

Conducted by



ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF
Human Services



Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) Student Survey

State Report 2006

Sponsored by:

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

Conducted by:

**Southwest Prevention Center
and
Research and Educational Services**

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We would like to extend our sincere appreciation to the 195 Arkansas School Districts that participated in administering this survey. A special “thank you” goes out to the students who completed the survey and their parents who supported their endeavors.

It took many individuals working together to make this effort a success, but it would be remiss for us not to give special recognition to the staff of ADAP’s Regional Prevention Resource Centers for the support and effort they contributed to the project. Appreciation is also extended to members of the Arkansas SIG Advisory Committee and community anti-drug coalitions who contributed energy to help increase school participation in the survey.

The 2006 data results represent the fifth year of this effort. We hope schools and communities find the fifth year’s data useful for their planning purposes. We invite ALL public schools in Arkansas to participate in the upcoming year’s survey. If interested, please contact ADAP at (501) 686-9030 or your Regional Prevention Resource Center.

Executive Summary

The Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) Survey was administered in November 2006 to students in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12. The APNA Survey was designed to measure the need for prevention services among youth in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12 in the areas of substance abuse, delinquency, antisocial behavior, and violence. The questions on the survey ask youth about the factors that place them at risk for substance use and other problem behaviors, along with the factors that offer them protection from problem behaviors. The survey also inquires about the use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs (ATODs) and participation in various antisocial behaviors.

The 2006 Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Project was developed with federal funds from the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, and the United States Department of Health and Human Services. The APNA was coordinated by the Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention (ADAP), Division of Behavioral Health, and the Arkansas Department of Health and Human Services. ADAP contracted with the Southwest Prevention Center and Research and Educational Services to conduct the survey. The survey was administered to 74,697 students throughout Arkansas.

Participation by Arkansas Youth

An attempt was made to survey all of the students in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12 in Arkansas. This level of surveying is necessary because program planning often requires knowledge of substance use, antisocial behavior, and risk and protective factors for various subpopulations, such as youth in a specific community, a grade in school, or from single-parent homes. Having a good sample of students allowed REdS to generate profile reports at the school, school district, county, and regional levels.

Enrollment figures from the Arkansas State Department of Education show that for the 2006-2007 school year, there were a total of 137,669 students in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12 who were eligible to participate in the survey. A total of 74,697 students participated in the 2006 APNA Survey.

For the APNA Survey, there were nearly an equal number of males and females who took the survey in all grades (female = 51.7% and males = 48.3%). The majority of respondents were White (71.48%), with the next largest ethnic groups being African Americans (16.82%) and Hispanics (8.88%). The other ethnic groups accounted for 7.74% of the respondents.

While not all students participated, the fact that many students across the state completed this voluntary survey makes this survey a good estimate of the rates of ATOD use and levels of risk and protective factors of youth in the state. The survey results provide considerable information for schools and communities to use in planning prevention services.

Arkansas has been using the Risk and Protective Framework to guide prevention efforts aimed at reducing youth problem behaviors.

The Risk and Protective Factor Framework

Arkansas has been using the Risk and Protective Framework to guide prevention efforts aimed at reducing youth problem behaviors. Risk factors are 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, school dropout, teen pregnancy, and violent behavior among youth. Dr. J. David Hawkins, Dr. Richard F. Catalano, and their colleagues at the University of Washington, Social Development Research Group, have investigated the relationship between risk and protective factors and youth problem behavior. For example, they have found that children who live in families with high levels of conflict are more

likely to become involved in problem behaviors such as delinquency and drug use than children who live in families with low levels of family conflict.

Protective factors exert a positive influence or buffer against the negative influence of risk, thus reducing the likelihood that adolescents will engage in problem behaviors. Protective factors identified through research reviewed by Drs. 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.

In order to make the results of the 2006 APNA Survey more usable, risk and protective profiles were developed that show the percentage of youth at risk and the percentage of youth with protection on each scale. Comparisons can be made between youth in Arkansas and youth from the seven states (Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Oregon, Utah, and Washington) who have taken the same survey.

An example of the substance use rates, risk and protective factor profiles, and school safety profiles contained in the main report can be seen in Figures 1, 2, 3, and 4. The samples are for 10th grade students in Arkansas who completed the survey. Similar profiles have been developed for the individual grades (6, 8, 10, and 12) and were sent to each participating school district.

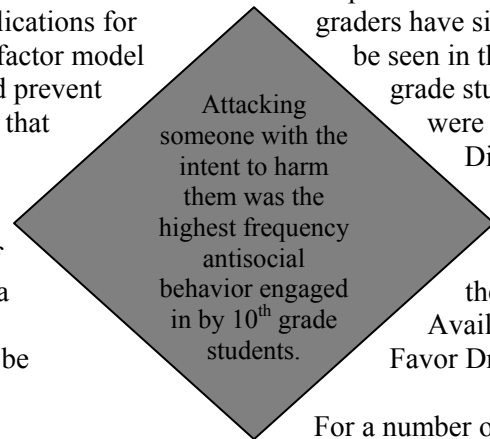
These profiles allow prevention planners to more precisely target prevention interventions. Charts for all grades and more information on profile development is contained in Appendix E of this state report.

Rates of 10th grade ATOD use and antisocial behavior can be seen in Figure 1 on page x. Tenth grade students have higher rates of lifetime use and 30-day use for alcohol than any other substance. Attacking someone with the intent to harm them was the highest frequency antisocial behavior engaged in by 10th grade students.

Figure 2 shows the percentage of Arkansas 10th grade students who are at risk for problem behaviors compared to the seven-state norm. Arkansas 10th graders have similar levels of risk compared to students in other states. As can be seen in the risk profile chart (Figure 2), some scales for Arkansas 10th grade students were higher than the seven-state norm. These scales that were higher than the seven-state norm were Community Disorganization, Transitions and Mobility, Parent Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use, Academic Failure, Friends Use of Drugs, Rebelliousness, Interaction with Antisocial Peers, Sensation Seeking, and the Depressive Symptoms Scale. The scales with the lowest percentage of youth at risk were Perceived Availability of Handguns, Gang Involvement, Laws and Norms Favor Drug Abuse, and Low Commitment to School.

For a number of protective factor scales, Arkansas 10th grade students also report a lower level of protection (Figure 3) than students from the seven states. Arkansas students who took the survey indicated the lowest level of protection in Family Attachment, Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement, Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement, and Peer/Individual Prosocial Involvement. The areas with the highest protection are Interaction with Prosocial Peers, Belief in Moral Order, Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement, and Social Skills.

Figure 4 on page xi displays an example of the school safety profile that is included in Arkansas profile reports. The school safety profile displays the percentage of students who indicated that they did not feel safe in school (24.6% of Arkansas 10th graders), the percentage who believed it was not



“Very wrong” to take a handgun to school (13.39% of Arkansas 10th graders), the percentage who indicated they had taken a handgun to school in the past year (1.6% of Arkansas 10th graders), and the percentage who indicated that they had a sibling who had taken a handgun to school in the past year 2.29% of Arkansas 10th graders).

Substance Use Rates

Throughout the 2006 Report, tables are also used to show information. For example, Table 1 shows the percentages of Arkansas youth in the 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grades who used the 13 categories of ATODs at some time during their life. Lifetime use is a measure of the percentage of students who tried the particular substance at least once in their life and is used to show the level of experimentation with a particular substance. NOTE: The Any Drug category includes all drugs that were included in the APNA that year. Therefore, the 2003 Any Drug category contains the percent of students reporting use of any of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, or methamphetamines. The 2004 Any Drug category contains the percent of students reporting use of any of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, sedatives, or heroin. The 2005 and 2006 Any Drug categories contain the percent of students reporting use of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, sedatives, methamphetamines, stimulants, or heroin. 2004 and 2005 rates should not be compared to each other or to 2003 results, because the substances considered in each year’s Any Drug data are not identical, although 2006 can be compared to 2005.

The results of the Arkansas survey are also compared to a national survey that is conducted each year by the University of Michigan called Monitoring the Future (MTF). To accurately compare MTF drug use to Arkansas drug use, the MTF database must be available. MTF also only surveys students in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades. The 2006 MTF data was used in this report.

When looking at the Arkansas and MTF lifetime survey results (Table 1), more Arkansas survey participants in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades have had lifetime experience with cigarettes and smokeless tobacco than the national sample. Arkansas inhalant use was higher for Arkansas 10th and 12th graders than students in the same grade of the national sample. Smokeless tobacco use for Arkansas youth who took the survey was 4.3% to 9.9% greater than the national sample for youth in grades 8, 10 and 12; cigarette use was 4.2% to 7.2% greater in Arkansas for grades 8, 10, and 12; and inhalant use was 3.0% greater in Arkansas for the 10th grade and 2.1% greater in Arkansas for the 12th grade.

However, Arkansas youth in grades 8, 10, and 12 used the following substances less in their lifetime than students nationally: marijuana (5.7% to 10.7% less than MTF), hallucinogens (1.9% to 3.6% less than MTF), cocaine (0.5% to 2.0% less than MTF), and any drug (3.4% to 8.5% less than MTF).

Table 1 also shows that rates of lifetime cigarette and alcohol use decreased in all grades and for the total state since the 2005 survey. The state total for ecstasy use increased 1.0% since 2005 (from 2.1% in 2005 to 3.1% in 2006). 12th grade ecstasy use increased 2.1% since 2005.

Table 2 on page xiii shows the percentage of youth in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12 who used ATODs in the 30 days prior to completing the survey. More Arkansas youth in grades 8, 10, and 12 have used smokeless tobacco, inhalants, cigarettes, hallucinogens, methamphetamines, ecstasy, and heroin in the past 30 days than the national sample. A comparison of state and national results shows that Arkansas use rates of alcohol and marijuana are lower than the use rates for the nation for grades 8, 10, and 12.

Most rates of 30-day substance use changed very little since the 2005 survey. The 8th grade indicated decreases in alcohol, cigarette, smokeless tobacco, marijuana, and inhalant use since 2005. The 10th and 12th grades indicated decreases in cigarette and alcohol use since 2005. There were no significant increases in any grade or for any substance. Since the 2003 survey, 30-day alcohol use has decreased 1.5% to 5.5% in all grades. State past month alcohol use has steadily decreased since 2003, with total state use rates at 27.1% in 2003, 23.9% in 2004, 22.9% in 2005, and 22.8% in 2006. In addition, 30-day cigarette use has shown positive decreases since 2003, with state total use rates at 16.2% in 2003, 14.9% in 2004, 12.9% in 2005 and 12.3% in 2006.

Figure 1

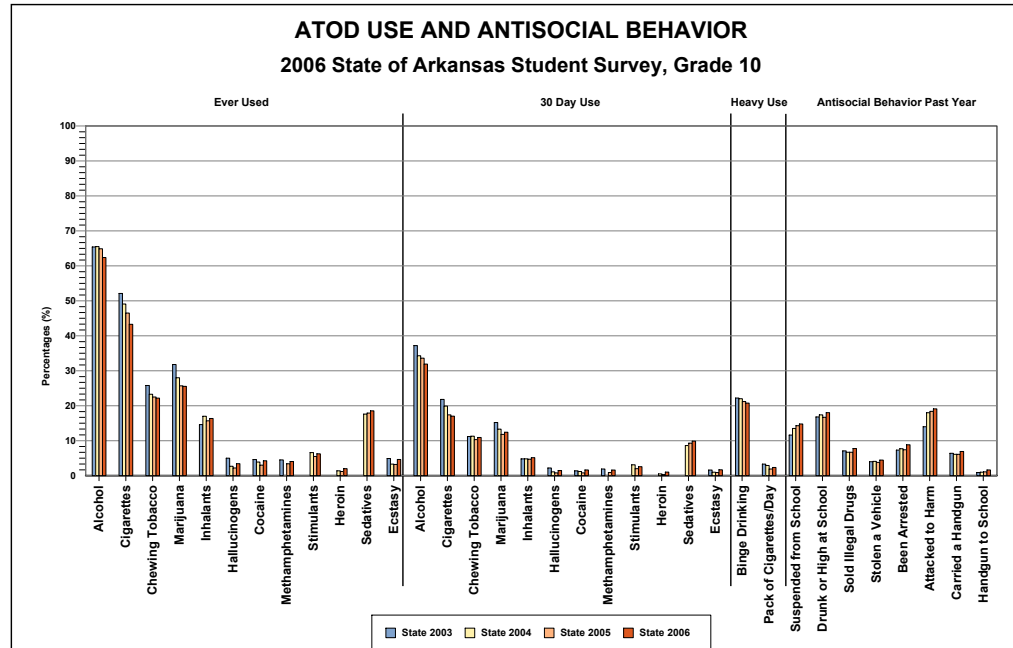


Figure 2

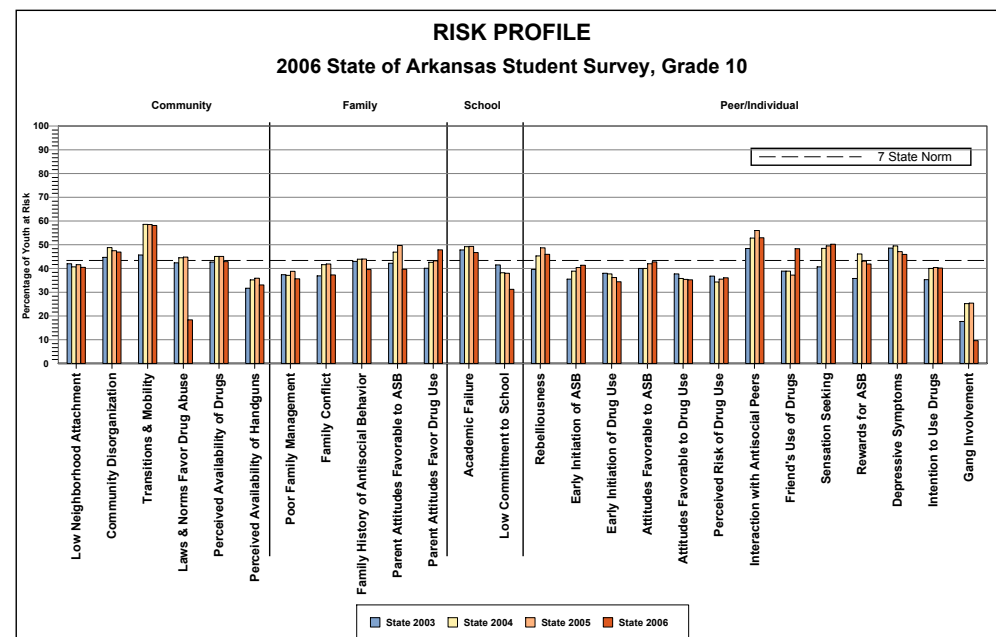


Figure 3

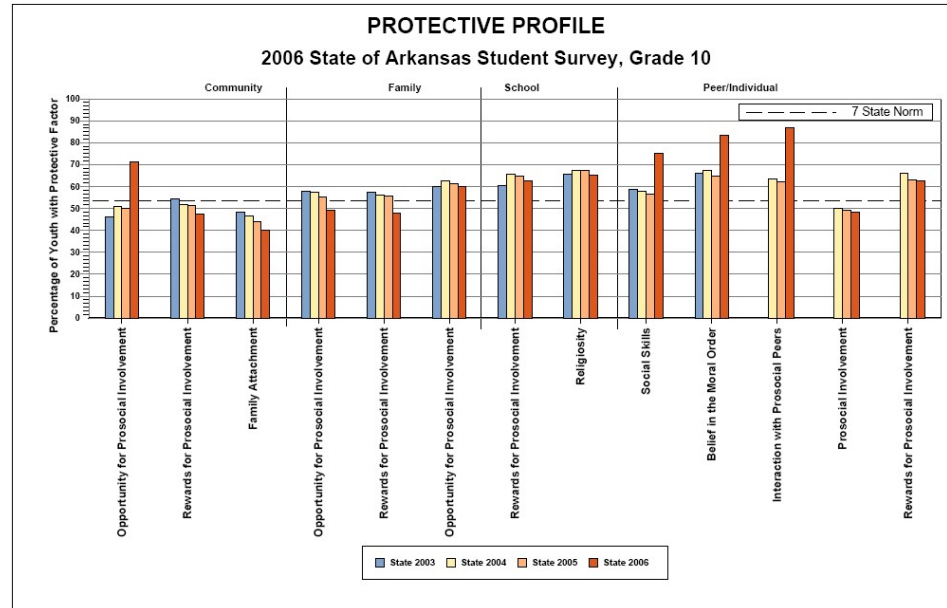


Figure 4

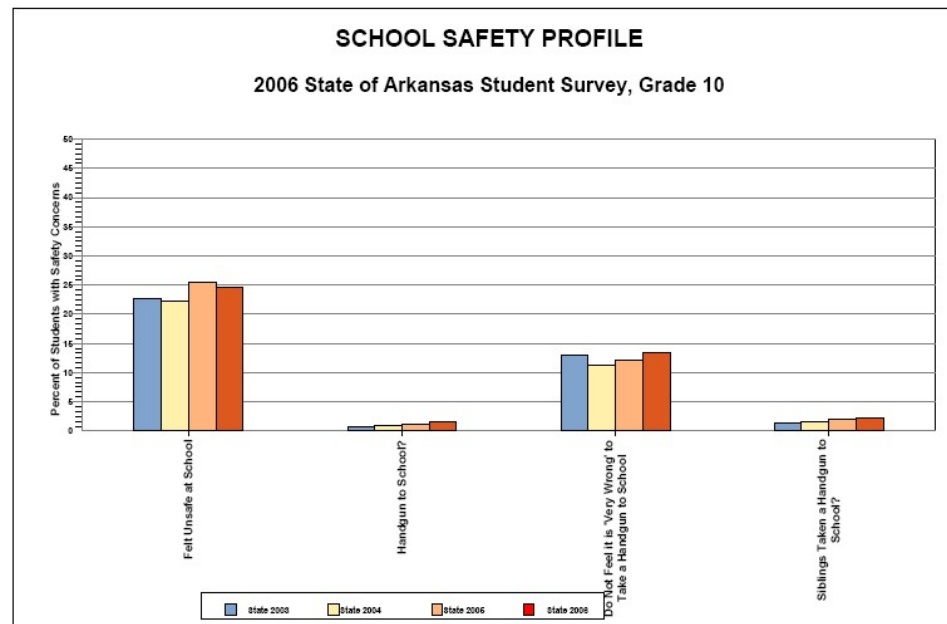


Table 1

Percentage of Arkansas Respondents Who Used ATODs During Their Lifetime by Grade																							
Drug Used	Arkansas Grade 6				Arkansas Grade 8				MTF Grade 8	Arkansas Grade 10				MTF Grade 10	Arkansas Grade 12				MTF Grade 12	Total			
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006
Alcohol	21.7	21.1	21.2	19.4	44.7	44.4	44.0	40.7	40.5	65.4	65.5	64.9	62.4	61.5	77.1	76.1	74.4	72.5	72.7	51.3	50.1	49.0	46.9
Cigarettes	17.5	17.2	15.0	13.2	36.0	34.8	32.8	28.8	24.6	52.1	49.1	46.5	43.3	36.1	61.0	58.7	54.5	51.3	47.1	41.0	38.7	35.8	32.8
Smokeless Tobacco	10.1	8.5	8.3	7.6	17.5	16.1	16.5	14.5	10.2	25.8	23.3	22.5	22.2	15.0	29.6	26.6	24.3	25.1	15.2	20.4	18.0	17.3	16.7
Marijuana	3.3	2.4	2.1	2.4	14.0	12.1	11.5	10.7	16.4	31.8	28.0	25.7	25.5	35.0	45.3	39.4	36.7	34.9	45.6	22.7	19.2	17.5	17.2
Inhalants	9.8	11.6	10.5	9.3	14.6	17.4	16.5	15.4	16.1	14.6	17.0	15.7	16.3	13.3	12.9	14.6	12.9	13.2	11.1	13.1	15.3	13.9	13.5
Hallucinogens	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	2.2	1.0	1.0	1.5	3.4	5.0	2.7	2.2	3.4	6.1	8.6	4.0	3.3	4.7	8.3	4.1	1.9	1.6	2.4
Cocaine	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.9	2.2	1.7	1.6	2.2	3.4	4.6	3.9	3.0	4.3	4.8	7.8	6.6	5.6	6.5	8.5	3.7	3.0	2.5	3.2
Methamphetamines	0.5	---	0.6	0.8	1.8	---	1.6	1.9	2.7	4.5	---	3.4	4.0	3.2	8.0	---	4.7	5.0	4.4	3.6	---	2.4	2.8
Stimulants	---	1.1	0.6	0.9	---	2.9	2.0	2.6	---	---	6.6	5.5	6.2	---	---	9.0	6.9	7.9	---	---	2.4	3.5	4.1
Sedatives	---	4.9	4.4	5.3	---	9.7	10.3	10.7	---	---	17.6	17.9	18.6	---	---	21.7	21.5	22.4	---	---	12.9	12.9	13.6
Ecstasy	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.8	2.5	4.9	3.3	3.2	4.6	4.5	6.8	5.0	4.4	6.5	6.5	3.4	2.5	2.1	3.1
Heroin	---	0.5	0.3	0.7	---	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.4	---	1.4	1.2	2.0	1.4	---	2.1	2.1	2.6	1.4	---	1.1	1.0	1.5
Any Drug	12.8	21.4	16.0	13.2	24.3	33.9	28.8	24.8	29.2	37.7	46.2	39.5	36.7	40.1	48.9	52.2	47.1	42.7	51.2	30.5	38.4	31.8	28.5
NOTE: Cells containing the --- symbol indicate an area where data is not available either due to the question not being asked in either the 2003, and 2004 survey, or the MTF data is not comparable to the Arkansas data. To accurately compare MTF drug use to Arkansas drug use, one must have the MTF database. NOTE: The Any Drug category includes all drugs that were included in the APNA that year. Therefore, the 2003 Any Drug category contains the percent of students reporting use of any of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, or methamphetamines. The 2004 Any Drug category contains the percent of students reporting use of any of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, sedatives, or heroin. The 2005 and 2006 Any Drug categories contain the percent of students reporting use of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, sedatives, methamphetamines, stimulants, or heroin. As a result, only the 2005 Any Drug category can be compared to 2006.																							

Table 2

Percentage of Arkansas Respondents Who Used ATODs During the Past 30 Days by Grade																							
Drug Used	Arkansas Grade 6				Arkansas Grade 8				MTF Grade 8	Arkansas Grade 10				MTF Grade 10	Arkansas Grade 12				MTF Grade 12	Total			
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006
Alcohol	6.6	5.1	4.8	5.1	19.7	17.0	16.9	16.4	17.2	37.2	34.3	33.6	31.9	33.8	48.0	44.6	42.8	42.5	45.3	27.1	23.9	22.9	22.8
Cigarettes	3.6	3.4	2.7	2.7	11.7	11.7	10.1	8.8	8.7	21.8	19.9	17.4	17.0	14.5	30.0	28.0	24.9	23.8	21.6	16.2	14.9	12.9	12.3
Smokeless Tobacco	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.5	7.3	7.0	6.8	5.8	3.7	11.2	11.3	10.3	10.9	5.7	13.0	12.3	10.4	11.8	6.1	8.5	8.0	7.2	7.4
Marijuana	1.5	0.9	0.8	1.0	5.9	5.5	5.3	5.2	6.5	15.2	13.3	11.8	12.4	14.2	20.6	17.5	15.9	16.2	18.3	10.3	8.8	7.8	8.1
Inhalants	4.4	5.0	4.5	4.1	6.2	7.4	6.8	6.5	4.1	4.8	4.8	4.7	5.2	2.3	2.7	3.1	2.6	3.1	1.5	4.6	5.2	4.8	4.8
Hallucinogens	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.7	2.2	1.1	0.8	1.5	1.3	2.6	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.5	0.7	0.6	1.0
Cocaine	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.2	0.8	1.6	0.7	2.0	2.0	1.4	2.0	2.5	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.2
Methamphetamines	0.2	---	0.1	0.4	0.7	---	0.5	0.9	0.6	1.9	---	0.9	1.6	0.7	2.9	---	1.3	1.6	0.9	1.4	---	0.7	1.1
Stimulants	---	0.6	0.2	0.5	---	1.4	0.9	1.3	---	---	3.1	2.0	2.6	---	---	3.8	2.2	3.1	---	---	2.1	1.2	1.8
Sedatives	---	2.0	1.8	2.4	---	5.0	4.8	5.3	---	---	8.6	9.3	9.9	---	---	10.8	10.5	11.3	---	---	6.4	6.3	6.9
Ecstasy	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.6	1.0	0.9	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.3	2.1	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.2
Heroin	---	0.3	0.1	0.3	---	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	---	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.5	---	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.4	---	0.4	0.3	0.7
Any Drug	5.9	10.6	7.5	6.1	11.5	18.4	14.8	12.7	10.9	19.1	25.1	21.1	19.6	17.7	22.8	22.1	23.9	22.6	22.1	14.6	20.6	16.3	14.8
NOTE: Cells containing the --- symbol indicate an area where data is not available either due to the question not being asked in either the 2003, and 2004 survey, or the MTF data is not comparable to the Arkansas data. To accurately compare MTF drug use to Arkansas drug use, one must have the MTF database. NOTE: The Any Drug category includes all drugs that were included in the APNA that year. Therefore, the 2003 Any Drug category contains the percent of students reporting use of any of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, or methamphetamines. The 2004 Any Drug category contains the percent of students reporting use of any of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, sedatives, or heroin. The 2005 and 2006 Any Drug categories contain the percent of students reporting use of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, sedatives, methamphetamines, stimulants, or heroin. As a result, only the 2005 Any Drug category can be compared to 2006.																							

In the 2006 administration of the APNA survey, 195 school districts participated, and the survey questionnaire was completed by 74,697 students. Findings for each of the report sections are summarized below.

Risk Factor Profiles

The risk factor scales that were equal to or higher than the seven-state norm were 10th and 12th grades Community Disorganization; 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grade Transitions and Mobility; 12th grade Perceived Availability of Drugs; 12th grade Parent Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior; 10th grade Parent Attitudes Favor Drug Use; 10th grade Academic Failure; 6th grade Low Commitment to School; 6th and 10th grade Rebelliousness; 12th grade Early Initiation of Drug Use; 8th, 10th, and 12th grade Interaction with Antisocial Peers; 10th and 12th grade Friends' Use of Drugs; 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grade Sensation Seeking; 12th grade Rewards for Antisocial Behavior; and the 10th grade Depressive Symptoms Scale.

Protective Factor Profiles

The following protective factor scales were lower than the seven-state norm for all grade levels: Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement, Family Attachment, Family Opportunities and Rewards for Prosocial Involvement, and Peer/Individual Prosocial Involvement. The scales that were higher than the seven-state norm for all grade levels were Religiosity, Social Skills, Belief in Moral Order, and Interaction with Prosocial Peers.

Age of Initiation

Students in Arkansas who took the APNA survey begin using cigarettes before using any other substance. Of the youth who had used cigarettes, the average age of first use was 12.0 years. A period of over one year separates the age of first sip of alcohol and the first regular alcohol use, with the first sip occurring at 12.50 years, and the first regular use of alcohol at 13.70 years. Of the youth who had used marijuana, the average age of first use was 13.3 years – 0.4 years before youth indicated that they had begun drinking regularly. In comparing 2005 APNA Survey results to those from the 2006 survey, results were virtually unchanged for first use

of all substances. However, in comparing the 2003 survey results to this year's survey, a significant change is seen in first regular use of alcohol, which has decreased 0.58 years (from 14.24 years in 2003 to 13.66 years in 2006) since the survey in 2003.

Lifetime Substance Use

Lifetime use is seen as a good measure of youth experimentation with alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs. The most commonly used substances are alcohol (46.9% of Arkansas survey participants in the 2006 survey have used at least once), cigarettes (32.8% have used), smokeless tobacco (16.7% have used), marijuana (16.7% have used), and inhalants (13.5% have used).

When looking at the Arkansas and MTF lifetime survey results, more Arkansas survey participants in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades have had lifetime experience with cigarettes and smokeless tobacco than the national sample. However, Arkansas youth in grades 8, 10, and 12 used the following substances less in their lifetime than students nationally: marijuana (5.7% to 10.7% less than MTF students), hallucinogens (1.9% to 3.6% less than MTF), and cocaine (0.5% to 2.0% less than MTF students).

Rates of lifetime cigarette use decreased 1.8% to 4.0% in each grade (6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th) and 3.0% for the state total since the 2005 survey. Rates of lifetime alcohol use also decreased 1.8% to 3.3% in each grade (6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th) and 2.1% for the state total since the 2005 survey. Smokeless tobacco use also decreased in some grades and 0.6% for the total state since the 2005 survey.

30-Day Substance Use

When looking at the percentage of youth who indicated that they used ATODs in the past 30 days, an increase by grade can be seen with all substances except inhalants. For example, only 2.7% of 6th graders had smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days, whereas the rate for 12th graders was 23.8%. However, 30-day inhalant usage peaked at grade 8 (6.5%) and declined to 3.1% by grade 12.

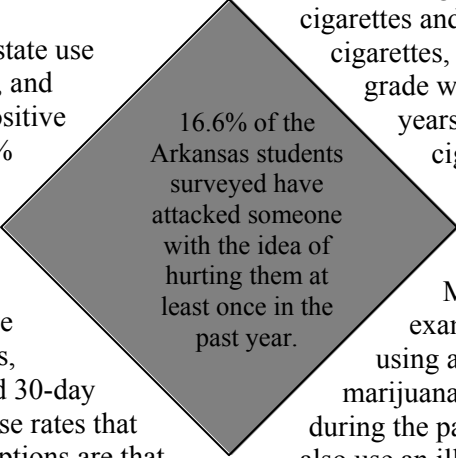
In the fifth administration of the APNA survey, the questionnaire was completed by 74,697 students.

More Arkansas youth in grades 8, 10, and 12 have used smokeless tobacco, cigarettes, inhalants, hallucinogens, methamphetamines, ecstasy, and heroin in the past 30 days than the national sample. Smokeless tobacco rates for Arkansas 8th graders declined while 0.6% more 10th graders used, and 1.4% more 12th graders used. For inhalants, 0.3% less Arkansas 8th graders, 0.5% more 10th graders, and 0.5% more 12th graders used. For sedatives, 0.5% more Arkansas 8th graders, 0.6% more 10th graders, and 0.8% more 12th graders used. Further comparison of state and national results shows that Arkansas use rates of alcohol were 0.8% to 2.8% lower than the use rates for the nation in grades 8, 10, and 12. Marijuana past month use is 1.3% to 2.1% lower than the nation in grades 8th, 10th, and 12th.

State alcohol use has decreased since 2003, with total state use rates at 27.1% in 2003, 23.9% in 2004, 22.9% in 2005, and 22.8% in 2006. In addition, cigarette use has shown positive decreases since 2003, with state total use rates at 16.2% in 2003, 14.9% in 2004, 12.9% in 2005, and 12.3% in 2006.

Substance Use by Gender

While being female is generally considered a protective factor for substance use, it can be seen that in Arkansas, males and females are very similar in their lifetime and 30-day use of most substances and generally have substance use rates that are within one to three percent of each other. The exceptions are that males in all grades use much more smokeless tobacco, over three times the lifetime use rate of females (25.8% for males, 8.2% for females), and more marijuana (lifetime and 30-day use) in each grade. Female lifetime sedative use is consistently higher than male use in the 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grades.



16.6% of the Arkansas students surveyed have attacked someone with the idea of hurting them at least once in the past year.

Since 2005, total male lifetime use of cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, inhalants, and alcohol has decreased. Total female lifetime use of alcohol, cigarette, marijuana, smokeless tobacco, and inhalants decreased.

In comparing male and female 30-day use in the 2006 survey to the 2005 survey, total male past month use rates increased in all categories. Total female cigarette, alcohol, smokeless tobacco, marijuana, and inhalants use decreased since the 2005 survey.

Intention to Use ATODs

A majority of the youth do not intend to use cigarettes or marijuana, though 59.0% of high school seniors intend to use alcohol. The intention to use cigarettes and alcohol increases as youth get older. Intention to use cigarettes, alcohol, and other illegal substances in 2006 peaked in the 12th grade with marijuana peaking in the 10th grade. In comparing the four years of survey data, 6th, 10th, and 12th grade intentions to smoke cigarettes have decreased or stayed consistent since the 2003 survey.

Multiple Drug Use

Many of the individuals that use marijuana also use alcohol. For example, the total percentage using marijuana is 8.1% and those using alcohol and marijuana is 6.7%. Thus, only 1.4% of students use marijuana but not alcohol. A review of tobacco use and any drug use during the past 30 days shows that over one-half of the youth who use tobacco also use an illegal drug (16.2% tobacco use compared to 7.8% tobacco and any drug use).

Perceived Harmfulness of Drugs: Arkansas Compared to National Sample

In all grades, more Arkansas survey participants than national MTF survey participants perceived great risk in smoking marijuana once or twice. In this category, 5.8% more 8th grade Arkansas youth, 5.0% more Arkansas 10th graders, and 6.1% more Arkansas 12th graders than national sample youth in the same grades perceived there was great risk in smoking marijuana once or twice. However, for perceived harmfulness of smoking marijuana regularly, Arkansas youth in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades perceived less risk in this category than did youth in the same grades nationwide. Also, Arkansas youth in the 10th and 12th grades perceived less harmfulness in smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day than did national 10th and 12th graders. Further, Arkansas youth in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades perceived less risk in drinking five or more drinks once or twice a weekend than did national 8th, 10th, and 12th graders.

Perceived Availability of Drugs: Arkansas Compared to National Sample

The results reveal that Arkansas survey participants do not perceive cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana as being as easy to get as do the youth from the national sample (no national comparison is available for other illegal drugs or for 12th grade cigarette availability). For perceived availability of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana for the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades, there are differences of 13.1% to 20.6% between Arkansas results and national results. The substance that students perceive as most easy to get is cigarettes.

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior by Grade and Gender

Male-female differences also extend to heavy use of alcohol and antisocial behavior. Some of the largest differences were in being suspended from school (17.4% of males compared to 8.7% of females) and being arrested (8.7% of males compared to 3.8% of females). Overall, binge drinking appears to be the largest antisocial problem among Arkansas youth with 15.1% of youth binge drinking at least once in the past two weeks.

The results indicate that for Arkansas 6th and 8th graders, the largest antisocial problem is being suspended (13.1% of students were suspended in 2006). The antisocial behaviors that 10th and 12th graders participated in the most were binge drinking (20.8% of 10th and 27.5% of 12th graders reported binge drinking in 2006) and being drunk or high at school (18.0% of 10th and 20.7% of 12th graders reported being drunk or high at school).

Handguns

Responses to most questions on handguns show a very low percentage of students who carry handguns or take them to school. However, a greater percentage of youth believe they wouldn't be caught by their parents (21.5%) or by the cops (50.0%) if they carried a handgun. Rates of students reporting that they carried a handgun in their lifetime increased in each grade since the 2005 survey.

Violence

In the past year, 16.6% of Arkansas survey participants have attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them, and 20.2% reported having attacked someone in their lifetime. Though they are the minority, there are many youth in the state who believe that violence is an acceptable way to resolve problems and are willing to hurt another person.

The percent of students indicating that they attacked someone in their lifetime and in the past year has increased since the survey in 2005. For example, in the 2005 survey, 22.9% of 10th graders indicated that they had attacked someone to harm them in their lifetime, and 18.4% of 10th graders indicated attacking someone in the past year. In the 2006 survey, 10th grade lifetime attacks had gradually risen to 24.1% and past-year attacks for 10th graders had risen to 19.2%. The same increases in attack to harm are found for 8th and 12th grades. Only the 6th grade indicated decreases in attack to harm. The 2006 lifetime attack rate rose to 20.2%. Similarly, since 2005 the percent of students indicating that if they were pushed, they would push the person back has increased from 15.4% to 16.3%.

Students' Academic Performance and Substance Use

There is a clear relationship between substance use and school performance. Of the students who reported getting better grades, fewer have tried ATODs and fewer are currently using ATODs than those who report poorer grades. For example, failing (D or F) students are six times more likely to have indicated use of marijuana in the past 30 days than 'A' students.

Parent's Education and Youth Substance Use

Like academic grades, there is a direct relationship between parent education and drug use, with lower levels of parent education corresponding with higher levels of youth drug use. In Arkansas, youth whose parents did not graduate from high school have a 30-day cigarette use rate that is 11.0% higher than the use rate of youth whose parents at least graduated from college.

Marijuana Use in Relation to Perceived Parental Acceptability

Favorable parental attitudes toward drugs influences the attitudes and behavior of their children. Even a small amount of perceived parental acceptability can lead to substance use. For example, relatively few students (4.8%) reported using marijuana in the past 30 days when their parents thought it is "Very Wrong" to use it. In contrast, when students believe that their parents agree with use somewhat (i.e. the parent only believes that it is "Wrong," as opposed to "Very Wrong") use increased to 27.1% for 30-day use.

Marijuana Use in Relation to Perceived Peer Acceptability

As with perceived parental acceptability, the slightest perceived peer acceptability seriously increases the chance that a student will use ATODs. For example, when students thought there was "No or very little chance" that they would be seen as cool if they used marijuana, only 2.3% had used marijuana in the past month. However, when students even thought that there was a "Little chance" that they would be seen as cool, marijuana use rates were over five times higher for past-month use (13.1%).

Depressive Symptoms and Substance Use

There is a strong link between students who report depressive symptoms and ATOD use. When compared to the non-depressed group, the depressed youth are three times as likely to use cigarettes in the 30 days prior to the survey, two and a half times as likely to use marijuana in the past 30 days, and three times as likely to have used any drug in the past 30 days. These results indicate that when a youth does receive a diagnosis of depression, they should also be assessed for substance abuse. Also, students caught using substances should be assessed for depression.

Sources of Obtaining Alcohol

Across all grades, the most prominent source of alcohol among Arkansas students is from someone over 21. This source becomes increasingly used as students progress from the 6th grade to the 12th grade (an average of 14.0% of students indicated alcohol was obtained from someone over 21). The likelihood of alcohol-using students obtaining alcohol from someone under 21, buying alcohol with or without a fake ID, and obtaining alcohol from a stranger also increases with increased grade level. Encouragingly, obtaining alcohol with a fake ID is rare, with only 0.2% of 6th graders, 0.4% of 8th graders, 0.6% of 10th graders, and 0.9% of 12th graders indicating that they obtained alcohol through use of a fake ID. In 2006 0.5% overall used a fake ID.

Places of Using Alcohol

Students in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades indicated that they usually drink alcohol at someone else's house. Students become more likely to drink at someone else's house as they increase in grade (3.1% in the 6th grade, 11.1% in the 8th grade, 25.3% in the 10th grade, and 35.7% in the 12th grade). The second highest place where youth usually drank was at their home (4.7% in the 6th grade, 9.9% in the 8th grade, 13.1% in the 10th grade, and 11.2% in the 12th grade).

Sources of Obtaining Cigarettes

In the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades, the largest source of cigarettes among Arkansas students is from someone over 18. This source becomes increasingly more used as students progress from the 6th grade to the 12th grade (1.4% in the 6th grade, 4.1% in the 8th grade, 9.6% in the 10th grade, and 12.8% in the 12th grade obtained cigarettes from someone over 18). The next largest source for obtaining cigarettes in the 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grades is getting them from someone under 18 (1.1% in the 6th grade, 3.1% in the 8th grade, 5.1% in the 10th grade, and 3.1% in the 12th grade). As with obtaining alcohol, the rate of youth obtaining cigarettes with a fake ID is not high, with only 0.2% of 6th, 0.3% of 8th, 0.4% of 10th graders and 0.7% of 12th graders, indicating that they obtained cigarettes through use of a fake ID.

Places of Using Cigarettes

6th, 8th, and 10th grade students indicated that they most often smoked at home (2.0% for 6th grade, 4.6% for 8th grade, 8.1% for 10th grade) and at someone else's home (1.8% for the 6th grade, 4.8% for the 8th grade, 7.3% for the 10th grade). Twelfth graders most often smoked in a car (8.4% for the 12th grade). Another area where students indicated that they usually smoked was in an open area (1.5% in the 6th grade, 3.4% in the 8th grade, 5.2% in the 10th grade and 4.9% in the 12th grade, and 3.7% for the state total).

Introduction

The Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) Survey was administered to Arkansas's youth in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12 in November 2006. Arkansas survey results can be compared to youth nationwide. The APNA Survey was designed to measure the need for prevention services among youth in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12 in the areas of substance abuse, delinquency, teen pregnancy, school dropout, and violence.

The 2006 Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) Project was developed with federal funds from the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, and the United States Department of Health and Human Services. The APNA was coordinated by the Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention (ADAP), Division of Behavioral Health, Arkansas Department of Human Services. ADAP contracted with the Southwest Prevention Center and Research and Educational Services to conduct the survey. The survey was administered to 74,697 students throughout Arkansas.

Arkansas 2006 Report Overview of Sections

This report is divided into four sections. The first section, **Survey Methods**, describes how the survey was conducted, who participated, and procedures that were used to ensure that valid information was collected.

The second section, **Risk and Protective Factors for Substance Abuse and Other Youth Problems**, provides a description of the Risk and Protective Factor Model of substance abuse prevention, including the four domains of risk and protection (community, family, school, and peer/individual), and risk and protective factor results for each of the four domains.

Results are presented for each grade. Also presented is a description of the scale scores that are used to quantify levels of risk and protection and determine the percentage of youth at risk for problem behaviors. Additionally, information is provided on how the Risk and Protective Factor Model can be used to select programs that are effective in preventing youth problem behavior.

The third section, **Substance Use Outcomes**, describes ATOD use and antisocial behavior among Arkansas youth. The survey provides results on the current use (the 30 days prior to the survey) and use during the youth's lifetime of 12 different substances and "Any drug," which is defined as using one or more of the nine drugs measured by the survey (alcohol, cigarettes, and smokeless tobacco are not included). These results are compared to the results of a national survey, Monitoring The Future (MTF).

Use is presented by grade, gender, and other demographic variables. Additional analyses include perceived harmfulness and availability of drugs, intention to use substances, and multiple drug use.

The final section, **Antisocial Behaviors and Additional Results**, provides information on student behaviors and attitudes regarding handguns and violence. Further, it provides examples of how risk factors actually relate to drug and alcohol use. By looking at how factors such as parents' educational background, level of school achievement, degree of parental acceptance of drug use, degree of peer acceptability of drug use, and depression affect substance use, we can begin to understand how the risk and protective factor model of prevention works, and how it can be used to target the needs of schools and communities. Finally, this section also takes a look at students' sources of alcohol and cigarettes, and the places where they use these substances.

The survey was coordinated by the Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention, Division of Behavioral Health of the Arkansas Department of Human Services.

Section 1: Survey Methods

In order to develop effective prevention services at the community level, an adequate number of individuals needs to be surveyed to allow an assessment of prevention needs. Because a community is often defined at the school district level, an attempt was made to survey all of the students in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12 in Arkansas. This level of surveying is necessary because program planning often requires knowledge of subpopulations, such as youth in a specific community, a specific grade in school, or students from single parent families. A good sample of students will provide data at this level of detail. In the 2006 survey, 74,697 students were surveyed.

The goal was to survey every student in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12 in Arkansas. While not all students participated, the survey results provide considerable information for communities to use in planning and evaluating prevention services.

The survey provides the state with a good source of information about the use of ATODs, antisocial behavior, and the risk and protective factor levels of their youth. The remainder of this section will discuss the survey questionnaire, how it was administered, the demographics of participants, completion rates, and the ability to generalize the results to other populations.

Survey Questionnaire

The survey questionnaire was developed through the combined efforts of six states and the Social Development Research Group at the University of Washington. The collaborative survey development process was a Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) project called the Six-State Consortium. The goal of the Consortium was to develop a survey that provided scientifically sound information about the levels of risk and

protection in a community. The survey has been further refined through the Diffusion Consortium Project that involved seven states and was funded by four Federal Agencies: the National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA), Safe and Drug Free Schools Program, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and CSAP. The basic questionnaire was modified by Bach Harrison to better meet the needs of Arkansas. Specific questions about substance use, tobacco availability, and tobacco use were added. See Appendix A for a copy of the questionnaire.

Besides measuring risk and protective factors, the survey also assesses the current prevalence of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use.

Risk and protective factors are characteristics of a community that are reported by the youth who complete the survey.

Besides measuring risk and protective factors, the survey also assesses the current prevalence of ATOD use. The substances that are measured by the survey include:

- 1) alcohol, 2) cigarettes, 3) smokeless tobacco, 4) marijuana,
- 5) hallucinogens, 6) cocaine, 7) inhalants, 8) stimulants,
- 9) sedatives, 10) methamphetamine, 11) ecstasy, and 12) heroin.

The questions that ask about substance use are similar to those used in the national survey, Monitoring the Future, in order that comparisons between the two surveys can be made easily.

There are a total of 19 risk factors and 13 protective factors that are measured by the 2006 survey. However, some of the risk factors are broad enough to require more than one scale for adequate measurement. As a result, there are 26 separate risk factor scales and 13 protective factor scales measured by the survey. Appendix B provides a complete list of the risk and protective factors, and the corresponding risk and protective factor scales within the Risk and Protective Factor Model.

The scales of the survey were originally developed between 1994 and 1997 through extensive testing with over 100,000 students. Work through the Diffusion Consortium Project resulted in changes to several risk factor scales and the development of cut-points for each scale. These cut-points can be used to classify a youth as being at risk on risk factor scales, or having protection on protective factor scales.

Before the percentage of youth at risk on a given scale could be calculated, a scale value or cut-point needed to be determined that would separate the at-risk group from the group that was not at-risk. Since the survey instrument had been administered to over 200,000 youth nationwide, it was possible to select two groups of youth, one that was more at risk for problem behaviors, and another group that was less at risk. A cut-point score was then determined for each risk and protective factor scale that best divided the youth from the two groups into their appropriate group, more at risk or less at risk. The criteria for selecting the more at risk and the less at risk groups included academic grades (the more at risk group received “D” and “F” grades; the less at risk group received “A” and “B” grades), ATOD use (the more at risk group had more regular use, the less at risk group had no drug use and use of alcohol or tobacco on only a few occasions), and antisocial behavior (the more at risk group had two or more serious delinquent acts in the past year, the less at risk group had no serious delinquent acts). The cut-points that were determined by analyzing the results of the more at risk and less at risk groups will remain constant and will be used to produce the profiles for future surveys.

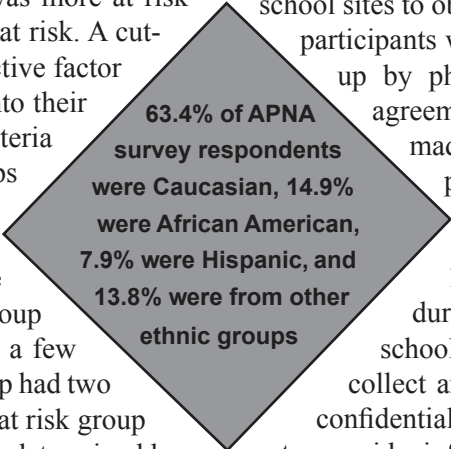
There are approximately four survey items that measure each risk factor. The 2006 APNA Survey has 140 questions. However, many of the questions have multiple components so students actually responded to a total of 221 items. The questions were printed in a test booklet that was machine scoreable. See Appendix A for a complete copy of the questionnaire. A complete item dictionary that lists the risk and protective factor scales and the items they contain as well as the outcome variables can be seen in Appendix D.

Administration

In August 2006 a recruiting packet was developed and emailed to each regional Prevention Resource Coordinator (PRC) by the Project Director. The recruiting packet included a school agreement form, survey fact sheet, a handout covering the NCLB requirements in relationship to the survey, a copy of the survey instrument, administration instructions for the school contact coordinator, teacher administration instructions, and a copy of the parent notification letter.

The PRC personnel were encouraged to personally visit each of their school sites to obtain school participation. A phone call to the previous year participants was also initiated as needed. PRC personnel then followed up by phone, fax, and email to obtain the school participation agreement form from superintendents. A concerted effort was made to contact every public school district in the state to participate in the survey.

Surveys were mailed to participating schools on October 17-28, 2006. Administration of the surveys took place during the two week period of November 6-17, 2006. The school contacts were given specific instructions on how to collect and mail the completed surveys back in order to maintain confidentiality. Teachers were given a script to read and also asked to provide information on how many students took the survey, how many were absent from school, and how many refused to take the survey. Completed surveys were to be returned to sub-contractor, REdS by December 8, 2006. University of Oklahoma staff followed up with phone calls directly to school contacts to insure that all completed and unused surveys were returned.



**63.4% of APNA
survey respondents
were Caucasian, 14.9%
were African American,
7.9% were Hispanic, and
13.8% were from other
ethnic groups**

Completion Rate and Ability to Generalize the Results

Not all students participated in the APNA survey. Some students individually chose not to participate, some students' parents refused consent for them to participate, and some students were absent when the survey was administered.

Enrollment figures from the Arkansas Office of Public Instruction show that for the 2006-2007 school year, there were 137,669 students (public and state-funded schools) enrolled in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12. There were a total of 74,697 students who participated in the 2006 APNA Survey. This is a sufficient participation rate for a school survey and resulted in an adequate number of students for analysis.

It should be noted that not all of the surveys that were completed contained valid information. Some were eliminated because students were deemed not truthful in their responses, or did not complete most of the questions (see **Validity of the Data** section for the validity criteria).

Survey Participants

The characteristics of the youth who took the survey are presented in Table 3. The results in this State Report are completed for grades 6, 8, 10, and 12. Because the results reported in this state report and in the profile reports focus on data from the 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grades, odd grade (7th, 9th and 11th grade) students who took the survey (because they were attending a class largely composed of students in the even grades or because the school chose to do so) were eliminated from the results.

There were nearly an equal number of males and females who took the survey in all grades (female – 51.70% and males – 48.30%). The majority of respondents were White (71.48%), 16.82% were African American, and 8.88% were Hispanic. The other ethnic groups accounted for 13.8% of the respondents. In comparison to information provided from the

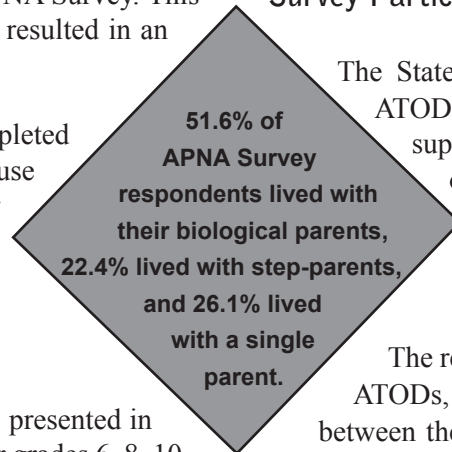
Arkansas State Department of Education for the 2005-2006 school year, the demographic makeup of the 2006 APNA Survey is very similar to that of the Arkansas student population. The State Office of Education indicates that the Arkansas student population is 67.82% White, 7.47% Hispanic, and 22.5% African American.

An analysis of the family structure of respondents showed that 51.6% lived with both of their biological parents, 22.4% lived in a step-family structure, and 26.1% lived with a single parent.

Survey Participants by Region

The State of Arkansas has 75 counties which are divided into 13 ATOD service regions. Several tables have been prepared which supply total region and county results for the 13 categories of substances. In Appendix F, results are provided for the substance use rates for the past 30 days and lifetime for each of the 13 participating regions and 73 participating counties in Arkansas.

The regions and counties differ in the percentage of youth who use ATODs, and Chi-Square statistical tests show that the differences between the regions and counties are significant ($p < .001$). However, comparisons between regions and counties must be made with caution because of the different number of students surveyed in each. For example, as can be seen in Table 4, all regions have a large enough survey response rate to conduct statistical analyses. However, in some of the regions a small percentage of the total number of students was surveyed. In those cases, generalizing the results to the entire region would be misleading. Therefore, data on risk and protective factor levels and ATOD use should be interpreted with caution, as the results for the students who actually completed the survey may not always be representative of the entire region. The same considerations should be taken into account when interpreting the county results.

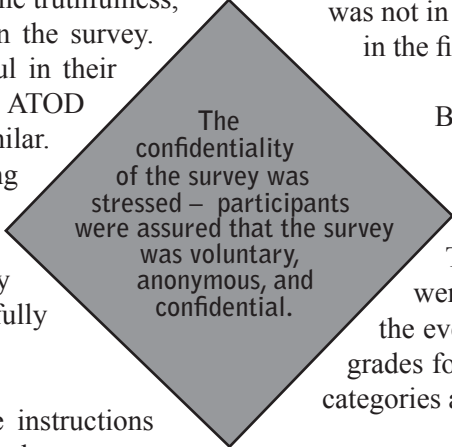


The number of students in each grade should also be reviewed when examining region and county data. For example, in Region 1 (as seen in Table 4) a larger population of students in grades 6 and 8 (2,638 and 2,782 respectively) participated in the survey than in grades 10 and 12 (2,250 and 1,914). Because older students tend to have a higher rate of ATOD use than younger students, the total results for Region 1 would be expected to show lower ATOD use than if there was a more equal representation in all grades.

Validity of the Data

The information presented in this report is based entirely on the truthfulness, recall, and comprehension of the youth who participated in the survey. Many studies have shown that most adolescents are truthful in their responses to the questions on similar surveys. For example, ATOD trends for repeated national and state surveys are very similar. Also, the changes reported by youth parallel the changes during the same period in adolescent admissions to treatment for substance abuse. Finally, the relationships between different kinds of behaviors and the problems adolescents report is very consistent over a wide range of studies. This study was carefully designed to ensure honest responses from participants.

The confidentiality of the survey was stressed through the instructions and administration procedures. Participants were assured that the survey was voluntary, anonymous, and confidential. They were told that no one would see their answers and that there was no way that a survey could be traced back to an individual student. Because the survey was anonymous, most of the reasons to exaggerate or deny behaviors were eliminated. However, several checks were built into the analysis to minimize the impact of students who were not truthful in their responses. Surveys that were deemed to be not truthful were eliminated from the final analysis.



The confidentiality of the survey was stressed – participants were assured that the survey was voluntary, anonymous, and confidential.

There were a total of 74,697 survey questionnaires completed. However, not all of the questionnaires contained valid information. Of these surveys, 8,021 (10.7%) were eliminated because respondents were determined to be dishonest, or because students did not answer enough of the validity questions to determine whether or not they were honest in their responses. These surveys were eliminated because of five predetermined dishonesty indicators — 1) 1068 students indicated that they were “Not Honest At All” in completing the survey; 2) 2645 students indicated that they had used the non-existent drug phenoxydine; 3) 5645 students failed to respond to items related to validity scales; 4) 1332 students indicated past-month use rates that were higher than lifetime use rate; and 5) 162 students reported an age that was not in their grade or their school. These surveys were not included in the final analyses.

Because the results reported in this state report and in the profile reports focus on data from the 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grades, additional students in the 7th, 9th, and 11th grades were also eliminated from these state level results. These 1,971 were students who took the survey because they were attending a class that was largely made up of students in the even grades, or the school chose to survey students in the odd grades for a more complete description of their students. The above categories are not mutually exclusive.

A total of 8,021 questionnaires were eliminated from most analyses. This is less than the sum of those eliminated according to the criteria cited above because many of those eliminated met more than one criteria for elimination.

Other measures to reduce response bias included carefully pretesting the questionnaire to ensure that students understood the meaning of each question, using a well developed and tested administration protocol, and reading the same instructions to all students who participated in the survey.

Table 3

Total Number and Percentage of Survey Respondents by Grade and Demographic Characteristics

	Grade 6		Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		2006 Total		2005 Total		2004 Total		2003 Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Sample	18,100	27.2	18,076	27.1	16,818	25.2	13,658	20.5	66,652	100.0	53,489	100.0	39,999	100.0	18,148	100.0
Gender																
Male	8,652	49.2	8,377	47.5	8,031	48.7	6,420	47.7	31,480	48.3	25,455	48.3	18,897	48.3	8,757	48.6
Female	8,949	50.8	9,259	52.5	8,452	51.3	7,042	52.3	33,702	51.7	27,293	51.7	20,223	51.7	9,264	51.4
Race/Ethnicity																
White	12,056	68.7	12,850	71.1	12,284	73.0	10,156	74.3	47,646	63.4	37,741	64.5	28,584	66.9	12,600	73.3
Native American	1,394	7.9	872	4.8	649	3.9	385	2.8	3,508	4.6	2,581	4.4	1,764	4.1	606	3.5
Hispanic	1,741	10.4	1,722	9.9	1,364	8.4	1,049	7.9	5,918	7.9	3,907	6.7	3,207	7.5	851	4.9
African American	3,075	17.5	3,115	17.2	2,819	16.7	2,140	15.7	11,214	14.9	9,920	17.0	6,267	14.7	2,544	14.8
Asian or Pacific Islander	398	0.5	402	0.6	436	0.7	386	0.6	1,654	2.2	1,157	2.0	761	1.8	248	1.4
Other	1,622	2.4	1,545	2.3	1,167	1.8	846	1.3	5,242	7.0	3,185	5.4	2,162	5.1	346	2.0
Family Structure																
Both Parents	9,129	53.6	8,622	50.8	7,856	49.9	6,502	51.9	32,109	51.6	25,304	47.3	18,649	46.6	8,946	49.3
Step-Families	3,543	20.8	3,922	23.1	3,768	23.9	1,828	17.8	13,937	22.4	10,416	19.5	7,574	18.9	3,575	19.7
Single Parents	4,366	25.6	4,423	26.1	4,113	26.1	3,320	26.5	16,222	26.1	11,691	21.9	8,804	22.2	4,419	24.4

* Numbers and percentages listed here reflect only those students who answered each of the demographic questions. Therefore, the numbers and percentages in the Total column do not add up to the final completion rate indicated in the text of the report.

** State totals also include students who did not indicate their grade level.

Table 4

Total Number and Percentage of Survey Respondents by Grade and Participating Region																
	Grade 6		Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		2006 Total		2005 Total		2004 Total		2003 Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Region 1	2,638	14.6	2,782	15.4	2,250	13.4	1,914	14.0	9,584	14.4	5,988	11.2	5,907	14.8	3,182	17.5
Region 2	967	5.3	941	5.2	922	5.5	761	5.6	3,591	5.4	853	1.6	202	0.5	498	2.7
Region 3	1,608	8.9	1,697	9.4	1,585	9.4	1,217	8.9	6,107	9.2	5,993	11.2	4,656	11.6	539	3.0
Region 4	2,062	11.4	2,104	11.6	1,915	11.4	1,628	11.9	7,709	11.6	8,110	15.2	7,128	17.8	4,813	26.5
Region 5	1,851	10.2	1,915	10.6	1,829	10.9	1,484	10.9	7,079	10.6	6,647	12.4	5,157	12.9	3,444	19.0
Region 6	1,298	7.2	1,189	6.6	1,363	8.1	1,352	9.9	5,202	7.8	2,332	4.4	1,576	3.9	---	---
Region 7	606	3.3	606	3.4	603	3.6	443	3.2	2,258	3.4	2,926	5.5	457	1.1	536	3.0
Region 8	1,329	7.3	1,385	7.7	1,241	7.4	795	5.8	4,750	7.1	4,591	8.6	3,539	8.8	1,275	7.0
Region 9	2,584	14.3	2,307	12.8	2,232	13.3	1,603	11.7	8,726	13.1	5,006	9.4	1,518	3.8	651	3.6
Region 10	978	5.4	923	5.1	747	4.4	537	3.9	3,185	4.8	2,245	4.2	2,288	5.7	1,058	5.8
Region 11	752	4.2	886	4.9	876	5.2	811	5.9	3,325	5.0	3,670	6.9	3,441	8.6	1,570	8.7
Region 12	838	4.6	749	4.1	678	4.0	656	4.8	2,921	4.4	3,565	6.7	2,588	6.5	582	3.2
Region 13	589	3.3	592	3.3	577	3.4	457	3.3	2,215	3.3	1,563	2.9	1,542	3.9	---	---
Total	18,100	100.0	18,076	100.0	16,818	100.0	13,658	100.0	66,652	100.0	53,489	100.0	39,999	100.0	18,148	100.0
** Cells containing the --- symbol indicate an area where data is not available due to the region not participating in the 2003 survey.																

Figure 5

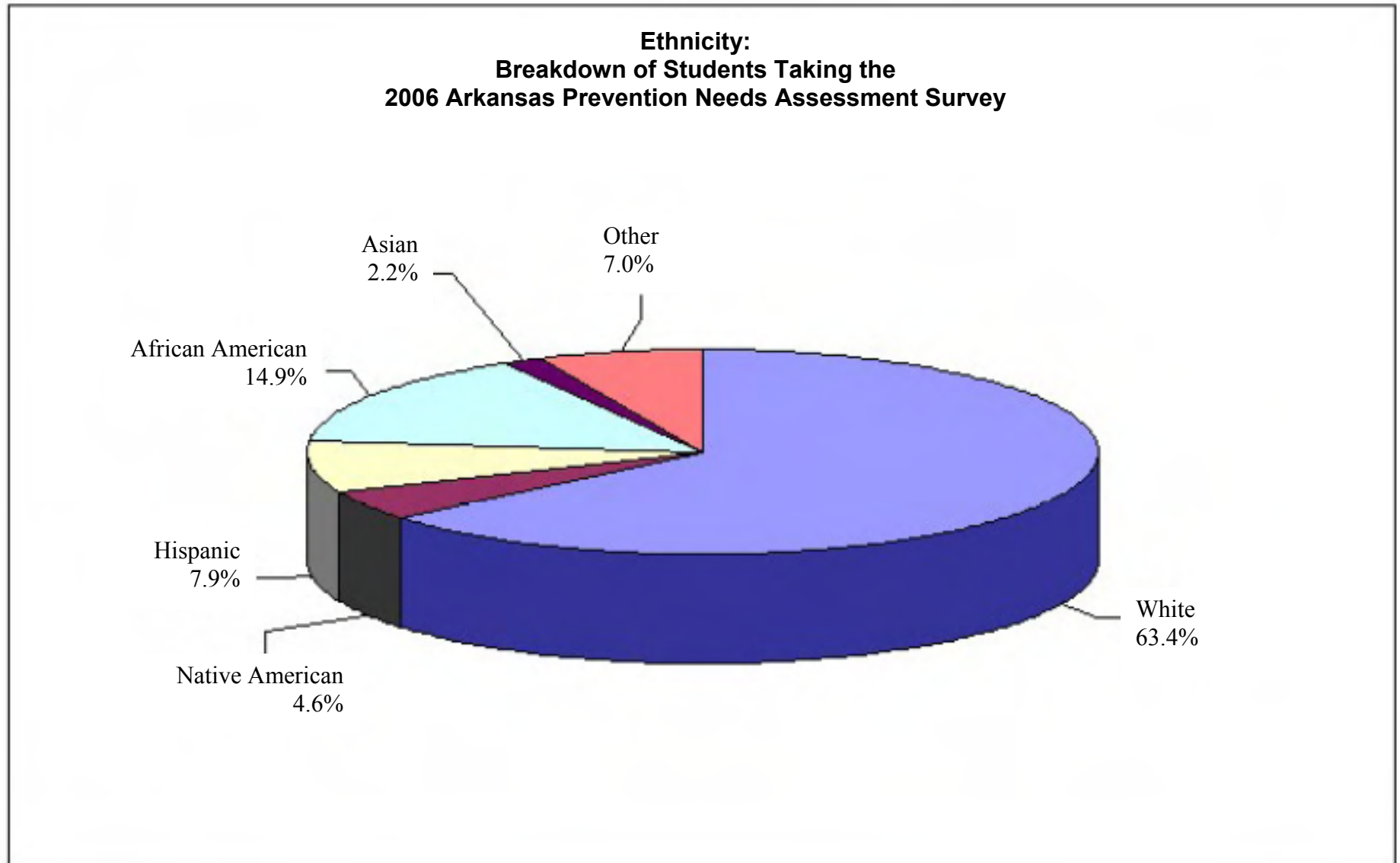


Figure 6

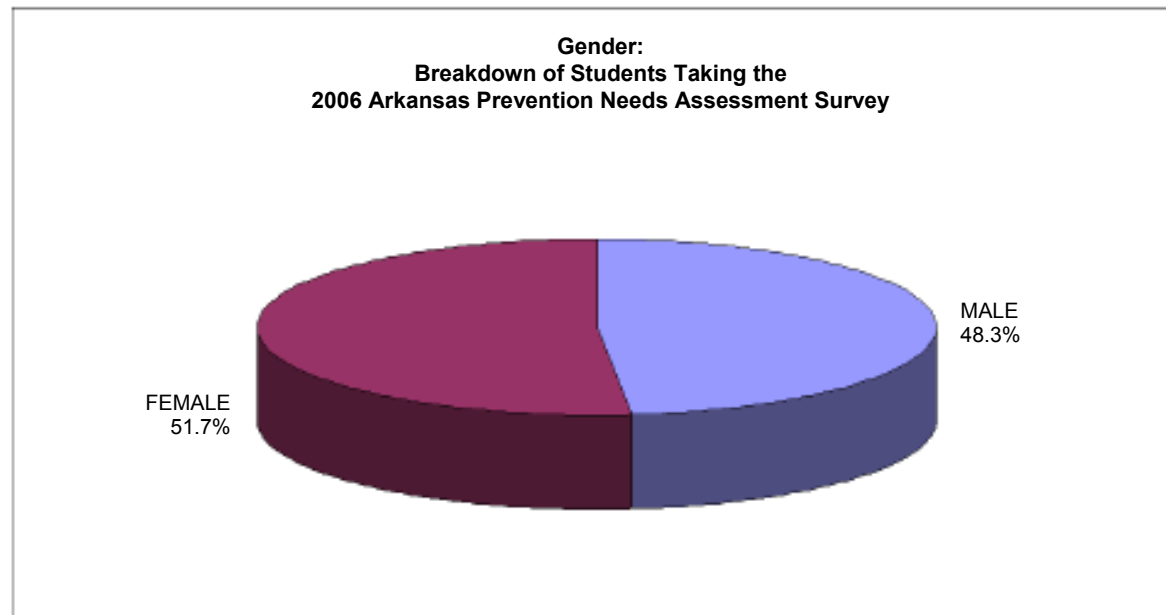
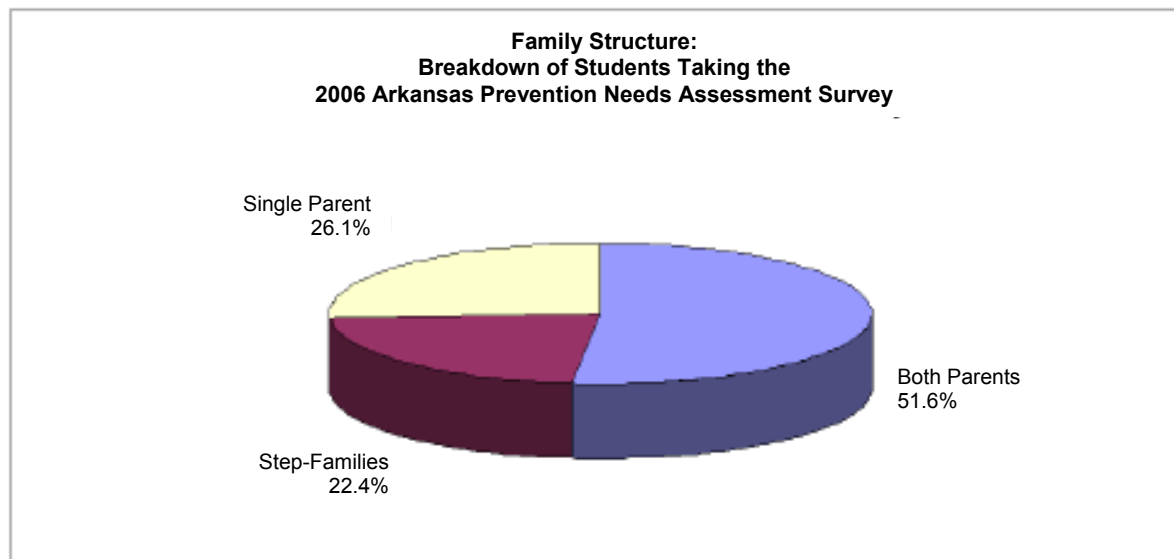


Figure 7



2

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

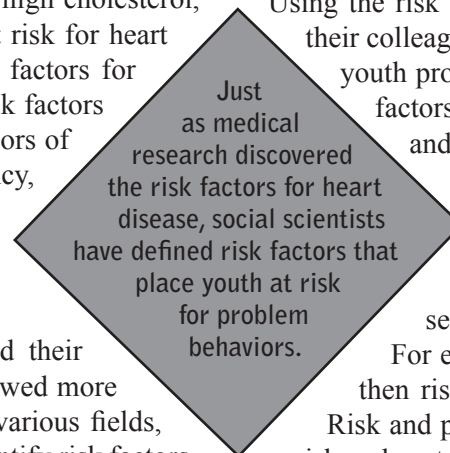
The History and Importance of Risk and Protective Factors

The Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey is based upon the Risk and Protective Factor Model of Substance Abuse Prevention. In medical research, risk factors have been found for heart disease and other health problems. Through media campaigns to inform the general public about the risk factors for heart disease, most people are now aware that behaviors such as eating high fat diets, smoking, high cholesterol, being overweight, and lack of exercise, place them at risk for heart disease. Just as medical research discovered the risk factors for heart disease, social scientists have defined a set of risk factors that place young people at risk for the problem behaviors of substance abuse, delinquency, violence, teen pregnancy, and school dropout. They have also identified a set of protective factors that help to buffer the harmful effects of risk.

