# Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey

## 2007 Results for

Scott County
County Profile Report

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

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes findings from the Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey (APNA), a survey of 6th, 8th, 10th and 12th grade school students, conducted in the fall of 2007. This survey was available free of charge to all Arkansas public school districts that chose to participate. The survey was designed to assess adolescent substance use and related behaviors, and risk and protective factors that predict these behaviors. In this report, the results are presented for each grade along with the overall results for the State. Table 1 contains characteristics of the students who completed the survey.

Table 1: Characteristics of Participants

| **Student Totals** | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **County 2006** | | **County 2007** | | **State 2007** | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| **Total Students** | 355 | | 365 | 0.5 | 79598 | 100.0 |
| **# of Districts** | 2 | | 1 | 0.5 | 208 | 100.0 |
| **# of Schools** | 4 | | 2 | 0.4 | 570 | 100.0 |
| **Grade** | | | | | | |
| **6** | 114 | 32.1 | 99 | 27.1 | 22910 | 28.8 |
| **8** | 84 | 23.7 | 108 | 29.6 | 22082 | 27.7 |
| **10** | 92 | 25.9 | 83 | 22.7 | 19315 | 24.3 |
| **12** | 65 | 18.3 | 75 | 20.5 | 15291 | 19.2 |
| **Gender** | | | | | | |
| **Male** | 195 | 56.0 | 165 | 45.7 | 37614 | 47.9 |
| **Female** | 153 | 44.0 | 196 | 54.3 | 40835 | 52.1 |
| **Ethnicity** | | | | | | |
| **Hispanic** | 36 | 9.2 | 40 | 9.5 | 7386 | 8.3 |
| **Black** | 7 | 1.8 | 11 | 2.6 | 14752 | 16.5 |
| **Asian** | 37 | 9.5 | 30 | 7.1 | 1339 | 1.5 |
| **American Indian** | 15 | 3.8 | 28 | 6.6 | 4041 | 4.5 |
| **Alaska Native** | | | 2 | 0.5 | 192 | 0.2 |
| **White** | 268 | 68.5 | 271 | 64.1 | 54915 | 61.3 |
| **Native Hawaiian** | | | 3 | 0.7 | 487 | 0.5 |
| **Other** | 28 | 7.2 | 38 | 9.0 | 6406 | 7.2 |

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

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

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

## 1.1 The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention

Risk and protective factor-focused prevention is based on a simple premise: To prevent a problem from happening, we need to identify the factors that increase the risk of that problem developing and then find ways to reduce the risks. Just as medical researchers have found risk factors for heart attacks such as diets high in fats, lack of exercise, and smoking, a team of researchers, the Social Development Research Group (SDRG), at the University of Washington

have defined a set of risk factors for drug abuse. The research team also found that some children exposed to multiple risk factors manage to avoid behavior problems later even though they were exposed to the same risks as children who exhibited behavior problems. Based on research, they identified protective factors and processes that work together to buffer children from the effects of high risk exposure and lead to the development of healthy behaviors.

