

2019 APNA

Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey

**Statewide
Report**

Arkansas Department of Human Services,
Division of Aging, Adults, and Behavioral
Health Services
And
University of Arkansas at Little Rock
MidSOUTH Center for Prevention and Training

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Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) Student Survey

State Report 2019

**Sponsored by the University of Arkansas at Little Rock
MidSOUTH Center for Prevention and Training
Funded by Arkansas Department of Human Services Division
of Aging, Adult, and Behavioral Health Services**

Conducted by:
International Survey Associates, LLC dba Pride Surveys

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Table of Contents

Infographics

IG-1	Demographics by the Numbers	iv
IG-2	Trends in Substance Use.....	v
IG-3	Differences Between Female and Male Lifetime Use	vi
IG-4	Availability of Alcohol and Other Substances	vii

Section 1: Summary of Survey Methodology..... 1

1.1	Overview of the 2019 APNA Report	1
1.2	The APNA Survey	1
1.2.1	Development of the APNA Survey	1
1.2.2	Content and Focus of the APNA Survey.....	2
1.3	Administration Procedures	2
1.3.1	Overview.....	2
1.3.2	Procedures to Protect Student and Parent Rights.....	3
1.3.3	Survey Scanning Scoring Procedures	3
1.4	2019 APNA Survey Dataset	3
1.4.1	Validity Assessment of the Individual Survey Protocols	3
1.4.2	Resulting Student Dataset.....	4
1.5	Survey Respondents	5
1.5.1	Student Respondents by Region and County	5
1.5.2	Student Demographics	7

Section 2: Substance Use and Related Behaviors and Perceptions 9

2.1	Measuring Substance Use Indicators	9
2.1.1	Substances and Prevalence Periods Measured by APNA	9
2.1.2	Comparison Groups.....	10
2.2	Age of Initiation	10
2.3	Lifetime ATOD Use.....	12
2.3.1	Arkansas Results Compared with National Results	12
2.3.2	Current Results Compared with Previous Years.....	12
2.3.3	Lifetime Substance by Gender.....	15

Table of Contents

2.4	Past 30-Day ATOD Use	19
2.4.1	30-Day Use Compared with Previous Years	19
2.4.2	Arkansas Results Compared with National Results	21
2.4.3	Past 30-Day ATOD Use by Gender.....	22
2.5	Special Topics in Substance Use	25
2.5.1	Heavy Alcohol, Cigarette and Marijuana Use.....	25
2.5.2	Simultaneous Use of Multiple Substances.....	28
2.5.3	Sources of Alcohol and Location of Alcohol Use	29
2.5.4	Ease of Obtaining Substances	32
2.5.5	Perceived Harmfulness	34
2.5.6	Academic Performance and Substance Use.....	40
2.5.7	Parental Influence on Student ATOD Use	42
2.5.8	Depressive Symptoms and Substance Use.....	45

Section 3: Antisocial Behaviors	47
3.1 Measuring Antisocial Behaviors	47
3.2 Antisocial Behavior During Past Year.....	51
3.2.1 Carried a Handgun/Taken a Handgun to School	51
3.2.2 Sold Illegal Drugs.....	51
3.2.3 Stolen a Vehicle	51
3.2.4 Attacking Someone to Harm	51
3.2.5 Been Drunk or High at School.....	52
3.2.6 Suspended from School.....	52
3.2.7 Been Arrested	52
3.2.8 Gang Involvement	52
3.3 Age of Initiation of Antisocial Behaviors	53
3.3.1 Carried a Handgun to School.....	53
3.3.2 Suspended from School.....	53
3.3.3 Been Arrested	53
3.3.4 Gang Involvement	53

Table of Contents

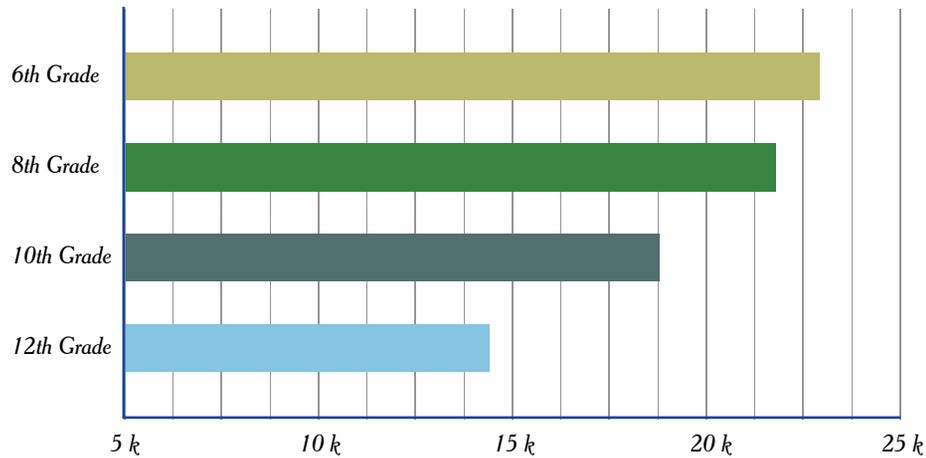
Section 4: Risk and Protective Factors	55
4.1 The Risk and Protective Factor Model.....	55
4.1.1 Key Findings on Risk and Protective Factors Reported by Arkansas Students	55
4.1.2 Community Domain Risk and Protective Factors	57
4.1.3 Family Domain Risk and Protective Factors.....	60
4.1.4 School Domain Risk and Protective Factors	63
4.1.5 Peer/Individual Domain Risk and Protective Factors	66
Appendices	App:72
Appendix A. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment 2019 Student Survey	App:73
Appendix B. Sample Profile Report	App:81
Appendix C. Lifetime and 30-Day ATOD Use for Participating Regions and Counties	App:149
Appendices Available Online (https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/regions.php?year=2019)	
Appendix D. Item Dictionary for 2019 APNA Survey	
Appendix E. Risk and Protective Factors and Associated Survey Scales	
Appendix F. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey Item-Level Results	
Appendix G. Selected Charts for Males Compared with Females	

Demographics by the Numbers

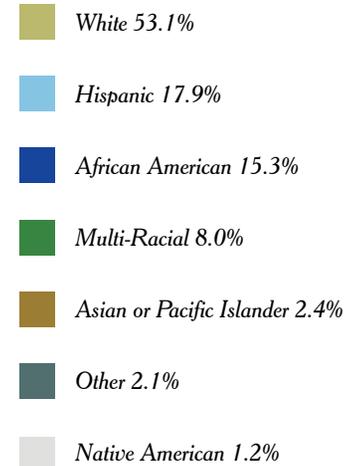
77,973

Arkansas students in grades 6, 8, 10, & 12 contributed to the survey results.

Source: Table 1-1



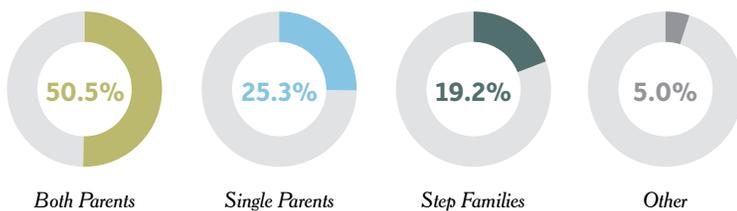
Of the students who surveyed:



Source: Table 1-3

Students who surveyed reported living with:

Source: Table 1-3



51.1%

of the students were female



48.9%

of the students were male



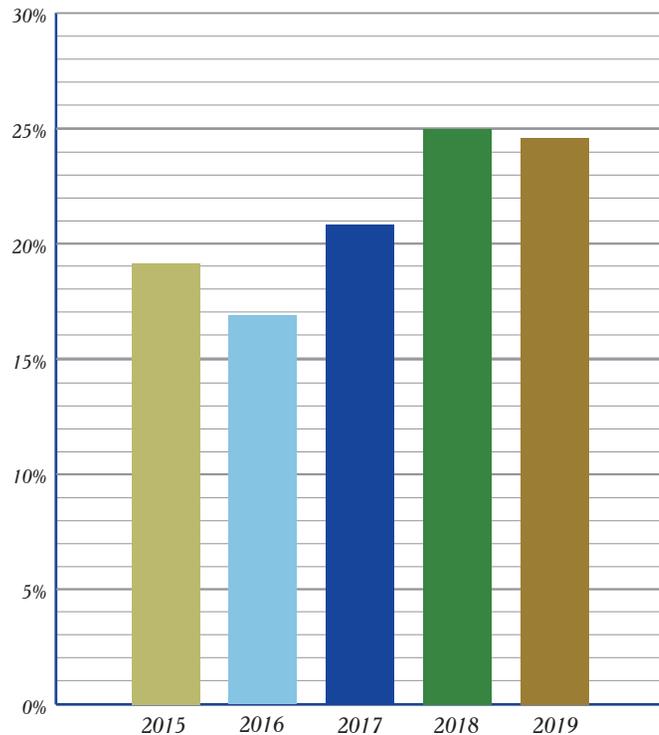
Source: Table 1-3

Trends in Substance Use

Trends in Substance Use Over a 5 Year Period

Trends in substance use showing decreasing and increasing rates in selected substances over a five year period.

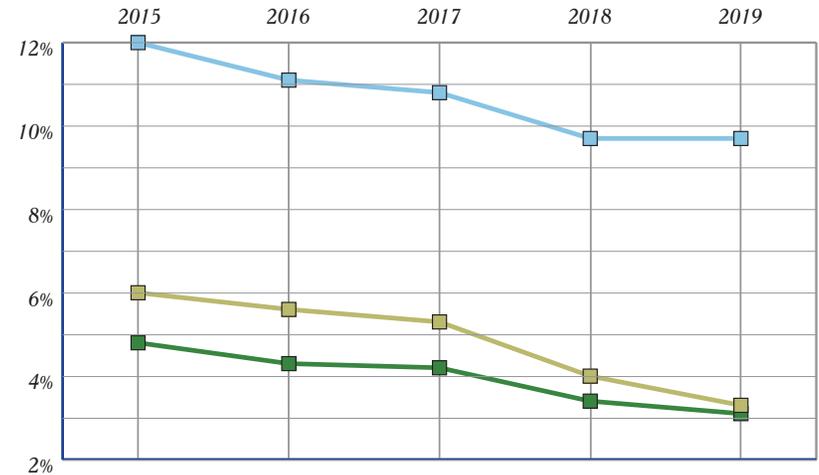
Lifetime Use Of E-Cigarettes



Substances whose use is increasing over time vs. substances whose use is going down. i.e. Showing trend data as a tool to show what needs work and what is looking better over the last 5 years.

Decreasing 30-Day Use

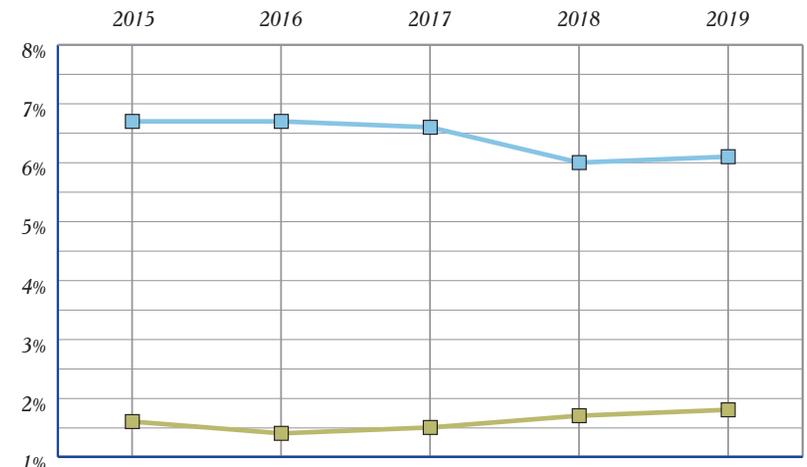
- Alcohol
- Cigarettes
- Smokeless Tobacco



Increasing 30-Day Use

- Marijuana
- Inhalants

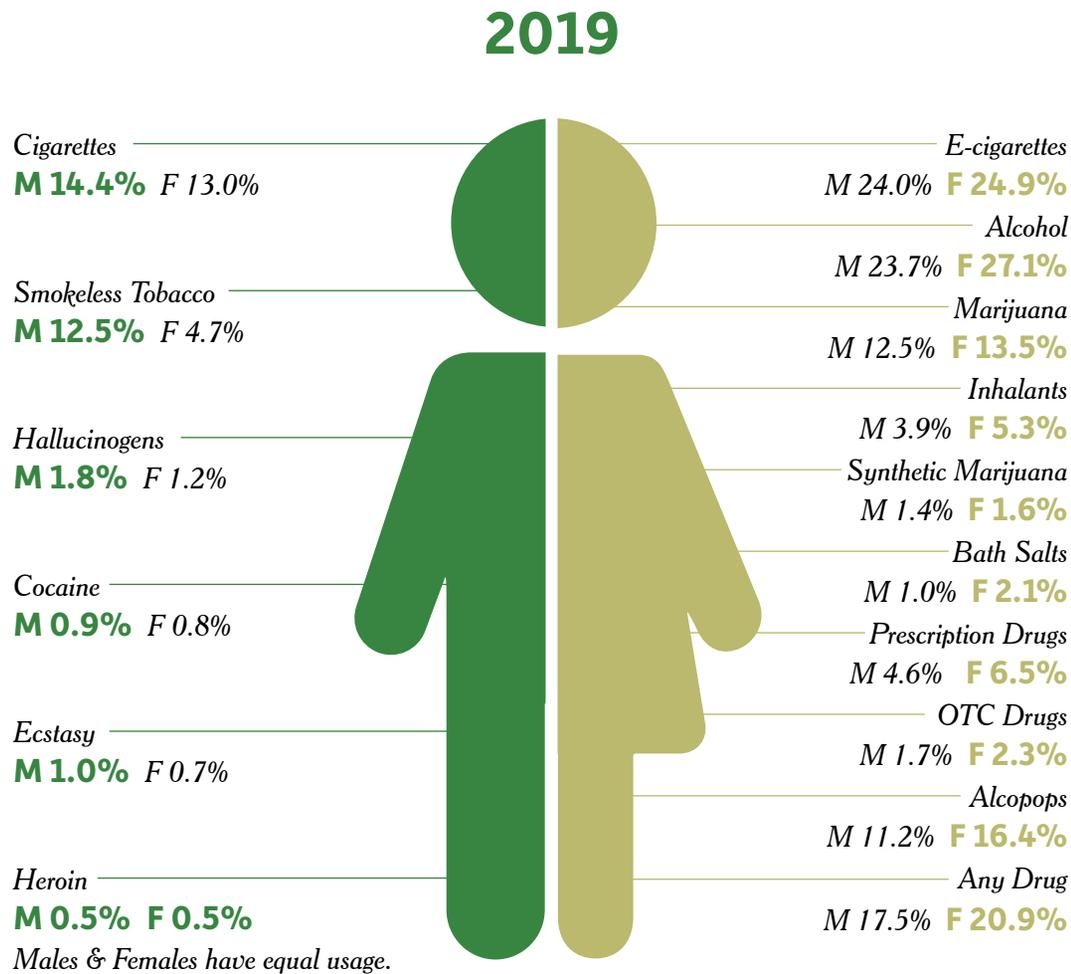
Marijuana saw a slight increase in the past year after years of decline and should be monitored closely moving forward.



Source: Table 2-3

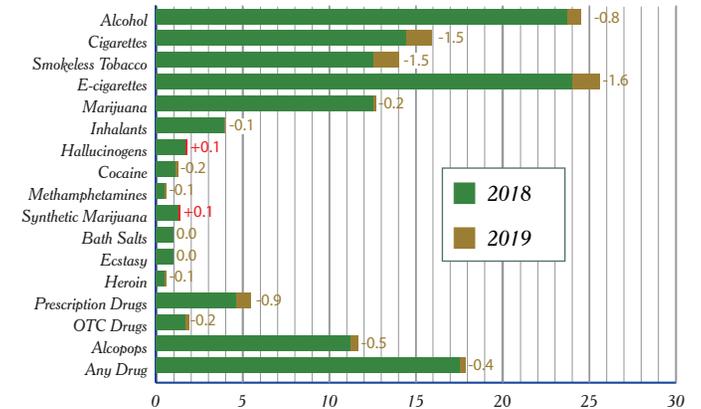
Differences Between Female and Male Lifetime Use

Lifetime use, when a student reports having used a substance at least once in his or her lifetime, is typically viewed as a measure of youth experimentation.



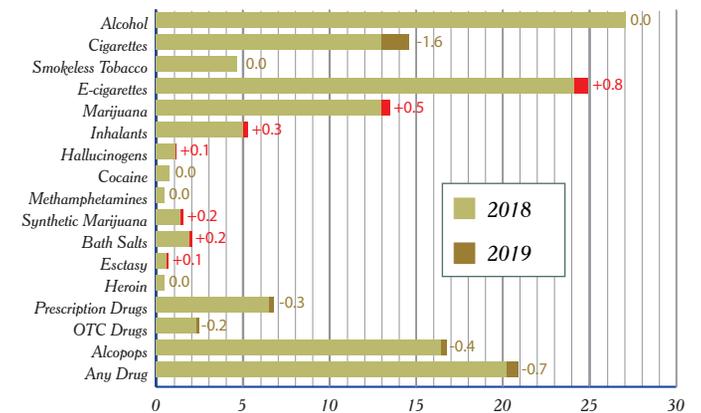
Males: 2019 Difference

Males saw a decrease in 12 categories, no change in 2 and an increase in 2.



Females: 2019 Difference

Females saw a decrease in 4 categories, no change in 5 categories and an increase in 7.



Source: Tables 2-5, 2-6

Availability of Alcohol and Other Substances

Most students report not using substances (80.4%). Most students report not using substances. Students were asked where they get substances and where they used them. *Source: Table 2-4, 2-15, 2-16*

Where Students Get Alcohol

5.4% From Someone Over 21	2.3% From Someone Under 21
3.4% At Home with Parental Permission	3.7% Other

Where Students Drink Alcohol

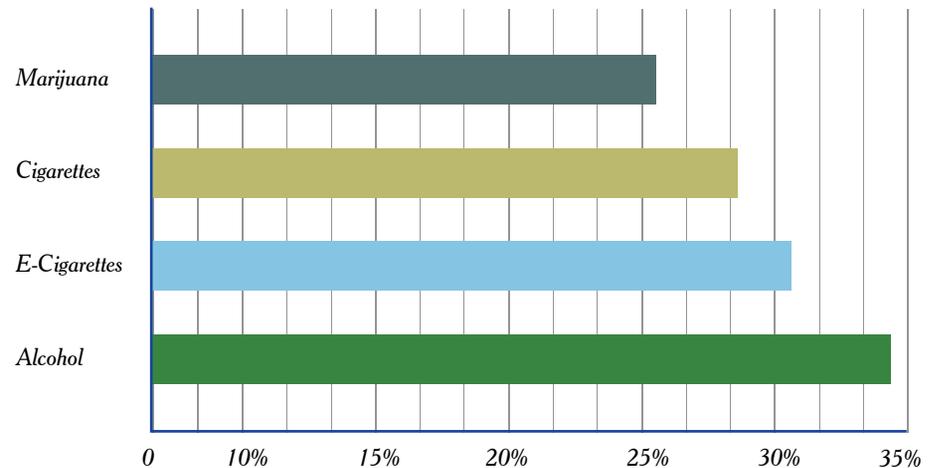
10.1% At Someone Else's House	1.1% Open Area like a Park, etc.
8.5% At Home	0.2% At School

Where Students Get E-cigarettes

10.9% From a Friend	1.5% From a Store or Gas Station
3.0% From a Family Member	

10.7% of high school seniors in Arkansas report they are currently using e-cigarettes regularly.

Students reporting it's "sort of easy" or "very easy" to get a substance.
Source: Table 2-17



Preception of Harm Marijuana Over Time





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Section 1. Summary of Survey Methodology

1.1 Overview of the 2019 APNA Report

This report is divided into four sections. This first section, **Survey Methodology**, describes how the survey was conducted, who participated, and procedures that were used to ensure that valid information was collected. This section summarizes the comprehensive steps International Survey Associates/Pride Surveys took to collect, analyze, interpret and report data gathered from Arkansas students.

The second section, **Substance Use and Related Perceptions and Behaviors**, describes alcohol, tobacco and other drug (ATOD) use among Arkansas youth. This section discusses the substances and prevalence periods measured in APNA. In this section, you will find detailed APNA data on lifetime use, use in the past 30-days, and data related to a series of special topics, including: students' heavy use of ATOD; the simultaneous use of multiple substances; sources, location and ease of ATOD use; perception of harmfulness of ATOD; and associations between ATOD use and academic performance, parental influence, and depressive symptoms. When possible, these results are compared with the results of the national survey, Monitoring the Future (MTF).

The third section, **Antisocial Behaviors**, provides prevalence data on student behaviors and attitudes on topics, including: violence; disciplinary problems in school; assault; and arrest.

The fourth section, **Risk and Protective Factors for Substance Abuse and Other Youth Problem Behaviors**, provides information and APNA results on risk and protective factors in four domains (community, family, school, and peer/individual).

1.2 The APNA Survey

1.2.1 Development of the APNA Survey

The APNA survey instrument has a rich history of collecting valid data from Arkansas students. Through the years, the instrument has evolved to respond to current trends in drug use, to allow for comparisons with national data, and to collect data on risk and protective factor indicators that assist substance use prevention and other programming designed for student well-being.

The original survey was developed in 1992 by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention through the Social Development Research Group at the University of Washington. This instrument was modified with results of cognitive pre-testing and other statistical analyses to maximize the validity of the collected survey data. An administration protocol was developed and tested to ensure that the anonymity of the data collection process was communicated to the students resulting in improved honesty in the data set.

This questionnaire was then 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 more accurately reflect the Arkansas substance use and problem behavior climate. Throughout the years, trending substances have been added to the questionnaire (e.g., over-the-counter drugs, e-cigarettes, bath salts, prescription drugs, etc). However, the measurement of risk and protective factors, along with the prevalence of ATOD use and antisocial behaviors, has always maintained core elements to allow for year-to-year comparisons. See Appendix A for a copy of the 2019 APNA survey questionnaire.

1.2.2 Content and Focus of the APNA Survey

In the 2019 APNA survey, students responded to a total of 127 items (Appendix A). The questions were made available to students through a printed booklet or online survey portal. To find a complete item dictionary that lists the risk and protective factor scales and the items they contain, as well as the outcome variables and a document with tabulations for the number and percentages of collected responses for each item in the 2019 APNA survey, please visit <https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/regions.php?year=2019>.

Prevalence of ATOD Use and Antisocial Behavior. The APNA survey measures the current prevalence of 16 ATOD substances. This year, the substances included: alcohol, cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, e-cigarettes, marijuana, inhalants, hallucinogens, cocaine, methamphetamines, synthetic marijuana, bath salts, ecstasy, heroin, prescription drugs, over-the-counter drugs, and alcopops. In 2012, to reflect emerging drugs and those in decline, APNA eliminated the drug categories of stimulants and sedatives but added synthetic marijuana and bath salts. In 2014, questions on e-cigarettes, e-cigars and e-hookahs were added; for 2019, no modifications were made. Students' use of these drugs are compared by grade with national data within this report, while county and regional comparisons can be found in Appendix C.

The questions that ask about substance use are similar to those used in the Monitoring the Future Survey, which allows for comparisons between statewide and national results. The survey also asks questions about antisocial behaviors, such as carrying weapons, selling drugs, harming another student, gang involvement, and being suspended from school.

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 in four domains: community, family, school and individual/peer. A total of 17 risk factors and 3 protective factors were measured in the 2019 APNA survey. To find a complete list of the risk and protective factors and their corresponding scales, please see Appendix E, available at <https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/regions.php?year=2019>. Data results and use of cut points related to national norms for risk and protective factors can be found in Section 4.

1.3 Administration Procedures

1.3.1 Overview

In August 2019, each Regional Prevention Provider (RPP) received a recruiting packet including: a school agreement form; survey fact sheet; a copy of the survey instrument; administration instructions for the district coordinator as well as the school coordinator (for both online and print versions of the instrument); teacher administration instructions; a copy of the parent notification letter; and instructions for registration (either online, email or fax.)

Regional Prevention Provider personnel visited or called school sites to encourage participation and obtain each school's participation form. Concerted efforts to gain school participation resulted in a robust 2019 dataset representative of the various student demographics throughout the state.

Participating schools received survey and administrative packets during October 2019 to allow survey administration to take place during November 2019. Each school coordinator received instructions on how to maintain student confidentiality and how to collect and return the completed surveys or, for online surveying, how to instruct students on logging into the platform to access the survey. Teachers received a script to read to students before they completed the survey. Completed print surveys were returned to the contractor, International Survey Associates (ISA), by December 1, 2019. Online survey data were collected throughout the survey period, with a December 13, 2019 cutoff date. Regional Prevention Providers followed up with phone calls to school contacts who had not returned surveys by December 13, 2019.

The University of Arkansas at Little Rock MidSOUTH Center for Prevention and Training and the Arkansas Department of Human Services Division of Aging, Adult, and Behavioral Health Services are grateful for the cooperation and support of Arkansas' students, school administrators, and teachers, in making this survey a success.

1.3.2 Procedures to Protect Student and Parent Rights

A special emphasis was placed on appropriately notifying parents about the survey, their child's potential participation, the passive consent procedure, and other procedures used to keep student information anonymous and confidential. On the day of the survey, each classroom teacher / proctor administering the survey read a developmentally, age-appropriate script to students. The script described students' rights to participate or not participate in the whole survey and let students know they could skip any individual questions they did not want to answer. 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. Survey Scanning Scoring Procedures

Print surveys returned to ISA were first checked to eliminate blank, damaged or unusable forms or, forms reporting students being in grades 7,9, or 11. ISA staff scanned the forms and prepared the data for analysis. For online surveys, data were collected on load-balanced virtual servers and combined with data from paper surveys before analysis. To ensure anonymity and as part of the dataset development, the ISA scoring system automatically suppresses the calculation of results when any subgroup of data contains responses from fewer than 10 students. Data from these small subgroups are, however, aggregated into reports for larger geographic areas (i.e., district, regional, and state reports).

1.4 2019 APNA Survey Dataset

1.4.1 Validity Assessment of the Individual Survey Protocols

Beyond the preliminary checks for valid surveys mentioned in Section 1.3.3, several other checks are built into the data screening process to minimize the inclusion of students who were not truthful in their responses. 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 reported an impossibly high frequency of multiple drug use; 3) the student indicated that he or she had used the non-existent drug Pegaramide; 4) there was a large age differential between grade level and the student's age as reported by the student; and 5) the student report contained logical inconsistencies between past 30-day use and lifetime use rates.

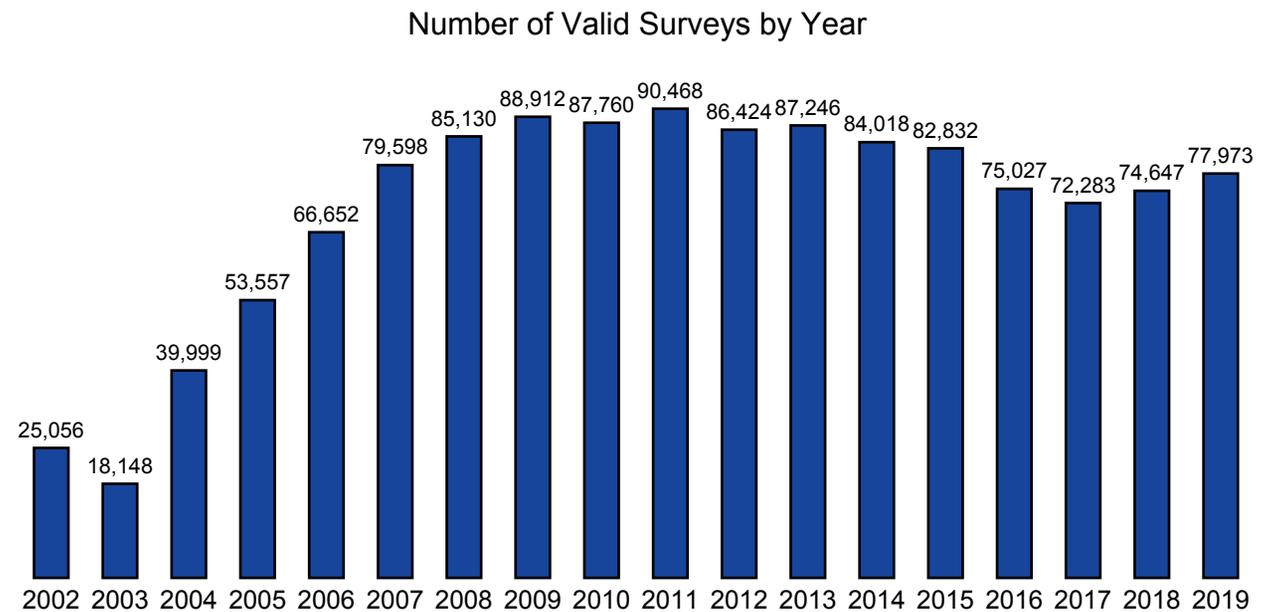
1.4.2. Resulting Student Dataset

In all, 86,413 students completed surveys for the 2019 APNA. Of these, and for the reasons cited in 1.3.3 and 1.4.1, a total of 8,440 surveys were removed (Table 1-1), leaving a total of 77,973 students who contributed data to the final database for analysis. Since 2002, APNA has collected survey data from a growing and stable number of Arkansas students. (Figure 1-1)

TABLE 1-1 NUMBER OF STUDENTS SURVEYED

Total Students Surveyed	86,413
Total Students Surveyed Providing Invalid Surveys	8,440
Number Valid Surveys in Grade 6	22,969
Number Valid Surveys in Grade 8	21,902
Number Valid Surveys in Grade 10	18,747
Number Valid Surveys in Grade 12	14,355
Total Number of Valid Surveys	77,973

FIGURE 1-1



1.5 Survey Respondents

1.5.1 Student Respondents by Region and County

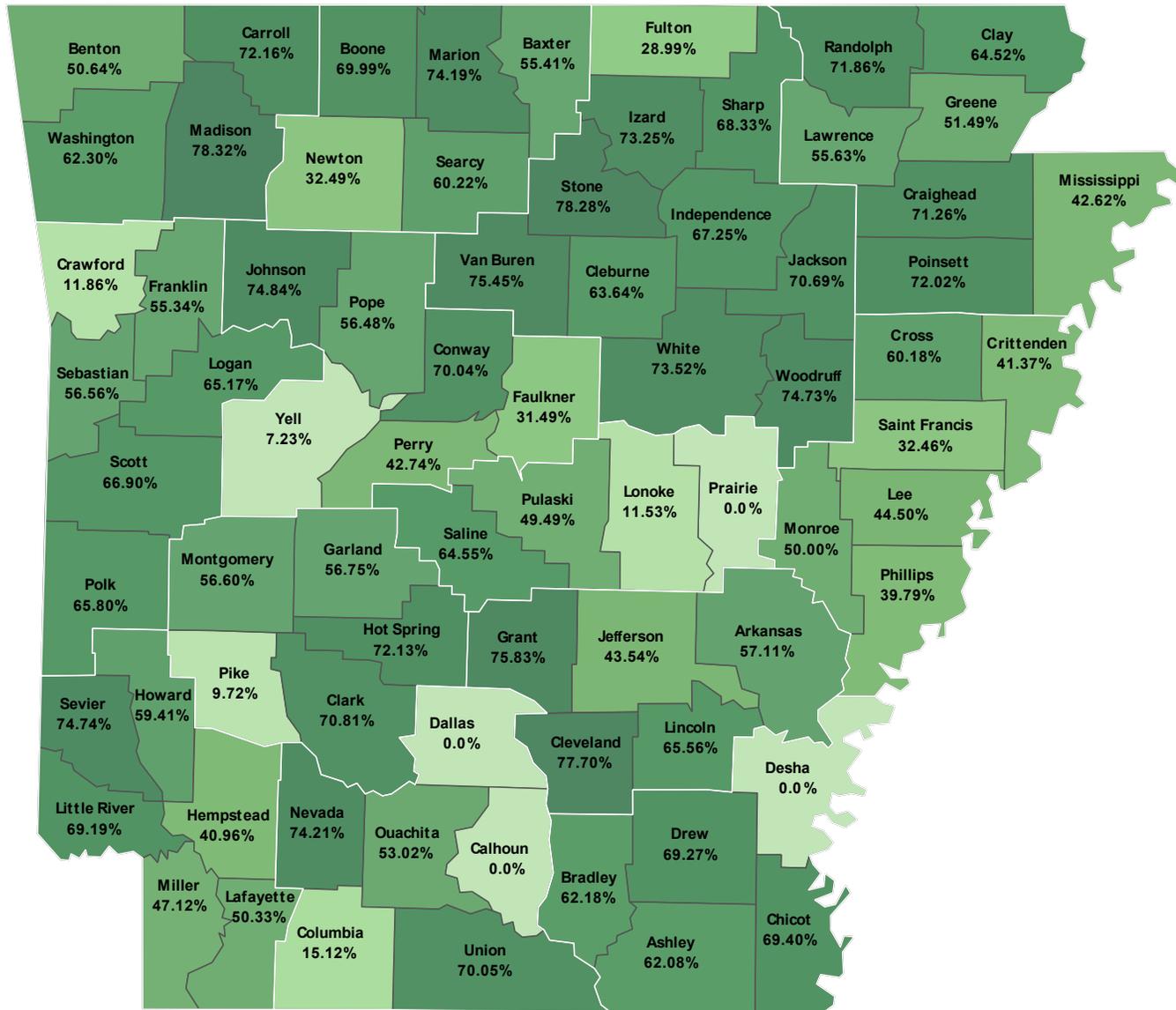
Grade level participation (n, %) by region for 2019 can be found in Table 1-2. The 13 Regional Prevention Providers provide services to the 75 counties throughout Arkansas. For 2019, 71 counties in all 13 regions participated in APNA as shown in Figure 1-2, which includes the percentage of 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students who responded in each region. (Figure 1-2)

Several tables have been prepared that supply regional- and county-level results for the 16 types of substances students reported. Rates of past 30-day and lifetime use for each of the 13 participating regions and the 71 participating counties can be found at: <https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/regions.php?year=2019> and a Sample Profile Report for use at county or regional level can be found in Appendix C.

TABLE 1-2

Total Number and Percentage of Survey Respondents by Grade and Participating Region										
	Grade 6		Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		2019 Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Region 1	4,553	19.8	4,902	22.4	4,283	22.8	3,150	21.9	16,888	21.7
Region 2	896	3.9	833	3.8	762	4.1	465	3.2	2,956	3.8
Region 3	2,123	9.2	1,973	9.0	1,799	9.6	1,436	10.0	7,331	9.4
Region 4	2,611	11.4	2,349	10.7	2,056	11.0	1,502	10.5	8,518	10.9
Region 5	1,887	8.2	1,634	7.5	1,483	7.9	1,162	8.1	6,166	7.9
Region 6	1,584	6.9	1,647	7.5	1,341	7.2	1,016	7.1	5,588	7.2
Region 7	860	3.7	707	3.2	617	3.3	503	3.5	2,687	3.4
Region 8	1,214	5.3	1,329	6.1	1,167	6.2	794	5.5	4,504	5.8
Region 9	3,979	17.3	3,364	15.4	2,811	15.0	2,225	15.5	12,379	15.9
Region 10	940	4.1	902	4.1	578	3.1	524	3.7	2,944	3.8
Region 11	710	3.1	778	3.6	524	2.8	577	4.0	2,589	3.3
Region 12	1,009	4.4	975	4.5	859	4.6	715	5.0	3,558	4.6
Region 13	603	2.6	509	2.3	467	2.5	286	2.0	1,865	2.4
Total	22,969	100.0	21,902	100.0	18,747	100.0	14,355	100.0	77,973	100.0

FIGURE 1-2 % OF ARKANSAS 6, 8, 10, AND 12TH GRADE STUDENTS RESPONDING IN EACH REGION



1.5.2 Student Demographics

Characteristics of the youth who participated in the 2019 APNA survey are presented in Table 1-3, with data shown separately for grades 6, 8, 10 and 12. Figures 1-3, 1-4, 1-5 present data for race/ethnicity, gender, and family structure of student respondents. A nearly equal number of males and females took the survey across all grades (female – 51.1% and males – 48.9%), which is the same breakdown as 2018. (Figure 1-4) Most respondents were White

(53.1%), followed by Hispanic (17.9%), African American (15.3%), Asian or Pacific Islander (2.4%), Other (2.1%). Students could self-identify with one or more racial/ethnic groups; students selecting more than one category were counted as multi-racial. Of all survey respondents, 8% (6,159 students) reported being multi-racial. (Figure 1-3)

Regarding family structure, 50.5% lived with both of their parents, 19.2% lived in a step-family structure, 25.3% lived with a single parent, and 5% lived in “other” family structure. (Figure 1-5)

TABLE 1-3

Total Number and Percentage of Survey Respondents by Grade and Demographic Characteristics																				
	Grade 6		Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		2019 Total		2018 Total		2017 Total		2016 Total		2015 Total		2014 Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Sample	22,969	29.5	21,902	28.1	18,747	24.0	14,355	18.4	77,973	100.0	74,647	100.0	72,283	100.0	75,027	100.0	82,832	100.0	84,018	100.0
Gender																				
Male	11,152	49.8	10,400	49.3	8,644	48.3	6,432	47.6	36,628	48.9	35,378	48.9	34,625	48.9	36,668	49.3	40,161	48.9	40,921	49.1
Female	11,236	50.2	10,685	50.7	9,237	51.7	7,070	52.4	38,228	51.1	36,977	51.1	36,111	51.1	37,758	50.7	41,997	51.1	42,490	50.9
Race/Ethnicity																				
White	11,154	49.3	11,404	52.4	10,398	55.7	8,129	56.8	41,085	53.1	39,589	53.4	40,321	56.2	42,498	57.1	48,437	58.8	50,021	59.8
Native American	439.0	1.9	261.0	1.2	182.0	1.0	84.0	0.6	966.0	1.2	1,070	1.4	1,052	1.5	1,275	1.7	1,323	1.6	1,323	1.6
Hispanic	3,937	17.4	4,036	18.5	3,340	17.9	2,533	17.7	13,846	17.9	12,536	16.9	11,099	15.5	10,648	14.3	11,883	14.4	10,607	12.7
African American	3,920	17.3	3,118	14.3	2,567	13.7	2,237	15.6	11,842	15.3	11,643	15.7	10,831	15.1	11,897	16.0	12,165	14.8	13,051	15.6
Asian or Pacific Islander	458.0	2.0	511.0	2.3	509.0	2.7	382.0	2.7	1,860	2.4	1,777	2.4	1,637	2.3	1,559	2.1	1,776	2.2	1,640	2.0
Other	737.0	3.3	491.0	2.3	256.0	1.4	154.0	1.1	1,638	2.1	1,675	2.3	1,564	2.2	1,442	1.9	1,399	1.7	1,336	1.6
Multi-racial	1,993	8.8	1,956	9.0	1,429	7.6	781.0	5.5	6,159	8.0	5,825	7.9	5,247	7.3	5,173	6.9	5,399	6.6	5,662	6.8
Family Structure																				
Both Parents	12,181	53.0	11,235	51.3	9,346	49.9	6,631	46.2	39,393	50.5	37,158	49.8	36,465	50.4	37,418	49.9	41,818	50.5	41,345	49.2
Step-Families	4,263	18.6	4,345	19.8	3,703	19.8	2,668	18.6	14,979	19.2	14,758	19.8	14,068	19.5	14,630	19.5	16,366	19.8	16,661	19.8
Single Parent	5,606	24.4	5,381	24.6	4,746	25.3	3,968	27.6	19,701	25.3	18,987	25.4	17,902	24.8	18,659	24.9	20,384	24.6	21,605	25.7
Other	919.0	4.0	941.0	4.3	952.0	5.1	1,088	7.6	3,900	5.0	3,744	5.0	3,848	5.3	4,320	5.7	4,264	5.1	4,407	5.3

*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 1-3

**Ethnicity:
Breakdown of Students Taking the
2019 Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey**

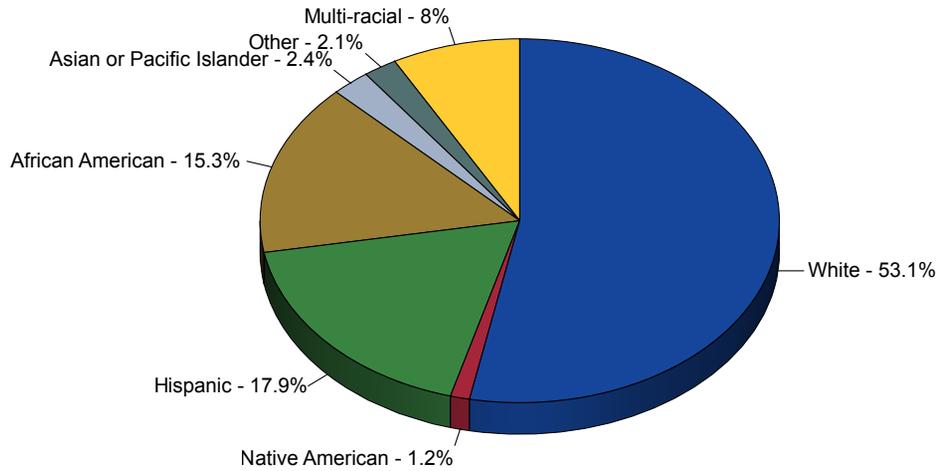


FIGURE 1-4

**Gender:
Breakdown of Students Taking the
2019 Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey**

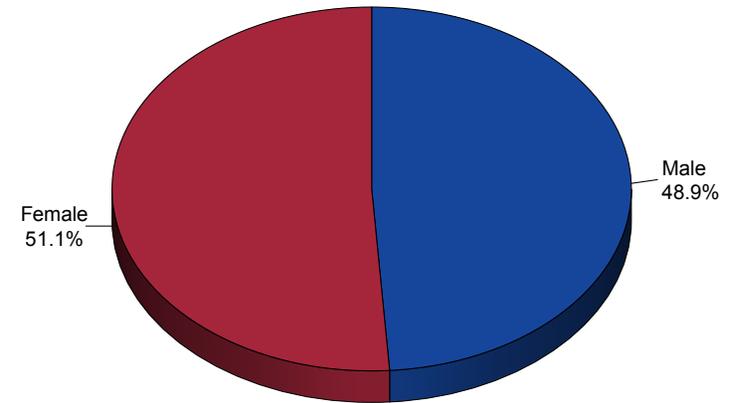
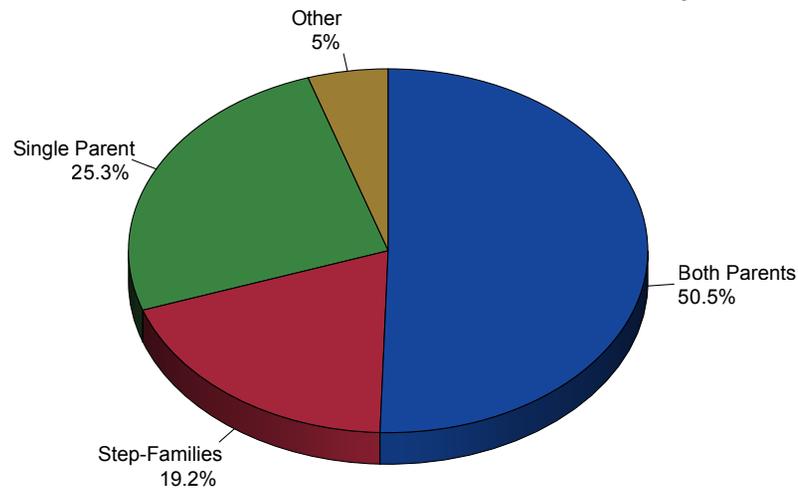


FIGURE 1-5

**Family Structure:
Breakdown of Students Taking the
2019 Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey**



Section 2. Substance Use and Related Behaviors and Perceptions

This section presents findings related to student use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs (ATOD) and explores topics including experimentation, current use, heavy use, and a variety of contextual factors (e.g., location of use, source of substances, and parental attitudes toward ATOD).

2.1. Measuring Substance Use Indicators

2.1.1. Substances and Prevalence Periods Measured by APNA

Arkansas youth report on substance use of 16 substances shown in Table 2-1. This report carries long-term trend data, comparing this year's survey findings to the previous five years of data gathered using similar survey questions. A few substances have been added throughout the years to reflect current usage trends; most recently added were synthetic marijuana and bath salts (2012) and e-cigarettes (2014).

The report also carries data on lifetime vs 30-day substance use. Lifetime use, when a student reports having used a substance at least once, is typically viewed as a measure of youth experimentation of ATOD. In contrast, past 30-day use, (ie, when students report that they have used a substance at least once in the past 30 days), is viewed as the best measure of ongoing use of ATOD. For alcohol use, binge drinking is measured using a two-week prevalence period and e-cigarettes use is reported by frequency and amount used.

TABLE 2-1 - SUBSTANCES AND PREVALENCE PERIOD MEASURED IN APNA 2019

DRUG	PREVALENCE PERIOD
Alcohol	Lifetime, Past 30 Days, Binge in Past Two Weeks
Cigarettes	Lifetime, Past 30 Days
Smokeless Tobacco	Lifetime, Past 30 Days
E-Cigarettes	Lifetime, Frequency of Use
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
Synthetic Marijuana	Lifetime, Past 30 Days
Bath Salts	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

2.1.2. Comparison Groups

The results from the 2019 APNA are compared with six sets of data. First, the five previous APNA findings (2014-2018) provide long-term trend data to inform policy makers and prevention planners. Second, the 2019 APNA data are compared with the most recent findings of the Monitoring the Future Survey (MTF), which is the national assessment of adolescent substance use, and provides data for 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students.

2.2. Age of Initiation

To calculate age of first use of a substance, only data from those youth who had indicated they had used the substance were analyzed and was, thus, a small subset of those included in the full dataset.

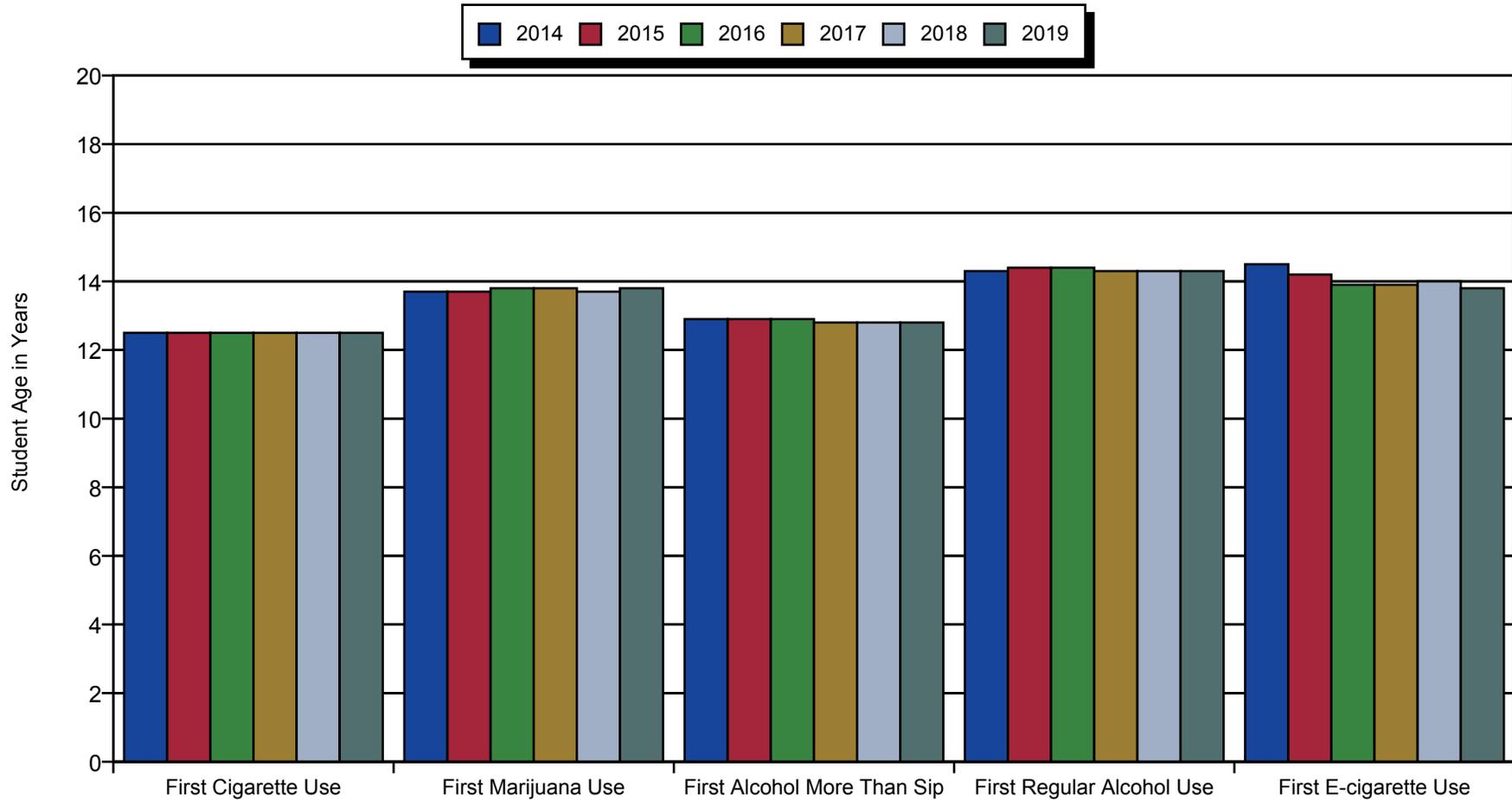
Age of first use of select substances is shown in Table 2.2 and Figure 2.1, which also show little change over the last five years on age of initiation. Again in 2019 youth, at the age of 12.5 years, began using cigarettes before any other substance. First use of alcohol is measured by two indicators: first sip and regular alcohol use, which were reported at 12.8 vs 14.3, respectively. Marijuana-using youth reported that their first use was at 13.8 years and those using e-cigarettes reported first use as 13.8 years. Administrators and educators should take note of the age of initiation for e-cigarette use: trend data since 2014 indicates that students are initiating use at an earlier age, from 14.5 to 13.8 in 2019.

TABLE 2-2

Drug Used	Age of Initiation					
	Average Age of First Use (Of Students Who Indicated That They Had Used)					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
First Cigarette Use	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5
First Marijuana Use	13.7	13.7	13.8	13.8	13.7	13.8
First Alcohol More Than Sip	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.8
First Regular Alcohol Use	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.3	14.3
First E-cigarette Use	14.5	14.2	13.9	13.9	14.0	13.8

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 with National Results

Lifetime use, when a student reports having used a substance at least once in his or her lifetime, is typically viewed as a measure of youth experimentation of ATOD. In 2019, students reported highest rates of lifetime use for these substances: alcohol (25.6%), e-cigarettes (24.7%), alcopops (14.0%), cigarettes (13.8%), marijuana (13.2%), and smokeless tobacco (8.6%). Rates of lifetime use have declined since 2018 for these substances, except for marijuana, which increased from 12.9% to 13.2%. Of note, cigarette use declined 1.5 points from 15.3% to 13.8%. Also of note and across the grade levels is the lifetime prevalence of alcohol, the most frequently reported substance, with rates ranging from 9.0% for 6th graders to 45.8% for 12th graders. (Table 2-4)

Table 2-3 shows how lifetime use of these substances among Arkansas 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students compared with national data from the Monitoring the Future Survey (MTF). For most substances, fewer Arkansas students reported lifetime use compared with the national sample. Yet, for smokeless tobacco and cigarettes, more Arkansas students reported lifetime use than their national counterparts.

2.3.2 Current Results Compared with Previous Years

Since 2014, lifetime use of most substances has declined, sometimes dramatically as shown in Table 2-4 and Figure 2-2, along with the current year data for MTF. The long-term trend has been positive since 2014, and this downward trend continues for all categories between 2018 and 2019.

Special note: on frequency tables providing percentage of students who used ATODs, the Any Drug category includes all drugs that were included in APNA that year. For example, in 2014, the e-cigarette category was added and calculated in that category for that year forward. Thus, earlier years are slightly different and cannot be compared.

TABLE 2-3

Difference in Lifetime Prevalence Rates on Directly Comparable Measures between Arkansas Students and MTF 2019 Findings										
Grade Level	Alcohol	Cigarettes	Smokeless Tobacco	Marijuana	LSD/Hallucinogens	Cocaine	Inhalants	Methamphetamines	Heroin/Opiates	MDMA(Ecstasy)
8th	-3.2%	2.4%	0.4%	-6.1%	-0.8%	-0.6%	-3.0%	-0.5%	-0.4%	-1.1%
10th	-7.6%	3.2%	1.4%	-14.4%	-1.7%	-1.6%	-2.2%	-0.2%	0.3%	-2.1%
12th	-12.7%	2.1%	5.0%	-14.0%	-1.5%	-1.7%	-2.2%	0.1%	0.5%	-0.9%

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

TABLE 2-4

Percentage of Arkansas Respondents Who Used ATODs During Their Lifetime by Grade

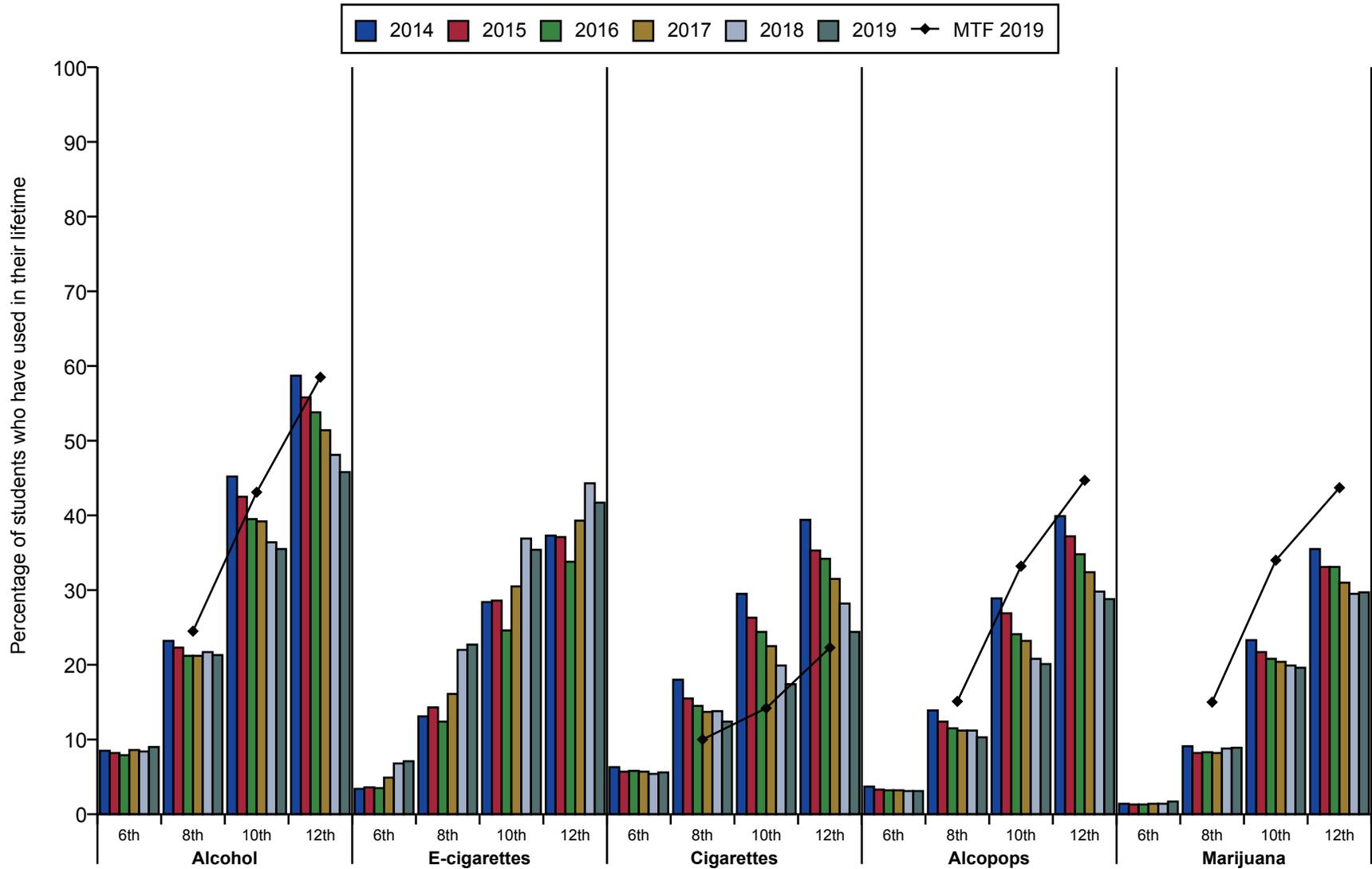
Drug Used	Arkansas Grade 6						Arkansas Grade 8						MTF Grade 8	Arkansas Grade 10						MTF Grade 10	Arkansas Grade 12						MTF Grade 12	Total					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Alcohol	8.5	8.2	7.9	8.6	8.4	9.0	23.2	22.3	21.2	21.2	21.7	21.3	24.5	45.2	42.5	39.5	39.2	36.4	35.5	43.1	58.7	55.8	53.8	51.4	48.1	45.8	58.5	31.2	29.7	28.2	27.8	25.9	25.6
Cigarettes	6.3	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.6	18.0	15.5	14.5	13.7	13.8	12.4	10.0	29.5	26.3	24.4	22.5	19.9	17.4	14.2	39.4	35.3	34.2	31.5	28.2	24.4	22.3	21.5	19.1	18.2	17.0	15.3	13.8
Smokeless Tobacco	4.7	4.1	4.0	4.2	3.5	4.0	11.3	9.9	9.1	8.7	8.1	7.5	7.1	18.4	16.9	15.2	14.0	12.4	10.6	9.2	22.4	19.9	19.5	18.8	16.3	14.8	9.8	13.2	11.9	11.1	10.6	9.2	8.6
E-cigarettes	3.4	3.6	3.5	4.9	6.8	7.1	13.1	14.3	12.4	16.1	22.0	22.7	--	28.4	28.6	24.6	30.5	36.9	35.4	--	37.3	37.1	33.8	39.3	44.3	41.7	--	18.7	19.1	16.9	20.9	25.0	24.7
Marijuana	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.7	9.1	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.8	8.9	15.0	23.3	21.7	20.8	20.4	19.9	19.6	34.0	35.5	33.1	31.0	29.5	29.7	43.7	15.4	14.3	14.1	13.6	12.9	13.2	
Inhalants	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.9	6.9	5.7	5.7	5.7	6.5	6.5	9.5	6.8	5.9	5.2	4.8	4.4	4.6	6.8	5.6	5.0	3.9	3.8	3.3	3.1	5.3	5.7	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.7
Hallucinogens	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.6	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.9	3.6	3.8	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.8	4.1	5.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5
Cocaine	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.9	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.1	3.8	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9
Methamphetamines	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.7	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5
Synthetic Marijuana	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7	--	4.4	3.5	2.6	2.2	1.9	2.0	--	7.6	5.3	3.6	2.7	2.2	2.2	--	3.2	2.4	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.5
Bath Salts	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.6	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.9	--	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	--	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	--	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6
Ecstasy	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.1	3.2	2.7	2.8	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.4	3.3	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9
Heroin	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.4	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5
Prescription Drugs	1.9	2.2	2.5	3.1	2.8	3.1	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.9	5.8	5.3	--	11.0	10.3	9.2	9.9	8.1	6.7	--	15.5	14.1	13.2	11.7	9.8	8.6	14.6	7.6	7.2	6.9	7.2	6.2	5.6
OTC Drugs	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	--	4.6	4.3	3.7	4.3	3.0	2.5	--	5.5	5.2	4.6	3.9	3.2	2.8	--	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.2	2.1
Alcopops	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	13.9	12.4	11.5	11.2	11.2	10.3	15.1	28.9	26.9	24.1	23.2	20.8	20.1	33.2	39.9	37.2	34.8	32.4	29.8	28.8	44.7	19.7	18.1	16.8	16.0	14.4	14.0
Any Drug	7.4	7.2	7.7	8.7	8.7	9.7	16.3	15.3	15.3	15.9	17.1	17.0	--	28.9	27.2	26.3	25.9	24.8	24.2	--	39.7	36.9	36.3	34.5	32.3	32.5	--	21.3	20.1	19.9	19.9	19.2	19.4

NOTE: Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available because the MTF data are not comparable to the Arkansas data.

NOTE: The Any Drug category should not be compared across the years because the types of drugs assessed changed over the years in order to add emerging drugs being used (or drop those that had become unpopular). See full explanation in Section 2.3.2.

FIGURE 2-2

Lifetime ATOD Use:
Arkansas (2014 thru 2019) Compared with National (2019)



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

2.3.3 Lifetime Substance Use by Gender

As in the previous year, in 2019, overall female substance use in eight categories was higher than that reported by males: alcohol, e-cigarettes, marijuana, inhalants, methamphetamines, synthetic marijuana, bath salts, prescription drugs, over-the-counter drugs, and alcopops. (Figure 2-3, Table 2-5, and Table 2-6)

As is typically found, one of the largest percentage differences between genders was for smokeless tobacco use by 12th grade boys who use smokeless tobacco almost four times the rate of girls (23.4% vs. 6.6%). Other differences are less dramatic.

Student reports of e-cigarette use revealed a high percentage of 12th grade males and females reporting lifetime use of e-cigarettes at almost the same rate (41.8% and 41.3%, respectively). Tenth grade males and females also reported fairly similar and high levels of e-cigarette use; of note, more 10th grade females reported e-cigarette use (36.2% and 34.6%, respectively).

Since 2018, total lifetime use for all substances decreased slightly or remained stable for males, except for slight increases (+.1%) for cocaine and synthetic marijuana. For females, use of seven substances was reported at higher levels in 2019 than 2018: e-cigarettes (24.9% vs 24.1%); marijuana (13.5% vs. 13.0%); inhalants (5.3% vs. 5.0%); hallucinogens (1.2% vs. 1.1%); synthetic marijuana (1.6% vs. 1.4%); bath salts (2.1% vs. 1.9%); and ecstasy (.7% vs. .6%), respectively.

While many of these findings, whether negative or positive, were modestly small between 2018 and 2019, data interpretation should be watchful of any of the increases found in the most recent years and special attention noted for the increases reported by female students.

