

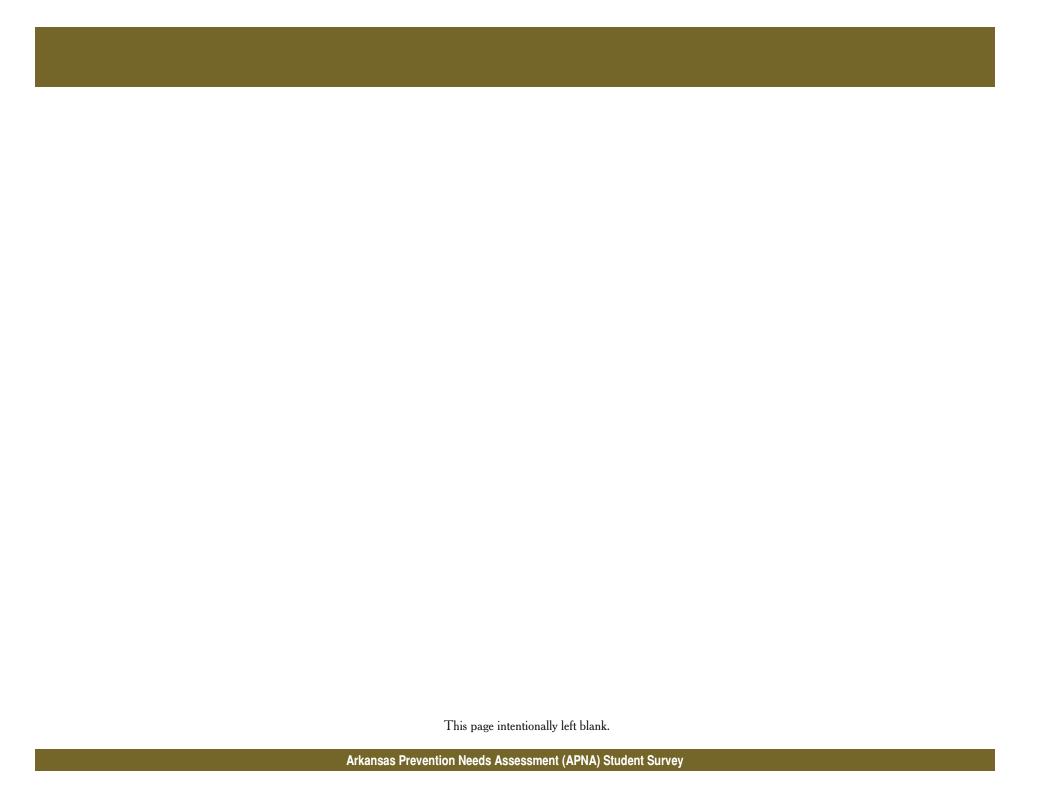
2010 APNA

Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey

Arkansas State Report

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

Conducted by International Survey Associates dba Pride Surveys



Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) Student Survey

State Report 2010

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

Conducted by: International Survey Associates, dba Pride Surveys



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

We would like to extend our sincere appreciation to the 616 schools in the 220 Arkansas School Districts that participated in administering this survey. A special "thank you" to the students who completed the survey and their parents who supported their endeavors.

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

The 2010 survey results represent the ninth annual survey since 2002; however, due to space limitations, many of the graphic images display only six years of data. We hope schools and communities find the ninth year's data useful for their planning purposes. We invite ALL public schools in Arkansas to participate in the upcoming year's survey. If interested, please contact ADAP at (501) 686-9030 or your Regional Prevention Resource Center.

Executive Summary

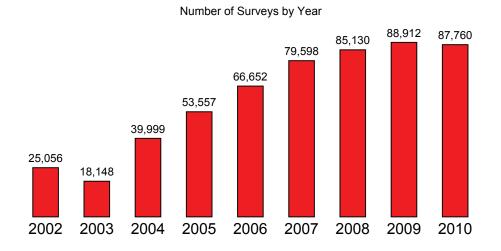
This report provides findings for the 2010 Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) Survey. The APNA, conducted annually since 2002, is administered to Arkansas' youth in grades 6, 8, 10, and 12. In November 2010, 97,705 students were surveyed, which resulted in a total of 87,760 Arkansas students, in 220 school districts, providing valid survey data (Table ES-1, Figure ES-1). Since 2002, the APNA has provided Arkansas policy makers and prevention workers with one of the primary tools for understanding Arkansas' prevention needs in the area of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs, antisocial behavior and delinquency, school dropout and violence. The Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention (ADAP), Division of Behavioral Health, Arkansas Department of Human Services, the sponsor of this survey, is grateful for the cooperation and support of Arkansas' students, school administrators, and teachers, in making this survey a success.

The APNA survey measures the current student use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs (ATOD). The substances include: 1) alcohol, 2) cigarettes, 3) smokeless tobacco, 4) marijuana, 5) hallucinogens, 6) cocaine, 7) inhalants, 8) stimulants, 9) sedatives, 10) methamphetamines, 11) ecstasy, and 12) heroin. Students' use of these drugs are compared with national data, as well as between different Arkansas regions. The APNA also measures student involvement in a broad range of antisocial behaviors including assault and gang involvement. Finally, the APNA measures the prevalence of 19 risk and 13 protective factors in students' lives.

TABLE ES-1

	Grad	de 6	Grad	Grade 8 Grad		de 10 Gra		le 12	2010 Total		2009 Total		2008 Total		2007 Total		2006 Total		2005 Tota	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Sample	26,125	29.8	24,882	28.4	20,530	23.4	16,223	18.5	87,760	100.0	88,912	100.0	85,130	100.0	79,598	100.0	66,113	100.0	53,489	100.0
iender																				
Male	12,770	49.5	12,088	49.1	9,803	48.2	7,592	47.1	42,253	48.7	42,276	48.3	40,590	48.5	37,614	47.9	31,255	48.3	25,455	48.3
Female	13,031	50.5	12,521	50.9	10,515	51.8	8,524	52.9	44,591	51.3	45,185	51.7	43,061	51.5	40,835	52.1	33,507	51.7	27,293	51.7
Race/Ethnicity																				
White	17,182	56.1	16,948	58.6	14,497	61.3	11,404	62.5	60,031	59.2	59,377	58.6	57,673	60.7	54,915	61.3	47,346	63.6	37,741	64.5
Native American	4,890	5.0	4,900	5.0	4,909	5.1	4,879	5.0	5,049	5.0	4,693	4.6	4,522	4.8	4,233	4.7	3,463	4.6	2,581	4.4
Hispanic	2,918	9.5	2,745	9.5	2,215	9.4	1,549	8.5	9,427	9.3	8,900	8.8	7,828	8.2	7,386	8.3	5,876	7.9	3,907	6.7
African American	5,139	16.8	5,004	17.3	3,662	15.5	3,099	17.0	16,904	16.7	18,449	18.2	16,250	17.1	14,752	16.5	11,149	15.0	9,920	17.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	430.0	1.4	470.0	1.6	442.0	1.9	389.0	2.1	1,731	1.7	1,532	1.5	1,949	2.1	1,826	2.0	1,622	2.2	1,157	2.0
Other	2,761	9.0	2,067	7.1	1.655	7.0	1,070	5.9	7,553	7.4	7,703	7.6	6,832	7.2	6,406	7.2	5,016	6.7	3,185	5.4