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

# 2 TOOLS FOR ASSESSMENT AND PLANNING

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

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

Table 2: Youth at Risk

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

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

# 3 SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT USING SURVEY DATA

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

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

**What are the numbers telling you?**

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

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

**How to decide if a rate is "unacceptable."**

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

**Use these data for planning:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

# 4 HOW TO READ THE CHARTS

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

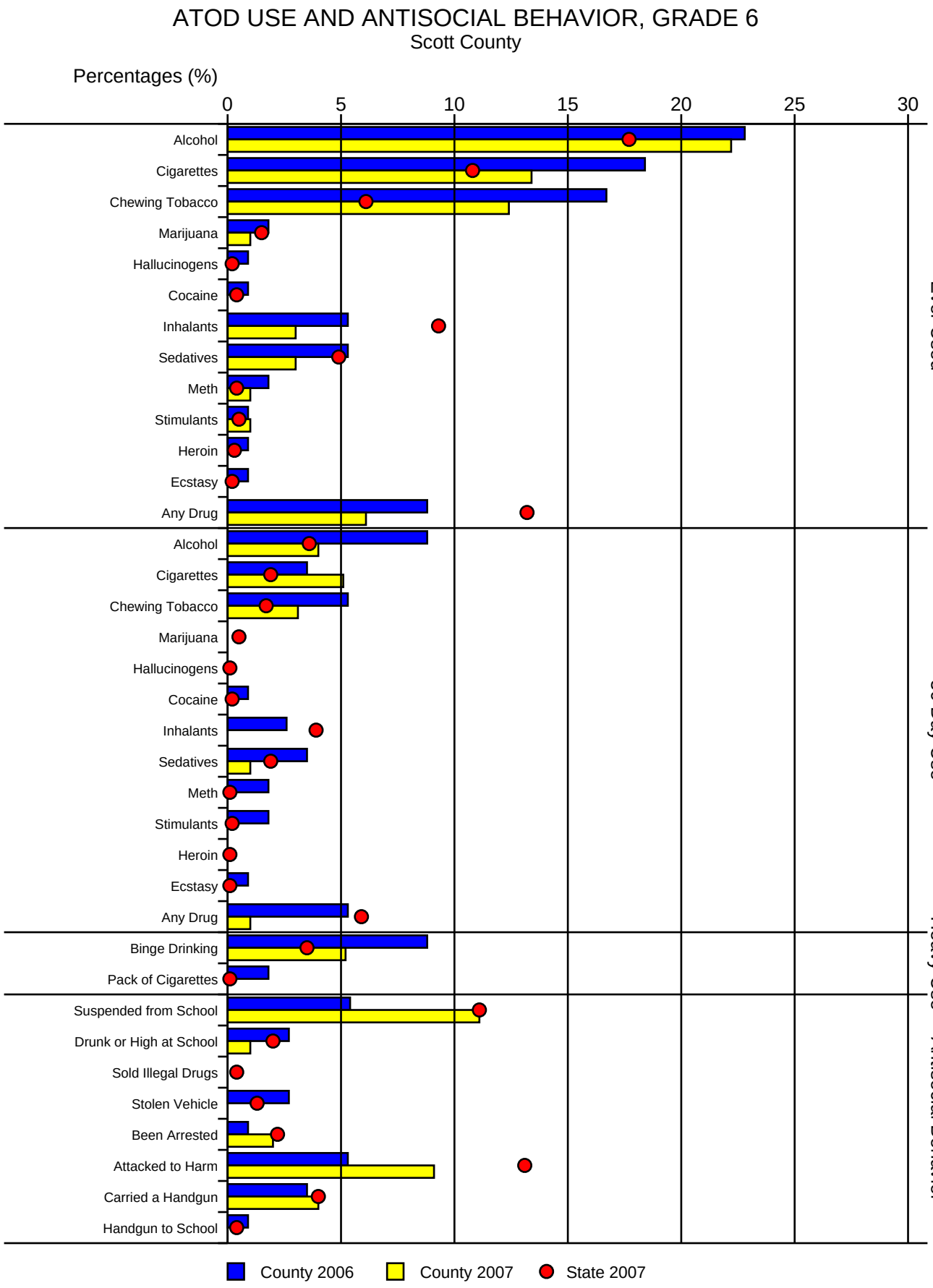


Figure 1: ATOD Use and Antisocial Behavior, Grade 6

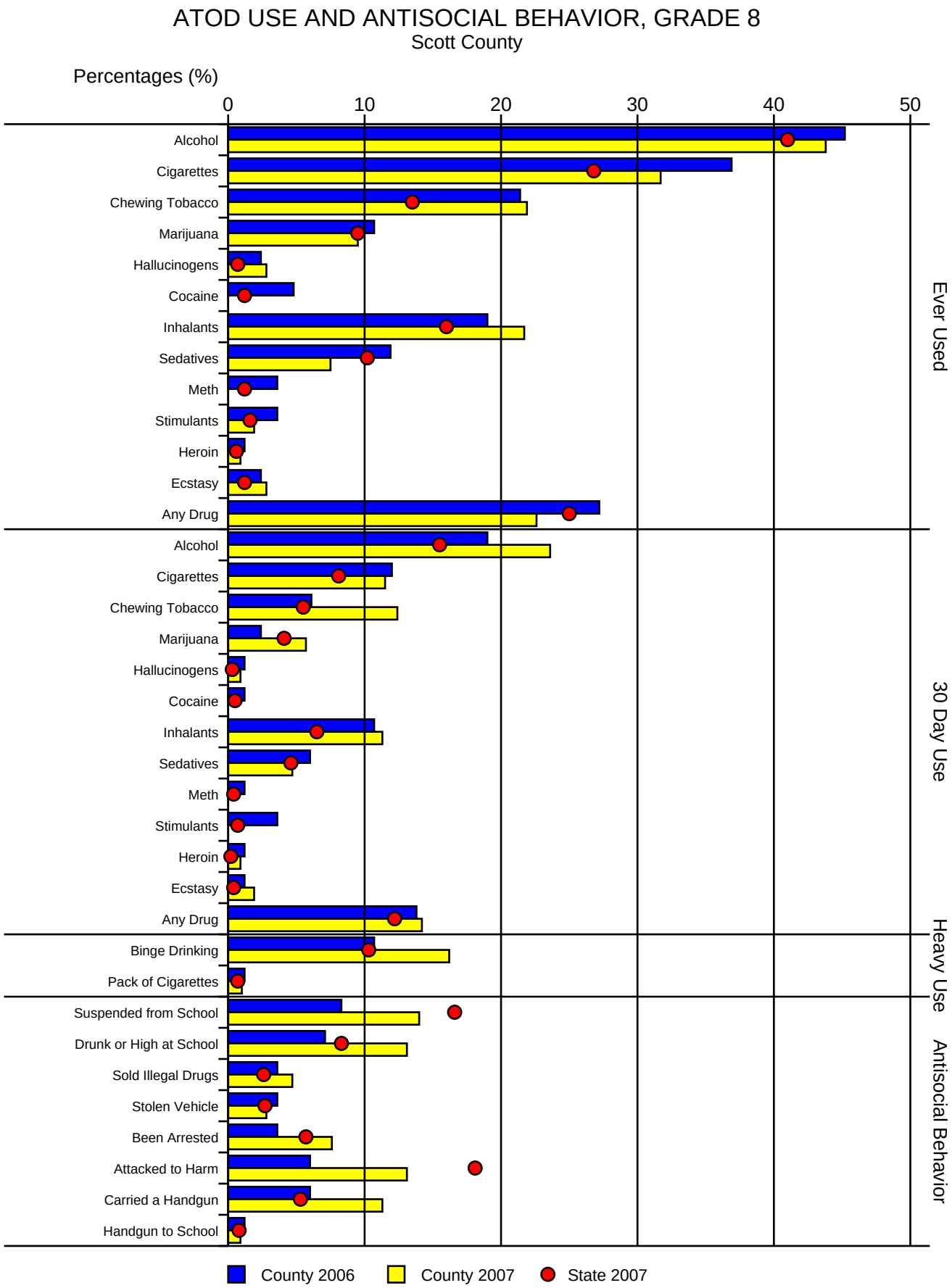


Figure 2: ATOD Use and Antisocial Behavior, Grade 8

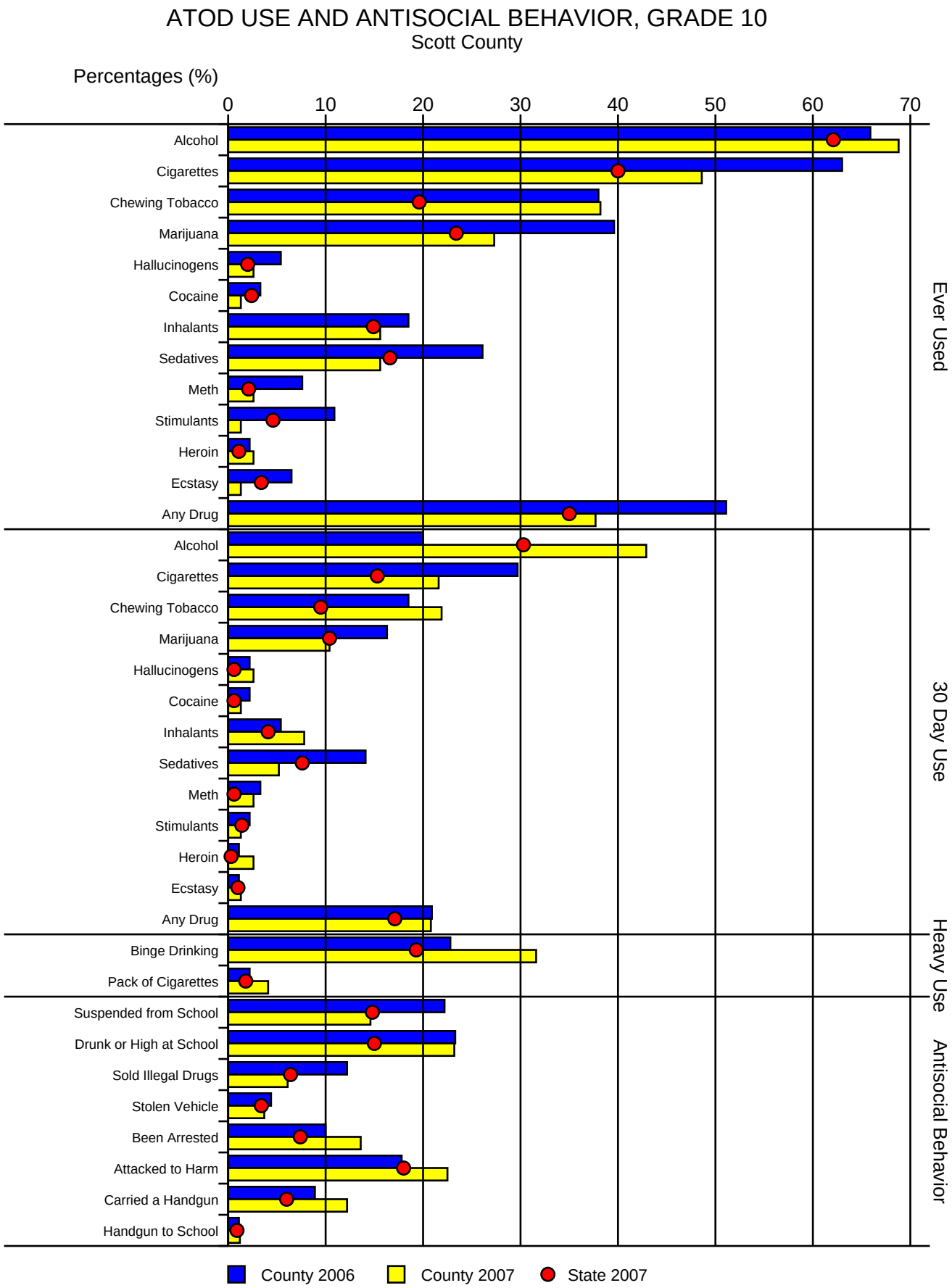


Figure 3: ATOD Use and Antisocial Behavior, Grade 10

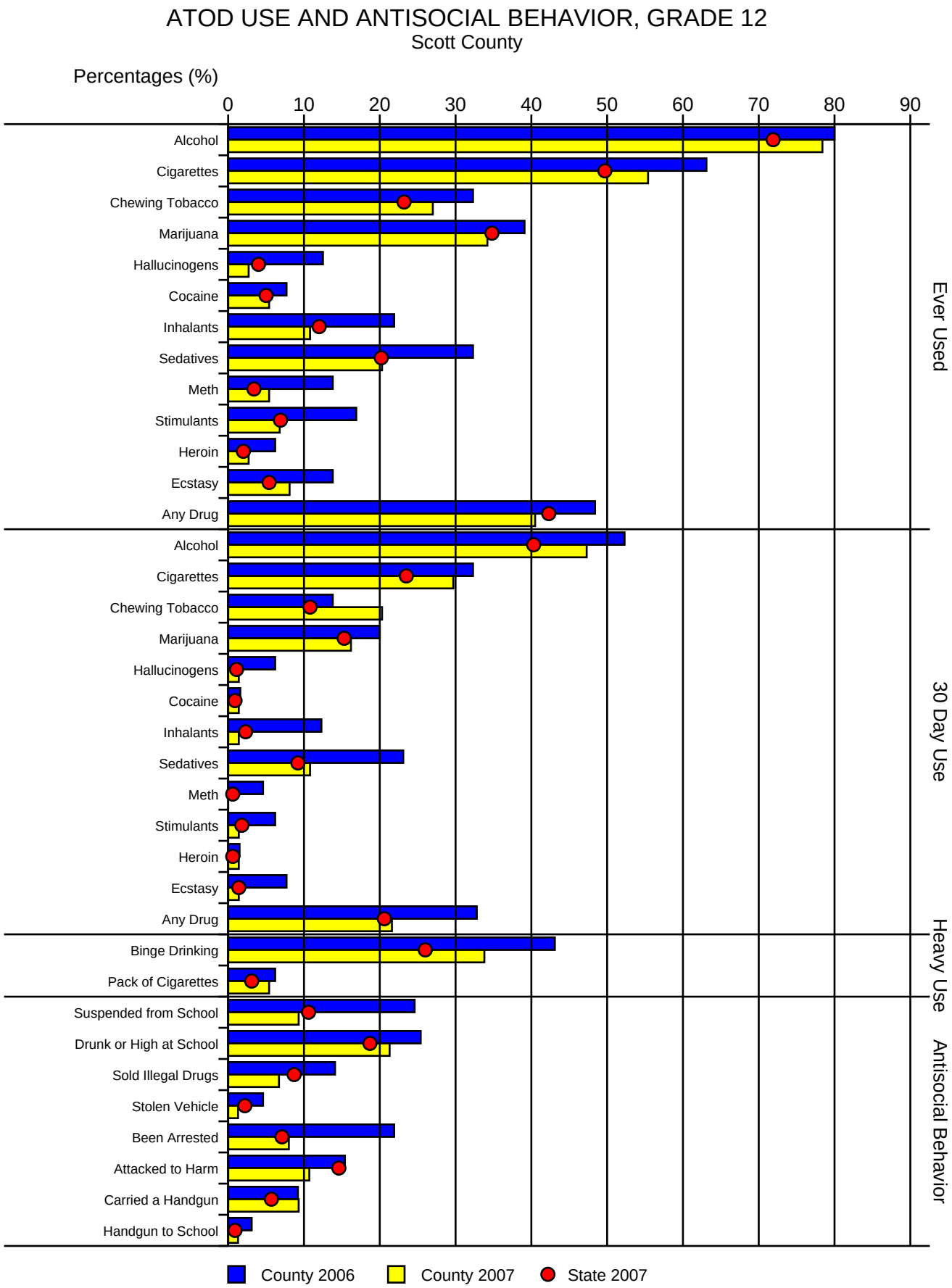


Figure 4: ATOD Use and Antisocial Behavior, Grade 12

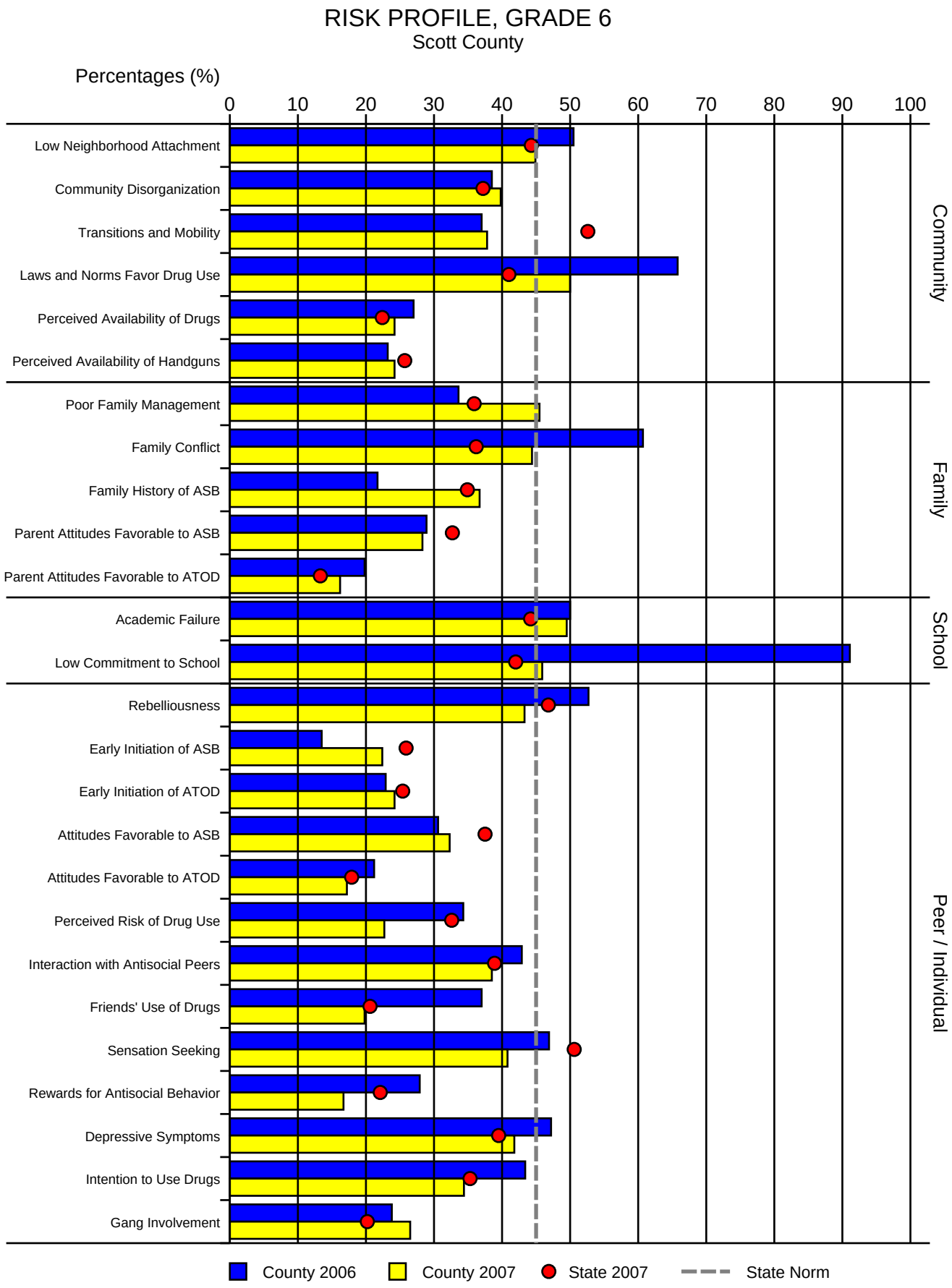


