



# Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) Student Survey

**State Report 2008**

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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In addition, we wish to acknowledge the significant contributions of our previous contractor, the Southwest Prevention Center at the University of Oklahoma and its sub-contractor, Bach-Harrison.

We would like to extend our sincere appreciation to the 219 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 2008 survey data results represent the seventh annual survey since 2002; however, due to space limitations, many of the graphic images display only six years of data. We hope schools and communities find the seventh 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

This report provides findings for the 2008 Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) Survey. The APNA, conducted annually since 2002, is administered to Arkansas' youth in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12. In November 2008, 94,684 students were surveyed, which resulted in a total of 85,130 Arkansas students, in 219 school districts, providing valid survey data (Table ES-1, Figure ES-1). This is the largest number of students ever participating in the APNA. Since 2002, the APNA has provided Arkansas policy makers and prevention workers with one of the primary tools for understanding Arkansas' prevention needs in the area of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs, antisocial behavior and delinquency, school dropout and violence. The Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention (ADAP), Division of Behavioral Health, Arkansas Department of Human Services, the sponsor of this survey, is grateful for the cooperation and support of Arkansas' students, school administrators, and teachers, in making this survey a success.

The APNA survey measures the current student use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs (ATOD). 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. Students' use of these drugs are compared with national data, as well as between different Arkansas regions. The APNA also measures student involvement in a broad range of antisocial behaviors including assault and gang involvement. Finally, the APNA measures the prevalence of 23 risk and 13 protective factors in students' lives. Risk and protective factors are characteristics of the school, community, and family environments, as well as characteristics of students and their peer groups, that predict the future likelihood of drug use, delinquency, school dropout, teen pregnancy, and violent behavior among youth.

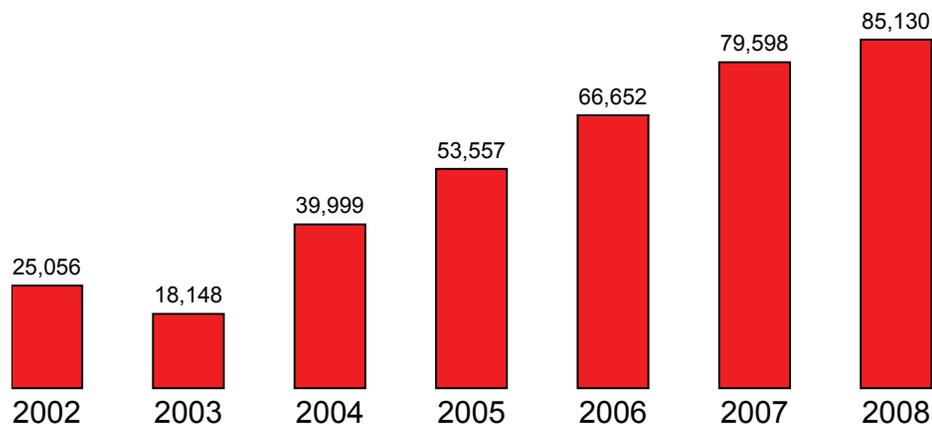
TABLE ES-1

Total Number and Percentage of Survey Respondents by Grade and Demographic Characteristics																				
	Grade 6		Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		2008 Total		2007 Total		2006 Total		2005 Total		2004 Total		2003 Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Sample	24,553	28.8	23,547	27.7	20,451	24.0	16,579	19.5	85,130	100.0	79,598	100.0	66,113	100.0	53,489	100.0	39,999	100.0	18,148	100.0
<b>Gender</b>																				
Male	11,886	49.3	11,425	49.5	9,493	47.2	7,786	47.6	40,590	48.5	37,614	47.9	31,255	48.3	25,455	48.3	18,897	48.3	8,757	48.6
Female	12,225	50.7	11,668	50.5	10,609	52.8	8,559	52.4	43,061	51.5	40,835	52.1	33,507	51.7	27,293	51.7	20,223	51.7	9,264	51.4
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>																				
White	16,166	57.8	15,684	59.1	13,991	61.6	11,832	66.2	57,673	60.7	54,915	61.3	47,346	63.6	37,741	64.5	28,584	66.9	12,600	73.3
Native American	1,829	6.5	1,286	4.8	868.0	3.8	539.0	3.0	4,522	4.8	4,233	4.7	3,463	4.6	2,581	4.4	1,764	4.1	606.0	3.5
Hispanic	2,388	8.5	2,383	9.0	1,884	8.3	1,173	6.6	7,828	8.2	7,386	8.3	5,876	7.9	3,907	6.7	3,207	7.5	851.0	4.9
African American	4,810	17.2	4,550	17.2	3,862	17.0	3,028	16.9	16,250	17.1	14,752	16.5	11,149	15.0	9,920	17.0	6,267	14.7	2,544	14.8
Asian or Pacific Islander	462.0	1.7	543.0	2.0	520.0	2.3	424.0	2.4	1,949	2.1	1,826	2.0	1,622	2.2	1,157	2.0	761.0	1.8	248.0	1.4
Other	2,302	8.2	2,073	7.8	1,576	6.9	881.0	4.9	6,832	7.2	6,406	7.2	5,016	6.7	3,185	5.4	2,162	5.1	346.0	2.0

\*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.

FIGURE ES-1

### APNA PARTICIPATION, 2002-2008



### Arkansas Students' Age of Initiation

Arkansas youth reported when, if ever, they first used ATODs. Arkansas youth begin using cigarettes earlier than any other substance (Figure ES-2). Of those 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 when the student reported first having more than a sip or two of alcohol and the first regular alcohol use, with the first incidence of more than one sip 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 13.7 years, five months before youth indicated that they had begun regular alcohol use. In comparing 2007

APNA results to those from the 2008 survey, results were unchanged regarding the age of first use of all substances. Also, comparing 2002 results to this year's survey, the results of all the substances from 2002 to 2008 show very little change in the age of first use, but there has been a decline in the age of initiation of regular alcohol use, from 14.6 in 2002 to 14.1 this year.

### The Lifetime Prevalence of ATOD Use

Lifetime prevalence is the use of a substance at least once in the student's lifetime, and is the best measure of youth experimentation with alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs. In the 2008 APNA survey, the substances with the highest lifetime prevalence rates include: alcohol (45.2%), cigarettes (28.9%), smokeless tobacco (14.5%), marijuana (15.4%), and inhalants (12.8%) (Figure ES-3). All of these figures reflect essentially no change from the 2007 APNA findings. Compared with Monitoring the Future (MTF) survey results, which is the best measure of national trends for 8th, 10th and 12th grades, Arkansas youth have higher rates (by 3% to 7%) than youth nationally in cigarette and smokeless tobacco use. Arkansas youth also show slightly higher rates in alcohol use (by 1%-2%) than the MTF results. In contrast, Arkansas students have notably lower rates (by 4%-8%) than youth nationally in their use of marijuana, LSD and other hallucinogens, and stimulants. Since 2002, the lifetime prevalence of drug use by Arkansas youth has declined. This decline generally mirrors the national findings.

### Current ATOD Use by Arkansas Students

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 the best measure of the current use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs. As with lifetime prevalence, the most commonly used substances were alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana. Figure ES-4 shows that the most commonly used substances in

FIGURE ES-2

### Average Age of First Substance Use (of Students Who Indicated That They Had Used)

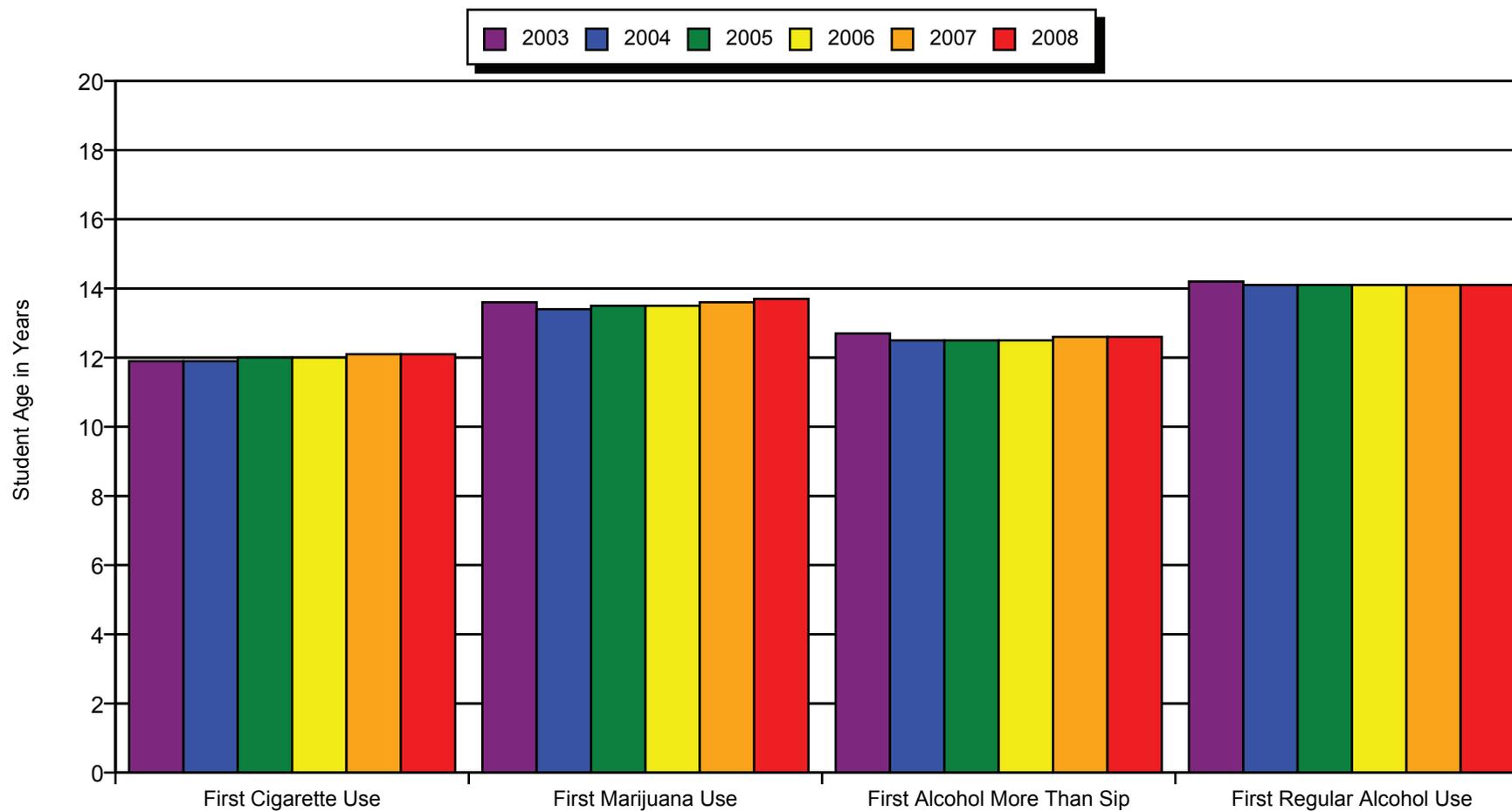


FIGURE ES-3

Lifetime ATOD Use:  
Arkansas (2003 thru 2008)

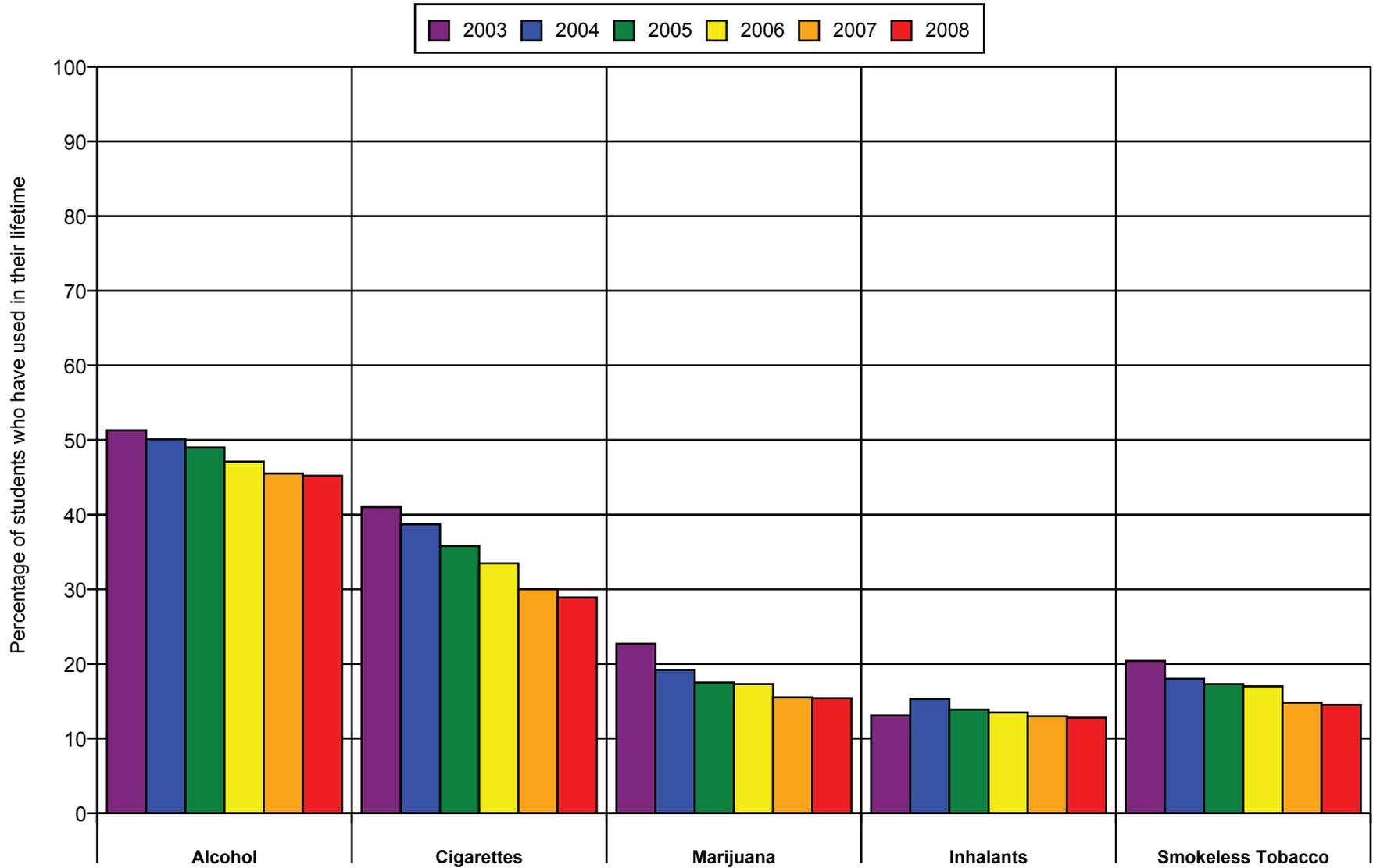
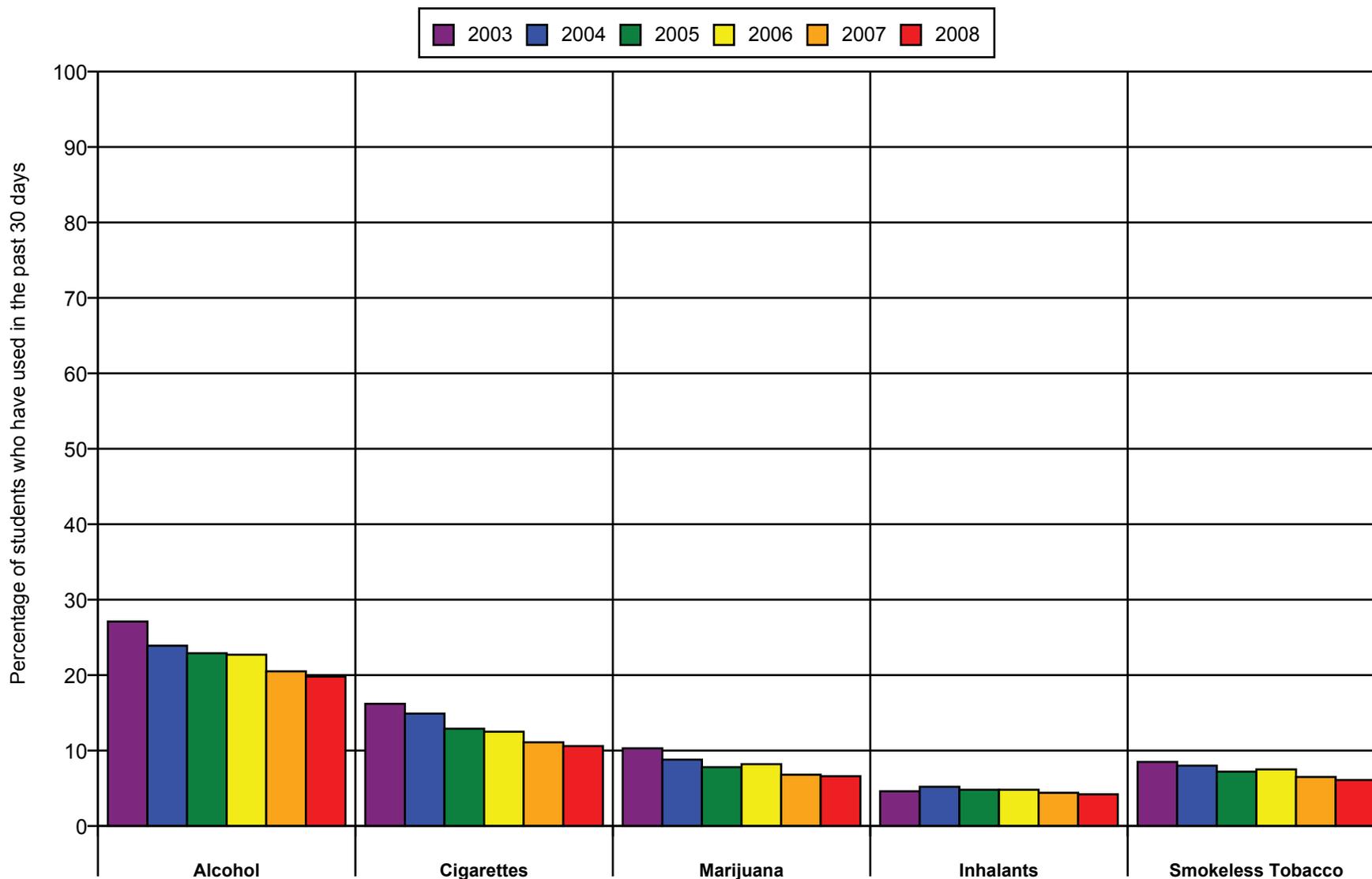


FIGURE ES-4

30-Day ATOD Use:  
Arkansas (2003 thru 2008)



the past 30 days were alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, and smokeless tobacco, in that order. Sedatives, inhalants, prescription drugs, and over-the-counter drugs were the other four substances that showed past 30-day prevalence rates greater than two percent. Arkansas students had lower past 30-day prevalence rates than MTF students for alcohol and marijuana, with differences ranging from 0.3% to 4.8%, depending on the substance and grade level. However, for tobacco products, Arkansas students had somewhat higher prevalence rates for current tobacco use (both cigarettes and smokeless tobacco). For all substances, the past 30-day substance use decreased or remained stable since the 2007 survey. Decreases in student use since 2002 were found for alcohol, cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and marijuana. Other substances also showed small declines. While the declines are sometimes small, it is more important that the declines are consistent across time and occur across the full range of substances.

## Heavy ATOD Use Among Arkansas Students

The 2008 APNA survey measured heavy use for alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana. Overall, binge drinking appears to be the largest heavy use problem among Arkansas youth. Table ES-2 shows that 13.1% of youth binge drank (defined as having five or more drinks on a single occasion) at least once in the past two weeks. This was a reduction of .5% from the 2007 results. Compared to 2003 findings, binge drinking in Arkansas youth has declined by 2.8%. As is typical for most substances, binge drinking increases for Arkansas students as they progress through middle and high school. Heavy cigarette use was defined as daily use of about one-half pack or more. Table ES-2 also shows that heavy cigarette use was relatively low, at 1.2% of all Arkansas students. Finally, heavy marijuana use was defined as the use of one marijuana cigarette a day or more. A low percentage of Arkansas students (4.1%) reported heavy use of marijuana.

TABLE ES-2

Percentage of APNA Respondents (Grades 6, 8, 10, and 12 combined) who Engaged in Heavy Substance Use																														
Drug Used	Grade 6						Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12						Total					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Binge drinking	3.5	4.0	4.1	4.3	3.5	3.3	9.9	11.4	11.0	11.4	10.3	10.4	22.2	22.0	21.2	20.9	19.3	17.7	30.5	28.9	27.0	27.8	26.0	25.2	15.9	15.6	14.9	15.4	13.6	13.1
Pack / day cigarettes	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	3.3	1.0	1.9	2.4	1.8	1.7	5.7	1.7	3.8	3.6	3.1	2.8	2.5	0.8	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.2
Heavy marijuana use	--	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.5	--	3.9	3.6	3.9	3.0	3.2	--	7.8	7.0	7.8	6.6	6.3	--	9.5	8.3	8.9	8.7	7.9	--	5.2	4.7	5.2	4.3	4.1

TABLE ES-3

Percentage Using Multiple Drugs in the Past 30 Days (2008)					
	Grade 6	Grade 8	Grade 10	Grade 12	Total
Any Substance	10.9	25.6	39.9	50.3	29.7
Two or More Substances	3.3	12.2	21.4	29.0	15.2
Three or More Substances	1.3	6.5	12.3	16.7	8.4
Alcohol	3.9	15.0	28.5	39.1	19.8
Cigarettes	1.8	7.5	14.6	22.7	10.6
Smokeless Tobacco	1.6	5.3	8.6	10.7	6.1
Tobacco (cig. or smokeless)	2.8	10.4	18.9	26.9	13.6
Marijuana	0.5	3.9	10.4	14.6	6.6
Tobacco and Alcohol	1.0	5.9	12.7	19.5	8.8
Tobacco and Marijuana	0.2	2.3	6.6	9.6	4.2
Alcohol and Marijuana	0.3	2.9	8.1	12.0	5.2
Marijuana and Tobacco and Alcohol (all three)	0.2	1.9	5.5	8.4	3.6
Alcohol and Any Other Drug	1.4	6.9	12.8	17.2	8.8
Alcohol and Any 1 Other Drug	0.8	3.4	6.1	8.4	4.3
Alcohol and Any 2 Other Drugs	0.3	1.5	2.8	3.4	1.9
Tobacco and Any Other Drug	1.1	5.0	9.7	13.3	6.7
Tobacco and Any 1 Other Drug	0.6	2.3	4.4	6.0	3.1
Tobacco and Any 2 Other Drugs	0.2	1.1	2.1	2.7	1.4

The percentage of youth who used various ATOD substances, individually and in combination with other substances, is shown in Table ES-3. Overall, 15.2% of Arkansas youth reported using two or more substances within the past 30 days and 8.4% have used three or more substances. The most common combination is that of alcohol and tobacco and alcohol and any other drug where 8.8% of Arkansas youth report using both in the past 30 days.

### Arkansas Students’ Involvement in Antisocial Behavior

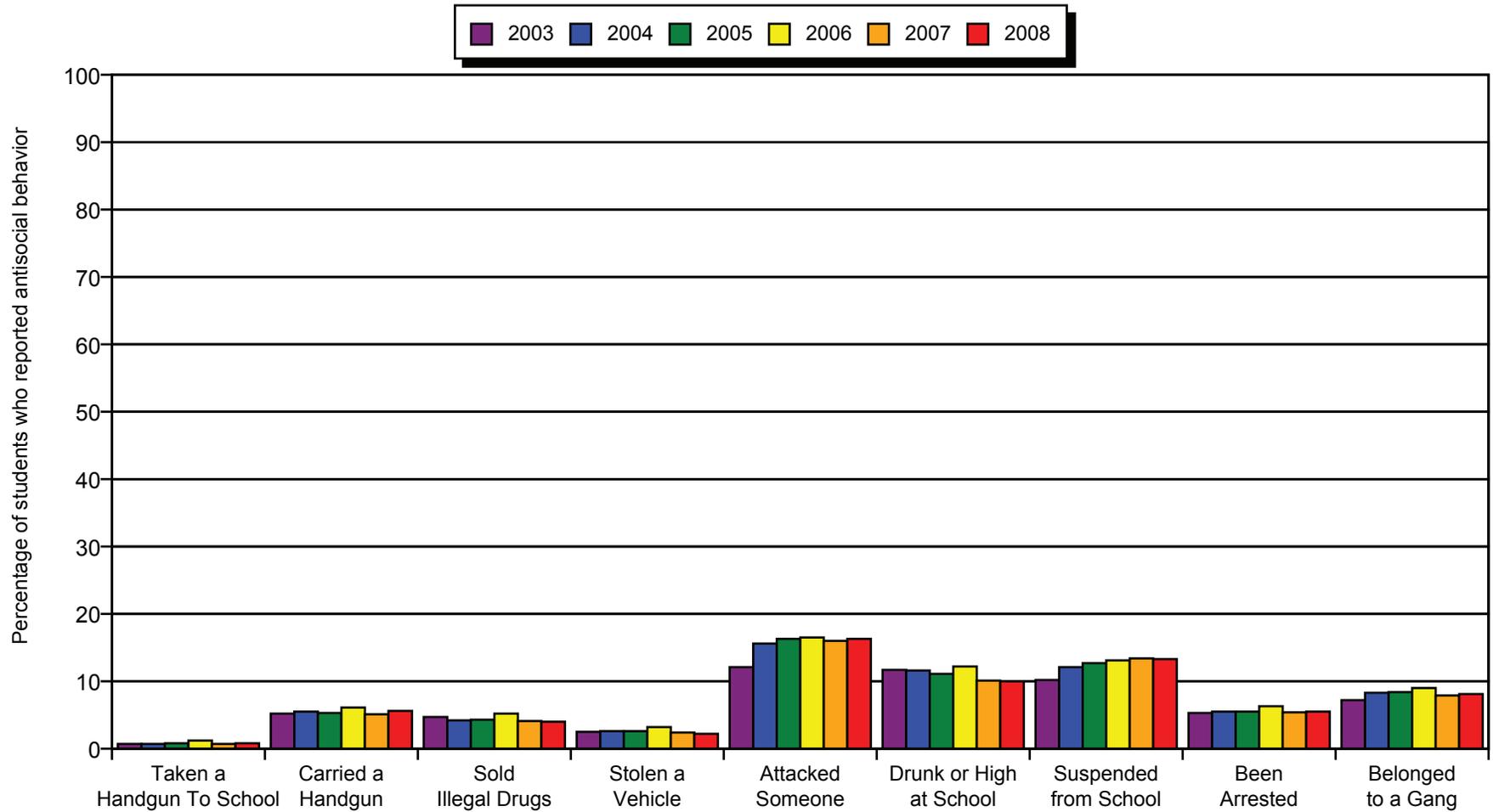
The APNA survey measures eight different antisocial behaviors or the behavioral markers for antisocial behaviors, such as arrest or school suspension. Figure ES-5 summarizes the past-year prevalence of these behaviors. The three highest prevalence rates were for school suspension (14%), being drunk or high at school (10%), and attacking someone with the intent to harm them (16%). Lower prevalence rates were found for the other antisocial behaviors. For example, 5.5% of Arkansas students reported that they were arrested in the past year. Fortunately, some behaviors were quite rare. For example, 0.8% of the youth surveyed reported taking a handgun to school in the past 12 months. Prevalence rates this low are considered below the level of reliable detection in a school survey such as the APNA. Fluctuations of the prevalence rates for antisocial behaviors across 2002-2008 are small, with the prevalence rates remarkably stable.

### The Risk and Protective Factor Profile of Arkansas Students

The APNA survey is based upon the risk and protective factor model of substance abuse prevention. Medical research has identified risk and protective factors for heart disease. Risk factors (such as high blood pressure) increase the likelihood of heart disease, and protective factors (such as exercise) decrease the likelihood of heart disease. In an analogous fashion, social scientists have discovered a set of risk factors that increase rates of problem behaviors

FIGURE ES-5

## Antisocial Behaviors



(including substance abuse, delinquency, violence, teen pregnancy, and school dropout) among adolescents. A set of protective factors have also been identified which decrease the likelihood of youth involvement in the same problem behaviors. Risk and protective factors are organized into four domains: 1) the community, 2) the family, 3) the school, and 4) the individuals themselves and their peer interactions.

Figures ES-6 and ES-7 show the prevalence of risk and protective factors for Arkansas students. Two features of these charts are key to understanding the information: 1) the cut points for the risk and protective factor scales; and 2) the dashed lines that indicate a “national” normative value. The cut point indicates the threshold level at which a population of students is considered to be elevated on the risk or protective factor. The dashed line on the chart is the national norm—i.e., the average value for students nationally—based on the 200,000 students whose results were used to create the risk and protective factor measurement system. When risk factors are **above** the norm (dashed lines on the figures), communities should be concerned; in contrast, levels of protective factors falling **below** the norm (dashed lines on figures) are also reason for concern.

In comparison to the national norm, risk factor scores for Arkansas youth in the peer/individual domain are generally low, which is a good thing. Those risk factors that were elevated for Arkansas students were: Low Neighborhood Attachment (41.1%), Transitions and Mobility (55.0%), Family Conflict (41.5%), Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior (43.9%), Academic Failure (44.2%), Rebelliousness (43.6%), Interaction with Antisocial Peers (43.6%), and Sensation Seeking (49.7%). On many other risk factors, Arkansas students had low risk scores. These included: Perceived Availability of Drugs (32.2%), Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use (29.6%), Peer Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use (25.7%), Gang Involvement (23.1%) and Friends’ Use of Drugs (28.9%).

In general, Arkansas students show a high number of protective factors, and they compare favorably to the national norm. Arkansas students are most elevated on School Opportunities for Positive Involvement (60.9%), Religiosity (69.5%), Social Skills (65.9%), Belief in a Moral Order (62.1%), and Interaction with Prosocial Peers (61.5%). They were lowest on Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement (48.0%) and Prosocial Involvement in the Peer-Individual domain (46.1%).

FIGURE ES-6

## Risk Factors - Percent of Students Above the Cutoff - 2008

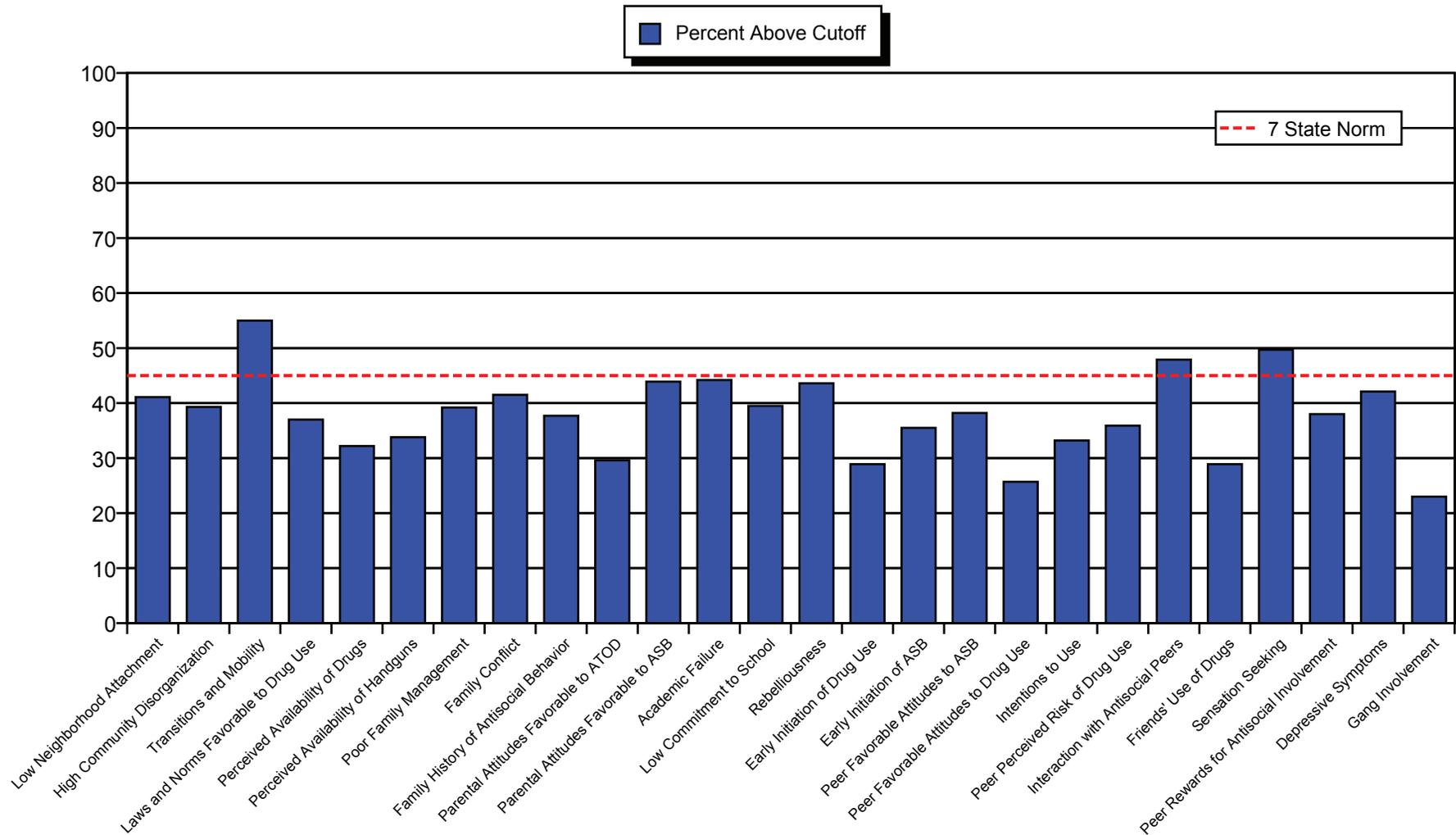
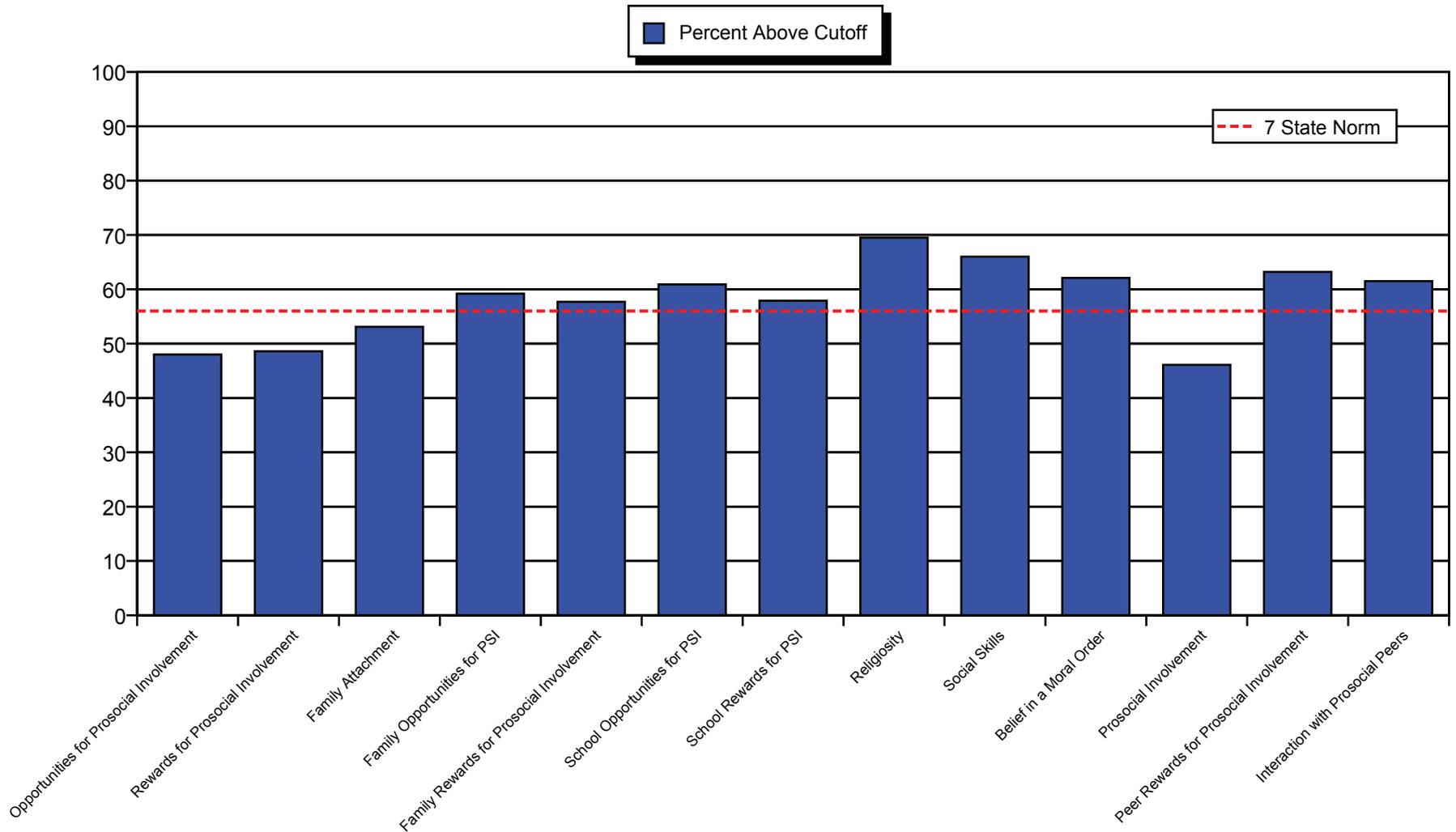


FIGURE ES-7

## Protective Factors - Percent of Students Above the Cutoff - 2008





# Section I. Introduction

## 1.1 Introduction to the 2008 Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey

The Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) Survey was administered to Arkansas' youth in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12 in November 2008. This survey, in its current form, has been conducted annually since 2002, and has provided Arkansas policy makers and prevention workers with one of the primary tools for understanding Arkansas' prevention needs in the area of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs, antisocial behavior and delinquency, teen pregnancy, school dropout and violence. The 2008 APNA survey continues with this effort. APNA survey results can be compared to results from the previous years, and with youth nationwide. The 2008 survey was administered to 94,684 students and the results are based on a total of 85,130 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grade youth, from 219 school districts throughout Arkansas who provided valid surveys. This is the largest number of students to ever participate in the APNA. The Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention (ADAP), Division of Behavioral Health, Arkansas Department of Human Services, which sponsored this survey, is grateful for the cooperation and support of Arkansas' students, school administrators, and teachers, in making this survey a success.

TABLE 1-1

<b>Total Students Surveyed</b>	<b>94,684</b>
Total Students Surveyed Providing Invalid Surveys	9,554
Number Valid Surveys in Grade 6	24,553
Number Valid Surveys in Grade 8	23,547
Number Valid Surveys in Grade 10	20,451
Number Valid Surveys in Grade 12	16,579
<b>Total Number of Valid Surveys</b>	<b>85,130</b>

The 2008 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 ADAP, who contracted with International Survey Associates, dba Pride Surveys, to conduct the survey.

Table 1-1 shows the total number of students participating in the 2008 survey, by grade level. Figure 1-1 shows the trend in participation since the inception of the APNA in 2002.

### 1.1.1 Overview of the 2008 APNA Report

This report is divided into five sections. The first section, **Summary of the Survey Methods**, describes how the survey was conducted, who participated, and procedures that were used to ensure that valid information was collected. It is written as a brief report accessible to all readers.

The second section, **Substance Use Outcomes**, describes ATOD use and antisocial behavior among Arkansas youth. This section begins with a discussion of what substances were measured in the APNA, and the particular prevalence periods employed. Then, in sequence, this section discusses in detail the APNA findings related to lifetime use, use in the past 30-days, and a series of special topics. The special topics include students' heavy use, the simultaneous use of multiple substances, the age of initiation of ATOD use, the location and context of substance use by Arkansas students, and students' attitudes and perceptions regarding substance use. Whenever possible, these results are compared to the results of a national survey, Monitoring the Future (MTF).

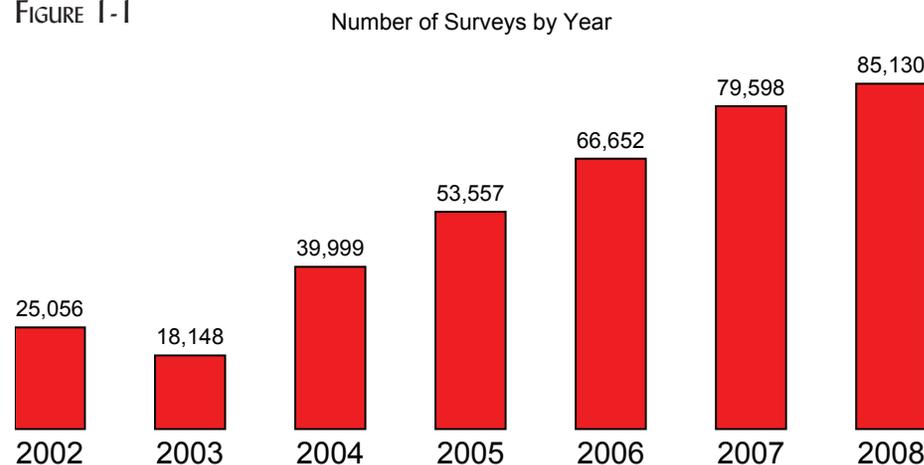
The third section, **Behavioral Outcomes Other Than Substance Use**, provides information on student behaviors and attitudes regarding a number of topics. First, data regarding Arkansas students' academic success is reviewed. Then, the prevalence of a variety of antisocial behaviors in Arkansas students is discussed. These behaviors include the use of handguns and violence, disciplinary problems in school, assault, and arrest. These behaviors have been measured consistently by the APNA for the past several years, providing long-term trend data showing the progress of Arkansas students on these issues.

The fourth section, **Risk and Protective Factors for Substance Abuse and Other Youth Problem Behaviors**, begins with a discussion 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). This is followed by a detailed analysis of the risk and protective factor results for each of the four domains. A final contribution to this section is an analysis of the role of aggregated risk and protective factors for Arkansas students. That is, when the total number of risk and protective factors are added together for Arkansas students, this total is very predictive of both ATOD use and antisocial behavior.

### How to Make the Best Use of This Report

This report is designed primarily as an electronic document, and can be viewed with Adobe Reader. Viewing the report electronically will allow the reader to more effectively and efficiently digest the findings. Hyperlinks play a primary role in this process; they are clickable phrases or words that will take you to a new location of the report. You will know that you have encountered a hyperlink when the normal cursor image changes to the "hand" cursor. When this occurs, a mouse click will change your location in the report. This feature is useful when you want to compare findings from different sections of

FIGURE I-1



the report. For example, if you are interested in results involving just 6th graders, you can click on the list of tables and figures that specifically present 6th grade data.

## 1.2 The APNA Survey Form

### 1.2.1 Development of the APNA Survey Form

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.

Several steps were taken during the development of the survey instrument on which the APNA is based to maximize the validity of the collected survey data. These steps included: 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.

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 2008 APNA survey questionnaire.

### *1.2.1A CONTENT AND FOCUS OF THE APNA SURVEY FORM*

**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 2008 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 C 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” is used that best separates the at-risk group from the group that is 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 groups of 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 2008 APNA survey, students responded to a total of 215 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 B.

**A Note Regarding APNA 2006 Data.** As reported in the 2007 APNA report, 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 most accurate 2006 prevalence estimates are includ-

ed in this report. This approach allows for the most accurate interpretation of state-level long-term trend data. As a consequence, the 2008 reports for specific geographic areas of the state (i.e., regional or school district reports) will have a small number of minor variations from this report in regard to their reported 2006 state-level prevalence estimates for risk and protective factors.

## 1.3 Administration Procedures

### 1.3.1 Description of APNA Administration Procedures

In August 2008, 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 sites 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, 2008. Administration of the surveys took place during November 2008. 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. The teachers were also 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 the sub-contractor, International Survey Associates, by December 1, 2008. International Survey Associates staff followed up with phone calls directly to school contacts to ensure that all completed and unused surveys were returned.

### 1.3.2 Description of Procedures to Protect Student and Parent Rights

A special emphasis was placed on appropriately notifying parents regarding the risks and benefits of their child's participation in the survey, and how the passive consent process works. As appropriate, state- and local-level employees participating in the APNA administration process were instructed on the procedures to protect student and parent rights. This included all state-level and PRC employees involved with the APNA. In addition, school contacts were given detailed instructions on how to maintain student confidentiality, including how to package and seal the envelopes containing the surveys, and how to promptly initiate their return to International Survey Associates.

Finally, teachers were provided a script, which used developmentally appropriate language and described student rights to participate or not participate, in the survey as a whole or to provide information on any specific question. Teachers read the script in each classroom participating in the survey. The confidentiality of the survey was stressed to Arkansas students through the instructions and administration procedures. Students were assured multiple times that the survey was voluntary, anonymous, and confidential. They were told that no one would see their answers and that a survey could **not** be traced back to an individual student.

### 1.3.3 Description of Survey Scanning and Scoring Procedures

Once returned to International Survey Associates, the survey forms were checked to eliminate blank or otherwise unusable forms, and were automatically scanned and scored by International Survey Associates' computers. As part of the database development process, International Survey Associates' scoring system automatically suppresses the calculation of results when the specific subgroup that is being analyzed (e.g., a school, or school grade level) contains less than 20 students. This is done to provide an additional layer of confidentiality protection to participating students. While the student's data are not included in any report including groups smaller than 20 students, their data still contribute to the reports for larger geographic areas, such as the regional- and state-level reports.

## 1.4 Creation of the 2008 APNA Survey Database

### 1.4.1 Survey Distribution and Processing

A total of 120,922 students in grades 6, 8, 10 and 12 were eligible to participate in the 2008 APNA. Participating districts were contacted and shipped the necessary number of surveys along with a small number of extra surveys; having an excess of surveys at the school site allows for a more efficient and speedier survey administration, minimizing the burden of APNA participation at the school level.

Surveys returned to International Survey Associates are visually scanned to ensure that they were not blank, defaced, or otherwise unreadable. These surveys were excluded from the database. Of the remaining surveys, a total

of 94,684 were scanned into the database. Surveys that failed to pass the validity checks, as well as surveys from students from grades 7, 9 and 11 were also excluded from the survey database. As seen in Table 1-1, a total of 9,554 surveys were removed for these and other validity reasons (discussed below) prior to further analysis.

### 1.4.2 Assessment of the Validity of the Individual Survey Protocols

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 five specific criteria: 1) the student indicated that he or she was “Not Honest At All” in completing the survey; 2) the student indicated that he or she had used the non-existent drug phenoxydine; 3) the student reported an impossibly high frequency of multiple drug use; 4) there was a large age differential between grade level and the student’s age as reported by the students; and 5) the student report contained logical inconsistencies between past 30-day use and lifetime use rates. In addition to reasons cited in 1.4.1 and as shown in Table 1-1, a total of 9,554 surveys were removed from the final data set and later analyses as a result of one or more of these reasons.

After all checks were complete, a total of 85,130 students contributed their data to the final database for analysis. These students attended a total of 609 schools, in 219 school districts throughout Arkansas. This number of students, schools, and school districts was the highest participation level seen throughout the years of the APNA survey.

### 1.4.3 Survey Participants by County and Region

The State of Arkansas has 75 counties, divided into 13 ATOD service regions. Several tables have been prepared that supply regional- and county-level results for the 14 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 74 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. (Table 1-2) 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 (32.5%) as a proportion of the region’s population, and Region 11 had the lowest percentage of 6th graders (25.4%) as a proportion of the region’s population. At the other end of the grade range, Region 4 had the highest percentage of 12th grade students (21.4%) while Region 1 had the lowest percentage of 12th grade students (16.8%). This amount of variation between regions and the statewide totals is not unusual and is small enough to support useful regional comparisons of the survey results.

## 1.5 Student Demographics

The characteristics of the youth who participated in the 2008 APNA survey are presented in Tables 1-3 and Figures 1-2, 1-3, and 1-4. While the number of students participating in the 2008 survey is larger than for 2007, there are only slight demographic changes from the previous year. The 2008 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 – 51% and males – 49%). The majority of respondents were White (61%), 17% were African

American, 8% were Hispanic, and the balance were distributed among other ethnic groups. In comparison to information provided from the Arkansas Department of Education for the 2008-2009 school year, the demographic makeup of the 2008 APNA survey respondents is similar to that of the Arkansas student population.

An analysis of the family structure of respondents showed that 49% lived with both of their biological parents, 19.6% lived in a step-family structure, 25% lived with a single parent, and 6.3% lived in an alternative arrangement.

TABLE 1-2

Total Number and Percentage of Survey Respondents by Grade and Participating Region																				
	Grade 6		Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		2008 Total		2007 Total		2006 Total		2005 Total		2004 Total		2003 Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Region 1	4376	17.8	4264	18.1	3482	17.0	2440	14.7	14562	17.1	12031	15.1	9584	14.4	5988	11.2	5907	14.8	3182	17.5
Region 2	849	3.5	908	3.9	714	3.5	608	3.7	3079	3.6	3519	4.4	3591	5.4	853	1.6	202	0.5	498	2.7
Region 3	2040	8.3	2048	8.7	1847	9.0	1575	9.5	7510	8.8	7847	9.9	6107	9.2	5993	11.2	4656	11.6	539	3.0
Region 4	2296	9.4	2185	9.3	2020	9.9	1770	10.7	8271	9.7	8438	10.6	7709	11.6	8110	15.1	7128	17.8	4813	26.5
Region 5	2370	9.7	2371	10.1	2164	10.6	1768	10.7	8673	10.2	8414	10.6	7079	10.6	6647	12.4	5157	12.9	3444	19.0
Region 6	2242	9.1	2129	9.0	1933	9.5	1702	10.3	8006	9.4	6113	7.7	5202	7.8	2400	4.5	1576	3.9	---	---
Region 7	954	3.9	1025	4.4	752	3.7	616	3.7	3347	3.9	3388	4.3	2258	3.4	2926	5.5	457	1.1	536	3.0
Region 8	1475	6.0	1512	6.4	1308	6.4	947	5.7	5242	6.2	5468	6.9	4750	7.1	4591	8.6	3539	8.8	1275	7.0
Region 9	3806	15.5	3164	13.4	2549	12.5	2203	13.3	11722	13.8	10819	13.6	8726	13.1	5006	9.3	1518	3.8	651	3.6
Region 10	1183	4.8	1151	4.9	902	4.4	733	4.4	3969	4.7	4136	5.2	3185	4.8	2245	4.2	2288	5.7	1058	5.8
Region 11	1038	4.2	1089	4.6	1093	5.3	871	5.3	4091	4.8	3396	4.3	3325	5.0	3670	6.9	3441	8.6	1570	8.7
Region 12	1164	4.7	1060	4.5	979	4.8	779	4.7	3982	4.7	3714	4.7	2921	4.4	3565	6.7	2588	6.5	582	3.2
Region 13	760	3.1	641	2.7	708	3.5	567	3.4	2676	3.1	2315	2.9	2215	3.3	1563	2.9	1542	3.9	---	---
Total	24553	100.0	23547	100.0	20451	100.0	16579	100.0	85130	100.0	79598	100.0	66652	100.0	53557	100.0	39999	100.0	18148	100.0

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

TABLE I-3

Total Number and Percentage of Survey Respondents by Grade and Demographic Characteristics																				
	Grade 6		Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		2008 Total		2007 Total		2006 Total		2005 Total		2004 Total		2003 Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Sample	24,553	28.8	23,547	27.7	20,451	24.0	16,579	19.5	85,130	100.0	79,598	100.0	66,113	100.0	53,489	100.0	39,999	100.0	18,148	100.0
<b>Gender</b>																				
Male	11,886	49.3	11,425	49.5	9,493	47.2	7,786	47.6	40,590	48.5	37,614	47.9	31,255	48.3	25,455	48.3	18,897	48.3	8,757	48.6
Female	12,225	50.7	11,668	50.5	10,609	52.8	8,559	52.4	43,061	51.5	40,835	52.1	33,507	51.7	27,293	51.7	20,223	51.7	9,264	51.4
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>																				
White	16,166	57.8	15,684	59.1	13,991	61.6	11,832	66.2	57,673	60.7	54,915	61.3	47,346	63.6	37,741	64.5	28,584	66.9	12,600	73.3
Native American	1,829	6.5	1,286	4.8	868.0	3.8	539.0	3.0	4,522	4.8	4,233	4.7	3,463	4.6	2,581	4.4	1,764	4.1	606.0	3.5
Hispanic	2,388	8.5	2,383	9.0	1,884	8.3	1,173	6.6	7,828	8.2	7,386	8.3	5,876	7.9	3,907	6.7	3,207	7.5	851.0	4.9
African American	4,810	17.2	4,550	17.2	3,862	17.0	3,028	16.9	16,250	17.1	14,752	16.5	11,149	15.0	9,920	17.0	6,267	14.7	2,544	14.8
Asian or Pacific Islander	462.0	1.7	543.0	2.0	520.0	2.3	424.0	2.4	1,949	2.1	1,826	2.0	1,622	2.2	1,157	2.0	761.0	1.8	248.0	1.4
Other	2,302	8.2	2,073	7.8	1,576	6.9	881.0	4.9	6,832	7.2	6,406	7.2	5,016	6.7	3,185	5.4	2,162	5.1	346.0	2.0
<b>Family Structure</b>																				
Both Parents	12,865	52.4	11,447	48.6	9,591	46.9	7,852	47.4	41,755	49.0	39,166	49.2	33,305	50.4	25,304	47.3	18,649	46.6	8,946	49.3
Step-Families	4,494	18.3	5,006	21.3	4,276	20.9	3,215	19.4	16,991	20.0	15,494	19.5	13,285	20.1	10,416	19.5	7,574	18.9	3,575	19.7
Single Parent	6,185	25.2	5,969	25.3	5,480	26.8	4,217	25.4	21,851	25.7	20,510	25.8	16,468	24.9	11,691	21.9	8,804	22.0	4,419	24.4
*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 Section 1.5.																				

FIGURE I-2

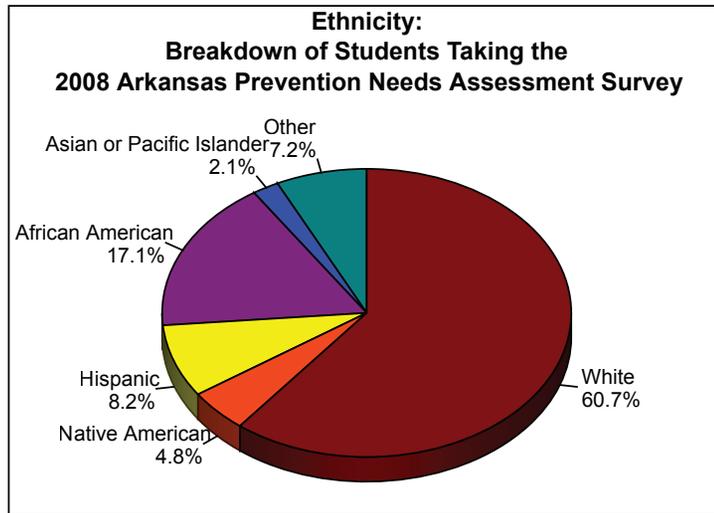


FIGURE I-3

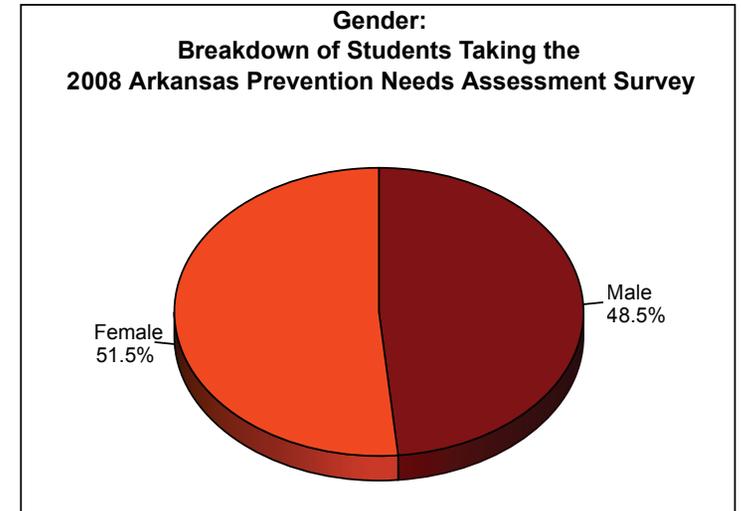
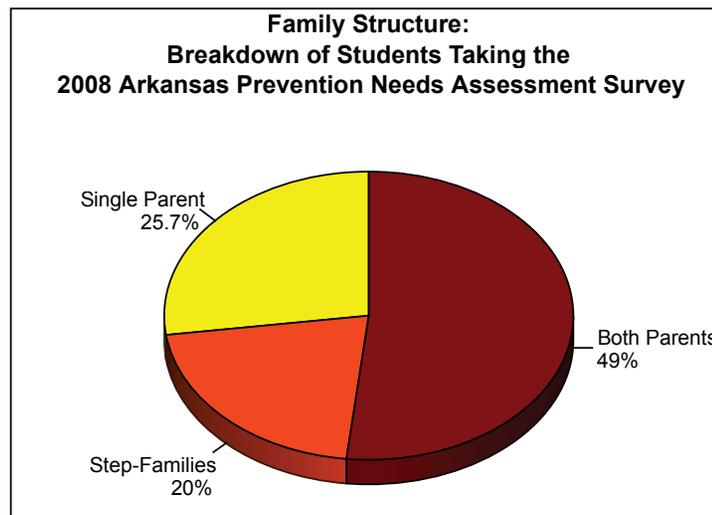


FIGURE I-4



# Section 2. Substance Use Outcomes

This section reports the use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs by Arkansas youth. A number of important topics are investigated by the APNA, including experimentation, current use, heavy use, and a variety of contextual factors such as the location of use and student and parent attitudes toward ATOD use.

## 2.1 Introduction to the Measurement of Substance Use Outcomes

### 2.1.1 Substances and Prevalence Periods That Are Measured in the APNA Survey

The APNA measures the prevalence of 14 substances in Arkansas youth. The specific substances, and their measured prevalence periods, are shown in Table 2-1. These substances have been routinely measured by the APNA since its inception, providing long-term trend data for policy and planning purposes. These substances are also routinely measured in national surveys, including the Monitoring the Future Survey (MTF), which has been conducted since 1976 and is used to provide a national comparison for the APNA's findings.

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. 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. For alcohol use only, binge drinking is measured using a two-week prevalence period.

### 2.1.2 Comparison Groups

In this report there are seven major comparisons on which the presentations of the results are based. First, 2008 findings are compared to the most recent findings of the MTF. As mentioned earlier, MTF is one of the primary national surveys on adolescent ATOD use and other problem behaviors and is considered the “gold standard” regarding national assessment of adolescent substance use. One limitation of the MTF survey is that data are collected only on 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students.

The 2008 APNA findings are also compared against previous APNA findings from the 2003-2007 time period. Long-term trend data are one of the

TABLE 2-1 - SUBSTANCES AND PREVALENCE PERIOD MEASURED

DRUG	PREVALENCE PERIOD
Alcohol	Lifetime, Past 30 Days, Binge in Past Two Weeks
Cigarettes	Lifetime, Past 30 Days
Smokeless Tobacco	Lifetime, Past 30 Days
Marijuana	Lifetime, Past 30 Days
Inhalants	Lifetime, Past 30 Days
Hallucinogens	Lifetime, Past 30 Days
Cocaine	Lifetime, Past 30 Days
Methamphetamines	Lifetime, Past 30 Days
Stimulants	Lifetime, Past 30 Days
Sedatives	Lifetime, Past 30 Days
Ecstasy	Lifetime, Past 30 Days
Heroin	Lifetime, Past 30 Days
Prescription Drugs	Lifetime, Past 30 Days
Over-the-Counter Drugs	Lifetime, Past 30 Days
Any Drug	Lifetime, Past 30 Days

most valuable resources for policy makers and prevention planners in regard to ATOD prevention efforts. Annual collection of APNA data gives tools to Arkansas prevention providers that are not always available in other states.

## 2.2 Age of Initiation

Arkansas youth were asked to report when, if ever, they first used ATODs. In calculating the average age of initiation, only data from those youth who had indicated they had used the substance were taken into account. As a result, the numbers of students included in these analyses is a fraction of those included in the other analyses. The results for the age of initiation variables are presented in Table 2-2.

The results show that youth begin using cigarettes before 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 when the student reported first having more than a sip or two of alcohol and the first regular alcohol use, with the first use beyond a sip 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 13.7 years, five months before youth indicated that they had begun regular alcohol use.

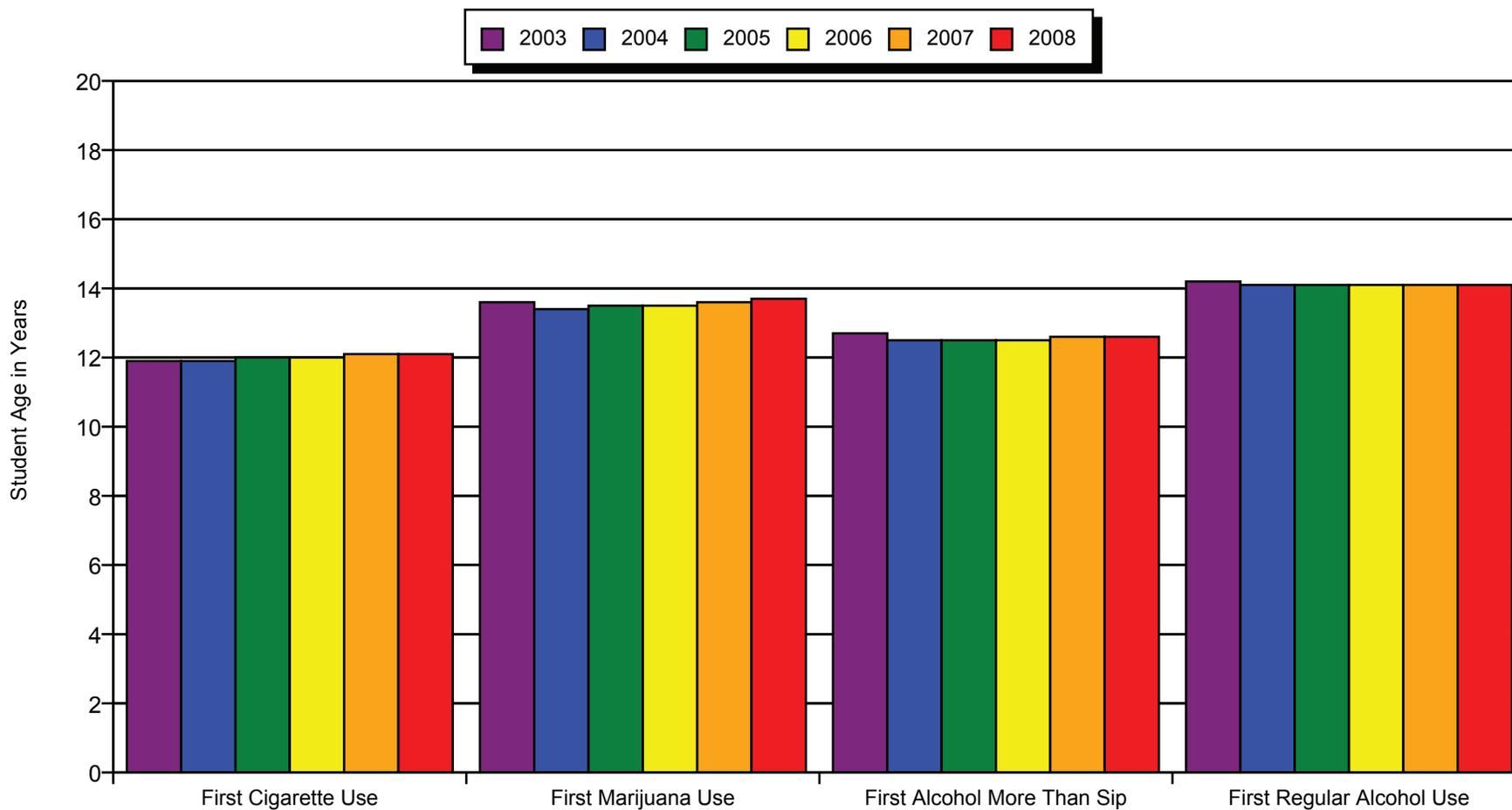
In comparing 2007 APNA survey results to those from the 2008 survey, results were unchanged for first use of all substances. Also, comparing 2003 survey results to this year's survey, the results of all the substances from 2003 to 2008 show very little change in the age of first use.

TABLE 2-2

Drug Used	Age of Initiation					
	Average Age of First Use					
	(Of Students Who Indicated That They Had Used)					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
First Cigarette Use	11.9	11.9	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.1
First Marijuana Use	13.6	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.6	13.7
First Alcohol More Than Sip	12.7	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6
First Regular Alcohol Use	14.2	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.1

FIGURE 2-1

### Average Age of First Substance Use (of Students Who Indicated That They Had Used)



## 2.3 Lifetime ATOD Use

### 2.3.1 Arkansas Results Compared to National Results

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 (45.2% have used at least once), cigarettes (28.9%), smokeless tobacco (14.5%), marijuana (15.4%), and inhalants (12.8%). All of these figures reflect essentially no change from the 2007 APNA findings.

Overall, youth in Arkansas report rates of decline in ATOD use over the last several years that generally mirror the national sample. Tables 2-3 and 2-4, and Figure 2-2, show the lifetime ATOD use by Arkansas 8th, 10th, and 12th grade participants and compares it to MTF participants. As mentioned, alcohol is by far the most frequently reported substance by Arkansas students. Lifetime prevalence of alcohol ranged from 18.5% for 6th graders to 71.3% for 12th grade students. Arkansas students' use was slightly higher than MTF values in the 8th grade (41.2% vs. 38.9%) and 10th grade (60.4% vs. 58.3%). There was no meaningful difference between Arkansas and MTF findings in the 12th grade (71.3% vs. 71.9%, respectively).

Compared to the national sample, Arkansas youth reported substantially less lifetime use in marijuana, LSD/hallucinogens, stimulants, and any illicit substance in the 12th grade. As can be seen in Table 2-3, the differences ranged from 2.5% to 8.4%, depending on the specific substance and grade level. However, Arkansas 8th and 10th grade students reported higher lifetime experience with alcohol, cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, sedatives and any illicit drug use. For these substances, the percentage differences ranged from 3.1% to 10.3%, again depending on the specific substance and grade level.

TABLE 2-3 - Difference in lifetime prevalence rates on directly comparable measures between Arkansas students and MTF 2008 findings.

Grade Level	Alcohol	Cigarettes	Smokeless Tobacco	Marijuana	LSD/Hallucinogens	Cocaine	Inhalants	Sedatives	Methamphetamines	Stimulants	Heroin/Opiates	MDMA(Ecstasy)	Any Illicit Drug
8th	2.3%	4.7%	3.1%	-5.0%	-2.5%	-1.8%	0.2%		-1.2%	-5.3%	-0.8%	-1.3%	9.4%
10th	2.1%	7.1%	7.0%	-6.5%	-3.2%	-2.1%	1.8%		-0.6%	4.9%	-0.1%	-1.0%	4.4%
12th	-0.6%	3.5%	7.6%	-8.4%	-4.8%	-2.9%	2.2%	10.3%	-0.1%	-4.3%	0.7%	-1.0%	-1.9%

Values above 0 (pink background) indicate Arkansas use above MTF value. Values below 0 (green background) indicate Arkansas use below MTF findings.

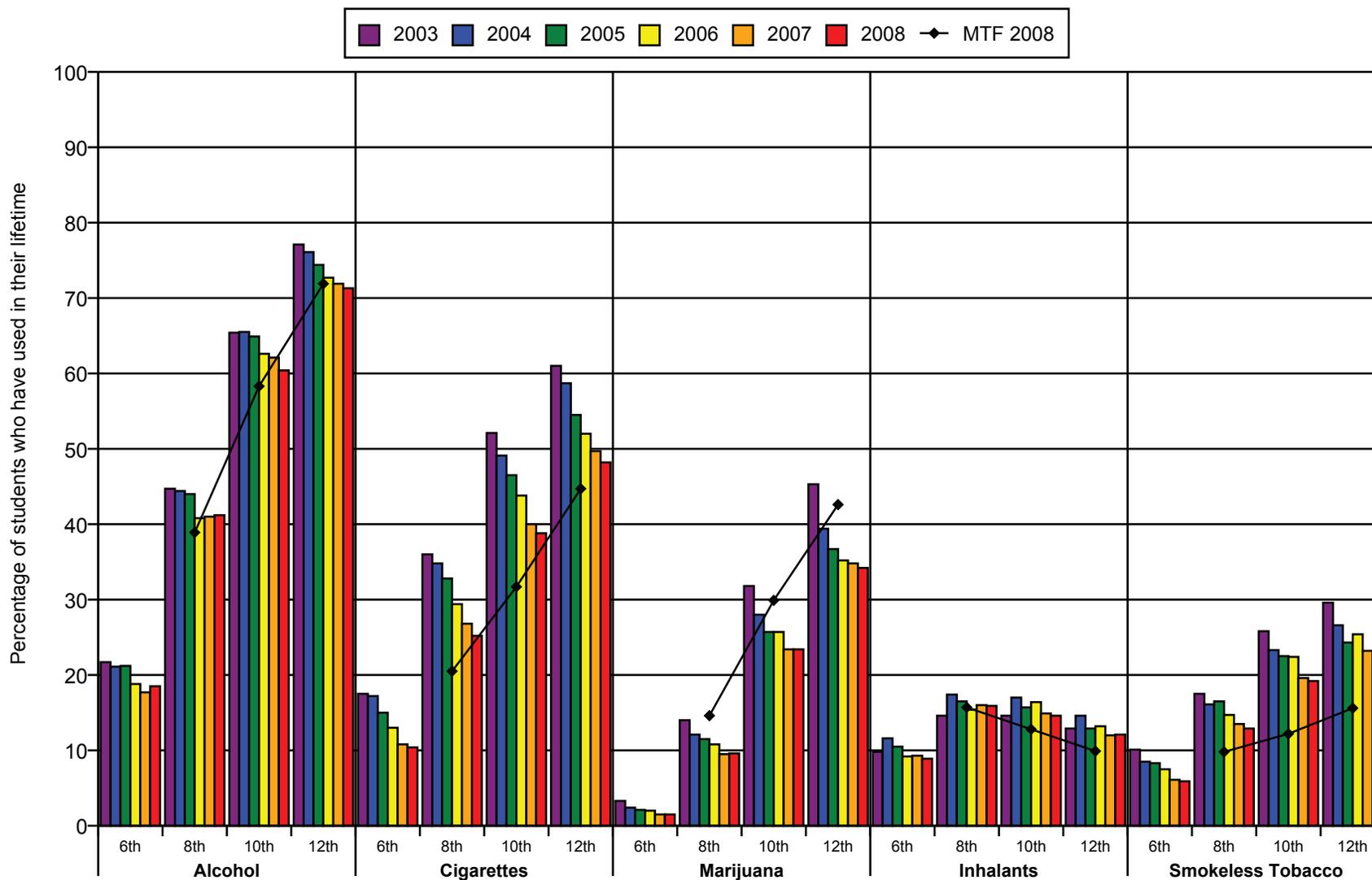
### 2.3.2 2008 Results Compared to Previous Years' Results

Since the 2003 APNA survey, lifetime use of most substances by Arkansas youth has decreased, sometimes dramatically. Table 2-4 and Figure 2-2 show the long-term trend for lifetime prevalence for the most important ATOD substances for Arkansas students. The parallel trend for MTF is also shown. For example, use of substances has significantly decreased in each grade and for the state total; alcohol, cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and marijuana are all significantly decreased. Also since 2003, lifetime hallucinogen, cocaine, methamphetamine, and MDMA (ecstasy) use has decreased in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades and overall. In general, the 2008 data show a continuing long-term reduction in ATOD experimentation by Arkansas youth.

However, while Table 2-4 shows that the long-term trend has been positive since 2003, there is little change between 2007 and 2008 data for all grade levels. Most substances are identical or nearly identical in their prevalence rates. Alcohol use shows a slight uptick in the 6th grade, but a small decrease in the 10th grade. Cigarette use showed small decreases in all grades, but especially in the 8th, 10th and 12th grades. Any illicit drug increased noticeably at all grade levels.

FIGURE 2-2

Lifetime ATOD Use:  
Arkansas (2003 thru 2008) Compared to National (2008)



MTF=Monitoring the Future, a national survey of 8th, 10th and 12th graders.

TABLE 2-4

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						
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Alcohol	21.7	21.1	21.2	18.8	17.7	18.5	44.7	44.4	44.0	40.8	41.0	41.2	38.9	65.4	65.5	64.9	62.6	62.1	60.4	58.3	77.1	76.1	74.4	72.7	71.9	71.3	71.9	51.3	50.1	49.0	47.1	45.5	45.2	
Cigarettes	17.5	17.2	15.0	13.0	10.8	10.4	36.0	34.8	32.8	29.4	26.8	25.2	20.5	52.1	49.1	46.5	43.8	40.0	38.8	31.7	61.0	58.7	54.5	52.0	49.7	48.2	44.7	41.0	38.7	35.8	33.5	30.0	28.9	
Smokeless Tobacco	10.1	8.5	8.3	7.5	6.1	5.9	17.5	16.1	16.5	14.7	13.5	12.9	9.8	25.8	23.3	22.5	22.4	19.6	19.2	12.2	29.6	26.6	24.3	25.4	23.2	23.2	15.6	20.4	18.0	17.3	17.0	14.8	14.5	
Marijuana	3.3	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.5	14.0	12.1	11.5	10.8	9.5	9.6	14.6	31.8	28.0	25.7	25.7	23.4	23.4	29.9	45.3	39.4	36.7	35.2	34.8	34.2	42.6	22.7	19.2	17.5	17.3	15.5	15.4	
Inhalants	9.8	11.6	10.5	9.2	9.3	8.9	14.6	17.4	16.5	15.4	16.0	15.9	15.7	14.6	17.0	15.7	16.4	14.9	14.6	12.8	12.9	14.6	12.9	13.2	12.0	12.1	9.9	13.1	15.3	13.9	13.5	13.0	12.8	
Hallucinogens	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	2.2	1.0	1.0	1.5	0.7	0.8	3.1	5.0	2.7	2.2	3.4	2.0	2.3	6.3	8.6	4.0	3.3	4.7	4.0	3.9	8.1	4.1	1.9	1.6	2.4	1.5	1.6	
Cocaine	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	2.2	1.7	1.6	2.2	1.2	1.2	3.1	4.6	3.9	3.0	4.3	2.4	2.4	5.2	7.8	6.6	5.6	6.5	5.0	4.3	7.8	3.7	3.0	2.5	3.2	2.0	1.9	
Methamphetamines	0.5	--	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.8	--	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.1	2.3	4.5	--	3.4	4.0	2.1	1.8	2.4	8.0	--	4.7	5.0	3.4	2.7	2.8	3.6	--	2.4	2.8	1.6	1.4	
Stimulants	--	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	--	2.9	2.0	2.6	1.6	1.5	6.8	--	6.6	5.5	6.3	4.6	4.1	9.0	--	9.0	6.9	8.0	6.9	6.2	10.5	--	4.7	3.5	4.2	3.1	2.8	
Sedatives	--	4.9	4.4	5.1	4.9	4.9	--	9.7	10.3	10.7	10.2	10.4	3.9	--	17.6	17.9	18.6	16.6	15.9	6.8	--	21.7	21.5	22.5	20.2	18.8	8.9	--	12.9	12.9	13.7	12.2	11.8	
Ecstasy	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.2	1.1	2.4	4.9	3.3	3.2	4.7	3.4	3.3	4.3	6.7	5.0	4.4	6.5	5.4	5.2	6.2	3.4	2.4	2.1	3.2	2.3	2.2	
Heroin	--	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	--	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.6	1.4	--	1.4	1.2	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	--	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.0	2.0	1.3	--	1.1	1.0	1.5	0.9	0.9	
Prescription Drugs	--	--	--	--	--	3.9	--	--	--	--	--	10.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	18.0	--	--	--	--	--	22.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.8
OTC Drugs	--	--	--	--	--	2.5	--	--	--	--	--	6.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.4	--	--	--	--	--	11.0	12.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.8	
Any Drug	12.8	21.4	16.0	13.2	13.2	15.2	24.3	33.9	28.8	24.8	25.0	29.0	--	37.7	46.2	39.5	36.7	35.0	38.5	--	48.9	52.2	47.1	42.7	42.3	45.5	--	30.5	38.4	31.8	28.5	27.4	30.6	

NOTE: Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available either due to the question not being 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, Pride Surveys 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 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. The Any Drug category for 2008 was expanded to include the categories of prescription drugs and over-the-counter drugs. The use of substances from these two categories was reported by a significant number of Arkansas youth. As a result, the 2008 Any Drug prevalence rate is higher than previous rates.

### 2.3.3 Substance 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 in 2008, males and females show some variations in their ATOD use, with rates sometimes varying noticeably. (Figure 2-3, Table 2-5 & Table 2-6). The largest percentage difference, as is typically found, is for smokeless tobacco. In the 12th grade, boys use smokeless tobacco at five times the rate of girls (37.7% vs 6.9%). Other differences are less dramatic. Boys in the 6th grade use significantly more alcohol and slightly more cigarettes than girls. However, girls have lifetime prevalence rates that are higher than boys for inhalants, sedatives, prescription drugs, and over-the-counter drugs.

Lifetime use rates in the 6th grade are most similar, with the largest differences found in alcohol and smokeless tobacco usage rates. But the smaller magnitude of the differences is largely due to the lower overall levels of use in the 6th grade. Variations between boys and girls widen in the 8th and 10th grades, and then begin to recede in the 12th grade.

Since 2007, total male lifetime use for all substances decreased an average of 0.3%. Total female lifetime use decreased a similar amount of 0.3%. However, the one noticeable change for both males and females was a decrease of 1.1% in the lifetime prevalence of cigarettes since 2007. Since 2003, alcohol, cigarette, smokeless tobacco, and marijuana use have all decreased for both males and females by 2.26% to as much as 12.5%. All of the other measured substances have also decreased since 2003, by 0.2% to 2.7%. Overall, this is a positive long-term trend.

## 2.4 Past 30-Day ATOD 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. Overall, Arkansas youth generally showed a decrease in their past 30-day prevalence rates in the 2008 survey compared to the 2007 survey.

### 2.4.1 Arkansas Students' Substance Use Compared to National Results

Table 2-7 summarizes the statewide Arkansas findings as they compare with the nationwide Monitoring the Future results. In this table, cells with pink shading indicate areas where Arkansas youth show higher prevalence rates than what are measured nationally. Cells with green shading indicate substances where Arkansas youth have a lower prevalence rate than for students nationally. Cells with no shading are either substances where no national data are collected or where Arkansas youth do not differ from national findings. Overall, the variations in use between Arkansas students and the national sample are relatively small.

Table 2-7 does show that Arkansas youth have higher rates of use of tobacco products. The higher prevalence of tobacco is common to many states in the Southeast. This is due to a variety of cultural and economic factors in the southeastern United States that have traditionally supported greater tobacco use. Arkansas youth are also somewhat higher in their use of inhalants in the 8th and 10th grades and cocaine across all grades. They are also notably higher in their use of sedatives in the 12th grade as compared to the national

FIGURE 2-3

Lifetime ATOD Use by Gender

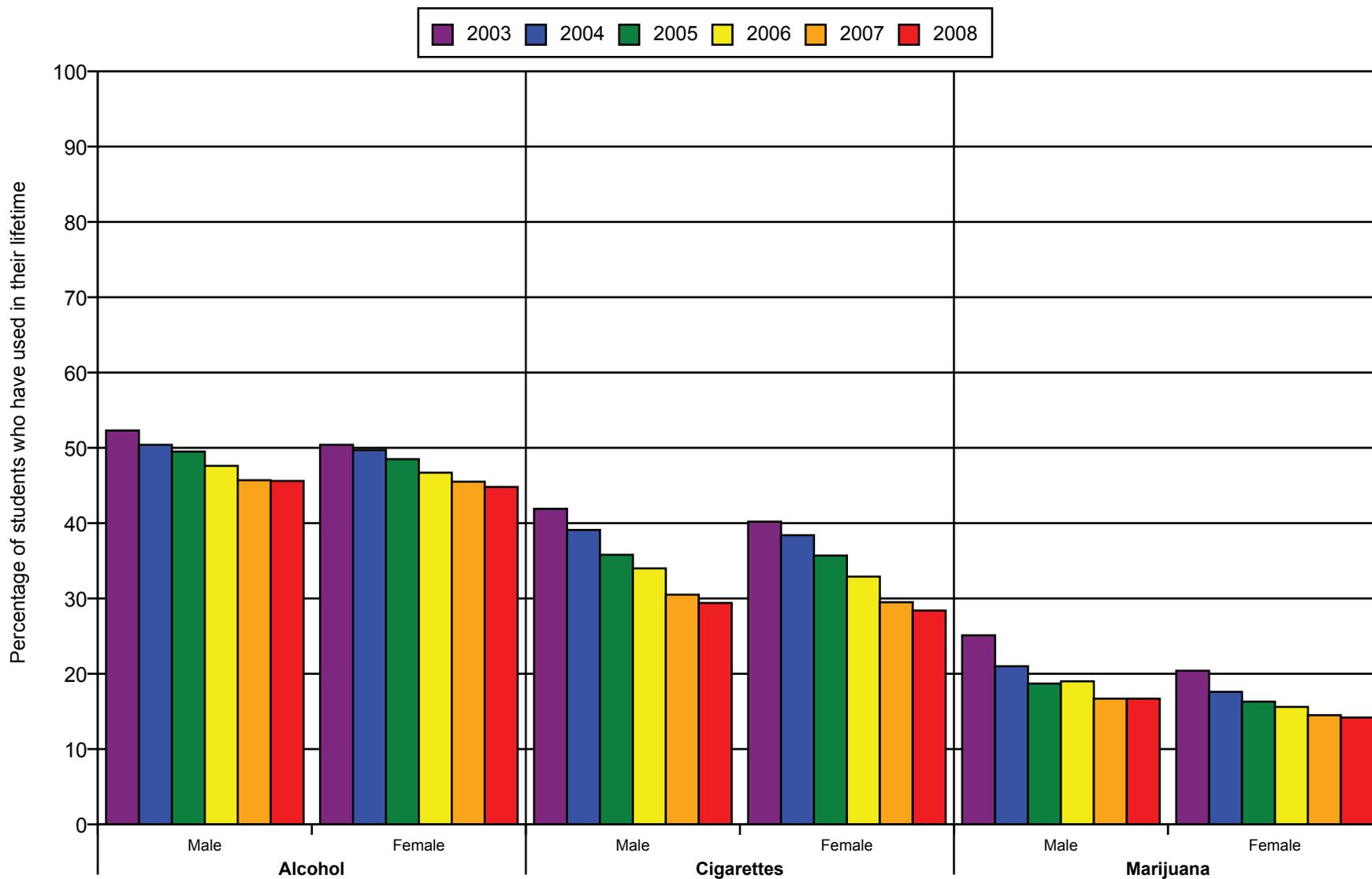


TABLE 2-5

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					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Alcohol	24.8	23.9	24.6	21.1	21.0	21.3	44.6	44.3	44.4	41.2	41.1	41.3	65.2	65.2	64.3	62.0	61.0	59.7	78.0	75.6	74.5	72.4	71.2	71.2	52.3	50.4	49.5	47.6	45.7	45.6
Cigarettes	19.2	19.0	15.8	14.0	12.1	11.6	36.3	33.1	32.6	28.5	27.1	25.3	52.9	49.7	45.8	44.1	40.0	39.0	62.0	61.1	56.0	54.4	51.4	50.1	41.9	39.1	35.8	34.0	30.5	29.4
Smokeless Tobacco	15.4	13.1	12.4	11.2	9.4	9.2	27.4	24.3	25.3	22.2	20.5	19.3	39.6	38.0	36.2	34.6	31.7	30.6	47.8	45.0	40.3	41.0	38.6	37.7	32.0	28.9	27.3	26.3	23.4	22.6
Marijuana	4.4	2.9	2.8	2.4	1.9	1.9	15.9	12.6	13.0	12.1	10.8	11.0	35.0	31.4	27.5	27.9	25.2	25.2	48.7	43.5	39.1	38.8	38.1	37.3	25.1	21.0	18.7	19.0	16.7	16.7
Inhalants	11.2	13.2	11.8	10.6	10.3	9.1	13.6	16.1	15.5	14.5	14.3	14.1	14.1	17.5	14.4	15.9	14.0	13.2	15.4	16.8	14.4	14.7	12.5	12.7	13.5	15.9	14.0	13.8	12.8	12.2
Hallucinogens	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.4	0.8	0.9	5.4	3.3	2.3	3.9	2.1	2.5	10.3	5.6	4.3	6.3	4.9	4.9	4.6	2.3	1.8	2.9	1.8	1.9
Cocaine	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.4	2.0	1.6	1.6	2.1	1.0	1.1	4.8	4.3	3.1	4.7	2.3	2.3	8.5	7.8	6.0	7.5	5.4	4.8	4.0	3.3	2.6	3.5	2.0	1.9
Methamphetamines	0.5	--	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.8	--	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.0	4.3	--	3.1	4.0	1.7	1.6	8.1	--	4.2	4.9	3.2	2.5	3.5	--	2.1	2.7	1.5	1.3
Stimulants	--	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	--	2.4	2.0	2.5	1.5	1.5	--	6.4	5.3	6.3	4.1	3.7	--	10.0	7.2	8.2	7.0	6.5	--	4.6	3.5	4.2	2.9	2.7
Sedatives	--	4.5	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.4	--	7.4	8.7	8.3	7.8	8.0	--	14.9	15.0	16.1	13.1	12.9	--	22.0	20.2	21.4	18.8	16.9	--	11.5	11.2	12.0	10.1	9.8
Ecstasy	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.2	5.4	3.4	3.2	5.2	3.0	3.3	7.3	6.3	5.0	7.5	6.1	5.7	3.7	2.7	2.2	3.5	2.3	2.3
Heroin	--	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.3	--	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.6	--	1.8	1.3	2.5	1.3	1.4	--	3.2	2.8	3.5	2.6	2.4	--	1.4	1.2	1.9	1.1	1.1
Prescription Drugs	--	--	--	--	--	3.8	--	--	--	--	--	9.0	--	--	--	--	--	16.2	--	--	--	--	21.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.7
OTC Drugs	--	--	--	--	--	2.3	--	--	--	--	--	4.2	--	--	--	--	--	7.1	--	--	--	--	9.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.4
Any Drug	15.2	24.3	17.8	14.5	14.2	15.6	25.2	33.5	29.1	24.2	23.5	27.0	40.4	48.9	39.2	37.2	34.6	37.5	52.8	55.8	48.6	45.0	44.4	47.0	32.9	40.4	32.4	29.3	27.3	30.0

NOTE: Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available either due to the question not being 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, Pride Surveys 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 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. The Any Drug category for 2008 was expanded to include the categories of prescription drugs and over-the-counter drugs.

TABLE 2-6

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					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Alcohol	18.7	18.5	17.9	16.4	14.6	15.6	44.5	44.4	43.5	40.4	40.9	40.9	65.5	65.6	65.5	63.2	63.1	60.9	76.2	76.6	74.4	73.0	72.3	71.5	50.4	49.7	48.5	46.7	45.5	44.8
Cigarettes	15.9	15.8	14.1	11.9	9.5	9.1	35.8	36.3	32.8	29.9	26.3	25.2	51.5	48.5	46.9	43.4	40.0	38.7	60.1	56.7	53.3	49.7	48.2	46.5	40.2	38.4	35.7	32.9	29.5	28.4
Smokeless Tobacco	5.2	4.4	4.2	3.9	3.0	2.7	8.1	8.2	8.6	7.9	7.0	6.8	13.2	10.6	10.8	10.9	9.2	9.2	12.0	10.7	10.5	11.1	10.4	10.1	9.5	8.3	8.4	8.3	7.1	6.9
Marijuana	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.1	12.1	11.5	10.1	9.5	8.2	8.2	29.0	25.0	24.1	23.5	22.0	21.7	42.2	35.9	34.7	31.7	32.0	31.4	20.4	17.6	16.3	15.6	14.5	14.2
Inhalants	8.4	9.9	9.2	7.9	8.4	8.6	15.4	18.7	17.2	16.3	17.5	17.6	15.2	16.5	16.9	16.8	15.7	15.9	10.7	12.6	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.5	12.6	14.6	13.9	13.3	13.3	13.4
Hallucinogens	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	2.4	1.0	1.0	1.6	0.6	0.6	4.7	2.2	2.2	2.9	1.9	2.1	6.9	2.7	2.4	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.6	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.3	1.3
Cocaine	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.3	2.4	1.8	1.6	2.2	1.3	1.3	4.5	3.5	3.0	3.8	2.5	2.4	7.2	5.6	5.1	5.6	4.6	3.8	3.5	2.8	2.4	2.9	2.0	1.8
Methamphetamines	0.6	--	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	1.8	--	1.7	2.0	1.1	1.3	4.7	--	3.7	4.0	2.3	2.0	8.0	--	5.1	5.1	3.4	2.9	3.6	--	2.6	2.8	1.7	1.5
Stimulants	--	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	--	3.2	2.1	2.5	1.8	1.5	--	6.7	5.6	6.2	5.1	4.3	--	8.2	6.7	7.7	6.8	5.9	--	4.7	3.5	4.1	3.3	2.8
Sedatives	--	5.2	4.6	5.5	5.3	5.4	--	11.9	11.9	12.8	12.5	12.7	--	19.8	20.6	21.0	19.6	18.5	--	21.6	22.5	23.5	21.3	20.4	--	14.3	14.4	15.2	14.1	13.6
Ecstasy	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.2	1.1	4.5	3.2	3.1	4.1	3.7	3.3	6.2	4.1	3.9	5.5	4.7	4.8	3.2	2.2	2.0	2.8	2.2	2.1
Heroin	--	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	--	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.6	--	1.0	1.1	1.5	0.9	0.9	--	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.5	--	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.8
Prescription Drugs	--	--	--	--	--	3.9	--	--	--	--	--	12.2	--	--	--	--	--	19.7	--	--	--	--	--	22.4	--	--	--	--	--	13.8
OTC Drugs	--	--	--	--	--	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	7.7	--	--	--	--	--	11.3	--	--	--	--	--	12.4	--	--	--	--	--	8.1
Any Drug	10.5	18.4	14.1	12.0	12.3	14.7	23.3	34.2	28.4	25.2	26.4	30.8	35.6	43.6	39.8	36.2	35.4	39.4	45.4	48.9	45.7	40.5	40.3	44.1	28.3	36.3	31.3	27.8	27.5	31.0

NOTE: Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available either due to the question not being 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, Pride Surveys 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 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. The Any Drug category for 2008 was expanded to include the categories of prescription drugs and over-the-counter drugs.

findings. (MTF data on sedatives are collected in the 12th grade only.) Finally, Arkansas youth survey findings are higher than MTF findings for Any Drug, but because of variations in how this category is calculated, this is not an apples-to-apples comparison.

On the positive side, Arkansas youth showed lower levels of use on a number of other substances, including alcohol, marijuana, hallucinogens, stimulants, and MDMA (Ecstasy). These advantages ranged from <1% to nearly 5% for 12th grade marijuana use.

Table 2-8 shows the past 30-day results for all substances by grade level, with the results compared to MTF results. The most commonly used substances in the past 30 days were alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, and smokeless tobacco, in that order. Sedatives, inhalants, prescription drugs, and over the counter drugs were the other four substances that showed prevalence rates above 2%. Figure 2-4 shows the past 30-day prevalence rates for alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, inhalants, and smokeless tobacco.

Examination of Table 2-8 shows that Arkansas students had lower past 30-day prevalence rates than MTF students for alcohol and marijuana, with differences ranging from 0.3% to 4.8%, depending on the substance and grade level. However, for tobacco products, Arkansas students have somewhat higher prevalence rates for current tobacco use in both cigarette and smokeless tobacco use.

