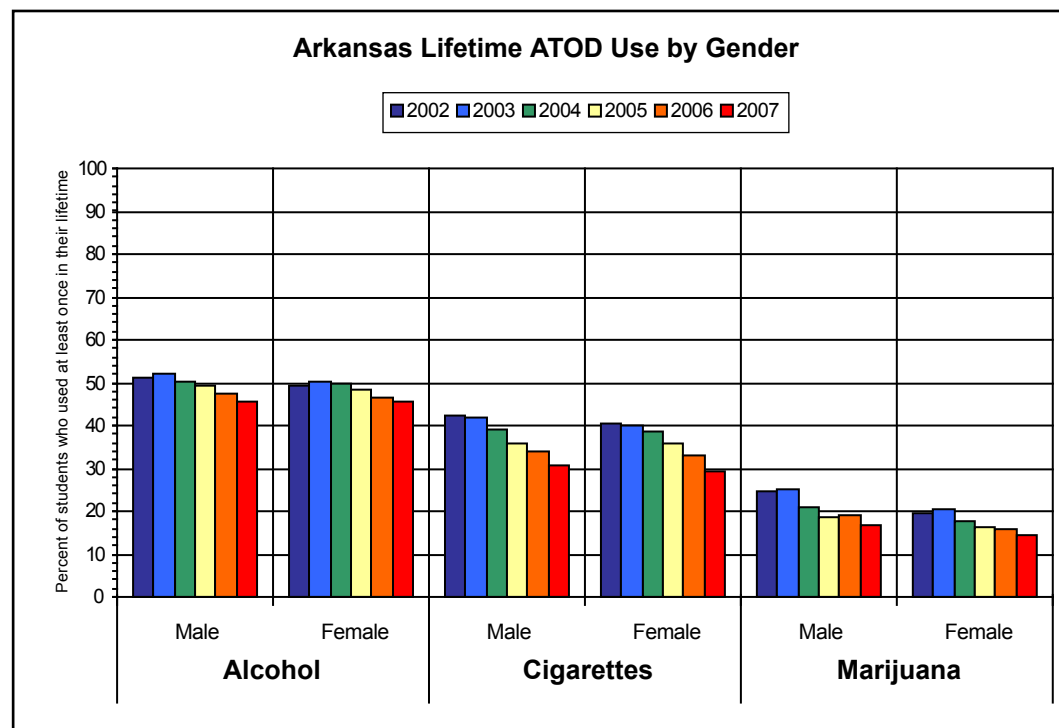




TABLE 16

Percentage of Males by Grade Who Used ATODs During Their Lifetime																														
Drug Used	Arkansas Grade 6						Arkansas Grade 8						Arkansas Grade 10						Arkansas Grade 12						Total					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Alcohol	26.7	24.8	23.9	24.6	21.8	21.0	47.2	44.6	44.3	44.4	41.1	41.1	65.9	65.2	65.2	64.3	61.8	61.0	76.0	78.0	75.6	74.5	72.2	71.2	51.3	52.3	50.4	49.5	47.4	45.7
Cigarettes	20.5	19.2	19.0	15.8	14.2	12.1	40.5	36.3	33.1	32.6	27.8	27.1	54.1	52.9	49.7	45.8	43.4	40.0	64.1	62.0	61.1	56.0	53.3	51.4	42.4	41.9	39.1	35.8	33.3	30.5
Smokeless Tobacco	15.2	15.4	13.1	12.4	11.3	9.4	30.3	27.4	24.3	25.3	21.7	20.5	41.6	39.6	38.0	36.2	34.2	31.7	49.2	47.8	45.0	40.3	40.3	38.6	32.2	32.0	28.9	27.3	25.8	23.4
Marijuana	4.5	4.4	2.9	2.8	3.0	1.9	19.9	15.9	12.6	13.0	12.0	10.8	35.2	35.0	31.4	27.5	27.66	25.2	48.5	48.7	43.5	39.1	38.4	38.1	24.5	25.1	21.0	18.7	18.9	16.7
Inhalants	10.9	11.2	13.2	11.8	10.7	10.3	15.2	13.6	16.1	15.5	14.5	14.3	13.5	14.1	17.5	14.4	15.9	14.0	14.8	15.4	16.8	14.4	14.7	12.5	13.5	13.5	15.9	14.0	13.8	12.8
Hallucinogens	1.1	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.3	3.4	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.4	0.8	6.4	5.4	3.3	2.3	3.9	2.1	8.7	10.3	5.6	4.3	6.2	4.9	4.4	4.6	2.3	1.8	2.9	1.8
Cocaine	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.5	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.6	2.1	1.0	4.9	4.8	4.3	3.1	4.7	2.3	8.5	8.5	7.8	6.0	7.5	5.4	3.7	4.0	3.3	2.6	3.5	2.0
Methamphetamines	0.5	0.5	--	0.6	1.0	0.4	2.4	1.8	--	1.4	1.7	1.3	5.2	4.3	--	3.1	4.0	1.7	7.9	8.1	--	4.2	4.9	3.2	3.6	3.5	--	2.1	2.7	1.5
Stimulants	--	--	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.5	--	--	2.4	2.0	2.5	1.5	--	--	6.4	5.3	6.3	4.1	--	--	10.0	7.2	8.2	7.0	--	--	4.6	3.5	4.2	2.9
Sedatives	--	--	4.5	4.2	4.9	4.4	--	--	7.4	8.7	8.3	7.8	--	--	14.9	15.0	16.0	13.1	--	--	22.0	20.2	21.4	18.8	--	--	11.5	11.2	12.0	10.1
Ecstasy	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	3.0	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.2	5.1	5.4	3.4	3.2	5.1	3.0	7.9	7.3	6.3	5.0	7.5	6.1	3.8	3.7	2.7	2.2	3.5	2.3
Heroin	--	--	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.3	--	--	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.7	--	--	1.8	1.3	2.5	1.3	--	--	3.2	2.8	3.5	2.6	--	--	1.4	1.2	1.9	1.1
Any Drug	14.6	15.2	24.3	17.8	14.5	14.2	28.9	25.2	33.5	29.1	24.2	23.5	40.1	40.4	48.9	39.2	37.2	34.6	52.1	52.8	55.8	48.6	45.0	44.4	32.2	32.9	40.4	32.4	28.6	27.3
NOTE: Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available because either the question was not asked in that year's survey, or the MTF data are not comparable to the Arkansas data. To accurately compare MTF drug use to Arkansas drug use, International Survey Associates must have the MTF database.																														

TABLE 17

Percentage of Females by Grade Who Used ATODs During Their Lifetime																														
Drug Used	Arkansas Grade 6						Arkansas Grade 8						Arkansas Grade 10						Arkansas Grade 12						Total					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Alcohol	19.0	18.7	18.5	17.9	16.8	14.6	45.3	44.5	44.4	43.5	40.3	40.9	67.1	65.5	65.6	65.5	63.0	63.1	76.0	76.2	76.6	74.4	72.88	72.3	49.4	50.4	49.7	48.5	46.6	45.5
Cigarettes	15.8	15.9	15.8	14.1	12.0	9.5	38.5	35.8	36.3	32.8	29.5	26.3	53.8	51.5	48.5	46.9	43.0	40.0	61.4	60.1	56.7	53.3	49.3	48.2	40.4	40.2	38.4	35.7	32.4	29.5
Smokeless Tobacco	5.1	5.2	4.4	4.2	3.8	3.0	10.2	8.1	8.2	8.6	7.8	7.0	11.5	13.2	10.6	10.8	10.8	9.2	10.6	12.0	10.7	10.5	11.0	10.4	9.1	9.5	8.3	8.4	8.2	7.1
Marijuana	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.1	12.8	12.1	11.5	10.1	9.5	8.2	30.3	29.0	25.0	24.1	23.4	22.0	41.1	42.2	35.9	34.7	31.6	32.0	19.7	20.4	17.6	16.3	15.5	14.5
Inhalants	9.3	8.4	9.9	9.2	8.0	8.4	15.8	15.4	18.7	17.2	16.3	17.5	14.8	15.2	16.5	16.9	16.8	15.7	10.6	10.7	12.6	11.7	11.7	11.5	12.6	12.6	14.6	13.9	13.2	13.3
Hallucinogens	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	2.4	2.4	1.0	1.0	1.6	0.6	5.2	4.7	2.2	2.2	2.9	1.9	6.2	6.9	2.7	2.4	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.6	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.3
Cocaine	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.3	2.6	2.4	1.8	1.6	2.2	1.3	4.9	4.5	3.5	3.0	3.8	2.5	6.2	7.2	5.6	5.1	5.6	4.6	3.3	3.5	2.8	2.4	2.9	2.0
Methamphetamines	0.3	0.6	--	0.5	0.7	0.5	2.2	1.8	--	1.7	2.0	1.1	5.9	4.7	--	3.7	4.0	2.3	7.6	8.0	--	5.1	5.1	3.4	3.7	3.6	--	2.6	2.8	1.7
Stimulants	--	--	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.4	--	--	3.2	2.1	2.5	1.8	--	--	6.7	5.6	6.2	5.1	--	--	8.2	6.7	7.7	6.8	--	--	4.7	3.5	4.1	3.3
Sedatives	--	--	5.2	4.6	5.7	5.3	--	--	11.9	11.9	12.7	12.5	--	--	19.8	20.6	21.0	19.6	--	--	21.6	22.5	23.4	21.3	--	--	14.3	14.4	15.2	14.1
Ecstasy	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	2.8	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.2	5.3	4.5	3.2	3.1	4.1	3.7	7.0	6.2	4.1	3.9	5.5	4.7	3.6	3.2	2.2	2.0	2.8	2.2
Heroin	--	--	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	--	--	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.5	--	--	1.0	1.1	1.5	0.9	--	--	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.4	--	--	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.7
Any Drug	11.0	10.5	18.4	14.1	12.0	12.3	24.1	23.3	34.2	28.4	25.2	26.4	36.9	35.6	43.6	39.8	36.2	35.4	44.2	45.4	48.9	45.7	40.5	40.3	27.9	28.3	36.3	31.3	27.8	27.5
NOTE: Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available because either the question was not asked in that year's survey, or the MTF data are not comparable to the Arkansas data. To accurately compare MTF drug use to Arkansas drug use, International Survey Associates must have the MTF database.																														

NOTE: Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available because either the question was not asked in that year's survey, or the MTF data are not comparable to the Arkansas data. To accurately compare MTF drug use to Arkansas drug use, International Survey Associates must have the MTF database.

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, ecstasy, hallucinogens, cocaine, 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 thru 2007 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 thru 2007 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.

## PAST-30-DAY ATOD USE, BY GRADE

### Arkansas 30-Day Use

Past-30-day use is recorded when youth report that they have used a substance at least once in the past 30 days. Past 30-day use is typically viewed as the best measure of the *ongoing* use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs. As with lifetime prevalence, the most commonly used substances are alcohol, cigarettes and marijuana. Table 18 shows the past-30-day results for all substances. Figure 19 shows the past-30-day prevalence rates for alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana and inhalants. As is typical, there is an increase in past-30-day use by grade level for alcohol, tobacco and marijuana. For example, only 1.9% of 6th graders had smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days, whereas 23.5% of 12th graders smoked cigarettes. However, 30-day inhalant use peaks at grade 8 (6.5%) and declines to 2.3% by grade 12. This is a typical pattern for inhalants, where use normally peaks in the 8th to 10th grade range.

### Arkansas Results Compared to National Results

Table 18 and Figure 20 compare the percentage of Arkansas youth to youth nationwide (2007) who used ATODs in the past 30 days. Comparison of state and national results shows that Arkansas usage rates of alcohol were 0.4% to 4.1% lower than the usage rates for the national sample of students in grades 8, 10, and 12. Marijuana past-month use was also 1.6% to 3.8% lower than the national sample for grades 8, 10, and 12. More Arkansas youth in grades 8, 10, and 12 have used smokeless tobacco, cigarettes, and inhalants. In contrast, for smokeless tobacco, 2.3% more Arkansas 8th graders, 3.4% more 10th graders, and 4.2% more 12th graders used. For cigarettes, 1.0% more Arkansas 8th graders, 1.3% more 10th graders, and

1.9% more 12th graders used as compared to MTF results. For inhalants, 2.6% more Arkansas 8th graders, 1.6% more 10th graders, and 1.1% more 12th graders used. Further comparison of state and national results shows that Arkansas usage rates of alcohol were 0.4% to 4.1% lower than the usage rates for the nation sample in grades 8, 10, and 12. Marijuana past-month use was 1.6% to 3.8% lower than the nation sample in grades 8, 10, and 12.

### 2007 Results Compared to Past Years

For almost all substances, past 30-day substance use has decreased since the 2004 survey. Positive changes since 2004 are notable in alcohol, cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, marijuana, and inhalants. Other substances also show declines. While the declines are sometimes small, it is more important that the declines are evident through the full range of substances. The only substance that shows no change in prevalence for the state total was ecstasy, which remained steady at 0.7%.

FIGURE 19

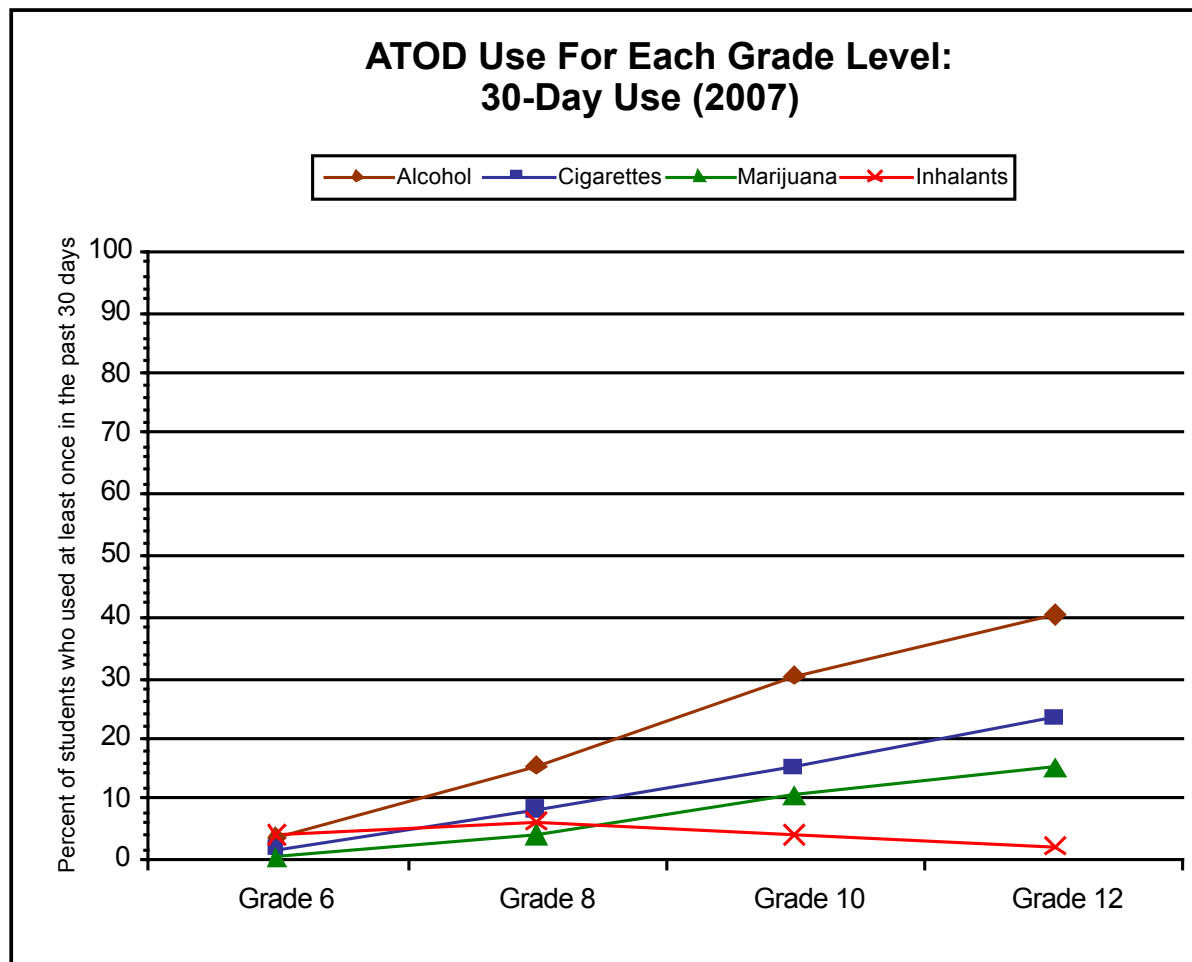
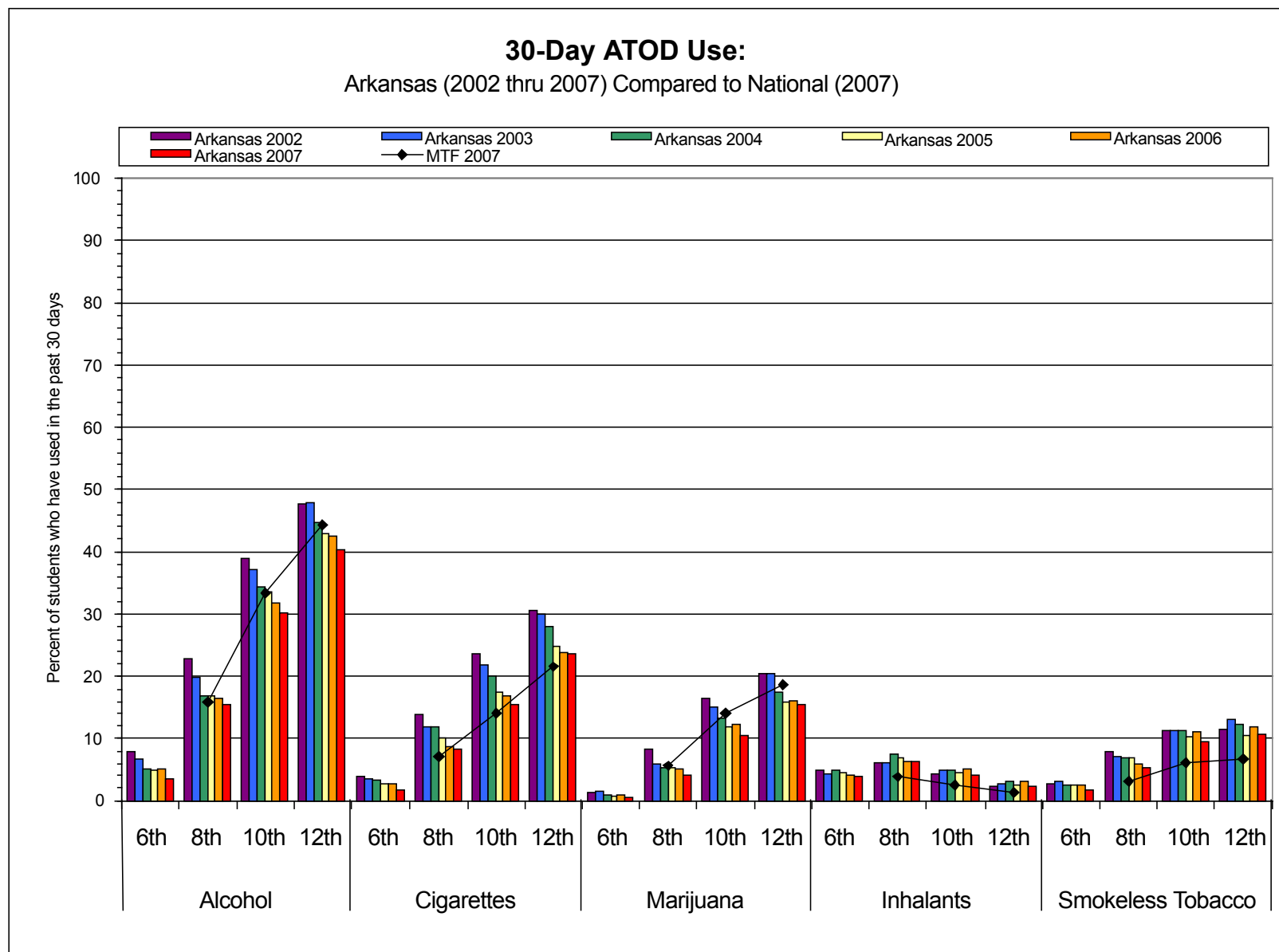


TABLE 18

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	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Alcohol	8.0	6.6	5.1	4.8	5.1	3.6	22.7	19.7	17.0	16.9	16.4	15.5	15.9	39.0	37.2	34.3	33.6	31.9	30.3	33.4	47.7	48.0	44.6	42.8	42.5	40.3	44.4	27.3	27.1	23.9	22.9	22.8	20.5
Cigarettes	3.8	3.6	3.4	2.7	2.7	1.9	13.9	11.7	11.7	10.1	8.8	8.1	7.1	23.7	21.8	19.9	17.4	17.0	15.3	14.0	30.6	30.0	28.0	24.9	23.8	23.5	21.6	16.6	16.2	14.9	12.9	12.3	11.1
Smokeless Tobacco	2.9	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.5	1.7	7.9	7.3	7.0	6.8	5.8	5.5	3.2	11.2	11.2	11.3	10.3	10.9	9.5	6.1	11.6	13.0	12.3	10.4	11.8	10.8	6.6	8.0	8.5	8.0	7.2	7.4	6.5
Marijuana	1.3	1.5	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.5	8.3	5.9	5.5	5.3	5.2	4.1	5.7	16.3	15.2	13.3	11.8	12.4	10.4	14.2	20.6	20.6	17.5	15.9	16.2	15.3	18.8	10.6	10.3	8.8	7.8	8.1	6.8
Inhalants	4.9	4.4	5.0	4.5	4.1	3.9	6.2	6.2	7.4	6.8	6.5	6.5	3.9	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.7	5.2	4.1	2.5	2.2	2.7	3.1	2.6	3.1	2.3	1.2	4.6	4.6	5.2	4.8	4.8	4.4
Hallucinogens	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.3	1.0	2.1	2.2	1.1	0.8	1.5	0.6	1.7	1.9	2.6	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.7	1.3	1.5	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.5
Cocaine	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.8	1.6	0.6	1.3	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.4	2.0	0.9	2.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.2	0.5
Methamphetamines	0.1	0.2	--	0.1	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.7	--	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.6	2.3	1.9	--	0.9	1.6	0.6	0.4	2.7	2.9	--	1.3	1.6	0.6	0.6	1.4	1.4	--	0.7	1.1	0.4
Stimulants	--	--	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.2	--	--	1.4	0.9	1.3	0.7	--	--	--	3.1	2.0	2.6	1.4	--	--	--	3.8	2.2	3.1	1.8	--	--	--	2.1	1.2	1.8	0.9
Sedatives	--	--	2.0	1.8	2.4	1.9	--	--	5.0	4.8	5.3	4.6	--	--	--	8.6	9.3	9.9	7.6	--	--	--	10.8	10.5	11.3	9.2	2.7	--	--	6.4	6.3	6.9	5.5
Ecstasy	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.9	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.2	2.1	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.7
Heroin	--	--	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	--	--	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	--	--	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.4	--	--	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.4	--	--	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.3
Any Drug	6.4	5.9	10.5	7.5	6.1	5.9	13.4	11.5	18.4	14.8	12.7	12.2	10.1	19.8	19.1	25.1	21.1	19.6	17.1	18.1	22.6	22.8	28.1	23.9	22.6	20.6	22.8	14.9	14.6	20.5	16.3	14.8	13.2
NOTE: Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available because either the question was not asked in that year's survey, or the MTF data are not comparable to the Arkansas data. To accurately compare MTF drug use to Arkansas drug use, International Survey Associates must have the MTF database.																																	
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 thru 2007 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 thru 2007 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



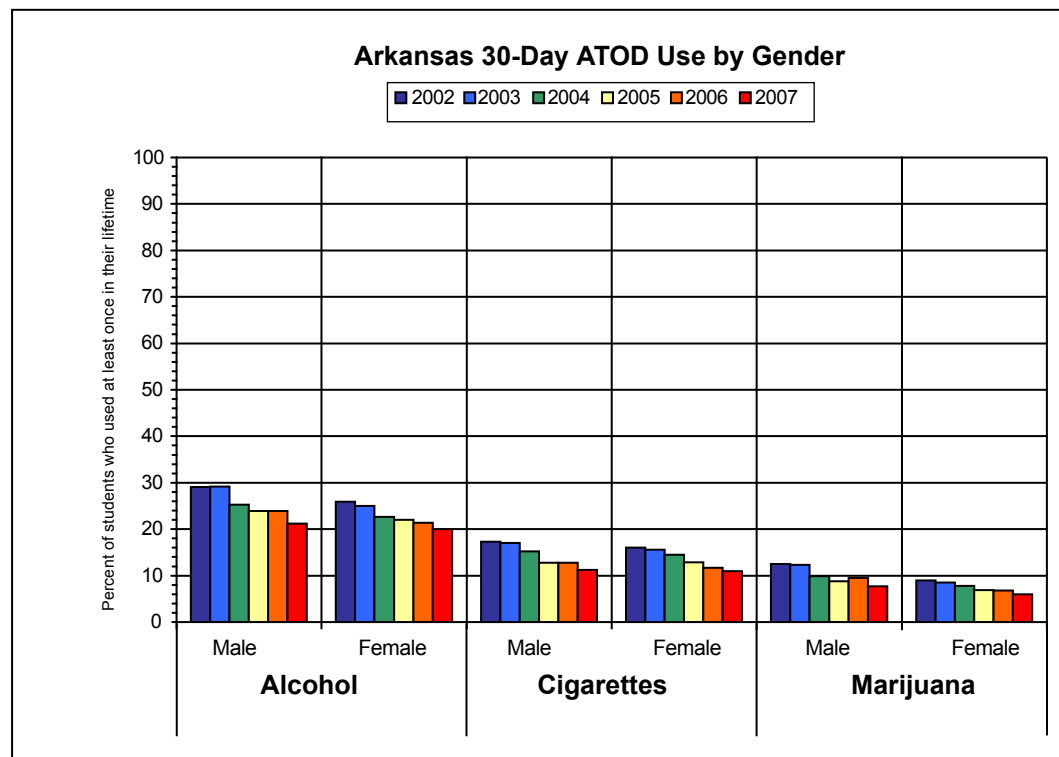
## PAST 30-DAY ATOD USE BY GENDER

Tables 19 and 20 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.

As with male and female lifetime usage rates, past-month use rates were generally similar for males and females and vary only by 1%-3%, with some variations noted below. The past 30-day prevalence rate of smokeless tobacco was significantly higher for males than females (11.4% vs 2.0%, respectively). Sedative use by females (6.3%) is consistently higher than males (4.6%).

While males and females are quite similar in their usage patterns, increasing differences were found between males and females at the 12th grade level. For example, alcohol use for males was 43.4% vs 37.7% for females. There is also a 5% difference in marijuana use (18.0%, males vs 13.0%, females). At the 12th grade level, the gender difference was eliminated for sedative use; males at that age reported using sedatives as frequently as females, which is a change from the earlier grade levels.

FIGURE 21



While males were generally reporting higher levels of substance use, it is worth noting again that the overall prevalence rates are consistently trending downward for Arkansas youth, both male and female. While there are slight variations in the decrease in rates, most substances are showing reduced overall use. The one exception remains inhalants, which has remained fairly stable over the past six years.

TABLE 19

Percentage of Males by Grade Who Used ATODs During the Past 30 Days																														
Drug Used	Arkansas Grade 6						Arkansas Grade 8						Arkansas Grade 10						Arkansas Grade 12						Total					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Alcohol	9.6	7.5	6.0	5.5	4.0	4.3	23.6	20.7	16.4	16.9	16.3	15.4	40.4	38.7	36.1	35.5	33.6	31.2	52.4	53.4	49.7	46.1	46.3	43.4	29.1	29.2	25.3	23.9	23.9	21.2
Cigarettes	4.5	4.2	3.6	3.0	2.2	2.1	14.3	11.5	10.4	9.7	8.0	8.0	24.0	23.1	20.7	17.0	17.7	15.2	32.9	31.3	30.8	26.0	26.2	25.0	17.3	17.0	15.2	12.8	12.8	11.2
Smokeless Tobacco	4.6	4.8	4.0	3.8	0.9	2.6	12.9	12.0	11.7	11.5	9.5	9.2	19.9	19.1	21.0	18.9	19.0	17.4	22.8	22.7	23.5	19.8	21.7	20.7	14.0	14.4	14.3	12.8	12.9	11.4
Marijuana	1.7	2.1	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.6	10.6	6.5	5.5	6.0	5.7	4.8	18.5	18.1	15.1	13.0	14.3	11.7	23.7	24.3	20.6	18.6	19.4	18.0	12.5	12.3	9.9	8.8	9.5	7.7
Inhalants	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.0	3.6	3.9	6.3	5.3	6.2	6.0	5.6	5.5	4.1	5.0	4.7	4.4	5.2	3.8	2.7	3.5	3.9	2.7	3.9	2.6	4.8	4.8	5.1	4.7	4.9	4.1
Hallucinogens	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.3	2.1	2.5	1.2	0.8	1.9	0.7	2.2	2.6	1.7	1.3	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.9	0.6	1.3	0.6
Cocaine	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.4	1.1	1.6	1.5	0.9	1.9	0.7	2.1	2.0	2.6	1.5	2.6	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.5	0.5
Methamphetamines	0.1	0.1	--	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.7	--	0.4	0.9	0.4	2.3	1.9	--	0.9	1.7	0.6	3.0	3.0	--	1.3	1.7	0.7	1.4	1.3	--	0.6	1.2	0.4
Stimulants	--	--	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	--	--	1.3	0.7	1.3	0.7	--	--	3.2	2.0	2.9	1.4	--	--	4.2	2.5	3.6	1.9	--	--	2.2	1.3	2.0	1.0
Sedatives	--	--	1.8	1.8	2.5	1.6	--	--	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.3	--	--	7.4	8.0	9.1	5.9	--	--	12.1	11.0	11.6	9.2	--	--	5.9	5.6	6.3	4.6
Ecstasy	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.5	2.0	1.1	1.1	2.1	1.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.3	2.7	1.8	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.4	0.8
Heroin	--	--	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	--	--	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.3	--	--	0.6	0.5	1.5	0.5	--	--	0.8	1.0	1.5	0.9	--	--	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.4
Any Drug	7.4	7.2	11.6	8.4	5.5	5.9	15.5	11.3	16.9	14.1	11.8	11.2	21.6	21.9	26.8	21.2	20.6	17.0	26.2	26.7	31.9	25.9	25.7	22.8	16.8	16.5	21.7	16.6	15.6	13.2
NOTE: Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available because either the question was not asked in that year's survey, or the MTF data are not comparable to the Arkansas data. To accurately compare MTF drug use to Arkansas drug use, International Survey Associates must have the MTF database.																														
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 thru 2007 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 thru 2007 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.																														



TABLE 20

Percentage of Females by Grade Who Used ATODs During The Past 30 Days																														
Drug Used	Arkansas Grade 6						Arkansas Grade 8						Arkansas Grade 10						Arkansas Grade 12						Total					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Alcohol	6.6	5.7	4.3	4.2	4.3	3.0	21.9	18.7	17.4	16.9	16.3	15.4	37.9	35.8	32.5	31.9	30.3	29.4	43.7	42.8	40.1	40.1	39.1	37.7	25.9	25.0	22.6	22.0	21.4	20.0
Cigarettes	3.1	3.0	3.2	2.4	2.3	1.7	13.6	11.8	12.8	10.4	9.44	8.2	23.4	20.8	18.9	17.7	16.3	15.4	28.5	28.7	25.7	23.8	21.3	22.1	16.0	15.6	14.5	12.9	11.7	11.0
Smokeless Tobacco	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.9	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.0	3.4	4.0	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.7	2.0	3.6	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.5	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.0
Marijuana	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.4	6.0	5.2	5.4	4.7	4.6	3.4	14.4	12.5	11.6	10.7	10.4	9.3	17.8	16.9	14.8	13.6	13.2	13.0	9.0	8.5	7.8	6.9	6.8	6.0
Inhalants	4.6	3.8	4.8	4.0	3.6	3.8	6.0	7.0	8.6	7.6	7.3	7.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.1	4.4	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.0	4.4	4.5	5.3	4.9	4.7	4.6
Hallucinogens	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.3	2.1	2.0	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.5	1.5	2.5	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.4
Cocaine	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.5	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.3	0.6	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.5	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.5
Methamphetamines	0.2	0.3	--	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.8	--	0.5	0.8	0.4	2.3	1.9	--	0.9	1.5	0.6	2.5	2.8	--	1.4	1.4	0.5	1.4	1.4	--	0.7	1.0	0.4
Stimulants	--	--	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	--	--	1.5	1.0	1.1	0.6	--	--	2.9	1.9	2.2	1.4	--	--	3.4	2.0	2.6	1.6	--	--	2.0	1.2	1.5	0.9
Sedatives	--	--	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.2	--	--	6.2	5.9	6.6	5.9	--	--	9.7	10.5	10.6	9.0	--	--	9.7	10.1	11.0	9.1	--	--	6.8	6.9	7.4	6.3
Ecstasy	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.4	1.4	1.3	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.3	0.7	1.2	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.6
Heroin	--	--	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	--	--	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	--	--	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	--	--	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	--	--	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2
Any Drug	5.5	4.7	9.4	6.7	5.6	5.8	11.4	11.4	19.5	15.3	13.3	13.0	18.2	16.5	23.5	21.0	18.4	17.2	19.5	19.0	24.7	22.0	19.7	18.8	13.1	12.8	19.4	15.9	13.9	13.2
NOTE: Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available because either the question was not asked in that year's survey, or the MTF data are not comparable to the Arkansas data. To accurately compare MTF drug use to Arkansas drug use, International Survey Associates must have the MTF database. 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 thru 2007 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 thru 2007 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.																														

## 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 21.

As can be seen, a majority of the youth do not intend to use cigarettes or marijuana, although 60.3% of high school seniors intend to use alcohol. This intention rate for alcohol closely mirrors actual adult alcohol use in the United States.

The intention to use all substances increases as youth get older. Intention to use cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, and other illegal substances in 2007 peaks in the 12th grade. However, this is not the complete story. More critical is the rapid increase in intentions that occurs in the 6th through 10th grades. The actual increase in intention to use between 10th and 12th grades is fairly small.

Just as with substance usage rates, youth intentions to use ATODs increased the most after the 6th grade. From the 6th grade to the 8th grade, intention to smoke cigarettes doubled (from 3.6% in the 6th grade to 8.2% in the 8th grade), intention to drink alcohol doubled (from 15.4% in the 6th grade to 36.6% in the 8th grade), and intention to smoke marijuana increases from 1.0% to 5.7% in the 8th grade. These data clearly point out the critical need for prevention programs early in adolescence. 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. Once the students are in the 12th grade, the decisions to use or not use have likely been made.

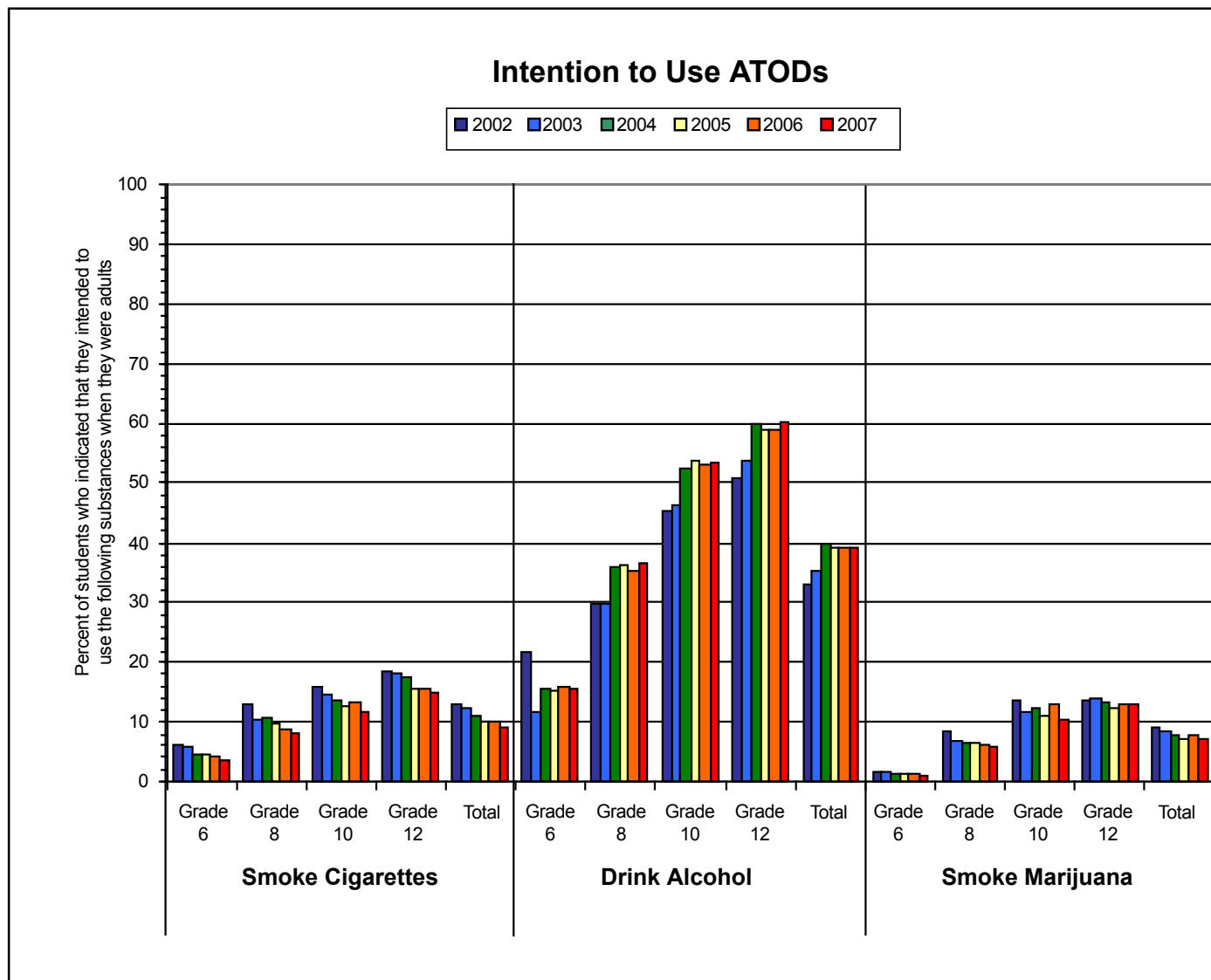
In comparing the six years of APNA Survey data, 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grade intention to smoke cigarettes has decreased. This mirrors the downward trend that has been previously observed with lifetime and past 30-day prevalence rates.

TABLE 21

Percentage of Youth with Intention to Use ATODs																														
Question	Grade 6						Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12						Total					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Smoke Cigarettes	6.0	5.9	4.6	4.6	4.4	3.6	12.7	10.6	10.8	9.6	8.8	8.2	15.7	14.6	13.6	12.5	13.33	11.8	18.3	18.0	17.4	15.5	15.4	15.0	12.7	12.2	11.2	10.1	10.1	9.1
Drink Alcohol	21.5	11.6	15.4	15.3	16.1	15.4	29.7	29.8	35.9	36.3	35.4	36.6	45.4	46.5	52.5	54.0	53.1	53.4	51.0	53.6	60.0	59.0	59.0	60.3	33.0	35.2	39.8	39.5	39.5	39.3
Smoke Marijuana	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.0	8.5	6.7	6.3	6.3	6.2	5.7	13.7	11.7	12.1	11.2	13.0	10.6	13.6	14.0	13.3	12.3	12.9	12.8	8.9	8.4	7.9	7.4	8.0	7.0
Other Illegal Substances	--	--	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	--	--	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.8	--	--	1.7	1.7	2.5	1.4	--	--	2.3	2.0	2.9	2.2	--	--	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.1
NOTE: Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available because the question was not asked in that year's survey.																														

NOTE: Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available because the question was not asked in that year's survey.

FIGURE 22



## Multiple Drug Use

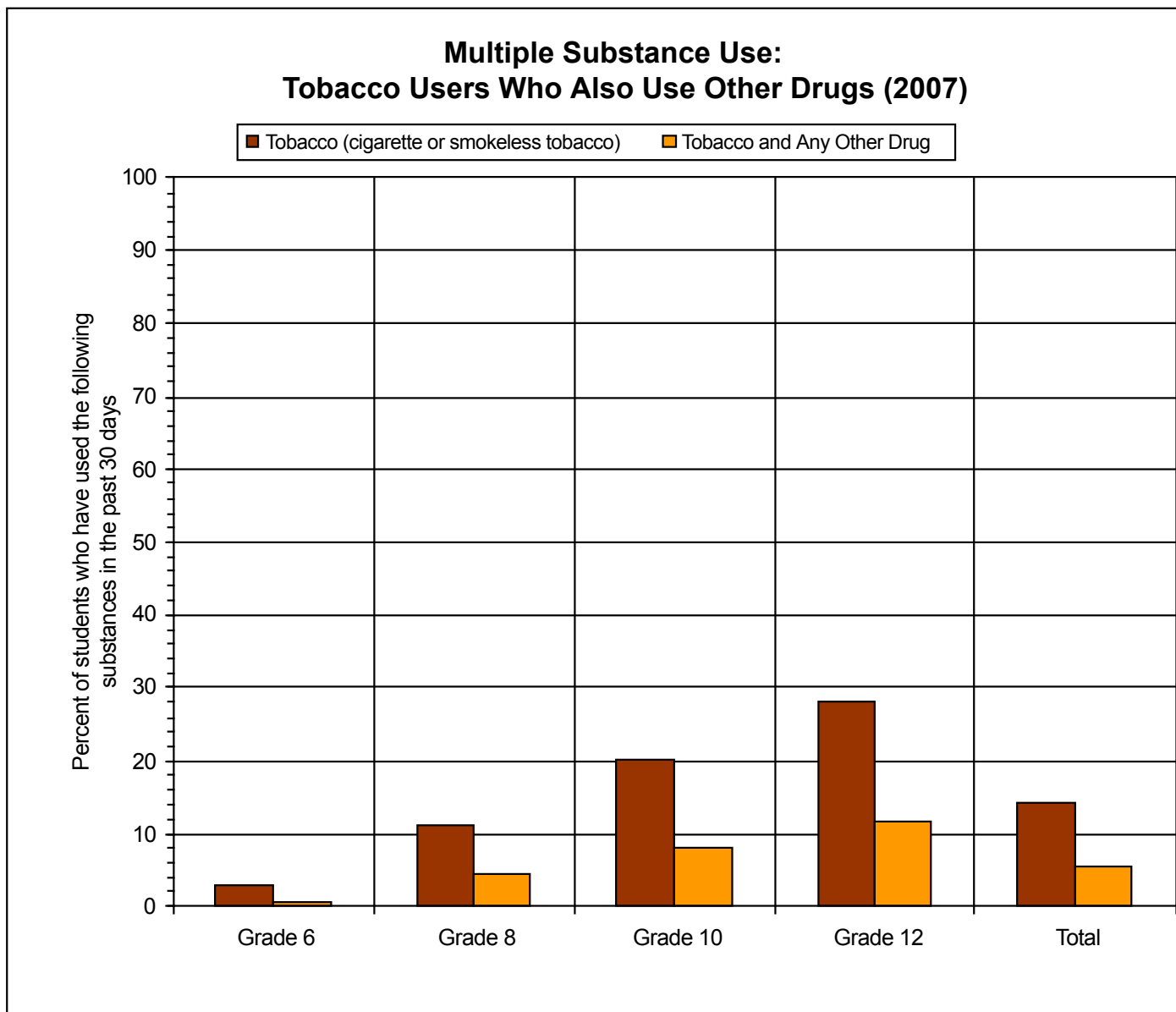
The percentage of youth who used various substances individually and in combination with other substances is shown in Table 22. “Any Substance” is defined as using one or more of the 12 substances measured by the survey. For 12th graders, 50.2% reported using at least one substance in the past 30-days. The categories of alcohol, marijuana, and tobacco are contained in other tables in this report, but are shown here for reference. For most substances, a large increase in use was found between the 6th grade and 8th grade, and between the 8th and 10th grades, after which there was 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 youth who used marijuana also used alcohol. For example, the total percentage using marijuana was 6.8% and those using alcohol and marijuana was 5.4%. Thus, only 1.4% 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 more than one half of the youth who used tobacco also used an illegal drug (14.3% tobacco use compared to 5.6% tobacco and any drug use). Most youth who used either alcohol or tobacco, also used at least one other drug, which was most often marijuana.

TABLE 22

Percentage Using Multiple Drugs in the Past 30 Days (2007)					
	Grade 6	Grade 8	Grade 10	Grade 12	Total
Any Substance	9.6	24.6	40.1	50.2	29.1
Alcohol	3.6	15.5	30.3	40.3	20.5
Cigarettes	1.9	8.1	15.3	23.5	11.1
Smokeless Tobacco	1.7	5.5	9.5	10.8	6.5
Tobacco (cigarette or smokeless)	3.0	11.0	20.2	28.0	14.3
Marijuana	0.5	4.1	10.4	15.3	6.8
Tobacco and Alcohol	1.1	6.3	13.4	20.4	9.3
Tobacco and Marijuana	0.3	2.7	6.6	9.9	4.4
Alcohol and Marijuana	0.3	3.0	8.0	12.7	5.4
Marijuana and Tobacco and Alcohol (all three)	0.2	2.2	5.5	8.7	3.7
Alcohol and Any Other Drug	1.2	6.2	11.9	16.2	8.1
Alcohol and Any 1 Other Drug	0.8	3.7	7.0	9.9	4.9
Alcohol and Any 2 Other Drugs	0.3	1.5	2.9	3.5	1.9
Tobacco and Any Other Drug	0.8	4.3	8.1	11.7	5.6
Tobacco and Any 1 Other Drug	0.5	2.3	4.3	6.5	3.1
Tobacco and Any 2 Other Drugs	0.2	1.1	2.2	2.8	1.4

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 students than national MTF survey participants perceived great risk in smoking marijuana once or twice. In this category, 6.0% more Arkansas 8th graders, 6.7% more Arkansas 10th graders, and

5.3% more Arkansas 12th graders than national sample youth in the same grades perceived there was great risk in smoking marijuana once or twice.

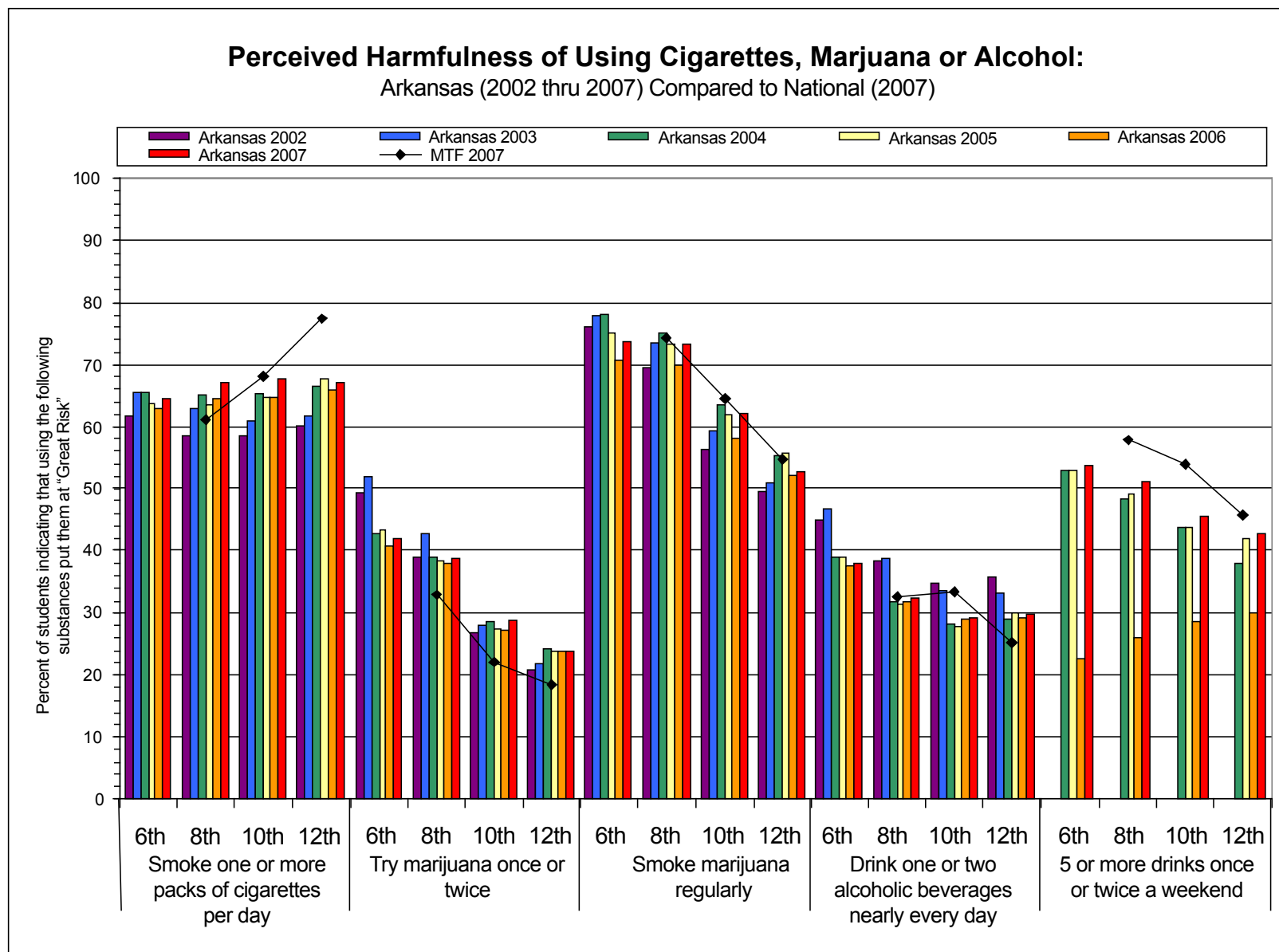
However, for perceived harmfulness of smoking marijuana regularly, Arkansas youth in the 8th, 10th and 12th grades perceived slightly less risk in this category than did youth in the same grades nationwide. Also, Arkansas youth in the 10th and particularly 12th grades perceived less harmfulness in smoking 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. This finding was most pronounced in the 10th grade, with nearly a 10% differential between Arkansas and MTF students.

A comparison of 2006 and 2007 results shows only small variations in perceived harmfulness from year to year. Most of the variations were less than 3%. The largest fluctuation was an increase from 2006 to 2007 of 2.9% in the 10th grade in the perceived harmfulness of regular cigarette use.

TABLE 23

Percentage of Arkansas and Monitoring the Future Respondents Who Perceive that Using these Substances Places People at “Great Risk”																																	
Question	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	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	61.8	65.5	65.5	63.7	63.0	64.5	58.5	62.9	65.1	63.6	64.4	67.2	61.1	58.6	60.9	65.3	64.8	64.7	67.6	68.2	60.2	61.8	66.6	67.6	65.9	67.1	77.3	59.8	62.8	65.6	64.7	64.4	66.5
Try marijuana once or twice	49.4	51.9	42.6	43.4	40.9	41.8	39.2	42.6	39.1	38.2	38.0	38.8	32.8	26.8	28.1	28.6	27.4	27.2	28.9	22.2	20.9	21.8	24.1	24.0	23.9	23.9	18.6	35.5	36.7	34.4	34.1	33.2	34.3
Smoke marijuana regularly	76.1	77.9	78.1	75.0	70.8	73.9	69.5	73.6	75.0	73.3	69.8	73.3	74.3	56.2	59.4	63.6	61.9	58.1	62.3	64.5	49.5	50.9	55.3	55.7	52.2	52.7	54.8	64.1	66.1	68.9	67.5	63.5	66.8
Drink one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day	45.0	46.7	39.1	39.1	37.6	38.0	38.2	38.7	31.8	31.3	31.8	32.4	32.6	34.7	33.8	28.4	27.8	29.1	29.3	33.3	35.8	33.1	29.0	30.0	29.3	29.9	25.1	38.8	38.2	32.2	32.3	32.2	32.7
5 or more drinks once or twice a weekend	--	--	52.9	52.9	--	53.6	--	--	48.4	49.2	--	51.1	57.9	--	--	43.8	43.7	--	45.5	54.1	--	--	38.0	41.8	--	42.7	45.8	--	--	46.3	47.4	--	48.8
NOTE: Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available or unreliable because question was not asked in that year's survey.																																	

FIGURE 24





## 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 24, “how easy would it be to get some.” The response choices were, “Very Hard,” “Sort of Hard,” “Sort of Easy,” and “Very Easy.” Table 24 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 youth 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 perceived availability). For perceived availability of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana for the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades, there are differences of 13.6% to 19.7% between Arkansas results and national

results (Figure 25). The substance that students perceive as most easy to get is cigarettes.

In comparing the 2006 and 2007 survey data, results show that, for all grades and substances, students perceived it as more difficult to obtain the substances than the year before. The largest difference was for 10th grade, where perceived availability declined by 3.6% for marijuana, and 4.3% for cocaine, LSD, or amphetamines.

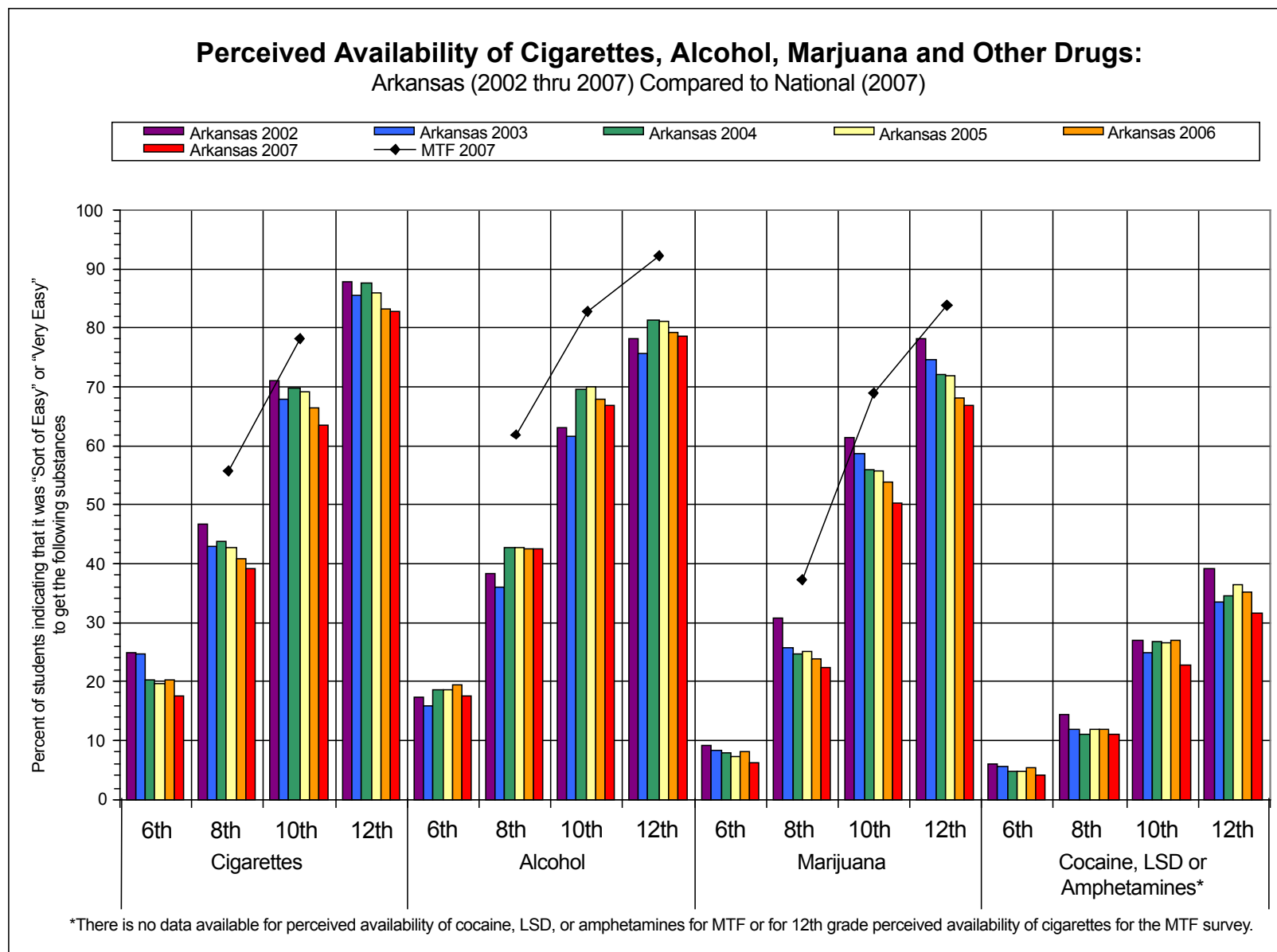
Across all years, perceived availability has generally declined. The most notable exception is that of alcohol, in the 8th and 10th grades. For these two grades perceived availability has increased by approximately 4% since data were first collected in 2002, although the current year’s data indicate a decrease from the peaks reported in 2005.

TABLE 24

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						MTF Grade 8	Arkansas Grade 10						MTF Grade 10	Arkansas Grade 12						MTF Grade 12	Total					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Cigarettes	24.8	24.5	20.4	19.6	20.3	17.6	46.8	43.1	43.7	42.7	40.9	39.3	55.6	71.3	67.9	69.8	69.1	66.4	63.4	78.2	87.8	85.5	87.5	85.9	83.3	82.8	--	54.9	54.5	53.8	52.2	51.1	48.0
Alcoholic beverage	17.2	15.9	18.6	18.6	19.4	17.5	38.4	36.0	42.6	42.8	42.4	42.3	62.0	63.1	61.6	69.4	70.1	67.8	66.7	82.6	78.0	75.8	81.3	81.0	79.1	78.6	92.2	46.6	46.7	51.7	51.2	50.8	48.8
Marijuana	9.1	8.5	7.9	7.3	8.2	6.2	30.9	25.7	24.7	25.1	23.8	22.3	37.4	61.3	58.6	55.9	55.7	53.8	50.2	69.0	77.9	74.7	72.1	71.8	68.0	66.7	83.9	41.9	41.1	38.7	37.8	36.9	33.7
Cocaine, LSD, or Amphetamines	5.9	5.6	4.8	4.9	5.4	4.0	14.4	12.0	11.2	12.0	11.9	11.0	--	26.9	24.8	26.7	26.5	26.9	22.6	--	39.1	33.4	34.5	36.6	35.2	31.6	--	20.0	18.6	18.6	18.9	19.0	16.1
NOTE: Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available because the question was not asked in that year's survey.																																	

NOTE: Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available because the question was not asked in that year's survey.

FIGURE 25



## 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 25 and 26 show that males engage in these behaviors more than females. Some of the largest differences were in being suspended from school (17.7% of males compared to 9.4% of females) and selling illegal drugs (5.6% of males compared to 2.7% of females). As with substance use, male-female differences in antisocial behavior tend to increase with grade level. For example, in the 6th grade, 1.3% more males than females reported binge drinking; in the 8th grade, 0.8% more males than females reported binge drinking; in the 10th grade, 3.4% more males than females reported binge drinking; and in the 12th grade, 8.2% more males than females reported binge drinking.

Table 27, which contains rates of heavy substance use and antisocial behavior, shows that, unlike ATOD usage, antisocial behavior does not always increase with 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, and selling illegal drugs peaked in the 12th grade.

Overall, binge drinking appears to be the largest antisocial problem among Arkansas youth, with 13.6% 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 (11.1% of 6th graders, 16.6% of 8th graders). The antisocial problem least reported by 6th and 8th graders is regular cigarette use (0.1% of 6th graders, 0.7% of 8th graders). The antisocial behaviors that 10th and 12th graders participated in the most were binge drinking (19.3% of 10th graders, 26.0% of 12th graders) and being drunk or high at school (15.0% of 10th graders, 18.7% of 12th graders). The behavior that the fewest 10th and 12th graders reported was vehicle theft (3.4% of 10th graders, 2.2% of 12th graders).

For the entire survey population, antisocial behavior rates in all grades showed little change since the 2006 APNA Survey. For example, the rate of regular cigarette smoking decreased 0.4% (from 1.7% in 2006 to 1.3% in 2007). Since the 2002 APNA Survey, rates of school suspensions have increased 2.5% to 3.6% in each grade and 2.9% for all grades combined. However, school suspension rates are sensitive to changes in policies and procedures, which evolve over time; small changes may not reflect actual changes in the students' behavior.

