



2009 APNA

Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey

Arkansas State Report

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

Conducted by International Survey Associates dba Pride Surveys

Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) Student Survey

State Report 2009

Sponsored by:

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

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Acknowledgments

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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 227 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 2009 survey data results represent the eighth 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 eighth 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

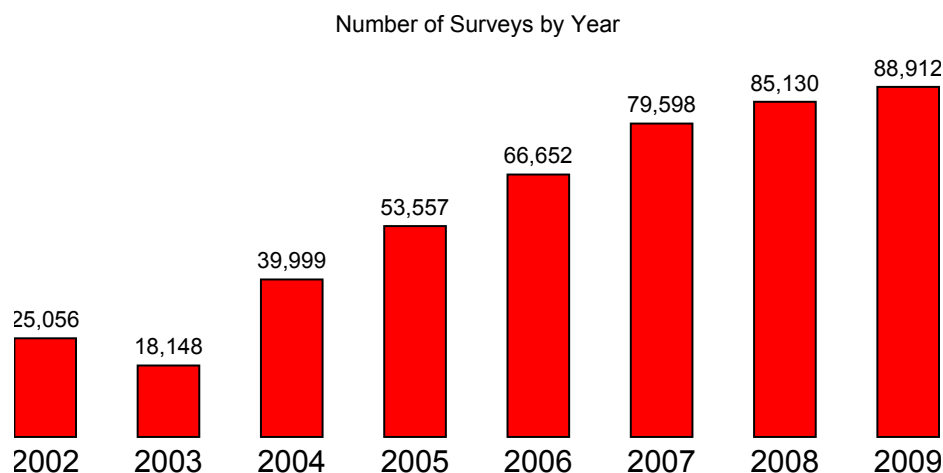
This report provides findings for the 2009 Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) Survey. The APNA, conducted annually since 2002, is administered to Arkansas' youth in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12. In November 2009, 97,387 students were surveyed, which resulted in a total of 88,912 Arkansas students, in 227 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 19 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		2009 Total		2008 Total		2007 Total		2006 Total		2005 Total		2004 Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Sample	25,324	28.5	24,711	27.8	21,629	24.3	17,248	19.4	88,912	100.0	85,130	100.0	79,598	100.0	66,113	100.0	53,489	100.0	39,999	100.0
Gender																				
Male	12,377	49.8	11,869	48.9	10,141	47.6	7,889	46.4	42,276	48.3	40,590	48.5	37,614	47.9	31,255	48.3	25,455	48.3	18,897	48.3
Female	12,495	50.2	12,422	51.1	11,156	52.4	9,112	53.6	45,185	51.7	43,061	51.5	40,835	52.1	33,507	51.7	27,293	51.7	20,223	51.7
Race/Ethnicity																				
White	16,128	54.5	16,365	58.1	14,879	60.8	12,005	63.0	59,377	58.6	57,673	60.7	54,915	61.3	47,346	63.6	37,741	64.5	28,584	66.9
Native American	4,524	4.5	4,528	4.6	4,545	4.7	4,536	4.7	4,693	4.6	4,522	4.8	4,233	4.7	3,463	4.6	2,581	4.4	1,764	4.1
Hispanic	2,812	9.5	2,608	9.3	2,015	8.2	1,465	7.7	8,900	8.8	7,828	8.2	7,386	8.3	5,876	7.9	3,907	6.7	3,207	7.5
African American	5,459	18.5	5,137	18.2	4,365	17.8	3,488	18.3	18,449	18.2	16,250	17.1	14,752	16.5	11,149	15.0	9,920	17.0	6,267	14.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	374.0	1.3	359.0	1.3	422.0	1.7	377.0	2.0	1,532	1.5	1,949	2.1	1,826	2.0	1,622	2.2	1,157	2.0	761.0	1.8
Other	2,725	9.2	2,305	8.2	1,656	6.8	1,017	5.3	7,703	7.6	6,832	7.2	6,406	7.2	5,016	6.7	3,185	5.4	2,162	5.1
Family Structure																				
Both Parents	12,924	51.0	11,939	48.3	9,994	46.2	7,990	46.3	42,847	48.2	41,755	49.0	39,166	49.2	33,305	50.4	25,304	47.3	18,649	46.6
Step-Families	4,527	17.9	4,938	20.0	4,442	20.5	3,192	18.5	17,099	19.2	16,991	20.0	15,494	19.5	13,285	20.1	10,416	19.5	7,574	18.9
Single Parent	6,871	27.1	6,675	27.0	5,957	27.5	4,690	27.2	24,193	27.2	21,851	25.7	20,510	25.8	16,468	24.9	11,691	21.9	8,804	22.0
*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, 2002-2009



Arkansas Students' Age of Initiation

The APNA survey asks students when, or if ever, the student first used ATODs. As in past years, 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 continues to separate the age of when the student reported first having more than a sip or two of alcohol and the first regular alcohol use. The first incidence of more than one sip occurs at 12.6 years, and the first regular use of alcohol at 14.1 years; this is no change in the last three years. Of the youth who had used marijuana, the average age of first use was 13.6 years, slightly earlier than reported in 2008 (13.7 years) and at the level reported in 2007. Age of first cigarette use, first alcohol-more than a sip and first regular alcohol use remained unchanged since 2007. Comparing 2004 results to this year's

survey, the largest differences occur in first cigarette use (11.9 years in 2004 vs. 12.1 years in 2009) and first marijuana use (13.4 in 2004 vs. 13.6 in 2009). In both cases, students are waiting longer to try these substances; this could be indicative of a positive effect of prevention programming.

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 2009 APNA survey, the substances with the highest lifetime prevalence rates include: alcohol (44.3%), cigarettes (27.9%), smokeless tobacco (14.2%), marijuana (15.8%), and inhalants (12.4%) (Figure ES-3). All of these figures reflect essentially no change from the 2008 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 2.7% to 6.1%) than youth nationally in cigarette and smokeless tobacco use. Arkansas 8th graders show slightly higher rates in alcohol use (by 2.2%) than the MTF results. In contrast, Arkansas students have notably lower rates (up to 8%) than youth nationally in their use of marijuana, LSD and other hallucinogens, and stimulants. Sedative use, however, among Arkansas 8th and 10th graders is significantly higher than the national average (by 6%-9%).

New in 2009, the APNA survey collected lifetime prevalence rate of alcopops and found that nearly a third (31.3%) of Arkansas survey respondents said they used alcopops. More than half of 12th graders reported using, 45% of 10th graders and a fourth of 8th graders said they used alcopops. There are no national findings for comparisons on this substance.

Since 2004, the lifetime prevalence of drug use by Arkansas youth has declined. This decline generally mirrors national findings.

FIGURE ES-2

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

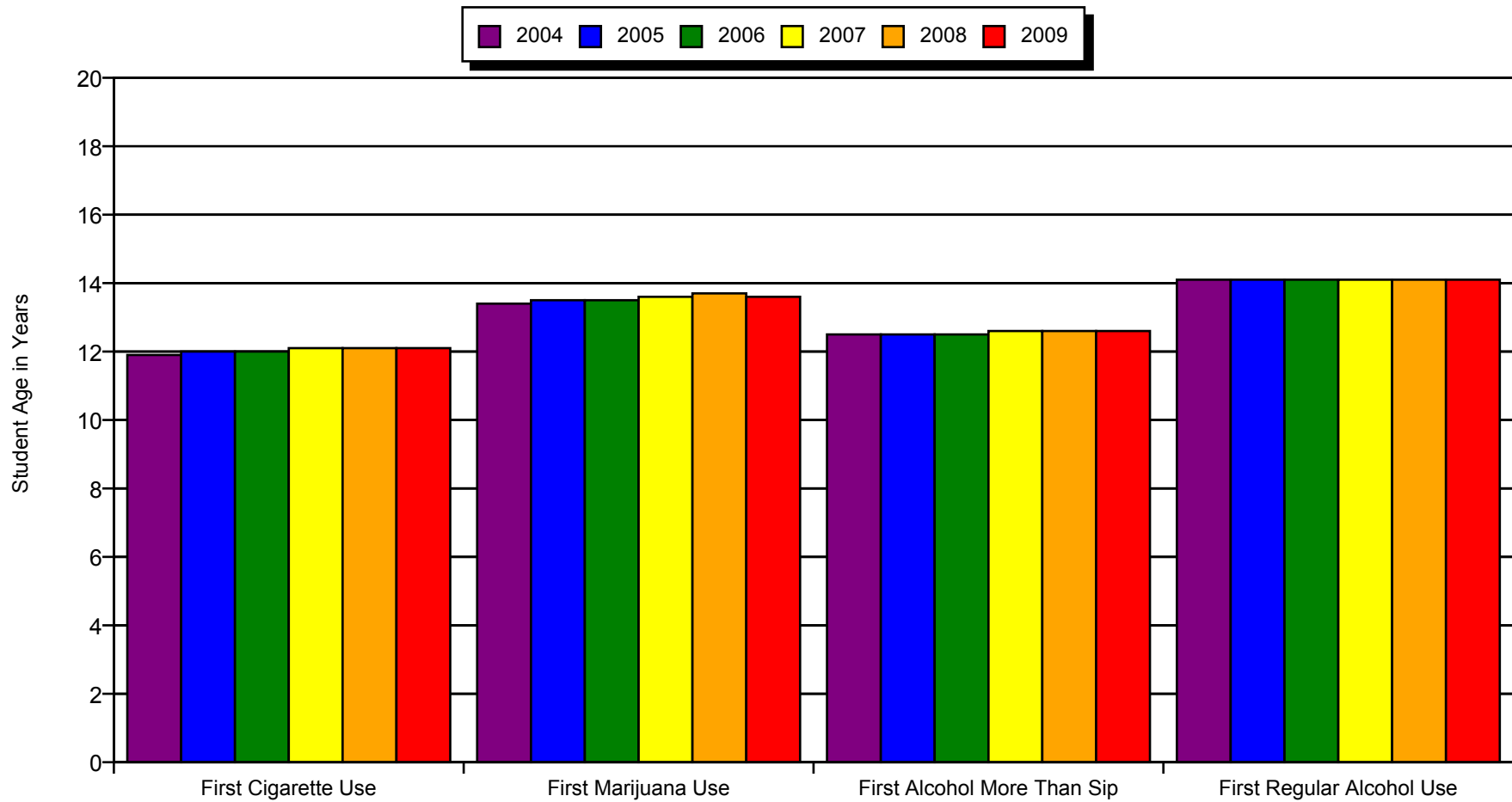


FIGURE ES-3

Lifetime ATOD Use:
Arkansas (2004 thru 2009)

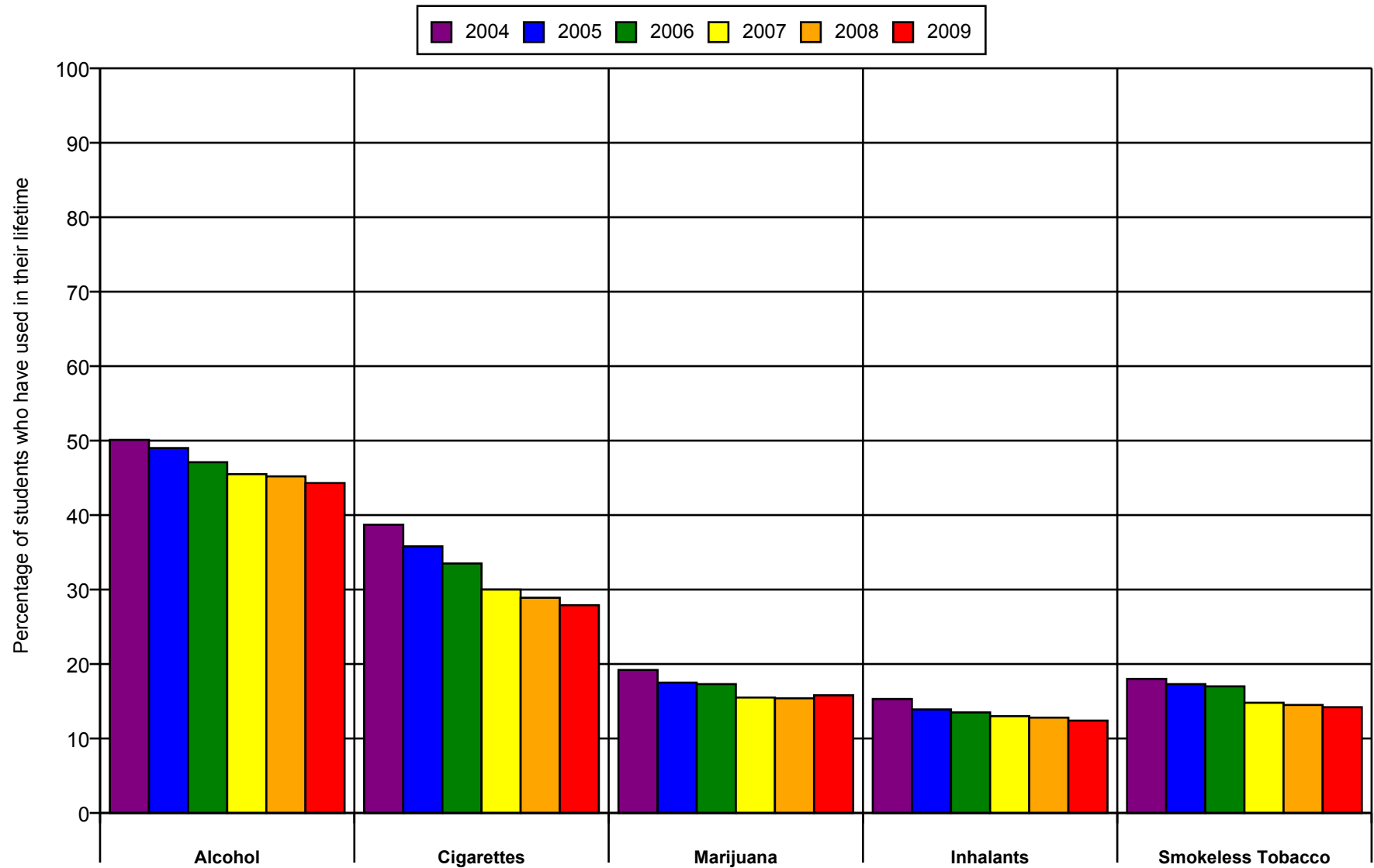
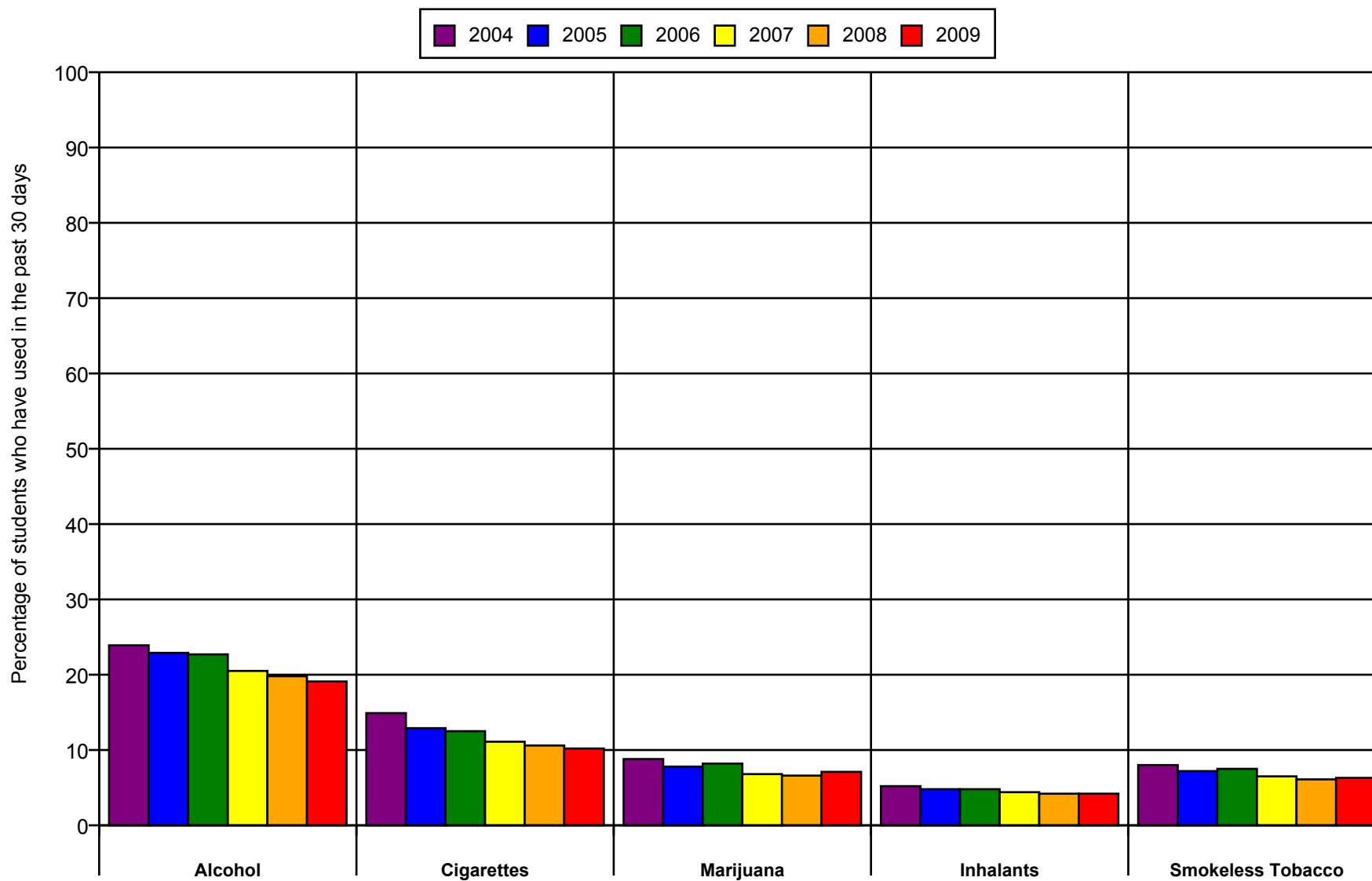


FIGURE ES-4

30-Day ATOD Use:
Arkansas (2004 thru 2009)



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. Figure ES-4 shows that the most commonly used substances in the past 30 days were alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, smokeless tobacco and inhalants, in that order. Sedatives, prescription drugs, and over-the-counter drugs were the other three 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 1.1% to 5.8%, 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 but three substances, the past 30-day substance use decreased or remained stable since the 2008 survey. Slight increases were found for smokeless tobacco, marijuana and stimulant use. Decreases in student use since 2004 were found for all substances. 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 2009 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 11.7% 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 1.4% from the 2008 results. Compared to 2004 findings, binge drinking among Arkansas youth has declined by 3.9%. 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% 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 (5.2%) reported heavy use of marijuana. However, this finding should be watched closely as this year's results are 1.1% higher than last year and at the rate found in 2004 and 2006.

The percentage of youth who used various ATOD substances, individually and in combination with other substances, is shown in Table ES-3. Overall, 18.8% of Arkansas youth reported using two or more substances within the past 30 days and 11.0% have used three or more substances. The most

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					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Binge drinking	4.0	4.1	4.3	3.5	3.3	1.7	11.4	11.0	11.4	10.3	10.4	7.4	22.0	21.2	20.9	19.3	17.7	17.2	28.9	27.0	27.8	26.0	25.2	25.2	15.6	14.9	15.4	13.6	13.1	11.7
Pack / day cigarettes	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.9	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.7	3.8	3.6	3.1	2.8	2.5	0.8	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.0
Heavy marijuana use	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.8	3.9	3.6	3.9	3.0	3.2	3.7	7.8	7.0	7.8	6.6	6.3	8.1	9.5	8.3	8.9	8.7	7.9	9.6	5.2	4.7	5.2	4.3	4.1	5.2

TABLE ES-3

Percentage Using Multiple Drugs in the Past 30 Days (2009)					
	Grade 6	Grade 8	Grade 10	Grade 12	Total
Any Substance	10.7	24.6	40.4	48.9	29.2
Two or More Substances	4.1	14.0	27.8	35.8	18.8
Three or More Substances	1.9	7.7	16.6	22.1	11.0
Alcohol	3.8	13.8	28.2	37.7	19.1
Cigarettes	1.8	6.8	14.6	21.3	10.2
Smokeless Tobacco	1.5	5.2	9.4	10.7	6.3
Tobacco (cig. or smokeless)	2.8	9.7	19.2	25.5	13.2
Marijuana	0.5	4.1	11.4	15.7	7.1
Tobacco and Alcohol	1.1	5.3	12.8	18.4	8.5
Tobacco and Marijuana	0.3	2.4	6.6	9.8	4.3
Alcohol and Marijuana	0.3	3.0	8.6	12.9	5.5
Marijuana and Tobacco and Alcohol (all three)	0.2	1.9	5.5	8.5	3.6
Alcohol and Any Other Drug	1.4	6.2	13.3	17.6	8.8
Alcohol and Any 1 Other Drug	0.8	3.1	6.5	9.0	4.4
Alcohol and Any 2 Other Drugs	0.3	1.4	2.8	3.4	1.8
Tobacco and Any Other Drug	1.1	4.6	9.8	12.8	6.5
Tobacco and Any 1 Other Drug	0.6	2.2	4.3	5.9	3.0
Tobacco and Any 2 Other Drugs	0.2	0.9	2.1	2.5	1.3

common combination is that of alcohol and tobacco (8.5%) 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

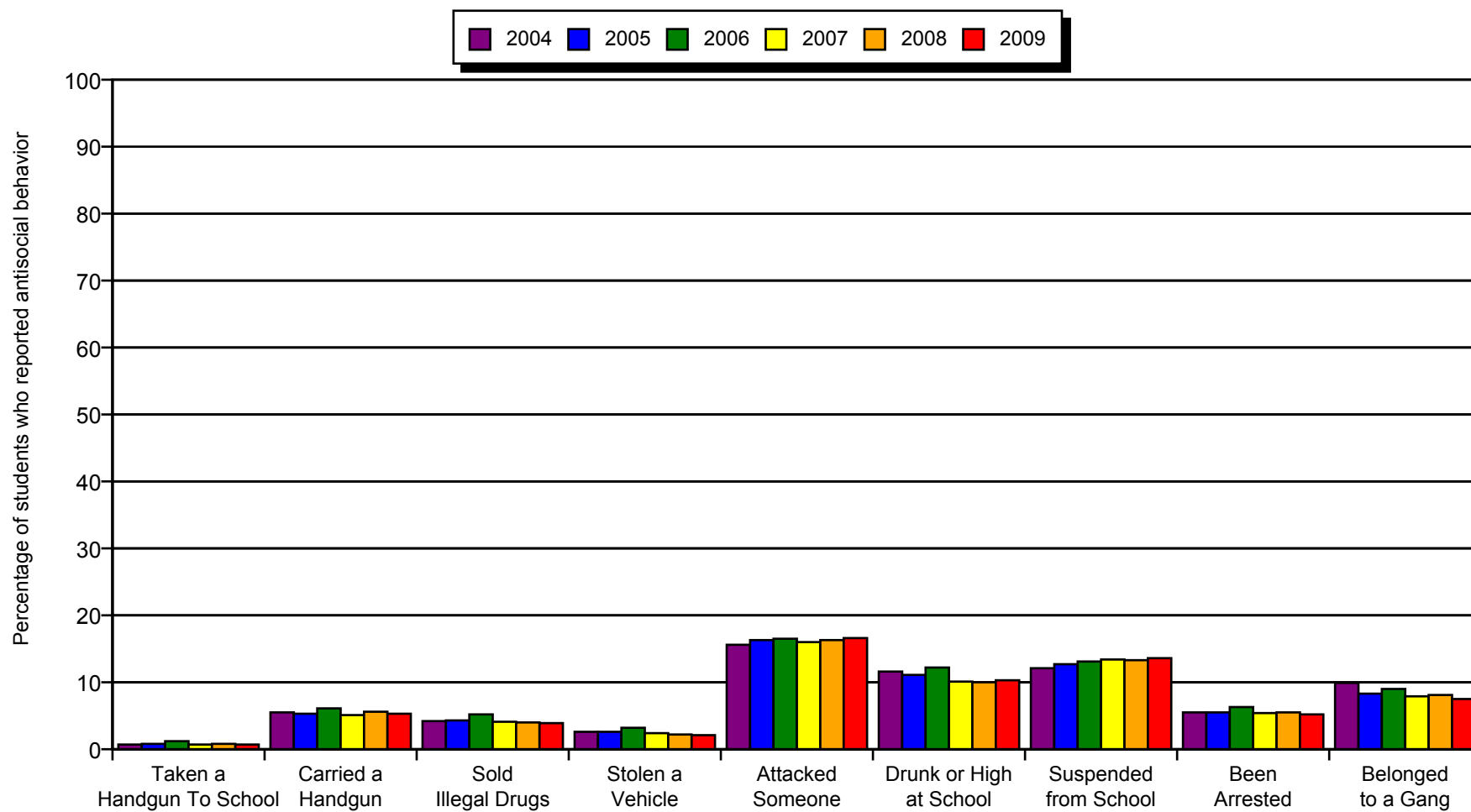
The APNA survey measures eight different antisocial behaviors or the behavioral markers for antisocial behaviors, such as arrest or school suspension. Figure ES-5 summarizes the past-year prevalence of these behaviors. The three highest prevalence rates were for school suspension (13.6%), being drunk or high at school (10.3%), and attacking someone with the intent to harm them (16.6%). Of note, the largest uptick of antisocial behaviors since 2004 is seen in attacking someone with intent to harm, which increased by 1.1% during the time period. Lower prevalence rates were found for the other antisocial behaviors. For example, 5.2% of Arkansas students reported that they were arrested in the past year compared to 5.5% in 2008. Fortunately, some behaviors were quite rare. For example, 0.7% 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 2004-2009 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,

FIGURE ES-5

Antisocial Behaviors



social scientists have discovered a set of risk factors that increase rates of problem 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) within the individual and with 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 (45% as indicated by the dashed lines on the figures), communities should be concerned; in contrast, levels of protective factors falling **below** the norm (56% as indicated by the dashed lines on figures) are also reason for concern.

In comparison to the national norm, risk factor scores for Arkansas youth in all four domains are generally lower, which is a good thing. Those risk factors that were elevated for Arkansas students were: Transitions and Mobility (53.8%), Interaction with Antisocial Peers (48.0%), and Sensation Seeking (49.2%). On many other risk factors, Arkansas students had significantly lower risk scores. These included: Perceived Availability of Drugs (30.9%), Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use (29.9%), Early Initiation of Drug Use (28.3%), Peer Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use (26.1%), Gang Involvement (22.6%) and Friends’ Use of Drugs (28.8%).

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 Family Opportunities for Social Involvement (57.9%), School Opportunities for Positive Involvement (61.0%), Religiosity (68.5%), Social Skills (65.5%), Belief in a Moral Order (61.1%), Peer Rewards for Prosocial Involvement (64.1%) and Interaction with Prosocial Peers (60.8%). They were lowest on Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement (46.9%) and Prosocial Involvement in the Peer-Individual Domain (46.0%).

FIGURE ES-6

Risk Factors - Percent of Students Above the Cutoff - 2009

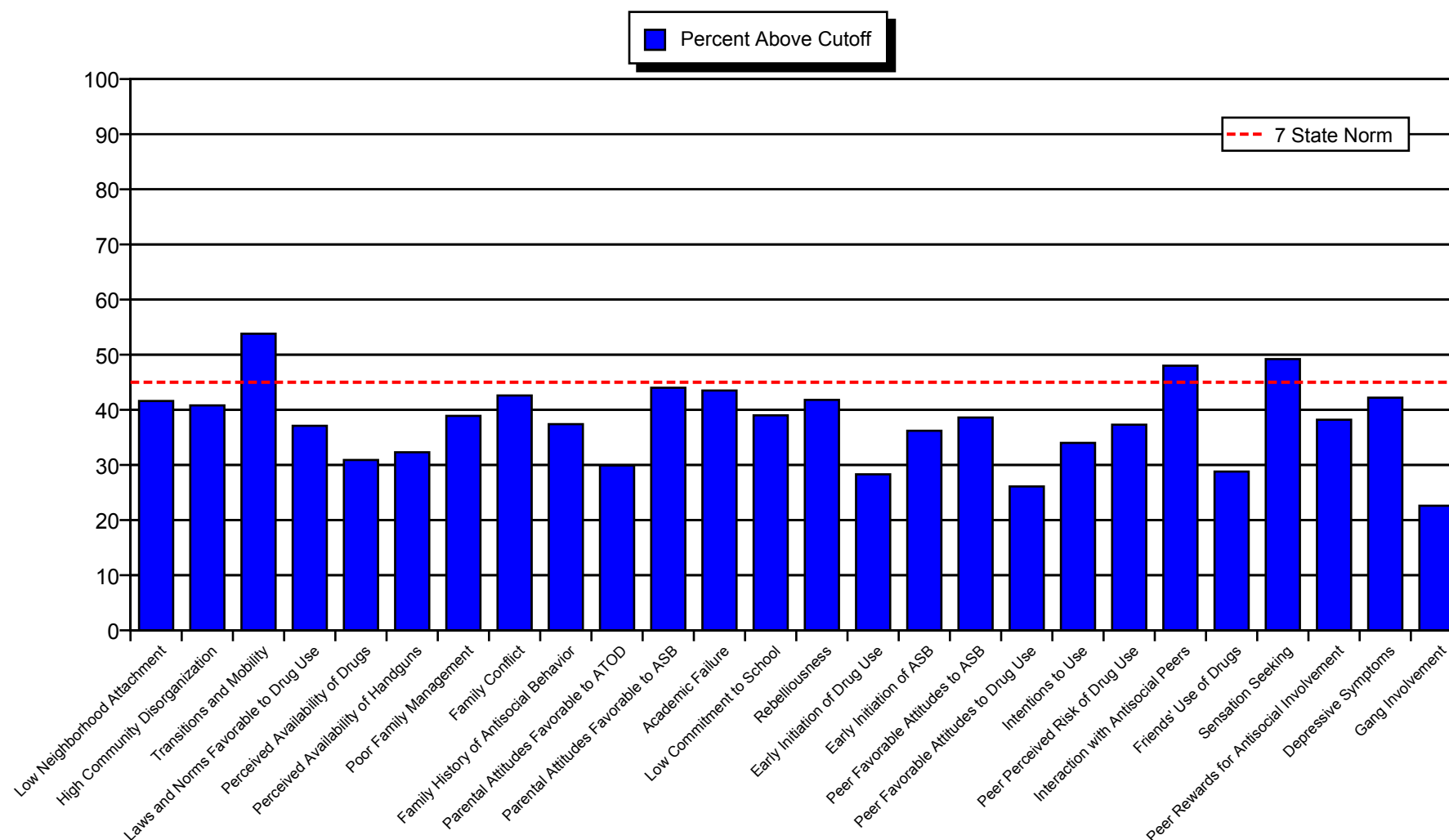
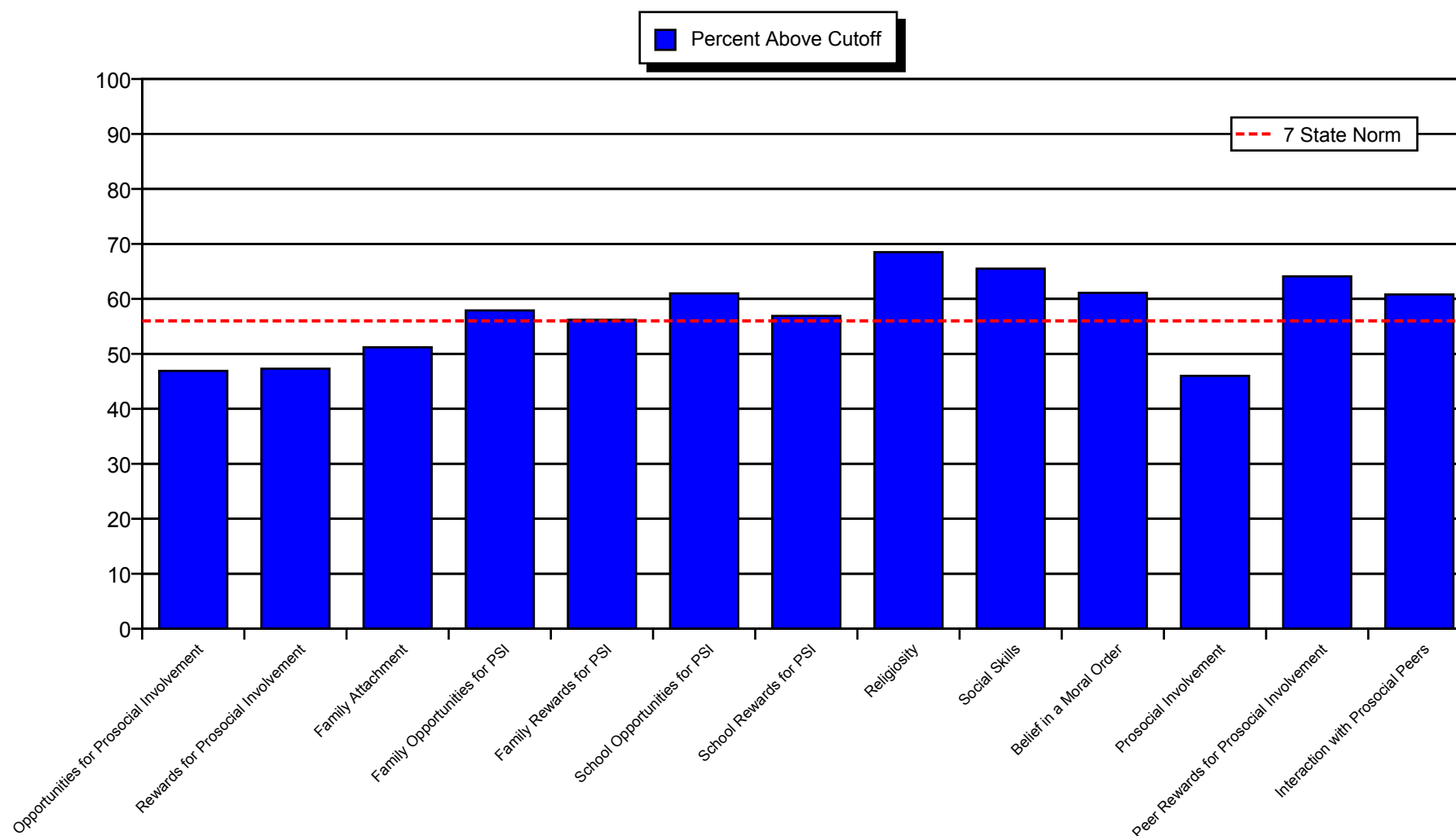


FIGURE ES-7

Protective Factors - Percent of Students Above the Cutoff - 2009





Section 1. Introduction

1.1 Introduction to the 2009 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 2009. 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 2009 APNA survey continues this effort. APNA survey results can be compared to results from the previous years and with youth nationwide. The 2009 survey was administered to 97,387 students and the results are based on a total of 88,912 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grade youth, who provided valid surveys from 227 school districts throughout Arkansas. 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

Total Students Surveyed	97,387
Total Students Surveyed Providing Invalid Surveys	8,475
Number Valid Surveys in Grade 6	25,324
Number Valid Surveys in Grade 8	24,711
Number Valid Surveys in Grade 10	21,629
Number Valid Surveys in Grade 12	17,248
Total Number of Valid Surveys	88,912

The 2009 APNA Survey 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 by grade level who participated in the 2009 survey. Figure 1-1 shows the trend in participation since the inception of the APNA in 2002.

1.1.1 Overview of the 2009 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, students' attitudes and perceptions regarding substance use, sources and location of ATOD use, and several other topics. Whenever possible, these results are compared to the results of a national survey, Monitoring the Future (MTF).

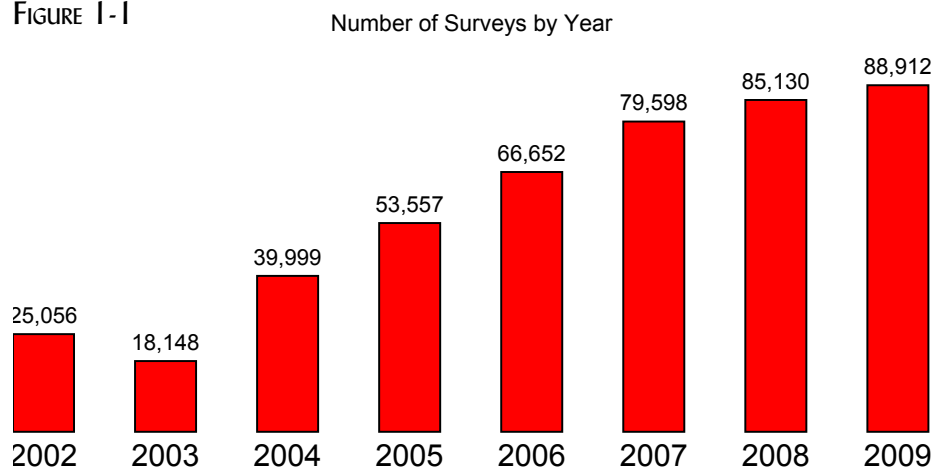
The third section, **Behavioral Outcomes Other Than Substance Use**, provides information on student behaviors and attitudes regarding a number of topics. First, the prevalence of a variety of antisocial behaviors in Arkansas students is discussed. Other behaviors reported include the use of handguns 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. 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 the report. For example, if you are interested in results involving just 6th grad-

FIGURE 1-1



ers, 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 2009 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 2009 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 2009 APNA survey, students responded to a total of 224 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. Appendix D provides tabulations for the number and percentages of collected responses for each item in the 2009 APNA survey.

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 included. This approach allows for the most accurate interpretation of state-level long-term trend data. As a consequence, the 2009 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 2009, 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 August 27 - September 14, 2009. Administration of the surveys took place during November 2009. 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 January 15, 2010. 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 2009 APNA Survey Database

1.4.1 Survey Distribution and Processing

A total of 120,992 students in grades 6, 8, 10 and 12 were eligible to participate in the 2009 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 97,387 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 8,475 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 8,475 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 88,912 students contributed their data to the final database for analysis. These students attended a total of 627 schools, in 227 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 G, 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 28.4% of the statewide total. Region 13 had the highest percentage of 6th graders (30.6%) as a proportion of the region’s population, and Region 6 had the lowest percentage of 6th graders (25.6%) as a proportion of the region’s population. At the other end of the grade range, Region 11 had the highest percentage of 12th grade students (22.7%) while Region 7 had the lowest percentage of 12th grade students (15.3%). 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 2009 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 2009 survey is larger than for 2008, there are only slight demographic changes from the previous year. The 2009 results are also shown separately for grades 6, 8, 10, and 12. A nearly equal number of males and females took the survey in all grades (female – 52% and males – 48%). The majority of respondents were White (59%), 18% were African

American, 9% were Hispanic, and the balance were distributed among other ethnic groups.

An analysis of the family structure of respondents showed that 48% lived with both of their biological parents, 19.2% lived in a step-family structure, and 27.2% lived with a single parent.

TABLE 1-2

Total Number and Percentage of Survey Respondents by Grade and Participating Region																				
	Grade 6		Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		2009 Total		2008 Total		2007 Total		2006 Total		2005 Total		2004 Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Region 1	3,895	15.4	3,845	15.6	3,092	14.3	2,364	13.7	13,196	14.8	14,562	17.1	12,031	15.1	9,584	14.4	5,988	11.2	5,907	14.8
Region 2	940	3.7	921	3.7	861	4.0	650	3.8	3,372	3.8	3,079	3.6	3,519	4.4	3,591	5.4	853	1.6	202	0.5
Region 3	2,151	8.5	2,261	9.1	2,014	9.3	1,653	9.6	8,079	9.1	7,510	8.8	7,847	9.9	6,107	9.2	5,993	11.2	4,656	11.6
Region 4	2,812	11.1	2,431	9.8	2,324	10.7	1,970	11.4	9,537	10.7	8,271	9.7	8,438	10.6	7,709	11.6	8,110	15.1	7,128	17.8
Region 5	2,303	9.1	2,173	8.8	1,827	8.4	1,521	8.8	7,824	8.8	8,673	10.2	8,414	10.6	7,079	10.6	6,647	12.4	5,157	12.9
Region 6	2,346	9.3	2,539	10.3	2,333	10.8	1,919	11.1	9,137	10.3	8,006	9.4	6,113	7.7	5,202	7.8	2,400	4.5	1,576	3.9
Region 7	1,145	4.5	1,169	4.7	978	4.5	599	3.5	3,891	4.4	3,347	3.9	3,388	4.3	2,258	3.4	2,926	5.5	457	1.1
Region 8	1,565	6.2	1,592	6.4	1,374	6.4	970	5.6	5,501	6.2	5,242	6.2	5,468	6.9	4,750	7.1	4,591	8.6	3,539	8.8
Region 9	4,044	16.0	3,871	15.7	3,230	14.9	2,622	15.2	13,767	15.5	11,722	13.8	10,819	13.6	8,726	13.1	5,006	9.3	1,518	3.8
Region 10	1,113	4.4	1,013	4.1	890	4.1	813	4.7	3,829	4.3	3,969	4.7	4,136	5.2	3,185	4.8	2,245	4.2	2,288	5.7
Region 11	922	3.6	915	3.7	923	4.3	812	4.7	3,572	4.0	4,091	4.8	3,396	4.3	3,325	5.0	3,670	6.9	3,441	8.6
Region 12	1,239	4.9	1,266	5.1	1,149	5.3	784	4.5	4,438	5.0	3,982	4.7	3,714	4.7	2,921	4.4	3,565	6.7	2,588	6.5
Region 13	849	3.4	715	2.9	634	2.9	571	3.3	2,769	3.1	2,676	3.1	2,315	2.9	2,215	3.3	1,563	2.9	1,542	3.9
Total	25,324	100.0	24,711	100.0	21,629	100.0	17,248	100.0	88,912	100.0	85,130	100.0	79,598	100.0	66,652	100.0	53,557	100.0	39,999	100.0

TABLE I-3

Total Number and Percentage of Survey Respondents by Grade and Demographic Characteristics*																				
	Grade 6		Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		2009 Total		2008 Total		2007 Total		2006 Total		2005 Total		2004 Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Sample	25,324	28.5	24,711	27.8	21,629	24.3	17,248	19.4	88,912	100.0	85,130	100.0	79,598	100.0	66,113	100.0	53,489	100.0	39,999	100.0
Gender																				
Male	12,377	49.8	11,869	48.9	10,141	47.6	7,889	46.4	42,276	48.3	40,590	48.5	37,614	47.9	31,255	48.3	25,455	48.3	18,897	48.3
Female	12,495	50.2	12,422	51.1	11,156	52.4	9,112	53.6	45,185	51.7	43,061	51.5	40,835	52.1	33,507	51.7	27,293	51.7	20,223	51.7
Race/Ethnicity																				
White	16,128	54.5	16,365	58.1	14,879	60.8	12,005	63.0	59,377	58.6	57,673	60.7	54,915	61.3	47,346	63.6	37,741	64.5	28,584	66.9
Native American	4,524	4.5	4,528	4.6	4,545	4.7	4,536	4.7	4,693	4.6	4,522	4.8	4,233	4.7	3,463	4.6	2,581	4.4	1,764	4.1
Hispanic	2,812	9.5	2,608	9.3	2,015	8.2	1,465	7.7	8,900	8.8	7,828	8.2	7,386	8.3	5,876	7.9	3,907	6.7	3,207	7.5
African American	5,459	18.5	5,137	18.2	4,365	17.8	3,488	18.3	18,449	18.2	16,250	17.1	14,752	16.5	11,149	15.0	9,920	17.0	6,267	14.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	374.0	1.3	359.0	1.3	422.0	1.7	377.0	2.0	1,532	1.5	1,949	2.1	1,826	2.0	1,622	2.2	1,157	2.0	761.0	1.8
Other	2,725	9.2	2,305	8.2	1,656	6.8	1,017	5.3	7,703	7.6	6,832	7.2	6,406	7.2	5,016	6.7	3,185	5.4	2,162	5.1
Family Structure																				
Both Parents	12,924	51.0	11,939	48.3	9,994	46.2	7,990	46.3	42,847	48.2	41,755	49.0	39,166	49.2	33,305	50.4	25,304	47.3	18,649	46.6
Step-Families	4,527	17.9	4,938	20.0	4,442	20.5	3,192	18.5	17,099	19.2	16,991	20.0	15,494	19.5	13,285	20.1	10,416	19.5	7,574	18.9
Single Parent	6,871	27.1	6,675	27.0	5,957	27.5	4,690	27.2	24,193	27.2	21,851	25.7	20,510	25.8	16,468	24.9	11,691	21.9	8,804	22.0
*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 I-2

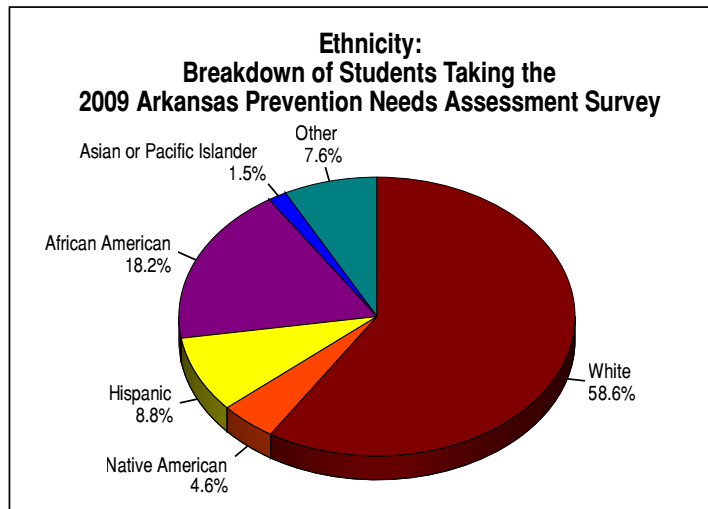


FIGURE I-3

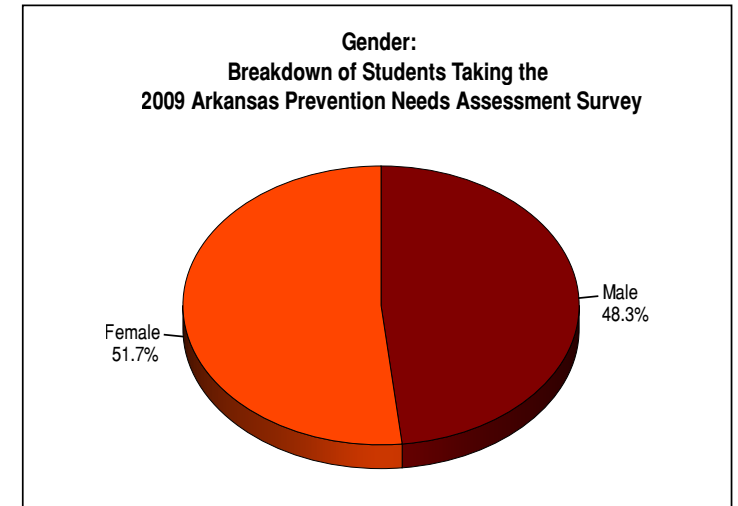
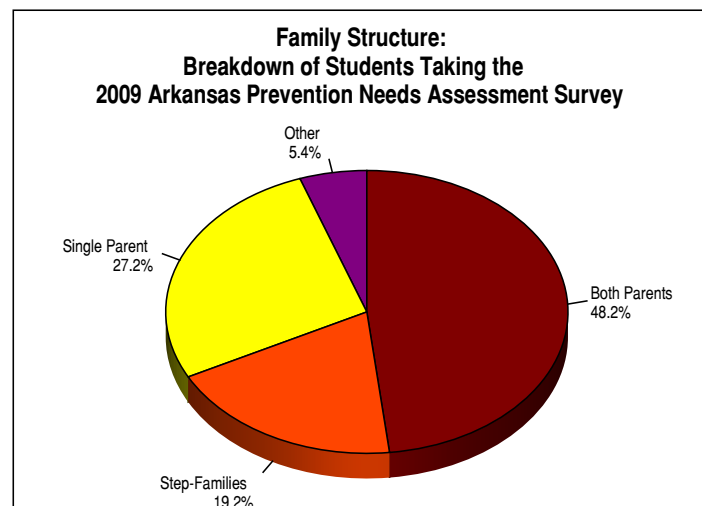


FIGURE I-4



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 15 substances in Arkansas youth. The specific substances, and their measured prevalence periods, are shown in Table 2-1. With the exception of the new substance, alcopops being reported for the first time in this year's survey, all other 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, 2009 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.

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
Alcopops	Lifetime, Past 30 Days
Any Drug	Lifetime, Past 30 Days

The 2009 APNA findings are also compared against previous APNA findings from 2004-2008. Long-term trend data are one of the 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.

Table 2-2 shows 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. Of the youth who had used marijuana, the average age of first use was 13.6 years, slightly earlier than reported in 2008 and at the level reported in 2007.

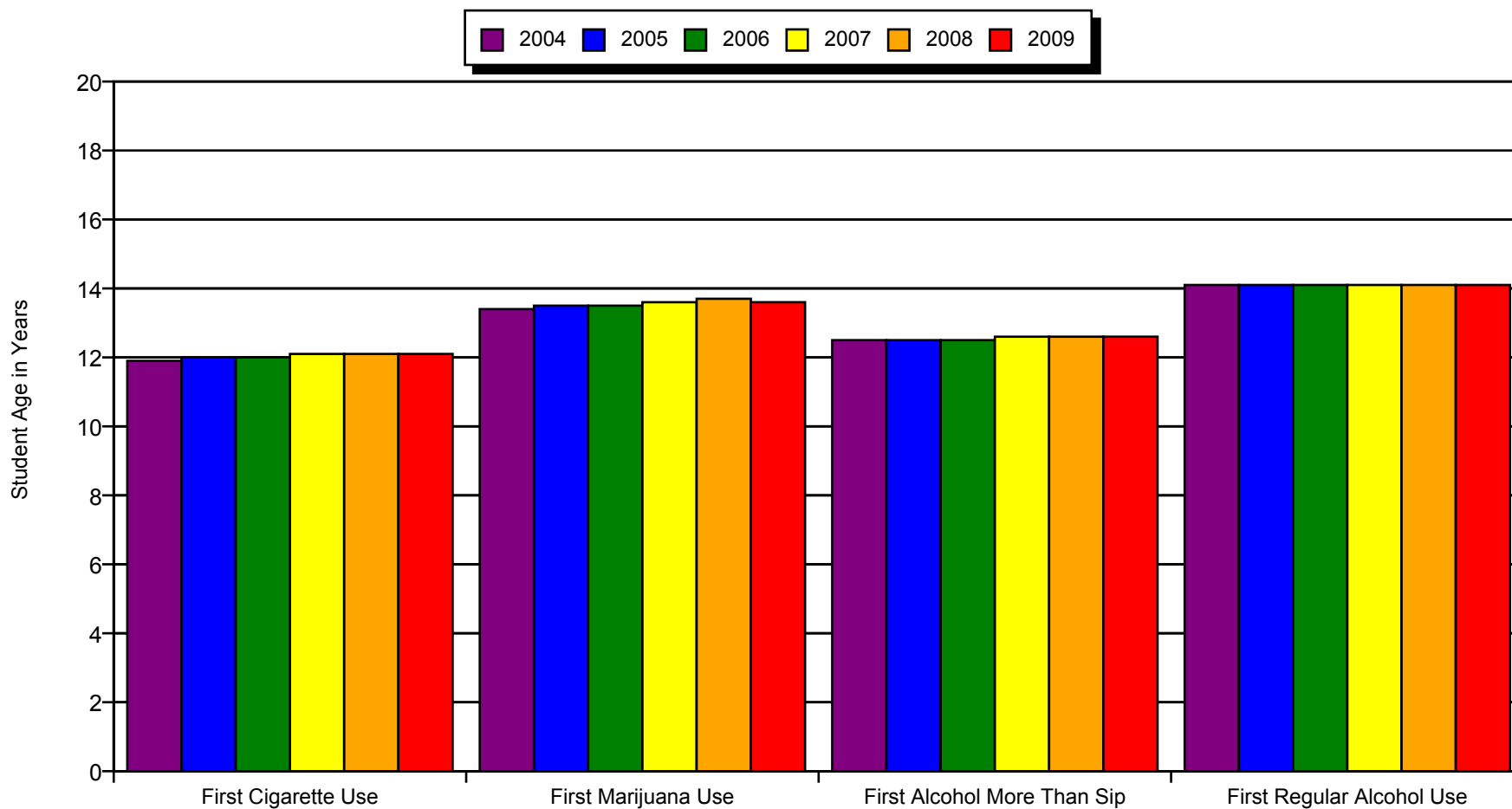
Age of first cigarette use, first alcohol-more than a sip and first regular alcohol use remained unchanged since 2007. Comparing 2004 results to this year's survey, the largest differences occur in first cigarette use (11.9 years in 2004 vs. 12.1 years in 2009) and first marijuana use (13.4 in 2004 vs. 13.6 in 2009). In both cases, students are waiting longer to try these substances; this could be indicative of a positive effect of prevention programming.

TABLE 2-2

Drug Used	Age of Initiation					
	Average Age of First Use					
	(Of Students Who Indicated That They Had Used)					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
First Cigarette Use	11.9	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.1
First Marijuana Use	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.6	13.7	13.6
First Alcohol More Than Sip	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6
First Regular Alcohol Use	14.1	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 (44.3% have used at least once), cigarettes (27.9%), smokeless tobacco (14.2%), marijuana (15.8%), and inhalants (12.4%). All of these figures reflect essentially no change from the 2008 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 18.1% for 6th graders to 70.7% for 12th grade students. There was no meaningful difference between Arkansas and MTF findings for alcohol use in the 10th grade; however, fewer Arkansas' 12th graders reported alcohol use than the MTF reports (70.7% vs 72.3%, respectively). In contrast, more 8th grade Arkansas students reported alcohol use than that found in the MTF report (Table 2-4).

Compared to the national sample, Arkansas youth reported substantially less lifetime use in marijuana, LSD/hallucinogens, cocaine, stimulants, and ecstasy in the 12th grade. However, Arkansas 8th and 10th grade students reported higher lifetime experience with cigarettes and smokeless tobacco and 8, 10, and 12th graders reported significantly greater use of sedatives compared to MTF reports for each of these grades. (Table 2-4)

TABLE 2-3 - Difference in lifetime prevalence rates on directly comparable measures between Arkansas students and MTF 2009 findings.

Grade Level	Alcohol	Cigarettes	Smokeless Tobacco	Marijuana	LSD/Hallucinogens	Cocaine	Inhalants	Sedatives	Methamphetamines	Stimulants	Heroin/Opiates	MDMA(Ecstasy)
8th	2.2%	3.8%	2.7%	-6.1%	-2.7%	-1.6%	-0.2%	5.8%	-0.7%	-4.7%	-0.8%	-1.1%
10th	0.8%	5.3%	4.4%	-8.0%	-3.5%	-2.5%	2.8%	9.3%	-1.0%	-6.3%	-0.2%	-2.3%
12th	-1.6%	2.4%	6.1%	-7.0%	-5.1%	-2.7%	1.9%	9.1%	-0.2%	-3.8%	0.7%	-1.2%
Values above 0 (pink background) indicate Arkansas use above MTF value. Values below 0 (green background) indicate Arkansas use below MTF findings.												

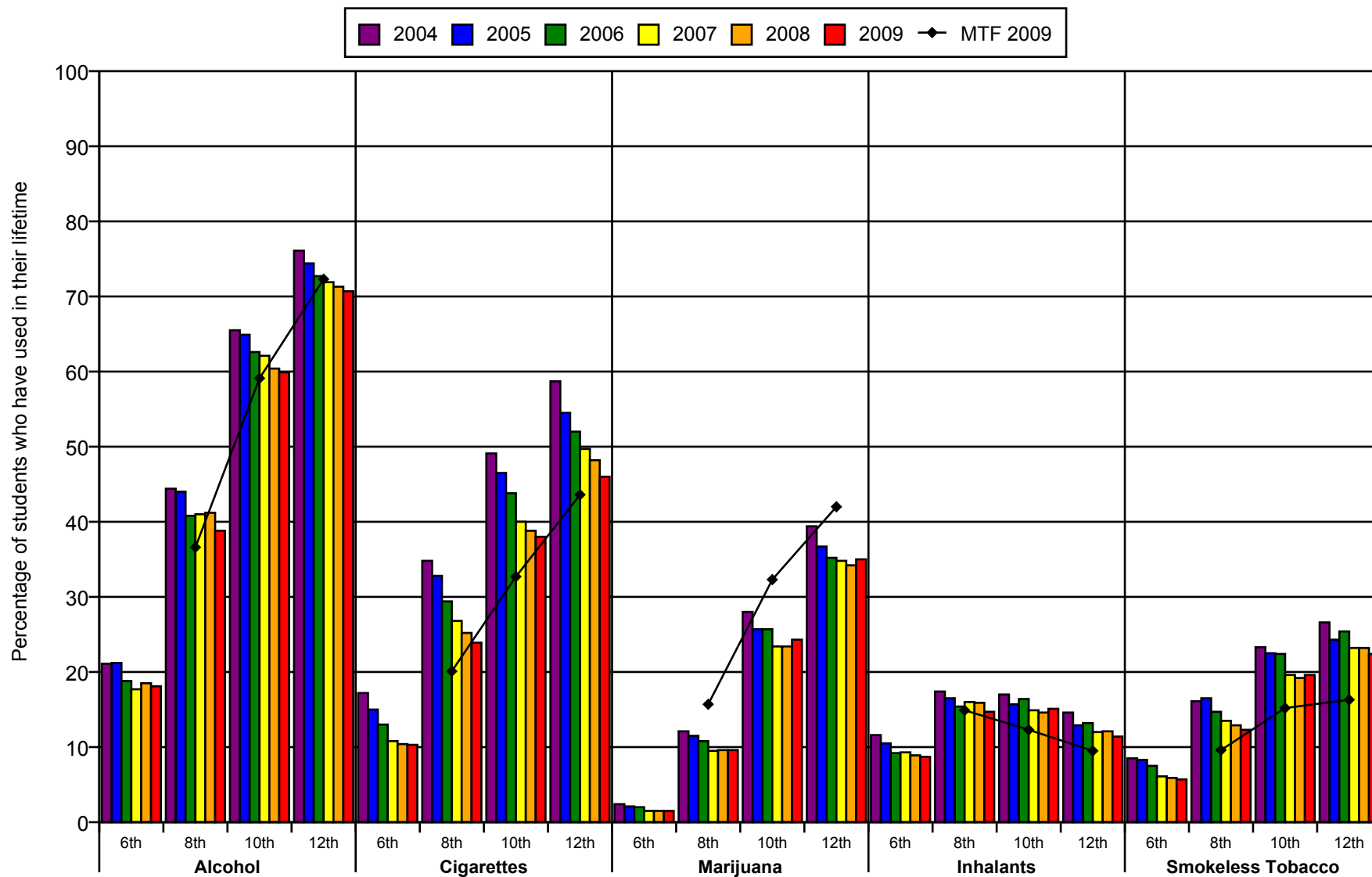
2.3.2 2009 Results Compared to Previous Years' Results

Since the 2004 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 2004, lifetime hallucinogen and cocaine use has decreased in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades and overall. In general, the 2009 data show a continuing long-term reduction in ATOD experimentation by Arkansas youth.

While Table 2-4 shows that the long-term trend has been positive since 2004, there is little change between 2008 and 2009 data for all grade levels. Most substances are identical or nearly identical in their prevalence rates with a few exceptions. Alcohol use shows a decrease in all grades. Cigarette use showed small decreases in all grades, but especially in the 8th and 12th grades. Marijuana use by 10th and 12th graders increased slightly from 2008 to 2009 (23.4% to 24.3% and 34.2% to 35%, respectively).

FIGURE 2-2

Lifetime ATOD Use:
Arkansas (2004 thru 2009) Compared to National (2009)



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					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Alcohol	21.1	21.2	18.8	17.7	18.5	18.1	44.4	44.0	40.8	41.0	41.2	38.8	36.6	65.5	64.9	62.6	62.1	60.4	59.9	59.1	76.1	74.4	72.7	71.9	71.3	70.7	72.3	50.1	49.0	47.1	45.5	45.2	44.3
Cigarettes	17.2	15.0	13.0	10.8	10.4	10.3	34.8	32.8	29.4	26.8	25.2	23.9	20.1	49.1	46.5	43.8	40.0	38.8	38.0	32.7	58.7	54.5	52.0	49.7	48.2	46.0	43.6	38.7	35.8	33.5	30.0	28.9	27.9
Smokeless Tobacco	8.5	8.3	7.5	6.1	5.9	5.7	16.1	16.5	14.7	13.5	12.9	12.3	9.6	23.3	22.5	22.4	19.6	19.2	19.6	15.2	26.6	24.3	25.4	23.2	23.2	22.4	16.3	18.0	17.3	17.0	14.8	14.5	14.2
Marijuana	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	12.1	11.5	10.8	9.5	9.6	9.6	15.7	28.0	25.7	25.7	23.4	23.4	24.3	32.3	39.4	36.7	35.2	34.8	34.2	35.0	42.0	19.2	17.5	17.3	15.5	15.4	15.8
Inhalants	11.6	10.5	9.2	9.3	8.9	8.7	17.4	16.5	15.4	16.0	15.9	14.7	14.9	17.0	15.7	16.4	14.9	14.6	15.1	12.3	14.6	12.9	13.2	12.0	12.1	11.4	9.5	15.3	13.9	13.5	13.0	12.8	12.4
Hallucinogens	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.0	1.0	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	3.3	2.7	2.2	3.4	2.0	2.3	2.0	5.5	4.0	3.3	4.7	4.0	3.9	3.6	8.7	1.9	1.6	2.4	1.5	1.6	1.4
Cocaine	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.7	1.6	2.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	2.6	3.9	3.0	4.3	2.4	2.4	2.1	4.6	6.6	5.6	6.5	5.0	4.3	3.3	6.0	3.0	2.5	3.2	2.0	1.9	1.6
Methamphetamines	--	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	--	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.6	--	3.4	4.0	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.8	--	4.7	5.0	3.4	2.7	2.2	2.4	--	2.4	2.8	1.6	1.4	1.3
Stimulants	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.9	2.0	2.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	6.0	6.6	5.5	6.3	4.6	4.1	4.0	10.3	9.0	6.9	8.0	6.9	6.2	6.1	9.9	4.7	3.5	4.2	3.1	2.8	2.7
Sedatives	4.9	4.4	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.0	9.7	10.3	10.7	10.2	10.4	9.7	3.9	17.6	17.9	18.6	16.6	15.9	16.3	7.0	21.7	21.5	22.5	20.2	18.8	18.4	9.3	12.9	12.9	13.7	12.2	11.8	11.7
Ecstasy	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.1	2.2	3.3	3.2	4.7	3.4	3.3	3.2	5.5	5.0	4.4	6.5	5.4	5.2	5.3	6.5	2.4	2.1	3.2	2.3	2.2	2.2
Heroin	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.3	1.4	1.2	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.5	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.5	0.9	0.9	0.9
Prescription Drugs	--	--	--	--	3.9	3.7	--	--	--	--	10.6	9.1	--	--	--	--	--	18.0	17.7	--	--	--	--	--	22.2	21.2	--	--	--	--	--	12.8	12.1
OTC Drugs	--	--	--	--	2.5	2.3	--	--	--	--	6.0	5.4	--	--	--	--	--	9.4	9.0	--	--	--	--	--	11.0	9.6	--	--	--	--	--	6.8	6.2
Alcopops	--	--	--	--	--	9.0	--	--	--	--	--	25.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	44.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	54.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	31.3
Any Drug	21.4	16.0	13.2	13.2	15.2	14.6	33.9	28.8	24.8	25.0	29.0	27.0	--	46.2	39.5	36.7	35.0	38.5	39.3	--	52.2	47.1	42.7	42.3	45.5	45.4	--	38.4	31.8	28.5	27.4	30.6	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, ISA 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. In 2009 the category of Alcopops was added but this substance is treated uniquely and is reported separately from the alcohol category as it is considered a subcategory of alcohol.

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 2009, overall female substance use in six categories was higher than that reported by males. (Figure 2-3, Table 2-5 and Table 2-6) Most notably, girls reported lifetime prevalence rates higher than boys for sedatives (13.6% vs. 9.6%), prescription drugs (13.2% vs. 10.8%), over-the-counter drugs (7.4% vs. 4.9%) and alcopops (33.7% vs. 28.6%). Also, more 10th and 12th grade girls reported alcohol use than boys reported (60.9% vs. 58.7% and 71.5 vs. 69.8%, respectively).

As is typically found, the largest percentage difference between genders was for smokeless tobacco use by 12th grade boys. Arkansas' 12th grade boys use smokeless tobacco at almost four times the rate of girls (37.2% vs. 10.0%). Other differences are less dramatic. Boys in the 6th grade use significantly more alcohol and slightly more cigarettes than girls.

Since 2008, total male lifetime use for all substances decreased an average of .6% while total female lifetime use decreased .4%. One noticeable change for both males and females was a decrease in cigarette use by 1.1% for males and 1.0% for females since 2008. Since 2004, use of each substance, as well as “any drug,” has declined for both males and females. 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 2009 survey compared to the 2008 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

TABLE 2-7 - Difference in past 30-day prevalence rates: Arkansas students vs MTF 2009 respondents

Grade Level	Alcohol	Cigarettes	Smokeless Tobacco	Marijuana	LSD/Hallucinogens	Cocaine	Inhalants	Sedatives	Methamphetamines	Stimulants	Heroin/Opiates	MDMA/Ecstasy
8th	-1.1%	0.3%	1.5%	-2.4%	-0.6%	-0.4%	2.3%		-0.2%	-1.3%	-0.2%	-0.2%
10th	-2.2%	1.5%	2.9%	-4.5%	-0.6%	-0.4%	1.9%		-0.1%	-1.8%	0.1%	-0.4%
12th	-5.8%	1.2%	2.3%	-4.9%	-1.3%	-0.7%	1.1%	5.7%	0.1%	-1.1%	0.2%	-0.6%
Values above 0 (pink background) indicate Arkansas use above MTF value. Values below 0 (green background) indicate Arkansas use below MTF findings.												

FIGURE 2-3

Lifetime ATOD Use by Gender

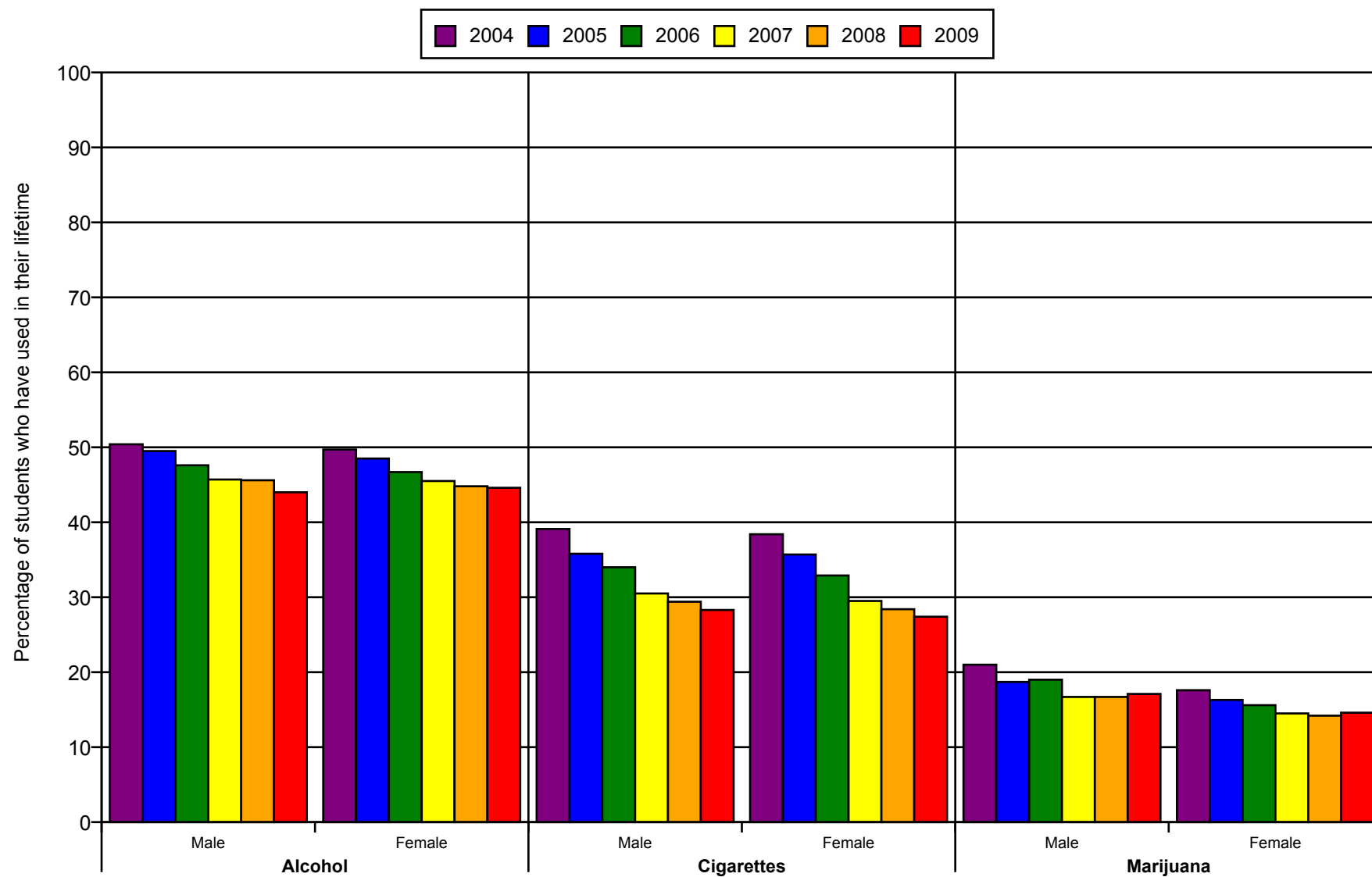


TABLE 2-5

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					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Alcohol	23.9	24.6	21.1	21.0	21.3	20.5	44.3	44.4	41.2	41.1	41.3	38.6	65.2	64.3	62.0	61.0	59.7	58.7	75.6	74.5	72.4	71.2	71.2	69.8	50.4	49.5	47.6	45.7	45.6	44.0
Cigarettes	19.0	15.8	14.0	12.1	11.6	11.0	33.1	32.6	28.5	27.1	25.3	23.4	49.7	45.8	44.1	40.0	39.0	39.2	61.1	56.0	54.4	51.4	50.1	48.4	39.1	35.8	34.0	30.5	29.4	28.3
Smokeless Tobacco	13.1	12.4	11.2	9.4	9.2	8.4	24.3	25.3	22.2	20.5	19.3	18.9	38.0	36.2	34.6	31.7	30.6	31.3	45.0	40.3	41.0	38.6	37.7	37.2	28.9	27.3	26.3	23.4	22.6	22.3
Marijuana	2.9	2.8	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	12.6	13.0	12.1	10.8	11.0	10.5	31.4	27.5	27.9	25.2	25.2	27.2	43.5	39.1	38.8	38.1	37.3	37.6	21.0	18.7	19.0	16.7	16.7	17.1
Inhalants	13.2	11.8	10.6	10.3	9.1	9.3	16.1	15.5	14.5	14.3	14.1	12.5	17.5	14.4	15.9	14.0	13.2	14.3	16.8	14.4	14.7	12.5	12.7	12.1	15.9	14.0	13.8	12.8	12.2	11.9
Hallucinogens	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.0	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.7	3.3	2.3	3.9	2.1	2.5	2.4	5.6	4.3	6.3	4.9	4.9	4.6	2.3	1.8	2.9	1.8	1.9	1.7
Cocaine	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.6	1.6	2.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	4.3	3.1	4.7	2.3	2.3	2.4	7.8	6.0	7.5	5.4	4.8	3.7	3.3	2.6	3.5	2.0	1.9	1.6
Methamphetamines	--	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.5	--	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.0	0.8	--	3.1	4.0	1.7	1.6	1.7	--	4.2	4.9	3.2	2.5	2.2	--	2.1	2.7	1.5	1.3	1.2
Stimulants	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	2.4	2.0	2.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	6.4	5.3	6.3	4.1	3.7	3.9	10.0	7.2	8.2	7.0	6.5	6.3	4.6	3.5	4.2	2.9	2.7	2.7
Sedatives	4.5	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.7	7.4	8.7	8.3	7.8	8.0	7.2	14.9	15.0	16.1	13.1	12.9	13.3	22.0	20.2	21.4	18.8	16.9	16.2	11.5	11.2	12.0	10.1	9.8	9.6
Ecstasy	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	3.4	3.2	5.2	3.0	3.3	3.4	6.3	5.0	7.5	6.1	5.7	6.0	2.7	2.2	3.5	2.3	2.3	2.3
Heroin	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.8	1.3	2.5	1.3	1.4	1.6	3.2	2.8	3.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	1.4	1.2	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.1
Prescription Drugs	--	--	--	--	3.8	3.6	--	--	--	--	9.0	7.5	--	--	--	--	16.2	16.0	--	--	--	--	21.8	20.3	--	--	--	--	11.7	10.8
OTC Drugs	--	--	--	--	2.3	2.1	--	--	--	--	4.2	3.9	--	--	--	--	7.1	6.9	--	--	--	--	9.4	8.0	--	--	--	--	5.4	4.9
Alcopops	--	--	--	--	--	9.4	--	--	--	--	--	23.1	--	--	--	--	--	41.2	--	--	--	--	--	50.6	--	--	--	--	--	28.6
Any Drug	24.3	17.8	14.5	14.2	15.6	15.3	33.5	29.1	24.2	23.5	27.0	25.0	48.9	39.2	37.2	34.6	37.5	39.0	55.8	48.6	45.0	44.4	47.0	45.9	40.4	32.4	29.3	27.3	30.0	29.4

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, ISA must have the MTF database.

NOTE: The Any Drug category includes all drugs that were included in the APNA that year. Therefore, the 2002 and 2003 Any Drug categories contain the percent of students reporting use any of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, or methamphetamines. The 2004 Any Drug category contains the percent of students reporting use of any of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, sedatives, or heroin. The 2005 thru 2007 Any Drug category contains the percent of students reporting use of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, sedatives, methamphetamines, stimulants, or heroin. While 2002 and 2003 Any Drug rates are comparable to each other, 2004 and 2005 thru 2007 rates should not be compared to each other or to 2002/2003 results, because the substances considered in each year's Any Drug data are not identical. The Any Drug category for 2008 was expanded to include the categories of prescription drugs and over-the-counter drugs. In 2009 the category of Alcopops was added but this substance is treated uniquely and is reported separately from the alcohol category as it is considered a subcategory of alcohol.

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					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Alcohol	18.5	17.9	16.4	14.6	15.6	15.9	44.4	43.5	40.4	40.9	40.9	38.9	65.6	65.5	63.2	63.1	60.9	60.9	76.6	74.4	73.0	72.3	71.5	71.5	49.7	48.5	46.7	45.5	44.8	44.6
Cigarettes	15.8	14.1	11.9	9.5	9.1	9.5	36.3	32.8	29.9	26.3	25.2	24.2	48.5	46.9	43.4	40.0	38.7	36.8	56.7	53.3	49.7	48.2	46.5	43.9	38.4	35.7	32.9	29.5	28.4	27.4
Smokeless Tobacco	4.4	4.2	3.9	3.0	2.7	3.1	8.2	8.6	7.9	7.0	6.8	6.1	10.6	10.8	10.9	9.2	9.2	9.2	10.7	10.5	11.1	10.4	10.1	10.0	8.3	8.4	8.3	7.1	6.9	6.8
Marijuana	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.0	11.5	10.1	9.5	8.2	8.2	8.5	25.0	24.1	23.5	22.0	21.7	21.7	35.9	34.7	31.7	32.0	31.4	32.8	17.6	16.3	15.6	14.5	14.2	14.6
Inhalants	9.9	9.2	7.9	8.4	8.6	8.2	18.7	17.2	16.3	17.5	17.6	16.7	16.5	16.9	16.8	15.7	15.9	15.8	12.6	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.5	10.8	14.6	13.9	13.3	13.3	13.4	12.9
Hallucinogens	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.2	2.2	2.9	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.7	2.4	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.7	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.1
Cocaine	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.8	1.6	2.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	3.5	3.0	3.8	2.5	2.4	1.9	5.6	5.1	5.6	4.6	3.8	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.9	2.0	1.8	1.5
Methamphetamines	--	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	--	1.7	2.0	1.1	1.3	0.9	--	3.7	4.0	2.3	2.0	1.9	--	5.1	5.1	3.4	2.9	2.2	--	2.6	2.8	1.7	1.5	1.3
Stimulants	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.2	2.1	2.5	1.8	1.5	1.3	6.7	5.6	6.2	5.1	4.3	4.0	8.2	6.7	7.7	6.8	5.9	6.0	4.7	3.5	4.1	3.3	2.8	2.7
Sedatives	5.2	4.6	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.4	11.9	11.9	12.8	12.5	12.7	12.0	19.8	20.6	21.0	19.6	18.5	19.0	21.6	22.5	23.5	21.3	20.4	20.3	14.3	14.4	15.2	14.1	13.6	13.6
Ecstasy	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.0	3.2	3.1	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.1	4.1	3.9	5.5	4.7	4.8	4.7	2.2	2.0	2.8	2.2	2.1	2.0
Heroin	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.8
Prescription Drugs	--	--	--	--	3.9	3.8	--	--	--	--	12.2	10.5	--	--	--	--	19.7	19.2	--	--	--	--	22.4	22.0	--	--	--	--	13.8	13.2
OTC Drugs	--	--	--	--	2.7	2.5	--	--	--	--	7.7	6.6	--	--	--	--	11.3	10.7	--	--	--	--	12.4	11.0	--	--	--	--	8.1	7.4
Alcopops	--	--	--	--	--	8.6	--	--	--	--	--	27.8	--	--	--	--	--	47.9	--	--	--	--	--	58.3	--	--	--	--	--	33.7
Any Drug	18.4	14.1	12.0	12.3	14.7	13.9	34.2	28.4	25.2	26.4	30.8	28.9	43.6	39.8	36.2	35.4	39.4	39.5	48.9	45.7	40.5	40.3	44.1	44.8	36.3	31.3	27.8	27.5	31.0	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, ISA must have the MTF database.

NOTE: The Any Drug category includes all drugs that were included in the APNA that year. Therefore, the 2002 and 2003 Any Drug categories contain the percent of students reporting use any of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, or methamphetamines. The 2004 Any Drug category contains the percent of students reporting use of any of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, sedatives, or heroin. The 2005 thru 2007 Any Drug category contains the percent of students reporting use of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, sedatives, methamphetamines, stimulants, or heroin. While 2002 and 2003 Any Drug rates are comparable to each other, 2004 and 2005 thru 2007 rates should not be compared to each other or to 2002/2003 results, because the substances considered in each year's Any Drug data are not identical. The Any Drug category for 2008 was expanded to include the categories of prescription drugs and over-the-counter drugs. In 2009 the category of Alcopops was added but this substance is treated uniquely and is reported separately from the alcohol category as it is considered a subcategory of alcohol.

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 in 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 across all grades. They are also notably higher in their use of sedatives in the 12th grade as compared to the national findings. (MTF data on 30-day use of sedatives are collected in the 12th grade only.)

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

Table 2-8 shows more details on 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, and alcopops were the other five 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 1.1% to 5.8%, depending on the substance and grade level. Inhalants were elevated for Arkansas students in each grade in

comparison to the MTF findings. Sedatives (measured only for 12th graders) were notably elevated for Arkansas students.

2.4.2 Arkansas Students' Substance Use in 2009 Compared to Previous Years

Comparison of the 2009 APNA findings with the 2004-2008 surveys are also presented in Table 2-8 and Figure 2-4. With the exception of marijuana and smokeless tobacco, past 30-day use of all substances has decreased or remained stable since the 2008 survey. Other positive changes since 2004 are evident. Decreases in student use since 2004 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.

For the first time, data were collected on students' lifetime use of alcopops, with more than half of 12th graders (58.3%) reporting use, nearly half of 10th graders (47.9%) and fewer 8th and 6th graders reporting use (27.8% and 8.6%, respectively).

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.