Dr. J. David Hawkins, Dr. Richard F. Catalano, and their colleagues at the University of Washington have reviewed more than 30 years of existing work on risk factors from various fields, and have completed extensive work of their own to identify risk factors for youth problem behaviors. They identified risk factors in important areas of daily life: 1) the **community**, 2) the **family**, 3) the **school**, and 4) within **individuals** themselves and their **peer** interactions. Many of the

problem behaviors faced by youth – delinquency, substance abuse, violence, school dropout, and teen pregnancy – share many common risk factors. Programs designed to reduce those common risk factors will have the benefit of reducing several problem behaviors.

Using the risk and protective factor model, Drs. Hawkins and Catalano and their colleagues developed an approach that communities can use to reduce youth problem behavior. An overview of the risk factors and protective factors that have been shown to be related to youth problem behavior and their link to the APNA survey will be provided.



The risk and protective factors have been organized into the four important areas of a young person's life – community, family, school, and peer/individual. The remainder of this section of the report is organized according to the four domains.

For each domain, the definition of each risk factor is presented, and then risk and protective results for Arkansas are provided by grade. Risk and protective factor charts are also provided to illustrate Arkansas risk and protection in relation to other states. On the following page is more information about the risk and protective charts. This information provides instruction on how risk and protective factor scores were developed, and how to read the charts.

How to Read the Risk and Protective Factor Charts in This Section

There are two components of the risk and protective factor charts that 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 more “national” value.

Cut-Points

Before the percentage of youth at risk on a given scale could be calculated, a scale value or cut-point needed to be determined that would separate the at-risk group from the group that was not at-risk. The Prevention Needs Assessment survey instrument was designed to assess adolescent substance use, anti-social behavior and the risk and protective factors that predict these adolescent problem behaviors. Since risk and protective factor model surveys have been given to over 200,000 youth nationwide, it was possible to select two groups of youth, one that was more at risk for problem behaviors and another group that was less at risk. A cut-point score was then determined for each risk and protective factor scale that best divided the youth from the two groups into their appropriate group, more at risk or less at risk. The criteria for selecting the more at risk and the less at risk groups included academic grades (the more at risk group received “D” and “F” grades; the less at risk group received “A” and “B” grades); ATOD use (the more at risk group had more regular use, the less at risk group had no drug use and use of alcohol or tobacco on only a few occasions); and antisocial behavior (the more at risk group had two or more serious delinquent acts in the past year; the less at risk group had no serious delinquent acts).

The cut-points that were determined by analyzing the results of the more at risk and less at risk groups will remain constant and will be used to produce the profiles for future surveys. Since the cut-points for each scale will remain fixed, the percentage of youth above the cut-point on a scale (at risk) will provide a method for evaluating the progress of prevention programs over time. For example, if the percentage of youth at risk for family conflict in a community prior to implementing a community-wide family/parenting program was 60% and then decreased to 50% one year after the program was implemented, the program would be viewed as helping to reduce family conflict.

Dashed Line

Levels of risk and protection in your community also can be compared to a more 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 upon which the cut-points were developed. 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. Again, brief definitions of the risk and protective factors are provided in this section.

Community Risk and Protective Factors

When looking at the community domain, it is important to consider more than how members of a community interact with the youth of the community. Youth benefit from living in an area where neighbors and community members show concern for them, offer them support, and give encouragement and praise. However, youth also benefit from living in a community that functions in a socially healthy manner. What is the community like? Are drugs and guns readily available? Is there an active presence of law enforcement in the community? Is the community lacking in economic resources? Do community members, businesses, or police turn a blind eye toward drug use and antisocial behaviors, or condone such behaviors? Is there a sense of community disorganization, or do members of the community work together toward common goals?

All of these community issues, and more, play significant roles in shaping the behaviors of the youth that live within a particular community. By understanding how youth perceive their neighborhood, Arkansas communities can get a better sense of how they need to change in order to reduce the risk that youth will participate in problem behaviors.

Definitions of all community domain risk factors, as well as scale scores for the community domain are provided on the next pages. The table below shows the links between the community risk factors and the five problem behaviors. The check marks have been placed in the chart to indicate where at least two well-designed, published research studies have shown a link between the risk factor and the problem behavior.

Table 5

YOUTH AT RISK	PROBLEM BEHAVIORS				
	Substance Abuse	Delinquency	Teen Pregnancy	School Dropout	Violence
Community					
Availability of Drugs	✓				✓
Availability of Firearms		✓			✓
Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use, Firearms, and Crime	✓	✓			✓
Media Portrayals of Violence					✓
Transitions and Mobility	✓	✓		✓	
Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization	✓	✓			✓
Extreme Economic and Social Deprivation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Availability of Drugs (Linked to Substance Abuse and Violence)

The more available drugs are in a community, the higher the risk that young people will abuse drugs in that community. Perceived availability of drugs is also associated with risk. For example, in schools where youth just *think* drugs are more available, a higher rate of drug use occurs.

Availability of Firearms (Linked to Delinquency and Violence)

Firearm availability and firearm homicide have increased together since the late 1950s. If a gun is present in the home, it is much more likely to be used against a relative or friend than an intruder or stranger. Also, when a firearm is used in a crime or assault instead of another weapon or no weapon, the outcome is much more likely to be fatal. While a few studies report no association between firearm availability and violence, more studies show a positive relationship. Given the lethality of firearms, the increase in the likelihood of conflict escalating into homicide when guns are present, and the strong association between availability of guns and homicide rates, firearm availability is included as a risk factor.

Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use, Firearms, and Crime (Linked to Substance Abuse, Delinquency, and Violence)

Community norms, the attitudes and policies a community holds about drug use and crime, are communicated in a variety of ways: through laws and written policies, through informal social practices, and through the expectations parents and other community members have of young people. When laws and community standards are favorable toward drug use or crime, or even if they are just *unclear*, youth are at higher risk.

Media Portrayals of Violence (Violence)

The role of media violence on the behavior of viewers, especially young viewers, has been debated for more than three decades. Research over that time period has shown a clear correlation between media portrayal of violence and the development of aggressive and violent behavior. Exposure to violence in the media appears to have an impact on children in several ways: 1) children learn violent behavior from watching actors model that behavior; 2) they learn violent problem-solving strategies; and 3) media portrayals of violence appear to alter children's attitudes and sensitivity to violence. Please note that a scale has not been developed for this risk factor, and the APNA Survey does not gather results for this risk factor.

Transitions and Mobility (Linked to Substance Abuse, Delinquency, and School Dropout)

Even normal school transitions predict increases in problem behaviors. When children move from elementary school to middle school or from middle school to high school, significant increases in the rates of drug use, school misbehavior, and delinquency result.

Communities with high rates of mobility appear to be linked to an increased risk of drug use and crime problems. The more often people in a community move, the greater the risk of both criminal behavior and drug-related problems in families. While some people find buffers against the negative effects of mobility by making connections in new communities, others are less likely to have the resources to deal with the effects of frequent moves and are more likely to have problems.

Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization (Linked to Substance Abuse, Delinquency, and Violence)

Higher rates of drug problems, juvenile delinquency and violence occur in communities or neighborhoods where people have little attachment to the community, where the rates of vandalism are high, and where there is low surveillance of public places. These conditions are not limited to low-income neighborhoods; they can also be found in wealthier neighborhoods. The less homogeneous a community (in terms of race, class, religion, and even the mix of industrial to residential neighborhoods), the less connected its residents may feel to the overall community, and the more difficult it is to establish clear community goals and identity. The challenge of creating neighborhood attachment and organization is greater in these neighborhoods.

Perhaps the most significant issue affecting community attachment is whether residents feel they can make a difference in their own lives. If the key players in the neighborhood – such as merchants, teachers, police, and human services personnel – live outside the neighborhood, residents' sense of commitment will be less. Lower rates of voter participation and parental involvement in schools also indicate lower attachment to the community.

Extreme Economic Deprivation (Linked to Substance Abuse, Delinquency, Teen Pregnancy, School Dropout, and Violence)

Children who live in deteriorating and crime-ridden neighborhoods characterized by extreme poverty are more likely to develop problems with delinquency, violence, teen pregnancy, and school dropout. Children who live in these areas, *and* have behavior and adjustment problems early in life, are also more likely to have problems with drugs later on. Please note that a scale has not been developed for this risk factor, and the APNA Survey does not gather results for this risk factor.

Community Risk and Protective Factor Scales

Risk Factors

In all grades, a majority of Arkansas survey participants were not at risk in the community domain. Table 6 shows that the highest scaled score was for 6th grade Laws & Norms Favor Drug Use (63.4% at risk), followed by 10th grade Transitions and Mobility (58.1% at risk).

In looking at Arkansas' community risk factor scales in relation to the seven-state norm, Figure 8 illustrates that Arkansas' levels of risk are similar to other states for most grades. All grade levels of Perceived Availability of Drugs, and levels of Transitions and Mobility were higher than the seven-state norm. Grade 6 students indicated a higher risk related to Laws and Norms Favoring Drug Use. Perceived Availability of Guns were lower than the seven-state norm.

Protective Factors

There are two protective factor scales for the community domain – Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement and Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement. Rates of Rewards for Prosocial Involvement were below the seven-state norm for all grades, with 8th graders having the lowest protection (42.2%) and the 12th graders having

the highest protection (48.3%). Rates of Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement were also several percent higher than the seven state norm for 8th, 10th, and 12th grades. These results indicate that community domain is an area where prevention has benefited Arkansas in the past.

Four years of risk and protective factor data are available for Arkansas. Since the 2005 survey, risk factor scale scores have decreased for 6th and 8th grade Low Neighborhood Attachment; while 6th and 8th grade Transitions and Mobility, and 6th grade Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use have increased.

Since the 2005 survey, community domain protective factor scores steadily changed. However, since the 2003 survey, scale scores for Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement have increased 7.5% for the 6th grade, 17.2% for the 8th grade, 24.9% for the 10th grade, and 29.4% for the 12th grade.

Appendix E contains risk and protective factor charts for the 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grades. All of these profile charts contain all of the risk and protective factors with comparisons to the 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006 state survey data.

Table 6

Community Domain Risk and Protective Factor Scores	Grade 6				Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006
RISK FACTORS																
Low Neighborhood Attachment	42.0	42.2	43.8	41.1	36.0	33.9	35.8	33.9	42.0	40.7	41.6	40.5	47.8	43.5	43.0	42.7
Community Disorganization	38.5	40.9	38.5	37.1	31.9	35.7	34.3	32.7	44.7	48.8	47.5	46.9	41.1	44.7	44.6	44.6
Transitions and Mobility	42.1	48.6	49.9	51.2	43.9	53.2	53.1	53.4	45.7	58.6	58.5	58.1	40.5	47.9	47.5	49.5
Laws & Norms Favor Drug use	38.6	41.5	42.7	63.4	34.9	34.9	37.0	25.9	42.1	44.5	44.8	18.3	37.8	36.5	36.5	9.8
Perceived Availability of Drugs	26.8	25.9	24.6	24.4	28.1	30.3	30.1	29.0	42.7	45.1	45.1	42.9	49.8	51.6	51.2	48.9
Perceived Availability of Handguns	27.5	28.0	27.2	25.1	40.0	41.1	40.8	37.2	31.7	35.2	35.9	33.1	37.0	41.0	41.5	38.8
PROTECTIVE FACTORS																
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	47.2	48.6	48.4	54.7	52.4	53.8	52.9	69.6	46.3	50.7	49.9	71.2	44.0	49.5	48.8	73.4
Community Reward for Prosocial Involvement	55.9	54.4	53.8	48.2	47.4	45.4	45.2	42.2	54.4	51.9	51.2	47.5	54.2	52.3	52.1	48.3

Figure 8

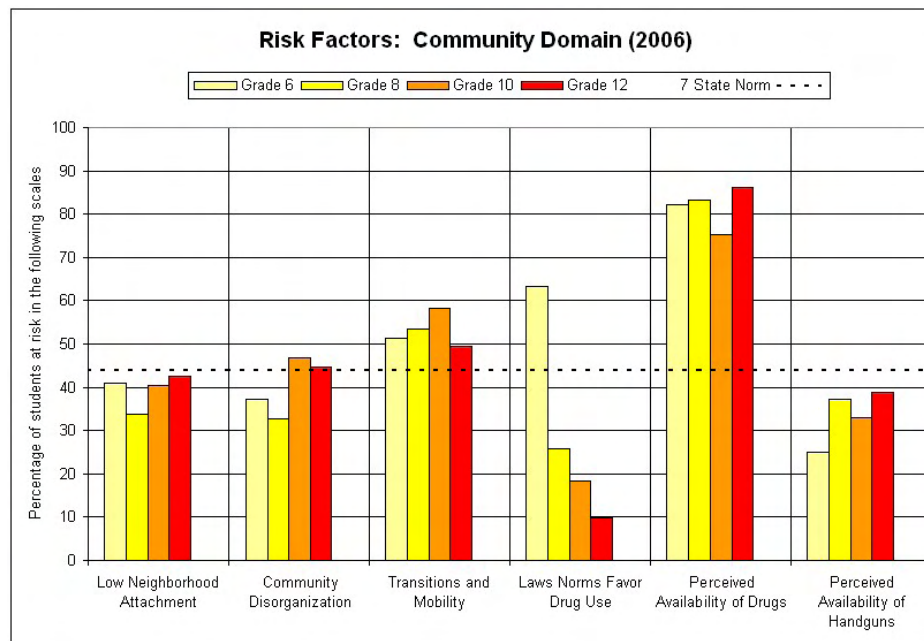
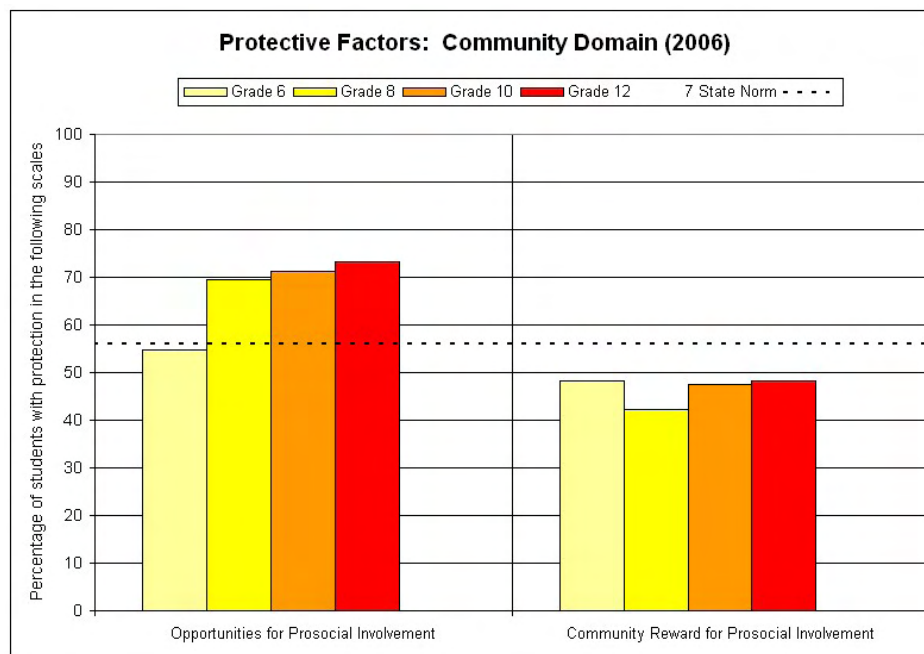


Figure 9



Family Risk and Protective Factors

For the family domain, one must consider more than parents' personal interaction with their children. Youth benefit from being bonded with their family, and from belonging to a family in which their parents offer support, encouragement, and praise. Other important factors that can contribute to youth problem behaviors are whether or not the youth's parents or siblings have used substances, approve of the use of substances, or have participated in antisocial behaviors. If a youth's living situation is full of conflict (fights and arguments) and disorganization (lack of family communication or parents' not knowing the whereabouts or doings of their children), the youth is also at risk for problem behaviors.

Definitions of all family domain risk factors, as well as scores for the family domain, are provided on the following pages. The table below shows the links between the family risk factors and the five problem behaviors. The check marks have been placed in the chart to indicate where at least two well designed, published research studies have shown a link between the risk factor and the problem behavior.

Table 7

YOUTH AT RISK	PROBLEM BEHAVIORS				
	Substance Abuse	Delinquency	Teen Pregnancy	School Dropout	Violence
Family					
Family History of the Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Family Management Problems	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Family Conflict	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Favorable Parental Attitudes and Involvement In the Problem Behavior	✓	✓			✓

Family History of the Problem Behavior (Linked to Substance Abuse, Delinquency, Teen Pregnancy, School Dropout, and Violence)

If children are raised in a family with a history of addiction to alcohol or other drugs, the risk of their having alcohol and other drug problems themselves increases. If children are born or raised in a family with a history of criminal activity, their risk of juvenile delinquency increases. Similarly, children who are raised by a teenage mother are more likely to become teen parents, and children of dropouts are more likely to drop out of school themselves.

Family Management Problems (Linked to Substance Abuse, Delinquency, Teen Pregnancy, School Dropout, and Violence)

Poor family management practices include lack of clear expectations for behavior, failure of parents to monitor their children (knowing where they are and who they are with), and excessively severe or inconsistent punishment.

Family Conflict (Linked to Substance Abuse, Delinquency, Teen Pregnancy, School Dropout, and Violence)

Persistent, serious conflict between primary care givers or between care givers and children appears to enhance risk for children raised in these families. Conflict between family members appears to be more important than family structure. Whether the family is headed by two biological parents, a single parent, or some other primary care giver, children raised in families high in conflict appear to be at risk for all of the problem behaviors.

Favorable Parental Attitudes and Involvement in the Behavior (Linked to Substance Abuse, Delinquency, and Violence)

Parental attitudes and behavior toward drugs, crime, and violence influence the attitudes and behavior of their children. Parental approval of young people's moderate drinking, even under parental supervision, increases the risk of the young person using marijuana. Similarly, children of parents who excuse their children for breaking the law are more likely to develop problems with juvenile delinquency. In families where parents display violent behavior toward those outside or inside the family, there is an increase in the risk that a child will become violent. Further, in families where parents involve children in their own drug or alcohol behavior, for example, asking the child to light the parent's cigarette or to get the parent a beer, there is an increased likelihood that their children will become drug abusers in adolescence.

Family Risk and Protective Factor Scales

Risk Factors

In all grades, a majority of Arkansas survey respondents were not at risk in the family domain. Table 8 shows that the highest scaled score was for Parent Attitudes Favor Antisocial Behavior for 12th graders (50.3% at risk), followed by Parent Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use for 10th graders (47.8% at risk).

In looking at Arkansas' Family risk factor scales in relation to the seven-state norm, Figure 10 illustrates that most Arkansas' levels of risk are similar to, or lower than, other states for most grades. Tenth grade Parent Attitudes Favor Drug Use and 12th grade Parent Attitudes Favor Antisocial Behavior were well above the seven-state norm. Poor Family Management scale scores for all grades were significantly lower than the seven-state norm, as well as 6th and 8th grade scores for Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior.

Protective Factors

There are three protective factor scales for the family domain – Family Attachment, Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement, and Family

Rewards for Prosocial Involvement. In the family domain, all protective factor rates for the state are below the seven-state norm for all grades.

Comparisons to 2003, 2004 and 2005 APNA Survey Data

As can be seen in Table 8, levels of risk for the Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior scale has decreased since the 2005 survey except for 12th grade. In the 6th grade, one of five family risk factor scales increased in the past year; in the 8th grade, one of the five scales increased; in the 10th grade, one scale increased; and in the 12th grade, all but one scale significantly decreased.

As for levels of protection, all three family domain protective factor scores decreased significantly in all grades since the 2005 survey.

Appendix E contains risk and protective factor charts for the 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grades. All of these profile charts contain all of the risk and protective factors with comparisons to the 2003, 2004, and 2005 state survey data.

Table 8

Family Domain Risk and Protective Factor Scores	Grade 6				Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006
RISK FACTORS																
Poor Family Management	35.1	34.1	35.4	31.2	36.0	36.8	35.7	33.0	37.4	37.1	38.8	35.7	40.3	38.8	39.7	37.0
Family Conflict	33.1	38.8	39.9	33.1	42.3	49.6	51.0	42.4	36.9	41.6	41.9	37.3	33.7	38.3	38.4	34.7
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	37.8	40.0	39.2	33.0	39.0	41.3	41.3	34.4	43.0	43.9	44.0	39.6	39.5	42.6	40.7	36.2
Parent Attitudes Favor Antisocial Behavior	26.4	32.2	33.7	13.1	36.4	43.5	44.8	24.6	42.2	46.9	49.7	39.7	41.5	45.7	46.6	50.3
Parent Attitudes Favor Drug Use	11.6	15.1	15.1	29.6	24.5	28.4	28.6	40.1	40.1	42.6	43.2	47.8	42.8	44.1	42.0	28.4
PROTECTIVE FACTORS																
Family Attachment	59.2	57.2	56.5	45.3	55.9	53.9	52.5	45.1	48.3	46.4	43.9	40.0	58.8	57.7	56.7	51.0
Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	64.0	62.0	62.9	49.5	65.8	65.1	63.6	54.2	57.7	57.2	55.2	49.1	57.5	55.7	56.5	50.5
Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	57.6	56.3	56.0	43.1	66.2	66.3	64.6	53.7	57.2	56.3	55.5	48.0	55.7	55.3	55.1	48.6

Figure 10

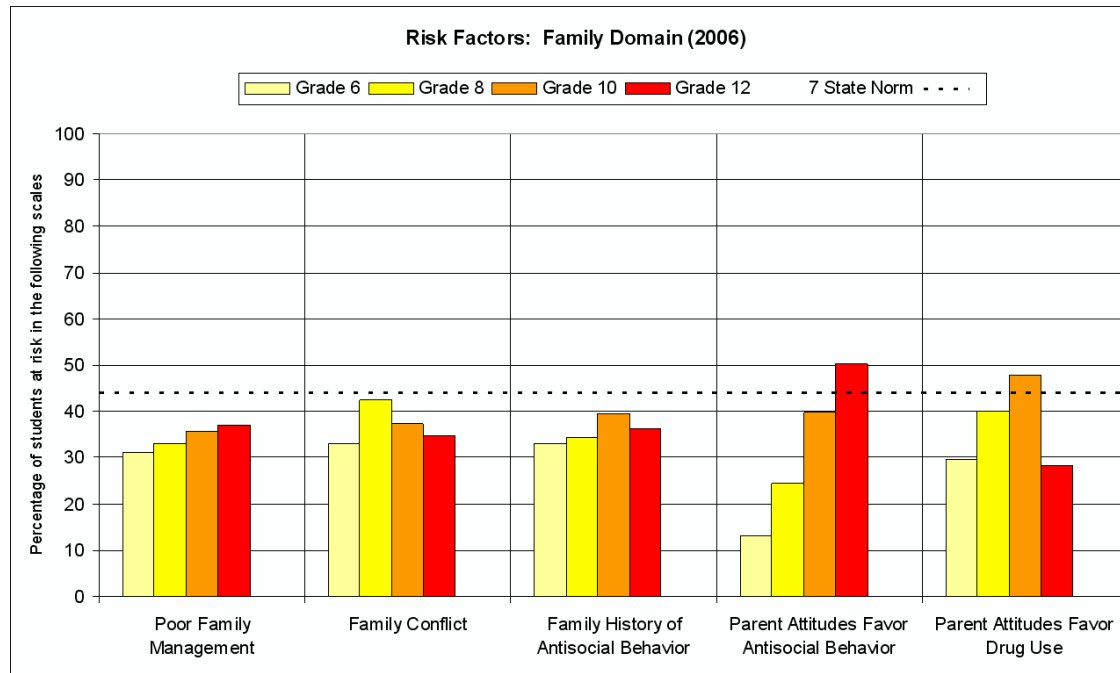
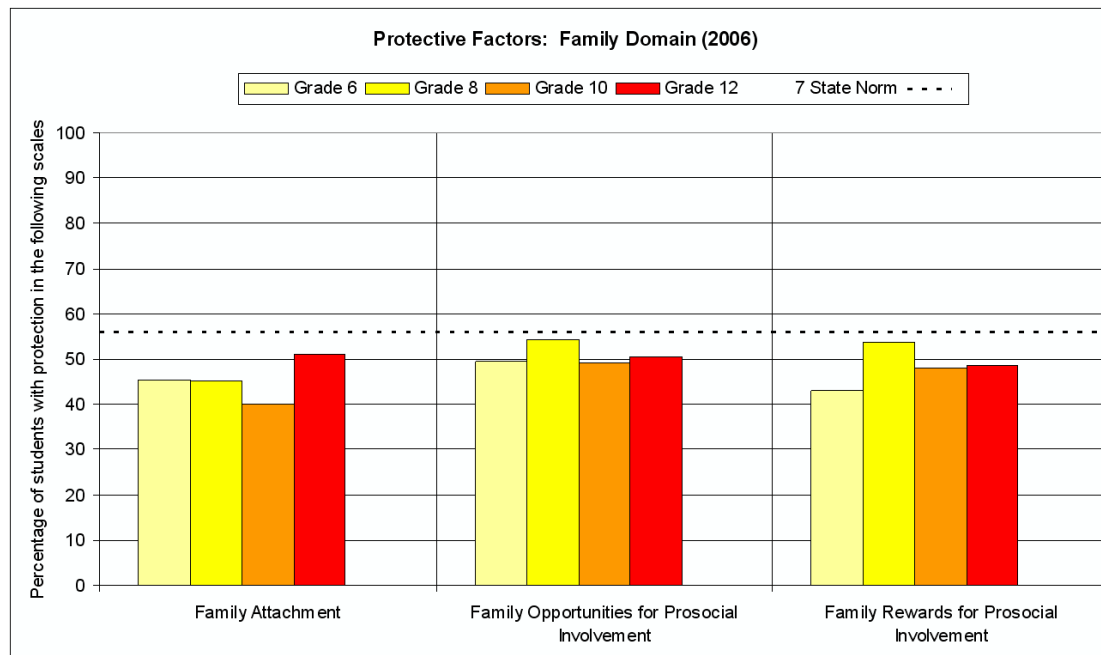


Figure 11



School Risk and Protective Factors

In the school domain, the early years are important as far as creating or decreasing the level of risk for children. Academic failure in elementary school puts children at risk for substance use, delinquency, teen pregnancy, school drop out, and violence later in life. Further, a child with early and persistent antisocial behavior is at risk for substance use and other problems later in life.

These two factors (academic failure and early engagement in antisocial behavior) indicate that prevention programs should begin early in a student's schooling. Programs that can effectively target the needs of the school population will help to decrease the level of risk, thereby decreasing problem behaviors later in school. The Arkansas data will be important for schools, in that it will help them target the problem behaviors and student populations which are at the greatest need for services.

As with the community and family domains, bonding at the school level also decreases risk and increases protection. When youth have healthy relationships with their teachers, when they feel as if they are able to play an active role in their classes and in their school, and when they receive encouragement and support, they are more bonded to their school, and their commitment to school is less likely to falter.

Definitions of all school domain risk factors, as well as scores for the school domain, are provided on the next pages. The table below shows the links between the school 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.

Academic Failure in Elementary School (Linked to Substance Abuse, Delinquency, Teen Pregnancy, School Dropout, and Violence)

Beginning in the late elementary grades, academic failure increases the risk of drug abuse, delinquency, violence, teen pregnancy, and school dropout. Youth fail for many reasons. It appears that *the experience of failure*, not necessarily the student's ability, increases the risk of problem behaviors.

Lack of Commitment to School (Linked to Substance Abuse, Delinquency, Teen Pregnancy, School Dropout, and Violence)

Lack of commitment to school means the young person has ceased to see the role of student as a viable one. Young people who have lost this commitment to school are at higher risk for all five problem behaviors.

Table 9

YOUTH AT RISK	PROBLEM BEHAVIORS				
	Substance Abuse	Delinquency	Teen Pregnancy	School Dropout	Violence
School					
Academic Failure Beginning in Late Elementary School	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lack of Commitment to School	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

School Risk and Protective Factor Scales

Risk Factors

There are two risk factor scales for the school domain – Academic Failure and Low Commitment to School. Rates for both risk factors were similar to the seven-state norm for all grades. Rates of Academic Failure were slightly higher than the seven-state norm for the 10th grade, and rates of Low Commitment to School were significantly higher in the 6th grade.

Risk factor rates are very close for all grades, except for 6th grade Low Commitment to School, indicating that in the school domain, youth are equally effected by the risk factors.

Protective Factors

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

Comparisons to 2003, 2004 and 2005 APNA Survey Data

Data presented in Table 10 depicts changes in risk and protective factor rates since the 2003, 2004, and 2005 surveys. Rates of Low Commitment to School increased 9.0% since the 2005 survey for the 6th grade, while 12th grade scores decreased 3.2% for the same scale. The Academic Failure scale decreased 9.3% in the 6th grade since the 2005 survey.

Protective factor rates for the Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement scale score decreased 0.3% to 1.2% in the 6th, 10th, and 12th grades since 2005. Also, the School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement scale decreased 0.7% to 3.5% for all grades. Despite these decreases in the past year, rates of Rewards for Prosocial Involvement are higher in 2006 than they were in 2003 for grades 8, 10, and 12.

Appendix E contains risk and protective factor charts for the 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grades. All of these profile charts contain all of the risk and protective factors with comparisons to the 2003, 2004, and 2005 state survey data.

Table 10

School Domain Risk and Protective Factor Scores	Grade 6				Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006
RISK FACTORS																
Academic Failure	44.6	48.3	46.5	37.2	46.3	49.8	50.1	43.7	47.8	49.2	49.3	46.7	43.3	43.2	43.3	41.6
Low Commitment to School	41.4	40.1	41.9	50.9	38.7	35.1	35.7	31.4	41.5	38.2	38.0	31.2	43.5	43.4	41.5	38.3
PROTECTIVE FACTORS																
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	44.4	47.9	45.2	44.9	61.3	65.6	62.9	63.0	59.9	62.5	61.3	60.1	59.9	61.6	62.1	61.8
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	58.2	61.4	59.5	56.0	52.6	58.4	56.0	55.3	60.6	65.6	64.8	62.7	45.4	50.3	50.4	49.1

Figure 12

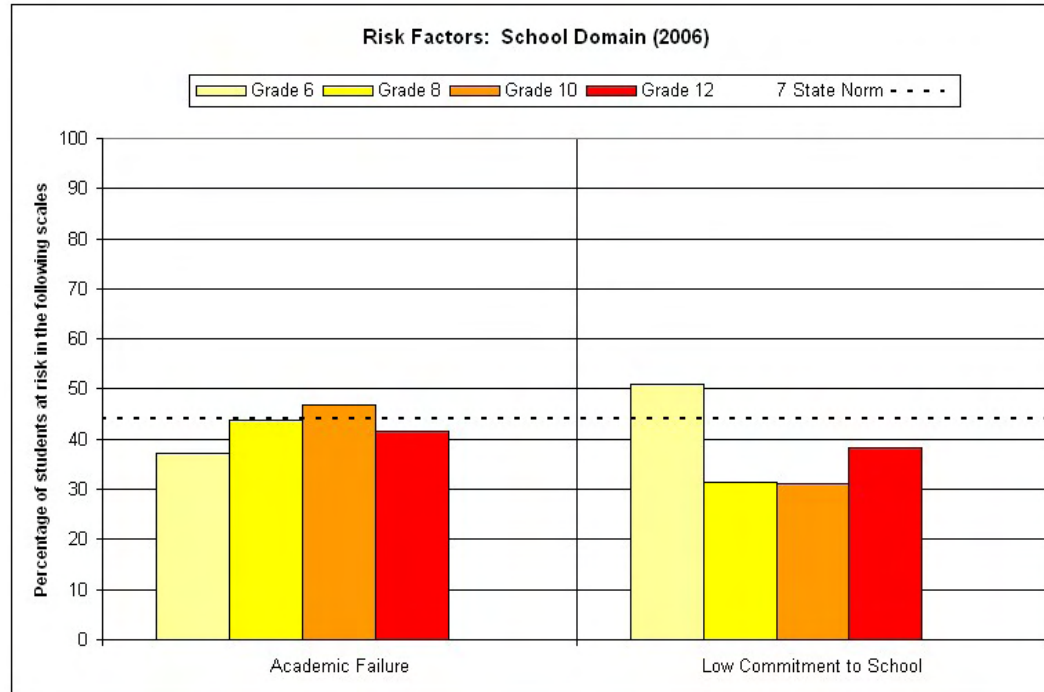
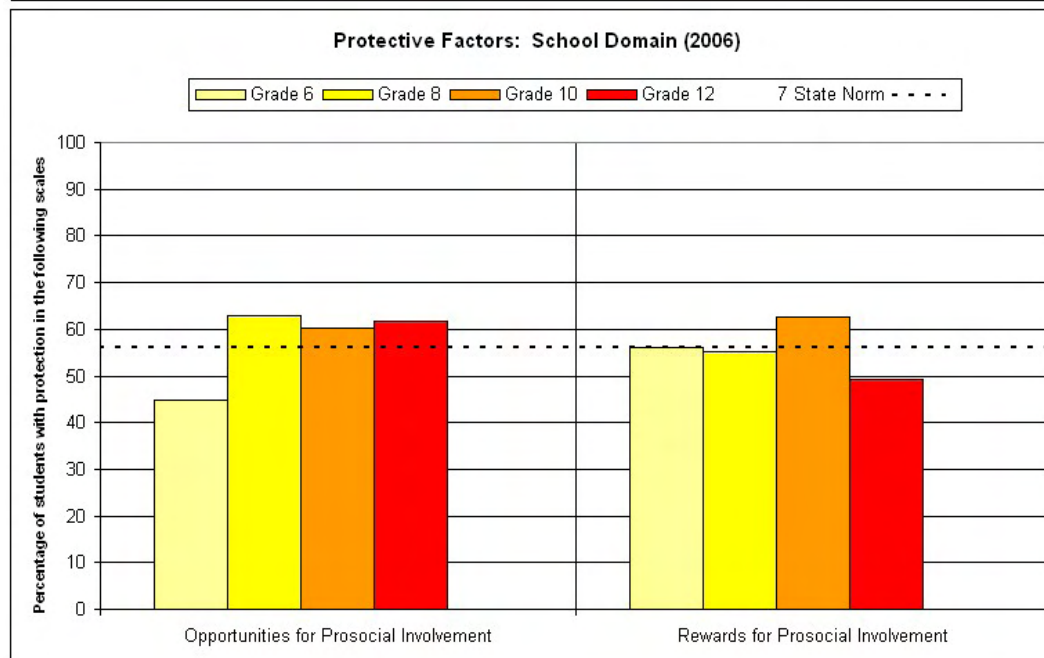


Figure 13



Peer/Individual Risk and Protective Factors

The final domain of a student's life — peer/individual — consists of much more than mere peer pressure. While youth are at risk for problem behaviors when they have friends who are engaging in unfavorable behaviors; or their friends have favorable attitudes toward the behaviors (i.e. it is seen as “cool”); the peer/individual domain also consists of several factors which spring from the individual. For example, youth who are depressed, rebellious, or who feel alienation are more likely to use drugs and show antisocial behavior. Other constitutional factors also play a part in whether or not a student is at risk for ATOD use or antisocial behaviors.

Definitions of all peer/individual domain risk and protective factors, as well as a description of individual characteristics, bonding, and healthy beliefs and clear standards, are presented in this section. Also in this discussion of peer/individual risk factors, scores for the scales in this domain are provided in the form of tables and charts. The table below shows the links between the peer/individual risk factors and the five problem behaviors. The check marks have been placed in the chart to indicate where at least two well designed, published research studies have shown a link between the risk factor and the problem behavior.

Table 11

YOUTH AT RISK	PROBLEM BEHAVIORS				
	Substance Abuse	Delinquency	Teen Pregnancy	School Dropout	Violence
Peer/Individual					
Early and Persistent Antisocial Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rebelliousness	✓	✓		✓	
Friends Who Engage in a Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Gang Involvement	✓	✓			✓
Favorable Attitudes Toward the Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Early Initiation of the Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Depressive Symptoms	✓	✓			
Intention to Use ATODs	✓				
Constitutional Factors	✓	✓			✓

Early and Persistent Antisocial Behavior (Linked to Substance Abuse, Delinquency, Teen Pregnancy, School Dropout, and Violence)

Boys who are aggressive in grades K-3 are at higher risk for substance abuse and delinquency. When a boy's aggressive behavior in the early grades is combined with isolation or withdrawal, there is an even greater risk of problems in adolescence. This increased risk also applies to aggressive behavior combined with hyperactivity or attention deficit disorder.

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

Alienation, Rebelliousness, and Lack of Bonding to Society (Linked to Substance Abuse, Delinquency, and School Dropout)

Young people who feel they are not part of society, are not bound by rules, don't believe in trying to be successful or responsible, or who take an active rebellious stance toward society are at higher risk of drug abuse, delinquency, and school dropout.

Friends Who Engage in the Problem Behavior (Linked to Substance Abuse, Delinquency, Teen Pregnancy, School Dropout, and Violence)

Youth who associate with peers who engage in problem behaviors are much more likely to engage in the same problem behaviors. This is one of the most consistent predictors of youth problem behaviors that the research has identified. Even when young people come from well-managed families and do not experience other risk factors, just hanging out with those who engage in problem behaviors greatly increases their risks. However, young people who experience a low number of risk factors are less likely to associate with those who are involved in problem behaviors.

Gang Involvement

(Linked to Substance Abuse, Delinquency, School Dropout, and Violence)

Youth who belong to gangs are more at risk for antisocial behavior and drug use. The risk factors associated with gang involvement are well known, as many gang-related crimes and events are covered by local media. Gang membership has been linked to violence, shootings, destruction of public property, and involvement in other illegal behaviors including distribution of drugs.

Favorable Attitudes Toward the Problem Behavior

(Linked to Substance Abuse, Delinquency, Teen Pregnancy, and School Dropout)

During the elementary school years, children usually express anti-drug, anti-crime, pro-social attitudes. They have difficulty imagining why people use drugs, commit crimes, and drop out of school. In middle school, as others they know participate in such activities, their attitudes often shift toward greater acceptance of these behaviors. This places them at higher risk.

Early Initiation of the Problem Behavior

(Linked to Substance Abuse, Delinquency, Teen Pregnancy, School Dropout, and Violence)

The earlier young people begin using drugs, committing crimes, engaging in violent activity, becoming sexually active, and dropping out of school, the greater the likelihood that they will have problems with these behaviors later on. For example, research shows that young people who initiate drug use before age 15 are at twice the risk of having drug problems as those who wait until after age 19.

Depressive Symptoms

(Linked to Substance Abuse and Delinquency)

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. Because they are depressed, these individuals have difficulty in identifying and engaging in pro-social activities. They consequently do not gain recognition for demonstrating positive behaviors or develop attachments to their schools or communities. On this Arkansas survey, youth who scored highest on the items measuring depressive symptoms also scored significantly higher on all of the drug use questions.

Intention to Use ATODs

(Linked to Substance Abuse)

Many prevention programs focus on reducing the intention of participants to use ATODs later in life. Reduction of intention to use ATODs often follows successful prevention interventions.

Constitutional Factors

(Linked to Substance Abuse, Delinquency, and Violence)

Constitutional factors are factors that may have a biological or physiological basis. These factors are often seen in young people with behaviors such as sensation-seeking, low harm-avoidance, and lack of impulse control. These factors appear to increase the risk of young people abusing drugs, engaging in delinquent behavior, and/or committing violent acts.

Some young people who are exposed to multiple risk factors do not become substance abusers, juvenile delinquents, teen parents, or school dropouts. Balancing the risk factors are protective factors, those aspects of people's lives that counter risk factors or provide buffers against them. They protect by either reducing the impact of the risks or by changing the way a person

responds to the risks. A key strategy to counter risk factors is to enhance protective factors that promote positive behavior, health, well-being, and personal success. Research indicates that protective factors fall into three basic categories: Individual Characteristics, Bonding, and Healthy Beliefs and Clear Standards.

Individual Characteristics

Research has identified four individual characteristics as protective factors. These attributes are considered to be inherent in the youngster and are difficult, if not impossible, to change. They consist of:

Gender. Given equal exposure to risks, girls are less likely to develop health and behavior problems in adolescence than are boys.

A Resilient Temperament. Young people who have the ability to quickly adjust to or recover from misfortune or changes are at reduced risk.

A Positive Social Orientation. Young people who are good natured, enjoy social interactions, and elicit positive attention from others are at reduced risk.

Intelligence. Bright children are less likely to become delinquent or drop out of school. However, *intelligence does not protect against substance abuse.*

Bonding

Research indicates that one of the most effective ways to reduce children's risk is to strengthen their bond with positive, pro-social family members, teachers, or other significant adults, and/or pro-social friends. Children who are *attached* to positive families, friends, schools, and their community, and

who are *committed* to achieving the goals valued by these groups, are less likely to develop problems in adolescence. Children who are bonded to others who hold healthy beliefs are less likely to do things that threaten that bond, such as use drugs, commit crimes, or drop out of school. For example, if children are attached to their parents and want to please them, they will be less likely to risk breaking this connection by doing things of which their parents strongly disapprove. Studies of successful children who live in high-risk neighborhoods or situations indicate that strong bonds with a care giver can keep children from getting into trouble. Positive bonding makes up for many disadvantages caused by risk factors or environmental characteristics.

Healthy Beliefs and Clear Standards

Bonding is only part of the protective equation. Research indicates that another group of protective factors falls into the category of healthy beliefs and clear standards. The people with whom children are bonded need to have *clear, positive standards for behavior*. The content of these standards is what protects young people. For example, being opposed to youth alcohol and drug use is a standard that has been shown to protect young people from the damaging effects of substance abuse risk factors. Children whose parents have high expectations for their school success and achievement are less likely to drop out of school. Clear standards against criminal activity and early, unprotected sexual activity have a similar protective effect.

The negative effects of risk factors can be reduced when schools, families, and/or peer groups teach young people healthy beliefs and set clear standards for their behavior. Examples of healthy beliefs include believing it is best for children to be drug and crime free and to do well in school. Examples of clear standards include establishing clear, no drug and alcohol family rules, establishing the expectation that a youngster does well in school, and having consistent family rules against problem behaviors.

Peer/Individual Risk and Protective Factor Scales

Risk Factors

For many risk factor scales in the peer/individual domain, the levels of risk often increase with increased grade level, and peak in the 10th or 12th grades. For example, in the Rewards for Antisocial Behavior risk scale, 23.5% of 6th graders, 36.8% of 8th graders, 41.9% of 10th graders, and 54.1% of 12th graders were at risk. The jump in risk from grade 6 to grade 8 is similar in the jump in drug and alcohol use that usually occurs during that time frame. Other factors such as Friends Use of Drugs, Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior, Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use, Interaction with Antisocial Peers, and the Depressive Symptoms scale gradually increased from the 6th grade to the 10th grade, then decreased from the 10th to 12th grade.

When looking at the grades individually, the highest risk score for youth in the 6th grade was Sensation Seeking (53.5% at risk), for 8th graders the highest risk factor was also for Sensation Seeking (50.1% at risk), for 10th graders the highest risk factor was Interaction with Antisocial Peers (52.9% at risk), and for 12th graders the highest risk factor was Early Initiation of Drug Use (55.4% at risk).

In comparison to the seven-state norm, Arkansas risk factor scores in the peer/individual domain are generally below the norm. Some factors that are higher than the seven-state norm for most or all grades were Sensation Seeking and Perceived Risk of Drug Use for all grades; Interaction With Antisocial Peers for the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades; the Depressive Symptoms Scale for the 10th grade; Rewards for Antisocial Behavior for the 12th grade; Rebelliousness for the 6th and 10th grades; Early Initiation of Drugs for the 12th grade; and Friends' Use of Drugs for the 10th and 12th grades. Factors that are significantly lower than the norm are Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior, Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use and Antisocial Behavior, and Gang Involvement.

Protective Factors

There are six protective factor scales for the peer/individual domain, three of which were added to the survey in 2004. The new scales are Interaction with Prosocial Peers, Prosocial Involvement, and Rewards for Prosocial Involvement. The 2006 survey results show that the Prosocial Involvement scale score is well below the seven-state norm for all grades. Scale scores for Religiosity, Social Skills, Belief in Moral Order, and Interaction with Prosocial Peers were above the seven-state norm in all grades. Further, 6th, 8th, and 10th grade Rewards for Prosocial Involvement scores were above the seven-state norm.

Comparisons to 2003, 2004 and 2005 APNA Survey Data

In comparing 2005 data to 2006 data, risk factor scales in the 6th grade showed improvement in ten of the 13 risk factors. Eighth grade risk factor scores also improved in ten of the scales. Tenth grade risk factor scores improved in eight of the scales and twelfth grade risk factor scores improved in four scales.

In the past year, protective factor scores for Peer/Individual Rewards for Prosocial Involvement have decreased 0.1% to 1.9% in 6th, 8th, and 10th grades while the Social Skills scale showed an increase across all grade levels by 12.0% to 18.9%. Appendix E contains risk and protective factor charts for the 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grades. All of these profile charts contain all of the risk and protective factors with comparisons to the 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006 state survey data.

Table 12

Peer/Individual Domain Risk and Protective Factor Scores	Grade 6				Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
RISK FACTORS	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006
Rebelliousness	46.9	49.0	50.3	47.0	45.6	39.0	40.4	36.9	39.6	45.3	48.7	46.0	38.1	43.2	45.3	42.5
Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior	19.5	23.4	25.5	25.7	39.3	34.3	35.4	35.9	35.5	38.9	40.4	41.4	36.4	38.5	38.6	40.1
Early Initiation of Drug Use	28.5	32.0	32.1	29.2	34.3	35.0	32.9	16.3	38.0	37.7	36.2	34.4	40.5	39.4	35.2	55.4
Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior	39.5	36.5	37.7	37.4	46.9	33.0	32.3	32.3	40.0	40.0	42.0	42.8	41.6	38.0	37.8	39.7
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	22.4	22.3	20.8	19.9	35.8	26.4	25.5	23.5	37.7	35.8	35.4	35.2	38.8	34.3	32.2	33.1
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	27.5	29.9	31.8	31.7	48.9	36.2	37.9	36.1	36.8	34.3	35.5	36.1	43.4	39.0	39.0	40.7
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	30.5	37.0	38.7	37.8	54.8	49.5	51.1	49.5	48.4	52.8	53.6	52.9	48.4	49.7	49.7	49.3
Friends' Use of Drugs	24.2	25.2	23.9	22.9	49.1	35.5	34.7	39.8	38.9	38.9	37.2	48.3	37.8	35.4	32.3	46.9
Sensation Seeking	36.4	54.0	52.3	53.5	49.6	51.9	50.7	50.1	40.7	48.5	49.5	50.2	43.9	51.4	50.1	51.1
Rewards for Antisocial Behavior	21.6	26.5	23.9	23.5	37.2	41.8	39.4	36.8	35.8	46.1	43.1	41.9	45.2	57.3	54.1	54.1
Depression Scale	47.3	46.7	43.3	40.1	48.5	48.7	46.6	43.6	48.6	49.5	47.1	45.9	45.6	44.8	42.5	41.0
Intention to Use	31.8	34.0	36.1	36.2	23.8	28.6	28.0	26.7	35.3	40.0	40.4	40.2	26.2	29.8	28.3	28.7
Gang Involvement	15.5	24.2	24.0	9.8	9.7	21.0	20.4	9.7	17.7	25.2	25.4	9.6	12.8	21.7	22.7	5.8
PROTECTIVE FACTORS	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006
Religiosity	65.4	67.2	67.3	65.3	69.2	69.0	68.8	68.0	65.8	67.3	67.5	65.0	87.7	88.1	88.5	59.7
Social Skills	74.1	71.5	70.3	82.3	69.2	67.7	67.4	83.1	58.7	57.7	56.4	75.3	67.0	66.8	68.0	86.1
Belief in Moral Order	61.0	63.0	62.1	67.5	62.7	63.9	63.4	57.2	66.0	67.5	64.7	83.2	50.4	51.3	51.7	72.6
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	--	59.6	57.8	83.7	--	64.5	62.6	86.2	--	63.5	62.3	86.7	--	61.7	61.1	86.7
Prosocial Involvement	--	46.8	46.3	44.7	--	47.6	47.9	48.8	--	50.2	49.3	48.3	--	43.6	44.1	42.6
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	--	65.4	64.0	62.1	--	72.1	68.2	68.1	--	66.1	63.0	62.5	--	54.4	53.1	53.9

Figure 14

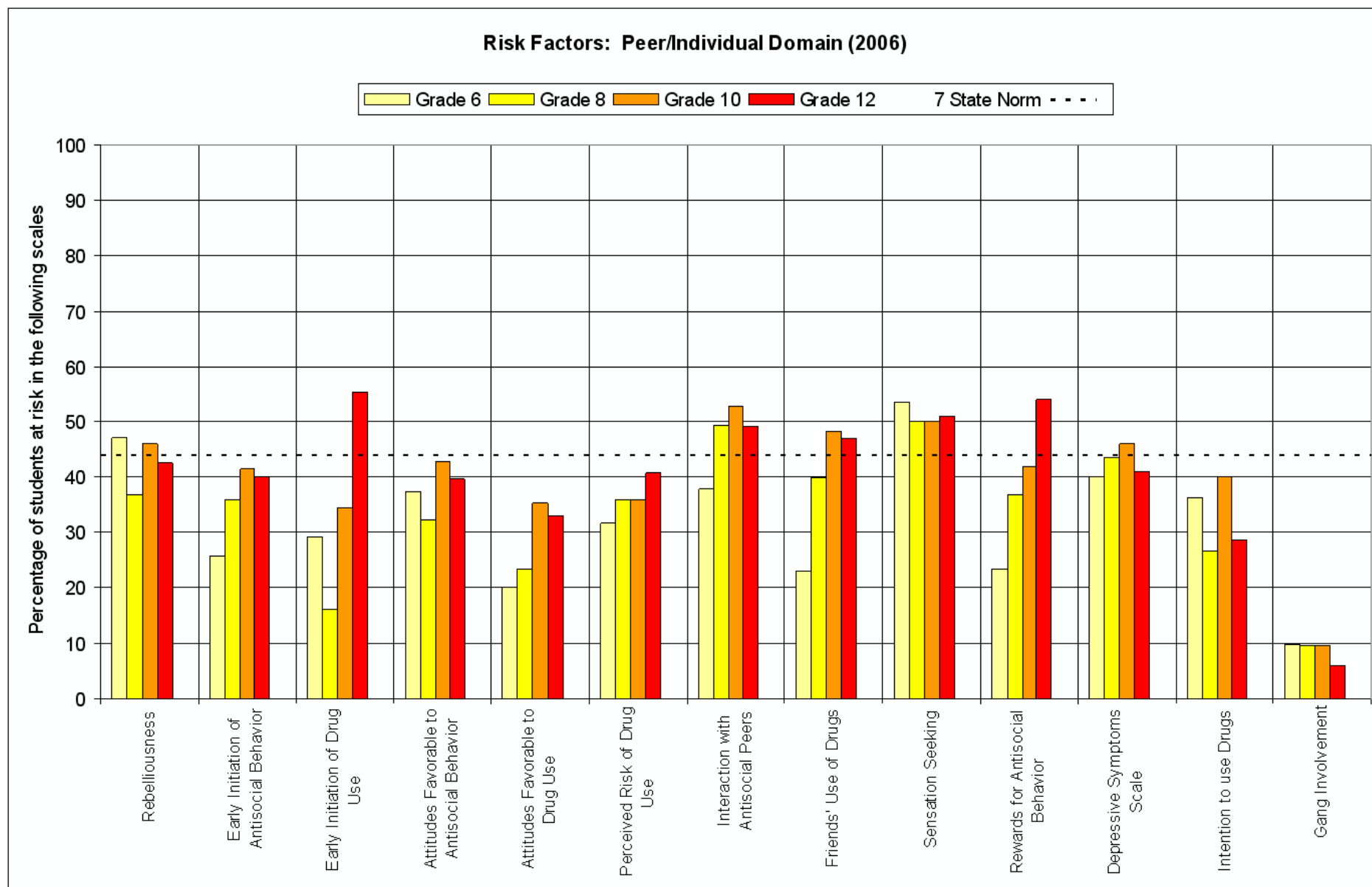
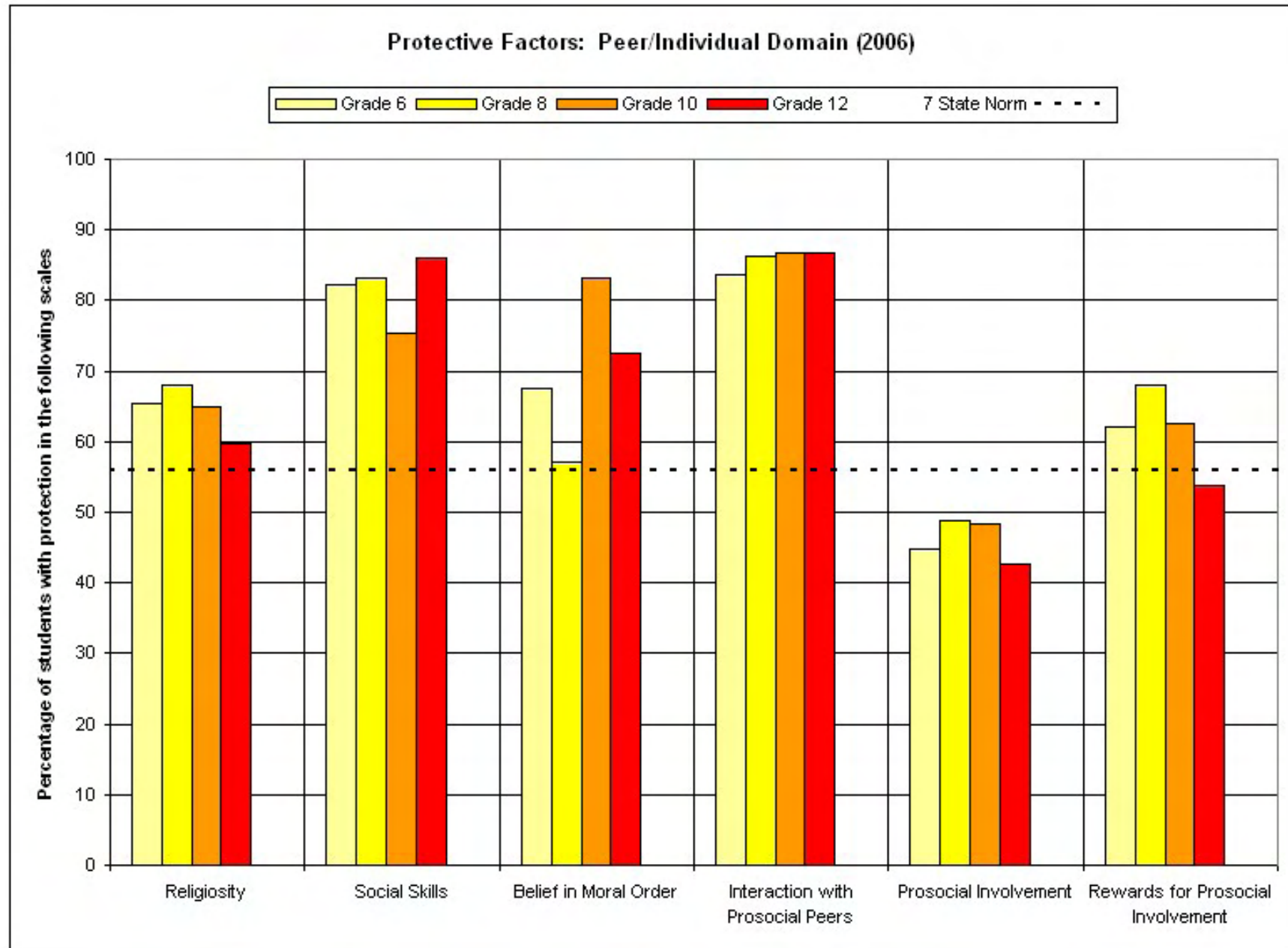


Figure 15



Section 3: Substance Use Outcomes

Age of Initiation

Arkansas youth were asked to report when, if ever, they first used ATODs. In calculating the average age of initiation, only the ages indicated by youth who had used the substance before were taken into account.

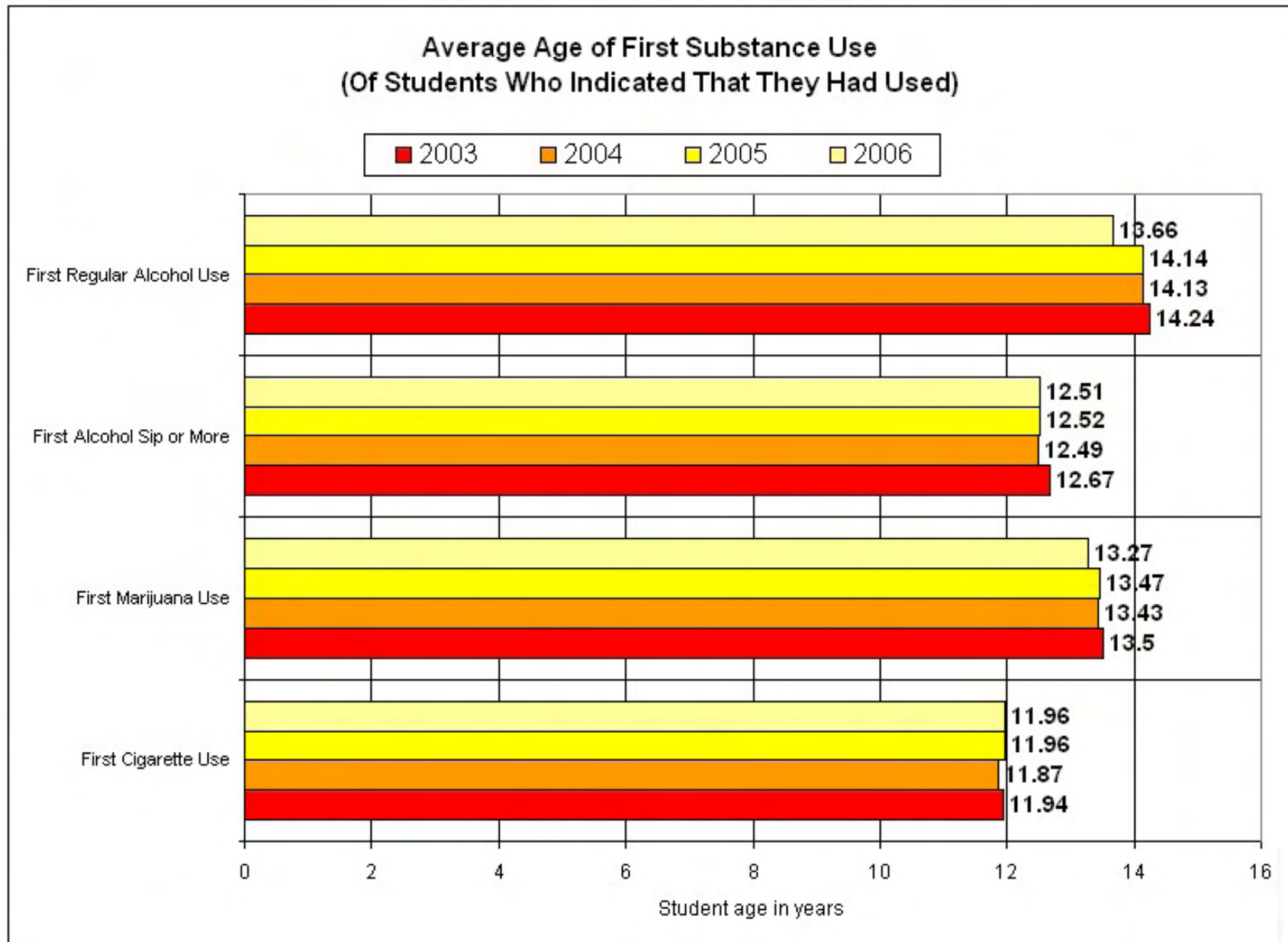
The results show that youth begin using cigarettes before using any other substance. Of the youth who had used cigarettes, the average age of first use was 12.00 years. A period of one year separates the age of first sip of alcohol and the first regular alcohol use, with the first sip occurring at 12.51 years, and the first regular use of alcohol at 13.66 years. The results also show that youth begin trying marijuana earlier than one would think. Of the youth who had used marijuana, the average age of first use was 13.27 years – 0.39 years before youth indicated that they had begun drinking regularly.

In comparing 2005 APNA Survey results to those from the 2006 survey, results were virtually unchanged for first use of all substances, except regular alcohol use. In comparing the 2003 survey results to this year's survey, a significant change is seen in first regular use of alcohol, which has decreased 0.58 years, from 14.24 years in 2003 to 13.66 in 2006.

Table 13

Age of Initiation				
Drug Used	Average Age of First Use (Of Students Who Indicated That They Had Used)			
	2003	2004	2005	2006
First Cigarette Use	11.94	11.87	11.96	11.96
First Marijuana Use	13.50	13.43	13.47	13.27
First Alcohol Sip or More	12.67	12.49	12.52	12.51
First Regular Alcohol Use	14.24	14.13	14.14	13.66

Figure 16



Lifetime ATOD Use, By Grade

Arkansas Lifetime Usage

Lifetime use is seen as a good measure of youth experimentation with alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs. If a student indicates that he/she has used a substance at least once in his/her lifetime, the results of this lifetime use are reported in this section. The most commonly used substances are alcohol (46.9% of Arkansas survey participants in the 2006 survey have used at least once), cigarettes (32.8% have used), smokeless tobacco (16.7% have used), marijuana (17.2% have used), and inhalants (13.5% have used).

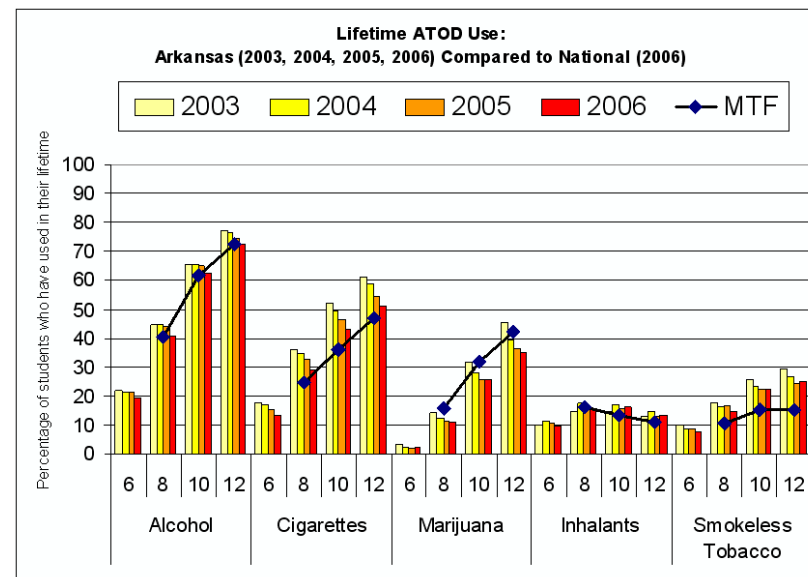
Arkansas Results Compared to National Results

When looking at the Arkansas and MTF lifetime survey results (Table 14), more Arkansas survey participants in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades have had lifetime experience with cigarettes and smokeless tobacco than the national sample. Arkansas inhalant use was higher for Arkansas 10th and 12th graders than students in the same grade of the national sample. Smokeless tobacco use for Arkansas youth who took the survey was 4.3% to 9.9% greater than the national sample for youth in grades 8, 10 and 12; cigarette use was 4.2% to 7.2% greater in Arkansas for grades 8, 10, 12; 2006 sedative data for MTF was not available for all grades; and inhalant use was 3.0% greater in Arkansas for the 10th grade and 2.1% greater in Arkansas for the 12th grade. However, Arkansas youth in grades 8, 10, and 12 used the following substances less in their lifetime than students nationally: marijuana (5.7% to 10.7% less than MTF students), hallucinogens (1.9% to 3.6% less than MTF), and cocaine (0.5% to 2.0% less than MTF students). Figure 17 illustrates the differences in lifetime ATOD use by Arkansas participants and national MTF participants.

2006 Results Compared to 2003, 2004, and 2005 Results

Table 14 also shows that rates of lifetime cigarette use decreased 4.3% to 9.7% in each grade and 8.2% for the state total since the 2003 survey. Inhalant use also decreased 0.5% in grade 6 and increased in grades 8, 10, 12 since 2003.

Figure 17



While the state total for ecstasy use increased 1.0% since 2005 (from 2.1% in 2005 to 3.1% in 2006), there were no other significant increases in any grade or for the state total for any other substance.

Since the 2003 APNA Survey, lifetime use of the following substances have significantly decreased in each grade and for the state total: alcohol, cigarettes, and smokeless tobacco. Also since 2003, lifetime inhalant use has increased in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades and overall. Sedatives and heroin lifetime use has increased in all grades since 2004. The small overall increases match trends found in other studies.

Table 14

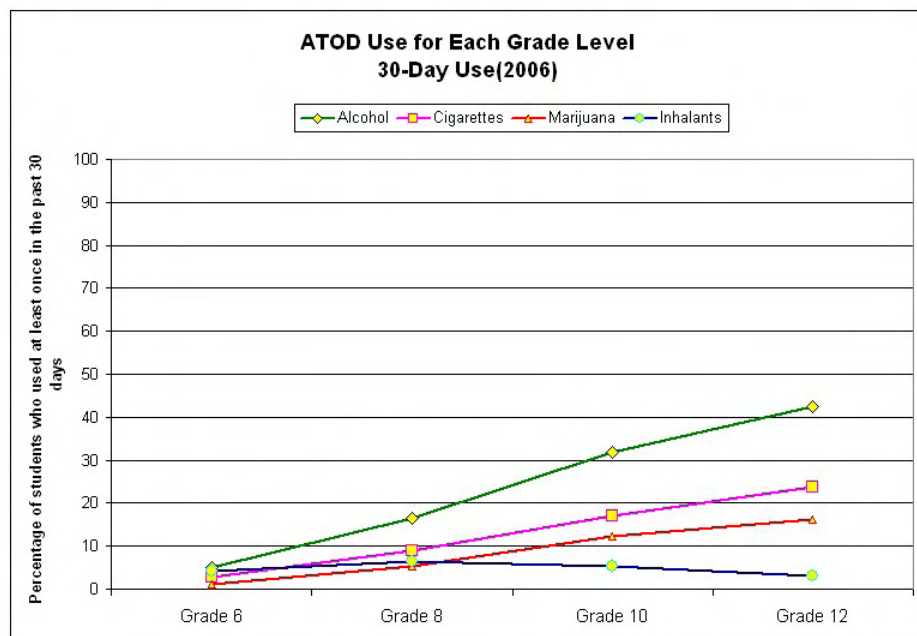
Percentage of Arkansas Respondents Who Used ATODs During Their Lifetime by Grade																							
Drug Used	Arkansas Grade 6				Arkansas Grade 8				MTF Grade 8	Arkansas Grade 10				MTF Grade 10	Arkansas Grade 12				MTF Grade 12	Total			
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006
Alcohol	21.7	21.1	21.2	19.4	44.7	44.4	44.0	40.7	40.5	65.4	65.5	64.9	62.4	61.5	77.1	76.1	74.4	72.5	72.7	51.3	50.1	49.0	46.9
Cigarettes	17.5	17.2	15.0	13.2	36.0	34.8	32.8	28.8	24.6	52.1	49.1	46.5	43.3	36.1	61.0	58.7	54.5	51.3	47.1	41.0	38.7	35.8	32.8
Smokeless Tobacco	10.1	8.5	8.3	7.6	17.5	16.1	16.5	14.5	10.2	25.8	23.3	22.5	22.2	15.0	29.6	26.6	24.3	25.1	15.2	20.4	18.0	17.3	16.7
Marijuana	3.3	2.4	2.1	2.4	14.0	12.1	11.5	10.7	16.4	31.8	28.0	25.7	25.5	35.0	45.3	39.4	36.7	34.9	45.6	22.7	19.2	17.5	17.2
Inhalants	9.8	11.6	10.5	9.3	14.6	17.4	16.5	15.4	16.1	14.6	17.0	15.7	16.3	13.3	12.9	14.6	12.9	13.2	11.1	13.1	15.3	13.9	13.5
Hallucinogens	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	2.2	1.0	1.0	1.5	3.4	5.0	2.7	2.2	3.4	6.1	8.6	4.0	3.3	4.7	8.3	4.1	1.9	1.6	2.4
Cocaine	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.9	2.2	1.7	1.6	2.2	3.4	4.6	3.9	3.0	4.3	4.8	7.8	6.6	5.6	6.5	8.5	3.7	3.0	2.5	3.2
Methamphetamines	0.5	---	0.6	0.8	1.8	---	1.6	1.9	2.7	4.5	---	3.4	4.0	3.2	8.0	---	4.7	5.0	4.4	3.6	---	2.4	2.8
Stimulants	---	1.1	0.6	0.9	---	2.9	2.0	2.6	---	---	6.6	5.5	6.2	---	---	9.0	6.9	7.9	---	---	2.4	3.5	4.1
Sedatives	---	4.9	4.4	5.3	---	9.7	10.3	10.7	---	---	17.6	17.9	18.6	---	---	21.7	21.5	22.4	---	---	12.9	12.9	13.6
Ecstasy	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.8	2.5	4.9	3.3	3.2	4.6	4.5	6.8	5.0	4.4	6.5	6.5	3.4	2.5	2.1	3.1
Heroin	---	0.5	0.3	0.7	---	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.4	---	1.4	1.2	2.0	1.4	---	2.1	2.1	2.6	1.4	---	1.1	1.0	1.5
Any Drug	12.8	21.4	16.0	13.2	24.3	33.9	28.8	24.8	29.2	37.7	46.2	39.5	36.7	40.1	48.9	52.2	47.1	42.7	51.2	30.5	38.4	31.8	28.5
NOTE: Cells containing the --- symbol indicate an area where data is not available either due to the question not being asked in either the 2003, and 2004 survey, or the MTF data is not comparable to the Arkansas data. To accurately compare MTF drug use to Arkansas drug use, one must have the MTF database. NOTE: The Any Drug category includes all drugs that were included in the APNA that year. Therefore, the 2003 Any Drug category contains the percent of students reporting use of any of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, or methamphetamines. The 2004 Any Drug category contains the percent of students reporting use of any of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, sedatives, or heroin. The 2005 and 2006 Any Drug categories contain the percent of students reporting use of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, sedatives, methamphetamines, stimulants, or heroin. As a result, only the 2005 Any Drug category can be compared to 2006.																							