There were smaller variations between MTF students and Arkansas students for the other measured substances. Inhalants were slightly elevated for Arkansas students in comparison to the MTF findings. Sedatives (measured only for 12th graders) were notably elevated for Arkansas students. In contrast, Arkansas rates were slightly lower than the national rates for hallucinogens and stimulants.

## 2.4.2 Arkansas Students' Substance Use in 2008 Compared to Previous Years

Comparison of the 2008 APNA findings with the 2003-2007 surveys are presented in Table 2-8 and Figure 2-4. For all substances, past 30-day use has decreased or remained stable since the 2007 survey. More positive chang-

TABLE 2-7 - Difference in past 30-day prevalence rates: Arkansas students vs MTF 2008 respondents

Grade Level	Alcohol	Cigarettes	Smokeless Tobacco	Marijuana	LSD/Hallucinogens	Cocaine	Inhalants	Sedatives	Methamphetamines	Stimulants	Heroin/Opiates	MDMA(Ecstasy)	Any Illicit Drug
8th	-0.9%	0.7%	1.8%	-1.9%	-0.5%	0.5%	2.2%		-0.3%	-1.6%	-0.1%	-0.3%	7.0%
10th	-0.3%	2.3%	3.6%	-3.4%	-0.6%	1.2%	1.7%		-0.3%	-1.4%	0.0%	-0.2%	-4.2%
12th	-4.0%	2.3%	4.2%	-4.8%	-1.1%	1.9%	.09%	5.5%	0.0%	-1.0%	0.2%	-0.8%	0.9%

Values above 0 (pink background) indicate Arkansas use above MTF value. Values below 0 (green background) indicate Arkansas use below MTF findings.

es since 2003 are evident. Decreases in student use since 2003 are found for alcohol, cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and marijuana. Other substances also showed small declines. While the declines are sometimes small, it is more important that the declines are evident through the full range of substances.

## 2.4.3 Past 30-Day Use by Gender

Tables 2-9 and 2-10 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. Figure 2-5 graphically portrays the same data for selected substances.

TABLE 2-8

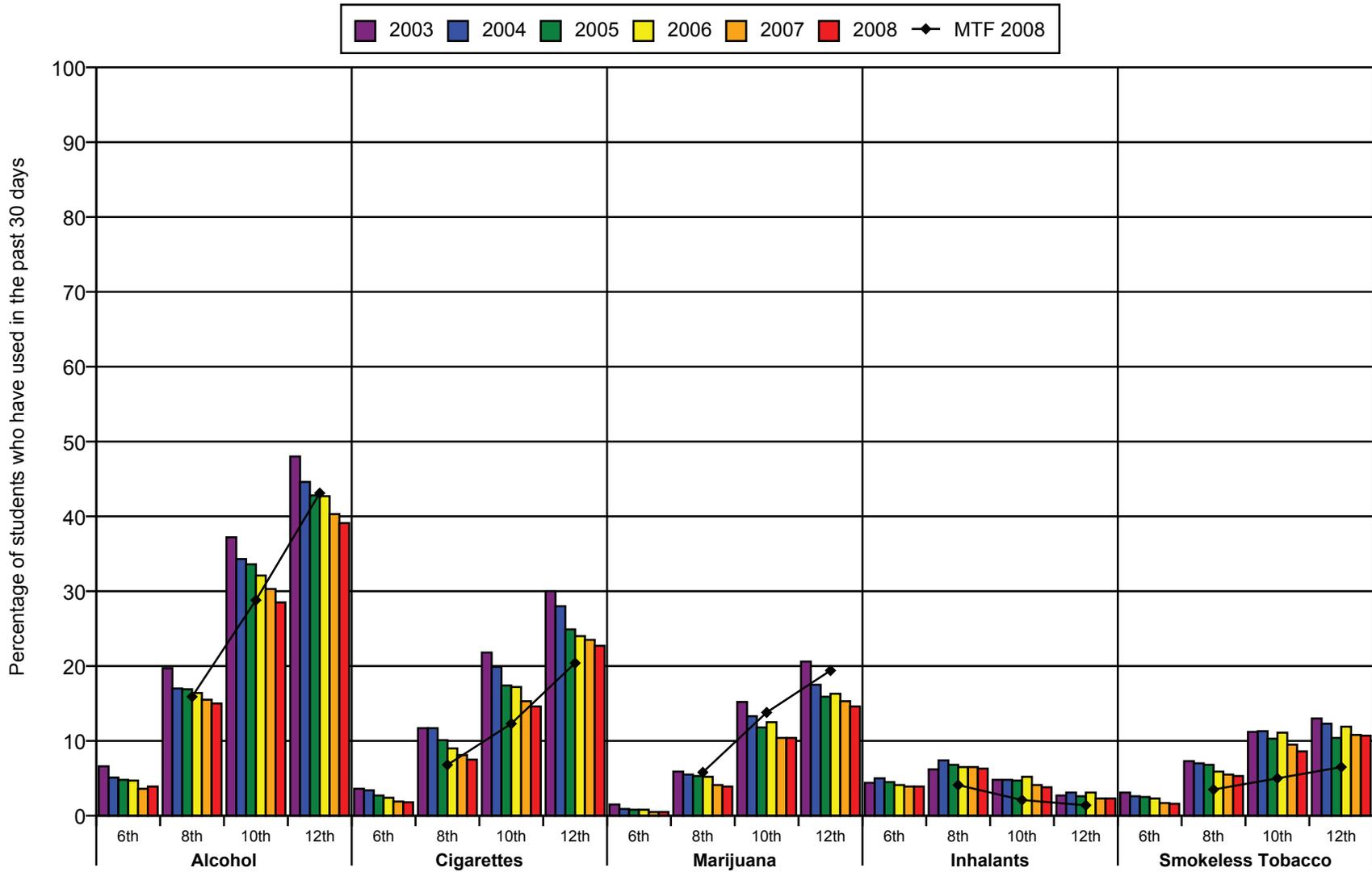
Percentage of Arkansas Respondents Who Used ATODs During the Past 30 Days by Grade																																							
Drug Used	Arkansas Grade 6						Arkansas Grade 8						MTF Grade 8	Arkansas Grade 10						MTF Grade 10	Arkansas Grade 12						MTF Grade 12	Total											
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Alcohol	6.6	5.1	4.8	4.7	3.6	3.9	19.7	17.0	16.9	16.4	15.5	15.0	15.9	37.2	34.3	33.6	32.1	30.3	28.5	28.8	48.0	44.6	42.8	42.7	40.3	39.1	43.1	27.1	23.9	22.9	22.7	20.5	19.8						
Cigarettes	3.6	3.4	2.7	2.4	1.9	1.8	11.7	11.7	10.1	9.0	8.1	7.5	6.8	21.8	19.9	17.4	17.2	15.3	14.6	12.3	30.0	28.0	24.9	24.0	23.5	22.7	20.4	16.2	14.9	12.9	12.5	11.1	10.6						
Smokeless Tobacco	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.3	1.7	1.6	7.3	7.0	6.8	5.9	5.5	5.3	3.5	11.2	11.3	10.3	11.1	9.5	8.6	5.0	13.0	12.3	10.4	11.9	10.8	10.7	6.5	8.5	8.0	7.2	7.5	6.5	6.1						
Marijuana	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	5.9	5.5	5.3	5.2	4.1	3.9	5.8	15.2	13.3	11.8	12.5	10.4	10.4	13.8	20.6	17.5	15.9	16.3	15.3	14.6	19.4	10.3	8.8	7.8	8.2	6.8	6.6						
Inhalants	4.4	5.0	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.9	6.2	7.4	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.3	4.1	4.8	4.8	4.7	5.2	4.1	3.8	2.1	2.7	3.1	2.6	3.1	2.3	2.3	1.4	4.6	5.2	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.2						
Hallucinogens	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.9	2.2	1.1	0.8	1.5	0.6	0.7	1.7	2.6	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.5	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.5						
Cocaine	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.4	1.2	0.8	1.6	0.6	0.4	1.3	2.0	2.0	1.4	2.0	0.9	0.7	2.0	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.4						
Methamphetamines	0.2	--	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.7	--	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.9	--	0.9	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	2.9	--	1.3	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.4	--	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.4						
Stimulants	--	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	--	1.4	0.9	1.3	0.7	0.6	2.2	--	3.1	2.0	2.6	1.4	1.4	2.8	--	3.8	2.2	3.1	1.8	1.9	2.9	--	2.1	1.2	1.8	0.9	0.9						
Sedatives	--	2.0	1.8	2.3	1.9	1.9	--	5.0	4.8	5.3	4.6	4.6	--	--	8.6	9.3	9.9	7.6	7.3	--	--	10.8	10.5	11.3	9.2	8.3	2.8	--	6.4	6.3	6.9	5.5	5.2						
Ecstasy	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.6	1.0	0.9	1.7	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.2	2.1	1.4	1.0	1.8	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.6						
Heroin	--	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	--	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.4	--	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	--	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.4	--	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.3						
Prescription Drugs	--	--	--	--	--	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	4.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.6				
OTC Drugs	--	--	--	--	--	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	3.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.2	3.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.0				
Any Drug	5.9	10.5	7.5	6.1	5.9	7.3	11.5	18.4	14.8	12.7	12.2	14.6	--	19.1	25.1	21.1	19.6	17.1	20.0	--	22.8	28.1	23.9	22.6	20.6	23.2	--	14.6	20.5	16.3	14.8	13.2	15.5						

NOTE: Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available either due to the question not being 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, Pride Surveys 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 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. The Any Drug category for 2008 was expanded to include the categories of prescription drugs and over-the-counter drugs.

FIGURE 2-4

30-Day ATOD Use:  
Arkansas (2003 thru 2008) Compared to National (2008)



MTF=Monitoring the Future, a national survey of 8th, 10th and 12th graders.

As with male and female lifetime usage rates, past-month use rates were generally similar for males and females; however there are some differences worth mentioning, particularly at the 12th grade level. The past 30-day prevalence rate of smokeless tobacco was significantly higher for males at the 12th grade (20.1% vs. 2.2%), but the 10th and 8th grade students also showed the same pattern. Comparing males to females in the 12th grade, there was a 7.9% higher alcohol prevalence rate for males, a 4.5% higher cigarette rate, and a 5.6% higher marijuana rate. In general, these past 30-day prevalence patterns are more typical of what is found, with males generally showing higher prevalence rates. Sedative use by females is the only substance where girls reported

meaningfully higher rates than boys. However, the difference ranged from 0.5% in 6th grade to 2.7% in 10th grade.

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.

TABLE 2-9

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					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Alcohol	7.5	6.0	5.5	5.3	4.3	4.4	20.7	16.4	16.9	16.4	15.4	14.8	38.7	36.1	35.5	33.9	31.2	29.8	53.4	49.7	46.1	46.6	43.4	43.2	29.2	25.3	23.9	24.1	21.2	20.8
Cigarettes	4.2	3.6	3.0	2.7	2.1	1.9	11.5	10.4	9.7	8.2	8.0	7.4	23.1	20.7	17.0	18.0	15.2	15.1	31.3	30.8	26.0	26.7	25.0	25.1	17.0	15.2	12.8	13.1	11.2	11.1
Smokeless Tobacco	4.8	4.0	3.8	3.7	2.6	2.5	12.0	11.7	11.5	9.7	9.2	8.8	19.1	21.0	18.9	19.3	17.4	15.5	22.7	23.5	19.8	22.1	20.7	20.2	14.4	14.3	12.8	13.2	11.4	10.8
Marijuana	2.1	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	6.5	5.5	6.0	5.8	4.8	4.3	18.1	15.1	13.0	14.4	11.7	11.9	24.3	20.6	18.6	19.5	18.0	17.5	12.3	9.9	8.8	9.5	7.7	7.5
Inhalants	5.1	5.2	5.0	4.6	3.9	3.6	5.3	6.2	6.0	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.4	5.2	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.9	2.7	3.9	2.6	2.5	4.8	5.1	4.7	4.9	4.1	3.8
Hallucinogens	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.4	2.5	1.2	0.8	1.9	0.7	0.7	2.6	1.7	1.3	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.9	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.6
Cocaine	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.4	1.6	1.5	0.9	1.9	0.7	0.5	2.0	2.6	1.5	2.6	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.5	0.5	0.4
Methamphetamines	0.1	--	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.7	--	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.3	1.9	--	0.9	1.7	0.6	0.4	3.0	--	1.3	1.7	0.7	0.6	1.3	--	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.4
Stimulants	--	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	--	1.3	0.7	1.4	0.7	0.6	--	3.2	2.0	2.9	1.4	1.3	--	4.2	2.5	3.6	1.9	2.2	--	2.2	1.3	2.0	1.0	1.0
Sedatives	--	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.6	--	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.4	--	7.4	8.0	9.1	5.9	5.9	--	12.1	11.0	11.6	9.2	7.6	--	5.9	5.6	6.3	4.6	4.3
Ecstasy	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	2.0	1.1	1.1	2.1	1.0	0.9	2.0	2.0	1.3	2.7	1.8	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.5	0.8	0.6
Heroin	--	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	--	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	--	0.6	0.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	--	0.8	1.0	1.5	0.9	0.7	--	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.4
Prescription Drugs	--	--	--	--	--	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	4.1	--	--	--	--	--	7.3	--	--	--	--	--	10.3	--	--	--	--	--	5.3
OTC Drugs	--	--	--	--	--	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	3.3	--	--	--	--	--	3.5	--	--	--	--	--	2.3
Any Drug	7.2	11.6	8.4	6.6	5.9	7.1	11.3	16.9	14.1	11.8	11.2	12.8	21.9	26.8	21.2	20.6	17.0	19.7	26.7	31.9	25.9	25.7	22.8	25.4	16.5	21.7	16.6	15.6	13.2	15.2

NOTE: Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available either due to the question not being 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, Pride Surveys must have the MTF database.

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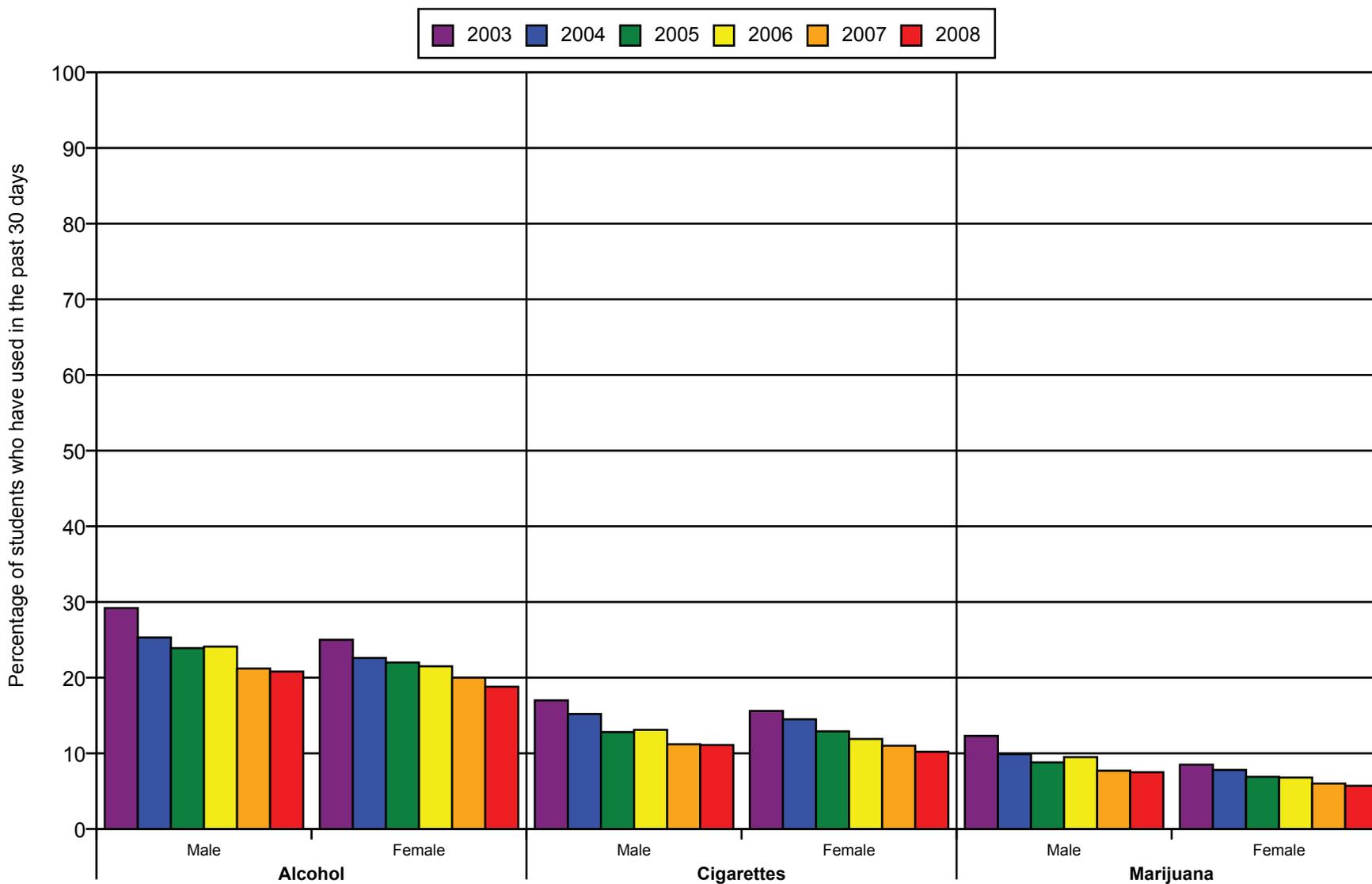
TABLE 2-10

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					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Alcohol	5.7	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.0	3.4	18.7	17.4	16.9	16.3	15.4	15.1	35.8	32.5	31.9	30.5	29.4	27.3	42.8	40.1	40.1	39.3	37.7	35.3	25.0	22.6	22.0	21.5	20.0	18.8
Cigarettes	3.0	3.2	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.7	11.8	12.8	10.4	9.5	8.2	7.6	20.8	18.9	17.7	16.4	15.4	14.2	28.7	25.7	23.8	21.5	22.1	20.6	15.6	14.5	12.9	11.9	11.0	10.2
Smokeless Tobacco	1.6	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.7	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.0	1.8	4.0	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.7	2.5	3.6	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.2	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.8
Marijuana	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	5.2	5.4	4.7	4.6	3.4	3.4	12.5	11.6	10.7	10.4	9.3	9.1	16.9	14.8	13.6	13.3	13.0	11.9	8.5	7.8	6.9	6.8	6.0	5.7
Inhalants	3.8	4.8	4.0	3.6	3.8	4.2	7.0	8.6	7.6	7.3	7.4	7.4	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.1	4.4	4.2	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.2	4.5	5.3	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.7
Hallucinogens	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	2.0	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.7	2.5	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.4
Cocaine	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.6	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.3	0.6	0.4	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.6	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.4
Methamphetamines	0.3	--	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.8	--	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	1.9	--	0.9	1.5	0.6	0.4	2.8	--	1.4	1.4	0.5	0.7	1.4	--	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.4
Stimulants	--	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	--	1.5	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.6	--	2.9	1.9	2.3	1.4	1.5	--	3.4	2.0	2.6	1.6	1.5	--	2.0	1.2	1.5	0.9	0.9
Sedatives	--	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.2	2.1	--	6.2	5.9	6.6	5.9	5.7	--	9.7	10.5	10.6	9.0	8.6	--	9.7	10.1	11.0	9.1	8.8	--	6.8	6.9	7.5	6.3	6.0
Ecstasy	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.3	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.3	0.7	1.2	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.5
Heroin	--	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	--	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	--	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	--	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	--	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3
Prescription Drugs	--	--	--	--	--	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	5.4	--	--	--	--	--	8.7	--	--	--	--	--	9.3	--	--	--	--	--	5.9
OTC Drugs	--	--	--	--	--	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	4.0	--	--	--	--	--	5.0	--	--	--	--	--	4.7	--	--	--	--	--	3.7
Any Drug	4.7	9.4	6.7	5.6	5.8	7.3	11.4	19.5	15.3	13.3	13.0	16.1	16.5	23.5	21.0	18.4	17.2	20.4	19.0	24.7	22.0	19.7	18.8	21.1	12.8	19.4	15.9	13.9	13.2	15.7

NOTE: Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data is not available either due to the question not being asked in that years survey.  
 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. The Any Drug category for 2008 was expanded to include the categories of prescription drugs and over-the-counter drugs.

FIGURE 2-5

30-Day ATOD Use by Gender



## 2.5 Special Topics in Substance Use

A number of special topics are important to student ATOD use. Heavy ATOD use (2.5.1) and the simultaneous use of multiple substances (2.5.2) are informative to prevention planners and policy makers, both for assessing the current prevalence of serious use but also for predicting future treatment needs. Several topics are predictive of general use in adolescence. These include: Age of initiation (2.2), perceived harmfulness (2.5.5), intention to use (2.5.6), perceived availability (2.5.7), depression and substance use (2.5.10), and parental characteristics and substance use (2.4.8). Specific prevention strategies can be applied at the community level if these particular issues are found to be of local concern. Of particular interest to prevention practitioners involved with environmental strategies to prevent ATOD use, information related to the sources and locations of alcohol use (2.5.3) and cigarette use (2.5.4) are particularly useful. Finally, of importance to schools is an examination of the relationship between ATOD use and academic performance (2.5.9).

### 2.5.1 Heavy Alcohol, Cigarette, and Marijuana Use

The 2008 APNA survey measured heavy use for alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana. These are the substances that all students, both in Arkansas and nationally, are most likely to use heavily.

Overall, binge drinking appears to be the largest heavy use problem among Arkansas youth. Binge drinking is unique in that the measured prevalence period is the past two weeks. The students are asked on the survey “Think back over the last two weeks. How many times have you had five or more alcoholic drinks in a row?” Table 2-11 shows that 13.1% of youth reported binge drinking at least once in the past two weeks. This was a reduction of 0.5% from the 2007 results. Compared to 2003 findings, binge drinking in Arkan-

sas youth has declined by 2.9%, which is a substantial fraction of the 15.9% prevalence rate that was found in 2003. As is typical for most substances, binge drinking increases predictably for Arkansas students as they progress through middle and high school.

Heavy use of tobacco was measured by the question “How frequently have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days?” Response options ranged from “Not at All” to “Two packs or more per day.” Heavy cigarette use was defined as about one-half pack per day or more. Table 2-11 also shows the results for heavy tobacco use. The findings showed that heavy use was relatively low, at 1.2% of all Arkansas students.

Heavy marijuana use was measured by the question: “During the last month, about how many marijuana cigarettes, or the equivalent, did you smoke a day, on the average?” Response options ranged from “None” to “11 or more a day.” Heavy use was defined as reporting use of one marijuana cigarette a day or more. The findings (also shown on Table 2-11) showed a low prevalence rate of 1.4% of all Arkansas students in the 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grades.

Male-female differences also are observed with the heavy use of ATOD substances. Figure 2-6 and Tables 2-12 and 2-13 show that males engage in these behaviors more than females. The largest difference is an 8.8% higher prevalence rate in boys vs. girls for 12th grade binge drinking. The difference in binge drinking decreases to 3.2% in the 10th grade. In the 12th grade, 5.4% of boys report heavy marijuana use, while 2.4% of girls report the same. Again, this difference decreases somewhat in the 10th grade. There is relatively little difference between boys and girls in heavy cigarette use, but again the boys always have the higher prevalence value at all grade levels.

TABLE 2-11

Percentage of APNA Respondents (Grades 6, 8, 10, and 12 combined) who Engaged in Heavy Substance Use																														
Drug Used	Grade 6						Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12						Total					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Binge drinking	3.5	4.0	4.1	4.3	3.5	3.3	9.9	11.4	11.0	11.4	10.3	10.4	22.2	22.0	21.2	20.9	19.3	17.7	30.5	28.9	27.0	27.8	26.0	25.2	15.9	15.6	14.9	15.4	13.6	13.1
Pack / day cigarettes	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	3.3	1.0	1.9	2.4	1.8	1.7	5.7	1.7	3.8	3.6	3.1	2.8	2.5	0.8	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.2
Heavy marijuana use	--	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.5	--	3.9	3.6	3.9	3.0	3.2	--	7.8	7.0	7.8	6.6	6.3	--	9.5	8.3	8.9	8.7	7.9	--	5.2	4.7	5.2	4.3	4.1

TABLE 2-12

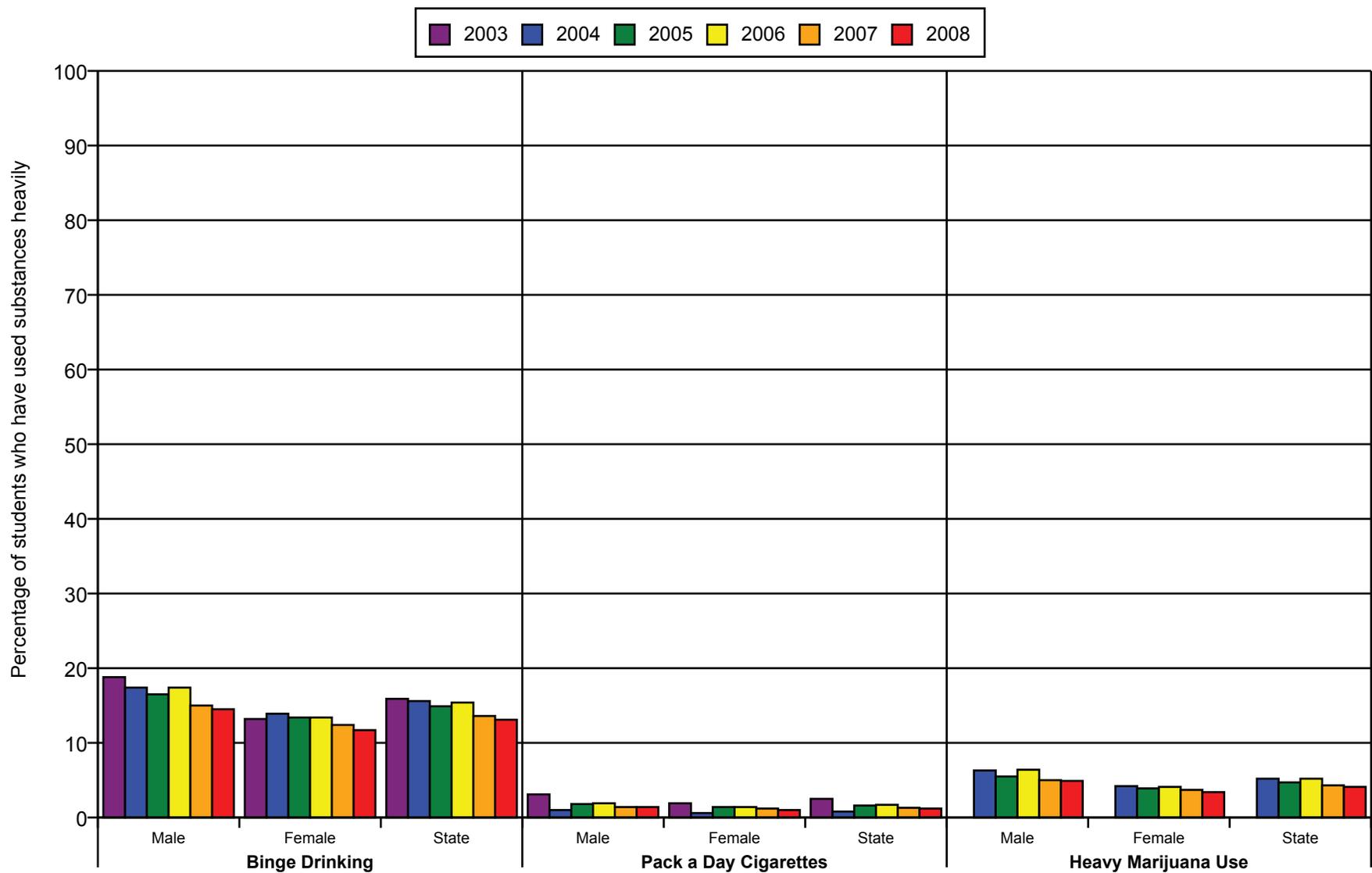
Percentage of Males who Engaged in Heavy Substance Use																														
Drug Used	Grade 6						Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12						Total					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Binge drinking	4.2	4.2	4.8	4.9	4.2	3.8	11.1	11.2	10.9	11.7	10.6	10.9	25.4	24.6	23.6	23.5	21.1	19.4	37.6	35.4	32.4	33.1	30.4	29.8	18.8	17.4	16.5	17.4	15.0	14.5
Pack / day cigarettes	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.6	0.6	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.9	4.0	1.2	2.3	2.6	1.9	2.0	6.9	2.3	4.6	4.2	3.5	3.3	3.1	1.0	1.8	1.9	1.4	1.4
Heavy marijuana use	--	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.7	--	4.3	3.9	4.4	3.4	3.5	--	9.6	8.1	9.4	7.6	7.5	--	11.9	10.7	11.6	10.8	9.9	--	6.3	5.5	6.4	5.0	4.9

TABLE 2-13

Percentage of Females who Engaged in Heavy Substance Use																														
Drug Used	Grade 6						Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12						Total					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Binge drinking	2.9	3.7	3.5	3.7	2.9	2.8	8.7	11.4	11.0	11.0	9.8	9.9	19.5	19.5	19.1	18.2	17.7	16.2	23.8	23.2	22.4	22.9	22.2	21.0	13.2	13.9	13.4	13.4	12.4	11.7
Pack / day cigarettes	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	2.7	0.8	1.7	2.2	1.7	1.4	4.5	1.2	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.3	1.9	0.6	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.0
Heavy marijuana use	--	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.4	--	3.4	3.3	3.4	2.6	2.8	--	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.7	5.2	--	7.5	6.2	6.4	7.0	6.1	--	4.2	3.9	4.1	3.7	3.4

FIGURE 2-6

### Heavy Substance Use Male, Female and State



## 2.5.2 Simultaneous Use of Multiple Substances

The percentage of youth who used various substances individually and in combination with other substances is shown in Table 2-14. “Any Substance” is defined as using one or more of the 14 substances measured by the survey. Table 2-14 shows the percentage of students using any substance, two or more substances, three or more substances, and various other substances, either singly or in combination. The data shown are all based on a past 30-day prevalence period. As is typical, the prevalence rates increase with grade level. The combined grade prevalence rate is shown in the far right column. For easier reference, the overall percentage of students using alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana are also shown.

Table 2-14 shows that a substantial number of students report using two or more and three or more substances. Across all grades, 15% of Arkansas youth have used two or more substances in the past 30 days, and 8.4% have used three or more substances. The most common combinations are that of alcohol and tobacco, and alcohol and any other drug, where 8.8% of Arkansas youth overall report using both in the past 30 days. Nearly as frequent (6.7%) was the combination of tobacco with another drug (not including alcohol). About 4% of students reported using alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana, all within the past 30 days.

## 2.5.3 Sources of Alcohol and Location of Alcohol Use

Tables 2-15 and 2-16 provide data related to sources and places of alcohol use for Arkansas youth, if they used at all. Figure 2-7 shows where students usually obtained alcohol, and Figure 2-8 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, they were asked to select the one

TABLE 2-14

Percentage Using Multiple Drugs in the Past 30 Days (2008)					
	Grade 6	Grade 8	Grade 10	Grade 12	Total
Any Substance	10.9	25.6	39.9	50.3	29.7
Two or More Substances	3.3	12.2	21.4	29.0	15.2
Three or More Substances	1.3	6.5	12.3	16.7	8.4
Alcohol	3.9	15.0	28.5	39.1	19.8
Cigarettes	1.8	7.5	14.6	22.7	10.6
Smokeless Tobacco	1.6	5.3	8.6	10.7	6.1
Tobacco (cig. or smokeless)	2.8	10.4	18.9	26.9	13.6
Marijuana	0.5	3.9	10.4	14.6	6.6
Tobacco and Alcohol	1.0	5.9	12.7	19.5	8.8
Tobacco and Marijuana	0.2	2.3	6.6	9.6	4.2
Alcohol and Marijuana	0.3	2.9	8.1	12.0	5.2
Marijuana and Tobacco and Alcohol (all three)	0.2	1.9	5.5	8.4	3.6
Alcohol and Any Other Drug	1.4	6.9	12.8	17.2	8.8
Alcohol and Any 1 Other Drug	0.8	3.4	6.1	8.4	4.3
Alcohol and Any 2 Other Drugs	0.3	1.5	2.8	3.4	1.9
Tobacco and Any Other Drug	1.1	5.0	9.7	13.3	6.7
Tobacco and Any 1 Other Drug	0.6	2.3	4.4	6.0	3.1
Tobacco and Any 2 Other Drugs	0.2	1.1	2.1	2.7	1.4

best answer that typically described their method for obtaining alcohol and the place where they usually drank 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 (27.3% obtained alcohol from someone 21 years of age or older). The next most prominent sources were getting alcohol from someone the student knew under age 21 (4.5%), getting it from home with parents permission (4.3%), getting it from home without parents' permission (2.4%), and "other" (5.8%). As might be expected, the percentage of students reporting each of these sources increases with grade level.

Encouragingly, buying alcohol—with or without a fake ID—was rare. Only 0.1% of 6th graders, 0.3% of 8th graders, 0.5% of 10th graders, and 2.0% of 12th graders indicating that they obtained alcohol by buying it, with or without a fake ID.

When consuming alcohol, students in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grade indicated that they most often drank alcohol at someone else's house. Students became more likely to drink at someone else's house as they advance in grade (2.5% in the 6th grade, 10.9% in the 8th grade, 24.9% in the 10th grade, and 35.7% in the 12th grade). The second most popular place where youth drank was at their home (4.2% in the 6th grade, 10.8% in the 8th grade, 12.9% in the 10th grade, and 12.1% in the 12th grade). The likelihood of drinking in an open area, a sporting event or concert, a restaurant, bar, or club, a hotel or motel, and in a car, were much less common locations for consuming alcohol, and all increased with grade level. This pattern of use is essentially the same as last year.

TABLE 2-15

Percentage of Students Indicating Usual Source of Obtaining Alcohol					
	Grade 6	Grade 8	Grade 10	Grade 12	Total
	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008
Did not drink	90.2	73.3	53.2	40.5	66.7
Bought it with a fake ID	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.3
Bought it without a fake ID	0.1	0.2	0.5	2.0	0.6
I got it from someone over 21	1.6	5.6	15.4	27.3	11.1
I got it from someone under 21	0.5	2.7	7.5	8.9	4.5
I got it from a brother or sister	0.4	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.3
I got it from home with a parent's permission	2.0	4.4	5.8	5.4	4.3
I got it from home without a parent's permission	1.0	3.6	3.5	1.3	2.4
I got it from another relative	1.0	2.9	3.1	2.5	2.3
A stranger bought it for me	0.0	0.3	0.9	1.3	0.6
I took it from a store	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other	3.0	5.3	7.7	8.1	5.8

TABLE 2-16

Percentage of Students Indicating Where They Usually Consumed Alcohol					
	Grade 6	Grade 8	Grade 10	Grade 12	Total
	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008
Did not drink	91.4	73.9	53.8	41.3	67.6
At home	4.2	10.8	12.9	12.1	9.7
At someone else's home	2.5	10.9	24.9	35.7	16.8
At an open area	0.9	2.3	4.8	6.5	3.4
At a sporting event or concert	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4
At a restaurant, bar, or club	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.6
At an empty building or construction site	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
At a hotel or motel	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.4
In a car	0.2	0.4	1.0	1.3	0.7
At school	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3

FIGURE 2-7

## Students' Sources of Obtaining Alcohol (2008)

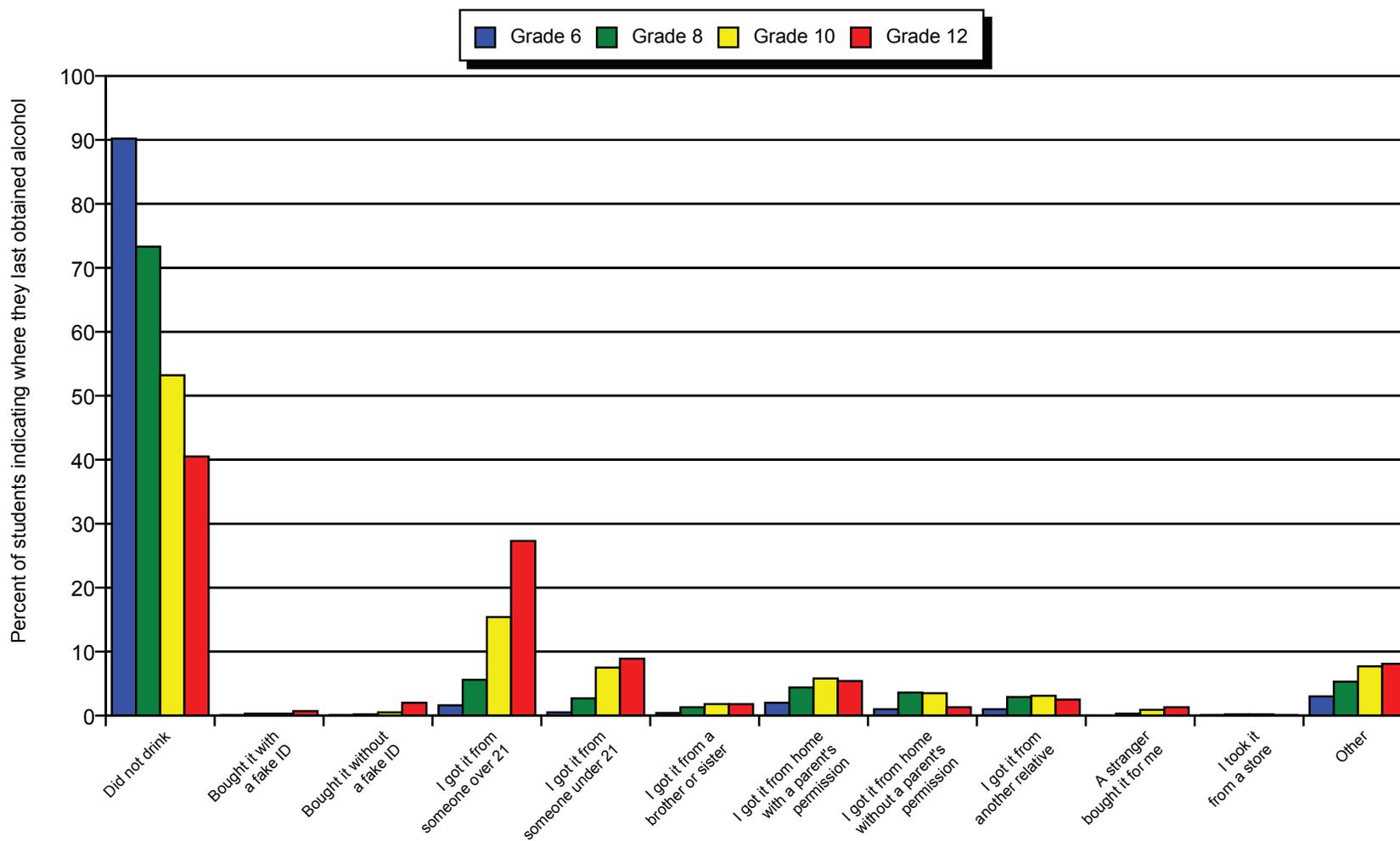


FIGURE 2-8

## Usual Place of Student Alcohol Use (2008)

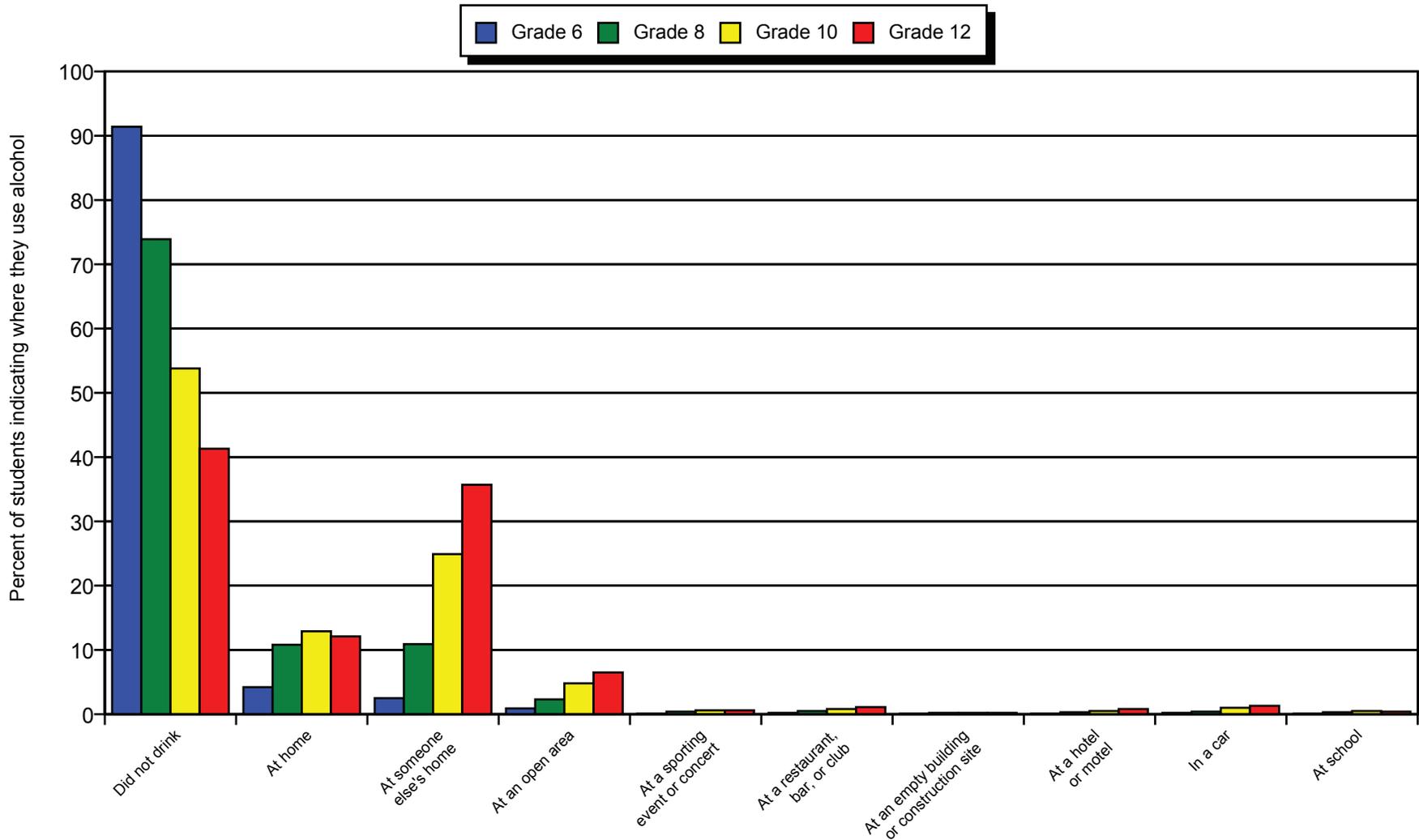
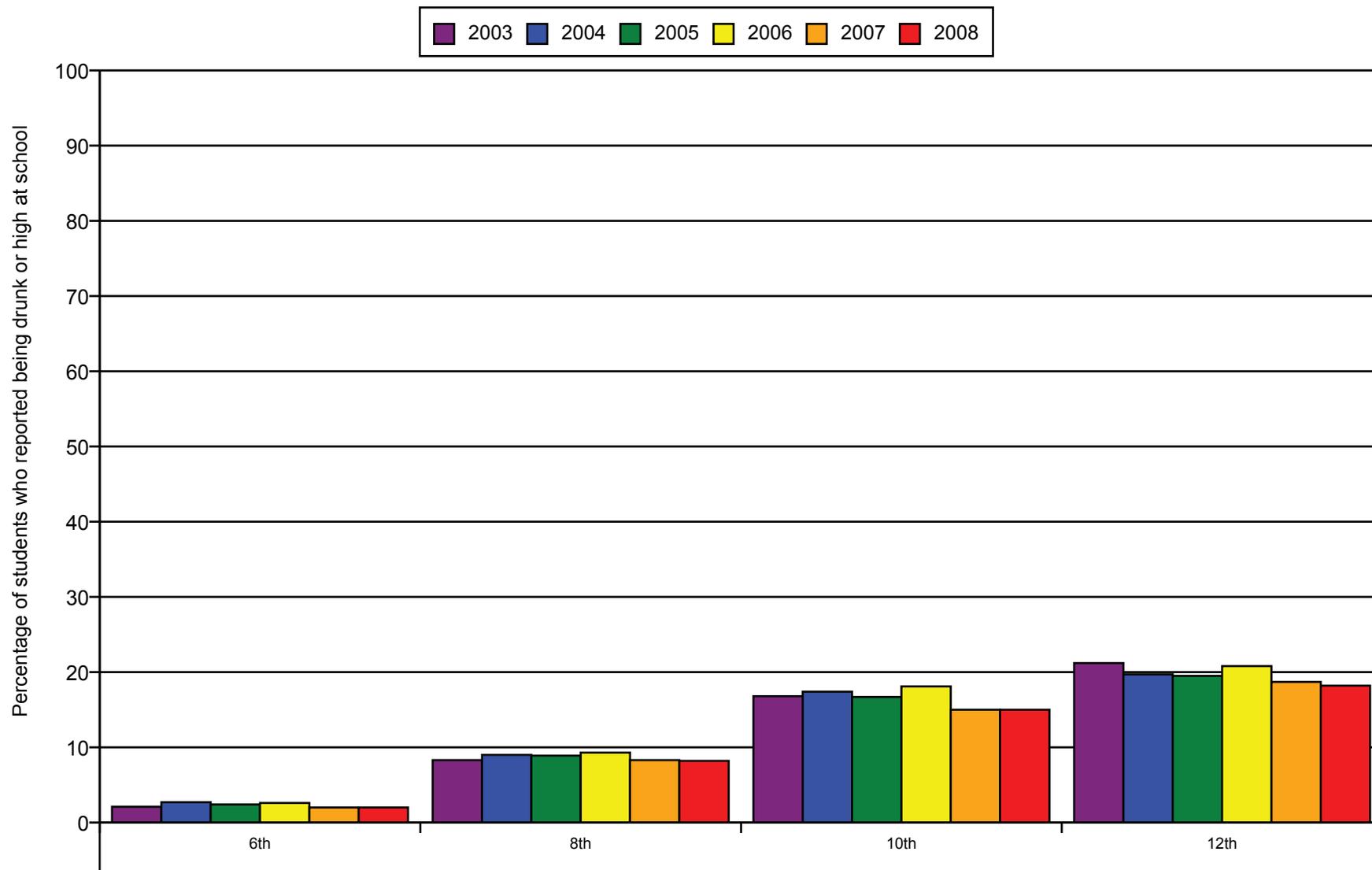


FIGURE 2-9

### Been Drunk or High at School by Grade Level



A separate question on the survey asked students about whether they had been drunk or high at school in the past year. This is a hybrid question in the sense that it is asking about location (i.e., school setting), the level of use (being drunk or high), and multiple substances (drunk or high). Because of the format of the specific question, the reported percentages for this behavior are based on a past year prevalence period, which makes them more difficult to directly compare with other ATOD questions. Nevertheless, the prevalence for being drunk or high at school in the past year is smaller than the past 30-day prevalence rate for alcohol use, or the past two-week prevalence period for binge drinking. Specifically, by grade level, the percentage of students who said they had ever been drunk or high at school in the past year was 2.0%, 8.2%, 15.0%, and 18.2% for 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th graders, respectively. (Figure 2-9) These values are essentially the same as last year.

### 2.5.4 Sources of Cigarettes and Places of Cigarette Use

Tables 2-17 and 2-18 provide data related to sources and places of cigarette use for Arkansas youth, if they used at all. Figure 2-10 shows where students usually obtained cigarettes, and Figure 2-11 shows the place where they usually smoked cigarettes. While youth using cigarettes may have obtained cigarettes in various ways and used alcohol in various locations, they were asked to select the one best answer that typically described their method for obtaining cigarettes and the place where they usually smoked 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, 3.2% in the 8th grade, 8.8% in the 10th grade, and 13.0% 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, 2.5% in the 8th grade, and 4.1% in the 10th grade). The

TABLE 2-17

Percentage of Students Indicating Usual Source of Obtaining Cigarettes					
	Grade 6	Grade 8	Grade 10	Grade 12	Total
	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008
Did not smoke	94.1	85.6	76.1	67.3	82.0
Bought them with a fake ID	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2
Bought them without a fake ID	0.1	0.2	1.1	7.6	1.8
I got them from someone over 18	0.7	3.2	8.8	13.0	5.8
I got them from someone under 18	0.7	2.5	4.1	3.0	2.5
I got them from a brother or sister	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.7
I got them from home with a parent's permission	0.2	0.5	1.2	1.0	0.7
I got them from home without a parent's permission	0.8	1.9	1.8	0.6	1.3
I got them from another relative	0.5	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.9
A stranger bought them for me	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3
I took them from a store	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Other	2.4	3.4	3.7	5.3	3.6

TABLE 2-18

Percentage of Students Indicating Where They Usually Smoked Cigarettes					
	Grade 6	Grade 8	Grade 10	Grade 12	Total
	2008	2008	2008	2008	2008
Did not smoke	95.3	86.9	77.9	69.2	83.6
At home	1.3	4.1	7.2	8.3	4.9
At someone else's home	1.4	4.3	6.2	6.4	4.4
At an open area	1.2	3.2	4.9	5.8	3.6
At a sporting event or concert	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
At a restaurant, bar, or club	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2
At an empty building or construction site	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
At a hotel or motel	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
In a car	0.2	0.6	2.8	9.1	2.7
At school	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3

FIGURE 2-10

## Students' Sources of Obtaining Cigarettes (2008)

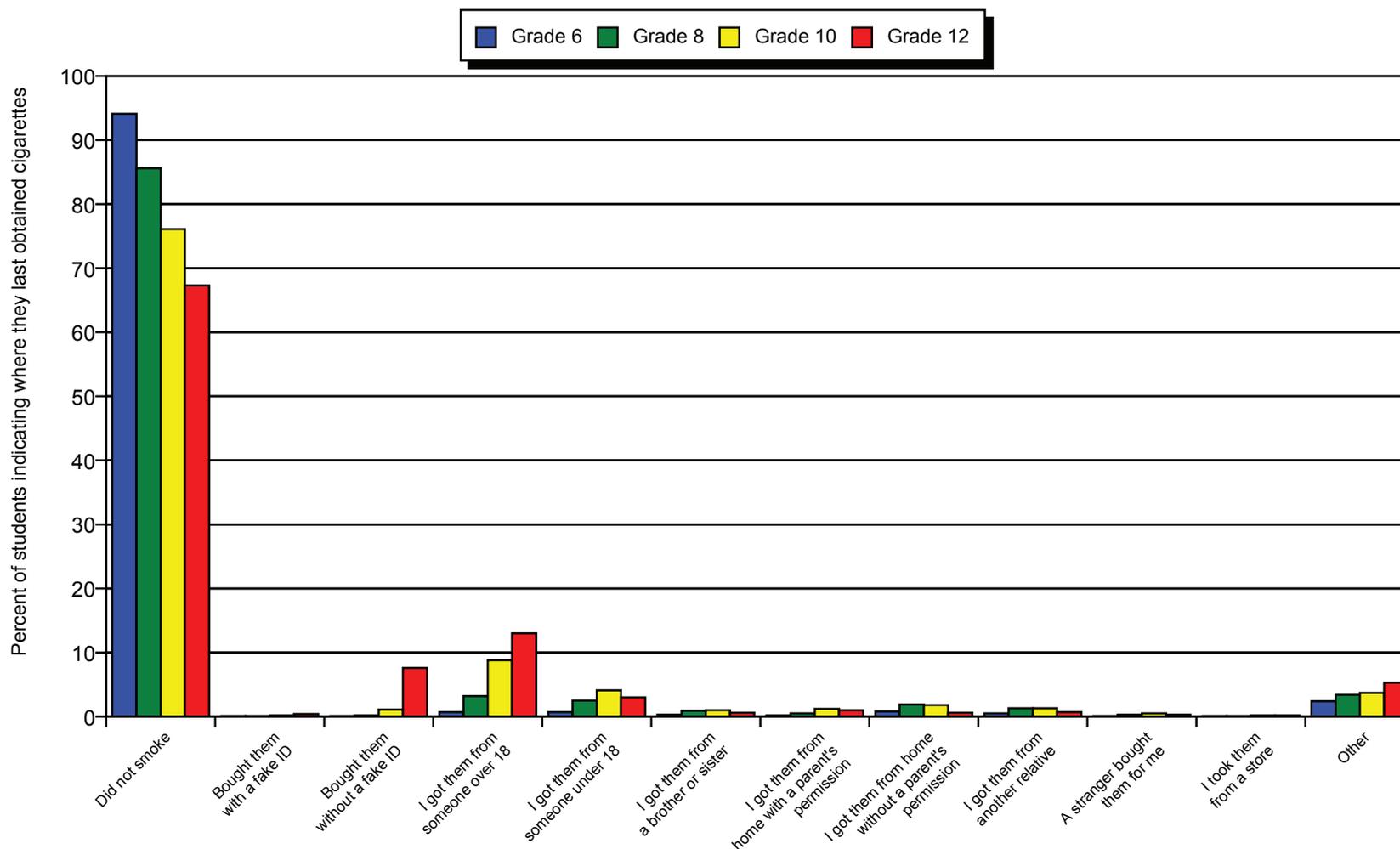
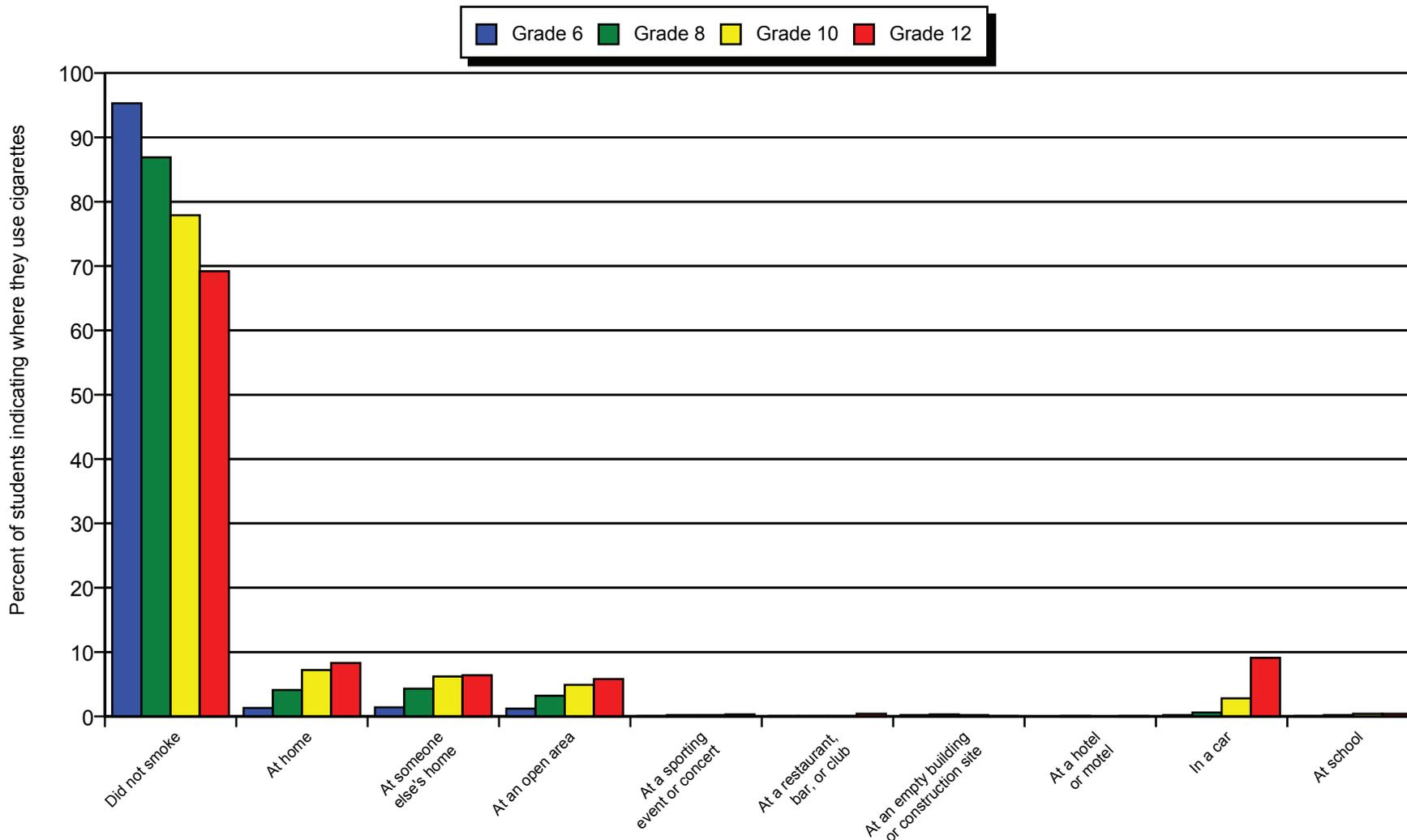


FIGURE 2-11

## Usual Place of Student Cigarette Use (2008)



percentage of youth reporting that they obtained cigarettes through someone less than 18 years of age peaked in the 10th grade (4.1%) and decreased to 3.0% in the 12th grade. This may occur because many 18-year-old 12th graders have legal access to cigarettes. Further, the percentage of youth buying cigarettes without a fake ID also peaked in the 12th grade at 7.6%, 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, 0.7% 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 6th and 8th graders, 0.2% for 10th graders and 0.4% of 12th graders indicating that they obtained cigarettes by using a fake ID.

Tenth and 12th grade youth indicated that they most often smoked at home (7.2% and 8.3%, respectively) and at someone else's home (6.2% and 6.4%, respectively). Twelfth graders only, most often smoked in a car (9.1%). Another area where youth indicated that they usually smoked was in an open area (1.2% of 6th graders, 3.2% of 8th graders, 4.9% of 10th graders, 5.8% of 12th graders, and 3.6% for the state total).

The likelihood of smoking at a restaurant, bar, or club, at home, at an open area, at a sporting event or concert, and in a car all peaked in the 12th grade and generally increased with advanced grade level. A number of factors may contribute to this behavior, e.g., 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.

### 2.5.5 Perceived Harmfulness

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." The results are presented in Table 2-19 and Figure 2-12.

In the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades, where comparisons with MTF are possible, more Arkansas students than national MTF survey participants perceived great risk in smoking marijuana once or twice. In this category, 8.2% more Arkansas 8th graders, 6.0% more Arkansas 10th graders, and 6.3% more Arkansas 12th graders than MTF youth in the same grades perceived great risk in smoking marijuana once or twice.

However, this advantage for Arkansas students was lost with the perceived harmfulness of smoking marijuana regularly. Arkansas youth in the 8th, 10th and 12th grades were much closer in their attitudes with the MTF findings. In fact, 10th grade Arkansas students were slightly less likely to see great risk in smoking marijuana regularly than were MTF students. Also, Arkansas youth in the 10th and 12th grades perceived less risk 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 notably 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.

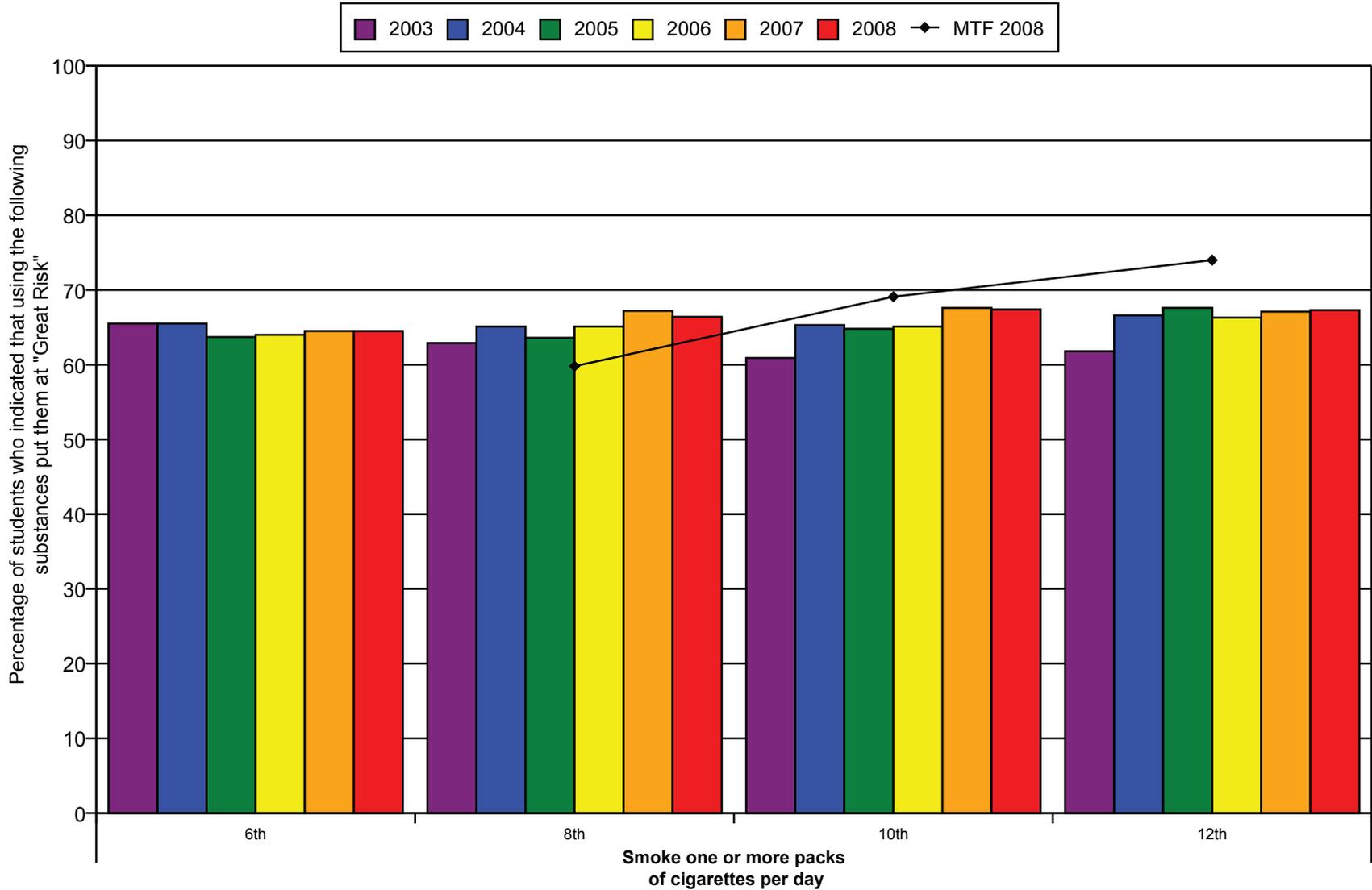
TABLE 2-19

Percentage of Arkansas and Monitoring the Future Respondents Who Perceive that Using the Five Categories of Substances Places People at "Great Risk"																																	
Question	Arkansas Grade 6						Arkansas Grade 8						MTF Grade 8	Arkansas Grade 10						MTF Grade 10	Arkansas Grade 12						MTF Grade 12	Total					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	65.5	65.5	63.7	64.0	64.5	64.5	62.9	65.1	63.6	65.1	67.2	66.4	59.8	60.9	65.3	64.8	65.1	67.6	67.4	69.1	61.8	66.6	67.6	66.3	67.1	67.3	74.0	62.8	65.6	64.7	65.0	66.5	66.3
Try marijuana once or twice	51.9	42.6	43.4	42.1	41.8	43.0	42.6	39.1	38.2	38.6	38.8	39.3	31.1	28.1	28.6	27.4	27.5	28.9	29.1	23.1	21.8	24.1	24.0	24.2	23.9	23.7	17.4	36.7	34.4	34.1	33.7	34.3	34.8
Smoke marijuana regularly	77.9	78.1	75.0	74.5	73.9	74.3	73.6	75.0	73.3	72.8	73.3	73.6	72.0	59.4	63.6	61.9	60.2	62.3	61.3	64.8	50.9	55.3	55.7	53.8	52.7	52.0	51.7	66.1	68.9	67.5	66.0	66.8	66.5
Drink one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day	46.7	39.1	39.1	38.8	38.0	38.4	38.7	31.8	31.3	32.4	32.4	32.5	31.5	33.8	28.4	27.8	29.4	29.3	30.4	35.0	33.1	29.0	30.0	29.6	29.9	31.2	24.2	38.2	32.2	32.3	32.8	32.7	33.4
5 or more drinks once or twice a weekend	--	52.9	52.9	53.0	53.6	54.0	--	48.4	49.2	49.8	51.1	50.8	57.0	--	43.8	43.7	43.6	45.5	47.0	56.6	--	38.0	41.8	40.5	42.7	43.0	46.3	--	46.3	47.4	47.1	48.8	49.3

NOTE: Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data is not available due to the question not being asked in that year's survey.

FIGURE 2-12A

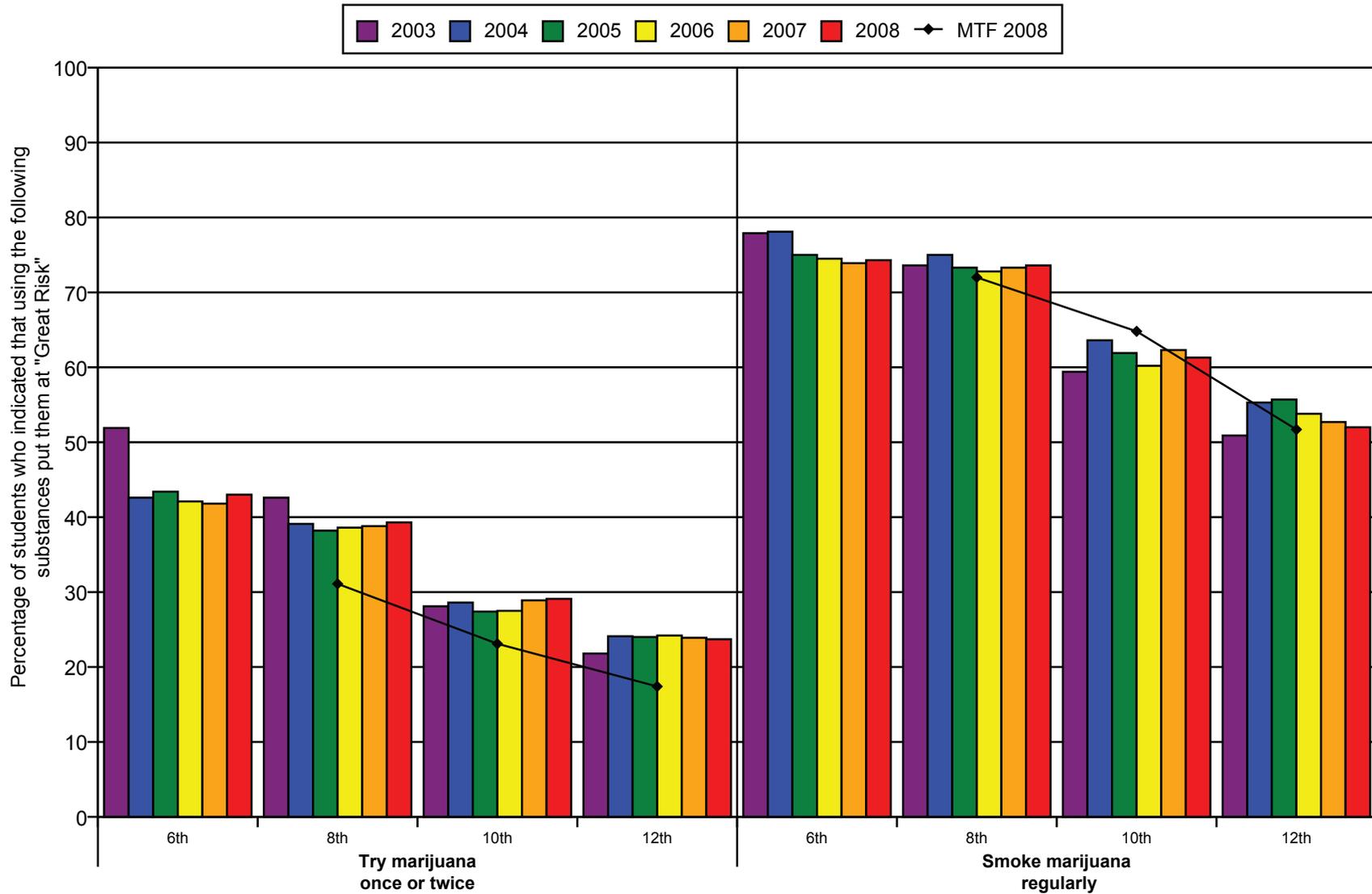
Perceived Harmfulness of Using Cigarettes  
 Arkansas (2003 thru 2008) Compared to National (2008)



MTF=Monitoring the Future, a national survey of 8th, 10th and 12th graders.

FIGURE 2-12B

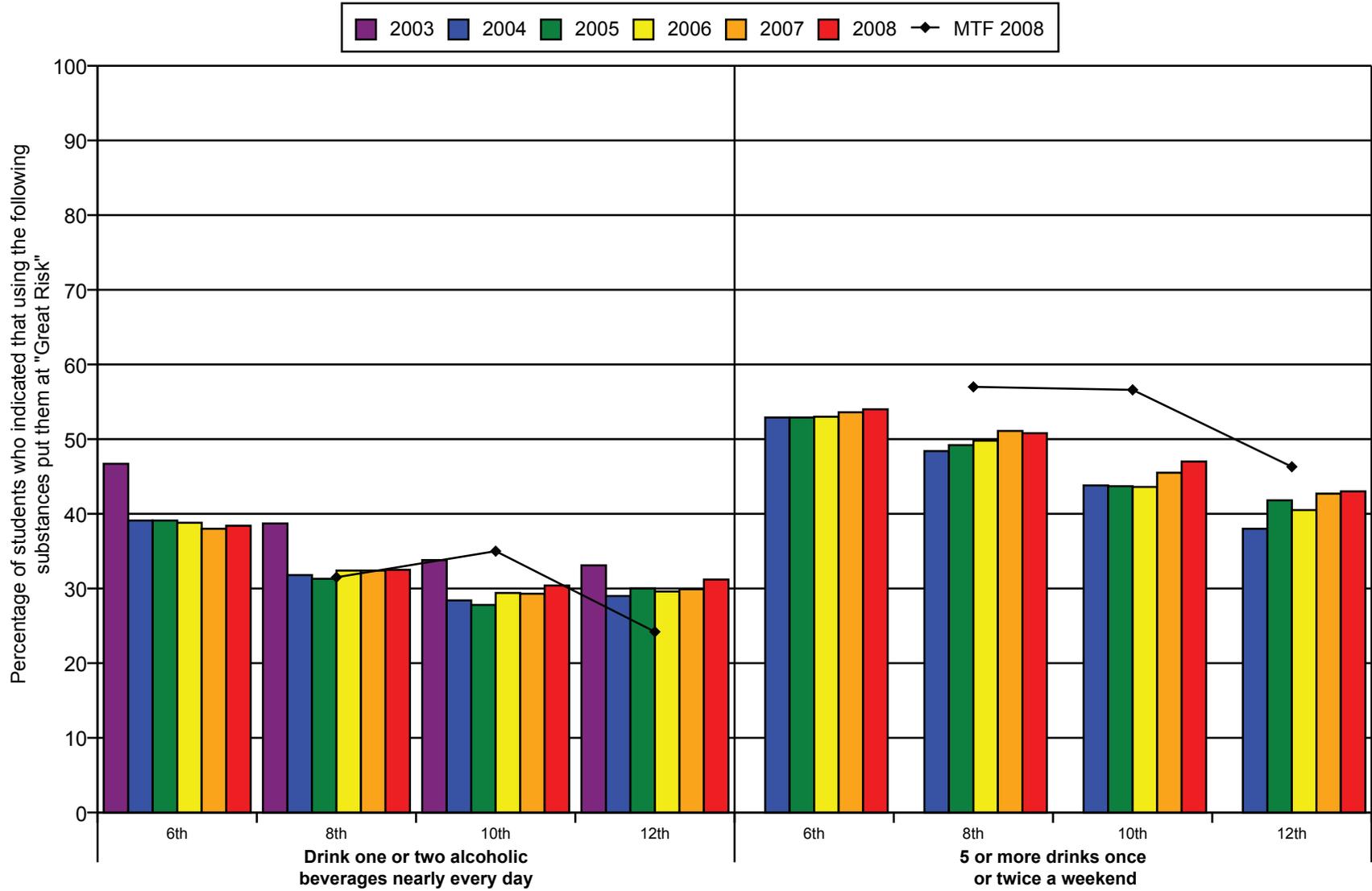
Perceived Harmfulness of Using Marijuana  
Arkansas (2003 thru 2008) Compared to National (2008)



MTF=Monitoring the Future, a national survey of 8th, 10th and 12th graders.

FIGURE 2-12c

Perceived Harmfulness of Using Alcohol  
 Arkansas (2003 thru 2008) Compared to National (2008)



MTF=Monitoring the Future, a national survey of 8th, 10th and 12th graders.

## 2.5.6 Intention to Use

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 2-20 and Figure 2-13.

As can be seen, a majority of the youth do not intend to use cigarettes or marijuana, although 60.0% 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 2008 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. Often, the increase in intentions between the 6th and 8th grades, and 8th and 10th grades, is larger than the increase between the 10th and 12th grades.

Just as with substance use 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 3.7% in the 6th grade to 8.1% in the 8th grade), intention to drink alcohol doubled (from 17.2% in the 6th grade to 38.2% in the 8th grade), and intention to smoke marijuana increased from 1.1% to 5.8% 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.

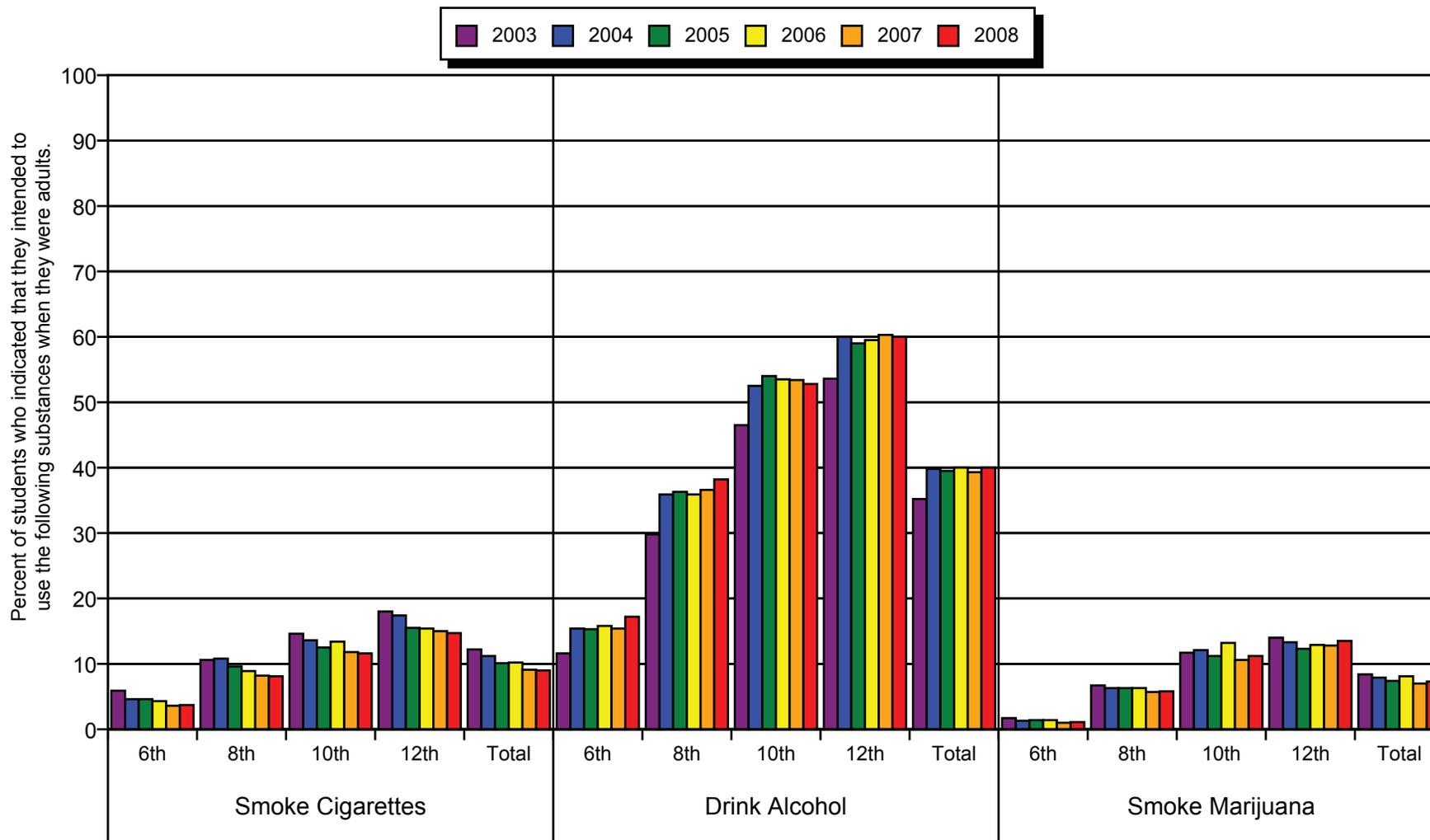
TABLE 2-20

Percentage of Youth with Intention to Use ATODs																														
Question	Grade 6						Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12						Total					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Smoke Cigarettes	5.9	4.6	4.6	4.3	3.6	3.7	10.6	10.8	9.6	8.9	8.2	8.1	14.6	13.6	12.5	13.4	11.8	11.6	18.0	17.4	15.5	15.4	15.0	14.7	12.2	11.2	10.1	10.2	9.1	9.0
Drink Alcohol	11.6	15.4	15.3	15.8	15.4	17.2	29.8	35.9	36.3	35.9	36.6	38.2	46.5	52.5	54.0	53.5	53.4	52.8	53.6	60.0	59.0	59.5	60.3	60.0	35.2	39.8	39.5	40.0	39.3	40.0
Smoke Marijuana	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.1	6.7	6.3	6.3	6.3	5.7	5.8	11.7	12.1	11.2	13.2	10.6	11.2	14.0	13.3	12.3	12.9	12.8	13.5	8.4	7.9	7.4	8.1	7.0	7.3
Other Illegal Substances	--	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	--	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.8	--	1.7	1.7	2.5	1.4	1.3	--	2.3	2.0	2.9	2.2	1.9	--	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.1	1.0

NOTE: Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data is not available due to the question not being asked in that years survey.

FIGURE 2-13

## Intention to Use ATODs



## 2.5.7 Perceived Availability

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 2-21, “How easy would it be to get some.” The response choices were, “Very Hard,” “Sort of Hard,” “Sort of Easy,” and “Very Easy.” Table 2-21 contains the percentage of youth who reported that it was “Sort of Easy” or “Very Easy” to get the substances. Figure 2-14 presents much the same information graphically.

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 MTF sample. (No national comparison is available for 12th grade cigarette perceived availability. For hard drugs, an average of estimates of availability for cocaine, LSD and amphetamines was calculated.) For perceived availability of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana for the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades, there were differences of 14.1% to 21.2% between Arkansas results and national results. For hard drugs, calculated as the average of the prevalence rates for

cocaine, LSD, and amphetamines, the differences were smaller, and the overall prevalence rates were smaller. Arkansas students perceived that hard drugs would be harder to get than did students nationally. For this measure, the differences ranged from 5.1% in the 10th grade to 10.3% in the 12th grade. This is a substantial advantage for Arkansas students.

In comparing the 2007 and 2008 survey data, results show that there are small fluctuations in the levels from one year to the next, but that the general trend is that students perceived greater difficulty in obtaining ATOD substances in 2008 vs 2007. Perceived availability of hard drugs decreased by 2.3% for 12th graders; the perceived availability of cigarettes increased by 1.2% for 6th graders. These were the largest fluctuations, and most were less than 1%.

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 6% and 4%, respectively, since 2003.

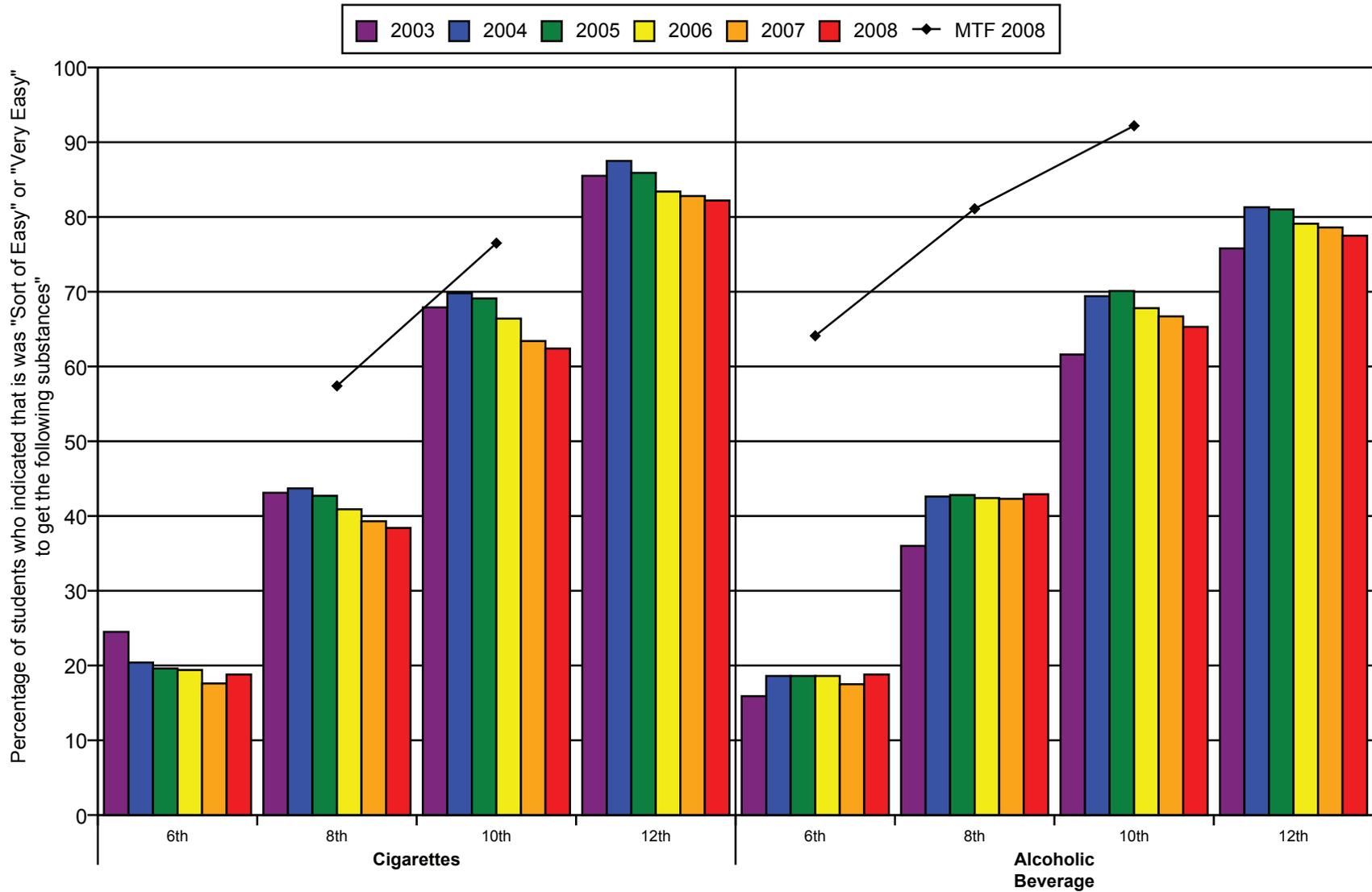
TABLE 2-21

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					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Cigarettes	24.5	20.4	19.6	19.4	17.6	18.8	43.1	43.7	42.7	40.9	39.3	38.4	57.4	67.9	69.8	69.1	66.4	63.4	62.4	76.5	85.5	87.5	85.9	83.4	82.8	82.2	--	54.5	53.8	52.2	51.2	48.0	47.9
Alcoholic Beverage	15.9	18.6	18.6	18.6	17.5	18.8	36.0	42.6	42.8	42.4	42.3	42.9	64.1	61.6	69.4	70.1	67.8	66.7	65.3	81.1	75.8	81.3	81.0	79.1	78.6	77.5	92.2	46.7	51.7	51.2	50.9	48.8	48.9
Marijuana	8.5	7.9	7.3	7.3	6.2	6.1	25.7	24.7	25.1	23.8	22.3	21.8	39.3	58.6	55.9	55.7	53.8	50.2	49.1	67.4	74.7	72.1	71.8	68.0	66.7	65.8	83.9	41.1	38.7	37.8	36.9	33.7	33.2
Cocaine, LSD, or Amphetamines	5.6	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.0	4.0	12.0	11.2	12.0	11.9	11.0	10.3	17.2	24.8	26.7	26.5	26.9	22.6	21.4	26.5	33.4	34.5	36.6	35.2	31.6	29.3	39.6	18.6	18.6	18.9	19.0	16.1	15.2

NOTE: Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data is not available due to the question not being asked in that years survey.

FIGURE 2-14A

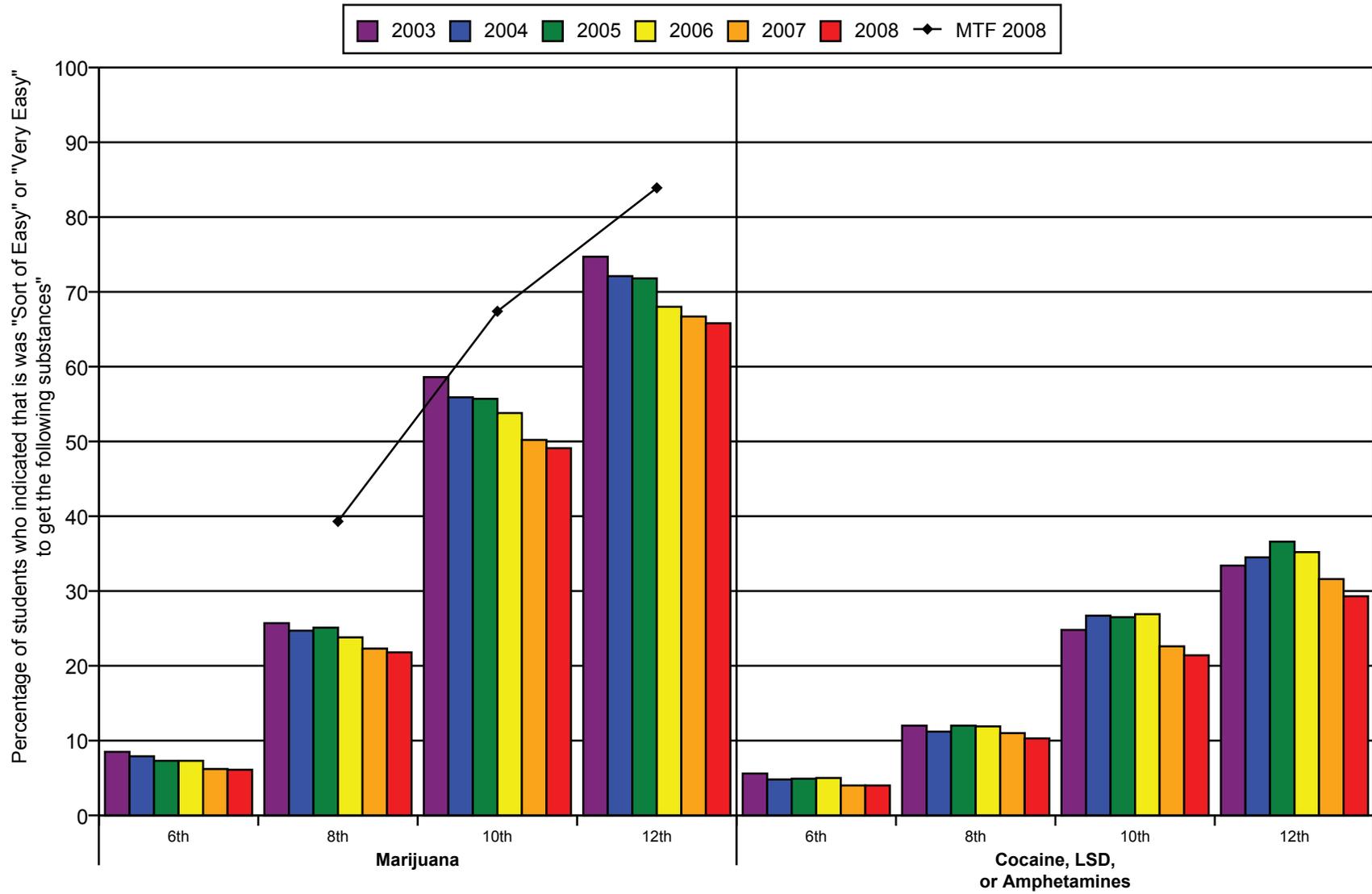
Perceived Availability of Cigarettes and Alcohol  
 Arkansas (2003 thru 2008) Compared to National (2008)



MTF=Monitoring the Future, a national survey of 8th, 10th and 12th graders.

FIGURE 2-14B

Perceived Availability of Marijuana and Other Drugs  
Arkansas (2003 thru 2008) Compared to National (2008)



MTF=Monitoring the Future, a national survey of 8th, 10th and 12th graders.

## 2.5.8 Parental Characteristics and 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 8.6% higher 30-day usage rate of alcohol, 9.4% higher 30-day usage rate of cigarettes, 5.5% higher 30-day usage rate of marijuana, and 9.9% higher 30-day usage rate of any drug than youth whose parents were college or graduate school graduates. (Table 2-22 and Figure 2-15) Thus, higher educational levels appear to be related to less substance use among all categories of drugs.

TABLE 2-22

Percentage Using ATODs by Parents' Education (2008)				
Question	Parents' Education			
	Not Graduated High School	Graduated High School	Some College	Completed College or Graduate School
Alcohol Lifetime	59.8	52.9	51.8	41.0
Alcohol 30 Days	27.0	24.3	22.5	18.4
Marijuana Lifetime	25.0	19.4	18.3	12.7
Marijuana 30 Days	11.0	8.3	7.6	5.5
Cigarettes Lifetime	43.8	36.2	32.0	23.0
Cigarettes 30 Days	17.7	14.2	11.3	8.3
Any Drug Lifetime	42.4	34.7	34.8	26.9
Any Drug 30 Days	23.1	17.6	17.5	13.2

A second important parental characteristic is the parents' attitudes toward ATOD use. 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 these children will become drug abusers in adolescence.