FIGURE ES-1: APNA PARTICIPATION. 2002-2010



Arkansas Students' Age of Initiation

The APNA survey asks students when, or if ever, the student first used ATODs. As in past years, Arkansas youth begin using cigarettes earlier than any other substance (Figure ES-2). Of those youth who had used cigarettes, the average age of first use was 12.2 years. A period of about 18 months continues to separate the age of when the student reported first having more than a sip or two of alcohol and the first regular alcohol use. The first incidence of more than one sip occurs at 12.7 years, and the first regular use of alcohol at 14.1 years; this is no change in the last three years. Of the youth who had used marijuana, the average age of first use was 13.7 years, slightly later than reported in 2009 (13.6 years) and at the level reported in 2008. First regular alcohol use remained unchanged since 2005. Comparing 2005 results to this year's survey, the largest differences occur in first cigarette use (12.0 years in 2005 vs. 12.2 years in 2010) and first marijuana use (13.5 in 2005 vs. 13.7 in 2010) and first alcohol more than a sip (12.5

in 2005 vs. 12.7 in 2010). In all cases, students are waiting longer to try these substances; this could be indicative of a positive effect of prevention programming.

The Lifetime Prevalence of ATOD Use

Lifetime prevalence is the use of a substance at least once in the student's lifetime, and is the best measure of youth experimentation with alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs. In the 2010 APNA survey, the substances with the highest lifetime prevalence rates include: alcohol (38.9%), alcopops (26.8%), cigarettes (25.5%), smokeless tobacco (14.7%), marijuana (14.9%), prescription drugs (10.4%) and inhalants (10.2%) (Figure ES-3). While students reported the use of these substances the most, usage rates declined from 2009 anywhere from 1% to 5%, with the exception of smokeless tobacco, which increased from 14.2% to 14.7%.

Compared with Monitoring the Future (MTF) survey results, which is the best measure of national trends for 8th, 10th and 12th grades, Arkansas youth have higher rates of cigarette and smokeless tobacco use (by 2.0% to 6.2%) than youth nationally. In contrast, Arkansas students have up to 9% lower rates than national youth in their use of marijuana, hallucinogens, and stimulants. Sedative use, however, among Arkansas' 8th, 10th and 12th graders, is significantly higher than the national average (by 4%-7%).

New in 2009, the APNA survey collected lifetime prevalence rate of alcopops and found that nearly a third (31.3%) of Arkansas' survey respondents said they used alcopops; the rate decreased in 2010 to 26.8%. More than half of 12th graders reported using alcopops, almost 40% of 10th graders and 22% of 8th graders said they used alcopops. There are no national findings for comparisons on this substance.

FIGURE ES-2

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

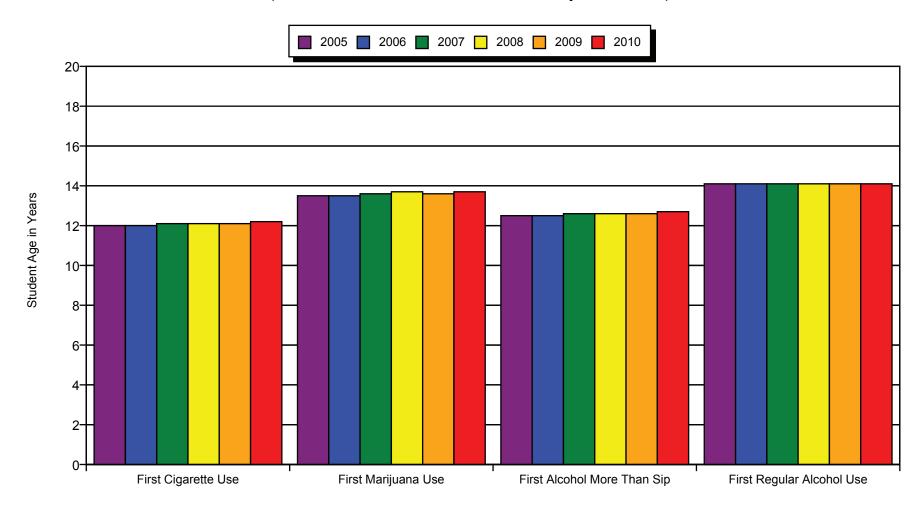


FIGURE ES-3

Lifetime ATOD Use: Arkansas (2005 thru 2010)

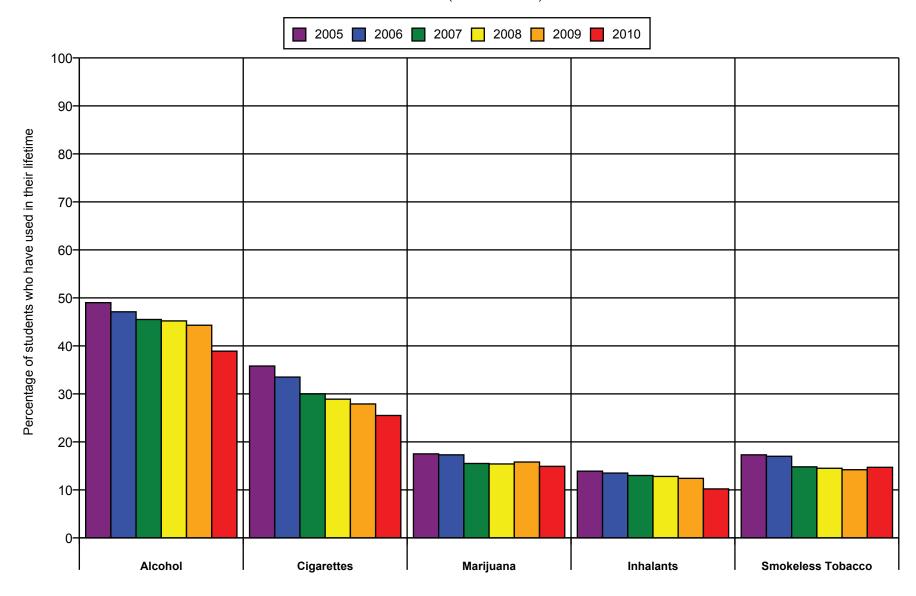
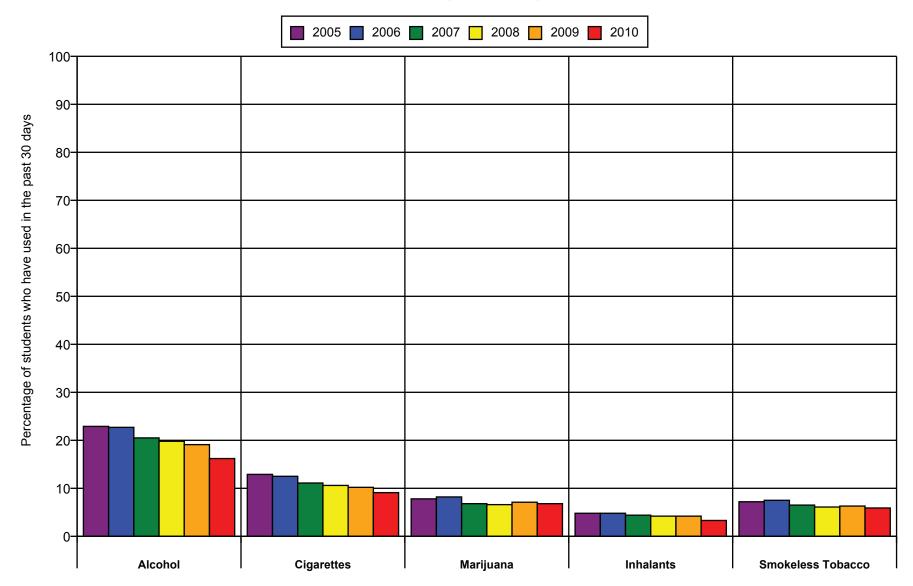


FIGURE ES-4

30-Day ATOD Use: Arkansas (2005 thru 2010)



Since 2005, the lifetime prevalence of drug use by Arkansas youth has declined. This decline generally mirrors the national findings.