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 than females at the 12th grade (20.3% vs. 2.5%), but the 10th and 8th grade students also

TABLE 2-8

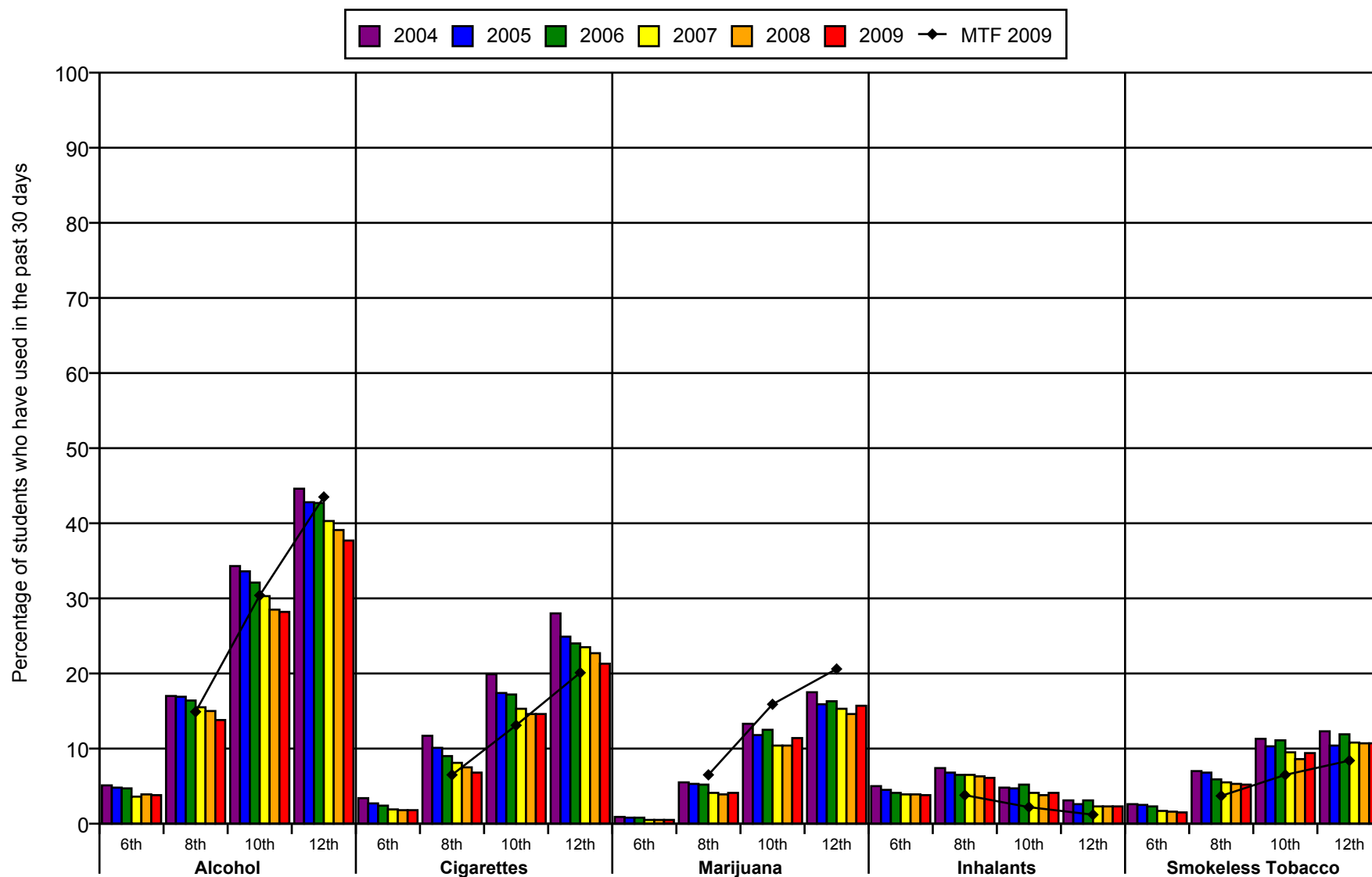
Percentage of Arkansas Respondents Who Used ATODs During The Past 30 Days by Grade																																		
Drug Used	Arkansas Grade 6						Arkansas Grade 8						MTF Grade 8	Arkansas Grade 10						MTF Grade 10	Arkansas Grade 12						MTF Grade 12	Total						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Alcohol	5.1	4.8	4.7	3.6	3.9	3.8	17.0	16.9	16.4	15.5	15.0	13.8	14.9	34.3	33.6	32.1	30.3	28.5	28.2	30.4	44.6	42.8	42.7	40.3	39.1	37.7	43.5	23.9	22.9	22.7	20.5	19.8	19.1	
Cigarettes	3.4	2.7	2.4	1.9	1.8	1.8	11.7	10.1	9.0	8.1	7.5	6.8	6.5	19.9	17.4	17.2	15.3	14.6	14.6	13.1	28.0	24.9	24.0	23.5	22.7	21.3	20.1	14.9	12.9	12.5	11.1	10.6	10.2	
Smokeless Tobacco	2.6	2.5	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.5	7.0	6.8	5.9	5.5	5.3	5.2	3.7	11.3	10.3	11.1	9.5	8.6	9.4	6.5	12.3	10.4	11.9	10.8	10.7	10.7	8.4	8.0	7.2	7.5	6.5	6.1	6.3	
Marijuana	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	5.5	5.3	5.2	4.1	3.9	4.1	6.5	13.3	11.8	12.5	10.4	10.4	11.4	15.9	17.5	15.9	16.3	15.3	14.6	15.7	20.6	8.8	7.8	8.2	6.8	6.6	7.1	
Inhalants	5.0	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	7.4	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.1	3.8	4.8	4.7	5.2	4.1	3.8	4.1	2.2	3.1	2.6	3.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.2	5.2	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.2	4.2	
Hallucinogens	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.1	0.9	2.2	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	
Cocaine	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.9	2.0	1.4	2.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	1.3	1.1	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	
Methamphetamines	--	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	--	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	--	0.9	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	--	1.3	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	--	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	
Stimulants	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.4	0.9	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.9	3.1	2.0	2.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	3.3	3.8	2.2	3.1	1.8	1.9	1.9	3.0	2.1	1.2	1.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	
Sedatives	2.0	1.8	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.9	5.0	4.8	5.3	4.6	4.6	4.3	--	8.6	9.3	9.9	7.6	7.3	7.6	--	10.8	10.5	11.3	9.2	8.3	8.2	2.5	6.4	6.3	6.9	5.5	5.2	5.2	
Ecstasy	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.2	2.1	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.8	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.6	
Heroin	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	
Prescription Drugs	--	--	--	--	1.6	1.6	--	--	--	--	4.7	4.1	--	--	--	--	--	8.1	8.1	--	--	--	--	--	9.8	9.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.6	5.4
OTC Drugs	--	--	--	--	1.2	1.2	--	--	--	--	3.1	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	4.2	4.0	--	--	--	--	--	4.2	3.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.0	2.9
Alcopops	--	--	--	--	--	2.7	--	--	--	--	--	9.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	19.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	23.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.8
Any Drug	10.5	7.5	6.1	5.9	7.3	7.2	18.4	14.8	12.7	12.2	14.6	14.0	--	25.1	21.1	19.6	17.1	20.0	21.2	--	28.1	23.9	22.6	20.6	23.2	23.9	--	20.5	16.3	14.8	13.2	15.5	15.8	

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, ISA must have the MTF database.

NOTE: The Any Drug category includes all drugs that were included in the APNA that year. Therefore, the 2002 and 2003 Any Drug categories contain the percent of students reporting use any of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, or methamphetamines. The 2004 Any Drug category contains the percent of students reporting use of any of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, sedatives, or heroin. The 2005 thru 2007 Any Drug category contains the percent of students reporting use of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, sedatives, methamphetamines, stimulants, or heroin. While 2002 and 2003 Any Drug rates are comparable to each other, 2004 and 2005 thru 2007 rates should not be compared to each other or to 2002/2003 results, because the substances considered in each year's Any Drug data are not identical. The Any Drug category for 2008 was expanded to include the categories of prescription drugs and over-the-counter drugs. In 2009 the category of Alcopops was added but this substance is treated uniquely and is reported separately from the alcohol category as it is considered a subcategory of alcohol.

FIGURE 2-4

30-Day ATOD Use: Arkansas (2004 thru 2009) Compared to National (2009)



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

showed the same pattern. Comparing males to females in the 12th grade, there was a 5.4% higher alcohol prevalence rate for males, a 5.4% higher cigarette rate, and a 4.1% 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 0.6% in 6th grade to 2.7% in 8th 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					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Alcohol	6.0	5.5	5.3	4.3	4.4	4.1	16.4	16.9	16.4	15.4	14.8	13.4	36.1	35.5	33.9	31.2	29.8	29.5	49.7	46.1	46.6	43.4	43.2	40.6	25.3	23.9	24.1	21.2	20.8	19.6
Cigarettes	3.6	3.0	2.7	2.1	1.9	1.9	10.4	9.7	8.2	8.0	7.4	6.8	20.7	17.0	18.0	15.2	15.1	15.5	30.8	26.0	26.7	25.0	25.1	24.2	15.2	12.8	13.1	11.2	11.1	10.7
Smokeless Tobacco	4.0	3.8	3.7	2.6	2.5	2.2	11.7	11.5	9.7	9.2	8.8	8.6	21.0	18.9	19.3	17.4	15.5	17.1	23.5	19.8	22.1	20.7	20.2	20.3	14.3	12.8	13.2	11.4	10.8	11.0
Marijuana	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.6	5.5	6.0	5.8	4.8	4.3	4.8	15.1	13.0	14.4	11.7	11.9	13.7	20.6	18.6	19.5	18.0	17.5	17.9	9.9	8.8	9.5	7.7	7.5	8.1
Inhalants	5.2	5.0	4.6	3.9	3.6	3.9	6.2	6.0	5.6	5.5	5.2	4.7	4.7	4.4	5.2	3.8	3.4	3.8	3.9	2.7	3.9	2.6	2.5	2.5	5.1	4.7	4.9	4.1	3.8	3.9
Hallucinogens	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.8	1.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.7	1.3	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.9	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.6
Cocaine	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.5	0.9	1.9	0.7	0.5	0.7	2.6	1.5	2.6	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.3	0.9	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Methamphetamines	--	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	--	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.3	--	0.9	1.7	0.6	0.4	0.7	--	1.3	1.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	--	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
Stimulants	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.3	0.7	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	3.2	2.0	2.9	1.4	1.3	1.5	4.2	2.5	3.6	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.3	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Sedatives	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.4	2.9	7.4	8.0	9.1	5.9	5.9	6.3	12.1	11.0	11.6	9.2	7.6	7.5	5.9	5.6	6.3	4.6	4.3	4.2
Ecstasy	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.1	2.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	2.0	1.3	2.7	1.8	1.1	1.5	0.9	0.8	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.7
Heroin	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.4
Prescription Drugs	--	--	--	--	1.6	1.5	--	--	--	--	4.1	3.3	--	--	--	--	7.3	7.6	--	--	--	--	10.3	9.5	--	--	--	--	5.3	5.0
OTC Drugs	--	--	--	--	1.0	1.2	--	--	--	--	2.0	2.0	--	--	--	--	3.3	3.3	--	--	--	--	3.5	3.5	--	--	--	--	2.3	2.4
Alcopops	--	--	--	--	--	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	8.8	--	--	--	--	--	18.4	--	--	--	--	--	22.3	--	--	--	--	--	11.9
Any Drug	11.6	8.4	6.6	5.9	7.1	7.4	16.9	14.1	11.8	11.2	12.8	12.4	26.8	21.2	20.6	17.0	19.7	21.8	31.9	25.9	25.7	22.8	25.4	25.2	21.7	16.6	15.6	13.2	15.2	15.6

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, ISA must have the MTF database.

NOTE: The Any Drug category includes all drugs that were included in the APNA that year. Therefore, the 2002 and 2003 Any Drug categories contain the percent of students reporting use any of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, or methamphetamines. The 2004 Any Drug category contains the percent of students reporting use of any of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, sedatives, or heroin. The 2005 thru 2007 Any Drug category contains the percent of students reporting use of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, sedatives, methamphetamines, stimulants, or heroin. While 2002 and 2003 Any Drug rates are comparable to each other, 2004 and 2005 thru 2007 rates should not be compared to each other or to 2002/2003 results, because the substances considered in each year's Any Drug data are not identical. The Any Drug category for 2008 was expanded to include the categories of prescription drugs and over-the-counter drugs. In 2009 the category of Alcopops was added but this substance is treated uniquely and is reported separately from the alcohol category as it is considered a subcategory of alcohol.

TABLE 2-10

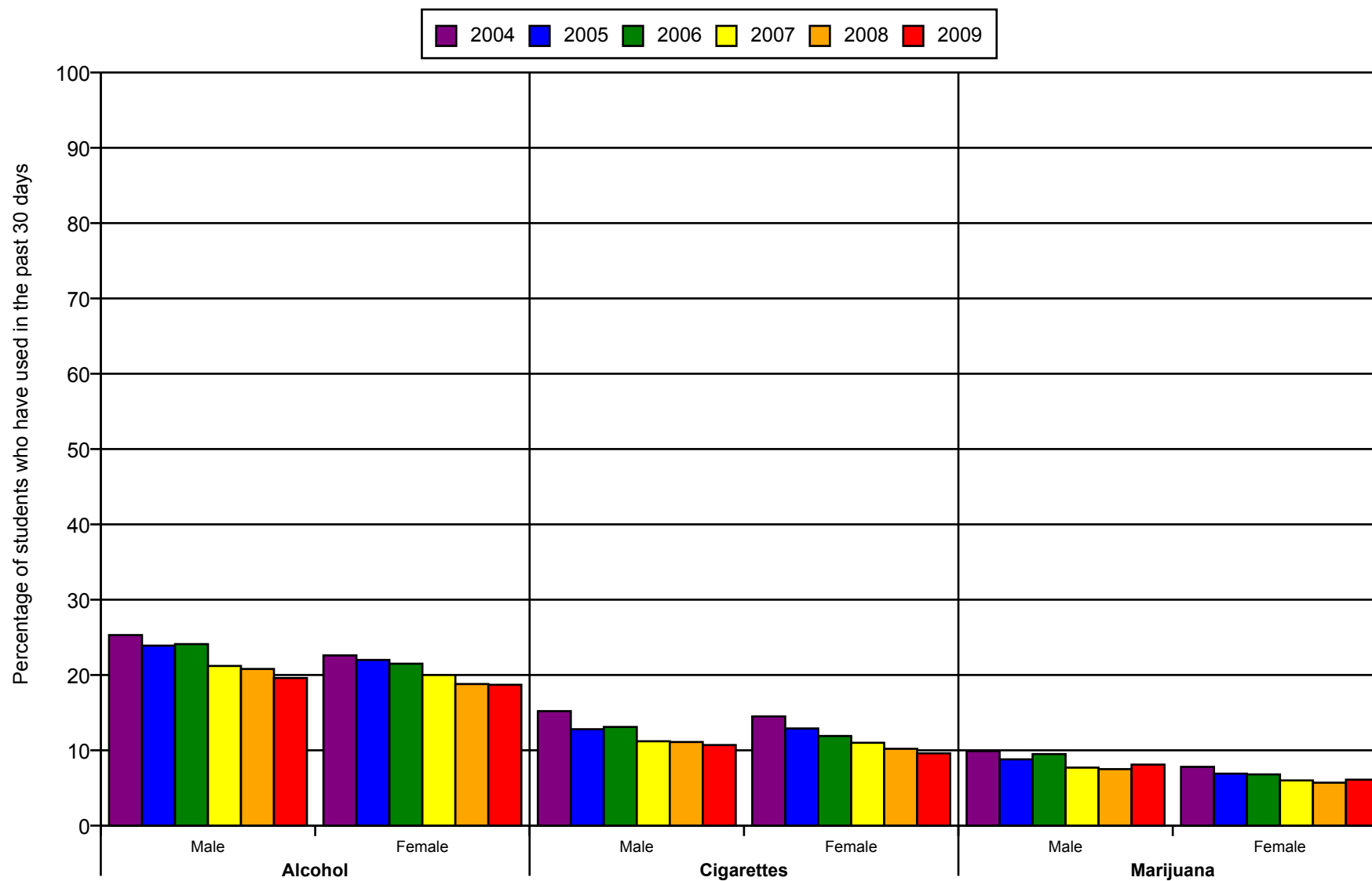
Percentage of Females by Grade Who Used ATODs During The Past 30 Days																														
Drug Used	Arkansas Grade 6						Arkansas Grade 8						Arkansas Grade 10						Arkansas Grade 12						Total					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Alcohol	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.0	3.4	3.5	17.4	16.9	16.3	15.4	15.1	14.3	32.5	31.9	30.5	29.4	27.3	27.1	40.1	40.1	39.3	37.7	35.3	35.2	22.6	22.0	21.5	20.0	18.8	18.7
Cigarettes	3.2	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.7	12.8	10.4	9.5	8.2	7.6	6.8	18.9	17.7	16.4	15.4	14.2	13.9	25.7	23.8	21.5	22.1	20.6	18.8	14.5	12.9	11.9	11.0	10.2	9.6
Smokeless Tobacco	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.9	3.2	2.9	3.2	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.9
Marijuana	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	5.4	4.7	4.6	3.4	3.4	3.5	11.6	10.7	10.4	9.3	9.1	9.2	14.8	13.6	13.3	13.0	11.9	13.8	7.8	6.9	6.8	6.0	5.7	6.1
Inhalants	4.8	4.0	3.6	3.8	4.2	3.7	8.6	7.6	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	4.7	4.9	5.1	4.4	4.2	4.4	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.0	5.3	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.5
Hallucinogens	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3
Cocaine	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.8	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.5	1.3	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.4
Methamphetamines	--	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	--	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.3	--	0.9	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	--	1.4	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	--	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.3
Stimulants	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.5	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.9	1.9	2.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	3.4	2.0	2.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.2	1.5	0.9	0.9	0.9
Sedatives	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.2	6.2	5.9	6.6	5.9	5.7	5.6	9.7	10.5	10.6	9.0	8.6	8.8	9.7	10.1	11.0	9.1	8.8	8.8	6.8	6.9	7.5	6.3	6.0	6.1
Ecstasy	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5
Heroin	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2
Prescription Drugs	--	--	--	--	1.6	1.8	--	--	--	--	5.4	4.7	--	--	--	--	8.7	8.6	--	--	--	--	9.3	9.2	--	--	--	--	5.9	5.8
OTC Drugs	--	--	--	--	1.4	1.3	--	--	--	--	4.0	3.5	--	--	--	--	5.0	4.7	--	--	--	--	4.7	4.2	--	--	--	--	3.7	3.3
Alcopops	--	--	--	--	--	2.6	--	--	--	--	--	10.6	--	--	--	--	--	19.8	--	--	--	--	--	25.3	--	--	--	--	--	13.7
Any Drug	9.4	6.7	5.6	5.8	7.3	7.0	19.5	15.3	13.3	13.0	16.1	15.5	23.5	21.0	18.4	17.2	20.4	20.7	24.7	22.0	19.7	18.8	21.1	22.8	19.4	15.9	13.9	13.2	15.7	15.9

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, ISA must have the MTF database.

NOTE: The Any Drug category includes all drugs that were included in the APNA that year. Therefore, the 2002 and 2003 Any Drug categories contain the percent of students reporting use any of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, or methamphetamines. The 2004 Any Drug category contains the percent of students reporting use of any of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, sedatives, or heroin. The 2005 thru 2007 Any Drug category contains the percent of students reporting use of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, sedatives, methamphetamines, stimulants, or heroin. While 2002 and 2003 Any Drug rates are comparable to each other, 2004 and 2005 thru 2007 rates should not be compared to each other or to 2002/2003 results, because the substances considered in each year's Any Drug data are not identical. The Any Drug category for 2008 was expanded to include the categories of prescription drugs and over-the-counter drugs. In 2009 the category of Alcopops was added but this substance is treated uniquely and is reported separately from the alcohol category as it is considered a subcategory of alcohol.

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 (2.5.4), intention to use (2.5.5), perceived availability (2.5.6), depression and substance use (2.5.9), and parental characteristics and substance use (2.5.7). Specific prevention strategies can be applied at the community level if these 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) is particularly useful. Finally, of importance to schools is an examination of the relationship between ATOD use and academic performance (2.5.8).

2.5.1 Heavy Alcohol, Cigarette, and Marijuana Use

The 2009 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 11.7% of youth reported binge drinking at least once in the past two weeks. This was a reduction of 1.4% from the 2008 results. Compared to 2004 findings, binge drinking in Arkansas youth has declined by 3.9%, which is a substantial fraction of the 15.6%

prevalence rate that was found in 2004. 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 1.0% 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 prevalence rate of 5.2% for all Arkansas students, with nearly 10% of 12th graders reporting heavy marijuana use.

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, overall, males engage in these behaviors more than females. The largest difference is a 4.5% higher prevalence rate in boys vs. girls for 12th grade binge drinking. The difference in binge drinking decreases by 2.8% in the 10th grade; however, more 8th grade girls reported binge drinking than 8th grade boys (7.9% vs 6.8%, respectively). In the 12th grade, 11.3% of boys report heavy marijuana use, while 8.2% 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 have the higher prevalence value at all grade levels.

TABLE 2-11

Percentage of APNA Respondents (Grades 6, 8, 10, and 12, and combined) who Engaged in Heavy Substance Use																														
Drug Used	Grade 6						Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12						Total					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Binge drinking	4.0	4.1	4.3	3.5	3.3	1.7	11.4	11.0	11.4	10.3	10.4	7.4	22.0	21.2	20.9	19.3	17.7	17.2	28.9	27.0	27.8	26.0	25.2	25.2	15.6	14.9	15.4	13.6	13.1	11.7
Pack / day cigarettes	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.0	1.9	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.7	3.8	3.6	3.1	2.8	2.5	0.8	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.0
Heavy marijuana use	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.8	3.9	3.6	3.9	3.0	3.2	3.7	7.8	7.0	7.8	6.6	6.3	8.1	9.5	8.3	8.9	8.7	7.9	9.6	5.2	4.7	5.2	4.3	4.1	5.2

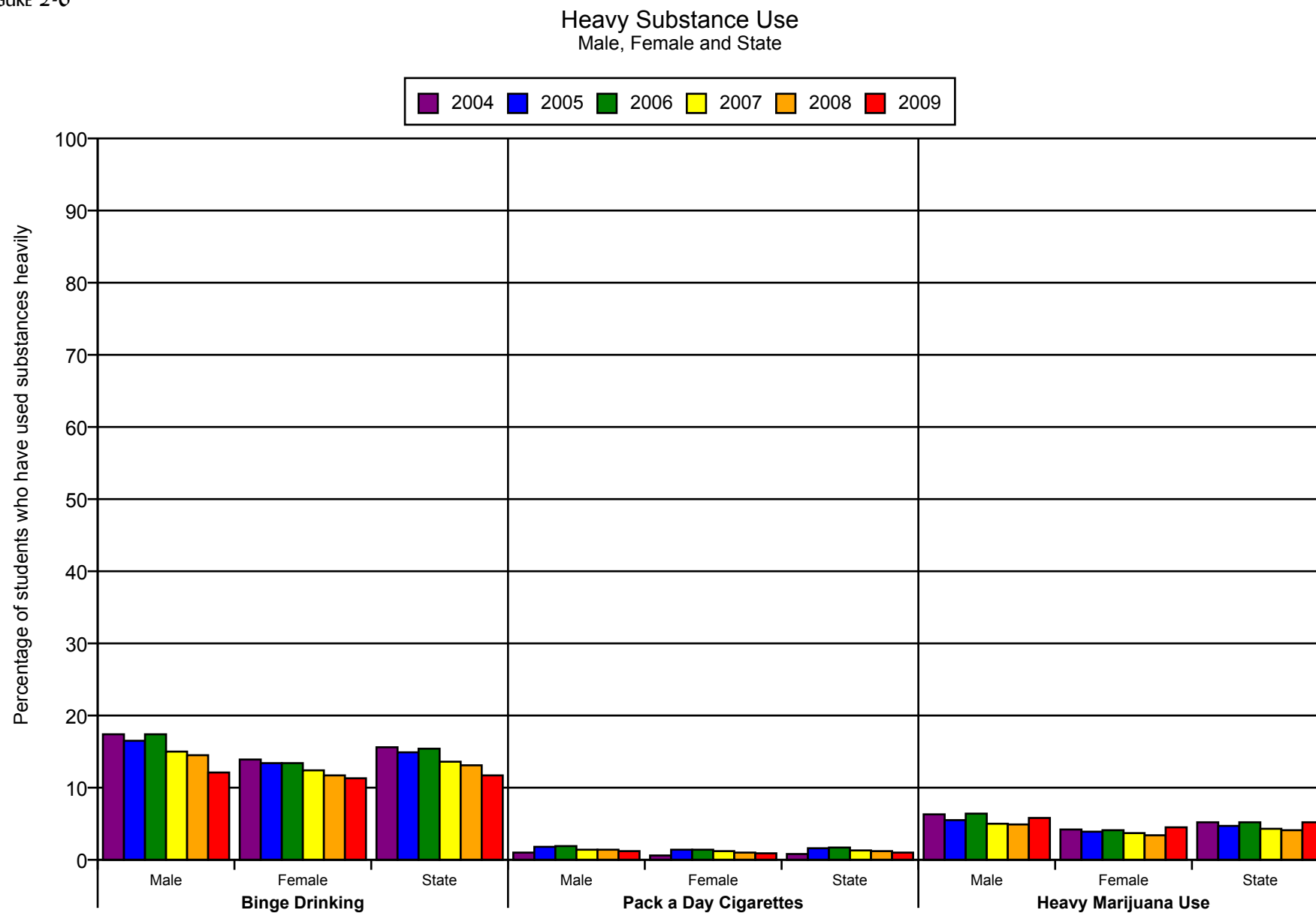
TABLE 2-12

Percentage of Males who Engaged in Heavy Substance Use																														
Drug Used	Grade 6						Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12						Total					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Binge drinking	4.2	4.8	4.9	4.2	3.8	1.8	11.2	10.9	11.7	10.6	10.9	6.8	24.6	23.6	23.5	21.1	19.4	18.7	35.4	32.4	33.1	30.4	29.8	27.6	17.4	16.5	17.4	15.0	14.5	12.1
Pack / day cigarettes	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.2	2.3	2.6	1.9	2.0	1.6	2.3	4.6	4.2	3.5	3.3	2.9	1.0	1.8	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.2
Heavy marijuana use	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.9	4.3	3.9	4.4	3.4	3.5	3.9	9.6	8.1	9.4	7.6	7.5	9.7	11.9	10.7	11.6	10.8	9.9	11.3	6.3	5.5	6.4	5.0	4.9	5.8

TABLE 2-13

Percentage of Females who Engaged in Heavy Substance Use																														
Drug Used	Grade 6						Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12						Total					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Binge drinking	3.7	3.5	3.7	2.9	2.8	1.7	11.4	11.0	11.0	9.8	9.9	7.9	19.5	19.1	18.2	17.7	16.2	15.9	23.2	22.4	22.9	22.2	21.0	23.1	13.9	13.4	13.4	12.4	11.7	11.3
Pack / day cigarettes	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.8	1.7	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.2	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.3	2.1	0.6	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.9
Heavy marijuana use	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.7	3.4	3.3	3.4	2.6	2.8	3.4	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.7	5.2	6.8	7.5	6.2	6.4	7.0	6.1	8.2	4.2	3.9	4.1	3.7	3.4	4.5

FIGURE 2-6



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 15 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.

A substantial number of students report using two or more and three or more substances. Across all grades, 15.1% of Arkansas youth have used two or more substances in the past 30 days, and 8.2% have used three or more substances. Compared to 2008 reports, these rates have decreased significantly, from 28.6% to 15.1% for use of two or more substances and from 16.3% to 8.2% for use of three or more substances - half as many as used in 2008. The most common combinations are that of alcohol and tobacco (8.5%), and alcohol and any other drug, where 8.8% of Arkansas youth overall report using both in the past 30 days. Nearly as frequent (6.5%) 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.

TABLE 2-14

Percentage Using Multiple Drugs in the Past 30 Days (2009)					
	Grade 6	Grade 8	Grade 10	Grade 12	Total
Any Substance	10.7	24.6	40.4	48.9	29.2
Two or More Substances	3.4	11.2	22.4	28.6	15.1
Three or More Substances	1.4	5.8	12.4	16.3	8.2
Alcohol	3.8	13.8	28.2	37.7	19.1
Cigarettes	1.8	6.8	14.6	21.3	10.2
Smokeless Tobacco	1.5	5.2	9.4	10.7	6.3
Tobacco (cig. or smokeless)	2.8	9.7	19.2	25.5	13.2
Marijuana	0.5	4.1	11.4	15.7	7.1
Tobacco and Alcohol	1.1	5.3	12.8	18.4	8.5
Tobacco and Marijuana	0.3	2.4	6.6	9.8	4.3
Alcohol and Marijuana	0.3	3.0	8.6	12.9	5.5
Marijuana and Tobacco and Alcohol (all three)	0.2	1.9	5.5	8.5	3.6
Alcohol and Any Other Drug	1.4	6.2	13.3	17.6	8.8
Alcohol and Any 1 Other Drug	0.8	3.1	6.5	9.0	4.4
Alcohol and Any 2 Other Drugs	0.3	1.4	2.8	3.4	1.8
Tobacco and Any Other Drug	1.1	4.6	9.8	12.8	6.5
Tobacco and Any 1 Other Drug	0.6	2.2	4.3	5.9	3.0
Tobacco and Any 2 Other Drugs	0.2	0.9	2.1	2.5	1.3

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 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 (1.5% 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 (4.4%), getting it from home with parents permission (4.1%), getting it from a relative (2.5%), and “other” (6.8%). 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, 0.2% of 8th graders, 0.4% of 10th graders, and 0.7% of 12th graders indicating that they obtained alcohol by buying it with a fake ID and 1.9% of 12th graders who bought alcohol said they did not use 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 (2.3% in the 6th grade, 10.3% in the 8th grade, 24.6% in the 10th grade, and

TABLE 2-15*

Percentage of Students Indicating Usual Source of Obtaining Alcohol					
	Grade 6	Grade 8	Grade 10	Grade 12	Total
	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009
Did not drink	88.6	73.4	52.1	40.8	65.9
Bought it with a fake ID	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.3
Bought it without a fake ID	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.6	0.5
I got it from someone over 21	1.5	5.5	15.3	27.3	11.1
I got it from someone under 21	0.5	2.8	7.4	8.2	4.4
I got it from a brother or sister	0.3	1.2	2.0	1.9	1.3
I got it from home with a parent's permission	1.9	4.0	5.7	5.2	4.1
I got it from home without a parent's permission	1.1	3.4	3.6	1.4	2.4
I got it from another relative	1.0	2.7	3.6	2.8	2.5
A stranger bought it for me	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.3	0.5
I took it from a store	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other	4.6	6.1	8.5	8.7	6.8

TABLE 2-16*

Percentage of Students Indicating Where They Usually Consumed Alcohol					
	Grade 6	Grade 8	Grade 10	Grade 12	Total
	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009
Did not drink	91.2	75.1	53.7	41.9	67.8
At home	4.3	9.7	12.8	12.1	9.5
At someone else's home	2.3	10.3	24.6	35.0	16.5
At an open area	1.0	2.6	4.8	6.0	3.4
At a sporting event or concert	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.4
At a restaurant, bar, or club	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.3	0.7
At an empty building or construction site	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
At a hotel or motel	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.5
In a car	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.4	0.7
At school	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4

*Note: Percentage of students who reported not drinking for these two items differ slightly due to student interpretation of the question, skipping one item but not the other or double-marking a response thus invalidating it from analysis.

FIGURE 2-7

Students' Sources of Obtaining Alcohol (2009)

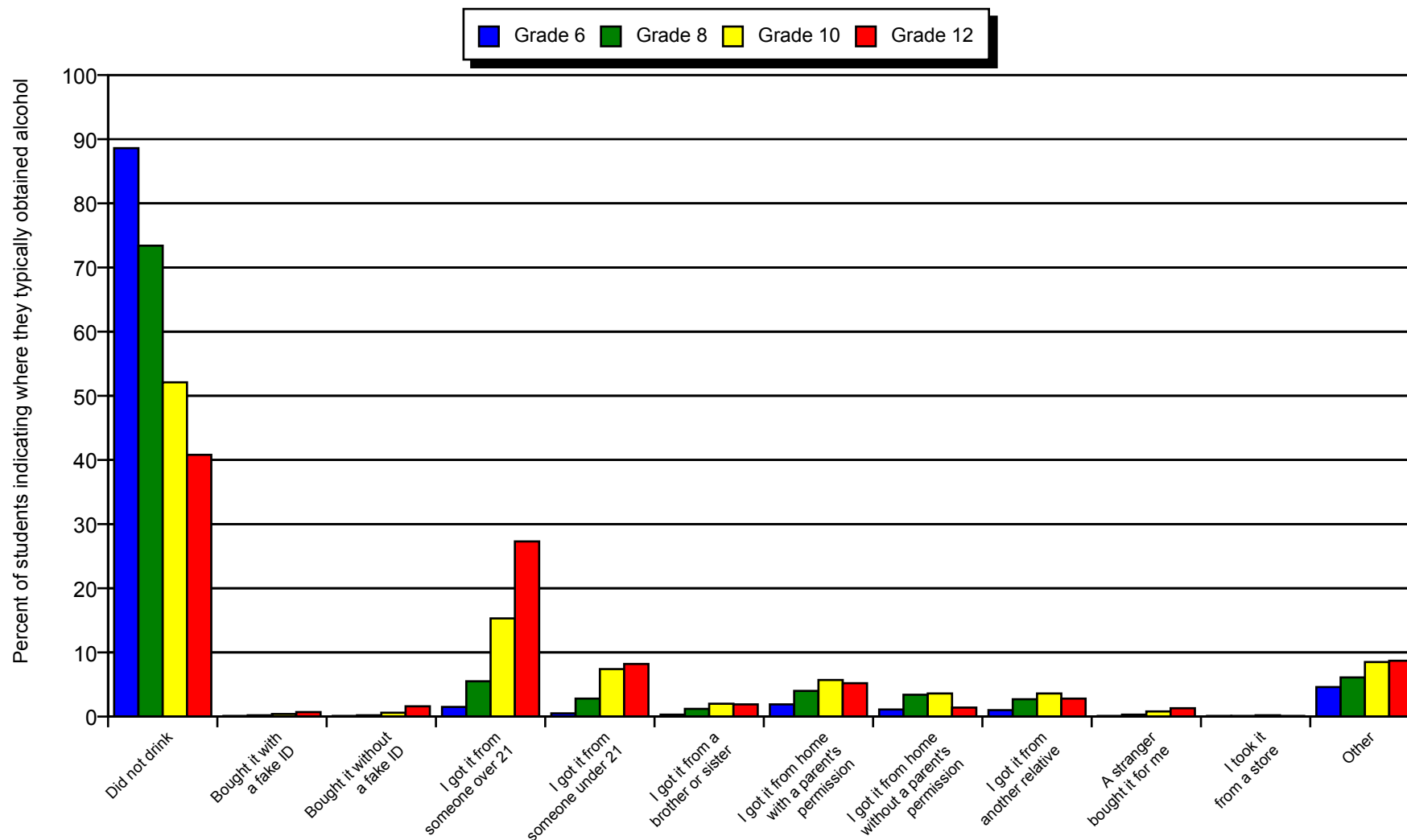


FIGURE 2-8

Usual Place of Student Alcohol Use (2009)

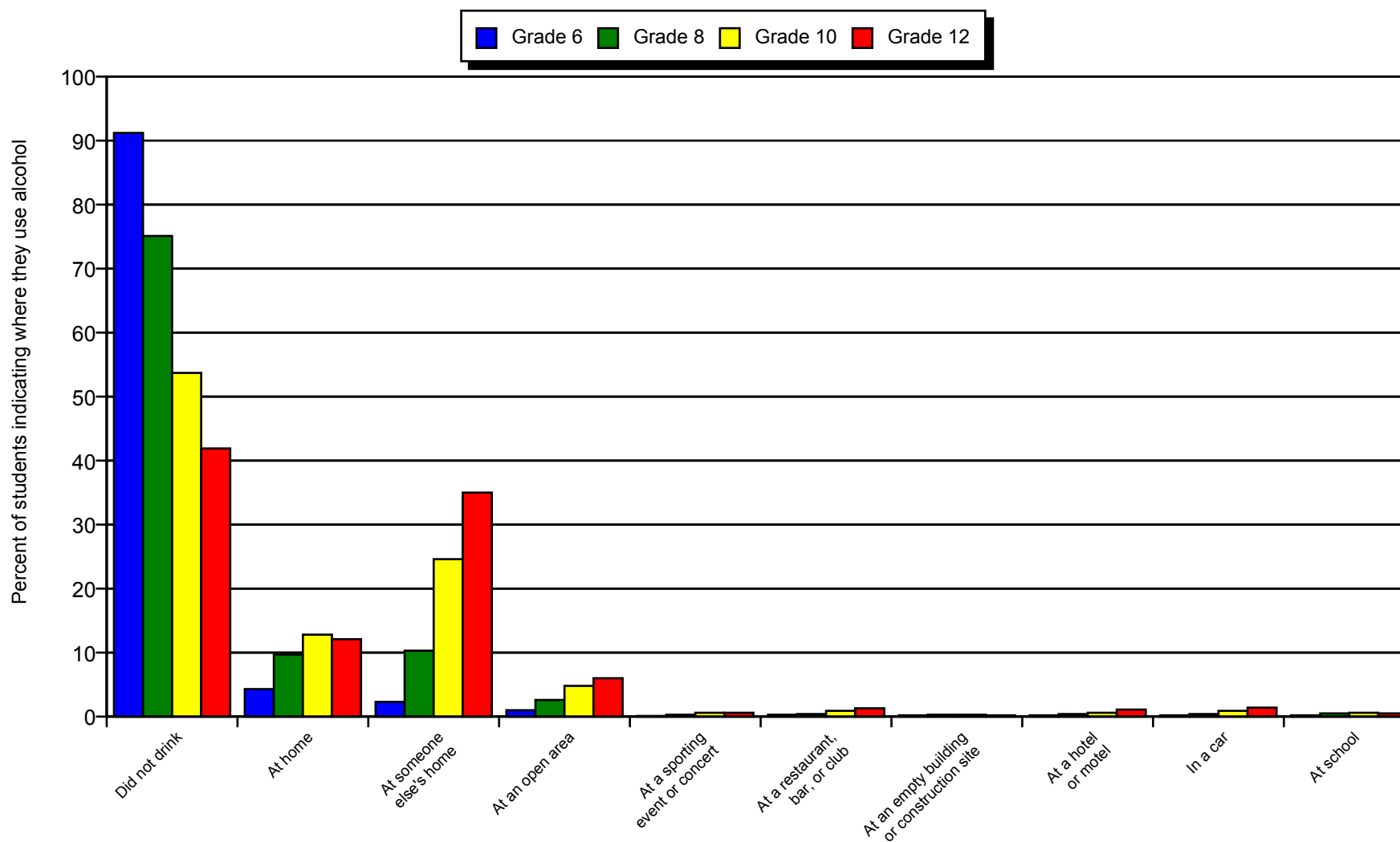
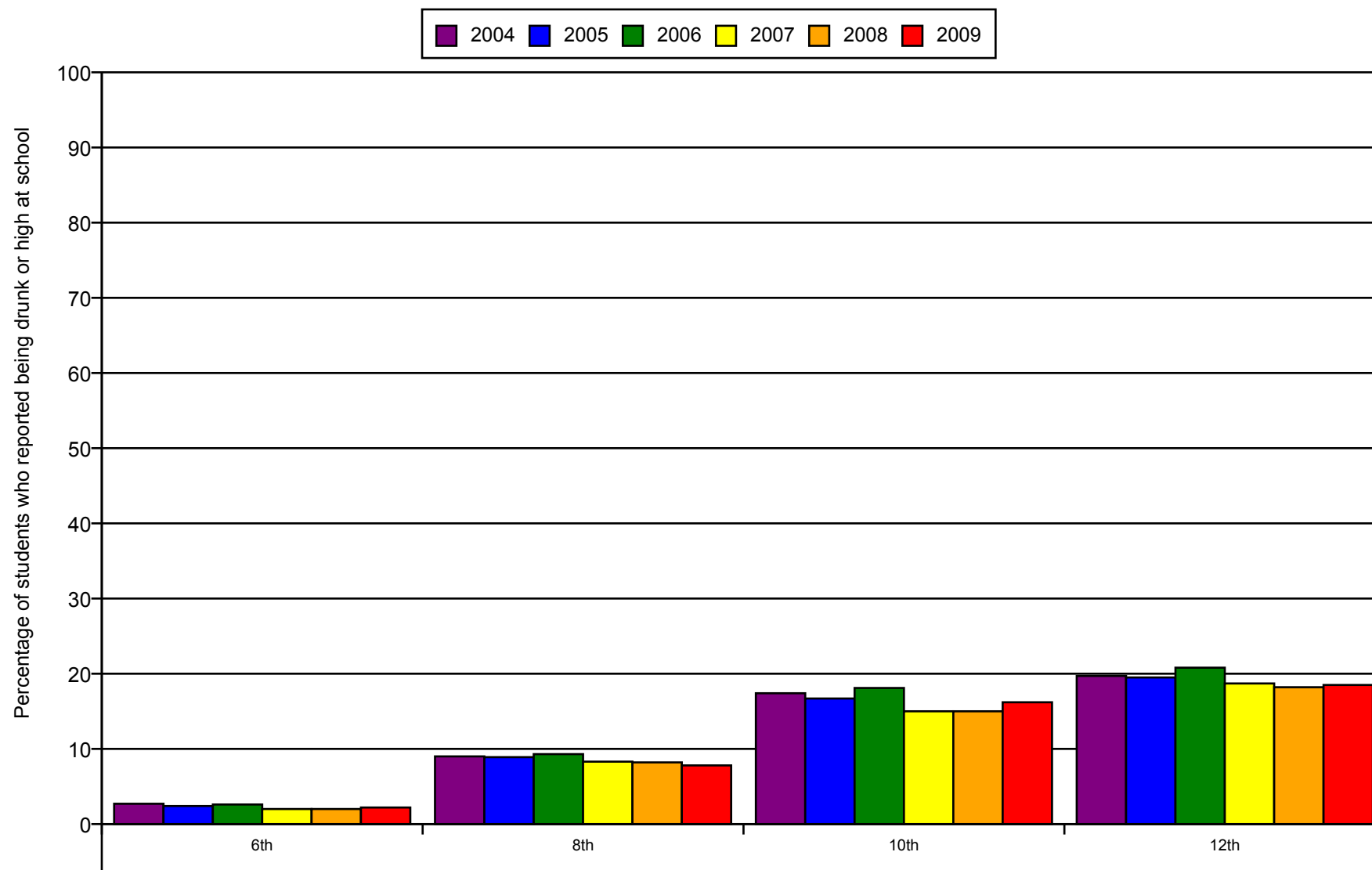


FIGURE 2-9

Been Drunk or High at School by Grade Level



35.0% in the 12th grade). The second most popular place where youth drank was at their home (4.3% in the 6th grade, 9.7% in the 8th grade, 12.8% 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, in a car, and at school 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.

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 2.2%, 7.8%, 16.2%, and 18.5% for 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th graders, respectively. (Figure 2-9) These values are essentially the same as last year.

2.5.4 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. Students reported that the previously named substance categories placed them at “No Risk,” “Slight Risk,” “Moderate Risk,” or “Great Risk.” The results are presented in Table 2-17 and Figures 2-10, 2-11 and 2-12.

In the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades, where comparisons with MTF are possible, more or an equal percentage of Arkansas students than national MTF survey participants perceived great risk in each of the five categories.

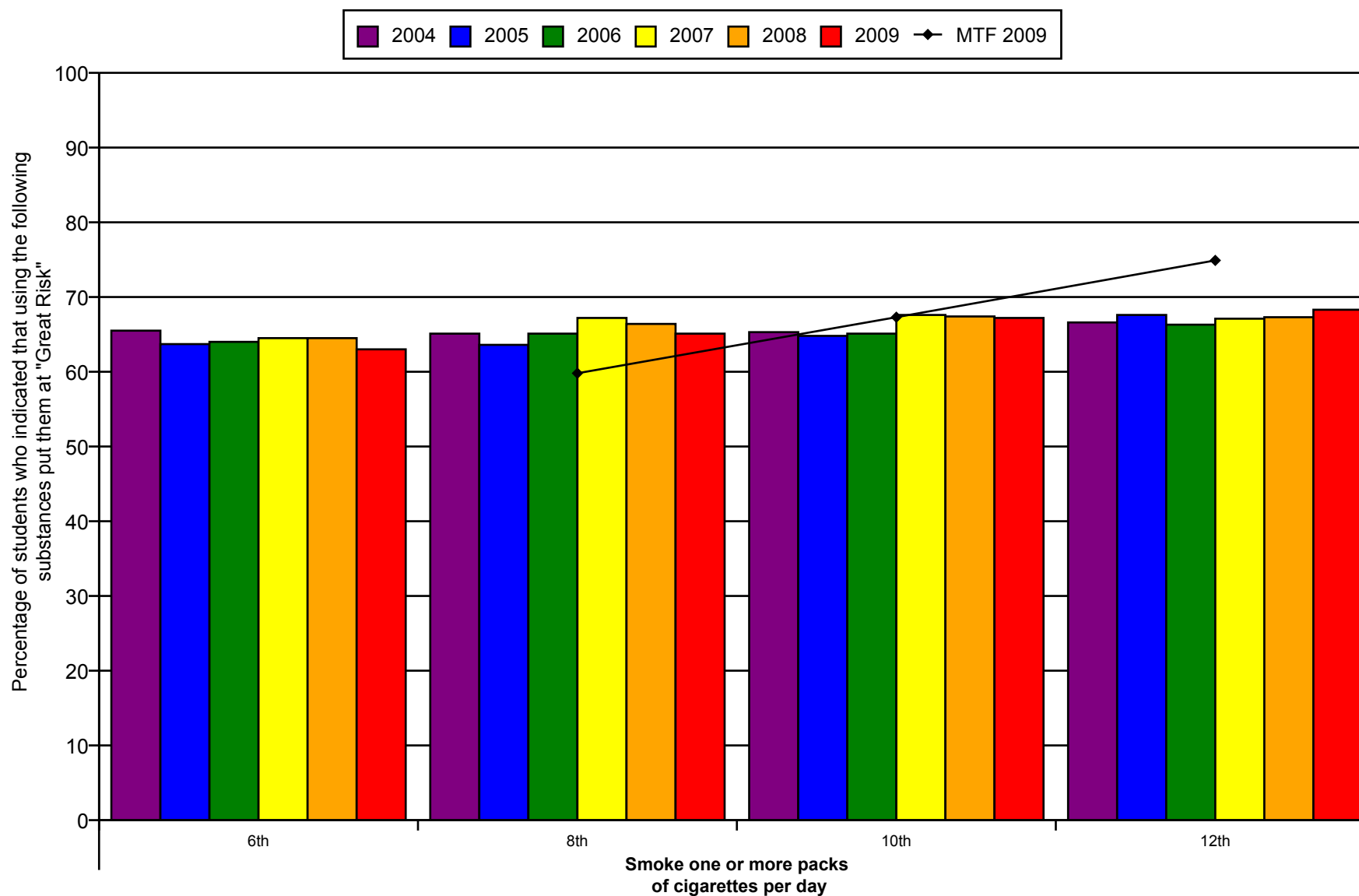
However, this advantage for Arkansas students was lost at some grade levels for some of the categories. For example, fewer 10th grade Arkansas students (30.6%) thought drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day placed people at great risk compared to MTF students (33.8%). Fewer Arkansas students in grades 8, 10, and 12 also thought drinking 5 or more drinks once or twice a weekend placed people at great risk compared to MTF students, with the largest difference found in the 10th grade (47.0% for Arkansas students vs. 54.2% for MTF students). Perceived great risk in smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day was also lower among Arkansas grade 12 students (68.3% vs. 74.9%).

TABLE 2-17

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					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	65.5	63.7	64.0	64.5	64.5	63.0	65.1	63.6	65.1	67.2	66.4	65.1	59.8	65.3	64.8	65.1	67.6	67.4	67.2	67.3	66.6	67.6	66.3	67.1	67.3	68.3	74.9	65.6	64.7	65.0	66.5	66.3	65.7
Try marijuana once or twice	42.6	43.4	42.1	41.8	43.0	42.7	39.1	38.2	38.6	38.8	39.3	38.2	29.5	28.6	27.4	27.5	28.9	29.1	28.1	20.5	24.1	24.0	24.2	23.9	23.7	22.9	18.5	34.4	34.1	33.7	34.3	34.8	34.0
Smoke marijuana regularly	78.1	75.0	74.5	73.9	74.3	73.1	75.0	73.3	72.8	73.3	73.6	71.2	69.8	63.6	61.9	60.2	62.3	61.3	58.1	59.5	55.3	55.7	53.8	52.7	52.0	49.4	52.4	68.9	67.5	66.0	66.8	66.5	64.2
Drink one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day	39.1	39.1	38.8	38.0	38.4	38.7	31.8	31.3	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.5	31.5	28.4	27.8	29.4	29.3	30.4	30.6	33.8	29.0	30.0	29.6	29.9	31.2	31.2	23.7	32.2	32.3	32.8	32.7	33.4	33.5
5 or more drinks once or twice a weekend	52.9	52.9	53.0	53.6	54.0	53.5	48.4	49.2	49.8	51.1	50.8	50.9	55.8	43.8	43.7	43.6	45.5	47.0	47.0	54.2	38.0	41.8	40.5	42.7	43.0	43.6	48.0	46.3	47.4	47.1	48.8	49.3	49.2

FIGURE 2-10

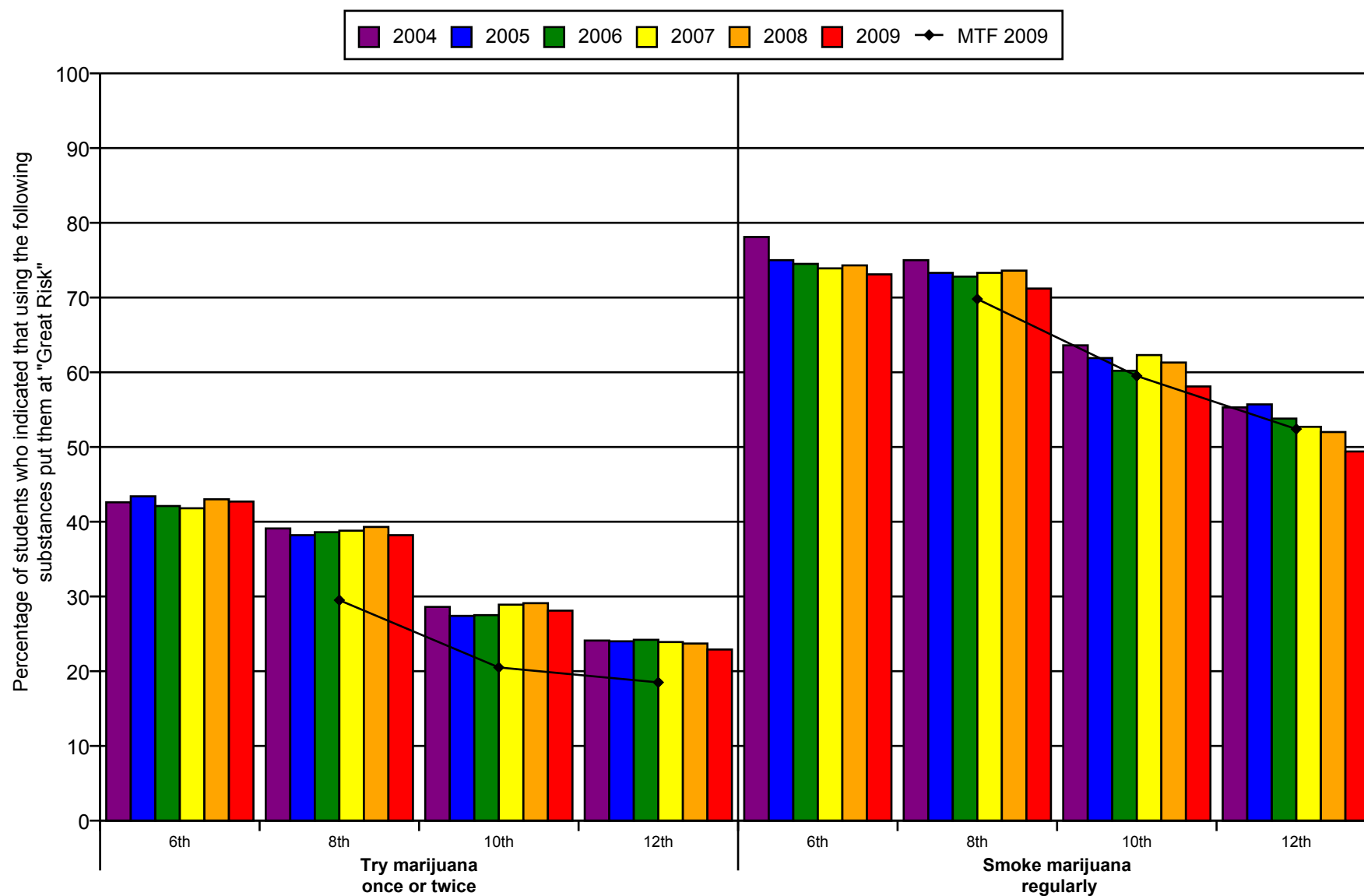
Perceived Harmfulness of Using Cigarettes Arkansas (2004 thru 2009) Compared to National (2009)



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

FIGURE 2-11

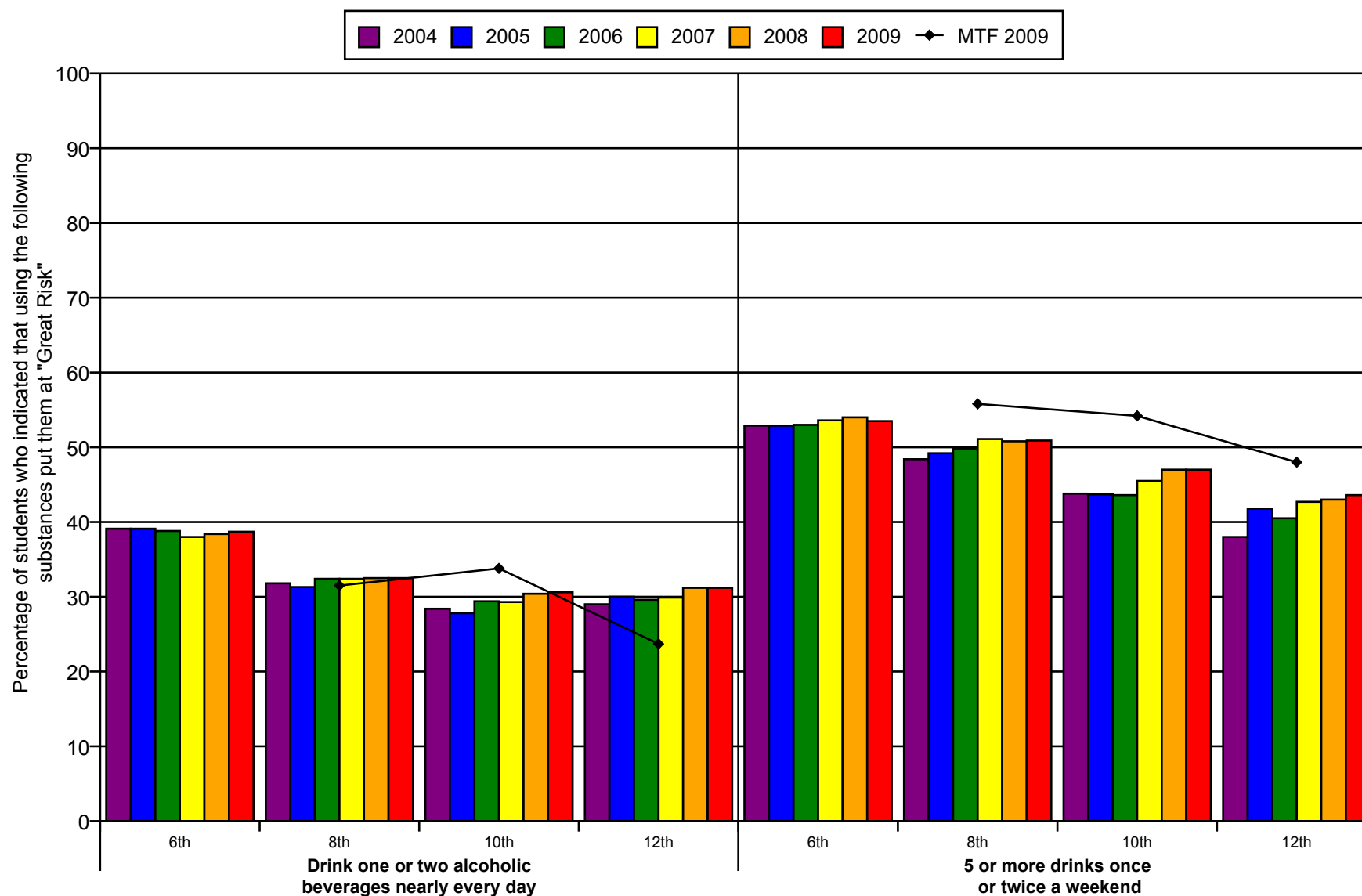
Perceived Harmfulness of Using Marijuana Arkansas (2004 thru 2009) Compared to National (2009)



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

FIGURE 2-12

Perceived Harmfulness of Using Alcohol Arkansas (2004 thru 2009) Compared to National (2009)



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

2.5.5 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 2-18 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 2009 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 nearly doubled (from 3.9% in the 6th grade to 7.7% in the 8th grade), intention to drink alcohol doubled (from 17.6% in the 6th grade to 37.6% in the 8th grade), and intention to smoke marijuana increased from 1.1% to 6.2% 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.

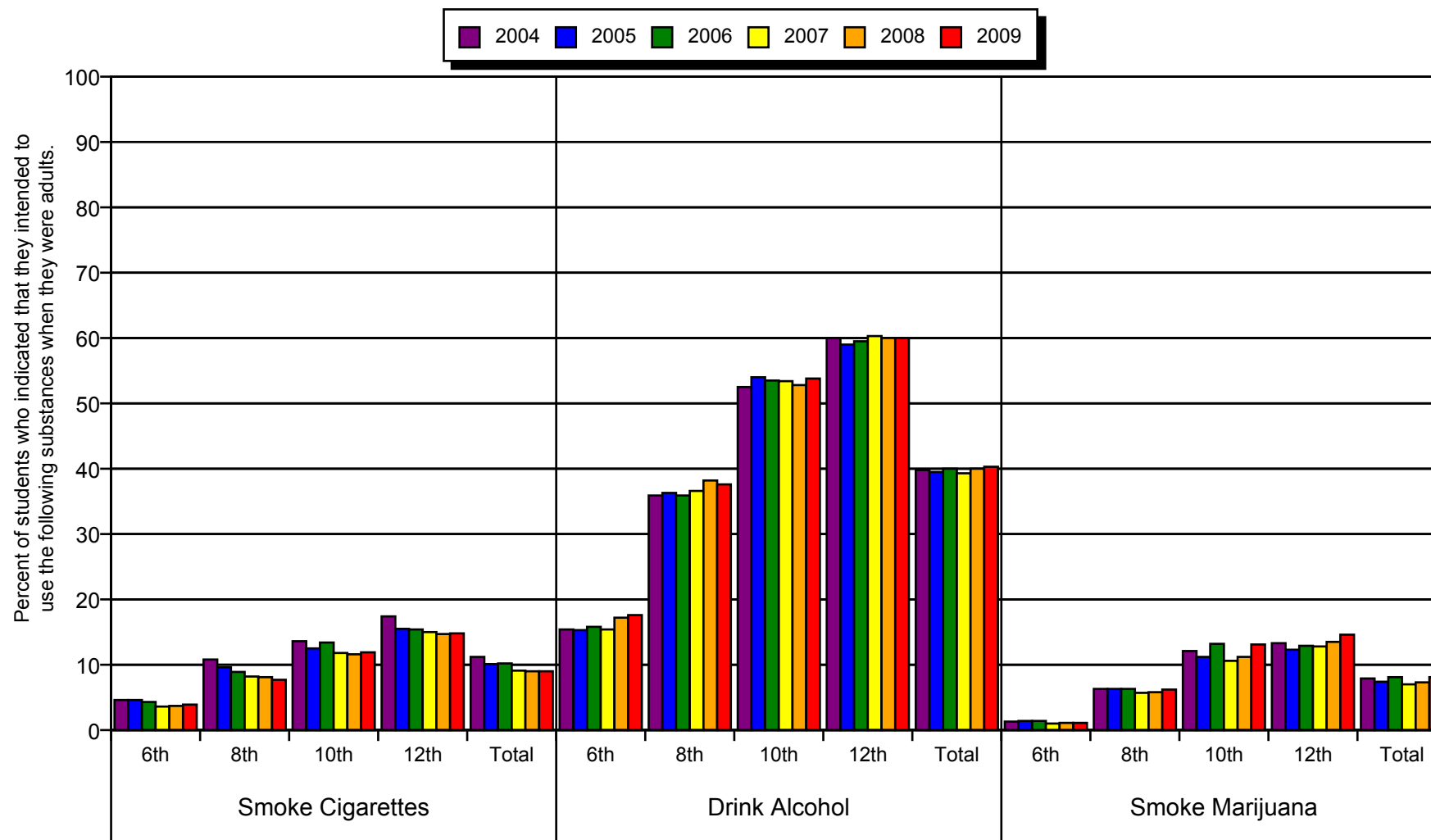
In comparing the six years of APNA survey data, 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grade intention to smoke cigarettes has decreased. This mirrors the downward trend that has been previously observed with lifetime and past 30-day prevalence rates. In contrast, the intent to use alcohol has increased for 6th, 8th and 10th graders during the six-year period and remains stable for 12th graders.

TABLE 2-18

Percentage of Youth with Intention to Use ATODs																														
Question	Grade 6						Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12						Total					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Smoke Cigarettes	4.6	4.6	4.3	3.6	3.7	3.9	10.8	9.6	8.9	8.2	8.1	7.7	13.6	12.5	13.4	11.8	11.6	11.9	17.4	15.5	15.4	15.0	14.7	14.8	11.2	10.1	10.2	9.1	9.0	9.0
Drink Alcohol	15.4	15.3	15.8	15.4	17.2	17.6	35.9	36.3	35.9	36.6	38.2	37.6	52.5	54.0	53.5	53.4	52.8	53.8	60.0	59.0	59.5	60.3	60.0	60.0	39.8	39.5	40.0	39.3	40.0	40.3
Smoke Marijuana	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.1	6.3	6.3	6.3	5.7	5.8	6.2	12.1	11.2	13.2	10.6	11.2	13.1	13.3	12.3	12.9	12.8	13.5	14.6	7.9	7.4	8.1	7.0	7.3	8.1
Other Illegal Substances	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.7	1.7	2.5	1.4	1.3	1.5	2.3	2.0	2.9	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.0

FIGURE 2-13

Intention to Use ATODs



2.5.6 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 2-19, “How easy would it be to get some.” The response choices were, “Very Hard,” “Sort of Hard,” “Sort of Easy,” and “Very Easy.” Table 2-19 contains the percentage of youth who reported that it was “Sort of Easy” or “Very Easy” to get the substances. Figures 2-14a and 2-14b present much of the same information graphically.

The results reveal that, for all four substances reported, slightly fewer Arkansas students found obtaining the substances was “sort of easy” or “very easy” in 2009 compared to 2008. (Note: For hard drugs, an average of estimates of availability for cocaine, LSD and amphetamines was calculated.)

In comparing Arkansas data with MTF data, more Arkansas youth in 10th (61%) and 12th grade (80%) perceive that cigarettes are “sort of easy” or “very easy” to get than students reporting in MTF survey (55.3% and 76.1%, respectively). There were no national comparison data available for ease of obtaining cigarettes for grades 6 and 8. The good news is that for alcoholic beverages and marijuana, fewer Arkansas students in grades 8, 10, and 12 thought obtaining the substances was “sort of easy” or “very easy” compared to MTF students. There were differences of 16.3% to 21.0% between Arkansas results and national results placing Arkansas students at a substantial advantage.

Across all years, perceived availability has generally declined. The most notable decline is seen in cigarette availability where 53.8% of all Arkansas students thought cigarettes were “sort of easy” or “very easy” to get in 2004 and, by 2009, only 46.2% reported the same.

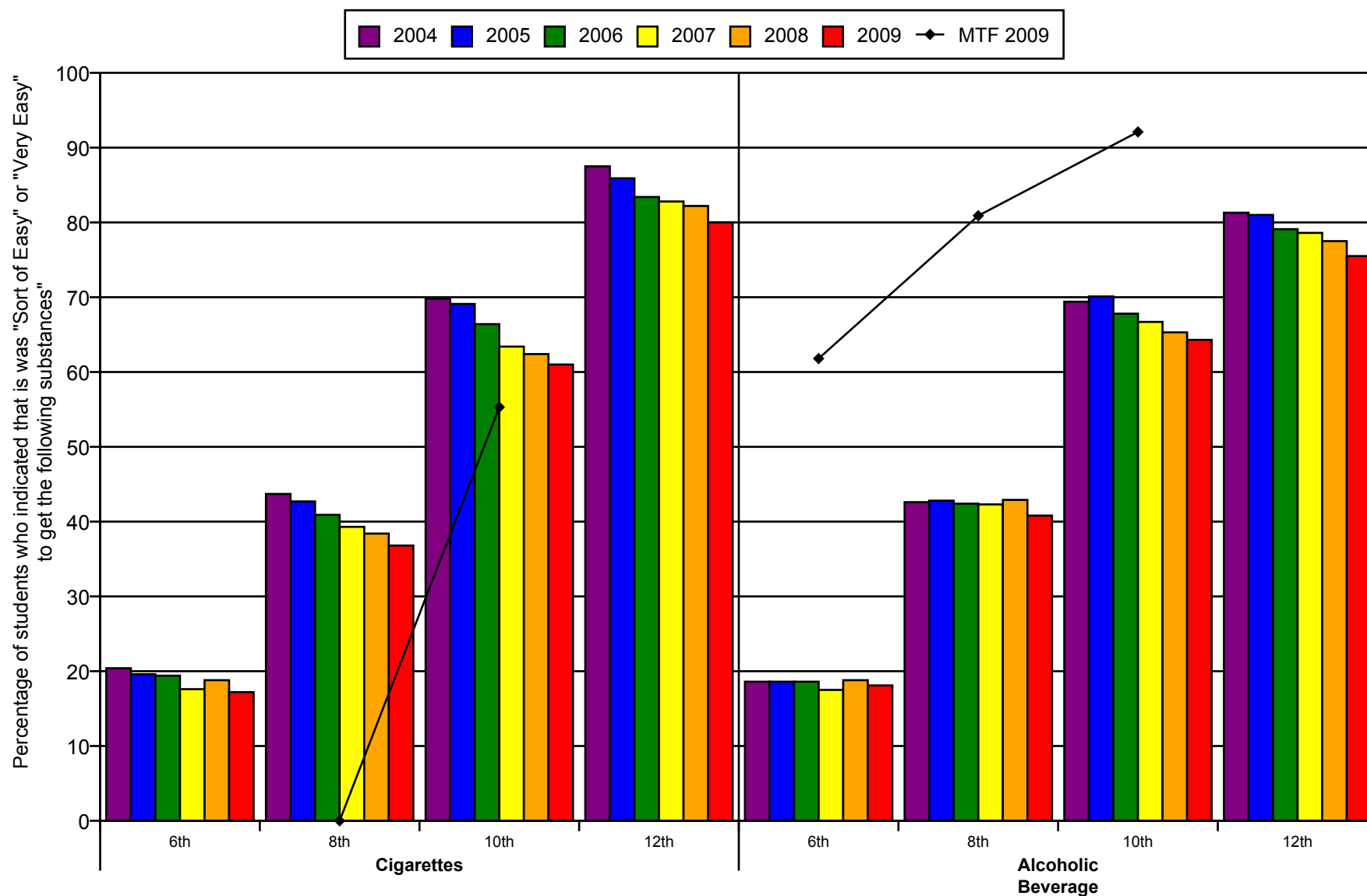
TABLE 2-19

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					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Cigarettes	20.4	19.6	19.4	17.6	18.8	17.2	43.7	42.7	40.9	39.3	38.4	36.8	--	69.8	69.1	66.4	63.4	62.4	61.0	55.3	87.5	85.9	83.4	82.8	82.2	80.0	76.1	53.8	52.2	51.2	48.0	47.9	46.2
Alcoholic Beverage	18.6	18.6	18.6	17.5	18.8	18.1	42.6	42.8	42.4	42.3	42.9	40.8	61.8	69.4	70.1	67.8	66.7	65.3	64.3	80.9	81.3	81.0	79.1	78.6	77.5	75.5	92.1	51.7	51.2	50.9	48.8	48.9	47.5
Marijuana	7.9	7.3	7.3	6.2	6.1	6.3	24.7	25.1	23.8	22.3	21.8	21.4	39.8	55.9	55.7	53.8	50.2	49.1	49.5	69.3	72.1	71.8	68.0	66.7	65.8	64.8	81.1	38.7	37.8	36.9	33.7	33.2	33.1
Cocaine, LSD, or Amphetamines	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	11.2	12.0	11.9	11.0	10.3	9.4	--	26.7	26.5	26.9	22.6	21.4	19.9	--	34.5	36.6	35.2	31.6	29.3	27.9	--	18.6	18.9	19.0	16.1	15.2	14.3
NOTE: Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available due to the question not being asked in that year's survey.																																	

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

FIGURE 2-14A

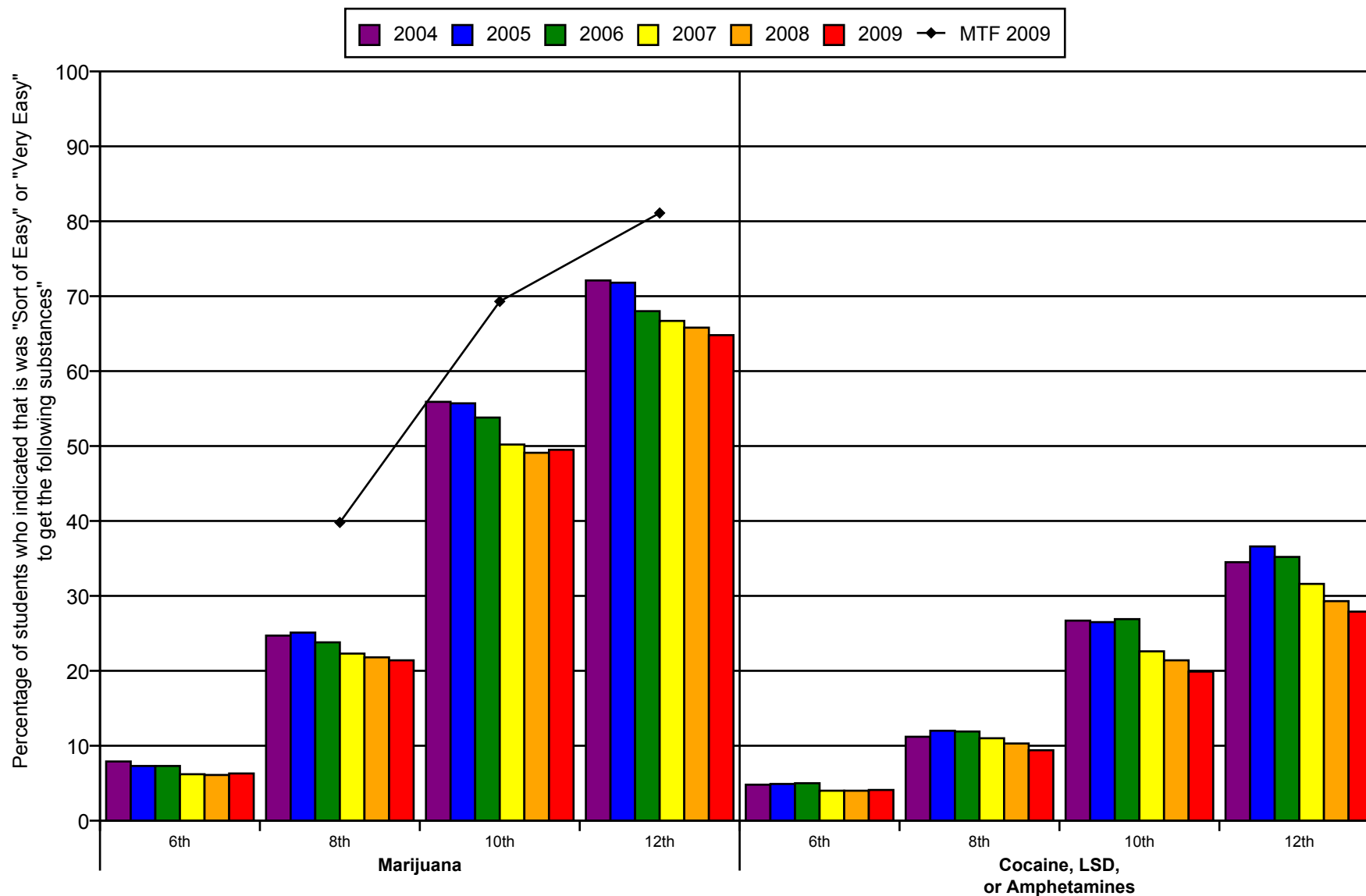
Perceived Availability of Cigarettes and Alcohol Arkansas (2004 thru 2009) Compared to National (2009)



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

FIGURE 2-14B

Perceived Availability of Marijuana and Other Drugs Arkansas (2004 thru 2009) Compared to National (2009)



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

2.5.7 Parental Characteristics and Substance Use

Research has shown that, 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 9.8% higher 30-day usage rate of alcohol, 7.7% higher 30-day usage rate of cigarettes, 6.8% higher 30-day usage rate of marijuana, and 9.7% higher 30-day usage rate of any drug than youth whose parents were college or graduate school graduates. (Table 2-20 and Figure 2-15) Thus, higher educational levels of parents appear to be related to less substance use among all categories of drugs.

TABLE 2-20

Percentage Using ATODs by Parents' Education (2009)				
Question	Parents' Education			
	Not Graduated High School	Graduated High School	Some College	Completed College or Graduate School
Alcohol Lifetime	58.3	51.4	51.1	40.6
Alcohol 30 Days	27.7	22.6	22.4	17.9
Marijuana Lifetime	26.1	20.0	18.6	13.2
Marijuana 30 Days	12.7	9.0	8.0	5.9
Cigarettes Lifetime	41.0	34.5	31.9	22.3
Cigarettes 30 Days	16.0	13.3	11.4	8.3
Any Drug Lifetime	41.3	34.6	33.9	26.5
Any Drug 30 Days	23.2	18.5	17.3	13.5

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 2-21 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 (11.2% lifetime, 4.1% 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 46.7% for lifetime use and 23.1% 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 2-21

Use in Relation to Perceived Parental Acceptability of Marijuana Use (2009)		
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	11.2	4.1
Wrong	46.7	23.1
A Little Bit Wrong	66.7	41.5
Not Wrong At All	67.6	50.0

FIGURE 2-15

Percentage Using ATODs by Parents' Education (2009)

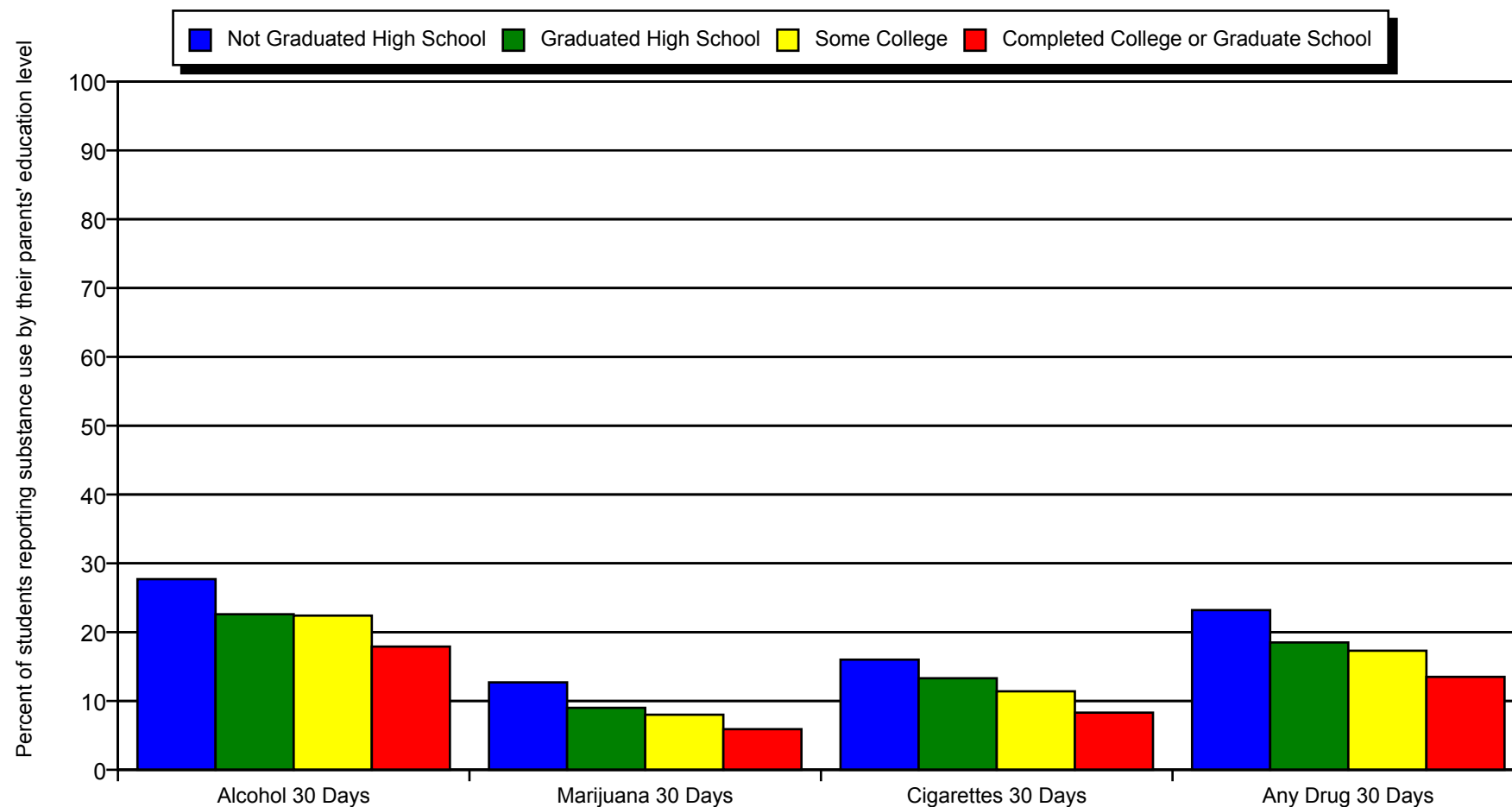
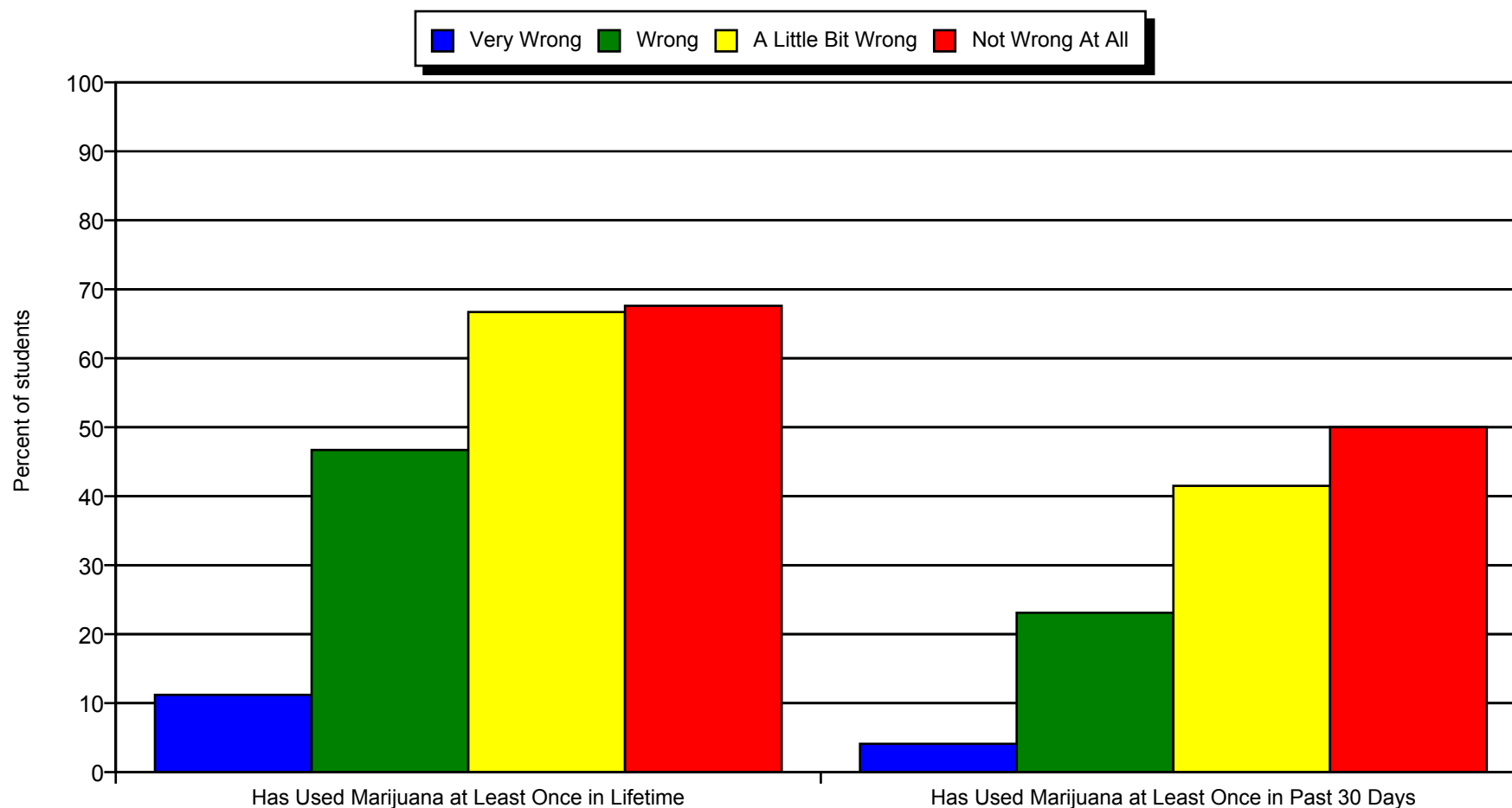


FIGURE 2-16

Marijuana Use in Relation to Perceived Parental Acceptability (2009)

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



2.5.8 Academic Performance and Substance Use

A strong correlation between substance use and academic performance was found in the 2009 APNA survey (Table 2-22 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 nearly two and a half times more likely to have used alcohol in the past 30 days, more than five times more likely to

have used cigarettes in the past 30 days, six 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.