FIGURE 26

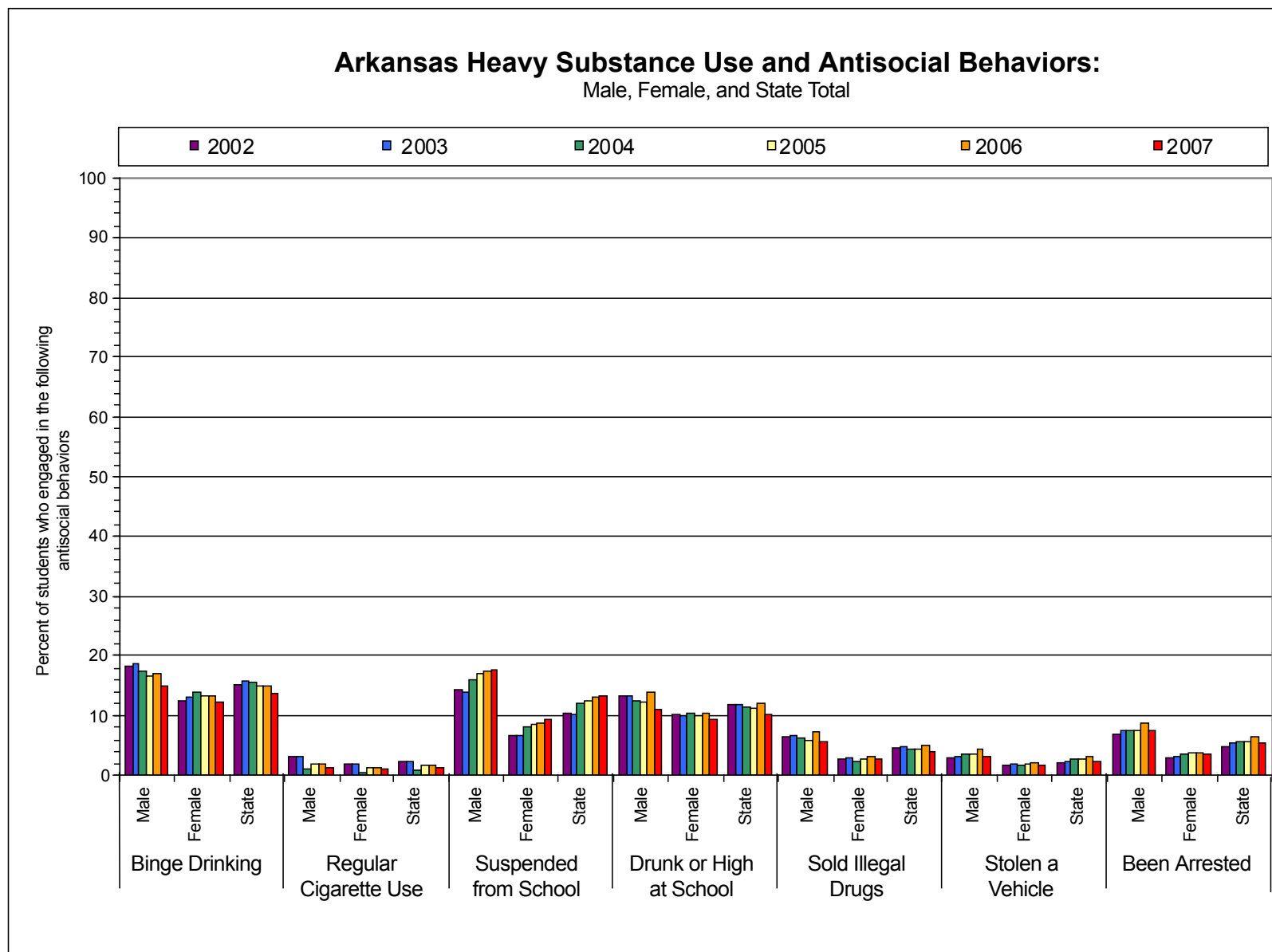


TABLE 25

Percentage of Males who Engaged in Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behaviors																														
Drug Used/ Antisocial Behavior	Grade 6						Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12						Total					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Binge drinking	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.8	5.0	4.2	13.7	11.1	11.2	10.9	11.5	10.6	25.9	25.4	24.6	23.6	23.3	21.1	36.9	37.6	35.4	32.4	32.6	30.4	18.3	18.8	17.4	16.5	17.0	15.0
Pack / day cigarettes	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	2.0	1.6	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.8	4.1	4.0	1.2	2.3	2.5	1.9	7.7	6.9	2.3	4.6	4.1	3.5	3.1	3.1	1.0	1.8	1.9	1.4
Suspended from school	12.6	12.0	14.3	15.5	14.7	16.2	17.6	16.6	18.6	20.5	20.8	21.4	15.5	14.9	17.2	18.2	18.8	18.5	11.5	11.2	13.2	13.0	14.7	13.2	14.5	13.9	16.1	17.1	17.4	17.7
Drunk or high at school	3.0	2.8	3.3	3.0	3.4	2.1	10.0	8.2	8.2	8.7	9.3	8.2	19.2	19.2	19.6	18.2	20.0	15.7	26.3	25.8	23.8	23.8	26.3	23.1	13.4	13.5	12.7	12.2	13.9	11.0
Sold illegal drugs	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.5	4.4	3.8	3.1	3.8	4.4	3.7	10.0	10.5	9.7	9.2	10.8	8.6	13.2	12.3	13.2	12.8	14.4	12.6	6.4	6.6	6.1	6.0	7.2	5.6
Stolen a vehicle	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.5	1.8	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.5	4.3	3.5	3.7	5.2	5.2	4.9	6.0	4.4	2.8	2.6	3.2	3.5	4.9	3.2	2.9	3.3	3.5	3.5	4.3	3.2
Been arrested	3.3	2.8	3.7	3.4	3.7	3.4	7.3	6.4	6.9	7.6	8.4	7.8	8.7	10.3	10.7	9.5	12.0	9.6	9.4	10.2	10.1	10.3	11.9	10.1	6.9	7.4	7.6	7.4	8.7	7.4

TABLE 26

Percentage of Females who Engaged in Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behaviors																														
Drug Used/ Antisocial Behavior	Grade 6						Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12						Total					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Binge drinking	2.4	2.9	3.7	3.5	3.8	2.9	10.2	8.7	11.4	11.0	10.9	9.8	18.1	19.5	19.5	19.1	18.1	17.7	23.0	23.8	23.2	22.4	22.8	22.2	12.5	13.2	13.9	13.4	13.3	12.4
Pack / day cigarettes	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.6	2.6	2.7	0.8	1.7	2.1	1.7	4.7	4.5	1.2	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.0	1.9	0.6	1.4	1.4	1.2
Suspended from school	3.9	3.7	4.6	5.2	5.0	6.1	8.4	8.6	10.4	10.7	10.8	11.9	9.3	8.5	10.2	10.8	10.6	11.4	5.6	5.9	6.9	7.4	8.2	8.2	6.8	6.8	8.1	8.6	8.7	9.4
Drunk or high at school	1.9	1.4	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.9	8.8	8.2	9.6	9.0	9.0	8.3	16.2	14.6	15.3	15.4	15.9	14.4	16.6	16.8	16.2	15.7	15.6	14.9	10.2	10.0	10.4	10.0	10.3	9.4
Sold illegal drugs	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.0	1.6	5.0	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.8	4.4	5.5	6.8	4.9	5.2	5.8	5.4	2.8	3.0	2.5	2.7	3.1	2.7
Stolen a vehicle	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.9	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.7	1.9	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.5	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.6
Been arrested	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.4	0.9	3.2	3.2	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.8	4.6	4.5	4.9	5.5	5.6	5.4	3.3	5.3	4.8	5.0	4.7	4.6	2.9	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.5

TABLE 27

Percentage of Arkansas Respondents (Grades 6, 8, 10, and 12 combined) who Engaged in Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behaviors																														
Drug Used/ Antisocial Behavior	Grade 6						Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12						Total					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Binge drinking	3.3	3.5	4.0	4.1	4.5	3.5	11.9	9.9	11.4	11.0	11.2	10.3	21.8	22.2	22.0	21.2	20.8	19.3	29.5	30.5	28.9	27.0	27.5	26.0	15.2	15.9	15.6	14.9	15.1	13.6
Pack / day cigarettes	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.5	1.2	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.7	3.4	3.3	1.0	1.9	2.3	1.8	6.1	5.7	1.7	3.8	3.5	3.1	2.5	2.5	0.8	1.6	1.7	1.3
Suspended from school	8.1	7.7	9.4	10.3	10.0	11.1	13.0	12.5	14.7	15.5	15.9	16.6	12.3	11.6	13.5	14.3	14.8	14.8	8.3	8.5	9.9	10.0	11.4	10.6	10.5	10.2	12.1	12.7	13.1	13.4
Drunk or high at school	2.5	2.1	2.7	2.4	2.9	2.0	9.4	8.3	9.0	8.9	9.2	8.3	17.6	16.8	17.4	16.7	18.0	15.0	21.1	21.2	19.7	19.5	20.7	18.7	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.1	12.1	10.1
Sold illegal drugs	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.4	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.8	3.2	2.6	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.7	7.8	6.4	9.1	9.5	8.8	8.7	9.9	8.7	4.5	4.7	4.2	4.3	5.1	4.1
Stolen a vehicle	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.3	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.7	3.5	2.7	3.3	4.0	4.1	3.8	4.5	3.4	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.3	3.2	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.6	3.2	2.4
Been arrested	2.0	1.7	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.2	5.2	4.8	5.4	5.7	6.1	5.7	6.5	7.3	7.7	7.4	8.8	7.4	6.2	7.7	7.3	7.5	6.2	7.1	4.8	5.3	5.5	5.5	6.3	5.4

## HANDGUNS

The issue of youth handgun carrying is a serious concern for communities, schools, and families. The APNA Survey has several questions about handguns as shown in Table 28. Most of the responses show a very low percentage of students who carry handguns or take them to school. However, even low percentages of this behavior should be taken seriously by schools and communities. For example, 0.7% of the youth surveyed reported taking a handgun to school in the past 12 months; 5.1% of youth surveyed reported carrying a handgun in the past 12 months, and 5.9% said they had carried a handgun some time in their lifetime. Further, many youth believed that they would not be caught by their parents (20.7%) or by the police (48.5%) if they carried a handgun. On a more positive note, however, only 5.6% of students think that they would be seen as cool if they carried a handgun. Only a minority of students (27.1%) perceived that it would be “Very Easy” or “Sort of Easy” to get a handgun if they wanted one.

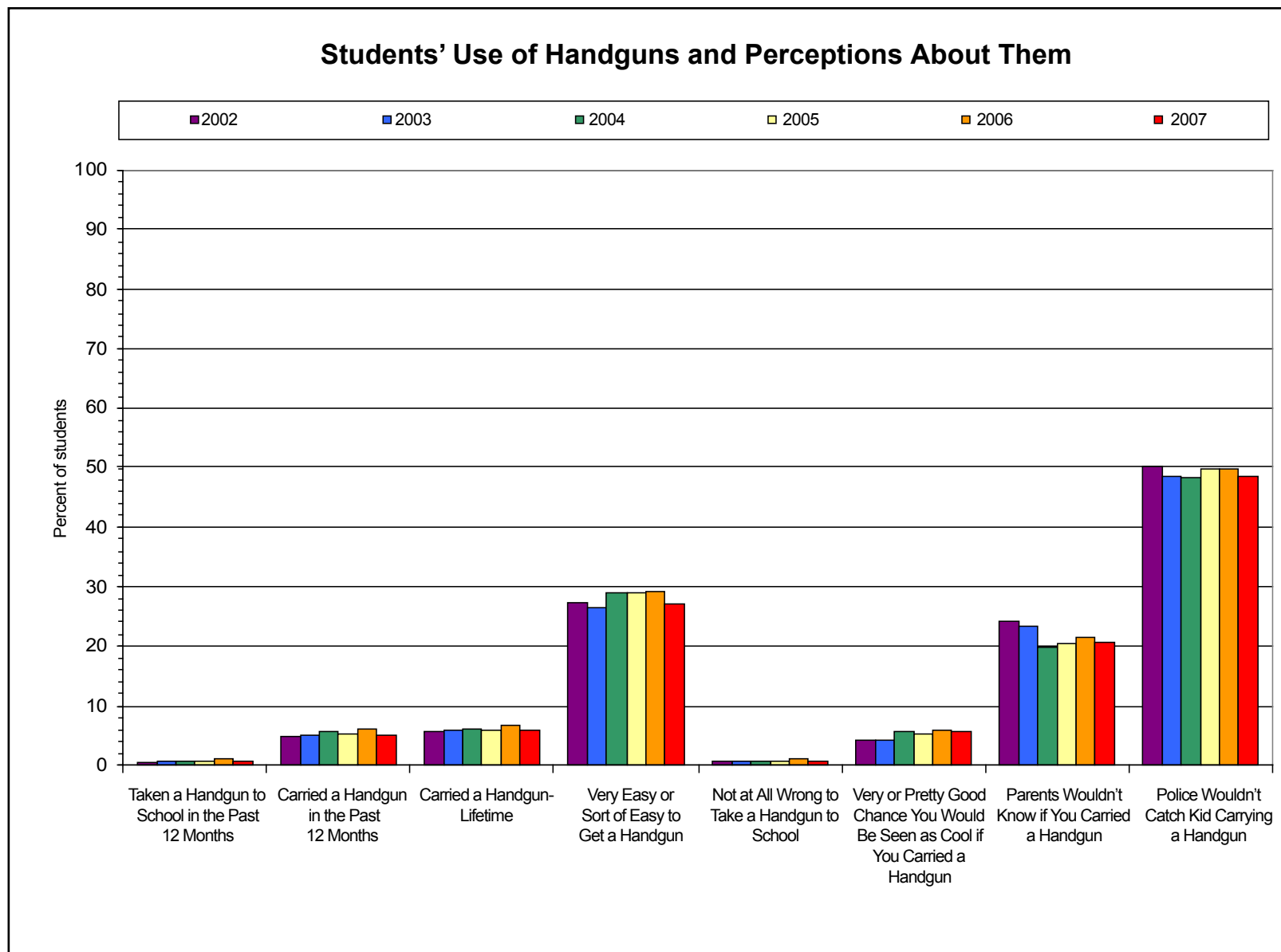
When looking at the results by grade, 10th and 12th graders reported the highest rate of taking a handgun to school in the past year (0.9% for both) and carrying a handgun in the past year (6.0% and 5.7%, respectively). Eighth graders reported taking a gun to school and carrying a handgun in the past year at the rates of .8% and 5.3%, respectively. Twelfth graders reported the highest rate of carrying a handgun in their lifetime (6.9%), perceiving that it was “Very Easy” or “Sort of Easy” to get a handgun (38.7%), perceiving that their parents would not know if they carried a handgun (32.9%), and believing that the police would not catch an adolescent carrying a handgun (62.2%). Tenth 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 (6.6%).

Fluctuations of rates across the 2002-2007 time span have been small, with the prevalence rates remarkably stable. Variations from year-to-year by 1% or less are not statistically meaningful. The one exception to this is the percentage of students who believed that their parents would find out if they carried a handgun. That percentage has declined for all grade levels by about 2%-4% from 2002 to 2007.

TABLE 28

Percentage of Youth Who Responded to Questions About Handguns																														
	Grade 6						Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12						Total					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Taken a Handgun to School in the Past 12 Months	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.7
Carried a Handgun in the Past 12 Months	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.6	4.8	4.0	5.9	5.1	6.4	5.1	6.0	5.3	4.8	6.4	6.1	6.1	7.0	6.0	5.1	5.1	5.6	5.6	6.8	5.7	4.9	5.2	5.5	5.3	6.1	5.1
Carried a Handgun - Lifetime	4.1	4.5	4.6	5.0	5.2	4.6	6.4	5.7	6.8	5.5	6.5	5.7	5.8	7.0	7.0	6.6	8.0	6.7	6.1	7.0	6.3	6.8	7.9	6.9	5.5	6.0	6.2	5.9	6.8	5.9
Very Easy or Sort of Easy to Get a Handgun	15.3	15.3	16.6	16.3	17.2	15.2	26.1	22.7	24.8	25.5	25.4	25.0	32.4	31.7	35.2	35.9	35.4	33.1	40.0	37.0	41.0	41.5	40.9	38.7	27.4	26.5	28.9	29.0	29.2	27.1
Not At All Wrong to Take a Handgun to School	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.8
Very or Pretty Good Chance You Would Be Seen As Cool if You Carried a Handgun	4.6	4.6	5.2	4.1	4.6	4.0	5.5	5.2	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.4	3.7	4.2	5.6	6.0	6.6	6.6	2.6	3.1	4.5	5.2	5.8	5.7	4.2	4.3	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.6
Parents Wouldn't Know if You Carried a Handgun	13.3	13.0	9.6	10.3	11.1	11.4	21.3	18.2	15.7	16.5	17.5	17.1	28.4	27.8	24.7	25.5	26.6	24.9	36.2	33.9	31.8	32.8	32.5	32.9	24.0	23.2	19.9	20.5	21.5	20.7
Police Wouldn't Catch Kid Carrying a Handgun	31.2	28.9	31.4	32.6	33.7	32.1	49.9	46.5	45.2	47.4	47.2	47.1	60.8	58.4	57.7	60.2	59.4	57.6	64.5	61.2	61.3	63.5	62.2	62.2	50.2	48.6	48.3	50.0	50.0	48.5

FIGURE 27





## VIOLENCE

The APNA Survey also asked several questions about youths' violent behaviors and attitudes toward violence (Table 29, Figure 28). A review of the 2007 youth responses reveals that 20.0% of the youth in Arkansas have attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them at some time in their life, and 16.0% have attacked someone in the past 12 months. However, only a small percentage (3.6%) believe that it is not at all wrong to attack someone to seriously hurt them. Although these results show that violent students are in the minority, it is still too 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. This is typical of

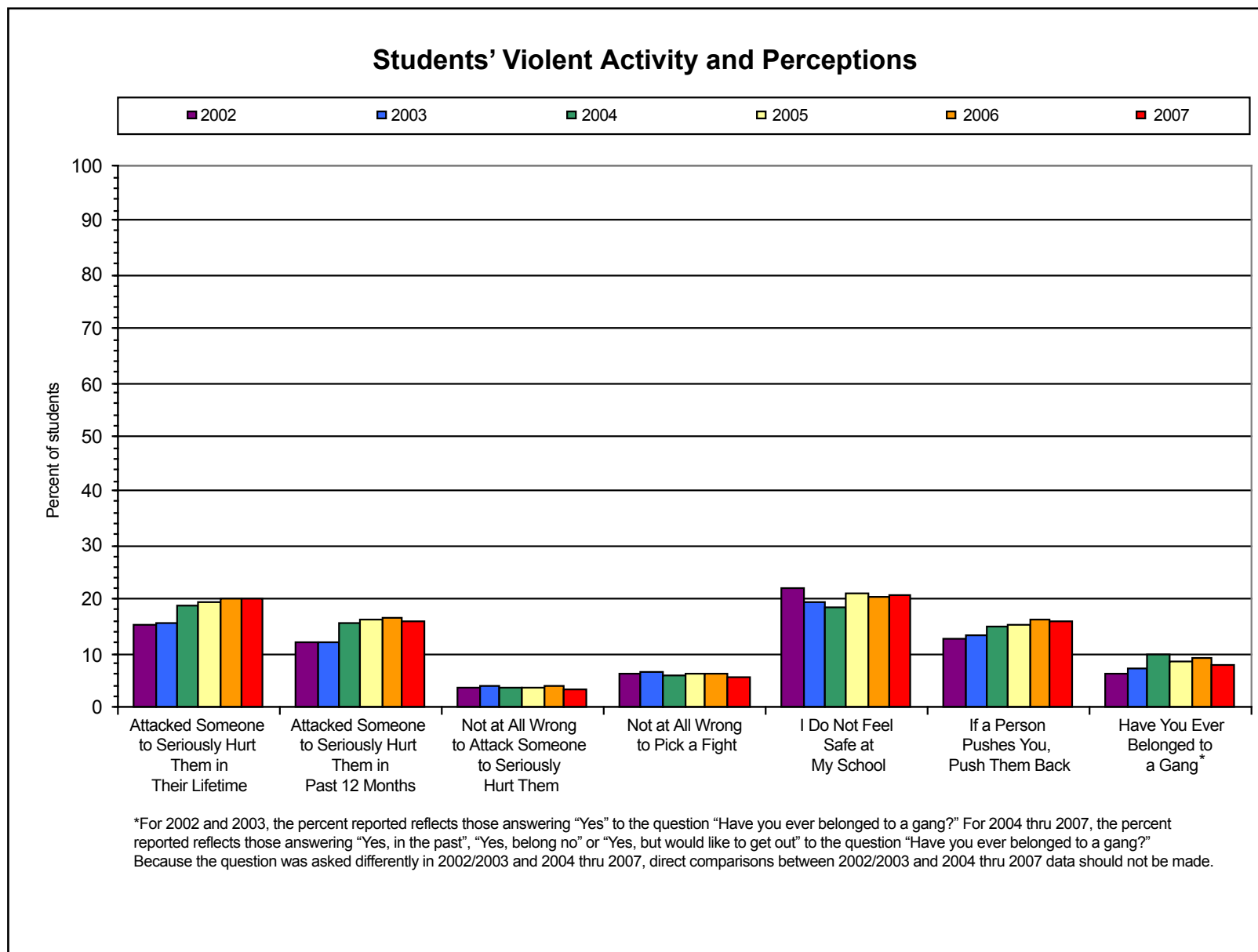
adolescent populations. Tenth graders reported the highest rate of attacking someone in their lifetime (23.0%), and believing it was not wrong at all to attack someone (4.4%). Tenth graders had the highest rates of believing it was not wrong at all to pick a fight (7.0%) and 8th graders had the highest rate for belonging to a gang in their lifetime (9.5%). Consistent with these findings, Arkansas 8th and 10th graders also showed the highest rates of not feeling safe at school (23.3% of 8th graders and 24.4% of 10th graders).

Since the 2006 APNA Survey youth reports of not feeling safe in school have fluctuated only slightly. Reports of belonging to a gang in their lifetime have also decreased slightly, by 1.4% for 6th graders, 0.9% for 8th graders, and 1.1% for 10th graders since the 2006 APNA Survey.

TABLE 29

Percentage of Youth Who Reported Violence and Gang Activity																														
	Grade 6						Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12						Total					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Attacked Someone to Seriously Hurt Them in Their Lifetime	9.9	9.9	13.4	14.7	14.4	14.6	17.1	15.8	19.6	19.7	20.5	21.6	18.3	18.4	22.0	22.9	24.1	23.0	17.6	18.6	21.7	21.3	22.5	21.8	15.4	15.6	19.0	19.4	20.2	20.0
Attacked Someone to Seriously Hurt Them in Past 12 Months	8.3	8.5	11.7	13.2	13.1	13.1	14.4	13.1	17.1	17.8	17.9	18.1	13.6	14.0	18.0	18.4	19.2	18.0	11.4	12.7	15.3	15.9	16.2	14.6	11.9	12.1	15.6	16.3	16.6	16.0
Not At All Wrong to Attack Someone to Seriously Hurt Them	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.3	4.7	4.6	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.6	5.1	4.8	4.7	5.3	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.8	4.5	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.7	3.8	4.1	3.6
Not At All Wrong to Pick a Fight	4.4	5.0	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.5	9.0	8.5	7.0	7.6	7.4	6.8	7.1	7.0	6.9	6.9	8.1	7.0	5.6	5.8	4.7	5.1	5.9	5.0	6.5	6.7	5.8	6.0	6.3	5.6
I Do Not Feel Safe At My School (response of "NO" or "no" to the statement "I feel safe at my school")	15.8	13.8	14.1	15.7	15.3	15.4	26.3	22.7	21.6	24.2	22.5	23.3	25.8	23.0	22.2	25.4	24.6	24.4	20.6	17.2	16.0	19.5	19.4	18.9	22.0	19.4	18.7	21.2	20.4	20.5
If a Person Pushes You, Push Them Back	10.3	11.0	13.1	13.6	13.1	13.8	15.6	14.1	16.6	17.3	18.2	18.6	14.3	14.8	16.2	16.6	18.8	17.2	11.4	13.0	13.4	13.7	15.0	13.6	12.9	13.3	14.9	15.4	16.3	15.9
Have you ever belonged to a gang?*	6.1*	7.1*	9.7	8.4	8.2	6.8	8.0*	8.0*	12.0	9.7	10.4	9.5	5.8*	7.7*	10.3	8.6	9.9	8.8	4.4*	5.6*	6.3	5.9	6.9	6.4	6.2*	7.2*	9.9	8.3	9.0	7.9
*For 2002 and 2003, the percent reported reflects those answering "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 thru 2007, direct comparisons between 2002/2003 and 2004 thru 2007 data should not be made.																														

FIGURE 28



## STUDENTS' ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AND SUBSTANCE USE

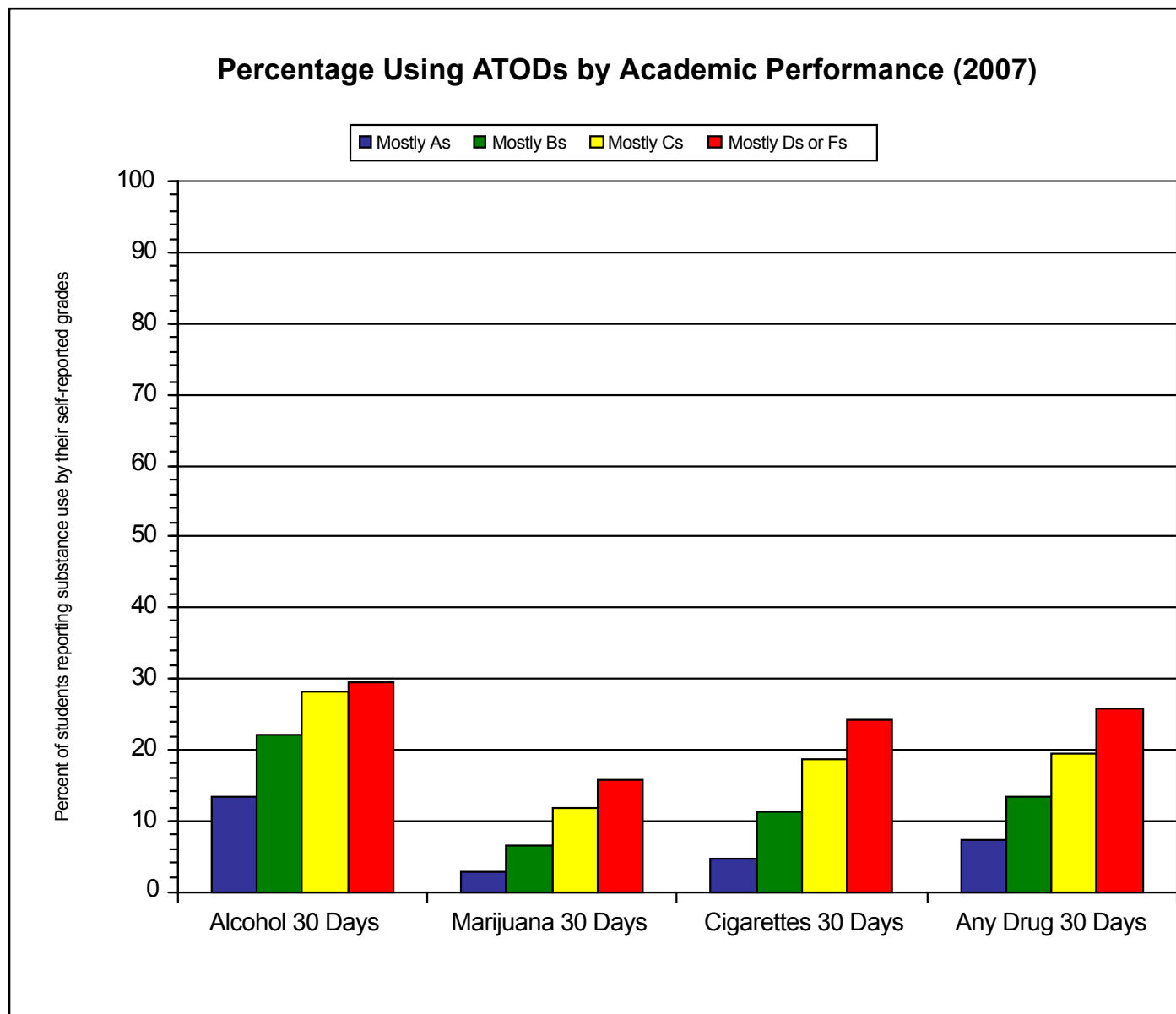
A strong correlation between substance use and academic performance was found in the 2007 APNA Survey (Table 30, Figure 29). Of the youth who reported getting better grades, fewer have tried ATODs and fewer are currently using ATODs than those who report poorer grades. Failing (earning grades of D or F) youth are greater than two times more likely to have used alcohol in the past 30 days, five times more likely to have used cigarettes in the past 30 days, nearly six times more likely to have used marijuana in the past 30 days, and three times more likely to have used any drug in the past 30 days than youths receiving grades of A. Similar and more dramatic differences can be seen for individual drugs.

It is likely that the youth earning As are more invested in the education process and more bonded to school than their peers receiving poorer grades. One of the challenges for prevention programs is to develop methods of keeping all youth interested in learning and feeling attached to school.

TABLE 30

Percentage Using ATODs by Academic Performance (2007)				
Drugs Used	Academic Performance			
	Mostly As	Mostly Bs	Mostly Cs	Mostly Ds or Fs
Alcohol lifetime	33.8	48.8	57.2	57.6
Alcohol 30 days	13.3	22.1	28.2	29.6
Marijuana lifetime	7.6	15.9	24.8	30.7
Marijuana 30 days	2.8	6.4	12.0	15.8
Cigarettes lifetime	16.9	31.8	43.4	50.3
Cigarettes 30 days	4.8	11.1	18.5	24.2
Any drug lifetime	17.9	28.8	37.0	44.0
Any drug 30 days	7.4	13.3	19.6	25.6

FIGURE 29



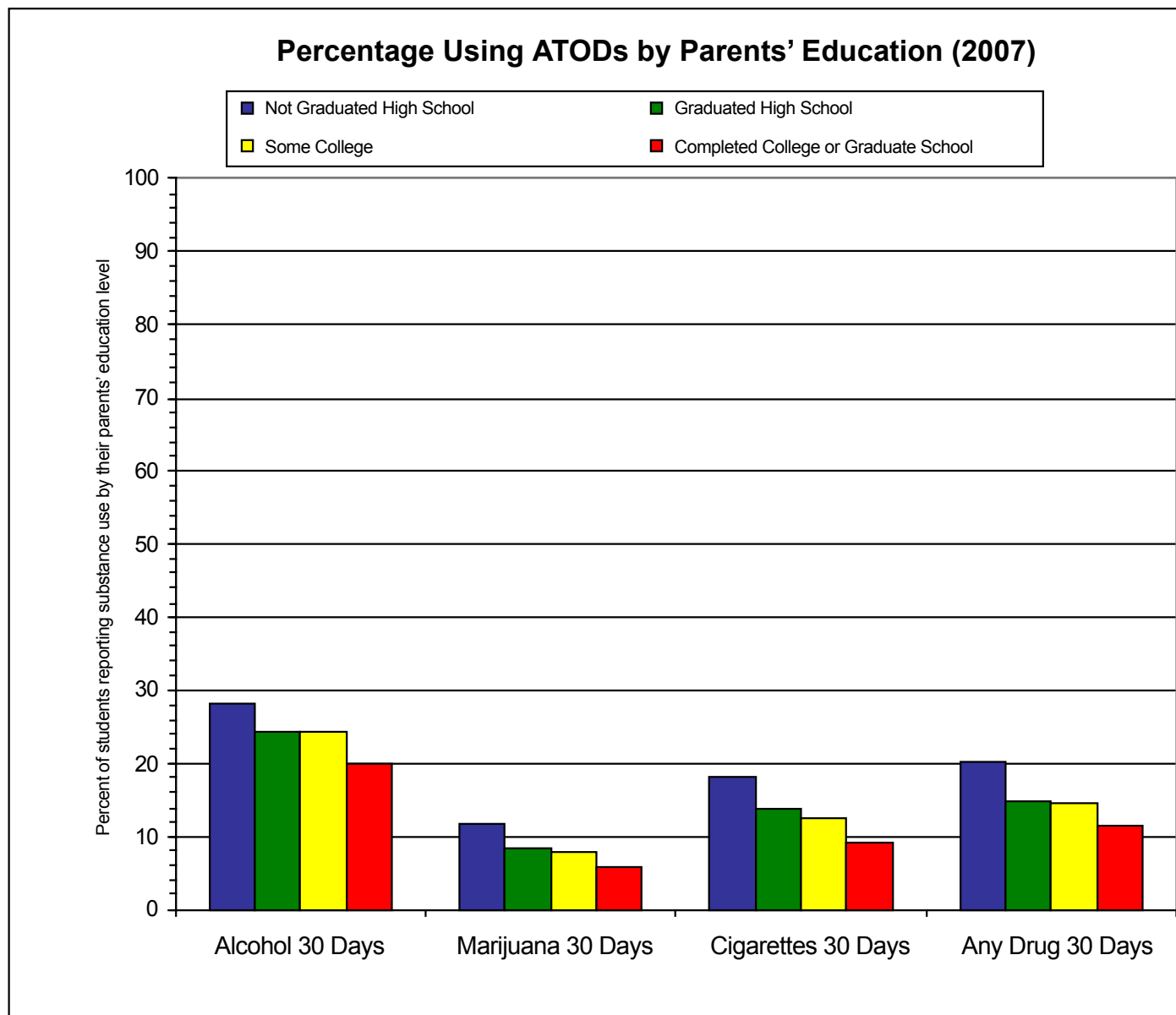
## PARENTS' EDUCATION AND YOUTH SUBSTANCE USE

Research has shown that one indicator of socioeconomic level is the parents' education. Like academic grades, a relationship exists between parent education and youth 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 8.9% higher 30-day usage rate of cigarettes, 6.1% higher 30-day usage rate of marijuana, 8.5% higher 30-day usage rate of alcohol, and 8.7% higher 30-day usage rate of any drug than youth whose parents were college or graduate school graduates. Trends for all educational levels can be seen in Figure 30. Thus, higher educational levels appear to be related to less substance use among all categories of drugs.

TABLE 31

Percentage Using ATODs by Parents' Education (2007)				
Drugs Used	Parents' Education			
	Not Graduated High School	Graduated High School	Some College	Completed College or Graduate School
Alcohol lifetime	59.1	53.4	52.1	42.1
Alcohol 30 days	28.3	24.2	24.2	19.8
Marijuana lifetime	25.4	19.5	18.3	13.0
Marijuana 30 days	11.8	8.3	7.8	5.7
Cigarettes lifetime	44.0	37.0	34.5	24.0
Cigarettes 30 days	18.0	14.0	12.5	9.1
Any drug lifetime	38.7	31.1	31.1	24.1
Any drug 30 days	20.1	14.8	14.6	11.4

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.

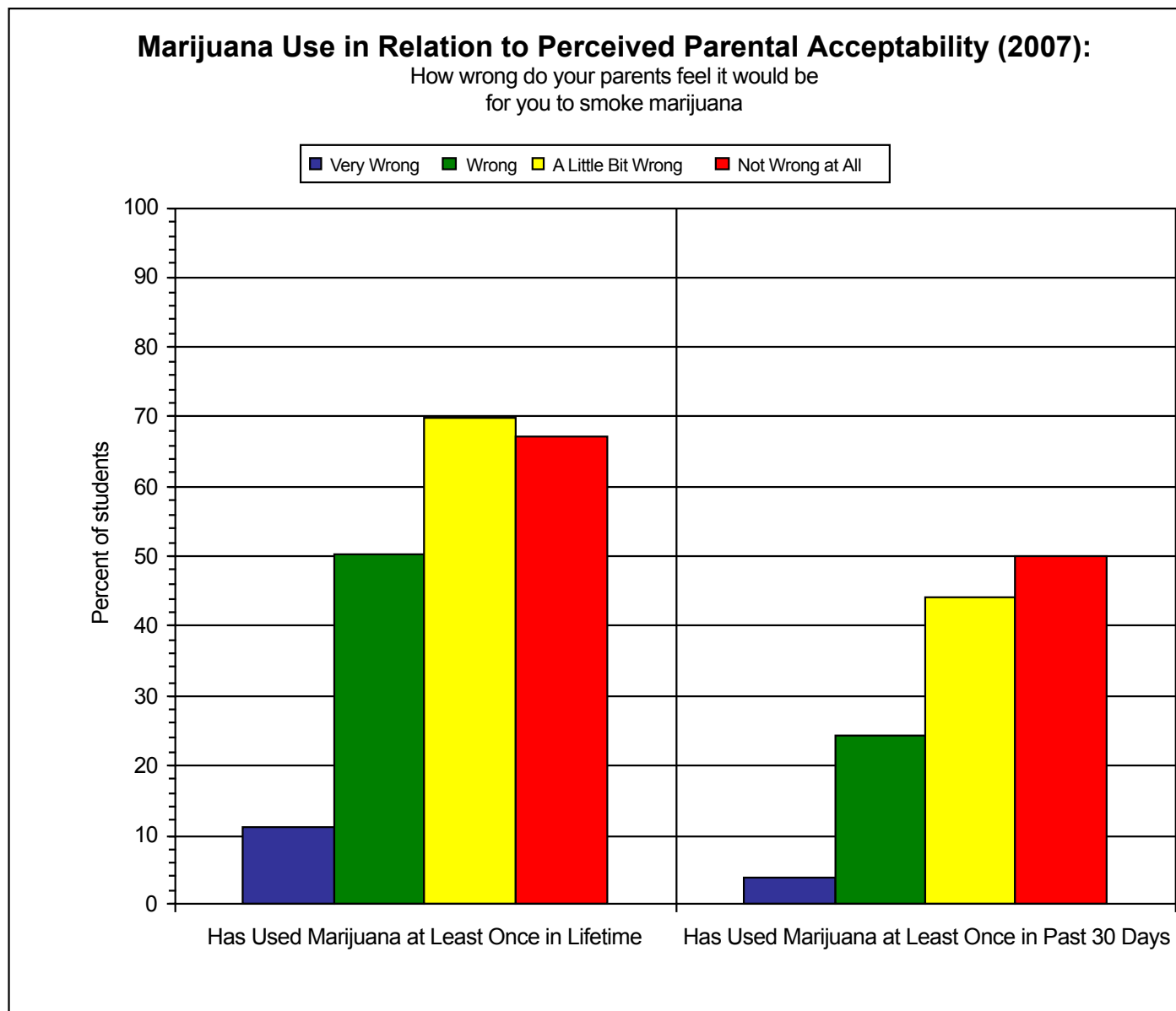
Table 32 and Figure 31 illustrate how even a small amount of perceived parental acceptability is associated with increased substance use. In the APNA Survey, students were asked how wrong their parents felt it was to use different ATODs. Relatively few students (11.1% lifetime, 3.9% 30-day) use marijuana when their parents think it is "Very Wrong" to use it. In contrast, when students believe that their parents agree with use somewhat (ie, the parent only believes that it is "Wrong," not "Very Wrong"), use increases to 50.2% for lifetime use and 24.3% for 30-day use. Rates of use continue to increase as the perceived parental acceptability increases. These results make a strong argument for parents having solid and clear standards and rules for youth ATOD use.

TABLE 32

Marijuana Use in Relation to Perceived Parental Acceptability (2007)		
How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to smoke marijuana?	Has Used Marijuana	
	At Least Once in Lifetime	At Least Once in Past 30 Days
Very Wrong	11.1	3.9
Wrong	50.2	24.3
A Little Bit Wrong	69.9	44.1
Not Wrong At All	67.1	50.1



FIGURE 3 I



## MARIJUANA USE IN RELATION TO PERCEIVED PEER ACCEPTABILITY

During the elementary school years, children usually express anti-drug, anti-crime, and prosocial 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 Table 33 and Figure 32 illustrate the relation between peer acceptability and individual drug use.

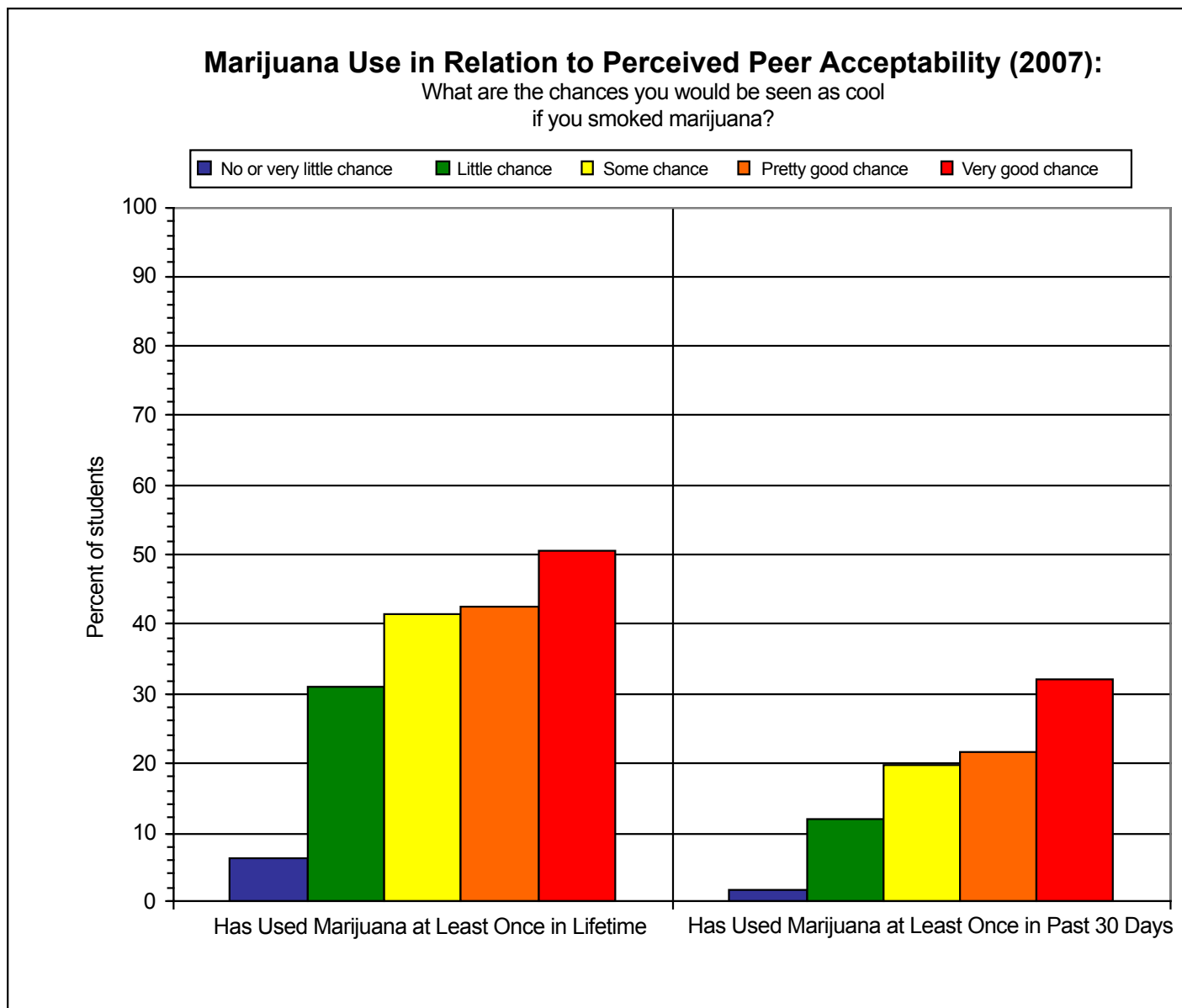
As with perceived parental acceptability, an increase in perceived peer acceptability is associated with an increased chance that a teen will use ATODs.

When youth thought there was “No or Very Little Chance” that they would be seen as cool if they used marijuana, only 6.2% had tried marijuana in their lifetime and only 1.8% 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 five times higher for lifetime use (30.8%) and six times higher for past-month use (11.9%). Youth who thought that there was a “Very Good Chance” they would be seen as cool were eight times more likely to use marijuana in their lifetime than youth who perceived that marijuana use was not cool. Further, the youth who thought there was a “Very Good Chance” they would be seen as cool were 17 times more likely to use marijuana in the past month than youth who perceived that marijuana use was not cool.

TABLE 33

Marijuana Use in Relation to Perceived Peer Acceptability (2007)		
What are the chances you would be seen as cool if you smoked marijuana?	Has Used Marijuana	
	At Least Once in Lifetime	At Least Once in Past 30 Days
No or very little chance	6.2	1.8
Little chance	30.8	11.9
Some chance	41.3	19.7
Pretty good chance	42.6	21.6
Very good chance	50.6	32.1

FIGURE 32



## DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS AND SUBSTANCE USE

The substance usage rate of youth who reported depressive symptoms is much greater than for those who have a more positive outlook on life. The four items to assess depressive symptoms 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. Those who scored a mean of *greater than 3.75* were categorized as depressed. These youth marked “YES!” to all four items or marked “yes” to one item and “YES!” to three. Those who marked “NO!” to all four items were categorized as optimistic; a middle category was assigned to all remaining respondents. According to this methodology, the APNA Survey categorized 3,379 youth as depressed, 12,272 youth as optimistic and 60,958 youth in the middle category. (Table 34).

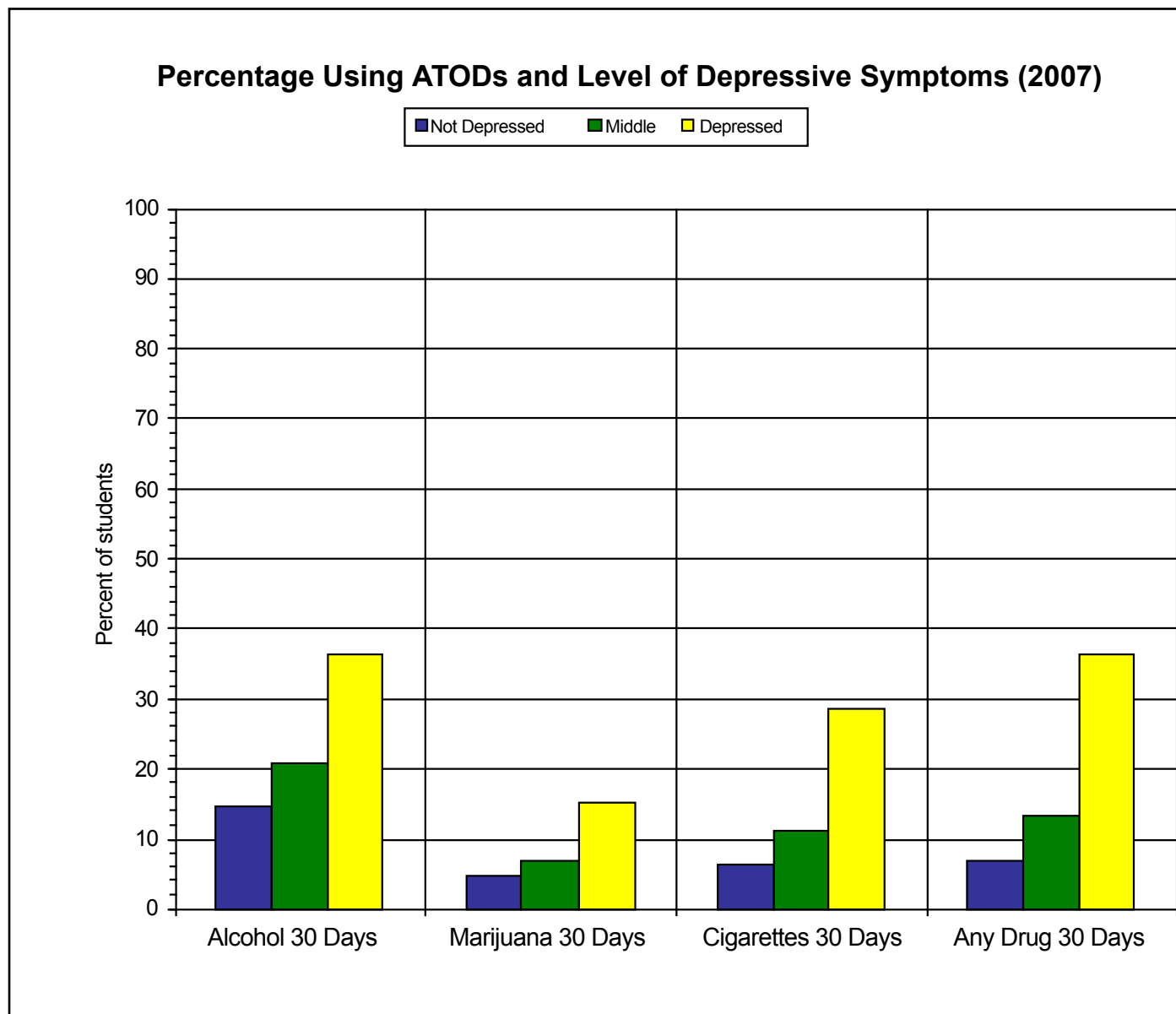
A strong link exists between youth who reported depressive symptoms and ATOD use. When compared to the optimistic group, the depressed youth were more than two times as likely to use alcohol in the 30 days prior to the survey, four times as likely to use cigarettes in the 30 days, three times as likely to use marijuana in the past 30 days, and five times as likely to have used any drug in the past 30 days.

The ATOD usage rates of the youth in the middle group, comprising most youth, were closer to the rates of the optimistic group than they were to the depressed. For all substances, the usage rates for this group were from 2.3% to 14.3% higher than that found among the non-depressed group. 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 34

Percentage Using ATODs and Level of Depressive Symptoms (2007)			
	Level of Depressive Symptoms		
	Optimistic	Middle	Depressed
Number of youth	12,272	60,958	3,379
Alcohol lifetime	32.6	46.9	69.9
Alcohol 30 days	14.8	20.8	36.5
Marijuana lifetime	10.4	15.8	30.6
Marijuana 30 days	4.5	6.8	15.3
Cigarettes lifetime	18.6	30.8	57.7
Cigarettes 30 days	6.2	11.2	28.6
Any drug lifetime	15.3	28.3	56.5
Any drug 30 days	6.8	13.3	36.4

FIGURE 33



## SOURCES OF OBTAINING ALCOHOL AND PLACES OF ALCOHOL USE

Tables 35 and 36 provide data related to sources and places of alcohol use for Arkansas youth (if they used at all). Figure 35 shows where students usually obtained alcohol, and Figure 36 shows the place where they usually used alcohol. While youth using alcohol may have obtained alcohol in various ways and used alcohol in various locations, youth 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 youth was from someone 21 years of age or older. This source becomes increasingly used as youth progress from the 6th grade (1.6% obtained alcohol from someone 21 years of age or older) to the 12th grade (29.7% obtained alcohol from someone 21 years of age or older). The likelihood of alcohol-using youth obtaining alcohol from someone less than 21 years of age, buying alcohol with or without a fake ID, and obtaining alcohol from a stranger also increases with grade level.

For 6th and 8th graders, the major sources for obtaining alcohol were getting it from: home without a parent's permission (2.1% and 4.9%, respectively); from someone 21 years of age or older (1.6% and 6.3%, respectively); and from another source (2.7% and 5.3%, respectively). For 10th and 12th graders, the major sources for obtaining alcohol were getting it from: someone 21 years of age or older (16.9% and 29.7%, respectively); someone less

than 21 years of age (8.7% and 9.2%, respectively);, or from another source (7.3% and 7.4%, respectively).

Encouragingly, obtaining alcohol with a fake ID was rare, with only 0.1% of 6th graders, 0.2% of 8th graders, 0.3% of 10th graders, and 0.6% of 12th graders indicating that they obtained alcohol by using a fake ID.

### Places of Using Alcohol

Students in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grade indicated that they usually drank alcohol at someone else's house. Students became more likely to drink at someone else's house as they advance in grade (2.3% in the 6th grade, 11.6% in the 8th grade, 26.6% in the 10th grade, and 36.9% in the 12th grade). The second most popular place where youth drank was at their home (4.0% in the 6th grade, 10.6% in the 8th grade, 13.2% in the 10th grade, and 11.7% 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, a hotel or motel, and in a car all increased with advanced grade level. Perhaps this is explained by the fact that students are provided more places to drink as they age and it may explain why preference to drink at home peaks in the 10th grade.

TABLE 35

Percentage of Students Indicating Usual Source of Obtaining Alcohol					
	Grade 6	Grade 8	Grade 10	Grade 12	Total
	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007
Did not drink	90.4	71.9	50.2	38.3	65.3
Bought it with a fake ID	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3
Bought it without a fake ID	0.1	0.2	0.6	2.0	0.6
I got it from someone over 21	1.6	6.3	16.9	29.7	12.2
I got it from someone under 21	0.5	3.2	8.7	9.2	5.0
I got it from a brother or sister	0.3	1.4	2.2	2.0	1.4
I got it from home with a parent's permission	2.1	4.9	6.2	5.1	4.5
I got it from home without a parent's permission	1.0	3.3	3.2	1.3	2.2
I got it from another relative	1.0	2.8	3.4	2.5	2.4
A stranger bought it for me	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.5	0.6
I took it from a store	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other	2.7	5.3	7.3	7.4	5.5

TABLE 36

Percentage of Students Indicating Where They Usually Consumed Alcohol					
	Grade 6	Grade 8	Grade 10	Grade 12	Total
	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007
Did not drink	91.7	73.1	51.6	39.3	66.5
At home	4.0	10.6	13.2	11.7	9.6
At someone else's home	2.3	11.6	26.6	36.9	17.6
At an open area	1.1	2.7	5.1	7.5	3.8
At a sporting event or concert	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4
At a restaurant, bar, or club	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.7
At an empty building or construction site	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
At a hotel or motel	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.4
In a car	0.2	0.6	1.3	1.6	0.8

FIGURE 34

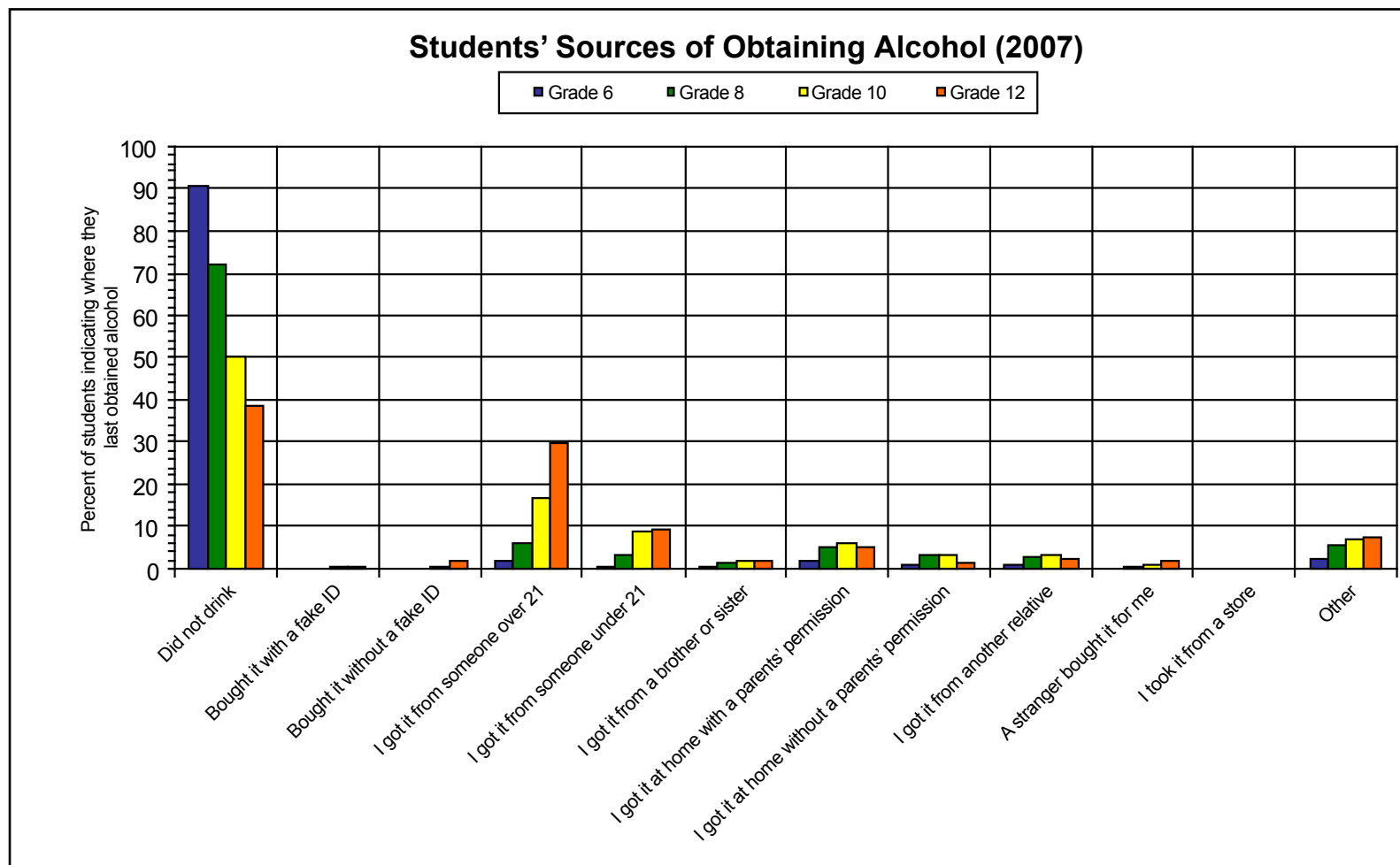
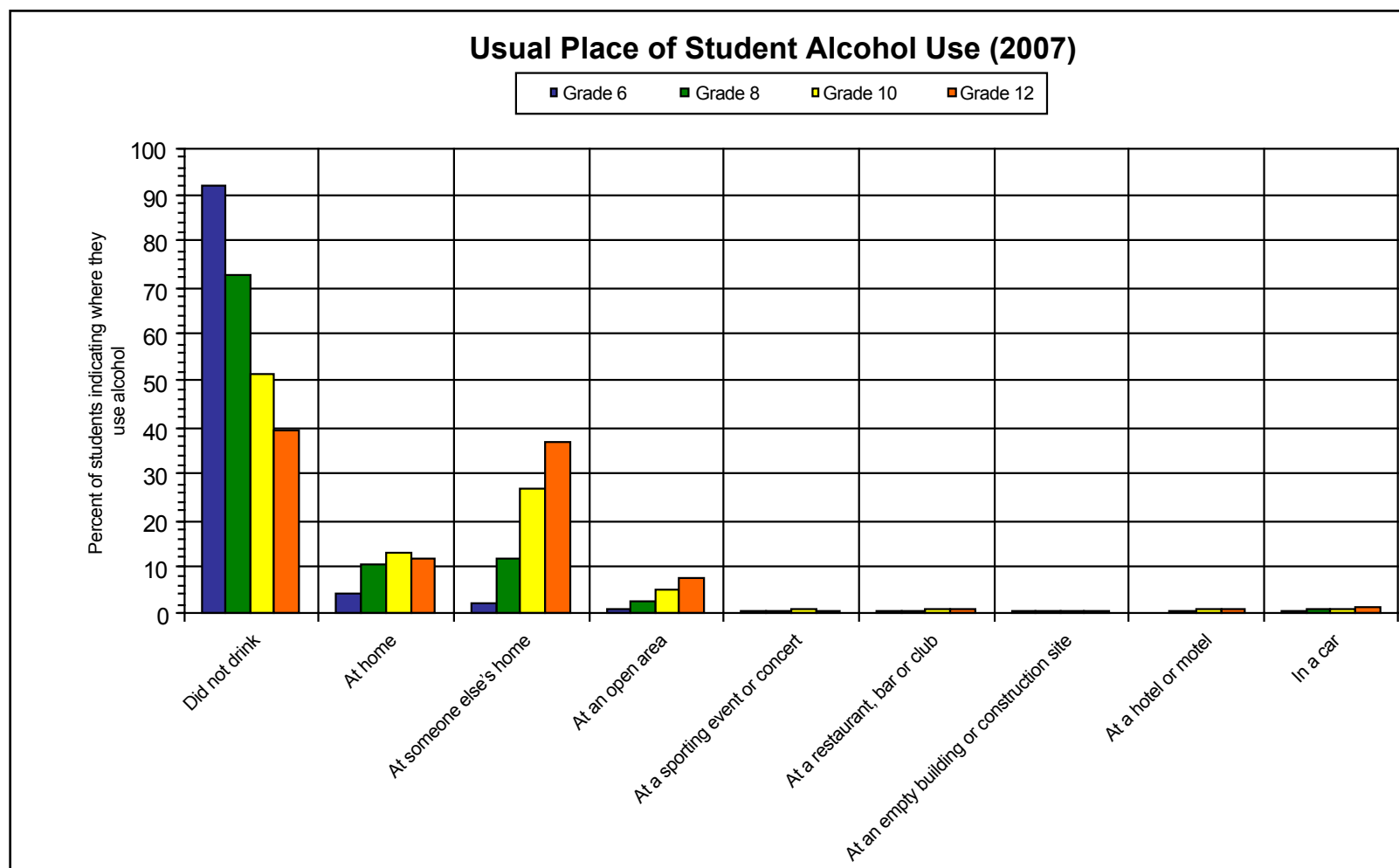




FIGURE 35



## SOURCES OF OBTAINING CIGARETTES AND PLACES OF CIGARETTE USE

The APNA Survey asked Arkansas youth where they obtained and where they used cigarettes, if they used at all (Tables 37, 38; Figures 36, 37). 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 youth is from someone 18 years of age or older. This source becomes increasingly more used as youth progress from the 6th grade to the 12th grade (0.7% in the 6th grade, 3.5% in the 8th grade, 8.9% in the 10th grade, and 13.5% in the 12th grade). The next largest source for obtaining cigarettes in the 6th, 8th, and 10th grades is someone less than 18 years of age (0.7% in the 6th grade, 3.1% in the 8th grade, and 4.3% in the 10th grade).

The percent of youth reporting that they obtained cigarettes through someone less than 18 years of age peaked in the 10th grade (4.3%) and decreased to 2.9% in the 12th grade. This may occur because many 18-year-old 12th graders have legal access to cigarettes. Further, the percent of youth buying cigarettes without a fake ID also peaked in the 12th grade at 7.8%, reflecting

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 for cigarettes. For the entire survey population, 0.8% of students indicated that they got their cigarettes from a brother or sister, 1.3% indicated that they got them from home without a parent's permission, and 0.9% indicated that they got them from another relative. As with obtaining alcohol, the rate of youth obtaining cigarettes with a fake ID is not high, with only 0.1% of 6<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> graders, 0.3 for 10th graders and 0.5% of 12th graders indicating that they obtained cigarettes by using a fake ID.

### Places of Using Cigarettes

Sixth, 8th, and 10<sup>th</sup> grade youth indicated that they most often smoked at home (1.5%, 4.3%, and 7.7%, respectively) and at someone else's home (1.3%, 4.6%, and 6.3%, respectively). Twelfth graders most often smoked in a car (9.6%). Another area where youth indicated that they usually smoked was in an open area (1.2% of 6th graders, 3.5% of 8th graders, 4.6% of 10th graders, 5.7% of 12th graders, and 3.5% for the state total).

The likelihood of smoking at a restaurant, bar, or club, at home, at an open area, and in a car all peaked in the 12th grade and generally increased with grade level. A number of factors may contribute to this behavior, eg, students are provided more places to smoke as they age, public smoking and smoking at home may become more accepted as students age, and many 12th grade students turn 18 years of age and become legally able to purchase cigarettes.