Figure 5: Risk Profile, Grade 6

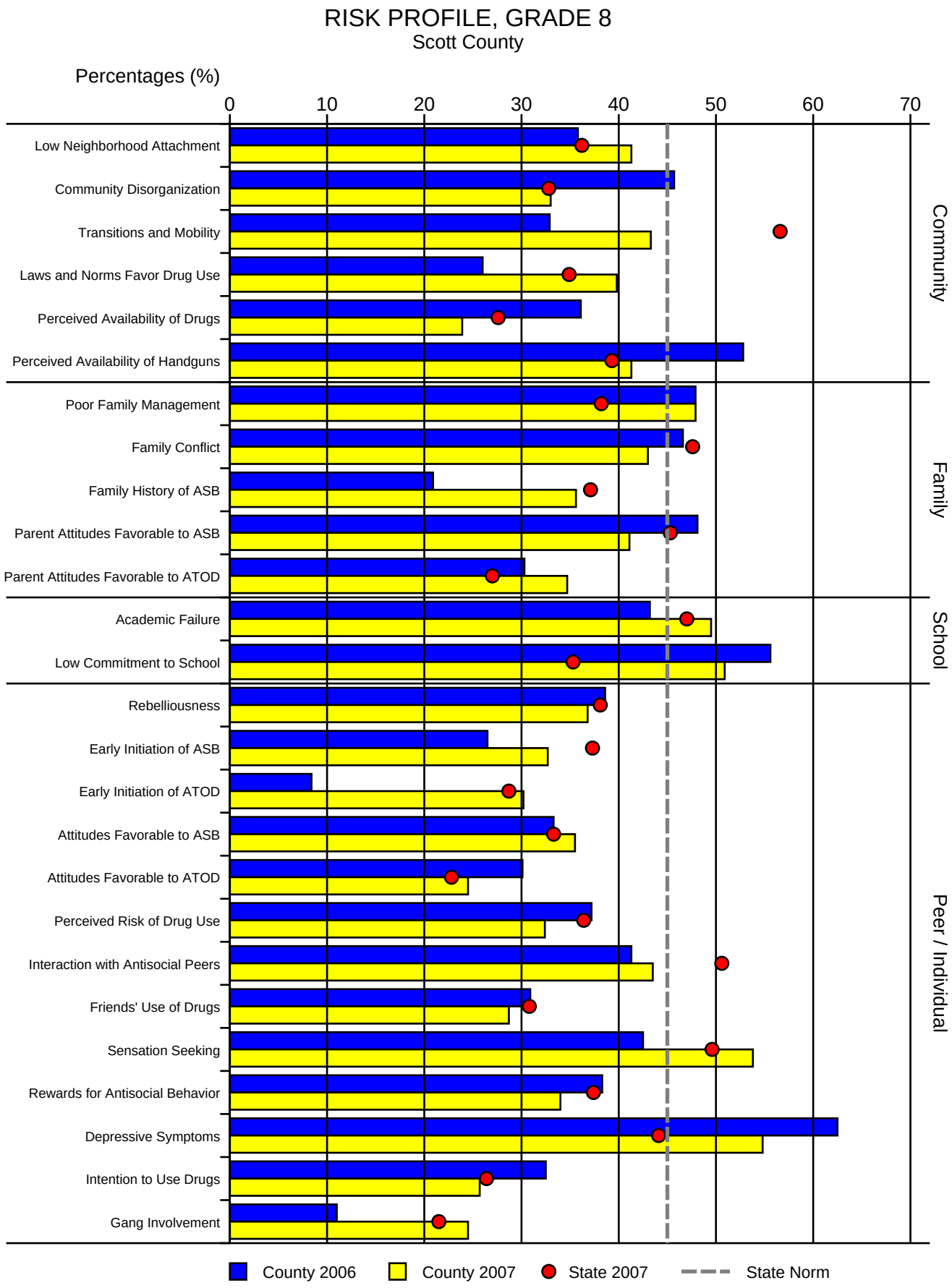


Figure 6: Risk Profile, Grade 8

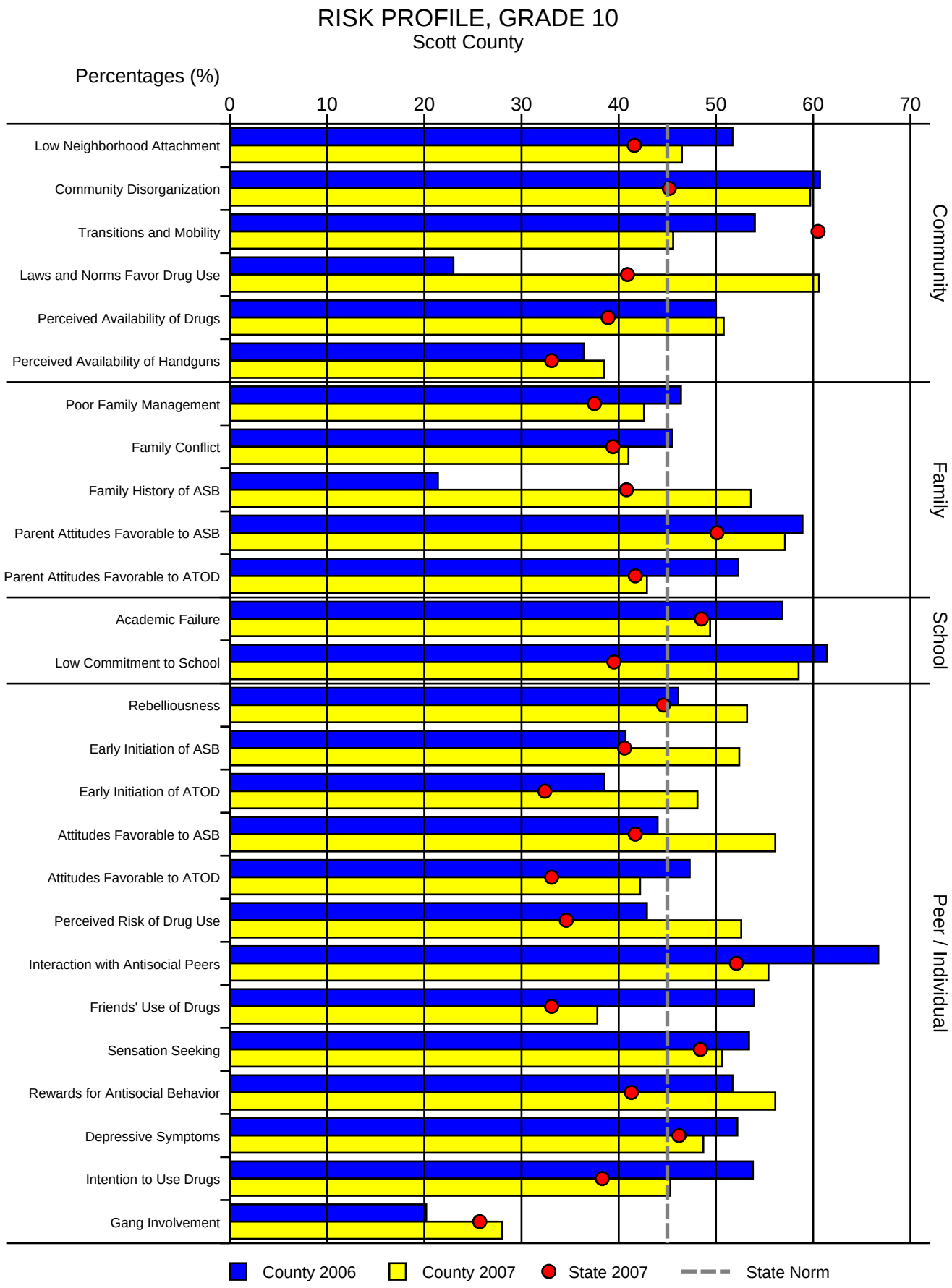


Figure 7: Risk Profile, Grade 10

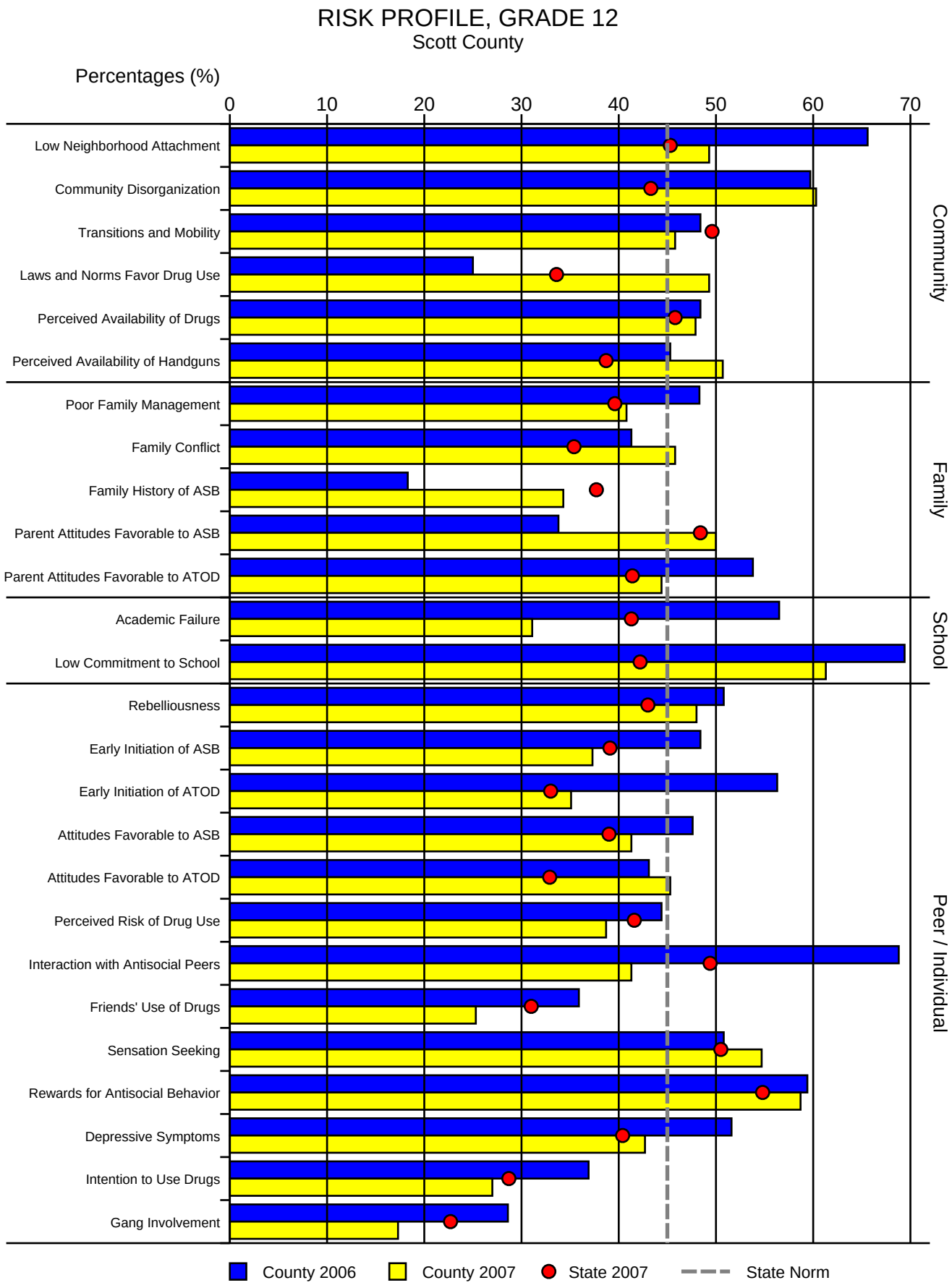


Figure 8: Risk Profile, Grade 12

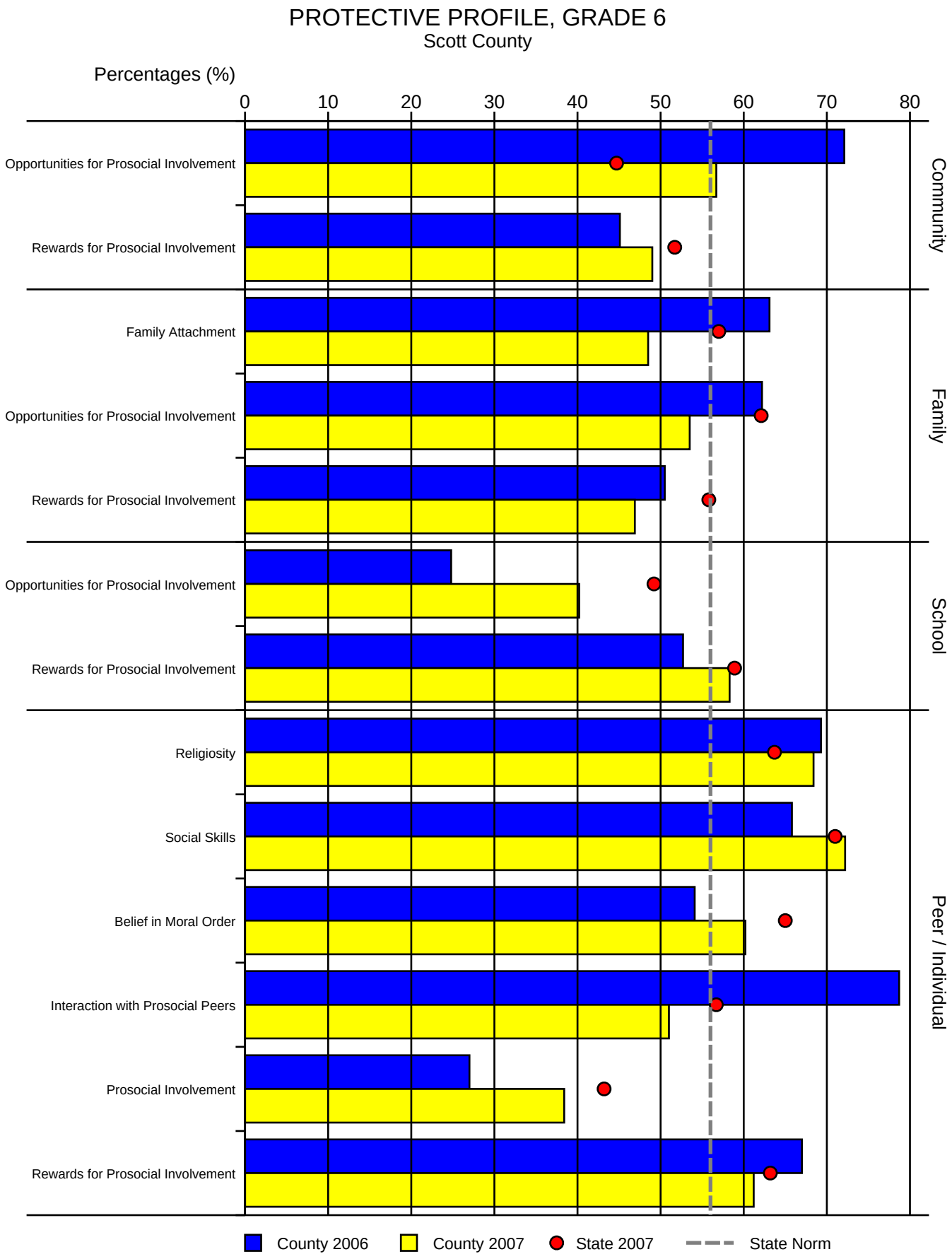


Figure 9: Protective Profile, Grade 6

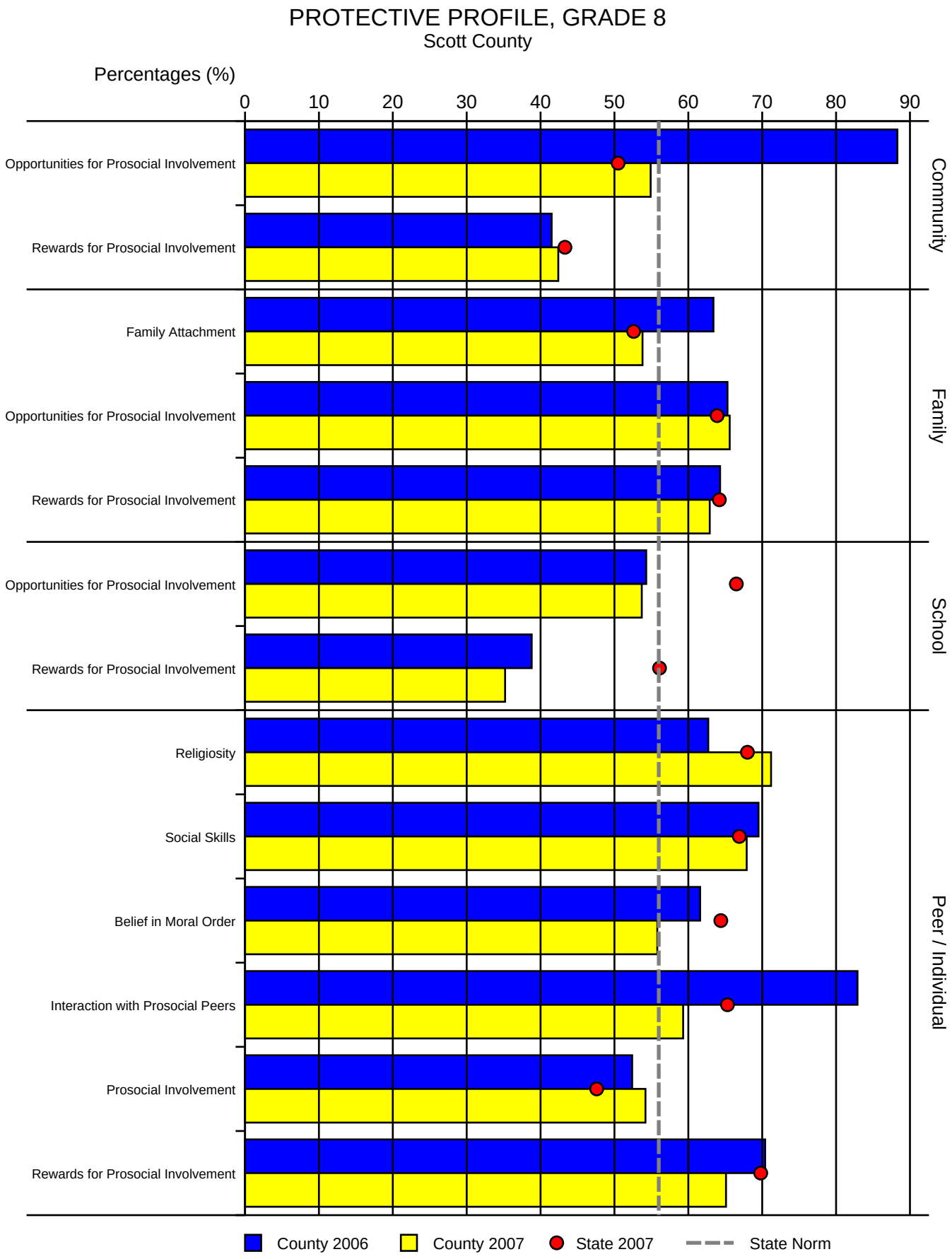


Figure 10: Protective Profile, Grade 8

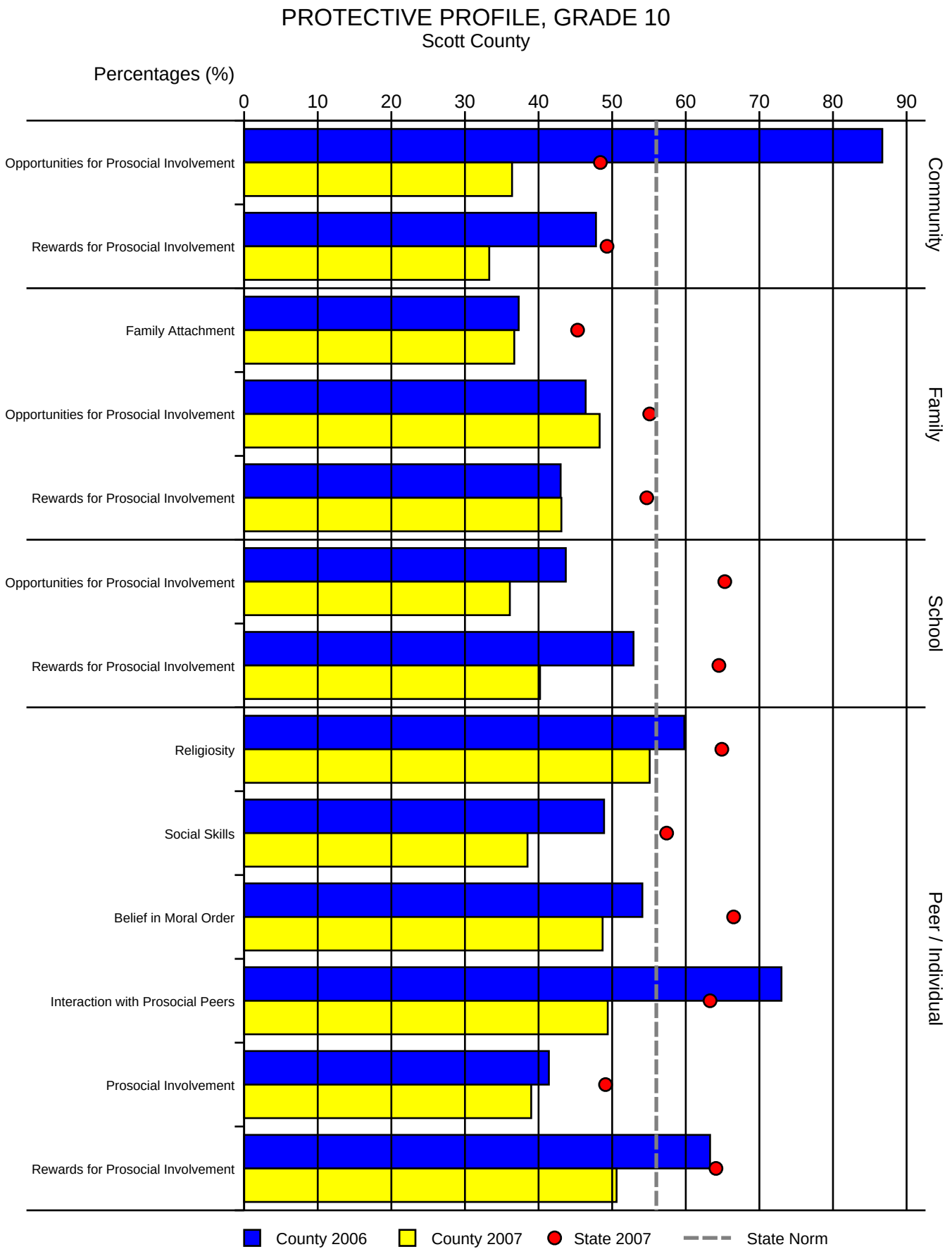


Figure 11: Protective Profile, Grade 10

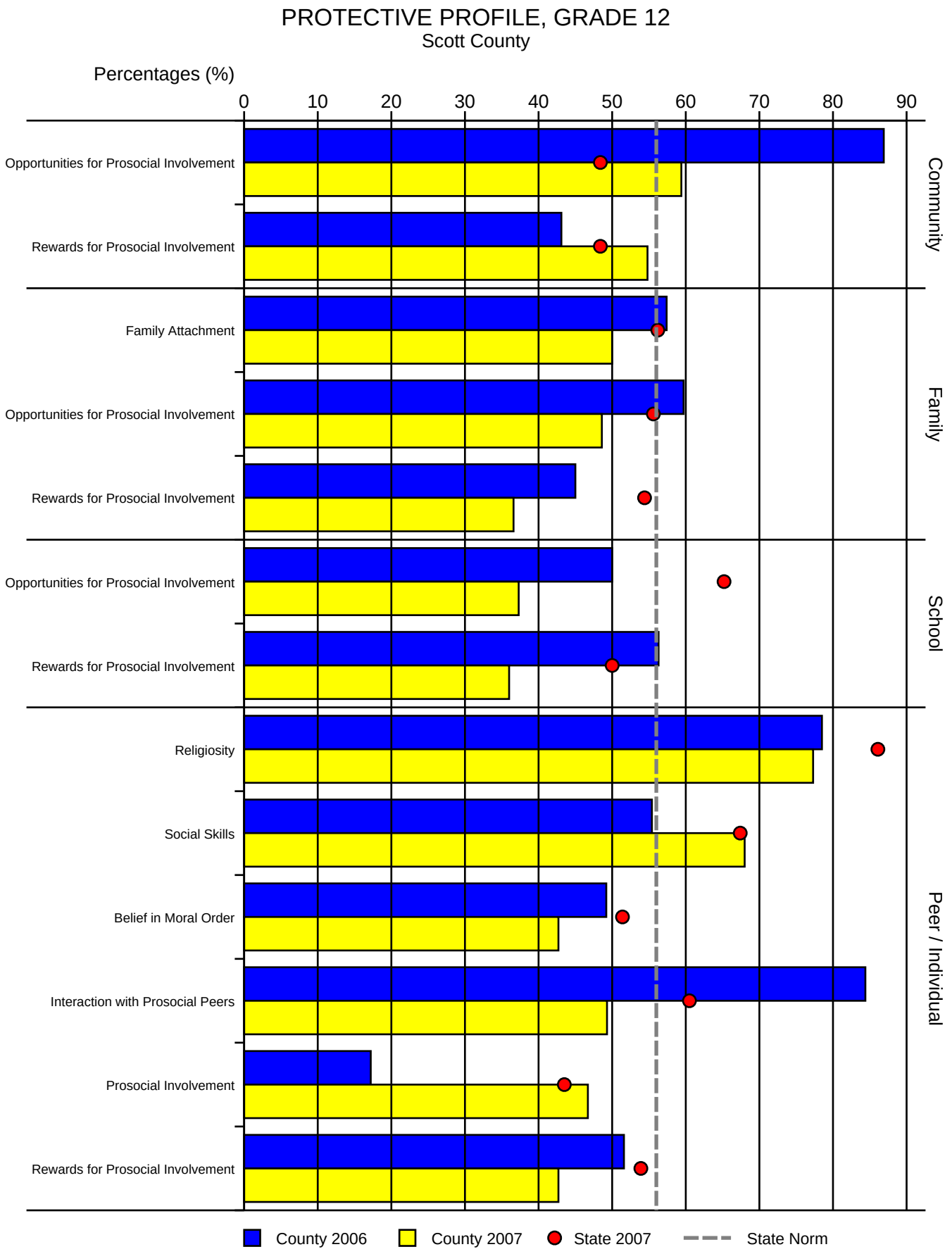


Figure 12: Protective Profile, Grade 12

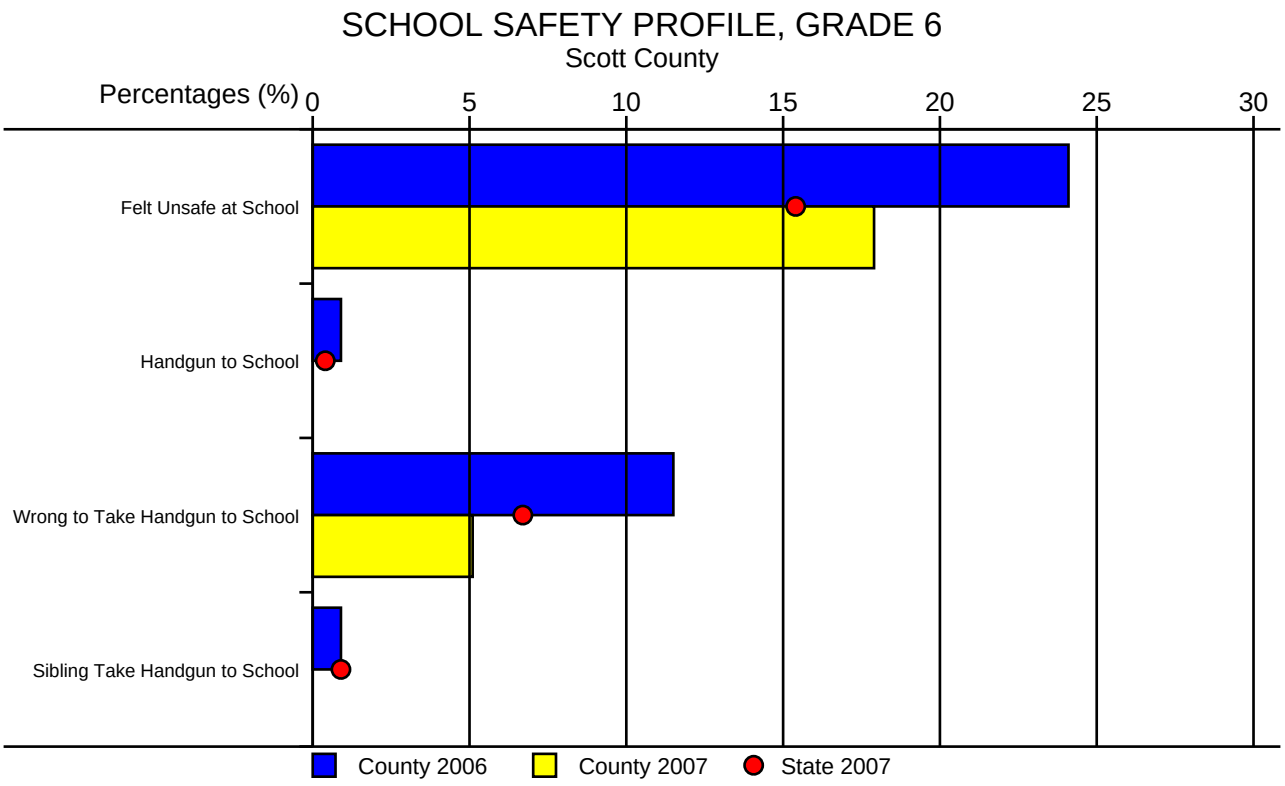


Figure 13: School Safety Profile, Grade 6

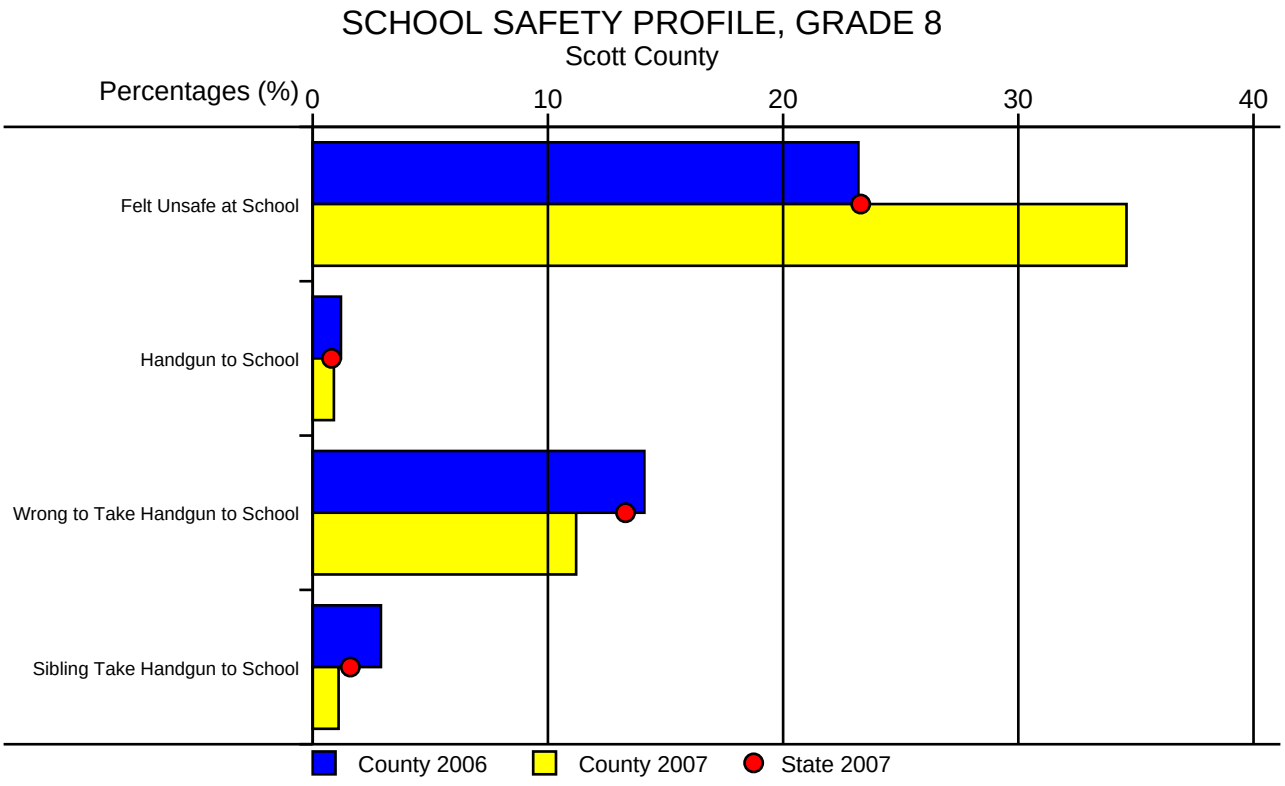


Figure 14: School Safety Profile, Grade 8

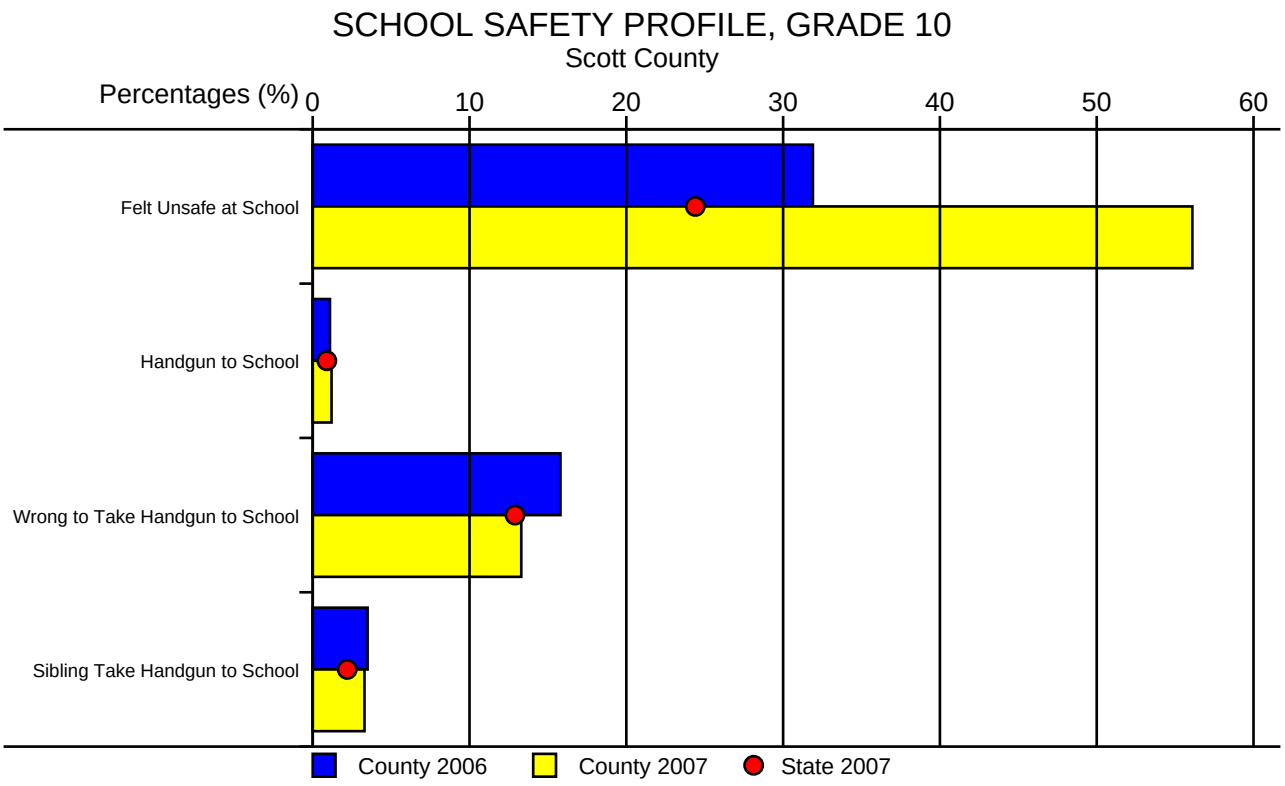


Figure 15: School Safety Profile, Grade 10

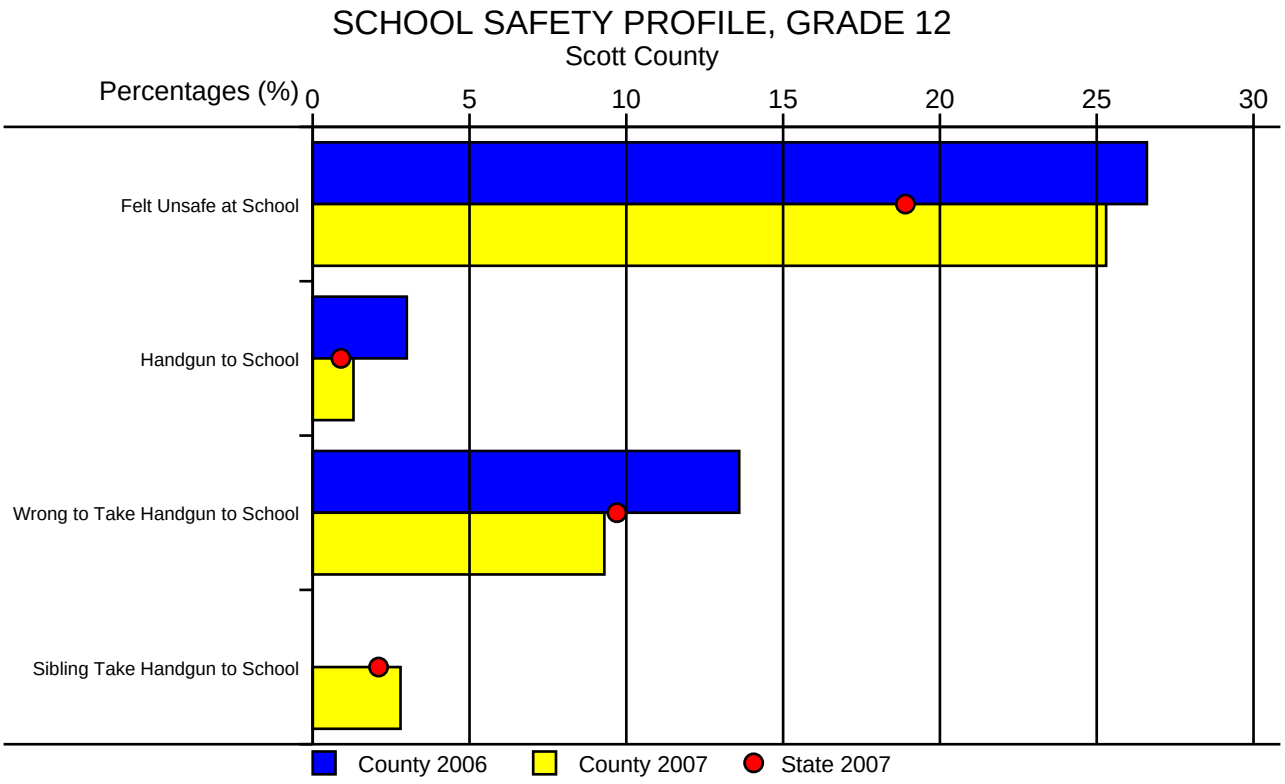


Figure 16: School Safety Profile, Grade 12

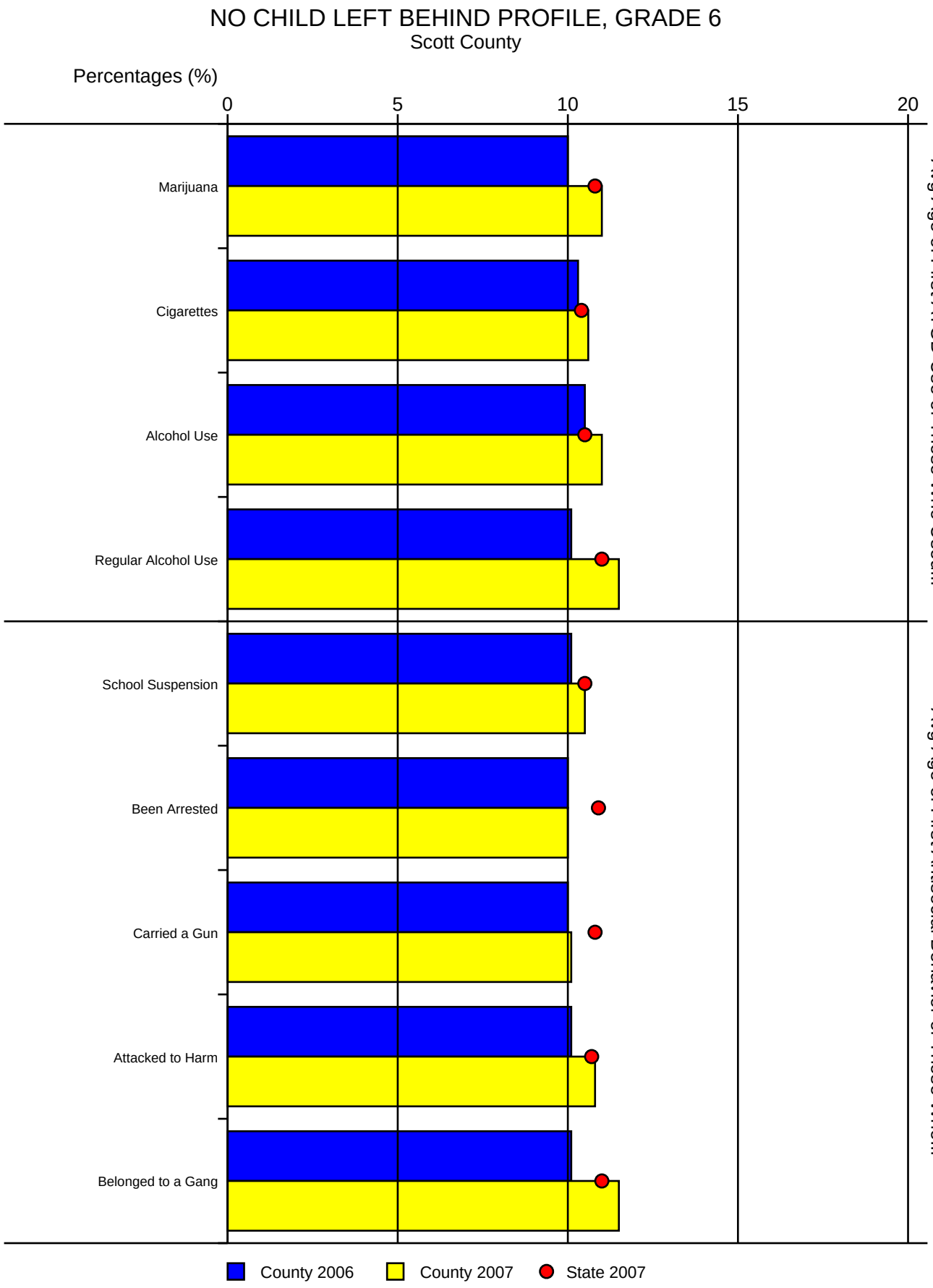


Figure 17: No Child Left Behind Profile, Grade 6

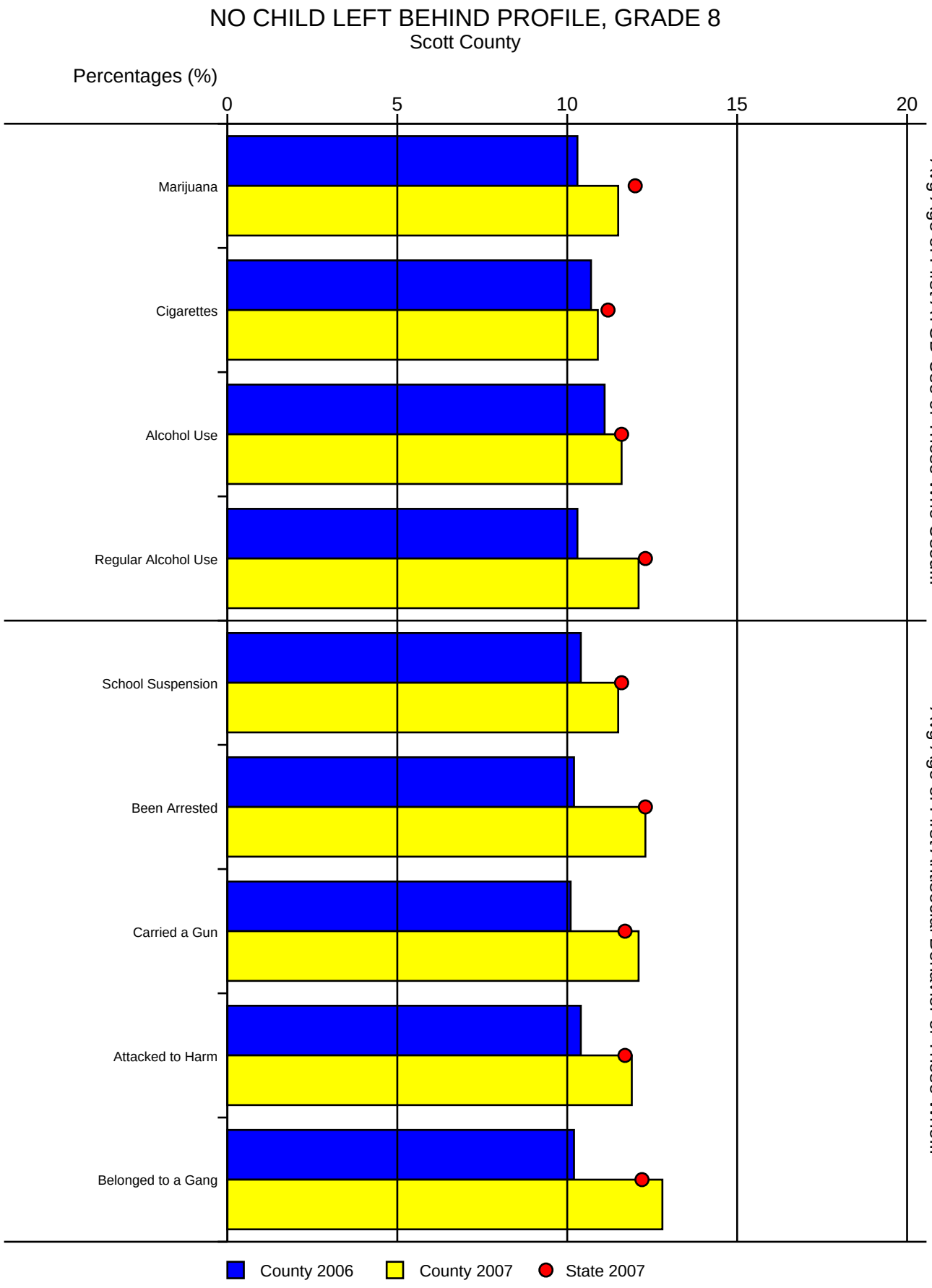


Figure 18: No Child Left Behind Profile, Grade 8

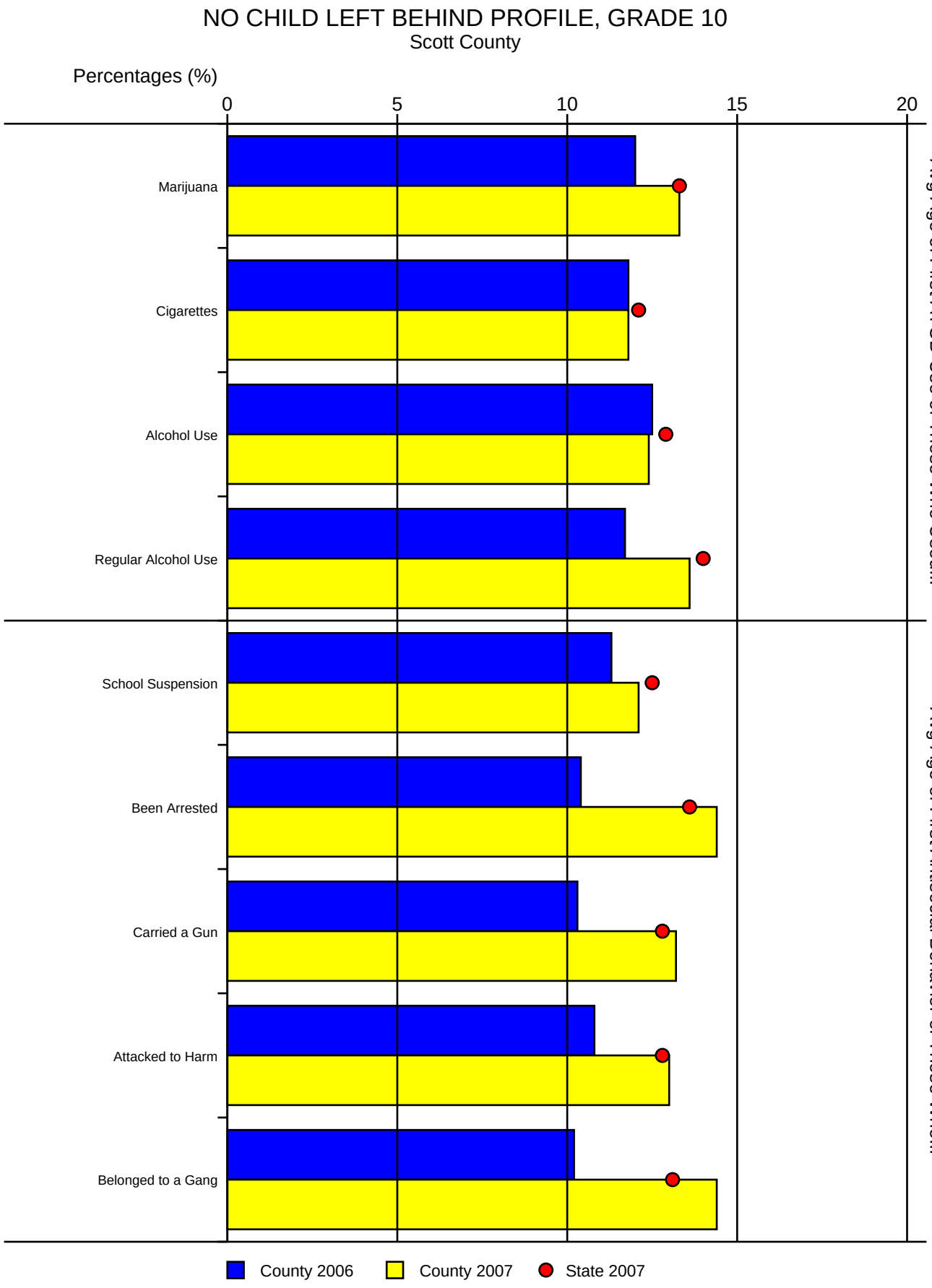


Figure 19: No Child Left Behind Profile, Grade 10

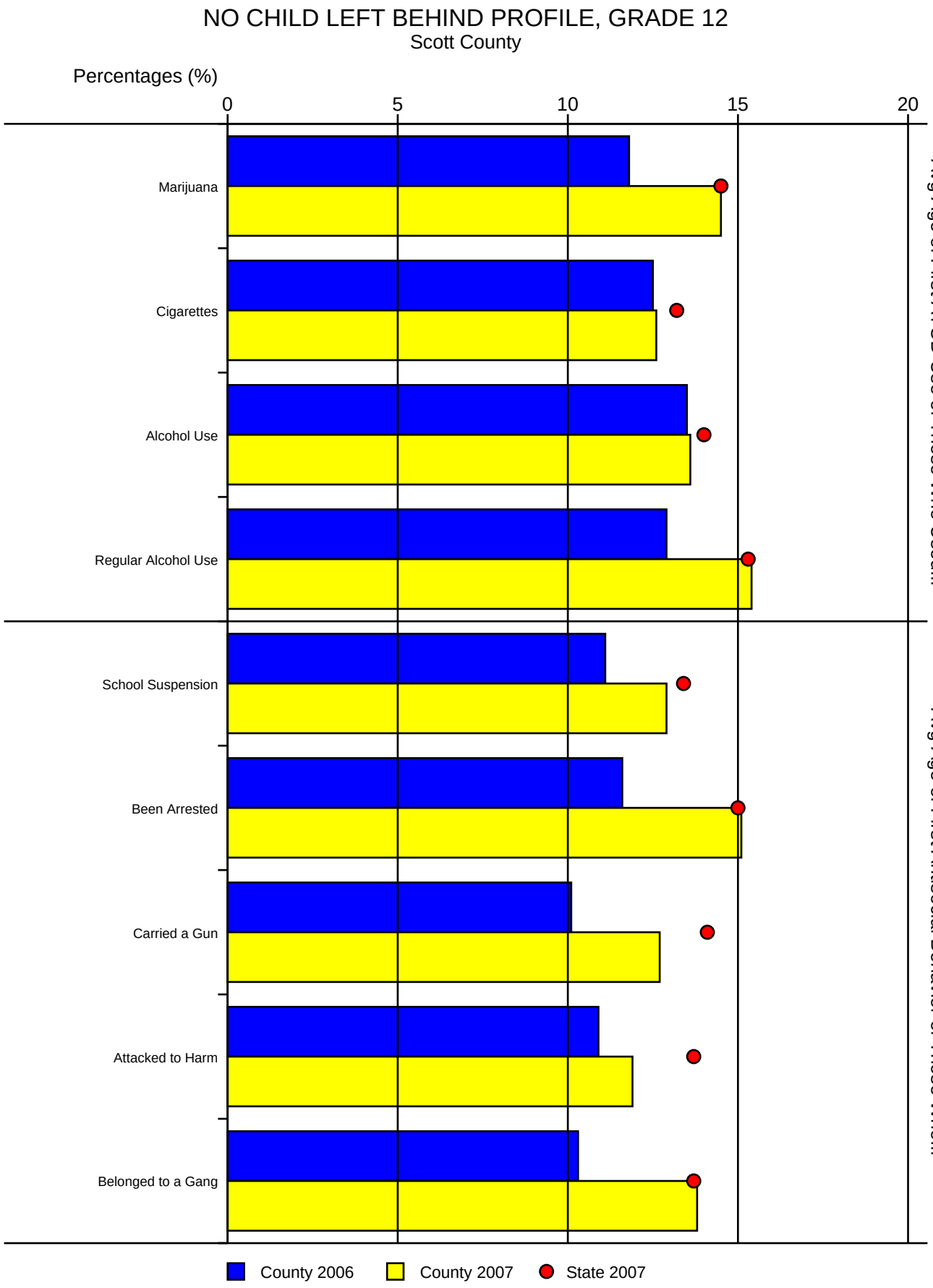


Figure 20: No Child Left Behind Profile, Grade 12

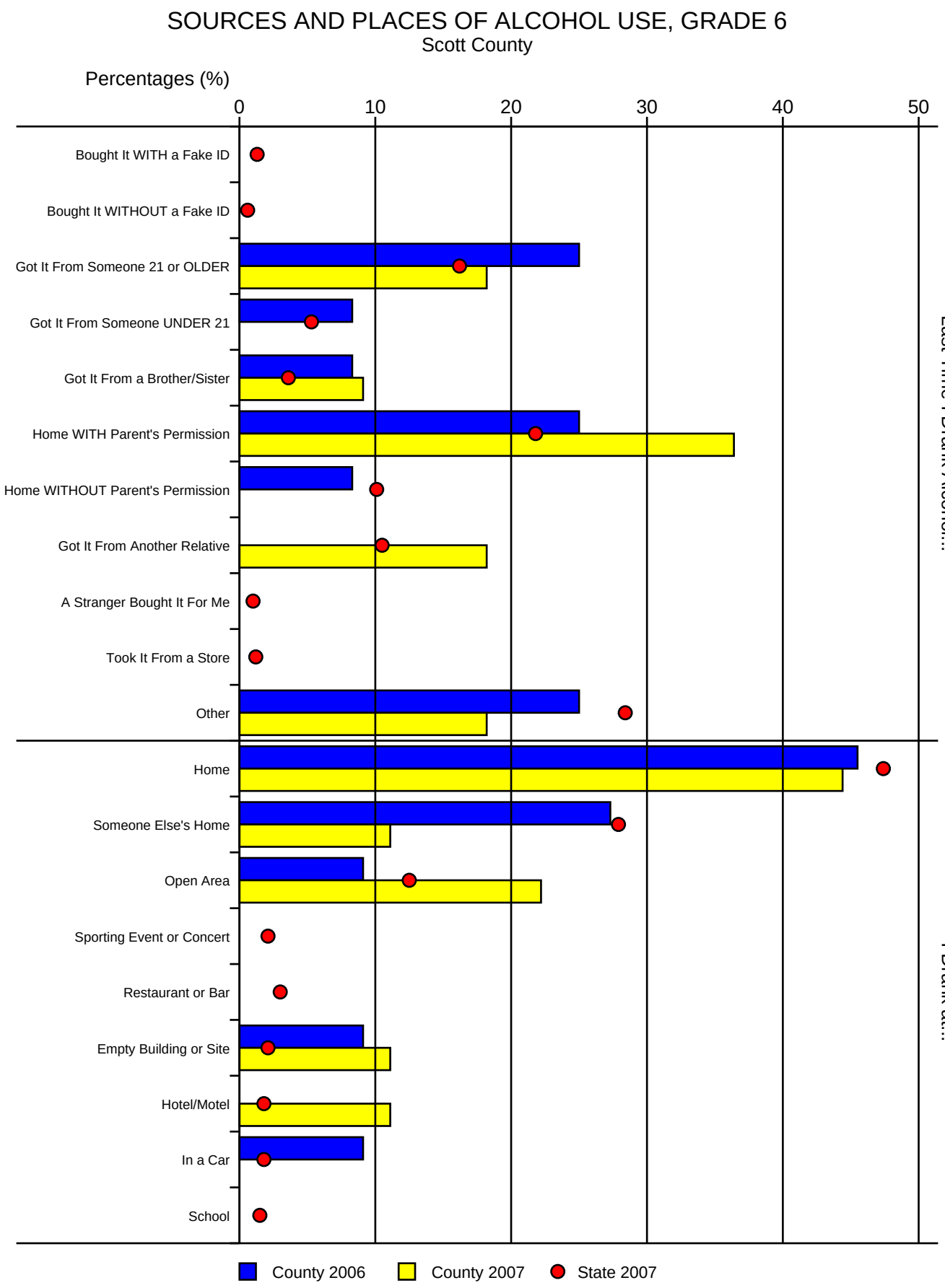


Figure 21: Sources and Places of Alcohol Use, Grade 6