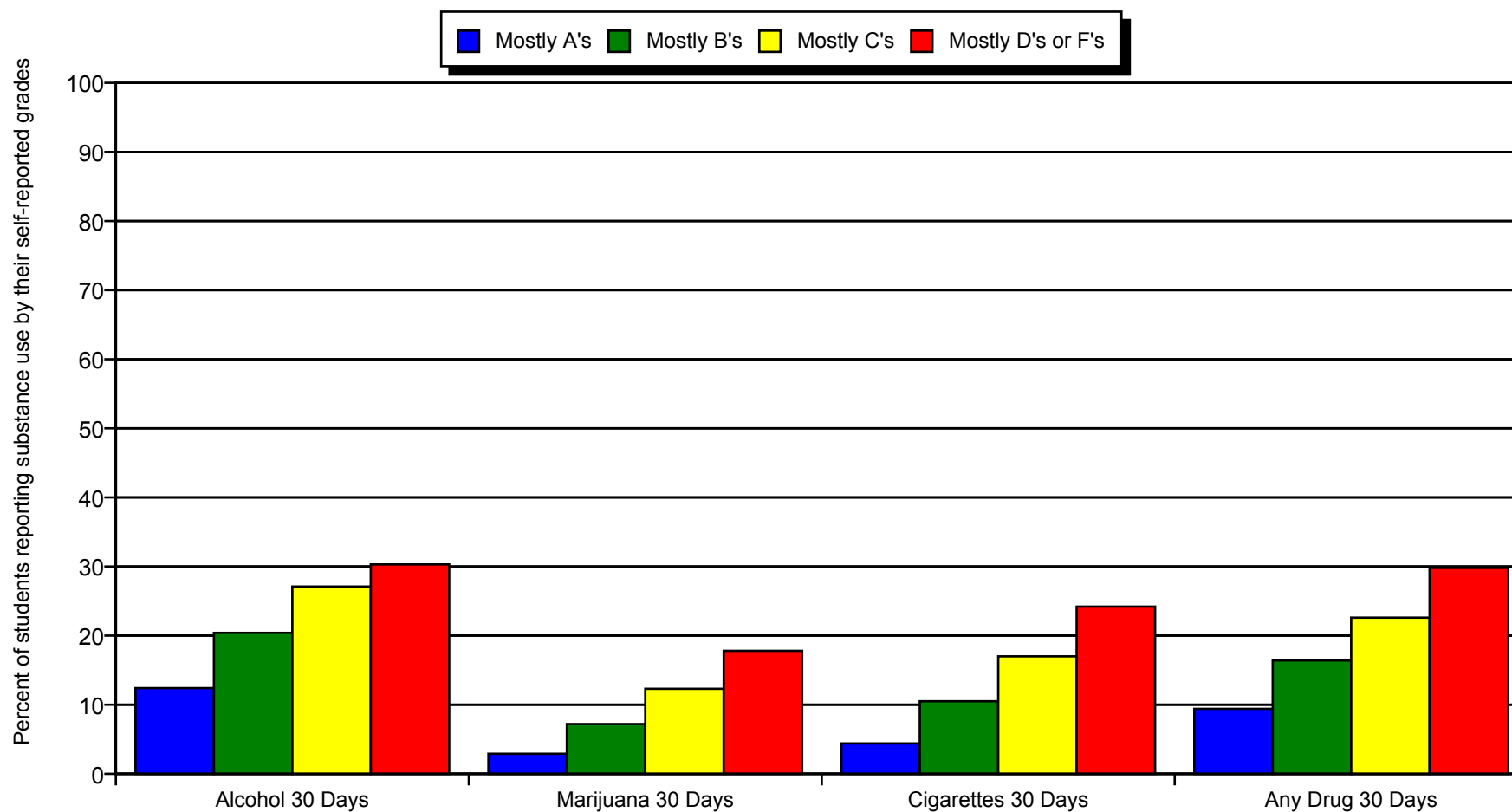
It is likely that the youth earning As are more invested in the education process and more bonded to school than their peers receiving poorer grades. One of the challenges for prevention programs is to develop methods of keeping all youth interested in learning and feeling attached to school.

TABLE 2-22

Drugs Used	Percentage Using ATODs by Academic Performance (2009)			
	Academic Performance			
	Mostly A's	Mostly B's	Mostly C's	Mostly D's or F's
Alcohol Lifetime	33.1	47.9	55.6	58.0
Alcohol 30 Days	12.4	20.4	27.1	30.3
Marijuana Lifetime	7.9	16.5	25.4	31.8
Marijuana 30 Days	2.9	7.2	12.3	17.8
Cigarettes Lifetime	16.0	29.5	41.4	49.5
Cigarettes 30 Days	4.4	10.5	17.0	24.2
Any Drug Lifetime	20.7	31.7	40.1	46.9
Any Drug 30 Days	9.4	16.4	22.6	29.8

FIGURE 2-17

Percentage Using ATODs by Academic Performance (2009)



2.5.9 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 3,612 (4.1%) youth as depressed, 14,445 (16.2%) youth as optimistic and 67,969 (76.4%) youth in the middle category. (Table 2-23)

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 (34.4% vs. 13.9%), four times as likely to use cigarettes in the 30 days (24.9% vs. 6.0%), more than three times as likely to use marijuana in the past 30 days (15.6% vs. 4.7%), and nearly five times as likely to have used any drug in the past 30 days (39.4% vs. 8.5%).

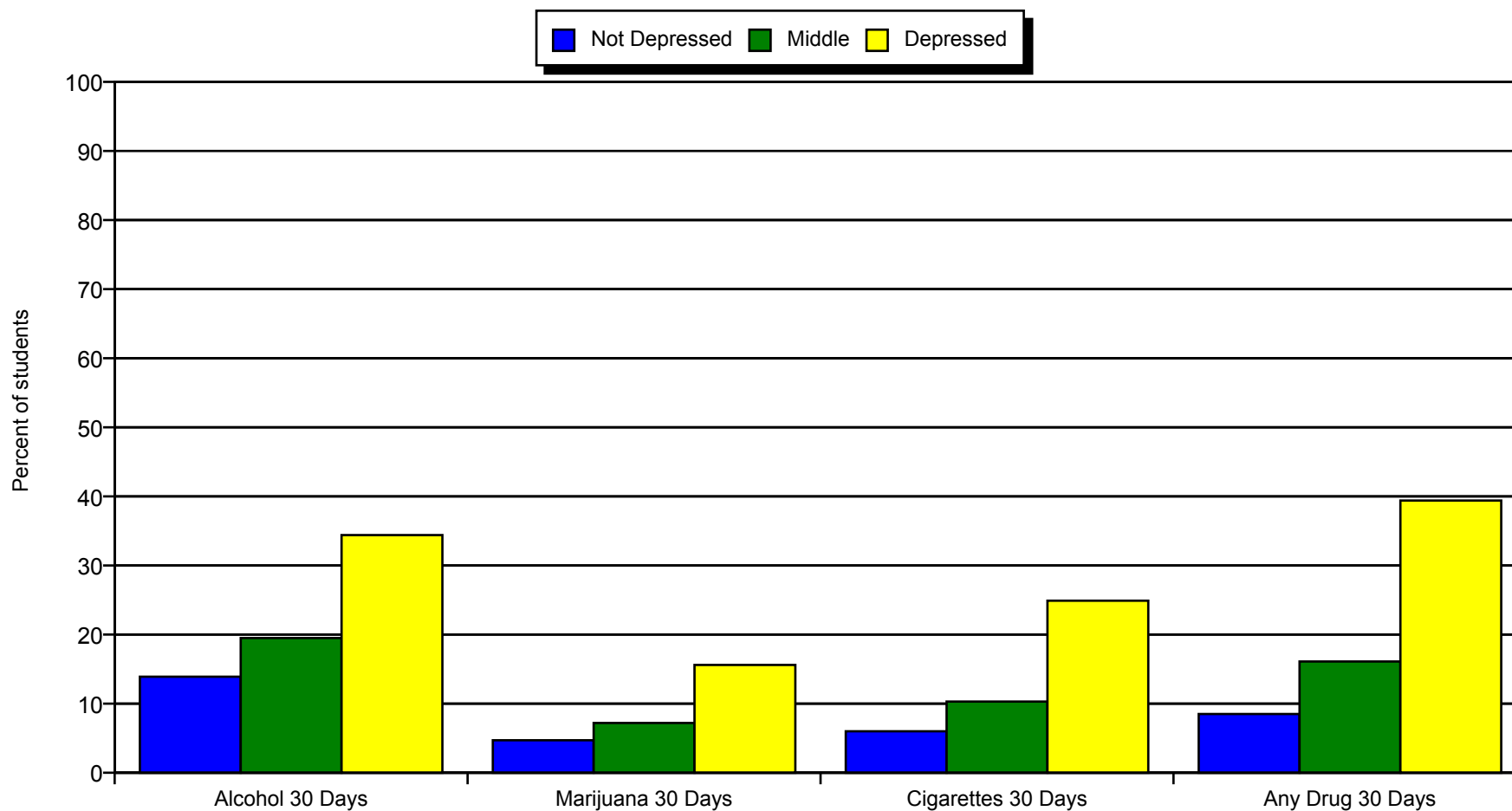
The ATOD use rates of the youth in the middle group, comprising most youth, were closer to the rates of the optimistic group than they were to the depressed. For example, for past 30-day alcohol use, the prevalence rates were 13.9%, 19.5% and 34.4% for the optimistic, middle, and depressed groups, respectively. In short, individuals with a positive outlook on life (even with some depressive symptoms) tend to use fewer substances than students with a high level of depressive symptoms.

TABLE 2-23

Percentage Using ATODs and Level of Depressive Symptoms (2009)			
	Level of Depressive Symptoms		
	Optimistic	Middle	Depressed
Number of Youth	14,445	67,969	3,612
Alcohol Lifetime	31.8	45.8	68.2
Alcohol 30 Days	13.9	19.5	34.4
Marijuana Lifetime	10.8	16.1	31.4
Marijuana 30 Days	4.7	7.2	15.6
Cigarettes Lifetime	17.2	28.8	54.0
Cigarettes 30 Days	6.0	10.3	24.9
Any Drug Lifetime	17.3	31.2	60.0
Any Drug 30 Days	8.5	16.1	39.4

FIGURE 2-18

Percentage Using ATODs and Level of Depressive Symptoms (2009)



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. Tables 3-2 and 3-3 provide a breakdown of male/female responses to these questions. Figures 3-1a and 3-1b graphically present 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, and combined) who Engaged in Antisocial Behavior in the Past Year																														
Antisocial Behavior	Grade 6						Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12						Total					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Taken a handgun to school	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.7	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.7
Carried a handgun	4.0	4.6	4.7	4.0	4.2	4.1	6.4	5.1	6.0	5.3	5.7	5.2	6.1	6.1	7.0	6.0	6.4	6.3	5.6	5.6	6.8	5.7	6.3	6.1	5.5	5.3	6.1	5.1	5.6	5.3
Sold illegal drugs	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	2.3	2.8	3.2	2.6	2.1	2.0	6.7	6.7	7.9	6.4	6.6	6.6	8.8	8.7	10.0	8.7	8.6	8.4	4.2	4.3	5.2	4.1	4.0	3.9
Stolen a vehicle	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.2	2.7	2.7	3.5	2.7	2.3	2.2	4.1	3.8	4.5	3.4	3.5	3.1	2.1	2.3	3.3	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.6	3.2	2.4	2.2	2.1
Attacked someone to harm	11.7	13.2	12.8	13.1	13.5	13.9	17.1	17.8	17.9	18.1	18.6	18.4	18.0	18.4	19.2	18.0	18.3	18.8	15.3	15.9	16.2	14.6	14.5	15.2	15.6	16.3	16.5	16.0	16.3	16.6
Drunk or high at school	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.2	9.0	8.9	9.3	8.3	8.2	7.8	17.4	16.7	18.1	15.0	15.0	16.2	19.7	19.5	20.8	18.7	18.2	18.5	11.6	11.1	12.2	10.1	10.0	10.3
Suspended from school	9.4	10.3	9.9	11.1	10.5	11.2	14.7	15.5	15.9	16.6	16.6	16.3	13.5	14.3	14.9	14.8	15.1	15.2	9.9	10.0	11.4	10.6	10.6	10.9	12.1	12.7	13.1	13.4	13.3	13.6
Been arrested	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.1	5.4	5.7	6.2	5.7	5.7	5.0	7.7	7.4	8.9	7.4	8.2	7.4	7.3	7.5	8.2	7.1	7.2	7.1	5.5	5.5	6.3	5.4	5.5	5.2
Have you ever belonged to a gang?*	9.7	8.4	8.2	6.8	6.7	6.2	12.0	9.7	10.5	9.5	9.8	8.4	10.3	8.6	10.0	8.8	9.0	8.5	6.3	5.9	7.0	6.4	6.8	7.0	9.9	8.3	9.0	7.9	8.1	7.5
*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 (data not shown in this report) and 2004 thru 2009, direct comparisons between 2002/2003 and 2004 thru 2009 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					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Taken a handgun to school	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.4	1.9	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.9	2.0	2.8	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.6	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.3	1.4	2.0	1.2	1.3	1.1
Carried a handgun	7.5	7.8	7.9	7.0	7.1	6.9	10.9	8.9	10.1	8.8	9.4	8.7	10.9	11.2	11.8	10.6	11.3	11.0	10.6	10.8	12.0	10.5	11.4	11.0	9.9	9.5	10.3	9.0	9.6	9.2
Sold illegal drugs	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.4	3.1	3.8	4.5	3.7	3.0	2.7	9.7	9.2	11.0	8.6	9.5	9.4	13.2	12.8	14.5	12.6	12.3	12.1	6.1	6.0	7.3	5.6	5.6	5.4
Stolen a vehicle	2.0	2.3	2.3	1.8	1.9	1.5	3.5	3.5	4.3	3.5	2.7	2.4	5.2	4.9	6.1	4.4	4.8	3.9	3.2	3.5	4.9	3.2	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.5	4.4	3.2	3.0	2.7
Attacked someone to harm	16.8	18.6	17.9	18.2	18.6	18.3	20.8	22.3	22.6	21.9	22.3	20.9	21.8	22.7	23.9	21.4	22.4	21.8	20.4	20.4	20.8	18.5	17.8	19.3	19.9	21.0	21.3	20.1	20.4	20.1
Drunk or high at school	3.3	3.0	3.1	2.1	2.4	2.3	8.2	8.7	9.4	8.2	7.9	7.3	19.6	18.2	20.2	15.7	15.9	17.6	23.8	23.8	26.4	23.1	22.3	22.5	12.7	12.2	14.0	11.0	10.9	11.2
Suspended from school	14.3	15.5	14.7	16.2	14.8	15.9	18.6	20.5	21.0	21.4	21.1	21.1	17.2	18.2	19.0	18.5	19.1	18.9	13.2	13.0	14.7	13.2	13.5	14.3	16.1	17.1	17.5	17.7	17.3	17.8
Been arrested	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.4	2.9	3.1	6.9	7.6	8.5	7.8	7.5	6.3	10.7	9.5	12.2	9.6	11.3	9.6	10.1	10.3	11.9	10.1	9.6	9.8	7.6	7.4	8.8	7.4	7.4	6.8
Have you ever belonged to a gang?*	11.4	10.6	10.3	9.0	8.9	8.2	12.4	12.1	14.1	12.3	12.7	10.7	12.0	12.8	14.2	12.5	12.8	11.8	8.3	9.3	11.1	10.1	10.5	10.9	11.3	11.3	12.5	11.0	11.2	10.3
*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 (data not shown in this report) and 2004 thru 2009, direct comparisons between 2002/2003 and 2004 thru 2009 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					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Taken a handgun to school	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
Carried a handgun	0.9	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.6	2.2	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.6	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.1	1.2	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.5	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.8
Sold illegal drugs	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.5	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.2	1.3	4.1	4.4	4.8	4.4	3.9	4.0	4.9	5.2	5.8	5.4	5.2	5.2	2.5	2.7	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.5
Stolen a vehicle	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.8	2.1	2.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.5	2.2	2.2	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.6
Attacked someone to harm	7.1	8.0	7.9	8.2	8.4	9.5	13.2	13.5	13.3	14.5	14.9	15.9	14.6	14.5	14.7	14.9	14.6	16.1	10.7	11.9	11.8	11.2	11.6	11.7	11.4	11.9	11.9	12.2	12.3	13.3
Drunk or high at school	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.0	9.6	9.0	9.1	8.3	8.5	8.1	15.3	15.4	16.0	14.4	14.1	14.8	16.2	15.7	15.7	14.9	14.4	15.1	10.4	10.0	10.4	9.4	9.1	9.5
Suspended from school	4.6	5.2	5.0	6.1	6.2	6.5	10.4	10.7	10.9	11.9	12.0	11.7	10.2	10.8	10.6	11.4	11.4	11.7	6.9	7.4	8.2	8.2	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.6	8.7	9.4	9.4	9.5
Been arrested	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.1	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	4.9	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.3	4.8	5.0	4.7	4.6	5.0	4.7	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.6
Have you ever belonged to a gang?*	5.7	6.2	6.2	4.5	4.5	4.1	7.4	7.6	7.0	6.6	6.8	6.1	5.3	4.8	5.9	5.5	5.6	5.5	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.6	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.1	5.2	4.9
*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 (data not shown in this report) and 2004 thru 2009, direct comparisons between 2002/2003 and 2004 thru 2009 data should not be made.																														

FIGURE 3-1A

Antisocial Behaviors Male, Female and State

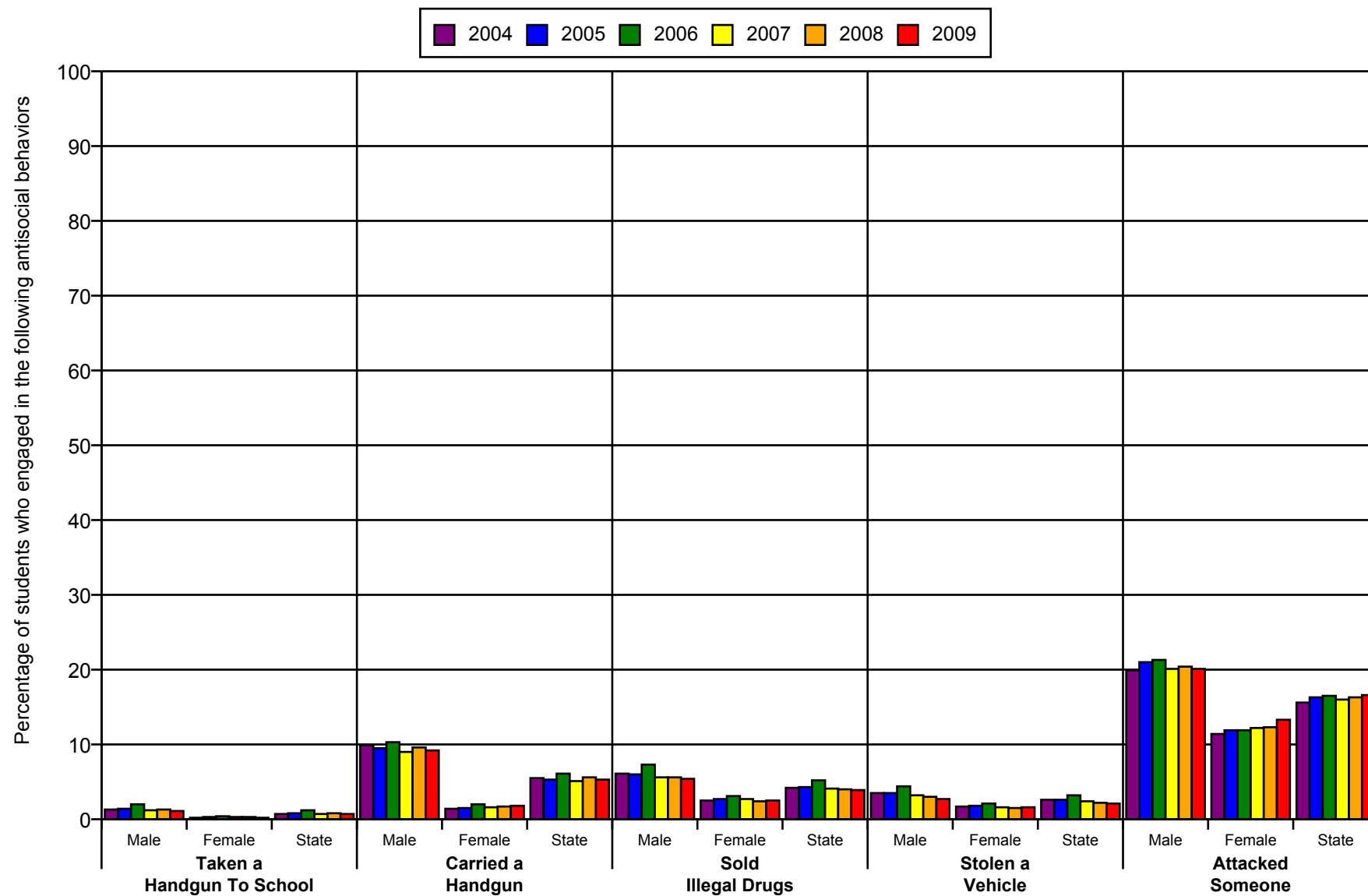
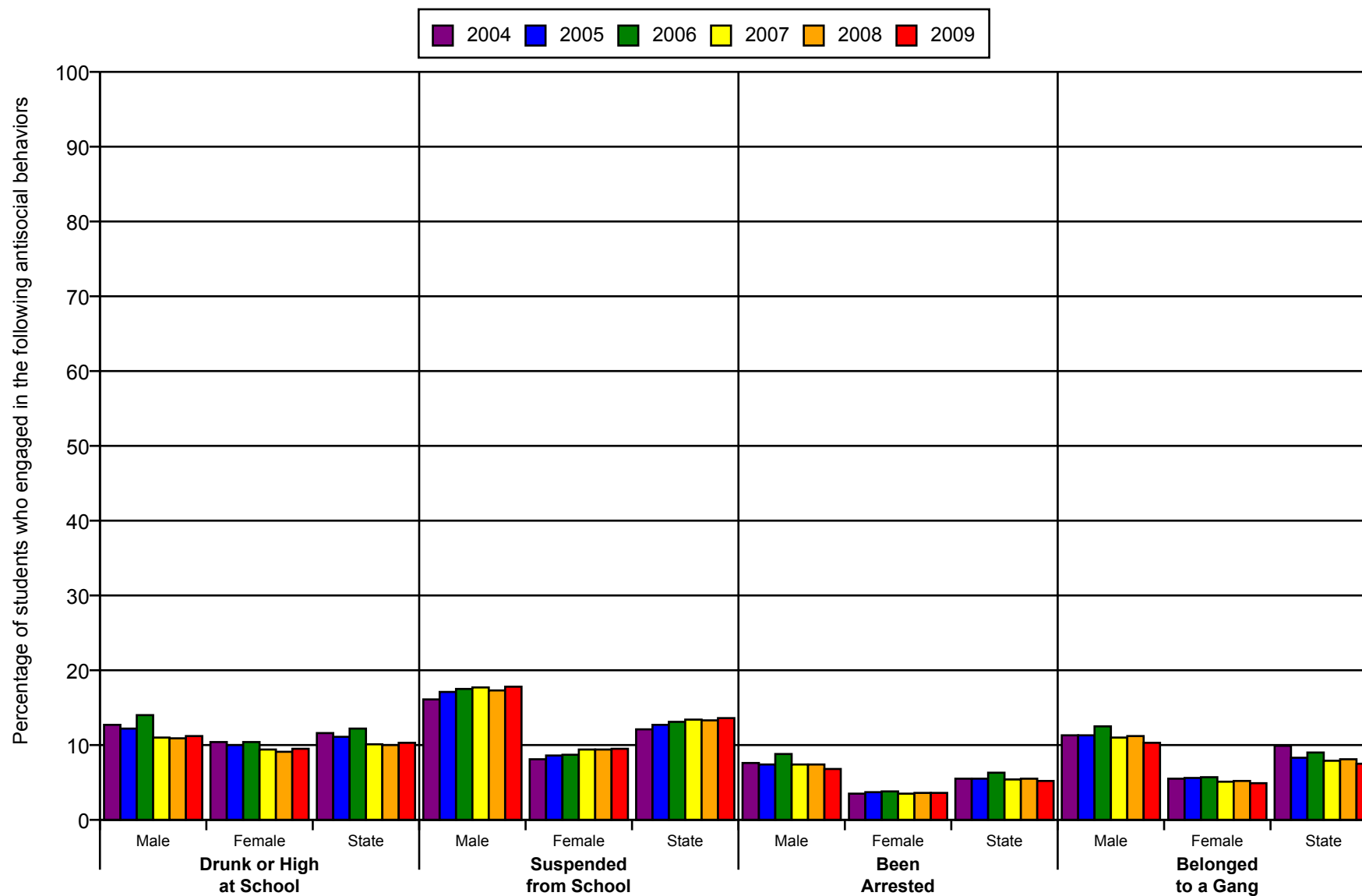


FIGURE 3-1B

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, 13.6% 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 2009 results are very similar to 2008 results (Table 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, 0.7% of the youth surveyed reported taking a handgun to school in the past 12 months, and 5.3% 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 (0.9% and 1.0%, respectively) and carrying a handgun in the past year (6.3% and 6.1%, 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 handgun in the past year at the rates of .6% and 5.2%, respectively.

Fluctuations of rates across the 2004-2009 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, 3.9% 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 0.3% in the 6th grade to 8.4% in the 12th grade. These results are very similar to both 2008 results and for the findings since 2004.

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, 2.1%, 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 (2.2%) is slightly below the 10th grade (3.1%). These results are essentially unchanged since 2008, and have not fluctuated much since 2004.

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 5.2% of Arkansas students reported that they were arrested in the past year. Arrest prevalence peaked in the 10th grade, with 7.4% of students. Twelfth graders had the second highest level, at 7.1%, followed by 8th graders (5.0%) and 6th graders (2.1%). These figures parallel fairly closely what was found in 2008. The largest variance across all antisocial behaviors between 2008 and 2009 can be found in reported rates of arrest among 10th graders where a decrease by .8% was reported. Otherwise, as with the other antisocial behaviors, the prevalence rates have been very stable since 2004.

3.2.6 Attacking Someone With the Intention of Seriously Hurting Them

A review of the 2009 data reveals that 16.6% of the youth in Arkansas have attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them in the past 12 months. This is the highest prevalence rate since 2004. 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. Tenth graders reported the highest rates of attacking someone in the past 12 months (18.8%), followed closely by 8th graders (18.4%). Statistically, there is no difference between the two grades.

2009 findings are slightly higher than the 2008 findings for grades 6, 10 and 12. Only grade 8 students reported a very slight decrease.

3.2.7 Gang Involvement

Overall, 7.5% 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 7.5% prevalence rate compares to an 8.1% prevalence in 2008, and a 9.9% prevalence in 2004. (Note that there are variations in how this question has been asked in the past—see 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 6.2%, 8.4%, 8.5% and 7.0%, respectively. While 6th, 8th and 10th graders reported a slight decrease in gang activity (.5%, 1.4% and .5%, respectively) between 2008 and 2009, a small increase was reported by 12th graders (.2%) for the same time period.

While the increase in gang involvement from 2007 to 2008 may have signaled a trend worth watching, the 2009 data bring prevalence rates to the lowest rate across the years for grade 6, 8 and 10. It would be prudent to watch prevalence rates for 12th graders as the 2009 findings are equal to the highest previous finding (2006). If the prevalence increase should persist in the 2010 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

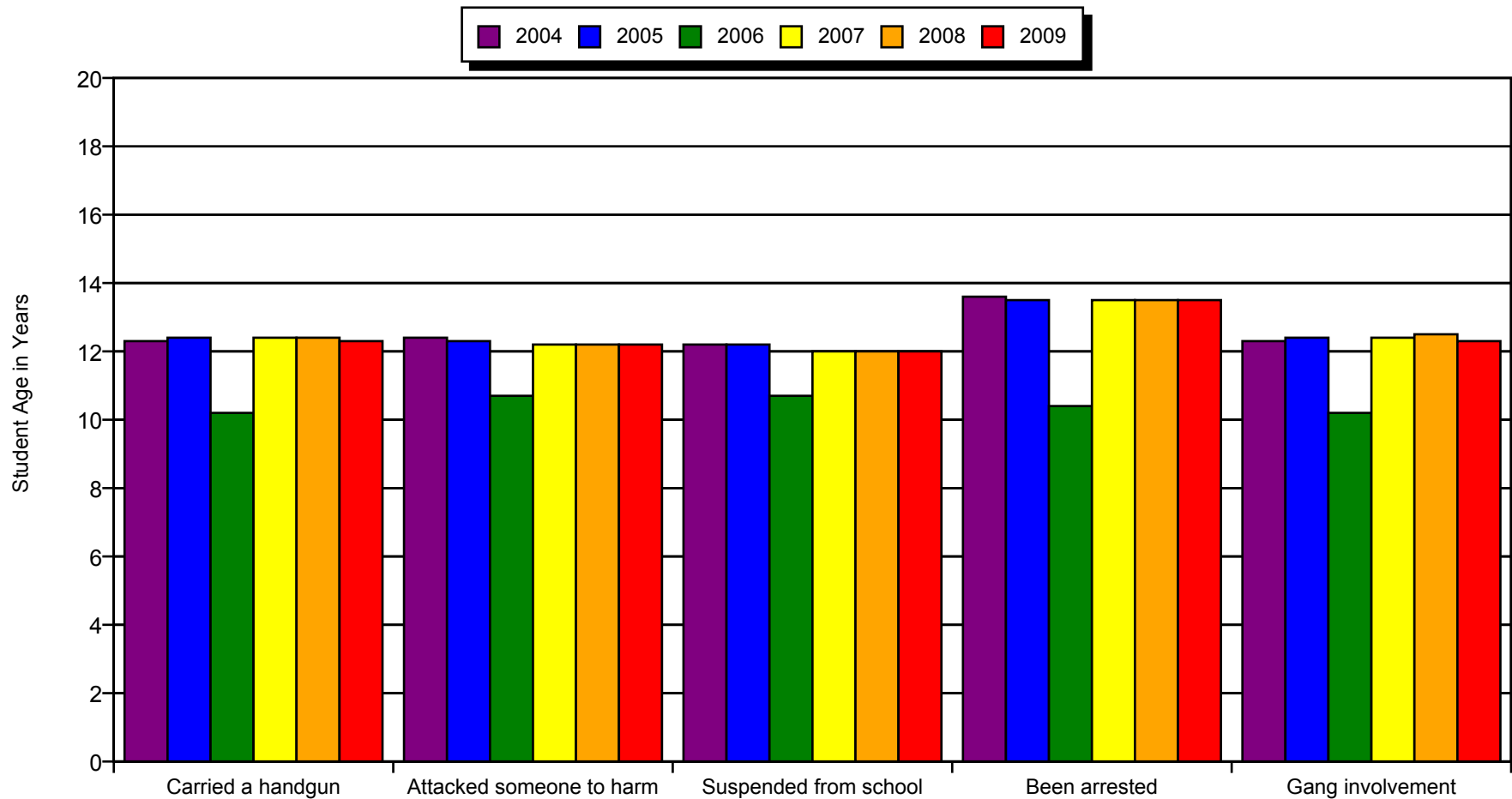
Age of initiation questions ask students about their age when they first engaged in a specific behavior or about their age when a specific event (e.g., school suspension) first occurred. Table 3-4 and Figure 3-2 show results from the age of initiation questions. These data are based only on students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

TABLE 3-4

Age of Initiation of Antisocial Behavior						
Antisocial Behavior	Average Age of First AntiSocial Behavior (Of Students Who Reported Such Behaviors)					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Carried a handgun	12.3	12.4	10.2	12.4	12.4	12.3
Attacked someone to harm	12.4	12.3	10.7	12.2	12.2	12.2
Suspended from school	12.2	12.2	10.7	12.0	12.0	12.0
Been arrested	13.6	13.5	10.4	13.5	13.5	13.5
Gang involvement	12.3	12.4	10.2	12.4	12.5	12.3

FIGURE 3-2

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



3.3.1 School Suspension

The average age for first being suspended from school was 12.0. The 2009 results are identical to 2007 and 2008 results.

3.3.2 Arrest

The average age for arrest for Arkansas students was 13.5. As with school suspension, the 2009, 2008 and 2007 findings are identical.

3.3.3 Carrying a Handgun

The average age that Arkansas students started carrying a handgun was 12.3 years. This value changed only very slightly (.1%) since 2007 and 2008.

3.3.4 Attacking Someone with the Intent of Seriously Hurting Them

The average age for Arkansas students attacking someone with the intent of seriously hurting them was 12.2 years. The 2009 findings did not change from 2008 and 2007 results.

3.3.5 Age of Initiation for Gang Involvement

The 2009 results showed a very slight decrease in the age of first gang involvement by Arkansas students. The average age for first gang involvement was 12.3 years for Arkansas students in 2009, compared to 12.5 in 2008 and 12.4 in 2007.

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 and with 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 students from a seven state sample in the United States (see following page for more details).

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
Community					
Availability of drugs	✓				✓
Availability of firearms		✓			✓
Community laws and norms favorable toward drug use, firearms and crime	✓	✓			✓
Media portrayals of violence					✓
Transitions and mobility	✓	✓		✓	
Low neighborhood attachment and community disorganization	✓	✓			✓
Extreme economic and social deprivation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

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						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
RISK FACTORS																									
Low Neighborhood Attachment	42.2	43.8	44.3	44.3	44.1	44.7	33.9	35.8	33.9	36.2	35.3	35.5	40.7	41.6	40.5	41.6	41.5	42.5	43.5	43.0	42.7	45.3	44.2	44.9	
Community Disorganization	40.9	38.5	39.4	37.2	37.2	38.4	35.7	34.3	32.7	32.8	33.9	34.5	48.8	47.5	46.9	45.2	45.1	46.6	44.7	44.6	44.6	43.3	42.7	45.5	
Transitions and Mobility	48.6	49.9	40.0	52.6	52.1	51.1	53.2	53.1	53.4	56.6	55.5	53.1	58.6	58.5	58.1	60.5	61.1	59.9	47.9	47.5	49.5	49.6	50.4	51.1	
Laws & Norms Favor Drug Use	41.5	42.7	63.4	41.0	40.1	39.2	34.9	37.0	25.9	34.9	33.5	33.7	44.5	44.8	18.3	40.9	40.1	41.3	36.5	36.5	9.8	33.6	33.8	33.7	
Perceived Availability of Drugs	25.9	24.6	24.4	22.4	23.7	22.7	30.3	30.1	29.0	27.6	26.9	25.7	45.1	45.1	42.9	38.9	37.5	36.3	51.6	51.2	48.9	45.8	44.3	42.5	
Perceived Availability of Handguns	28.0	27.2	28.2	25.7	26.0	24.6	41.1	40.8	37.2	39.3	39.4	37.3	35.2	35.9	33.1	33.1	31.8	31.7	41.0	41.5	38.8	38.7	39.1	36.6	
PROTECTIVE FACTORS																									
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	48.6	48.4	54.7	44.7	43.6	42.8	53.8	52.9	69.6	50.5	50.8	49.7	50.7	49.9	71.2	48.4	49.2	47.7	49.5	48.8	73.4	48.4	48.8	47.7	
Community Reward for Prosocial Involvement	54.4	53.8	53.1	51.7	51.8	49.9	45.4	45.2	42.2	43.3	43.8	43.0	51.9	51.2	47.5	49.3	49.8	49.0	52.3	52.1	48.3	48.4	49.1	47.7	

FIGURE 4-1

Risk Factors: Community Domain (2009)

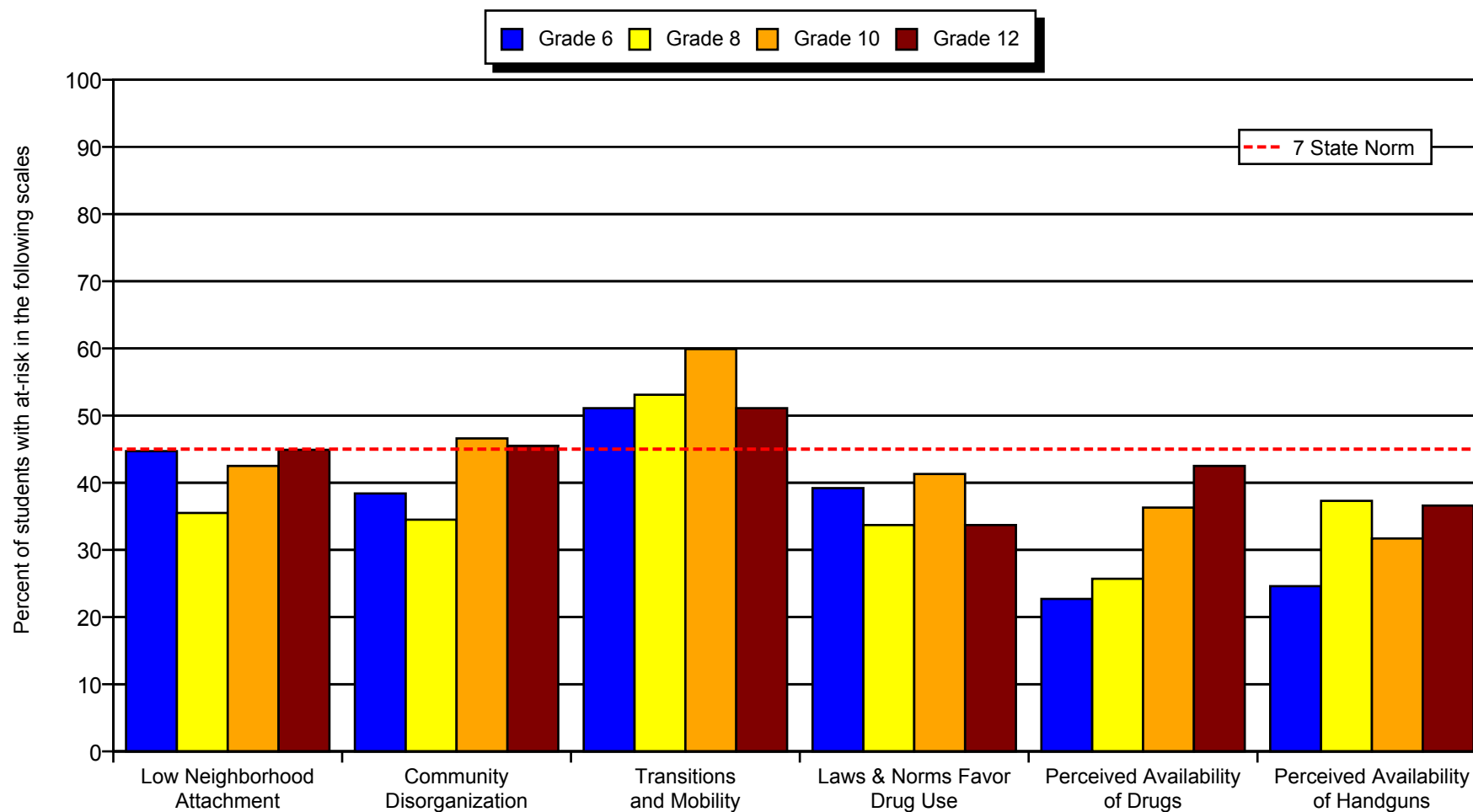
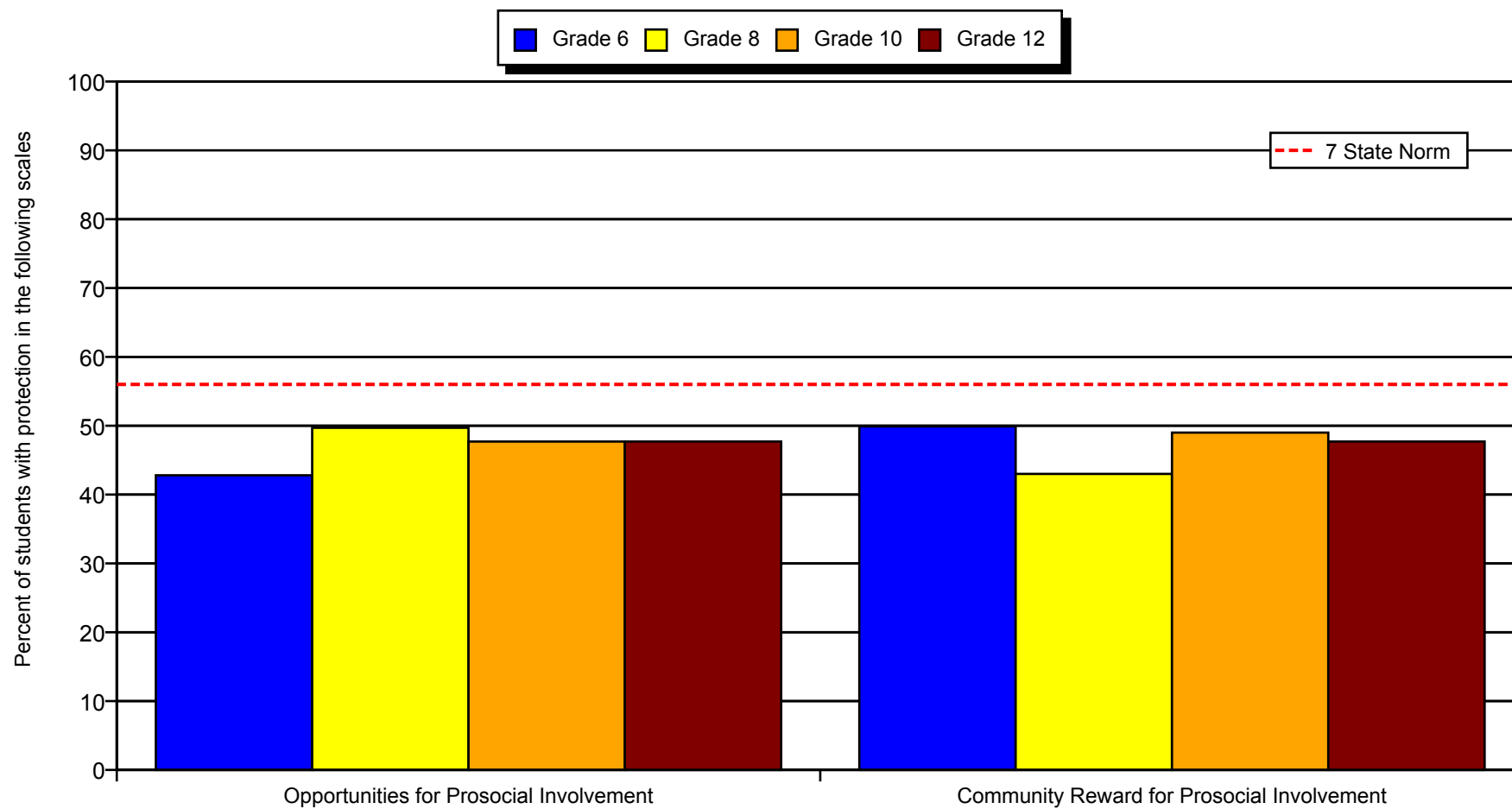


FIGURE 4-2

Protective Factors: Community Domain (2009)



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
Family					
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,

TABLE 4-4

Family Domain Risk and Protective Factor Scores																								
	Grade 6						Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
RISK FACTORS																								
Poor Family Management	34.1	35.4	31.2	35.9	37.8	38.2	36.8	37.5	33.0	38.2	40.3	39.7	37.1	38.8	35.7	37.5	38.1	38.1	38.8	39.7	37.0	39.6	41.0	39.7
Family Conflict	38.8	39.9	33.1	36.2	39.2	40.5	49.6	51.0	42.4	47.6	49.5	49.1	41.6	41.9	37.3	39.4	39.3	40.8	38.3	38.4	34.7	35.4	36.7	38.6
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	40.0	39.2	33.0	34.9	35.8	35.3	41.3	41.3	34.4	37.1	37.1	35.4	43.9	44.0	39.6	40.8	40.4	40.4	42.6	40.7	36.2	37.7	37.9	39.1
Parent Attitudes Favor Antisocial Behavior	32.2	33.7	13.1	32.7	33.1	33.3	43.5	44.8	24.6	45.3	45.2	45.8	46.9	49.7	39.7	50.1	50.1	50.5	45.7	46.6	50.3	48.4	49.3	48.0
Parent Attitudes Favor Drugs Use	15.1	15.1	29.6	13.3	13.6	14.5	28.4	28.6	40.1	27.0	27.0	27.0	42.6	43.2	47.8	41.7	41.1	41.5	44.1	42.0	28.4	41.4	41.0	40.6
PROTECTIVE FACTORS																								
Family Attachment	57.2	56.5	45.3	57.0	57.6	54.4	53.9	52.5	45.1	52.6	53.3	52.2	46.4	43.9	40.0	45.3	45.7	44.0	57.7	56.7	51.0	56.2	55.7	54.6
Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	62.0	62.9	49.5	62.1	61.8	59.2	65.1	63.6	54.2	63.9	62.9	62.4	57.2	55.2	49.1	55.1	55.7	54.5	55.7	56.5	50.5	55.6	55.1	54.1
Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	56.3	56.0	43.1	55.8	56.3	53.5	66.3	64.6	53.7	64.2	63.8	63.4	56.3	55.5	48.0	54.7	55.2	54.1	55.3	55.1	48.6	54.4	54.6	52.9

FIGURE 4-3

Risk Factors: Family Domain (2009)

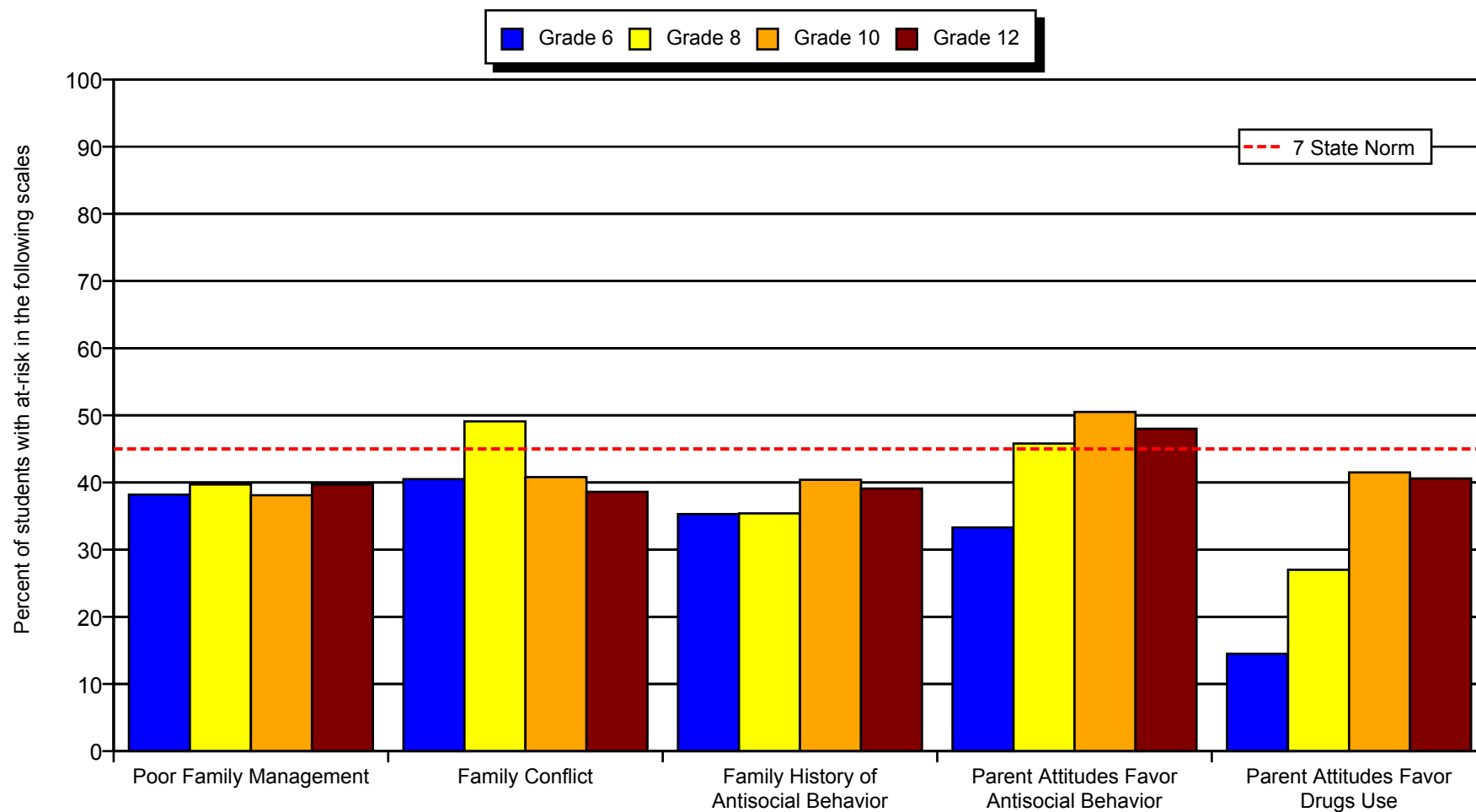
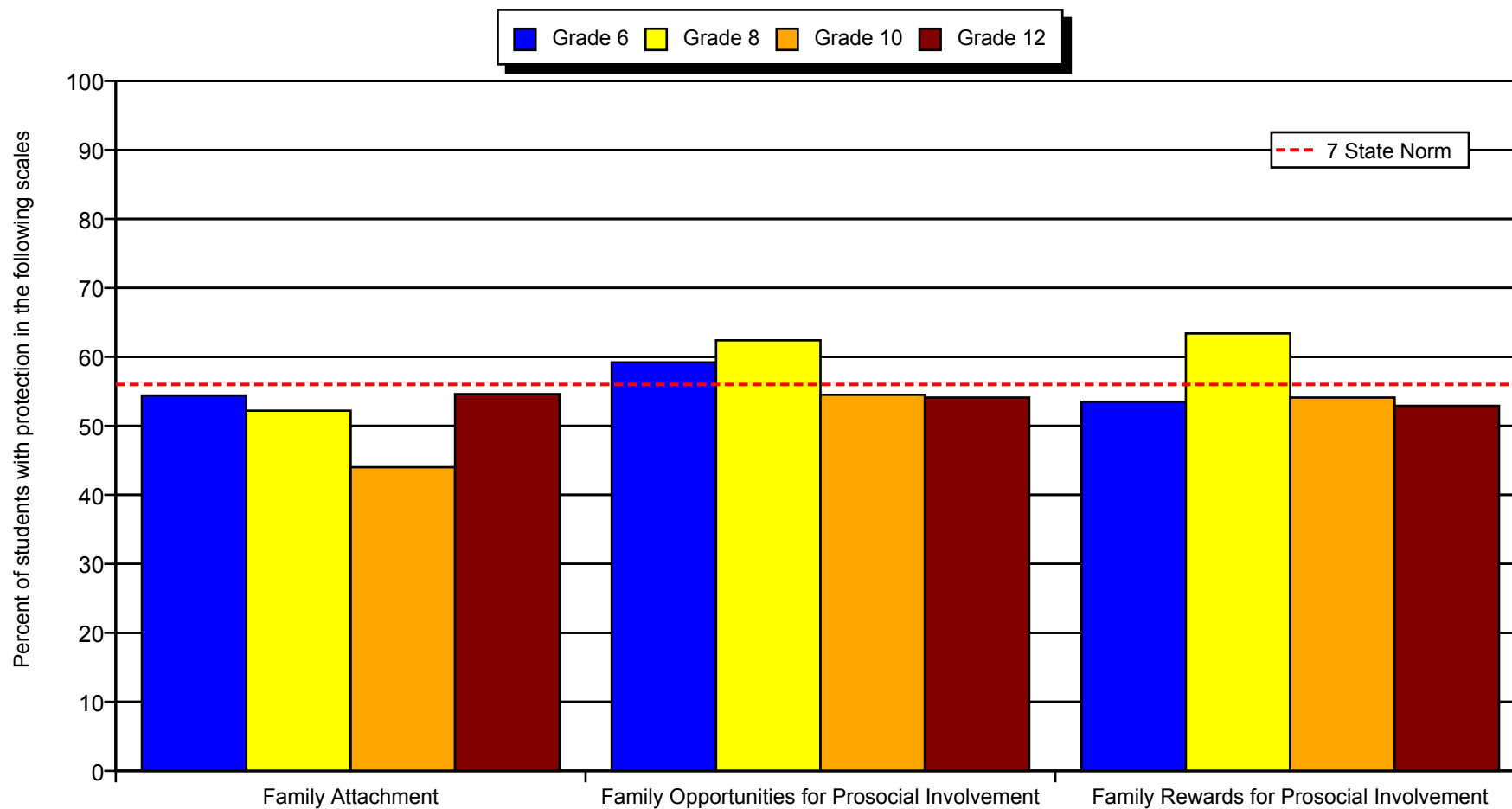


FIGURE 4-4

Protective Factors: Family Domain (2009)



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.

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
School					
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						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
RISK FACTORS																									
Academic Failure	48.3	46.5	37.2	44.2	42.9	42.6	49.8	50.1	43.7	47.0	44.9	44.6	49.2	49.3	46.7	48.5	47.5	46.4	43.2	43.3	41.6	41.3	41.2	39.6	
Low Commitment to School	40.1	41.9	50.9	42.0	42.9	42.0	35.1	35.7	31.4	35.3	35.4	35.1	38.2	38.0	31.2	39.5	38.1	38.7	43.4	41.5	38.3	42.2	42.2	40.6	
PROTECTIVE FACTORS																									
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	47.9	45.2	44.9	49.2	48.1	48.3	65.6	62.9	63.0	66.5	67.3	67.3	62.5	61.3	60.1	65.3	65.4	64.6	61.6	62.1	61.8	65.2	65.1	66.1	
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	61.4	59.5	56.0	58.9	58.5	56.1	58.4	56.0	55.3	56.1	57.1	56.1	65.6	64.8	62.7	64.5	64.9	64.5	50.3	50.4	49.1	50.0	49.6	49.4	

FIGURE 4-5

Risk Factors: School Domain (2009)

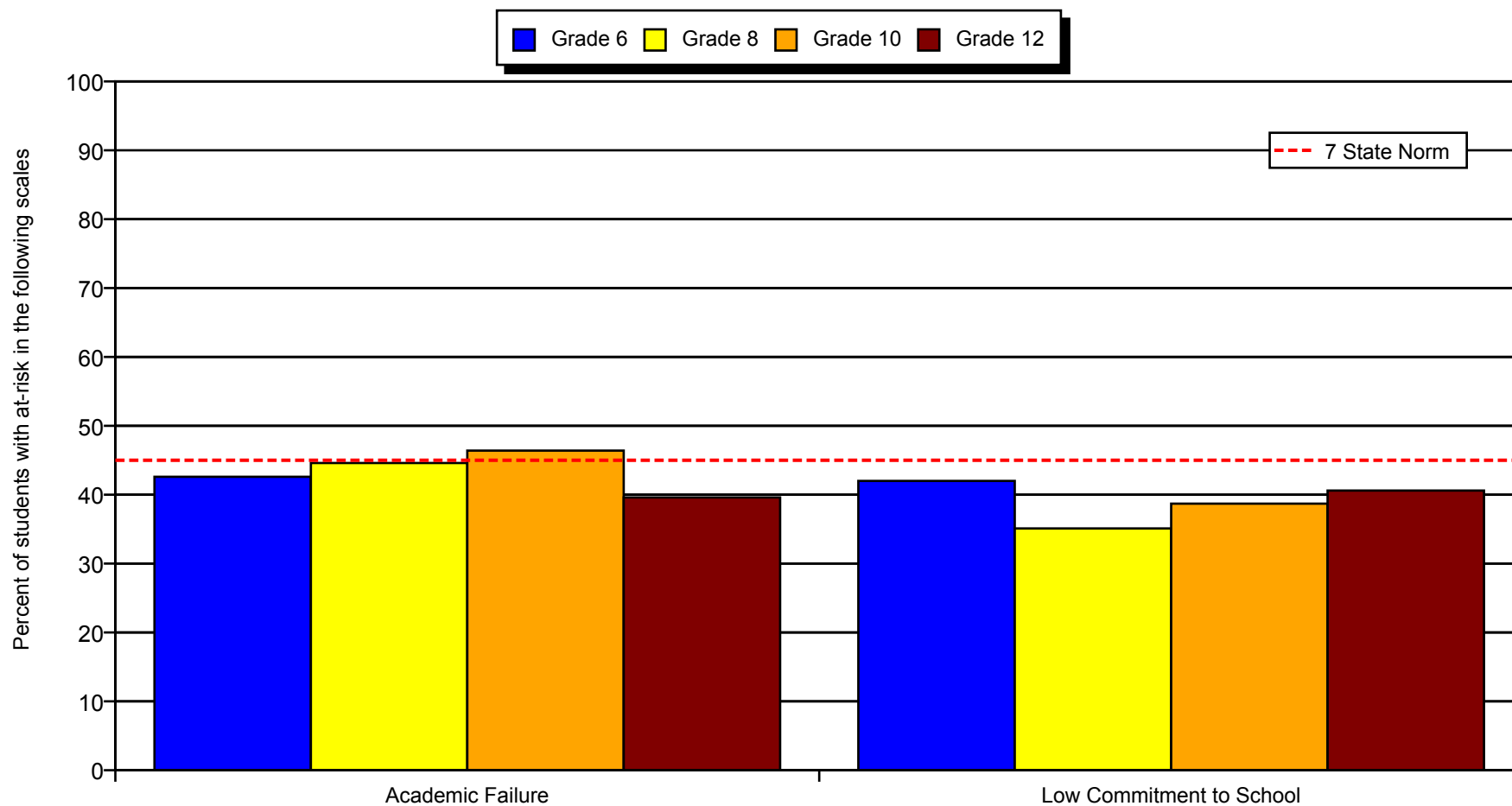
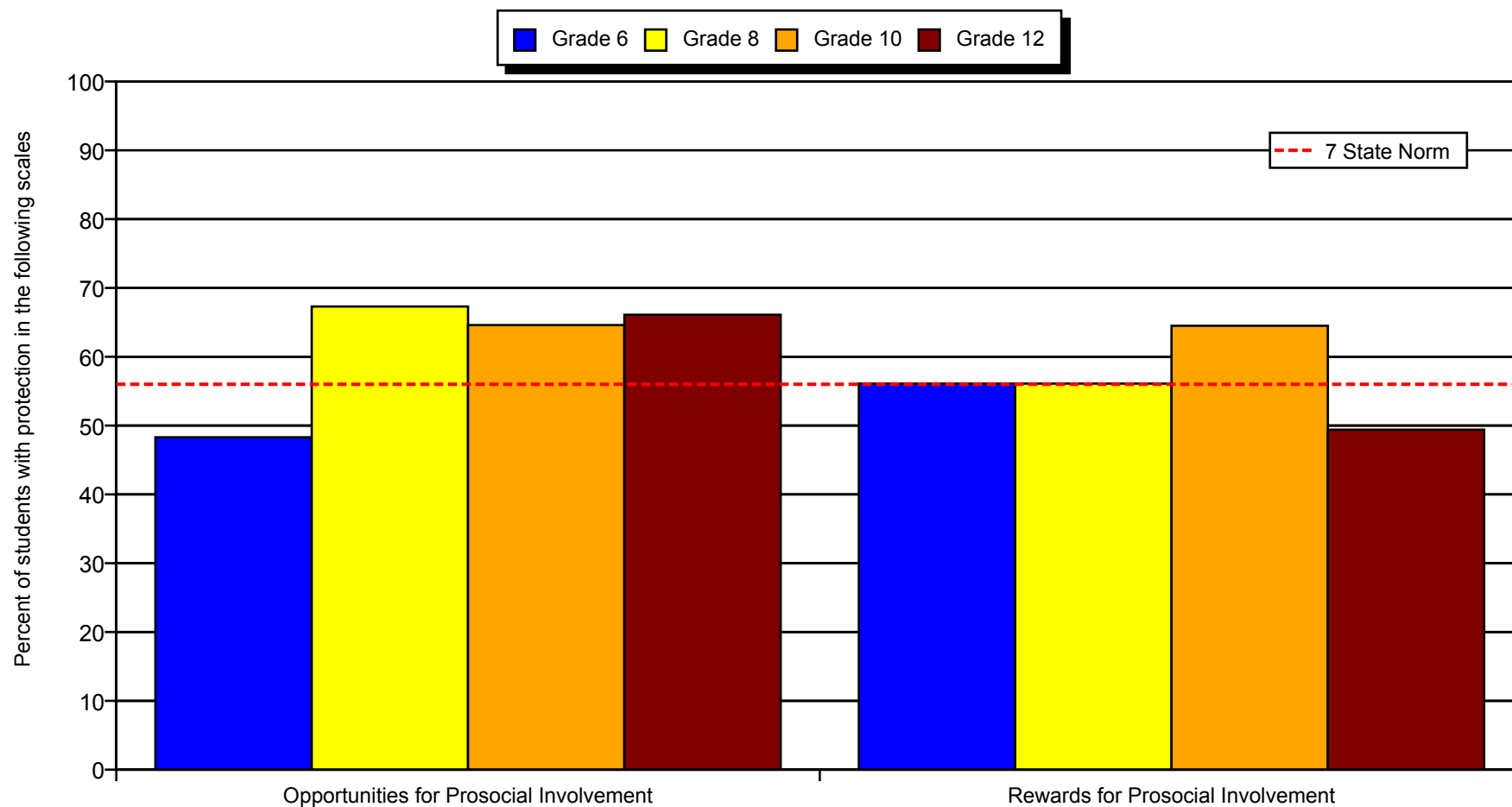


FIGURE 4-6

Protective Factors: School Domain (2009)



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
Peer-Individual					
Early and Persistent Antisocial Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rebelliousness	✓	✓		✓	
Friends Who Engage In a Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Gang Involvement	✓	✓			✓
Favorable Attitudes Toward the Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Early Initiation of the Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Depressive Symptoms	✓	✓			
Intention to Use ATODs	✓				
Constitutional (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 2009 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						
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
RISK FACTORS																									
Rebelliousness	49.0	50.3	47.0	46.8	47.4	44.6	39.0	40.4	36.9	38.1	38.7	36.8	45.3	48.7	46.0	44.6	44.7	44.5	43.2	45.3	42.5	43.0	43.3	41.5	
Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior	23.4	25.5	25.7	25.9	25.8	26.8	34.3	35.4	35.9	37.3	37.4	37.8	38.9	40.4	41.4	40.6	41.3	41.7	38.5	38.6	40.1	39.1	40.0	40.6	
Early Initiation of Drug Use	32.0	30.1	29.2	25.4	26.4	25.8	35.0	32.9	16.3	28.7	28.1	26.7	37.7	36.2	34.4	32.4	30.9	30.8	39.4	35.2	55.4	33.0	31.4	30.8	
Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior	36.5	37.7	37.4	37.5	38.9	39.2	33.0	32.3	32.3	33.3	33.3	34.3	40.0	42.0	42.8	41.7	41.5	42.3	38.0	37.8	39.7	39.0	39.8	39.3	
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	22.3	20.8	19.9	17.9	18.0	18.0	26.4	25.5	23.5	22.8	22.5	23.0	35.8	35.4	35.2	33.1	32.8	34.1	34.3	32.2	33.1	32.9	32.9	32.6	
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	29.9	31.8	31.7	32.6	32.2	33.1	36.2	37.9	36.1	36.4	36.3	37.7	34.3	35.5	36.1	34.6	35.2	37.2	39.0	39.0	40.7	41.6	41.2	43.1	
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	37.0	38.7	37.8	38.9	38.7	40.1	49.5	51.1	49.5	50.6	51.5	51.7	52.8	53.6	52.9	52.1	52.6	52.2	49.7	49.7	49.3	49.4	50.4	49.2	
Friends' Use of Drugs	25.2	23.9	22.9	20.6	21.3	21.2	35.5	34.7	39.8	30.8	31.2	30.7	38.9	37.2	48.3	33.1	33.3	33.9	35.4	32.3	46.9	31.0	31.1	30.5	
Sensation Seeking	54.0	52.3	53.5	50.6	49.3	48.9	51.9	50.7	50.1	49.6	50.1	50.0	48.5	49.5	50.2	48.4	48.3	48.6	51.4	50.1	51.1	50.5	51.3	49.1	
Rewards for Antisocial Behavior	26.5	23.9	23.5	22.1	23.7	23.7	41.8	39.4	36.8	37.4	38.6	38.6	46.1	43.1	41.9	41.3	40.2	41.6	57.3	54.1	54.1	54.8	55.0	54.5	
Depression Scale	46.7	43.3	40.1	39.5	39.6	39.1	48.7	46.6	43.6	44.1	43.6	43.1	49.5	47.1	45.9	46.2	45.1	45.6	44.8	42.5	41.0	40.4	40.2	40.9	
Intention to Use	34.0	36.1	36.2	35.3	37.4	37.7	28.6	28.0	26.7	26.4	27.2	27.7	40.0	40.4	40.2	38.3	38.3	40.1	29.8	28.3	28.7	28.7	29.4	29.9	
Gang Involvement	24.2	24.0	9.8	20.2	20.6	19.9	21.0	20.4	9.7	21.5	22.7	21.0	25.2	25.4	9.6	25.7	26.3	26.7	21.7	22.6	5.8	22.7	23.0	23.8	
PROTECTIVE FACTORS																									
Religiosity	67.2	67.3	65.3	63.7	63.0	60.9	69.0	68.8	68.0	68.0	67.5	66.6	67.3	67.5	65.0	64.9	66.1	65.3	88.1	88.5	59.7	86.1	85.7	86.0	
Social Skills	71.5	70.3	82.3	71.0	70.5	69.0	67.7	67.4	83.1	66.9	66.6	66.7	57.7	56.4	75.3	57.4	58.6	57.9	66.8	68.0	86.1	67.4	67.6	68.5	
Belief in Moral Order	63.0	62.1	67.5	65.0	63.9	61.3	63.9	63.4	57.2	64.4	64.1	63.9	67.5	64.7	83.2	66.5	66.9	65.7	51.3	51.7	72.6	51.4	50.8	51.1	
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	59.6	57.8	83.7	56.7	56.1	55.8	64.5	62.6	86.2	65.3	65.2	64.6	63.5	62.3	86.7	63.3	63.9	62.4	61.7	61.1	86.7	60.5	61.0	60.7	
Prosocial Involvement	46.8	46.3	44.7	43.2	43.8	43.0	47.6	47.9	48.8	47.6	48.0	47.3	50.2	49.3	48.3	49.1	48.9	49.4	43.6	44.1	42.6	43.5	43.2	44.3	
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	65.4	64.0	62.1	63.2	61.9	62.0	72.1	68.2	68.1	69.8	68.5	69.4	66.1	63.0	62.5	64.1	65.8	66.6	54.4	53.1	53.9	53.9	54.4	56.1	

FIGURE 4-7

Risk Factors: Peer/Individual Domain (2009)

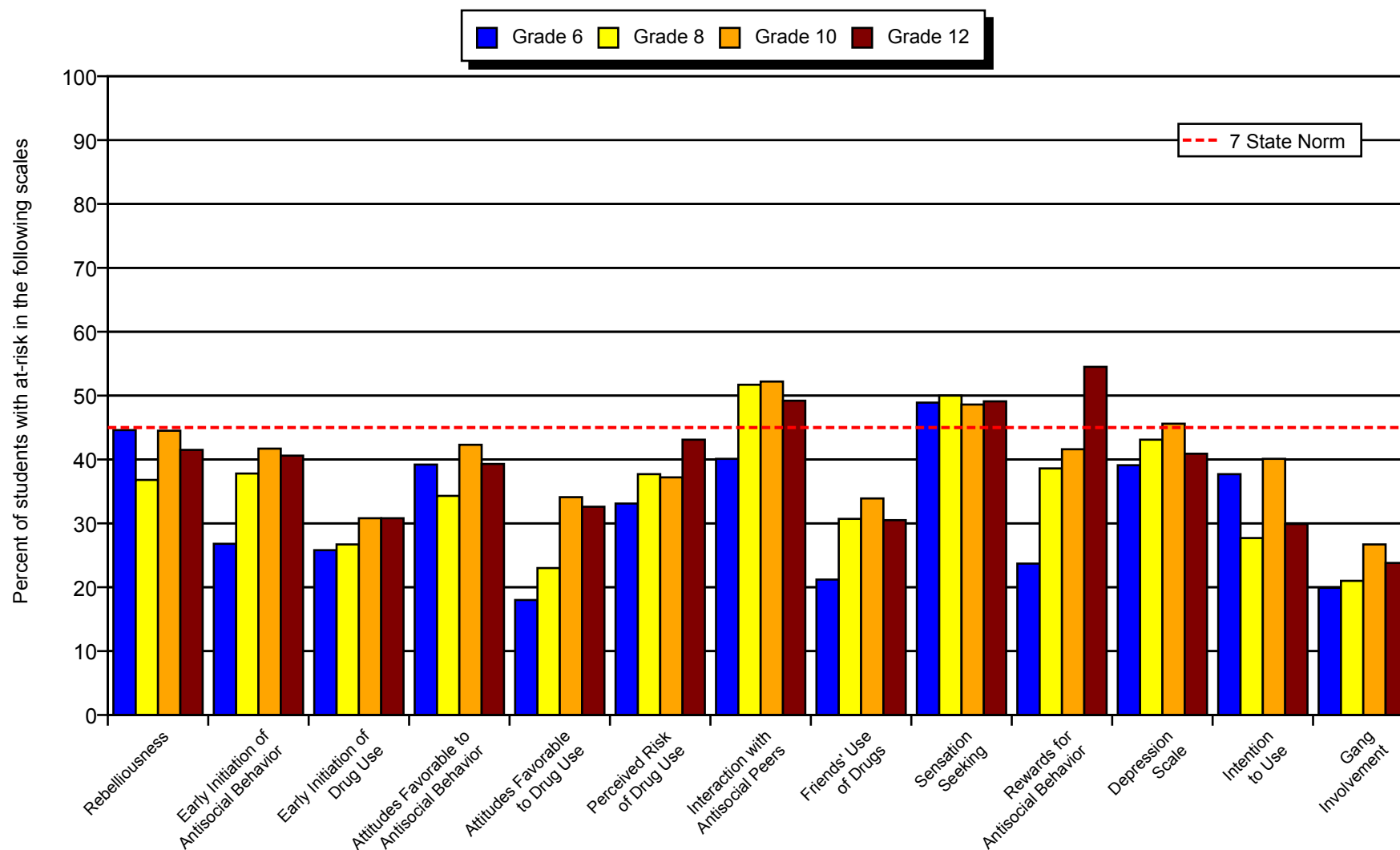
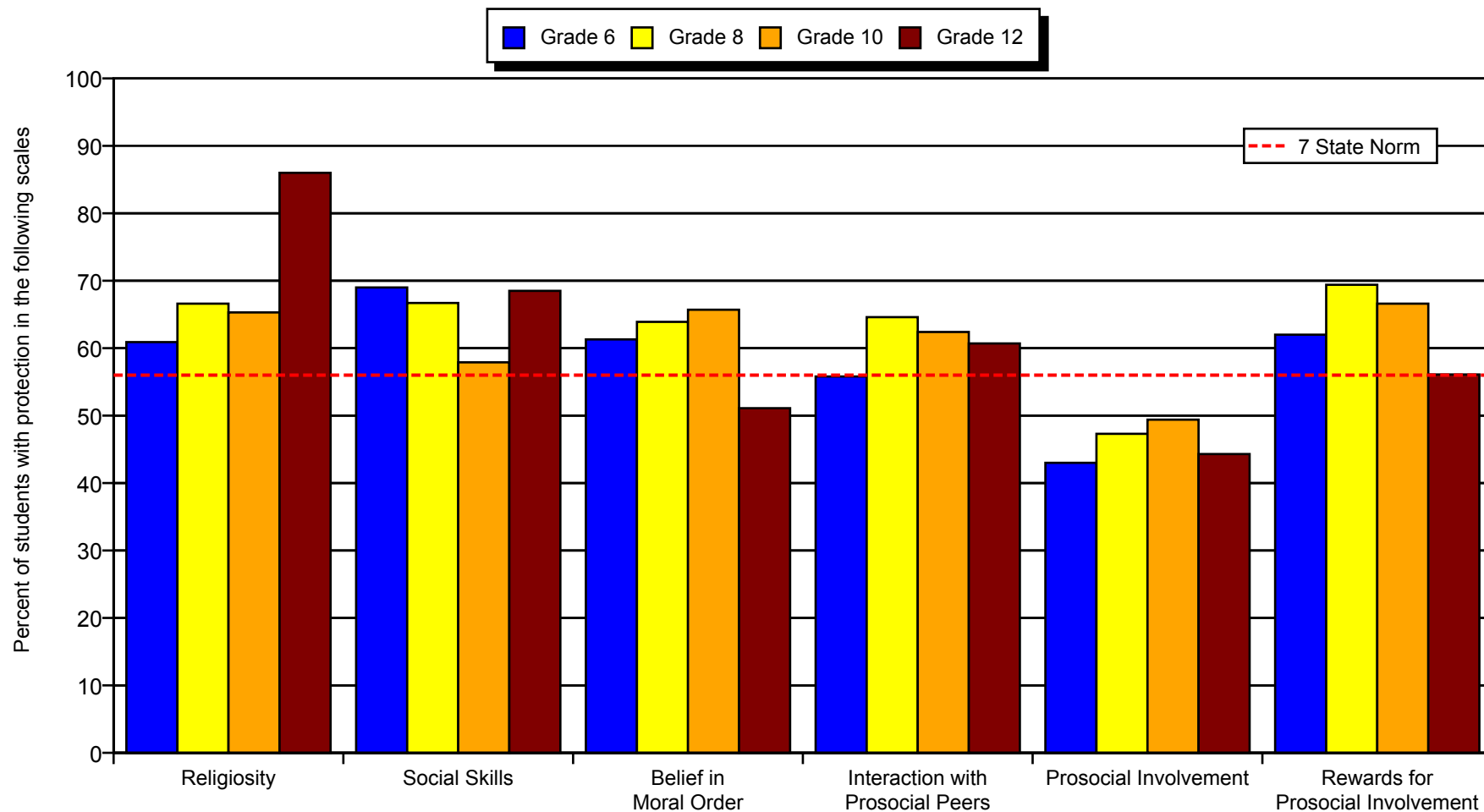


FIGURE 4-8

Protective Factors: Peer/Individual Domain (2009)



4.2 Risk and Protective Factor Results for Arkansas Students

4.2.1 Overview of Findings from the 2009 APNA

RISK FACTORS

In comparison to the national norm, risk factor scores for Arkansas youth in all four domains are generally lower, which is a good thing. Those risk factors that were elevated for Arkansas students were: Transitions and Mobility (53.8%), Interaction with Antisocial Peers (48.0%), and Sensation Seeking (49.2%). On many other risk factors, Arkansas students had significantly lower risk scores. These included: Perceived Availability of Drugs (30.9%), Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use (29.9%), Early Initiation of Drug Use (28.3%), Peer Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use (26.1%), Gang Involvement (22.6%) and Friends' Use of Drugs (28.8%).

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, 41.6% of 10th graders, and 54.5% 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 33.3% 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. 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 59.9%. Also, for Family Conflict, 8th grade students were notably higher than the other grades at 49.1%. This was about 10% higher than all of the other grade levels.

PROTECTIVE FACTORS

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 Family Opportunities for Social Involvement (57.9%), School Opportunities for Positive Involvement (61.0%), Religiosity (68.5%), Social Skills (65.5%), Belief in a Moral Order (61.1%), Peer Rewards for Prosocial Involvement (64.1%) and Interaction with Prosocial Peers (60.8%). They were lowest on Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement (46.9%) and Prosocial Involvement in the peer-individual domain (46.0%).



Appendices

Appendix A.	Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment 2009 Student Survey	App: 2
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APPENDIX A: ARKANSAS PREVENTION NEEDS ASSESSMENT (APNA) STUDENT SURVEY INSTRUMENT

Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey

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

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

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

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

5. For questions that have the following answers: **NO! no yes YES!**

Mark (the BIG) **YES!** if you think the statement is **DEFINITELY TRUE** for you.

Mark (the little) **yes** if you think the statement is **MOSTLY TRUE** for you.

Mark (the little) **no** if you think the statement is **MOSTLY NOT TRUE** for you.

Mark (the BIG) **NO!** if you think the statement is **DEFINITELY NOT TRUE** for you.

Example: Chocolate is the best ice cream flavor.

☐ NO! ☐ no ☒ yes ☐ YES!

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

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

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

Region:	County:	District:	School #	Student's Zipcode
0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9

1. Are you: ☐ Male ☐ Female

2. How old are you?

☐ 10 or younger ☐ 13 ☐ 16 ☐ 19 or older
☐ 11 ☐ 14 ☐ 17
☐ 12 ☐ 15 ☐ 18

3. What grade are you in?

☐ 6th ☐ 8th ☐ 10th ☐ 12th
☐ 7th ☐ 9th ☐ 11th

4. Are you Hispanic or Latino?

☐ No ☐ Yes

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

☐ Black or African American
☐ Asian
☐ American Indian
☐ Alaska Native
☐ White
☐ Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
☐ Other (Please Specify _____)

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

☐ Completed grade school or less
☐ Some high school
☐ Completed high school
☐ Some college
☐ Completed college
☐ Graduate or professional school after college
☐ Don't know
☐ Does not apply

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

☐ Mother
☐ Stepmother
☐ Foster Mother
☐ Grandmother
☐ Aunt
☐ Father
☐ Stepfather
☐ Foster Father
☐ Grandfather
☐ Uncle
☐ Other Adults
☐ Brother(s)
☐ Stepbrother(s)
☐ Sister(s)
☐ Stepsister(s)
☐ Other Children

Produced by the Arkansas Department of Human Services
 Phone: (501) 686-9866.

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

[SERIAL]

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"/>

	Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Almost always
18. Now thinking back over the past year in school, how often did you:					
a. enjoy being in school?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. hate being in school?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. try to do your best work in school?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
19. How often do you feel that the school work you are assigned is meaningful and important?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

	Number of friends				
	0	1	2	3	4
24. Think of your four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year (12 months), how many of your best friends have:					
a. participated in clubs, organizations or activities at school?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. smoked cigarettes?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. tried beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) when their parents didn't know about it?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. made a commitment to stay drug-free?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. used marijuana?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. tried to do well in school?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. used LSD, cocaine, amphetamines, or other illegal drugs?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
h. been suspended from school?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
i. liked school?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
j. carried a handgun?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
k. sold illegal drugs?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
l. regularly attended religious services?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
m. stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
n. been arrested?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
o. dropped out of school?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
p. been members of a gang?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
25. What are the chances you would be seen as cool if you:	<div> <div>Very good chance</div> <div>Pretty good chance</div> <div>Some chance</div> <div>Little chance</div> <div>No or very little chance</div> </div>				
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"/>

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="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. had more than a sip or two of beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, that is, at least once or twice a month?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. used phenoxymethine (pox, p.x. breeze)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. got suspended from school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. got arrested?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. carried a handgun?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. belonged to a gang?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

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
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

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

31. Are you currently on probation, or assigned a probation officer with Juvenile Court?	No	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

32. Have you ever belonged to a gang?	No	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

33. If you have ever belonged to a gang, did that gang have a name?	No	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

41. I ignore rules that get in my way.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



[SERIAL]

81. 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
82. 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
83. 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
84. Have you ever smoked cigarettes?
- ☐ Never ☐ Regularly in the past
☐ Once or twice ☐ Regularly now
☐ Once in a while but not regularly
85. 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
86. Which statement best describes rules about smoking inside your home?
- ☐ Smoking is not allowed anywhere inside your home
☐ Smoking is allowed in some places and at some times
☐ Smoking is allowed anywhere inside the home
☐ There are no rules about smoking inside the home
☐ I don't know
87. Which statement best describes rules about smoking in your family cars?
- ☐ Smoking is never allowed in any car
☐ Smoking is allowed sometimes or in some cars
☐ Smoking is allowed in any car anytime
☐ There are no rules about smoking in the car
☐ We do not have a family car
☐ I don't know

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

- | 95. 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? | | | | |
| b. to drink alcohol? | | | | |
| c. to smoke cigarettes? | | | | |
-
- | 96. How much do each of the following statements describe your neighborhood? | NO! | no | yes | YES! |
|--|-----|----|-----|------|
| | | | | |
| a. crime and/or drug selling | | | | |
| b. fights | | | | |
| c. lots of empty or abandoned buildings | | | | |
| d. lots of graffiti | | | | |

	NO!	no	yes	YES!
97. 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"/>
98. 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"/>
99. I like my neighborhood.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
100. 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"/>
101. I'd like to get out of my neighborhood.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
102. 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"/>
103. 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"/>
104. I feel safe in my neighborhood.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

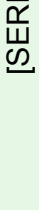
105. Which of the following activities for people your age are available in your community?

- ☐ No ☐ Yes
☐ No ☐ Yes
☐ No ☐ Yes
☐ No ☐ Yes
☐ No ☐ Yes

	NO!	no	yes	YES!
106. 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"/>
107. 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"/>
108. 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"/>

	Very easy	Sort of easy	Sort of hard	Very hard
109. 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"/>
110. 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"/>
111. 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"/>
112. 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"/>
113. 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"/>

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



[SERIAL]

114. 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.

	Not wrong at all	A little bit wrong	Wrong	Very wrong
115. 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?	<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"/>

116. 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

117. 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"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. smoked marijuana?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. smoked cigarettes?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. taken a handgun to school?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. been suspended or expelled from school?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

	NO!	no	yes	YES!
118. The rules in my family are clear.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
119. People in my family often insult or yell at each other.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
120. 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"/>
121. We argue about the same things in my family over and over.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
122. 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?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
123. My family has clear rules about alcohol and drug use.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
124. If you carried a handgun without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
125. If you skipped school would you be caught by your parents?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
126. Do you feel very close to your mother?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
127. Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your mother?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
128. My parents ask me what I think before most family decisions affecting me are made.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
129. Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your father?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
130. Do you enjoy spending time with your mother?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
131. Do you enjoy spending time with your father?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
132. If I had a personal problem, I could ask my mom or dad for help.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
133. Do you feel very close to your father?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
134. My parents give me lots of chances to do fun things with them.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
135. My parents ask if I've gotten my homework done.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
136. People in my family have serious arguments.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
137. Would your parents know if you did not come home on time?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
138. It is important to be honest with your parents, even if they become upset or you get punished.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

139. 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

140. 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

141. 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

142. 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

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

- ☐ No
☐ Yes

144. 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

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

- ☐ No
☐ Yes

146. 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

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

- ☐ No
☐ Yes

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

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

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

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

Thank you for completing the survey.

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APPENDIX B: ITEM DICTIONARY FOR THE 2009 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
3	Grade	6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th
4	Are you Hispanic or Latino?	No, Yes
5	What is your race?	Black or African American, Asian, American Indian, Alaska Native, White, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, Other
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?	see questionnaire for complete list of responses
142	How many brothers and sisters, including stepbrothers and stepsisters, do you have that are older than you?	0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or more
141	How many brothers and sisters, including stepbrothers 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
101	I'd like to get out of my neighborhood.	NO!, no, yes, YES!
99	I like my neighborhood.	NO!, no, yes, YES!
97	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>		
96a	crime and/or drug selling	NO!, no, yes, YES!
96b	fights	NO!, no, yes, YES!
96c	lots of empty or abandoned buildings	NO!, no, yes, YES!
96d	lots of graffiti	NO!, no, yes, YES!
104	I feel safe in my neighborhood.	NO!, no, yes, YES!