Table 2-23 and Figure 2-16 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 (11.0% lifetime, 3.8% 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 (i.e., the parent only believes that it is "Wrong," not "Very Wrong"), use increases to 50.6% for lifetime use and 25.1% 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 2-23

Use in Relation to Perceived Parental Acceptability of Marijuana Use (2008)		
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	11.0	3.8
Wrong	50.6	25.1
A Little Bit Wrong	70.6	40.7
Not Wrong At All	67.5	48.2

FIGURE 2-15

### Percentage Using ATODs by Parents' Education (2008)

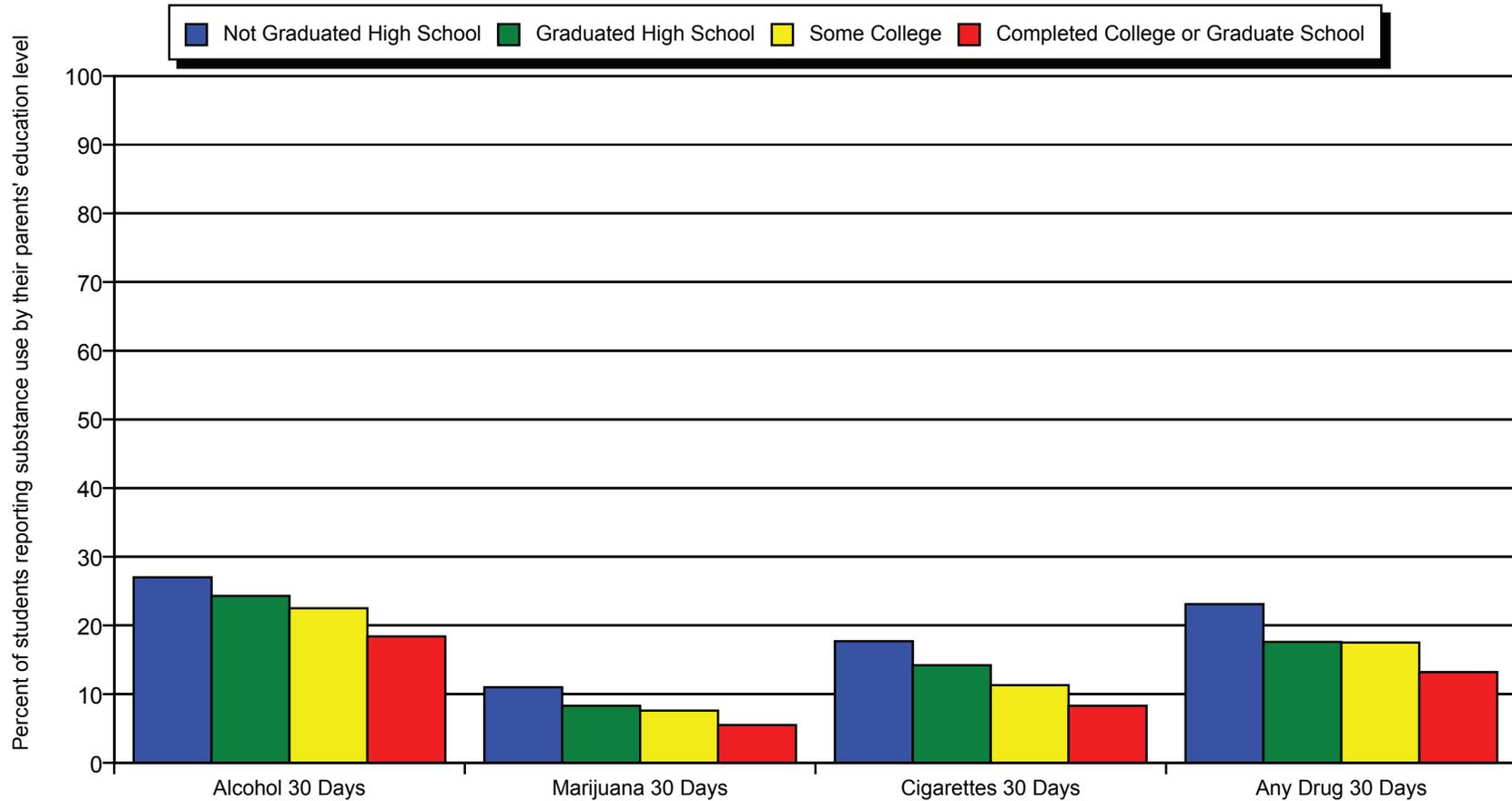
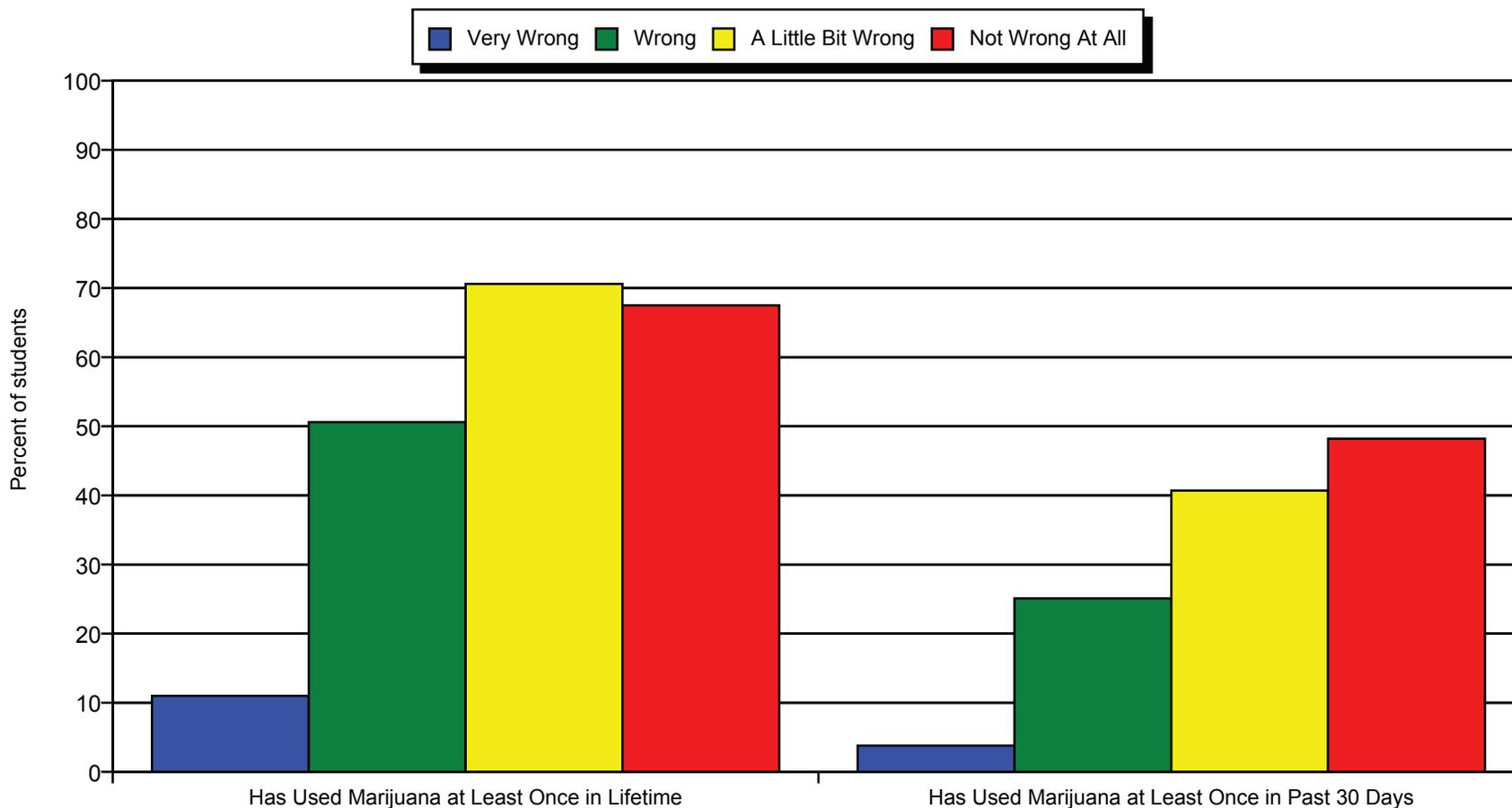


FIGURE 2-16

## Marijuana Use in Relation to Perceived Parental Acceptability (2008)

How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to smoke marijuana?



### 2.5.9 Academic Performance and Substance Use

A strong correlation between substance use and academic performance was found in the 2008 APNA survey (Table 2-24 and Figure 2-17). 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 over 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, five times more likely to have used marijuana in the past 30 days, and about 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.

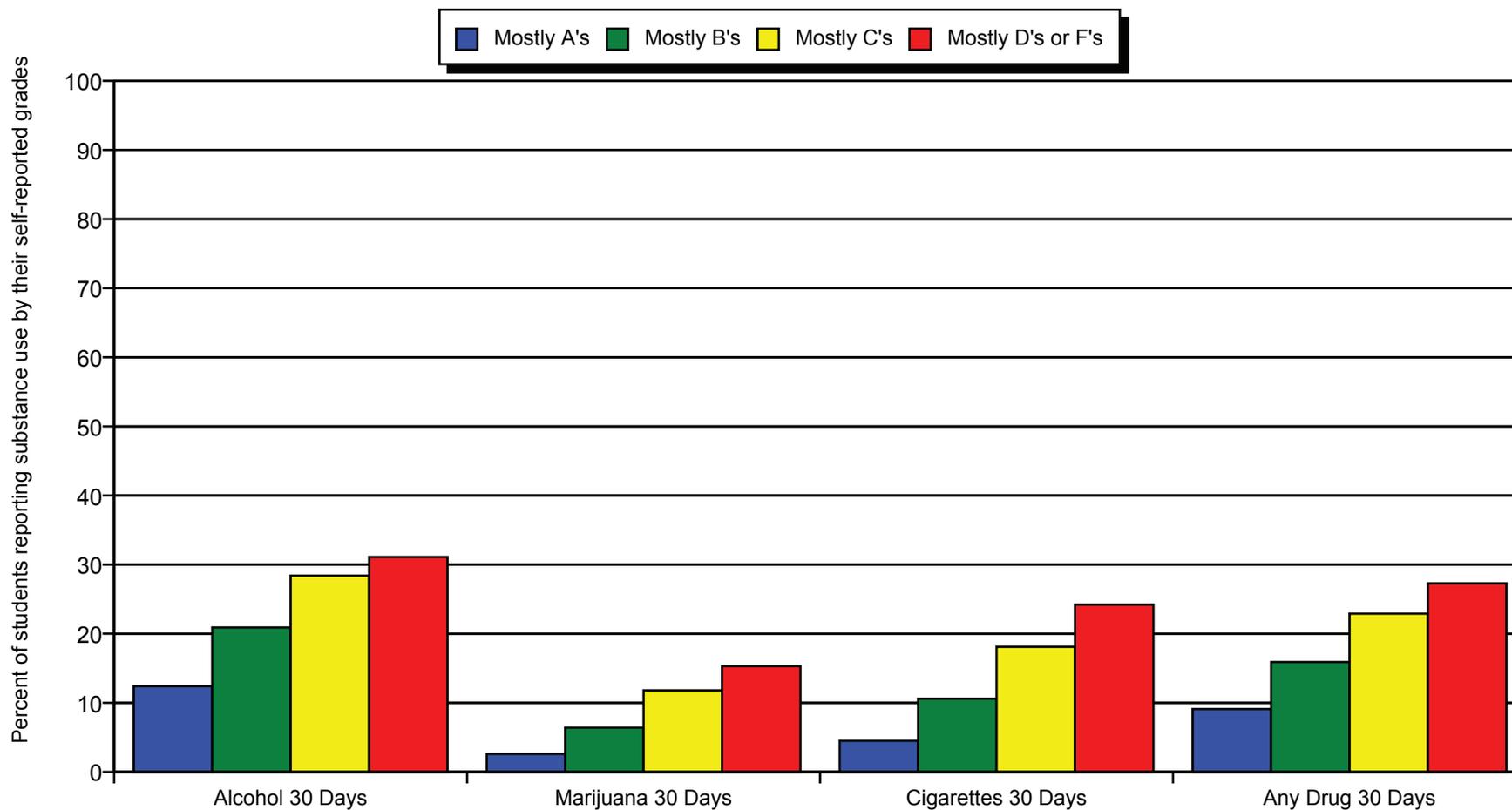
It is likely that the youth earning As are more invested in the education process and more bonded to school than their peers receiving poorer grades. One of the challenges for prevention programs is to develop methods of keeping all youth interested in learning and feeling attached to school.

TABLE 2-24

Percentage Using ATODs by Academic Performance (2008)				
Drugs Used	Academic Performance			
	Mostly A's	Mostly B's	Mostly C's	Mostly D's or F's
Alcohol Lifetime	32.8	48.8	57.9	58.5
Alcohol 30 Days	12.4	20.9	28.4	31.1
Marijuana Lifetime	7.3	15.9	25.2	31.4
Marijuana 30 Days	2.6	6.4	11.8	15.3
Cigarettes Lifetime	15.8	30.9	43.0	49.4
Cigarettes 30 Days	4.5	10.6	18.1	24.2
Any Drug Lifetime	20.6	32.1	41.5	46.9
Any Drug 30 Days	9.1	15.9	22.9	27.3

FIGURE 2-17

### Percentage Using ATODs by Academic Performance (2008)



## 2.5.10 Depressive Symptoms and Substance Use

The substance use rate of youth who reported depressive symptoms is much greater than 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 3,562 (4.3%) youth as depressed, 13,871 (16.7%) youth as optimistic and 65,023 (78.9%) youth in the middle category. (Table 2-25 and Figure 2-18.)

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 (35.9% vs. 15.5%), nearly four times as likely to use cigarettes in the 30 days (26.1% vs. 6.8%), nearly three times as likely to use marijuana in the past 30 days (13.6% vs. 5.1%), and four times as likely to have used any drug in the past 30 days (37.7% vs. 8.6%).

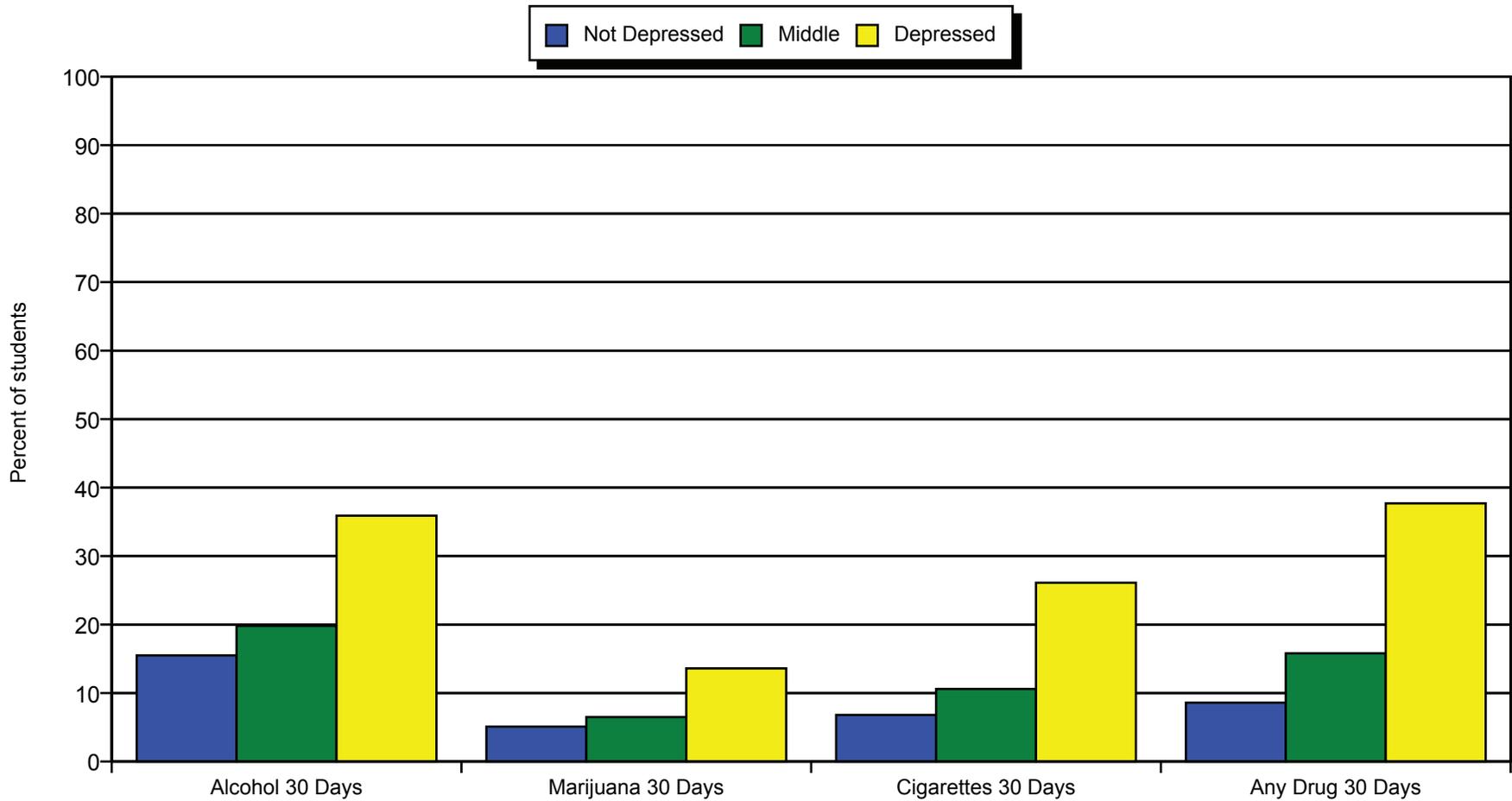
The ATOD use rates of the youth in the middle group, comprising most youth, were closer to the rates of the optimistic group than they were to the depressed. For example, for past 30-day alcohol use, the prevalence rates were 15.5%, 19.8% and 35.9% for the optimistic, middle, and depressed groups, respectively. In short, 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 2-25

Percentage Using ATODs and Level of Depressive Symptoms (2008)			
	Level of Depressive Symptoms		
	Optimistic	Middle	Depressed
Number of Youth	13,871	65,023	3,562
Alcohol Lifetime	33.4	46.5	70.1
Alcohol 30 Days	15.5	19.8	35.9
Marijuana Lifetime	11.4	15.5	29.2
Marijuana 30 Days	5.1	6.5	13.6
Cigarettes Lifetime	19.2	29.5	55.4
Cigarettes 30 Days	6.8	10.6	26.1
Any Drug Lifetime	18.2	31.7	59.9
Any Drug 30 Days	8.6	15.8	37.7

FIGURE 2-18

## Percentage Using ATODs and Level of Depressive Symptoms (2008)



# Section 3. Behavioral Outcomes Other Than Substance Use

## 3.1 Introduction to the Measurement of Antisocial Behavior

In the APNA, antisocial behavior is measured through two different sets of questions. First, a series of eight questions asks students whether they engaged in six specific behaviors in the past year (carrying a handgun, taking a handgun to school, selling illegal drugs, vehicle theft, attacking someone with the intention of seriously hurting them, or having been drunk or high at school); or, also for the past year, whether they were suspended from school or arrested. Second, in another series of questions, students were asked the age at which the following events or behaviors first happened: school suspension, ar-

rest, carrying a handgun, attacking someone with the intent of seriously hurting them, and gang involvement. The format of the age of initiation questions allows for lifetime prevalence to be derived for these specific behaviors.

Table 3-1 summarizes the prevalence of the antisocial behavior variables measured for the past year. Figure 3-1 graphically presents the same information.

In the following subsections, specific antisocial behaviors are discussed in greater detail, and age of initiation questions are presented in Section 3.3.

TABLE 3-1

Percentage of APNA Respondents (Grades 6, 8, 10, and 12 combined) who Engaged in Antisocial Behavior in the Past Year																														
Antisocial Behavior	Grade 6						Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12						Total					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Taken a handgun to school	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.7	0.9	1.1	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.8
Carried a handgun	4.3	4.0	4.6	4.7	4.0	4.2	5.1	6.4	5.1	6.0	5.3	5.7	6.4	6.1	6.1	7.0	6.0	6.4	5.1	5.6	5.6	6.8	5.7	6.3	5.2	5.5	5.3	6.1	5.1	5.6
Sold illegal drugs	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	2.7	2.3	2.8	3.2	2.6	2.1	7.1	6.7	6.7	7.9	6.4	6.6	9.5	8.8	8.7	10.0	8.7	8.6	4.7	4.2	4.3	5.2	4.1	4.0
Stolen a vehicle	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.3	2.9	2.7	2.7	3.5	2.7	2.3	4.0	4.1	3.8	4.5	3.4	3.5	1.9	2.1	2.3	3.3	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.6	3.2	2.4	2.2
Attacked someone to harm	8.5	11.7	13.2	12.8	13.1	13.5	13.1	17.1	17.8	17.9	18.1	18.6	14.0	18.0	18.4	19.2	18.0	18.3	12.7	15.3	15.9	16.2	14.6	14.5	12.1	15.6	16.3	16.5	16.0	16.3
Drunk or high at school	2.1	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.0	2.0	8.3	9.0	8.9	9.3	8.3	8.2	16.8	17.4	16.7	18.1	15.0	15.0	21.2	19.7	19.5	20.8	18.7	18.2	11.7	11.6	11.1	12.2	10.1	10.0
Suspended from school	7.7	9.4	10.3	9.9	11.1	10.5	12.5	14.7	15.5	15.9	16.6	16.6	11.6	13.5	14.3	14.9	14.8	15.1	8.5	9.9	10.0	11.4	10.6	10.6	10.2	12.1	12.7	13.1	13.4	13.3
Been arrested	1.7	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.2	1.9	4.8	5.4	5.7	6.2	5.7	5.7	7.3	7.7	7.4	8.9	7.4	8.2	7.7	7.3	7.5	8.2	7.1	7.2	5.3	5.5	5.5	6.3	5.4	5.5
Have you ever belonged to a gang?*	7.1	8.5	8.4	8.2	6.8	6.7	8.0	10.0	9.8	10.5	9.5	9.8	7.7	8.6	8.7	10.0	8.8	9.0	5.6	5.3	5.9	7.0	6.4	6.8	7.2	8.3	8.4	9.0	7.9	8.1

\*For 2002 and 2003, the percent reported reflects those answering "yes" to the question "Have you ever belonged to a gang?". For 2004 to the present, 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 2008, direct comparisons between 2002/2003 and 2004 thru 2008 data should not be made.

TABLE 3-2

Percentage of Males who Engaged in Antisocial Behavior in the Past Year																														
Antisocial Behavior	Grade 6						Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12						Total					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Taken a handgun to school	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.9	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.8	1.5	1.9	0.9	1.9	1.9	2.6	1.7	2.0	1.1	1.3	1.4	2.0	1.2	1.3
Carried a handgun	7.4	7.5	7.8	7.9	7.0	7.1	8.5	10.9	8.9	10.1	8.8	9.4	11.7	10.9	11.2	11.8	10.6	11.3	8.8	10.6	10.8	12.0	10.5	11.4	9.1	9.9	9.5	10.3	9.0	9.6
Sold illegal drugs	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.6	3.8	3.1	3.8	4.5	3.7	3.0	10.5	9.7	9.2	11.0	8.6	9.5	12.3	13.2	12.8	14.5	12.6	12.3	6.6	6.1	6.0	7.3	5.6	5.6
Stolen a vehicle	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.3	1.8	1.9	3.7	3.5	3.5	4.3	3.5	2.7	5.2	5.2	4.9	6.1	4.4	4.8	2.6	3.2	3.5	4.9	3.2	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.5	4.4	3.2	3.0
Attacked someone to harm	12.6	16.8	18.6	17.9	18.2	18.6	16.5	20.8	22.3	22.6	21.9	22.3	18.1	21.8	22.7	23.9	21.4	22.4	16.3	20.4	20.4	20.8	18.5	17.8	15.9	19.9	21.0	21.3	20.1	20.4
Drunk or high at school	2.8	3.3	3.0	3.1	2.1	2.4	8.2	8.2	8.7	9.4	8.2	7.9	19.2	19.6	18.2	20.2	15.7	15.9	25.8	23.8	23.8	26.4	23.1	22.3	13.5	12.7	12.2	14.0	11.0	10.9
Suspended from school	12.0	14.3	15.5	14.7	16.2	14.8	16.6	18.6	20.5	21.0	21.4	21.1	14.9	17.2	18.2	19.0	18.5	19.1	11.2	13.2	13.0	14.7	13.2	13.5	13.9	16.1	17.1	17.5	17.7	17.3
Been arrested	2.8	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.4	2.9	6.4	6.9	7.6	8.5	7.8	7.5	10.3	10.7	9.5	12.2	9.6	11.3	10.2	10.1	10.3	11.9	10.1	9.6	7.4	7.6	7.4	8.8	7.4	7.4
Have you ever belonged to a gang?*	--	11.4	10.6	10.3	9.0	8.9	--	12.4	12.1	14.1	12.3	12.7	--	12.0	12.8	14.2	12.5	12.8	--	8.3	9.3	11.1	10.1	10.5	--	11.3	11.3	12.5	11.0	11.2

\*For 2002 and 2003, the percent reported reflects those answering "yes" to the question "Have you ever belonged to a gang?". For 2004 to the present, 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 2008, direct comparisons between 2002/2003 and 2004 thru 2008 data should not be made.

TABLE 3-3

Percentage of Females who Engaged in Antisocial Behavior in the Past Year																														
Antisocial Behavior	Grade 6						Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12						Total					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Taken a handgun to school	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Carried a handgun	1.5	0.9	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.2	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.9	1.6	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.1	1.2	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.5	2.0	1.6	1.7
Sold illegal drugs	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.2	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.8	4.4	3.9	6.8	4.9	5.2	5.8	5.4	5.2	3.0	2.5	2.7	3.1	2.7	2.4
Stolen a vehicle	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.8	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.7	1.9	1.9	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.5	2.2	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.0	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.5
Attacked someone to harm	4.7	7.1	8.0	7.9	8.2	8.4	9.9	13.2	13.5	13.3	14.5	14.9	10.3	14.6	14.5	14.7	14.9	14.6	9.2	10.7	11.9	11.8	11.2	11.6	8.6	11.4	11.9	11.9	12.2	12.3
Drunk or high at school	1.4	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.7	8.2	9.6	9.0	9.1	8.3	8.5	14.6	15.3	15.4	16.0	14.4	14.1	16.8	16.2	15.7	15.7	14.9	14.4	10.0	10.4	10.0	10.4	9.4	9.1
Suspended from school	3.7	4.6	5.2	5.0	6.1	6.2	8.6	10.4	10.7	10.9	11.9	12.0	8.5	10.2	10.8	10.6	11.4	11.4	5.9	6.9	7.4	8.2	8.2	7.9	6.8	8.1	8.6	8.7	9.4	9.4
Been arrested	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.9	3.2	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.5	4.9	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.3	4.8	5.0	4.7	4.6	5.0	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.6
Have you ever belonged to a gang?*	--	5.7	6.2	6.2	4.5	4.5	--	7.4	7.6	7.0	6.6	6.8	--	5.3	4.8	5.9	5.5	5.6	--	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.4	--	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.1	5.2

\*For 2002 and 2003, the percent reported reflects those answering "yes" to the question "Have you ever belonged to a gang?". For 2004 to the present, 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 2008, direct comparisons between 2002/2003 and 2004 thru 2008 data should not be made.

FIGURE 3-1A

Antisocial Behaviors  
Male, Female and State

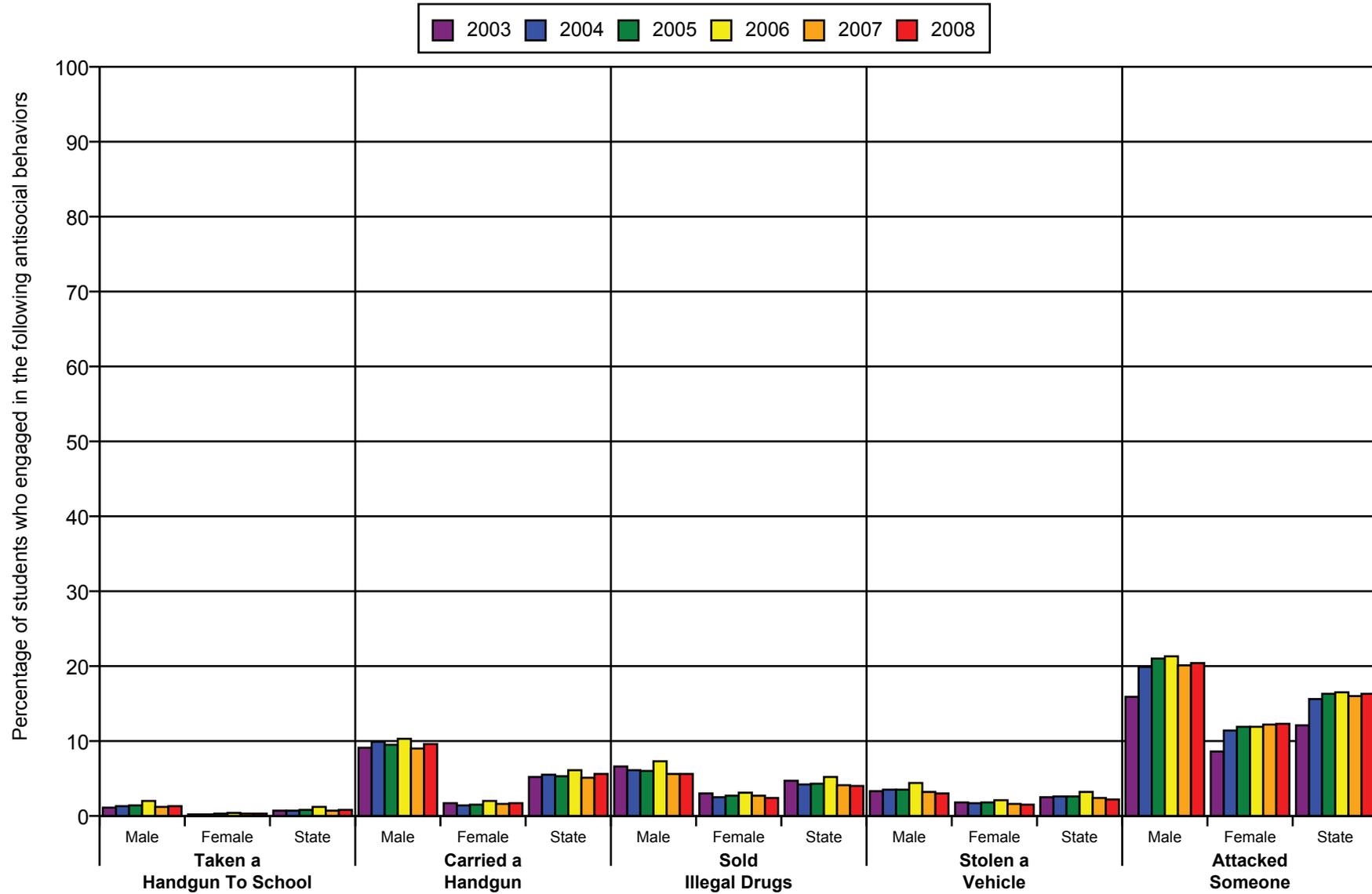
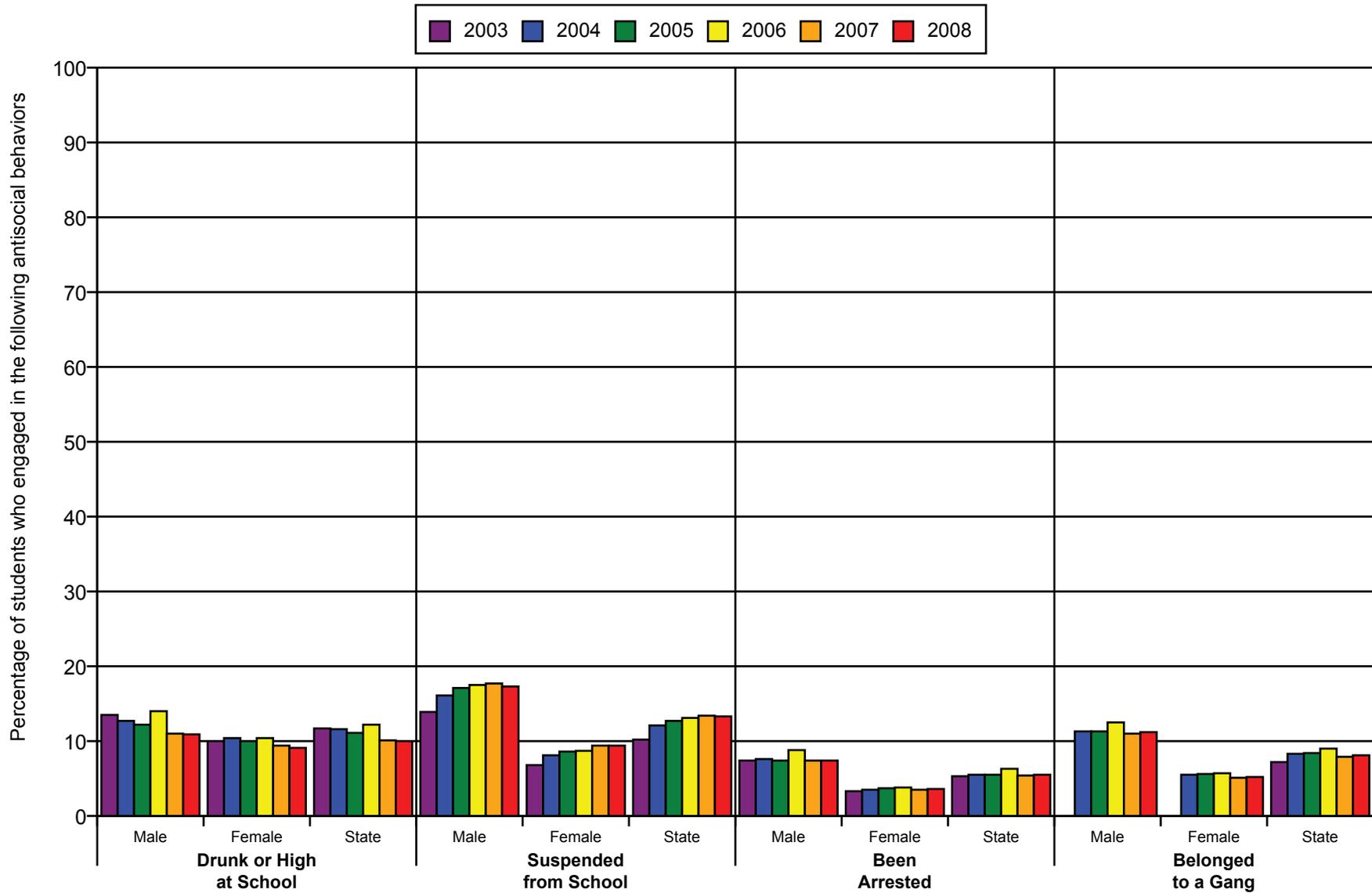


FIGURE 3-1B

### Antisocial Behaviors Male, Female and State



## 3.2 Antisocial Behavior During the Past Year

### 3.2.1 School Suspension

Students were asked whether they had been suspended from school in the past year. Overall, 13.3% of students reported that they had been suspended from school. Students in 8th and 10th grades were most likely to report suspension. There has been relatively little variation in this behavior over several years, and 2008 results are identical to 2007 results. These data are presented in Table 3-1 and Figure 3-1.

### 3.2.2 Carrying a Handgun/Taking a Handgun to School

The issue of youth carrying handguns is a serious concern for communities, schools, and families. The APNA survey has two questions about antisocial behaviors related to handguns as shown in Table 3-1. Most of the responses show a low percentage of students who carry handguns or take them to school. For example, 0.8% of the youth surveyed reported taking a handgun to school in the past 12 months, and 5.6% of youth surveyed reported carrying a handgun in the past 12 months. The results from these two questions must be interpreted differently. Taking a handgun to school is, under any circumstances, an extremely deviant event. The extremely low percentage of youth reporting this behavior is encouraging. In fact, with the overall prevalence measurement this low, this is well below the range of the survey to reliably detect the true prevalence.

On the other hand, carrying a handgun is not necessarily a deviant act. Under proper supervision, the use of a handgun by a 6th through 12th grade

student is not of concern. The larger percentage of students reporting this event is also within normal bounds and not of immediate concern.

Both of these survey questions also show grade-related effects. 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 (1.1% for both) and carrying a handgun in the past year (6.4% and 6.3% for 10th and 12th graders, respectively - again, however, very low percentage values indicate that the behavior is infrequent enough that it is very difficult for the survey to reliably estimate the true prevalence.) Eighth graders reported taking a gun to school and carrying a hand gun in the past year at the rates of .8% and 5.7%, respectively.

Fluctuations of rates across the 2003-2008 time span have been small, with the prevalence rates remarkably stable. Variations from year-to-year by 1% or less are not statistically meaningful.

### 3.2.3 Selling Illegal Drugs

Students were asked about whether they had sold illegal drugs, by answering the question “How many times in the past year (12 months) have you sold illegal drugs?” Overall, 4.0% of Arkansas students reported that they had sold illegal drugs in the past year. As is typical, the percentage reporting that they had sold drugs increased with grade level, from 0.4% in the 6th grade to 8.6% in the 12th grade. These results are very similar to both 2007 results and for the findings since 2003.

### 3.2.4 Vehicle Theft

Students were asked about whether they had stolen a vehicle, by answering the question “How many times in the past year (12 months) have you stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?” Overall, very few students, 2.2%, reported that they had stolen a vehicle in the past year. There is only a slight rise in the prevalence of this behavior with age and, in fact, the percentage of 12th graders reporting this behavior (2.0%) is slightly below the 8th and 10th grades (2.3% and 3.5%, respectively). These results are essentially unchanged since 2007, and have not fluctuated much since 2003.

### 3.2.5 Arrest

Arrest is not actually a behavior, but a consequence of problem behavior. Its prevalence can be measured like all other antisocial events. As with other antisocial behaviors, the students were asked whether they had been arrested in the past 12 months. Students’ interpretations of exactly what the survey question means may vary as they age. Adults think of arrest as a formal detainment with legal consequences. Sixth graders, on the other hand, will mistakenly believe that they have been “arrested” when a much less formal and much more frequent interaction with a police officer, such as a field interview, has occurred. As adolescents mature they acquire a greater understanding and sophistication; what they would have counted as an arrest when they answered the survey at age 11 no longer qualifies at age 16 or 17. Nevertheless, relying on the interpretation of the trend of the results over time, this question is a good marker for current antisocial behavior.

Across all the surveyed grade levels, a total of 5.5% of Arkansas students reported that they were arrested in the past year. Arrest prevalence peaks in the 10th grade, with 8.2% of students. Twelfth graders had the second highest level, at 7.2%, followed by 8th graders (5.7%) and 6th graders (1.9%). These figures parallel what was found in 2007. The only (very slight) difference is that, in 2007, 10th graders reported a 7.4% prevalence rate for arrest. Otherwise, as with the other antisocial behaviors, the prevalence rates have been very stable since 2003.

### 3.2.6 Attacking Someone With the Intention of Seriously Hurting Them

A review of the 2008 data reveals that 16.3% of the youth in Arkansas have attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them in the past 12 months. This is a decrease of 3.7% from 2007 findings. Although these results show that violent students are in the minority, too many youth in Arkansas 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. Eighth graders reported the highest rates of attacking someone in the past 12 months (18.6%), followed closely by 10th graders (18.3%). Statistically, there is no difference between the two grades.

As mentioned above, 2008 findings are slightly lower than the 2007 findings across all grade levels. There was a 1.1%, 3.0%, 4.7% and 7.3% reduction in prevalence for the 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students, respectively. If this trend persists in next year’s results, this would indicate a significant drop in the prevalence of this variable in Arkansas youth.

### 3.2.7 Gang Involvement

Overall, 8.1% of Arkansas students reported that they belonged to a gang sometime in their lifetime. Students’ understanding of this question varies depending on their definition of a gang, but it is the ongoing trend data that makes this question useful. The 8.1% prevalence rate compares to a 7.9% prevalence in 2007, and a 7.2% prevalence in 2003. (Note that there are variations in how this question has been asked in the past—see the footnote on Table 3-1.)

There is not much variation in the prevalence rate by grade level to this question. The rates for 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students were 6.7%, 9.8%, 9.0% and 6.8%, respectively. While 6th graders reported a slight decrease in gang activity (.1%) between 2007 and 2008, a small increase was reported by 10th and 12th graders (.2% and .4%, respectively) for the same time period.

The increase in gang involvement from 2007 to 2008 is worth watching. It is not a large increase in absolute terms, but it is a significant increase when the base rate was low in the beginning. If the prevalence increase should persist in the 2009 findings, then it should be regarded as a stable increase in the prevalence of gang involvement by Arkansas students.

### 3.3 Age of Initiation of Antisocial Behavior

Age of initiation questions ask students about their age when they first engaged in a specific behavior or about their age when a specific event (e.g., school suspension) first occurred. Table 3-4 and Figure 3-2 show the age of initiation questions. These data are based only on students who reported the events had happened; students who did not report that the events had happened are excluded from this table.

TABLE 3-4

Age of Initiation of Antisocial Behavior						
Antisocial Behavior	Average Age of First Antisocial Behavior (Of Students Who Reported Such Behaviors)					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Carried a handgun	12.5	12.3	12.4	10.2	12.4	12.4
Attacked someone to harm	12.6	12.4	12.3	10.7	12.2	12.2
Suspended from school	12.3	12.2	12.2	10.7	12.0	12.0
Been arrested	13.7	13.6	13.5	10.4	13.5	13.5
Gang involvement	12.5	12.3	12.4	10.2	12.4	12.5

### 3.3.1 School Suspension

The average age for first being suspended from school was 12.0. The 2008 results are identical to 2007 results.

### 3.3.2 Arrest

The average age for arrest for Arkansas students was 13.5. As with school suspension, the 2008 and 2007 findings are identical.

### 3.3.3 Carrying a Handgun

The average age that Arkansas students started carrying a handgun was 12.4 years. This value did not change from 2007 results.

### 3.3.4 Attacking Someone with the Intent of Seriously Hurting Them

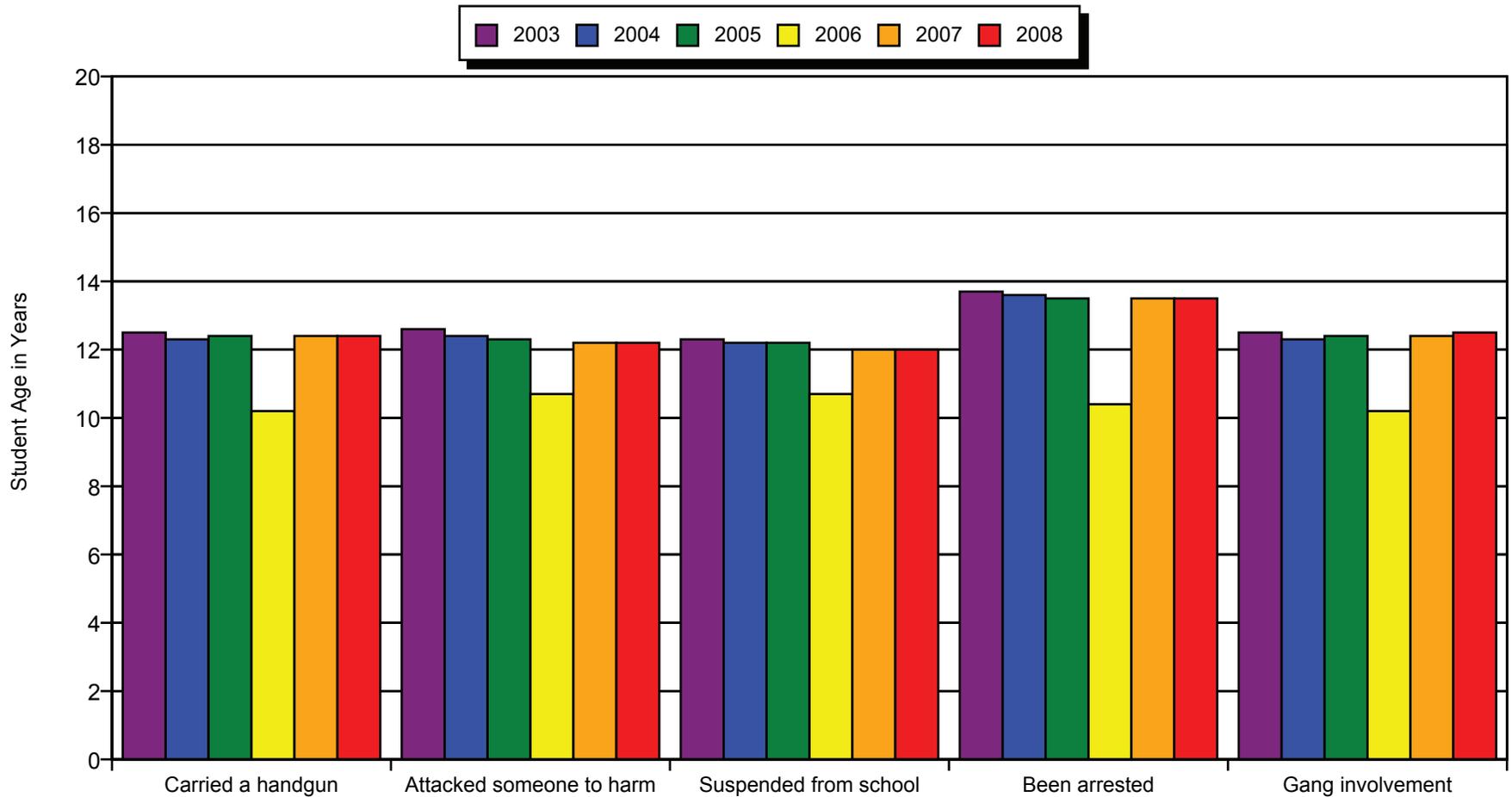
The average age for Arkansas students for carrying a handgun was 12.2 years. As with the previous three variables, the 2008 findings did not change from 2007 results.

### 3.3.5 Age of Initiation for Gang Involvement

The 2008 results showed a slight increase in the rate of gang involvement by Arkansas students. However, while the prevalence went up by about .2% overall, there was no change in the age of initiation in gang involvement. The average age for first gang involvement remained about 12.5 years for Arkansas students.

FIGURE 3-2

### Average Age of First Incidence of Antisocial Behavior (of Students Who Indicated That They Had Engaged in Behavior)



## Section 4. Risk and Protective Factors for Substance Use and Other Youth Problem Behaviors

### 4.1 The Risk and Protective Factor Model

The Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) Survey is based upon the Risk and Protective Factor Model of Substance Abuse Prevention. In medical research, both risk and protective factors have been found for heart disease and other health problems. Risk factors, characteristics of the person or environment, increase the likelihood of a negative outcome occurring. For example, risk factors for heart disease include such characteristics or events as excessive consumption of high-fat foods, smoking, chronic stress, and being overweight. Protective factors, characteristics of the person or environment, decrease the likelihood of a negative event occurring. For example, adequate exercise and proper nutrition reduce the risk of heart disease. Just as medical research discovered the risk and protective factors for heart disease, social scientists have discovered a set of risk and protective factors that place young people at risk for the problem behaviors of substance abuse, delinquency, violence, teen pregnancy, and school dropout.

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 and protective factors in four domains: 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 and protective factors. Programs designed to reduce those common risk factors, or increase protective 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 C.

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 or protective factor is presented, followed by risk and protective factor results for Arkansas students by grade. Risk and protective factor charts are also provided to illustrate Arkansas risk and protection in relation to the students in the United 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

For risk factors, having an elevated risk factor increases the adolescent’s probability of engaging in a problem behavior. Conversely, for a protective factor, having an elevated protective factor reduces the adolescent’s probability of engaging in a problem behavior. Before the percentage of youth who are elevated on either risk or protective factors can be calculated, a scale value (traditionally called a cut point) was needed to define the point at which the risk or protective factor could meaningfully affect the probability of the negative behavior occurring. 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. During the instrument development process, risk and protective factor-based surveys were given to more than 200,000 youth nationwide. Because of this, it was possible to identify two groups of youth, one that was more at risk for problem behaviors and another group that was less at risk, on the basis of their risk and protective factor scores. For each risk and protective factor, a

cut-point value was then determined that best discriminated between youth involved in problem behaviors and those who were not. Various outcomes were used for determining the cut-point values, including ATOD use, a variety of antisocial behaviors, and the students’ self-report of academic grades (the more at-risk group received “D” and “F” grades, the less at-risk group received “A” and “B” grades).

The cut points that were determined have remained stable over more than a decade and are used to produce the profiles for future surveys. Since the cut points are stable, the percentage of youth above the cut point on a scale (at-risk) can be consistently measured and used to evaluate the progress of prevention programs over time. For example, if the percentage of youth at-risk for family conflict 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.

### 4.1.1 Community Domain Risk and Protective Factors

TABLE 4-1

Youth at Risk	Problem Behaviors				
	Substance Abuse	Delinquency	Teen Pregnancy	School Dropout	Violence
<b>Community</b>					
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	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Community domain risk and protective factors focus on the public environment in which the adolescent is living. When looking at the community domain, it is important to consider other factors beyond simply 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 4-1 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.

#### COMMUNITY DOMAIN RISK FACTORS

**Availability of Drugs.** 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 increased risk of ATOD use. For example, in schools where youth just think drugs are more available, a higher rate of drug use occurs.

**Availability of Firearms.** Firearm availability is directly linked to the probability of serious assault, suicide, and homicide. 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. Most studies show a positive relationship between the presence of firearms and the probability of violent crime. Given the lethality of firearms, and the increased likelihood of conflict escalating into homicide when guns are present, firearm availability is included as a risk factor.

**Community Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use, Firearms, and Crime.** 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.** 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, increases in the rates of drug use, school misbehavior, and delinquency are measurable.

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 quickly 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.** 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.** Children who live in 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 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.** 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 DOMAIN PROTECTIVE FACTORS

**Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement and Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement.** Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement measures student perceptions on the ways that

they can become positively involved in their community. For example, youth sports teams, 4-H clubs, police Explorer organizations, and community service clubs are all examples of avenues through which youth could engage in prosocial community activity. Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement measures the likelihood that youth feel that community members (e.g., neighbors, family friends) recognize, support, and encourage youth to be positively involved in the community. Both of these protective factors generally increase the likelihood that youth will not engage in antisocial behavior.

TABLE 4-2

Community Domain Risk and Protective Factor Scores																								
	Grade 6						Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>RISK FACTORS</b>																								
Low Neighborhood Attachment	42.0	42.2	43.8	44.3	44.3	44.1	36.0	33.9	35.8	33.9	36.2	35.3	42.0	40.7	41.6	40.5	41.6	41.5	47.8	43.5	43.0	42.7	45.3	44.2
Community Disorganization	38.5	40.9	38.5	39.4	37.2	37.2	31.9	35.7	34.3	32.7	32.8	33.9	44.7	48.8	47.5	46.9	45.2	45.1	41.1	44.7	44.6	44.6	43.3	42.7
Transitions and Mobility	42.1	48.6	49.9	40.0	52.6	52.1	43.9	53.2	53.1	53.4	56.6	55.5	45.7	58.6	58.5	58.1	60.5	61.1	40.5	47.9	47.5	49.5	49.6	50.4
Laws & Norms Favor Drug Use	38.6	41.5	42.7	63.4	41.0	40.1	34.9	34.9	37.0	25.9	34.9	33.5	42.1	44.5	44.8	18.3	40.9	40.1	37.8	36.5	36.5	9.8	33.6	33.8
Perceived Availability of Drugs	26.8	25.9	24.6	24.4	22.4	23.7	28.1	30.3	30.1	29.0	27.6	26.9	42.7	45.1	45.1	42.9	38.9	37.5	49.8	51.6	51.2	48.9	45.8	44.3
Perceived Availability of Handguns	27.5	28.0	27.2	28.2	25.7	26.0	40.0	41.1	40.8	37.2	39.3	39.4	31.7	35.2	35.9	33.1	33.1	31.8	37.0	41.0	41.5	38.8	38.7	39.1
<b>PROTECTIVE FACTORS</b>																								
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	47.2	48.6	48.4	54.7	44.7	43.6	52.4	53.8	52.9	69.6	50.5	50.8	46.3	50.7	49.9	71.2	48.4	49.2	44.0	49.5	48.8	73.4	48.4	48.8
Community Reward for Prosocial Involvement	55.9	54.4	53.8	53.1	51.7	51.8	47.4	45.4	45.2	42.2	43.3	43.8	54.4	51.9	51.2	47.5	49.3	49.8	54.2	52.3	52.1	48.3	48.4	49.1

FIGURE 4-1

### Risk Factors: Community Domain (2008)

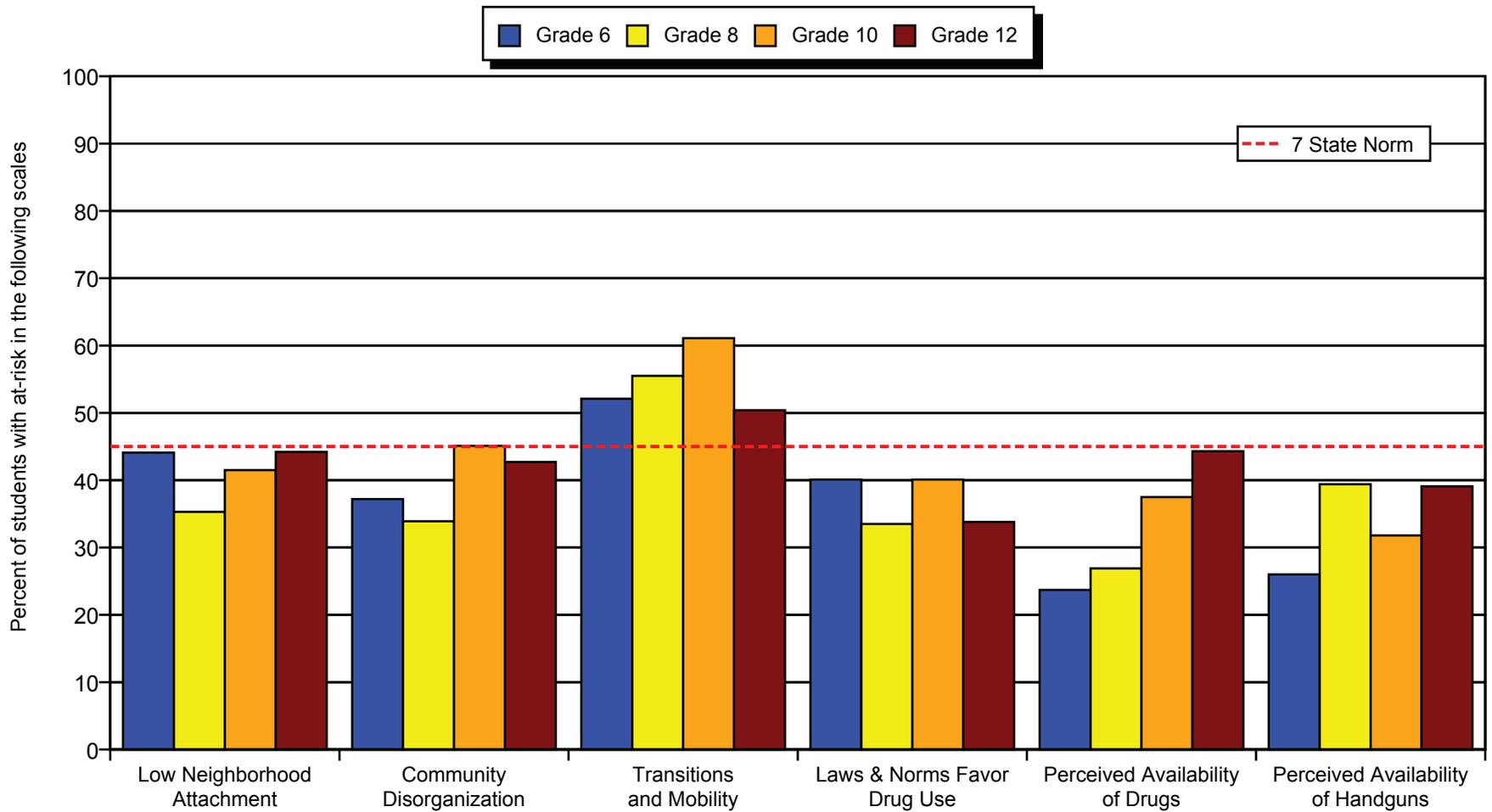
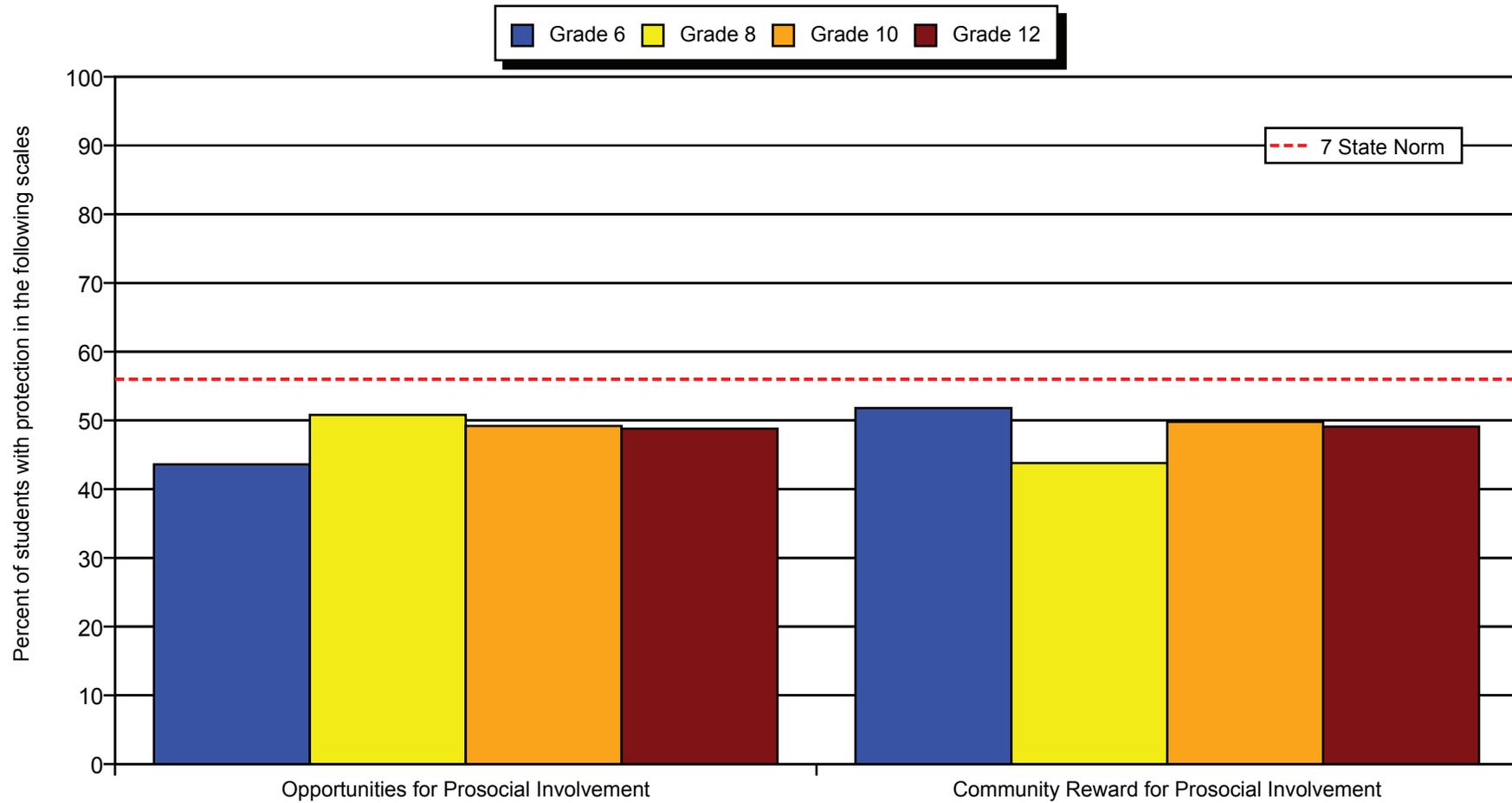


FIGURE 4-2

## Protective Factors: Community Domain (2008)



## 4.1.2 Family Domain Risk and Protective Factors

TABLE 4-3

Youth at Risk	Problem Behaviors				
	Substance Abuse	Delinquency	Teen Pregnancy	School Dropout	Violence
<b>Family</b>					
Family History of the Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Family Management Problems	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Family Conflict	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Favorable Parental Attitudes and Involvements In the Problem Behavior	✓	✓			✓

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. Table 4-3 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.

### FAMILY DOMAIN RISK FACTORS

**Family History of Antisocial Behavior.** 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

**Poor Family Management.** 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.** 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.

**Parental Attitudes Favorable to ATOD Use and Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior.** 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 increased risk of that child becoming 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 DOMAIN PROTECTIVE FACTORS*

**Family Attachment.** When children feel a strong, emotional attachment to their family, this serves as a powerful positive influence in their lives. Strong,

positive family attachment can ameliorate the negative influences of numerous risk factors, including community and peer influences that otherwise would lead a child to involvement in problem behaviors.

**Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement and Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement.** Family opportunities for prosocial involvement refer to the opportunities for positive, rewarding interactions between children and their families. The specifics of the opportunities can vary enormously, making measurement of this protective factor difficult, but examples include family outings that the children find rewarding, positive family rituals around holidays, and positive behavioral interaction between the adult caregivers and the children. Rewards for prosocial involvement are different, in that it is the contingencies the child experiences in the family for acting in a prosocial manner. For example, rewarding the child for behavior such as helping siblings with a task, completing assigned chores on time, or following family rules will reinforce that behavior, which in turn leads to numerous positive benefits.

TABLE 4-4

Family Domain Risk and Protective Factor Scores																								
	Grade 6						Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>RISK FACTORS</b>																								
Poor Family Management	35.1	34.1	35.4	31.2	35.9	37.8	36.0	36.8	37.5	33.0	38.2	40.3	37.4	37.1	38.8	35.7	37.5	38.1	40.3	38.8	39.7	37.0	39.6	41.0
Family Conflict	33.1	38.8	39.9	33.1	36.2	39.2	42.3	49.6	51.0	42.4	47.6	49.5	36.9	41.6	41.9	37.3	39.4	39.3	33.7	38.3	38.4	34.7	35.4	36.7
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	37.8	40.0	39.2	33.0	34.9	35.8	39.0	41.3	41.3	34.4	37.1	37.1	43.0	43.9	44.0	39.6	40.8	40.4	39.5	42.6	40.7	36.2	37.7	37.9
Parent Attitudes Favor Antisocial Behavior	26.4	32.2	33.7	13.1	32.7	33.1	36.4	43.5	44.8	24.6	45.3	45.2	42.2	46.9	49.7	39.7	50.1	50.1	41.5	45.7	46.6	50.3	48.4	49.3
Parent Attitudes Favor Drugs Use	11.6	15.1	15.1	29.6	13.3	13.6	24.5	28.4	28.6	40.1	27.0	27.0	40.1	42.6	43.2	47.8	41.7	41.1	42.8	44.1	42.0	28.4	41.4	41.0
<b>PROTECTIVE FACTORS</b>																								
Family Attachment	59.2	57.2	56.5	45.3	57.0	57.6	55.9	53.9	52.5	45.1	52.6	53.3	48.3	46.4	43.9	40.0	45.3	45.7	58.8	57.7	56.7	51.0	56.2	55.7
Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	64.0	62.0	62.9	49.5	62.1	61.8	65.8	65.1	63.6	54.2	63.9	62.9	57.7	57.2	55.2	49.1	55.1	55.7	57.5	55.7	56.5	50.5	55.6	55.1
Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	57.6	56.3	56.0	43.1	55.8	56.3	66.2	66.3	64.6	53.7	64.2	63.8	57.2	56.3	55.5	48.0	54.7	55.2	55.7	55.3	55.1	48.6	54.4	54.6

FIGURE 4-3

### Risk Factors: Family Domain (2008)

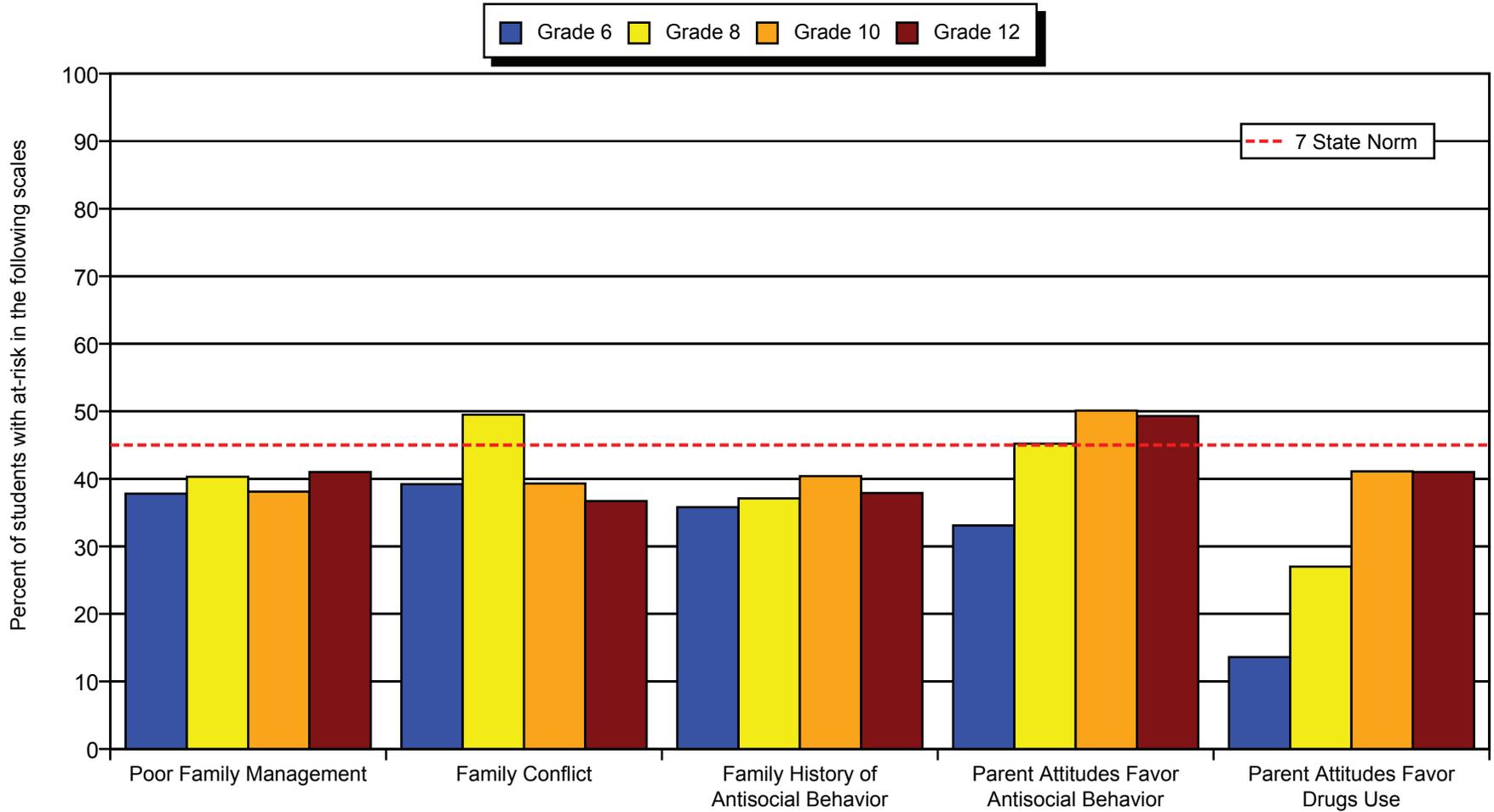
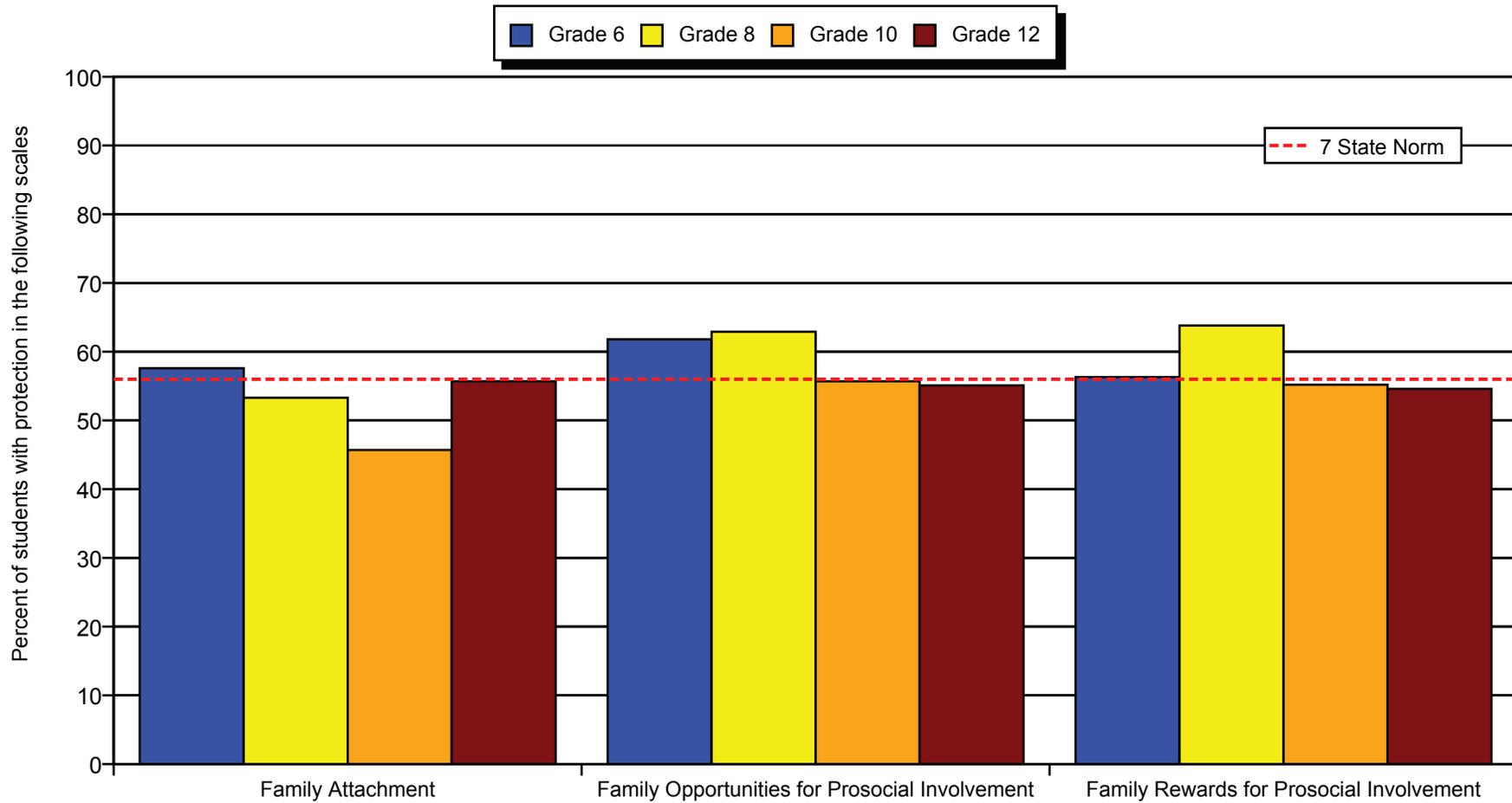


FIGURE 4-4

### Protective Factors: Family Domain (2008)



### 4.1.3 School Domain Risk and Protective Factors

TABLE 4-5

Youth at Risk	Problem Behaviors				
	Substance Abuse	Delinquency	Teen Pregnancy	School Dropout	Violence
<b>School</b>					
Academic Failure Beginning in Late Elementary School	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lack of Commitment to School	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

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 drop out, and violence later in life. It appears that the experience of failure, not necessarily the student’s ability, increases the risk of problem behaviors. Further, a child with early and persistent antisocial behavior is at risk for substance use and other problems later in life.

These two risk 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, school domain protective factors buffer against the effects of risk factors and increase 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.

Table 4-5 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.

#### SCHOOL DOMAIN RISK FACTORS

**Low School Commitment.** 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.

**Poor Academic Achievement.** The measurement of poor academic achievement is based on students’ self-reports of their school grades. Poor achievement in school operates in numerous ways to limit students’ future opportunities.

SCHOOL DOMAIN PROTECTIVE FACTORS

**School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement and School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement.** Comparable to family opportunities and rewards, school opportunities for prosocial involvement refers to the students' perception that there are numerous rewarding prosocial activities that they can participate in within the school environment. The ability of the student to engage in prosocial opportunities at school is important to keeping

the student engaged and involved with school. That, of course, leads to a cascade of other positive consequences in the student's life. Rewards for prosocial involvement are also analogous to family rewards for prosocial involvement. In this domain, the issue is whether the school environment actively reinforces the student's prosocial behavior (appropriate conduct, dress, interaction with others). School environments that positively reinforce appropriate behavior can significantly increase the success of their school as well as help the individual student succeed.

TABLE 4-6

School Domain Risk and Protective Factor Scores																									
	Grade 6						Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12						
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
<b>RISK FACTORS</b>																									
Academic Failure	44.6	48.3	46.5	37.2	44.2	42.9	46.3	49.8	50.1	43.7	47.0	44.9	47.8	49.2	49.3	46.7	48.5	47.5	43.3	43.2	43.3	41.6	41.3	41.2	
Low Commitment to School	41.4	40.1	41.9	50.9	42.0	42.9	38.7	35.1	35.7	31.4	35.3	35.4	41.5	38.2	38.0	31.2	39.5	38.1	43.5	43.4	41.5	38.3	42.2	42.2	
<b>PROTECTIVE FACTORS</b>																									
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	44.4	47.9	45.2	44.9	49.2	48.1	61.3	65.6	62.9	63.0	66.5	67.3	59.9	62.5	61.3	60.1	65.3	65.4	59.9	61.6	62.1	61.8	65.2	65.1	
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	58.2	61.4	59.5	56.0	58.9	58.5	52.6	58.4	56.0	55.3	56.1	57.1	60.6	65.6	64.8	62.7	64.5	64.9	45.4	50.3	50.4	49.1	50.0	49.6	

FIGURE 4-5

### Risk Factors: School Domain (2008)

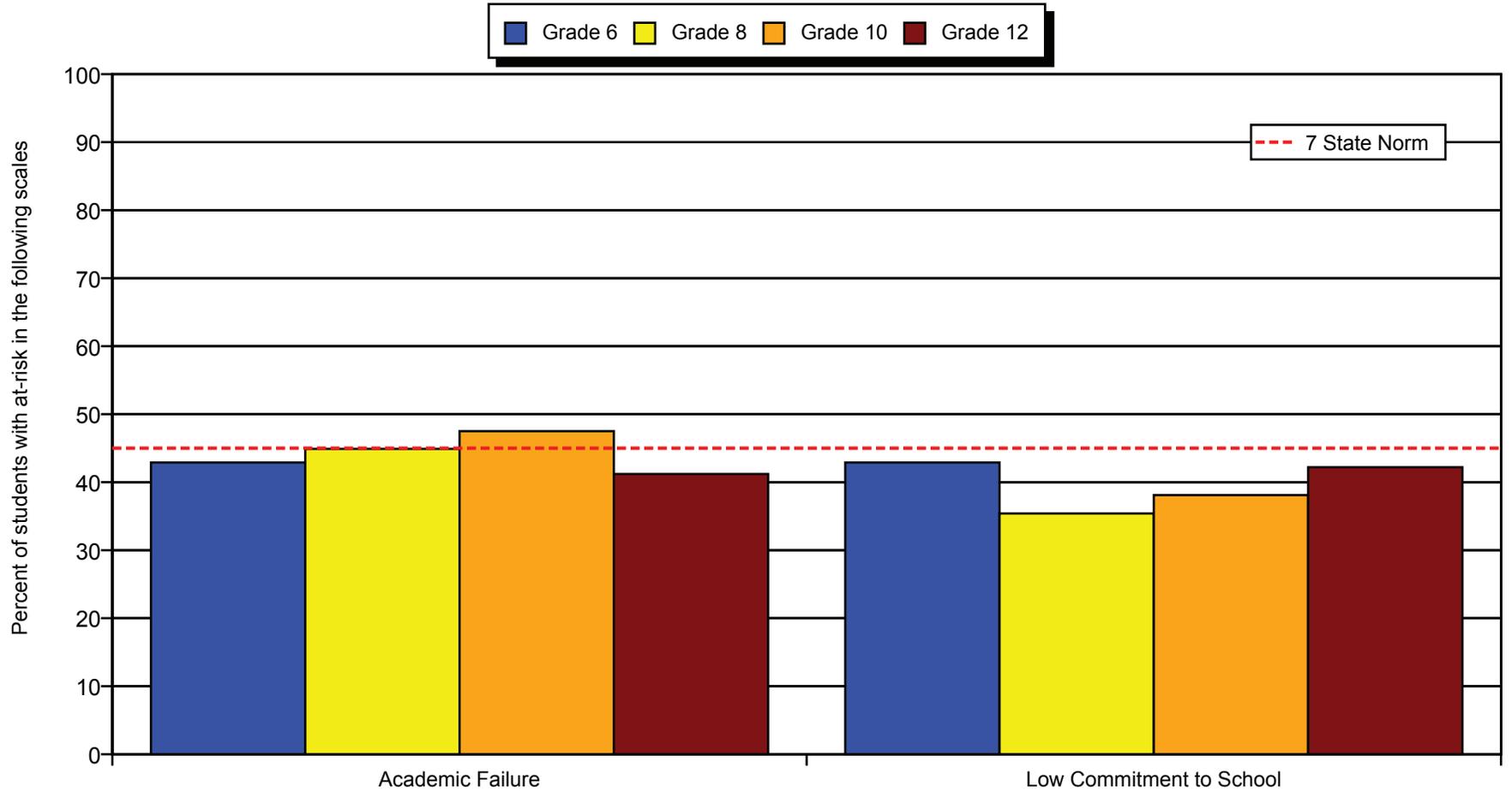
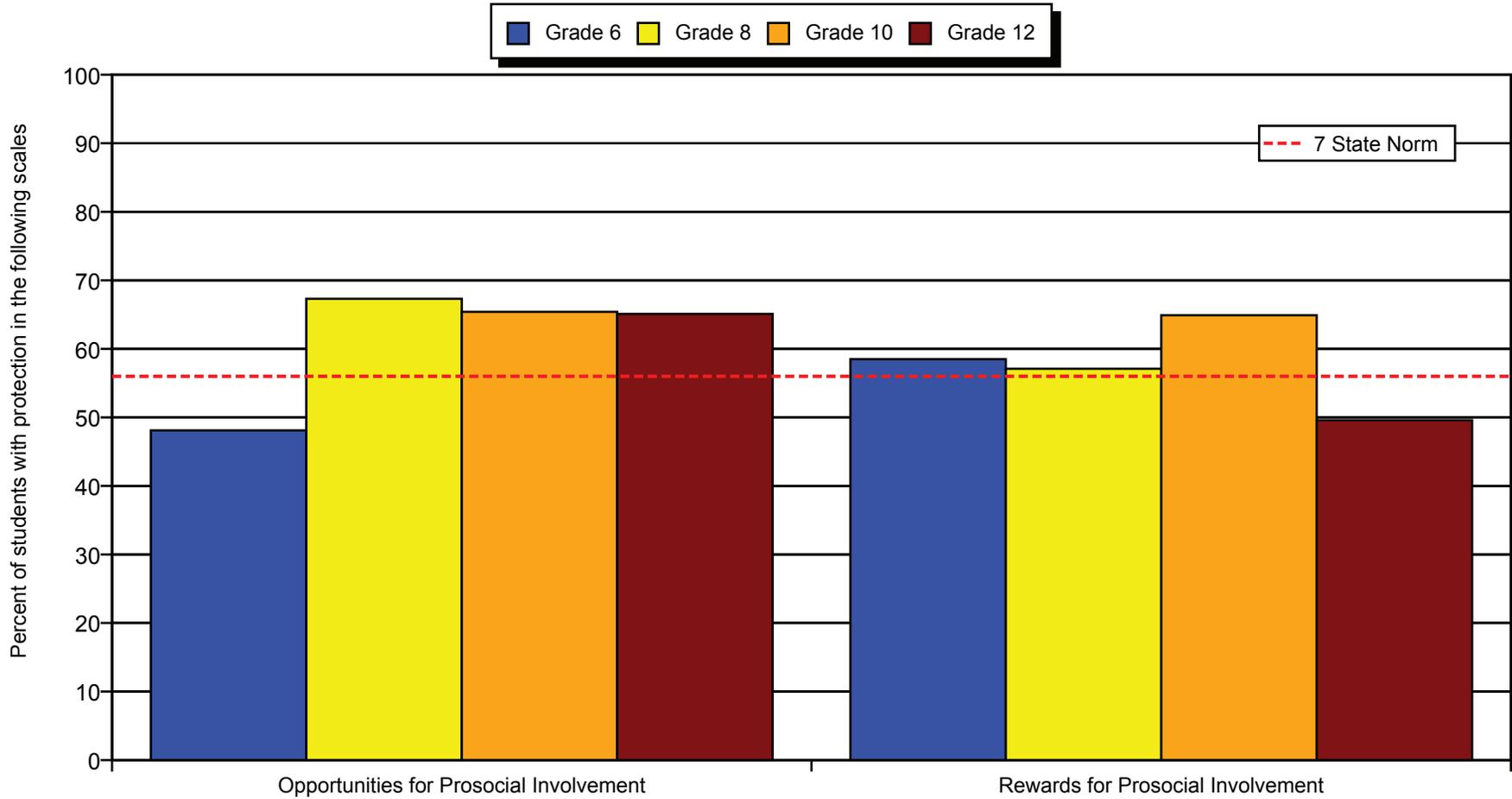


FIGURE 4-6

### Protective Factors: School Domain (2008)



#### 4.1.4 Peer-Individual Domain Risk and Protective Factors

TABLE 4-7

Youth at Risk	Problem Behaviors				
	Substance Abuse	Delinquency	Teen Pregnancy	School Dropout	Violence
<b>Peer-Individual</b>					
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	✓	✓			✓

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 these behaviors (i.e., it is seen as “cool”). In addition, youth are at-risk for problem behaviors when they are

depressed, rebellious, or feel alienation. 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. Table 4.7 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.

#### PEER-INDIVIDUAL DOMAIN RISK FACTORS

**Rebelliousness.** 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.

**Early Initiation of Drug Use.** 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.

**Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior.** Boys who are aggressive in grades K-3 are at higher risk for substance abuse and delinquency. When a boy’s aggressive behavior in the early grades is combined with isolation or withdrawal, there is an even greater risk of problems in adolescence. This

increased risk also applies to aggressive behavior combined with hyperactivity or attention deficit disorder.

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

**Favorable Attitudes Toward Antisocial Behavior.** Favorable attitudes toward antisocial behavior can take the form of approval of the behavior, a desire to participate, or approval of others who engage in the behavior. Any of these specific attitudes are known to directly lead to greater involvement in antisocial behavior.

**Favorable Attitudes Toward Drug Use.** Favorable attitudes toward drug use can take the form of approval of the use of substances in general, or in the use of a specific substance, a desire to participate in drug use, or approval of others who engage in the behavior. Any of these specific attitudes are known to directly lead to greater involvement in drug use.

**Intentions to Use.** 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.

**Perceived Risks of Drug Use.** When students perceive that drug use carries significant personal risk, they are less likely to engage in use. Perceived risk has been recognized for decades as a significant predictor of drug use, and student beliefs about drug-related risk have been well-measured since the 1970s. The perceived risks are influenced by a number of cultural- and peer-related factors, which can either increase or decrease the perceived risk.

**Interaction with Antisocial Peers.** 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.

**Friends' Use of Drugs.** Modeling of peer behavior is part of the adolescent experience. When a significant proportion of the student's friends are using drugs, especially without any apparent negative consequences, this leads to an increased likelihood of drug involvement.

**Sensation Seeking.** Constitutional factors 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.

**Rewards for Antisocial Involvement.** Adolescents will have opportunities to become involved with various student subgroups, some of whom will support and promote antisocial behavior. If the student is involved with peers who positively reinforce the student for their antisocial behavior, this increases the likelihood of further involvement in problem behavior.

**Gang Involvement.** 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.

**Depressive Symptoms.** 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 pro-social activities. They consequently do not gain recognition for demonstrating positive behaviors or do not develop attachments to their schools or communities. In the 2008 APNA survey, youth who scored highest on the items measuring depressive symptoms also scored significantly higher on all of the drug use questions.

#### *PEER-INDIVIDUAL DOMAIN PROTECTIVE FACTORS*

**Religiosity.** Involvement with a faith community protects the adolescent from involvement in problem behaviors.

**Social Skills.** Social skills—the ability to successfully and positively interact with others—are known to facilitate life success in a number of ways. Students are frequently faced with social situations in which they can either become involved with or avoid problem behaviors. Having good social skills, which allows youth to navigate these situations without negative social consequences, is known to predict healthy development.

**Belief in the Moral Order.** This protective factor measures the student's commitment to a common body of ethical and moral precepts generally accepted by all members of a society. For example, questions ask about the student's commitment to not stealing, cheating, and to being honest with others. Commitment to a shared ethical system binds the youth to the culture, promotes prosocial involvement, and reduces the likelihood that the student will become involved in antisocial behavior.

**Prosocial Involvement.** There are a number of ways that adolescents can be involved with their peers in prosocial activities. The list of potential activities is virtually limitless (which makes this protective factor difficult to measure), but not all adolescents avail themselves of the opportunities. When they do, involvement in prosocial activities is known to increase the likelihood that they will remain drug-free.

**Rewards for Prosocial Involvement.** Peer relationships can reward the adolescent for prosocial involvement. Those that do are known to increase the extent of the adolescent's prosocial involvement, and consequently have a beneficial effect in helping the adolescent avoid problem behaviors.

**Involvement with Prosocial Peers.** As might be expected, when adolescents are involved with prosocial peers, numerous positive effects are seen. They are more likely to engage in prosocial activities, be rewarded for those activities, and have a greater personal commitment to not engaging in problem behaviors.

TABLE 4-8

Peer/Individual Domain Risk and Protective Factor Scores																								
	Grade 6						Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>RISK FACTORS</b>																								
Rebelliousness	46.9	49.0	50.3	47.0	46.8	47.4	33.9	39.0	40.4	36.9	38.1	38.7	39.6	45.3	48.7	46.0	44.6	44.7	38.1	43.2	45.3	42.5	43.0	43.3
Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior	19.5	23.4	25.5	25.7	25.9	25.8	30.3	34.3	35.4	35.9	37.3	37.4	35.5	38.9	40.4	41.4	40.6	41.3	36.4	38.5	38.6	40.1	39.1	40.0
Early Initiation of Drug Use	28.5	32.0	30.1	29.2	25.4	26.4	33.9	35.0	32.9	16.3	28.7	28.1	38.0	37.7	36.2	34.4	32.4	30.9	40.5	39.4	35.2	55.4	33.0	31.4
Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior	39.5	36.5	37.7	37.4	37.5	38.9	34.7	33.0	32.3	32.3	33.3	33.3	40.0	40.0	42.0	42.8	41.7	41.5	41.6	38.0	37.8	39.7	39.0	39.8
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	22.4	22.3	20.8	19.9	17.9	18.0	26.6	26.4	25.5	23.5	22.8	22.5	37.7	35.8	35.4	35.2	33.1	32.8	38.8	34.3	32.2	33.1	32.9	32.9
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	27.5	29.9	31.8	31.7	32.6	32.2	35.7	36.2	37.9	36.1	36.4	36.3	36.8	34.3	35.5	36.1	34.6	35.2	43.4	39.0	39.0	40.7	41.6	41.2
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	30.5	37.0	38.7	37.8	38.9	38.7	43.6	49.5	51.1	49.5	50.6	51.5	48.4	52.8	53.6	52.9	52.1	52.6	48.4	49.7	49.7	49.3	49.4	50.4
Friends' Use of Drugs	24.2	25.2	23.9	22.9	20.6	21.3	33.8	35.5	34.7	39.8	30.8	31.2	38.9	38.9	37.2	48.3	33.1	33.3	37.8	35.4	32.3	46.9	31.0	31.1
Sensation Seeking	36.4	54.0	52.3	53.5	50.6	49.3	38.2	51.9	50.7	50.1	49.6	50.1	40.7	48.5	49.5	50.2	48.4	48.3	43.9	51.4	50.1	51.1	50.5	51.3
Rewards for Antisocial Behavior	21.6	26.5	23.9	23.5	22.1	23.7	36.9	41.8	39.4	36.8	37.4	38.6	35.8	46.1	43.1	41.9	41.3	40.2	45.2	57.3	54.1	54.1	54.8	55.0
Depression Scale	47.3	46.7	43.3	40.1	39.5	39.6	49.2	48.7	46.6	43.6	44.1	43.6	48.6	49.5	47.1	45.9	46.2	45.1	45.6	44.8	42.5	41.0	40.4	40.2
Intention to Use	--	34.0	36.1	36.2	35.3	37.4	--	28.6	28.0	26.7	26.4	27.2	--	40.0	40.4	40.2	38.3	38.3	--	29.8	28.3	28.7	28.7	29.4
Gang Involvement	15.5	24.2	24.0	9.8	20.2	20.6	17.3	21.0	20.4	9.7	21.5	22.7	17.7	25.2	25.4	9.6	25.7	26.3	12.8	21.7	22.6	5.8	22.7	23.0
<b>PROTECTIVE FACTORS</b>																								
Religiosity	65.4	67.2	67.3	65.3	63.7	63.0	69.2	69.0	68.8	68.0	68.0	67.5	65.8	67.3	67.5	65.0	64.9	66.1	87.7	88.1	88.5	59.7	86.1	85.7
Social Skills	74.1	71.5	70.3	82.3	71.0	70.5	69.2	67.7	67.4	83.1	66.9	66.6	58.7	57.7	56.4	75.3	57.4	58.6	67.0	66.8	68.0	86.1	67.4	67.6
Belief in Moral Order	61.0	63.0	62.1	67.5	65.0	63.9	62.7	63.9	63.4	57.2	64.4	64.1	66.0	67.5	64.7	83.2	66.5	66.9	50.4	51.3	51.7	72.6	51.4	50.8
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	--	59.6	57.8	83.7	56.7	56.1	--	64.5	62.6	86.2	65.3	65.2	--	63.5	62.3	86.7	63.3	63.9	--	61.7	61.1	86.7	60.5	61.0
Prosocial Involvement	--	46.8	46.3	44.7	43.2	43.8	--	47.6	47.9	48.8	47.6	48.0	--	50.2	49.3	48.3	49.1	48.9	--	43.6	44.1	42.6	43.5	43.2
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	--	65.4	64.0	62.1	63.2	61.9	--	72.1	68.2	68.1	69.8	68.5	--	66.1	63.0	62.5	64.1	65.8	--	54.4	53.1	53.9	53.9	54.4

FIGURE 4-7

### Risk Factors: Peer/Individual Domain (2008)

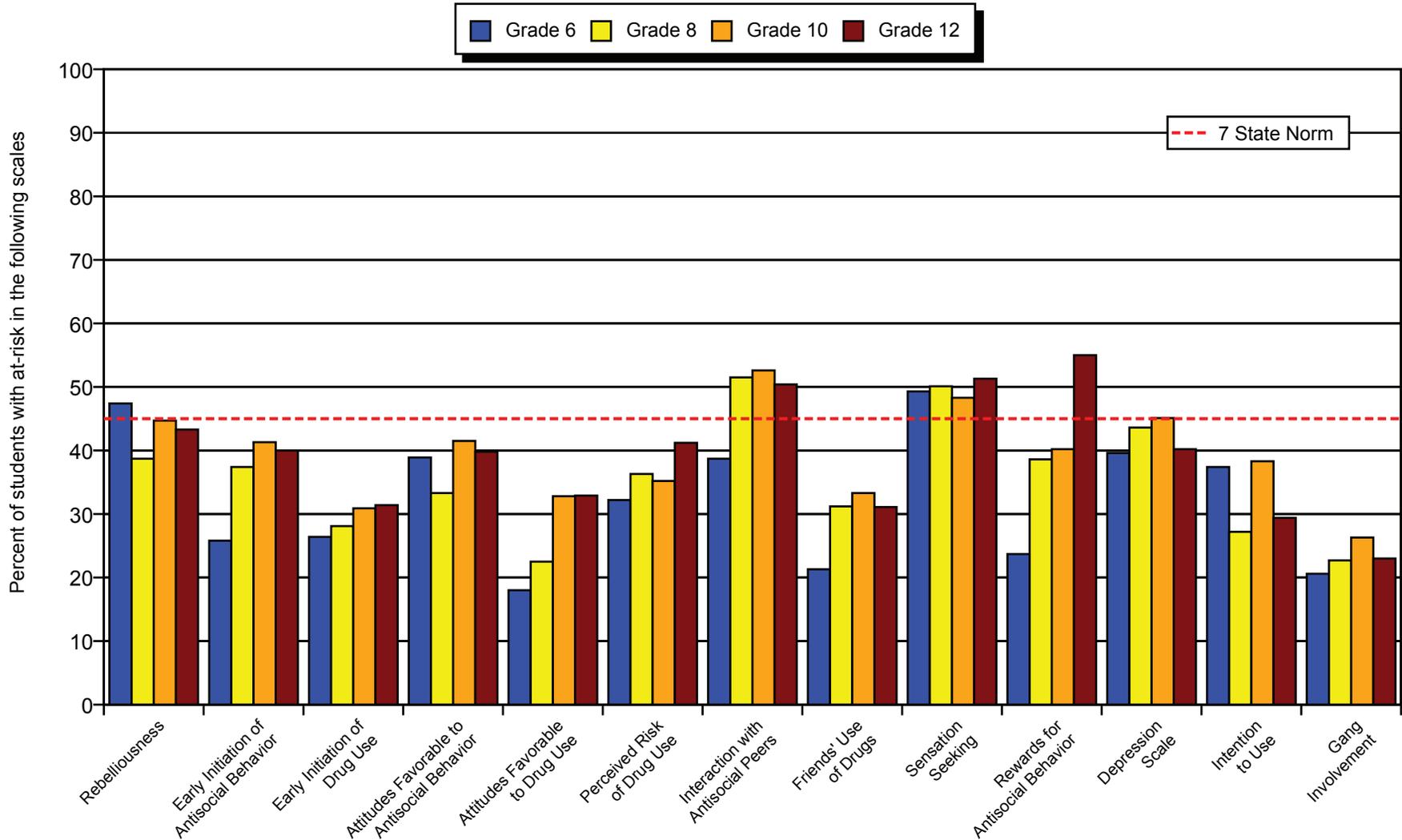
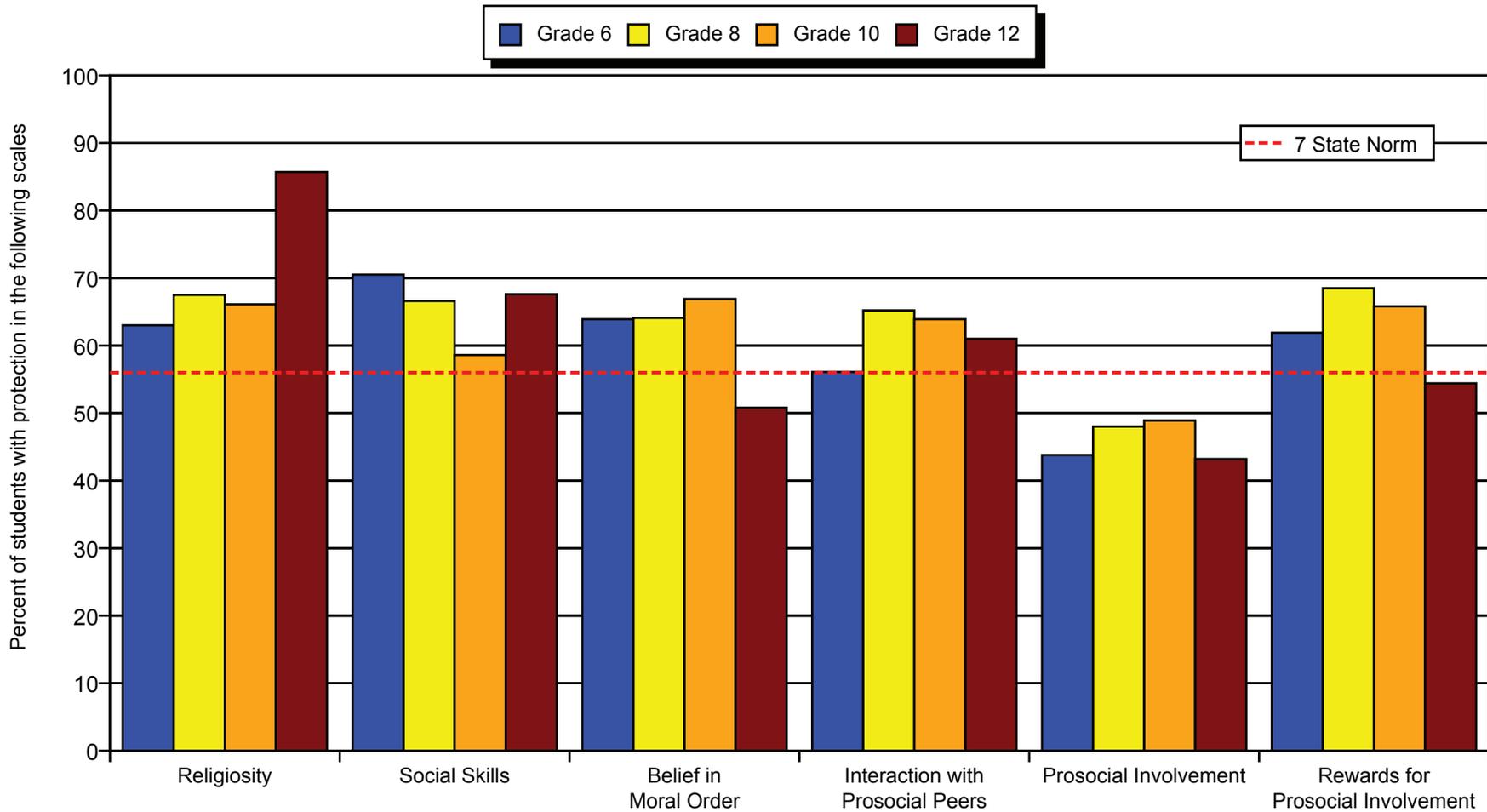


FIGURE 4-8

## Protective Factors: Peer/Individual Domain (2008)



## 4.2 Risk and Protective Factor Results for Arkansas Students

### 4.2.1 Overview of Findings from the 2008 APNA

#### *RISK FACTORS*

In comparison to the seven-state norm, risk factor scores for Arkansas youth in the peer/individual domain are generally below the norm. The most elevated factors for Arkansas students were: Low Neighborhood Attachment (41.1%), Transitions and Mobility (55.0%), Family conflict (41.5%), Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior (43.9%), Academic Failure (44.2%), Rebelliousness (43.6%), Interaction with Antisocial Peers (43.6%), and Sensation Seeking (49.7%). On many other risk factors, Arkansas students had low risk scores. These include Perceived Availability of Drugs (32.2%), Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use (29.6%), Peer Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use (25.7%), Gang Involvement (23.1%) and Friends' Use of Drugs (28.9%) (data not shown on table).