FIGURE 2-3

Lifetime ATOD Use by Gender

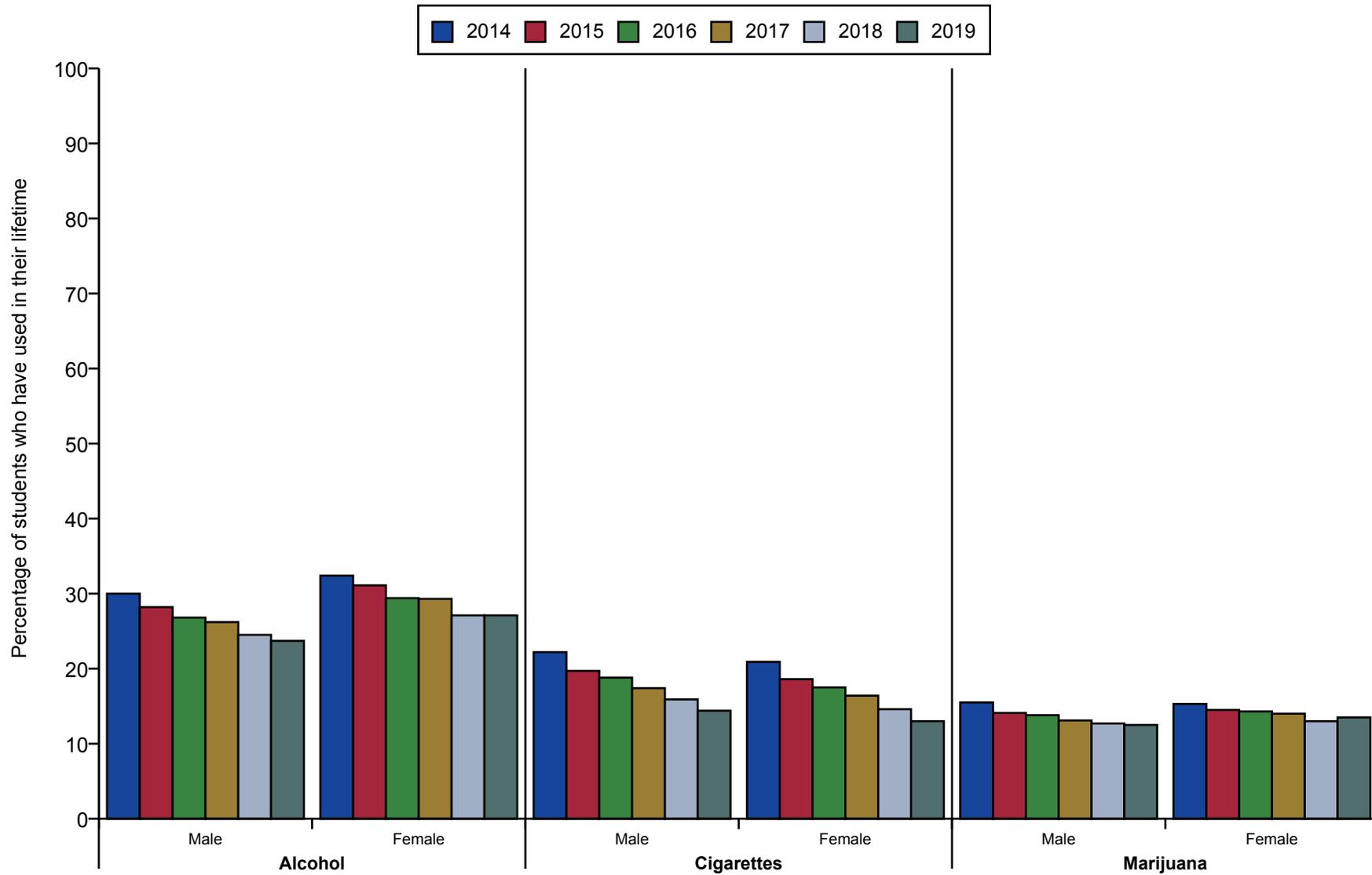


TABLE 2-5

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					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Alcohol	10.0	9.0	9.1	9.6	9.3	10.0	22.5	21.3	20.1	19.8	20.3	19.1	42.7	39.8	37.0	35.6	33.4	31.9	56.7	53.7	51.2	49.2	46.0	44.0	30.0	28.2	26.8	26.2	24.5	23.7
Cigarettes	7.3	6.4	6.6	6.4	6.2	6.2	17.9	15.4	14.1	13.5	13.0	12.2	30.0	26.7	25.4	22.0	20.6	18.6	42.6	38.1	36.7	34.0	31.3	26.9	22.2	19.7	18.8	17.4	15.9	14.4
Smokeless Tobacco	7.0	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.1	5.4	16.2	14.5	12.9	12.3	11.4	10.4	29.4	26.2	23.5	20.8	19.1	16.1	36.9	33.0	31.9	29.8	27.0	23.4	20.5	18.2	16.9	15.8	14.0	12.5
E-cigarettes	4.3	4.2	4.2	5.9	7.8	7.7	14.4	15.3	13.5	17.1	22.4	21.6	31.5	31.1	27.9	31.8	36.9	34.6	42.7	42.2	39.0	42.7	46.5	41.8	20.8	20.8	19.0	22.2	25.6	24.0
Marijuana	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9	9.4	8.1	8.4	8.0	8.5	8.5	23.0	21.5	20.2	19.0	19.6	18.7	36.8	33.6	32.8	31.0	29.5	28.9	15.5	14.1	13.8	13.1	12.7	12.5
Inhalants	3.7	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.7	3.3	5.2	4.5	4.3	4.5	5.2	5.0	5.6	4.8	4.4	3.7	3.5	4.0	5.4	4.5	3.8	3.9	3.4	3.2	4.9	4.1	3.9	3.8	4.0	3.9
Hallucinogens	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.2	5.3	5.5	5.2	4.9	4.9	5.1	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8
Cocaine	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.9	3.7	4.0	3.2	2.9	2.6	2.6	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9
Methamphetamines	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4
Synthetic Marijuana	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	2.1	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	4.6	3.5	2.6	1.9	1.7	1.9	8.9	6.2	3.8	2.8	2.3	2.1	3.5	2.5	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.4
Bath Salts	1.0	1.3	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0
Ecstasy	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	2.1	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	3.6	3.7	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.8	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Heroin	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5
Prescription Drugs	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.9	2.6	2.6	3.6	3.3	3.4	4.4	4.5	4.0	8.9	8.0	7.3	7.8	7.3	5.4	15.4	13.7	11.9	10.5	9.6	7.7	6.5	6.0	5.6	6.0	5.5	4.6
OTC Drugs	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	3.3	3.3	2.6	3.2	2.5	2.0	4.8	4.8	3.6	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.7
Alcopops	3.9	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.7	11.8	9.9	9.1	9.4	8.7	7.7	24.1	22.4	20.2	18.5	16.7	16.0	34.8	32.3	29.8	28.1	25.4	24.7	16.7	15.1	14.0	13.3	11.7	11.2
Any Drug	7.5	6.8	7.4	8.3	8.2	8.4	14.6	13.6	13.2	13.9	15.0	14.7	27.3	25.3	24.1	23.1	23.3	22.3	40.2	36.7	35.4	34.0	32.0	31.4	20.3	18.7	18.3	18.3	17.9	17.5

NOTE: The Any Drug category should not be compared across the years because the types of drugs assessed changed over the years in order to add emerging drugs being used (or drop those that had become unpopular). See full explanation in Section 2.3.2.

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					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Alcohol	7.1	7.3	6.7	7.7	7.7	8.0	23.9	23.2	22.2	22.5	22.9	23.1	47.4	45.0	41.7	42.5	38.9	39.0	60.5	57.6	56.0	53.5	50.5	47.7	32.4	31.1	29.4	29.3	27.1	27.1
Cigarettes	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.7	5.2	18.1	15.6	14.7	13.9	14.4	12.5	29.1	25.9	23.5	22.7	19.3	16.3	36.6	32.8	32.0	28.9	25.4	21.9	20.9	18.6	17.5	16.4	14.6	13.0
Smokeless Tobacco	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.0	2.6	6.4	5.5	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.7	8.5	8.5	7.7	7.6	6.1	5.7	9.7	8.4	8.4	8.2	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.0	5.6	5.6	4.7	4.7
E-cigarettes	2.5	2.9	2.7	3.8	5.8	6.4	11.9	13.3	11.2	15.1	21.5	23.5	25.5	26.3	21.5	29.1	36.6	36.2	32.7	32.6	29.2	36.1	42.3	41.3	16.8	17.5	14.9	19.5	24.1	24.9
Marijuana	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.5	8.8	8.2	8.0	8.5	9.0	9.3	23.5	21.9	21.3	21.6	20.0	20.3	34.4	32.5	33.3	31.2	29.9	30.2	15.3	14.5	14.3	14.0	13.0	13.5
Inhalants	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.5	4.5	8.6	6.8	6.9	6.8	7.7	7.7	7.9	6.8	6.0	5.8	5.1	5.2	5.8	5.3	4.0	3.7	3.2	3.1	6.5	5.6	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.3
Hallucinogens	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.5	2.5	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.9	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2
Cocaine	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.6	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
Methamphetamines	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5
Synthetic Marijuana	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.6	2.0	4.3	3.4	2.7	2.5	2.0	2.2	6.5	4.5	3.4	2.5	2.1	2.1	3.0	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.6
Bath Salts	1.9	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.0	3.6	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.1
Ecstasy	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7
Heroin	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
Prescription Drugs	2.0	2.3	2.8	3.2	3.0	3.6	6.6	6.5	6.6	7.2	7.0	6.6	12.8	12.3	10.9	11.8	8.9	7.8	15.5	14.4	14.3	12.7	10.0	9.1	8.7	8.4	8.1	8.3	6.8	6.5
OTC Drugs	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.3	3.2	3.4	3.3	2.8	2.8	2.6	5.8	5.2	4.7	5.2	3.4	2.9	6.1	5.4	5.4	4.5	3.2	2.7	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.3	2.5	2.3
Alcopops	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.5	15.9	14.9	13.8	13.0	13.5	12.6	33.2	31.0	27.6	27.6	24.5	24.0	44.3	41.3	39.2	36.6	34.5	32.6	22.5	21.0	19.4	18.5	16.8	16.4
Any Drug	7.2	7.6	8.1	9.2	9.2	10.8	17.8	16.8	17.3	17.9	19.1	19.1	30.3	28.9	28.1	28.4	26.1	25.7	39.3	37.0	37.1	35.1	32.9	33.2	22.3	21.3	21.3	21.4	20.2	20.9

NOTE: The Any Drug category should not be compared across the years because the types of drugs assessed changed over the years in order to add emerging drugs being used (or drop those that had become unpopular). See full explanation in Section 2.3.2.

2.4. Past 30-Day ATOD Use

Students reported if they had used a substance at least once in the past 30 days, the best measure of current use of ATOD. The most commonly used substances for 2019 were: alcohol, marijuana, alcopops, cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, in that order. Note that students are not asked to report on e-cigarettes past 30-day use.

Past 30-day ATOD use for 15 substances is shown in Table 2-7 by grade level, with the results compared with MTF; Figure 2-4 illustrates data by

grade level and MTF comparison for the five most frequently reported substances: alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, smokeless tobacco, and alcopops.

2.4.1. 30-Day Use Compared with Previous Years

As shown in Table 2-7, past 30-day use of all substances has remained relatively stable since the 2018 survey, but the slight increases in six substances (marijuana, inhalants, hallucinogens, bath salts, ecstasy, alcopops) should be watched carefully.

TABLE 2-7

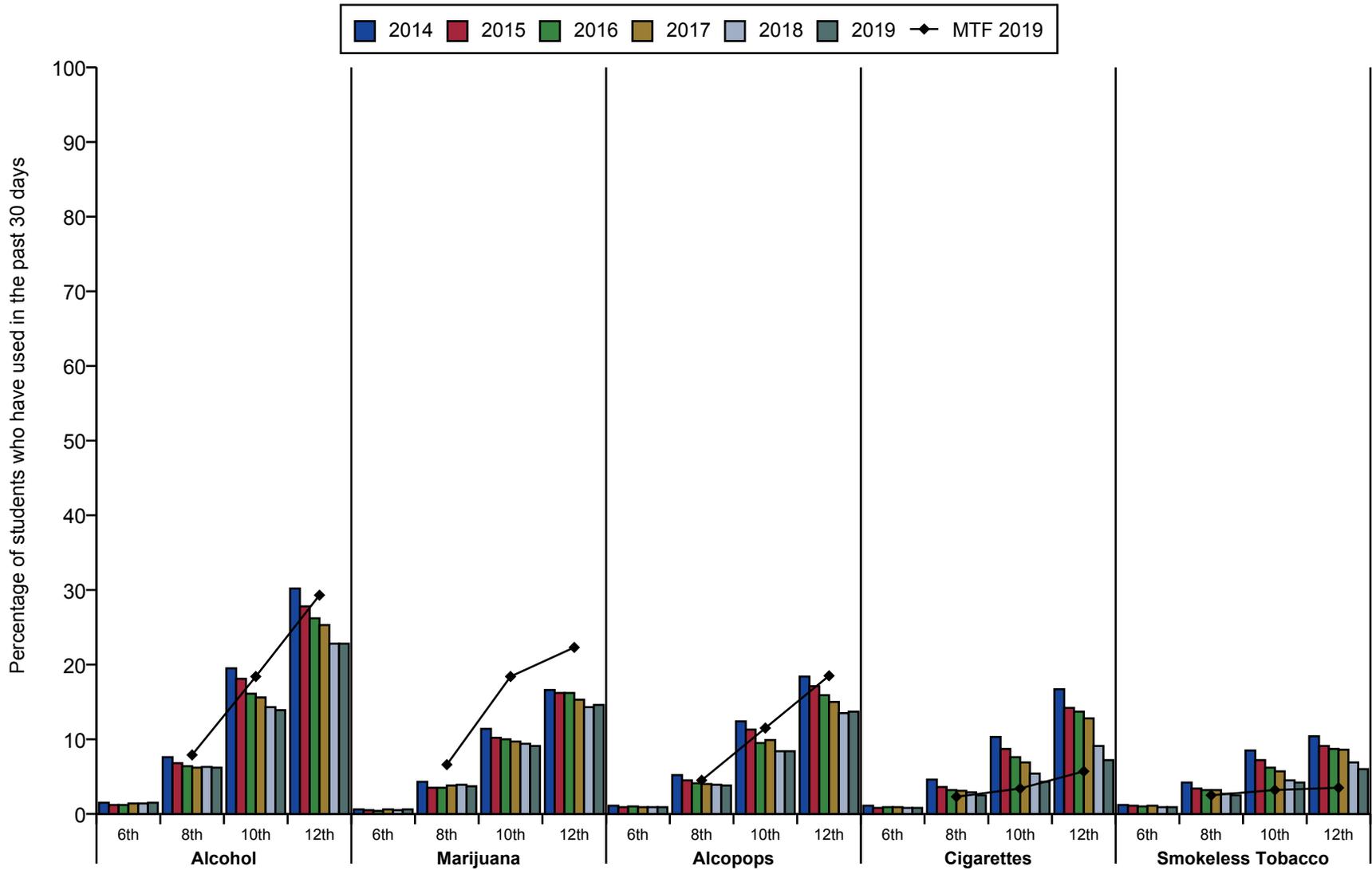
Percentage of Arkansas Respondents Who Used ATODs During The Past 30 Days by Grade																																	
Drug Used	Arkansas Grade 6						Arkansas Grade 8						MTF Grade 8	Arkansas Grade 10						MTF Grade 10	Arkansas Grade 12						MTF Grade 12	Total					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Alcohol	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	7.6	6.8	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.2	7.9	19.5	18.1	16.1	15.6	14.3	13.9	18.4	30.2	27.8	26.2	25.3	22.8	22.8	29.3	13.0	12.0	11.1	10.8	9.7	9.7
Cigarettes	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	4.6	3.6	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.3	10.3	8.7	7.6	6.9	5.4	4.3	3.4	16.7	14.2	13.7	12.8	9.1	7.2	5.7	7.3	6.0	5.6	5.3	4.0	3.3
Smokeless Tobacco	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9	4.2	3.4	3.2	3.2	2.7	2.5	2.5	8.5	7.2	6.2	5.7	4.5	4.2	3.2	10.4	9.1	8.7	8.6	6.9	6.0	3.5	5.6	4.8	4.3	4.2	3.4	3.1
Marijuana	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	4.3	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.7	6.6	11.4	10.2	10.0	9.7	9.4	9.1	18.4	16.6	16.2	16.2	15.3	14.3	14.6	22.3	7.3	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.0	6.1
Inhalants	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.6	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8
Hallucinogens	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Cocaine	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Methamphetamines	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Synthetic Marijuana	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	--	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.8	--	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	--	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Bath Salts	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	--	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	--	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	--	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7
Ecstasy	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Heroin	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Prescription Drugs	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.6	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.4	--	5.1	4.8	4.0	4.1	3.3	2.8	--	6.4	5.8	5.2	4.3	3.2	2.8	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.3
OTC Drugs	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	--	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.1	--	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.0	0.8	--	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.9
Alcopops	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	5.2	4.5	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	4.5	12.4	11.3	9.5	9.9	8.4	8.4	11.5	18.4	17.1	15.9	15.0	13.5	13.7	18.5	8.3	7.6	6.8	6.7	5.8	5.9
Any Drug	3.4	3.6	3.7	4.5	4.5	5.1	8.3	7.5	7.3	8.0	8.6	8.5	--	15.1	14.0	13.2	13.0	12.3	12.1	--	20.3	19.5	18.9	17.9	16.3	16.7	--	10.9	10.3	9.9	10.1	9.6	9.9

NOTE: Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available because the MTF data are not comparable to the Arkansas data.

NOTE: The Any Drug category should not be compared across the years because the types of drugs assessed changed over the years in order to add emerging drugs being used (or drop those that had become unpopular). See full explanation in Section 2.3.2.

FIGURE 2-4

30-Day ATOD Use:
Arkansas (2014 thru 2019) Compared with National (2019)



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

2.4.2 Arkansas Results Compared with National Results

Arkansas youth, compared with MTF respondents, have slightly higher rates of use of tobacco products (cigarettes and smokeless tobacco), as well as slightly higher usage rates of inhalants among 8th and 10th graders, and heroin/opiates among 10th and 12th graders. (Table 2-8)

On the positive side, Arkansas youth reported lower levels of use on marijuana, LSD/hallucinogens, cocaine, and MDMA (ecstasy). Of note, 8% fewer Arkansas 12th graders reported marijuana use than the national sample.

TABLE 2-8

Difference in Past 30-Day Prevalence Rates: Arkansas Students vs. MTF 2019 Respondents										
Grade Level	Alcohol	Cigarettes	Smokeless Tobacco	Marijuana	LSD/Hallucinogens	Cocaine	Inhalants	Methamphetamines	Heroin/Opiates	MDMA(Ecstasy)
8th	-1.7%	0.2%	0.0%	-2.9%	-0.1%	-0.1%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.3%
10th	-4.5%	0.9%	1.0%	-9.3%	-0.5%	-0.3%	0.4%	-0.1%	0.1%	-0.3%
12th	-6.5%	1.5%	2.5%	-7.7%	-0.3%	-0.5%	-0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	-0.2%

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

2.4.3 Past 30-Day ATOD Use by Gender

As with male and female lifetime use rates, past-month use followed similar trends. For example, percentage of smokeless tobacco users was notably higher among 12th grade males vs. females (9.8% vs. 2.4%, respectively), with 10th and 8th graders showing similar patterns, although with less of a gap at the younger grade levels. Comparing male with female use in the 12th grade,

alcohol, the most frequently reported substance, was comparable (22.7% vs. 22.8%, respectively). Drug categories where overall female substance use was higher than male substance use were: alcohol, marijuana, inhalants, synthetic marijuana, bath salts, prescription drugs, over-the counter drugs, and alcopops. (Tables 2-9, 2-10 and Figure 2-5)

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					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Alcohol	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.4	7.2	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.2	18.7	17.3	15.3	14.6	13.3	13.0	31.0	28.4	26.3	25.9	22.7	22.7	12.7	11.4	10.6	10.4	9.1	9.0
Cigarettes	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	4.6	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.6	11.1	8.8	8.0	6.9	5.8	5.2	19.1	16.7	15.6	15.1	10.6	8.7	7.9	6.3	5.9	5.6	4.3	3.8
Smokeless Tobacco	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	6.4	5.3	4.8	4.4	3.6	3.3	14.8	12.3	10.6	9.2	7.0	6.2	18.9	16.7	15.6	15.0	11.9	9.8	9.4	8.0	7.2	6.7	5.1	4.5
Marijuana	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	4.3	3.3	3.7	3.4	4.0	3.4	11.6	10.7	10.2	9.4	9.4	8.8	18.4	17.8	16.7	16.0	15.1	14.6	7.6	6.9	6.8	6.4	6.2	5.8
Inhalants	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.9	2.0	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.5
Hallucinogens	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Cocaine	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Methamphetamines	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Synthetic Marijuana	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.6	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
Bath Salts	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Ecstasy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Heroin	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Prescription Drugs	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.7	4.1	3.9	3.2	3.3	2.8	2.1	6.6	5.9	5.2	4.0	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.9
OTC Drugs	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.7
Alcopops	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	4.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.1	2.8	10.5	9.6	8.2	8.3	6.9	6.9	15.9	14.7	13.6	13.7	11.3	11.6	7.1	6.3	5.8	5.8	4.8	4.7
Any Drug	3.6	3.2	3.3	4.0	4.2	4.2	7.2	6.2	6.3	6.6	7.3	6.9	14.3	13.4	12.4	11.9	11.9	11.0	21.5	20.7	19.4	18.0	16.9	16.4	10.5	9.7	9.3	9.3	9.1	8.7

NOTE: The Any Drug category should not be compared across the years because the types of drugs assessed changed over the years in order to add emerging drugs being used (or drop those that had become unpopular). See full explanation in Section 2.3.2.

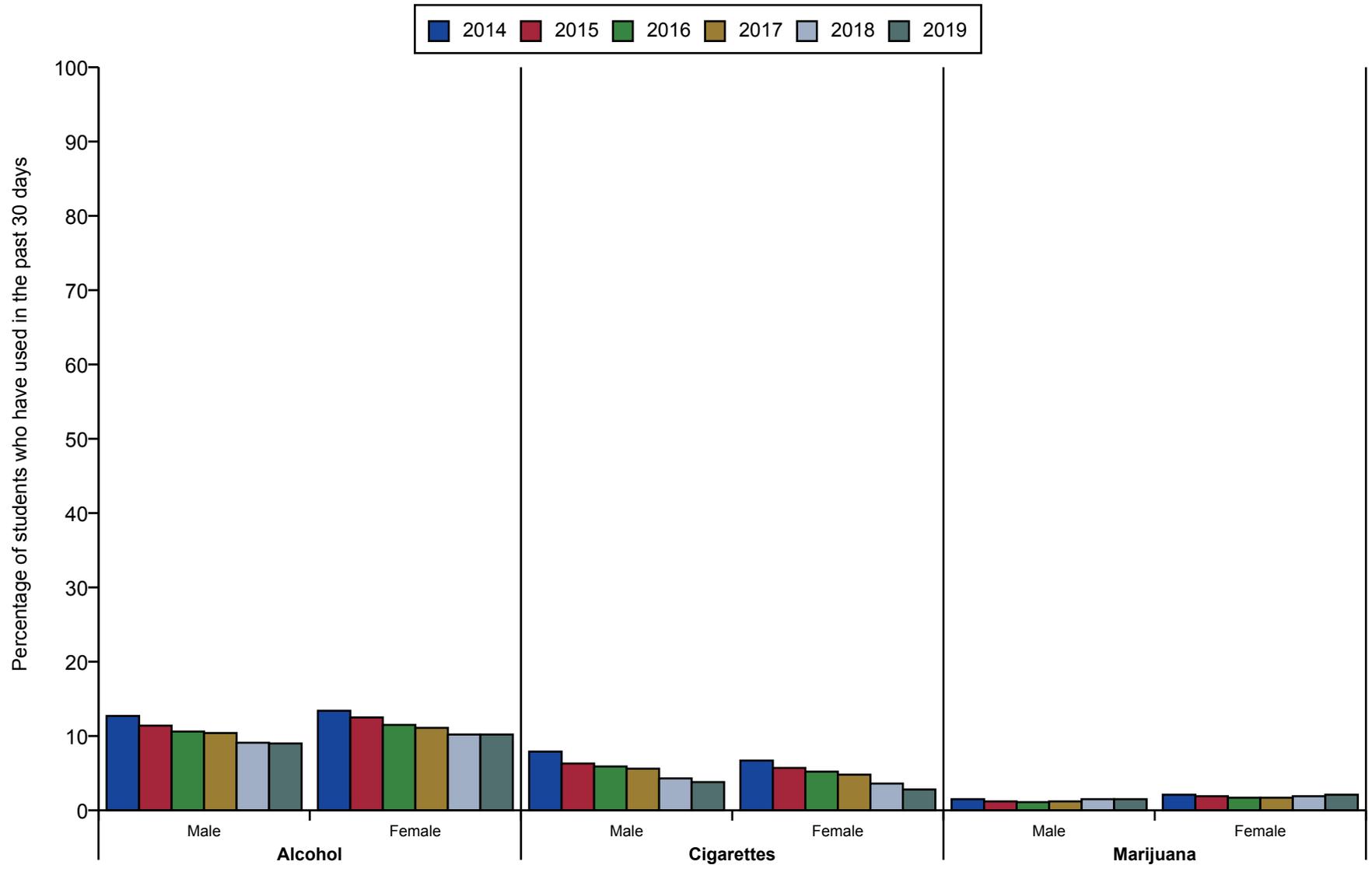
TABLE 2-10

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						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	
Alcohol	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.5	7.9	7.6	6.9	6.9	7.3	7.0	20.1	18.8	16.7	16.6	15.1	14.7	29.5	27.2	26.0	24.7	22.9	22.8	13.4	12.5	11.5	11.1	10.2	10.2	
Cigarettes	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	4.6	3.9	3.2	3.3	2.9	2.4	9.6	8.4	7.2	6.9	5.1	3.5	14.5	11.9	12.0	10.4	7.6	5.8	6.7	5.7	5.2	4.8	3.6	2.8	
Smokeless Tobacco	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.7	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.6	2.7	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.1	2.3	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.6	
Marijuana	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	4.3	3.7	3.3	4.1	3.7	4.0	11.1	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.2	9.2	15.2	14.7	15.6	14.7	13.6	14.4	7.1	6.5	6.5	6.6	5.8	6.2	
Inhalants	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.4	3.3	2.7	2.6	2.4	3.1	3.0	2.2	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.1	
Hallucinogens	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	
Cocaine	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Methamphetamines	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	
Synthetic Marijuana	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	
Bath Salts	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.5	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	
Ecstasy	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	
Heroin	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Prescription Drugs	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.9	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.1	5.9	5.5	4.7	4.7	3.7	3.3	6.2	5.7	5.2	4.5	3.3	2.7	3.9	3.7	3.3	3.4	2.9	2.7	
OTC Drugs	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	2.5	2.5	1.9	2.2	1.3	1.4	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.6	0.9	0.9	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.1	
Alcopops	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	5.8	5.3	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.7	14.1	12.8	10.7	11.2	9.8	9.9	20.5	19.1	18.0	16.2	15.7	15.6	9.5	8.7	7.8	7.5	6.8	6.9	
Any Drug	3.3	4.0	4.0	4.9	4.8	6.0	9.4	8.6	8.2	9.3	9.7	9.8	15.8	14.5	13.8	13.9	12.5	13.1	19.3	18.2	18.5	17.7	15.9	16.6	11.3	10.7	10.5	10.8	10.0	10.7	

NOTE: The Any Drug category should not be compared across the years because the types of drugs assessed changed over the years in order to add emerging drugs being used (or drop those that had become unpopular). See full explanation in Section 2.3.2.

FIGURE 2-5

30-Day ATOD Use by Gender



2.5 Special Topics in Substance Use

Other indicators, beyond frequency of use, are important to fully understand student ATOD use. This section reports Arkansas students' responses on heavy substance use (2.5.1), simultaneous use of multiple substances (2.5.2), sources and location of alcohol use (2.5.3); ease of obtaining substances (2.5.4), perceived harmfulness (2.5.5), academic performance and substance use (2.5.6), parental influence on student ATOD use (2.5.7) and the association of depressive symptoms and substance use (2.5.8).

2.5.1 Heavy Alcohol, Cigarette, and Marijuana Use

Alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana are the substances that all students, in Arkansas and across the nation, are most likely to use heavily.

For Arkansas students overall, binge drinking appears to be the most frequently reported heavy use problem. Binge drinking is unique in that the measured prevalence period is the past two weeks. The students are asked, "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 5.6% of youth reported binge drinking. Compared with 2014 findings, binge drinking among Arkansas youth has declined by 2.5%.

Heavy use of tobacco was measured by the question, "How frequently have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days?" Heavy cigarette use was defined as about one-half pack per day or more. Table 2-11 shows that heavy tobacco use was relatively low at .3% 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?" Heavy use was defined as reporting use of one or more marijuana cigarettes a day. The findings (Table 2-11) show a prevalence rate of 3.3% for all Arkansas students, with 7.2% of 12th graders reporting heavy marijuana use, a decrease from 7.5% in 2018 and 9.3% in 2014.

Male-female differences were also observed for heavy substance use. Tables 2-12 and 2-13 and Figure 2-6 show that, overall males report heavier use for cigarettes and marijuana; however, in 2019 overall, females' heavy use of alcohol continued to surpass that of males (6.1% vs. 4.9%, respectively); this trend has continued since 2014 and, while male rates have fallen since 2014, the increasing rates of female binge drinking should be considered in prevention programming. Females in all grades reported higher rates of binge drinking compared with their male counterparts. For heavy marijuana use, males, in general, reported slightly higher usage rates (3.5% vs. 3.0% for females); this pattern persisted across the grade levels.

FIGURE 2-6

Heavy Substance Use Male - Female

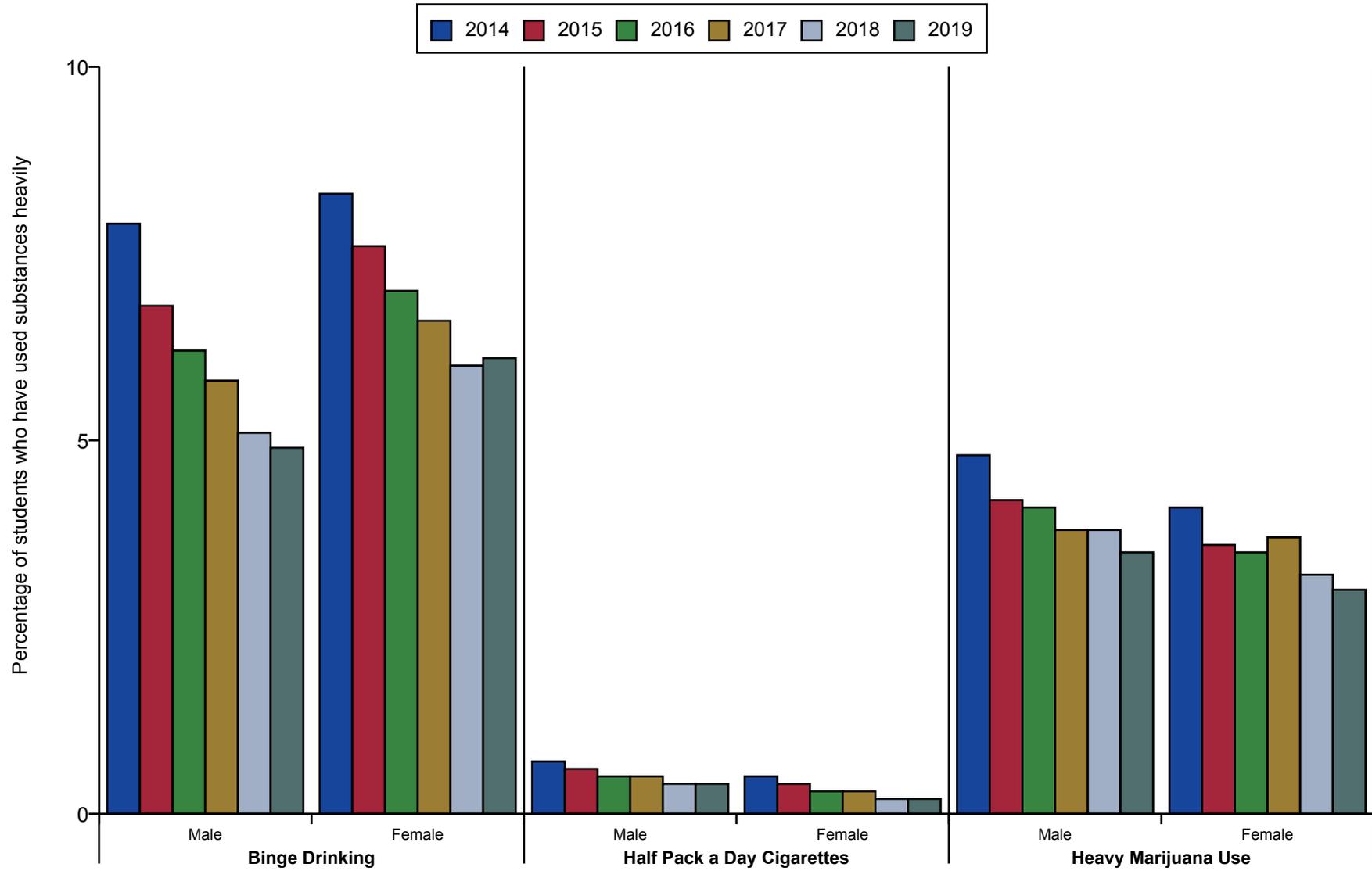


TABLE 2-11

Percentage of APNA Respondents (Grades 6, 8, 10, 12 and combined) who Engaged in Heavy Substance Use																														
Drug Used	Grade 6						Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12						Total					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Binge drinking	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	4.4	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	12.0	10.9	9.6	9.0	8.2	8.2	19.5	17.6	16.6	15.1	13.5	13.6	8.1	7.2	6.6	6.2	5.5	5.6
Half Pack / day cigarettes	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Heavy marijuana use	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	3.1	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.4	6.7	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.2	4.7	9.3	8.4	8.6	8.1	7.5	7.2	4.5	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.3

TABLE 2-12

Percentage of Males who Engaged in Heavy Substance Use																														
Drug Used	Grade 6						Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12						Total					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Binge drinking	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	4.0	3.0	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.6	11.4	10.1	9.2	7.7	7.4	7.3	20.4	18.2	16.4	15.6	13.6	13.0	7.9	6.8	6.2	5.8	5.1	4.9
Half Pack / day cigarettes	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Heavy marijuana use	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	3.1	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.4	7.3	6.2	6.0	5.0	5.4	4.9	10.7	10.0	9.6	9.1	8.6	8.1	4.8	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.5

TABLE 2-13

Percentage of Females who Engaged in Heavy Substance Use																														
Drug Used	Grade 6						Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12						Total					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Binge drinking	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	4.7	4.4	3.8	3.7	4.1	3.9	12.5	11.7	9.9	10.0	9.0	9.0	18.8	16.9	16.7	14.7	13.6	14.0	8.3	7.6	7.0	6.6	6.0	6.1
Half Pack / day cigarettes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Heavy marijuana use	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	3.1	2.5	2.2	2.6	2.3	2.3	6.2	5.6	5.2	5.7	4.9	4.5	8.1	7.0	7.6	7.2	6.6	6.0	4.1	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.2	3.0

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 (excludes e-cigarettes) measured by the survey. The data shown are all based on past 30-day use. As is typical, the prevalence rates increase with grade level. The combined grade prevalence rate (total %) for each substance is shown. The table also provides percentages of students using alcohol, cigarettes, tobacco, smokeless tobacco, and marijuana alone to allow for comparisons with the percentages for multiple drug use combinations.

A significant number of students reported using two or more and three or more substances. Across all grades, 6.9% of Arkansas youth have used two or more substances in the past 30 days (down from 7.1% in 2018), and 2.9% of students (vs. 3.2% in 2018) have used three or more substances. The most common combinations are that of alcohol and any other drug (4.3%), alcohol and marijuana (3.6%). Use of all three substances – alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana – within the past 30 days was reported by 1.4% of all students (slightly decreased from 1.6% in 2018). (Table 2-14)

TABLE 2-14

Percentage Using Multiple Drugs in the Past 30 Days (2019)					
	Grade 6	Grade 8	Grade 10	Grade 12	Total
Any Substance	6.6	13.3	21.8	31.8	16.8
Two or More Substances	1.6	5.0	9.5	14.8	6.9
Three or More Substances	0.6	2.3	4.0	6.0	2.9
Alcohol	1.5	6.2	13.9	22.8	9.7
Cigarettes	0.8	2.5	4.3	7.2	3.3
Smokeless Tobacco	0.9	2.5	4.2	6.0	3.1
Tobacco (cig. or smokeless)	1.4	4.0	6.7	10.5	5.1
Marijuana	0.6	3.7	9.1	14.6	6.1
Tobacco and Alcohol	0.4	1.7	3.6	6.7	2.7
Tobacco and Marijuana	0.3	1.2	2.5	4.2	1.8
Alcohol and Marijuana	0.3	1.8	5.2	9.3	3.6
Marijuana and Tobacco and Alcohol (all three)	0.2	0.8	1.8	3.5	1.4
Alcohol and Any Other Drug	0.6	2.7	6.2	10.0	4.3
Alcohol and Any 1 Other Drug	0.3	1.5	4.1	7.4	2.9
Alcohol and Any 2 Other Drugs	0.1	0.6	1.2	1.5	0.8
Tobacco and Any Other Drug	0.5	1.7	2.9	4.6	2.2
Tobacco and Any 1 Other Drug	0.2	0.9	1.7	3.0	1.3
Tobacco and Any 2 Other Drugs	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.5

2.5.3 Sources of Alcohol and Location of Alcohol Use

Tables 2-15 and 2-16 and Figures 2-7 and 2-8 provide data related to sources and places of alcohol use for Arkansas youth, if they used at all. 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 described their typical method for obtaining alcohol and the place where they usually drank alcohol.

Across all grades, the most prevalent source of alcohol was from someone aged 21 years or older. This source becomes increasingly used as youth progress from the 6th grade (.6%) to the 12th grade (15.6%) The next most prevalent sources were “other” (3.7%), getting it from home with parent’s permission (3.4%), and getting alcohol from someone under age 21 (2.3%). 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 .1% of 6th graders, .1% of 8th graders, .3% of 10th graders, and .4% of 12th graders indicated that they obtained alcohol by buying it with a fake ID and .8 % of 12th graders said they bought alcohol without a fake ID. (Table 2-15)

When consuming alcohol, students indicated that they most often drank alcohol at someone else’s house (10.1%). Students became more likely to drink at someone else’s house as they advance thru grades 6, 8, 10 and 12 (1.5%, 6.4%, 15.1%, and 22.8%, respectively).

TABLE 2-15

Percentage of Students Indicating Usual Source of Obtaining Alcohol					
	Grade 6	Grade 8	Grade 10	Grade 12	Total
Did not drink	94.6	84.7	72.0	61.2	80.1
Bought it with a fake ID	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2
Bought it without a fake ID	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.2
I got it from someone over 21	0.6	2.4	6.7	15.6	5.4
I got it from someone under 21	0.2	1.3	3.8	5.1	2.3
I got it from a brother or sister	0.2	0.9	1.2	1.3	0.8
I got it from home with a parent’s permission	1.3	3.0	4.6	5.6	3.4
I got it from home without a parent’s permission	0.6	2.8	3.6	1.7	2.1
I got it from another relative	0.5	1.4	2.3	1.7	1.4
A stranger bought it for me	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.2
I took it from a store	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	1.8	3.3	4.9	5.8	3.7

TABLE 2-16

Percentage of Students Indicating Where They Usually Consumed Alcohol					
	Grade 6	Grade 8	Grade 10	Grade 12	Total
Did not drink	94.1	83.6	69.8	58.3	78.7
At home	3.3	7.6	11.7	13.8	8.5
At someone else’s home	1.5	6.4	15.1	22.8	10.1
At an open area	0.4	0.9	1.6	2.0	1.1
At a sporting event or concert	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3
At a restaurant, bar, or club	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.4
At an empty building or construction site	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
At a hotel or motel	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.3
In a car	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3
At school	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2

FIGURE 2-7

Students' Sources of Obtaining Alcohol (2019)

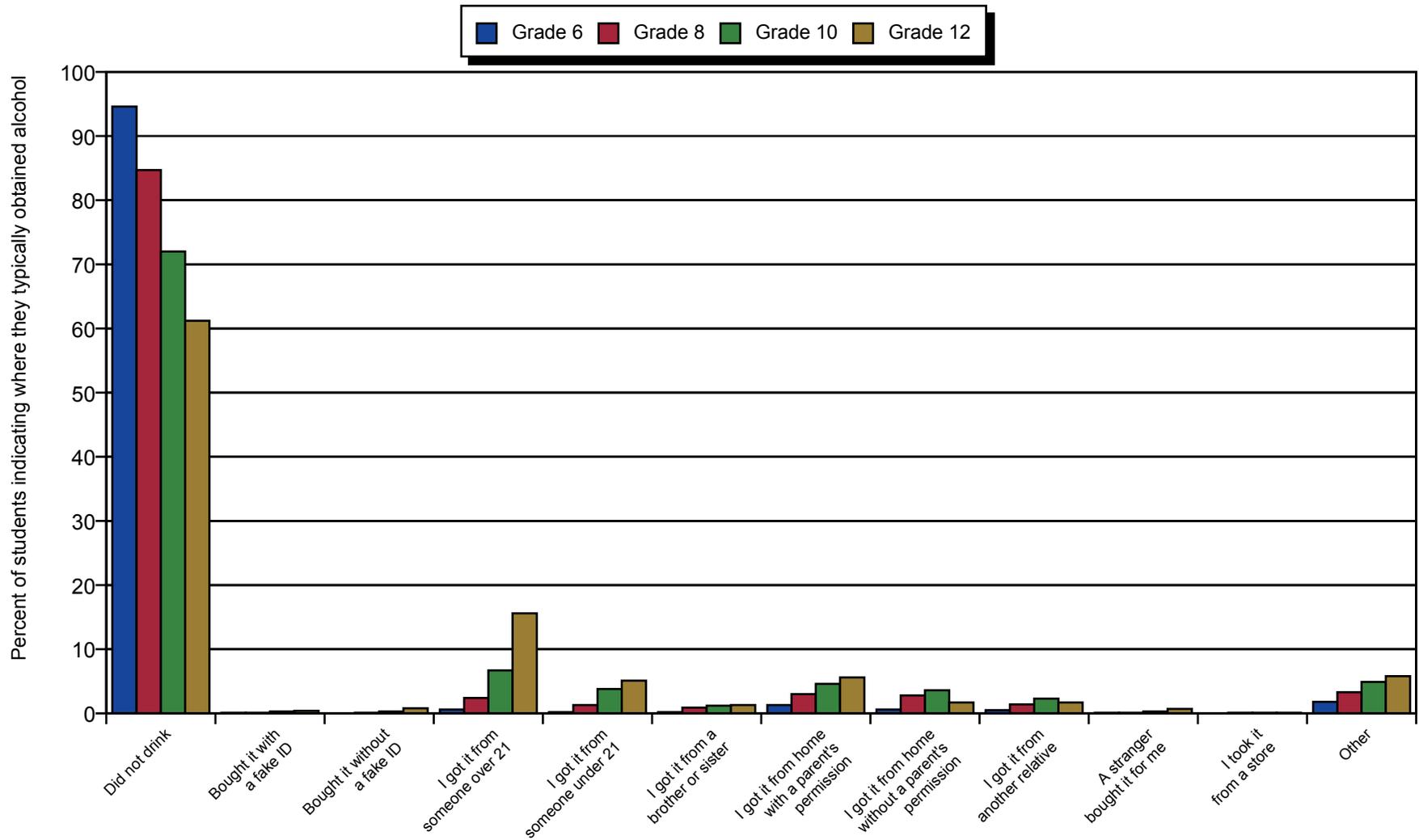
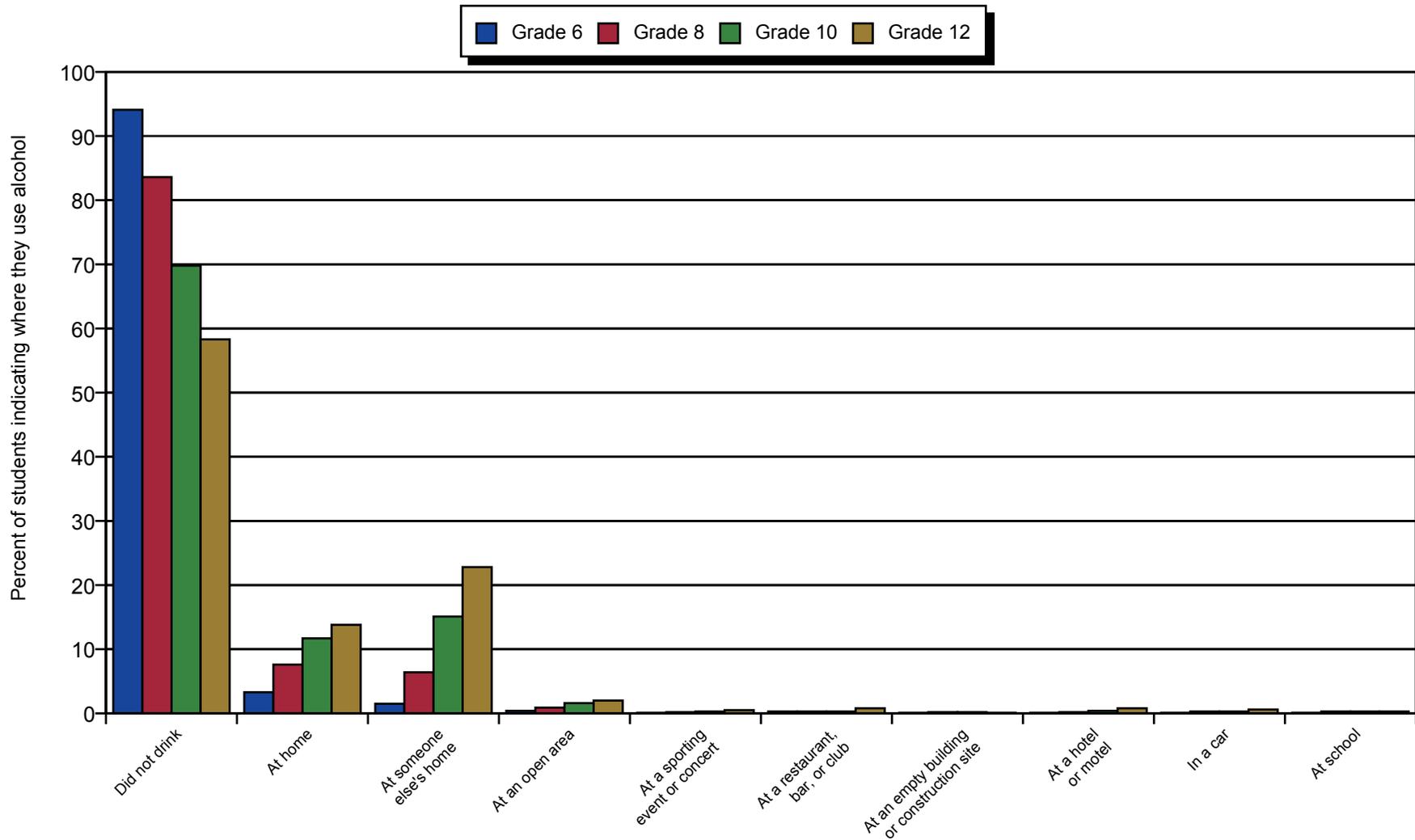


FIGURE 2-8

Usual Place of Student Alcohol Use (2019)



The second most popular place where youth in these grades drank was at their home (3.3%, 7.6%, 11.7%, and 13.8%, respectively). The likelihood of drinking in an open area, a sporting event or concert, a restaurant, bar, or club, an empty building or construction site, a hotel or motel, in a car, and at school were not common locations for consuming alcohol, yet all increased with grade level. This pattern of use is similar to last year. (Table 2-16)

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) and the level of use (being 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. Figure 2-9 illustrates trends per grade since 2014 in student reports of being drunk or high at school. Percentage rates have remained relatively the same over this six-year period.

2.5.4 Ease of Obtaining Substances

Arkansas students reported on how easy they thought it was to get cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, and e-cigarettes. Table 2-17 provides percentage of students who reported certain substances to be “sort of easy” or “very easy.” Of note, approximately half of 12th graders thought cigarettes, alcoholic beverages and marijuana (48.9%, 55.0% and 50.5%, respectively) were easily obtained while only 16% thought cocaine was easy to get and more than half (52.9%) thought e-cigarettes were easy to get. In contrast, fewer 6th graders thought the substances were easy to get: 10.9% for cigarettes; 13.0% for alcoholic beverages; 5.3% for marijuana; 2.9% for cocaine; and 8.6% for e-cigarettes. Compared with Monitoring the Future respondents, fewer Arkansas students reported substances as “sort of easy” or “very easy” to get across all grades (8,10,12) and substances.

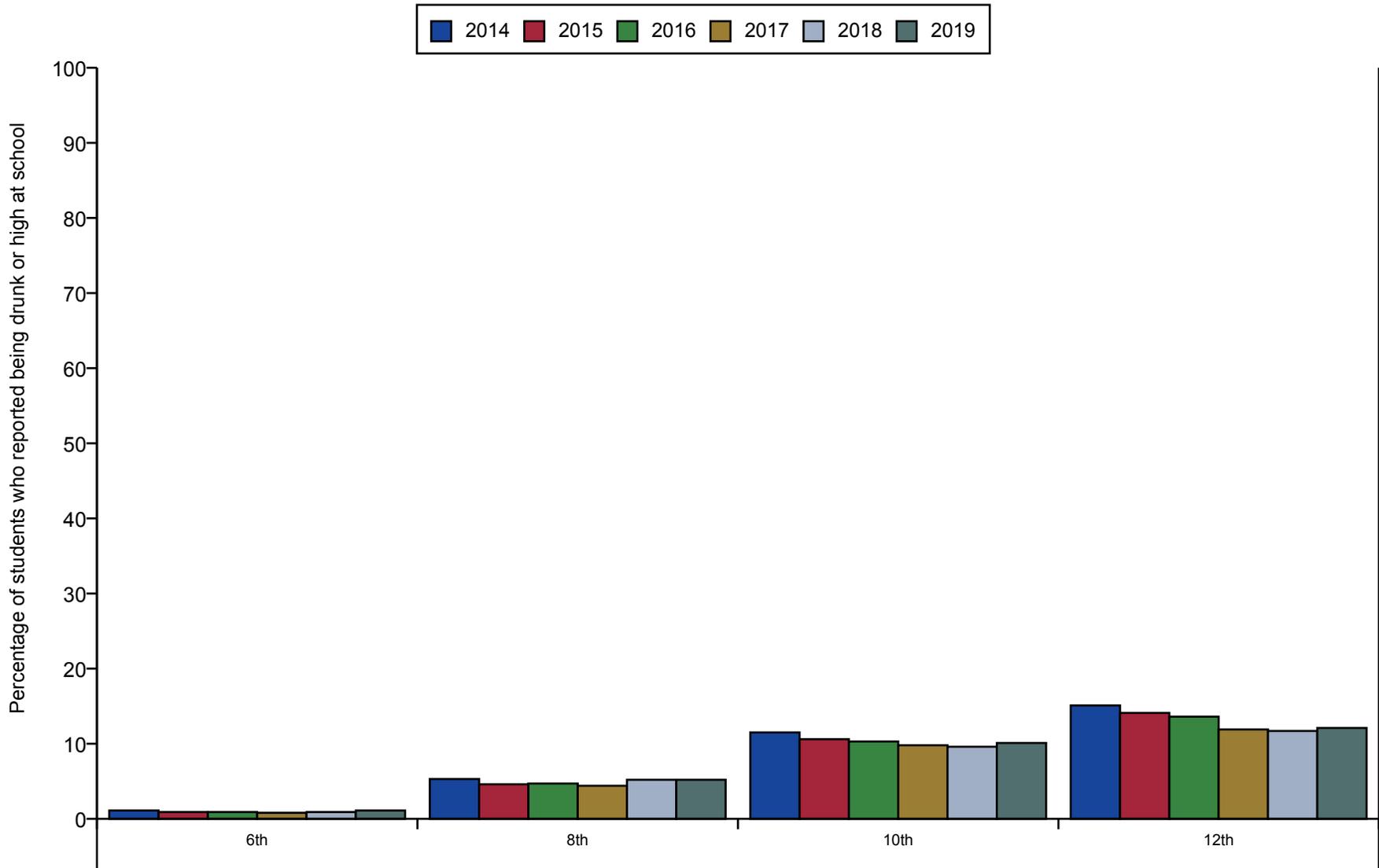
TABLE 2-17

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					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Cigarettes	12.4	12.6	12.6	11.0	11.4	10.9	28.6	27.2	25.5	25.0	25.7	24.2	41.1	50.6	47.4	44.3	42.5	39.9	36.8	56.7	71.3	67.7	65.5	62.8	58.6	48.9	72.7	38.1	36.1	34.5	32.8	30.9	28.1
Alcoholic Beverage	13.2	13.4	13.0	12.7	13.1	13.0	32.6	31.5	30.9	31.2	31.0	30.6	49.4	56.0	54.3	50.7	50.9	48.1	46.8	66.8	67.8	65.3	62.7	61.1	56.3	55.0	82.9	40.2	38.9	37.2	36.9	34.5	34.2
Marijuana	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	5.2	5.3	19.9	18.9	18.6	18.7	20.2	19.5	33.4	47.1	44.5	43.4	42.7	40.9	38.8	62.5	61.3	59.4	58.4	56.6	53.9	50.5	78.4	30.8	29.3	29.0	28.2	27.0	26.0
Cocaine	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.9	6.7	6.3	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.8	--	14.2	14.7	13.1	13.4	12.5	11.6	--	19.5	20.8	20.7	20.2	17.9	16.3	--	10.0	10.2	9.8	9.7	9.0	8.7
E-cigarettes	7.1	6.9	6.6	7.2	9.0	8.6	19.7	19.8	17.3	20.5	27.6	26.9	--	43.1	42.1	36.0	41.3	47.0	44.9	--	60.0	57.5	52.7	55.4	57.4	52.9	--	30.2	29.2	26.1	28.8	32.3	31.0

NOTE: Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available because the MTF data are not comparable to the Arkansas data.

FIGURE 2-9

Been Drunk or High at School by Grade Level



2.5.5 Perceived Harmfulness

When youth perceive that a substance is harmful, they are less likely to use it. The APNA survey asked youth, “How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they”: smoked cigarettes heavily, tried marijuana, smoked marijuana regularly, drank alcohol regularly, engaged in binge drinking regularly, or used e-cigarettes, e-cigars or hookahs. Students could respond that these substances placed them at “no risk,” “slight risk,” “moderate risk,” or “great risk.” The results for “great risk” are presented in Table 2-18 and Figures 2-10, 2-11 and 2-12.

The rates of perception of “great risk” have varied since 2018. For some of the substances, equal or more students perceived risk (smoking cigarettes heavily, use of e-cigarettes) than reported in 2018. However, for four of the substances, fewer students (approximately 1% fewer) report great risk: tried marijuana,

smoked marijuana regularly, drank alcohol regularly or binge drinking. While this is a relatively small percentage, prevention programs should take note to continue messages related to harmfulness of these substances.

Compared with the national MTF data, fewer Arkansas students perceived risk for some substances. For example, in each grade, fewer Arkansas students compared with the MTF students thought smoking marijuana regularly placed people at “great risk” (grade 8: 41.2% vs. 52.3%; grade 10: 27.4% vs. 39.6%; grade 12: 21.9% vs. 30.37%, respectively). However, for “drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day,” more 8th, 10th, and 12th grade Arkansas students reported “great risk” than the national sample. (Figures 2-10, 2-11, 2-12)

Figures 2-13 and 2-14 illustrate perceived availability of cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana and e-cigarettes for all grade levels and as compared with national MTF data.

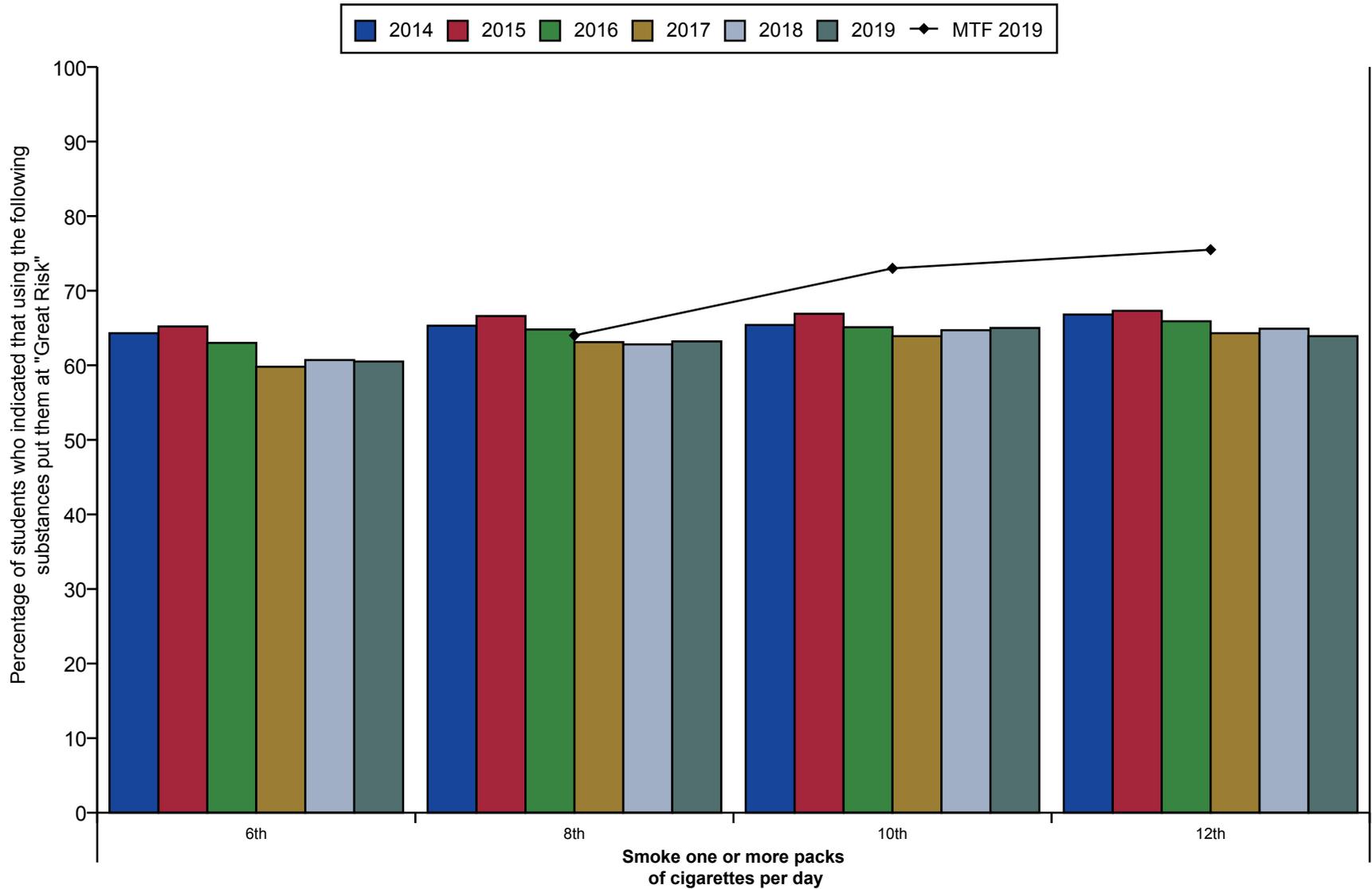
TABLE 2-18

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					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	64.3	65.2	63.0	59.8	60.7	60.5	65.3	66.6	64.8	63.1	62.8	63.2	64.0	65.4	66.9	65.1	63.9	64.7	65.0	73.0	66.8	67.3	65.9	64.3	64.9	63.9	75.5	65.3	66.4	64.6	62.6	63.0	63.0
Try marijuana once or twice	41.2	42.2	39.3	36.7	36.6	34.7	31.6	33.4	30.2	27.6	25.9	25.5	30.4	20.1	22.0	19.3	18.0	17.8	17.2	20.8	17.8	18.1	15.9	15.5	15.4	14.7	14.5	28.9	30.1	27.3	25.5	25.3	24.2
Smoke marijuana regularly	57.5	58.9	56.5	52.7	53.2	50.9	48.4	49.9	46.0	43.6	41.3	41.2	52.3	32.8	35.1	30.8	28.8	28.9	27.4	39.6	28.2	27.2	24.0	23.2	23.4	21.9	30.3	43.3	44.4	41.0	38.6	38.7	37.1
Drink one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day	47.8	48.8	47.2	43.9	46.1	45.2	43.0	44.3	43.3	40.4	41.0	40.9	30.1	36.7	39.0	37.4	35.2	36.9	35.9	32.4	34.8	36.0	34.8	33.2	35.9	33.7	22.5	41.2	42.7	41.3	38.7	40.6	39.6
5 or more drinks once or twice a weekend	56.8	58.1	56.1	54.0	54.9	54.9	55.2	56.3	55.0	53.0	52.9	52.2	53.2	48.4	49.9	48.2	46.4	47.5	46.0	52.9	44.1	45.0	43.2	42.6	43.4	41.2	40.9	51.9	53.1	51.4	49.7	50.5	49.5
Use e-cigarettes, e-cigars, or e-hookahs	48.3	51.1	50.9	47.3	49.6	55.5	37.8	39.4	38.9	35.7	35.0	43.8	--	26.4	28.2	26.8	25.0	25.7	35.1	--	22.7	24.3	24.1	22.7	24.0	32.4	--	35.1	37.0	36.4	33.8	35.2	43.0

NOTE: Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available because the MTF data are not comparable to the Arkansas data.