COMMUNITY: Transitions and Mobility		
APNA Question #	QUESTIONS	RESPONSES CATEGORIES
143	Have you changed homes in the past year (the last 12 months)?	No, Yes
144	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
145	Have you changed schools (including changing from elementary to middle and middle to high school) in the past year?	No, Yes
146	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
<i>How wrong would most adults (over 21) in your neighborhood think it is for kids your age:</i>		
95a	to use marijuana?	Very wrong, Wrong, A little bit wrong, Not wrong at all
95b	to drink alcohol?	Very wrong, Wrong, A little bit wrong, Not wrong at all
95c	to smoke cigarettes?	Very wrong, Wrong, A little bit wrong, Not wrong at all
107	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!
106	If a kid smoked marijuana in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	NO!, no, yes, YES!
108	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
110	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
109	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
113	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
111	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
112	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
100	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>		
105a	sports teams?	No, Yes
105b	scouting?	No, Yes
105c	boys and girls clubs?	No, Yes
105d	4-H clubs?	No, Yes
105e	service clubs?	No, Yes

COMMUNITY: Rewards for Prosocial Involvement		
APNA Question #	QUESTIONS	RESPONSES CATEGORIES
98	My neighbors notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.	NO!, no, yes, YES!
103	There are people in my neighborhood who encourage me to do my best.	NO!, no, yes, YES!
102	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
135	My parents ask if I've gotten my homework done.	NO!, no, yes, YES!
137	Would your parents know if you did not come home on time?	NO!, no, yes, YES!
120	When I am not at home, one of my parents knows where I am and who I am with.	NO!, no, yes, YES!
118	The rules in my family are clear.	NO!, no, yes, YES!
123	My family has clear rules about alcohol and drug use.	NO!, no, yes, YES!
122	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!, no, yes, YES!
125	If you skipped school would you be caught by your parents?	NO!, no, yes, YES!
124	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
119	People in my family often insult or yell at each other.	NO!,no,yes,YES!
136	People in my family have serious arguments.	NO!,no,yes,YES!
121	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
147	Has anyone in your family ever had severe alcohol or drug problems?	No, Yes
<i>Have any of your brothers or sisters ever:</i>		
117a	drunk beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey or gin)?	No, Yes,I don't have any brothers or sisters
117b	smoked marijuana?	No, Yes,I don't have any brothers or sisters
117c	smoked cigarettes?	No, Yes,I don't have any brothers or sisters
117d	taken a handgun to school?	No, Yes,I don't have any brothers or sisters
117e	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>		
148a	used marijuana, crack, cocaine, or other drugs?	0, 1,2,3-4,5+
148b	sold or dealt drugs?	0, 1,2,3-4,5+
148c	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+
148d	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>		
115a	drink beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey or gin) regularly?	Very wrong, Wrong,A little bit wrong,Not wrong at all
115b	smoke cigarettes?	Very wrong, Wrong,A little bit wrong,Not wrong at all
115c	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>		
115d	steal something worth more than \$5?	Very wrong, Wrong, A little bit wrong, Not wrong at all
115e	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
115f	pick a fight with someone?	Very wrong, Wrong, A little bit wrong, Not wrong at all

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

FAMILY: Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement		
APNA Question #	QUESTIONS	RESPONSES CATEGORIES
134	My parents give me lots of chances to do fun things with them.	NO!, no, yes, YES!
128	My parents ask me what I think before most family decisions affecting me are made.	NO!, no, yes, YES!
132	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
139	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
140	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
130	Do you enjoy spending time with your mother?	NO!, no, yes, YES!
131	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!
138	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
82	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
83	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
84	Have you ever smoked cigarettes?	Never, Once or Twice, Once in a while but not regularly, Regularly in the past, Regularly now
85	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+
79	On how many occasions have you drunk flavored alcoholic beverages, sometimes called 'alcopops' (like Mike's Hard Lemonade, Smirnoff Ice, Bacardi Breezers, etc.) in your lifetime?	0, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-39, 40+
80	On how many occasions have you drunk flavored alcoholic beverages, sometimes called 'alcopops' (like Mike's Hard Lemonade, Smirnoff Ice, Bacardi Breezers, etc.) 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+
81	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+
94	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

DRUG USE OUTCOMES		
APNA Question #	QUESTIONS	RESPONSES CATEGORIES
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+
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+

DRUG USE OUTCOMES		
APNA Question #	QUESTIONS	RESPONSES CATEGORIES
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+
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
<i>How many times in the past year (12 months) have you:</i>		
30a	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
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 phenoxdyne (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!

DRUG USE OUTCOMES		
APNA Question #	QUESTIONS	RESPONSES CATEGORIES
86	Which statement best describes rules about smoking inside your home?	Smoking is not allowed anywhere inside your home, Smoking is allowed in some places and at some times, Smoking is allowed anywhere inside the home, There are no rules about smoking inside the home, I don't know
87	Which statement best describes rules about smoking in your family cars?	Smoking is never allowed in any car, Smoking is allowed sometimes or in some cars, Smoking is allowed in any car anytime, There are no rules about smoking in the car, We do not have a family car, I don't know
88	During this school year, were you taught in any of your classes about the dangers of tobacco use?	Strongly agree, Agree, Disagree, Strongly disagree, I don't know
89	During the past 12 months, have you participated in any community activities to discourage people your age from using cigarettes, chewing tobacco, snuff, dip or cigars?	Strongly agree, Agree, Disagree, Strongly disagree, I don't know
90	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
91	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
92	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 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
93	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

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

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

	<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
	<u>Risk Factor</u>	<u>Associated Scales</u>
<i>Individual-Peer Risk Factors</i>	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	42,276	48.3	5. What is your race?			
	Female	45,185	51.7				
2. Age	10 or younger	65	0.1	a. Black or African American	No	70,463	79.3
	11	15,632	17.7		Yes	18,449	20.7
	12	8,717	9.9	b. Asian	No	87,380	98.3
	13	15,919	18.0		Yes	1,532	1.7
	14	8,459	9.6	c. American Indian	No	84,432	95.0
	15	14,004	15.9		Yes	4,480	5.0
	16	7,639	8.7	d. Alaska Native	No	88,699	99.8
	17	12,307	13.9		Yes	213	0.2
	18	5,157	5.8	e. White	No	29,535	33.2
	19 or older	332	0.4		Yes	59,377	66.8
3. Grade	6th	25,324	28.5	f. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	No	88,285	99.3
	8th	24,711	27.8		Yes	627	0.7
	10th	21,629	24.3	g. Other	No	81,209	91.3
	12th	17,248	19.4		Yes	7,703	8.7
4. Are you Hispanic or Latino?	No	76,607	89.6				
	Yes	8,900	10.4				

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	1,946	2.2	g. Stepfather	No	75,276	84.7
	Some high school	6,763	7.8		Yes	13,636	15.3
	Completed high school	16,609	19.2	h. Foster Father	No	88,571	99.6
	Some college	14,093	16.3		Yes	341	0.4
	Completed college	20,633	23.8	i. Grandfather	No	83,718	94.2
	Graduate or professional school after college	8,242	9.5		Yes	5,194	5.8
	Don't know	17,233	19.9	j. Uncle	No	85,462	96.1
	Does not apply	1,204	1.4		Yes	3,450	3.9
7. Think of where you live most of the time. Which of the following people live there with you?				k. Other Adults	No	86,630	97.4
a. Mother	No	12,795	14.4		Yes	2,282	2.6
	Yes	76,117	85.6	l. Brother(s)	No	49,533	55.7
b. Stepmother	No	83,787	94.2		Yes	39,379	44.3
	Yes	5,125	5.8	m. Stepbrother(s)	No	85,209	95.8
c. Foster Mother	No	88,489	99.5		Yes	3,703	4.2
	Yes	423	0.5	n. Sister(s)	No	51,460	57.9
d. Grandmother	No	79,471	89.4		Yes	37,452	42.1
	Yes	9,441	10.6	o. Stepsister(s)	No	85,486	96.1
e. Aunt	No	85,349	96.0		Yes	3,426	3.9
	Yes	3,563	4.0	p. Other Children	No	84,353	94.9
f. Father	No	39,215	44.1		Yes	4,559	5.1
	Yes	49,697	55.9				

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

Question	Response	#	%	Question	Response	#	%
8. In my school, students have lots of chances to help decide things like class activities and rules.	NO!	14,942	17.0	13. I feel safe at my school.	NO!	6,695	7.6
	no	31,042	35.4		no	11,072	12.6
	yes	34,153	38.9		yes	43,151	49.1
	YES!	7,654	8.7		YES!	26,883	30.6
9. Teachers ask me to work on special classroom projects.	NO!	9,087	10.3	14. The school lets my parents know when I have done something well.	NO!	15,797	18.0
	no	34,886	39.7		no	35,164	40.1
	yes	35,765	40.7		yes	26,467	30.2
	YES!	8,149	9.3		YES!	10,180	11.6
10. My teacher(s) notices when I am doing a good job and lets me know about it.	NO!	5,019	5.7	15. My teachers praise me when I work hard in school.	NO!	12,133	13.9
	no	16,262	18.5		no	31,339	35.9
	yes	44,952	51.2		yes	34,062	39.0
	YES!	21,636	24.6		YES!	9,799	11.2
11. There are lots of chances for students in my school to get involved in sports, clubs, and other school activities outside of class.	NO!	2,530	2.9	16. Are your school grades better than the grades of most students in your class?	NO!	6,633	7.6
	no	6,363	7.2		no	25,403	29.1
	yes	33,333	37.9		yes	39,794	45.6
	YES!	45,801	52.0		YES!	15,369	17.6
12. There are lots of chances for students in my school to talk with a teacher one-on-one.	NO!	4,068	4.6	17. I have lots of chances to be part of class discussions or activities.	NO!	3,507	4.0
	no	15,994	18.2		no	13,196	15.1
	yes	44,118	50.3		yes	48,131	55.1
	YES!	23,590	26.9		YES!	22,509	25.8

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

Question	Response	#	%	Question	Response	#	%
18. Now thinking back over the past year in school, how often did you:				20. Putting them all together, what	Mostly F's	1,127	1.3
a. enjoy being in school?	Never	7,002	8.0	were your grades like last year?	Mostly D's	3,381	4.0
	Seldom	9,784	11.1		Mostly C's	17,632	20.7
	Sometimes	34,537	39.3		Mostly B's	33,488	39.3
	Often	22,904	26.1		Mostly A's	29,686	34.8
	Almost always	13,689	15.6				
b. hate being in school?	Never	9,506	10.8	21. How important do you think	Very important	32,198	36.7
	Seldom	22,196	25.3	the things you are learning in	Quite important	22,911	26.1
	Sometimes	31,146	35.5	school are going to be for your	Fairly important	20,695	23.6
	Often	15,033	17.2	later life?	Slightly important	9,873	11.2
	Almost always	9,744	11.1		Not at all important	2,172	2.5
c. try to do your best work in	Never	567	0.6	22. How interesting are most of	Very interesting and	10,288	11.8
school?	Seldom	2,174	2.5	your courses to you?	stimulating		
	Sometimes	11,438	13.1		Quite interesting	24,253	27.8
	Often	25,337	28.9		Fairly interesting	32,015	36.6
	Almost always	48,022	54.9		Slightly dull	14,660	16.8
					Very dull	6,140	7.0
19. How often do you feel that the	Never	5,710	6.5	23. During the LAST FOUR WEEKS	None	64,400	74.8
school work you are assigned	Seldom	14,110	16.1	how many whole days of school	1	8,622	10.0
is meaningful and important?	Sometimes	27,778	31.7	have you missed because you	2	4,906	5.7
	Often	23,971	27.4	skipped or 'cut'?	3	3,514	4.1
	Almost always	15,937	18.2		4-5	2,961	3.4
					6-10	1,094	1.3
					11 or more	641	0.7

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

Question	Response	#	%
24. Think of your four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year (12 months), how many of your best friends have:			
a. participated in clubs, organizations or activities at school?	0	10,804	12.4
	1	10,290	11.9
	2	15,767	18.2
	3	14,141	16.3
	4	35,823	41.3
b. smoked cigarettes?	0	57,223	65.8
	1	11,632	13.4
	2	7,383	8.5
	3	4,231	4.9
	4	6,496	7.5
c. tried beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) when their parents didn't know about it?	0	44,581	51.3
	1	11,542	13.3
	2	9,237	10.6
	3	6,779	7.8
	4	14,807	17.0
d. made a commitment to stay drug-free?	0	19,411	22.4
	1	9,938	11.5
	2	8,893	10.3
	3	9,037	10.4
	4	39,300	45.4

Question	Response	#	%
e. used marijuana?	0	61,871	71.5
	1	8,409	9.7
	2	5,674	6.6
	3	3,930	4.5
	4	6,692	7.7
f. tried to do well in school?	0	3,052	3.5
	1	4,609	5.3
	2	10,060	11.6
	3	16,557	19.1
	4	52,520	60.5
g. used LSD, cocaine, amphetamines, or other illegal drugs?	0	76,694	88.3
	1	5,130	5.9
	2	2,238	2.6
	3	1,136	1.3
	4	1,657	1.9
h. been suspended from school?	0	53,414	61.6
	1	15,239	17.6
	2	8,571	9.9
	3	3,758	4.3
	4	5,796	6.7

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

Question	Response	#	%
i. liked school?	0	21,190	24.4
	1	11,433	13.2
	2	18,432	21.2
	3	15,678	18.1
	4	20,052	23.1
j. carried a handgun?	0	78,904	90.8
	1	3,723	4.3
	2	1,795	2.1
	3	827	1.0
	4	1,657	1.9
k. sold illegal drugs?	0	76,437	88.3
	1	5,073	5.9
	2	2,392	2.8
	3	1,043	1.2
	4	1,636	1.9
l. regularly attended religious services?	0	17,243	20.1
	1	11,452	13.4
	2	16,235	18.9
	3	15,219	17.8
	4	25,529	29.8

Question	Response	#	%
m. stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?	0	81,057	93.2
	1	3,493	4.0
	2	1,232	1.4
	3	456	0.5
	4	743	0.9
n. been arrested?	0	70,907	81.6
	1	8,983	10.3
	2	3,710	4.3
	3	1,459	1.7
	4	1,823	2.1
o. dropped out of school?	0	78,251	90.0
	1	5,640	6.5
	2	1,691	1.9
	3	617	0.7
	4	732	0.8
p. been members of a gang?	0	72,748	83.7
	1	5,631	6.5
	2	2,899	3.3
	3	1,538	1.8
	4	4,107	4.7

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

Question	Response	#	%
25. What are the chances you would be seen as cool if you:			
a. smoked cigarettes?	No or very little chance	60,606	69.9
	Little chance	13,047	15.0
	Some chance	7,704	8.9
	Pretty good chance	3,199	3.7
	Very good chance	2,174	2.5
b. worked hard at school?	No or very little chance	10,046	11.6
	Little chance	12,226	14.1
	Some chance	19,217	22.2
	Pretty good chance	19,261	22.2
	Very good chance	26,007	30.0
c. began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, that is, at least once or twice a month?	No or very little chance	49,976	57.6
	Little chance	12,445	14.3
	Some chance	10,995	12.7
	Pretty good chance	8,286	9.5
	Very good chance	5,124	5.9
d. defended someone who was being verbally abused at school?	No or very little chance	13,332	15.4
	Little chance	10,431	12.0
	Some chance	18,455	21.3
	Pretty good chance	20,127	23.2
	Very good chance	24,283	28.0

Question	Response	#	%
e. smoked marijuana?	No or very little chance	60,721	70.1
	Little chance	9,022	10.4
	Some chance	7,079	8.2
	Pretty good chance	4,880	5.6
	Very good chance	4,924	5.7
f. carried a handgun?	No or very little chance	68,938	79.6
	Little chance	7,769	9.0
	Some chance	4,451	5.1
	Pretty good chance	2,315	2.7
	Very good chance	3,117	3.6
g. regularly volunteered to do community service?	No or very little chance	25,702	29.7
	Little chance	16,374	18.9
	Some chance	18,722	21.6
	Pretty good chance	12,520	14.5
	Very good chance	13,304	15.4

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

Question	Response	#	%
26. How old were you when you first:			
a. smoked marijuana?	Never	73,251	83.4
	10 or younger	1,227	1.4
	11	1,037	1.2
	12	1,790	2.0
	13	2,625	3.0
	14	2,545	2.9
	15	2,537	2.9
	16	1,795	2.0
	17 or older	972	1.1
b. smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?	Never	60,318	68.9
	10 or younger	9,354	10.7
	11	3,555	4.1
	12	3,493	4.0
	13	3,504	4.0
	14	2,643	3.0
	15	2,351	2.7
	16	1,480	1.7
	17 or older	893	1.0
c. had more than a sip or two of beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin)?	Never	44,767	51.2
	10 or younger	11,184	12.8
	11	4,785	5.5
	12	5,245	6.0
	13	6,353	7.3
	14	5,388	6.2
	15	4,950	5.7
	16	3,116	3.6
	17 or older	1,664	1.9

Question	Response	#	%
d. began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, that is, at least once or twice a month?	Never	72,537	82.7
	10 or younger	1,118	1.3
	11	873	1.0
	12	1,297	1.5
	13	2,148	2.4
	14	2,426	2.8
	15	3,140	3.6
	16	2,512	2.9
	17 or older	1,633	1.9
e. used phenoxydine (pox, px, breeze)?	Never	86,919	100.0
	10 or younger		
	11		
	12		
	13		
	14		
	15		
	16		
	17 or older		
f. got suspended from school?	Never	66,988	76.7
	10 or younger	6,602	7.6
	11	3,161	3.6
	12	3,074	3.5
	13	3,003	3.4
	14	2,137	2.4
	15	1,369	1.6
	16	735	0.8
	17 or older	312	0.4

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

Question	Response	#	%
g. got arrested?	Never	81,358	93.0
	10 or younger	603	0.7
	11	580	0.7
	12	769	0.9
	13	1,040	1.2
	14	1,031	1.2
	15	908	1.0
	16	717	0.8
	17 or older	444	0.5
h. carried a handgun?	Never	82,026	94.0
	10 or younger	1,509	1.7
	11	854	1.0
	12	669	0.8
	13	667	0.8
	14	510	0.6
	15	470	0.5
	16	312	0.4
	17 or older	213	0.2

Question	Response	#	%
i. attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	Never	69,526	79.5
	10 or younger	5,305	6.1
	11	2,876	3.3
	12	2,379	2.7
	13	2,616	3.0
	14	1,879	2.1
	15	1,515	1.7
	16	897	1.0
	17 or older	443	0.5
j. belonged to a gang?	Never	82,502	94.2
	10 or younger	1,203	1.4
	11	811	0.9
	12	792	0.9
	13	950	1.1
	14	545	0.6
	15	458	0.5
	16	221	0.3
	17 or older	129	0.1

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

Question	Response	#	%
27. How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to:			
a. take a handgun to school?	Very wrong	77,497	88.3
	Wrong	7,491	8.5
	A little bit wrong	2,025	2.3
	Not wrong at all	780	0.9
b. steal anything worth more than \$5?	Very wrong	51,388	58.7
	Wrong	25,959	29.7
	A little bit wrong	8,384	9.6
	Not wrong at all	1,798	2.1
c. pick a fight with someone?	Very wrong	36,420	41.7
	Wrong	28,137	32.2
	A little bit wrong	17,781	20.4
	Not wrong at all	4,995	5.7
d. attack someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	Very wrong	58,442	66.8
	Wrong	17,472	20.0
	A little bit wrong	8,405	9.6
	Not wrong at all	3,162	3.6
e. stay away from school all day when their parents think they are at school?	Very wrong	51,325	58.6
	Wrong	21,497	24.6
	A little bit wrong	11,265	12.9
	Not wrong at all	3,465	4.0

Question	Response	#	%
f. drink beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) regularly?	Very wrong	52,109	59.5
	Wrong	15,252	17.4
	A little bit wrong	13,309	15.2
	Not wrong at all	6,908	7.9
g. smoke cigarettes?	Very wrong	57,176	65.3
	Wrong	14,774	16.9
	A little bit wrong	9,099	10.4
	Not wrong at all	6,499	7.4
h. smoke marijuana?	Very wrong	65,717	75.1
	Wrong	9,500	10.9
	A little bit wrong	6,337	7.2
	Not wrong at all	5,965	6.8
i. use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or another illegal drug?	Very wrong	80,090	91.5
	Wrong	4,821	5.5
	A little bit wrong	1,519	1.7
	Not wrong at all	1,115	1.3

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

Question	Response	#	%
28. At school during the past 12 months, did you receive help from the resource teacher, speech therapist or other special education teacher?	No	65,612	86.7
	Yes	10,028	13.3
29. How many times have you done the following things?			
a. done what feels good no matter what.	Never	26,577	30.9
	I've done it, but not in the past year	12,919	15.0
	Less than once a month	9,084	10.6
	About once a month	7,747	9.0
	2 or 3 times a month	9,903	11.5
	Once a week or more	19,797	23.0
b. done something dangerous because someone dared you to do it.	Never	45,636	52.4
	I've done it, but not in the past year	19,693	22.6
	Less than once a month	8,434	9.7
	About once a month	5,149	5.9
	2 or 3 times a month	4,276	4.9
	Once a week or more	3,827	4.4
c. done crazy things even if they are a little dangerous.	Never	31,948	36.7
	I've done it, but not in the past year	19,862	22.8
	Less than once a month	10,295	11.8
	About once a month	7,668	8.8
	2 or 3 times a month	7,628	8.8
	Once a week or more	9,534	11.0

Question	Response	#	%
30. How many times in the past year (12 months) have you:			
a. been suspended from school?	Never	75,633	86.4
	1 to 2 times	8,988	10.3
	3 to 5 times	1,759	2.0
	6 to 9 times	582	0.7
	10 to 19 times	288	0.3
	20 to 29 times	97	0.1
	30 to 39 times	22	0.0
	40+ times	140	0.2
b. carried a handgun?	Never	82,739	94.7
	1 to 2 times	2,144	2.5
	3 to 5 times	811	0.9
	6 to 9 times	485	0.6
	10 to 19 times	344	0.4
	20 to 29 times	178	0.2
	30 to 39 times	81	0.1
	40+ times	620	0.7
c. sold illegal drugs?	Never	83,576	96.1
	1 to 2 times	1,323	1.5
	3 to 5 times	600	0.7
	6 to 9 times	386	0.4
	10 to 19 times	268	0.3
	20 to 29 times	169	0.2
	30 to 39 times	91	0.1
	40+ times	551	0.6

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

Question	Response	#	%
d. stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?	Never	85,371	97.9
	1 to 2 times	1,255	1.4
	3 to 5 times	256	0.3
	6 to 9 times	133	0.2
	10 to 19 times	74	0.1
	20 to 29 times	31	0.0
	30 to 39 times	21	0.0
	40+ times	100	0.1
e. participated in clubs, organizations or activities at school?	Never	18,715	21.5
	1 to 2 times	19,205	22.1
	3 to 5 times	12,902	14.8
	6 to 9 times	7,755	8.9
	10 to 19 times	6,667	7.7
	20 to 29 times	4,243	4.9
	30 to 39 times	2,202	2.5
	40+ times	15,374	17.7
f. been arrested?	Never	82,669	94.8
	1 to 2 times	3,495	4.0
	3 to 5 times	590	0.7
	6 to 9 times	183	0.2
	10 to 19 times	84	0.1
	20 to 29 times	45	0.1
	30 to 39 times	24	0.0
	40+ times	77	0.1

Question	Response	#	%
g. done extra work on your own for school?	Never	25,901	29.8
	1 to 2 times	20,918	24.1
	3 to 5 times	13,168	15.1
	6 to 9 times	8,668	10.0
	10 to 19 times	6,574	7.6
	20 to 29 times	3,776	4.3
	30 to 39 times	1,880	2.2
	40+ times	6,069	7.0
h. attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	Never	72,609	83.4
	1 to 2 times	8,948	10.3
	3 to 5 times	2,516	2.9
	6 to 9 times	1,204	1.4
	10 to 19 times	673	0.8
	20 to 29 times	324	0.4
	30 to 39 times	150	0.2
	40+ times	654	0.8
i. been drunk or high at school?	Never	78,120	89.7
	1 to 2 times	4,348	5.0
	3 to 5 times	1,512	1.7
	6 to 9 times	888	1.0
	10 to 19 times	673	0.8
	20 to 29 times	405	0.5
	30 to 39 times	210	0.2
	40+ times	963	1.1

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

Question	Response	#	%
j. volunteered to do community service?	Never	44,021	50.6
	1 to 2 times	17,226	19.8
	3 to 5 times	9,404	10.8
	6 to 9 times	5,975	6.9
	10 to 19 times	4,034	4.6
	20 to 29 times	2,201	2.5
	30 to 39 times	1,072	1.2
	40+ times	3,069	3.5
k. taken a handgun to school?	Never	86,639	99.3
	1 to 2 times	285	0.3
	3 to 5 times	71	0.1
	6 to 9 times	56	0.1
	10 to 19 times	37	0.0
	20 to 29 times	27	0.0
	30 to 39 times	10	0.0
	40+ times	114	0.1
31. Are you currently on probation, or assigned a probation officer with Juvenile Court?	No	83,692	96.6
	Yes	2,976	3.4
32. Have you ever belonged to a gang?	No	79,194	90.9
	No, but would like to	1,378	1.6
	Yes, in the past	3,440	3.9
	Yes, belong now	2,721	3.1
	Yes, but would like to get out	394	0.5

Question	Response	#	%
33. If you have ever belonged to a gang, did that gang have a name?	No	6,610	7.7
	Yes	6,272	7.3
	I have never belonged to a gang	73,505	85.1
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	16,388	18.9
	Grab a CD and leave the store	6,842	7.9
	Tell her to put the CD back	38,572	44.6
	Act like it is a joke, and ask her to put the CD back	24,734	28.6
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	14,052	16.4
	Say 'Excuse me' and keep on walking	39,763	46.3
	Say 'Watch where you are going' and keep on walking	23,093	26.9
	Swear at the person and walk away	9,035	10.5

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

Question	Response	#	%	Question	Response	#	%
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	21,246	24.7	39. I do the opposite of what people tell me, just to get them mad.	Very False	36,020	42.0
	Tell your friend, 'No thanks, I don't drink' and suggest that you and your friend go and do something else	29,024	33.7		Somewhat False	24,213	28.2
	Just say, 'No thanks' and walk away	25,964	30.1		Somewhat True	22,196	25.9
	Make up a good excuse, tell your friend you had something else to do, and leave	9,945	11.5		Very True	3,427	4.0
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	5,568	6.5	40. I like to see how much I can get away with.	Very False	36,809	43.0
	Explain what you are going to do with your friends, tell her when you will get home, and ask if you can go out	54,669	63.7		Somewhat False	20,816	24.3
	Not say anything and start watching TV	18,953	22.1		Somewhat True	20,733	24.2
	Get into an argument with her	6,664	7.8		Very True	7,253	8.5
				41. I ignore rules that get in my way.	Very False	41,316	48.3
38. How often do you attend religious services or activities?	Never	12,018	14.0		Somewhat False	22,202	26.0
	Rarely	19,532	22.8		Somewhat True	17,176	20.1
	1-2 Times a Month	11,609	13.5		Very True	4,760	5.6
	About Once a Week or More	42,587	49.7	42. I think sometimes it's okay to cheat at school.	NO!	32,560	37.8
					no	26,924	31.3
39. I do the opposite of what people tell me, just to get them mad.					yes	22,042	25.6
					YES!	4,503	5.2
				43. It is important to think before you act.	NO!	1,780	2.1
					no	3,784	4.4
					yes	31,091	36.2
					YES!	49,200	57.3
40. I like to see how much I can get away with.				44. Sometimes I think that life is not worth it.	NO!	41,029	48.3
					no	20,085	23.6
					yes	17,049	20.1
					YES!	6,856	8.1

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

Question	Response	#	%
45. At times I think I am no good at all.	NO!	28,201	33.1
	no	22,322	26.2
	yes	25,729	30.2
	YES!	8,975	10.5
46. All in all, I am inclined to think that I am a failure.	NO!	42,871	50.6
	no	26,319	31.0
	yes	11,214	13.2
	YES!	4,381	5.2
47. In the past year, have you felt depressed or sad MOST days, even if you felt okay sometimes?	NO!	24,862	29.1
	no	21,560	25.3
	yes	24,429	28.6
	YES!	14,478	17.0
48. It is all right to beat up people if they start the fight.	NO!	26,709	31.3
	no	17,714	20.8
	yes	21,022	24.6
	YES!	19,899	23.3
49. I think it is okay to take something without asking if you can get away with it.	NO!	52,212	61.2
	no	26,077	30.6
	yes	5,336	6.3
	YES!	1,663	1.9

Question	Response	#	%
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!	63,333	74.2
	no	14,338	16.8
	yes	5,598	6.6
	YES!	2,115	2.5
b. drink beer, wine, or liquor.	NO!	34,928	41.0
	no	15,945	18.7
	yes	26,100	30.6
	YES!	8,240	9.7
c. smoke marijuana.	NO!	67,648	79.4
	no	10,684	12.5
	yes	4,391	5.2
	YES!	2,509	2.9
d. use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or another illegal drug.	NO!	78,308	91.7
	no	6,150	7.2
	yes	583	0.7
	YES!	309	0.4

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

Question	Response	#	%
51. How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they:			
a. smoked one or more packs of cigarettes per day?	No risk	6,745	7.9
	Slight risk	5,845	6.9
	Moderate risk	16,636	19.5
	Great risk	55,880	65.7
b. try marijuana once or twice?	No risk	16,263	19.2
	Slight risk	19,902	23.5
	Moderate risk	19,798	23.4
	Great risk	28,798	34.0
c. smoke marijuana regularly?	No risk	9,697	11.6
	Slight risk	7,594	9.1
	Moderate risk	12,517	15.0
	Great risk	53,450	64.2
d. take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) nearly every day?	No risk	11,358	13.4
	Slight risk	19,956	23.5
	Moderate risk	25,043	29.5
	Great risk	28,409	33.5
e. have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend?	No risk	9,216	10.9
	Slight risk	11,752	13.8
	Moderate risk	22,142	26.1
	Great risk	41,826	49.2

Question	Response	#	%
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	47,344	55.7
	1-2	12,257	14.4
	3-5	7,101	8.4
	6-9	4,545	5.3
	10-19	4,682	5.5
	20-39	3,293	3.9
	40+	5,788	6.8
53. On how many occasions have you had beer, wine or hard liquor to drink during the past 30 days?	0	68,550	80.9
	1-2	8,637	10.2
	3-5	3,501	4.1
	6-9	1,880	2.2
	10-19	1,288	1.5
	20-39	416	0.5
	40+	507	0.6
54. On how many occasions have you used marijuana (grass, pot) or hashish (hash, hash oil) in your lifetime?	0	71,269	84.2
	1-2	3,882	4.6
	3-5	2,063	2.4
	6-9	1,367	1.6
	10-19	1,455	1.7
	20-39	1,115	1.3
	40+	3,504	4.1

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

Question	Response	#	%
55. On how many occasions have you used marijuana (grass, pot) or hashish (hash, hash oil) during the past 30 days?	0	78,768	92.9
	1-2	2,369	2.8
	3-5	1,013	1.2
	6-9	718	0.8
	10-19	683	0.8
	20-39	455	0.5
	40+	802	0.9
56. On how many occasions have you used LSD or other psychedelics in your lifetime?	0	83,596	98.6
	1-2	646	0.8
	3-5	221	0.3
	6-9	145	0.2
	10-19	100	0.1
	20-39	43	0.1
	40+	54	0.1
57. On how many occasions have you used LSD or other psychedelics during the past 30 days?	0	84,397	99.6
	1-2	242	0.3
	3-5	60	0.1
	6-9	28	0.0
	10-19	15	0.0
	20-39	7	0.0
	40+	13	0.0

Question	Response	#	%
58. On how many occasions have you used cocaine or crack in your lifetime?	0	83,495	98.4
	1-2	785	0.9
	3-5	222	0.3
	6-9	91	0.1
	10-19	82	0.1
	20-39	54	0.1
	40+	85	0.1
59. On how many occasions have you used cocaine or crack during the past 30 days?	0	84,320	99.6
	1-2	215	0.3
	3-5	60	0.1
	6-9	35	0.0
	10-19	16	0.0
	20-39	7	0.0
	40+	19	0.0
60. On how many occasions have you sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high in your lifetime?	0	74,197	87.6
	1-2	5,642	6.7
	3-5	2,015	2.4
	6-9	1,069	1.3
	10-19	779	0.9
	20-39	374	0.4
	40+	668	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	81,121	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	74,627	88.3
	1-2	2,302	2.7		1-2	3,872	4.6
	3-5	628	0.7		3-5	1,973	2.3
	6-9	325	0.4		6-9	1,227	1.5
	10-19	144	0.2		10-19	1,092	1.3
	20-39	70	0.1		20-39	613	0.7
	40+	105	0.1		40+	1,120	1.3
62. On how many occasions have you used phenoxydine (pox, px, breeze) in your lifetime?	0	84,457	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	80,112	94.8
	1-2				1-2	2,463	2.9
	3-5				3-5	961	1.1
	6-9				6-9	452	0.5
	10-19				10-19	292	0.3
	20-39				20-39	124	0.1
	40+				40+	102	0.1
63. On how many occasions have you used phenoxydine (pox, px, breeze) during the past 30 days?	0	84,319	100.0	66. On how many occasions have you used Methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth) in your lifetime?	0	83,397	98.7
	1-2				1-2	575	0.7
	3-5				3-5	163	0.2
	6-9				6-9	108	0.1
	10-19				10-19	63	0.1
	20-39				20-39	53	0.1
	40+				40+	104	0.1

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

Question	Response	#	%
67. On how many occasions have you used Methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth) in the past 30 days?	0	84,111	99.6
	1-2	183	0.2
	3-5	61	0.1
	6-9	36	0.0
	10-19	12	0.0
	20-39	11	0.0
	40+	18	0.0
68. On how many occasions have you used stimulants, other than Methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them, in your lifetime?	0	82,117	97.3
	1-2	921	1.1
	3-5	427	0.5
	6-9	287	0.3
	10-19	217	0.3
	20-39	119	0.1
	40+	279	0.3
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	83,532	99.0
	1-2	483	0.6
	3-5	153	0.2
	6-9	68	0.1
	10-19	47	0.1
	20-39	30	0.0
	40+	25	0.0

Question	Response	#	%
70. On how many occasions have you used heroin or other opiates in your lifetime?	0	83,480	99.1
	1-2	393	0.5
	3-5	129	0.2
	6-9	73	0.1
	10-19	65	0.1
	20-39	34	0.0
	40+	93	0.1
71. On how many occasions have you used heroin or other opiates during the past 30 days?	0	83,986	99.7
	1-2	148	0.2
	3-5	41	0.0
	6-9	22	0.0
	10-19	14	0.0
	20-39	9	0.0
	40+	18	0.0
72. On how many occasions have you used MDMA ('X', 'E', or ecstasy) in your lifetime?	0	82,266	97.8
	1-2	1,010	1.2
	3-5	340	0.4
	6-9	180	0.2
	10-19	138	0.2
	20-39	61	0.1
	40+	90	0.1

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

Question	Response	#	%
73. On how many occasions have you used MDMA ('X', 'E', or ecstasy) during the past 30 days?	0	83,383	99.4
	1-2	342	0.4
	3-5	82	0.1
	6-9	28	0.0
	10-19	24	0.0
	20-39	5	0.0
	40+	16	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	74,056	87.9
	1-2	3,816	4.5
	3-5	2,073	2.5
	6-9	1,296	1.5
	10-19	998	1.2
	20-39	626	0.7
	40+	1,339	1.6
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	79,650	94.6
	1-2	2,503	3.0
	3-5	938	1.1
	6-9	513	0.6
	10-19	267	0.3
	20-39	152	0.2
	40+	179	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	78,913	93.8
	1-2	1,926	2.3
	3-5	1,078	1.3
	6-9	682	0.8
	10-19	507	0.6
	20-39	319	0.4
	40+	717	0.9
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	81,701	97.1
	1-2	1,314	1.6
	3-5	536	0.6
	6-9	277	0.3
	10-19	131	0.2
	20-39	64	0.1
	40+	83	0.1
78. On how many occasions have you been drunk or very high from drinking alcoholic beverages during the past 30 days?	0	74,148	88.3
	1-2	5,183	6.2
	3-5	2,118	2.5
	6-9	1,077	1.3
	10-19	679	0.8
	20-39	296	0.4
	40+	446	0.5

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

Question	Response	#	%
79. On how many occasions have you drunk flavored alcoholic beverages, sometimes called 'alcopops' (like Mike's Hard Lemonade, Smirnoff Ice, Bacardi Breezers, etc.) in your lifetime?	0	57,745	68.7
	1-2	8,623	10.3
	3-5	5,562	6.6
	6-9	3,774	4.5
	10-19	3,167	3.8
	20-39	1,980	2.4
	40+	3,182	3.8
80. On how many occasions have you drunk flavored alcoholic beverages, sometimes called 'alcopops' (like Mike's Hard Lemonade, Smirnoff Ice, Bacardi Breezers, etc.) during the past 30 days?	0	73,380	87.2
	1-2	6,133	7.3
	3-5	2,387	2.8
	6-9	1,095	1.3
	10-19	587	0.7
	20-39	247	0.3
	40+	369	0.4
81. Think back over the last two weeks. How many times have you had five or more alcoholic drinks in a row?	None	73,042	87.6
	Once	4,043	4.8
	Twice	2,801	3.4
	3-5 times	2,036	2.4
	6-9 times	638	0.8
	10 or more times	865	1.0
82. Have you ever used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, or chewing tobacco)?	Never	71,388	85.8
	Once or Twice	5,689	6.8
	Once in a while but not regularly	2,412	2.9
	Regularly in the past	1,386	1.7
	Regularly now	2,343	2.8

Question	Response	#	%
83. How often have you taken smokeless tobacco during the past 30 days?	Not at all	77,888	93.7
	Once or twice	2,124	2.6
	Once or twice per week	495	0.6
	Three to five times per week	409	0.5
	About once a day	476	0.6
	More than once a day	1,702	2.0
84. Have you ever smoked cigarettes?	Never	59,830	72.1
	Once or Twice	11,302	13.6
	Once in a while but not regularly	5,238	6.3
	Regularly in the past	2,853	3.4
	Regularly now	3,708	4.5
85. How frequently have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days?	Not at all	74,591	89.8
	Less than one cigarette per day	3,760	4.5
	One to five cigarettes per day	2,677	3.2
	About one-half pack per day	1,139	1.4
	About one pack per day	542	0.7
	About one and one-half packs per day	188	0.2
	Two packs or more per day	139	0.2

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

Question	Response	#	%	Question	Response	#	%
86. Which statement best describes rules about smoking inside your home?	Smoking is not allowed anywhere inside your home	56,481	68.3	89. During the past 12 months, have you participated in any community activities to discourage people your age from using cigarettes, chewing tobacco, snuff, dip or cigars?	Strongly agree	13,466	16.5
	Smoking is allowed in some places and at some times	5,676	6.9		Agree	14,072	17.3
	Smoking is allowed anywhere inside the home	3,483	4.2		Disagree	16,836	20.7
	There are no rules about smoking inside the home	6,456	7.8		Strongly disagree	16,645	20.4
	I don't know	10,566	12.8		I don't know	20,468	25.1
87. Which statement best describes rules about smoking in your family cars?	Smoking is never allowed in any car	48,825	59.1	90. 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	62,496	76.2
	Smoking is allowed sometimes or in some cars	9,865	11.9		1 time	7,999	9.7
	Smoking is allowed in any car anytime	4,445	5.4		2 or 3 times	6,357	7.7
	There are no rules about smoking in the car	8,130	9.8		4 or 5 times	1,826	2.2
	We do not have a family car	974	1.2		6 or more times	3,371	4.1
	I don't know	10,315	12.5	91. 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	29,133	36.3
					0 times	46,716	58.3
88. During this school year, were you taught in any of your classes about the dangers of tobacco use?	Strongly agree	26,719	32.6		1 time	1,980	2.5
	Agree	22,088	26.9		2 or 3 times	1,320	1.6
	Disagree	9,762	11.9		4 or 5 times	435	0.5
	Strongly disagree	7,973	9.7		6 or more times	578	0.7
	I don't know	15,517	18.9				

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

Question	Response	#	%
92. 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	52,564	65.9
	I bought it myself with a fake ID	253	0.3
	I bought it myself without a fake ID	433	0.5
	I got it from someone I know age 21 or older	8,882	11.1
	I got it from someone I know under age 21	3,473	4.4
	I got it from my brother or sister	1,032	1.3
	I got it from home with my parents' permission	3,269	4.1
	I got it from home without my parents' permission	1,917	2.4
	I got it from another relative	1,979	2.5
	A stranger bought it for me	425	0.5
	I took it from a store or shop	91	0.1
	Other	5,408	6.8

Question	Response	#	%
93. 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	53,401	67.8
	at my home	7,448	9.5
	at someone else's home	12,980	16.5
	at an open area like a park, beach, field, back road, woods, or a street corner	2,662	3.4
	at a sporting event or concert	313	0.4
	at a restaurant, bar, or a nightclub	522	0.7
	at an empty building or a construction site	201	0.3
	at a hotel/motel	395	0.5
	in a car	536	0.7
	at school	343	0.4
94. During the last month, about how many marijuana cigarettes, or the equivalent, did you smoke a day, on the average?	None	73,811	91.2
	Less than 1 a day	2,917	3.6
	1 a day	1,024	1.3
	2-3 a day	1,583	2.0
	4-6 a day	828	1.0
	7-10 a day	308	0.4
	11 or more a day	435	0.5

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

Question	Response	#	%
95. How wrong would most adults (over 21) in your neighborhood think it is for kids your age:			
a. to use marijuana?	Very wrong	62,461	77.4
	Wrong	10,382	12.9
	A little bit wrong	5,189	6.4
	Not wrong at all	2,623	3.3
b. to drink alcohol?	Very wrong	48,336	60.1
	Wrong	15,496	19.3
	A little bit wrong	11,706	14.5
	Not wrong at all	4,934	6.1
c. to smoke cigarettes?	Very wrong	50,481	62.8
	Wrong	14,699	18.3
	A little bit wrong	9,638	12.0
	Not wrong at all	5,555	6.9

Question	Response	#	%
96. How much do each of the following statements describe your neighborhood?			
a. crime and/or drug selling	NO!	54,531	67.9
	no	14,533	18.1
	yes	7,631	9.5
	YES!	3,621	4.5
b. fights	NO!	47,365	59.1
	no	17,027	21.2
	yes	10,823	13.5
	YES!	4,923	6.1
c. lots of empty or abandoned buildings	NO!	53,670	67.0
	no	18,609	23.2
	yes	5,555	6.9
	YES!	2,324	2.9
d. lots of graffiti	NO!	59,624	74.7
	no	15,508	19.4
	yes	2,935	3.7
	YES!	1,712	2.1
97. If I had to move, I would miss the neighborhood I now live in.	NO!	12,444	15.5
	no	13,169	16.4
	yes	24,295	30.2
	YES!	30,485	37.9

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

Question	Response	#	%	Question	Response	#	%
98. My neighbors notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.	NO!	29,711	37.2	103. There are people in my neighborhood who encourage me to do my best.	NO!	18,528	23.3
	no	27,691	34.6		no	19,793	24.9
	yes	14,872	18.6		yes	25,443	32.0
	YES!	7,667	9.6		YES!	15,814	19.9
99. I like my neighborhood.	NO!	9,026	11.3	104. I feel safe in my neighborhood.	NO!	7,557	9.5
	no	9,520	11.9		no	8,643	10.9
	yes	32,693	41.0		yes	32,507	40.9
	YES!	28,509	35.7		YES!	30,859	38.8
100. There are lots of adults in my neighborhood I could talk to about something important.	NO!	22,278	28.0	105. Which of the following activities for people your age are available in your community?			
	no	23,779	29.9				
	yes	19,952	25.1	a. sports teams?	No	11,930	15.0
	YES!	13,577	17.1		Yes	67,492	85.0
101. I'd like to get out of my neighborhood.	NO!	31,262	39.3	b. scouting?	No	35,278	45.1
	no	26,459	33.2		Yes	42,880	54.9
	yes	12,808	16.1	c. boys and girls clubs?	No	29,461	37.5
	YES!	9,070	11.4		Yes	48,999	62.5
102. There are people in my neighborhood who are proud of me when I do something well.	NO!	18,961	23.9	d. 4-H clubs?	No	40,032	52.2
	no	21,671	27.3		Yes	36,655	47.8
	yes	25,594	32.2	e. service clubs?	No	35,830	46.5
	YES!	13,216	16.6		Yes	41,209	53.5

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

Question	Response	#	%	Question	Response	#	%
106. If a kid smoked marijuana in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	NO!	15,108	19.2	110. 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	30,081	38.6
	no	28,766	36.5		Sort of hard	10,783	13.9
	yes	18,711	23.7		Sort of easy	16,145	20.7
	YES!	16,245	20.6		Very easy	20,828	26.8
107. If a kid drank some beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	NO!	18,602	23.6	111. If you wanted to get a drug like cocaine, LSD, or amphetamines, how easy would it be for you to get some?	Very hard	56,188	72.4
	no	32,580	41.4		Sort of hard	10,325	13.3
	yes	15,403	19.6		Sort of easy	5,859	7.5
	YES!	12,109	15.4		Very easy	5,260	6.8
108. If a kid carried a handgun in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	NO!	13,599	17.3	112. If you wanted to get a handgun, how easy would it be for you to get one?	Very hard	45,627	58.7
	no	22,568	28.7		Sort of hard	12,231	15.7
	yes	20,884	26.6		Sort of easy	8,819	11.4
	YES!	21,518	27.4		Very easy	10,998	14.2
109. If you wanted to get some cigarettes, how easy would it be for you to get some?	Very hard	32,932	42.2	113. If you wanted to get some marijuana, how easy would it be for you to get some?	Very hard	44,927	57.8
	Sort of hard	8,995	11.5		Sort of hard	7,065	9.1
	Sort of easy	13,101	16.8		Sort of easy	8,917	11.5
	Very easy	22,951	29.4		Very easy	16,778	21.6

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

Question	Response	#	%
114. 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	65,263	73.4
	Yes	23,649	26.6
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	81,036	91.1
	Yes	7,876	8.9
c. Yes, a media campaign addressing underage drinking and/or drinking and driving (for example, newspaper ads, posters, pamphlets, radio, TV).	No	78,956	88.8
	Yes	9,956	11.2
d. No	No	42,211	47.5
	Yes	46,701	52.5

Question	Response	#	%
115. 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	56,150	72.2
	Wrong	11,566	14.9
	A little bit wrong	7,710	9.9
	Not wrong at all	2,308	3.0
b. smoke cigarettes?	Very wrong	62,995	81.2
	Wrong	8,820	11.4
	A little bit wrong	3,835	4.9
	Not wrong at all	1,972	2.5
c. smoke marijuana?	Very wrong	69,127	89.5
	Wrong	4,514	5.8
	A little bit wrong	2,206	2.9
	Not wrong at all	1,410	1.8
d. steal something worth more than \$5?	Very wrong	65,431	84.6
	Wrong	8,944	11.6
	A little bit wrong	2,118	2.7
	Not wrong at all	889	1.1
e. draw graffiti, write things, or draw pictures on buildings or other property (without the owner's permission)?	Very wrong	65,242	84.2
	Wrong	8,053	10.4
	A little bit wrong	2,781	3.6
	Not wrong at all	1,408	1.8
f. pick a fight with someone?	Very wrong	46,944	60.6
	Wrong	17,730	22.9
	A little bit wrong	9,923	12.8
	Not wrong at all	2,907	3.8

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

Question	Response	#	%
116. 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	41,730	55.4
	Yes	33,614	44.6

Question	Response	#	%
117. Have any of your brothers or sisters ever: a. drunk beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey or gin)? b. smoked marijuana? c. smoked cigarettes? d. taken a handgun to school? e. been suspended or expelled from school?	No	41,408	53.6
	Yes	32,236	41.8
	I don't have any brothers or sisters	3,560	4.6
	No	58,326	75.7
	Yes	15,164	19.7
	I don't have any brothers or sisters	3,548	4.6
	No	50,207	65.2
	Yes	23,138	30.1
	I don't have any brothers or sisters	3,618	4.7
	No	72,142	93.8
	Yes	1,264	1.6
	I don't have any brothers or sisters	3,539	4.6
	No	54,066	70.2
	Yes	19,323	25.1
	I don't have any brothers or sisters	3,616	4.7

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

Question	Response	#	%	Question	Response	#	%
118. The rules in my family are clear.	NO!	2,664	3.4	123. My family has clear rules about alcohol and drug use.	NO!	4,166	5.5
	no	6,520	8.4		no	8,462	11.1
	yes	29,895	38.6		yes	20,435	26.8
	YES!	38,422	49.6		YES!	43,271	56.7
119. People in my family often insult or yell at each other.	NO!	18,684	24.2	124. If you carried a handgun without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?	NO!	6,389	8.4
	no	29,825	38.7		no	9,018	11.9
	yes	19,910	25.8		yes	16,360	21.5
	YES!	8,667	11.2		YES!	44,268	58.2
120. When I am not at home, one of my parents knows where I am and who I am with.	NO!	3,038	4.0	125. If you skipped school would you be caught by your parents?	NO!	6,511	8.6
	no	5,872	7.7		no	11,615	15.3
	yes	28,433	37.1		yes	18,611	24.5
	YES!	39,368	51.3		YES!	39,359	51.7
121. We argue about the same things in my family over and over.	NO!	17,363	22.7	126. Do you feel very close to your mother?	NO!	6,250	8.3
	no	27,338	35.7		no	8,048	10.6
	yes	21,865	28.6		yes	20,350	26.9
	YES!	10,009	13.1		YES!	41,045	54.2
122. 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!	10,327	13.5	127. Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your mother?	NO!	10,265	13.6
	no	19,288	25.2		no	16,636	22.0
	yes	15,614	20.4		yes	21,583	28.6
	YES!	31,188	40.8		YES!	27,100	35.9
				128. My parents ask me what I think before most family decisions affecting me are made.	NO!	10,464	13.9
					no	17,376	23.1
					yes	26,895	35.7
					YES!	20,596	27.3

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Question	Response	#	%	Question	Response	#	%
129. Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your father?	NO!	18,306	24.3	135. My parents ask if I've gotten my homework done.	NO!	5,438	7.2
	no	19,842	26.4		no	8,916	11.8
	yes	19,754	26.3		yes	23,785	31.6
	YES!	17,293	23.0		YES!	37,157	49.3
130. Do you enjoy spending time with your mother?	NO!	4,931	6.5	136. People in my family have serious arguments.	NO!	20,813	27.8
	no	5,964	7.9		no	30,299	40.5
	yes	27,278	36.2		yes	14,594	19.5
	YES!	37,209	49.4		YES!	9,082	12.1
131. Do you enjoy spending time with your father?	NO!	9,974	13.3	137. Would your parents know if you did not come home on time?	NO!	4,081	5.4
	no	7,410	9.9		no	8,343	11.1
	yes	24,881	33.3		yes	25,421	33.9
	YES!	32,518	43.5		YES!	37,082	49.5
132. If I had a personal problem, I could ask my mom or dad for help.	NO!	7,013	9.3	138. It is important to be honest with your parents, even if they become upset or you get punished.	NO!	3,879	5.2
	no	8,694	11.5		no	6,845	9.1
	yes	24,148	32.0		yes	25,327	33.8
	YES!	35,496	47.1		YES!	38,881	51.9
133. Do you feel very close to your father?	NO!	12,173	16.3	139. My parents notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.	Never or Almost Never	6,093	8.5
	no	11,918	16.0		Sometimes	18,626	26.1
	yes	20,379	27.3		Often	20,502	28.7
	YES!	30,240	40.5		All the time	26,227	36.7
134. My parents give me lots of chances to do fun things with them.	NO!	6,493	8.6	140. How often do your parents tell you they're proud of you for something you've done?	Never or Almost Never	7,005	9.4
	no	14,659	19.5		Sometimes	18,946	25.3
	yes	26,000	34.6		Often	23,444	31.3
	YES!	28,100	37.3		All the time	25,500	34.0

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

Question	Response	#	%	Question	Response	#	%
141. How many brothers and sisters, including stepbrothers and stepsisters, do you have that are younger than you?	0	24,600	33.2	145. Have you changed schools (including changing from elementary to middle and middle to high school) in the past year?	No	45,743	62.2
	1	21,173	28.6		Yes	27,803	37.8
	2	12,519	16.9	146. How many times have you changed schools since kindergarten (including changing from elementary to middle and middle to high school)?	Never	17,618	23.8
	3	6,675	9.0		1 or 2 times	21,947	29.7
	4	3,794	5.1		3 or 4 times	20,217	27.4
	5	2,102	2.8		5 or 6 times	8,528	11.5
	6 or more	3,259	4.4		7 or more times	5,587	7.6
142. How many brothers and sisters, including stepbrothers and stepsisters, do you have that are older than you?	0	23,602	31.6	147. Has anyone in your family ever had severe alcohol or drug problems?	No	46,350	63.0
	1	20,074	26.9		Yes	27,210	37.0
	2	12,904	17.3				
	3	7,263	9.7				
	4	4,248	5.7				
	5	2,512	3.4				
	6 or more	4,000	5.4				
143. Have you changed homes in the past year (the last 12 months)?	No	55,270	74.4				
	Yes	19,033	25.6				
144. How many times have you changed homes since kindergarten?	Never	20,568	27.8				
	1 or 2 times	23,495	31.8				
	3 or 4 times	15,040	20.3				
	5 or 6 times	7,151	9.7				
	7 or more times	7,653	10.4				

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

Question	Response	#	%
148. 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	44,579	60.4
	1	10,309	14.0
	2	6,304	8.5
	3-4	4,823	6.5
	5+	7,803	10.6
b. sold or dealt drugs?	0	53,753	73.0
	1	7,515	10.2
	2	4,576	6.2
	3-4	3,027	4.1
	5+	4,749	6.5
c. done other things that could get them in trouble with the police, like stealing, selling stolen goods, mugging or assaulting others, etc.?	0	50,466	68.5
	1	8,927	12.1
	2	4,920	6.7
	3-4	3,440	4.7
	5+	5,909	8.0
d. gotten drunk or high?	0	29,999	40.7
	1	12,903	17.5
	2	7,630	10.4
	3-4	6,673	9.1
	5+	16,433	22.3

Question	Response	#	%
149. How honest were you in filling out this survey?	I was very honest	60,474	81.5
	I was honest pretty much of the time	11,266	15.2
	I was honest some of the time	1,810	2.4
	I was honest once in a while	607	0.8
	I was not honest at all		

APPENDIX E: SAMPLE PROFILE REPORT

2009 APNA

Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey



Sample State Profile Report

Arkansas Department of Human Services
Division of Behavioral Sciences
Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention

Conducted by International Survey Associates

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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 2009. 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, rates of ASB (antisocial behavior), and 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 all other earlier reports. Non-standard procedures for calculating: 1) drug prevalence rates, and 2) for calculating scores on the risk and protective factor questions, were used in the 2006 report. The variation in 2006 procedures related to how missing data (i.e., instances where the student did not respond to a question) were counted. The effect of the 2006 procedure was to slightly reduce the reported prevalence levels for all drugs, and to lower the calculated scores for the risk and protective factor questions.

In this report, the computational methods used for all calculations are identical to those used in all prior reports, other than the 2006 report. 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	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
Total Students	state	66,113	79,598	85,130	88,912

Table 2: Grade

Response	Group	2006-7		2007-8		2008-9		2009-10	
		pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
6	state	26.5	17,539	28.8	22,910	28.8	24,553	28.5	25,324
8	state	27.3	18,080	27.7	22,082	27.7	23,547	27.8	24,711
10	state	25.5	16,833	24.3	19,315	24.0	20,451	24.3	21,629
12	state	20.7	13,661	19.2	15,291	19.5	16,579	19.4	17,248

Table 3: Sex

Response	Group	2006-7		2007-8		2008-9		2009-10	
		pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Male	state	51.7	33,507	47.9	37,614	48.5	40,590	48.3	42,276
Female	state	48.3	31,255	52.1	40,835	51.5	43,061	51.7	45,185

Table 4: Ethnic Origin

Response	Group	2006-7		2007-8		2008-9		2009-10	
		pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Hispanic	state	7.9	5,876	8.3	7,386	8.2	7,828	8.8	8,900
Black or African American	state	15.0	11,149	16.5	14,752	17.1	16,250	18.2	18,449
Asian	state	1.6	1,175	1.5	1,339	1.5	1,460	1.5	1,532
American Indian	state	4.4	3,299	4.5	4,041	4.6	4,341	4.4	4,480
Alaska Native	state	0.2	164	0.2	192	0.2	181	0.2	213
White	state	63.6	47,346	61.3	54,915	60.7	57,673	58.6	59,377
Native Hawaiian	state	0.6	447	0.5	487	0.5	489	0.6	627
Other	state	6.7	5,016	7.2	6,406	7.2	6,832	7.6	7,703

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 below shows the links between the 16 risk factors and the five problem behaviors. The check marks have been placed in the chart to indicate where at least two well designed, published research studies have shown a link between the risk factor and the problem behavior.

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

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 then the combined category will be all the 10th and 12th graders combined). For the tables on substance use, some substances also have a comparison to the Monitoring the Future (MTF) data. Monitoring the Future is an annual federally funded national survey of substance use across the country for students in grade 8, 10 and 12. For some substances and for some years or some grades, there is no corresponding MTF data.
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.

MTF stands for Monitoring the Future.