30-Day ATOD Use, By Grade

Arkansas 30-Day Usage

When looking at the percentage of youth who indicated that they used ATODs in the past 30 days (Table 15 and Figure 18), an increase by grade can be seen with all substances except inhalants. For example, only 2.7% of 6th graders had smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days, whereas the rate for 12th graders was 23.8%. However, 30-day inhalant usage peaked at grade 8 (6.5%) and declined to 3.1% by grade 12.

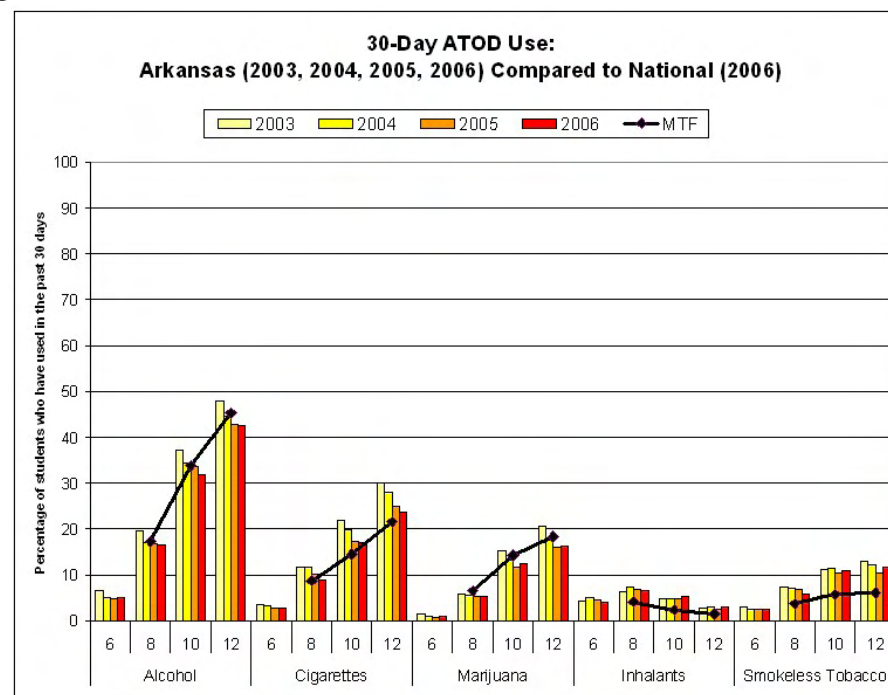
Figure 18



Arkansas Results Compared to National Results

Table 15 on the following page shows the percentage of Arkansas survey participants and youth nationwide (2006) who used ATODs in the 30 days prior to completing the survey. Arkansas youth in grades 8, 10, and 12 have used several ATODs more in the past 30 days than the national sample. For smokeless tobacco, 2.1% more Arkansas 8th graders, 5.2% more 10th graders, and 5.7% more 12th graders used. For smokeless tobacco, 2.1% more Arkansas 8th graders, 5.2% more 10th graders, and 5.7% more 12th graders used. For inhalants, 2.4% more Arkansas 8th, 2.9% more 10th graders, and 1.6% more 12th graders used. For sedatives, 2006 MTF data is not available. Further comparison of state and national results shows that Arkansas use rates of alcohol are 0.8% to 2.8% lower than the use rates for the nation in grades 8, 10, and 12. Marijuana past-month use is 1.3% to 2.1% lower than the nation in grades 8, 10, and 12.

Figure 19



2006 Results Compared to 2003, 2004, and 2005 Results

Most rates of 30-day substance use changed very little since the 2005 survey. The 8th grade indicated significant decreases in cigarette and smokeless tobacco use since 2005. The 10th grade indicated a significant decrease in alcohol use. The 12th grade indicated a significant decrease in cigarette use. There were no significant increases in any grade or for

any substance. Since the 2003 survey, 30 day alcohol use has decreased 1.5% to 5.5% in all grades with state total use rates at 27.1% in 2003, 23.9% in 2004, 22.9% in 2005, and 22.8% in 2006. In addition, state cigarette use has steadily decreased since 2003, with total use rates at 16.2% in 2003, 14.9% in 2004, 12.9% in 2005, and 12.3% in 2006.

Table 15: 2006 Results Compared to 2003, 2004, and 2005 Results

Percentage of Arkansas Respondents Who Used ATODs During the Past 30 Days by Grade																							
Drug Used	Arkansas Grade 6				Arkansas Grade 8				MTF Grade 8	Arkansas Grade 10				MTF Grade 10	Arkansas Grade 12				MTF Grade 12	Total			
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006
Alcohol	6.6	5.1	4.8	5.1	19.7	17.0	16.9	16.4	17.2	37.2	34.3	33.6	31.9	33.8	48.0	44.6	42.8	42.5	45.3	27.1	23.9	22.9	22.8
Cigarettes	3.6	3.4	2.7	2.7	11.7	11.7	10.1	8.8	8.7	21.8	19.9	17.4	17.0	14.5	30.0	28.0	24.9	23.8	21.6	16.2	14.9	12.9	12.3
Smokeless Tobacco	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.5	7.3	7.0	6.8	5.8	3.7	11.2	11.3	10.3	10.9	5.7	13.0	12.3	10.4	11.8	6.1	8.5	8.0	7.2	7.4
Marijuana	1.5	0.9	0.8	1.0	5.9	5.5	5.3	5.2	6.5	15.2	13.3	11.8	12.4	14.2	20.6	17.5	15.9	16.2	18.3	10.3	8.8	7.8	8.1
Inhalants	4.4	5.0	4.5	4.1	6.2	7.4	6.8	6.5	4.1	4.8	4.8	4.7	5.2	2.3	2.7	3.1	2.6	3.1	1.5	4.6	5.2	4.8	4.8
Hallucinogens	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.7	2.2	1.1	0.8	1.5	1.3	2.6	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.5	0.7	0.6	1.0
Cocaine	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.2	0.8	1.6	0.7	2.0	2.0	1.4	2.0	2.5	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.2
Methamphetamines	0.2	--	0.1	0.4	0.2	--	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.2	--	0.9	1.6	0.7	0.2	--	1.3	1.6	0.9	0.2	--	0.7	1.1
Stimulants	--	0.6	0.2	0.5	--	1.4	0.9	1.3	--	--	3.1	2.0	2.6	--	--	3.8	2.2	3.1	--	--	2.1	1.2	1.8
Sedatives	--	2.0	1.8	2.4	--	5.0	4.8	5.3	--	--	8.6	9.3	9.9	--	--	10.8	10.5	11.3	--	--	6.4	6.3	6.9
Ecstasy	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.6	1.0	0.9	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.3	2.1	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.2
Heroin	--	0.3	0.1	0.3	--	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	--	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.5	--	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.4	--	0.4	0.3	0.7
Any Drug	5.9	10.6	7.5	6.1	11.5	18.4	14.8	12.7	10.9	19.1	25.1	21.1	19.6	17.7	22.8	22.1	23.9	22.6	22.1	14.6	20.6	16.3	14.8
NOTE: Cells containing the --- symbol indicate an area where data is not available due to the question not being asked in either the 2003, and 2004 survey, or the MTF data is not comparable to the Arkansas data. To accurately compare MTF drug use to Arkansas drug use, one must have the MTF database. NOTE: The Any Drug category includes all drugs that were included in the APNA that year. Therefore, the 2003 Any Drug category contains the percent of students reporting use of any of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, or methamphetamines. The 2004 Any Drug category contains the percent of students reporting use of any of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, sedatives, or heroin, the 2005 and 2006 Any Drug categories contain the percent of students reporting use of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, sedatives, methamphetamines, stimulants, or heroin. As a result, only the 2005 Any Drug category can be compared to 2006.																							

Lifetime ATOD Use by Gender

Tables 16 and 17 on the following pages show the percentage of lifetime ATOD use for males and for females. Lifetime use is a measure of the experience that young people have had with the various substances. NOTE: The Any Drug category includes all drugs that were included in the APNA that year. Therefore, the 2003 Any Drug category contains the percent of students reporting use of any of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, or methamphetamines. The 2004 Any Drug category contains the percent of students reporting use of any of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, sedatives, or heroin. The 2005 and 2006 Any Drug categories contain the percent of students reporting use of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, sedatives, methamphetamines, stimulants, or heroin. Only 2006 and 2005 are comparable.

While being female is generally considered a protective factor for substance use, it can be seen that, of the Arkansas students who took the survey, males and females are similar in their use of most substances and generally have substance use rates that are within one to three percent of each other. The exceptions are that males in all grades use much more smokeless tobacco, over three times the lifetime use rate of females (25.8% for males, 8.2% for females), and more use marijuana in each grade.

Female lifetime sedative use is consistently higher than male use in all grades (0.8% to 5% higher). While males indicate higher use rates than females for every substance except sedatives and methamphetamines, lifetime use rates in the 10th grade are more similar, with male and female use rates differing by only 0.0% to 1.2% (not including smokeless tobacco, marijuana, and sedatives). However, the differences in use are greatest in the 6th grade, with male and female rates differing by 0.2%-5%. Such a finding indicates that females may be experimenting with drug use at equal or slightly lower rates as males in high school, but in middle/junior high school, males take over as the more dominant substance users.

Since 2005, total male lifetime use of alcohol, cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, inhalants, and any drug decreased 0.2% to 3.8%. Total female lifetime alcohol, cigarette, smokeless tobacco, marijuana, inhalant, and any drug use decreased 0.2% to 3.5% in the past year. In the past four years, male rates of alcohol use, cigarette use, and smokeless tobacco use have significantly decreased in all grades and for the state total. In looking at the past four years of survey data, there were no female substance use rates that have significantly decreased in all grades and for the state total.

Figure 20

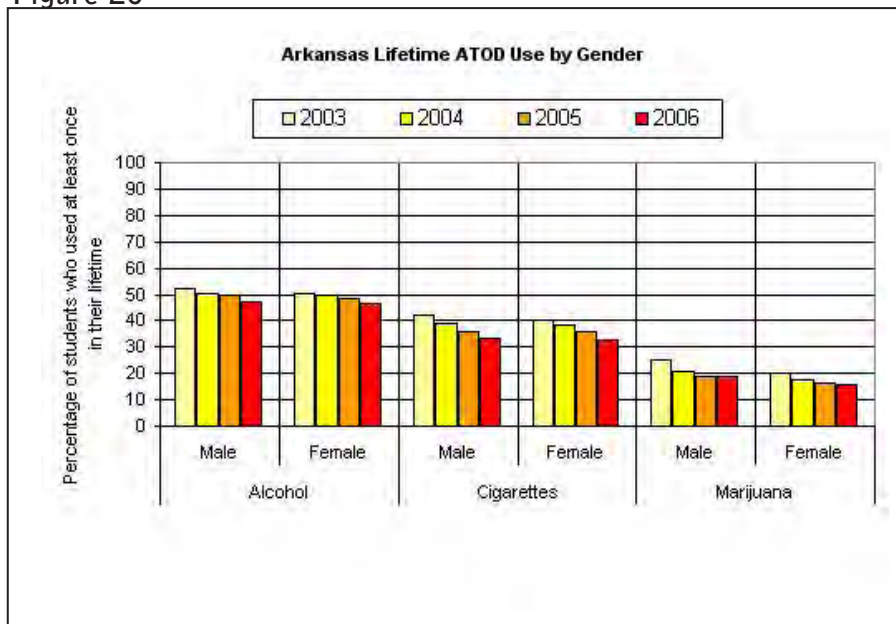


Table 16 Percentage of Males by Grade Who Used ATODs During Their Lifetime

Drug Used	Grade 6				Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				Total			
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006
Alcohol	24.8	23.9	24.6	21.8	44.6	44.3	44.4	41.1	65.2	65.2	64.3	61.8	78.0	75.6	74.5	72.2	52.3	50.4	49.5	47.4
Cigarettes	19.2	19.0	15.8	14.2	36.3	33.1	32.6	27.8	52.9	49.7	45.8	43.4	62.0	61.1	56.0	53.3	41.9	39.1	35.8	33.3
Smokeless Tobacco	15.4	13.1	12.4	11.3	27.4	24.3	25.3	21.7	39.6	38.0	36.2	34.2	47.8	45.0	40.3	40.3	32.0	28.9	27.3	25.8
Marijuana	4.4	2.9	2.8	3.0	15.9	12.7	13.0	12.0	35.0	31.4	27.5	27.6	48.7	43.5	39.1	38.4	25.1	21.0	18.7	18.9
Inhalants	11.2	13.2	11.8	10.7	13.6	16.1	15.5	14.5	14.1	17.5	14.4	15.9	15.4	16.8	14.4	14.7	13.5	15.9	14.0	13.8
Hallucinogens	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	2.0	1.0	1.1	1.4	5.4	3.3	2.3	3.9	10.3	5.6	4.3	6.2	4.6	2.3	1.8	2.9
Cocaine	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.9	2.0	1.6	1.6	2.1	4.8	4.3	3.1	4.7	8.5	7.8	6.0	7.5	4.0	3.3	2.6	3.5
Methamphetamines	0.5	---	0.6	1.0	1.8	---	1.4	1.7	4.3	---	3.1	4.0	8.1	---	4.2	4.9	3.5	---	2.1	2.7
Stimulants	---	0.9	0.7	1.0	---	2.4	2.0	2.5	---	6.4	5.3	6.3	---	10.0	7.2	8.2	---	4.6	3.5	4.2
Sedatives	---	4.5	4.2	4.9	---	7.4	8.7	8.3	---	14.9	15.0	16.0	---	22.0	20.2	21.4	---	11.5	11.2	12.0
Ecstasy	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.7	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.7	5.4	3.4	3.2	5.1	7.3	6.3	5.0	7.5	3.7	2.7	2.2	3.5
Heroin	---	0.4	0.4	0.9	---	1.7	0.7	1.2	---	1.8	1.3	2.5	---	3.2	2.8	3.5	---	1.4	1.2	1.9
Any Drug	15.2	24.3	17.8	14.5	25.2	33.5	29.1	24.2	40.1	48.9	39.2	37.2	52.8	55.8	48.6	45.0	32.9	40.4	32.4	28.6

Table 17 Percentage of Females by Grade Who Used ATODs During Their Lifetime

Drug Used	Grade 6				Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				Total			
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006
Alcohol	18.7	18.5	18.0	16.8	44.5	44.4	43.5	40.3	65.5	65.6	65.5	63.0	76.2	76.6	74.4	72.8	50.4	49.7	48.5	46.6
Cigarettes	15.9	15.8	14.1	12.0	35.8	36.3	32.8	29.5	51.5	48.5	46.9	43.0	60.1	56.7	53.3	49.3	40.2	38.4	35.7	32.4
Smokeless Tobacco	5.2	4.4	4.2	3.8	8.1	8.2	8.6	7.8	13.2	10.6	10.8	10.8	12.0	10.8	10.5	11.0	9.5	8.3	8.4	8.2
Marijuana	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.8	12.1	11.5	10.1	9.5	29.0	25.0	24.1	23.4	42.2	36.0	34.7	31.6	20.4	17.6	16.3	15.5
Inhalants	8.4	9.9	9.2	8.0	15.4	18.7	17.2	16.3	15.2	16.5	16.9	16.8	10.7	12.6	11.7	11.7	12.6	14.6	13.9	13.2
Hallucinogens	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.3	2.4	1.0	1.0	1.6	4.7	2.2	2.2	2.9	6.9	2.7	2.4	3.2	3.6	1.5	1.4	1.9
Cocaine	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	2.4	1.8	1.6	2.2	4.5	3.5	3.0	3.8	7.2	5.6	5.1	5.6	3.5	2.8	2.4	2.9
Methamphetamines	0.6	---	0.5	0.7	1.8	---	1.7	2.0	4.7	---	3.7	4.0	8.0	---	5.1	5.1	3.6	---	2.6	2.8
Stimulants	---	1.3	0.5	0.8	---	3.2	2.1	2.5	---	6.7	5.6	6.2	---	8.2	6.7	7.7	---	4.7	3.5	4.1
Sedatives	---	5.2	4.6	5.7	---	11.9	11.9	12.7	---	19.8	20.6	21.0	---	21.6	22.5	23.4	---	14.3	14.4	15.2
Ecstasy	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.9	4.5	3.2	3.1	4.1	6.2	4.1	3.9	5.5	3.2	2.2	2.0	2.8
Heroin	---	0.5	0.2	0.5	---	0.8	0.8	1.0	---	1.0	1.1	1.5	---	1.1	1.4	1.8	---	0.8	0.9	1.1
Any Drug	10.5	18.4	14.1	12.0	23.3	34.2	28.4	25.2	35.6	43.6	39.8	36.2	45.4	48.9	45.7	40.5	28.3	36.3	31.3	27.8

30-Day ATOD Use by Gender

Tables 18 and 19 on the following page show the percentage of ATOD use in the past 30 days by males and females in the four grades and the total for all males and all females. NOTE: The Any Drug category includes all drugs that were included in the APNA that year. Therefore, the 2003 Any Drug category contains the percent of students reporting use of any of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants or methamphetamines. The 2004 Any Drug category contains the percent of students reporting use of any of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, sedatives, or heroin. The 2005 and 2006 Any Drug categories contain the percent of students reporting use of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, sedatives, methamphetamines, stimulants, or heroin. Only 2005 and 2006 are comparable.

As with male and female lifetime use rates, past month use rates are very similar for males and females and vary only by one to three percent, except for the 30-day usage rate of smokeless tobacco being significantly higher for males (12.9% for males compared to 2.2% for females).

As with lifetime substance use, 8th grade females had equal or slightly higher use rates in four of the thirteen substance categories, indicating that females and males in the 8th grade are on more equal footing. However, the 30-day use rates by gender show that males use much more than females in the high school grades. For example, in the 6th grade, 0.3% more females than males used alcohol in the past month; in the 8th grade, there was no difference in male and female alcohol use; in the 10th grade, 3.3% more males than females used alcohol; and in the 12th grade, 7.2% more males than females used alcohol.

In comparing male and female 30-day use in the 2006 survey to the 2005 survey, total male and female 30-day use was fairly stable. Total past-month female cigarette, alcohol, smokeless tobacco, marijuana, and inhalant use decreased since the 2005 survey. All male 30-day use rates, except for alcohol and cigarette use, increased since the 2005 survey. Male alcohol and cigarette use rates remained unchanged.

Past month alcohol use for males in the 6th and 10th grades have been gradually decreasing since 2003, while female alcohol use in the 8th and 10th grades, and overall have been gradually decreasing since 2003. Past month cigarette use for males in the 6th and 8th grades have been gradually decreasing since 2003, while female cigarette use in the 10th grade, 12th grade, and overall have been gradually decreasing since 2003. Male rates for smokeless tobacco have been decreasing since 2003 in grades 6 and 8 and for females in grade 6 and overall.

Figure 21

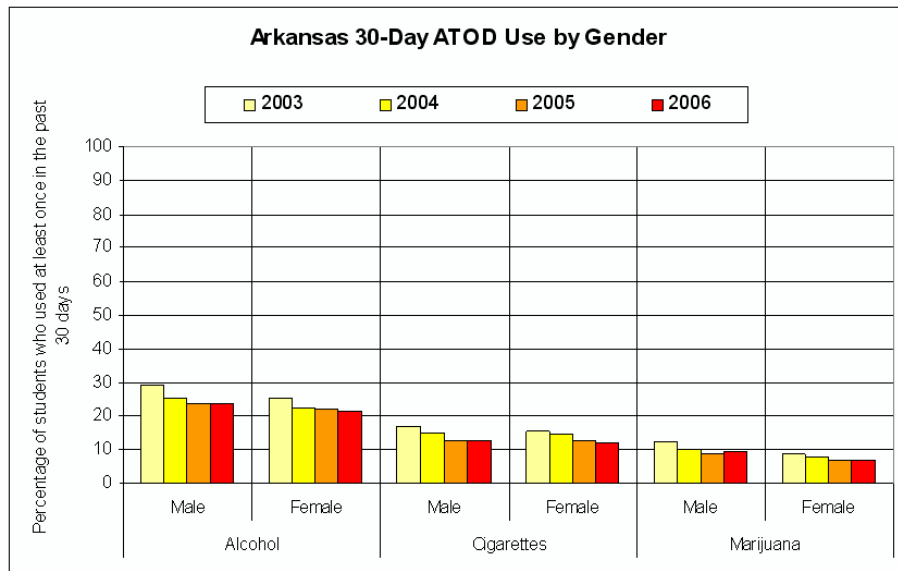


Table 18 Percentage of Males by Grade Who Used ATODs During The Past 30 Days

Drug Used	Grade 6				Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				Total			
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006
Alcohol	7.5	6.0	5.5	4.0	20.7	16.4	16.9	16.3	38.7	36.1	35.5	33.6	53.4	49.7	46.1	46.3	29.2	25.3	23.9	23.9
Cigarettes	4.2	3.6	3.0	2.2	11.5	10.4	9.7	8.0	23.1	20.7	17.0	17.7	31.3	30.8	26.0	26.2	17.0	15.2	12.8	12.8
Smokeless Tobacco	4.8	4.0	3.8	0.9	12.0	11.7	11.5	9.5	19.1	21.0	18.9	19.0	22.7	23.5	19.8	21.7	14.4	14.3	12.8	12.9
Marijuana	2.1	1.2	1.2	0.6	6.5	5.5	6.0	5.7	18.1	15.1	13.0	14.3	24.3	20.6	18.6	19.4	12.3	9.9	8.8	9.5
Inhalants	5.1	5.2	5.0	3.6	5.3	6.2	6.0	5.6	5.0	4.7	4.4	5.2	3.5	3.9	2.7	3.9	4.8	5.1	4.7	4.9
Hallucinogens	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.9	2.5	1.2	0.8	1.9	2.6	1.7	1.3	2.1	1.5	0.9	0.6	1.3
Cocaine	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.6	1.5	0.9	1.9	2.0	2.6	1.5	2.6	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.5
Methamphetamines	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	---	0.4	0.9	1.9	---	0.9	1.7	3.0	3.0	1.3	1.7	1.3	---	0.6	1.2
Stimulants	---	0.6	0.3	0.3	---	1.3	0.7	1.3	---	3.2	2.0	2.9	---	4.2	2.5	3.6	---	2.2	1.3	2.0
Sedatives	---	1.8	1.8	2.5	---	3.7	3.7	3.8	---	7.4	8.0	9.1	---	12.1	11.0	11.6	---	5.9	5.6	6.3
Ecstasy	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	2.0	1.1	1.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.3	2.7	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.4
Heroin	---	0.4	0.2	0.2	---	0.4	0.3	0.7	---	0.6	0.5	1.5	---	0.8	1.0	1.5	---	0.5	0.4	1.0
Any Drug	7.2	11.6	8.4	5.5	11.3	16.9	14.1	11.8	21.9	26.8	21.2	20.6	26.7	31.9	25.9	25.7	16.5	21.7	16.6	15.6

Table 19 Percentage of Females by Grade Who Used ATODs During The Past 30 Days

Drug Used	Grade 6				Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				Total			
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006
Alcohol	5.7	4.3	4.2	4.3	18.7	17.4	16.9	16.3	35.8	32.5	31.9	30.3	42.8	40.1	40.1	39.1	25.1	22.6	22.0	21.4
Cigarettes	3.0	3.2	2.4	2.3	11.8	12.8	10.4	9.4	20.8	18.9	17.7	16.3	28.7	25.7	23.8	21.3	15.6	14.5	12.9	11.7
Smokeless Tobacco	1.6	1.3	1.2	0.9	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.4	4.0	3.2	2.9	3.2	3.6	2.5	2.4	2.6	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.2
Marijuana	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.7	5.0	5.4	4.7	4.6	12.5	11.6	10.7	10.4	16.9	14.8	13.6	13.2	8.5	7.8	6.9	6.8
Inhalants	3.8	4.8	4.0	3.6	7.0	8.6	7.6	7.3	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.1	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.3	4.5	5.3	4.9	4.7
Hallucinogens	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.8	2.0	1.0	0.8	1.0	2.5	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.8
Cocaine	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.3	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.0
Methamphetamines	0.3	---	0.0	0.3	0.8	---	0.5	0.8	1.9	---	0.9	1.5	2.8	---	1.4	1.4	1.4	---	0.7	1.0
Stimulants	---	0.6	0.1	0.3	---	1.5	1.0	1.1	---	2.9	1.9	2.2	---	3.4	2.0	2.6	---	2.0	1.2	1.5
Sedatives	---	2.2	2.0	2.5	---	6.2	5.9	6.6	---	9.7	10.5	10.6	---	9.7	10.1	11.0	---	6.8	6.9	7.4
Ecstasy	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.3	0.7	1.2	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.9
Heroin	---	0.1	0.0	0.2	---	0.3	0.3	0.5	---	0.4	0.1	0.5	---	0.1	0.4	0.5	---	0.2	0.2	0.4
Any Drug	4.7	9.4	6.7	5.6	11.4	19.5	15.3	13.3	16.5	23.5	21.0	18.4	19.0	24.7	22.1	19.7	12.8	19.4	15.9	13.9

Intention to Use ATODs

Youth were asked whether they would use cigarettes, alcohol, or marijuana when they became an adult. The response categories were NO!, no, yes, and YES! The percentages of youth in each grade answering “YES” or “yes” to the questions are listed in Table 20.

As can be seen, a majority of the youth do not intend to use cigarettes or marijuana, though 59.0% of high school seniors intend to use alcohol.

The intention to use all substances increases as youth get older. Intention to use cigarettes, alcohol, and other illegal substances in 2006 peaked in grade 12. Intent to use marijuana peaked in grade 10.

Just as with substance use rates, youth intentions to use ATODs increase the most after the 6th grade. From the 6th grade to the 8th grade, intention to smoke cigarettes doubles (from 4.4% in the 6th grade to 8.8% in the 8th

grade), intention to drink alcohol doubles (from 16.1% in the 6th grade to 35.4% in the 8th grade), and intention to smoke marijuana increased four times (from 1.6% in the 6th grade to 6.2% in the 8th grade). Youth need prevention programs prior to the onset of substance use and then at regular intervals to maintain low rates of substance use and intention to use.

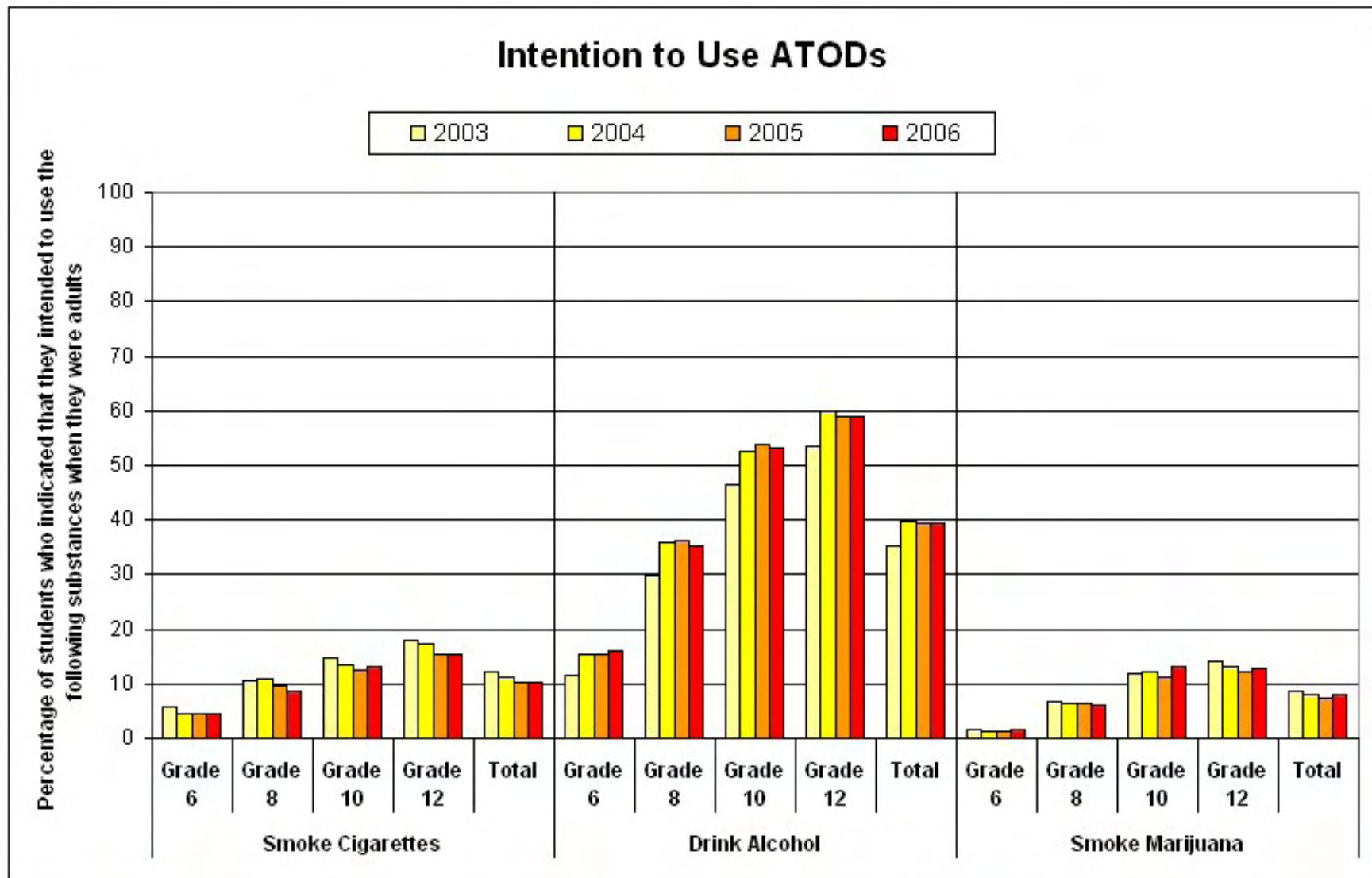
In comparing the 2003 and 2006 data, 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grade intention to smoke cigarettes have decreased since the 2003 survey.

Total state rates of intention to use cigarettes has decreased 2.0% since 2003, and intention to smoke marijuana has decreased 0.5% since 2003. Intention to drink alcohol has increased 4.4% since 2003. While intention to drink alcohol has increased 4.5% in the 6th grade, intention to drink alcohol increased 5.5% in the 8th grade, 6.6% in the 10th grade, and 5.4% in the 12th grade since the 2003 survey.

Table 20

Percentage of Youth with Intention to Use ATODs																				
Question	Grade 6				Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				Total			
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006
Smoke Cigarettes	5.9	4.6	4.6	4.4	10.5	10.8	9.5	8.8	14.6	13.6	12.5	13.3	18.0	17.4	15.4	15.4	12.1	11.2	10.1	10.1
Drink Alcohol	11.6	15.4	15.3	16.1	29.9	35.9	36.3	35.4	46.5	52.5	54.0	53.1	53.6	60.0	59.0	59.0	35.1	39.8	39.5	39.5
Smoke Marijuana	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.6	6.7	6.3	6.3	6.2	11.8	12.1	11.2	13.0	14.0	13.3	12.3	12.8	8.5	7.9	7.4	8.0
Other Illegal Substances	--	0.4	0.4	0.5	--	1.1	1.0	1.3	--	1.7	1.7	2.5	--	2.3	1.9	2.9	--	1.3	1.2	1.7
** Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data is not available due to the question not being asked in the 2003 survey.																				

Figure 22



Multiple Drug Use

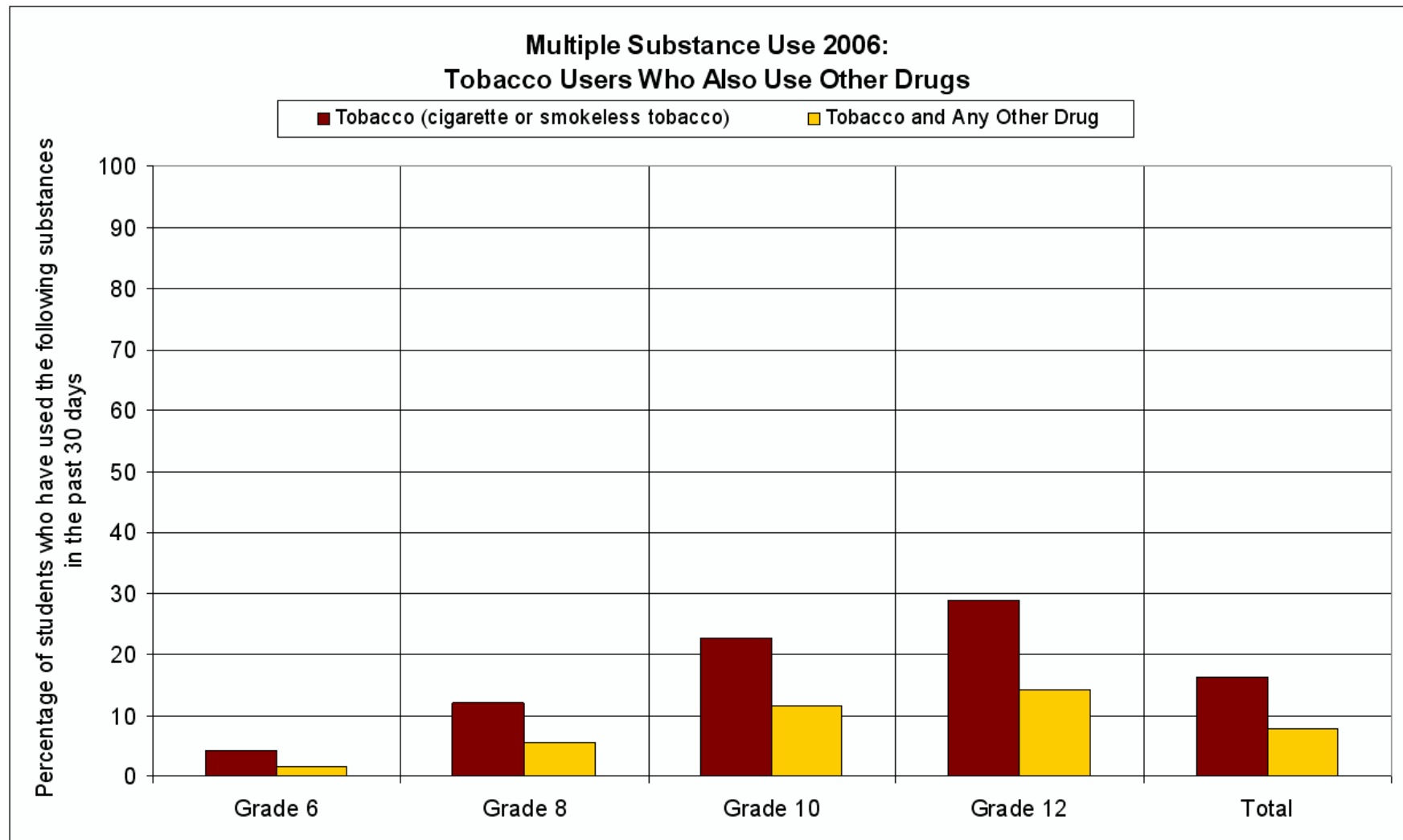
The percentage of youth who use various substances individually and in combination with other substances is shown in Table 21. “Any Substance” is defined as using one or more of the twelve substances measured by the survey. The percentage of students in the 12th grade who used at least one substance in the 30 days prior to completing the survey was 52.3%. The categories of alcohol, marijuana, and tobacco are contained in other tables in this report, but are shown here for reference. For most substances, there is a large increase in the use rate from the 6th grade to 8th grade, and from the 8th to the 10th grade, after which there is a smaller increase from the 10th to the 12th grade. These findings indicate that efforts to prevent substance use must start before the 8th grade and include booster sessions in the 8th and 9th grades to help prevent the increase in drug use as students move into high school.

Many of the individuals who use marijuana also use alcohol. For example, the total percentage using marijuana is 8.1%, and percentage using alcohol and marijuana is 6.7%. Thus only 1.4% of students used marijuana but not alcohol in the past 30 days. A review of tobacco use and any drug use during the past 30 days shows that almost one-half of the youth who use tobacco also use an illegal drug (16.2% tobacco use compared to 7.8% tobacco and any drug use). Reviewing the use of alcohol with other drugs, and tobacco with other drugs, shows that most of the youth use one other drug besides alcohol and tobacco, which is mostly marijuana.

Table 21

Percentage Using Multiple Drugs in the Past 30 Days (2006)					
	Grade 6	Grade 8	Grade 10	Grade 12	Total
Any Substance	12.2	25.9	42.5	52.3	31.6
Alcohol	5.1	16.4	31.9	42.5	22.6
Cigarettes	2.7	8.8	17.0	23.8	12.3
Smokeless Tobacco	2.5	5.8	10.9	11.8	7.4
Tobacco (cig. or smokeless)	4.3	12.1	22.7	28.9	16.2
Marijuana	1.0	5.2	12.4	16.2	8.1
Tobacco and Alcohol	1.8	7.1	15.7	21.8	10.9
Tobacco and Marijuana	0.7	3.4	8.6	11.0	5.5
Alcohol and Marijuana	0.7	4.2	10.0	14.0	6.7
Marijuana and Tobacco and Alcohol (all three)	0.5	2.9	7.2	9.9	4.8
Alcohol and Any Other Drug	2.0	7.3	14.3	18.4	9.9
Alcohol and Any 1 Other Drug	1.1	3.9	7.2	9.9	5.2
Alcohol and Any 2 Other Drugs	0.4	1.6	3.5	4.3	2.3
Tobacco and Any Other Drug	1.7	5.7	11.4	14.1	7.8
Tobacco and Any 1 Other Drug	0.9	2.8	5.4	7.1	3.8
Tobacco and Any 2 Other Drugs	0.4	1.3	2.9	3.5	1.9

Figure 23



Perceived Harmfulness of ATODs

When youth perceive that a substance is harmful, they are less likely to use it. The APNA survey asked youth, “How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they” smoked cigarettes heavily, tried marijuana, smoked marijuana regularly, drank alcohol regularly, or engaged in binge drinking regularly. Response categories were that the previously named substance categories placed them at “No Risk,” “Slight Risk,” “Moderate Risk,” or “Great Risk.”

While perceived harmfulness of smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day increases with increased grade level, the perceived harmfulness of trying marijuana and of using marijuana regularly decreases with increased grade.

In all grades, more Arkansas survey participants than national MTF survey participants perceived great risk in smoking marijuana once or twice. In this category, 5.8% more 8th grade Arkansas youth, 5.0% more Arkansas 10th graders, and 6.1% more Arkansas 12th graders than national sample youth in the same grades perceived there was great risk in smoking marijuana once or twice.

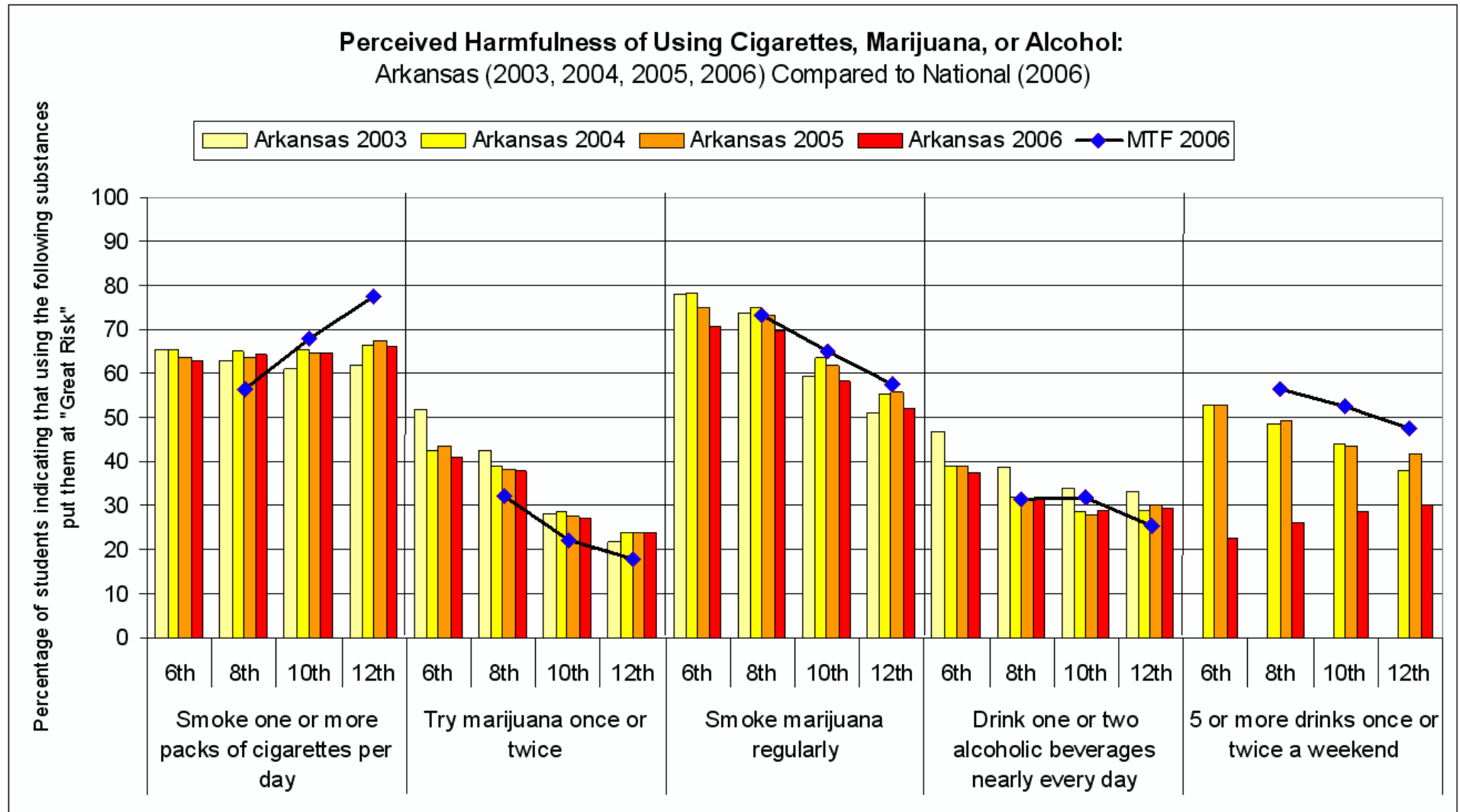
However, for perceived harmfulness of smoking marijuana regularly, Arkansas youth in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades perceived less risk in this category than did youth in the same grades nationwide. Also, Arkansas youth in the 10th and 12th grades perceived less harmfulness in smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day than did national 10th and 12th graders. Such a finding is consistent with the higher cigarette use by Arkansas youth. Further, Arkansas youth in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades perceived less risk in drinking five or more drinks once or twice a weekend than did national 8th, 10th, and 12th graders.

A comparison of 2005 and 2006 results shows that there was a 1.7% decrease in 12th grade perceived harmfulness of regular cigarette smoking. Perceived harmfulness of trying marijuana and smoking marijuana regularly has decreased since 2005 in all grades, with a 2.5% decrease in trying marijuana for grade 6. There was an increase in perceived harmfulness of regular alcohol use in grade 8 by 0.5% and in grade 10 by 1.3%; however, grade 6 showed a decrease by 1.5%, and grade 12 also showed a decrease by 0.7%. Since the 2005 survey, perceived risk of trying marijuana has decreased in all grades.

Table 22

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				Grade 8 MTF	Arkansas Grade 10				Grade 10 MTF	Arkansas Grade 12				Grade 12 MTF	Total			
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	65.5	65.5	63.7	63.0	62.9	65.1	63.6	64.4	56.4	60.9	65.3	64.8	64.7	67.7	61.8	66.6	67.6	65.9	77.6	62.8	65.6	64.7	64.4
Try marijuana once or twice	51.9	42.6	43.4	40.9	42.6	39.1	38.2	38.0	32.2	28.1	28.6	27.4	27.2	22.2	21.8	24.1	24.0	23.9	17.8	36.7	34.4	34.1	33.2
Smoke marijuana regularly	77.9	78.1	75.0	70.8	73.6	75.0	73.3	69.8	73.2	59.4	63.6	61.9	58.1	64.9	50.9	55.3	55.7	52.2	57.6	66.1	68.9	67.5	63.5
Drink one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day	46.7	39.1	39.1	37.6	38.7	31.8	31.3	31.8	31.3	33.8	28.4	27.8	29.1	31.7	33.1	29.0	30.0	29.3	25.3	38.2	32.2	32.3	32.2
5 or more drinks once or twice a weekend	--	52.9	52.9	22.5	--	48.4	49.2	26.0	56.4	--	43.8	43.7	28.6	52.4	---	38.0	41.8	30.1	47.6	--	46.3	47.4	26.5
** Cells containing the --- symbol indicate an area where data is not available because the APNA 2003 survey did not ask the question.																							

Figure 24



Perceived Availability of ATODs

Availability of ATODs has been linked to substance abuse and violence. On the survey questionnaire, a question asked if the participant wanted to get the substances listed in Table 23, "how easy would it be to get some." The response choices were, "Very Hard," "Sort of Hard," "Sort of Easy," and "Very Easy." Table 23 contains the percentage of youth who reported that it was "Sort of Easy" or "Very Easy" to get the substances.

The results reveal that Arkansas survey participants do not perceive cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana as being as easy to get as do the youth from the national sample (no national comparison is available for other illegal drugs or for 12th grade cigarette availability). For perceived availability of cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana for the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades, there are differences of 13.1% to 20.6% between Arkansas results and national results. This difference is illustrated in Figure 25, which looks at the perceived availability of students in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grade in the Arkansas and national surveys. The substance students perceived most easy to get is alcoholic beverage for 8th and 10th grades, and cigarettes for 6th and 12th grades.

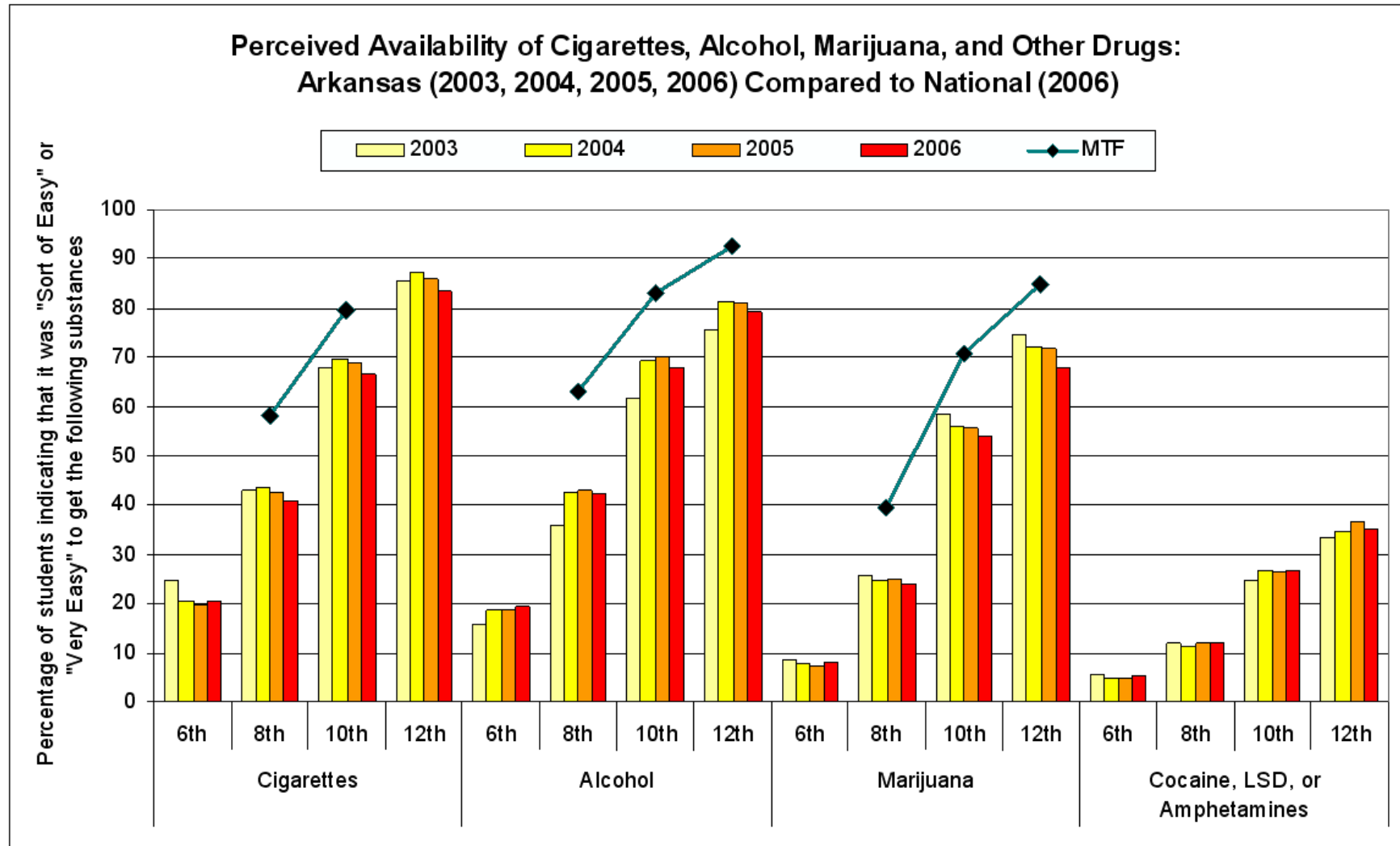
In comparing the 2006 and 2005 survey data, results appear to be lower overall. The only significant changes in the past year are as follows: decreases in perceived availability of cigarettes for 8th, 10th, and 12th graders, (1.8% to 2.7% lower); alcohol for 8th, 10th, and 12th graders (0.4% to 2.3% lower); and marijuana for grades 8, 10, and 12 (1.3% to 3.7% lower).

There have been several positive gradual decreases in perceived availability since the 2003 survey. Perceived availability of marijuana has been gradually decreasing over the past four years for the 10th and 12th grades and for the state total. Perceived availability of cigarettes has been gradually decreasing over the past four years for the state total. Despite these positive decreases in perceived availability, perceived availability of alcohol has increased 3.5% for the 6th grade since 2003, 6.4% for the 8th grade since 2003, 6.2% for the 10th grade since 2003, 3.3% for the 12th grade since 2003, and 4.2% for the state total since 2003. Grade 6 students displayed a slight increase in 2006 results for all substances.

Table 23

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				Grade 8 MTF	Arkansas Grade 10				Grade 10 MTF	Arkansas Grade 12				Grade 12 MTF	Total			
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006
Cigarettes	24.5	20.4	19.6	20.3	43.1	43.7	42.7	40.9	58.0	68.0	69.8	69.1	66.4	79.5	85.5	87.5	85.9	83.3	---	54.6	53.8	52.2	51.1
Alcoholic beverage	15.9	18.6	18.5	19.4	36.0	42.6	42.8	42.4	63.0	61.6	69.4	70.1	67.8	83.1	75.8	81.3	81.1	79.1	92.5	46.6	51.7	51.2	50.8
Marijuana	8.5	7.9	7.3	8.2	25.8	24.7	25.1	23.8	39.6	58.6	55.9	55.8	53.8	70.7	74.6	72.1	71.7	68.0	84.9	41.2	38.7	37.7	36.9
Cocaine, LSD, or Amphetamines	5.6	4.8	5.0	5.4	12.1	11.2	11.9	11.9	---	24.8	26.7	26.4	26.9	---	33.5	34.5	36.6	35.2	---	18.6	18.6	18.9	19.0
** Cells containing the --- symbol indicate an area where data is not available because the MTF data is not comparable to the Arkansas data.																							

Figure 25



Section 4: Antisocial Behaviors and Additional Results

Heavy Substance Use and Other Antisocial Behavior by Grade and Gender

Male-female differences also extend to heavy use of alcohol, heavy use of tobacco, and antisocial behavior. Figure 26 and Tables 24 and 25 show that males engage in all these behaviors more than females. Some of the largest differences were in being suspended from school (17.4% of males compared to 8.7% of females) and being arrested (8.7% of males compared to 3.8% of females). Male-female differences in antisocial behavior tend to increase with increased grade level. For example, in the 6th grade, 1.2% more males than females reported binge drinking; in the 8th grade, 0.6% more males than females reported binge drinking; in the 10th grade, 5.2% more males than females reported binge drinking; and in the 12th grade, 9.8% more males than females reported binge drinking.

Table 26, which contains rates of heavy substance use and antisocial behavior, shows that antisocial behavior doesn't always increase by increased grade level. The reported rate of youth being suspended from school peaked in grade 8. The rate of stealing a vehicle peaked in grade 10, and the rates of reported arrest peaked in the 10th grade.

Overall, binge drinking appears to be the largest antisocial problem among Arkansas youth, with 15.1% of youth binge drinking at least once in the past two weeks. The results indicate that for Arkansas 6th and 8th graders, the largest antisocial problem is being suspended (10.0% of 6th graders, 15.8% of 8th graders). The least amount of 6th and 8th graders are involved in regular cigarette use (0.3% of 6th graders, 1.0% of 8th graders). The antisocial behaviors that 10th and 12th graders participated in the most were binge drinking (20.8% of 10th graders, 27.5% of 12th graders) and being drunk or high at school (18.0% of 10th graders, 20.7% of 12th graders). The behavior that the fewest 12th graders participated in was reported vehicle theft (3.2% of 12th graders), and cigarette use was the behavior that the fewest 10th graders participated in at 2.3%. For the entire survey population, antisocial behavior rates in all grades showed little to no change since the 2005 survey. An example of a change for the total population can be found in looking at the rate of drunk or high at school which increased 1.0% (from 11.1% in 2005, to 12.1% in 2006). Since 2003, rates of school suspensions have increased 2.3% to 3.3% across all grades.

Figure 26

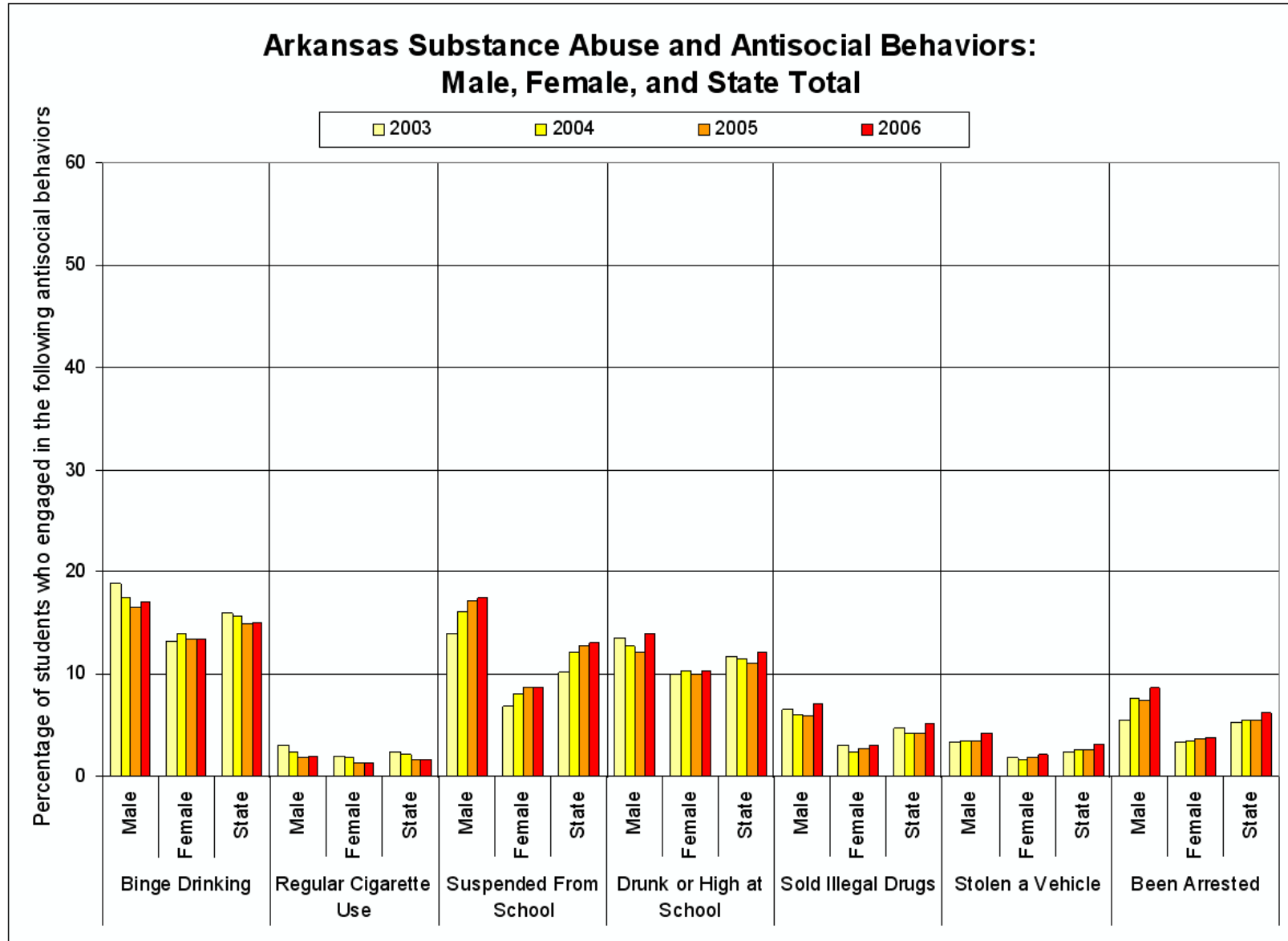


Table 24

Percentage of Males who Engaged in Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior																				
Drug Used / Antisocial Behavior	Grade 6				Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				Total			
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006
Binge drinking	4.2	4.2	4.8	5.0	11.1	11.2	10.9	11.5	25.4	24.6	23.6	23.3	37.6	35.4	32.4	32.6	18.8	17.4	16.5	17.0
Pack / day cigarettes	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.1	4.0	3.3	2.3	2.5	6.9	6.3	4.5	4.1	3.1	2.5	1.8	1.9
Suspended from school	12.0	14.3	15.5	14.7	16.6	18.6	20.5	20.8	14.9	17.2	18.2	18.8	11.2	13.2	13.0	14.7	13.9	16.1	17.1	17.4
Drunk or high at school	2.8	3.3	3.0	3.4	8.2	8.2	8.7	9.3	19.2	19.6	18.2	20.0	25.8	23.8	23.9	26.3	13.5	12.7	12.2	13.9
Sold illegal drugs	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.3	3.8	3.1	3.8	4.4	10.5	9.7	9.2	10.8	12.3	13.2	12.8	14.4	6.6	6.1	6.0	7.2
Stolen a vehicle	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.5	3.7	3.5	3.5	4.3	5.2	5.2	4.9	6.0	2.6	3.2	3.5	4.9	3.3	3.5	3.5	4.3
Been arrested	2.8	3.7	3.4	3.7	6.4	6.9	7.6	8.4	10.3	10.7	9.5	12.0	10.2	10.1	10.3	11.9	3.3	5.5	3.7	8.7

Table 25

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

Table 26

Percentage of APNA Respondents (Grades 6, 8, 10, and 12 combined) who Engaged in Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior																				
Drug Used / Antisocial Behavior	Grade 6				Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				Total			
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006
Binge drinking	3.5	4.0	4.1	4.5	9.9	11.4	11.0	11.2	22.2	22.2	21.2	20.8	30.5	28.9	27.0	27.5	15.9	15.6	14.9	15.1
Pack / day cigarettes	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	3.3	2.9	1.9	2.3	5.7	5.2	3.9	3.5	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.7
Suspended from school	7.7	9.4	10.3	10.0	12.5	14.7	15.5	15.8	11.6	13.5	14.3	14.8	8.5	9.9	10.0	11.4	10.2	12.1	12.7	13.1
Drunk or high at school	2.1	2.7	2.4	2.9	8.3	9.0	8.9	9.2	16.8	17.4	16.7	18.0	21.2	19.7	19.5	20.7	11.7	11.6	11.1	12.1
Sold illegal drugs	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.9	2.7	2.3	2.8	3.2	7.1	6.7	6.7	7.8	9.5	8.8	8.7	9.9	4.7	4.2	4.3	5.1
Stolen a vehicle	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	3.5	4.0	4.1	3.8	4.5	1.9	2.1	2.3	3.2	2.5	2.6	2.6	3.2
Been arrested	1.7	2.3	2.2	2.6	4.8	5.4	5.7	6.1	7.3	7.7	7.4	8.8	7.7	7.3	7.5	6.2	5.3	5.5	5.5	6.3

Handguns

The issue of youth handgun carrying is a serious concern of communities, schools, and families. The APNA survey has several questions about handguns. Table 27 lists the questions concerning possession of handguns by grade. It is clear that responses to most of the questions show a very low percentage of students who carry handguns or take them to school. However, with such subject matter, even low percentages should be taken seriously by schools and communities. For example, 1.2% of the students surveyed reported having taken a handgun to school in the past 12 months. In regard to carrying a handgun in general, 6.1% of students surveyed reported having carried a handgun in the past 12 months, and 6.8% of students surveyed reported having carried a handgun in their lifetime. Further, many students believe that they wouldn't be caught by their parents (21.5%) or by the police (50.0%) if they carried a handgun. On a more positive note, however, only 5.8% of students think that they would be seen as cool if they carried a handgun. Most students (70.8%) also perceived that it would be difficult to get a handgun if they wanted one.

When looking at the results by grade, 10th graders reported the highest rate of taking a handgun to school in the past year (1.6%) and carrying a handgun in the past year (7.0%). Tenth graders reported the highest rate of carrying a handgun in their lifetime (8.0% in the 10th grade), perceiving that it was "very easy" or "sort of easy" to get a handgun (35.4%), perceiving that their parents wouldn't know if they carried a handgun (26.6%), and believing that the police wouldn't catch a kid carrying a handgun (59.4%). Tenth graders reported the highest rate of believing that there was a very good or pretty good chance they would be seen as cool if they carried a handgun (6.6%).

Rates of students reporting that they have carried a handgun in the past year and in their lifetime were similar to 2005 results, with the exception of significant increases in 12th grade reports of carrying a handgun in the past year (increased 1.2% since 2005) and carrying a handgun in their lifetime (increased 1.1% since 2005). The rate of student perceptions that they wouldn't be caught by the police if they carried a handgun remained constant in the 8th grade since the 2005 survey and remained constant for the total survey population (50% in 2005 and 2006).

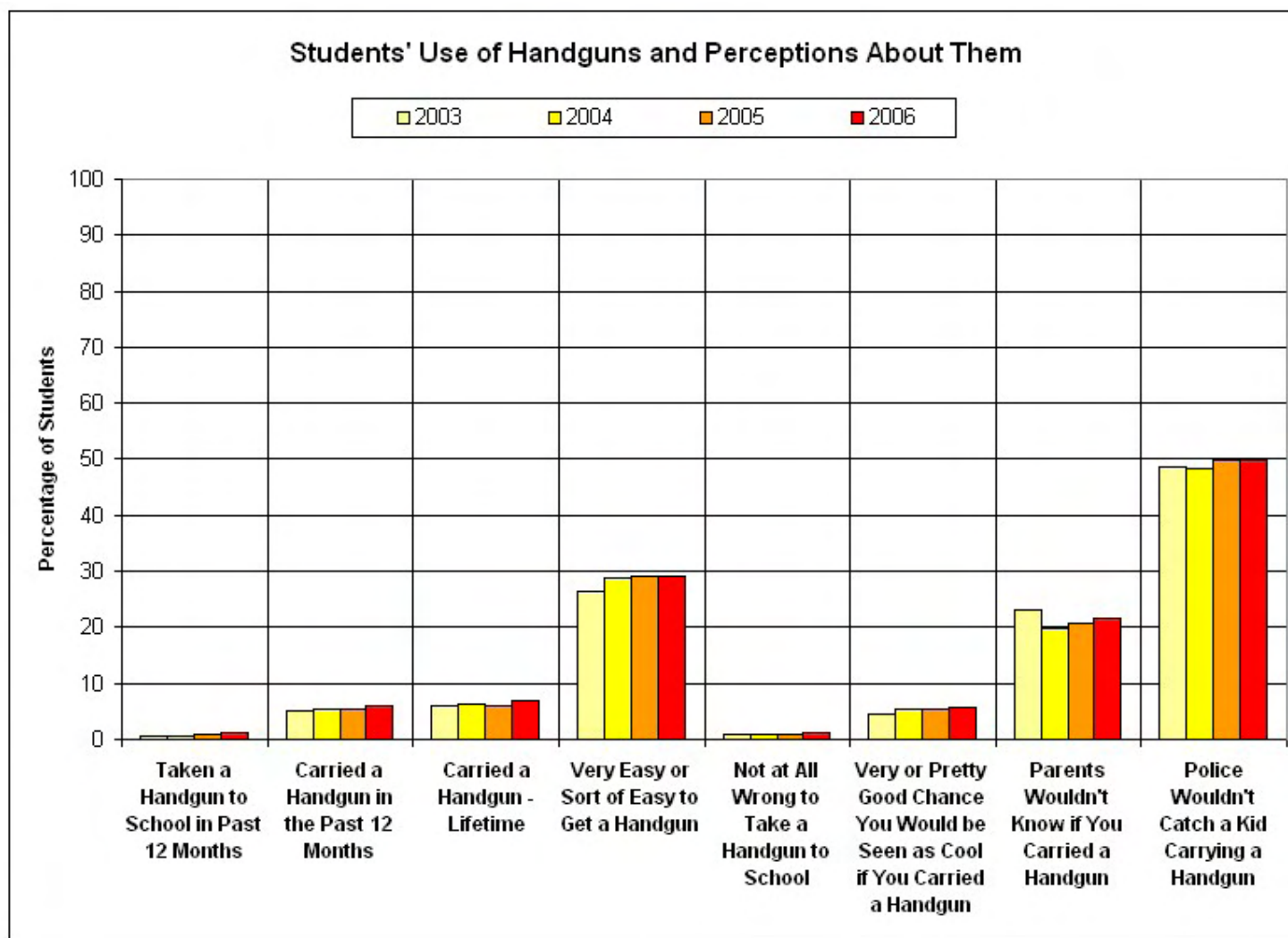
Table 27

Percentage of Youth Who Responded to Questions About Handguns																				
	6th Grade				8th Grade				10th Grade				12th Grade				Total			
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006
Taken a Handgun to School in Past 12 Months	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.6	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.2
Carried a Handgun in the Past 12 Months	4.3	4.0	4.6	4.8	5.1	6.4	5.1	6.0	6.4	6.1	6.1	7.0	5.1	5.6	5.6	6.8	5.2	5.5	5.3	6.1
Carried a Handgun - Lifetime	4.5	4.6	5.0	5.2	5.7	6.8	5.5	6.5	7.0	7.0	6.6	8.0	7.0	6.3	6.8	7.9	6.0	6.2	5.9	6.8
Very Easy or Sort of Easy to Get a Handgun	15.2	16.6	16.3	17.2	22.7	24.8	25.6	25.4	31.8	35.2	35.9	35.4	36.9	41.0	41.5	40.9	26.5	28.9	29.0	29.2
Not At All Wrong to Take a Handgun to School	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.4	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1
Very or Pretty Good Chance You Would Be Seen As Cool if You Carried a Handgun	4.6	5.2	4.1	4.6	5.2	6.4	6.4	6.3	4.1	5.6	6.0	6.6	3.1	4.5	5.2	5.8	4.4	5.5	5.4	5.8
Parents Wouldn't Know if You Carried a Handgun	13.0	9.6	10.3	11.1	18.2	15.7	16.5	17.5	27.8	24.7	25.5	26.6	33.8	31.8	32.8	32.5	23.2	19.9	20.6	21.5
Police Wouldn't Catch a Kid Carrying a Handgun	28.8	31.4	32.6	33.7	46.5	45.2	47.2	47.2	58.4	57.7	60.2	59.4	61.2	61.3	63.5	62.2	48.6	48.3	50.0	50.0

In the past four years, student perceptions that they wouldn't be caught by their parents if they carried a handgun have decreased significantly in each grade, with 6th grade rates decreasing 1.9%, 8th grade rates decreasing 0.7%, 10th grade rates decreasing 1.2%, 12th grade rates decreasing 1.3%, and total combined rates decreasing 1.7% since 2003. Also in the past four years, 10th

and 12th grade rates of perceived availability of handguns have significantly increased (increases of 3.6% for the 10th grade and 4.0% for the 12th grade). Likewise in the past four years, 10th and 12th grade rates of believing they would be seen as cool if they carried a handgun have significantly increased (increases of 2.5% for the 10th grade and 2.7% for the 12th grade).