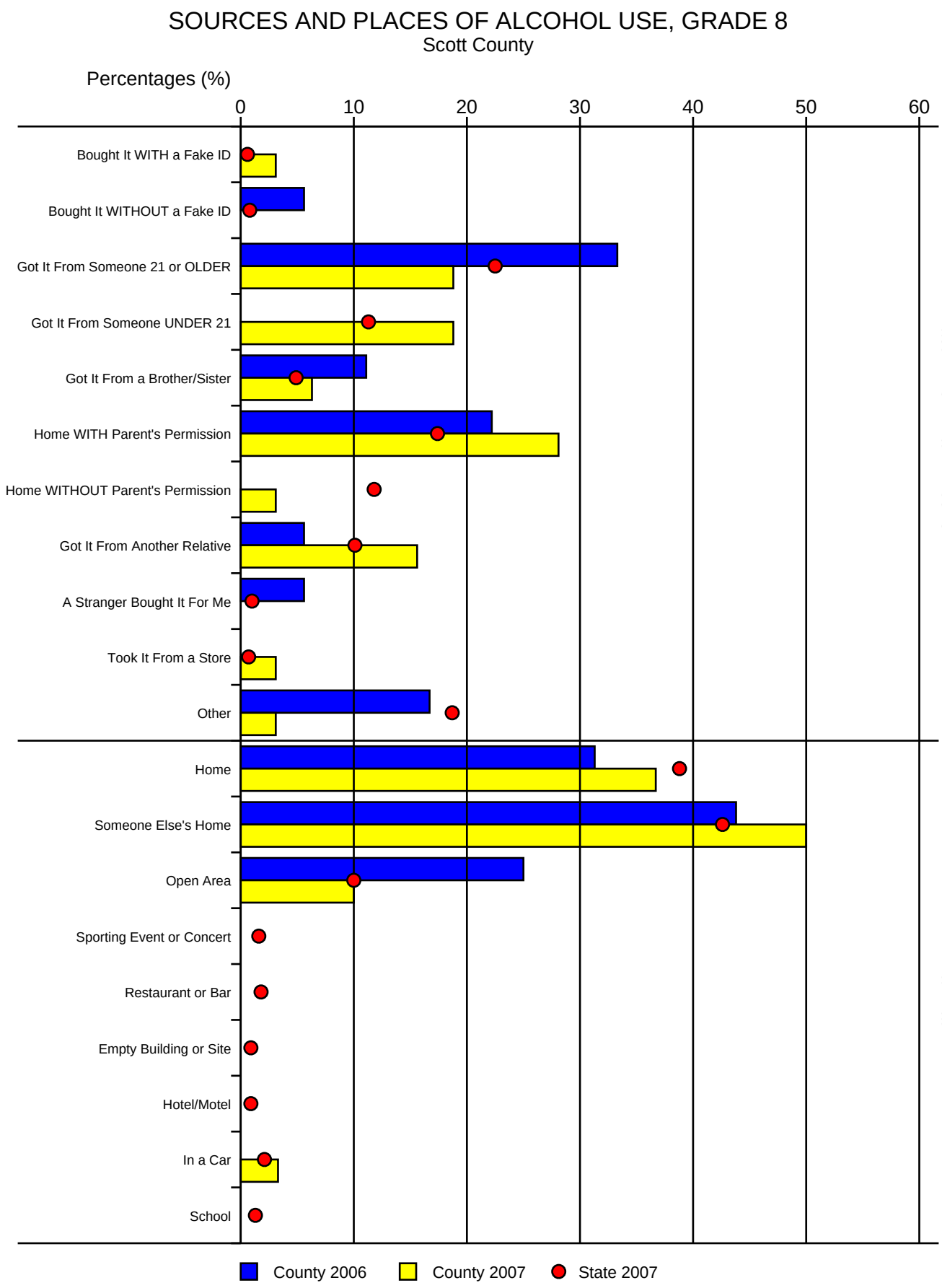


Figure 22: Sources and Places of Alcohol Use, Grade 8

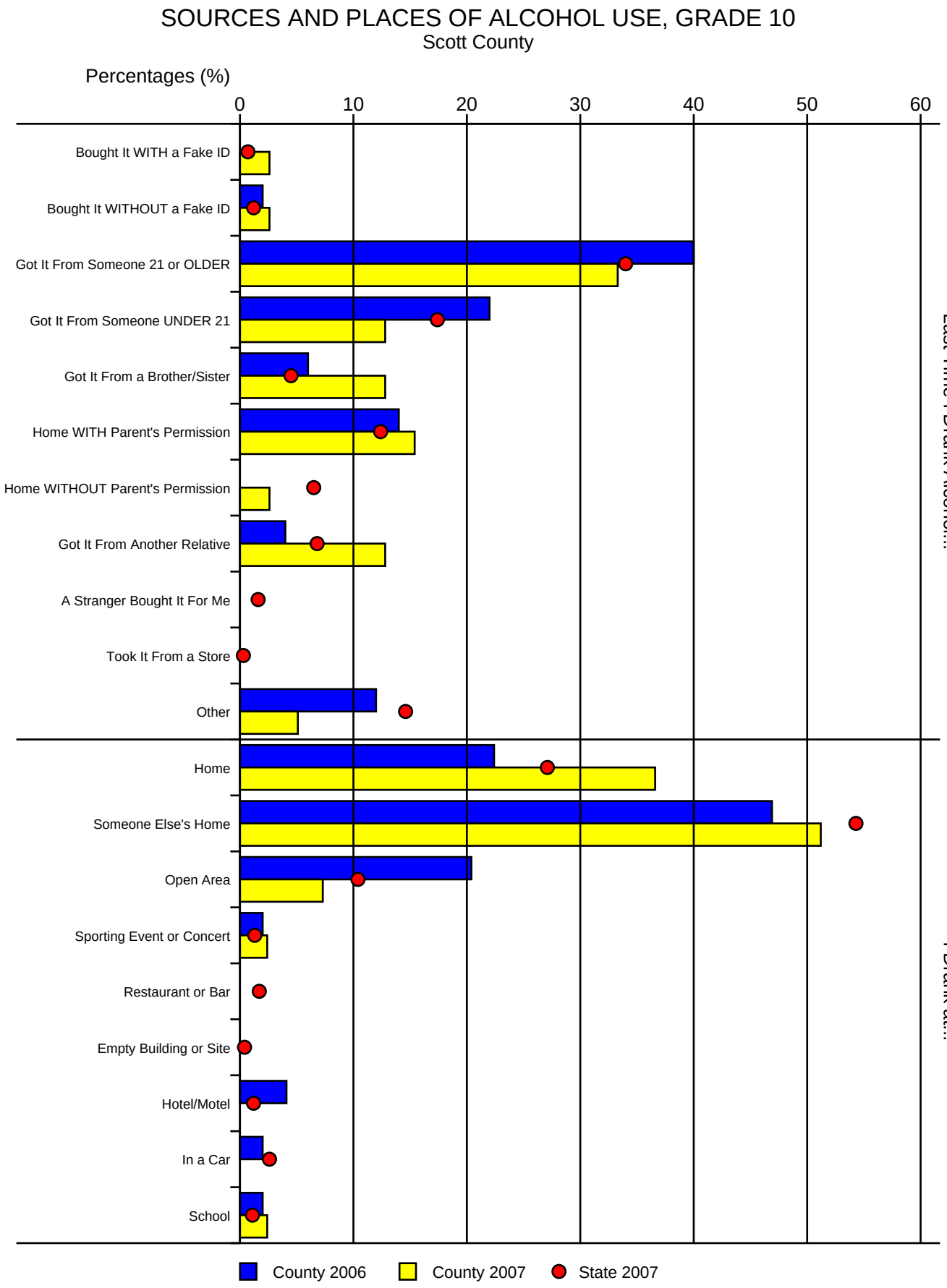


Figure 23: Sources and Places of Alcohol Use, Grade 10

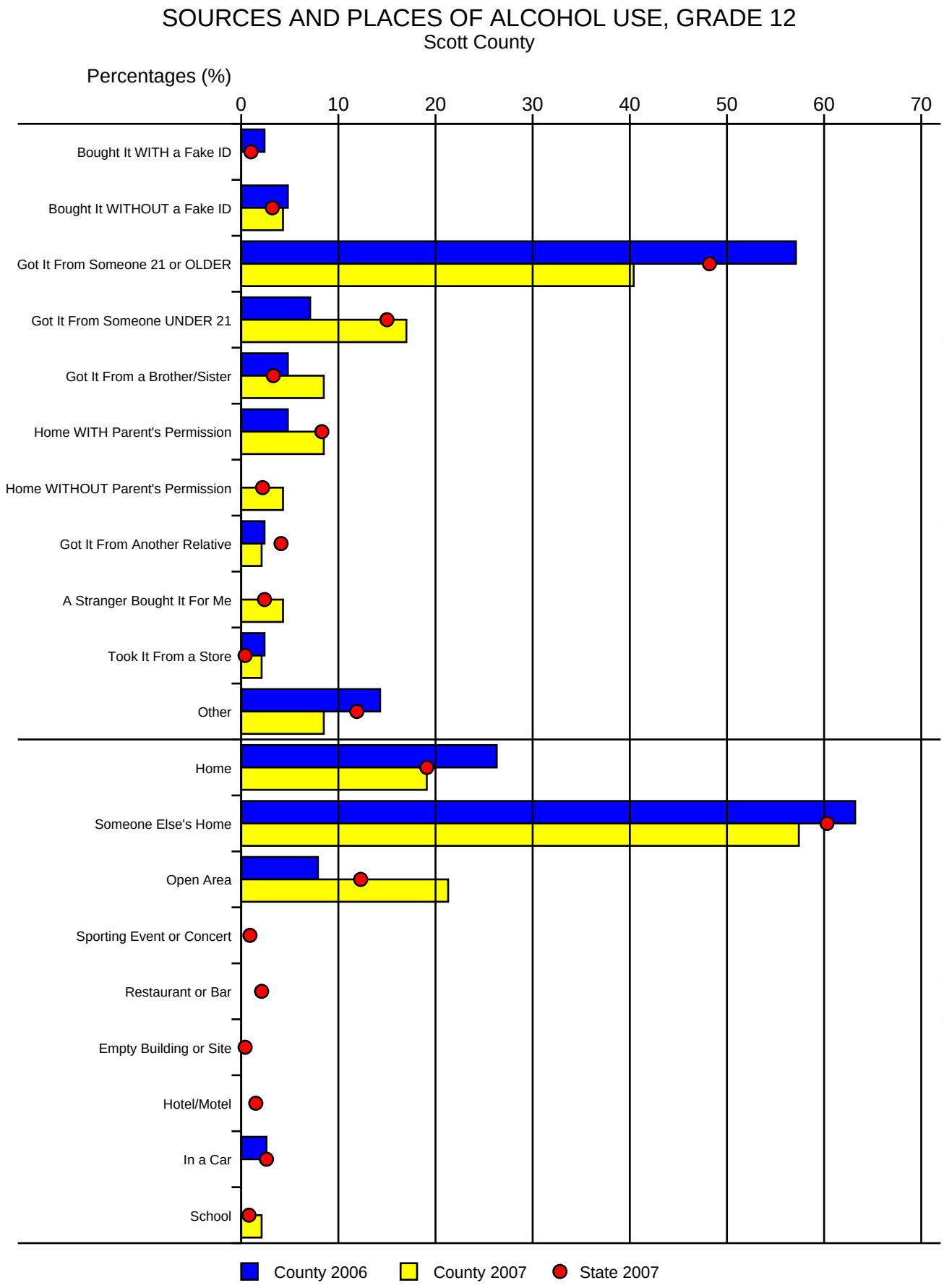


Figure 24: Sources and Places of Alcohol Use, Grade 12

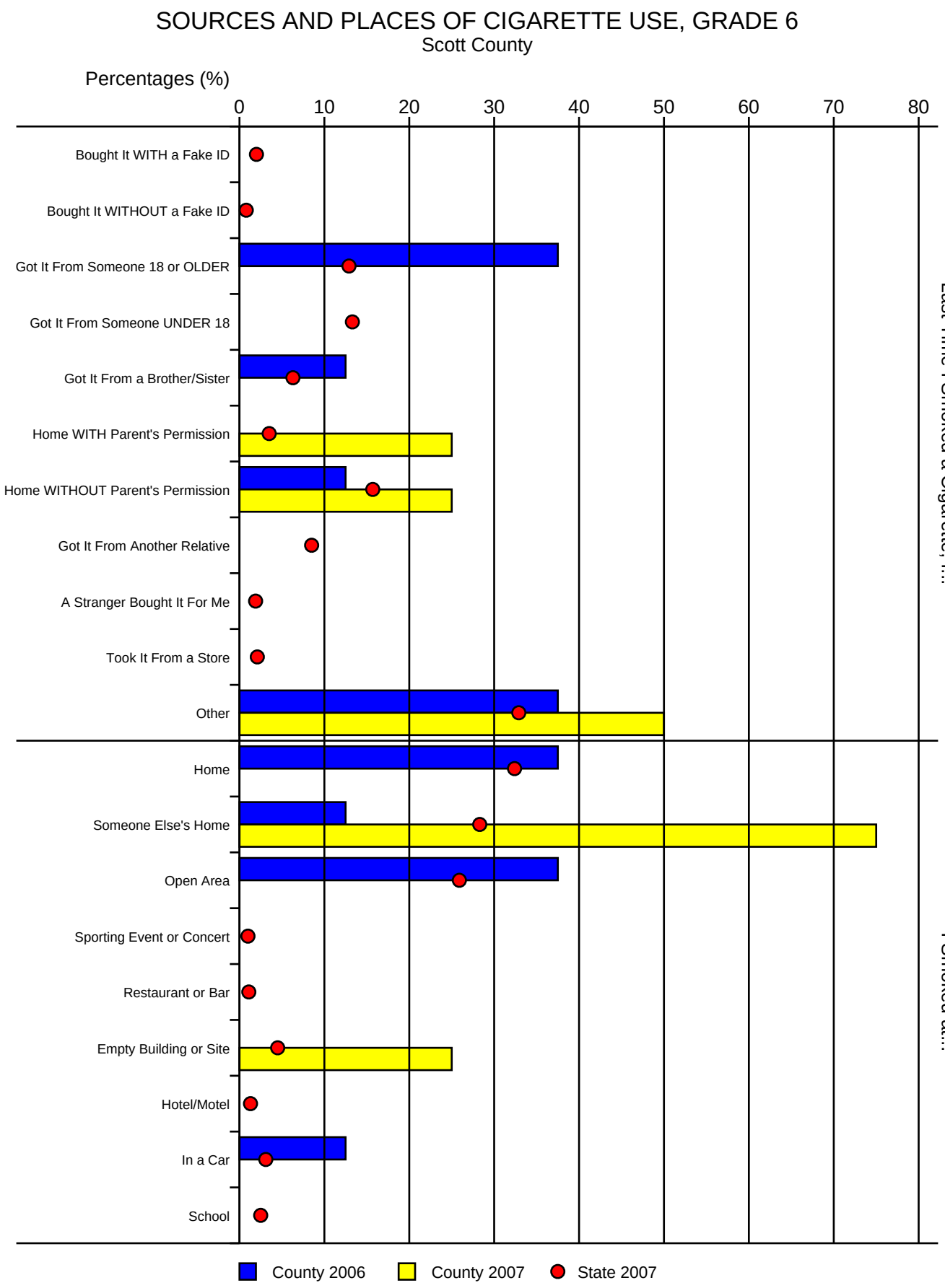


Figure 25: Sources and Places of Cigarette Use, Grade 6

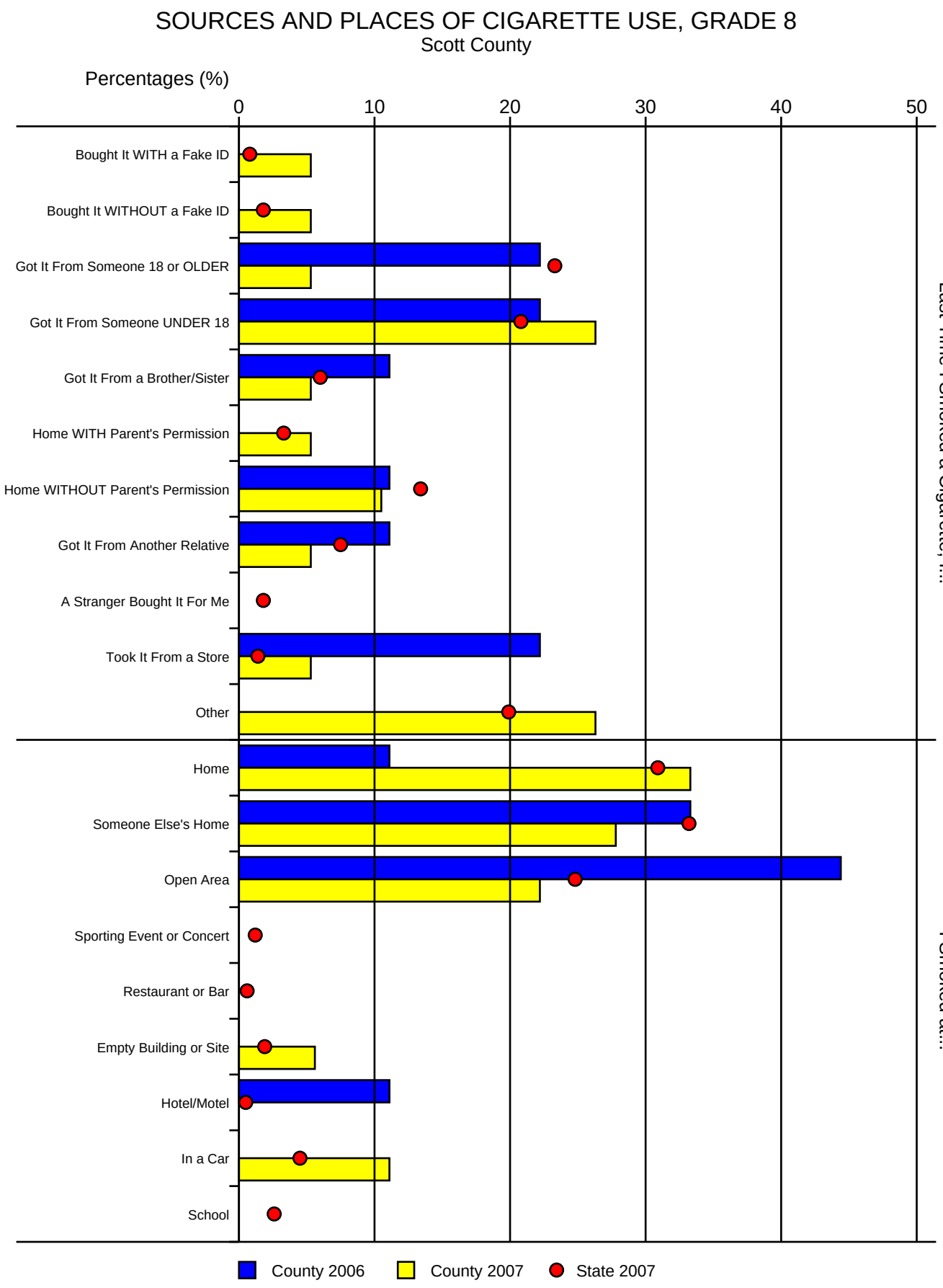


Figure 26: Sources and Places of Cigarette Use, Grade 8

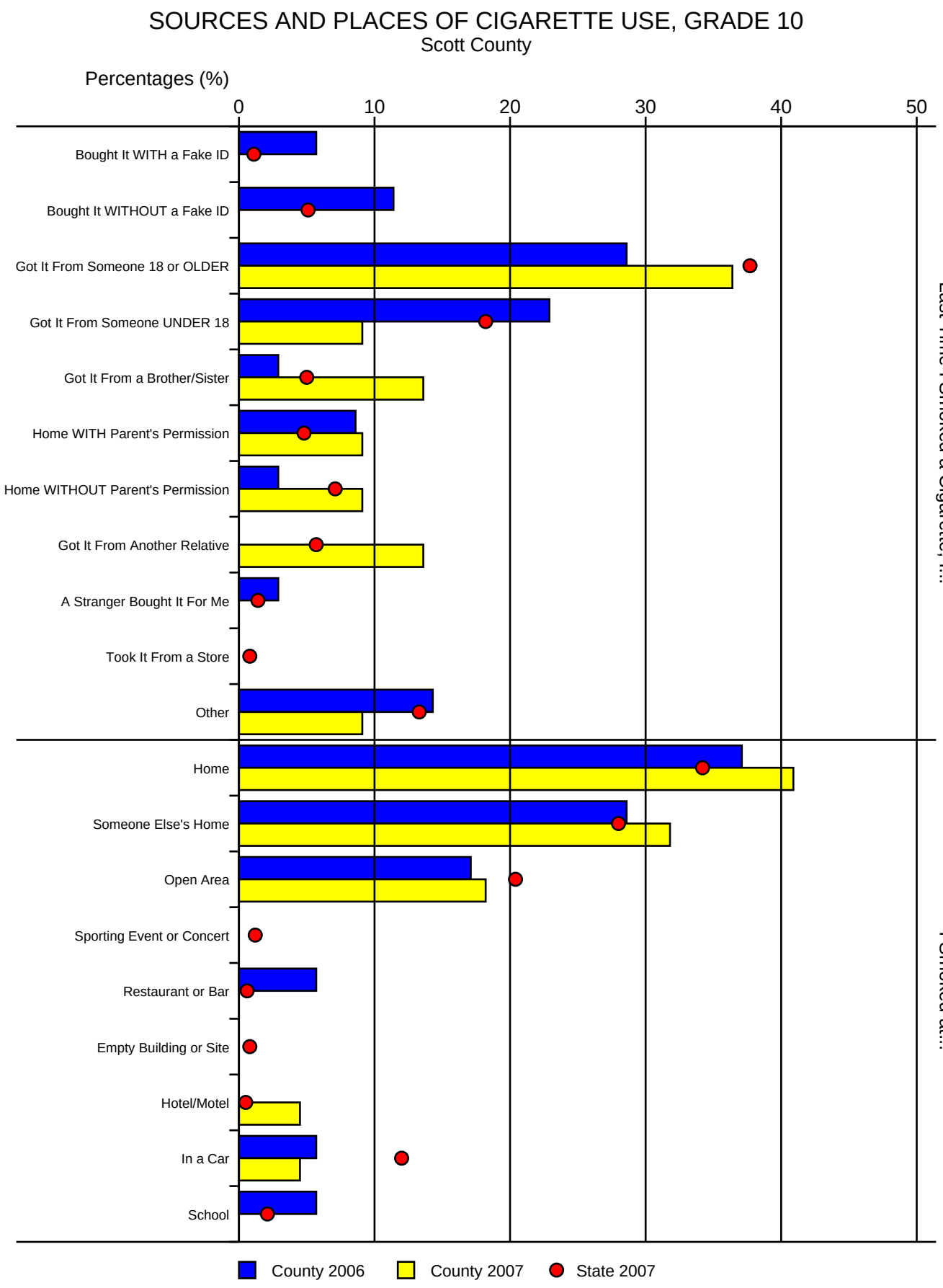


Figure 27: Sources and Places of Cigarette Use, Grade 10

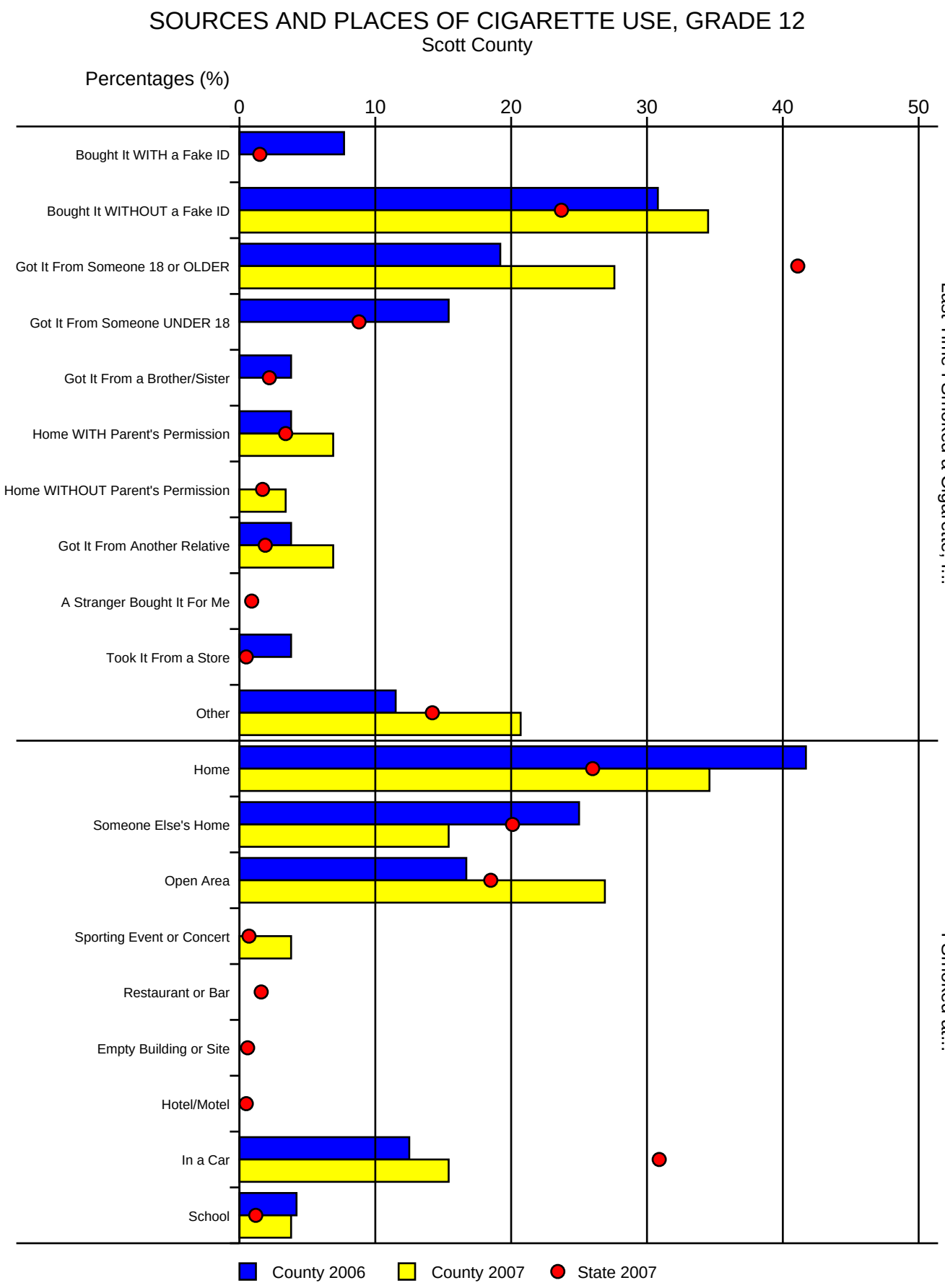


Figure 28: Sources and Places of Cigarette Use, Grade 12

Table 3: Risk and Protective Factor Scale Definition

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

Table 4: Risk and Protective Factor Scale Definition (Continued)

| | |
|---|---|
| **School Domain Protective Factors** | |
| **Opportunities for Positive 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 Positive 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. |
| **Peer-Individual Risk Factors** | |
| **Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior and 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. |