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

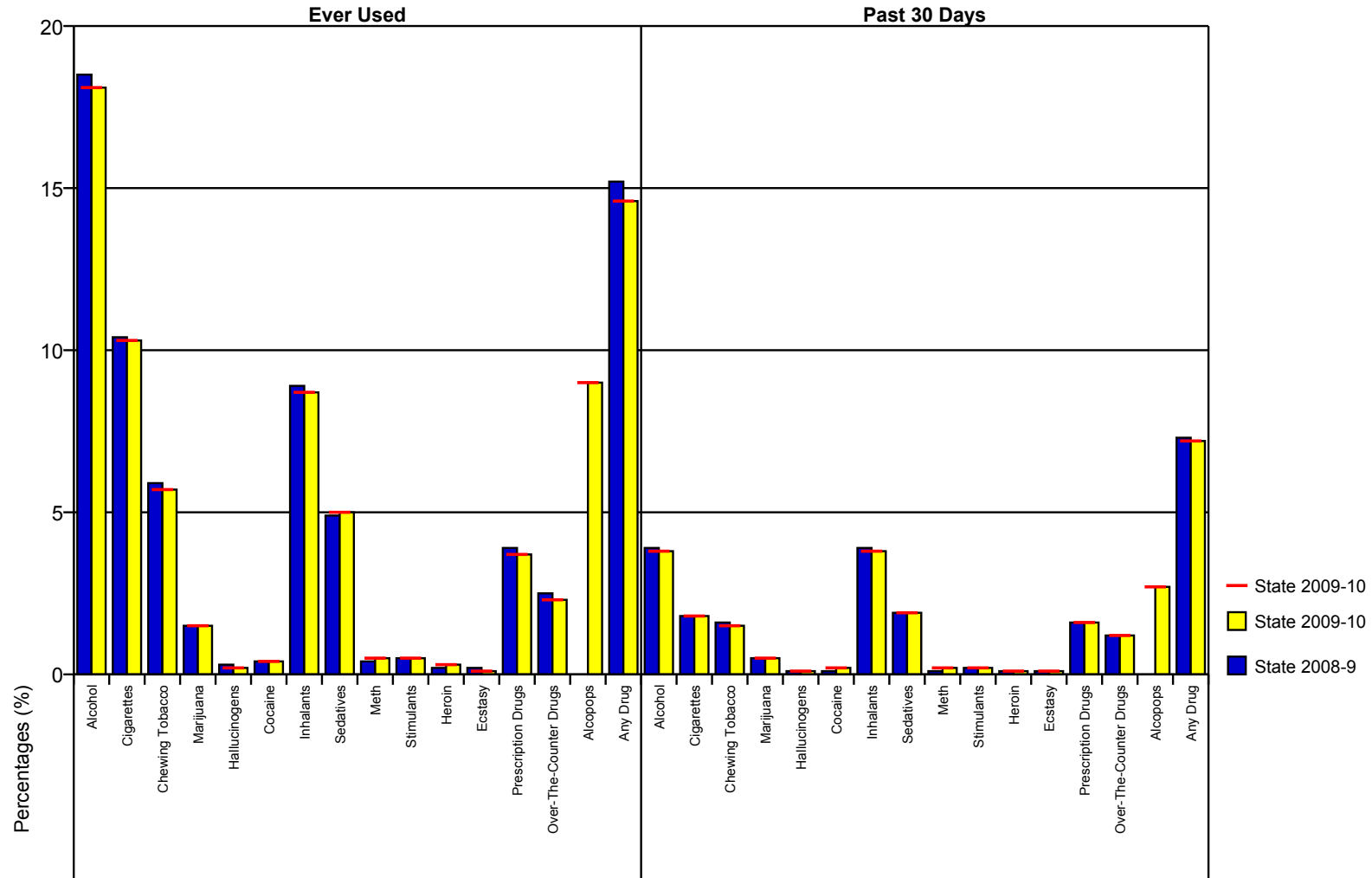


Figure 1: Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use - Grade 6

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

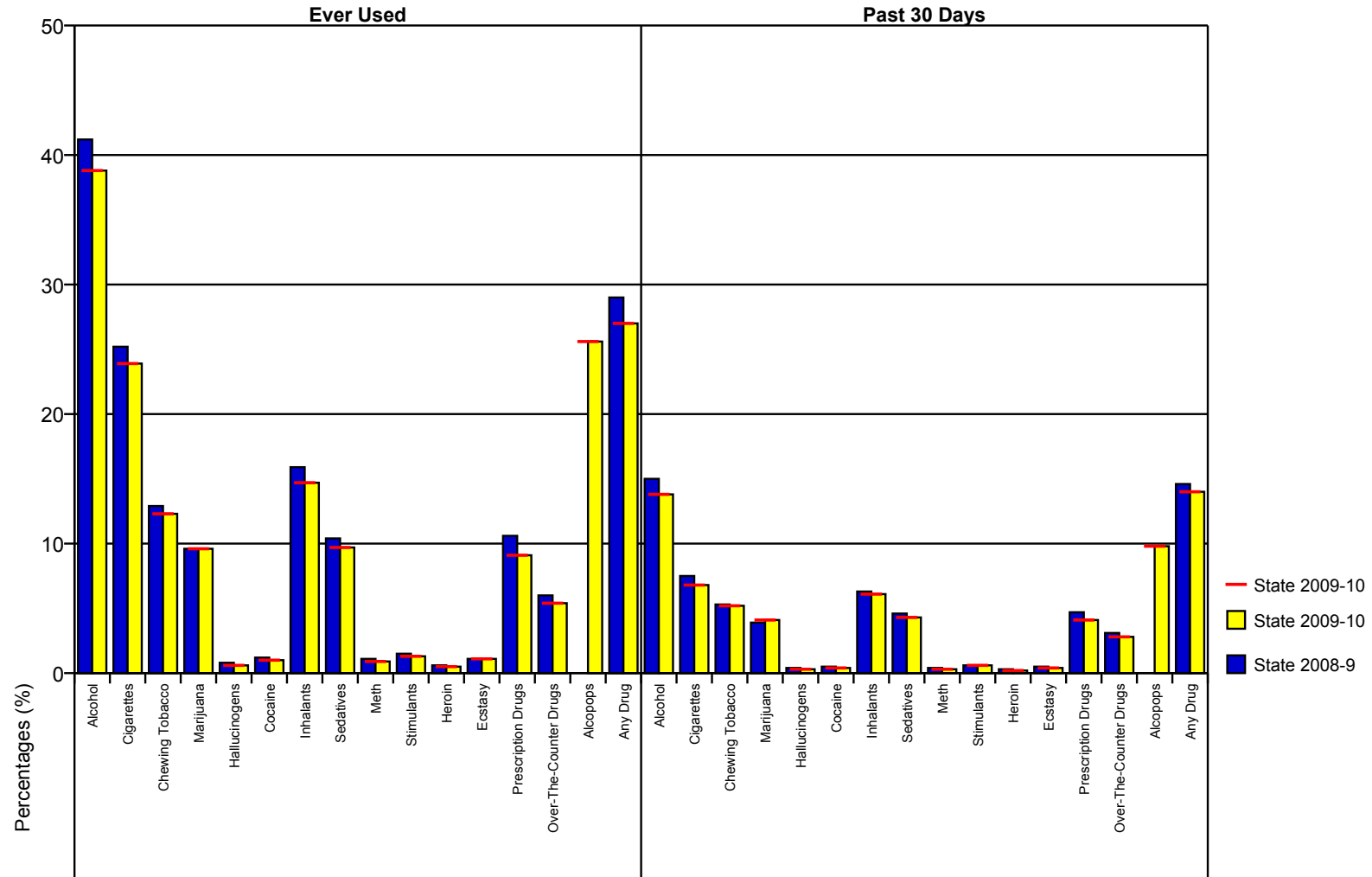


Figure 2: Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use - Grade 8

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

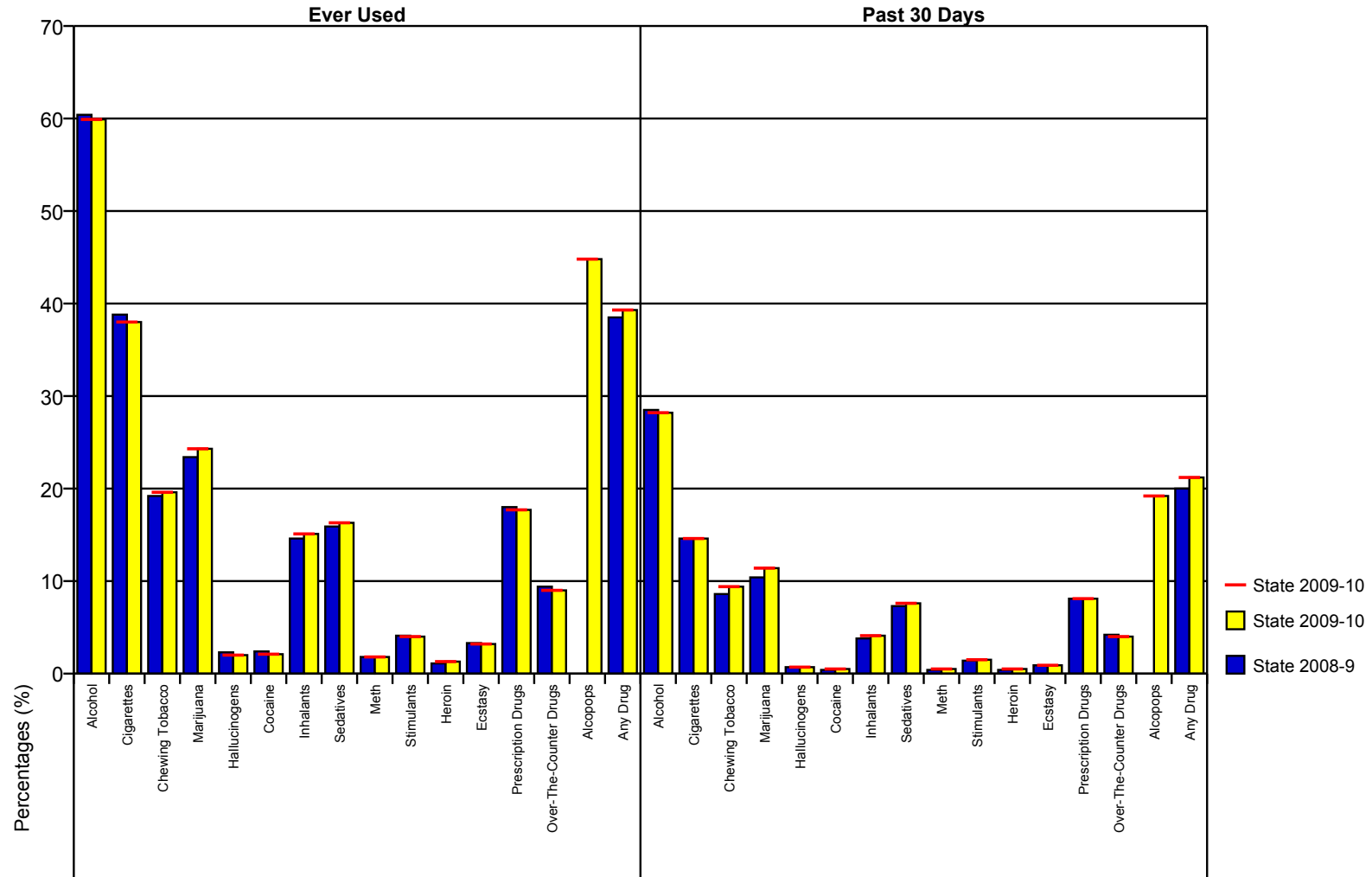


Figure 3: Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use - Grade 10

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

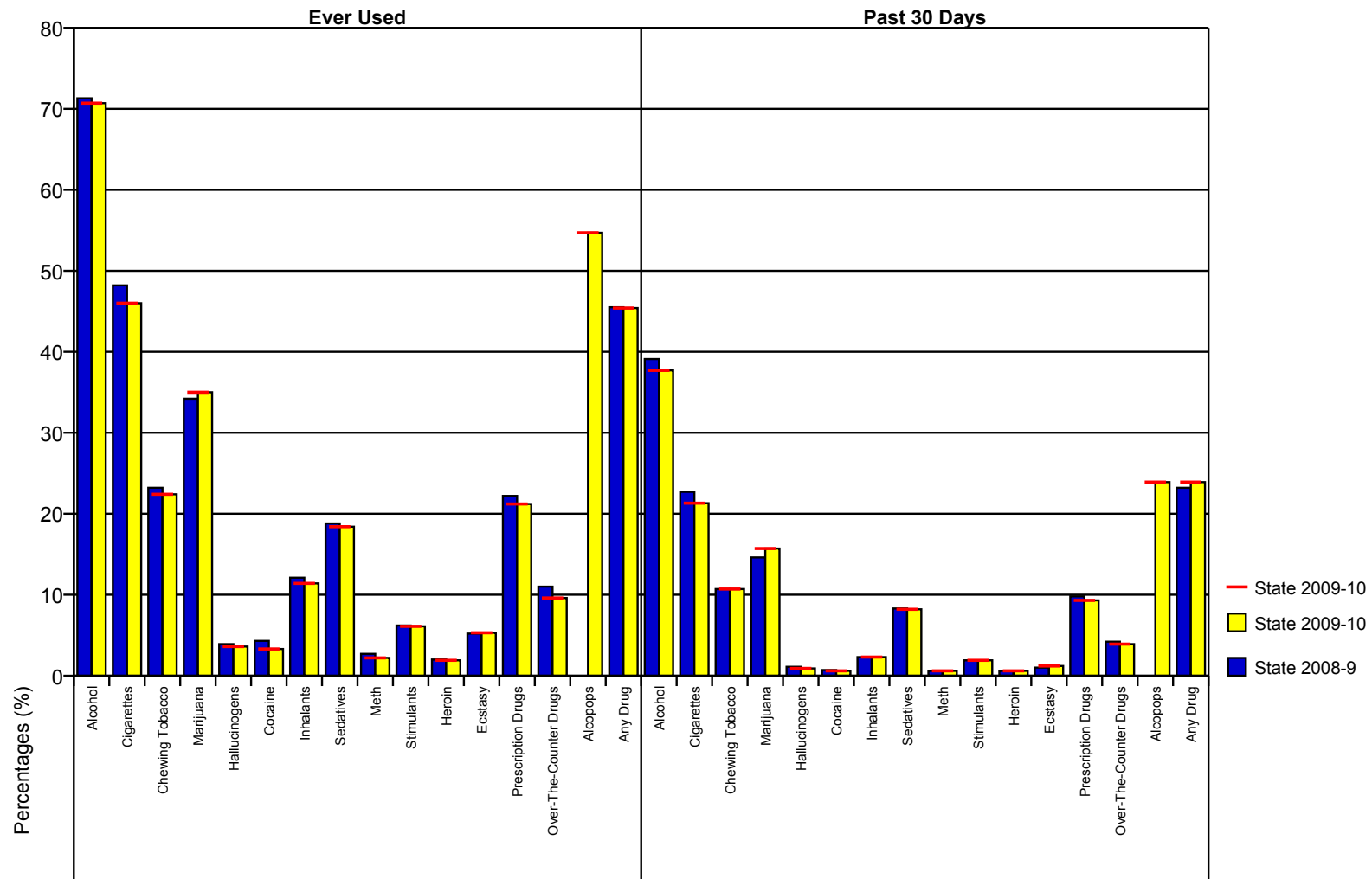


Figure 4: Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use - Grade 12

Heavy Use and Antisocial Behavior - Grade 6

Sample State Profile Report

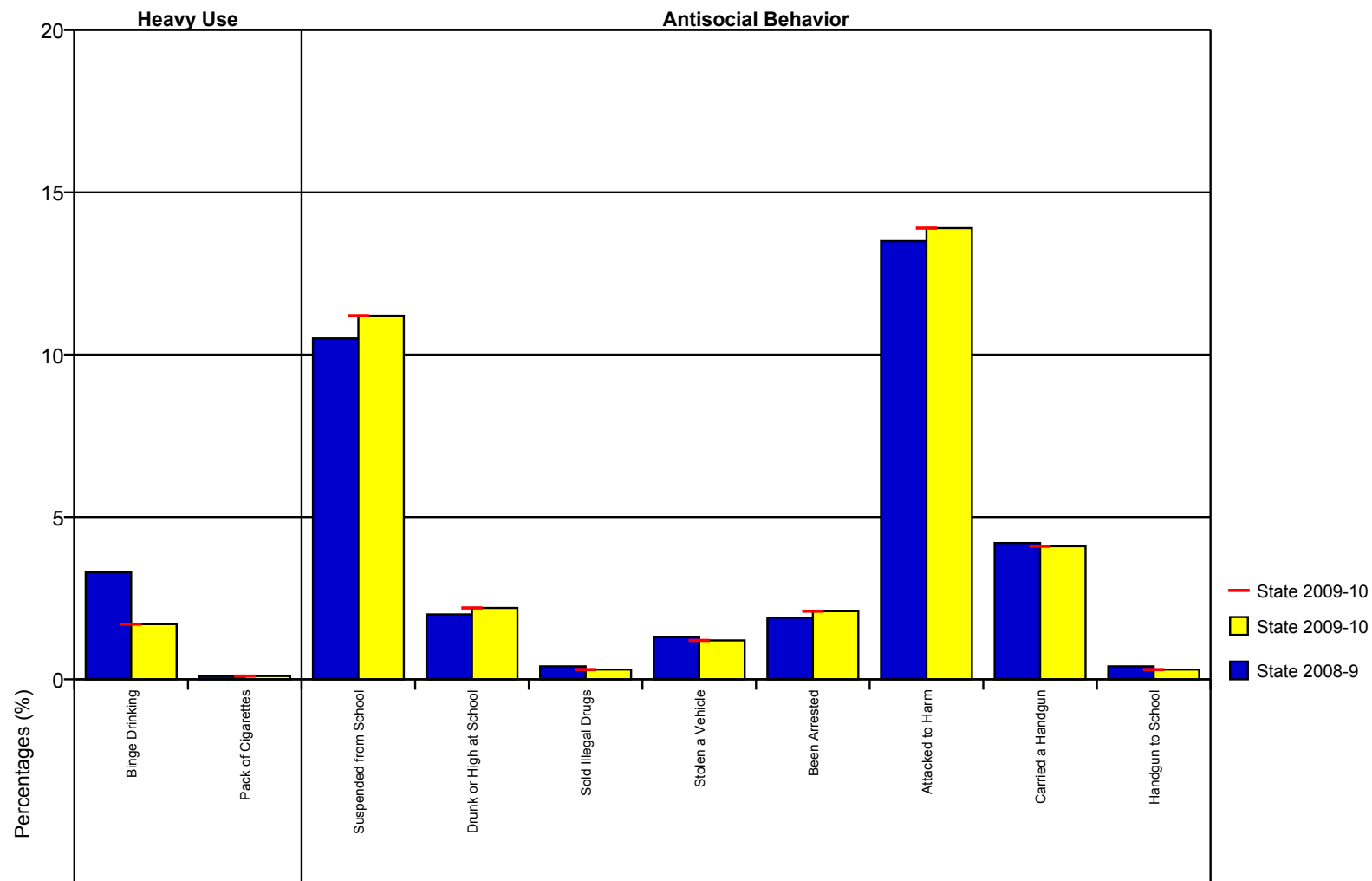


Figure 5: Heavy Use and Antisocial Behavior - Grade 6

Heavy Use and Antisocial Behavior - Grade 8

Sample State Profile Report

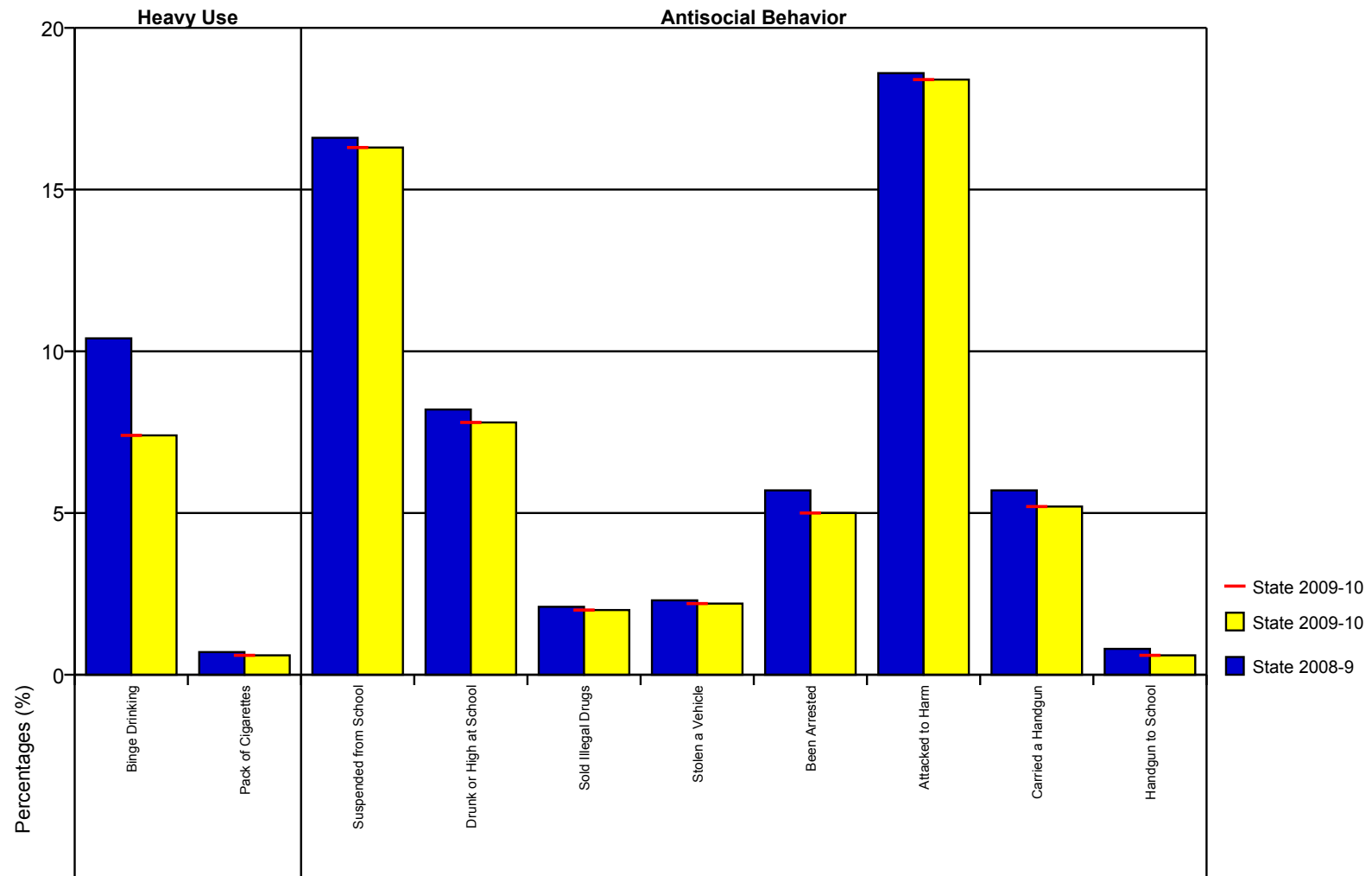


Figure 6: Heavy Use and Antisocial Behavior - Grade 8

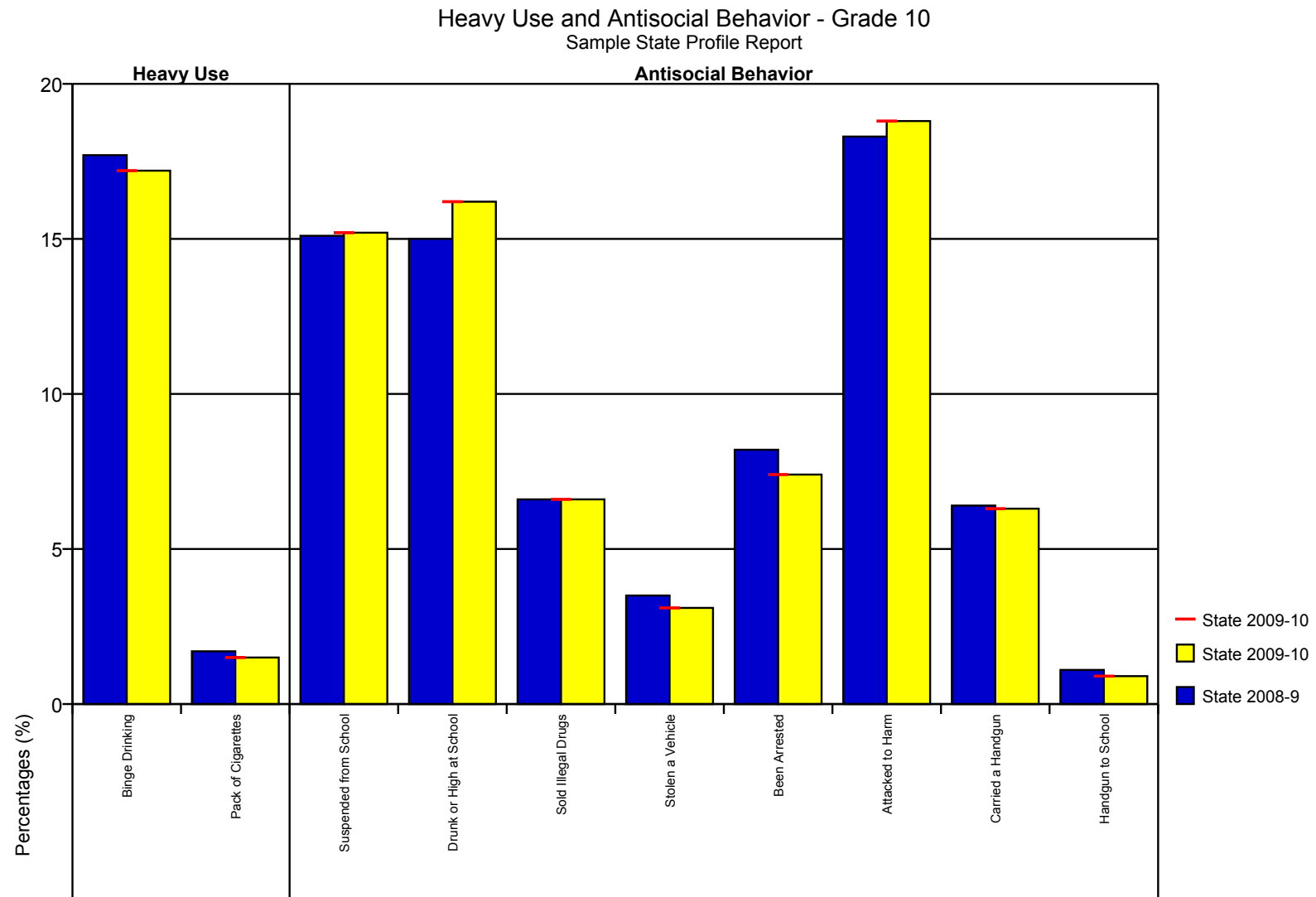


Figure 7: Heavy Use and Antisocial Behavior - Grade 10

Heavy Use and Antisocial Behavior - Grade 12

Sample State Profile Report

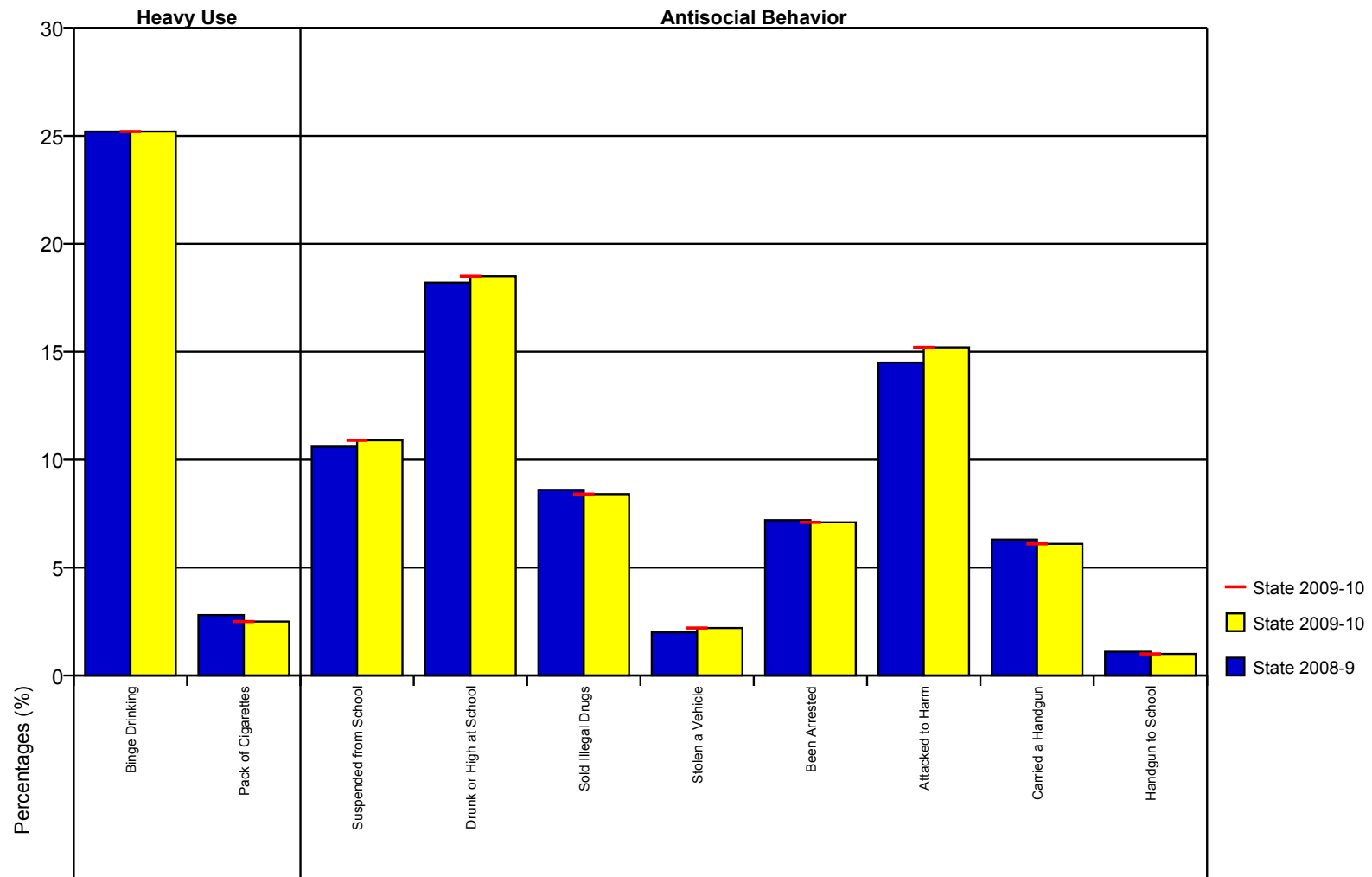


Figure 8: Heavy Use and Antisocial Behavior - Grade 12

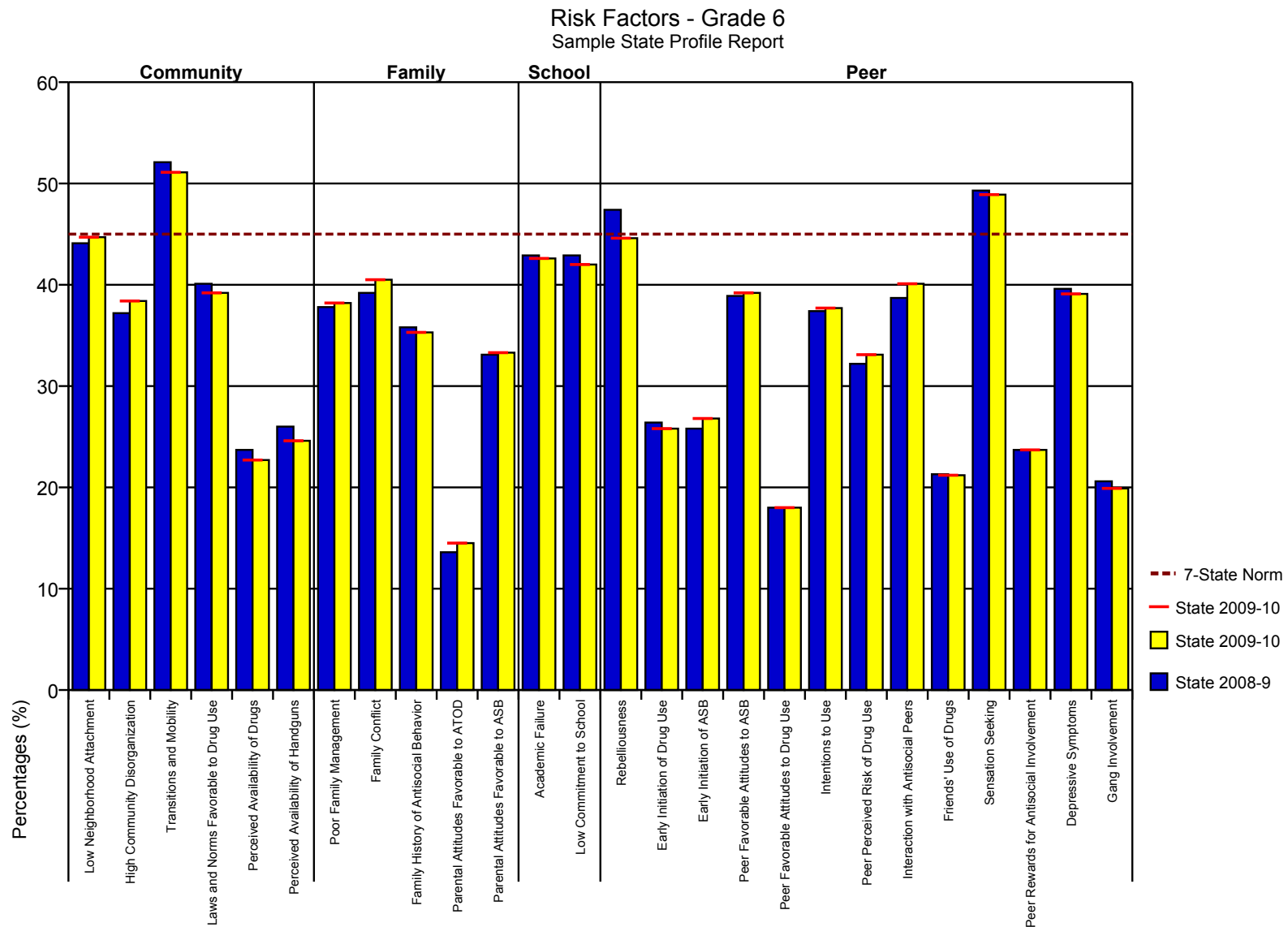


Figure 9: Risk Factors - Grade 6

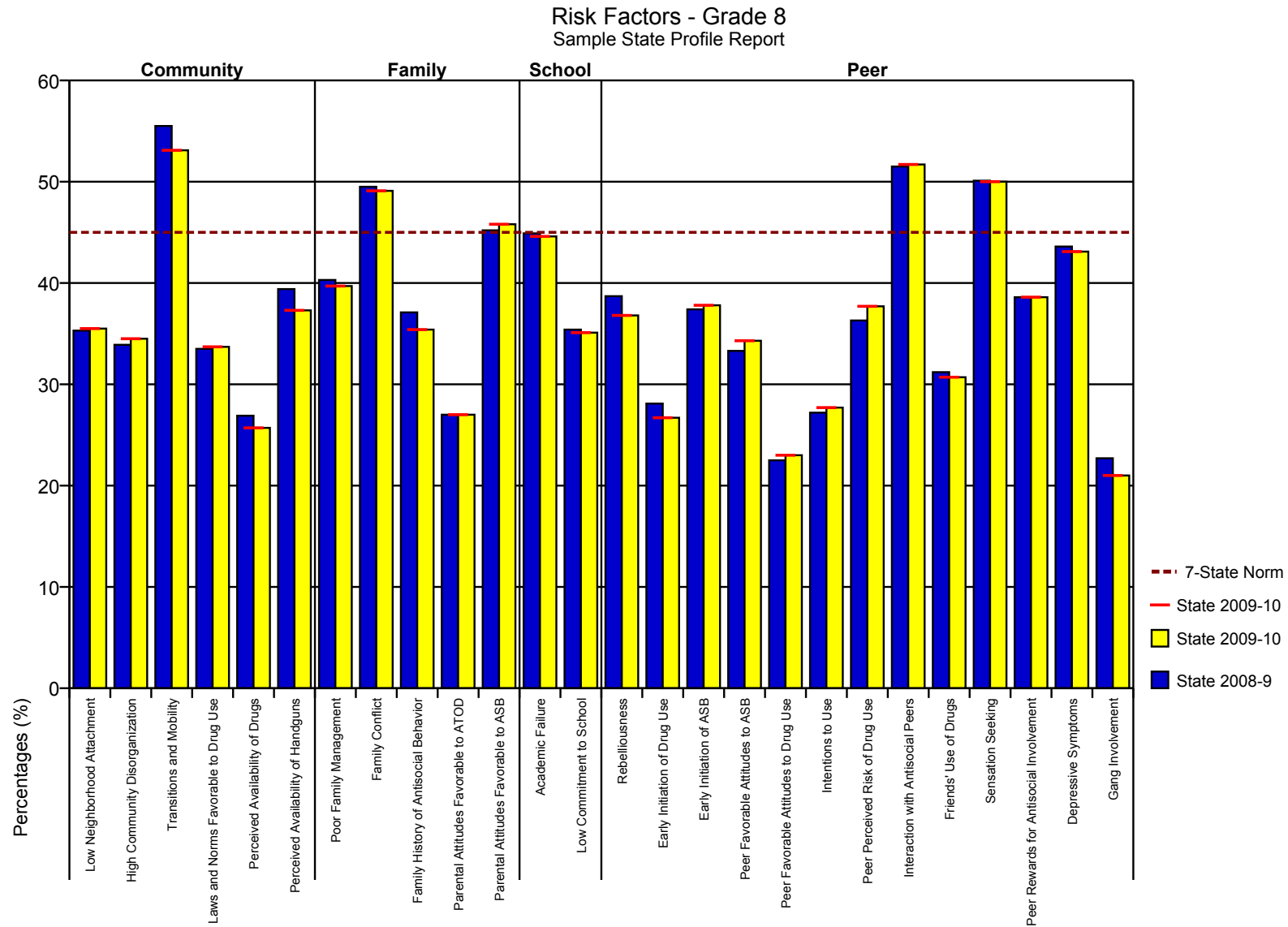


Figure 10: Risk Factors - Grade 8

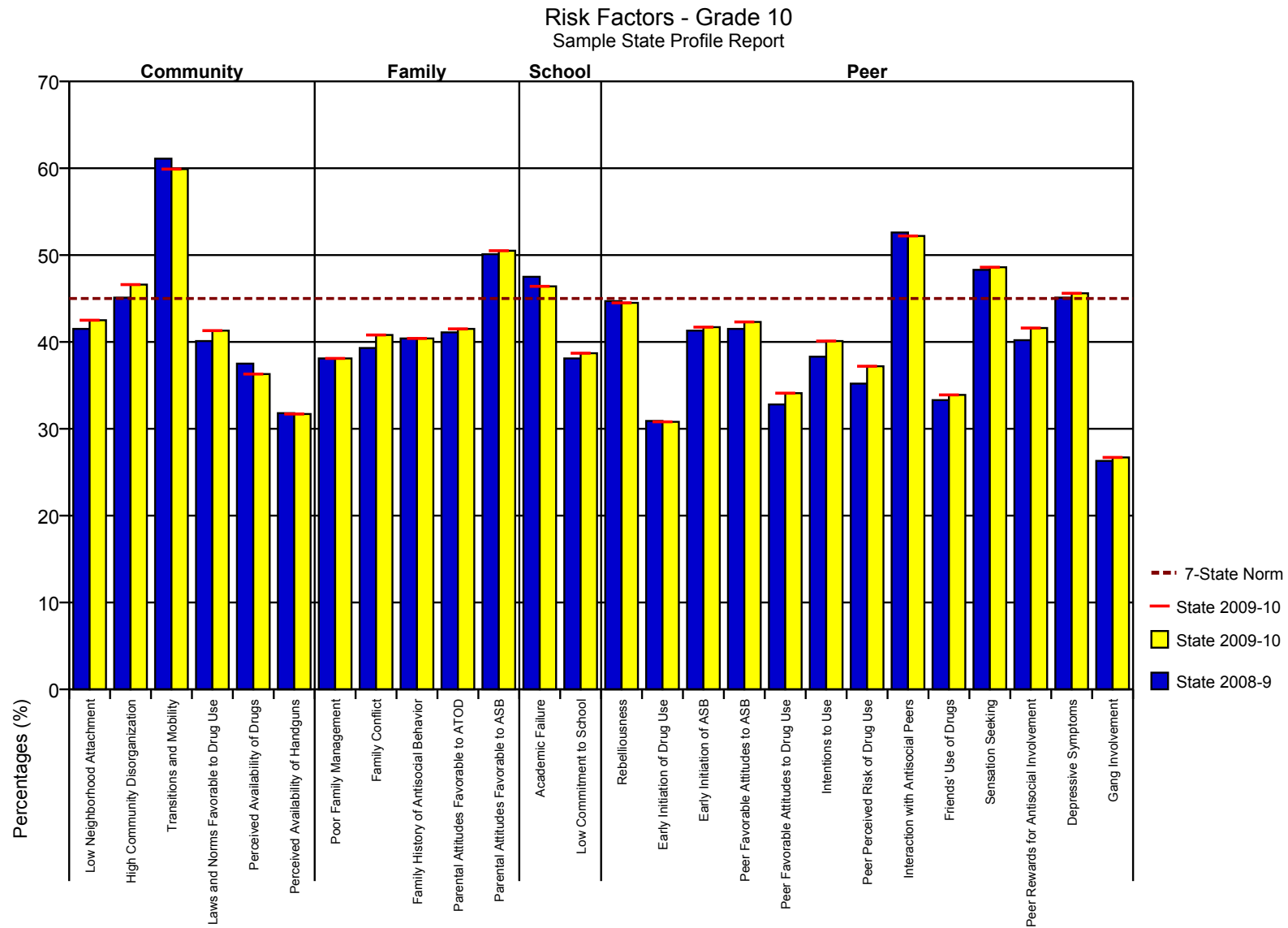


Figure 11: Risk Factors - Grade 10

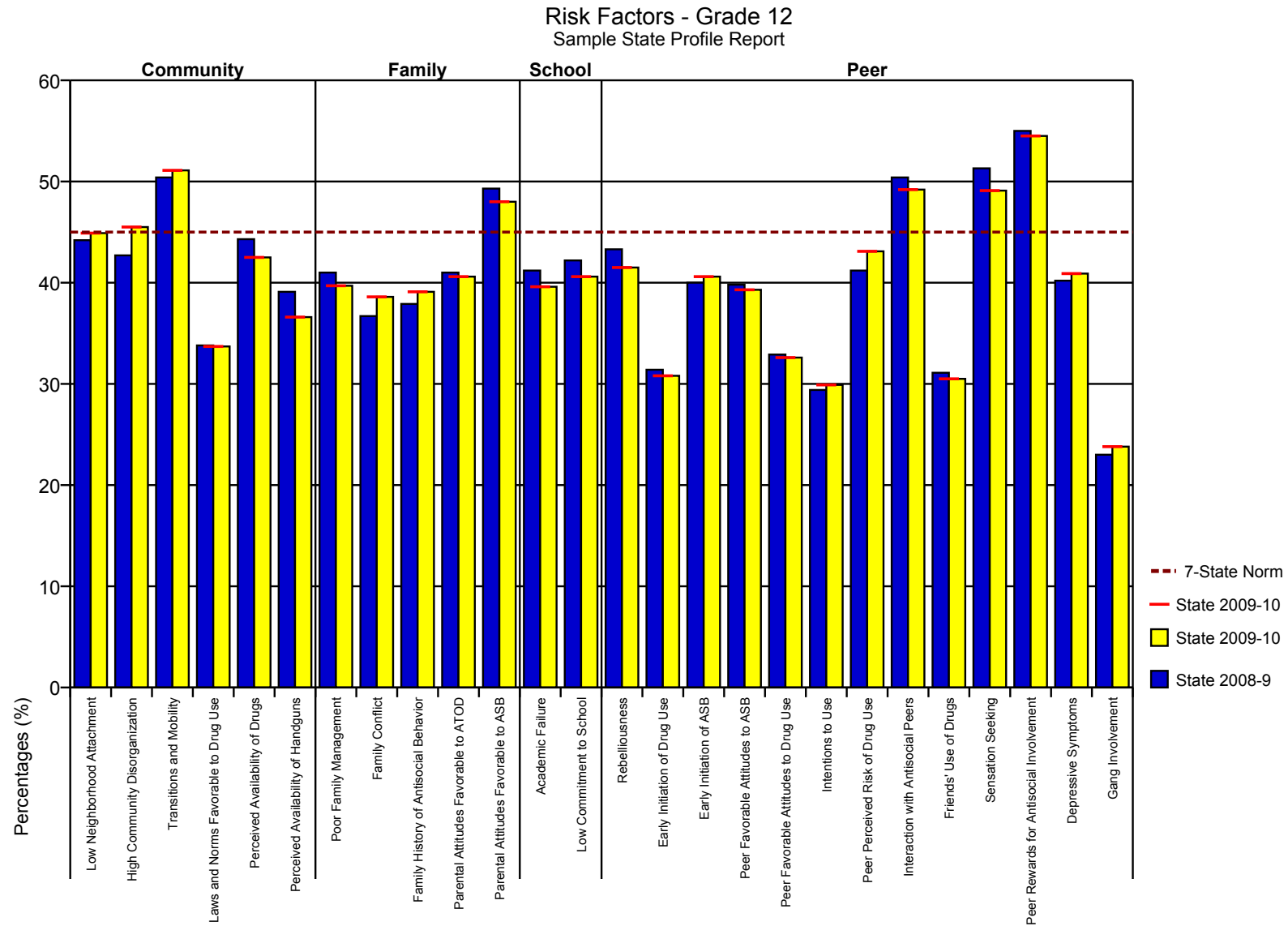


Figure 12: Risk Factors - Grade 12

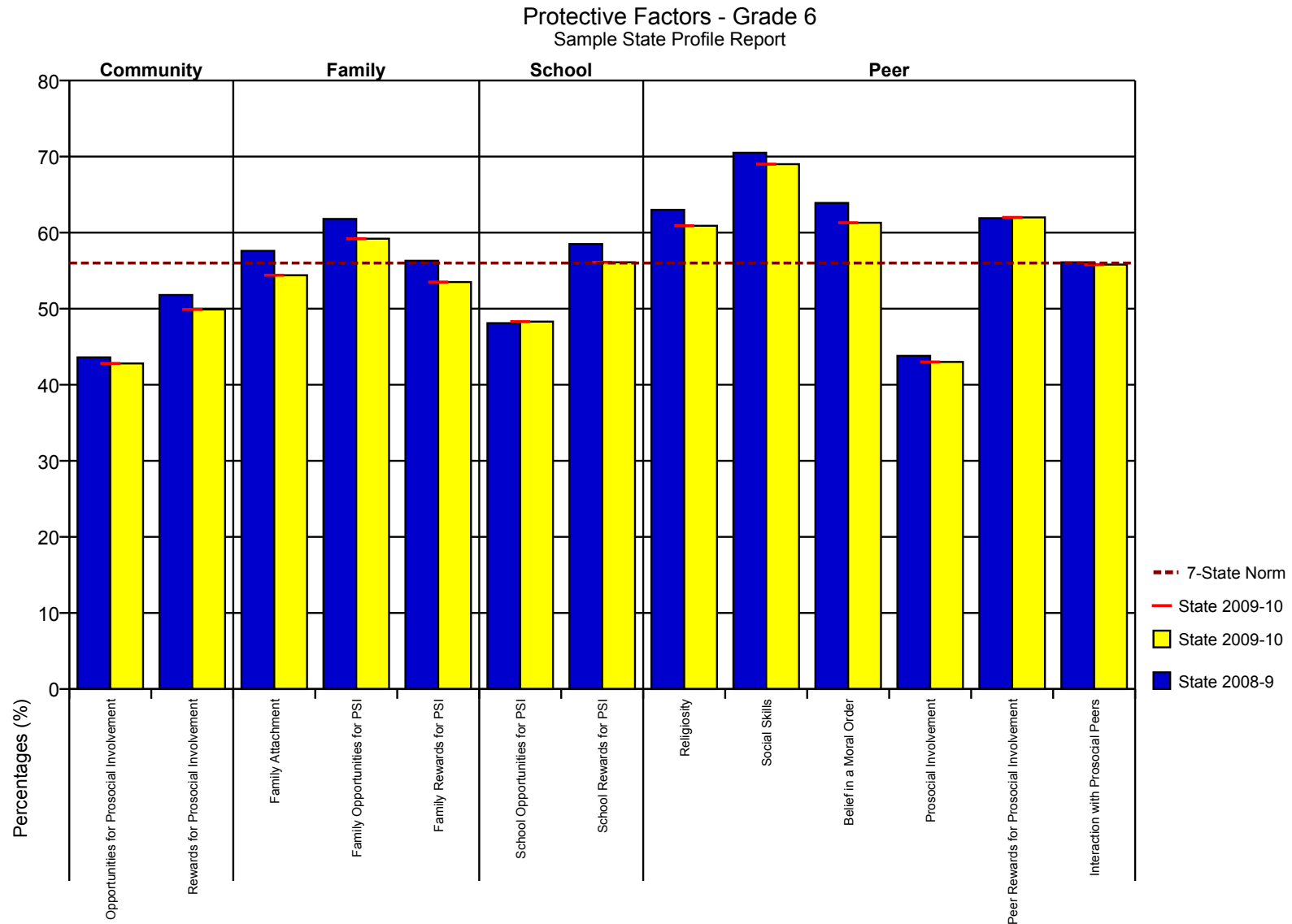


Figure 13: Protective Factors - Grade 6

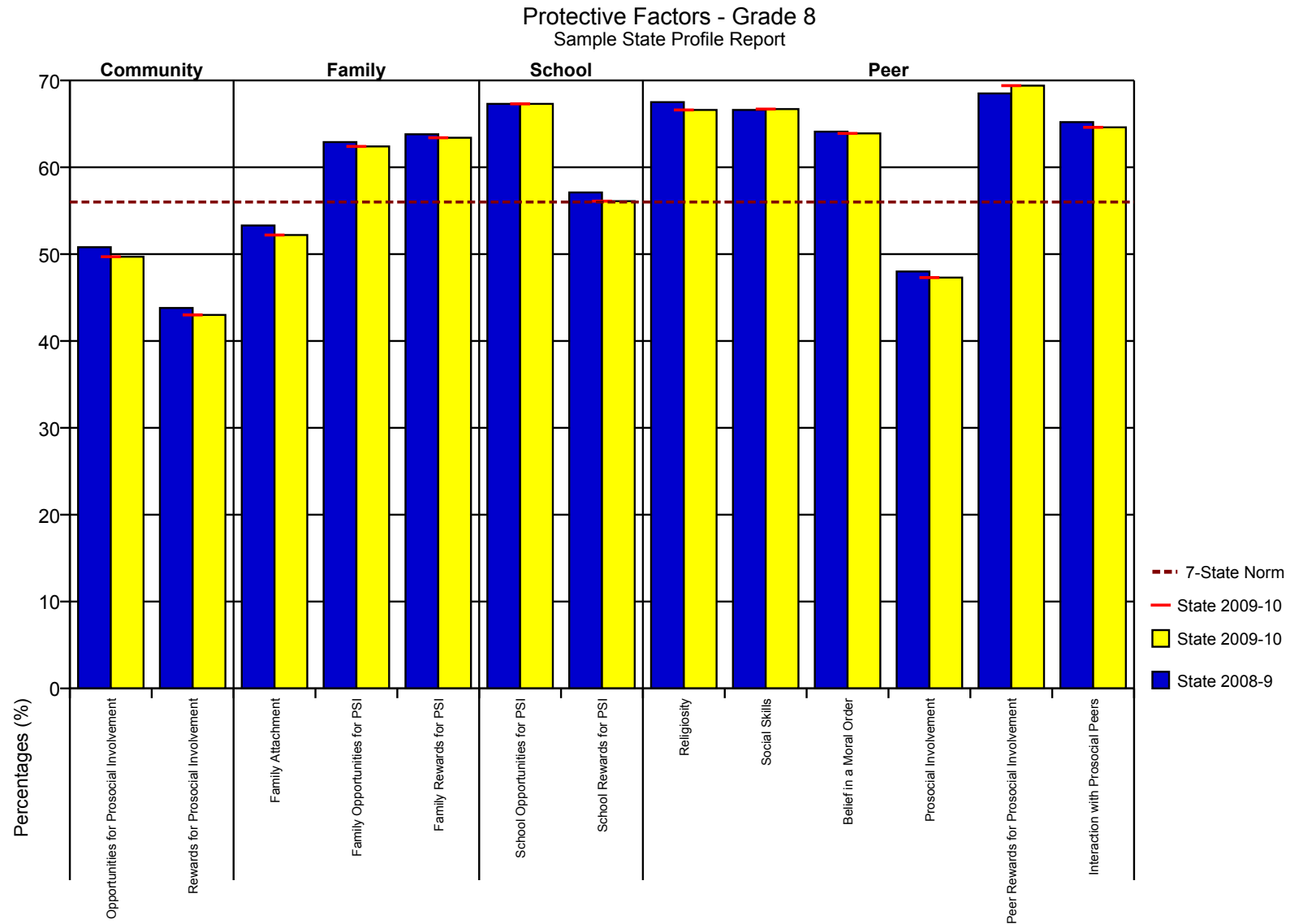


Figure 14: Protective Factors - Grade 8

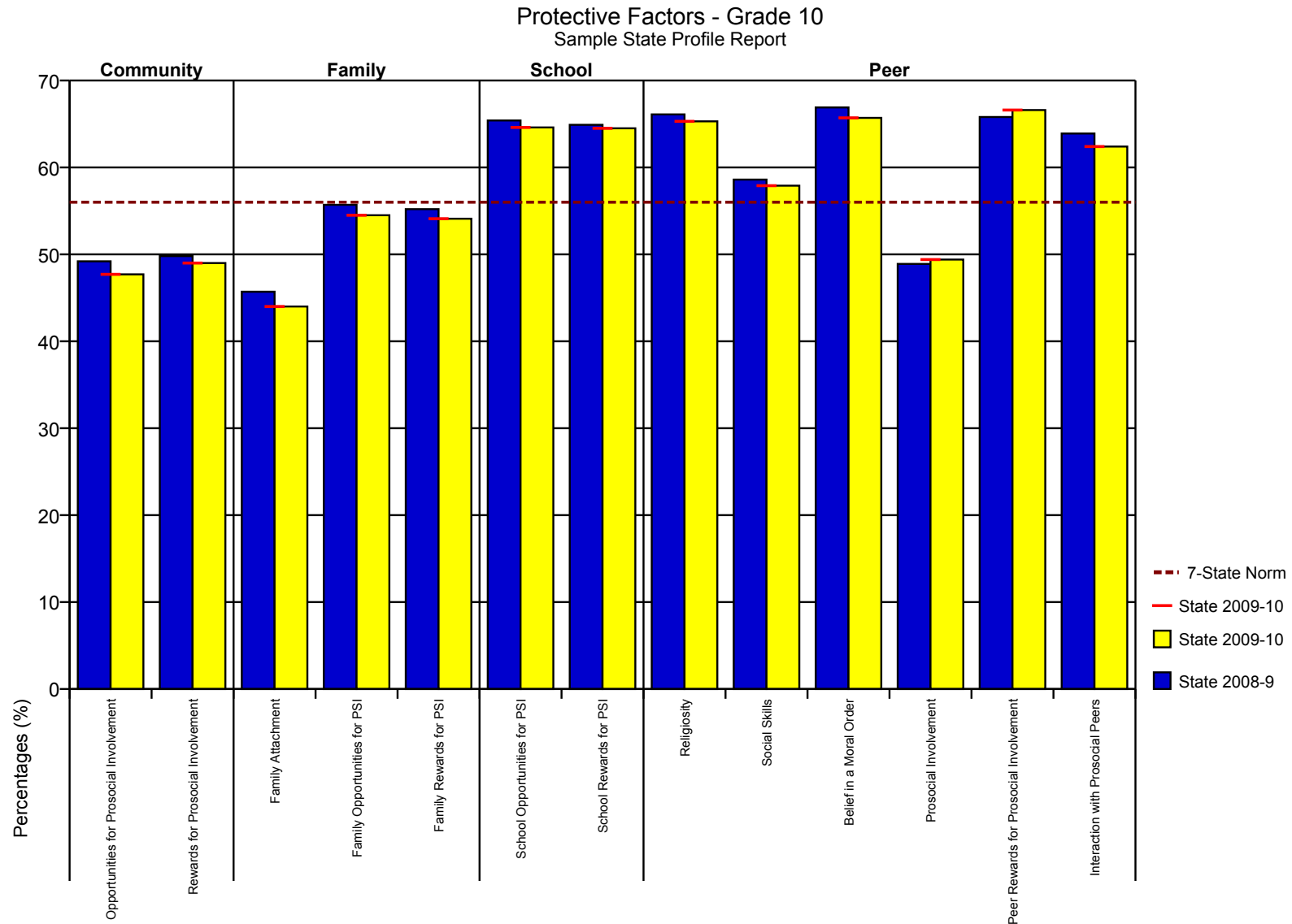


Figure 15: Protective Factors - Grade 10

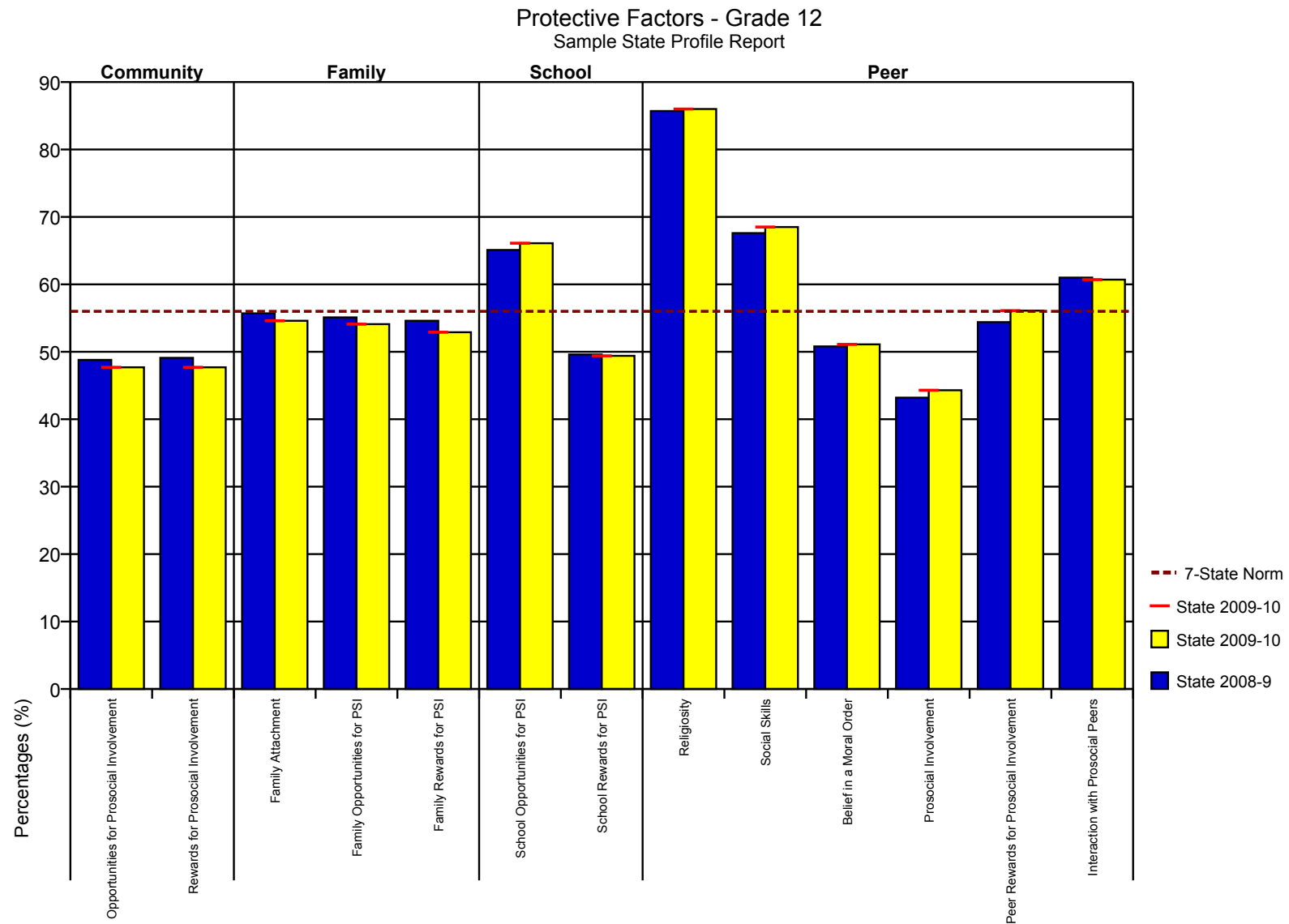


Figure 16: Protective Factors - Grade 12

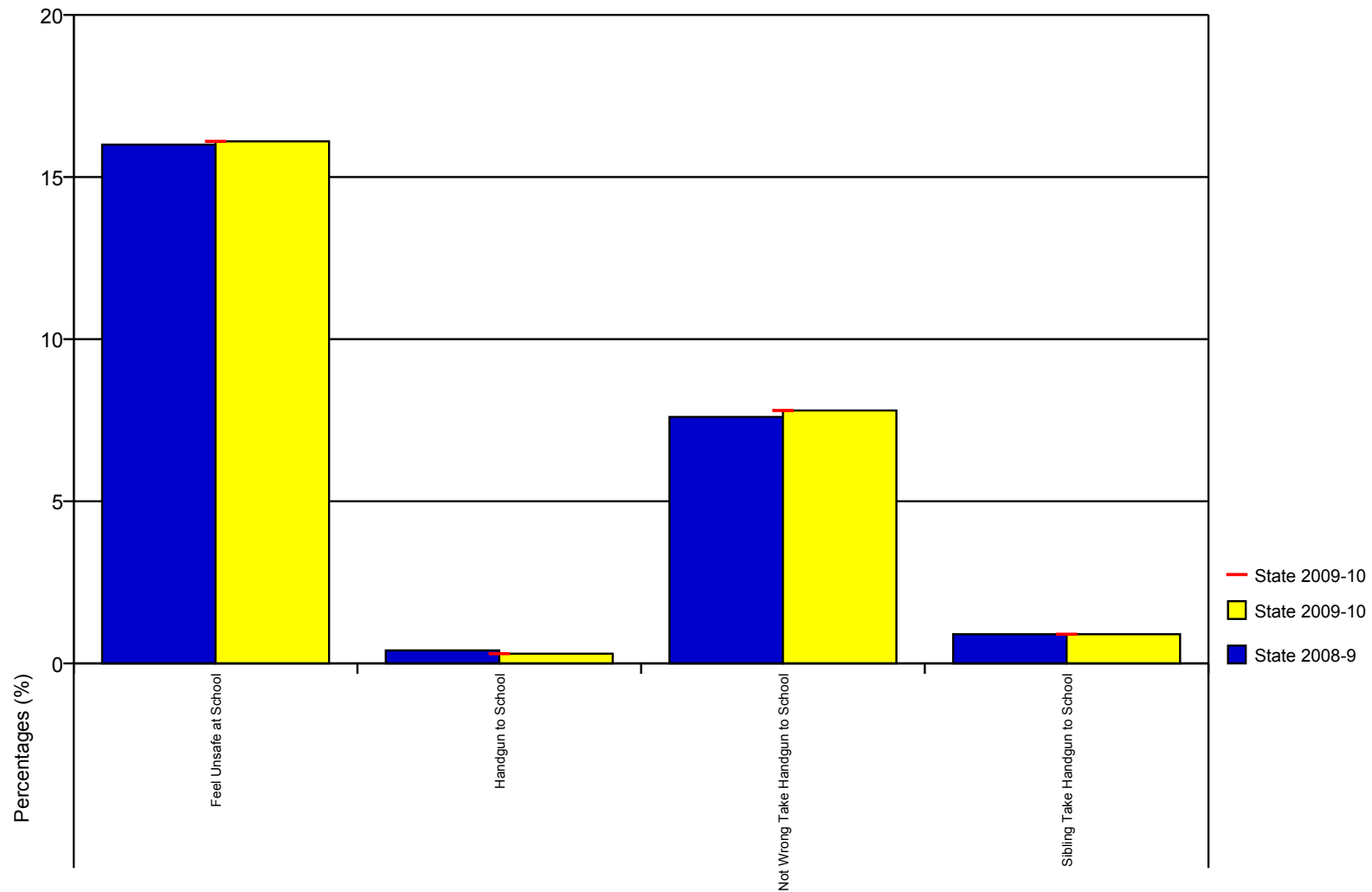
School Safety Profile - Grade 6
Sample State Profile Report

Figure 17: School Safety Profile - Grade 6

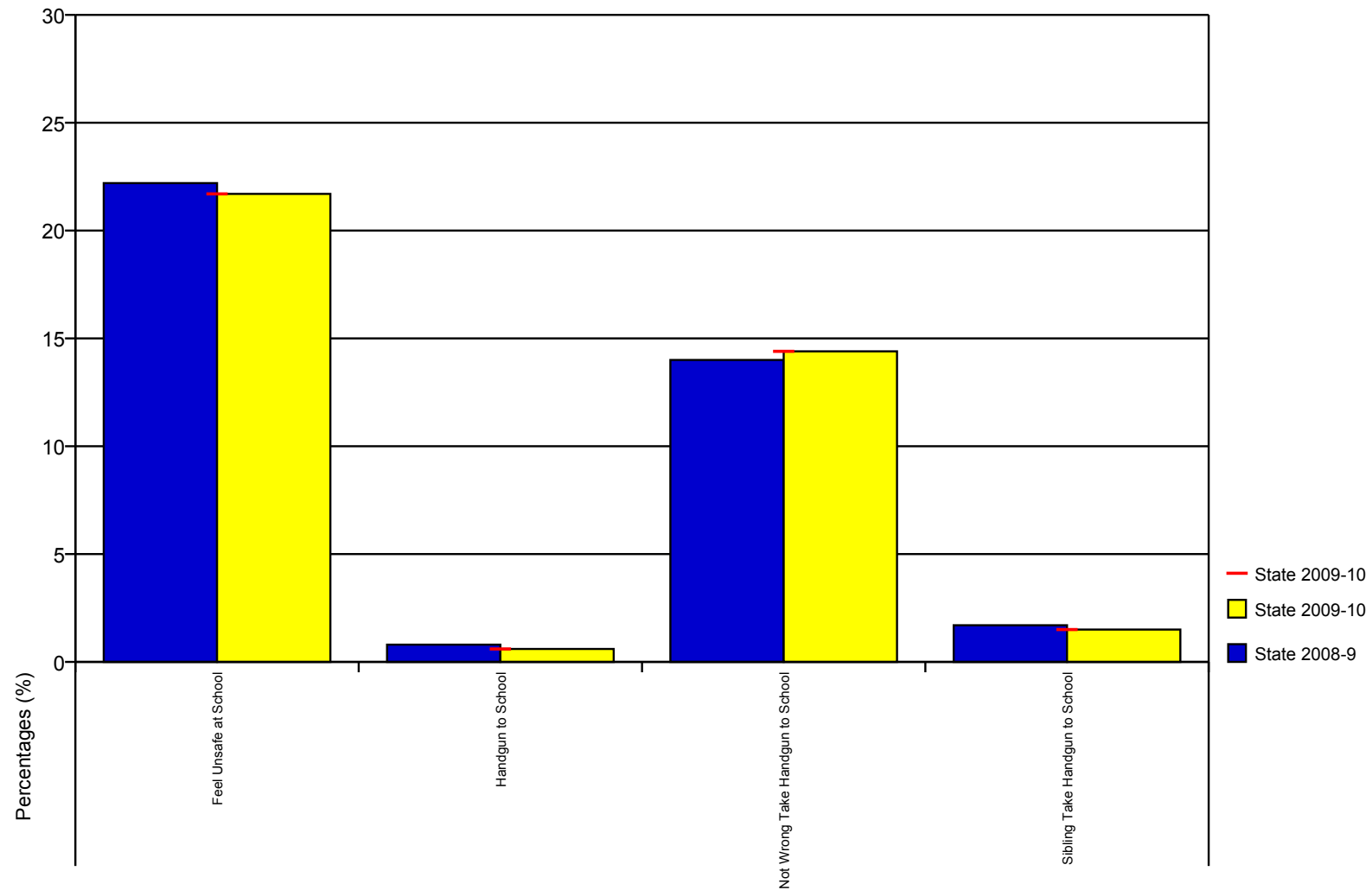
School Safety Profile - Grade 8
Sample State Profile Report

Figure 18: School Safety Profile - Grade 8

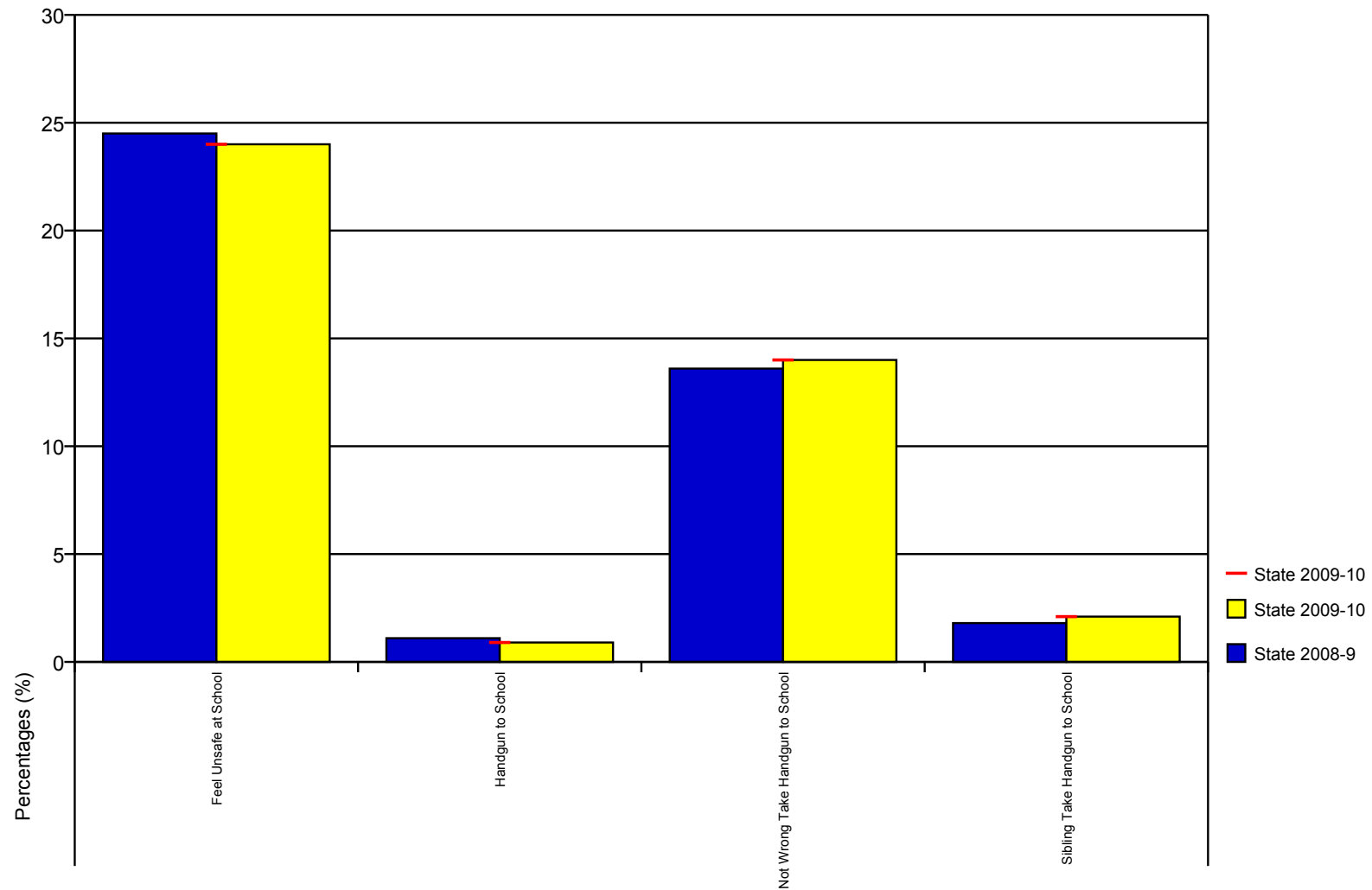
School Safety Profile - Grade 10
Sample State Profile Report

Figure 19: School Safety Profile - Grade 10

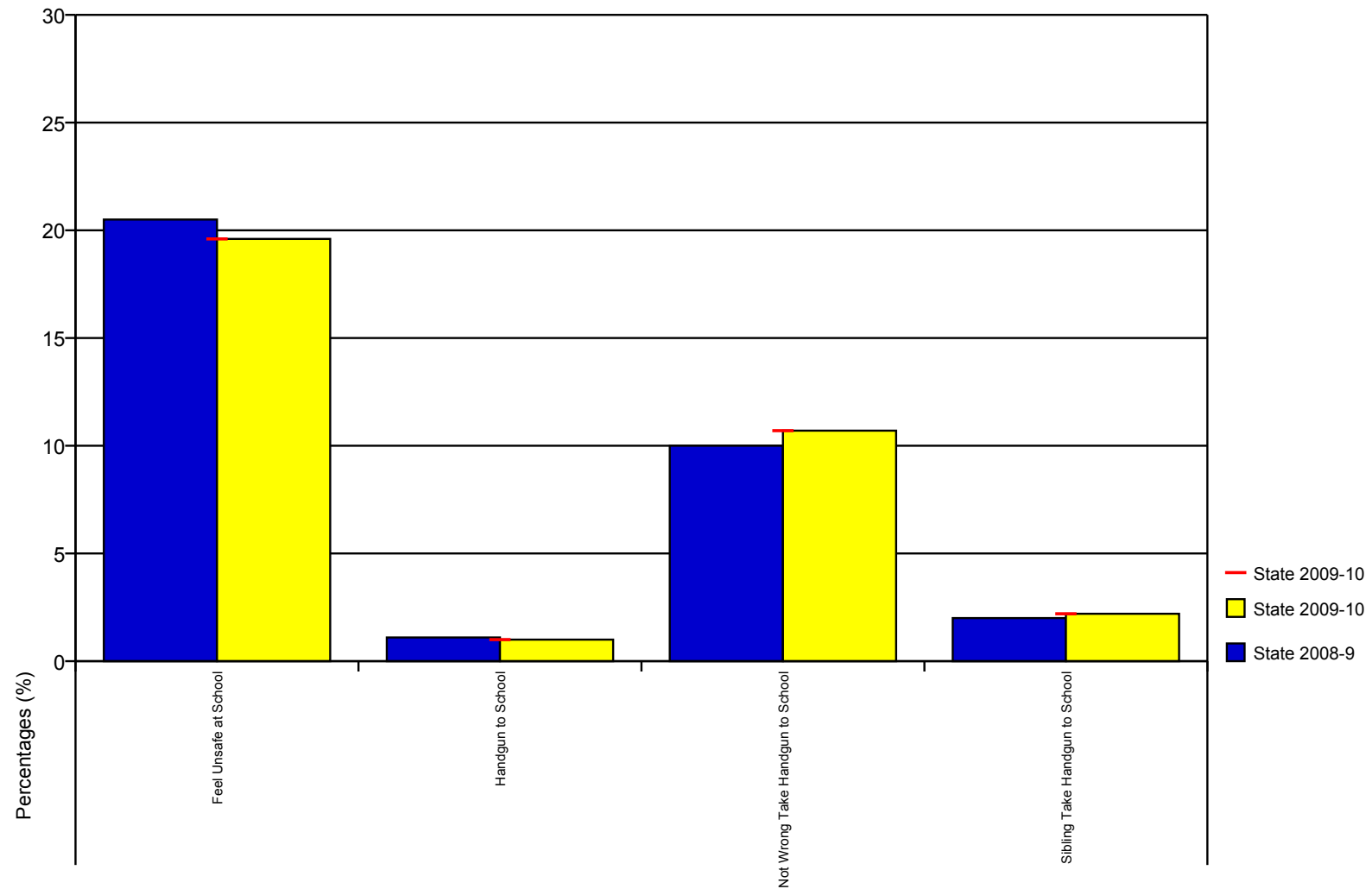
School Safety Profile - Grade 12
Sample State Profile Report

Figure 20: School Safety Profile - Grade 12

Sources and Locations of Alcohol Use - Grade 6
Sample State Profile Report

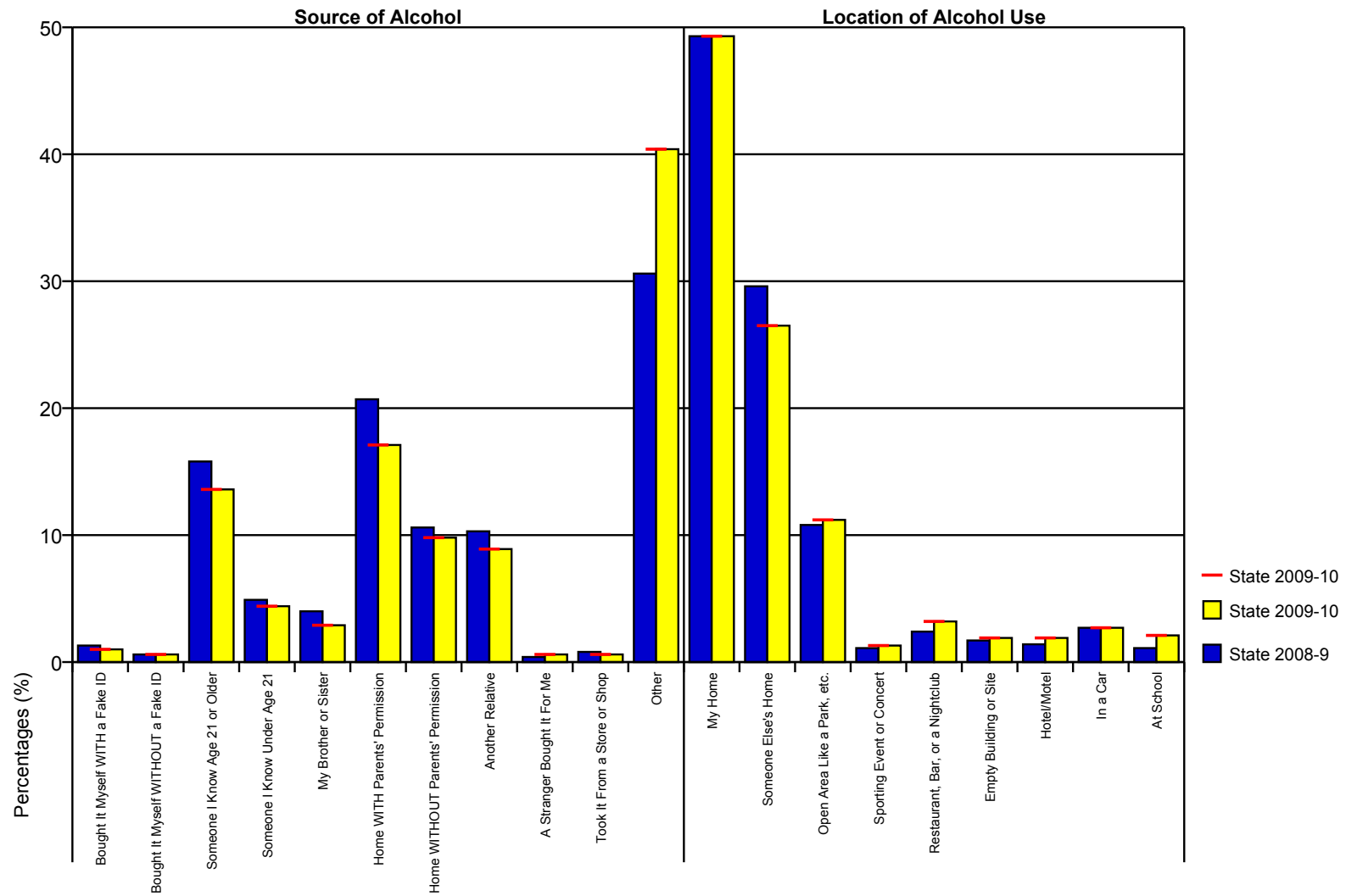


Figure 21: Sources and Locations of Alcohol Use - Grade 6

Sources and Locations of Alcohol Use - Grade 8
Sample State Profile Report

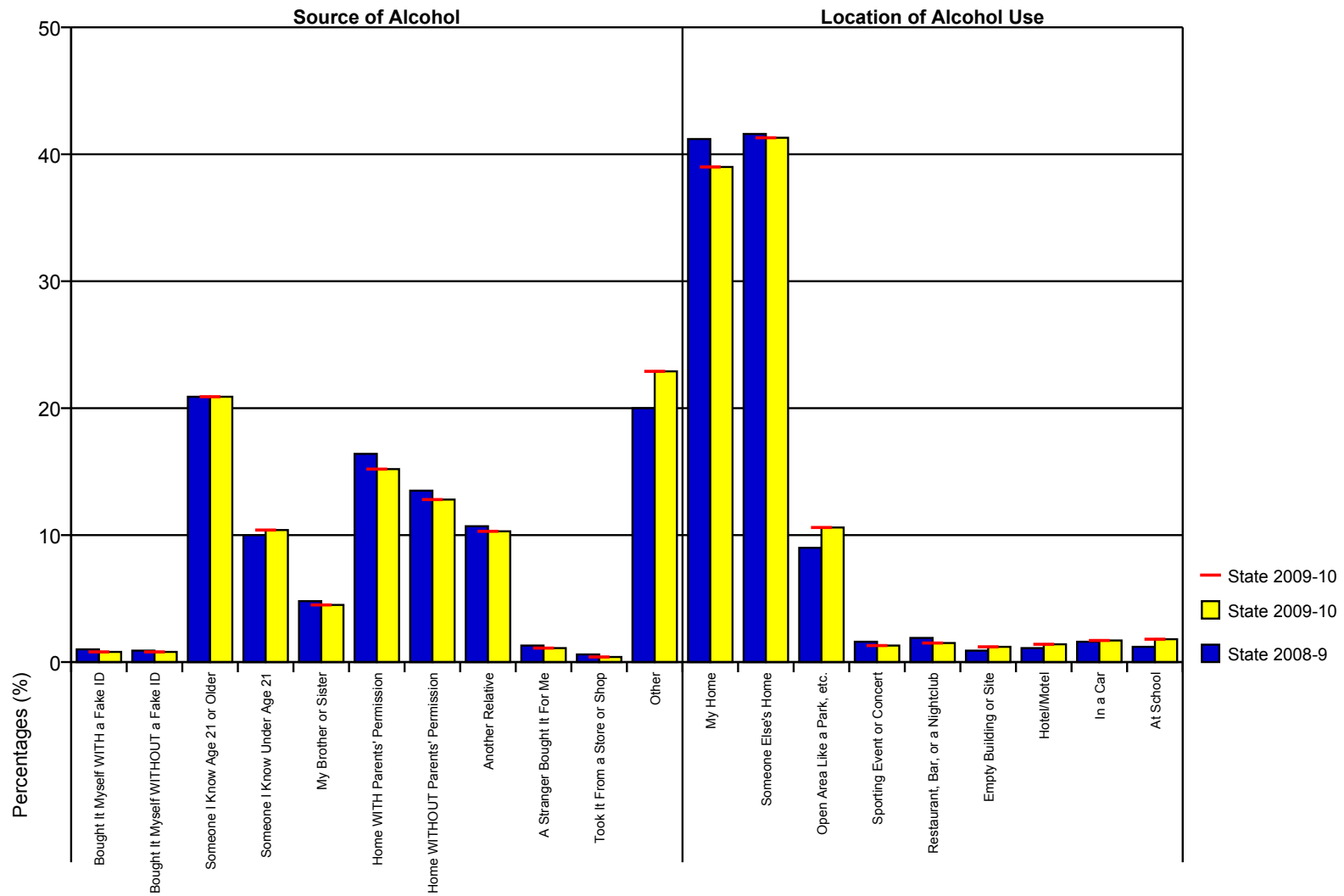


Figure 22: Sources and Locations of Alcohol Use - Grade 8

Sources and Locations of Alcohol Use - Grade 10
Sample State Profile Report

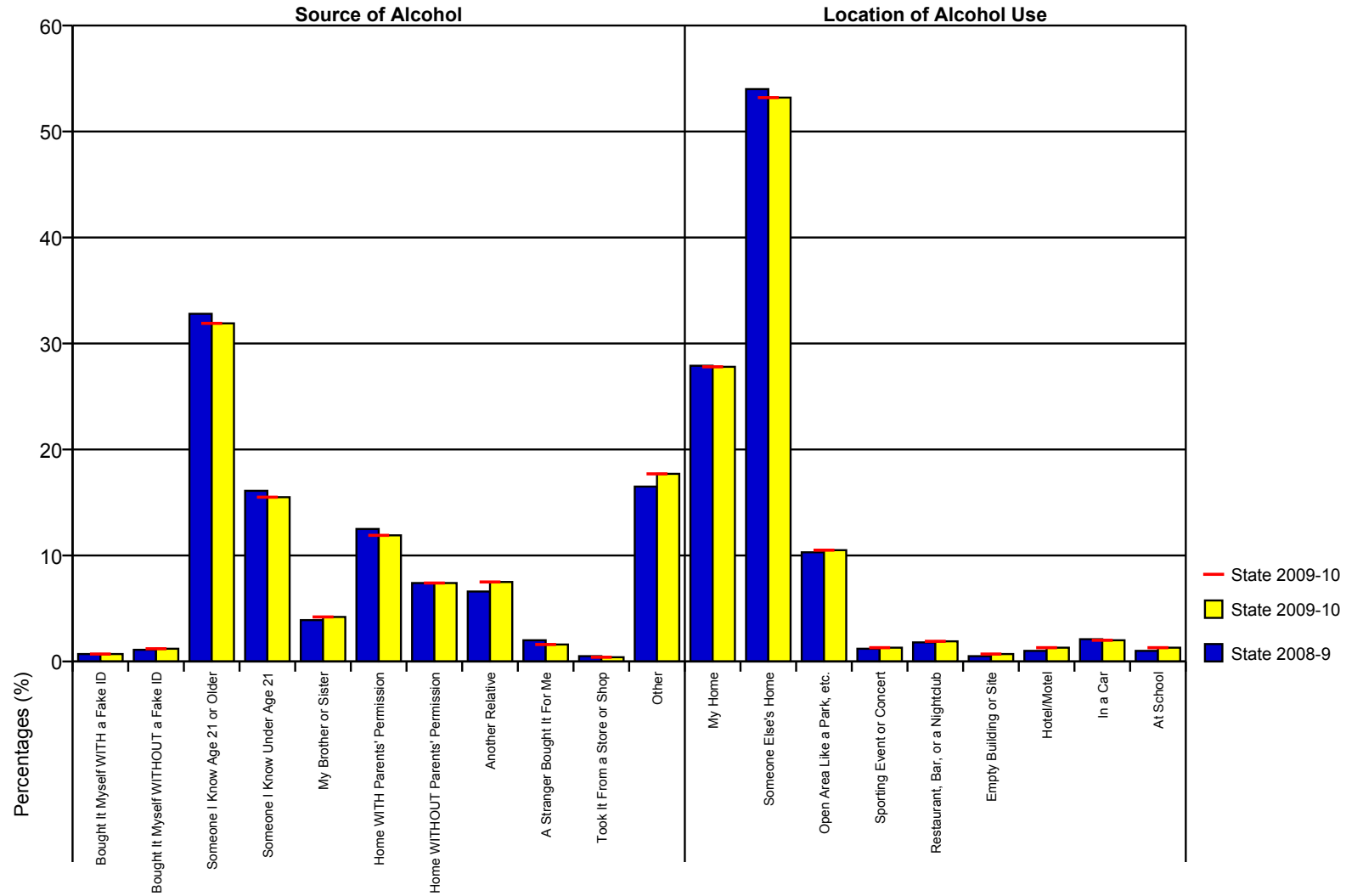


Figure 23: Sources and Locations of Alcohol Use - Grade 10

Sources and Locations of Alcohol Use - Grade 12

Sample State Profile Report

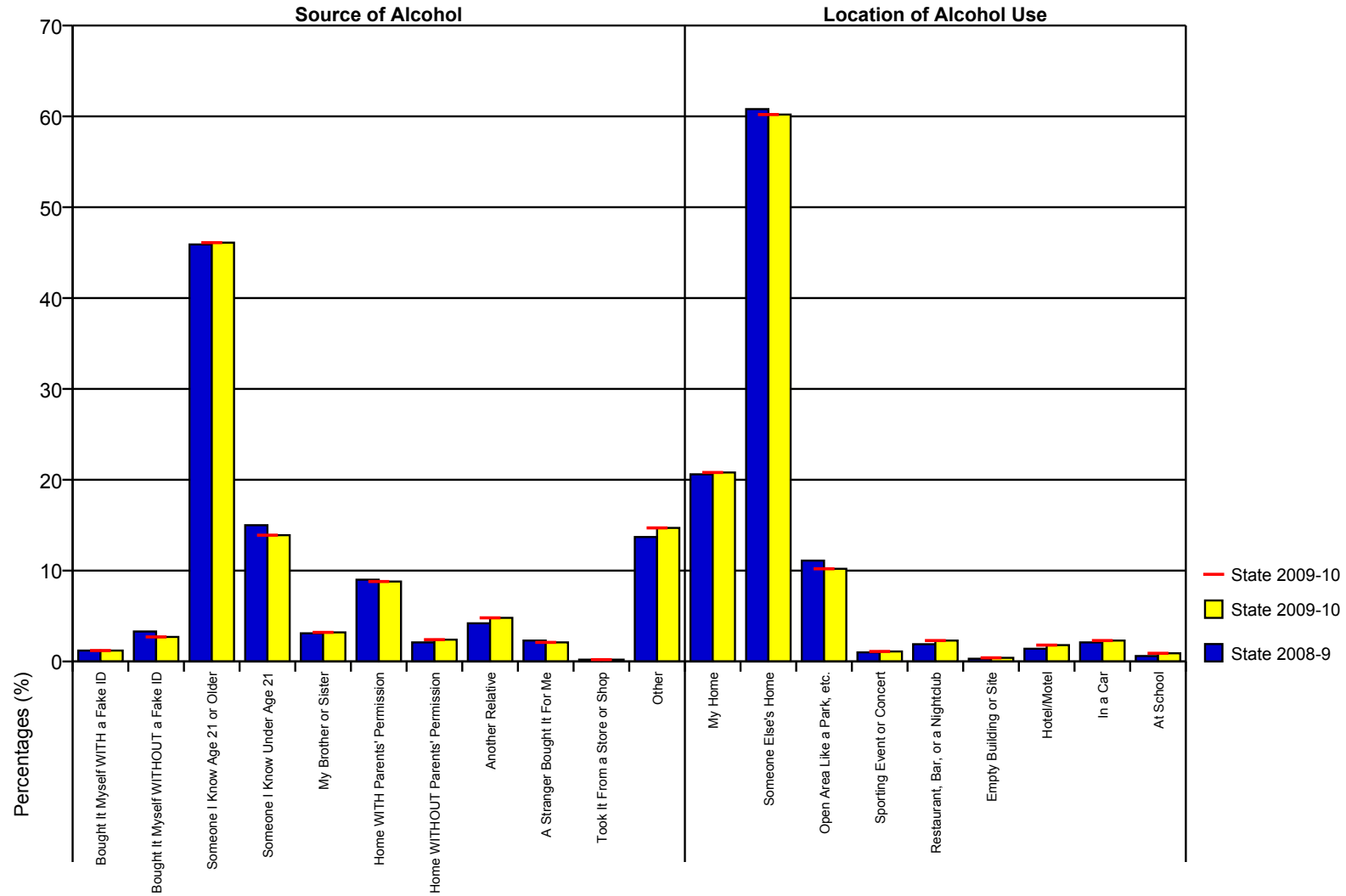


Figure 24: Sources and Locations of Alcohol Use - Grade 12

Table 5: Risk and Protective Factor Scale Definition

Community Domain Risk Factors	
Low Neighborhood Attachment	A low level of bonding to the neighborhood is related to higher levels of juvenile crime and drug selling.
Community Disorganization	Research has shown that neighborhoods with high population density, lack of natural surveillance of public places, physical deterioration, and high rates of adult crime also have higher rates of juvenile crime and drug selling.
Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use	Research has shown that legal restrictions on alcohol and tobacco use, such as raising the legal drinking age, restricting smoking in public places, and increased taxation have been followed by decreases in consumption. Moreover, national surveys of high school seniors have shown that shifts in normative attitudes toward drug use have preceded changes in prevalence of use.
Perceived Availability of Drugs	The availability of cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, and other illegal drugs has been related to the use of these substances by adolescents.
Perceived Availability of Handguns	The availability of handguns has also been related to the use of these substances by adolescents.
Community Domain Protective Factors	
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	When opportunities are available in a community for positive participation, children are less likely to engage in substance use and other problem behaviors.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	Rewards for positive participation in activities help children bond to the community, thus lowering their risk for substance use.
Family Domain Risk Factors	
Poor Family Management	Parents' use of inconsistent and/or unusually harsh or severe punishment with their children places them at higher risk for substance use and other problem behaviors. Also, parents' failure to provide clear expectations and to monitor their children's behavior makes it more likely that they will engage in drug abuse whether or not there are family drug problems.

continued on the next column

Risk and Protective Factor Scale Definition (continued)

Family Conflict	Children raised in families high in conflict, whether or not the child is directly involved in the conflict, appear at risk for both delinquency and drug use.
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	When children are raised in a family with a history of problem behaviors (e.g., violence or ATOD use), the children are more likely to engage in these behaviors.
Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Drug Use	In families where parents use illegal drugs, are heavy users of alcohol, or are tolerant of children's use, 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.
Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior	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	
Family Attachment	Young people who feel that they are a valued part of their family are less likely to engage in substance use and other problem behaviors.
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	Young people who are exposed to more opportunities to participate meaningfully in the responsibilities and activities of the family are less likely to engage in drug use and other problem behaviors.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	When parents, siblings, and other family members praise, encourage, and attend to things done well by their child, children are less likely to engage in substance use and problem behaviors.
School Domain Risk Factors	
Academic Failure	Beginning in the late elementary grades (grades 4-6) academic failure increases the risk of both drug abuse and delinquency. It appears that the experience of failure itself, for whatever reasons, increases the risk of problem behaviors.
Low Commitment to School	Surveys of high school seniors have shown that the use of hallucinogens, cocaine, heroin, stimulants, and sedatives or non-medically prescribed tranquilizers is significantly lower among students who expect to attend college than among those who do not. Factors such as liking school, spending time on homework, and perceiving the coursework as relevant are also negatively related to drug use.

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Risk and Protective Factor Scale Definition (continued)

School Domain Protective Factors	
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	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.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	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	
Rebelliousness	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.
Early Initiation of Drug Use	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.
Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior	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.
Attitudes Favorable Toward Drug Use	During the elementary school years, most children express anti-drug, anti-crime, and pro-social attitudes and have difficulty imagining why people use drugs. However, in middle school, as more youth are exposed to others who use drugs, their attitudes often shift toward greater acceptance of these behaviors. Youth who express positive attitudes toward drug use are more likely to engage in a variety of problem behaviors, including drug use.
Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior	During the elementary school years, most children express anti-drug, anti-crime, and pro-social attitudes and have difficulty imagining why people engage in antisocial behaviors. However, in middle school, as more youth are exposed to others who engage in antisocial behavior, their attitudes often shift toward greater acceptance of these behaviors. Youth who express positive attitudes toward antisocial behavior are more likely to engage in a variety of problem behaviors, including antisocial behavior.