Figure 27



Violence

The APNA Survey also asked several questions about youths' violent behaviors and attitudes towards violence. Table 28 and Figure 28 show the questions that relate to violence. A review of the responses reveals that 20.2% of the youth in Arkansas have attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them at some time in their life, and 16.6% have attacked someone in the past 12 months. However, only a small percentage (4.1%) believe that it isn't at all wrong to attack someone to seriously hurt them. Though these results show that violent students are the minority, there's no denying that there are many youth in Arkansas who believe that violence is an acceptable way to resolve problems and are willing to hurt another person.

When looking at the results by grade, it appears that 8th and 10th graders have the most problems with violent behavior and attitudes. Tenth graders reported the highest rates of attacking someone in their lifetime (24.1%),

attacking someone in the past year (19.2%), and believing it was not wrong at all to attack someone (5.3%). Tenth graders had the highest rates of believing it was not wrong at all to pick a fight (8.1%). Grade 8 belonging to a gang in their lifetime (10.4%) was highest. With these high rates of violence in the 8th and 10th grade, it is no wonder that Arkansas 8th and 10th graders also showed the highest rates of not feeling safe at school (22.5% of 8th graders and 24.6% of 10th graders).

Since the 2005 survey, student reports of not feeling safe in school decreased 0.1% to 1.7% in each grade and 0.8% for the state total. Indications of belonging to a gang in their lifetime decreased 0.2% for 6th graders. 8th, 10th, and 12th graders increased gang activity since the 2005 survey. Sixth grade rates of attacking someone in their lifetime decreased 0.3% (from 14.7% in 2005 to 14.4% in 2006), and 6th grade rates of attacking someone in the past year decreased 0.1% (from 13.2% in 2005 to 13.1% in 2006).

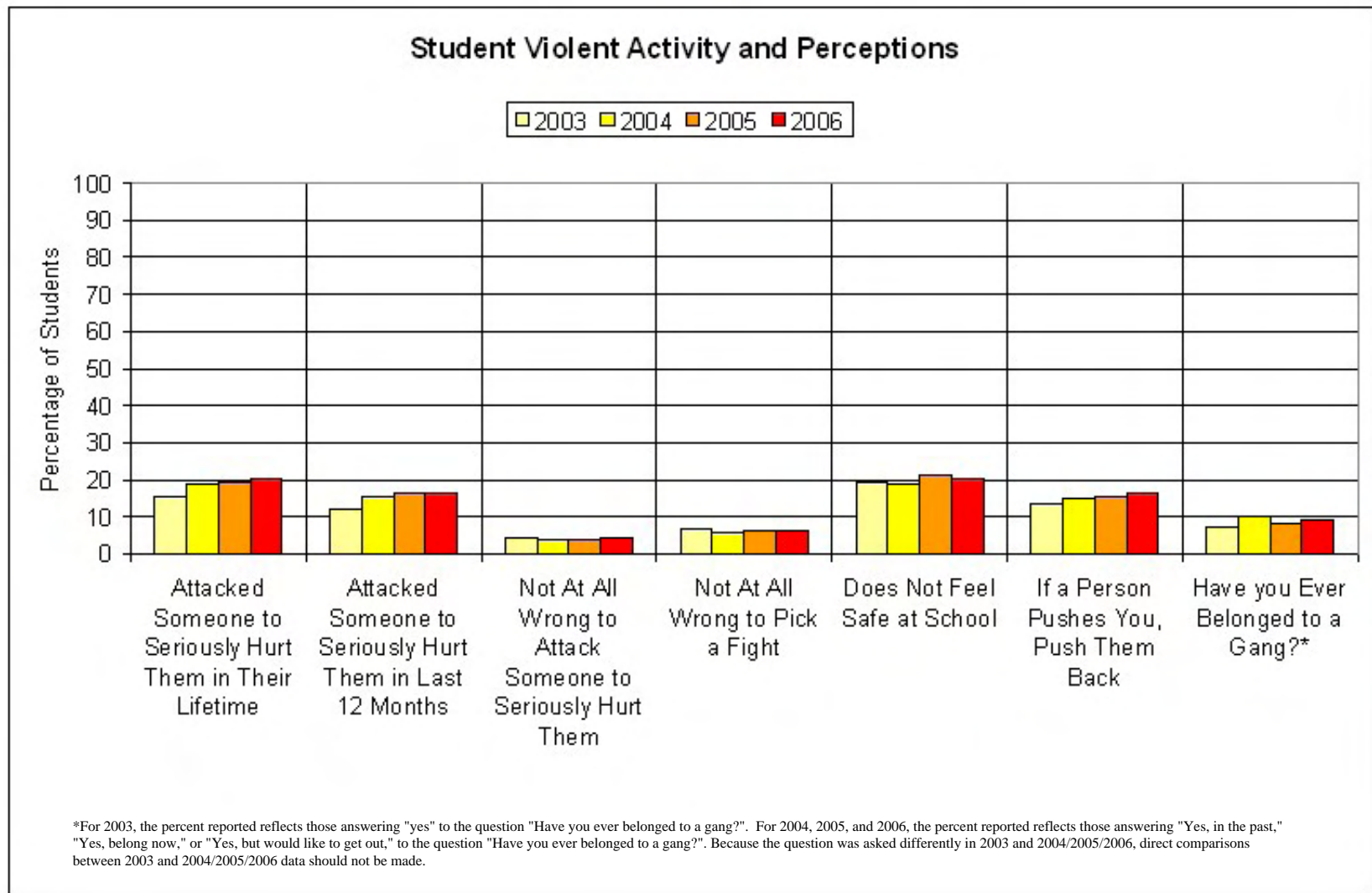
Table 28

Percentage of Youth Who Responded to Questions About Violence and Gangs																				
	6th Grade				8th Grade				10th Grade				12th Grade				Total			
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006
Attacked Someone to Seriously Hurt Them in Their Lifetime	9.9	13.4	14.7	14.4	15.8	19.6	19.7	20.5	18.4	22.0	22.9	24.1	18.6	21.7	21.3	22.5	15.6	19.0	19.4	20.2
Attacked Someone to Seriously Hurt Them in Past 12 Months	8.5	11.7	13.2	13.1	13.1	17.1	17.8	17.9	14.0	18.0	18.4	19.2	12.7	15.3	15.9	16.2	12.1	15.6	16.3	16.6
Not At All Wrong to Attack Someone to Seriously Hurt Them	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.6	4.6	4.1	4.3	4.4	5.1	4.8	4.7	5.3	4.1	3.7	3.8	4.5	4.1	3.7	3.8	4.1
Not At All Wrong to Pick a Fight	5.0	4.0	4.0	3.8	8.5	7.0	7.6	7.4	7.0	6.9	6.9	8.1	5.8	4.7	5.1	5.9	6.7	5.8	6.0	6.3
I Do Not Feel Safe At My School (re-sponse of "NO" or "no" to the statement "I feel safe at my school")	13.8	14.1	15.7	15.3	22.6	21.6	24.2	22.5	23.0	22.2	25.4	24.6	17.1	16.0	19.5	19.4	19.4	18.7	21.2	20.4
If a Person Pushes You, Push Them Back	11.0	13.1	13.6	13.1	14.0	16.6	17.3	18.2	14.8	16.2	16.6	18.8	13.0	13.4	13.7	15.0	13.3	14.9	15.4	16.3
Have you ever belonged to a gang? *For 2003, the percent reported reflects those answering "yes" to the question "Have you ever belonged to a gang?". For 2004, 2005, and 2006, the percent reported reflects those answering "Yes, in the past," "Yes, belong now," or "Yes, but would like to get out," to the question "Have you ever belonged to a gang?". Because the question was asked differently in 2003 and 2004/2005/2006, direct comparisons between 2003 and 2004/2005/2006 data should not be made.	7.1*	9.7	8.4	8.2	8.0*	12.0	9.7	10.4	7.7*	10.3	8.6	9.9	5.6*	6.3	5.9	6.9	7.2*	9.9	8.3	9.0

Table 28 shows that the percent of students indicating that they attacked someone in their lifetime and in the past year has increased significantly since the survey in 2003. For example, in the 2003 survey, 9.9% of 6th graders indicated that they had attacked someone to harm them in their lifetime, and 8.5% of 6th graders indicated attacking someone in the past year. In the

2006 survey, 6th grade lifetime attacks were reported 14.4%, and past-year attacks for 6th graders had risen to 13.1%. The same significant increases in attack to harm are found for all grades. Similarly, the percent of students indicating that if they were pushed, they would push the person back has significantly increased in all grades since the 2003 survey.

Figure 28



Academic Performance and Substance Use

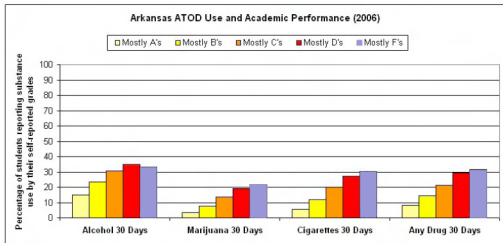
Table 29 and Figure 29 show a clear relationship between substance use and academic performance. Of the youth who report getting better grades, fewer have tried ATODs and fewer are currently using ATODs than those who report poorer grades. Failing (D or F) youth are approximately two times more likely to have used alcohol in the past 30 days, five times more likely to have used cigarettes in the past 30 days, six times more likely to have indicated use of marijuana in the past 30 days, and three times more likely to have used any drug in the past 30 days than “A” youth. Similar and more dramatic differences can be seen for individual drugs.

Obviously, the youth getting A’s are more invested in the education process and more bonded to school. The challenge of prevention programs is to develop methods of keeping all youth interested in learning and feeling attached to school. A survey of 1,000 youth on probation in Utah found that even though the probationers received poor grades and were often suspended from school, they still believed that education was important. Thus, many youth with lower grades have not given up on school and the education process, but are not able to succeed in a traditional school setting.

Table 29

Percentage Using ATODs by Academic Performance (2006)					
Drugs Used	Academic Performance				
	Mostly A's	Mostly B's	Mostly C's	Mostly D's	Mostly F's
Alcohol Lifetime	34.9	49.9	58.5	61.1	56.6
Alcohol 30 Days	15.0	22.6	30.6	34.9	33.1
Marijuana Lifetime	8.3	17.1	27.2	33.2	36.0
Marijuana 30 Days	3.4	7.5	13.5	19.3	21.6
Cigarettes Lifetime	19.1	35.1	47.4	54.8	53.4
Cigarettes 30 Days	5.4	12.1	20.1	27.3	30.3
Any Drug Lifetime	18.4	29.1	38.8	45.3	47.0
Any Drug 30 Days	8.2	14.4	21.4	29.2	31.3

Figure 29



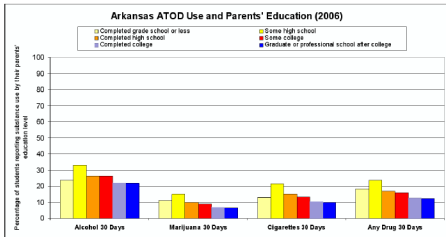
Parents' Education and Youth Substance Use

Research has shown that one of the best indicators of socioeconomic level is the parents' education. Like academic grades, there is a direct relationship between parent education and drug use, with lower levels of parent education corresponding with higher levels of youth drug use. In Arkansas, youth whose parents did not graduate from high school have a 11.0% higher 30-day use rate of cigarettes, 8.4% higher 30-day use rate of marijuana, 11.1% higher 30-day use rate of alcohol, and 10.9% higher 30-day use rate of any drug than youth whose parents were college graduates. Trends for all education levels can be seen on the following page in Figure 30. Thus, higher socioeconomic levels appear to be related to less substance use among all categories of drugs.

Table 30

Percentage Using ATODs by Parents' Education (2006)						
Drugs Used	Parents' Education					
	Completed Grade School or less	Some High School	Completed High School	Some College	Completed College	Completed Graduate School
Alcohol Lifetime	49.4	63.7	54.5	53.2	44.3	40.9
Alcohol 30 Days	23.7	33.0	26.3	26.3	21.9	21.8
Marijuana Lifetime	19.4	31.3	21.0	19.3	14.9	13.5
Marijuana 30 Days	11.0	15.2	9.7	9.0	6.8	6.5
Cigarettes Lifetime	36.9	51.4	40.4	36.3	28.3	24.5
Cigarettes 30 Days	12.9	21.6	15.0	13.2	10.6	9.9
Any Drug Lifetime	31.8	43.0	32.5	31.1	25.6	23.7
Any Drug 30 Days	18.3	23.6	16.9	15.7	12.7	12.3

Figure 30



Marijuana Use in Relation to Perceived Parental Acceptability

When parents have favorable attitudes toward drugs, they influence the attitudes and behavior of their children. For example, parental approval of young people's moderate drinking, even under parental supervision, increases the risk of the young person using marijuana. Further, in families where parents involve children in their own drug or alcohol behavior, for example, asking the child to light the parent's cigarette or to get the parent a beer, there is an increased likelihood that their children will become drug abusers in adolescence.

Table 31 and Figure 31 illustrate how even a small amount of perceived parental acceptability can lead to substance use. In the APNA Survey, students were asked how wrong their parents felt it was to use different ATODs. The table to the right displays the percentage of students who have used marijuana in their lifetime and in the past 30 days in relation to their responses about their parents' acceptance of marijuana use.

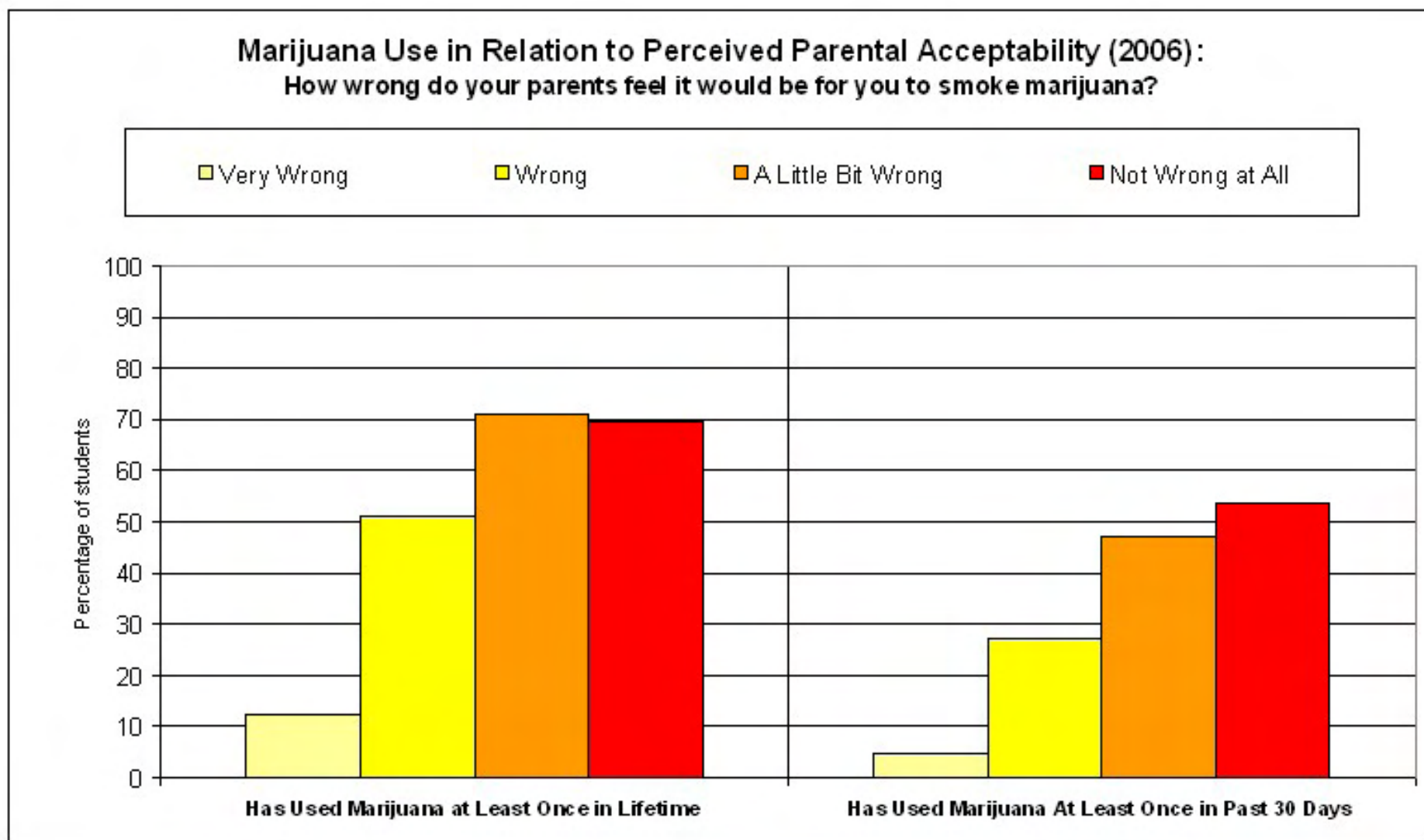
As can be seen, relatively few students (12.5% lifetime, 4.8% 30-day) use marijuana when their parents think it is "Very Wrong" to use it. In contrast, when a student believes that his/her parents agree with use somewhat (i.e. the parent only believes that it is "Wrong," not "Very Wrong"), use increases to 51.1% for lifetime use and 27.1% for 30-day use. Rates of use continue to increase as the perceived parental acceptability increases. There appears to be a decrease in lifetime use when comparing "A Little Bit Wrong" and "Not Wrong At All." This is not a significant difference, and the two percentages do not represent a difference in use.

These results do make a strong argument for the importance of parents having strong and clear standards and rules when it comes to ATOD use.

Table 31

Use in Relation to Perceived Parental Acceptability of Marijuana Use (2006)		
How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to smoke marijuana?	Has Used Marijuana At Least Once in Lifetime	Has Used Marijuana At Least Once in Past 30 Days
Very Wrong	12.5	4.8
Wrong	51.1	27.1
A Little Bit Wrong	71.0	47.2
Not Wrong At All	69.7	53.6

Figure 31



Marijuana Use in Relation to Perceived Peer Acceptability

During the elementary school years, children usually express anti-drug, anti-crime, and pro-social attitudes. They have difficulty imagining why people use drugs, commit crimes, and drop out of school. In middle school, as others they know participate in such activities, their attitudes often shift toward greater acceptance of these behaviors. This places youth at higher risk. The results provided in the following table and figure illustrate the relation between peer acceptability and individual drug use.

As with perceived parental acceptability, the slightest perceived peer acceptability seriously increases the chance that a student will use ATODs. In this section, lifetime and 30-day marijuana use results are looked at in relation to what youth thought were their chances of being seen as cool if they used marijuana.

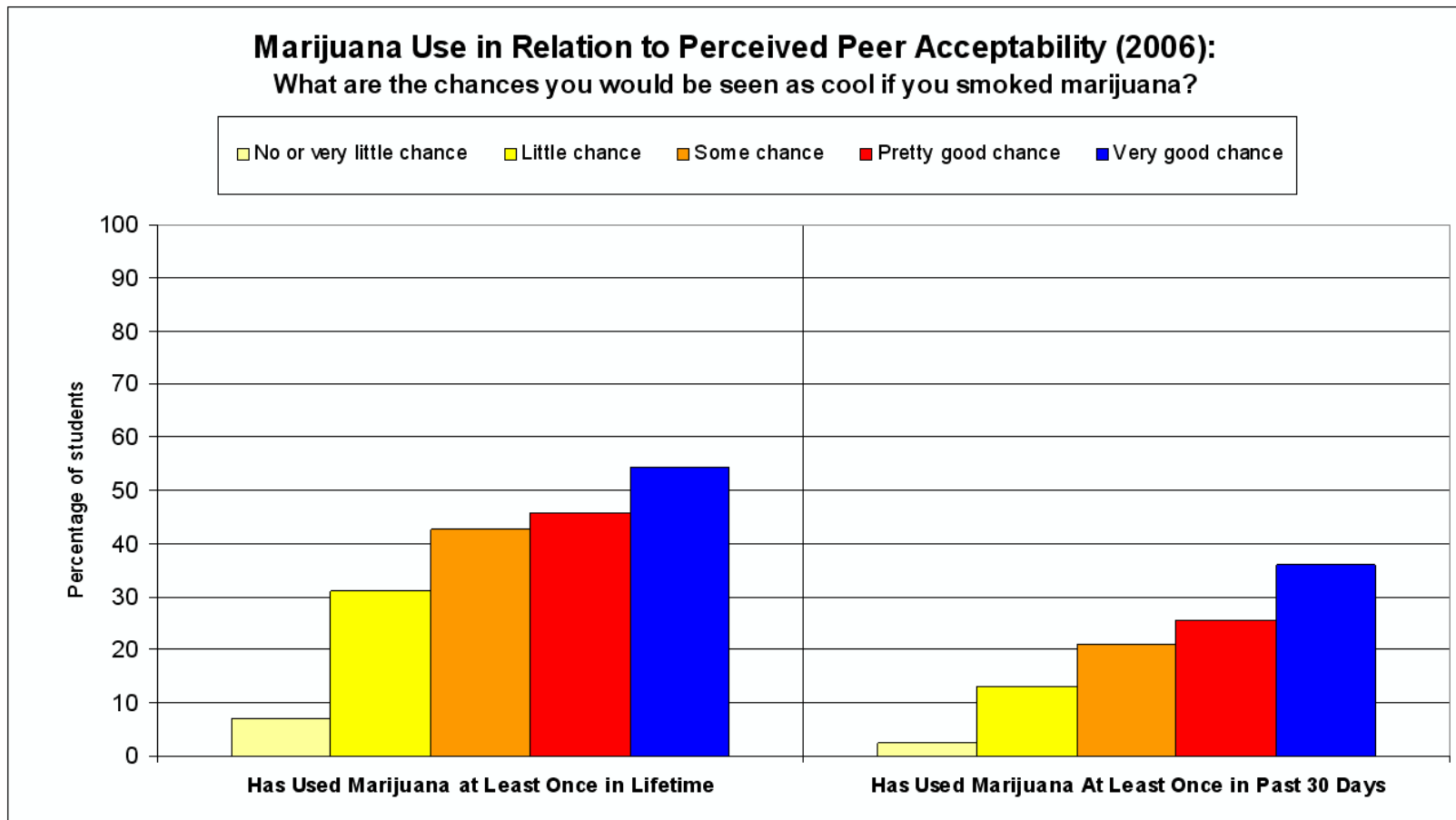
When youth thought there was “No or very little chance” that they would be seen as cool if they used marijuana, only 7.0% had tried marijuana in their lifetime, and only 2.3% had used it in the last month. However, when youth thought that there was even a “Little chance” that they would be seen as cool, marijuana use rates were four times higher for lifetime use (31.1%) and five times higher for past-month use (13.1%). Youth who thought that there was a “Very good chance” they would be seen as cool were seven times more likely to use marijuana in their lifetime than youth who perceive that marijuana use was not cool. Further the youth who thought there was a “Very good chance” they would be seen as cool were 15 times more likely to use marijuana in the past month than youth who perceive that marijuana use was not cool.

These results better illustrate how peer acceptability puts youth at risk for ATOD use, and suggests that a good way to decrease use is to get youth to decrease acceptability of drugs.

Table 32

Use in Relation to Perceived Peer Acceptability of Marijuana		
What are the chances you would be seen as cool if you smoked marijuana?	Has Used Marijuana At Least Once in Lifetime	Has Used Marijuana At Least Once in Past 30 Days
No or very little chance	7.0	2.3
Little chance	31.1	13.1
Some chance	42.8	21.0
Pretty good chance	45.8	25.6
Very good chance	54.2	35.9

Figure 32



Depressive Symptoms and Substance Use

The substance use rate of youth who reported depressive symptoms is much greater than those who have a much more positive outlook on life. The four depressive symptoms that were asked on the survey questionnaire were: 1) Sometimes I think that life is not worth it; 2) At times I think I am no good at all; 3) All in all, I am inclined to think that I am a failure; and 4) In the past year, have you felt depressed or sad MOST days, even if you felt OK sometimes? The questions were scored on a scale of 1 to 4 (NO!, no, yes, YES!). The survey respondents were divided into three groups. The first group was the depressed group that scored at least a mean of 3.75 on the depressive symptoms. This meant that those individuals marked “YES!” to all four items or marked “yes” to one item and “YES!” to three. The second group was the non-depressed group that marked “NO!” to all four of the items, and the third group was a middle group that comprised the remaining respondents. The Arkansas survey results show that there were 6,999 youth in the depressed group, 18,820 in the middle group, and 23,337 in the non-depressed group. The results of the substance use among the three groups is shown in Table 33.

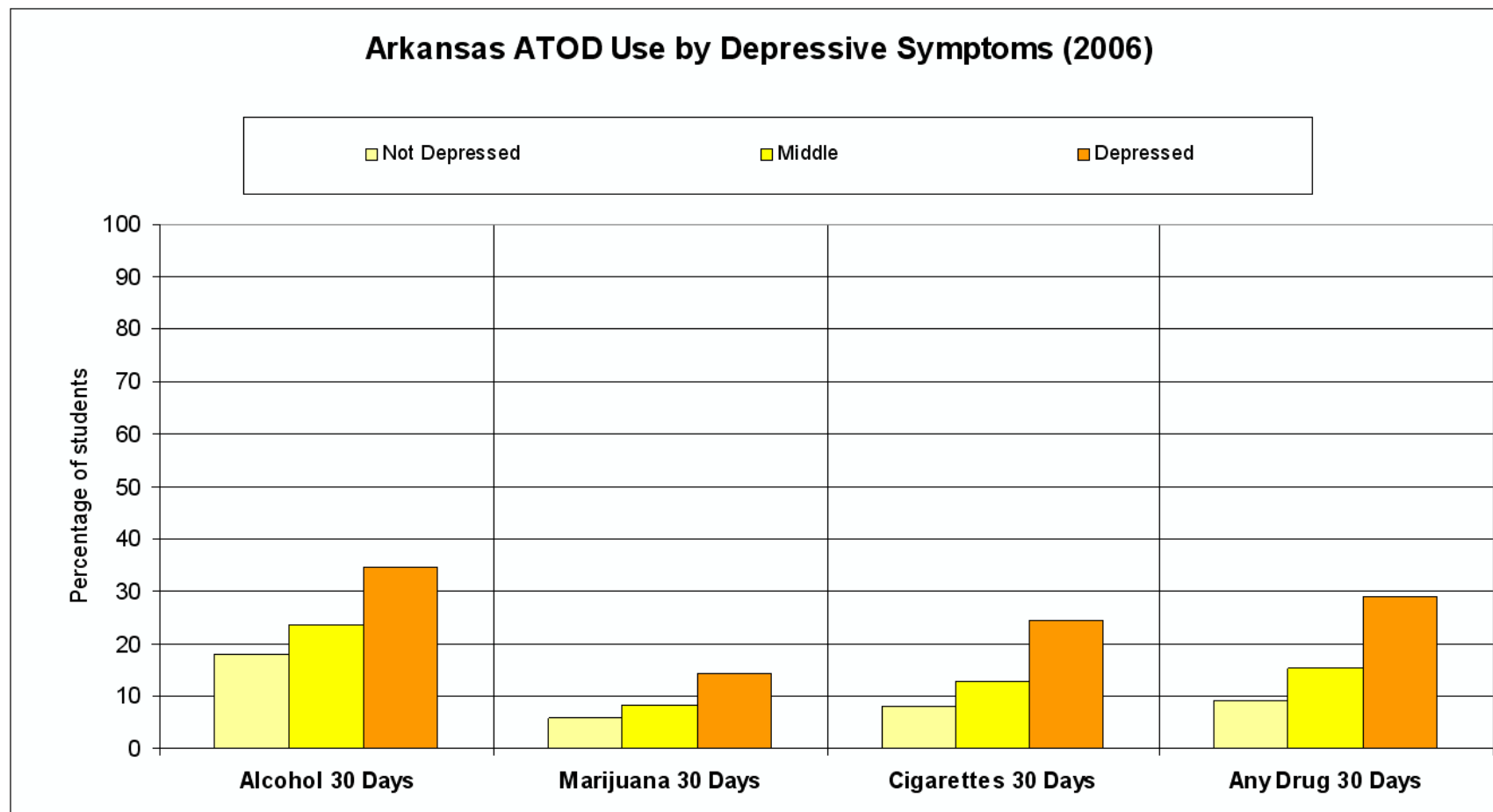
The results in Table 33 and Figure 33 show a strong link between youth who report depressive symptoms and ATOD use. When compared to the non-depressed group, the depressed youth are 1.91 times as likely to use alcohol in the 30 days prior to the survey, 3.06 times as likely to use cigarettes in the 30 days, 2.45 times as likely to use marijuana in the past 30 days, and 3.11 times as likely to have used any drug in the past 30 days.

The ATOD use rates of the middle depressive symptoms group were closer to the rates of the non-depressed group than they were to the depressed. For the substances, the usage rates for this group were anywhere from 2.4% to 11.3% higher than that of the non-depressed rate. Thus, individuals with a positive outlook on life (even with some depressive symptoms) tend to use fewer substances than peers with a high level of depressive symptoms.

Table 33

Percentage Using ATODs and Level of Depressive Symptoms (2006)			
	Level of Depressive Symptoms		
	Not Depressed	Middle	Depressed
Number of Youth	23,337	18,820	6,999
Alcohol Lifetime	38.8	50.1	65.0
Alcohol 30 Days	18.1	23.6	34.6
Marijuana Lifetime	13.0	17.8	28.7
Marijuana 30 Days	5.9	8.3	14.5
Cigarettes Lifetime	24.7	35.6	53.4
Cigarettes 30 Days	8.0	12.9	24.5
Any Drug Lifetime	19.9	30.4	48.6
Any Drug 30 Days	9.3	15.2	29.0

Figure 33



Sources of Obtaining Alcohol and Places of Alcohol Use

Tables 34 and 35 explain data related to sources and places of alcohol use for Arkansas students (if they used at all). Figure 34 shows where students usually obtained alcohol, and Figure 35 shows the place where they usually used alcohol. While students using alcohol may have obtained alcohol in various ways and used alcohol in various locations, students were asked to select the one best answer that typically described their method for obtaining alcohol and the place where they usually drank alcohol.

Sources of Obtaining Alcohol

Table 12 in Appendix E explains data related to sources and places of alcohol use of those who used, while the following tables refer to the entire respondent population.

Across all grades, the most prominent source of alcohol among Arkansas students is from someone over 21. This source becomes increasingly used as students progress from the 6th grade (20.14% obtained alcohol from someone over 21) to the 12th grade (51.39% obtained alcohol from someone over 21). The likelihood of alcohol-using students obtaining alcohol from someone under 21 also increases with increased grade level.

For 6th and 8th graders, the major sources for obtaining alcohol are getting it from home with a parent's permission (18.81% for the 6th grade, 15.82% for the 8th grade); from someone over 21 (20.14% for the 6th grade, 24.19% for the 8th grade); and from another source (25.84% for the 6th grade, 18.48% for the 8th grade). For 10th and 12th graders, the major sources for obtaining alcohol are getting it from someone over 21 (35.20% for the 10th grade, 51.39% for the 12th grade); from someone under 21 (18.61% for the 10th grade, 15.31% for the 12th grade); or from another source (13.83% for the 10th grade, 10.22% for the 12th grade).

Encouragingly, obtaining alcohol with a fake ID is rare, with only 1.71% of 6th graders, 1.28% of 8th graders, 1.14% of 10th graders, and 1.43% of 12th graders indicating that they obtained alcohol through use of a fake ID.

Places of Using Alcohol

Students in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades indicated that they usually drink alcohol at someone else's house. Students become more likely to drink at someone else's house as they increase in grade (28.41% in the 6th grade, 40.64% in the 8th grade, 51.21% in the 10th grade, and 58.61% in the 12th grade). The second highest place where youth usually drank was at their home (43.74% in the 6th grade, 35.99% in the 8th grade, 26.57% in the 10th grade, and 18.43% in the 12th grade).

The likelihood of drinking at someone else's home, hotel or motel, and in a car peaked in the 12th grade. This could be because students are provided more places to drink in general as they age. This could explain why preferred drinking at home peaks in the 6th grade and the popularity of drinking in an empty building or construction site generally decreases with increased grade level (2.40% in the 6th grade, 1.78% in 8th grade, 0.83% in the 10th grade, and 0.57% in the 12th grade). Students in lower grades have fewer places to go and fewer transportation options. Because of this, they would be more likely to drink at home or in a nearby building.

Table 34

Percentage of Students Indicating Usual Source of Obtaining Alcohol					
	6th	8th	10th	12th	Total
Did not drink	88.4	72.0	49.9	38.4	63.0
Bought it with a fake ID	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.5
Bought it without a fake ID	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.8	0.7
I got it from someone over 21	2.3	6.8	17.6	31.7	14.0
I got it from someone under 21	0.9	3.3	9.3	9.4	5.6
I got it from a brother or sister	0.6	1.4	2.4	2.0	1.6
I got it from home with a parent's permission	2.2	4.4	5.8	4.7	4.3
I got it from home without a parent's permission	0.9	3.4	3.0	1.1	2.2
I got it from another relative	1.0	2.3	2.8	2.2	2.1
A stranger bought it for me	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.2	0.6
I took it from a store	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Other	3.0	5.2	6.9	6.3	5.3

Table 35

Percentage of Students Indicating Place Where Used Alcohol					
	6th	8th	10th	12th	Total
Did not drink	89.2	72.6	50.5	39.0	63.0
At home	4.7	9.9	13.1	11.2	9.5
At someone else's home	3.1	11.1	25.3	35.7	18.2
At an open area	1.3	2.9	5.5	7.5	4.2
At a sporting event or concert	0.3	0.6	1.1	1.0	0.7
At a restaurant, bar, or club	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.7
At an empty building or construction site	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	4.0
At a hotel or motel	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.6
In a car	0.3	0.8	1.4	2.1	1.1
At school	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.7

Figure 34

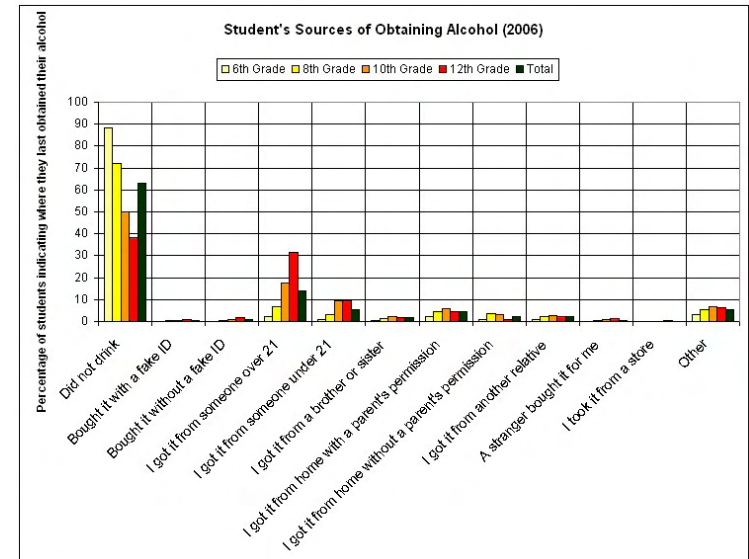
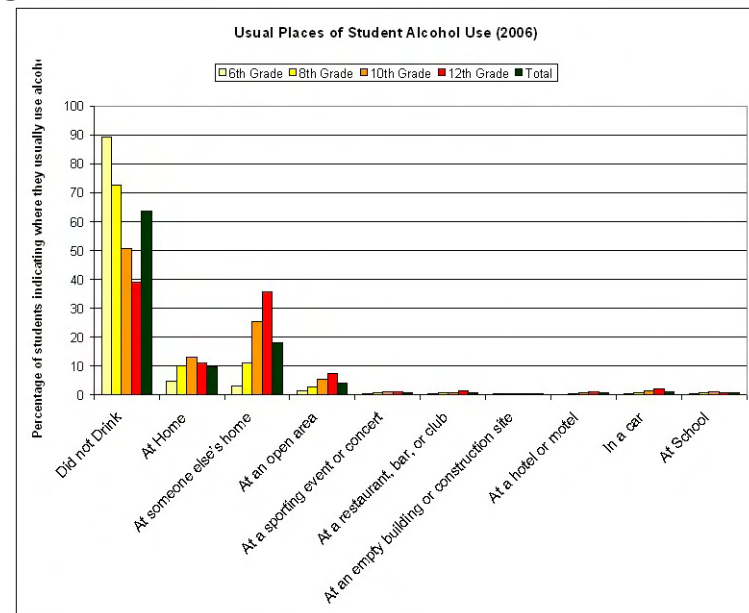


Figure 35



Sources of Obtaining Cigarettes and Places of Cigarette Use

Tables 36 and 37 explain data related to sources and places of cigarette use for Arkansas students (if they used at all). Figure 36 shows where students usually obtained cigarettes, and Figure 37 shows the place where they usually used cigarettes. While students using cigarettes may have obtained cigarettes in various ways and used cigarettes in various locations, students were asked to select the one best answer that typically described their method for obtaining cigarettes, and the place where they usually smoked cigarettes.

Sources of Obtaining Cigarettes

Table 13 in Appendix E explains data related to sources and places of cigarette use of those who used, while the following tables refer to the entire respondent population.

In the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades, the largest source of cigarettes among Arkansas students is from someone over 18. This source becomes increasingly more used as students progress from the 8th grade to the 12th grade (14.71% in the 8th grade, 35.51% in the 10th grade, and 38.02% in the 12th grade obtained cigarettes from someone over 18). The second largest source for obtaining cigarettes in the 6th, 8th, and 10th grades is getting them from someone under 18 (14.71% in the 6th grade, 11.04% in the 8th grade, and 19.03% in the 10th grade).

The percentage of students reporting that they obtained cigarettes through someone under 18 peaked in the 10th grade at 19.03% and decreased to 9.30% in the 12th grade. This could be due to many 18-year-old 12th graders having legal access to cigarettes, and therefore not needing someone to buy for them. Further, the percentage of students buying cigarettes without a fake ID also peaked in the 12th grade at 23.73%. This high rate in the 12th grade also reflects the ability of 18-year-old 12th graders to legally purchase cigarettes with their own state-issued ID.

For a small percentage of youth, their family is a source of obtaining cigarettes. For the entire survey population, 7.26% of 6th grade students indicated that they got their cigarettes from a brother or sister, 10.26% of 6th graders indicated that they got from home without a parent's permission,

and 7.74% of 6th graders indicated that they got them from another relative. It is interesting to note that there is a small difference between the percent of 10th grade students obtaining cigarettes from home without a parent's permission (6.40%) and those obtaining them with a parent's permission (5.48%).

As with obtaining alcohol, the rate of youth obtaining cigarettes with a fake ID is not high, with only 2.03% of 6th, 1.11% of 8th, 1.62% of 10th graders and 1.94% of 12th graders indicating that they obtained cigarettes using a fake ID.

Places of Using Cigarettes

Sixth, 8th, and 10th grade students indicated that they most often smoked at home (29.80% for 6th grade, 16.95% for 8th grade, 31.61% for 10th grade) and at someone else's home (27.46% for the 6th grade, 17.44% for the 8th grade, 28.46% for the 10th grade). Twelfth graders most often smoked in a car (30.85%) and at home (26.51%). Another area where students indicated that they usually smoked was in an open area (22.43% in the 6th grade, 12.30% in the 8th grade, 20.35% in the 10th grade, and 15.36% in the 12th grade).

The likelihood of smoking at a restaurant, bar, or club; at school; at an open area; and at a sporting event or concert all peaked in the 6th grade. The likelihood of smoking at home and at someone else's home peaked in the 10th grade. Smoking in a car peaked in the 12th grade. The popularity of smoking in an empty building or construction site decreases with increased grade level (3.79% in the 6th grade, 1.78% in the 8th grade, 1.45% in the 10th grade, and 0.45% in the 12th grade) – students in younger grades with fewer places to go, fewer transportation options, and feeling the stigma of underage smoking would be more likely to keep their smoking out of the home and the public eye by smoking in a nearby building or construction site that they could easily get to without a vehicle.

Table 36

Percentage of Students Indicating Usual Source of Obtaining Cigarettes					
	6th	8th	10th	12th	Total
Did not smoke	92.4	83.6	73.0	66.3	79.2
Bought them with a fake ID	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.4
Bought them without a fake ID	0.1	0.4	1.7	8.0	2.3
I got them from someone over 18	1.4	4.1	9.6	12.8	6.8
I got them from someone under 18	1.1	3.1	5.1	3.1	3.1
I got them from a brother or sister	0.6	1.3	1.3	0.9	1.0
I got them from home with a parent's permission	0.3	0.6	1.5	1.3	0.9
I got them from home without a parent's permission	0.8	1.9	1.7	0.7	1.3
I got them from another relative	0.6	1.2	1.3	0.7	1.0
A stranger bought them for me	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4
I took them from a store	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2
Other	2.3	3.1	3.7	4.8	3.4

Table 37

Percentage of Students Indicating Place Where Used Cigarettes					
	6th	8th	10th	12th	Total
Did not smoke	93.4	84.5	74.5	68.2	80.5
At home	2.0	4.6	8.1	8.4	5.7
At someone else's home	1.8	4.8	7.3	6.4	5.0
At an open area	1.5	3.4	5.2	4.9	3.7
At a sporting event or concert	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
At a restaurant, bar, or club	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3
At an empty building or construction site	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3
At a hotel or motel	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
In a car	0.4	0.9	2.9	9.8	3.3
At school	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.6

Figure 36

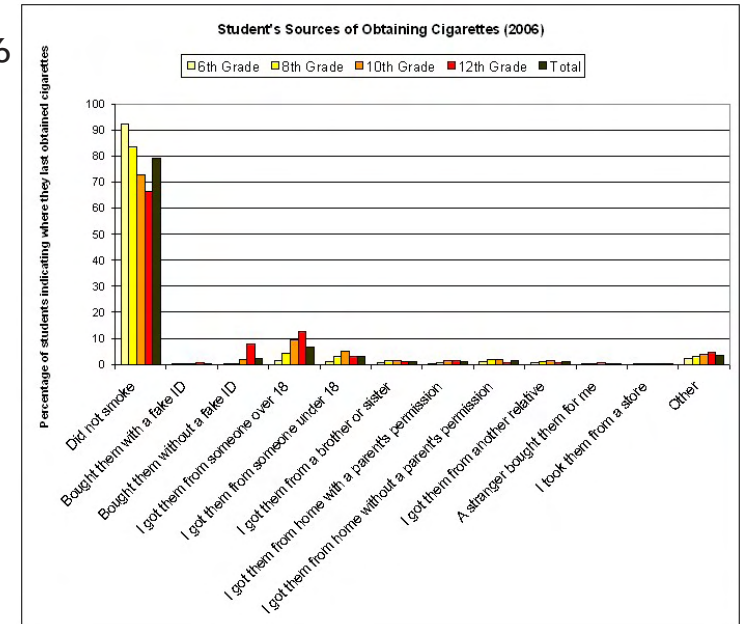
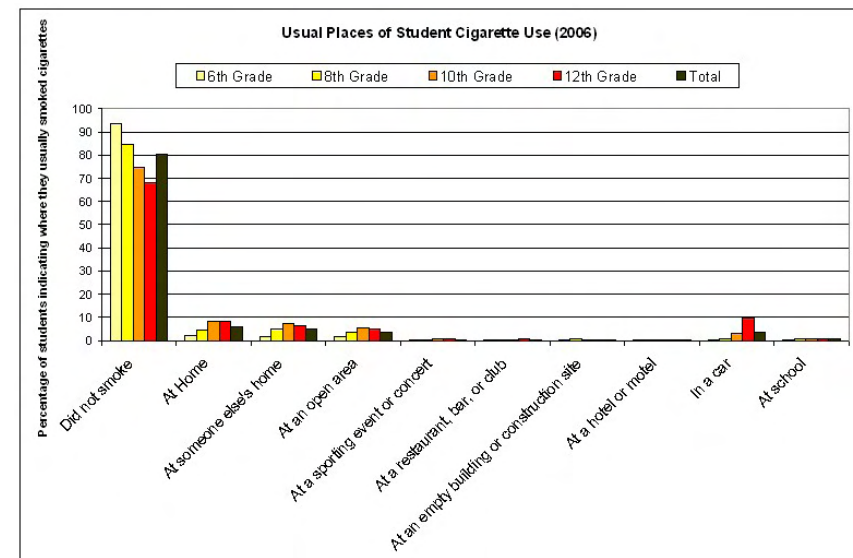


Figure 37



Appendix A: Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment 2006 Student Survey

Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey

1. Thank you for agreeing to participate in this survey. The purpose of this survey is to learn how students in our schools feel about their community, family, peers, and school. The survey also asks about health behaviors.
2. The survey is completely voluntary and anonymous. DO NOT put your name on the questionnaire.
3. This is not a test, so there are no right or wrong answers. We would like you to work quickly so you can finish.
4. All of the questions should be answered by completely filling in one of the answer spaces. If you do not find an answer that fits exactly, use the one that comes closest. If any question does not apply to you, or you are not sure what it means, just leave it blank. You can skip any question that you do not wish to answer.
5. For questions that have the following answers: **NO! no yes YES!**
Mark (the BIG) **YES!** if you think the statement is **DEFINITELY TRUE** for you.
Mark (the little) **yes** if you think the statement is **MOSTLY TRUE** for you.
Mark (the little) **no** if you think the statement is **MOSTLY NOT TRUE** for you.
Mark (the BIG) **NO!** if you think the statement is **DEFINITELY NOT TRUE** for you.

Example: Chocolate is the best ice cream flavor.

☐ NO! ☐ no ☒ yes ☐ YES!

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

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

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

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

1. Are you: ☐ Male ☐ Female
2. How old are you?
☐ 10 or younger ☐ 13 ☐ 16 ☐ 19 or older
☐ 11 ☐ 14 ☐ 17
☐ 12 ☐ 15 ☐ 18
3. What grade are you in?
☐ 6th ☐ 8th ☐ 10th ☐ 12th
☐ 7th ☐ 9th ☐ 11th
4. Are you Hispanic or Latino?
☐ No ☐ Yes
5. What is your race? Select one or more.
☐ Black or African American
☐ Asian
☐ American Indian
☐ Alaska Native

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

PLEASE DO NOT MARK IN THIS AREA

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The next section asks about your experiences at school.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

23. During the LAST FOUR WEEKS how many whole days of school have you missed because you skipped or 'cut'?

- ☐ None
☐ 1
☐ 2
☐ 3
☐ 4-5
☐ 6-10
☐ 11 or more

The next questions ask about your feelings and experiences in other parts of your life.

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

Number of friends

0 1 2 3 4

a. participated in clubs, organizations or activities at school?

b. smoked cigarettes?

c. tried beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) when their parents didn't know about it?

d. made a commitment to stay drug-free?

e. used marijuana?

f. tried to do well in school?

g. used LSD, cocaine, amphetamines, or other illegal drugs?

h. been suspended from school?

i. liked school?

j. carried a handgun?

k. sold illegal drugs?

l. regularly attended religious services?

m. stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?

n. been arrested?

o. dropped out of school?

p. been members of a gang?

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

Very good chance
Pretty good chance
Some chance
Little chance
No or very little chance

a. smoked cigarettes?

b. worked hard at school?

c. began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, that is, at least once or twice a month?

d. defended someone who was being verbally abused at school?

e. smoked marijuana?

f. carried a handgun?

g. regularly volunteered to do community service?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

41. I ignore rules that get in my way.

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

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

43. It is important to think before you act.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

51. How much do you think

people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they:

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

Great Risk
 Moderate Risk
 Slight Risk
 No Risk

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

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

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On how many occasions (if any) have you:

OCCASIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

- ☐ Not at all ☐ Three to five times per week
☐ Once or twice ☐ About once a day
☐ Once or twice per week ☐ More than once a day

78. Have you ever smoked cigarettes?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Not Wrong at All	A Little Bit Wrong	Wrong	Very Wrong
a. to use marijuana?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. to drink alcohol?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. to smoke cigarettes?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

82. 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"/>

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

	NO!	no	yes	YES!
83. If I had to move, I would miss the neighborhood I now live in.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

84. My neighbors notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.

	NO!	no	yes	YES!
84. My neighbors notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

85. I like my neighborhood.

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

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

	NO!	no	yes	YES!
86. There are lots of adults in my neighborhood I could talk to about something important.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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

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

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

	NO!	no	yes	YES!
88. There are people in my neighborhood who are proud of me when I do something well.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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

	NO!	no	yes	YES!
89. There are people in my neighborhood who encourage me to do my best.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

90. I feel safe in my neighborhood.

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

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

a. sports teams	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes
b. scouting	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes
c. boys and girls clubs	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes
d. 4-H clubs	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes
e. service clubs	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes

92. If a kid smoked marijuana in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?

	NO!	no	yes	YES!
92. 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"/>

93. If a kid drank some beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?

	NO!	no	yes	YES!
93. 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"/>

94. If a kid carried a handgun in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?

	NO!	no	yes	YES!
94. 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"/>

95. If you wanted to get some cigarettes, how easy would it be for you to get some?

	very easy	sort of easy	sort of hard	very hard
95. 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"/>

96. If you wanted to get some beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin), how easy would it be for you to get some?

	very easy	sort of easy	sort of hard	very hard
96. 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"/>

97. If you wanted to get a drug like cocaine, LSD, or amphetamines, how easy would it be for you to get some?

	very easy	sort of easy	sort of hard	very hard
97. 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"/>

98. If you wanted to get a handgun, how easy would it be for you to get one?

	very easy	sort of easy	sort of hard	very hard
98. 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"/>

99. If you wanted to get some marijuana, how easy would it be for you to get some?

	very easy	sort of easy	sort of hard	very hard
99. 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"/>

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.

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

	Not wrong at all	A little bit wrong	Wrong	Very wrong
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a. drink beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey or gin) regularly?

	Not wrong at all	A little bit wrong	Wrong	Very wrong
a. drink beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey or gin) regularly?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

b. smoke cigarettes?

	Not wrong at all	A little bit wrong	Wrong	Very wrong
b. smoke cigarettes?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

c. smoke marijuana?

	Not wrong at all	A little bit wrong	Wrong	Very wrong
c. smoke marijuana?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

d. steal something worth more than \$5?

	Not wrong at all	A little bit wrong	Wrong	Very wrong
d. steal something worth more than \$5?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

e. draw graffiti, write things, or draw pictures on buildings or other property (without the owner's permission)?

	Not wrong at all	A little bit wrong	Wrong	Very wrong
e. draw graffiti, write things, or draw pictures on buildings or other property (without the owner's permission)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

f. pick a fight with someone?

	Not wrong at all	A little bit wrong	Wrong	Very wrong
f. pick a fight with someone?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

101. Have any of your brothers or sisters ever:

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

	NO!	no	yes	YES!
102. The rules in my family are clear.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
103. People in my family often insult or yell at each other.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
104. When I am not at home, one of my parents knows where I am and who I am with.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
105. We argue about the same things in my family over and over.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
106. If you drank some beer or wine or liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
107. My family has clear rules about alcohol and drug use.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
108. If you carried a handgun without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
109. If you skipped school would you be caught by your parents?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
110. Do you feel very close to your mother?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
111. Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your mother?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
112. My parents ask me what I think before most family decisions affecting me are made.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
113. Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your father?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
114. Do you enjoy spending time with your mother?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
115. Do you enjoy spending time with your father?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
116. If I had a personal problem, I could ask my mom or dad for help.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

123. My parents notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.

☐ Never or Almost Never ☐ Often
☐ Sometimes ☐ All the Time

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

☐ Never or Almost Never ☐ Often
☐ Sometimes ☐ All the Time

125. How many brothers and sisters, including stepbrothers and stepsisters, do you have that are younger than you?

☐ 0 ☐ 2 ☐ 4
☐ 1 ☐ 3 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 or more

126. How many brothers and sisters, including stepbrothers and stepsisters, do you have that are older than you?

☐ 0 ☐ 2 ☐ 4
☐ 1 ☐ 3 ☐ 5 ☐ 6 or more

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

☐ No ☐ Yes

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

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

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

☐ No ☐ Yes

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

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

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

☐ No ☐ Yes

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

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

133. Have you attended a RAVE party?

☐ NO! ☐ no ☐ yes ☐ YES!

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

☐ NO! ☐ no ☐ yes ☐ YES!

135. 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:

35. 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	Number of friends
a. attended a RAVE party?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
b. used drugs while at a Rave party?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

- a. attended a RAVE party?

- b. used drugs while at a Rave party?

136. 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

137. 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

138. 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

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

☐ I did not smoke cigarettes in the past year

☐ at my home

☐ at someone else's home

☐ at an open area like a park, beach, field, back road, woods, or a street corner

☐ at a sporting event or concert

☐ at a restaurant, bar, or a nightclub

☐ at an empty building or a construction site

☐ at a hotel/motel

☐ in a car

☐ at school

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

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

Thank you for completing the survey.

Appendix B: Risk and Protective Factors and Their Associated Scales

Community Domain Protective Factors

Protective Factor

Associated Scales

Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement

Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement

Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement

Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement

Community Domain Risk Factors

Risk Factor

Associated Scales

Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization

Low Neighborhood Attachment
Community Disorganization

Transitions & Mobility

Transitions & Mobility

Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use, Firearms, and Crime

Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use

Availability of Drugs and Firearms

Perceived Availability of Drugs
Perceived Availability of Handguns

Media Portrayals of Violence

No Scale

Extreme Economic Deprivation

No Scale

Family Domain Protective Factors

Protective Factor

Associated Scales

Family Attachment

Family Attachment

Family Opportunities for Positive Involvement

Family Opportunities for Positive Involvement

Family Rewards for Positive Involvement

Family Rewards for Positive Involvement

Appendix B (Cont.): Risk and Protective Factors and Their Associated Scales

Family Domain Risk Factors

Risk Factor

Associated Scales

Family Management Problems

Poor Family Management

Family Conflict

Family Conflict

Family Involvement in the Problem Behavior

Family History of Antisocial Behavior

Favorable Parental Attitudes Towards The Problem Behavior

Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use

School Domain Protective Factors

Protective Factor

Associated Scales

School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement

School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement

School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement

School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement

School Domain Risk Factors

Risk Factor

Associated Scales

Academic Failure Beginning in Late Elementary School

Academic Failure

Lack of Commitment to School

Low School Commitment

Appendix B (Cont.): Risk and Protective Factors and Their Associated Scales

Individual-Peer Protective Factors

Protective Factor

Associated Scales

Religiosity

Religiosity

Social Skills

Social Skills

Belief in the Moral Order

Belief in the Moral Order

Prosocial Involvement

Prosocial Involvement

Rewards for Prosocial Involvement

Rewards for Prosocial Involvement

Interaction with Prosocial Peers

Interaction with Prosocial Peers

Individual-Peer Risk Factors

Risk Factor

Associated Scales

Rebelliousness

Rebelliousness

Early and Persistent Antisocial Behavior

Early Initiation of Drug use
Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior

Friends Who Engage in the Problem Behavior

Interaction with Antisocial Peers
Friends' Use of Drugs
Rewards for Antisocial Behavior

Favorable Attitudes Towards the Problem Behavior

Attitudes Favorable Towards Antisocial Behavior
Attitudes Favorable Towards Drug Use
Perceived Risks of Drug Use
Intention to Use

Early Initiative of the Problem Behavior

Early Initiative of Drug Use
Early Initiative of Antisocial Behavior

Gang Involvement

Gang Involvement

Constitutional Factors

Sensation Seeking
Depressive Symptoms

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

Question	Response	#	%
1. Are you?	male	31,480	48.3
	female	33,702	51.7
2. How old are you?	10 or younger	81	0.1
	11	10,801	6.3
	12	6,338	9.6
	13	11,486	17.4
	14	6,250	9.4
	15	11,108	16.8
	16	6,540	9.9
	17	9,568	14.5
	18	3,700	5.6
	19 or older	290	0.4
3. What grade are you in?	6th	18,100	27.2
	8th	18,076	27.1
	10th	16,818	25.2
	12th	13,658	20.5

Question	Response	#	%
4. Are you Hispanic or Latino?	Hispanic or Latino	5,918	9.1
5. What is your race? (Select one or more)	African American	11,214	16.2
	Asian	1,196	1.7
	American Indian	3,332	4.8
	Alaska Native	176	0.3
	White	47,646	69.0
	Pacific Islander	458	0.7
	Other	5,065	7.3
6. What is the highest level of schooling your mother or father completed?	Completed grade school or less	1,500	2.3
	Some high school	5,195	8.0
	Completed high school	13,544	20.8
	Some college	10,330	15.8
	Completed college	14,961	22.9
	Graduate or professional degree	5,848	9.0
	Don't know	12,974	19.9
	Does not apply	845	1.3

Question	Response	#	%
7. Think of where you live most of the time. Which of the following people live there with you? (Choose all that apply.)	Mother	56,761	85.7
	Stepmother	3,845	5.8
	Foster Mother	402	0.6
	Grandmother	6,692	10.1
	Aunt	2,629	4.0
	Father	38,344	57.9
	Stepfather	10,611	16.0
	Foster Father	332	0.5
	Grandfather	3,786	5.8
	Uncle	2,552	3.9
	Other Adults	1,850	2.8
	Brother(s)	28,803	43.5
	Stepbrother(s)	2,995	4.5
	Sister(s)	27,479	41.5
	Stepsister(s)	2,796	4.2
	Other children	3,511	5.3
8. In my school, students have lots of chances to help decide things like class activities and rules.	NO!	11,775	17.8
	no	23,292	35.3
	yes	25,583	38.8
	YES!	5,346	8.1
9. Teachers ask me to work on special classroom projects.	NO!	8,177	12.4
	no	27,637	41.9
	yes	24,848	37.6
	YES!	5,354	8.1
10. My teacher(s) notices when I am doing a good job and lets me know about it.	NO!	4,237	6.4
	no	11,962	18.2
	yes	33,608	51.0
	YES!	16,059	24.4

Question	Response	#	%
11. There are a lot of chances for students in my school to get involved in sports, clubs, and other school activities outside of class.	NO!	2,239	3.4
	no	5,106	7.7
	yes	24,636	37.2
	YES!	34,226	51.7
12. There are lots of chances for students in my school to talk with a teacher one-on-one.	NO!	3,483	5.3
	no	12,235	18.5
	yes	32,182	48.7
	YES!	18,141	27.5
13. I feel safe at my school.	NO!	5,052	7.7
	no	8,429	12.8
	yes	32,077	48.6
	YES!	20,446	31.0
14. The school lets my parents know when I have done something well.	NO!	12,200	18.5
	no	25,487	38.7
	yes	20,270	30.7
	YES!	7,927	12.0
15. My teachers praise me when I work hard in school.	NO!	8,858	13.4
	no	22,559	34.3
	yes	26,476	40.3
	YES!	7,743	11.8
16. Are your school grades better than the grades of most students in your class?	NO!	10,859	16.5
	no	28,389	43.2
	yes	20,244	30.8
	YES!	6,255	9.5

Question	Response	#	%
17. I have lots of chances to be part of class discussions or activities.	NO!	3,265	5.0
	no	10,711	16.3
	yes	35,781	54.4
	YES!	16,036	24.4
18. Now think back over the past year in school, how often did you:			
a. enjoy being in school?	Never	5,462	8.3
	Seldom	7,657	11.6
	Sometimes	25,651	38.8
	Often	16,796	25.4
	Almost Always	10,485	15.9
b. hate being in school?	Never	7,672	11.7
	Seldom	11,065	16.8
	Sometimes	22,872	34.8
	Often	17,268	26.2
	Almost Always	6,938	10.5
c. try to do your best work in school?	Never	682	1.0
	Seldom	1,907	2.9
	Sometimes	9,600	14.6
	Often	19,120	29.1
	Almost Always	34,353	52.3
19. How often do you feel that the school work you are assigned is meaningful and important?	Never	4,612	7.0
	Seldom	10,894	16.6
	Sometimes	21,035	32.0
	Often	17,564	26.7
	Almost Always	11,715	17.8

Question	Response	#	%
20. Putting them all together, what were your grades like last year?	Mostly F's	1,113	1.7
	Mostly D's	2,917	4.4
	Mostly C's	14,175	21.3
	Mostly B's	24,758	37.1
	Mostly A's	23,689	35.5
21. How important do you think the things you are learning in school are going to be for your later life?	Very important	23,972	36.3
	Quite important	17,400	26.3
	Fairly important	15,656	23.7
	Slightly important	7,164	10.8
	Not at all important	1,860	2.8
22. How interesting are most of your courses to you?	Very interesting and stimulating	7,095	10.7
	Quite interesting	17,468	26.5
	Fairly interesting	24,503	37.2
	Slightly Dull	11,487	17.4
	Very Dull	5,264	8.0
23. During the LAST FOUR WEEKS how many whole days of school have you missed because you skipped or "cut"?	none	50,571	73.2
	1	7,588	11.0
	2	4,186	6.1
	3	2,780	4.0
	4 to 5	2,329	3.4
	6 to 10	847	1.2
	11 or more	765	1.1

Question	Response	#	%
24. Think of your four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year (12 months), how many of your best friends have...			
a. participated in clubs, organizations or activities at school?	0 Friends	8,030	12.3
	1 Friend	7,872	12.0
	2 Friends	11,631	17.8
	3 Friends	10,555	16.1
	4 Friends	27,371	41.8
b. smoked cigarettes?	0 Friends	43,647	62.4
	1 Friend	9,712	13.9
	2 Friends	6,283	8.9
	3 Friends	3,851	5.5
	4 Friends	6,427	9.2
c. tried beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) when their parents didn't know about it?	0 Friends	34,031	48.6
	1 Friend	9,190	13.1
	2 Friends	7,588	10.8
	3 Friends	5,715	8.2
	4 Friends	13,516	19.3
d. made a commitment to stay drug free?	0 Friends	14,620	22.4
	1 Friend	7,659	11.7
	2 Friends	6,699	10.3
	3 Friends	6,936	10.6
	4 Friends	29,414	45.0
e. used marijuana?	0 Friends	49,044	70.3
	1 Friend	6,868	9.9
	2 Friends	4,583	6.6
	3 Friends	3,226	4.6
	4 Friends	5,975	8.6

Question	Response	#	%
f. tried to do well in school?	0 Friends	2,595	3.7
	1 Friend	4,086	5.9
	2 Friends	8,604	12.3
	3 Friends	13,557	19.4
	4 Friends	40,608	58.2
g. used LSD, cocaine, amphetamines, or other illegal drugs?	0 Friends	60,221	86.1
	1 Friend	4,552	6.5
	2 Friends	2,145	3.1
	3 Friends	1,120	1.6
	4 Friends	1,916	2.7
h. been suspended from school?	0 Friends	43,343	62.1
	1 Friend	12,394	17.7
	2 Friends	6,404	9.2
	3 Friends	2,971	4.3
	4 Friends	4,724	6.8
i. liked school?	0 Friends	16,631	25.4
	1 Friend	8,226	12.6
	2 Friends	13,438	20.5
	3 Friends	11,604	17.7
	4 Friends	15,539	23.7
j. carried a handgun?	0 Friends	62,909	90.0
	1 Friend	3,121	4.5
	2 Friends	1,507	2.2
	3 Friends	750	1.1
	4 Friends	1,686	2.4

Question	Response	#	%
k. sold illegal drugs?	0 Friends	60,293	86.6
	1 Friend	4,292	6.2
	2 Friends	2,204	3.2
	3 Friends	1,020	1.5
	4 Friends	1,810	2.5
l. regularly attended religious services?	0 Friends	12,085	18.6
	1 Friend	8,992	13.9
	2 Friends	12,418	19.1
	3 Friends	11,835	18.2
	4 Friends	19,594	30.2
m. stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?	0 Friends	63,888	91.2
	1 Friend	3,410	4.9
	2 Friends	1,234	1.7
	3 Friends	495	0.7
	4 Friends	1,001	1.4
n. been arrested?	0 Friends	56,410	80.6
	1 Friend	7,188	10.2
	2 Friends	3,178	4.5
	3 Friends	1,332	1.9
	4 Friends	1,840	2.6
o. dropped out of school?	0 Friends	62,413	89.2
	1 Friend	4,692	6.7
	2 Friends	1,534	2.2
	3 Friends	588	0.8
	4 Friends	729	1.0

Question	Response	#	%
p. been members of a gang?	0 Friends	58,413	83.5
	1 Friend	4,400	6.3
	2 Friends	2,241	3.2
	3 Friends	1,179	1.7
	4 Friends	3,735	5.3
25. What are the chances you would be seen as cool if you...			
a. smoked cigarettes?	No or Very Little Chance	45,243	69.2
	Little Chance	9,888	15.1
	Some Chance	6,007	9.2
	Pretty Good Chance	2,440	3.7
	Very Good Chance	1,823	2.8
b. worked hard at school?	No or Very Little Chance	8,020	12.3
	Little Chance	9,256	14.2
	Some Chance	14,368	22.0
	Pretty Good Chance	14,587	22.3
	Very Good Chance	19,136	29.3
c. began drinking alcohol beverages regularly, that is, at least once or twice a month?	No or Very Little Chance	36,503	55.7
	Little Chance	9,086	13.9
	Some Chance	8,794	13.4
	Pretty Good Chance	6,595	10.1
	Very Good Chance	4,548	6.9
d. defend someone being verbally abused at school?	No or Very Little Chance	10,330	15.8
	Little Chance	7,805	11.9
	Some Chance	13,861	21.2
	Pretty Good Chance	15,206	23.3
	Very Good Chance	18,181	27.8

Question	Response	#	%
e. smoked marijuana?	No or Very Little Chance	45,662	69.8
	Little Chance	6,857	10.5
	Some Chance	5,568	8.5
	Pretty Good Chance	3,444	5.3
	Very Good Chance	3,816	5.8
f. carried a handgun?	No or Very Little Chance	52,995	81.1
	Little Chance	5,445	8.3
	Some Chance	3,074	4.7
	Pretty Good Chance	1,637	2.5
	Very Good Chance	2,159	3.3
g. regularly volunteered to do community services?	No or Very Little Chance	19,333	29.6
	Little Chance	12,332	18.9
	Some Chance	13,986	21.4
	Pretty Good Chance	9,525	14.6
	Very Good Chance	10,215	15.6
26. How old were you when you first:			
a. smoked marijuana?	Never have	57,365	81.1
	10 or younger	1,526	2.2
	11	1,167	1.7
	12	1,668	2.4
	13	2,412	3.4
	14	2,242	3.2
	15	2,147	3.0
	16	1,418	2.0
	17 or Older	704	1.0

Question	Response	#	%
b. smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?	Never have	44,255	62.7
	10 or younger	9,933	14.1
	11	3,588	5.1
	12	3,406	4.8
	13	3,161	4.5
	14	2,294	3.3
	15	2,018	2.9
	16	1,171	1.7
c. had more than a sip or two of beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin)?	17 or Older	663	0.9
	Never have	33,698	47.9
	10 or younger	10,025	14.2
	11	4,213	6.0
	12	4,412	6.3
	13	5,491	7.8
	14	4,639	6.6
	15	4,115	5.8
d. began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, that is, at least once or twice a month?	16	2,604	3.7
	17 or Older	1,218	1.7
	Never have	56,032	79.4
	10 or younger	1,161	1.6
	11	865	1.2
	12	1,246	1.8
	13	2,039	2.9
	14	2,413	3.4
e. used phenoxydine (pox, px, breeze)?	15	3,028	4.3
	16	2,368	3.4
	17 or Older	1,392	2.0
	Never have	66,652	100.0