| **Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior and 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 or engage in antisocial behaviors. However, in middle school, as more youth are exposed to others who use drugs and engage in antisocial behavior, their attitudes often shift toward greater acceptance of these behaviors. Youth who express positive attitudes toward drug use and antisocial behavior are more likely to engage in a variety of problem behaviors, including drug use. |
| **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. |
| **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. |
| **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. |
| **Rewards for Antisocial Behavior** | Young people who receive rewards for their antisocial behavior are at higher risk for engaging further in antisocial behavior and substance use. |
| **Rebelliousness** | Young people who do not feel part of society, are not bound by rules, don't believe in trying to be successful or responsible, or who take an active rebellious stance toward society, are at higher risk of abusing drugs. In addition, high tolerance for deviance, a strong need for independence and normlessness have all been linked with drug use. |
| **Sensation Seeking** | Young people who seek out opportunities for dangerous, risky behavior in general are at higher risk for participating in drug use and other problem behaviors. |
| **Intention to Use ATODs** | 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. |
| **Depressive Symptoms** | Young people who are depressed are overrepresented in the criminal justice system and are more likely to use drugs. Survey research and other studies have shown a link between depression and other youth problem behaviors. |
| **Gang Involvement** | Youth who belong to gangs are more at risk for antisocial behavior and drug use. |
| **Peer-Individual Protective Factors** | |
| **Religiosity** | Young people who regularly attend religious services are less likely to engage in problem behaviors. |
| **Social Skills** | Young people who are socially competent and engage in positive interpersonal relations with their peers are less likely to use drugs and engage in other problem behaviors. |
| **Belief in the Moral Order** | Young people who have a belief in what is "right" or "wrong" are less likely to use drugs. |
| **Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement** | Participation in positive school and community activities helps provide protection for youth. |
| **Rewards for Prosocial Involvement** | Young people who are rewarded for working hard in school and volunteering in the community are less likely to engage in problem behavior. |
| **Interaction with Prosocial Peers** | Young people who associate with peers who engage in prosocial behavior are more protected from engaging in antisocial behavior and substance use. |