Current ATOD Use by Arkansas Students

Past 30-day use is recorded when youth report that they have used a substance at least once in the past 30 days. Past 30-day use is the best measure of the current use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs. Figure ES-4 shows that the most commonly used substances in the past 30 days were alcohol, alcopops (not shown since only two years' data), cigarettes, marijuana, and smokeless tobacco, in that order. Inhalants, sedatives, prescription drugs, and overthe-counter drugs were the other four substances that showed past 30-day prevalence rates greater than two percent. Arkansas students had lower past 30-day prevalence rates than MTF students for alcohol and marijuana, with differences ranging from 2.5% to 6.5%, depending on the substance and grade level. However, for tobacco products, 8th and 10th grade Arkansas students had somewhat higher prevalence rates for current tobacco use (both cigarettes and smokeless tobacco). For all substances, the past 30-day substance use decreased or remained stable since the 2005 survey. While the declines are sometimes small, it is more important that the declines are consistent across time and occur across the full range of substances.

Heavy ATOD Use Among Arkansas Students

The 2010 APNA survey measured heavy use for alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana. Overall, binge drinking appears to be the largest heavy use problem among Arkansas youth. Table ES-2 shows that 9.9% of youth (down from 11.7% in 2009) binge drank (defined as having five or more drinks on a single occasion) at least once in the past two weeks. Compared to 2005 findings, binge drinking among Arkansas youth has declined by 5%. As is typical for most substances, binge drinking increases for Arkansas students as they progress through middle and high school.

Heavy cigarette use was defined as daily use of about a half-pack or more. Table ES-2 also shows that heavy cigarette use was relatively low, at .9% of all Arkansas students. Finally, heavy marijuana use was defined as the use of one or more marijuana cigarettes a day. A low percentage of Arkansas students (4.9%) reported heavy use of marijuana. However, this finding should be watched closely as this year's results while lower than 2009 are higher than rates found in 2005, 2007 and 2008.

The percentage of youth who used various ATOD substances, individually and in combination with other substances, is shown in Table ES-3. Overall, 13.8% of Arkansas youth reported using two or more substances within the past 30 days (vs. 18.8% in 2009) and 7.1% have used three or more

TABLE ES-2

				Pe	rcent	age o	f APN	A Res	pond	ents (Grade	es 6, 8	3, 10, :	and 12	2 com	bined) who	Enga	aged i	n Hea	vy Su	bstan	ce Us	е						
Grade 6 Drug Used							Grade 8						Grade 10					Grade 12						Total						
Drug Used	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Binge drinking	4.1	4.3	3.5	3.3	1.7	1.2	11.0	11.4	10.3	10.4	7.4	6.1	21.2	20.9	19.3	17.7	17.2	15.0	27.0	27.8	26.0	25.2	25.2	23.0	14.9	15.4	13.6	13.1	11.7	9.9
Pack / day cigarettes	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	1.9	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	3.8	3.6	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.9
Heavy marijuana use	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	3.6	3.9	3.0	3.2	3.7	3.4	7.0	7.8	6.6	6.3	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.9	8.7	7.9	9.6	10.1	4.7	5.2	4.3	4.1	5.2	4.9

TABLE ES-3

Percentage Using Multiple	Drugs in	the Past 3	0 Days (2	010)	
	Grade 6	Grade 8	Grade 10	Grade 12	Total
Any Substance	8.7	21.1	37.1	46.0	25.7
Two or More Substances	2.6	9.5	20.1	26.9	13.2
Three or More Substances	1.0	4.7	11.2	15.1	7.1
Alcohol	2.6	11.3	24.8	34.7	16.2
Cigarettes	1.5	5.9	14.1	20.0	9.1
Smokeless Tobacco	1.6	4.6	9.4	10.5	5.9
Tobacco (cig. or smokeless)	2.5	8.6	18.6	24.3	12.1
Marijuana	0.4	3.9	11.2	16.1	6.8
Tobacco and Alcohol	0.9	4.4	11.9	17.2	7.5
Tobacco and Marijuana	0.2	2.2	6.6	9.6	4.0
Alcohol and Marijuana	0.3	2.5	7.9	12.5	5.0
Marijuana and Tobacco and Alcohol (all three)	0.2	1.6	5.4	8.2	3.3
Alcohol and Any Other Drug	1.0	4.9	11.3	16.1	7.3
Alcohol and Any 1 Other Drug	0.6	2.6	5.6	8.7	3.8
Alcohol and Any 2 Other Drugs	0.3	1.1	2.4	3.2	1.6
Tobacco and Any Other Drug	0.9	3.8	9.1	12.2	5.7
Tobacco and Any 1 Other Drug	0.5	1.9	4.3	6.1	2.9
Tobacco and Any 2 Other Drugs	0.2	0.8	1.9	2.5	1.2

substances (vs. 11% in 2009). The most common combination is that of alcohol and tobacco (7.5%) and alcohol and any other drug where 7.3% of Arkansas youth report using both in the past 30 days.

Arkansas Students' Involvement in Antisocial Behavior

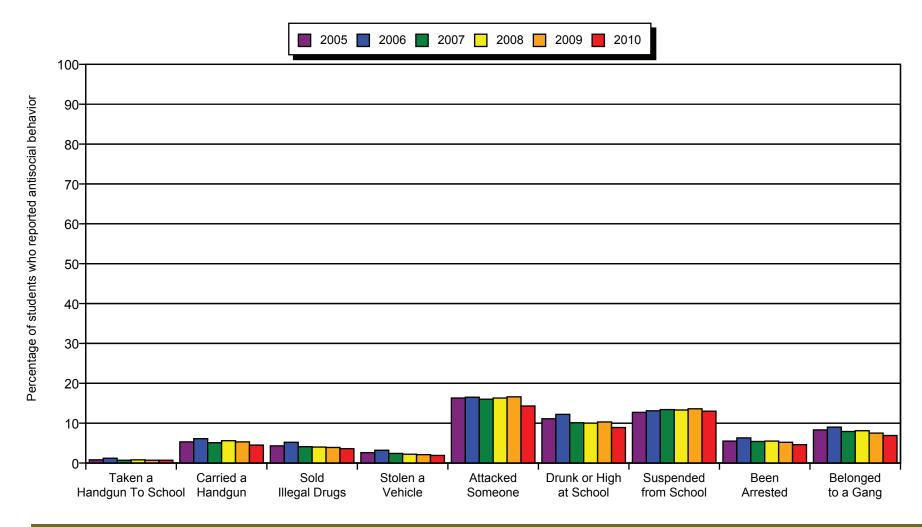
The APNA survey measures nine different antisocial behaviors or the behavioral markers for antisocial behaviors, such as arrest or school suspension. Figure ES-5 summarizes the past-year prevalence of these behaviors. The three highest prevalence rates were for school suspension (13.0%), being drunk or high at school (8.9%), and attacking someone with the intent to harm them (14.3%). Of note, the largest decrease in antisocial behaviors since 2005 was seen in attacking someone with intent to harm, which decreased by 2% during the time period. Lower prevalence rates were also found for other antisocial behaviors. For example, 4.6% of Arkansas students reported that they were arrested in the past year compared to 5.2% in 2009. Fortunately, some behaviors were quite rare. For example, 0.7% of the youth surveyed reported taking a handgun to school in the past 12 months. Prevalence rates this low are considered below the level of reliable detection in a school survey such as the APNA. In general, fluctuations of the prevalence rates for antisocial behaviors across 2005-2010 are small, with the prevalence rates remarkably stable.