TABLE 37

Percentage of Youth Indicating Usual Source for Obtaining Cigarettes					
	Grade 6	Grade 8	Grade 10	Grade 12	Total
	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007
Did not smoke	94.4	85.0	76.3	67.3	82.0
Bought them with a fake ID	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2
Bought them without a fake ID	0.0	0.3	1.2	7.8	1.9
I got them from someone over 18	0.7	3.5	8.9	13.5	6.0
I got them from someone under 18	0.7	3.1	4.3	2.9	2.7
I got them from a brother or sister	0.4	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.8
I got them from home with a parent's permission	0.2	0.5	1.1	1.1	0.7
I got them from home without a parent's permission	0.9	2.0	1.7	0.5	1.3
I got them from another relative	0.5	1.1	1.4	0.6	0.9
A stranger bought them for me	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
I took them from a store	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other	1.9	3.0	3.2	4.6	3.0

TABLE 38

Percentage of Youth Indicating Where They Usually Smoked Cigarettes					
	Grade 6	Grade 8	Grade 10	Grade 12	Total
	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007
Did not smoke	95.5	86.4	78.1	69.4	83.6
At home	1.5	4.3	7.7	8.0	5.1
At someone else's home	1.3	4.6	6.3	6.2	4.4
At an open area	1.2	3.5	4.6	5.7	3.5
At a sporting event or concert	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
At a restaurant, bar, or club	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2
At an empty building or construction site	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
At a hotel or motel	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
In a car	0.1	0.6	2.7	9.6	2.7

FIGURE 36

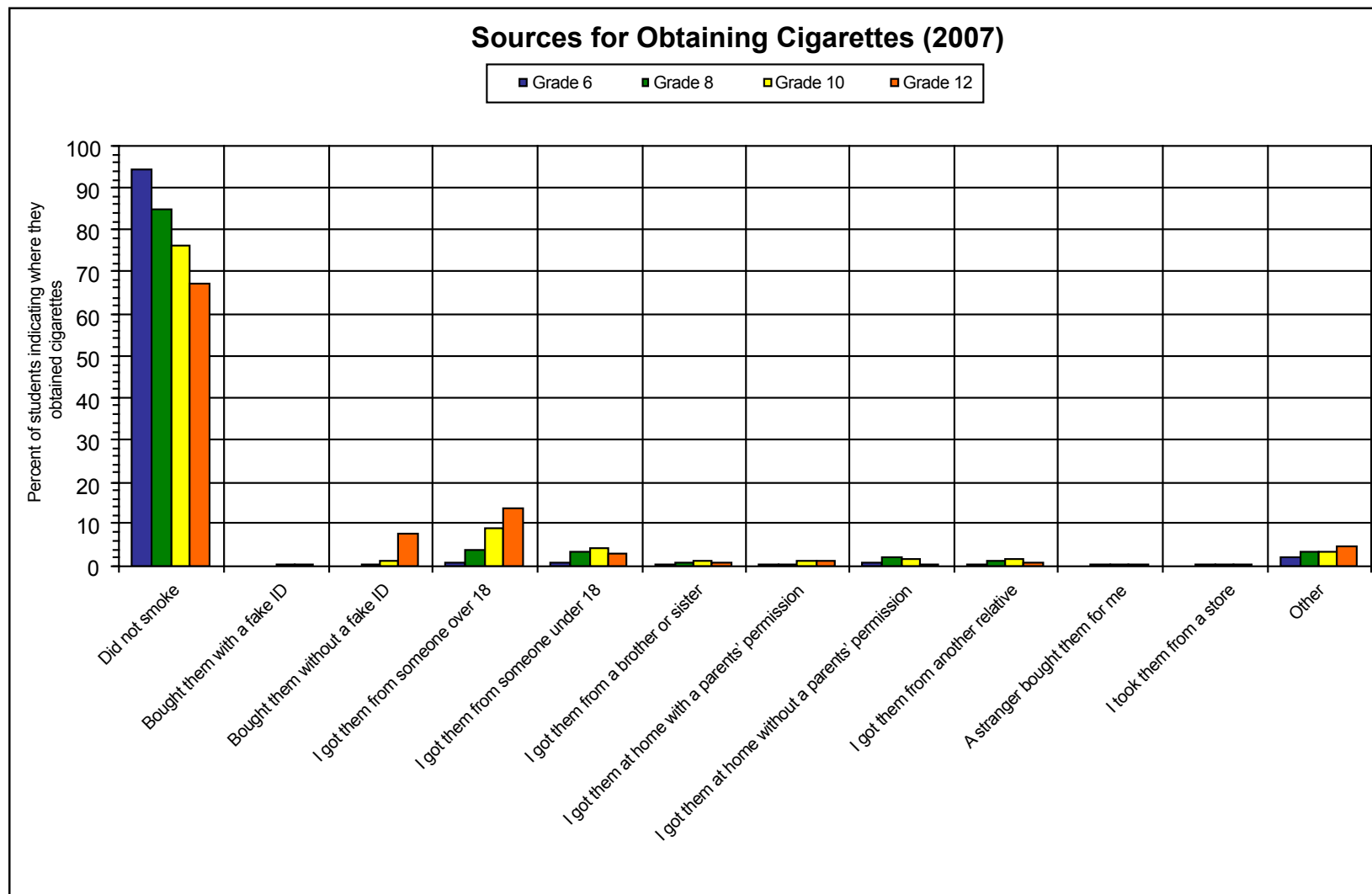
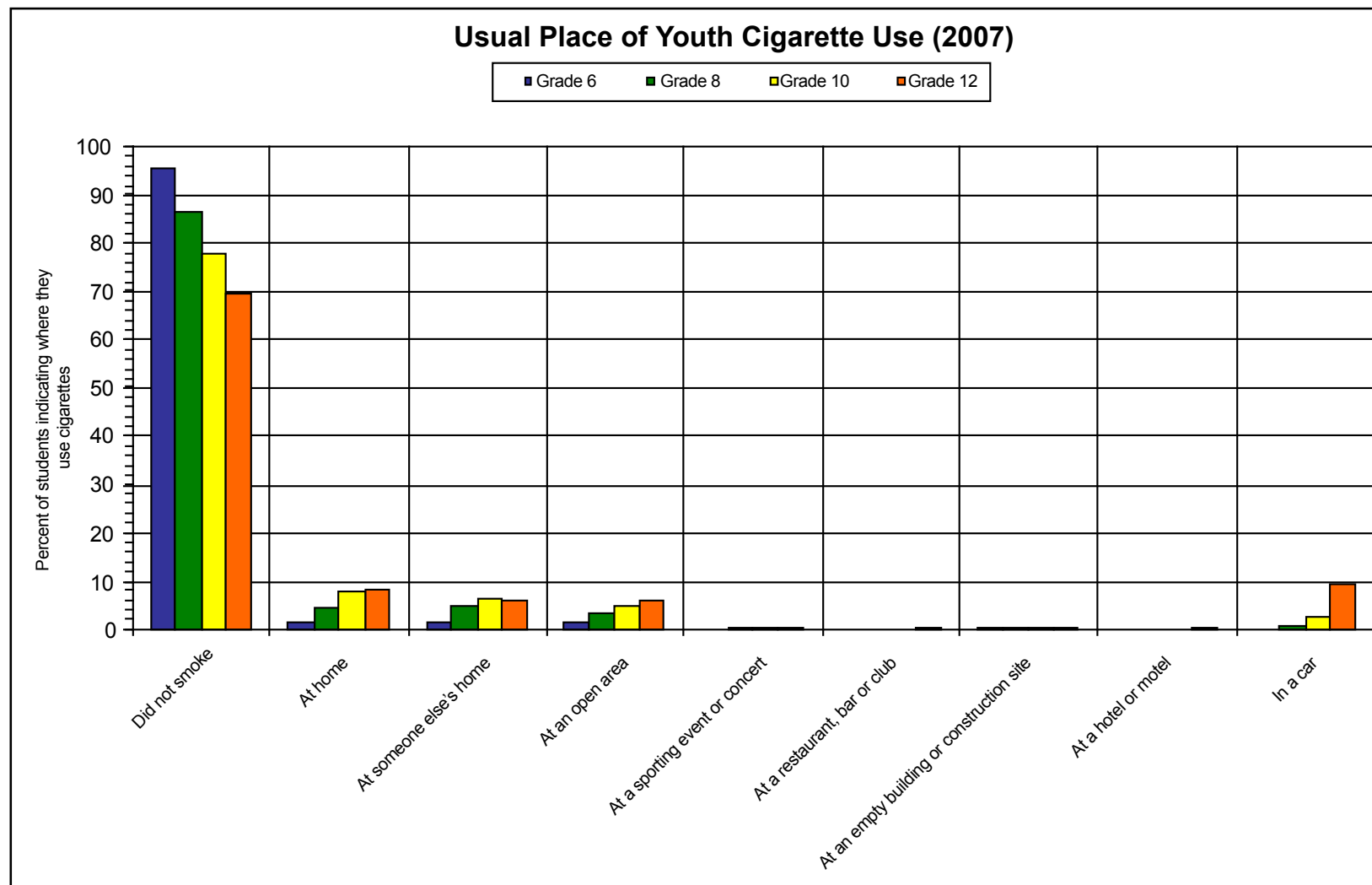


FIGURE 37





# Appendices

Appendix A. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment 2007 Student Survey .....	App:2
Appendix B. Risk and Protective Factors and Associated Survey Scales .....	App:10
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## 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) **YES!** if you think the statement is **DEFINITELY TRUE** for you.  
 Mark (the little) **yes** if you think the statement is **MOSTLY TRUE** for you.  
 Mark (the little) **no** if you think the statement is **MOSTLY NOT TRUE** for you.  
 Mark (the BIG) **NO!** if you think the statement is **DEFINITELY NOT TRUE** for you.

Example: Chocolate is the best ice cream flavor.

☐ NO!   ☐ no   ☒ yes   ☐ YES!

In the example above, that 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 oval 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 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

1. Are you:   ☐ Male   ☐ Female
2. How old are you?  
☐ 10 or younger   ☐ 13   ☐ 16   ☐ 19 or older  
☐ 11   ☐ 14   ☐ 17  
☐ 12   ☐ 15   ☐ 18
3. What grade are you in?  
☐ 6th   ☐ 8th   ☐ 10th   ☐ 12th  
☐ 7th   ☐ 9th   ☐ 11th
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.

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

[SERIAL]



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"/>
b. worked hard at school?	<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"/>
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"/>
e. smoked marijuana?	<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"/>
g. regularly volunteered to do community service?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. hate being in school?	<input type="radio"/>	<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"/>	<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"/>	<input type="radio"/>

20. 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

21. 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

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

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

**26. How old were you when you first:**

	17 or older	16	15	14	13	12	11	10 or younger	Never
a. smoked marijuana?									
b. smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?									
c. had more than a sip or two of beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin)?									
d. began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, that is, at least once or twice a month?									
e. used phenoxymethine (pox, ppx, breeze)?									
f. got suspended from school?									
g. got arrested?									
h. carried a handgun?									
i. attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?									
j. belonged to a gang?									

**27. How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to:**

	Not wrong at all	A little bit wrong	Wrong	Very wrong
a. take a handgun to school?				
b. steal anything worth more than \$5?				
c. pick a fight with someone?				
d. attack someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?				
e. stay away from school all day when their parents think they are at school?				
f. drink beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) regularly?				
g. smoke cigarettes?				
h. smoke marijuana?				
i. use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or another illegal drug?				

**28. At school during the past 12 months, did you receive help from the resource teacher, speech therapist or other special education teacher?**

☐ No ☐ Yes

**29. How many times have you done the following things?**

	Once a week or more	2 or 3 times a month	About once a month	Less than once a month	I've done it, but not in the past year	Never
a. done what feels good no matter what.						
b. done something dangerous because someone dared you to do it.						
c. done crazy things even if they are a little dangerous.						

**30. How many times in the past year (12 months) have you:**

	40+ times	30 to 39 times	20 to 29 times	10 to 19 times	6 to 9 times	3 to 5 times	1 to 2 times	Never
a. been suspended from school?								
b. carried a handgun?								
c. sold illegal drugs?								
d. stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?								
e. participated in clubs, organizations or activities at school?								
f. been arrested?								
g. done extra work on your own for school?								
h. attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?								
i. been drunk or high at school?								
j. volunteered to do community service?								
k. taken a handgun to school?								

**31. Are you currently on probation, or assigned a probation officer with Juvenile Court?**

☐ No ☐ Yes

**32. Have you ever belonged to a gang?**

☐ No ☐ Yes, belong now  
☐ No, but would like to ☐ Yes, but would like to get out  
☐ Yes, in the past

**33. If you have ever belonged to a gang, did that gang have a name?**

☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ I have never belonged to a gang

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



[SERIAL]

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  
☐ Rarely  
☐ 1-2 Times a Month  
☐ About Once a Week or More

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

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

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

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

41. I ignore rules that get in my way.

☐ Very False  
☐ Somewhat False  
☐ Somewhat True  
☐ 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"/>
43. It is important to think before you act.	<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"/>
45. At times I think I am no good at all.	<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"/>
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"/>
48. It is all right to beat up people if they start the fight.	<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"/>

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"/>
b. drink beer, wine, or liquor	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. smoke marijuana	<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"/>

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. smoked 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"/>

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



[SERIAL]

OCCASIONS

	0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40+
<b>On how many occasions (if any) have you:</b>							
52. had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink in your <b>lifetime</b> – more than just a few sips?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
53. had beer, wine or hard liquor to drink during the <b>past 30 days</b> ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
54. used marijuana (grass, pot) or hashish (hash, hash oil) in your <b>lifetime</b> ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
55. used marijuana (grass, pot) or hashish (hash, hash oil) during the <b>past 30 days</b> ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
56. used LSD or other psychedelics in your <b>lifetime</b> ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
57. used LSD or other psychedelics during the <b>past 30 days</b> ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
58. used cocaine or crack in your <b>lifetime</b> ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
59. used cocaine or crack during the <b>past 30 days</b> ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
60. sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high in your <b>lifetime</b> ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
61. sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high during the <b>past 30 days</b> ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
62. used phenoxdyne (pox, px, breeze) in your <b>lifetime</b> ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
63. used phenoxdyne (pox, px, breeze) during the <b>past 30 days</b> ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
64. used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as valium or xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them, in your <b>lifetime</b> ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
65. used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as valium or xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them, during the <b>past 30 days</b> ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
66. used Methamphetamine (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth) in your <b>lifetime</b> ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
67. used Methamphetamine (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth) in the <b>past 30 days</b> ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
68. used stimulants, other than Methamphetamine (such as amphetamines, Ritalin or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them, in your <b>lifetime</b> ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
69. used stimulants, other than Methamphetamine (such as amphetamines, Ritalin or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them, during the <b>past 30 days</b> ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
70. used heroin or other opiates in your <b>lifetime</b> ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
71. used heroin or other opiates during the <b>past 30 days</b> ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
72. used MDMA ('X', 'E', or ecstasy) in your <b>lifetime</b> ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
73. used MDMA ('X', 'E', or ecstasy) during the <b>past 30 days</b> ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
74. been drunk or very high from drinking alcoholic beverages during the <b>past 30 days</b> ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

75. Think back over the last two weeks. How many times have you had five or more alcoholic drinks in a row?

☐ None ☐ Twice ☐ 6-9 times ☐ 10 or more times

☐ Once ☐ 3-5 times

76. Have you ever used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, or chewing tobacco)?

☐ Never ☐ Regularly in the past ☐ Regularly now

☐ Once or Twice ☐ Regularly now

☐ Once in a while but not regularly

77. How often have you taken smokeless tobacco during the past 30 days?

☐ Not at all ☐ Three to five times per week

☐ Once or twice ☐ About once a day

☐ Once or twice per week ☐ More than once a day

78. Have you ever smoked cigarettes?

☐ Never ☐ Regularly in the past

☐ Once or twice ☐ Regularly now

☐ Once in a while but not regularly

79. How frequently have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days?

- ☐ Not at all ☐ Less than one cigarette per day
- ☐ One to five cigarettes per day
- ☐ About one-half pack per day
- ☐ About one pack per day
- ☐ About one and one-half packs per day
- ☐ Two packs or more per day

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).

- ☐ 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

81. 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

82. 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, field, back road, woods, 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  
☐ at school

83. 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  
☐ I got them from another relative  
☐ A stranger bought them for me  
☐ I took them from a store or shop  
☐ Other

84. 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, field, back road, woods, 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  
☐ at school

85. During the past 30 days, how many times did you ride in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?

- ☐ 0 times  
☐ 1 time  
☐ 2 or 3 times  
☐ 4 or 5 times  
☐ 6 or more times

86. During the past 30 days, how many times did you drive a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?

- ☐ I did not drive a car in the past 30 days  
☐ 0 times  
☐ 1 time  
☐ 2 or 3 times  
☐ 4 or 5 times  
☐ 6 or more times

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

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

- |                         | Very wrong            | A little bit wrong    | Not wrong at all      |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| a. to use marijuana?    | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| b. to drink alcohol?    | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| c. to smoke cigarettes? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

88. 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"/> |

89. If I had to move, I would miss the neighborhood I now live in.

- |  | NO!                   | no                    | yes                   | YES!                  |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 89. 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"/> |

90. My neighbor's notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.

- |   | NO!                   | no                    | yes                   | YES!                  |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 90. My neighbor's 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"/> |

91. I like my neighborhood.

- |                             | NO!                   | no                    | yes                   | YES!                  |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 91. I like my neighborhood. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

92. There are lots of adults in my neighborhood I could talk to about something important.

- |  | NO!                   | no                    | yes                   | YES!                  |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 92. 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"/> |

93. I'd like to get out of my neighborhood.

- |   | NO!                   | no                    | yes                   | YES!                  |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 93. I'd like to get out of my neighborhood. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

94. There are people in my neighborhood who are proud of me when I do something well.

- |   | NO!                   | no                    | yes                   | YES!                  |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 94. 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"/> |

95. There are people in my neighborhood who encourage me to do my best.

- |   | NO!                   | no                    | yes                   | YES!                  |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 95. 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"/> |

96. I feel safe in my neighborhood.

- |                                     | NO!                   | no                    | yes                   | YES!                  |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 96. I feel safe in my neighborhood. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

97. 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 |





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

131. 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

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

- ☐ Never or Almost Never  
☐ Sometimes  
☐ Often  
☐ All the time

133. 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

134. 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

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

- ☐ No  
☐ Yes

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

- ☐ Never  
☐ 1 or 2 times  
☐ 3 or 4 times  
☐ 5 or 6 times  
☐ 7 or more times

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

- ☐ No  
☐ Yes

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

- ☐ Never  
☐ 1 or 2 times  
☐ 3 or 4 times  
☐ 5 or 6 times  
☐ 7 or more times

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

- ☐ No  
☐ Yes

140. 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+
a. used marijuana, crack, cocaine, or other drugs?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. sold or dealt drugs?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. gotten drunk or high?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

141. Have you attended a RAVE party?

- ☐ NO!  
☐ no  
☐ yes  
☐ YES!

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

- ☐ NO!  
☐ no  
☐ yes  
☐ YES!

143. 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:

	0	1	2	3	4
a. attended a RAVE party?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. used drugs while at a RAVE party?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

144. 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.

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

[SERIAL]

## APPENDIX B. RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS SURVEY SCALES

<i>Community Domain Protective Factors</i>	<u>Protective Factor</u>	<u>Associated Scales</u>
	Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement
	Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement
<i>Community Domain Risk Factors</i>	<u>Risk Factor</u>	<u>Associated Scales</u>
	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
<i>Family Domain Protective Factors</i>	<u>Protective Factor</u>	<u>Associated Scales</u>
	Family Attachment	Family Attachment
	Family Opportunities for Positive Involvement	Family Opportunities for Positive Involvement



## Appendix B: Risk and Protective Factors Survey Scales

	Family Rewards for Positive Involvement	Family Rewards for Positive Involvement
<i>Family Domain Risk Factors</i>	<u>Risk Factor</u>	<u>Associated Scales</u>
	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
<i>School Domain Protective Factors</i>	<u>Protective Factor</u>	<u>Associated Scales</u>
	School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement
	School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement
<i>School Domain Risk Factors</i>	<u>Risk Factor</u>	<u>Associated Scales</u>
	Academic Failure Beginning in Late Elementary School	Academic Failure
	Lack of Commitment to School	Low School Commitment

<i>Individual-Peer Protective Factors</i>	<u>Protective Factor</u>	<u>Associated Scales</u>
	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
<i>Individual-Peer Risk Factors</i>	<u>Risk Factor</u>	<u>Associated Scales</u>
	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 Toward the Problem Behavior	Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior Attitudes Favorable Toward Drug Use Perceived Risks of Drug Use Intention to Use
	Early Initiation of the Problem Behavior	Early Initiation of Drug Use Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior
	Gang Involvement	Gang Involvement
	Constitutional Factors	Sensation Seeking Depressive Symptoms

## APPENDIX C. ARKANSAS PREVENTION NEEDS ASSESSMENT SURVEY RESULTS, FREQUENCY AND PERCENTAGE FOR EACH RESPONSE CATEGORY

Question	Response	#	%
1. Sex	Male	37,614	47.9
	Female	40,835	52.1
2. Age	10 or younger	51	0.1
	11	13,972	17.7
	12	8,013	10.1
	13	14,126	17.9
	14	7,631	9.7
	15	12,847	16.3
	16	6,658	8.4
	17	11,056	14.0
	18	4,422	5.6
	19 or older	275	0.3
3. Grade	6th	22,910	28.8
	8th	22,082	27.7
	10th	19,315	24.3
	12th	15,291	19.2
4. Are you Hispanic or Latino?	No	68,661	90.3
	Yes	7,386	9.7
5. What is your race?			
a. Black or African American	No	64,846	81.5
	Yes	14,752	18.5
b. Asian	No	78,259	98.3
	Yes	1,339	1.7

Question	Response	#	%
c. American Indian	No	75,557	94.9
	Yes	4,041	5.1
d. Alaska Native	No	79,406	99.8
	Yes	192	0.2
e. White	No	24,683	31.0
	Yes	54,915	69.0
f. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	No	79,111	99.4
	Yes	487	0.6
g. Other	No	73,192	92.0
	Yes	6,406	8.0
6. What is the highest level of schooling completed by your mother or father?	Completed grade school or less	1,798	2.3
	Some high school	6,010	7.8
	Completed high school	15,532	20.1
	Some college	12,374	16.0
	Completed college	17,857	23.1
	Graduate or professional school after college	7,205	9.3
	Don't know	15,685	20.3
	Does not apply	952	1.2
7. Think of where you live most of the time. Which of the following people live there with you?			
a. Mother	No	11,803	14.8
	Yes	67,795	85.2
b. Stepmother	No	75,224	94.5
	Yes	4,374	5.5

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

Question	Response	#	%
c. Foster Mother	No	79,232	99.5
	Yes	366	0.5
d. Grandmother	No	71,500	89.8
	Yes	8,098	10.2
e. Aunt	No	76,477	96.1
	Yes	3,121	3.9
f. Father	No	34,049	42.8
	Yes	45,549	57.2
g. Stepfather	No	67,350	84.6
	Yes	12,248	15.4
h. Foster Father	No	79,335	99.7
	Yes	263	0.3
i. Grandfather	No	75,113	94.4
	Yes	4,485	5.6
j. Uncle	No	76,520	96.1
	Yes	3,078	3.9
k. Other Adults	No	77,498	97.4
	Yes	2,100	2.6
l. Brother(s)	No	44,853	56.3
	Yes	34,745	43.7
m. Stepbrother(s)	No	76,074	95.6
	Yes	3,524	4.4

Question	Response	#	%
n. Sister(s)	No	46,854	58.9
	Yes	32,744	41.1
o. Stepsister(s)	No	76,380	96.0
	Yes	3,218	4.0
p. Other Children	No	75,485	94.8
	Yes	4,113	5.2
8. In my school, students have lots of chances to help decide things like class activities and rules.	NO!	13,644	17.4
	no	27,573	35.1
	yes	30,520	38.9
	YES!	6,767	8.6
9. Teachers ask me to work on special classroom projects.	NO!	8,492	10.8
	no	30,584	38.9
	yes	31,871	40.5
	YES!	7,669	9.8
10. My teacher(s) notices when I am doing a good job and lets me know about it.	NO!	4,398	5.6
	no	14,300	18.2
	yes	40,093	51.0
	YES!	19,779	25.2
11. There are lots of chances for students in my school to get involved in sports, clubs, and other school activities outside of class.	NO!	2,344	3.0
	no	5,653	7.2
	yes	29,353	37.3
	YES!	41,364	52.5

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

Question	Response	#	%
12. There are lots of chances for students in my school to talk with a teacher one-on-one.	NO!	3,804	4.8
	no	14,233	18.1
	yes	38,756	49.4
	YES!	21,718	27.7
13. I feel safe at my school.	NO!	6,011	7.7
	no	10,047	12.8
	yes	37,945	48.3
	YES!	24,504	31.2
14. The school lets my parents know when I have done something well.	NO!	14,142	18.1
	no	30,102	38.5
	yes	24,324	31.1
	YES!	9,717	12.4
15. My teachers praise me when I work hard in school.	NO!	10,557	13.5
	no	27,478	35.2
	yes	30,983	39.7
	YES!	9,027	11.6
16. Are your school grades better than the grades of most students in your class?	NO!	6,671	8.6
	no	23,308	29.9
	yes	34,568	44.3
	YES!	13,475	17.3
17. I have lots of chances to be part of class discussions or activities.	NO!	3,298	4.2
	no	12,134	15.5
	yes	42,709	54.7
	YES!	19,975	25.6

Question	Response	#	%
18. Now thinking back over the past year in school, how often did you:			
a. enjoy being in school?	Never	6,217	7.9
	Seldom	8,998	11.4
	Sometimes	31,025	39.5
	Often	20,046	25.5
	Almost always	12,314	15.7
b. hate being in school?	Never	8,284	10.6
	Seldom	20,126	25.7
	Sometimes	27,653	35.3
	Often	13,659	17.4
	Almost always	8,605	11.0
c. try to do your best work in school?	Never	588	0.8
	Seldom	2,108	2.7
	Sometimes	10,921	14.0
	Often	22,569	28.9
	Almost always	42,042	53.7
19. How often do you feel that the school work you are assigned is meaningful and important?	Never	5,025	6.4
	Seldom	12,884	16.5
	Sometimes	24,664	31.5
	Often	21,392	27.3
	Almost always	14,298	18.3
20. Putting them all together, what were your grades like last year?	Mostly F's	1,148	1.5
	Mostly D's	3,204	4.2
	Mostly C's	16,718	21.9
	Mostly B's	29,775	38.9
	Mostly A's	25,616	33.5

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

Question	Response	#	%
21. How important do you think the things you are learning in school are going to be for your later life?	Very important	29,459	37.5
	Quite important	20,463	26.0
	Fairly important	18,201	23.2
	Slightly important	8,465	10.8
	Not at all important	1,970	2.5
22. How interesting are most of your courses to you?	Very interesting and stimulating	8,815	11.3
	Quite interesting	21,490	27.5
	Fairly interesting	28,742	36.8
	Slightly dull	13,421	17.2
	Very dull	5,586	7.2
23. During the LAST FOUR WEEKS how many whole days of school have you missed because you skipped or 'cut'?	None	56,824	74.1
	1	8,148	10.6
	2	4,580	6.0
	3	3,166	4.1
	4-5	2,556	3.3
	6-10	901	1.2
	11 or more	546	0.7
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	
		9,263	11.9
		1	9,244
		2	14,001
		3	12,537
		4	32,606
	b. smoked cigarettes?	0	50,526
		1	10,560
		2	6,715
		3	3,931
		4	5,955

Question	Response	#	%
c. tried beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) when their parents didn't know about it?	0	39,684	51.1
	1	10,104	13.0
	2	8,207	10.6
	3	6,035	7.8
	4	13,698	17.6
d. made a commitment to stay drug-free?	0	16,363	21.1
	1	8,911	11.5
	2	7,700	9.9
	3	8,000	10.3
e. used marijuana?	4	36,468	47.1
	0	56,325	72.8
	1	7,275	9.4
	2	4,916	6.4
f. tried to do well in school?	3	3,332	4.3
	4	5,479	7.1
	0	2,810	3.6
	1	4,229	5.5
	2	9,066	11.7
	3	14,998	19.3
	4	46,446	59.9
g. used LSD, cocaine, amphetamines, or other illegal drugs?	0	68,544	88.3
	1	4,621	6.0
	2	2,043	2.6
	3	1,002	1.3
	4	1,409	1.8
h. been suspended from school?	0	48,396	62.4
	1	13,792	17.8
	2	7,226	9.3
	3	3,189	4.1
	4	4,938	6.4

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

Question	Response	#	%
i. liked school?	0	19,401	25.0
	1	9,871	12.7
	2	15,939	20.5
	3	13,797	17.8
	4	18,559	23.9
j. carried a handgun?	0	70,884	91.2
	1	3,193	4.1
	2	1,536	2.0
	3	702	0.9
	4	1,379	1.8
k. sold illegal drugs?	0	68,319	88.4
	1	4,466	5.8
	2	2,116	2.7
	3	911	1.2
	4	1,435	1.9
l. regularly attended religious services?	0	15,340	20.1
	1	10,270	13.4
	2	14,606	19.1
	3	13,841	18.1
	4	22,415	29.3
m. stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?	0	72,086	92.7
	1	3,375	4.3
	2	1,171	1.5
	3	448	0.6
	4	668	0.9

Question	Response	#	%
n. been arrested?	0	63,646	81.9
	1	7,884	10.1
	2	3,346	4.3
	3	1,223	1.6
	4	1,578	2.0
o. dropped out of school?	0	69,866	89.9
	1	5,185	6.7
	2	1,571	2.0
	3	516	0.7
	4	569	0.7
p. been members of a gang?	0	65,614	84.5
	1	4,884	6.3
	2	2,331	3.0
	3	1,258	1.6
	4	3,545	4.6
25. What are the chances you would be seen as cool if you:			
a. smoked cigarettes?	No or very little chance	54,507	70.3
	Little chance	11,688	15.1
	Some chance	6,684	8.6
	Pretty good chance	2,664	3.4
	Very good chance	1,944	2.5
b. worked hard at school?	No or very little chance	9,316	12.0
	Little chance	10,925	14.1
	Some chance	16,958	21.9
	Pretty good chance	17,209	22.2
	Very good chance	23,102	29.8

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

Question	Response	#	%
<b>c. began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, that is, at least once or twice a month?</b>	No or very little chance	44,412	57.2
	Little chance	10,785	13.9
	Some chance	9,974	12.9
	Pretty good chance	7,497	9.7
	Very good chance	4,927	6.3
<b>d. defended someone who was being verbally abused at school?</b>	No or very little chance	12,302	15.9
	Little chance	9,145	11.8
	Some chance	16,558	21.4
	Pretty good chance	17,727	22.9
	Very good chance	21,638	28.0
<b>e. smoked marijuana?</b>	No or very little chance	55,359	71.5
	Little chance	8,005	10.3
	Some chance	6,152	7.9
	Pretty good chance	3,904	5.0
	Very good chance	3,970	5.1
<b>f. carried a handgun?</b>	No or very little chance	62,878	81.4
	Little chance	6,428	8.3
	Some chance	3,630	4.7
	Pretty good chance	1,899	2.5
	Very good chance	2,449	3.2
<b>g. regularly volunteered to do community service?</b>	No or very little chance	23,550	30.4
	Little chance	14,813	19.2
	Some chance	16,578	21.4
	Pretty good chance	10,923	14.1
	Very good chance	11,482	14.8

Question	Response	#	%
<b>26. How old were you when you first:</b>			
<b>a. smoked marijuana?</b>	Never	65,571	83.6
	10 or younger	1,220	1.6
	11	987	1.3
	12	1,553	2.0
	13	2,362	3.0
	14	2,271	2.9
	15	2,064	2.6
	16	1,565	2.0
	17 or older	804	1.0
<b>b. smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?</b>	Never	52,286	66.9
	10 or younger	9,280	11.9
	11	3,528	4.5
	12	3,357	4.3
	13	3,270	4.2
	14	2,376	3.0
	15	1,992	2.5
	16	1,327	1.7
	17 or older	790	1.0
<b>c. had more than a sip or two of beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin)?</b>	Never	39,566	50.6
	10 or younger	10,171	13.0
	11	4,371	5.6
	12	4,766	6.1
	13	5,709	7.3
	14	5,038	6.4
	15	4,432	5.7
	16	2,733	3.5
	17 or older	1,343	1.7



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

Question	Response	#	%
<b>d. began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, that is, at least once or twice a month?</b>	Never	63,762	81.4
	10 or younger	979	1.3
	11	817	1.0
	12	1,281	1.6
	13	2,070	2.6
	14	2,428	3.1
	15	2,991	3.8
	16	2,492	3.2
	17 or older	1,485	1.9
<b>e. used phenoxydine (pox, px, breeze)?</b>	Never	77,418	100.0
	10 or younger		
	11		
	12		
	13		
	14		
	15		
	16		
	17 or older		
<b>f. got suspended from school?</b>	Never	60,573	77.6
	10 or younger	5,481	7.0
	11	2,774	3.6
	12	2,583	3.3
	13	2,570	3.3
	14	1,818	2.3
	15	1,215	1.6
	16	709	0.9
	17 or older	336	0.4

Question	Response	#	%
<b>g. got arrested?</b>	Never	72,501	92.9
	10 or younger	584	0.7
	11	574	0.7
	12	714	0.9
	13	917	1.2
	14	905	1.2
	15	782	1.0
	16	626	0.8
	17 or older	442	0.6
<b>h. carried a handgun?</b>	Never	73,316	94.1
	10 or younger	1,324	1.7
	11	729	0.9
	12	599	0.8
	13	535	0.7
	14	422	0.5
	15	401	0.5
	16	318	0.4
	17 or older	230	0.3
<b>i. attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?</b>	Never	62,509	80.0
	10 or younger	4,516	5.8
	11	2,455	3.1
	12	2,139	2.7
	13	2,295	2.9
	14	1,620	2.1
	15	1,308	1.7
	16	837	1.1
	17 or older	431	0.6

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

Question	Response	#	%
j. belonged to a gang?	Never	73,381	93.8
	10 or younger	1,028	1.3
	11	786	1.0
	12	779	1.0
	13	883	1.1
	14	519	0.7
	15	437	0.6
	16	231	0.3
	17 or older	157	0.2
27. How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to:			
a. take a handgun to school?	Very wrong	70,099	89.4
	Wrong	6,113	7.8
	A little bit wrong	1,559	2.0
	Not wrong at all	662	0.8
b. steal anything worth more than \$5?	Very wrong	47,708	61.0
	Wrong	22,071	28.2
	A little bit wrong	6,863	8.8
	Not wrong at all	1,550	2.0
c. pick a fight with someone?	Very wrong	32,840	42.1
	Wrong	25,024	32.1
	A little bit wrong	15,729	20.2
	Not wrong at all	4,336	5.6
d. attack someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	Very wrong	52,735	67.5
	Wrong	15,396	19.7
	A little bit wrong	7,136	9.1
	Not wrong at all	2,848	3.6

Question	Response	#	%
e. stay away from school all day when their parents think they are at school?	Very wrong	46,131	59.0
	Wrong	18,598	23.8
	A little bit wrong	10,109	12.9
	Not wrong at all	3,320	4.2
f. drink beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) regularly?	Very wrong	46,091	58.9
	Wrong	13,484	17.2
	A little bit wrong	12,258	15.7
	Not wrong at all	6,356	8.1
g. smoke cigarettes?	Very wrong	50,610	64.8
	Wrong	13,310	17.0
	A little bit wrong	8,356	10.7
	Not wrong at all	5,862	7.5
h. smoke marijuana?	Very wrong	60,082	76.9
	Wrong	8,121	10.4
	A little bit wrong	5,193	6.6
	Not wrong at all	4,712	6.0
i. use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or another illegal drug?	Very wrong	71,956	92.1
	Wrong	3,853	4.9
	A little bit wrong	1,306	1.7
	Not wrong at all	974	1.2
28. At school during the past 12 months, did you receive help from the resource teacher, speech therapist or other special education teacher?	No	60,258	86.9
	Yes	9,121	13.1

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

Question	Response	#	%
<b>29. How many times have you done the following things?</b>			
<b>a. done what feels good no matter what.</b>	Never	23,503	30.6
	I've done it, but not in the past year	11,331	14.8
	Less than once a month	8,265	10.8
	About once a month	6,910	9.0
	2 or 3 times a month	9,004	11.7
	Once a week or more	17,710	23.1
<b>b. done something dangerous because someone dared you to do it.</b>	Never	41,030	52.8
	I've done it, but not in the past year	17,231	22.2
	Less than once a month	7,593	9.8
	About once a month	4,566	5.9
	2 or 3 times a month	3,767	4.8
	Once a week or more	3,505	4.5
<b>c. done crazy things even if they are a little dangerous.</b>	Never	28,743	37.0
	I've done it, but not in the past year	17,440	22.5
	Less than once a month	9,419	12.1
	About once a month	6,687	8.6
	2 or 3 times a month	6,659	8.6
	Once a week or more	8,688	11.2
<b>30. How many times in the past year (12 months) have you:</b>			
<b>a. been suspended from school?</b>	Never	67,636	86.6
	1 to 2 times	8,086	10.3
	3 to 5 times	1,446	1.9
	6 to 9 times	510	0.7
	10 to 19 times	243	0.3
	20 to 29 times	92	0.1
	30 to 39 times	21	0.0
	40+ times	99	0.1

Question	Response	#	%
<b>b. carried a handgun?</b>	Never	73,971	94.9
	1 to 2 times	1,764	2.3
	3 to 5 times	668	0.9
	6 to 9 times	433	0.6
	10 to 19 times	313	0.4
	20 to 29 times	164	0.2
	30 to 39 times	68	0.1
	40+ times	606	0.8
<b>c. sold illegal drugs?</b>	Never	74,144	95.9
	1 to 2 times	1,240	1.6
	3 to 5 times	501	0.6
	6 to 9 times	341	0.4
	10 to 19 times	291	0.4
	20 to 29 times	170	0.2
	30 to 39 times	98	0.1
	40+ times	519	0.7
<b>d. stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?</b>	Never	76,031	97.6
	1 to 2 times	1,206	1.5
	3 to 5 times	254	0.3
	6 to 9 times	132	0.2
	10 to 19 times	67	0.1
	20 to 29 times	25	0.0
	30 to 39 times	22	0.0
	40+ times	135	0.2

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

Question	Response	#	%
<b>e. participated in clubs, organizations or activities at school?</b>	Never	16,164	20.8
	1 to 2 times	16,927	21.8
	3 to 5 times	11,737	15.1
	6 to 9 times	7,108	9.2
	10 to 19 times	6,361	8.2
	20 to 29 times	4,096	5.3
	30 to 39 times	1,963	2.5
	40+ times 30	13,327	17.2
<b>f. been arrested?</b>	Never	73,546	94.6
	1 to 2 times	3,253	4.2
	3 to 5 times	527	0.7
	6 to 9 times	172	0.2
	10 to 19 times	83	0.1
	20 to 29 times	46	0.1
	30 to 39 times	13	0.0
	40+ times 30	92	0.1
<b>g. done extra work on your own for school?</b>	Never	23,036	29.7
	1 to 2 times	18,582	24.0
	3 to 5 times	11,756	15.2
	6 to 9 times	7,698	9.9
	10 to 19 times	6,117	7.9
	20 to 29 times	3,458	4.5
	30 to 39 times	1,688	2.2
	40+ times 30	5,145	6.6

Question	Response	#	%
<b>h. attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?</b>	Never	65,399	84.0
	1 to 2 times	7,863	10.1
	3 to 5 times	2,112	2.7
	6 to 9 times	991	1.3
	10 to 19 times	538	0.7
	20 to 29 times	276	0.4
	30 to 39 times	118	0.2
	40+ times 30	520	0.7
<b>i. been drunk or high at school?</b>	Never	69,915	89.9
	1 to 2 times	3,721	4.8
	3 to 5 times	1,368	1.8
	6 to 9 times	709	0.9
	10 to 19 times	627	0.8
	20 to 29 times	351	0.5
	30 to 39 times	159	0.2
	40+ times 30	951	1.2
<b>j. volunteered to do community service?</b>	Never	40,186	51.8
	1 to 2 times	15,460	19.9
	3 to 5 times	8,202	10.6
	6 to 9 times	4,979	6.4
	10 to 19 times	3,365	4.3
	20 to 29 times	1,916	2.5
	30 to 39 times	863	1.1
	40+ times 30	2,580	3.3

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

Question	Response	#	%
<b>k. taken a handgun to school?</b>	Never	77,207	99.3
	1 to 2 times	243	0.3
	3 to 5 times	90	0.1
	6 to 9 times	47	0.1
	10 to 19 times	43	0.1
	20 to 29 times	21	0.0
	30 to 39 times	12	0.0
	40+ times	108	0.1
<b>31. Are you currently on probation, or assigned a probation officer with Juvenile Court?</b>	No	74,644	96.7
	Yes	2,515	3.3
<b>32. Have you ever belonged to a gang?</b>	No	70,138	90.4
	No, but would like to	1,326	1.7
	Yes, in the past	3,253	4.2
	Yes, belong now	2,565	3.3
	Yes, but would like to get out	343	0.4
<b>33. If you have ever belonged to a gang, did that gang have a name?</b>	No	6,170	8.0
	Yes	5,771	7.5
	I have never belonged to a gang	64,897	84.5
<b>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?</b>	Ignore her	14,285	18.5
	Grab a CD and leave the store	6,222	8.1
	Tell her to put the CD back	34,469	44.7
	Act like it is a joke, and ask her to put the CD back	22,188	28.8

Question	Response	#	%
<b>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?</b>	Push the person back	12,197	15.9
	Say 'Excuse me' and keep on walking	36,677	47.9
	Say 'Watch where you are going' and keep on walking	20,267	26.4
	Swear at the person and walk away	7,492	9.8
<b>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?</b>	Drink it	19,644	25.6
	Tell your friend, 'No thanks, I don't drink' and suggest that you and your friend go and do something else	26,373	34.3
	Just say, 'No thanks' and walk away	22,163	28.8
	Make up a good excuse, tell your friend you had something else to do, and leave	8,694	11.3
<b>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?</b>	Leave the house anyway	5,022	6.6
	Explain what you are going to do with your friends, tell her when you will get home, and ask if you can go out	48,892	63.9
	Not say anything and start watching TV	16,259	21.2
	Get into an argument with her	6,343	8.3
<b>38. How often do you attend religious services or activities?</b>	Never	10,403	13.6
	Rarely	16,747	21.9
	1-2 Times a Month	11,072	14.5
	About Once a Week or More	38,170	50.0
<b>39. I do the opposite of what people tell me, just to get them mad.</b>	Very False	32,008	41.8
	Somewhat False	22,148	29.0
	Somewhat True	19,476	25.5
	Very True	2,861	3.7

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

Question	Response	#	%
40. I like to see how much I can get away with.	Very False	31,926	41.7
	Somewhat False	18,942	24.8
	Somewhat True	19,647	25.7
	Very True	5,998	7.8
41. I ignore rules that get in my way.	Very False	34,552	45.8
	Somewhat False	21,075	27.9
	Somewhat True	15,964	21.1
	Very True	3,904	5.2
42. I think sometimes it's okay to cheat at school.	NO!	29,864	39.0
	no	23,092	30.1
	yes	19,383	25.3
	YES!	4,295	5.6
43. It is important to think before you act.	NO!	1,758	2.3
	no	3,596	4.7
	yes	27,345	35.8
	YES!	43,752	57.2
44. Sometimes I think that life is not worth it.	NO!	36,452	48.2
	no	18,007	23.8
	yes	14,901	19.7
	YES!	6,261	8.3
45. At times I think I am no good at all.	NO!	24,692	32.6
	no	20,219	26.7
	yes	22,469	29.6
	YES!	8,454	11.1

Question	Response	#	%	
46. All in all, I am inclined to think that I am a failure.	NO!	37,925	50.4	
	no	23,341	31.0	
	yes	9,967	13.2	
	YES!	4,014	5.3	
47. In the past year, have you felt depressed or sad MOST days, even if you felt okay sometimes?	NO!	21,513	28.3	
	no	19,189	25.3	
	yes	21,854	28.8	
	YES!	13,343	17.6	
48. It is all right to beat up people if they start the fight.	NO!	24,746	32.6	
	no	15,857	20.9	
	yes	18,303	24.1	
	YES!	17,013	22.4	
49. I think it is okay to take something without asking if you can get away with it.	NO!	47,632	62.8	
	no	22,113	29.2	
	yes	4,455	5.9	
	YES!	1,590	2.1	
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!	56,763	74.8
		no	12,250	16.1
		yes	4,868	6.4
		YES!	2,024	2.7
	b. drink beer, wine, or liquor.	NO!	31,894	42.1
		no	14,082	18.6
		yes	22,232	29.4
		YES!	7,503	9.9

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

Question	Response	#	%
c. smoke marijuana'	NO!	61,726	81.6
	no	8,676	11.5
	yes	3,375	4.5
	YES!	1,895	2.5
d. use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or another illegal drug	NO!	69,999	92.3
	no	4,996	6.6
	yes	529	0.7
	YES!	305	0.4
51. How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they:			
a. smoked one or more packs of cigarettes per day?	No risk	5,636	7.5
	Slight risk	5,047	6.7
	Moderate risk	14,598	19.3
	Great risk	50,269	66.5
b. try marijuana once or twice?	No risk	12,999	17.3
	Slight risk	18,217	24.2
	Moderate risk	18,137	24.1
	Great risk	25,799	34.3
c. smoke marijuana regularly?	No risk	7,520	10.2
	Slight risk	6,043	8.2
	Moderate risk	10,923	14.8
	Great risk	49,167	66.8
d. take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) nearly every day?	No risk	9,994	13.3
	Slight risk	18,118	24.1
	Moderate risk	22,498	29.9
	Great risk	24,622	32.7

Question	Response	#	%
e. have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend?	No risk	8,019	10.6
	Slight risk	10,740	14.2
	Moderate risk	19,860	26.3
	Great risk	36,770	48.8
52. On how many occasions have you had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink in your lifetime - more than just a few sips?	0	41,091	54.5
	1-2	11,048	14.6
	3-5	6,114	8.1
	6-9	4,123	5.5
	10-19	4,367	5.8
	20-39	3,113	4.1
	40+	5,605	7.4
53. On how many occasions have you had beer, wine or hard liquor to drink during the past 30 days?	0	59,789	79.5
	1-2	8,078	10.7
	3-5	3,283	4.4
	6-9	1,985	2.6
	10-19	1,212	1.6
	20-39	376	0.5
54. On how many occasions have you used marijuana (grass, pot) or hashish (hash, hash oil) in your lifetime?	40+	516	0.7
	0	63,455	84.5
	1-2	3,444	4.6
	3-5	1,797	2.4
	6-9	1,163	1.5
	10-19	1,237	1.6
	20-39	962	1.3
	40+	3,071	4.1

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

Question	Response	#	%
55. On how many occasions have you used marijuana (grass, pot) or hashish (hash, hash oil) during the past 30 days?	0	70,136	93.2
	1-2	1,948	2.6
	3-5	863	1.1
	6-9	543	0.7
	10-19	575	0.8
	20-39	410	0.5
	40+	782	1.0
56. On how many occasions have you used LSD or other psychedelics in your lifetime?	0	74,072	98.5
	1-2	590	0.8
	3-5	224	0.3
	6-9	133	0.2
	10-19	93	0.1
	20-39	49	0.1
	40+	73	0.1
57. On how many occasions have you used LSD or other psychedelics during the past 30 days?	0	74,867	99.5
	1-2	233	0.3
	3-5	64	0.1
	6-9	31	0.0
	10-19	10	0.0
	20-39	9	0.0
	40+	11	0.0
58. On how many occasions have you used cocaine or crack in your lifetime?	0	73,780	98.0
	1-2	845	1.1
	3-5	238	0.3
	6-9	135	0.2
	10-19	119	0.2
	20-39	63	0.1
	40+	117	0.2

Question	Response	#	%
59. On how many occasions have you used cocaine or crack during the past 30 days?	0	74,756	99.5
	1-2	264	0.4
	3-5	64	0.1
	6-9	28	0.0
	10-19	11	0.0
	20-39	10	0.0
	40+	17	0.0
60. On how many occasions 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?	0	65,412	87.0
	1-2	5,367	7.1
	3-5	1,784	2.4
	6-9	989	1.3
	10-19	683	0.9
	20-39	331	0.4
	40+	651	0.9
61. On how many occasions 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?	0	71,907	95.6
	1-2	2,096	2.8
	3-5	595	0.8
	6-9	253	0.3
	10-19	166	0.2
	20-39	54	0.1
	40+	111	0.1
62. On how many occasions have you used phenoxdyne (pox, px, breeze) in your lifetime?	0	74,896	100.0
	1-2		
	3-5		
	6-9		
	10-19		
	20-39		
	40+		



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

Question	Response	#	%
63. On how many occasions have you used phenoxydine (pox, px, breeze) during the past 30 days?	0	74,789	100.0
	1-2		
	3-5		
	6-9		
	10-19		
	20-39		
	40+		
64. On how many occasions 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	65,865	87.8
	1-2	3,613	4.8
	3-5	1,776	2.4
	6-9	1,049	1.4
	10-19	1,005	1.3
	20-39	596	0.8
	40+	1,109	1.5
65. On how many occasions have you 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?	0	70,892	94.5
	1-2	2,230	3.0
	3-5	891	1.2
	6-9	459	0.6
	10-19	285	0.4
	20-39	121	0.2
	40+	118	0.2
66. On how many occasions have you used Methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth) in your lifetime?	0	73,715	98.4
	1-2	610	0.8
	3-5	196	0.3
	6-9	101	0.1
	10-19	96	0.1
	20-39	71	0.1
	40+	137	0.2

Question	Response	#	%
67. On how many occasions have you used Methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth) in the past 30 days?	0	74,611	99.6
	1-2	181	0.2
	3-5	49	0.1
	6-9	30	0.0
	10-19	20	0.0
	20-39	12	0.0
	40+	21	0.0
68. On how many occasions have you used stimulants, other than Methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them, in your lifetime?	0	72,552	96.9
	1-2	986	1.3
	3-5	461	0.6
	6-9	290	0.4
	10-19	178	0.2
	20-39	119	0.2
	40+	267	0.4
69. On how many occasions have you used stimulants, other than Methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them, during the past 30 days?	0	74,152	99.1
	1-2	410	0.5
	3-5	119	0.2
	6-9	74	0.1
	10-19	37	0.0
	20-39	34	0.0
	40+	25	0.0
70. On how many occasions have you used heroin or other opiates in your lifetime?	0	74,088	99.1
	1-2	340	0.5
	3-5	116	0.2
	6-9	73	0.1
	10-19	54	0.1
	20-39	25	0.0
	40+	70	0.1

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

Question	Response	#	%
71. On how many occasions have you used heroin or other opiates during the past 30 days?	0	74,551	99.7
	1-2	108	0.1
	3-5	38	0.1
	6-9	22	0.0
	10-19	11	0.0
	20-39	7	0.0
	40+	20	0.0
72. On how many occasions have you used MDMA ('X', 'E', or ecstasy) in your lifetime?	0	72,924	97.7
	1-2	934	1.3
	3-5	310	0.4
	6-9	167	0.2
	10-19	115	0.2
	20-39	59	0.1
	40+	101	0.1
73. On how many occasions have you used MDMA ('X', 'E', or ecstasy) during the past 30 days?	0	74,004	99.3
	1-2	335	0.4
	3-5	64	0.1
	6-9	35	0.0
	10-19	21	0.0
	20-39	11	0.0
	40+	25	0.0
74. On how many occasions have you been drunk or very high from drinking alcoholic beverages during the past 30 days?	0	65,296	87.3
	1-2	5,008	6.7
	3-5	2,003	2.7
	6-9	1,024	1.4
	10-19	725	1.0
	20-39	274	0.4
	40+	472	0.6

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	64,458	86.4
	Once	4,105	5.5
	Twice	2,643	3.5
	3-5 times	2,035	2.7
	6-9 times	626	0.8
	10 or more times	762	1.0
76. Have you ever used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, or chewing tobacco)?	Never	63,493	85.2
	Once or Twice	5,511	7.4
	Once in a while but not regularly	2,127	2.9
	Regularly in the past	1,354	1.8
	Regularly now	2,047	2.7
77. How often have you taken smokeless tobacco during the past 30 days?	Not at all	69,644	93.5
	Once or twice	1,991	2.7
	Once or twice per week	529	0.7
	Three to five times per week	357	0.5
	About once a day	365	0.5
	More than once a day	1,560	2.1
78. Have you ever smoked cigarettes?	Never	52,095	70.0
	Once or Twice	10,983	14.8
	Once in a while but not regularly	4,804	6.5
	Regularly in the past	2,908	3.9
	Regularly now	3,626	4.9
79. How frequently have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days?	Not at all	66,115	88.9
	Less than one cigarette per day	3,597	4.8
	One to five cigarettes per day	2,557	3.4
	About one-half pack per day	1,182	1.6
	About one pack per day	589	0.8
	About one and one-half packs per day	219	0.3
	Two packs or more per day	137	0.2

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

Question	Response	#	%
<b>80. During the last month, about how many marijuana cigarettes, or the equivalent, did you smoke a day, on the average?</b>	None	68,715	92.5
	Less than 1 a day	2,382	3.2
	1 a day	789	1.1
	2-3 a day	1,224	1.6
	4-6 a day	593	0.8
	7-10 a day	217	0.3
	11 or more a day	396	0.5
<b>81. If you drank alcohol (not just a sip or taste) in the past year, how did you usually get it?</b>	I did not drink alcohol in the past year	47,097	65.3
	I bought it myself with a fake ID	206	0.3
	I bought it myself without a fake ID	446	0.6
	I got it from someone I know age 21 or older	8,766	12.1
	I got it from someone I know under age 21	3,573	5.0
	I got it from my brother or sister	1,028	1.4
	I got it from home with my parents' permission	3,215	4.5
	I got it from home without my parents' permission	1,615	2.2
	I got it from another relative	1,727	2.4
	A stranger bought it for me	425	0.6
	I took it from a store or shop	125	0.2
	Other	3,932	5.4

Question	Response	#	%
<b>82. If you drank alcohol (not just a sip or taste) in the past year, where did you usually drink it?</b>	I did not drink alcohol in the past year	47,398	66.3
	at my home	6,826	9.5
	at someone else's home	12,502	17.5
	at an open area like a park, beach, field, back road, woods, or a street corner	2,679	3.7
	at a sporting event or concert	311	0.4
	at a restaurant, bar, or a nightclub	468	0.7
	at an empty building or a construction site	150	0.2
	at a hotel/motel	309	0.4
	in a car	587	0.8
	at school	254	0.4
<b>83. If you smoked cigarettes (not just a puff or drag) in the past year, how did you usually get them?</b>	I did not smoke cigarettes in the past year	59,110	82.0
	I bought them myself with a fake ID	161	0.2
	I bought them myself without a fake ID	1,373	1.9
	I got them from someone I know age 18 or older	4,332	6.0
	I got them from someone I know under age 18	1,946	2.7
	I got them from my brother or sister	565	0.8
	I got them from home with my parents' permission	496	0.7
	I got them from home without my parents permission	956	1.3
	I got them from another relative	650	0.9
	A stranger bought them for me	174	0.2
	I took them from a store or shop	123	0.2
	Other	2,182	3.0

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

Question	Response	#	%
84. If you smoked cigarettes (not just a puff or drag) in the past year, where did you usually smoke them?	I did not smoke cigarettes in the past year	59,445	83.4
	at my home	3,590	5.0
	at someone else's home	3,129	4.4
	at an open area like a park, beach, field, back road, woods, or a street corner	2,505	3.5
	at a sporting event or concert	119	0.2
	at a restaurant, bar, or a nightclub	119	0.2
	at an empty building or a construction site	150	0.2
	at a hotel/motel	68	0.1
	in a car	1,941	2.7
	at school	227	0.3
85. During the past 30 days, how many times did you ride in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?	0 times	55,574	76.3
	1 time	7,089	9.7
	2 or 3 times	5,701	7.8
	4 or 5 times	1,570	2.2
	6 or more time	2,917	4.0
86. During the past 30 days, how many times did you drive a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?	I did not drive a car in the past 30 days	33,695	88.1
	0 times	2,109	5.5
	1 tim	1,410	3.7
	2 or 3 times	409	1.1
	4 or 5 times	643	1.7
	6 or more times		
87. How wrong would most adults (over 21) in your neighborhood think it is for kids your age:			
	a. to use marijuana?		
	Very wrong	58,453	80.6
	Wrong	7,920	10.9
	A little bit wrong	4,031	5.6
	Not wrong at all	2,099	2.9

Question	Response	#	%
b. to drink alcohol?	Very wrong	45,066	62.4
	Wrong	13,172	18.2
	A little bit wrong	10,001	13.8
	Not wrong at all	4,037	5.6
c. to smoke cigarettes?	Very wrong	46,807	64.8
	Wrong	12,509	17.3
	A little bit wrong	8,114	11.2
	Not wrong at all	4,751	6.6
88. How much do each of the following statements describe your neighborhood?			
a. crime and/or drug selling	NO!	50,001	69.4
	no	11,926	16.5
	yes	6,779	9.4
	YES!	3,364	4.7
b. fights	NO!	43,455	60.4
	no	14,340	19.9
	yes	9,781	13.6
	YES!	4,344	6.0
c. lots of empty or abandoned buildings	NO!	49,757	69.2
	no	15,233	21.2
	yes	4,901	6.8
	YES!	1,968	2.7
d. lots of graffiti	NO!	54,814	76.6
	no	12,699	17.8
	yes	2,506	3.5
	YES!	1,507	2.1

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

Question	Response	#	%
89. If I had to move, I would miss the neighborhood I now live in.	NO!	11,490	16.0
	no	11,128	15.5
	yes	21,695	30.2
	YES!	27,535	38.3
90. My neighbors notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.	NO!	27,239	38.1
	no	23,119	32.3
	yes	13,792	19.3
	YES!	7,363	10.3
91. I like my neighborhood.	NO!	8,351	11.7
	no	8,297	11.6
	yes	28,726	40.3
	YES!	25,935	36.4
92. There are lots of adults in my neighborhood I could talk to about something important.	NO!	20,560	28.8
	no	19,625	27.5
	yes	17,972	25.2
	YES!	13,120	18.4
93. I'd like to get out of my neighborhood.	NO!	28,670	40.2
	no	22,679	31.8
	yes	11,663	16.4
	YES!	8,241	11.6
94. There are people in my neighborhood who are proud of me when I do something well.	NO!	17,445	24.5
	no	18,015	25.3
	yes	22,870	32.2
	YES!	12,738	17.9

Question	Response	#	%
95. There are people in my neighborhood who encourage me to do my best.	NO!	17,110	24.0
	no	16,803	23.6
	yes	22,266	31.3
	YES!	14,987	21.1
96. I feel safe in my neighborhood.	NO!	6,777	9.5
	no	7,436	10.5
	yes	27,982	39.4
	YES!	28,910	40.7
97. Which of the following activities for people your age are available in your community?			
a. sports teams?	No	10,154	14.3
	Yes	60,804	85.7
b. scouting?	No	30,706	44.1
	Yes	38,958	55.9
c. boys and girls clubs?	No	25,564	36.5
	Yes	44,398	63.5
d. 4-H clubs?	No	34,108	49.9
	Yes	34,207	50.1
e. service clubs?	No	31,426	45.8
	Yes	37,194	54.2
98. If a kid smoked marijuana in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	NO!	15,438	21.8
	no	25,603	36.2
	yes	15,870	22.4
	YES!	13,780	19.5

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

Question	Response	#	%
99. 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!	18,986	26.9
	no	28,769	40.8
	yes	12,808	18.2
	YES!	9,990	14.2
100. If a kid carried a handgun in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	NO!	13,859	19.7
	no	20,308	28.8
	yes	17,953	25.5
	YES!	18,272	26.0
101. If you wanted to get some cigarettes, how easy would it be for you to get some?	Very hard	28,431	40.7
	Sort of hard	7,840	11.2
	Sort of easy	11,443	16.4
	Very easy	22,061	31.6
102. 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	26,289	37.8
	Sort of hard	9,325	13.4
	Sort of easy	13,937	20.0
	Very easy	20,041	28.8
103. If you wanted to get a drug like cocaine, LSD, or amphetamines, how easy would it be for you to get some?	Very hard	48,909	70.4
	Sort of hard	9,385	13.5
	Sort of easy	5,875	8.5
	Very easy	5,303	7.6
104. If you wanted to get a handgun, how easy would it be for you to get one?	Very hard	39,511	56.9
	Sort of hard	11,166	16.1
	Sort of easy	8,417	12.1
	Very easy	10,401	15.0

Question	Response	#	%
105. If you wanted to get some marijuana, how easy would it be for you to get some?	Very hard	39,584	57.0
	Sort of hard	6,428	9.3
	Sort of easy	8,135	11.7
	Very easy	15,296	22.0
106. During the past 12 months, have you participated in any alcohol prevention programs or seen any alcohol prevention messages in your school or community?			
a. Yes, a school-based program focused on preventing underage drinking and/or drinking and driving.	No	55,771	70.1
	Yes	23,827	29.9
b. Yes, a community-based program focused on preventing underage drinking and/or drinking and driving (for example, through your church or temple or through youth groups like Boys and Girls Club or 4-H).	No	73,108	91.8
	Yes	6,490	8.2
c. Yes, a media campaign addressing underage drinking and/or drinking and driving (for example, newspaper ads, posters, pamphlets, radio, TV).	No	69,873	87.8
	Yes	9,725	12.2
d. No	No	42,989	54.0
	Yes	36,609	46.0
107. 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	50,357	72.4
	Wrong	10,435	15.0
	A little bit wrong	6,728	9.7
	Not wrong at all	2,020	2.9

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

Question	Response	#	%
<b>b. smoke cigarettes?</b>	Very wrong	56,239	81.0
	Wrong	8,040	11.6
	A little bit wrong	3,416	4.9
	Not wrong at all	1,776	2.6
<b>c. smoke marijuana?</b>	Very wrong	62,715	90.8
	Wrong	3,545	5.1
	A little bit wrong	1,704	2.5
	Not wrong at all	1,137	1.6
<b>d. steal something worth more than \$5?</b>	Very wrong	59,603	86.1
	Wrong	7,289	10.5
	A little bit wrong	1,587	2.3
	Not wrong at all	755	1.1
<b>e. draw graffiti, write things, or draw pictures on buildings or other property (without the owner's permission)?</b>	Very wrong	58,576	84.5
	Wrong	6,979	10.1
	A little bit wrong	2,483	3.6
	Not wrong at all	1,246	1.8
<b>f. pick a fight with someone?</b>	Very wrong	41,872	60.5
	Wrong	16,004	23.1
	A little bit wrong	8,717	12.6
	Not wrong at all	2,631	3.8
<b>108. Have any of your brothers or sisters ever:</b>			
<b>a. drunk beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey or gin)?</b>	No	36,689	53.2
	Yes	29,127	42.2
	I don't have any brothers or sisters	3,133	4.5
<b>b. smoked marijuana?</b>	No	51,925	75.4
	Yes	13,782	20.0
	I don't have any brothers or sisters	3,118	4.5

Question	Response	#	%
<b>c. smoked cigarettes?</b>	No	43,504	63.4
	Yes	21,994	32.0
	I don't have any brothers or sisters	3,162	4.6
<b>d. taken a handgun to school?</b>	No	64,420	93.9
	Yes	1,136	1.7
	I don't have any brothers or sisters	3,081	4.5
<b>e. been suspended or expelled from school?</b>	No	47,492	69.1
	Yes	18,056	26.3
	I don't have any brothers or sisters	3,163	4.6
<b>109. During the past 12 months, have you talked with at least one of your parents about the dangers of underage drinking and/or drinking and driving? By parents, we mean either your biological parents, adoptive parents, stepparents, or adult guardians - whether or not they live with you?</b>	No	36,444	54.9
	Yes	29,924	45.1
<b>110. The rules in my family are clear.</b>	NO!	2,767	4.0
	no	5,669	8.3
	yes	25,474	37.1
	YES!	34,668	50.6
<b>111. People in my family often insult or yell at each other.</b>	NO!	18,946	27.8
	no	26,210	38.4
	yes	15,751	23.1
	YES!	7,354	10.8

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

Question	Response	#	%
112. When I am not at home, one of my parents knows where I am and who I am with.	NO!	2,914	4.3
	no	4,791	7.0
	yes	23,765	34.9
	YES!	36,571	53.7
113. We argue about the same things in my family over and over.	NO!	16,816	24.7
	no	23,182	34.1
	yes	18,974	27.9
	YES!	9,016	13.3
114. 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?	NO!	9,754	14.4
	no	16,497	24.3
	yes	13,537	20.0
	YES!	28,034	41.3
115. My family has clear rules about alcohol and drug use.	NO!	3,810	5.6
	no	6,754	10.0
	yes	17,447	25.7
	YES!	39,752	58.7
116. If you carried a handgun without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?	NO!	6,273	9.3
	no	7,661	11.4
	yes	13,718	20.3
	YES!	39,772	59.0
117. If you skipped school would you be caught by your parents?	NO!	6,426	9.5
	no	10,229	15.2
	yes	15,909	23.6
	YES!	34,953	51.8

Question	Response	#	%
118. Do you feel very close to your mother?	NO!	5,488	8.2
	no	6,706	10.0
	yes	17,667	26.3
	YES!	37,330	55.6
119. Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your mother?	NO!	8,902	13.3
	no	13,834	20.6
	yes	19,298	28.7
	YES!	25,102	37.4
120. My parents ask me what I think before most family decisions affecting me are made.	NO!	9,754	14.6
	no	14,642	21.9
	yes	23,656	35.4
	YES!	18,861	28.2
121. Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your father?	NO!	16,348	24.4
	no	16,787	25.1
	yes	17,591	26.3
	YES!	16,152	24.2
122. Do you enjoy spending time with your mother?	NO!	4,583	6.8
	no	5,140	7.7
	yes	23,406	35.0
	YES!	33,837	50.5
123. Do you enjoy spending time with your father?	NO!	9,063	13.6
	no	6,225	9.3
	yes	21,813	32.7
	YES!	29,535	44.3



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

Question	Response	#	%
124. If I had a personal problem, I could ask my mom or dad for help.	NO!	6,672	9.9
	no	6,604	9.8
	yes	19,694	29.3
	YES!	34,211	50.9
125. Do you feel very close to your father?	NO!	10,854	16.1
	no	10,180	15.1
	yes	18,799	27.9
	YES!	27,527	40.9
126. My parents give me lots of chances to do fun things with them.	NO!	5,123	7.6
	no	12,438	18.4
	yes	23,830	35.3
	YES!	26,123	38.7
127. My parents ask if I've gotten my homework done.	NO!	4,244	6.3
	no	7,225	10.7
	yes	21,518	31.9
	YES!	34,397	51.0
128. People in my family have serious arguments.	NO!	19,587	29.3
	no	27,408	41.0
	yes	12,237	18.3
	YES!	7,688	11.5
129. Would your parents know if you did not come home on time?	NO!	3,221	4.8
	no	6,720	10.0
	yes	21,910	32.7
	YES!	35,107	52.4