Question	Response	#	%
f. got suspended from school?	Never have	54,230	77.1
	10 or younger	5,028	7.2
	11	2,338	3.3
	12	2,330	3.3
	13	2,368	3.4
	14	1,783	2.5
	15	1,223	1.7
	16	676	1.0
	17 or Older	341	0.5
g. got arrested?	Never have	64,461	91.2
	10 or younger	695	1.0
	11	589	0.8
	12	737	1.0
	13	963	1.3
	14	969	1.4
	15	932	1.3
	16	624	0.9
	17 or Older	435	0.6
h. carried a handgun?	Never have	64,999	92.7
	10 or younger	1,524	2.2
	11	775	1.1
	12	630	0.9
	13	606	0.9
	14	524	0.7
	15	470	0.7
	16	309	0.4
	17 or Older	268	0.4

Question	Response	#	%
i. attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	Never have	55,743	79.2
	10 or younger	4,260	6.0
	11	2,152	3.1
	12	1,927	2.7
	13	2,147	3.0
	14	1,548	2.2
	15	1,365	1.9
	16	819	1.2
j. belonged to a gang?	17 or Older	460	0.7
	Never have	65,097	92.3
	10 or younger	1,273	1.8
	11	894	1.3
	12	838	1.2
	13	896	1.3
	14	633	0.9
	15	445	0.6
27. How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to:	16	275	0.4
	17 or Older	163	0.2
	a. take a handgun to school?		
	Very Wrong	59,067	89.1
	Wrong	5,140	7.7
	A Little Bit Wrong	1,362	2.1
	Not Wrong at All	760	1.1
	b. steal anything worth more than \$5?		
	Very Wrong	40,280	60.9
	Wrong	18,339	27.7
	A Little Bit Wrong	5,887	8.9
	Not Wrong at All	1,638	2.5

Question	Response	#	%
c. pick a fight with someone?	Very Wrong	26,605	40.4
	Wrong	21,153	32.1
	A Little Bit Wrong	13,967	21.2
	Not Wrong at All	4,154	6.3
d. attack someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	Very Wrong	44,366	67.0
	Wrong	12,923	19.5
	A Little Bit Wrong	6,143	9.3
	Not Wrong at All	2,744	4.2
e. stay away from school all day when their parents think they are at school?	Very Wrong	37,703	57.0
	Wrong	16,033	24.2
	A Little Bit Wrong	9,065	13.7
	Not Wrong at All	3,397	5.1
f. drink beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey or gin) regularly?	Very Wrong	37,820	57.1
	Wrong	11,513	17.4
	A Little Bit Wrong	10,541	15.9
	Not Wrong at All	6,352	9.6
g. smoke cigarettes?	Very Wrong	41,167	62.2
	Wrong	11,700	17.7
	A Little Bit Wrong	7,491	11.3
	Not Wrong at All	5,859	8.8
h. smoke marijuana?	Very Wrong	49,876	75.4
	Wrong	6,939	10.5
	A Little Bit Wrong	4,627	7.0
	Not Wrong at All	4,729	7.1

Question	Response	#	%
i. use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or another illegal drug?	Very Wrong	60,104	90.7
	Wrong	3,483	5.3
	A Little Bit Wrong	1,329	2.0
	Not Wrong at All	1,315	2.0
28. At school during the past year, did you receive help from the resource teacher or other special education teacher?	No	50,961	86.3
	Yes	8,090	13.7
29. How many times have you done the following things:			
a. done what feels good no matter what?	Never	18,582	28.4
	Done it, not in past year	9,388	14.3
	Less than once a month	7,144	10.9
	About once a month	6,267	9.6
	2 or 3 times a month	7,881	12.0
	Once a week or more	16,206	24.8
b. done something dangerous because someone dared you to do it?	Never	33,568	50.8
	Done it, not in past year	14,738	22.3
	Less than once a month	6,760	10.2
	About once a month	4,223	6.4
	2 or 3 times a month	3,389	5.1
	Once a week or more	3,366	5.1
c. done crazy things even if they are a little dangerous?	Never	23,438	35.5
	Done it, not in past year	14,889	22.5
	Less than once a month	8,091	12.3
	About once a month	5,902	8.9
	2 or 3 times a month	5,877	8.9
	Once a week or more	7,845	11.9

Question	Response	#	%
30. How many times in the past year (12 months) have you:			
a. been suspended from school?	Never	57,635	86.9
	1 or 2 Times	6,518	9.8
	3 to 5 Times	1,248	1.9
	6 to 9 Times	452	0.7
	10 to 19 Times	222	0.3
	20 to 29 Times	65	0.1
	30 to 39 Times	30	0.0
	40+ Times	178	0.3
b. carried a handgun?	Never	62,261	93.9
	1 or 2 Times	1,623	2.4
	3 to 5 Times	684	1.0
	6 to 9 Times	409	0.6
	10 to 19 Times	333	0.5
	20 to 29 Times	203	0.3
	30 to 39 Times	103	0.2
	40+ Times	673	1.0
c. sold illegal drugs?	Never	62,290	94.8
	1 or 2 Times	1,164	1.8
	3 to 5 Times	559	0.9
	6 to 9 Times	365	0.6
	10 to 19 Times	321	0.5
	20 to 29 Times	206	0.3
	30 to 39 Times	86	0.1
	40+ Times	700	1.1

Question	Response	#	%
d. stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?	Never	64,083	96.8
	1 or 2 Times	1,306	2.0
	3 to 5 Times	290	0.4
	6 to 9 Times	162	0.2
	10 to 19 Times	106	0.2
	20 to 29 Times	54	0.1
	30 to 39 Times	26	0.0
	40+ Times	200	0.3
e. participated in clubs, organizations or activities at school?	Never	13,767	20.8
	1 or 2 Times	13,646	20.6
	3 to 5 Times	9,740	14.7
	6 to 9 Times	6,063	9.2
	10 to 19 Times	5,333	8.1
	20 to 29 Times	3,623	5.5
	30 to 39 Times	1,875	2.8
	40+ Times	12,080	18.3
f. been arrested?	Never	61,975	93.7
	1 or 2 Times	3,009	4.5
	3 to 5 Times	570	0.9
	6 to 9 Times	249	0.4
	10 to 19 Times	114	0.2
	20 to 29 Times	64	0.1
	30 to 39 Times	33	0.0
	40+ Times	136	0.2

Question	Response	#	%
g. done extra work on your own for school?	Never	19,805	30.0
	1 or 2 Times	15,454	23.4
	3 to 5 Times	10,018	15.2
	6 to 9 Times	6,714	10.2
	10 to 19 Times	5,038	7.6
	20 to 29 Times	3,091	4.7
	30 to 39 Times	1,391	2.1
	40+ Times	4,447	6.7
h. attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	Never	55,243	83.4
	1 or 2 Times	6,691	10.1
	3 to 5 Times	1,937	2.9
	6 to 9 Times	885	1.3
	10 to 19 Times	523	0.8
	20 to 29 Times	262	0.4
	30 to 39 Times	112	0.2
	40+ Times	557	0.8
i. been drunk or high at school?	Never	58,168	87.8
	1 or 2 Times	3,548	5.4
	3 to 5 Times	1,369	2.1
	6 to 9 Times	757	1.1
	10 to 19 Times	635	1.0
	20 to 29 Times	436	0.7
	30 to 39 Times	219	0.3
	40+ Times	1,082	1.6

Question	Response	#	%
j. volunteered to do community service?	Never	33,604	50.8
	1 or 2 Times	13,119	19.9
	3 to 5 Times	7,128	10.8
	6 to 9 Times	4,335	6.6
	10 to 19 Times	3,026	4.6
	20 to 29 Times	1,734	2.6
	30 to 39 Times	823	1.2
	40+ Times	2,321	3.5
k. taken a handgun to school?	Never	65,455	98.8
	1 or 2 Times	314	0.5
	3 to 5 Times	101	0.2
	6 to 9 Times	67	0.1
	10 to 19 Times	66	0.1
	20 to 29 Times	46	0.1
	30 to 39 Times	23	0.0
	40+ Times	186	0.3
31. Are you currently on probation with Juvenile Court?	No	63,086	96.0
	Yes	2,646	4.0
32. Have you ever belonged to a gang?	No	61,947	88.7
	No, but would like to	1,295	1.9
	Yes, in the past	3,443	4.9
	Yes, belong now	2,775	4.0
	Yes, but would like to get out	355	0.5
33. If you have ever belonged to a gang, did that gang have a name?	No	6,063	8.8
	Yes	6,048	8.8
	I have never belonged to a gang	56,776	82.4

Question	Response	#	%
34. You're looking at CD's in a music store with a friend. You look up and see her slip a CD under her coat. She smiles and says, "Which one do you want? Go ahead, take it while nobody's around." There is nobody in sight, no employees and no other customers. What would you do now?	Ignore her	12,823	18.5
	Grab a CD and leave the store	6,572	9.5
	Tell her to put the CD back	30,406	43.8
	Act like it is a joke, and ask her to put the CD back	19,609	28.3
35. You are visiting another part of town, and you don't know any of the people your age there. You are walking down the street, and some teenager you don't know is walking toward you. He is about your size, and as he is about to pass you, he deliberately bumps into you and you almost lose your balance. What would you say or do?	Push the person back	11,580	16.8
	Say "Excuse me" and keep on walking	32,332	46.9
	Say "Watch where you are going" and keep on walking	18,043	26.2
	Swear at the person and walk away	6,936	10.1
36. You are at a party at someone's house, and one of your friends offers you a drink containing alcohol. What would you say or do?	Drink it	19,016	27.5
	Tell your friend, "No thanks, I don't drink" and suggest that you and your friend go and do something else.	23,088	33.4
	Just say, "No thanks" and walk away	19,130	27.7
	Make up a good excuse, tell your friend you had something else to do, and leave.	7,835	11.3
37. It's 8:00 on a weeknight and you are about to go over to a friend's home when your mother asks you where you are going. You say "Oh, just going to go hang out with some friends." She says, "No, you'll just get into trouble if you go out. Stay home tonight." What would you do now?	Leave the house anyway	5,025	7.3
	Explain what you are going to do with your friends, tell her when you will get home, and ask if you can go out	43,814	63.8
	Say nothing and start watching TV	14,089	20.5
	Get into an argument with her	5,777	8.4
38. How often do you attend religious services or activities?	Never	8,464	12.8
	Rarely	14,243	21.6
	1-2 times a month	9,737	14.8
	About once a week or more	33,472	50.8

Question	Response	#	%
39. I do the opposite of what people tell me, just to get them mad.	Very False	27,161	41.2
	Somewhat False	19,161	29.1
	Somewhat True	16,664	25.3
	Very True	2,927	4.4
40. I like to see how much I can get away with.	Very False	26,115	39.6
	Somewhat False	16,702	25.3
	Somewhat True	17,300	26.2
	Very True	5,875	8.9
41. I ignore the rules that get in my way.	Very False	29,090	44.7
	Somewhat False	18,284	28.1
	Somewhat True	13,907	21.4
	Very True	3,780	5.8
42. I think sometimes it's okay to cheat at school.	NO!	25,661	37.4
	no	20,245	29.5
	yes	18,199	26.5
	YES!	4,557	6.6
43. It is important to think before you act.	NO!	1,699	2.6
	no	3,191	4.8
	yes	23,797	36.0
	YES!	37,408	56.6
44. Sometimes I think that life is not worth it.	NO!	31,350	47.8
	no	15,517	23.7
	yes	12,976	19.8
	YES!	5,677	8.7

Question	Response	#	%
45. At times I think I am no good at all.	NO!	20,897	31.8
	no	17,395	26.5
	yes	19,778	30.1
	YES!	7,618	11.6
46. All in all, I am inclined to think I am a failure.	NO!	31,813	48.6
	no	20,758	31.7
	yes	9,110	13.9
	YES!	3,752	5.7
47. In the past year, have you felt depressed or sad MOST days, even if you felt OK sometimes?	NO!	17,971	27.2
	no	16,785	25.4
	yes	19,215	29.1
	YES!	12,001	18.2
48. It is all right to beat up people if they start a fight.	NO!	21,331	31.4
	no	13,921	20.5
	yes	16,606	24.4
	YES!	16,141	23.7
49. I think it is okay to take something without asking if you can get away with it.	NO!	41,823	61.6
	no	19,675	29.0
	yes	4,539	6.7
	YES!	1,823	2.7
50. Sometimes we don't know what we will do as adults, but we may have an idea. Please answer how true these statements may be for you. WHEN I AM AN ADULT I WILL:			
a. smoke cigarettes	NO!	49,633	73.1
	no	11,265	16.6
	yes	4,820	7.1
	YES!	2,184	3.2

Question	Response	#	%
b. drink beer, wine, or liquor	NO!	28,149	41.5
	no	12,583	18.6
	yes	19,718	29.1
	YES!	7,298	10.8
c. smoke marijuana	NO!	54,139	79.9
	no	7,977	11.8
	yes	3,354	5.0
	YES!	2,256	3.3
d. use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or other illegal drugs	NO!	60,306	91.3
	no	4,597	7.0
	yes	652	1.0
	YES!	494	0.7
51. How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they:			
a. smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?	No risk	5,180	7.7
	Slight risk	4,880	7.2
	Moderate risk	13,760	20.4
	Great risk	43,764	64.8
b. try marijuana once or twice?	No risk	12,100	18.0
	Slight risk	16,486	24.5
	Moderate risk	16,015	23.8
	Great risk	22,606	33.6
c. smoke marijuana regularly?	No risk	6,900	10.5
	Slight risk	5,713	8.7
	Moderate risk	9,880	15.1
	Great risk	43,079	65.7

Question	Response	#	%
d. take one or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) nearly every day?	No risk	9,208	13.7
	Slight risk	15,848	23.6
	Moderate risk	20,130	30.0
	Great risk	21,918	32.7
e. have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend?	No risk	7,255	11.0
	Slight risk	9,904	15.0
	Moderate risk	17,695	26.9
	Great risk	31,044	47.1
52-72: On how many occasions (if any) have you:			
52. had alcoholic beverages beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink in your lifetime - more than just a few sips?	0 Occasions	35,189	52.9
	1-2 Occasions	9,885	14.9
	3-5 Occasions	5,752	8.7
	6-9 Occasions	3,566	5.4
	10-19 Occasions	3,811	5.7
	20-39 Occasions	2,896	4.4
	40+ Occasions	5,369	8.1
53. had beer, wine or hard liquor to drink during the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	51,222	77.3
	1-2 Occasions	7,574	11.4
	3-5 Occasions	3,204	4.8
	6-9 Occasions	1,871	2.8
	10-19 Occasions	1,254	1.9
	20-39 Occasions	436	0.7
	40+ Occasions	712	1.1

Question	Response	#	%
54. used marijuana in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	54,802	82.7
	1-2 Occasions	3,268	4.9
	3-5 Occasions	1,632	2.5
	6-9 Occasions	1,131	1.7
	10-19 Occasions	1,242	1.9
	20-39 Occasions	958	1.4
	40+ Occasions	3,221	4.9
55. used marijuana during the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	61,018	91.8
	1-2 Occasions	1,996	3.0
	3-5 Occasions	873	1.3
	6-9 Occasions	656	1.0
	10-19 Occasions	627	0.9
	20-39 Occasions	435	0.7
	40+ Occasions	845	1.3
56. used LSD or other psychedelics in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	64,928	97.6
	1-2 Occasions	735	1.1
	3-5 Occasions	288	0.4
	6-9 Occasions	183	0.3
	10-19 Occasions	149	0.2
	20-39 Occasions	88	0.1
	40+ Occasions	147	0.2
57. used LSD or other psychedelics in the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	65,834	99.0
	1-2 Occasions	353	0.5
	3-5 Occasions	115	0.2
	6-9 Occasions	73	0.1
	10-19 Occasions	46	0.1
	20-39 Occasions	23	0.0
	40+ Occasions	81	0.1

Question	Response	#	%
58. used cocaine or other crack in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	64,399	96.8
	1-2 Occasions	1,011	1.5
	3-5 Occasions	390	0.6
	6-9 Occasions	212	0.3
	10-19 Occasions	170	0.3
	20-39 Occasions	139	0.2
	40+ Occasions	236	0.4
59. used cocaine or other crack in the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	65,632	98.8
	1-2 Occasions	419	0.6
	3-5 Occasions	143	0.2
	6-9 Occasions	80	0.1
	10-19 Occasions	79	0.1
	20-39 Occasions	37	0.1
	40+ Occasions	70	0.1
60. sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	57,507	86.4
	1-2 Occasions	4,762	7.2
	3-5 Occasions	1,747	2.6
	6-9 Occasions	889	1.3
	10-19 Occasions	657	1.0
	20-39 Occasions	323	0.5
	40+ Occasions	637	1.0
61. sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high in the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	63,316	95.2
	1-2 Occasions	1,904	2.9
	3-5 Occasions	632	1.0
	6-9 Occasions	282	0.4
	10-19 Occasions	155	0.2
	20-39 Occasions	76	0.1
	40+ Occasions	160	0.2

Question	Response	#	%
62. used phenoxydine (pox, px, breeze) in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	66,652	100.0
63. used phenoxydine (pox, px, breeze) during the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	66,652	100.0
64. used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as valium or xanax, barbituates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them, in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	57,397	86.4
	1-2 Occasions	3,389	5.1
	3-5 Occasions	1,744	2.6
	6-9 Occasions	1,109	1.7
	10-19 Occasions	945	1.4
	20-39 Occasions	630	0.9
	40+ Occasions	1,250	1.9
65. used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as valium or xanax, barbituates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them, in the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	61,871	93.1
	1-2 Occasions	2,364	3.6
	3-5 Occasions	984	1.5
	6-9 Occasions	557	0.8
	10-19 Occasions	340	0.5
	20-39 Occasions	166	0.2
	40+ Occasions	182	0.3
66. used methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth) in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	64,566	97.2
	1-2 Occasions	811	1.2
	3-5 Occasions	326	0.5
	6-9 Occasions	191	0.3
	10-19 Occasions	159	0.2
	20-39 Occasions	114	0.2
	40+ Occasions	256	0.4

Question	Response	#	%
67. used methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth) in the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	65,679	98.9
	1-2 Occasions	347	0.5
	3-5 Occasions	126	0.2
	6-9 Occasions	73	0.1
	10-19 Occasions	74	0.1
	20-39 Occasions	27	0.0
	40+ Occasions	72	0.1
68. used stimulants other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them, in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	63,609	95.8
	1-2 Occasions	1,067	1.6
	3-5 Occasions	531	0.8
	6-9 Occasions	328	0.5
	10-19 Occasions	281	0.4
	20-39 Occasions	180	0.3
	40+ Occasions	375	0.6
69. used stimulants other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them, in the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	65,187	98.2
	1-2 Occasions	576	0.9
	3-5 Occasions	225	0.3
	6-9 Occasions	128	0.2
	10-19 Occasions	79	0.1
	20-39 Occasions	50	0.1
	40+ Occasions	109	0.2
70. used heroin or other opiates in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	65,285	98.5
	1-2 Occasions	476	0.7
	3-5 Occasions	156	0.2
	6-9 Occasions	117	0.2
	10-19 Occasions	91	0.1
	20-39 Occasions	60	0.1
	40+ Occasions	114	0.2

Question	Response	#	%
71. used heroin or other opiates in the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	65,781	99.3
	1-2 Occasions	194	0.3
	3-5 Occasions	100	0.2
	6-9 Occasions	62	0.1
	10-19 Occasions	42	0.1
	20-39 Occasions	22	0.0
	40+ Occasions	56	0.1
72. used ecstasy ("X", "E", "MDMA") in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	64,131	96.8
	1-2 Occasions	1,044	1.6
	3-5 Occasions	418	0.6
	6-9 Occasions	233	0.4
	10-19 Occasions	178	0.3
	20-39 Occasions	78	0.1
	40+ Occasions	145	0.2
73. used ecstasy ("X", "E", "MDMA") in the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	65,375	98.8
	1-2 Occasions	433	0.7
	3-5 Occasions	143	0.2
	6-9 Occasions	75	0.1
	10-19 Occasions	35	0.1
	20-39 Occasions	27	0.0
	40+ Occasions	64	0.1
74. been drunk or very high from drinking alcoholic beverages during the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	56,734	85.7
	1-2 Occasions	4,610	7.0
	3-5 Occasions	1,976	3.0
	6-9 Occasions	1,139	1.7
	10-19 Occasions	763	1.2
	20-39 Occasions	359	0.5
	40+ Occasions	595	0.9

Question	Response	#	%
75. Think back over the last two weeks. How many times have you had five or more alcoholic drinks in a row?	None	55,515	84.6
	Once	3,871	5.9
	Twice	2,512	3.8
	3-5 times	2,120	3.2
	6-9 times	682	1.0
	10 or more times	902	1.4
76. Have you ever used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, or chewing tobacco)?	Never	54,332	83.0
	Once or Twice	5,459	8.3
	Once in a while but not regularly	2,124	3.2
	Regularly in the past	1,376	2.1
	Regularly now	2,188	3.3
77. How often have you taken smokeless tobacco during the past 30 days?	Never	60,457	92.4
	Once or Twice	1,925	2.9
	Once or twice per week	513	0.8
	Three to five times per week	434	0.7
	About once a day	418	0.6
	More than once a day	1,657	2.5
78. Have you ever smoked cigarettes?	Never	43,491	66.5
	Once or Twice	10,407	15.9
	Once in a while but not regularly	4,612	7.1
	Regularly in the past	3,042	4.7
	Regularly now	3,824	5.8

Question	Response	#	%	
79. How frequently have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days?	Not at all	57,170	87.5	
	Less than 1 cigarette per day	3,322	5.1	
	One to five cigarettes per day	2,492	3.8	
	About one-half pack per day	1,268	1.9	
	About one pack per day	637	1.0	
	About one and one-half packs per day	261	0.4	
	Two or more packs per day	202	0.3	
80. During the last month, about how many marijuana cigarettes, or the equivalent, did you smoke a day, on the average? (If you shared them with other people, county only the amount YOU smoked).	None	59,398	91.0	
	Less than 1 a day	2,446	3.7	
	1 a day	859	1.3	
	2-3 a day	1,179	1.8	
	4-6 a day	617	0.9	
	7-10 a day	273	0.4	
	11 or more a day	481	0.7	
81. How wrong would most adults in your neighborhood think it is for kids your age:	a. to use marijuana?	Very wrong	50,182	77.6
		Wrong	7,861	12.2
		A little bit wrong	4,228	6.5
		Not wrong at all	2,377	3.7
	b. to drink alcohol?	Very wrong	37,464	58.1
		Wrong	12,603	19.5
		A little bit wrong	9,989	15.5
		Not wrong at all	4,457	6.9
	c. to smoke cigarettes?	Very wrong	39,147	60.7
		Wrong	11,945	18.5
		A little bit wrong	8,329	12.9
		Not wrong at all	5,057	7.8

Question	Response	#	%
82. How much do each of the following statements describe your neighborhood?			
a. crime and/or drug selling	NO!	42,898	66.7
	no	11,153	17.4
	yes	6,829	10.6
	YES!	3,392	5.3
b. fights	NO!	36,697	57.2
	no	13,310	20.8
	yes	9,638	15.0
	YES!	4,493	7.0
c. lots of empty or abandoned buildings	NO!	42,835	66.8
	no	14,547	22.7
	yes	4,708	7.3
	YES!	2,022	3.2
d. lots of graffiti	NO!	47,796	74.7
	no	12,380	19.3
	yes	2,320	3.6
	YES!	1,521	2.4
83. If I had to move, I would miss the neighborhood I now live in.	NO!	10,045	15.5
	no	10,189	15.8
	yes	19,447	30.1
	YES!	24,959	38.6
84. My neighbors notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.	NO!	23,470	36.9
	no	20,856	32.8
	yes	12,533	19.7
	YES!	6,737	10.6

Question	Response	#	%
85. I like my neighborhood.	NO!	7,550	11.8
	no	7,518	11.7
	yes	26,072	40.7
	YES!	22,989	35.8
86. There are lots of adults in my neighborhood I could talk to about something important.	NO!	17,772	27.7
	no	17,984	28.1
	yes	16,213	25.3
	YES!	12,119	18.9
87. I'd like to get out of my neighborhood.	NO!	24,975	39.0
	no	20,638	32.2
	yes	10,521	16.4
	YES!	7,877	12.3
88. There are people in my neighborhood who are proud of me when I do something well.	NO!	14,976	23.7
	no	16,089	25.5
	yes	20,616	32.6
	YES!	11,529	18.2
89. There are people in my neighborhood who encourage me to do my best.	NO!	14,641	23.1
	no	15,294	24.2
	yes	19,991	31.6
	YES!	13,343	21.1
90. I feel safe in my neighborhood.	NO!	6,378	10.0
	no	7,012	11.0
	yes	25,204	39.4
	YES!	25,302	39.6

Question	Response	#	%
91. Which of the following activities for people your age are available in your community?			
a. sports teams	No	8,480	13.5
	Yes	54,422	86.5
b. scouting	No	26,607	42.9
	Yes	35,409	57.1
c. boys and girls clubs	No	22,523	36.2
	Yes	39,706	63.8
d. 4-H clubs	No	29,788	48.7
	Yes	31,326	51.3
e. service clubs	No	27,385	44.7
	Yes	33,898	55.3
92. If a kid smoked marijuana in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	NO!	14,015	22.7
	no	22,732	36.8
	yes	13,775	22.3
	YES!	11,261	18.2
93. If a kid drank some beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	NO!	17,894	29.0
	no	25,433	41.3
	yes	10,669	17.3
	YES!	7,655	12.4
94. If a kid carried a handgun in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	NO!	12,676	20.6
	no	18,093	29.4
	yes	15,668	25.4
	YES!	15,137	24.6

Question	Response	#	%
95. If you wanted to get some cigarettes, how easy would it be for you to get some?	Very hard	22,964	37.5
	Sort of hard	6,924	11.3
	Sort of easy	10,102	16.5
	Very easy	21,175	34.6
96. If you wanted to get some beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin), how easy would it be for you to get some?	Very hard	21,742	35.6
	Sort of hard	8,280	13.6
	Sort of easy	11,872	19.5
	Very easy	19,137	31.4
97. If you wanted to get a drug like cocaine, LSD, or amphetamines, how easy would it be for you to get some?	Very hard	40,639	66.7
	Sort of hard	8,698	14.3
	Sort of easy	5,874	9.6
	Very easy	5,713	9.4
98. If you wanted to get a handgun, how easy would it be for you to get one?	Very hard	32,598	53.5
	Sort of hard	10,532	17.3
	Sort of easy	7,799	12.8
	Very easy	9,955	16.4
99. If you wanted to get some marijuana, how easy would it be for you to get some?	Very hard	32,614	53.6
	Sort of hard	5,794	9.5
	Sort of easy	7,359	12.1
	Very easy	15,121	24.8
100. How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to:			
a. drink beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey or gin) regularly?	Very wrong	43,769	71.7
	Wrong	9,256	15.2
	A little bit wrong	6,091	10.0
	Not wrong at all	1,970	3.2

Question	Response	#	%
b. smoke cigarettes?	Very wrong	48,385	79.3
	Wrong	7,518	12.3
	A little bit wrong	3,165	5.2
	Not wrong at all	1,910	3.1
c. smoke marijuana?	Very wrong	54,326	89.6
	Wrong	3,413	5.6
	A little bit wrong	1,629	2.7
	Not wrong at all	1,258	2.1
d. steal something worth more than \$5?	Very wrong	52,104	85.8
	Wrong	6,354	10.5
	A little bit wrong	1,391	2.3
	Not wrong at all	888	1.5
e. draw graffiti, or write things or draw pictures on buildings or other property (without the owner's permission)?	Very wrong	51,252	84.1
	Wrong	6,206	10.2
	A little bit wrong	2,196	3.6
	Not wrong at all	1,279	2.1
f. pick a fight with someone?	Very wrong	36,489	59.9
	Wrong	14,057	23.1
	A little bit wrong	7,717	12.7
	Not wrong at all	2,613	4.3
101. Have any of your brothers or sisters ever:			
a. drunk beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey or gin)?	No	31,688	51.4
	Yes	26,952	43.7
	No brothers/sisters	3,021	4.9
b. smoked marijuana?	No	44,991	73.1
	Yes	13,597	22.1
	No brothers/sisters	2,984	4.8

Question	Response	#	%
c. smoked cigarettes?	No	37,195	60.5
	Yes	21,226	34.5
	No brothers/sisters	3,054	5.0
d. taken a handgun to school?	No	57,344	93.3
	Yes	1,118	1.8
	No brothers/sisters	2,983	4.9
e. been suspended or expelled from school?	No	41,597	67.6
	Yes	16,848	27.4
	No brothers/sisters	3,055	5.0
102. The rules in my family are clear.	NO!	2,560	4.2
	no	5,888	9.6
	yes	24,200	39.4
	YES!	28,706	46.8
103. People in my family often insult or yell at each other.	NO!	14,862	24.6
	no	22,904	37.9
	yes	15,104	25.0
	YES!	7,532	12.5
104. When I am not at home, one of my parents knows where I am and who I am with.	NO!	2,778	4.6
	no	4,820	7.9
	yes	21,519	35.5
	YES!	31,557	52.0
105. We argue about the same things in my family over and over.	NO!	13,303	22.2
	no	20,647	34.4
	yes	17,290	28.8
	YES!	8,812	14.7

Question	Response	#	%
106. If you drank some beer or wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?	NO!	9,067	15.0
	no	15,284	25.3
	yes	12,509	20.7
	YES!	23,641	39.1
107. My family has clear rules about alcohol and drug use.	NO!	3,393	5.6
	no	6,034	10.0
	yes	15,756	26.1
	YES!	35,256	58.3
108. If you carried a handgun without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?	NO!	5,630	9.4
	no	7,355	12.2
	yes	12,331	20.5
	YES!	34,778	57.9
109. If you skipped school would you be caught by your parents?	NO!	5,883	9.8
	no	9,649	16.0
	yes	14,604	24.3
	YES!	30,035	49.9
110. Do you feel very close to your mother?	NO!	4,837	8.2
	no	6,096	10.3
	yes	15,714	26.6
	YES!	32,489	54.9
111. Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your mother?	NO!	7,609	12.9
	no	12,440	21.1
	yes	17,171	29.1
	YES!	21,853	37.0

Question	Response	#	%
112. My parents ask me what I think before most family decisions affecting me are made.	NO!	8,378	14.2
	no	13,050	22.1
	yes	21,155	35.8
	YES!	16,478	27.9
113. Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your father?	NO!	14,309	24.3
	no	14,958	25.4
	yes	15,755	26.7
	YES!	13,884	23.6
114. Do you enjoy spending time with your mother?	NO!	3,977	6.7
	no	4,641	7.9
	yes	20,851	35.4
	YES!	29,466	50.0
115. Do you enjoy spending time with your father?	NO!	7,955	13.6
	no	5,812	9.9
	yes	19,334	33.0
	YES!	25,564	43.6
116. If I had a personal problem, I could ask my mom or dad for help.	NO!	5,905	10.0
	no	6,135	10.4
	yes	17,641	29.8
	YES!	29,419	49.8
117. Do you feel very close with your father?	NO!	9,838	16.8
	no	9,177	15.7
	yes	16,328	28.0
	YES!	23,054	39.5

	Question	Response	#	%
118.	My parents give me lots of chances to do fun things with them.	NO!	4,988	8.5
		no	11,343	19.4
		yes	20,776	35.5
		YES!	21,438	36.6
119.	My parents ask if I've gotten my homework done.	NO!	4,120	7.0
		no	6,656	11.3
		yes	18,912	32.1
		YES!	29,296	49.7
120.	People in my family have serious arguments.	NO!	16,450	28.3
		no	23,924	41.2
		yes	10,823	18.6
		YES!	6,838	11.8
121.	Would your parents know if you did not come home on time?	NO!	3,323	5.7
		no	6,166	10.5
		yes	19,383	33.0
		YES!	29,822	50.8
122.	It is important to be honest with your parents, even if they become upset or you get punished.	NO!	3,218	5.5
		no	5,414	9.2
		yes	19,568	33.3
		YES!	30,530	52.0
123.	My parents notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.	Never or Almost Never	5,108	8.8
		Sometimes	15,331	26.4
		Often	17,175	29.6
		All the time	20,396	35.2

	Question	Response	#	%
124.	How often do your parents tell you they're proud of you for something you've done?	Never or Almost Never	5,373	9.3
		Sometimes	14,142	24.5
		Often	17,981	31.1
		All the time	20,260	35.1
125.	How many brothers or sisters, including stepbrothers and stepsisters, do you have that are younger than you?	0	18,874	32.9
		1	16,733	29.2
		2	9,753	17.0
		3	5,112	8.9
		4	2,757	4.8
		5	1,608	2.8
		6 or more	2,444	4.3
126.	How many brothers or sisters, including stepbrothers and stepsisters, do you have that are older than you?	0	18,610	32.3
		1	15,628	27.1
		2	9,860	17.1
		3	5,425	9.4
		4	3,177	5.5
		5	1,960	3.4
		6 or more	2,949	5.1
127.	Have you changed homes in the past year (the last 12 months)?	No	41,496	72.3
		Yes	15,870	27.7
128.	How many times have you changed homes since kindergarten?	Never	15,653	27.5
		1 or 2 times	18,242	32.0
		3 to 5 times	11,172	19.6
		5 or 6 times	5,497	9.7
		7 or more times	6,354	11.2
129.	Have you changed schools(including changing from elementary to middle and middle to high school) in the past year?	No	34,048	60.1
		Yes	22,645	39.9

Question	Response	#	%
130. How many times have you changed schools since kindergarten?	Never	13,359	23.4
	1 or 2 times	16,524	29.0
	3 to 5 times	15,369	27.0
	5 or 6 times	6,921	12.1
	7 or more times	4,840	8.5
131. Has anyone in your family ever had a severe alcohol or drug problem?	No	35,586	62.5
	Yes	21,329	37.5
132. About how many adults (over 21) have you known personally who in the past year have:			
a. used marijuana, crack, cocaine, or other drugs?	0 adults	31,564	55.7
	1 adult	8,595	15.2
	2 adults	5,448	9.6
	3-4 adults	4,220	7.4
	5+ adults	6,887	12.1
b. sold or dealt drugs?	0 adults	39,350	69.6
	1 adult	6,407	11.3
	2 adults	3,914	6.9
	3-4 adults	2,739	4.8
	5+ adults	4,140	7.3
c. done other things that could get them in trouble with the police, like stealing, selling stolen goods, mugging others, etc.?	0 adults	36,916	65.4
	1 adult	7,570	13.4
	2 adults	4,147	7.3
	3-4 adults	2,908	5.1
	5+ adults	4,940	8.7

Question	Response	#	%
d. gotten drunk or high?	0 adults	21,786	38.6
	1 adult	9,904	17.6
	2 adults	6,011	10.7
	3-4 adults	5,188	9.2
	5+ adults	13,533	24.0
133. Have you attended a RAVE party?	NO!	37,571	66.8
	no	11,877	21.1
	yes	3,938	7.0
	YES!	2,893	5.1
134. Have you used drugs while attending a RAVE party?	NO!	42,833	76.3
	no	10,244	18.3
	yes	1,599	2.8
	YES!	1,434	2.6
135. Think of your four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year (12 months), how many of your best friends have:			
a. attended a RAVE party?	0 Friends	44,966	80.4
	1 Friend	4,127	7.4
	2 Friends	2,566	4.6
	3 Friends	1,309	2.3
	4 Friends	2,973	5.3
b. used drugs while at a RAVE party?	0 Friends	49,176	88.2
	1 Friend	2,769	5.0
	2 Friends	1,569	2.8
	3 Friends	768	1.4
	4 Friends	1,500	2.7

Question	Response	#	%
136. 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	33,881	63.0
	I bought it myself with a fake ID	263	0.5
	I bought it myself without a fake ID	368	0.7
	I got it from someone I know age 21 or older	7,529	14.0
	I got it from someone I know under age 21	3,023	5.6
	I got it from my brother or sisters	855	1.6
	I got it from home with my parents' permission	2,292	4.3
	I got it from home without my parents' permission	1,162	2.2
	I got it from another relative	1,124	2.1
	A stranger bought it for me	328	0.6
	I took it from a store or shop	120	0.2
	Other	2,866	5.3
137. 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	33,960	63.6
	at my home	5,187	9.7
	at someone else's home	9,727	18.2
	at an open area like a park, beach, back road, or a street corner	2,241	2.8
	at a sporting event or concert	395	0.7
	at a restaurant, bar, or nightclub	390	0.7
	at an empty building or construction site	202	0.4
	at a hotel or motel	296	0.6
	in a car	609	1.1
	at school	360	0.7

Question	Response	#	%
138. 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	42,792	79.2
	I bought them myself with a fake ID	206	0.4
	I bought them myself without a fake ID	1,270	2.1
	I got them from someone I know age 21 or older	3,676	6.8
	I got them from someone I know under age 21	1,698	3.1
	I got them from my brother or sisters	546	1.0
	I got them from home with my parents' permission	487	0.9
	I got them from home without my parents' permission	701	1.3
	I got them from another relative	517	1.0
	A stranger bought them for me	190	0.4
	I took them from a store or shop	121	0.2
	Other	1,852	3.4
139. 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	43,143	80.5
	at my home	3,060	5.7
	at someone else's home	2,697	5.0
	at an open area like a park, beach, back road, or a street corner	1,988	3.7
	at a sporting event or concert	206	0.4
	at a restaurant, bar, or nightclub	174	0.3
	at an empty building or construction site	172	0.3
	at a hotel or motel	89	0.2
	in a car	1,755	3.3
	at school	319	0.6
140. How honest were you in filling out this survey?	I was very honest	46,036	83.0
	I was honest pretty much of the time	7,126	12.9
	I was honest some of the time	1,204	2.2
	I was honest once in a while	1,088	2.0

Appendix D: Item Dictionary for the 2006 APNA Survey

ITEM DICTIONARY FOR 2006 ARKANSAS PNA QUESTIONNAIRE		
SCALES AND QUESTIONS	RESPONSE CATEGORIES	PNA Question #
DEMOGRAPHICS		
Are you:	Female Male	1
How old are you?	10 or younger, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 or older	2
What grade are you in?	6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12	3
Are you Hispanic or Latino?	No, Yes	4
What is your race? Select one or more	Black or African American, Asian, American Indian, Alaskan Native, White, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	5
Think of where you live most of the time. Which of the following people live there with you?	See questionnaire for complete list of family members	7a-7p
How many brothers and sisters, including stepbrothers and stepsisters, do you have that are older than you?	0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 more	126
How many brothers and sisters, including stepbrothers and stepsisters, do you have that are younger than you?	same as above	125
What is your Zip Code?		Zip Code
What is the highest level of schooling completed by your mother or father?	See questionnaire for complete list of school completion categories	6
COMMUNITY: Low neighborhood Attachment		
I'd like to get out of my neighborhood?	NO!, no, yes, YES!	87
I like my neighborhood.	same as above	85
If I had to move, I would miss the neighborhood I now live in.	same as above	83

COMMUNITY: Community Disorganization		
<i>How much do each of the following statements describe your neighborhood:</i>		
crime and/or drug selling.	NO!, no, yes, YES!	82a
fights.	same as above	82b
lots of empty or abandoned buildings.	same as above	82c
lots of graffiti.	same as above	82d
I feel safe in my neighborhood.	same as above	90
COMMUNITY: Transitions and Mobility		
Have you changed homes in the past year (the last 12 months)?	No, Yes	127
How many times have you changed homes since kindergarten?	Never, 1or 2 times, 3 or 4 times, 5 or 6 times, 7 or more times	128
Have you changed schools in the past year (including changing from elementary to middle and middle to high school)?	No, Yes	129
How many times have you changed schools since kindergarten?	Never, 1or 2 times, 3 or 4 times, 5 or 6 times, 7 or more times	130
COMMUNITY: Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use		
<i>How wrong would most adults in your neighborhood think it was for kids your age:</i>		
to use marijuana.	Very Wrong, Wrong, A little bit wrong, Not wrong at all	81a
to drink alcohol.	same as above	81b
to smoke cigarettes.	same as above	81c
If a kid drank some beer, wine, or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) in your neighborhood, would he or she be caught by the police?	NO!, no, yes, YES!	93
If a kid smoked marijuana in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	NO!, no, yes, YES!	92
If a kid carried a handgun in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	NO!, no, yes, YES!	94
COMMUNITY: Perceived Availability of Drugs		
If you wanted to get some beer, wine, or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin), how easy would it be for you to get some?	Very hard, Sort of hard, Sort of easy, Very easy	96
If you wanted to get some cigarettes, how easy would it be for you to get some?	same as above	95
If you wanted to get some marijuana, how easy would it be for you to get some?	same as above	99
If you wanted to get a drug like cocaine, LSD, or amphetamines, how easy would it be for you to get some?	same as above	97
COMMUNITY: Perceived Availability of Handguns		
If you wanted to get a handgun, how easy would it be for you to get one?	same as above	98

COMMUNITY: Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement		
There are lots of adults in my neighborhood I could talk to about something important	NO!, no, yes, YES!	86
<i>Which of the following activities for people your age are available in your community?</i>		
sports teams.	No, Yes	91a
scouting.	same as above	91b
boys and girls clubs.	same as above	91c
4-H clubs.	same as above	91d
service clubs.	same as above	91e
COMMUNITY: Rewards for Prosocial Involvement		
My neighbors notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.	NO!, no, yes, YES!	84
There are people in my neighborhood who encourage me to do my best.	same as above	89
There are people in my neighborhood who are proud of me when I do something well.	same as above	88
FAMILY: Poor Family Management		
My parents ask if I've gotten my homework done.	NO!, no, yes, YES!	119
Would your parents know if you did not come home on time?	same as above	121
When I am not at home, one of my parents knows where I am and who I am with.	same as above	104
The rules in my family are clear	same as above	102
My family has clear rules about alcohol and drug use.	same as above	107
If you drank some beer or wine or liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?	same as above	106
If you skipped school would you be caught by your parents?	same as above	109
If you carried a handgun without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?	same as above	108
FAMILY: Family Conflict		
People in my family often insult or yell at each other.	NO!, no, yes, YES!	103
People in my family have serious arguments.	same as above	120
We argue about the same things in my family over and over.	same as above	105
FAMILY: Family History of Antisocial Behavior		
Has anyone in your family ever had a severe alcohol or drug problem?	No, Yes	131
<i>Have any of your brothers or sisters ever:</i>		
drunk beer, wine, or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin)?	No, Yes, I don't have any brothers or sisters	101a
smoked marijuana?	same as above	101b
smoked cigarettes?	same as above	101c
taken a handgun to school?	same as above	101d
been suspended or expelled from school?	same as above	101e

<i>About how many adults have you know personally who in the past year have:</i>		
used marijuana, crack cocaine, or other drugs?	None, 1 adult, 2 adults, 3 or 4 adults, 5 or more adults	132a
sold or dealt drugs?	same as above	132b
done other things that could get them in trouble with the police like stealing, selling stolen goods, mugging or assaulting others, etc?	same as above	132c
gotten drunk or high?	same as above	132d
FAMILY: Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Drug Use		
<i>How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to:</i>		
drink beer, wine, or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) regularly?	Very wrong, Wrong, A little bit wrong, Not wrong at all	100a
smoke cigarettes?	same as above	100b
smoke marijuana?	same as above	100c
FAMILY: Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior		
steal anything worth more than \$5?	Very wrong, Wrong, A little bit wrong, Not wrong at all	100d
draw graffiti, or write things, or draw pictures on buildings or other property(without the owner's permission)?	same as above	100e
pick a fight with someone?	same as above	100f
FAMILY: Attachment		
Do you feel very close to your mother?	NO!, no, yes, YES!	110
Do you share your thoughts and feeling with your mother?	same as above	111
Do you feel very close to your father?	same as above	117
Do you share your thoughts and feeling with your father?	same as above	113
FAMILY: Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement		
My parents give me lots of chances to do fun things with them.	NO!, no, yes, YES!	118
My parents ask me what I think before most family decisions affecting me are made.	same as above	112
If I had a personal problem, I could ask my mom or dad for help.	same as above	116
FAMILY: Rewards for Prosocial Involvement		
My parents notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.	Never or almost never, Sometimes, Often, All the time	123
How often do your parents tell you they're proud of you for something you've done?	same as above	124
Do you enjoy spending time with your mother?	NO!, no, yes, YES!	114
Do you enjoy spending time with your father?	same as above	115

SCHOOL: Academic Failure		
Putting them all together, what were your grades like last year?	Mostly F's, Mostly D's, Mostly C's, Mostly B's, Mostly A's	20
Are your school grades better than the grades of most students in your class?	NO!, no, yes, YES!	16
SCHOOL: Little Commitment to School		
How often do you feel that the school work you are assigned is meaningful and important?	Almost Always, Often, Sometimes, Seldom, Never	19
How interesting are most of your courses to you?	Very Interesting & Stimulating, Quite Interesting, Fairly Interesting, Slightly Dull, Very Dull	22
How important do you think the things you are learning in school are going to be for your later life?	Very Important, Quite Important, Fairly Important, Slightly Important, Not at all Important	21
<i>Now, thinking back over the past year in school, how often did you...</i>		
enjoy being in school?	Never, Seldom, Sometimes, Often, Almost Always	18a
hate being in school?	same as above	18b
try to do your best work in school?	same as above	18c
During the LAST FOUR WEEKS how many whole days of school have you missed because you skipped or "cut"	None, 1, 2, 3, 4-5, 6-10, 11 or more	23
SCHOOL: Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement		
In my school, students have lost of chances to help decide things like class activities and rules.	NO!, no, yes, YES!	8
There are lots of chances for students in my school to talk with a teacher one-on-one.	same as above	12
Teachers ask me to work on special classroom projects.	same as above	9
There are lots of chances for students in my school to get involved in sports, clubs, and other school activities outside of class.	same as above	11
I have lots of chances to be part of class discussions or activities.	same as above	17
SCHOOL: Rewards for Prosocial Involvement		
My teacher(s) notices when I am doing a good job and lets me know about it.	NO!, no, yes, YES!	10
The school lets my parents know when I have done something well.	same as above	14
I feel safe at my school.	same as above	13
My teacher(s) praise me when I work hard in school.	same as above	15

PEER-INDIVIDUAL: Rebelliousness		
I do the opposite of what people tell me, just to get them mad.	Very False, Somewhat False, Somewhat True, Very True	39
I ignore the rules that get in my way.	same as above	41
I like to see how much I can get away with.	same as above	40
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Early Initiation of Drug Use		
<i>How old were you when you first:</i>		
smoked marijuana?	Never, 10 or younger, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 or older	26a
smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?	same as above	26b
had more than a sip or two of beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin)	same as above	26c
began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, that is, at least once or twice a month?	same as above	26d
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior		
<i>How old were you when you first:</i>		
got suspended from school?	Never, 10 or younger, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 or older	26f
got arrested?	same as above	26g
carried a handgun?	same as above	26h
attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	same as above	26i
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Favorable Attitudes Toward Antisocial Behavior		
<i>How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to...</i>		
take a handgun to school?	Very Wrong, Wrong, A Little Bit Wrong, Not Wrong at All	27a
steal anything worth more than \$5?	same as above	27b
pick a fight with someone?	same as above	27c
attack someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	same as above	27d
stay away from school all day when their parents think they are at school?	same as above	27e
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Favorable Attitudes Toward Drug Use		
<i>How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to:</i>		
drink beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey or gin) regularly?	Very Wrong, Wrong, A Little Bit Wrong, Not Wrong at All	27f
smoke cigarettes?	same as above	27g
smoke marijuana?	same as above	27h
use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or another illegal drug?	same as above	27i

PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Intentions to Use (new scale for 2000)		
<i>Sometimes we don't know what we will do as adults, but we may have an idea. Please answer how true these statements may be for you. WHEN I AM AN ADULT I WILL:</i>		
I will smoke cigarettes.	NO!, no, yes, YES!	50a
I will drink beer, wine, or liquor.	same as above	50b
I will smoke marijuana.	same as above	50c
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Perceived Risks of Drug Use		
<i>How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they:</i>		
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?	No Risk, Slight Risk, Moderate Risk, Great Risk	51a
Try marijuana once or twice?	same as above	51b
Smoke marijuana regularly?	same as above	51c
Take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) nearly every day.	same as above	51d
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Interaction with Antisocial Peers		
<i>Think of you four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year (12 months), how many of your best friends have:</i>		
been suspended from school?	None, 1, 2, 3, 4	24h
carried a handgun?	same as above	24j
sold illegal drugs?	same as above	24k
stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?	same as above	24m
been arrested?	same as above	24n
dropped out of school?	same as above	24o
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Friends' Use of Drugs		
<i>Think of you four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year (12 months), how many of your best friends have:</i>		
smoked cigarettes?	0, 1, 2, 3, 4	24b
tried beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey or gin) regularly?	same as above	24c
used marijuana?	same as above	24e
used LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or another illegal drugs?	same as above	24g
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Sensation Seeking		
<i>How many times have you done the following things?</i>		
Done what feels good no matter what.	Never, I've done it but not in the past year, Less than once a month, About once a month, 2 or 3 times a month, Once a week or more	29a
Done something dangerous because someone dared you to do it.	same as above	29b
Done crazy things even if they are a little dangerous.	same as above	29c

PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Rewards for Antisocial Involvement		
<i>What are the chances you would be seen as cool if you:</i>		
smoked cigarettes?	No or Very Little Chance, Little Chance, Some Chance, Pretty Good Chance, Very Good Chance	25a
began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, that is, at least once or twice a month?	same as above	25c
used marijuana?	same as above	25e
carried a handgun?	same as above	25f
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Gang Involvement		
<i>Think of your four best friends (the friends you feel closest to).</i>		
In the past year (12 months), how many of your best friends have been members of a gang?	0, 1, 2, 3, 4	24p
Have you ever belonged to a gang?	No; No, but would like to; Yes, in the past; Yes, belong now; Yes, but would like to get out	32
If you have ever belonged to a gang, did that gang have a name?	No, Yes, I have never belonged to a gang	33
How old were you when you first belonged to a gang?	Never, 10 or younger, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 or older	26j
PEER/INDIVIDUAL: Depressive Symptoms		
Sometimes I think that life is not worth it.	NO!, no, yes, YES!	44
At times I think I am no good at all.	same as above	45
All in all, I am inclined to think that I am a failure.	same as above	46
In the past year have you felt depressed or sad MOST days, even if you felt OK sometimes.	same as above	47
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Religiosity		
How often do you attend religious services or activities?	Never, Rarely, 1-2 Times a Month, About Once a Week or More	38
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Social Skills		
You're looking at CD's in a music store with a friend. You look up and see her slip and CD under her coat. She smile and says "Which one do you want? Go ahead, take it while nobody's around."There is nobody in sight, no employees and no other customers. What would you do now?	Ignore her, Grab a CD and leave the store, Tell her to put the CD back, Act like it's a joke and ask her to put the CD back	34
It's 8:00 on a week night and you are about to go over to a friend's home when your mother asks you where you are going. You say "Oh, just going to go hang out with some friends."She says, "No, you'll just get into trouble if you go out. Stay home tonight."What would you do now?	Leave the house anyway, Explain what you are going to do with your friends, tell her when you'd get home, and ask if you can go out, Not say anything and start watching TV, Get into an argument with her	37

You are visiting another part of town, and you don't know any of the people your age there. You are walking down the street, and some teenager you don't know is walking toward you. He is about your size, and as he is about to pass you, he deliberately bumps into you and you almost lose your balance. What would you say or do?	Push the person back, Say "Excuse me" and keep on walking, Say "Watch where you're going" and keep on walking, Swear at the person and walk away	35
You are at a party at someone's house, and one of your friends offers you a drink containing alcohol. What would you say or do?	Drink it; Tell your friend "No thanks, I don't drink" and suggest that you and your friend go and do something else; Just say "No, thanks" and walk away; Make up a good excuse, tell your friend you had something else to do, and leave	36
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Belief in Moral Order		
I think it is okay to take something without asking if you can get away with it.	NO!, no, yes, YES!	49
I think sometimes it's okay to cheat at school.	same as above	42
It is all right to beat up people if they start the fight.	same as above	48
It is important to be honest with your parents, even if they become upset or you get punished.	same as above	122
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Prosocial Involvement		
<i>How many times in the past year (12 months) have you...</i>		
participated in clubs, organizations and activities at school?	Never 1 or 2 times, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-29, 30-39, 40+	30e
done extra work on your own for school?	Same as above	30g
volunteered to do community service?	Same as above	30j
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Rewards for Prosocial Involvement		
<i>What are the chances you would be seen as cool if you:</i>		
worked hard in school?	Very good chance, Pretty good chance, Some chance, Little chance, No or very little chance	25b
defended someone who was being verbally abused at school?	Same as above	25d
regularly volunteered to do community service?	Same as above	25g
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Interaction with Prosocial Peers		
<i>Think of your four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year (12 months), how many of your best friends have:</i>		
participated in clubs, organizations and activities at school?	0, 1, 2, 3, 4	24a
made the commitment to stay drug-free?	Same as above	24d
tried to do well in school?	Same as above	24f
liked school?	Same as above	24i
regularly attended religious services?	Same as above	24l

DRUG USE OUTCOMES		
Have you ever used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	Never; Once or twice; Once in a while but not regularly; Regularly in the past; Regularly now	76
How often have you taken smokeless tobacco during the past 30 days?	Not at all, Once or twice, Once or twice per week, Three to five times per week, About once a day, More than once a day	77
Have you ever smoked cigarettes?	Never; Once or twice; Once in a while but not regularly; Regularly in the past; Regularly now	78
How frequently have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days?	Not at all, Less than 1 cigarette per day, 1 to 5 cigs per day, About 1 half pack per day, About 1 pack per day, About 1 and 1 half packs per day, 2 or more packs per day	79
On how many occasions (if any) have you had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink in your lifetime - more than just a few sips?	0 occasions, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-39, 40 or more	52
On how many occasions (if any) have you had beer, wine or hard liquor during the past 30 days?	same as above	53
Think back over the last two weeks. How many times have you had five or more alcoholic drinks in a row?	None, Once, Twice, 3-5 times, 6-9 times, 10 or more times	75
On how many occasions (if any) have you been drunk or very high from drinking alcoholic beverages during the past 30 days?	0 occasions, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-39, 40+	76
On how many occasions (if any) have you used marijuana in your lifetime?	same as above	54
On how many occasions (if any) have you used marijuana during the past 30 days?	same as above	55
During the last month, about how many marijuana cigarettes, or the equivalent, did you smoke a day, on the average?	None, Less than 1 a day, 1 a day, 2-3 a day, 4-6 a day, 7-10 a day, 11 or more a day	80
On how many occasions (if any) have you used LSD or other psychedelics in your lifetime?	0 occasions, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-39, 40+	56
On how many occasions (if any) have you used LSD or other psychedelics during the past 30 days?	same as above	57
On how many occasions (if any) have you used cocaine or crack in your lifetime?	same as above	58
On how many occasions (if any) have you used cocaine or crack during the past 30 days?	0 occasions, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-39, 40 or more	59
On how many occasions (if any) have you sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high in your lifetime?	same as above	60
On how many occasions (if any) have you sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high during the past 30 days?	same as above	61

On how many occasions (if any) have you used stimulants other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them in your lifetime?	same as above	68
On how many occasions (if any) have you used stimulants other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them in the past 30 days?	same as above	69
On how many occasions (if any) have you used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them in your lifetime?	0 occasions, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-39, 40+	64
On how many occasions (if any) have you used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them in the past 30 days?	same as above	65
On how many occasions (if any) have you used methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth) in your lifetime?	0 occasions, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-39, 40+	66
On how many occasions (if any) have you used methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth) in the past 30 days?	same as above	67
On how many occasions (if any) have you used heroin in your lifetime?	same as above	70
On how many occasions (if any) have you used heroin in the past 30 days?	same as above	71
On how many occasions (if any) have you used MDMA ('X', 'E', or ecstasy) in your lifetime?	same as above	72
On how many occasions (if any) have you used MDMA ('X', 'E', or ecstasy) in the past 30 days?	same as above	73
OUTCOME: Antisocial Behavior		
<i>How many times in the past year (12 months) have you...</i>		
been suspended from school?	Never, 1 or 2 times, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-29, 30-39, 40+	30a
carried a handgun?	same as above	30b
sold illegal drugs?	same as above	30c
stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?	same as above	30d
been arrested?	same as above	30f
attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	same as above	30h
been or high at school	same as above	30i
taken a handgun to school?	same as above	30k
ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS		
It is important to think before you act.	NO!, no, yes, YES!	43
<i>How old were you when you first:</i>		
used phenoxydine (pox, px, breeze)?	Never, 10 or younger, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 or older	26e

At school during the past 12 months, did you receive help from the resource teacher, speech therapist or other special education teacher?	No, Yes	28
Are you currently on probation, or assigned a probation officer with Juvenile Court	No, Yes	31
<i>Sometimes we don't know what we will do as adults, but we may have an idea. Please answer how true these statements may be for you. WHEN I AM AN ADULT I WILL:</i>		
use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or another illegal drug.	NO!, no, yes, YES!	50d
<i>How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they:</i>		
Have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend?	No Risk, Slight Risk, Moderate Risk, Great Risk	51e
On how many occasions (if any) have you used phenoxydine (pox, px, breeze) in your lifetime?	same as above	62
On how many occasions (if any) have you used phenoxydine (pox, px, breeze) in the past 30 days?	same as above	63
Have you attended a RAVE party?	NO!, no, yes, YES!	133
Have you used drugs while attending a RAVE party?	NO!, no, yes, YES!	135
<i>Think of your four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year (12 months), how many of your best friends have:</i>		
attended a RAVE party?	0, 1, 2, 3, 4	135a
used drugs while at a RAVE party?	0, 1, 2, 3, 4	135b
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	136
If you drank alcohol (not just a sip or taste) in the past year, where did you usually drink it? Select the one best answer.	I did not drink alcohol in the past year, at my home; at someone else's home; at an open area like a park, beach, back road, or a street corner; at a sporting event or concert; at a restaurant, bar, or a nightclub; at an empty building or a construction site; at a hotel/motel; in a car	137

<p>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.</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>138</p>
<p>If you smoked cigarettes (not just a puff or drag) in the past year, where did you usually smoke them? Select the one best answer.</p>	<p>I did not smoke cigarettes in the past year, at my home; at someone else's home; at an open area like a park, beach, back road, or a street corner; at a sporting event or concert; at a restaurant, bar, or a nightclub; at an empty building or a construction site; at a hotel/motel; in a car</p>	<p>139</p>
<p>FINAL QUESTION</p>		
<p>How honest were you in filling out this survey?</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>140</p>

Appendix E: Description of Profile Reports, Sample Profile Report, and Selected Charts for All Arkansas Youth, and Males Compared to Females

Risk and Protective Factor Scales and Profiles

Many of the questions on the survey have been combined into risk and protective factor scales. This allows the information contained in items that measure the same type of information to be summarized as a scale score. All of the scales are scored so that the higher the score the greater the risk for risk factors and the greater the protection for protective factors.

A benefit of using the risk and protective factor model in dealing with adolescent social problems is that it provides a method of measuring levels of risk and protection. Once the areas of highest risk and the areas of lowest protection are identified, they can be addressed by programs designed to reduce levels of risk and increase levels of protection. The decreases in risk and increases in protection will ultimately result in a reduction of the rate of youth problem behaviors. After the prevention programs have been implemented, the risk and protective factor levels can again be measured to determine the effectiveness of the intervention.

The questions on the survey have been divided into 26 risk factor scales and 13 protective factor scales. A new risk factor scale that measures intention to use ATODs was added in 2000 to the survey and three protective factors (Interaction with Prosocial Peers, Prosocial Involvement, and Rewards for Prosocial Involvement) were added to the survey in 2004. An item dictionary that lists the risk and protective factor scales and the questions they contain has been prepared and included in Appendix D for reference.

In order to make the results of the 2006 Survey more usable, risk and protective profiles have been developed that show the percentage of youth at risk and the percentage of youth with protection on each scale. The profiles allow a comparison between the percentage of youth at risk for the entire state of Arkansas and specific areas of the state. Also, each report presents data from the 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006 surveys, allowing the state, schools, counties and regions to identify changing rates over time. Profiles have been prepared for counties, regions, school districts, and individual schools.

Interpreting Risk and Protective Factor Profile Reports

In 2000, a profile report was developed by Bach Harrison L.L.C. to help disseminate the results of the survey to a wider range of readers. The profile reports for the Arkansas survey contain results from the 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006 administrations. The purpose of the report is to provide information to prevention planners that will allow them to begin planning prevention services for their areas. The profile reports contain information specific to a geographic area or population group and are designed to assist in prevention planning at the school, county, region, and state levels. This Appendix contains an example of a complete profile report (grades 6, 8, 10, and 12) and charts for Arkansas males compared to females. Briefly, the report contains a description of the Risk and Protective Factor Framework; a section on how to use the information provided in the report; substance use and antisocial behavior charts for grades 6, 8, 10, and 12; risk and protective factor charts for the four grades; school safety charts for the four grades; risk and protective factor definitions; and numeric tables that contain all of the data displayed in the charts.

An advantage of having the data available from the profile report is that the ATOD use, antisocial behavior, and the percentage of youth at risk and with protection provide a base line that can be used to compare the results from future surveys. A community can determine whether it is becoming more or less at risk in an area by comparing the survey results from one survey administration to the next. Through future student survey administrations; schools, communities, and regional and state agencies that deliver prevention services can effectively evaluate their prevention efforts and determine if those efforts are having the desired effect of reducing risk and increasing protection in youth. These changes in risk and protection will, hopefully, result in the reduction of the level of youth problem behaviors in the community.

For more information on the Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey, how to conduct a student survey in your community, the risk and protective factor model of prevention, resource allocation, prevention's best practices, and program evaluation, contact The Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention at (501) 686-9030.

*ARKANSAS Prevention Needs
Assessment Student Survey
2006 Results for
State of Arkansas*



PROVIDED BY: OFFICE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION
DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES
ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

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INTRODUCTION

2006 Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey

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 November of 2006. This survey was available free of charge to all Arkansas public school districts which 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.

This is the fifth year that the APNA Survey was administered. Because trends over time are very important to prevention planning, readers are encouraged to review the results from the last four years' (2003, 2004, 2005, & 2006) surveys. By

comparing the results of the four surveys, changes in ATOD use, rates of antisocial behavior, levels 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 2005 survey. Those students are now in grades 7, 9, 11, and out of school. Together, the results of the 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006 APNA surveys provide a complete picture of ATOD use, antisocial behavior, risk, and protection for students in Arkansas.

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).

Table 1. Characteristics of Participants									
Student Totals	State 2003		State 2004		State 2005		State 2006		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total Students	18148	100	39999	100	53489	100	74697	100	
# of Districts	0		0		170	100	195	100	
# of Schools	0		0		441	100	589	100	
Grade									
6	4449	24.5	10913	27.3	15117	27.3	18100	27.16	
8	5260	29.0	11740	29.4	14972	28.0	18076	27.12	
10	4505	24.8	9739	24.3	13108	24.5	16818	25.23	
12	3934	21.7	7607	19.0	10292	19.2	13658	20.49	
Gender									
Male	8757	48.3	18897	47.2	25455	47.6	31480	47.23	
Female	9284	51.0	20223	50.6	27293	51.0	33702	50.56	
Ethnicity									
Hispanic	851	4.9	3207	7.5	3907	6.7	5918	8.88	
African American	2544	14.8	6267	14.7	9920	17.0	11214	16.82	
Asian	248	1.4	561	1.3	864	1.5	1196	1.79	
Native American	606	3.5	1761	4.1	2581	4.4	3508	5.26	
White	12600	73.3	28584	66.9	37741	64.5	47646	71.48	
Pacific Islander	*	*	200	0.5	293	0.5	458	0.69	
Other	346	2.0	2162	5.1	3185	5.4	5065	7.60	

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 at the right 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	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

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 below, 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% between the local and other data are probably significant.
- 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 behaviors				
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?

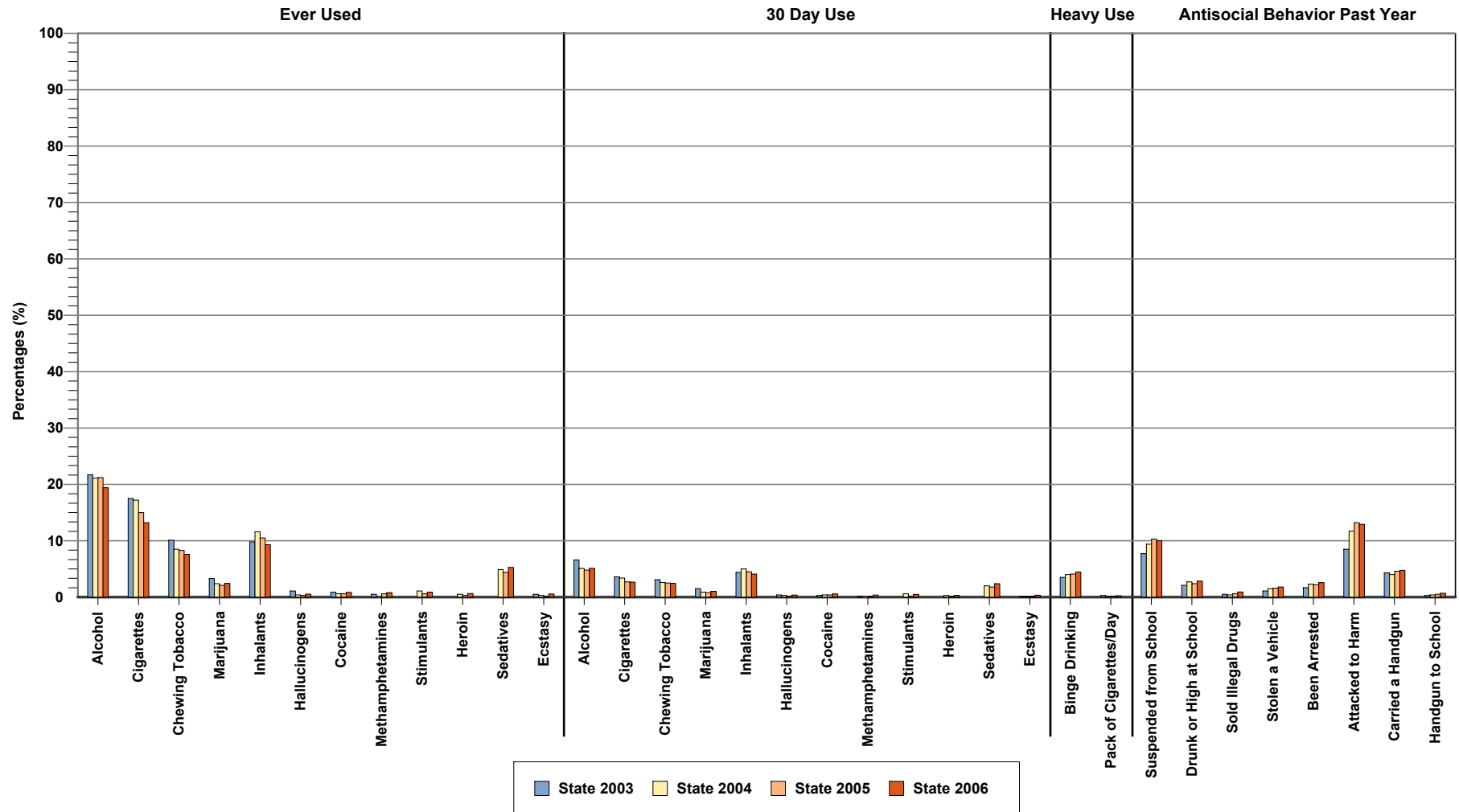
- Participation in the annual administration of the survey provides trend data necessary for determining the effectiveness of the implemented intervention(s) and also provides data for determining any new efforts that are needed.