In general, the grade level changes were as expected. For many risk factor scales 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, 23.7% of 6th graders, 38.6% of 8th graders, 40.2% of 10th graders, and 55.0% 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. Another example is Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior. In the 6th grade only 33.2% of students are elevated on this risk factor, but this increases to about 50% in both the 10th and 12th grades.

However, for many other risk factors, there is only limited progression with age, if any. For example, in the 2008 data, Transitions and Mobility fluctuates with grade level, but the 6th graders are slightly higher than the 12th grade students. Laws and norms favorable to drug use actually decline from 6th to 12th grade in Arkansas students. So it is not inevitable that students will increase in their number of elevated risk factors as they progress through adolescence.

For Arkansas students, two unusual grade-related findings can be noted. For Transitions and Mobility, 10th grade students were higher than the other grade levels, at 61.1%. Also, for Family Conflict, 8th grade students were notably higher than the other grades at 49.5%. This was about 10% higher than all of the other grade levels.

#### *PROTECTIVE FACTORS*

There are 12 protective factor scales measured across the four domains. In general, Arkansas students are showing a high number of protective factors in their lives, and they are doing well when compared to the seven state norm. They are most elevated on School Opportunities for Positive Involvement (60.9%), Religiosity (69.5%), Social Skills (65.9%), Belief in a Moral Order (62.1%), and Interaction with Prosocial Peers (61.5%). They were lowest on Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement (48.0%) and Prosocial Involvement in the Peer-Individual domain (46.1%).

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**The next section asks about your experiences at school.**

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

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

	Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Almost always
a. enjoy being in school?	<input type="radio"/>				
b. hate being in school?	<input type="radio"/>				
c. try to do your best work in school?	<input type="radio"/>				

**19. How often do you feel that the school work you are assigned is meaningful and important?**

	Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Almost always
	<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

**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:**

	0	1	2	3	4
a. participated in clubs, organizations or activities at school?	<input type="radio"/>				
b. smoked cigarettes?	<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"/>				
d. made a commitment to stay drug-free?	<input type="radio"/>				
e. used marijuana?	<input type="radio"/>				
f. tried to do well in school?	<input type="radio"/>				
g. used LSD, cocaine, amphetamines, or other illegal drugs?	<input type="radio"/>				
h. been suspended from school?	<input type="radio"/>				
i. liked school?	<input type="radio"/>				
j. carried a handgun?	<input type="radio"/>				
k. sold illegal drugs?	<input type="radio"/>				
l. regularly attended religious services?	<input type="radio"/>				
m. stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?	<input type="radio"/>				
n. been arrested?	<input type="radio"/>				
o. dropped out of school?	<input type="radio"/>				
p. been members of a gang?	<input type="radio"/>				

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

	No or very little chance	Little chance	Some chance	Pretty good chance	Very good 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"/>

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.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. done something dangerous because someone dared you to do it.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. done crazy things even if they are a little dangerous.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. carried a handgun?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. sold illegal drugs?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. participated in clubs, organizations or activities at school?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. been arrested?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. done extra work on your own for school?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
h. attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
i. been drunk or high at school?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
j. volunteered to do community service?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
k. taken a handgun to school?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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

26. How old were you when you first:

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

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?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. steal anything worth more than \$5?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. pick a fight with someone?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. attack someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. stay away from school all day when their parents think they are at school?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. drink beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) regularly?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. smoke cigarettes?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
h. smoke marijuana?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
i. use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or another illegal drug?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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

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[SERIAL]

82 81 80 79 78 77 76 75 74 73 72 71 70 69 68 67 66 65 64 63 62 61 60 59 58 57 56 55 54 53 52 51 50 49 48 47 46 45 44 43 42 41 40 39 38 37 36 35 34 33 32 31 30 29 28 27 26 25 24 23 22 21 20 19 18 17 16 15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

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 weekend 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

42. I think sometimes it's okay to cheat at school.

43. It is important to think before you act.

44. Sometimes I think that life is not worth it.

45. At times I think I am no good at all.

46. All in all, I am inclined to think that I am a failure.

47. In the past year, have you felt depressed or sad MOST days, even if you felt okay sometimes?

48. It is all right to beat up people if they start the fight.

49. I think it is okay to take something without asking if you can get away with it.

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
- b. drink beer, wine, or liquor
- c. smoke marijuana
- d. use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or another illegal drug

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

- a. smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?
- b. try marijuana once or twice?
- c. smoke marijuana regularly?
- d. take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) nearly every day?
- e. have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend?

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

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

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA		[SERIAL]						
		OCCASIONS						
		0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40+
On how many occasions (if any) have you:								
52. had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink in your lifetime – more than just a few sips?		<input type="radio"/>						
53. had beer, wine or hard liquor to drink during the past 30 days?		<input type="radio"/>						
54. used marijuana (grass, pot) or hashish (hash, hash oil) in your lifetime?		<input type="radio"/>						
55. used marijuana (grass, pot) or hashish (hash, hash oil) during the past 30 days?		<input type="radio"/>						
56. used LSD or other psychedelics in your lifetime?		<input type="radio"/>						
57. used LSD or other psychedelics during the past 30 days?		<input type="radio"/>						
58. used cocaine or crack in your lifetime?		<input type="radio"/>						
59. used cocaine or crack during the past 30 days?		<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 lifetime?		<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 past 30 days?		<input type="radio"/>						
62. used phenoxdyine (pox, px, breeze) in your lifetime?		<input type="radio"/>						
63. used phenoxdyine (pox, px, breeze) during the past 30 days?		<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 lifetime?		<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 past 30 days?		<input type="radio"/>						
66. used methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth) in your lifetime?		<input type="radio"/>						
67. used methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth) in the past 30 days?		<input type="radio"/>						
68. used stimulants, other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them, in your lifetime?		<input type="radio"/>						
69. used stimulants, other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them, during the past 30 days?		<input type="radio"/>						
70. used heroin or other opiates in your lifetime?		<input type="radio"/>						
71. used heroin or other opiates during the past 30 days?		<input type="radio"/>						
72. used MDMA ('X', 'E', or ecstasy) in your lifetime?		<input type="radio"/>						
73. used MDMA ('X', 'E', or ecstasy) during the past 30 days?		<input type="radio"/>						
74. taken prescription drugs (such as Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderall, OxyContin, Darvocet, or sleeping pills) on your own—that is, without a doctor telling you to take them in your lifetime?		<input type="radio"/>						
75. taken prescription drugs (such as Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderall, OxyContin, Darvocet, or sleeping pills) on your own—that is, without a doctor telling you to take them during the past 30 days?		<input type="radio"/>						
76. taken non-prescription medicines such as diet pills (for example, Dietac, Dexatrim or ProIamine) , stay-awake pills (for example No-Doz, Vivarin, or Wake), or cough or cold medicines (robos, DXM, etc.) to get high in your lifetime?		<input type="radio"/>						
77. taken non-prescription medicines such as diet pills (for example, Dietac, Dexatrim or ProIamine) , stay-awake pills (for example No-Doz, Vivarin, or Wake), or cough or cold medicines (robos, DXM, etc.) to get high during the past 30 days?		<input type="radio"/>						
78. been drunk or very high from drinking alcoholic beverages during the past 30 days?		<input type="radio"/>						

79. 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
- Once  3-5 times  10 or more times

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

- Never  Regularly in the past
- Once or Twice  Regularly now
- Once in a while but not regularly

81. 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

82. Have you ever smoked cigarettes?

- Never  Regularly in the past
- Once or twice  Regularly now
- Once in a while but not regularly

83. 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

84. 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

85. 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

86. 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

87. 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

88. 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

89. 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  2 or 3 times  6 or more times
- 1 time  4 or 5 times

90. 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  2 or 3 times  6 or more times
- 1 time  4 or 5 times

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

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

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

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

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

	NO!	no	yes	YES!
93. 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"/>
94. My neighbors notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
95. I like my neighborhood.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
96. 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"/>
97. I'd like to get out of my neighborhood.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
98. 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"/>
99. 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"/>
100. I feel safe in my neighborhood.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**101. 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!
102. If a kid smoked marijuana in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
103. If a kid drank some beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
104. If a kid carried a handgun in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

	Sort of hard			Very easy
	Very hard			
105. If you wanted to get some cigarettes, how easy would it be for you to get some?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
106. If you wanted to get some beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin), how easy would it be for you to get some?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
107. If you wanted to get a drug like cocaine, LSD, or amphetamines, how easy would it be for you to get some?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
108. If you wanted to get a handgun, how easy would it be for you to get one?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
109. If you wanted to get some marijuana, how easy would it be for you to get some?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**110. During the past 12 months, have you participated in any alcohol prevention programs or seen any alcohol prevention messages in your school or community? (Please check all that apply)**

Yes, a school-based program focused on preventing underage drinking and/or drinking and driving.

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).

Yes, a media campaign addressing underage drinking and/or drinking and driving (for example, newspaper ads, posters, pamphlets, radio, TV).

No

**The next few questions ask about your family. When answering these questions please think about the people you consider to be your family, for example, parents, stepparents, grandparents, aunts, uncles, etc.**

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

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

**112. 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?**

No  Yes

**113. Have any of your brothers or sisters ever:**

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

	NO!	no	yes	YES!
114. The rules in my family are clear.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
115. People in my family often insult or yell at each other.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
116. When I am not at home, one of my parents knows where I am and who I am with.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
117. We argue about the same things in my family over and over.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

	NO!	no	yes	YES!
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18. 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?

19. My family has clear rules about alcohol and drug use.

20. If you carried a handgun without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?

21. If you skipped school would you be caught by your parents?

22. Do you feel very close to your mother?

23. Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your mother?

24. My parents ask me what I think before most family decisions affecting me are made.

25. Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your father?

26. Do you enjoy spending time with your mother?

27. Do you enjoy spending time with your father?

28. If I had a personal problem, I could ask my mom or dad for help.

29. Do you feel very close to your father?

30. My parents give me lots of chances to do fun things with them.

31. My parents ask if I've gotten my homework done.

32. People in my family have serious arguments.

33. Would your parents know if you did not come home on time?

34. It is important to be honest with your parents, even if they become upset or you get punished.

35. 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

36. 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

37. 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

8

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



[SERIAL]

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**Thank you for completing the survey.**

138. 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

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

- No
- Yes

140. 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

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

- No
- Yes

142. 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

143. Has anyone in your family ever had a severe alcohol or drug problem?

- No
- Yes

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

a. used marijuana, crack, cocaine, or other drugs?

b. sold or dealt drugs?

c. done other things that could get them in trouble with the police, like stealing, selling stolen goods, mugging or assaulting others, etc.?

d. gotten drunk or high?

Number of Adults	0	1	2	3-4	5+
a.	<input type="radio"/>				
b.	<input type="radio"/>				
c.	<input type="radio"/>				
d.	<input type="radio"/>				

145. 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

## APPENDIX B: ITEM DICTIONARY FOR THE 2008 APNA SURVEY

DEMOGRAPHICS		
APNA Question #	QUESTIONS	RESPONSES CATEGORIES
1	Sex	Male, Female
2	Age	10 or younger, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 or older, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th
3	Grade	No, Yes
4	Are you Hispanic or Latino?	Black or African American, Asian, American Indian, Alaska Native, White, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Other
5	What is your race?	see questionnaire for complete list of responses
6	What is the highest level of schooling completed by your mother or father?	see questionnaire for complete list of responses
7	Think of the where you live most of the time. Which of the following people live there with you?	
138	How many brothers and sisters, including step-brothers and stepsisters, do you have that are older than you?	0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or more
137	How many brothers and sisters, including step-brothers and stepsisters, do you have that are younger than you?	0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or more
zip	What is your zipcode?	Zip Code

COMMUNITY: Low Neighborhood Attachment		
APNA Question #	QUESTIONS	RESPONSES CATEGORIES
97	I'd like to get out of my neighborhood.	NO!, no, yes, YES!
95	I like my neighborhood.	NO!, no, yes, YES!
93	If I had to move, I would miss the neighborhood I now live in.	NO!, no, yes, YES!

COMMUNITY: Community Disorganization		
APNA Question #	QUESTIONS	RESPONSES CATEGORIES
<i>How much do each of the following statements describe your neighborhood?</i>		
92a	crime and/or drug selling	NO!, no, yes, YES!
92b	fights	NO!, no, yes, YES!
92c	lots of empty or abandoned buildings	NO!, no, yes, YES!
92d	lots of graffiti	NO!, no, yes, YES!
100	I feel safe in my neighborhood.	NO!, no, yes, YES!

COMMUNITY: Transitions and Mobility		
APNA Question #	QUESTIONS	RESPONSES CATEGORIES
139	Have you changed homes in the past year (the last 12 months)?	No, Yes
140	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
141	Have you changed schools (including changing from elementary to middle and middle to high school) in the past year?	No, Yes
142	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

COMMUNITY: Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use		
APNA Question #	QUESTIONS	RESPONSES CATEGORIES
91a	How wrong would most adults (over 21) in your neighborhood think it is for kids your age: to use marijuana?	Very wrong, Wrong, A little bit wrong, Not wrong at all
91b	to drink alcohol?	Very wrong, Wrong, A little bit wrong, Not wrong at all
91c	to smoke cigarettes?	Very wrong, Wrong, A little bit wrong, Not wrong at all
103	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!
102	If a kid smoked marijuana in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	NO!, no, yes, YES!
104	If a kid carried a handgun in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	NO!, no, yes, YES!

COMMUNITY: Perceived Availability of Drugs		
APNA Question #	QUESTIONS	RESPONSES CATEGORIES
106	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
105	If you wanted to get some cigarettes, how easy would it be for you to get some?	Very hard, Sort of hard, Sort of easy, Very easy
109	If you wanted to get some marijuana, how easy would it be for you to get some?	Very hard, Sort of hard, Sort of easy, Very easy
107	If you wanted to get a drug like cocaine, LSD, or amphetamines, how easy would it be for you to get some?	Very hard, Sort of hard, Sort of easy, Very easy

COMMUNITY: Perceived Availability of Handguns		
APNA Question #	QUESTIONS	RESPONSES CATEGORIES
108	If you wanted to get a handgun, how easy would it be for you to get one?	Very hard, Sort of hard, Sort of easy, Very easy

COMMUNITY: Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement		
APNA Question #	QUESTIONS	RESPONSES CATEGORIES
96	There are lots of adults in my neighborhood I could talk to about something important.	NO!, no, yes, YES!
<i>Which of the following activities for people your age are available in your community?</i>		
101a	sports teams?	No, Yes
101b	scouting?	No, Yes
101c	boys and girls clubs?	No, Yes
101d	4-H clubs?	No, Yes
101e	service clubs?	No, Yes

COMMUNITY: Rewards for Prosocial Involvement		
APNA Question #	QUESTIONS	RESPONSES CATEGORIES
94	My neighbors notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.	NO!, no, yes, YES!
99	There are people in my neighborhood who encourage me to do my best.	NO!, no, yes, YES!
98	There are people in my neighborhood who are proud of me when I do something well.	NO!, no, yes, YES!

FAMILY: Poor Family Management		
APNA Question #	QUESTIONS	RESPONSES CATEGORIES
131	My parents ask if I've gotten my homework done.	NO!, no, yes, YES!
133	Would your parents know if you did not come home on time?	NO!, no, yes, YES!
116	When I am not at home, one of my parents knows where I am and who I am with.	NO!, no, yes, YES!
114	The rules in my family are clear.	NO!, no, yes, YES!
119	My family has clear rules about alcohol and drug use.	NO!, no, yes, YES!
121	If you skipped school would you be caught by your parents?	NO!, no, yes, YES!
120	If you carried a handgun without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?	NO!, no, yes, YES!

FAMILY: Family Conflict		
APNA Question #	QUESTIONS	RESPONSES CATEGORIES
115	People in my family often insult or yell at each other.	NO!, no, yes, YES!
132	People in my family have serious arguments.	NO!, no, yes, YES!
117	We argue about the same things in my family over and over.	NO!, no, yes, YES!

FAMILY: Family History of Antisocial Behavior		
APNA Question #	QUESTIONS	RESPONSES CATEGORIES
143	Has anyone in your family ever had severe alcohol or drug problems?	No, Yes
<i>Have any of your brothers or sisters ever:</i>		
113a	drunk beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey or gin)?	No, Yes, I don't have any brothers or sisters
113b	smoked marijuana?	No, Yes, I don't have any brothers or sisters
113c	smoked cigarettes?	No, Yes, I don't have any brothers or sisters
113d	taken a handgun to school?	No, Yes, I don't have any brothers or sisters
113e	been suspended or expelled from school?	No, Yes, I don't have any brothers or sisters
<i>About how many adults (over 21) have you known personally who in the past year have:</i>		
144a	used marijuana, crack, cocaine, or other drugs?	0,1,2,3-4,5+
144b	sold or dealt drugs?	0,1,2,3-4,5+
144c	done other things that could get them in trouble with the police, like stealing, selling stolen goods, mugging or assaulting others, etc.?	0,1,2,3-4,5+
144d	gotten drunk or high?	0,1,2,3-4,5+

FAMILY: Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Drug Use		
APNA Question #	QUESTIONS	RESPONSES CATEGORIES
<i>How wrong do your parents feel it would be for YOU to:</i>		
111a	drink beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey or gin) regularly?	Very wrong, Wrong, A little bit wrong, Not wrong at all
111b	smoke cigarettes?	Very wrong, Wrong, A little bit wrong, Not wrong at all
111c	smoke marijuana?	Very wrong, Wrong, A little bit wrong, Not wrong at all

FAMILY: Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior		
APNA Question #	QUESTIONS	RESPONSES CATEGORIES
<i>How wrong do your parents feel it would be for YOU to:</i>		
111d	steal something worth more than \$5?	Very wrong, Wrong, A little bit wrong, Not wrong at all
111e	draw graffiti, write things, or draw pictures on buildings or other property (without the owner's permission)?	Very wrong, Wrong, A little bit wrong, Not wrong at all
111f	pick a fight with someone?	Very wrong, Wrong, A little bit wrong, Not wrong at all

FAMILY: Attachment		
APNA Question #	QUESTIONS	RESPONSES CATEGORIES
122	Do you feel very close to your mother?	NO!, no, yes, YES!
123	Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your mother?	NO!, no, yes, YES!
129	Do you feel very close to your father?	NO!, no, yes, YES!
125	Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your father?	NO!, no, yes, YES!

FAMILY: Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement		
APNA Question #	QUESTIONS	RESPONSES CATEGORIES
130	My parents give me lots of chances to do fun things with them.	NO!, no, yes, YES!
124	My parents ask me what I think before most family decisions affecting me are made.	NO!, no, yes, YES!
128	If I had a personal problem, I could ask my mom or dad for help.	NO!, no, yes, YES!

FAMILY: Rewards for Prosocial Involvement		
APNA Question #	QUESTIONS	RESPONSES CATEGORIES
135	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
136	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
126	Do you enjoy spending time with your mother?	NO!, no, yes, YES!
127	Do you enjoy spending time with your father?	NO!, no, yes, YES!

SCHOOL: Academic Failure		
APNA Question #	QUESTIONS	RESPONSES CATEGORIES
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
16	Are your school grades better than the grades of most students in your class?	NO!, no, yes, YES!

SCHOOL: Little Commitment to School		
APNA Question #	QUESTIONS	RESPONSES CATEGORIES
19	How often do you feel that the school work you are assigned is meaningful and important?	Never, Seldom, Sometimes, Often, Almost always
22	How interesting are most of your courses to you?	Very interesting and stimulating, Quite interesting, Fairly interesting, Slightly dull, Very dull
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
<i>Now thinking back over the past year in school, how often did you:</i>		
18a	enjoy being in school?	Never, Seldom, Sometimes, Often, Almost always
18b	hate being in school?	Never, Seldom, Sometimes, Often, Almost always
18c	try to do your best work in school?	Never, Seldom, Sometimes, Often, Almost always
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

SCHOOL: Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement		
APNA Question #	QUESTIONS	RESPONSES CATEGORIES
8	In my school, students have lots of chances to help decide things like class activities and rules.	NO!, no, yes, YES!
12	There are lots of chances for students in my school to talk with a teacher one-on-one.	NO!, no, yes, YES!
9	Teachers ask me to work on special classroom projects.	NO!, no, yes, YES!
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!, no, yes, YES!
17	I have lots of chances to be part of class discussions or activities.	NO!, no, yes, YES!

SCHOOL: Rewards for Prosocial Involvement		
APNA Question #	QUESTIONS	RESPONSES CATEGORIES
10	My teacher(s) notices when I am doing a good job and lets me know about it.	NO!, no, yes, YES!
14	The school lets my parents know when I have done something well.	NO!, no, yes, YES!
13	I feel safe at my school.	NO!, no, yes, YES!
15	My teachers praise me when I work hard in school.	NO!, no, yes, YES!

INDIVIDUAL-PEER: Rebelliousness		
APNA Question #	QUESTIONS	RESPONSES CATEGORIES
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

INDIVIDUAL-PEER: Early Initiation of Drug Use		
APNA Question #	QUESTIONS	RESPONSES CATEGORIES
<i>How old were you when you first:</i>		
26a	smoked marijuana?	Never, 10 or younger, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 or older
26b	smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?	Never, 10 or younger, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 or older
26c	had more than a sip or two of beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin)?	Never, 10 or younger, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 or older
26d	began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, that is, at least once or twice a month?	Never, 10 or younger, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 or older

INDIVIDUAL-PEER: Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior		
APNA Question #	QUESTIONS	RESPONSES CATEGORIES
<i>How old were you when you first:</i>		
26f	got suspended from school?	Never, 10 or younger, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 or older
26g	got arrested?	Never, 10 or younger, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 or older
26h	carried a handgun?	Never, 10 or younger, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 or older
26i	attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	Never, 10 or younger, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 or older

INDIVIDUAL-PEER: Favorable Attitudes Toward Antisocial Behavior		
APNA Question #	QUESTIONS	RESPONSES CATEGORIES
<i>How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to:</i>		
27a	take a handgun to school?	Very wrong, Wrong, A little bit wrong, Not wrong at all
27b	steal anything worth more than \$5?	Very wrong, Wrong, A little bit wrong, Not wrong at all
27c	pick a fight with someone?	Very wrong, Wrong, A little bit wrong, Not wrong at all
27d	attack someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	Very wrong, Wrong, A little bit wrong, Not wrong at all
27e	stay away from school all day when their parents think they are at school?	Very wrong, Wrong, A little bit wrong, Not wrong at all

INDIVIDUAL-PEER: Favorable Attitudes Toward Drug Use		
APNA Question #	QUESTIONS	RESPONSES CATEGORIES
<i>How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to:</i>		
27f	drink beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) regularly?	Very wrong, Wrong, A little bit wrong, Not wrong at all
27g	smoke cigarettes?	Very wrong, Wrong, A little bit wrong, Not wrong at all
27h	smoke marijuana?	Very wrong, Wrong, A little bit wrong, Not wrong at all
27i	use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or another illegal drug?	Very wrong, Wrong, A little bit wrong, Not wrong at all

INDIVIDUAL-PEER: Intentions to Use		
APNA Question #	QUESTIONS	RESPONSES CATEGORIES
<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>		
50a	smoke cigarettes.	NO!, no, yes, YES!
50b	drink beer, wine, or liquor.	NO!, no, yes, YES!
50c	smoke marijuana.	NO!, no, yes, YES!

INDIVIDUAL-PEER: Perceived Risks of Drug Use		
APNA Question #	QUESTIONS	RESPONSES CATEGORIES
<i>How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they:</i>		
51a	smoked one or more packs of cigarettes per day?	No risk, Slight risk, Moderate risk, Great risk
51b	try marijuana once or twice?	No risk, Slight risk, Moderate risk, Great risk
51c	smoke marijuana regularly?	No risk, Slight risk, Moderate risk, Great risk
51d	take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) nearly every day?	No risk, Slight risk, Moderate risk, Great risk

INDIVIDUAL-PEER: Interaction with Antisocial Peers		
APNA Question #	QUESTIONS	RESPONSES CATEGORIES
<i>Think of your four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year (12 months), how many of your best friends have:</i>		
24h	been suspended from school?	0,1,2,3,4
24j	carried a handgun?	0,1,2,3,4
24k	sold illegal drugs?	0,1,2,3,4
24m	stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?	0,1,2,3,4
24n	been arrested?	0,1,2,3,4
24o	dropped out of school?	0,1,2,3,4

INDIVIDUAL-PEER: Friends' Use of Drugs		
APNA Question #	QUESTIONS	RESPONSES CATEGORIES
<i>Think of your four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year (12 months), how many of your best friends have:</i>		
24b	smoked cigarettes?	0,1,2,3,4
24c	tried beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) when their parents didn't know about it?	0,1,2,3,4
24e	used marijuana?	0,1,2,3,4
24g	used LSD, cocaine, amphetamines, or other illegal drugs?	0,1,2,3,4

INDIVIDUAL-PEER: Sensation Seeking		
APNA Question #	QUESTIONS	RESPONSES CATEGORIES
<i>How many times have you done the following things?</i>		
29a	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
29b	done something dangerous because someone dared you to do it.	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
29c	done crazy things even if they are a little dangerous.	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

INDIVIDUAL-PEER: Rewards for Antisocial Involvement		
APNA Question #	QUESTIONS	RESPONSES CATEGORIES
<i>What are the chances you would be seen as cool if you:</i>		
25a	smoked cigarettes?	No or very little chance, Little chance, Some chance, Pretty good chance, Very good chance
25c	began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, that is, at least once or twice a month?	No or very little chance, Little chance, Some chance, Pretty good chance, Very good chance
25e	smoked marijuana?	No or very little chance, Little chance, Some chance, Pretty good chance, Very good chance
25f	carried a handgun?	No or very little chance, Little chance, Some chance, Pretty good chance, Very good chance

INDIVIDUAL-PEER: Gang Involvement		
APNA Question #	QUESTIONS	RESPONSES CATEGORIES
<i>Think of your four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year (12 months), how many of your best friends have:</i>		
24p	been members of a gang?	0,1,2,3,4
32	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
33	If you have ever belonged to a gang, did that gang have a name?	No, Yes, I have never belonged to a gang
<i>How old were you when you first:</i>		
26j	belonged to a gang?	Never, 10 or younger, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 or older

INDIVIDUAL-PEER: Depressive Symptoms		
APNA Question #	QUESTIONS	RESPONSES CATEGORIES
44	Sometimes I think that life is not worth it.	NO!, no, yes, YES!
45	At times I think I am no good at all.	NO!, no, yes, YES!
46	All in all, I am inclined to think that I am a failure.	NO!, no, yes, YES!
47	In the past year, have you felt depressed or sad MOST days, even if you felt okay sometimes?	NO!, no, yes, YES!

INDIVIDUAL-PEER: Religiosity		
APNA Question #	QUESTIONS	RESPONSES CATEGORIES
38	How often do you attend religious services or activities?	Never, Rarely, 1-2 Times a Month, About Once a Week or More

INDIVIDUAL-PEER: Social Skills		
APNA Question #	QUESTIONS	RESPONSES CATEGORIES
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
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
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

INDIVIDUAL-PEER: Belief in Moral Order		
APNA Question #	QUESTIONS	RESPONSES CATEGORIES
49	I think it is okay to take something without asking if you can get away with it.	NO!, no, yes, YES!
42	I think sometimes it's okay to cheat at school.	NO!, no, yes, YES!
48	It is all right to beat up people if they start the fight.	NO!, no, yes, YES!
134	It is important to be honest with your parents, even if they become upset or you get punished.	NO!, no, yes, YES!

INDIVIDUAL-PEER: Prosocial Involvement		
APNA Question #	QUESTIONS	RESPONSES CATEGORIES
<i>How many times in the past year (12 months) have you:</i>		
30e	participated in clubs, organizations or activities at school?	Never, 1 to 2 times, 3 to 5 times, 6 to 9 times, 10 to 19 times, 20 to 29 times, 30 to 39 times, 40+ times
30g	done extra work on your own for school?	Never, 1 to 2 times, 3 to 5 times, 6 to 9 times, 10 to 19 times, 20 to 29 times, 30 to 39 times, 40+ times
30j	volunteered to do community service?	Never, 1 to 2 times, 3 to 5 times, 6 to 9 times, 10 to 19 times, 20 to 29 times, 30 to 39 times, 40+ times

INDIVIDUAL-PEER: Rewards for Prosocial Involvement		
APNA Question #	QUESTIONS	RESPONSES CATEGORIES
<i>What are the chances you would be seen as cool if you:</i>		
25b	worked hard at school?	No or very little chance, Little chance, Some chance, Pretty good chance, Very good chance
25d	defended someone who was being verbally abused at school?	No or very little chance, Little chance, Some chance, Pretty good chance, Very good chance
25g	regularly volunteered to do community service?	No or very little chance, Little chance, Some chance, Pretty good chance, Very good chance

INDIVIDUAL-PEER: Interaction with Prosocial Peers		
APNA Question #	QUESTIONS	RESPONSES CATEGORIES
<i>Think of your four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year (12 months), how many of your best friends have:</i>		
24a	participated in clubs, organizations or activities at school?	0, 1, 2, 3, 4
24d	made a commitment to stay drug-free?	0, 1, 2, 3, 4
24f	tried to do well in school?	0, 1, 2, 3, 4
24i	liked school?	0, 1, 2, 3, 4
24l	regularly attended religious services?	0, 1, 2, 3, 4

DRUG USE OUTCOMES		
APNA Question #	QUESTIONS	RESPONSES CATEGORIES
80	Have you ever used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, or chewing tobacco)?	Never, Once or Twice, Once in a while but not regularly, Regularly in the past, Regularly now
81	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
82	Have you ever smoked cigarettes?	Never, Once or Twice, Once in a while but not regularly, Regularly in the past, Regularly now
83	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
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, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-39, 40+
53	On how many occasions have you had beer, wine or hard liquor to drink during the past 30 days?	0, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-39, 40+
78	On how many occasions have you been drunk or very high from drinking alcoholic beverages during the past 30 days?	0, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-39, 40+
79	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
54	On how many occasions have you used marijuana (grass, pot) or hashish (hash, hash oil) in your lifetime?	0, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-39, 40+
55	On how many occasions have you used marijuana (grass, pot) or hashish (hash, hash oil) during the past 30 days?	0, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-39, 40+
84	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
56	On how many occasions have you used LSD or other psychedelics in your lifetime?	0, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-39, 40+
57	On how many occasions have you used LSD or other psychedelics during the past 30 days?	0, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-39, 40+
58	On how many occasions have you used cocaine or crack in your lifetime?	0, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-39, 40+
59	On how many occasions have you used cocaine or crack during the past 30 days?	0, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-39, 40+

DRUG USE OUTCOMES		
APNA Question #	QUESTIONS	RESPONSES CATEGORIES
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, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-39, 40+
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, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-39, 40+
62	On how many occasions have you used phenoxdyne (pox, px, breeze) in your lifetime?	0, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-39, 40+
63	On how many occasions have you used phenoxdyne (pox, px, breeze) during the past 30 days?	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, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-39, 40+
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, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-39, 40+
66	On how many occasions have you used Methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth) in your lifetime?	0, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-39, 40+
67	On how many occasions have you used Methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth) in the past 30 days?	0, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-39, 40+
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, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-39, 40+
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, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-39, 40+
70	On how many occasions have you used heroin or other opiates in your lifetime?	0, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-39, 40+
71	On how many occasions have you used heroin or other opiates during the past 30 days?	0, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-39, 40+
72	On how many occasions have you used MDMA ('X', 'E', or ecstasy) in your lifetime?	0, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-39, 40+
73	On how many occasions have you used MDMA ('X', 'E', or ecstasy) during the past 30 days?	0, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-39, 40+

DRUG USE OUTCOMES		
APNA Question #	QUESTIONS	RESPONSES CATEGORIES
74	On how many occasions have you taken prescription drugs (such as Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderall, OxyContin, Darvocet, or sleeping pills) on your own-that is, without a doctor telling you to take them in your lifetime?	0, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-39, 40+
75	On how many occasions have you taken prescription drugs (such as Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderall, OxyContin, Darvocet, or sleeping pills) on your own-that is, without a doctor telling you to take them during the past 30 days?	0, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-39, 40+
76	On how many occasions have you taken non-prescription medicines such as diet pills (for example, Dietac, Dexatrim or Prolamine), stay-awake pills (for example No-Doz, Vivarin, or Wake), or cough or cold medicines (robos, DXM, etc.) to get high in your lifetime?	0, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-39, 40+
77	On how many occasions have you taken non-prescription medicines such as diet pills (for example, Dietac, Dexatrim or Prolamine), stay-awake pills (for example No-Doz, Vivarin, or Wake), or cough or cold medicines (robos, DXM, etc.) to get high during the past 30 days?	0, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-39, 40+

OUTCOME: Antisocial Behavior		
APNA Question #	QUESTIONS	RESPONSES CATEGORIES
30a	<i>How many times in the past year (12 months) have you:</i> been suspended from school?	Never, 1 to 2 times, 3 to 5 times, 6 to 9 times, 10 to 19 times, 20 to 29 times, 30 to 39 times, 40+ times
30b	carried a handgun?	Never, 1 to 2 times, 3 to 5 times, 6 to 9 times, 10 to 19 times, 20 to 29 times, 30 to 39 times, 40+ times
30c	sold illegal drugs?	Never, 1 to 2 times, 3 to 5 times, 6 to 9 times, 10 to 19 times, 20 to 29 times, 30 to 39 times, 40+ times
30d	stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?	Never, 1 to 2 times, 3 to 5 times, 6 to 9 times, 10 to 19 times, 20 to 29 times, 30 to 39 times, 40+ times
30f	been arrested?	Never, 1 to 2 times, 3 to 5 times, 6 to 9 times, 10 to 19 times, 20 to 29 times, 30 to 39 times, 40+ times
30h	attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	Never, 1 to 2 times, 3 to 5 times, 6 to 9 times, 10 to 19 times, 20 to 29 times, 30 to 39 times, 40+ times

OUTCOME: Antisocial Behavior		
APNA Question #	QUESTIONS	RESPONSES CATEGORIES
30i	been drunk or high at school?	Never, 1 to 2 times, 3 to 5 times, 6 to 9 times, 10 to 19 times, 20 to 29 times, 30 to 39 times, 40+ times
30k	taken a handgun to school?	Never, 1 to 2 times, 3 to 5 times, 6 to 9 times, 10 to 19 times, 20 to 29 times, 30 to 39 times, 40+ times

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS		
APNA Question #	QUESTIONS	RESPONSES CATEGORIES
43	It is important to think before you act.	NO!, no, yes, YES!
<i>How old were you when you first:</i>		
26e	used phenoxydine (pox, px, breeze)?	Never, 10 or younger, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 or older
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
31	Are you currently on probation, or assigned a probation officer with Juvenile Court?	No, Yes
<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>		
50d	use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or another illegal drug.	NO!, no, yes, YES!
<i>How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they:</i>		
51e	have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend?	No risk, Slight risk, Moderate risk, Great risk
62	On how many occasions have you used phenoxydine (pox, px, breeze) in your lifetime?	0, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-39, 40+
63	On how many occasions have you used phenoxydine (pox, px, breeze) during the past 30 days?	0, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-39, 40+
85	If you drank alcohol (not just a sip or taste) in the past year, how did you usually get it?	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 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
86	If you drank alcohol (not just a sip or taste) in the past year, where did you usually drink it?	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

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS		
APNA Question #	QUESTIONS	RESPONSES CATEGORIES
87	If you smoked cigarettes (not just a puff or drag) in the past year, how did you usually get them?	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
88	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, 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
89	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
90	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
<i>During the past 12 months, have you participated in any alcohol prevention programs or seen any alcohol prevention messages in your school or community?</i>		
110a	Yes, a school-based program focused on preventing underage drinking and/or drinking and driving.	No, Yes
110b	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, Yes
110c	Yes, a media campaign addressing underage drinking and/or drinking and driving (for example, newspaper ads, posters, pamphlets, radio, TV).	No, Yes
110d	No	No, Yes
145	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

## APPENDIX C: 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
	Family Rewards for Positive Involvement	Family Rewards for Positive Involvement

Appendix C: Risk and Protective Factors and Associated Survey Scales

	<u>Risk Factor</u>	<u>Associated Scales</u>
<i>Family Domain Risk Factors</i>	<p><b>Family Management Problems</b></p> <p><b>Family Conflict</b></p> <p><b>Family Involvement in the Problem Behavior</b></p> <p><b>Favorable Parental Attitudes Towards The Problem Behavior</b></p>	<p>Poor Family Management</p> <p>Family Conflict</p> <p>Family History of Antisocial Behavior</p> <p>Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior</p> <p>Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use</p>
<i>School Domain Protective Factors</i>	<p><u>Protective Factor</u></p> <p><b>School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement</b></p> <p><b>School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement</b></p>	<p><u>Associated Scales</u></p> <p>School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement</p> <p>School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement</p>
<i>School Domain Risk Factors</i>	<p><u>Risk Factor</u></p> <p><b>Academic Failure Beginning in Late Elementary School</b></p> <p><b>Lack of Commitment to School</b></p>	<p><u>Associated Scales</u></p> <p>Academic Failure</p> <p>Low School Commitment</p>

Appendix C: Risk and Protective Factors and Associated Survey Scales

	<u>Protective Factor</u>	<u>Associated Scales</u>
<i>Individual-Peer Protective Factors</i>	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 D: ARKANSAS PREVENTION NEEDS ASSESSMENT SURVEY ITEM-LEVEL RESULTS

Question	Response	#	%	Question	Response	#	%		
1. Sex	Male	40,590	48.5	5. What is your race?	a. Black or African American	No	68,880	80.9	
	Female	43,061	51.5			Yes	16,250	19.1	
2. Age	10 or younger	86	0.1		b. Asian	No	83,670	98.3	
	11	15,286	18.1			Yes	1,460	1.7	
	12	8,275	9.8		c. American Indian	No	80,789	94.9	
	13	15,420	18.2			Yes	4,341	5.1	
	14	7,856	9.3			d. Alaska Native	No	84,949	99.8
	15	13,587	16.1		Yes		181	0.2	
	16	6,834	8.1		e. White		No	27,457	32.3
	17	12,015	14.2				Yes	57,673	67.7
	18	4,851	5.7		f. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	No	84,641	99.4	
19 or older	290	0.3	Yes			489	0.6		
3. Grade	6th	24,553	28.8		g. Other	No	78,298	92.0	
	8th	23,547	27.7			Yes	6,832	8.0	
	10th	20,451	24.0						
	12th	16,579	19.5						
4. Are you Hispanic or Latino?	No	72,579	90.3						
	Yes	7,828	9.7						

Appendix D: Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey Item-Level Results

Question	Response	#	%	Question	Response	#	%	
6. What is the highest level of schooling completed by your mother or father?	Completed grade school or less	1,803	2.2	f. Father	No	36,556	42.9	
	Some high school	6,468	7.8		Yes	48,574	57.1	
	Completed high school	16,045	19.3	g. Stepfather	No	71,662	84.2	
	Some college	13,426	16.2		Yes	13,468	15.8	
	Completed college	20,233	24.4	h. Foster Father	No	84,841	99.7	
	Graduate or professional school after college	7,982	9.6		Yes	289	0.3	
	Don't know	15,919	19.2	i. Grandfather	No	80,334	94.4	
	Does not apply	1,076	1.3		Yes	4,796	5.6	
7. Think of where you live most of the time. Which of the following people live there with you?	a. Mother	No	12,443	14.6	j. Uncle	No	81,806	96.1
		Yes	72,687	85.4		Yes	3,324	3.9
	b. Stepmother	No	80,270	94.3	k. Other Adults	No	82,887	97.4
		Yes	4,860	5.7		Yes	2,243	2.6
	c. Foster Mother	No	84,719	99.5	l. Brother(s)	No	47,770	56.1
		Yes	411	0.5		Yes	37,360	43.9
	d. Grandmother	No	76,553	89.9	m. Stepbrother(s)	No	81,434	95.7
		Yes	8,577	10.1		Yes	3,696	4.3
	e. Aunt	No	81,751	96.0	n. Sister(s)	No	49,525	58.2
		Yes	3,379	4.0		Yes	35,605	41.8
					o. Stepsister(s)	No	81,675	95.9
						Yes	3,455	4.1

Appendix D: Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey Item-Level Results

Question	Response	#	%	Question	Response	#	%
p. Other Children	No	80,731	94.8	13. I feel safe at my school.	NO!	6,435	7.7
	Yes	4,399	5.2		no	10,911	13.0
8. In my school, students have lots of chances to help decide things like class activities and rules.	NO!	14,867	17.7		yes	40,557	48.2
	no	29,910	35.6		YES!	26,158	31.1
	yes	32,129	38.2	14. The school lets my parents know when I have done something well.	NO!	14,736	17.6
	YES!	7,113	8.5		no	32,848	39.1
9. Teachers ask me to work on special classroom projects.	NO!	9,035	10.7		yes	26,052	31.0
	no	33,331	39.6		YES!	10,279	12.2
	yes	34,056	40.5	15. My teachers praise me when I work hard in school.	NO!	11,180	13.4
	YES!	7,676	9.1		no	29,228	35.0
10. My teacher(s) notices when I am doing a good job and lets me know about it.	NO!	4,803	5.7		yes	33,521	40.1
	no	14,941	17.8		YES!	9,653	11.5
	yes	43,075	51.2	16. Are your school grades better than the grades of most students in your class?	NO!	6,737	8.1
	YES!	21,347	25.4		no	24,462	29.3
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!	2,391	2.8		yes	37,739	45.1
	no	5,964	7.1		YES!	14,656	17.5
	yes	31,200	37.0	17. I have lots of chances to be part of class discussions or activities.	NO!	3,307	3.9
	YES!	44,819	53.1		no	12,517	14.9
12. There are lots of chances for students in my school to talk with a teacher one-on-one.	NO!	4,006	4.8		yes	46,185	55.1
	no	15,073	17.9		YES!	21,771	26.0
	yes	41,684	49.6				
	YES!	23,343	27.8				

Appendix D: Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey Item-Level Results

Question	Response	#	%	Question	Response	#	%
<b>18. Now thinking back over the past year in school, how often did you:</b>							
<b>a. enjoy being in school?</b>	Never	6,524	7.8	<b>21. How important do you think the things you are learning in school are going to be for your later life?</b>	Very important	30,752	36.6
	Seldom	9,351	11.1		Quite important	22,059	26.2
	Sometimes	33,615	40.0		Fairly important	19,965	23.7
	Often	21,724	25.8		Slightly important	9,190	10.9
	Almost always	12,924	15.4		Not at all important	2,098	2.5
<b>b. hate being in school?</b>	Never	8,776	10.5	<b>22. How interesting are most of your courses to you?</b>	Very interesting and stimulating	9,441	11.3
	Seldom	21,826	26.0		Quite interesting	23,144	27.7
	Sometimes	29,522	35.2		Fairly interesting	30,836	36.9
	Often	14,627	17.5		Slightly dull	14,253	17.1
	Almost always	9,053	10.8		Very dull	5,809	7.0
<b>c. try to do your best work in school?</b>	Never	640	0.8	<b>23. During the LAST FOUR WEEKS how many whole days of school have you missed because you skipped or 'cut'?</b>	None	61,412	74.1
	Seldom	2,130	2.5		1	8,940	10.8
	Sometimes	11,251	13.4		2	4,885	5.9
	Often	24,493	29.3		3	3,446	4.2
	Almost always	45,153	54.0		4-5	2,748	3.3
					6-10	929	1.1
					11 or more	563	0.7
<b>19. How often do you feel that the school work you are assigned is meaningful and important?</b>	Never	5,270	6.3				
	Seldom	13,830	16.5				
	Sometimes	26,714	31.9				
	Often	22,960	27.4				
	Almost always	15,037	17.9				
<b>20. Putting them all together, what were your grades like last year?</b>	Mostly F's	1,124	1.4				
	Mostly D's	3,371	4.1				
	Mostly C's	17,131	21.0				
	Mostly B's	31,762	38.9				
	Mostly A's	28,341	34.7				

Appendix D: Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey Item-Level Results

Question	Response	#	%	Question	Response	#	%		
24. Think of your four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year (12 months), how many of your best friends have:				e. used marijuana?	0	59,925	72.3		
					1	7,970	9.6		
	a. participated in clubs, organizations or activities at school?	0	9,913	11.9		2	5,305	6.4	
		1	9,864	11.9		3	3,658	4.4	
		2	14,995	18.0		4	6,014	7.3	
		3	13,690	16.5	f. tried to do well in school?	0	2,811	3.4	
		4	34,726	41.7			1	4,469	5.4
						2	9,905	11.9	
	b. smoked cigarettes?	0	54,407	65.4			3	16,393	19.7
		1	10,985	13.2			4	49,577	59.6
		2	7,184	8.6	g. used LSD, cocaine, amphetamines, or other illegal drugs?	0	73,428	88.3	
		3	4,132	5.0			1	4,995	6.0
		4	6,490	7.8			2	2,103	2.5
	c. tried beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) when their parents didn't know about it?	0	42,385	50.9			3	1,088	1.3
		1	11,026	13.2			4	1,590	1.9
		2	8,977	10.8	h. been suspended from school?	0	51,440	61.9	
		3	6,448	7.7			1	14,769	17.8
		4	14,433	17.3			2	7,947	9.6
	d. made a commitment to stay drug-free?	0	17,414	21.0			3	3,516	4.2
		1	9,486	11.4			4	5,455	6.6
2		8,290	10.0	i. liked school?	0	20,353	24.5		
3		8,622	10.4			1	10,948	13.2	
4		39,159	47.2			2	17,709	21.3	
					3	14,776	17.8		
					4	19,298	23.2		

Appendix D: Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey Item-Level Results

Question	Response	#	%	Question	Response	#	%	
j. carried a handgun?	0	75,426	90.6	o. dropped out of school?	0	74,721	89.7	
	1	3,718	4.5		1	5,633	6.8	
	2	1,639	2.0		2	1,655	2.0	
	3	804	1.0		3	560	0.7	
	4	1,669	2.0		4	710	0.9	
k. sold illegal drugs?	0	73,198	88.3	p. been members of a gang?	0	69,485	83.5	
	1	4,799	5.8		1	5,382	6.5	
	2	2,262	2.7		2	2,719	3.3	
	3	1,000	1.2		3	1,470	1.8	
	4	1,617	2.0		4	4,192	5.0	
l. regularly attended religious services?	0	16,084	19.6	25. What are the chances you would be seen as cool if you:	a. smoked cigarettes?	No or very little chance	58,275	70.2
	1	11,256	13.7			Little chance	12,474	15.0
	2	15,392	18.8			Some chance	7,301	8.8
	3	14,854	18.1			Pretty good chance	2,929	3.5
	4	24,444	29.8			Very good chance	2,076	2.5
m. stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?	0	77,397	92.9	b. worked hard at school?	No or very little chance	9,895	11.9	
	1	3,478	4.2		Little chance	11,964	14.4	
	2	1,232	1.5		Some chance	18,748	22.6	
	3	442	0.5		Pretty good chance	18,460	22.2	
	4	760	0.9		Very good chance	24,017	28.9	
n. been arrested?	0	68,045	81.8	c. began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, that is, at least once or twice a month?	No or very little chance	47,566	57.2	
	1	8,468	10.2		Little chance	11,845	14.3	
	2	3,571	4.3		Some chance	10,776	13.0	
	3	1,340	1.6		Pretty good chance	7,862	9.5	
	4	1,798	2.2		Very good chance	5,050	6.1	

**Appendix D: Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey Item-Level Results**

Question	Response	#	%	Question	Response	#	%	
<b>d. defended someone who was being verbally abused at school?</b>	No or very little chance	12,788	15.4	<b>26. How old were you when you first:</b>	<b>a. smoked marijuana?</b>	Never	70,317	83.9
	Little chance	10,142	12.2			10 or younger	1,176	1.4
	Some chance	17,805	21.5			11	1,012	1.2
	Pretty good chance	19,387	23.4			12	1,605	1.9
	Very good chance	22,836	27.5			13	2,348	2.8
<b>e. smoked marijuana?</b>	No or very little chance	58,922	71.0			14	2,389	2.8
	Little chance	8,624	10.4			15	2,356	2.8
	Some chance	6,729	8.1			16	1,727	2.1
	Pretty good chance	4,325	5.2		17 or older	920	1.1	
	Very good chance	4,344	5.2		<b>b. smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?</b>	Never	56,610	67.8
<b>f. carried a handgun?</b>	No or very little chance	66,121	79.7			10 or younger	9,330	11.2
	Little chance	7,330	8.8			11	3,542	4.2
	Some chance	4,235	5.1			12	3,336	4.0
	Pretty good chance	2,338	2.8			13	3,459	4.1
	Very good chance	2,900	3.5			14	2,603	3.1
<b>g. regularly volunteered to do community service?</b>	No or very little chance	24,901	30.0			15	2,233	2.7
	Little chance	16,079	19.4			16	1,522	1.8
	Some chance	18,004	21.7		17 or older	903	1.1	
	Pretty good chance	11,827	14.3	<b>c. had more than a sip or two of beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin)?</b>	Never	42,328	50.7	
	Very good chance	12,162	14.7		10 or younger	10,787	12.9	
			11		4,730	5.7		
			12		4,891	5.9		
			13		6,094	7.3		
			14		5,366	6.4		
			15		4,752	5.7		
			16		3,042	3.6		
			17 or older	1,493	1.8			

Appendix D: Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey Item-Level Results

Question	Response	#	%
<b>d. began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, that is, at least once or twice a month?</b>	Never	68,395	81.8
	10 or younger	1,091	1.3
	11	887	1.1
	12	1,270	1.5
	13	2,156	2.6
	14	2,482	3.0
	15	3,151	3.8
	16	2,589	3.1
<b>e. used phenoxydine (pox, px, breeze)?</b>	17 or older	1,611	1.9
	Never	82,712	100.0
	10 or younger		
	11		
	12		
	13		
	14		
	15		
16			
17 or older			

Question	Response	#	%
<b>f. got suspended from school?</b>	Never	64,462	77.3
	10 or younger	5,984	7.2
	11	2,966	3.6
	12	2,724	3.3
	13	2,851	3.4
	14	1,909	2.3
	15	1,306	1.6
	16	790	0.9
	17 or older	354	0.4
	<b>g. got arrested?</b>	Never	77,410
10 or younger		552	0.7
11		563	0.7
12		744	0.9
13		1,032	1.2
14		962	1.2
15		916	1.1
16		645	0.8
17 or older	470	0.6	
<b>h. carried a handgun?</b>	Never	77,782	93.7
	10 or younger	1,446	1.7
	11	838	1.0
	12	669	0.8
	13	660	0.8
	14	539	0.6
	15	479	0.6
	16	339	0.4
	17 or older	249	0.3

Appendix D: Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey Item-Level Results

Question	Response	#	%	Question	Response	#	%	
<b>i. attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?</b>	Never	66,584	79.9	<b>c. pick a fight with someone?</b>	Very wrong	34,913	41.8	
	10 or younger	4,892	5.9		Wrong	27,070	32.4	
	11	2,689	3.2		A little bit wrong	16,875	20.2	
	12	2,196	2.6		Not wrong at all	4,617	5.5	
	13	2,453	2.9	<b>d. attack someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?</b>	Very wrong	56,637	67.7	
	14	1,806	2.2		Wrong	16,466	19.7	
	15	1,414	1.7		A little bit wrong	7,588	9.1	
	16	846	1.0		Not wrong at all	2,984	3.6	
	17 or older	498	0.6		<b>e. stay away from school all day when their parents think they are at school?</b>	Very wrong	49,061	58.6
<b>j. belonged to a gang?</b>	Never	78,110	93.7	Wrong		20,122	24.0	
	10 or younger	1,107	1.3	A little bit wrong		11,116	13.3	
	11	854	1.0	Not wrong at all		3,429	4.1	
	12	806	1.0	<b>f. drink beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) regularly?</b>		Very wrong	49,798	59.5
	13	972	1.2		Wrong	14,364	17.2	
	14	635	0.8		A little bit wrong	12,801	15.3	
	15	503	0.6		Not wrong at all	6,770	8.1	
	16	256	0.3		<b>g. smoke cigarettes?</b>	Very wrong	54,359	65.0
	17 or older	150	0.2	Wrong		14,241	17.0	
<b>27. How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to:</b>	<b>a. take a handgun to school?</b>	Very wrong	74,525	88.7		A little bit wrong	8,688	10.4
		Wrong	6,935	8.3		Not wrong at all	6,331	7.6
		A little bit wrong	1,759	2.1		<b>h. smoke marijuana?</b>	Very wrong	63,982
		Not wrong at all	762	0.9	Wrong		8,729	10.4
		<b>b. steal anything worth more than \$5?</b>	Very wrong	49,832	59.5		A little bit wrong	5,566
Wrong	24,430		29.2	Not wrong at all	5,331		6.4	
A little bit wrong	7,737		9.2					
Not wrong at all	1,682		2.0					

Appendix D: Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey Item-Level Results

Question	Response	#	%
i. use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or another illegal drug?	Very wrong	76,767	91.8
	Wrong	4,196	5.0
	A little bit wrong	1,523	1.8
	Not wrong at all	1,103	1.3
28. At school during the past 12 months, did you receive help from the resource teacher, speech therapist or other special education teacher?	No	64,667	86.6
	Yes	9,974	13.4
29. How many times have you done the following things?			
a. done what feels good no matter what.	Never	25,068	30.4
	I've done it, but not in the past year	12,305	14.9
	Less than once a month	8,897	10.8
	About once a month	7,552	9.2
	2 or 3 times a month	9,655	11.7
	Once a week or more	18,884	22.9
b. done something dangerous because someone dared you to do it.	Never	43,397	52.1
	I've done it, but not in the past year	19,039	22.8
	Less than once a month	8,287	9.9
	About once a month	4,965	6.0
	2 or 3 times a month	4,012	4.8
	Once a week or more	3,629	4.4

Question	Response	#	%
c. done crazy things even if they are a little dangerous.	Never	30,261	36.3
	I've done it, but not in the past year	19,148	23.0
	Less than once a month	10,148	12.2
	About once a month	7,333	8.8
	2 or 3 times a month	7,249	8.7
	Once a week or more	9,163	11.0
30. How many times in the past year (12 months) have you:			
a. been suspended from school?	Never	72,658	86.7
	1 to 2 times	8,496	10.1
	3 to 5 times	1,661	2.0
	6 to 9 times	518	0.6
	10 to 19 times	250	0.3
	20 to 29 times	87	0.1
	30 to 39 times	39	0.0
40+ times	118	0.1	
b. carried a handgun?	Never	79,055	94.4
	1 to 2 times	2,048	2.4
	3 to 5 times	834	1.0
	6 to 9 times	450	0.5
	10 to 19 times	378	0.5
	20 to 29 times	205	0.2
	30 to 39 times	73	0.1
40+ times	663	0.8	

Appendix D: Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey Item-Level Results

Question	Response	#	%	Question	Response	#	%
<b>c. sold illegal drugs?</b>	Never	79,739	96.0	<b>f. been arrested?</b>	Never	78,923	94.5
	1 to 2 times	1,258	1.5		1 to 2 times	3,599	4.3
	3 to 5 times	560	0.7		3 to 5 times	578	0.7
	6 to 9 times	374	0.5		6 to 9 times	191	0.2
	10 to 19 times	302	0.4		10 to 19 times	89	0.1
	20 to 29 times	195	0.2		20 to 29 times	32	0.0
	30 to 39 times	80	0.1		30 to 39 times	21	0.0
	40+ times	518	0.6		40+ times	84	0.1
<b>d. stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?</b>	Never	81,720	97.8	<b>g. done extra work on your own for school?</b>	Never	24,338	29.3
	1 to 2 times	1,204	1.4		1 to 2 times	20,097	24.2
	3 to 5 times	265	0.3		3 to 5 times	12,844	15.4
	6 to 9 times	136	0.2		6 to 9 times	8,455	10.2
	10 to 19 times	92	0.1		10 to 19 times	6,444	7.7
	20 to 29 times	39	0.0		20 to 29 times	3,678	4.4
	30 to 39 times	10	0.0		30 to 39 times	1,710	2.1
	40+ times	122	0.1		40+ times	5,616	6.8
<b>e. participated in clubs, organizations or activities at school?</b>	Never	17,626	21.1	<b>h. attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?</b>	Never	69,951	83.7
	1 to 2 times	17,949	21.5		1 to 2 times	8,570	10.3
	3 to 5 times	12,708	15.2		3 to 5 times	2,355	2.8
	6 to 9 times	7,691	9.2		6 to 9 times	1,094	1.3
	10 to 19 times	6,541	7.8		10 to 19 times	628	0.8
	20 to 29 times	4,195	5.0		20 to 29 times	269	0.3
	30 to 39 times	2,052	2.5		30 to 39 times	119	0.1
	40+ times	14,637	17.6		40+ times	577	0.7

Appendix D: Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey Item-Level Results

Question	Response	#	%	Question	Response	#	%
<b>i. been drunk or high at school?</b>	Never	75,143	90.0	<b>31. Are you currently on probation, or assigned a probation officer with Juvenile Court?</b>	No	79,972	96.6
	1 to 2 times	4,027	4.8		Yes	2,780	3.4
	3 to 5 times	1,416	1.7	<b>32. Have you ever belonged to a gang?</b>	No	75,023	90.1
	6 to 9 times	831	1.0		No, but would like to	1,451	1.7
	10 to 19 times	621	0.7		Yes, in the past	3,519	4.2
	20 to 29 times	365	0.4		Yes, belong now	2,863	3.4
	30 to 39 times	191	0.2		Yes, but would like to get out	386	0.5
	40+ times	912	1.1	<b>33. If you have ever belonged to a gang, did that gang have a name?</b>	No	6,059	7.3
<b>j. volunteered to do community service?</b>	Never	42,241	50.7		Yes	6,426	7.8
	1 to 2 times	16,647	20.0		I have never belonged to a gang	70,053	84.9
	3 to 5 times	9,278	11.1	<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	15,513	18.7
	6 to 9 times	5,553	6.7		Grab a CD and leave the store	6,690	8.1
	10 to 19 times	3,785	4.5		Tell her to put the CD back	36,952	44.6
	20 to 29 times	2,130	2.6	Act like it is a joke, and ask her to put the CD back	23,760	28.7	
	30 to 39 times	925	1.1	<b>k. taken a handgun to school?</b>	Never	82,863	99.2
	40+ times	2,758	3.3		1 to 2 times	341	0.4
<b>k. taken a handgun to school?</b>	Never	82,863	99.2		3 to 5 times	79	0.1
	1 to 2 times	341	0.4		6 to 9 times	54	0.1
	3 to 5 times	79	0.1		10 to 19 times	42	0.1
	6 to 9 times	54	0.1		20 to 29 times	13	0.0
	10 to 19 times	42	0.1		30 to 39 times	23	0.0
	20 to 29 times	13	0.0		40+ times	120	0.1
	30 to 39 times	23	0.0				
	40+ times	120	0.1				

Appendix D: Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey Item-Level Results

Question	Response	#	%	Question	Response	#	%
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	13,119	15.9	38. How often do you attend religious services or activities?	Never	11,287	13.7
	Say 'Excuse me' and keep on walking	39,087	47.4		Rarely	18,005	21.9
	Say 'Watch where you are going' and keep on walking	21,981	26.7		1-2 Times a Month	11,520	14.0
	Swear at the person and walk away	8,194	9.9		About Once a Week or More	41,368	50.3
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	20,706	25.1	39. I do the opposite of what people tell me, just to get them mad.	Very False	34,198	41.5
	Tell your friend, 'No thanks, I don't drink' and suggest that you and your friend go and do something else	28,244	34.2		Somewhat False	23,887	29.0
	Just say, 'No thanks' and walk away	24,109	29.2		Somewhat True	21,172	25.7
	Make up a good excuse, tell your friend you had something else to do, and leave	9,553	11.6		Very True	3,093	3.8
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	5,352	6.5	40. I like to see how much I can get away with.	Very False	33,590	40.8
	Explain what you are going to do with your friends, tell her when you will get home, and ask if you can go out	53,151	64.6		Somewhat False	20,820	25.3
	Not say anything and start watching TV	17,322	21.0		Somewhat True	21,246	25.8
	Get into an argument with her	6,481	7.9		Very True	6,699	8.1
				41. I ignore rules that get in my way.	Very False	37,146	45.7
					Somewhat False	22,782	28.0
					Somewhat True	17,185	21.1
					Very True	4,207	5.2
				42. I think sometimes it's okay to cheat at school.	NO!	32,060	38.9
					no	25,217	30.6
					yes	20,911	25.4
					YES!	4,287	5.2
				43. It is important to think before you act.	NO!	1,756	2.1
					no	3,674	4.5
					yes	29,538	35.9
					YES!	47,328	57.5

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Question	Response	#	%	Question	Response	#	%	
44. Sometimes I think that life is not worth it.	NO!	39,715	48.7	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!	61,041	74.6
	no	19,204	23.6			no	13,443	16.4
	yes	15,931	19.6			yes	5,275	6.4
	YES!	6,629	8.1			YES!	2,080	2.5
45. At times I think I am no good at all.	NO!	27,145	33.2		b. drink beer, wine, or liquor.	NO!	33,773	41.4
	no	21,220	26.0			no	15,214	18.6
	yes	24,378	29.8			yes	24,468	30.0
	YES!	8,943	10.9			YES!	8,186	10.0
46. All in all, I am inclined to think that I am a failure.	NO!	41,466	51.1		c. smoke marijuana.	NO!	66,194	81.1
	no	24,776	30.5			no	9,501	11.6
	yes	10,732	13.2			yes	3,819	4.7
	YES!	4,207	5.2			YES!	2,124	2.6
47. In the past year, have you felt depressed or sad MOST days, even if you felt okay sometimes?	NO!	23,812	29.1		d. use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or another illegal drug.	NO!	75,457	92.3
	no	20,393	24.9			no	5,488	6.7
	yes	23,434	28.7			yes	535	0.7
	YES!	14,155	17.3			YES!	299	0.4
48. It is all right to beat up people if they start the fight.	NO!	26,573	32.5					
	no	17,039	20.8					
	yes	19,621	24.0					
	YES!	18,639	22.8					
49. I think it is okay to take something without asking if you can get away with it.	NO!	50,857	62.2					
	no	24,176	29.6					
	yes	5,077	6.2					
	YES!	1,606	2.0					

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Question	Response	#	%	Question	Response	#	%	
<b>51. How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they:</b>	<b>a. smoked one or more packs of cigarettes per day?</b>	No risk	5,976	7.3	<b>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?</b>	0	44,689	54.8
		Slight risk	5,606	6.9		1-2	11,819	14.5
		Moderate risk	15,904	19.5		3-5	6,932	8.5
		Great risk	54,069	66.3		6-9	4,479	5.5
				10-19		4,570	5.6	
				20-39		3,378	4.1	
	<b>b. try marijuana once or twice?</b>	No risk	14,221	17.5	40+	5,712	7.0	
		Slight risk	19,098	23.5	<b>53. On how many occasions have you had beer, wine or hard liquor to drink during the past 30 days?</b>	0	65,263	80.2
		Moderate risk	19,565	24.1		1-2	8,425	10.4
		Great risk	28,258	34.8		3-5	3,564	4.4
				6-9		1,904	2.3	
				10-19		1,270	1.6	
				20-39		407	0.5	
	<b>c. smoke marijuana regularly?</b>	No risk	8,284	10.4	40+	524	0.6	
		Slight risk	6,717	8.4	<b>54. On how many occasions have you used marijuana (grass, pot) or hashish (hash, hash oil) in your lifetime?</b>	0	68,748	84.6
		Moderate risk	11,608	14.6		1-2	3,607	4.4
Great risk		52,910	66.5	3-5		1,941	2.4	
			6-9	1,309		1.6		
			10-19	1,378		1.7		
			20-39	1,053		1.3		
<b>d. take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) nearly every day?</b>	No risk	10,619	13.1	40+	3,234	4.0		
	Slight risk	19,254	23.7					
	Moderate risk	24,195	29.8					
	Great risk	27,154	33.4					
<b>e. have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend?</b>	No risk	8,531	10.5					
	Slight risk	11,533	14.2					
	Moderate risk	21,236	26.1					
	Great risk	40,102	49.3					

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Question	Response	#	%	Question	Response	#	%
55. On how many occasions have you used marijuana (grass, pot) or hashish (hash, hash oil) during the past 30 days?	0	76,044	93.4	58. On how many occasions have you used cocaine or crack in your lifetime?	0	79,926	98.1
	1-2	2,078	2.6		1-2	885	1.1
	3-5	932	1.1		3-5	242	0.3
	6-9	638	0.8		6-9	127	0.2
	10-19	564	0.7		10-19	98	0.1
	20-39	451	0.6		20-39	57	0.1
	40+	698	0.9		40+	101	0.1
56. On how many occasions have you used LSD or other psychedelics in your lifetime?	0	80,032	98.4	59. On how many occasions have you used cocaine or crack during the past 30 days?	0	80,913	99.6
	1-2	724	0.9		1-2	215	0.3
	3-5	252	0.3		3-5	61	0.1
	6-9	152	0.2		6-9	33	0.0
	10-19	97	0.1		10-19	14	0.0
	20-39	46	0.1		20-39	10	0.0
57. On how many occasions have you used LSD or other psychedelics during the past 30 days?	0	80,941	99.5	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	70,901	87.2
	1-2	291	0.4		1-2	5,751	7.1
	3-5	67	0.1		3-5	1,942	2.4
	6-9	41	0.1		6-9	999	1.2
	10-19	8	0.0		10-19	677	0.8
	20-39	6	0.0		20-39	382	0.5
40+	14	0.0	40+	680	0.8		

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Question	Response	#	%	Question	Response	#	%
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	77,828	95.8	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	71,522	88.2
	1-2	2,206	2.7		1-2	3,725	4.6
	3-5	601	0.7		3-5	1,927	2.4
	6-9	315	0.4		6-9	1,188	1.5
	10-19	169	0.2		10-19	972	1.2
	20-39	60	0.1		20-39	618	0.8
	40+	103	0.1		40+	1,145	1.4
62. On how many occasions have you used phenoxydine (pox, px, breeze) in your lifetime?	0	81,043	100.0	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	76,879	94.8
	1-2				1-2	2,284	2.8
	3-5				3-5	876	1.1
	6-9				6-9	484	0.6
	10-19				10-19	311	0.4
	20-39				20-39	142	0.2
	40+				40+	108	0.1
63. On how many occasions have you used phenoxydine (pox, px, breeze) during the past 30 days?	0	80,903	100.0	66. On how many occasions have you used Methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth) in your lifetime?	0	79,916	98.6
	1-2				1-2	626	0.8
	3-5				3-5	198	0.2
	6-9				6-9	81	0.1
	10-19				10-19	67	0.1
	20-39				20-39	49	0.1
	40+				40+	112	0.1

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Question	Response	#	%	Question	Response	#	%
67. On how many occasions have you used Methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth) in the past 30 days?	0	80,672	99.6	70. On how many occasions have you used heroin or other opiates in your lifetime?	0	80,078	99.1
	1-2	184	0.2		1-2	352	0.4
	3-5	55	0.1		3-5	141	0.2
	6-9	28	0.0		6-9	72	0.1
	10-19	8	0.0		10-19	59	0.1
	20-39	12	0.0		20-39	29	0.0
	40+	24	0.0		40+	83	0.1
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	78,675	97.2	71. On how many occasions have you used heroin or other opiates during the past 30 days?	0	80,501	99.7
	1-2	931	1.2		1-2	163	0.2
	3-5	485	0.6		3-5	41	0.1
	6-9	246	0.3		6-9	24	0.0
	10-19	201	0.2		10-19	18	0.0
	20-39	128	0.2		20-39	9	0.0
	40+	256	0.3		40+	7	0.0
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	80,163	99.1	72. On how many occasions have you used MDMA ('X', 'E', or ecstasy) in your lifetime?	0	78,860	97.8
	1-2	440	0.5		1-2	957	1.2
	3-5	142	0.2		3-5	353	0.4
	6-9	69	0.1		6-9	176	0.2
	10-19	38	0.0		10-19	126	0.2
	20-39	24	0.0		20-39	58	0.1
	40+	28	0.0		40+	84	0.1

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Question	Response	#	%
73. On how many occasions have you used MDMA ('X', 'E', or ecstasy) during the past 30 days?	0	79,958	99.4
	1-2	292	0.4
	3-5	83	0.1
	6-9	38	0.0
	10-19	23	0.0
	20-39	7	0.0
	40+	10	0.0
74. On how many occasions have you taken prescription drugs (such as Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderall, OxyContin, Darvocet, or sleeping pills) on your own-that is, without a doctor telling you to take them in your lifetime?	0	70,457	87.2
	1-2	4,014	5.0
	3-5	2,099	2.6
	6-9	1,251	1.5
	10-19	987	1.2
	20-39	632	0.8
	40+	1,347	1.7
75. On how many occasions have you taken prescription drugs (such as Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderall, OxyContin, Darvocet, or sleeping pills) on your own-that is, without a doctor telling you to take them during the past 30 days?	0	76,238	94.4
	1-2	2,526	3.1
	3-5	938	1.2
	6-9	459	0.6
	10-19	296	0.4
	20-39	169	0.2
	40+	175	0.2

Question	Response	#	%
76. On how many occasions have you taken non-prescription medicines such as diet pills (for example, Dietac, Dexatrim or Prolamine), stay-awake pills (for example No-Doz, Vivarin, or Wake), or cough or cold medicines (robos, DXM, etc.) to get high in your lifetime?	0	75,262	93.2
	1-2	1,980	2.5
	3-5	1,050	1.3
	6-9	750	0.9
	10-19	578	0.7
	20-39	365	0.5
	40+	774	1.0
77. On how many occasions have you taken non-prescription medicines such as diet pills (for example, Dietac, Dexatrim or Prolamine), stay-awake pills (for example No-Doz, Vivarin, or Wake), or cough or cold medicines (robos, DXM, etc.) to get high during the past 30 days?	0	78,276	97.0
	1-2	1,280	1.6
	3-5	545	0.7
	6-9	295	0.4
	10-19	146	0.2
	20-39	82	0.1
	40+	98	0.1
78. On how many occasions have you been drunk or very high from drinking alcoholic beverages during the past 30 days?	0	70,691	87.5
	1-2	5,329	6.6
	3-5	2,148	2.7
	6-9	1,127	1.4
	10-19	687	0.9
	20-39	311	0.4
	40+	510	0.6

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Question	Response	#	%	Question	Response	#	%
79. Think back over the last two weeks. How many times have you had five or more alcoholic drinks in a row?	None	69,681	86.9	83. How frequently have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days?	Not at all	71,347	89.4
	Once	4,140	5.2		Less than one cigarette per day	3,747	4.7
	Twice	2,760	3.4		One to five cigarettes per day	2,595	3.3
	3-5 times	2,061	2.6		About one-half pack per day	1,183	1.5
	6-9 times	675	0.8		About one pack per day	601	0.8
	10 or more times	842	1.1		About one and one-half packs per day	211	0.3
80. Have you ever used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, or chewing tobacco)?	Never	68,411	85.5	Two packs or more per day	138	0.2	
	Once or Twice	5,848	7.3	84. During the last month, about how many marijuana cigarettes, or the equivalent, did you smoke a day, on the average?	None	73,927	92.7
	Once in a while but not regularly	2,157	2.7		Less than 1 a day	2,525	3.2
	Regularly in the past	1,428	1.8		1 a day	938	1.2
	Regularly now	2,155	2.7		2-3 a day	1,204	1.5
			4-6 a day		554	0.7	
81. How often have you taken smokeless tobacco during the past 30 days?	Not at all	75,005	93.9	7-10 a day	204	0.3	
	Once or twice	1,955	2.4	11 or more a day	381	0.5	
	Once or twice per week	515	0.6				
	Three to five times per week	378	0.5				
	About once a day	432	0.5				
	More than once a day	1,602	2.0				
82. Have you ever smoked cigarettes?	Never	56,724	71.1				
	Once or Twice	11,234	14.1				
	Once in a while but not regularly	5,191	6.5				
	Regularly in the past	2,936	3.7				
	Regularly now	3,685	4.6				

Appendix D: Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey Item-Level Results

Question	Response	#	%
<b>85. 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	52,014	66.7
	I bought it myself with a fake ID	254	0.3
	I bought it myself without a fake ID	462	0.6
	I got it from someone I know age 21 or older	8,661	11.1
	I got it from someone I know under age 21	3,481	4.5
	I got it from my brother or sister	989	1.3
	I got it from home with my parents' permission	3,323	4.3
	I got it from home without my parents' permission	1,861	2.4
	I got it from another relative	1,805	2.3
	A stranger bought it for me	470	0.6
	I took it from a store or shop	116	0.1
Other	4,530	5.8	

Question	Response	#	%
<b>86. 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	52,062	67.6
	at my home	7,468	9.7
	at someone else's home	12,966	16.8
	at an open area like a park, beach, field, back road, woods, or a street corner	2,583	3.4
	at a sporting event or concert	308	0.4
	at a restaurant, bar, or a nightclub	475	0.6
	at an empty building or a construction site	156	0.2
	at a hotel/motel	300	0.4
	in a car	515	0.7
	at school	226	0.3

Appendix D: Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey Item-Level Results

Question	Response	#	%	Question	Response	#	%
<b>87. 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	63,911	82.0	<b>88. If you smoked cigarettes (not just a puff or drag) in the past year, where did you usually smoke them?</b>	I did not smoke cigarettes in the past year	64,373	83.6
	I bought them myself with a fake ID	149	0.2		at my home	3,777	4.9
	I bought them myself without a fake ID	1,439	1.8		at someone else's home	3,352	4.4
	I got them from someone I know age 18 or older	4,529	5.8		at an open area like a park, beach, field, back road, woods, or a street corner	2,740	3.6
	I got them from someone I know under age 18	1,942	2.5		at a sporting event or concert	140	0.2
	I got them from my brother or sister	547	0.7		at a restaurant, bar, or a nightclub	134	0.2
	I got them from home with my parents' permission	533	0.7		at an empty building or a construction site	168	0.2
	I got them from home without my parents' permission	1,021	1.3		at a hotel/motel	57	0.1
	I got them from another relative	739	0.9		in a car	2,063	2.7
	A stranger bought them for me	220	0.3		at school	208	0.3
	I took them from a store or shop	109	0.1		<b>89. 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?</b>	0 times	60,184
Other	2,772	3.6	1 time	7,826		9.9	
			2 or 3 times	6,030		7.6	
			4 or 5 times	1,712		2.2	
			6 or more times	3,164		4.0	
			<b>90. During the past 30 days, how many times did you drive a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?</b>	I did not drive a car in the past 30 days	38,354	49.5	
				0 times	34,595	44.6	
				1 time	2,099	2.7	
				2 or 3 times	1,429	1.8	
				4 or 5 times	449	0.6	
				6 or more times	605	0.8	

Appendix D: Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey Item-Level Results

Question	Response	#	%	Question	Response	#	%
<b>91. How wrong would most adults (over 21) in your neighborhood think it is for kids your age:</b>				<b>c. lots of empty or abandoned buildings</b>	NO!	53,638	68.7
<b>a. to use marijuana?</b>	Very wrong	62,373	79.4		no	16,859	21.6
	Wrong	9,029	11.5		yes	5,345	6.8
	A little bit wrong	4,723	6.0		YES!	2,226	2.9
	Not wrong at all	2,430	3.1	<b>d. lots of graffiti</b>	NO!	59,097	76.0
<b>b. to drink alcohol?</b>	Very wrong	48,094	61.3		no	14,046	18.1
	Wrong	14,644	18.7		yes	2,966	3.8
	A little bit wrong	11,077	14.1		YES!	1,700	2.2
	Not wrong at all	4,581	5.8	<b>93. If I had to move, I would miss the neighborhood I now live in.</b>	NO!	12,008	15.4
<b>c. to smoke cigarettes?</b>	Very wrong	50,343	64.3		no	12,404	15.9
	Wrong	13,672	17.5		yes	23,642	30.3
	A little bit wrong	9,055	11.6		YES!	29,987	38.4
	Not wrong at all	5,255	6.7	<b>94. My neighbors notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.</b>	NO!	28,648	36.9
<b>92. How much do each of the following statements describe your neighborhood?</b>					no	25,968	33.5
<b>a. crime and/or drug selling</b>	NO!	54,166	69.2		yes	14,812	19.1
	no	13,152	16.8		YES!	8,107	10.5
	yes	7,393	9.4	<b>95. I like my neighborhood.</b>	NO!	8,411	10.9
	YES!	3,531	4.5		no	8,951	11.6
<b>b. fights</b>	NO!	46,772	59.9		yes	31,729	41.0
	no	15,639	20.0		YES!	28,219	36.5
	yes	10,712	13.7	<b>96. There are lots of adults in my neighborhood I could talk to about something important.</b>	NO!	21,397	27.7
	YES!	4,982	6.4		no	22,122	28.7
					yes	19,406	25.2
					YES!	14,235	18.4

Appendix D: Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey Item-Level Results

Question	Response	#	%	Question	Response	#	%
97. I'd like to get out of my neighborhood.	NO!	30,667	39.7	d. 4-H clubs?	No	38,003	51.2
	no	25,348	32.8		Yes	36,228	48.8
	yes	12,469	16.2	e. service clubs?	No	34,392	46.1
	YES!	8,691	11.3		Yes	40,139	53.9
98. There are people in my neighborhood who are proud of me when I do something well.	NO!	18,248	23.7	102. If a kid smoked marijuana in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	NO!	15,571	20.4
	no	20,076	26.0		no	27,686	36.2
	yes	25,138	32.6		yes	17,695	23.1
	YES!	13,634	17.7		YES!	15,548	20.3
99. There are people in my neighborhood who encourage me to do my best.	NO!	17,769	23.0	103. 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!	19,190	25.1
	no	18,644	24.1		no	31,253	40.9
	yes	24,551	31.8		yes	14,518	19.0
	YES!	16,261	21.1		YES!	11,412	14.9
100. I feel safe in my neighborhood.	NO!	6,990	9.1	104. If a kid carried a handgun in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	NO!	13,964	18.3
	no	8,431	10.9		no	21,896	28.7
	yes	30,596	39.6		yes	19,865	26.0
	YES!	31,206	40.4		YES!	20,559	27.0
101. Which of the following activities for people your age are available in your community?				105. If you wanted to get some cigarettes, how easy would it be for you to get some?	Very hard	30,857	40.8
	a. sports teams?	No	11,319		14.7	Sort of hard	8,600
	Yes	65,901	85.3		Sort of easy	12,678	16.8
b. scouting?	No	33,850	44.7		Very easy	23,547	31.1
	Yes	41,870	55.3				
c. boys and girls clubs?	No	27,591	36.2				
	Yes	48,531	63.8				

Appendix D: Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey Item-Level Results

Question	Response	#	%	Question	Response	#	%	
106. 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	28,157	37.3	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	78,049	91.7	
	Sort of hard	10,432	13.8		Yes	7,081	8.3	
	Sort of easy	15,321	20.3	c. Yes, a media campaign addressing underage drinking and/or drinking and driving (for example, newspaper ads, posters, pamphlets, radio, TV).		No	74,423	87.4
	Very easy	21,611	28.6		Yes	10,707	12.6	
107. If you wanted to get a drug like cocaine, LSD, or amphetamines, how easy would it be for you to get some?	Very hard	53,895	71.5	d. No		No	43,594	51.2
	Sort of hard	10,021	13.3		Yes	41,536	48.8	
	Sort of easy	6,024	8.0	111. 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	54,863
	Very easy	5,408	7.2		Wrong		11,250	14.9
108. If you wanted to get a handgun, how easy would it be for you to get one?	Very hard	43,019	57.1		A little bit wrong		7,281	9.6
	Sort of hard	11,999	15.9		Not wrong at all		2,178	2.9
	Sort of easy	9,087	12.1	b. smoke cigarettes?	Very wrong	61,272	81.2	
	Very easy	11,258	14.9		Wrong	8,637	11.4	
109. If you wanted to get some marijuana, how easy would it be for you to get some?	Very hard	43,378	57.6		A little bit wrong	3,607	4.8	
	Sort of hard	6,888	9.1		Not wrong at all	1,958	2.6	
	Sort of easy	8,739	11.6	110. 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	60,274	70.8
	Very easy	16,289	21.6			Yes	24,856	29.2

Appendix D: Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey Item-Level Results

Question	Response	#	%	Question	Response	#	%	
<b>c. smoke marijuana?</b>	Very wrong	67,851	90.5	<b>113. 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	40,207	53.6
	Wrong	3,966	5.3			Yes	31,394	41.9
	A little bit wrong	1,904	2.5			I don't have any brothers or sisters	3,371	4.5
	Not wrong at all	1,258	1.7		<b>b. smoked marijuana?</b>	No	56,934	76.1
<b>d. steal something worth more than \$5?</b>	Very wrong	63,940	85.1			Yes	14,516	19.4
	Wrong	8,419	11.2			I don't have any brothers or sisters	3,352	4.5
	A little bit wrong	1,965	2.6		<b>c. smoked cigarettes?</b>	No	48,343	64.7
	Not wrong at all	818	1.1			Yes	22,966	30.7
<b>e. draw graffiti, write things, or draw pictures on buildings or other property (without the owner's permission)?</b>	Very wrong	63,665	84.5			I don't have any brothers or sisters	3,387	4.5
	Wrong	7,724	10.3		<b>d. taken a handgun to school?</b>	No	70,204	94.0
	A little bit wrong	2,655	3.5	Yes		1,163	1.6	
	Not wrong at all	1,300	1.7	I don't have any brothers or sisters		3,330	4.5	
<b>f. pick a fight with someone?</b>	Very wrong	45,803	60.8	<b>e. been suspended or expelled from school?</b>	No	52,730	70.6	
	Wrong	17,221	22.8		Yes	18,613	24.9	
	A little bit wrong	9,617	12.8		I don't have any brothers or sisters	3,382	4.5	
	Not wrong at all	2,740	3.6	<b>114. The rules in my family are clear.</b>	NO!	3,031	4.1	
<b>112. 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	39,357	53.7		no	6,764	9.0	
	Yes	33,982	46.3		yes	28,365	37.9	
					YES!	36,589	48.9	

Appendix D: Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey Item-Level Results

Question	Response	#	%	Question	Response	#	%
115. People in my family often insult or yell at each other.	NO!	19,745	26.5	121. If you skipped school would you be caught by your parents?	NO!	7,081	9.6
	no	28,300	38.0		no	11,304	15.3
	yes	17,688	23.7		yes	17,703	23.9
	YES!	8,838	11.9		YES!	37,988	51.3
116. When I am not at home, one of my parents knows where I am and who I am with.	NO!	2,982	4.0	122. Do you feel very close to your mother?	NO!	6,031	8.2
	no	5,281	7.1		no	7,335	9.9
	yes	25,961	34.8		yes	19,264	26.1
	YES!	40,285	54.1		YES!	41,110	55.7
117. We argue about the same things in my family over and over.	NO!	18,559	24.9	123. Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your mother?	NO!	9,617	13.1
	no	25,223	33.9		no	15,122	20.5
	yes	19,866	26.7		yes	21,170	28.7
	YES!	10,801	14.5		YES!	27,754	37.7
118. 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!	12,332	16.6	124. My parents ask me what I think before most family decisions affecting me are made.	NO!	10,235	14.0
	no	19,674	26.4		no	15,864	21.7
	yes	14,728	19.8		yes	25,630	35.0
	YES!	27,686	37.2		YES!	21,531	29.4
119. My family has clear rules about alcohol and drug use.	NO!	3,879	5.2	125. Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your father?	NO!	17,845	24.4
	no	7,184	9.7		no	18,192	24.8
	yes	20,417	27.5		yes	19,005	25.9
	YES!	42,857	57.7		YES!	18,243	24.9
120. If you carried a handgun without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?	NO!	7,244	9.8	126. Do you enjoy spending time with your mother?	NO!	4,806	6.5
	no	8,703	11.8		no	5,546	7.5
	yes	15,752	21.3		yes	25,744	35.0
	YES!	42,345	57.2		YES!	37,423	50.9

Appendix D: Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey Item-Level Results

Question	Response	#	%	Question	Response	#	%
127. Do you enjoy spending time with your father?	NO!	9,847	13.5	133. Would your parents know if you did not come home on time?	NO!	4,221	5.8
	no	6,788	9.3		no	7,746	10.6
	yes	23,483	32.2		yes	23,500	32.2
	YES!	32,720	44.9		YES!	37,444	51.4
128. If I had a personal problem, I could ask my mom or dad for help.	NO!	7,108	9.7	134. It is important to be honest with your parents, even if they become upset or you get punished.	NO!	4,020	5.5
	no	7,873	10.7		no	6,381	8.7
	yes	22,570	30.8		yes	24,017	32.9
	YES!	35,807	48.8		YES!	38,510	52.8
129. Do you feel very close to your father?	NO!	12,099	16.6	135. My parents notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.	Never or Almost Never	6,176	8.5
	no	11,216	15.4		Sometimes	18,466	25.3
	yes	19,158	26.3		Often	21,910	30.1
	YES!	30,304	41.6		All the time	26,359	36.2
130. My parents give me lots of chances to do fun things with them.	NO!	6,671	9.1	136. How often do your parents tell you they're proud of you for something you've done?	Never or Almost Never	6,425	8.8
	no	13,676	18.6		Sometimes	17,174	23.6
	yes	24,580	33.5		Often	22,867	31.5
	YES!	28,403	38.7		All the time	26,224	36.1
131. My parents ask if I've gotten my homework done.	NO!	5,321	7.3	137. How many brothers and sisters, including stepbrothers and stepsisters, do you have that are younger than you?	0	23,181	31.9
	no	8,087	11.0		1	20,894	28.8
	yes	21,838	29.8		2	12,576	17.3
	YES!	38,085	51.9		3	6,659	9.2
132. People in my family have serious arguments.	NO!	20,394	28.0		4	3,702	5.1
	no	29,065	39.9		5	2,206	3.0
	yes	14,008	19.2		6 or more	3,425	4.7
	YES!	9,303	12.8				

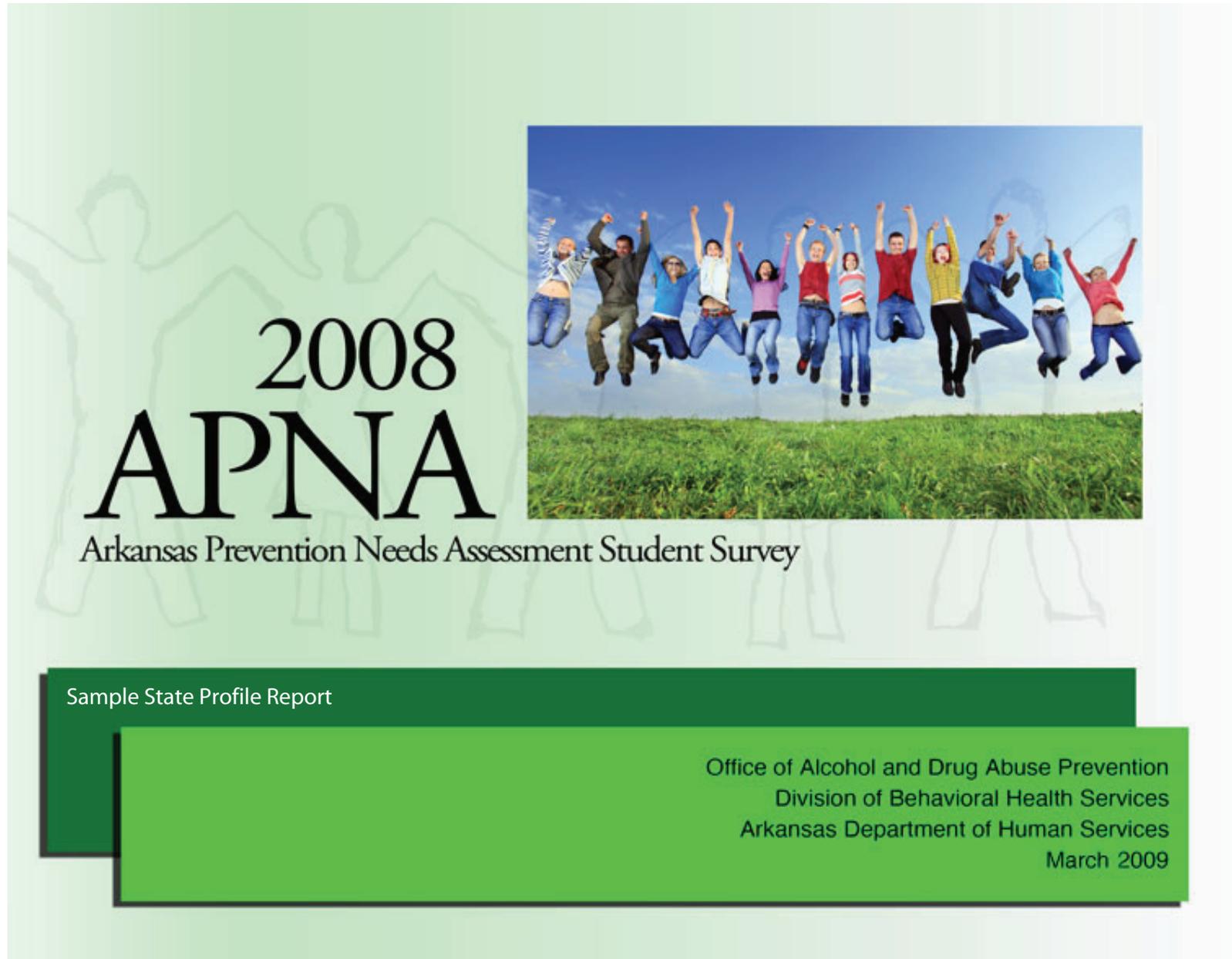
Appendix D: Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey Item-Level Results

Question	Response	#	%	Question	Response	#	%	
138. How many brothers and sisters, including stepbrothers and stepsisters, do you have that are older than you?	0	23,299	31.9	143. Has anyone in your family ever had severe alcohol or drug problems?	No	44,488	62.1	
	1	19,741	27.0		Yes	27,106	37.9	
	2	12,552	17.2	144. 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	43,078	59.8
	3	7,174	9.8			1	10,522	14.6
	4	3,967	5.4			2	6,318	8.8
	5	2,378	3.3			3-4	4,807	6.7
	6 or more	3,888	5.3			5+	7,329	10.2
139. Have you changed homes in the past year (the last 12 months)?	No	53,221	73.2	b. sold or dealt drugs?	0	52,280	72.8	
	Yes	19,490	26.8		1	7,688	10.7	
140. How many times have you changed homes since kindergarten?	Never	19,571	27.1		2	4,444	6.2	
	1 or 2 times	23,294	32.2		3-4	3,028	4.2	
	3 or 4 times	14,633	20.2		5+	4,411	6.1	
	5 or 6 times	7,100	9.8	c. done other things that could get them in trouble with the police, like stealing, selling stolen goods, mugging or assaulting others, etc.?	0	48,966	68.1	
	7 or more times	7,708	10.7		1	9,223	12.8	
141. Have you changed schools (including changing from elementary to middle and middle to high school) in the past year?	No	44,166	61.4		2	4,810	6.7	
	Yes	27,737	38.6		3-4	3,328	4.6	
142. How many times have you changed schools since kindergarten (including changing from elementary to middle and middle to high school)?	Never	16,843	23.3		5+	5,570	7.7	
	1 or 2 times	21,313	29.5	d. gotten drunk or high?	0	28,935	40.3	
	3 or 4 times	19,923	27.6		1	12,875	17.9	
	5 or 6 times	8,440	11.7		2	7,664	10.7	
	7 or more times	5,629	7.8		3-4	6,541	9.1	
					5+	15,806	22.0	

Question	Response	#	%
145. How honest were you in filling out this survey?	I was very honest	59,894	82.7
	I was honest pretty much of the time	10,441	14.4
	I was honest some of the time	1,616	2.2
	I was honest once in a while	506	0.7
	I was not honest at all	0	0.0



## APPENDIX E: SAMPLE PROFILE REPORT



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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 2008. 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 provides information on the total number of students, the number of school districts and the number of schools represented by this report. Table 2 provides information on the number and percent of students at each grade. Table 3 provides information on the number and percent of students by sex. Table 4 provides information on the number and percent of students by ethnic origin.