The Risk and Protective Factor Profile of Arkansas Students

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

FIGURE ES-5

Antisocial Behaviors



social scientists have discovered a set of risk factors that increase rates of problem behaviors (including substance abuse, delinquency, violence, teen pregnancy, and school dropout) among adolescents.

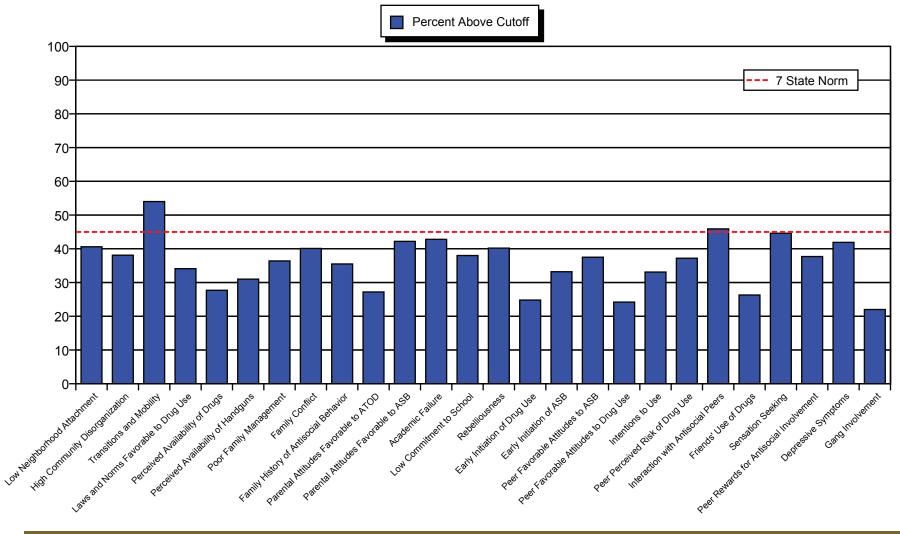
A set of protective factors have also been identified which decrease the likelihood of youth involvement in the same problem behaviors. Risk and protective factors are organized into four domains: 1) the community, 2) the family, 3) the school, and 4) within the individual and with their peer interactions. Figures ES-6 and ES-7 show the prevalence of risk and protective factors for Arkansas students. Two features of these charts are key to understanding the information: 1) the cut points for the risk and protective factor scales; and 2) the dashed lines that indicate a "national" normative value. The cut point indicates the threshold level at which a population of students is considered to be elevated on the risk or protective factor. The dashed line on the chart is the national norm—i.e., the average value for students nationally—based on the 200,000 students whose results were used to create the risk and protective factor measurement system. When risk factors are **above** the norm (45% as indicated by the dashed lines on the figures), communities should be concerned; in contrast, levels of protective factors falling **below** the norm (56% as indicated by the dashed lines on figures) are also reason for concern.

In comparison to the national norm, risk factor scores for Arkansas youth in all four domains are generally lower, which is a good thing. Those risk factors that were elevated for Arkansas students were: Transitions and Mobility (52.5%), and Interaction with Antisocial Peers (47.3%). On many other risk factors, Arkansas students had significantly lower risk scores as shown on Figure ES-6.

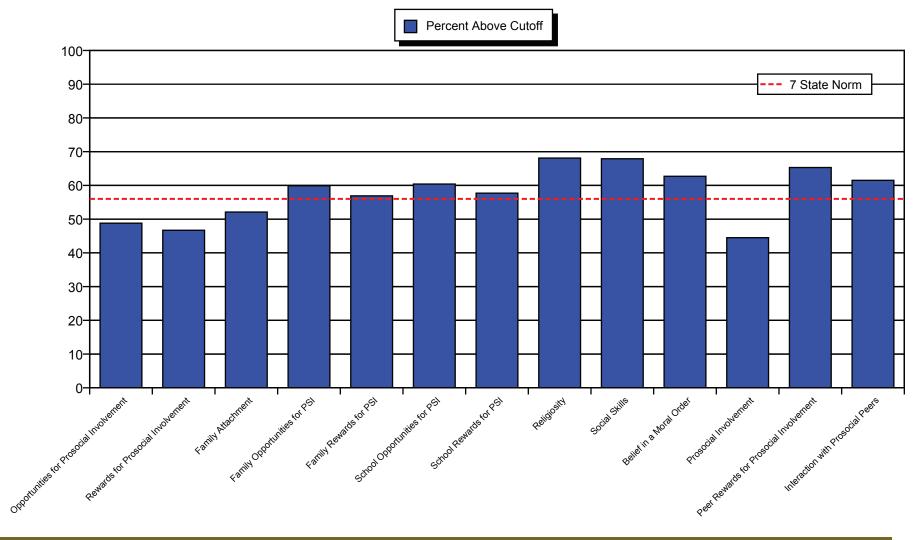
In general, Arkansas students show a high number of protective factors, and they compare favorably to the national norm. Arkansas students are most elevated on Family Opportunities for Social Involvement, School Opportunities for Positive Involvement, Religiosity, Social Skills, Belief in a Moral Order, Peer Rewards for Prosocial Involvement and Interaction with Prosocial Peers. Scores were lowest on Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement, Rewards for Prosocial Involvement and Prosocial Involvement in the Peer-Individual Domain, as shown in Figure ES-7.

FIGURE ES-6

Risk Factors - Percent of Students Above the Cutoff - 2010



Protective Factors - Percent of Students Above the Cutoff - 2010



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Section 1. Introduction

1.1 Overview of the 2010 APNA Report

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

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

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

The fourth section, Risk and Protective Factors for Substance Abuse and Other Youth Problem Behaviors, begins with a discussion of the Risk and Protective Factor Model of substance abuse prevention, including

the four domains of risk and protection (community, family, school, and peer/individual). This is followed by a detailed analysis of the risk and protective factor results for each of the four domains. A final contribution to this section is an analysis of the role of aggregated risk and protective factors for Arkansas students. When the total number of risk and protective factors are added together for Arkansas students, this total is very predictive of both ATOD use and antisocial behavior.

How to Make the Best Use of This Report

This report is designed primarily as an electronic document and can be viewed with Adobe Reader. Viewing the report electronically will allow the reader to more effectively and efficiently digest the findings. Hyperlinks play a primary role in this process; they are clickable phrases or words that will take you to a new location of the report. You will know that you have encountered a hyperlink when the normal cursor image changes to the "hand" cursor. When this occurs, a mouse click will change your location in the report. This feature is useful when you want to compare findings from different sections of the report. For example, if you are interested in results involving just 6th graders, you can click on the list of tables and figures that specifically present 6th grade data.