Table 5: Number of Students Who Completed the Survey

| **Surveys Completed** | Grade 6 | | | Grade 8 | | | Grade 10 | | | Grade 12 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | County 2006 | County 2007 | State 2007 | County 2006 | County 2007 | State 2007 | County 2006 | County 2007 | State 2007 | County 2006 | County 2007 | State 2007 |
| Number of Youth | 114 | 99 | 22910 | 84 | 108 | 22082 | 92 | 83 | 19315 | 65 | 75 | 15291 |

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

| **Drug Used** | Grade 6 | | | Grade 8 | | | Grade 10 | | | Grade 12 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | County 2006 | County 2007 | State 2007 | County 2006 | County 2007 | State 2007 | County 2006 | County 2007 | State 2007 | County 2006 | County 2007 | State 2007 |
| Alcohol | 22.8 | 22.2 | 17.7 | 45.2 | 43.8 | 41.0 | 65.9 | 68.8 | 62.1 | 80.0 | 78.4 | 71.9 |
| Cigarettes | 18.4 | 13.4 | 10.8 | 36.9 | 31.7 | 26.8 | 63.0 | 48.6 | 40.0 | 63.1 | 55.4 | 49.7 |
| Chewing Tobacco | 16.7 | 12.4 | 6.1 | 21.4 | 21.9 | 13.5 | 38.0 | 38.2 | 19.6 | 32.3 | 27.0 | 23.2 |
| Marijuana | 1.8 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 10.7 | 9.5 | 9.5 | 39.6 | 27.3 | 23.4 | 39.1 | 34.2 | 34.8 |
| Hallucinogens | 0.9 | 0 | 0.2 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 0.7 | 5.4 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 12.5 | 2.7 | 4.0 |
| Cocaine | 0.9 | 0 | 0.4 | 4.8 | 0 | 1.2 | 3.3 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 7.7 | 5.4 | 5.0 |
| Inhalants | 5.3 | 3.0 | 9.3 | 19.0 | 21.7 | 16.0 | 18.5 | 15.6 | 14.9 | 21.9 | 10.8 | 12.0 |
| Sedatives | 5.3 | 3.0 | 4.9 | 11.9 | 7.5 | 10.2 | 26.1 | 15.6 | 16.6 | 32.3 | 20.3 | 20.2 |
| Meth | 1.8 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 3.6 | 0 | 1.2 | 7.6 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 13.8 | 5.4 | 3.4 |
| Stimulants | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 3.6 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 10.9 | 1.3 | 4.6 | 16.9 | 6.8 | 6.9 |
| Heroin | 0.9 | 0 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 6.2 | 2.7 | 2.0 |
| Ecstasy | 0.9 | 0 | 0.2 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 6.5 | 1.3 | 3.4 | 13.8 | 8.1 | 5.4 |
| Any Drug | 8.8 | 6.1 | 13.2 | 27.2 | 22.6 | 25.0 | 51.1 | 37.7 | 35.0 | 48.4 | 40.5 | 42.3 |

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

| **Drug Used** | Grade 6 | | | Grade 8 | | | Grade 10 | | | Grade 12 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | County 2006 | County 2007 | State 2007 | County 2006 | County 2007 | State 2007 | County 2006 | County 2007 | State 2007 | County 2006 | County 2007 | State 2007 |
| Alcohol | 8.8 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 19.0 | 23.6 | 15.5 | 20.0 | 42.9 | 30.3 | 52.3 | 47.3 | 40.3 |
| Cigarettes | 3.5 | 5.1 | 1.9 | 12.0 | 11.5 | 8.1 | 29.7 | 21.6 | 15.3 | 32.3 | 29.7 | 23.5 |
| Chewing Tobacco | 5.3 | 3.1 | 1.7 | 6.1 | 12.4 | 5.5 | 18.5 | 21.9 | 9.5 | 13.8 | 20.3 | 10.8 |
| Marijuana | 0 | 0 | 0.5 | 2.4 | 5.7 | 4.1 | 16.3 | 10.4 | 10.4 | 20.0 | 16.2 | 15.3 |
| Hallucinogens | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 0.6 | 6.2 | 1.4 | 1.1 |
| Cocaine | 0.9 | 0 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 0 | 0.5 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.9 |
| Inhalants | 2.6 | 0 | 3.9 | 10.7 | 11.3 | 6.5 | 5.4 | 7.8 | 4.1 | 12.3 | 1.4 | 2.3 |
| Sedatives | 3.5 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 6.0 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 14.1 | 5.2 | 7.6 | 23.1 | 10.8 | 9.2 |
| Meth | 1.8 | 0 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0 | 0.4 | 3.3 | 2.6 | 0.6 | 4.6 | 0 | 0.6 |
| Stimulants | 1.8 | 0 | 0.2 | 3.6 | 0 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 6.2 | 1.4 | 1.8 |
| Heroin | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 0.6 |
| Ecstasy | 0.9 | 0 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.0 | 7.7 | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Any Drug | 5.3 | 1.0 | 5.9 | 13.8 | 14.2 | 12.2 | 20.9 | 20.8 | 17.1 | 32.8 | 21.6 | 20.6 |

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

| **Drug Used** | Grade 6 | | | Grade 8 | | | Grade 10 | | | Grade 12 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | County 2006 | County 2007 | State 2007 | County 2006 | County 2007 | State 2007 | County 2006 | County 2007 | State 2007 | County 2006 | County 2007 | State 2007 |
| Binge Drinking | 8.8 | 5.2 | 3.5 | 10.7 | 16.2 | 10.3 | 22.8 | 31.6 | 19.3 | 43.1 | 33.8 | 26.0 |
| Pack of Cigarettes | 1.8 | 0 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 4.1 | 1.8 | 6.2 | 5.4 | 3.1 |

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

| **Behavior** | Grade 6 | | | Grade 8 | | | Grade 10 | | | Grade 12 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | County 2006 | County 2007 | State 2007 | County 2006 | County 2007 | State 2007 | County 2006 | County 2007 | State 2007 | County 2006 | County 2007 | State 2007 |
| Suspended from School | 5.4 | 11.1 | 11.1 | 8.3 | 14.0 | 16.6 | 22.2 | 14.6 | 14.8 | 24.6 | 9.3 | 10.6 |
| Drunk or High at School | 2.7 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 7.1 | 13.1 | 8.3 | 23.3 | 23.2 | 15.0 | 25.4 | 21.3 | 18.7 |
| Sold Illegal Drugs | 0 | 0 | 0.4 | 3.6 | 4.7 | 2.6 | 12.2 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 14.1 | 6.7 | 8.7 |
| Stolen Vehicle | 2.7 | 0 | 1.3 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 4.6 | 1.3 | 2.2 |
| Been Arrested | 0.9 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 3.6 | 7.6 | 5.7 | 10.0 | 13.6 | 7.4 | 21.9 | 8.0 | 7.1 |
| Attacked to Harm | 5.3 | 9.1 | 13.1 | 6.0 | 13.1 | 18.1 | 17.8 | 22.5 | 18.0 | 15.4 | 10.7 | 14.6 |
| Carried a Handgun | 3.5 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 6.0 | 11.3 | 5.3 | 8.9 | 12.2 | 6.0 | 9.2 | 9.3 | 5.7 |
| Handgun to School | 0.9 | 0 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 3.1 | 1.3 | 0.9 |

Table 10: Percentage of Students Reporting Protection

| Protective Factor | Grade 6 | | | Grade 8 | | | Grade 10 | | | Grade 12 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | County 2006 | County 2007 | State 2007 | County 2006 | County 2007 | State 2007 | County 2006 | County 2007 | State 2007 | County 2006 | County 2007 | State 2007 |
| **Community** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement | 72.1 | 56.7 | 44.7 | 88.3 | 54.9 | 50.5 | 86.7 | 36.4 | 48.4 | 86.9 | 59.4 | 48.4 |
| Rewards for Prosocial Involvement | 45.1 | 49.0 | 51.7 | 41.5 | 42.4 | 43.3 | 47.8 | 33.3 | 49.3 | 43.1 | 54.8 | 48.4 |
| **Family** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Family Attachment | 63.1 | 48.5 | 57.0 | 63.4 | 53.8 | 52.6 | 37.3 | 36.7 | 45.3 | 57.4 | 50.0 | 56.2 |
| Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement | 62.2 | 53.5 | 62.1 | 65.3 | 65.6 | 63.9 | 46.4 | 48.3 | 55.1 | 59.7 | 48.6 | 55.6 |
| Rewards for Prosocial Involvement | 50.5 | 46.9 | 55.8 | 64.3 | 62.9 | 64.2 | 43.0 | 43.1 | 54.7 | 45.0 | 36.6 | 54.4 |
| **School** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement | 24.8 | 40.2 | 49.2 | 54.3 | 53.7 | 66.5 | 43.7 | 36.1 | 65.3 | 50.0 | 37.3 | 65.2 |
| Rewards for Prosocial Involvement | 52.7 | 58.3 | 58.9 | 38.8 | 35.2 | 56.1 | 52.9 | 40.2 | 64.5 | 56.3 | 36.0 | 50.0 |
| **Peer / Individual** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Religiosity | 69.3 | 68.4 | 63.7 | 62.7 | 71.2 | 68.0 | 59.8 | 55.1 | 64.9 | 78.5 | 77.3 | 86.1 |
| Social Skills | 65.8 | 72.2 | 71.0 | 69.5 | 67.9 | 66.9 | 48.9 | 38.5 | 57.4 | 55.4 | 68.0 | 67.4 |
| Belief in Moral Order | 54.1 | 60.2 | 65.0 | 61.6 | 55.8 | 64.4 | 54.1 | 48.7 | 66.5 | 49.2 | 42.7 | 51.4 |
| Interaction with Prosocial Peers | 78.7 | 51.0 | 56.7 | 82.9 | 59.3 | 65.3 | 73.0 | 49.4 | 63.3 | 84.4 | 49.3 | 60.5 |
| Prosocial Involvement | 27.0 | 38.4 | 43.2 | 52.4 | 54.2 | 47.6 | 41.4 | 39.0 | 49.1 | 17.2 | 46.7 | 43.5 |
| Rewards for Prosocial Involvement | 67.0 | 61.2 | 63.2 | 70.4 | 65.1 | 69.8 | 63.3 | 50.6 | 64.1 | 51.6 | 42.7 | 53.9 |

Table 11: Percentage of Students Reporting Risk

| Risk Factor | Grade 6 | | | Grade 8 | | | Grade 10 | | | Grade 12 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | County 2006 | County 2007 | State 2007 | County 2006 | County 2007 | State 2007 | County 2006 | County 2007 | State 2007 | County 2006 | County 2007 | State 2007 |
| **Community** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Low Neighborhood Attachment | 50.5 | 44.9 | 44.3 | 35.8 | 41.3 | 36.2 | 51.7 | 46.5 | 41.6 | 65.6 | 49.3 | 45.3 |
| Community Disorganization | 38.5 | 39.8 | 37.2 | 45.7 | 33.0 | 32.8 | 60.7 | 59.7 | 45.2 | 59.7 | 60.3 | 43.3 |
| Transitions and Mobility | 37.0 | 37.8 | 52.6 | 32.9 | 43.3 | 56.6 | 54.0 | 45.6 | 60.5 | 48.4 | 45.8 | 49.6 |
| Laws and Norms Favor Drug Use | 65.8 | 50.0 | 41.0 | 26.0 | 39.8 | 34.9 | 23.0 | 60.6 | 40.9 | 25.0 | 49.3 | 33.6 |
| Perceived Availability of Drugs | 27.0 | 24.2 | 22.4 | 36.1 | 23.9 | 27.6 | 50.0 | 50.8 | 38.9 | 48.4 | 47.9 | 45.8 |
| Perceived Availability of Handguns | 23.2 | 24.2 | 25.7 | 52.8 | 41.3 | 39.3 | 36.4 | 38.5 | 33.1 | 45.3 | 50.7 | 38.7 |
| **Family** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poor Family Management | 33.6 | 45.5 | 35.9 | 47.9 | 47.9 | 38.2 | 46.4 | 42.6 | 37.5 | 48.3 | 40.8 | 39.6 |
| Family Conflict | 60.7 | 44.4 | 36.2 | 46.6 | 43.0 | 47.6 | 45.5 | 41.0 | 39.4 | 41.3 | 45.8 | 35.4 |
| Family History of ASB | 21.7 | 36.7 | 34.9 | 20.9 | 35.6 | 37.1 | 21.4 | 53.6 | 40.8 | 18.3 | 34.3 | 37.7 |
| Parent Attitudes Favorable to ASB | 28.9 | 28.3 | 32.7 | 48.1 | 41.1 | 45.3 | 58.9 | 57.1 | 50.1 | 33.8 | 50.0 | 48.4 |
| Parent Attitudes Favorable to ATOD | 19.8 | 16.2 | 13.3 | 30.3 | 34.7 | 27.0 | 52.3 | 42.9 | 41.7 | 53.8 | 44.4 | 41.4 |
| **School** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Academic Failure | 50.0 | 49.5 | 44.2 | 43.2 | 49.5 | 47.0 | 56.8 | 49.4 | 48.5 | 56.5 | 31.1 | 41.3 |
| Low Commitment to School | 91.1 | 45.9 | 42.0 | 55.6 | 50.9 | 35.3 | 61.4 | 58.5 | 39.5 | 69.4 | 61.3 | 42.2 |
| **Peer / Individual** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rebelliousness | 52.7 | 43.3 | 46.8 | 38.6 | 36.8 | 38.1 | 46.1 | 53.2 | 44.6 | 50.8 | 48.0 | 43.0 |
| Early Initiation of ASB | 13.5 | 22.4 | 25.9 | 26.5 | 32.7 | 37.3 | 40.7 | 52.4 | 40.6 | 48.4 | 37.3 | 39.1 |
| Early Initiation of ATOD | 22.9 | 24.2 | 25.4 | 8.4 | 30.2 | 28.7 | 38.5 | 48.1 | 32.4 | 56.3 | 35.1 | 33.0 |
| Attitudes Favorable to ASB | 30.6 | 32.3 | 37.5 | 33.3 | 35.5 | 33.3 | 44.0 | 56.1 | 41.7 | 47.6 | 41.3 | 39.0 |
| Attitudes Favorable to ATOD | 21.2 | 17.2 | 17.9 | 30.1 | 24.5 | 22.8 | 47.3 | 42.2 | 33.1 | 43.1 | 45.3 | 32.9 |
| Perceived Risk of Drug Use | 34.3 | 22.7 | 32.6 | 37.2 | 32.4 | 36.4 | 42.9 | 52.6 | 34.6 | 44.4 | 38.7 | 41.6 |
| Interaction with Antisocial Peers | 42.9 | 38.5 | 38.9 | 41.3 | 43.5 | 50.6 | 66.7 | 55.4 | 52.1 | 68.8 | 41.3 | 49.4 |
| Friends' Use of Drugs | 37.0 | 19.8 | 20.6 | 30.9 | 28.7 | 30.8 | 53.9 | 37.8 | 33.1 | 35.9 | 25.3 | 31.0 |
| Sensation Seeking | 46.9 | 40.8 | 50.6 | 42.5 | 53.8 | 49.6 | 53.4 | 50.6 | 48.4 | 50.8 | 54.7 | 50.5 |
| Rewards for Antisocial Behavior | 27.9 | 16.7 | 22.1 | 38.3 | 34.0 | 37.4 | 51.7 | 56.1 | 41.3 | 59.4 | 58.7 | 54.8 |
| Depressive Symptoms | 47.2 | 41.8 | 39.5 | 62.5 | 54.8 | 44.1 | 52.2 | 48.7 | 46.2 | 51.6 | 42.7 | 40.4 |
| Intention to Use Drugs | 43.4 | 34.4 | 35.3 | 32.5 | 25.7 | 26.4 | 53.8 | 45.3 | 38.3 | 36.9 | 27.0 | 28.7 |
| Gang Involvement | 23.8 | 26.5 | 20.2 | 11.0 | 24.5 | 21.5 | 20.2 | 28.0 | 25.7 | 28.6 | 17.3 | 22.7 |