Question	Response	#	%
130. It is important to be honest with your parents, even if they become upset or you get punished.	NO!	3,256	4.9
	no	5,959	8.9
	yes	22,167	33.1
	YES!	35,500	53.1
131. My parents notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.	Never or Almost Never	5,722	8.6
	Sometimes	16,865	25.2
	Often	19,915	29.8
	All the time	24,293	36.4
132. How often do your parents tell you they're proud of you for something you've done?	Never or Almost Never	6,023	9.1
	Sometimes	15,621	23.5
	Often	20,889	31.4
	All the time	23,943	36.0
133. How many brothers and sisters, including stepbrothers and stepsisters, do you have that are younger than you?	0	21,924	33.3
	1	19,207	29.2
	2	11,096	16.9
	3	5,979	9.1
	4	3,142	4.8
	5	1,798	2.7
	6 or more	2,702	4.1
134. How many brothers and sisters, including stepbrothers and stepsisters, do you have that are older than you?	0	21,065	31.8
	1	18,032	27.2
	2	11,529	17.4
	3	6,330	9.5
	4	3,820	5.8
	5	2,182	3.3
	6 or more	3,378	5.1
135. Have you changed homes in the past year (the last 12 months)?	No	48,376	73.3
	Yes	17,655	26.7

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

Question	Response	#	%
136. How many times have you changed homes since kindergarten?	Never	18,262	27.6
	1 or 2 times	21,400	32.4
	3 or 4 times	13,208	20.0
	5 or 6 times	6,358	9.6
	7 or more times	6,892	10.4
137. Have you changed schools (including changing from elementary to middle and middle to high school) in the past year?	No	39,689	60.3
	Yes	26,111	39.7
138. How many times have you changed schools since kindergarten (including changing from elementary to middle and middle to high school)?	Never	15,586	23.8
	1 or 2 times	19,316	29.5
	3 or 4 times	17,869	27.3
	5 or 6 times	7,581	11.6
	7 or more times	5,110	7.8
139. Has anyone in your family ever had severe alcohol or drug problems?	No	41,161	63.4
	Yes	23,743	36.6
140. 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	39,368	60.2
	1	9,640	14.7
	2	5,720	8.7
	3-4	4,185	6.4
	5+	6,500	9.9

Question	Response	#	%
b. sold or dealt drugs?	0	47,619	73.1
	1	7,022	10.8
	2	3,991	6.1
	3-4	2,600	4.0
	5+	3,934	6.0
c. done other things that could get them in trouble with the police, like stealing, selling stolen goods, mugging or assaulting others, etc.?	0	44,827	68.8
	1	8,340	12.8
	2	4,347	6.7
	3-4	2,851	4.4
	5+	4,810	7.4
d. gotten drunk or high?	0	27,481	42.2
	1	11,641	17.9
	2	6,743	10.4
	3-4	5,600	8.6
	5+	13,649	21.0
141. Have you attended a RAVE party?	NO!	45,191	69.8
	no	12,960	20.0
	yes	3,844	5.9
	YES!	2,761	4.3
142. Have you used drugs while attending a RAVE party?	NO!	51,047	79.0
	no	10,995	17.0
	yes	1,429	2.2
	YES!	1,181	1.8
143. 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:			

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

Question	Response	#	%
a. attended a RAVE party?	0	53,265	82.4
	1	4,453	6.9
	2	2,772	4.3
	3	1,215	1.9
	4	2,946	4.6
b. used drugs while at a RAVE party?	0	57,951	89.9
	1	2,915	4.5
	2	1,521	2.4
	3	680	1.1
	4	1,372	2.1
144. How honest were you in filling out this survey?	I was very honest	54,662	83.1
	I was honest pretty much of the time	9,109	13.8
	I was honest some of the time	1,476	2.2
	I was honest once in a while	526	0.8
	I was not honest at all		

## APPENDIX D. ITEM DICTIONARY FOR THE 2007 APNA SURVEY

ITEM DICTIONARY FOR 2007 APNA QUESTIONNAIRE		
SCALES AND QUESTIONS	RESPONSE CATEGORIES	APNA Question #
<b>DEMOGRAPHICS</b>		
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, Other	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	134
How many brothers and sisters, including stepbrothers and stepsisters, do you have that are younger than you?	same as above	133
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
<b>COMMUNITY: Low Neighborhood Attachment</b>		
I'd like to get out of my neighborhood.	NO!, no, yes, YES!	93
I like my neighborhood.	same as above	91
If I had to move, I would miss the neighborhood I now live in.	same as above	89

<b>COMMUNITY: Community Disorganization</b>		
<i>How much do each of the following statements describe your neighborhood:</i>		
crime and/or drug selling.	NO!, no, yes, YES!	88a
fights.	same as above	88b
lots of empty or abandoned buildings.	same as above	88c
lots of graffiti.	same as above	88d
I feel safe in my neighborhood.	same as above	96

## Appendix D: Item Dictionary

<b>COMMUNITY: Transitions and Mobility</b>		
Have you changed homes in the past year (the last 12 months)?	No, Yes	135
How many times have you changed homes since kindergarten?	Never, 1 or 2 times, 3 or 4 times, 5 or 6 times, 7 or more times	136
Have you changed schools in the past year (including changing from elementary to middle and middle to high school)?	No, Yes	137
How many times have you changed schools since kindergarten?	Never, 1 or 2 times, 3 or 4 times, 5 or 6 times, 7 or more times	138
<b>COMMUNITY: Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use</b>		
<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	87a
to drink alcohol.	same as above	87b
to smoke cigarettes.	same as above	87c
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!	99
If a kid smoked marijuana in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	NO!, no, yes, YES!	98
If a kid carried a handgun in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	NO!, no, yes, YES!	100
<b>COMMUNITY: Perceived Availability of Drugs</b>		
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	102
If you wanted to get some cigarettes, how easy would it be for you to get some?	same as above	101
If you wanted to get some marijuana, how easy would it be for you to get some?	same as above	105
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	103
<b>COMMUNITY: Perceived Availability of Handguns</b>		
If you wanted to get a handgun, how easy would it be for you to get one?	same as above	104

<b>COMMUNITY: Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement</b>		
There are lots of adults in my neighborhood I could talk to about something important.	NO!, no, yes, YES!	92
<i>Which of the following activities for people your age are available in your community?</i>		
sports teams.	No, Yes	97a
scouting.	same as above	97b
boys and girls clubs.	same as above	97c
4-H clubs.	same as above	97d
service clubs.	same as above	97e
<b>COMMUNITY: Rewards for Prosocial Involvement</b>		

## Appendix D: Item Dictionary

My neighbors notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.	NO!, no, yes, YES!	90
There are people in my neighborhood who encourage me to do my best.	same as above	95
There are people in my neighborhood who are proud of me when I do something well.	same as above	94
<b>FAMILY: Poor Family Management</b>		
My parents ask if I've gotten my homework done.	NO!, no, yes, YES!	127
Would your parents know if you did not come home on time?	same as above	129
When I am not at home, one of my parents knows where I am and who I am with.	same as above	112
The rules in my family are clear.	same as above	110
My family has clear rules about alcohol and drug use.	same as above	115
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	114
If you skipped school would you be caught by your parents?	same as above	117
If you carried a handgun without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?	same as above	116
<b>FAMILY: Family Conflict</b>		
People in my family often insult or yell at each other.	NO!, no, yes, YES!	111
People in my family have serious arguments.	same as above	128
We argue about the same things in my family over and over.	same as above	113
<b>FAMILY: Family History of Antisocial Behavior</b>		
Has anyone in your family ever had a severe alcohol or drug problem?	No, Yes	139
Have any of your brothers or sisters ever:		
drunk beer, wine, or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin)?	No, Yes, I don't have any brothers or sisters	108a
smoked marijuana?	same as above	108b
smoked cigarettes?	same as above	108c
taken a handgun to school?	same as above	108d
been suspended or expelled from school?	same as above	108e

About how many adults have you known personally who in the past year have:		
used marijuana, crack cocaine, or other drugs?	None, 1 adult, 2 adults, 3 or 4 adults, 5 or more adults	140a
sold or dealt drugs?	same as above	140b
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	140c
gotten drunk or high?	same as above	140d
<b>FAMILY: Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Drug Use</b>		
How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to:		

## Appendix D: Item Dictionary

drink beer, wine, or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) regularly?	Very wrong, Wrong, A little bit wrong, Not wrong at all	107a
smoke cigarettes?	same as above	107b
smoke marijuana?	same as above	107c
<b>FAMILY: Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior</b>		
steal anything worth more than \$5?	Very wrong, Wrong, A little bit wrong, Not wrong at all	107d
draw graffiti, or write things, or draw pictures on buildings or other property (without the owner's permission)?	same as above	107e
pick a fight with someone?	same as above	107f
<b>FAMILY: Attachment</b>		
Do you feel very close to your mother?	NO!, no, yes, YES!	118
Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your mother?	same as above	119
Do you feel very close to your father?	same as above	125
Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your father?	same as above	121
<b>FAMILY: Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement</b>		
My parents give me lots of chances to do fun things with them.	NO!, no, yes, YES!	126
My parents ask me what I think before most family decisions affecting me are made.	same as above	120
If I had a personal problem, I could ask my mom or dad for help.	same as above	124
<b>FAMILY: Rewards for Prosocial Involvement</b>		
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	131
How often do your parents tell you they're proud of you for something you've done?	same as above	132
Do you enjoy spending time with your mother?	NO!, no, yes, YES!	122
Do you enjoy spending time with your father?	same as above	123

<b>SCHOOL: Academic Failure</b>		
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
<b>SCHOOL: Little Commitment to School</b>		
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

## Appendix D: Item Dictionary

<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
<b>SCHOOL: Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement</b>		
In my school, students have lots 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
<b>SCHOOL: Rewards for Prosocial Involvement</b>		
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

<b>PEER-INDIVIDUAL: Rebelliousness</b>		
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
<b>PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Early Initiation of Drug Use</b>		
<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
<b>PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior</b>		
<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



## Appendix D: Item Dictionary

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
<b>PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Favorable Attitudes Toward Antisocial Behavior</b>		
<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
<b>PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Favorable Attitudes Toward Drug Use</b>		
<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

<b>PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Intentions to Use</b>		
<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>		
smoke cigarettes.	NO!, no, yes, YES!	50a
drink beer, wine, or liquor.	same as above	50b
smoke marijuana.	same as above	50c
<b>PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Perceived Risks of Drug Use</b>		
<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
<b>PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Interaction with Antisocial Peers</b>		
<i>Think of your four best friends. In the past year, 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

## Appendix D: Item Dictionary

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
<b>PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Friends' Use of Drugs</b>		
<i>Think of your four best friends. In the past year, 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 drug?	same as above	24g
<b>PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Sensation Seeking</b>		
<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

<b>PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Rewards for Antisocial Involvement</b>		
<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
<b>PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Gang Involvement</b>		
<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
<b>PEER/INDIVIDUAL: Depressive Symptoms</b>		
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

## Appendix D: Item Dictionary

<b>PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Religiosity</b>		
How often do you attend religious services or activities?	Never, Rarely, 1-2 Times a Month, About Once a Week or More	38
<b>PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Social Skills</b>		
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
<b>PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Belief in Moral Order</b>		
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
<b>PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Belief in Moral Order</b>		
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	130
<b>PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Prosocial Involvement</b>		
<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
<b>PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Rewards for Prosocial Involvement</b>		
<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. In the past year, 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+	74
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

## Appendix D: Item Dictionary

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
<b>OUTCOME: Antisocial Behavior</b>		
<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 drunk or high at school	same as above	30i
taken a handgun to school?	same as above	30k
<b>ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS</b>		
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

## Appendix D: Item Dictionary

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!	141
Have you used drugs while attending a RAVE party?	NO!, no, yes, YES!	142
<i>Think of your four best friends. In the past year, how many of your best friends have:</i>		
attended a RAVE party?	0, 1, 2, 3, 4	143a
used drugs while at a RAVE party?	0, 1, 2, 3, 4	143b
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	81
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	82

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, I got them from another relative, A stranger bought them for me, I took them from a store or shop, Other	83
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	84

## Appendix D: Item Dictionary

### FINAL QUESTION

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	144
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## APPENDIX E. SAMPLE PROFILE REPORT AND SELECTED CHARTS FOR MALES COMPARED TO FEMALES

### Risk and Protective Factor Scales and Profiles

Many of the questions on the APNA 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.

The risk and protective factor model for adolescent social problems 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 2005 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 can be found in Appendix D.

In order to make the results of the 2007 APNA 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 state of

Arkansas and specific areas within the state. Also, each report presents data from 2006 and 2007 APNA 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 2002, a profile report was developed to help disseminate the results of the APNA Survey to a wider range of readers. The profile reports for the APNA Survey contain results from the previous and current 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). 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 baseline 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 among 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 APNA 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 the Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention at (501) 686-9030.

# Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey



## 2007 Results for

2007 Arkansas  
State Profile Report

Provided by  
Arkansas Department of Human Services  
Division of Behavioral Sciences  
Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention  
January 2008

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

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 2007. This survey was available free of charge to all Arkansas public school districts that 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.

Table 1: Characteristics of Participants

Student Totals		State 2006		State 2007	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Students		66113		79598	100.0
# of Districts		194		208	100.0
# of Schools		508		570	100.0
Grade					
6		17539	26.5	22910	28.8
8		18080	27.3	22082	27.7
10		16833	25.5	19315	24.3
12		13661	20.7	15291	19.2
Gender					
Male		33507	51.7	37614	47.9
Female		31255	48.3	40835	52.1
Ethnicity					
Hispanic		5876	7.9	7386	8.3
Black		11149	15.0	14752	16.5
Asian		1175	1.6	1339	1.5
American Indian		3299	4.4	4041	4.5
Alaska Native		164	0.2	192	0.2
White		47346	63.6	54915	61.3
Native Hawaiian		447	0.6	487	0.5
Other		5016	6.7	6406	7.2

well as those used in the 2005 and earlier reports. Non-standard procedures for calculating: 1) drug prevalence rates, and 2) for calculating scores on the risk and protective factor questions, were used in the 2006 report. The variation in 2006 procedures related to how missing data (i.e., instances where the student did not respond to a question) were counted. The effect of the 2006 procedure was to slightly reduce the reported prevalence levels for all drugs, and to lower the calculated scores for the risk and protective factor questions.

In this report, the computational methods used for all calculations are identical to those used in the 2005 (and prior) reports. In addition, to produce the most accurate long-term trend data possible, 2006 results have been recalculated using standard procedures consistent with all reporting years. This means that, in some cases, small deviations in 2006 data points will be noted between this report and the previous 2006 report.

## 1.1 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).

## 2 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 above 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.

Table 2: Youth at Risk

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	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

### 3 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 on the next page, 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% or more between the local and other data should be carefully reviewed.
- 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 behavior				
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 that 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?

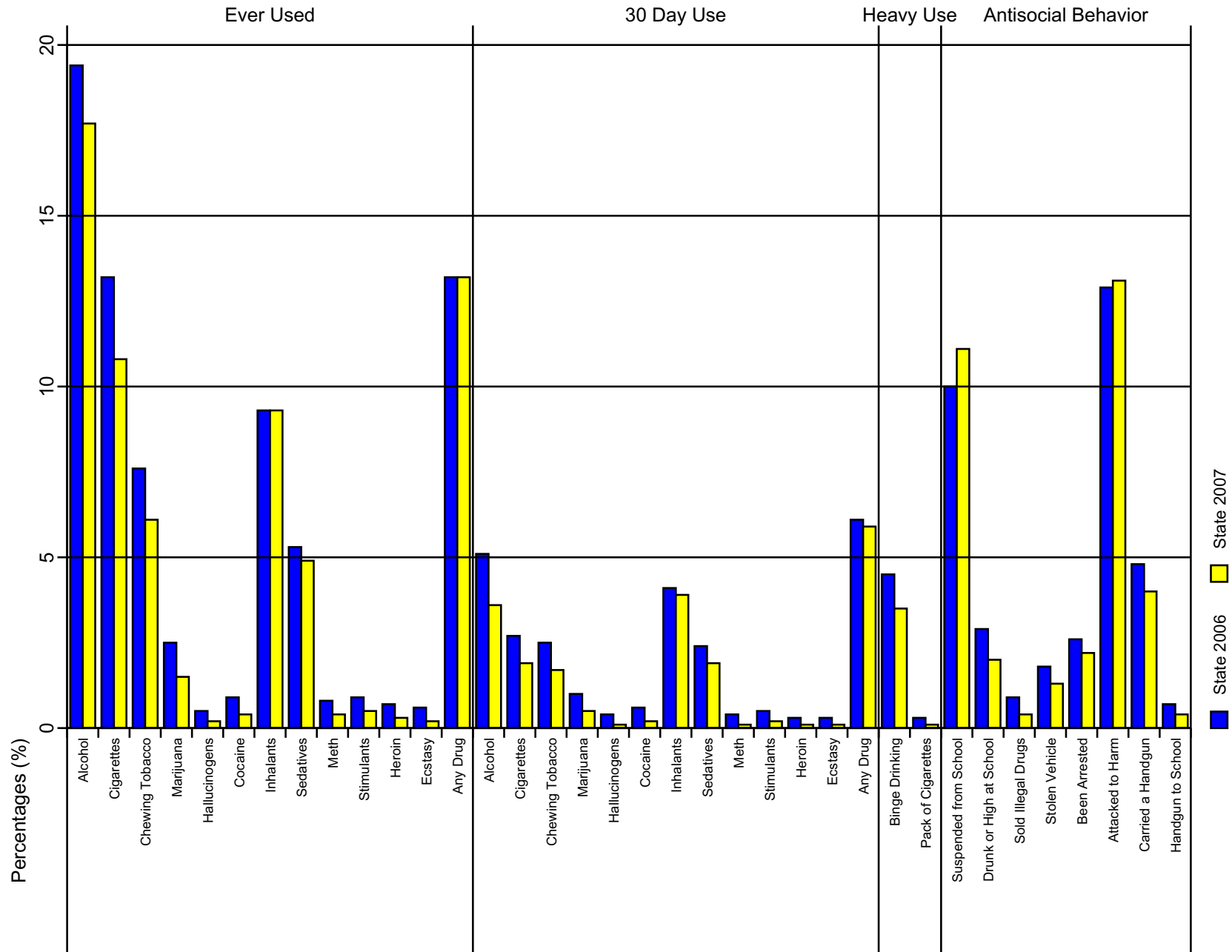
- Participation in the annual administration of the survey provides trend data necessary for determining the effectiveness of the implemented intervention(s) and also provides data for determining any new efforts that are needed.

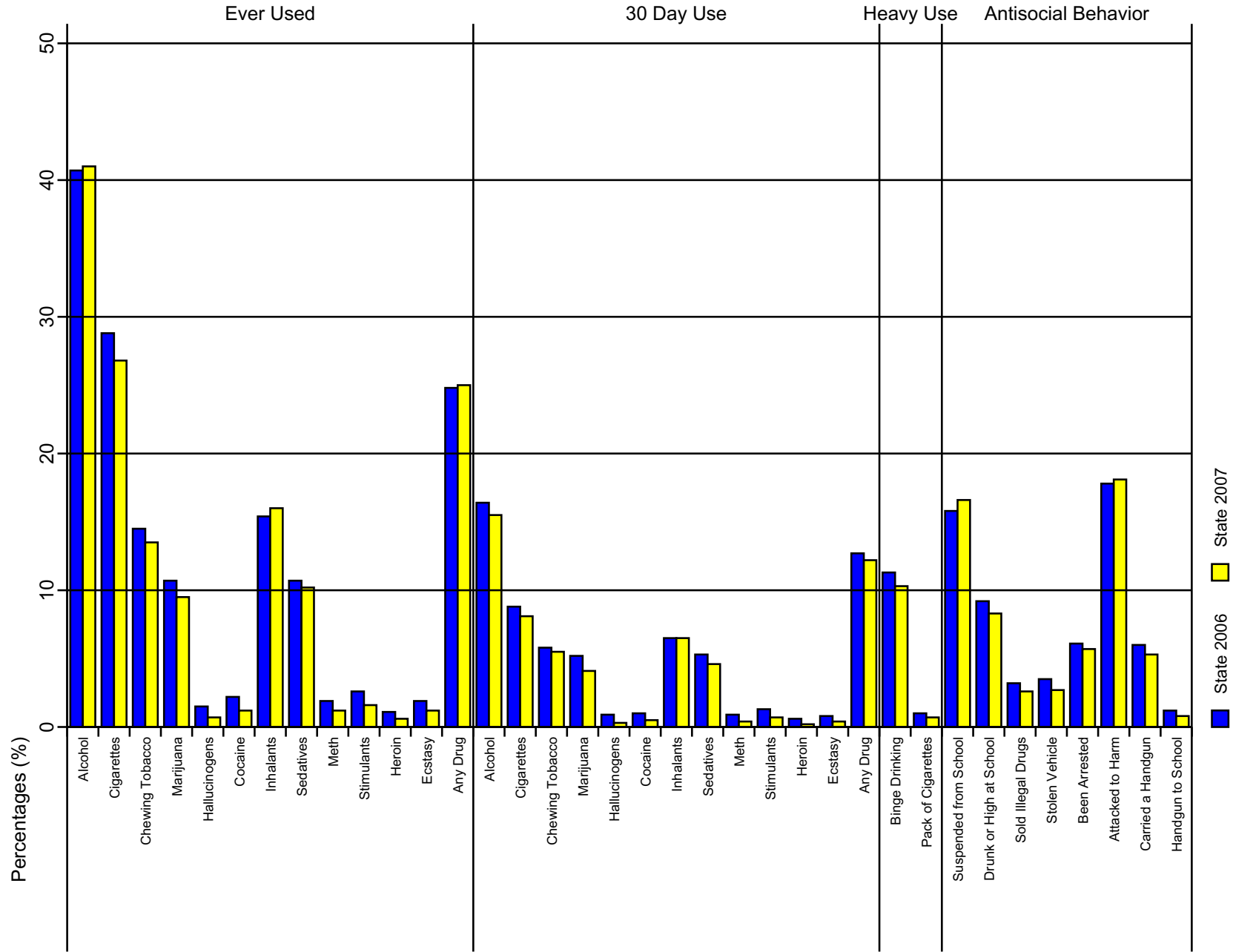
## 4 HOW TO READ THE CHARTS

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, 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, GRADE 6

2007 Arkansas

Figure 1: ATOD Use and Antisocial Behavior, Grade 6  
9

ATOD USE AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR, GRADE 8  
2007 ArkansasFigure 2: ATOD Use and Antisocial Behavior, Grade 8  
10

ATOD USE AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR, GRADE 10  
2007 Arkansas

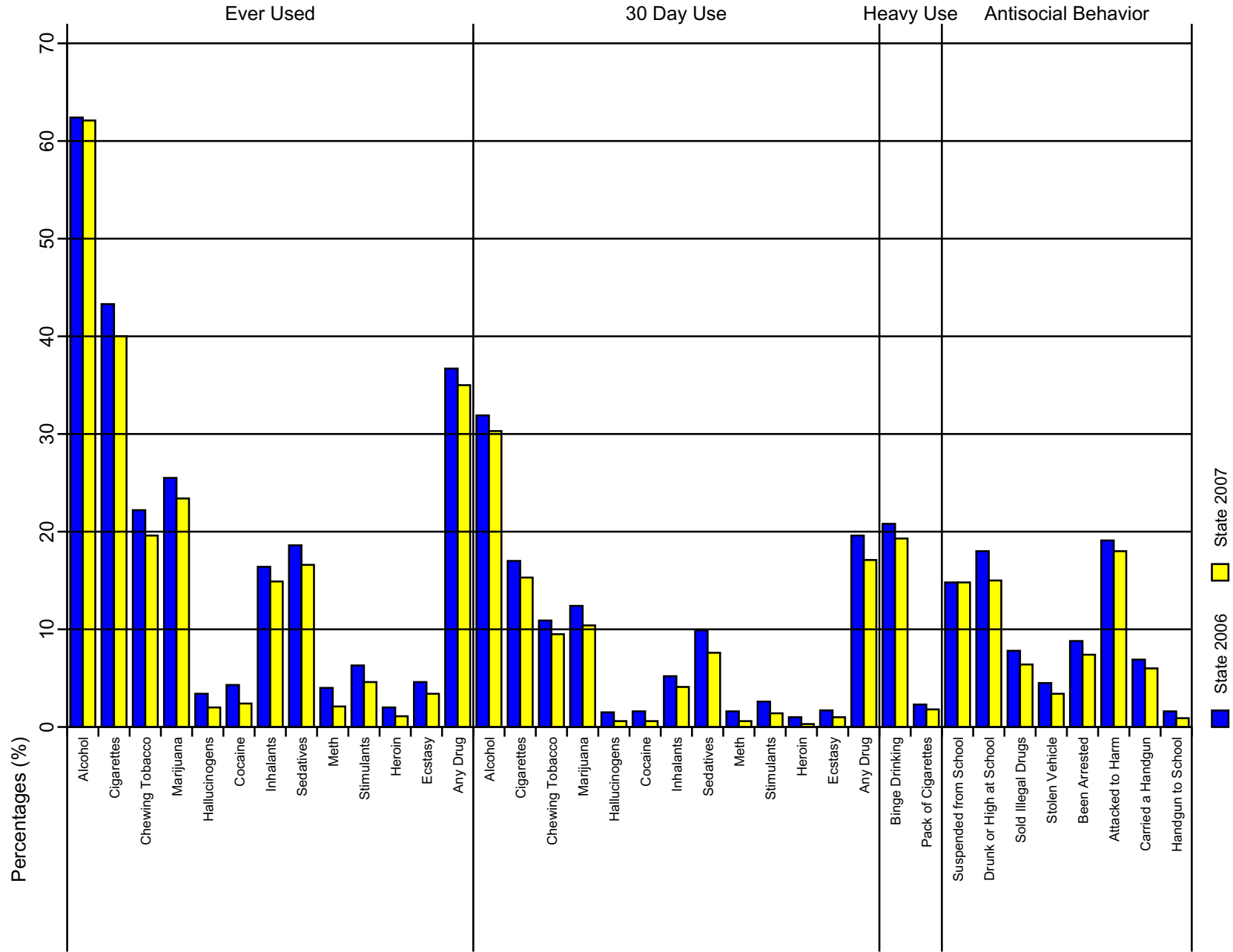


Figure 3: ATOD Use and Antisocial Behavior, Grade 10  
11

## ATOD USE AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR, GRADE 12

2007 Arkansas

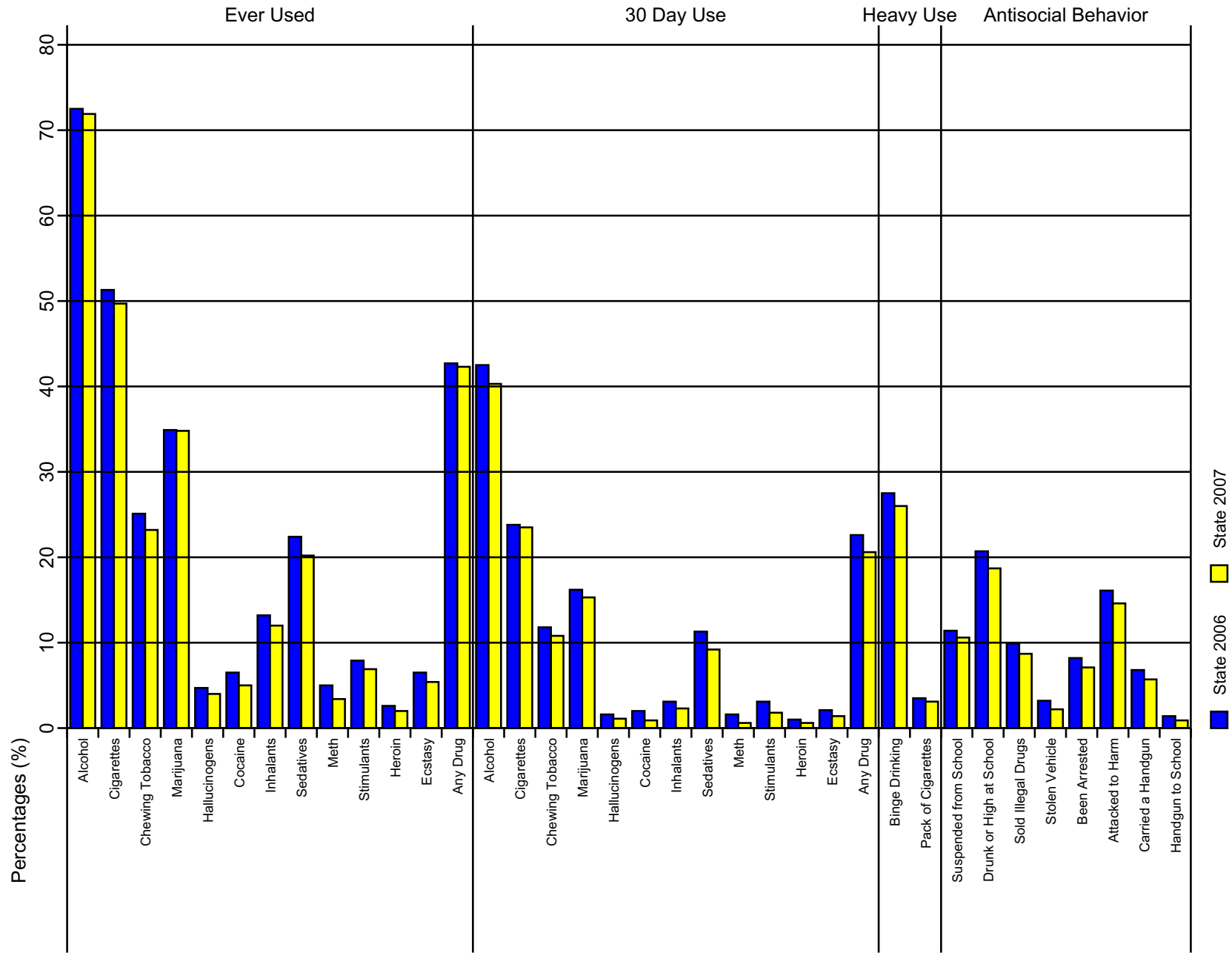


Figure 4: ATOD Use and Antisocial Behavior, Grade 12

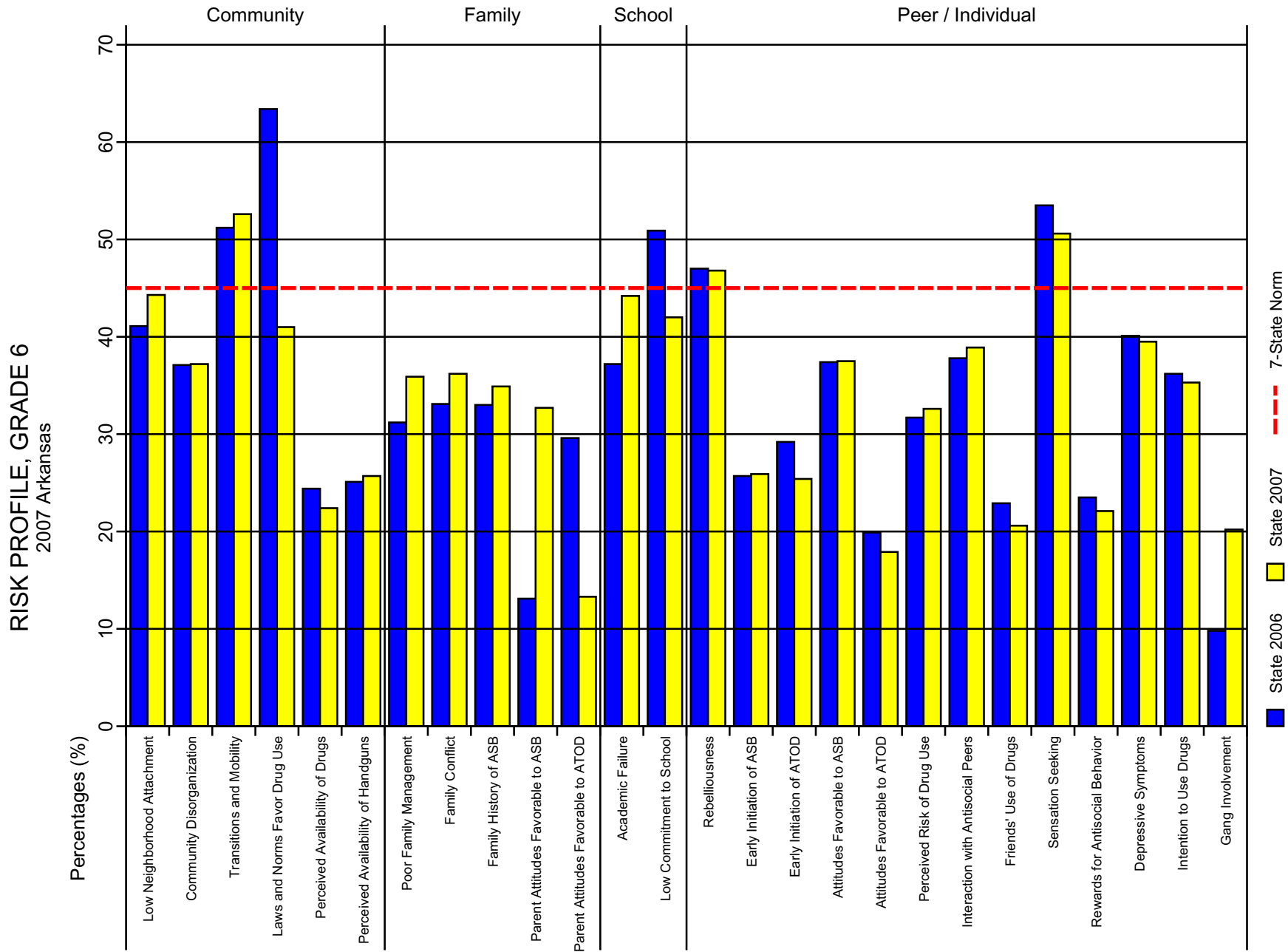
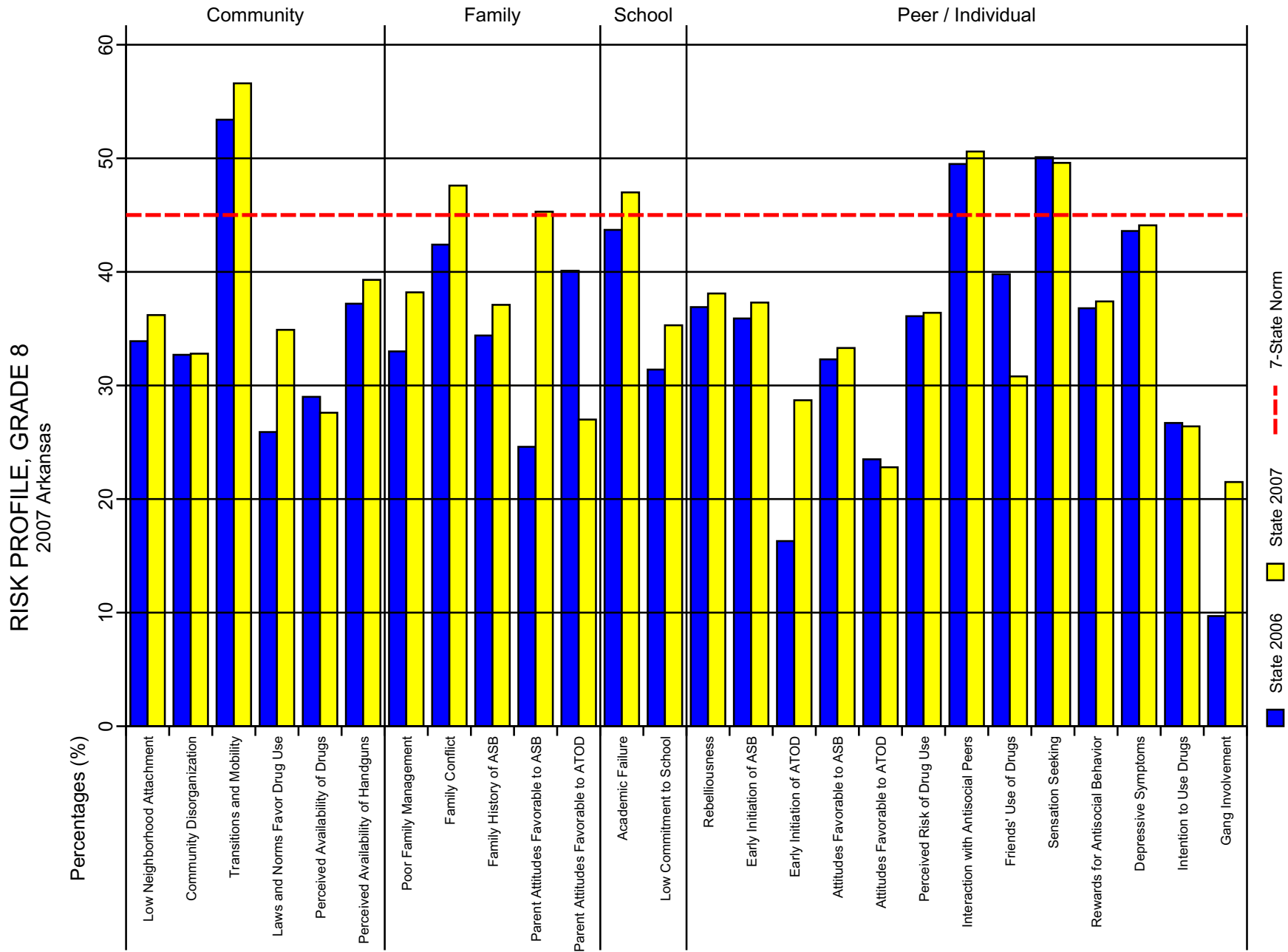


Figure 5: Risk Profile, Grade 6  
13

Figure 6: Risk Profile, Grade 8  
14

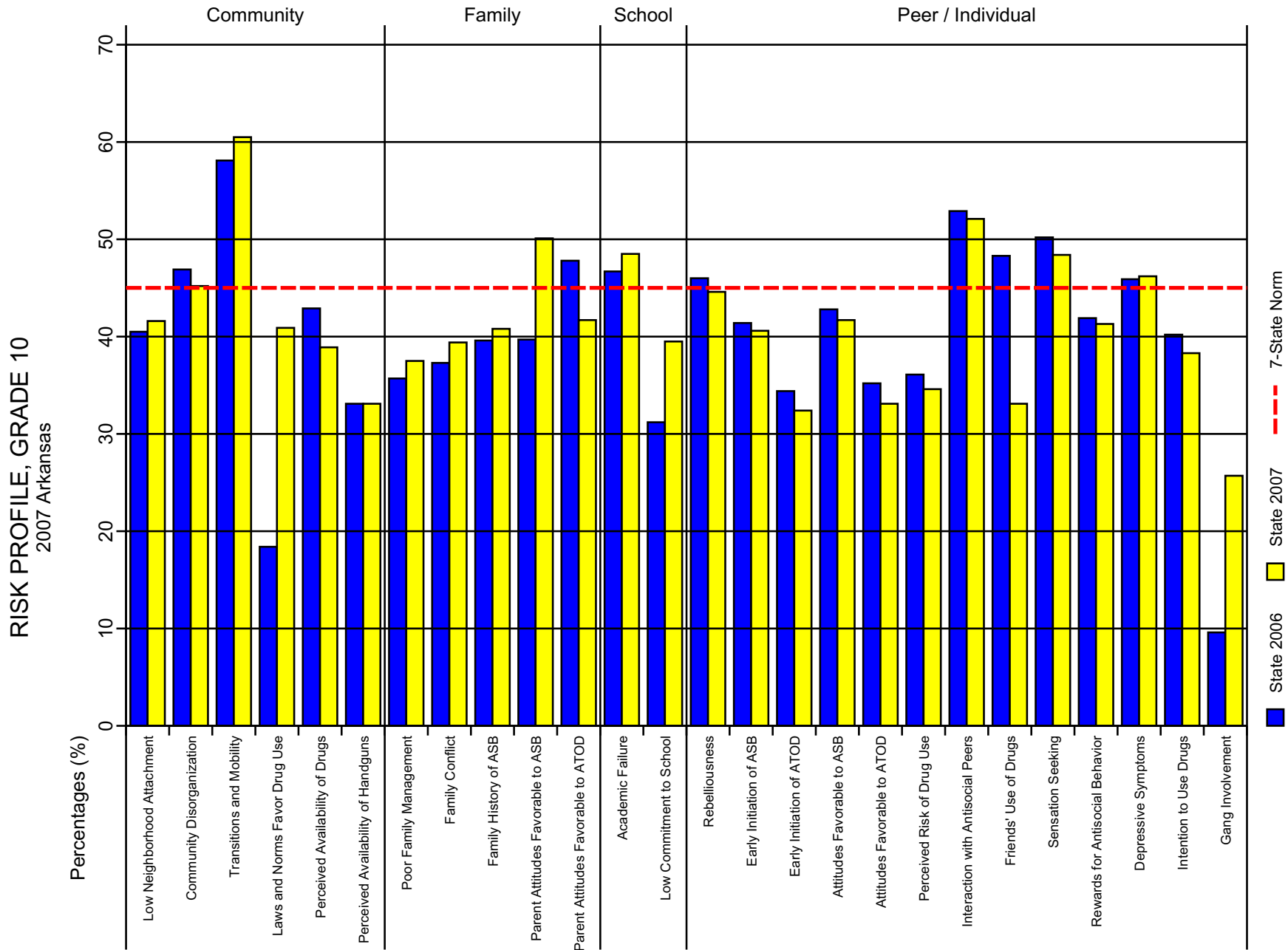


Figure 7: Risk Profile, Grade 10  
15



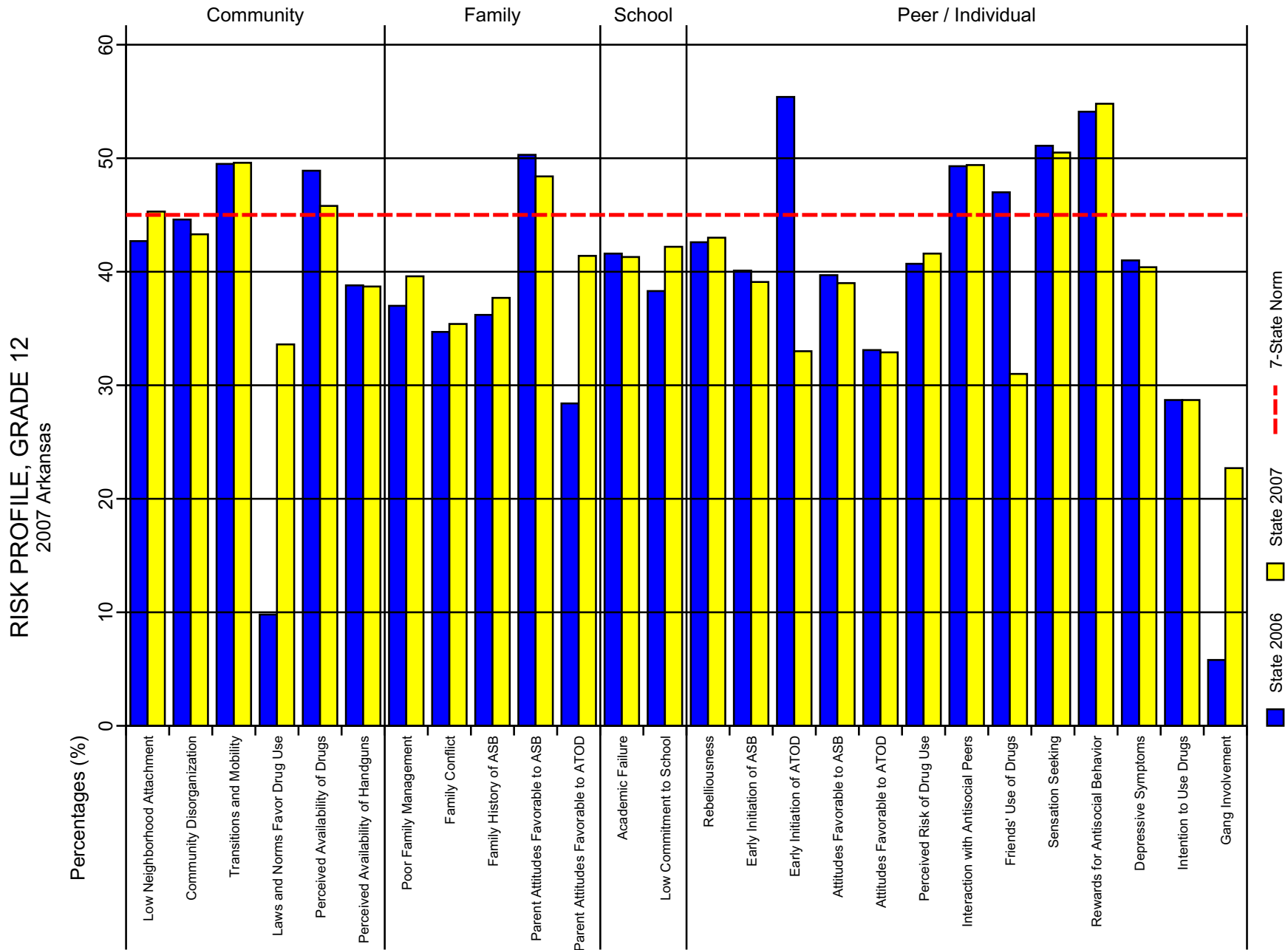


Figure 8: Risk Profile, Grade 12  
16

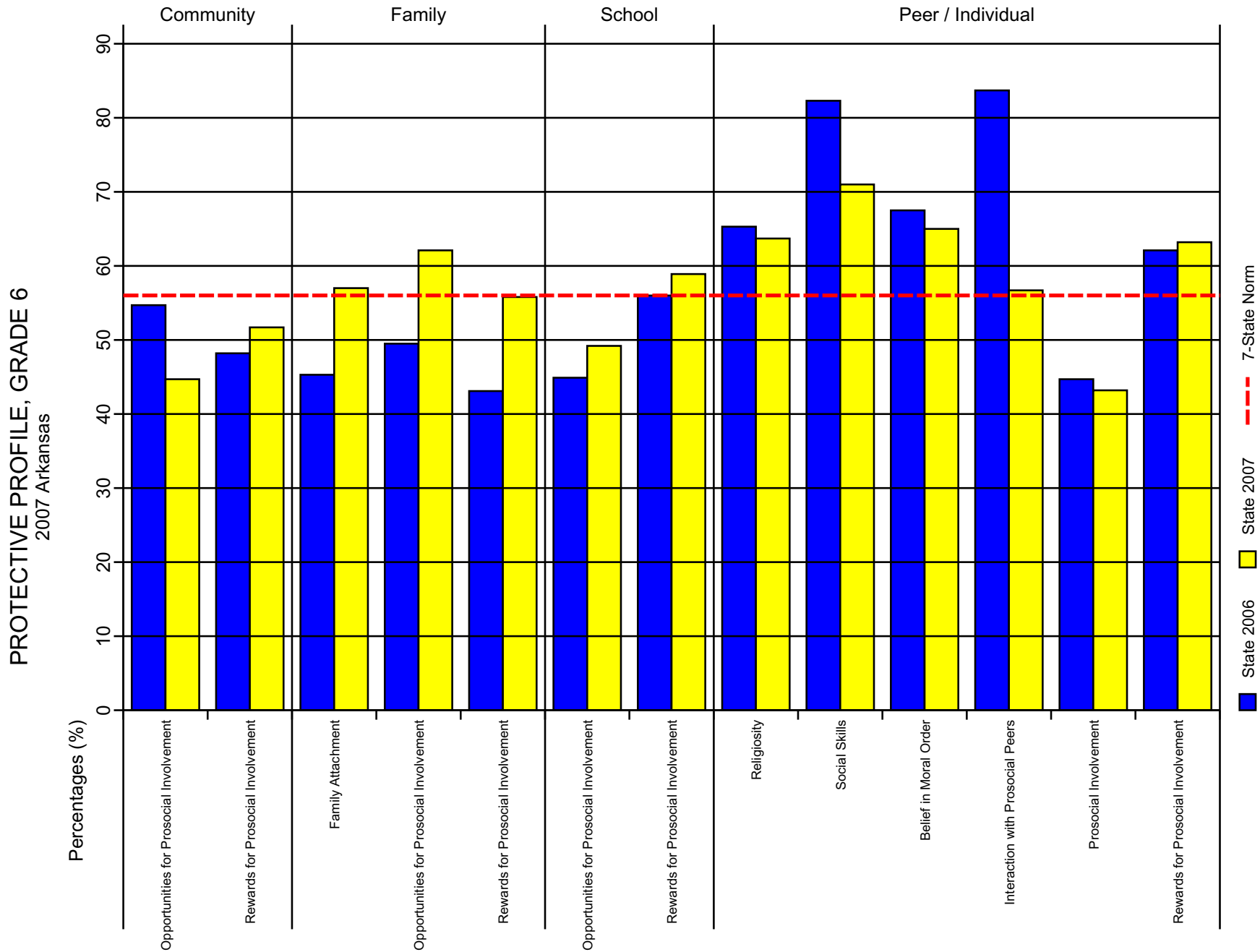
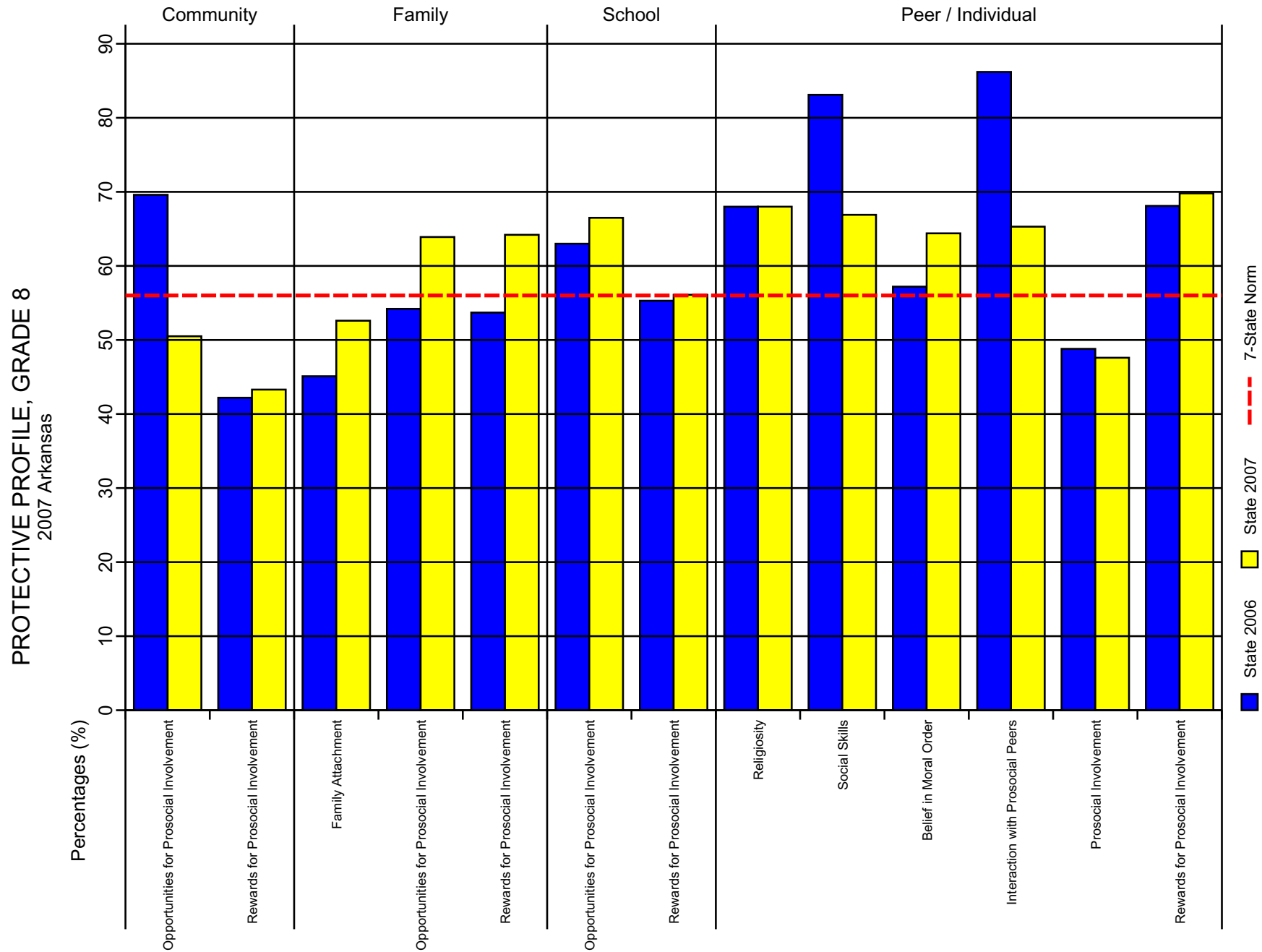