1.2 The APNA Survey Form

1.2.1 Development of the APNA Survey Form

The original survey questionnaire on which the APNA survey is based was developed by the Social Development Research Group at the University of Washington. The development process was funded by the Center for Sub-

stance Abuse Prevention (CSAP). The goal of the project was to develop a survey that provided scientifically sound information about: 1) the prevalence of youth ATOD use and antisocial behavior in the community; and 2) the prevalence of risk and protective factors in a community. The survey was further refined through a second project, the "Diffusion Consortium Project," which involved seven states and was funded by four federal agencies: the National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA), Safe and Drug Free Schools Program, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and CSAP. Normative data for the survey were developed in these two studies based on testing with more than 200,000 students in the United States.

Several steps were taken during the development of the survey instrument on which the APNA is based to maximize the validity of the collected survey data. These steps included: careful cognitive pretesting of the questionnaire to ensure that students understand the meaning of each question; creation of a well-developed and debugged administration protocol; and the development of uniform instructions read to all students who participate in the survey.

This basic questionnaire was modified in 2002 to create the APNA survey. Modifications, including the addition of specific questions about substance use, tobacco availability, and tobacco use, allowed the APNA survey to better meet the needs of Arkansas. In each year since, the questionnaire has been slightly modified to meet new requests for additional data. However, the measurement of risk and protective factors, along with the prevalence of ATOD use and antisocial behaviors, has always been maintained. See Appendix A for a copy of the 2010 APNA survey questionnaire.

1.2.2 Content and Focus of the APNA Survey Form

PREVALENCE OF ATOD USE AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR. The APNA survey measures the current prevalence of a broad range of ATOD substances. The substances include: 1) alcohol, 2) cigarettes, 3) smokeless tobacco, 4) marijuana, 5) hallucinogens, 6) cocaine, 7) inhalants, 8) stimulants, 9) sedatives, 10) methamphetamines, 11) ecstasy, 12) heroin, 13) prescription drugs, 14) over-the-counter drugs, and 15) alcopops. The questions that ask about substance use are similar to those used in the Monitoring the Future Survey. Using comparable ATOD questions means that comparisons between the two surveys can be made.

RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS. Arkansas uses the Risk and Protective Framework to guide prevention efforts aimed at reducing youth problem behaviors. This framework, developed by J. David Hawkins, PhD, Richard F. Catalano, PhD, and their colleagues at the University of Washington, Social Development Research Group, explains the relationship between risk and protective factors and youth problem behaviors. Risk factors are characteristics of school, community, and family environments, as well as characteristics of students and their peer groups. Risk factors predict increased likelihood of drug use, delinquency, school dropout, teen pregnancy, and violent behavior among youth. For example, Hawkins and Catalano have found that children who live in families with high levels of conflict are more likely to become involved in problem behaviors such as delinquency and drug use than children who live in families with low levels of family conflict.

Protective factors exert a positive influence or buffer against the negative influence of risk, thus reducing the likelihood that adolescents will engage in problem behaviors. Protective factors identified through research reviewed by Hawkins and Catalano include: bonding to family, school, community and peers; healthy beliefs and clear standards for behavior; and individual characteristics. For bonding to serve as a protective influence, it must occur through involvement with peers and adults who communicate healthy values and set clear standards for behavior.

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

A total of 19 risk factors and 13 protective factors are measured in the 2010 APNA survey. Some of the risk factors require more than one scale for adequate measurement. As a result, there are 26 separate risk factor scales and 13 protective factor scales measured by the survey. To find a complete list of the risk and protective factors and the corresponding risk and protective factor scales within the Risk and Protective Factor Model, please go to http://www.arkansas.gov/dhs/dmhs/adap_survey.htm.

Before the percentage of youth at-risk on a given scale could be calculated, a scale value or "cut point" is used that best separates the at-risk group from the group that is not at-risk. Cut points are specific risk or protective factor

threshold values that are used to classify a youth as being elevated on risk factors scales, or having insufficient levels of protection as measured by protective factor scales. The cut-point score best classifies youth into groups of those who are more at-risk or less at-risk for ATOD use and other problem behaviors. The cut points have remained stable in youth populations and will be used to produce the profiles for future surveys.

In the 2010 APNA survey, students responded to a total of 224 items. The questions were printed in a test booklet that was scored by a machine. See Appendix A for a complete copy of the questionnaire. To find a complete item dictionary that lists the risk and protective factor scales and the items they contain, as well as the outcome variables and a document with tabulations for the number and percentages of collected responses for each item in the 2010 APNA survey, please go to http://www.arkansas.gov/dhs.dmhs/adap_survey.htm.

A Note Regarding APNA 2006 Data. As reported in the 2007 APNA report, some methodological problems were encountered in the 2006 survey year. These problems resulted in some uncertainties for a small number of the risk and protective factor prevalence estimates. In this report, when examining multi-year trend data, the most accurate 2006 prevalence estimates are included. This approach allows for the most accurate interpretation of state-level long-term trend data. As a consequence, the 2010 reports for specific geographic areas of the state (i.e., regional or school district reports) will have a small number of minor variations from this report in regard to their reported 2006 state-level prevalence estimates for risk and protective factors.

1.3 Administration Procedures

1.3.1 Description of APNA Administration Procedures

In August 2010, 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 copy of the survey instrument, administration instructions for the school contact coordinator, teacher administration instructions, and a copy of the parent notification letter.

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

Surveys were mailed to participating schools during September and October 2010. Administration of the surveys took place during November 2010. The school contacts were given specific instructions on how to maintain student confidentiality and how to collect and return the completed surveys. Teachers in surveyed classrooms were given a script to read. Completed surveys were to be returned to the sub-contractor, International Survey Associates, by December 1, 2010. International Survey Associates staff followed up with phone calls directly to school contacts who had not returned surveys by December 15, 2010 to ensure that all completed and unused surveys were returned.

1.3.2 Description of Procedures to Protect Student and Parent Rights

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

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

1.3.3 Description of Survey Scanning and Scoring Procedures

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

1.4 Creation of the 2010 APNA Survey Database

1.4.1 Survey Distribution and Processing

Districts participating in the APNA Survey were contacted and shipped the necessary number of surveys along with a small number of extra surveys; having an excess of surveys at the school site allows for a more efficient and

speedier survey administration, minimizing the burden of APNA participation at the school level.

Surveys returned to International Survey Associates were visually scanned to ensure that they were not blank, defaced, or otherwise unreadable. These surveys were excluded from the database. Of the remaining surveys, a total of 97,705 were scanned into the database. Surveys that failed to pass the validity checks, as well as surveys from students from grades

TABLE 1-1 NUMBER OF STUDENTS SURVEYED

Total Students Surveyed	97,705
Total Students Surveyed Providing Invalid Surveys	9,945
Number Valid Surveys in Grade 6	26,125
Number Valid Surveys in Grade 8	24,882
Number Valid Surveys in Grade 10	20,530
Number Valid Surveys in Grade 12	16,223
Total Number of Valid Surveys	87,760

7, 9 and 11 were also excluded from the survey database. As seen in Table 1-1, a total of 9,945 surveys were removed for these and other validity reasons (discussed below) prior to further analysis.