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

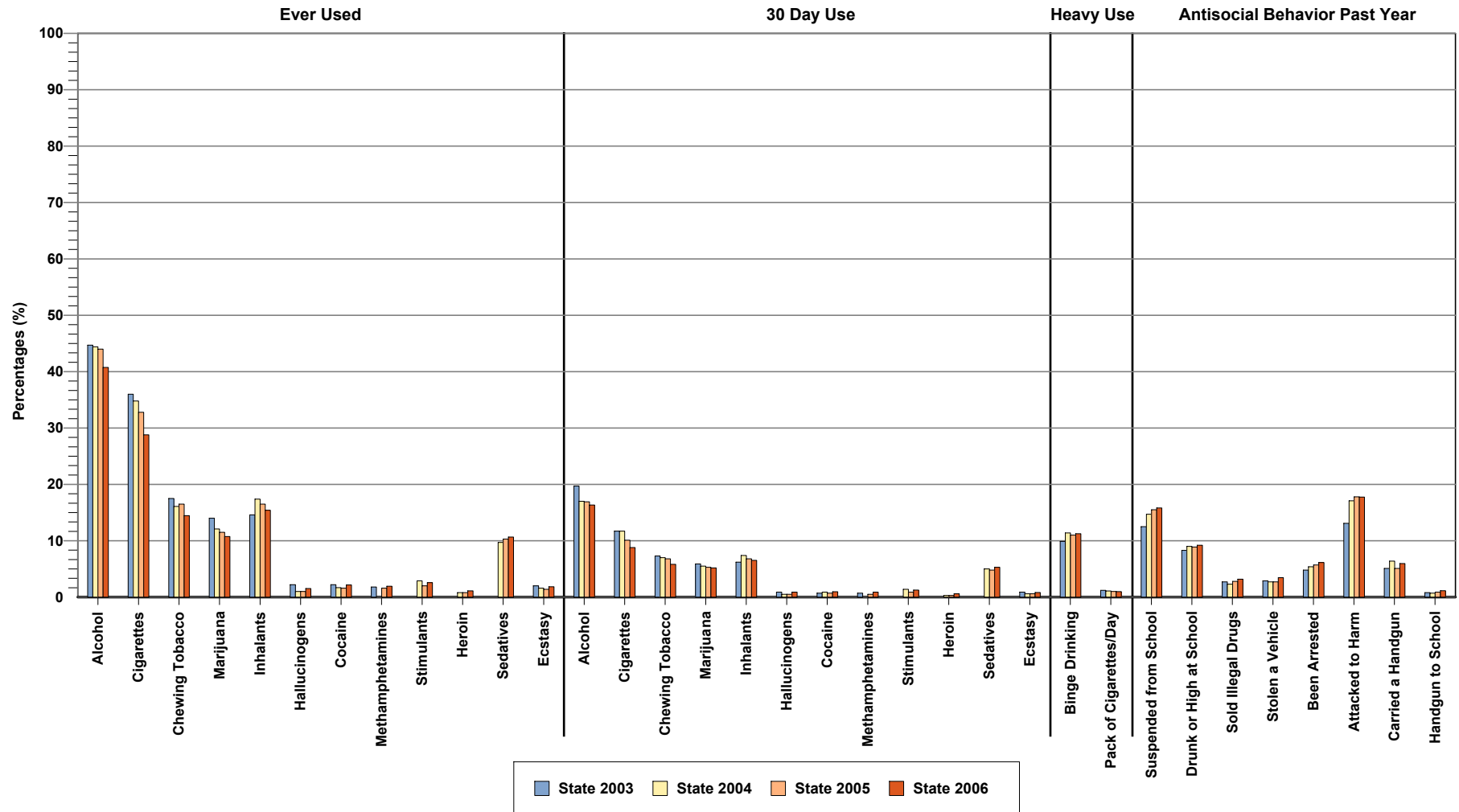
ATOD USE AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR

2006 State of Arkansas Student Survey, Grade 6



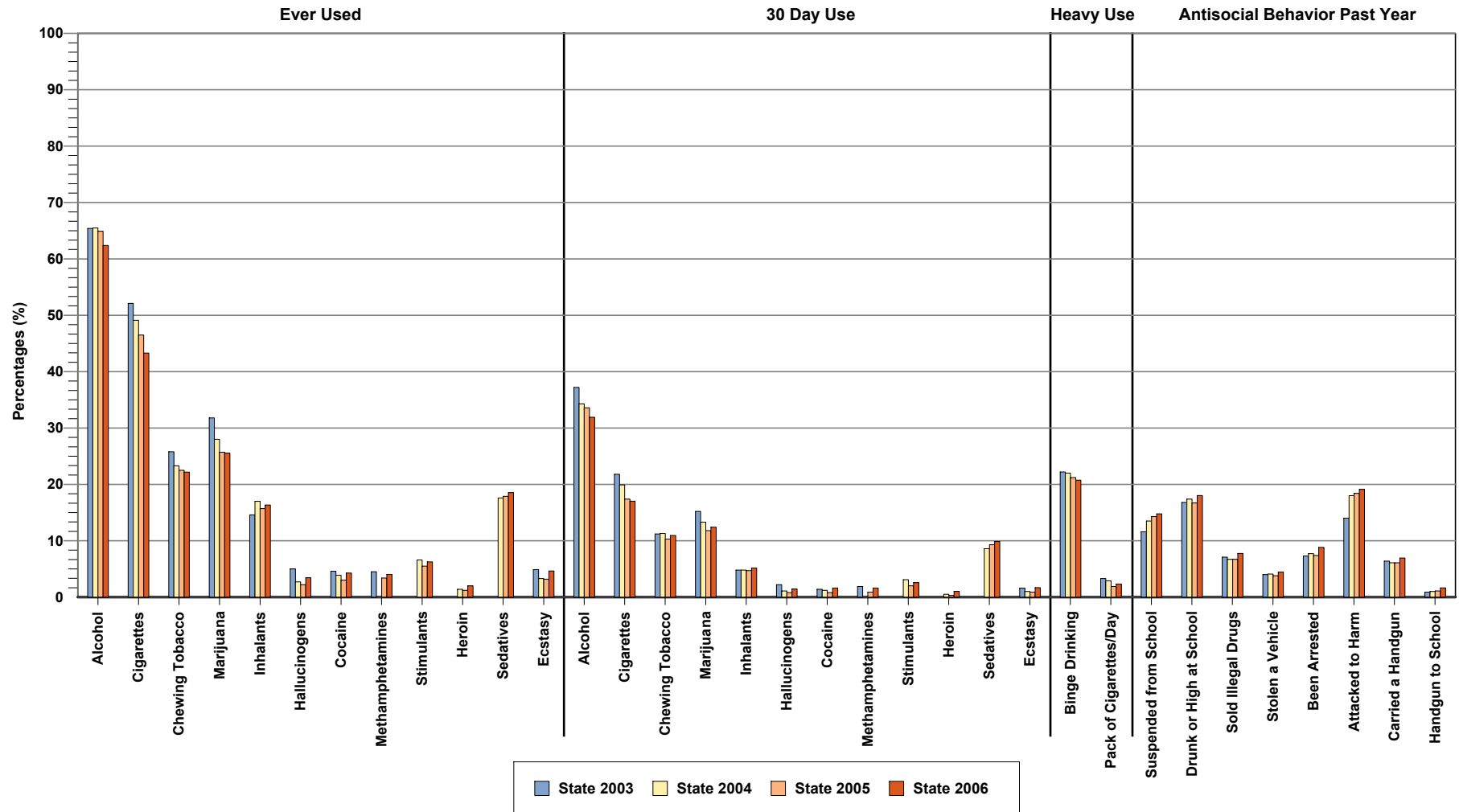
ATOD USE AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR

2006 State of Arkansas Student Survey, Grade 8



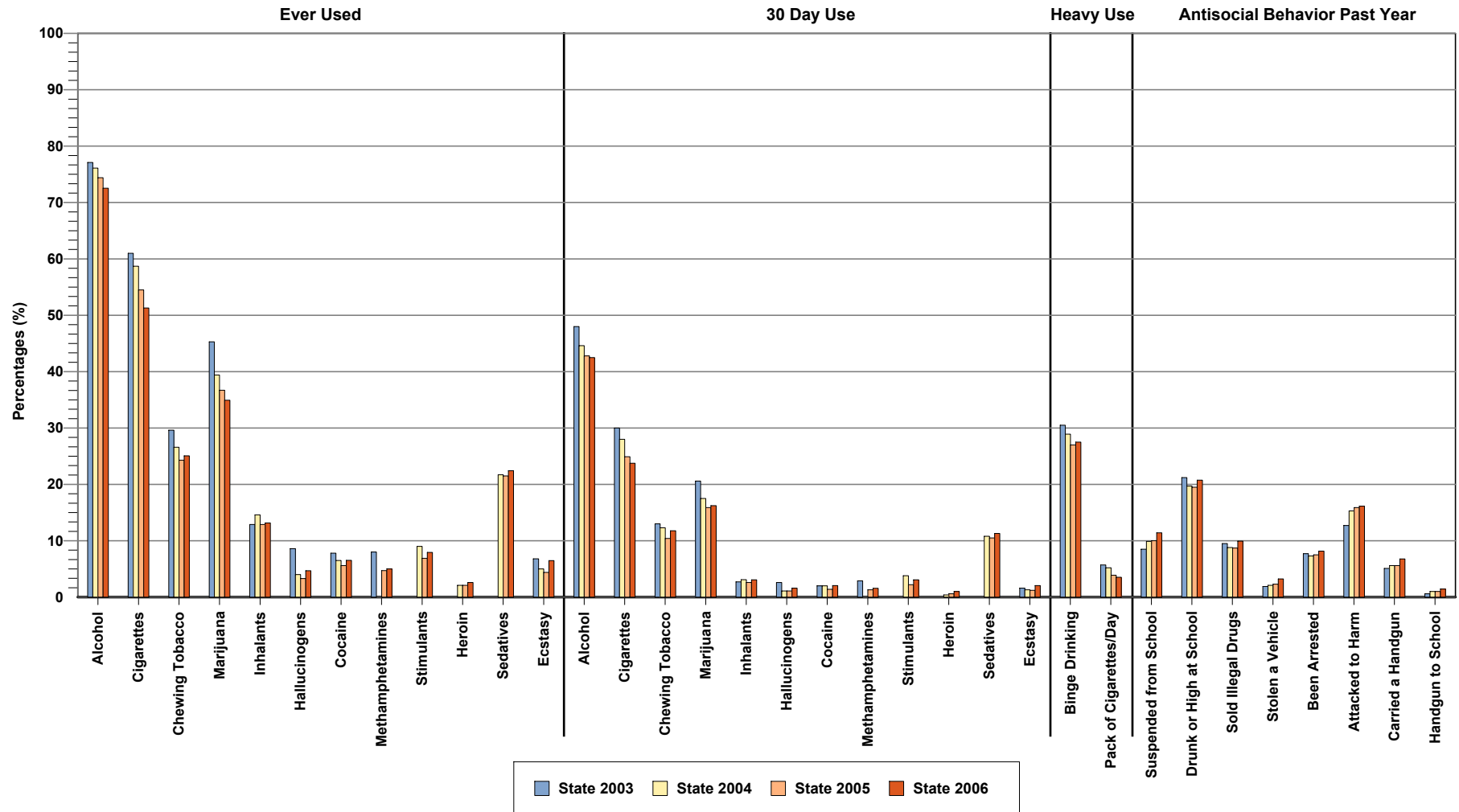
ATOD USE AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR

2006 State of Arkansas Student Survey, Grade 10



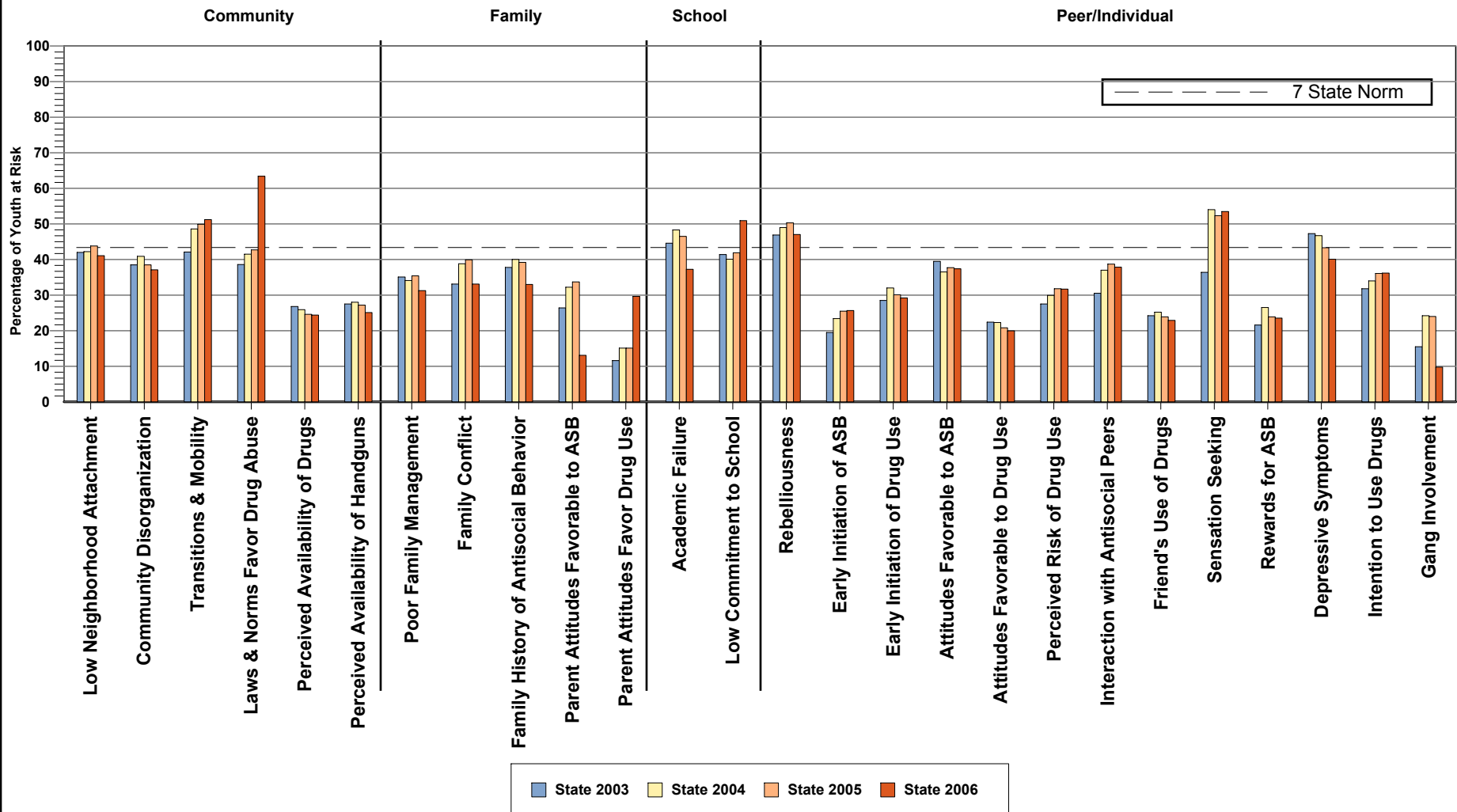
ATOD USE AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR

2006 State of Arkansas Student Survey, Grade 12



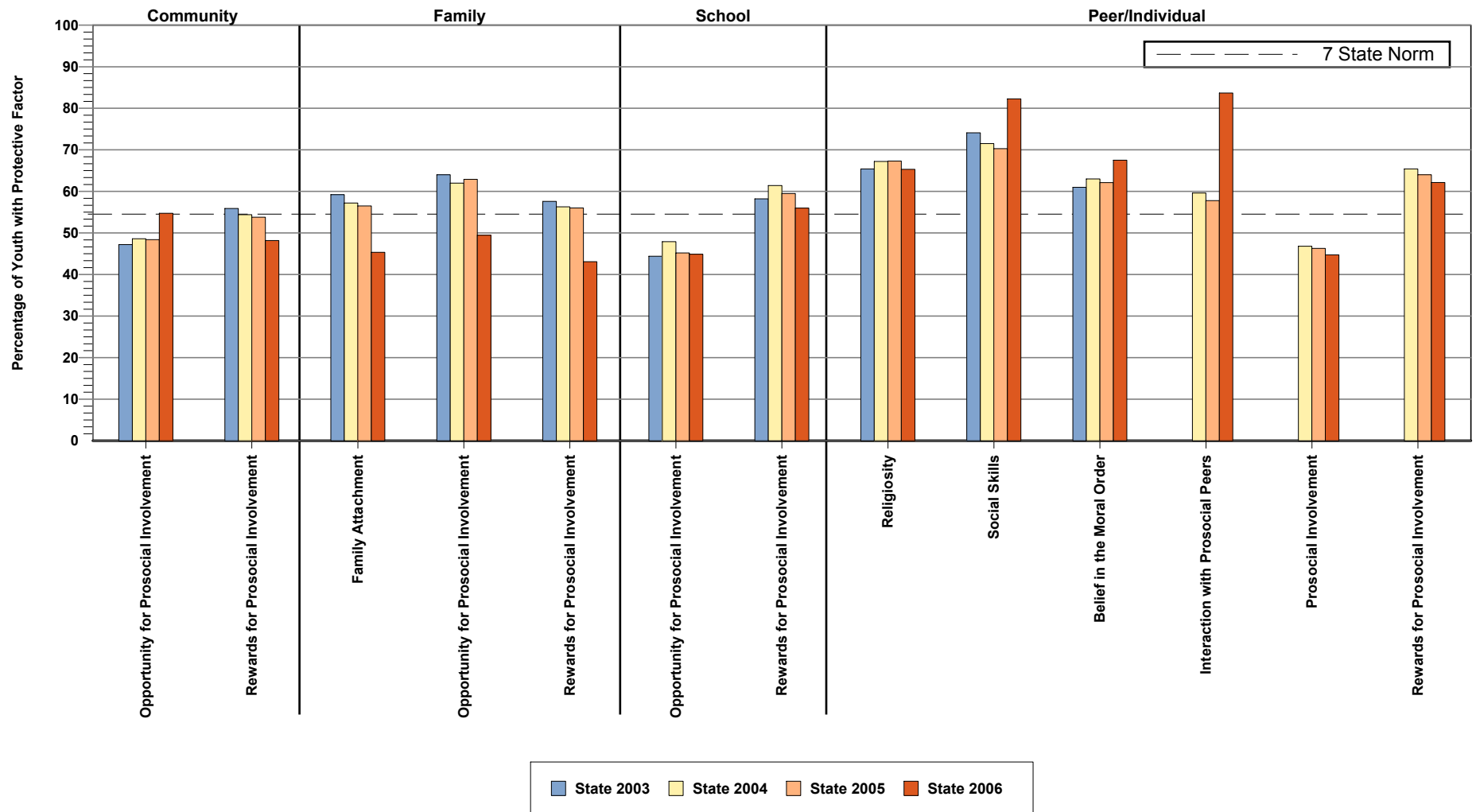
RISK PROFILE

2006 State of Arkansas Student Survey, Grade 6



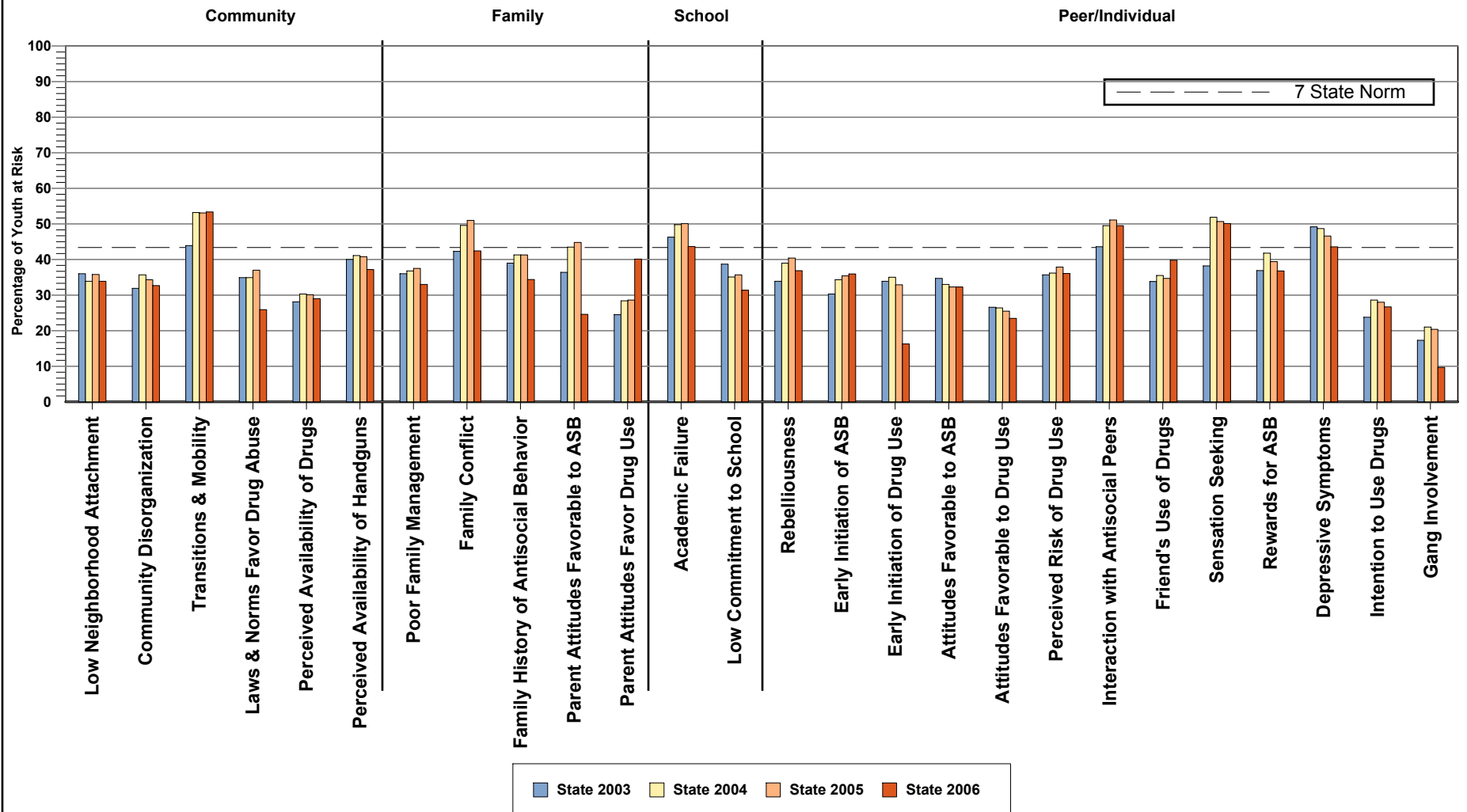
PROTECTIVE PROFILE

2006 State of Arkansas Student Survey, Grade 6



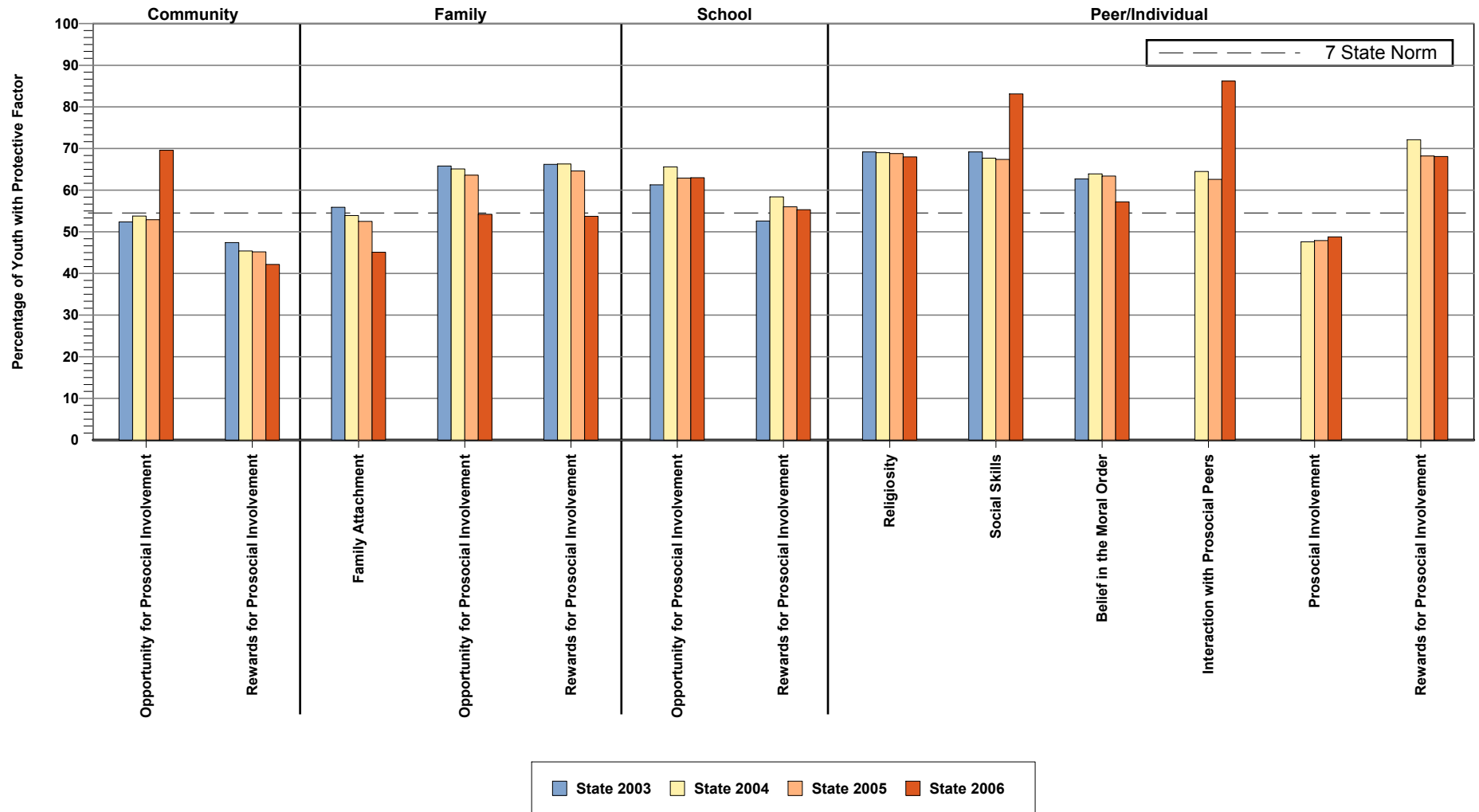
RISK PROFILE

2006 State of Arkansas Student Survey, Grade 8



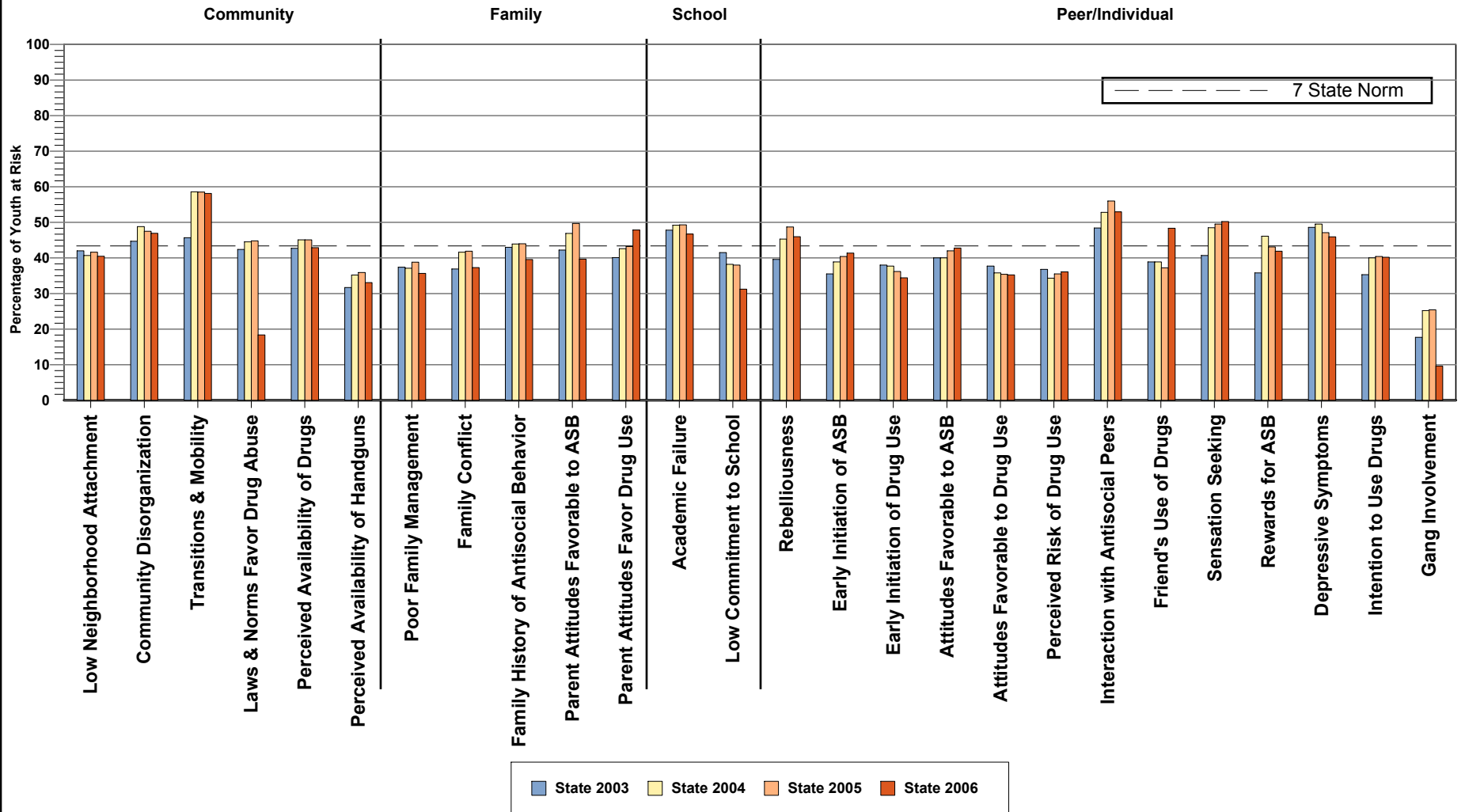
PROTECTIVE PROFILE

2006 State of Arkansas Student Survey, Grade 8



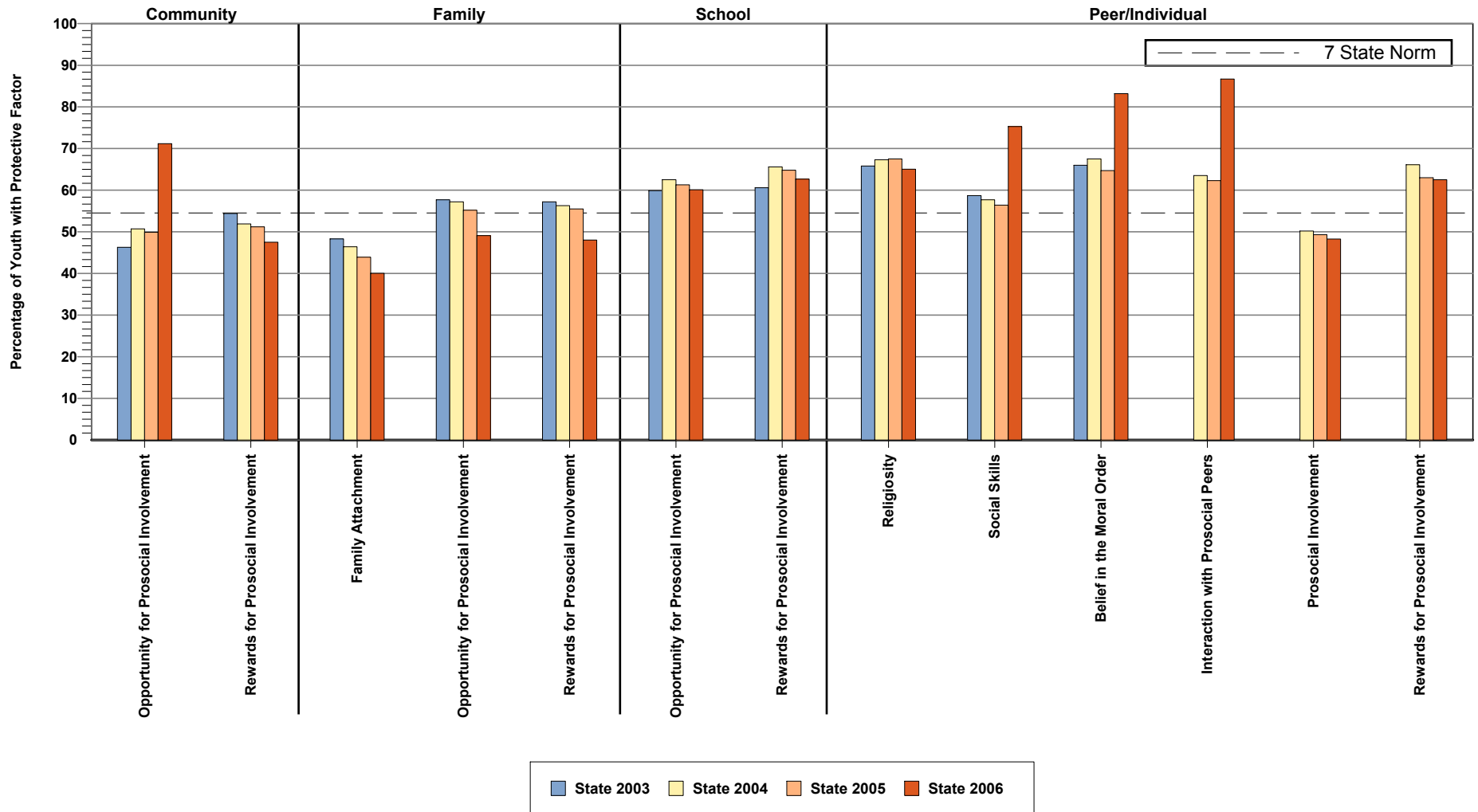
RISK PROFILE

2006 State of Arkansas Student Survey, Grade 10



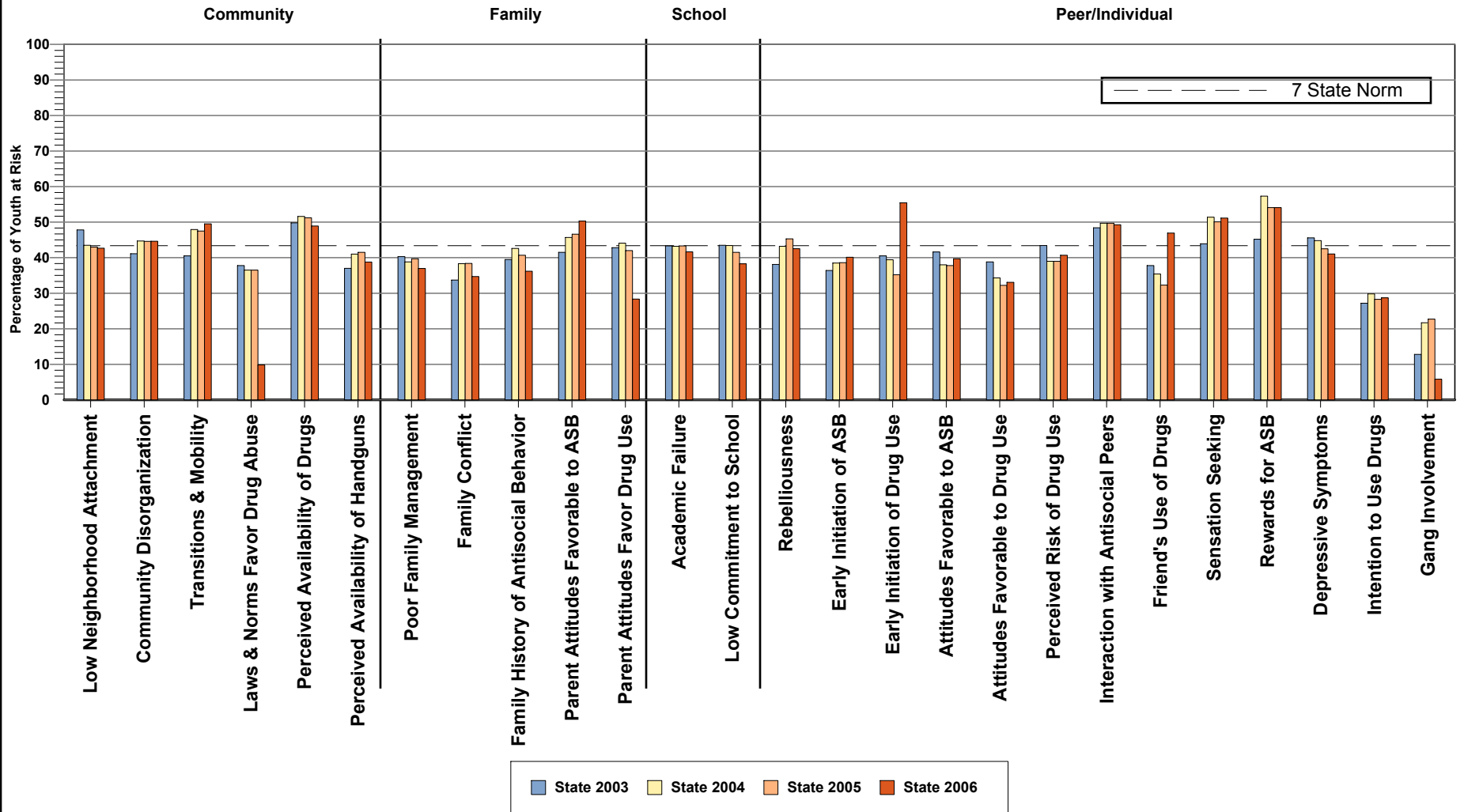
PROTECTIVE PROFILE

2006 State of Arkansas Student Survey, Grade 10



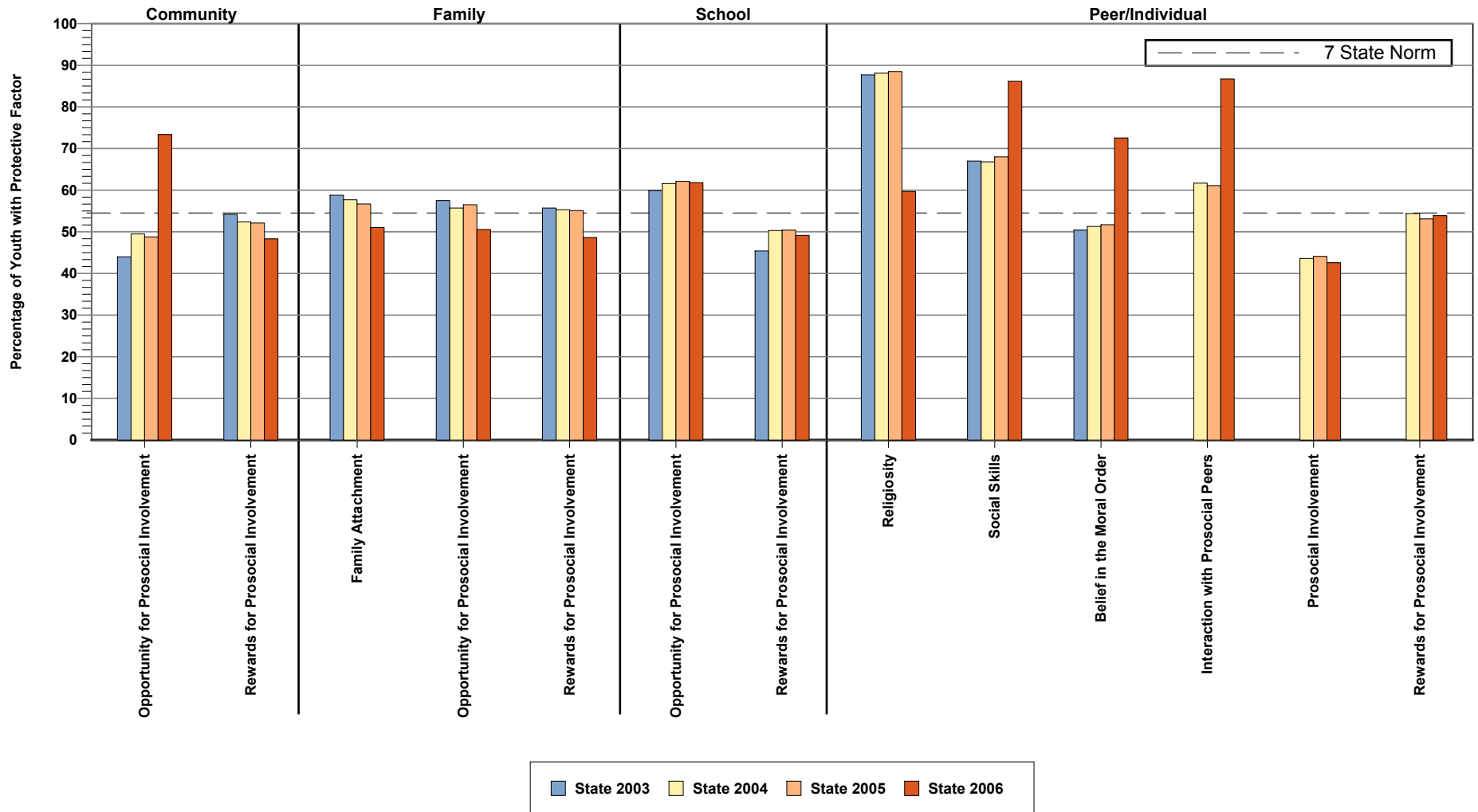
RISK PROFILE

2006 State of Arkansas Student Survey, Grade 12



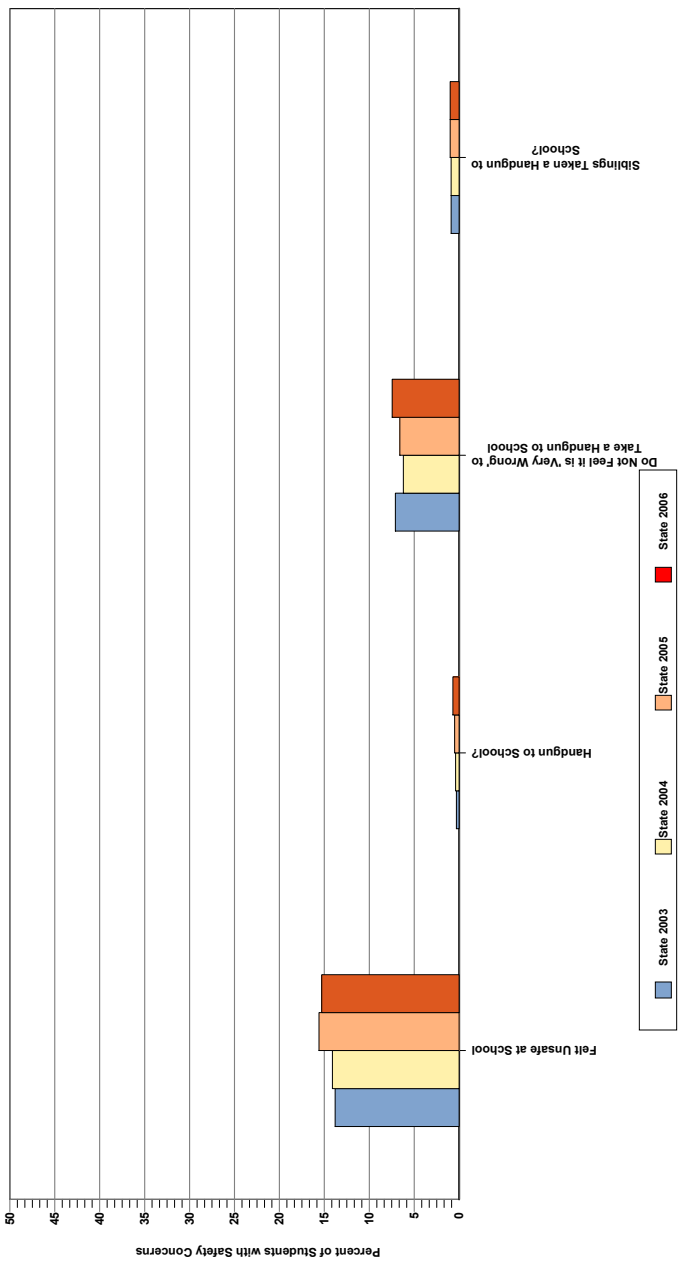
PROTECTIVE PROFILE

2006 State of Arkansas Student Survey, Grade 12



SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE

2006 State of Arkansas Student Survey, Grade 6



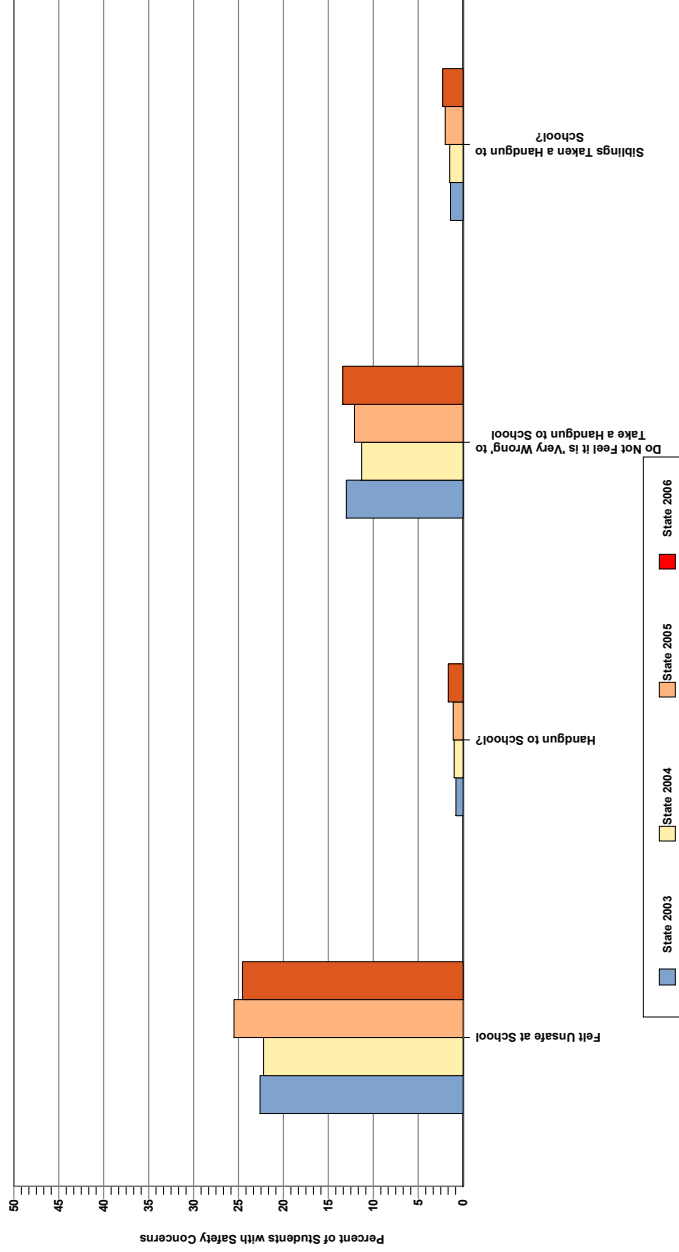
SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE

2006 State of Arkansas Student Survey, Grade 8



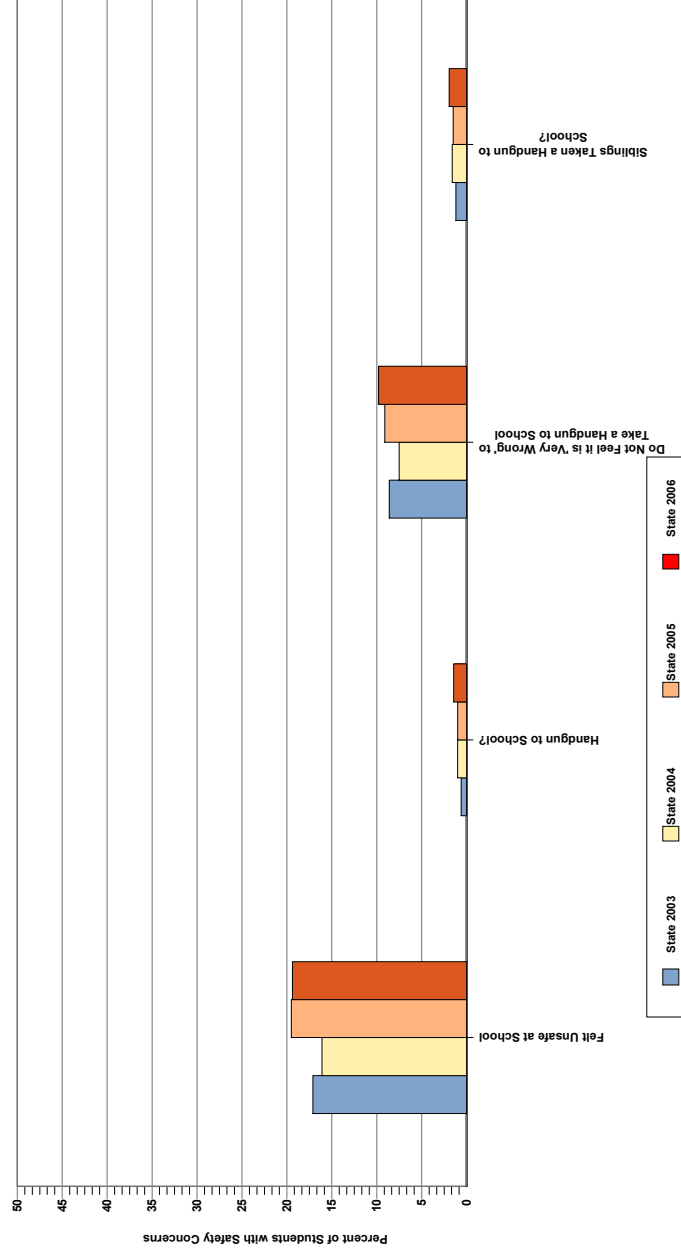
SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE

2006 State of Arkansas Student Survey, Grade 10



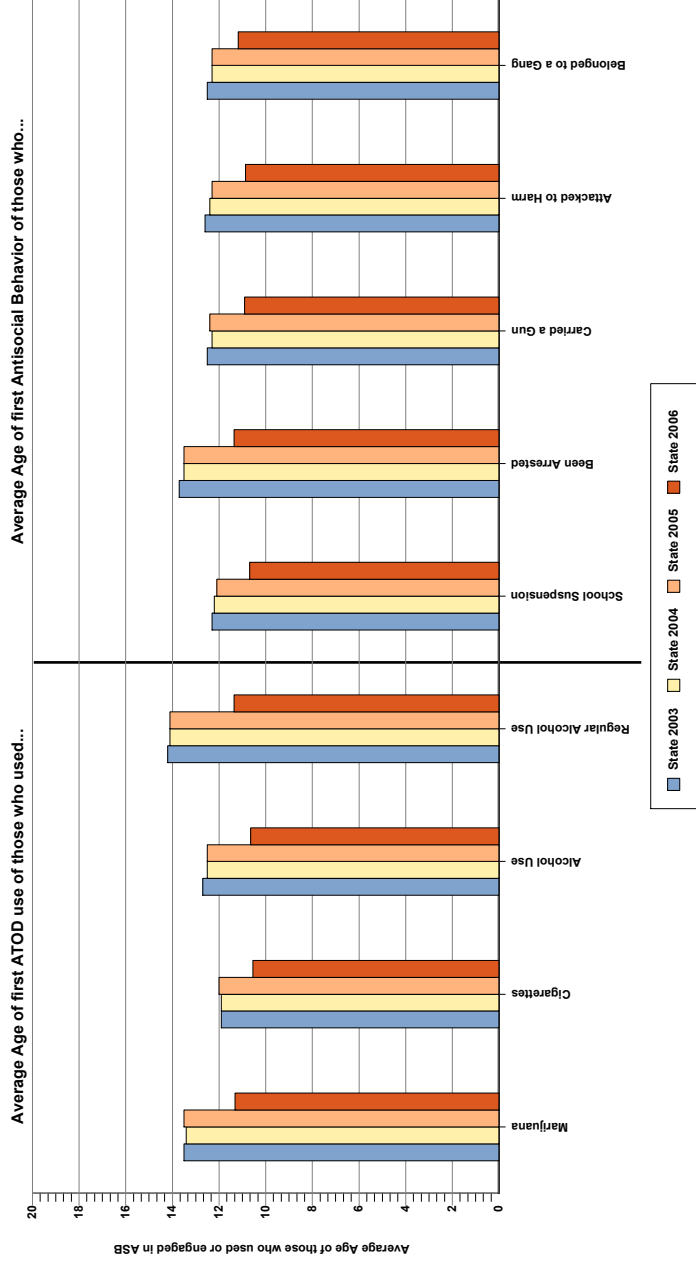
SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE

2006 State of Arkansas Student Survey, Grade 12



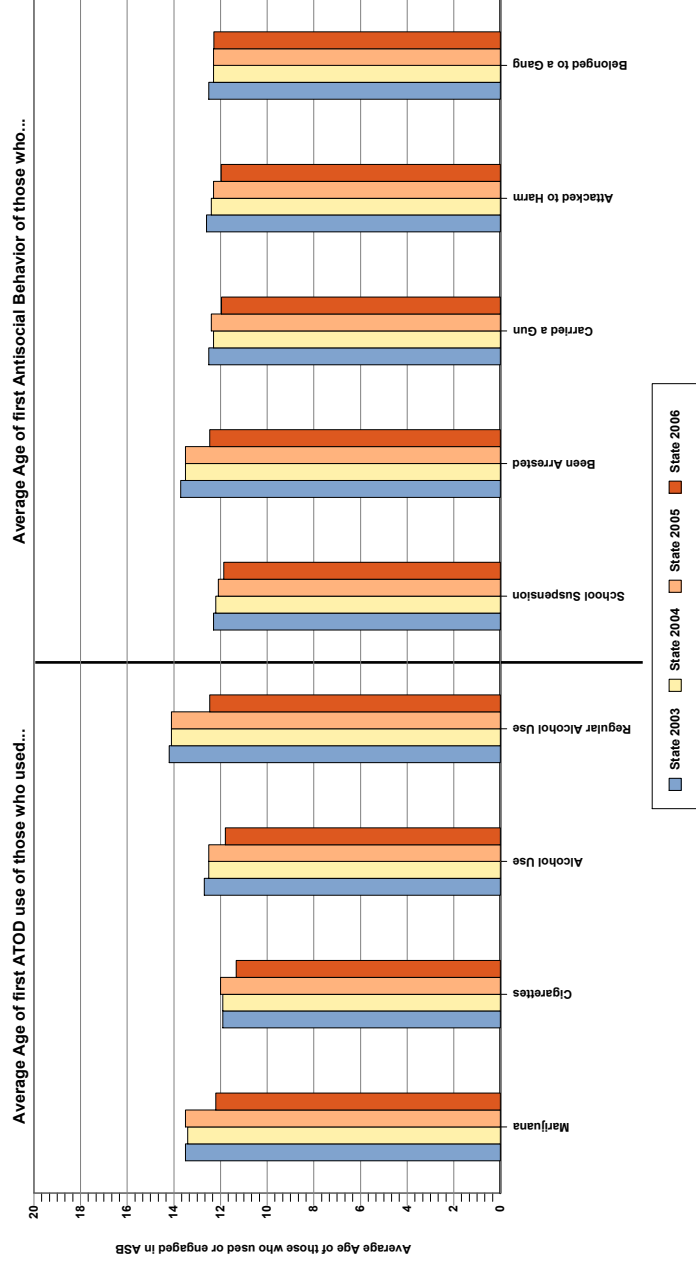
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2006 State of Arkansas Student Survey, Grade 6



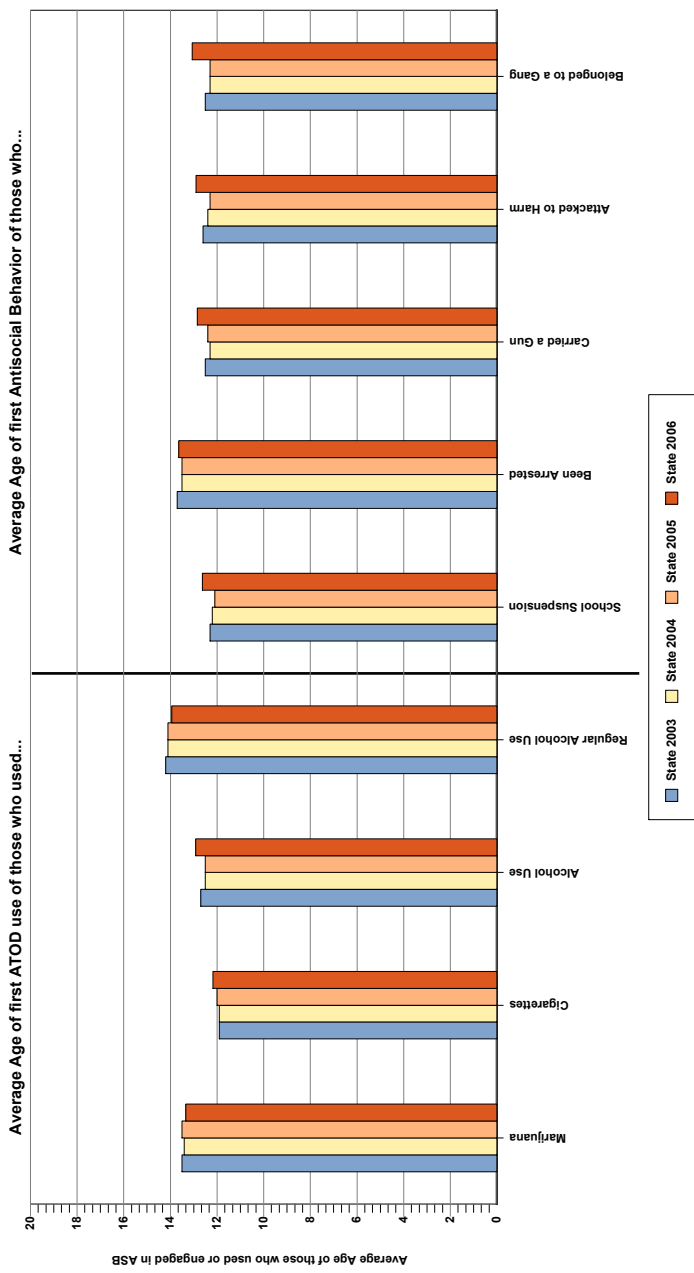
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2006 State of Arkansas Student Survey, Grade 8



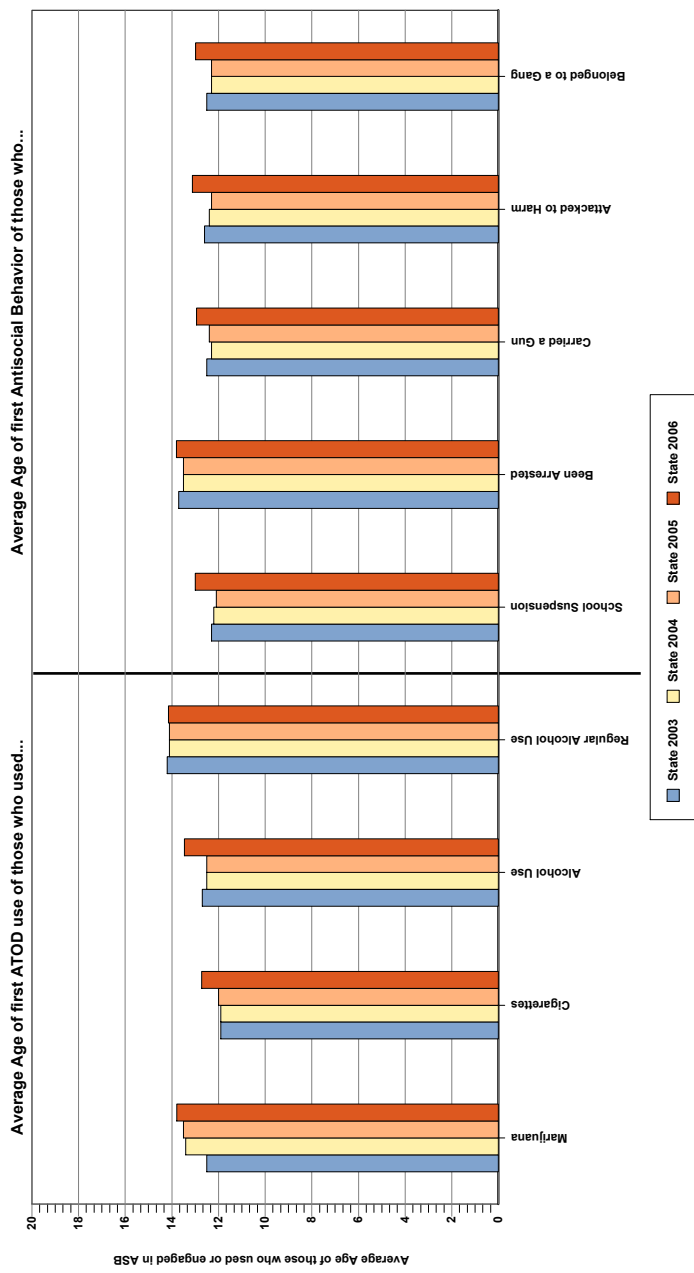
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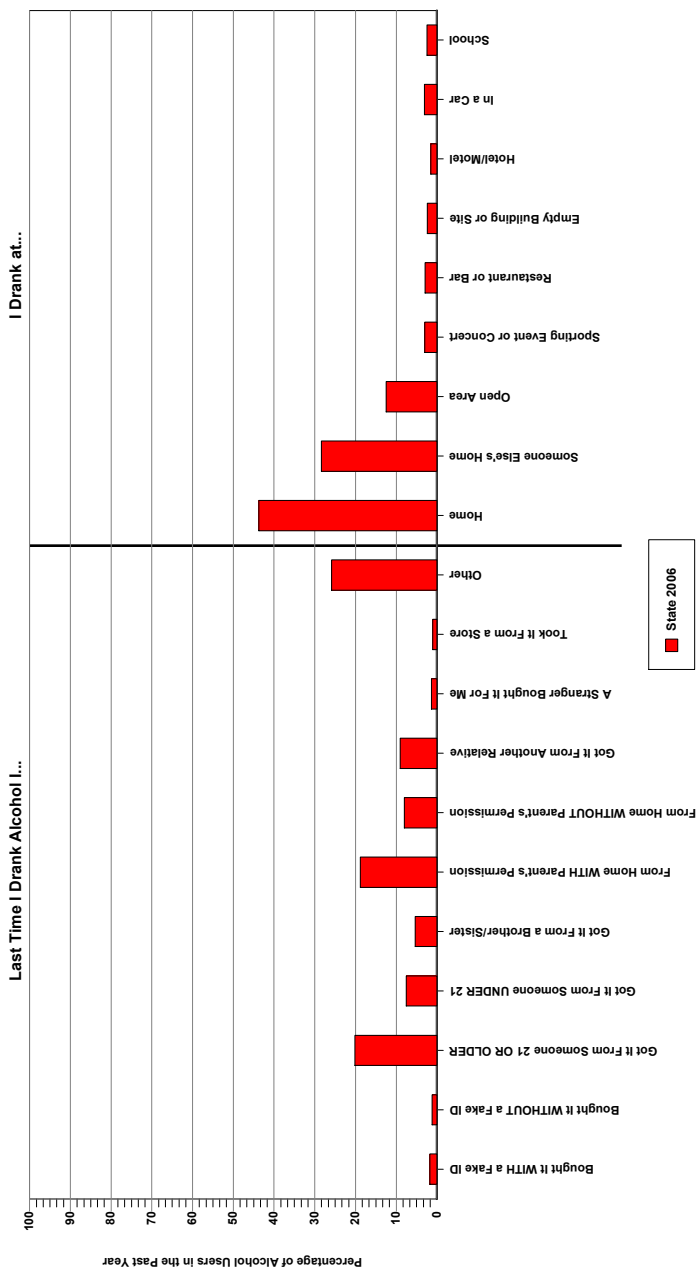
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2006 State of Arkansas Student Survey, Grade 12