Figure 9: Protective Profile, Grade 6  
17

Figure 10: Protective Profile, Grade 8  
18

PROTECTIVE PROFILE, GRADE 10  
2007 Arkansas

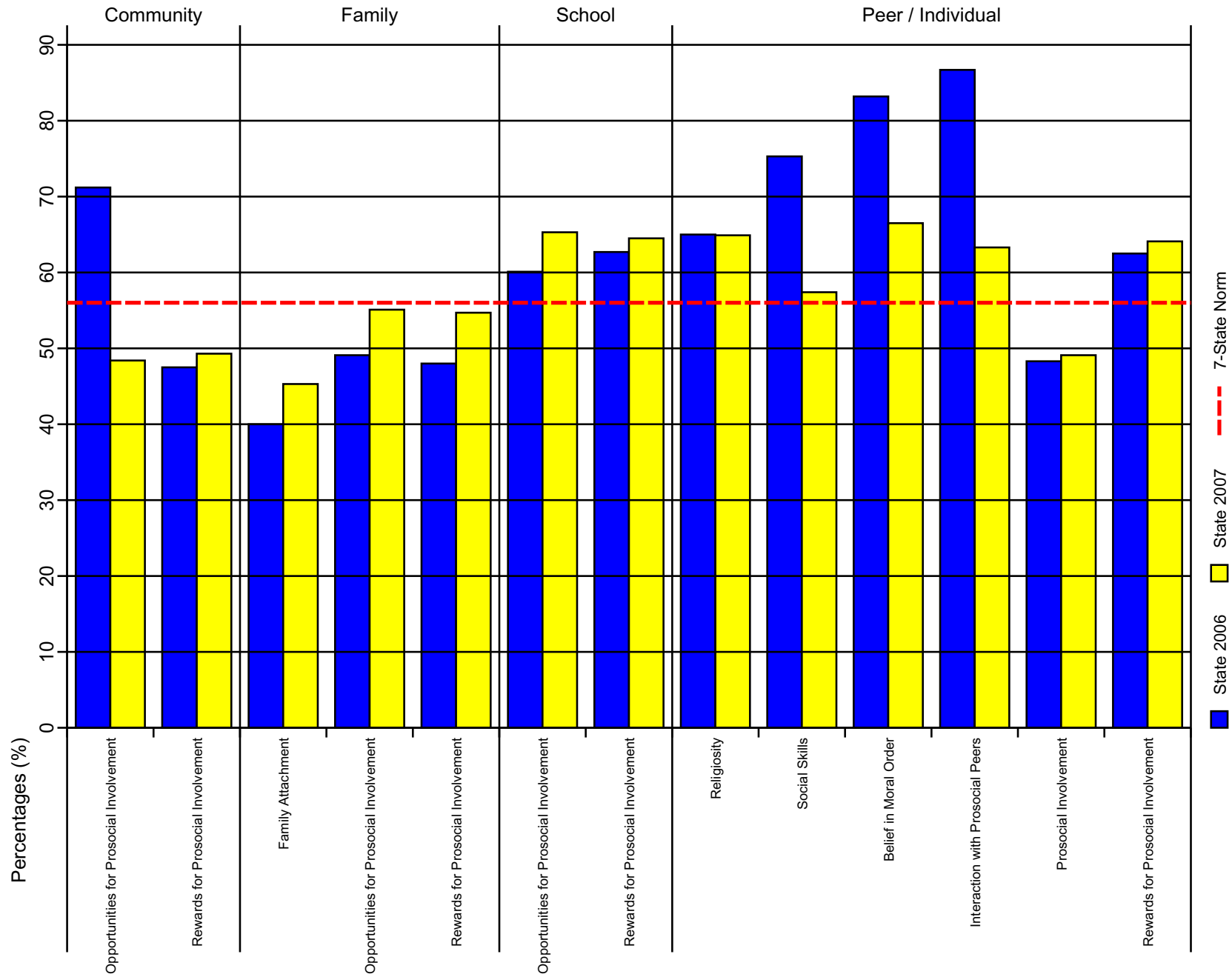


Figure 11: Protective Profile, Grade 10  
19

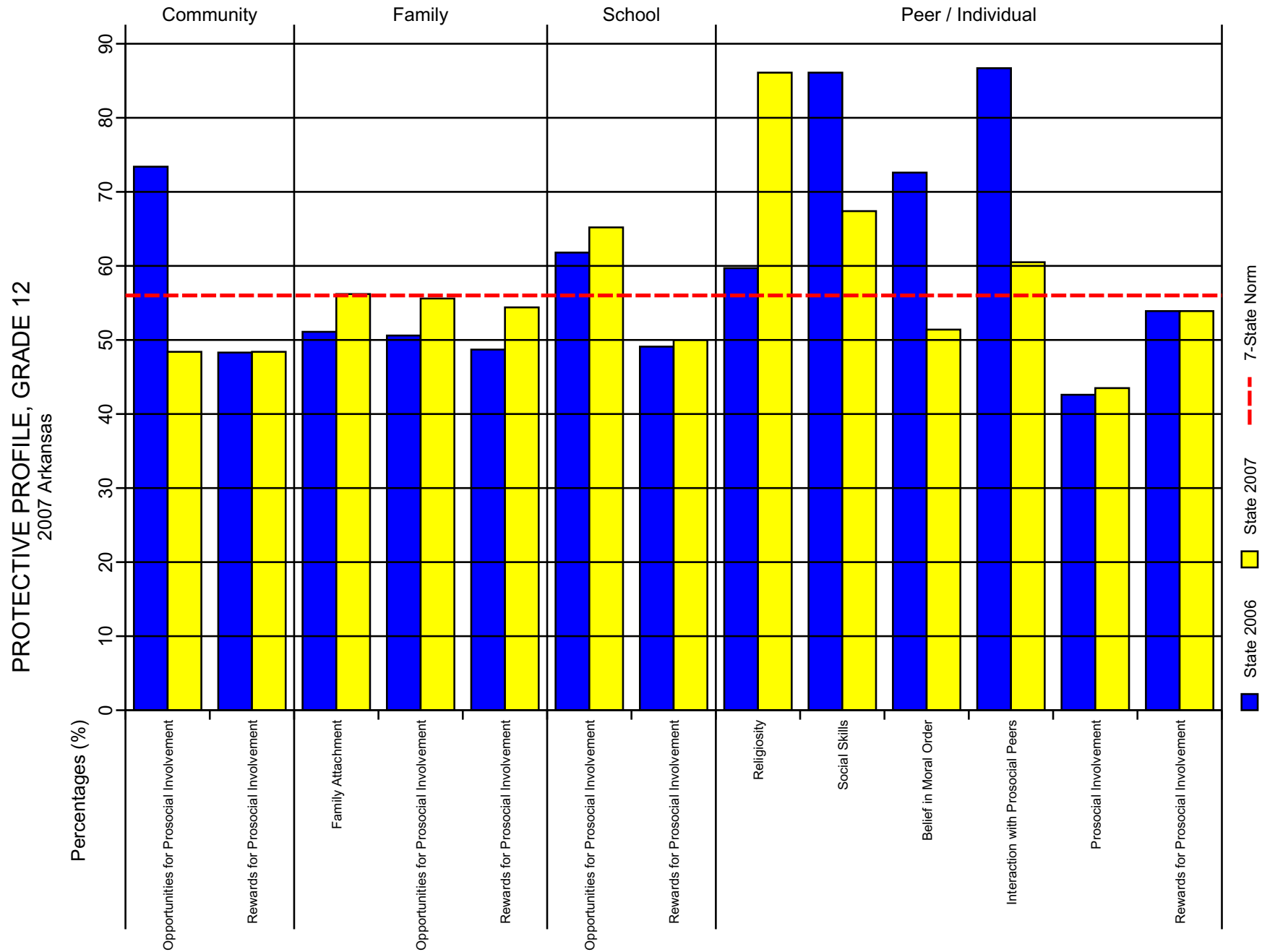


Figure 12: Protective Profile, Grade 12  
20

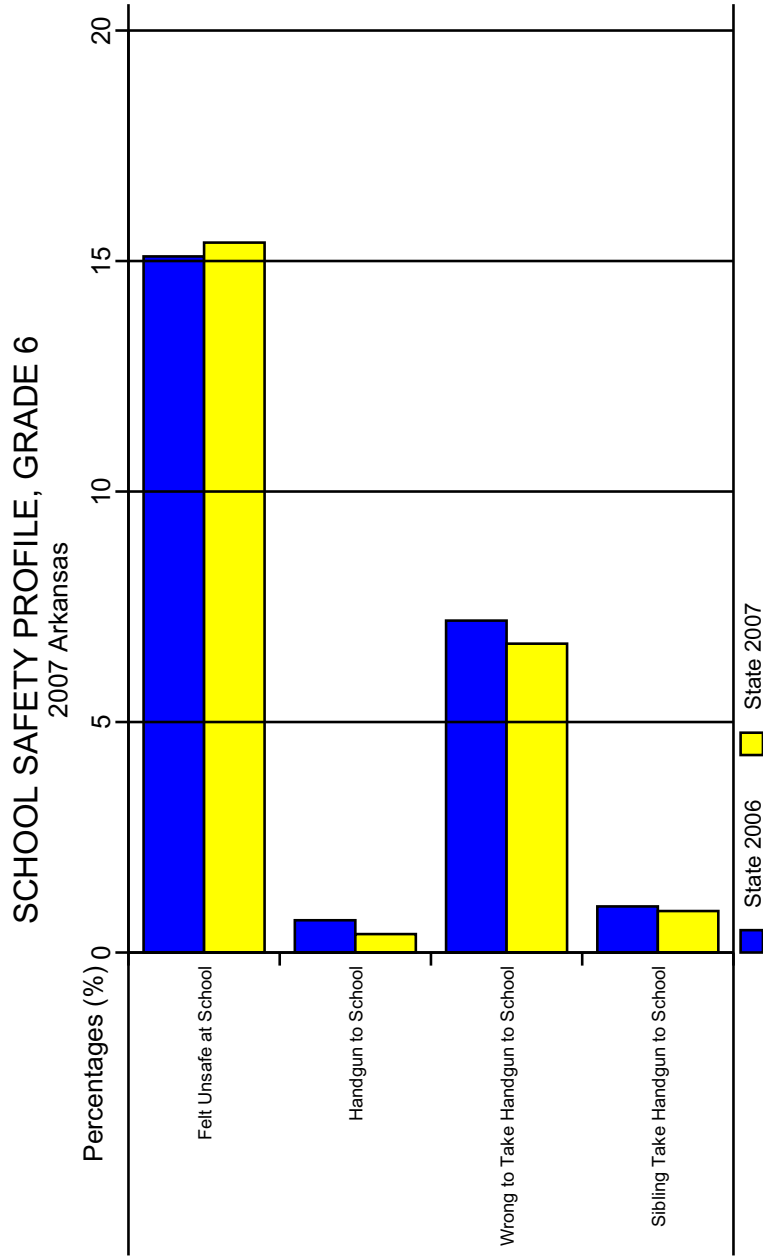


Figure 13: School Safety Profile, Grade 6

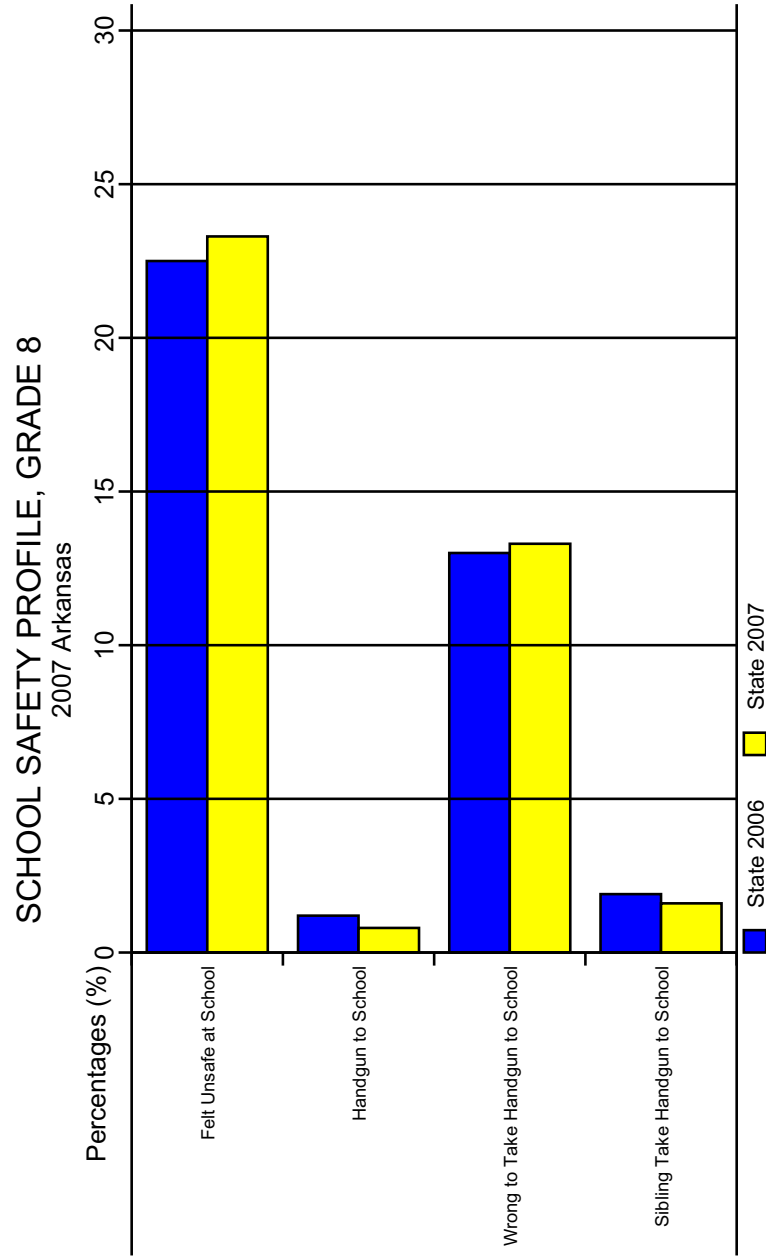


Figure 14: School Safety Profile, Grade 8

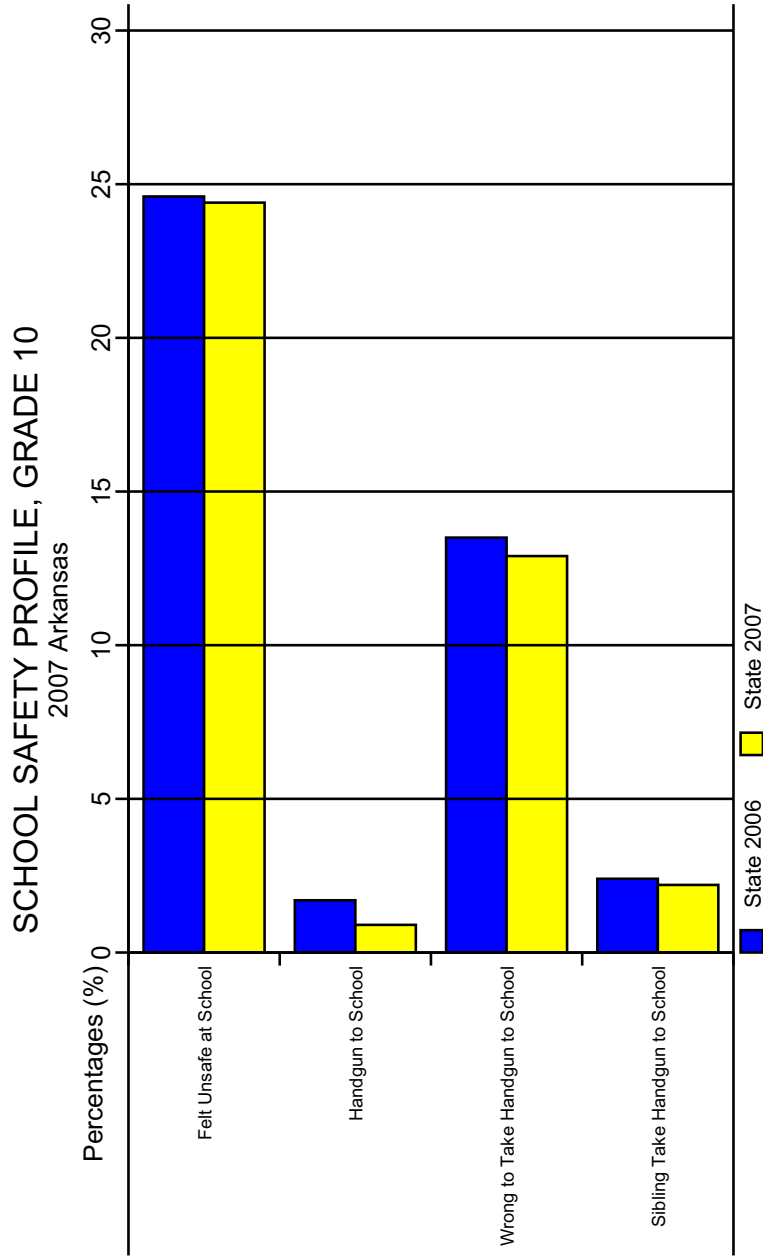


Figure 15: School Safety Profile, Grade 10

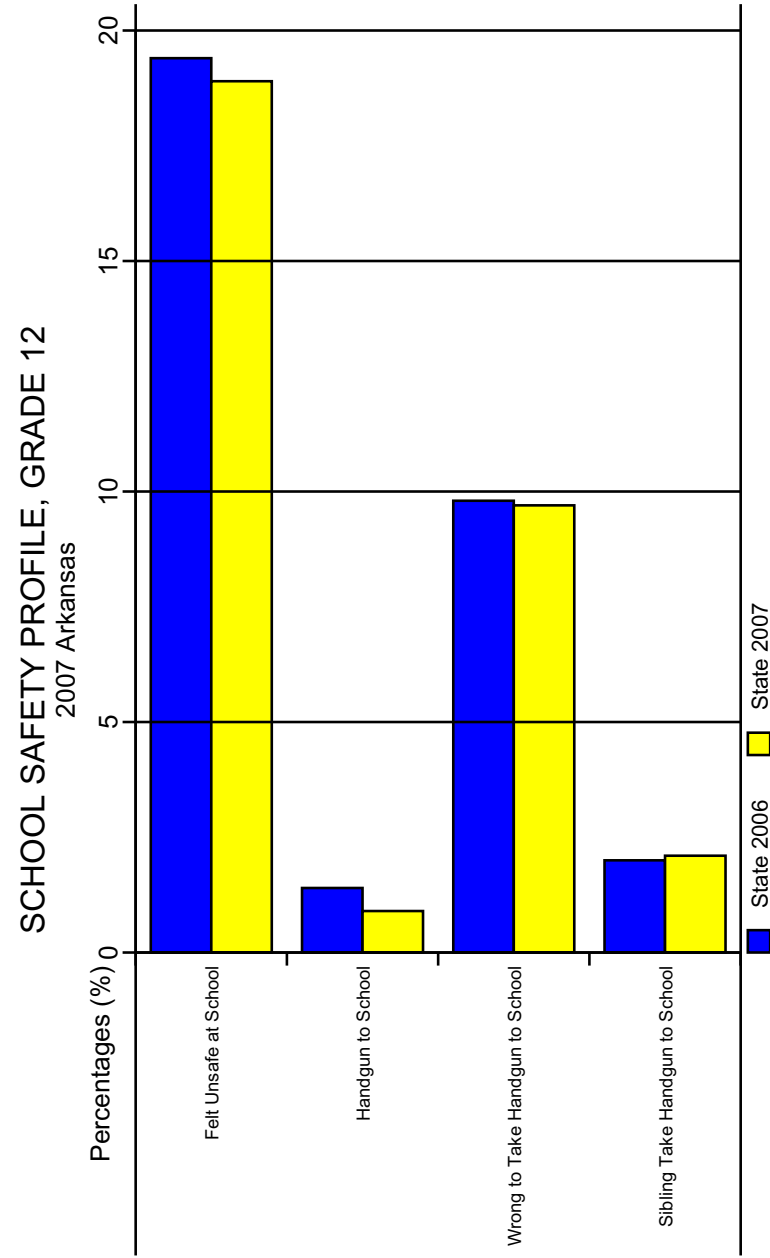


Figure 16: School Safety Profile, Grade 12

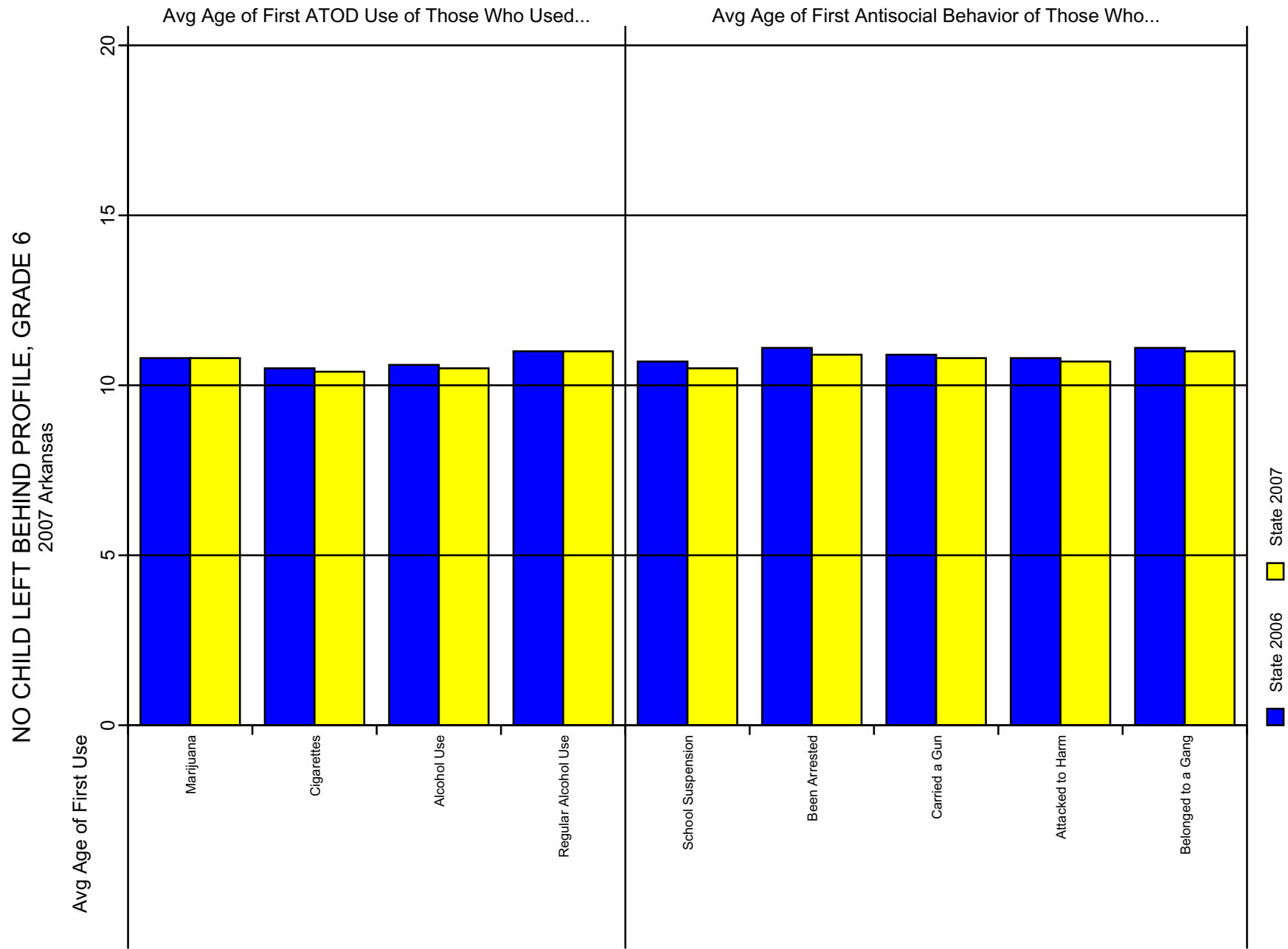


Figure 17: No Child Left Behind Profile, Grade 6  
23



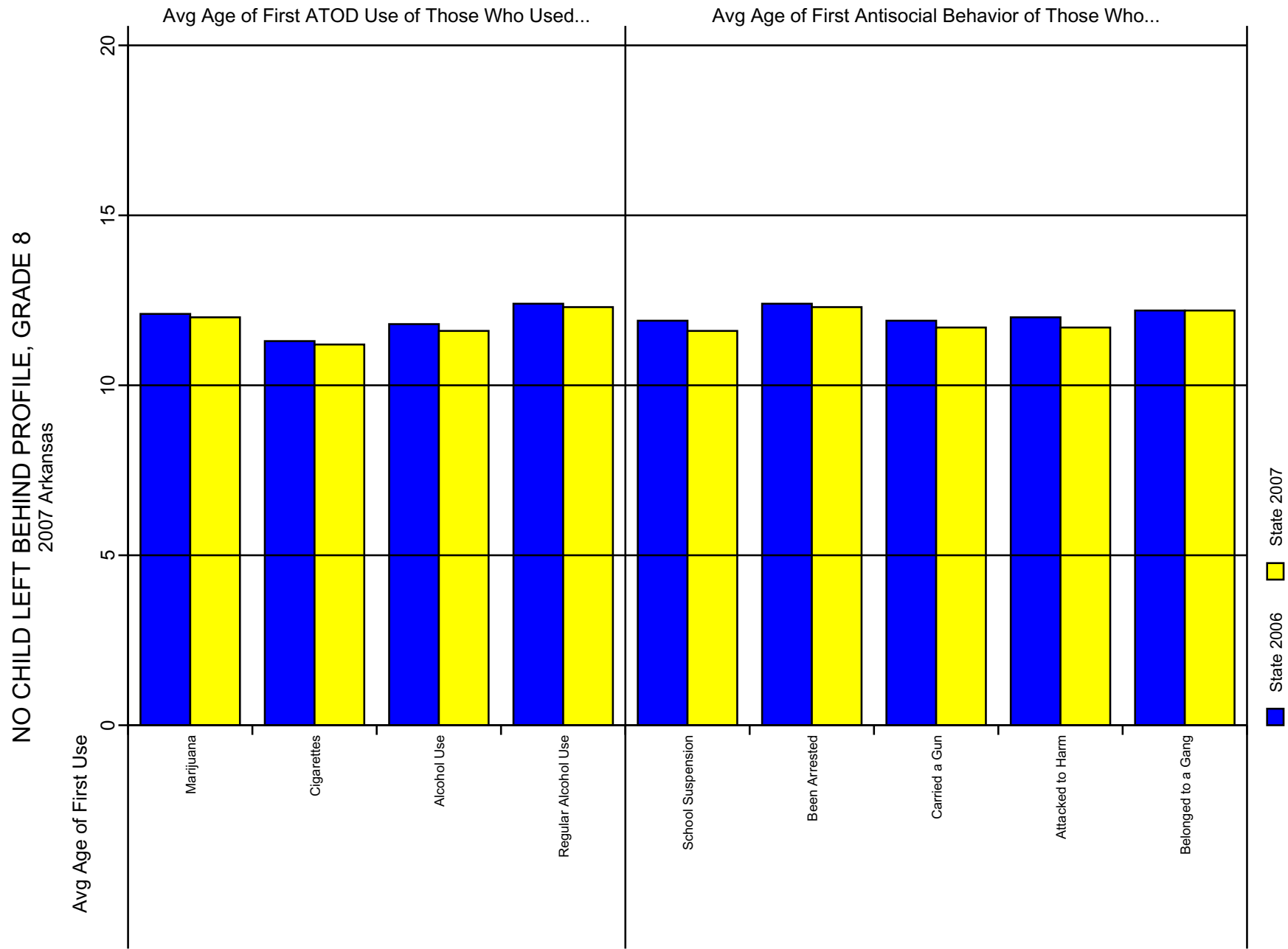


Figure 18: No Child Left Behind Profile, Grade 8  
24

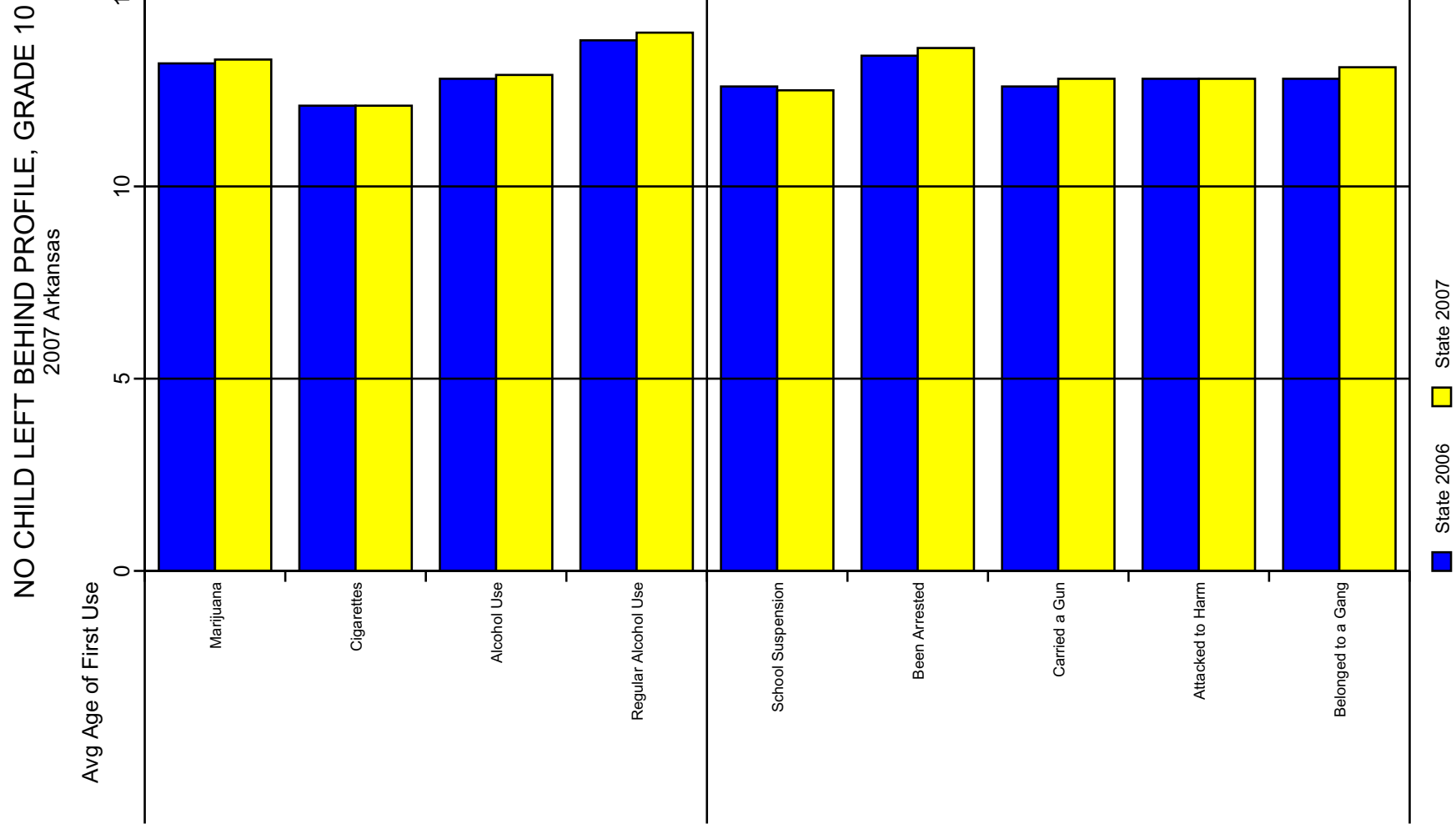


Figure 19: No Child Left Behind Profile, Grade 10  
25

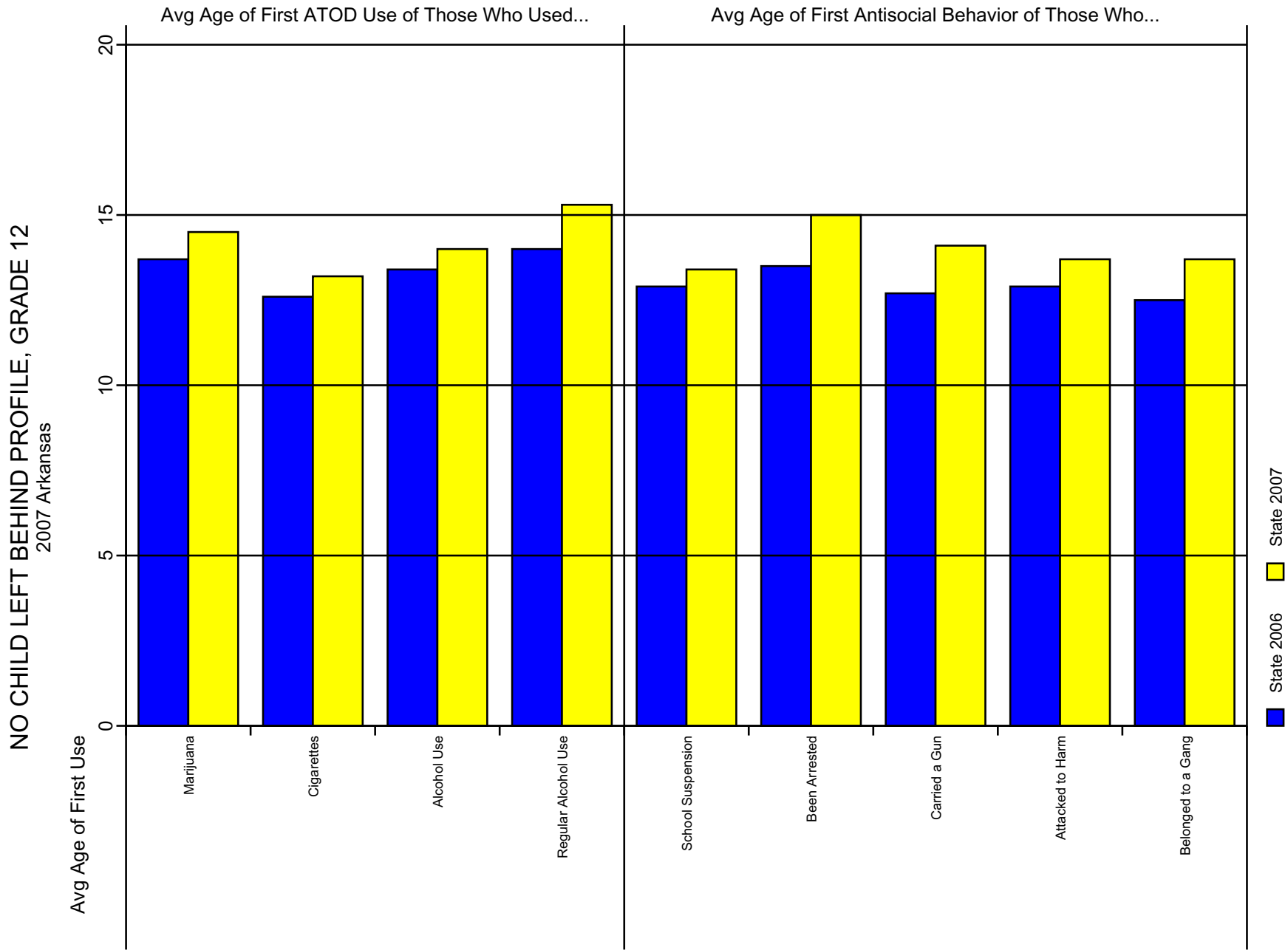
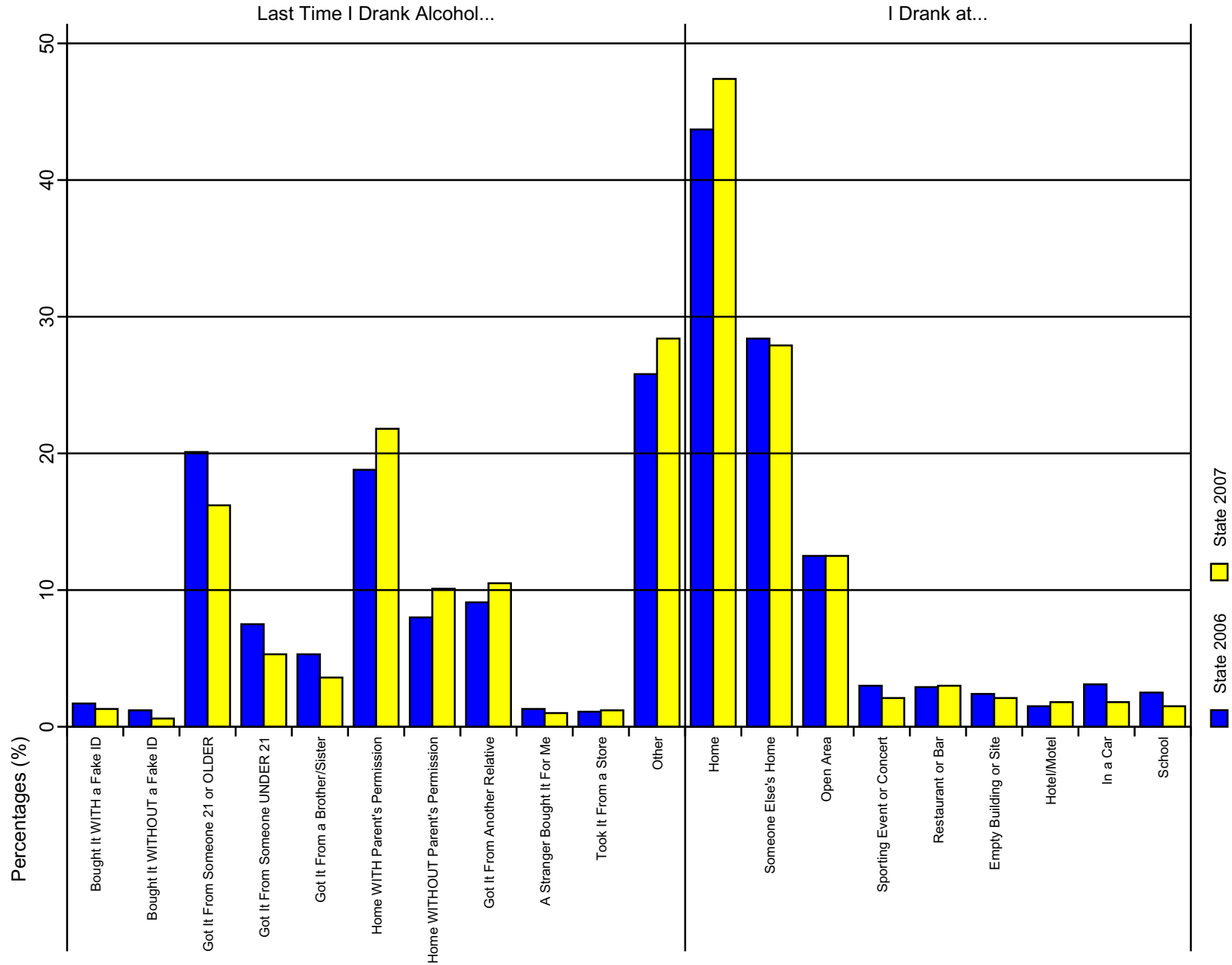


Figure 20: No Child Left Behind Profile, Grade 12  
26

## SOURCES AND PLACES OF ALCOHOL USE, GRADE 6

2007 Arkansas

Figure 21: Sources and Places of Alcohol Use, Grade 6  
27

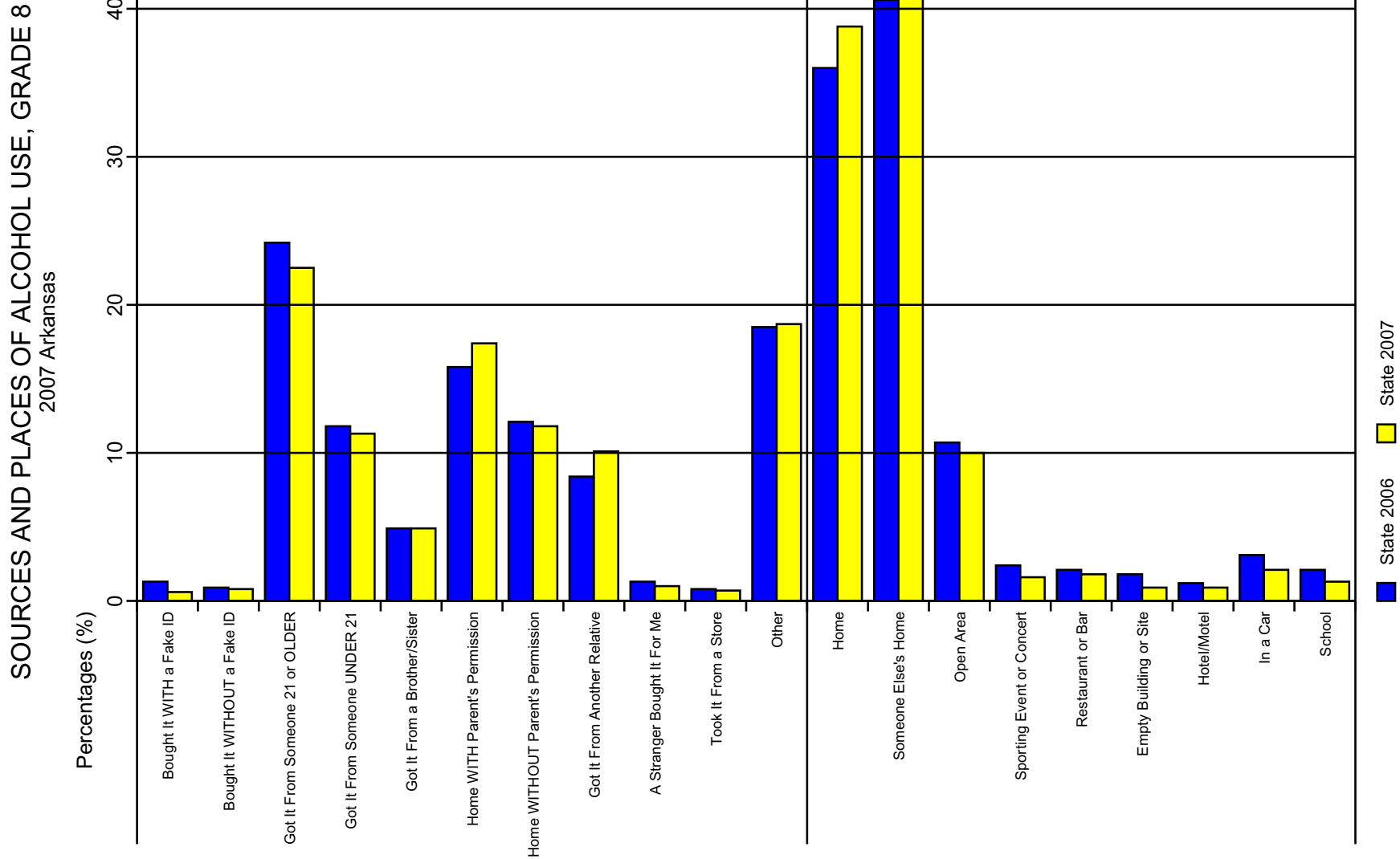


Figure 22: Sources and Places of Alcohol Use, Grade 8  
28

# SOURCES AND PLACES OF ALCOHOL USE, GRADE 10 2007 Arkansas

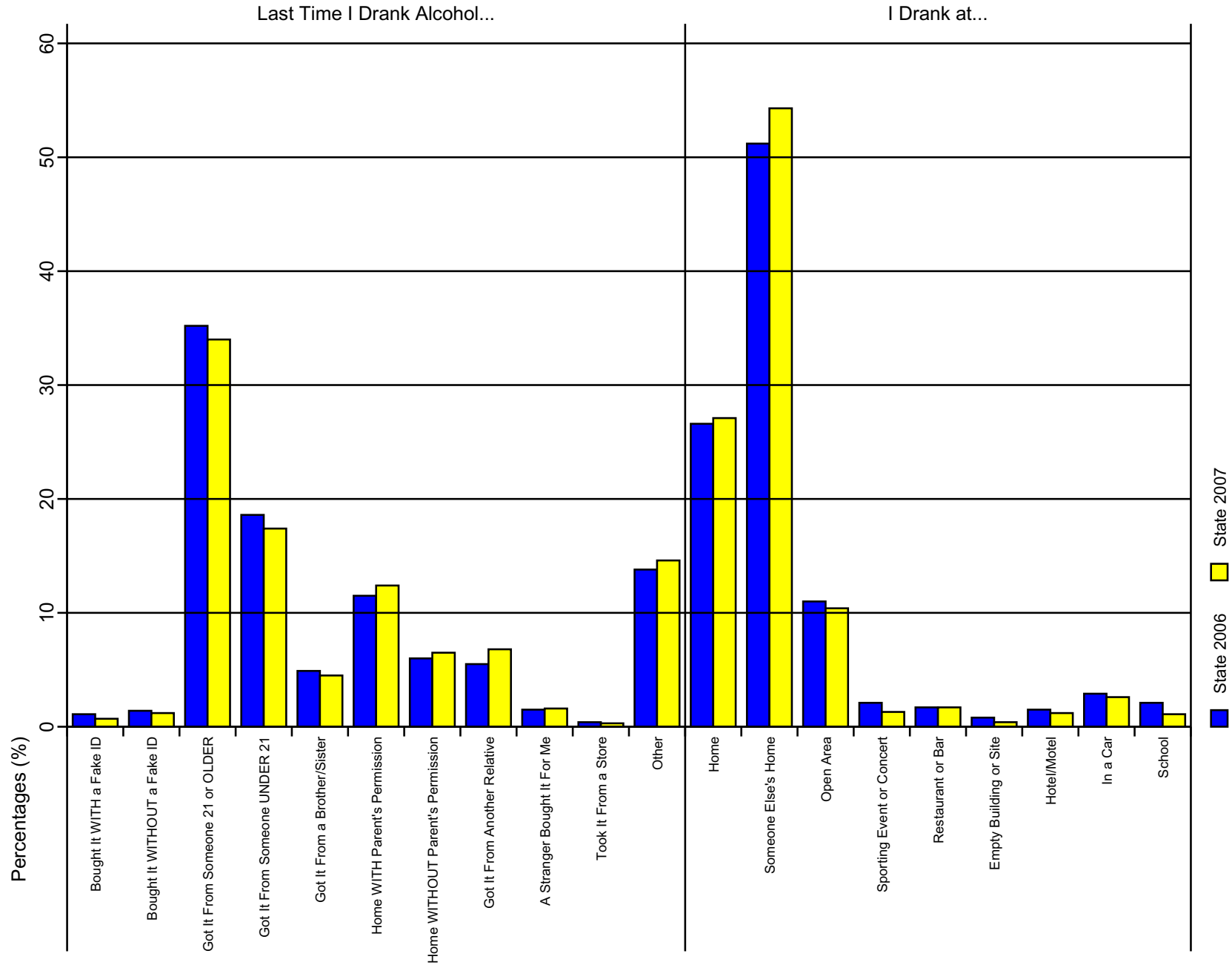


Figure 23: Sources and Places of Alcohol Use, Grade 10  
29

# SOURCES AND PLACES OF ALCOHOL USE, GRADE 12 2007 Arkansas

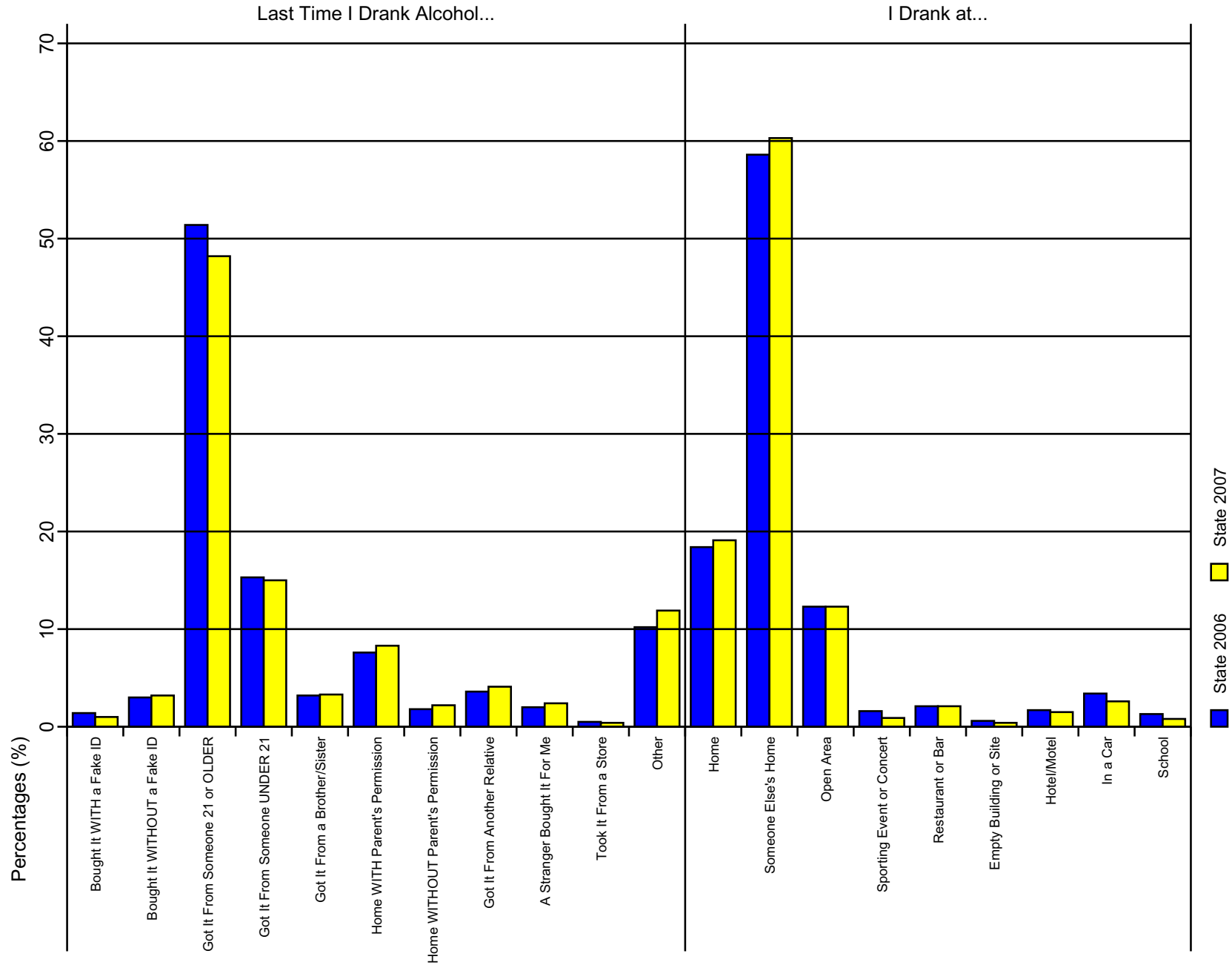


Figure 24: Sources and Places of Alcohol Use, Grade 12  
30

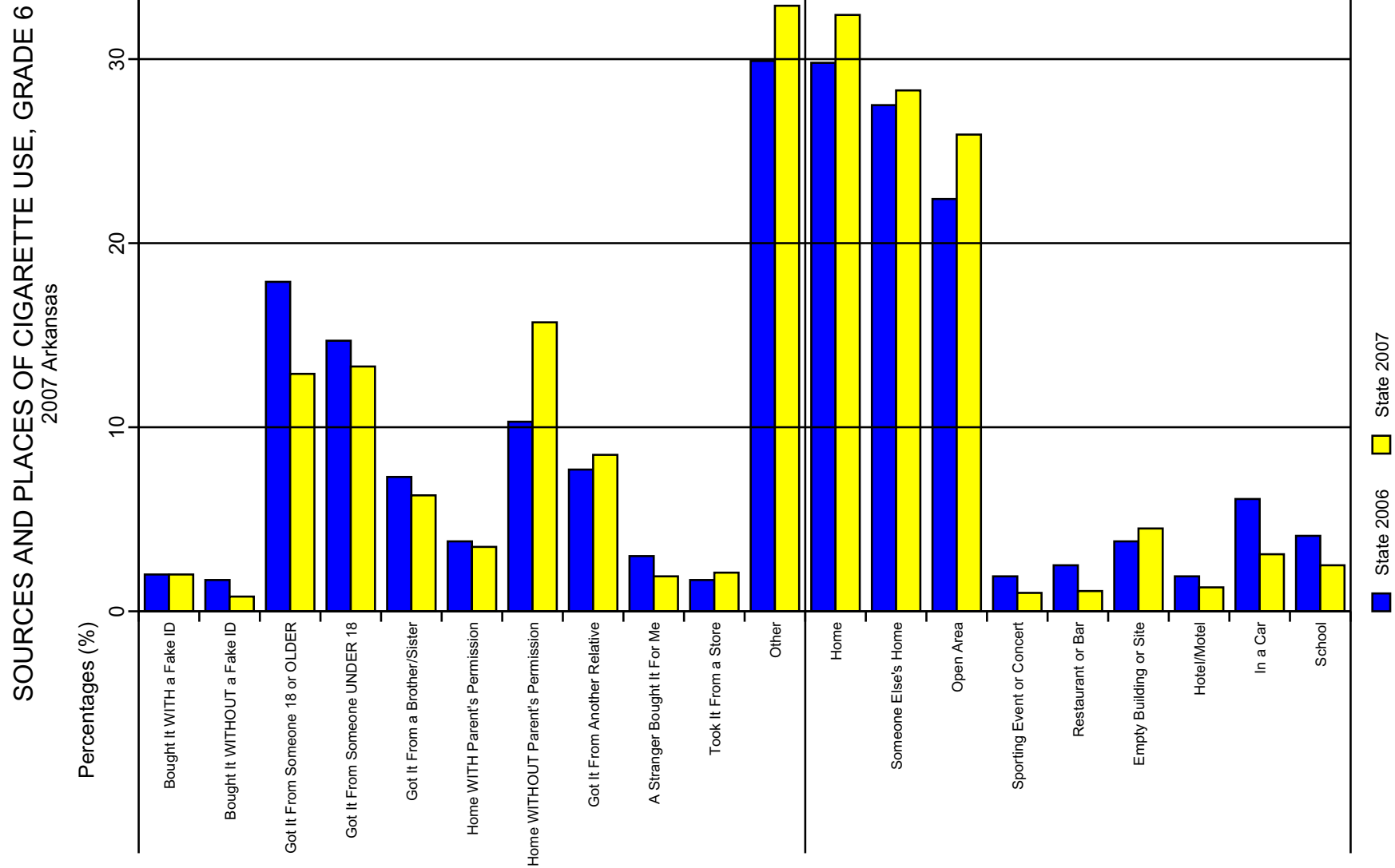


Figure 25: Sources and Places of Cigarette Use, Grade 6  
31



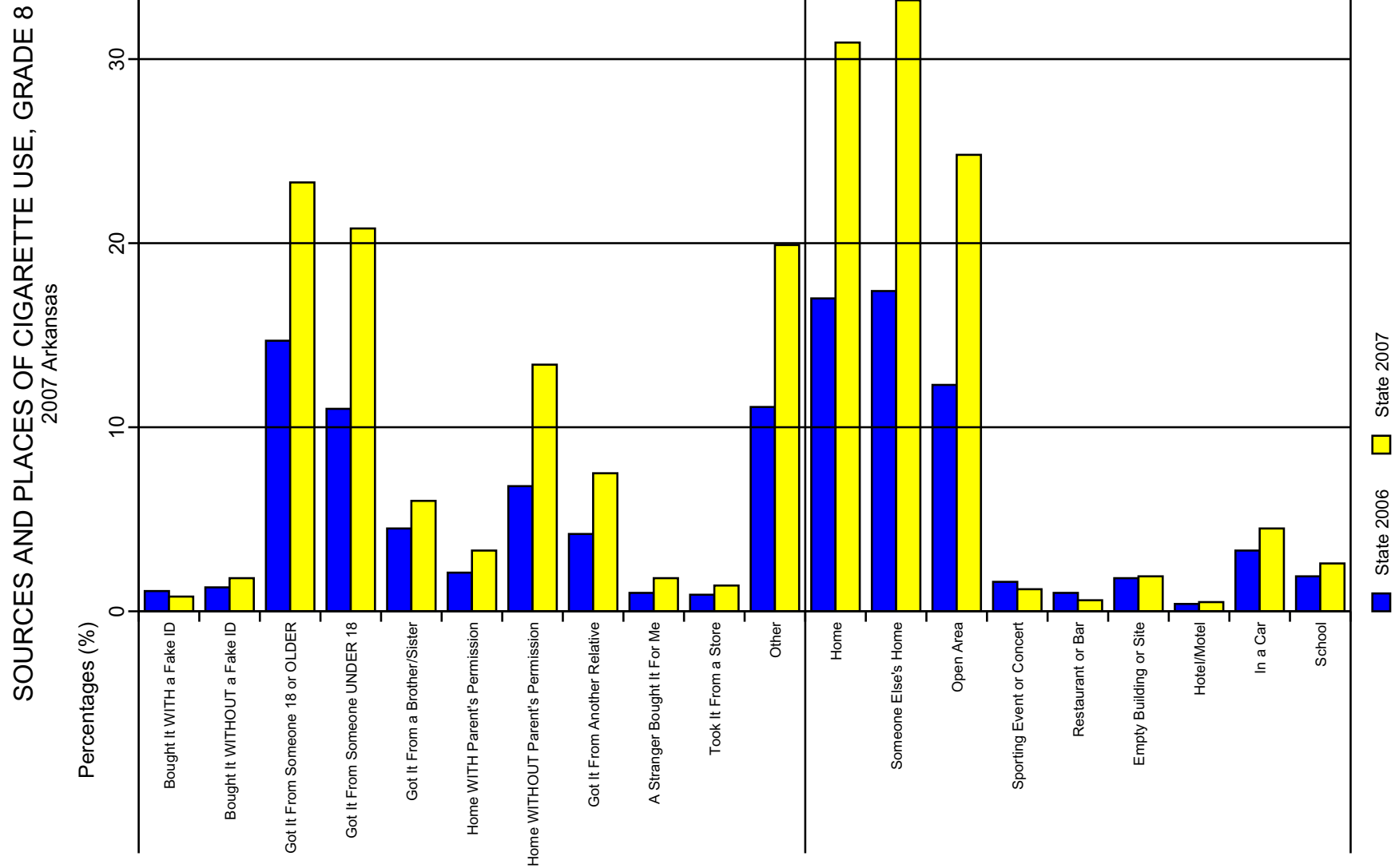


Figure 26: Sources and Places of Cigarette Use, Grade 8  
32

# SOURCES AND PLACES OF CIGARETTE USE, GRADE 10 2007 Arkansas

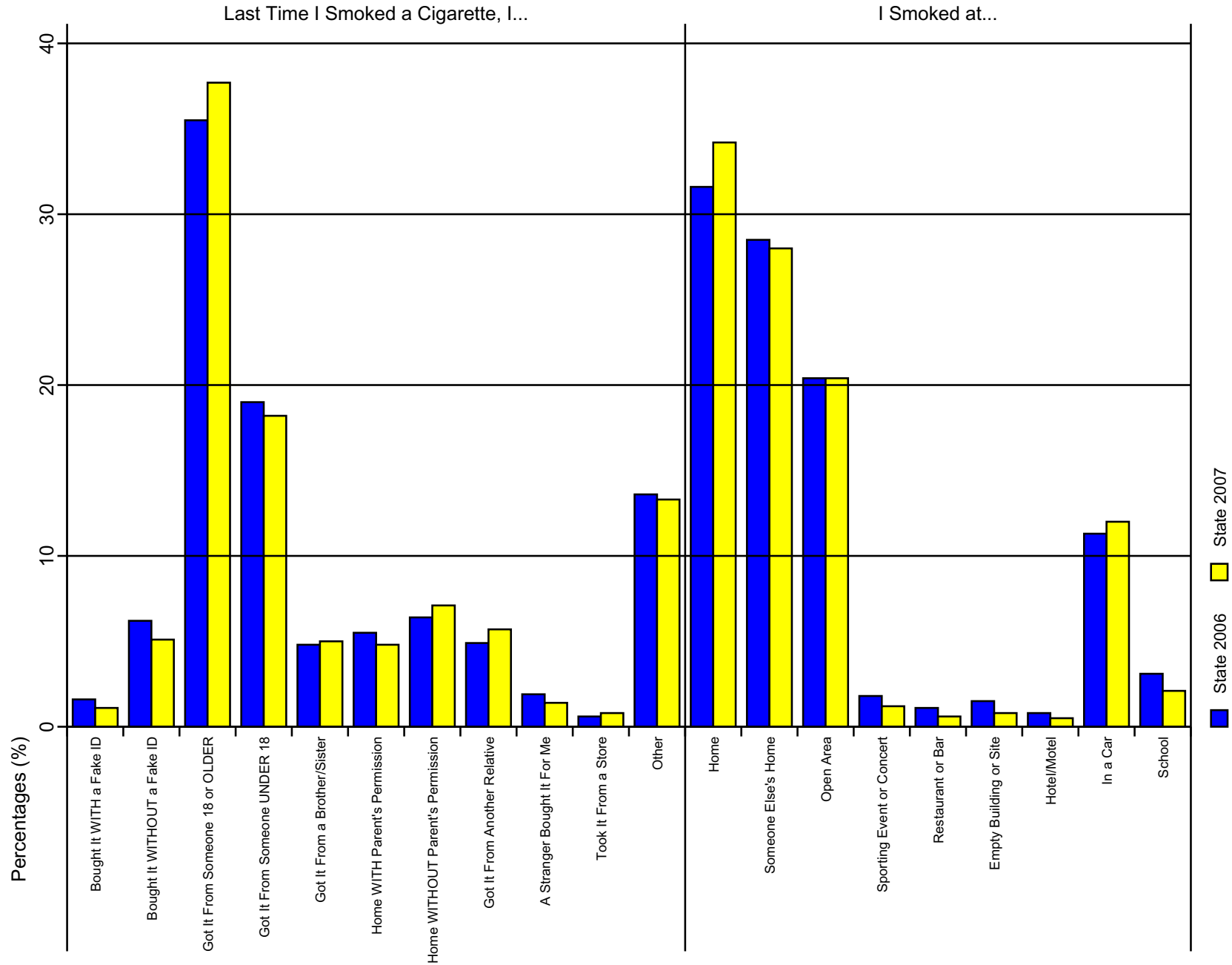


Figure 27: Sources and Places of Cigarette Use, Grade 10  
33

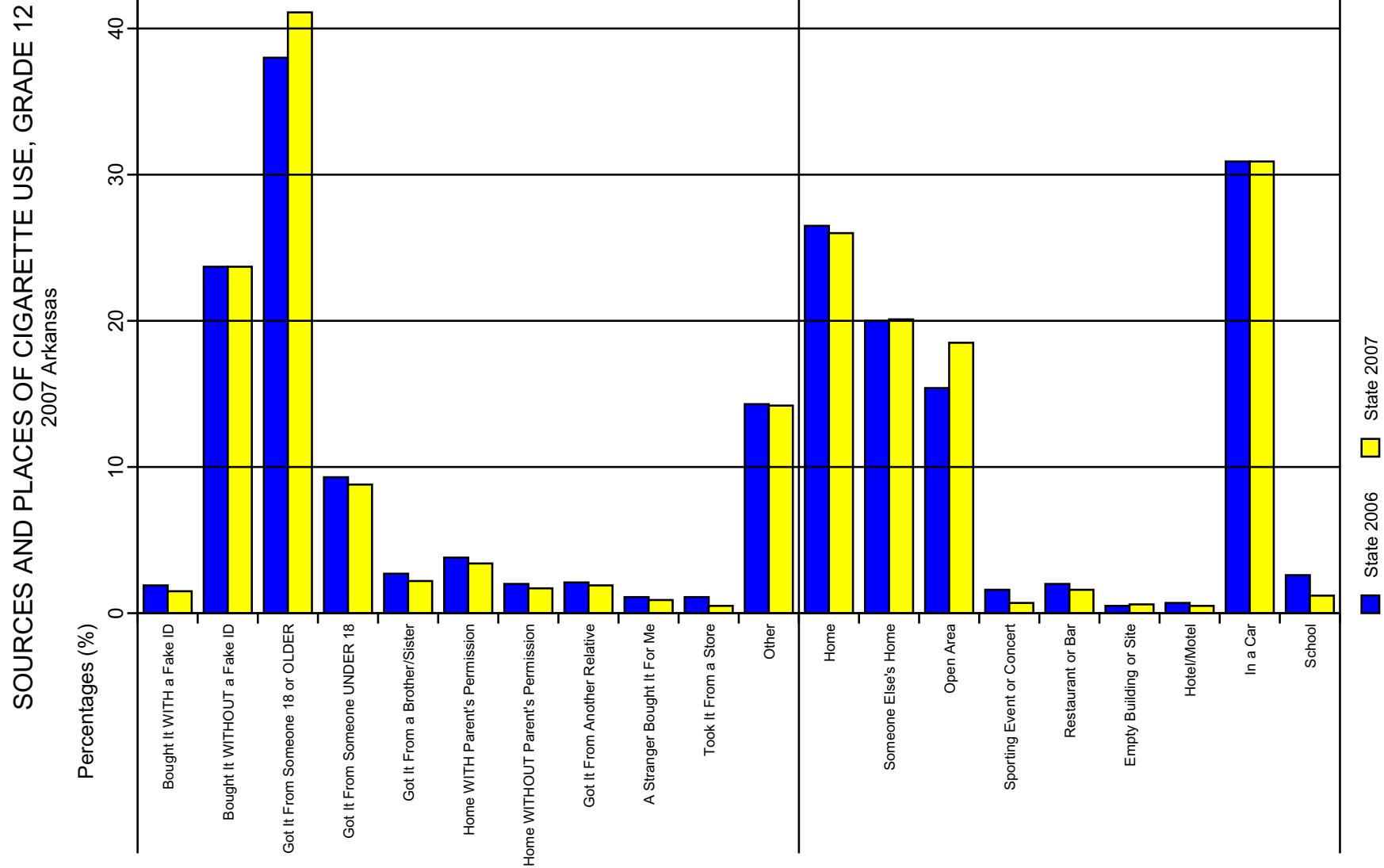


Figure 28: Sources and Places of Cigarette Use, Grade 12  
34

Table 3: Risk and Protective Factor Scale Definition

Community Domain Risk Factors	
Community and Personal Transitions & Mobility	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.
Community Disorganization	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.
Low Neighborhood Attachment	A low level of bonding to the neighborhood is related to higher levels of juvenile crime and drug selling.
Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use	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.
Perceived Availability of Drugs and Handguns	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.
Community Domain Protective Factors	
Opportunities for Positive Involvement	When opportunities are available in a community for positive participation, children are less likely to engage in substance use and other problem behaviors.
Rewards for Positive Involvement	Rewards for positive participation in activities help children bond to the community, thus lowering their risk for substance use.
Family Domain Risk Factors	
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	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.
Family Conflict	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.
Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior & Drugs	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.
Poor Family Management	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
Family Domain Protective Factors	
Family Attachment	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.
Opportunities for Positive Involvement	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.
Rewards for Positive Involvement	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.
School Domain Risk Factors	
Academic Failure	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.
Low Commitment to School	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 4: Risk and Protective Factor Scale Definition (Continued)

School Domain Protective Factors	
<b>Opportunities for Positive Involvement</b>	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.
<b>Rewards for Positive Involvement</b>	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.
Peer-Individual Risk Factors	
<b>Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior and Drug Use</b>	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.
<b>Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior and Drug Use</b>	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.
<b>Friends' Use of Drugs</b>	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.
<b>Interaction with Antisocial Peers</b>	Young people who associate with peers who engage in problem behaviors are at higher risk for engaging in antisocial behavior themselves.
<b>Perceived Risk of Drug Use</b>	Young people who do not perceive drug use to be risky are far more likely to engage in drug use.
<b>Rewards for Antisocial Behavior</b>	Young people who receive rewards for their antisocial behavior are at higher risk for engaging further in antisocial behavior and substance use.
<b>Rebelliousness</b>	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.
<b>Sensation Seeking</b>	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.
<b>Intention to Use ATODs</b>	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.
<b>Depressive Symptoms</b>	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.
<b>Gang Involvement</b>	Youth who belong to gangs are more at risk for antisocial behavior and drug use.
Peer-Individual Protective Factors	
<b>Religiosity</b>	Young people who regularly attend religious services are less likely to engage in problem behaviors.
<b>Social Skills</b>	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.
<b>Belief in the Moral Order</b>	Young people who have a belief in what is "right" or "wrong" are less likely to use drugs.
<b>Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement</b>	Participation in positive school and community activities helps provide protection for youth.
<b>Rewards for Prosocial Involvement</b>	Young people who are rewarded for working hard in school and volunteering in the community are less likely to engage in problem behavior.
<b>Interaction with Prosocial Peers</b>	Young people who associate with peers who engage in prosocial behavior are more protected from engaging in antisocial behavior and substance use.