1.4.2 Assessment of the Validity of the Individual Survey Protocols

Because the survey was anonymous, most of the reasons for students to exaggerate or deny behaviors were eliminated. However, several checks were built into the data screening process to minimize the inclusion of students who were not truthful in their responses. All surveys that were deemed to be not truthful were eliminated from the final analysis. Invalid individual student surveys were identified using five specific criteria: 1) the student indicated that he or she was "Not Honest At All" in completing the survey; 2) the student indicated that he or she had used the non-existent drug phenoxydine; 3) the student reported an impossibly high frequency of multiple drug use; 4) there was a large age differential between grade level and the student's age as reported by the students; and 5) the student report contained logical inconsistencies between past 30-day use and lifetime use rates. In addition to reasons cited in 1.4.1 and as shown in Table 1-1, a total of 9,945 surveys were removed from the final data set and later analyses as a result of one or more of these reasons.

After all checks were completed, a total of 87,760 students contributed their data to the final database for analysis.

1.4.3 Survey Participants by County and Region

The State of Arkansas has 75 counties, divided into 13 ATOD service regions. Several tables have been prepared that supply regional- and county-level results for the 14 categories of substances. Results for the substance use rates for the past 30 days and lifetime for each of the 13 participating regions and 74 participating counties in Arkansas can be found at: http://www.arkansas.gov/dhs/dmhs/adap survey.htm.

Because ATOD use, antisocial behavior, and the prevalence of risk and protective factors normally vary by grade level, large differences in grade level participation by region would be cause for concern and would complicate comparisons between regions. Fortunately, the grade level variation in participation between regions was small. (Table 1-2)

1.5 Student Demographics

The characteristics of the youth who participated in the 2010 APNA survey are presented in Table 1-3 and Figures 1-1,1-2, and 1-3. There are only slight demographic changes from the 2009 survey. The 2010 student demographics are also shown separately for grades 6, 8, 10, and 12. A nearly equal number of males and females took the survey in all grades (female

– 51.3% and males – 48.7%). The majority of respondents were White (59.2%), 16.7% were African American, 9.3% were Hispanic, and the balance were distributed among other ethnic groups.

An analysis of the family structure of respondents showed that 49% lived with both of their biological parents, 19% lived in a step-family structure, and 27% lived with a single parent.

TABLE 1-2

				Total N	umber a	nd Perc	entage o	of Surve	y Respo	ndents l	y Grade	and Pa	rticipatir	ng Regio	n					
	Gra	de 6	Grad	Grade 8 Grade 10			Grad	Grade 12		2010 Total		2009 Total		Total	2007	Total	2006	Total	2005	Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Region 1	4,701	18.0	4,350	17.5	3,519	17.1	2,844	17.5	15,414	17.6	13,196	14.8	14,562	17.1	12,031	15.1	9,584	14.4	5,988	11.2
Region 2	827	3.2	837	3.4	785	3.8	586	3.6	3,035	3.5	3,372	3.8	3,079	3.6	3,519	4.4	3,591	5.4	853	1.6
Region 3	2,235	8.6	2,256	9.1	1,756	8.6	1,494	9.2	7,741	8.8	8,079	9.1	7,510	8.8	7,847	9.9	6,107	9.2	5,993	11.2
Region 4	2,643	10.1	2,551	10.3	2,311	11.3	1,742	10.7	9,247	10.5	9,537	10.7	8,271	9.7	8,438	10.6	7,709	11.6	8,110	15.1
Region 5	2,429	9.3	2,436	9.8	2,037	9.9	1,630	10.0	8,532	9.7	7,824	8.8	8,673	10.2	8,414	10.6	7,079	10.6	6,647	12.4
Region 6	2,667	10.2	2,629	10.6	2,261	11.0	1,444	8.9	9,001	10.3	9,137	10.3	8,006	9.4	6,113	7.7	5,202	7.8	2,400	4.5
Region 7	735	2.8	699	2.8	539	2.6	375	2.3	2,348	2.7	3,891	4.4	3,347	3.9	3,388	4.3	2,258	3.4	2,926	5.5
Region 8	1,622	6.2	1,423	5.7	1,288	6.3	960	5.9	5,293	6.0	5,501	6.2	5,242	6.2	5,468	6.9	4,750	7.1	4,591	8.6
Region 9	4,178	16.0	3,974	16.0	2,814	13.7	2,619	16.1	13,585	15.5	13,767	15.5	11,722	13.8	10,819	13.6	8,726	13.1	5,006	9.3
Region 10	1,188	4.5	998	4.0	858	4.2	557	3.4	3,601	4.1	3,829	4.3	3,969	4.7	4,136	5.2	3,185	4.8	2,245	4.2
Region 11	894	3.4	838	3.4	861	4.2	659	4.1	3,252	3.7	3,572	4.0	4,091	4.8	3,396	4.3	3,325	5.0	3,670	6.9
Region 12	1,231	4.7	1,147	4.6	918	4.5	778	4.8	4,074	4.6	4,438	5.0	3,982	4.7	3,714	4.7	2,921	4.4	3,565	6.7
Region 13	775	3.0	744	3.0	583	2.8	535	3.3	2,637	3.0	2,769	3.1	2,676	3.1	2,315	2.9	2,215	3.3	1,563	2.9
Total	26,125	100.0	24,882	100.0	20,530	100.0	16,223	100.0	87,760	100.0	88,912	100.0	85,130	100.0	79,598	100.0	66,652	100.0	53,557	100.0

TABLE 1-3

Total Number and Percentage of Survey Respondents by Grade and Demographic Characteristics																				
	Grade 6		Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		2010 Total		2009 Total		2008 Total		2007 Total		2006 Total		2005 Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Sample	26,125	29.8	24,882	28.4	20,530	23.4	16,223	18.5	87,760	100.0	88,912	100.0	85,130	100.0	79,598	100.0	66,113	100.0	53,489	100.0
Gender																				
Male	12,770	49.5	12,088	49.1	9,803	48.2	7,592	47.1	42,253	48.7	42,276	48.3	40,590	48.5	37,614	47.9	31,255	48.3	25,455	48.3
Female	13,031	50.5	12,521	50.9	10,515	51.8	8,524	52.9	44,591	51.3	45,185	51.7	43,061	51.5	40,835	52.1	33,507	51.7	27,293	51.7
Race/Ethnicity																				
White	17,182	56.1	16,948	58.6	14,497	61.3	11,404	62.5	60,031	59.2	59,377	58.6	57,673	60.7	54,915	61.3	47,346	63.6	37,741	64.5
Native American**	4,890	5.0	4,900	5.0	4,909	5.1	4,879	5.0	5,049	5.0	4,693	4.6	4,522	4.8	4,233	4.7	3,463	4.6	2,581	4.4
Hispanic	2,918	9.5	2,745	9.5	2,215	9.4	1,549	8.5	9,427	9.3	8,900	8.8	7,828	8.2	7,386	8.3	5,876	7.9	3,907	6.7
African American	5,139	16.8	5,004	17.3	3,662	15.5	3,099	17.0	16,904	16.7	18,449	18.2	16,250	17.1	14,752	16.5	11,149	15.0	9,920	17.0
Asian or Pacific Islander	430.0	1.4	470.0	1.6	442.0	1.9	389.0	2.1	1,731	1.7	1,532	1.5	1,949	2.1	1,826	2.0	1,622	2.2	1,157	2.0
Other	2,761	9.0	2,067	7.1	1,655	7.0	1,070	5.9	7,553	7.4	7,703	7.6	6,832	7.2	6,406	7.2	5,016	6.7	3,185	5.4
Family Structure																				
Both Parents	13,619	52.1	12,192	49.0	9,572	46.6	7,565	46.6	42,948	48.9	42,847	48.2	41,755	49.0	39,166	49.2	33,305	50.4	25,304	47.3
Step-Families	4,799	18.4	5,040	20.3	4,258	20.7	2,956	18.2	17,053	19.4	17,099	19.2	16,991	20.0	15,494	19.5	13,285	20.1	10,416	19.5
Single Parent	6,734	25.8	6,545	26.3	5,635	27.4	4,385	27.0	23,299	26.5	24,193	27.2	21,851	25.7	20,510	25.8	16,468	24.9	11,691	21.9

*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.
**Includes American Indian (4,843) and Alaska Native (206).