Table 12: Percentage of Students Reporting School Safety Issues

| Response | Grade 6 | | | Grade 8 | | | Grade 10 | | | Grade 12 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | County 2006 | County 2007 | State 2007 | County 2006 | County 2007 | State 2007 | County 2006 | County 2007 | State 2007 | County 2006 | County 2007 | State 2007 |
| **I feel safe at my school.** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NO! | 7.1 | 10.5 | 6.2 | 12.2 | 16.8 | 8.2 | 7.7 | 24.4 | 9.4 | 6.3 | 10.7 | 6.8 |
| no | 17.0 | 7.4 | 9.2 | 11.0 | 17.8 | 15.1 | 24.2 | 31.7 | 15.0 | 20.3 | 14.7 | 12.0 |
| yes | 40.2 | 44.2 | 37.4 | 47.6 | 47.7 | 49.3 | 53.8 | 35.4 | 54.3 | 42.2 | 64.0 | 55.6 |
| YES! | 35.7 | 37.9 | 47.1 | 29.3 | 17.8 | 27.4 | 14.3 | 8.5 | 21.3 | 31.3 | 10.7 | 25.5 |
| **How many times in the past have you taken a handgun to school?** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Never | 99.1 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 98.8 | 99.1 | 99.2 | 98.9 | 98.8 | 99.1 | 96.9 | 98.7 | 99.1 |
| 1-2 times | 0.9 | 0 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 0 | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 0.3 |
| 3-5 times | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.1 |
| 6-9 times | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 1.5 | 0 | 0.1 |
| 10-19 times | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 |
| 20-29 times | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 30-39 times | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| 40+ times | 0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 0.2 |
| **How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to take a handgun to school?** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Very Wrong | 88.5 | 94.9 | 93.3 | 85.7 | 88.8 | 86.7 | 85.7 | 86.7 | 87.1 | 86.2 | 90.7 | 90.3 |
| Wrong | 9.7 | 4.0 | 5.3 | 11.9 | 9.3 | 9.8 | 12.1 | 7.2 | 9.2 | 10.8 | 6.7 | 6.8 |
| A Little Bit Wrong | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 1.1 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 1.3 | 2.0 |
| Not Wrong at All | 0.9 | 0 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 0 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 3.6 | 1.0 | 0 | 1.3 | 1.0 |
| **Have any of your brothers or sisters ever taken a handgun to school?** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No | 93.8 | 99.0 | 95.0 | 90.7 | 95.7 | 94.0 | 92.2 | 93.3 | 93.2 | 100.0 | 94.4 | 92.9 |
| Yes | 0.9 | 0 | 0.9 | 2.7 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 2.2 | 0 | 2.8 | 2.1 |
| I don't have any brothers or sisters | 5.4 | 1.0 | 4.1 | 6.7 | 3.3 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 3.3 | 4.7 | 0 | 2.8 | 5.0 |

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

| | Grade 6 | | | Grade 8 | | | Grade 10 | | | Grade 12 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | County 2006 | County 2007 | State 2007 | County 2006 | County 2007 | State 2007 | County 2006 | County 2007 | State 2007 | County 2006 | County 2007 | State 2007 |
| **Avg Age of First ATOD Use of Those Who Used...** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Marijuana | 10.0 | 11.0 | 10.8 | 10.3 | 11.5 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 13.3 | 13.3 | 11.8 | 14.5 | 14.5 |
| Cigarettes | 10.3 | 10.6 | 10.4 | 10.7 | 10.9 | 11.2 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 12.1 | 12.5 | 12.6 | 13.2 |
| Alcohol Use | 10.5 | 11.0 | 10.5 | 11.1 | 11.6 | 11.6 | 12.5 | 12.4 | 12.9 | 13.5 | 13.6 | 14.0 |
| Regular Alcohol Use | 10.1 | 11.5 | 11.0 | 10.3 | 12.1 | 12.3 | 11.7 | 13.6 | 14.0 | 12.9 | 15.4 | 15.3 |
| **Avg Age of First Antisocial Behavior of Those Who...** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| School Suspension | 10.1 | 10.5 | 10.5 | 10.4 | 11.5 | 11.6 | 11.3 | 12.1 | 12.5 | 11.1 | 12.9 | 13.4 |
| Been Arrested | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.9 | 10.2 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 10.4 | 14.4 | 13.6 | 11.6 | 15.1 | 15.0 |
| Carried a Gun | 10.0 | 10.1 | 10.8 | 10.1 | 12.1 | 11.7 | 10.3 | 13.2 | 12.8 | 10.1 | 12.7 | 14.1 |
| Attacked to Harm | 10.1 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 10.4 | 11.9 | 11.7 | 10.8 | 13.0 | 12.8 | 10.9 | 11.9 | 13.7 |
| Belonged to a Gang | 10.1 | 11.5 | 11.0 | 10.2 | 12.8 | 12.2 | 10.2 | 14.4 | 13.1 | 10.3 | 13.8 | 13.7 |

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

| | Total Average | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | County 2006 | County 2007 | State 2007 |
| **Avg Age of First ATOD Use of Those Who Used...** | | | |
| Marijuana | 10.9 | 13.5 | 13.6 |
| Cigarettes | 11.2 | 11.7 | 12.0 |
| Alcohol Use | 11.7 | 12.4 | 12.6 |
| Regular Alcohol Use | 11.1 | 13.8 | 14.1 |
| **Avg Age of First Antisocial Behavior of Those Who...** | | | |
| School Suspension | 10.6 | 11.9 | 12.0 |
| Been Arrested | 10.4 | 13.8 | 13.5 |
| Carried a Gun | 10.1 | 12.2 | 12.4 |
| Attacked to Harm | 10.5 | 12.2 | 12.2 |
| Belonged to a Gang | 10.2 | 13.2 | 12.4 |

Table 15: Percentage of Students Reporting Alcohol Use

| Risk Factor | Grade 6 | | | Grade 8 | | | Grade 10 | | | Grade 12 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | County 2006 | County 2007 | State 2007 | County 2006 | County 2007 | State 2007 | County 2006 | County 2007 | State 2007 | County 2006 | County 2007 | State 2007 |
| **Last Time I Drank Alcohol...** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bought It WITH a Fake ID | 0 | 0 | 1.3 | 0 | 3.1 | 0.6 | 0 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 2.4 | 0 | 1.0 |
| Bought It WITHOUT a Fake ID | 0 | 0 | 0.6 | 5.6 | 0 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 4.8 | 4.3 | 3.2 |
| Got It From Someone 21 or OLDER | 25.0 | 18.2 | 16.2 | 33.3 | 18.8 | 22.5 | 40.0 | 33.3 | 34.0 | 57.1 | 40.4 | 48.2 |
| Got It From Someone UNDER 21 | 8.3 | 0 | 5.3 | 0 | 18.8 | 11.3 | 22.0 | 12.8 | 17.4 | 7.1 | 17.0 | 15.0 |
| Got It From a Brother/Sister | 8.3 | 9.1 | 3.6 | 11.1 | 6.3 | 4.9 | 6.0 | 12.8 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 8.5 | 3.3 |
| Home WITH Parent's Permission | 25.0 | 36.4 | 21.8 | 22.2 | 28.1 | 17.4 | 14.0 | 15.4 | 12.4 | 4.8 | 8.5 | 8.3 |
| Home WITHOUT Parent's Permission | 8.3 | 0 | 10.1 | 0 | 3.1 | 11.8 | 0 | 2.6 | 6.5 | 0 | 4.3 | 2.2 |
| Got It From Another Relative | 0 | 18.2 | 10.5 | 5.6 | 15.6 | 10.1 | 4.0 | 12.8 | 6.8 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 4.1 |
| A Stranger Bought It For Me | 0 | 0 | 1.0 | 5.6 | 0 | 1.0 | 0 | 0 | 1.6 | 0 | 4.3 | 2.4 |
| Took It From a Store | 0 | 0 | 1.2 | 0 | 3.1 | 0.7 | 0 | 0 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 0.4 |
| Other | 25.0 | 18.2 | 28.4 | 16.7 | 3.1 | 18.7 | 12.0 | 5.1 | 14.6 | 14.3 | 8.5 | 11.9 |
| **I Drank at...** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Home | 45.5 | 44.4 | 47.4 | 31.3 | 36.7 | 38.8 | 22.4 | 36.6 | 27.1 | 26.3 | 19.1 | 19.1 |
| Someone Else's Home | 27.3 | 11.1 | 27.9 | 43.8 | 50.0 | 42.6 | 46.9 | 51.2 | 54.3 | 63.2 | 57.4 | 60.3 |
| Open Area | 9.1 | 22.2 | 12.5 | 25.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 20.4 | 7.3 | 10.4 | 7.9 | 21.3 | 12.3 |
| Sporting Event or Concert | 0 | 0 | 2.1 | 0 | 0 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 0 | 0 | 0.9 |
| Restaurant or Bar | 0 | 0 | 3.0 | 0 | 0 | 1.8 | 0 | 0 | 1.7 | 0 | 0 | 2.1 |
| Empty Building or Site | 9.1 | 11.1 | 2.1 | 0 | 0 | 0.9 | 0 | 0 | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 0.4 |
| Hotel/Motel | 0 | 11.1 | 1.8 | 0 | 0 | 0.9 | 4.1 | 0 | 1.2 | 0 | 0 | 1.5 |
| In a Car | 9.1 | 0 | 1.8 | 0 | 3.3 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 0 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 0 | 2.6 |
| School | 0 | 0 | 1.5 | 0 | 0 | 1.3 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 1.1 | 0 | 2.1 | 0.8 |

Table 16: Percentage of Students Reporting Cigarette Use

| Risk Factor | Grade 6 | | | Grade 8 | | | Grade 10 | | | Grade 12 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | County 2006 | County 2007 | State 2007 | County 2006 | County 2007 | State 2007 | County 2006 | County 2007 | State 2007 | County 2006 | County 2007 | State 2007 |
| **Last Time I Smoked a Cigarette, I...** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bought It WITH a Fake ID | 0 | 0 | 2.0 | 0 | 5.3 | 0.8 | 5.7 | 0 | 1.1 | 7.7 | 0 | 1.5 |
| Bought It WITHOUT a Fake ID | 0 | 0 | 0.8 | 0 | 5.3 | 1.8 | 11.4 | 0 | 5.1 | 30.8 | 34.5 | 23.7 |
| Got It From Someone 18 or OLDER | 37.5 | 0 | 12.9 | 22.2 | 5.3 | 23.3 | 28.6 | 36.4 | 37.7 | 19.2 | 27.6 | 41.1 |
| Got It From Someone UNDER 18 | 0 | 0 | 13.3 | 22.2 | 26.3 | 20.8 | 22.9 | 9.1 | 18.2 | 15.4 | 0 | 8.8 |
| Got It From a Brother/Sister | 12.5 | 0 | 6.3 | 11.1 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 2.9 | 13.6 | 5.0 | 3.8 | 0 | 2.2 |
| Home WITH Parent's Permission | 0 | 25.0 | 3.5 | 0 | 5.3 | 3.3 | 8.6 | 9.1 | 4.8 | 3.8 | 6.9 | 3.4 |
| Home WITHOUT Parent's Permission | 12.5 | 25.0 | 15.7 | 11.1 | 10.5 | 13.4 | 2.9 | 9.1 | 7.1 | 0 | 3.4 | 1.7 |
| Got It From Another Relative | 0 | 0 | 8.5 | 11.1 | 5.3 | 7.5 | 0 | 13.6 | 5.7 | 3.8 | 6.9 | 1.9 |
| A Stranger Bought It For Me | 0 | 0 | 1.9 | 0 | 0 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 0 | 1.4 | 0 | 0 | 0.9 |
| Took It From a Store | 0 | 0 | 2.1 | 22.2 | 5.3 | 1.4 | 0 | 0 | 0.8 | 3.8 | 0 | 0.5 |
| Other | 37.5 | 50.0 | 32.9 | 0 | 26.3 | 19.9 | 14.3 | 9.1 | 13.3 | 11.5 | 20.7 | 14.2 |
| **I Smoked at...** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Home | 37.5 | 0 | 32.4 | 11.1 | 33.3 | 30.9 | 37.1 | 40.9 | 34.2 | 41.7 | 34.6 | 26.0 |
| Someone Else's Home | 12.5 | 75.0 | 28.3 | 33.3 | 27.8 | 33.2 | 28.6 | 31.8 | 28.0 | 25.0 | 15.4 | 20.1 |
| Open Area | 37.5 | 0 | 25.9 | 44.4 | 22.2 | 24.8 | 17.1 | 18.2 | 20.4 | 16.7 | 26.9 | 18.5 |
| Sporting Event or Concert | 0 | 0 | 1.0 | 0 | 0 | 1.2 | 0 | 0 | 1.2 | 0 | 3.8 | 0.7 |
| Restaurant or Bar | 0 | 0 | 1.1 | 0 | 0 | 0.6 | 5.7 | 0 | 0.6 | 0 | 0 | 1.6 |
| Empty Building or Site | 0 | 25.0 | 4.5 | 0 | 5.6 | 1.9 | 0 | 0 | 0.8 | 0 | 0 | 0.6 |
| Hotel/Motel | 0 | 0 | 1.3 | 11.1 | 0 | 0.5 | 0 | 4.5 | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0.5 |
| In a Car | 12.5 | 0 | 3.1 | 0 | 11.1 | 4.5 | 5.7 | 4.5 | 12.0 | 12.5 | 15.4 | 30.9 |
| School | 0 | 0 | 2.5 | 0 | 0 | 2.6 | 5.7 | 0 | 2.1 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 1.2 |

# 5 DRUG-FREE COMMUNITIES SUPPORT PROGRAM CORE MEASURES

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

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

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

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

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

Table 17: Core Measures by Grade

| | Grade 6 | | Grade 8 | | Grade 10 | | Grade 12 | | Combined | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | n | pct | n | pct | n | pct | n | pct | n | pct |
| **Past 30 Day Use** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alcohol | 99 | 4.0 | 106 | 23.6 | 77 | 42.9 | 74 | 47.3 | 356 | 27.2 |
| Cigarettes | 98 | 5.1 | 104 | 11.5 | 74 | 21.6 | 74 | 29.7 | 350 | 15.7 |
| Marijuana | 98 | 0 | 105 | 5.7 | 77 | 10.4 | 74 | 16.2 | 354 | 7.3 |
| Combined | 99 | 7.1 | 106 | 23.6 | 77 | 48.1 | 74 | 54.1 | 356 | 30.6 |
| **Perceived Risk** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alcohol | 97 | 69.1 | 104 | 67.3 | 76 | 38.2 | 75 | 56.0 | 352 | 59.1 |
| Cigarettes | 97 | 89.7 | 105 | 89.5 | 76 | 72.4 | 74 | 87.8 | 352 | 85.5 |
| Marijuana | 97 | 84.5 | 106 | 69.8 | 75 | 48.0 | 74 | 55.4 | 352 | 66.2 |
| Combined | 97 | 92.8 | 106 | 94.3 | 76 | 85.5 | 75 | 92.0 | 354 | 91.5 |
| **Parental Disapproval** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alcohol | 99 | 90.9 | 94 | 81.9 | 63 | 79.4 | 73 | 75.3 | 329 | 82.7 |
| Cigarettes | 99 | 96.0 | 95 | 93.7 | 63 | 92.1 | 72 | 75.0 | 329 | 90.0 |
| Marijuana | 98 | 98.0 | 94 | 97.9 | 63 | 96.8 | 71 | 90.1 | 326 | 96.0 |
| Combined | 99 | 97.0 | 95 | 97.9 | 63 | 98.4 | 73 | 94.5 | 330 | 97.0 |
| **Avg Age of First Use** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alcohol | 22 | 11.0 | 51 | 11.6 | 60 | 12.4 | 59 | 13.6 | 192 | 12.4 |
| Cigarettes | 14 | 10.6 | 39 | 10.9 | 44 | 11.8 | 41 | 12.6 | 138 | 11.7 |
| Marijuana | 1 | 11.0 | 11 | 11.5 | 25 | 13.3 | 27 | 14.5 | 64 | 13.5 |
| Combined | 24 | 10.7 | 60 | 11.1 | 67 | 11.6 | 61 | 13.0 | 212 | 11.8 |

# 6 PREVENTION CONTACTS

## 6.1 Prevention Resource Centers

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ms. Pat Huckeby, PRC Coordinator
(870) 347-5903
Fax: (870) 347-1457
E-MAIL: pat_huckeby@yahoo.com
Counties: Fulton, Izard, Sharp, Stone, Jackson, Cleburne, Van Buren, White, Woodruff, Independence

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Hot Springs**
1401 Malvern Avenue, Suite 100
Hot Springs, AR 71901

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

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

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

Mr. Hayse Miller, PRC Coordinator
(501) 372-4242 Ext. 328
Fax: (501) 372-6565
E-MAIL: hmiller@fsainc.org
Counties: Pulaski, Saline, Lonoke, Praire

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

**Texarkana**
601 Hazel Street
Texarkana, AR 71854

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

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

**El Dorado**
460 W. Oak
El Dorado, AR 71730

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

**Region 12 PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER**
**Operated by *Southeast Arkansas Economic Development District***

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

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

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

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

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

## 6.2 State and National Contacts

**Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention**
**Division of Behavioral Health Services**
**Arkansas Department of Human Services**
4313 West Markham - 3rd Floor Administration
Little Rock, AR 72205
Telephone: (501) 686-9866
FAX: (501) 686-9396
Website: http://www.arkansas.gov/dhhs/dmhs

Tommie Johnson Waters, Director
Prevention Services
Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention
E-MAIL: Tommie.Waters@arkansas.gov

Joe M. Hill, Director
Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention
E-MAIL: Joe.Hill@arkansas.gov

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

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

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

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

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

**Southwest Prevention Center/ The University of Oklahoma**
Website: http://swpc.ou.edu/

**Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSHA)**
Website: http://www.samhsa.gov

Electronic copies of reports can be found at http://www.arkansas.gov/dhs/dmhs/adap_survey.htm. Some reports require passwords.