The APNA Survey was first administered in the fall of 2002 and has been administered in the fall of each school year since then. Because trends over time are very important to prevention planning, readers are encouraged to review the results from the previous surveys. By comparing the results of the previous surveys, changes in ATOD (alcohol, tobacco and other drugs) use and rates of ASB (antisocial behavior), levels of risk and protective factors can be determined for a specific grade. It is important to note that the results in this report are for students who were not sampled in the even grades (6, 8, 10, and 12) during the previous year's survey. Those students are now in grades 7, 9, 11 or are out of school. Together, the results of the current and past APNA surveys provide a complete picture of ATOD use, antisocial behavior, risk, and protection for students in Arkansas.

*(Methods Note Regarding Long-Term Trend Data:)* The 2006 procedures varied from those used in this report, as well as those used in the 2007, 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 (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 2007, 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 actual 2006 report.

## Appendix E: Sample Profile Report

Table 1: Student Totals

Response	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Students	state	53,489	66,113	79,598	85,130
	state	53,489	66,113	79,598	85,130

Table 2: Grade

Response	Group	2005		2006		2007		2008	
		pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
6	state	28.3	15,117	26.5	17,539	28.8	22,910	28.8	24,553
8	state	28.0	14,972	27.3	18,080	27.7	22,082	27.7	23,547
10	state	24.5	13,108	25.5	16,833	24.3	19,315	24.0	20,451
12	state	19.2	10,292	20.7	13,661	19.2	15,291	19.5	16,579

Appendix E: Sample Profile Report

Table 3: Sex

Response	Group	2005		2006		2007		2008	
		pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Male	state	48.3	25,455	51.7	33,507	47.9	37,614	48.5	40,590
Female	state	51.7	27,293	48.3	31,255	52.1	40,835	51.5	43,061

Table 4: Ethnic Origin

Response	Group	2005		2006		2007		2008	
		pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Hispanic	state	6.7	3,907	7.9	5,876	8.3	7,386	8.2	7,828
Black or African American	state	17.0	9,920	15.0	11,149	16.5	14,752	17.1	16,250
Asian	state	1.5	864	1.6	1,175	1.5	1,339	1.5	1,460
American Indian	state	4.3	2,520	4.4	3,299	4.5	4,041	4.6	4,341
Alaska Native	state	0.1	81	0.2	164	0.2	192	0.2	181
White	state	64.5	37,741	63.6	47,346	61.3	54,915	60.7	57,673
Native Hawaiian	state	0.5	293	0.6	447	0.5	487	0.5	489
Other	state	5.4	3,185	6.7	5,016	7.2	6,406	7.2	6,832

### 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.

YOUTH AT RISK	PROBLEM BEHAVIORS				
	Substance Abuse	Delinquency	Teen Pregnancy	School Drop-Out	Violence
<b>Community</b>					
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	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
<b>Family</b>					
Family History of High Risk Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Family Management Problems	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Family Conflict	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Favorable Parental Attitudes and Involvement in the Problem Behavior	✓	✓			✓
<b>School</b>					
Early and Persistent Antisocial Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Academic Failure in Elementary School	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lack of Commitment to School	✓	✓	✓	✓	
<b>Individual/Peer</b>					
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.

#### 3.1 What are the numbers telling you?

Review the charts and data tables presented in this report. Using the table in section 3.3, 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?

#### 3.2 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?

#### 3.3 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 AND TABLES**

1. Student responses for risk and protective factors, substance use and anti-social 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. The tables provide more detailed information and are broken down by grade level. The combined category consists of all the grade levels represented in this report combined together (ie. if the report is based on 10th and 12th graders, the combined category will show 10th and 12th graders' combined responses).
9. The following abbreviations are sometimes used in the tables and charts due to space constraints:

**ATOD** stands for Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use.

**ASB** stands for Antisocial Behaviors.

**PSI** stands for Prosocial Involvement.

Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use - Grade 6  
Preliminary State Report

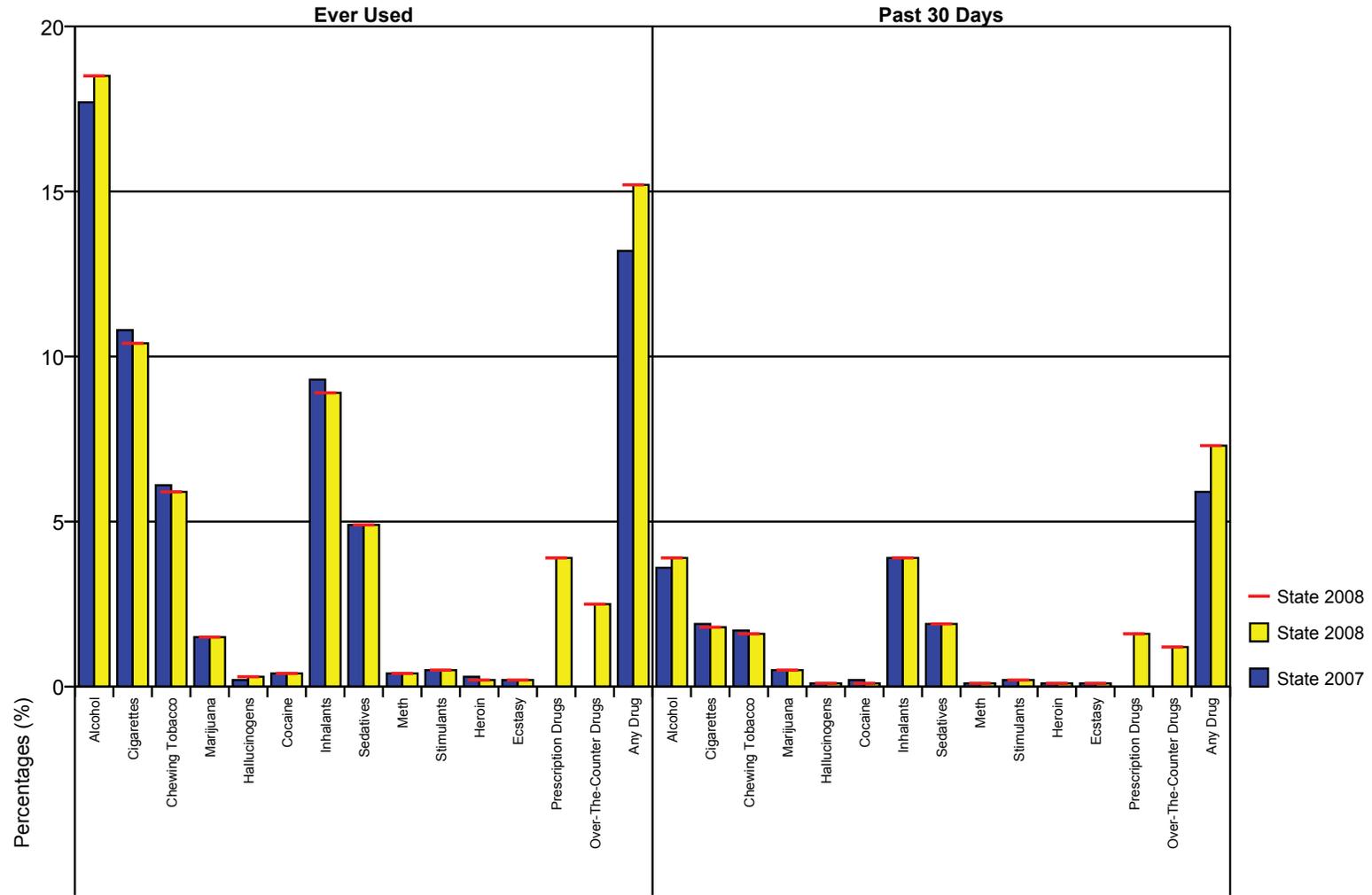


Figure 1: Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use - Grade 6

Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use - Grade 8  
Preliminary State Report

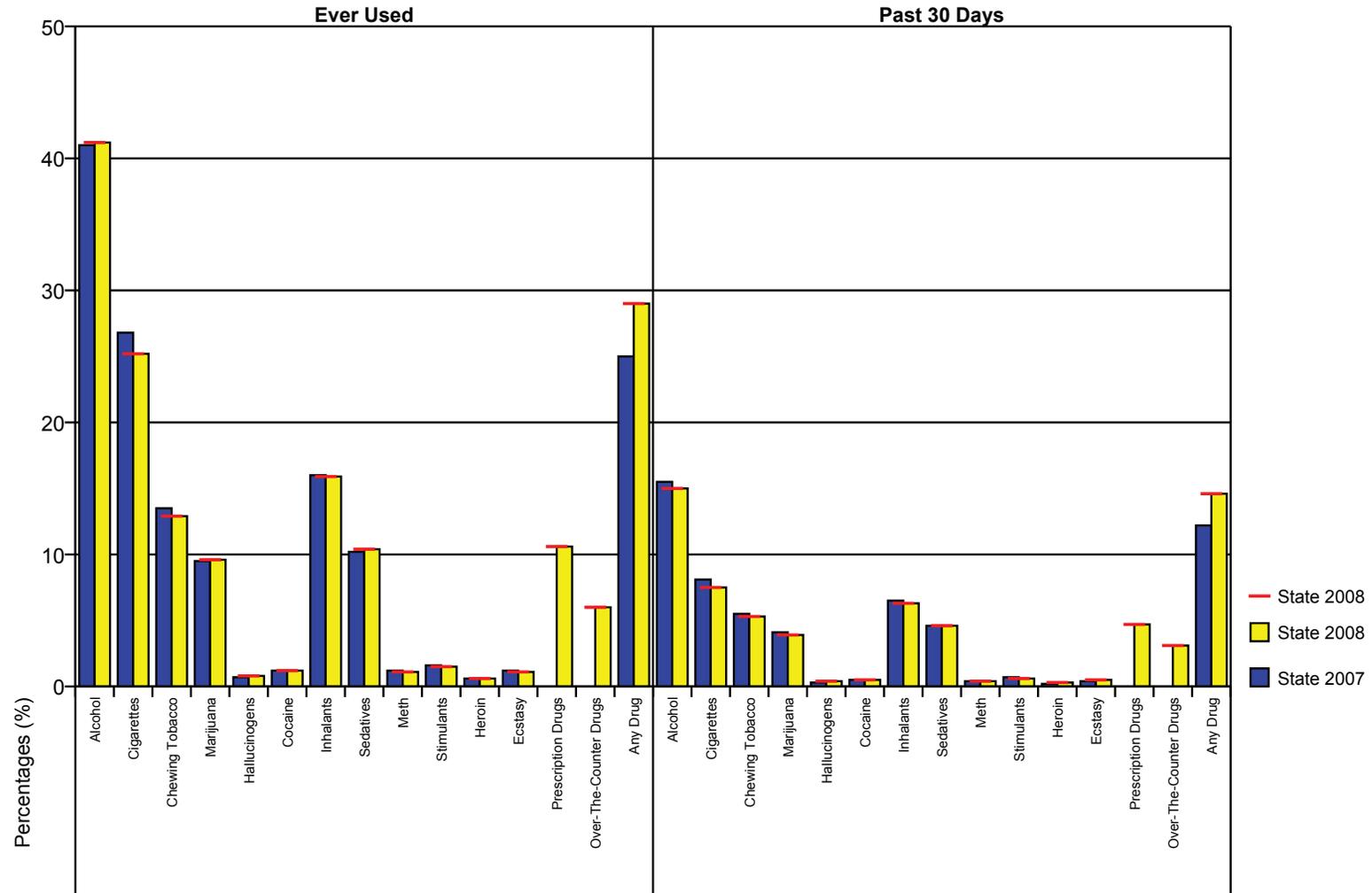


Figure 2: Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use - Grade 8

Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use - Grade 10  
Preliminary State Report

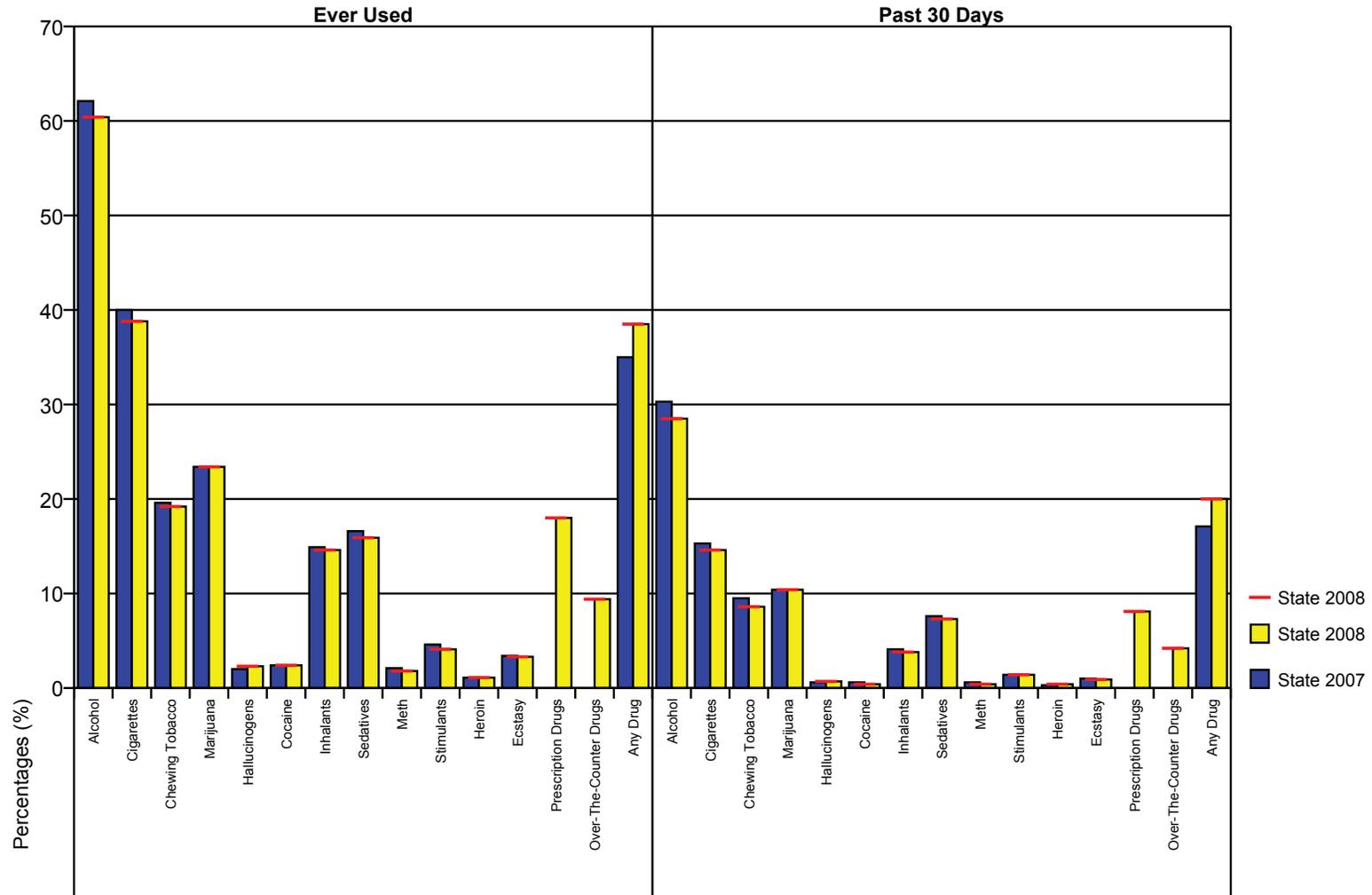


Figure 3: Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use - Grade 10

Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use - Grade 12  
Preliminary State Report