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Risk and Protective Factor Scale Definition (continued)

Perceived Risk of Drug Use	Young people who do not perceive drug use to be risky are far more likely to engage in drug use.
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	Young people who associate with peers who engage in problem behaviors are at higher risk for engaging in antisocial behavior themselves.
Friends' Use of Drugs	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.
Depressive Symptoms	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.
Rewards for Antisocial Behavior	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	
Religiosity	Young people who regularly attend religious services are less likely to engage in problem behaviors.
Social Skills	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.
Belief in the Moral Order	Young people who have a belief in what is "right" or "wrong" are less likely to use drugs.
Prosocial Involvement	Participation in positive school and community activities helps provide protection for youth.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	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	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	18.8	17.7	18.5	18.1
8	state	40.8	41.0	41.2	38.8
	MTF	40.5	38.9	38.9	36.6
10	state	62.6	62.1	60.4	59.9
	MTF	61.5	61.7	58.3	59.1
12	state	72.7	71.9	71.3	70.7
	MTF	72.7	72.2	71.9	72.3
Combined	state	47.1	45.5	45.2	44.3

Table 7: Cigarettes - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	13.0	10.8	10.4	10.3
8	state	29.4	26.8	25.2	23.9
	MTF	24.6	22.1	20.5	20.1
10	state	43.8	40.0	38.8	38.0
	MTF	36.1	34.6	31.7	32.7
12	state	52.0	49.7	48.2	46.0
	MTF	47.1	46.2	44.7	43.6
Combined	state	33.5	30.0	28.9	27.9

Table 8: Chewing Tobacco - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	7.5	6.1	5.9	5.7
8	state	14.7	13.5	12.9	12.3
	MTF	10.2	9.1	9.8	9.6
10	state	22.4	19.6	19.2	19.6
	MTF	15.0	15.1	12.2	15.2
12	state	25.4	23.2	23.2	22.4
	MTF	15.2	15.1	15.6	16.3
Combined	state	17.0	14.8	14.5	14.2

Table 9: Marijuana - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.5
8	state	10.8	9.5	9.6	9.6
	MTF	15.7	14.2	14.6	15.7
10	state	25.7	23.4	23.4	24.3
	MTF	31.8	31.0	29.9	32.3
12	state	35.2	34.8	34.2	35.0
	MTF	42.3	41.8	42.6	42.0
Combined	state	17.3	15.5	15.4	15.8

Table 10: Hallucinogens - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2
8	state	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.6
	MTF	–	–	3.1	3.3
10	state	3.4	2.0	2.3	2.0
	MTF	–	–	6.3	5.5
12	state	4.7	4.0	3.9	3.6
	MTF	–	–	8.1	8.7
Combined	state	2.4	1.5	1.6	1.4

Table 11: Cocaine - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4
8	state	2.2	1.2	1.2	1.0
	MTF	3.4	3.1	3.1	2.6
10	state	4.3	2.4	2.4	2.1
	MTF	4.8	5.3	5.2	4.6
12	state	6.5	5.0	4.3	3.3
	MTF	8.5	7.8	7.8	6.0
Combined	state	3.2	2.0	1.9	1.6

Table 12: Inhalants - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	9.2	9.3	8.9	8.7
8	state	15.4	16.0	15.9	14.7
	MTF	16.1	15.6	15.7	14.9
10	state	16.4	14.9	14.6	15.1
	MTF	13.3	13.6	12.8	12.3
12	state	13.2	12.0	12.1	11.4
	MTF	11.1	10.5	9.9	9.5
Combined	state	13.5	13.0	12.8	12.4

Table 13: Sedatives - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.0
8	state	10.7	10.2	10.4	9.7
	MTF	4.3	3.9	3.9	3.9
10	state	18.6	16.6	15.9	16.3
	MTF	7.2	7.4	6.8	7.0
12	state	22.5	20.2	18.8	18.4
	MTF	10.3	9.5	8.9	9.3
Combined	state	13.7	12.2	11.8	11.7

Table 14: Meth - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5
8	state	1.9	1.2	1.1	0.9
	MTF	2.7	1.8	2.3	1.6
10	state	4.0	2.1	1.8	1.8
	MTF	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.8
12	state	5.0	3.4	2.7	2.2
	MTF	4.4	3.0	2.8	2.4
Combined	state	2.8	1.6	1.4	1.3

Table 15: Stimulants - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5
8	state	2.6	1.6	1.5	1.3
	MTF	7.3	6.5	6.8	6.0
10	state	6.3	4.6	4.1	4.0
	MTF	11.2	11.1	9.0	10.3
12	state	8.0	6.9	6.2	6.1
	MTF	12.4	11.4	10.5	9.9
Combined	state	4.2	3.1	2.8	2.7

Table 16: Heroin - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3
8	state	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.5
	MTF	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.3
10	state	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.3
	MTF	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.5
12	state	2.6	2.0	2.0	1.9
	MTF	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2
Combined	state	1.5	0.9	0.9	0.9

Table 17: Ecstasy - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
8	state	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.1
	MTF	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.2
10	state	4.7	3.4	3.3	3.2
	MTF	4.5	5.2	4.3	5.5
12	state	6.5	5.4	5.2	5.3
	MTF	6.5	6.5	6.2	6.5
Combined	state	3.2	2.3	2.2	2.2

Table 18: Prescription Drugs - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	0.0	0.0	3.9	3.7
8	state	0.0	0.0	10.6	9.1
10	state	0.0	0.0	18.0	17.7
12	state	0.0	0.0	22.2	21.2
Combined	state	0.0	0.0	12.8	12.1

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

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.3
8	state	0.0	0.0	6.0	5.4
10	state	0.0	0.0	9.4	9.0
12	state	0.0	0.0	11.0	9.6
Combined	state	0.0	0.0	6.8	6.2

Table 20: Alcopops - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0
8	state	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.6
10	state	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.8
12	state	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.7
Combined	state	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.3

Table 21: Any Drug - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	13.2	13.2	15.2	14.6
8	state	24.8	25.0	29.0	27.0
10	state	36.7	35.0	38.5	39.3
12	state	42.7	42.3	45.5	45.4
Combined	state	28.5	27.4	30.6	30.0

Table 22: Alcohol - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	4.7	3.6	3.9	3.8
8	state	16.4	15.5	15.0	13.8
	MTF	17.2	15.9	15.9	14.9
10	state	32.1	30.3	28.5	28.2
	MTF	33.8	33.4	28.8	30.4
12	state	42.7	40.3	39.1	37.7
	MTF	45.3	44.4	43.1	43.5
Combined	state	22.7	20.5	19.8	19.1

Table 23: Cigarettes - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	2.4	1.9	1.8	1.8
8	state	9.0	8.1	7.5	6.8
	MTF	8.7	7.1	6.8	6.5
10	state	17.2	15.3	14.6	14.6
	MTF	14.5	14.0	12.3	13.1
12	state	24.0	23.5	22.7	21.3
	MTF	21.6	21.6	20.4	20.1
Combined	state	12.5	11.1	10.6	10.2

Table 24: Chewing Tobacco - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.5
8	state	5.9	5.5	5.3	5.2
	MTF	3.7	3.2	3.5	3.7
10	state	11.1	9.5	8.6	9.4
	MTF	5.7	6.1	5.0	6.5
12	state	11.9	10.8	10.7	10.7
	MTF	6.1	6.6	6.5	8.4
Combined	state	7.5	6.5	6.1	6.3

Table 25: Marijuana - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5
8	state	5.2	4.1	3.9	4.1
	MTF	6.5	5.7	5.8	6.5
10	state	12.5	10.4	10.4	11.4
	MTF	14.2	14.2	13.8	15.9
12	state	16.3	15.3	14.6	15.7
	MTF	18.3	18.8	19.4	20.6
Combined	state	8.2	6.8	6.6	7.1

Table 26: Hallucinogens - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
8	state	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.3
	MTF	–	–	0.9	0.9
10	state	1.5	0.6	0.7	0.7
	MTF	–	–	1.7	1.3
12	state	1.6	1.1	1.1	0.9
	MTF	–	–	1.6	2.2
Combined	state	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.4

Table 27: Cocaine - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2
8	state	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.4
	MTF	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
10	state	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.5
	MTF	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.9
12	state	2.0	0.9	0.7	0.6
	MTF	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.3
Combined	state	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.4

Table 28: Inhalants - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8
8	state	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.1
	MTF	4.1	3.9	4.1	3.8
10	state	5.2	4.1	3.8	4.1
	MTF	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.2
12	state	3.1	2.3	2.3	2.3
	MTF	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.2
Combined	state	4.8	4.4	4.2	4.2

Table 29: Sedatives - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.9
8	state	5.3	4.6	4.6	4.3
10	state	9.9	7.6	7.3	7.6
12	state	11.3	9.2	8.3	8.2
	MTF	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.5
Combined	state	6.9	5.5	5.2	5.2

Table 30: Meth - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
8	state	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.3
	MTF	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5
10	state	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.5
	MTF	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.6
12	state	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
	MTF	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5
Combined	state	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.4

Table 31: Stimulants - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
8	state	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.6
	MTF	2.1	2.0	2.2	1.9
10	state	2.6	1.4	1.4	1.5
	MTF	3.5	4.0	2.8	3.3
12	state	3.1	1.8	1.9	1.9
	MTF	3.7	3.7	2.9	3.0
Combined	state	1.8	0.9	0.9	1.0

Table 32: Heroin - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
8	state	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2
	MTF	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
10	state	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.5
	MTF	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
12	state	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6
	MTF	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Combined	state	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3

Table 33: Ecstasy - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
8	state	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4
	MTF	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6
10	state	1.7	1.0	0.9	0.9
	MTF	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3
12	state	2.1	1.4	1.0	1.2
	MTF	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.8
Combined	state	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.6

Table 34: Prescription Drugs - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.6
8	state	0.0	0.0	4.7	4.1
10	state	0.0	0.0	8.1	8.1
12	state	0.0	0.0	9.8	9.3
Combined	state	0.0	0.0	5.6	5.4

Table 35: Over-The-Counter Drugs - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2
8	state	0.0	0.0	3.1	2.8
10	state	0.0	0.0	4.2	4.0
12	state	0.0	0.0	4.2	3.9
Combined	state	0.0	0.0	3.0	2.9

Table 36: Alcopops - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7
8	state	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8
10	state	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.2
12	state	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.9
Combined	state	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.8

Table 37: Any Drug - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	6.1	5.9	7.3	7.2
8	state	12.7	12.2	14.6	14.0
10	state	19.6	17.1	20.0	21.2
12	state	22.6	20.6	23.2	23.9
Combined	state	14.8	13.2	15.5	15.8

Table 38: Binge Drinking

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	4.3	3.5	3.3	1.7
8	state	11.4	10.3	10.4	7.4
10	state	20.9	19.3	17.7	17.2
12	state	27.8	26.0	25.2	25.2
Combined	state	15.4	13.6	13.1	11.7

Table 39: Pack of Cigarettes

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
8	state	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.6
10	state	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.5
12	state	3.6	3.1	2.8	2.5
Combined	state	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.0

Table 40: Suspended from School

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	9.9	11.1	10.5	11.2
8	state	15.9	16.6	16.6	16.3
10	state	14.9	14.8	15.1	15.2
12	state	11.4	10.6	10.6	10.9
Combined	state	13.1	13.4	13.3	13.6

Table 41: Drunk or High at School

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.2
8	state	9.3	8.3	8.2	7.8
10	state	18.1	15.0	15.0	16.2
12	state	20.8	18.7	18.2	18.5
Combined	state	12.2	10.1	10.0	10.3

Table 42: Sold Illegal Drugs

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3
8	state	3.2	2.6	2.1	2.0
10	state	7.9	6.4	6.6	6.6
12	state	10.0	8.7	8.6	8.4
Combined	state	5.2	4.1	4.0	3.9

Table 43: Stolen a Vehicle

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.2
8	state	3.5	2.7	2.3	2.2
10	state	4.5	3.4	3.5	3.1
12	state	3.3	2.2	2.0	2.2
Combined	state	3.2	2.4	2.2	2.1

Table 44: Been Arrested

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.1
8	state	6.2	5.7	5.7	5.0
10	state	8.9	7.4	8.2	7.4
12	state	8.2	7.1	7.2	7.1
Combined	state	6.3	5.4	5.5	5.2

Table 45: Attacked to Harm

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	12.8	13.1	13.5	13.9
8	state	17.9	18.1	18.6	18.4
10	state	19.2	18.0	18.3	18.8
12	state	16.2	14.6	14.5	15.2
Combined	state	16.5	16.0	16.3	16.6

Table 46: Carried a Handgun

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	4.7	4.0	4.2	4.1
8	state	6.0	5.3	5.7	5.2
10	state	7.0	6.0	6.4	6.3
12	state	6.8	5.7	6.3	6.1
Combined	state	6.1	5.1	5.6	5.3

Table 47: Handgun to School

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3
8	state	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.6
10	state	1.7	0.9	1.1	0.9
12	state	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.0
Combined	state	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.7

Table 48: Community Risk - Low Neighborhood Attachment

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	44.3	44.3	44.1	44.7
8	state	35.8	36.2	35.3	35.5
10	state	42.2	41.6	41.5	42.5
12	state	44.1	45.3	44.2	44.9
Combined	state	41.4	41.6	41.1	41.6

Table 49: Community Risk - High Community Disorganization

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	39.4	37.2	37.2	38.4
8	state	34.3	32.8	33.9	34.5
10	state	48.3	45.2	45.1	46.6
12	state	45.7	43.3	42.7	45.5
Combined	state	41.7	39.2	39.3	40.8

Table 50: Community Risk - Transitions and Mobility

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	40.0	52.6	52.1	51.1
8	state	47.8	56.6	55.5	53.1
10	state	52.5	60.5	61.1	59.9
12	state	46.0	49.6	50.4	51.1
Combined	state	46.7	55.0	55.0	53.8

Table 51: Community Risk - Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	71.8	41.0	40.1	39.2
8	state	28.4	34.9	33.5	33.7
10	state	19.6	40.9	40.1	41.3
12	state	10.3	33.6	33.8	33.7
Combined	state	33.3	37.8	37.0	37.1

Table 52: Community Risk - Perceived Availability of Drugs

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	24.4	22.4	23.7	22.7
8	state	29.0	27.6	26.9	25.7
10	state	42.9	38.9	37.5	36.3
12	state	48.9	45.8	44.3	42.5
Combined	state	35.7	32.6	32.2	30.9

Table 53: Community Risk - Perceived Availability of Handguns

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	28.2	25.7	26.0	24.6
8	state	40.9	39.3	39.4	37.3
10	state	35.4	33.1	31.8	31.7
12	state	40.9	38.7	39.1	36.6
Combined	state	36.3	33.9	33.8	32.3

Table 54: Family Risk - Poor Family Management

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	36.4	35.9	37.8	38.2
8	state	38.0	38.2	40.3	39.7
10	state	39.5	37.5	38.1	38.1
12	state	40.1	39.6	41.0	39.7
Combined	state	38.5	37.7	39.2	38.9

Table 55: Family Risk - Family Conflict

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	40.2	36.2	39.2	40.5
8	state	49.2	47.6	49.5	49.1
10	state	41.3	39.4	39.3	40.8
12	state	37.7	35.4	36.7	38.6
Combined	state	42.4	40.0	41.5	42.6

Table 56: Family Risk - Family History of Antisocial Behavior

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	22.4	34.9	35.8	35.3
8	state	19.0	37.1	37.1	35.4
10	state	18.5	40.8	40.4	40.4
12	state	11.2	37.7	37.9	39.1
Combined	state	17.9	37.6	37.7	37.4

Table 57: Family Risk - Parental Attitudes Favorable to ATOD

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	14.2	13.3	13.6	14.5
8	state	27.0	27.0	27.0	27.0
10	state	42.3	41.7	41.1	41.5
12	state	41.0	41.4	41.0	40.6
Combined	state	30.8	29.7	29.6	29.9

Table 58: Family Risk - Parental Attitudes Favorable to ASB

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	34.1	32.7	33.1	33.3
8	state	44.9	45.3	45.2	45.8
10	state	51.8	50.1	50.1	50.5
12	state	30.8	48.4	49.3	48.0
Combined	state	40.9	43.6	43.9	44.0

Table 59: School Risk - Academic Failure

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	39.0	44.2	42.9	42.6
8	state	45.1	47.0	44.9	44.6
10	state	47.6	48.5	47.5	46.4
12	state	42.2	41.3	41.2	39.6
Combined	state	43.6	45.5	44.2	43.5

Table 60: School Risk - Low Commitment to School

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	84.6	42.0	42.9	42.0
8	state	57.0	35.3	35.4	35.1
10	state	53.0	39.5	38.1	38.7
12	state	59.6	42.2	42.2	40.6
Combined	state	63.5	39.6	39.5	39.0

Table 61: Peer Risk - Rebelliousness

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	48.3	46.8	47.4	44.6
8	state	37.8	38.1	38.7	36.8
10	state	47.0	44.6	44.7	44.5
12	state	43.3	43.0	43.3	41.5
Combined	state	44.0	43.1	43.6	41.8

Table 62: Peer Risk - Early Initiation of Drug Use

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	16.4	25.4	26.4	25.8
8	state	10.6	28.7	28.1	26.7
10	state	30.3	32.4	30.9	30.8
12	state	51.9	33.0	31.4	30.8
Combined	state	25.8	29.5	28.9	28.3

Table 63: Peer Risk - Early Initiation of ASB

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	24.9	25.9	25.8	26.8
8	state	35.7	37.3	37.4	37.8
10	state	41.0	40.6	41.3	41.7
12	state	39.8	39.1	40.0	40.6
Combined	state	35.1	35.2	35.5	36.2

Table 64: Peer Risk - Peer Favorable Attitudes to ASB

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	37.1	37.5	38.9	39.2
8	state	32.7	33.3	33.3	34.3
10	state	43.1	41.7	41.5	42.3
12	state	40.0	39.0	39.8	39.3
Combined	state	38.0	37.7	38.2	38.6

Table 65: Peer Risk - Peer Favorable Attitudes to Drug Use

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	19.2	17.9	18.0	18.0
8	state	23.7	22.8	22.5	23.0
10	state	35.5	33.1	32.8	34.1
12	state	33.3	32.9	32.9	32.6
Combined	state	27.5	25.8	25.7	26.1

Table 66: Peer Risk - Intentions to Use

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	36.2	35.3	37.4	37.7
8	state	26.7	26.4	27.2	27.7
10	state	40.2	38.3	38.3	40.1
12	state	28.7	28.7	29.4	29.9
Combined	state	33.1	32.3	33.2	34.0

Table 67: Peer Risk - Peer Perceived Risk of Drug Use

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	31.7	32.6	32.2	33.1
8	state	36.1	36.4	36.3	37.7
10	state	36.1	34.6	35.2	37.2
12	state	40.7	41.6	41.2	43.1
Combined	state	35.9	35.9	35.9	37.3

Table 68: Peer Risk - Interaction with Antisocial Peers

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	40.7	38.9	38.7	40.1
8	state	51.7	50.6	51.5	51.7
10	state	54.8	52.1	52.6	52.2
12	state	50.7	49.4	50.4	49.2
Combined	state	49.5	47.4	47.9	48.0

Table 69: Peer Risk - Friends' Use of Drugs

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	21.9	20.6	21.3	21.2
8	state	32.1	30.8	31.2	30.7
10	state	33.4	33.1	33.3	33.9
12	state	25.6	31.0	31.1	30.5
Combined	state	28.4	28.5	28.9	28.8

Table 70: Peer Risk - Sensation Seeking

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	54.6	50.6	49.3	48.9
8	state	43.7	49.6	50.1	50.0
10	state	46.0	48.4	48.3	48.6
12	state	46.9	50.5	51.3	49.1
Combined	state	47.8	49.8	49.7	49.2

Table 71: Peer Risk - Peer Rewards for Antisocial Involvement

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	23.4	22.1	23.7	23.7
8	state	37.6	37.4	38.6	38.6
10	state	42.5	41.3	40.2	41.6
12	state	54.8	54.8	55.0	54.5
Combined	state	38.8	37.4	38.0	38.2

Table 72: Peer Risk - Depressive Symptoms

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	42.1	39.5	39.6	39.1
8	state	44.7	44.1	43.6	43.1
10	state	46.7	46.2	45.1	45.6
12	state	41.5	40.4	40.2	40.9
Combined	state	43.9	42.6	42.1	42.2

Table 73: Peer Risk - Gang Involvement

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	22.8	20.2	20.6	19.9
8	state	16.6	21.5	22.7	21.0
10	state	27.4	25.7	26.3	26.7
12	state	24.1	22.7	23.0	23.8
Combined	state	22.6	22.4	23.0	22.6

Table 74: Community Protective - Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	62.9	44.7	43.6	42.8
8	state	75.9	50.5	50.8	49.7
10	state	75.7	48.4	49.2	47.7
12	state	77.1	48.4	48.8	47.7
Combined	state	72.9	48.0	48.0	46.9

Table 75: Community Protective - Rewards for Prosocial Involvement

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	53.1	51.7	51.8	49.9
8	state	44.9	43.3	43.8	43.0
10	state	49.6	49.3	49.8	49.0
12	state	50.1	48.4	49.1	47.7
Combined	state	49.3	48.1	48.6	47.3

Table 76: Family Protective - Family Attachment

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	57.6	57.0	57.6	54.4
8	state	53.1	52.6	53.3	52.2
10	state	45.0	45.3	45.7	44.0
12	state	55.8	56.2	55.7	54.6
Combined	state	52.7	52.7	53.1	51.2

Table 77: Family Protective - Family Opportunities for PSI

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	61.9	62.1	61.8	59.2
8	state	63.4	63.9	62.9	62.4
10	state	54.7	55.1	55.7	54.5
12	state	54.9	55.6	55.1	54.1
Combined	state	58.9	59.5	59.2	57.9

Table 78: Family Protective - Family Rewards for PSI

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	55.7	55.8	56.3	53.5
8	state	64.3	64.2	63.8	63.4
10	state	54.5	54.7	55.2	54.1
12	state	53.6	54.4	54.6	52.9
Combined	state	57.2	57.5	57.7	56.2

Table 79: School Protective - School Opportunities for PSI

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	47.2	49.2	48.1	48.3
8	state	64.6	66.5	67.3	67.3
10	state	61.2	65.3	65.4	64.6
12	state	62.6	65.2	65.1	66.1
Combined	state	58.8	61.0	60.9	61.0

Table 80: School Protective - School Rewards for PSI

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	59.6	58.9	58.5	56.1
8	state	57.1	56.1	57.1	56.1
10	state	64.0	64.5	64.9	64.5
12	state	50.2	50.0	49.6	49.4
Combined	state	58.1	57.8	57.9	56.9

Table 81: Peer Protective - Religiosity

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	66.9	63.7	63.0	60.9
8	state	68.6	68.0	67.5	66.6
10	state	65.5	64.9	66.1	65.3
12	state	86.7	86.1	85.7	86.0
Combined	state	71.1	69.6	69.5	68.5

Table 82: Peer Protective - Social Skills

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	71.2	71.0	70.5	69.0
8	state	67.0	66.9	66.6	66.7
10	state	55.5	57.4	58.6	57.9
12	state	66.6	67.4	67.6	68.5
Combined	state	65.1	65.9	66.0	65.5

Table 83: Peer Protective - Belief in a Moral Order

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	65.7	65.0	63.9	61.3
8	state	65.8	64.4	64.1	63.9
10	state	64.4	66.5	66.9	65.7
12	state	51.5	51.4	50.8	51.1
Combined	state	62.3	62.6	62.1	61.1

Table 84: Peer Protective - Prosocial Involvement

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	45.4	43.2	43.8	43.0
8	state	49.3	47.6	48.0	47.3
10	state	48.5	49.1	48.9	49.4
12	state	42.8	43.5	43.2	44.3
Combined	state	46.7	45.9	46.1	46.0

Table 85: Peer Protective - Peer Rewards for Prosocial Involvement

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	65.6	63.2	61.9	62.0
8	state	69.8	69.8	68.5	69.4
10	state	63.5	64.1	65.8	66.6
12	state	54.6	53.9	54.4	56.1
Combined	state	63.9	63.4	63.2	64.1

Table 86: Peer Protective - Interaction with Prosocial Peers

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	83.1	56.7	56.1	55.8
8	state	86.0	65.3	65.2	64.6
10	state	86.6	63.3	63.9	62.4
12	state	86.5	60.5	61.0	60.7
Combined	state	85.5	61.5	61.5	60.8

Table 87: 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	1.0	0.6	13.6	4.4	2.9	17.1	9.8	8.9	0.6	0.6	40.4
8	state	0.8	0.8	20.9	10.4	4.5	15.2	12.8	10.3	1.1	0.4	22.9
10	state	0.7	1.2	31.9	15.5	4.2	11.9	7.4	7.5	1.6	0.4	17.7
12	state	1.2	2.7	46.1	13.9	3.2	8.8	2.4	4.8	2.1	0.2	14.7
Combined	state	0.9	1.6	32.7	12.8	3.8	12.0	7.1	7.3	1.6	0.3	19.9

Table 88: 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	26.5	11.2	1.3	3.2	1.9	1.9	2.7	2.1
8	state	39.0	41.3	10.6	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.8
10	state	27.8	53.2	10.5	1.3	1.9	0.7	1.3	2.0	1.3
12	state	20.8	60.2	10.2	1.1	2.3	0.4	1.8	2.3	0.9
Combined	state	29.3	51.1	10.5	1.2	2.1	0.8	1.6	2.1	1.4

Appendix E: Sample Profile Report

Table 89: I feel safe at my school.

		NO!	no	yes	YES!
6	state	6.4	9.6	38.3	45.7
8	state	7.6	14.1	50.7	27.7
10	state	9.1	14.9	54.7	21.3
12	state	7.5	12.1	55.9	24.5
Combined	state	7.6	12.6	49.1	30.6

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	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	state	99.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
10	state	99.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
12	state	99.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Combined	state	99.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

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	92.2	5.9	1.3	0.5
8	state	85.6	10.8	2.7	0.9
10	state	86.0	10.0	2.9	1.2
12	state	89.3	7.3	2.4	1.0
Combined	state	88.3	8.5	2.3	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	95.0	0.9	4.1
8	state	94.0	1.5	4.5
10	state	93.0	2.1	4.9
12	state	92.8	2.2	5.1
Combined	state	93.8	1.6	4.6

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	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	10.0	10.8	10.8	10.8
8	state	10.3	12.0	12.1	12.1
10	state	11.2	13.3	13.4	13.4
12	state	12.0	14.5	14.6	14.5
Combined	state	10.8	13.6	13.7	13.6

Table 94: Avg Age of First Cigarettes

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	10.2	10.4	10.4	10.4
8	state	10.7	11.2	11.3	11.3
10	state	11.5	12.1	12.2	12.3
12	state	12.2	13.2	13.3	13.3
Combined	state	11.1	12.0	12.1	12.1

Table 95: Avg Age of First Alcohol

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.5
8	state	11.2	11.6	11.6	11.6
10	state	12.6	12.9	12.9	12.9
12	state	13.7	14.0	14.1	14.1
Combined	state	11.8	12.6	12.6	12.6

Table 96: Avg Age of First Regular Alcohol Use

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	10.1	11.0	10.9	10.8
8	state	10.4	12.3	12.3	12.3
10	state	11.4	14.0	14.0	14.0
12	state	12.5	15.3	15.3	15.3
Combined	state	11.0	14.1	14.1	14.1

Table 97: Avg Age of First School Suspension

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	10.2	10.5	10.5	10.5
8	state	10.6	11.6	11.6	11.5
10	state	11.0	12.5	12.5	12.4
12	state	11.1	13.4	13.3	13.2
Combined	state	10.7	12.0	12.0	12.0

Table 98: Avg Age of First Been Arrested

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	10.0	10.9	10.9	10.9
8	state	10.2	12.3	12.3	12.3
10	state	10.5	13.6	13.7	13.7
12	state	10.7	15.0	15.0	15.0
Combined	state	10.4	13.5	13.5	13.5

Table 99: Avg Age of First Carried a Gun

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	10.1	10.8	10.7	10.7
8	state	10.2	11.7	11.7	11.7
10	state	10.3	12.8	12.9	12.8
12	state	10.4	14.1	14.1	13.9
Combined	state	10.2	12.4	12.4	12.3

Table 100: Avg Age of First Attacked to Harm

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	10.2	10.7	10.6	10.6
8	state	10.6	11.7	11.8	11.8
10	state	10.9	12.8	12.8	12.7
12	state	11.0	13.7	13.7	13.6
Combined	state	10.7	12.2	12.2	12.2

Table 101: Avg Age of First Belonged to a Gang

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	10.1	11.0	10.9	10.9
8	state	10.3	12.2	12.2	12.1
10	state	10.3	13.1	13.1	12.9
12	state	10.3	13.7	13.7	13.4
Combined	state	10.2	12.4	12.5	12.3

No Child Left Behind Profile - Grade 6
Sample State Profile Report

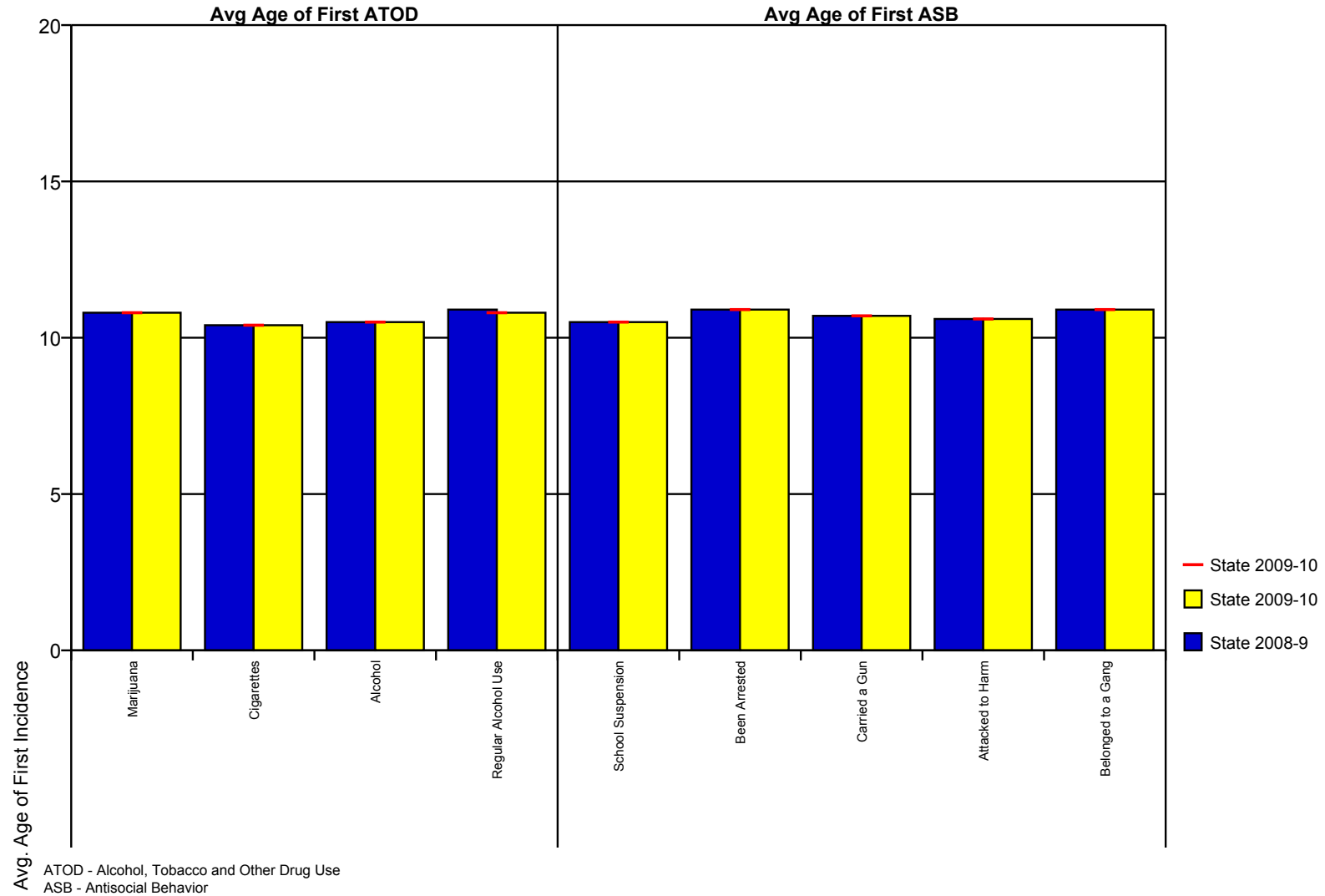


Figure 25: No Child Left Behind Profile - Grade 6

No Child Left Behind Profile - Grade 8
Sample State Profile Report

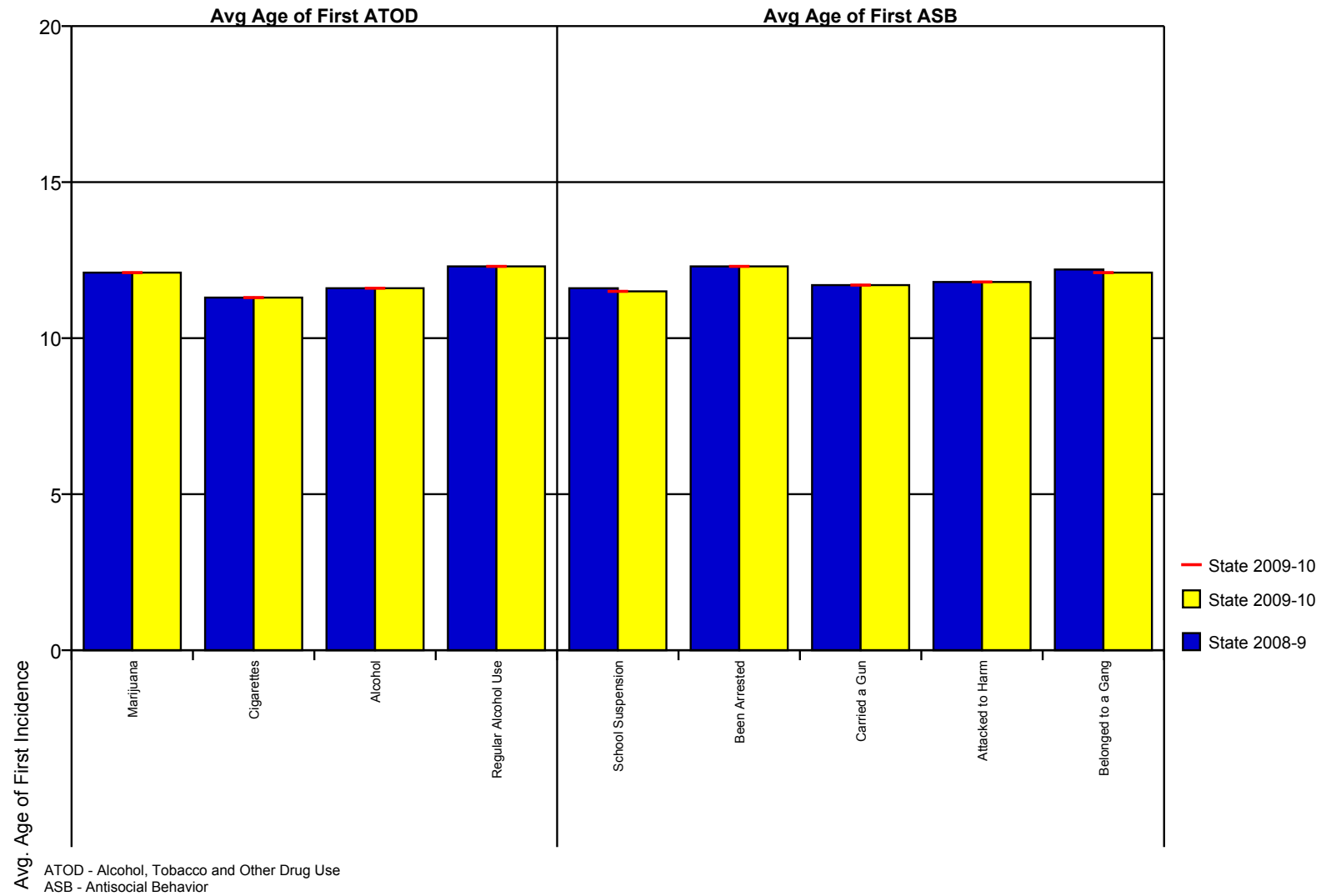


Figure 26: No Child Left Behind Profile - Grade 8

No Child Left Behind Profile - Grade 10
Sample State Profile Report

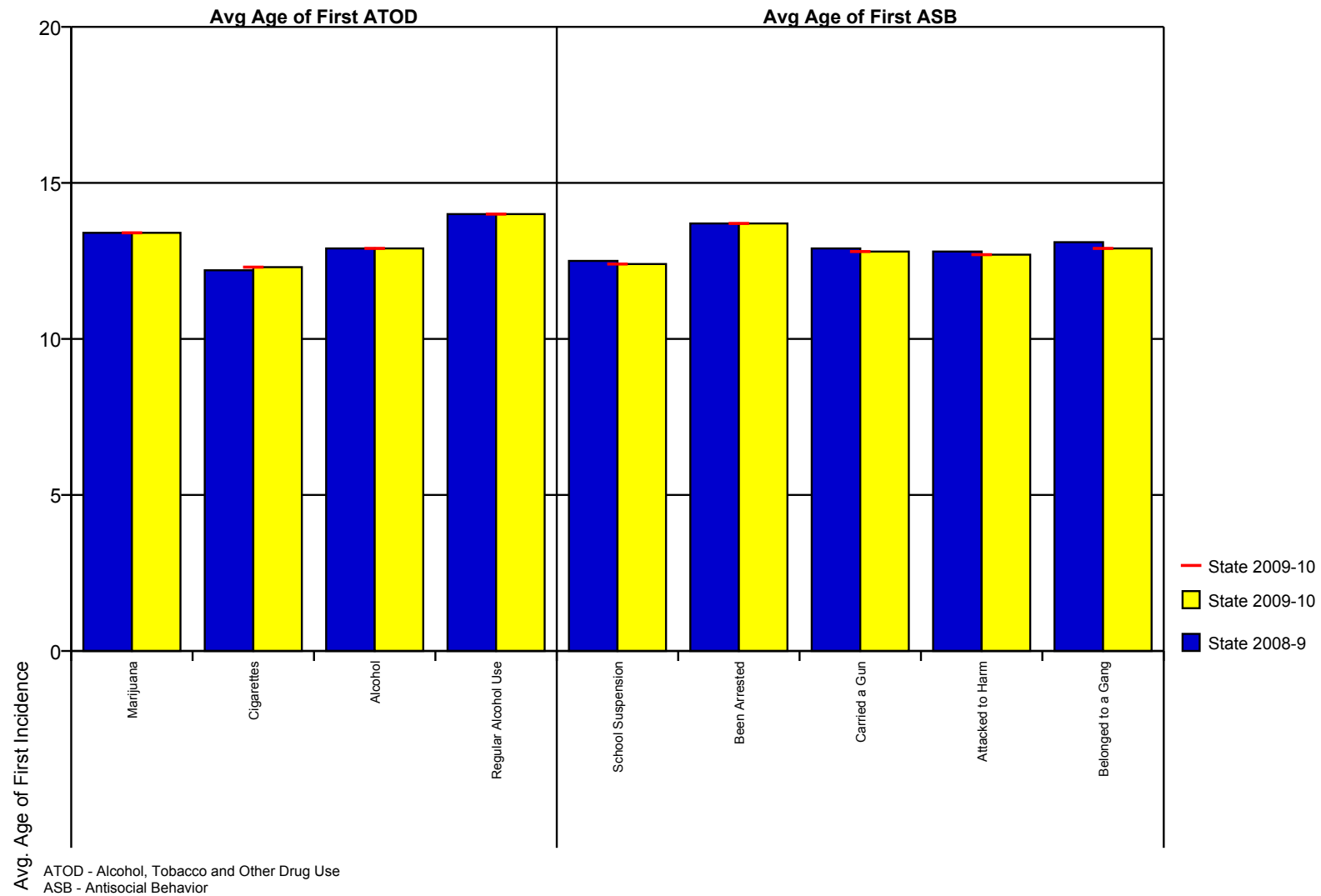


Figure 27: No Child Left Behind Profile - Grade 10

No Child Left Behind Profile - Grade 12
Sample State Profile Report

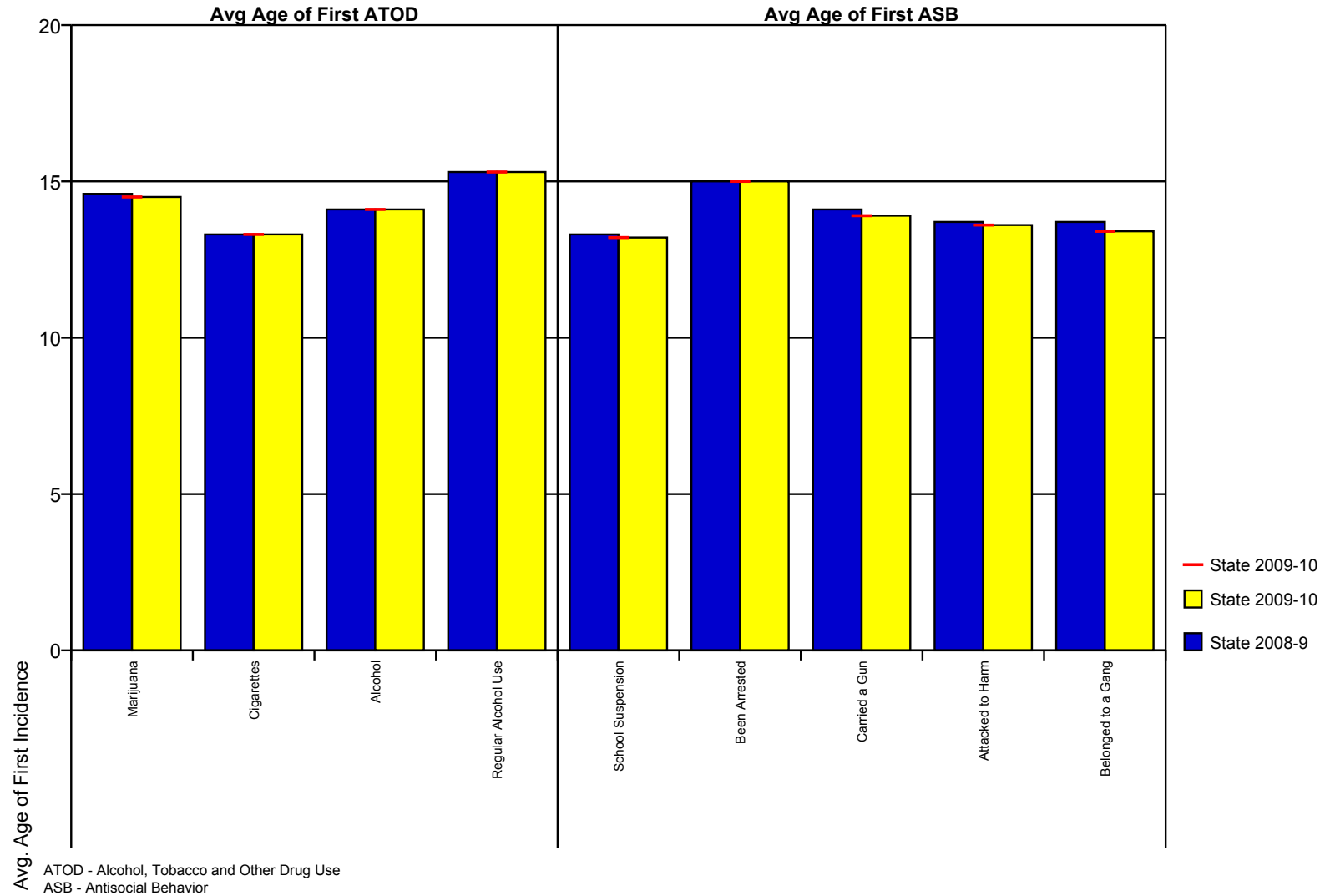


Figure 28: No Child Left Behind Profile - Grade 12

6 STUDENT TOBACCO USE, EXPERIENCES AND PREVENTION SERVICES

Tobacco use is the leading preventable cause of death in the United States. The 2009 survey added four new tobacco-related questions (Q86-Q89) to the already existing items (Q82-Q85) to explore this topic.

Arkansas youth typically have higher rates of tobacco use, including both cigarettes and smokeless tobacco, than the national average. Higher tobacco prevalence rates are common across the Southeast United States. This is due to a variety of cultural and economic factors that have traditionally supported greater tobacco use. The following table shows the results of the lifetime and past 30 day use of cigarettes and chewing tobacco.

Table 102: Cigarettes - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	13.0	10.8	10.4	10.3
8	state	29.4	26.8	25.2	23.9
10	state	43.8	40.0	38.8	38.0
12	state	52.0	49.7	48.2	46.0
Combined	state	33.5	30.0	28.9	27.9

Table 103: Chewing Tobacco - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	7.5	6.1	5.9	5.7
8	state	14.7	13.5	12.9	12.3
10	state	22.4	19.6	19.2	19.6
12	state	25.4	23.2	23.2	22.4
Combined	state	17.0	14.8	14.5	14.2

Table 104: Cigarettes - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	2.4	1.9	1.8	1.8
8	state	9.0	8.1	7.5	6.8
10	state	17.2	15.3	14.6	14.6
12	state	24.0	23.5	22.7	21.3
Combined	state	12.5	11.1	10.6	10.2

Table 105: Chewing Tobacco - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2006-7	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10
6	state	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.5
8	state	5.9	5.5	5.3	5.2
10	state	11.1	9.5	8.6	9.4
12	state	11.9	10.8	10.7	10.7
Combined	state	7.5	6.5	6.1	6.3

The new tobacco-related items, Q86-Q87, explore rules regarding smoking at the student's home, and Q88-Q89 assess the availability of tobacco prevention programming within school settings. The following tables show the results for these four items.

Table 106: Which statement best describes rules about smoking inside your home?

		Smoking is not allowed anywhere inside your home	Smoking is allowed in some places and at some times	Smoking is allowed anywhere inside the home	There are no rules about smoking inside the home	I don't know
6	state	68.1	7.0	3.6	5.5	15.8
8	state	67.8	6.6	3.9	7.7	14.1
10	state	68.2	6.7	4.5	9.3	11.3
12	state	69.7	7.3	5.2	9.4	8.4
Combined	state	68.3	6.9	4.2	7.8	12.8

Table 107: Which statement best describes rules about smoking in your family cars?

		Smoking is never allowed in any car	Smoking is allowed sometimes or in some cars	Smoking is allowed in any car anytime	There are no rules about smoking in the car	We do not have a family car	I don't know
6	state	61.5	11.1	4.4	7.3	1.1	14.7
8	state	58.6	11.3	5.2	10.1	0.8	13.9
10	state	57.8	12.2	6.1	11.3	1.1	11.5
12	state	58.2	13.8	6.1	11.3	1.9	8.7
Combined	state	59.1	11.9	5.4	9.8	1.2	12.5

Table 108: During this school year, were you taught in any of your classes about the dangers of tobacco use?

		Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know
6	state	51.4	22.0	5.3	4.3	17.1
8	state	35.2	29.3	9.4	6.9	19.2
10	state	21.7	29.7	15.8	11.8	21.0
12	state	15.8	27.1	19.8	18.7	18.5
Combined	state	32.6	26.9	11.9	9.7	18.9

Table 109: During the past 12 months, have you participated in any community activities to discourage people your age from using cigarettes, chewing tobacco, snuff, dip or cigars?

		Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know
6	state	24.8	16.8	13.7	15.5	29.2
8	state	17.2	18.7	19.7	17.7	26.8
10	state	11.7	17.5	24.8	22.3	23.7
12	state	10.2	15.8	26.5	28.7	18.8
Combined	state	16.5	17.3	20.7	20.4	25.1

7 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 110: Core Measure by Grade for Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Alcohol		Cigarettes		Marijuana	
	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Grade 6	3.8	24064	1.8	23349	0.5	24050
Grade 8	13.8	23529	6.8	23004	4.1	23552
Grade 10	28.2	20668	14.6	20336	11.4	20670
Grade 12	37.7	16518	21.3	16347	15.7	16536
Combined	19.1	84779	10.2	83036	7.1	84808

Table 111: Core Measure by Grade for Perception of Risk

Grade	Alcohol		Cigarettes		Marijuana	
	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Grade 6	65.3	23882	79.5	24010	68.6	23882
Grade 8	62.4	23517	85.5	23622	64.2	23517
Grade 10	61.5	20764	88.6	20827	49.6	20755
Grade 12	62.7	16603	88.7	16647	41.0	16607
Combined	63.1	84766	85.2	85106	57.3	84761

Table 112: Core Measure by Grade for Parental Disapproval

Grade	Alcohol		Cigarettes		Marijuana	
	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Grade 6	95.7	21333	97.6	21287	99.1	21153
Grade 8	90.2	21442	95.2	21416	96.6	21275
Grade 10	82.9	19249	90.9	19223	93.4	19173
Grade 12	76.4	15710	84.0	15696	90.8	15656
Combined	87.1	77734	92.5	77622	95.3	77257

Table 113: Core Measure by Grade for Age of Onset

Grade	Alcohol			Cigarettes			Marijuana		
	pct	n	age	pct	n	age	pct	n	age
Grade 6	22.5	24825	10.5	11.6	24905	10.4	1.4	24972	10.8
Grade 8	44.6	24290	11.6	27.3	24322	11.3	9.7	24403	12.1
Grade 10	64.2	21327	12.9	42.5	21346	12.3	25.8	21363	13.4
Grade 12	73.9	17010	14.1	50.9	17018	13.3	37.1	17041	14.5
Combined	48.8	87452	12.6	31.1	87591	12.1	16.6	87779	13.6

Table 114: Core Measure by Sex for Past 30 Day Use

Sex	Alcohol		Cigarettes		Marijuana	
	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Male	19.6	39775	10.7	38741	8.1	39785
Female	18.7	43701	9.6	43024	6.1	43710
Combined	19.1	83476	10.2	81765	7.1	83495

Table 115: Core Measure by Sex for Perception of Risk

Sex	Alcohol		Cigarettes		Marijuana	
	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Male	58.5	39813	83.9	39952	55.0	39779
Female	67.4	43651	86.6	43848	59.6	43686
Combined	63.2	83464	85.3	83800	57.4	83465

Table 116: Core Measure by Sex for Parental Disapproval

Sex	Alcohol		Cigarettes		Marijuana	
	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Male	86.9	35938	92.6	35861	95.0	35715
Female	87.4	40625	92.5	40598	95.6	40388
Combined	87.1	76563	92.5	76459	95.3	76103

Table 117: Core Measure by Sex for Age of Onset

Sex	Alcohol			Cigarettes			Marijuana		
	pct	n	age	pct	n	age	pct	n	age
Male	49.0	41440	12.3	32.3	41504	12.0	18.1	41602	13.4
Female	48.6	44635	12.8	30.1	44703	12.3	15.0	44787	13.9
Combined	48.8	86075	12.6	31.1	86207	12.1	16.5	86389	13.6

8 PREVENTION RESOURCES

8.1 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
(479) 927-2655

Fax: (479) 927-2752

E-MAIL: 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
(870) 391-3178 or (870) 391-3179

Fax: (870) 391-3507

E-MAIL: efultonjones@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@mvitel.net

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 1497

Jonesboro, AR 72403

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

Ms. Dorothy Newsom, PRC Coordinator
(870) 933-0033

Fax: (870) 933-0048

E-MAIL: 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
(479) 783-1916

Fax: (479) 783-1914

E-MAIL: 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
Morrliton, AR 72110

Mr. Terrence Love, PRC Coordinator
(501) 354-4589
Fax: (501) 354-5410
E-MAIL: tlove@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
(870) 298-2250
Fax: (870) 298-2249
E-MAIL: 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

Mr. Joshua Dixon, PRC Coordinator
(501) 318-2648
Fax: (501) 624-5636
E-MAIL: jdixson@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
(501) 372-4242 Ext. 327 & 328
Fax: (501) 372-6565
E-MAIL: hmillier@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
(870) 774-2435
Fax: (870) 774-4216
E-MAIL: tgoings@swacmhmc.com
Counties: Hempstead, Howard, Lafayette, Little River, Miller, Sevier

Region 11 PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER

Operated by UAMS/AHEC - South Arkansas

460 W. Oak
El Dorado, AR 71730

Ms. Susan Rumph, PRC Coordinator
(870) 864-2497
Fax: (870) 863-9341
E-MAIL: srumph@ahecsa.uams.edu
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

Mr. Hank Wilkins, V, PRC Coordinator
 (870) 850-7216
 Fax: (870) 536-6327
 E-MAIL: hankwilkinsprc@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

Ms. Roshunda Davis, PRC Coordinator
 (870) 364-1676
 Fax: (870) 364-1779
 E-MAIL: rdavis@phoenixyouth.com
 Counties: Ashley, Bradley, Chicot, Desha, Drew

8.2 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>

Ms. Jo Ann Warren, Director
 Prevention Services
 Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention
 E-MAIL: Jo.Warren@arkansas.gov

Mr. Joe M. Hill, Director
 Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention
 E-MAIL: 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>

Ms. Otistene Smith
 Federal Program Liaison
 Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program Officer
 E-MAIL: 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

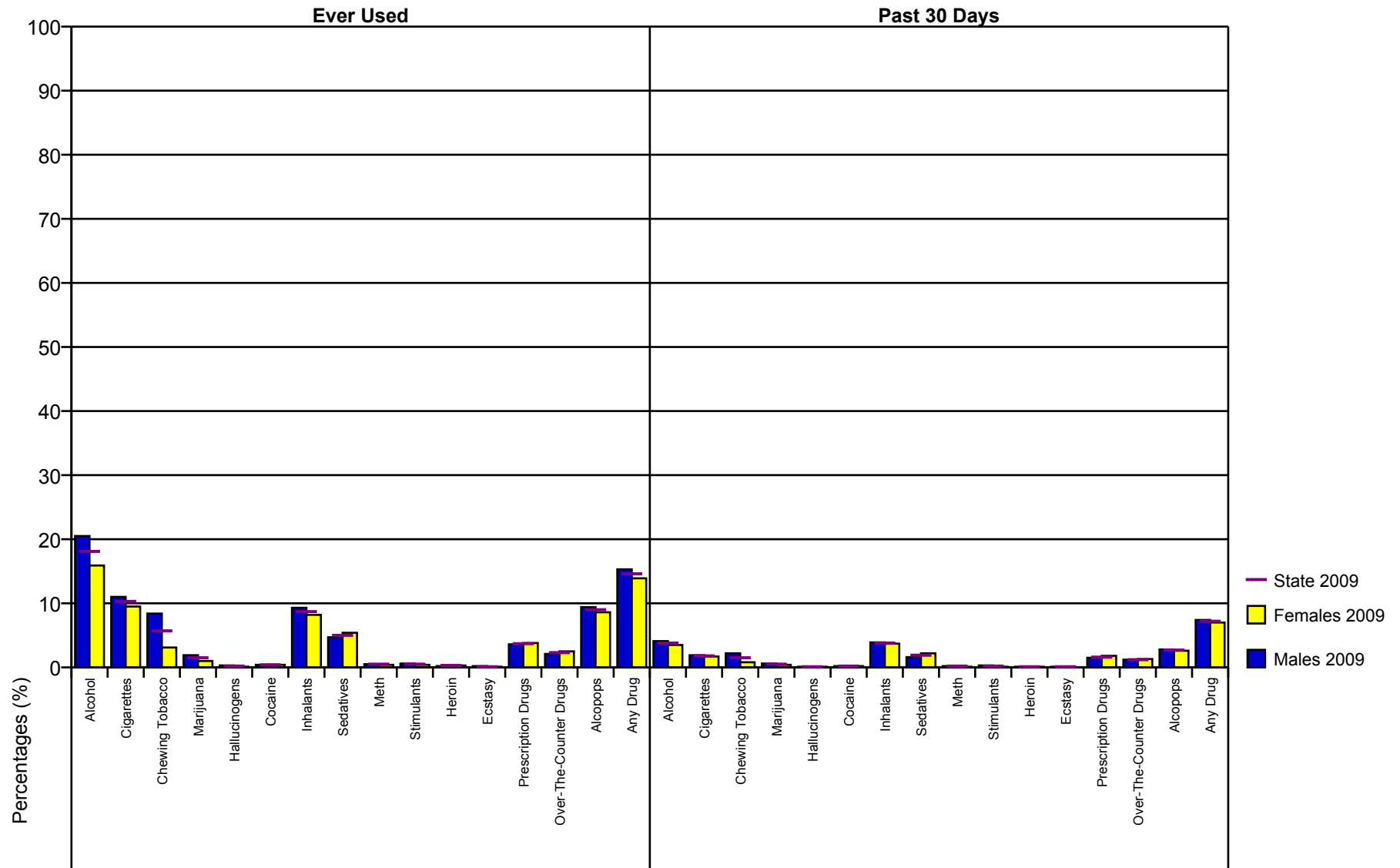
http://www.state.ar.us/dhs/dmhs/adap_survey.htm.

Some reports require passwords.

APPENDIX F: SELECTED CHARTS FOR MALES COMPARED TO FEMALES

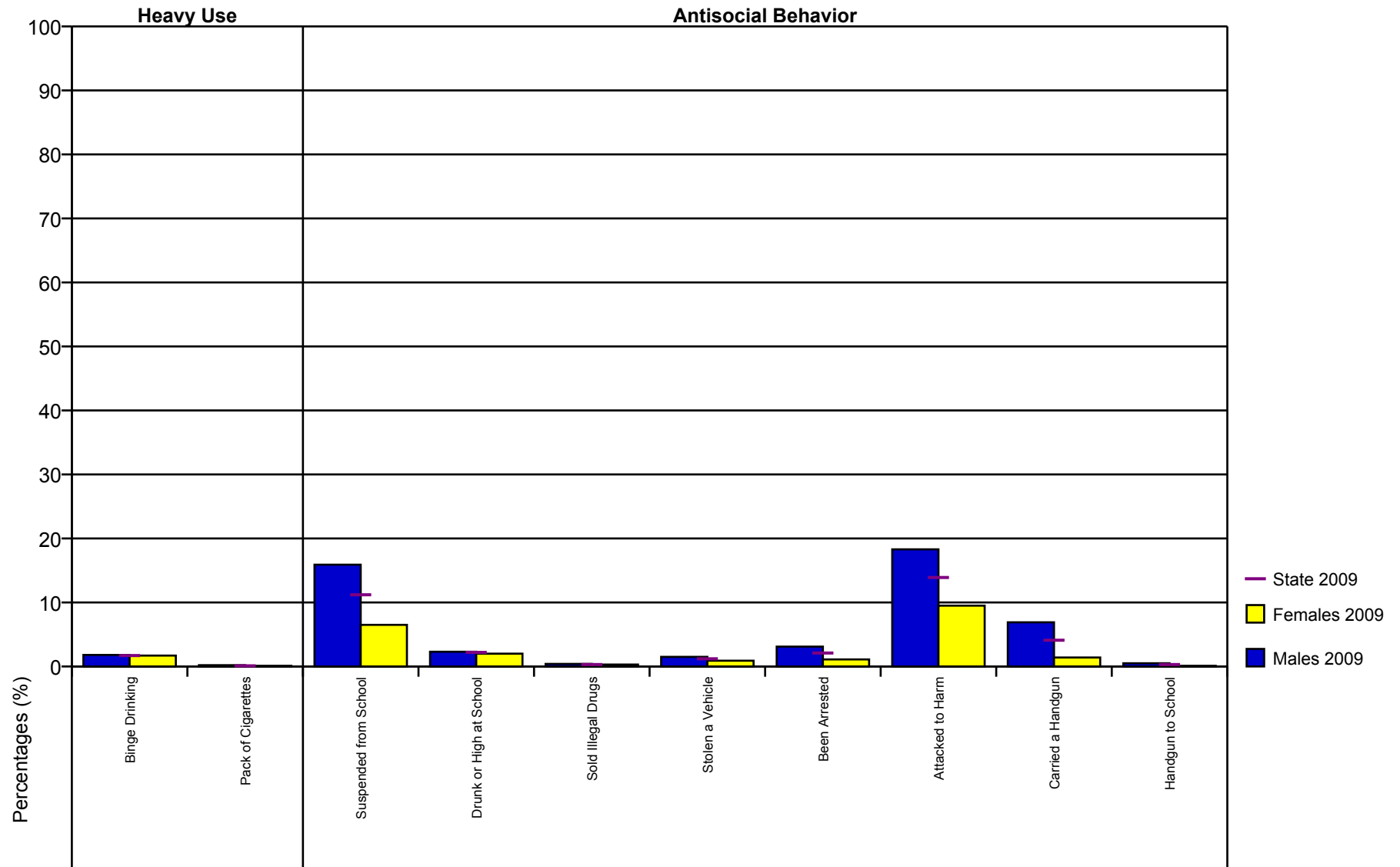
LIFETIME AND PAST 30 DAY USE OF ATODs

2009 Gender Student Survey, Grade 6

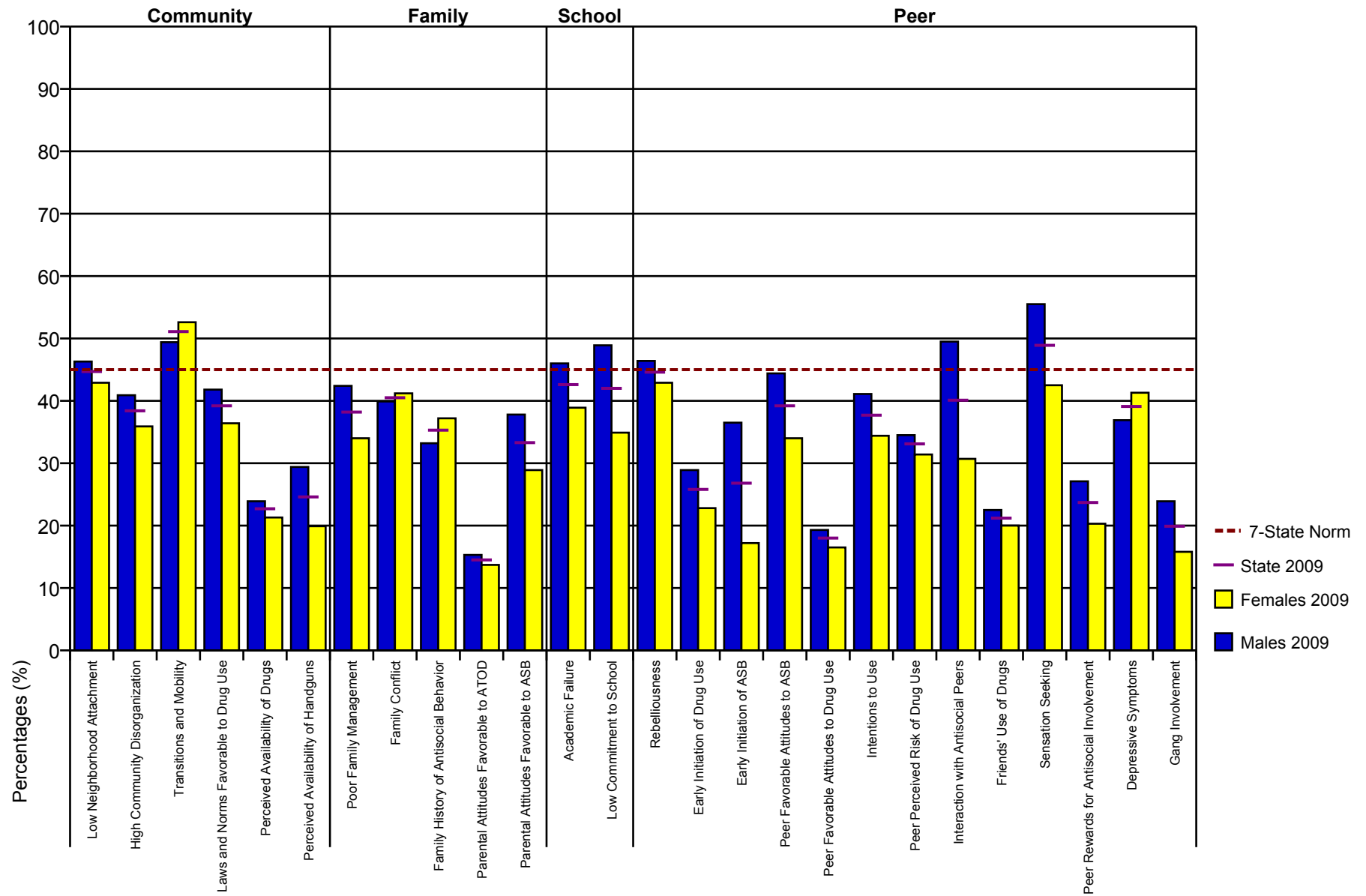


HEAVY USE AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR

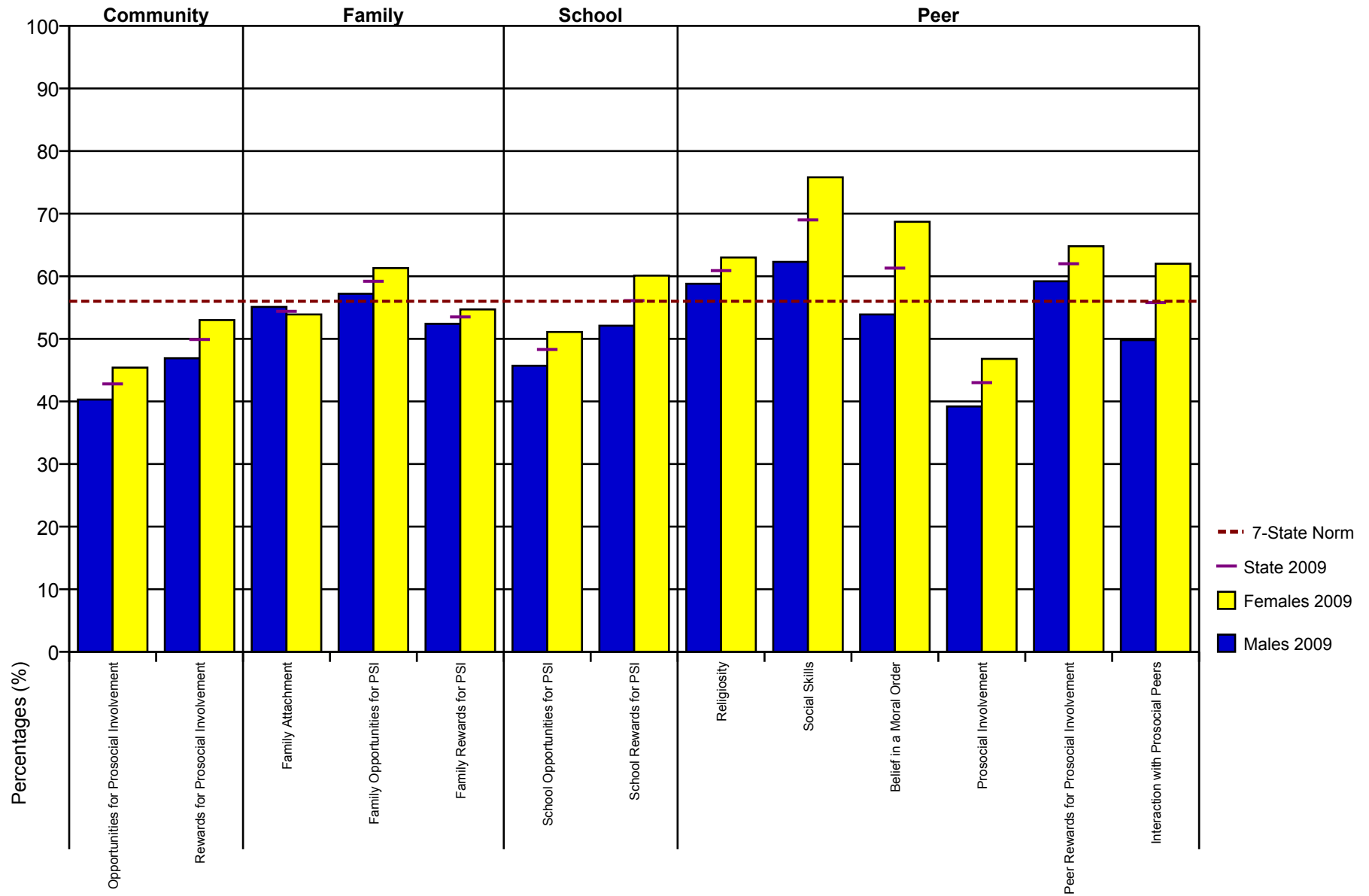
2009 Gender Student Survey, Grade 6



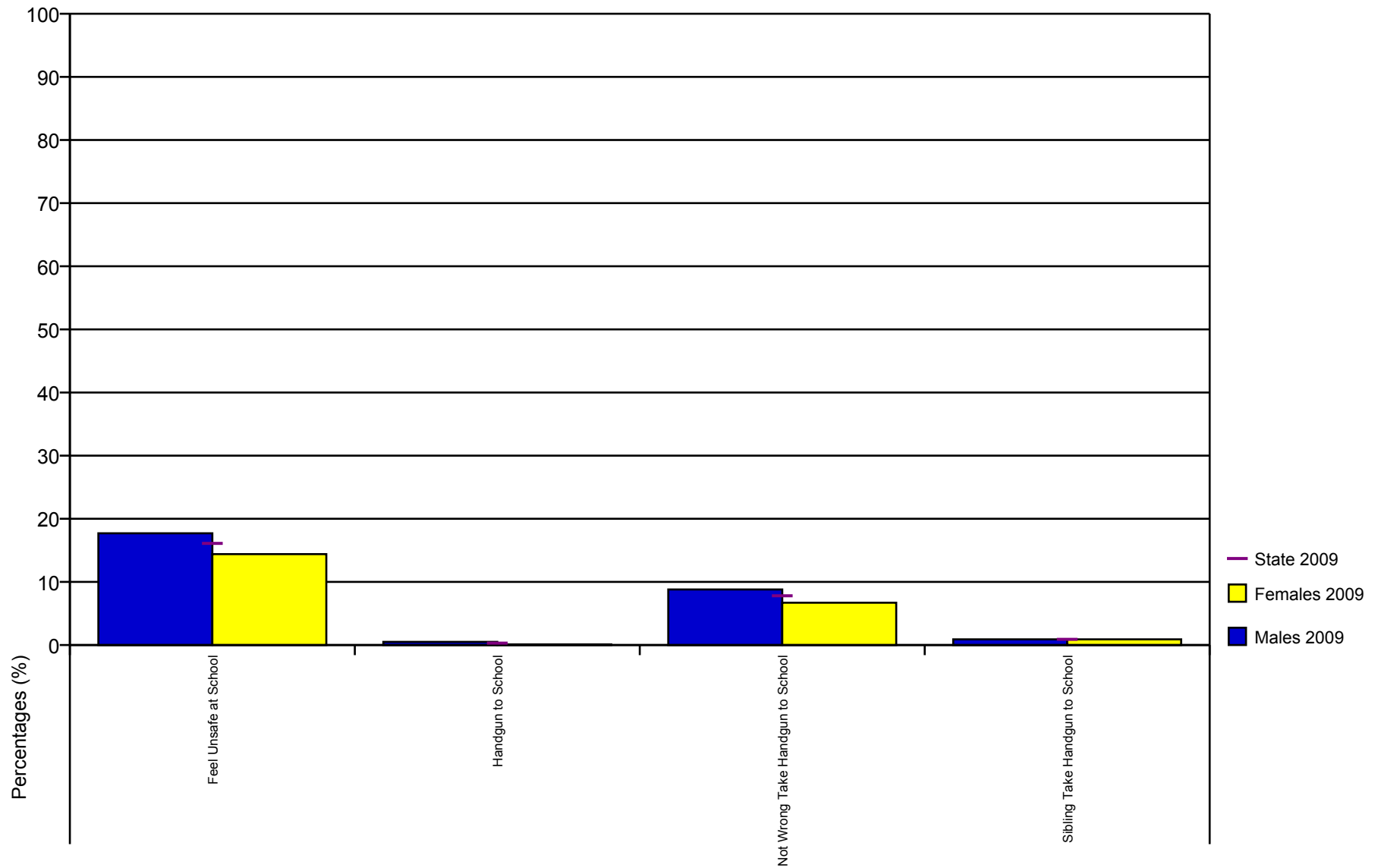
RISK PROFILE
2009 Gender Student Survey, Grade 6



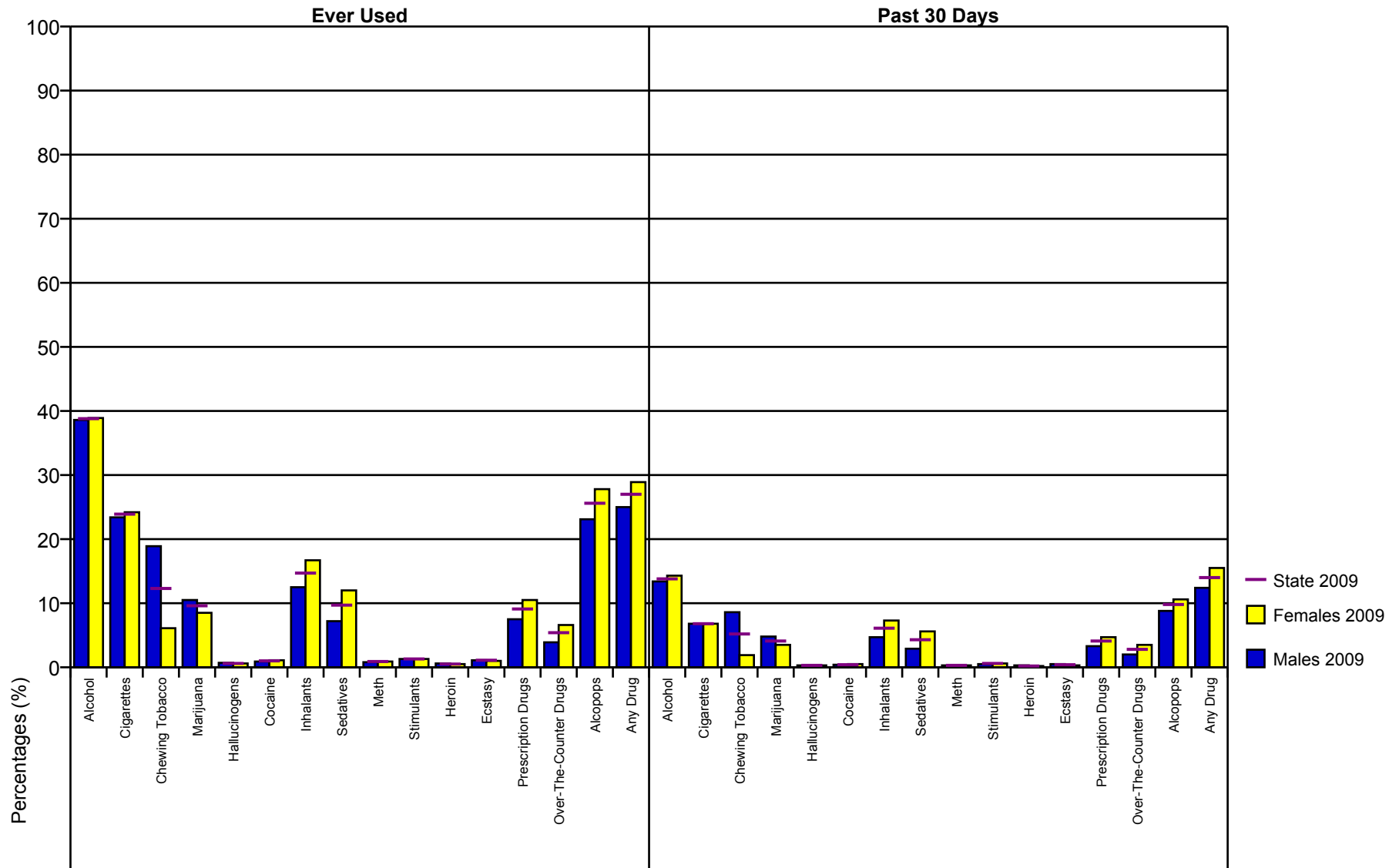
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2009 Gender Student Survey, Grade 6



SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2009 Gender Student Survey, Grade 6

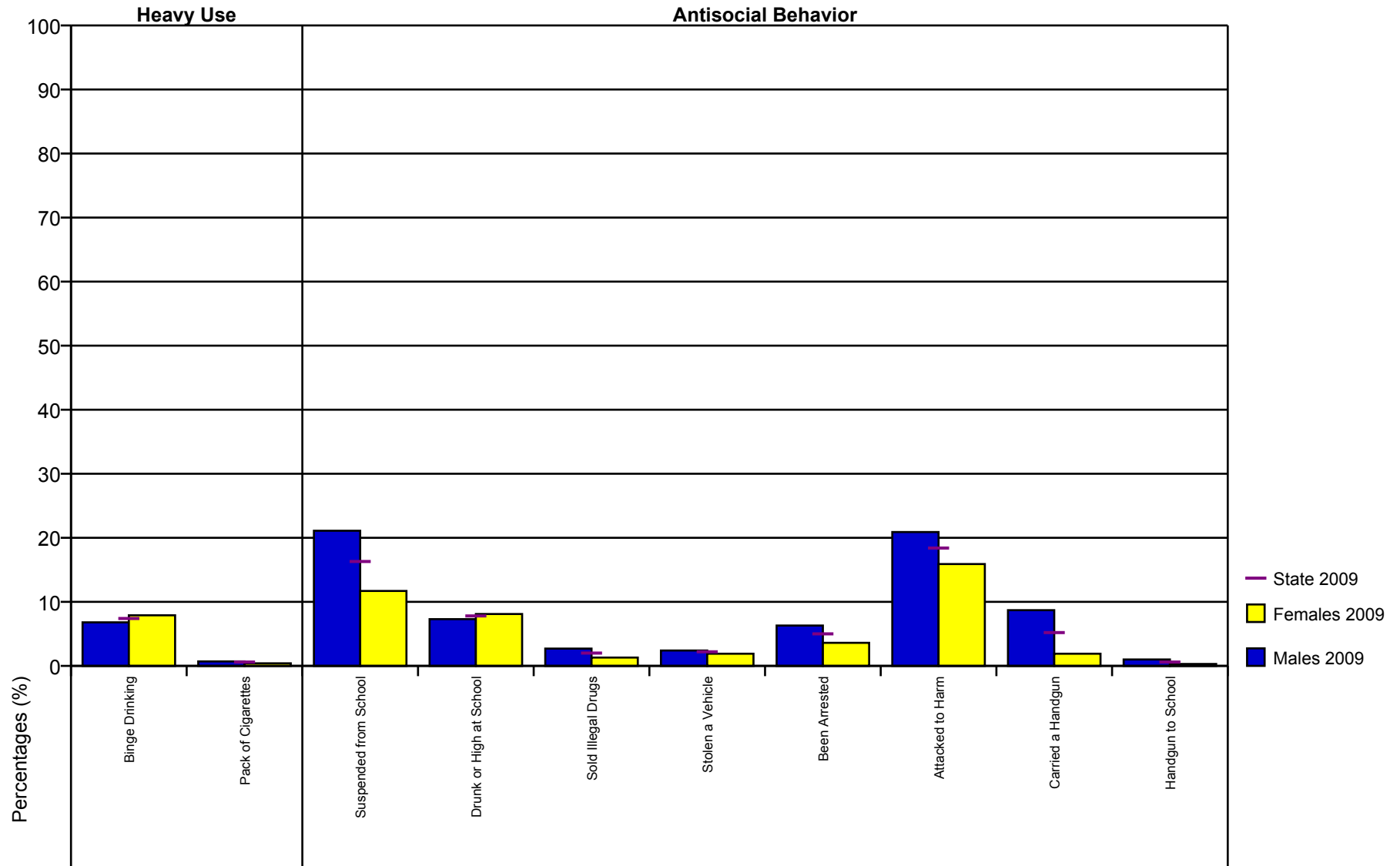


LIFETIME AND PAST 30 DAY USE OF ATODs
2009 Gender Student Survey, Grade 8

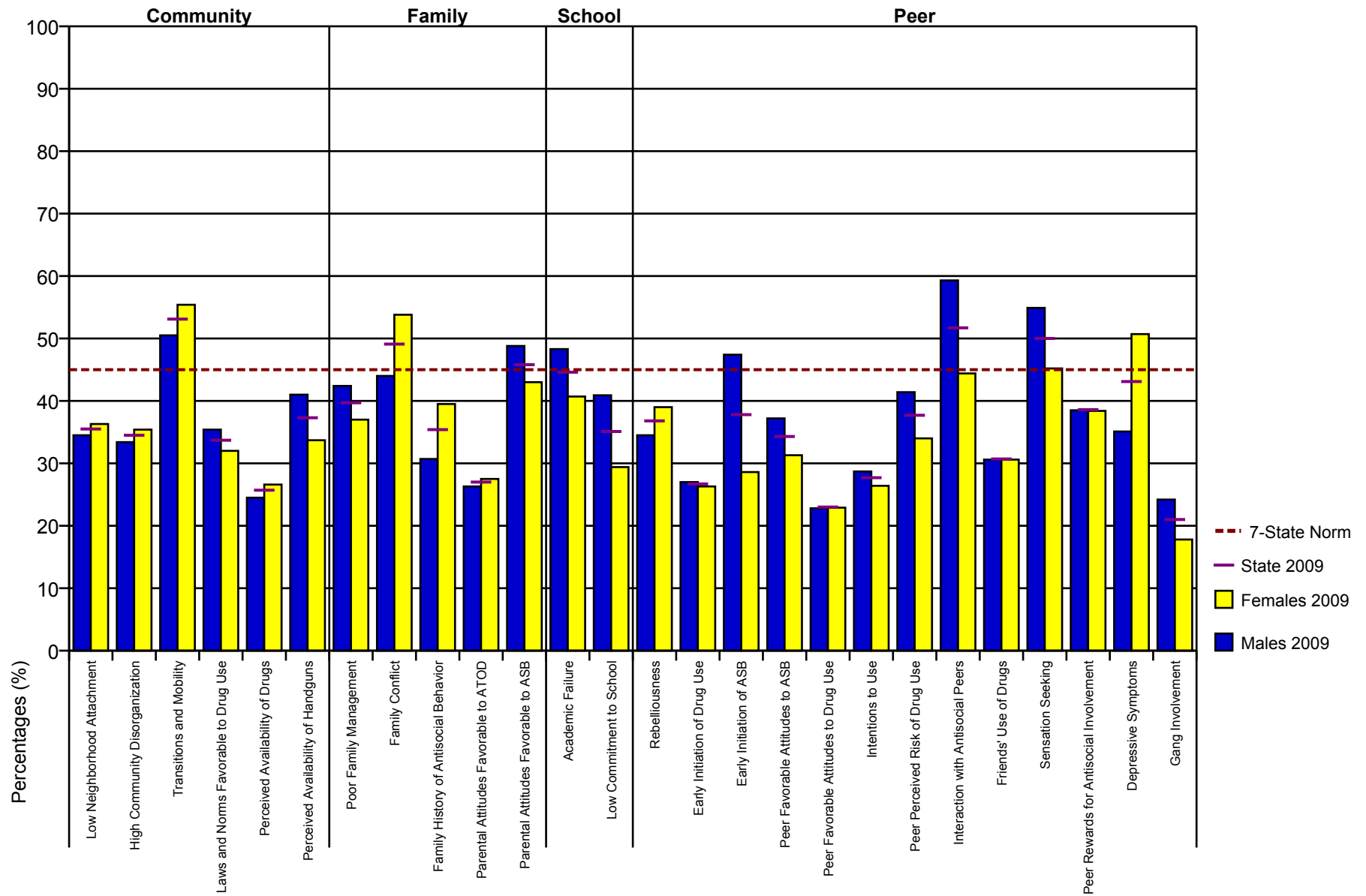


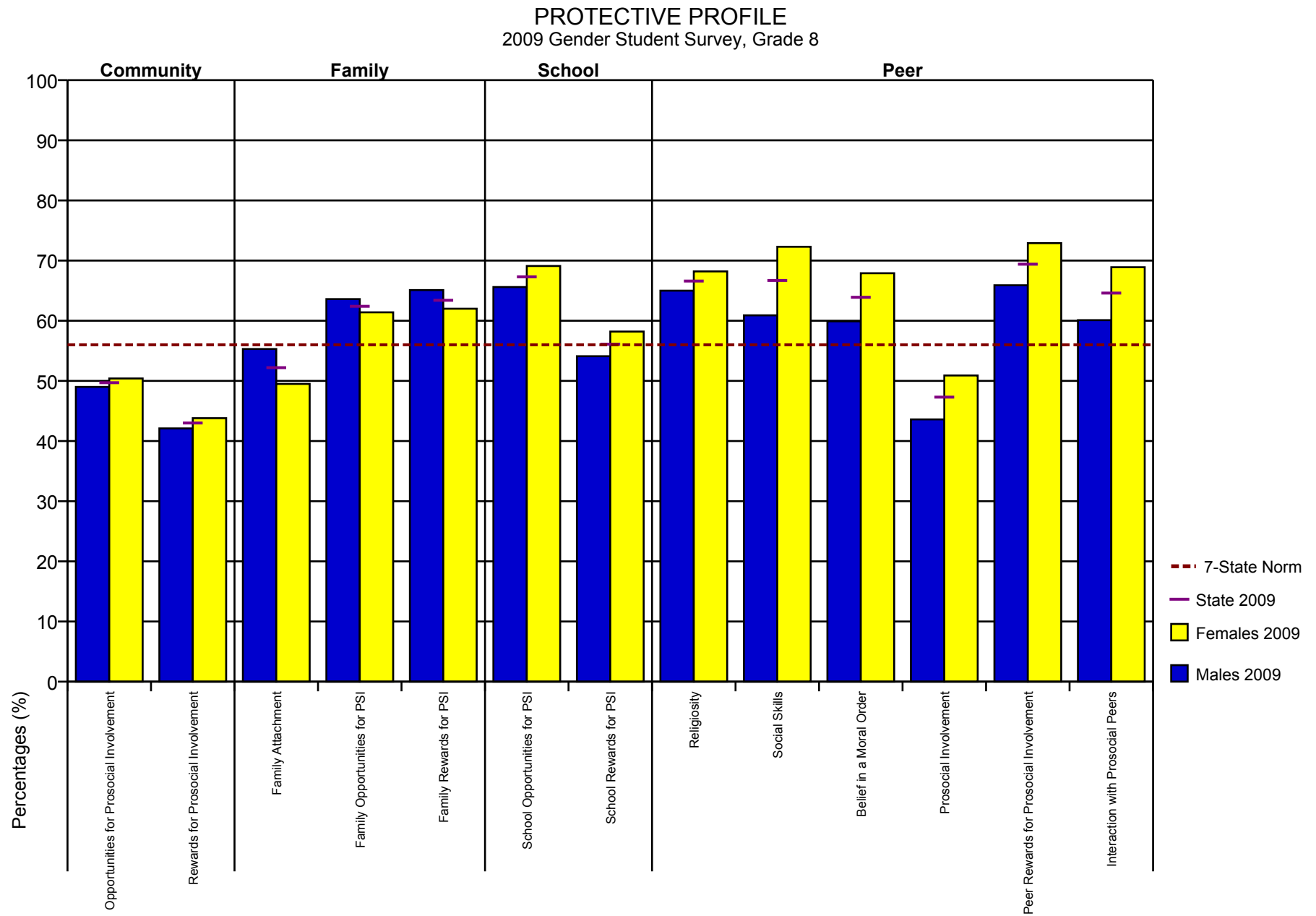
HEAVY USE AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR

2009 Gender Student Survey, Grade 8



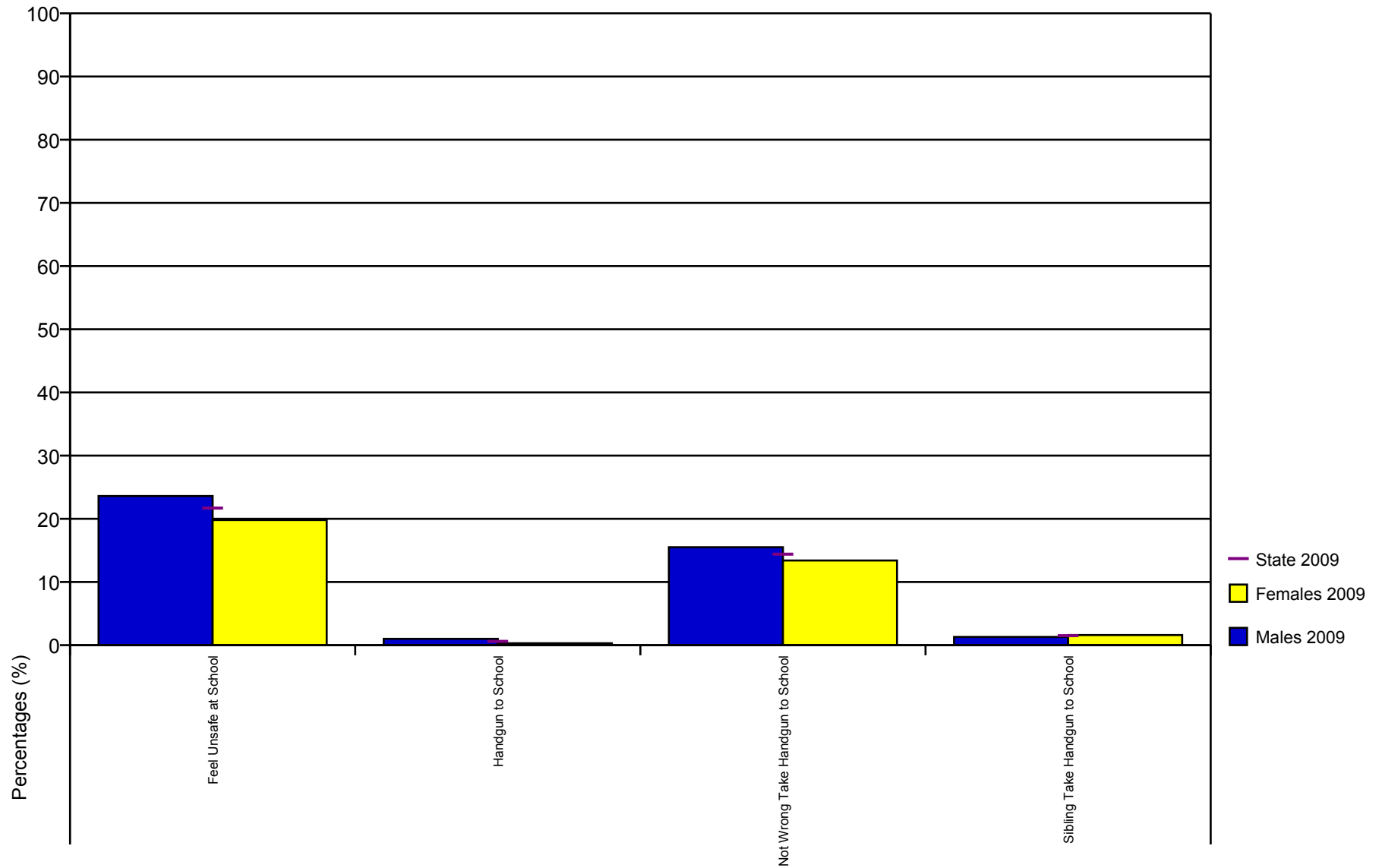
RISK PROFILE 2009 Gender Student Survey, Grade 8