FIGURE 1-2

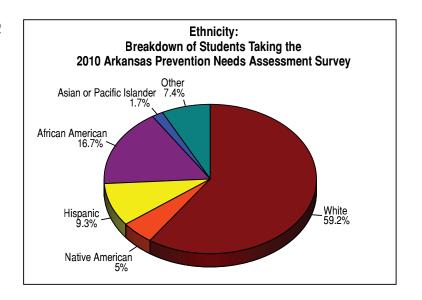


FIGURE 1-3

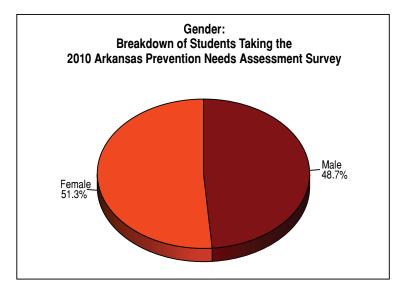
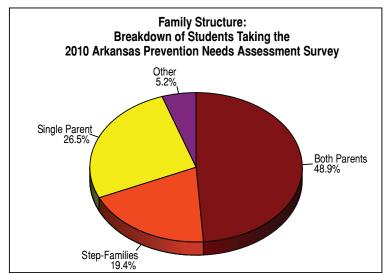


FIGURE 1-4



Section 2. Substance Use Outcomes

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

2.1 Introduction to the Measurement of Substance Use Outcomes

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

The APNA measures the prevalence of 15 substances in Arkansas youth. The specific substances, and their measured prevalence periods, are shown in Table 2-1. With the exception of alcopops, which was first reported in 2009, all other substances have been routinely measured by the APNA since its inception, providing long-term trend data for policy and planning purposes. These substances are also routinely measured in national surveys, including the Monitoring the Future Survey (MTF), which has been conducted since 1976 and is used to provide a national comparison for the APNA's findings.

Lifetime use is recorded when a student reports that they have used a substance at least once in their lifetime. Lifetime use is typically viewed as the best measure of youth experimentation with alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs. Past 30-day use is recorded when youth report that they have used a substance at least once in the past 30 days. Past 30-day use is typically viewed as the best measure of the ongoing use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs. For alcohol use only, binge drinking is measured using a two-week prevalence period.

2.1.2 Comparison Groups

In this report there are seven major comparisons on which the presentations of the results are based. First, 2010 findings are compared to the most recent findings of the MTF. As mentioned earlier, MTF is one of the primary national surveys on adolescent ATOD use and other problem behaviors and is considered the "gold standard" regarding national assessment of adolescent substance use. One limitation of the MTF survey is that data are collected only on 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students.

TABLE 2-1 - SUBSTANCES AND PREVALENCE PERIOD MEASURED

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

The 2010 APNA findings are also compared against previous APNA findings from 2005-2009. Long-term trend data are one of the most valuable resources for policy makers and prevention planners in regard to ATOD prevention efforts. Annual collection of APNA data gives tools to Arkansas prevention providers that are not always available in other states.

2.2 Age of Initiation

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

Table 2-2 shows that youth begin using cigarettes before any other substance. Of the youth who had used cigarettes, the average age of first use was 12.2 years. A period of about 18 months separates the age of when the student reported first having more than a sip or two of alcohol and the first regular alcohol use, with the first use beyond a sip occurring at 12.7 years, and the first regular use of alcohol at 14.1 years. Of the youth who had used marijuana, the average age of first use was 13.7 years, returning to the age of first use found in 2007.

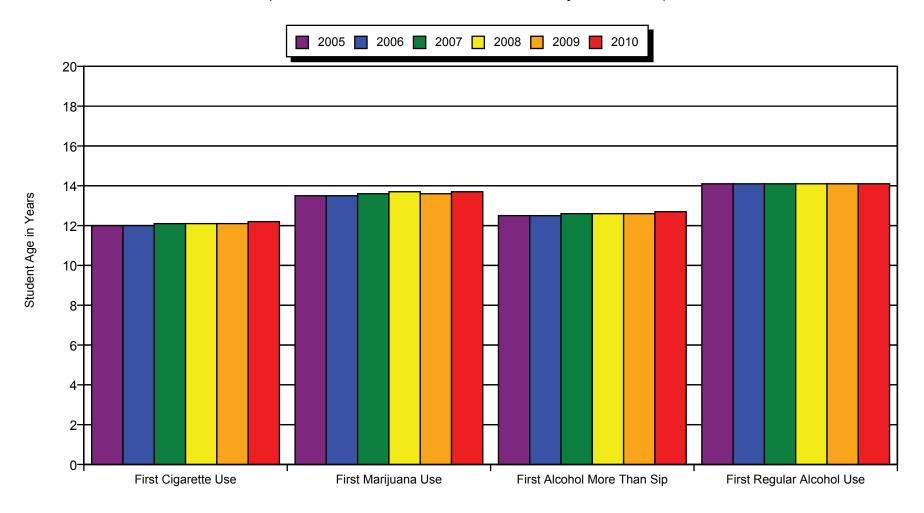
First regular alcohol use has remained unchanged since 2005. Comparing 2005 results to this year's survey, the largest differences occur in first cigarette use (12.0 years in 2005 vs. 12.2 years in 2010) and first marijuana use (13.5 in 2005 vs. 13.7 in 2010). In both cases, students are waiting longer to try these substances; this could be indicative of a positive effect of prevention programming.

TABLE 2-2

Age of Initiation										
Drug Used	Average Age of First Use (Of Students Who Indicated That They Had Used)									
Ü	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010				
First Cigarette Use	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.2				
First Marijuana Use	13.5	13.5	13.6	13.7	13.6	13.7				
First Alcohol More Than Sip	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.7				
First Regular Alcohol Use	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.1				

FIGURE 2-1

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



2.3 Lifetime ATOD Use

2.3.1 Arkansas Results Compared to National Results

Lifetime use is recorded when a student reports that they have used a substance at least once in their lifetime. Lifetime use is typically viewed as the best measure of **youth experimentation** with alcohol (38.9% have used at least once), cigarettes (25.5%), smokeless tobacco (14.7%), marijuana (14.9%), and inhalants (10.2%). In each case, reported rates have declined since 2009 APNA results.