FIGURE 2-10

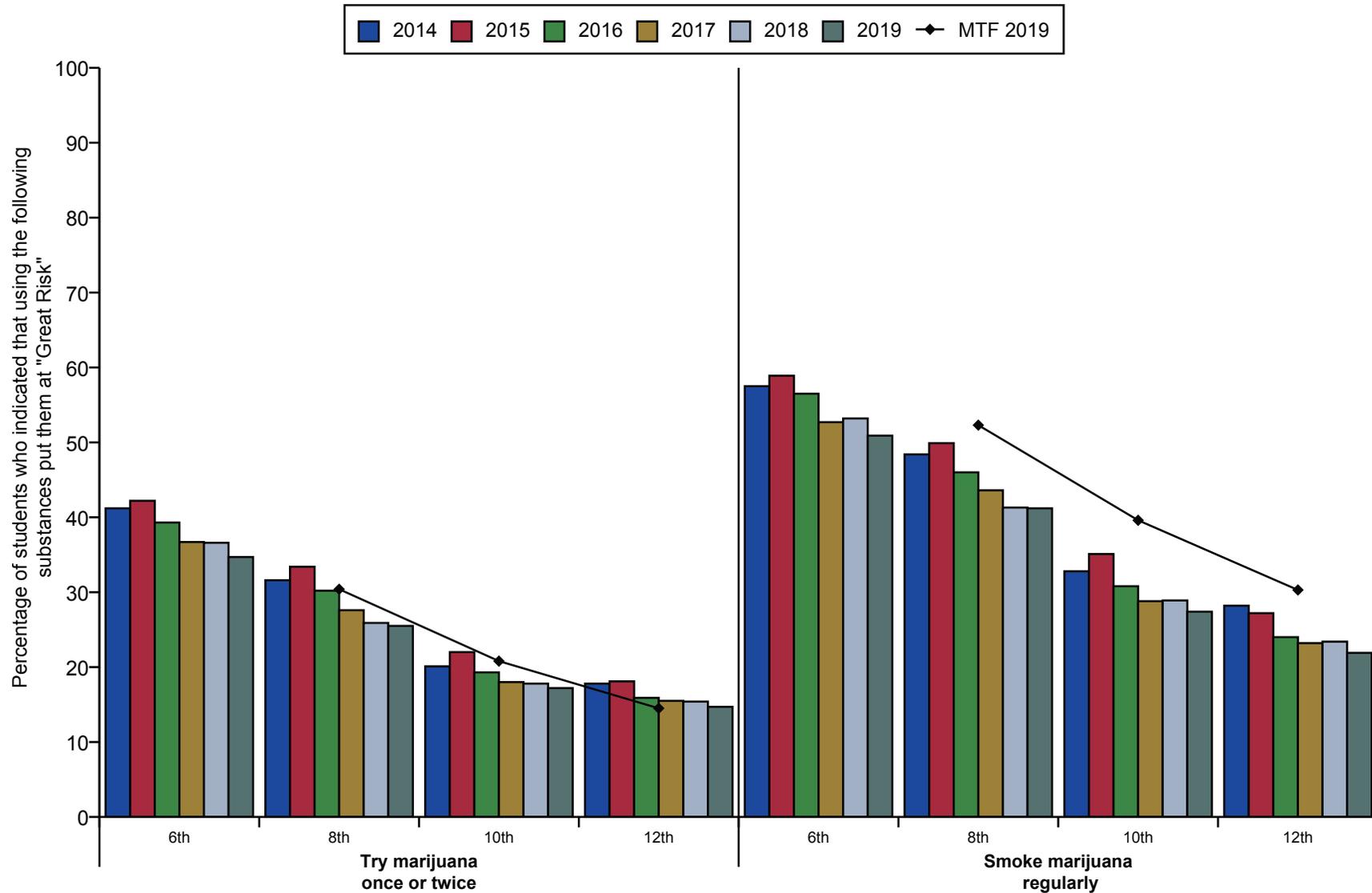
Perceived Harmfulness of Using Cigarettes Arkansas (2014 thru 2019) Compared with National (2019)



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

FIGURE 2-11

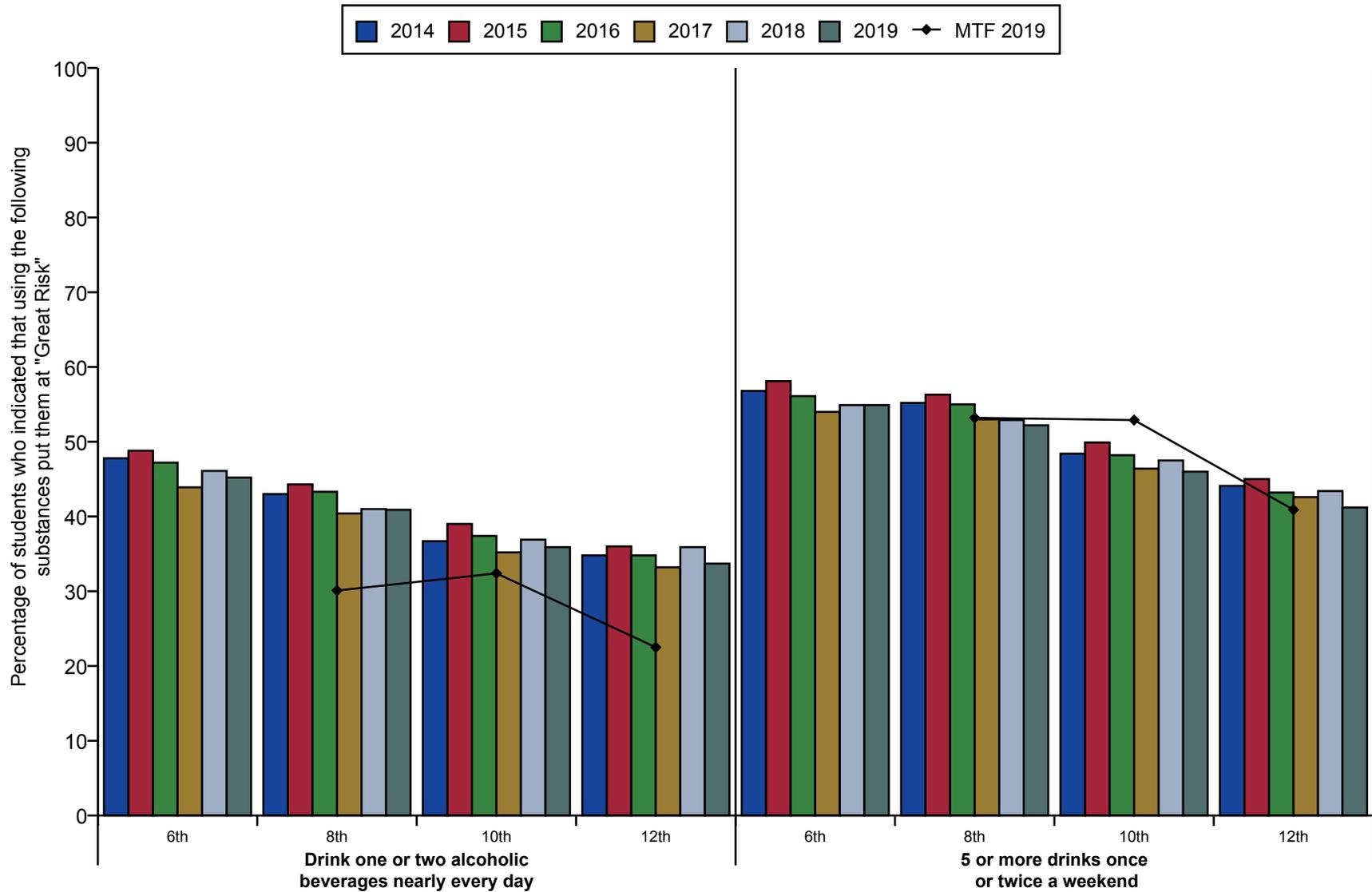
Perceived Harmfulness of Using Marijuana
 Arkansas (2014 thru 2019) Compared with National (2019)



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

FIGURE 2-12

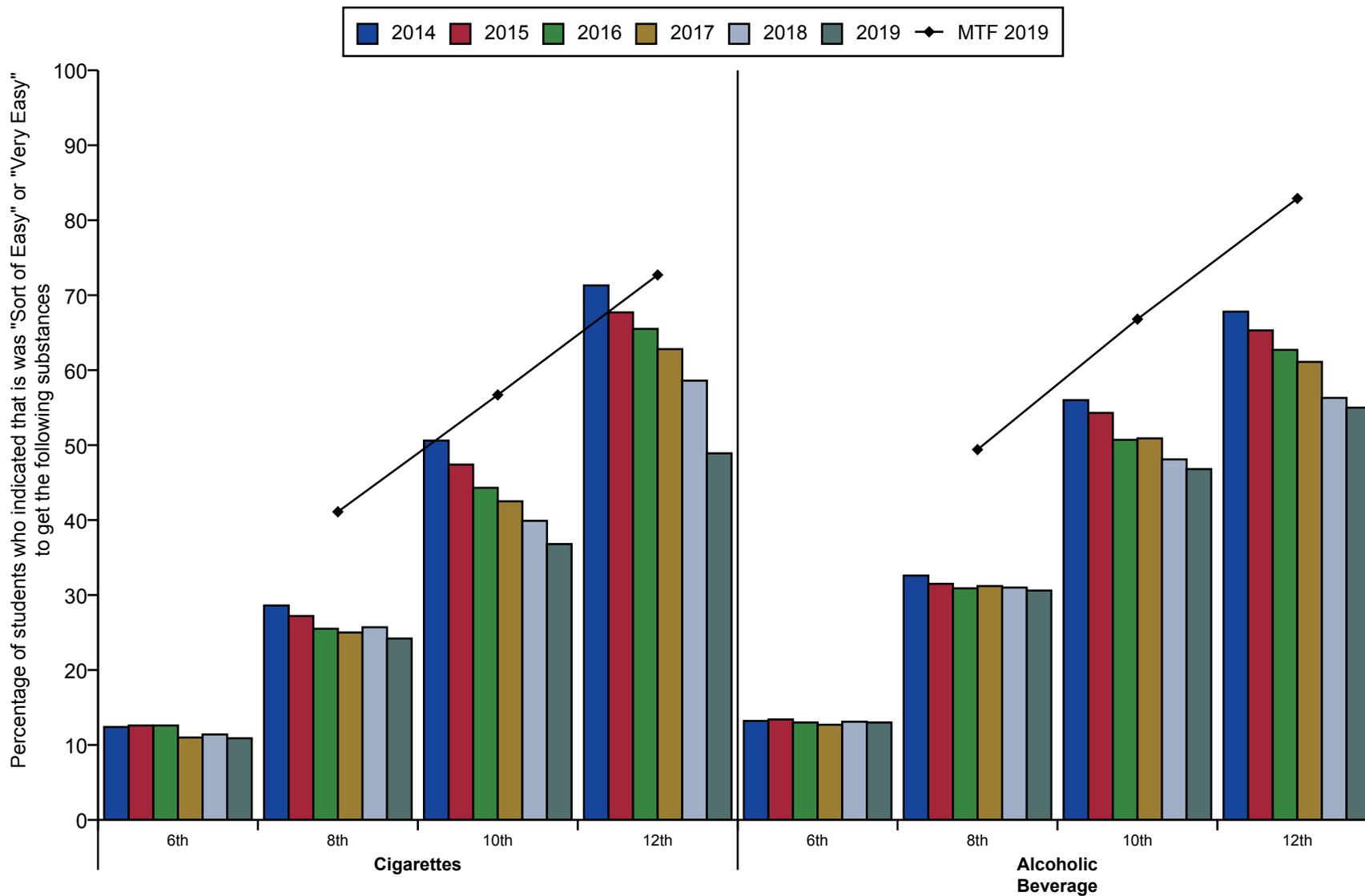
Perceived Harmfulness of Using Alcohol
 Arkansas (2014 thru 2019) Compared with National (2019)



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

FIGURE 2-13

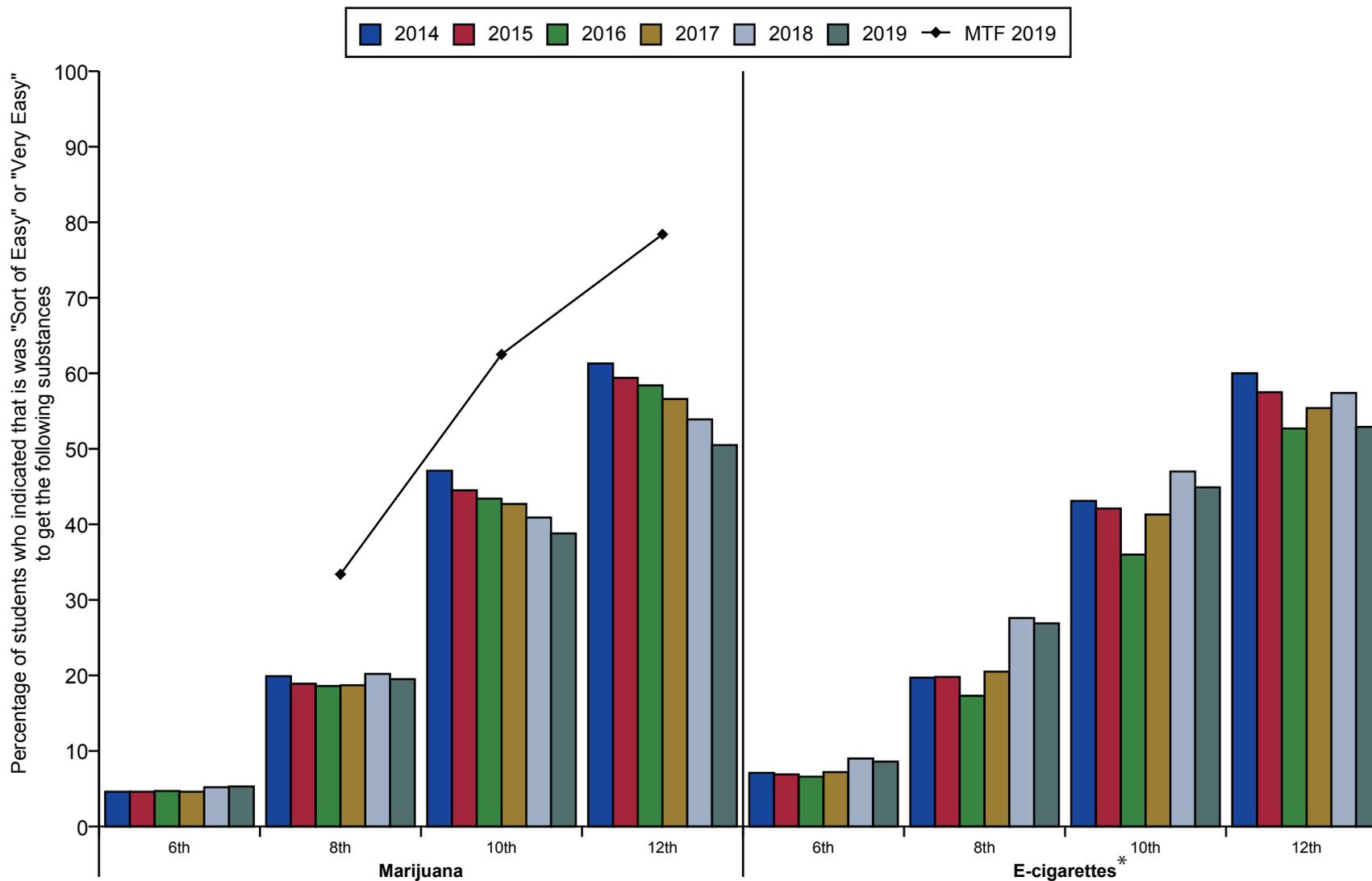
Perceived Availability of Cigarettes and Alcohol
 Arkansas (2014 thru 2019) Compared with National (2019)



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

FIGURE 2-14

Perceived Availability of Marijuana and E-Cigarettes Arkansas (2014 thru 2019) Compared with National (2019)



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

*As of 2018, MTF changed reporting of e-cigarette perceived availability; data are not available for this comparison.

2.5.6 Academic Performance and Substance Use

A strong correlation between substance use and academic performance was found in 2019 (Table 2-19 and Figure 2-15). Of the youth who reported getting better grades, fewer have tried ATODs and fewer are currently using ATODs than those who report poorer grades. When comparing students earning grades of A with students earning grades of D or F and their reports of current use of substances, nearly twice as many failing youth reported using alcohol, more than three times reported using marijuana and almost 10 times more students reported using cigarettes.

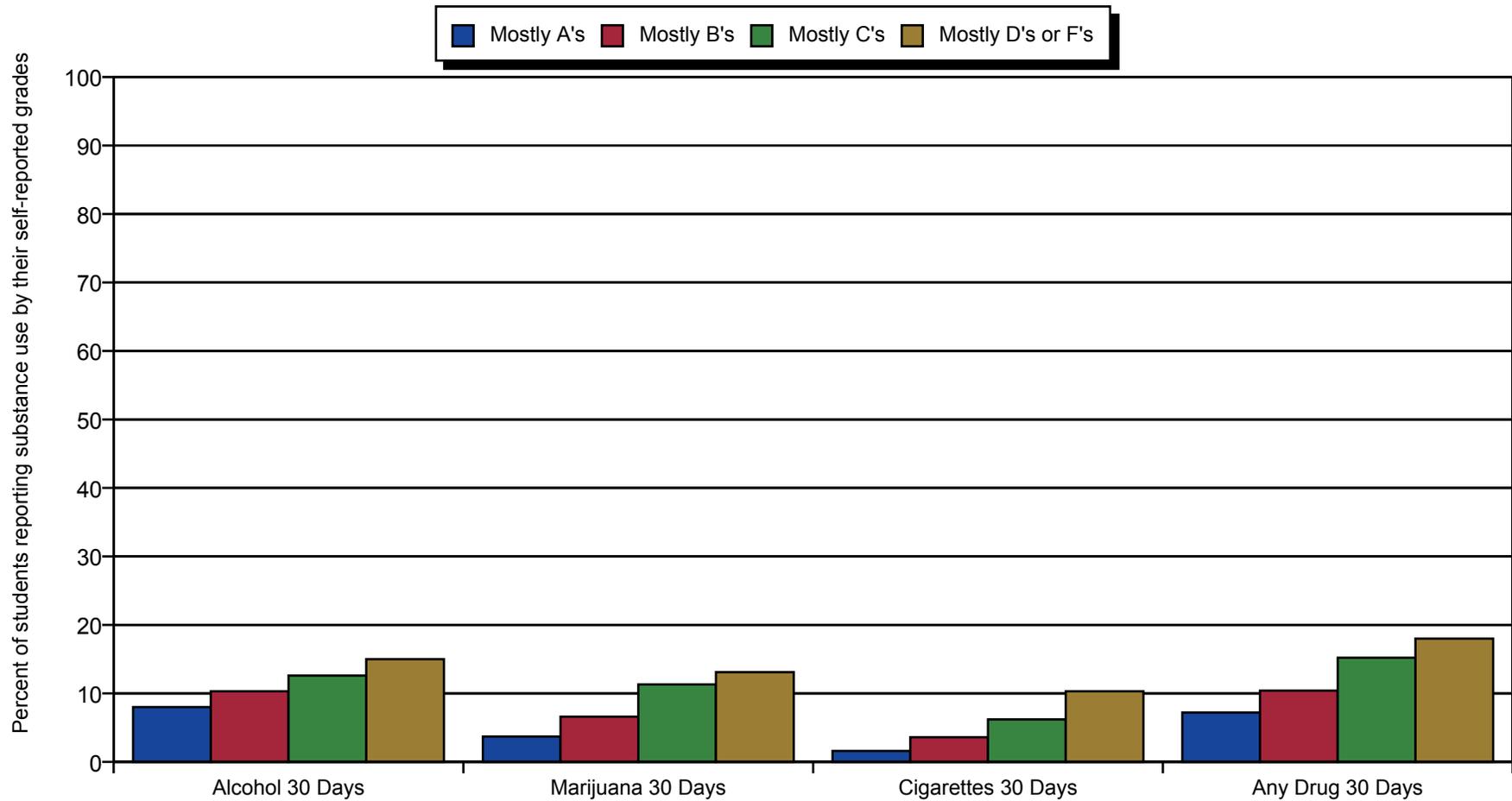
It is likely that the youth earning As are more invested in the education process and more bonded to school than their peers receiving poorer grades. One of the challenges for prevention programs is to develop methods of keeping all youth interested in learning and feeling attached to school.

TABLE 2-19

Percentage Using ATODs by Academic Performance (2019)				
Drugs Used	Academic Performance			
	Mostly A's	Mostly B's	Mostly C's	Mostly D's or F's
Alcohol Lifetime	22.7	27.1	30.5	32.0
Alcohol 30 Days	8.0	10.3	12.6	15.0
Marijuana Lifetime	9.2	14.5	20.5	23.9
Marijuana 30 Days	3.7	6.6	11.3	13.1
Cigarettes Lifetime	9.0	15.3	21.9	27.2
Cigarettes 30 Days	1.6	3.6	6.2	10.3
Any Drug Lifetime	15.7	20.5	26.3	30.2
Any Drug 30 Days	7.2	10.4	15.2	18.0

FIGURE 2-15

Percentage Using ATODs by Academic Performance (2019)



2.5.7 Parental Influence on Student ATOD Use

To determine how parents influence a student’s behavior, students were asked to report on “how wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to smoke marijuana?” Students also provided parents’ education level. For both items, data analysis associated a student’s ATOD use with perception of parental acceptability of ATOD use and level of parental education.

Of students who said that their parents felt it would be very wrong if the student smoked marijuana, only 3.0% reported marijuana use in the past 30 days and 8.1% reported lifetime use. In contrast, of students who perceived that their parents felt it was “not wrong at all” to smoke marijuana, 46.7% reported marijuana use in the past 30 days and 64.4% reported lifetime use. (Table 2-20 and Figure 2-16)

Fewer students whose parents had the highest level of education (completed college or graduate school), compared with students whose parents had less education, reported lifetime or 30-day use for all categories. (Table 2-21 and Figure 2-17)

TABLE 2-20

Use in Relation to Perceived Parental Acceptability of Marijuana Use (2019)		
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	8.1	3.0
Wrong	31.5	14.1
A Little Bit Wrong	54.3	30.1
Not Wrong At All	64.4	46.7

TABLE 2-21

Percentage Using ATODs by Parents' Education (2019)				
Question	Parents' Education			
	Not Graduated High School	Graduated High School	Some College	Completed College or Graduate School
Alcohol Lifetime	36.3	30.2	32.1	25.3
Alcohol 30 Days	14.8	11.9	11.9	9.9
Marijuana Lifetime	22.9	17.2	17.4	11.4
Marijuana 30 Days	11.4	8.1	7.9	4.9
Cigarettes Lifetime	20.8	17.4	17.6	11.3
Cigarettes 30 Days	5.7	4.3	4.1	2.7
Any Drug Lifetime	27.9	23.3	23.7	18.0
Any Drug 30 Days	15.1	11.9	11.9	8.7

FIGURE 2-16

Marijuana Use in Relation to Perceived Parental Acceptability (2019)

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

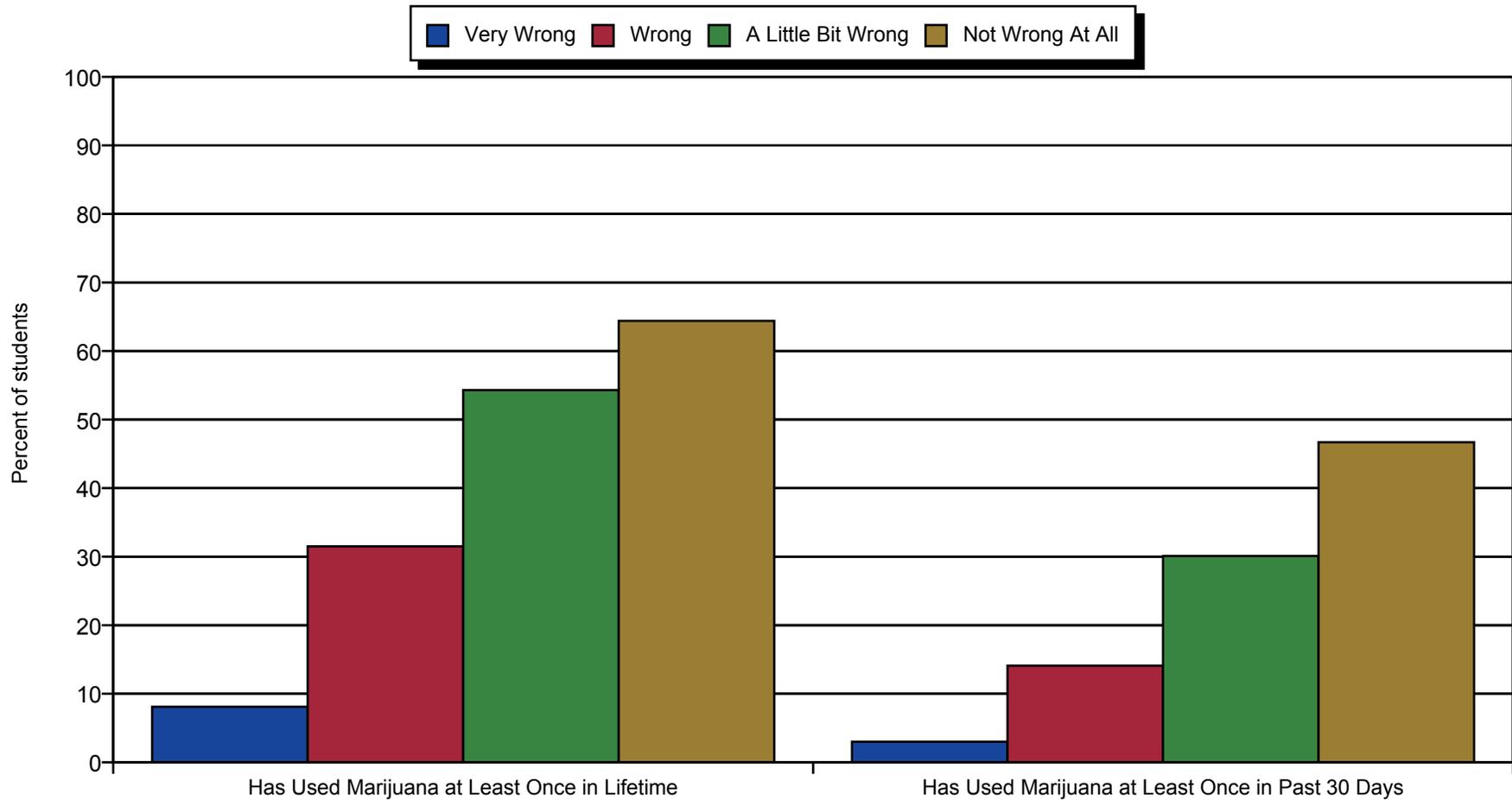
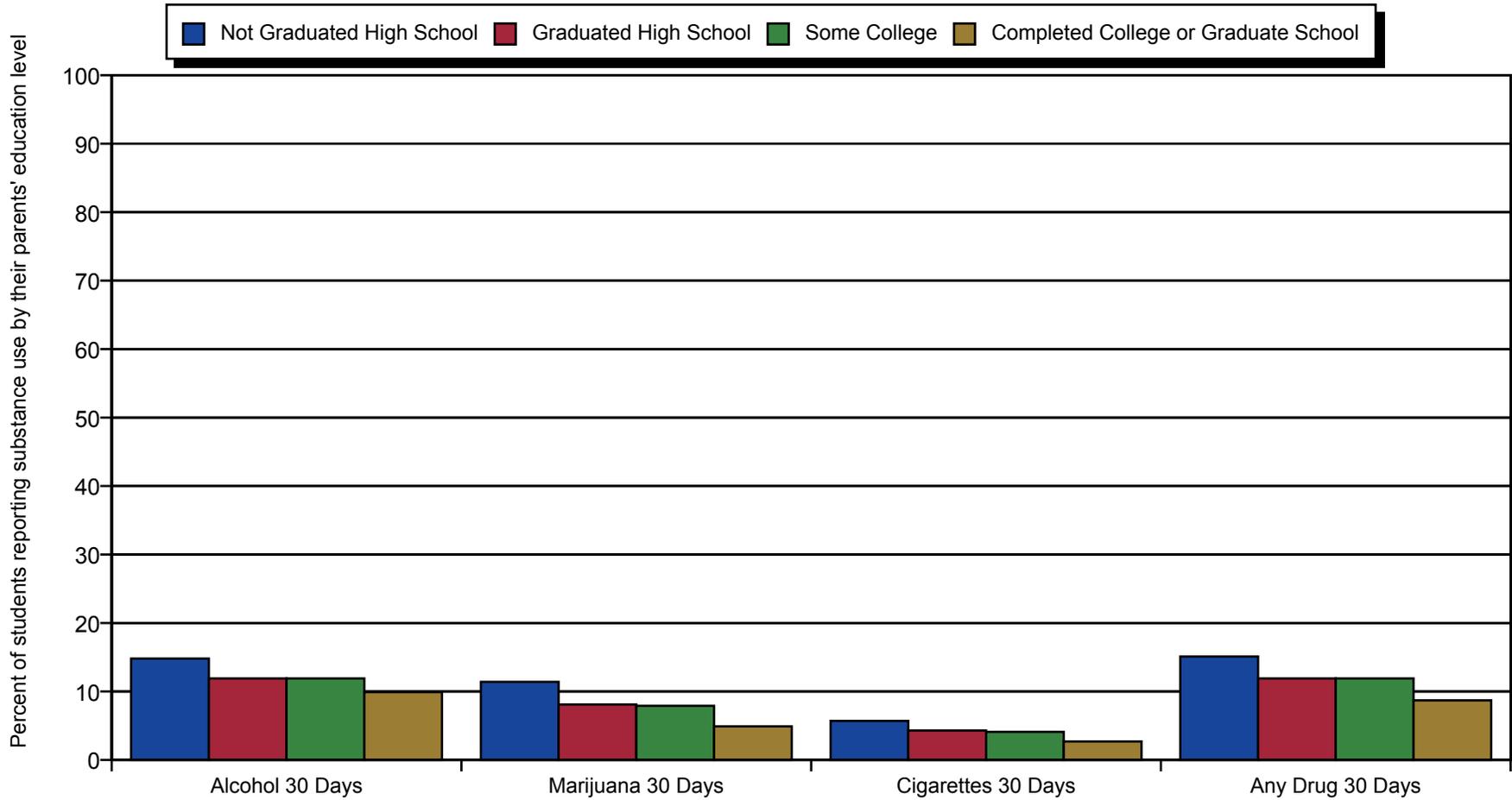


FIGURE 2-17

Percentage Using ATODs by Parents' Education (2019)



2.5.8 Depressive Symptoms and Substance Use

Youth who reported depressive symptoms were more likely to report substance use than those who had a more positive outlook on life.* Four questions asked students to report on their outlook on life: 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 okay 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 findings categorize 5,949 (8%) students as depressed, 13,999 (19%) youth as optimistic, and 54,182 (73%) youth in the middle category. (Table 2-22 and Figure 2-18)

A strong link exists between youth who reported depressive symptoms and ATOD use. When compared with the optimistic group’s past 30 day use, more than five times more depressed youth used cigarettes (1.9 vs. 10.2%, respectively), almost eight times more use marijuana (2.6% vs. 16.2%, respectively), and six times more use any drug (4.1% vs. 25.5%, respectively).

TABLE 2-22

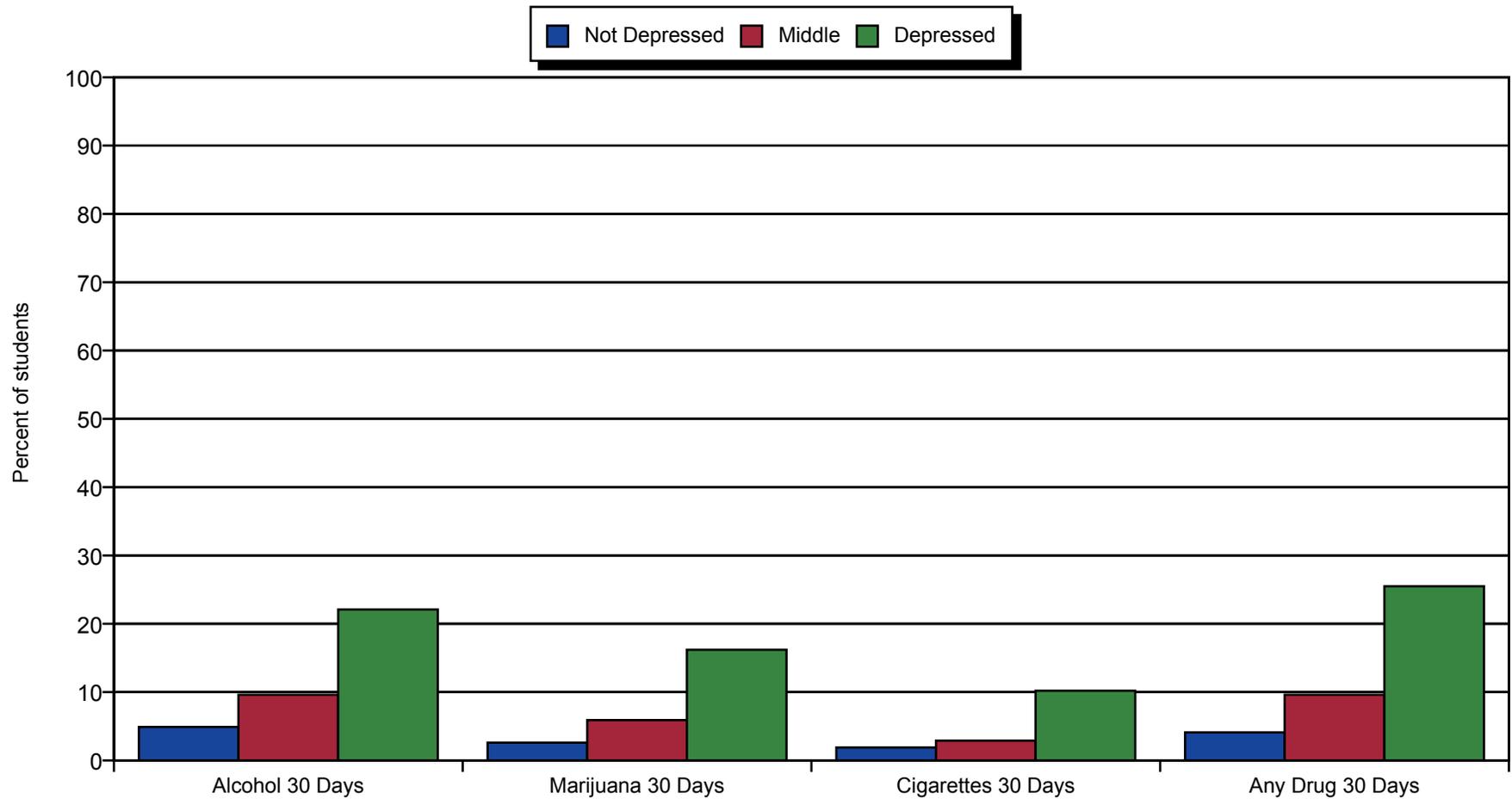
Percentage Using ATODs and Level of Depressive Symptoms (2019)			
	Level of Depressive Symptoms		
	Optimistic	Middle	Depressed
Number of Youth	13,999	54,182	5,949
Alcohol Lifetime	13.0	26.2	50.1
Alcohol 30 Days	4.9	9.6	22.1
Marijuana Lifetime	6.1	13.1	31.0
Marijuana 30 Days	2.6	5.9	16.2
Cigarettes Lifetime	7.2	13.5	32.1
Cigarettes 30 Days	1.9	2.9	10.2
Any Drug Lifetime	8.8	19.5	43.5
Any Drug 30 Days	4.1	9.6	25.5

The ATOD use rates of the youth in the middle group were closer to the rates of the optimistic group than they were to the depressed youth group. For example, for past 30-day alcohol use, prevalence rates were 4.9%, 9.6%, 22.1% for the optimistic, middle and depressed groups, respectively. In sum, students with a positive outlook on life (even with some depressive symptoms) used fewer substances than students with a high level of depressive symptoms. (Table 2-22 and Figure 2-18)

*Rhew IC, Monahan KC, Oesterle S, Hawkins JD. The Communities That Care Brief Depression Scale: psychometric and criterion validity. *J Community Psychol.*2016;44(3):391-398. PMID: 27872502 doi.org/10.1022/jcop.21766

FIGURE 2-18

Percentage Using ATODs and Level of Depressive Symptoms (2019)



Section 3. Antisocial Behaviors

3.1 Measuring Antisocial Behaviors

In the APNA survey, antisocial behavior is measured through two different sets of questions. First, a series of 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); and, also for the past year, whether they were suspended from school, arrested, or belonged to a gang. Second, in another series of questions, students were asked the age at which the following events or behaviors first happened: school suspension, arrest, carrying a handgun, attacking someone

with the intent of seriously hurting them, and gang involvement. The age of initiation question allows for lifetime prevalence to be determined 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 and Figures 3-1 and 3-2 provide a breakdown of male/ female responses to these questions.

In the following subsections (3.2.1-3.2.8), 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, 12 and combined) who Engaged in AntiSocial Behavior in the Past Year																														
Antisocial Behavior	Grade 6						Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12						Total					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Taken a handgun to school	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Carried a handgun	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.7	4.6	4.5	5.1	4.9	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.6	5.5	5.1	5.0	5.3	5.2	6.2	5.9	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.8	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.0
Sold illegal drugs	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.3	5.0	4.7	4.3	4.2	3.4	3.0	7.1	6.4	6.4	5.3	4.6	4.2	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.1	2.0
Stolen a vehicle	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2
Attacked someone to harm	7.0	6.3	6.8	6.3	6.3	6.6	9.2	8.9	8.5	8.1	8.1	7.8	9.9	9.2	8.7	7.4	6.9	6.3	8.3	7.4	7.2	6.2	5.6	5.0	8.6	8.0	7.8	7.1	6.8	6.6
Drunk or high at school	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	5.3	4.6	4.7	4.4	5.2	5.2	11.5	10.6	10.3	9.8	9.6	10.1	15.1	14.1	13.6	11.9	11.7	12.1	7.5	6.8	6.7	6.2	6.1	6.4
Suspended from school	10.0	9.5	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.2	13.4	12.5	12.7	12.3	13.4	13.0	11.4	10.5	11.3	10.5	11.7	11.4	8.5	8.1	7.9	7.9	8.9	8.0	11.0	10.4	10.7	10.3	11.1	10.9
Been arrested	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.2	3.1	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.3	4.5	4.0	3.6	3.5	3.1	2.8	4.3	4.0	3.6	3.2	2.8	2.3	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.1
Belonged to a gang	4.1	3.7	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.1	5.2	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.5	5.1	4.8	4.4	4.1	4.2	3.7	4.8	4.3	4.5	4.0	4.0	3.3	4.8	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.2	3.9

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					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Taken a handgun to school	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5
Carried a handgun	7.0	6.8	6.7	7.3	7.6	6.9	8.0	7.8	8.6	8.2	8.4	8.1	9.1	8.6	9.4	9.1	8.5	8.1	9.3	9.1	10.9	9.8	9.1	9.0	8.2	8.0	8.7	8.5	8.3	7.9
Sold illegal drugs	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	2.4	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.0	1.5	6.7	6.0	5.9	5.3	4.5	3.8	10.3	9.1	8.6	7.1	6.4	5.7	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.3	2.9	2.5
Stolen a vehicle	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.6	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
Attacked someone to harm	9.4	7.9	8.6	8.0	8.1	8.5	10.6	10.3	9.6	9.2	9.2	9.0	11.8	10.9	10.4	8.9	8.6	7.7	10.5	9.4	8.6	7.6	7.3	6.8	10.5	9.6	9.4	8.5	8.4	8.2
Drunk or high at school	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	5.0	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.7	4.2	12.0	11.1	10.4	9.3	9.7	9.6	18.0	16.2	14.9	13.2	13.4	13.2	8.0	7.1	6.8	6.1	6.3	6.1
Suspended from school	14.0	13.3	13.4	13.9	13.9	14.1	16.9	16.0	16.5	15.3	16.3	16.6	14.2	12.9	14.0	12.8	15.1	14.0	11.2	10.3	9.9	10.2	11.1	10.0	14.4	13.5	13.8	13.3	14.4	14.1
Been arrested	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.6	3.8	3.3	2.9	3.1	2.6	2.7	5.7	5.1	4.5	4.4	3.9	3.4	5.7	5.5	4.9	4.0	3.8	3.0	4.0	3.6	3.2	3.2	2.8	2.6
Belonged to a gang	5.4	4.5	4.7	5.1	4.7	4.7	6.5	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.2	5.3	7.3	6.8	6.2	5.6	6.1	4.9	7.5	7.1	6.9	5.9	6.2	4.8	6.5	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.0

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					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Taken a handgun to school	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Carried a handgun	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.5	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.2
Sold illegal drugs	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	3.3	3.4	2.9	3.1	2.4	2.3	4.2	4.1	4.4	3.7	2.8	2.7	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.4
Stolen a vehicle	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.0
Attacked someone to harm	4.5	4.6	4.9	4.6	4.4	4.7	7.8	7.6	7.2	6.9	6.9	6.4	8.0	7.6	7.1	5.9	5.4	5.2	6.3	5.5	5.8	4.9	4.0	3.4	6.7	6.4	6.3	5.7	5.3	5.0
Drunk or high at school	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.1	5.4	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.6	5.9	11.1	10.2	10.2	10.2	9.4	10.5	12.5	12.2	12.4	10.8	10.2	11.0	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.1	5.9	6.6
Suspended from school	5.9	5.5	6.3	5.9	6.2	6.4	9.8	9.2	8.8	9.3	10.4	9.3	8.8	8.3	8.8	8.3	8.5	8.9	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.8	7.0	6.0	7.8	7.4	7.6	7.4	8.0	7.7
Been arrested	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	2.4	1.8	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.9	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.3	3.1	2.8	2.3	2.4	1.8	1.5	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.6
Belonged to a gang	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.9	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.5	1.9	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.9	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0

FIGURE 3-1

Antisocial Behaviors Male - Female

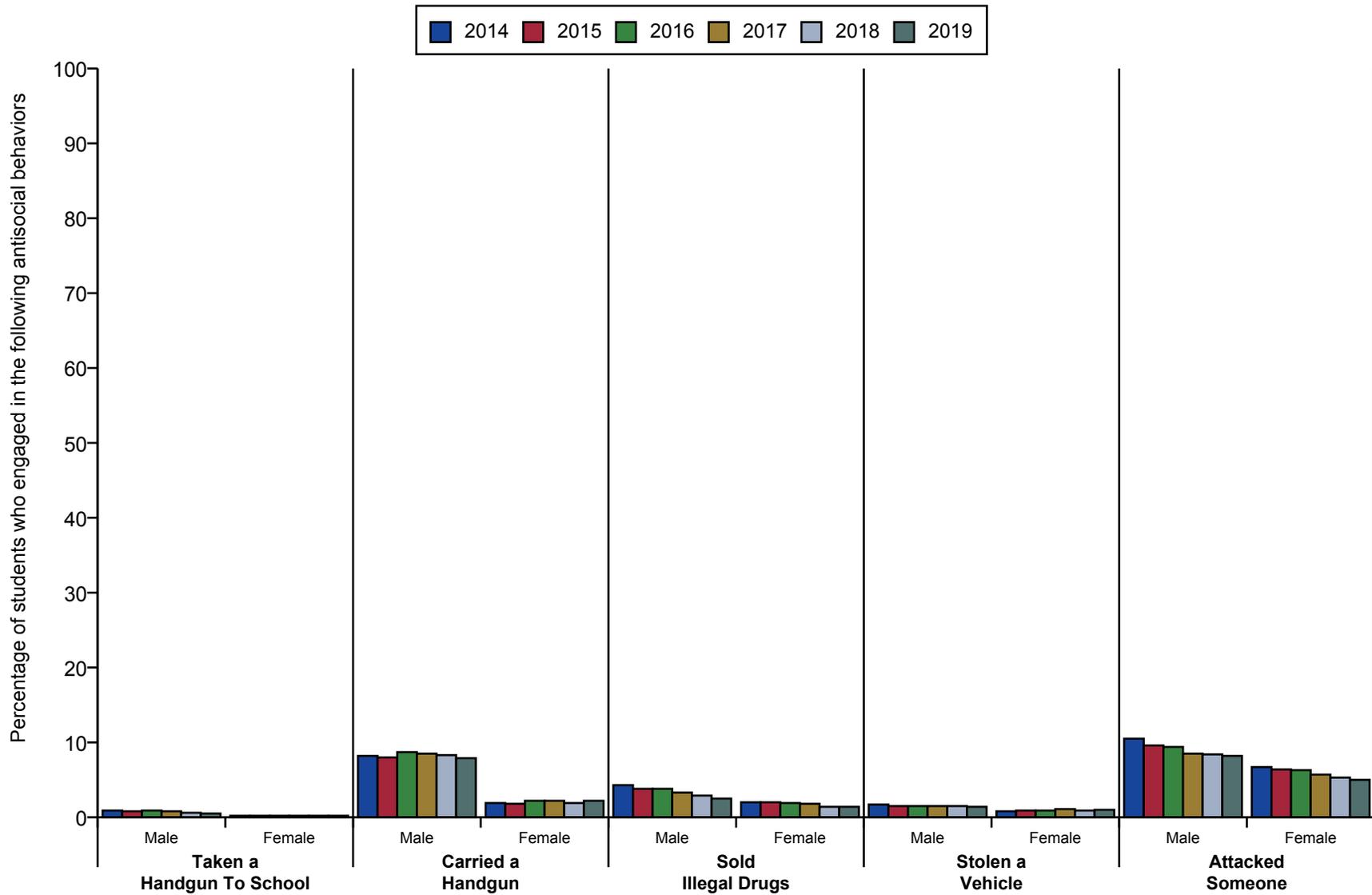
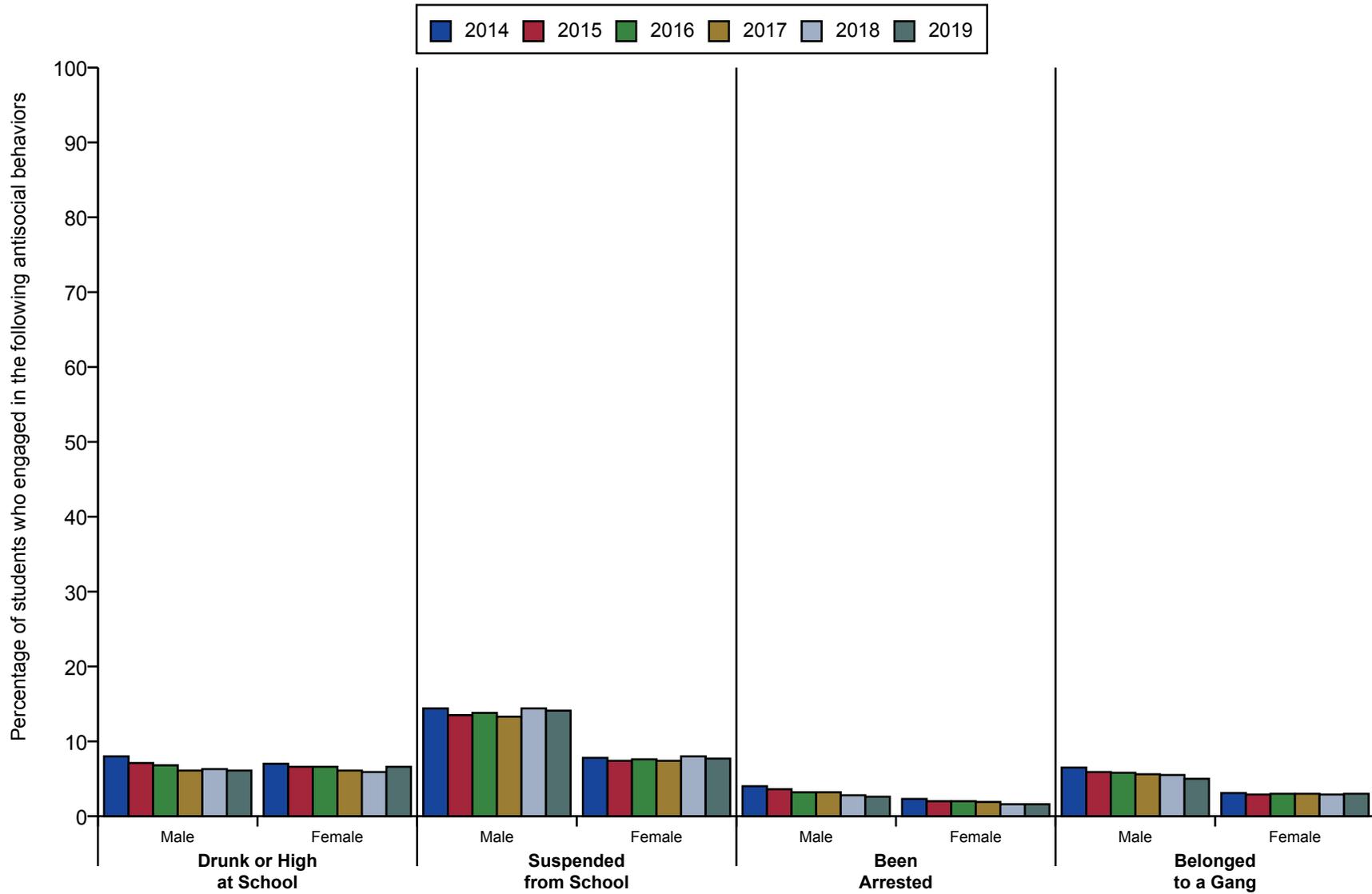


FIGURE 3-2

Antisocial Behaviors Male - Female



3.2 Antisocial Behavior During Past Year

Fluctuations of prevalence rates between 2014 and 2019 are worth noting. Variables with significant or modest reduction in prevalence between 2014 and 2019 were: attacked someone to harm (8.6% vs. 6.6%); drunk or high at school (7.5% vs. 6.4%); been arrested (3.5% vs. 2.2%); belonged to a gang (4.8% vs. 3.9%), respectively. Other behaviors remained stable between 2014 and 2019. (Table 3-1)

3.2.1 Carried a Handgun/Taken a Handgun to School

Youth who carry handguns is a serious concern for communities, schools, and families. The APNA survey has two questions about 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, .4% of the youth surveyed reported taking a handgun to school in the past 12 months, and 5.0% of youth surveyed reported carrying a handgun in the past 12 months. Taking a handgun to school is, under any circumstances, an extremely deviant behavior. 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.

Both 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 (.4% and .5%, respectively) and carrying a handgun in the past year (5.0% and 5.2%, respectively). Eighth graders reported taking a gun to school and carrying a hand gun in the past year at the rates of .3% and 5.3%, respectively.

3.2.2 Sold 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, 2.0% of Arkansas students reported that they had sold illegal drugs in the past year. As is typical, the percentage reporting that they had sold drugs increased with grade level, from .4% in the 6th grade to 4.2% in the 12th grade. For all grade levels, fewer reported selling illegal drugs in 2019 than in 2018.

3.2.3 Stolen a Vehicle

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, 1.2%, reported that they had stolen a vehicle in the past year. There is only a slight rise in the prevalence of this behavior with age. These results are mostly unchanged since 2014.

3.2.4 Attacking Someone to Harm

The 2019 data reveal that 6.6% of the youth in Arkansas have attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them in the past 12 months. This prevalence rate is significantly lower than in 2014 (8.6%).

When looking at the results by grade, it appears that 8th and 10th graders have the most problems with violent behavior and attitudes. Eighth graders reported the highest rates of attacking someone in the past 12 months (7.8%), followed by 6th graders (6.6%).

3.2.5 Been Drunk or High at School

Unlike 2018 results when fewer overall students reported being drunk or high at school than previous years, the 2019 results indicated an increase of being drunk or high at school for all combined grades as well as for all grade levels, except grade 8 where frequency was the same as 2018. Although only slight increases, results from these student reports are noteworthy.

3.2.6 Suspended from School

Overall, 10.9% of students reported that they had been suspended from school. Students in 8th and 10th grades were most likely to report suspension, with 8th graders reporting the highest rate of suspension at 13.0% vs. 11.4% for 10th graders.

3.2.7 Been Arrested

Arrest, although not a student behavior, is a consequence of problem behavior. Students were asked whether they had been arrested in the past 12 months. Across all surveyed grade levels, 2.1% of Arkansas students reported that they were arrested in the past year. Arrest prevalence was at the highest rate for 8th, 10th and 12th graders (2.3%, 2.8%, 2.3%, respectively), followed by 6th graders (1.2%).

3.2.8 Gang Involvement

Overall, 3.9% 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 make this question useful. The 3.9% prevalence rate compares with a 4.2% prevalence in 2018, and a 4.3% prevalence in 2017.

By grade level, the rates for 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students were 4.1%, 4.5%, 3.7%, 3.3%, respectively.

TABLE 3-4

Age of Initiation of AntiSocial Behavior						
Antisocial Behavior	Average Age of First AntiSocial Behavior (Of Students Who Reported Such Behaviors)					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Carried a handgun	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.0
Suspended from school	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8
Been arrested	13.3	13.3	13.2	13.2	13.1	13.0
Gang involvement	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.3

3.3 Age of Initiation of Antisocial Behaviors

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 3-3 show results from the age of initiation questions. These data are based only on students who reported that the events had happened.

3.3.1 Carried a Handgun

The average age that Arkansas students started carrying a handgun was 12.1 years. This value is slightly decreased from previous years.

3.3.2 Suspended from School

The average age for first being suspended from school was 11.8 and is identical to 2014 thru 2019 results.

3.3.3 Been Arrested

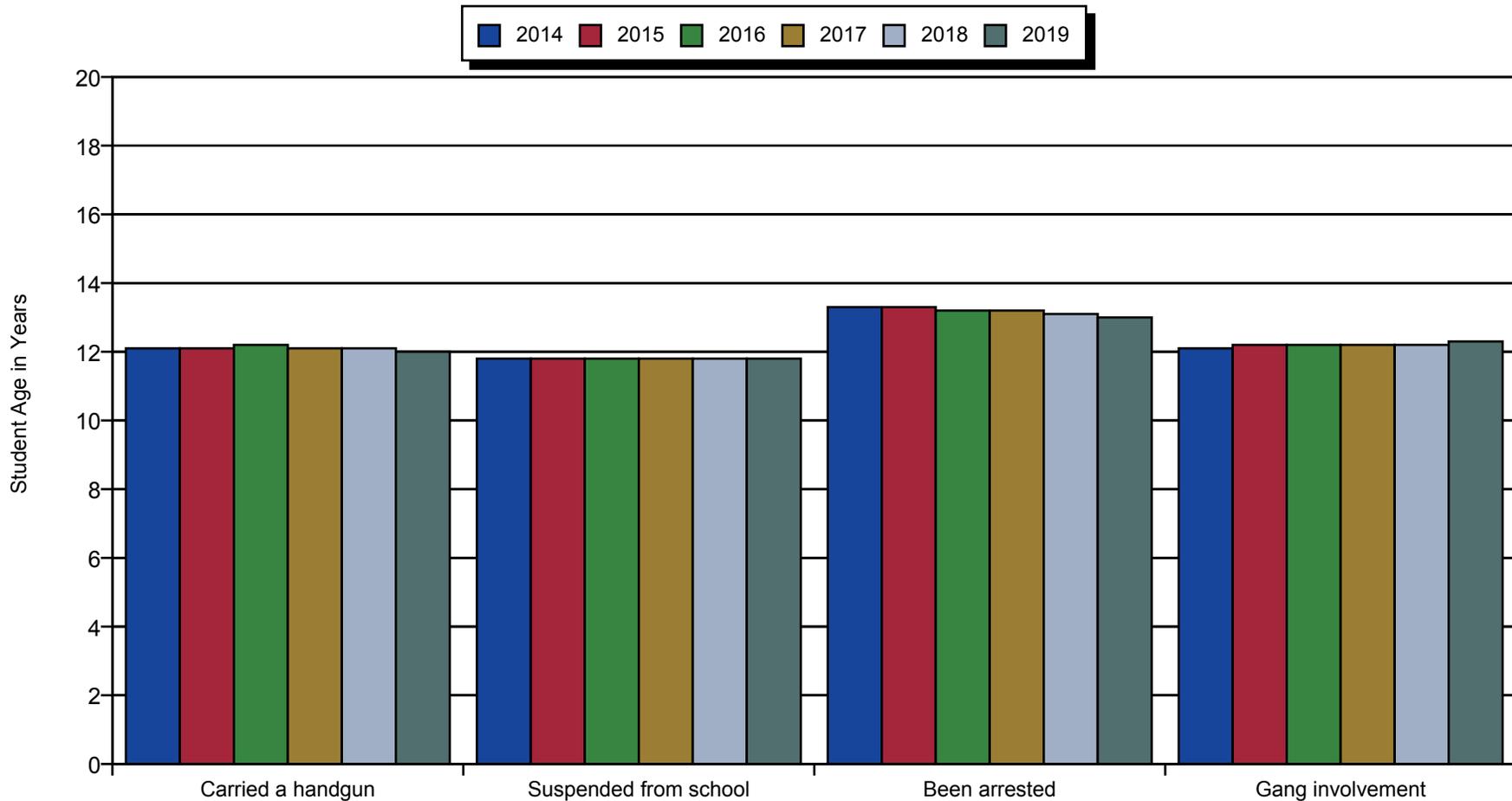
The average age for arrest for Arkansas students was 13.0, which is slightly lower than results from 2014 - 2019.

3.3.4 Gang Involvement

The average age for becoming involved with gangs was 12.3 in 2019. Compared with 2014, this represents a slightly older age for initiation when students reported engaging in this activity at aged 12.1 years.

FIGURE 3-3

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



Section 4. Risk and Protective Factors

4.1 The Risk and Protective Factor Model

The Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) Survey is grounded in the risk and protective factor model of substance abuse prevention. Just as medical research discovered the risk and protective factors for heart disease, diabetes, and other diseases, social scientists defined a set of risk and protective factors for problem behaviors including substance abuse, delinquency, violence, teen pregnancy, school dropout, and more.

In the 1990s, well-known researchers J. David Hawkins, PhD, Richard F. Catalano, PhD, and their colleagues at the University of Washington identified risk and protective factors in four domains: 1) the community; 2) the family; 3) the school; and 4) peer/individual.* Risk factors predict increased likelihood of drug use, delinquency, school dropout, teen pregnancy, and violent behavior among youth. For example, Hawkins and Catalano 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 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 list of the risk 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 E (<https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/regions.php?year=2019>).

4.1.1. Key Findings on Risk and Protective Factors Reported by Arkansas Students

In comparison with the national norm, risk factor scores for Arkansas youth in all four domains were generally lower, indicating overall less vulnerability among Arkansas youth. Yet, a few risk factors were elevated for Arkansas students. These included: low school commitment for all grade levels; Perceived Risk of Drug Use and the Depression Scale for 8th, 10th, 12th graders; and Rewards for Antisocial Behaviors for 12th graders.

*Hawkins JD, Catalano RF, Miller JY. Risk and protective factors for alcohol and other drug problems in adolescence and early adulthood: Implications for substance abuse prevention. *Psycho Bull.* 1992;112(1):64-105. PMID: 1529040 doi.org: 10.1037/0033-2909.112.1.64

RISK FACTORS – KEY FINDINGS

In general, the grade level changes were as expected. For many risk factor scales, the levels of risk most often increased with increasing age and peak in the 10th or 12th grades. For example, in the Rewards for Antisocial Behavior (Peer/Individual Domain, Table 4-4) risk scale, 25.2% of 6th graders, 36.6% of 8th graders, 38.7% of 10th graders, and 48.2% of 12th graders were at risk. Another example is Perceived Availability of Drugs (Community Domain, Table 4-1). In the 6th grade only 13.6% of students report this risk factor, but this increases to 16.2%, 19.0% and 20.7% in the 8th, 10th and 12th grades, respectively.

However, for many other risk factors, there is only limited progression with age, if any. For example, Poor Family Management risk factor (Table 4-2) declined from 6th to 12th grade among Arkansas students, from a high of 34.5% of 6th graders to a low of 19.8% for 12th graders.

Of note, results from the 2019 APNA show that many risk areas have increased since the 2018 results across the grade levels. The following risk factors were reported with increased frequency for each grade level: poor family management; academic failure (except for 12th graders); low commitment to school; attitudes favorable to antisocial behaviors; depression; and gang involvement.

PROTECTIVE FACTORS – KEY FINDINGS

In general, Arkansas students report several protective factors, which compare favorably with the national norm. Arkansas students are most elevated on Religiosity (up to 75.3% for grade 12) (Table 4-4), School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement (>60% for grades 8, 10 and 12) (Table 4-3), and Rewards for Prosocial Involvement (54.8% for grade 10) (Table 4-3).

Although these protective factors are elevated from national norms, it should be noted that the Religiosity protective factor again declined across all grades, between 2018 and 2019; and, the Prosocial Involvement protective factors (both school opportunities and rewards) declined between 2018 and 2019 for all grades (with exception of grade 6, which remained at 47.3%).

Details on these and other results can be found in this section, which is organized according to the four domains: community, family, school, and peer/individual.* For each domain, risk and protective factor results for Arkansas students are presented by grade. Risk and protective factor charts illustrate Arkansas students' risk and protection compared with students from a seven-state sample in the United States.

HOW TO READ THE RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTOR CHARTS IN THIS SECTION

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

*Hawkins JD, Catalano RF, Miller JY. Risk and protective factors for alcohol and other drug problems in adolescence and early adulthood: Implications for substance abuse prevention. *Psycho Bull.* 1992;112(1):64-105. PMID: 1529040 doi.org: 10.1037/0033-2909.112.1.64

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, based on their risk and protective factor scores. For each risk and protective factor, a cut-point value was then determined that best differentiated 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).

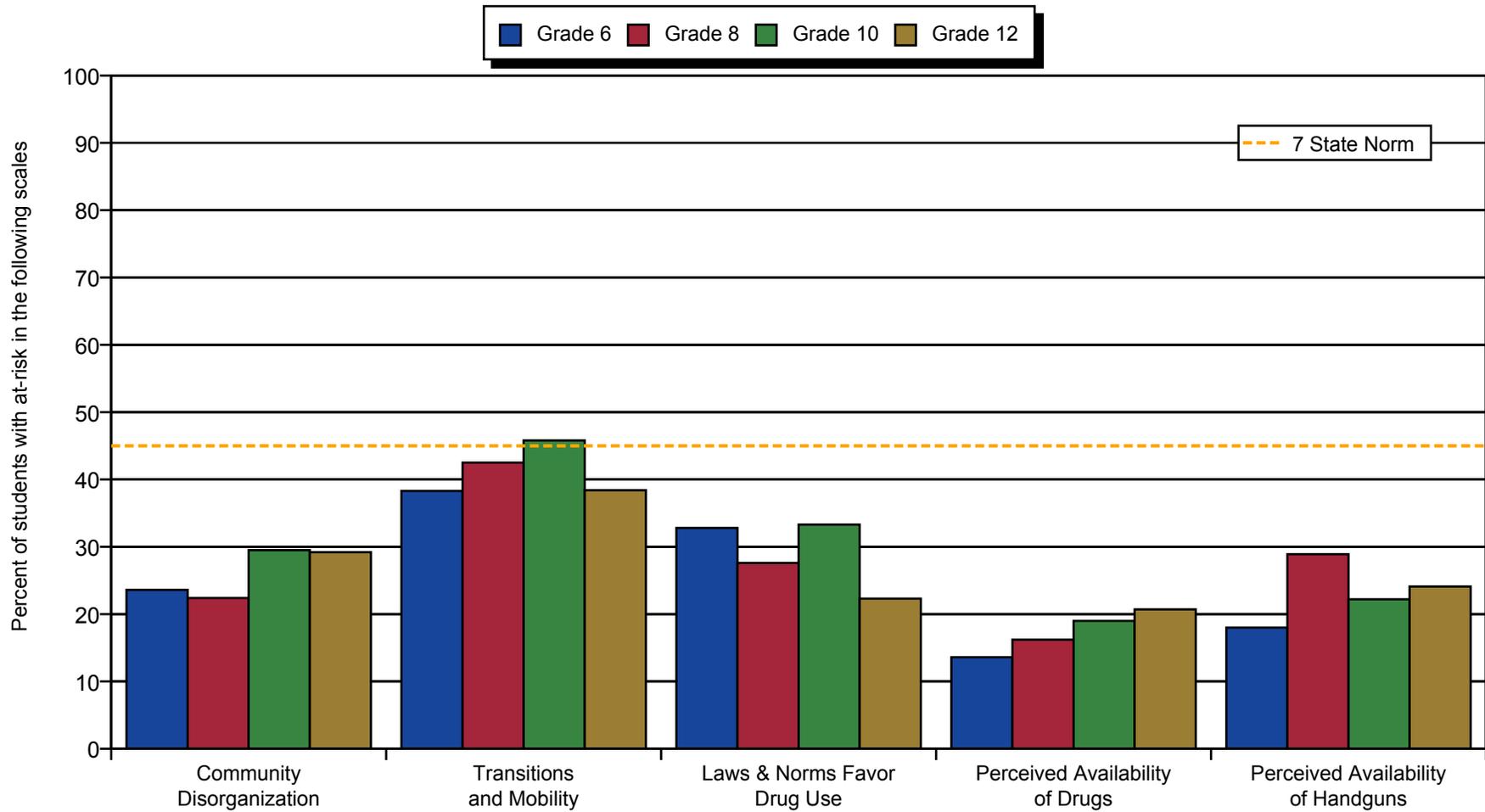
Since the cut points have been shown to be relatively stable, the percentage of youth above the cut point on a scale (at-risk) can be consistently measured and used to evaluate the progress of prevention programs over time. For example, if the percentage of youth at-risk for family conflict prior to implementing a community-wide family/parenting program was 60% and then decreased to 50% one year after the program was implemented, the program may be viewed as helping to reduce family conflict.

TABLE 4-1

Community Domain Risk Factor Scores																								
	Grade 6						Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
RISK FACTORS																								
Community Disorganization	32.8	33.0	31.9	23.0	23.5	23.6	29.3	28.7	28.9	21.8	23.2	22.4	41.9	41.8	42.4	31.9	30.1	29.5	41.2	41.4	42.4	31.4	31.5	29.2
Transitions and Mobility	46.9	48.0	47.4	37.3	38.2	38.3	51.3	51.9	50.5	43.0	42.4	42.5	57.6	56.4	55.0	45.8	44.6	45.8	48.9	48.2	47.6	39.7	40.0	38.4
Laws & Norms Favor Drug Use	35.4	34.2	35.4	30.2	32.0	32.8	28.9	27.1	28.1	25.4	27.4	27.6	36.7	34.5	35.0	30.6	31.5	33.3	29.1	27.6	28.5	23.2	22.8	22.3
Perceived Availability of Drugs	16.9	17.0	17.1	12.8	13.8	13.6	20.4	19.2	18.7	16.2	16.8	16.2	29.1	27.7	26.1	21.5	19.7	19.0	34.2	34.0	32.6	26.3	23.5	20.7
Perceived Availability of Handguns	23.8	23.1	24.0	18.0	18.3	18.0	35.6	34.4	35.4	30.2	29.8	28.9	29.7	28.3	28.0	22.8	22.1	22.2	34.2	32.7	32.9	28.0	26.3	24.1

FIGURE 4-1

Risk Factors: Community Domain (2019)



DASHED LINE

Levels of risk and protection in your community also can be compared with 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.

4.1.2 Community Domain Risk and Protective Factors

Definitions of all community domain risk factors, as well as scale scores for the community domains assessed in APNA are provided in this section and in Tables 4-1 and Figure 4-1.

COMMUNITY RISK FACTORS

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. Lower rates of voter participation and parental involvement in schools also indicate lower attachment to the community. The 2019 APNA results indicated that Arkansas youth in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 are at low risk, as scores are well below the cut point for risk (23.6, 22.4, 29.5, and 29.2, respectively, with a cut point of 45).

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. The 2019 APNA results indicated that Arkansas youth in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 are close to cut point for risk, with 10th graders at the cut point of 45, followed by 8th graders at 42.5, 12th graders at 38.4, and 6th graders at 38.3.

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. The 2019 APNA results indicated that Arkansas youth in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 are below the cut point of 45 for this indicator.

Perceived 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. The APNA 2019 results indicated that Arkansas youth in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 are at low risk, as scores are well below the cut point for risk (13.6, 16.2, 19.0, and 20.7, respectively, with a cut point of 45).

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. 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. The 2019 APNA results indicated that Arkansas youth in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 are at low risk, as scores are well below the cut point for risk (18.0, 28.9, 22.2, and 24.1, respectively, with a cut point of 45).

OTHER COMMUNITY DOMAIN RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS (NOT SURVEYED BY APNA)

Although the survey is based on the Communities that Care survey, some changes have been made over the years to update the survey based on current trends in Arkansas. For the sake of brevity, Arkansas survey coordinators eliminated the following variables from the survey questionnaire.