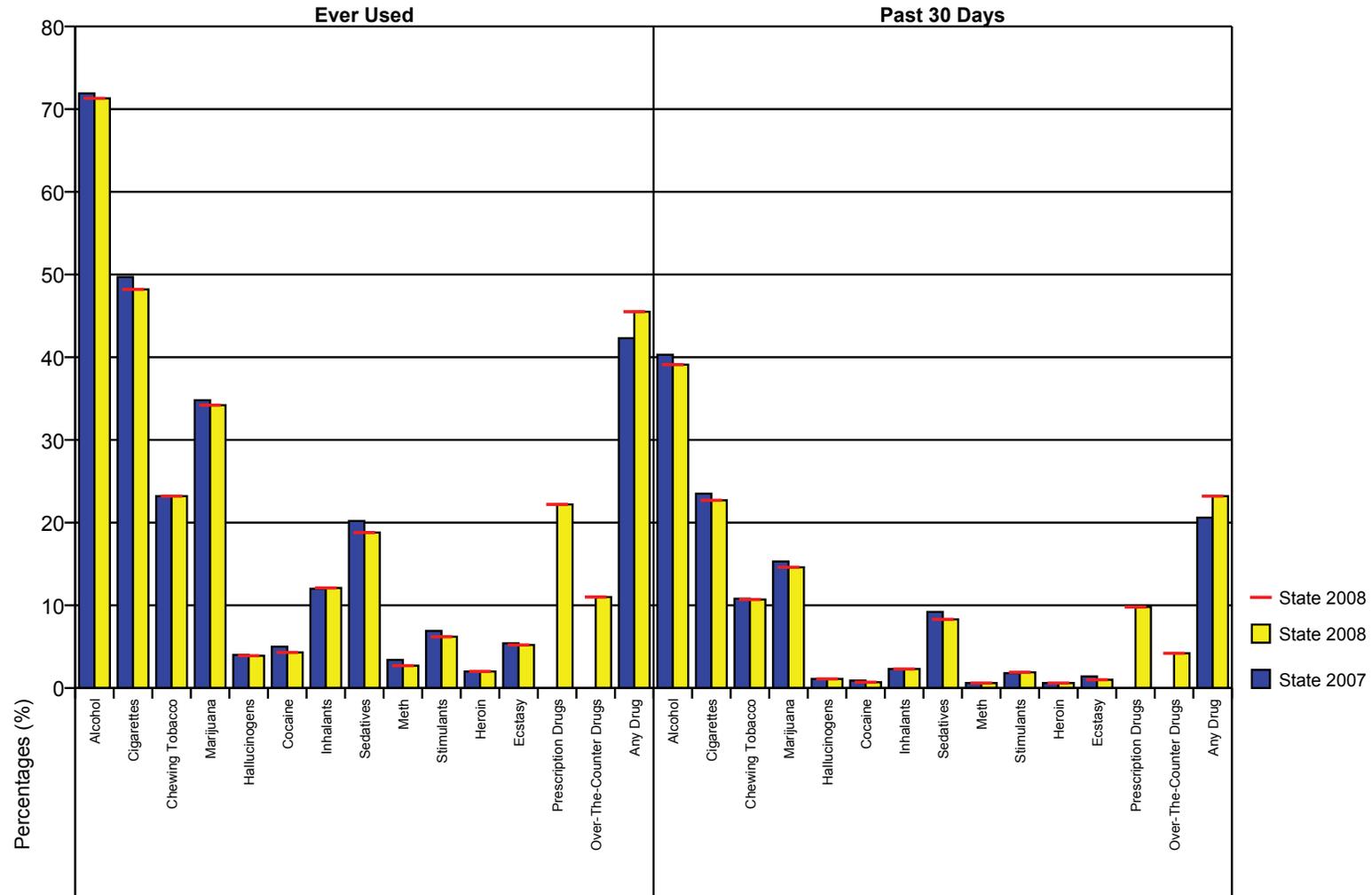


Figure 4: Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use - Grade 12

Heavy Use and Antisocial Behavior - Grade 6  
Preliminary State Report

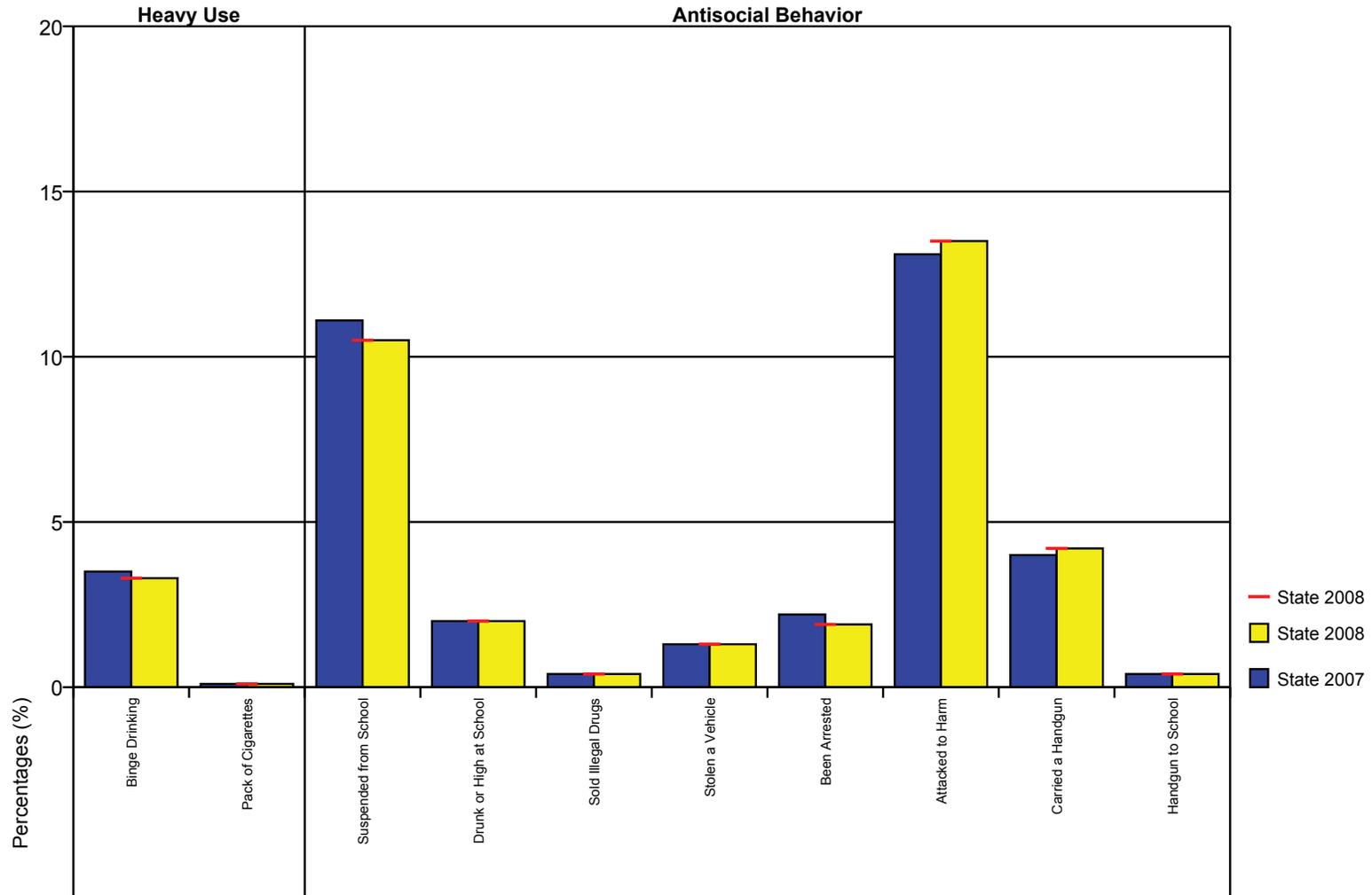


Figure 5: Heavy Use and Antisocial Behavior - Grade 6

Heavy Use and Antisocial Behavior - Grade 8  
Preliminary State Report

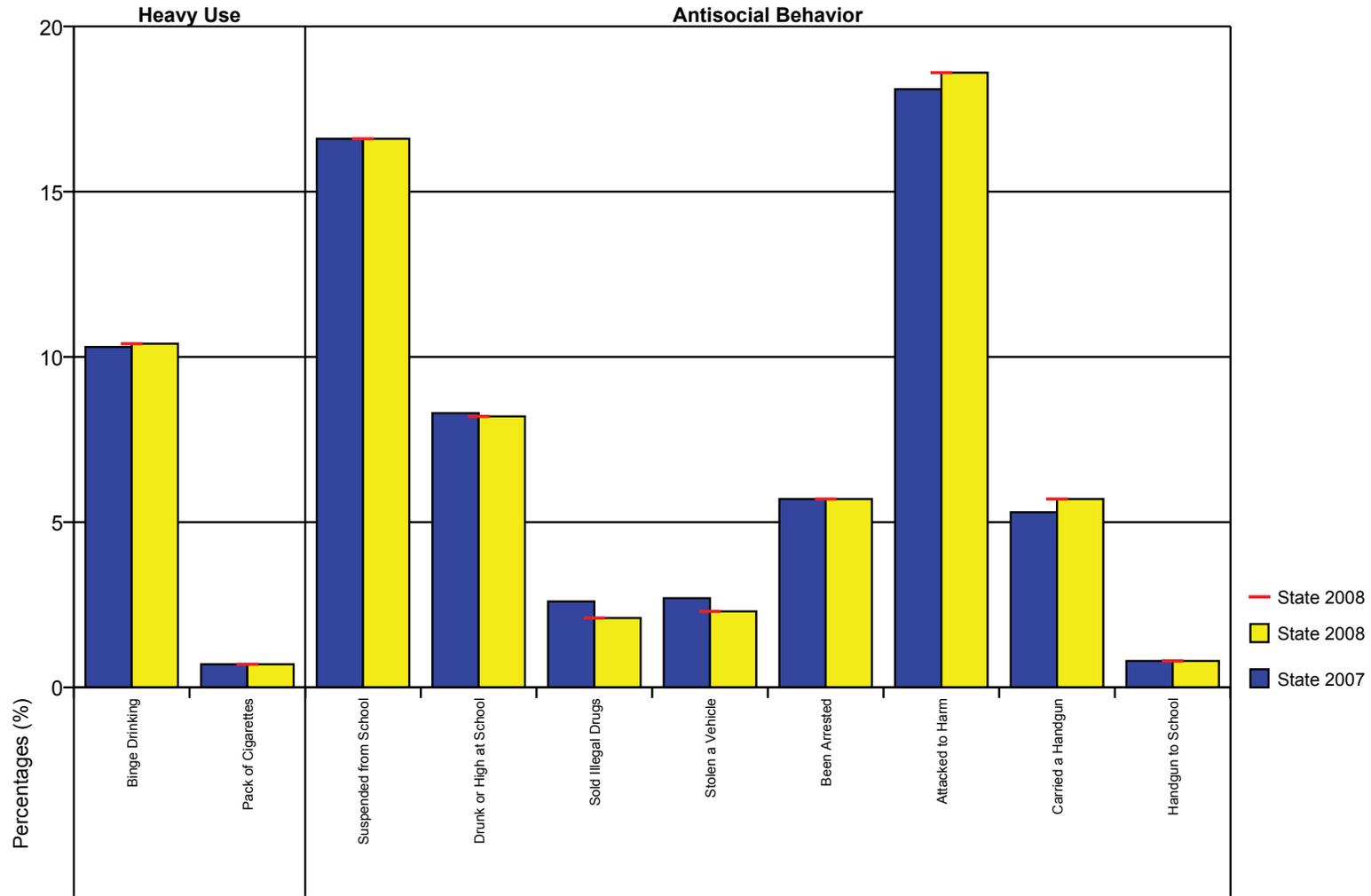


Figure 6: Heavy Use and Antisocial Behavior - Grade 8

Heavy Use and Antisocial Behavior - Grade 10  
Preliminary State Report

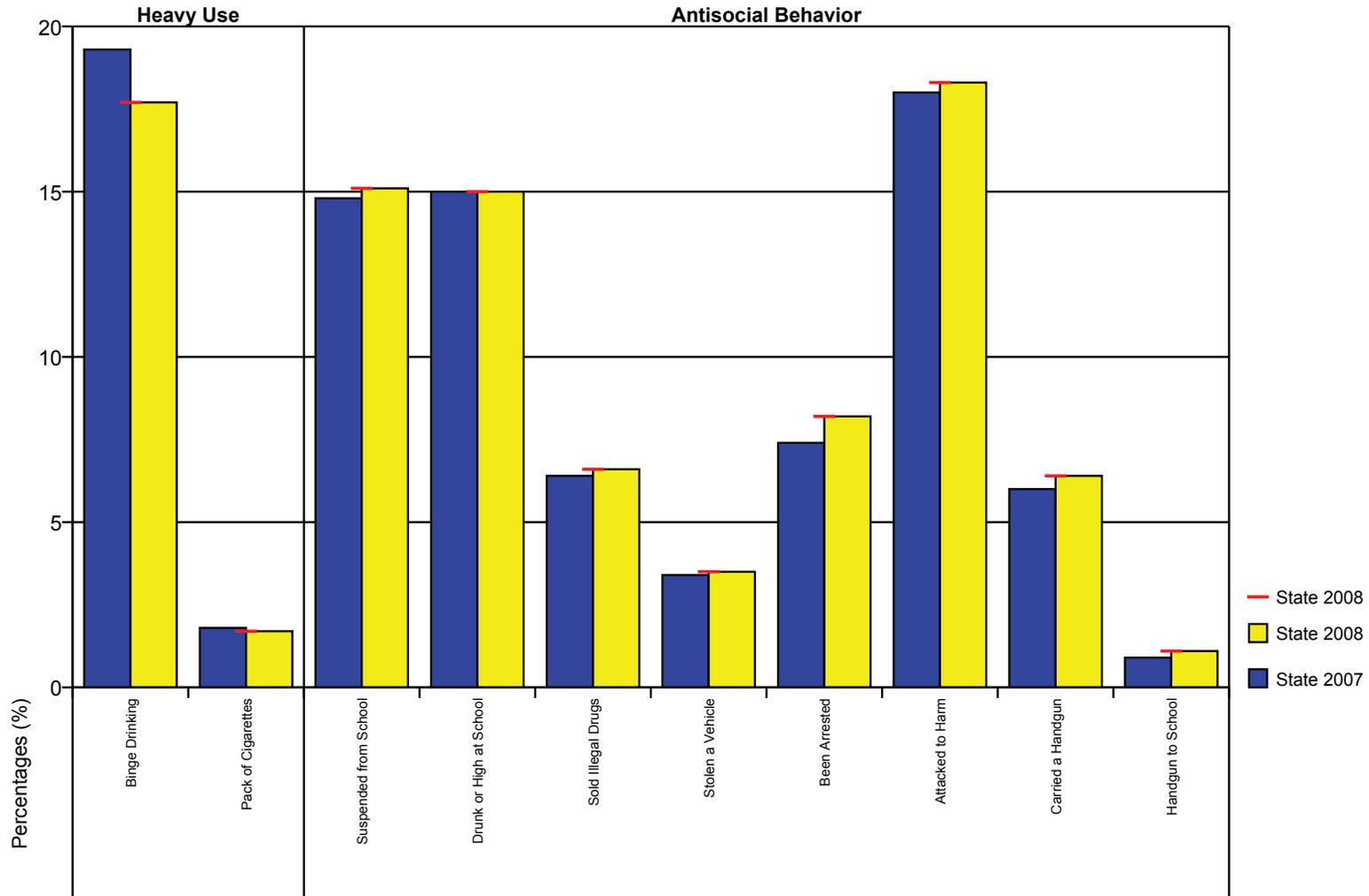


Figure 7: Heavy Use and Antisocial Behavior - Grade 10

Heavy Use and Antisocial Behavior - Grade 12  
Preliminary State Report

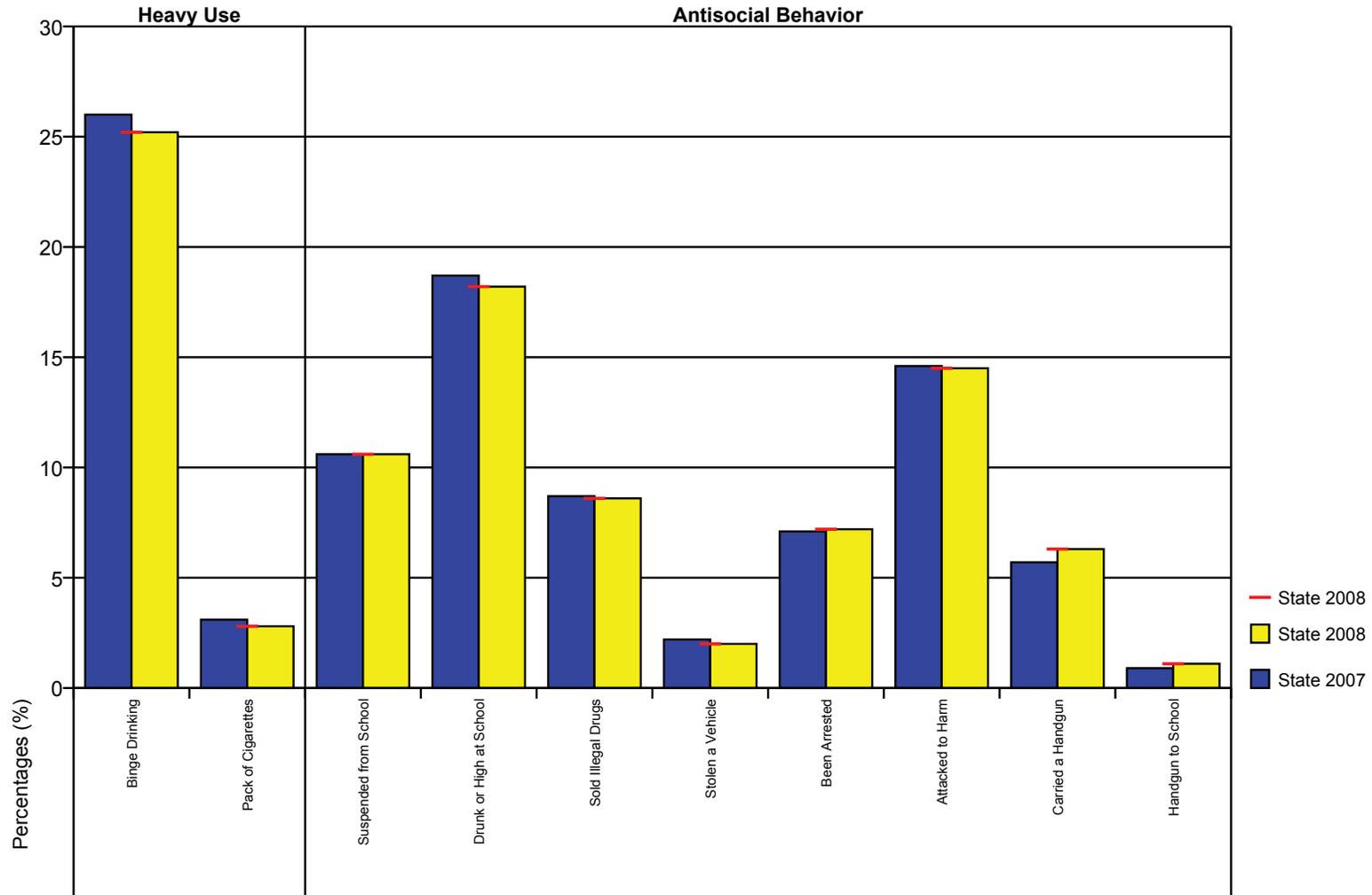


Figure 8: Heavy Use and Antisocial Behavior - Grade 12

Risk Factors - Grade 6  
Preliminary State Report

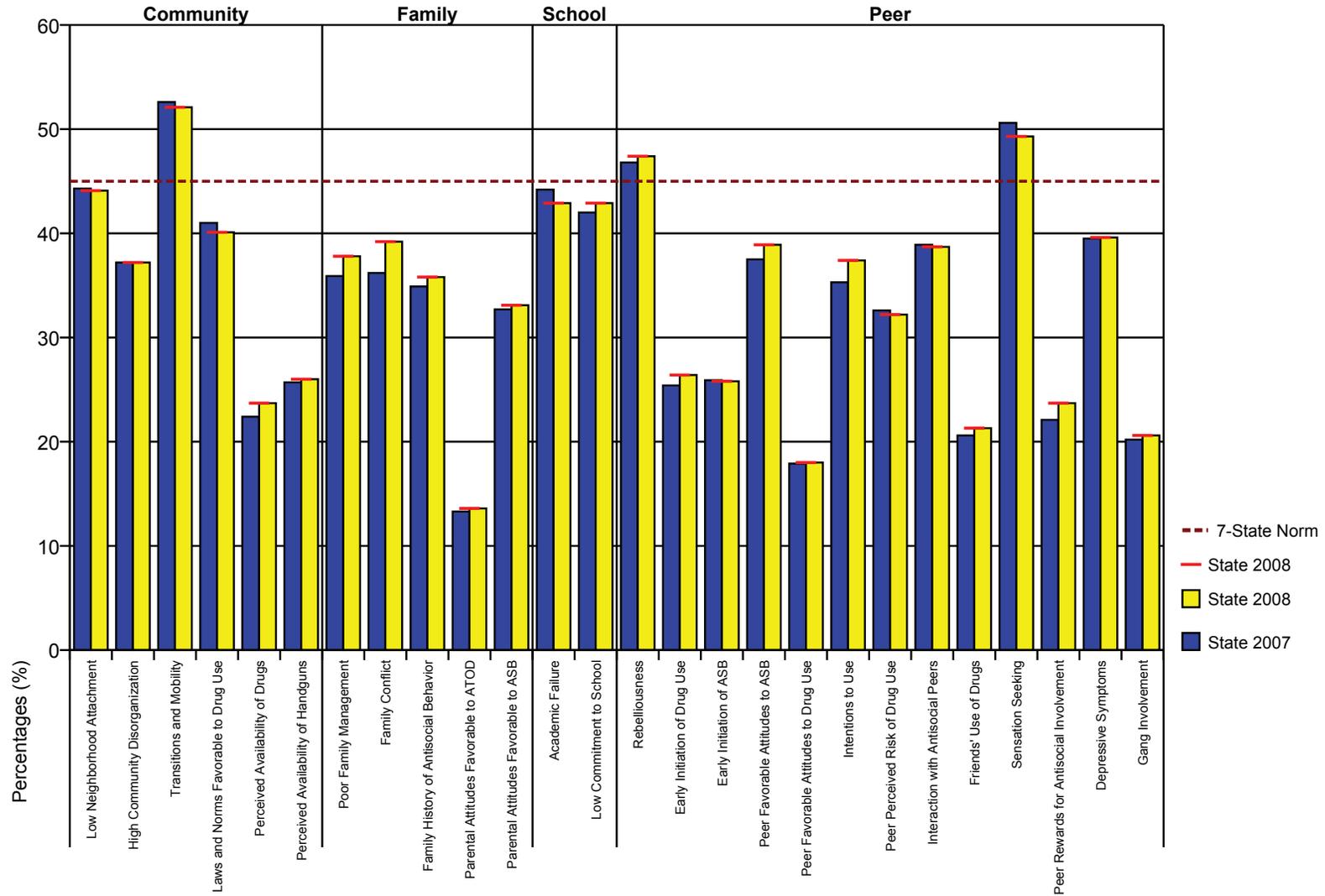


Figure 9: Risk Factors - Grade 6

Risk Factors - Grade 8  
Preliminary State Report

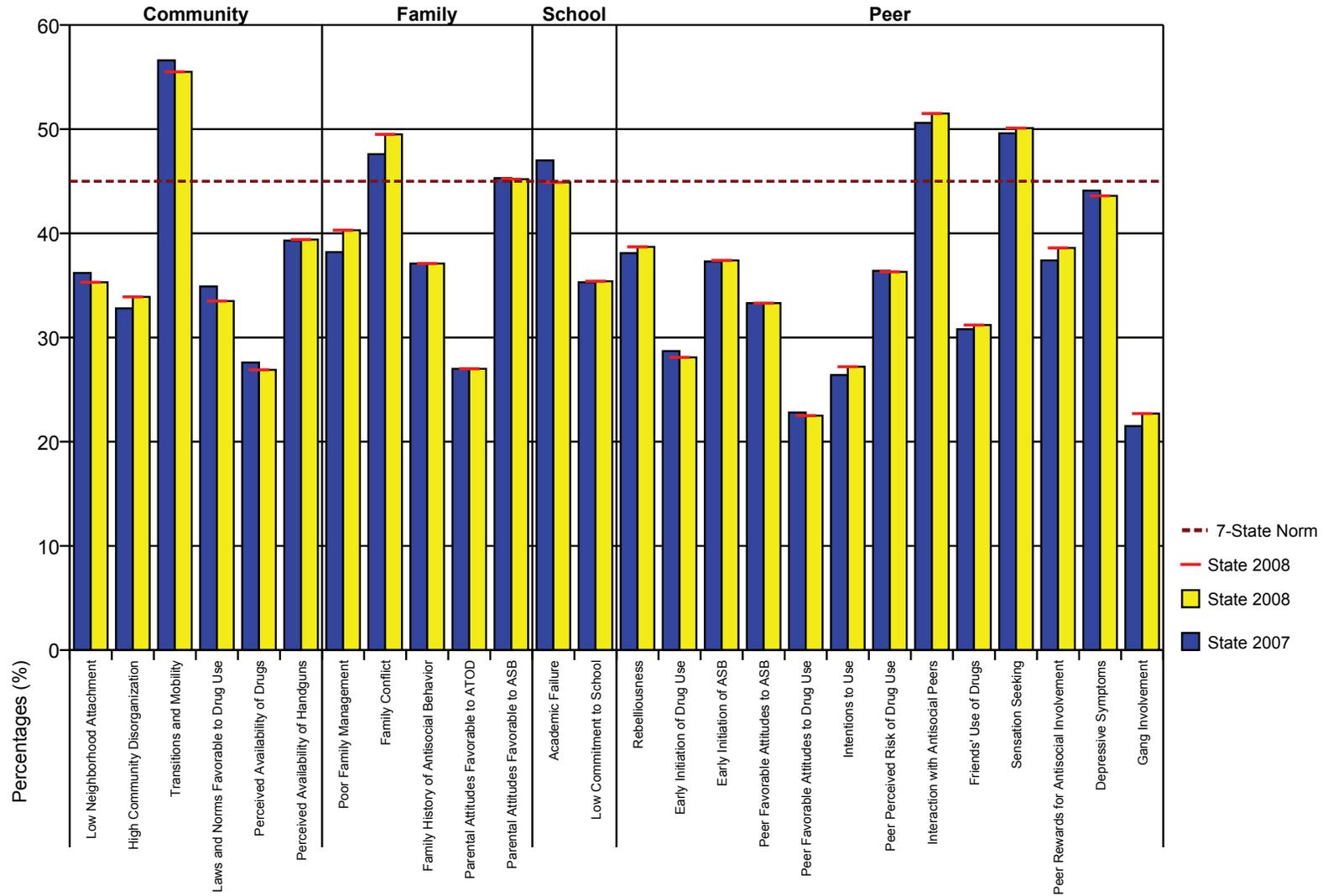


Figure 10: Risk Factors - Grade 8

Risk Factors - Grade 10  
Preliminary State Report

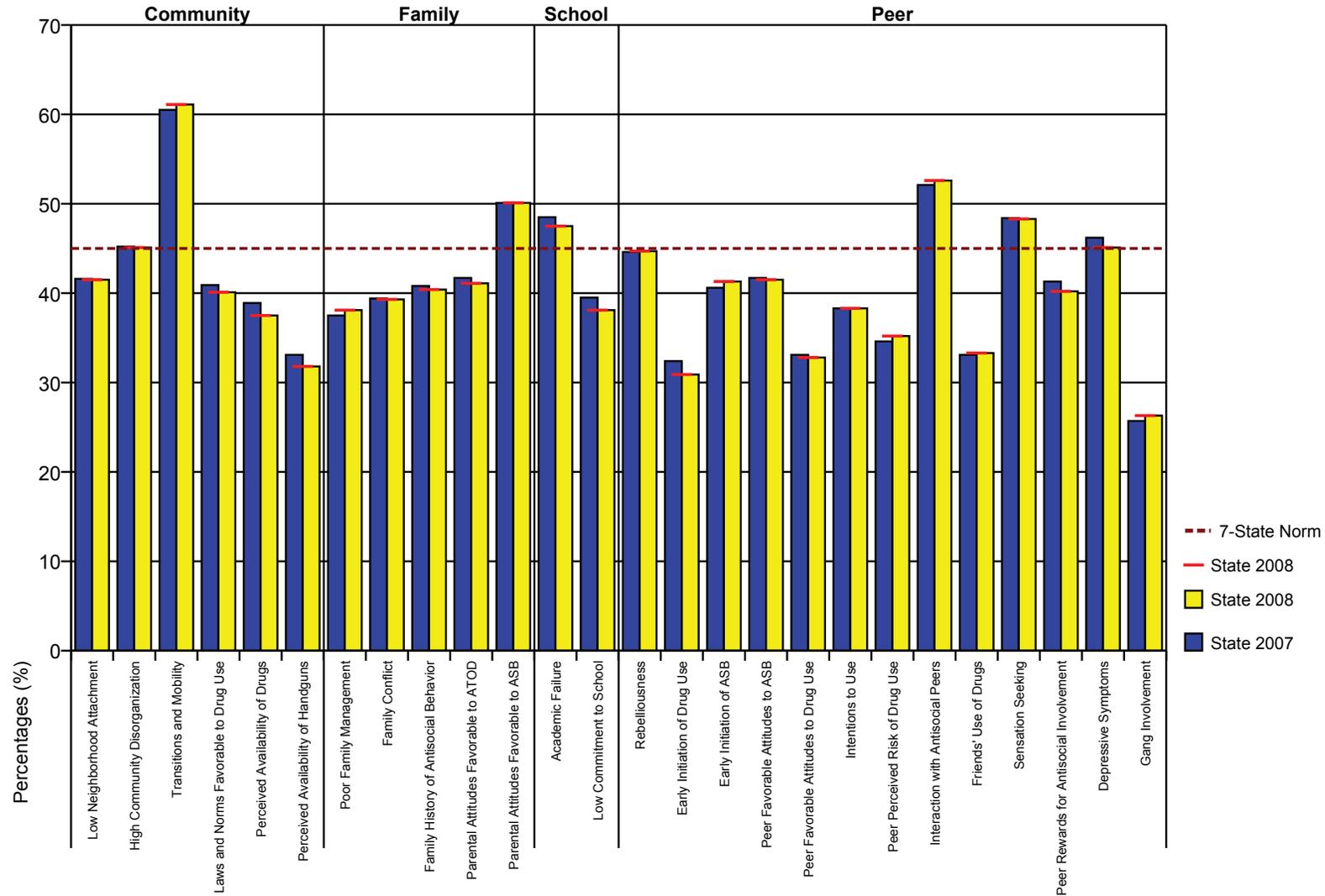


Figure 11: Risk Factors - Grade 10

Risk Factors - Grade 12  
Preliminary State Report

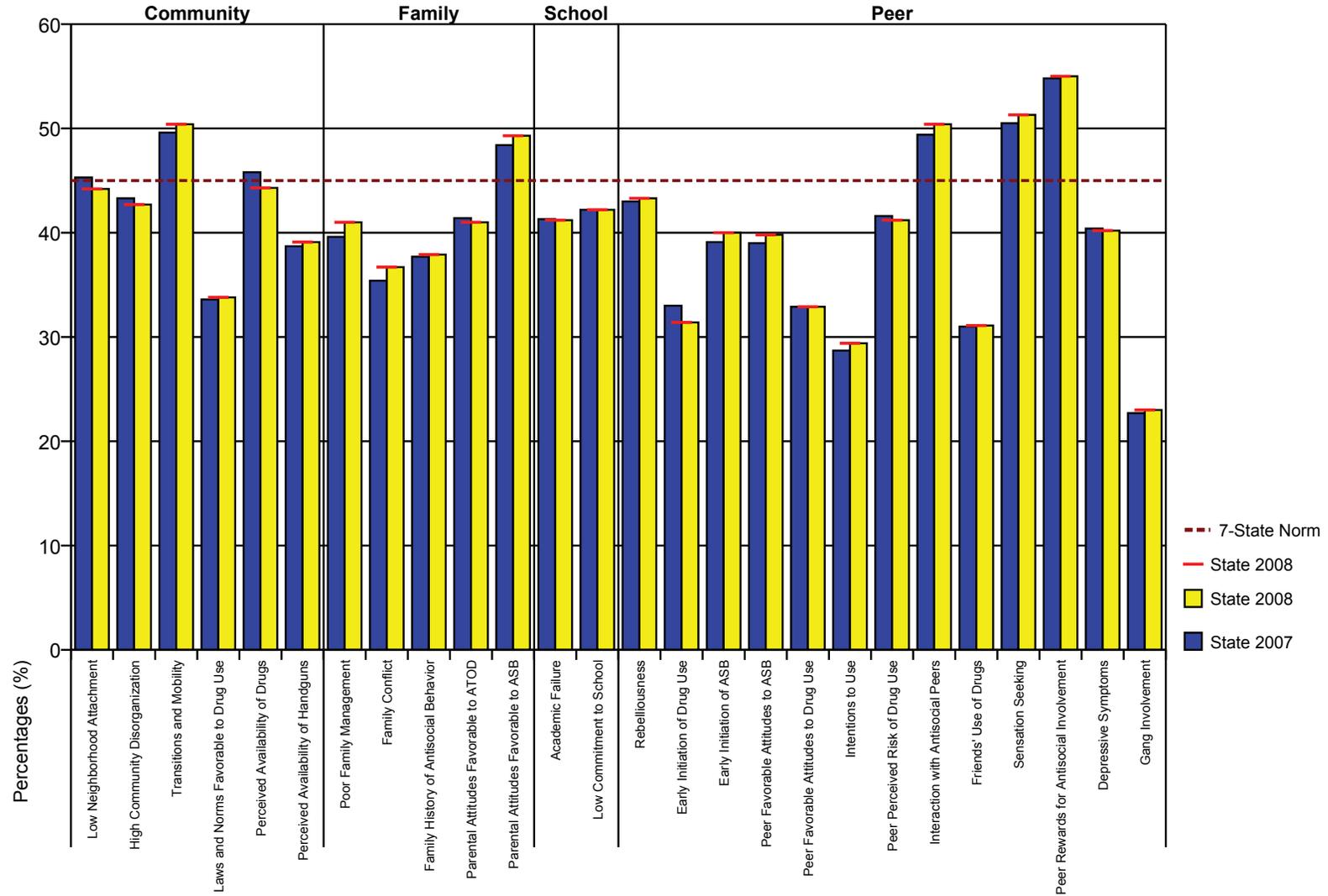


Figure 12: Risk Factors - Grade 12

Protective Factors - Grade 6  
Preliminary State Report

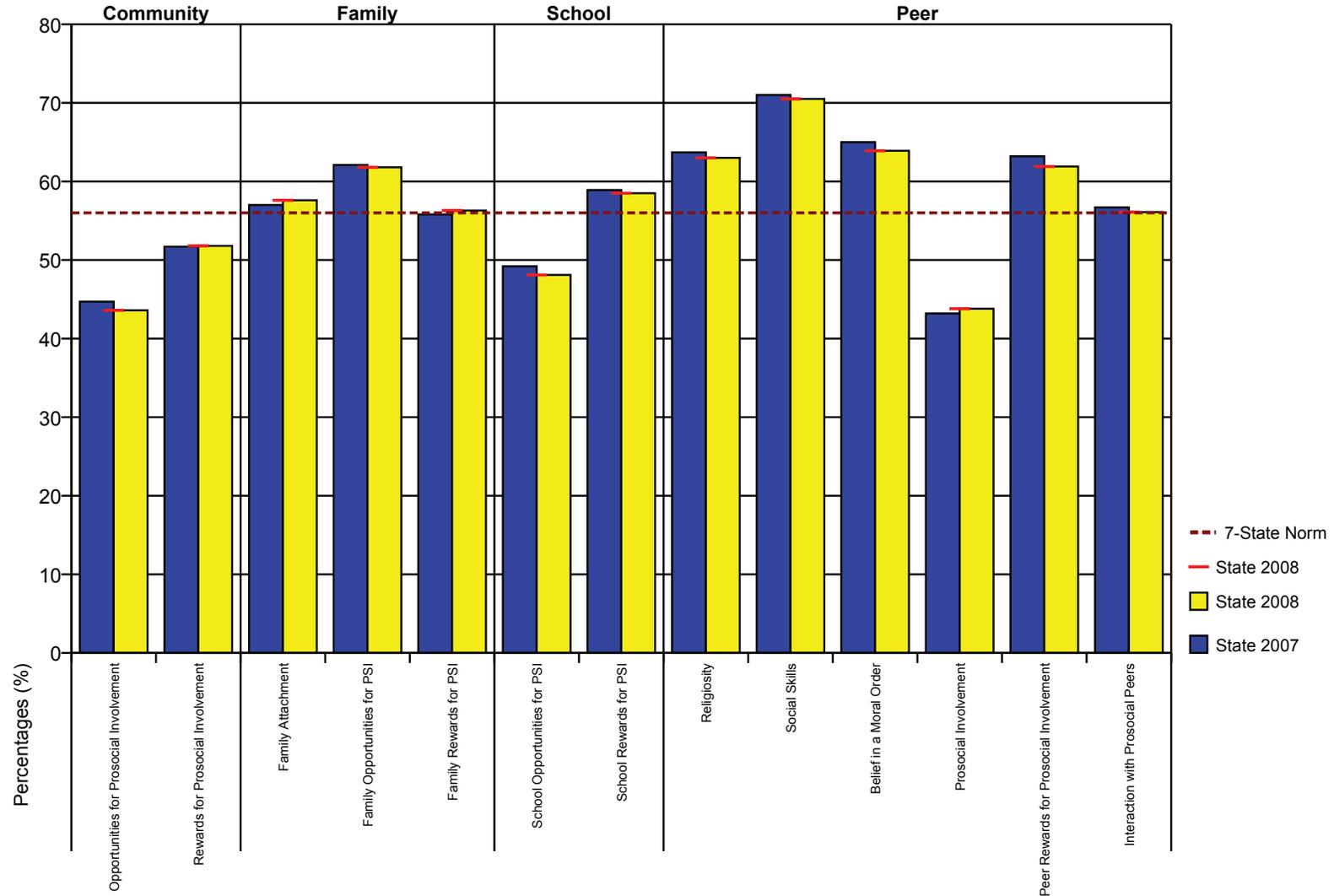


Figure 13: Protective Factors - Grade 6

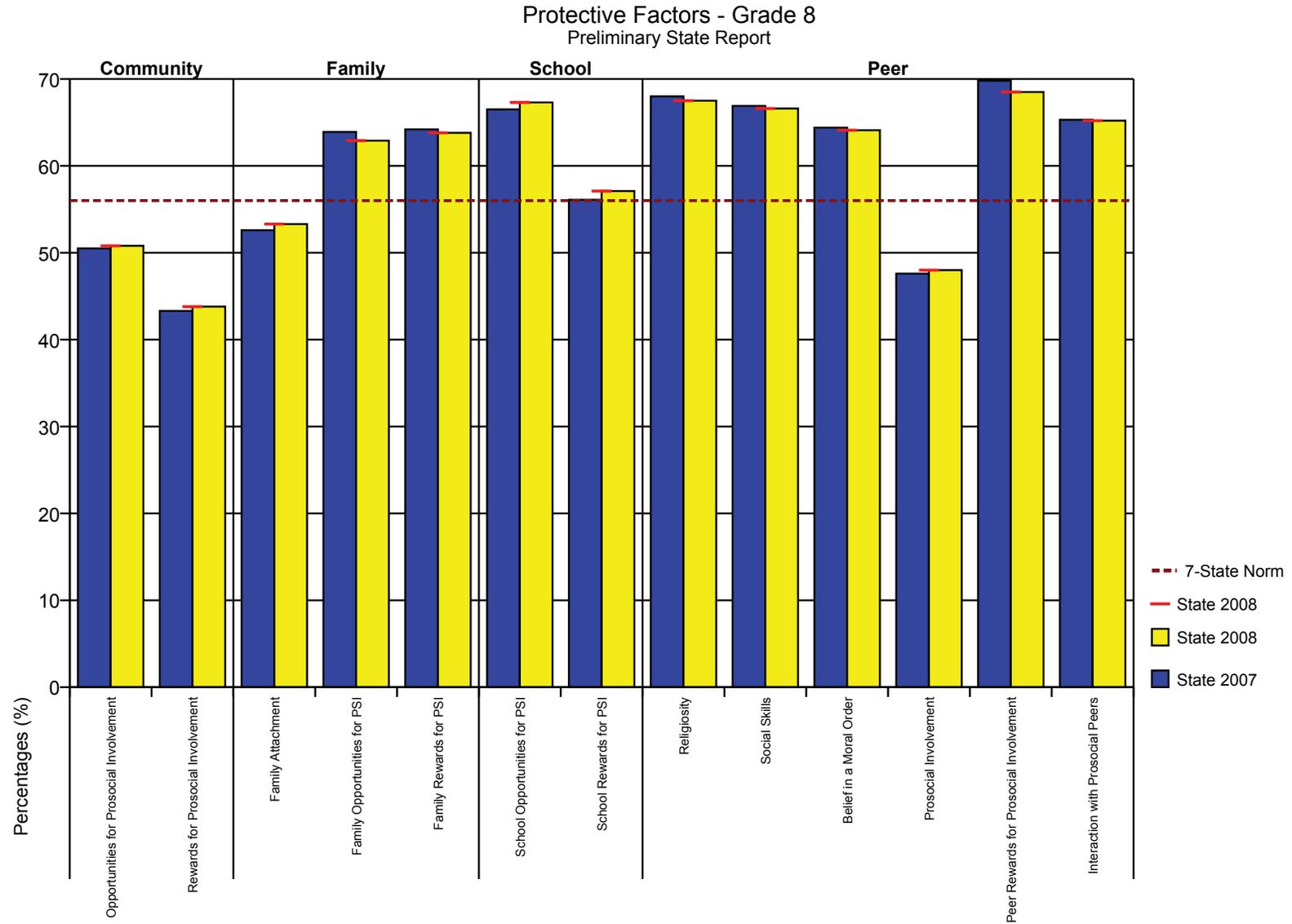


Figure 14: Protective Factors - Grade 8

Protective Factors - Grade 10  
Preliminary State Report

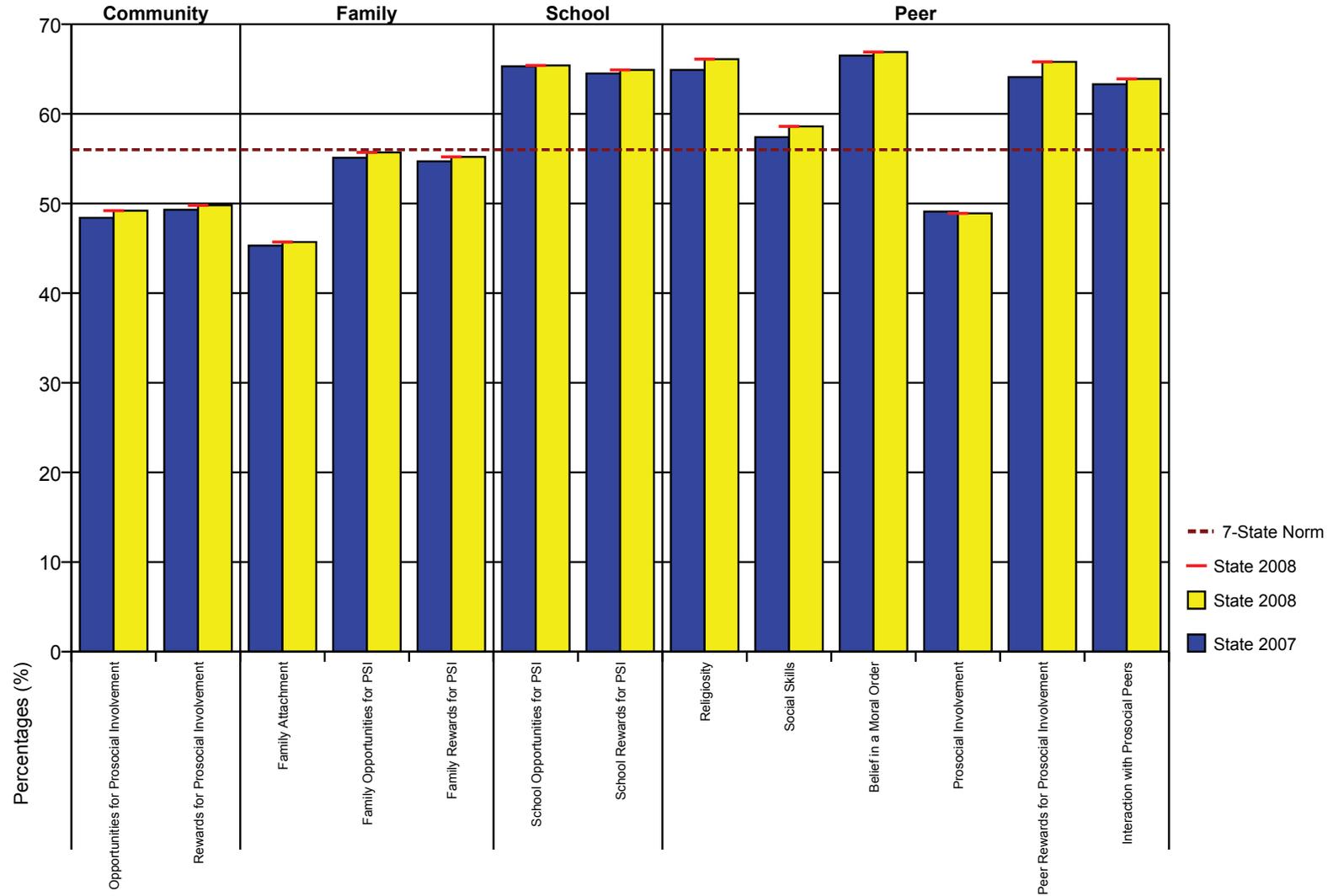


Figure 15: Protective Factors - Grade 10

Protective Factors - Grade 12  
Preliminary State Report

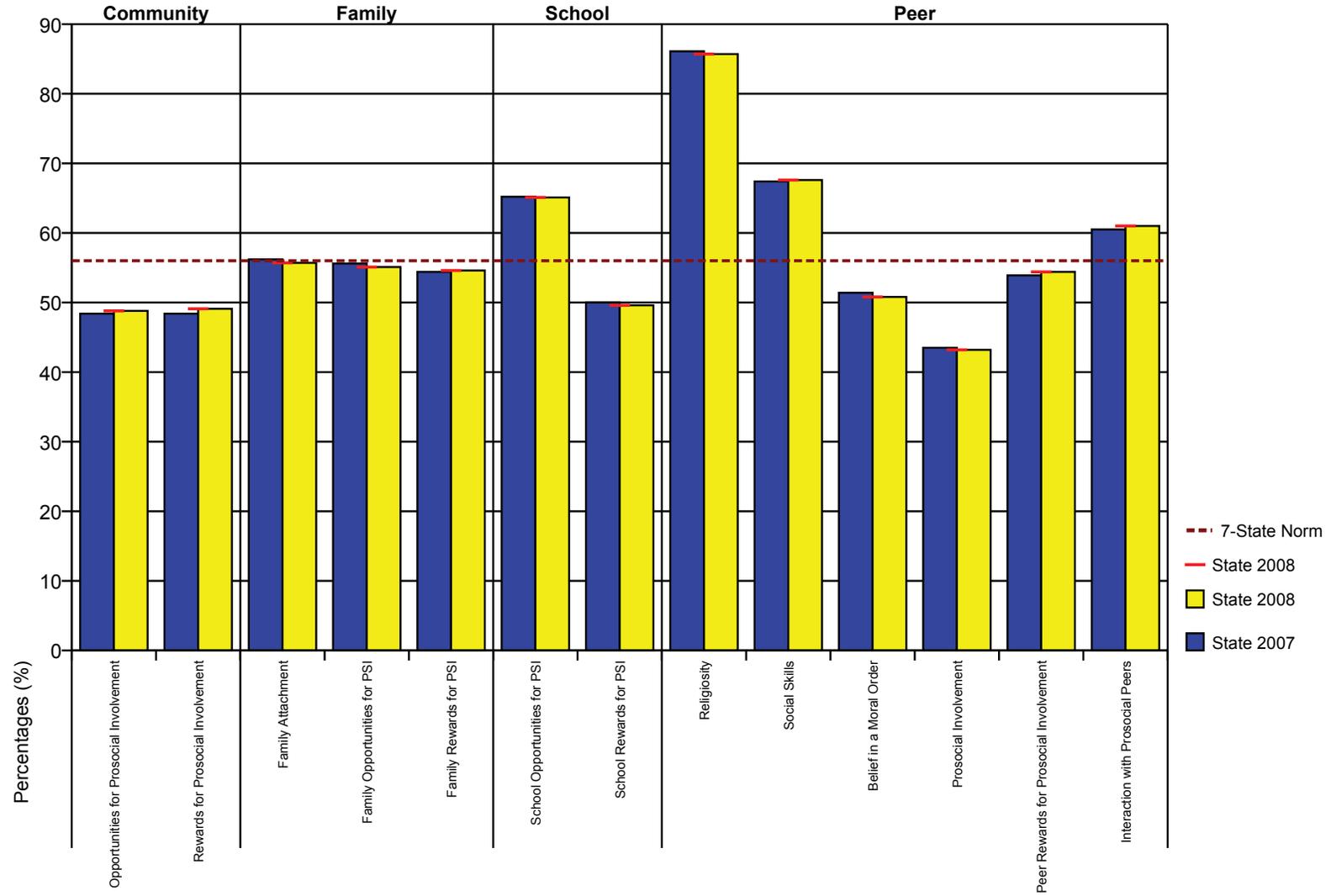


Figure 16: Protective Factors - Grade 12

School Safety Profile - Grade 6  
Preliminary State Report

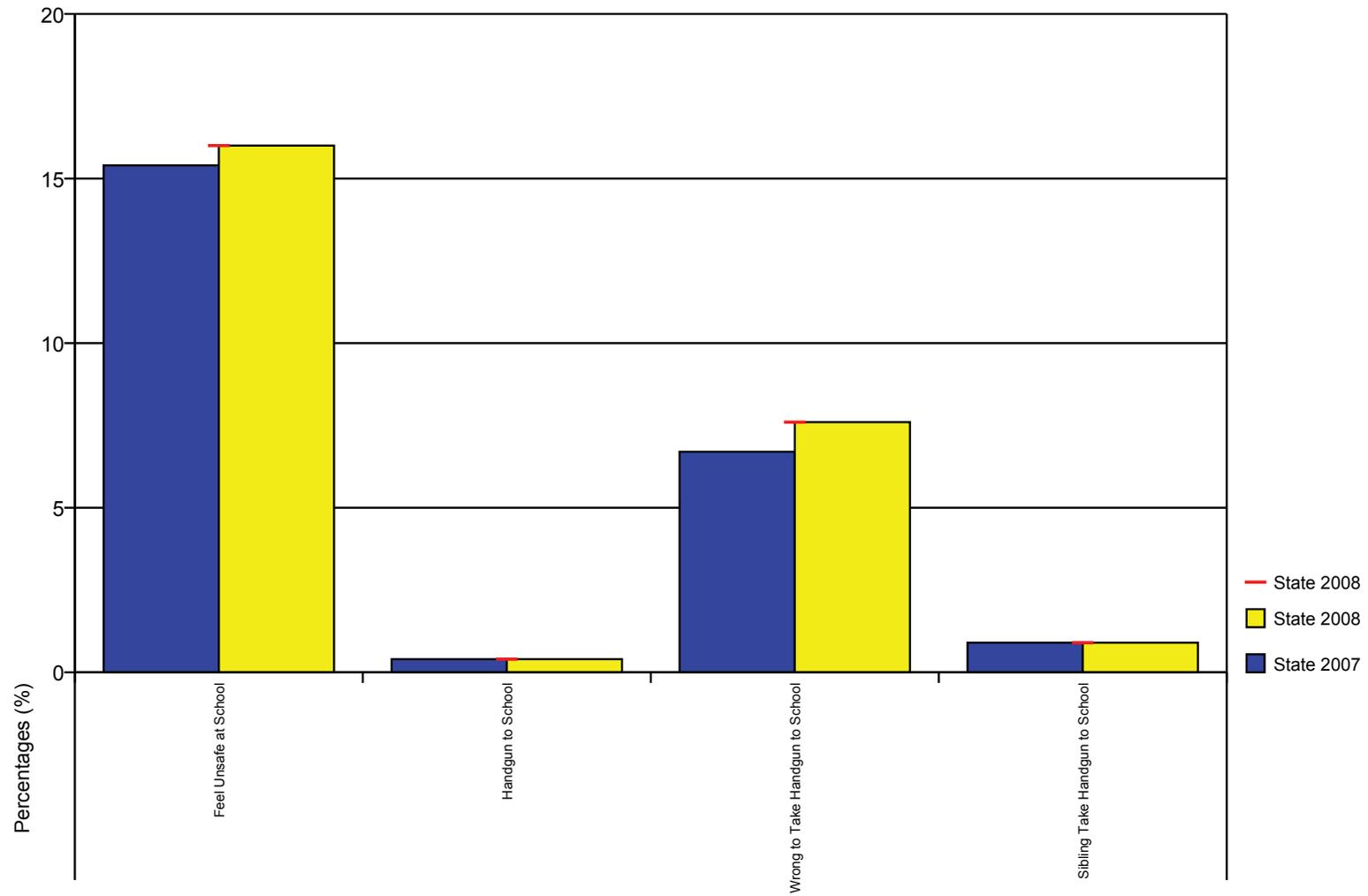


Figure 17: School Safety Profile - Grade 6

School Safety Profile - Grade 8  
Preliminary State Report

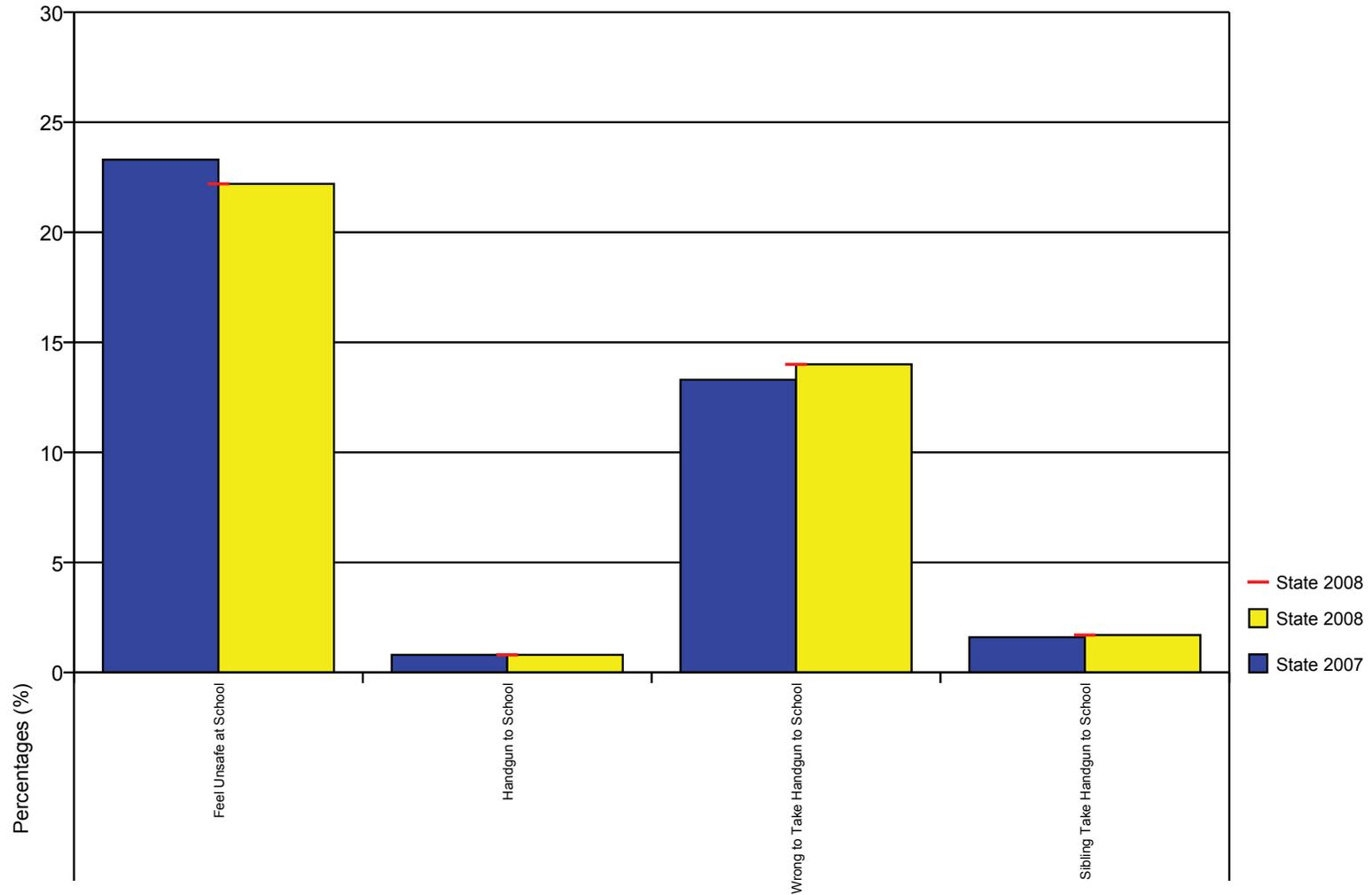


Figure 18: School Safety Profile - Grade 8

School Safety Profile - Grade 10  
Preliminary State Report

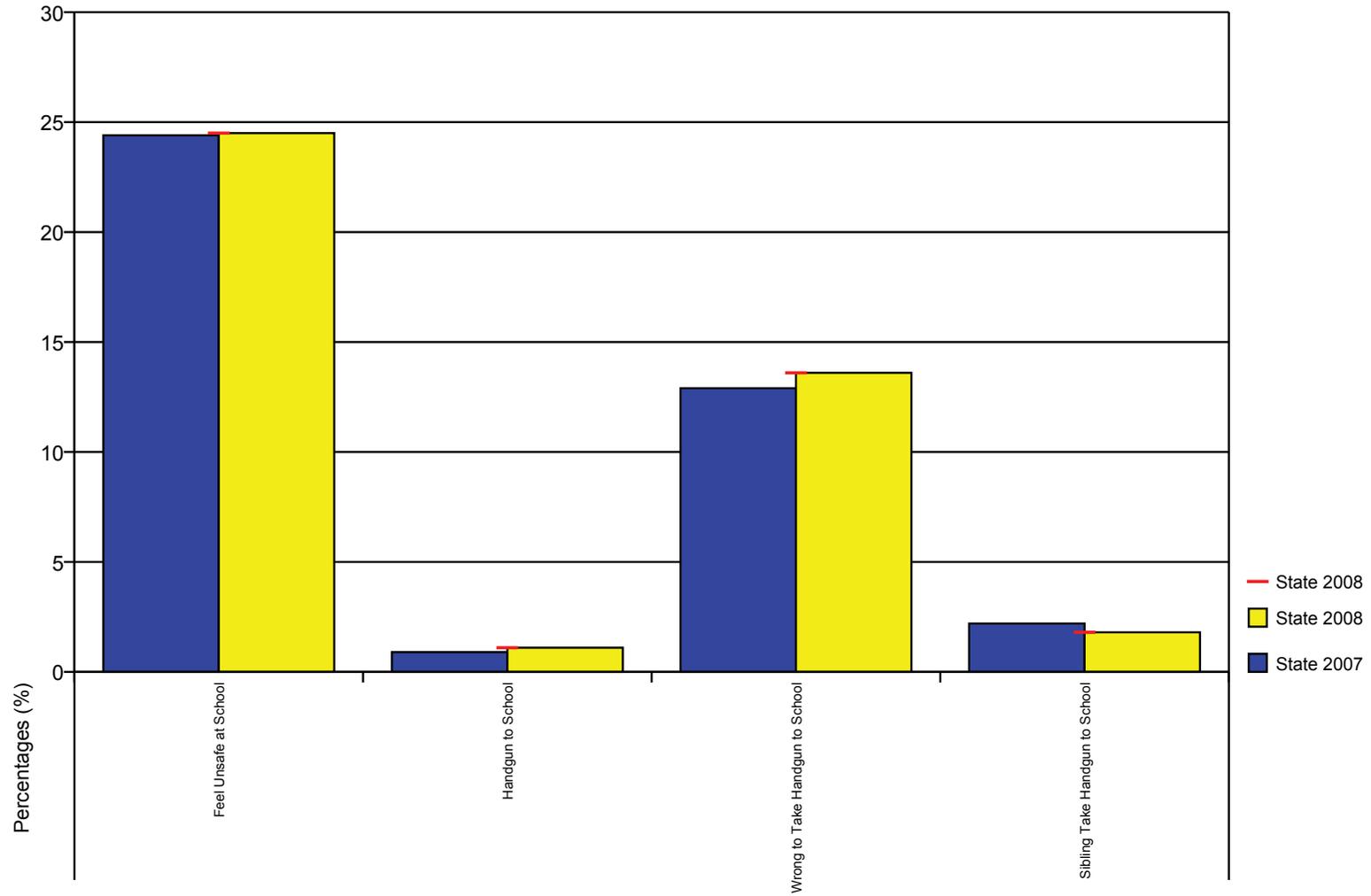


Figure 19: School Safety Profile - Grade 10

School Safety Profile - Grade 12  
Preliminary State Report

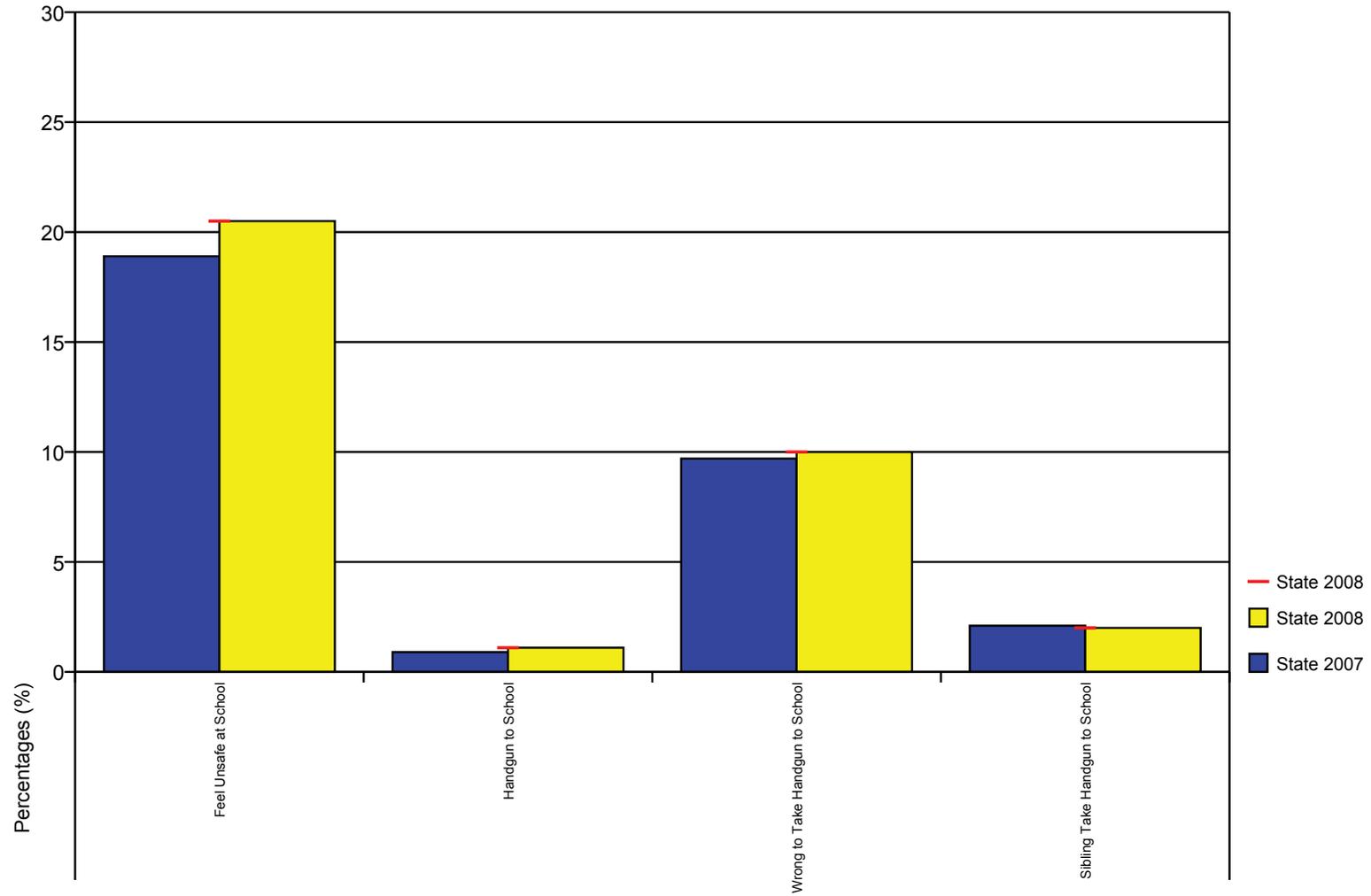


Figure 20: School Safety Profile - Grade 12

Sources and Locations of Alcohol Use - Grade 6  
Preliminary State Report

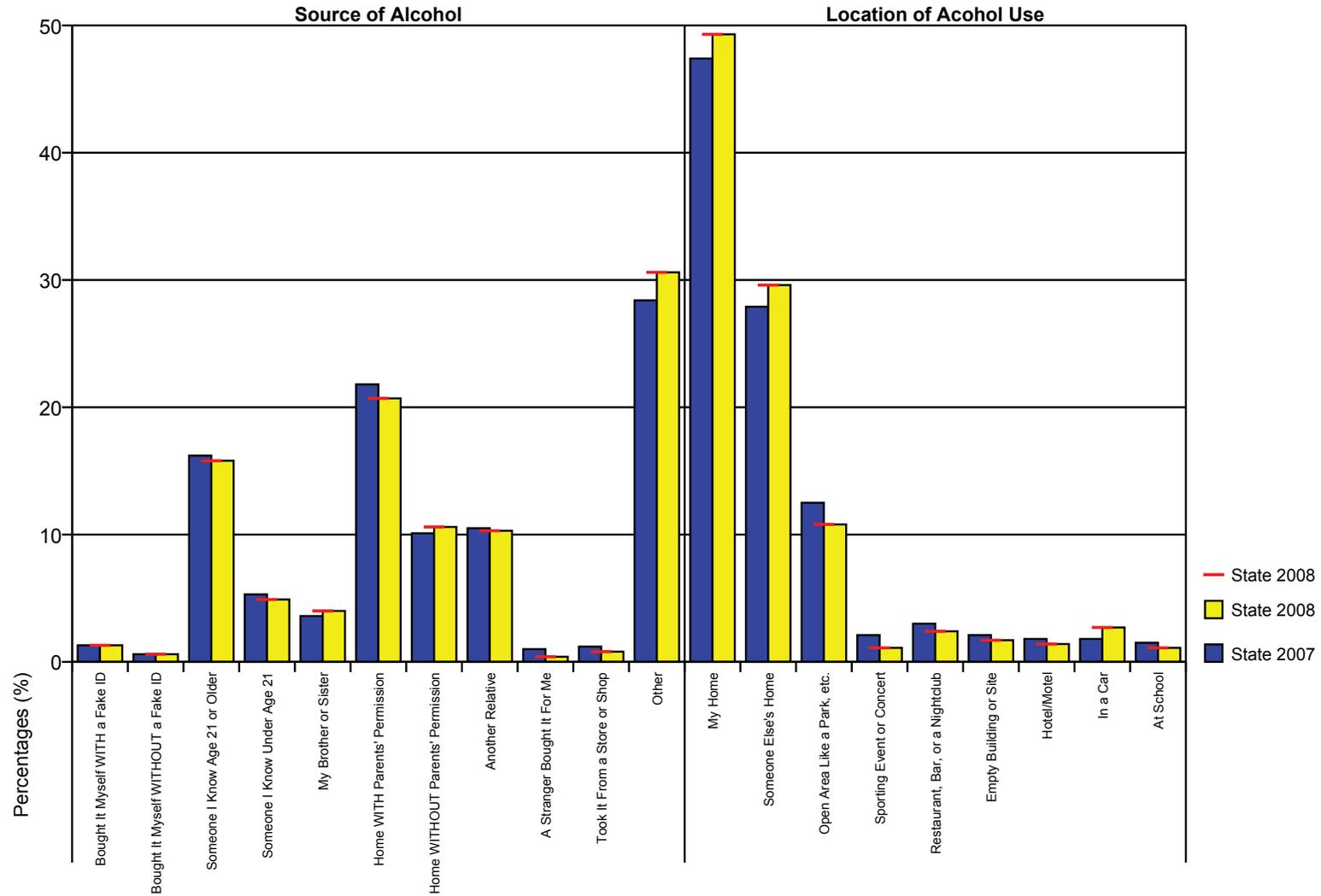


Figure 21: Sources and Locations of Alcohol Use - Grade 6

Sources and Locations of Alcohol Use - Grade 8  
Preliminary State Report

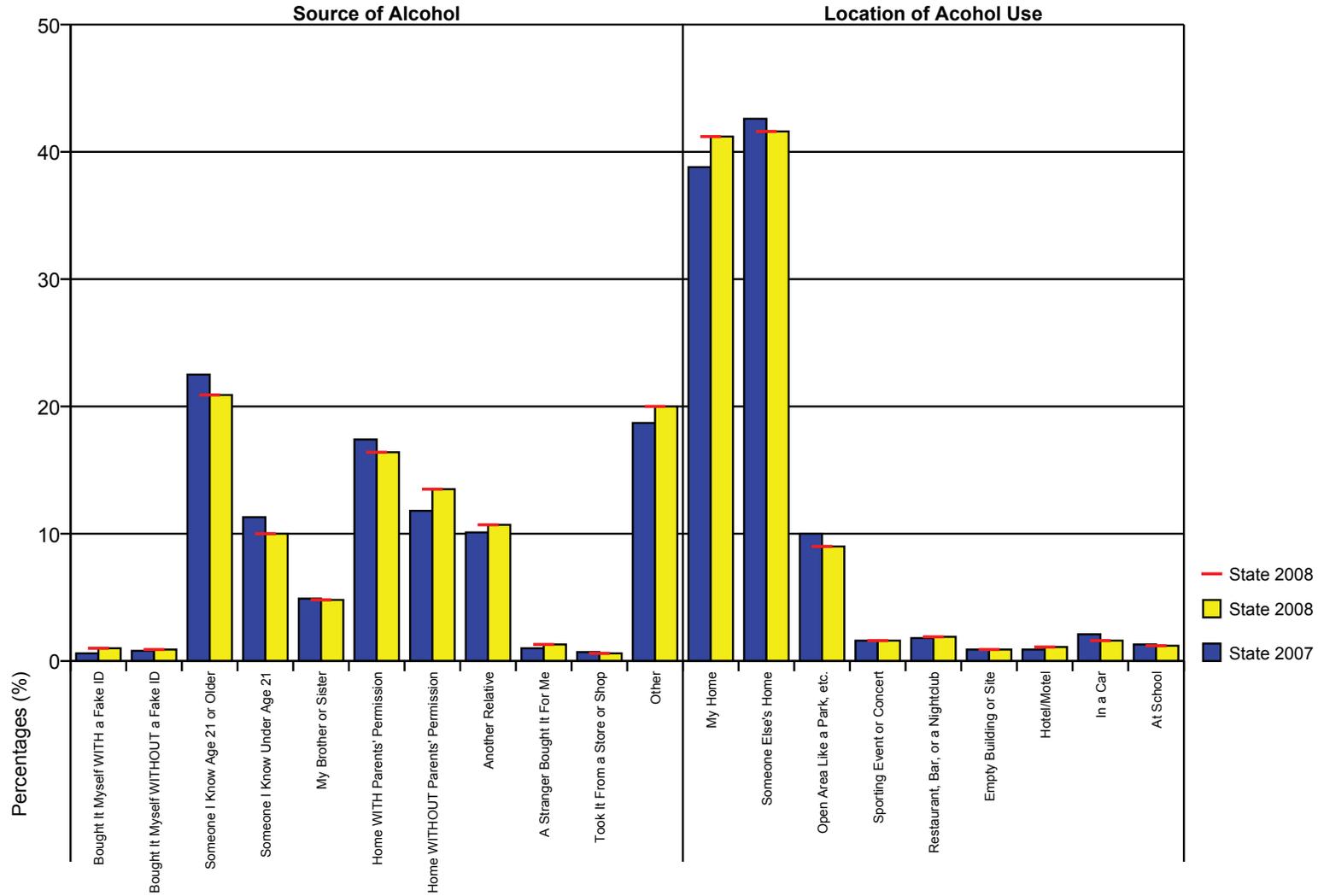


Figure 22: Sources and Locations of Alcohol Use - Grade 8

Sources and Locations of Alcohol Use - Grade 10  
Preliminary State Report

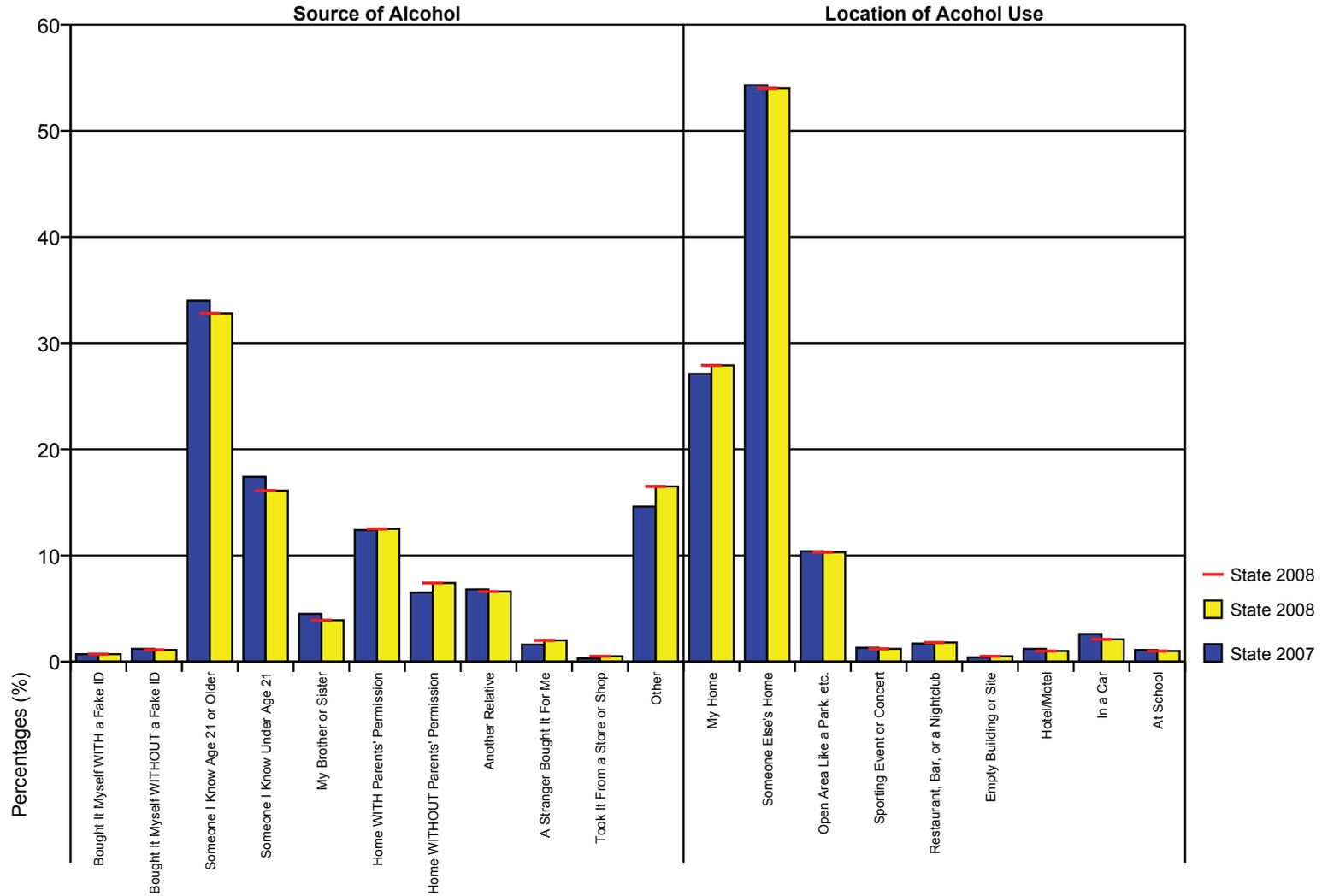


Figure 23: Sources and Locations of Alcohol Use - Grade 10

Sources and Locations of Alcohol Use - Grade 12  
Preliminary State Report

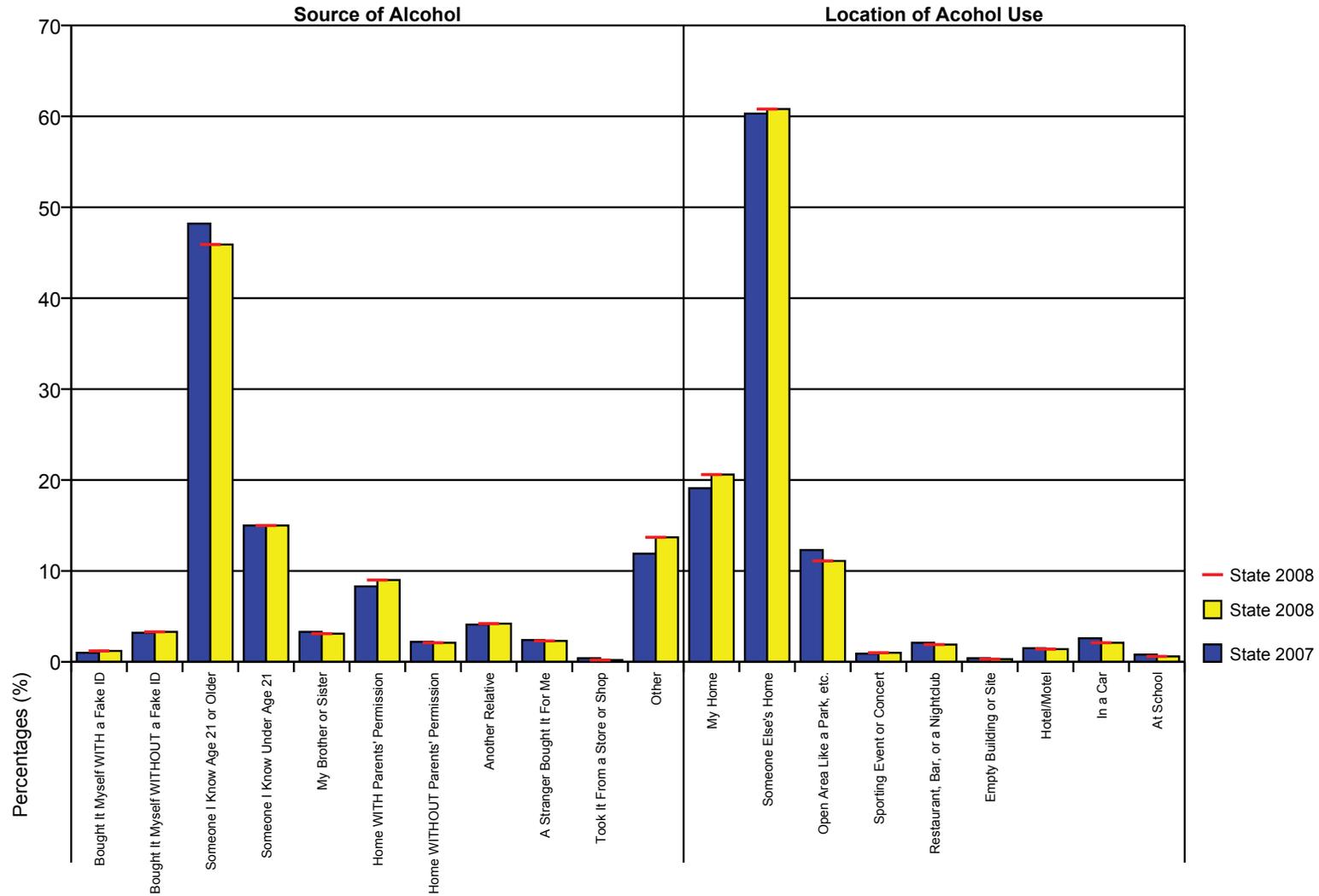


Figure 24: Sources and Locations of Alcohol Use - Grade 12

Sources and Locations of Cigarette Use - Grade 6  
Preliminary State Report

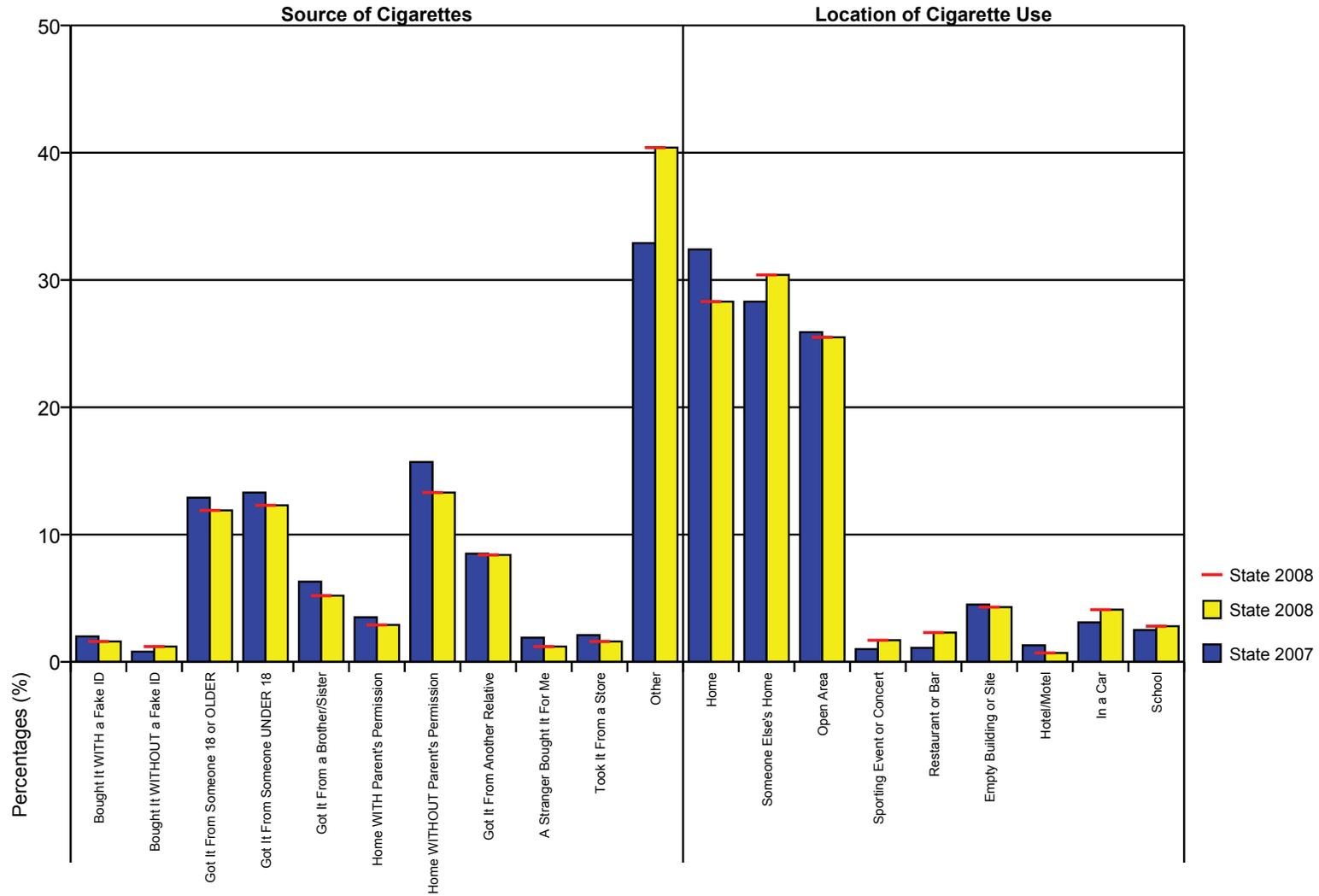


Figure 25: Sources and Locations of Cigarette Use - Grade 6

Sources and Locations of Cigarette Use - Grade 8  
Preliminary State Report

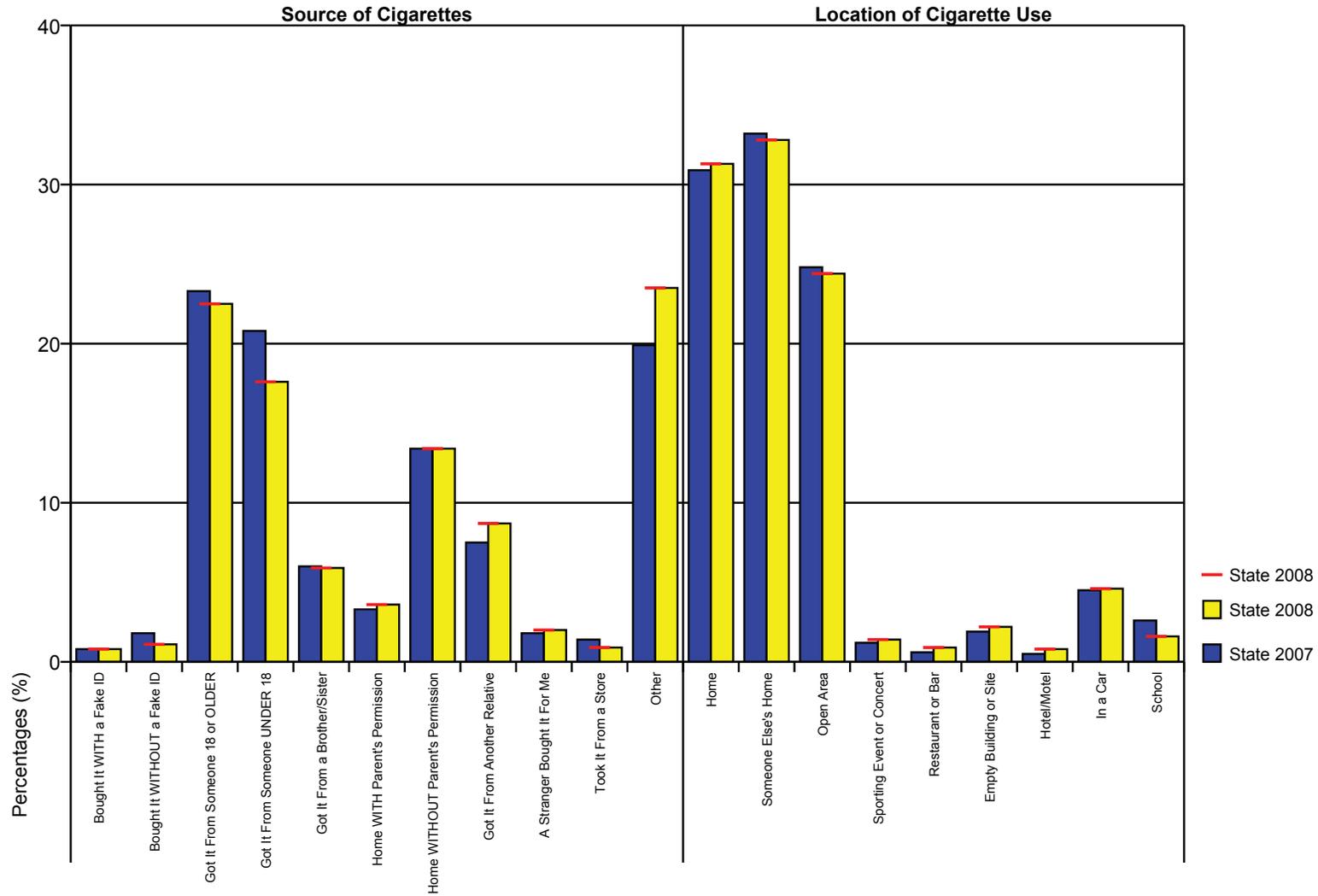


Figure 26: Sources and Locations of Cigarette Use - Grade 8

Sources and Locations of Cigarette Use - Grade 10  
Preliminary State Report

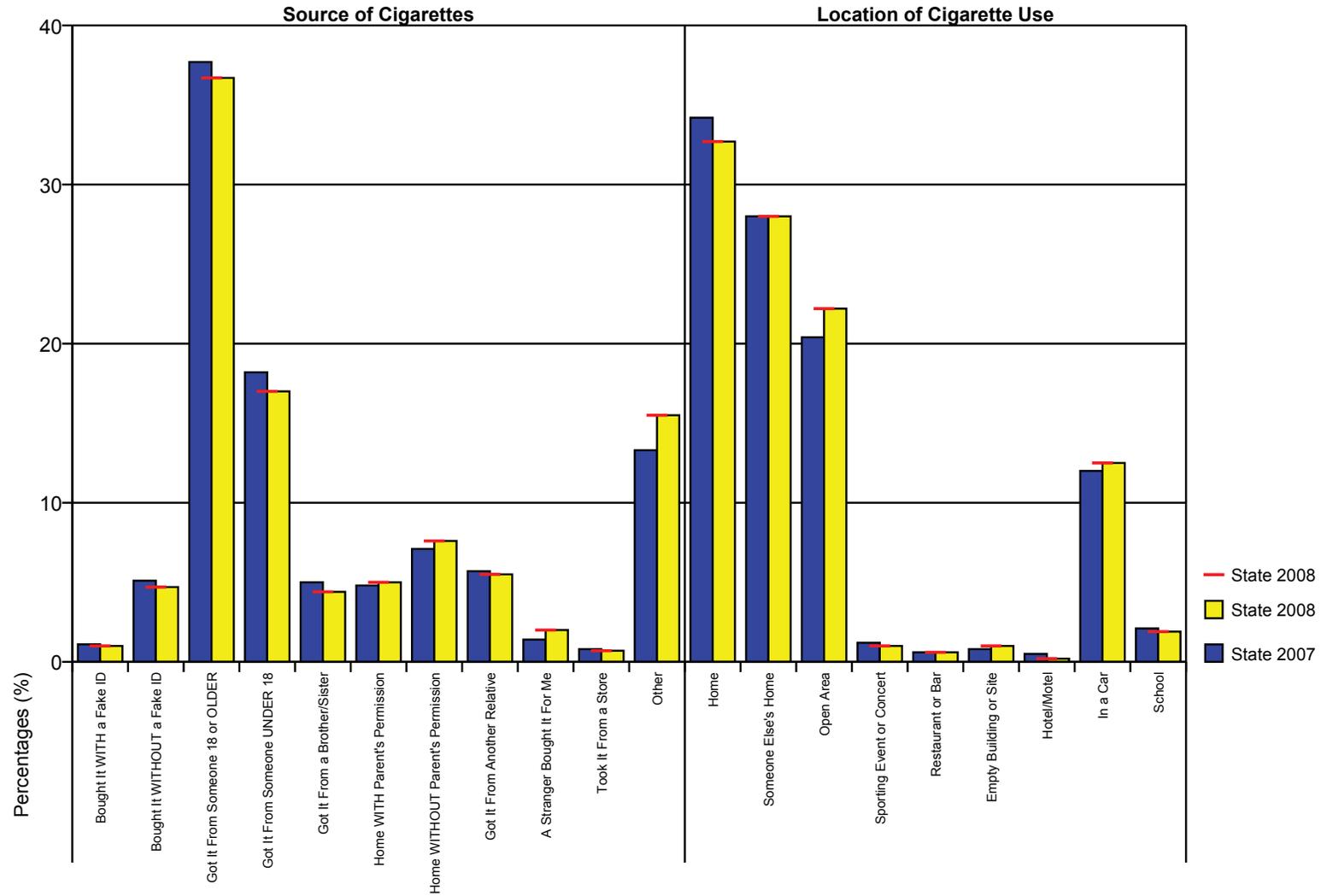


Figure 27: Sources and Locations of Cigarette Use - Grade 10

Sources and Locations of Cigarette Use - Grade 12  
Preliminary State Report

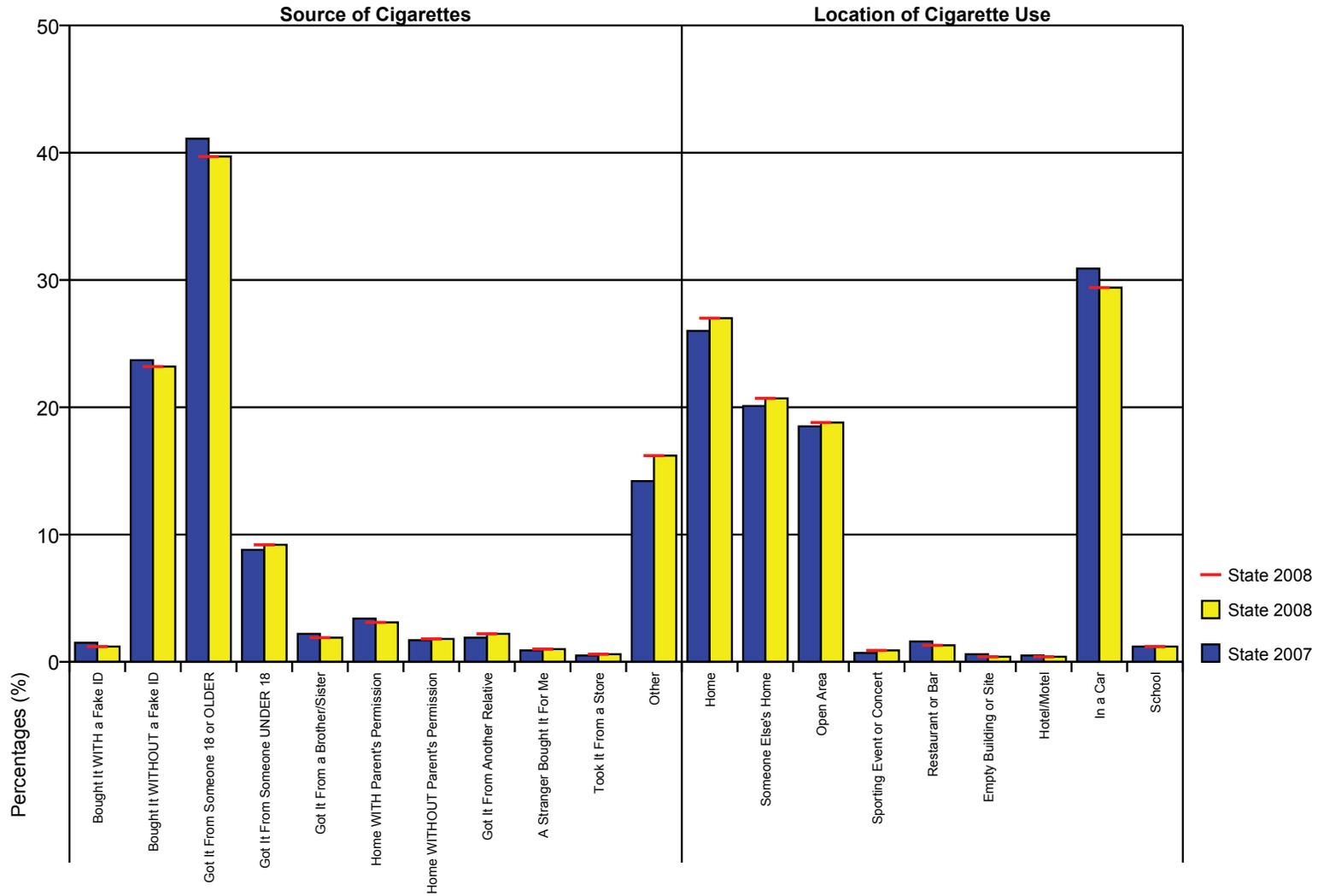


Figure 28: Sources and Locations of Cigarette Use - Grade 12

Table 5: Risk and Protective Factor Scale Definition

Community Domain Risk Factors	
<b>Low Neighborhood Attachment</b>	A low level of bonding to the neighborhood is related to higher levels of juvenile crime and drug selling.
<b>Community Disorganization</b>	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.
<b>Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use</b>	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.
<b>Perceived Availability of Drugs</b>	The availability of cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, and other illegal drugs has been related to the use of these substances by adolescents.
<b>Perceived Availability of Handguns</b>	The availability of handguns has also been related to the use of these substances by adolescents.
Community Domain Protective Factors	
<b>Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement</b>	When opportunities are available in a community for positive participation, children are less likely to engage in substance use and other problem behaviors.
<b>Rewards for Prosocial Involvement</b>	Rewards for positive participation in activities help children bond to the community, thus lowering their risk for substance use.
Family Domain Risk Factors	
<b>Poor Family Management</b>	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.

*continued on the next column*

Risk and Protective Factor Scale Definition (continued)

<b>Family Conflict</b>	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.
<b>Family History of Antisocial Behavior</b>	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.
<b>Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Drug Use</b>	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.
<b>Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior</b>	In families where parents are tolerant of their child's antisocial behavior (i.e. fighting, stealing, defacing property, etc.), children are more likely to become drug abusers during adolescence.
Family Domain Protective Factors	
<b>Family Attachment</b>	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.
<b>Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement</b>	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.
<b>Rewards for Prosocial Involvement</b>	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	
<b>Academic Failure</b>	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.
<b>Low Commitment to School</b>	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.

*continued on the next column*

Risk and Protective Factor Scale Definition (continued)

School Domain Protective Factors	
<b>Opportunities for Prosocial 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 Prosocial 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.
Individual/Peer Risk Factors	
<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>Early Initiation of 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>Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior</b>	Early onset of antisocial behaviors such as being suspended from school, arrests, carrying handguns, fighting, etc. makes young people more likely to be involved in substance abuse.
<b>Attitudes Favorable Toward Drug Use and Antisocial Behavior</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.

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Risk and Protective Factor Scale Definition (continued)

<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>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>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>Depressive Symptoms</b>	Young people who express feelings of sadness for long periods over the past year and who have negative attitudes about themselves and life in general are more likely to use drugs.
<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.
Individual/Peer 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>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.

Table 6: Alcohol - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	21.2	18.8	17.7	18.5
8	state	44.0	40.8	41.0	41.2
10	state	64.9	62.6	62.1	60.4
12	state	74.4	72.7	71.9	71.3
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>45.2</b>

Table 7: Cigarettes - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	15.0	13.0	10.8	10.4
8	state	32.8	29.4	26.8	25.2
10	state	46.5	43.8	40.0	38.8
12	state	54.5	52.0	49.7	48.2
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>28.9</b>

Table 8: Chewing Tobacco - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	8.3	7.5	6.1	5.9
8	state	16.5	14.7	13.5	12.9
10	state	22.5	22.4	19.6	19.2
12	state	24.3	25.4	23.2	23.2
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>14.5</b>

Table 9: Marijuana - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.5
8	state	11.5	10.8	9.5	9.6
10	state	25.7	25.7	23.4	23.4
12	state	36.7	35.2	34.8	34.2
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>15.4</b>

Table 10: Hallucinogens - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3
8	state	1.0	1.5	0.7	0.8
10	state	2.2	3.4	2.0	2.3
12	state	3.3	4.7	4.0	3.9
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>

Table 11: Cocaine - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4
8	state	1.6	2.2	1.2	1.2
10	state	3.0	4.3	2.4	2.4
12	state	5.6	6.5	5.0	4.3
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>

Table 12: Inhalants - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	10.5	9.2	9.3	8.9
8	state	16.5	15.4	16.0	15.9
10	state	15.7	16.4	14.9	14.6
12	state	12.9	13.2	12.0	12.1
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>12.8</b>

Table 13: Sedatives - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	4.4	5.1	4.9	4.9
8	state	10.3	10.7	10.2	10.4
10	state	17.9	18.6	16.6	15.9
12	state	21.5	22.5	20.2	18.8
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>11.8</b>

Table 14: Meth - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4
8	state	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.1
10	state	3.4	4.0	2.1	1.8
12	state	4.7	5.0	3.4	2.7
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>

Table 15: Stimulants - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5
8	state	2.0	2.6	1.6	1.5
10	state	5.5	6.3	4.6	4.1
12	state	6.9	8.0	6.9	6.2
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.8</b>

Table 16: Heroin - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2
8	state	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.6
10	state	1.2	2.0	1.1	1.1
12	state	2.1	2.6	2.0	2.0
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>

Table 17: Ecstasy - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2
8	state	1.4	1.9	1.2	1.1
10	state	3.2	4.7	3.4	3.3
12	state	4.4	6.5	5.4	5.2
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>

Table 18: Prescription Drugs - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9
8	state	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.6
10	state	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.0
12	state	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>12.8</b>

Table 19: Over-The-Counter Drugs - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5
8	state	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0
10	state	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.4
12	state	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.0
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>6.8</b>

Table 20: Any Drug - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	16.0	13.2	13.2	15.2
8	state	28.8	24.8	25.0	29.0
10	state	39.5	36.7	35.0	38.5
12	state	47.1	42.7	42.3	45.5
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>30.6</b>

Table 21: Alcohol - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	4.8	4.7	3.6	3.9
8	state	16.9	16.4	15.5	15.0
10	state	33.6	32.1	30.3	28.5
12	state	42.8	42.7	40.3	39.1
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>22.7</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>19.8</b>

Table 22: Cigarettes - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	2.7	2.4	1.9	1.8
8	state	10.1	9.0	8.1	7.5
10	state	17.4	17.2	15.3	14.6
12	state	24.9	24.0	23.5	22.7
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>10.6</b>

Table 23: Chewing Tobacco - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	2.5	2.3	1.7	1.6
8	state	6.8	5.9	5.5	5.3
10	state	10.3	11.1	9.5	8.6
12	state	10.4	11.9	10.8	10.7
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.1</b>

Table 24: Marijuana - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5
8	state	5.3	5.2	4.1	3.9
10	state	11.8	12.5	10.4	10.4
12	state	15.9	16.3	15.3	14.6
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.6</b>

Table 25: Hallucinogens - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
8	state	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.4
10	state	0.8	1.5	0.6	0.7
12	state	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.1
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>

Table 26: Cocaine - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1
8	state	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.5
10	state	0.8	1.6	0.6	0.4
12	state	1.4	2.0	0.9	0.7
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>

Table 27: Inhalants - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.9
8	state	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.3
10	state	4.7	5.2	4.1	3.8
12	state	2.6	3.1	2.3	2.3
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>

Table 28: Sedatives - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	1.8	2.3	1.9	1.9
8	state	4.8	5.3	4.6	4.6
10	state	9.3	9.9	7.6	7.3
12	state	10.5	11.3	9.2	8.3
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>

Table 29: Meth - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1
8	state	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4
10	state	0.9	1.6	0.6	0.4
12	state	1.3	1.6	0.6	0.6
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.4</b>

Table 30: Stimulants - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2
8	state	0.9	1.3	0.7	0.6
10	state	2.0	2.6	1.4	1.4
12	state	2.2	3.1	1.8	1.9
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.9</b>

Table 31: Heroin - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
8	state	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3
10	state	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.4
12	state	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.6
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>

Table 32: Ecstasy - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
8	state	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.5
10	state	0.9	1.7	1.0	0.9
12	state	1.2	2.1	1.4	1.0
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>

Table 33: Prescription Drugs - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6
8	state	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7
10	state	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1
12	state	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>

Table 34: Over-The-Counter Drugs - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
8	state	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1
10	state	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2
12	state	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>

Table 35: Any Drug - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	7.5	6.1	5.9	7.3
8	state	14.8	12.7	12.2	14.6
10	state	21.1	19.6	17.1	20.0
12	state	23.9	22.6	20.6	23.2
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>15.5</b>

Table 36: Binge Drinking

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	4.1	4.3	3.5	3.3
8	state	11.0	11.4	10.3	10.4
10	state	21.2	20.9	19.3	17.7
12	state	27.0	27.8	26.0	25.2
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>13.1</b>

Table 37: Pack of Cigarettes

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
8	state	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7
10	state	1.9	2.4	1.8	1.7
12	state	3.8	3.6	3.1	2.8
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>

Table 38: Suspended from School

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	10.3	9.9	11.1	10.5
8	state	15.5	15.9	16.6	16.6
10	state	14.3	14.9	14.8	15.1
12	state	10.0	11.4	10.6	10.6
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>13.3</b>

Table 39: Drunk or High at School

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	2.4	2.6	2.0	2.0
8	state	8.9	9.3	8.3	8.2
10	state	16.7	18.1	15.0	15.0
12	state	19.5	20.8	18.7	18.2
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>10.0</b>

Table 40: Sold Illegal Drugs

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4
8	state	2.8	3.2	2.6	2.1
10	state	6.7	7.9	6.4	6.6
12	state	8.7	10.0	8.7	8.6
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>

Table 41: Stolen a Vehicle

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.3
8	state	2.7	3.5	2.7	2.3
10	state	3.8	4.5	3.4	3.5
12	state	2.3	3.3	2.2	2.0
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>

Table 42: Been Arrested

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	2.2	2.4	2.2	1.9
8	state	5.7	6.2	5.7	5.7
10	state	7.4	8.9	7.4	8.2
12	state	7.5	8.2	7.1	7.2
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>

Table 43: Attacked to Harm

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	13.2	12.8	13.1	13.5
8	state	17.8	17.9	18.1	18.6
10	state	18.4	19.2	18.0	18.3
12	state	15.9	16.2	14.6	14.5
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>16.3</b>

Table 44: Carried a Handgun

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	4.6	4.7	4.0	4.2
8	state	5.1	6.0	5.3	5.7
10	state	6.1	7.0	6.0	6.4
12	state	5.6	6.8	5.7	6.3
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.6</b>

Table 45: Handgun to School

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4
8	state	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.8
10	state	1.1	1.7	0.9	1.1
12	state	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.1
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.8</b>

Table 46: Community Risk - Low Neighborhood Attachment

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	43.8	44.3	44.3	44.1
8	state	35.8	35.8	36.2	35.3
10	state	41.6	42.2	41.6	41.5
12	state	43.0	44.1	45.3	44.2
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>41.1</b>

Table 47: Community Risk - High Community Disorganization

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	38.5	39.4	37.2	37.2
8	state	34.3	34.3	32.8	33.9
10	state	47.5	48.3	45.2	45.1
12	state	44.6	45.7	43.3	42.7
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>39.3</b>

Table 48: Community Risk - Transitions and Mobility

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	49.9	40.0	52.6	52.1
8	state	53.1	47.8	56.6	55.5
10	state	58.5	52.5	60.5	61.1
12	state	47.5	46.0	49.6	50.4
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>55.0</b>

Table 49: Community Risk - Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	42.7	71.8	41.0	40.1
8	state	37.0	28.4	34.9	33.5
10	state	44.8	19.6	40.9	40.1
12	state	36.5	10.3	33.6	33.8
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>37.0</b>

Table 50: Community Risk - Perceived Availability of Drugs

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	24.6	24.4	22.4	23.7
8	state	30.1	29.0	27.6	26.9
10	state	45.1	42.9	38.9	37.5
12	state	51.2	48.9	45.8	44.3
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>36.8</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>32.2</b>

Table 51: Community Risk - Perceived Availability of Handguns

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	27.2	28.2	25.7	26.0
8	state	40.8	40.9	39.3	39.4
10	state	35.9	35.4	33.1	31.8
12	state	41.5	40.9	38.7	39.1
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>33.9</b>	<b>33.8</b>

Table 52: Family Risk - Poor Family Management

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	35.4	36.4	35.9	37.8
8	state	37.5	38.0	38.2	40.3
10	state	38.8	39.5	37.5	38.1
12	state	39.7	40.1	39.6	41.0
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>38.5</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>39.2</b>

Table 53: Family Risk - Family Conflict

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	39.9	40.2	36.2	39.2
8	state	51.0	49.2	47.6	49.5
10	state	41.9	41.3	39.4	39.3
12	state	38.4	37.7	35.4	36.7
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>41.5</b>

Table 54: Family Risk - Family History of Antisocial Behavior

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	39.2	22.4	34.9	35.8
8	state	41.3	19.0	37.1	37.1
10	state	44.0	18.5	40.8	40.4
12	state	40.7	11.2	37.7	37.9
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>37.7</b>

Table 55: Family Risk - Parental Attitudes Favorable to ATOD

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	15.1	14.2	13.3	13.6
8	state	28.6	27.0	27.0	27.0
10	state	43.2	42.3	41.7	41.1
12	state	42.0	41.0	41.4	41.0
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>29.6</b>

Table 56: Family Risk - Parental Attitudes Favorable to ASB

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	33.7	34.1	32.7	33.1
8	state	44.8	44.9	45.3	45.2
10	state	49.7	51.8	50.1	50.1
12	state	46.6	30.8	48.4	49.3
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>43.9</b>

Table 57: School Risk - Academic Failure

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	46.5	39.0	44.2	42.9
8	state	50.1	45.1	47.0	44.9
10	state	49.3	47.6	48.5	47.5
12	state	43.3	42.2	41.3	41.2
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>47.6</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>44.2</b>

Table 58: School Risk - Low Commitment to School

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	41.9	84.6	42.0	42.9
8	state	35.7	57.0	35.3	35.4
10	state	38.0	53.0	39.5	38.1
12	state	41.5	59.6	42.2	42.2
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>39.1</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>39.5</b>

Table 59: Peer Risk - Rebelliousness

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	50.3	48.3	46.8	47.4
8	state	40.4	37.8	38.1	38.7
10	state	48.7	47.0	44.6	44.7
12	state	45.3	43.3	43.0	43.3
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>43.6</b>

Table 60: Peer Risk - Early Initiation of Drug Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	30.1	16.4	25.4	26.4
8	state	32.9	10.6	28.7	28.1
10	state	36.2	30.3	32.4	30.9
12	state	35.2	51.9	33.0	31.4
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>28.9</b>

Table 61: Peer Risk - Early Initiation of ASB

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	25.5	24.9	25.9	25.8
8	state	35.4	35.7	37.3	37.4
10	state	40.4	41.0	40.6	41.3
12	state	38.6	39.8	39.1	40.0
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>35.5</b>

Table 62: Peer Risk - Peer Favorable Attitudes to ASB

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	37.7	37.1	37.5	38.9
8	state	32.3	32.7	33.3	33.3
10	state	42.0	43.1	41.7	41.5
12	state	37.8	40.0	39.0	39.8
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>38.2</b>

Table 63: Peer Risk - Peer Favorable Attitudes to Drug Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	20.8	19.2	17.9	18.0
8	state	25.5	23.7	22.8	22.5
10	state	35.4	35.5	33.1	32.8
12	state	32.2	33.3	32.9	32.9
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>25.7</b>

Table 64: Peer Risk - Intentions to Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	36.1	36.2	35.3	37.4
8	state	28.0	26.7	26.4	27.2
10	state	40.4	40.2	38.3	38.3
12	state	28.3	28.7	28.7	29.4
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>32.3</b>	<b>33.2</b>

Table 65: Peer Risk - Peer Perceived Risk of Drug Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	31.8	31.7	32.6	32.2
8	state	37.9	36.1	36.4	36.3
10	state	35.5	36.1	34.6	35.2
12	state	39.0	40.7	41.6	41.2
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>35.9</b>

Table 66: Peer Risk - Interaction with Antisocial Peers

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	38.7	40.7	38.9	38.7
8	state	51.1	51.7	50.6	51.5
10	state	53.6	54.8	52.1	52.6
12	state	49.7	50.7	49.4	50.4
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>49.5</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>47.9</b>

Table 67: Peer Risk - Friends' Use of Drugs

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	23.9	21.9	20.6	21.3
8	state	34.7	32.1	30.8	31.2
10	state	37.2	33.4	33.1	33.3
12	state	32.3	25.6	31.0	31.1
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>28.9</b>

Table 68: Peer Risk - Sensation Seeking

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	52.3	54.6	50.6	49.3
8	state	50.7	43.7	49.6	50.1
10	state	49.5	46.0	48.4	48.3
12	state	50.1	46.9	50.5	51.3
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>47.8</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>49.7</b>

Table 69: Peer Risk - Peer Rewards for Antisocial Involvement

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	23.9	23.4	22.1	23.7
8	state	39.4	37.6	37.4	38.6
10	state	43.1	42.5	41.3	40.2
12	state	54.1	54.8	54.8	55.0
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>37.4</b>	<b>38.0</b>

Table 70: Peer Risk - Depressive Symptoms

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	43.3	42.1	39.5	39.6
8	state	46.6	44.7	44.1	43.6
10	state	47.1	46.7	46.2	45.1
12	state	42.5	41.5	40.4	40.2
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>42.1</b>

Table 71: Peer Risk - Gang Involvement

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	24.0	22.8	20.2	20.6
8	state	20.4	16.6	21.5	22.7
10	state	25.4	27.4	25.7	26.3
12	state	22.6	24.1	22.7	23.0
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>23.0</b>

Table 72: Community Protective - Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	48.4	62.9	44.7	43.6
8	state	52.9	75.9	50.5	50.8
10	state	49.9	75.7	48.4	49.2
12	state	48.8	77.1	48.4	48.8
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>50.1</b>	<b>72.9</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>48.0</b>

Table 73: Community Protective - Rewards for Prosocial Involvement

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	53.8	53.1	51.7	51.8
8	state	45.2	44.9	43.3	43.8
10	state	51.2	49.6	49.3	49.8
12	state	52.1	50.1	48.4	49.1
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>48.1</b>	<b>48.6</b>

Table 74: Family Protective - Family Attachment

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	56.5	57.6	57.0	57.6
8	state	52.5	53.1	52.6	53.3
10	state	43.9	45.0	45.3	45.7
12	state	56.7	55.8	56.2	55.7
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>53.1</b>

Table 75: Family Protective - Family Opportunities for PSI

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	62.9	61.9	62.1	61.8
8	state	63.6	63.4	63.9	62.9
10	state	55.2	54.7	55.1	55.7
12	state	56.5	54.9	55.6	55.1
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>58.9</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>59.2</b>

Table 76: Family Protective - Family Rewards for PSI

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	56.0	55.7	55.8	56.3
8	state	64.6	64.3	64.2	63.8
10	state	55.5	54.5	54.7	55.2
12	state	55.1	53.6	54.4	54.6
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>57.7</b>

Table 77: School Protective - School Opportunities for PSI

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	45.2	47.2	49.2	48.1
8	state	62.9	64.6	66.5	67.3
10	state	61.3	61.2	65.3	65.4
12	state	62.1	62.6	65.2	65.1
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>60.9</b>

Table 78: School Protective - School Rewards for PSI

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	59.5	59.6	58.9	58.5
8	state	56.0	57.1	56.1	57.1
10	state	64.8	64.0	64.5	64.9
12	state	50.4	50.2	50.0	49.6
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>58.1</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>57.9</b>

Table 79: Peer Protective - Religiosity

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	67.3	66.9	63.7	63.0
8	state	68.8	68.6	68.0	67.5
10	state	67.5	65.5	64.9	66.1
12	state	88.5	86.7	86.1	85.7
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>69.6</b>	<b>69.5</b>

Table 80: Peer Protective - Social Skills

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	70.3	71.2	71.0	70.5
8	state	67.4	67.0	66.9	66.6
10	state	56.4	55.5	57.4	58.6
12	state	68.0	66.6	67.4	67.6
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>66.0</b>

Table 81: Peer Protective - Belief in a Moral Order

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	62.1	65.7	65.0	63.9
8	state	63.4	65.8	64.4	64.1
10	state	64.7	64.4	66.5	66.9
12	state	51.7	51.5	51.4	50.8
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>62.1</b>

Table 82: Peer Protective - Prosocial Involvement

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	46.3	45.4	43.2	43.8
8	state	47.9	49.3	47.6	48.0
10	state	49.3	48.5	49.1	48.9
12	state	44.1	42.8	43.5	43.2
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>47.1</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>46.1</b>

Table 83: Peer Protective - Peer Rewards for Prosocial Involvement

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	64.0	65.6	63.2	61.9
8	state	68.2	69.8	69.8	68.5
10	state	63.0	63.5	64.1	65.8
12	state	53.1	54.6	53.9	54.4
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>63.9</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>63.2</b>

Table 84: Peer Protective - Interaction with Prosocial Peers

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	57.8	83.1	56.7	56.1
8	state	62.6	86.0	65.3	65.2
10	state	62.3	86.6	63.3	63.9
12	state	61.1	86.5	60.5	61.0
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>60.9</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>61.5</b>	<b>61.5</b>

## Appendix E: Sample Profile Report

Table 85: Sources of Alcohol

		Bought It Myself WITH a Fake ID	Bought It Myself WITHOUT a Fake ID	Someone I Know Age 21 or Older	Someone I Know Under Age 21	My Brother or Sister	Home WITH Parents' Permission	Home WITHOUT Parents' Permission	Another Relative	A Stranger Bought It For Me	Took It From a Store or Shop	Other
6	state	1.3	0.6	15.8	4.9	4.0	20.7	10.6	10.3	0.4	0.8	30.6
8	state	1.0	0.9	20.9	10.0	4.8	16.4	13.5	10.7	1.3	0.6	20.0
10	state	0.7	1.1	32.8	16.1	3.9	12.5	7.4	6.6	2.0	0.5	16.5
12	state	1.2	3.3	45.9	15.0	3.1	9.0	2.1	4.2	2.3	0.2	13.7
Combined	state	1.0	1.8	33.4	13.4	3.8	12.8	7.2	7.0	1.8	0.4	17.5

Table 86: Location of Alcohol Use

		My Home	Someone Else's Home	Open Area Like a Park, etc.	Sporting Event or Concert	Restaurant, Bar, or a Nightclub	Empty Building or Site	Hotel/Motel	In a Car	At School
6	state	49.3	29.6	10.8	1.1	2.4	1.7	1.4	2.7	1.1
8	state	41.2	41.6	9.0	1.6	1.9	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.2
10	state	27.9	54.0	10.3	1.2	1.8	0.5	1.0	2.1	1.0
12	state	20.6	60.8	11.1	1.0	1.9	0.3	1.4	2.1	0.6
Combined	state	29.9	51.9	10.3	1.2	1.9	0.6	1.2	2.1	0.9

## Appendix E: Sample Profile Report

Table 87: Sources of Cigarettes

		Bought It WITH a Fake ID	Bought It WITHOUT a Fake ID	Got It From Someone 18 or OLDER	Got It From Someone UNDER 18	Got It From a Brother/Sister	Home WITH Parent's Permission	Home WITHOUT Parent's Permission	Got It From Another Relative	A Stranger Bought It For Me	Took It From a Store	Other
6	state	1.6	1.2	11.9	12.3	5.2	2.9	13.3	8.4	1.2	1.6	40.4
8	state	0.8	1.1	22.5	17.6	5.9	3.6	13.4	8.7	2.0	0.9	23.5
10	state	1.0	4.7	36.7	17.0	4.4	5.0	7.6	5.5	2.0	0.7	15.5
12	state	1.2	23.2	39.7	9.2	1.9	3.1	1.8	2.2	1.0	0.6	16.2
Combined	state	1.1	10.3	32.4	13.9	3.9	3.8	7.3	5.3	1.6	0.8	19.8

Table 88: Location of Cigarette Use

		Home	Someone Else's Home	Open Area	Sporting Event or Concert	Restaurant or Bar	Empty Building or Site	Hotel/Motel	In a Car	School
6	state	28.3	30.4	25.5	1.7	2.3	4.3	0.7	4.1	2.8
8	state	31.3	32.8	24.4	1.4	0.9	2.2	0.8	4.6	1.6
10	state	32.7	28.0	22.2	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.2	12.5	1.9
12	state	27.0	20.7	18.8	0.9	1.3	0.4	0.4	29.4	1.2
Combined	state	29.9	26.5	21.7	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.5	16.3	1.6

## Appendix E: Sample Profile Report

Table 89: I feel safe at my school.

		NO!	no	yes	YES!
6	state	6.1	9.9	37.4	46.6
8	state	7.8	14.4	49.6	28.2
10	state	9.2	15.3	54.5	21.0
12	state	7.8	12.6	54.4	25.1
Combined	state	7.7	13.0	48.2	31.1

Table 90: How often have you taken a handgun to school.

		Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-29 times	30-39 times	40+ times
6	state	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	state	99.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
10	state	98.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
12	state	98.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
Combined	state	99.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1

## Appendix E: Sample Profile Report

Table 91: How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to take a gun to school.

		Very Wrong	Wrong	A Little Bit Wrong	Not Wrong at All
6	state	92.4	5.8	1.2	0.6
8	state	86.0	10.6	2.4	1.0
10	state	86.4	9.8	2.8	1.0
12	state	90.0	6.7	2.1	1.1
Combined	state	88.7	8.3	2.1	0.9

Table 92: Have any of your brothers/sisters ever taken a gun to school.

		No	Yes	I don't have any brothers or sisters
6	state	94.9	0.9	4.2
8	state	94.0	1.7	4.3
10	state	93.7	1.8	4.5
12	state	93.1	2.0	5.0
Combined	state	94.0	1.6	4.5

## 5 NO CHILD LEFT BEHIND PROFILE

The No Child Left Behind Profile looks specifically at student responses to the questions "How old were you when you first ...". The questions cover both first incidences of drug use (marijuana, cigarettes, alcohol, and regular use of alcohol) and first incidences of antisocial behaviors (suspension, arrest, carrying a gun, attacking someone and belonging to a gang). Possible responses to these questions range from age 10 to age 17 or the student can respond to the question with *Never*. The average age figures are based only on those students who responded to the question with an answer other than *Never*.

Table 93: Avg Age of First Marijuana

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	11.0	10.0	10.8	10.8
8	state	12.1	10.3	12.0	12.1
10	state	13.3	11.2	13.3	13.4
12	state	14.4	12.0	14.5	14.6
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>13.7</b>

Table 94: Avg Age of First Cigarettes

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	10.4	10.2	10.4	10.4
8	state	11.2	10.7	11.2	11.3
10	state	12.1	11.5	12.1	12.2
12	state	13.1	12.2	13.2	13.3
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>12.1</b>

Table 95: Avg Age of First Alcohol

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	10.5	10.4	10.5	10.5
8	state	11.6	11.2	11.6	11.6
10	state	12.8	12.6	12.9	12.9
12	state	14.0	13.7	14.0	14.1
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>12.6</b>

Table 96: Avg Age of First Regular Alcohol Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	11.0	10.1	11.0	10.9
8	state	12.3	10.4	12.3	12.3
10	state	14.0	11.4	14.0	14.0
12	state	15.4	12.5	15.3	15.3
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>14.1</b>

Table 97: Avg Age of First School Suspension

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	10.6	10.2	10.5	10.5
8	state	11.7	10.6	11.6	11.6
10	state	12.6	11.0	12.5	12.5
12	state	13.5	11.1	13.4	13.3
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>12.0</b>

Table 98: Avg Age of First Been Arrested

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	11.0	10.0	10.9	10.9
8	state	12.3	10.2	12.3	12.3
10	state	13.7	10.5	13.6	13.7
12	state	15.1	10.7	15.0	15.0
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>13.5</b>

Table 99: Avg Age of First Carried a Gun

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	10.8	10.1	10.8	10.7
8	state	11.8	10.2	11.7	11.7
10	state	12.8	10.3	12.8	12.9
12	state	14.3	10.4	14.1	14.1
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>12.4</b>

Table 100: Avg Age of First Attacked to Harm

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	10.7	10.2	10.7	10.6
8	state	11.9	10.6	11.7	11.8
10	state	12.9	10.9	12.8	12.8
12	state	13.8	11.0	13.7	13.7
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>12.2</b>

Table 101: Avg Age of First Belonged to a Gang

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
6	state	10.9	10.1	11.0	10.9
8	state	12.2	10.3	12.2	12.2
10	state	13.1	10.3	13.1	13.1
12	state	13.7	10.3	13.7	13.7
<b>Combined</b>	<b>state</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>12.5</b>

No Child Left Behind Profile - Grade 6  
Preliminary State Report

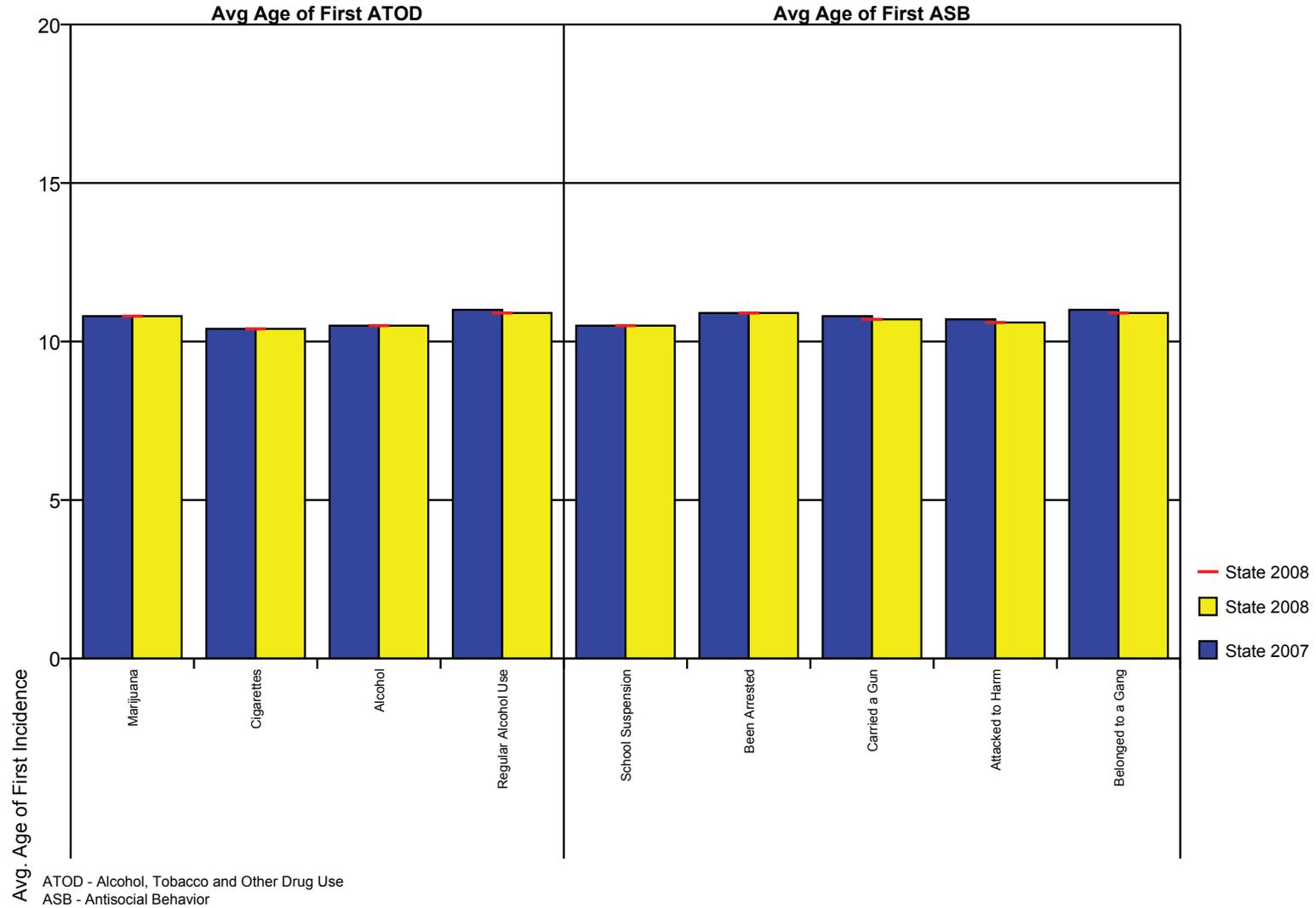


Figure 29: No Child Left Behind Profile - Grade 6

No Child Left Behind Profile - Grade 8  
Preliminary State Report

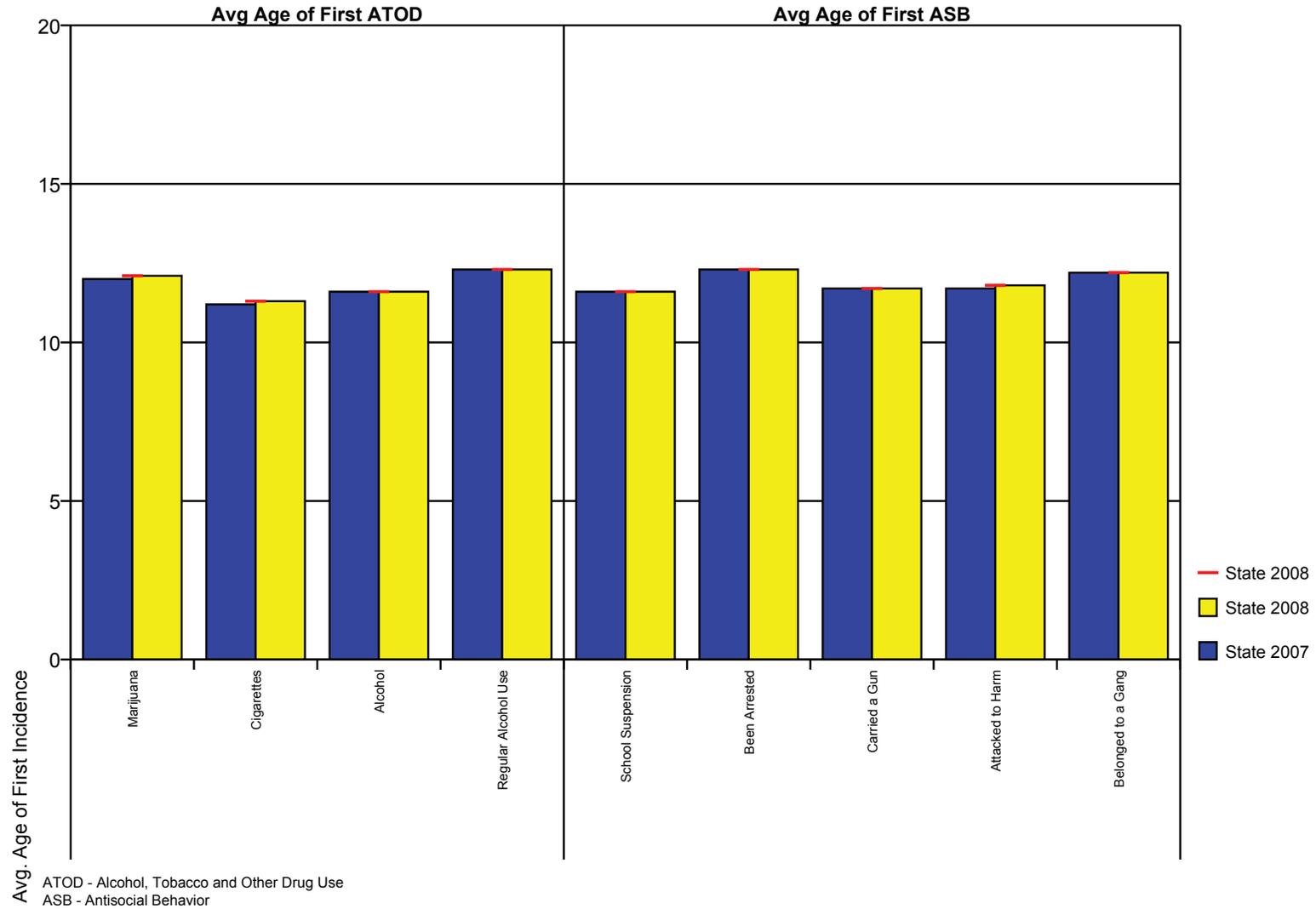


Figure 30: No Child Left Behind Profile - Grade 8

No Child Left Behind Profile - Grade 10  
Preliminary State Report

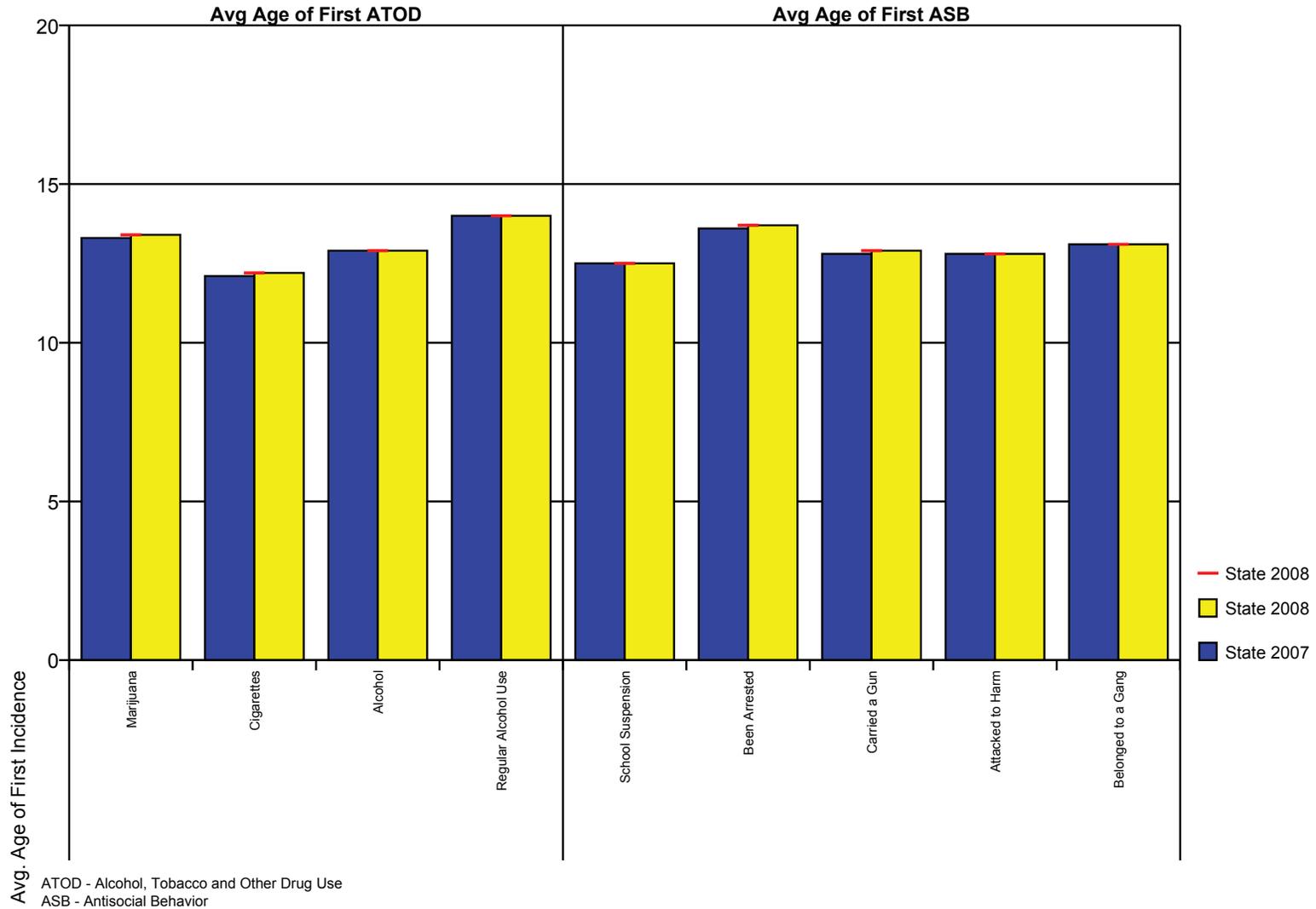


Figure 31: No Child Left Behind Profile - Grade 10

No Child Left Behind Profile - Grade 12  
Preliminary State Report

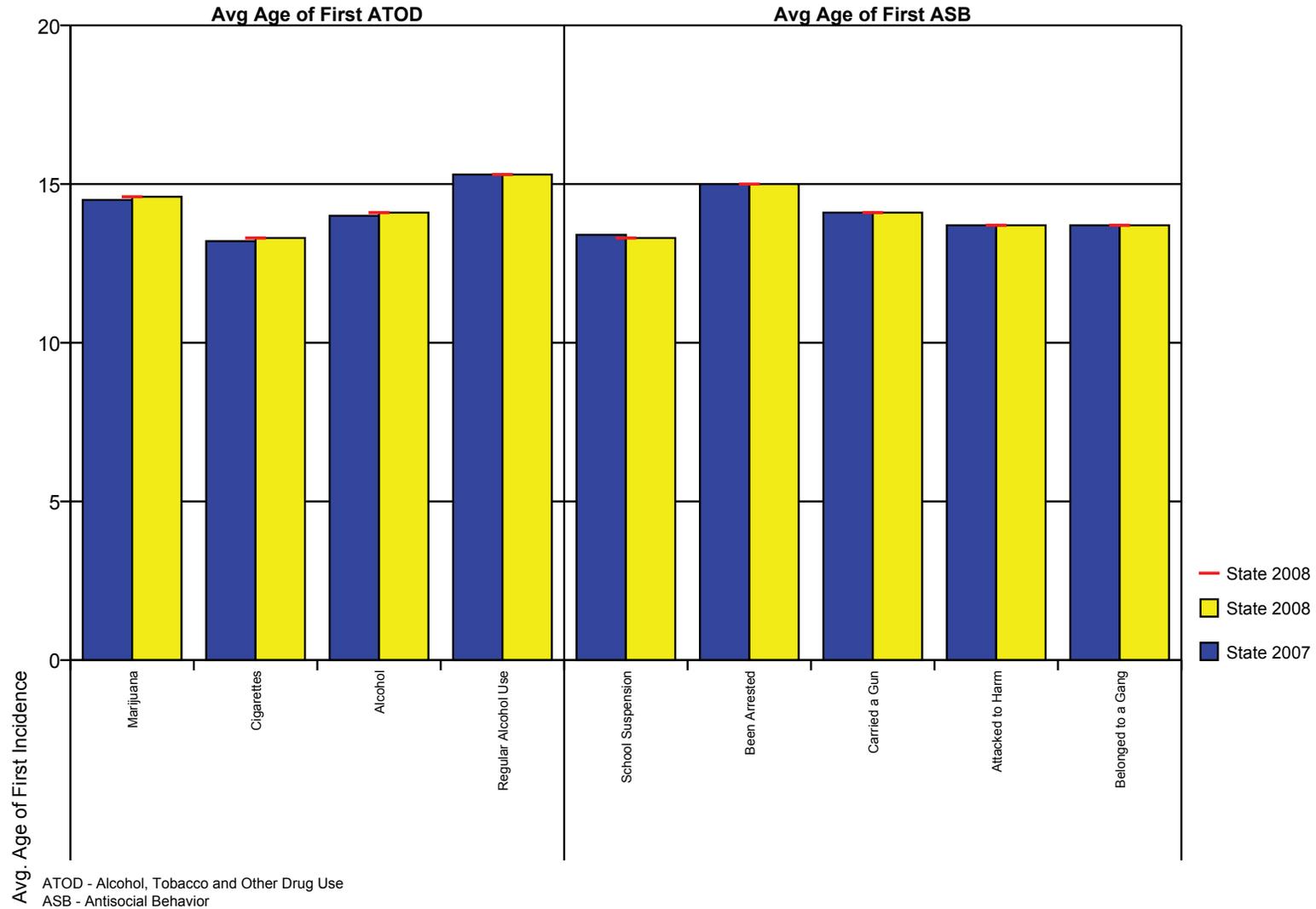


Figure 32: No Child Left Behind Profile - Grade 12

## 6 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. For each drug, and at each grade level, the percentage of students who responded positively to the question and the number of students who responded to the question are reported. For *Age of Onset*, the average age of first use for those students who reported using is reported.

**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 any use in the past 30 days.

**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 Parental 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 102: Core Measure by Grade for Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Alcohol		Cigarettes		Marijuana	
	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Grade 6	3.9	23329	1.8	22610	0.5	23304
Grade 8	15.0	22489	7.5	22033	3.9	22519
Grade 10	28.5	19647	14.6	19428	10.4	19670
Grade 12	39.1	15892	22.7	15751	14.6	15912
Combined	19.8	81357	10.6	79822	6.6	81405

Table 103: Core Measure by Grade for Perception of Risk

Grade	Alcohol		Cigarettes		Marijuana	
	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Grade 6	65.7	23108	81.0	23243	70.1	23086
Grade 8	62.6	22467	86.1	22574	65.1	22452
Grade 10	61.7	19700	88.5	19746	51.7	19671
Grade 12	62.4	15947	89.0	15992	43.2	15933
Combined	63.2	81222	85.8	81555	58.9	81142

Table 104: Core Measure by Grade for Parental Disapproval

Grade	Alcohol		Cigarettes		Marijuana	
	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Grade 6	96.2	20868	97.8	20817	99.1	20599
Grade 8	89.9	20782	95.2	20751	96.9	20627
Grade 10	83.8	18675	91.1	18665	94.1	18570
Grade 12	76.7	15247	84.0	15241	91.8	15183
Combined	87.5	75572	92.6	75474	95.8	74979

Table 105: Core Measure by Grade for Age of Onset

Grade	Alcohol			Cigarettes			Marijuana		
	pct	n	age	pct	n	age	pct	n	age
Grade 6	23.1	23992	10.5	12.1	24056	10.4	1.4	24168	10.8
Grade 8	46.1	23092	11.6	28.9	23119	11.3	9.7	23210	12.1
Grade 10	64.0	20131	12.9	43.2	20081	12.2	24.6	20168	13.4
Grade 12	74.2	16268	14.1	53.2	16282	13.3	36.7	16304	14.6
Combined	49.3	83483	12.6	32.2	83538	12.1	16.1	83850	13.7

Table 106: Core Measure by Sex for Past 30 Day Use

Sex	Alcohol		Cigarettes		Marijuana	
	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Male	20.8	38341	11.1	37491	7.5	38367
Female	18.8	41683	10.2	41027	5.7	41706
Combined	19.8	80024	10.6	78518	6.6	80073

Table 107: Core Measure by Sex for Perception of Risk

Sex	Alcohol		Cigarettes		Marijuana	
	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Male	58.3	38298	84.2	38441	55.9	38251
Female	67.9	41602	87.4	41785	61.9	41572
Combined	63.3	79900	85.9	80226	59.0	79823

Table 108: Core Measure by Sex for Parental Disapproval

Sex	Alcohol		Cigarettes		Marijuana	
	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Male	86.9	35238	92.4	35161	95.5	34917
Female	88.0	39124	92.8	39103	96.1	38859
Combined	87.5	74362	92.6	74264	95.8	73776

Table 109: Core Measure by Sex for Age of Onset

Sex	Alcohol			Cigarettes			Marijuana		
	pct	n	age	pct	n	age	pct	n	age
Male	50.3	39668	12.3	33.3	39723	12.0	17.6	39864	13.4
Female	48.3	42438	12.8	31.1	42451	12.3	14.6	42603	13.9
Combined	49.3	82106	12.6	32.2	82174	12.1	16.1	82467	13.7

## 7 PREVENTION RESOURCES

### 7.1 Regional Prevention Resource Centers

#### **Region 1 PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER**

##### **Operated by Decision Point**

614 East Emma Street, Suite M426  
Springdale, AR 72764

Ms. Laurie Reh, PRC Coordinator  
Codi McCuiston, Associate Coordinator  
(479) 927-2655

Fax: (479) 927-2752

E-MAIL: [lreh@jtlshop.jonesnet.org](mailto:lreh@jtlshop.jonesnet.org)

Counties: Benton, Carroll, Madison, Washington

#### **Region 2 PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER**

##### **Operated by North Arkansas Partnership for Health Education**

##### **Area Health Education Center (AHEC-NW) at Harrison**

303 N. Main St., Ste. 301  
Harrison, AR 72601

Elaine Fulton-Jones, PRC Coordinator  
Naomi Wilson, Associate Coordinator  
(870) 391-3178 or (870) 391-3179

Fax: (870) 391-3507

E-MAIL: [efultonjones@northark.edu](mailto:efultonjones@northark.edu)

[nwilson@northark.edu](mailto:nwilson@northark.edu)

Counties: Baxter, Boone, Marion, Newton, Searcy

#### **Region 3 PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER**

##### **Operated by Health Resources of Arkansas, Inc.**

P.O. Box 492 (211 Blanchard St.)

Mountain View, AR 72560

Website: <http://www.hra-health.org>

Ms. Margaret Morrison, PRC Coordinator  
(870) 269-6770

Fax: (870) 269-2196

E-MAIL: [m2prc@mvte1.net](mailto:m2prc@mvte1.net)

Mr. Joshua Dixson, Program Specialist

1355 East Main Street

Batesville, AR 72501

(870) 793-8900, ext 1222

Fax: (870) 793-8945

E-MAIL: [jdixson@hra-health.org](mailto:jdixson@hra-health.org)

Counties: Cleburne, Fulton, Independence, Izard, Jackson,  
Sharp, Stone, Van Buren, White, Woodruff

#### **Region 4 PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER**

##### **Operated by Crowley's Ridge Development Council**

2114B North Church St, 72401

P.O. Box 16720

Jonesboro, AR 72403

Website: <http://www.crdcnea.org>

Ms. Dorothy Newsom, PRC Coordinator

Ms. Emily Hathcock, Admin. Asst.

(870) 933-0033

Fax: (870) 933-0048

E-MAIL: [dnewsom@ritternet.com](mailto:dnewsom@ritternet.com)

Counties: Clay, Craighead, Greene, Lawrence, Mississippi, Poinsett, Randolph

**Region 5 PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER**

Operated by Harbor House, Inc.

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

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

**Region 6 PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER**

Operated by Community Service, Inc.

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

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

**Region 7 PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER**

Operated by Crowley's Ridge Development Council

593 Hwy 243  
Marianna Civic Ctr.  
Marianna, AR 72360

Mr. Kendon Gray, PRC Coordinator  
Ms. Laquesha Boston, Admin. Asst.  
(870) 298-2250  
Fax: (870) 298-2249  
E-MAIL: [kendongray@yahoo.com](mailto:kendongray@yahoo.com)  
Counties: Crittenden, Cross, Lee, Monroe, Phillips, St. Francis

**Region 8 PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER**

Operated by Family Service Agency

1401 Malvern Avenue, Suite 100  
Hot Springs, AR 71901

Ms. Tonna Butzlaff, PRC Coordinator  
Ms. Sylvia Baker, Admin. Asst.  
(501) 318-2648  
Fax: (501) 624-5636  
E-MAIL: [tbutzlaff@fsainc.org](mailto:tbutzlaff@fsainc.org)  
[sbaker@fsainc.org](mailto:sbaker@fsainc.org)  
Counties: Clark, Garland, Hot Spring, Montgomery, Pike

**Region 9 PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER**

Operated by Family Service Agency

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

Mr. Hayse Miller, PRC Coordinator  
Ms. Dechantria Wallace, Asst. Coordinator  
(501) 372-4242 Ext. 327 & 328  
Fax: (501) 372-6565  
E-MAIL: [hmillier@fsainc.org](mailto:hmillier@fsainc.org)  
[dwallace@fsainc.org](mailto:dwallace@fsainc.org)  
Counties: Lonoke, Prairie, Pulaski, Saline

**Region 10 PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER**

Operated by Southwest Arkansas Counseling & Mental Health Center, Inc.

P.O. Box 1987  
601 Hazel Street  
Texarkana, AR 71854

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

**Region 11 PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER**

Operated by Health Sciences Education Foundation-South Arkansas  
460 W. Oak  
El Dorado, AR 71730

Ms. Susan Rumph, PRC Coordinator  
Ms. Cindi Garner, Asst. Coordinator  
(870) 864-2497  
Fax: (870) 863-9341  
E-MAIL: [srumph@ahccsa.uams.edu](mailto:srumph@ahccsa.uams.edu)  
[r11prc@yahoo.com](mailto:r11prc@yahoo.com)

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

**Region 12 PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER**

Operated by St. James United Methodist Church  
900 N. University  
Pine Bluff, AR 71601

Hank Wilkins, V, PRC Coordinator  
Marie Jones, Asst. Coordinator  
(870) 850-7216  
Fax: (870) 536-6327  
E-MAIL: [hankwilkinsprc@yahoo.com](mailto:hankwilkinsprc@yahoo.com)  
[mariejonesprc@yahoo.com](mailto:mariejonesprc@yahoo.com)

Counties: Arkansas, Cleveland, Grant, Jefferson, Lincoln

**Region 13 PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER**

Operated by Phoenix Youth & Family Services  
P.O. Box 654  
310 N. Alabama Street  
Crossett, AR 71635

Mr. Clifford Hawkins, PRC Coordinator  
Ms. Christie Lindsey, Asst. Coordinator  
(870) 364-1676  
Fax: (870) 364-1779  
E-MAIL: [chawkins@phoenixyouth.com](mailto:chawkins@phoenixyouth.com)  
[cnewton@phoenixyouth.com](mailto:cnewton@phoenixyouth.com)

Counties: Ashley, Bradley, Chicot, Desha, Drew

**7.2 State and National Contacts**

**Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention  
Division of Behavioral Health Services  
Arkansas Department of Human Services**

305 S. Palm St.  
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/>

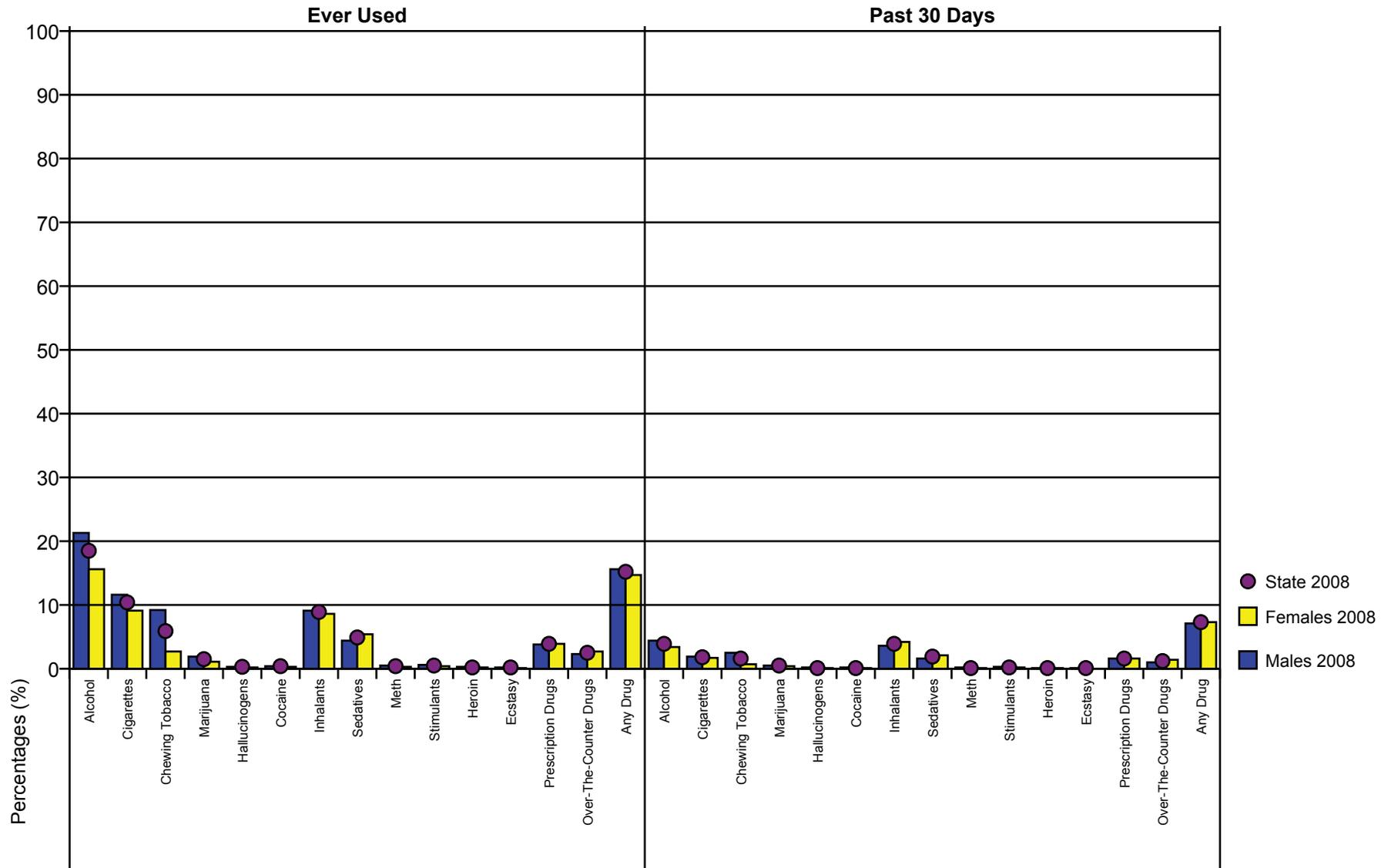
**Substance Abuse and Mental Health  
Services Administration (SAMSHA)**

Website: <http://www.samhsa.gov>

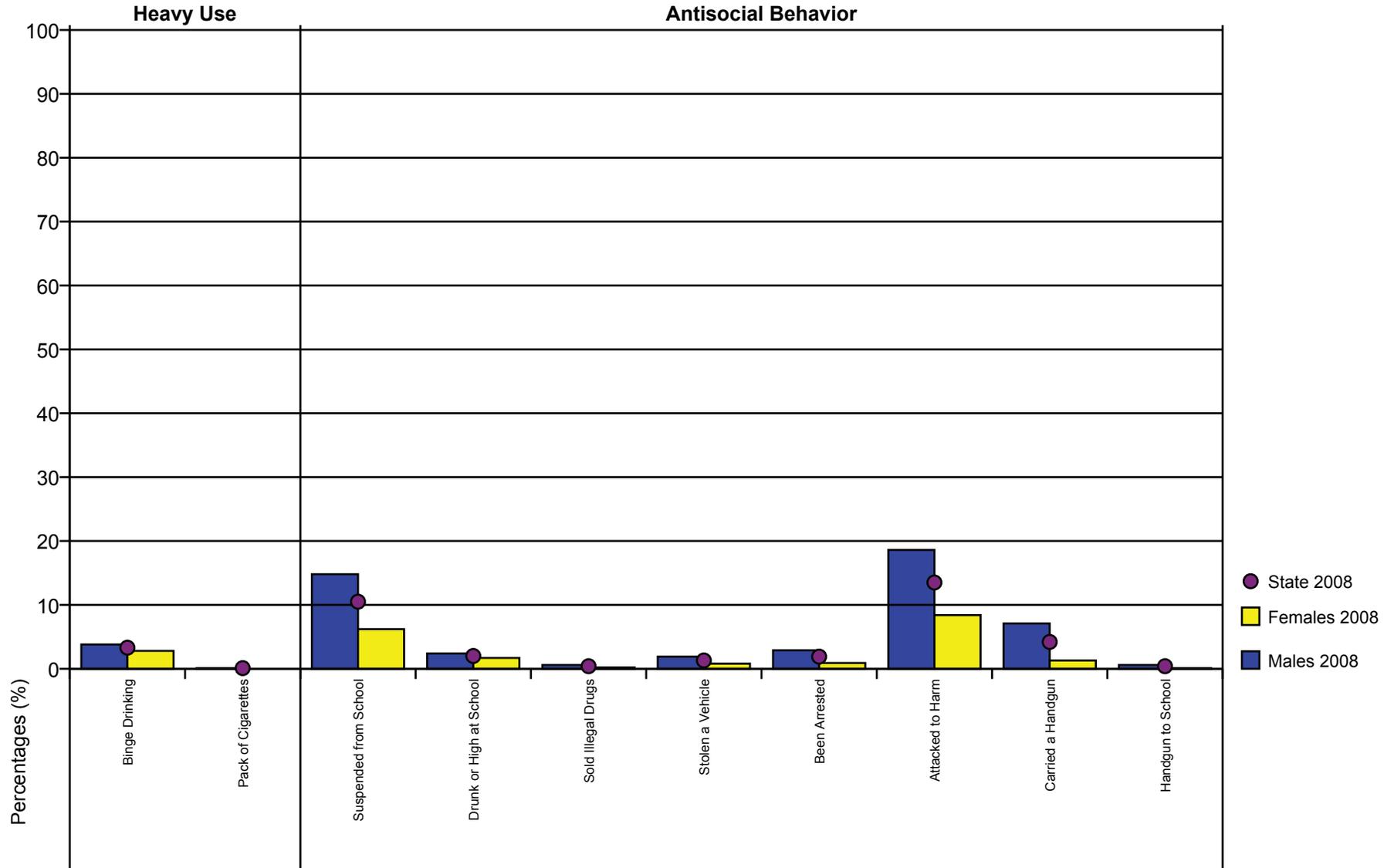
Electronic copies of reports can be found at  
[http://www.state.ar.us/dhs/dmhs/adap\\_survey.htm](http://www.state.ar.us/dhs/dmhs/adap_survey.htm).  
Some reports require passwords.