Table 5: Number of Students Who Completed the Survey

Surveys Completed	Grade 6		Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12	
	State 2006	State 2007	State 2006	State 2007	State 2006	State 2007	State 2006	State 2007
Number of Youth	17539	22910	18080	22082	16833	19315	13661	15291

Table 6: Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs During Their Lifetime

Drug Used	Grade 6		Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12	
	State 2006	State 2007	State 2006	State 2007	State 2006	State 2007	State 2006	State 2007
Alcohol	19.4	17.7	40.7	41.0	62.4	62.1	72.5	71.9
Cigarettes	13.2	10.8	28.8	26.8	43.3	40.0	51.3	49.7
Chewing Tobacco	7.6	6.1	14.5	13.5	22.2	19.6	25.1	23.2
Marijuana	2.5	1.5	10.7	9.5	25.5	23.4	34.9	34.8
Hallucinogens	0.5	0.2	1.5	0.7	3.4	2.0	4.7	4.0
Cocaine	0.9	0.4	2.2	1.2	4.3	2.4	6.5	5.0
Inhalants	9.3	9.3	15.4	16.0	16.4	14.9	13.2	12.0
Sedatives	5.3	4.9	10.7	10.2	18.6	16.6	22.4	20.2
Meth	0.8	0.4	1.9	1.2	4.0	2.1	5.0	3.4
Stimulants	0.9	0.5	2.6	1.6	6.3	4.6	7.9	6.9
Heroin	0.7	0.3	1.1	0.6	2.0	1.1	2.6	2.0
Ecstasy	0.6	0.2	1.9	1.2	4.6	3.4	6.5	5.4
Any Drug	13.2	13.2	24.8	25.0	36.7	35.0	42.7	42.3

Table 7: Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs During the Past 30 Days

Drug Used	Grade 6		Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12	
	State 2006	State 2007	State 2006	State 2007	State 2006	State 2007	State 2006	State 2007
Alcohol	5.1	3.6	16.4	15.5	31.9	30.3	42.5	40.3
Cigarettes	2.7	1.9	8.8	8.1	17.0	15.3	23.8	23.5
Chewing Tobacco	2.5	1.7	5.8	5.5	10.9	9.5	11.8	10.8
Marijuana	1.0	0.5	5.2	4.1	12.4	10.4	16.2	15.3
Hallucinogens	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.3	1.5	0.6	1.6	1.1
Cocaine	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.5	1.6	0.6	2.0	0.9
Inhalants	4.1	3.9	6.5	6.5	5.2	4.1	3.1	2.3
Sedatives	2.4	1.9	5.3	4.6	9.9	7.6	11.3	9.2
Meth	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.4	1.6	0.6	1.6	0.6
Stimulants	0.5	0.2	1.3	0.7	2.6	1.4	3.1	1.8
Heroin	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.6
Ecstasy	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.4	1.7	1.0	2.1	1.4
Any Drug	6.1	5.9	12.7	12.2	19.6	17.1	22.6	20.6

Table 8: Percentage of Students With Heavy Use of Alcohol and Cigarettes

Drug Used	Grade 6		Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12	
	State 2006	State 2007	State 2006	State 2007	State 2006	State 2007	State 2006	State 2007
Binge Drinking	4.5	3.5	11.3	10.3	20.8	19.3	27.5	26.0
Pack of Cigarettes	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.7	2.3	1.8	3.5	3.1

Table 9: Percentage of Students With Antisocial Behavior in the Past Year

Behavior	Grade 6		Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12	
	State 2006	State 2007	State 2006	State 2007	State 2006	State 2007	State 2006	State 2007
Suspended from School	10.0	11.1	15.8	16.6	14.8	14.8	11.4	10.6
Drunk or High at School	2.9	2.0	9.2	8.3	18.0	15.0	20.7	18.7
Sold Illegal Drugs	0.9	0.4	3.2	2.6	7.8	6.4	9.9	8.7
Stolen Vehicle	1.8	1.3	3.5	2.7	4.5	3.4	3.2	2.2
Been Arrested	2.6	2.2	6.1	5.7	8.8	7.4	8.2	7.1
Attacked to Harm	12.9	13.1	17.8	18.1	19.1	18.0	16.1	14.6
Carried a Handgun	4.8	4.0	6.0	5.3	6.9	6.0	6.8	5.7
Handgun to School	0.7	0.4	1.2	0.8	1.6	0.9	1.4	0.9

Table 10: Percentage of Students Reporting Protection

Protective Factor	Grade 6		Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12	
	State 2006	State 2007	State 2006	State 2007	State 2006	State 2007	State 2006	State 2007
<b>Community</b>								
Opportunities for								
Prosocial Involvement	54.7	44.7	69.6	50.5	71.2	48.4	73.4	48.4
Rewards for								
Prosocial Involvement	48.2	51.7	42.2	43.3	47.5	49.3	48.3	48.4
<b>Family</b>								
Family Attachment	45.3	57.0	45.1	52.6	40.0	45.3	51.1	56.2
Opportunities for								
Prosocial Involvement	49.5	62.1	54.2	63.9	49.1	55.1	50.6	55.6
Rewards for								
Prosocial Involvement	43.1	55.8	53.7	64.2	48.0	54.7	48.7	54.4
<b>School</b>								
Opportunities for								
Prosocial Involvement	44.9	49.2	63.0	66.5	60.1	65.3	61.8	65.2
Rewards for								
Prosocial Involvement	56.0	58.9	55.3	56.1	62.7	64.5	49.1	50.0
<b>Peer / Individual</b>								
Religiosity	65.3	63.7	68.0	68.0	65.0	64.9	59.7	86.1
Social Skills	82.3	71.0	83.1	66.9	75.3	57.4	86.1	67.4
Belief in Moral Order	67.5	65.0	57.2	64.4	83.2	66.5	72.6	51.4
Interaction with								
Prosocial Peers	83.7	56.7	86.2	65.3	86.7	63.3	86.7	60.5
Prosocial Involvement	44.7	43.2	48.8	47.6	48.3	49.1	42.6	43.5
Rewards for								
Prosocial Involvement	62.1	63.2	68.1	69.8	62.5	64.1	53.9	53.9

Table 11: Percentage of Students Reporting Risk

Risk Factor	Grade 6		Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12	
	State 2006	State 2007	State 2006	State 2007	State 2006	State 2007	State 2006	State 2007
<b>Community</b>								
Low Neighborhood Attachment	41.1	44.3	33.9	36.2	40.5	41.6	42.7	45.3
Community Disorganization	37.1	37.2	32.7	32.8	46.9	45.2	44.6	43.3
Transitions and Mobility	51.2	52.6	53.4	56.6	58.1	60.5	49.5	49.6
Laws and Norms Favor Drug Use	63.4	41.0	25.9	34.9	18.4	40.9	9.8	33.6
Perceived Availability of Drugs	24.4	22.4	29.0	27.6	42.9	38.9	48.9	45.8
Perceived Availability of Handguns	25.1	25.7	37.2	39.3	33.1	33.1	38.8	38.7
<b>Family</b>								
Poor Family Management	31.2	35.9	33.0	38.2	35.7	37.5	37.0	39.6
Family Conflict	33.1	36.2	42.4	47.6	37.3	39.4	34.7	35.4
Family History of ASB	33.0	34.9	34.4	37.1	39.6	40.8	36.2	37.7
Parent Attitudes Favorable to ASB	13.1	32.7	24.6	45.3	39.7	50.1	50.3	48.4
Parent Attitudes Favorable to ATOD	29.6	13.3	40.1	27.0	47.8	41.7	28.4	41.4
<b>School</b>								
Academic Failure	37.2	44.2	43.7	47.0	46.7	48.5	41.6	41.3
Low Commitment to School	50.9	42.0	31.4	35.3	31.2	39.5	38.3	42.2
<b>Peer / Individual</b>								
Rebelliousness	47.0	46.8	36.9	38.1	46.0	44.6	42.6	43.0
Early Initiation of ASB	25.7	25.9	35.9	37.3	41.4	40.6	40.1	39.1
Early Initiation of ATOD	29.2	25.4	16.3	28.7	34.4	32.4	55.4	33.0
Attitudes Favorable to ASB	37.4	37.5	32.3	33.3	42.8	41.7	39.7	39.0
Attitudes Favorable to ATOD	19.9	17.9	23.5	22.8	35.2	33.1	33.1	32.9
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	31.7	32.6	36.1	36.4	36.1	34.6	40.7	41.6
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	37.8	38.9	49.5	50.6	52.9	52.1	49.3	49.4
Friends' Use of Drugs	22.9	20.6	39.8	30.8	48.3	33.1	47.0	31.0
Sensation Seeking	53.5	50.6	50.1	49.6	50.2	48.4	51.1	50.5
Rewards for Antisocial Behavior	23.5	22.1	36.8	37.4	41.9	41.3	54.1	54.8
Depressive Symptoms	40.1	39.5	43.6	44.1	45.9	46.2	41.0	40.4
Intention to Use Drugs	36.2	35.3	26.7	26.4	40.2	38.3	28.7	28.7
Gang Involvement	9.8	20.2	9.7	21.5	9.6	25.7	5.8	22.7



Table 12: Percentage of Students Reporting School Safety Issues

Response	Grade 6		Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12	
	State 2006	State 2007	State 2006	State 2007	State 2006	State 2007	State 2006	State 2007
<b>I feel safe at my school.</b>								
NO!	5.7	6.2	8.4	8.2	9.2	9.4	7.3	6.8
no	9.6	9.2	14.1	15.1	15.3	15.0	12.1	12.0
yes	37.9	37.4	49.2	49.3	54.4	54.3	54.8	55.6
YES!	46.9	47.1	28.3	27.4	21.0	21.3	25.9	25.5
<b>How many times in the past have you taken a handgun to school?</b>								
Never	99.3	99.6	98.9	99.2	98.4	99.1	98.6	99.1
1-2 times	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3
3-5 times	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
6-9 times	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
10-19 times	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
20-29 times	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
30-39 times	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
40+ times	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2
<b>How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to take a handgun to school?</b>								
Very Wrong	92.6	93.3	87.0	86.7	86.6	87.1	90.2	90.3
Wrong	5.7	5.3	9.5	9.8	9.1	9.2	6.5	6.8
A Little Bit Wrong	1.0	0.9	2.3	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.1	2.0
Not Wrong at All	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.0
<b>Have any of your brothers or sisters ever taken a handgun to school?</b>								
No	94.8	95.0	93.6	94.0	92.4	93.2	92.7	92.9
Yes	1.0	0.9	1.8	1.6	2.3	2.2	1.9	2.1
I don't have any brothers or sisters	4.2	4.1	4.6	4.4	5.3	4.7	5.4	5.0

Table 13: Average Age of First ATOD Use and Antisocial Behavior

	Grade 6		Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12	
	State 2006	State 2007	State 2006	State 2007	State 2006	State 2007	State 2006	State 2007
<b>Avg Age of First ATOD Use of Those Who Used...</b>								
Marijuana	10.8	10.8	12.1	12.0	13.2	13.3	13.7	14.5
Cigarettes	10.5	10.4	11.3	11.2	12.1	12.1	12.6	13.2
Alcohol Use	10.6	10.5	11.8	11.6	12.8	12.9	13.4	14.0
Regular Alcohol Use	11.0	11.0	12.4	12.3	13.8	14.0	14.0	15.3
<b>Avg Age of First Antisocial Behavior of Those Who...</b>								
School Suspension	10.7	10.5	11.9	11.6	12.6	12.5	12.9	13.4
Been Arrested	11.1	10.9	12.4	12.3	13.4	13.6	13.5	15.0
Carried a Gun	10.9	10.8	11.9	11.7	12.6	12.8	12.7	14.1
Attacked to Harm	10.8	10.7	12.0	11.7	12.8	12.8	12.9	13.7
Belonged to a Gang	11.1	11.0	12.2	12.2	12.8	13.1	12.5	13.7

Table 14: Average Age of First ATOD Use and Antisocial Behavior - Total

	Total Average	
	State 2006	State 2007
<b>Avg Age of First ATOD Use of Those Who Used...</b>		
Marijuana	13.3	13.6
Cigarettes	12.0	12.0
Alcohol Use	12.5	12.6
Regular Alcohol Use	13.7	14.1
<b>Avg Age of First Antisocial Behavior of Those Who...</b>		
School Suspension	12.2	12.0
Been Arrested	13.2	13.5
Carried a Gun	12.2	12.4
Attacked to Harm	12.3	12.2
Belonged to a Gang	12.4	12.4

Table 15: Percentage of Students Reporting Alcohol Use

Risk Factor	Grade 6		Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12	
	State 2006	State 2007	State 2006	State 2007	State 2006	State 2007	State 2006	State 2007
<b>Last Time I Drank Alcohol...</b>								
Bought It								
WITH a Fake ID	1.7	1.3	1.3	0.6	1.1	0.7	1.4	1.0
Bought It								
WITHOUT a Fake ID	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.2	3.0	3.2
Got It From								
Someone 21 or OLDER	20.1	16.2	24.2	22.5	35.2	34.0	51.4	48.2
Got It From								
Someone UNDER 21	7.5	5.3	11.8	11.3	18.6	17.4	15.3	15.0
Got It From								
a Brother/Sister	5.3	3.6	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.5	3.2	3.3
Home WITH								
Parent's Permission	18.8	21.8	15.8	17.4	11.5	12.4	7.6	8.3
Home WITHOUT								
Parent's Permission	8.0	10.1	12.1	11.8	6.0	6.5	1.8	2.2
Got It From								
Another Relative	9.1	10.5	8.4	10.1	5.5	6.8	3.6	4.1
A Stranger								
Bought It For Me	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.4
Took It								
From a Store	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4
Other	25.8	28.4	18.5	18.7	13.8	14.6	10.2	11.9
<b>I Drank at...</b>								
Home	43.7	47.4	36.0	38.8	26.6	27.1	18.4	19.1
Someone Else's Home	28.4	27.9	40.6	42.6	51.2	54.3	58.6	60.3
Open Area	12.5	12.5	10.7	10.0	11.0	10.4	12.3	12.3
Sporting Event or Concert	3.0	2.1	2.4	1.6	2.1	1.3	1.6	0.9
Restaurant or Bar	2.9	3.0	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.1
Empty Building or Site	2.4	2.1	1.8	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.4
Hotel/Motel	1.5	1.8	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.5
In a Car	3.1	1.8	3.1	2.1	2.9	2.6	3.4	2.6
School	2.5	1.5	2.1	1.3	2.1	1.1	1.3	0.8

Table 16: Percentage of Students Reporting Cigarette Use

Risk Factor	Grade 6		Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12	
	State 2006	State 2007	State 2006	State 2007	State 2006	State 2007	State 2006	State 2007
<b>Last Time I Smoked a Cigarette, I...</b>								
Bought It WITH a Fake ID	2.0	2.0	1.1	0.8	1.6	1.1	1.9	1.5
Bought It WITHOUT a Fake ID	1.7	0.8	1.3	1.8	6.2	5.1	23.7	23.7
Got It From Someone 18 or OLDER	17.9	12.9	14.7	23.3	35.5	37.7	38.0	41.1
Got It From Someone UNDER 18	14.7	13.3	11.0	20.8	19.0	18.2	9.3	8.8
Got It From a Brother/Sister	7.3	6.3	4.5	6.0	4.8	5.0	2.7	2.2
Home WITH Parent's Permission	3.8	3.5	2.1	3.3	5.5	4.8	3.8	3.4
Home WITHOUT Parent's Permission	10.3	15.7	6.8	13.4	6.4	7.1	2.0	1.7
Got It From Another Relative	7.7	8.5	4.2	7.5	4.9	5.7	2.1	1.9
A Stranger Bought It For Me	3.0	1.9	1.0	1.8	1.9	1.4	1.1	0.9
Took It From a Store	1.7	2.1	0.9	1.4	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.5
Other	29.9	32.9	11.1	19.9	13.6	13.3	14.3	14.2
<b>I Smoked at...</b>								
Home	29.8	32.4	17.0	30.9	31.6	34.2	26.5	26.0
Someone Else's Home	27.5	28.3	17.4	33.2	28.5	28.0	20.0	20.1
Open Area	22.4	25.9	12.3	24.8	20.4	20.4	15.4	18.5
Sporting Event or Concert	1.9	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.8	1.2	1.6	0.7
Restaurant or Bar	2.5	1.1	1.0	0.6	1.1	0.6	2.0	1.6
Empty Building or Site	3.8	4.5	1.8	1.9	1.5	0.8	0.5	0.6
Hotel/Motel	1.9	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.5
In a Car	6.1	3.1	3.3	4.5	11.3	12.0	30.9	30.9
School	4.1	2.5	1.9	2.6	3.1	2.1	2.6	1.2

## 5 DRUG-FREE COMMUNITIES SUPPORT PROGRAM CORE MEASURES

The Drug-Free Communities Support Program, administered by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, requests specific data which is typically referred to as the Core Measures. The drug categories measured are tobacco, alcohol and marijuana and the table is broken down by grade level. A *Combined* drug category has been created for all of these areas.

**Past 30-Day Use** The question *On how many occasions have you used ... in the past 30 days?* is used to measure this statistic by reporting the percentage of students who report using *1-2 times* or more often.

**Perception of Risk** The question *How much do you think people risk harming themselves if they ...?* is used to measure this statistic by reporting the percentage of students who report that using the drug is a *Moderate Risk* or a *Great Risk* to their health.

**Perception of Disapproval** The question *How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to ...?* is used to measure this statistic by reporting the percentage of students who report that parents would feel it is *Wrong* or *Very Wrong* to use tobacco, alcohol and marijuana.

**Age of Onset** The question *How old were you when you first...?* is used to measure this statistic. The possible responses to this question range from *10 or Under* to *17 or Older*. The table shows the average age of onset of use of those students who answered the question with a response other than *Never Used*.

Table 17: Core Measures by Grade

	Grade 6		Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		Combined	
	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct
<b>Past 30 Day Use</b>										
Alcohol	21398	3.6	20902	15.5	18368	30.3	14571	40.3	75239	20.5
Cigarettes	21003	1.9	20641	8.1	18204	15.3	14548	23.5	74396	11.1
Marijuana	21385	0.5	20915	4.1	18375	10.4	14582	15.3	75257	6.8
Combined	21564	4.8	21057	18.8	18516	35.8	14686	47.2	75823	24.5
<b>Perceived Risk</b>										
Alcohol	21228	65.6	20894	62.4	18459	60.6	14651	61.3	75232	62.6
Cigarettes	21352	80.9	21000	86.3	18515	88.3	14683	89.3	75550	85.9
Marijuana	21201	69.1	20897	64.5	18421	51.8	14633	42.9	75152	58.5
Combined	21440	86.2	21043	91.3	18542	92.8	14707	93.2	75732	90.6
<b>Parental Disapproval</b>										
Alcohol	19299	96.2	19159	90.2	17193	83.3	13889	76.5	69540	87.4
Cigarettes	19270	97.6	19147	95.0	17171	91.3	13883	83.5	69471	92.5
Marijuana	19114	99.2	19023	97.0	17120	94.4	13844	91.7	69101	95.9
Combined	19361	99.5	19205	98.5	17224	97.3	13918	95.6	69708	97.9
<b>Avg Age of First Use</b>										
Alcohol	4886	10.5	9997	11.6	12429	12.9	11251	14.0	38563	12.6
Cigarettes	2727	10.4	6527	11.2	8458	12.1	8208	13.2	25920	12.0
Marijuana	336	10.8	2159	12.0	4752	13.3	5579	14.5	12826	13.6
Combined	5729	10.4	11093	11.2	13223	12.3	11756	13.2	41801	12.0

## 6 PREVENTION CONTACTS

### 6.1 Prevention Resource Centers

#### Region 1 PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER Operated by *Decision Point*

**Springdale**  
JTL Shop Building  
614 East Emma Street, Suite M426  
Springdale, AR 72764

Ms. Laurie Reh, PRC Coordinator  
(479) 927-2655  
Fax: (479) 927-2752  
E-MAIL: [leh@jtlshop.jonesnet.org](mailto:leh@jtlshop.jonesnet.org)  
Counties: Benton, Carroll, Madison, Washington

#### Region 2 PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER Operated by *North Arkansas Partnership for Health Education*

**Harrison**  
1515 Pioneer Drive  
Harrison, AR 72601

Ms. Shelly McCall, PRC Coordinator  
(870) 391-3178  
Fax: (870) 391-3507  
E-MAIL: [smccall@northark.edu](mailto:smccall@northark.edu)  
Counties: Boone, Baxter, Newton, Marion, Searcy

#### Region 3 PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER Operated by *Health Resources of Arkansas, Inc.*

**Augusta**  
893 Hwy 64 East  
Augusta, AR 72006

Ms. Pat Huckleby, PRC Coordinator  
(870) 347-5903  
Fax: (870) 347-1457  
E-MAIL: [pat\\_huckleby@yahoo.com](mailto:pat_huckleby@yahoo.com)  
Counties: Fulton, Izard, Sharp, Stone, Jackson, Cleburne, Van Buren, White, Woodruff, Independence

#### Region 4 PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER Operated by *Crowley's Ridge Development Council*

**Jonesboro**  
P.O. Box 16720  
(520 West Monroe Street)  
Jonesboro, AR 72403

Ms. Dorothy Newsom, PRC Coordinator  
(870) 933-0033  
Fax: (870) 933-0048  
E-MAIL: [dnewsom@ritternet.com](mailto:dnewsom@ritternet.com)  
Counties: Randolph, Clay, Lawrence, Greene, Craighead, Mississippi, Poinsett

#### Region 5 PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER Operated by *Harbor House, Inc.*

**Fort Smith**  
P.O. Box 4207  
(615 North 19th Street)  
Fort Smith, AR 72914

Ms. Cindy Stokes, PRC Coordinator  
(479) 783-1916  
Fax: (479) 783-1914  
E-MAIL: [hhiprc@aol.com](mailto:hhiprc@aol.com)  
Counties: Crawford, Franklin, Logan, Scott, Sebastian, Polk

#### Region 6 PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER Operated by *Community Service, Inc.*

**Morrilton**  
P.O. Box 679  
(100 South Cherokee Street)  
Morrilton, AR 72110

Mr. Terrence Love, PRC Coordinator  
(501) 354-4589  
Fax: (501) 354-5410  
E-MAIL: [tllove@communityserviceinc.com](mailto:tllove@communityserviceinc.com)  
Counties: Johnson, Pope, Conway, Yell, Perry, Faulkner

**Region 7 PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER**  
**Operated by Crowley's Ridge Development**  
**Council**

**Brinkley**

P.O. Box 344  
 1116 North Main  
 Brinkley, AR 72021

Mr. Kendon Gray, PRC Coordinator  
 (870) 734-1554  
 Fax: (870) 734-2423  
 E-MAIL: [KendonGray@sbcglobal.net](mailto:KendonGray@sbcglobal.net)  
 Counties: Cross, Crittenden, St. Francis,  
 Phillips, Lee, Monroe

**Region 8 PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER**  
**Operated by Family Service Agency**

**Hot Springs**

1401 Malvern Avenue, Suite 100  
 Hot Springs, AR 71901

Ms. Michelle Moore-Rather, PRC Coordinator  
 (501) 318-2648  
 Fax: (501) 624-5636  
 E-MAIL: [mmoore-rather@fsainc.org](mailto:mmoore-rather@fsainc.org)  
 Counties: Clark, Garland, Hot Spring,  
 Montgomery, Pike

**Region 9 PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER**  
**Operated by Family Service Agency**

**North Little Rock**

628 West Broadway, Suite 300  
 North Little Rock, AR 72114

Mr. Hayse Miller, PRC Coordinator  
 (501) 372-4242 Ext. 328  
 Fax: (501) 372-6565  
 E-MAIL: [hmillier@fsainc.org](mailto:hmillier@fsainc.org)  
 Counties: Pulaski, Saline, Lonoke, Prairie

**Region 10 PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER**  
**Operated by Southwest Arkansas**  
**Counseling & Mental Health Center, Inc.**

**Texarkana**

601 Hazel Street  
 Texarkana, AR 71854

Ms. Trena Goings, PRC Coordinator  
 (870) 774-2435  
 Fax: (870) 774-4216  
 E-MAIL: [tgoings@swacmhcc.com](mailto:tgoings@swacmhcc.com)  
 Counties: Howard, Sevier, Hempstead, Little  
 River, Lafayette, Miller

**Region 11 PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER**  
**Operated by Health Sciences Education**  
**Foundation-South Arkansas**

**El Dorado**

460 W. Oak  
 El Dorado, AR 71730

Ms. Susan Rumph, PRC Coordinator  
 (870) 862-2489, Exts. 151 & 152  
 Fax: (870) 863-9341  
 E-MAIL: [srumph@ahccsa.uams.edu](mailto:srumph@ahccsa.uams.edu)  
 Counties: Dallas, Calhoun, Union, Columbia,  
 Ouachita, Nevada

**Region 12 PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER**  
**Operated by Southeast Arkansas Economic Develop-**  
**ment District**

**Pine Bluff**

P.O. Box 6806  
 8th & Walnut Streets  
 Pine Bluff, AR 71611

Mrs. Judith Smith, PRC Coordinator  
 (870) 536-1971  
 Fax: (870) 536-7718  
 E-MAIL: [jsmithprc12@gmail.com](mailto:jsmithprc12@gmail.com)  
 Counties: Grant, Jefferson, Lincoln, Arkansas,  
 Cleveland

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

**Crossett**

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

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

## 6.2 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) 686-9396  
 Website: <http://www.arkansas.gov/dhhs/dmhs>

Tommie Johnson Waters, Director  
 Prevention Services  
 Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention  
 E-MAIL: [Tommie.Waters@arkansas.gov](mailto:Tommie.Waters@arkansas.gov)

Joe M. Hill, Director  
 Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention  
 E-MAIL: [Joe.Hill@arkansas.gov](mailto:Joe.Hill@arkansas.gov)

**Arkansas Department of Education  
Federal Programs Liaison**  
**Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program Officer**  
**Learning Services/School Improvement**  
 #4 Capitol Mall  
 Room 304B  
 Little Rock, AR 72201  
 Telephone: (501) 683-5425  
 FAX: (501) 683-5409  
 Website: <http://www.arkansased.org>

Otistene Smith  
 Federal Program Liaison  
 Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program Officer  
 E-MAIL: [otistene.smith@arkansas.gov](mailto:otistene.smith@arkansas.gov)

**International Survey Associates  
dba Pride Surveys**  
 160 Vanderbilt Court  
 Bowling Green, KY 42103  
 Telephone: (800) 279-6361  
 FAX: (270) 746-9598  
 Website: <http://www.pridesurveys.com>

**Safe and Drug Free Schools and  
Communities**  
 U.S. Department of Education  
 Website: <http://www.ed.gov/offices/OESE/SDFS>

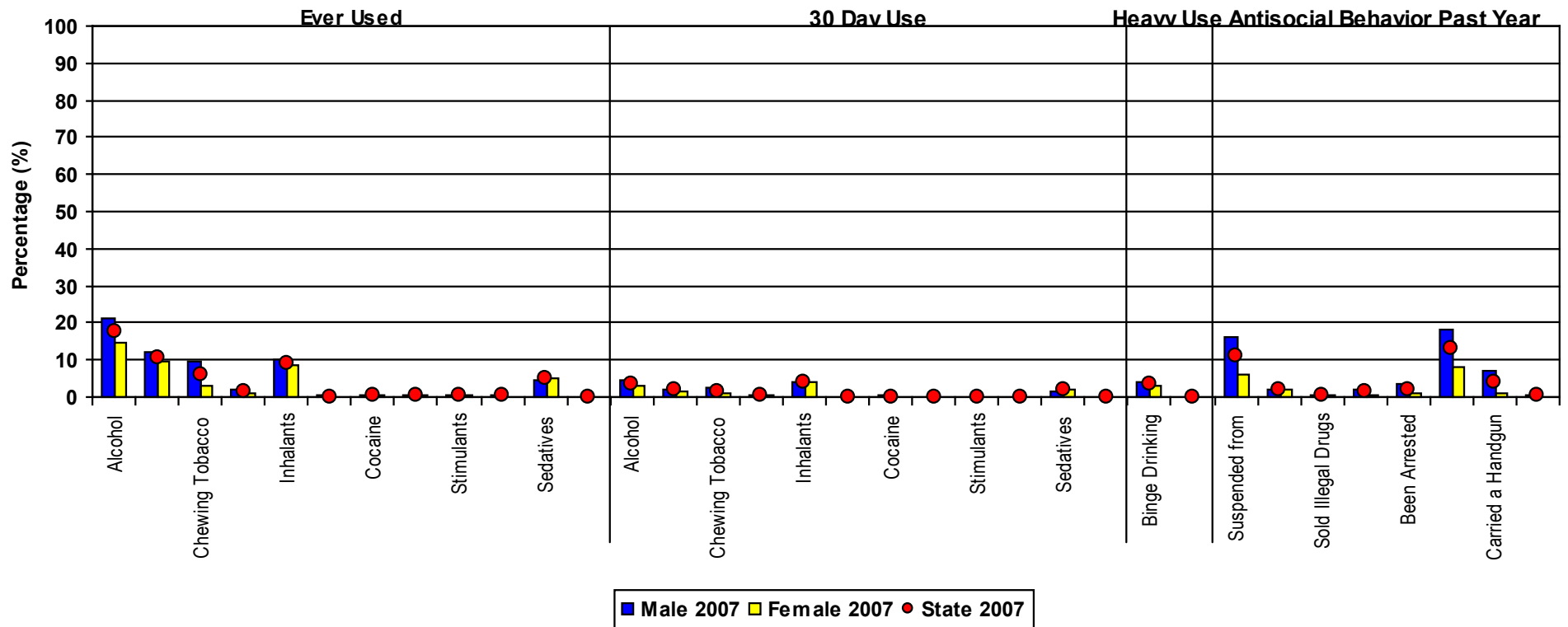
**Southwest Center for the Application of  
Prevention Technology**  
 Website: <http://captus.samhsa.gov/southwest>

**Southwest Prevention Center/ The University  
of Oklahoma**  
 Website: <http://swpc.ou.edu/>  
**Substance Abuse and Mental Health  
Services Administration (SAMSHA)**  
 Website: <http://www.samhsa.gov>

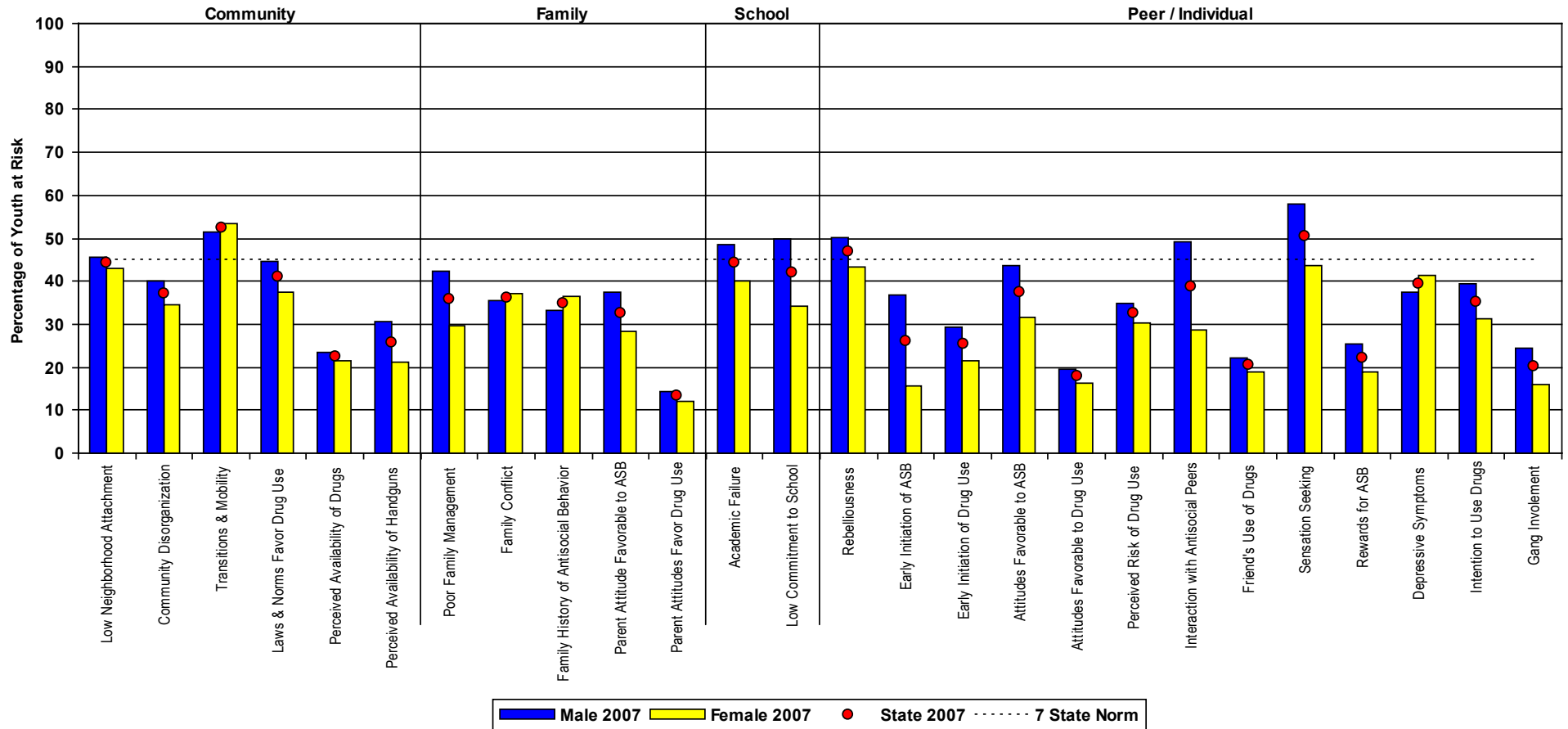
Electronic copies of reports can be found at  
[http://www.arkansas.gov/dhs/dmhs/adap\\_survey.htm](http://www.arkansas.gov/dhs/dmhs/adap_survey.htm).  
 Some reports require passwords.



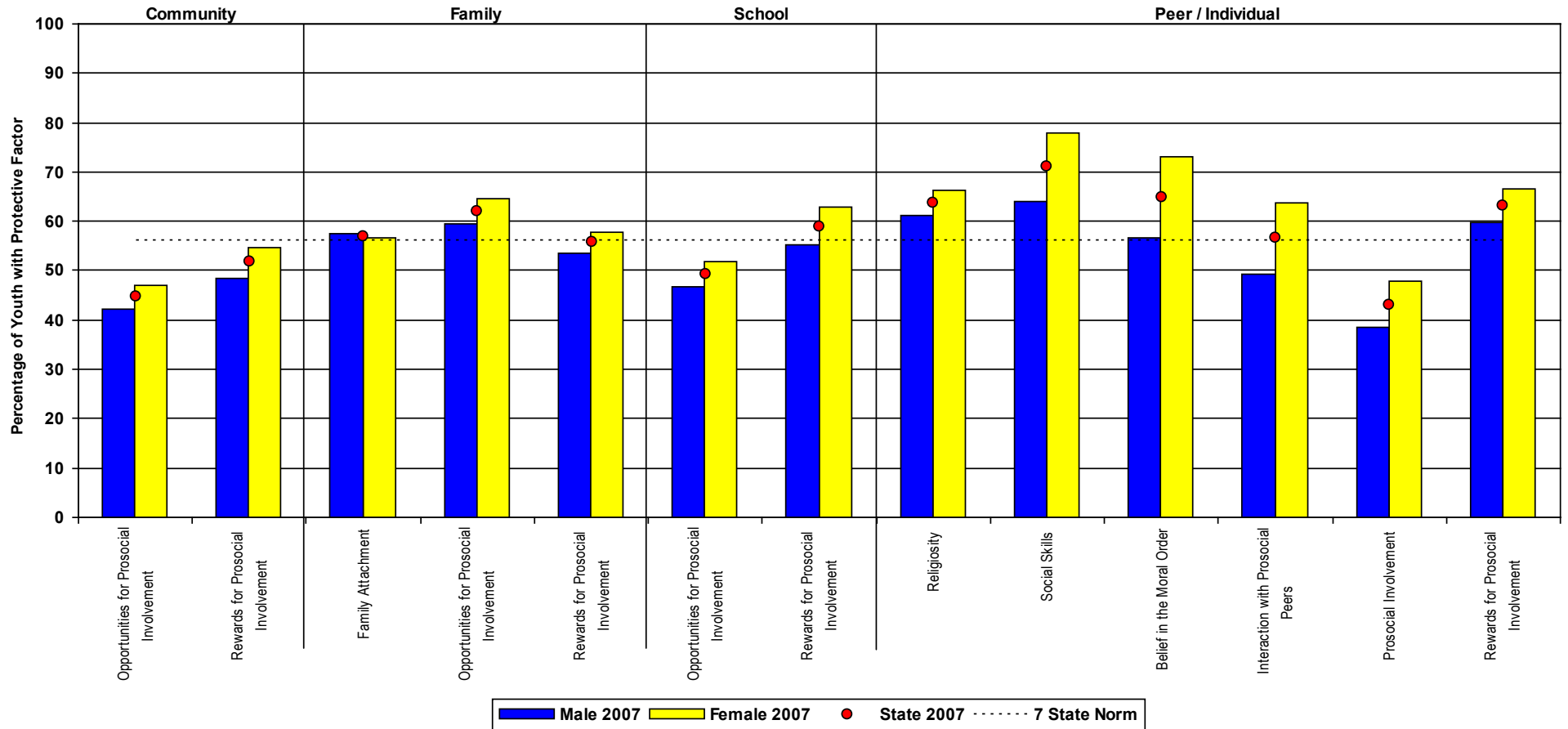
**ATOD USE AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR**  
2007 Gender Student Survey, Grade 6



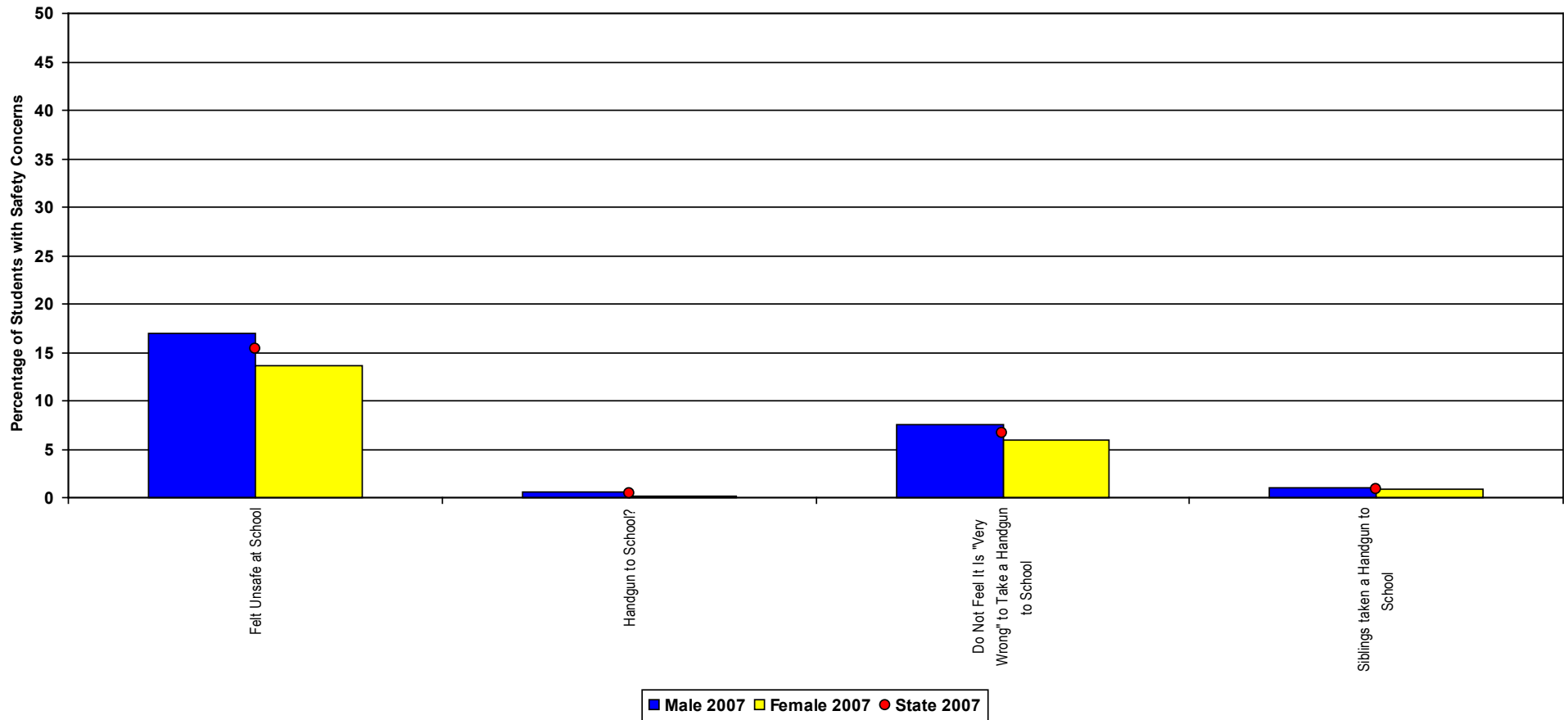
**RISK PROFILE**  
2007 Gender Student Survey, Grade 6



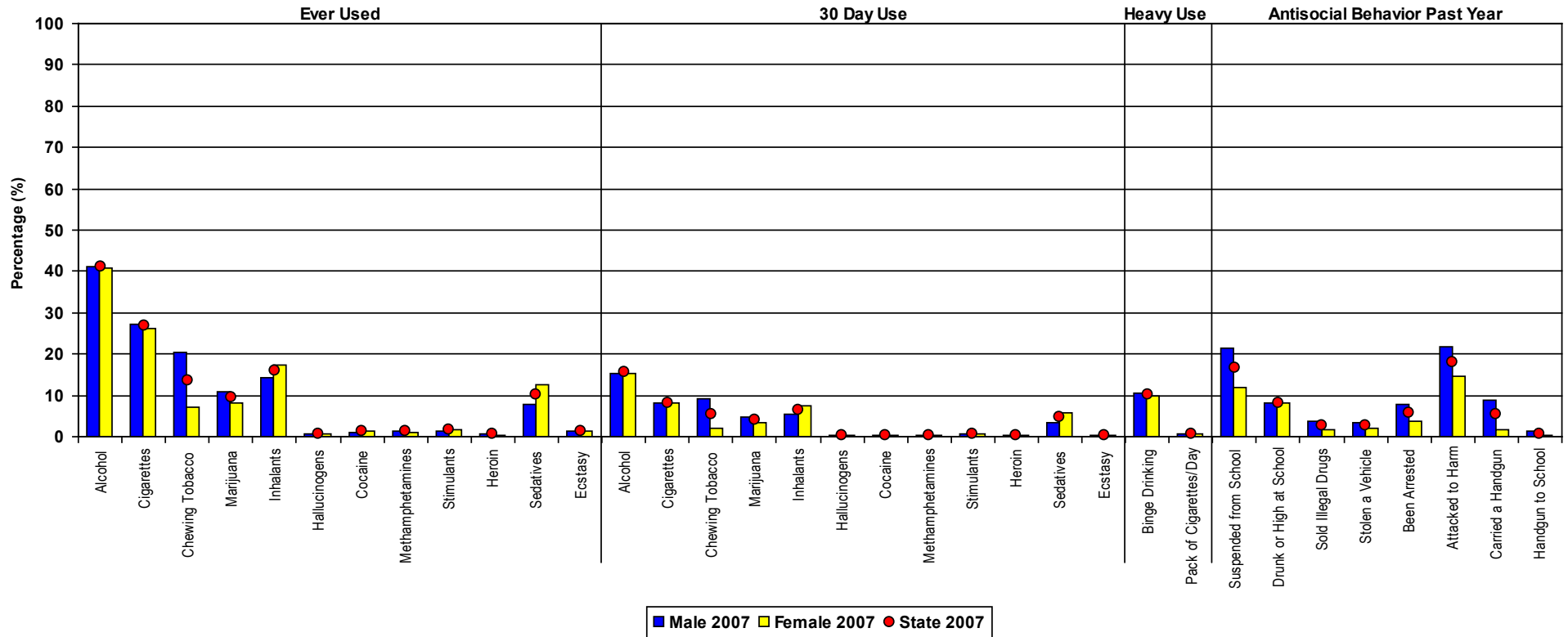
**PROTECTIVE PROFILE**  
2007 Gender Student Survey, Grade 6



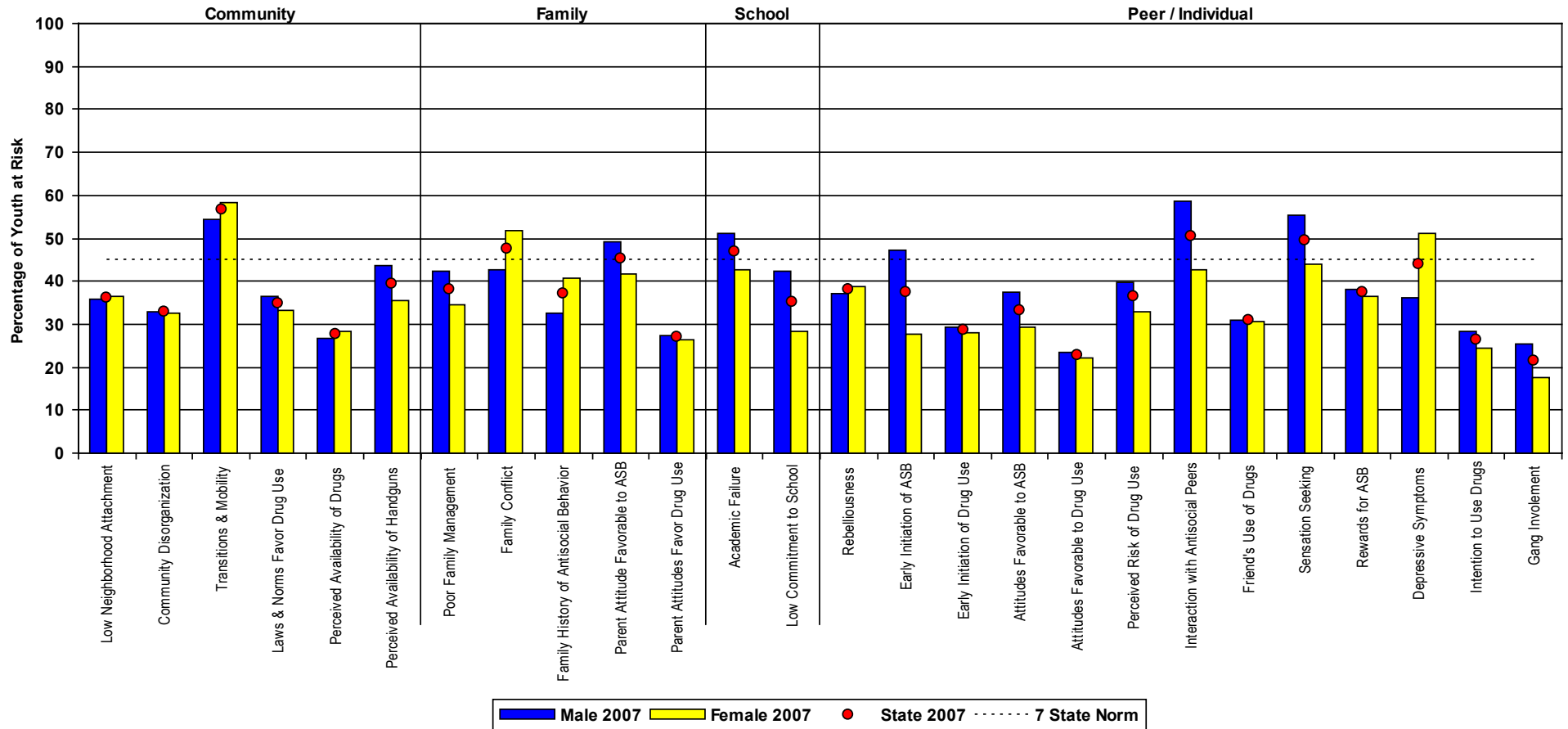
**SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE**  
2007 Gender Student Survey, Grade 6



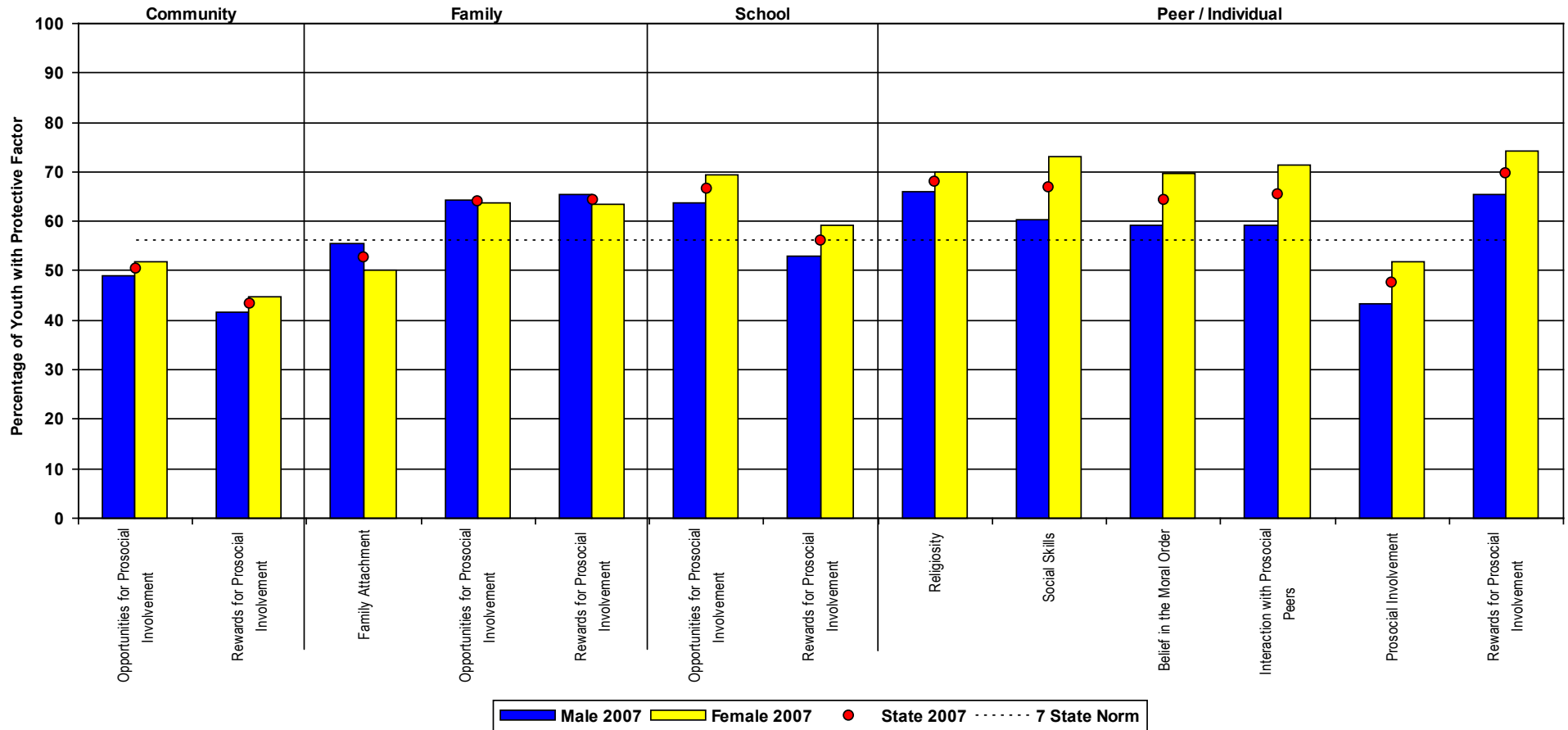
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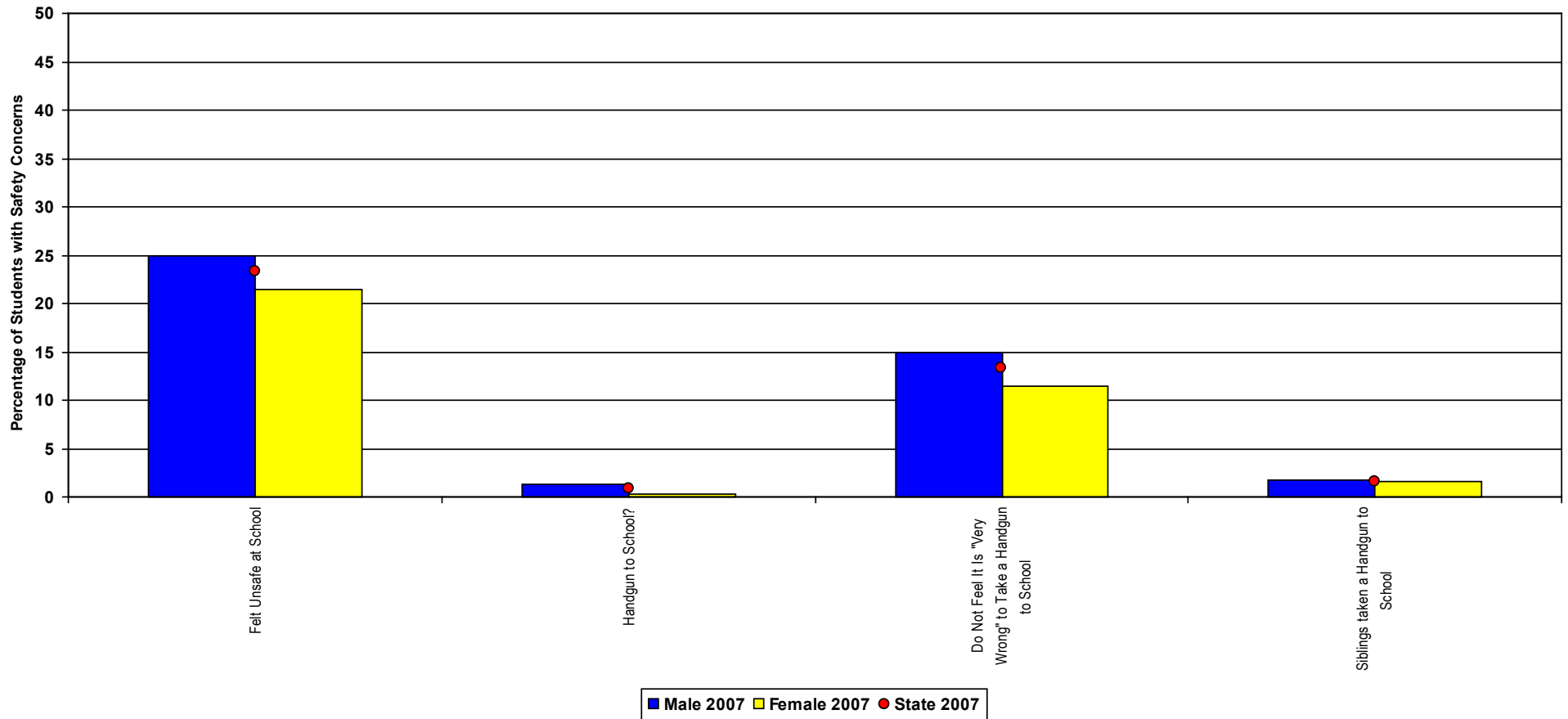
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2007 Gender Student Survey, Grade 8



**PROTECTIVE PROFILE**  
2007 Gender Student Survey, Grade 8

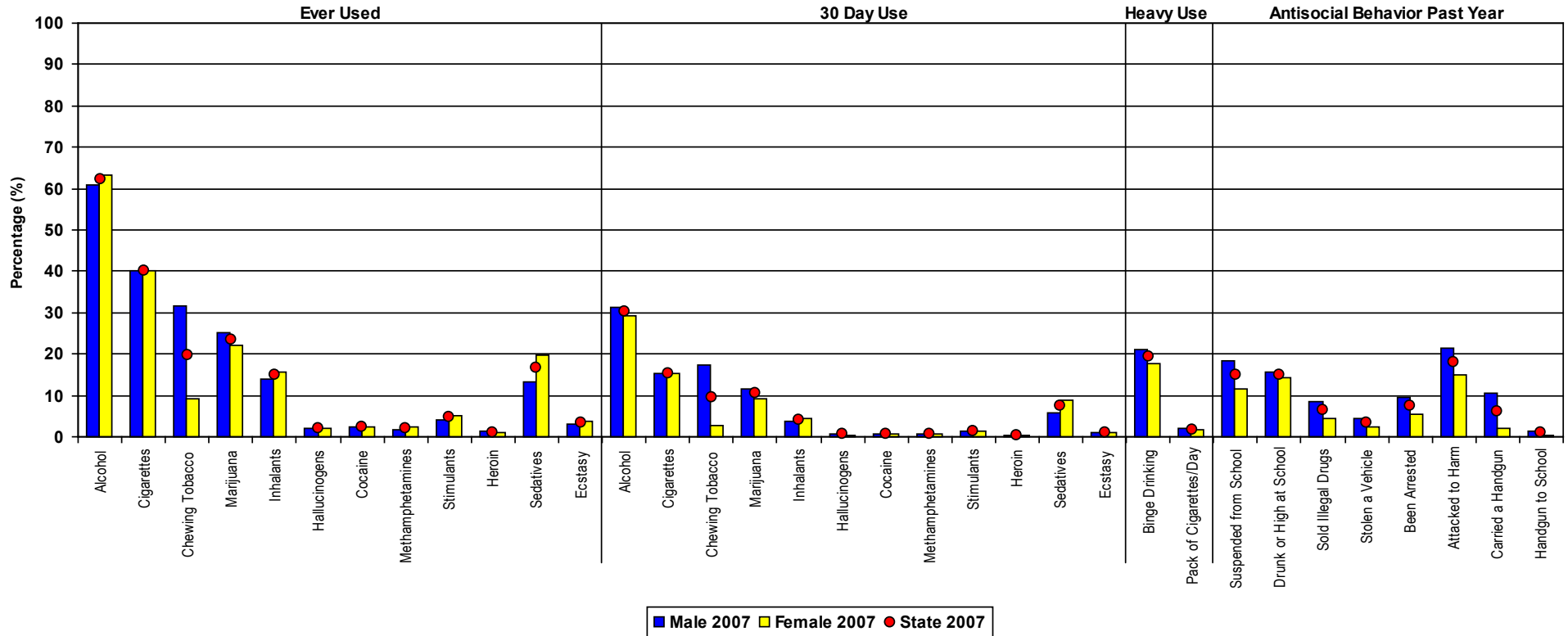


**SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE**  
2007 Gender Student Survey, Grade 8

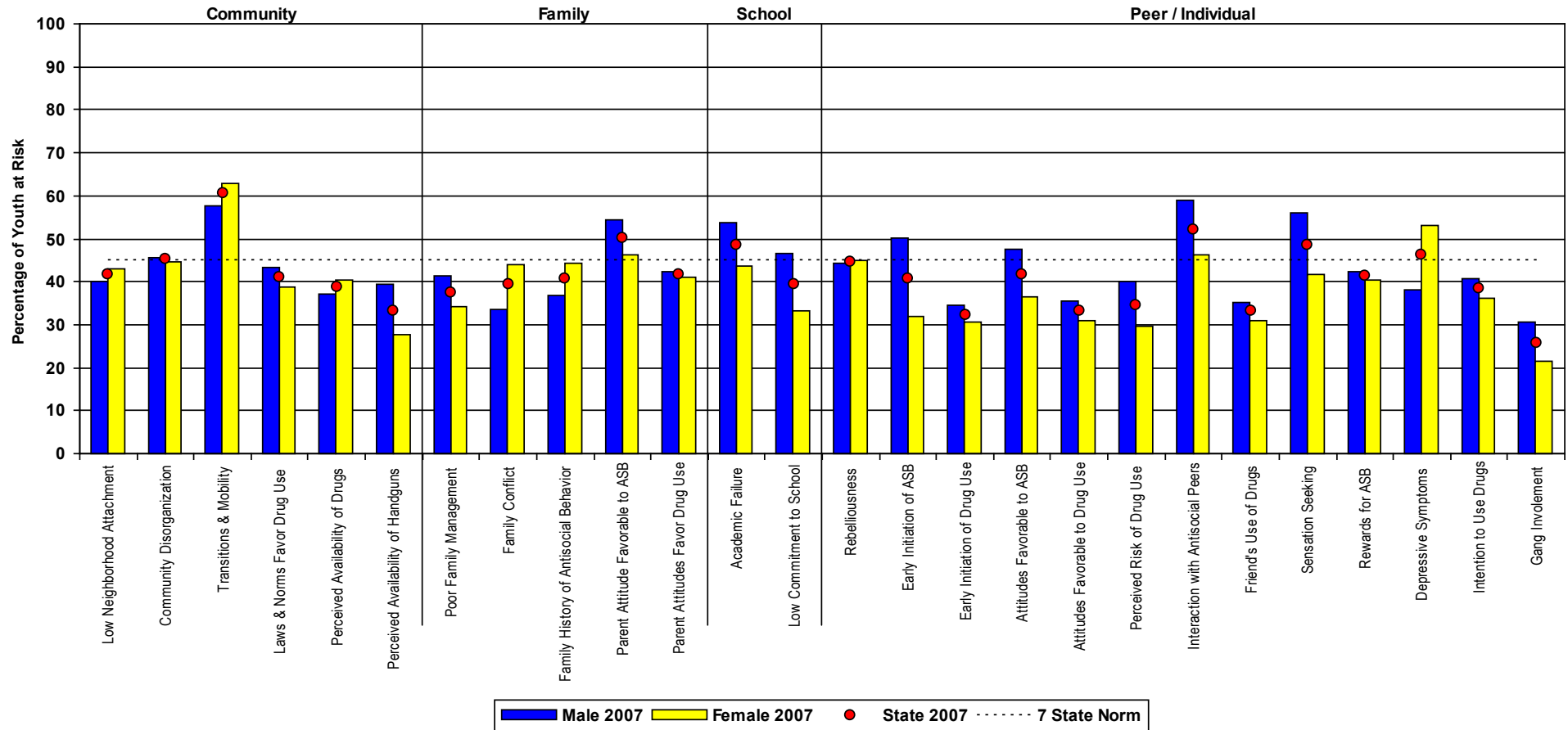




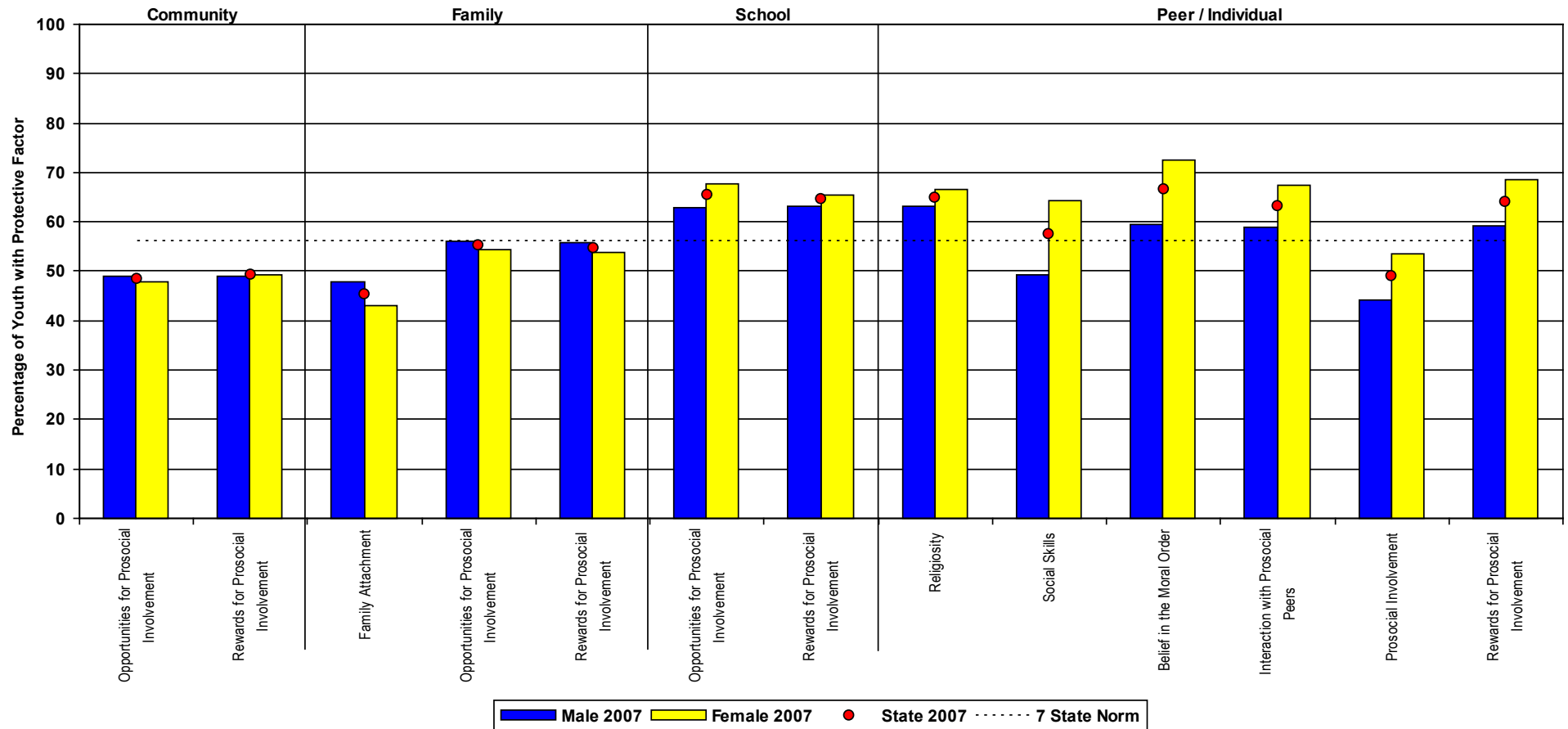
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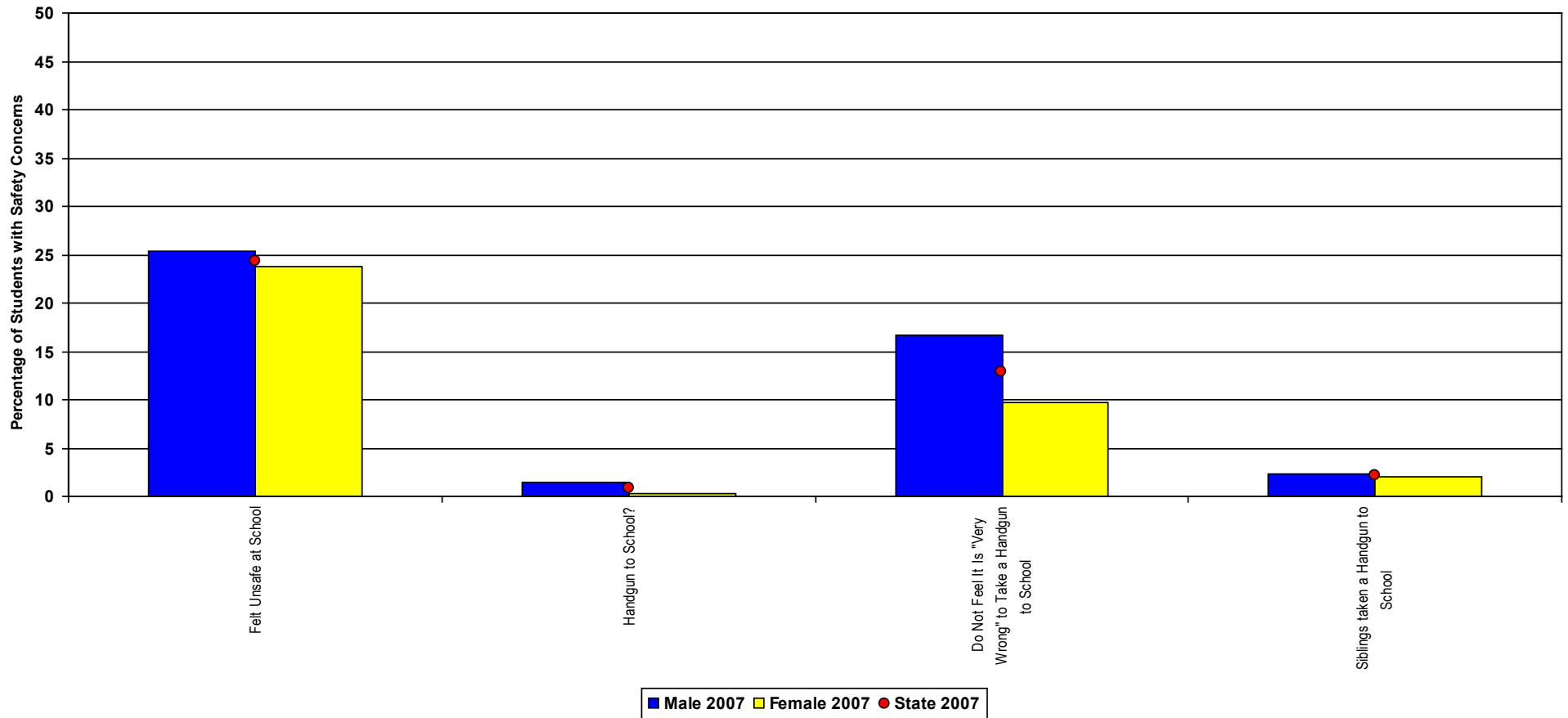
**RISK PROFILE**  
2007 Gender Student Survey, Grade 10