Risk Factor: 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.

Risk Factor: Media Portrayals of Violence. 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.

Protective Factor: Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement and Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement. Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement measures student per-

ceptions 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.

4.1.3 Family Domain Risk and Protective Factors

Brief definitions of all family domain risk factors, as well as scale scores for the community domains assessed in APNA are provided in this section and in Tables 4-2 and Figure 4-2.

FAMILY RISK FACTORS

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. The 2019 APNA results indicated that Arkansas youth in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 are at low risk, as scores are well below the cut point for risk (34.5, 25.7, 20.9, 19.8, respectively, with a cut point of 45).

Family History of Antisocial Behavior. If children are raised in a family with a history of addiction to alcohol or other drugs, criminal activity, the risk of the child having alcohol, other drugs, and juvenile delinquency problems in-

creases. The 2019 APNA results indicated that Arkansas youth in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 are at low risk, as scores are well below the cut point for risk (29.4, 29.5, 30.1, and 27.0, respectively, with a cut point of 45).

Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior. 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. The 2019 APNA results indicated that Arkansas youth in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 are at low risk, as scores are below the cut point for risk (26.1, 35.1, 34.8, 31.3, respectively, with a cut point of 45).

Parental Attitudes Favorable to ATOD Use. Parental attitudes and behavior toward drugs 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. 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. The 2019 APNA results indicated that Arkansas youth in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 are at low risk, as scores are well below the cut point for risk (9.4, 16.3, 23.9, 23.2, respectively, with a cut point of 45).

OTHER FAMILY DOMAIN PROTECTIVE FACTORS (NOT SURVEYED BY APNA)

Although the survey is based on the Communities that Care survey, some changes have been made over the years to update the survey based on current trends in Arkansas. For the sake of brevity, Arkansas survey coordinators eliminated the following variables from the survey questionnaire.

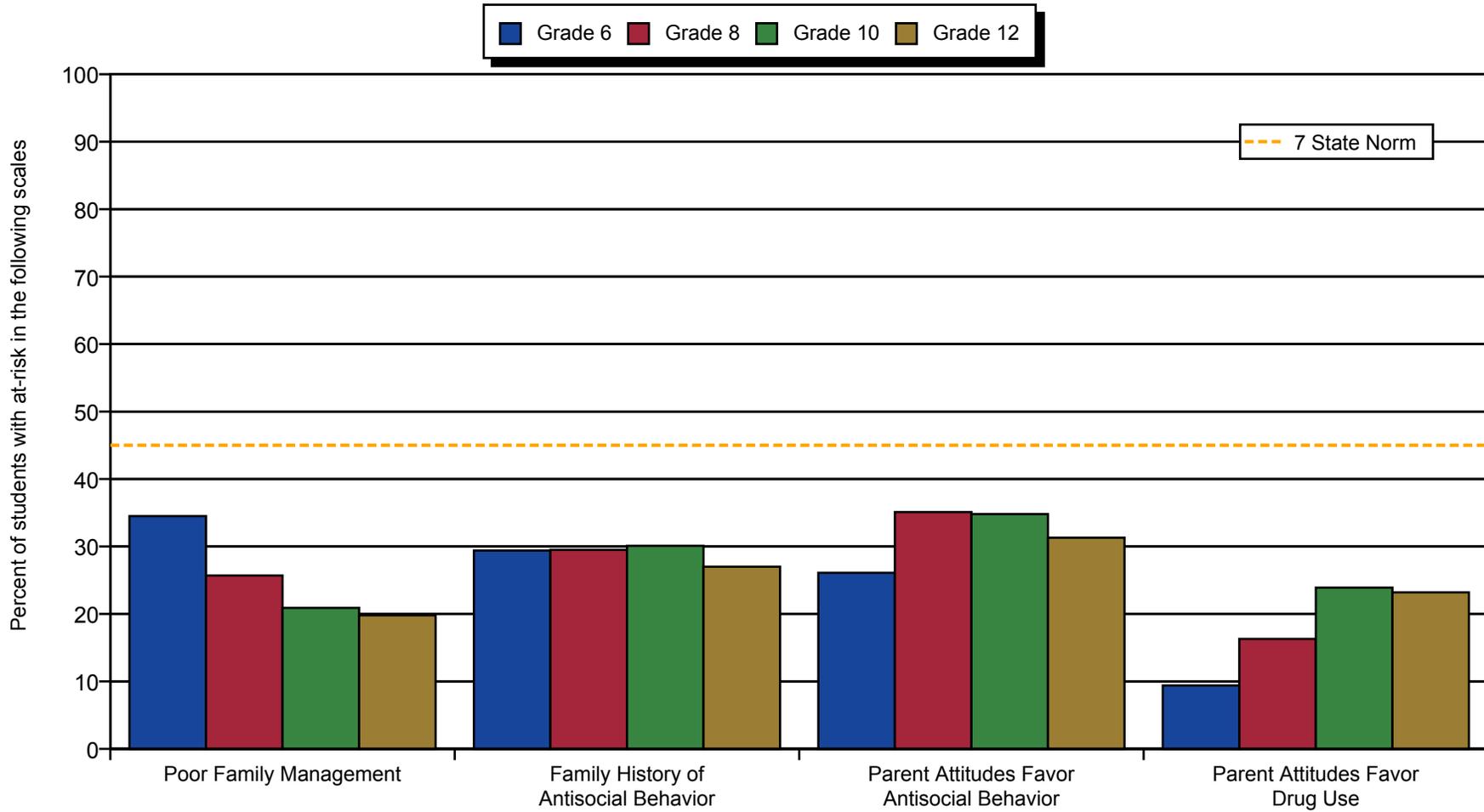
Family Attachment. Children who feel a strong, emotional attachment to their family have a powerful positive influence in their lives. Strong, positive family attachment can ameliorate the negative influences of numerous risk factors, including community and peer influences that otherwise would lead a child to involvement in problem behaviors.

TABLE 4-2

Family Domain Risk Factor Scores																								
	Grade 6						Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
RISK FACTORS																								
Poor Family Management	33.6	33.0	34.5	31.0	32.8	34.5	25.9	24.2	24.8	22.8	24.5	25.7	24.5	22.4	22.4	20.1	19.3	20.9	22.9	22.7	22.6	19.3	19.4	19.8
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	29.2	29.2	29.2	28.1	28.8	29.4	31.2	29.8	30.2	29.0	30.3	29.5	35.8	33.5	33.3	31.5	30.4	30.1	33.7	31.9	32.6	29.6	29.1	27.0
Parent Attitudes Favor Antisocial Behavior	26.7	27.7	29.3	22.4	24.9	26.1	38.0	38.5	38.5	32.2	36.0	35.1	42.9	41.3	41.3	33.9	34.1	34.8	40.3	38.1	38.7	30.8	32.2	31.3
Parent Attitudes Favor Drug Use	8.9	9.0	9.9	8.5	8.9	9.4	18.5	17.1	18.3	15.5	16.4	16.3	29.6	27.3	27.6	23.8	23.4	23.9	30.2	27.6	30.1	24.3	24.5	23.2

FIGURE 4-2

Risk Factors: Family Domain (2019)



4.1.4 School Domain Risk and Protective Factors

Brief definitions of all school domain risk factors, as well as scale scores for the school domains assessed in APNA are provided in this section and in Tables 4-3 and Figures 4-3, 4-4.

SCHOOL RISK FACTORS

Academic Failure. The measurement of poor academic achievement is based on self-reports of students' school grades. Poor achievement in school operates in numerous ways to limit students' future opportunities. The 2019 APNA results indicated that Arkansas youth in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 are generally at low risk, as scores are only slightly below the cut point for risk (39.7, 41.2, 41.1, 37.0, respectively). Students above the cut points for protective factors are generally shown to be less at risk for poor outcomes in school achievements.

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 problem behaviors. In this indicator, Arkansas students scored slightly above the cut point for risk at all grade levels, with scores of 46.4, 47.0, 47.3, and 45.3, for 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students, respectively. Students above the cut points for protective factors are generally shown to be less at risk for poor outcomes in school achievements.

SCHOOL PROTECTIVE FACTORS

School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement. 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. The 2019 APNA results indicated that Arkansas youth in grades 8, 10, 12 are above the cut point (55), demonstrating these youth have protection with scores of 62.3, 62.4, and 61.1, respectively. Grade 6 students, however, reported a score of 47.3, indicating that fewer students report receiving this protective benefit than their national counterparts.

TABLE 4-3

School Domain Risk and Protective Factor Scores																								
	Grade 6						Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
RISK FACTORS																								
Academic Failure	39.0	39.1	39.2	37.1	38.1	39.7	40.4	38.9	39.9	38.3	40.1	41.2	43.9	42.6	42.8	40.5	40.7	41.1	37.1	36.7	37.9	37.0	37.1	37.0
Low Commitment to School	36.8	36.8	37.3	39.1	43.3	46.4	36.7	37.0	37.8	38.9	42.6	47.0	43.1	43.3	43.9	44.2	44.8	47.3	41.9	44.4	44.0	42.2	43.3	45.3
PROTECTIVE FACTORS																								
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	54.0	54.5	56.1	48.1	47.3	47.3	67.4	70.5	70.7	65.3	63.3	62.3	64.3	66.9	67.8	63.7	64.1	62.4	65.4	65.8	65.4	62.0	61.6	61.1
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	54.6	54.7	53.8	46.5	45.7	44.4	53.7	53.6	53.1	47.0	46.1	44.9	60.9	61.5	60.4	55.9	55.1	54.8	47.5	46.2	46.0	41.8	40.6	40.4

FIGURE 4-3

Risk Factors: School Domain (2019)

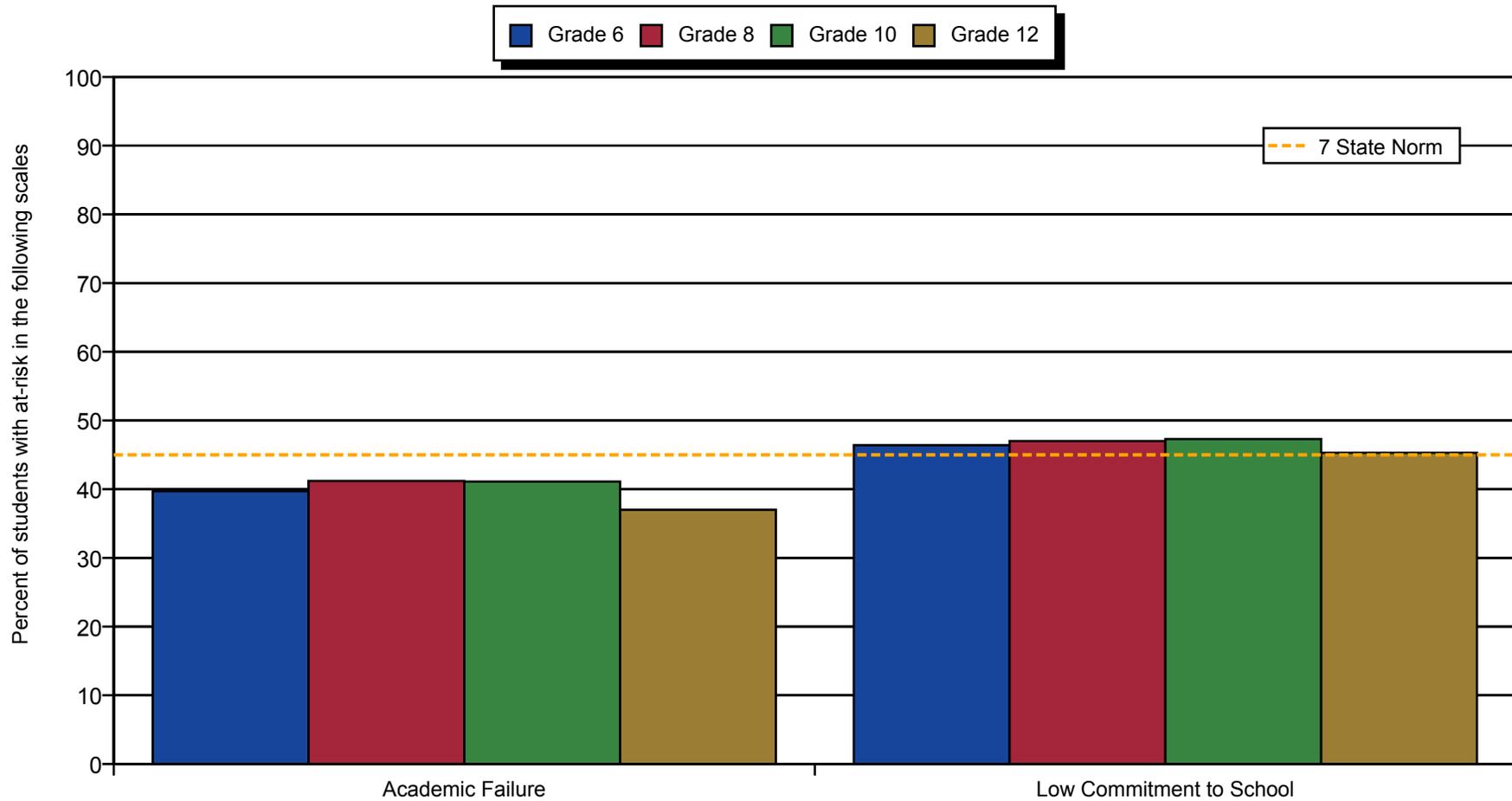
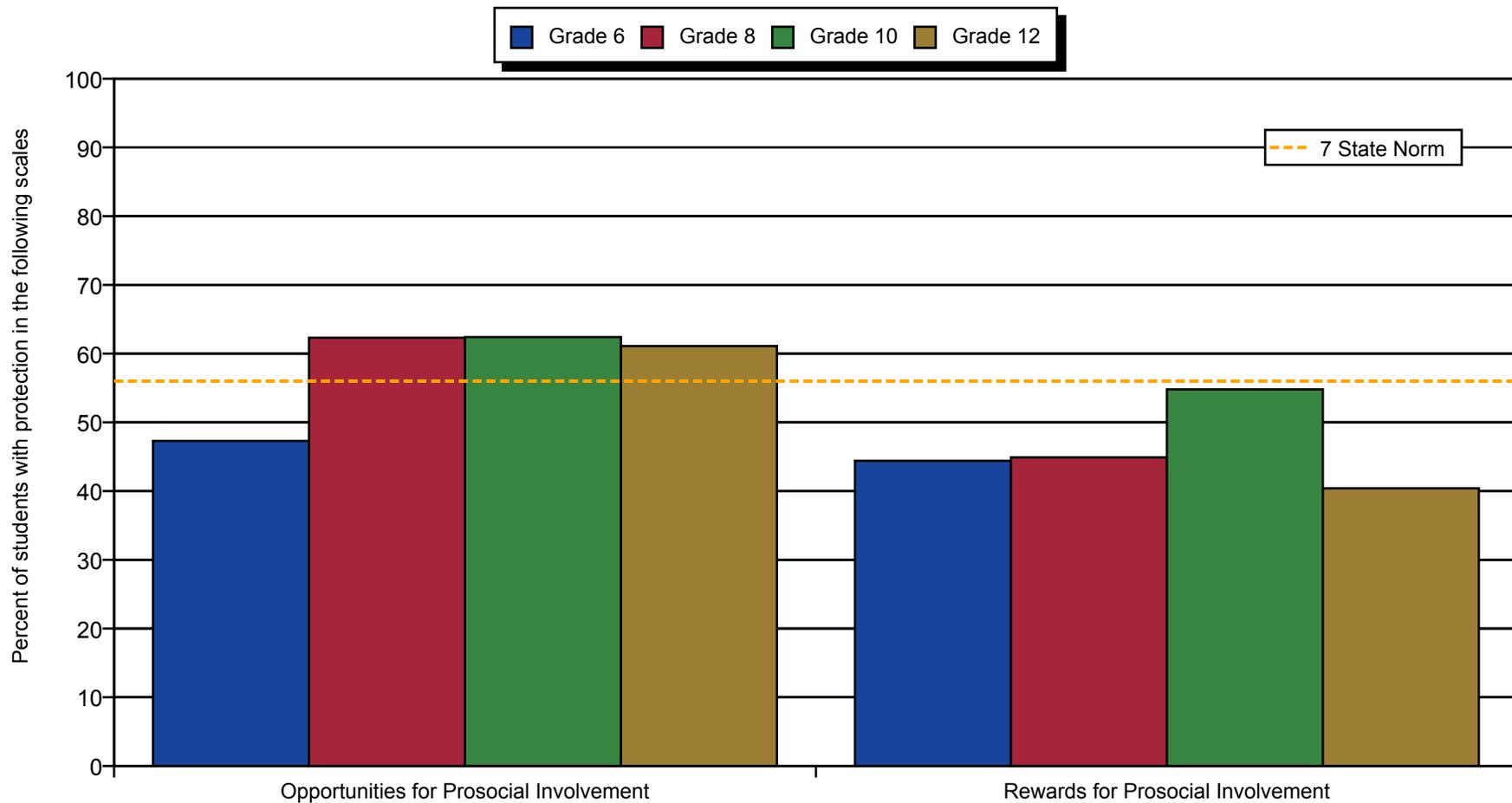


FIGURE 4-4

Protective Factors: School Domain (2019)



School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement. This indicator reflects the degree to which students perceive that 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 the student's school as well as help the individual student succeed. The 2019 APNA results indicated that Arkansas youth in grade 10 receive this protective benefit with their score of 54.8; however, grades 6, 8, and 12, performed below the cut point (44.4, 44.9, and 40.4, respectively).

4.1.5 Peer/Individual Domain Risk and Protective Factors

Brief definitions of all peer/individual domain risk factors, as well as scale scores for the peer/individual domains assessed in APNA are provided in this section and in Tables 4-4 and Figures 4-5 and 4-6.

PEER/INDIVIDUAL RISK FACTORS

Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior. This risk factor also includes persistent antisocial behavior in early adolescence, like misbehaving in school, skipping school, and getting into fights with other children. Research has shown that students engaging in these behaviors are at increased risk for drug abuse, delinquency, teen pregnancy, school dropout and violence. The 2019 APNA results indicated that Arkansas youth in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 are at low risk, as scores are well below the cut point for risk (17.2, 23.0, 25.0, 24.0, respectively, with a cut point of 45).

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. Research has shown that young people who initiate drug use before age 15 years are at twice the risk of having drug problems as those whose initial use is after age 19 years. The 2019 APNA results indicated that Arkansas youth in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 are at low risk, as scores are well below the cut point for risk (15.8, 13.9, 14.0, 14.1, respectively, with a cut point of 45).

Attitudes Favorable 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 be associated with greater involvement in antisocial behavior. The 2019 APNA results indicate that Arkansas youth in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 are at low risk, as scores are well below the cut point for risk (31.3, 30.0, 33.5, 31.2, respectively, with a cut point of 45).

Attitudes Favorable 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 be associated with greater involvement in drug use. The 2019 APNA results indicate that Arkansas youth in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 are at low risk, as scores are well below the cut point for risk (14.7, 20.0, 26.4, 23.8, respectively, with a cut point of 45).

Perceived Risk 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 several cultural- and peer-related factors, which can either increase or decrease the perceived risk. The 2019 APNA results indicate that Arkansas youth in grades 8, 10, 12 are at risk, as scores are above cut point for risk (48.3, 50.1, 57.0, respectively, with a cut point of 45).

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. The 2019 APNA results indicate that Arkansas youth in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 are at low risk, as scores are below the cut point for risk (31.8, 38.3, 36.8, 32.4, respectively, with a cut point of 45).

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. The 2019 APNA results indicate that Arkansas youth in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 are at low risk, as scores are well below the cut point for risk (14.6, 19.6, 17.8, 15.9, respectively, with a cut point of 45).

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. The 2019 APNA results indicate that Arkansas youth in grades 6, 8, 10, are at low risk, as scores are below the cut point for risk (25.2, 36.6, 38.7, respectively, with a cut point of 45); however, grade 12 students are at greater risk with a score of 48.2.

Depression Scale. Young people who are depressed are more likely to use drugs. When depressed, youth have difficulty identifying and engaging in pro-social activities. They consequently may not gain recognition for demonstrating positive behaviors or do not develop attachments to their schools or communities. In the 2019 APNA survey, youth who scored highest on the items measuring depressive symptoms* also scored significantly higher on all of the drug use questions. Of note, the majority of students in grades 8, 10, 12 all scored above the cut point for this indicator (45.9, 50.2, 47.2, respectively).

*Rhew IC, Monahan KC, Oesterle S, Hawkins JD. The Communities That Care Brief Depression Scale: psychometric and criterion validity. *J Community Psychol.* 2016;44(3):391-398. PMID: 27872502 doi.org/10.1022/jcop.21766

Gang Involvement. Youth who belong to gangs are more at-risk for anti-social 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. The 2019 APNA results indicate that Arkansas youth in grades 6, 8, 10, 12 are at low risk, as scores are well below the cut point for risk (22.8, 12.4, 26.7, 29.5, respectively, with a cut point of 45).

PEER/INDIVIDUAL PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Religiosity. Involvement with a faith community can protect the adolescent from involvement in problem behaviors. The 2019 APNA results indicate that this protective factor is especially prevalent among Arkansas youth in grade 12,

who scored 73.6. Grades 10 and 8 students scored at the cut point (55.6 and 55.7, respectively). Grade 6 students scored below the cut point (50.1).

OTHER PEER/INDIVIDUAL DOMAIN RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS (NOT SURVEYED BY APNA)

Although the survey is based on the Communities that Care survey, some changes have been made over the years to update the survey based on current trends in Arkansas. For the sake of brevity, Arkansas survey coordinators eliminated the following variables from the survey questionnaire.

Data on several factors were not collected in 2019. However, these peer/individual risk and protective factors influence youth behavior and are important to keep in mind.

TABLE 4-4

Peer/Individual Domain Risk and Protective Factor Scores																								
	Grade 6						Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
RISK FACTORS																								
Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior	16.7	16.2	16.4	16.6	16.7	17.2	24.9	23.1	23.6	22.5	23.8	23.0	27.5	26.1	27.2	23.9	25.0	25.0	27.9	26.2	27.4	24.3	25.2	24.0
Early Initiation of Drug Use	17.0	16.2	16.4	15.3	15.5	15.8	18.7	16.7	15.7	14.1	14.6	13.9	23.1	20.2	18.8	16.4	14.7	14.0	23.8	21.7	21.2	17.8	15.5	14.1
Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior	22.8	23.3	25.7	25.5	28.6	31.3	26.8	25.4	26.5	25.3	28.7	30.0	36.6	34.2	33.9	32.1	32.4	33.5	35.7	34.6	34.5	30.5	30.5	31.2
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	13.1	12.6	13.5	12.9	13.5	14.7	20.6	18.8	19.7	18.3	19.9	20.0	32.6	30.3	31.2	27.4	26.5	26.4	33.1	30.4	31.2	26.5	25.1	23.8
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	36.9	35.5	38.3	38.1	37.4	38.6	46.5	44.6	48.4	47.2	48.6	48.3	50.3	48.1	51.7	49.3	48.4	50.1	56.5	57.3	59.6	55.0	55.0	57.0
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	33.2	32.4	32.2	30.5	30.6	31.8	42.8	40.4	40.5	37.9	39.1	38.3	44.1	41.4	41.6	37.7	38.1	36.8	43.4	41.0	40.2	34.8	34.9	32.4
Friends' Use of Drugs	14.9	14.6	13.7	13.0	13.5	14.6	23.0	20.7	19.8	18.6	19.9	19.6	26.8	23.6	22.3	19.4	19.0	17.8	26.2	23.0	22.2	18.9	16.8	15.9
Rewards for Antisocial Behavior	24.4	24.5	26.1	25.2	25.1	25.2	36.2	34.1	35.3	33.7	37.2	36.6	42.4	39.8	40.3	38.0	39.6	38.7	56.9	53.8	53.9	49.0	48.8	48.2
Depression Scale	35.5	34.6	35.3	32.7	35.4	37.3	42.5	42.1	42.9	40.9	45.2	45.9	48.1	47.1	48.6	46.7	48.9	50.2	42.6	44.5	46.6	43.0	46.3	47.2
Gang Involvement	15.1	14.8	15.7	19.7	21.0	22.8	13.0	11.7	12.1	11.8	12.3	12.4	20.1	19.6	20.4	22.5	25.2	26.7	21.6	21.6	22.1	24.8	27.0	29.5
PROTECTIVE FACTORS																								
Religiosity	61.9	63.4	60.0	54.1	51.4	50.1	67.1	66.9	65.0	61.3	57.6	55.7	64.1	64.1	62.3	58.0	55.8	55.6	83.7	82.0	81.0	75.5	75.3	73.6

FIGURE 4-5

Risk Factors: Peer/Individual Domain (2019)

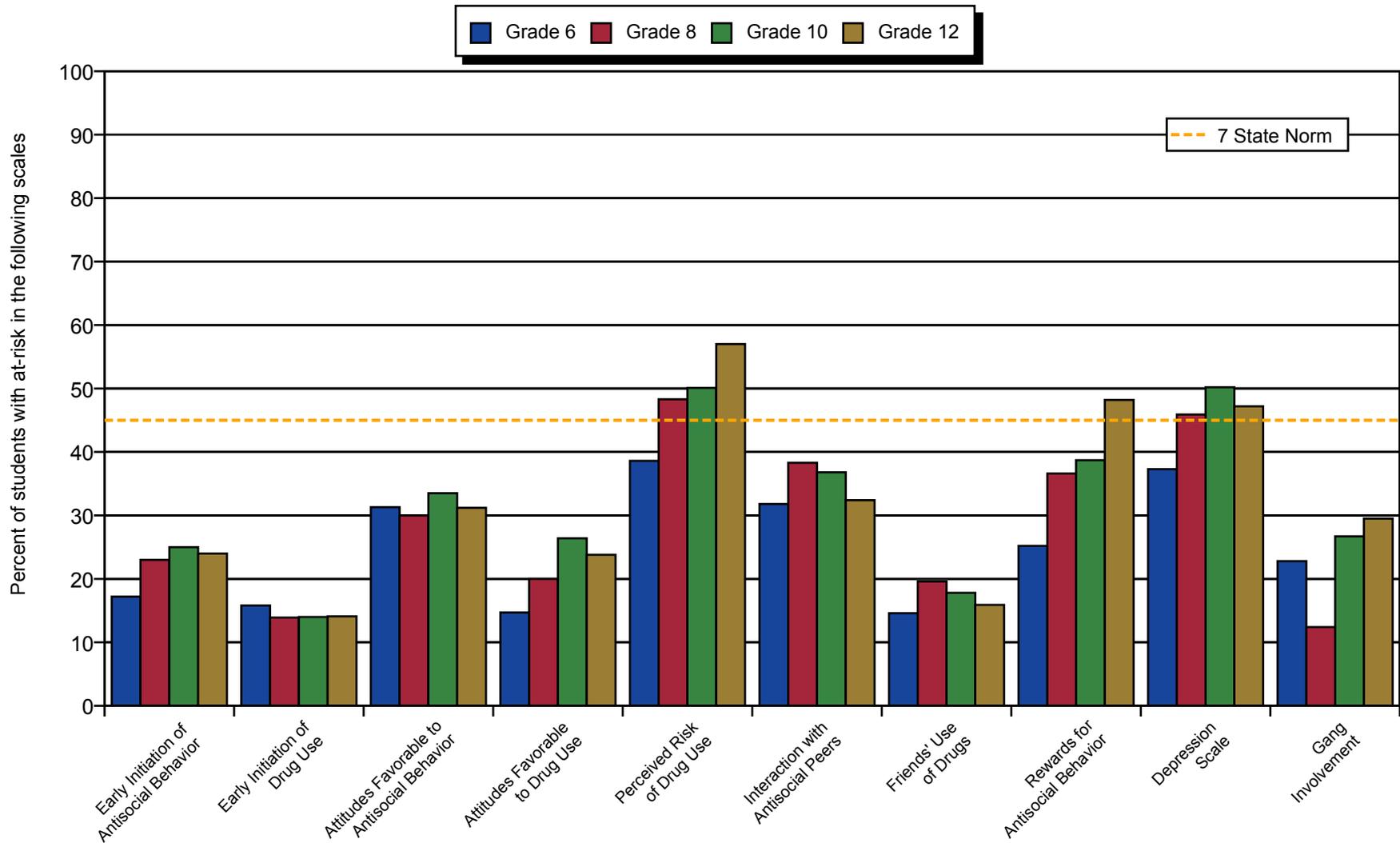
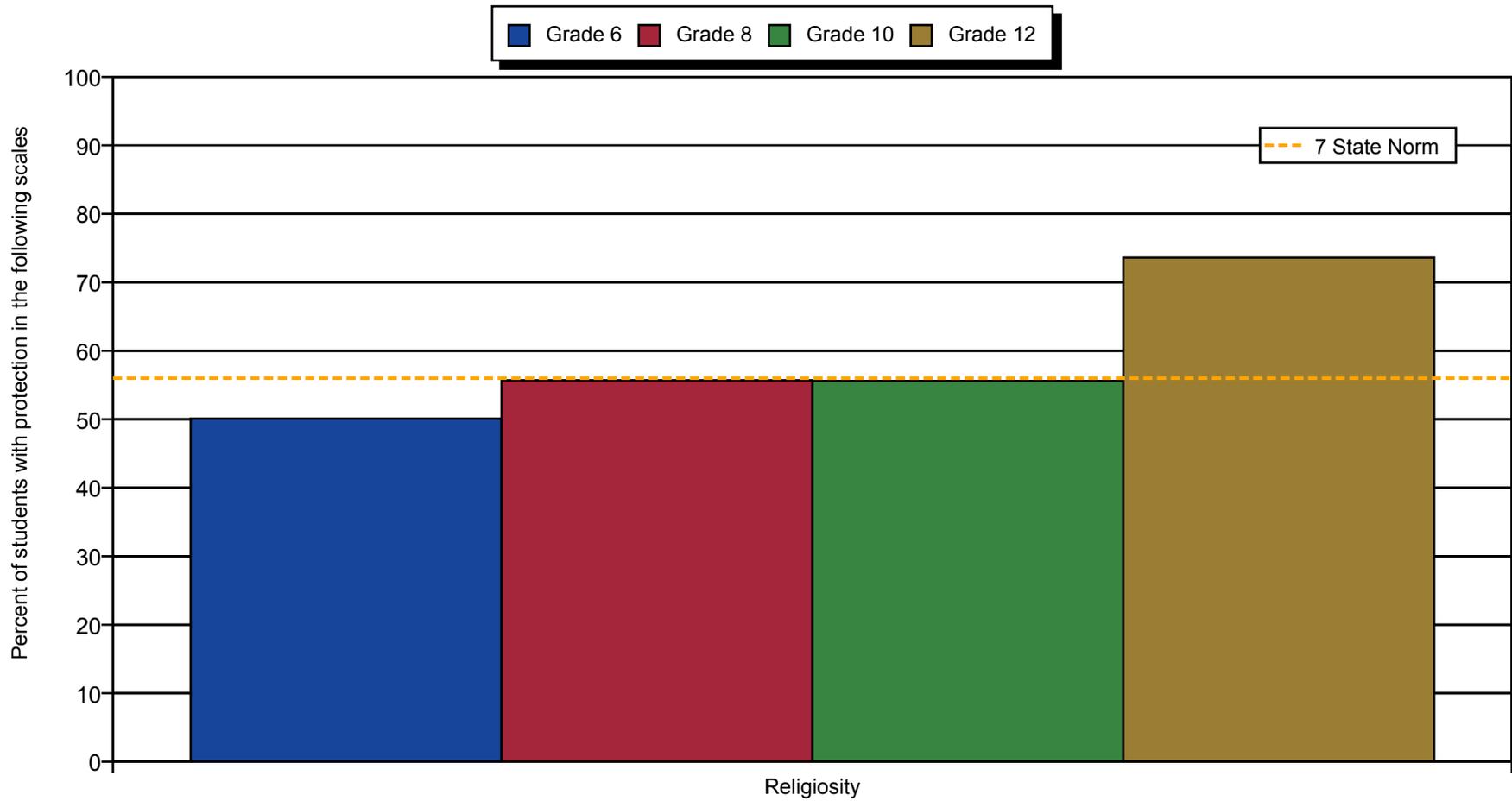


FIGURE 4-6

Protective Factors: Peer/Individual Domain (2019)



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.

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.

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.

PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Although the survey is based on the Communities that Care survey, some changes have been made over the years to update the survey based on current trends in Arkansas. For the sake of brevity, Arkansas survey coordinators eliminated the following variables from the survey questionnaire.

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.

Social Skills. Social skills 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 allow 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. 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 several 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.

Appendices

Appendices

Appendix A. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment 2019 Student Survey	App:73
Appendix B. Sample Profile Report	App:81
Appendix C. Lifetime and 30-Day ATOD Use for Participating Regions and Counties	App:149
Appendices Available Online (https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com/regions.php?year=2019)	
Appendix D. Item Dictionary for 2019 APNA Survey	
Appendix E. Risk and Protective Factors and Associated Survey Scales	
Appendix F. Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey Item-Level Results	
Appendix G. Selected Charts for Males Compared with Females	

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

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

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

<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. 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.

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

	No or very little chance	Little chance	Some chance	Pretty good chance	Very good chance
a. smoked cigarettes?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. worked hard at school?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. began drinking alcoholic beverage 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 bullied?	<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. used e-cigarettes, e-cigars or e-hookahs (vaping)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
h. bullied someone or cyber bullied someone?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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

	0	1	2	3	4
a. participated in clubs, organizations or activities at school?	<input type="radio"/>				
b. smoked cigarettes?	<input type="radio"/>				
c. tried beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) when their parents didn't know about it?	<input type="radio"/>				
d. used e-cigarettes, e-cigars or e-hookahs?	<input type="radio"/>				
e. used marijuana?	<input type="radio"/>				
f. used prescription drugs or non-prescription drugs for the purpose of getting high?	<input type="radio"/>				
g. used synthetic marijuana (K2, spice) or bath salts?	<input type="radio"/>				
h. used LSD, cocaine, amphetamines, or other illegal drugs?	<input type="radio"/>				
i. been bullied?	<input type="radio"/>				
j. been suspended from school?	<input type="radio"/>				
k. carried a handgun?	<input type="radio"/>				
l. sold illegal drugs?	<input type="radio"/>				
m. regularly attended religious services?	<input type="radio"/>				
n. stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?	<input type="radio"/>				
o. been arrested?	<input type="radio"/>				
p. dropped out of school?	<input type="radio"/>				
q. been members of a gang?	<input type="radio"/>				

25. How old were you when you first:

	Never	10 or younger	11	12	13	14	15	16	17 or older
a. smoked marijuana?	<input type="radio"/>								
b. smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?	<input type="radio"/>								
c. had more than a sip or two of beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin)?	<input type="radio"/>								
d. began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, that is, at least once or twice month?	<input type="radio"/>								
e. used Pegaramide (peg, peggy)?	<input type="radio"/>								
f. got suspended from school?	<input type="radio"/>								
g. got arrested?	<input type="radio"/>								
h. carried a handgun?	<input type="radio"/>								
i. used e-cigarettes, e-cigars, or e-hookahs (vaping)?	<input type="radio"/>								
j. belonged to a gang?	<input type="radio"/>								
k. used prescription drugs not prescribed to you?	<input type="radio"/>								

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

	Not at all wrong	A little bit wrong	Wrong	Very wrong
a. take a handgun to school?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. steal anything?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. pick a fight with someone?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. attack someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. stay away from school all day when their parents think they are at school?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. drink beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) regularly?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. smoke cigarettes?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
h. smoke marijuana?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
i. use prescription drugs or non-prescription drugs for the purpose of getting high?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
j. use synthetic marijuana (K2, spice) or bath salts?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
k. use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or another illegal drug?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
l. use e-cigarettes, e-cigars, or e-hookahs (vaping)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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

No Yes

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

	Never	1 to 2 times	3 to 5 times	6 to 9 times	10+ times
a. been suspended from school?	<input type="radio"/>				
b. carried a handgun?	<input type="radio"/>				
c. sold illegal drugs?	<input type="radio"/>				
d. stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?	<input type="radio"/>				
e. participated in clubs, organizations or activities at school?	<input type="radio"/>				
f. been arrested?	<input type="radio"/>				
g. attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	<input type="radio"/>				
h. been drunk or high at school?	<input type="radio"/>				
i. taken a handgun to school?	<input type="radio"/>				
j. use e-cigarettes, e-cigars, or e-hookahs (vaping)?	<input type="radio"/>				

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

No Yes

30. 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

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

No Yes I have never belonged to a gang

32. 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

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

Never Rarely 1-2 times a month About once a week or more

	NO!	no	yes	YES!
34. I think sometimes it's okay to cheat at school.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
35. It is important to think before you act.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
36. Sometimes I think that life is not worth it.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
37. At times I think I am no good at all.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
38. 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"/>
39. 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"/>
40. 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"/>
41. 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"/>

42. Where do you get information about living a drug and alcohol free life?

	All the time	Most	Some	Very little
a. Parents/guardians	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Friends	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Family members	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. School	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Internet	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. TV	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. Social media	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

[SERIAL]



43. 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 once or twice a week? | <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 of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a weekend? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| f. use prescription drugs that are not prescribed to them? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| g. use non-prescription drugs to get high? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| h. use e-cigarettes, e-cigars, or e-hookahs? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

44. 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

45. How often have you used 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

46. Have you ever smoked cigarettes?

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

47. 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

48. Which statement best describes rules about smoking inside your home or your family cars?

- Smoking is not allowed anywhere inside your home or cars
- Smoking is allowed in some places and at some times or in some cars
- Smoking is allowed anywhere inside the home or cars
- There are no rules about smoking inside the home or cars
- I don't know

49. Have you ever used e-cigarettes, e-cigars or e-hookahs (vaping)?

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

50. How frequently have you used e-cigarettes, e-cigars, or e-hookahs (vaping)?

- Not at all
- Less than 10 puffs per day
- 10 to 50 puffs per day
- About one-half cartomiser per day
- About one cartomiser per day
- About one and one-half cartomisers per day
- Two cartomisers or more per day

51. During this school year, were you taught in any of your classes about the dangers of tobacco use?
- | | Almost always | Often | Sometimes | Rarely | Never |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 52. During the past 12 months, have you participated in any community activities to discourage people your age from using cigarettes, chewing tobacco, snuff, dip, cigars, e-cigarettes, e-cigars, or e-hookahs? | <input type="radio"/> |

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

- None
- Once
- Twice
- 3-5 times
- 6-9 times
- 10 or more times

54. 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 or using drugs to get high?

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

55. During the past 30 days, how many times did you drive a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol or using drugs to get high?

- 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

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

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

57. How do you feel about someone your age having one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?

- Neither approve nor disapprove
- Somewhat disapprove
- Strongly disapprove
- Don't know or can't say

	OCCASIONS					
	0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10+	
On how many occasions (if any) have you:						
58. had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink in your lifetime – more than just a few sips?	<input type="radio"/>					
59. drunk one or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage during the past 30 days ?	<input type="radio"/>					
60. used marijuana (grass, pot) or hashish (hash, hash oil) in your lifetime ?	<input type="radio"/>					
61. used marijuana (grass, pot) or hashish (hash, hash oil) during the past 30 days ?	<input type="radio"/>					
62. used LSD or other psychedelics in your lifetime ?	<input type="radio"/>					
63. used LSD or other psychedelics during the past 30 days ?	<input type="radio"/>					
64. used cocaine or crack in your lifetime ?	<input type="radio"/>					
65. used cocaine or crack during the past 30 days ?	<input type="radio"/>					
66. 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"/>					
67. 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"/>					
68. used Pegaramide (peg, peggy, etc.) in your lifetime ?	<input type="radio"/>					
69. used Pegaramide (peg, peggy, etc.) during the past 30 days ?	<input type="radio"/>					
70. used synthetic marijuana (K2, spice) in your lifetime ?	<input type="radio"/>					
71. used synthetic marijuana (K2, spice) during the past 30 days ?	<input type="radio"/>					
72. used methamphetamine (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth) in your lifetime ?	<input type="radio"/>					
73. used methamphetamine (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth) during the past 30 days ?	<input type="radio"/>					
74. used other chemical products (bath salts, plant food, etc.) in your lifetime ?	<input type="radio"/>					
75. used other chemical products (bath salts, plant food, etc.) during the past 30 days ?	<input type="radio"/>					
76. used heroin or other opiates in your lifetime ?	<input type="radio"/>					
77. used heroin or other opiates during the past 30 days ?	<input type="radio"/>					
78. used MDMA ('X', 'E', or ecstasy) in your lifetime ?	<input type="radio"/>					
79. used MDMA ('X', 'E', or ecstasy) during the past 30 days ?	<input type="radio"/>					
80. taken prescription drugs (such as Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderall, OxyContin, Tramadol, sleeping pills, etc.) not prescribed to you in your lifetime ?	<input type="radio"/>					
81. taken prescription drugs (such as Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderall, OxyContin, Tramadol, sleeping pills, etc.) not prescribed to you during the past 30 days ?	<input type="radio"/>					
82. 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"/>					
83. 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"/>					
84. been drunk or very high from drinking alcoholic beverages during the past 30 days ?	<input type="radio"/>					
85. drunk flavored alcoholic beverages, sometimes called 'alcopops' (like Mike's Hard Lemonade, Smirnoff Ice, Bacardi Breezers, etc.) in your lifetime ?	<input type="radio"/>					
86. drunk flavored alcoholic beverages, sometimes called 'alcopops' (like Mike's Hard Lemonade, Smirnoff Ice, Bacardi Breezers, etc.) during the past 30 days ?	<input type="radio"/>					

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

[SERIAL]

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

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

88. If you used e-cigarettes, e-cigars, or e-hookahs (not just a puff or drag) in the past year, how did you usually get them?

- I did not use e-cigarettes, e-cigars, or e-hookahs in the past year
- I bought them in a store such as a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station
- I got them on the Internet
- I got them at a store that sells electronic cigarettes, such as a "vape shop"
- I got them from a family member
- I got them from a friend
- A stranger got them for me
- I took them from a store or shop
- I got them some other way

89. If you used marijuana (grass, pot) (not just a puff or drag) in the past year, how did you usually get it?

- I did not use marijuana (grass, pot) in the past year
- I bought it myself
- I got it from someone at school
- I got it from someone with a medical marijuana card
- I got it from my brother or sister
- I got it from another relative
- Other

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

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

91. If you used prescription drugs or over the counter drugs without a doctor telling you to use it or for the purpose of getting high, where did you get these drugs? Select all answers that apply.

- I did not use prescription drugs or over the counter drugs to get high
- I bought it or took it from a store or shop
- I got it from my parents with permission
- I got it from home without permission
- I got it from a relative with permission
- I got it from a relative without permission
- I got it from a friend's home with permission
- I got it from a friend's home without permission
- I got it from a friend while at school
- I got it from a friend while at a party
- I got it from a friend, elsewhere
- I got it from an internet sale

92. During the last month, about how many marijuana cigarettes, or the equivalent, did you smoke a day, on the average? (If you shared them with other people, count only the amount YOU smoked).

- None
- Less than 1 a day
- 1 a day
- 2-3 a day
- 4-6 a day
- 7-10 a day
- 11 or more a day

93. How wrong do your friends feel it would be for you to:

	Not at all wrong	A little bit wrong	Wrong	Very wrong
a. have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. smoke tobacco?	<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 prescription drugs not prescribed to you?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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

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

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

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

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

96. I feel safe in my neighborhood.

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

	NO!	no	yes	YES!
97. 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"/>
98. 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"/>
99. 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"/>

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.

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

	Very wrong	Wrong	A little bit wrong	Not at all wrong
a. have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. smoke tobacco?	<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 prescription drugs not prescribed to you?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. steal something?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. 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"/>
g. pick a fight with someone?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

	Very hard	Sort of hard	Sort of easy	Very easy
100. 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"/>
101. 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"/>
102. 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"/>
103. 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"/>
104. 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"/>
105. If you wanted to get prescription drugs for the purpose of getting high, how easy would it be for you to get some?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
106. If you wanted to get synthetic marijuana such as K2 or chemical products such as bath salts to get high, how easy would it be for you to get some?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
107. If you wanted to get steroids to use or to enhance athletic performance, how easy would it be for you to get some?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
108. If you wanted to get some e-cigarettes, e-cigs, or e-hookahs, how easy would it be for you to get some?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

111. 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

	NO!	no	yes	YES!
112. The rules in my family are clear.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
113. People in my family have serious arguments about the same things, and often insult or yell at each other.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
114. 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"/>
115. My family has clear rules about alcohol and drug use.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
116. If you skipped school would you be caught by your parents?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
117. My parents ask if I've gotten my homework done.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
118. Would your parents know if you did not come home on time?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

109. 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

119. Do you know how to properly dispose of leftover prescription drugs?

No Yes

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA



[SERIAL]

120. Have any of your brothers or sisters ever:

	I don't have any brothers or sisters	
	No	Yes
a. drunk beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey or gin)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. smoked marijuana?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. smoked cigarettes?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. taken a handgun to school?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. been suspended or expelled from school?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. used e-cigarettes, e-cigars, or e-hookahs (vaping)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. used prescription drugs not prescribed for him/her?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

127. 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

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

- No
- Yes

122. 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

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

- No
- Yes

124. 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

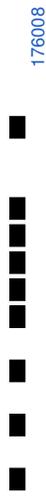
125. Has anyone in your family ever had a severe alcohol or drug problem?

- No
- Yes

126. 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"/>				
b. sold or dealt drugs?	<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"/>				
d. gotten drunk or high?	<input type="radio"/>				

Thank you for completing the survey.



Appendix B: Sample Profile Report

Contents

1 INTRODUCTION 6
 1.1 The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention 9

2 TOOLS FOR ASSESSMENT AND PLANNING 9

3 SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT USING SURVEY DATA 10
 3.1 What are the numbers telling you? 10
 3.2 How to decide if a rate is "unacceptable." 10
 3.3 Use these data for planning: 10

4 HOW TO READ THE CHARTS AND TABLES 12

5 AGE OF FIRST USE 54

6 STUDENT TOBACCO USE, EXPERIENCES AND PREVENTION SERVICES 60

7 DRUG-FREE COMMUNITIES SUPPORT PROGRAM CORE MEASURES 64

8 PREVENTION RESOURCES 67
 8.1 Regional Prevention Provider Contact List 67
 8.2 State and National Contacts 69

List of Tables

1 Student Totals 7
 2 Grade 7
 3 Sex 8
 4 Ethnic Origin 8
 5 Risk and Protective Factor Scale Definition 37
 6 Alcohol - Lifetime Use 39
 7 Cigarettes - Lifetime Use 39
 8 Chewing Tobacco - Lifetime Use 39
 9 Marijuana - Lifetime Use 39
 10 Hallucinogens - Lifetime Use 39
 11 Cocaine - Lifetime Use 39
 12 Inhalants - Lifetime Use 40
 13 Synthetic Marijuana - Lifetime Use 40
 14 Meth - Lifetime Use 40
 15 Bath Salts - Lifetime Use 40
 16 Heroin - Lifetime Use 40
 17 Ecstasy - Lifetime Use 40
 18 Prescription Drugs - Lifetime Use 40
 19 Over-The-Counter Drugs - Lifetime Use 40
 20 Alcopops - Lifetime Use 41
 21 Any Drug - Lifetime Use 41
 22 Alcohol - Past 30 Day Use 41
 23 Cigarettes - Past 30 Day Use 41
 24 Chewing Tobacco - Past 30 Day Use 41
 25 Marijuana - Past 30 Day Use 41
 26 Hallucinogens - Past 30 Day Use 42
 27 Cocaine - Past 30 Day Use 42
 28 Inhalants - Past 30 Day Use 42
 29 Synthetic Marijuana - Past 30 Day Use 42
 30 Meth - Past 30 Day Use 42
 31 Bath Salts - Past 30 Day Use 42
 32 Heroin - Past 30 Day Use 42
 33 Ecstasy - Past 30 Day Use 43
 34 Prescription Drugs - Past 30 Day Use 43
 35 Over-The-Counter Drugs - Past 30 Day Use 43
 36 Alcopops - Past 30 Day Use 43
 37 Any Drug - Past 30 Day Use 43
 38 Binge Drinking 43
 39 Pack of Cigarettes 43
 40 Suspended from School 43
 41 Drunk or High at School 43
 42 Sold Illegal Drugs 44
 43 Stolen a Vehicle 44

Appendix B: Sample Profile Report

44	Been Arrested	44
45	Attacked to Harm	44
46	Carried a Handgun	44
47	Handgun to School	44
48	Community Risk - High Community Disorganization	44
49	Community Risk - Transitions and Mobility	44
50	Community Risk - Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use	44
51	Community Risk - Perceived Availability of Drugs	44
52	Community Risk - Perceived Availability of Handguns	45
53	Family Risk - Poor Family Management	45
54	Family Risk - Family History of Antisocial Behavior	45
55	Family Risk - Parental Attitudes Favorable to ATOD	45
56	Family Risk - Parental Attitudes Favorable to ASB	45
57	School Risk - Academic Failure	45
58	School Risk - Low Commitment to School	45
59	Peer Risk - Early Initiation of Drug Use	45
60	Peer Risk - Early Initiation of ASB	45
61	Peer Risk - Peer Favorable Attitudes to ASB	45
62	Peer Risk - Peer Favorable Attitudes to Drug Use	46
63	Peer Risk - Low Perceived Risk of Drug Use	46
64	Peer Risk - Interaction with Antisocial Peers	46
65	Peer Risk - Friends' Use of Drugs	46
66	Peer Risk - Peer Rewards for Antisocial Involvement	46
67	Peer Risk - Depressive Symptoms	46
68	Peer Risk - Gang Involvement	46
69	School Protective - School Opportunities for PSI	46
70	School Protective - School Rewards for PSI	46
71	Peer Protective - Religiosity	46
72	Sources of Alcohol	47
73	Location of Alcohol Use	47
74	Sources of Cigarettes	48
75	I did not use e-cigarettes, e-cigars, or e-hookahs in the past year	49
76	I bought them in a store such as a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station	49
77	I got them on the Internet	49
78	I got them at a store that sells electronic cigarettes, such as a "vape shop"	49
79	I got them from a family member	49
80	I got them from a friend	49
81	A stranger got them for me	49
82	I took them from a store or shop	50
83	I got them some other way	50
84	I did not use marijuana (grass, pot) in the past year	50
85	I bought it myself	50
86	I got it from someone at school	50

87	I got it from someone with a medical marijuana card	51
88	I got it from my brother or sister	51
89	I got it from another relative	51
90	Other	51
91	I feel safe at my school.	52
92	How often have you taken a handgun to school?	52
93	How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to take a handgun to school?	53
94	Have any of your brothers/sisters ever taken a handgun to school?	53
95	Avg Age of First Marijuana	54
96	Avg Age of First Cigarettes	54
97	Avg Age of First Alcohol	54
98	Avg Age of First Regular Alcohol Use	54
99	Avg Age of First E-Cigarettes, E-Cigars or E-Hookahs	54
100	Avg Age of First Prescription Drugs	54
101	Avg Age of First School Suspension	54
102	Avg Age of First Been Arrested	55
103	Avg Age of First Carried a Handgun	55
104	Avg Age of First Belonged to a Gang	55
105	Cigarettes - Lifetime Use	60
106	Chewing Tobacco - Lifetime Use	60
107	Cigarettes - Past 30 Day Use	60
108	Chewing Tobacco - Past 30 Day Use	60
109	Which statement best describes rules about smoking inside your home or your family cars?	61
110	Have you ever used e-cigarettes, e-cigars, or e-hookahs (vaping)?	61
111	How frequently have you used e-cigarettes, e-cigars, or e-hookahs (vaping)?	62
112	During this school year, were you taught in any of your classes about the dangers of tobacco use?	62
113	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, e-cigarettes, e-cigars, or e-hookahs?	63
114	Core Measure by Grade for Past 30 Day Use	65
115	Core Measure by Grade for Perception of Risk	65
116	Core Measure by Grade for Parental Disapproval	65
117	Core Measure by Grade for Friends Disapproval	65
118	Core Measure by Sex for Past 30 Day Use	66
119	Core Measure by Sex for Perception of Risk	66
120	Core Measure by Sex for Parental Disapproval	66
121	Core Measure by Sex for Friends Disapproval	66

List of Figures

1	Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use - Grade 6	13
2	Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use - Grade 8	14
3	Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use - Grade 10	15
4	Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use - Grade 12	16
5	Heavy Use and Antisocial Behavior - Grade 6	17
6	Heavy Use and Antisocial Behavior - Grade 8	18
7	Heavy Use and Antisocial Behavior - Grade 10	19
8	Heavy Use and Antisocial Behavior - Grade 12	20
9	Risk Factors - Grade 6	21
10	Risk Factors - Grade 8	22
11	Risk Factors - Grade 10	23
12	Risk Factors - Grade 12	24
13	Protective Factors - Grade 6	25
14	Protective Factors - Grade 8	26
15	Protective Factors - Grade 10	27
16	Protective Factors - Grade 12	28
17	School Safety Profile - Grade 6	29
18	School Safety Profile - Grade 8	30
19	School Safety Profile - Grade 10	31
20	School Safety Profile - Grade 12	32
21	Sources and Locations of Alcohol Use - Grade 6	33
22	Sources and Locations of Alcohol Use - Grade 8	34
23	Sources and Locations of Alcohol Use - Grade 10	35
24	Sources and Locations of Alcohol Use - Grade 12	36
25	Avg. Age of First ATOD/ASB - Grade 6	56
26	Avg. Age of First ATOD/ASB - Grade 8	57
27	Avg. Age of First ATOD/ASB - Grade 10	58
28	Avg. Age of First ATOD/ASB - Grade 12	59

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 2019. 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 statewide. 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.

Appendix B: Sample Profile Report

Table 1: Student Totals

Response	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Total Students	state	75,027	72,283	74,647	77,973

Table 2: Grade

Response	Group	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
		pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
6	state	28.4	21,320	28.0	20,235	30.2	22,533	29.5	22,969
8	state	27.5	20,604	28.0	20,262	27.5	20,540	28.1	21,902
10	state	25.6	19,187	25.0	18,084	24.3	18,163	24.0	18,747
12	state	18.5	13,916	19.0	13,702	18.0	13,411	18.4	14,355

Appendix B: Sample Profile Report

Table 3: Sex

Response	Group	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
		pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Male	state	49.3	36,668	48.9	34,625	48.9	35,378	48.9	36,628
Female	state	50.7	37,758	51.1	36,111	51.1	36,977	51.1	38,228

Table 4: Ethnic Origin

Response	Group	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
		pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Hispanic	state	11.6	10,648	12.4	11,099	13.2	12,536	13.9	13,846
Black or African American	state	15.8	14,444	15.0	13,494	15.6	14,779	15.3	15,293
Asian	state	1.8	1,672	1.9	1,721	2.1	1,944	2.2	2,193
American Indian	state	5.0	4,550	4.8	4,280	5.0	4,714	4.5	4,495
Alaska Native	state	0.2	139	0.2	163	0.2	223	0.2	198
White	state	53.9	49,385	53.2	47,743	50.7	47,949	50.6	50,485
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	state	1.0	913	1.2	1,047	1.3	1,207	1.2	1,223
Other	state	10.7	9,810	11.4	10,260	11.9	11,296	12.0	11,981

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 antisocial behavior questions are displayed by grade on the following pages.
2. The factors are grouped into 4 domains: community, family, school, and peer-individual.
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 dash. The dash 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
State Profile Report