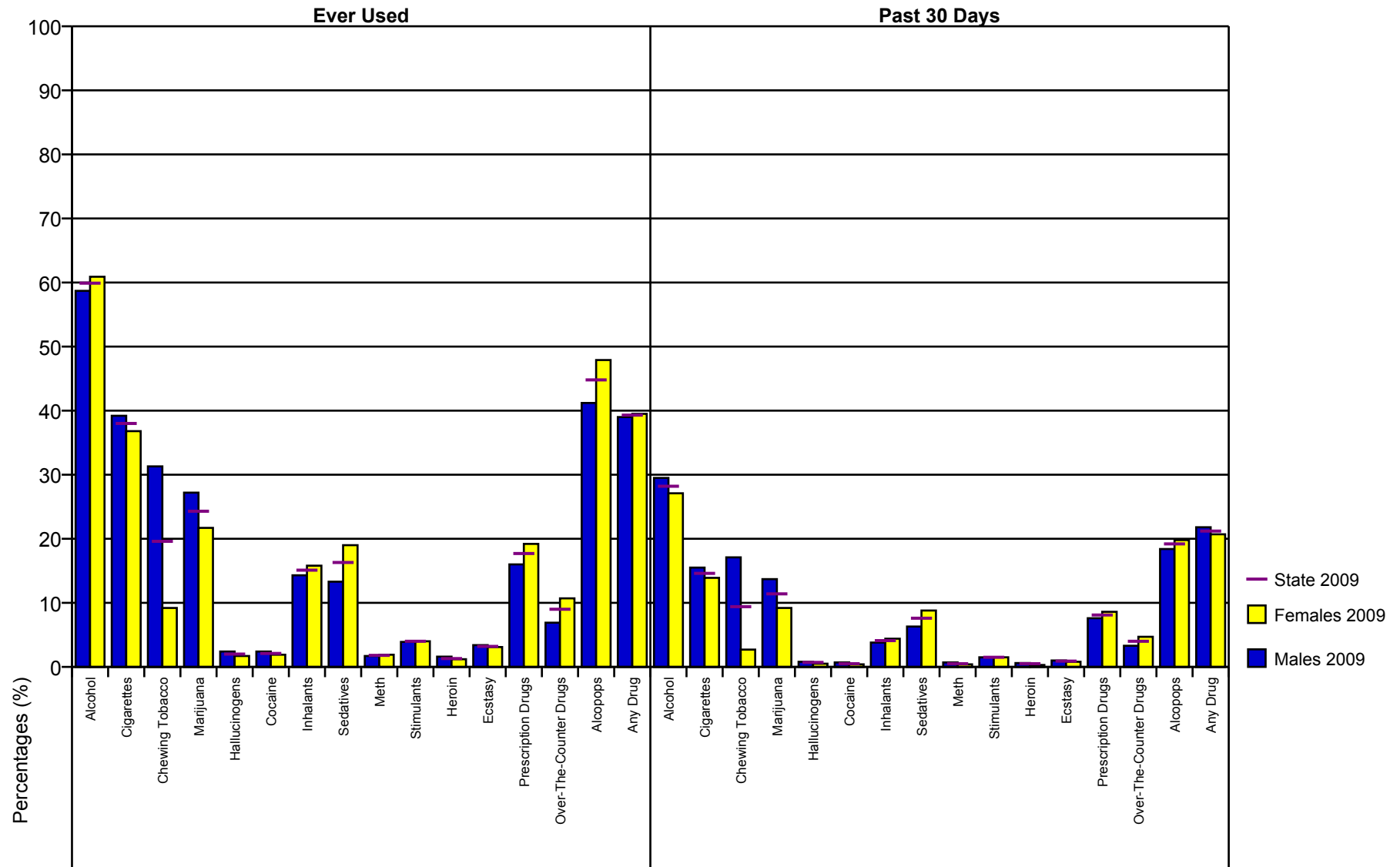


SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE

2009 Gender Student Survey, Grade 8

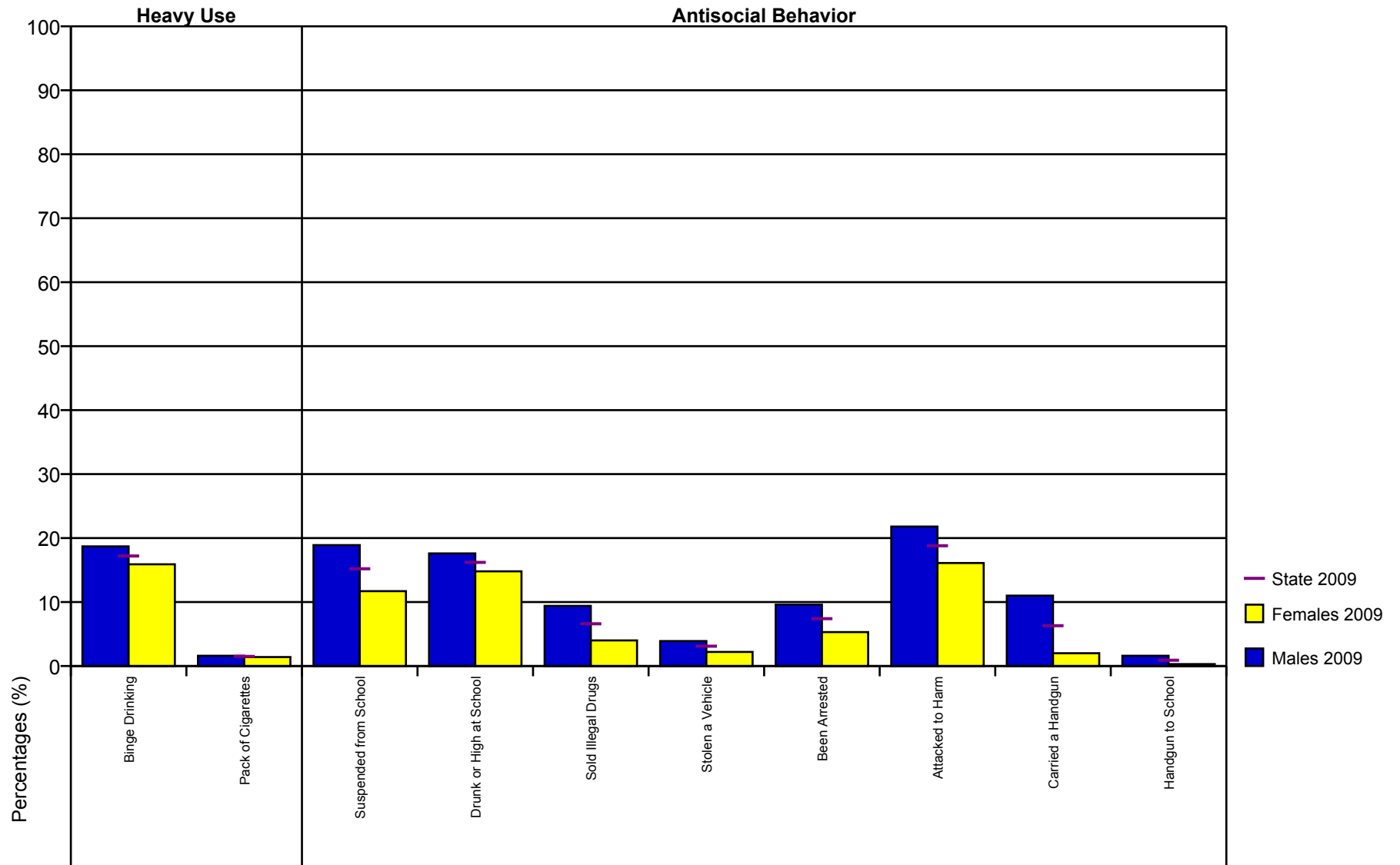


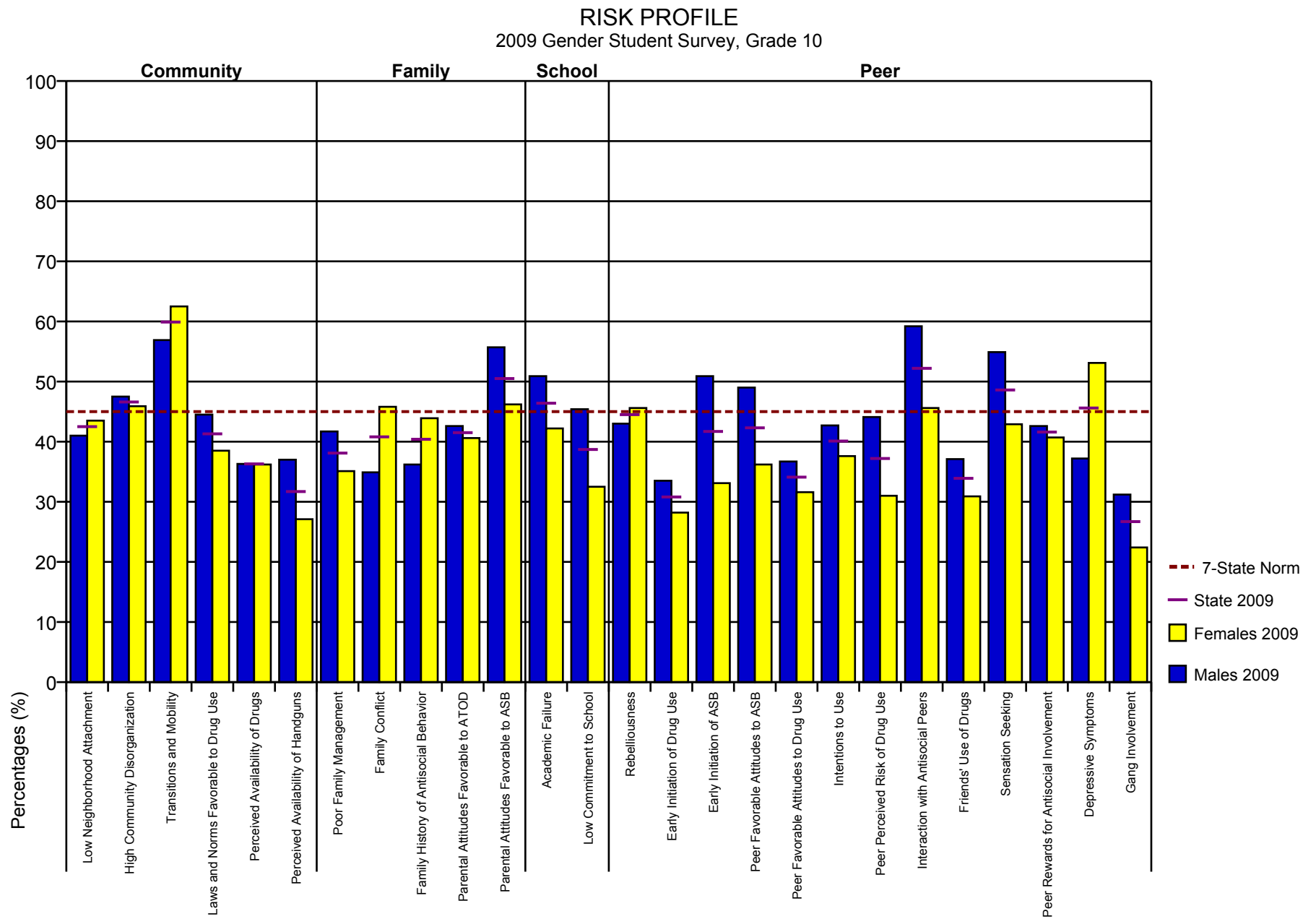
LIFETIME AND PAST 30 DAY USE OF ATODs
2009 Gender Student Survey, Grade 10

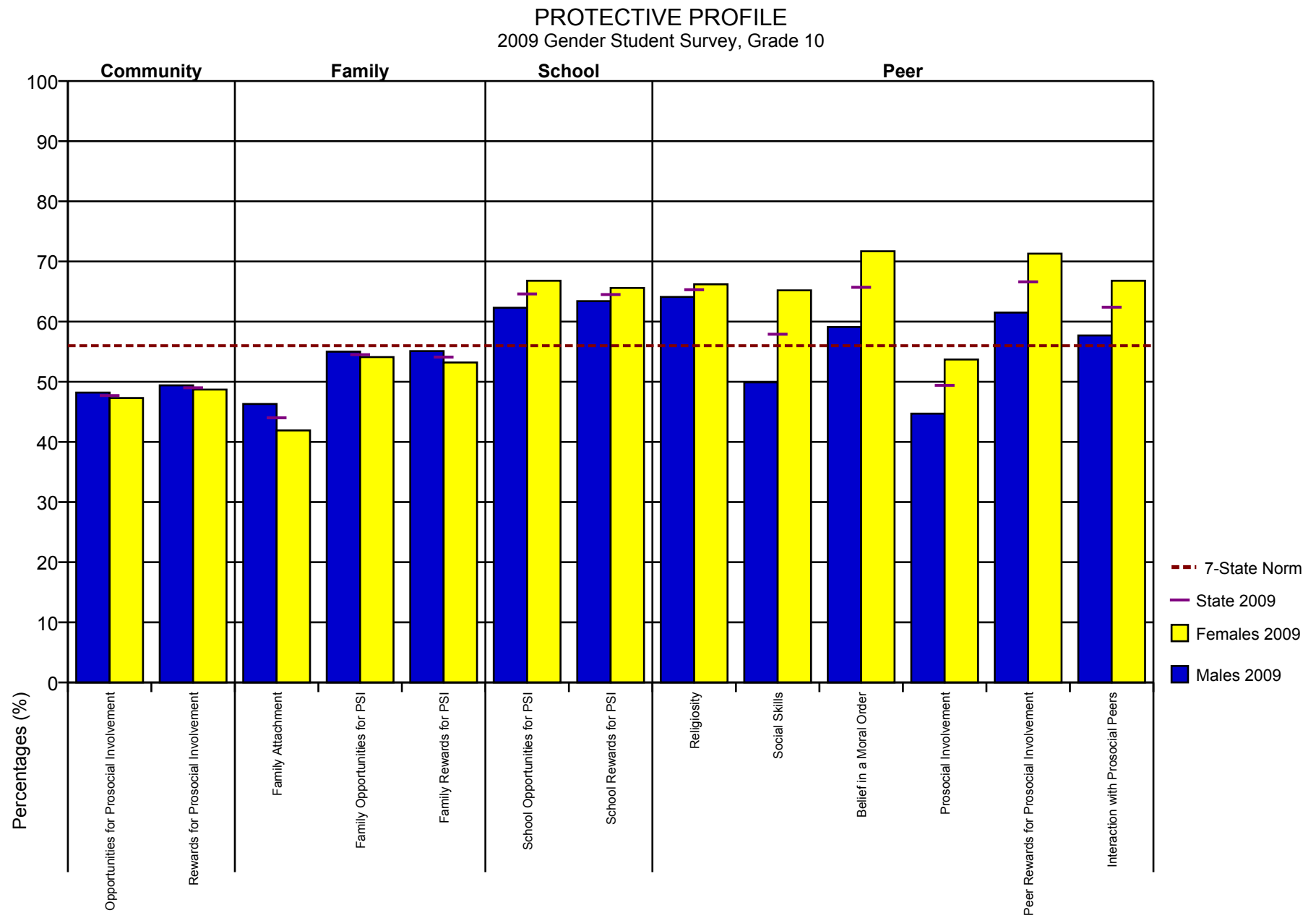


HEAVY USE AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR

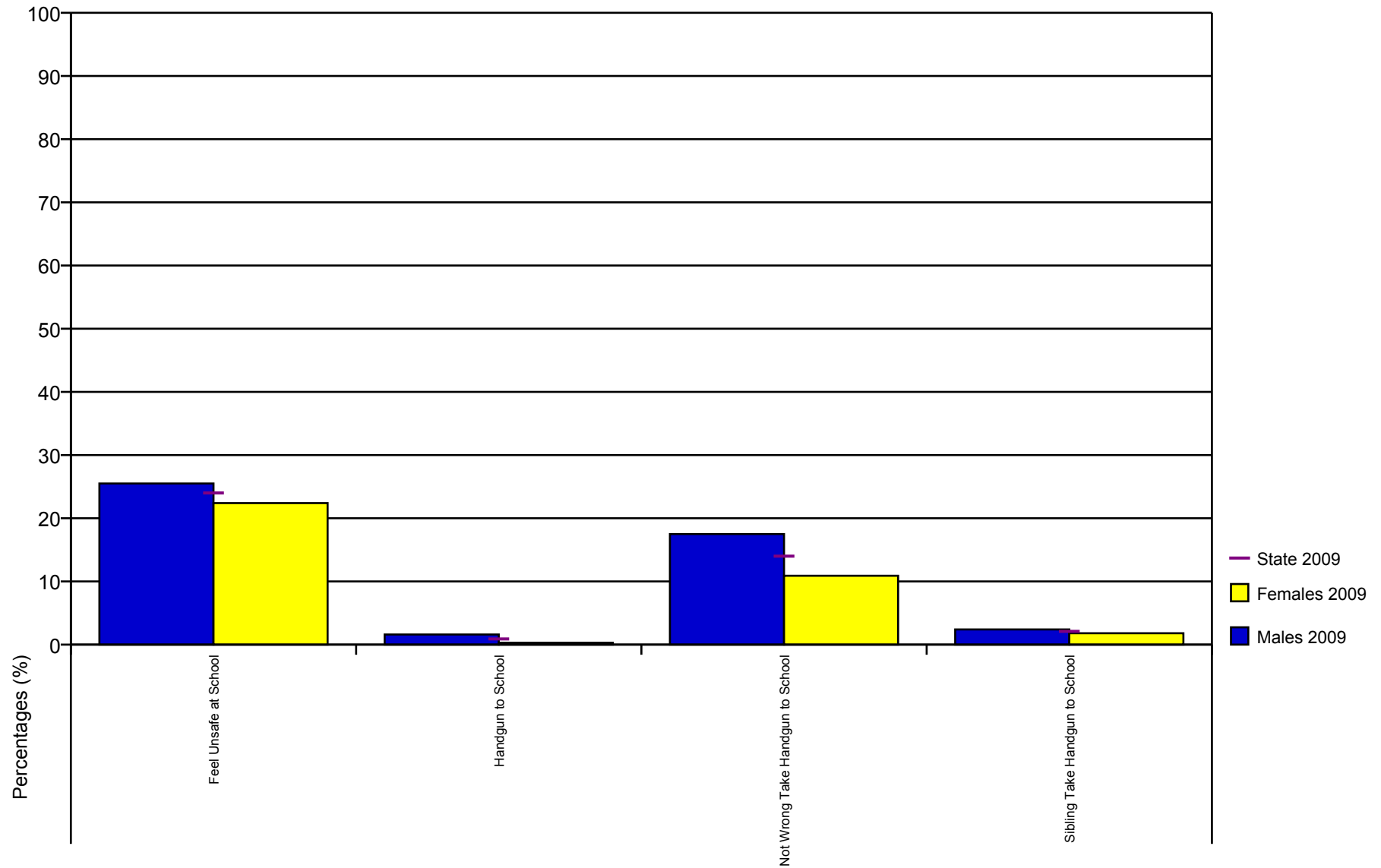
2009 Gender Student Survey, Grade 10



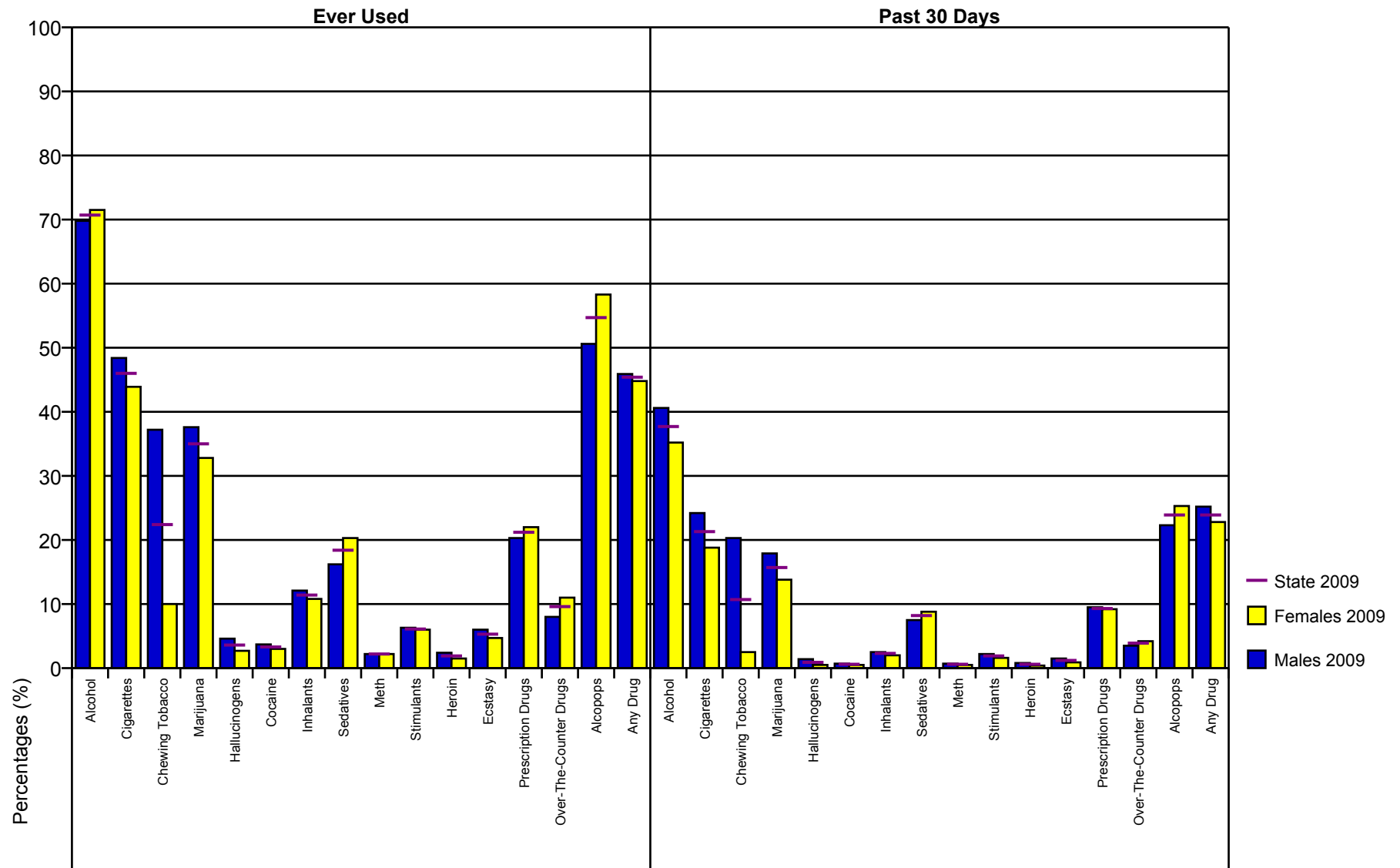




SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2009 Gender Student Survey, Grade 10

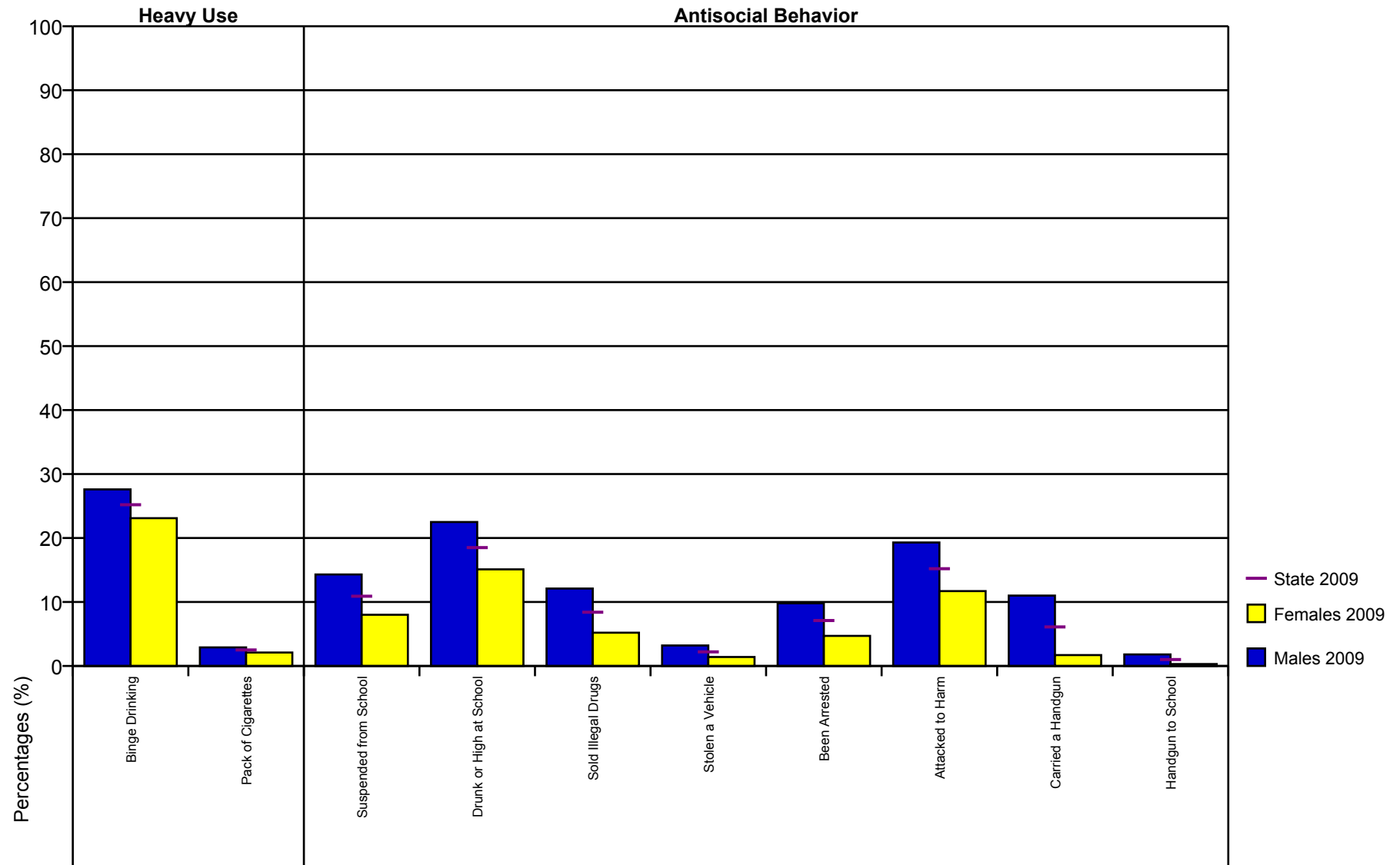


LIFETIME AND PAST 30 DAY USE OF ATODs
2009 Gender Student Survey, Grade 12



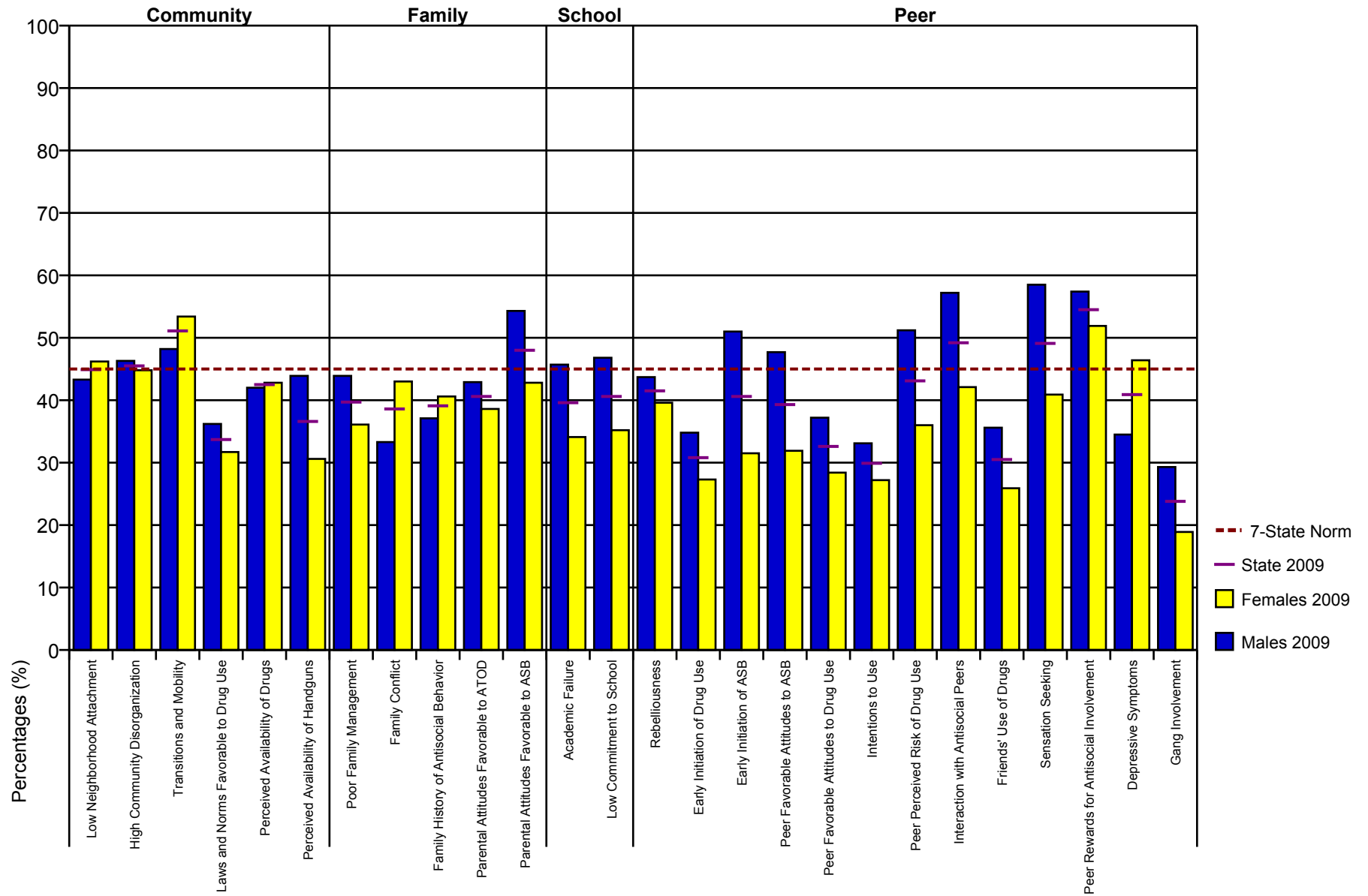
HEAVY USE AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR

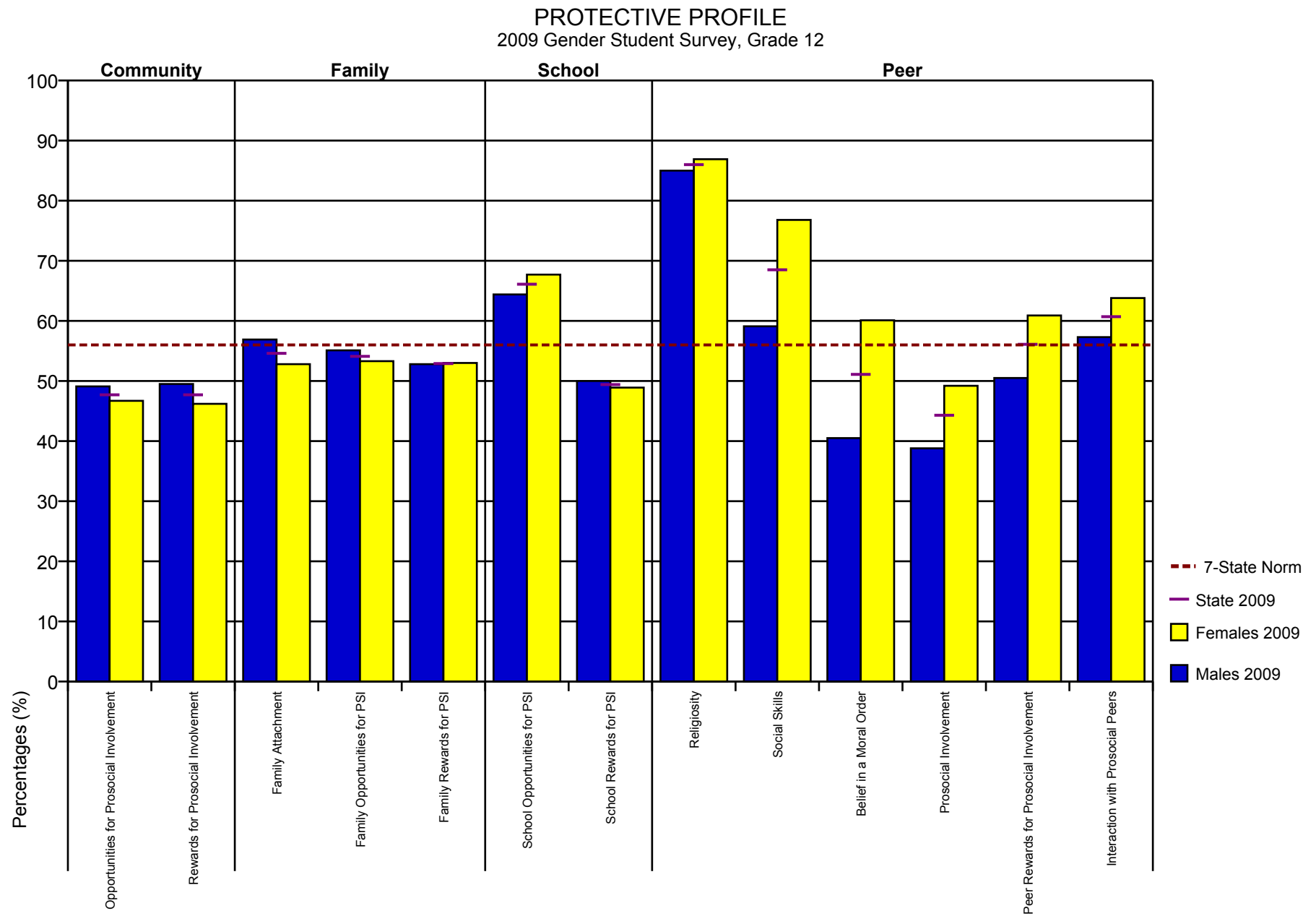
2009 Gender Student Survey, Grade 12



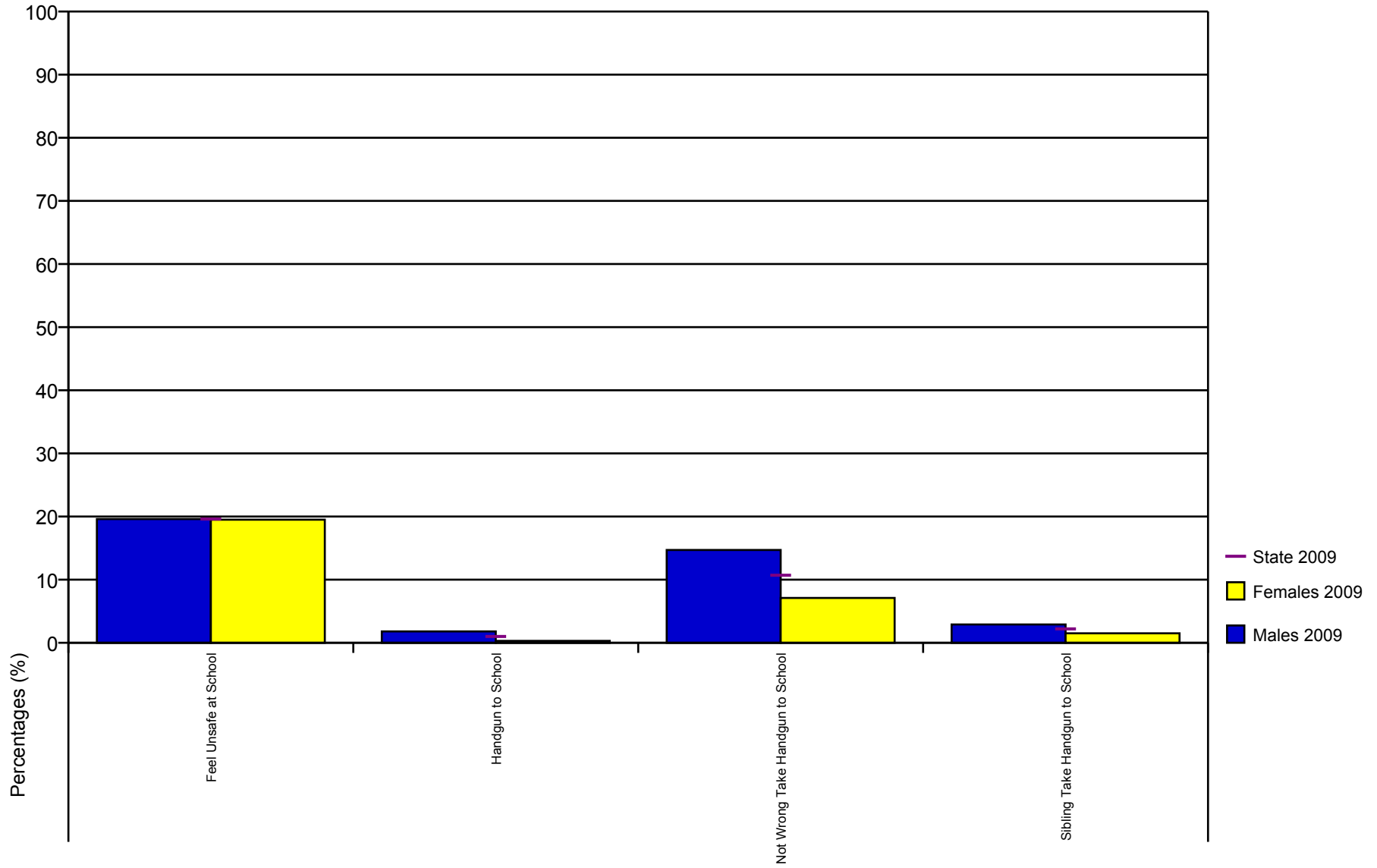
RISK PROFILE

2009 Gender Student Survey, Grade 12





SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2009 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					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	51.2	44.2	44.7	41.9	40.6	40.6	38.1	30.3	29.0	24.7	22.8	22.6	18.3	15.5	13.4	11.2	10.3	10.3
2	62.2	50.2	50.2	46.2	47.6	45.2	56.2	36.6	39.4	33.3	35.1	32.0	29.6	23.5	22.2	18.7	18.7	18.9
3	51.3	52.0	49.6	49.1	48.4	47.5	41.6	40.1	37.6	35.1	33.3	32.5	22.9	22.5	23.3	21.0	21.2	21.2
4	49.9	48.2	45.4	44.7	44.4	44.2	38.7	37.5	35.5	32.7	32.0	31.4	18.8	18.5	18.1	16.7	17.2	17.2
5	48.9	49.2	48.2	47.8	45.8	44.7	36.4	35.2	33.6	30.9	29.5	27.7	15.1	16.0	16.8	15.6	15.1	14.0
6	51.2	53.4	51.3	45.7	45.6	45.6	37.9	38.2	33.6	28.4	28.8	27.9	19.6	23.1	19.9	17.3	16.4	15.9
7	47.1	48.1	49.2	42.2	45.1	42.4	37.7	35.7	37.2	30.7	29.6	26.2	9.7	11.6	16.8	10.4	10.2	10.6
8	50.2	48.9	48.0	47.6	47.9	45.2	38.5	35.3	34.0	31.9	30.8	28.1	18.3	15.4	18.5	15.7	17.1	15.5
9	51.5	48.4	43.9	42.4	43.2	42.7	36.8	31.6	27.7	25.1	24.8	24.6	16.4	15.3	11.4	10.0	9.6	9.4
10	50.0	52.6	45.9	46.3	45.7	48.2	40.7	37.3	32.3	30.2	30.9	31.2	18.2	21.0	18.5	14.6	15.1	16.2
11	44.5	49.6	47.3	47.5	48.9	48.0	36.5	38.3	36.8	33.0	32.3	31.3	14.0	16.8	15.9	13.7	15.2	15.0
12	50.9	47.6	45.9	49.6	47.3	43.6	38.8	33.8	33.1	32.0	28.8	26.2	17.3	13.6	14.4	15.8	13.7	13.0
13	54.7	51.3	49.5	50.4	51.9	46.2	43.2	39.6	39.1	35.9	36.5	33.0	19.7	17.8	19.1	17.2	17.0	14.4

** 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					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	20.3	14.6	16.5	13.7	13.6	14.8	17.4	13.7	14.4	12.9	11.8	12.0	2.8	1.6	3.1	1.8	1.9	1.6
2	23.2	16.2	18.3	15.5	16.6	16.6	22.7	16.0	14.9	13.3	14.9	13.4	3.4	1.5	2.8	1.9	2.2	2.2
3	19.5	17.8	18.0	15.3	15.6	15.1	16.4	15.6	15.2	14.9	14.3	14.6	1.7	1.8	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.3
4	18.9	16.6	16.5	15.4	14.3	15.1	15.1	14.7	13.9	13.5	12.5	13.2	1.8	1.4	2.0	1.3	1.2	1.4
5	19.7	17.2	17.6	17.3	16.4	16.7	14.0	13.8	13.1	13.5	12.9	12.3	2.4	1.9	2.7	2.1	2.3	1.8
6	16.6	19.0	18.5	15.8	16.6	16.6	17.5	15.6	13.5	14.2	12.7	12.6	1.9	1.8	2.5	1.6	1.8	1.5
7	21.7	18.4	18.4	15.0	13.9	14.1	8.5	10.9	13.8	10.4	10.8	10.2	0.8	1.1	2.0	0.8	1.0	0.7
8	19.1	19.5	17.2	16.9	17.0	15.9	15.5	15.0	15.4	15.2	14.1	13.7	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.4
9	20.3	19.1	17.4	16.5	16.6	18.1	17.1	13.7	11.5	12.0	13.0	11.8	1.1	1.8	2.4	1.6	1.8	1.6
10	17.8	17.4	13.8	13.5	13.7	15.2	15.9	12.7	14.0	11.3	13.5	11.7	1.4	1.7	2.2	1.2	1.1	1.5
11	17.0	18.0	18.2	15.1	14.4	14.4	11.2	13.0	12.5	11.3	13.3	12.4	0.9	1.2	1.7	1.0	0.8	0.7
12	22.0	18.1	18.7	17.4	16.2	14.5	15.3	12.2	10.7	12.0	11.4	10.4	1.9	1.1	2.3	1.3	1.0	1.0
13	18.0	15.3	16.9	14.2	16.0	15.0	13.7	13.0	12.1	11.0	12.1	12.0	1.8	0.7	1.4	0.7	1.0	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 In Their Lifetime by Region																		
Region	Cocaine						Methamphetamines						Stimulants					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2003	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	4.3	2.7	4.4	2.4	1.9	1.9	4.3	3.0	3.8	1.9	1.5	1.5	6.0	3.2	4.8	3.3	2.6	2.6
2	1.8	2.7	2.8	1.9	2.3	1.6	5.4	3.0	2.6	1.9	2.1	1.6	4.7	3.9	4.2	3.6	3.5	4.0
3	2.8	2.6	3.5	2.1	2.1	1.9	4.5	2.8	3.0	1.9	1.8	1.4	4.7	4.0	4.3	3.3	2.7	2.8
4	3.1	2.3	3.2	2.0	1.8	1.7	3.1	2.1	2.6	1.6	1.3	1.4	4.3	3.5	4.1	2.9	2.9	3.0
5	3.1	2.8	3.7	2.2	2.3	1.7	4.4	3.0	3.4	2.2	2.1	1.8	4.9	3.4	4.2	3.3	3.0	2.6
6	3.2	2.5	3.1	2.1	2.2	1.6	--	3.2	3.0	1.6	1.2	1.3	5.2	4.6	4.6	3.3	3.7	3.0
7	0.8	1.7	3.0	1.7	1.2	1.2	2.5	1.4	2.6	1.0	0.6	0.8	2.1	2.1	4.2	2.2	2.3	1.6
8	2.9	3.4	3.1	2.1	1.8	1.6	2.1	2.5	2.4	1.5	1.5	1.2	4.5	3.8	4.9	3.6	3.3	2.8
9	2.7	2.4	2.9	1.9	1.7	1.3	5.6	2.0	1.9	1.3	1.1	1.1	5.2	4.8	3.9	3.3	2.7	2.9
10	2.2	2.8	2.9	1.6	1.4	1.5	2.8	2.2	2.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	3.7	2.9	3.1	1.7	2.0	1.8
11	1.4	1.9	2.3	1.6	1.4	0.8	2.6	2.0	2.0	1.1	0.9	0.6	2.8	2.2	2.7	2.0	1.5	1.9
12	3.6	2.1	2.7	1.8	1.6	1.1	2.6	1.5	2.4	1.3	0.9	0.8	5.6	3.3	4.1	3.1	2.9	2.2
13	3.3	0.7	2.1	1.1	1.5	0.9	--	1.9	2.5	1.3	1.0	0.5	4.7	2.8	3.7	2.8	2.1	1.8

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

Percentage of Youth Who Used Sedatives, Ecstasy or Heroin In Their Lifetime by Region																		
Region	Sedatives						Ecstasy						Heroin					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	13.3	10.2	12.8	11.6	10.7	10.9	3.1	1.8	3.3	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.1	1.9	1.0	0.9	1.0
2	16.5	13.8	14.9	13.8	14.1	13.6	2.5	2.4	3.2	1.7	2.3	2.2	2.4	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.6
3	14.2	14.2	16.2	13.3	13.9	13.1	2.1	2.2	3.0	2.1	2.3	2.3	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.1
4	14.2	13.9	14.1	12.6	12.3	12.4	2.1	2.0	2.8	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.1	0.8	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.8
5	12.3	12.5	13.9	12.9	12.0	11.0	3.3	2.8	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.2	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.1	1.2	1.0
6	13.0	15.3	14.6	12.5	12.6	12.5	2.4	1.9	3.1	2.2	2.5	2.4	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.9
7	5.7	9.9	13.7	10.5	9.9	10.0	1.1	1.2	3.3	2.3	1.8	1.8	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.5
8	13.4	13.6	15.2	14.1	13.5	12.5	2.1	2.5	3.2	2.6	2.4	2.0	1.3	1.4	1.5	0.9	1.1	0.9
9	14.7	14.7	12.5	11.4	10.9	11.8	2.7	2.3	3.0	2.3	2.2	2.4	0.8	1.1	1.7	1.0	1.0	1.0
10	9.7	12.7	11.9	10.9	11.2	11.3	2.4	2.8	3.0	1.6	2.0	2.8	0.7	1.0	1.6	0.5	0.6	1.0
11	10.2	12.9	12.7	11.6	11.2	11.7	1.5	1.9	3.1	2.4	1.8	1.6	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.4
12	13.9	11.2	11.5	11.1	11.0	9.9	2.9	1.9	3.1	1.8	1.7	1.7	0.7	0.6	1.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
13	12.6	11.3	11.9	10.7	10.7	9.7	2.4	1.3	2.8	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.1	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.4

** 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, Alcopops or Any Drug In Their Lifetime by Region											
Region	Prescription Drugs		Over-The-Counter Drugs		Alcopops	Any Drug					
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	11.6	11.3	5.6	5.7	27.0	42.4	29.0	27.7	25.9	27.7	28.1
2	14.8	14.0	8.1	6.9	33.9	46.1	30.8	30.5	27.5	33.0	30.5
3	14.6	13.3	8.3	7.5	35.3	38.5	33.6	30.3	28.3	31.6	30.8
4	13.8	12.9	7.5	6.8	31.6	37.8	31.3	27.1	27.0	28.7	29.6
5	13.0	11.2	6.6	5.7	31.4	37.0	31.3	28.4	28.8	31.4	29.6
6	13.4	13.3	7.1	6.3	33.1	38.0	34.4	29.2	27.9	31.1	30.7
7	11.2	9.8	6.6	5.4	28.7	35.1	30.4	29.5	25.0	29.8	28.0
8	15.0	13.0	7.8	7.0	32.2	38.6	33.6	30.5	30.8	33.3	31.3
9	11.7	12.0	6.1	5.8	29.3	38.8	32.0	27.5	27.4	31.1	32.1
10	12.1	11.3	6.7	6.0	35.4	38.5	31.1	26.2	25.1	31.0	30.0
11	11.7	11.8	6.9	6.8	34.4	33.0	33.9	29.6	27.2	31.9	30.7
12	12.3	9.9	7.1	4.8	30.2	41.8	31.1	27.7	28.9	30.9	27.7
13	11.2	10.5	6.0	6.6	32.3	37.3	31.5	28.5	26.3	32.2	30.4

** 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					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	24.8	20.3	22.3	18.6	17.0	17.3	15.0	10.5	10.5	8.7	8.0	7.9	8.4	6.6	5.9	4.8	4.4	4.3
2	33.1	23.0	22.7	18.4	22.1	19.6	21.4	16.5	16.0	13.2	14.6	14.2	15.3	10.4	10.3	8.0	7.9	8.0
3	24.5	24.6	24.5	22.4	21.8	20.4	17.2	15.4	15.4	14.1	13.1	12.7	10.2	9.5	10.8	9.6	9.6	9.7
4	25.2	23.0	22.4	19.8	19.4	18.5	16.2	14.3	14.5	12.9	13.1	12.4	8.8	8.1	8.0	7.4	7.7	7.8
5	23.2	22.9	23.0	21.6	20.2	19.8	12.7	11.3	12.1	10.9	10.7	9.3	5.7	6.4	7.4	6.8	6.1	5.8
6	22.5	25.9	24.4	22.0	21.4	19.8	13.4	14.0	12.2	10.9	10.8	11.0	6.8	9.5	8.3	8.1	6.7	7.1
7	21.4	21.7	23.1	18.5	19.6	17.3	12.1	11.6	13.4	10.3	10.6	8.8	3.9	4.7	7.4	4.6	4.1	4.9
8	23.5	22.9	22.9	21.6	21.1	20.0	14.4	13.9	13.4	11.9	11.4	10.0	8.6	6.2	8.1	7.0	7.7	7.0
9	22.8	22.4	20.6	19.1	17.7	17.9	14.3	11.5	9.4	9.4	8.4	8.1	9.0	6.2	4.9	4.2	3.7	3.8
10	24.2	26.6	22.7	20.6	19.7	21.9	14.2	13.8	12.0	10.4	10.3	11.3	7.4	10.2	7.7	6.0	6.4	8.0
11	19.7	23.3	21.6	21.2	21.9	21.4	12.9	13.7	13.2	11.4	10.7	11.2	6.0	7.3	7.4	5.1	6.0	6.9
12	24.4	21.5	23.8	25.4	20.8	19.4	15.2	11.2	11.1	11.7	10.3	9.0	7.3	4.9	6.4	6.9	5.0	5.7
13	27.0	21.8	24.4	21.5	23.4	21.7	16.3	11.7	14.6	13.1	12.9	11.8	10.0	6.7	8.7	7.2	8.0	5.9

** 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 During the Past 30 Days by Region																		
Region	Marijuana						Inhalants						Hallucinogens					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	10.0	5.8	8.0	6.3	6.1	7.0	5.8	5.0	5.2	4.2	3.7	3.8	1.0	0.6	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.5
2	9.6	8.3	7.9	5.9	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.6	5.4	3.9	5.2	4.0	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.6
3	8.1	7.1	7.8	5.6	6.2	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.0	4.2	5.1	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4
4	8.3	7.3	7.5	6.3	5.4	6.2	5.7	4.9	5.3	4.8	4.1	4.3	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.3
5	9.1	7.6	8.6	7.4	7.2	8.0	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.6	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.6
6	7.1	9.3	8.5	6.6	7.3	7.7	5.4	5.3	4.5	4.3	4.0	4.1	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.4
7	12.4	8.8	8.6	7.9	6.4	6.1	3.0	4.0	4.9	4.0	3.9	3.2	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.4
8	9.1	9.4	8.0	8.0	6.8	7.7	5.2	5.1	5.7	5.3	4.5	4.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.4
9	10.5	9.0	8.5	8.1	7.5	8.9	6.0	4.3	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.0	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.5
10	8.9	9.0	7.3	6.6	6.1	6.8	5.4	3.7	5.3	3.8	5.1	4.6	0.3	0.8	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
11	7.1	7.6	8.3	6.6	5.8	6.4	3.7	5.0	4.6	3.8	4.6	4.4	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.4
12	10.3	8.1	10.0	6.9	7.0	6.1	5.5	4.2	4.6	4.1	4.0	3.6	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.3
13	7.4	6.3	7.6	5.3	6.7	6.5	4.1	5.1	3.5	3.8	4.3	4.5	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.2

** 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 Cocaine, Methamphetamines or Stimulants During the Past 30 Days by Region																		
Region	Cocaine						Methamphetamines						Stimulants					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2003	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	1.7	0.7	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.5	0.8	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	2.8	1.1	2.1	1.1	0.9	0.9
2	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	2.4	1.3	1.5	0.7	1.0	1.5
3	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.9	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.5	2.2	1.1	1.7	0.9	0.7	0.9
4	1.2	0.7	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	2.4	1.2	1.9	1.0	1.0	0.9
5	1.3	0.9	1.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.9	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.2	1.1	1.6	0.9	0.9	1.0
6	1.1	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	--	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	2.1	1.7	1.5	0.8	1.1	1.0
7	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.9	1.9	1.1	1.1	0.7
8	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.9	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.1
10	0.6	1.1	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	1.4	1.1	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.5
11	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.4	0.7	0.5	1.2
12	1.4	0.7	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	2.4	1.2	2.3	0.9	0.9	0.8
13	1.4	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	--	0.9	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.8	1.0	2.2	1.0	0.9	0.7

** 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 During the Past 30 Days by Region																		
Region	Sedatives						Ecstasy						Heroin					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	6.3	4.6	6.3	4.8	4.3	4.8	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3
2	8.8	7.4	7.0	5.7	6.3	5.7	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.9	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.4
3	6.6	6.8	7.8	6.0	6.0	5.1	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3
4	7.5	6.9	7.6	5.8	5.8	5.6	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3
5	5.8	6.1	7.0	5.9	5.0	5.0	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.4
6	6.0	7.9	7.2	5.3	5.5	5.3	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3
7	4.2	4.4	7.4	5.0	4.8	4.4	0.3	0.6	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2
8	6.3	7.1	7.7	7.1	5.9	5.8	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
9	7.1	7.4	6.0	5.1	4.7	5.4	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.4
10	4.7	5.7	6.4	5.0	5.7	4.8	0.6	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1
11	5.2	6.6	6.8	5.8	5.1	5.5	0.4	0.7	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1
12	7.4	5.3	7.1	4.7	5.0	4.8	1.0	0.6	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.1
13	6.1	5.3	6.2	4.8	4.9	5.2	0.6	0.4	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.2

**** 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 Prescription Drugs, Over-The-Counter Drugs, Alcopops or Any Drug During the Past 30 Days by Region											
Region	Prescription Drugs		Over-The-Counter Drugs		Alcopops	Any Drug					
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1	4.8	5.0	2.4	2.6	10.4	22.9	13.7	14.5	12.2	13.6	14.3
2	6.3	6.4	3.1	2.7	12.9	24.8	18.4	14.7	11.8	16.1	15.8
3	6.1	5.4	3.6	3.0	13.4	19.4	16.2	15.4	13.0	15.6	14.9
4	6.1	6.1	3.4	3.2	12.6	21.1	16.2	14.2	12.8	14.6	15.4
5	5.4	5.1	3.0	2.9	12.9	19.9	16.1	15.0	14.0	16.0	15.9
6	5.8	5.7	3.1	2.9	13.0	19.3	19.0	15.0	12.8	15.2	16.2
7	6.3	4.4	3.6	2.9	12.8	21.6	15.9	15.5	13.9	16.5	15.0
8	7.4	5.9	3.2	3.2	13.5	20.6	18.2	15.5	15.8	16.9	16.7
9	5.2	5.6	2.8	2.5	12.2	21.0	16.5	14.0	13.9	16.4	17.7
10	5.5	5.2	3.3	3.1	15.4	21.2	16.1	14.1	12.9	16.9	15.4
11	5.3	5.3	3.3	3.6	14.9	17.2	17.6	15.3	13.1	15.8	16.1
12	6.0	4.3	3.1	2.2	14.0	22.9	15.8	16.3	13.4	16.3	14.6
13	5.3	5.2	2.4	3.3	16.2	18.5	15.2	13.8	12.0	15.8	16.6

**** 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 In Their Lifetime by County																		
County	Alcohol						Cigarettes						Smokeless Tobacco					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Arkansas	53.1	55.0	48.4	50.3	--	43.9	39.4	38.6	38.7	34.5	--	27.8	12.7	11.2	14.2	16.2	--	11.3
Ashley	56.6	53.4	54.6	56.4	56.7	49.4	41.5	43.5	41.5	40.7	40.9	34.7	21.0	17.9	22.8	19.1	22.1	17.5
Baxter	--	--	51.4	45.9	46.6	44.1	--	--	38.5	30.7	32.5	29.9	--	--	16.4	13.4	14.2	15.3
Benton	55.2	45.0	46.0	43.2	39.1	39.8	39.8	29.7	28.8	25.7	21.3	22.5	20.8	13.6	12.2	11.0	9.1	9.4
Boone	--	50.2	46.0	44.2	46.2	43.5	--	36.6	38.0	32.0	34.1	31.7	--	23.5	23.3	20.0	20.0	19.0
Bradley	57.1	50.8	47.5	49.2	54.1	50.0	52.9	37.7	37.5	38.5	40.9	38.2	20.0	20.4	18.3	17.2	17.4	18.9
Calhoun	--	63.7	52.1	--	63.1	52.9	--	47.9	44.5	--	56.0	43.2	--	28.7	26.7	--	38.0	27.1
Carroll	54.0	50.4	53.6	47.4	48.9	48.1	42.5	36.1	36.9	31.0	29.2	30.0	18.5	15.0	18.7	15.2	14.8	18.5
Chicot	51.2	49.0	39.4	39.9	54.0	51.2	44.4	35.5	35.7	28.1	37.4	35.4	14.4	12.9	6.5	5.2	10.5	3.1
Clark	46.2	41.7	45.5	45.5	46.9	34.0	33.3	28.2	28.9	30.2	25.6	20.3	17.5	15.7	16.0	13.5	14.2	10.9
Clay	50.8	48.4	49.0	47.7	52.5	49.5	39.7	42.8	41.5	38.5	39.1	37.5	23.7	22.0	26.2	23.7	27.6	26.4
Cleburne	--	56.1	55.6	49.4	51.4	50.5	--	39.0	41.8	35.3	35.9	34.7	--	20.7	25.5	21.3	21.9	22.4
Cleveland	--	--	--	50.6	45.6	44.2	--	--	--	42.0	33.0	35.0	--	--	--	28.9	21.6	30.7
Columbia	49.6	54.0	35.3	48.6	49.9	57.5	30.0	42.3	30.2	37.5	30.9	51.3	16.5	23.5	18.2	17.4	14.5	29.4
Conway	--	52.0	55.2	50.4	46.0	52.3	--	34.0	40.0	30.1	28.3	34.0	--	17.1	23.2	17.6	14.1	18.6
Craighead	47.6	45.2	42.3	43.2	42.2	42.3	34.9	32.5	30.8	28.8	28.4	28.6	14.5	14.8	13.8	14.1	13.7	14.5
Crawford	45.9	44.5	42.3	45.0	40.9	40.8	39.0	31.7	33.3	28.8	27.8	25.0	24.6	15.7	26.3	17.3	15.8	18.7
Crittenden	31.5	46.1	46.8	44.0	45.4	43.0	28.6	34.9	34.5	34.2	31.2	27.8	6.4	11.8	15.1	10.2	9.8	11.4
Cross	--	68.8	53.1	49.9	51.4	46.4	--	50.3	42.3	36.8	35.9	30.1	--	22.2	22.5	20.2	18.2	19.7
Dallas	49.3	54.8	49.8	49.0	41.1	47.3	39.5	49.0	38.0	38.6	25.5	33.3	20.1	21.2	16.6	18.6	11.8	18.2
Desha	--	25.7	55.6	--	49.9	47.8	--	23.7	42.7	--	31.6	31.7	--	5.3	17.4	--	11.4	11.2
Drew	57.3	67.4	43.9	46.8	45.0	36.1	48.9	47.9	35.4	30.6	31.0	28.5	27.2	26.0	22.6	18.7	17.0	15.6
Faulkner	41.3	50.6	58.9	44.2	45.9	45.7	26.5	35.4	37.7	26.1	28.8	26.6	24.5	24.6	27.5	21.1	16.9	15.6
Franklin	--	58.3	55.6	51.8	55.8	43.0	--	46.9	39.1	34.3	35.3	26.3	--	26.5	24.5	23.2	26.7	21.0
Fulton	48.6	49.1	46.3	49.6	45.1	43.9	41.6	38.8	35.1	36.6	34.2	29.4	24.0	21.3	24.1	25.3	23.3	25.0
** 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 Alcohol, Cigarettes or Smokeless Tobacco In Their Lifetime by County, Cont.																		
County	Alcohol						Cigarettes						Smokeless Tobacco					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Garland	47.0	49.5	48.6	45.9	47.7	44.7	35.9	35.5	33.0	29.9	30.2	27.6	10.9	11.8	14.0	10.8	13.5	12.7
Grant	48.8	51.3	47.8	47.2	50.7	45.4	37.3	36.3	35.9	30.7	32.1	26.2	19.2	20.1	20.8	17.5	18.4	16.8
Greene	44.2	50.6	42.0	43.6	42.1	43.2	36.6	38.4	33.8	32.3	30.2	28.6	17.9	24.0	19.2	18.2	16.7	18.9
Hempstead	49.3	--	53.6	44.9	42.3	44.2	38.4	--	36.9	28.2	29.1	30.8	10.0	--	17.1	11.0	8.6	16.4
Hot Spring	55.2	47.7	49.6	47.9	49.1	47.9	40.6	33.8	37.0	32.2	33.3	29.9	24.2	18.5	25.8	21.5	24.2	21.8
Howard	58.1	47.6	45.1	45.8	48.4	43.2	49.2	33.5	31.4	31.8	35.5	29.5	14.0	19.9	16.0	15.4	19.7	18.4
Independence	52.8	50.8	45.9	43.9	48.2	46.3	41.5	37.6	34.6	29.2	31.9	32.2	21.3	19.6	17.8	18.0	18.2	22.1
Izard	51.3	51.5	51.5	47.4	51.2	48.5	45.3	40.8	44.4	35.8	36.0	35.1	26.1	26.7	22.8	25.1	24.0	23.1
Jackson	48.7	50.5	48.2	49.8	56.2	50.3	38.1	34.9	36.8	37.5	38.7	36.3	19.6	20.2	20.3	22.7	32.2	23.0
Jefferson	37.0	41.5	42.1	52.7	46.4	43.2	27.2	27.9	26.4	25.4	26.9	25.5	7.1	6.0	3.8	5.4	9.6	9.2
Johnson	45.6	67.2	49.8	48.3	51.7	48.0	32.0	50.6	29.8	28.9	33.8	28.4	10.1	31.8	16.0	19.1	26.5	16.0
Lafayette	57.2	51.2	44.2	48.4	48.6	53.2	50.0	35.9	40.0	39.7	33.8	43.2	24.7	12.0	21.3	14.2	14.4	15.7
Lawrence	54.1	51.1	46.8	51.7	48.1	50.2	43.5	36.8	38.7	35.8	36.8	38.0	24.3	16.7	25.4	20.5	24.0	26.6
Lee	62.5	55.8	36.8	36.9	31.7	36.8	48.4	42.2	31.1	29.7	21.4	21.9	7.0	9.0	7.7	3.8	6.4	4.3
Lincoln	57.1	50.6	47.4	48.1	45.3	40.3	46.4	42.5	35.5	34.9	27.2	26.4	24.8	26.2	22.5	19.5	17.6	19.7
Little River	--	--	47.5	41.5	52.0	52.6	--	--	28.7	22.0	31.1	27.5	--	--	19.2	11.8	17.3	12.4
Logan	56.8	51.1	51.8	52.0	48.5	49.0	43.3	38.6	39.2	35.3	32.9	31.9	23.2	22.6	22.4	21.8	19.1	18.4
Lonoke	49.9	44.0	50.1	46.2	45.3	44.3	35.2	27.8	32.5	27.5	27.5	25.7	14.7	12.8	15.3	13.8	13.7	13.6
Madison	55.1	47.9	52.5	47.3	56.3	53.7	40.3	39.7	37.1	33.9	35.4	34.3	28.4	26.7	24.3	25.6	27.4	22.3
Marion	--	--	51.6	49.9	48.9	53.8	--	--	37.6	37.8	35.0	42.4	--	--	25.7	20.7	19.4	25.3
Miller	44.6	52.8	42.4	46.1	42.7	45.9	36.4	37.3	30.6	31.3	27.4	29.6	16.5	20.1	17.9	16.7	14.6	15.3
Mississippi	56.6	43.9	44.2	37.4	41.1	41.0	44.9	39.7	36.8	31.0	29.0	30.3	16.3	14.0	12.2	9.5	11.7	10.0
Monroe	44.2	43.9	55.9	53.0	51.5	48.8	36.0	31.2	37.5	37.5	34.7	35.2	10.0	12.1	14.2	10.5	7.4	11.2
Montgomery	--	56.1	52.4	64.5	50.4	69.0	--	33.7	37.4	44.5	35.9	41.1	--	32.4	22.5	33.2	17.8	36.6
Nevada	41.6	48.9	48.0	44.6	51.6	45.2	32.0	39.7	36.0	32.4	37.0	28.0	15.8	21.2	20.1	15.2	20.3	12.4

** 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 Alcohol, Cigarettes or Smokeless Tobacco In Their Lifetime by County, Cont.																		
County	Alcohol						Cigarettes						Smokeless Tobacco					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Newton	--	--	50.9	46.4	48.4	44.1	--	--	42.0	31.7	31.2	28.3	--	--	26.7	27.8	28.1	18.5
Ouachita	50.3	50.0	47.9	48.1	45.3	48.5	42.1	39.1	38.9	34.3	32.6	32.8	13.8	14.6	13.3	12.3	12.7	12.5
Perry	62.7	56.8	55.8	55.1	51.2	49.4	47.4	44.0	39.0	38.3	36.3	37.4	23.2	23.7	22.4	22.4	19.0	20.8
Phillips	30.4	43.4	--	34.6	46.7	43.2	25.0	31.7	--	22.3	24.9	23.2	4.2	7.8	--	4.0	6.4	7.5
Pike	53.4	58.1	40.9	50.8	46.6	48.4	48.1	49.5	36.7	37.9	31.8	32.7	25.9	26.3	24.3	21.3	22.5	18.4
Poinsett	54.5	56.3	51.0	52.1	48.3	46.9	44.8	42.1	40.7	39.2	37.8	36.0	21.9	24.8	19.7	18.6	19.0	18.7
Polk	53.8	48.8	50.7	44.4	50.3	45.7	43.7	33.3	35.8	29.7	34.0	30.3	36.4	18.6	20.4	15.4	21.3	14.9
Pope	44.2	63.3	43.6	42.1	41.5	40.9	32.7	47.9	28.5	26.7	26.6	27.0	21.8	35.9	15.0	13.1	14.6	14.9
Prairie	--	61.7	55.5	49.1	55.0	55.9	--	50.0	34.1	41.9	45.5	40.8	--	24.8	20.3	22.1	24.0	20.8
Pulaski	--	56.7	39.9	40.6	41.9	41.9	--	36.5	24.0	23.1	22.3	23.4	--	16.0	6.8	7.2	6.3	6.9
Randolph	55.9	54.8	56.8	48.6	47.7	48.8	43.7	42.8	43.1	36.6	37.6	35.1	26.5	23.9	28.0	27.0	21.5	25.1
Saint Francis	54.8	40.6	44.3	35.9	38.5	37.5	39.8	30.4	30.2	22.4	24.7	23.0	18.4	10.3	13.5	6.4	6.0	6.4
Saline	59.2	43.9	43.9	42.5	43.9	41.4	44.5	28.8	29.9	28.2	28.4	27.0	24.7	16.8	18.4	15.8	16.3	14.7
Scott	--	50.8	49.7	50.6	50.5	51.5	--	42.2	42.5	35.4	36.2	35.4	--	27.3	26.2	24.1	22.6	22.9
Searcy	62.2	--	60.9	49.4	54.9	45.8	56.2	--	49.9	41.5	47.1	30.0	29.6	--	29.4	23.2	25.1	22.1
Sebastian	47.3	50.4	46.5	48.0	44.6	45.0	34.6	35.2	30.8	30.3	27.4	27.0	11.5	12.6	12.3	11.1	11.1	9.2
Sevier	54.5	54.3	49.8	52.2	46.1	53.5	42.7	39.1	34.1	31.1	33.3	34.3	31.5	25.5	20.2	16.8	17.3	18.6
Sharp	52.5	49.8	49.0	51.2	46.6	54.4	46.3	40.9	38.4	39.0	34.7	38.0	29.0	24.7	24.3	26.0	24.2	29.4
Stone	46.6	49.6	41.2	43.5	38.6	46.5	35.7	43.3	34.6	39.3	31.6	36.1	28.6	24.5	25.3	25.4	21.6	21.3
Union	41.8	46.6	46.3	47.3	49.4	47.1	35.8	34.1	34.7	30.8	30.3	28.1	12.6	14.2	15.3	13.2	13.8	14.4
Van Buren	59.9	58.4	54.4	55.5	50.7	54.0	48.3	46.0	38.2	40.6	34.8	40.4	26.1	24.9	22.4	19.7	20.8	27.0
Washington	50.5	41.7	41.2	39.7	40.2	39.4	37.4	27.7	26.9	22.3	22.8	20.9	16.4	15.0	12.0	9.4	9.9	9.1
White	51.8	51.4	51.8	50.5	48.0	44.7	40.7	39.5	39.1	34.7	31.5	28.7	21.8	24.6	27.5	20.4	19.8	17.5
Woodruff	38.9	53.2	44.4	48.8	45.0	43.9	38.0	46.7	29.3	34.8	30.7	26.8	18.1	15.8	17.3	12.5	13.8	12.2
Yell	63.2	45.5	49.7	44.2	50.7	47.9	56.4	32.4	32.3	28.0	30.0	26.7	28.8	19.3	14.7	16.6	17.0	15.3

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Percentage of Youth Who Used Marijuana, Inhalants or Hallucinogens In Their Lifetime by County																		
County	Marijuana						Inhalants						Hallucinogens					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Arkansas	26.7	23.5	20.0	15.2	--	13.6	12.0	12.9	10.3	10.4	--	11.3	3.2	0.2	2.3	0.8	--	0.6
Ashley	17.0	16.4	16.7	16.1	17.5	15.8	14.2	12.5	14.8	12.9	14.8	11.1	1.9	1.0	1.9	1.1	1.0	0.3
Baxter	--	--	19.1	16.7	18.9	16.7	--	--	13.7	11.1	16.1	13.3	--	--	3.5	1.9	2.8	3.1
Benton	24.7	13.8	18.0	14.4	12.9	14.2	19.5	13.4	15.6	13.0	11.5	12.3	3.8	1.1	3.8	2.1	1.9	1.6
Boone	--	16.2	16.2	13.3	15.4	17.6	--	16.0	15.3	15.2	14.3	13.3	--	1.5	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.8
Bradley	11.6	15.7	14.8	13.6	16.1	11.8	10.8	11.2	11.0	11.6	9.4	13.6	3.0	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.5	0.0
Calhoun	--	26.2	14.9	--	22.0	12.3	--	14.7	19.1	--	21.1	16.8	--	1.8	1.6	--	0.6	0.6
Carroll	22.2	15.5	19.2	14.9	16.2	17.8	18.5	13.1	16.2	14.4	15.5	15.5	3.4	2.3	3.0	1.9	1.7	1.5
Chicot	23.7	20.2	20.6	15.3	17.9	23.5	11.5	13.7	7.6	6.0	11.5	13.8	1.8	0.5	1.6	0.0	0.9	0.4
Clark	14.6	8.2	12.9	13.6	11.2	9.0	10.5	12.3	12.8	13.7	13.2	12.2	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.4	0.7
Clay	19.5	19.4	17.5	19.3	14.0	17.8	14.4	14.6	13.4	17.0	13.0	17.9	1.0	1.6	1.5	2.0	1.1	2.0
Cleburne	--	20.9	26.1	19.4	19.6	19.1	--	20.0	19.2	15.4	13.9	13.7	--	2.0	3.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
Cleveland	--	--	--	15.3	12.5	15.3	--	--	--	12.4	9.1	8.8	--	--	--	2.5	0.3	0.0
Columbia	10.1	7.0	7.4	11.5	15.5	17.9	4.8	10.9	7.4	13.6	12.0	19.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0
Conway	--	18.0	24.6	19.7	17.5	19.7	--	11.3	15.4	12.1	12.3	14.7	--	1.6	2.2	0.8	1.7	0.6
Craighead	19.4	14.1	14.7	14.7	14.7	15.8	14.3	13.7	12.7	13.0	11.7	11.3	1.9	1.4	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.5
Crawford	18.0	15.9	17.0	15.3	12.8	13.5	13.6	15.1	14.6	13.2	11.0	13.0	1.8	1.7	2.9	2.1	2.2	1.6
Crittenden	10.0	19.4	19.9	18.3	14.8	16.4	7.2	12.8	13.7	10.2	10.4	10.4	0.0	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.1
Cross	--	23.3	20.2	17.2	14.6	13.3	--	14.6	17.5	17.2	16.0	13.8	--	3.3	3.0	1.2	1.8	1.0
Dallas	17.6	22.3	17.8	15.6	11.2	16.2	15.3	16.5	15.4	12.3	11.2	11.7	0.8	1.6	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.0
Desha	--	3.0	17.3	--	17.9	17.4	--	10.1	11.4	--	12.5	12.0	--	1.0	0.7	--	0.6	0.2
Drew	19.7	11.9	16.0	11.7	12.2	10.1	18.0	20.9	11.2	10.0	10.7	11.4	1.7	0.8	1.2	0.5	1.0	0.8
Faulkner	11.9	15.2	21.0	12.2	17.3	17.1	11.2	18.6	13.6	14.2	11.6	12.5	2.0	0.6	4.5	1.8	2.1	1.7
Franklin	--	17.7	17.4	16.0	19.0	14.3	--	15.8	13.2	13.0	14.6	12.0	--	1.8	2.7	2.5	2.3	1.6
Fulton	17.0	14.1	13.7	12.0	14.6	10.0	13.6	14.9	17.8	19.1	12.3	12.2	1.3	0.9	2.4	0.8	0.6	1.6

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Percentage of Youth Who Used Marijuana, Inhalants or Hallucinogens In Their Lifetime by County, Cont.																		
County	Marijuana						Inhalants						Hallucinogens					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Garland	20.5	22.3	20.1	19.0	19.2	17.4	15.3	15.6	16.7	14.5	13.5	13.9	2.6	3.0	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.4
Grant	21.0	18.8	19.8	17.1	18.2	14.1	17.1	17.4	14.6	15.2	13.2	12.6	2.2	2.3	3.2	2.3	2.2	2.0
Greene	14.2	17.5	17.0	13.7	14.7	14.6	16.4	18.1	14.5	15.8	16.1	15.6	1.3	1.8	2.3	1.3	1.6	1.3
Hempstead	19.1	--	14.3	13.2	11.6	12.1	15.3	--	18.0	10.4	12.5	11.4	1.4	--	2.1	0.4	0.9	2.2
Hot Spring	21.2	17.9	16.4	14.8	17.2	16.0	18.4	14.9	14.6	17.0	15.6	13.7	2.9	1.1	2.5	1.2	1.5	1.6
Howard	18.8	12.6	8.3	12.4	13.2	10.5	16.4	13.2	14.3	8.5	12.6	9.4	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.8	1.3	1.5
Independence	21.9	20.5	15.9	11.7	14.4	13.4	15.1	15.1	12.2	12.3	14.1	15.1	1.2	2.9	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.1
Izard	21.0	14.7	16.8	17.0	12.3	15.3	15.7	12.3	13.2	15.5	15.9	15.5	2.4	1.8	1.5	0.9	1.7	2.5
Jackson	17.7	14.1	16.7	11.4	14.4	12.5	13.7	12.6	12.2	12.8	16.2	16.0	0.5	0.9	1.8	0.4	1.6	0.8
Jefferson	11.9	14.6	17.6	21.2	16.4	15.4	11.9	7.7	7.1	9.0	11.4	9.1	0.2	0.4	1.6	0.3	0.7	0.7
Johnson	14.2	26.4	15.0	16.6	17.4	16.4	14.6	20.9	14.1	16.2	21.6	12.7	0.9	2.9	2.3	1.4	2.7	2.2
Lafayette	21.2	16.6	15.5	13.0	12.4	15.5	13.1	15.2	12.8	13.5	15.8	10.8	1.2	2.5	2.1	1.2	0.5	1.3
Lawrence	19.1	12.6	16.1	16.3	12.9	13.0	14.5	13.0	11.9	13.5	10.9	12.6	1.5	1.3	2.3	1.6	1.3	1.2
Lee	30.1	21.3	9.5	11.8	5.6	13.0	6.2	8.7	6.6	7.6	6.3	10.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.0
Lincoln	22.3	22.9	16.6	16.2	13.5	9.7	16.2	12.8	9.0	11.3	8.7	11.5	1.0	1.4	1.6	0.6	0.3	0.6
Little River	--	--	15.6	9.9	14.2	13.8	--	--	13.2	9.5	13.3	12.2	--	--	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.2
Logan	19.5	14.8	15.2	16.0	14.1	11.0	18.3	14.4	13.3	16.4	14.6	11.5	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.1	2.3	1.0
Lonoke	20.1	14.7	18.4	16.4	14.4	16.0	17.7	13.4	14.5	13.3	14.0	11.7	1.2	1.6	2.8	1.2	1.8	1.6
Madison	19.2	17.4	18.9	17.3	19.2	16.2	12.2	10.8	12.3	13.7	13.3	11.7	1.7	1.5	3.8	2.8	2.7	1.1
Marion	--	--	17.3	19.2	12.3	18.9	--	--	14.5	13.6	13.1	16.0	--	--	1.7	2.2	2.2	1.0
Miller	16.1	21.1	14.4	17.0	15.6	18.1	16.0	13.3	14.3	12.9	15.1	12.6	1.4	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.2	1.9
Mississippi	21.5	18.1	17.7	14.3	11.4	13.6	13.4	14.8	12.3	10.0	9.1	12.3	1.2	1.3	2.1	0.7	0.5	0.9
Monroe	20.4	16.2	18.2	15.2	17.2	18.5	15.2	11.0	10.8	8.2	17.2	10.4	0.0	0.6	1.4	1.0	0.0	1.6
Montgomery	--	15.1	16.6	15.5	14.8	20.9	--	8.5	15.7	14.8	19.1	13.9	--	0.0	1.7	2.0	2.2	1.7
Nevada	10.4	15.3	10.2	8.4	13.0	9.5	14.2	11.8	16.9	10.8	20.8	12.0	0.0	0.9	1.7	1.4	0.6	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					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Newton	--	--	21.1	11.9	16.1	12.3	--	--	11.9	13.4	12.5	12.4	--	--	4.0	0.9	0.0	2.1
Ouachita	23.1	19.0	21.2	17.2	13.9	14.8	9.1	11.2	11.0	9.1	10.7	9.4	1.1	1.2	1.4	0.6	1.0	0.4
Perry	22.2	19.0	18.0	13.8	14.6	16.9	23.5	16.5	17.2	18.1	19.2	12.9	2.9	2.5	1.8	0.7	1.2	0.5
Phillips	11.1	17.0	--	12.5	16.8	12.5	0.0	8.3	--	5.8	9.1	9.6	0.0	0.3	--	0.3	0.6	0.3
Pike	17.6	22.7	10.8	16.2	12.5	13.2	17.5	16.8	14.0	16.8	12.7	13.9	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.4
Poinsett	19.7	21.3	18.9	18.3	16.6	16.1	14.6	12.5	16.4	14.6	13.3	14.0	2.2	1.2	1.7	1.4	0.8	1.5
Polk	14.3	10.7	15.0	10.2	15.9	16.4	16.9	12.3	11.4	13.2	15.8	13.5	1.4	0.7	2.0	0.8	1.4	1.5
Pope	12.1	21.6	16.2	16.6	16.9	16.7	17.2	15.5	12.9	13.9	12.6	13.0	1.4	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.6	1.5
Prairie	--	25.4	13.3	17.4	16.7	19.1	--	12.7	9.5	9.9	16.0	16.6	--	0.8	0.0	2.9	0.7	1.4
Pulaski	--	27.8	17.3	16.5	17.2	18.8	--	13.3	9.4	11.3	13.0	12.0	--	1.8	2.3	1.7	1.5	1.5
Randolph	22.8	17.5	18.4	15.8	14.9	14.5	18.4	15.6	19.4	13.0	14.1	14.3	3.0	1.4	1.8	0.4	0.6	1.2
Saint Francis	29.9	10.1	12.4	9.6	10.8	12.4	14.6	5.9	9.3	7.5	7.2	7.5	1.2	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.0
Saline	21.4	14.6	16.0	16.1	17.5	17.3	14.5	14.6	12.7	13.4	10.9	9.6	0.9	1.9	2.2	2.1	3.2	2.8
Scott	--	19.8	20.4	16.3	14.4	15.3	--	15.7	15.0	13.2	11.5	13.7	--	1.6	4.5	2.2	0.8	1.5
Searcy	23.2	--	23.7	17.0	19.8	13.0	22.7	--	18.7	13.1	16.2	11.5	3.4	--	3.4	2.0	3.0	1.8
Sebastian	20.1	19.3	18.3	20.5	17.9	19.7	13.1	13.1	13.0	13.2	12.7	11.8	2.7	2.4	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.2
Sevier	17.5	13.0	14.3	11.6	12.9	15.7	15.9	11.0	12.5	13.1	11.8	12.2	2.5	1.0	3.0	1.2	0.8	0.8
Sharp	19.2	15.8	12.8	15.2	15.2	18.2	20.4	15.1	15.8	16.0	14.7	16.0	1.2	1.2	0.7	1.4	1.7	1.7
Stone	14.5	22.2	17.6	15.4	10.6	15.4	13.7	12.6	12.4	17.0	9.2	16.9	1.9	3.1	3.8	2.2	0.6	1.3
Union	17.1	17.8	18.7	15.2	14.1	14.8	11.0	13.9	11.7	12.5	13.2	13.5	1.1	1.2	1.9	1.3	0.5	1.0
Van Buren	25.6	22.0	22.6	19.4	20.3	21.9	22.1	21.0	15.8	18.1	16.8	18.1	3.5	2.4	3.6	2.6	1.2	2.9
Washington	19.6	14.4	14.5	12.7	13.8	14.9	17.8	14.4	13.3	12.5	11.6	11.4	2.7	1.8	2.5	1.5	1.9	1.8
White	18.5	17.1	18.4	16.2	16.2	14.3	18.6	15.7	17.5	14.6	14.5	13.7	2.0	1.4	2.6	1.8	1.9	1.0
Woodruff	7.4	13.5	13.9	13.0	10.0	9.8	3.8	14.3	9.5	12.9	8.7	11.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0
Yell	21.4	21.0	16.5	16.5	13.0	12.4	10.2	14.6	9.5	12.3	13.5	11.0	3.6	2.7	1.8	1.8	0.8	1.1