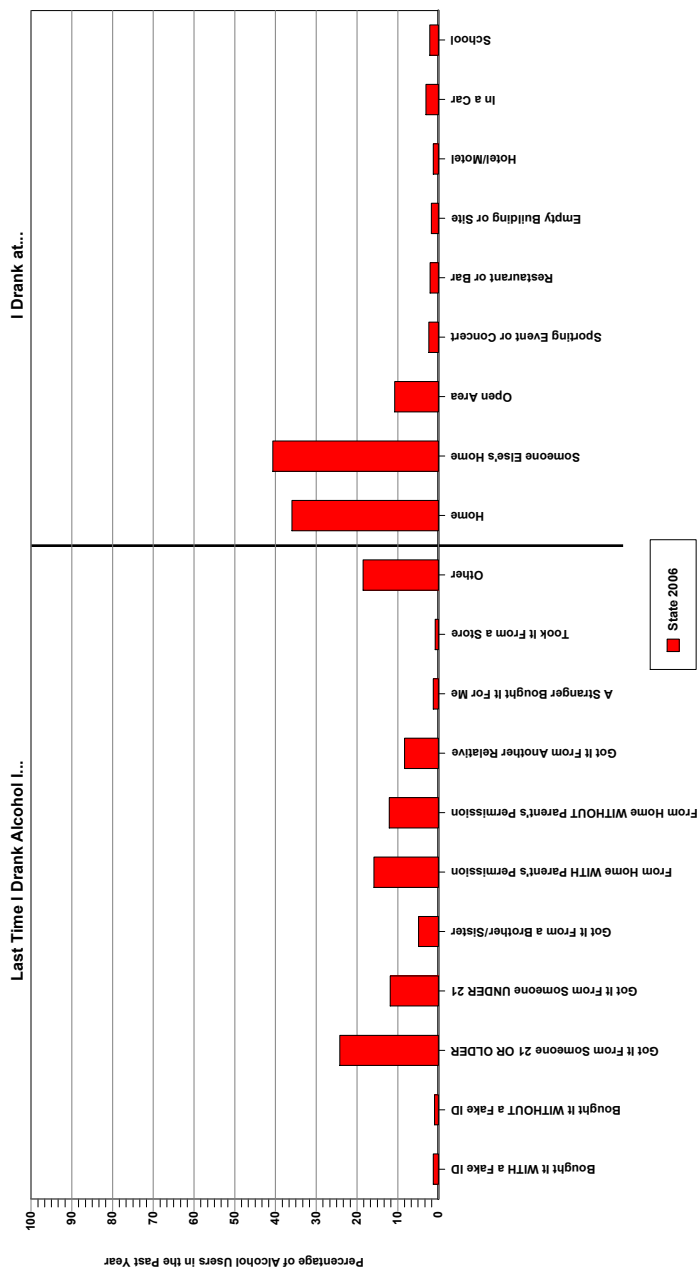
SOURCES AND PLACES OF ALCOHOL USE

2006 State of Arkansas Student Survey, Grade 6



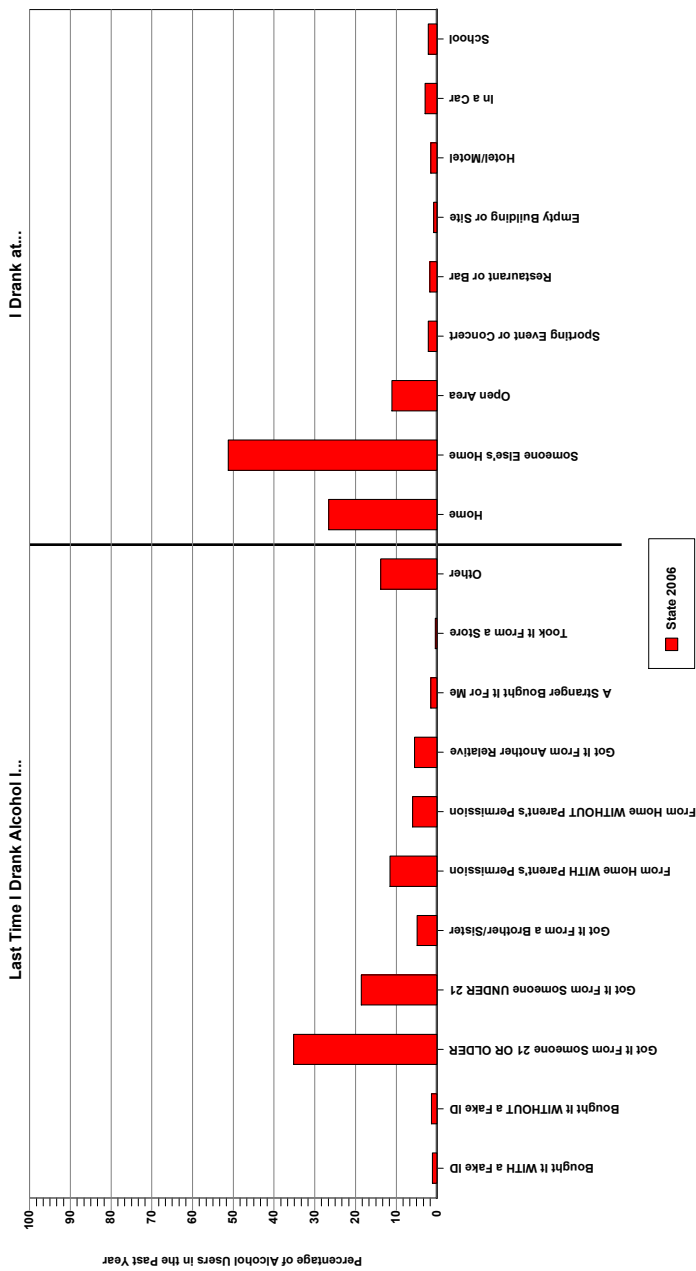
SOURCES AND PLACES OF ALCOHOL USE

2006 State of Arkansas Student Survey, Grade 8



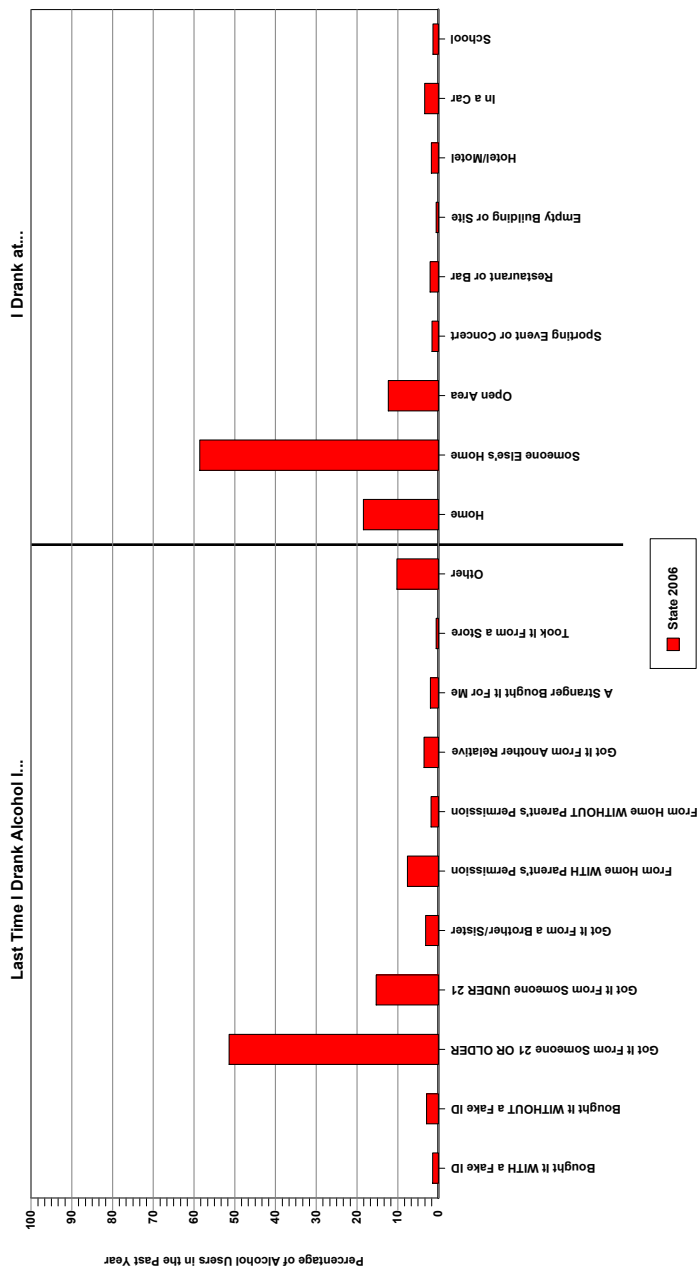
SOURCES AND PLACES OF ALCOHOL USE

2006 State of Arkansas Student Survey, Grade 10



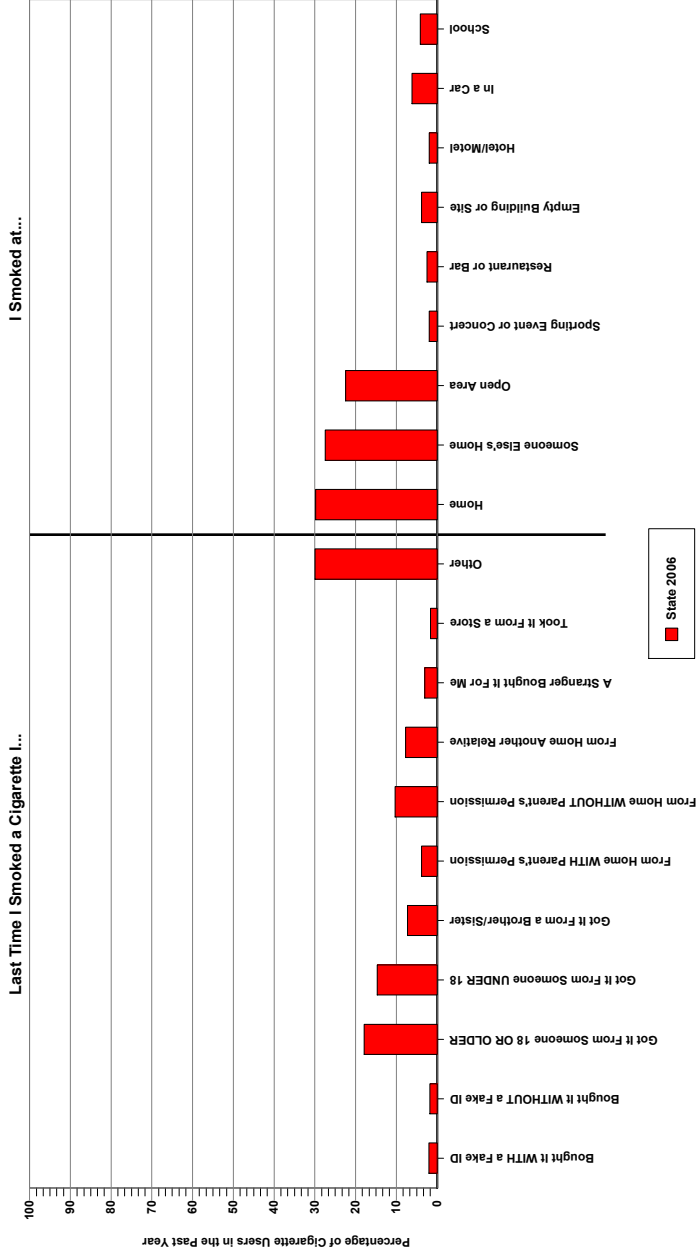
SOURCES AND PLACES OF ALCOHOL USE

2006 State of Arkansas Student Survey, Grade 12



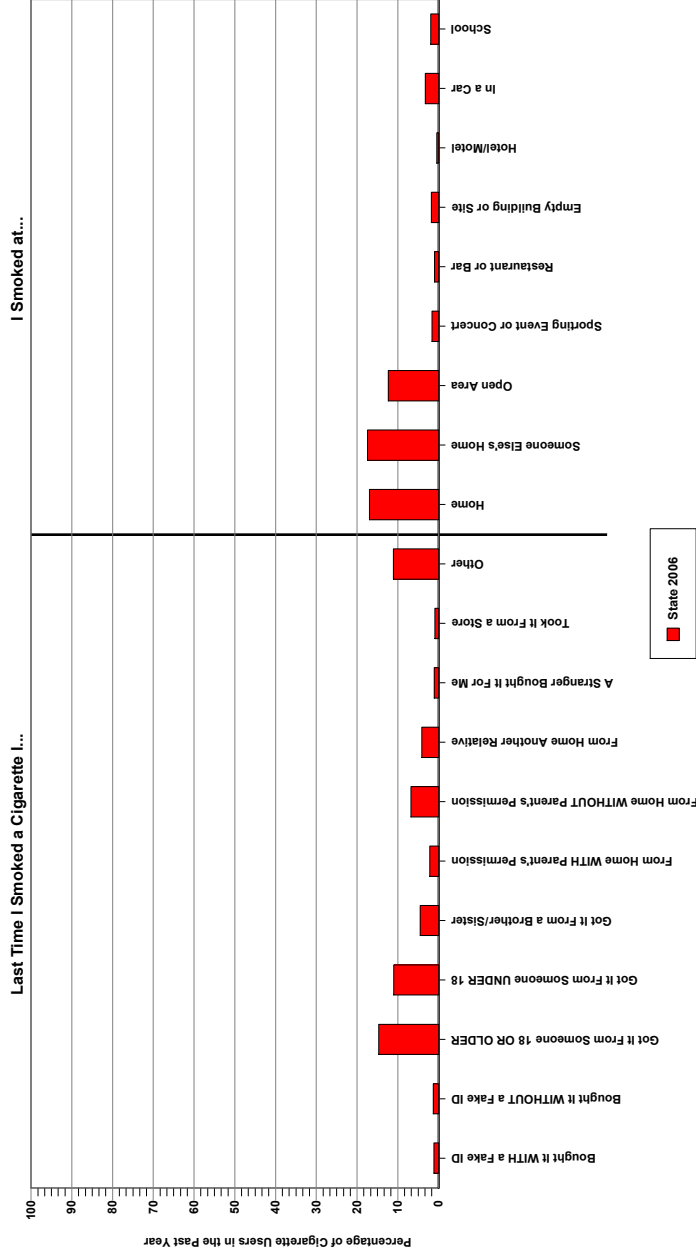
SOURCES AND PLACES OF CIGARETTE USE

2006 State of Arkansas Student Survey, Grade 6



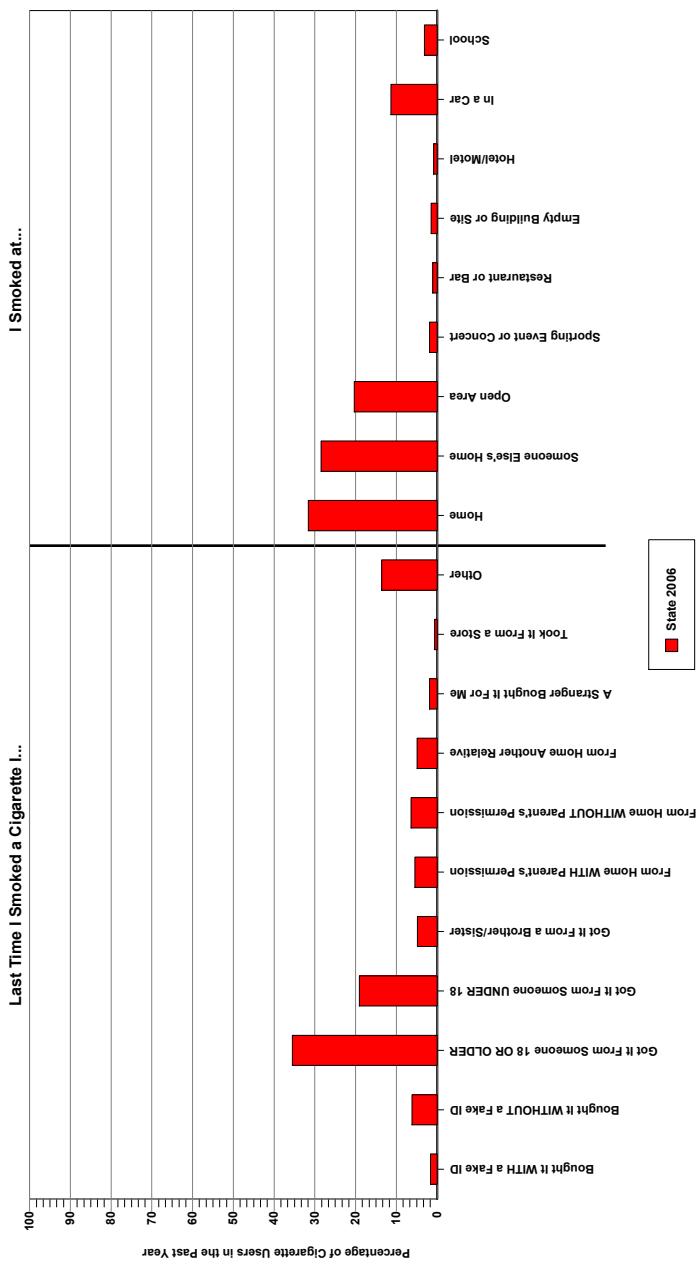
SOURCES AND PLACES OF CIGARETTE USE

2006 State of Arkansas Student Survey, Grade 8



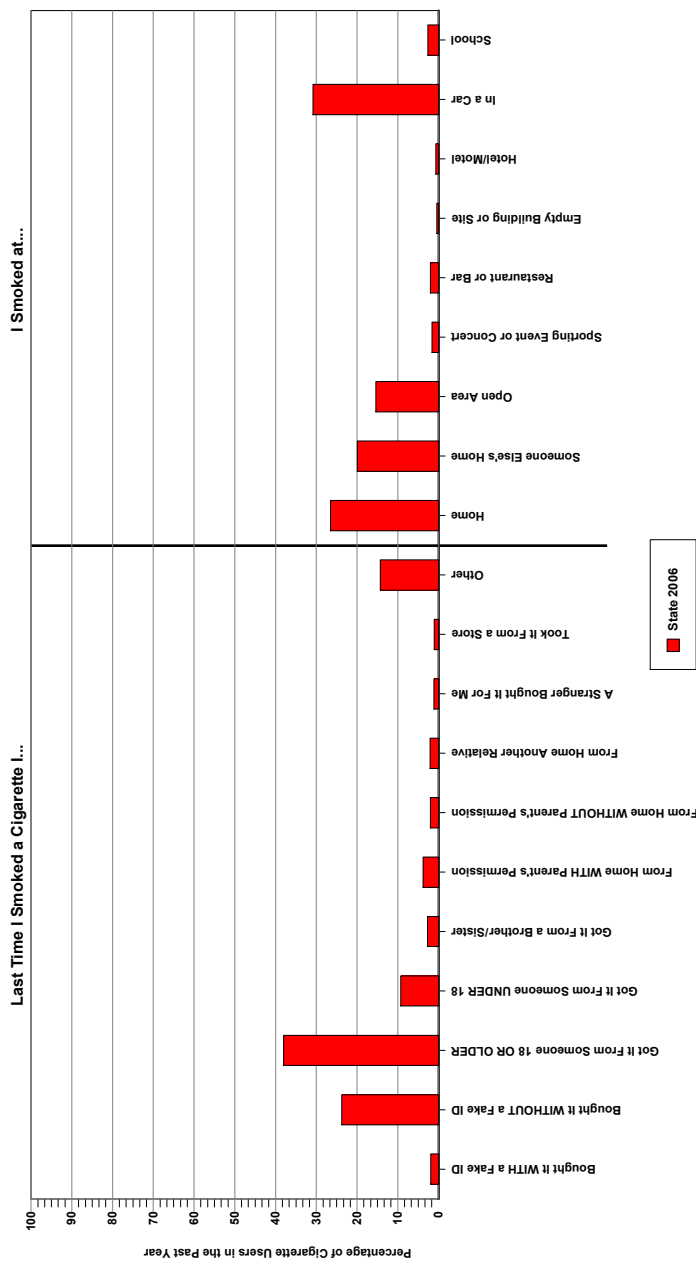
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2006 State of Arkansas Student Survey, Grade 10

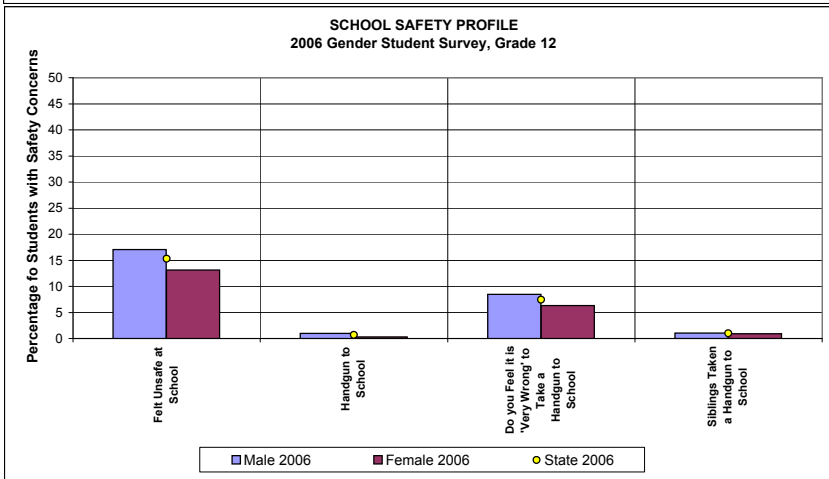
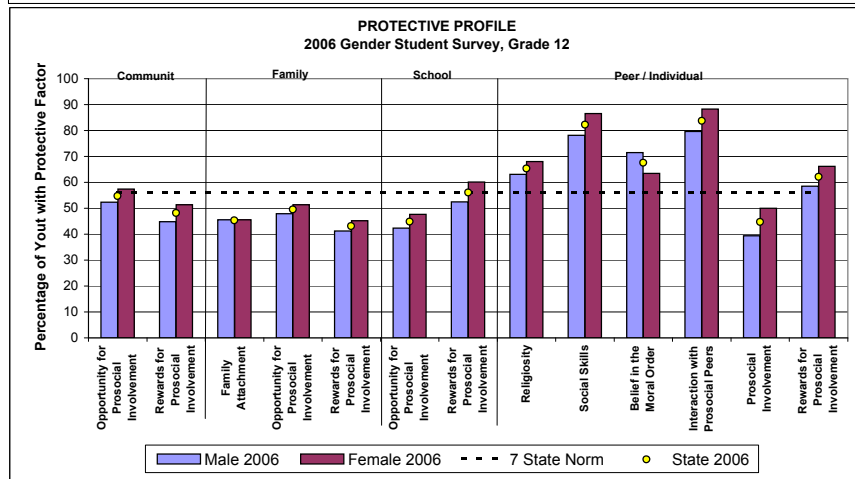
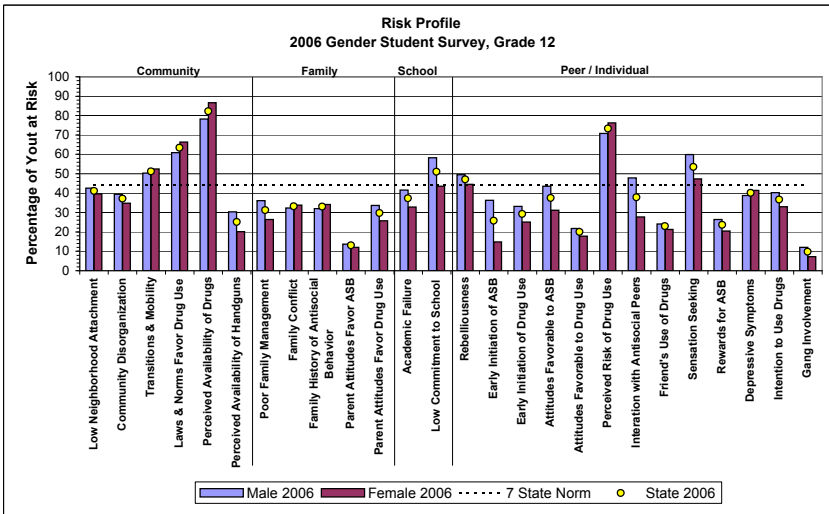
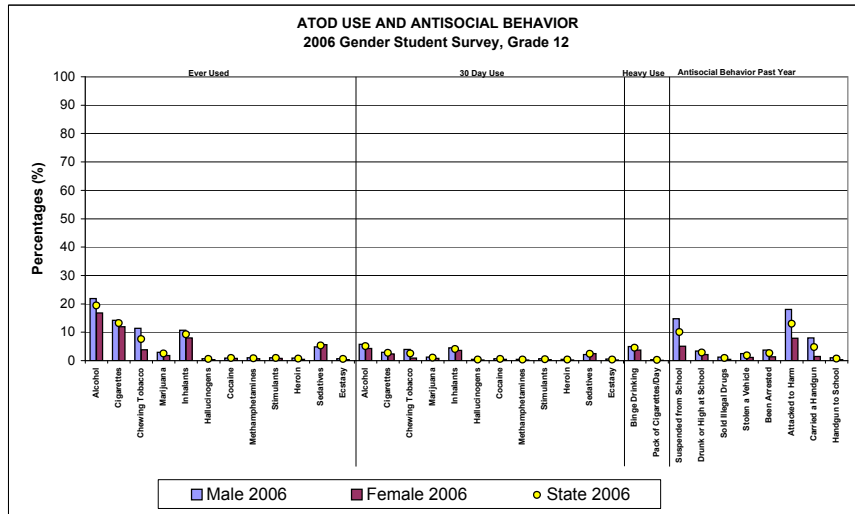


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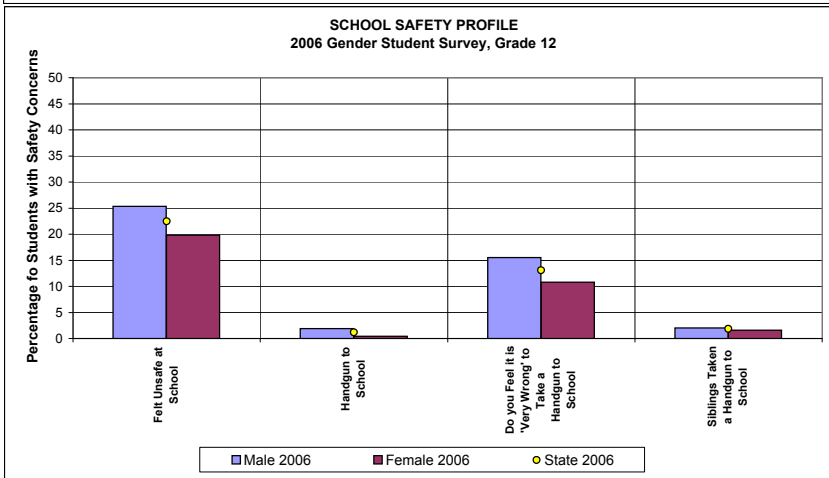
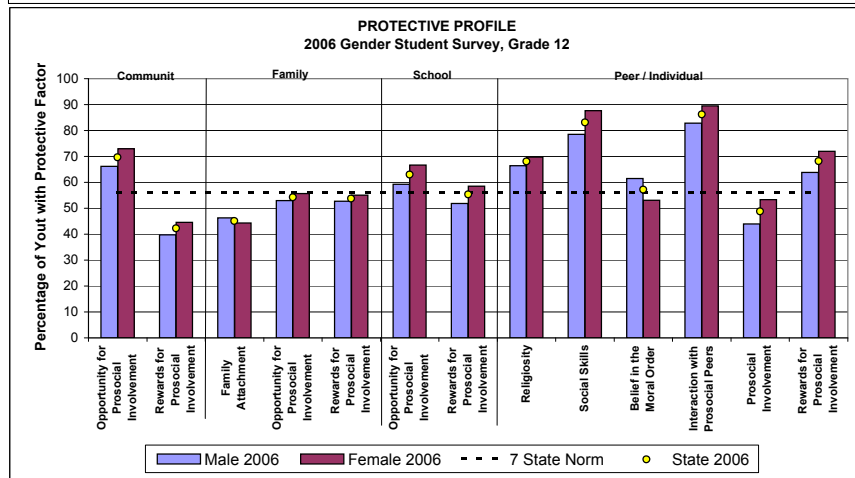
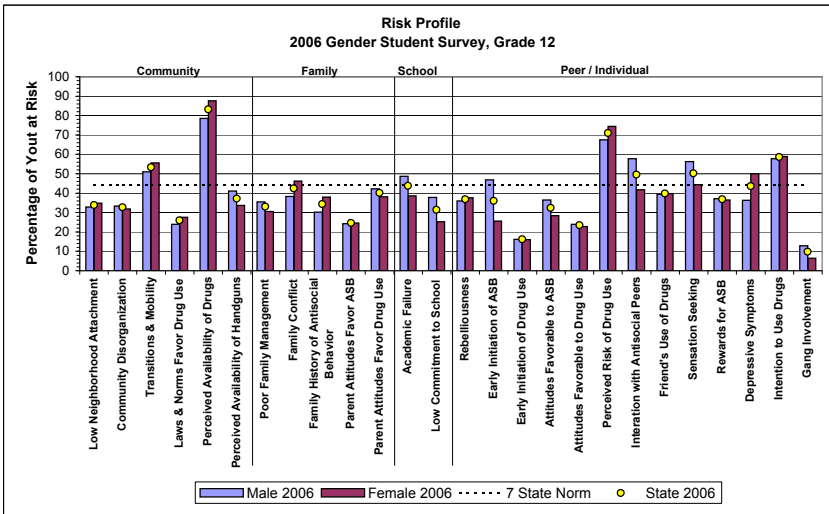
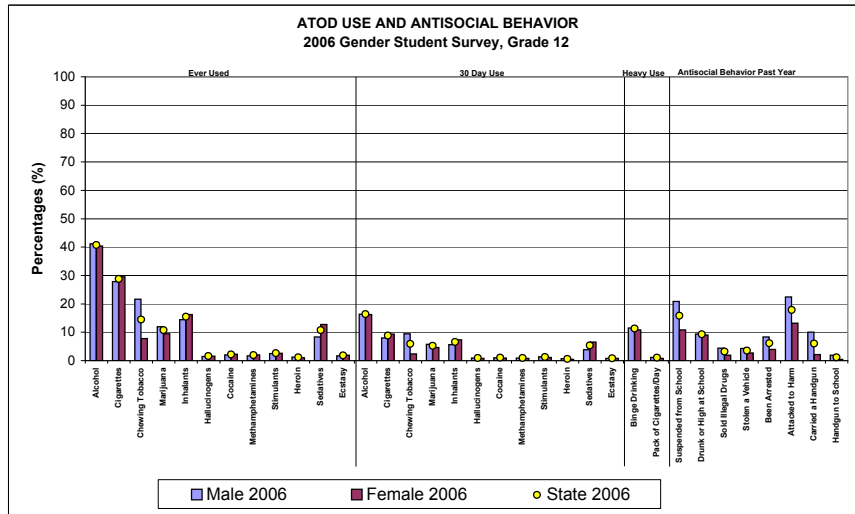
2006 State of Arkansas Student Survey, Grade 12



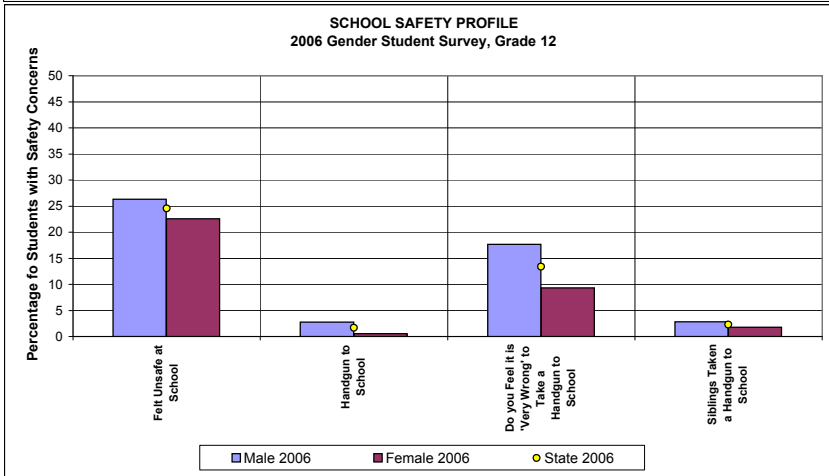
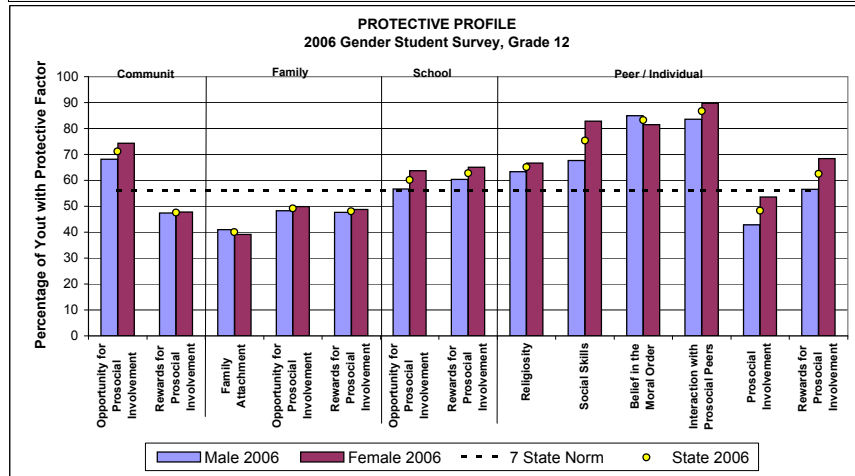
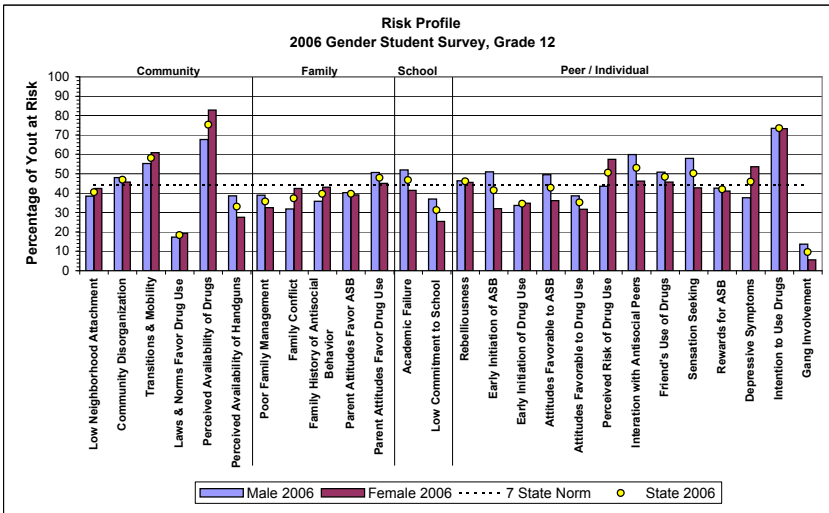
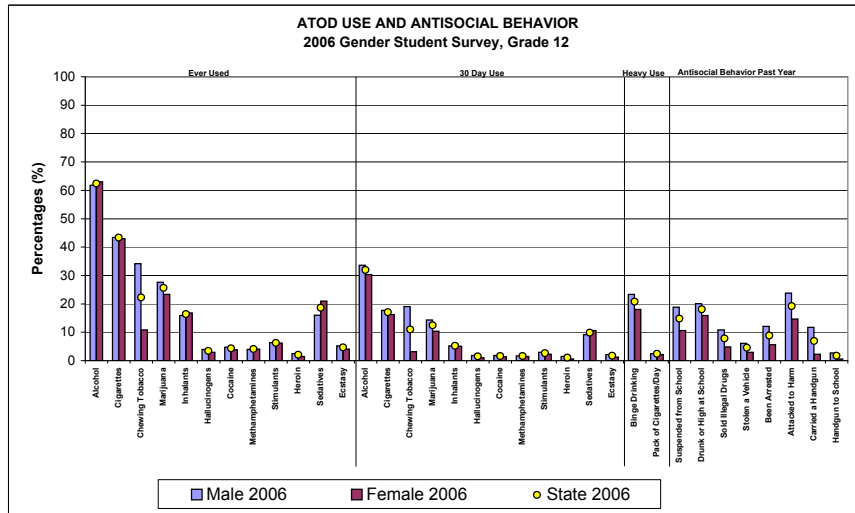
6th Grade Arkansas Male and Female Profile Report Charts



8th Grade Arkansas Male and Female Profile Report Charts



10th Grade Arkansas Male and Female Profile Report Charts



12th Grade Arkansas Male and Female Profile Report Charts

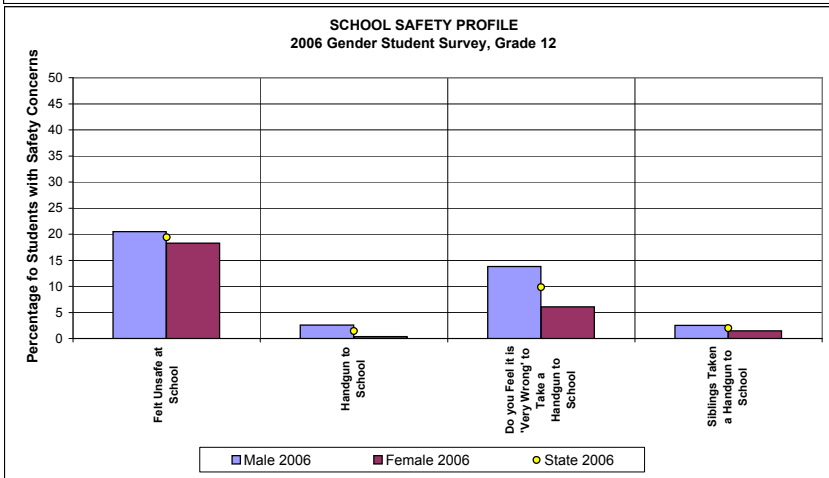
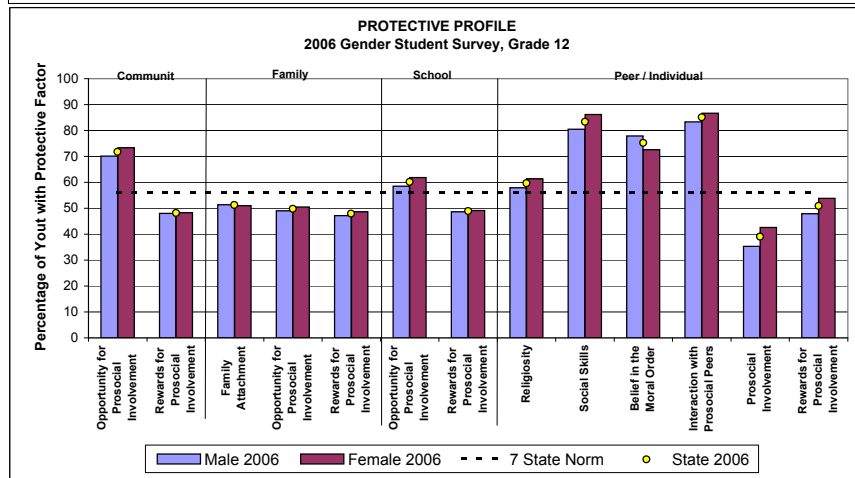
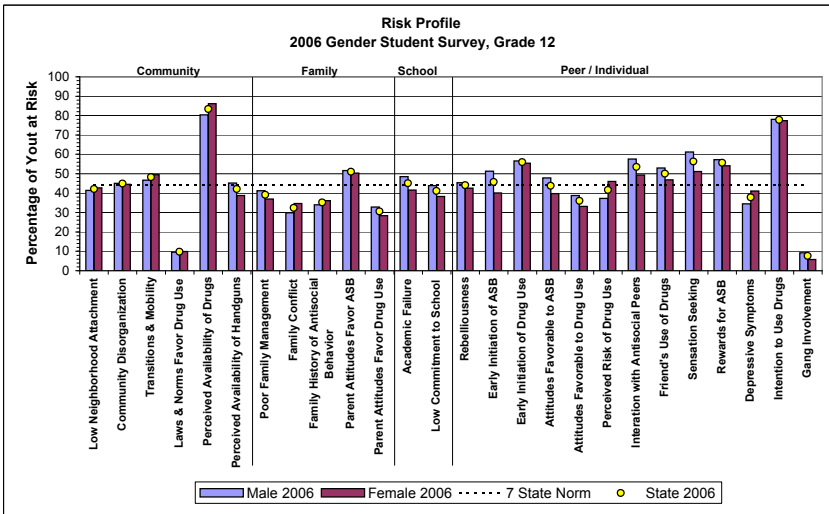
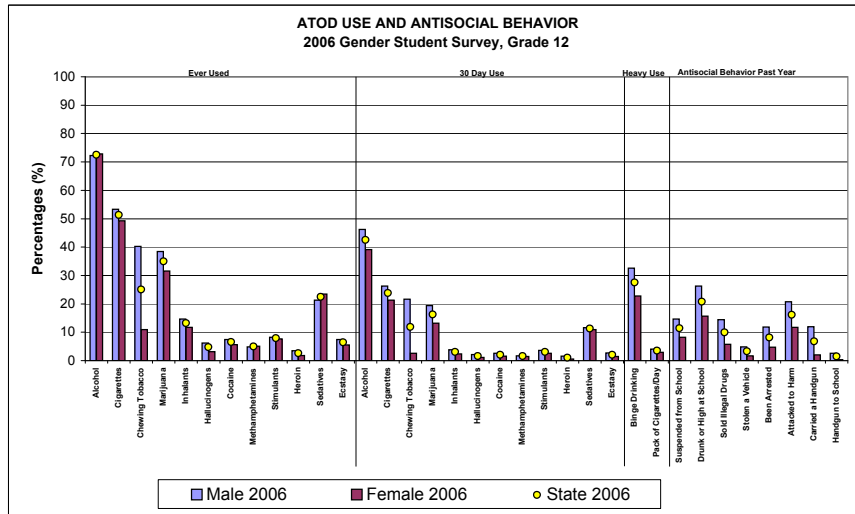


Table 2. Risk and Protective Factor Scale Definitions

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 helps 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 2. Risk and Protective Factor Scale Definitions (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 3. Number of Students Who Completed the Survey																
Number of Youth	Grade 6				Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2006	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2006	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2006	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2006
	4449	10913	15117	18100	5250	11740	14972	18076	4505	9739	13108	16818	3934	7607	10292	13658
Table 4. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs During Their Lifetime																
Drug Used	Grade 6				Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2006	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2006	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2006	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2006
Alcohol	21.7	21.1	21.2	19.41	44.7	44.4	44.0	40.74	65.4	65.5	64.9	62.39	77.1	76.1	74.4	72.54
Cigarettes	17.5	17.2	15.0	13.22	36.0	34.8	32.8	28.80	52.1	49.1	46.5	43.29	61.0	58.7	54.5	51.30
Chewing Tobacco	10.1	8.5	8.3	7.61	17.5	16.1	16.5	14.46	25.8	23.3	22.5	22.19	29.6	26.6	24.3	25.08
Marijuana	3.3	2.4	2.1	2.45	14.0	12.1	11.5	10.74	31.8	28.0	25.7	25.54	45.3	39.4	36.7	34.94
Inhalants	9.8	11.6	10.5	9.30	14.6	17.4	16.5	15.41	14.6	17.0	15.7	16.35	12.9	14.6	12.9	13.16
Hallucinogens	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.53	2.2	1.0	1.0	1.53	5.0	2.7	2.2	3.43	8.6	4.0	3.3	4.69
Cocaine	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.86	2.2	1.7	1.6	2.16	4.6	3.9	3.0	4.28	7.8	6.6	5.6	6.54
Methamphetamines	n/a	n/a	0.6	0.80	n/a	n/a	1.6	1.93	n/a	n/a	3.4	4.03	n/a	n/a	4.7	5.02
Stimulants	n/a	n/a	0.6	0.89	n/a	n/a	2.0	2.57	n/a	n/a	5.5	6.25	n/a	n/a	6.9	7.94
Heroin	n/a	0.5	0.3	0.65	n/a	0.8	0.8	1.12	n/a	1.4	1.2	2.00	n/a	2.1	2.1	2.61
Sedatives	n/a	4.9	4.4	5.28	n/a	9.7	10.3	10.66	n/a	17.6	17.9	18.55	n/a	21.7	21.5	22.44
Ecstasy	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.55	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.85	4.9	3.3	3.2	4.63	6.7	5.0	4.4	6.47
Any Drug	12.8	21.4	16.0	13.20	24.3	33.9	28.8	24.80	37.7	46.2	39.5	36.7	48.9	52.2	47.1	42.7
Table 5. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs During the Past 30 Days																
Drug Used	Grade 6				Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2006	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2006	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2006	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2006
Alcohol	6.6	5.1	4.8	5.12	19.7	17.0	16.9	16.35	37.2	34.3	33.6	31.90	48.0	44.6	42.8	42.50
Cigarettes	3.6	3.4	2.7	2.67	11.7	11.7	10.1	8.80	21.8	19.9	17.4	17.03	30.0	28.0	24.9	23.75
Chewing Tobacco	3.1	2.6	2.5	2.46	7.3	7.0	6.8	5.83	11.2	11.3	10.3	10.93	13.0	12.3	10.4	11.79
Marijuana	1.5	0.9	0.8	1.04	5.9	5.5	5.3	5.19	15.2	13.3	11.8	12.42	20.6	17.5	15.9	16.22
Inhalants	4.4	5.0	4.5	4.10	6.2	7.4	6.8	6.53	4.8	4.8	4.7	5.16	2.7	3.1	2.6	3.08
Hallucinogens	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.37	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.89	2.2	1.1	0.8	1.45	2.6	1.1	1.1	1.60
Cocaine	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.56	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.96	1.4	1.2	0.8	1.62	2.0	2.0	1.4	2.04
Methamphetamines	n/a	n/a	0.1	0.38	n/a	n/a	0.5	0.90	n/a	n/a	0.9	1.61	n/a	n/a	1.3	1.58
Stimulants	n/a	n/a	0.2	0.49	n/a	n/a	0.9	1.25	n/a	n/a	2.0	2.58	n/a	n/a	2.2	3.07
Heroin	n/a	0.3	0.1	0.31	n/a	0.3	0.3	0.60	n/a	0.5	0.3	1.02	n/a	0.4	0.6	1.02
Sedatives	n/a	2.0	1.8	2.40	n/a	5.0	4.8	5.30	n/a	8.6	9.3	9.86	n/a	10.8	10.5	11.29
Ecstasy	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.34	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.83	1.6	1.0	0.9	1.69	1.6	1.3	1.2	2.06
Any Drug	5.9	10.5	7.5	6.10	11.5	18.4	14.8	12.70	19.1	25.1	21.1	19.60	22.8	28.1	23.9	22.60

Table 6. Percentage of Students With Heavy Use of Alcohol and Cigarettes																
Drug Used	Grade 6				Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2006	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2006	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2006	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2006
Binge Drinking	3.5	4.0	4.1	4.46	9.9	11.4	11.0	11.25	22.2	22.0	21.2	20.75	30.5	28.9	27.0	27.51
Pack of Cigarettes/Day	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.27	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.97	3.3	2.9	1.9	2.34	5.7	5.2	3.9	3.54
Table 7. Percentage of Students With Antisocial Behavior in the Past Year																
Behavior	Grade 6				Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2006	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2006	State 2003	State 2004	State 2006	State 2006	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2006
Suspended from School	7.7	9.4	10.3	9.99	12.5	14.7	15.5	15.82	11.6	13.5	14.3	14.78	8.5	9.9	10.0	11.41
Drunk or High at School	2.1	2.7	2.4	2.85	8.3	9.0	8.9	9.21	16.8	17.4	16.7	18.03	21.2	19.7	19.5	20.74
Sold Illegal Drugs	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.92	2.7	2.3	2.8	3.18	7.1	6.7	6.7	7.75	9.5	8.8	8.7	9.93
Stolen a Vehicle	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.80	2.9	2.7	2.7	3.47	4.0	4.1	3.8	4.46	1.9	2.1	2.3	3.24
Been Arrested	1.7	2.3	2.2	2.57	4.8	5.4	5.7	6.14	7.3	7.7	7.4	8.82	7.7	7.3	7.5	8.17
Attacked to Harm	8.5	11.7	13.2	12.92	13.1	17.1	17.8	17.76	14.0	18.0	18.4	19.11	12.7	15.3	15.9	16.14
Carried a Handgun	4.3	4.0	4.6	4.75	5.1	6.4	5.1	5.95	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.93	5.1	5.6	5.6	6.79
Handgun to School	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.69	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.15	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.64	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.44
Table 8. Percentage of Students Reporting Protection																
Protective Factor	Grade 6				Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2006	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2006	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2006	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2006
Community Domain																
Opportunity for Prosocial Involvement	47.2	48.6	48.4	54.73	52.4	53.8	52.9	69.60	46.3	50.7	49.9	71.17	44.0	49.5	48.8	73.37
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	55.9	54.4	53.8	48.18	47.4	45.4	45.2	42.16	54.4	51.9	51.2	47.51	54.2	52.3	52.1	48.29
Family Domain																
Family Attachment	59.2	57.2	56.5	45.34	55.9	53.9	52.5	45.09	48.3	46.4	43.9	40.04	58.8	57.7	56.7	51.05
Opportunity for Prosocial Involvement	64.0	62.0	62.9	49.46	65.8	65.1	63.6	54.20	57.7	57.2	55.2	49.08	57.5	55.7	56.5	50.55
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	57.6	56.3	56.0	43.08	66.2	66.3	64.6	53.72	57.2	56.3	55.5	48.03	55.7	55.3	55.1	48.65
School Domain																
Opportunity for Prosocial Involvement	44.4	47.9	45.2	44.87	61.3	65.6	62.9	63.00	59.9	62.5	61.3	60.11	59.9	61.6	62.1	61.80
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	58.2	61.4	59.5	55.99	52.6	58.4	56.0	55.31	60.6	65.6	64.8	62.68	45.4	50.3	50.4	49.14
Peer-Individual Domain																
Religiosity	65.4	67.2	67.3	65.33	69.2	69.0	68.8	68.01	65.8	67.3	67.5	65.03	87.7	88.1	88.5	59.71
Social Skills	74.1	71.5	70.3	82.26	69.2	67.7	67.4	83.13	58.7	57.7	56.4	75.28	67.0	66.8	68.0	86.13
Belief in the Moral Order	61.0	63.0	62.1	67.50	62.7	63.9	63.4	57.21	66.0	67.5	64.7	83.19	50.4	51.3	51.7	72.55
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	n/a	59.6	57.8	83.68	n/a	64.5	62.6	86.21	n/a	63.5	62.3	86.68	n/a	61.7	61.1	86.72
Prosocial Involvement	n/a	46.8	46.3	44.73	n/a	47.6	47.9	48.78	n/a	50.2	49.3	48.28	n/a	43.6	44.1	42.55
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	n/a	65.4	64.0	62.13	n/a	72.1	68.2	68.10	n/a	66.1	63.0	62.52	n/a	54.4	53.1	53.88

Table 9. Percentage of Students Reporting Risk																
Risk Factor	Grade 6				Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2006	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2006	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2006	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2006
Community Domain																
Low Neighborhood Attachment	42.0	42.2	43.8	41.07	36.0	33.9	35.8	33.87	42.0	40.7	41.6	40.48	47.8	43.5	43.0	42.66
Community Disorganization	38.5	40.9	38.5	37.10	31.9	35.7	34.3	32.69	44.7	48.8	47.5	46.93	41.1	44.7	44.6	44.62
Transitions & Mobility	42.1	48.6	49.9	51.21	43.9	53.2	53.1	53.38	45.7	58.6	58.5	58.13	40.5	47.9	47.5	49.52
Laws & Norms Favor Drug Use	38.6	41.5	42.7	63.42	34.9	34.9	37.0	25.90	42.1	44.5	44.8	18.35	37.8	36.5	36.5	9.83
Perceived Availability of Drugs	26.8	25.9	24.6	24.40	28.1	30.3	30.1	29.00	42.7	45.1	45.1	42.90	49.8	51.6	51.2	48.90
Perceived Availability of Handguns	27.5	28.0	27.2	25.10	40.0	41.1	40.8	37.18	31.7	35.2	35.9	33.05	37.0	41.0	41.5	38.76
Family Domain																
Poor Family Management	35.1	34.1	35.4	31.24	36.0	36.8	35.7	33.01	37.4	37.1	38.8	35.66	40.3	38.8	39.7	36.97
Family Conflict	33.1	38.8	39.9	33.09	42.3	49.6	51.0	42.43	36.9	41.6	41.9	37.28	33.7	38.3	38.4	34.72
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	37.8	40.0	39.2	32.99	39.0	41.3	41.3	34.37	43.0	43.9	44.0	39.56	39.5	42.6	40.7	36.20
Parent Attitudes Favorable to ASB	26.4	32.2	33.7	13.08	36.4	43.5	44.8	24.59	42.2	46.9	49.7	39.68	41.5	45.7	46.6	50.31
Parent Attitudes Favor Drug Use	11.6	15.1	15.1	29.64	25.4	28.4	28.6	40.12	40.1	42.6	43.2	47.84	42.8	44.1	42.0	28.36
School Domain																
Academic Failure	44.6	48.3	46.5	37.24	46.3	49.8	50.1	43.67	47.8	49.2	49.3	46.72	43.3	43.2	43.3	41.64
Low Commitment to School	41.4	40.1	41.9	50.94	38.7	35.1	35.7	31.36	41.5	38.2	38.0	31.22	43.5	43.4	41.5	38.26
Peer-Individual Domain																
Rebelliousness	46.9	49.0	50.3	47.04	45.6	39.0	40.4	36.87	39.6	45.3	48.7	45.97	38.1	43.2	45.3	42.55
Early Initiation of ASB	19.5	23.4	25.5	25.67	39.3	34.3	35.4	35.94	35.5	38.9	40.4	41.36	36.4	38.5	38.6	40.13
Early Initiation of Drug Use	28.5	32.0	30.1	29.20	34.3	35.0	32.9	16.25	38.0	37.7	36.2	34.41	40.5	39.4	35.2	55.43
Attitudes Favorable to ASB	39.5	36.5	37.7	37.39	46.9	33.0	32.3	32.31	40.0	40.0	42.0	42.77	41.6	38.0	37.8	39.70
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	22.4	22.3	20.8	19.94	35.8	26.4	25.5	23.48	37.7	35.8	35.4	35.22	38.8	34.3	32.2	33.09
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	27.5	29.9	31.8	31.70	48.9	36.2	37.9	36.10	36.8	34.3	35.5	36.10	43.4	39.0	39.0	40.70
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	30.5	37.0	38.7	37.84	54.8	49.5	51.1	49.50	48.4	52.8	53.6	52.94	48.4	49.7	49.7	49.27
Friend's Use of Drugs	24.2	25.2	23.9	22.90	49.1	35.5	34.7	39.79	38.9	38.9	37.2	48.34	37.8	35.4	32.3	46.95
Sensation Seeking	36.4	54.0	52.3	53.48	49.6	51.9	50.7	50.11	40.7	48.5	49.5	50.21	43.9	51.4	50.1	51.13
Rewards for ASB	21.6	26.5	23.9	23.53	37.2	41.8	39.4	36.81	35.8	46.1	43.1	41.91	45.2	57.3	54.1	54.09
Depressive Symptoms	47.3	46.7	43.3	40.08	48.5	48.7	46.6	43.58	48.6	49.5	47.1	45.93	45.6	44.8	42.5	41.04
Intention to Use Drugs	29.4	34.0	36.1	36.20	23.8	28.6	28.0	26.70	34.1	40.0	40.4	40.20	27.2	29.8	28.3	28.70
Gang Involvement	15.5	24.2	24.0	9.75	9.7	21.0	20.4	9.67	17.7	25.2	25.4	9.61	12.8	21.7	22.7	5.82

Table 10. Percentage of Students Reporting School Safety Issues

Question	Response	Grade 6				Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2006	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2006	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2006	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2006
Behavior																	
I feel safe at my school. (q13)	NO!	6.5	5.6	5.9	5.71	9.5	7.7	9.2	8.43	9.9	7.9	9.9	9.23	6.2	6.0	7.2	7.25
	no	7.3	8.5	9.7	9.58	13.1	14.0	15.0	14.05	13.1	14.3	15.6	15.33	10.9	10.1	12.3	12.13
	yes	32.4	34.2	37.0	37.85	46.6	47.8	48.1	49.23	50.9	54.7	53.5	54.41	51.8	55.6	55.1	54.75
	YES!	53.8	51.7	47.4	46.85	30.8	30.6	27.7	28.28	26.1	23.1	21.1	21.04	31.1	28.3	25.4	25.88
How many times in the past year have you taken a handgun to school? (q30k)	Never	99.7	99.6	99.5	99.31	99.2	99.3	99.1	98.85	99.1	99.0	98.9	98.35	99.4	99.0	99.0	98.56
	1-2 times	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.37	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.52	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.57	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.43
	3-5 times	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.07	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.12	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.26	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.17
	6-9 times	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.03	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.11	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.13	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.15
	10-19 times	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.04	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.06	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.16	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.15
	20-29 times	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.07	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.09	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.08
	30-39 times	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.01	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.05	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.05	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.04
	40 + times	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.13	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.23	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.38	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.42
How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to take a handgun to school? (q27a)	Very Wrong	92.9	93.8	93.4	92.55	87.0	87.7	87.7	86.96	89.5	88.7	87.9	86.61	91.4	92.5	90.9	90.21
	Wrong	5.3	4.6	4.8	5.71	9.3	9.2	9.0	9.49	7.4	8.3	8.8	9.09	6.2	4.9	6.3	6.49
	A Little Bit Wrong	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.01	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.34	2.3	1.8	2.3	2.86	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.06
	Not wrong at All	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.73	1.2	0.8	1.0	1.21	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.44	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.25
Have any of your brothers or sisters ever taken a handgun to school? (q101d)	No	95.2	94.6	94.4	94.82	94.2	94.0	94.0	93.56	94.2	94.0	93.2	92.42	93.8	93.2	92.9	92.65
	Yes	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.01	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.83	1.7	1.5	2.0	2.29	1.2	1.6	1.5	1.93
	I don't have any brothers or sisters	4.0	4.5	4.6	4.17	4.4	4.6	4.2	4.60	4.1	4.5	4.8	5.29	4.9	5.2	5.6	5.42

Table 11. Average Age of first ATOD use and Antisocial Behavior																
	Grade 6				Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2006	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2006	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2006	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2006
Age of first ATOD use																
Marijuana	10.9	11.0	11.0	10.82	12.1	12.0	12.1	12.12	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.19	14.4	14.4	14.4	13.65
Cigarettes	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.48	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.32	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.12	12.8	12.9	13.1	12.63
Alcohol Use	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.56	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.76	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.84	14.0	13.9	14.0	13.36
Regular Alcohol Use	10.8	11.1	11.0	11.01	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.36	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.75	15.3	15.3	15.4	13.97
Age of first Antisocial Behavior																
School Suspension	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.66	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.85	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.56	13.5	13.6	13.5	12.87
Been Arrested	10.9	11.2	11.0	11.14	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.38	13.8	13.6	13.7	13.40	15.1	15.2	15.1	13.46
Carried a Gun	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.87	11.9	11.8	11.8	11.94	12.9	12.8	12.8	12.64	13.9	13.7	14.3	12.68
Attacked to Harm	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.81	12.0	11.9	11.9	11.95	12.9	12.9	12.9	12.79	13.9	13.8	13.8	12.93
Belonged to a Gang	10.9	11.0	10.9	11.11	12.2	12.1	12.2	12.23	13.1	13.1	13.1	12.81	13.6	13.6	13.7	12.52
	Total Averages															
	State 2003	State 2004	State 2005	State 2006												
Age of first ATOD use																
Marijuana	13.5	13.4	13.5	13.27												
Cigarettes	11.9	11.9	12.0	11.96												
Alcohol Use	12.7	12.5	12.5	12.51												
Regular Alcohol Use	14.2	14.1	14.1	13.66												
Age of first Antisocial Behavior																
School Suspension	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.17												
Been Arrested	13.7	13.5	13.5	13.21												
Carried a Gun	12.5	12.3	12.4	12.23												
Attacked to Harm	12.6	12.4	12.3	12.29												
Belonged to a Gang	12.5	12.3	12.3	12.40												

Table 12. Percentage of Students Reporting Alcohol Use									
Risk Factor	Grade 6		Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		
	State 2005	State 2006	State 2005	State 2006	State 2005	State 2006	State 2005	State 2006	
The last time I drank alcohol I...									
Bought It WITH a Fake ID	1.9	1.71	1.1	1.28	0.7	1.14	1.2	1.43	
Bought It WITHOUT a Fake ID	0.9	1.20	0.5	0.93	1.0	1.35	2.7	2.95	
Got It From Someone 21 OR OLDER	16.3	20.14	24.7	24.19	38.4	35.20	54.6	51.39	
Got It From Someone UNDER 21	7.6	7.54	13.0	11.84	17.9	18.61	14.9	15.31	
Got It From a Brother/Sister	3.4	5.32	6.5	4.90	5.0	4.87	3.5	3.19	
From Home WITH Parent's Permission	23.2	18.81	17.6	15.82	11.5	11.51	7.1	7.58	
From Home WITHOUT Parent's Permission	8.6	7.98	9.5	12.07	4.9	6.00	1.5	1.82	
Got It From Another Relative	10.1	9.06	9.0	8.35	6.2	5.52	3.7	3.55	
A Stranger Bought It For Me	0.7	1.33	0.6	1.31	1.2	1.54	1.8	2.00	
Took It From a Store	1.1	1.08	0.6	0.83	0.4	0.43	0.2	0.54	
Other	26.3	25.84	17.0	18.48	12.8	13.83	8.6	10.22	
On the last day I had alcohol, I drank at...									
Home	53.5	43.74	40.0	35.99	28.5	26.57	19.4	18.43	
Someone Else's Home	27.1	28.41	46.8	40.64	58.1	51.21	65.2	58.61	
Open Area	6.8	12.46	6.4	10.72	8.2	11.04	9.5	12.30	
Sporting Event or Concert	2.2	3.01	1.7	2.35	1.5	2.13	1.3	1.57	
Restaurant or Bar	4.8	2.94	2.2	2.09	1.9	1.71	2.3	2.06	
Empty Building or Site	3.9	2.40	1.4	1.78	0.6	0.83	0.6	0.57	
Hotel / Motel	1.7	1.51	1.6	1.24	1.3	1.49	1.7	1.71	
In a Car	0.0	3.08	0.0	3.05	0.0	2.90	0.0	3.43	
School	0.0	2.46	0.0	2.14	0.0	2.12	0.0	1.32	
Table 13. Percentage of Students Reporting Cigarette Use									
Risk Factor	Grade 6		Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		
	State 2005	State 2006	State 2005	State 2006	State 2005	State 2006	State 2005	State 2006	
The last time I smoked a cigarette I...									
Bought It WITH a Fake ID	2.9	2.03	1.4	1.11	0.8	1.62	1.3	1.94	
Bought It WITHOUT a Fake ID	0.8	1.74	1.5	1.26	4.7	6.19	23.1	23.73	
Got It From Someone 18 OR OLDER	12.9	17.91	23.3	14.71	36.6	35.51	41.6	38.02	
Got It From Someone UNDER 18	16.4	14.71	20.4	11.04	20.8	19.03	9.9	9.30	
Got It From a Brother/Sister	7.1	7.26	6.4	4.48	5.6	4.80	2.4	2.68	
From Home WITH Parent's Permission	4.2	3.78	4.7	2.14	5.9	5.48	3.5	3.76	
From Home WITHOUT Parent's Permission	13.2	10.26	12.7	6.79	7.0	6.40	1.5	1.97	
Got It From Another Relative	6.4	7.74	7.6	4.15	5.2	4.88	1.7	2.09	
A Stranger Bought It For Me	1.9	3.00	1.3	1.03	1.1	1.88	0.7	1.13	
Took It From a Store	1.9	1.65	0.9	0.93	0.5	0.60	0.7	1.08	
Other	32.3	29.91	19.8	11.09	11.8	13.60	13.5	14.29	
On the last day I smoked, I smoked at...									
Home	34.7	29.80	38.3	16.95	39.6	31.61	41.1	26.51	
Someone Else's Home	34.9	27.46	39.4	17.44	37.7	28.46	32.8	19.96	
Open Area	13.7	22.43	16.2	12.30	18.1	20.35	20.8	15.36	
Sporting Event or Concert	2.1	1.90	1.8	1.63	1.7	1.84	2.0	1.59	
Restaurant or Bar	3.2	2.46	0.7	1.01	1.4	1.06	2.6	1.98	
Empty Building or Site	9.6	3.79	2.9	1.78	1.0	1.45	0.3	0.45	
Hotel / Motel	1.9	1.90	0.7	0.41	0.5	0.84	0.4	0.69	
In a Car	0.0	6.14	0.0	3.28	0.0	11.32	0.0	30.85	
School	0.0	4.13	0.0	1.89	0.0	3.09	0.0	2.59	



PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTERS

ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES

OFFICE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION

BY REGION

REGION 1 PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER

Operated by *Decision Point*
Springdale

614 East Emma Street, Suite M426
Springdale, AR 72764

Ms. Laurie Reh, PRC Coordinator
Ms. Judy Cropp, PRC Associate

Benton, Carroll, Madison,
Washington

(479) 927-2655
FAX: (479) 927-2752
EMAIL: leh@jtlshop.jonesnet.org
icropp@jtlshop.jonesnet.org

REGION 2 PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER

Operated by North Arkansas Partnership for Health Education
Area Health Education Center (AHEC-NW) at Harrison

(mail address) (physical address)

1515 Pioneer Drive 303 N. Main St., Ste. 304
Harrison, AR 72601 Harrison, AR 72601

Baxter, Boone, Marion, Newton,
Searcy

Ms. Shelly McCall, PRC Coordinator
Ms. Nina Acuff, AmeriCorp VISTA

(870) 391-3178
FAX: (870) 391-3507
EMAIL: smccall@northark.edu
nacuff@northark.edu

REGION 3 PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER

Operated by *Health Resources of Arkansas*

Augusta

893 Hwy 64 East
Augusta, AR 72006

Website : www.hra-health.org

Ms. Pat Brannin, PRC Coordinator
Ms. Lynn Doggett, Admin. Asst.

Cleburne, Jackson, Independence,
White, Woodruff

(870) 347-5903 or (501) 268-7777
Fax: (870) 347-1457
E-MAIL: pat_huckeby@yahoo.com
ldoggett@hra-health.org

Mountain View

211 Blanchard St. P. O. Box 492
Mt. View, AR 72560

Fulton, Izard, Sharp,
Stone, Van Buren

(870) 269-6770
Fax : (870) 269-2196
E-Mail: m2prc@mvtel.net

Ms. Margaret Morrison, Prevention Specialist

02/05/08

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

Jonesboro

Physical and shipping address: 520 W. Monroe Str., Jonesboro, AR 72401
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

REGION 5 PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER

Operated by Harbor House, Inc.

Fort Smith

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

Crawford, Franklin, Logan,
Scott, Sebastian, Polk

Ms. Cindy Stokes, PRC Coordinator
Ms. Kramer Bass, Asst. Coordinator

(479) 783-1916
Fax: (479) 783-1914
E-MAIL: hhiprc@aol.com

REGION 6 PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER

Operated by Community Service, Inc.

Morrilton

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

Johnson, Pope, Conway,
Yell, Perry, Faulkner

Mr. Terrence Love, PRC Coordinator
Ms. Jessica Allred, Prevention Specialist

(501) 354-4589
Fax: (501) 354-5410
E-MAIL: tlove@communityserviceinc.com
E-MAIL: jallred@communityserviceinc.com

Russellville

1505 South Oswego Avenue
Russellville, AR 72802
Ms. Janet Cook, Prevention Consultant

(479) 967-3370
Fax: (479) 967-2775
E-MAIL: jcook@communityserviceinc.com

Clarksville

P O Box 97 (106 Cherokee Lane)
Clarksville, AR 72830
Brittany Titsworth, Prevention Specialist

(479) 754-7296
Fax: (479) 754-8919
E-MAIL: btitsworth@communityserviceinc.com

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

Brinkley

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

Cross, Crittenden, St. Francis,
Phillips, Lee, Monroe

Mr. Kendon Gray, PRC Coordinator

(870) 734-2423

Fax: (870) 734-1554

E-Mail: KendonGray@sbcglobal.net

REGION 8 PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER

Operated by Family Service Agency

Hot Springs

1401 Malvern Avenue, Suite 100
Hot Springs, AR 71901

Clark, Garland, Hot Spring,
Montgomery, Pike

Ms. Michelle Moore-Rather, PRC Coordinator

(501) 318-2648

Fax: (501) 624-5636

E-MAIL: mmoore-rather@fsainc.org

REGION 9 PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER

Operated by Family Service Agency

North Little Rock

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

Pulaski, Saline, Lonoke, Prairie

Mr. Hayse Miller, PRC Coordinator

(501)-372-4242 Ext. 328

Fax: (501) 372-6565

E-MAIL: hmliller@fsainc.org

REGION 10 PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER

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

Texarkana

P O Box 1987 (601 Hazel St.)
Texarkana, AR 71854

Howard, Sevier, Hempstead,
Little River, Lafayette, Miller

Ms. Trena Goings, PRC Coordinator

(870) 774-2435

Fax: (870) 774-4216

E-MAIL: tgoings@swacmhcc.com

twilliams@swacmhcc.com

REGION 11 PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER

Operated by Health Sciences Education Foundation- South Arkansas

El Dorado

460 W. Oak
El Dorado, AR 71730

Dallas, Calhoun, Union, Columbia,
Ouachita, Nevada

Ms. Susan Rumph, PRC Coordinator

(870) 862-2489, Exts. 151 & 152

Fax: (870) 863-9341

E-MAIL: srumph@ahccsa.uams.edu
r11prc@yahoo.com

REGION 12 PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER
Operated by Southeast Arkansas Economic Development District

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

Arkansas, Cleveland, Grant,
Jefferson, Lincoln

Mrs. Judith Smith, PRC Coordinator

(870) 536-1971
FAX: (870) 536-7718
E-MAIL: ismithprc12@gmail.com

REGION 13 PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER
Operated by Phoenix Youth & Family Services
Crossett

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

Desha, Drew, Bradley,
Ashley & Chicot

Mr. Clifford Hawkins, PRC Coordinator
Ms. Christie Newton, Asst. Coordinator

(870) 364-1676
Fax: (870) 364-1779
E-MAIL: chawkins@phoenixyouth.com
cnewton@phoenixyouth.com

ARKANSAS DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES
OFFICE OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION
4313 WEST MARKHAM THIRD FLOOR ADMINISTRATION
LITTLE ROCK, AR 72205
501-686-9866
FAX: 501-686-9396

JOE M. HILL, ADAP DIRECTOR
501-686-9866
joe.hill@arkansas.gov

TOMMIE JOHNSON WATERS, DIRECTOR OF PREVENTION
501-686-9030
FAX: 501-686-9396
tommie.waters@arkansas.gov

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

Percentage of Youth Who Used Alcohol, Cigarettes, Smokeless Tobacco, Marijuana, or Inhalants in Their Lifetime by Region																				
	Alcohol				Cigarettes				Smokeless Tobacco				Marijuana				Inhalants			
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006
1	54.0	51.2	44.2	44.5	40.6	38.1	30.3	28.6	21.7	18.3	15.5	13.2	24.6	20.3	14.6	16.4	11.9	17.4	13.7	14.4
2	53.1	62.2	50.2	50.0	48.1	56.3	36.6	38.9	31.2	29.6	23.5	21.9	23.5	23.2	16.2	18.3	12.0	22.7	16.0	14.9
3	57.4	51.3	52.0	49.4	55.2	41.6	40.1	37.1	31.8	22.9	22.5	23.1	27.2	19.5	17.8	17.9	17.7	16.4	15.6	15.2
4	47.9	49.9	48.2	45.4	39.0	38.7	37.5	34.8	18.9	18.8	18.5	17.8	19.0	18.9	16.6	16.3	12.7	15.1	14.7	13.9
5	50.2	48.9	49.2	48.1	38.4	36.4	35.2	32.9	16.4	15.1	16.0	16.6	23.2	19.7	17.2	17.5	14.3	14.0	13.8	13.1
6	--	51.2	53.4	51.0	--	37.9	38.2	33.0	--	19.6	23.1	19.5	--	16.6	19.0	18.3	--	17.5	15.6	13.5
7	56.1	47.1	48.1	48.9	46.9	37.7	35.7	36.4	24.1	9.7	11.6	16.5	26.1	21.7	18.4	18.4	11.0	8.5	10.9	13.8
8	50.4	50.2	48.9	47.9	39.7	38.5	35.3	33.3	25.5	18.3	15.4	18.2	19.7	19.1	19.5	17.1	15.6	15.5	15.0	15.5
9	58.1	51.5	48.4	43.8	47.6	36.8	31.6	27.1	25.6	16.4	15.3	11.2	28.4	20.3	19.1	17.3	15.6	17.1	13.7	11.4
10	57.1	50.0	52.6	45.7	45.7	40.7	37.3	31.6	22.8	18.2	21.0	18.1	26.5	17.8	17.4	13.7	10.7	15.9	12.7	13.8
11	48.7	44.5	49.6	47.0	40.5	36.5	38.3	35.8	20.7	14.0	16.8	15.4	22.8	17.0	18.0	17.9	12.4	11.2	13.0	12.5
12	51.5	50.9	47.6	45.8	38.3	38.8	33.8	32.3	16.8	17.3	13.6	14.1	26.0	22.0	18.1	18.6	11.7	15.3	12.2	10.6
13	---	54.7	51.3	49.2	---	43.2	39.6	38.0	---	19.7	17.8	18.6	---	18.0	15.3	16.9	---	13.7	13.0	12.1
** Cells containing the --- symbol indicate an area where data is not available due to the region not participating in the 2003 survey.																				