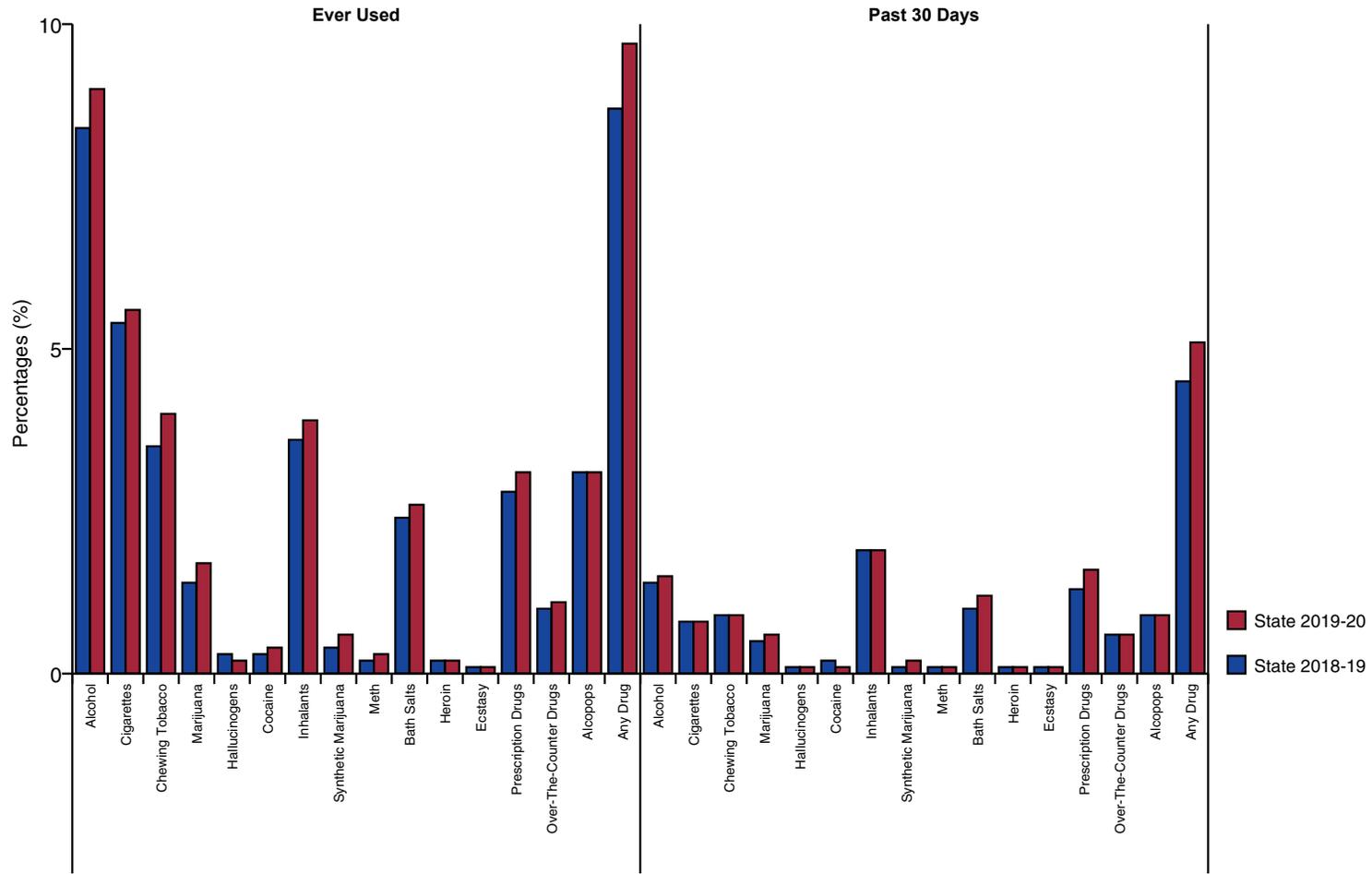


Figure 1: Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use - Grade 6

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

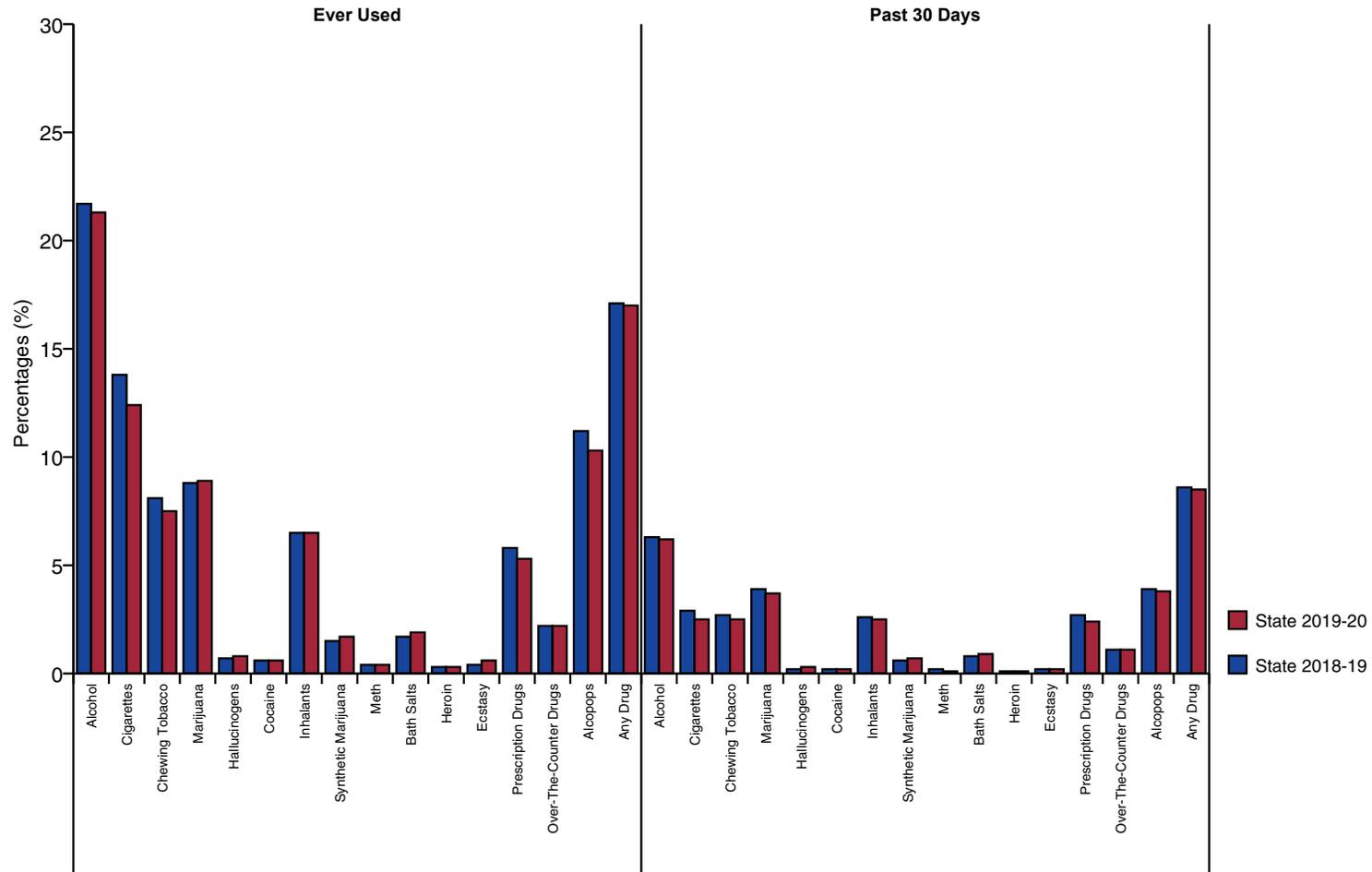


Figure 2: Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use - Grade 8

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

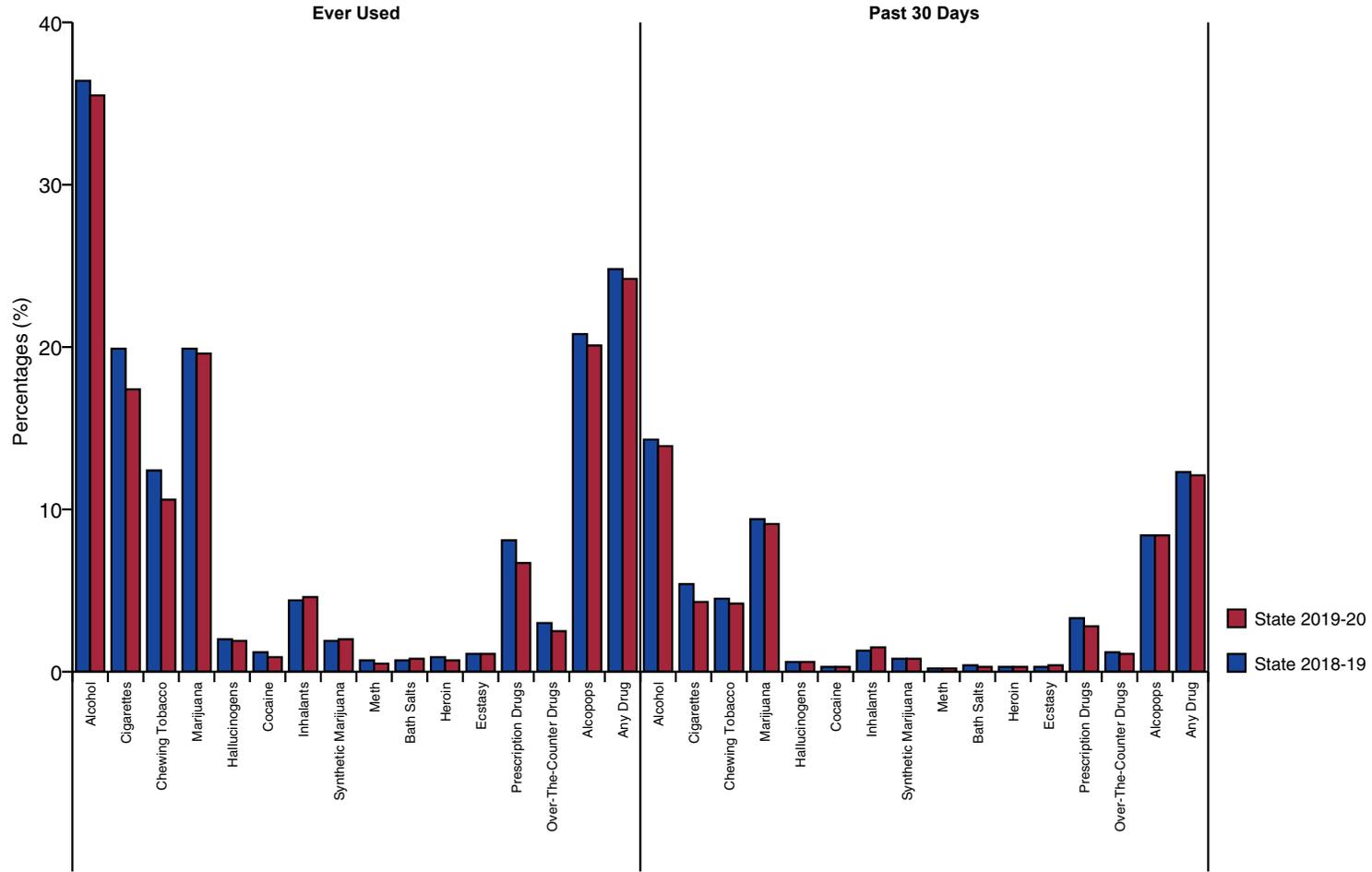


Figure 3: Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use - Grade 10

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

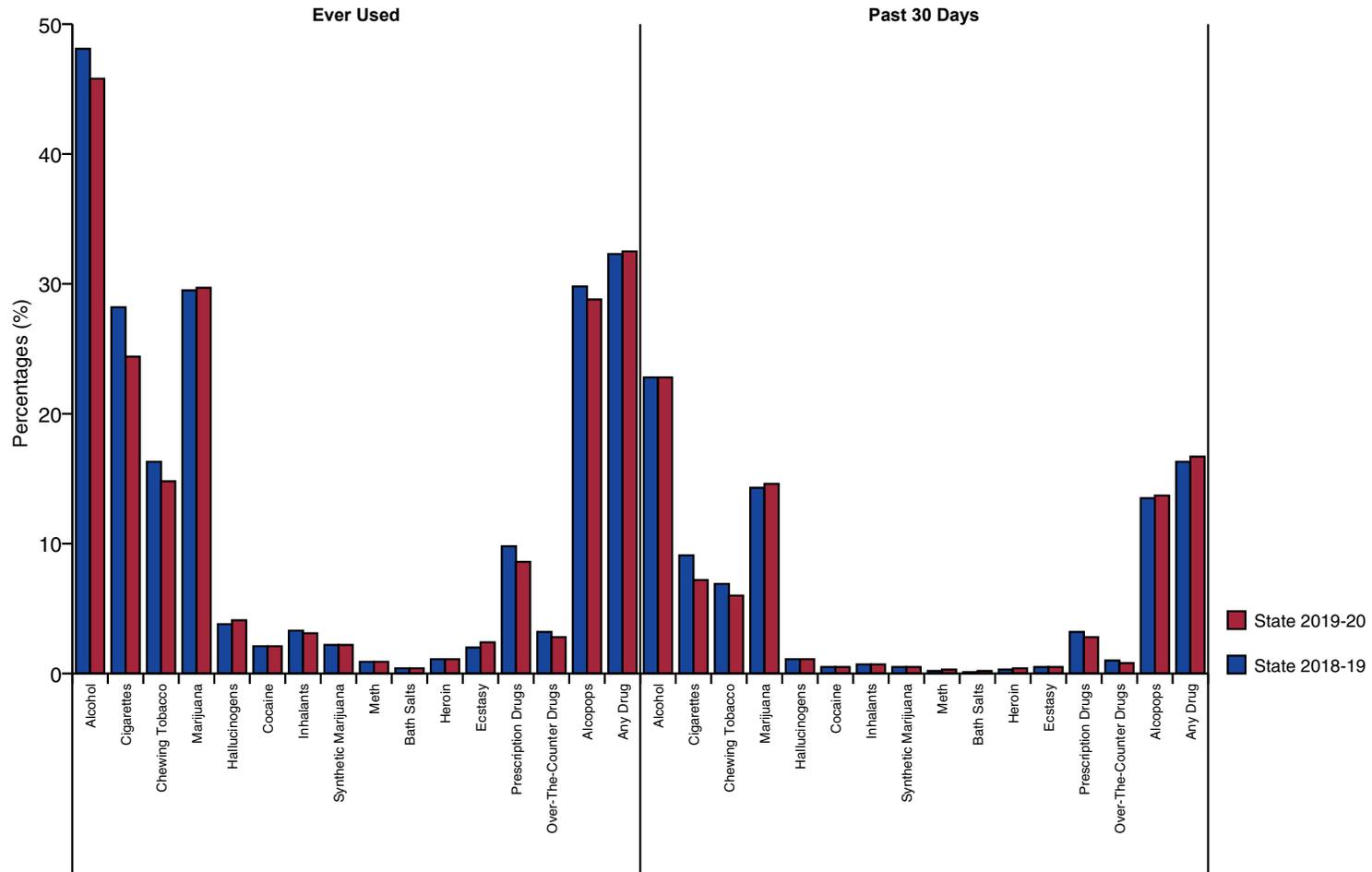


Figure 4: Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use - Grade 12

Heavy Use and Antisocial Behavior - Grade 6
State Profile Report

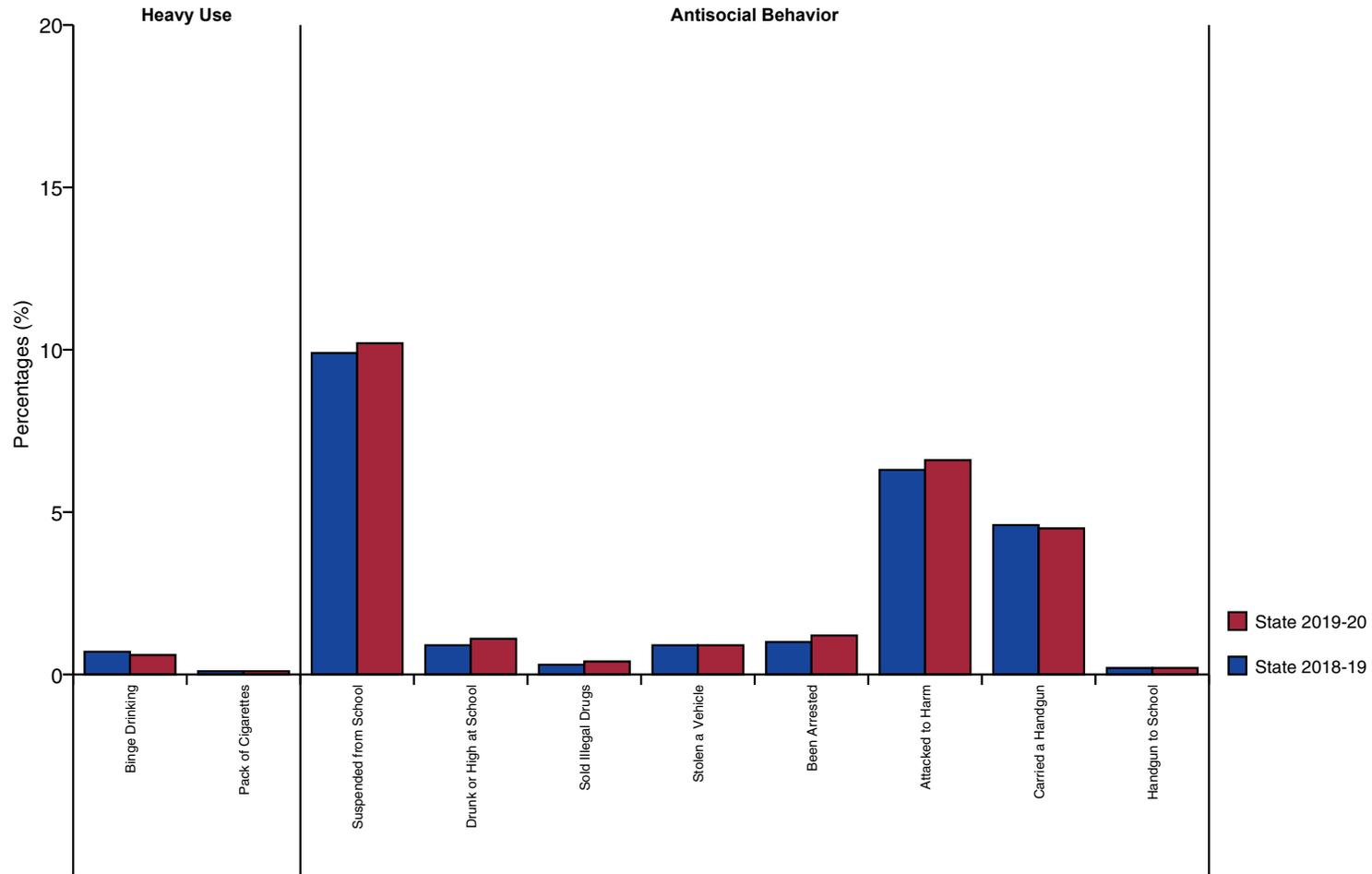


Figure 5: Heavy Use and Antisocial Behavior - Grade 6

Heavy Use and Antisocial Behavior - Grade 8
State Profile Report

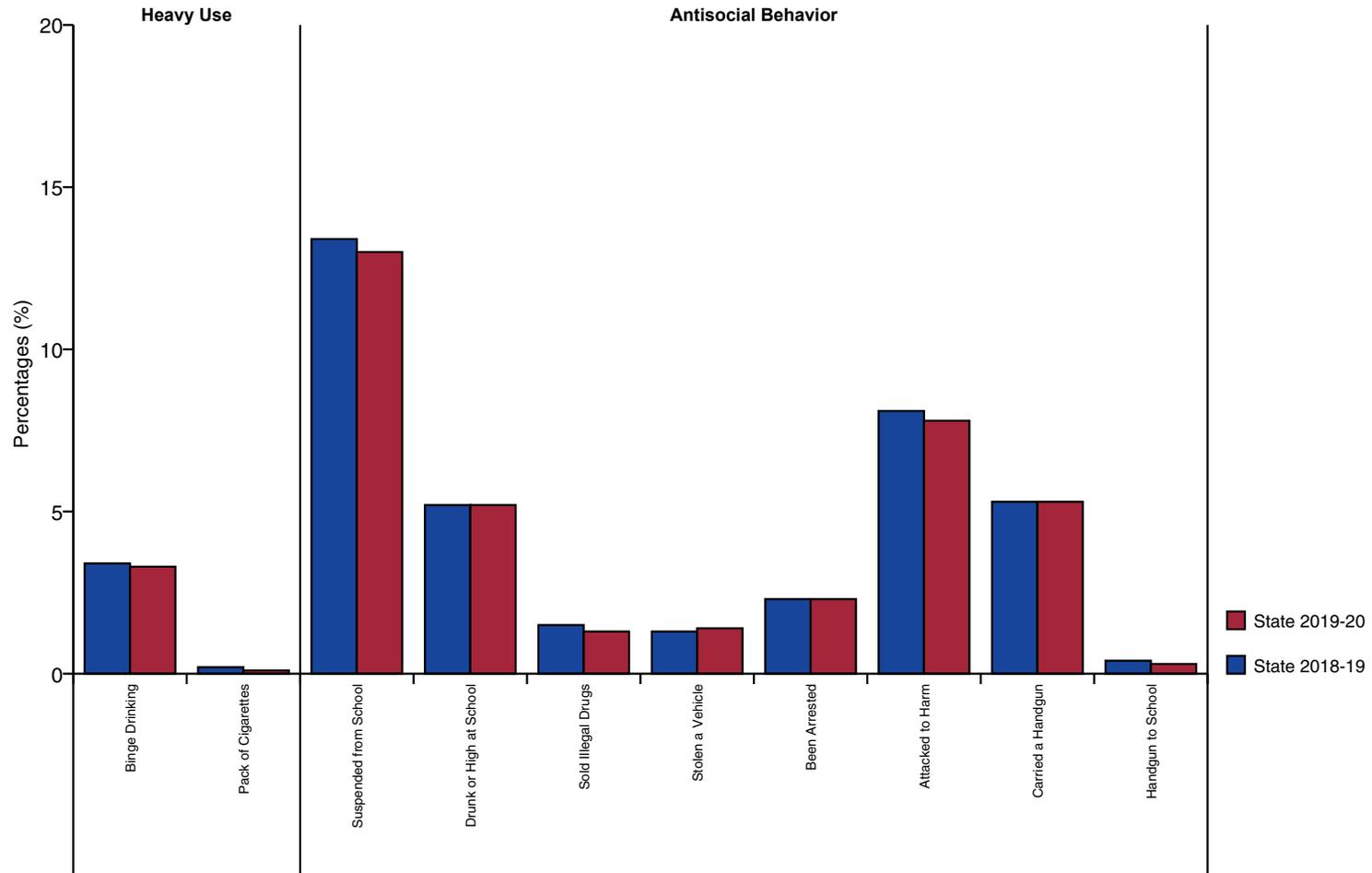


Figure 6: Heavy Use and Antisocial Behavior - Grade 8

Heavy Use and Antisocial Behavior - Grade 10
State Profile Report

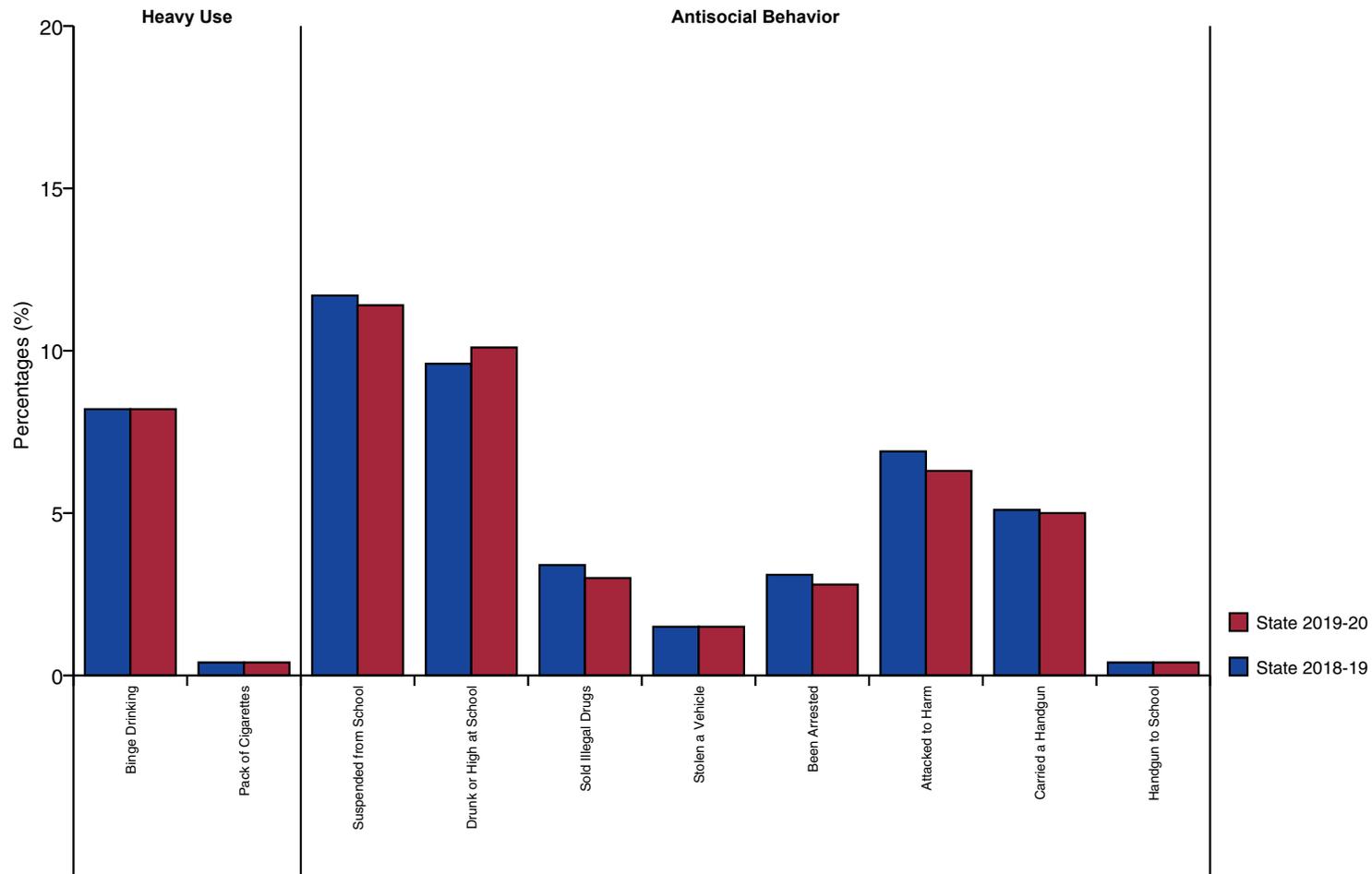


Figure 7: Heavy Use and Antisocial Behavior - Grade 10

Heavy Use and Antisocial Behavior - Grade 12
State Profile Report

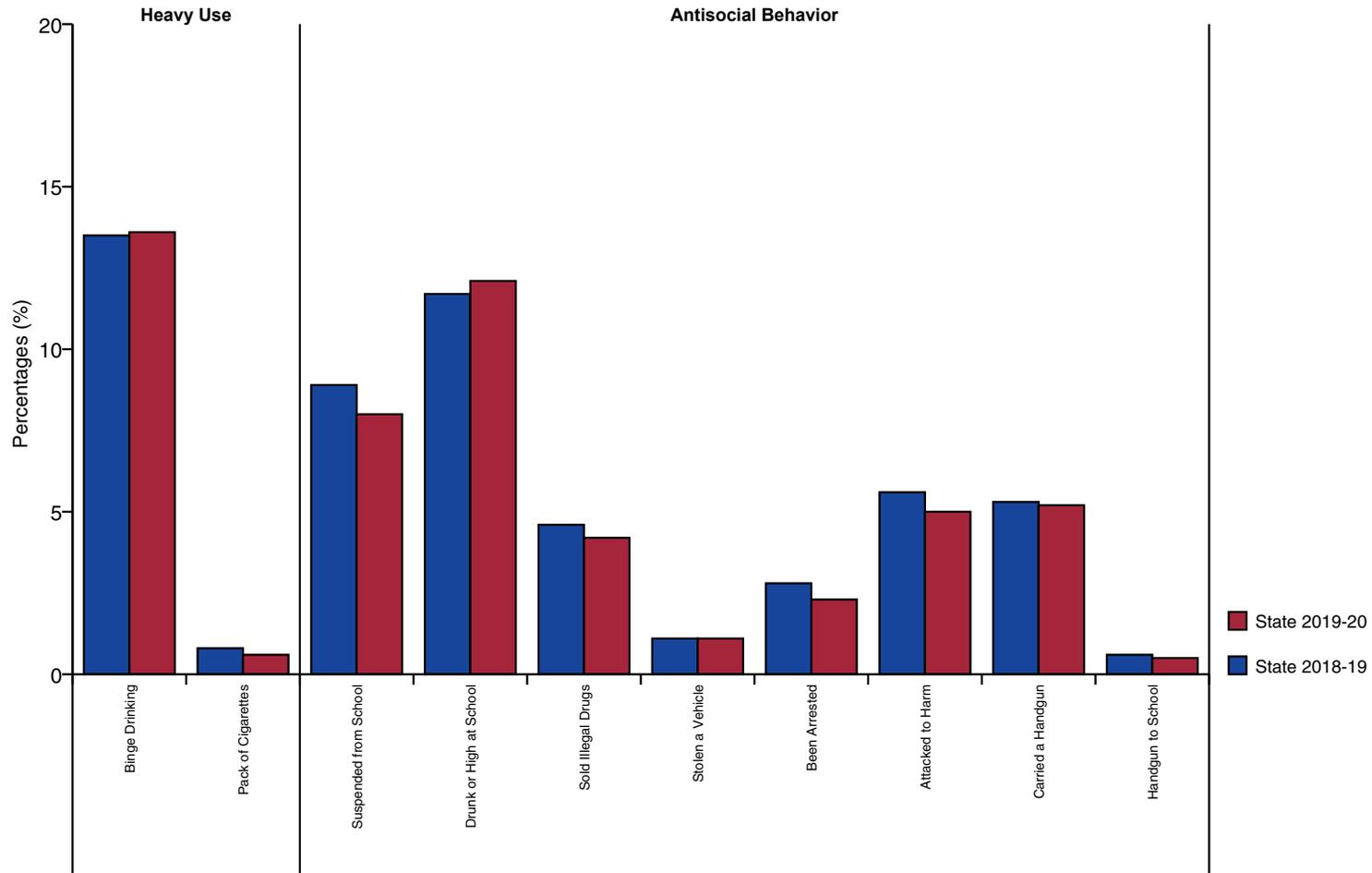


Figure 8: Heavy Use and Antisocial Behavior - Grade 12

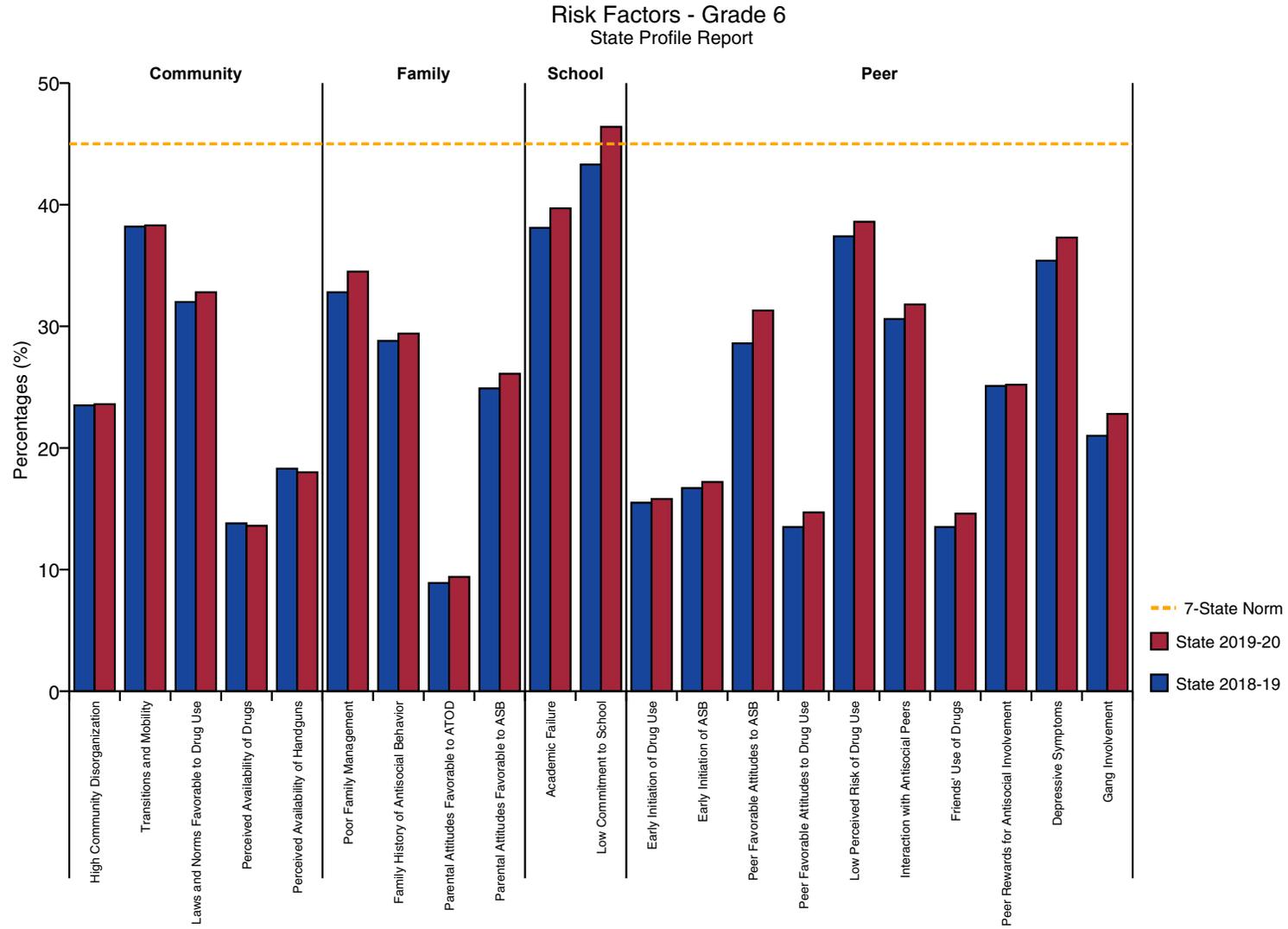


Figure 9: Risk Factors - Grade 6

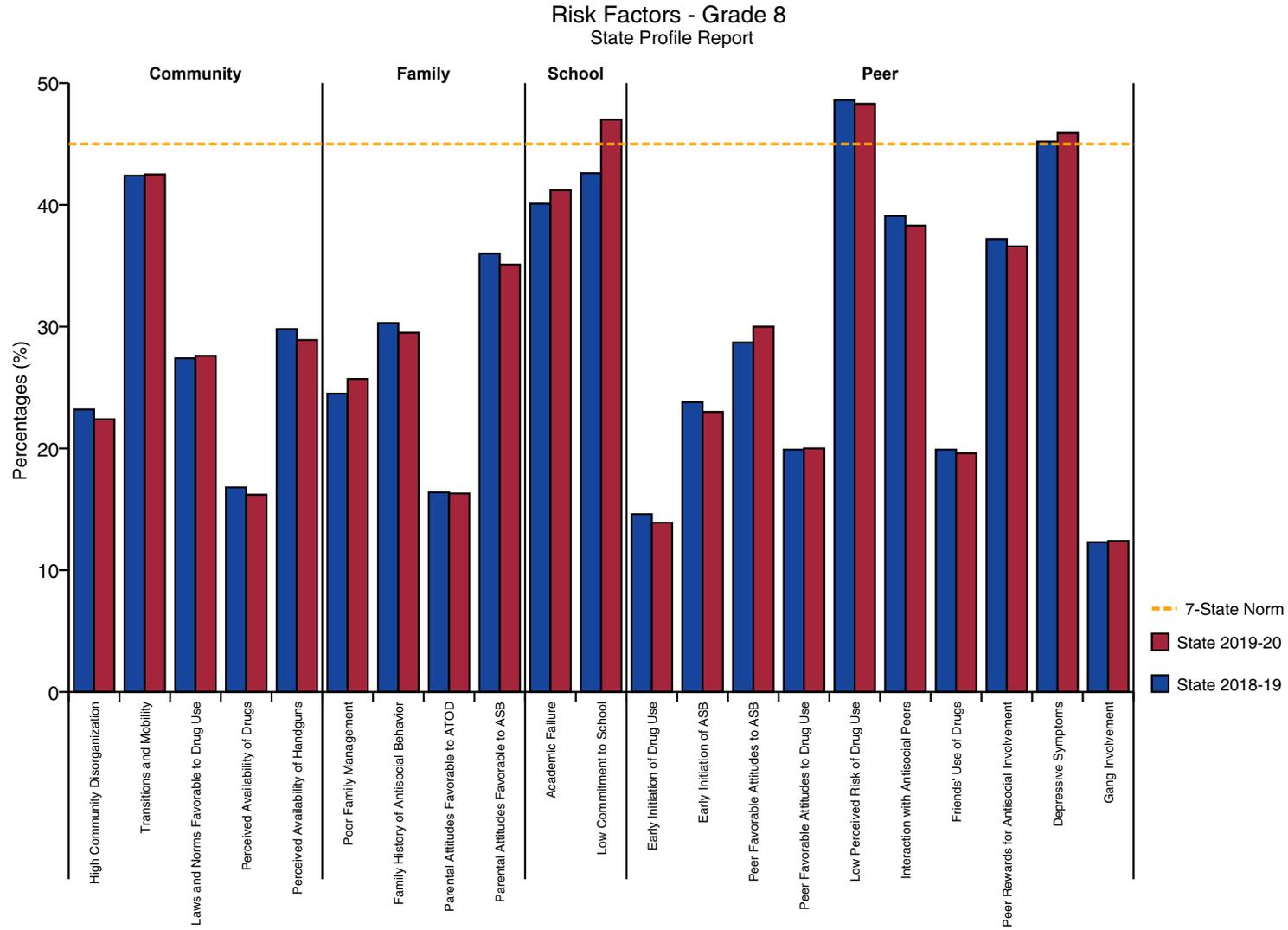


Figure 10: Risk Factors - Grade 8

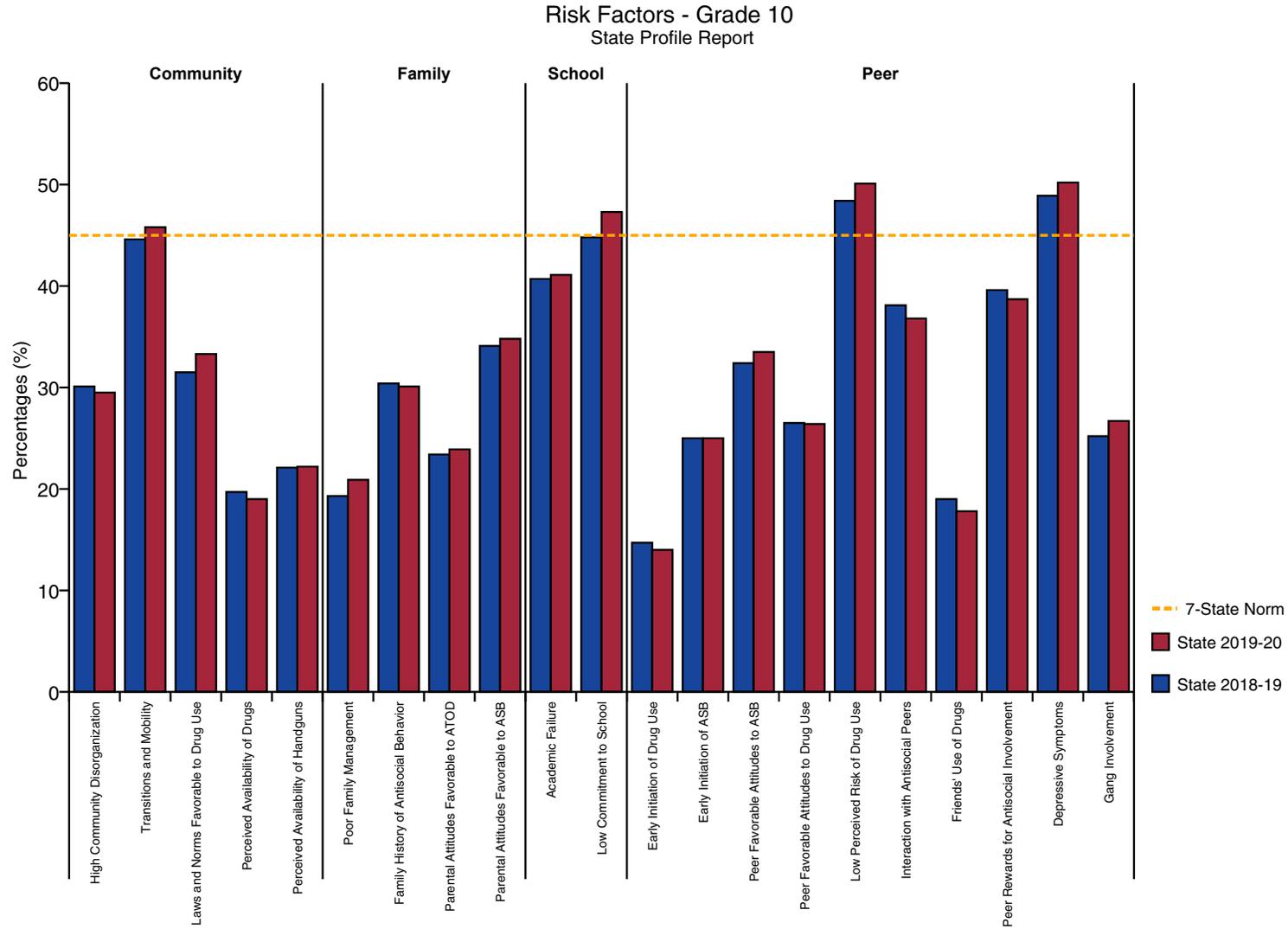


Figure 11: Risk Factors - Grade 10

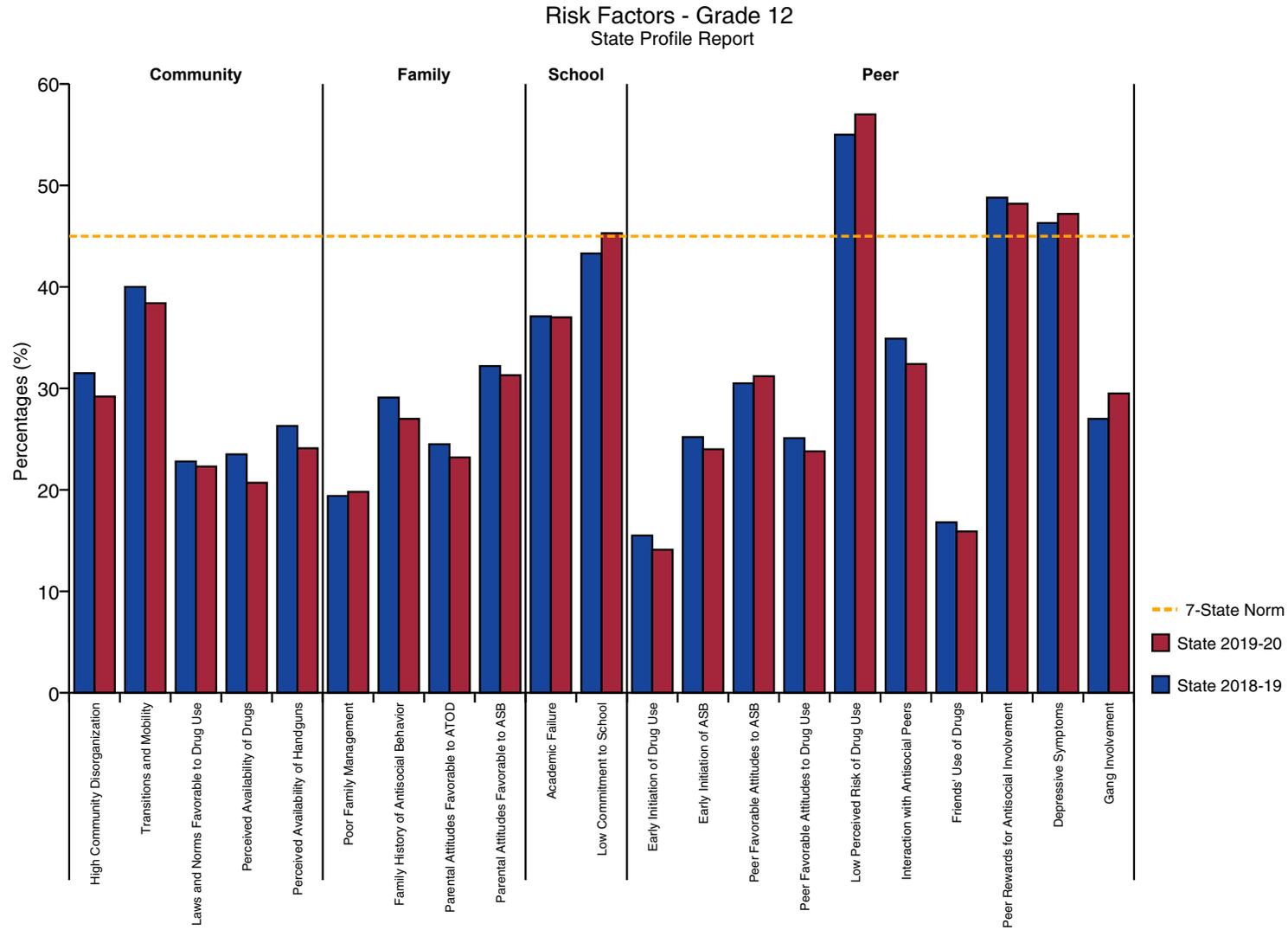


Figure 12: Risk Factors - Grade 12

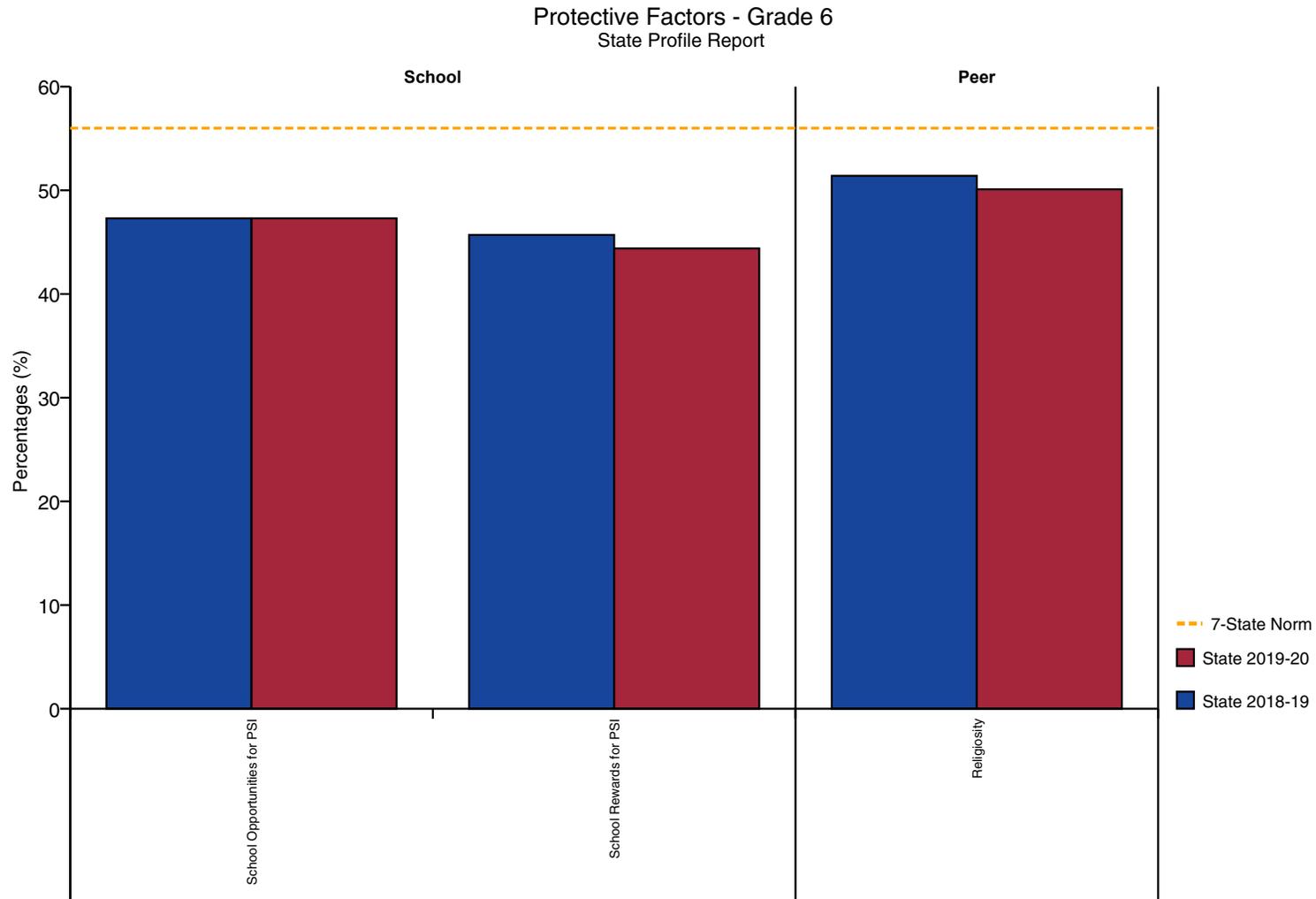


Figure 13: Protective Factors - Grade 6

Protective Factors - Grade 8
State Profile Report

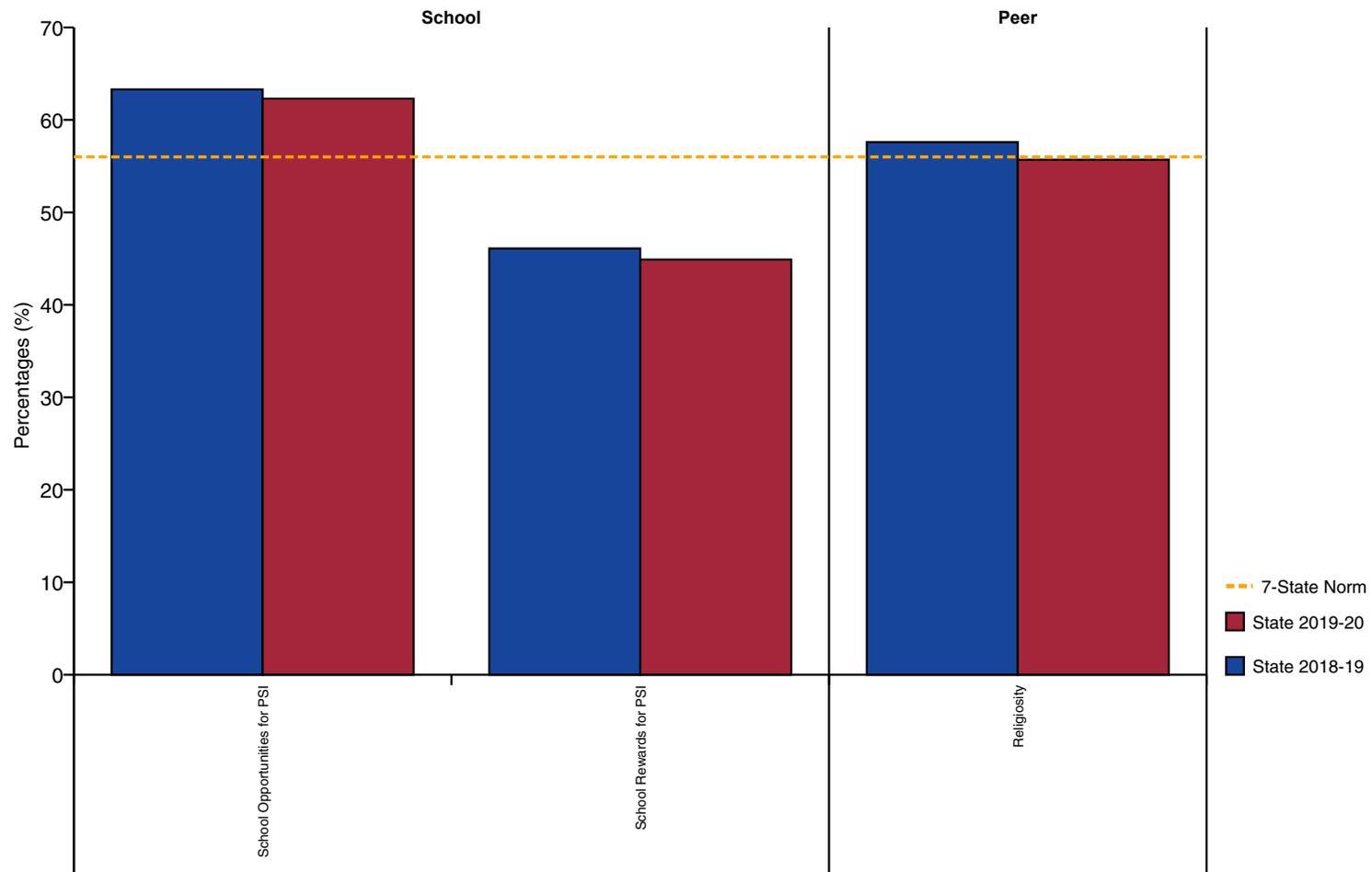


Figure 14: Protective Factors - Grade 8

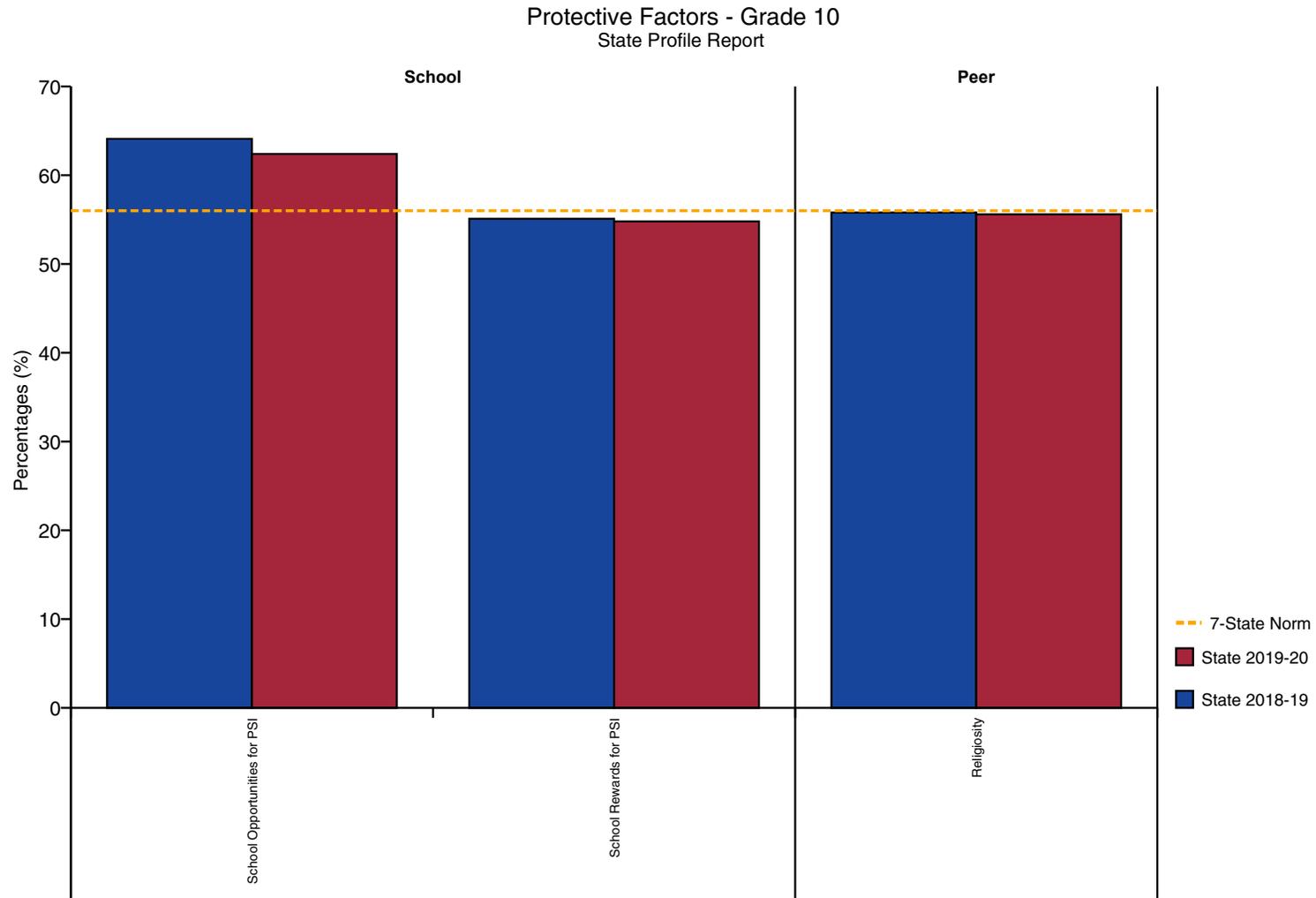


Figure 15: Protective Factors - Grade 10

Protective Factors - Grade 12
State Profile Report

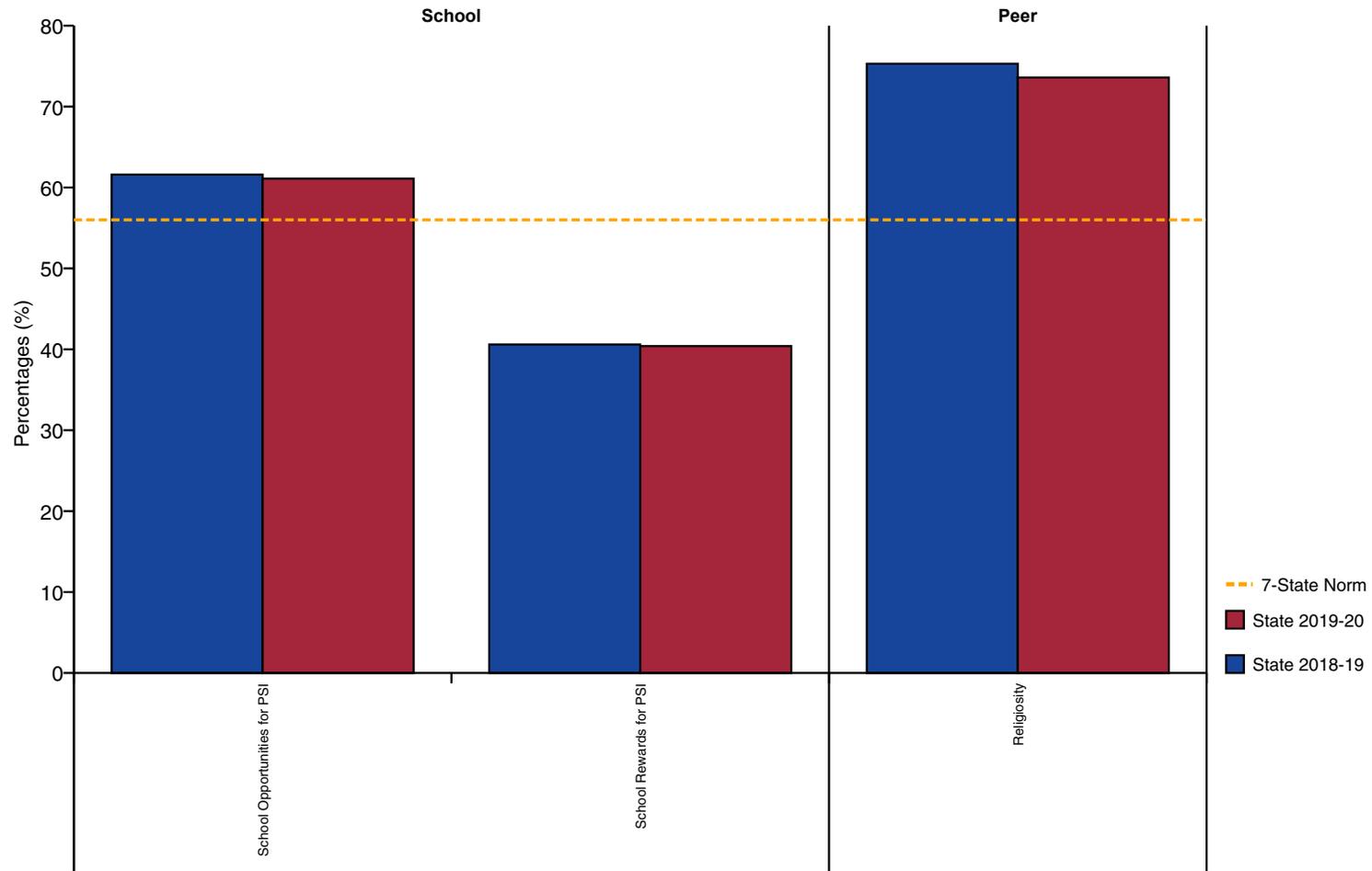


Figure 16: Protective Factors - Grade 12

School Safety Profile - Grade 6
State Profile Report

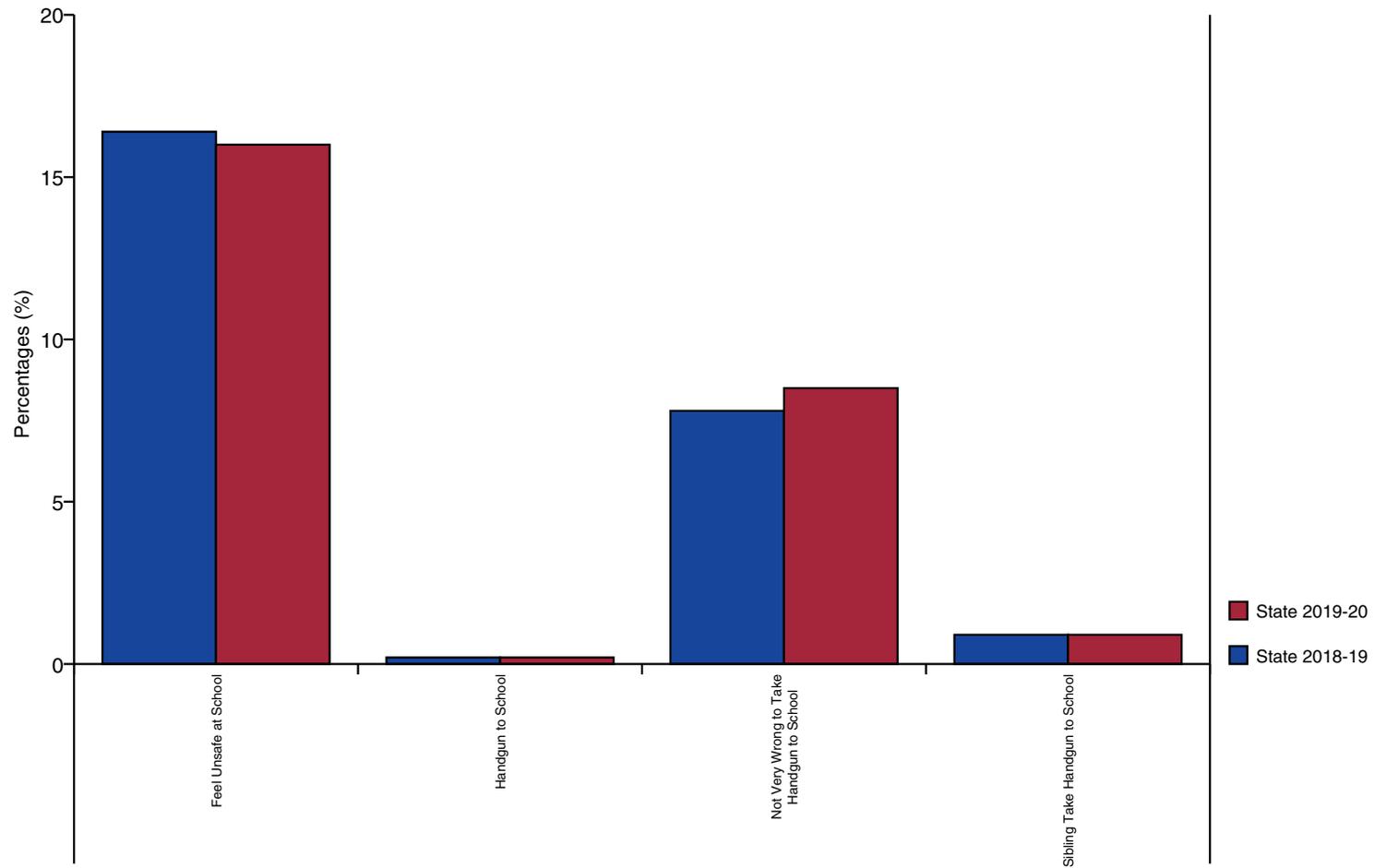


Figure 17: School Safety Profile - Grade 6

School Safety Profile - Grade 8
State Profile Report

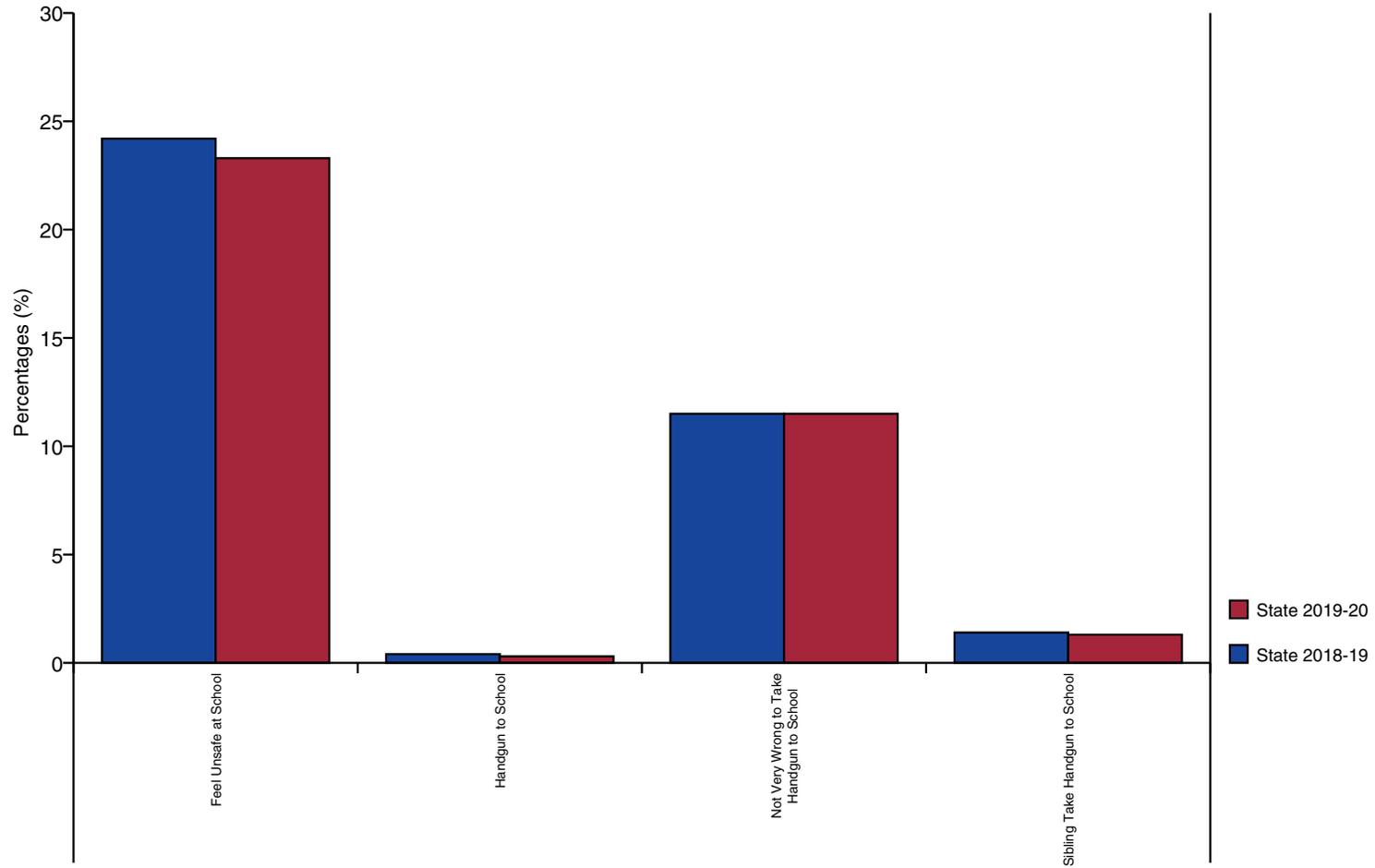


Figure 18: School Safety Profile - Grade 8

School Safety Profile - Grade 10
State Profile Report

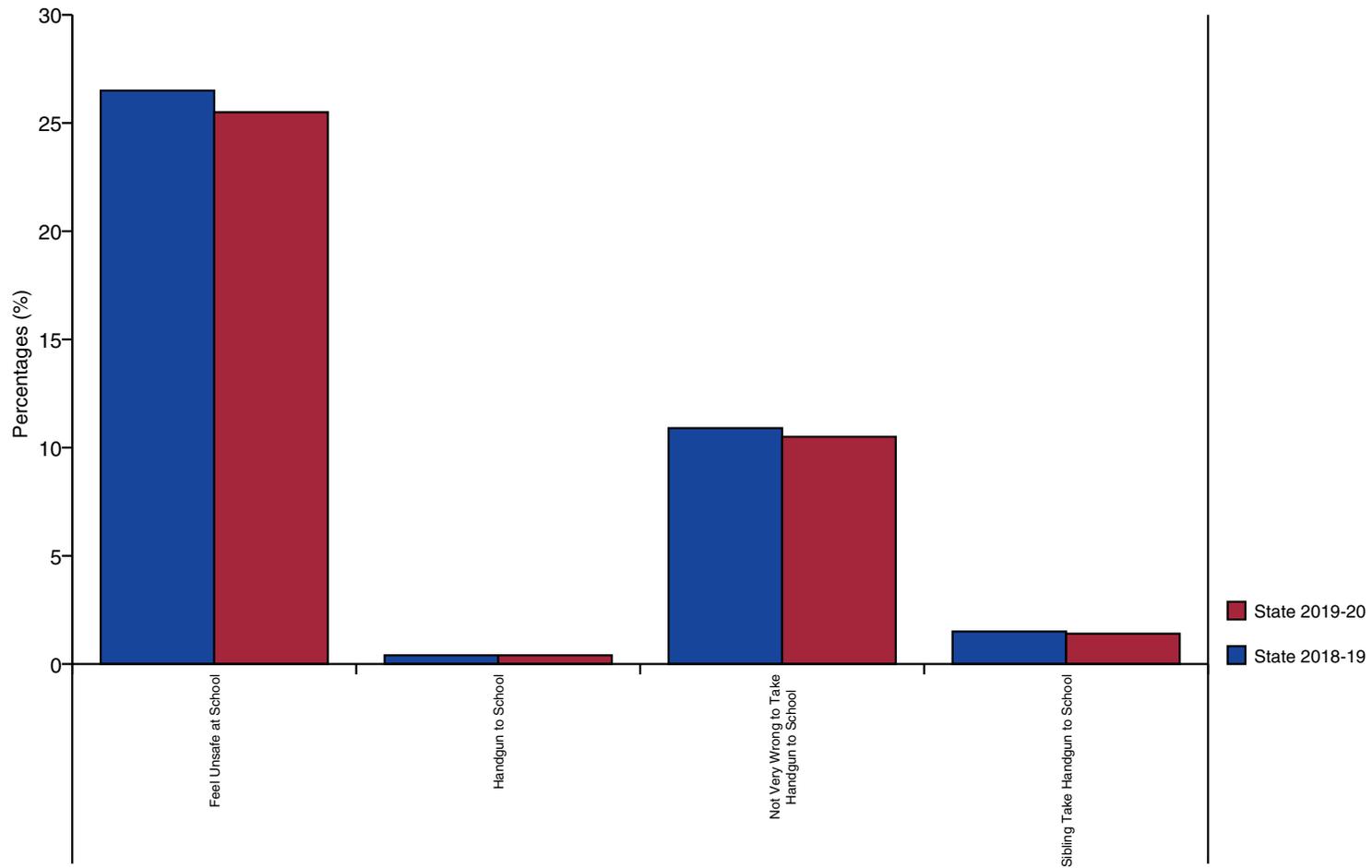


Figure 19: School Safety Profile - Grade 10

School Safety Profile - Grade 12
State Profile Report

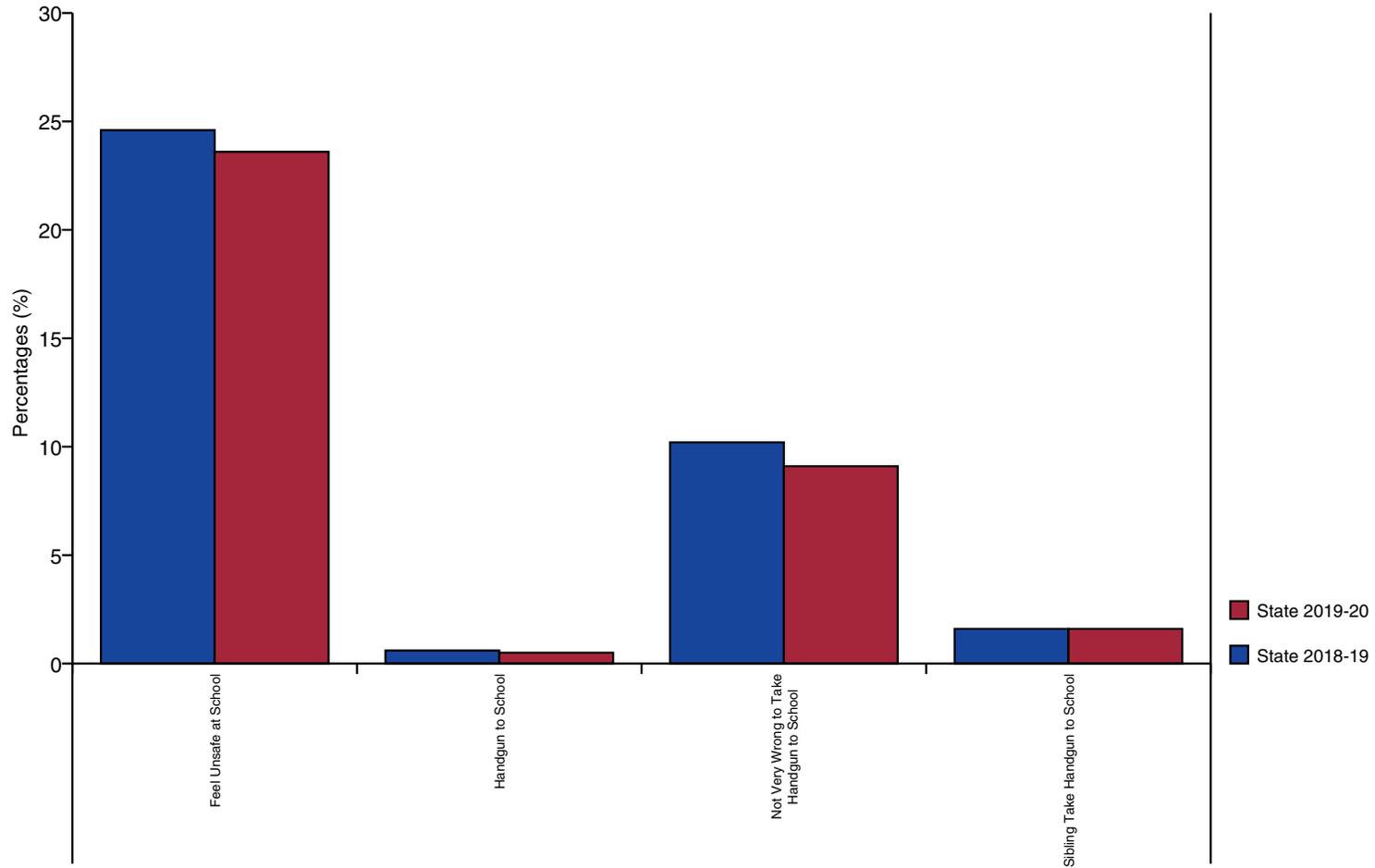


Figure 20: School Safety Profile - Grade 12

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

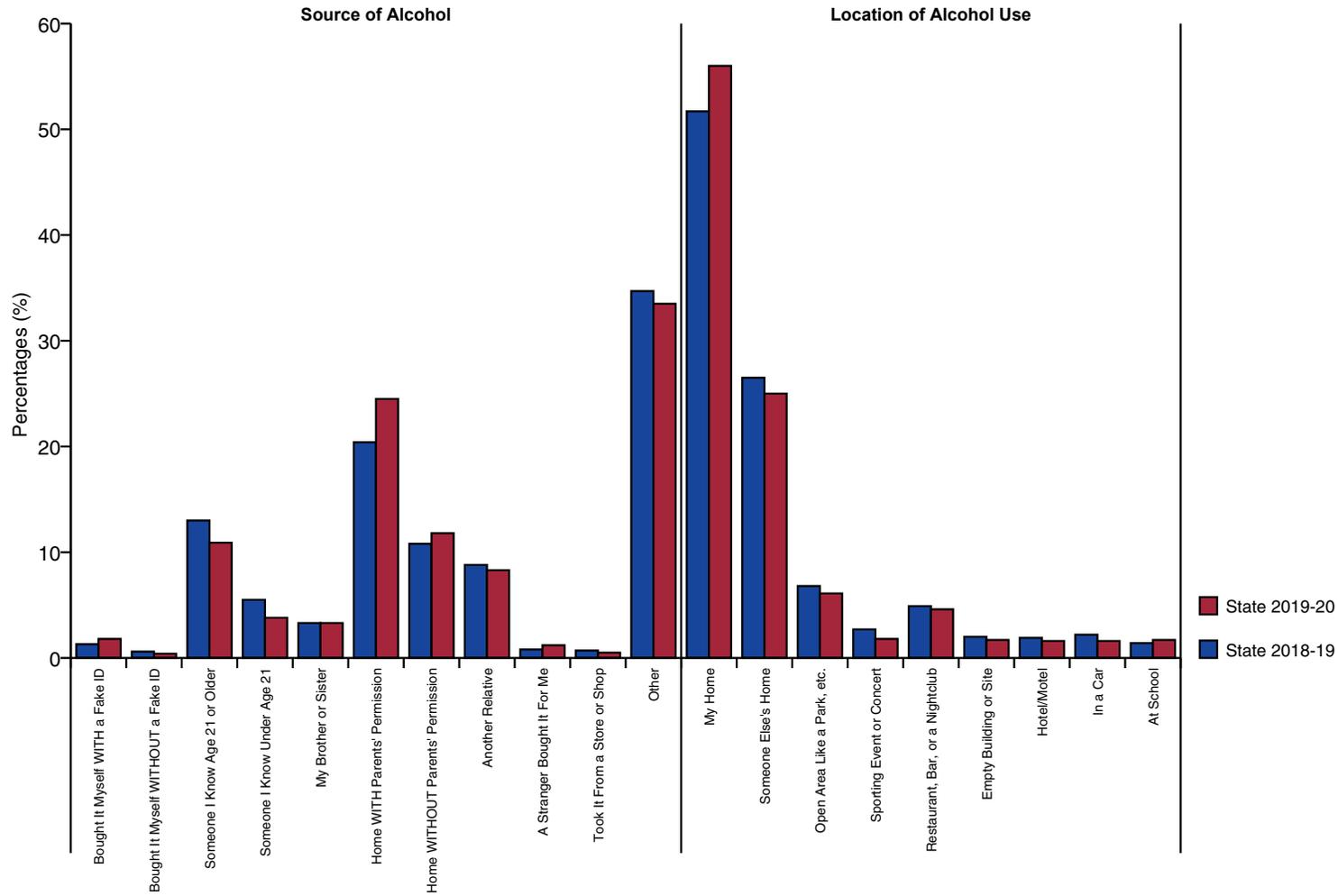


Figure 21: Sources and Locations of Alcohol Use - Grade 6

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

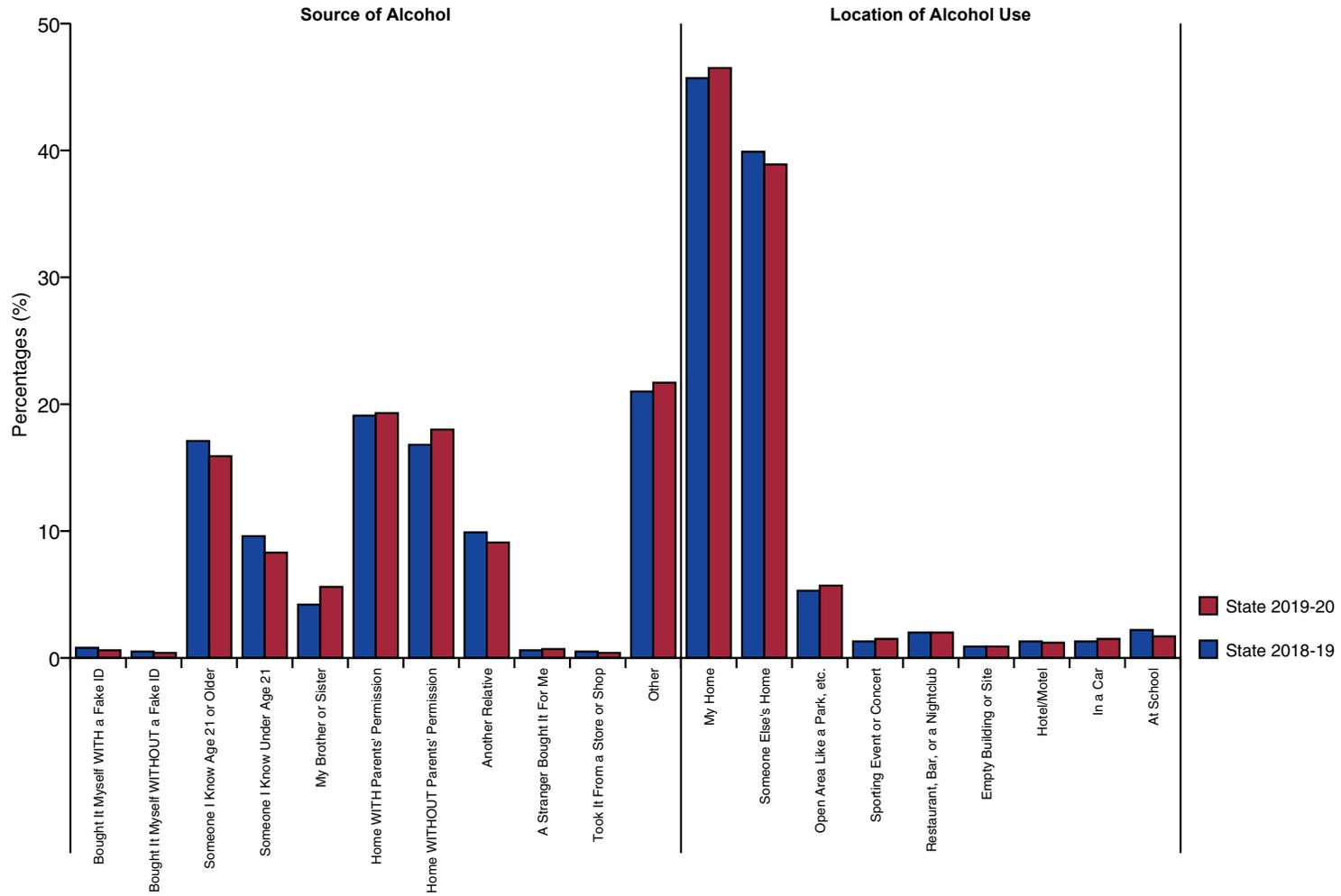


Figure 22: Sources and Locations of Alcohol Use - Grade 8

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

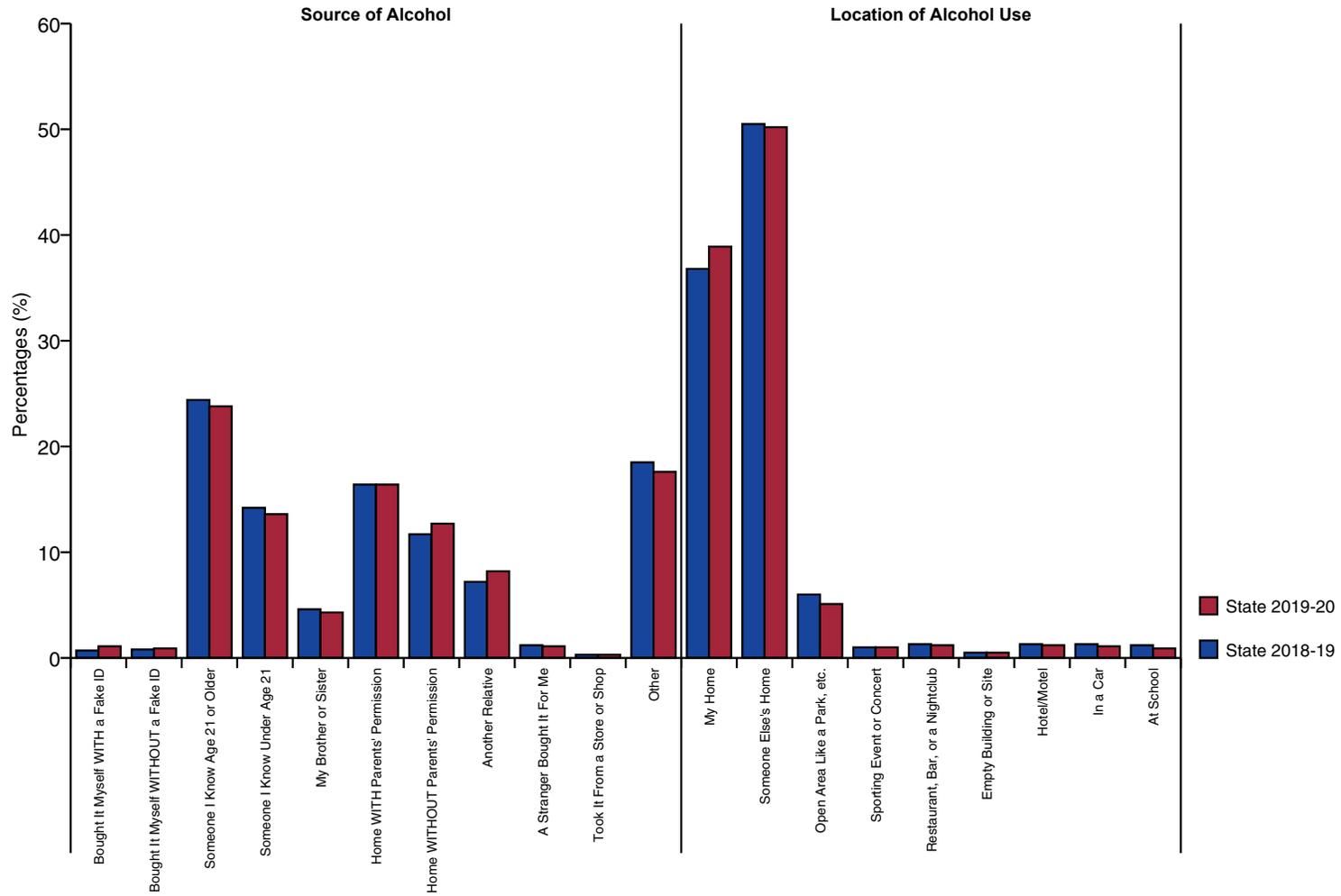


Figure 23: Sources and Locations of Alcohol Use - Grade 10

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

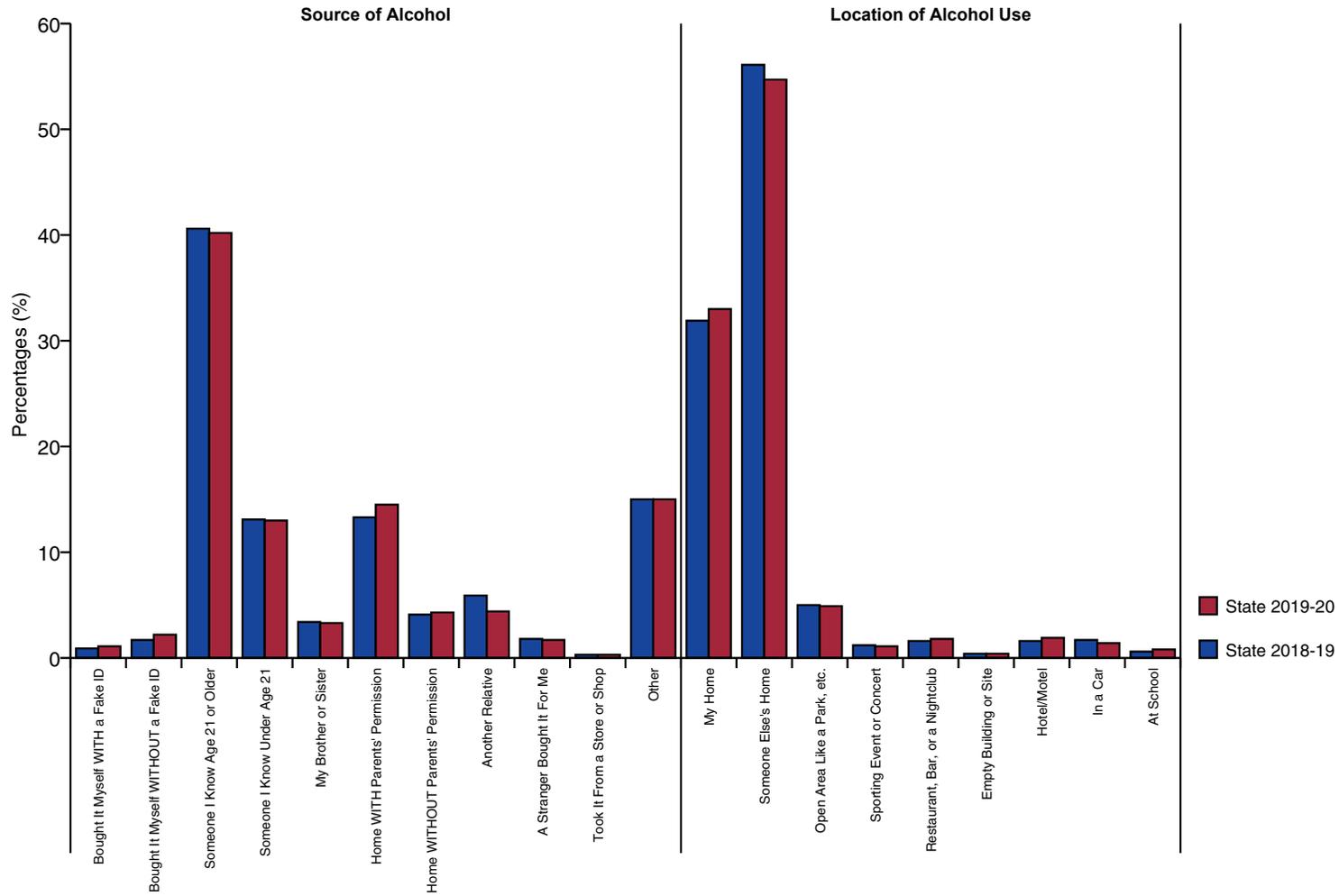


Figure 24: Sources and Locations of Alcohol Use - Grade 12

Table 5: Risk and Protective Factor Scale Definition

Community Domain Risk Factors	
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.
Transitions and Mobility	Research has shown that transitions from school to school may be accompanied by significant increases in rates of drug use, school dropout and antisocial behavior.
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.
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.
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.

continued on the next column

Risk and Protective Factor Scale Definition (continued)

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.
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.
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	
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.

continued on the next column

Risk and Protective Factor Scale Definition (continued)

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.
Low 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.
Rewards for Antisocial Involvement	Young people who receive rewards for their antisocial behavior are at higher risk for engaging further in antisocial behavior and substance use.
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.
Gang Involvement	Gang involvement by young people is strongly related to many problem behaviors including drug use.
Individual/Peer Protective Factors	
Religiosity	Young people who regularly attend religious services are less likely to engage in problem behaviors.

Table 6: Alcohol - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	7.9	8.6	8.4	9.0
8	state	21.2	21.2	21.7	21.3
	MTF	22.8	23.1	23.5	24.5
10	state	39.5	39.2	36.4	35.5
	MTF	43.4	42.2	43.0	43.1
12	state	53.8	51.4	48.1	45.8
	MTF	61.2	61.5	58.5	58.5
Combined	state	28.2	27.8	25.9	25.6

Table 7: Cigarettes - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.6
8	state	14.5	13.7	13.8	12.4
	MTF	9.8	9.4	9.1	10.0
10	state	24.4	22.5	19.9	17.4
	MTF	17.5	15.9	16.0	14.2
12	state	34.2	31.5	28.2	24.4
	MTF	28.3	26.6	23.8	22.3
Combined	state	18.2	17.0	15.3	13.8

Table 8: Chewing Tobacco - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	4.0	4.2	3.5	4.0
8	state	9.1	8.7	8.1	7.5
	MTF	6.9	6.2	6.4	7.1
10	state	15.2	14.0	12.4	10.6
	MTF	10.2	9.1	10.0	9.2
12	state	19.5	18.8	16.3	14.8
	MTF	14.2	11.0	10.1	9.8
Combined	state	11.1	10.6	9.2	8.6

Table 9: Marijuana - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.7
8	state	8.3	8.2	8.8	8.9
	MTF	12.8	13.5	13.9	15.0
10	state	20.8	20.4	19.9	19.6
	MTF	29.7	30.7	32.6	34.0
12	state	33.1	31.0	29.5	29.7
	MTF	44.5	45.0	43.6	43.7
Combined	state	14.1	13.6	12.9	13.2

Table 10: Hallucinogens - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
8	state	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8
	MTF	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6
10	state	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.9
	MTF	3.2	3.0	2.8	3.6
12	state	4.0	3.7	3.8	4.1
	MTF	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.6
Combined	state	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5

Table 11: Cocaine - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
8	state	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
	MTF	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2
10	state	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.9
	MTF	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.5
12	state	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.1
	MTF	3.7	4.2	3.9	3.8
Combined	state	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9

Table 12: Inhalants - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.9
8	state	5.7	5.7	6.5	6.5
	MTF	7.7	8.9	8.7	9.5
10	state	5.2	4.8	4.4	4.6
	MTF	6.6	6.1	6.5	6.8
12	state	3.9	3.8	3.3	3.1
	MTF	5.0	4.9	4.4	5.3
Combined	state	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.7

Table 13: Synthetic Marijuana - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6
8	state	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7
10	state	2.6	2.2	1.9	2.0
12	state	3.6	2.7	2.2	2.2
Combined	state	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.5

Table 14: Meth - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
8	state	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
	MTF	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9
10	state	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5
	MTF	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7
12	state	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.9
	MTF	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.8
Combined	state	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5

Table 15: Bath Salts - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.6
8	state	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.9
10	state	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8
12	state	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4
Combined	state	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6

Table 16: Heroin - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
8	state	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
	MTF	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7
10	state	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.7
	MTF	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
12	state	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1
	MTF	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6
Combined	state	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5

Table 17: Ecstasy - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
8	state	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6
	MTF	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.7
10	state	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.1
	MTF	2.8	2.8	2.4	3.2
12	state	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.4
	MTF	4.9	4.9	4.1	3.3
Combined	state	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9

Table 18: Prescription Drugs - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	2.5	3.1	2.8	3.1
8	state	5.1	5.9	5.8	5.3
10	state	9.2	9.9	8.1	6.7
12	state	13.2	11.7	9.8	8.6
	MTF	18.0	16.5	15.5	14.6
Combined	state	6.9	7.2	6.2	5.6

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

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1
8	state	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2
10	state	3.7	4.3	3.0	2.5
12	state	4.6	3.9	3.2	2.8
Combined	state	2.8	2.8	2.2	2.1

Table 20: Alcopops - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1
8	state	11.5	11.2	11.2	10.3
	MTF	16.3	16.0	18.0	15.1
10	state	24.1	23.2	20.8	20.1
	MTF	33.3	34.8	35.9	33.2
12	state	34.8	32.4	29.8	28.8
	MTF	53.6	51.2	50.4	44.7
Combined	state	16.8	16.0	14.4	14.0

Table 21: Any Drug - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	7.7	8.7	8.7	9.7
8	state	15.3	15.9	17.1	17.0
10	state	26.3	25.9	24.8	24.2
12	state	36.3	34.5	32.3	32.5
Combined	state	19.9	19.9	19.2	19.4

Table 22: Alcohol - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5
8	state	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.2
	MTF	7.3	8.0	8.2	7.9
10	state	16.1	15.6	14.3	13.9
	MTF	19.9	19.7	18.6	8.4
12	state	26.2	25.3	22.8	22.8
	MTF	33.2	33.2	30.2	29.3
Combined	state	11.1	10.8	9.7	9.7

Table 23: Cigarettes - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
8	state	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.5
	MTF	2.6	1.9	2.2	2.3
10	state	7.6	6.9	5.4	4.3
	MTF	4.9	5.0	4.2	3.4
12	state	13.7	12.8	9.1	7.2
	MTF	10.5	9.7	7.6	5.7
Combined	state	5.6	5.3	4.0	3.3

Table 24: Chewing Tobacco - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9
8	state	3.2	3.2	2.7	2.5
	MTF	2.5	1.7	2.1	2.5
10	state	6.2	5.7	4.5	4.2
	MTF	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.2
12	state	8.7	8.6	6.9	6.0
	MTF	6.6	4.9	4.2	3.5
Combined	state	4.3	4.2	3.4	3.1

Table 25: Marijuana - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6
8	state	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.7
	MTF	5.4	5.5	5.6	6.6
10	state	10.0	9.7	9.4	9.1
	MTF	14.0	15.7	16.7	18.4
12	state	16.2	15.3	14.3	14.6
	MTF	22.5	22.9	22.2	22.3
Combined	state	6.7	6.6	6.0	6.1

Table 26: Hallucinogens - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
8	state	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
	MTF	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
10	state	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
	MTF	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.1
12	state	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
	MTF	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.4
Combined	state	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5

Table 27: Cocaine - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
8	state	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
	MTF	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
10	state	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
	MTF	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6
12	state	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5
	MTF	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.0
Combined	state	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3

Table 28: Inhalants - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.9
8	state	2.0	2.0	2.6	2.5
	MTF	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.1
10	state	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5
	MTF	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1
12	state	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
	MTF	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9
Combined	state	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8

Table 29: Synthetic Marijuana - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
8	state	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
10	state	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.8
12	state	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Combined	state	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5

Table 30: Meth - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
8	state	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
	MTF	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
10	state	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
	MTF	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
12	state	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
	MTF	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Combined	state	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

Table 31: Bath Salts - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.2
8	state	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9
10	state	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
12	state	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Combined	state	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7

Table 32: Heroin - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
8	state	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
	MTF	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10	state	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
	MTF	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
12	state	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4
	MTF	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Combined	state	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2

Table 33: Ecstasy - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
8	state	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
	MTF	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
10	state	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
	MTF	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7
12	state	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
	MTF	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.7
Combined	state	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3

Table 34: Prescription Drugs - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.6
8	state	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.4
10	state	4.0	4.1	3.3	2.8
12	state	5.2	4.3	3.2	2.8
	MTF	5.4	4.9	4.2	3.6
Combined	state	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.3

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

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6
8	state	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
10	state	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.1
12	state	1.5	1.5	1.0	0.8
Combined	state	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.9

Table 36: Alcopops - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
8	state	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8
	MTF	4.0	4.4	4.9	4.5
10	state	9.5	9.9	8.4	8.4
	MTF	11.0	12.9	11.8	11.5
12	state	15.9	15.0	13.5	13.7
	MTF	18.3	20.2	18.1	18.5
Combined	state	6.8	6.7	5.8	5.9

Table 37: Any Drug - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	3.7	4.5	4.5	5.1
8	state	7.3	8.0	8.6	8.5
10	state	13.2	13.0	12.3	12.1
12	state	18.9	17.9	16.3	16.7
Combined	state	9.9	10.1	9.6	9.9

Table 38: Binge Drinking

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
8	state	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3
10	state	9.6	9.0	8.2	8.2
12	state	16.6	15.1	13.5	13.6
Combined	state	6.6	6.2	5.5	5.6

Table 39: Pack of Cigarettes

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
8	state	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
10	state	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
12	state	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.6
Combined	state	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3

Table 40: Suspended from School

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.2
8	state	12.7	12.3	13.4	13.0
10	state	11.3	10.5	11.7	11.4
12	state	7.9	7.9	8.9	8.0
Combined	state	10.7	10.3	11.1	10.9

Table 41: Drunk or High at School

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1
8	state	4.7	4.4	5.2	5.2
10	state	10.3	9.8	9.6	10.1
12	state	13.6	11.9	11.7	12.1
Combined	state	6.7	6.2	6.1	6.4

Table 42: Sold Illegal Drugs

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
8	state	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.3
10	state	4.3	4.2	3.4	3.0
12	state	6.4	5.3	4.6	4.2
Combined	state	2.8	2.5	2.1	2.0

Table 43: Stolen a Vehicle

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9
8	state	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4
10	state	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.5
12	state	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
Combined	state	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2

Table 44: Been Arrested

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.2
8	state	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.3
10	state	3.6	3.5	3.1	2.8
12	state	3.6	3.2	2.8	2.3
Combined	state	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.1

Table 45: Attacked to Harm

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	6.8	6.3	6.3	6.6
8	state	8.5	8.1	8.1	7.8
10	state	8.7	7.4	6.9	6.3
12	state	7.2	6.2	5.6	5.0
Combined	state	7.8	7.1	6.8	6.6

Table 46: Carried a Handgun

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	4.3	4.7	4.6	4.5
8	state	5.6	5.3	5.3	5.3
10	state	5.6	5.5	5.1	5.0
12	state	6.2	5.9	5.3	5.2
Combined	state	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.0

Table 47: Handgun to School

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
8	state	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
10	state	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4
12	state	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.5