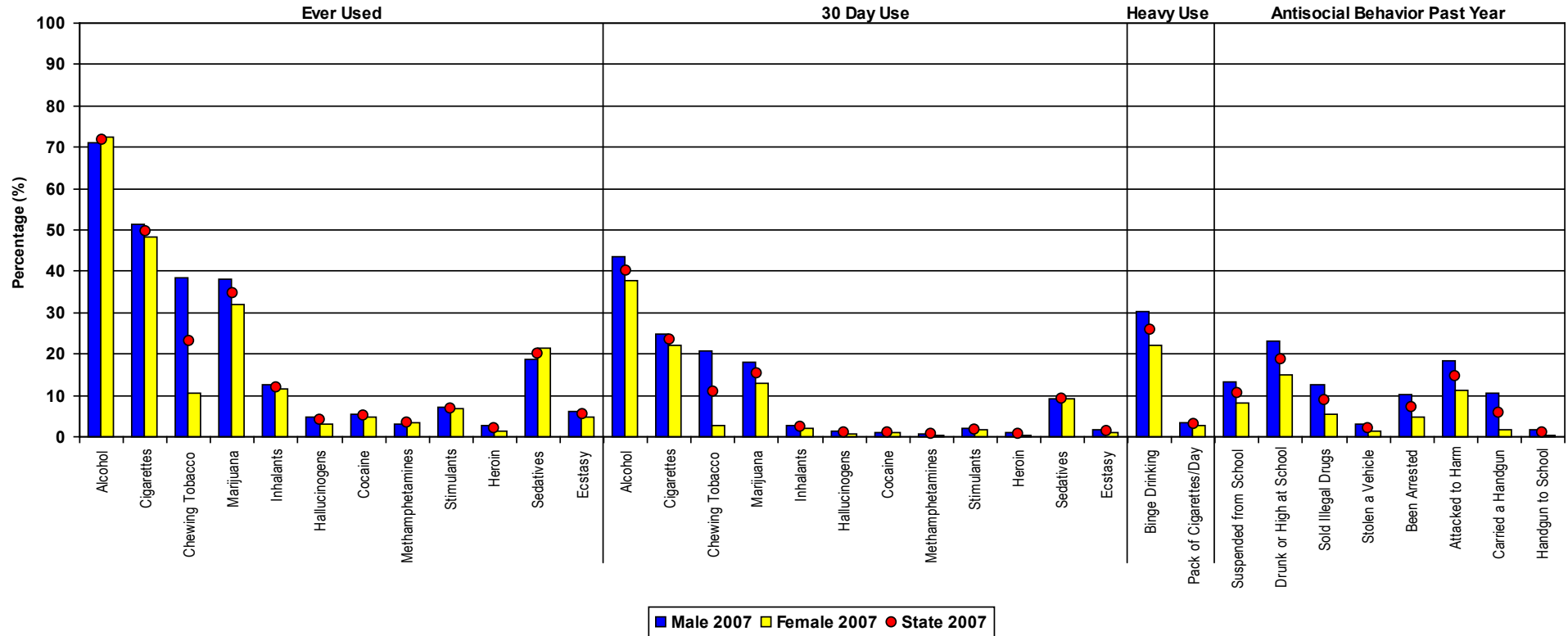
**PROTECTIVE PROFILE**  
2007 Gender Student Survey, Grade 10



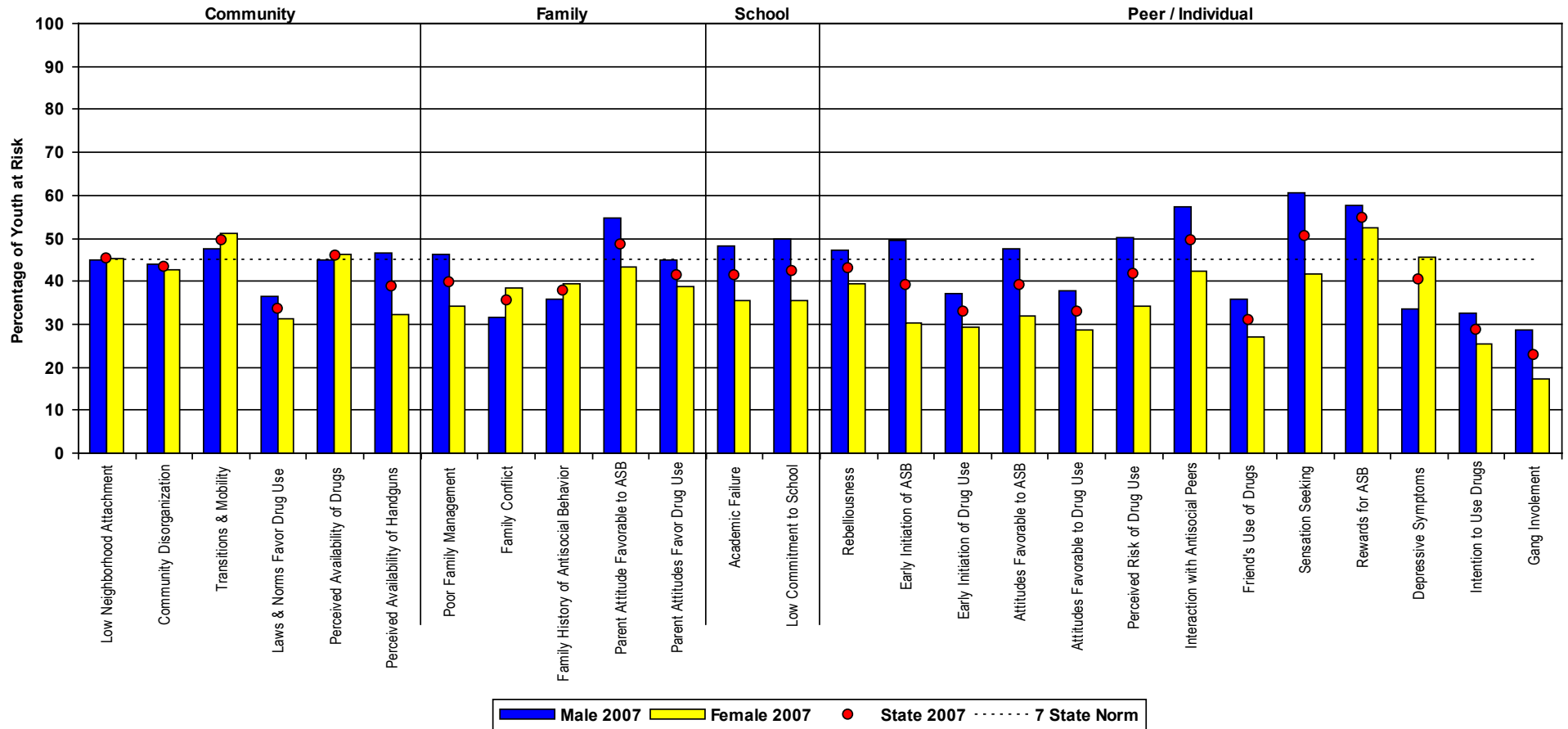
**SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE**  
2007 Gender Student Survey, Grade 10



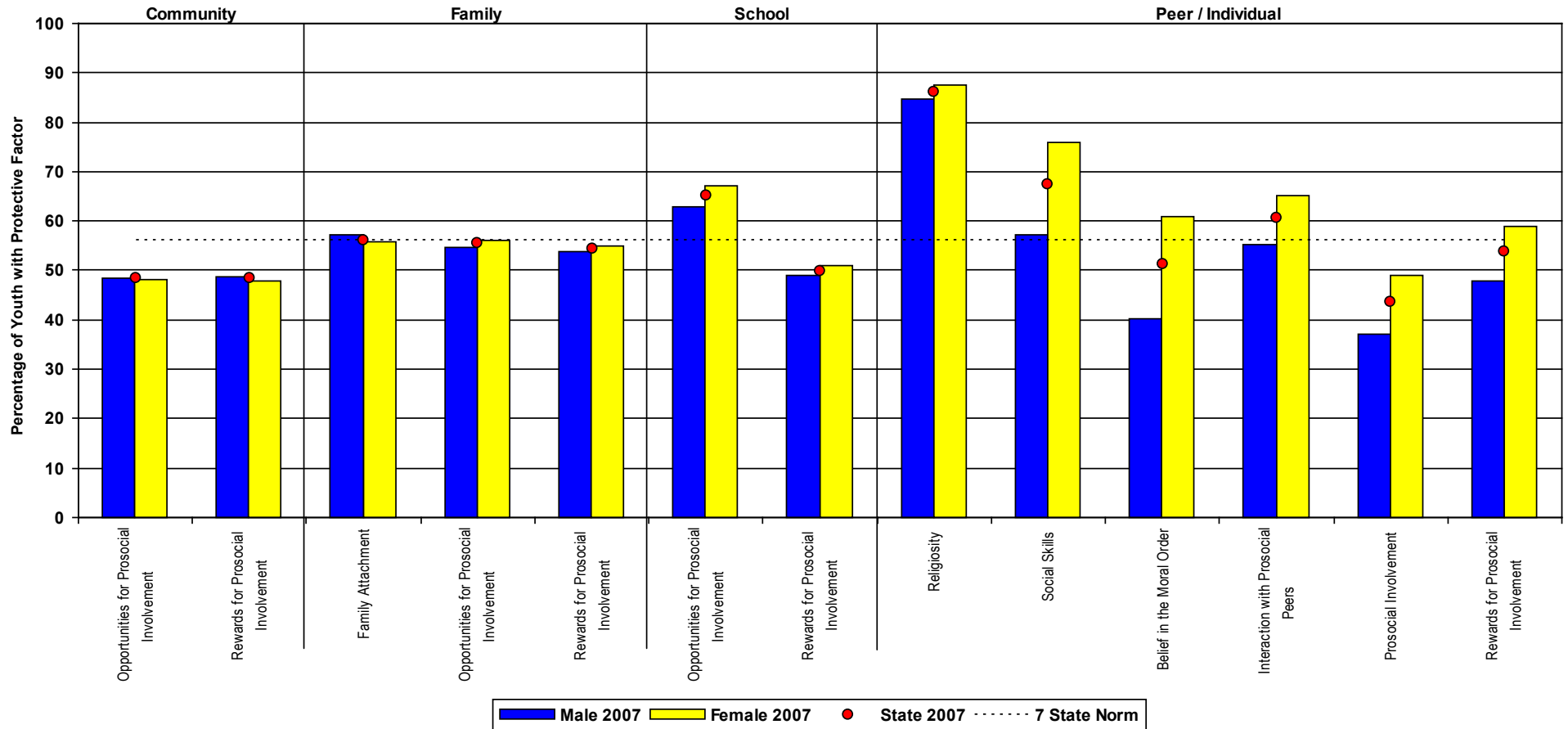
### ATOD USE AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR 2007 Gender Student Survey, Grade 12



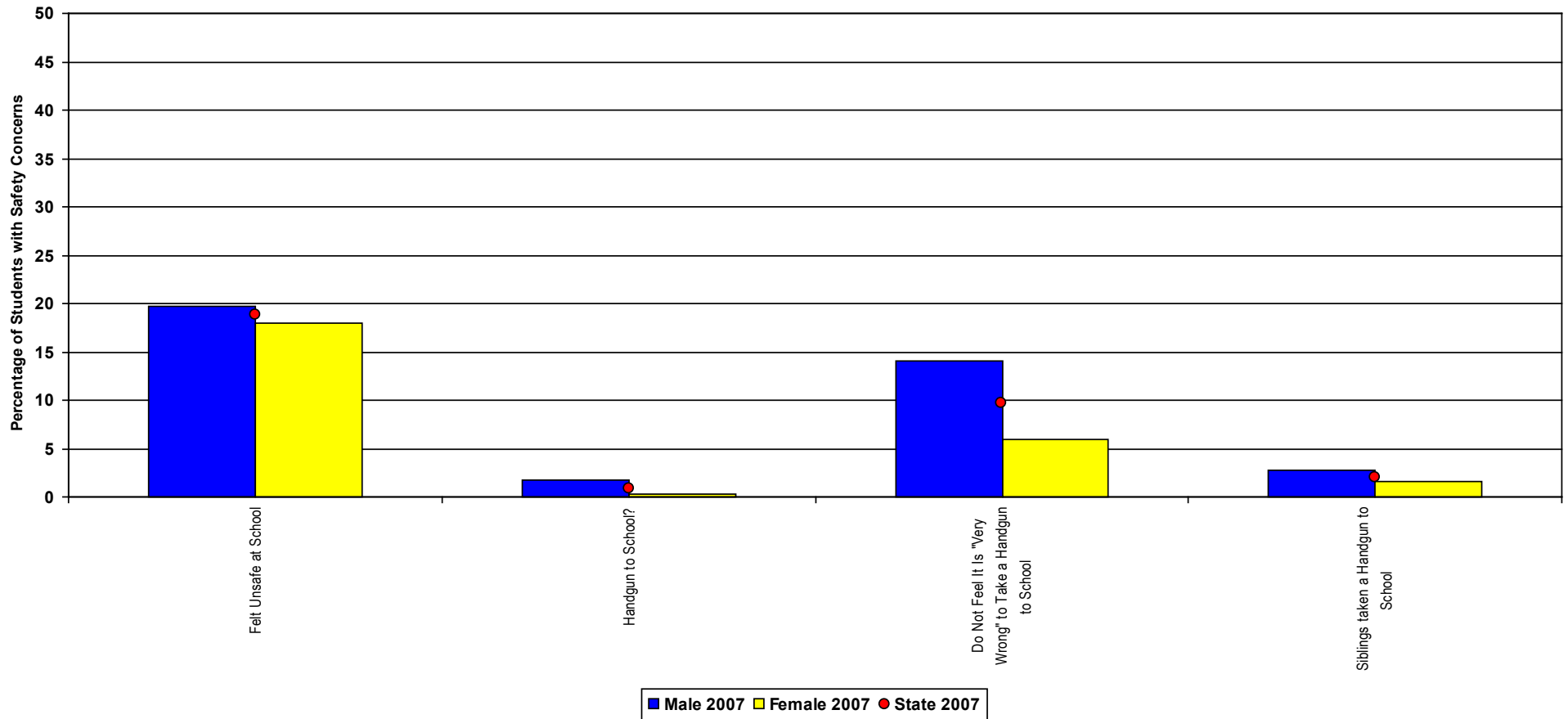
**RISK PROFILE**  
2007 Gender Student Survey, Grade 12



**PROTECTIVE PROFILE**  
2007 Gender Student Survey, Grade 12



**SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE**  
2007 Gender Student Survey, Grade 12





## APPENDIX F. LIFETIME AND 30-DAY ATOD USE FOR PARTICIPATING REGIONS AND COUNTIES

Percentage of Youth Who Used Alcohol, Cigarettes or Smokeless Tobacco in Their Lifetime by Region																		
Region	Alcohol						Cigarettes						Smokeless Tobacco					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1	53.2	54.0	51.2	44.2	44.5	41.9	41.6	40.6	38.1	30.3	28.6	24.7	22.0	21.7	18.3	15.5	13.2	11.2
2	--	53.1	62.2	50.2	50.0	46.2	--	48.1	56.2	36.6	38.9	33.3	--	31.2	29.6	23.5	21.9	18.7
3	48.5	57.4	51.3	52.0	49.4	49.1	43.9	55.2	41.6	40.1	37.1	35.1	23.8	31.8	22.9	22.5	23.1	21.0
4	51.4	47.9	49.9	48.2	45.4	44.7	43.2	39.0	38.7	37.5	34.8	32.7	21.1	18.9	18.8	18.5	17.8	16.7
5	49.2	50.2	48.9	49.2	48.1	47.8	42.8	38.4	36.4	35.2	32.9	30.9	25.2	16.4	15.1	16.0	16.6	15.6
6	--	--	51.2	53.4	51.0	45.7	--	--	37.9	38.2	33.0	28.4	--	--	19.6	23.1	19.5	17.3
7	55.0	56.1	47.1	48.1	48.9	42.2	49.1	46.9	37.7	35.7	36.4	30.7	24.3	24.1	9.7	11.6	16.5	10.4
8	52.5	50.4	50.2	48.9	47.9	47.6	45.8	39.7	38.5	35.3	33.3	31.9	25.5	20.1	18.3	15.4	18.2	15.7
9	45.5	58.1	51.5	48.4	43.8	42.4	35.0	47.6	36.8	31.6	27.1	25.1	14.7	25.6	16.4	15.3	11.2	10.0
10	51.3	57.1	50.0	52.6	45.7	46.3	44.0	45.7	40.7	37.3	31.6	30.2	20.5	22.8	18.2	21.0	18.1	14.6
11	51.5	48.7	44.5	49.6	47.0	47.5	47.5	40.5	36.5	38.3	35.8	33.0	23.4	20.7	14.0	16.8	15.4	13.7
12	51.1	51.5	50.9	47.6	45.8	49.6	43.3	38.3	38.8	33.8	32.3	32.0	18.8	16.8	17.3	13.6	14.1	15.8
13	50.1	--	54.7	51.3	49.2	50.4	41.4	--	43.2	39.6	38.0	35.9	18.2	--	19.7	17.8	18.6	17.2

Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available because the region did not participate that year.

Percentage of Youth Who Used Marijuana, Inhalants or Hallucinogens in Their Lifetime by Region																		
Region	Marijuana						Inhalants						Hallucinogens					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1	23.2	24.6	20.3	14.6	16.4	13.7	15.8	11.9	17.4	13.7	14.4	12.9	4.8	5.2	2.8	1.6	3.1	1.8
2	--	23.5	23.2	16.2	18.3	15.5	--	12.0	22.7	16.0	14.9	13.3	--	5.1	3.4	1.5	2.7	1.9
3	19.6	27.2	19.5	17.8	17.9	15.3	16.7	17.7	16.4	15.6	15.2	14.9	4.9	4.3	1.7	1.8	2.3	1.6
4	21.4	19.0	18.9	16.6	16.3	15.4	13.4	12.7	15.1	14.7	13.9	13.5	3.7	3.5	1.8	1.4	2.0	1.3
5	21.8	23.2	19.7	17.2	17.5	17.3	13.4	14.3	14.0	13.8	13.1	13.5	4.1	4.8	2.4	1.9	2.7	2.1
6	--	--	16.6	19.0	18.3	15.8	--	--	17.5	15.6	13.5	14.2	--	--	1.9	1.8	2.5	1.6
7	22.9	26.1	21.7	18.4	18.4	15.0	14.3	11.0	8.5	10.9	13.8	10.4	4.7	4.2	0.8	1.1	2.0	0.8
8	22.5	19.7	19.1	19.5	17.1	16.9	15.1	15.6	15.5	15.0	15.5	15.2	4.3	3.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.5
9	21.1	28.4	20.3	19.1	17.3	16.5	11.2	15.6	17.1	13.7	11.4	12.0	4.0	5.1	1.1	1.8	2.4	1.6
10	24.2	26.5	17.8	17.4	13.7	13.5	11.9	10.7	15.9	12.7	13.8	11.3	2.8	3.4	1.4	1.7	2.2	1.2
11	19.7	22.8	17.0	18.0	17.9	15.1	11.9	12.4	11.2	13.0	12.5	11.3	2.4	2.6	0.9	1.2	1.7	1.0
12	23.7	26.0	22.0	18.1	18.6	17.4	11.1	11.7	15.3	12.2	10.6	12.0	3.7	3.5	1.9	1.1	2.3	1.3
13	20.5	--	18.0	15.3	16.9	14.2	10.7	--	13.7	13.0	12.1	11.0	2.6	--	1.8	0.7	1.4	0.7

Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available because the region did not participate that year.

Percentage of Youth Who Used Cocaine, Methamphetamines or Stimulants in Their Lifetime by Region															
Region	Cocaine						Methamphetamines					Stimulants			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007
1	4.2	5.3	4.3	2.7	4.4	2.4	4.1	4.3	3.0	3.8	1.9	6.0	3.2	4.7	3.3
2	--	3.9	1.8	2.7	2.7	1.9	--	5.4	3.0	2.7	1.9	4.7	3.9	4.2	3.6
3	4.7	4.9	2.8	2.6	3.5	2.1	6.5	4.5	2.8	2.9	1.9	4.7	4.0	4.3	3.3
4	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.3	3.1	2.0	3.8	3.1	2.1	2.6	1.6	4.3	3.5	4.1	2.9
5	3.8	4.5	3.1	2.8	3.7	2.2	3.5	4.4	3.0	3.5	2.2	4.9	3.4	4.2	3.3
6	--	--	3.2	2.5	3.1	2.1	--	--	3.2	3.0	1.6	5.2	4.6	4.6	3.3
7	4.4	2.7	0.8	1.7	3.0	1.7	4.7	2.5	1.4	2.6	1.0	2.1	2.1	4.2	2.2
8	4.0	2.8	2.9	3.4	3.1	2.1	4.3	2.1	2.5	2.4	1.5	4.5	3.8	4.8	3.6
9	3.6	4.7	2.7	2.4	2.9	1.9	3.8	5.6	2.0	1.9	1.3	5.2	4.8	3.9	3.3
10	3.0	2.3	2.2	2.8	2.9	1.6	2.3	2.8	2.2	2.7	1.2	3.7	2.9	3.0	1.7
11	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.9	2.3	1.6	1.9	2.6	2.0	2.0	1.1	2.8	2.2	2.6	2.0
12	2.7	3.8	3.6	2.1	2.7	1.8	3.1	2.6	1.5	2.4	1.3	5.6	3.3	4.1	3.1
13	2.3	--	3.3	0.7	2.2	1.1	1.9	--	1.9	2.6	1.3	4.7	2.8	3.7	2.8

Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data is not available due to the region not participating for that year.

Percentage of Youth Who Used Sedatives, Ecstasy, Heroin or Any Drug in Their Lifetime by Region																				
Region	Sedatives				Ecstasy						Heroin				Any Drug					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1	13.3	10.2	12.8	11.6	4.3	3.9	3.1	1.8	3.3	2.1	1.8	1.1	2.0	1.0	32.7	31.6	42.4	29.0	27.7	25.9
2	16.5	13.8	14.9	13.8	--	3.5	2.5	2.4	3.2	1.7	2.4	1.4	1.6	1.2	--	29.5	46.1	30.8	30.5	27.5
3	14.2	14.2	16.2	13.3	4.3	3.6	2.1	2.2	3.0	2.1	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.1	28.6	36.2	38.5	33.6	30.3	28.3
4	14.2	13.9	14.0	12.6	2.8	2.6	2.1	2.0	2.8	2.0	1.1	0.8	1.3	0.9	29.2	26.5	37.8	31.3	27.1	27.0
5	12.3	12.5	13.9	12.9	5.2	5.0	3.3	2.8	3.9	3.5	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.1	29.5	31.1	37.0	31.3	28.4	28.8
6	13.0	15.3	14.6	12.5	--	--	2.4	1.9	3.1	2.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.9	--	--	38.0	34.4	29.2	27.9
7	5.7	9.9	13.6	10.5	3.7	3.4	1.1	1.2	3.3	2.3	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.6	31.8	34.1	35.1	30.4	29.5	25.0
8	13.4	13.6	15.1	14.1	3.5	2.4	2.1	2.5	3.2	2.6	1.3	1.4	1.5	0.9	30.9	30.2	38.6	33.6	30.6	30.8
9	14.7	14.7	12.4	11.4	3.9	3.8	2.7	2.3	2.9	2.3	0.8	1.1	1.7	1.0	27.8	36.6	38.8	32.0	27.5	27.4
10	9.7	12.7	11.9	10.9	3.9	4.4	2.4	2.8	3.0	1.6	0.7	1.0	1.5	0.5	32.2	33.9	38.5	31.1	26.2	25.1
11	10.2	12.9	12.6	11.6	2.3	2.1	1.5	1.9	3.1	2.4	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.7	29.5	31.2	33.0	33.9	29.5	27.2
12	13.9	11.2	11.4	11.1	4.5	3.7	2.9	1.9	3.1	1.8	0.7	0.6	1.5	0.7	31.4	33.0	41.8	31.1	27.6	28.9
13	12.6	11.3	11.9	10.7	2.8	--	2.4	1.3	2.8	1.4	1.1	0.3	1.0	0.3	27.6	--	37.3	31.5	28.5	26.3

Cells containing the --- symbol= indicate an area where data are not available because the region did not participate that year.

Percentage of Youth Who Used Alcohol, Cigarettes or Smokeless Tobacco During the Past 30 Days by Region																		
Region	Alcohol						Cigarettes						Smokeless Tobacco					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1	30.4	29.9	24.8	20.3	22.0	18.6	17.1	17.3	15.0	10.5	10.3	8.7	8.8	9.6	8.4	6.6	5.8	4.8
2	--	27.2	33.1	23.0	22.6	18.4	--	22.8	21.4	16.5	15.8	13.2	--	15.3	15.3	10.4	10.2	8.0
3	22.3	30.2	24.5	24.6	24.3	22.4	20.4	21.6	17.2	15.4	15.2	14.1	10.0	12.6	10.2	9.5	10.7	9.6
4	28.5	24.5	25.2	23.0	22.3	19.8	18.2	15.7	16.2	14.3	14.2	12.9	8.0	7.3	8.8	8.1	7.9	7.4
5	25.2	25.4	23.2	22.9	22.9	21.6	15.9	14.7	12.7	11.3	11.8	10.9	10.0	6.3	5.7	6.4	7.3	6.8
6	--	--	22.5	25.9	24.4	22.0	--	--	13.4	14.0	11.9	10.9	--	--	6.8	9.5	8.2	8.1
7	31.4	32.3	21.4	21.7	22.9	18.5	19.4	16.4	12.1	11.6	13.2	10.3	8.8	8.9	3.9	4.7	7.4	4.6
8	26.8	24.4	23.5	22.9	22.7	21.6	19.1	15.1	14.4	13.9	13.1	11.9	12.4	9.0	8.6	6.2	8.0	7.0
9	24.0	31.7	22.8	22.4	20.4	19.1	13.4	20.0	14.3	11.5	9.1	9.4	5.6	12.3	9.0	6.2	4.8	4.2
10	30.2	33.0	24.2	26.6	22.5	20.6	17.5	17.2	14.2	13.8	11.8	10.4	8.0	10.5	7.4	10.2	7.6	6.0
11	26.8	26.3	19.7	23.3	21.5	21.2	16.6	15.0	12.9	13.7	12.9	11.4	8.0	8.1	6.0	7.3	7.2	5.1
12	30.9	28.3	24.4	21.5	23.7	25.4	19.5	15.7	15.2	11.2	10.8	11.7	8.4	7.3	7.3	4.9	6.3	6.9
13	25.7	--	27.0	21.8	24.2	21.5	15.5	--	16.3	11.7	14.3	13.1	6.7	--	10.0	6.7	8.4	7.2

Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available because the region did not participate that year.

Percentage of Youth Who Used Marijuana, Inhalants or Hallucinogens During the Past 30 Days by Region																		
Region	Marijuana						Inhalants						Hallucinogens					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1	11.1	12.3	10.0	5.8	8.0	6.3	6.1	4.3	5.8	5.0	5.3	4.2	1.7	1.8	1.0	0.6	1.3	0.5
2	--	10.1	9.6	8.3	7.9	5.9	--	4.5	6.9	6.6	5.4	3.9	--	2.3	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.5
3	9.9	12.8	8.1	7.1	7.7	5.6	6.1	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.0	0.8	1.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.4
4	10.3	7.9	8.3	7.3	7.5	6.3	4.8	4.4	5.7	4.9	5.3	4.8	1.3	1.4	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.4
5	11.3	10.8	9.1	7.6	8.5	7.4	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.3	1.3	1.7	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.7
6	--	--	7.1	9.3	8.4	6.6	--	--	5.4	5.3	4.5	4.3	--	--	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.5
7	10.1	12.8	12.4	8.8	8.7	7.9	4.2	4.6	3.0	4.0	5.0	4.0	1.5	1.9	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.3
8	10.5	8.4	9.1	9.4	8.0	8.0	5.4	6.7	5.2	5.1	5.7	5.3	1.8	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.4
9	10.4	13.6	10.5	9.0	8.5	8.1	3.7	5.2	6.0	4.3	3.6	4.1	1.3	1.9	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.6
10	11.6	10.7	8.9	9.0	7.3	6.6	3.6	4.2	5.4	3.7	5.3	3.8	1.0	1.7	0.3	0.8	1.4	0.3
11	8.5	9.5	7.1	7.6	8.3	6.6	4.3	4.3	3.7	5.0	4.6	3.8	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.4
12	12.8	16.6	10.3	8.1	10.0	6.9	3.4	4.0	5.5	4.2	4.6	4.1	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.3
13	9.4	--	7.4	6.3	7.6	5.3	3.5	--	4.1	5.1	3.5	3.8	0.8	--	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.1

Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available because the region did not participate that year.

Percentage of Youth Who Used Cocaine, Methamphetamines or Stimulants During the Past 30 Days by Region															
Region	Cocaine						Methamphetamines					Stimulants			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007
1	1.3	1.4	1.7	0.7	1.6	0.6	1.5	1.5	0.8	1.3	0.6	2.8	1.1	2.1	1.1
2	--	1.2	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.4	--	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.5	2.4	1.3	1.5	0.7
3	1.0	1.5	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.6	1.9	1.9	0.5	1.1	0.5	2.2	1.1	1.7	0.9
4	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.7	1.3	0.6	1.7	1.2	0.6	1.1	0.3	2.4	1.2	1.9	1.0
5	0.7	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.6	0.5	1.4	1.9	0.9	1.5	0.5	2.2	1.1	1.6	0.9
6	--	--	1.1	0.5	1.0	0.5	--	--	0.9	1.0	0.3	2.1	1.7	1.5	0.8
7	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.4	2.5	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.3	1.3	0.9	1.9	1.1
8	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.5	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.0
9	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.5	1.3	1.9	0.6	0.8	0.4	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.0
10	1.0	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.6	0.4	0.8	1.3	0.8	1.2	0.4	1.4	1.1	1.3	0.6
11	0.3	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.9	0.9	1.4	0.7
12	0.4	1.0	1.4	0.7	1.4	0.4	1.2	1.2	0.2	1.0	0.2	2.4	1.2	2.3	0.9
13	0.7	--	1.4	0.6	1.2	0.2	1.0	--	0.9	1.2	0.2	2.8	1.0	2.1	1.0

Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available because the region did not participate that year.

Percentage of Youth Who Used Sedatives, Ecstasy, Heroin or Any Drug During the Past 30 Days by Region																				
Region	Sedatives				Ecstasy						Heroin				Any Drug					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
1	6.3	4.6	6.3	4.8	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.3	18.5	16.6	22.9	13.7	14.6	12.2
2	8.8	7.4	7.0	5.7	--	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.3	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.2	--	13.6	24.8	18.4	14.8	11.8
3	6.6	6.8	7.7	6.0	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	16.8	17.6	19.4	16.2	15.4	13.0
4	7.5	6.9	7.5	5.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.3	15.7	11.7	21.1	16.2	14.2	12.8
5	5.8	6.1	7.0	5.9	1.3	1.8	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.3	17.4	15.3	19.9	16.1	15.0	14.0
6	6.0	7.9	7.1	5.3	--	--	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	--	--	19.3	19.0	15.0	12.8
7	4.2	4.4	7.4	5.0	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.6	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	16.8	17.1	21.6	15.9	15.5	13.9
8	6.3	7.1	7.7	7.1	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	16.2	14.2	20.6	18.2	15.5	15.8
9	7.1	7.4	6.0	5.1	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.3	15.3	17.0	21.0	16.5	13.9	13.9
10	4.7	5.7	6.3	5.0	1.1	1.4	0.6	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.2	16.6	14.5	21.2	16.1	14.2	12.9
11	5.2	6.6	6.7	5.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.4	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.2	13.5	14.1	17.2	17.6	15.3	13.1
12	7.4	5.3	7.1	4.7	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.3	17.4	21.1	22.9	15.8	16.3	13.4
13	6.1	5.3	6.7	4.8	0.7	--	0.6	0.4	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	13.6	--	18.5	15.2	13.8	12.0

Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available because the region did not participate that year.



Percentage of Youth Who Used Alcohol, Cigarettes or Smokeless Tobacco in Their Lifetime by County																		
County	Alcohol						Cigarettes						Smokeless Tobacco					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Arkansas	52.9	50.1	53.1	55.0	48.3	50.3	43.0	37.5	39.4	38.6	37.5	34.5	19.4	14.2	12.7	11.2	13.7	16.2
Ashley	48.6	--	56.6	53.4	54.5	56.4	38.9	--	41.5	43.5	40.7	40.7	17.6	--	21.0	17.9	22.5	19.1
Baxter	--	--	--	--	51.2	45.9	--	--	--	--	37.6	30.7	--	--	--	--	16.0	13.4
Benton	55.8	53.3	55.2	45.0	45.8	43.2	44.7	37.1	39.8	29.7	28.4	25.7	20.4	21.2	20.8	13.6	12.0	11.0
Boone	--	--	--	50.2	45.9	44.2	--	--	--	36.6	37.8	32.0	--	--	--	23.5	23.1	20.0
Bradley	57.5	--	57.1	50.8	47.3	49.2	49.8	--	52.9	37.7	35.2	38.5	23.2	--	20.0	20.4	17.3	17.2
Calhoun	55.4	58.4	--	63.7	52.1	--	44.9	39.0	--	47.9	42.7	--	28.8	32.9	--	28.7	25.5	--
Carroll	49.8	48.8	54.0	50.4	53.1	47.4	39.9	35.2	42.5	36.1	36.0	31.0	21.6	19.6	18.5	15.0	18.4	15.2
Chicot	46.5	--	51.2	49.0	39.1	39.9	38.7	--	44.4	35.5	34.7	28.1	14.5	--	14.4	12.9	6.3	5.2
Clark	46.7	49.4	46.2	41.7	45.4	45.5	40.5	43.4	33.3	28.2	28.4	30.2	27.4	21.7	17.5	15.7	15.9	13.5
Clay	50.1	39.4	50.8	48.4	48.9	47.7	37.4	32.4	39.7	42.8	41.4	38.5	23.1	20.8	23.7	22.0	26.0	23.7
Cleburne	62.5	--	--	56.1	55.1	49.4	56.5	--	--	39.0	41.3	35.3	31.9	--	--	20.7	25.2	21.3
Cleveland	--	--	--	--	--	50.6	--	--	--	--	--	42.0	--	--	--	--	--	28.9
Columbia	55.0	45.8	49.6	54.0	35.3	48.6	42.5	40.3	30.0	42.3	23.5	37.5	35.0	28.2	16.5	23.5	14.7	17.4
Conway	--	--	--	52.0	54.9	50.4	--	--	--	34.0	39.0	30.1	--	--	--	17.1	22.6	17.6
	49.2	45.3	47.6	45.2	42.3	43.2	37.6	34.7	34.9	32.5	30.3	28.8	16.5	15.8	14.5	14.8	13.6	14.1
Crawford	53.0	51.2	45.9	44.5	42.0	45.0	50.7	44.2	39.0	31.7	32.9	28.8	29.1	23.3	24.6	15.7	25.9	17.3
	45.3	--	31.5	46.1	46.6	44.0	53.8	--	28.6	34.9	34.0	34.2	13.2	--	6.4	11.8	14.8	10.2
Cross	56.2	62.4	--	68.8	52.5	49.9	50.8	53.0	--	50.3	41.1	36.8	27.6	31.9	--	22.2	21.9	20.2
Dallas	48.4	59.3	49.3	54.8	49.8	49.0	46.4	37.0	39.5	49.0	36.7	38.6	24.6	14.8	20.1	21.2	16.3	18.6
Desha	--	--	--	25.7	54.6	--	--	--	--	23.7	41.6	--	--	--	--	5.3	17.1	--
Drew	--	--	57.3	67.4	43.4	46.8	--	--	48.9	47.9	34.4	30.6	--	--	27.2	26.0	22.2	18.7
Faulkner	--	--	41.3	50.6	58.3	44.2	--	--	26.5	35.4	36.9	26.1	--	--	24.5	24.6	27.0	21.1
Franklin	52.9	64.6	--	58.3	55.7	51.8	42.2	57.7	--	46.9	37.9	34.3	35.9	40.2	--	26.5	24.0	23.2
Fulton	--	49.0	48.6	49.1	46.6	49.6	--	55.0	41.6	38.8	34.8	36.6	--	38.0	24.0	21.3	24.2	25.3

Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available because the region did not participate that year.

Percentage of Youth Who Used Alcohol, Cigarettes or Smokeless Tobacco in Their Lifetime by County, Cont.																		
County	Alcohol						Cigarettes						Smokeless Tobacco					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Garland	48.2	44.8	47.0	49.5	48.5	45.9	48.2	31.6	35.9	35.5	32.5	29.9	16.0	13.7	10.9	11.8	13.7	10.8
Grant	51.3	58.2	48.8	51.3	47.6	47.2	39.8	41.8	37.3	36.3	34.8	30.7	20.4	29.3	19.2	20.1	20.4	17.5
Greene	48.2	45.2	44.2	50.6	42.0	43.6	39.0	41.4	36.6	38.4	32.9	32.3	24.5	19.5	17.9	24.0	18.8	18.2
Hempstead	44.6	--	49.3	--	53.1	44.9	42.1	--	38.4	--	36.5	28.2	13.0	--	10.0	--	16.6	11.0
Hot Spring	51.6	51.3	55.2	47.7	49.3	47.9	43.8	40.8	40.6	33.8	36.0	32.2	25.2	17.6	24.2	18.5	25.2	21.5
Howard	--	--	58.1	47.6	44.8	45.8	--	--	49.2	33.5	30.9	31.8	--	--	14.0	19.9	15.7	15.4
Independence	53.8	--	52.8	50.8	45.5	43.9	35.8	--	41.5	37.6	33.9	29.2	30.9	--	21.3	19.6	17.5	18.0
Izard	--	--	51.3	51.5	51.5	47.4	--	--	45.3	40.8	43.9	35.8	--	--	26.1	26.7	22.7	25.1
Jackson	47.4	--	48.7	50.5	48.1	49.8	49.4	--	38.1	34.9	36.5	37.5	20.8	--	19.6	20.2	20.2	22.7
Jefferson	49.1	--	37.0	41.5	41.9	52.7	44.4	--	27.2	27.9	26.0	25.4	18.0	--	7.1	6.0	3.9	5.4
Johnson	--	--	45.6	67.2	49.5	48.3	--	--	32.0	50.6	29.4	28.9	--	--	10.1	31.8	15.8	19.1
Lafayette	50.0	51.2	57.2	51.2	43.6	48.4	43.1	49.4	50.0	35.9	39.4	39.7	30.2	27.6	24.7	12.0	20.8	14.2
Lawrence	57.3	51.7	54.1	51.1	46.9	51.7	54.2	44.3	43.5	36.8	38.1	35.8	29.7	21.9	24.3	16.7	25.0	20.5
Lee	--	--	62.5	55.8	37.2	36.9	--	--	48.4	42.2	30.7	29.7	--	--	7.0	9.0	7.4	3.8
Lincoln	--	--	57.1	50.6	47.3	48.1	--	--	46.4	42.5	34.9	34.9	--	--	24.8	26.2	21.6	19.5
Little River	--	--	--	--	47.5	41.5	--	--	--	--	27.7	22.0	--	--	--	--	18.6	11.8
Logan	--	56.6	56.8	51.1	51.7	52.0	--	50.2	43.3	38.6	38.7	35.3	--	29.0	23.2	22.6	22.1	21.8
Lonoke	46.4	59.3	49.9	44.0	50.1	46.2	37.4	50.0	35.2	27.8	32.0	27.5	16.2	24.7	14.7	12.8	15.2	13.8
Madison	59.3	57.3	55.1	47.9	52.1	47.3	47.3	47.7	40.3	39.7	36.7	33.9	33.2	33.9	28.4	26.7	24.3	25.6
Marion	--	--	--	--	51.5	49.9	--	--	--	--	37.2	37.8	--	--	--	--	25.9	20.7
Miller	52.0	60.2	44.6	52.8	42.1	46.1	42.4	45.2	36.4	37.3	30.0	31.3	19.2	19.7	16.5	20.1	17.6	16.7
Mississippi	52.0	55.9	56.6	43.9	44.3	37.4	46.3	46.2	44.9	39.7	36.2	31.0	20.4	22.9	16.3	14.0	12.2	9.5
Monroe	--	55.7	44.2	43.9	55.5	53.0	--	44.1	36.0	31.2	36.5	37.5	--	21.2	10.0	12.1	14.4	10.5
Montgomery	63.8	--	--	56.1	52.6	64.5	54.2	--	--	33.7	37.1	44.5	32.3	--	--	32.4	22.0	33.2
Nevada	--	49.9	41.6	48.9	47.6	44.6	--	43.8	32.0	39.7	35.1	32.4	--	24.3	15.8	21.2	19.6	15.2

Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available because the region did not participate that year.

Percentage of Youth Who Used Alcohol, Cigarettes or Smokeless Tobacco in Their Lifetime by County, Cont.																		
County	Alcohol						Cigarettes						Smokeless Tobacco					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Newton	--	51.7	--	--	50.0	46.4	--	47.8	--	--	41.0	31.7	--	33.4	--	--	26.4	27.8
Ouachita	44.6	--	50.3	50.0	47.6	48.1	47.6	--	42.1	39.1	38.0	34.3	14.0	--	13.8	14.6	12.9	12.3
Perry	--	--	62.7	56.8	55.5	55.1	--	--	47.4	44.0	38.8	38.3	--	--	23.2	23.7	22.1	22.4
Phillips	56.8	37.7	30.4	43.4	--	34.6	46.1	27.9	25.0	31.7	--	22.3	24.3	14.3	4.2	7.8	--	4.0
Pike	59.5	57.7	53.4	58.1	40.6	50.8	51.3	47.2	48.1	49.5	35.5	37.9	30.9	34.2	25.9	26.3	23.9	21.3
Poinsett	48.7	48.0	54.5	56.3	50.7	52.1	48.8	43.9	44.8	42.1	40.0	39.2	22.0	18.8	21.9	24.8	19.4	18.6
Polk	52.7	38.1	53.8	48.8	50.2	44.4	52.1	46.8	43.7	33.3	34.7	29.7	34.1	32.9	36.4	18.6	20.0	15.4
Pope	--	--	44.2	63.3	43.6	42.1	--	--	32.7	47.9	28.0	26.7	--	--	21.8	35.9	14.7	13.1
Prairie	73.4	--	--	61.7	55.8	49.1	53.8	--	--	50.0	34.1	41.9	39.4	--	--	24.8	19.6	22.1
Pulaski	37.2	--	--	56.7	39.8	40.6	28.6	--	--	36.5	23.5	23.1	7.2	--	--	16.0	6.7	7.2
Randolph	56.7	52.1	55.9	54.8	56.9	48.6	45.7	43.1	43.7	42.8	41.9	36.6	22.7	23.7	26.5	23.9	27.6	27.0
Saint Francis	--	57.0	54.8	40.6	44.3	35.9	--	51.9	39.8	30.4	29.9	22.4	--	21.3	18.4	10.3	13.4	6.4
Saline	51.3	56.4	59.2	43.9	43.8	42.5	38.3	44.2	44.5	28.8	29.1	28.2	19.4	26.9	24.7	16.8	18.0	15.8
Scott	--	--	--	50.8	49.9	50.6	--	--	--	42.2	42.3	35.4	--	--	--	27.3	26.2	24.1
Searcy	--	55.3	62.2	--	60.8	49.4	--	48.5	56.2	--	48.7	41.5	--	27.9	29.6	--	28.7	23.2
Sebastian	44.4	49.7	47.3	50.4	46.4	48.0	35.8	36.0	34.6	35.2	30.1	30.3	14.1	13.3	11.5	12.6	12.2	11.1
Sevier	58.4	53.6	54.5	54.3	49.8	52.2	51.2	45.6	42.7	39.1	33.6	31.1	28.2	26.4	31.5	25.5	19.8	16.8
Sharp	--	--	52.5	49.8	48.8	51.2	--	--	46.3	40.9	38.4	39.0	--	--	29.0	24.7	24.3	26.0
Stone	--	62.5	46.6	49.6	41.7	43.5	--	57.3	35.7	43.3	34.6	39.3	--	36.9	28.6	24.5	25.4	25.4
Union	53.9	46.5	41.8	46.6	45.9	47.3	49.6	39.6	35.8	34.1	33.9	30.8	22.7	16.7	12.6	14.2	14.8	13.2
Van Buren	36.1	--	59.9	58.4	53.7	55.5	35.2	--	48.3	46.0	37.9	40.6	17.9	--	26.1	24.9	22.2	19.7
Washington	51.5	54.9	50.5	41.7	41.0	39.7	39.1	41.8	37.4	27.7	26.5	22.3	19.6	18.3	16.4	15.0	11.9	9.4
White	42.3	59.2	51.8	51.4	51.7	50.5	35.6	55.0	40.7	39.5	38.4	34.7	19.2	28.8	21.8	24.6	27.0	20.4
Woodruff	--	--	38.9	53.2	44.4	48.8	--	--	38.0	46.7	29.3	34.8	--	--	18.1	15.8	17.2	12.5
Yell	--	--	63.2	45.5	49.5	44.2	--	--	56.4	32.4	31.7	28.0	--	--	28.8	19.3	14.6	16.6

Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available because the region did not participate that year.

Percentage of Youth Who Used Marijuana, Inhalants or Hallucinogens in Their Lifetime by County																		
County	Marijuana						Inhalants						Hallucinogens					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Arkansas	26.8	23.7	26.7	23.5	19.9	15.2	9.3	10.1	12.0	12.9	10.3	10.4	3.5	2.1	3.2	0.2	2.3	0.8
Ashley	19.7	--	17.0	16.4	16.8	16.1	12.1	--	14.2	12.5	14.8	12.9	2.3	--	1.9	1.0	2.1	1.1
Baxter	--	--	--	--	19.0	16.7	--	--	--	--	13.7	11.1	--	--	--	--	3.5	1.9
Benton	26.2	22.1	24.7	13.8	17.9	14.4	18.2	14.7	19.5	13.4	15.6	13.0	5.7	4.7	3.8	1.1	3.7	2.1
Boone	--	--	--	16.2	16.2	13.3	--	--	--	16.0	15.3	15.2	--	--	--	1.5	2.2	1.9
Bradley	22.8	--	11.6	15.7	14.8	13.6	10.9	--	10.8	11.2	10.9	11.6	2.9	--	3.0	0.2	0.6	0.8
Calhoun	20.8	17.4	--	26.2	14.6	--	12.2	8.1	--	14.7	19.3	--	1.9	1.9	--	1.8	1.6	--
Carroll	21.3	13.9	22.2	15.5	19.2	14.9	13.8	10.3	18.5	13.1	16.1	14.4	3.6	2.7	3.4	2.3	3.0	1.9
Chicot	20.0	--	23.7	20.2	20.5	15.3	7.0	--	11.5	13.7	7.6	6.0	2.9	--	1.8	0.5	1.6	0.0
Clark	16.9	15.7	14.6	8.2	12.7	13.6	10.8	18.7	10.5	12.3	13.1	13.7	3.6	2.4	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.2
Clay	15.9	12.7	19.5	19.4	17.3	19.3	10.2	7.7	14.4	14.6	13.4	17.0	4.8	1.7	1.0	1.6	1.5	2.0
Cleburne	26.3	--	--	20.9	25.5	19.4	23.5	--	--	20.0	19.1	15.4	5.8	--	--	2.0	3.8	1.8
Cleveland	--	--	--	--	--	15.3	--	--	--	--	--	12.4	--	--	--	--	--	2.5
Columbia	12.5	13.9	10.1	7.0	7.4	11.5	5.0	10.0	4.8	10.9	7.4	13.6	2.5	2.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Conway	--	--	--	18.0	24.3	19.7	--	--	--	11.3	15.4	12.1	--	--	--	1.6	2.2	0.8
Craighead	19.4	18.0	19.4	14.1	14.6	14.7	11.9	12.4	14.3	13.7	12.7	13.0	3.6	3.4	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.4
Crawford	30.7	18.6	18.0	15.9	16.8	15.3	16.8	16.3	13.6	15.1	14.4	13.2	5.0	4.7	1.8	1.7	2.9	2.1
Crittenden	18.9	--	10.0	19.4	19.8	18.3	9.8	--	7.2	12.8	13.7	10.2	5.7	--	0.0	1.1	1.5	1.5
Cross	24.2	22.3	--	23.3	20.0	17.2	14.0	12.9	--	14.6	17.5	17.2	6.2	5.1	--	3.3	3.1	1.2
Dallas	16.5	29.6	17.6	22.3	17.7	15.6	9.9	11.5	15.3	16.5	15.3	12.3	0.7	3.7	0.8	1.6	1.9	0.4
Desha	--	--	--	3.0	16.7	--	--	--	--	10.1	11.6	--	--	--	--	1.0	0.7	--
Drew	--	--	19.7	11.9	16.0	11.7	--	--	18.0	20.9	11.0	10.0	--	--	1.7	0.8	1.2	0.5
Faulkner	--	--	11.9	15.2	20.7	12.2	--	--	11.2	18.6	13.5	14.2	--	--	2.0	0.6	4.5	1.8
Franklin	14.2	30.2	--	17.7	17.2	16.0	14.9	24.0	--	15.8	13.2	13.0	2.2	4.1	--	1.8	2.7	2.5
Fulton	--	20.0	17.0	14.1	13.6	12.0	--	10.0	13.6	14.9	17.7	19.1	--	2.0	1.3	0.9	2.4	0.8

Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available because the region did not participate that year.

Percentage of Youth Who Used Marijuana, Inhalants or Hallucinogens in Their Lifetime by County, <i>cont.</i>																		
County	Marijuana						Inhalants						Hallucinogens					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Garland	30.7	15.7	20.5	22.3	19.9	19.0	16.9	16.3	15.3	15.6	16.9	14.5	7.1	3.1	2.6	3.0	2.5	2.0
Grant	26.8	36.7	21.0	18.8	19.6	17.1	14.4	19.4	17.1	17.4	14.4	15.2	2.7	10.2	2.2	2.3	3.1	2.3
Greene	15.5	17.2	14.2	17.5	16.8	13.7	18.7	13.8	16.4	18.1	14.4	15.8	2.4	3.6	1.3	1.8	2.3	1.3
Hempstead	17.4	--	19.1	--	14.1	13.2	13.7	--	15.3	--	17.8	10.4	2.2	--	1.4	--	2.1	0.4
Hot Spring	22.7	22.9	21.2	17.9	16.2	14.8	15.9	12.4	18.4	14.9	14.5	17.0	3.9	3.3	2.9	1.1	2.5	1.2
Howard	--	--	18.8	12.6	8.2	12.4	--	--	16.4	13.2	14.1	8.5	--	--	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.8
Independence	13.8	--	21.9	20.5	15.8	11.7	12.3	--	15.1	15.1	12.3	12.3	2.5	--	1.2	2.9	1.7	1.5
Izard	--	--	21.0	14.7	16.6	17.0	--	--	15.7	12.3	13.1	15.5	--	--	2.4	1.8	1.5	0.9
Jackson	25.3	--	17.7	14.1	16.6	11.4	18.8	--	13.7	12.6	12.2	12.8	7.2	--	0.5	0.9	1.8	0.4
Jefferson	20.0	--	11.9	14.6	17.6	21.2	12.1	--	11.9	7.7	7.0	9.0	4.1	--	0.2	0.4	1.6	0.3
Johnson	--	--	14.2	26.4	14.7	16.6	--	--	14.6	20.9	14.0	16.2	--	--	0.9	2.9	2.3	1.4
Lafayette	12.3	17.6	21.2	16.6	15.3	13.0	10.0	9.8	13.1	15.2	12.7	13.5	1.1	3.5	1.2	2.5	2.1	1.2
Lawrence	25.8	21.6	19.1	12.6	16.2	16.3	14.5	12.0	14.5	13.0	11.9	13.5	4.0	3.4	1.5	1.3	2.4	1.6
Lee	--	--	30.1	21.3	10.2	11.8	--	--	6.2	8.7	7.0	7.6	--	--	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.0
Lincoln	--	--	22.3	22.9	16.5	16.2	--	--	16.2	12.8	9.2	11.3	--	--	1.0	1.4	1.5	0.6
Little River	--	--	--	--	15.5	9.9	--	--	--	--	13.0	9.5	--	--	--	--	1.7	1.5
Logan	--	25.8	19.5	14.8	15.2	16.0	--	17.8	18.3	14.4	13.4	16.4	--	4.1	1.3	1.1	1.8	1.1
Lonoke	23.1	31.2	20.1	14.7	18.2	16.4	14.1	17.1	17.7	13.4	14.5	13.3	4.7	5.8	1.2	1.6	2.8	1.2
Madison	21.4	26.3	19.2	17.4	18.6	17.3	13.5	13.8	12.2	10.8	12.4	13.7	3.0	3.5	1.7	1.5	3.7	2.8
Marion	--	--	--	--	17.5	19.2	--	--	--	--	14.5	13.6	--	--	--	--	--	2.2
Miller	30.4	31.0	16.1	21.1	14.2	17.0	11.9	10.8	16.0	13.3	14.2	12.9	3.5	3.9	1.4	2.3	1.7	1.9
Mississippi	25.5	23.5	21.5	18.1	17.5	14.3	14.7	14.1	13.4	14.8	12.3	10.0	2.1	3.2	1.2	1.3	2.2	0.7
Monroe	--	33.9	20.4	16.2	17.7	15.2	--	11.8	15.2	11.0	10.7	8.2	--	3.9	0.0	0.6	2.1	1.0
Montgomery	23.2	--	--	15.1	16.4	15.5	18.1	--	--	8.5	15.5	14.8	4.2	--	--	0.0	1.3	2.0
Nevada	--	20.4	10.4	15.3	10.1	8.4	--	14.4	14.2	11.8	16.9	10.8	--	1.6	0.0	0.9	1.7	1.4

Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available because the region did not participate that year.

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

Percentage of Youth Who Used Marijuana, Inhalants or Hallucinogens in Their Lifetime by County, <i>cont.</i>																		
County	Marijuana						Inhalants						Hallucinogens					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Newton	--	21.1	--	--	20.8	11.9	--	10.6	--	--	11.8	13.4	--	4.8	--	--	1.7	0.9
Ouachita	21.6	--	23.1	19.0	21.1	17.2	11.3	--	9.1	11.2	11.0	9.1	1.8	--	1.1	1.2	3.9	0.6
Perry	--	--	22.2	19.0	18.4	13.8	--	--	23.5	16.5	17.2	18.1	--	--	2.9	2.5	1.4	0.7
Phillips	22.7	6.5	11.1	17.0	--	12.5	16.0	1.6	0.0	8.3	--	5.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	--	0.3
Pike	19.0	21.4	17.6	22.7	10.6	16.2	13.0	19.2	17.5	16.8	13.8	16.8	4.2	2.6	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.7
Poinsett	25.8	20.3	19.7	21.3	18.7	18.3	11.7	12.6	14.6	12.5	16.3	14.6	4.6	4.8	2.2	1.2	1.7	1.4
Polk	22.2	16.7	14.3	10.7	15.0	10.2	12.1	10.6	16.9	12.3	11.4	13.2	4.4	4.5	1.4	0.7	1.9	0.8
Pope	--	--	12.1	21.6	16.1	16.6	--	--	17.2	15.5	12.8	13.9	--	--	1.4	1.8	1.6	2.0
Prairie	32.3	--	--	25.4	13.8	17.4	13.8	--	--	12.7	9.4	9.9	1.5	--	--	0.8	0.0	2.9
Pulaski	17.6	--	--	27.8	17.2	16.5	8.0	--	--	13.3	9.3	11.3	3.2	--	--	1.8	2.3	1.7
Randolph	20.8	19.2	22.8	17.5	18.2	15.8	18.3	13.7	18.4	15.6	19.3	13.0	3.4	4.3	3.0	1.4	1.8	0.4
Saint Francis	--	31.1	29.9	10.1	12.4	9.6	--	12.0	14.6	5.9	9.3	7.5	--	5.6	1.2	0.7	1.0	0.0
Saline	22.5	24.4	21.4	14.6	15.8	16.1	11.8	13.5	14.5	14.6	12.7	13.4	4.3	4.1	0.9	1.9	2.1	2.1
Scott	--	--	--	19.8	20.3	16.3	--	--	--	15.7	15.0	13.2	--	--	--	1.6	4.5	2.2
Searcy	--	27.0	23.2	--	23.9	17.0	--	14.1	22.7	--	18.9	13.1	--	5.5	3.4	--	3.4	2.0
Sebastian	22.5	23.1	20.1	19.3	18.2	20.5	12.6	13.8	13.1	13.1	13.0	13.2	4.6	4.9	2.7	2.4	2.9	2.4
Sevier	23.8	21.4	17.5	13.0	14.4	11.6	10.8	10.9	15.9	11.0	12.4	13.1	2.7	2.7	2.5	1.0	3.0	1.2
Sharp	--	--	19.2	15.8	12.9	15.2	--	--	20.4	15.1	15.8	16.0	--	--	1.2	1.2	0.7	1.4
Stone	--	25.2	14.5	22.2	17.6	15.4	--	19.6	13.7	12.6	12.9	17.0	--	3.9	1.9	3.1	3.7	2.2
Union	21.1	25.2	17.1	17.8	18.3	15.2	13.9	12.6	11.0	13.9	11.7	12.5	3.9	3.0	1.1	1.2	1.9	1.3
Van Buren	15.7	--	25.6	22.0	22.2	19.4	17.4	--	22.1	21.0	15.6	18.1	5.8	--	3.5	2.4	3.6	2.6
Washington	23.1	28.9	19.6	14.4	14.5	12.7	16.0	10.4	17.8	14.4	13.3	12.5	5.2	6.9	2.7	1.8	2.5	1.5
White	11.4	30.3	18.5	17.1	18.3	16.2	6.9	19.7	18.6	15.7	17.4	14.6	1.0	5.3	2.0	1.4	2.5	1.8
Woodruff	--	--	7.4	13.5	13.8	13.0	--	--	3.8	14.3	9.5	12.9	--	--	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.7
Yell	--	--	21.4	21.0	16.4	16.5	--	--	10.2	14.6	10.0	12.3	--	--	3.6	2.7	1.8	1.8

Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available because the region did not participate that year.

Percentage of Youth Who Used Cocaine, Methamphetamines or Stimulants In Their Lifetime by County															
County	Cocaine						Methamphetamines					Stimulants			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007
Arkansas	2.6	3.8	4.5	2.7	2.7	1.2	3.0	2.1	1.0	1.6	1.0	6.3	5.1	4.6	4.1
Ashley	1.8	--	2.5	1.1	3.2	1.2	2.5	--	2.5	3.3	2.3	5.7	5.0	5.1	4.2
Baxter	--	--	--	--	3.1	2.1	--	--	--	3.0	1.6	--	--	4.3	3.4
Benton	6.2	4.9	5.1	2.4	5.3	2.7	5.0	3.3	2.4	4.2	2.2	8.4	3.5	6.3	4.2
Boone	--	--	--	2.7	2.5	1.6	--	--	3.0	2.1	1.9	--	3.9	4.2	3.7
Bradley	1.6	--	6.2	0.0	1.8	0.8	1.0	--	0.6	2.4	0.3	6.2	1.0	3.0	1.8
Calhoun	2.4	1.2	--	1.2	1.0	--	2.5	1.2	1.5	0.5	--	--	3.0	3.6	--
Carroll	2.8	2.3	4.8	2.7	4.7	2.0	3.0	2.6	3.0	3.8	1.6	5.5	2.9	3.3	2.8
Chicot	4.1	--	5.7	1.0	1.3	0.5	1.6	--	2.2	2.2	0.0	3.2	1.0	1.9	1.0
Clark	2.6	2.4	0.5	1.8	2.2	1.2	3.6	1.8	0.7	1.5	0.4	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.9
Clay	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.1	1.8	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.4	3.9	2.9	3.8
Cleburne	5.9	--	--	3.6	4.1	2.5	7.5	--	3.1	3.8	1.8	--	5.0	6.4	3.8
Cleveland	--	--	--	--	--	2.5	--	--	--	--	1.1	--	--	--	4.3
Columbia	0.0	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.0	2.0	--	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.9	0.5	0.0	2.7
Conway	--	--	--	2.0	2.0	1.4	--	--	1.1	2.4	1.4	--	1.7	4.2	2.5
Craighead	3.8	3.0	3.6	2.3	3.5	2.3	4.0	2.8	1.8	2.2	1.4	4.8	3.9	4.1	3.4
Crawford	4.0	2.3	2.6	2.5	3.1	2.1	3.0	7.0	2.8	3.1	2.2	4.3	2.9	4.3	3.4
Crittenden	3.8	--	0.0	2.0	2.7	2.4	2.0	--	1.9	2.1	1.6	1.6	2.5	3.8	2.5
Cross	4.5	2.2	--	3.3	4.8	3.3	6.8	4.5	3.3	3.9	2.0	--	6.3	5.9	4.5
Dallas	1.5	0.0	0.8	1.2	2.8	0.4	0.8	3.8	0.5	1.4	0.0	2.1	2.5	2.3	1.2
Desha	--	--	--	1.0	1.0	--	--	--	2.3	1.0	--	--	0.0	2.7	--
Drew	--	--	2.6	0.8	2.1	1.4	--	--	2.7	2.6	1.1	4.5	4.6	3.3	2.2
Faulkner	--	--	0.0	0.8	5.2	2.5	--	--	1.6	3.9	1.6	1.2	3.3	7.2	3.5
Franklin	1.9	2.1	--	2.7	3.3	2.7	1.2	5.2	2.5	4.8	3.5	--	1.8	3.7	3.8
Fulton	--	1.0	2.6	3.1	3.2	2.1	--	2.0	1.8	2.9	0.8	4.0	3.7	3.5	1.1
Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available because the region did not participate that year. <sup>125</sup>															

Percentage of Youth Who Used Cocaine, Methamphetamines or Stimulants in Their Lifetime by County, <i>cont.</i>															
County	Cocaine						Methamphetamines					Stimulants			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007
Garland	6.7	2.8	3.2	4.2	3.6	2.6	5.4	1.4	3.3	2.9	1.9	5.9	4.6	6.4	4.6
Grant	4.5	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.3	2.9	4.5	5.1	3.4	3.6	2.2	6.5	6.5	6.9	4.3
Greene	4.0	2.5	2.9	2.4	3.3	2.2	2.8	2.8	2.2	2.7	1.9	3.2	4.3	3.8	2.5
Hempstead	1.5	--	2.1	--	2.5	1.5	0.5	--	--	2.1	0.6	3.4	--	2.1	1.0
Hot Spring	3.7	2.8	3.7	1.8	3.6	2.1	4.0	2.6	1.5	2.5	1.2	4.7	2.6	3.5	2.7
Howard	--	--	0.8	0.5	1.4	1.0	--	--	0.0	2.0	1.0	0.9	1.5	2.7	1.0
Independence	3.7	--	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.2	3.7	--	3.1	3.1	1.8	5.6	3.7	3.4	2.4
Izard	--	--	3.1	2.4	2.9	2.3	--	--	1.8	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.9	3.2	4.0
Jackson	6.5	--	2.1	1.3	4.0	0.8	12.0	--	1.1	1.6	0.6	2.9	2.5	2.4	1.4
Jefferson	2.4	--	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.4	3.0	--	0.2	1.6	0.5	1.7	0.3	1.2	0.3
Johnson	--	--	3.0	3.5	1.8	1.4	--	--	6.9	2.4	1.4	4.4	7.6	3.5	1.9
Lafayette	0.6	3.7	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.7	4.9	1.3	0.8	0.4	1.2	1.9	2.5	0.8
Lawrence	2.5	1.6	2.0	1.7	2.5	1.9	5.4	3.0	2.5	2.8	1.5	4.2	3.0	4.6	2.8
Lee	--	--	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.3	--	--	1.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.4	0.3
Lincoln	--	--	3.9	1.7	2.5	2.3	--	--	1.8	1.5	0.9	5.8	2.5	2.5	2.3
Little River	--	--	--	--	3.1	1.5	--	--	--	2.7	1.3	--	--	3.5	1.9
Logan	--	3.1	2.6	2.1	2.9	1.5	--	3.5	1.4	3.8	1.1	3.4	2.5	2.2	2.6
Lonoke	3.9	5.1	2.7	2.5	3.6	2.0	4.6	5.4	2.0	2.9	1.5	5.0	4.5	5.1	3.4
Madison	2.9	3.5	2.2	2.2	3.9	3.3	2.7	2.4	3.6	3.2	2.8	4.8	2.5	5.0	3.5
Marion	--	--	--	--	--	2.5	--	--	--	--	1.9	--	--	--	5.1
Miller	3.6	2.4	1.9	3.1	2.1	2.1	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.6	1.7	4.2	3.9	4.1	2.3
Mississippi	2.6	4.4	2.4	2.0	3.1	1.3	3.6	3.5	1.4	2.7	0.8	3.9	2.3	3.4	1.0
Monroe	--	3.4	0.0	2.2	2.6	2.0	--	1.7	1.3	3.1	1.0	2.4	1.7	3.7	5.1
Montgomery	4.2	--	--	0.9	1.0	1.5	5.4	--	1.0	1.7	1.0	--	0.0	3.7	2.5
Nevada	--	0.8	1.2	1.5	2.2	2.1	--	1.1	2.6	1.7	2.1	2.3	1.9	4.3	1.8
Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available because the region did not participate that year.															