Percentage of Youth Who Used Hallucinogens, Cocaine, Methamphetamines, Stimulants, Sedatives, Ecstasy, Heroin, or Any Drug in Their Lifetime by Region

	Hallucinogens				Cocaine				Methamphetamines			Stimulants		Sedatives		Ecstasy				Heroin		Any Drug			
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006
1	5.2	2.8	1.6	3.1	5.3	4.3	2.7	4.4	4.3	3.0	3.8	3.2	4.7	10.2	12.8	3.9	3.1	1.8	3.3	1.1	2.0	31.6	24.4	29.0	27.7
2	5.1	3.4	1.5	2.7	3.9	1.8	2.7	2.7	5.4	3.0	2.7	3.9	4.2	13.8	14.9	3.5	2.5	2.4	3.2	1.4	1.6	29.5	46.1	30.8	30.5
3	4.3	1.7	1.8	2.3	4.9	2.8	2.6	3.5	4.5	2.8	2.9	4.0	4.3	14.2	16.2	3.6	2.1	2.2	3.0	1.1	1.5	36.2	38.5	33.6	30.3
4	3.5	1.8	1.4	2.0	3.1	3.1	2.3	3.1	3.1	2.1	2.6	3.5	4.1	13.9	14.0	2.6	2.1	2.0	2.8	0.8	1.3	26.5	37.8	31.3	27.1
5	4.8	2.4	1.9	2.7	4.5	3.1	2.8	3.7	4.4	3.0	3.5	3.4	4.2	12.5	13.9	5.0	3.3	2.8	3.9	1.2	1.8	31.1	37.0	31.3	28.4
6	---	1.9	1.8	2.5	---	3.2	2.5	3.1	---	3.2	3.0	4.6	4.6	15.3	14.6	---	2.4	1.9	3.1	1.1	1.2	---	38.0	34.4	29.2
7	4.2	0.8	1.1	2.0	2.7	0.8	1.7	3.0	2.5	1.4	2.6	2.1	4.2	9.9	13.6	3.4	1.1	1.2	3.3	0.5	0.9	34.1	35.1	30.4	29.5
8	3.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.8	2.9	3.4	3.1	2.1	2.6	2.4	3.8	4.8	13.6	15.1	2.4	2.1	2.5	3.2	1.4	1.5	30.2	38.6	33.6	30.6
9	5.1	1.1	1.8	2.4	4.7	2.7	2.4	2.9	5.6	2.0	1.9	4.8	3.9	14.7	12.4	3.8	2.7	2.3	2.9	1.1	1.7	36.6	38.8	32.0	27.5
10	3.4	1.4	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.2	2.7	2.9	3.0	12.7	11.9	4.4	2.4	2.8	3.0	1.0	1.5	33.9	38.5	31.1	26.2
11	2.6	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.1	1.4	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.6	12.9	12.6	2.1	1.5	1.9	3.1	0.9	1.0	31.2	33.0	33.9	29.5
12	3.5	1.9	1.1	2.3	3.8	3.6	2.1	2.7	2.6	1.5	2.4	3.3	4.1	11.2	11.4	3.7	2.9	1.9	3.1	0.6	1.5	33.0	41.8	31.1	27.6
13	---	1.8	0.7	1.4	---	3.3	0.7	2.2	---	1.9	2.6	2.8	3.7	11.3	11.9	---	2.4	1.3	2.8	0.3	1.0	---	37.3	31.5	28.5

** Cells containing the – symbol indicate an area where data is not available due to the region not participating in the 2003 survey.

Percentage of Youth Who Used Alcohol, Cigarettes, Smokeless Tobacco, Marijuana, or Inhalants in the Past 30 Days by Region

	Alcohol				Cigarettes				Smokeless Tobacco				Marijuana				Inhalants			
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006
1	29.9	24.8	20.3	22.0	17.3	15.0	10.5	10.3	9.6	8.4	6.6	5.8	12.3	10.0	5.8	8.0	4.3	5.8	5.0	5.3
2	27.2	33.1	23.0	22.6	22.8	21.4	16.5	15.8	15.3	15.3	10.4	10.2	10.1	9.6	8.3	7.9	4.5	6.9	6.6	5.4
3	30.2	24.5	24.7	24.3	21.6	17.2	15.4	15.2	12.6	10.2	9.5	10.7	12.8	8.1	7.1	7.7	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.3
4	24.5	25.2	23.0	22.3	15.7	16.2	14.3	14.2	7.3	8.8	8.1	7.9	7.9	8.3	7.3	7.5	4.4	5.7	4.9	5.3
5	25.4	23.2	22.9	22.9	14.7	12.7	11.3	11.8	6.3	5.8	6.4	7.3	10.8	9.1	7.6	8.5	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.5
6	---	22.5	25.9	24.4	---	13.4	14.0	11.9	---	6.8	9.5	8.2	---	7.1	9.3	8.4	---	5.4	5.3	4.5
7	32.3	21.4	21.7	22.9	16.4	12.1	11.6	13.2	8.9	3.9	4.7	7.4	12.8	12.4	8.8	8.7	4.6	3.0	4.0	5.0
8	24.4	23.5	22.9	22.7	15.1	14.4	13.9	13.1	9.0	8.6	6.2	8.0	8.4	9.1	9.4	8.0	6.7	5.2	5.1	5.7
9	31.7	22.8	22.4	20.4	20.0	14.3	11.5	9.1	12.3	9.0	6.2	4.8	13.6	10.5	9.0	8.5	5.2	6.0	4.3	3.6
10	33.3	24.2	26.6	22.5	17.2	14.2	13.8	11.8	10.5	7.4	10.2	7.6	10.7	8.9	9.0	7.3	4.2	5.4	3.7	5.3
11	26.3	19.7	23.3	21.5	15.0	12.9	13.7	12.9	8.1	6.0	7.3	7.2	9.5	7.1	7.6	8.3	4.3	3.7	5.0	4.6
12	28.3	24.4	21.5	23.7	15.7	15.2	11.2	10.8	7.3	7.3	4.9	6.3	16.6	10.3	8.1	10.0	4.0	5.5	4.2	4.6
13	---	27.0	21.8	24.2	---	16.3	11.7	14.3	---	10.0	6.7	8.4	---	7.4	6.3	7.6	---	4.1	5.1	3.5

** Cells containing the --- symbol indicate an area where data is not available due to the region not participating in the 2003 survey.

Percentage of Youth Who Used Hallucinogens, Cocaine, Methamphetamines, Stimulants, Sedatives, Ecstasy, Heroin, or Any Drug in the Past 30 Days by Region

	Hallucinogens				Cocaine				Methamphetamines			Stimulants		Sedatives		Ecstasy				Heroin		Any Drug			
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006
1	1.9	1.0	0.6	1.3	1.4	1.7	0.7	1.6	1.5	0.8	1.3	1.1	2.1	4.6	6.3	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.4	0.8	16.6	22.9	13.7	14.6
2	2.2	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.6	1.0	0.8	1.5	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.5	7.4	7.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.7	13.6	24.8	18.4	14.8
3	1.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.5	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.9	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.7	6.8	7.7	0.9	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.6	17.6	19.4	16.2	15.4
4	1.4	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.7	1.3	1.2	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.9	6.9	7.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.7	11.7	21.1	16.2	14.2
5	1.7	0.9	0.6	1.2	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.6	1.9	0.9	1.5	1.1	1.6	6.1	7.0	1.8	0.9	0.9	1.5	0.3	0.8	15.4	19.9	16.1	15.0
6	---	0.7	0.7	0.9	---	1.1	0.5	1.0	---	0.9	1.0	1.7	1.5	7.9	7.1	---	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.5	---	19.3	19.0	15.0
7	1.9	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.9	4.4	7.4	1.2	0.3	0.6	1.4	0.3	0.6	17.1	21.6	15.9	15.5
8	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.7	2.0	7.1	7.7	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.6	14.2	20.7	18.2	15.5
9	1.9	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.9	0.6	0.8	1.7	1.5	7.4	6.0	1.1	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.8	17.0	21.0	16.5	13.9
10	1.7	0.3	0.8	1.4	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.6	1.3	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.3	5.7	6.3	1.4	0.6	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.8	14.5	21.2	16.1	14.2
11	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.9	1.4	6.6	6.7	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.4	0.3	0.7	14.1	17.2	17.6	15.3
12	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.1	1.0	1.4	0.7	1.4	1.2	0.2	1.0	1.3	2.3	5.3	7.1	1.1	1.0	0.6	1.3	0.3	0.8	12.1	22.9	15.8	16.3
13	---	1.1	0.4	0.8	---	1.4	0.6	1.2	---	0.9	1.2	1.0	2.1	5.3	6.7	---	0.6	0.4	1.6	0.2	0.6	---	18.5	15.2	13.8

** Cells containing the – symbol indicate an area where data is not available due to the region not participating in the 2003 survey.

Percentage of Youth Who Used Alcohol, Cigarettes, Smokeless Tobacco, Marijuana, or Inhalants in Their Lifetime by County

	Alcohol				Cigarettes				Smokeless Tobacco				Marijuana				Inhalants			
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006
Arkansas	50.1	53.1	55.0	48.3	37.5	39.4	38.6	37.5	14.2	12.7	11.2	13.7	23.7	26.7	23.5	19.9	10.1	12.0	12.9	10.3
Ashley	--	56.6	53.4	54.5	--	41.5	43.5	40.7	--	21.0	17.9	22.5	--	17.0	16.4	16.8	--	14.2	12.5	14.8
Baxter	---	---	---	51.2	---	---	---	37.6	---	---	---	16.0	---	---	---	19.0	---	---	---	13.7
Benton	53.3	55.2	45.0	45.8	37.1	39.8	29.7	28.4	21.2	20.8	13.6	12.0	22.1	24.7	13.8	17.9	14.7	19.5	13.4	15.6
Boone	--	--	50.2	45.9	--	--	36.6	37.8	--	--	23.5	23.1	--	--	16.2	16.2	--	--	16.0	15.3
Bradley	--	57.1	50.8	47.3	--	52.9	37.7	35.2	--	20.0	20.4	17.3	--	11.6	15.7	14.8	--	10.8	11.2	10.9
Calhoun	58.4	--	63.7	52.1	39.0	--	47.9	42.7	32.9	--	28.7	25.5	17.4	--	26.2	14.6	8.1	--	14.7	19.3
Carroll	48.8	54.0	50.4	53.1	35.2	42.5	36.1	36.0	19.6	18.5	15.0	18.4	13.9	22.2	15.5	19.2	10.3	18.5	13.1	16.1
Chicot	--	51.2	49.0	39.1	--	44.4	35.5	34.7	--	14.4	12.9	6.3	--	23.7	20.2	20.5	--	11.5	13.7	7.6
Clark	49.4	46.2	41.7	45.4	43.4	33.3	28.2	28.4	21.7	17.5	15.7	15.9	15.7	14.6	8.2	12.7	18.7	10.5	12.3	13.1
Clay	39.4	50.8	48.4	48.9	32.4	39.7	42.8	41.4	20.8	23.7	22.0	26.0	12.7	19.5	19.4	17.3	7.7	14.4	14.6	13.4
Cleburne	--	--	56.1	55.1	--	--	39.0	41.3	--	--	20.7	25.2	--	--	20.9	25.5	--	--	20.0	19.1
Columbia	45.8	49.6	54.0	35.3	40.3	30.0	42.3	23.5	28.2	16.5	23.5	14.7	13.9	10.1	7.0	7.4	10.0	4.8	10.9	7.4
Conway	--	--	52.0	54.9	--	--	34.0	39.0	--	--	17.1	22.6	--	--	18.0	24.3	--	--	11.3	15.4
Craighead	45.3	47.6	45.2	42.3	34.7	34.9	32.5	30.3	15.8	14.5	14.8	13.6	18.0	19.4	14.1	14.6	12.4	14.3	13.7	12.7
Crawford	51.2	45.9	44.5	42.0	44.2	39.0	31.7	32.9	23.3	24.6	15.7	25.9	18.6	18.0	15.9	16.8	16.3	13.6	15.1	14.4
Crittenden	--	31.5	46.1	46.6	--	28.6	34.9	34.0	--	6.4	11.8	14.8	--	10.0	19.4	19.8	--	7.2	12.8	13.7
Cross	62.4	--	68.8	52.5	53.0	--	50.3	41.1	31.9	--	22.2	21.9	22.3	--	23.3	20.0	12.9	--	14.6	17.5
Dallas	59.3	49.3	54.8	49.8	37.0	39.5	49.0	36.7	14.8	20.2	21.2	16.3	29.6	17.6	22.3	17.7	11.5	15.3	16.5	15.3
Desha	--	--	25.7	54.6	--	--	23.7	41.6	--	--	5.3	17.1	--	--	3.0	16.7	--	--	10.1	11.6
Drew	--	57.3	67.4	43.4	--	48.9	47.9	34.4	--	27.2	26.0	22.2	--	19.7	11.9	16.0	--	18.0	20.9	11.0
Faulkner	--	41.3	50.6	58.3	--	26.5	35.4	36.9	--	24.5	24.6	27.0	--	11.9	15.2	20.7	--	11.2	18.6	13.5
Franklin	64.6	--	58.3	55.7	57.7	--	46.9	37.9	40.2	--	26.5	24.0	30.2	--	17.7	17.2	24.0	--	15.8	13.2
Fulton	49.0	48.6	49.1	46.6	55.0	41.6	38.8	34.8	38.0	24.0	21.3	24.2	20.0	17.0	14.1	13.6	10.0	13.6	14.9	17.7
Garland	44.8	47.0	49.5	48.5	31.6	35.9	35.5	32.5	13.7	10.9	11.8	13.7	15.7	20.5	22.3	19.9	16.3	15.3	15.6	16.9
Grant	58.2	48.8	51.3	47.6	41.8	37.3	36.3	34.8	29.3	19.2	20.1	20.4	36.7	21.0	18.8	19.6	19.4	17.1	17.4	14.4
Greene	45.2	44.2	50.6	42.0	41.4	36.6	38.4	32.9	19.5	17.9	24.0	18.8	17.2	14.2	17.5	16.8	13.8	16.4	18.1	14.4
Hempstead	--	49.3	--	53.1	--	38.4	--	36.5	--	10.0	--	16.6	--	19.1	--	14.1	--	15.3	--	17.8
Hot Spring	51.3	55.2	47.7	49.3	40.8	40.6	33.8	36.0	17.6	24.2	18.5	25.2	22.9	21.2	17.9	16.2	12.4	18.4	14.9	14.5
Howard	--	58.1	47.6	44.8	--	49.2	33.5	30.9	--	14.0	19.9	15.7	--	18.8	12.6	8.2	--	16.4	13.2	14.1
Independence	--	52.8	50.8	45.5	--	41.5	37.6	33.9	--	21.3	19.6	17.5	--	21.9	20.5	15.8	--	15.1	15.1	12.3
Izard	--	51.3	51.5	51.5	--	45.3	40.8	43.9	--	26.1	26.7	22.7	--	21.0	14.7	16.6	--	15.7	12.3	13.1
Jackson	--	48.7	50.5	48.1	--	38.1	34.9	36.5	--	19.6	20.2	20.2	--	17.7	14.1	16.6	--	13.7	12.6	12.2
Jefferson	--	37.0	41.5	41.9	--	27.2	27.9	26.0	--	7.1	6.0	3.9	--	11.9	14.6	17.6	--	11.9	7.7	7.0
Johnson	--	45.6	67.2	49.5	--	32.0	50.6	29.4	--	10.1	31.8	15.8	--	14.2	26.4	14.7	--	14.6	20.9	14.0
Lafayette	51.2	57.2	51.3	43.6	49.4	50.0	35.9	39.4	27.6	24.7	12.0	20.8	17.6	21.2	16.6	15.3	9.8	13.1	15.2	12.7
Lawrence	51.7	54.1	51.1	46.9	44.3	43.5	36.8	38.1	21.9	24.3	16.7	25.0	21.6	19.1	12.6	16.2	12.0	14.5	13.0	11.9

Percentage of Youth Who Used Alcohol, Cigarettes, Smokeless Tobacco, Marijuana, and Inhalants in Their Lifetime by County, Cont.

	Alcohol				Cigarettes				Smokeless Tobacco				Marijuana				Inhalants			
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006
Lee	---	62.5	55.8	37.2	---	48.4	42.2	30.7	---	7.0	9.0	7.4	---	30.1	21.3	10.2	---	6.3	8.7	7.0
Lincoln	---	57.1	50.6	47.3	---	46.4	42.5	34.9	---	24.8	26.2	21.6	---	22.3	22.9	16.5	---	16.2	12.8	9.2
Little River	---	---	---	47.5	---	---	---	27.7	---	---	---	18.6	---	---	---	15.5	---	---	---	13.0
Logan	56.6	56.8	51.1	51.7	50.2	43.3	38.6	38.7	29.0	23.2	22.6	22.1	25.8	19.5	14.8	15.2	17.8	18.3	14.5	13.4
Lonoke	59.3	49.9	44.0	50.1	50.0	35.2	27.8	32.0	24.7	14.7	12.8	15.2	31.2	20.1	14.7	18.2	17.1	17.7	13.4	14.5
Madison	57.3	55.1	47.9	52.1	47.8	40.3	39.7	36.7	33.9	28.4	26.7	24.3	26.3	19.2	17.4	18.6	13.8	12.2	10.8	12.4
Marion	---	---	---	51.5	---	---	---	37.2	---	---	---	25.9	---	---	---	17.5	---	---	---	14.5
Miller	60.2	44.6	52.8	42.1	45.2	36.4	37.3	30.0	19.7	16.5	20.1	17.6	31.0	16.1	21.1	14.2	10.8	16.0	13.3	14.2
Mississippi	55.9	56.6	43.9	44.3	46.2	44.9	39.7	36.2	22.9	16.3	14.0	12.2	23.5	21.5	18.1	17.5	14.1	13.4	14.8	12.3
Monroe	55.7	44.2	43.9	55.5	44.1	36.0	31.2	36.5	21.2	10.0	12.1	14.4	33.9	20.4	16.2	17.7	11.8	15.2	11.0	10.7
Montgomery	---	---	56.1	52.6	---	---	33.7	37.1	---	---	32.4	22.0	---	---	15.1	16.4	---	---	8.5	15.5
Nevada	49.9	41.6	48.9	47.6	43.8	32.0	39.7	35.1	24.3	15.8	21.2	19.6	20.4	10.4	15.3	10.1	14.4	14.2	11.8	16.9
Newton	51.7	---	---	50.0	47.8	---	---	41.0	33.4	---	---	26.4	21.1	---	---	20.8	10.6	---	---	11.8
Ouachita	---	50.3	50.0	47.6	---	42.1	39.1	38.0	---	13.8	14.6	12.9	---	23.1	19.0	21.1	---	9.1	11.2	11.0
Perry	---	62.7	56.8	55.5	---	47.4	44.0	38.8	---	23.2	23.7	22.1	---	22.2	19.0	18.4	---	23.5	16.5	17.2
Phillips	37.7	30.4	43.4	--	27.9	25.0	31.7	--	14.3	4.2	7.8	--	6.5	11.1	17.0	--	1.6	0.0	8.3	--
Pike	57.7	53.4	58.1	40.6	47.2	48.1	49.5	35.5	34.2	25.9	26.3	23.9	21.4	17.6	22.7	10.6	19.2	17.5	16.8	13.8
Poinsett	48.0	54.5	56.3	50.7	43.9	44.8	42.1	40.0	18.8	21.9	24.8	19.4	20.3	19.7	21.3	18.7	12.6	14.7	12.5	16.3
Polk	38.1	53.8	48.8	50.2	46.8	43.7	33.3	34.7	32.9	36.4	18.6	20.0	16.7	14.3	10.7	15.0	10.6	16.9	12.3	11.4
Pope	---	44.2	63.3	43.6	---	32.7	47.9	28.0	---	21.8	35.9	14.7	---	12.1	21.6	16.1	---	17.2	15.5	12.8
Prairie	---	---	61.7	55.8	---	---	50.0	34.1	---	---	24.8	19.6	---	---	25.4	13.8	---	---	12.7	9.4
Pulaski	---	---	56.7	39.8	---	---	36.5	23.5	---	---	16.0	6.7	---	---	27.8	17.2	---	---	13.3	9.3
Randolph	52.1	55.9	54.8	56.9	43.1	43.7	42.8	41.9	23.7	26.5	23.9	27.6	19.2	22.8	17.5	18.2	13.7	18.4	15.6	19.3
Saint Francis	57.0	54.8	40.6	44.3	51.9	39.8	30.4	29.9	21.3	18.4	10.3	13.4	31.1	29.9	10.1	12.4	12.0	14.6	5.9	9.3
Saline	56.4	59.2	43.9	43.8	44.2	44.5	28.8	29.1	26.9	24.7	16.8	18.0	24.4	21.4	14.6	15.8	13.5	14.5	14.6	12.7
Scott	---	---	50.8	49.9	---	---	42.2	42.3	---	---	27.3	26.2	---	---	19.8	20.3	---	---	15.7	15.0
Searcy	55.3	62.2	---	60.8	48.5	56.3	---	48.7	27.9	29.6	---	28.7	27.0	23.2	---	23.9	14.1	22.7	---	18.9
Sebastian	49.7	47.3	50.4	46.4	36.0	34.6	35.2	30.1	13.3	11.5	12.6	12.2	23.1	20.1	19.3	18.2	13.8	13.1	13.1	13.0
Sevier	53.6	54.5	54.3	49.8	45.6	42.7	39.1	33.6	26.4	31.5	25.5	19.8	21.4	17.5	13.0	14.4	10.9	15.9	11.0	12.4
Sharp	---	52.5	49.8	48.8	---	46.3	40.9	38.4	---	29.0	24.7	24.3	---	19.2	15.8	12.9	---	20.4	15.1	15.8
Stone	62.5	46.6	49.6	41.7	57.3	35.7	43.3	34.6	36.9	28.6	24.5	25.4	25.2	14.5	22.2	17.6	19.6	13.7	12.6	12.9
Union	46.5	41.8	46.6	45.9	39.6	35.8	34.1	33.9	16.7	12.6	14.2	14.8	25.2	17.1	17.8	18.3	12.6	11.0	13.9	11.7
Van Buren	---	59.9	58.4	53.7	---	48.3	46.0	37.9	---	26.1	24.9	22.2	---	25.6	22.0	22.2	---	22.1	21.0	15.6
Washington	54.9	50.5	41.7	41.0	41.8	37.4	27.8	26.5	18.3	16.4	15.0	11.9	28.9	19.6	14.4	14.5	10.4	17.8	14.4	13.3
White	59.2	51.8	51.4	51.7	55.0	40.7	39.5	38.4	28.8	21.8	24.6	27.0	30.3	18.5	17.1	18.3	19.7	18.6	15.7	17.4
Woodruff	---	38.9	53.2	44.4	---	38.0	46.7	29.3	---	18.1	15.8	17.2	---	7.4	13.5	13.8	---	3.8	14.3	9.5
Yell	---	63.2	45.5	49.5	---	56.4	32.4	31.7	---	28.8	19.3	14.6	---	21.4	21.0	16.4	---	10.2	14.6	10.0

** Not all counties had school districts that participated in the 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006 APNA Surveys.

** Cells containing the --- symbol indicate an area where data is not available due to the county not participating in either the 2003, 2004, 2005, or 2006 survey.

Percentage of Youth Who Used Hallucinogens, Cocaine, Methamphetamines, Stimulants, Sedatives, Ecstasy, Heroin, and Any Drug in Their Lifetime by County

	Hallucinogens				Cocaine				Methamphetamines			Stimulants		Sedatives		Ecstasy				Heroin		Any Drug			
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006
Arkansas	2.1	3.2	0.2	2.3	3.8	4.5	2.7	2.7	2.1	1.0	1.6	5.1	4.6	11.6	9.4	3.0	3.9	2.9	2.1	0.9	0.7	31.4	40.2	34.6	27.4
Ashley	---	1.9	1.0	2.1	---	2.5	1.1	3.2	---	2.5	3.3	5.0	5.1	15.4	12.6	---	2.2	1.3	3.7	0.2	1.4	---	38.2	30.2	28.1
Baxter	---	---	---	3.5	---	---	---	3.1	---	---	3.0	---	4.3	---	14.7	---	---	---	3.6	---	2.2	---	---	---	30.1
Benton	4.7	3.8	1.1	3.7	4.9	5.1	2.4	5.3	3.3	2.4	4.2	3.5	6.3	10.5	14.1	3.9	4.5	1.6	3.7	0.8	2.4	31.7	49.4	29.2	29.6
Boone	---	---	1.5	2.2	---	---	2.7	2.5	---	3.0	2.1	3.9	4.2	13.8	13.6	---	---	2.4	3.3	1.4	1.1	---	---	30.8	29.1
Bradley	---	3.0	0.2	0.6	---	6.3	0.0	1.8	---	0.6	2.4	1.0	3.0	8.0	12.1	---	1.5	1.2	2.1	0.0	0.9	---	31.0	32.6	25.2
Calhoun	1.9	---	1.8	1.6	1.2	---	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.5	0.5	3.0	3.6	15.2	8.3	1.9	---	4.3	2.1	2.4	1.0	23.9	---	48.6	29.1
Carroll	2.7	3.4	2.3	3.0	2.3	4.8	2.7	4.7	2.6	3.0	3.8	2.9	3.3	12.5	13.6	1.9	3.4	2.4	3.1	2.0	2.6	21.1	50.7	31.9	31.0
Chicot	---	1.8	0.5	1.6	---	5.7	1.0	1.3	---	2.2	2.2	1.0	1.9	6.9	10.4	---	3.2	1.5	2.8	1.0	0.9	---	36.9	32.5	31.0
Clark	2.4	0.5	0.8	0.9	2.4	0.5	1.8	2.2	1.8	0.7	1.5	2.3	2.8	9.5	12.8	2.4	0.9	1.3	2.6	0.6	0.8	31.3	31.1	23.7	26.8
Clay	1.7	1.0	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.4	1.8	2.4	2.2	3.9	2.9	14.6	15.6	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.7	0.8	0.2	17.8	38.9	34.4	29.0
Cleburne	---	---	2.0	3.8	---	---	3.6	4.1	---	3.1	3.8	5.0	6.4	15.3	20.4	---	---	2.6	4.1	1.2	2.6	---	---	40.1	38.3
Columbia	2.8	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	9.5	5.9	0.0	1.0	0.5	1.5	0.5	0.0	21.7	21.1	21.7	13.2
Conway	---	---	1.6	2.2	---	---	2.0	2.0	---	1.1	2.4	1.7	4.2	12.3	15.0	---	---	0.6	2.9	0.6	0.5	---	---	30.5	36.1
Craighead	3.4	1.9	1.4	1.9	3.0	3.6	2.3	3.5	2.8	1.8	2.2	3.9	4.1	13.6	13.6	2.5	2.5	1.8	2.7	1.0	1.1	25.7	37.6	28.6	25.6
Crawford	4.7	1.8	1.7	2.9	2.3	2.6	2.5	3.1	7.0	2.8	3.1	2.9	4.3	13.1	16.1	2.3	2.2	2.3	5.5	1.2	1.9	23.3	34.3	29.3	28.5
Crittenden	---	0.0	1.1	1.5	---	0.0	2.0	2.7	---	1.9	2.1	2.5	3.8	10.0	13.6	---	1.5	1.9	3.2	0.6	0.4	---	25.5	32.3	31.4
Cross	5.1	---	3.3	3.1	2.2	---	3.3	4.8	4.5	3.3	3.9	6.3	5.9	19.8	18.3	3.4	---	3.0	4.3	0.7	1.8	30.9	---	37.3	31.9
Dallas	3.7	0.8	1.6	1.9	0.0	0.8	1.2	2.8	3.8	0.5	1.4	2.5	2.3	12.0	14.9	0.0	1.3	1.6	4.2	0.0	0.5	40.7	37.1	43.4	28.0
Desha	---	---	1.0	0.7	---	---	1.0	1.0	---	2.3	1.0	0.0	2.7	7.1	10.2	---	---	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.7	---	---	19.3	29.7
Drew	---	1.7	0.8	1.2	---	2.6	0.8	2.1	---	2.7	2.6	4.6	3.3	15.5	12.4	---	2.7	2.4	2.1	0.8	0.7	---	41.1	41.0	29.3
Faulkner	---	2.0	0.6	4.5	---	0.0	0.8	5.2	---	1.6	3.9	3.3	7.2	13.7	18.4	---	2.3	1.5	5.3	0.6	2.6	---	34.2	32.7	32.1
Franklin	4.1	---	1.8	2.7	2.1	---	2.7	3.3	5.2	2.5	4.8	1.8	3.7	10.8	15.4	2.1	---	1.9	4.5	0.9	1.1	40.4	---	36.4	28.1
Fulton	2.0	1.3	0.9	2.4	1.0	2.6	3.1	3.2	2.0	1.8	2.9	3.7	3.5	12.3	16.2	2.0	1.0	1.2	1.8	0.9	2.4	26.8	33.7	31.5	27.8
Garland	3.1	2.6	3.0	2.5	2.8	3.2	4.2	3.6	1.4	3.3	2.9	4.6	6.4	15.5	16.8	2.3	2.1	3.0	3.7	1.8	2.1	27.1	39.0	37.1	34.3
Grant	10.2	2.2	2.3	3.1	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.3	5.1	3.4	3.6	6.5	6.9	16.4	17.3	7.2	3.1	2.9	4.6	0.7	2.1	40.8	42.5	36.3	30.5
Greene	3.6	1.3	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.9	2.4	3.3	2.8	2.2	2.7	4.3	3.8	16.4	15.1	3.3	1.9	2.6	3.0	0.8	1.6	25.1	33.4	32.9	26.2
Hempstead	---	1.4	---	2.1	---	2.1	---	2.5	---	---	2.1	---	2.1	---	12.0	---	2.2	---	1.7	---	1.7	---	42.5	---	29.3
Hot Spring	3.3	2.9	1.1	2.5	2.8	3.7	1.8	3.6	2.6	1.5	2.5	2.6	3.5	11.6	14.0	2.8	3.1	1.9	3.2	0.8	1.4	31.2	44.4	31.6	28.3
Howard	---	0.0	0.0	1.6	---	0.8	0.5	1.4	---	0.0	2.0	1.5	2.7	8.0	9.8	---	1.9	1.0	1.6	0.0	1.1	---	44.4	27.1	23.5
Independence	---	1.2	2.9	1.7	---	3.0	2.9	3.1	---	3.1	3.1	3.7	3.4	13.6	14.7	---	2.5	2.7	2.6	1.1	1.4	---	38.9	33.6	27.7
Izard	---	2.4	1.8	1.5	---	3.1	2.4	2.9	---	1.8	2.3	3.9	3.2	10.4	13.1	---	1.3	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.3	---	37.1	23.0	28.4
Jackson	---	0.5	0.9	1.8	---	2.1	1.3	4.0	---	1.1	1.6	2.5	2.4	11.0	13.6	---	1.3	1.7	2.4	0.8	1.2	---	40.0	33.5	26.2
Jefferson	---	0.2	0.4	1.6	---	0.7	0.4	0.9	---	0.2	1.6	0.3	1.2	5.8	5.1	---	1.8	0.7	2.3	0.4	1.3	---	30.8	24.6	25.3
Johnson	---	0.9	2.9	2.3	---	3.0	3.5	1.8	---	6.9	2.4	7.6	3.5	20.5	12.3	---	1.4	3.4	1.9	1.7	0.5	---	32.5	46.7	25.8
Lafayette	3.5	1.2	2.5	2.1	3.7	1.2	0.6	0.8	4.9	1.3	0.8	1.9	2.5	6.5	13.6	4.9	2.5	1.3	1.7	0.0	0.8	22.5	35.6	30.7	27.1
Lawrence	3.4	1.5	1.3	2.4	1.6	2.0	1.7	2.5	3.0	2.5	2.8	3.0	4.6	12.8	10.7	1.9	1.5	2.0	3.7	0.4	1.6	28.0	36.3	27.7	24.9
Lee	---	0.8	1.0	0.9	---	0.0	0.0	0.9	---	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.4	7.8	7.0	---	0.8	0.0	1.9	0.5	0.9	---	40.9	36.4	21.7

Percentage of Youth Who Used Hallucinogens, Cocaine, Methamphetamines, Stimulants, Sedatives, Ecstasy, Heroin, and Any Drug in Their Lifetime by County, Cont.

	Hallucinogens				Cocaine				Methamphetamines			Stimulants		Sedatives		Ecstasy				Heroin		Any Drug			
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006
Lincoln	---	1.0	1.4	1.5	---	3.9	1.7	2.5	---	1.8	1.5	2.6	2.5	15.5	12.0	---	1.1	1.7	1.8	0.9	1.3	---	46.3	36.5	25.1
Little River	---	---	---	1.7	---	---	---	3.1	---	---	2.7	--	3.5	--	11.6	---	---	---	3.5	---	1.4	---	---	---	25.3
Logan	4.1	1.3	1.1	1.8	3.1	2.6	2.1	2.9	3.5	1.4	3.8	2.5	2.2	11.0	11.6	1.4	2.8	0.8	2.2	0.7	1.5	34.2	40.8	29.2	25.7
Lonoke	5.8	1.2	1.6	2.8	5.1	2.7	2.5	3.6	5.5	2.0	2.9	4.5	5.1	13.6	16.3	3.8	3.0	2.2	4.1	0.8	2.0	39.8	38.8	27.8	30.0
Madison	3.5	1.7	1.5	3.7	3.5	2.2	2.2	3.9	2.4	3.6	3.2	2.5	5.1	10.8	13.5	3.6	1.0	0.5	3.0	1.8	1.8	34.0	38.0	29.4	27.4
Miller	3.9	1.4	2.3	1.7	2.4	1.9	3.1	2.1	2.6	2.7	2.6	3.9	4.1	15.7	15.2	5.1	2.8	4.3	1.7	1.5	1.3	38.0	36.4	34.3	27.5
Mississippi	3.2	1.2	1.3	2.2	4.4	2.4	2.0	3.1	3.5	1.4	2.7	2.3	3.4	11.4	12.2	3.1	1.6	2.2	4.0	1.0	1.5	34.0	39.5	33.2	27.9
Monroe	3.9	0.0	0.6	2.1	3.4	0.0	2.2	2.6	1.7	1.3	3.1	1.7	3.7	10.7	11.9	3.4	0.0	0.9	3.1	0.9	1.2	42.0	40.5	28.4	26.5
Montgomery	---	---	0.0	1.3	---	---	0.9	1.0	---	1.0	1.7	0.0	3.7	9.3	8.4	---	---	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.3	---	---	24.5	29.2
Nevada	1.6	0.0	0.9	1.7	0.8	1.2	1.5	2.2	1.1	2.6	1.7	1.9	4.3	8.2	14.2	1.9	0.5	1.3	2.6	0.9	0.9	30.2	27.7	26.7	24.6
Newton	4.8	---	---	1.7	3.1	---	---	3.0	3.1	---	3.0	---	2.4	---	7.8	3.1	---	---	2.7	---	1.4	26.8	---	---	29.2
Ouachita	---	1.1	1.2	3.9	---	1.9	1.6	3.9	---	2.1	2.8	1.8	3.9	13.0	15.7	---	2.0	2.0	3.4	0.9	1.1	---	38.2	34.5	31.2
Perry	---	2.9	2.5	1.4	---	3.5	4.8	1.6	---	5.3	1.9	6.6	2.4	19.5	13.0	---	3.3	3.1	3.5	2.6	0.5	---	45.5	40.3	29.4
Phillips	0.0	0.0	0.3	--	0.0	0.0	1.0	--	0.0	0.3	--	0.6	--	5.9	--	3.2	0.0	0.1	--	0.0	--	10.0	15.8	25.3	--
Pike	2.6	1.3	1.0	0.5	3.0	3.5	5.9	1.1	2.6	3.3	0.8	4.9	3.7	12.9	12.2	1.7	1.9	2.6	1.1	1.6	0.0	31.9	37.5	32.0	22.9
Poinsett	4.8	2.2	1.2	1.7	4.9	2.3	2.4	2.7	4.9	3.5	2.9	2.7	4.4	16.0	17.6	5.4	2.5	1.7	2.5	0.5	1.3	26.0	41.9	35.2	30.7
Polk	4.5	1.4	0.7	1.9	5.9	2.8	1.6	2.9	3.3	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.2	10.3	12.8	1.3	0.9	2.1	1.5	0.6	1.7	24.3	34.0	26.0	25.6
Pope	---	1.4	1.8	1.6	---	3.4	1.8	2.8	---	2.2	3.0	5.4	3.6	17.4	12.0	---	2.0	1.8	2.3	1.2	0.7	---	35.3	36.7	26.4
Prairie	---	---	0.8	0.0	---	---	3.2	1.4	---	1.6	0.0	7.1	1.4	15.0	7.2	---	---	3.9	2.2	0.8	0.0	---	---	35.2	24.3
Pulaski	---	---	1.8	2.3	---	---	2.8	2.7	---	2.6	1.4	5.9	3.3	16.0	10.0	---	---	2.6	2.4	1.2	1.6	---	---	39.1	26.3
Randolph	4.3	3.0	1.4	1.8	4.3	4.2	3.0	3.7	3.7	2.1	2.7	3.4	4.6	12.7	13.8	2.3	1.6	2.2	2.7	0.7	1.6	26.0	41.7	31.6	30.5
Saint Francis	5.6	1.2	0.7	1.0	3.7	3.5	0.7	1.0	1.9	0.9	1.0	0.0	2.1	8.1	6.2	3.7	2.5	0.7	1.0	0.0	1.0	40.2	44.3	24.3	19.1
Saline	4.1	0.9	1.9	2.1	4.1	2.8	1.7	2.4	5.7	1.3	1.4	3.5	3.6	14.5	13.5	3.8	1.4	1.8	2.5	1.5	1.3	32.2	38.5	29.3	26.8
Scott	---	---	1.6	4.5	---	---	2.6	3.6	---	2.6	6.1	3.2	7.2	11.8	17.8	---	---	2.4	5.0	1.3	2.2	---	---	31.7	31.7
Searcy	5.5	3.4	---	3.4	5.2	1.8	---	2.5	8.9	---	3.9	---	3.9	---	19.4	4.2	2.5	---	3.4	---	2.3	33.5	46.1	---	37.6
Sebastian	4.9	2.7	2.4	2.9	4.7	3.2	3.4	4.1	4.4	3.7	3.3	4.2	4.6	13.2	13.7	5.7	3.6	3.7	4.3	1.5	2.0	30.9	36.7	33.6	29.0
Sevier	2.7	2.5	1.0	3.0	1.9	3.7	3.6	4.3	2.5	2.3	4.3	1.9	2.8	10.9	12.2	3.1	2.5	1.0	2.5	0.7	2.1	29.9	33.7	26.8	25.1
Sharp	---	1.2	1.2	0.7	---	2.4	2.2	2.2	---	2.8	2.5	3.7	3.0	14.7	14.6	---	1.2	1.4	2.2	1.0	0.7	---	41.9	29.5	27.1
Stone	3.9	1.9	3.1	3.7	4.9	1.9	3.4	4.1	4.9	3.2	3.1	4.6	5.4	15.5	13.2	2.0	0.0	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.0	35.3	30.2	35.9	25.9
Union	3.0	1.1	1.2	1.9	2.8	1.4	2.5	2.7	3.5	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.9	14.1	13.7	2.4	1.7	2.0	2.9	0.8	1.3	33.2	32.7	33.9	30.3
Van Buren	---	3.5	2.4	3.6	---	3.4	3.3	5.4	---	5.5	3.8	4.9	4.6	17.9	18.0	---	3.8	3.2	4.2	2.2	2.4	---	48.9	40.2	33.3
Washington	6.9	2.7	1.8	2.5	7.1	4.6	3.0	3.6	6.2	3.2	3.5	3.1	3.7	9.4	11.5	4.6	3.1	2.0	3.1	1.1	1.5	34.1	40.1	28.2	25.6
White	5.3	2.0	1.4	2.5	5.9	3.1	2.4	3.4	5.0	2.7	3.3	4.9	5.3	15.1	18.0	4.7	2.6	2.6	3.5	0.9	1.5	39.6	38.4	33.5	32.6
Woodruff	---	0.0	0.4	0.4	---	1.3	0.7	1.3	---	1.7	0.9	1.1	2.2	13.4	11.6	---	0.0	1.5	2.2	0.4	0.4	---	22.6	33.1	22.5
Yell	---	3.6	2.7	1.8	---	5.2	3.0	2.0	---	5.0	2.1	7.5	2.7	15.4	13.7	---	3.6	2.5	1.4	1.2	0.5	---	36.7	31.6	26.9

** Not all counties had school districts that participated in the 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006 APNA Surveys.

** Cells containing the --- symbol indicate an area where data is not available due to the county not participating in either the 2003, 2004, 2005, or 2006 surveys.

Percentage of Youth Who Used Alcohol, Cigarettes, Smokeless Tobacco, Marijuana, and Inhalants in the Past 30 Days by County

	Alcohol				Cigarettes				Smokeless Tobacco				Marijuana				Inhalants			
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006
Arkansas	25.7	28.7	32.4	29.7	14.0	17.2	14.7	12.6	5.5	5.6	4.5	6.4	13.9	14.9	9.1	9.6	3.8	3.5	4.0	6.4
Ashley	---	28.9	20.4	27.3	---	15.1	12.4	15.8	---	10.6	7.1	9.9	---	7.9	6.3	8.2	---	4.6	4.2	4.1
Baxter	---	---	---	22.4	---	---	---	14.6	---	---	---	6.2	---	---	---	8.8	---	---	---	4.4
Benton	28.8	26.9	19.5	23.0	15.8	16.1	9.8	9.7	9.4	9.0	5.2	5.1	11.5	12.2	4.8	8.7	5.6	6.1	4.8	6.4
Boone	---	---	23.0	21.6	---	---	16.5	15.5	---	---	10.4	12.0	---	---	8.3	6.2	---	---	6.6	5.2
Bradley	---	25.7	22.5	27.3	---	20.8	11.0	17.3	---	14.7	6.4	9.1	---	4.4	6.4	7.9	---	4.6	2.9	4.2
Calhoun	31.3	---	39.5	31.3	14.6	---	22.0	14.6	13.5	---	13.8	9.4	5.6	---	9.5	5.7	1.2	---	3.6	4.7
Carroll	24.7	30.9	23.1	24.9	12.4	18.2	13.2	14.5	9.9	8.2	6.6	6.3	8.1	12.8	5.9	10.1	4.8	6.7	5.1	5.4
Chicot	---	23.6	26.2	15.1	---	16.3	11.9	10.4	---	5.8	5.4	3.5	---	8.0	8.3	9.1	---	2.8	10.2	1.6
Clark	24.1	21.5	18.7	23.8	13.3	11.2	8.0	11.1	10.8	8.2	6.9	6.8	4.8	6.8	2.9	4.9	5.4	4.5	4.7	4.2
Clay	14.5	23.1	24.3	25.8	9.8	17.7	17.7	19.2	8.7	11.0	8.5	14.1	2.3	6.9	9.6	6.8	1.8	5.3	4.4	4.4
Cleburne	---	---	29.4	32.8	---	---	15.5	19.0	---	---	6.8	13.6	---	---	9.3	13.2	---	---	7.5	6.2
Columbia	18.1	19.1	24.9	10.3	13.9	11.7	9.5	10.3	9.7	10.8	6.1	8.8	6.9	2.8	2.5	0.0	2.9	3.7	4.5	2.9
Conway	---	---	26.5	27.0	---	---	9.7	12.8	---	---	5.4	10.5	---	---	10.0	12.7	---	---	2.7	5.2
Craighead	24.7	24.8	21.8	20.4	14.1	14.4	12.0	12.0	6.2	6.0	5.9	6.0	7.5	8.1	6.1	7.0	4.2	4.9	4.2	5.0
Crawford	27.9	18.9	19.0	22.5	20.9	15.1	10.5	12.9	9.3	9.3	5.8	11.0	0.0	6.1	6.6	8.2	0.0	3.2	5.2	5.0
Crittenden	---	15.8	22.1	20.0	---	5.1	13.1	13.5	---	1.3	5.0	5.1	---	4.5	10.0	9.1	---	4.2	4.8	4.1
Cross	33.0	---	38.6	28.5	22.7	---	17.3	15.0	16.0	---	7.7	11.5	11.7	---	9.9	10.0	7.3	---	5.0	6.9
Dallas	48.1	27.2	30.9	26.5	14.8	19.4	21.8	18.6	3.7	8.4	10.7	6.0	18.5	9.5	7.5	8.8	3.8	7.0	8.1	8.8
Desha	---	---	8.9	28.7	---	---	4.2	15.0	---	---	3.2	6.5	---	---	2.0	6.8	---	---	5.1	3.4
Drew	---	30.8	28.1	19.1	---	21.1	16.4	11.2	---	13.5	10.7	9.8	---	7.9	6.0	5.5	---	3.1	7.6	3.3
Faulkner	---	15.4	23.5	31.2	---	7.7	11.5	16.5	---	10.0	12.3	13.7	---	5.2	7.4	9.4	---	5.6	7.8	5.1
Franklin	37.5	---	34.2	31.1	29.9	---	14.9	14.8	26.8	---	7.1	10.2	13.5	---	5.3	8.6	6.2	---	1.9	3.7
Fulton	22.0	24.3	24.3	22.7	15.0	14.5	17.0	13.3	19.0	9.1	8.4	11.2	8.1	9.0	5.8	4.4	3.0	3.2	7.1	6.2
Garland	23.1	22.2	24.6	22.8	12.0	13.5	14.7	13.0	7.3	3.4	4.3	6.1	9.6	10.2	11.2	9.8	8.2	4.9	5.5	6.5
Grant	40.8	22.1	22.8	24.2	24.5	14.8	13.6	14.1	16.3	8.5	7.7	9.4	29.6	10.5	8.2	10.0	5.1	6.5	5.1	5.4
Greene	22.3	21.2	22.8	20.9	15.0	13.2	15.9	13.6	8.5	9.2	12.4	8.3	7.1	6.8	7.7	6.8	5.8	6.7	5.9	5.4
Hempstead	---	22.9	---	25.7	---	15.4	---	15.8	---	3.3	---	7.5	---	8.1	---	7.1	---	4.9	---	5.8
Hot Spring	22.7	26.4	20.5	22.9	15.2	15.9	12.5	14.4	7.0	13.4	9.0	11.7	10.2	9.5	7.9	7.9	6.3	5.3	5.0	5.2
Howard	---	20.8	21.2	19.3	---	8.4	10.6	10.5	---	5.2	9.8	7.0	---	6.6	5.9	3.2	---	5.0	7.7	7.5
Independence	---	27.7	27.6	22.3	---	20.2	18.0	13.2	---	9.0	7.4	7.3	---	8.7	8.0	6.9	---	5.3	5.4	3.6
Izard	---	23.1	24.2	19.8	---	17.7	16.1	13.7	---	10.6	9.7	7.6	---	6.3	5.9	4.1	---	5.1	4.4	3.5
Jackson	---	21.1	20.8	22.8	---	12.1	9.4	14.0	---	9.2	8.1	8.4	---	7.1	4.1	5.8	---	4.3	4.3	3.0
Jefferson	---	17.0	16.7	21.4	---	8.9	7.4	6.1	---	2.4	1.9	1.9	---	5.5	7.2	10.5	---	6.3	3.6	3.5
Johnson	---	18.3	31.0	20.5	---	8.1	21.0	8.7	---	1.6	14.5	7.6	---	5.3	11.6	6.1	---	5.1	8.1	4.7
Lafayette	31.0	30.4	26.3	23.7	18.6	20.3	13.0	14.0	13.8	10.4	7.7	9.3	11.6	10.6	8.9	8.5	1.2	3.5	2.5	4.2

Percentage of Youth Who Used Alcohol, Cigarettes, Smokeless Tobacco, Marijuana, and Inhalants in the Past 30 Days by County, Cont.

	Alcohol				Cigarettes				Smokeless Tobacco				Marijuana				Inhalants			
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006
Lawrence	22.2	27.4	22.3	21.0	19.1	18.8	15.4	15.5	7.4	12.8	7.1	10.4	7.4	7.1	5.9	7.4	5.9	7.1	4.8	5.1
Lee	---	27.6	24.5	13.5	---	14.7	9.6	7.0	---	1.6	4.0	1.9	---	16.2	11.1	3.3	---	1.6	1.5	2.8
Lincoln	---	24.1	22.5	20.9	---	16.0	13.8	10.9	---	9.7	8.3	8.4	---	5.5	10.0	9.2	---	3.0	4.2	2.5
Little River	---	---	---	24.8	---	---	---	10.7	---	---	---	6.2	---	---	---	7.4	---	---	---	5.6
Logan	29.3	27.1	21.4	22.4	22.1	16.4	11.4	13.5	13.4	7.6	10.1	11.0	9.3	5.3	6.0	5.7	7.4	9.0	5.1	4.0
Lonoke	37.0	22.1	20.4	24.1	21.8	14.3	9.6	11.1	13.4	7.8	4.5	6.5	16.1	10.4	6.9	8.8	5.2	6.2	3.7	4.5
Madison	33.7	25.2	25.8	22.9	18.2	15.7	15.7	13.5	15.4	13.3	13.2	11.7	9.6	7.9	7.4	8.2	5.7	4.2	4.0	4.6
Miller	35.7	21.5	26.8	21.4	17.1	11.4	14.4	15.4	9.5	7.5	9.4	11.5	12.4	9.6	11.4	7.1	4.0	6.3	2.9	7.9
Mississippi	28.3	24.5	20.2	20.3	18.0	18.0	13.3	11.0	9.5	4.4	5.2	7.6	10.5	13.6	9.0	7.7	4.9	5.8	5.5	4.0
Monroe	39.0	10.2	21.5	19.5	14.0	7.7	12.8	14.6	5.0	4.3	6.1	4.9	17.4	8.0	8.2	8.9	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.6
Montgomery	---	---	22.4	24.4	---	---	10.4	13.7	---	---	10.6	7.0	---	---	6.5	8.4	---	---	0.9	5.0
Nevada	29.0	18.6	20.3	23.3	17.3	9.8	14.3	12.9	10.1	7.1	9.0	7.8	8.7	5.3	5.0	4.7	3.8	5.1	6.2	4.7
Newton	26.5	---	---	22.0	22.7	---	---	12.5	16.6	---	---	8.1	10.9	---	---	6.1	5.4	---	---	8.4
Ouachita	---	24.9	24.2	25.8	---	14.7	13.8	16.9	---	6.7	7.1	11.2	---	10.3	8.0	12.9	---	2.9	3.7	5.6
Perry	---	27.2	27.8	21.6	---	18.6	18.0	13.2	---	8.9	9.0	6.0	---	7.1	8.8	9.6	---	7.5	4.2	3.8
Phillips	11.7	11.1	15.0	--	4.8	6.4	7.3	--	3.2	2.1	2.4	--	0.0	6.7	7.0	--	0.0	0.0	3.6	--
Pike	30.3	24.1	23.6	26.6	20.9	18.4	22.6	14.4	14.5	12.2	9.1	5.7	5.6	8.8	12.0	5.7	6.0	6.8	3.9	5.0
Poinsett	26.3	28.6	27.8	19.9	21.7	19.3	16.1	12.5	10.0	10.2	11.7	9.3	12.3	10.9	8.2	5.0	2.7	5.0	5.0	6.1
Polk	17.4	27.5	23.1	26.9	15.4	13.3	9.7	17.1	18.7	18.6	7.0	6.6	6.4	4.4	4.2	8.2	3.9	8.3	5.1	6.0
Pope	---	20.0	28.8	20.4	---	12.7	19.4	10.7	---	8.0	18.3	7.2	---	7.3	10.7	6.2	---	4.8	6.5	4.3
Prairie	---	---	28.9	20.5	---	---	20.5	9.0	---	---	11.3	4.7	---	---	10.9	8.0	---	---	3.9	4.3
Pulaski	---	---	26.0	26.1	---	---	13.4	13.0	---	---	7.2	7.2	---	---	12.6	5.8	---	---	4.3	2.9
Randolph	26.5	29.4	28.9	17.7	16.3	21.9	16.8	7.5	8.0	14.6	12.2	2.9	8.2	8.9	6.5	8.9	4.1	6.7	5.1	3.1
Saint Francis	31.8	32.2	11.5	30.9	16.7	21.1	10.9	14.8	6.5	10.4	5.1	13.6	14.2	21.4	5.0	8.8	3.7	4.5	0.7	6.4
Saline	24.4	26.2	20.6	18.6	17.5	14.2	10.9	7.2	10.9	15.1	7.2	6.2	10.0	11.1	7.5	7.2	5.3	4.9	5.4	1.0
Scott	---	---	31.0	21.9	---	---	17.3	10.8	---	---	17.2	7.9	---	---	9.7	7.0	---	---	4.9	3.5
Searcy	28.1	33.1	---	22.3	22.9	21.4	---	17.3	13.4	15.3	---	10.3	9.0	9.6	---	8.4	3.1	6.9	---	7.2
Sebastian	25.0	22.5	23.4	27.0	13.2	11.9	11.2	20.8	4.2	4.3	4.5	14.1	11.3	10.2	8.9	10.7	4.5	4.1	4.2	5.6
Sevier	29.2	29.7	28.3	22.3	17.0	19.0	14.1	10.7	11.3	12.9	12.5	5.7	7.8	7.9	6.0	9.5	5.2	5.0	3.9	4.5
Sharp	---	28.4	23.8	25.5	---	24.4	13.4	12.7	---	14.0	11.4	8.4	---	8.5	6.5	8.8	---	6.3	4.0	6.1
Stone	31.7	25.5	25.4	22.8	25.0	10.5	21.2	15.3	11.5	12.5	14.3	14.1	11.7	3.6	11.5	5.7	6.8	1.9	5.4	6.7
Union	24.4	17.0	20.1	19.3	14.2	12.3	11.8	15.6	6.4	4.6	5.8	13.9	10.5	6.2	8.3	8.5	5.2	2.9	5.3	5.1
Van Buren	---	28.2	27.4	20.0	---	17.7	18.8	11.8	---	10.5	9.3	7.5	---	10.6	10.0	8.5	---	8.9	7.1	3.9
Washington	30.9	23.8	19.3	26.5	19.6	14.4	9.4	17.6	7.4	7.8	6.4	10.0	15.1	9.4	6.2	11.4	2.9	5.8	5.3	6.2
White	32.3	22.9	22.2	20.7	22.4	17.3	13.8	9.6	11.4	10.9	11.2	5.6	14.6	8.1	5.7	7.0	5.9	6.8	5.2	4.4
Woodruff	---	14.8	21.6	25.9	---	11.1	13.4	16.3	---	6.5	8.4	12.8	---	4.9	5.4	7.7	---	0.0	7.5	6.6
Yell	---	29.3	22.7	16.8	---	24.1	13.8	10.8	---	10.5	5.9	7.8	---	15.8	9.6	6.9	---	3.4	4.7	3.4

** Not all counties had school districts that participated in the 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006 APNA Surveys.

** Cells containing the --- symbol indicate an area where data is not available due to the county not participating in either the 2003, 2004, 2005, or 2006 survey, or the county not gathering enough data to report a percentage.

Percentage of Youth Who Used Hallucinogens, Cocaine, Methamphetamines, Stimulants, Sedatives, Ecstasy, Heroin, and Any Drug in the Past 30 Days by County

	Hallucinogens				Cocaine				Methamphetamines			Stimulants		Sedatives		Ecstasy				Heroin		Any Drug			
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006
Arkansas	0.6	1.0	0.0	1.1	1.3	2.8	0.9	1.4	0.9	0.0	0.9	1.8	2.3	5.5	5.9	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	18.4	24.9	16.6	17.4
Ashley	---	1.3	0.2	1.3	---	1.6	0.4	1.6	---	1.1	1.5	1.9	3.3	8.0	6.7	---	0.8	0.6	2.0	0.4	0.6	---	19.7	14.1	14.4
Baxter	---	---	---	1.4	---	---	---	1.0	---	---	1.0	---	1.5	---	7.5	---	---	---	0.8	---	0.7	---	---	---	15.2
Benton	1.9	1.4	0.2	1.7	1.0	1.2	0.5	2.0	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.2	2.8	4.2	6.8	1.1	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.9	17.2	28.0	13.1	15.9
Boone	---	---	0.9	0.6	---	---	1.0	0.6	---	0.8	0.5	1.3	1.9	7.4	5.9	---	---	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5	---	---	18.4	13.2
Bradley	---	0.0	0.2	0.3	---	0.0	0.5	0.9	---	0.3	1.8	0.2	1.8	2.7	7.0	---	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.0	0.6	---	17.9	13.5	13.8
Calhoun	0.6	---	0.0	0.5	0.0	---	2.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	3.0	2.1	10.3	4.2	0.0	---	1.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	7.6	---	26.7	11.7
Carroll	1.7	1.7	0.9	1.6	1.1	1.8	0.7	1.7	1.7	0.4	1.6	0.7	1.2	5.6	7.4	0.4	1.8	0.7	1.2	0.4	1.4	12.5	30.2	15.3	16.2
Chicot	---	0.7	0.5	0.9	---	1.8	0.5	0.6	---	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.6	3.4	5.7	---	0.7	0.5	1.3	0.5	0.9	---	17.2	20.4	15.1
Clark	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.8	1.0	0.8	3.7	6.3	1.2	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.3	10.3	14.3	11.4	12.2
Clay	0.0	0.6	0.8	1.5	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.0	7.0	8.0	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	4.2	20.2	17.8	14.3
Cleburne	---	---	0.8	1.6	---	---	1.2	1.1	---	0.5	1.0	1.4	2.8	9.0	10.3	---	---	0.8	1.3	0.2	1.0	---	---	22.6	23.2
Columbia	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	5.5	1.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	8.7	9.9	12.5	5.9
Conway	---	---	0.5	0.7	---	---	0.2	0.5	---	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.9	5.7	6.6	---	---	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	---	---	16.0	18.4
Craighead	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.6	1.1	0.5	1.2	1.3	2.1	6.6	7.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.7	11.4	20.6	14.7	13.4
Crawford	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.2	2.3	0.4	0.7	1.0	2.3	0.8	1.0	0.9	2.2	6.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.3	1.0	2.3	16.4	14.8	16.1
Crittenden	---	0.0	0.4	0.9	---	1.6	0.8	0.7	---	0.5	0.2	1.2	1.9	4.4	7.1	---	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.4	0.0	---	13.6	17.4	16.0
Cross	2.8	---	2.0	1.4	0.6	---	1.0	1.6	1.1	0.7	1.8	1.3	2.3	8.6	9.6	1.7	---	0.7	1.8	0.7	1.1	17.0	---	18.8	18.6
Dallas	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.9	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.5	3.8	0.0	1.4	1.2	0.9	7.6	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.3	0.0	0.5	22.2	23.8	22.0	19.9
Desha	---	---	2.0	0.0	---	---	1.0	0.0	---	3.4	0.0	0.0	1.7	4.1	5.8	---	---	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	---	---	12.6	13.3
Drew	---	1.3	0.0	0.7	---	0.9	1.5	1.7	---	0.0	1.4	0.8	0.7	6.3	4.8	---	0.5	0.8	1.9	0.0	0.7	---	18.3	18.6	12.1
Faulkner	---	0.0	0.2	1.4	---	1.1	0.4	1.8	---	0.4	1.9	0.4	2.7	5.8	9.9	---	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.1	---	22.2	17.6	18.1
Franklin	0.0	---	0.0	1.3	2.1	---	0.0	1.8	2.1	1.3	1.9	0.9	1.0	6.3	7.8	0.0	---	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.5	18.3	---	13.4	14.5
Fulton	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.3	1.5	1.2	6.5	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.6	12.4	18.2	16.7	13.2
Garland	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.8	2.8	8.4	8.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.6	0.7	0.7	16.7	21.3	21.1	17.7
Grant	3.1	0.7	0.5	1.3	0.0	1.6	1.0	1.7	3.1	0.6	1.2	2.6	3.7	8.2	11.3	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.7	0.1	0.6	33.7	24.2	18.6	18.5
Greene	2.2	0.6	0.3	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.9	2.0	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.3	8.2	8.2	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.7	11.5	19.1	17.4	13.2
Hempstead	---	0.2	---	1.2	---	0.7	---	1.7	---	---	1.2	---	0.8	---	7.1	---	1.0	---	1.2	---	0.8	---	23.0	---	13.5
Hot Spring	1.2	1.3	0.3	1.0	0.6	1.5	0.4	1.3	1.2	0.3	0.9	1.3	1.2	6.1	7.3	1.2	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.7	15.7	23.2	16.0	15.1
Howard	---	0.0	0.0	1.4	---	0.8	0.5	1.6	---	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.4	2.5	4.3	---	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.5	---	17.9	14.1	12.9
Independence	---	0.5	1.0	0.7	---	1.2	1.2	1.3	---	0.8	1.2	1.8	1.4	6.5	6.5	---	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.5	---	19.8	15.9	13.0
Izard	---	0.9	0.0	0.3	---	0.6	0.9	0.9	---	0.6	1.2	0.6	1.5	4.4	5.2	---	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.6	---	16.0	10.9	10.4
Jackson	---	0.4	0.4	0.4	---	1.1	0.4	1.6	---	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.0	4.7	6.6	---	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	---	20.5	12.7	11.7
Jefferson	---	0.2	0.2	1.0	---	0.2	0.4	1.2	---	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.9	2.7	3.0	---	0.6	0.1	1.3	0.3	1.1	---	17.1	12.9	14.6
Johnson	---	0.7	1.2	0.8	---	1.0	1.8	0.3	---	2.8	0.6	1.8	0.8	10.4	5.2	---	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.2	---	14.7	26.5	11.6
Lafayette	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.4	0.0	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.9	8.9	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	13.4	19.4	12.7	16.1
Lawrence	1.2	0.8	0.4	1.8	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.1	2.4	6.7	6.3	0.4	0.2	1.3	0.7	0.0	1.0	12.4	20.2	14.6	13.3
Lee	---	0.8	1.0	0.0	---	0.0	0.5	0.9	---	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.4	4.8	5.6	---	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.4	---	23.9	18.4	9.0

Percentage of Youth Who Used Hallucinogens, Cocaine, Methamphetamines, Stimulants, Sedatives, Ecstasy, Heroin, and Any Drug in the Past 30 Days by County, Cont.

	Hallucinogens				Cocaine				Methamphetamines			Stimulants		Sedatives		Ecstasy				Heroin		Any Drug			
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006
Lincoln	---	0.3	0.8	0.5	---	0.3	1.1	1.0	---	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.3	6.3	6.6	---	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.9	0.3	---	18.3	17.6	12.7
Little River	---	---	---	0.8	---	---	---	1.0	---	---	0.8	---	1.4	---	7.0	---	---	---	1.2	---	0.6	---	---	---	14.0
Logan	1.7	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.4	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.2	0.6	4.6	5.7	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.4	14.8	21.1	14.9	11.3
Lonoke	2.4	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.9	2.2	0.8	1.1	1.6	2.0	7.6	8.1	1.6	0.6	0.7	1.4	0.1	0.8	19.6	20.9	14.8	15.6
Madison	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.6	1.2	0.5	0.7	1.4	0.6	1.0	2.0	0.3	1.6	3.8	6.2	1.4	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.7	14.5	19.0	13.0	13.6
Miller	2.3	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.2	1.5	1.3	7.4	6.6	1.7	0.7	1.5	0.9	0.8	1.1	16.2	21.5	17.9	14.4
Mississippi	0.9	0.4	0.8	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.8	1.1	1.1	6.1	6.4	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.7	0.2	1.0	15.2	26.2	18.5	15.4
Monroe	1.1	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.0	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.3	1.4	0.8	1.5	6.2	6.5	0.6	0.0	0.9	1.4	0.9	0.9	21.1	14.3	15.8	13.3
Montgomery	---	---	0.0	0.0	---	---	1.9	0.3	---	0.0	1.0	1.0	2.3	5.6	5.0	---	---	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.7	---	---	10.6	10.9
Nevada	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.0	2.0	0.9	1.2	2.6	3.7	6.5	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.4	13.2	16.0	13.3	15.1
Newton	2.4	---	---	1.4	1.0	---	---	1.7	1.4	---	1.7	---	2.4	---	6.1	1.4	---	---	2.0	---	1.4	14.8	---	---	18.3
Ouachita	---	0.3	0.5	1.1	---	0.8	0.9	0.0	---	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.6	6.5	9.0	---	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	---	20.2	17.2	16.5
Perry	---	1.5	1.3	0.7	---	1.2	0.8	0.5	---	0.5	0.8	2.0	1.2	9.7	7.9	---	1.2	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.2	---	22.1	22.3	13.5
Phillips	0.0	2.2	0.3	--	0.0	0.0	0.9	--	0.0	0.1	--	0.4	--	1.9	--	0.0	0.0	0.1	--	0.0	--	0.0	18.4	13.2	--
Pike	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.3	1.8	0.7	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.7	2.6	1.7	6.8	7.0	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.5	9.9	22.9	16.1	12.4
Poinsett	2.2	1.3	0.5	0.3	2.2	1.3	0.5	0.3	2.7	1.1	0.5	1.1	1.6	8.8	5.0	2.2	1.6	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.3	14.2	24.0	17.4	16.9
Polk	2.0	0.4	0.3	0.7	2.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	2.0	0.0	1.4	0.9	2.6	5.4	10.1	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.8	9.7	18.0	13.3	13.1
Pope	---	0.0	1.8	0.7	---	1.1	0.6	0.8	---	0.7	0.7	2.4	0.4	11.3	7.1	---	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	---	20.1	22.9	13.7
Prairie	---	---	0.8	0.7	---	---	0.8	0.9	---	0.8	0.8	2.4	0.7	7.9	6.1	---	---	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.4	---	---	16.8	9.6
Pulaski	---	---	0.4	0.0	---	---	1.2	0.0	---	0.6	0.0	2.4	0.0	7.1	2.2	---	---	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	---	---	19.1	13.4
Randolph	1.4	1.1	0.4	1.0	0.8	2.2	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.7	1.3	1.3	4.9	4.6	0.5	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.4	1.0	11.1	21.9	14.6	15.6
Saint Francis	2.8	3.5	0.0	0.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	2.1	2.2	7.4	1.9	1.2	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.7	20.2	29.9	9.8	7.4
Saline	1.1	0.9	0.5	1.0	1.5	1.9	0.4	1.0	1.5	0.3	1.0	1.1	0.0	7.4	2.1	0.4	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.0	13.5	21.5	15.9	12.9
Scott	---	---	0.3	0.8	---	---	1.3	1.0	---	0.6	0.5	1.3	1.6	6.6	7.0	---	---	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.2	---	---	18.8	16.8
Searcy	2.1	0.6	---	1.9	1.6	0.6	---	1.4	1.6	---	2.5	---	3.1	---	10.6	0.0	0.0	---	2.2	---	0.8	11.7	24.8	---	18.0
Sebastian	1.8	1.0	0.7	2.0	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.4	2.0	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.1	6.6	9.9	2.2	1.2	1.2	1.7	0.4	1.4	15.8	20.1	17.2	15.8
Sevier	0.8	0.4	0.7	1.3	0.3	0.0	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.0	1.5	0.7	1.9	4.8	6.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.8	0.2	1.0	12.1	17.1	14.4	14.4
Sharp	---	0.3	0.2	2.1	---	0.6	0.8	3.0	---	0.2	2.6	0.5	1.5	4.9	5.8	---	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.0	1.3	---	22.6	13.1	14.9
Stone	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.5	1.9	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.2	1.7	9.4	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.2	16.7	8.5	20.6	12.9
Union	0.6	0.6	0.3	1.0	1.1	0.4	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.7	1.4	6.8	6.1	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	15.7	15.3	18.0	14.8
Van Buren	---	1.0	1.0	1.2	---	1.5	0.8	1.6	---	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.4	9.8	6.3	---	0.7	1.0	1.5	0.8	0.9	---	24.7	21.4	18.1
Washington	2.2	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.8	2.1	0.9	1.4	2.0	0.8	2.2	1.2	2.6	4.7	8.6	1.1	0.7	0.9	2.2	0.4	1.2	18.3	21.0	13.9	13.3
White	2.5	0.4	0.6	1.0	1.9	0.7	0.6	1.4	2.8	0.4	1.3	1.1	1.8	6.5	5.7	1.6	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.6	19.6	19.9	14.9	16.7
Woodruff	---	0.0	0.0	0.7	---	0.0	0.4	1.1	---	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.7	7.6	8.8	---	1.3	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.4	---	13.8	17.3	12.3
Yell	---	0.0	0.5	0.4	---	1.7	0.5	0.4	---	2.1	0.4	4.0	0.9	9.9	6.0	---	1.8	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.4	---	22.4	18.0	12.5

** Not all counties had school districts that participated in the 2003, 2004, 2005, and 2006 APNA Surveys.

** Cells containing the --- symbol indicate an area where data is not available due to the county not participating in either the 2003, 2004, 2005, or 2006 survey, or the county not gathering enough data to report a percentage.