Combined	state	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4

Table 48: Community Risk - High Community Disorganization

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	31.9	23.0	23.5	23.6
8	state	28.9	21.8	23.2	22.4
10	state	42.4	31.9	30.1	29.5
12	state	42.4	31.4	31.5	29.2
Combined	state	35.7	26.5	26.5	25.7

Table 49: Community Risk - Transitions and Mobility

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	47.4	37.3	38.2	38.3
8	state	50.5	43.0	42.4	42.5
10	state	55.0	45.8	44.6	45.8
12	state	47.6	39.7	40.0	38.4
Combined	state	50.3	41.5	41.2	41.3

Table 50: Community Risk - Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	35.4	30.2	32.0	32.8
8	state	28.1	25.4	27.4	27.6
10	state	35.0	30.6	31.5	33.3
12	state	28.5	23.2	22.8	22.3
Combined	state	32.0	27.6	29.0	29.5

Table 51: Community Risk - Perceived Availability of Drugs

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	17.1	12.8	13.8	13.6
8	state	18.7	16.2	16.8	16.2
10	state	26.1	21.5	19.7	19.0
12	state	32.6	26.3	23.5	20.7
Combined	state	22.8	18.5	17.8	17.0

Table 52: Community Risk - Perceived Availability of Handguns

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	24.0	18.0	18.3	18.0
8	state	35.4	30.2	29.8	28.9
10	state	28.0	22.8	22.1	22.2
12	state	32.9	28.0	26.3	24.1
Combined	state	29.9	24.5	23.8	23.2

Table 53: Family Risk - Poor Family Management

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	34.5	31.0	32.8	34.5
8	state	24.8	22.8	24.5	25.7
10	state	22.4	20.1	19.3	20.9
12	state	22.6	19.3	19.4	19.8
Combined	state	26.4	23.7	24.8	26.1

Table 54: Family Risk - Family History of Antisocial Behavior

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	29.2	28.1	28.8	29.4
8	state	30.2	29.0	30.3	29.5
10	state	33.3	31.5	30.4	30.1
12	state	32.6	29.6	29.1	27.0
Combined	state	31.2	29.5	29.7	29.1

Table 55: Family Risk - Parental Attitudes Favorable to ATOD

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	9.9	8.5	8.9	9.4
8	state	18.3	15.5	16.4	16.3
10	state	27.6	23.8	23.4	23.9
12	state	30.1	24.3	24.5	23.2
Combined	state	20.6	17.3	17.3	17.4

Table 56: Family Risk - Parental Attitudes Favorable to ASB

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	29.3	22.4	24.9	26.1
8	state	38.5	32.2	36.0	35.1
10	state	41.3	33.9	34.1	34.8
12	state	38.7	30.8	32.2	31.3
Combined	state	36.7	29.6	31.5	31.7

Table 57: School Risk - Academic Failure

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	39.2	37.1	38.1	39.7
8	state	39.9	38.3	40.1	41.2
10	state	42.8	40.5	40.7	41.1
12	state	37.9	37.0	37.1	37.0
Combined	state	40.1	38.3	39.1	39.9

Table 58: School Risk - Low Commitment to School

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	37.3	39.1	43.3	46.4
8	state	37.8	38.9	42.6	47.0
10	state	43.9	44.2	44.8	47.3
12	state	44.0	42.2	43.3	45.3
Combined	state	40.4	40.9	43.4	46.6

Table 59: Peer Risk - Early Initiation of Drug Use

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	16.4	15.3	15.5	15.8
8	state	15.7	14.1	14.6	13.9
10	state	18.8	16.4	14.7	14.0
12	state	21.2	17.8	15.5	14.1
Combined	state	17.7	15.7	15.1	14.5

Table 60: Peer Risk - Early Initiation of ASB

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	16.4	16.6	16.7	17.2
8	state	23.6	22.5	23.8	23.0
10	state	27.2	23.9	25.0	25.0
12	state	27.4	24.3	25.2	24.0
Combined	state	23.2	21.6	22.2	22.0

Table 61: Peer Risk - Peer Favorable Attitudes to ASB

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	25.7	25.5	28.6	31.3
8	state	26.5	25.3	28.7	30.0
10	state	33.9	32.1	32.4	33.5
12	state	34.5	30.5	30.5	31.2
Combined	state	29.7	28.1	29.9	31.4

Table 62: Peer Risk - Peer Favorable Attitudes to Drug Use

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	13.5	12.9	13.5	14.7
8	state	19.7	18.3	19.9	20.0
10	state	31.2	27.4	26.5	26.4
12	state	31.2	26.5	25.1	23.8
Combined	state	23.0	20.6	20.5	20.7

Table 63: Peer Risk - Low Perceived Risk of Drug Use

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	38.3	38.1	37.4	38.6
8	state	48.4	47.2	48.6	48.3
10	state	51.7	49.3	48.4	50.1
12	state	59.6	55.0	55.0	57.0
Combined	state	48.5	46.7	46.3	47.5

Table 64: Peer Risk - Interaction with Antisocial Peers

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	32.2	30.5	30.6	31.8
8	state	40.5	37.9	39.1	38.3
10	state	41.6	37.7	38.1	36.8
12	state	40.2	34.8	34.9	32.4
Combined	state	38.4	35.2	35.5	35.0

Table 65: Peer Risk - Friends' Use of Drugs

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	13.7	13.0	13.5	14.6
8	state	19.8	18.6	19.9	19.6
10	state	22.3	19.4	19.0	17.8
12	state	22.2	18.9	16.8	15.9
Combined	state	19.2	17.3	17.2	17.0

Table 66: Peer Risk - Peer Rewards for Antisocial Involvement

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	26.1	25.2	25.1	25.2
8	state	35.3	33.7	37.2	36.6
10	state	40.3	38.0	39.6	38.7
12	state	53.9	49.0	48.8	48.2
Combined	state	37.5	35.3	36.2	35.9

Table 67: Peer Risk - Depressive Symptoms

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	35.3	32.7	35.4	37.3
8	state	42.9	40.9	45.2	45.9
10	state	48.6	46.7	48.9	50.2
12	state	46.6	43.0	46.3	47.2
Combined	state	42.9	40.4	43.3	44.6

Table 68: Peer Risk - Gang Involvement

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	15.7	19.7	21.0	22.8
8	state	12.1	11.8	12.3	12.4
10	state	20.4	22.5	25.2	26.7
12	state	22.1	24.8	27.0	29.5
Combined	state	17.1	19.1	20.7	22.0

Table 69: School Protective - School Opportunities for PSI

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	56.1	48.1	47.3	47.3
8	state	70.7	65.3	63.3	62.3
10	state	67.8	63.7	64.1	62.4
12	state	65.4	62.0	61.6	61.1
Combined	state	64.9	59.5	58.4	57.7

Table 70: School Protective - School Rewards for PSI

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	53.8	46.5	45.7	44.4
8	state	53.1	47.0	46.1	44.9
10	state	60.4	55.9	55.1	54.8
12	state	46.0	41.8	40.6	40.4
Combined	state	53.8	48.1	47.2	46.3

Table 71: Peer Protective - Religiosity

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	60.0	54.1	51.4	50.1
8	state	65.0	61.3	57.6	55.7
10	state	62.3	58.0	55.8	55.6
12	state	81.0	75.5	75.3	73.6
Combined	state	65.9	61.2	58.4	57.3

Appendix B: Sample Profile Report

Table 72: 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	1.8	0.4	10.9	3.8	3.3	24.5	11.8	8.3	1.2	0.5	33.5
8	state	0.6	0.4	15.9	8.3	5.6	19.3	18.0	9.1	0.7	0.4	21.7
10	state	1.1	0.9	23.8	13.6	4.3	16.4	12.7	8.2	1.1	0.3	17.6
12	state	1.1	2.2	40.2	13.0	3.3	14.5	4.3	4.4	1.7	0.3	15.0
Combined	state	1.0	1.2	27.0	11.5	4.1	17.0	10.8	7.0	1.3	0.4	18.8

Table 73: 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	56.0	25.0	6.1	1.8	4.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7
8	state	46.5	38.9	5.7	1.5	2.0	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.7
10	state	38.9	50.2	5.1	1.0	1.2	0.5	1.2	1.1	0.9
12	state	33.0	54.7	4.9	1.1	1.8	0.4	1.9	1.4	0.8
Combined	state	39.8	47.3	5.3	1.2	1.8	0.6	1.5	1.3	1.1

Appendix B: Sample Profile Report

Table 74: Sources of Cigarettes

		Bought Them Myself WITH a Fake ID	Bought Them Myself WITHOUT a Fake ID	Someone I Know Age 18 or OLDER	Someone I know UNDER Age 18	My Brother or Sister	Home WITH Parent's Permission	Home WITHOUT Parent's Permission	Got Them From Another Relative	A Stranger Bought Them For Me	Took Them From a Store or Shop	Other
6	state	2.7	0.8	9.5	7.1	3.8	2.3	13.3	5.0	2.7	1.6	51.3
8	state	1.2	1.5	17.0	14.9	4.6	2.2	17.0	6.5	1.7	0.7	32.8
10	state	1.2	2.2	30.8	14.9	2.7	3.3	12.3	5.0	2.1	0.7	24.9
12	state	1.2	12.3	42.0	7.8	2.0	3.3	4.4	3.6	2.7	0.5	20.1
Combined	state	1.4	5.2	28.4	11.6	3.1	2.9	11.0	4.9	2.3	0.8	28.6

Sources of e-cigarettes, e-cigars, or e-hookahs

If you used e-cigarettes, e-cigars, or e-hookahs (not just a puff or drag) in the past year, how did you usually get them?

Table 75: I did not use e-cigarettes, e-cigars, or e-hookahs in the past year

Grade	Group	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	96.8	96.6
8	state	86.4	86.2
10	state	74.3	76.7
12	state	68.0	70.8
Combined	state	83.2	84.0

Table 76: I bought them in a store such as a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station

Grade	Group	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	0.3	0.3
8	state	0.5	0.4
10	state	1.2	1.4
12	state	5.7	5.0
Combined	state	1.6	1.5

Table 77: I got them on the Internet

Grade	Group	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	0.2	0.3
8	state	0.7	0.6
10	state	1.5	0.9
12	state	1.7	1.3
Combined	state	0.9	0.7

Table 78: I got them at a store that sells electronic cigarettes, such as a "vape shop"

Grade	Group	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	0.2	0.2
8	state	0.7	0.5
10	state	1.5	1.2
12	state	6.2	3.4
Combined	state	1.8	1.1

Table 79: I got them from a family member

Grade	Group	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	1.2	1.3
8	state	3.6	3.7
10	state	4.3	3.7
12	state	3.0	3.5
Combined	state	2.9	3.0

Table 80: I got them from a friend

Grade	Group	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	1.4	1.6
8	state	8.7	9.5
10	state	18.4	17.4
12	state	18.2	18.9
Combined	state	10.6	10.9

Table 81: A stranger got them for me

Grade	Group	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	0.1	0.2
8	state	0.3	0.5
10	state	0.8	1.1
12	state	0.4	1.1
Combined	state	0.4	0.7

Table 82: I took them from a store or shop

Grade	Group	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	0.1	0.1
8	state	0.2	0.2
10	state	0.2	0.3
12	state	0.4	0.2
Combined	state	0.2	0.2

Table 83: I got them some other way

Grade	Group	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	0.9	1.0
8	state	2.2	2.6
10	state	3.3	3.2
12	state	2.5	3.4
Combined	state	2.1	2.4

Sources of marijuana

If you used marijuana (grass, pot) (not just a puff or drag) in the past year, how did you usually get it?

Table 84: I did not use marijuana (grass, pot) in the past year

Grade	Group	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	97.7	97.3
8	state	91.2	91.3
10	state	81.7	82.3
12	state	74.2	73.8
Combined	state	87.7	87.6

Table 85: I bought it myself

Grade	Group	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	0.3	0.4
8	state	2.0	2.1
10	state	6.5	6.0
12	state	12.2	11.4
Combined	state	4.4	4.3

Table 86: I got it from someone at school

Grade	Group	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	0.2	0.3
8	state	1.6	1.8
10	state	4.0	4.2
12	state	4.2	4.5
Combined	state	2.3	2.5

Table 87: I got it from someone with a medical marijuana card

Grade	Group	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	0.1	0.2
8	state	0.4	0.6
10	state	0.6	1.0
12	state	0.6	1.4
Combined	state	0.4	0.7

Table 88: I got it from my brother or sister

Grade	Group	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	0.3	0.3
8	state	1.2	1.2
10	state	2.0	1.9
12	state	1.4	1.8
Combined	state	1.1	1.2

Table 89: I got it from another relative

Grade	Group	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	0.4	0.4
8	state	1.6	1.8
10	state	2.5	2.7
12	state	2.1	2.5
Combined	state	1.6	1.8

Table 90: Other

Grade	Group	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	1.6	1.9
8	state	4.3	4.3
10	state	7.7	7.3
12	state	9.7	10.8
Combined	state	5.3	5.6

Appendix B: Sample Profile Report

Table 91: I feel safe at my school.

		NO!	no	yes	YES!
6	state	5.2	10.7	44.1	40.0
8	state	7.2	16.1	54.2	22.5
10	state	7.8	17.7	58.0	16.4
12	state	7.3	16.3	57.9	18.5
Combined	state	6.8	15.0	52.8	25.4

Table 92: How often have you taken a handgun to school?

		Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10+ times
6	state	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	state	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
10	state	99.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
12	state	99.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Combined	state	99.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1

Appendix B: Sample Profile Report

Table 93: How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to take a handgun to school?

		Very Wrong	Wrong	A Little Bit Wrong	Not Wrong at All
6	state	91.5	6.4	1.6	0.5
8	state	88.5	8.9	2.0	0.6
10	state	89.5	7.4	2.2	0.9
12	state	90.9	6.1	2.2	0.8
Combined	state	90.1	7.3	2.0	0.7

Table 94: Have any of your brothers/sisters ever taken a handgun to school?

		No	Yes	I don't have any brothers or sisters
6	state	94.5	0.9	4.5
8	state	94.3	1.3	4.4
10	state	93.5	1.4	5.0
12	state	93.4	1.6	5.0
Combined	state	94.0	1.3	4.7

5 AGE OF FIRST USE

The Age of First Use 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 95: Avg Age of First Marijuana

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	10.9	11.0	11.0	10.9
8	state	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.2
10	state	13.5	13.6	13.5	13.7
12	state	14.7	14.7	14.8	14.9
Combined	state	13.8	13.8	13.7	13.8

Table 96: Avg Age of First Cigarettes

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.4
8	state	11.4	11.3	11.4	11.4
10	state	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
12	state	13.8	13.8	13.9	13.8
Combined	state	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5

Table 97: Avg Age of First Alcohol

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.4
8	state	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6
10	state	13.2	13.1	13.2	13.2
12	state	14.4	14.3	14.5	14.5
Combined	state	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.8

Table 98: Avg Age of First Regular Alcohol Use

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	11.1	11.0	11.0	11.0
8	state	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.3
10	state	14.2	14.1	14.1	14.2
12	state	15.5	15.5	15.6	15.6
Combined	state	14.4	14.3	14.3	14.3

Table 99: Avg Age of First E-Cigarettes, E-Cigars or E-Hookahs

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	10.7	10.8	10.9	10.9
8	state	12.2	12.2	12.5	12.4
10	state	13.8	13.9	14.1	14.0
12	state	15.2	15.3	15.6	15.4
Combined	state	13.9	13.9	14.0	13.8

Table 100: Avg Age of First Prescription Drugs

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	10.6	10.5	10.7	10.6
8	state	11.8	11.8	11.7	11.8
10	state	13.4	13.3	13.3	13.2
12	state	14.6	14.5	14.6	14.4
Combined	state	13.4	13.2	13.0	12.9

Table 101: Avg Age of First School Suspension

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
8	state	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.5
10	state	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.3
12	state	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.0
Combined	state	11.8	11.8	11.8	11.8

Table 102: Avg Age of First Been Arrested

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.9
8	state	12.1	12.0	12.1	12.2
10	state	13.5	13.5	13.3	13.4
12	state	14.6	14.5	14.6	14.6
Combined	state	13.2	13.2	13.1	13.0

Table 103: Avg Age of First Carried a Handgun

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.7
8	state	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.6
10	state	12.7	12.5	12.6	12.5
12	state	13.7	13.6	13.6	13.6
Combined	state	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.0

Table 104: Avg Age of First Belonged to a Gang

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	10.9	10.9	10.9	11.0
8	state	12.1	12.0	12.1	12.2
10	state	12.9	12.9	13.0	13.0
12	state	13.0	13.4	13.3	13.6
Combined	state	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.3

Avg. Age of First ATOD/ASB - Grade 6
State Profile Report

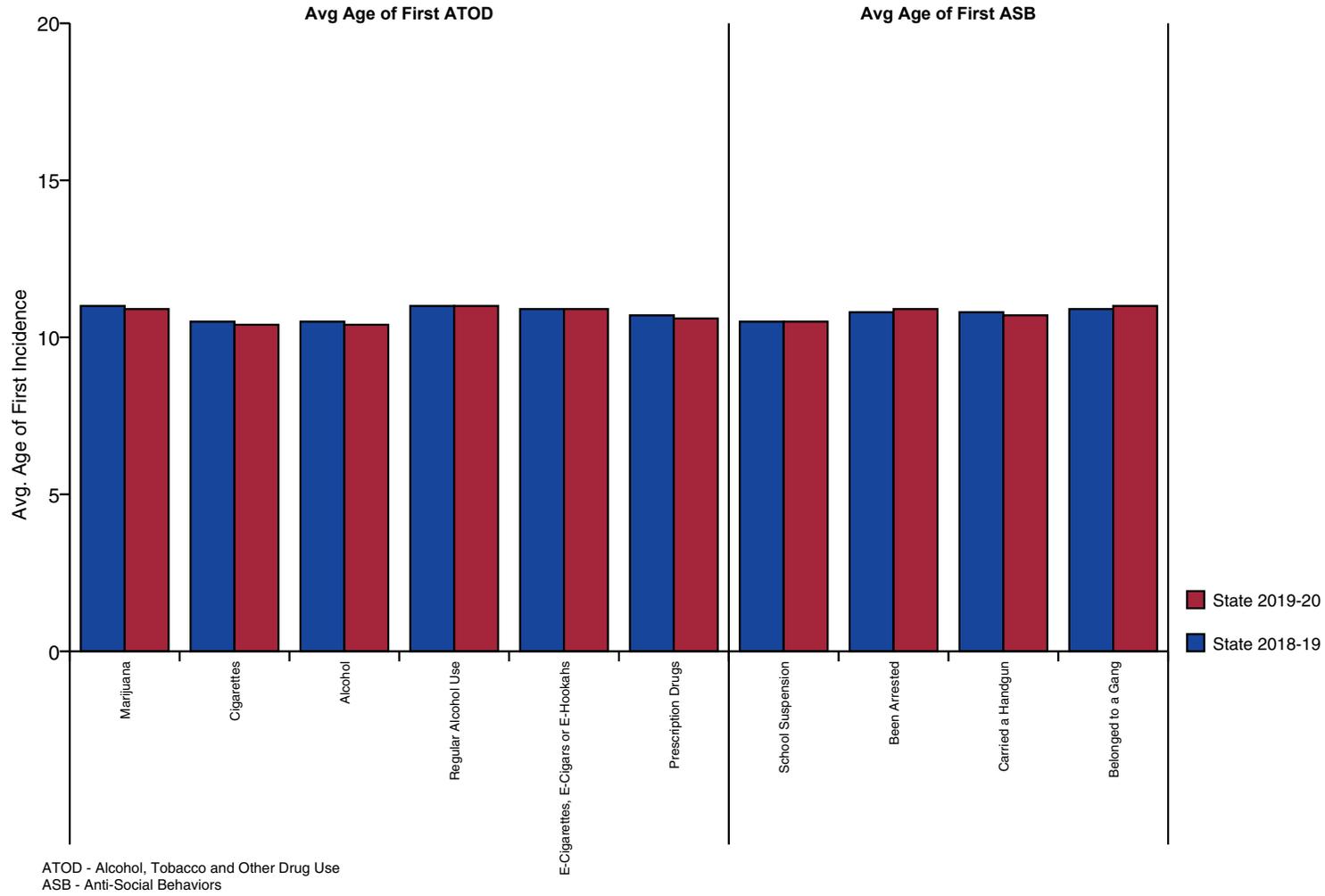


Figure 25: Avg. Age of First ATOD/ASB - Grade 6

Avg. Age of First ATOD/ASB - Grade 8
State Profile Report

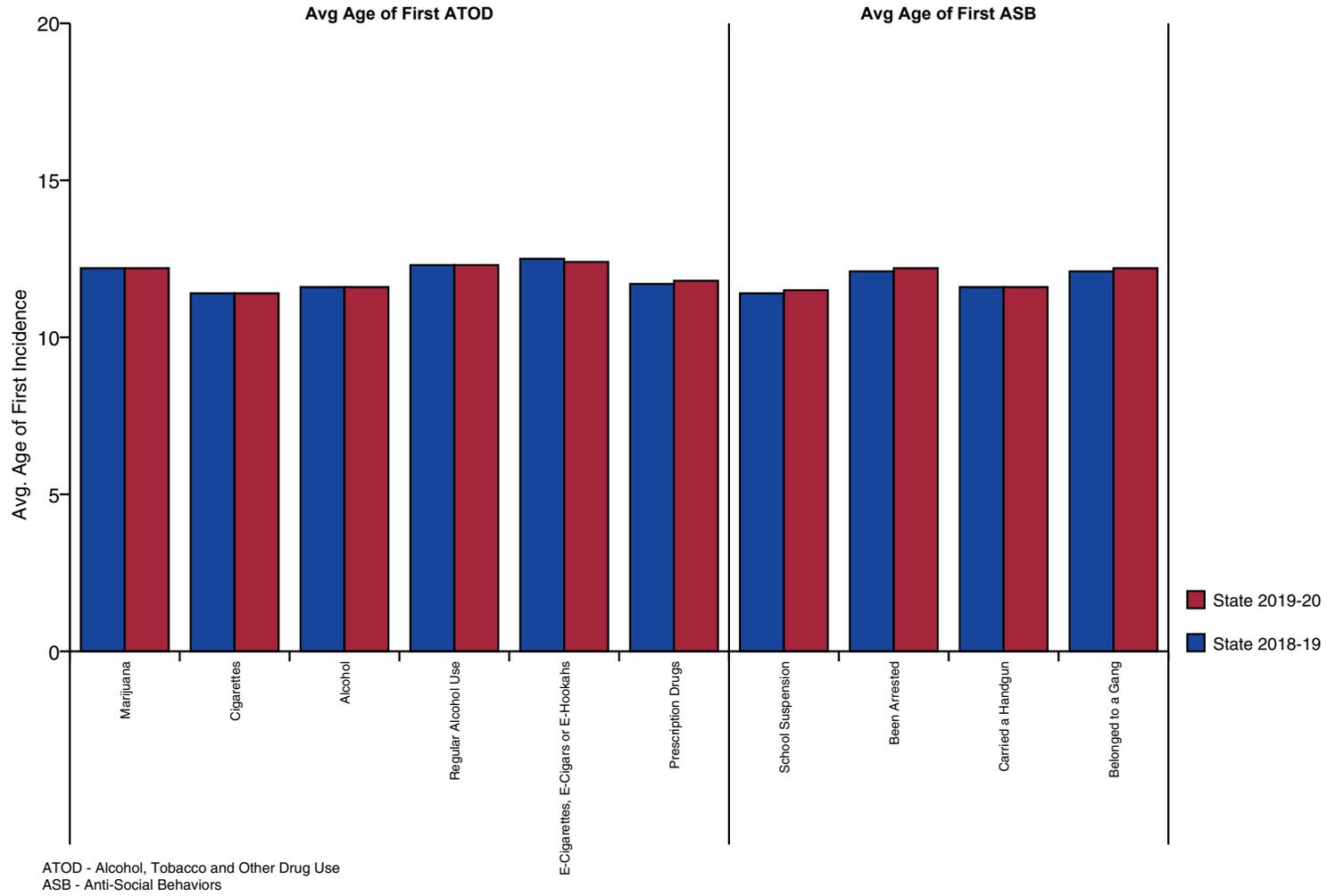


Figure 26: Avg. Age of First ATOD/ASB - Grade 8

Avg. Age of First ATOD/ASB - Grade 10
State Profile Report

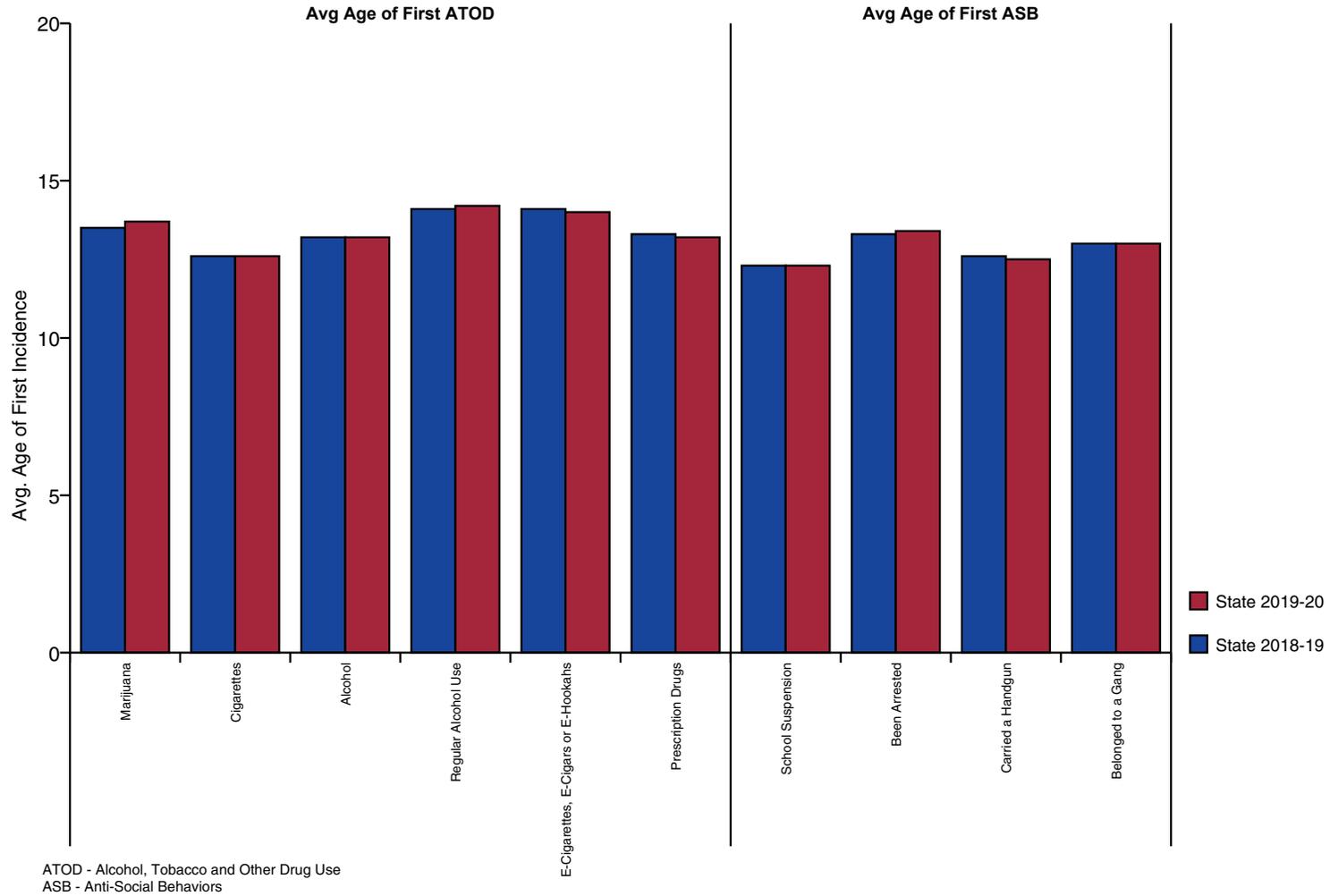


Figure 27: Avg. Age of First ATOD/ASB - Grade 10

Avg. Age of First ATOD/ASB - Grade 12
State Profile Report

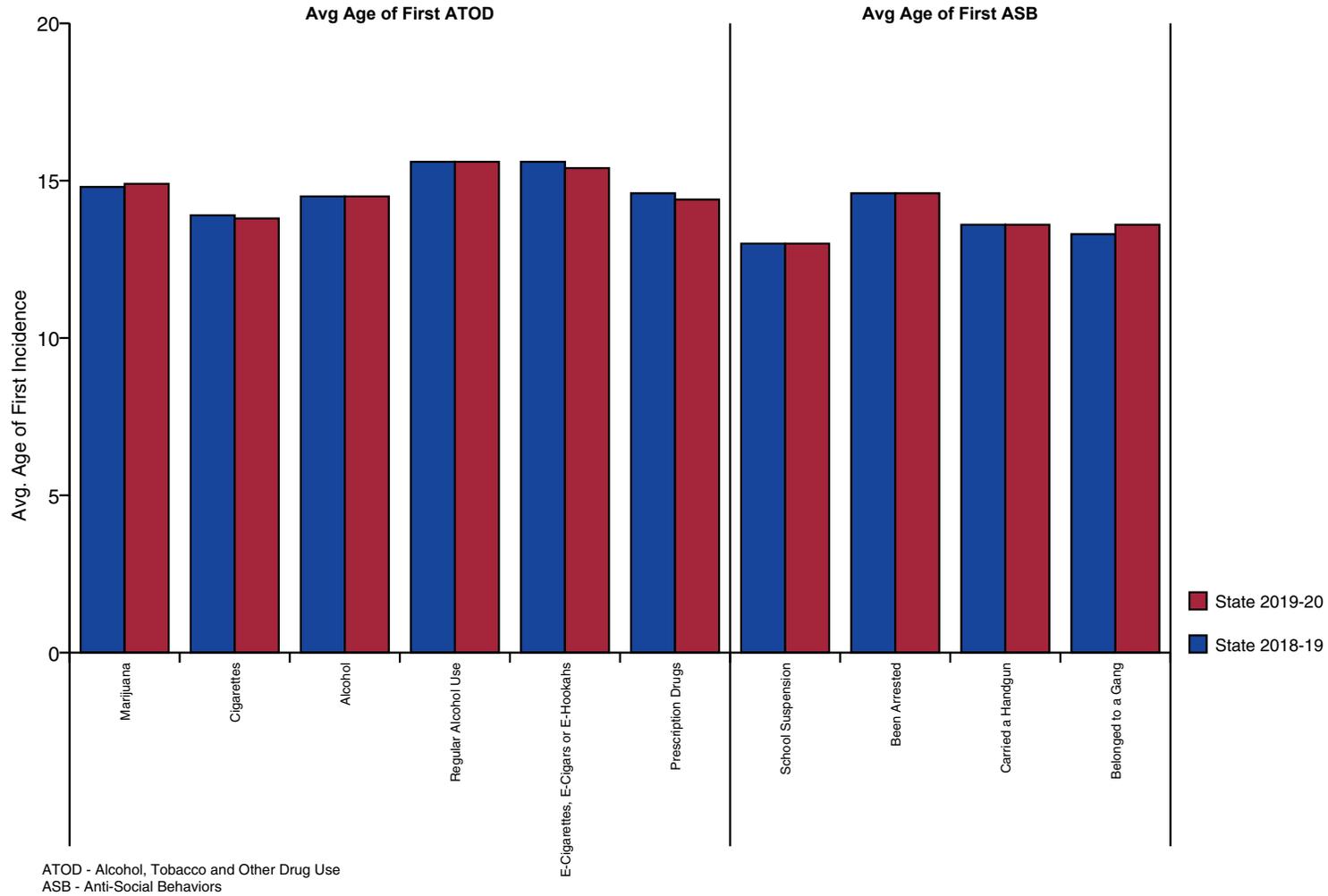


Figure 28: Avg. Age of First ATOD/ASB - Grade 12

6 STUDENT TOBACCO USE, EXPERIENCES AND PREVENTION SERVICES

Tobacco use is the leading preventable cause of death in the United States.

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 105: Cigarettes - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.6
8	state	14.5	13.7	13.8	12.4
10	state	24.4	22.5	19.9	17.4
12	state	34.2	31.5	28.2	24.4
Combined	state	18.2	17.0	15.3	13.8

Table 106: Chewing Tobacco - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	4.0	4.2	3.5	4.0
8	state	9.1	8.7	8.1	7.5
10	state	15.2	14.0	12.4	10.6
12	state	19.5	18.8	16.3	14.8
Combined	state	11.1	10.6	9.2	8.6

Table 107: Cigarettes - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
8	state	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.5
10	state	7.6	6.9	5.4	4.3
12	state	13.7	12.8	9.1	7.2
Combined	state	5.6	5.3	4.0	3.3

Table 108: Chewing Tobacco - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
6	state	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.9
8	state	3.2	3.2	2.7	2.5
10	state	6.2	5.7	4.5	4.2
12	state	8.7	8.6	6.9	6.0
Combined	state	4.3	4.2	3.4	3.1

Appendix B: Sample Profile Report

Table 109: Which statement best describes rules about smoking inside your home or your family cars?

		Smoking is not allowed anywhere inside your home or cars	Smoking is allowed in some places and at some times or in some cars	Smoking is allowed anywhere inside the home or cars	There are no rules about smoking inside the home or cars	I don't know
6	state	63.8	9.2	3.1	2.8	21.1
8	state	64.0	10.3	3.2	4.1	18.4
10	state	67.6	9.4	3.4	4.5	15.1
12	state	69.3	9.3	3.7	4.6	13.1
Combined	state	65.8	9.6	3.3	3.9	17.4

Table 110: Have you ever used e-cigarettes, e-cigars, or e-hookahs (vaping)?

		Never	Once or Twice	Once in a while but not regularly	Regularly in the past	Regularly now
6	state	92.9	4.8	1.1	0.7	0.4
8	state	77.3	11.4	5.5	3.5	2.2
10	state	64.6	13.5	9.1	6.6	6.2
12	state	58.3	13.1	9.7	8.1	10.7
Combined	state	75.3	10.3	5.9	4.3	4.2

Appendix B: Sample Profile Report

Table 111: How frequently have you used e-cigarettes, e-cigars, or e-hookahs (vaping)?

		Not at all	Less than 10 puffs per day	10 to 50 puffs per day	About one- half cartomiser per day	About one cartomiser per day	About one and one- half cartomisers per day	Two cartomisers or more per day
6	state	97.6	1.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
8	state	89.1	6.8	2.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.4
10	state	79.6	11.0	5.5	2.0	1.0	0.4	0.6
12	state	73.1	11.6	9.1	2.9	2.2	0.5	0.5
Combined	state	86.3	7.2	3.8	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.4

Table 112: During this school year, were you taught in any of your classes about the dangers of tobacco use?

		Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Almost always
6	state	21.6	13.4	22.0	23.7	19.3
8	state	20.2	16.3	25.2	23.1	15.0
10	state	28.2	19.4	24.3	18.3	9.8
12	state	34.7	19.9	23.4	13.7	8.3
Combined	state	25.2	16.9	23.7	20.4	13.8

Appendix B: Sample Profile Report

Table 113: 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, e-cigarettes, e-cigars, or e-hookahs?

		Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Almost always
6	state	63.1	13.6	11.3	6.5	5.4
8	state	64.7	15.3	10.6	5.7	3.7
10	state	69.5	14.0	9.1	4.4	3.1
12	state	72.6	12.5	8.2	3.8	2.9
Combined	state	66.9	14.0	10.0	5.3	3.9

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 of which there are currently four (30-Day Use, Perception of Risk, Parental Disapproval and Friends Disapproval). The drug categories measured are tobacco, alcohol, marijuana and prescription drugs. The first set of four tables found on the following page examines these measures broken down by grade level. The second set of four tables examines these measures broken down by gender. The meaning of the *pct* column will vary with each table and is described below. The *n* column represents the number of students who responded to the question (i.e. sample size).

Past 30-Day Use The question "*On how many occasions (if any) have you ... 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 (physically or in other ways) 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.

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

Appendix B: Sample Profile Report

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

Grade	Cigarettes		Alcohol		Marijuana		Presc Drugs	
	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Grade 6	0.8	21,162	1.5	20,772	0.6	20,724	1.6	20,466
Grade 8	2.5	20,333	6.2	20,044	3.7	20,003	2.4	19,892
Grade 10	4.3	17,441	13.9	17,255	9.1	17,238	2.8	17,197
Grade 12	7.2	13,150	22.8	13,007	14.6	13,004	2.8	12,970
Combined	3.3	72,086	9.7	71,078	6.1	70,969	2.3	70,525

Table 115: Core Measure by Grade for Perception of Risk

Grade	Cigarettes		Alcohol		Marijuana		Presc Drugs	
	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Grade 6	78.3	21,452	69.1	21,306	59.8	21,206	80.9	21,265
Grade 8	83.3	20,702	69.8	20,582	48.1	20,507	84.6	20,555
Grade 10	84.1	17,760	66.6	17,684	33.5	17,639	85.4	17,701
Grade 12	82.7	13,389	62.9	13,354	27.4	13,304	84.0	13,357
Combined	81.9	73,303	67.6	72,926	44.2	72,656	83.6	72,878

Table 116: Core Measure by Grade for Parental Disapproval

Grade	Tobacco		Alcohol		Marijuana		Presc Drugs	
	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Grade 6	98.4	19,316	97.3	19,371	98.5	19,256	98.6	19,291
Grade 8	97.3	19,036	95.5	19,086	94.8	18,984	97.5	19,006
Grade 10	95.9	16,583	93.5	16,605	90.5	16,542	97.0	16,555
Grade 12	92.9	12,511	91.0	12,529	85.9	12,488	96.6	12,511
Combined	96.5	67,446	94.7	67,591	93.2	67,270	97.5	67,363

Table 117: Core Measure by Grade for Friends Disapproval

Grade	Tobacco		Alcohol		Marijuana		Presc Drugs	
	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Grade 6	95.7	20,078	93.7	20,184	95.5	20,048	96.2	20,013
Grade 8	88.5	19,613	84.0	19,663	82.5	19,583	92.0	19,554
Grade 10	82.6	16,938	75.0	16,972	66.9	16,921	89.5	16,890
Grade 12	76.3	12,785	70.7	12,813	58.1	12,782	89.2	12,750
Combined	86.9	69,414	82.2	69,632	78.0	69,334	92.1	69,207

Appendix B: Sample Profile Report

Table 118: Core Measure by Sex for Past 30 Day Use

Sex	Cigarettes		Alcohol		Marijuana		Presc Drugs	
	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Male	3.8	33,398	9.0	32,774	5.8	32,712	1.9	32,496
Female	2.8	35,870	10.2	35,525	6.2	35,472	2.7	35,264
Combined	3.3	69,268	9.6	68,299	6.0	68,184	2.3	67,760

Table 119: Core Measure by Sex for Perception of Risk

Sex	Cigarettes		Alcohol		Marijuana		Presc Drugs	
	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Male	80.8	34,000	64.3	33,813	43.4	33,704	82.4	33,784
Female	83.1	36,426	70.9	36,252	45.4	36,108	84.9	36,240
Combined	82.0	70,426	67.7	70,065	44.5	69,812	83.7	70,024

Table 120: Core Measure by Sex for Parental Disapproval

Sex	Tobacco		Alcohol		Marijuana		Presc Drugs	
	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Male	96.2	30,873	94.4	30,933	93.2	30,780	97.9	30,826
Female	96.8	33,891	95.0	33,973	93.3	33,816	97.3	33,857
Combined	96.5	64,764	94.7	64,906	93.3	64,596	97.6	64,683

Table 121: Core Measure by Sex for Friends Disapproval

Sex	Tobacco		Alcohol		Marijuana		Presc Drugs	
	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Male	85.8	31,819	81.0	31,945	78.1	31,790	92.1	31,702
Female	88.2	34,861	83.5	34,943	78.4	34,811	92.1	34,785
Combined	87.0	66,680	82.3	66,888	78.2	66,601	92.1	66,487

8 PREVENTION RESOURCES

8.1 Regional Prevention Provider Contact List



Region 1 -- Benton, Carroll, Madison, Washington
 Quapaw House, Inc. -- (479) 927-2655 Fax: (479) 927-2752
 Address: 614 E. Emma Avenue, Suite M426
 Springdale, AR 72764
 Laurie Reh -- lauriereh@quapawhouseinc.org
 Codi McCuiston -- codimccuiston@quapawhouseinc.org

Region 2 -- Baxter, Boone, Marion, Newton, Searcy
 North Arkansas Partnership for Health Education
 Address: 620 N. Main, Suite 4312
 Harrison, AR 72601
 Cell: 870-365-6518 Fax: (870) 391-3507
 Cindy DeWitt -- cindy.dewitt@northark.edu

Region 3 -- Cleburne, Fulton, Independence, Izard, Jackson, Sharp, Stone, Van Buren, White, Woodruff
 Quapaw House, Inc. -- (501) 760-0879
 Address: 2013 East Main, Mountain View, AR 72560
 P.O. Box: 2733 Mountain View, AR 72560
 Margaret Morrison -- margaretmorrison@quapawhouseinc.org
 Barbara Hacker -- barbarahacker@quapawhouseinc.org

Address: 25 Gap Road, Batesville, AR 72501
 Office: (501) 547-3513, ext. 28008
 Fax: (870) 793-8959
 Shawn Vonwiller -- shawnvonwiller@quapawhouseinc.org

Region 4 -- Clay, Craighead, Greene, Lawrence, Mississippi, Poinsett, Randolph
 Crowley's Ridge Development Council -- (870) 933-0033
 Address: 2401 Fox Meadows Lane
 Jonesboro, AR 72404
 Dr. Lisa Perry -- lperry@crdcnea.com
 Deonna Vincent -- dvincent@crdcnea.com
 Linda Williams -- lwiliams@crdcnea.com

Region 5 -- Crawford, Franklin, Logan, Polk, Scott, Sebastian
 Harbor House -- (479) 652-5072 (Tabitha) or (479) 259-5549 (Katie)
 Address: 1101 North 10th Street
 Fort Smith, AR 72901
 Tabitha Fondren -- tfondren@recoveryhhi.org
 Katie Priest -- kpriest@recoveryhhi.org

Region 6 -- Conway, Faulkner, Johnson, Perry, Pope, Yell

Community Service Inc. -- (501) 354-4589 Fax: (501) 354-5410
 Physical Address: 100 South Cherokee, Morrilton, AR 72110
 Mailing Address: PO BOX 679, Morrilton, AR 72110
 Shannon Cook -- scook@csiyouth.com

Address: 1505 South Oswego Avenue, Russellville, AR 72802
 Office: (479) 967-3370 Fax: (479) 967-2775
 Amy Mellick -- amellick@csiyouth.com

Region 7 -- Crittendon, Cross, Lee, Monroe, Phillips, St. Francis

Crowley's Ridge Development Council
 Address: 593 Highway 243
 Marianna, AR 72360
 Cell: (870) 819-7756
 Kendon Gray -- kendon@crdcea.com

Region 8 -- Clark, Garland, Hot Springs, Montgomery, Pike

Ouachita Children, Youth & Family Services -- (501) 623-5591 Fax: (501) 623-4226
 Address: 339 Charteroak
 Hot Springs, AR 71901
 Anthony Tidwell -- atidwell@occnet.org
 Erica Hobbs -- ehobbs@occnet.org

Region 9 -- Lonoke, Prairie, Pulaski, Saline

Family Service Agency -- (501) 372-4242 ext. 752 (Hayse) or 753 (Genine)
 Fax: (501) 372-4758
 Address: 628 West Broadway Street, Suite 201
 North Little Rock, AR 72114
 Hayse Miller -- hmillers@fsainc.org
 Genine Perez -- gperez@fsainc.org

Region 10 -- Hempstead, Howard, Lafayette, Little River, Miller, Sevier

Harbor House -- (903) 733-7564
 Address: 4425 Jefferson Ave., Suite 102
 Texarkana, AR 71854
 Trena Goings -- tgoings@recoveryhhi.org

Region 11 -- Calhoun, Columbia, Dallas, Nevada, Ouachita, Union

Harbor House -- (870) 901-3551 Fax: (870) 901-3552
 Address: 124 S. Jackson Street, Suite 411
 Magnolia, AR 71754
 Tamara Iverson -- tiverson@recoveryhhi.org

Region 12 -- Arkansas, Cleveland, Grant, Jefferson, Lincoln

Community Empowerment Council Inc. -- (870) 534-2047 Fax: (870) 534-2036
 Address: 4701 Dollarway Road
 Pine Bluff, AR 71602
 Tanishia Lewis -- tanishialewis@cececomp.org
 Jermaine Anderson -- jermaineanderson@cececomp.org

Region 13 -- Ashley, Bradley, Chicot, Desha, Drew

Phoenix Youth & Family Services -- (870) 364-1676 Fax: (870) 364-1779
 Address: 310 North Alabama Street
 Crossett, AR 71635
 Roshunda Davis-Johnson -- rdavis@phoenixyouth.com

Statewide Coordinator: UA Little Rock/MidSOUTH Center for Prevention & Training

Substance Abuse Prevention Coordinator Office -- 501-859-0363
 Darla Kelsay -- djkelsay@midsouth.ualr.edu

8.2 State and National Contacts

**Arkansas Department of Human Services
Division of Aging, Adult & Behavioral
Health Services**

Address: 700 Main Street
Donaghey Plaza West 2nd Floor, Slot W241
Little Rock, AR 72203
FAX: (501) 404-4614

Tenesha Barnes -- tenesha.barnes@dhs.arkansas.gov Office - 501-686-9982
Joycelyn Pettus -- joycelyn.pettus@dhs.arkansas.gov Office - 501-686-9921
Kymala Calloway -- kymala.calloway@dhs.arkansas.gov Office - 501-686-9030

**International Survey Associates
dba Pride Surveys**

Jay Gleaton
2140 Newmarket Parkway
Suite 116
Marietta, GA 30067
Telephone: (800) 279-6361
Fax: (770) 726-9327
Website: <https://www.pridesurveys.com>
EMAIL: info@pridesurveys.com

Electronic copies of reports can be found at
<https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com>.
Some reports require passwords.

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

Percentage of Youth Who Used Alcohol, Cigarettes, Smokeless Tobacco or Marijuana In Their Lifetime by Region																								
Region	Alcohol						Cigarettes						Smokeless Tobacco						Marijuana					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	28.1	27.8	26.4	28.0	24.6	23.6	17.0	15.1	14.6	13.7	12.0	10.7	9.8	8.5	8.5	8.0	7.2	5.9	14.5	13.6	13.8	14.6	12.9	12.9
2	33.8	32.5	30.3	28.4	27.8	28.5	25.6	23.8	22.3	20.4	21.7	19.8	17.1	16.6	14.2	12.9	13.4	12.5	16.5	14.9	15.2	14.2	14.0	15.2
3	33.9	31.6	30.8	30.5	27.1	28.8	25.4	23.3	22.6	22.3	19.4	19.2	19.7	17.0	16.6	15.8	13.6	13.6	15.2	13.1	13.6	13.7	12.1	13.1
4	28.5	27.4	25.8	25.9	24.2	24.5	22.4	20.4	18.8	18.3	16.7	15.3	13.5	12.5	11.3	11.7	9.2	9.5	12.4	12.1	11.0	11.2	11.3	11.3
5	29.7	32.1	31.4	32.9	28.9	29.4	20.5	21.0	19.8	20.3	16.5	15.1	12.1	13.9	12.6	13.7	11.4	10.3	15.7	16.0	16.1	16.7	14.0	16.4
6	31.0	29.4	27.2	27.7	26.7	28.4	20.7	18.7	16.6	16.1	15.2	14.7	13.9	12.3	10.7	10.6	9.9	9.1	14.7	14.1	13.6	11.8	11.7	12.9
7	28.8	29.1	27.6	24.0	22.4	18.5	21.4	17.8	18.1	15.5	14.6	9.9	10.6	11.0	11.8	10.8	9.2	6.2	15.9	15.1	15.7	11.4	12.6	10.7
8	33.0	31.6	29.6	26.7	27.6	24.9	22.5	20.9	19.0	18.1	15.9	15.1	14.0	13.8	11.7	12.8	8.9	9.4	15.8	15.9	14.5	13.0	14.9	13.3
9	30.7	27.8	26.7	22.2	23.3	22.0	18.9	15.5	15.1	11.7	10.7	9.1	9.6	7.2	7.4	5.3	5.4	4.8	17.7	16.1	15.8	12.4	13.3	13.8
10	36.5	32.5	31.6	31.7	31.6	32.4	24.8	22.2	21.0	17.9	18.7	17.1	15.8	14.7	13.1	10.8	11.9	10.9	16.0	13.4	14.3	14.0	13.4	14.3
11	35.9	32.5	33.2	31.0	27.5	28.3	27.9	23.6	24.8	19.9	19.6	17.7	15.9	13.7	14.1	11.7	10.9	10.3	16.7	14.9	16.7	15.3	13.6	12.7
12	35.6	32.8	26.7	28.2	28.6	27.8	25.7	22.9	18.5	18.7	18.9	15.1	17.2	15.8	10.9	11.8	10.8	9.6	16.1	14.0	13.1	15.4	14.7	13.1
13	33.9	31.5	29.2	29.4	23.7	27.0	25.7	23.2	21.4	20.9	17.3	16.7	15.4	13.7	12.8	13.2	9.9	10.2	14.8	14.4	12.2	12.8	9.3	11.0

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

Percentage of Youth Who Used Inhalants, Hallucinogens, Cocaine or Methamphetamines In Their Lifetime by Region																								
Region	Inhalants						Hallucinogens						Cocaine						Methamphetamines					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	5.2	4.4	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.9	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5
2	6.6	5.2	5.1	3.6	5.5	5.0	1.7	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.6	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.4
3	6.7	5.8	5.4	5.2	4.9	5.3	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.5
4	5.0	4.6	4.1	4.5	4.0	4.8	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
5	5.9	5.3	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.7	1.8	1.7	1.1	2.2	1.6	2.3	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.5	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6
6	5.9	4.9	4.2	4.8	4.4	5.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5
7	5.0	4.7	5.5	3.4	4.0	2.5	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.9	1.2	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.1
8	6.1	5.7	5.4	4.6	5.0	5.0	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.1	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.4	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.7
9	5.6	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.4	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
10	5.5	5.0	4.1	5.0	5.3	4.7	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5
11	7.0	4.7	5.6	5.2	4.6	5.5	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.6	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3
12	4.8	5.2	4.1	4.1	4.6	4.1	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3
13	5.8	4.9	4.2	6.6	4.9	5.6	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.8	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.

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

Percentage of Youth Who Used Synthetic Marijuana, Bath Salts, Ecstasy or Heroin In Their Lifetime by Region																								
Region	Synthetic Marijuana						Bath Salts						Ecstasy						Heroin					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	3.0	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5
2	3.8	2.5	1.7	1.1	1.6	1.8	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.1	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.5
3	4.3	3.2	2.4	2.2	1.6	2.0	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7
4	2.6	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.5	1.4	1.4	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6
5	3.7	2.6	1.9	2.0	1.6	2.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.2	0.7	1.2	0.7	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6
6	3.6	2.3	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.9	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7
7	1.5	2.0	1.3	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2
8	3.2	3.4	2.8	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.1	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.9
9	2.5	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6
10	4.2	3.3	2.4	1.6	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.4	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3
11	3.2	2.5	2.8	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.3	1.6	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3
12	4.0	2.8	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4
13	3.6	2.1	1.5	2.0	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.3	2.0	1.9	2.2	0.9	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.4

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

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					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	7.0	6.9	6.5	7.1	5.9	4.9	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.2	1.7	17.7	16.6	15.5	15.9	13.4	12.3	20.1	19.2	19.0	20.1	18.4	18.5
2	8.2	7.1	6.9	6.5	6.9	5.7	3.4	2.8	3.1	2.2	2.4	2.5	22.5	21.1	19.1	16.4	16.4	16.7	22.4	19.8	20.0	19.2	20.0	20.8
3	8.3	7.5	7.8	7.8	6.4	6.4	3.8	3.3	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.6	22.1	20.4	19.1	18.2	16.0	16.5	21.3	19.2	19.8	19.9	18.3	19.6
4	6.8	7.4	7.5	7.6	6.2	6.1	2.7	3.2	2.9	2.9	1.8	1.9	18.5	17.2	15.5	15.3	14.0	13.9	18.0	18.0	16.8	18.4	17.3	18.0
5	7.2	7.8	7.2	8.3	6.4	6.5	2.9	3.5	2.5	2.9	2.1	2.4	17.9	19.7	18.3	19.5	16.7	17.3	21.4	21.2	22.0	22.8	20.5	22.6
6	7.9	7.3	6.4	7.3	5.7	6.2	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.8	1.8	2.3	19.9	18.0	15.9	16.1	14.8	15.6	20.5	19.9	19.0	18.5	17.9	20.2
7	6.4	7.0	7.1	6.3	6.1	3.7	2.6	3.1	2.8	2.0	2.1	1.0	17.4	18.4	15.8	13.4	11.4	7.6	22.2	21.4	22.7	17.3	18.6	15.1
8	8.6	9.4	8.0	7.8	7.4	6.2	3.2	3.5	3.4	2.8	2.7	2.1	20.6	20.6	17.5	14.7	14.6	12.9	22.1	22.5	21.0	18.6	21.7	19.5
9	8.2	6.7	6.5	6.1	5.7	5.1	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.2	2.1	19.1	15.5	15.8	11.6	12.2	11.4	23.7	21.9	22.1	18.9	19.9	20.1
10	6.6	6.5	6.6	7.1	6.9	5.8	2.9	3.4	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.1	21.9	19.3	18.8	18.6	17.7	18.6	21.5	19.4	19.9	21.3	20.8	20.9
11	8.7	6.6	8.5	8.2	5.4	5.9	3.3	2.9	2.9	3.2	2.4	2.2	22.6	19.7	20.7	17.7	14.1	14.9	24.1	20.4	23.7	22.4	19.5	19.5
12	7.9	7.0	5.5	6.3	6.8	5.8	3.1	3.5	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.1	22.4	21.5	14.7	16.8	16.8	16.0	21.8	19.9	18.1	21.1	20.9	18.9
13	6.4	6.2	5.6	6.8	5.2	5.4	2.9	2.6	2.2	2.8	2.0	2.4	20.9	18.4	17.4	15.9	12.5	15.4	20.9	20.2	17.2	20.9	16.7	18.4

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

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

Percentage of Youth Who Used Alcohol, Cigarettes, Smokeless Tobacco or Marijuana During the Past 30 Days by Region																								
Region	Alcohol						Cigarettes						Smokeless Tobacco						Marijuana					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	11.7	10.9	10.8	11.1	9.2	8.7	5.4	4.4	4.3	4.0	3.1	2.4	3.9	3.3	3.6	3.0	2.4	2.1	7.3	6.9	6.8	7.2	6.2	6.4
2	13.2	12.7	11.7	10.8	10.9	10.0	9.6	7.7	8.4	6.2	6.8	5.2	7.0	6.4	4.9	5.1	4.6	4.4	6.7	5.9	7.3	6.5	6.0	6.3
3	14.7	12.7	12.2	12.0	10.4	10.8	9.7	7.9	7.9	8.1	6.0	5.6	8.4	7.0	6.7	6.7	4.9	5.0	6.7	5.3	5.7	6.0	5.2	5.8
4	11.9	10.8	9.7	9.7	9.2	9.0	7.7	6.9	6.2	6.1	4.4	3.7	5.8	5.3	4.4	4.5	3.3	3.1	5.2	5.4	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.7
5	11.7	12.9	12.1	13.6	10.4	12.2	6.3	6.6	5.5	5.9	4.3	3.7	5.1	5.0	4.5	4.8	4.2	3.8	7.4	8.0	7.3	8.1	7.0	8.5
6	12.5	11.6	10.4	10.3	10.0	11.4	7.2	5.4	4.9	4.9	2.9	3.5	6.1	4.8	4.1	4.1	3.3	3.5	7.2	6.1	6.4	5.4	4.5	5.3
7	11.4	12.7	12.2	9.7	8.0	5.9	6.4	5.8	5.0	4.2	3.9	2.4	3.6	4.8	4.7	4.8	5.0	2.8	7.4	6.8	7.9	5.5	6.8	5.1
8	13.5	13.2	11.1	10.3	9.4	8.8	7.4	6.6	5.3	5.6	3.6	3.1	5.6	5.5	4.4	5.2	3.3	3.2	7.3	7.2	6.6	6.5	6.9	5.3
9	12.8	11.0	10.4	7.8	8.6	8.1	5.7	4.4	4.1	2.7	2.4	1.8	3.9	3.0	2.8	2.1	2.0	1.7	9.2	8.1	8.2	6.6	6.9	7.0
10	15.6	14.0	12.6	11.7	12.0	13.6	9.5	7.3	6.8	5.2	5.2	4.2	7.5	6.4	6.1	4.3	4.8	3.6	7.5	6.8	7.4	7.1	6.0	6.3
11	15.9	13.7	13.9	13.5	10.6	11.5	8.8	7.6	7.9	6.5	5.3	4.6	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.3	4.0	3.9	7.0	6.8	8.2	8.2	6.6	5.1
12	15.9	14.6	10.9	10.8	12.2	10.8	9.5	8.1	6.0	6.6	5.8	3.9	8.1	6.4	4.6	5.5	4.3	4.0	7.4	6.4	6.9	6.9	6.4	5.8
13	15.5	12.7	11.3	12.0	7.3	10.1	9.5	8.3	5.9	7.1	4.8	3.1	6.7	5.6	4.3	5.5	3.2	3.6	7.2	6.5	5.2	6.0	4.2	4.8

** 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 Inhalants, Hallucinogens, Cocaine or Methamphetamines During the Past 30 Days by Region																								
Region	Inhalants						Hallucinogens						Cocaine						Methamphetamines					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
2	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.6	2.0	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
3	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
4	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.8	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
5	1.9	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.9	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
6	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
7	2.2	2.5	2.4	1.5	1.2	1.4	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0
8	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
9	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
10	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.9	2.4	2.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2
11	2.4	1.6	1.8	1.6	2.1	2.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
12	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
13	2.6	1.6	1.8	2.6	2.2	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1

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

Percentage of Youth Who Used Synthetic Marijuana, Bath Salts, Ecstasy or Heroin During the Past 30 Days by Region																								
Region	Synthetic Marijuana						Bath Salts						Ecstasy						Heroin					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
2	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
3	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
5	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
7	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
8	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3
9	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
10	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
11	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0
12	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3
13	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1

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

Percentage of Youth Who Used Prescription Drugs, Over-The-Counter Drugs, Alcopops or Any Drug During the Past 30 Days by Region																								
Region	Prescription Drugs						Over-The-Counter Drugs						Alcopops						Any Drug					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
1	3.1	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.2	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.7	7.0	6.8	6.3	6.5	5.2	5.0	10.4	10.0	9.4	10.2	9.0	9.6
2	3.2	3.2	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.3	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.0	8.7	8.5	7.7	7.1	6.5	6.2	10.1	9.3	10.3	9.2	9.9	9.8
3	3.6	3.1	3.5	3.3	2.7	2.3	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	9.5	8.2	7.7	8.0	6.1	6.8	10.2	9.1	9.3	9.5	8.6	9.7
4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	2.8	2.8	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.5	0.7	0.8	8.0	6.7	6.3	5.8	5.7	5.7	8.8	9.0	7.9	9.1	8.6	8.6
5	3.2	3.8	2.7	3.4	2.6	2.9	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	7.2	8.2	7.1	8.9	6.8	7.9	11.5	11.5	10.2	11.2	10.4	12.2
6	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.9	1.7	2.5	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.7	1.1	7.7	7.2	6.4	6.4	5.4	6.7	10.5	9.7	9.4	9.1	7.9	9.6
7	3.8	3.4	3.3	2.6	3.0	1.9	1.3	1.7	1.4	0.8	1.0	0.8	7.8	7.6	7.4	6.1	5.1	3.6	12.0	11.9	12.5	9.4	10.1	8.4
8	4.1	4.3	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.8	8.8	8.7	6.8	6.6	5.3	5.3	11.0	11.4	10.4	10.4	11.2	9.3
9	3.5	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.3	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	8.1	7.0	6.5	4.4	5.1	4.8	12.8	11.8	11.7	10.1	10.7	10.8
10	3.5	3.3	2.8	3.4	3.3	2.6	1.4	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.3	0.9	9.6	8.8	7.4	7.2	8.4	8.7	11.2	10.7	10.9	11.5	10.8	10.6
11	3.7	2.4	3.8	4.0	2.0	2.3	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.1	10.8	8.9	8.7	8.6	5.3	6.4	11.6	10.0	12.3	13.2	10.5	9.1
12	4.1	2.8	2.9	2.6	3.1	2.8	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	10.8	10.1	7.4	7.0	7.9	7.4	11.7	9.5	10.3	10.4	10.5	9.9
13	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.2	10.7	7.0	7.2	7.0	5.9	6.0	11.0	10.1	8.8	11.3	9.2	8.9

** 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 Alcohol, Cigarettes or Smokeless Tobacco In Their Lifetime by County																		
County	Alcohol						Cigarettes						Smokeless Tobacco					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Arkansas	45.6	38.0	35.7	35.6	32.2	36.2	33.2	20.1	21.8	24.1	25.3	17.6	22.1	12.1	12.9	12.9	13.8	7.8
Ashley	37.5	47.8	33.9	26.8	26.3	29.0	27.2	35.0	24.4	19.2	14.5	19.0	17.8	24.2	16.2	12.4	7.6	10.7
Baxter	34.3	35.1	28.0	27.2	31.9	27.7	25.9	23.6	19.4	18.3	20.9	16.2	16.3	15.4	12.6	9.7	12.3	8.7
Benton	28.0	27.9	28.7	29.3	27.4	25.0	17.1	15.2	16.0	14.1	13.2	10.9	9.7	8.2	9.0	7.9	7.1	5.6
Boone	32.4	30.4	31.3	30.6	25.0	29.2	23.9	22.3	22.0	21.5	19.7	21.8	15.7	15.1	13.0	15.0	12.6	14.0
Bradley	34.0	27.8	20.4	29.8	20.5	20.5	20.4	20.1	12.2	19.4	16.2	14.4	20.4	9.6	7.6	9.9	9.0	8.8
Calhoun	39.3	27.5	40.7	--	27.3	--	33.3	22.5	34.8	--	24.8	--	24.1	26.8	31.1	--	24.5	--
Carroll	37.1	30.7	33.2	39.9	32.8	27.1	24.3	20.1	22.8	22.0	21.5	14.1	16.4	15.1	14.7	16.0	13.7	9.0
Chicot	20.2	19.3	19.7	20.0	11.5	21.2	16.1	12.0	14.6	7.8	7.9	10.3	4.2	6.6	6.5	4.7	4.2	4.9
Clark	30.7	40.6	30.5	24.2	21.7	24.2	17.3	23.7	18.7	14.4	11.4	13.1	9.2	16.0	10.4	11.5	6.5	7.5
Clay	37.4	34.9	32.7	30.2	29.4	26.7	31.8	26.3	27.6	22.8	23.7	19.8	21.7	20.8	17.5	16.1	16.0	14.3
Cleburne	36.5	30.0	31.9	35.0	27.7	29.8	27.5	22.5	22.8	26.5	18.5	19.1	21.2	17.5	18.0	15.4	11.9	15.6
Cleveland	33.1	27.9	27.1	30.6	33.3	30.1	21.1	22.5	17.1	21.7	22.9	20.2	16.1	18.3	17.1	14.1	14.9	14.0
Columbia	29.9	34.0	32.0	21.4	--	27.8	24.1	24.3	22.4	13.0	--	16.1	20.7	13.5	23.6	11.3	--	8.6
Conway	30.9	31.5	31.4	31.0	31.2	38.1	22.9	22.4	21.4	18.5	17.3	21.5	14.3	16.3	14.4	15.0	10.9	12.0
Craighead	26.3	25.4	25.3	24.7	23.9	23.4	19.1	17.6	17.3	16.3	15.8	12.3	10.3	9.4	8.8	9.4	7.5	7.5
Crawford	26.8	31.2	36.1	33.0	28.2	26.7	18.9	26.3	25.7	21.4	21.1	18.3	12.6	19.5	22.8	16.3	14.3	13.7
Crittenden	26.6	22.5	--	--	--	17.7	14.1	7.8	--	--	--	8.0	1.5	4.9	--	--	--	5.7
Cross	32.1	34.0	31.4	31.9	25.7	20.3	24.8	22.5	21.0	20.8	18.2	14.4	14.4	16.1	16.5	14.9	14.3	8.9
Dallas	34.0	--	--	--	26.5	--	28.7	--	--	--	14.5	--	20.7	--	--	--	9.4	--
Desha	34.5	34.2	34.2	33.5	15.1	--	27.5	28.7	28.4	26.7	17.9	--	14.3	13.9	10.2	17.9	9.9	--
Drew	31.1	25.8	30.0	30.8	35.3	31.8	25.2	19.8	23.0	22.0	29.5	18.3	14.6	11.9	15.8	14.6	19.1	12.8
Faulkner	30.7	29.1	26.2	28.2	26.4	28.8	19.6	16.8	15.0	16.8	15.2	12.4	13.2	11.0	10.0	12.1	10.7	8.7
Franklin	36.1	31.7	33.3	31.8	27.3	26.0	28.5	20.5	22.8	22.0	17.3	13.3	24.8	18.1	16.9	18.9	15.5	14.1
Fulton	33.7	19.8	26.1	30.8	28.9	28.6	26.4	17.3	28.9	24.4	23.0	20.0	22.5	11.3	18.0	13.3	17.9	21.9

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Percentage of Youth Who Used Alcohol, Cigarettes or Smokeless Tobacco In Their Lifetime by County, Cont.																		
County	Alcohol						Cigarettes						Smokeless Tobacco					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Garland	32.6	30.9	28.7	29.1	28.4	24.4	22.4	19.1	17.3	19.4	15.4	14.6	13.6	12.2	10.2	11.9	7.7	8.1
Grant	35.7	30.2	27.8	27.1	25.1	26.2	24.6	22.8	19.0	20.4	17.2	14.1	18.9	16.0	13.7	13.8	11.1	10.1
Greene	27.7	25.8	24.5	28.0	20.0	23.7	22.5	20.8	16.9	20.2	12.7	15.9	14.6	13.7	11.4	12.7	8.0	7.7
Hempstead	43.2	31.4	36.3	30.4	30.1	27.2	28.5	21.4	23.8	16.6	14.3	15.5	14.9	8.2	9.2	5.0	6.4	8.1
Hot Spring	32.5	30.7	29.7	22.0	29.5	24.9	22.5	22.0	20.2	16.9	19.3	15.5	15.4	15.0	12.7	14.5	11.7	11.9
Howard	31.1	24.9	34.7	30.9	37.0	34.6	25.1	18.4	29.5	16.0	20.8	15.9	16.7	12.6	23.5	9.9	14.4	11.3
Independence	33.3	32.1	25.3	28.2	24.6	31.1	25.2	23.8	21.4	21.4	18.9	20.8	18.9	15.6	15.2	15.8	13.1	12.6
Izard	37.1	35.8	44.5	35.4	29.6	37.2	29.2	25.9	34.6	28.8	21.8	25.1	25.9	22.2	26.6	25.6	18.1	17.1
Jackson	34.0	29.2	27.0	23.6	21.0	27.4	27.1	23.6	18.1	20.6	15.8	22.0	20.7	18.4	11.8	14.4	10.5	14.2
Jefferson	28.5	35.7	19.5	26.0	28.1	24.0	21.9	24.8	16.2	16.0	15.8	11.8	12.4	16.5	3.5	9.3	8.3	7.0
Johnson	41.5	28.8	26.4	26.3	30.0	28.8	30.9	20.2	14.7	15.0	16.7	15.7	19.7	12.8	8.8	8.4	11.5	9.2
Lafayette	24.6	40.8	--	33.3	--	49.2	18.2	34.5	--	21.2	--	17.6	13.1	20.0	--	9.6	--	8.8
Lawrence	32.4	24.8	27.5	25.0	31.1	28.9	27.2	18.4	24.8	18.4	25.2	22.5	19.6	15.3	17.2	14.6	13.5	16.8
Lee	18.5	12.1	29.0	7.9	14.0	11.9	13.5	5.3	12.3	7.9	8.2	9.6	3.8	5.3	3.8	2.6	2.0	1.4
Lincoln	--	--	--	33.3	39.4	35.0	--	--	--	18.7	28.7	23.8	--	--	--	17.9	14.9	16.7
Little River	39.5	39.6	35.9	35.4	34.1	48.7	28.0	27.7	23.7	22.8	18.9	30.5	19.6	22.2	20.0	15.0	13.4	19.0
Logan	28.8	31.5	37.7	29.4	24.6	26.5	20.5	22.5	20.9	22.9	18.2	17.2	19.5	19.6	19.8	23.4	15.1	13.7
Lonoke	29.7	29.7	29.0	37.8	32.8	36.3	19.4	24.7	20.0	22.4	22.3	16.8	13.0	10.5	12.3	11.6	12.5	9.0
Madison	35.8	36.1	20.0	34.7	21.9	24.7	27.0	28.2	15.1	22.8	13.8	19.2	19.2	18.4	13.7	18.8	15.0	14.4
Marion	39.1	32.7	37.6	29.1	28.6	29.7	31.0	25.3	29.5	24.9	25.2	17.7	22.1	19.2	18.7	15.9	12.7	12.9
Miller	37.4	31.3	25.5	31.4	26.5	22.4	25.4	22.6	15.9	17.0	17.4	13.3	16.2	15.4	9.1	11.3	10.9	9.3
Mississippi	26.8	26.9	23.1	19.0	20.5	18.4	21.1	19.0	15.2	13.0	11.8	10.8	11.0	8.9	9.8	7.7	6.4	4.8
Monroe	30.6	28.4	26.4	16.5	19.4	9.0	24.7	20.0	23.7	17.2	12.3	10.7	12.2	5.6	14.9	9.1	6.0	5.9
Montgomery	37.5	31.1	31.4	26.3	25.1	35.1	30.4	24.9	24.8	18.8	16.7	24.4	22.8	17.3	14.7	11.3	15.8	13.7
Nevada	37.6	30.7	28.0	31.6	23.2	20.6	27.9	25.7	21.5	28.1	15.5	13.4	17.0	16.0	10.9	17.9	8.6	11.0

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Percentage of Youth Who Used Alcohol, Cigarettes or Smokeless Tobacco In Their Lifetime by County, Cont.																		
County	Alcohol						Cigarettes						Smokeless Tobacco					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Newton	23.2	29.7	21.4	24.0	26.8	27.7	22.7	27.4	20.1	20.2	23.7	23.5	14.5	19.6	12.3	13.2	19.1	17.5
Ouachita	32.9	26.9	25.5	28.8	27.0	25.7	27.2	18.4	17.9	18.0	19.7	16.3	15.2	12.7	11.2	11.7	9.8	8.7
Perry	27.0	32.1	27.9	35.7	30.6	35.2	18.6	23.6	18.3	16.3	16.0	23.5	10.8	14.1	12.7	13.3	16.6	15.3
Phillips	28.2	24.0	24.8	20.4	19.1	21.1	21.9	13.0	19.5	13.5	13.4	11.0	10.5	5.9	11.2	10.1	6.4	6.7
Pike	38.0	32.1	36.2	30.8	20.2	17.0	25.7	26.1	26.6	21.5	18.7	16.3	12.9	18.7	25.9	20.7	11.2	16.3
Poinsett	29.2	30.5	29.4	32.0	28.9	24.8	24.7	28.4	23.5	26.6	24.0	22.7	13.4	15.6	11.3	16.1	11.8	13.7
Polk	29.9	35.0	33.8	37.7	30.0	30.1	22.3	22.4	25.9	25.5	18.8	18.4	16.8	19.5	19.3	19.9	15.3	14.6
Pope	30.0	27.8	28.1	25.3	23.4	22.9	20.0	18.6	18.6	15.0	13.6	12.6	13.9	12.1	11.2	8.3	7.5	7.3
Prairie	59.2	37.3	39.3	24.5	33.6	--	38.2	32.8	26.4	21.4	25.2	--	21.0	25.4	15.7	12.9	10.1	--
Pulaski	29.6	26.3	24.7	23.2	21.6	21.2	17.6	14.0	12.8	11.6	8.5	7.9	6.5	5.5	4.9	4.5	3.4	4.0
Randolph	34.5	36.7	25.3	30.4	29.5	38.1	28.6	27.4	20.2	21.2	21.5	22.9	22.9	22.1	18.9	17.9	16.8	20.0
Saint Francis	22.0	--	21.1	16.5	23.3	19.6	7.8	--	11.1	8.1	9.3	4.5	3.9	--	3.4	5.3	3.1	2.0
Saline	32.7	30.7	29.5	18.3	24.7	21.6	20.7	17.2	18.4	10.8	12.9	10.5	13.1	10.0	11.4	6.7	8.1	6.3
Scott	--	32.4	33.3	29.8	35.6	32.5	--	24.2	23.0	20.6	24.0	22.7	--	24.5	22.3	21.6	20.6	20.3
Searcy	37.3	36.0	34.5	25.0	29.3	25.8	27.5	25.6	28.0	16.2	31.5	22.8	21.3	21.4	22.0	10.8	20.2	14.5
Sebastian	30.7	31.8	29.2	32.9	29.2	30.4	20.4	19.9	17.0	18.0	13.2	13.5	9.7	10.4	7.7	8.0	7.4	7.1
Sevier	35.4	35.3	--	31.2	39.9	33.9	20.3	20.8	--	21.4	26.1	15.1	13.6	15.2	--	16.4	16.5	9.6
Sharp	35.4	39.0	31.0	40.0	32.2	30.7	26.4	32.0	25.9	27.7	24.9	22.4	25.3	23.5	20.3	21.2	19.7	14.6
Stone	33.1	31.2	28.5	29.5	30.0	28.7	26.7	26.1	23.9	26.3	29.3	24.4	20.4	16.0	19.1	22.4	16.3	16.9
Union	37.7	35.9	36.9	32.9	29.1	30.7	28.2	26.0	27.8	20.9	20.8	19.2	14.6	13.3	13.3	11.3	11.1	10.9
Van Buren	32.2	26.1	34.3	26.2	23.2	24.1	26.3	16.7	24.9	16.5	19.8	14.5	18.3	13.6	19.1	13.7	15.2	12.8
Washington	26.2	27.0	24.4	24.5	22.1	21.8	15.2	13.8	12.8	11.6	10.1	9.6	8.3	7.5	7.3	6.4	6.2	5.3
White	32.5	31.0	31.4	30.1	27.8	27.3	23.3	21.3	20.6	20.3	16.5	16.3	17.4	15.9	14.8	12.5	10.7	11.8
Woodruff	43.3	39.9	34.4	35.9	33.6	24.6	30.5	36.1	23.5	26.2	19.5	22.1	15.3	23.6	14.4	22.7	16.5	15.7
Yell	30.5	37.8	24.2	32.0	27.4	32.6	23.9	24.6	15.3	17.3	15.9	15.6	20.3	18.3	11.0	12.3	9.9	14.6

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Percentage of Youth Who Used Marijuana, Inhalants or Hallucinogens In Their Lifetime by County																		
County	Marijuana						Inhalants						Hallucinogens					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Arkansas	19.7	13.9	15.6	17.1	16.1	14.0	5.8	3.0	5.3	4.4	4.8	4.8	1.6	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.9
Ashley	14.7	19.6	12.3	9.1	7.5	10.1	6.8	5.0	5.0	6.1	7.2	7.4	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.6	1.2	0.9
Baxter	19.5	17.7	13.7	15.1	16.4	15.0	7.5	6.8	4.1	3.1	4.3	5.0	2.4	1.6	1.6	2.4	4.2	1.3
Benton	14.0	13.6	15.4	15.1	14.1	13.7	5.1	4.3	4.6	4.1	3.6	4.0	1.8	2.5	2.0	2.3	1.6	2.0
Boone	15.0	13.7	16.0	15.0	11.1	15.0	6.6	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.6	5.2	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.5
Bradley	11.3	10.8	9.3	15.4	10.0	10.3	3.8	4.1	1.0	5.9	1.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.6
Calhoun	13.3	4.3	17.8	--	9.2	--	8.4	2.9	12.2	--	4.6	--	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	0.0	--
Carroll	18.7	12.9	17.3	17.7	17.5	12.7	6.8	3.9	5.4	5.1	5.5	6.1	1.4	1.0	1.7	2.4	2.1	1.8
Chicot	13.9	10.3	10.8	7.9	4.5	8.1	0.9	6.2	3.8	7.8	2.6	5.0	1.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Clark	9.8	17.1	12.1	7.4	9.2	11.2	5.4	5.4	6.1	2.6	3.8	5.6	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.2	1.1	0.2
Clay	16.4	15.1	15.1	11.6	16.5	9.6	6.4	5.8	4.8	4.5	4.2	5.2	1.4	1.9	2.6	0.9	2.2	1.2
Cleburne	16.5	14.9	13.4	21.4	13.7	15.9	6.9	7.0	5.3	5.8	5.0	6.6	1.6	1.0	1.6	2.7	1.7	1.3
Cleveland	12.5	11.3	9.3	10.9	13.1	15.4	3.1	2.0	2.9	5.7	4.6	5.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.9	0.7	0.3
Columbia	13.3	10.2	10.5	7.1	--	5.6	9.1	2.0	4.6	3.6	--	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	--	0.6
Conway	13.4	14.9	14.4	12.7	13.2	14.5	6.2	6.1	4.2	5.3	5.5	8.4	1.4	0.8	0.6	1.9	1.2	1.0
Craighead	11.1	11.7	11.0	10.6	10.9	11.3	4.8	4.0	4.3	5.0	3.6	4.6	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2
Crawford	12.4	14.8	15.6	16.8	14.6	13.2	5.7	7.2	7.4	5.2	5.7	6.5	1.6	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.2
Crittenden	19.5	10.9	--	--	--	11.8	3.2	3.0	--	--	--	1.7	0.8	0.0	--	--	--	0.7
Cross	14.3	16.3	16.1	12.8	12.5	9.2	5.8	5.4	6.4	4.9	5.2	3.2	1.8	1.4	0.5	1.0	1.6	0.4
Dallas	13.0	--	--	--	12.7	--	3.1	--	--	--	3.7	--	1.9	--	--	--	0.0	--
Desha	14.2	16.0	13.4	12.0	4.8	--	5.0	3.3	4.6	6.8	5.9	--	1.3	1.3	0.7	1.2	0.0	--
Drew	16.1	14.5	14.1	15.7	19.0	13.8	6.7	5.1	5.2	7.4	4.4	6.2	1.2	1.5	0.7	1.3	0.4	1.4
Faulkner	15.3	14.3	14.1	11.6	11.0	11.9	5.6	5.1	3.8	4.3	4.3	5.4	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.1
Franklin	14.6	10.3	13.8	15.0	10.8	7.7	6.8	5.6	6.1	5.5	6.5	5.1	1.5	0.9	0.5	2.7	1.5	1.6
Fulton	11.3	5.6	10.6	10.6	10.8	7.8	6.4	1.1	3.6	0.0	0.8	6.5	1.1	1.1	1.2	3.0	0.8	0.0

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Percentage of Youth Who Used Marijuana, Inhalants or Hallucinogens In Their Lifetime by County, Cont.																		
County	Marijuana						Inhalants						Hallucinogens					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Garland	17.1	16.1	14.7	16.6	16.4	14.1	6.2	5.8	5.4	5.1	5.0	4.3	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.7	2.6	1.7
Grant	15.8	12.5	12.6	13.6	11.0	10.3	4.2	5.8	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.8	1.3	1.2	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.5
Greene	11.5	10.9	9.5	12.7	9.3	11.9	5.4	5.7	5.1	4.6	4.0	5.2	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.4	0.5	1.4
Hempstead	17.3	10.5	16.8	16.8	14.8	12.4	9.3	5.3	5.9	6.0	6.0	3.4	1.2	0.8	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.1
Hot Spring	15.9	17.0	15.4	10.3	15.9	12.1	6.6	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.7	0.9	2.0	0.9	0.4	1.4	1.7
Howard	12.5	7.1	8.9	14.7	13.6	13.6	3.3	1.8	2.7	2.8	4.5	4.1	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.2	1.0	0.4
Independence	15.1	13.3	11.6	11.8	9.9	15.2	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.4	4.9	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.1	2.0
Izard	12.7	10.1	18.5	14.6	14.3	13.4	8.2	4.7	7.7	5.1	5.0	6.8	0.3	0.5	1.7	1.0	0.9	1.6
Jackson	19.9	11.2	10.6	9.8	8.9	14.2	7.5	4.9	3.8	3.8	3.5	5.1	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.1
Jefferson	13.9	17.5	13.7	16.8	17.6	14.3	4.9	6.9	4.0	4.1	5.3	4.1	1.2	1.1	0.2	0.7	1.2	0.8
Johnson	20.3	13.0	11.3	12.3	14.1	13.9	8.4	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.6	5.1	2.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.8
Lafayette	6.2	8.2	--	12.0	--	25.8	6.1	4.1	--	2.4	--	4.7	0.0	2.0	--	0.0	--	1.6
Lawrence	13.4	7.3	9.4	8.9	13.8	7.9	4.5	4.5	2.7	1.4	6.1	3.4	1.8	1.0	0.6	0.0	1.5	1.1
Lee	10.9	3.0	16.0	2.6	8.0	4.5	3.8	0.0	6.2	0.0	2.0	1.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0
Lincoln	--	--	--	13.2	13.1	14.3	--	--	--	3.0	5.0	1.9	--	--	--	0.4	0.0	1.5
Little River	15.7	17.1	14.5	13.6	13.7	25.6	4.8	5.7	5.0	6.4	5.7	5.6	0.2	1.6	1.2	0.4	1.7	2.0
Logan	11.8	11.9	15.0	11.0	9.0	12.8	5.4	7.0	4.6	5.2	4.5	5.3	0.8	0.0	0.3	1.6	1.0	1.8
Lonoke	14.0	16.3	11.6	15.6	17.5	17.6	5.8	8.5	5.7	3.5	4.9	6.8	1.2	1.8	0.5	2.1	1.1	1.4
Madison	19.5	19.0	8.4	17.7	10.7	10.4	4.2	7.8	3.3	5.0	2.7	4.0	1.6	2.5	1.0	3.2	1.0	2.9
Marion	17.9	14.7	19.4	15.9	18.7	17.7	5.6	4.1	7.6	2.7	7.9	4.8	1.1	1.2	1.7	1.5	2.2	3.1
Miller	20.4	15.9	13.8	13.7	13.1	9.6	5.1	5.2	2.9	5.2	5.6	4.7	1.4	1.6	0.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
Mississippi	13.9	13.6	10.6	8.6	10.2	9.9	4.0	3.9	2.8	4.2	3.5	3.7	0.9	1.5	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.5
Monroe	19.4	19.3	17.8	14.4	11.1	7.8	4.2	4.6	3.4	3.3	2.8	2.9	2.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.0
Montgomery	16.2	15.6	16.3	9.3	9.6	17.8	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.8	8.6	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.4	2.3
Nevada	15.9	16.7	13.2	20.0	10.2	7.6	6.5	4.5	3.0	4.3	1.9	3.6	1.1	1.6	0.4	1.1	1.5	0.4

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Percentage of Youth Who Used Marijuana, Inhalants or Hallucinogens In Their Lifetime by County, Cont.																		
County	Marijuana						Inhalants						Hallucinogens					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Newton	13.8	13.4	10.7	9.7	13.1	14.7	4.1	5.1	4.2	2.1	4.2	0.7	1.2	1.5	2.1	2.1	0.0	1.5
Ouachita	18.2	11.3	13.0	12.2	13.1	11.8	7.6	6.3	4.7	5.6	5.1	5.6	0.4	0.4	1.3	0.4	1.1	0.2
Perry	10.8	13.7	10.2	10.9	11.3	14.4	5.8	3.2	4.0	5.9	5.4	6.7	1.2	1.6	0.9	0.5	3.2	1.5
Phillips	18.4	14.2	12.8	11.1	11.5	10.0	4.5	4.3	4.6	2.6	2.3	3.5	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.3
Pike	12.1	12.3	13.0	11.6	4.0	8.5	6.4	5.6	5.1	4.8	8.1	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poinsett	13.1	14.4	14.7	17.3	13.3	12.9	4.3	5.0	3.3	5.2	5.0	5.3	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.5	1.1	0.8
Polk	12.7	13.9	16.6	15.3	12.8	12.7	6.6	4.6	5.5	6.8	4.0	6.9	1.2	1.7	0.5	1.5	1.2	1.3
Pope	13.0	13.5	13.8	11.4	11.1	12.0	5.7	4.2	4.8	5.5	4.6	5.3	2.1	1.4	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.1
Prairie	21.3	18.8	14.3	9.4	15.7	--	11.5	6.2	3.6	1.5	3.1	--	0.6	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	--
Pulaski	20.1	16.8	17.3	14.8	13.6	15.0	5.6	4.8	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.1	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.4
Randolph	13.4	13.5	9.6	10.4	12.9	14.3	7.4	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.5	7.4	1.5	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.4	0.6
Saint Francis	8.0	--	16.1	9.5	17.6	13.1	4.0	--	4.7	1.8	5.0	2.7	0.0	--	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.0
Saline	15.8	13.8	13.7	6.0	11.7	10.6	5.1	4.3	4.4	3.9	4.3	4.6	1.6	1.8	1.2	0.8	2.0	1.2
Scott	--	12.4	15.2	13.6	14.5	16.0	--	5.4	5.9	4.6	7.3	6.8	--	1.2	1.0	0.6	1.5	0.7
Searcy	13.6	13.4	16.6	8.2	14.5	13.7	6.2	4.0	7.6	1.4	6.9	7.0	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.5	1.1	1.3
Sebastian	18.1	17.9	16.6	18.6	15.2	19.4	5.8	5.0	4.2	4.8	5.1	5.5	2.2	2.0	1.3	2.5	1.7	2.9
Sevier	14.5	14.1	--	9.1	11.3	13.7	5.0	6.1	--	7.8	3.9	5.2	0.8	1.3	--	0.6	0.0	0.7
Sharp	14.5	18.6	13.5	16.0	12.4	14.0	7.8	9.3	6.4	7.9	7.1	7.1	1.7	2.3	1.4	1.6	2.3	2.5
Stone	18.2	14.7	12.9	16.0	15.5	13.6	7.1	4.7	5.2	8.3	7.1	4.1	1.4	1.2	0.8	1.7	1.4	1.7
Union	17.0	17.2	19.7	17.2	15.4	14.8	6.9	4.1	6.1	5.2	5.1	5.7	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.5
Van Buren	11.9	9.0	14.5	8.4	9.5	9.2	7.2	4.8	6.8	3.2	4.7	3.5	0.0	0.7	2.1	0.7	1.3	1.8
Washington	14.0	13.4	12.7	13.4	11.7	12.3	5.2	4.3	3.1	3.0	3.6	3.5	2.1	2.0	2.3	1.7	1.4	1.6
White	15.2	12.8	14.4	13.9	13.1	12.1	6.6	5.4	4.8	4.5	4.0	5.3	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.1	1.6
Woodruff	17.9	14.8	11.5	18.1	16.2	14.4	4.3	7.7	2.3	4.8	4.8	2.6	3.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.0
Yell	18.2	16.6	11.1	13.8	7.5	18.0	5.3	6.8	3.7	1.7	0.7	3.4	2.3	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.7	2.3

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Percentage of Youth Who Used Cocaine, Methamphetamines or Synthetic Marijuana In Their Lifetime by County																		
County	Cocaine						Methamphetamines						Synthetic Marijuana					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Arkansas	1.0	1.3	1.0	2.0	0.6	0.7	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.2	3.1	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.5	0.7
Ashley	1.2	1.6	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	3.5	3.0	1.7	2.4	1.2	0.9
Baxter	1.5	0.9	0.6	1.0	2.1	0.5	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	4.1	2.4	1.5	1.1	2.3	1.3
Benton	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	3.4	2.2	2.3	1.7	1.7	1.5
Boone	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.6	3.9	2.4	1.9	1.1	1.0	2.0
Bradley	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.9	1.0	1.3	2.0	0.5	0.3
Calhoun	2.8	0.0	1.1	--	1.8	--	2.8	0.0	1.2	--	0.0	--	3.7	0.0	3.4	--	0.9	--
Carroll	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.9	0.6	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.2	0.4	3.9	2.7	1.8	3.2	2.6	0.6
Chicot	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	1.1	0.5	1.6	0.6	0.5
Clark	0.9	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.0	2.9	2.2	0.2	1.8	0.6
Clay	1.4	1.6	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.2	6.1	7.0	3.5	2.2	3.7	2.7
Cleburne	1.8	2.3	0.5	2.5	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.6	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.6	4.7	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.8
Cleveland	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.6	1.3	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	5.0	1.7	1.4	0.6	0.0	1.8
Columbia	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.7	--	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.0	--	0.6	5.6	4.1	1.4	1.4	--	0.6
Conway	1.4	1.2	0.6	1.7	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.2	4.6	1.2	2.2	1.2	1.5	2.1
Craighead	0.5	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.1
Crawford	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.5	1.1	1.9	1.2	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.8	0.0	3.0	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.3	3.0
Crittenden	0.8	0.0	--	--	--	0.1	0.0	0.0	--	--	--	0.1	0.8	1.0	--	--	--	1.1
Cross	0.6	1.6	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.5	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.2	2.0	2.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	0.7
Dallas	1.9	--	--	--	0.0	--	1.3	--	--	--	0.0	--	2.5	--	--	--	0.0	--
Desha	0.7	0.0	1.1	2.8	0.5	--	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.1	--	1.7	2.9	0.7	2.0	0.0	--
Drew	1.8	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.8	5.6	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.3	2.2
Faulkner	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3	3.9	2.5	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.4
Franklin	0.0	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.4	3.8	0.9	1.2	2.8	0.7	1.4
Fulton	1.1	0.0	1.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	2.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	1.2	1.5	0.8	0.0

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Percentage of Youth Who Used Cocaine, Methamphetamines or Synthetic Marijuana In Their Lifetime by County, Cont.																		
County	Cocaine						Methamphetamines						Synthetic Marijuana					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Garland	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.5	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.9	3.2	3.9	3.7	2.5	2.3	2.0
Grant	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	3.6	2.1	2.2	2.2	1.1	1.2
Greene	0.6	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.6	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.5	3.2	2.5	2.3	2.2	1.1	2.4
Hempstead	3.6	1.4	1.0	2.6	0.9	1.3	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.5	3.5	2.6	2.9	1.3	1.7	1.1
Hot Spring	1.7	1.8	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.4	1.6	0.8	0.3	1.3	0.6	0.5	3.4	3.1	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.6
Howard	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6	1.6	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.6	1.1	0.2	3.8	0.9	1.4	1.6	0.8	0.7
Independence	1.3	0.7	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.7	4.3	4.8	2.1	2.5	1.5	2.7
Izard	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.8	5.8	2.6	4.7	4.0	1.7	3.2
Jackson	1.9	1.5	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.5	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	5.4	4.2	1.0	1.4	0.7	2.4
Jefferson	1.1	2.1	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.6	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	4.4	5.3	0.6	1.2	1.1	0.6
Johnson	2.3	0.6	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.9	2.1	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.8	4.2	1.6	1.4	1.6	0.8	1.4
Lafayette	0.0	2.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	0.0	2.1	--	0.0	--	0.0	0.8	4.1	--	2.4	--	1.6
Lawrence	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.2	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.4	3.4	1.4	0.8	0.7	2.5	0.9
Lee	0.8	0.0	1.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lincoln	--	--	--	1.3	0.0	0.4	--	--	--	1.3	0.0	0.8	--	--	--	0.4	0.0	1.1
Little River	0.2	0.8	1.7	1.1	0.7	1.8	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.5	4.2	6.2	2.7	1.5	1.4	1.5
Logan	1.3	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.2	2.2	1.7	2.0	0.7	0.8	1.6
Lonoke	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.8	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	2.8	2.9	1.0	0.7	1.4	2.1
Madison	0.9	2.4	1.0	2.9	0.7	1.2	1.4	1.7	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.4	4.0	4.9	0.7	1.9	1.3	1.3
Marion	0.8	1.2	1.7	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.1	0.3	0.7	1.5	0.8	0.3	3.3	2.9	1.3	1.8	1.6	2.0
Miller	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.8	6.3	4.5	2.1	2.0	0.9	0.9
Mississippi	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	1.7	2.1	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.1
Monroe	1.4	1.1	2.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.8	1.1	2.3	0.0	1.7	0.0
Montgomery	2.0	2.3	1.3	0.5	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.7	3.6	0.5	1.4	3.3	1.0	1.2
Nevada	1.4	0.6	1.1	3.2	0.9	0.0	1.8	1.9	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	4.7	2.5	2.2	7.4	0.9	0.8

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Percentage of Youth Who Used Cocaine, Methamphetamines or Synthetic Marijuana In Their Lifetime by County, Cont.																		
County	Cocaine						Methamphetamines						Synthetic Marijuana					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Newton	0.6	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.9	1.7	0.5	1.2	2.2
Ouachita	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	3.0	1.3	2.5	1.0	1.2	0.4
Perry	0.3	1.3	1.3	0.5	1.1	2.6	0.3	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.0	0.5	1.7	3.8	1.3	0.9	0.5	3.1
Phillips	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.3	1.3	1.9	0.0	0.9	0.9	1.0
Pike	1.5	1.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	2.5	2.9	4.1	0.0	6.5
Poinsett	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.5	0.6	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.2	2.4	1.3	1.3
Polk	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.9	1.3	1.3	0.6	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	2.2	3.2	1.5	1.8	1.2	2.9
Pope	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.6	2.9	2.2	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.5
Prairie	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	--	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	--	1.9	3.9	0.7	0.0	2.3	--
Pulaski	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	2.2	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1
Randolph	1.1	0.9	1.4	0.5	1.4	1.4	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.2	0.6	3.7	4.0	2.5	2.2	4.0	4.8
Saint Francis	0.0	--	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	--	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	--	1.5	0.3	0.9	0.0
Saline	1.6	1.2	1.2	0.2	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.4	2.9	1.7	1.6	0.7	1.2	1.1
Scott	--	0.9	1.4	0.7	1.5	0.4	--	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.2	0.0	--	1.8	3.5	2.6	3.0	1.1
Searcy	0.6	1.0	1.7	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.9	1.0	1.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	3.4	2.4	2.4	0.9	2.9	2.2
Sebastian	1.8	1.8	1.0	1.3	0.5	1.5	1.9	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.7	4.4	2.9	1.9	2.1	1.6	2.4
Sevier	1.0	2.4	--	1.3	0.0	1.9	0.6	0.7	--	1.3	0.0	0.6	3.3	1.7	--	0.0	0.5	2.3
Sharp	1.9	1.8	1.0	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.4	7.8	5.5	2.7	3.2	2.4	2.0
Stone	2.3	0.9	0.8	2.0	1.7	1.2	2.0	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.6	1.2	6.6	5.3	3.9	3.2	3.4	3.8
Union	1.1	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	2.8	3.1	3.2	1.3	1.7	1.7
Van Buren	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.2	2.5	1.6	3.7	1.3	1.3	1.2
Washington	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.5	2.6	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.6
White	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.3	3.0	2.2	1.9	1.7	0.9	1.4
Woodruff	1.2	0.7	0.0	1.2	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	5.6	2.1	0.0	2.4	3.1	1.5
Yell	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	2.3	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.1	3.0	1.7	0.4	1.0	0.0	5.6

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

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

Percentage of Youth Who Used Bath Salts, Ecstasy or Heroin In Their Lifetime by County																		
County	Bath Salts						Ecstasy						Heroin					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Arkansas	0.5	1.0	0.7	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.7
Ashley	0.8	1.1	1.2	2.0	2.9	3.1	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.3
Baxter	1.5	1.8	1.0	1.6	1.5	0.6	2.8	1.7	0.8	1.6	1.1	0.2	1.1	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.2
Benton	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5
Boone	1.1	0.8	2.3	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.4	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.7
Bradley	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Calhoun	1.0	0.0	1.1	--	0.0	--	0.0	0.0	2.3	--	0.0	--	1.0	0.0	0.0	--	0.9	--
Carroll	1.4	2.2	0.6	0.9	1.6	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.5
Chicot	0.9	0.9	1.0	3.2	1.9	2.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Clark	0.9	0.7	1.5	1.4	2.3	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0
Clay	0.0	1.0	0.4	1.7	0.5	1.2	0.4	1.4	0.7	1.1	1.2	0.5	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0
Cleburne	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.9	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.7	1.0	1.0
Cleveland	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.2	1.0	0.7	1.3	2.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Columbia	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	--	1.2	0.0	2.1	1.9	0.7	--	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	0.6
Conway	1.1	0.9	0.3	1.0	1.0	2.3	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.2
Craighead	0.8	1.1	1.0	2.1	1.7	1.6	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6
Crawford	1.1	0.5	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.3	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.6	0.4	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.1
Crittenden	3.1	0.0	--	--	--	1.7	0.0	0.0	--	--	--	0.4	0.0	0.0	--	--	--	0.2
Cross	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.3	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.2	1.2	0.5	1.3	0.4	0.4
Dallas	1.2	--	--	--	0.0	--	0.6	--	--	--	0.8	--	0.0	--	--	--	0.0	--
Desha	0.9	1.3	1.8	2.8	1.6	--	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.6	0.5	--	0.6	0.0	0.4	1.6	0.0	--
Drew	1.1	1.0	1.9	2.2	0.9	1.8	1.4	0.3	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.8
Faulkner	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.4	2.0	1.5	0.9	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.8
Franklin	3.0	1.5	1.4	1.7	0.7	1.8	0.0	0.8	0.5	1.6	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.2
Fulton	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.8	0.0	2.0	0.3	0.0	1.2	2.3	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.0	2.3	1.5	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 Bath Salts, Ecstasy or Heroin In Their Lifetime by County, Cont.																		
County	Bath Salts						Ecstasy						Heroin					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Garland	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.4	1.7	0.8	1.0
Grant	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.3
Greene	0.8	1.8	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Hempstead	0.8	1.6	2.9	1.3	2.9	1.3	0.8	0.4	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.7	0.6	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Hot Spring	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.9	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.9
Howard	0.5	0.7	0.7	2.0	1.6	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.8	1.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.2	1.0	0.4
Independence	1.0	1.1	1.6	2.3	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.4	0.9	1.5	0.9	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7
Izard	0.8	0.3	2.8	0.5	1.2	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.9	1.3
Jackson	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.9	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0
Jefferson	1.2	1.0	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3
Johnson	0.4	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.6
Lafayette	0.8	2.1	--	3.7	--	1.6	0.0	0.0	--	1.2	--	0.0	0.8	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0
Lawrence	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.0	1.7	1.7	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.2	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4
Lee	1.5	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lincoln	--	--	--	0.0	0.0	1.1	--	--	--	1.3	0.0	1.5	--	--	--	0.0	1.3	0.4
Little River	0.7	0.8	0.3	1.9	1.7	2.9	1.4	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.5	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.3
Logan	1.1	0.0	0.6	1.4	2.3	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.3	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.5
Lonoke	0.7	1.8	1.3	0.7	2.0	1.6	1.1	0.7	0.3	2.1	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.7
Madison	1.1	1.2	1.1	2.1	0.3	1.9	1.2	2.2	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.8	0.7	1.5	0.0	1.9	0.3	0.6
Marion	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.3	2.4	1.4	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.6	1.9	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.3
Miller	1.3	0.8	1.2	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.4
Mississippi	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.2	2.1	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4
Monroe	0.0	0.0	4.5	2.2	1.1	1.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Montgomery	0.7	1.4	2.2	1.9	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.0	1.7
Nevada	1.4	0.3	0.8	4.2	0.3	1.6	1.1	2.3	1.5	3.2	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	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 Bath Salts, Ecstasy or Heroin In Their Lifetime by County, Cont.																		
County	Bath Salts						Ecstasy						Heroin					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Newton	0.6	1.8	1.7	1.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.6	1.5
Ouachita	1.6	0.7	1.1	1.5	1.6	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.8
Perry	0.3	0.8	1.8	0.9	2.1	1.0	0.9	1.6	0.4	0.5	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.0	1.1	0.5
Phillips	1.5	2.2	0.9	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0
Pike	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poinsett	0.7	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.4	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.3
Polk	1.3	0.9	1.2	2.0	1.5	2.3	0.9	1.3	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.3	1.0	0.2
Pope	1.0	1.1	1.2	2.0	1.4	2.1	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9
Prairie	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	1.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	--	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.6	--
Pulaski	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.5	2.1	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6
Randolph	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.8	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.8
Saint Francis	0.0	--	0.3	0.9	2.7	1.1	0.0	--	0.0	0.6	1.4	0.5	0.0	--	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0
Saline	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.6
Scott	--	0.6	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.0	--	0.3	1.7	0.7	0.3	0.4	--	0.3	0.7	0.0	1.2	0.4
Searcy	0.0	0.7	1.0	1.4	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.4
Sebastian	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.4	2.0	1.4	0.7	1.4	0.7	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.7
Sevier	0.8	0.6	--	1.9	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.7	--	1.3	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.4	--	0.7	0.5	0.3
Sharp	1.0	1.0	1.2	2.2	1.9	0.7	1.4	1.6	0.8	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.7	0.4
Stone	0.6	1.2	1.6	0.9	2.0	2.0	1.2	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.3	1.7
Union	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.6	0.9	1.8	1.0	1.7	1.9	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.1
Van Buren	1.1	0.2	1.0	1.1	1.4	0.8	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.9	1.2	0.4	1.1	1.0
Washington	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.5	2.0	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4
White	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.4	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.5
Woodruff	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.6	1.8	1.0	1.9	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.9	3.6	0.6	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.5
Yell	0.8	1.7	1.1	1.7	0.0	2.2	3.1	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.0	2.2	0.8	0.0	0.4	1.7	0.0	1.1