# APPENDIX F: SELECTED CHARTS FOR MALES COMPARED TO FEMALES

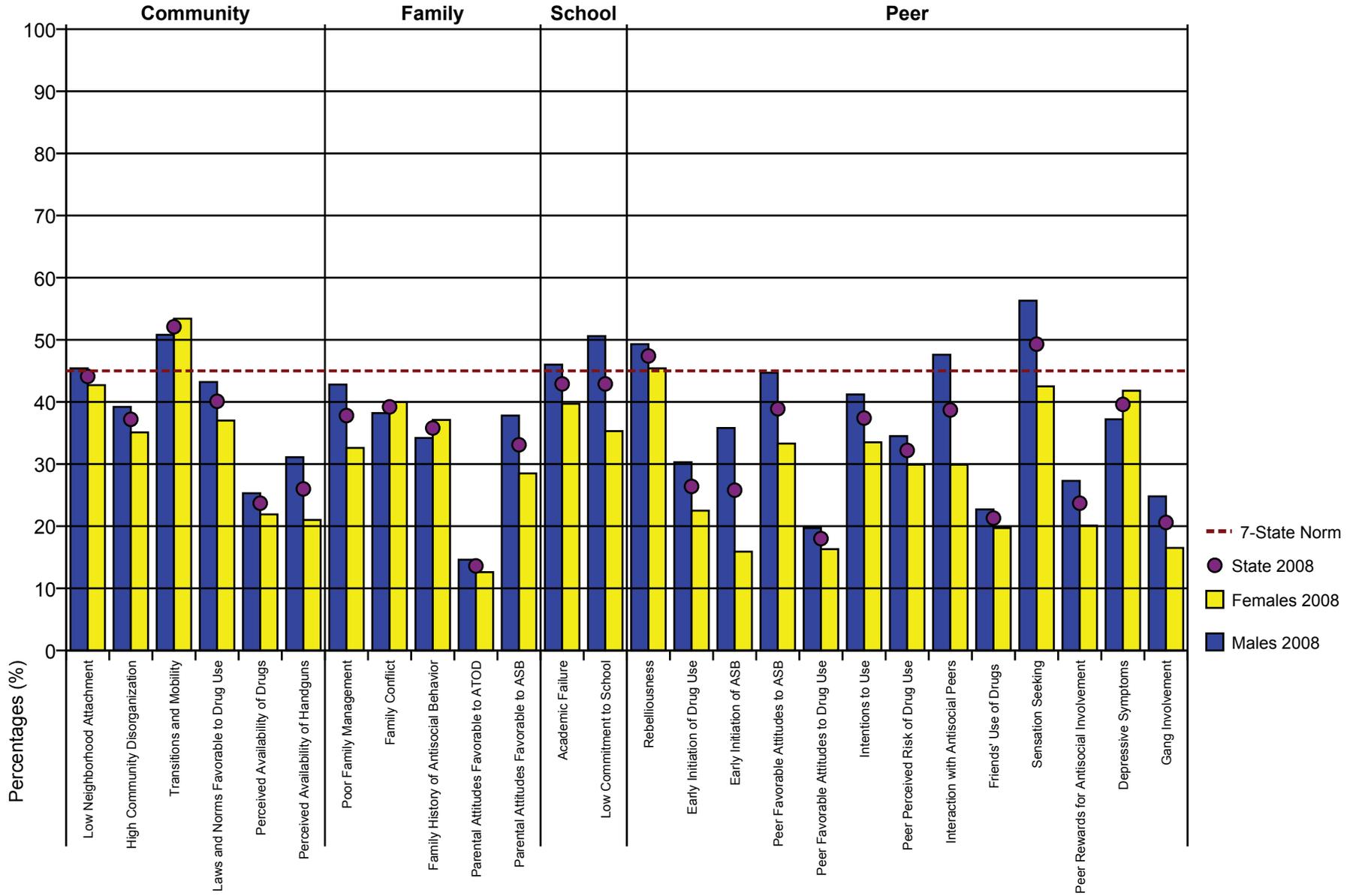
LIFETIME AND PAST 30 DAY USE OF ATODs  
2008 Gender Student Survey, Grade 6



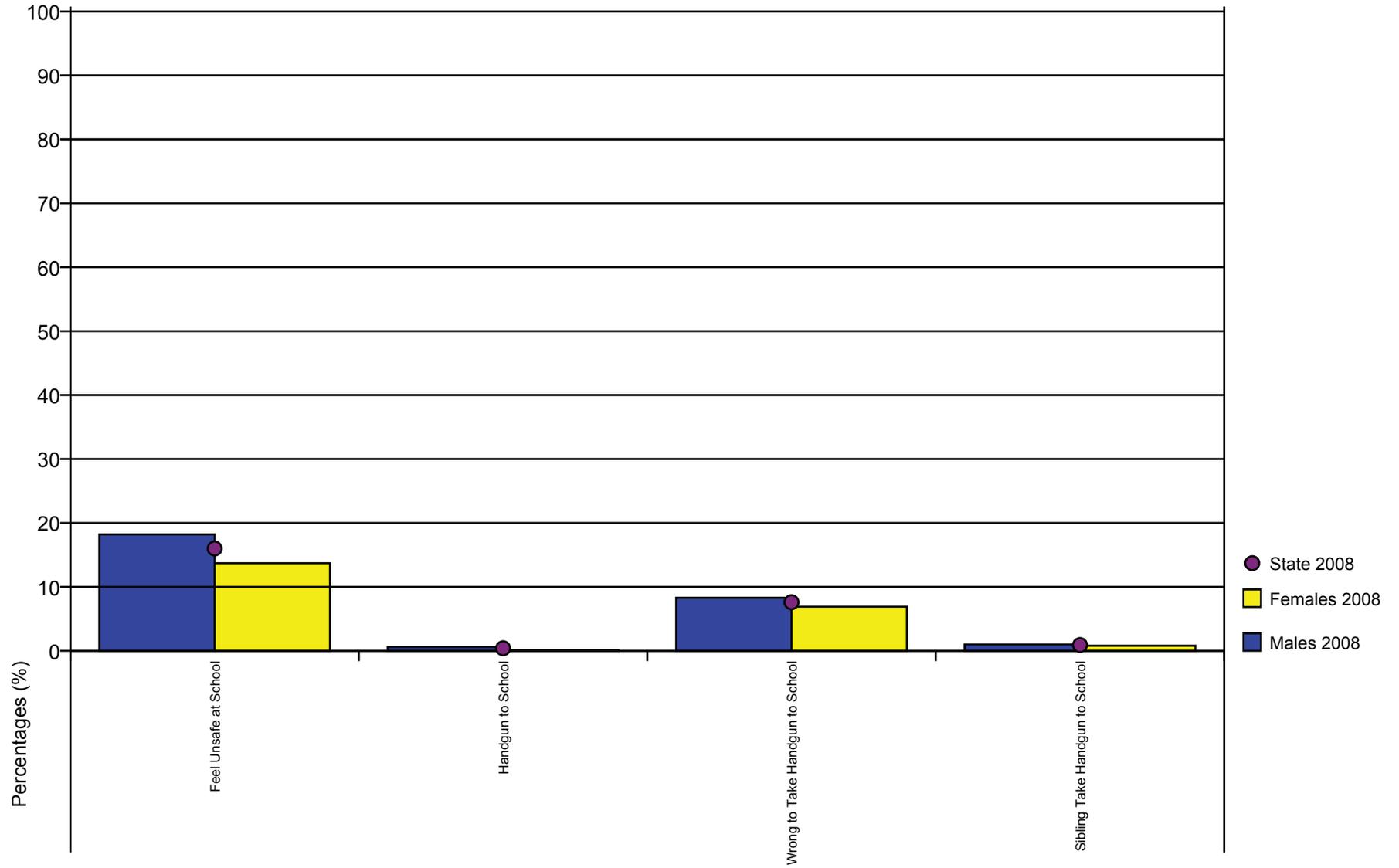
HEAVY USE AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR  
2008 Gender Student Survey, Grade 6



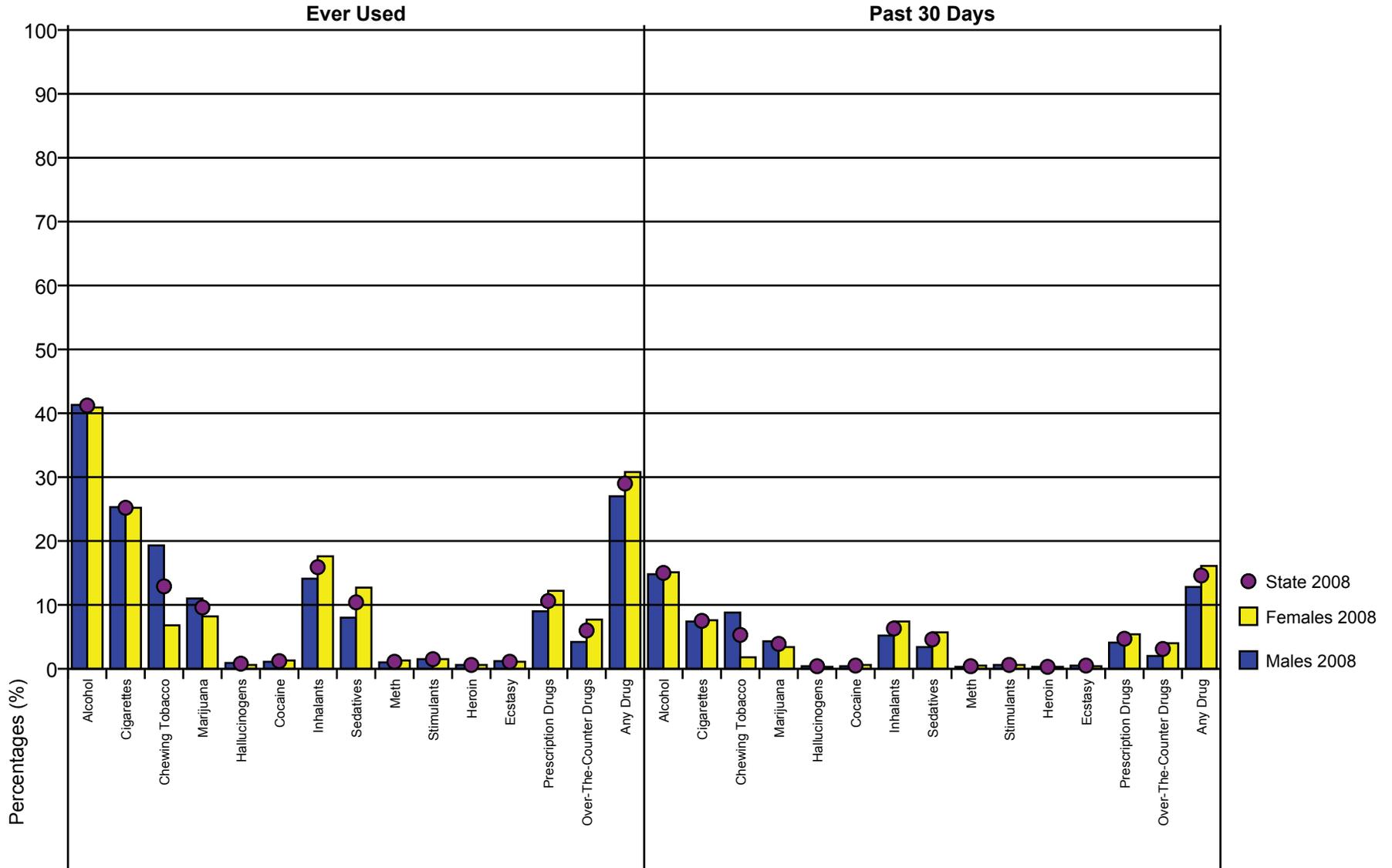
RISK PROFILE  
2008 Gender Student Survey, Grade 6



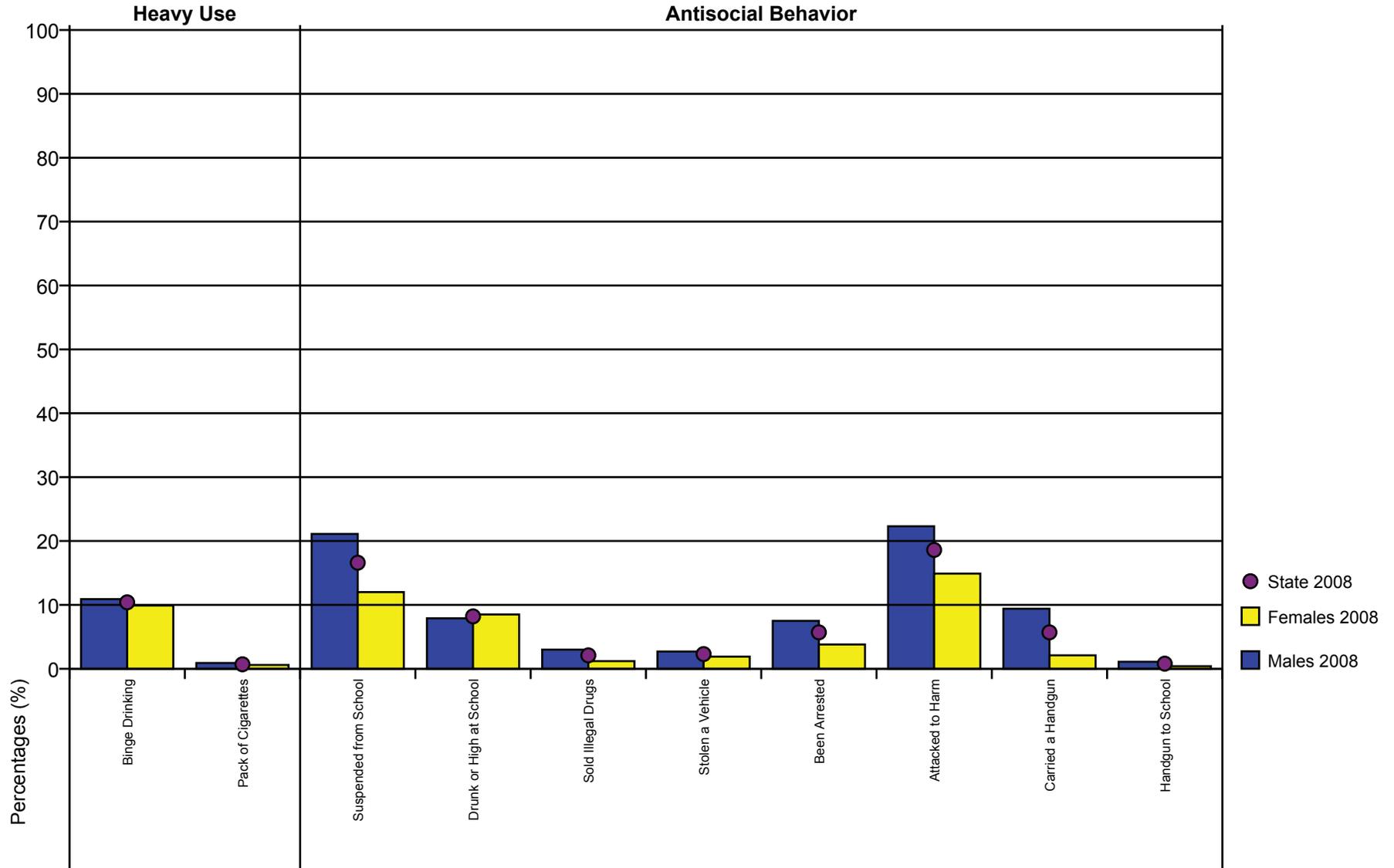
SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE  
2008 Gender Student Survey, Grade 6



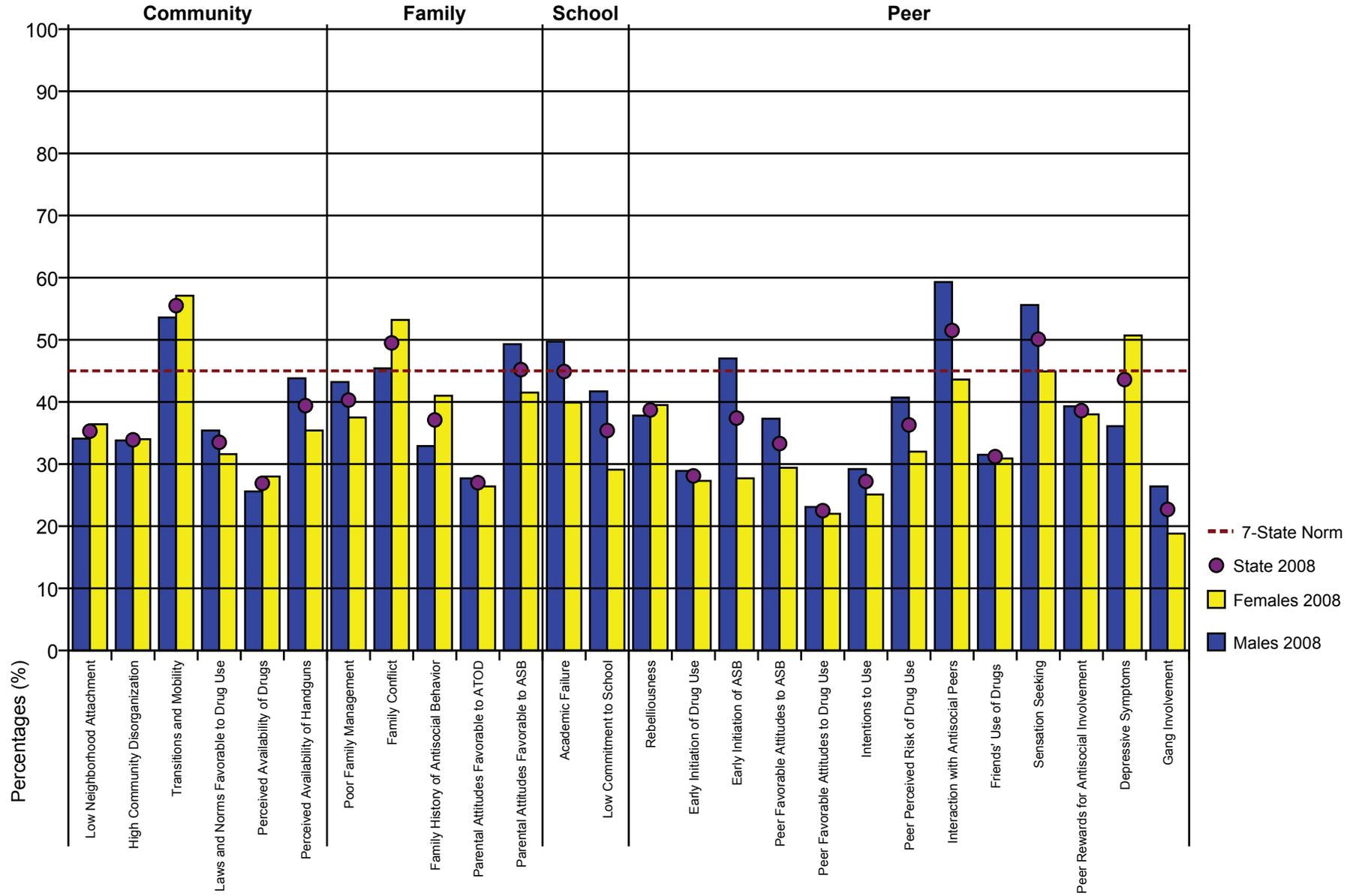
LIFETIME AND PAST 30 DAY USE OF ATODs  
2008 Gender Student Survey, Grade 8



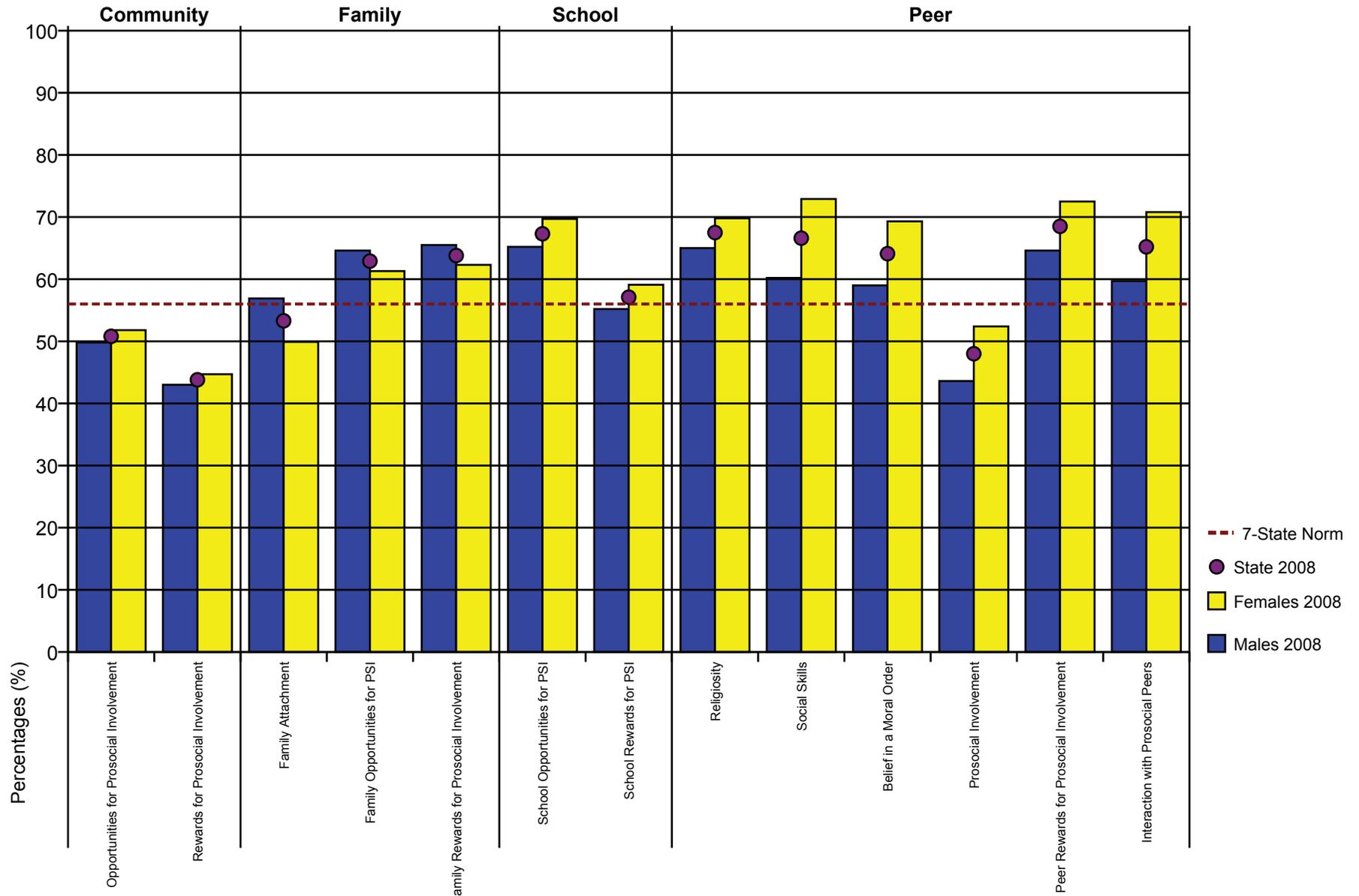
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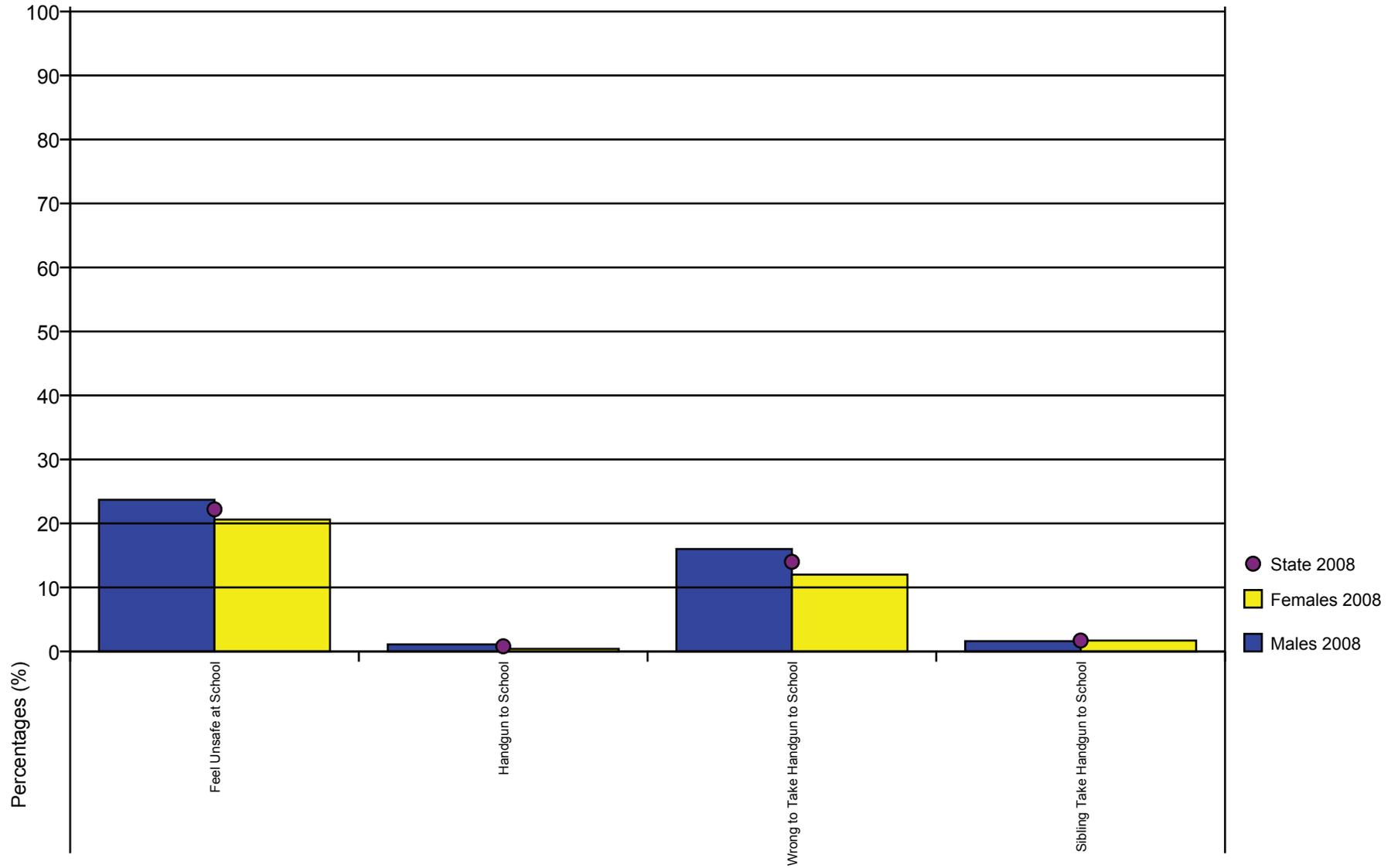
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2008 Gender Student Survey, Grade 8



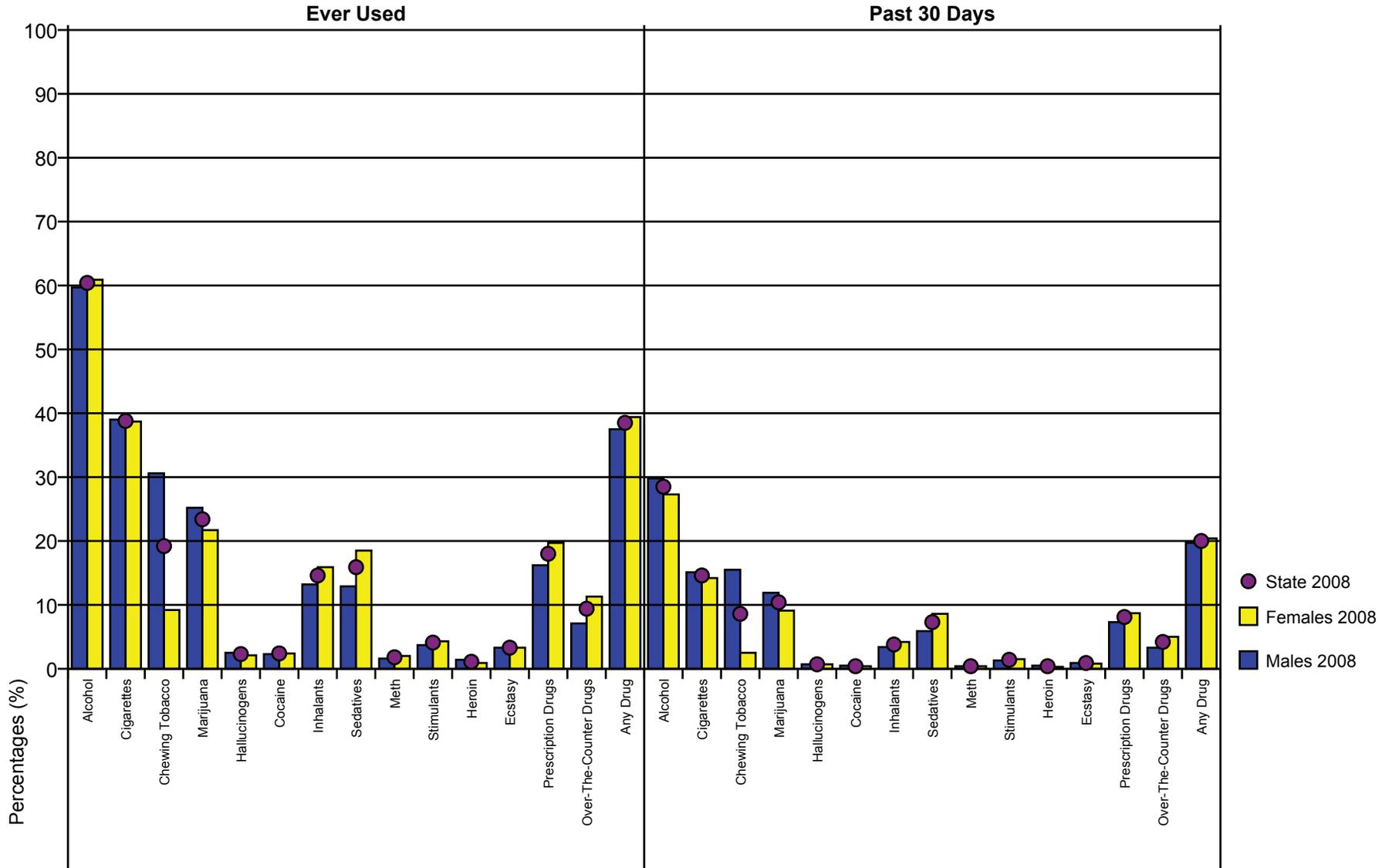
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2008 Gender Student Survey, Grade 8



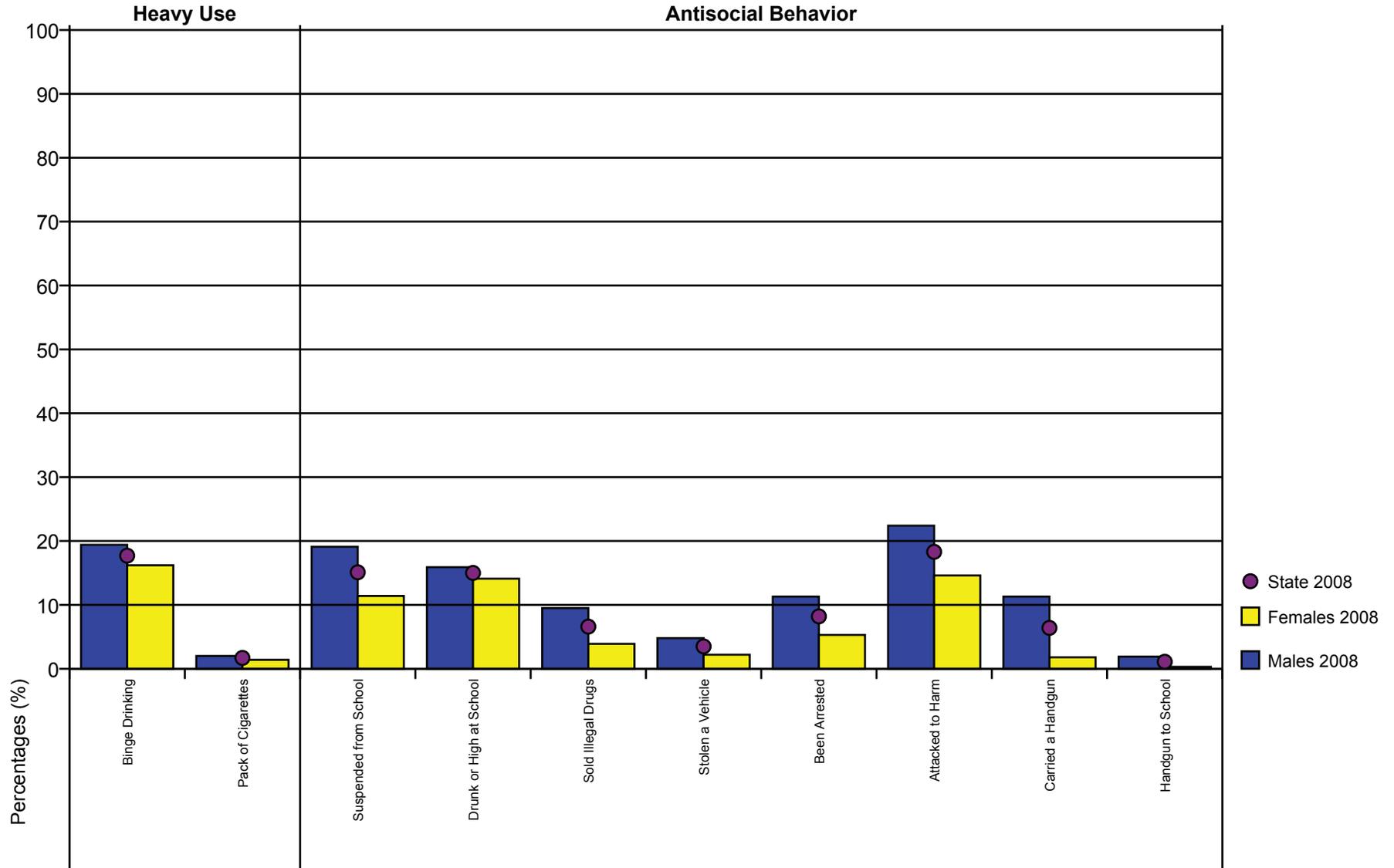
SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE  
2008 Gender Student Survey, Grade 8



LIFETIME AND PAST 30 DAY USE OF ATODs  
2008 Gender Student Survey, Grade 10

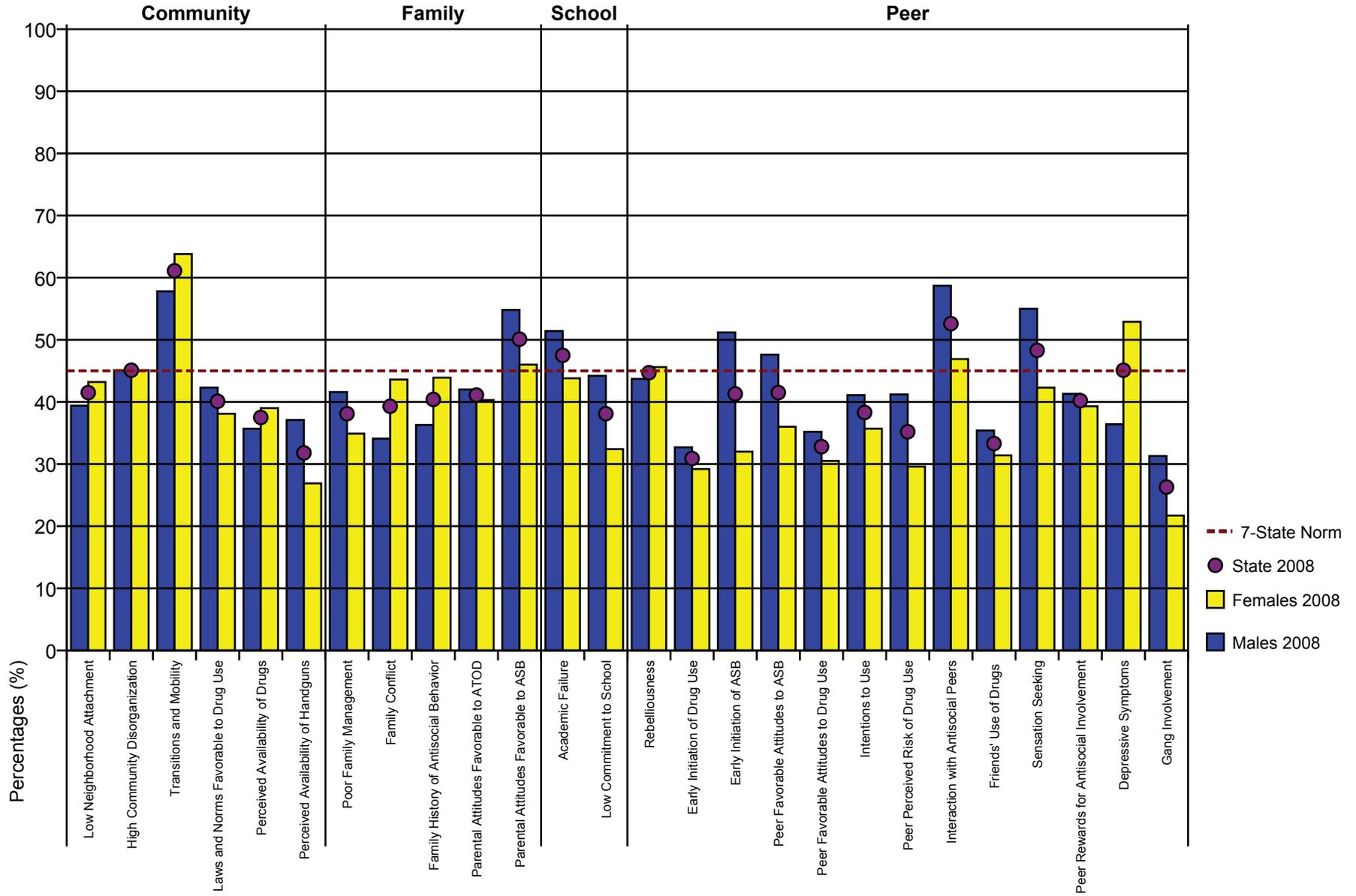


HEAVY USE AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR  
2008 Gender Student Survey, Grade 10

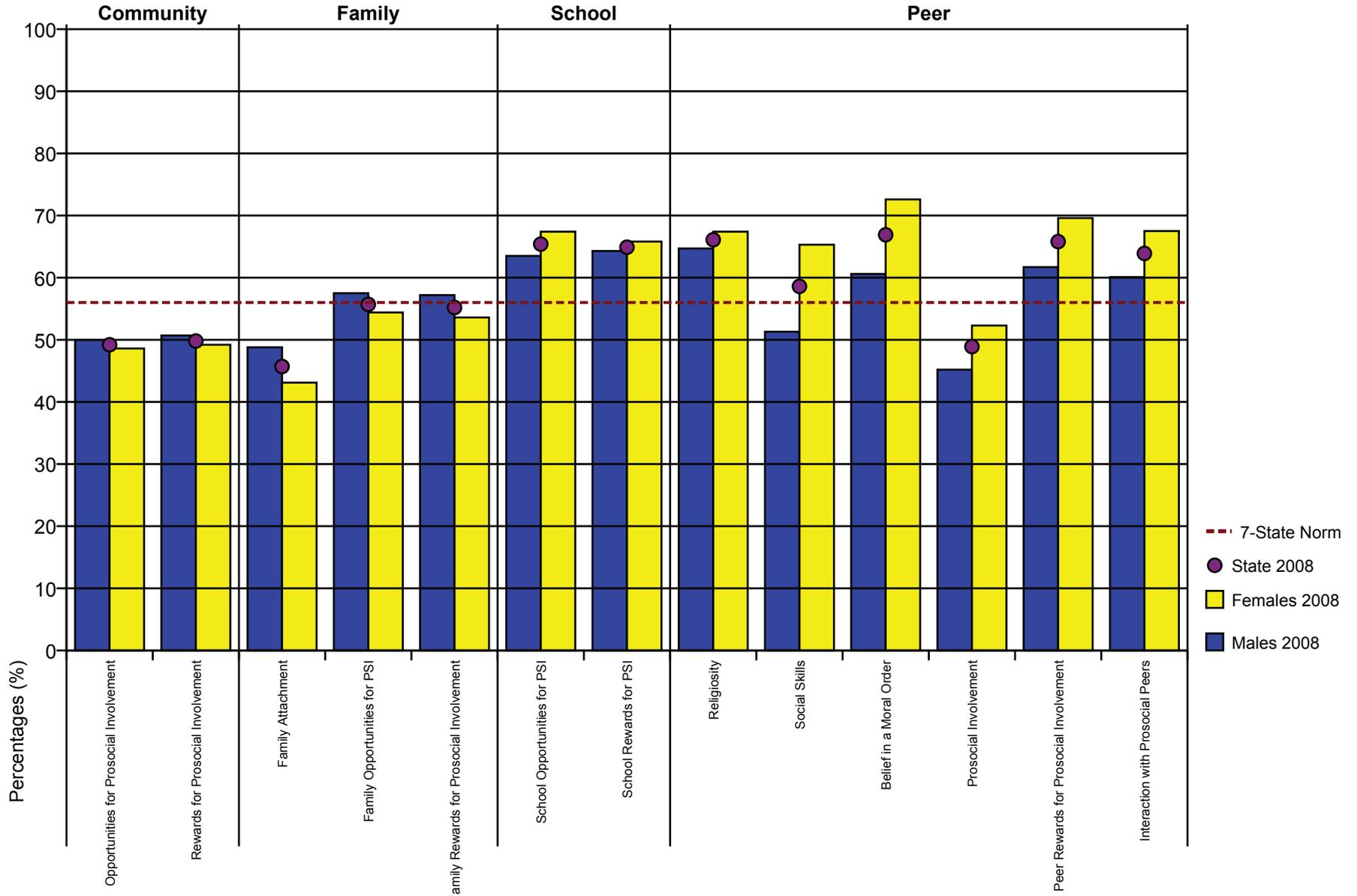


### RISK PROFILE

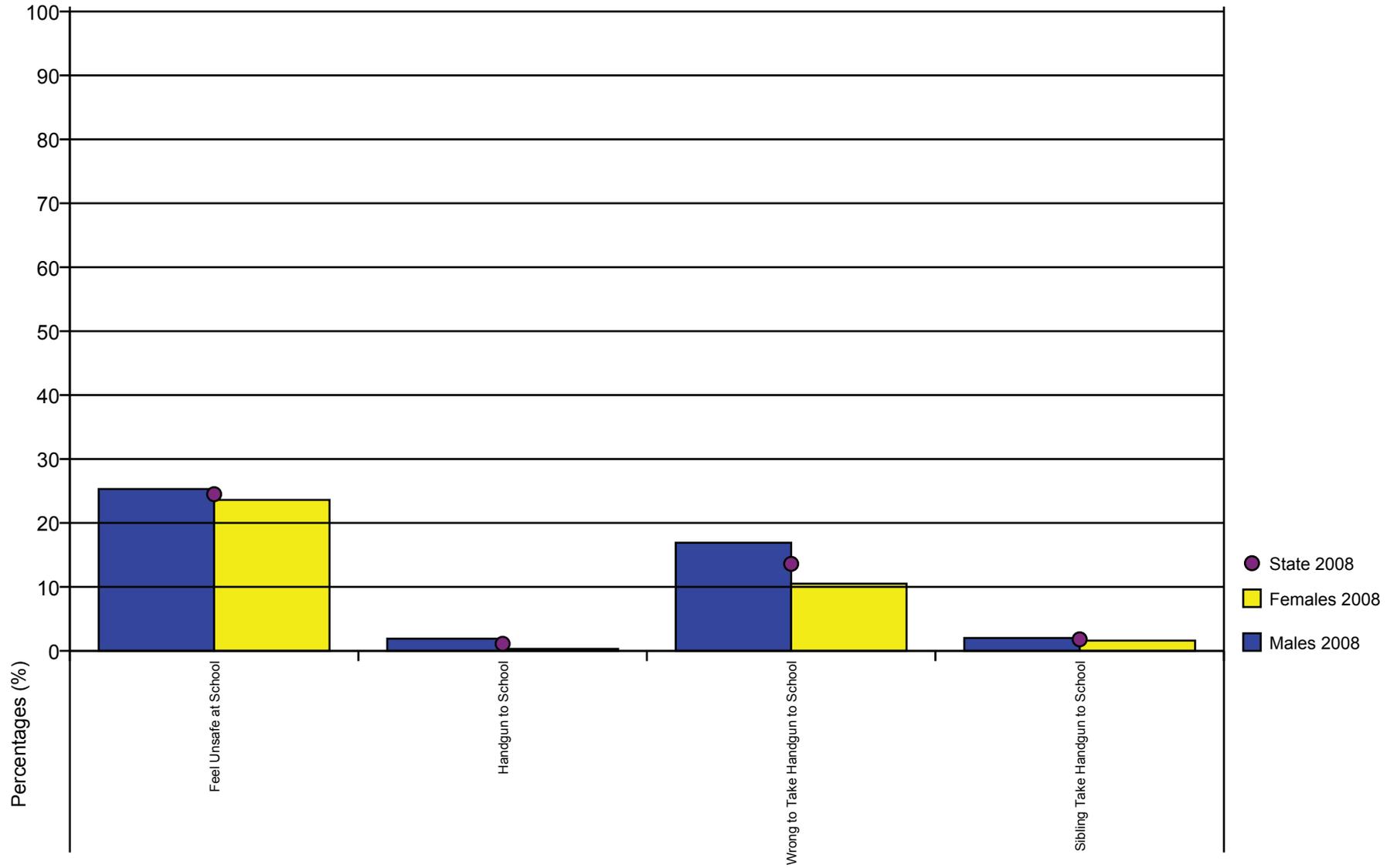
2008 Gender Student Survey, Grade 10



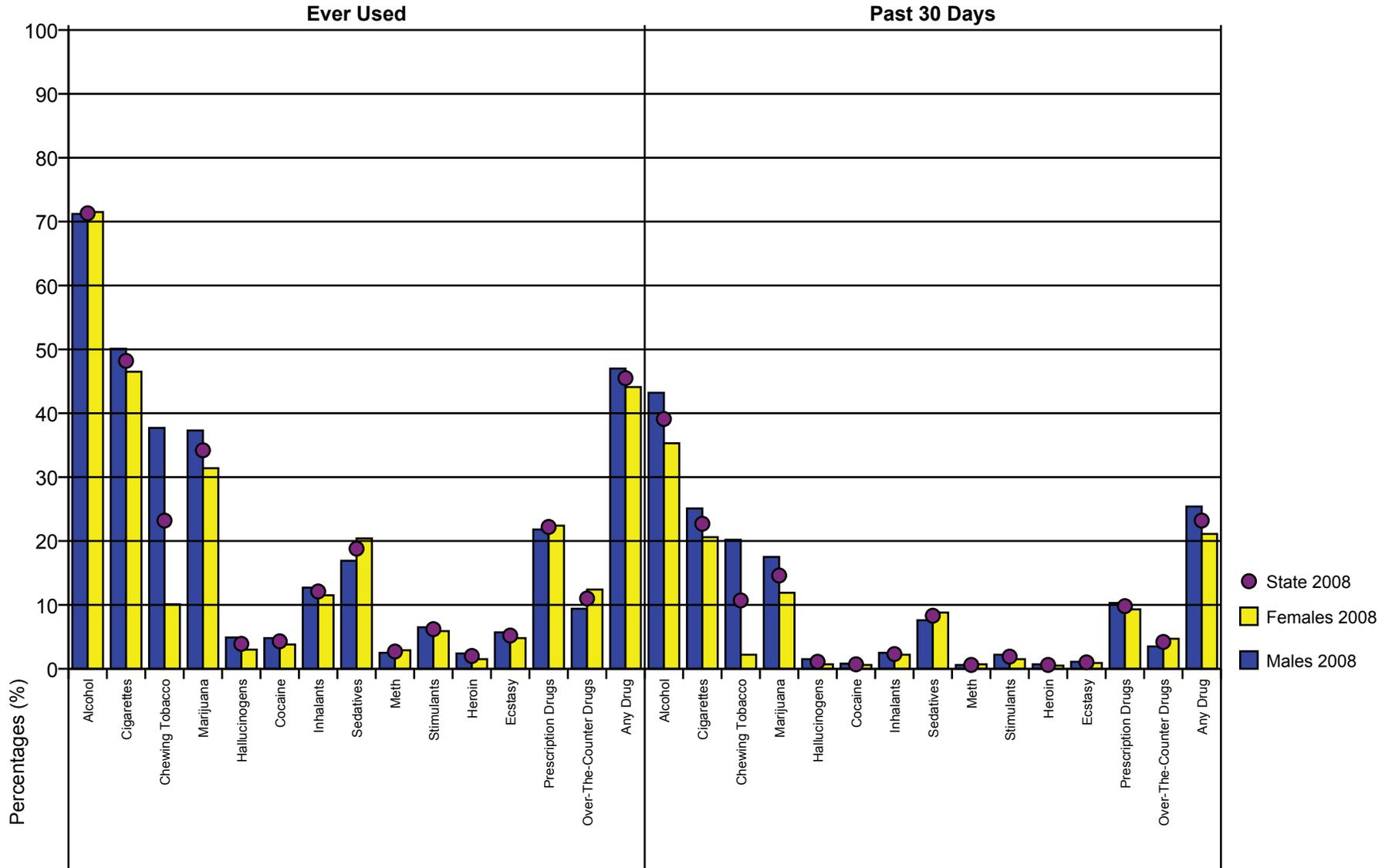
PROTECTIVE PROFILE  
2008 Gender Student Survey, Grade 10



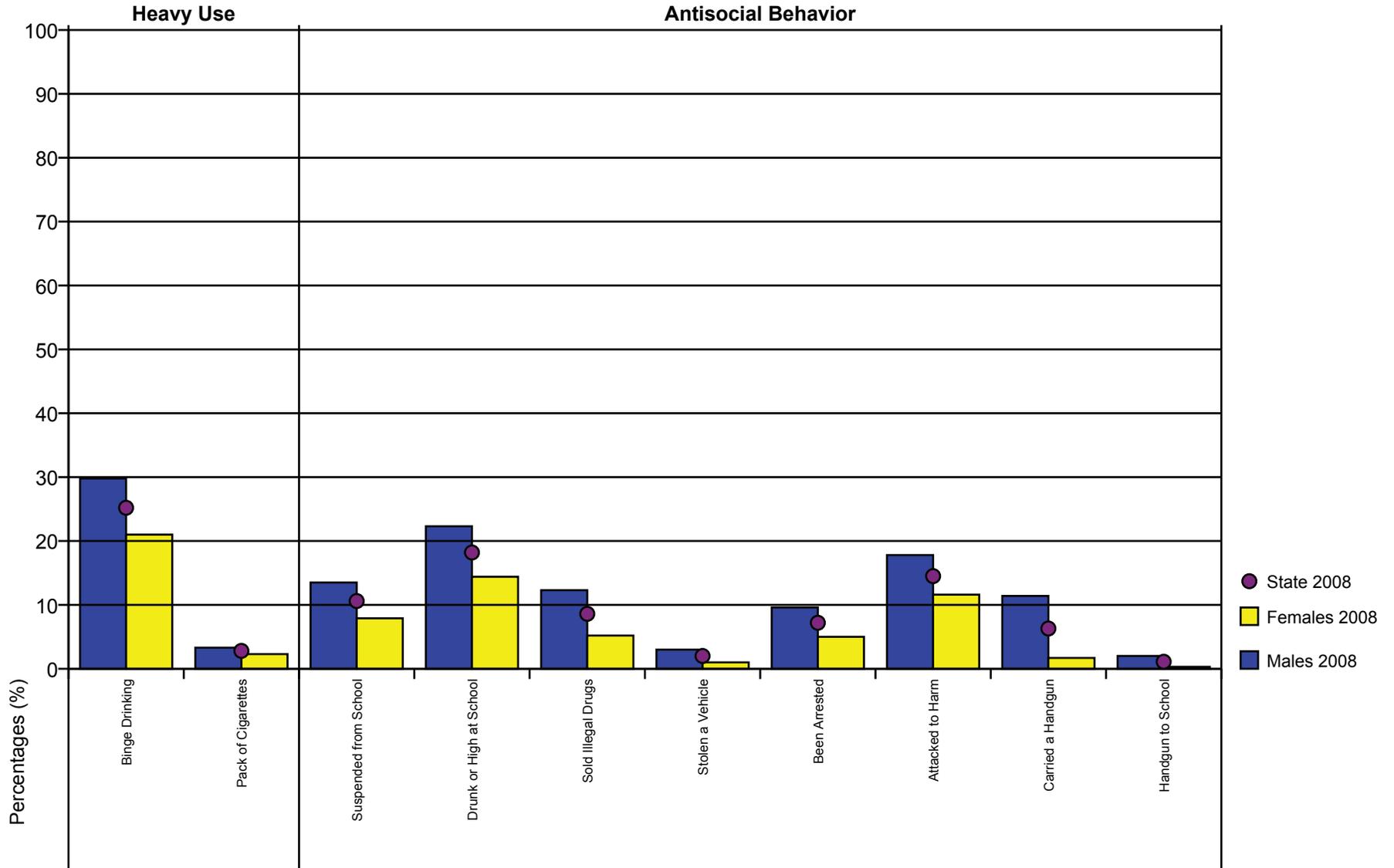
SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE  
2008 Gender Student Survey, Grade 10



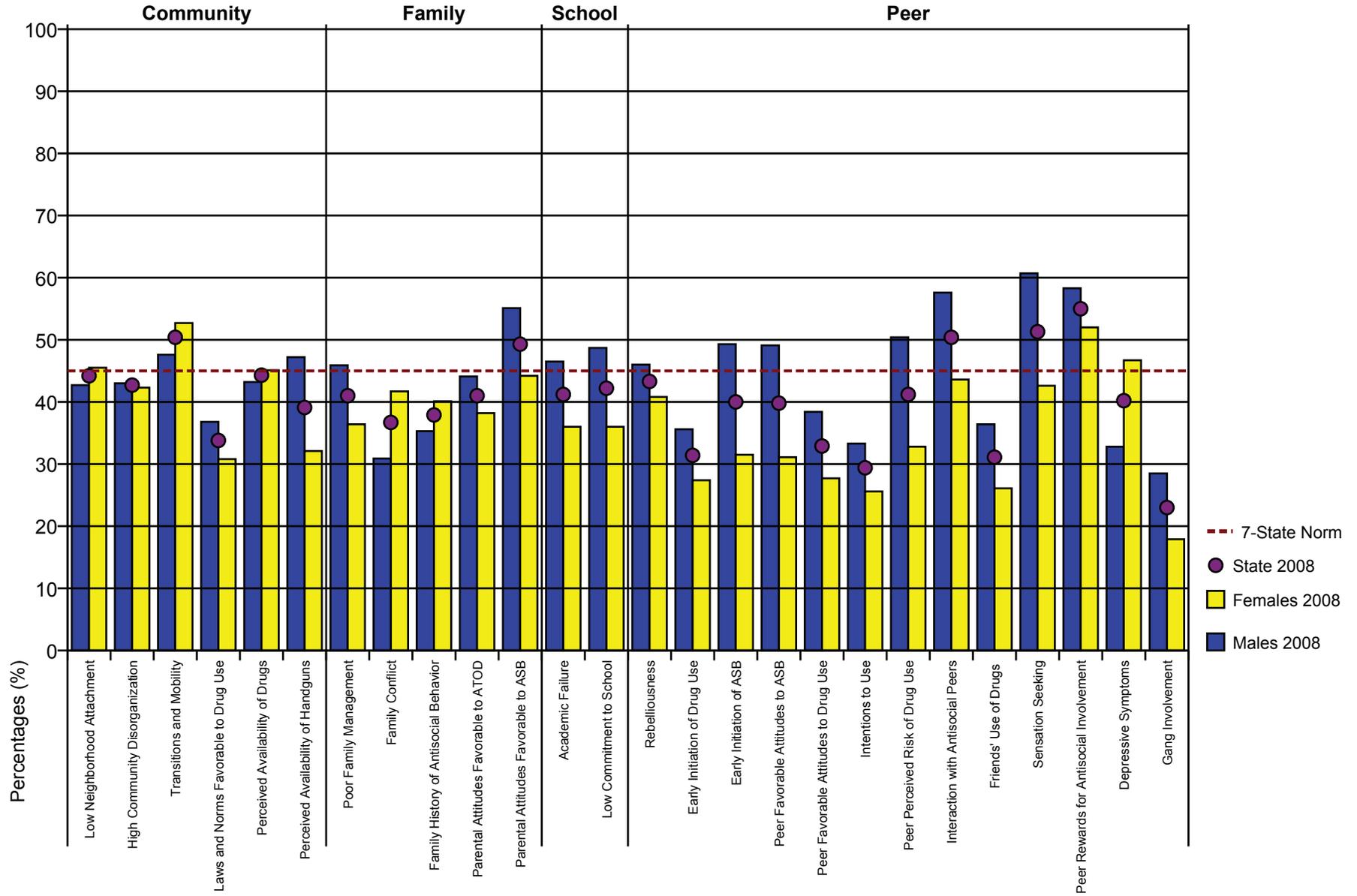
LIFETIME AND PAST 30 DAY USE OF ATODs  
2008 Gender Student Survey, Grade 12



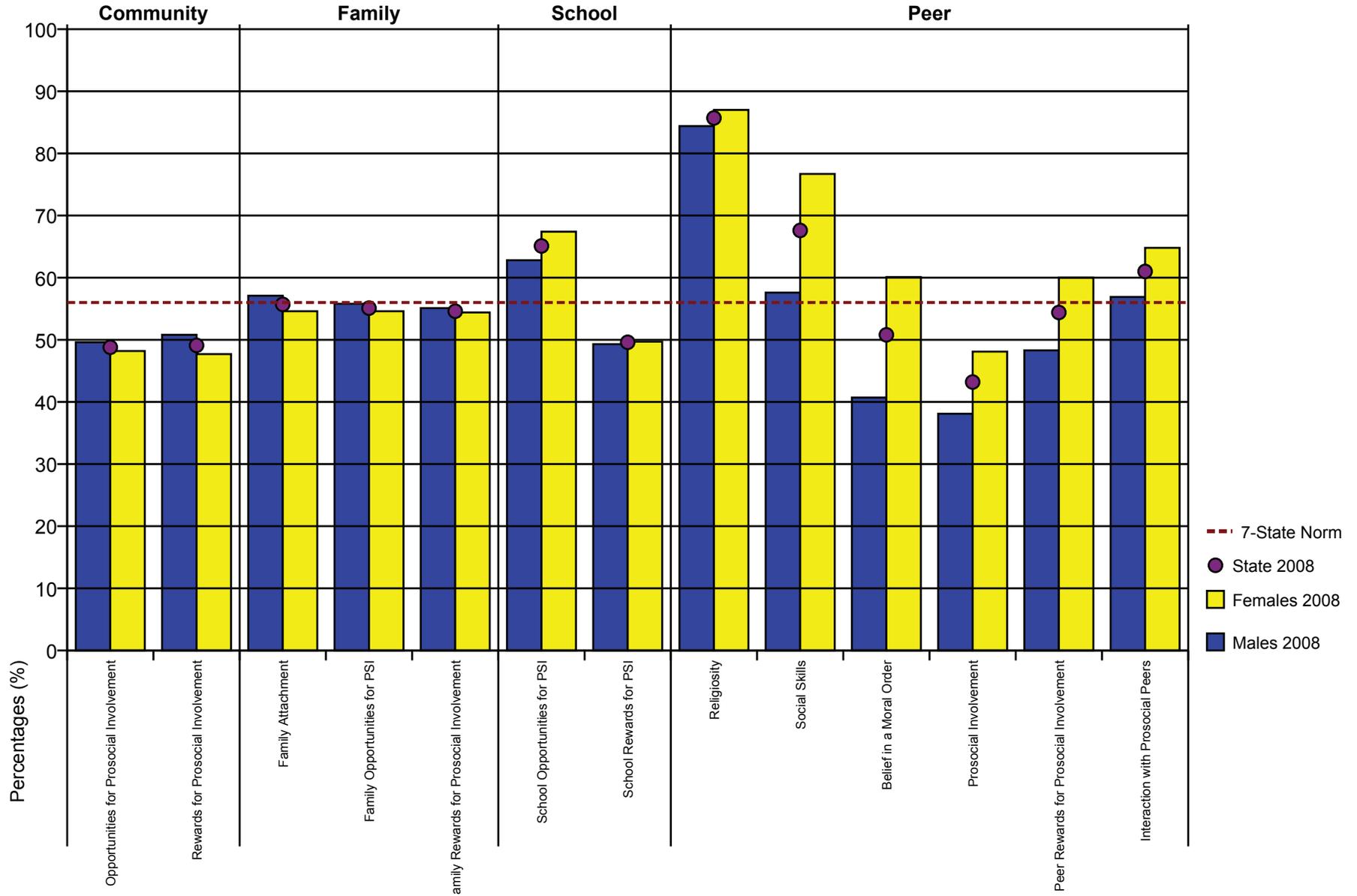
HEAVY USE AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR  
2008 Gender Student Survey, Grade 12



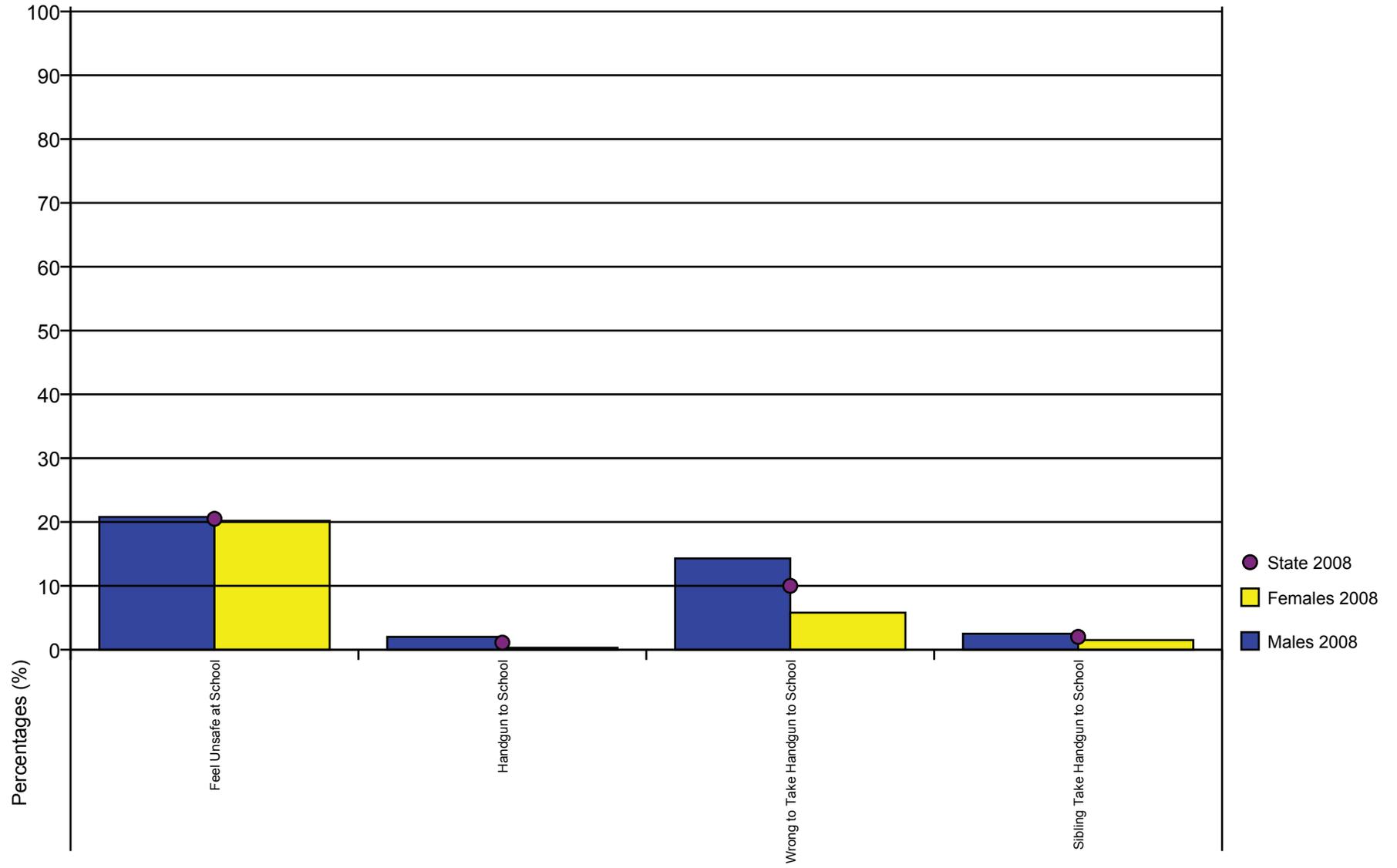
RISK PROFILE  
2008 Gender Student Survey, Grade 12



PROTECTIVE PROFILE  
2008 Gender Student Survey, Grade 12



SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE  
2008 Gender Student Survey, Grade 12



## APPENDIX G: 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					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1	54.0	51.2	44.2	44.7	41.9	40.6	40.6	38.1	30.3	29.0	24.7	22.8	21.7	18.3	15.5	13.4	11.2	10.3
2	53.1	62.2	50.2	50.2	46.2	47.6	48.1	56.2	36.6	39.4	33.3	35.1	31.2	29.6	23.5	22.2	18.7	18.7
3	57.4	51.3	52.0	49.6	49.1	48.4	55.2	41.6	40.1	37.6	35.1	33.3	31.8	22.9	22.5	23.3	21.0	21.2
4	47.9	49.9	48.2	45.4	44.7	44.4	39.0	38.7	37.5	35.5	32.7	32.0	18.9	18.8	18.5	18.1	16.7	17.2
5	50.2	48.9	49.2	48.2	47.8	45.8	38.4	36.4	35.2	33.6	30.9	29.5	16.4	15.1	16.0	16.8	15.6	15.1
6	--	51.2	53.4	51.3	45.7	45.6	--	37.9	38.2	33.6	28.4	28.8	--	19.6	23.1	19.9	17.3	16.4
7	56.1	47.1	48.1	49.2	42.2	45.1	46.9	37.7	35.7	37.2	30.7	29.6	24.1	9.7	11.6	16.8	10.4	10.2
8	50.4	50.2	48.9	48.0	47.6	47.9	39.7	38.5	35.3	34.0	31.9	30.8	20.1	18.3	15.4	18.5	15.7	17.1
9	58.1	51.5	48.4	43.9	42.4	43.2	47.6	36.8	31.6	27.7	25.1	24.8	25.6	16.4	15.3	11.4	10.0	9.6
10	57.1	50.0	52.6	45.9	46.3	45.7	45.7	40.7	37.3	32.3	30.2	30.9	22.8	18.2	21.0	18.5	14.6	15.1
11	48.7	44.5	49.6	47.3	47.5	48.9	40.5	36.5	38.3	36.8	33.0	32.3	20.7	14.0	16.8	15.9	13.7	15.2
12	51.5	50.9	47.6	45.9	49.6	47.3	38.3	38.8	33.8	33.1	32.0	28.8	16.8	17.3	13.6	14.4	15.8	13.7
13	--	54.7	51.3	49.5	50.4	51.9	--	43.2	39.6	39.1	35.9	36.5	--	19.7	17.8	19.1	17.2	17.0

\*\* 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 Marijuana, Inhalants or Hallucinogens In Their Lifetime by Region																		
Region	Marijuana						Inhalants						Hallucinogens					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1	24.6	20.3	14.6	16.5	13.7	13.6	11.9	17.4	13.7	14.4	12.9	11.8	5.2	2.8	1.6	3.1	1.8	1.9
2	23.5	23.2	16.2	18.3	15.5	16.6	12.0	22.7	16.0	14.9	13.3	14.9	5.1	3.4	1.5	2.8	1.9	2.2
3	27.2	19.5	17.8	18.0	15.3	15.6	17.7	16.4	15.6	15.2	14.9	14.3	4.3	1.7	1.8	2.3	1.6	1.6
4	19.0	18.9	16.6	16.5	15.4	14.3	12.7	15.1	14.7	13.9	13.5	12.5	3.5	1.8	1.4	2.0	1.3	1.2
5	23.2	19.7	17.2	17.6	17.3	16.4	14.3	14.0	13.8	13.1	13.5	12.9	4.8	2.4	1.9	2.7	2.1	2.3
6	--	16.6	19.0	18.5	15.8	16.6	--	17.5	15.6	13.5	14.2	12.7	--	1.9	1.8	2.5	1.6	1.8
7	26.1	21.7	18.4	18.4	15.0	13.9	11.0	8.5	10.9	13.8	10.4	10.8	4.2	0.8	1.1	2.0	0.8	1.0
8	19.7	19.1	19.5	17.2	16.9	17.0	15.6	15.5	15.0	15.4	15.2	14.1	3.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.6
9	28.4	20.3	19.1	17.4	16.5	16.6	15.6	17.1	13.7	11.5	12.0	13.0	5.1	1.1	1.8	2.4	1.6	1.8
10	26.5	17.8	17.4	13.8	13.5	13.7	10.7	15.9	12.7	14.0	11.3	13.5	3.4	1.4	1.7	2.2	1.2	1.1
11	22.8	17.0	18.0	18.2	15.1	14.4	12.4	11.2	13.0	12.5	11.3	13.3	2.6	0.9	1.2	1.7	1.0	0.8
12	26.0	22.0	18.1	18.7	17.4	16.2	11.7	15.3	12.2	10.7	12.0	11.4	3.5	1.9	1.1	2.3	1.3	1.0
13	--	18.0	15.3	16.9	14.2	16.0	--	13.7	13.0	12.1	11.0	12.1	--	1.8	0.7	1.4	0.7	1.0

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

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

Percentage of Youth Who Used Cocaine, Methamphetamines or Stimulants In Their Lifetime by Region																
Region	Cocaine						Methamphetamines					Stimulants				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1	5.3	4.3	2.7	4.4	2.4	1.9	4.3	3.0	3.8	1.9	1.5	6.0	3.2	4.8	3.3	2.6
2	3.9	1.8	2.7	2.8	1.9	2.3	5.4	3.0	2.6	1.9	2.1	4.7	3.9	4.2	3.6	3.5
3	4.9	2.8	2.6	3.5	2.1	2.1	4.5	2.8	3.0	1.9	1.8	4.7	4.0	4.3	3.3	2.7
4	3.1	3.1	2.3	3.2	2.0	1.8	3.1	2.1	2.6	1.6	1.3	4.3	3.5	4.1	2.9	2.9
5	4.5	3.1	2.8	3.7	2.2	2.3	4.4	3.0	3.4	2.2	2.1	4.9	3.4	4.2	3.3	3.0
6	--	3.2	2.5	3.1	2.1	2.2	--	3.2	3.0	1.6	1.2	5.2	4.6	4.6	3.3	3.7
7	2.7	0.8	1.7	3.0	1.7	1.2	2.5	1.4	2.6	1.0	0.6	2.1	2.1	4.2	2.2	2.3
8	2.8	2.9	3.4	3.1	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.5	2.4	1.5	1.5	4.5	3.8	4.9	3.6	3.3
9	4.7	2.7	2.4	2.9	1.9	1.7	5.6	2.0	1.9	1.3	1.1	5.2	4.8	3.9	3.3	2.7
10	2.3	2.2	2.8	2.9	1.6	1.4	2.8	2.2	2.8	1.2	1.2	3.7	2.9	3.1	1.7	2.0
11	2.1	1.4	1.9	2.3	1.6	1.4	2.6	2.0	2.0	1.1	0.9	2.8	2.2	2.7	2.0	1.5
12	3.8	3.6	2.1	2.7	1.8	1.6	2.6	1.5	2.4	1.3	0.9	5.6	3.3	4.1	3.1	2.9
13	--	3.3	0.7	2.1	1.1	1.5	--	1.9	2.5	1.3	1.0	4.7	2.8	3.7	2.8	2.1

\*\* 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 or Heroin In Their Lifetime by Region																
Region	Sedatives					Ecstasy						Heroin				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1	13.3	10.2	12.8	11.6	10.7	3.9	3.1	1.8	3.3	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.1	1.9	1.0	0.9
2	16.5	13.8	14.9	13.8	14.1	3.5	2.5	2.4	3.2	1.7	2.3	2.4	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.4
3	14.2	14.2	16.2	13.3	13.9	3.6	2.1	2.2	3.0	2.1	2.3	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.2
4	14.2	13.9	14.1	12.6	12.3	2.6	2.1	2.0	2.8	2.0	2.1	1.1	0.8	1.3	0.9	0.8
5	12.3	12.5	13.9	12.9	12.0	5.0	3.3	2.8	3.9	3.5	3.4	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.1	1.2
6	13.0	15.3	14.6	12.5	12.6	--	2.4	1.9	3.1	2.2	2.5	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.9
7	5.7	9.9	13.7	10.5	9.9	3.4	1.1	1.2	3.3	2.3	1.8	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.4
8	13.4	13.6	15.2	14.1	13.5	2.4	2.1	2.5	3.2	2.6	2.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	0.9	1.1
9	14.7	14.7	12.5	11.4	10.9	3.8	2.7	2.3	3.0	2.3	2.2	0.8	1.1	1.7	1.0	1.0
10	9.7	12.7	11.9	10.9	11.2	4.4	2.4	2.8	3.0	1.6	2.0	0.7	1.0	1.6	0.5	0.6
11	10.2	12.9	12.7	11.6	11.2	2.1	1.5	1.9	3.1	2.4	1.8	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5
12	13.9	11.2	11.5	11.1	11.0	3.7	2.9	1.9	3.1	1.8	1.7	0.7	0.6	1.6	0.7	0.7
13	12.6	11.3	11.9	10.7	10.7	--	2.4	1.3	2.8	1.4	1.6	1.1	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.4

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

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

Percentage of Youth Who Used Prescription Drugs, Over-The-Counter Drugs or Any Drug In Their Lifetime by Region										
Region	Prescription Drugs		Over-The-Counter Drugs		Any Drug					
	2008		2008		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1		11.6		5.6	31.6	42.4	29.0	27.7	25.9	27.7
2		14.8		8.1	29.5	46.1	30.8	30.5	27.5	33.0
3		14.6		8.3	36.2	38.5	33.6	30.3	28.3	31.6
4		13.8		7.5	26.5	37.8	31.3	27.1	27.0	28.7
5		13.0		6.6	31.1	37.0	31.3	28.4	28.8	31.4
6		13.4		7.1	--	38.0	34.4	29.2	27.9	31.1
7		11.2		6.6	34.1	35.1	30.4	29.5	25.0	29.8
8		15.0		7.8	30.2	38.6	33.6	30.5	30.8	33.3
9		11.7		6.1	36.6	38.8	32.0	27.5	27.4	31.1
10		12.1		6.7	33.9	38.5	31.1	26.2	25.1	31.0
11		11.7		6.9	31.2	33.0	33.9	29.6	27.2	31.9
12		12.3		7.1	33.0	41.8	31.1	27.7	28.9	30.9
13		11.2		6.0	--	37.3	31.5	28.5	26.3	32.2

\*\* 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 Alcohol, Cigarettes or Smokeless Tobacco During the Past 30 Days by Region																		
Region	Alcohol						Cigarettes						Smokeless Tobacco					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1	29.9	24.8	20.3	22.3	18.6	17.0	17.3	15.0	10.5	10.5	8.7	8.0	9.6	8.4	6.6	5.9	4.8	4.4
2	27.2	33.1	23.0	22.7	18.4	22.1	22.8	21.4	16.5	16.0	13.2	14.6	15.3	15.3	10.4	10.3	8.0	7.9
3	30.2	24.5	24.6	24.5	22.4	21.8	21.6	17.2	15.4	15.4	14.1	13.1	12.6	10.2	9.5	10.8	9.6	9.6
4	24.5	25.2	23.0	22.4	19.8	19.4	15.7	16.2	14.3	14.5	12.9	13.1	7.3	8.8	8.1	8.0	7.4	7.7
5	25.4	23.2	22.9	23.0	21.6	20.2	14.7	12.7	11.3	12.1	10.9	10.7	6.3	5.7	6.4	7.4	6.8	6.1
6	--	22.5	25.9	24.4	22.0	21.4	--	13.4	14.0	12.2	10.9	10.8	--	6.8	9.5	8.3	8.1	6.7
7	32.3	21.4	21.7	23.1	18.5	19.6	16.4	12.1	11.6	13.4	10.3	10.6	8.9	3.9	4.7	7.4	4.6	4.1
8	24.4	23.5	22.9	22.9	21.6	21.1	15.1	14.4	13.9	13.4	11.9	11.4	9.0	8.6	6.2	8.1	7.0	7.7
9	31.7	22.8	22.4	20.6	19.1	17.7	20.0	14.3	11.5	9.4	9.4	8.4	12.3	9.0	6.2	4.9	4.2	3.7
10	33.0	24.2	26.6	22.7	20.6	19.7	17.2	14.2	13.8	12.0	10.4	10.3	10.5	7.4	10.2	7.7	6.0	6.4
11	26.3	19.7	23.3	21.6	21.2	21.9	15.0	12.9	13.7	13.2	11.4	10.7	8.1	6.0	7.3	7.4	5.1	6.0
12	28.3	24.4	21.5	23.8	25.4	20.8	15.7	15.2	11.2	11.1	11.7	10.3	7.3	7.3	4.9	6.4	6.9	5.0
13	--	27.0	21.8	24.4	21.5	23.4	--	16.3	11.7	14.6	13.1	12.9	--	10.0	6.7	8.7	7.2	8.0

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

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

Percentage of Youth Who Used Marijuana, Inhalants or Hallucinogens During the Past 30 Days by Region																		
Region	Marijuana						Inhalants						Hallucinogens					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1	12.3	10.0	5.8	8.0	6.3	6.1	4.3	5.8	5.0	5.2	4.2	3.7	1.8	1.0	0.6	1.3	0.5	0.6
2	10.1	9.6	8.3	7.9	5.9	6.8	4.5	6.9	6.6	5.4	3.9	5.2	2.3	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.4
3	12.8	8.1	7.1	7.8	5.6	6.2	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.0	4.2	1.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5
4	7.9	8.3	7.3	7.5	6.3	5.4	4.4	5.7	4.9	5.3	4.8	4.1	1.4	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.4
5	10.8	9.1	7.6	8.6	7.4	7.2	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.6	1.7	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.7	0.7
6	--	7.1	9.3	8.5	6.6	7.3	--	5.4	5.3	4.5	4.3	4.0	--	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.5
7	12.8	12.4	8.8	8.6	7.9	6.4	4.6	3.0	4.0	4.9	4.0	3.9	1.9	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.5
8	8.4	9.1	9.4	8.0	8.0	6.8	6.7	5.2	5.1	5.7	5.3	4.5	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.5
9	13.6	10.5	9.0	8.5	8.1	7.5	5.2	6.0	4.3	3.6	4.1	4.3	1.9	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.7
10	10.7	8.9	9.0	7.3	6.6	6.1	4.2	5.4	3.7	5.3	3.8	5.1	1.7	0.3	0.8	1.4	0.3	0.4
11	9.5	7.1	7.6	8.3	6.6	5.8	4.3	3.7	5.0	4.6	3.8	4.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.2
12	16.6	10.3	8.1	10.0	6.9	7.0	4.0	5.5	4.2	4.6	4.1	4.0	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.3	0.4
13	--	7.4	6.3	7.6	5.3	6.7	--	4.1	5.1	3.5	3.8	4.3	--	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.3

\*\* 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 Cocaine, Methamphetamines or Stimulants During the Past 30 Days by Region																
Region	Cocaine						Methamphetamines					Stimulants				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1	1.4	1.7	0.7	1.6	0.6	0.4	1.5	0.8	1.3	0.6	0.4	2.8	1.1	2.1	1.1	0.9
2	1.2	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.5	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.8	2.4	1.3	1.5	0.7	1.0
3	1.5	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.4	1.9	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.4	2.2	1.1	1.7	0.9	0.7
4	1.0	1.2	0.7	1.4	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.3	2.4	1.2	1.9	1.0	1.0
5	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.6	0.5	0.6	1.9	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.5	2.2	1.1	1.6	0.9	0.9
6	--	1.1	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.5	--	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.3	2.1	1.7	1.5	0.8	1.1
7	0.8	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.3	1.3	0.9	1.9	1.1	1.1
8	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.0	1.1
9	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.9	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.3	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.0	1.0
10	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.6	0.4	0.3	1.3	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.1	1.3	0.6	0.7
11	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.9	1.4	0.7	0.5
12	1.0	1.4	0.7	1.4	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.4	2.4	1.2	2.3	0.9	0.9
13	--	1.4	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.4	--	0.9	1.2	0.2	0.2	2.8	1.0	2.2	1.0	0.9

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

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

Percentage of Youth Who Used Sedatives, Ecstasy or Heroin During the Past 30 Days by Region																	
Region	Sedatives					Ecstasy						Heroin					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
1	6.3	4.6	6.3	4.8	4.3	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.3	
2	8.8	7.4	7.0	5.7	6.3	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.4	
3	6.6	6.8	7.8	6.0	6.0	0.9	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	
4	7.5	6.9	7.6	5.8	5.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.3	
5	5.8	6.1	7.0	5.9	5.0	1.8	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.4	
6	6.0	7.9	7.2	5.3	5.5	--	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	
7	4.2	4.4	7.4	5.0	4.8	1.2	0.3	0.6	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	
8	6.3	7.1	7.7	7.1	5.9	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	
9	7.1	7.4	6.0	5.1	4.7	1.1	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.3	
10	4.7	5.7	6.4	5.0	5.7	1.4	0.6	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.2	
11	5.2	6.6	6.8	5.8	5.1	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	
12	7.4	5.3	7.1	4.7	5.0	1.1	1.0	0.6	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.3	
13	6.1	5.3	6.2	4.8	4.9	--	0.6	0.4	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	

\*\* 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 Prescription Drugs, Over-The-Counter Drugs or Any Drug During the Past 30 Days by Region											
Region	Prescription Drugs		Over-The-Counter Drugs			Any Drug					
	2008		2008			2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
1	4.8		2.4			16.6	22.9	13.7	14.5	12.2	13.6
2	6.3		3.1			13.6	24.8	18.4	14.7	11.8	16.1
3	6.1		3.6			17.6	19.4	16.2	15.4	13.0	15.6
4	6.1		3.4			11.7	21.1	16.2	14.2	12.8	14.6
5	5.4		3.0			15.3	19.9	16.1	15.0	14.0	16.0
6	5.8		3.1			--	19.3	19.0	15.0	12.8	15.2
7	6.3		3.6			17.1	21.6	15.9	15.5	13.9	16.5
8	7.4		3.2			14.2	20.6	18.2	15.5	15.8	16.9
9	5.2		2.8			17.0	21.0	16.5	14.0	13.9	16.4
10	5.5		3.3			14.5	21.2	16.1	14.1	12.9	16.9
11	5.3		3.3			14.1	17.2	17.6	15.3	13.1	15.8
12	6.0		3.1			21.1	22.9	15.8	16.3	13.4	16.3
13	5.3		2.4			--	18.5	15.2	13.8	12.0	15.8

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

Appendix G: 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 County																		
County	Alcohol						Cigarettes						Smokeless Tobacco					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Arkansas	50.1	53.1	55.0	48.4	50.3	--	37.5	39.4	38.6	38.7	34.5	--	14.2	12.7	11.2	14.2	16.2	--
Ashley	--	56.6	53.4	54.6	56.4	56.7	--	41.5	43.5	41.5	40.7	40.9	--	21.0	17.9	22.8	19.1	22.1
Baxter	--	--	--	51.4	45.9	46.6	--	--	--	38.5	30.7	32.5	--	--	--	16.4	13.4	14.2
Benton	53.3	55.2	45.0	46.0	43.2	39.1	37.1	39.8	29.7	28.8	25.7	21.3	21.2	20.8	13.6	12.2	11.0	9.1
Boone	--	--	50.2	46.0	44.2	46.2	--	--	36.6	38.0	32.0	34.1	--	--	23.5	23.3	20.0	20.0
Bradley	--	57.1	50.8	47.5	49.2	54.1	--	52.9	37.7	37.5	38.5	40.9	--	20.0	20.4	18.3	17.2	17.4
Calhoun	58.4	--	63.7	52.1	--	63.1	39.0	--	47.9	44.5	--	56.0	32.9	--	28.7	26.7	--	38.0
Carroll	48.8	54.0	50.4	53.6	47.4	48.9	35.2	42.5	36.1	36.9	31.0	29.2	19.6	18.5	15.0	18.7	15.2	14.8
Chicot	--	51.2	49.0	39.4	39.9	54.0	--	44.4	35.5	35.7	28.1	37.4	--	14.4	12.9	6.5	5.2	10.5
Clark	49.4	46.2	41.7	45.5	45.5	46.9	43.4	33.3	28.2	28.9	30.2	25.6	21.7	17.5	15.7	16.0	13.5	14.2
Clay	39.4	50.8	48.4	49.0	47.7	52.5	32.4	39.7	42.8	41.5	38.5	39.1	20.8	23.7	22.0	26.2	23.7	27.6
Cleburne	--	--	56.1	55.6	49.4	51.4	--	--	39.0	41.8	35.3	35.9	--	--	20.7	25.5	21.3	21.9
Cleveland	--	--	--	--	50.6	45.6	--	--	--	--	42.0	33.0	--	--	--	--	28.9	21.6
Columbia	45.8	49.6	54.0	35.3	48.6	49.9	40.3	30.0	42.3	30.2	37.5	30.9	28.2	16.5	23.5	18.2	17.4	14.5
Conway	--	--	52.0	55.2	50.4	46.0	--	--	34.0	40.0	30.1	28.3	--	--	17.1	23.2	17.6	14.1
Craighead	45.3	47.6	45.2	42.3	43.2	42.2	34.7	34.9	32.5	30.8	28.8	28.4	15.8	14.5	14.8	13.8	14.1	13.7
Crawford	51.2	45.9	44.5	42.3	45.0	40.9	44.2	39.0	31.7	33.3	28.8	27.8	23.3	24.6	15.7	26.3	17.3	15.8
Crittenden	--	31.5	46.1	46.8	44.0	45.4	--	28.6	34.9	34.5	34.2	31.2	--	6.4	11.8	15.1	10.2	9.8
Cross	62.4	--	68.8	53.1	49.9	51.4	53.0	--	50.3	42.3	36.8	35.9	31.9	--	22.2	22.5	20.2	18.2
Dallas	59.3	49.3	54.8	49.8	49.0	41.1	37.0	39.5	49.0	38.0	38.6	25.5	14.8	20.1	21.2	16.6	18.6	11.8
Desha	--	--	25.7	55.6	--	49.9	--	--	23.7	42.7	--	31.6	--	--	5.3	17.4	--	11.4
Drew	--	57.3	67.4	43.9	46.8	45.0	--	48.9	47.9	35.4	30.6	31.0	--	27.2	26.0	22.6	18.7	17.0
Faulkner	--	41.3	50.6	58.9	44.2	45.9	--	26.5	35.4	37.7	26.1	28.8	--	24.5	24.6	27.5	21.1	16.9
Franklin	64.6	--	58.3	55.6	51.8	55.8	57.7	--	46.9	39.1	34.3	35.3	40.2	--	26.5	24.5	23.2	26.7
Fulton	49.0	48.6	49.1	46.3	49.6	45.1	55.0	41.6	38.8	35.1	36.6	34.2	38.0	24.0	21.3	24.1	25.3	23.3

\*\* Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data is not available due to the county not participating or not having enough data for that year.

Percentage of Youth Who Used Alcohol, Cigarettes or Smokeless Tobacco In Their Lifetime by County, Cont.																		
County	Alcohol						Cigarettes						Smokeless Tobacco					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Garland	44.8	47.0	49.5	48.6	45.9	47.7	31.6	35.9	35.5	33.0	29.9	30.2	13.7	10.9	11.8	14.0	10.8	13.5
Grant	58.2	48.8	51.3	47.8	47.2	50.7	41.8	37.3	36.3	35.9	30.7	32.1	29.3	19.2	20.1	20.8	17.5	18.4
Greene	45.2	44.2	50.6	42.0	43.6	42.1	41.4	36.6	38.4	33.8	32.3	30.2	19.5	17.9	24.0	19.2	18.2	16.7
Hempstead	--	49.3	--	53.6	44.9	42.3	--	38.4	--	36.9	28.2	29.1	--	10.0	--	17.1	11.0	8.6
Hot Spring	51.3	55.2	47.7	49.6	47.9	49.1	40.8	40.6	33.8	37.0	32.2	33.3	17.6	24.2	18.5	25.8	21.5	24.2
Howard	--	58.1	47.6	45.1	45.8	48.4	--	49.2	33.5	31.4	31.8	35.5	--	14.0	19.9	16.0	15.4	19.7
Independence	--	52.8	50.8	45.9	43.9	48.2	--	41.5	37.6	34.6	29.2	31.9	--	21.3	19.6	17.8	18.0	18.2
Izard	--	51.3	51.5	51.5	47.4	51.2	--	45.3	40.8	44.4	35.8	36.0	--	26.1	26.7	22.8	25.1	24.0
Jackson	--	48.7	50.5	48.2	49.8	56.2	--	38.1	34.9	36.8	37.5	38.7	--	19.6	20.2	20.3	22.7	32.2
Jefferson	--	37.0	41.5	42.1	52.7	46.4	--	27.2	27.9	26.4	25.4	26.9	--	7.1	6.0	3.8	5.4	9.6
Johnson	--	45.6	67.2	49.8	48.3	51.7	--	32.0	50.6	29.8	28.9	33.8	--	10.1	31.8	16.0	19.1	26.5
Lafayette	51.2	57.2	51.2	44.2	48.4	48.6	49.4	50.0	35.9	40.0	39.7	33.8	27.6	24.7	12.0	21.3	14.2	14.4
Lawrence	51.7	54.1	51.1	46.8	51.7	48.1	44.3	43.5	36.8	38.7	35.8	36.8	21.9	24.3	16.7	25.4	20.5	24.0
Lee	--	62.5	55.8	36.8	36.9	31.7	--	48.4	42.2	31.1	29.7	21.4	--	7.0	9.0	7.7	3.8	6.4
Lincoln	--	57.1	50.6	47.4	48.1	45.3	--	46.4	42.5	35.5	34.9	27.2	--	24.8	26.2	22.5	19.5	17.6
Little River	--	--	--	47.5	41.5	52.0	--	--	--	28.7	22.0	31.1	--	--	--	19.2	11.8	17.3
Logan	56.6	56.8	51.1	51.8	52.0	48.5	50.2	43.3	38.6	39.2	35.3	32.9	29.0	23.2	22.6	22.4	21.8	19.1
Lonoke	59.3	49.9	44.0	50.1	46.2	45.3	50.0	35.2	27.8	32.5	27.5	27.5	24.7	14.7	12.8	15.3	13.8	13.7
Madison	57.3	55.1	47.9	52.5	47.3	56.3	47.7	40.3	39.7	37.1	33.9	35.4	33.9	28.4	26.7	24.3	25.6	27.4
Marion	--	--	--	51.6	49.9	48.9	--	--	--	37.6	37.8	35.0	--	--	--	25.7	20.7	19.4
Miller	60.2	44.6	52.8	42.4	46.1	42.7	45.2	36.4	37.3	30.6	31.3	27.4	19.7	16.5	20.1	17.9	16.7	14.6
Mississippi	55.9	56.6	43.9	44.2	37.4	41.1	46.2	44.9	39.7	36.8	31.0	29.0	22.9	16.3	14.0	12.2	9.5	11.7
Monroe	55.7	44.2	43.9	55.9	53.0	51.5	44.1	36.0	31.2	37.5	37.5	34.7	21.2	10.0	12.1	14.2	10.5	7.4
Montgomery	--	--	56.1	52.4	64.5	50.4	--	--	33.7	37.4	44.5	35.9	--	--	32.4	22.5	33.2	17.8
Nevada	49.9	41.6	48.9	48.0	44.6	51.6	43.8	32.0	39.7	36.0	32.4	37.0	24.3	15.8	21.2	20.1	15.2	20.3

\*\* Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data is not available due to the county not participating or not having enough data for that year.