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Percentage of Youth Who Used Cocaine, Methamphetamines or Stimulants In Their Lifetime by County																		
County	Cocaine						Methamphetamines						Stimulants					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2003	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Arkansas	4.5	2.7	2.8	1.2	--	1.2	2.1	1.0	1.6	1.0	--	0.3	6.3	5.1	4.6	4.1	--	1.2
Ashley	2.5	1.1	2.9	1.2	2.6	0.9	--	2.5	3.1	2.3	2.2	0.9	5.7	5.0	5.1	4.2	3.4	2.1
Baxter	--	--	3.2	2.1	2.8	2.1	--	--	3.1	1.6	2.3	1.9	--	--	4.4	3.4	4.0	5.0
Benton	5.1	2.4	5.3	2.7	1.9	1.7	3.3	2.4	4.2	2.2	1.5	1.6	8.4	3.5	6.4	4.2	2.9	3.0
Boone	--	2.7	2.5	1.6	1.9	1.7	--	3.0	2.0	1.9	2.3	1.4	--	3.9	4.2	3.7	3.4	3.5
Bradley	6.2	0.0	1.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	--	0.6	2.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	6.2	1.0	3.1	1.8	2.0	2.1
Calhoun	--	1.2	1.1	--	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.5	0.5	--	0.0	0.0	--	3.0	3.7	--	0.6	1.3
Carroll	4.8	2.7	4.7	2.0	2.3	1.8	2.6	3.0	3.8	1.6	2.2	0.8	5.5	2.9	3.3	2.8	2.4	1.5
Chicot	5.7	1.0	1.3	0.5	0.9	1.2	--	2.2	2.3	0.0	0.6	0.4	3.2	1.0	1.9	1.0	0.6	0.4
Clark	0.5	1.8	2.2	1.2	0.6	0.7	1.8	0.7	1.6	0.4	1.1	0.6	2.4	2.3	2.8	2.9	1.1	1.9
Clay	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.7	1.4	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.2	2.3	1.7	1.4	2.4	3.9	2.9	3.8	2.3	3.4
Cleburne	--	3.6	4.1	2.5	2.6	2.6	--	3.1	3.8	1.8	1.7	1.3	--	5.0	6.5	3.8	3.3	2.8
Cleveland	--	--	--	2.5	1.0	1.5	--	--	--	1.1	0.3	0.7	--	--	--	4.3	2.0	2.2
Columbia	1.0	0.5	0.0	2.0	1.8	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.6	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.0	2.7	1.8	0.8
Conway	--	2.0	2.0	1.4	2.1	1.5	--	1.1	2.4	1.4	1.7	2.0	--	1.7	4.3	2.5	2.8	2.5
Craighead	3.6	2.3	3.5	2.3	1.9	1.6	2.8	1.8	2.3	1.4	1.3	1.1	4.8	3.9	4.1	3.4	3.3	2.9
Crawford	2.6	2.5	3.1	2.1	2.5	1.5	7.0	2.8	3.1	2.2	1.9	1.5	4.3	2.9	4.4	3.4	3.0	2.1
Crittenden	0.0	2.0	2.7	2.4	1.4	2.0	--	1.9	2.2	1.6	0.4	1.0	1.6	2.5	3.8	2.5	2.6	1.8
Cross	--	3.3	4.7	3.3	2.2	1.5	4.5	3.3	3.8	2.0	1.3	1.5	--	6.3	5.8	4.5	4.9	3.8
Dallas	0.8	1.2	2.8	0.4	0.9	0.9	3.8	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.1	2.5	2.3	1.2	0.9	0.9
Desha	--	1.0	1.0	--	1.7	1.1	--	2.3	1.0	--	0.3	0.3	--	0.0	2.8	--	2.0	1.9
Drew	2.6	0.8	2.2	1.4	0.7	0.7	--	2.7	2.7	1.1	0.5	0.5	4.5	4.6	3.4	2.2	1.4	1.8
Faulkner	0.0	0.8	5.2	2.5	2.9	1.7	--	1.6	3.9	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	3.3	7.3	3.5	4.3	3.6
Franklin	--	2.7	3.2	2.7	2.2	1.6	5.2	2.5	4.8	3.5	2.8	1.6	--	1.8	3.7	3.8	3.0	2.5
Fulton	2.6	3.1	3.3	2.1	0.6	1.3	2.0	1.8	3.0	0.8	0.6	1.6	4.0	3.7	3.6	1.1	2.6	0.9

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Percentage of Youth Who Used Cocaine, Methamphetamines or Stimulants In Their Lifetime by County, Cont.																		
County	Cocaine						Methamphetamines						Stimulants					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2003	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Garland	3.2	4.2	3.6	2.6	2.2	1.5	1.4	3.3	2.9	1.9	1.7	1.3	5.9	4.6	6.4	4.6	3.5	2.9
Grant	4.0	4.3	4.4	2.9	3.2	1.7	5.1	3.4	3.7	2.2	1.5	1.2	6.5	6.5	6.8	4.3	4.7	3.4
Greene	2.9	2.4	3.4	2.2	2.6	1.9	2.8	2.2	2.7	1.9	1.3	2.2	3.2	4.3	3.8	2.5	2.8	4.1
Hempstead	2.1	--	2.5	1.5	0.9	1.8	--	--	2.1	0.6	1.0	1.1	3.4	--	2.1	1.0	2.6	1.5
Hot Spring	3.7	1.8	3.6	2.1	1.7	2.0	2.6	1.5	2.4	1.2	1.4	0.9	4.7	2.6	3.5	2.7	3.6	3.3
Howard	0.8	0.5	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.8	--	0.0	2.1	1.0	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.5	2.8	1.0	2.4	1.2
Independence	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.2	2.4	2.4	--	3.1	3.1	1.8	2.1	1.9	5.6	3.7	3.4	2.4	1.8	3.0
Izard	3.1	2.4	2.9	2.3	1.7	2.3	--	1.8	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.8	3.9	3.2	4.0	3.2	4.2
Jackson	2.1	1.3	4.0	0.8	1.4	0.8	--	1.1	1.6	0.6	0.9	1.0	2.9	2.5	2.4	1.4	1.9	2.1
Jefferson	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.4	1.1	0.7	--	0.2	1.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.7	0.3	1.3	0.3	2.5	1.9
Johnson	3.0	3.5	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.5	--	6.9	2.4	1.4	2.0	1.4	4.4	7.6	3.6	1.9	3.4	1.4
Lafayette	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.0	2.2	4.9	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.0	2.2	1.2	1.9	2.6	0.8	0.0	2.2
Lawrence	2.0	1.7	2.4	1.9	2.5	2.0	3.0	2.5	2.9	1.5	2.0	1.5	4.2	3.0	4.5	2.8	3.7	2.4
Lee	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.0	1.0	--	1.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.5
Lincoln	3.9	1.7	2.6	2.3	0.8	1.2	--	1.8	1.6	0.9	0.8	0.6	5.8	2.5	2.6	2.3	1.0	1.5
Little River	--	--	3.1	1.5	1.6	0.8	--	--	2.7	1.3	2.0	1.2	--	--	3.6	1.9	3.2	1.0
Logan	2.6	2.1	2.8	1.5	2.3	1.2	3.5	1.4	3.6	1.1	2.1	1.2	3.4	2.5	2.3	2.6	3.1	2.2
Lonoke	2.7	2.5	3.6	2.0	1.9	1.4	5.4	2.0	3.0	1.5	1.3	1.3	5.0	4.5	5.1	3.4	3.3	3.6
Madison	2.2	2.2	3.9	3.3	2.1	1.7	2.4	3.6	3.2	2.8	2.1	1.3	4.8	2.5	5.2	3.5	2.1	2.5
Marion	--	--	2.2	2.5	1.9	1.5	--	--	2.6	1.9	1.9	1.2	--	--	4.1	5.1	1.9	4.7
Miller	1.9	3.1	3.2	2.1	1.2	1.2	2.6	2.7	2.7	1.7	0.8	0.8	4.2	3.9	3.4	2.3	2.1	2.0
Mississippi	2.4	2.0	2.7	1.3	1.4	1.2	3.5	1.4	3.1	0.8	1.0	0.9	3.9	2.3	3.8	1.0	2.2	1.6
Monroe	0.0	2.2	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.0	1.0	1.6	2.4	1.7	3.7	5.1	4.1	0.0
Montgomery	--	0.9	2.2	1.5	3.1	0.9	--	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.8	2.6	--	0.0	4.4	2.5	7.1	2.6
Nevada	1.2	1.5	3.1	2.1	2.5	1.2	1.1	2.6	3.1	2.1	1.9	0.6	2.3	1.9	2.4	1.8	3.8	1.2

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Percentage of Youth Who Used Cocaine, Methamphetamines or Stimulants In Their Lifetime by County, Cont.																		
County	Cocaine						Methamphetamines						Stimulants					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2003	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Newton	--	--	4.0	1.4	0.0	1.3	3.1	--	2.9	1.9	0.0	1.7	--	--	4.0	2.4	6.2	3.4
Ouachita	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.2	0.5	--	2.1	1.9	0.5	0.7	0.9	2.7	1.8	2.4	1.6	1.5	2.3
Perry	3.5	4.8	2.8	2.1	1.8	1.2	--	5.3	3.5	1.8	0.5	0.5	6.2	6.6	4.5	4.1	4.6	3.1
Phillips	0.0	1.0	--	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.3	--	0.0	0.4	0.4	2.3	0.6	--	0.3	0.4	0.9
Pike	3.5	5.9	1.1	1.8	1.1	2.2	2.6	3.3	0.8	2.0	0.8	1.3	3.9	4.9	3.8	2.5	2.1	2.2
Poinsett	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.1	1.2	2.3	4.9	3.5	2.9	2.4	0.9	1.4	5.8	2.7	4.4	3.9	2.9	4.4
Polk	2.8	1.6	2.9	1.0	2.1	2.3	3.3	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.8	2.9	4.1	2.0	2.2	1.2	2.2	2.8
Pope	3.4	1.8	2.8	2.5	1.7	1.9	--	2.2	2.9	1.4	1.1	1.4	5.4	5.4	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.1
Prairie	--	3.1	1.5	4.0	4.1	3.1	--	1.6	0.0	2.9	3.4	3.4	--	7.1	1.5	2.9	2.4	3.7
Pulaski	--	2.8	2.7	1.8	1.4	1.2	--	2.6	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.9	--	5.9	3.4	2.9	2.0	2.4
Randolph	4.2	3.0	3.7	1.4	1.0	2.5	3.7	2.1	2.7	1.3	1.6	2.4	4.1	3.4	4.6	3.4	1.8	3.1
Saint Francis	3.5	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.5	1.9	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	3.7	0.0	2.1	0.8	0.4	0.5
Saline	2.8	1.7	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.6	5.7	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	0.8	6.5	3.5	3.7	5.1	5.4	4.9
Scott	--	2.6	3.7	1.7	1.9	1.5	--	2.6	5.9	2.2	1.9	1.2	--	3.2	7.1	2.5	2.5	1.5
Searcy	1.8	--	2.6	2.5	2.7	0.3	8.9	--	3.7	3.0	1.5	1.5	4.7	--	4.0	3.5	3.6	2.4
Sebastian	3.2	3.4	4.1	2.6	2.3	1.9	4.4	3.7	3.3	2.3	2.1	1.9	5.2	4.2	4.6	3.8	3.2	2.9
Sevier	3.7	3.6	4.3	1.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	4.3	1.3	1.9	1.5	5.6	1.9	2.8	2.2	0.5	2.2
Sharp	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.5	--	2.8	2.2	2.7	1.4	1.5	4.6	3.7	2.5	2.9	2.9	3.7
Stone	1.9	3.4	4.1	2.5	0.3	1.0	4.9	3.2	3.1	2.5	0.6	1.0	10.0	4.6	5.2	4.0	1.9	2.5
Union	1.4	2.5	2.8	1.8	1.1	0.9	3.5	2.3	2.3	1.5	0.7	0.6	3.5	2.7	2.9	2.4	1.2	2.2
Van Buren	3.4	3.3	5.5	2.4	3.3	2.9	--	5.5	3.9	3.6	2.7	1.8	7.7	4.9	4.7	4.6	3.3	5.3
Washington	4.6	3.0	3.6	2.2	1.9	2.0	6.2	3.2	3.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	5.7	3.1	3.6	2.6	2.1	2.3
White	3.1	2.4	3.4	2.1	2.3	1.7	5.0	2.7	3.3	1.9	2.0	1.3	4.8	4.9	5.3	4.1	3.2	2.3
Woodruff	1.3	0.7	1.3	1.1	0.4	0.8	--	1.7	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.1	2.2	2.2	0.8	0.8
Yell	5.2	3.0	2.0	2.2	1.0	0.7	--	5.0	2.2	2.7	0.8	1.0	7.1	7.5	2.7	4.2	2.5	2.0

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Percentage of Youth Who Used Sedatives, Ecstasy or Heroin In Their Lifetime by County																		
County	Sedatives						Ecstasy						Heroin					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Arkansas	14.4	11.6	9.5	10.5	--	6.8	3.9	2.9	2.1	1.0	--	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.5	--	0.6
Ashley	12.8	15.4	12.5	14.2	12.5	10.7	2.2	1.3	3.5	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.0	0.2	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.7
Baxter	--	--	14.8	13.9	16.0	14.1	--	--	3.6	1.6	2.7	2.6	--	--	2.2	1.1	1.5	2.3
Benton	17.7	10.5	14.1	12.1	10.4	11.3	4.5	1.6	3.7	2.6	1.5	1.8	2.3	0.8	2.4	1.1	0.9	1.1
Boone	--	13.8	13.7	12.9	13.1	12.9	--	2.4	3.2	1.7	2.2	2.0	--	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.3
Bradley	10.1	8.0	12.3	8.5	9.2	8.0	1.5	1.2	2.2	1.0	1.7	1.2	3.1	0.0	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.3
Calhoun	--	15.2	8.6	--	13.3	9.0	--	4.3	2.2	--	1.2	1.3	--	2.4	1.1	--	0.0	0.0
Carroll	17.0	12.5	13.6	15.0	12.9	14.2	3.4	2.4	3.2	1.8	1.8	1.2	2.4	2.0	2.6	1.0	1.6	1.5
Chicot	12.3	6.9	10.5	5.2	7.8	13.9	3.2	1.5	2.9	0.5	1.9	3.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Clark	9.0	9.5	12.8	12.0	10.3	9.4	0.9	1.3	2.7	1.6	1.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4
Clay	13.8	14.6	15.6	15.9	12.3	14.8	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.5	0.7	0.8	0.2	1.5	0.8	1.1
Cleburne	--	15.3	20.7	15.1	15.1	13.3	--	2.6	4.2	2.9	3.6	3.0	--	1.2	2.7	1.0	1.2	1.7
Cleveland	--	--	--	13.6	10.7	10.3	--	--	--	2.3	0.0	2.2	--	--	--	1.4	0.7	0.0
Columbia	6.5	9.5	5.9	11.6	13.7	13.2	1.0	0.5	1.5	2.1	2.4	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.0
Conway	--	12.3	15.2	12.4	10.9	13.1	--	0.6	2.9	2.8	2.6	3.3	--	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.9
Craighead	13.7	13.6	13.5	12.6	12.4	12.4	2.5	1.8	2.8	2.2	2.6	1.7	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.7
Crawford	16.7	13.1	16.2	14.2	12.0	11.3	2.2	2.3	5.6	4.2	2.8	2.7	0.7	1.2	1.9	1.2	1.2	0.6
Crittenden	3.2	10.0	13.6	11.7	10.5	11.4	1.5	1.9	3.2	2.8	2.3	2.8	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4
Cross	--	19.8	18.3	15.2	13.9	12.3	--	3.0	4.3	3.9	2.5	1.8	--	0.7	1.7	0.4	0.8	0.8
Dallas	6.1	12.0	14.9	10.3	7.2	10.8	1.3	1.6	4.2	0.8	0.9	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.9
Desha	--	7.1	10.4	--	12.8	9.3	--	0.0	2.1	--	0.6	1.4	--	0.0	0.7	--	0.0	0.0
Drew	15.4	15.5	12.4	9.4	9.8	8.2	2.7	2.4	2.2	1.0	1.4	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.7
Faulkner	11.7	13.7	18.7	10.7	13.2	13.5	2.3	1.5	5.3	1.7	3.2	2.9	0.0	0.6	2.5	1.2	1.2	1.0
Franklin	--	10.8	15.5	15.2	13.9	9.5	--	1.9	4.4	3.7	3.8	3.2	--	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.5
Fulton	13.7	12.3	16.3	8.5	12.3	9.1	1.0	1.2	1.8	0.8	0.0	0.9	1.3	0.9	2.4	0.8	0.6	1.2

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Percentage of Youth Who Used Sedatives, Ecstasy or Heroin In Their Lifetime by County, Cont.																		
County	Sedatives						Ecstasy						Heroin					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Garland	14.2	15.5	16.9	15.0	14.2	12.9	2.1	3.0	3.8	3.4	2.6	2.2	2.3	1.8	2.1	1.2	1.4	1.2
Grant	14.4	16.4	17.4	14.8	14.5	12.8	3.1	2.9	4.7	2.9	2.7	3.1	0.8	0.7	2.2	1.0	1.2	1.1
Greene	13.2	16.4	15.1	14.5	13.7	13.8	1.9	2.6	3.0	2.1	2.0	2.3	1.1	0.8	1.6	0.7	0.9	1.5
Hempstead	6.6	--	12.1	9.2	8.8	8.1	2.2	--	1.7	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.7	--	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.4
Hot Spring	14.3	11.6	14.1	12.4	14.3	12.0	3.1	1.8	3.2	1.8	2.5	2.4	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.6
Howard	6.9	8.0	9.9	8.2	9.8	8.6	1.9	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.7
Independence	15.1	13.6	14.8	10.3	13.5	11.1	2.5	2.7	2.7	1.5	2.5	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.4	0.8	1.0	1.3
Izard	10.1	10.4	13.3	12.1	12.1	12.3	1.3	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.9	3.2	1.5	0.9	0.3	1.2	1.0	1.9
Jackson	15.0	11.0	13.6	12.4	11.2	13.8	1.3	1.7	2.4	0.4	1.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.9	0.4
Jefferson	6.7	5.8	5.1	5.1	9.8	9.0	1.8	0.7	2.3	0.9	1.7	1.3	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.1	0.5	0.3
Johnson	11.2	20.5	12.4	14.8	16.1	12.8	1.4	3.4	2.0	2.3	4.7	1.7	0.2	1.7	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.4
Lafayette	7.6	6.5	13.2	11.2	11.2	10.0	2.5	1.3	1.7	1.6	0.5	1.7	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9
Lawrence	15.8	12.8	10.8	11.8	11.1	12.7	1.5	2.0	3.5	2.9	1.6	1.7	0.6	0.4	1.7	0.6	0.9	0.9
Lee	4.1	7.8	7.1	4.8	4.0	7.3	0.8	0.0	1.9	0.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lincoln	16.1	15.5	12.2	11.3	9.2	9.4	1.1	1.7	1.8	1.4	0.3	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.3	0.3	0.5	1.8
Little River	--	--	11.7	9.2	13.2	10.6	--	--	3.6	2.2	3.8	4.4	--	--	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.2
Logan	12.2	11.0	11.6	9.4	10.7	8.3	2.8	0.8	2.1	1.8	2.8	1.6	1.0	0.7	1.5	0.5	0.8	0.5
Lonoke	14.1	13.6	16.4	13.7	12.6	13.4	3.0	2.2	4.1	2.5	2.7	3.0	0.8	0.8	2.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
Madison	9.9	10.8	13.6	11.8	10.2	10.5	1.0	0.5	3.0	2.2	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.5	0.9
Marion	--	--	15.4	16.4	11.3	16.2	--	--	1.7	1.1	1.1	2.2	--	--	1.3	2.2	1.7	2.0
Miller	10.5	15.7	12.3	14.9	12.4	13.7	2.8	4.3	4.0	2.4	2.5	3.8	0.7	1.5	1.5	0.8	0.5	0.8
Mississippi	13.1	11.4	12.0	8.7	10.0	9.3	1.6	2.2	3.1	1.3	1.9	1.5	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.5
Monroe	4.5	10.7	8.5	14.3	8.2	11.4	0.0	0.8	2.7	4.1	4.1	2.4	0.0	0.9	0.3	3.1	0.0	1.6
Montgomery	--	9.3	14.4	15.3	16.4	11.3	--	0.0	2.6	3.0	1.3	2.6	--	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.9
Nevada	7.0	8.2	7.8	7.7	13.3	9.1	0.5	1.3	2.7	1.0	1.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.4	0.7	0.9	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 Sedatives, Ecstasy or Heroin In Their Lifetime by County, Cont.																		
County	Sedatives						Ecstasy						Heroin					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Newton	--	--	15.9	11.5	21.9	12.8	--	--	3.4	1.0	0.0	1.3	--	--	1.1	0.5	0.0	1.3
Ouachita	11.9	13.0	13.0	10.1	8.9	10.0	2.0	2.0	3.6	2.4	2.1	1.7	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.2
Perry	15.1	19.5	16.0	14.3	13.0	12.4	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	2.6	1.5	0.7	0.2	0.2
Phillips	4.4	5.9	--	8.0	7.9	8.9	0.0	0.1	--	1.1	0.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	--	0.0	0.0	0.5
Pike	15.4	12.9	12.4	15.9	10.3	14.5	1.9	2.6	1.1	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.6	0.0	0.7	0.8	1.1
Poinsett	14.5	16.0	17.7	16.1	13.8	14.5	2.5	1.7	2.5	1.7	1.0	2.3	1.0	0.5	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.6
Polk	10.0	10.3	12.7	10.6	13.7	12.1	0.9	2.1	1.5	1.4	2.8	2.6	0.5	0.6	1.7	0.8	0.8	1.1
Pope	12.4	17.4	12.0	12.1	11.8	11.7	2.0	1.8	2.4	2.2	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1
Prairie	--	15.0	7.3	9.2	14.4	18.0	--	3.9	2.2	3.5	1.7	2.4	--	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.3	2.0
Pulaski	--	16.0	10.0	10.0	9.7	11.0	--	2.6	2.4	2.1	1.7	2.2	--	1.2	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.9
Randolph	16.8	12.7	13.8	10.1	11.4	11.8	1.6	2.2	2.7	1.6	2.0	1.4	1.1	0.7	1.6	0.5	1.4	1.0
Saint Francis	11.1	8.1	6.2	6.6	7.4	7.4	2.5	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.4
Saline	17.8	14.5	13.6	14.1	13.5	12.5	1.4	1.8	2.5	3.1	3.5	2.3	0.5	1.5	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.9
Scott	--	11.8	17.2	10.9	12.4	9.5	--	2.4	5.1	3.1	1.4	1.5	--	1.3	2.3	1.4	0.0	0.3
Searcy	16.5	--	18.9	14.9	14.2	11.9	2.5	--	3.5	3.0	3.0	1.8	2.4	--	2.3	1.2	1.8	0.6
Sebastian	12.0	13.2	13.8	13.0	11.6	11.6	3.6	3.7	4.3	3.8	3.9	4.1	1.3	1.5	1.9	1.1	1.5	1.5
Sevier	14.6	10.9	12.2	9.8	11.4	11.0	2.5	1.0	2.5	0.5	2.0	2.4	0.6	0.7	2.2	0.7	0.9	1.7
Sharp	14.6	14.7	14.3	14.7	15.6	14.1	1.2	1.4	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.7	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.9	1.3
Stone	10.9	15.5	12.7	13.6	7.8	15.4	0.0	2.1	2.4	1.2	1.1	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.9	0.3	0.3
Union	11.8	14.1	13.9	13.7	11.0	13.5	1.7	2.0	2.8	2.9	1.6	1.7	0.5	0.8	1.3	1.1	0.4	0.6
Van Buren	17.3	17.9	18.3	15.2	19.8	16.5	3.8	3.2	4.3	3.2	4.7	5.1	1.7	2.2	2.4	1.8	1.7	2.0
Washington	12.1	9.4	11.5	10.6	10.7	10.2	3.1	2.0	3.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.1	1.5	0.7	0.8	1.0
White	14.5	15.1	18.0	14.5	14.4	13.4	2.6	2.6	3.6	2.7	2.1	2.4	1.1	0.9	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.0
Woodruff	3.8	13.4	11.7	14.0	7.9	11.4	0.0	1.5	2.2	1.1	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0
Yell	12.3	15.4	13.6	12.9	12.2	9.7	3.6	2.5	1.4	2.2	1.1	1.2	0.0	1.2	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.9

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Percentage of Youth Who Used Prescription Drugs, Over-The-Counter Drugs, Alcopops or Any Drug In Their Lifetime by County											
County	Prescription Drugs		Over-The-Counter Drugs		Alcopops	Any Drug					
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Arkansas	--	6.6	--	4.4	31.1	40.2	34.6	27.6	26.6	--	25.0
Ashley	14.4	12.4	7.6	6.9	35.4	38.2	30.2	28.0	30.0	35.3	31.3
Baxter	16.5	14.5	9.5	7.5	34.3	--	--	30.3	27.6	35.4	32.3
Benton	11.2	11.6	5.7	6.4	26.6	49.4	29.2	29.6	26.4	26.8	27.9
Boone	13.2	14.3	7.3	6.4	33.2	--	30.8	29.1	25.8	30.8	29.9
Bradley	11.6	8.9	7.3	6.3	31.5	31.0	32.6	25.1	26.2	28.9	27.5
Calhoun	12.0	10.3	6.0	6.5	34.8	--	48.6	29.6	--	41.1	29.9
Carroll	14.6	13.2	7.0	5.4	32.0	50.7	31.9	30.9	28.9	32.3	33.0
Chicot	5.0	11.6	4.7	7.0	34.6	36.9	32.5	30.9	22.1	32.7	39.9
Clark	9.7	7.3	6.4	5.1	21.5	31.1	23.7	26.5	28.6	28.9	23.9
Clay	13.7	14.3	8.4	8.1	35.8	38.9	34.4	29.0	31.4	30.6	33.5
Cleburne	17.3	13.7	8.5	7.4	40.2	--	40.1	38.6	31.5	33.8	31.1
Cleveland	11.1	10.3	5.9	3.7	31.6	--	--	--	28.5	29.5	27.5
Columbia	13.4	15.9	7.1	7.1	43.2	21.1	21.7	13.2	26.4	33.9	38.1
Conway	10.3	13.7	5.9	6.1	41.2	--	30.5	36.1	30.2	29.2	34.5
Craighead	13.5	12.9	7.1	6.7	30.5	37.6	28.6	25.6	25.8	28.2	29.2
Crawford	13.5	11.4	6.3	5.6	26.6	34.3	29.3	28.7	27.8	28.3	27.4
Crittenden	13.3	11.8	6.7	6.2	30.0	25.5	32.3	31.3	27.5	29.6	30.2
Cross	17.0	13.3	9.6	8.2	34.3	--	37.3	32.2	30.3	34.8	30.3
Dallas	9.0	13.1	6.3	8.6	32.9	37.1	43.4	28.0	28.0	21.3	32.4
Desha	12.6	10.1	5.2	8.9	36.1	--	19.3	29.6	--	38.4	33.4
Drew	9.5	8.9	4.5	4.0	23.6	41.1	41.0	29.3	22.9	27.3	24.0
Faulkner	14.4	14.7	8.4	6.8	33.2	34.2	32.7	32.4	24.6	31.5	32.3
Franklin	15.6	10.6	8.5	6.0	27.7	--	36.4	28.2	28.7	33.8	25.9
Fulton	11.3	10.0	7.1	6.3	29.2	33.7	31.5	28.0	27.8	27.5	25.5

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Percentage of Youth Who Used Prescription Drugs, Over-The-Counter Drugs, Alcopops or Any Drug In Their Lifetime by County, Cont.											
County	Prescription Drugs		Over-The-Counter Drugs		Alcopops	Any Drug					
	2008	2009	2008	2009		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Garland	16.1	13.8	8.0	7.4	32.1	39.0	37.1	34.2	31.0	34.9	32.7
Grant	16.9	13.7	10.0	5.9	33.4	42.5	36.3	30.8	29.9	32.3	29.6
Greene	15.1	15.2	8.2	9.0	34.5	33.4	32.9	26.2	27.9	30.4	31.1
Hempstead	10.3	7.4	6.4	6.0	30.9	42.5	--	29.5	23.5	27.7	26.6
Hot Spring	16.1	12.7	8.0	7.0	33.3	44.3	31.6	28.3	30.9	34.5	30.9
Howard	13.4	9.6	6.0	5.2	30.8	44.4	27.1	23.7	22.0	30.7	23.6
Independence	13.5	13.2	7.8	6.3	35.5	38.9	33.6	27.7	22.6	30.9	29.3
Izard	12.6	14.4	8.5	10.0	34.8	37.1	23.0	28.8	27.5	28.6	29.1
Jackson	14.4	12.7	8.4	8.5	38.2	40.0	33.5	26.2	24.9	31.7	32.0
Jefferson	10.5	8.7	6.1	4.3	28.7	30.8	24.6	25.3	29.6	31.1	27.5
Johnson	15.4	13.0	10.8	5.3	31.6	32.5	46.7	25.9	28.4	36.0	29.3
Lafayette	8.3	8.7	6.8	5.2	39.0	35.6	30.7	26.8	24.3	31.4	31.9
Lawrence	12.7	12.3	7.0	4.8	33.5	36.3	27.7	24.8	27.9	26.0	26.1
Lee	4.8	9.4	6.4	1.1	19.3	40.9	36.4	21.1	18.2	17.5	26.4
Lincoln	12.0	8.5	6.4	5.6	28.5	46.3	36.5	24.9	30.0	26.9	25.7
Little River	15.9	12.7	9.3	6.3	36.0	--	--	25.3	20.3	33.2	29.9
Logan	12.0	10.5	6.5	5.2	34.2	40.8	29.2	25.5	27.4	29.4	25.7
Lonoke	14.2	14.3	7.4	6.7	30.4	38.8	27.8	30.1	27.8	29.4	30.3
Madison	12.1	10.1	5.6	6.1	37.1	38.0	29.4	27.5	27.5	30.9	29.3
Marion	13.9	16.0	6.9	7.8	44.3	--	--	30.7	30.9	32.2	34.7
Miller	12.3	13.2	6.2	6.3	34.8	36.4	34.3	27.5	30.2	33.2	33.9
Mississippi	13.4	9.8	6.9	6.1	27.1	39.5	33.2	27.8	24.4	26.0	28.4
Monroe	10.3	8.9	9.2	4.1	36.3	40.5	28.4	26.9	24.2	33.3	29.6
Montgomery	20.1	16.1	9.8	7.1	44.6	--	24.5	29.3	30.5	37.2	36.2
Nevada	14.3	8.8	8.9	3.5	28.9	27.7	26.7	24.7	22.9	34.9	25.1

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Percentage of Youth Who Used Prescription Drugs, Over-The-Counter Drugs, Alcopops or Any Drug In Their Lifetime by County, Cont.											
County	Prescription Drugs		Over-The-Counter Drugs		Alcopops	Any Drug					
	2008	2009	2008	2009		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Newton	9.4	10.3	6.2	6.4	26.7	--	--	29.4	25.0	37.5	25.7
Ouachita	9.7	10.0	5.1	6.6	35.0	38.2	34.5	31.2	26.7	28.0	28.1
Perry	15.2	13.0	6.2	5.3	35.7	45.5	40.3	29.0	30.1	33.3	28.7
Phillips	7.7	7.5	4.9	4.8	28.4	15.8	25.3	--	20.3	31.8	27.3
Pike	10.7	14.3	7.0	6.5	38.2	37.5	32.0	23.2	32.6	26.2	30.6
Poinsett	14.9	15.0	7.2	6.4	35.0	41.9	35.2	30.9	30.5	31.2	30.9
Polk	15.5	11.7	8.8	5.1	35.2	34.0	26.0	25.6	23.3	34.3	30.6
Pope	12.8	12.4	6.0	6.7	29.9	35.3	36.7	26.3	28.9	30.5	29.8
Prairie	13.7	17.3	6.9	6.1	39.8	--	35.2	23.7	24.9	35.5	38.9
Pulaski	10.0	10.9	5.4	5.3	28.6	--	39.1	26.3	27.5	31.8	32.8
Randolph	12.9	12.0	7.6	4.9	31.4	41.7	31.6	30.6	25.9	29.5	28.9
Saint Francis	6.1	6.5	4.2	4.0	23.8	44.3	24.3	19.1	20.7	25.4	23.9
Saline	15.9	13.8	7.6	7.3	30.0	38.5	29.3	26.9	26.6	29.5	29.3
Scott	13.5	11.9	7.7	7.3	37.8	--	31.7	31.2	25.2	31.8	29.9
Searcy	17.4	11.0	8.7	6.7	27.4	46.1	--	37.4	30.5	35.2	25.1
Sebastian	12.2	11.1	6.0	5.8	32.0	36.7	33.6	29.1	31.1	31.9	31.7
Sevier	10.9	10.6	6.3	6.0	40.5	33.7	26.8	24.9	24.6	29.0	29.1
Sharp	13.4	13.6	8.9	7.2	42.5	41.9	29.5	26.8	30.8	30.9	33.4
Stone	8.7	13.9	5.3	8.6	30.4	30.2	35.9	25.4	31.3	23.0	33.8
Union	11.6	13.2	7.6	7.5	34.7	32.7	33.9	30.4	28.4	33.0	32.7
Van Buren	19.0	18.0	12.1	10.9	38.2	48.9	40.2	33.7	32.0	37.9	35.5
Washington	11.7	11.0	5.3	5.0	25.9	40.1	28.2	25.5	24.8	28.2	27.6
White	16.1	13.2	8.4	7.0	33.0	38.4	33.5	32.7	29.4	33.0	30.7
Woodruff	7.5	8.2	5.8	6.1	30.5	22.6	33.1	22.5	25.3	23.6	26.0
Yell	11.9	9.9	4.8	5.1	34.1	36.7	31.6	26.5	26.2	30.0	25.6

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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					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Arkansas	28.7	32.4	29.7	27.5	--	20.6	17.2	14.7	12.9	12.8	--	10.0	5.6	4.5	6.6	7.3	--	6.1
Ashley	28.9	20.4	27.4	24.7	27.5	23.6	15.1	12.4	15.9	15.1	14.0	12.1	10.6	7.1	10.1	8.4	10.1	7.3
Baxter	--	--	22.5	16.9	20.6	19.1	--	--	14.9	11.9	14.0	12.9	--	--	6.4	4.2	5.8	5.6
Benton	26.9	19.5	23.3	19.3	15.2	16.0	16.1	9.8	9.9	9.0	7.3	7.6	9.0	5.2	5.2	4.7	3.6	3.8
Boone	--	23.0	21.8	19.0	21.4	20.2	--	16.5	15.6	14.4	13.1	14.3	--	10.4	12.1	9.2	9.3	8.8
Bradley	25.7	22.5	27.3	24.2	26.5	21.7	20.8	11.0	18.4	13.9	19.7	16.9	14.7	6.4	9.9	7.9	9.5	8.8
Calhoun	--	39.5	31.4	--	37.5	26.8	--	22.0	15.1	--	22.9	18.1	--	13.8	9.8	--	19.8	15.5
Carroll	30.9	23.1	25.2	23.6	23.3	21.8	18.2	13.2	14.7	9.9	10.5	8.5	8.2	6.6	6.4	5.8	7.4	9.7
Chicot	23.6	26.2	15.1	16.2	24.2	28.5	16.3	11.9	10.5	8.7	11.6	10.7	5.8	5.4	3.6	2.9	3.5	0.4
Clark	21.5	18.7	24.0	23.2	18.9	15.8	11.2	8.0	11.5	11.9	8.0	7.1	8.2	6.9	7.0	8.5	6.1	4.4
Clay	23.1	24.3	26.0	21.7	24.7	21.3	17.7	17.7	19.4	20.7	18.9	16.8	11.0	8.5	14.2	10.1	15.4	12.0
Cleburne	--	29.4	33.2	24.2	24.3	24.8	--	15.5	19.0	15.9	14.3	14.8	--	6.8	13.6	9.7	10.8	10.4
Cleveland	--	--	--	29.3	20.9	25.2	--	--	--	21.5	15.3	17.5	--	--	--	12.6	9.1	17.9
Columbia	19.1	24.9	10.4	23.3	23.4	20.6	11.7	9.5	13.5	13.9	10.1	20.3	10.8	6.1	11.3	6.2	5.2	10.9
Conway	--	26.4	27.2	23.6	22.0	23.2	--	9.7	13.2	11.5	13.1	13.1	--	5.4	10.8	6.8	5.7	7.2
Craighead	24.8	21.8	20.6	19.4	18.8	17.7	14.4	12.0	12.2	12.2	11.4	11.2	6.0	5.9	6.1	6.2	5.6	6.8
Crawford	18.9	19.0	22.6	18.8	17.3	16.3	15.1	10.5	13.0	9.8	9.1	8.7	9.3	5.8	11.2	8.1	6.7	8.0
Crittenden	15.8	22.1	20.1	20.1	21.2	17.9	5.1	13.1	13.6	13.1	12.6	9.6	1.3	5.0	5.1	4.8	3.1	4.9
Cross	--	38.6	28.9	25.0	23.6	19.3	--	17.3	15.4	14.8	13.8	12.7	--	7.7	11.8	9.0	8.8	10.1
Dallas	27.2	30.9	26.6	22.7	18.2	22.2	19.4	21.8	19.3	12.0	11.4	13.6	8.4	10.7	6.2	7.5	4.1	6.4
Desha	--	8.9	29.2	--	19.1	22.3	--	4.2	15.4	--	9.1	11.7	--	3.2	6.6	--	3.7	5.0
Drew	30.8	28.1	19.6	17.4	18.5	15.8	21.1	16.4	11.5	11.4	10.3	9.0	13.5	10.7	10.2	6.7	9.2	5.6
Faulkner	15.4	23.5	31.3	21.2	22.0	20.8	7.7	11.5	16.8	11.6	11.9	10.9	10.0	12.3	14.0	10.1	7.3	7.2
Franklin	--	34.2	31.5	25.9	25.0	17.1	--	14.9	15.3	14.4	16.8	9.5	--	7.1	10.5	10.5	13.9	8.2
Fulton	24.3	24.3	22.6	23.7	25.4	16.2	14.5	17.0	13.5	16.0	14.1	14.9	9.1	8.4	11.1	14.2	12.8	10.8

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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					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Garland	22.2	24.6	23.0	20.3	21.2	19.6	13.5	14.7	13.3	11.1	11.2	9.6	3.4	4.3	6.2	4.3	5.6	6.1
Grant	22.1	22.8	24.5	22.9	24.0	20.1	14.8	13.6	14.6	11.9	11.7	10.2	8.5	7.7	9.6	7.5	5.9	7.5
Greene	21.2	22.8	20.9	18.7	17.8	17.7	13.2	15.9	14.0	10.5	12.5	11.3	9.1	12.4	8.5	8.0	7.3	7.7
Hempstead	22.9	--	25.9	19.5	17.6	18.2	15.4	--	16.2	8.0	8.6	10.1	3.3	--	7.7	3.0	3.0	7.9
Hot Spring	26.4	20.5	23.0	20.7	22.8	21.3	15.8	12.5	14.7	12.3	12.8	11.8	13.4	9.0	11.9	9.6	11.6	9.5
Howard	20.8	21.2	19.5	21.3	18.9	19.6	8.4	10.6	10.6	10.3	12.0	11.0	5.2	9.8	7.2	7.0	10.0	9.7
Independence	27.7	27.6	22.7	19.2	20.9	22.0	20.2	18.0	13.5	12.1	13.3	12.7	9.0	7.4	7.5	8.4	8.9	12.9
Izard	23.1	24.2	20.2	24.4	22.7	20.0	17.7	16.1	13.9	14.7	14.8	14.8	10.6	9.7	7.4	14.2	8.5	11.7
Jackson	21.1	20.8	23.1	20.4	21.8	19.1	12.1	9.4	14.1	13.0	12.1	13.2	9.2	8.1	8.5	9.5	17.3	10.1
Jefferson	17.0	16.7	21.5	24.4	20.1	18.7	8.9	7.4	6.2	4.6	8.7	7.7	2.4	1.9	1.7	2.0	3.8	3.6
Johnson	18.3	31.0	20.8	23.7	26.2	18.3	8.1	21.0	8.8	10.0	14.2	9.7	1.6	14.5	7.7	9.7	15.5	7.5
Lafayette	30.4	26.2	23.7	27.6	20.7	22.2	20.3	13.0	14.3	16.1	11.4	16.6	10.4	7.7	9.6	7.7	7.9	6.8
Lawrence	27.4	22.3	21.0	21.7	20.8	22.7	18.8	15.4	15.7	13.9	15.1	16.1	12.8	7.1	10.6	9.8	12.6	12.8
Lee	27.6	24.5	13.3	12.5	9.7	17.2	14.7	9.6	7.2	4.5	7.1	3.3	1.6	4.0	1.9	1.4	3.2	1.1
Lincoln	24.1	22.5	21.0	27.3	16.8	18.8	16.0	13.8	11.2	14.5	11.4	9.6	9.7	8.3	8.7	9.3	5.3	8.3
Little River	--	--	24.9	17.7	27.3	22.8	--	--	10.9	6.8	12.0	8.0	--	--	6.4	4.7	6.4	5.9
Logan	27.1	21.4	22.5	21.0	21.7	20.2	16.4	11.4	13.6	13.3	12.0	9.5	7.6	10.1	11.2	9.0	8.0	8.0
Lonoke	22.1	20.4	24.3	21.0	19.5	19.5	14.3	9.6	11.3	10.4	11.0	9.3	7.8	4.5	6.5	5.5	4.9	5.9
Madison	25.2	25.8	23.3	20.8	23.0	23.0	15.7	15.7	13.7	13.8	13.8	11.0	13.3	13.2	11.8	11.7	9.9	10.2
Marion	--	--	21.3	21.1	21.5	22.6	--	--	15.4	11.6	13.6	20.8	--	--	11.4	9.1	5.6	10.8
Miller	21.5	26.8	20.6	20.3	18.2	21.0	11.4	14.4	11.2	12.2	9.4	12.2	7.5	9.4	7.7	6.6	5.2	7.6
Mississippi	24.5	20.2	19.4	16.2	15.7	15.2	18.0	13.3	14.8	10.1	10.7	9.1	4.4	5.2	5.0	3.9	5.0	3.7
Monroe	10.2	21.5	24.9	24.0	25.5	21.6	7.7	12.8	14.2	11.5	17.9	17.6	4.3	6.1	7.0	5.2	1.0	3.2
Montgomery	--	22.4	23.7	33.5	27.1	36.5	--	10.4	13.3	14.4	18.4	25.7	--	10.6	7.9	17.3	6.2	22.3
Nevada	18.6	20.3	22.0	15.0	20.9	19.1	9.8	14.3	12.8	11.4	10.4	7.4	7.1	9.0	8.3	5.0	7.1	4.8

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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					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Newton	--	--	26.3	18.2	21.9	18.1	--	--	17.2	8.7	15.6	8.6	--	--	10.9	13.4	9.4	9.1
Ouachita	24.9	24.2	21.6	21.5	17.2	21.1	14.7	13.8	13.4	10.9	8.9	9.9	6.7	7.1	6.2	4.3	5.1	6.6
Perry	27.2	27.8	26.7	26.1	24.8	20.6	18.6	18.0	14.6	13.7	10.9	14.0	8.9	9.0	5.8	7.2	9.1	10.9
Phillips	11.1	15.0	--	11.4	17.0	15.9	6.4	7.3	--	4.9	6.0	5.6	2.1	2.4	--	1.1	2.2	2.8
Pike	24.1	23.6	19.9	22.9	16.9	20.4	18.4	22.6	13.0	13.8	10.0	8.2	12.2	9.1	9.6	8.2	11.8	7.3
Poinsett	28.6	27.8	27.1	22.7	21.1	21.8	19.3	16.1	17.2	16.1	15.7	16.2	10.2	11.7	6.7	8.1	7.1	8.8
Polk	27.5	23.1	20.6	19.3	21.9	20.8	13.3	9.7	11.0	10.9	13.2	10.9	18.6	7.0	7.3	6.1	8.9	7.4
Pope	20.0	28.8	20.4	20.9	19.2	18.0	12.7	19.4	9.2	10.6	9.4	11.5	8.0	18.3	4.8	6.5	4.3	6.7
Prairie	--	28.9	26.3	20.9	25.2	24.7	--	20.5	13.3	18.1	19.3	16.3	--	11.3	7.5	10.6	10.8	10.0
Pulaski	--	26.0	17.8	17.6	16.2	17.0	--	13.4	7.6	8.0	6.2	7.0	--	7.2	3.0	2.9	2.4	2.5
Randolph	29.4	28.9	31.0	24.4	21.9	20.8	21.9	16.8	15.4	14.4	14.4	15.2	14.6	12.2	13.8	12.6	10.0	12.0
Saint Francis	32.2	11.5	18.6	14.5	15.7	15.4	21.1	10.9	7.4	6.1	7.2	7.8	10.4	5.1	6.3	2.7	2.8	4.2
Saline	26.2	20.6	22.2	22.8	20.6	18.7	14.2	10.9	11.1	14.0	12.8	11.7	15.1	7.2	8.1	7.4	6.7	6.2
Scott	--	31.0	22.1	27.5	21.2	21.2	--	17.3	17.6	16.0	14.8	12.2	--	17.2	10.5	13.4	8.4	10.7
Searcy	33.1	--	26.8	18.4	29.5	15.7	21.4	--	21.6	17.2	22.9	14.0	15.3	--	14.4	10.8	11.7	8.1
Sebastian	22.5	23.4	22.3	22.3	20.0	21.3	11.8	11.2	10.9	9.8	9.6	8.9	4.3	4.5	5.7	4.3	4.0	3.3
Sevier	29.7	28.3	25.7	21.2	18.5	25.9	19.0	14.1	12.9	10.6	10.4	11.2	12.9	12.5	8.5	8.0	8.5	9.2
Sharp	28.4	23.8	22.9	25.6	20.3	25.7	24.4	13.4	15.3	17.9	15.1	16.2	14.0	11.4	14.0	14.6	12.2	14.2
Stone	25.5	25.4	19.4	14.8	15.8	18.3	10.5	21.2	15.7	14.0	12.5	13.5	12.5	14.3	13.9	11.5	8.2	9.4
Union	17.0	20.1	20.1	21.7	22.7	21.6	12.3	11.8	12.1	11.3	10.7	11.2	4.6	5.8	7.8	5.2	5.3	6.5
Van Buren	28.2	27.4	26.8	27.2	23.4	23.4	17.7	18.8	17.6	15.4	13.8	15.8	10.5	9.3	10.2	7.6	8.7	13.2
Washington	23.8	19.3	20.8	17.1	18.1	17.4	14.4	9.4	9.8	7.9	8.1	7.7	7.8	6.4	5.6	4.1	4.6	3.8
White	22.9	22.2	26.0	23.2	22.7	17.9	17.3	13.8	16.7	13.2	12.3	10.4	10.9	11.2	12.9	8.3	8.2	6.5
Woodruff	14.8	21.6	16.8	17.9	13.7	18.0	11.1	13.4	10.8	14.3	10.0	9.3	6.5	8.4	7.8	4.8	5.0	6.5
Yell	29.3	22.7	18.9	19.7	21.2	18.1	24.1	13.8	10.4	9.6	7.5	8.0	10.5	5.9	4.8	8.4	7.6	5.7
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Percentage of Youth Who Used Marijuana, Inhalants or Hallucinogens During the Past 30 Days by County																		
County	Marijuana						Inhalants						Hallucinogens					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Arkansas	14.9	9.1	9.4	5.6	--	4.3	3.5	4.0	6.4	4.2	--	3.7	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.3	--	0.3
Ashley	7.9	6.3	8.1	6.6	7.1	6.3	4.6	4.2	4.1	4.6	5.6	4.2	1.3	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.5	0.3
Baxter	--	--	8.9	6.3	8.6	5.8	--	--	4.5	3.0	6.0	3.9	--	--	1.4	0.7	0.6	1.1
Benton	12.2	4.8	8.7	6.4	5.4	6.5	6.1	4.8	6.4	4.1	3.4	3.4	1.4	0.2	1.6	0.7	0.5	0.5
Boone	--	8.3	6.2	5.6	5.5	8.0	--	6.6	5.3	4.9	5.3	4.0	--	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
Bradley	4.4	6.4	8.0	4.6	10.1	3.0	4.6	2.9	4.3	4.1	5.2	4.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0
Calhoun	--	9.5	5.9	--	6.6	3.8	--	3.6	4.8	--	6.6	6.4	--	0.0	0.5	--	0.0	0.6
Carroll	12.8	5.9	10.0	9.0	8.6	7.0	6.7	5.1	5.4	6.4	6.5	4.5	1.7	0.9	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.7
Chicot	8.0	8.3	9.2	5.0	7.7	15.0	2.8	10.2	1.6	1.9	4.0	4.1	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Clark	6.8	2.9	5.0	6.8	4.8	3.4	4.5	4.7	3.9	5.1	3.7	5.8	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.2
Clay	6.9	9.6	6.9	8.3	5.1	7.7	5.3	4.4	4.4	5.7	3.7	8.0	0.6	0.8	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.6
Cleburne	--	9.3	13.4	8.0	8.5	7.0	--	7.5	6.3	3.8	3.0	3.4	--	0.8	1.7	0.5	0.3	0.1
Cleveland	--	--	--	5.9	3.6	6.6	--	--	--	4.5	2.6	2.2	--	--	--	0.0	0.0	0.0
Columbia	2.8	2.5	0.0	6.1	7.4	7.5	3.7	4.5	2.9	4.8	4.3	8.5	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Conway	--	10.0	12.7	8.0	9.4	8.7	--	2.7	5.3	3.0	5.4	4.9	--	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.2
Craighead	8.1	6.1	7.1	6.1	5.9	6.6	4.9	4.2	5.0	4.9	3.4	3.6	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.3
Crawford	6.1	6.6	8.3	5.8	5.1	4.7	3.2	5.2	5.1	4.6	4.4	5.2	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.3
Crittenden	4.5	10.0	9.0	10.0	7.2	7.7	4.2	4.8	4.2	4.0	3.6	2.4	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.5
Cross	--	9.9	10.0	9.1	7.2	5.1	--	5.0	6.8	7.1	5.1	3.8	--	2.0	1.3	0.1	0.7	0.3
Dallas	9.5	7.5	8.9	6.0	6.3	10.0	7.0	8.1	8.9	3.7	4.0	5.0	0.0	0.8	1.9	0.0	0.4	0.0
Desha	--	2.0	6.9	--	6.3	7.6	--	5.1	3.1	--	3.1	5.0	--	2.0	0.0	--	0.6	0.0
Drew	7.9	6.0	5.6	4.1	3.7	4.0	3.1	7.6	3.4	3.2	3.1	4.3	1.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7
Faulkner	5.2	7.4	9.4	4.4	8.0	8.5	5.6	7.8	5.1	5.5	3.6	4.2	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.4
Franklin	--	5.3	8.7	7.0	9.5	7.0	--	1.9	3.7	2.8	6.0	3.9	--	0.0	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.2
Fulton	9.0	5.8	4.5	4.0	4.2	4.4	3.2	7.1	6.2	8.6	2.6	3.4	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.9
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Percentage of Youth Who Used Marijuana, Inhalants or Hallucinogens During the Past 30 Days by County, Cont.																		
County	Marijuana						Inhalants						Hallucinogens					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Garland	10.2	11.2	9.8	9.8	7.6	8.5	4.9	5.5	6.5	4.8	4.1	4.7	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.5
Grant	10.5	8.2	10.0	6.1	8.0	5.6	6.5	5.1	5.4	4.4	4.4	3.8	0.7	0.5	1.4	0.5	0.9	0.8
Greene	6.8	7.7	6.9	5.6	5.7	6.6	6.7	5.9	5.5	5.2	5.5	4.8	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.2
Hempstead	8.1	--	7.1	7.2	5.7	4.4	4.9	--	5.9	4.3	4.8	4.1	0.2	--	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.0
Hot Spring	9.5	7.9	7.9	6.4	6.7	8.4	5.3	5.0	5.1	6.0	6.3	5.0	1.3	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.7
Howard	6.6	5.9	3.2	6.4	5.9	4.7	5.0	7.7	7.6	3.4	4.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.2
Independence	8.7	8.0	6.9	4.1	5.2	5.0	5.3	5.4	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.6	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.2
Izard	6.3	5.9	4.1	5.2	4.1	5.1	5.1	4.4	3.5	5.5	5.1	5.6	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5
Jackson	7.1	4.1	5.8	4.0	4.4	5.0	4.3	4.3	3.0	4.6	6.7	6.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.8
Jefferson	5.5	7.2	10.6	9.5	7.4	6.9	6.3	3.6	3.6	3.5	4.3	3.3	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.1
Johnson	5.3	11.6	6.2	6.6	6.0	7.6	5.1	8.1	4.7	5.0	9.3	4.7	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.5	1.3	0.3
Lafayette	10.6	8.9	8.6	6.7	2.9	6.5	3.5	2.5	4.3	3.2	6.2	3.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.9
Lawrence	7.1	5.9	7.1	6.5	5.1	4.6	7.1	4.8	5.1	3.7	3.3	3.6	0.7	0.4	1.8	0.4	0.6	0.6
Lee	16.2	11.1	2.8	5.5	4.8	5.2	1.6	1.5	2.4	3.4	2.4	4.7	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Lincoln	5.5	10.0	9.0	7.8	5.1	4.7	3.0	4.2	2.6	3.5	2.8	5.6	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.3
Little River	--	--	7.3	3.6	8.1	5.6	--	--	5.7	3.2	6.1	4.8	--	--	0.8	0.4	1.2	0.4
Logan	5.3	6.0	5.6	5.0	5.6	4.1	9.0	5.1	4.1	4.2	5.6	5.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.1	1.0	0.3
Lonoke	10.4	6.9	8.8	7.7	6.6	8.2	6.2	3.7	4.5	4.2	4.4	3.3	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.6
Madison	7.9	7.4	8.3	7.0	8.1	8.3	4.2	4.0	4.6	3.2	4.6	3.9	0.5	1.0	1.6	1.1	1.5	0.8
Marion	--	--	7.1	7.7	5.7	6.7	--	--	8.0	4.4	3.8	4.8	--	--	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5
Miller	9.6	11.4	7.8	9.1	6.5	9.3	6.3	2.9	3.9	3.7	5.8	5.2	0.5	1.1	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.7
Mississippi	13.6	9.0	8.9	6.3	4.1	6.0	5.8	5.5	4.7	3.3	4.1	3.9	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.1
Monroe	8.0	8.2	8.5	12.1	7.1	7.2	4.3	4.2	5.1	4.1	9.2	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Montgomery	--	6.5	4.8	6.5	8.0	9.5	--	0.9	4.8	7.9	3.5	2.6	--	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.9
Nevada	5.3	5.0	6.1	4.2	5.3	3.2	5.1	6.2	8.5	3.1	7.6	1.8	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.7	0.0	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					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Newton	--	--	13.0	4.7	6.2	7.6	--	--	5.6	5.7	3.1	4.7	--	--	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
Ouachita	10.3	8.0	9.6	6.0	4.9	6.9	2.9	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.1	3.7	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1
Perry	7.1	8.8	5.8	5.0	3.2	4.3	7.5	4.2	5.0	4.1	6.5	2.9	1.5	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0
Phillips	6.7	7.0	--	7.2	5.1	4.8	0.0	3.6	--	2.1	3.2	3.8	2.2	0.3	--	0.5	0.6	0.5
Pike	8.8	12.0	5.1	5.7	4.9	5.6	6.8	3.9	6.2	5.5	3.6	5.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0
Poinsett	10.9	8.2	8.3	7.7	5.7	5.4	5.0	5.0	6.0	6.3	4.4	4.4	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.0
Polk	4.4	4.2	6.3	4.3	6.9	8.5	8.3	5.1	4.3	5.4	7.2	4.2	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.2
Pope	7.3	10.7	8.0	7.6	7.6	8.1	4.8	6.5	4.3	4.4	3.8	4.2	0.0	1.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5
Prairie	--	10.9	5.1	7.5	6.5	8.6	--	3.9	2.9	2.9	7.5	5.8	--	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Pulaski	--	12.6	8.9	8.1	7.8	9.0	--	4.3	3.1	4.1	4.6	4.2	--	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.4
Randolph	8.9	6.5	8.9	5.1	4.9	4.9	6.7	5.1	6.4	5.0	5.5	4.7	1.1	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.6
Saint Francis	21.4	5.0	7.4	3.7	5.7	6.1	4.5	0.7	1.0	2.0	2.9	3.3	3.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Saline	11.1	7.5	7.0	8.7	7.5	9.7	4.9	5.4	3.5	4.5	2.4	3.5	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.0
Scott	--	9.7	8.5	7.3	3.0	6.4	--	4.9	7.0	5.6	4.1	7.9	--	0.3	2.0	1.1	0.3	0.6
Searcy	9.6	--	10.4	4.5	7.8	5.8	6.9	--	5.5	2.2	4.5	2.4	0.6	--	2.0	0.5	0.6	0.0
Sebastian	10.2	8.9	9.5	9.6	8.1	10.4	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.1	3.9	4.1	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.7
Sevier	7.9	6.0	8.7	3.7	5.2	5.5	5.0	3.9	6.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	0.4	0.7	2.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Sharp	8.5	6.5	5.8	4.4	7.9	6.0	6.2	4.0	6.8	6.4	3.3	7.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4
Stone	3.6	11.5	8.2	4.3	2.8	5.8	1.9	5.4	5.2	8.7	2.8	5.8	0.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.0
Union	6.2	8.3	8.6	7.5	5.5	6.4	2.9	5.3	3.9	4.0	4.7	4.8	0.6	0.3	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.6
Van Buren	10.6	10.0	11.6	7.8	8.9	10.1	8.9	7.1	6.3	6.0	3.7	5.4	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.6
Washington	9.4	6.2	7.1	5.8	6.6	7.2	5.8	5.3	4.4	4.1	3.7	4.1	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.5
White	8.1	5.7	7.7	6.0	6.6	4.9	6.8	5.2	6.7	4.3	4.9	5.1	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.4
Woodruff	4.9	5.4	6.9	6.4	2.5	2.8	0.0	7.5	3.5	6.1	3.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Yell	15.8	9.6	7.5	7.1	4.0	4.2	3.4	4.7	2.3	2.6	3.1	3.0	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.3

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Percentage of Youth Who Used Cocaine, Methamphetamines or Stimulants During the Past 30 Days by County																		
County	Cocaine						Methamphetamines						Stimulants					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2003	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Arkansas	2.8	0.9	1.4	0.3	--	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	--	0.0	3.0	1.8	2.3	1.4	--	0.0
Ashley	1.6	0.4	1.5	0.1	0.6	0.4	--	1.1	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.1	3.2	1.9	3.3	1.8	1.3	0.9
Baxter	--	--	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.2	--	--	1.0	0.4	1.0	0.8	--	--	1.5	0.6	1.4	2.1
Benton	1.2	0.5	2.0	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	4.5	1.2	2.8	1.5	1.0	1.1
Boone	--	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.2	--	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.4	--	1.3	1.9	0.8	0.6	1.1
Bradley	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.9	--	0.3	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.3	6.3	0.2	1.9	0.5	1.5	0.9
Calhoun	--	2.5	0.5	--	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.5	--	0.0	0.0	--	3.0	2.2	--	0.0	0.6
Carroll	1.8	0.7	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.7	0.4	1.6	0.8	0.7	0.3	3.1	0.7	1.2	1.9	0.7	0.5
Chicot	1.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	--	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.5	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.0
Clark	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8
Clay	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.1	1.6	1.0	1.5	0.9	1.4
Cleburne	--	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.5	--	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	--	1.4	2.8	0.9	0.7	0.9
Cleveland	--	--	--	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	--	--	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	--	--	1.4	0.0	0.0
Columbia	0.0	0.5	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.7	0.3	0.8
Conway	--	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.8	--	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	--	0.9	1.9	0.3	0.7	0.6
Craighead	1.2	0.8	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	2.3	1.3	2.1	1.1	1.2	0.9
Crawford	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	2.3	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.8	0.9	2.2	1.1	0.9	0.8
Crittenden	1.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.7	--	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.2	1.9	1.2	1.6	0.6
Cross	--	1.0	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.7	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	--	1.3	2.2	1.9	2.2	1.5
Dallas	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.9	3.8	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.5
Desha	--	1.0	0.0	--	0.3	0.2	--	3.4	0.0	--	0.3	0.0	--	0.0	1.7	--	1.1	0.3
Drew	0.9	1.5	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.5	--	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.2	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.2	1.0
Faulkner	1.1	0.4	1.8	0.7	0.8	0.5	--	0.4	1.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.4	2.7	0.8	1.5	0.9
Franklin	--	0.0	1.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	2.1	1.2	1.9	1.1	0.3	0.5	--	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.8	1.3
Fulton	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.3	1.6	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.9	1.6	1.5	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.3

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Percentage of Youth Who Used Cocaine, Methamphetamines or Stimulants During the Past 30 Days by County, Cont.																		
County	Cocaine						Methamphetamines						Stimulants					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2003	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Garland	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	1.6	1.8	2.9	1.6	1.1	1.2
Grant	1.6	1.0	1.7	0.5	1.0	0.3	3.1	0.6	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	2.7	2.6	3.7	1.1	2.3	1.3
Greene	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.4	1.9	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.7	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.7
Hempstead	0.7	--	1.7	0.6	0.3	0.4	--	--	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.6	--	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.0
Hot Spring	1.5	0.4	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.2	2.3	1.3	1.2	0.2	1.5	1.3
Howard	0.8	0.5	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	--	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.6	0.0
Independence	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.5	--	0.8	1.2	0.3	0.8	0.5	2.4	1.8	1.3	0.5	0.5	1.0
Izard	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	--	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.6	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
Jackson	1.1	0.4	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	--	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.4	1.8	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.7	1.0
Jefferson	0.2	0.4	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	--	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.8
Johnson	1.0	1.8	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.3	--	2.8	0.6	0.2	1.3	0.3	1.6	1.8	0.8	0.6	2.0	0.4
Lafayette	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.9	2.4	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	1.3
Lawrence	0.7	0.9	1.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	0.3	0.6	0.5	3.6	1.1	2.3	0.3	0.7	0.5
Lee	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.5	--	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.0	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.0
Lincoln	0.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.0	--	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.7	1.1	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.3
Little River	--	--	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	--	--	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.0	--	--	1.5	0.6	1.4	0.4
Logan	0.4	1.1	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.5	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.3	0.7
Lonoke	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.4	2.2	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.0	1.4
Madison	0.5	0.7	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.2	0.6	1.0	2.0	0.9	1.0	0.6	2.2	0.3	1.6	2.0	0.4	0.4
Marion	--	--	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	--	--	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.5	--	--	1.3	0.8	0.8	2.0
Miller	0.8	1.2	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.2	1.5	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.5
Mississippi	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.3	1.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	2.0	1.1	1.5	0.4	0.6	0.6
Monroe	0.0	1.4	0.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.8	2.4	1.0	0.0	0.0
Montgomery	--	1.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.9	--	1.0	2.6	1.0	0.9	0.9
Nevada	0.7	0.3	1.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.7	1.1	1.3	0.3	0.5	1.2	2.4	1.1	1.3	0.9

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Percentage of Youth Who Used Cocaine, Methamphetamines or Stimulants During the Past 30 Days by County, Cont.																		
County	Cocaine						Methamphetamines						Stimulants					
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2003	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Newton	--	--	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.4	--	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	--	--	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.3
Ouachita	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.2	--	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.1	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.4
Perry	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.5	--	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.0	1.8	0.5	1.2	0.7
Phillips	0.0	0.9	--	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	--	0.0	0.2	0.1	2.3	0.4	--	0.3	0.2	0.8
Pike	1.8	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.2	1.6	2.6	1.6	0.7	0.8	0.4
Poinsett	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.8	2.7	1.1	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	2.6	1.1	2.6	1.2	1.0	1.2
Polk	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	2.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.5	2.3	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5
Pope	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.5	--	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.7	2.3	2.4	0.7	1.2	0.6	1.6
Prairie	--	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	--	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.0	--	2.4	0.0	0.6	1.4	1.0
Pulaski	--	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.5	--	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	--	2.4	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.9
Randolph	2.2	0.7	2.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.2	2.4	1.3	2.1	1.1	0.4	1.4
Saint Francis	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.6	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.5
Saline	1.9	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	2.7	1.1	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.8
Scott	--	1.3	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.6	--	0.6	2.5	0.6	1.1	0.6	--	1.3	3.1	0.6	0.3	0.3
Searcy	0.6	--	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.6	--	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.6	2.4	--	1.1	0.7	1.8	0.9
Sebastian	1.6	1.0	2.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	2.0	1.2	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	2.3	1.5	1.9	1.0	1.0	1.2
Sevier	0.0	1.3	3.0	0.2	1.0	0.1	1.4	1.0	2.7	0.3	0.8	0.4	2.7	0.7	1.5	1.0	0.0	0.8
Sharp	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.6	--	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.7	2.4	0.5	1.8	0.9	0.4	0.7
Stone	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.2	0.8	1.0
Union	0.4	1.2	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.7	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.7	1.4	0.6	0.7	1.3
Van Buren	1.5	0.8	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.6	--	1.3	2.2	1.2	0.6	0.6	4.7	1.0	2.6	1.0	0.6	1.8
Washington	2.1	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	2.0	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	2.4	1.2	1.8	0.7	0.9	0.9
White	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.4	2.8	0.4	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	2.0	1.1	1.7	1.1	0.9	0.8
Woodruff	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	--	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.4
Yell	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	--	2.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	3.3	4.0	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.1

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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	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Arkansas	8.7	5.5	5.8	4.2	--	3.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.1	--	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.1	--	0.0
Ashley	6.3	8.0	6.7	6.7	6.4	5.3	0.8	0.6	1.9	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
Baxter	--	--	7.5	5.6	7.2	6.0	--	--	0.8	0.4	1.1	0.7	--	--	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.6
Benton	9.3	4.2	6.8	5.6	4.3	5.1	0.9	0.6	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.3
Boone	--	7.4	5.9	5.9	6.1	5.1	--	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.4	--	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
Bradley	7.6	2.7	7.1	3.4	5.0	4.7	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	1.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.3
Calhoun	--	10.3	4.3	--	5.4	5.8	--	1.9	0.5	--	1.2	0.0	--	0.6	0.5	--	0.0	0.0
Carroll	8.5	5.6	7.5	7.0	4.6	4.8	1.8	0.7	1.2	0.1	0.9	0.0	1.2	0.4	1.5	0.3	0.5	0.3
Chicot	5.7	3.4	5.8	2.8	4.0	9.4	0.7	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Clark	2.2	3.7	6.4	6.2	3.7	4.9	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2
Clay	7.8	7.0	8.0	7.7	5.6	7.0	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3
Cleburne	--	9.0	10.4	7.1	7.0	5.5	--	0.8	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.7	--	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.4
Cleveland	--	--	--	5.4	3.3	8.0	--	--	--	0.9	0.0	0.0	--	--	--	0.6	0.0	0.0
Columbia	2.7	5.5	1.5	6.8	5.7	7.8	1.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Conway	--	5.7	6.6	4.3	5.9	5.3	--	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.6	--	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Craighead	7.1	6.6	7.0	5.1	6.3	5.4	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4
Crawford	6.3	6.0	9.2	6.6	5.1	4.7	0.0	0.7	1.2	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.1
Crittenden	3.0	4.4	7.0	5.8	4.6	5.2	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2
Cross	--	8.6	9.6	7.0	6.1	6.1	--	0.7	1.7	1.3	0.6	0.2	--	0.7	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.2
Dallas	3.3	7.6	9.3	5.3	6.4	6.3	0.0	0.4	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5
Desha	--	4.1	5.9	--	6.0	5.2	--	0.0	1.0	--	0.3	0.0	--	0.0	0.3	--	0.3	0.0
Drew	7.0	6.2	4.9	3.7	3.2	3.7	0.5	0.8	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.5
Faulkner	5.3	5.8	10.0	4.2	5.5	5.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.4
Franklin	--	6.3	7.7	8.0	6.7	5.4	--	0.0	1.0	1.3	1.5	0.7	--	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.0
Fulton	7.8	6.5	6.5	3.7	5.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.6

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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	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Garland	6.8	8.4	8.8	7.5	6.4	5.8	0.6	0.8	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4
Grant	7.2	8.2	11.3	5.9	7.3	5.9	1.4	1.1	1.7	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.2
Greene	7.6	8.2	8.4	6.8	5.8	5.6	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.4
Hempstead	4.8	--	7.1	4.2	4.9	4.4	1.0	--	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	--	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0
Hot Spring	6.8	6.1	7.2	6.5	6.7	6.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3
Howard	1.8	2.5	4.4	4.2	3.9	3.2	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Independence	6.7	6.5	6.5	4.2	4.8	4.6	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4
Izard	5.3	4.4	5.3	4.3	5.1	3.7	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.5
Jackson	7.1	4.7	6.6	5.8	5.8	5.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.0
Jefferson	4.3	2.7	3.0	2.4	4.5	4.2	0.6	0.1	1.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.0
Johnson	3.3	10.4	5.2	5.0	10.0	5.1	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.8	2.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0
Lafayette	5.4	1.9	8.5	8.0	4.9	5.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Lawrence	7.3	6.7	6.2	6.5	4.9	5.6	0.2	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.6
Lee	3.3	4.8	5.7	2.8	0.8	2.1	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.5
Lincoln	8.1	6.2	6.7	6.7	3.6	5.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6
Little River	--	--	7.1	3.8	7.7	3.7	--	--	1.3	0.6	2.0	0.8	--	--	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2
Logan	6.3	4.6	5.8	4.2	5.3	3.3	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.3
Lonoke	6.7	7.6	8.2	5.7	5.5	5.7	0.6	0.7	1.4	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.4
Madison	3.7	3.8	6.3	4.8	4.0	3.8	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.6
Marion	--	--	6.5	6.7	3.9	6.5	--	--	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	--	--	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.5
Miller	4.4	7.4	6.5	6.4	6.0	6.0	0.7	1.5	1.7	0.8	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.0
Mississippi	6.6	6.1	6.5	3.6	4.2	4.8	1.2	1.0	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.2
Monroe	2.2	6.2	5.1	6.1	3.1	5.6	0.0	0.9	1.7	0.0	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Montgomery	--	5.6	6.5	5.9	6.2	5.2	--	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.9	--	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nevada	4.2	3.7	6.1	3.8	8.3	3.2	0.0	0.9	2.0	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.6	0.0

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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	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Newton	--	--	9.1	3.3	9.4	6.8	--	--	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	--	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Ouachita	6.3	6.5	7.8	5.4	4.3	5.1	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Perry	7.6	9.7	7.0	5.0	5.3	5.1	1.2	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.2
Phillips	8.9	1.9	--	2.7	5.3	3.4	0.0	0.1	--	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	--	0.0	0.0	0.3
Pike	9.8	6.8	5.1	8.2	3.9	5.6	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4
Poinsett	8.2	8.8	10.1	9.3	5.8	6.5	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1
Polk	5.3	5.4	7.1	4.4	5.9	5.2	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.3
Pope	6.4	11.3	6.1	6.2	5.2	4.9	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5
Prairie	--	7.9	2.2	5.2	5.8	6.5	--	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	--	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Pulaski	--	7.1	4.6	4.5	4.2	5.3	--	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.7	--	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
Randolph	8.8	4.9	7.4	4.5	6.4	6.1	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.4
Saint Francis	4.9	2.2	2.1	3.6	4.2	3.4	1.2	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0
Saline	9.0	7.4	7.0	6.7	5.7	5.3	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.9
Scott	--	6.6	10.4	5.0	5.8	4.9	--	1.3	2.3	1.1	0.6	0.3	--	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.0
Searcy	8.8	--	9.5	5.2	6.6	4.9	0.0	--	1.7	0.3	1.5	0.3	1.2	--	1.4	0.7	0.9	0.0
Sebastian	5.8	6.6	6.5	5.9	4.6	5.3	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.3	0.9	1.4	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.7
Sevier	6.8	4.8	5.9	4.2	6.5	4.7	0.4	0.2	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.4
Sharp	7.6	4.9	8.3	5.7	8.2	6.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.6
Stone	1.8	9.4	5.5	6.5	2.8	4.1	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0
Union	5.6	6.8	6.4	6.4	4.2	6.0	0.5	0.7	1.5	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.1
Van Buren	7.3	9.8	8.7	7.2	8.8	7.2	0.7	1.0	2.2	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.8	1.2	0.2	0.6	0.4
Washington	5.4	4.7	5.7	3.9	4.2	4.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3
White	6.3	6.5	8.9	6.5	6.2	5.3	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2
Woodruff	3.8	7.6	6.1	8.3	2.9	3.7	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Yell	8.6	9.9	6.1	6.1	5.1	5.5	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3

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Percentage of Youth Who Used Prescription Drugs, Over-The-Counter Drugs, Alcopops or Any Drug During the Past 30 Days by County											
County	Prescription Drugs		Over-The-Counter Drugs		Alcopops	Any Drug					
	2008	2009	2008	2009		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Arkansas	--	3.1	--	2.2	13.8	24.9	16.6	17.3	12.2	--	11.6
Ashley	6.8	6.9	2.7	4.0	16.9	19.7	14.1	14.3	15.2	18.2	17.0
Baxter	6.9	6.7	3.9	2.7	12.0	--	--	15.3	11.5	18.8	15.5
Benton	4.7	5.0	2.5	2.8	9.6	28.0	13.1	15.9	13.0	12.8	13.8
Boone	5.4	6.0	2.5	2.7	13.5	--	18.4	13.3	11.9	14.7	16.5
Bradley	6.2	4.5	2.3	3.3	17.4	17.9	13.5	13.9	11.3	17.9	12.4
Calhoun	7.8	6.5	3.0	4.5	17.4	--	26.7	11.9	--	19.0	15.3
Carroll	6.6	4.4	2.3	2.0	14.0	30.2	15.3	16.1	16.5	18.7	15.3
Chicot	3.1	5.2	3.1	3.4	19.7	17.2	20.4	15.2	8.1	15.6	24.3
Clark	4.7	3.8	1.9	3.6	9.8	14.3	11.4	12.0	14.8	12.6	14.4
Clay	5.6	8.3	3.6	4.1	15.0	20.2	17.8	14.3	15.6	15.3	18.9
Cleburne	7.2	5.2	3.2	2.9	16.9	--	22.6	23.3	14.1	17.0	14.7
Cleveland	3.9	5.8	3.3	2.2	17.5	--	--	--	13.5	12.0	15.2
Columbia	4.9	7.1	2.4	3.2	17.5	9.9	12.5	5.9	14.9	16.4	22.4
Conway	5.6	5.3	2.6	2.2	16.7	--	16.0	18.5	13.3	14.7	17.8
Craighead	6.1	6.1	3.2	2.9	11.4	20.6	14.7	13.4	11.8	14.4	14.9
Crawford	6.6	4.5	3.0	3.0	9.7	16.4	14.8	16.2	13.2	14.8	13.5
Crittenden	6.9	5.6	4.1	3.0	13.1	13.6	17.4	15.9	15.3	16.9	15.7
Cross	9.0	6.1	4.9	4.6	13.3	--	18.8	18.7	18.0	18.6	16.4
Dallas	5.9	8.1	3.2	5.4	17.7	23.8	22.0	19.9	12.9	15.6	18.9
Desha	7.2	4.9	2.6	4.1	18.3	--	12.6	13.1	--	18.5	19.2
Drew	3.2	3.7	1.8	1.7	11.3	18.3	18.6	12.3	9.6	10.4	12.4
Faulkner	5.8	6.0	3.4	3.4	13.5	22.2	17.6	18.2	10.9	15.8	17.8
Franklin	6.3	5.5	3.2	3.5	10.5	--	13.4	14.5	13.4	17.7	14.4
Fulton	5.9	2.8	2.6	2.5	10.1	18.2	16.7	13.3	14.1	12.9	10.9

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Percentage of Youth Who Used Prescription Drugs, Over-The-Counter Drugs, Alcopops or Any Drug During the Past 30 Days by County, Cont.											
County	Prescription Drugs		Over-The-Counter Drugs		Alcopops	Any Drug					
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Garland	7.7	6.0	3.7	3.2	13.4	21.3	21.1	17.6	16.7	17.7	16.9
Grant	8.1	6.1	4.1	1.9	14.5	24.2	18.6	18.6	12.7	17.1	14.5
Greene	6.9	6.4	3.2	4.1	13.6	19.1	17.4	13.4	13.4	15.5	17.4
Hempstead	4.4	3.3	2.3	3.0	12.6	23.0	--	13.6	13.2	15.8	11.0
Hot Spring	8.7	7.5	3.3	3.7	14.1	23.2	16.0	15.0	14.9	19.2	18.4
Howard	5.3	5.1	2.1	3.0	13.6	17.9	14.1	12.9	11.7	16.3	13.2
Independence	5.6	5.6	3.5	2.8	14.6	19.8	15.9	13.0	9.3	14.4	13.2
Izard	5.1	4.9	4.1	3.0	14.4	16.0	10.9	10.5	12.3	14.7	13.9
Jackson	6.7	3.8	4.2	3.5	15.0	20.5	12.7	11.8	11.9	15.3	16.6
Jefferson	5.4	3.7	2.8	2.1	13.4	17.1	12.9	14.6	14.9	17.0	14.7
Johnson	8.1	4.8	6.1	1.9	12.7	14.7	26.5	11.7	12.3	19.3	15.3
Lafayette	3.9	6.5	3.5	2.6	17.5	19.4	12.7	15.7	16.1	16.3	16.5
Lawrence	4.7	5.1	2.8	2.3	14.4	20.2	14.6	13.0	13.0	12.1	12.8
Lee	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.1	11.6	23.9	18.4	8.7	10.3	11.8	14.5
Lincoln	6.4	3.3	2.0	3.3	15.1	18.3	17.6	12.6	14.7	14.0	16.3
Little River	8.4	5.0	6.1	3.3	13.3	--	--	13.8	9.0	21.5	14.5
Logan	5.7	5.1	2.4	2.7	14.2	21.1	14.9	11.2	11.5	14.5	12.2
Lonoke	6.3	6.6	3.6	3.0	13.0	20.9	14.8	15.7	13.3	15.6	16.9
Madison	5.0	4.2	1.9	2.7	13.2	19.0	13.0	13.7	10.9	15.8	15.1
Marion	5.5	7.5	2.2	3.2	16.2	--	--	14.5	14.0	12.3	16.9
Miller	5.3	5.7	3.1	3.0	15.5	21.5	17.9	14.4	15.9	16.7	18.4
Mississippi	4.9	5.1	4.2	3.3	11.2	26.2	18.5	15.4	11.9	14.0	15.0
Monroe	6.1	4.0	2.0	0.8	16.9	14.3	15.8	13.4	18.2	20.2	14.4
Montgomery	8.9	6.2	4.0	1.8	25.4	--	10.6	10.9	15.3	18.1	15.4
Nevada	8.3	4.4	5.7	2.3	11.7	16.0	13.3	15.2	10.1	21.1	10.2

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Percentage of Youth Who Used Prescription Drugs, Over-The-Counter Drugs, Alcopops or Any Drug During the Past 30 Days by County, Cont.											
County	Prescription Drugs		Over-The-Counter Drugs		Alcopops	Any Drug					
	2008	2009	2008	2009		2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Newton	3.1	5.5	0.0	2.6	10.3	--	--	18.4	11.4	12.5	15.6
Ouachita	4.2	4.0	1.8	3.1	14.1	20.2	17.2	16.4	12.3	13.2	15.3
Perry	7.4	5.1	2.3	3.2	14.6	22.1	22.3	13.6	12.5	14.8	12.8
Phillips	4.7	2.8	4.1	2.9	12.4	18.4	13.2	--	11.9	16.6	13.8
Pike	5.1	4.4	2.1	2.2	13.7	22.9	16.1	12.6	15.2	12.0	14.8
Poinsett	7.8	7.2	3.9	3.0	15.3	24.0	17.4	17.0	16.1	14.7	15.4
Polk	6.6	4.5	5.3	2.1	12.7	18.0	13.3	13.2	11.0	20.1	15.4
Pope	5.8	6.2	3.1	3.0	11.5	20.1	22.9	13.7	14.5	15.2	15.7
Prairie	6.6	6.1	2.1	2.7	17.0	--	16.8	8.9	11.0	18.1	20.1
Pulaski	4.2	5.2	2.5	2.4	11.9	--	19.1	13.4	14.1	16.8	18.1
Randolph	5.8	5.5	3.6	2.2	11.7	21.9	14.6	15.7	10.8	16.5	14.0
Saint Francis	4.3	3.3	1.4	2.1	11.8	29.9	9.8	7.4	9.2	14.2	14.4
Saline	7.6	6.0	3.3	2.5	11.8	21.5	15.9	13.0	14.7	14.9	16.7
Scott	6.9	4.3	4.1	3.4	11.3	--	18.8	16.4	13.7	14.2	16.2
Searcy	8.7	6.1	4.8	2.1	11.3	24.8	--	17.5	10.8	17.9	12.4
Sebastian	4.5	5.4	2.6	3.0	14.5	20.1	17.2	15.8	15.7	15.8	18.1
Sevier	5.3	4.6	3.6	3.3	18.7	17.1	14.4	14.3	10.0	15.5	13.7
Sharp	5.5	5.7	3.3	3.4	17.0	22.6	13.1	15.0	13.2	15.2	17.1
Stone	3.6	5.6	2.5	4.1	12.4	8.5	20.6	12.4	13.8	9.4	15.4
Union	5.2	5.7	4.1	3.9	15.2	15.3	18.0	14.8	14.0	15.5	16.9
Van Buren	8.2	7.7	4.6	3.5	14.8	24.7	21.4	18.3	16.4	20.4	19.4
Washington	4.6	5.2	2.2	2.4	10.5	21.0	13.9	13.2	11.2	13.9	14.6
White	6.6	5.7	3.9	2.8	11.2	19.9	14.9	16.8	13.7	16.9	14.9
Woodruff	2.1	2.8	2.5	2.0	11.8	13.8	17.3	12.3	14.7	9.1	11.4
Yell	4.6	4.6	1.9	1.5	11.6	22.4	18.0	12.4	12.0	12.1	12.0
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