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

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

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					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Arkansas	8.7	4.5	5.0	7.0	6.1	5.1	3.6	1.3	2.0	2.0	1.5	2.1	30.4	25.1	21.9	21.3	19.8	18.1	25.7	18.9	20.7	24.3	21.8	21.0
Ashley	7.2	10.6	7.0	6.8	6.6	5.4	3.1	3.4	2.6	2.8	2.7	3.1	24.1	29.9	21.6	14.5	14.6	17.8	20.8	26.5	18.7	17.0	17.8	19.1
Baxter	10.9	9.4	6.8	6.8	7.5	4.3	3.9	3.7	3.2	2.4	3.2	1.4	23.8	23.0	18.4	14.6	17.1	16.1	26.3	23.4	17.5	19.3	21.6	20.0
Benton	6.8	7.5	8.0	7.8	7.0	5.5	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.7	1.9	17.8	16.8	18.0	17.4	16.2	13.7	19.4	19.3	21.3	21.3	19.6	19.3
Boone	6.9	6.5	7.4	8.1	6.7	5.9	3.1	2.8	3.1	2.6	2.3	3.4	22.5	20.1	20.7	19.5	15.7	17.1	20.2	18.5	21.5	21.3	17.9	21.2
Bradley	2.9	3.2	3.6	5.6	5.1	4.0	1.0	1.9	1.3	2.7	1.0	0.6	15.4	16.8	10.5	17.5	12.6	10.3	15.1	14.5	12.1	22.1	15.3	14.3
Calhoun	6.7	3.0	11.2	--	5.5	--	3.8	1.5	1.1	--	2.8	--	19.8	14.5	25.8	--	13.9	--	25.0	10.0	29.7	--	16.4	--
Carroll	9.7	5.5	7.4	8.8	7.3	5.8	3.6	3.3	2.3	3.0	3.0	1.4	27.4	19.4	21.4	24.1	20.1	16.5	25.7	19.4	21.6	23.5	23.0	19.2
Chicot	6.5	4.3	3.4	4.8	1.3	3.7	5.7	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.4	14.3	11.7	13.1	3.3	4.5	11.5	20.0	17.5	14.9	17.2	11.5	16.7
Clark	5.6	9.7	7.8	4.7	4.3	4.8	3.2	3.3	4.2	1.6	2.5	1.7	18.1	28.8	21.1	13.0	12.4	11.9	15.5	23.0	18.7	12.0	14.6	16.9
Clay	7.6	7.1	6.9	8.2	6.5	7.8	3.7	5.1	3.1	3.4	2.0	3.5	24.7	23.3	21.4	17.5	19.0	13.7	21.7	19.6	18.9	19.7	21.6	17.2
Cleburne	9.1	6.5	7.6	9.8	10.3	6.0	4.4	3.6	2.7	4.4	2.8	2.3	22.3	19.0	18.4	23.3	16.5	17.5	23.0	20.5	19.4	27.7	20.8	22.1
Cleveland	8.1	5.1	3.6	7.7	7.8	6.5	3.1	3.4	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.4	19.4	17.6	15.1	20.8	22.9	20.1	18.6	16.2	14.3	17.6	20.3	20.6
Columbia	5.6	6.3	4.6	6.5	--	4.3	4.2	3.2	2.3	1.5	--	3.1	22.9	14.7	18.9	12.4	--	16.8	21.5	15.3	16.9	12.1	--	12.3
Conway	7.5	6.3	5.3	7.9	7.2	7.2	3.7	2.8	2.7	3.0	3.3	4.1	20.1	20.7	19.9	19.6	20.2	23.0	19.0	20.8	18.0	18.9	19.7	22.9
Craighead	6.6	7.7	8.0	8.0	7.0	6.1	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.1	2.2	1.7	16.3	15.8	15.1	15.1	13.6	13.1	16.9	17.9	17.0	18.7	17.4	18.3
Crawford	6.8	8.8	7.5	8.1	7.4	7.9	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.0	2.4	15.7	16.9	21.5	20.2	17.0	13.8	18.1	21.4	24.5	22.6	21.8	21.5
Crittenden	4.8	2.0	--	--	--	4.3	0.8	2.0	--	--	--	1.0	15.4	15.3	--	--	--	6.1	26.6	16.7	--	--	--	16.0
Cross	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.8	7.8	3.6	3.1	4.4	3.3	3.4	2.2	0.6	21.2	23.0	19.4	21.3	12.8	8.6	22.6	23.6	24.2	20.4	18.4	12.8
Dallas	5.6	--	--	--	6.8	--	1.2	--	--	--	2.2	--	18.8	--	--	--	18.8	--	17.9	--	--	--	17.0	--
Desha	6.5	3.8	6.5	6.5	4.9	--	2.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	0.5	--	19.8	16.4	15.0	18.1	5.9	--	21.0	20.4	19.2	21.0	11.8	--
Drew	6.0	7.0	5.6	7.8	5.3	7.1	2.7	3.4	2.6	3.5	3.1	3.2	20.1	14.1	19.1	16.6	18.9	18.1	22.3	20.2	18.8	24.1	23.3	21.2
Faulkner	8.5	8.1	7.1	6.8	5.8	6.0	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.8	1.8	1.9	19.3	18.0	15.3	17.3	14.0	16.4	21.4	20.4	19.8	17.9	17.5	19.6
Franklin	6.8	6.8	6.8	9.8	5.6	5.1	2.3	1.7	1.6	2.6	2.6	3.0	23.7	18.6	21.5	20.2	19.1	15.4	22.6	17.4	19.8	22.7	18.0	14.6
Fulton	6.4	6.7	11.5	3.0	6.6	4.6	3.3	1.1	1.2	3.1	2.5	3.3	23.5	18.0	19.3	20.6	20.8	23.0	17.1	12.1	20.5	12.8	14.8	13.5

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

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					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Garland	9.7	9.3	8.1	9.9	8.3	6.4	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.9	2.5	2.3	21.2	19.9	15.9	16.9	14.8	13.1	23.5	23.0	21.3	22.8	23.5	19.7
Grant	9.9	6.3	6.7	6.5	6.6	7.0	3.2	3.2	2.1	3.4	1.7	2.4	23.7	20.3	16.1	15.9	13.4	14.9	22.6	18.9	17.4	19.0	16.9	16.9
Greene	5.7	8.0	8.5	9.1	5.1	4.8	2.5	3.7	3.6	2.9	1.2	2.0	18.5	16.6	15.4	16.1	11.5	14.3	17.6	18.2	16.5	20.2	14.9	16.7
Hempstead	6.5	5.4	8.4	7.1	6.3	5.1	3.7	4.2	2.9	2.3	3.2	1.6	24.6	15.3	20.0	13.9	14.9	13.5	25.6	17.8	22.9	22.5	21.9	18.1
Hot Spring	7.2	10.9	8.2	6.7	7.8	6.3	2.7	3.4	2.9	1.5	4.2	1.7	18.1	20.1	17.9	11.3	16.5	12.1	22.4	23.1	21.8	16.5	22.9	19.8
Howard	5.1	2.7	4.7	5.7	7.4	5.2	2.1	2.3	3.4	3.4	2.6	1.3	16.1	15.6	19.7	21.0	22.9	19.7	17.6	10.9	16.0	21.5	20.9	19.0
Independence	8.9	7.0	5.8	8.3	5.7	5.7	3.7	2.7	2.8	3.6	3.0	2.2	22.5	21.5	15.5	16.6	14.3	17.5	20.7	19.0	17.7	19.2	16.3	21.2
Izard	6.3	7.0	9.5	6.7	6.7	7.1	2.6	2.1	4.5	2.0	2.6	2.9	26.3	20.8	29.4	21.3	19.9	21.4	19.4	16.1	27.0	21.2	21.3	23.1
Jackson	7.0	5.2	5.9	5.5	3.0	7.0	2.6	2.7	2.0	2.2	1.2	2.2	22.7	18.0	14.4	13.9	10.5	18.0	26.6	17.0	15.7	15.4	13.1	20.9
Jefferson	5.7	10.2	3.8	5.6	6.8	5.5	2.8	5.2	1.9	1.7	2.6	1.5	17.3	22.9	7.8	15.7	17.0	13.3	19.4	23.6	18.7	22.1	23.8	19.8
Johnson	12.0	6.5	5.2	5.6	5.1	5.8	4.2	2.8	2.6	2.6	1.3	1.9	26.9	16.7	14.8	13.3	17.6	15.5	27.4	18.5	17.4	17.8	19.4	19.5
Lafayette	3.1	0.0	--	6.1	--	10.9	2.3	0.0	--	3.6	--	3.1	10.1	21.7	--	12.0	--	31.2	15.2	12.2	--	19.3	--	31.2
Lawrence	7.0	4.8	6.7	5.6	6.5	6.5	3.0	2.4	2.9	1.0	2.2	1.7	22.6	15.9	17.6	14.9	19.7	14.3	17.5	12.4	14.4	11.7	20.4	14.8
Lee	0.8	0.0	4.0	2.6	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	6.2	3.6	11.1	5.3	4.0	3.1	15.4	3.0	20.0	5.3	14.0	4.5
Lincoln	--	--	--	7.7	9.4	3.4	--	--	--	2.6	3.1	3.4	--	--	--	17.5	22.5	23.7	--	--	--	19.7	20.6	17.0
Little River	8.5	7.8	5.0	6.7	8.3	8.5	2.5	4.9	3.5	4.1	3.5	4.1	25.1	24.5	23.3	21.9	19.3	33.1	20.5	23.3	19.5	22.1	22.1	34.2
Logan	6.0	6.4	7.8	4.9	4.7	5.4	3.3	2.7	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.6	21.9	21.5	21.6	13.6	13.8	15.5	18.2	18.5	21.2	15.9	14.9	18.0
Lonoke	8.8	7.5	6.8	9.2	8.3	6.2	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.5	4.3	3.4	19.6	18.3	16.2	17.7	19.7	21.1	20.7	23.9	17.4	22.9	24.7	24.2
Madison	9.4	9.8	3.9	9.9	3.7	4.0	3.2	4.6	2.4	3.5	0.7	1.5	24.4	23.7	12.5	22.7	8.4	12.5	24.6	24.1	12.2	23.3	15.0	15.1
Marion	10.3	6.5	7.3	3.6	7.0	9.1	4.5	1.5	4.3	0.9	2.4	2.6	21.2	19.8	21.5	17.1	17.2	17.4	24.1	17.5	25.2	19.7	25.9	22.9
Miller	7.9	8.2	7.0	8.4	7.0	4.1	3.2	3.3	3.2	2.1	2.6	1.0	22.7	18.3	15.2	19.4	14.2	10.4	25.8	21.9	19.1	21.3	20.6	15.4
Mississippi	7.5	7.0	5.9	5.8	4.2	6.0	2.4	3.5	2.0	1.9	0.9	1.6	17.4	15.0	12.0	9.9	10.7	10.2	19.1	18.8	16.0	15.3	15.2	17.3
Monroe	4.2	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.5	2.0	1.4	3.5	2.3	1.1	3.4	0.0	15.3	9.3	16.9	7.8	10.1	3.0	20.8	21.6	26.7	17.6	17.1	11.8
Montgomery	11.3	8.7	8.4	6.2	2.4	7.0	4.3	3.7	3.1	1.9	1.0	3.5	25.7	18.3	17.9	12.3	10.7	19.8	24.5	22.4	21.3	15.0	13.8	25.9
Nevada	8.0	3.5	6.5	8.5	3.1	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.4	5.3	1.2	2.8	23.4	18.1	14.8	22.1	7.5	8.0	22.6	20.4	17.2	26.3	13.6	12.3

** 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 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					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Newton	1.8	5.1	5.0	5.6	4.8	4.4	1.2	2.6	2.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	15.7	18.7	9.7	10.8	12.7	12.5	16.6	18.4	15.6	15.4	16.6	19.7
Ouachita	8.7	6.5	6.4	6.5	5.9	6.2	3.9	2.1	1.7	3.0	3.1	2.5	19.9	17.2	14.7	15.8	15.8	13.6	25.9	18.8	18.2	19.9	19.9	19.5
Perry	5.2	9.6	5.3	7.2	10.6	4.1	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.7	3.1	17.7	21.2	17.7	20.4	12.3	18.2	15.3	18.9	13.7	19.9	21.8	23.0
Phillips	5.9	6.1	6.6	5.7	4.3	4.4	3.2	1.5	3.7	1.2	1.1	2.5	16.9	14.3	14.9	8.4	11.5	13.2	23.1	20.1	18.5	15.9	17.2	17.1
Pike	6.1	7.9	7.4	4.8	5.1	4.3	1.9	3.1	4.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	23.6	22.1	23.7	16.4	11.2	6.5	17.4	18.4	21.0	12.3	12.1	8.5
Poinsett	7.4	6.9	7.6	9.3	7.5	6.8	1.8	2.8	2.6	3.5	1.3	1.4	18.9	18.5	18.2	19.7	16.9	13.7	19.2	20.0	19.2	23.5	18.5	19.1
Polk	5.8	6.3	6.2	7.7	4.8	5.0	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.8	1.9	1.8	17.5	19.5	21.2	21.1	15.7	18.6	19.4	18.5	23.8	22.1	17.7	19.8
Pope	6.3	6.0	6.3	8.3	5.2	6.5	2.7	2.8	2.6	3.1	1.6	2.3	19.5	16.8	16.4	14.6	12.8	12.4	18.6	19.0	19.5	19.1	17.1	19.5
Prairie	14.1	7.8	5.7	1.4	6.2	--	3.2	3.5	0.0	0.7	4.7	--	36.9	26.4	25.0	15.2	19.0	--	31.2	23.8	17.9	11.5	18.8	--
Pulaski	7.6	6.1	6.1	6.8	5.1	4.9	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.1	17.6	13.7	14.2	12.1	10.8	10.5	25.8	22.5	23.2	21.4	20.1	21.0
Randolph	7.0	8.8	6.4	4.8	5.2	5.9	2.6	2.8	2.5	3.6	2.2	2.2	23.4	26.4	14.7	17.9	17.6	25.6	18.6	18.7	15.1	17.1	19.3	21.6
Saint Francis	4.0	--	5.1	2.8	5.9	1.1	4.0	--	1.8	0.3	3.1	1.1	12.0	--	9.5	6.2	9.4	7.1	12.0	--	22.0	14.0	24.2	17.4
Saline	8.7	8.2	7.2	4.5	6.4	5.6	3.4	3.5	3.3	1.7	1.9	1.8	21.0	19.1	18.4	9.8	13.6	11.9	21.4	19.7	20.7	12.7	18.6	17.6
Scott	--	5.5	7.9	4.9	7.0	3.5	--	3.0	3.1	2.6	2.4	0.8	--	20.2	22.7	16.3	20.0	22.2	--	17.4	21.1	18.8	23.9	20.4
Searcy	6.2	4.7	6.3	2.7	7.5	5.6	3.1	2.4	2.1	0.9	1.7	3.0	22.9	23.6	20.1	11.8	20.2	18.1	20.1	18.1	21.3	11.8	19.0	18.5
Sebastian	7.7	8.4	7.3	9.2	6.7	7.2	2.9	4.0	2.6	3.2	2.2	2.5	18.3	20.0	16.1	20.0	16.6	17.7	23.4	22.8	21.9	24.6	21.6	25.4
Sevier	5.7	6.7	--	6.5	3.9	6.7	2.6	3.0	--	3.2	1.0	2.8	24.1	22.8	--	14.4	22.3	20.3	18.0	20.2	--	18.2	16.7	21.2
Sharp	9.3	10.3	7.9	10.6	8.6	7.5	4.5	3.9	3.6	2.9	3.6	3.5	26.9	29.5	21.6	24.5	20.5	20.2	20.3	25.7	18.8	24.8	20.5	21.4
Stone	6.3	6.3	4.4	9.7	9.7	7.0	3.4	3.3	2.2	3.7	3.4	2.6	21.6	21.2	16.9	18.9	18.6	15.4	22.7	19.6	16.9	22.7	24.2	19.6
Union	9.5	7.5	10.2	9.1	5.6	6.4	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.3	2.2	1.8	24.3	22.1	24.0	18.8	14.3	16.4	24.3	22.1	27.7	24.3	21.4	21.6
Van Buren	5.9	6.5	7.9	4.9	5.9	4.5	2.0	3.9	2.9	1.9	3.1	2.2	17.3	14.7	22.2	12.2	12.9	11.5	18.3	14.2	20.9	12.2	15.9	14.1
Washington	6.6	6.3	5.5	5.8	5.1	4.3	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.4	1.8	1.6	15.7	15.7	13.3	12.7	11.2	10.5	19.4	18.9	17.5	18.2	17.3	17.9
White	9.0	8.2	9.2	7.2	5.6	6.6	4.3	3.7	3.3	3.0	2.5	2.7	20.4	19.4	19.2	17.5	14.7	14.6	21.6	19.3	20.9	19.3	18.3	18.6
Woodruff	9.8	7.7	6.9	9.6	7.5	8.8	2.5	2.8	0.8	4.2	3.1	3.6	27.0	28.2	24.4	25.3	26.3	17.2	20.1	21.0	19.1	23.4	21.3	19.5
Yell	8.3	7.7	3.0	6.6	3.4	5.6	3.8	3.1	1.1	2.4	1.4	1.1	20.5	20.3	12.3	14.8	13.0	7.9	22.0	23.2	14.7	18.2	10.3	24.7

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

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

Percentage of Youth Who Used Alcohol, Cigarettes or Smokeless Tobacco During the Past 30 Days by County																		
County	Alcohol						Cigarettes						Smokeless Tobacco					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Arkansas	25.0	14.9	18.5	17.8	17.6	16.1	14.4	7.8	8.0	8.9	7.7	5.4	11.0	6.0	4.2	5.7	6.8	3.1
Ashley	18.9	23.3	13.5	10.0	7.7	11.8	11.8	14.4	7.7	6.0	3.6	3.5	8.0	9.8	5.8	4.7	1.2	4.2
Baxter	14.8	15.0	10.4	9.7	13.4	9.7	12.0	8.5	7.1	5.3	5.7	2.9	7.0	5.6	4.1	3.7	3.9	2.3
Benton	12.0	10.8	11.9	11.7	10.5	9.2	5.6	4.9	4.9	4.0	3.5	2.3	3.5	2.8	3.5	2.7	2.5	1.9
Boone	12.6	11.2	12.6	12.1	8.5	10.0	7.9	6.8	8.9	6.8	6.5	5.6	6.5	6.6	4.9	6.0	4.2	4.8
Bradley	18.1	10.0	9.5	13.3	10.4	8.0	6.5	7.6	5.3	5.9	4.1	2.8	7.5	4.1	3.1	4.4	3.6	4.9
Calhoun	18.7	5.7	16.5	--	14.5	--	6.3	2.9	1.1	--	9.3	--	9.9	5.6	10.9	--	4.5	--
Carroll	18.6	13.8	13.8	16.3	13.4	10.5	7.3	5.9	6.9	7.6	5.7	3.4	6.9	5.5	5.4	7.4	4.7	3.4
Chicot	8.3	5.0	6.1	1.6	1.9	8.6	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.5	3.0	0.0	3.4	1.3	1.3	0.0	3.5	0.4
Clark	11.0	20.7	10.6	8.6	5.6	6.9	6.2	10.1	5.2	3.9	2.7	2.1	3.6	8.4	2.3	5.2	2.0	2.3
Clay	17.4	13.0	11.0	10.5	13.5	11.4	11.6	10.1	8.7	5.3	5.9	3.9	7.9	9.2	7.7	4.8	5.1	4.6
Cleburne	16.7	12.5	14.6	15.4	10.7	11.5	11.9	7.5	9.5	10.6	6.6	6.9	9.7	7.8	6.0	7.2	4.2	5.2
Cleveland	13.0	12.8	10.7	13.2	17.8	13.9	6.8	8.7	7.1	9.2	8.4	7.0	6.8	5.7	5.0	5.5	3.9	7.1
Columbia	15.3	11.1	10.1	9.3	--	10.5	9.0	1.9	5.9	3.6	--	3.1	4.1	3.9	5.9	2.2	--	1.9
Conway	13.7	11.6	10.7	12.8	13.7	16.1	8.1	7.2	5.8	7.4	4.9	5.6	7.5	7.0	6.6	6.3	4.9	4.0
Craighead	10.3	10.8	10.0	9.3	9.0	8.1	6.3	6.0	5.7	5.3	3.6	2.9	4.2	4.1	3.4	4.0	2.1	2.5
Crawford	7.9	10.8	12.4	13.5	9.2	10.2	5.6	7.4	7.0	6.6	5.4	5.1	4.3	6.9	7.2	6.5	5.2	5.6
Crittenden	11.0	7.9	--	--	--	6.0	2.3	1.0	--	--	--	2.2	0.0	1.9	--	--	--	2.9
Cross	12.4	15.6	13.7	13.5	8.6	6.0	7.9	7.9	7.0	5.5	4.7	2.9	5.2	6.8	6.9	5.8	7.0	3.3
Dallas	13.0	--	--	--	5.2	--	7.9	--	--	--	2.9	--	5.5	--	--	--	2.9	--
Desha	14.3	14.3	11.8	14.4	2.7	--	10.6	11.4	7.4	7.9	4.1	--	6.1	6.4	2.8	7.5	4.2	--
Drew	13.3	8.9	11.4	13.1	10.8	10.4	7.6	6.5	4.7	8.9	8.8	4.1	6.0	5.7	5.1	6.5	5.4	3.6
Faulkner	11.5	12.2	10.2	10.8	10.7	12.3	6.6	4.6	4.6	5.0	2.8	2.8	5.5	4.4	3.9	4.6	3.4	4.0
Franklin	15.0	11.2	11.6	14.5	11.0	10.0	13.2	5.5	7.5	6.0	4.1	2.5	15.3	6.4	6.6	5.8	4.5	5.2
Fulton	13.5	11.0	13.3	13.0	9.9	10.5	9.2	10.2	10.1	6.7	5.7	3.3	6.4	5.1	6.7	3.7	8.2	6.5

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

Percentage of Youth Who Used Alcohol, Cigarettes or Smokeless Tobacco During the Past 30 Days by County, Cont.																		
County	Alcohol						Cigarettes						Smokeless Tobacco					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Garland	14.7	12.2	10.4	11.4	9.6	9.3	6.8	5.2	4.3	5.7	3.1	2.9	5.3	4.7	3.8	4.3	2.9	2.6
Grant	13.9	13.2	10.9	9.8	8.3	7.7	8.5	7.0	6.5	8.3	5.4	3.0	9.2	6.8	6.0	6.1	4.7	3.3
Greene	13.1	10.9	8.7	10.6	6.9	9.3	7.6	7.1	5.6	7.7	3.5	3.6	6.7	6.2	4.3	3.8	3.2	1.9
Hempstead	18.5	9.6	16.8	11.3	11.7	11.3	11.0	5.6	7.1	5.1	3.6	4.2	7.2	3.4	3.9	1.2	2.8	2.6
Hot Spring	11.8	14.0	12.0	9.4	10.9	8.3	7.2	9.1	6.5	5.8	5.3	3.4	6.7	7.2	5.3	6.4	4.7	4.4
Howard	11.5	9.9	13.4	12.5	14.7	11.3	9.2	5.2	10.1	4.1	6.5	3.8	8.2	6.3	14.9	2.7	6.0	4.4
Independence	14.3	14.5	9.8	10.3	10.3	12.7	10.8	8.4	7.4	7.8	6.3	6.0	8.4	7.2	6.9	6.7	4.3	5.3
Izard	16.8	16.0	18.2	14.3	11.4	17.5	12.6	9.6	13.7	15.6	6.6	8.7	11.9	8.4	13.9	14.2	8.0	7.7
Jackson	14.7	11.1	8.8	12.1	7.0	11.3	9.8	6.3	4.7	6.6	4.2	6.4	9.1	7.5	3.4	7.0	4.0	5.9
Jefferson	12.0	17.2	6.5	9.0	12.0	9.9	7.3	9.5	3.5	4.6	4.2	2.5	5.1	6.4	2.3	4.8	2.5	3.0
Johnson	15.9	9.9	8.6	8.7	9.4	11.8	13.7	5.8	4.5	3.0	2.4	2.7	6.7	3.9	2.2	2.2	3.3	3.3
Lafayette	5.4	18.8	--	8.4	--	18.8	6.6	18.2	--	2.4	--	2.9	2.9	12.7	--	6.1	--	2.9
Lawrence	14.3	8.5	9.7	8.1	13.5	9.9	11.6	6.8	8.6	5.6	8.3	6.7	7.7	5.2	6.9	6.3	5.8	5.5
Lee	7.8	6.1	11.1	5.3	6.1	3.0	3.8	0.0	2.8	5.1	0.0	1.4	2.3	5.3	1.9	2.6	0.0	1.4
Lincoln	--	--	--	13.2	15.7	13.7	--	--	--	7.7	11.5	7.1	--	--	--	7.6	8.1	8.9
Little River	18.9	19.1	13.0	12.0	13.6	23.5	12.9	11.3	9.1	8.5	5.7	10.3	10.8	10.6	9.8	6.6	5.4	7.3
Logan	12.4	14.2	13.1	9.4	10.0	11.7	7.9	7.5	6.5	7.5	5.8	6.0	9.2	8.9	7.1	8.0	5.7	4.7
Lonoke	12.5	14.9	11.1	14.8	14.7	15.0	7.2	8.6	6.7	7.5	6.0	2.6	6.0	5.8	5.5	2.7	4.7	2.6
Madison	14.7	15.8	6.7	17.4	6.0	9.8	9.4	9.8	4.2	8.1	4.0	5.4	9.2	8.9	5.1	7.4	4.3	5.6
Marion	16.1	10.0	14.3	10.9	10.8	11.3	11.8	9.3	12.8	8.9	6.3	7.4	8.2	7.0	3.6	7.7	3.5	6.1
Miller	16.8	14.0	9.7	11.6	9.3	8.8	8.9	7.3	4.6	4.9	4.0	2.8	6.6	6.7	3.3	4.9	4.3	2.9
Mississippi	10.0	8.5	8.3	5.6	6.8	5.9	5.9	5.1	5.0	3.6	2.5	2.2	5.8	4.4	5.0	3.0	2.4	1.8
Monroe	6.9	9.1	11.1	4.4	7.7	2.0	7.4	7.8	4.3	5.6	3.8	2.9	1.2	1.1	4.3	2.3	1.6	3.9
Montgomery	13.2	10.6	14.3	8.5	9.1	13.2	15.2	7.1	10.1	6.6	2.9	5.2	8.6	2.7	7.0	7.0	5.3	5.1
Nevada	15.9	13.2	11.5	16.8	6.8	7.6	9.9	7.3	6.4	19.8	3.7	4.5	6.4	8.9	6.0	10.5	4.0	3.4

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

Percentage of Youth Who Used Alcohol, Cigarettes or Smokeless Tobacco During the Past 30 Days by County, Cont.																		
County	Alcohol						Cigarettes						Smokeless Tobacco					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Newton	7.7	12.3	8.3	9.7	13.1	11.1	5.2	8.4	6.1	3.6	7.9	3.7	4.7	5.4	5.3	3.7	9.3	6.7
Ouachita	14.5	10.6	11.2	11.6	10.7	10.4	7.6	5.5	5.9	4.7	4.9	3.1	6.2	4.7	5.2	5.1	3.8	3.7
Perry	11.9	13.2	12.8	13.7	10.2	12.8	6.0	7.6	6.5	7.7	2.7	8.4	5.4	6.3	6.5	8.2	4.8	9.1
Phillips	12.3	10.4	11.5	7.6	7.2	7.8	6.6	3.7	3.5	3.1	4.2	2.6	3.8	3.0	4.5	5.6	4.0	2.4
Pike	13.3	14.3	13.0	11.0	6.1	4.3	7.4	7.6	5.1	7.2	4.7	8.3	7.0	7.2	12.9	6.0	2.9	2.1
Poinsett	12.1	9.7	11.6	13.8	10.2	9.5	9.3	8.7	8.4	10.0	7.8	6.3	4.7	5.6	3.0	5.7	5.1	4.5
Polk	12.6	12.1	13.2	13.5	11.6	10.1	6.4	9.0	8.5	7.0	4.8	4.7	7.0	7.3	7.2	7.4	5.1	4.6
Pope	13.1	11.1	11.3	9.0	8.8	8.4	6.7	5.8	5.7	4.8	2.7	3.1	6.5	5.0	4.4	3.4	2.5	2.4
Prairie	22.3	15.6	10.7	11.0	21.3	--	10.2	13.3	3.6	7.1	10.9	--	8.9	10.6	5.0	5.7	3.1	--
Pulaski	12.2	10.0	9.4	8.3	7.5	8.0	4.3	3.6	3.1	2.5	1.8	1.7	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.4	1.5
Randolph	15.8	18.3	10.6	13.1	12.8	18.0	11.0	11.5	5.9	8.9	6.9	5.6	11.0	8.9	6.4	7.4	7.5	6.6
Saint Francis	6.0	--	9.9	6.4	8.1	5.4	2.0	--	2.3	2.6	1.8	1.5	0.0	--	0.9	2.9	4.9	2.0
Saline	14.0	13.1	12.0	5.8	9.4	7.5	7.5	5.4	5.8	2.8	2.9	1.8	5.1	3.9	3.8	2.4	2.7	2.1
Scott	--	11.8	11.5	11.7	10.9	11.2	--	5.4	9.1	7.8	7.5	8.5	--	7.2	9.4	8.5	9.9	10.9
Searcy	10.6	15.4	12.5	9.5	15.5	9.2	8.7	7.3	8.2	4.8	13.5	9.4	8.9	8.4	8.5	3.9	9.1	5.3
Sebastian	12.8	13.5	11.8	14.4	10.6	13.4	6.1	6.3	3.9	4.9	3.3	2.8	4.3	3.7	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6
Sevier	15.4	16.4	--	11.7	14.8	15.7	8.0	7.0	--	5.7	9.1	2.6	7.2	5.5	--	6.9	5.8	2.5
Sharp	17.1	15.8	10.5	15.3	9.6	12.3	9.5	12.3	8.5	10.8	8.1	7.0	9.7	9.0	7.7	8.2	7.4	6.4
Stone	16.6	11.8	9.3	13.7	13.7	7.0	12.4	9.2	10.4	10.3	9.2	8.0	8.4	6.9	7.4	9.7	4.9	8.1
Union	16.8	16.0	15.9	14.6	11.9	12.7	9.5	9.3	9.6	6.9	5.9	5.3	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.4	4.2	4.3
Van Buren	12.9	8.8	14.7	6.9	9.4	8.0	8.5	5.5	10.4	5.0	5.8	5.1	9.6	5.5	10.0	5.4	5.9	3.3
Washington	10.2	10.5	9.9	9.5	8.1	8.0	4.6	3.5	3.7	3.3	2.5	2.1	3.3	3.2	3.4	2.5	2.1	1.9
White	13.4	11.4	12.6	11.8	10.7	9.1	7.8	6.7	6.4	6.8	4.9	4.0	7.3	6.2	5.4	4.9	3.9	4.0
Woodruff	19.8	21.7	13.2	16.3	13.0	13.8	13.9	14.7	8.3	11.0	5.7	6.2	8.9	10.4	6.2	10.9	5.2	3.6
Yell	14.5	12.5	7.7	12.7	6.8	11.2	9.4	5.3	1.8	3.1	1.4	4.4	9.4	4.7	2.9	3.4	2.1	2.2

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

Percentage of Youth Who Used Marijuana, Inhalants or Hallucinogens During the Past 30 Days by County																		
County	Marijuana						Inhalants						Hallucinogens					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Arkansas	10.1	6.3	9.6	8.1	7.3	6.7	3.4	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.5	2.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5
Ashley	6.6	8.7	4.3	3.1	3.9	4.6	3.1	1.4	2.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.4	0.0
Baxter	9.4	8.7	7.2	6.7	7.0	6.1	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.1	2.0	0.8	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.3
Benton	7.1	6.9	7.5	7.1	6.6	6.8	1.7	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.6
Boone	5.5	4.4	7.1	7.6	4.7	5.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.0	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.4	1.0	0.7
Bradley	7.5	7.2	4.5	8.2	4.5	4.6	0.0	1.0	0.8	2.6	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Calhoun	8.3	0.0	6.7	--	3.6	--	0.9	0.0	4.5	--	3.7	--	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	0.0	--
Carroll	9.9	5.7	8.6	7.4	8.7	5.7	1.5	1.4	2.1	1.6	1.6	2.0	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.5
Chicot	6.4	4.5	3.3	3.1	2.5	3.6	0.9	2.8	2.4	0.0	1.3	2.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Clark	5.5	5.7	5.1	3.5	2.7	3.3	2.8	1.8	2.9	0.5	2.5	1.2	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0
Clay	7.6	7.6	4.2	5.2	8.4	4.9	3.1	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.5
Cleburne	6.0	7.0	7.8	9.1	7.2	7.5	2.6	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.8	3.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.3
Cleveland	3.8	3.7	2.9	5.0	2.6	6.5	0.0	0.7	1.4	1.9	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Columbia	4.9	2.0	2.3	1.4	--	1.8	1.4	1.0	0.5	1.4	--	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	0.0
Conway	7.0	4.2	7.0	5.3	6.2	7.5	2.3	2.1	1.1	1.7	1.9	2.1	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.8
Craighead	4.4	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.4	4.6	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.7	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5
Crawford	4.7	4.5	5.8	6.8	6.0	5.4	1.3	3.0	1.6	1.7	2.3	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.1
Crittenden	8.6	5.0	--	--	--	6.1	2.4	2.0	--	--	--	1.5	0.8	0.0	--	--	--	0.2
Cross	5.7	6.2	7.8	4.4	6.0	3.9	2.1	2.5	2.7	1.9	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4
Dallas	6.8	--	--	--	6.0	--	1.2	--	--	--	0.0	--	0.6	--	--	--	0.0	--
Desha	7.8	4.6	8.2	6.0	1.6	--	3.0	1.3	1.1	2.8	2.2	--	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	--
Drew	7.5	6.6	6.1	7.9	7.4	5.6	2.5	1.5	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.6
Faulkner	7.7	6.9	6.8	4.9	4.2	4.7	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.4	2.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3
Franklin	4.6	3.2	4.8	7.0	5.6	3.5	3.0	2.2	1.8	0.9	2.1	1.8	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.2
Fulton	4.7	3.3	3.7	6.9	2.5	1.3	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	3.9	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.8	0.8	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					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Garland	7.8	7.4	7.1	7.9	8.0	6.1	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.6	2.0	1.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.6
Grant	6.2	5.5	5.9	6.0	3.8	4.3	1.5	1.8	0.8	1.6	1.8	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.3
Greene	5.0	5.1	3.7	5.2	3.6	5.2	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.3	0.8	1.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.5
Hempstead	8.6	4.9	10.4	9.0	7.1	8.5	2.7	2.4	3.1	2.6	3.7	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.8
Hot Spring	6.5	8.7	6.5	6.7	6.9	4.8	2.3	2.6	1.9	2.6	2.2	2.7	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3
Howard	6.0	2.3	2.0	6.2	5.1	6.7	1.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.9	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Independence	6.2	5.1	4.7	5.0	4.4	7.2	1.7	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.8	1.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.4
Izard	5.8	4.4	9.1	4.5	3.5	6.3	1.6	2.1	3.0	1.5	0.9	2.4	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.5
Jackson	7.0	3.6	3.0	4.8	4.5	7.5	2.1	2.2	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.3
Jefferson	6.9	9.1	8.2	7.6	8.6	7.0	1.7	1.4	2.1	1.7	2.2	1.9	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3
Johnson	10.0	5.8	5.8	6.9	5.3	5.6	4.2	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.7	2.4	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.6
Lafayette	0.8	6.2	--	9.6	--	4.7	4.6	2.1	--	1.2	--	1.6	0.0	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0
Lawrence	5.2	2.1	3.0	3.7	5.2	2.8	1.3	1.4	1.1	0.9	2.3	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4
Lee	4.7	3.0	8.1	2.6	6.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	3.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lincoln	--	--	--	4.7	5.0	3.8	--	--	--	0.9	2.5	0.8	--	--	--	0.0	0.0	0.8
Little River	6.9	6.7	6.7	8.4	5.5	11.5	1.6	1.3	1.0	1.9	3.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.5
Logan	4.8	7.4	5.4	5.1	4.1	4.6	1.6	1.3	1.7	2.6	1.7	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.2
Lonoke	6.1	8.9	8.2	8.5	7.8	7.9	1.9	2.9	2.0	0.0	1.7	1.8	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2
Madison	9.3	10.2	3.4	7.9	5.0	5.4	1.6	2.2	0.7	1.6	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.3	2.1	1.0	0.6
Marion	7.8	4.7	12.0	6.5	7.1	9.1	1.9	1.8	2.6	1.2	2.2	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.9
Miller	11.0	8.3	7.2	6.7	6.9	3.7	1.9	2.1	0.6	2.2	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.7
Mississippi	5.9	6.5	4.9	3.3	4.6	4.9	1.5	1.5	0.7	1.8	1.5	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Monroe	9.9	12.6	4.4	7.7	5.0	3.0	4.2	3.4	2.2	2.2	0.6	2.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Montgomery	9.3	5.9	7.1	2.8	4.3	7.0	0.3	1.8	2.7	0.5	2.4	7.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Nevada	5.4	7.3	5.5	14.7	5.6	3.6	2.2	1.3	0.7	0.0	1.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	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					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Newton	5.3	4.7	4.5	4.6	7.1	8.1	1.8	2.9	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ouachita	8.9	5.5	6.3	6.2	7.3	4.5	2.8	1.8	1.6	2.1	1.9	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0
Perry	4.6	7.0	2.6	5.4	5.4	6.7	1.7	1.9	1.3	0.0	0.5	3.1	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.0	1.1	1.0
Phillips	10.0	7.5	5.6	5.9	6.5	4.1	2.4	2.7	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3
Pike	5.3	4.5	5.8	6.2	2.0	0.0	2.7	2.0	0.7	2.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poinsett	6.1	4.5	6.7	7.2	6.9	4.8	1.5	0.7	1.2	1.5	2.4	2.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.3
Polk	5.8	5.8	7.8	6.7	6.1	5.4	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.8	3.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5
Pope	6.1	5.8	6.3	5.3	4.0	4.7	2.1	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.5	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4
Prairie	8.3	9.0	3.6	3.6	8.7	--	4.5	2.3	0.7	0.7	0.0	--	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	--
Pulaski	11.3	8.8	9.4	8.1	7.2	7.9	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4
Randolph	6.3	7.1	3.4	3.5	6.1	4.6	1.3	2.2	0.9	1.8	2.8	3.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2
Saint Francis	2.0	--	10.2	7.0	11.4	6.0	0.0	--	2.1	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.0	--	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.0
Saline	7.4	6.4	6.1	2.6	5.9	4.8	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.6	1.7	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.4
Scott	--	5.7	6.2	5.5	6.6	8.6	--	2.1	1.7	1.3	4.0	1.9	--	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.8
Searcy	3.1	6.7	6.3	2.3	8.0	5.2	1.4	0.7	3.5	2.3	2.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0
Sebastian	9.3	9.6	8.1	9.9	8.2	10.9	2.1	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.9
Sevier	5.1	8.7	--	4.6	3.0	4.8	1.1	1.2	--	3.3	2.5	2.2	0.1	0.1	--	0.0	0.0	0.1
Sharp	5.9	6.8	5.0	6.8	4.7	5.5	2.2	2.5	2.0	2.2	2.8	3.4	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.4
Stone	10.0	5.3	4.1	7.2	8.0	4.6	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.1	2.3	1.8	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.6
Union	6.5	8.0	10.4	9.4	6.8	6.0	2.7	1.6	2.0	1.5	2.5	2.1	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.6
Van Buren	6.0	2.1	6.5	3.2	3.8	3.9	2.9	1.4	2.1	0.6	2.0	2.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4
Washington	7.0	6.8	6.3	7.3	5.7	6.3	1.4	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5
White	7.2	5.6	5.9	6.4	5.9	5.0	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4
Woodruff	11.1	5.7	4.7	9.1	7.4	8.7	1.2	2.8	0.0	2.4	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0
Yell	5.3	3.4	2.9	5.2	1.4	5.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	0.7	0.0	3.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	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.

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

Percentage of Youth Who Used Cocaine, Methamphetamines or Synthetic Marijuana During the Past 30 Days by County																		
County	Cocaine						Methamphetamines						Synthetic Marijuana					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Arkansas	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.8	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.2
Ashley	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
Baxter	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4
Benton	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Boone	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.6
Bradley	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.0	0.3
Calhoun	1.9	0.0	1.1	--	0.9	--	0.9	0.0	1.1	--	0.0	--	1.9	0.0	0.0	--	0.0	--
Carroll	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.4	0.1
Chicot	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Clark	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.8	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.2
Clay	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.4	2.2	0.7	0.7	2.0	0.5
Cleburne	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.1	1.1	0.4	0.7	1.0
Cleveland	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Columbia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	--	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.9	0.7	--	0.0
Conway	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.5
Craighead	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Crawford	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.7	1.0	1.4
Crittenden	0.0	0.0	--	--	--	0.1	0.0	0.0	--	--	--	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	--	--	0.4
Cross	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2
Dallas	1.2	--	--	--	0.0	--	0.6	--	--	--	0.0	--	1.9	--	--	--	0.0	--
Desha	0.2	0.0	0.4	1.6	0.0	--	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	--	0.9	0.8	0.0	1.2	0.0	--
Drew	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
Faulkner	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Franklin	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.6
Fulton	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	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 Cocaine, Methamphetamines or Synthetic Marijuana During the Past 30 Days by County, Cont.																		
County	Cocaine						Methamphetamines						Synthetic Marijuana					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Garland	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.7
Grant	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3
Greene	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.7
Hempstead	1.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.3
Hot Spring	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Howard	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.4
Independence	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.6	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.7
Izard	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.0	1.3
Jackson	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.3
Jefferson	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.3	2.0	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3
Johnson	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.8
Lafayette	0.0	2.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	0.0	2.1	--	0.0	--	1.6	0.0	0.0	--	0.0	--	1.6
Lawrence	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.6
Lee	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lincoln	--	--	--	0.0	0.0	0.4	--	--	--	0.4	0.0	0.0	--	--	--	0.4	0.0	0.0
Little River	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.4	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
Logan	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.7
Lonoke	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.2
Madison	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.9	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	1.1	2.4	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.4
Marion	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.6
Miller	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	2.3	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.3
Mississippi	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Monroe	1.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
Montgomery	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	1.3	0.5	0.0	1.2
Nevada	0.7	0.3	0.4	2.1	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	1.9	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.8

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

Percentage of Youth Who Used Cocaine, Methamphetamines or Synthetic Marijuana During the Past 30 Days by County, Cont.																		
County	Cocaine						Methamphetamines						Synthetic Marijuana					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Newton	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Ouachita	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.0
Perry	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.0
Phillips	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0
Pike	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.7	1.4	0.0	0.0
Poinsett	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.3
Polk	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.3
Pope	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6
Prairie	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	--	1.3	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	--
Pulaski	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Randolph	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.4	1.7	0.5	0.5	2.4	0.8
Saint Francis	0.0	--	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	--	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	--	0.9	0.3	1.3	0.0
Saline	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.4
Scott	--	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	--	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	--	0.6	1.4	1.0	1.5	0.0
Searcy	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.3	1.0	0.0	1.1	0.9
Sebastian	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.9
Sevier	0.3	0.8	--	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	--	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.6	--	0.0	0.5	1.0
Sharp	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	2.6	1.6	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.2
Stone	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.3	2.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.9
Union	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
Van Buren	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2
Washington	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7
White	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6
Woodruff	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.6	1.3	0.5
Yell	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.3

** 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 Bath Salts, Ecstasy or Heroin During the Past 30 Days by County																		
County	Bath Salts						Ecstasy						Heroin					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Arkansas	0.2	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Ashley	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.4	1.0	1.4	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0
Baxter	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1
Benton	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
Boone	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1
Bradley	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0
Calhoun	0.0	0.0	1.1	--	1.0	--	0.9	0.0	1.1	--	0.0	--	0.0	1.5	0.0	--	0.0	--
Carroll	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.1
Chicot	0.0	0.3	1.0	1.6	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Clark	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Clay	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cleburne	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
Cleveland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Columbia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	--	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	0.0
Conway	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0
Craighead	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Crawford	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.3	1.1
Crittenden	0.0	0.0	--	--	--	0.9	0.0	0.0	--	--	--	0.4	0.0	0.0	--	--	--	0.2
Cross	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2
Dallas	1.9	--	--	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	--	--	0.0	--	0.0	--	--	--	0.0	--
Desha	0.7	0.8	0.7	2.0	0.5	--	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.6	--	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	--
Drew	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0
Faulkner	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Franklin	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Fulton	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	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 Bath Salts, Ecstasy or Heroin During the Past 30 Days by County, Cont.																		
County	Bath Salts						Ecstasy						Heroin					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Garland	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.4
Grant	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3
Greene	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0
Hempstead	0.3	1.2	0.5	0.0	1.7	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hot Spring	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4
Howard	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Independence	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1
Izard	0.0	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.5
Jackson	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3
Jefferson	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Johnson	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3
Lafayette	0.8	2.1	--	2.4	--	3.2	0.8	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0	0.8	0.0	--	0.0	--	0.0
Lawrence	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2
Lee	1.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lincoln	--	--	--	0.4	0.0	0.8	--	--	--	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	--	--	0.0	0.0	0.4
Little River	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.8	1.4	2.1	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.3
Logan	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2
Lonoke	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2
Madison	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Marion	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Miller	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3
Mississippi	0.3	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Monroe	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Montgomery	0.3	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6
Nevada	0.4	0.3	0.0	2.1	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.0	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 Bath Salts, Ecstasy or Heroin During the Past 30 Days by County, Cont.																		
County	Bath Salts						Ecstasy						Heroin					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Newton	0.0	1.5	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Ouachita	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Perry	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0
Phillips	0.8	1.0	0.5	1.7	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0
Pike	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poinsett	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.5
Polk	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Pope	0.4	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3
Prairie	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	--	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	--
Pulaski	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Randolph	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0
Saint Francis	0.0	--	0.0	0.6	1.4	0.5	0.0	--	0.0	0.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	--	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.6
Saline	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Scott	--	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	--	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	--	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Searcy	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sebastian	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Sevier	0.3	0.4	--	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	--	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	--	0.7	0.0	0.0
Sharp	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.4
Stone	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.6
Union	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.1
Van Buren	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2
Washington	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
White	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Woodruff	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0
Yell	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	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.

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

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					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Arkansas	4.1	1.5	2.7	3.3	2.9	2.6	2.3	1.0	0.3	0.9	0.9	1.6	16.7	9.4	12.3	12.4	10.2	11.7	14.4	8.8	12.2	13.5	10.7	11.0
Ashley	3.7	4.8	3.1	2.6	2.7	2.6	1.5	1.8	1.0	1.2	2.1	1.2	13.4	12.6	8.2	5.2	5.2	7.0	10.8	13.6	9.0	9.8	10.7	10.0
Baxter	3.9	4.6	2.2	2.5	2.5	1.6	2.0	1.8	0.8	1.3	1.4	0.2	10.2	11.2	6.8	7.0	7.3	5.3	13.5	12.1	10.0	8.9	11.0	9.3
Benton	2.8	3.6	3.5	3.0	3.0	2.1	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.7	7.4	6.8	7.2	6.8	6.2	5.4	10.0	10.1	10.6	10.3	9.6	10.1
Boone	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.5	3.0	2.2	1.0	0.9	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.3	8.4	6.7	8.1	8.1	5.3	5.7	8.2	7.8	10.0	10.6	8.8	9.5
Bradley	1.9	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.0	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.6	11.4	5.4	5.6	9.6	8.1	4.3	7.5	9.3	6.2	12.4	7.4	5.7
Calhoun	1.9	1.5	4.5	--	1.9	--	1.0	1.5	1.1	--	1.9	--	11.4	2.9	6.7	--	6.5	--	13.0	2.9	12.1	--	10.9	--
Carroll	4.6	2.8	3.5	4.2	3.0	1.9	1.3	2.0	1.1	1.7	1.6	0.4	10.0	9.3	7.8	10.2	9.0	7.2	12.7	9.5	11.5	11.0	11.2	9.0
Chicot	5.7	0.8	1.0	3.2	1.9	1.4	3.8	1.1	0.5	0.0	1.3	1.4	9.5	3.7	5.4	1.6	2.6	3.2	9.2	8.4	7.0	7.8	8.3	8.6
Clark	3.4	4.8	3.9	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	0.5	1.4	0.4	8.2	15.2	8.3	6.1	3.8	3.5	9.8	10.6	9.7	5.1	6.7	5.8
Clay	3.7	2.4	3.0	2.8	4.0	2.8	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.5	0.5	1.5	9.4	9.3	7.9	5.7	8.4	7.5	11.8	9.5	7.7	10.8	11.2	8.6
Cleburne	3.7	3.2	4.8	3.7	3.5	1.8	1.2	1.7	1.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	10.3	6.6	10.0	8.5	6.5	6.9	10.4	10.8	11.1	13.1	10.2	11.0
Cleveland	3.1	2.7	1.4	1.9	3.9	3.0	0.0	1.7	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.6	7.5	9.5	6.5	9.2	13.1	8.9	5.6	6.1	5.7	8.8	6.5	10.6
Columbia	2.1	0.0	1.4	3.7	--	2.5	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.0	--	1.2	8.5	10.5	2.8	6.6	--	7.4	7.6	3.1	3.7	6.4	--	6.7
Conway	3.2	3.1	2.9	3.8	1.9	2.9	1.7	1.5	0.8	1.5	1.4	2.3	7.5	7.0	7.4	10.2	8.1	9.9	10.6	9.2	9.2	9.8	9.9	12.6
Craighead	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.2	2.9	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.0	0.8	7.1	6.5	6.5	5.4	5.8	5.3	8.1	8.8	8.3	9.6	8.5	8.6
Crawford	2.8	3.5	1.7	3.1	3.4	3.0	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.1	0.8	2.2	4.5	8.0	7.6	9.2	5.2	6.2	8.7	8.7	8.9	9.9	10.2	9.4
Crittenden	1.6	0.0	--	--	--	2.7	0.8	1.0	--	--	--	0.8	7.3	5.9	--	--	--	3.6	12.5	7.8	--	--	--	9.9
Cross	5.1	4.4	4.1	3.0	2.7	1.5	1.3	1.9	2.2	1.3	0.4	0.8	8.8	9.1	9.0	9.2	5.4	2.6	10.9	11.9	13.1	9.3	8.8	6.7
Dallas	3.8	--	--	--	1.5	--	1.2	--	--	--	0.8	--	8.2	--	--	--	4.5	--	13.6	--	--	--	7.4	--
Desha	3.0	1.7	3.9	4.0	1.6	--	1.5	0.4	0.7	1.2	1.1	--	10.6	5.5	7.2	8.1	2.7	--	12.5	7.1	11.7	11.9	5.9	--
Drew	1.8	3.6	3.0	2.6	1.8	2.0	1.1	1.6	0.9	1.9	0.9	1.4	7.6	5.7	7.6	7.3	10.2	7.4	11.0	10.1	9.7	12.2	10.3	10.0
Faulkner	3.5	3.1	3.1	2.4	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.3	7.6	7.0	6.4	7.1	5.5	7.5	10.7	10.5	10.1	8.5	7.4	8.4
Franklin	0.8	2.3	2.7	3.6	1.7	3.0	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.9	1.5	1.0	10.5	7.7	7.6	8.7	8.2	5.5	8.3	7.0	7.8	10.2	8.5	7.6
Fulton	2.5	3.4	3.7	0.8	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.1	0.0	0.8	0.8	2.0	10.0	6.7	8.2	8.3	5.9	12.7	6.6	7.8	8.0	7.5	4.9	7.7

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

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					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Garland	4.5	3.9	2.6	3.7	3.4	2.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	0.7	0.9	9.5	8.3	6.2	7.3	5.4	5.7	11.7	11.5	10.5	12.8	12.4	9.7
Grant	5.2	2.3	3.5	2.6	2.7	3.1	1.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	10.2	9.8	7.8	5.5	5.6	6.0	11.8	8.2	9.2	8.7	7.4	8.3
Greene	2.8	3.7	3.1	3.2	2.3	2.5	0.8	1.5	1.7	1.1	0.4	0.8	9.3	6.7	5.8	6.9	3.5	5.5	8.0	9.7	7.9	8.9	6.8	8.2
Hempstead	4.4	2.0	3.1	2.9	4.1	2.9	1.7	2.8	0.8	1.6	2.9	0.5	12.1	6.4	8.4	5.1	9.0	6.3	13.3	9.0	15.4	12.7	14.8	12.6
Hot Spring	3.2	6.2	3.2	4.1	3.3	2.5	1.4	1.8	1.2	0.7	1.5	0.9	7.2	8.4	8.0	5.2	6.3	5.2	9.6	13.1	10.4	11.6	11.4	9.7
Howard	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.6	3.9	2.4	1.4	0.7	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	5.9	7.3	6.8	10.3	10.4	9.6	8.4	4.8	4.7	10.1	10.0	10.2
Independence	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.8	2.7	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	0.8	9.9	9.1	5.9	6.7	5.7	7.8	9.4	8.8	8.0	9.4	8.8	10.1
Izard	2.9	3.4	5.0	1.0	2.9	2.6	1.6	1.3	2.5	1.5	1.8	2.1	11.1	9.3	13.3	10.2	6.5	9.5	8.4	7.7	13.8	7.1	7.2	12.2
Jackson	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.6	1.2	2.2	0.5	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.5	9.4	7.7	3.6	7.7	4.2	8.3	10.5	8.0	6.7	7.6	5.8	10.2
Jefferson	3.2	4.4	2.3	2.5	3.7	3.0	1.4	1.9	1.1	1.0	1.4	0.9	8.5	11.4	3.8	6.1	8.3	6.3	11.1	13.3	12.5	10.9	13.8	11.4
Johnson	5.7	2.4	2.6	2.7	1.6	2.4	2.5	1.3	1.4	0.7	0.9	0.9	10.1	6.3	5.6	5.2	4.9	6.4	15.4	8.7	7.9	10.0	8.7	9.6
Lafayette	1.5	0.0	--	2.4	--	3.1	2.3	0.0	--	0.0	--	3.1	3.9	10.4	--	4.8	--	9.4	8.3	8.2	--	14.5	--	15.6
Lawrence	3.0	2.7	1.9	1.9	1.2	3.4	1.0	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	1.1	9.0	4.0	7.1	4.4	8.2	5.4	8.1	5.6	5.7	5.7	8.8	7.0
Lee	0.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	3.0	0.0	4.0	3.0	8.5	3.0	11.0	2.6	10.0	3.0
Lincoln	--	--	--	3.4	1.2	1.1	--	--	--	1.3	0.6	1.5	--	--	--	7.7	6.2	8.8	--	--	--	9.0	7.5	6.4
Little River	3.4	5.4	2.0	4.2	2.4	3.6	1.4	2.8	1.3	3.4	1.7	2.0	10.8	11.6	8.5	8.0	8.5	16.2	10.5	11.5	9.2	13.8	10.7	16.8
Logan	2.4	1.7	2.9	1.4	2.1	2.1	0.8	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.7	9.8	9.1	8.1	7.0	5.8	6.1	9.7	10.0	9.3	8.3	7.1	7.2
Lonoke	3.9	2.2	4.6	2.9	3.7	3.2	1.3	0.7	1.8	2.1	2.8	2.5	8.2	9.0	8.1	7.9	9.9	9.9	9.7	13.7	11.2	10.4	11.7	12.9
Madison	4.2	5.6	2.1	2.4	0.7	1.5	1.2	2.2	1.7	0.8	0.3	0.2	9.6	11.5	2.8	12.8	3.0	4.0	13.4	14.0	5.6	12.0	8.3	6.6
Marion	4.5	2.1	2.3	1.5	1.6	4.0	2.2	0.3	2.0	0.0	1.4	1.4	8.6	5.9	11.3	7.7	7.3	9.1	12.2	7.3	14.8	8.5	11.1	12.5
Miller	5.5	4.2	3.4	3.6	3.3	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.1	0.3	10.6	8.7	6.3	6.3	6.7	4.5	15.5	13.3	10.6	11.0	10.7	8.0
Mississippi	4.1	3.5	2.8	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.9	7.3	5.7	4.8	3.5	4.0	4.1	10.0	10.5	7.7	7.8	7.7	8.7
Monroe	4.2	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4	0.0	1.4	3.5	1.1	0.0	1.7	0.0	4.2	3.5	5.6	3.3	3.4	2.0	12.5	14.9	11.0	14.3	9.4	3.9
Montgomery	4.7	3.2	4.0	1.9	1.0	1.7	2.0	2.3	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.6	9.0	8.2	5.3	4.8	4.3	8.1	12.9	10.0	12.2	5.1	7.6	14.4
Nevada	4.3	1.6	1.9	4.2	0.9	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.5	0.0	0.6	0.8	11.3	7.7	7.5	9.5	2.8	4.0	9.0	9.6	7.3	17.9	8.6	6.7

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

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					
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Newton	0.0	1.5	2.1	2.1	2.4	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.8	0.5	0.0	1.5	4.3	9.9	4.3	4.1	6.0	7.4	7.1	10.1	7.4	8.2	8.3	10.9
Ouachita	3.6	2.5	1.8	3.3	2.7	2.5	1.2	1.7	0.9	2.0	1.2	1.7	9.4	6.7	6.2	8.4	6.5	5.9	12.8	9.7	9.5	11.7	11.3	8.8
Perry	1.7	5.5	1.8	4.5	2.7	2.6	1.2	1.9	2.2	1.8	0.5	1.0	7.0	7.4	7.1	6.3	5.3	6.7	7.5	10.8	4.4	8.6	8.5	10.8
Phillips	3.6	2.9	3.3	3.4	2.9	1.9	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.0	8.4	6.8	9.3	4.6	5.6	6.1	14.4	12.9	10.8	9.6	10.3	7.8
Pike	2.7	2.7	2.2	0.7	2.0	0.0	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	7.5	8.5	5.2	9.6	3.0	0.0	9.4	8.0	10.1	6.8	4.0	0.0
Poinsett	3.3	2.4	3.4	4.5	3.8	2.4	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.6	0.4	0.6	7.4	5.3	7.1	8.0	7.2	5.5	9.6	6.8	9.7	11.6	10.9	9.7
Polk	1.8	2.9	1.8	3.3	2.3	2.4	0.6	1.6	1.4	2.0	0.9	1.5	7.8	6.9	6.4	8.4	5.8	6.6	9.5	8.8	10.7	10.6	9.2	10.4
Pope	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.2	1.7	2.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	0.4	1.6	7.7	7.7	6.2	5.3	4.8	5.2	9.5	8.9	9.7	9.1	7.5	9.4
Prairie	6.4	4.7	2.9	0.0	3.1	--	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.6	--	16.6	10.6	7.1	6.6	10.9	--	15.9	13.3	5.7	4.3	8.6	--
Pulaski	3.1	2.9	2.6	3.1	2.3	2.4	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.9	7.6	5.7	5.9	4.6	4.5	4.7	14.9	12.6	12.9	11.8	11.0	11.7
Randolph	3.1	3.5	2.5	2.4	2.0	3.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	2.6	1.2	0.0	10.2	12.3	6.5	8.6	8.5	11.5	9.0	11.2	6.6	8.0	9.6	9.6
Saint Francis	2.0	--	2.1	0.9	4.5	0.5	2.0	--	0.6	0.3	3.2	1.1	6.0	--	4.5	3.4	4.9	2.7	6.0	--	13.1	8.6	14.3	8.6
Saline	3.6	3.4	3.2	1.9	2.7	2.2	1.5	1.7	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.8	8.8	9.7	7.2	3.6	5.3	4.5	10.6	9.5	9.7	5.9	9.9	8.7
Scott	--	1.8	2.4	2.6	2.1	0.8	--	1.2	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.4	--	6.0	6.6	4.6	6.4	8.4	--	9.3	9.9	7.8	12.1	10.4
Searcy	2.6	3.4	1.0	1.4	1.1	3.0	1.4	2.0	1.7	0.9	2.3	0.9	7.1	10.1	8.4	4.5	9.2	7.3	7.1	9.0	10.7	6.3	12.1	8.6
Sebastian	3.9	4.5	3.1	3.9	2.6	3.2	1.3	1.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	7.8	8.7	7.1	9.7	7.4	8.9	13.3	13.3	10.8	12.8	11.4	14.6
Sevier	2.6	3.1	--	5.2	1.0	2.2	0.8	1.8	--	1.3	0.5	1.2	9.9	9.9	--	5.9	10.4	9.9	7.9	11.5	--	10.4	6.4	8.7
Sharp	3.2	3.9	3.3	4.5	3.2	3.6	2.1	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.5	11.3	12.7	7.5	10.6	6.0	7.7	9.3	11.6	8.9	10.7	9.1	11.2
Stone	4.0	2.1	1.1	2.6	3.4	2.3	1.7	1.5	0.6	2.0	0.6	0.6	9.2	8.1	6.9	10.3	8.5	4.6	12.2	9.4	6.3	10.2	11.7	8.0
Union	3.9	2.8	5.2	4.3	1.9	2.3	2.0	1.4	1.8	1.6	0.9	0.9	11.8	10.5	10.8	8.9	5.1	7.0	11.5	11.1	15.7	14.2	10.8	10.0
Van Buren	3.4	3.0	3.9	2.4	2.7	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.4	7.5	4.4	8.7	4.3	5.4	4.5	9.8	5.3	10.0	5.6	8.0	7.7
Washington	3.0	2.8	2.2	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.9	6.1	6.2	5.7	5.4	4.3	4.4	10.2	9.7	8.6	9.9	8.4	9.4
White	4.3	3.3	3.7	3.4	2.5	2.5	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	8.5	7.3	7.8	8.1	5.9	5.8	11.2	9.2	9.7	9.7	8.5	9.0
Woodruff	4.3	2.1	2.3	5.4	3.5	2.6	1.2	2.1	1.5	2.4	2.2	1.6	12.9	19.6	10.0	13.3	10.3	7.8	12.8	11.2	7.6	11.4	10.9	11.8
Yell	2.3	3.8	1.1	2.4	0.7	3.4	0.8	1.4	0.4	1.0	0.7	1.1	6.8	9.0	5.6	5.9	5.5	4.5	7.6	8.4	5.1	8.9	3.4	12.4

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