Percentage of Youth Who Used Alcohol, Cigarettes or Smokeless Tobacco In Their Lifetime by County, Cont.																		
County	Alcohol						Cigarettes						Smokeless Tobacco					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Newton	51.7	--	--	50.9	46.4	48.4	47.8	--	--	42.0	31.7	31.2	33.4	--	--	26.7	27.8	28.1
Ouachita	--	50.3	50.0	47.9	48.1	45.3	--	42.1	39.1	38.9	34.3	32.6	--	13.8	14.6	13.3	12.3	12.7
Perry	--	62.7	56.8	55.8	55.1	51.2	--	47.4	44.0	39.0	38.3	36.3	--	23.2	23.7	22.4	22.4	19.0
Phillips	37.7	30.4	43.4	--	34.6	46.7	27.9	25.0	31.7	--	22.3	24.9	14.3	4.2	7.8	--	4.0	6.4
Pike	57.7	53.4	58.1	40.9	50.8	46.6	47.2	48.1	49.5	36.7	37.9	31.8	34.2	25.9	26.3	24.3	21.3	22.5
Poinsett	48.0	54.5	56.3	51.0	52.1	48.3	43.9	44.8	42.1	40.7	39.2	37.8	18.8	21.9	24.8	19.7	18.6	19.0
Polk	38.1	53.8	48.8	50.7	44.4	50.3	46.8	43.7	33.3	35.8	29.7	34.0	32.9	36.4	18.6	20.4	15.4	21.3
Pope	--	44.2	63.3	43.6	42.1	41.5	--	32.7	47.9	28.5	26.7	26.6	--	21.8	35.9	15.0	13.1	14.6
Prairie	--	--	61.7	55.5	49.1	55.0	--	--	50.0	34.1	41.9	45.5	--	--	24.8	20.3	22.1	24.0
Pulaski	--	--	56.7	39.9	40.6	41.9	--	--	36.5	24.0	23.1	22.3	--	--	16.0	6.8	7.2	6.3
Randolph	52.1	55.9	54.8	56.8	48.6	47.7	43.1	43.7	42.8	43.1	36.6	37.6	23.7	26.5	23.9	28.0	27.0	21.5
Saint Francis	57.0	54.8	40.6	44.3	35.9	38.5	51.9	39.8	30.4	30.2	22.4	24.7	21.3	18.4	10.3	13.5	6.4	6.0
Saline	56.4	59.2	43.9	43.9	42.5	43.9	44.2	44.5	28.8	29.9	28.2	28.4	26.9	24.7	16.8	18.4	15.8	16.3
Scott	--	--	50.8	49.7	50.6	50.5	--	--	42.2	42.5	35.4	36.2	--	--	27.3	26.2	24.1	22.6
Searcy	55.3	62.2	--	60.9	49.4	54.9	48.5	56.2	--	49.9	41.5	47.1	27.9	29.6	--	29.4	23.2	25.1
Sebastian	49.7	47.3	50.4	46.5	48.0	44.6	36.0	34.6	35.2	30.8	30.3	27.4	13.3	11.5	12.6	12.3	11.1	11.1
Sevier	53.6	54.5	54.3	49.8	52.2	46.1	45.6	42.7	39.1	34.1	31.1	33.3	26.4	31.5	25.5	20.2	16.8	17.3
Sharp	--	52.5	49.8	49.0	51.2	46.6	--	46.3	40.9	38.4	39.0	34.7	--	29.0	24.7	24.3	26.0	24.2
Stone	62.5	46.6	49.6	41.2	43.5	38.6	57.3	35.7	43.3	34.6	39.3	31.6	36.9	28.6	24.5	25.3	25.4	21.6
Union	46.5	41.8	46.6	46.3	47.3	49.4	39.6	35.8	34.1	34.7	30.8	30.3	16.7	12.6	14.2	15.3	13.2	13.8
Van Buren	--	59.9	58.4	54.4	55.5	50.7	--	48.3	46.0	38.2	40.6	34.8	--	26.1	24.9	22.4	19.7	20.8
Washington	54.9	50.5	41.7	41.2	39.7	40.2	41.8	37.4	27.7	26.9	22.3	22.8	18.3	16.4	15.0	12.0	9.4	9.9
White	59.2	51.8	51.4	51.8	50.5	48.0	55.0	40.7	39.5	39.1	34.7	31.5	28.8	21.8	24.6	27.5	20.4	19.8
Woodruff	--	38.9	53.2	44.4	48.8	45.0	--	38.0	46.7	29.3	34.8	30.7	--	18.1	15.8	17.3	12.5	13.8
Yell	--	63.2	45.5	49.7	44.2	50.7	--	56.4	32.4	32.3	28.0	30.0	--	28.8	19.3	14.7	16.6	17.0

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Percentage of Youth Who Used Marijuana, Inhalants or Hallucinogens In Their Lifetime by County																		
County	Marijuana						Inhalants						Hallucinogens					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Arkansas	23.7	26.7	23.5	20.0	15.2	--	10.1	12.0	12.9	10.3	10.4	--	2.1	3.2	0.2	2.3	0.8	--
Ashley	--	17.0	16.4	16.7	16.1	17.5	--	14.2	12.5	14.8	12.9	14.8	--	1.9	1.0	1.9	1.1	1.0
Baxter	--	--	--	19.1	16.7	18.9	--	--	--	13.7	11.1	16.1	--	--	--	3.5	1.9	2.8
Benton	22.1	24.7	13.8	18.0	14.4	12.9	14.7	19.5	13.4	15.6	13.0	11.5	4.7	3.8	1.1	3.8	2.1	1.9
Boone	--	--	16.2	16.2	13.3	15.4	--	--	16.0	15.3	15.2	14.3	--	--	1.5	2.2	1.9	1.6
Bradley	--	11.6	15.7	14.8	13.6	16.1	--	10.8	11.2	11.0	11.6	9.4	--	3.0	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.5
Calhoun	17.4	--	26.2	14.9	--	22.0	8.1	--	14.7	19.1	--	21.1	1.9	--	1.8	1.6	--	0.6
Carroll	13.9	22.2	15.5	19.2	14.9	16.2	10.3	18.5	13.1	16.2	14.4	15.5	2.7	3.4	2.3	3.0	1.9	1.7
Chicot	--	23.7	20.2	20.6	15.3	17.9	--	11.5	13.7	7.6	6.0	11.5	--	1.8	0.5	1.6	0.0	0.9
Clark	15.7	14.6	8.2	12.9	13.6	11.2	18.7	10.5	12.3	12.8	13.7	13.2	2.4	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.4
Clay	12.7	19.5	19.4	17.5	19.3	14.0	7.7	14.4	14.6	13.4	17.0	13.0	1.7	1.0	1.6	1.5	2.0	1.1
Cleburne	--	--	20.9	26.1	19.4	19.6	--	--	20.0	19.2	15.4	13.9	--	--	2.0	3.8	1.8	1.7
Cleveland	--	--	--	--	15.3	12.5	--	--	--	--	12.4	9.1	--	--	--	--	2.5	0.3
Columbia	13.9	10.1	7.0	7.4	11.5	15.5	10.0	4.8	10.9	7.4	13.6	12.0	2.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Conway	--	--	18.0	24.6	19.7	17.5	--	--	11.3	15.4	12.1	12.3	--	--	1.6	2.2	0.8	1.7
Craighead	18.0	19.4	14.1	14.7	14.7	14.7	12.4	14.3	13.7	12.7	13.0	11.7	3.4	1.9	1.4	2.0	1.4	1.5
Crawford	18.6	18.0	15.9	17.0	15.3	12.8	16.3	13.6	15.1	14.6	13.2	11.0	4.7	1.8	1.7	2.9	2.1	2.2
Crittenden	--	10.0	19.4	19.9	18.3	14.8	--	7.2	12.8	13.7	10.2	10.4	--	0.0	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.0
Cross	22.3	--	23.3	20.2	17.2	14.6	12.9	--	14.6	17.5	17.2	16.0	5.1	--	3.3	3.0	1.2	1.8
Dallas	29.6	17.6	22.3	17.8	15.6	11.2	11.5	15.3	16.5	15.4	12.3	11.2	3.7	0.8	1.6	1.9	0.4	0.4
Desha	--	--	3.0	17.3	--	17.9	--	--	10.1	11.4	--	12.5	--	--	1.0	0.7	--	0.6
Drew	--	19.7	11.9	16.0	11.7	12.2	--	18.0	20.9	11.2	10.0	10.7	--	1.7	0.8	1.2	0.5	1.0
Faulkner	--	11.9	15.2	21.0	12.2	17.3	--	11.2	18.6	13.6	14.2	11.6	--	2.0	0.6	4.5	1.8	2.1
Franklin	30.2	--	17.7	17.4	16.0	19.0	24.0	--	15.8	13.2	13.0	14.6	4.1	--	1.8	2.7	2.5	2.3
Fulton	20.0	17.0	14.1	13.7	12.0	14.6	10.0	13.6	14.9	17.8	19.1	12.3	2.0	1.3	0.9	2.4	0.8	0.6

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Percentage of Youth Who Used Marijuana, Inhalants or Hallucinogens In Their Lifetime by County, Cont.																		
County	Marijuana						Inhalants						Hallucinogens					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Garland	15.7	20.5	22.3	20.1	19.0	19.2	16.3	15.3	15.6	16.7	14.5	13.5	3.1	2.6	3.0	2.5	2.0	2.0
Grant	36.7	21.0	18.8	19.8	17.1	18.2	19.4	17.1	17.4	14.6	15.2	13.2	10.2	2.2	2.3	3.2	2.3	2.2
Greene	17.2	14.2	17.5	17.0	13.7	14.7	13.8	16.4	18.1	14.5	15.8	16.1	3.6	1.3	1.8	2.3	1.3	1.6
Hempstead	--	19.1	--	14.3	13.2	11.6	--	15.3	--	18.0	10.4	12.5	--	1.4	--	2.1	0.4	0.9
Hot Spring	22.9	21.2	17.9	16.4	14.8	17.2	12.4	18.4	14.9	14.6	17.0	15.6	3.3	2.9	1.1	2.5	1.2	1.5
Howard	--	18.8	12.6	8.3	12.4	13.2	--	16.4	13.2	14.3	8.5	12.6	--	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.8	1.3
Independence	--	21.9	20.5	15.9	11.7	14.4	--	15.1	15.1	12.2	12.3	14.1	--	1.2	2.9	1.6	1.5	1.7
Izard	--	21.0	14.7	16.8	17.0	12.3	--	15.7	12.3	13.2	15.5	15.9	--	2.4	1.8	1.5	0.9	1.7
Jackson	--	17.7	14.1	16.7	11.4	14.4	--	13.7	12.6	12.2	12.8	16.2	--	0.5	0.9	1.8	0.4	1.6
Jefferson	--	11.9	14.6	17.6	21.2	16.4	--	11.9	7.7	7.1	9.0	11.4	--	0.2	0.4	1.6	0.3	0.7
Johnson	--	14.2	26.4	15.0	16.6	17.4	--	14.6	20.9	14.1	16.2	21.6	--	0.9	2.9	2.3	1.4	2.7
Lafayette	17.6	21.2	16.6	15.5	13.0	12.4	9.8	13.1	15.2	12.8	13.5	15.8	3.5	1.2	2.5	2.1	1.2	0.5
Lawrence	21.6	19.1	12.6	16.1	16.3	12.9	12.0	14.5	13.0	11.9	13.5	10.9	3.4	1.5	1.3	2.3	1.6	1.3
Lee	--	30.1	21.3	9.5	11.8	5.6	--	6.2	8.7	6.6	7.6	6.3	--	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
Lincoln	--	22.3	22.9	16.6	16.2	13.5	--	16.2	12.8	9.0	11.3	8.7	--	1.0	1.4	1.6	0.6	0.3
Little River	--	--	--	15.6	9.9	14.2	--	--	--	13.2	9.5	13.3	--	--	--	1.7	1.5	1.8
Logan	25.8	19.5	14.8	15.2	16.0	14.1	17.8	18.3	14.4	13.3	16.4	14.6	4.1	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.1	2.3
Lonoke	31.2	20.1	14.7	18.4	16.4	14.4	17.1	17.7	13.4	14.5	13.3	14.0	5.8	1.2	1.6	2.8	1.2	1.8
Madison	26.3	19.2	17.4	18.9	17.3	19.2	13.8	12.2	10.8	12.3	13.7	13.3	3.5	1.7	1.5	3.8	2.8	2.7
Marion	--	--	--	17.3	19.2	12.3	--	--	--	14.5	13.6	13.1	--	--	--	1.7	2.2	2.2
Miller	31.0	16.1	21.1	14.4	17.0	15.6	10.8	16.0	13.3	14.3	12.9	15.1	3.9	1.4	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.2
Mississippi	23.5	21.5	18.1	17.7	14.3	11.4	14.1	13.4	14.8	12.3	10.0	9.1	3.2	1.2	1.3	2.1	0.7	0.5
Monroe	33.9	20.4	16.2	18.2	15.2	17.2	11.8	15.2	11.0	10.8	8.2	17.2	3.9	0.0	0.6	1.4	1.0	0.0
Montgomery	--	--	15.1	16.6	15.5	14.8	--	--	8.5	15.7	14.8	19.1	--	--	0.0	1.7	2.0	2.2
Nevada	20.4	10.4	15.3	10.2	8.4	13.0	14.4	14.2	11.8	16.9	10.8	20.8	1.6	0.0	0.9	1.7	1.4	0.6

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Percentage of Youth Who Used Marijuana, Inhalants or Hallucinogens In Their Lifetime by County, Cont.																		
County	Marijuana						Inhalants						Hallucinogens					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Newton	21.1	--	--	21.1	11.9	16.1	10.6	--	--	11.9	13.4	12.5	4.8	--	--	4.0	0.9	0.0
Ouachita	--	23.1	19.0	21.2	17.2	13.9	--	9.1	11.2	11.0	9.1	10.7	--	1.1	1.2	1.4	0.6	1.0
Perry	--	22.2	19.0	18.0	13.8	14.6	--	23.5	16.5	17.2	18.1	19.2	--	2.9	2.5	1.8	0.7	1.2
Phillips	6.5	11.1	17.0	--	12.5	16.8	1.6	0.0	8.3	--	5.8	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	--	0.3	0.6
Pike	21.4	17.6	22.7	10.8	16.2	12.5	19.2	17.5	16.8	14.0	16.8	12.7	2.6	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.8
Poinsett	20.3	19.7	21.3	18.9	18.3	16.6	12.6	14.6	12.5	16.4	14.6	13.3	4.8	2.2	1.2	1.7	1.4	0.8
Polk	16.7	14.3	10.7	15.0	10.2	15.9	10.6	16.9	12.3	11.4	13.2	15.8	4.5	1.4	0.7	2.0	0.8	1.4
Pope	--	12.1	21.6	16.2	16.6	16.9	--	17.2	15.5	12.9	13.9	12.6	--	1.4	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.6
Prairie	--	--	25.4	13.3	17.4	16.7	--	--	12.7	9.5	9.9	16.0	--	--	0.8	0.0	2.9	0.7
Pulaski	--	--	27.8	17.3	16.5	17.2	--	--	13.3	9.4	11.3	13.0	--	--	1.8	2.3	1.7	1.5
Randolph	19.2	22.8	17.5	18.4	15.8	14.9	13.7	18.4	15.6	19.4	13.0	14.1	4.3	3.0	1.4	1.8	0.4	0.6
Saint Francis	31.1	29.9	10.1	12.4	9.6	10.8	12.0	14.6	5.9	9.3	7.5	7.2	5.6	1.2	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.6
Saline	24.4	21.4	14.6	16.0	16.1	17.5	13.5	14.5	14.6	12.7	13.4	10.9	4.1	0.9	1.9	2.2	2.1	3.2
Scott	--	--	19.8	20.4	16.3	14.4	--	--	15.7	15.0	13.2	11.5	--	--	1.6	4.5	2.2	0.8
Searcy	27.0	23.2	--	23.7	17.0	19.8	14.1	22.7	--	18.7	13.1	16.2	5.5	3.4	--	3.4	2.0	3.0
Sebastian	23.1	20.1	19.3	18.3	20.5	17.9	13.8	13.1	13.1	13.0	13.2	12.7	4.9	2.7	2.4	2.9	2.4	2.6
Sevier	21.4	17.5	13.0	14.3	11.6	12.9	10.9	15.9	11.0	12.5	13.1	11.8	2.7	2.5	1.0	3.0	1.2	0.8
Sharp	--	19.2	15.8	12.8	15.2	15.2	--	20.4	15.1	15.8	16.0	14.7	--	1.2	1.2	0.7	1.4	1.7
Stone	25.2	14.5	22.2	17.6	15.4	10.6	19.6	13.7	12.6	12.4	17.0	9.2	3.9	1.9	3.1	3.8	2.2	0.6
Union	25.2	17.1	17.8	18.7	15.2	14.1	12.6	11.0	13.9	11.7	12.5	13.2	3.0	1.1	1.2	1.9	1.3	0.5
Van Buren	--	25.6	22.0	22.6	19.4	20.3	--	22.1	21.0	15.8	18.1	16.8	--	3.5	2.4	3.6	2.6	1.2
Washington	28.9	19.6	14.4	14.5	12.7	13.8	10.4	17.8	14.4	13.3	12.5	11.6	6.9	2.7	1.8	2.5	1.5	1.9
White	30.3	18.5	17.1	18.4	16.2	16.2	19.7	18.6	15.7	17.5	14.6	14.5	5.3	2.0	1.4	2.6	1.8	1.9
Woodruff	--	7.4	13.5	13.9	13.0	10.0	--	3.8	14.3	9.5	12.9	8.7	--	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.0
Yell	--	21.4	21.0	16.5	16.5	13.0	--	10.2	14.6	9.5	12.3	13.5	--	3.6	2.7	1.8	1.8	0.8

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Percentage of Youth Who Used Cocaine, Methamphetamines or Stimulants In Their Lifetime by County																
County	Cocaine						Methamphetamines					Stimulants				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Arkansas	3.8	4.5	2.7	2.8	1.2	--	2.1	1.0	1.6	1.0	--	6.3	5.1	4.6	4.1	--
Ashley	--	2.5	1.1	2.9	1.2	2.6	--	2.5	3.1	2.3	2.2	5.7	5.0	5.1	4.2	3.4
Baxter	--	--	--	3.2	2.1	2.8	--	--	3.1	1.6	2.3	--	--	4.4	3.4	4.0
Benton	4.9	5.1	2.4	5.3	2.7	1.9	3.3	2.4	4.2	2.2	1.5	8.4	3.5	6.4	4.2	2.9
Boone	--	--	2.7	2.5	1.6	1.9	--	3.0	2.0	1.9	2.3	--	3.9	4.2	3.7	3.4
Bradley	--	6.2	0.0	1.8	0.8	1.0	--	0.6	2.5	0.3	0.2	6.2	1.0	3.1	1.8	2.0
Calhoun	1.2	--	1.2	1.1	--	1.8	1.2	1.5	0.5	--	0.0	--	3.0	3.7	--	0.6
Carroll	2.3	4.8	2.7	4.7	2.0	2.3	2.6	3.0	3.8	1.6	2.2	5.5	2.9	3.3	2.8	2.4
Chicot	--	5.7	1.0	1.3	0.5	0.9	--	2.2	2.3	0.0	0.6	3.2	1.0	1.9	1.0	0.6
Clark	2.4	0.5	1.8	2.2	1.2	0.6	1.8	0.7	1.6	0.4	1.1	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.9	1.1
Clay	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.7	1.4	1.8	2.4	2.2	2.3	1.7	2.4	3.9	2.9	3.8	2.3
Cleburne	--	--	3.6	4.1	2.5	2.6	--	3.1	3.8	1.8	1.7	--	5.0	6.5	3.8	3.3
Cleveland	--	--	--	--	2.5	1.0	--	--	--	1.1	0.3	--	--	--	4.3	2.0
Columbia	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.0	2.0	1.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.6	0.9	0.5	0.0	2.7	1.8
Conway	--	--	2.0	2.0	1.4	2.1	--	1.1	2.4	1.4	1.7	--	1.7	4.3	2.5	2.8
Craighead	3.0	3.6	2.3	3.5	2.3	1.9	2.8	1.8	2.3	1.4	1.3	4.8	3.9	4.1	3.4	3.3
Crawford	2.3	2.6	2.5	3.1	2.1	2.5	7.0	2.8	3.1	2.2	1.9	4.3	2.9	4.4	3.4	3.0
Crittenden	--	0.0	2.0	2.7	2.4	1.4	--	1.9	2.2	1.6	0.4	1.6	2.5	3.8	2.5	2.6
Cross	2.2	--	3.3	4.7	3.3	2.2	4.5	3.3	3.8	2.0	1.3	--	6.3	5.8	4.5	4.9
Dallas	0.0	0.8	1.2	2.8	0.4	0.9	3.8	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.5	2.3	1.2	0.9
Desha	--	--	1.0	1.0	--	1.7	--	2.3	1.0	--	0.3	--	0.0	2.8	--	2.0
Drew	--	2.6	0.8	2.2	1.4	0.7	--	2.7	2.7	1.1	0.5	4.5	4.6	3.4	2.2	1.4
Faulkner	--	0.0	0.8	5.2	2.5	2.9	--	1.6	3.9	1.6	1.3	1.2	3.3	7.3	3.5	4.3
Franklin	2.1	--	2.7	3.2	2.7	2.2	5.2	2.5	4.8	3.5	2.8	--	1.8	3.7	3.8	3.0
Fulton	1.0	2.6	3.1	3.3	2.1	0.6	2.0	1.8	3.0	0.8	0.6	4.0	3.7	3.6	1.1	2.6

\*\* Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data is not available due to the county not participating or not having enough data for that year.

Percentage of Youth Who Used Cocaine, Methamphetamines or Stimulants In Their Lifetime by County, Cont.																
County	Cocaine						Methamphetamines					Stimulants				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Garland	2.8	3.2	4.2	3.6	2.6	2.2	1.4	3.3	2.9	1.9	1.7	5.9	4.6	6.4	4.6	3.5
Grant	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.4	2.9	3.2	5.1	3.4	3.7	2.2	1.5	6.5	6.5	6.8	4.3	4.7
Greene	2.5	2.9	2.4	3.4	2.2	2.6	2.8	2.2	2.7	1.9	1.3	3.2	4.3	3.8	2.5	2.8
Hempstead	--	2.1	--	2.5	1.5	0.9	--	--	2.1	0.6	1.0	3.4	--	2.1	1.0	2.6
Hot Spring	2.8	3.7	1.8	3.6	2.1	1.7	2.6	1.5	2.4	1.2	1.4	4.7	2.6	3.5	2.7	3.6
Howard	--	0.8	0.5	1.4	1.0	1.1	--	0.0	2.1	1.0	1.5	0.9	1.5	2.8	1.0	2.4
Independence	--	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.2	2.4	--	3.1	3.1	1.8	2.1	5.6	3.7	3.4	2.4	1.8
Izard	--	3.1	2.4	2.9	2.3	1.7	--	1.8	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.8	3.9	3.2	4.0	3.2
Jackson	--	2.1	1.3	4.0	0.8	1.4	--	1.1	1.6	0.6	0.9	2.9	2.5	2.4	1.4	1.9
Jefferson	--	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.4	1.1	--	0.2	1.6	0.5	0.7	1.7	0.3	1.3	0.3	2.5
Johnson	--	3.0	3.5	1.8	1.4	1.3	--	6.9	2.4	1.4	2.0	4.4	7.6	3.6	1.9	3.4
Lafayette	3.7	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.0	4.9	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.0	1.2	1.9	2.6	0.8	0.0
Lawrence	1.6	2.0	1.7	2.4	1.9	2.5	3.0	2.5	2.9	1.5	2.0	4.2	3.0	4.5	2.8	3.7
Lee	--	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.0	--	1.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.4	0.3	0.0
Lincoln	--	3.9	1.7	2.6	2.3	0.8	--	1.8	1.6	0.9	0.8	5.8	2.5	2.6	2.3	1.0
Little River	--	--	--	3.1	1.5	1.6	--	--	2.7	1.3	2.0	--	--	3.6	1.9	3.2
Logan	3.1	2.6	2.1	2.8	1.5	2.3	3.5	1.4	3.6	1.1	2.1	3.4	2.5	2.3	2.6	3.1
Lonoke	5.1	2.7	2.5	3.6	2.0	1.9	5.4	2.0	3.0	1.5	1.3	5.0	4.5	5.1	3.4	3.3
Madison	3.5	2.2	2.2	3.9	3.3	2.1	2.4	3.6	3.2	2.8	2.1	4.8	2.5	5.2	3.5	2.1
Marion	--	--	--	2.2	2.5	1.9	--	--	2.6	1.9	1.9	--	--	4.1	5.1	1.9
Miller	2.4	1.9	3.1	3.2	2.1	1.2	2.6	2.7	2.7	1.7	0.8	4.2	3.9	3.4	2.3	2.1
Mississippi	4.4	2.4	2.0	2.7	1.3	1.4	3.5	1.4	3.1	0.8	1.0	3.9	2.3	3.8	1.0	2.2
Monroe	3.4	0.0	2.2	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.0	1.0	2.4	1.7	3.7	5.1	4.1
Montgomery	--	--	0.9	2.2	1.5	3.1	--	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.8	--	0.0	4.4	2.5	7.1
Nevada	0.8	1.2	1.5	3.1	2.1	2.5	1.1	2.6	3.1	2.1	1.9	2.3	1.9	2.4	1.8	3.8

\*\* Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data is not available due to the county not participating or not having enough data for that year.

Percentage of Youth Who Used Cocaine, Methamphetamines or Stimulants In Their Lifetime by County, Cont.																
County	Cocaine						Methamphetamines					Stimulants				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Newton	3.1	--	--	4.0	1.4	0.0	3.1	--	2.9	1.9	0.0	--	--	4.0	2.4	6.2
Ouachita	--	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.2	--	2.1	1.9	0.5	0.7	2.7	1.8	2.4	1.6	1.5
Perry	--	3.5	4.8	2.8	2.1	1.8	--	5.3	3.5	1.8	0.5	6.2	6.6	4.5	4.1	4.6
Phillips	0.0	0.0	1.0	--	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	--	0.0	0.4	2.3	0.6	--	0.3	0.4
Pike	3.0	3.5	5.9	1.1	1.8	1.1	2.6	3.3	0.8	2.0	0.8	3.9	4.9	3.8	2.5	2.1
Poinsett	4.9	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.1	1.2	4.9	3.5	2.9	2.4	0.9	5.8	2.7	4.4	3.9	2.9
Polk	5.9	2.8	1.6	2.9	1.0	2.1	3.3	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.8	4.1	2.0	2.2	1.2	2.2
Pope	--	3.4	1.8	2.8	2.5	1.7	--	2.2	2.9	1.4	1.1	5.4	5.4	3.6	3.5	3.2
Prairie	--	--	3.1	1.5	4.0	4.1	--	1.6	0.0	2.9	3.4	--	7.1	1.5	2.9	2.4
Pulaski	--	--	2.8	2.7	1.8	1.4	--	2.6	1.4	1.2	0.9	--	5.9	3.4	2.9	2.0
Randolph	4.3	4.2	3.0	3.7	1.4	1.0	3.7	2.1	2.7	1.3	1.6	4.1	3.4	4.6	3.4	1.8
Saint Francis	3.7	3.5	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.6	1.9	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.3	3.7	0.0	2.1	0.8	0.4
Saline	4.1	2.8	1.7	2.4	2.4	2.1	5.7	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	6.5	3.5	3.7	5.1	5.4
Scott	--	--	2.6	3.7	1.7	1.9	--	2.6	5.9	2.2	1.9	--	3.2	7.1	2.5	2.5
Searcy	5.2	1.8	--	2.6	2.5	2.7	8.9	--	3.7	3.0	1.5	4.7	--	4.0	3.5	3.6
Sebastian	4.7	3.2	3.4	4.1	2.6	2.3	4.4	3.7	3.3	2.3	2.1	5.2	4.2	4.6	3.8	3.2
Sevier	1.9	3.7	3.6	4.3	1.8	2.5	2.5	2.3	4.3	1.3	1.9	5.6	1.9	2.8	2.2	0.5
Sharp	--	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.3	--	2.8	2.2	2.7	1.4	4.6	3.7	2.5	2.9	2.9
Stone	4.9	1.9	3.4	4.1	2.5	0.3	4.9	3.2	3.1	2.5	0.6	10.0	4.6	5.2	4.0	1.9
Union	2.8	1.4	2.5	2.8	1.8	1.1	3.5	2.3	2.3	1.5	0.7	3.5	2.7	2.9	2.4	1.2
Van Buren	--	3.4	3.3	5.5	2.4	3.3	--	5.5	3.9	3.6	2.7	7.7	4.9	4.7	4.6	3.3
Washington	7.1	4.6	3.0	3.6	2.2	1.9	6.2	3.2	3.5	1.6	1.4	5.7	3.1	3.6	2.6	2.1
White	5.9	3.1	2.4	3.4	2.1	2.3	5.0	2.7	3.3	1.9	2.0	4.8	4.9	5.3	4.1	3.2
Woodruff	--	1.3	0.7	1.3	1.1	0.4	--	1.7	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.2	2.2	0.8
Yell	--	5.2	3.0	2.0	2.2	1.0	--	5.0	2.2	2.7	0.8	7.1	7.5	2.7	4.2	2.5

\*\* Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data is not available due to the county not participating or not having enough data for that year.

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

Percentage of Youth Who Used Sedatives, Ecstasy or Heroin In Their Lifetime by County																
County	Sedatives					Ecstasy						Heroin				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Arkansas	14.4	11.6	9.5	10.5	--	3.0	3.9	2.9	2.1	1.0	--	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.5	--
Ashley	12.8	15.4	12.5	14.2	12.5	--	2.2	1.3	3.5	2.2	2.1	1.0	0.2	1.2	0.4	0.5
Baxter	--	--	14.8	13.9	16.0	--	--	--	3.6	1.6	2.7	--	--	2.2	1.1	1.5
Benton	17.7	10.5	14.1	12.1	10.4	3.9	4.5	1.6	3.7	2.6	1.5	2.3	0.8	2.4	1.1	0.9
Boone	--	13.8	13.7	12.9	13.1	--	--	2.4	3.2	1.7	2.2	--	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.1
Bradley	10.1	8.0	12.3	8.5	9.2	--	1.5	1.2	2.2	1.0	1.7	3.1	0.0	0.9	0.5	1.0
Calhoun	--	15.2	8.6	--	13.3	1.9	--	4.3	2.2	--	1.2	--	2.4	1.1	--	0.0
Carroll	17.0	12.5	13.6	15.0	12.9	1.9	3.4	2.4	3.2	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.0	2.6	1.0	1.6
Chicot	12.3	6.9	10.5	5.2	7.8	--	3.2	1.5	2.9	0.5	1.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Clark	9.0	9.5	12.8	12.0	10.3	2.4	0.9	1.3	2.7	1.6	1.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6
Clay	13.8	14.6	15.6	15.9	12.3	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.2	2.2	0.7	0.8	0.2	1.5	0.8
Cleburne	--	15.3	20.7	15.1	15.1	--	--	2.6	4.2	2.9	3.6	--	1.2	2.7	1.0	1.2
Cleveland	--	--	--	13.6	10.7	--	--	--	--	2.3	0.0	--	--	--	1.4	0.7
Columbia	6.5	9.5	5.9	11.6	13.7	0.0	1.0	0.5	1.5	2.1	2.4	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.8
Conway	--	12.3	15.2	12.4	10.9	--	--	0.6	2.9	2.8	2.6	--	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.3
Craighead	13.7	13.6	13.5	12.6	12.4	2.5	2.5	1.8	2.8	2.2	2.6	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.9
Crawford	16.7	13.1	16.2	14.2	12.0	2.3	2.2	2.3	5.6	4.2	2.8	0.7	1.2	1.9	1.2	1.2
Crittenden	3.2	10.0	13.6	11.7	10.5	--	1.5	1.9	3.2	2.8	2.3	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.4
Cross	--	19.8	18.3	15.2	13.9	3.4	--	3.0	4.3	3.9	2.5	--	0.7	1.7	0.4	0.8
Dallas	6.1	12.0	14.9	10.3	7.2	0.0	1.3	1.6	4.2	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Desha	--	7.1	10.4	--	12.8	--	--	0.0	2.1	--	0.6	--	0.0	0.7	--	0.0
Drew	15.4	15.5	12.4	9.4	9.8	--	2.7	2.4	2.2	1.0	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.3
Faulkner	11.7	13.7	18.7	10.7	13.2	--	2.3	1.5	5.3	1.7	3.2	0.0	0.6	2.5	1.2	1.2
Franklin	--	10.8	15.5	15.2	13.9	2.1	--	1.9	4.4	3.7	3.8	--	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8
Fulton	13.7	12.3	16.3	8.5	12.3	2.0	1.0	1.2	1.8	0.8	0.0	1.3	0.9	2.4	0.8	0.6

\*\* Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data is not available due to the county not participating or not having enough data for that year.

Percentage of Youth Who Used Sedatives, Ecstasy or Heroin In Their Lifetime by County, Cont.																
County	Sedatives					Ecstasy						Heroin				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Garland	14.2	15.5	16.9	15.0	14.2	2.3	2.1	3.0	3.8	3.4	2.6	2.3	1.8	2.1	1.2	1.4
Grant	14.4	16.4	17.4	14.8	14.5	7.2	3.1	2.9	4.7	2.9	2.7	0.8	0.7	2.2	1.0	1.2
Greene	13.2	16.4	15.1	14.5	13.7	3.3	1.9	2.6	3.0	2.1	2.0	1.1	0.8	1.6	0.7	0.9
Hempstead	6.6	--	12.1	9.2	8.8	--	2.2	--	1.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	--	1.7	0.0	0.0
Hot Spring	14.3	11.6	14.1	12.4	14.3	2.8	3.1	1.8	3.2	1.8	2.5	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.9
Howard	6.9	8.0	9.9	8.2	9.8	--	1.9	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.6
Independence	15.1	13.6	14.8	10.3	13.5	--	2.5	2.7	2.7	1.5	2.5	1.5	1.1	1.4	0.8	1.0
Izard	10.1	10.4	13.3	12.1	12.1	--	1.3	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.5	0.9	0.3	1.2	1.0
Jackson	15.0	11.0	13.6	12.4	11.2	--	1.3	1.7	2.4	0.4	1.9	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.9
Jefferson	6.7	5.8	5.1	5.1	9.8	--	1.8	0.7	2.3	0.9	1.7	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.1	0.5
Johnson	11.2	20.5	12.4	14.8	16.1	--	1.4	3.4	2.0	2.3	4.7	0.2	1.7	0.5	1.1	0.7
Lafayette	7.6	6.5	13.2	11.2	11.2	4.9	2.5	1.3	1.7	1.6	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
Lawrence	15.8	12.8	10.8	11.8	11.1	1.9	1.5	2.0	3.5	2.9	1.6	0.6	0.4	1.7	0.6	0.9
Lee	4.1	7.8	7.1	4.8	4.0	--	0.8	0.0	1.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.0
Lincoln	16.1	15.5	12.2	11.3	9.2	--	1.1	1.7	1.8	1.4	0.3	0.7	0.9	1.3	0.3	0.5
Little River	--	--	11.7	9.2	13.2	--	--	--	3.6	2.2	3.8	--	--	1.5	1.5	1.4
Logan	12.2	11.0	11.6	9.4	10.7	1.4	2.8	0.8	2.1	1.8	2.8	1.0	0.7	1.5	0.5	0.8
Lonoke	14.1	13.6	16.4	13.7	12.6	3.8	3.0	2.2	4.1	2.5	2.7	0.8	0.8	2.0	1.0	0.9
Madison	9.9	10.8	13.6	11.8	10.2	3.6	1.0	0.5	3.0	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.5
Marion	--	--	15.4	16.4	11.3	--	--	--	1.7	1.1	1.1	--	--	1.3	2.2	1.7
Miller	10.5	15.7	12.3	14.9	12.4	5.1	2.8	4.3	4.0	2.4	2.5	0.7	1.5	1.5	0.8	0.5
Mississippi	13.1	11.4	12.0	8.7	10.0	3.1	1.6	2.2	3.1	1.3	1.9	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.5
Monroe	4.5	10.7	8.5	14.3	8.2	3.4	0.0	0.8	2.7	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.9	0.3	3.1	0.0
Montgomery	--	9.3	14.4	15.3	16.4	--	--	0.0	2.6	3.0	1.3	--	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.4
Nevada	7.0	8.2	7.8	7.7	13.3	1.9	0.5	1.3	2.7	1.0	1.9	0.7	0.9	1.4	0.7	0.9

\*\* Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data is not available due to the county not participating or not having enough data for that year.

Percentage of Youth Who Used Sedatives, Ecstasy or Heroin In Their Lifetime by County, Cont.																
County	Sedatives					Ecstasy						Heroin				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Newton	--	--	15.9	11.5	21.9	3.1	--	--	3.4	1.0	0.0	--	--	1.1	0.5	0.0
Ouachita	11.9	13.0	13.0	10.1	8.9	--	2.0	2.0	3.6	2.4	2.1	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.5
Perry	15.1	19.5	16.0	14.3	13.0	--	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.8	1.6	1.4	2.6	1.5	0.7	0.2
Phillips	4.4	5.9	--	8.0	7.9	3.2	0.0	0.1	--	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	--	0.0	0.0
Pike	15.4	12.9	12.4	15.9	10.3	1.7	1.9	2.6	1.1	1.8	2.1	1.2	1.6	0.0	0.7	0.8
Poinsett	14.5	16.0	17.7	16.1	13.8	5.4	2.5	1.7	2.5	1.7	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.3	1.2	0.6
Polk	10.0	10.3	12.7	10.6	13.7	1.3	0.9	2.1	1.5	1.4	2.8	0.5	0.6	1.7	0.8	0.8
Pope	12.4	17.4	12.0	12.1	11.8	--	2.0	1.8	2.4	2.2	1.6	1.8	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.9
Prairie	--	15.0	7.3	9.2	14.4	--	--	3.9	2.2	3.5	1.7	--	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.3
Pulaski	--	16.0	10.0	10.0	9.7	--	--	2.6	2.4	2.1	1.7	--	1.2	1.6	0.9	0.9
Randolph	16.8	12.7	13.8	10.1	11.4	2.3	1.6	2.2	2.7	1.6	2.0	1.1	0.7	1.6	0.5	1.4
Saint Francis	11.1	8.1	6.2	6.6	7.4	3.7	2.5	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.3
Saline	17.8	14.5	13.6	14.1	13.5	3.8	1.4	1.8	2.5	3.1	3.5	0.5	1.5	1.3	2.0	1.7
Scott	--	11.8	17.2	10.9	12.4	--	--	2.4	5.1	3.1	1.4	--	1.3	2.3	1.4	0.0
Searcy	16.5	--	18.9	14.9	14.2	4.2	2.5	--	3.5	3.0	3.0	2.4	--	2.3	1.2	1.8
Sebastian	12.0	13.2	13.8	13.0	11.6	5.7	3.6	3.7	4.3	3.8	3.9	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.1	1.5
Sevier	14.6	10.9	12.2	9.8	11.4	3.1	2.5	1.0	2.5	0.5	2.0	0.6	0.7	2.2	0.7	0.9
Sharp	14.6	14.7	14.3	14.7	15.6	--	1.2	1.4	2.3	2.1	2.3	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.9
Stone	10.9	15.5	12.7	13.6	7.8	2.0	0.0	2.1	2.4	1.2	1.1	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.9	0.3
Union	11.8	14.1	13.9	13.7	11.0	2.4	1.7	2.0	2.8	2.9	1.6	0.5	0.8	1.3	1.1	0.4
Van Buren	17.3	17.9	18.3	15.2	19.8	--	3.8	3.2	4.3	3.2	4.7	1.7	2.2	2.4	1.8	1.7
Washington	12.1	9.4	11.5	10.6	10.7	4.6	3.1	2.0	3.0	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.1	1.5	0.7	0.8
White	14.5	15.1	18.0	14.5	14.4	4.7	2.6	2.6	3.6	2.7	2.1	1.1	0.9	1.5	1.4	1.4
Woodruff	3.8	13.4	11.7	14.0	7.9	--	0.0	1.5	2.2	1.1	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.0
Yell	12.3	15.4	13.6	12.9	12.2	--	3.6	2.5	1.4	2.2	1.1	0.0	1.2	0.5	1.0	0.4

*\*\* Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data is not available due to the county not participating or not having enough data for that year.*

Percentage of Youth Who Used Prescription Drugs, Over-The-Counter Drugs or Any Drug In Their Lifetime by County								
County	Prescription Drugs	Over-The-Counter Drugs	Any Drug					
	2008	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Arkansas	--	--	31.4	40.2	34.6	27.6	26.6	--
Ashley	14.4	7.6	--	38.2	30.2	28.0	30.0	35.3
Baxter	16.5	9.5	--	--	--	30.3	27.6	35.4
Benton	11.2	5.7	31.7	49.4	29.2	29.6	26.4	26.8
Boone	13.2	7.3	--	--	30.8	29.1	25.8	30.8
Bradley	11.6	7.3	--	31.0	32.6	25.1	26.2	28.9
Calhoun	12.0	6.0	23.9	--	48.6	29.6	--	41.1
Carroll	14.6	7.0	21.1	50.7	31.9	30.9	28.9	32.3
Chicot	5.0	4.7	--	36.9	32.5	30.9	22.1	32.7
Clark	9.7	6.4	31.3	31.1	23.7	26.5	28.6	28.9
Clay	13.7	8.4	17.8	38.9	34.4	29.0	31.4	30.6
Cleburne	17.3	8.5	--	--	40.1	38.6	31.5	33.8
Cleveland	11.1	5.9	--	--	--	--	28.5	29.5
Columbia	13.4	7.1	21.7	21.1	21.7	13.2	26.4	33.9
Conway	10.3	5.9	--	--	30.5	36.1	30.2	29.2
Craighead	13.5	7.1	25.7	37.6	28.6	25.6	25.8	28.2
Crawford	13.5	6.3	23.3	34.3	29.3	28.7	27.8	28.3
Crittenden	13.3	6.7	--	25.5	32.3	31.3	27.5	29.6
Cross	17.0	9.6	30.9	--	37.3	32.2	30.3	34.8
Dallas	9.0	6.3	40.7	37.1	43.4	28.0	28.0	21.3
Desha	12.6	5.2	--	--	19.3	29.6	--	38.4
Drew	9.5	4.5	--	41.1	41.0	29.3	22.9	27.3
Faulkner	14.4	8.4	--	34.2	32.7	32.4	24.6	31.5
Franklin	15.6	8.5	40.4	--	36.4	28.2	28.7	33.8
Fulton	11.3	7.1	26.8	33.7	31.5	28.0	27.8	27.5

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Percentage of Youth Who Used Prescription Drugs, Over-The-Counter Drugs or Any Drug In Their Lifetime by County, Cont.									
County	Prescription Drugs	Over-The-Counter Drugs	Any Drug						
	2008	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Garland	16.1	8.0	27.1	39.0	37.1	34.2	31.0	34.9	
Grant	16.9	10.0	40.8	42.5	36.3	30.8	29.9	32.3	
Greene	15.1	8.2	25.1	33.4	32.9	26.2	27.9	30.4	
Hempstead	10.3	6.4	--	42.5	--	29.5	23.5	27.7	
Hot Spring	16.1	8.0	31.2	44.3	31.6	28.3	30.9	34.5	
Howard	13.4	6.0	--	44.4	27.1	23.7	22.0	30.7	
Independence	13.5	7.8	--	38.9	33.6	27.7	22.6	30.9	
Izard	12.6	8.5	--	37.1	23.0	28.8	27.5	28.6	
Jackson	14.4	8.4	--	40.0	33.5	26.2	24.9	31.7	
Jefferson	10.5	6.1	--	30.8	24.6	25.3	29.6	31.1	
Johnson	15.4	10.8	--	32.5	46.7	25.9	28.4	36.0	
Lafayette	8.3	6.8	22.5	35.6	30.7	26.8	24.3	31.4	
Lawrence	12.7	7.0	28.0	36.3	27.7	24.8	27.9	26.0	
Lee	4.8	6.4	--	40.9	36.4	21.1	18.2	17.5	
Lincoln	12.0	6.4	--	46.3	36.5	24.9	30.0	26.9	
Little River	15.9	9.3	--	--	--	25.3	20.3	33.2	
Logan	12.0	6.5	34.2	40.8	29.2	25.5	27.4	29.4	
Lonoke	14.2	7.4	39.8	38.8	27.8	30.1	27.8	29.4	
Madison	12.1	5.6	34.0	38.0	29.4	27.5	27.5	30.9	
Marion	13.9	6.9	--	--	--	30.7	30.9	32.2	
Miller	12.3	6.2	38.0	36.4	34.3	27.5	30.2	33.2	
Mississippi	13.4	6.9	34.0	39.5	33.2	27.8	24.4	26.0	
Monroe	10.3	9.2	42.0	40.5	28.4	26.9	24.2	33.3	
Montgomery	20.1	9.8	--	--	24.5	29.3	30.5	37.2	
Nevada	14.3	8.9	30.2	27.7	26.7	24.7	22.9	34.9	

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Percentage of Youth Who Used Prescription Drugs, Over-The-Counter Drugs or Any Drug In Their Lifetime by County, Cont.								
County	Prescription Drugs	Over-The-Counter Drugs	Any Drug					
	2008	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Newton	9.4	6.2	26.8	--	--	29.4	25.0	37.5
Ouachita	9.7	5.1	--	38.2	34.5	31.2	26.7	28.0
Perry	15.2	6.2	--	45.5	40.3	29.0	30.1	33.3
Phillips	7.7	4.9	10.0	15.8	25.3	--	20.3	31.8
Pike	10.7	7.0	31.9	37.5	32.0	23.2	32.6	26.2
Poinsett	14.9	7.2	26.0	41.9	35.2	30.9	30.5	31.2
Polk	15.5	8.8	24.3	34.0	26.0	25.6	23.3	34.3
Pope	12.8	6.0	--	35.3	36.7	26.3	28.9	30.5
Prairie	13.7	6.9	--	--	35.2	23.7	24.9	35.5
Pulaski	10.0	5.4	--	--	39.1	26.3	27.5	31.8
Randolph	12.9	7.6	26.0	41.7	31.6	30.6	25.9	29.5
Saint Francis	6.1	4.2	40.2	44.3	24.3	19.1	20.7	25.4
Saline	15.9	7.6	32.2	38.5	29.3	26.9	26.6	29.5
Scott	13.5	7.7	--	--	31.7	31.2	25.2	31.8
Searcy	17.4	8.7	33.5	46.1	--	37.4	30.5	35.2
Sebastian	12.2	6.0	30.9	36.7	33.6	29.1	31.1	31.9
Sevier	10.9	6.3	29.9	33.7	26.8	24.9	24.6	29.0
Sharp	13.4	8.9	--	41.9	29.5	26.8	30.8	30.9
Stone	8.7	5.3	35.3	30.2	35.9	25.4	31.3	23.0
Union	11.6	7.6	33.2	32.7	33.9	30.4	28.4	33.0
Van Buren	19.0	12.1	--	48.9	40.2	33.7	32.0	37.9
Washington	11.7	5.3	34.1	40.1	28.2	25.5	24.8	28.2
White	16.1	8.4	39.6	38.4	33.5	32.7	29.4	33.0
Woodruff	7.5	5.8	--	22.6	33.1	22.5	25.3	23.6
Yell	11.9	4.8	--	36.7	31.6	26.5	26.2	30.0

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Percentage of Youth Who Used Alcohol, Cigarettes or Smokeless Tobacco During the Past 30 Days by County																		
County	Alcohol						Cigarettes						Smokeless Tobacco					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Arkansas	25.7	28.7	32.4	29.7	27.5	--	14.0	17.2	14.7	12.9	12.8	--	5.5	5.6	4.5	6.6	7.3	--
Ashley	--	28.9	20.4	27.4	24.7	27.5	--	15.1	12.4	15.9	15.1	14.0	--	10.6	7.1	10.1	8.4	10.1
Baxter	--	--	--	22.5	16.9	20.6	--	--	--	14.9	11.9	14.0	--	--	--	6.4	4.2	5.8
Benton	28.8	26.9	19.5	23.3	19.3	15.2	15.8	16.1	9.8	9.9	9.0	7.3	9.4	9.0	5.2	5.2	4.7	3.6
Boone	--	--	23.0	21.8	19.0	21.4	--	--	16.5	15.6	14.4	13.1	--	--	10.4	12.1	9.2	9.3
Bradley	--	25.7	22.5	27.3	24.2	26.5	--	20.8	11.0	18.4	13.9	19.7	--	14.7	6.4	9.9	7.9	9.5
Calhoun	31.2	--	39.5	31.4	--	37.5	14.6	--	22.0	15.1	--	22.9	13.5	--	13.8	9.8	--	19.8
Carroll	24.7	30.9	23.1	25.2	23.6	23.3	12.4	18.2	13.2	14.7	9.9	10.5	9.9	8.2	6.6	6.4	5.8	7.4
Chicot	--	23.6	26.2	15.1	16.2	24.2	--	16.3	11.9	10.5	8.7	11.6	--	5.8	5.4	3.6	2.9	3.5
Clark	24.1	21.5	18.7	24.0	23.2	18.9	13.3	11.2	8.0	11.5	11.9	8.0	10.8	8.2	6.9	7.0	8.5	6.1
Clay	14.5	23.1	24.3	26.0	21.7	24.7	9.8	17.7	17.7	19.4	20.7	18.9	8.7	11.0	8.5	14.2	10.1	15.4
Cleburne	--	--	29.4	33.2	24.2	24.3	--	--	15.5	19.0	15.9	14.3	--	--	6.8	13.6	9.7	10.8
Cleveland	--	--	--	--	29.3	20.9	--	--	--	--	21.5	15.3	--	--	--	--	12.6	9.1
Columbia	18.1	19.1	24.9	10.4	23.3	23.4	13.9	11.7	9.5	13.5	13.9	10.1	9.7	10.8	6.1	11.3	6.2	5.2
Conway	--	--	26.4	27.2	23.6	22.0	--	--	9.7	13.2	11.5	13.1	--	--	5.4	10.8	6.8	5.7
Craighead	24.7	24.8	21.8	20.6	19.4	18.8	14.1	14.4	12.0	12.2	12.2	11.4	6.2	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.2	5.6
Crawford	27.9	18.9	19.0	22.6	18.8	17.3	20.9	15.1	10.5	13.0	9.8	9.1	9.3	9.3	5.8	11.2	8.1	6.7
Crittenden	--	15.8	22.1	20.1	20.1	21.2	--	5.1	13.1	13.6	13.1	12.6	--	1.3	5.0	5.1	4.8	3.1
Cross	33.0	--	38.6	28.9	25.0	23.6	22.7	--	17.3	15.4	14.8	13.8	16.0	--	7.7	11.8	9.0	8.8
Dallas	48.1	27.2	30.9	26.6	22.7	18.2	14.8	19.4	21.8	19.3	12.0	11.4	3.7	8.4	10.7	6.2	7.5	4.1
Desha	--	--	8.9	29.2	--	19.1	--	--	4.2	15.4	--	9.1	--	--	3.2	6.6	--	3.7
Drew	--	30.8	28.1	19.6	17.4	18.5	--	21.1	16.4	11.5	11.4	10.3	--	13.5	10.7	10.2	6.7	9.2
Faulkner	--	15.4	23.5	31.3	21.2	22.0	--	7.7	11.5	16.8	11.6	11.9	--	10.0	12.3	14.0	10.1	7.3
Franklin	37.5	--	34.2	31.5	25.9	25.0	29.9	--	14.9	15.3	14.4	16.8	26.8	--	7.1	10.5	10.5	13.9
Fulton	22.0	24.3	24.3	22.6	23.7	25.4	15.0	14.5	17.0	13.5	16.0	14.1	19.0	9.1	8.4	11.1	14.2	12.8

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Percentage of Youth Who Used Alcohol, Cigarettes or Smokeless Tobacco During the Past 30 Days by County, Cont.																		
County	Alcohol						Cigarettes						Smokeless Tobacco					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Garland	23.1	22.2	24.6	23.0	20.3	21.2	12.0	13.5	14.7	13.3	11.1	11.2	7.3	3.4	4.3	6.2	4.3	5.6
Grant	40.8	22.1	22.8	24.5	22.9	24.0	24.5	14.8	13.6	14.6	11.9	11.7	16.3	8.5	7.7	9.6	7.5	5.9
Greene	22.3	21.2	22.8	20.9	18.7	17.8	15.0	13.2	15.9	14.0	10.5	12.5	8.5	9.1	12.4	8.5	8.0	7.3
Hempstead	--	22.9	--	25.9	19.5	17.6	--	15.4	--	16.2	8.0	8.6	--	3.3	--	7.7	3.0	3.0
Hot Spring	22.7	26.4	20.5	23.0	20.7	22.8	15.2	15.8	12.5	14.7	12.3	12.8	7.0	13.4	9.0	11.9	9.6	11.6
Howard	--	20.8	21.2	19.5	21.3	18.9	--	8.4	10.6	10.6	10.3	12.0	--	5.2	9.8	7.2	7.0	10.0
Independence	--	27.7	27.6	22.7	19.2	20.9	--	20.2	18.0	13.5	12.1	13.3	--	9.0	7.4	7.5	8.4	8.9
Izard	--	23.1	24.2	20.2	24.4	22.7	--	17.7	16.1	13.9	14.7	14.8	--	10.6	9.7	7.4	14.2	8.5
Jackson	--	21.1	20.8	23.1	20.4	21.8	--	12.1	9.4	14.1	13.0	12.1	--	9.2	8.1	8.5	9.5	17.3
Jefferson	--	17.0	16.7	21.5	24.4	20.1	--	8.9	7.4	6.2	4.6	8.7	--	2.4	1.9	1.7	2.0	3.8
Johnson	--	18.3	31.0	20.8	23.7	26.2	--	8.1	21.0	8.8	10.0	14.2	--	1.6	14.5	7.7	9.7	15.5
Lafayette	31.0	30.4	26.2	23.7	27.6	20.7	18.6	20.3	13.0	14.3	16.1	11.4	13.8	10.4	7.7	9.6	7.7	7.9
Lawrence	22.2	27.4	22.3	21.0	21.7	20.8	19.1	18.8	15.4	15.7	13.9	15.1	7.4	12.8	7.1	10.6	9.8	12.6
Lee	--	27.6	24.5	13.3	12.5	9.7	--	14.7	9.6	7.2	4.5	7.1	--	1.6	4.0	1.9	1.4	3.2
Lincoln	--	24.1	22.5	21.0	27.3	16.8	--	16.0	13.8	11.2	14.5	11.4	--	9.7	8.3	8.7	9.3	5.3
Little River	--	--	--	24.9	17.7	27.3	--	--	--	10.9	6.8	12.0	--	--	--	6.4	4.7	6.4
Logan	29.3	27.1	21.4	22.5	21.0	21.7	22.1	16.4	11.4	13.6	13.3	12.0	13.4	7.6	10.1	11.2	9.0	8.0
Lonoke	37.0	22.1	20.4	24.3	21.0	19.5	21.8	14.3	9.6	11.3	10.4	11.0	13.4	7.8	4.5	6.5	5.5	4.9
Madison	33.7	25.2	25.8	23.3	20.8	23.0	18.2	15.7	15.7	13.7	13.8	13.8	15.4	13.3	13.2	11.8	11.7	9.9
Marion	--	--	--	21.3	21.1	21.5	--	--	--	15.4	11.6	13.6	--	--	--	11.4	9.1	5.6
Miller	35.7	21.5	26.8	20.6	20.3	18.2	17.1	11.4	14.4	11.2	12.2	9.4	9.5	7.5	9.4	7.7	6.6	5.2
Mississippi	28.3	24.5	20.2	19.4	16.2	15.7	18.0	18.0	13.3	14.8	10.1	10.7	9.5	4.4	5.2	5.0	3.9	5.0
Monroe	39.0	10.2	21.5	24.9	24.0	25.5	14.0	7.7	12.8	14.2	11.5	17.9	5.0	4.3	6.1	7.0	5.2	1.0
Montgomery	--	--	22.4	23.7	33.5	27.1	--	--	10.4	13.3	14.4	18.4	--	--	10.6	7.9	17.3	6.2
Nevada	29.0	18.6	20.3	22.0	15.0	20.9	17.3	9.8	14.3	12.8	11.4	10.4	10.1	7.1	9.0	8.3	5.0	7.1

\*\* Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data is not available due to the county not participating or not having enough data for that year.

Percentage of Youth Who Used Alcohol, Cigarettes or Smokeless Tobacco During the Past 30 Days by County, Cont.																		
County	Alcohol						Cigarettes						Smokeless Tobacco					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Newton	26.5	--	--	26.3	18.2	21.9	22.7	--	--	17.2	8.7	15.6	16.6	--	--	10.9	13.4	9.4
Ouachita	--	24.9	24.2	21.6	21.5	17.2	--	14.7	13.8	13.4	10.9	8.9	--	6.7	7.1	6.2	4.3	5.1
Perry	--	27.2	27.8	26.7	26.1	24.8	--	18.6	18.0	14.6	13.7	10.9	--	8.9	9.0	5.8	7.2	9.1
Phillips	11.7	11.1	15.0	--	11.4	17.0	4.8	6.4	7.3	--	4.9	6.0	3.2	2.1	2.4	--	1.1	2.2
Pike	30.3	24.1	23.6	19.9	22.9	16.9	20.9	18.4	22.6	13.0	13.8	10.0	14.5	12.2	9.1	9.6	8.2	11.8
Poinsett	26.3	28.6	27.8	27.1	22.7	21.1	21.7	19.3	16.1	17.2	16.1	15.7	10.0	10.2	11.7	6.7	8.1	7.1
Polk	17.4	27.5	23.1	20.6	19.3	21.9	15.4	13.3	9.7	11.0	10.9	13.2	18.7	18.6	7.0	7.3	6.1	8.9
Pope	--	20.0	28.8	20.4	20.9	19.2	--	12.7	19.4	9.2	10.6	9.4	--	8.0	18.3	4.8	6.5	4.3
Prairie	--	--	28.9	26.3	20.9	25.2	--	--	20.5	13.3	18.1	19.3	--	--	11.3	7.5	10.6	10.8
Pulaski	--	--	26.0	17.8	17.6	16.2	--	--	13.4	7.6	8.0	6.2	--	--	7.2	3.0	2.9	2.4
Randolph	26.5	29.4	28.9	31.0	24.4	21.9	16.3	21.9	16.8	15.4	14.4	14.4	8.0	14.6	12.2	13.8	12.6	10.0
Saint Francis	31.8	32.2	11.5	18.6	14.5	15.7	16.7	21.1	10.9	7.4	6.1	7.2	6.5	10.4	5.1	6.3	2.7	2.8
Saline	24.4	26.2	20.6	22.2	22.8	20.6	17.5	14.2	10.9	11.1	14.0	12.8	10.9	15.1	7.2	8.1	7.4	6.7
Scott	--	--	31.0	22.1	27.5	21.2	--	--	17.3	17.6	16.0	14.8	--	--	17.2	10.5	13.4	8.4
Searcy	28.1	33.1	--	26.8	18.4	29.5	22.9	21.4	--	21.6	17.2	22.9	13.4	15.3	--	14.4	10.8	11.7
Sebastian	25.0	22.5	23.4	22.3	22.3	20.0	13.2	11.8	11.2	10.9	9.8	9.6	4.2	4.3	4.5	5.7	4.3	4.0
Sevier	29.2	29.7	28.3	25.7	21.2	18.5	17.0	19.0	14.1	12.9	10.6	10.4	11.3	12.9	12.5	8.5	8.0	8.5
Sharp	--	28.4	23.8	22.9	25.6	20.3	--	24.4	13.4	15.3	17.9	15.1	--	14.0	11.4	14.0	14.6	12.2
Stone	31.7	25.5	25.4	19.4	14.8	15.8	25.0	10.5	21.2	15.7	14.0	12.5	11.5	12.5	14.3	13.9	11.5	8.2
Union	24.4	17.0	20.1	20.1	21.7	22.7	14.2	12.3	11.8	12.1	11.3	10.7	6.4	4.6	5.8	7.8	5.2	5.3
Van Buren	--	28.2	27.4	26.8	27.2	23.4	--	17.7	18.8	17.6	15.4	13.8	--	10.5	9.3	10.2	7.6	8.7
Washington	30.9	23.8	19.3	20.8	17.1	18.1	19.6	14.4	9.4	9.8	7.9	8.1	7.4	7.8	6.4	5.6	4.1	4.6
White	32.3	22.9	22.2	26.0	23.2	22.7	22.4	17.3	13.8	16.7	13.2	12.3	11.3	10.9	11.2	12.9	8.3	8.2
Woodruff	--	14.8	21.6	16.8	17.9	13.7	--	11.1	13.4	10.8	14.3	10.0	--	6.5	8.4	7.8	4.8	5.0
Yell	--	29.3	22.7	18.9	19.7	21.2	--	24.1	13.8	10.4	9.6	7.5	--	10.5	5.9	4.8	8.4	7.6

\*\* Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data is not available due to the county not participating or not having enough data for that year.

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

Percentage of Youth Who Used Marijuana, Inhalants or Hallucinogens During the Past 30 Days by County																		
County	Marijuana						Inhalants						Hallucinogens					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Arkansas	13.9	14.9	9.1	9.4	5.6	--	3.8	3.5	4.0	6.4	4.2	--	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.3	--
Ashley	--	7.9	6.3	8.1	6.6	7.1	--	4.6	4.2	4.1	4.6	5.6	--	1.3	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.5
Baxter	--	--	--	8.9	6.3	8.6	--	--	--	4.5	3.0	6.0	--	--	--	1.4	0.7	0.6
Benton	11.5	12.2	4.8	8.7	6.4	5.4	5.6	6.1	4.8	6.4	4.1	3.4	1.9	1.4	0.2	1.6	0.7	0.5
Boone	--	--	8.3	6.2	5.6	5.5	--	--	6.6	5.3	4.9	5.3	--	--	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4
Bradley	--	4.4	6.4	8.0	4.6	10.1	--	4.6	2.9	4.3	4.1	5.2	--	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Calhoun	5.6	--	9.5	5.9	--	6.6	1.2	--	3.6	4.8	--	6.6	0.6	--	0.0	0.5	--	0.0
Carroll	8.1	12.8	5.9	10.0	9.0	8.6	4.8	6.7	5.1	5.4	6.4	6.5	1.7	1.7	0.9	1.6	0.6	0.5
Chicot	--	8.0	8.3	9.2	5.0	7.7	--	2.8	10.2	1.6	1.9	4.0	--	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0
Clark	4.8	6.8	2.9	5.0	6.8	4.8	5.4	4.5	4.7	3.9	5.1	3.7	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.0
Clay	2.3	6.9	9.6	6.9	8.3	5.1	1.8	5.3	4.4	4.4	5.7	3.7	0.0	0.6	0.8	1.5	0.2	0.3
Cleburne	--	--	9.3	13.4	8.0	8.5	--	--	7.5	6.3	3.8	3.0	--	--	0.8	1.7	0.5	0.3
Cleveland	--	--	--	--	5.9	3.6	--	--	--	--	4.5	2.6	--	--	--	--	0.0	0.0
Columbia	6.9	2.8	2.5	0.0	6.1	7.4	2.9	3.7	4.5	2.9	4.8	4.3	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
Conway	--	--	10.0	12.7	8.0	9.4	--	--	2.7	5.3	3.0	5.4	--	--	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.7
Craighead	7.5	8.1	6.1	7.1	6.1	5.9	4.2	4.9	4.2	5.0	4.9	3.4	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.6
Crawford	0.0	6.1	6.6	8.3	5.8	5.1	0.0	3.2	5.2	5.1	4.6	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.5
Crittenden	--	4.5	10.0	9.0	10.0	7.2	--	4.2	4.8	4.2	4.0	3.6	--	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.6
Cross	11.7	--	9.9	10.0	9.1	7.2	7.3	--	5.0	6.8	7.1	5.1	2.8	--	2.0	1.3	0.1	0.7
Dallas	18.5	9.5	7.5	8.9	6.0	6.3	3.8	7.0	8.1	8.9	3.7	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.9	0.0	0.4
Desha	--	--	2.0	6.9	--	6.3	--	--	5.1	3.1	--	3.1	--	--	2.0	0.0	--	0.6
Drew	--	7.9	6.0	5.6	4.1	3.7	--	3.1	7.6	3.4	3.2	3.1	--	1.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
Faulkner	--	5.2	7.4	9.4	4.4	8.0	--	5.6	7.8	5.1	5.5	3.6	--	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.5	0.5
Franklin	13.5	--	5.3	8.7	7.0	9.5	6.2	--	1.9	3.7	2.8	6.0	0.0	--	0.0	1.3	0.6	0.8
Fulton	8.1	9.0	5.8	4.5	4.0	4.2	3.0	3.2	7.1	6.2	8.6	2.6	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6

\*\* Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data is not available due to the county not participating or not having enough data for that year.

Percentage of Youth Who Used Marijuana, Inhalants or Hallucinogens During the Past 30 Days by County, Cont.																		
County	Marijuana						Inhalants						Hallucinogens					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Garland	9.6	10.2	11.2	9.8	9.8	7.6	8.2	4.9	5.5	6.5	4.8	4.1	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.7
Grant	29.6	10.5	8.2	10.0	6.1	8.0	5.1	6.5	5.1	5.4	4.4	4.4	3.1	0.7	0.5	1.4	0.5	0.9
Greene	7.1	6.8	7.7	6.9	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.7	5.9	5.5	5.2	5.5	2.2	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5
Hempstead	--	8.1	--	7.1	7.2	5.7	--	4.9	--	5.9	4.3	4.8	--	0.2	--	1.3	0.3	0.3
Hot Spring	10.2	9.5	7.9	7.9	6.4	6.7	6.3	5.3	5.0	5.1	6.0	6.3	1.2	1.3	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.3
Howard	--	6.6	5.9	3.2	6.4	5.9	--	5.0	7.7	7.6	3.4	4.0	--	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.3
Independence	--	8.7	8.0	6.9	4.1	5.2	--	5.3	5.4	3.6	3.6	3.8	--	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.5
Izard	--	6.3	5.9	4.1	5.2	4.1	--	5.1	4.4	3.5	5.5	5.1	--	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2
Jackson	--	7.1	4.1	5.8	4.0	4.4	--	4.3	4.3	3.0	4.6	6.7	--	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.9
Jefferson	--	5.5	7.2	10.6	9.5	7.4	--	6.3	3.6	3.6	3.5	4.3	--	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.2
Johnson	--	5.3	11.6	6.2	6.6	6.0	--	5.1	8.1	4.7	5.0	9.3	--	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.5	1.3
Lafayette	11.6	10.6	8.9	8.6	6.7	2.9	1.2	3.5	2.5	4.3	3.2	6.2	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5
Lawrence	7.4	7.1	5.9	7.1	6.5	5.1	5.9	7.1	4.8	5.1	3.7	3.3	1.2	0.7	0.4	1.8	0.4	0.6
Lee	--	16.2	11.1	2.8	5.5	4.8	--	1.6	1.5	2.4	3.4	2.4	--	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lincoln	--	5.5	10.0	9.0	7.8	5.1	--	3.0	4.2	2.6	3.5	2.8	--	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.0
Little River	--	--	--	7.3	3.6	8.1	--	--	--	5.7	3.2	6.1	--	--	--	0.8	0.4	1.2
Logan	9.3	5.3	6.0	5.6	5.0	5.6	7.4	9.0	5.1	4.1	4.2	5.6	1.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.1	1.0
Lonoke	16.1	10.4	6.9	8.8	7.7	6.6	5.2	6.2	3.7	4.5	4.2	4.4	2.4	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.4	0.5
Madison	9.6	7.9	7.4	8.3	7.0	8.1	5.7	4.2	4.0	4.6	3.2	4.6	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.6	1.1	1.5
Marion	--	--	--	7.1	7.7	5.7	--	--	--	8.0	4.4	3.8	--	--	--	0.4	0.0	0.0
Miller	12.4	9.6	11.4	7.8	9.1	6.5	4.0	6.3	2.9	3.9	3.7	5.8	2.3	0.5	1.1	1.5	0.6	0.4
Mississippi	10.5	13.6	9.0	8.9	6.3	4.1	4.8	5.8	5.5	4.7	3.3	4.1	0.9	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.2
Monroe	17.4	8.0	8.2	8.5	12.1	7.1	3.9	4.3	4.2	5.1	4.1	9.2	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Montgomery	--	--	6.5	4.8	6.5	8.0	--	--	0.9	4.8	7.9	3.5	--	--	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9
Nevada	8.7	5.3	5.0	6.1	4.2	5.3	3.8	5.1	6.2	8.5	3.1	7.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.7	0.0

\*\* Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data is not available due to the county not participating or not having enough data for that year.

Percentage of Youth Who Used Marijuana, Inhalants or Hallucinogens During the Past 30 Days by County, Cont.																		
County	Marijuana						Inhalants						Hallucinogens					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Newton	10.9	--	--	13.0	4.7	6.2	5.4	--	--	5.6	5.7	3.1	2.4	--	--	1.1	0.0	0.0
Ouachita	--	10.3	8.0	9.6	6.0	4.9	--	2.9	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.1	--	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.1
Perry	--	7.1	8.8	5.8	5.0	3.2	--	7.5	4.2	5.0	4.1	6.5	--	1.5	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.2
Phillips	0.0	6.7	7.0	--	7.2	5.1	0.0	0.0	3.6	--	2.1	3.2	0.0	2.2	0.3	--	0.5	0.6
Pike	5.6	8.8	12.0	5.1	5.7	4.9	6.0	6.8	3.9	6.2	5.5	3.6	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4
Poinsett	12.3	10.9	8.2	8.3	7.7	5.7	2.7	5.0	5.0	6.0	6.3	4.4	2.2	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.2
Polk	6.4	4.4	4.2	6.3	4.3	6.9	3.9	8.3	5.1	4.3	5.4	7.2	2.0	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.1
Pope	--	7.3	10.7	8.0	7.6	7.6	--	4.8	6.5	4.3	4.4	3.8	--	0.0	1.8	0.7	0.6	0.5
Prairie	--	--	10.9	5.1	7.5	6.5	--	--	3.9	2.9	2.9	7.5	--	--	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.0
Pulaski	--	--	12.6	8.9	8.1	7.8	--	--	4.3	3.1	4.1	4.6	--	--	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.6
Randolph	8.2	8.9	6.5	8.9	5.1	4.9	4.1	6.7	5.1	6.4	5.0	5.5	1.4	1.1	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.0
Saint Francis	14.2	21.4	5.0	7.4	3.7	5.7	3.7	4.5	0.7	1.0	2.0	2.9	2.8	3.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3
Saline	10.0	11.1	7.5	7.0	8.7	7.5	5.3	4.9	5.4	3.5	4.5	2.4	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.2
Scott	--	--	9.7	8.5	7.3	3.0	--	--	4.9	7.0	5.6	4.1	--	--	0.3	2.0	1.1	0.3
Searcy	9.0	9.6	--	10.4	4.5	7.8	3.1	6.9	--	5.5	2.2	4.5	2.1	0.6	--	2.0	0.5	0.6
Sebastian	11.3	10.2	8.9	9.5	9.6	8.1	4.5	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.1	3.9	1.8	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.1	0.9
Sevier	7.8	7.9	6.0	8.7	3.7	5.2	5.2	5.0	3.9	6.2	4.3	4.2	0.8	0.4	0.7	2.2	0.2	0.2
Sharp	--	8.5	6.5	5.8	4.4	7.9	--	6.2	4.0	6.8	6.4	3.3	--	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3
Stone	11.7	3.6	11.5	8.2	4.3	2.8	6.8	1.9	5.4	5.2	8.7	2.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.6
Union	10.5	6.2	8.3	8.6	7.5	5.5	5.2	2.9	5.3	3.9	4.0	4.7	0.6	0.6	0.3	1.3	0.5	0.3
Van Buren	--	10.6	10.0	11.6	7.8	8.9	--	8.9	7.1	6.3	6.0	3.7	--	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.4
Washington	15.1	9.4	6.2	7.1	5.8	6.6	2.9	5.8	5.3	4.4	4.1	3.7	2.2	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.6
White	14.6	8.1	5.7	7.7	6.0	6.6	5.9	6.8	5.2	6.7	4.3	4.9	2.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.7
Woodruff	--	4.9	5.4	6.9	6.4	2.5	--	0.0	7.5	3.5	6.1	3.3	--	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0
Yell	--	15.8	9.6	7.5	7.1	4.0	--	3.4	4.7	2.3	2.6	3.1	--	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.1

\*\* Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data is not available due to the county not participating or not having enough data for that year.

Percentage of Youth Who Used Cocaine, Methamphetamines or Stimulants During the Past 30 Days by County																
County	Cocaine						Methamphetamines					Stimulants				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Arkansas	1.3	2.8	0.9	1.4	0.3	--	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	--	3.0	1.8	2.3	1.4	--
Ashley	--	1.6	0.4	1.5	0.1	0.6	--	1.1	1.4	0.4	0.5	3.2	1.9	3.3	1.8	1.3
Baxter	--	--	--	1.0	0.4	0.8	--	--	1.0	0.4	1.0	--	--	1.5	0.6	1.4
Benton	1.0	1.2	0.5	2.0	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.4	4.5	1.2	2.8	1.5	1.0
Boone	--	--	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.5	--	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.7	--	1.3	1.9	0.8	0.6
Bradley	--	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.5	--	0.3	1.9	0.3	0.0	6.3	0.2	1.9	0.5	1.5
Calhoun	0.0	--	2.5	0.5	--	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.5	--	0.0	--	3.0	2.2	--	0.0
Carroll	1.1	1.8	0.7	1.7	0.5	0.5	1.7	0.4	1.6	0.8	0.7	3.1	0.7	1.2	1.9	0.7
Chicot	--	1.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	--	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.5	1.6	0.0	0.3
Clark	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6
Clay	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	1.1	1.6	1.0	1.5	0.9
Cleburne	--	--	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.0	--	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.0	--	1.4	2.8	0.9	0.7
Cleveland	--	--	--	--	0.0	0.0	--	--	--	0.0	0.0	--	--	--	1.4	0.0
Columbia	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.7	0.3
Conway	--	--	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	--	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.5	--	0.9	1.9	0.3	0.7
Craighead	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.7	0.9	0.5	1.1	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.3	2.3	1.3	2.1	1.1	1.2
Crawford	2.3	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.5	2.3	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.3	1.8	0.9	2.2	1.1	0.9
Crittenden	--	1.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.4	--	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	1.2	1.9	1.2	1.6
Cross	0.6	--	1.0	1.5	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.7	1.6	0.7	0.4	--	1.3	2.2	1.9	2.2
Dallas	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.0	3.8	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.0
Desha	--	--	1.0	0.0	--	0.3	--	3.4	0.0	--	0.3	--	0.0	1.7	--	1.1
Drew	--	0.9	1.5	1.7	0.3	0.0	--	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.2
Faulkner	--	1.1	0.4	1.8	0.7	0.8	--	0.4	1.9	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.4	2.7	0.8	1.5
Franklin	2.1	--	0.0	1.6	0.6	0.3	2.1	1.2	1.9	1.1	0.3	--	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.8
Fulton	0.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.6	1.5	1.2	0.5	0.3

\*\* Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data is not available due to the county not participating or not having enough data for that year.

Percentage of Youth Who Used Cocaine, Methamphetamines or Stimulants During the Past 30 Days by County, Cont.																
County	Cocaine						Methamphetamines					Stimulants				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Garland	1.1	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.5	1.6	1.8	2.9	1.6	1.1
Grant	0.0	1.6	1.0	1.7	0.5	1.0	3.1	0.6	1.3	0.4	0.5	2.7	2.6	3.7	1.1	2.3
Greene	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.1	1.9	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.1
Hempstead	--	0.7	--	1.7	0.6	0.3	--	--	1.3	0.3	0.1	1.6	--	0.8	0.3	0.3
Hot Spring	0.6	1.5	0.4	1.3	0.7	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.4	2.3	1.3	1.2	0.2	1.5
Howard	--	0.8	0.5	1.6	0.0	0.2	--	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.6
Independence	--	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.7	--	0.8	1.2	0.3	0.8	2.4	1.8	1.3	0.5	0.5
Izard	--	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.2	--	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.6	1.5	0.6	0.5
Jackson	--	1.1	0.4	1.6	0.4	0.2	--	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.7	1.8	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.7
Jefferson	--	0.2	0.4	1.3	0.4	0.4	--	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.5
Johnson	--	1.0	1.8	0.3	0.4	0.7	--	2.8	0.6	0.2	1.3	1.6	1.8	0.8	0.6	2.0
Lafayette	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	2.4	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.0
Lawrence	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.7	0.7	0.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	0.3	0.6	3.6	1.1	2.3	0.3	0.7
Lee	--	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.0	--	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.4	0.3	0.0
Lincoln	--	0.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.3	--	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.7	1.1	1.3	0.6	0.5
Little River	--	--	--	1.0	0.6	0.2	--	--	0.8	0.6	1.0	--	--	1.5	0.6	1.4
Logan	1.1	0.4	1.1	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.3
Lonoke	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.7	2.2	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.2	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.0
Madison	1.2	0.5	0.7	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	1.0	2.0	0.9	1.0	2.2	0.3	1.6	2.0	0.4
Marion	--	--	--	1.1	0.0	0.3	--	--	0.2	0.8	0.8	--	--	1.3	0.8	0.8
Miller	0.3	0.8	1.2	1.3	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.1	1.5	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.2
Mississippi	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.3	1.4	0.5	0.1	2.0	1.1	1.5	0.4	0.6
Monroe	0.6	0.0	1.4	0.3	2.0	0.0	1.1	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.8	2.4	1.0	0.0
Montgomery	--	--	1.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	--	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.4	--	1.0	2.6	1.0	0.9
Nevada	0.8	0.7	0.3	1.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.7	1.1	1.3	0.5	1.2	2.4	1.1	1.3

\*\* Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data is not available due to the county not participating or not having enough data for that year.

Percentage of Youth Who Used Cocaine, Methamphetamines or Stimulants During the Past 30 Days by County, Cont.																
County	Cocaine						Methamphetamines					Stimulants				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Newton	1.0	--	--	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	--	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	--	0.6	0.0	0.0
Ouachita	--	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.7	--	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.6
Perry	--	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.2	--	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.0	2.6	2.0	1.8	0.5	1.2
Phillips	0.0	0.0	0.9	--	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	--	0.0	0.2	2.3	0.4	--	0.3	0.2
Pike	1.3	1.8	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.6	2.6	1.6	0.7	0.8
Poinsett	2.2	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	2.7	1.1	1.4	0.4	0.6	2.6	1.1	2.6	1.2	1.0
Polk	2.0	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	2.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.4	2.3	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.5
Pope	--	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.3	--	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	2.3	2.4	0.7	1.2	0.6
Prairie	--	--	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	--	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.1	--	2.4	0.0	0.6	1.4
Pulaski	--	--	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.3	--	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	--	2.4	1.3	0.8	0.7
Randolph	0.8	2.2	0.7	2.3	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.4	2.4	1.3	2.1	1.1	0.4
Saint Francis	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	2.6	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.1
Saline	1.5	1.9	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.3	1.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	2.7	1.1	1.6	1.9	2.1
Scott	--	--	1.3	1.4	0.6	0.3	--	0.6	2.5	0.6	1.1	--	1.3	3.1	0.6	0.3
Searcy	1.6	0.6	--	1.4	0.7	0.0	1.6	--	1.4	0.7	0.3	2.4	--	1.1	0.7	1.8
Sebastian	1.4	1.6	1.0	2.0	0.6	0.6	2.0	1.2	1.5	0.6	0.6	2.3	1.5	1.9	1.0	1.0
Sevier	0.3	0.0	1.3	3.0	0.2	1.0	1.4	1.0	2.7	0.3	0.8	2.7	0.7	1.5	1.0	0.0
Sharp	--	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	--	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.4	2.4	0.5	1.8	0.9	0.4
Stone	1.9	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.2	0.8
Union	1.1	0.4	1.2	1.6	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.7	1.2	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.7	1.4	0.6	0.7
Van Buren	--	1.5	0.8	1.4	0.8	0.8	--	1.3	2.2	1.2	0.6	4.7	1.0	2.6	1.0	0.6
Washington	1.8	2.1	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.4	2.0	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.3	2.4	1.2	1.8	0.7	0.9
White	1.9	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.3	2.8	0.4	1.3	0.4	0.4	2.0	1.1	1.7	1.1	0.9
Woodruff	--	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	--	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.4
Yell	--	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.1	--	2.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	3.3	4.0	1.1	1.1	0.8

\*\* Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data is not available due to the county not participating or not having enough data for that year.

Percentage of Youth Who Used Sedatives, Ecstasy or Heroin During the Past 30 Days by County																
County	Sedatives					Ecstasy						Heroin				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Arkansas	8.7	5.5	5.8	4.2	--	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.1	--	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.1	--
Ashley	6.3	8.0	6.7	6.7	6.4	--	0.8	0.6	1.9	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0
Baxter	--	--	7.5	5.6	7.2	--	--	--	0.8	0.4	1.1	--	--	0.7	0.2	0.7
Benton	9.3	4.2	6.8	5.6	4.3	1.1	0.9	0.6	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.2
Boone	--	7.4	5.9	5.9	6.1	--	--	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.9	--	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2
Bradley	7.6	2.7	7.1	3.4	5.0	--	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.3	0.5	1.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2
Calhoun	--	10.3	4.3	--	5.4	0.0	--	1.9	0.5	--	1.2	--	0.6	0.5	--	0.0
Carroll	8.5	5.6	7.5	7.0	4.6	0.4	1.8	0.7	1.2	0.1	0.9	1.2	0.4	1.5	0.3	0.5
Chicot	5.7	3.4	5.8	2.8	4.0	--	0.7	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0
Clark	2.2	3.7	6.4	6.2	3.7	1.2	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0
Clay	7.8	7.0	8.0	7.7	5.6	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5
Cleburne	--	9.0	10.4	7.1	7.0	--	--	0.8	1.3	1.0	0.5	--	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.0
Cleveland	--	--	--	5.4	3.3	--	--	--	--	0.9	0.0	--	--	--	0.6	0.0
Columbia	2.7	5.5	1.5	6.8	5.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Conway	--	5.7	6.6	4.3	5.9	--	--	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.0	--	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3
Craighead	7.1	6.6	7.0	5.1	6.3	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.4
Crawford	6.3	6.0	9.2	6.6	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.2	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.4
Crittenden	3.0	4.4	7.0	5.8	4.6	--	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.2
Cross	--	8.6	9.6	7.0	6.1	1.7	--	0.7	1.7	1.3	0.6	--	0.7	1.0	0.1	0.3
Dallas	3.3	7.6	9.3	5.3	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Desha	--	4.1	5.9	--	6.0	--	--	0.0	1.0	--	0.3	--	0.0	0.3	--	0.3
Drew	7.0	6.2	4.9	3.7	3.2	--	0.5	0.8	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0
Faulkner	5.3	5.8	10.0	4.2	5.5	--	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.6
Franklin	--	6.3	7.7	8.0	6.7	0.0	--	0.0	1.0	1.3	1.5	--	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.3
Fulton	7.8	6.5	6.5	3.7	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.0

\*\* Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data is not available due to the county not participating or not having enough data for that year.

Percentage of Youth Who Used Sedatives, Ecstasy or Heroin During the Past 30 Days by County, Cont.																
County	Sedatives					Ecstasy						Heroin				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Garland	6.8	8.4	8.8	7.5	6.4	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5
Grant	7.2	8.2	11.3	5.9	7.3	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.7	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.6
Greene	7.6	8.2	8.4	6.8	5.8	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.1
Hempstead	4.8	--	7.1	4.2	4.9	--	1.0	--	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	--	0.8	0.0	0.1
Hot Spring	6.8	6.1	7.2	6.5	6.7	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.3
Howard	1.8	2.5	4.4	4.2	3.9	--	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Independence	6.7	6.5	6.5	4.2	4.8	--	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4
Izard	5.3	4.4	5.3	4.3	5.1	--	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.2
Jackson	7.1	4.7	6.6	5.8	5.8	--	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.9
Jefferson	4.3	2.7	3.0	2.4	4.5	--	0.6	0.1	1.4	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.2
Johnson	3.3	10.4	5.2	5.0	10.0	--	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.8	2.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.0
Lafayette	5.4	1.9	8.5	8.0	4.9	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lawrence	7.3	6.7	6.2	6.5	4.9	0.4	0.2	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.3
Lee	3.3	4.8	5.7	2.8	0.8	--	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0
Lincoln	8.1	6.2	6.7	6.7	3.6	--	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0
Little River	--	--	7.1	3.8	7.7	--	--	--	1.3	0.6	2.0	--	--	0.6	0.6	0.6
Logan	6.3	4.6	5.8	4.2	5.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.6
Lonoke	6.7	7.6	8.2	5.7	5.5	1.6	0.6	0.7	1.4	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.3
Madison	3.7	3.8	6.3	4.8	4.0	1.4	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.6
Marion	--	--	6.5	6.7	3.9	--	--	--	0.9	0.0	0.0	--	--	1.1	0.0	0.3
Miller	4.4	7.4	6.5	6.4	6.0	1.7	0.7	1.5	1.7	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.1
Mississippi	6.6	6.1	6.5	3.6	4.2	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.2
Monroe	2.2	6.2	5.1	6.1	3.1	0.6	0.0	0.9	1.7	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.0
Montgomery	--	5.6	6.5	5.9	6.2	--	--	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.4	--	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Nevada	4.2	3.7	6.1	3.8	8.3	0.5	0.0	0.9	2.0	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.6

\*\* Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data is not available due to the county not participating or not having enough data for that year.

Percentage of Youth Who Used Sedatives, Ecstasy or Heroin During the Past 30 Days by County, Cont.																
County	Sedatives					Ecstasy						Heroin				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Newton	--	--	9.1	3.3	9.4	1.4	--	--	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	--	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ouachita	6.3	6.5	7.8	5.4	4.3	--	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1
Perry	7.6	9.7	7.0	5.0	5.3	--	1.2	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.0
Phillips	8.9	1.9	--	2.7	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	--	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	0.0	0.0
Pike	9.8	6.8	5.1	8.2	3.9	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4
Poinsett	8.2	8.8	10.1	9.3	5.8	2.2	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.1
Polk	5.3	5.4	7.1	4.4	5.9	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3
Pope	6.4	11.3	6.1	6.2	5.2	--	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3
Prairie	--	7.9	2.2	5.2	5.8	--	--	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	--	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pulaski	--	7.1	4.6	4.5	4.2	--	--	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.5	--	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.3
Randolph	8.8	4.9	7.4	4.5	6.4	0.5	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.8
Saint Francis	4.9	2.2	2.1	3.6	4.2	1.9	1.2	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4
Saline	9.0	7.4	7.0	6.7	5.7	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.4
Scott	--	6.6	10.4	5.0	5.8	--	--	1.3	2.3	1.1	0.6	--	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.0
Searcy	8.8	--	9.5	5.2	6.6	0.0	0.0	--	1.7	0.3	1.5	1.2	--	1.4	0.7	0.9
Sebastian	5.8	6.6	6.5	5.9	4.6	2.2	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.5
Sevier	6.8	4.8	5.9	4.2	6.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.2
Sharp	7.6	4.9	8.3	5.7	8.2	--	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.7
Stone	1.8	9.4	5.5	6.5	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Union	5.6	6.8	6.4	6.4	4.2	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.5	1.1	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.1
Van Buren	7.3	9.8	8.7	7.2	8.8	--	0.7	1.0	2.2	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.8	1.2	0.2	0.6
Washington	5.4	4.7	5.7	3.9	4.2	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2
White	6.3	6.5	8.9	6.5	6.2	1.6	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Woodruff	3.8	7.6	6.1	8.3	2.9	--	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Yell	8.6	9.9	6.1	6.1	5.1	--	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1

*\*\* Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data is not available due to the county not participating or not having enough data for that year.*

Percentage of Youth Who Used Prescription Drugs, Over-The-Counter Drugs or Any Drug During the Past 30 Days by County								
County	Prescription Drugs	Over-The-Counter Drugs	Any Drug					
	2008	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Arkansas	--	--	18.4	24.9	16.6	17.3	12.2	--
Ashley	6.8	2.7	--	19.7	14.1	14.3	15.2	18.2
Baxter	6.9	3.9	--	--	--	15.3	11.5	18.8
Benton	4.7	2.5	17.2	28.0	13.1	15.9	13.0	12.8
Boone	5.4	2.5	--	--	18.4	13.3	11.9	14.7
Bradley	6.2	2.3	--	17.9	13.5	13.9	11.3	17.9
Calhoun	7.8	3.0	7.6	--	26.7	11.9	--	19.0
Carroll	6.6	2.3	12.5	30.2	15.3	16.1	16.5	18.7
Chicot	3.1	3.1	--	17.2	20.4	15.2	8.1	15.6
Clark	4.7	1.9	10.3	14.3	11.4	12.0	14.8	12.6
Clay	5.6	3.6	4.2	20.2	17.8	14.3	15.6	15.3
Cleburne	7.2	3.2	--	--	22.6	23.3	14.1	17.0
Cleveland	3.9	3.3	--	--	--	--	13.5	12.0
Columbia	4.9	2.4	8.7	9.9	12.5	5.9	14.9	16.4
Conway	5.6	2.6	--	--	16.0	18.5	13.3	14.7
Craighead	6.1	3.2	11.4	20.6	14.7	13.4	11.8	14.4
Crawford	6.6	3.0	2.3	16.4	14.8	16.2	13.2	14.8
Crittenden	6.9	4.1	--	13.6	17.4	15.9	15.3	16.9
Cross	9.0	4.9	17.0	--	18.8	18.7	18.0	18.6
Dallas	5.9	3.2	22.2	23.8	22.0	19.9	12.9	15.6
Desha	7.2	2.6	--	--	12.6	13.1	--	18.5
Drew	3.2	1.8	--	18.3	18.6	12.3	9.6	10.4
Faulkner	5.8	3.4	--	22.2	17.6	18.2	10.9	15.8
Franklin	6.3	3.2	18.3	--	13.4	14.5	13.4	17.7
Fulton	5.9	2.6	12.4	18.2	16.7	13.3	14.1	12.9

\*\* Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data is not available due to the county not participating or not having enough data for that year.

Percentage of Youth Who Used Prescription Drugs, Over-The-Counter Drugs or Any Drug During the Past 30 Days by County, Cont.									
County	Prescription Drugs	Over-The-Counter Drugs	Any Drug						
	2008	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Garland	7.7	3.7	16.7	21.3	21.1	17.6	16.7	17.7	
Grant	8.1	4.1	33.7	24.2	18.6	18.6	12.7	17.1	
Greene	6.9	3.2	11.5	19.1	17.4	13.4	13.4	15.5	
Hempstead	4.4	2.3	--	23.0	--	13.6	13.2	15.8	
Hot Spring	8.7	3.3	15.7	23.2	16.0	15.0	14.9	19.2	
Howard	5.3	2.1	--	17.9	14.1	12.9	11.7	16.3	
Independence	5.6	3.5	--	19.8	15.9	13.0	9.3	14.4	
Izard	5.1	4.1	--	16.0	10.9	10.5	12.3	14.7	
Jackson	6.7	4.2	--	20.5	12.7	11.8	11.9	15.3	
Jefferson	5.4	2.8	--	17.1	12.9	14.6	14.9	17.0	
Johnson	8.1	6.1	--	14.7	26.5	11.7	12.3	19.3	
Lafayette	3.9	3.5	13.4	19.4	12.7	15.7	16.1	16.3	
Lawrence	4.7	2.8	12.4	20.2	14.6	13.0	13.0	12.1	
Lee	3.1	3.2	--	23.9	18.4	8.7	10.3	11.8	
Lincoln	6.4	2.0	--	18.3	17.6	12.6	14.7	14.0	
Little River	8.4	6.1	--	--	--	13.8	9.0	21.5	
Logan	5.7	2.4	14.8	21.1	14.9	11.2	11.5	14.5	
Lonoke	6.3	3.6	19.6	20.9	14.8	15.7	13.3	15.6	
Madison	5.0	1.9	14.5	19.0	13.0	13.7	10.9	15.8	
Marion	5.5	2.2	--	--	--	14.5	14.0	12.3	
Miller	5.3	3.1	16.2	21.5	17.9	14.4	15.9	16.7	
Mississippi	4.9	4.2	15.2	26.2	18.5	15.4	11.9	14.0	
Monroe	6.1	2.0	21.1	14.3	15.8	13.4	18.2	20.2	
Montgomery	8.9	4.0	--	--	10.6	10.9	15.3	18.1	
Nevada	8.3	5.7	13.2	16.0	13.3	15.2	10.1	21.1	

\*\* Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data is not available due to the county not participating or not having enough data for that year.

Percentage of Youth Who Used Prescription Drugs, Over-The-Counter Drugs or Any Drug During the Past 30 Days by County, Cont.								
County	Prescription Drugs	Over-The-Counter Drugs	Any Drug					
	2008	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Newton	3.1	0.0	14.8	--	--	18.4	11.4	12.5
Ouachita	4.2	1.8	--	20.2	17.2	16.4	12.3	13.2
Perry	7.4	2.3	--	22.1	22.3	13.6	12.5	14.8
Phillips	4.7	4.1	0.0	18.4	13.2	--	11.9	16.6
Pike	5.1	2.1	9.9	22.9	16.1	12.6	15.2	12.0
Poinsett	7.8	3.9	14.2	24.0	17.4	17.0	16.1	14.7
Polk	6.6	5.3	9.7	18.0	13.3	13.2	11.0	20.1
Pope	5.8	3.1	--	20.1	22.9	13.7	14.5	15.2
Prairie	6.6	2.1	--	--	16.8	8.9	11.0	18.1
Pulaski	4.2	2.5	--	--	19.1	13.4	14.1	16.8
Randolph	5.8	3.6	11.1	21.9	14.6	15.7	10.8	16.5
Saint Francis	4.3	1.4	20.2	29.9	9.8	7.4	9.2	14.2
Saline	7.6	3.3	13.5	21.5	15.9	13.0	14.7	14.9
Scott	6.9	4.1	--	--	18.8	16.4	13.7	14.2
Searcy	8.7	4.8	11.7	24.8	--	17.5	10.8	17.9
Sebastian	4.5	2.6	15.8	20.1	17.2	15.8	15.7	15.8
Sevier	5.3	3.6	12.1	17.1	14.4	14.3	10.0	15.5
Sharp	5.5	3.3	--	22.6	13.1	15.0	13.2	15.2
Stone	3.6	2.5	16.7	8.5	20.6	12.4	13.8	9.4
Union	5.2	4.1	15.7	15.3	18.0	14.8	14.0	15.5
Van Buren	8.2	4.6	--	24.7	21.4	18.3	16.4	20.4
Washington	4.6	2.2	18.3	21.0	13.9	13.2	11.2	13.9
White	6.6	3.9	19.6	19.9	14.9	16.8	13.7	16.9
Woodruff	2.1	2.5	--	13.8	17.3	12.3	14.7	9.1
Yell	4.6	1.9	--	22.4	18.0	12.4	12.0	12.1

\*\* Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data is not available due to the county not participating or not having enough data for that year.

## APPENDIX H: CONVERSION LISTS FOR 2007 AND 2008 TABLES AND FIGURES

In an effort to provide a more complete and detailed report, the 2008 APNA State Report has been redesigned from previous years' state reports. While the data that was available in previous reports is still available in this report, the report itself has been reorganized slightly and in some cases expanded upon as compared to previous years' reports. The lists shown here detail the location of the tables and figures found in this report and the locations of the corresponding tables and figures in the 2007 APNA State Report.

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Table 4-1	77	Table 6	27
Table 4-2	79	Table 7	31
Table 4-3	82	Table 8	33
Table 4-4	83	Table 9	36
Table 4-5	86	Table 10	38
Table 4-6	87	Table 11	39
Table 4-7	90	Table 12	41
Table 4-8	93	Table 13	46
* no corresponding table			

Appendix H: Conversion Lists for 2007 and 2008 Tables and Figures

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Figure ES-6	10	*	
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Figure 1-1	14	*	
Figure 1-2	21	Figure 5	24
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Figure 2-6	40	Figure 26	74
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Figure 2-14A	57	Figure 25	72
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Figure 2-15	60	Figure 30	85
Figure 2-16	61	Figure 31	87
Figure 2-17	63	Figure 29	83
Figure 2-18	65	Figure 33	91
Figure 3-1A	68	Figure 26	74
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Figure 4-1	80	Figure 8	32
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Figure 4-3	84	Figure 10	37
Figure 4-4	85	Figure 11	37
Figure 4-5	88	Figure 12	40
Figure 4-6	89	Figure 13	40
Figure 4-7	94	Figure 14	47
Figure 4-8	95	Figure 15	48
* no corresponding figure			