Percentage of Youth Who Used Cocaine, Methamphetamines or Stimulants in Their Lifetime by County, <i>cont.</i>															
County	Cocaine						Methamphetamines					Stimulants			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007
Newton	--	3.1	--	--	3.0	1.4	--	3.1	--	3.0	1.9	--	--	2.4	2.4
Ouachita	1.8	--	1.9	1.6	3.9	1.5	1.2	--	2.1	2.8	0.5	2.7	1.8	3.9	1.6
Perry	--	--	3.5	4.8	1.6	2.1	--	--	5.3	1.9	1.8	6.2	6.6	2.4	4.1
Phillips	4.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	--	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.3	--	0.0	2.3	0.6	--	0.3
Pike	3.8	3.0	3.5	5.9	1.1	1.8	4.2	2.6	3.3	0.8	2.0	3.9	4.9	3.7	2.5
Poinsett	3.4	4.9	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.1	3.7	4.9	3.5	2.9	2.4	5.8	2.7	4.4	3.9
Polk	4.1	5.9	2.8	1.6	2.9	1.0	4.1	3.3	1.5	1.9	1.4	4.1	2.0	2.2	1.2
Pope	--	--	3.4	1.8	2.8	2.5	--	--	2.2	3.0	1.4	5.4	5.4	3.6	3.5
Prairie	3.1	--	--	3.1	1.4	4.0	3.1	--	1.6	0.0	2.9	--	7.1	1.4	2.9
Pulaski	2.6	--	--	2.8	2.7	1.8	2.1	--	2.6	1.4	1.2	--	5.9	3.3	2.9
Randolph	3.2	4.3	4.2	3.0	3.7	1.4	3.3	3.7	2.1	2.7	1.3	4.1	3.4	4.6	3.4
Saint Francis	--	3.7	3.5	0.7	1.0	0.2	--	1.9	0.9	1.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	2.1	0.8
Saline	4.2	4.1	2.8	1.7	2.4	2.4	4.7	5.7	1.3	1.4	1.5	6.5	3.5	3.6	5.1
Scott	--	--	--	2.6	3.6	1.7	--	--	2.6	6.1	2.2	--	3.2	7.2	2.5
Searcy	--	5.2	1.8	--	2.5	2.5	--	8.9	--	3.9	3.0	4.7	--	3.9	3.5
Sebastian	4.4	4.7	3.2	3.4	4.1	2.6	4.3	4.4	3.7	3.3	2.3	5.2	4.2	4.6	3.8
Sevier	4.6	1.9	3.7	3.6	4.3	1.8	3.1	2.5	2.3	4.3	1.3	5.6	1.9	2.8	2.2
Sharp	--	--	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.0	--	--	2.8	2.5	2.7	4.6	3.7	3.0	2.9
Stone	--	4.9	1.9	3.4	4.1	2.5	--	4.9	3.2	3.1	2.5	10.0	4.6	5.4	4.0
Union	2.5	2.8	1.4	2.5	2.7	1.8	2.8	3.5	2.3	2.3	1.5	3.5	2.7	2.9	2.4
Van Buren	5.0	--	3.4	3.3	5.4	2.4	5.0	--	5.5	3.8	3.6	7.7	4.9	4.6	4.6
Washington	4.3	7.1	4.6	3.0	3.6	2.2	4.6	6.2	3.2	3.5	1.6	5.7	3.1	3.7	2.6
White	1.0	5.9	3.1	2.4	3.4	2.1	1.0	5.0	2.7	3.3	1.9	4.8	4.9	5.3	4.1
Woodruff	--	--	1.3	0.7	1.3	1.1	--	--	1.7	0.9	1.1	0.0	1.1	2.2	2.2
Yell	--	--	5.2	3.0	2.0	2.2	--	--	5.0	2.1	2.7	7.1	7.5	2.7	4.2

Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available because the region did not participate that year.

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

Percentage of Youth Who Used Sedatives, Ecstasy, Heroin or Any Drug in Their Lifetime by County																				
County	Sedatives				Ecstasy						Heroin				Any Drug					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Arkansas	14.4	11.6	9.4	10.5	4.0	3.0	3.9	2.9	2.1	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.5	33.9	31.4	40.2	34.6	27.4	26.6
Ashley	12.8	15.4	12.6	14.2	3.3	--	2.2	1.3	3.7	2.2	1.0	0.2	1.4	0.4	26.9	--	38.2	30.2	28.1	30.0
Baxter	--	--	14.7	13.9	--	--	--	--	3.6	1.6	--	--	2.2	1.1	--	--	--	--	30.1	27.6
Benton	17.7	10.5	14.1	12.1	3.6	3.9	4.5	1.6	3.7	2.6	2.3	0.8	2.4	1.1	36.6	31.7	49.4	29.2	29.6	26.4
Boone	--	13.8	13.6	12.9	--	--	--	2.4	3.3	1.7	--	1.4	1.1	1.0	--	--	--	30.8	29.1	25.8
Bradley	10.1	8.0	12.1	8.5	2.0	--	1.5	1.2	2.1	1.0	3.1	0.0	0.9	0.5	31.0	--	31.0	32.6	25.2	26.2
Calhoun	--	15.2	8.3	--	2.5	1.9	--	4.3	2.1	--	--	2.4	1.0	--	30.3	23.9	--	48.6	29.1	--
Carroll	17.0	12.5	13.6	15.0	3.3	1.9	3.4	2.4	3.1	1.8	2.4	2.0	2.6	1.0	29.9	21.1	50.7	31.9	31.0	28.9
Chicot	12.3	6.9	10.4	5.2	2.3	--	3.2	1.5	2.8	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.0	25.7	--	36.9	32.5	31.0	22.1
Clark	9.0	9.5	12.8	12.0	2.6	2.4	0.9	1.3	2.6	1.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	24.2	31.3	31.1	23.7	26.8	28.6
Clay	13.8	14.6	15.6	15.9	2.1	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.2	0.7	0.8	0.2	1.5	21.7	17.8	38.9	34.4	29.0	31.4
Cleburne	--	15.3	20.4	15.1	6.8	--	--	2.6	4.1	2.9	--	1.2	2.6	1.0	39.4	--	--	40.1	38.3	31.5
Cleveland	--	--	--	13.6	--	--	--	--	--	2.3	--	--	--	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	28.5
Columbia	6.5	9.5	5.9	11.6	2.5	0.0	1.0	0.5	1.5	2.1	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.7	17.5	21.7	21.1	21.7	13.2	26.4
Conway	--	12.3	15.0	12.4	--	--	--	0.6	2.9	2.8	--	0.5	0.5	0.7	--	--	--	30.5	36.1	30.2
Craighead	13.7	13.6	13.6	12.6	3.0	2.5	2.5	1.8	2.7	2.2	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.0	26.1	25.7	37.6	28.6	25.6	25.8
Crawford	16.7	13.1	16.1	14.2	7.6	2.3	2.2	2.3	5.5	4.2	0.7	1.2	1.9	1.2	37.9	23.3	34.3	29.3	28.5	27.8
Crittenden	3.2	10.0	13.6	11.7	2.0	--	1.5	1.9	3.2	2.8	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	27.5	--	25.5	32.3	31.4	27.5
Cross	--	19.8	18.3	15.2	4.5	3.4	--	3.0	4.3	3.9	--	0.7	1.8	0.4	32.4	30.9	--	37.3	31.9	30.3
Dallas	6.1	12.0	14.9	10.3	1.1	0.0	1.3	1.6	4.2	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	24.3	40.7	37.1	43.4	28.0	28.0
Desha	--	7.1	10.2	--	--	--	--	0.0	2.0	--	--	0.0	0.7	--	--	--	--	19.3	29.7	--
Drew	15.4	15.5	12.4	9.4	--	--	2.7	2.4	2.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.2	--	--	41.1	41.0	29.3	22.9
Faulkner	11.7	13.7	18.4	10.7	--	--	2.3	1.5	5.3	1.7	0.0	0.6	2.6	1.2	--	--	34.2	32.7	32.1	24.6
Franklin	--	10.8	15.4	15.2	3.8	2.1	--	1.9	4.5	3.7	--	0.9	1.1	1.0	26.3	40.4	--	36.4	28.1	28.7
Fulton	13.7	12.3	16.2	8.5	--	2.0	1.0	1.2	1.8	0.8	1.3	0.9	2.4	0.8	--	26.8	33.7	31.5	27.8	27.8

Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available because the region did not participate that year.

Percentage of Youth Who Used Sedatives, Ecstasy, Heroin or Any Drug in Their Lifetime by County, <i>cont.</i>																				
County	Sedatives				Ecstasy						Heroin				Any Drug					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Garland	14.2	15.5	16.8	15.0	4.9	2.3	2.1	3.0	3.7	3.4	2.3	1.8	2.1	1.2	38.9	27.1	39.0	37.1	34.3	31.0
Grant	14.4	16.4	17.3	14.8	6.3	7.2	3.1	2.9	4.6	2.9	0.8	0.7	2.1	1.0	33.6	40.8	42.5	36.3	30.5	29.9
Greene	13.2	16.4	15.1	14.5	1.6	3.3	1.9	2.6	3.0	2.1	1.1	0.8	1.6	0.7	27.7	25.1	33.4	32.9	26.2	27.9
Hempstead	6.6	--	12.0	9.2	2.2	--	2.2	--	1.7	0.9	0.7	--	1.7	0.0	27.8	--	42.5	--	29.3	23.5
Hot Spring	14.3	11.6	14.0	12.4	2.7	2.8	3.1	1.8	3.2	1.8	0.6	0.8	1.4	0.8	31.5	31.2	44.3	31.6	28.3	30.9
Howard	6.9	8.0	9.8	8.2	--	--	1.9	1.0	1.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	--	--	44.4	27.1	23.5	22.0
Independence	15.1	13.6	14.7	10.3	1.2	--	2.5	2.7	2.6	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.4	0.8	20.0	--	38.9	33.6	27.7	22.6
Izard	10.1	10.4	13.1	12.1	--	--	1.3	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.5	0.9	0.3	1.2	--	--	37.1	23.0	28.4	27.5
Jackson	15.0	11.0	13.6	12.4	5.3	--	1.3	1.7	2.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.0	34.2	--	40.0	33.5	26.2	24.9
Jefferson	6.7	5.8	5.1	5.1	4.5	--	1.8	0.7	2.3	0.9	0.4	0.4	1.3	0.1	28.4	--	30.8	24.6	25.3	29.6
Johnson	11.2	20.5	12.3	14.8	--	--	1.4	3.4	1.9	2.3	0.2	1.7	0.5	1.1	--	--	32.5	46.7	25.8	28.4
Lafayette	7.6	6.5	13.6	11.2	3.9	4.9	2.5	1.3	1.7	1.6	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	20.2	22.5	35.6	30.7	27.1	24.3
Lawrence	15.8	12.8	10.7	11.8	2.6	1.9	1.5	2.0	3.7	2.9	0.6	0.4	1.6	0.6	34.4	28.0	36.3	27.7	24.9	27.9
Lee	4.1	7.8	7.0	4.8	--	--	0.8	0.0	1.9	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.0	--	--	40.9	36.4	21.7	18.2
Lincoln	16.1	15.5	12.0	11.3	--	--	1.1	1.7	1.8	1.4	0.7	0.9	1.3	0.3	--	--	46.3	36.5	25.1	30.0
Little River	--	--	11.6	9.2	--	--	--	--	3.5	2.2	--	--	1.4	1.5	--	--	--	--	25.3	20.3
Logan	12.2	11.0	11.6	9.4	--	1.4	2.8	0.8	2.2	1.8	1.0	0.7	1.5	0.5	--	34.2	40.8	29.2	25.7	27.4
Lonoke	14.1	13.6	16.3	13.7	4.1	3.8	3.0	2.2	4.1	2.5	0.8	0.8	2.0	1.0	30.3	39.8	38.8	27.8	30.0	27.8
Madison	9.9	10.8	13.5	11.8	4.4	3.6	1.0	0.5	3.0	2.2	1.5	1.8	1.8	2.0	30.0	34.0	38.0	29.4	27.4	27.5
Marion	--	--	--	16.4	--	--	--	--	--	1.1	--	--	--	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	30.9
Miller	10.5	15.7	15.2	14.9	4.5	5.1	2.8	4.3	1.7	2.4	0.7	1.5	1.3	0.8	37.5	38.0	36.4	34.3	27.5	30.2
Mississippi	13.1	11.4	12.2	8.7	3.4	3.1	1.6	2.2	4.0	1.3	0.0	1.0	1.5	0.6	34.9	34.0	39.5	33.2	27.9	24.4
Monroe	4.5	10.7	11.9	14.3	--	3.4	0.0	0.8	3.1	4.1	0.0	0.9	1.2	3.1	--	42.0	40.5	28.4	26.5	24.2
Montgomery	--	9.3	8.4	15.3	5.5	--	--	0.0	2.7	3.0	--	0.0	0.3	0.0	32.6	--	--	24.5	29.2	30.5
Nevada	7.0	8.2	14.2	7.7	--	1.9	0.5	1.3	2.6	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.7	--	30.2	27.7	26.7	24.6	22.9

Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available because the region did not participate that year.

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

Percentage of Youth Who Used Sedatives, Ecstasy, Heroin or Any Drug in Their Lifetime by County, <i>cont.</i>																				
County	Sedatives				Ecstasy						Heroin				Any Drug					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Newton	--	--	7.8	11.5	--	3.1	--	--	2.7	1.0	--	--	1.4	0.5	--	26.8	--	--	29.2	25.0
Ouachita	11.9	13.0	15.7	10.1	1.2	--	2.0	2.0	3.4	2.4	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.1	32.3	--	38.2	34.5	31.2	26.7
Perry	15.1	19.5	13.0	14.3	--	--	3.3	3.1	3.5	2.8	1.4	2.6	0.5	0.7	--	--	45.5	40.3	29.4	30.1
Phillips	4.4	5.9	--	8.0	3.4	3.2	0.0	0.1	--	1.1	0.0	0.0	--	0.0	32.6	10.0	15.8	25.3	--	20.3
Pike	15.4	12.9	12.2	15.9	5.0	1.7	1.9	2.6	1.1	1.8	1.2	1.6	0.0	0.7	26.2	31.9	37.5	32.0	22.9	32.6
Poinsett	14.5	16.0	17.6	16.1	3.1	5.4	2.5	1.7	2.5	1.7	1.0	0.5	1.3	1.2	31.6	26.0	41.9	35.2	30.7	30.5
Polk	10.0	10.3	12.8	10.6	4.1	1.3	0.9	2.1	1.5	1.4	0.5	0.6	1.7	0.8	27.9	24.3	34.0	26.0	25.6	23.3
Pope	12.4	17.4	12.0	12.1	--	--	2.0	1.8	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.2	0.7	0.7	--	--	35.3	36.7	26.4	28.9
Prairie	--	15.0	7.2	9.2	3.2	--	--	3.9	2.2	3.5	--	0.8	0.0	0.6	40.6	--	--	35.2	24.3	24.9
Pulaski	--	16.0	10.0	10.0	2.7	--	--	2.6	2.4	2.1	--	1.2	1.6	0.9	24.1	--	--	39.1	26.3	27.5
Randolph	16.8	12.7	13.8	10.1	2.9	2.3	1.6	2.2	2.7	1.6	1.1	0.7	1.6	0.5	31.7	26.0	41.7	31.6	30.5	25.9
Saint Francis	11.1	8.1	6.2	6.6	--	3.7	2.5	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.8	--	40.2	44.3	24.3	19.1	20.7
Saline	17.8	14.5	13.5	14.1	4.7	3.8	1.4	1.8	2.5	3.1	0.5	1.5	1.3	2.0	28.9	32.2	38.5	29.3	26.8	26.6
Scott	--	11.8	17.8	10.9	--	--	--	2.4	5.0	3.1	--	1.3	2.2	1.4	--	--	--	31.7	31.7	25.2
Searcy	16.5	--	19.4	14.9	--	4.2	2.5	--	3.4	3.0	2.4	--	2.3	1.2	--	33.5	46.1	--	37.6	30.5
Sebastian	12.0	13.2	13.7	13.0	5.7	5.7	3.6	3.7	4.3	3.8	1.3	1.5	2.0	1.1	29.5	30.9	36.7	33.6	29.0	31.1
Sevier	14.6	10.9	12.2	9.8	4.1	3.1	2.5	1.0	2.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	2.1	0.7	30.8	29.9	33.7	26.8	25.1	24.6
Sharp	14.6	14.7	14.6	14.7	--	--	1.2	1.4	2.2	2.1	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.1	--	--	41.9	29.5	27.1	30.8
Stone	10.9	15.5	13.2	13.6	--	2.0	0.0	2.1	2.4	1.2	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.9	--	35.3	30.2	35.9	25.9	31.3
Union	11.8	14.1	13.7	13.7	3.3	2.4	1.7	2.0	2.9	2.9	0.5	0.8	1.3	1.1	32.5	33.2	32.7	33.9	30.3	28.4
Van Buren	17.3	17.9	18.0	15.2	4.9	--	3.8	3.2	4.2	3.2	1.7	2.2	2.4	1.8	25.0	--	48.9	40.2	33.3	32.0
Washington	12.1	9.4	11.5	10.6	5.1	4.6	3.1	2.0	3.1	1.8	1.6	1.1	1.5	0.7	32.8	34.1	40.1	28.2	25.6	24.8
White	14.5	15.1	18.0	14.5	1.0	4.7	2.6	2.6	3.5	2.7	1.1	0.9	1.5	1.4	17.2	39.6	38.4	33.5	32.6	29.4
Woodruff	3.8	13.4	11.6	14.0	--	--	0.0	1.5	2.2	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	--	--	22.6	33.1	22.5	25.3
Yell	12.3	15.4	13.7	12.9	--	--	3.6	2.5	1.4	2.2	0.0	1.2	0.5	1.0	--	--	36.7	31.6	26.9	26.2
Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available because the region did not participate that year.																				

Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available because the region did not participate that year.

Percentage of Youth Who Used Alcohol, Cigarettes or Smokeless Tobacco During the Past 30 Days by County																		
County	Alcohol						Cigarettes						Smokeless Tobacco					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Arkansas	35.1	25.7	28.7	32.4	29.7	27.5	17.7	14.0	17.2	14.7	12.6	12.8	9.1	5.5	5.6	4.5	6.4	7.3
Ashley	26.5	--	28.9	20.4	27.3	24.7	15.5	--	15.1	12.4	15.8	15.1	7.0	--	10.6	7.1	9.9	8.4
Baxter	--	--	--	--	22.4	16.9	--	--	--	--	14.6	11.9	--	--	--	--	6.2	4.2
Benton	30.4	28.8	26.9	19.5	23.0	19.3	16.8	15.8	16.1	9.8	9.7	9.0	6.7	9.4	9.0	5.2	5.1	4.7
Boone	--	--	--	23.0	21.6	19.0	--	--	--	16.5	15.5	14.4	--	--	--	10.4	12.0	9.2
Bradley	28.0	--	25.7	22.5	27.3	24.2	18.8	--	20.8	11.0	17.3	13.9	9.1	--	14.7	6.4	9.1	7.9
Calhoun	29.1	31.2	--	39.5	31.3	--	15.6	14.6	--	22.0	14.6	--	10.6	13.5	--	13.8	9.4	--
Carroll	28.2	24.7	30.9	23.1	24.9	23.6	19.0	12.4	18.2	13.2	14.5	9.9	9.3	9.9	8.2	6.6	6.3	5.8
Chicot	21.5	--	23.6	26.2	15.1	16.2	12.1	--	16.3	11.9	10.4	8.7	3.5	--	5.8	5.4	3.5	2.9
Clark	26.9	24.1	21.5	18.7	23.8	23.2	17.9	13.3	11.2	8.0	11.1	11.9	15.2	10.8	8.2	6.9	6.8	8.5
Clay	24.6	14.5	23.1	24.3	25.8	21.7	14.8	9.8	17.7	17.7	19.2	20.7	9.8	8.7	11.0	8.5	14.1	10.1
Cleburne	37.7	--	--	29.4	32.8	24.2	27.5	--	--	15.5	19.0	15.9	15.9	--	--	6.8	13.6	9.7
Cleveland	--	--	--	--	--	29.3	--	--	--	--	--	21.5	--	--	--	--	--	12.6
Columbia	35.0	18.1	19.1	24.9	10.3	23.3	10.0	13.9	11.7	9.5	10.3	13.9	20.0	9.7	10.8	6.1	8.8	6.2
Conway	--	--	--	26.4	27.0	23.6	--	--	--	9.7	12.8	11.5	--	--	--	5.4	10.5	6.8
Craighead	27.9	24.7	24.8	21.8	20.4	19.4	15.8	14.1	14.4	12.0	12.0	12.2	6.0	6.2	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.2
Crawford	25.4	27.9	18.9	19.0	22.5	18.8	19.8	20.9	15.1	10.5	12.9	9.8	12.1	9.3	9.3	5.8	11.0	8.1
Crittenden	24.5	--	15.8	22.1	20.0	20.1	20.8	--	5.1	13.1	13.5	13.1	7.5	--	1.3	5.0	5.1	4.8
Cross	30.5	33.0	--	38.6	28.5	25.0	23.8	22.7	--	17.3	15.0	14.8	12.2	16.0	--	7.7	11.5	9.0
Dallas	25.8	48.1	27.2	30.9	26.5	22.7	16.5	14.8	19.4	21.8	18.6	12.0	7.1	3.7	8.4	10.7	6.0	7.5
Desha	--	--	--	8.9	28.7	--	--	--	--	4.2	15.0	--	--	--	--	3.2	6.5	--
Drew	--	--	30.8	28.1	19.1	17.4	--	--	21.1	16.4	11.2	11.4	--	--	13.5	10.7	9.8	6.7
Faulkner	--	--	15.4	23.5	31.2	21.2	--	--	7.7	11.5	16.5	11.6	--	--	10.0	12.3	13.7	10.1
Franklin	27.7	37.5	--	34.2	31.1	25.9	14.1	29.9	--	14.9	14.8	14.4	13.9	26.8	--	7.1	10.2	10.5
Fulton	--	22.0	24.3	24.3	22.7	23.7	--	15.0	14.5	17.0	13.3	16.0	--	19.0	9.1	8.4	11.2	14.2

Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available because the region did not participate that year.

Percentage of Youth Who Used Alcohol, Cigarettes or Smokeless Tobacco During the Past 30 Days by County, <i>cont.</i>																		
County	Alcohol						Cigarettes						Smokeless Tobacco					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Garland	24.4	23.1	22.2	24.6	22.8	20.3	21.9	12.0	13.5	14.7	13.0	11.1	5.8	7.3	3.4	4.3	6.1	4.3
Grant	27.4	40.8	22.1	22.8	24.2	22.9	21.2	24.5	14.8	13.6	14.1	11.9	7.1	16.3	8.5	7.7	9.4	7.5
Greene	24.4	22.3	21.2	22.8	20.9	18.7	11.5	15.0	13.2	15.9	13.6	10.5	8.3	8.5	9.1	12.4	8.3	8.0
Hempstead	23.0	--	22.9	--	25.7	19.5	14.2	--	15.4	--	15.8	8.0	4.8	--	3.3	--	7.5	3.0
Hot Spring	24.3	22.7	26.4	20.5	22.9	20.7	18.2	15.2	15.8	12.5	14.4	12.3	12.3	7.0	13.4	9.0	11.7	9.6
Howard	--	--	20.8	21.2	19.3	21.3	--	--	8.4	10.6	10.5	10.3	--	--	5.2	9.8	7.0	7.0
Independence	15.2	--	27.7	27.6	22.3	19.2	17.3	--	20.2	18.0	13.2	12.1	12.5	--	9.0	7.4	7.3	8.4
Izard	--	--	23.1	24.2	19.8	24.4	--	--	17.7	16.1	13.7	14.7	--	--	10.6	9.7	7.6	14.2
Jackson	23.5	--	21.1	20.8	22.8	20.4	23.5	--	12.1	9.4	14.0	13.0	9.1	--	9.2	8.1	8.4	9.5
Jefferson	27.6	--	17.0	16.7	21.4	24.4	20.8	--	8.9	7.4	6.1	4.6	7.9	--	2.4	1.9	1.9	2.0
Johnson	--	--	18.3	31.0	20.5	23.7	--	--	8.1	21.0	8.7	10.0	--	--	1.6	14.5	7.6	9.7
Lafayette	27.5	31.0	30.4	26.2	23.7	27.6	14.4	18.6	20.3	13.0	14.0	16.1	9.9	13.8	10.4	7.7	9.3	7.7
Lawrence	31.9	22.2	27.4	22.3	21.0	21.7	23.5	19.1	18.8	15.4	15.5	13.9	12.6	7.4	12.8	7.1	10.4	9.8
Lee	--	--	27.6	24.5	13.5	12.5	--	--	14.7	9.6	7.0	4.5	--	--	1.6	4.0	1.9	1.4
Lincoln	--	--	24.1	22.5	20.9	27.3	--	--	16.0	13.8	10.9	14.5	--	--	9.7	8.3	8.4	9.3
Little River	--	--	--	--	24.8	17.7	--	--	--	--	10.7	6.8	--	--	--	--	6.2	4.7
Logan	--	29.3	27.1	21.4	22.4	21.0	--	22.1	16.4	11.4	13.5	13.3	--	13.4	7.6	10.1	11.0	9.0
Lonoke	25.9	37.0	22.1	20.4	24.1	21.0	16.6	21.8	14.3	9.6	11.1	10.4	6.4	13.4	7.8	4.5	6.5	5.5
Madison	33.2	33.7	25.2	25.8	22.9	20.8	19.3	18.2	15.7	15.7	13.5	13.8	16.9	15.4	13.3	13.2	11.7	11.7
Marion	--	--	--	--	--	21.1	--	--	--	--	--	11.6	--	--	--	--	--	9.1
Miller	32.5	35.7	21.5	26.8	21.4	20.3	20.0	17.1	11.4	14.4	15.4	12.2	7.3	9.5	7.5	9.4	11.5	6.6
Mississippi	28.8	28.3	24.5	20.2	20.3	16.2	21.6	18.0	18.0	13.3	11.0	10.1	7.3	9.5	4.4	5.2	7.6	3.9
Monroe	--	39.0	10.2	21.5	19.5	24.0	--	14.0	7.7	12.8	14.6	11.5	--	5.0	4.3	6.1	4.9	5.2
Montgomery	34.0	--	--	22.4	24.4	33.5	25.8	--	--	10.4	13.7	14.4	13.4	--	--	10.6	7.0	17.3
Nevada	--	29.0	18.6	20.3	23.3	15.0	--	17.3	9.8	14.3	12.9	11.4	--	10.1	7.1	9.0	7.8	5.0

Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available because the region did not participate that year.

Percentage of Youth Who Used Alcohol, Cigarettes or Smokeless Tobacco During the Past 30 Days by County, <i>cont.</i>																		
County	Alcohol						Cigarettes						Smokeless Tobacco					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Newton	--	26.5	--	--	22.0	18.2	--	22.7	--	--	12.5	8.7	--	16.6	--	--	8.1	13.4
Ouachita	21.8	--	24.9	24.2	25.8	21.5	16.5	--	14.7	13.8	16.9	10.9	5.3	--	6.7	7.1	11.2	4.3
Perry	--	--	27.2	27.8	21.6	26.1	--	--	18.6	18.0	13.2	13.7	--	--	8.9	9.0	6.0	7.2
Phillips	34.3	11.7	11.1	15.0	--	11.4	14.6	4.8	6.4	7.3	--	4.9	5.6	3.2	2.1	2.4	--	1.1
Pike	35.0	30.3	24.1	23.6	26.6	22.9	18.3	20.9	18.4	22.6	14.4	13.8	16.3	14.5	12.2	9.1	5.7	8.2
Poinsett	27.7	26.3	28.6	27.8	19.9	22.7	21.0	21.7	19.3	16.1	12.5	16.1	7.6	10.0	10.2	11.7	9.3	8.1
Polk	28.9	17.4	27.5	23.1	26.9	19.3	18.2	15.4	13.3	9.7	17.1	10.9	13.4	18.7	18.6	7.0	6.6	6.1
Pope	--	--	20.0	28.8	20.4	20.9	--	--	12.7	19.4	10.7	10.6	--	--	8.0	18.3	7.2	6.5
Prairie	41.5	--	--	28.9	20.5	20.9	24.6	--	--	20.5	9.0	18.1	20.0	--	--	11.3	4.7	10.6
Pulaski	18.3	--	--	26.0	26.1	17.6	7.6	--	--	13.4	13.0	8.0	2.6	--	--	7.2	7.2	2.9
Randolph	31.8	26.5	29.4	28.9	17.7	24.4	19.6	16.3	21.9	16.8	7.5	14.4	8.5	8.0	14.6	12.2	2.9	12.6
Saint Francis	--	31.8	32.2	11.5	30.9	14.5	--	16.7	21.1	10.9	14.8	6.1	--	6.5	10.4	5.1	13.6	2.7
Saline	27.1	24.4	26.2	20.6	18.6	22.8	16.0	17.5	14.2	10.9	7.2	14.0	7.3	10.9	15.1	7.2	6.2	7.4
Scott	--	--	--	31.0	21.9	27.5	--	--	--	17.3	10.8	16.0	--	--	--	17.2	7.9	13.4
Searcy	--	28.1	33.1	--	22.3	18.4	--	22.9	21.4	--	17.3	17.2	--	13.4	15.3	--	10.3	10.8
Sebastian	22.0	25.0	22.5	23.4	27.0	22.3	14.3	13.2	11.8	11.2	20.8	9.8	5.8	4.2	4.3	4.5	14.1	4.3
Sevier	35.2	29.2	29.7	28.3	22.3	21.2	17.1	17.0	19.0	14.1	10.7	10.6	12.9	11.3	12.9	12.5	5.7	8.0
Sharp	--	--	28.4	23.8	25.5	25.6	--	--	24.4	13.4	12.7	17.9	--	--	14.0	11.4	8.4	14.6
Stone	--	31.7	25.5	25.4	22.8	14.8	--	25.0	10.5	21.2	15.3	14.0	--	11.5	12.5	14.3	14.1	11.5
Union	27.4	24.4	17.0	20.1	19.3	21.7	17.6	14.2	12.3	11.8	15.6	11.3	7.3	6.4	4.6	5.8	13.9	5.2
Van Buren	12.3	--	28.2	27.4	20.0	27.2	14.8	--	17.7	18.8	11.8	15.4	5.8	--	10.5	9.3	7.5	7.6
Washington	30.4	30.9	23.8	19.3	26.5	17.1	15.8	19.6	14.4	9.4	17.6	7.9	7.3	7.4	7.8	6.4	10.0	4.1
White	17.3	32.3	22.9	22.2	20.7	23.2	15.4	22.4	17.3	13.8	9.6	13.2	6.7	11.3	10.9	11.2	5.6	8.3
Woodruff	--	--	14.8	21.6	25.9	17.9	--	--	11.1	13.4	16.3	14.3	--	--	6.5	8.4	12.8	4.8
Yell	--	--	29.3	22.7	16.8	19.7	--	--	24.1	13.8	10.8	9.6	--	--	10.5	5.9	7.8	8.4

Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available because the region did not participate that year.

Percentage of Youth Who Used Marijuana, Inhalants or Hallucinogens During the Past 30 Days by County																		
County	Marijuana						Inhalants						Hallucinogens					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Arkansas	15.7	13.9	14.9	9.1	9.6	5.6	2.0	3.8	3.5	4.0	6.4	4.2	1.2	0.6	1.0	0.0	1.1	0.3
Ashley	9.8	--	7.9	6.3	8.2	6.6	3.8	--	4.6	4.2	4.1	4.6	0.8	--	1.3	0.2	1.3	0.1
Baxter	--	--	--	--	8.8	6.3	--	--	--	--	4.4	3.0	--	--	--	--	1.4	0.7
Benton	12.5	11.5	12.2	4.8	8.7	6.4	7.5	5.6	6.1	4.8	6.4	4.1	2.4	1.9	1.4	0.2	1.7	0.7
Boone	--	--	--	8.3	6.2	5.6	--	--	--	6.6	5.2	4.9	--	--	--	0.9	0.6	0.5
Bradley	8.1	--	4.4	6.4	7.9	4.6	3.3	--	4.6	2.9	4.2	4.1	0.6	--	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3
Calhoun	4.9	5.6	--	9.5	5.7	--	5.9	1.2	--	3.6	4.7	--	1.0	0.6	--	0.0	0.5	--
Carroll	9.8	8.1	12.8	5.9	10.1	9.0	5.9	4.8	6.7	5.1	5.4	6.4	0.6	1.7	1.7	0.9	1.6	0.6
Chicot	9.6	--	8.0	8.3	9.1	5.0	2.9	--	2.8	10.2	1.6	1.9	1.0	--	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.0
Clark	9.3	4.8	6.8	2.9	4.9	6.8	3.1	5.4	4.5	4.7	4.2	5.1	3.1	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.1
Clay	6.4	2.3	6.9	9.6	6.8	8.3	5.1	1.8	5.3	4.4	4.4	5.7	1.6	0.0	0.6	0.8	1.5	0.2
Cleburne	13.1	--	--	9.3	13.2	8.0	11.9	--	--	7.5	6.2	3.8	0.7	--	--	0.8	1.6	0.5
Cleveland	--	--	--	--	--	5.9	--	--	--	--	--	4.5	--	--	--	--	--	0.0
Columbia	7.7	6.9	2.8	2.5	0.0	6.1	0.0	2.9	3.7	4.5	2.9	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0
Conway	--	--	--	10.0	12.7	8.0	--	--	--	2.7	5.2	3.0	--	--	--	0.5	0.7	0.1
Craighead	9.8	7.5	8.1	6.1	7.0	6.1	4.0	4.2	4.9	4.2	5.0	4.9	1.0	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.7
Crawford	14.4	0.0	6.1	6.6	8.2	5.8	6.0	0.0	3.2	5.2	5.0	4.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.5
Crittenden	15.1	--	4.5	10.0	9.1	10.0	1.9	--	4.2	4.8	4.1	4.0	1.9	--	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.5
Cross	10.7	11.7	--	9.9	10.0	9.1	4.5	7.3	--	5.0	6.9	7.1	2.2	2.8	--	2.0	1.4	0.1
Dallas	6.5	18.5	9.5	7.5	8.8	6.0	4.4	3.8	7.0	8.1	8.8	3.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.9	0.0
Desha	--	--	--	2.0	6.8	--	--	--	--	5.1	3.4	--	--	--	--	2.0	0.0	--
Drew	--	--	7.9	6.0	5.5	4.1	--	--	3.1	7.6	3.3	3.2	--	--	1.3	0.0	0.7	0.0
Faulkner	--	--	5.2	7.4	9.4	4.4	--	--	5.6	7.8	5.1	5.5	--	--	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.5
Franklin	5.9	13.5	--	5.3	8.6	7.0	6.5	6.2	--	1.9	3.7	2.8	0.9	0.0	--	0.0	1.3	0.6
Fulton	--	8.1	9.0	5.8	4.4	4.0	--	3.0	3.2	7.1	6.2	8.6	--	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.3

Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available because the region did not participate that year.



Percentage of Youth Who Used Marijuana, Inhalants or Hallucinogens During the Past 30 Days by County, <i>cont.</i>																		
County	Marijuana						Inhalants						Hallucinogens					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Garland	14.7	9.6	10.2	11.2	9.8	9.8	6.7	8.2	4.9	5.5	6.5	4.8	1.8	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.7
Grant	15.0	29.6	10.5	8.2	10.0	6.1	2.7	5.1	6.5	5.1	5.4	4.4	0.0	3.1	0.7	0.5	1.3	0.5
Greene	5.6	7.1	6.8	7.7	6.8	5.6	7.6	5.8	6.7	5.9	5.4	5.2	1.2	2.2	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.5
Hempstead	8.8	--	8.1	--	7.1	7.2	4.2	--	4.9	--	5.8	4.3	0.7	--	0.2	--	1.2	0.3
Hot Spring	10.1	10.2	9.5	7.9	7.9	6.4	5.5	6.3	5.3	5.0	5.2	6.0	1.6	1.2	1.3	0.3	1.0	0.2
Howard	--	--	6.6	5.9	3.2	6.4	--	--	5.0	7.7	7.5	3.4	--	--	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0
Independence	5.0	--	8.7	8.0	6.9	4.1	3.7	--	5.3	5.4	3.6	3.6	0.0	--	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.2
Izard	--	--	6.3	5.9	4.1	5.2	--	--	5.1	4.4	3.5	5.5	--	--	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.3
Jackson	12.3	--	7.1	4.1	5.8	4.0	5.3	--	4.3	4.3	3.0	4.6	2.0	--	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0
Jefferson	9.3	--	5.5	7.2	10.5	9.5	4.9	--	6.3	3.6	3.5	3.5	1.8	--	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.3
Johnson	--	--	5.3	11.6	6.1	6.6	--	--	5.1	8.1	4.7	5.0	--	--	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.5
Lafayette	4.5	11.6	10.6	8.9	8.5	6.7	2.8	1.2	3.5	2.5	4.2	3.2	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4
Lawrence	12.2	7.4	7.1	5.9	7.4	6.5	4.5	5.9	7.1	4.8	5.1	3.7	1.7	1.2	0.7	0.4	1.8	0.4
Lee	--	--	16.2	11.1	3.3	5.5	--	--	1.6	1.5	2.8	3.4	--	--	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.0
Lincoln	--	--	5.5	10.0	9.2	7.8	--	--	3.0	4.2	2.5	3.5	--	--	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.3
Little River	--	--	--	--	7.4	3.6	--	--	--	--	5.6	3.2	--	--	--	--	0.8	0.4
Logan	--	9.3	5.3	6.0	5.7	5.0	--	7.4	9.0	5.1	4.0	4.2	--	1.7	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.1
Lonoke	11.4	16.1	10.4	6.9	8.8	7.7	4.6	5.2	6.2	3.7	4.5	4.2	1.8	2.4	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.4
Madison	9.5	9.6	7.9	7.4	8.2	7.0	4.0	5.7	4.2	4.0	4.6	3.2	0.9	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.6	1.1
Marion	--	--	--	--	--	7.7	--	--	--	--	--	4.4	--	--	--	--	--	0.0
Miller	15.1	12.4	9.6	11.4	7.1	9.1	4.0	4.0	6.3	2.9	7.9	3.7	1.1	2.3	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.6
Mississippi	12.3	10.5	13.6	9.0	7.7	6.3	5.0	4.8	5.8	5.5	4.0	3.3	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.8	1.4	0.3
Monroe	--	17.4	8.0	8.2	8.9	12.1	--	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.6	4.1	--	1.1	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.0
Montgomery	11.6	--	--	6.5	8.4	6.5	6.4	--	--	0.9	5.0	7.9	2.1	--	--	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nevada	--	8.7	5.3	5.0	4.7	4.2	--	3.8	5.1	6.2	4.7	3.1	--	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.7

*Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available because the region did not participate that year.*

Percentage of Youth Who Used Marijuana, Inhalants or Hallucinogens During the Past 30 Days by County, <i>cont.</i>																		
County	Marijuana						Inhalants						Hallucinogens					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Newton	--	10.9	--	--	6.1	4.7	--	5.4	--	--	8.4	5.7	--	2.4	--	--	1.4	0.0
Ouachita	12.0	--	10.3	8.0	12.9	6.0	3.6	--	2.9	3.7	5.6	3.7	0.0	--	0.3	0.5	1.1	0.4
Perry	--	--	7.1	8.8	9.6	5.0	--	--	7.5	4.2	3.8	4.1	--	--	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.2
Phillips	8.0	0.0	6.7	7.0	--	7.2	4.5	0.0	0.0	3.6	--	2.1	0.6	0.0	2.2	0.3	--	0.5
Pike	8.7	5.6	8.8	12.0	5.7	5.7	5.3	6.0	6.8	3.9	5.0	5.5	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2
Poinsett	12.9	12.3	10.9	8.2	5.0	7.7	4.3	2.7	5.0	5.0	6.1	6.3	1.9	2.2	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.3
Polk	10.9	6.4	4.4	4.2	8.2	4.3	4.4	3.9	8.3	5.1	6.0	5.4	1.8	2.0	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.1
Pope	--	--	7.3	10.7	6.2	7.6	--	--	4.8	6.5	4.3	4.4	--	--	0.0	1.8	0.7	0.6
Prairie	18.5	--	--	10.9	8.0	7.5	4.6	--	--	3.9	4.3	2.9	1.5	--	--	0.8	0.7	0.0
Pulaski	8.5	--	--	12.6	5.8	8.1	3.0	--	--	4.3	2.9	4.1	0.9	--	--	0.4	0.0	0.7
Randolph	10.0	8.2	8.9	6.5	8.9	5.1	7.5	4.1	6.7	5.1	3.1	5.0	1.2	1.4	1.1	0.4	1.0	0.2
Saint Francis	--	14.2	21.4	5.0	8.8	3.7	--	3.7	4.5	0.7	6.4	2.0	--	2.8	3.5	0.0	0.9	0.0
Saline	11.0	10.0	11.1	7.5	7.2	8.7	3.7	5.3	4.9	5.4	1.0	4.5	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.9
Scott	--	--	--	9.7	7.0	7.3	--	--	--	4.9	3.5	5.6	--	--	--	0.3	0.8	1.1
Searcy	--	9.0	9.6	--	8.4	4.5	--	3.1	6.9	--	7.2	2.2	--	2.1	0.6	--	1.9	0.5
Sebastian	13.2	11.3	10.2	8.9	10.7	9.6	4.1	4.5	4.1	4.2	5.6	4.1	1.4	1.8	1.0	0.7	2.0	1.1
Sevier	9.9	7.8	7.9	6.0	9.5	3.7	2.5	5.2	5.0	3.9	4.5	4.3	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.7	1.3	0.2
Sharp	--	--	8.5	6.5	8.8	4.4	--	--	6.2	4.0	6.1	6.4	--	--	0.3	0.2	2.1	0.4
Stone	--	11.7	3.6	11.5	5.7	4.3	--	6.8	1.9	5.4	6.7	8.7	--	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.9
Union	10.2	10.5	6.2	8.3	8.5	7.5	4.1	5.2	2.9	5.3	5.1	4.0	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.5
Van Buren	10.7	--	10.6	10.0	8.5	7.8	5.8	--	8.9	7.1	3.9	6.0	0.8	--	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.8
Washington	11.4	15.1	9.4	6.2	11.4	5.8	6.1	2.9	5.8	5.3	6.2	4.1	2.1	2.2	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.4
White	4.8	14.6	8.1	5.7	7.0	6.0	2.0	5.9	6.8	5.2	4.4	4.3	0.0	2.5	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.4
Woodruff	--	--	4.9	5.4	7.7	6.4	--	--	0.0	7.5	6.6	6.1	--	--	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4
Yell	--	--	15.8	9.6	6.9	7.1	--	--	3.4	4.7	3.4	2.6	--	--	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.8

Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available because the region did not participate that year.

Percentage of Youth Who Used Cocaine, Methamphetamines or Stimulants During the Past 30 Days by County															
County	Cocaine						Methamphetamines					Stimulants			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007
Arkansas	0.4	1.3	2.8	0.9	1.4	0.3	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	3.0	1.8	2.3	1.4
Ashley	0.4	--	1.6	0.4	1.6	0.1	1.5	--	1.1	1.5	0.4	3.2	1.9	3.3	1.8
Baxter	--	--	--	--	1.0	0.4	--	--	--	1.0	0.4	--	--	1.5	0.6
Benton	2.3	1.0	1.2	0.5	2.0	0.6	1.9	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.6	4.5	1.2	2.8	1.5
Boone	--	--	--	1.0	0.6	0.4	--	--	0.8	0.5	0.3	--	1.3	1.9	0.8
Bradley	0.7	--	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.0	--	--	0.3	1.8	0.3	6.3	0.2	1.8	0.5
Calhoun	0.0	0.0	--	2.5	0.5	--	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	--	--	3.0	2.1	--
Carroll	0.9	1.1	1.8	0.7	1.7	0.5	1.0	1.7	0.4	1.6	0.8	3.1	0.7	1.2	1.9
Chicot	1.3	--	1.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	--	0.5	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.5	1.6	0.0
Clark	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	2.1	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.7
Clay	1.1	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.3	1.1	1.6	1.0	1.5
Cleburne	1.5	--	--	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8	--	0.5	1.0	0.5	--	1.4	2.8	0.9
Cleveland	--	--	--	--	--	0.0	--	--	--	--	0.0	--	--	--	1.4
Columbia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.5	0.0	--	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.7
Conway	--	--	--	0.2	0.5	0.3	--	--	0.2	0.5	0.3	--	0.9	1.9	0.3
Craighead	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.6	0.9	1.6	1.1	0.5	1.2	0.4	2.3	1.3	2.1	1.1
Crawford	0.0	2.3	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.5	2.3	0.8	1.0	0.5	1.8	0.9	2.2	1.1
Crittenden	2.0	--	1.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	--	--	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.0	1.2	1.9	1.2
Cross	1.1	0.6	--	1.0	1.6	0.6	2.8	1.1	0.7	1.8	0.7	--	1.3	2.3	1.9
Dallas	0.4	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	3.8	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.9	0.4
Desha	--	--	--	1.0	0.0	--	--	--	3.4	0.0	--	--	0.0	1.7	--
Drew	--	--	0.9	1.5	1.7	0.3	--	--	0.0	1.4	0.0	2.2	0.8	0.7	0.6
Faulkner	--	--	1.1	0.4	1.8	0.7	--	--	0.4	1.9	0.5	1.1	0.4	2.7	0.8
Franklin	0.3	2.1	--	0.0	1.8	0.6	0.9	2.1	1.2	1.9	1.1	--	0.9	1.0	1.3
Fulton	--	0.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.5	--	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.6	1.5	1.2	0.5

Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available because the region did not participate that year.

Percentage of Youth Who Used Cocaine, Methamphetamines or Stimulants During the Past 30 Days by County, <i>cont.</i>															
County	Cocaine						Methamphetamines					Stimulants			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007
Garland	2.2	1.1	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.6	1.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.6	1.6	1.8	2.8	1.6
Grant	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.0	1.7	0.5	2.7	3.1	0.6	1.2	0.4	2.7	2.6	3.7	1.1
Greene	0.4	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.9	0.7	0.7	0.1	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.0
Hempstead	0.5	--	0.7	--	1.7	0.6	0.3	--	--	1.2	0.3	1.6	--	0.8	0.3
Hot Spring	1.0	0.6	1.5	0.4	1.3	0.7	1.6	1.2	0.3	0.9	0.5	2.3	1.3	1.2	0.2
Howard	--	--	0.8	0.5	1.6	0.0	--	--	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.1
Independence	0.0	--	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.7	--	--	0.8	1.2	0.3	2.4	1.8	1.4	0.5
Izard	--	--	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.3	--	--	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.6	1.5	0.6
Jackson	1.3	--	1.1	0.4	1.6	0.4	5.3	--	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.8	0.4	1.0	0.2
Jefferson	0.4	--	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.4	1.2	--	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.9	0.1
Johnson	--	--	1.0	1.8	0.3	0.4	--	--	2.8	0.6	0.2	1.6	1.8	0.8	0.6
Lafayette	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.1	2.4	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	1.3	1.3	1.2
Lawrence	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.6	0.7	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.5	0.3	3.6	1.1	2.4	0.3
Lee	--	--	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.3	--	--	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.4	0.3
Lincoln	--	--	0.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	--	--	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.7	1.1	1.3	0.6
Little River	--	--	--	--	1.0	0.6	--	--	--	0.8	0.6	--	--	1.4	0.6
Logan	--	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.8	0.3	--	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.0	1.5	0.2	0.6	0.4
Lonoke	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.4	1.3	2.2	0.8	1.1	0.4	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.2
Madison	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.7	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.6	1.0	2.0	0.9	2.2	0.3	1.6	2.0
Marion	--	--	--	--	--	0.0	--	--	--	--	0.8	--	--	--	0.8
Miller	1.3	0.3	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.6	1.5	1.5	1.3	0.9
Mississippi	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.4	1.7	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.5	2.0	1.1	1.1	0.4
Monroe	--	0.6	0.0	1.4	1.2	2.0	--	1.1	0.3	1.4	0.0	2.2	0.8	1.5	1.0
Montgomery	3.2	--	--	1.9	0.3	0.0	3.2	--	0.0	1.0	0.0	--	1.0	2.3	1.0
Nevada	--	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.9	1.0	--	0.0	2.0	0.9	1.1	0.5	1.2	2.6	1.1

Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available because the region did not participate that year.

Percentage of Youth Who Used Cocaine, Methamphetamines or Stimulants During the Past 30 Days by County, <i>cont.</i>															
County	Cocaine						Methamphetamines					Stimulants			
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007
Newton	--	1.0	--	--	1.7	0.0	--	1.4	--	1.7	0.0	--	--	2.4	0.0
Ouachita	0.0	--	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.8	--	--	0.4	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.6
Perry	--	--	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.7	--	--	0.5	0.8	0.2	2.6	2.0	1.2	0.5
Phillips	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	--	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.1	--	0.0	2.3	0.4	--	0.3
Pike	1.9	1.3	1.8	0.7	0.7	0.2	1.9	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.5	1.6	2.6	1.7	0.7
Poinsett	0.7	2.2	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	2.4	2.7	1.1	0.5	0.4	2.6	1.1	1.6	1.2
Polk	1.3	2.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.8	2.0	0.0	1.4	0.3	2.3	0.9	2.6	0.6
Pope	--	--	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.5	--	--	0.7	0.7	0.2	2.3	2.4	0.4	1.2
Prairie	3.1	--	--	0.8	0.9	0.0	3.1	--	0.8	0.8	0.0	--	2.4	0.7	0.6
Pulaski	1.0	--	--	1.2	0.0	0.6	1.0	--	0.6	0.0	0.4	--	2.4	0.0	0.8
Randolph	1.2	0.8	2.2	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.4	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.4	2.4	1.3	1.3	1.1
Saint Francis	--	1.9	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	--	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	2.6	0.7	2.1	0.7
Saline	0.9	1.5	1.9	0.4	1.0	0.4	1.7	1.5	0.3	1.0	0.4	2.7	1.1	0.0	1.9
Scott	--	--	--	1.3	1.0	0.6	--	--	0.6	0.5	0.6	--	1.3	1.6	0.6
Searcy	--	1.6	0.6	--	1.4	0.7	--	1.6	--	2.5	0.7	2.4	--	3.1	0.7
Sebastian	0.9	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.4	0.6	1.6	2.0	1.2	1.4	0.6	2.3	1.5	1.1	1.0
Sevier	1.5	0.3	0.0	1.3	1.9	0.2	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.5	0.3	2.7	0.7	1.9	1.0
Sharp	--	--	0.6	0.8	3.0	0.4	--	--	0.2	2.6	1.1	2.4	0.5	1.5	0.9
Stone	--	1.9	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.9	--	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	1.8	1.2	1.7	1.2
Union	0.5	1.1	0.4	1.2	1.0	0.4	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.7	1.4	0.6
Van Buren	1.7	--	1.5	0.8	1.6	0.8	1.7	--	1.3	1.2	1.2	4.7	1.0	1.4	1.0
Washington	1.3	1.8	2.1	0.9	1.4	0.5	1.7	2.0	0.8	2.2	0.5	2.4	1.2	2.6	0.7
White	0.0	1.9	0.7	0.6	1.4	0.5	--	2.8	0.4	1.3	0.4	2.0	1.1	1.8	1.1
Woodruff	--	--	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.4	--	--	0.9	1.3	0.0	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.1
Yell	--	--	1.7	0.5	0.4	0.6	--	--	2.1	0.4	0.3	3.3	4.0	0.9	1.1

Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available because the region did not participate that year.

Percentage of Youth Who Used Sedatives, Ecstasy, Heroin or Any Drug During the Past 30 Days by County																				
County	Sedatives				Ecstasy					Heroin				Any Drug						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Arkansas	8.7	5.5	5.9	4.2	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.1	19.4	18.4	24.9	16.6	17.4	12.2
Ashley	6.3	8.0	6.7	6.7	1.0	--	0.8	0.6	2.0	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.0	14.4	--	19.7	14.1	14.4	15.2
Baxter	--	--	7.5	5.6	--	--	--	--	0.8	0.4	--	--	0.7	0.2	--	--	--	--	15.2	11.5
Benton	9.3	4.2	6.8	5.6	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.4	21.5	17.2	28.0	13.1	15.9	13.0
Boone	--	7.4	5.9	5.9	--	--	--	0.8	0.8	0.5	--	0.6	0.5	0.2	--	--	--	18.4	13.2	11.9
Bradley	7.6	2.7	7.0	3.4	0.7	--	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.3	1.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	12.6	--	17.9	13.5	13.8	11.3
Calhoun	--	10.3	4.2	--	1.0	0.0	--	1.9	0.5	--	--	0.6	0.5	--	12.6	7.6	--	26.7	11.7	--
Carroll	8.5	5.6	7.4	7.0	0.6	0.4	1.8	0.7	1.2	0.1	1.2	0.4	1.4	0.3	16.0	12.5	30.2	15.3	16.2	16.5
Chicot	5.7	3.4	5.7	2.8	0.3	--	0.7	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.0	12.7	--	17.2	20.4	15.1	8.1
Clark	2.2	3.7	6.3	6.2	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	12.0	10.3	14.3	11.4	12.2	14.8
Clay	7.8	7.0	8.0	7.7	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	11.2	4.2	20.2	17.8	14.3	15.6
Cleburne	--	9.0	10.3	7.1	0.8	--	--	0.8	1.3	1.0	--	0.2	1.0	0.3	24.2	--	--	22.6	23.2	14.1
Cleveland	--	--	--	5.4	--	--	--	--	--	0.9	--	--	--	0.6	--	--	--	--	--	13.5
Columbia	2.7	5.5	1.5	6.8	--	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	8.7	9.9	12.5	5.9	14.9
Conway	--	5.7	6.6	4.3	--	--	--	0.4	0.5	0.6	--	0.2	0.0	0.0	--	--	--	16.0	18.4	13.3
Craighead	7.1	6.6	7.0	5.1	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.3	14.5	11.4	20.6	14.7	13.4	11.8
Crawford	6.3	6.0	9.1	6.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.2	1.6	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.2	21.9	2.3	16.4	14.8	16.1	13.2
Crittenden	3.0	4.4	7.1	5.8	--	--	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	15.7	--	13.6	17.4	16.0	15.3
Cross	--	8.6	9.6	7.0	1.1	1.7	--	0.7	1.8	1.3	--	0.7	1.1	0.1	19.8	17.0	--	18.8	18.6	18.0
Dallas	3.3	7.6	9.3	5.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	10.2	22.2	23.8	22.0	19.9	12.9
Desha	--	4.1	5.8	--	--	--	--	0.0	1.0	--	--	0.0	0.3	--	--	--	--	12.6	13.3	--
Drew	7.0	6.2	4.8	3.7	--	--	0.5	0.8	1.9	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.2	--	--	18.3	18.6	12.1	9.6
Faulkner	5.3	5.8	9.9	4.2	--	--	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	--	--	22.2	17.6	18.1	10.9
Franklin	--	6.3	7.8	8.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	1.0	1.3	--	0.0	0.5	0.1	13.6	18.3	--	13.4	14.5	13.4
Fulton	7.8	6.5	6.5	3.7	--	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.5	--	12.4	18.2	16.7	13.2	14.1

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Percentage of Youth Who Used Sedatives, Ecstasy, Heroin or Any Drug During the Past 30 Days by County, <i>cont.</i>																				
County	Sedatives				Ecstasy						Heroin				Any Drug					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Garland	6.8	8.4	8.8	7.5	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.6	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	22.4	16.7	21.3	21.1	17.7	16.7
Grant	7.2	8.2	11.3	5.9	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.7	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.5	18.2	33.7	24.2	18.6	18.5	12.7
Greene	7.6	8.2	8.2	6.8	0.8	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.3	13.8	11.5	19.1	17.4	13.2	13.4
Hempstead	4.8	--	7.1	4.2	0.5	--	1.0	--	1.2	0.1	0.5	--	0.8	0.0	13.3	--	23.0	--	13.5	13.2
Hot Spring	6.8	6.1	7.3	6.5	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	16.2	15.7	23.2	16.0	15.1	14.9
Howard	1.8	2.5	4.3	4.2	--	--	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	--	--	17.9	14.1	12.9	11.7
Independence	6.7	6.5	6.5	4.2	--	--	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	11.4	--	19.8	15.9	13.0	9.3
Izard	5.3	4.4	5.2	4.3	--	--	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.0	--	--	16.0	10.9	10.4	12.3
Jackson	7.1	4.7	6.6	5.8	--	--	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	21.2	--	20.5	12.7	11.7	11.9
Jefferson	4.3	2.7	3.0	2.4	2.0	--	0.6	0.1	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.3	15.2	--	17.1	12.9	14.6	14.9
Johnson	3.3	10.4	5.2	5.0	--	--	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.4	--	--	14.7	26.5	11.6	12.3
Lafayette	5.4	1.9	8.9	8.0	1.7	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	13.4	19.4	12.7	16.1	16.1
Lawrence	7.3	6.7	6.3	6.5	1.0	0.4	0.2	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	17.3	12.4	20.2	14.6	13.3	13.0
Lee	3.3	4.8	5.6	2.8	--	--	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.0	1.4	0.0	--	--	23.9	18.4	9.0	10.3
Lincoln	8.1	6.2	6.6	6.7	--	--	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	--	--	18.3	17.6	12.7	14.7
Little River	--	--	7.0	3.8	--	--	--	--	1.2	0.6	--	--	0.6	0.6	--	--	--	--	14.0	9.0
Logan	6.3	4.6	5.7	4.2	--	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	--	14.8	21.1	14.9	11.3	11.5
Lonoke	6.7	7.6	8.1	5.7	1.2	1.6	0.6	0.7	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.3	17.3	19.6	20.9	14.8	15.6	13.3
Madison	3.7	3.8	6.2	4.8	1.5	1.4	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.2	15.9	14.5	19.0	13.0	13.6	10.9
Marion	--	--	--	6.7	--	--	--	--	--	0.0	--	--	--	0.0	--	--	--	--	--	14.0
Miller	4.4	7.4	6.6	6.4	0.5	1.7	0.7	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.8	1.1	0.3	21.1	16.2	21.5	17.9	14.4	15.9
Mississippi	6.6	6.1	6.4	3.6	1.7	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.7	0.6	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.5	18.9	15.2	26.2	18.5	15.4	11.9
Monroe	2.2	6.2	6.5	6.1	--	0.6	0.0	0.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	--	21.1	14.3	15.8	13.3	18.2
Montgomery	--	5.6	5.0	5.9	2.2	--	--	0.0	1.7	0.5	--	0.0	0.7	0.0	15.1	--	--	10.6	10.9	15.3
Nevada	4.2	3.7	6.5	3.8	--	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.0	--	13.2	16.0	13.3	15.1	10.1
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Percentage of Youth Who Used Sedatives, Ecstasy, Heroin or Any Drug During the Past 30 Days by County, <i>cont.</i>																				
County	Sedatives				Ecstasy					Heroin				Any Drug					2006	2007
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2007	2002	2003	2004	2005		
Newton	--	--	6.1	3.3	--	1.4	--	--	2.0	0.0	--	--	1.4	0.0	--	14.8	--	--	18.3	11.4
Ouachita	6.3	6.5	9.0	5.4	--	--	0.4	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	15.6	--	20.2	17.2	16.5	12.3
Perry	7.6	9.7	7.9	5.0	--	--	1.2	0.3	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	--	--	22.1	22.3	13.5	12.5
Phillips	8.9	1.9	--	2.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	--	0.5	0.0	0.0	--	0.0	14.0	0.0	18.4	13.2	--	11.9
Pike	9.8	6.8	7.0	8.2	3.5	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	14.2	9.9	22.9	16.1	12.4	15.2
Poinsett	8.2	8.8	5.0	9.3	0.7	2.2	1.6	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	17.6	14.2	24.0	17.4	16.9	16.1
Polk	5.3	5.4	10.1	4.4	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	15.6	9.7	18.0	13.3	13.1	11.0
Pope	6.4	11.3	7.1	6.2	--	--	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	--	--	20.1	22.9	13.7	14.5
Prairie	--	7.9	6.1	5.2	1.6	--	--	0.8	0.7	0.0	--	0.8	0.4	0.0	23.4	--	--	16.8	9.6	11.0
Pulaski	--	7.1	2.2	4.5	0.6	--	--	0.4	0.0	0.7	--	0.4	0.0	0.3	12.8	--	--	19.1	13.4	14.1
Randolph	8.8	4.9	4.6	4.5	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.2	17.1	11.1	21.9	14.6	15.6	10.8
Saint Francis	4.9	2.2	7.4	3.6	--	1.9	1.2	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	--	20.2	29.9	9.8	7.4	9.2
Saline	9.0	7.4	2.1	6.7	1.2	0.4	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	16.0	13.5	21.5	15.9	12.9	14.7
Scott	--	6.6	7.0	5.0	--	--	--	1.3	0.8	1.1	--	0.5	0.2	1.1	--	--	--	18.8	16.8	13.7
Searcy	8.8	--	10.6	5.2	--	0.0	0.0	--	2.2	0.3	1.2	--	0.8	0.7	--	11.7	24.8	--	18.0	10.8
Sebastian	5.8	6.6	9.9	5.9	1.7	2.2	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.3	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.4	18.7	15.8	20.1	17.2	15.8	15.7
Sevier	6.8	4.8	6.5	4.2	3.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.0	13.5	12.1	17.1	14.4	14.4	10.0
Sharp	7.6	4.9	5.8	5.7	--	--	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.4	--	--	22.6	13.1	14.9	13.2
Stone	1.8	9.4	8.2	6.5	--	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	--	16.7	8.5	20.6	12.9	13.8
Union	5.6	6.8	6.1	6.4	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	15.6	15.7	15.3	18.0	14.8	14.0
Van Buren	7.3	9.8	6.3	7.2	0.8	--	0.7	1.0	1.5	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.2	13.3	--	24.7	21.4	18.1	16.4
Washington	5.4	4.7	8.6	3.9	1.9	1.1	0.7	0.9	2.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.3	18.7	18.3	21.0	13.9	13.3	11.2
White	6.3	6.5	5.7	6.5	--	1.6	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	8.2	19.6	19.9	14.9	16.7	13.7
Woodruff	3.8	7.6	8.8	8.3	--	--	1.3	0.7	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	--	--	13.8	17.3	12.3	14.7
Yell	8.6	9.9	6.0	6.1	--	--	1.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	--	--	22.4	18.0	12.5	12.0

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