Overall, youth in Arkansas report rates of decline in ATOD use over the last several years that generally mirror the national sample. Tables 2-3 and 2-4, and Figure 2-2, show the lifetime ATOD use by Arkansas 8th, 10th, and 12th grade participants and compares it to MTF participants. Alcohol is by far the most frequently reported substance by Arkansas students. Lifetime prevalence of alcohol ranged from 14.1% for 6th graders to 66.3% for 12th grade students. Yet, fewer Arkansas' 8th, 10th and 12th graders reported alcohol use than the MTF reports. (Table 2-4)

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

Table 2-3 - Difference in lifetime prevalence rates on directly comparable measures between Arkansas students and MTF 2010 findings.

Grade Level	Alcohol	Cigarettes	Smokeless Tobacco	Marijuana	LSD/Hallucinogens	Cocaine	Inhalants	Sedatives	Methamphetamines	Stimulants	Heroin/Opiates	MDMA(Ecstasy
8th	-2.0%	2.0%	2.9%	-8.0%	-1.2%	-1.7%	-2.5%	3.7%	-1.1%	-4.7%	-0.8%	-2.4%
10th	-3.4%	2.8%	4.2%	-9.6%	-1.1%	-2.1%	0.1%	7.1%	-0.9%	-7.3%	-0.4%	-3.6%
12th	-4.7%	2.1%	6.2%	-9.4%	-0.7%	-2.7%	0.9%	7.5%	-0.4%	-5.8%	0.1%	-2.7%

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

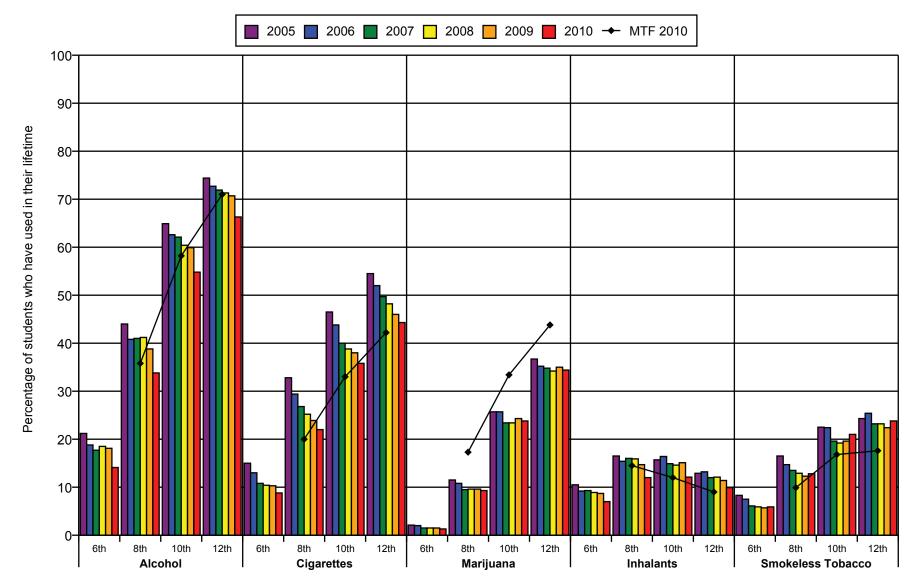
2.3.2 2010 Results Compared to Previous Years' Results

Since the 2005 APNA survey, lifetime use of most substances by Arkansas youth has decreased, sometimes dramatically. Table 2-4 and Figure 2-2 show the long-term trend for lifetime prevalence for the most important ATOD substances for Arkansas students. The parallel trend for MTF is also shown. In general, the 2010 data show a continuing long-term reduction in ATOD experimentation by Arkansas youth.

While Table 2-4 shows that the long-term trend has been positive since 2005, this downward trend continues between 2009 and 2010 data for all grade levels. Some of the largest decreases between 2009 and 2010 are: alcohol (44.3% vs. 38.9%, respectively), cigarettes (27.9% vs. 25.5%), marijuana (15.8% vs. 14.9%), stimulants (11.7% vs. 9.8%), inhalants (12.4% vs. 10%), prescription drugs (12.1% vs. 10.4%), and alcopops (31.3% vs. 26.8%).

FIGURE 2-2 Lifetime ATOD Use:

Arkansas (2005 thru 2010) Compared to National (2010)



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

TABLE 2-4

							Per	centa	ge o	f Arka	ansa	s Res	ponde	nts V	Vho l	Jsed	ATO	Ds Dı	uring	Their	Lifeti	me b	y Gra	de									
Drug Used				nsas de 6						nsas de 8			MTF Grade 8				nsas de 10			MTF Grade 10			Arka Grad				MTF Grade 12			То	otal		
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Alcohol	21.2	18.8	17.7	18.5	18.1	14.1	44.0	40.8	41.0	41.2	38.8	33.8	35.8	64.9	62.6	62.1	60.4	59.9	54.8	58.2	74.4	72.7	71.9	71.3	70.7	66.3	71.0	49.0	47.1	45.5	45.2	44.3	38.9
Cigarettes	15.0	13.0	10.8	10.4	10.3	8.8	32.8	29.4	26.8	25.2	23.9	22.0	20.0	46.5	43.8	40.0	38.8	38.0	35.8	33.0	54.5	52.0	49.7	48.2	46.0	44.3	42.2	35.8	33.5	30.0	28.9	27.9	25.5
Smokeless Tobacco	8.3	7.5	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.9	16.5	14.7	13.5	12.9	12.3	12.8	9.9	22.5	22.4	19.6	19.2	19.6	21.0	16.8	24.3	25.4	23.2	23.2	22.4	23.8	17.6	17.3	17.0	14.8	14.5	14.2	14.7
Marijuana	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	11.5	10.8	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.3	17.3	25.7	25.7	23.4	23.4	24.3	23.8	33.4	36.7	35.2	34.8	34.2	35.0	34.4	43.8	17.5	17.3	15.5	15.4	15.8	14.9
Inhalants	10.5	9.2	9.3	8.9	8.7	7.0	16.5	15.4	16.0	15.9	14.7	12.0	14.5	15.7	16.4	14.9	14.6	15.1	12.1	12.0	12.9	13.2	12.0	12.1	11.4	9.9	9.0	13.9	13.5	13.0	12.8	12.4	10.2
Hallucinogens	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.8	2.2	3.4	2.0	2.3	2.0	1.9	3.0	3.3	4.7	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.3	4.0	1.6	2.4	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.3
Cocaine	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.6	2.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.9	2.6	3.0	4.3	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.6	3.7	5.6	6.5	5.0	4.3	3.3	2.8	5.5	2.5	3.2	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.2
Methamphetamines	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.8	3.4	4.0	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.6	2.5	4.7	5.0	3.4	2.7	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.8	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.0
Stimulants	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	2.0	2.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.0	5.7	5.5	6.3	4.6	4.1	4.0	3.3	10.6	6.9	8.0	6.9	6.2	6.1	5.3	11.1	3.5	4.2	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.1
Sedatives	4.4	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.0	3.9	10.3	10.7	10.2	10.4	9.7	8.1	4.4	17.9	18.6	16.6	15.9	16.3	14.4	7.3	21.5	22.5	20.2	18.8	18.4	16.0	8.5	12.9	13.7	12.2	11.8	11.7	9.8
Ecstasy	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	3.3	3.2	4.7	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.8	6.4	4.4	6.5	5.4	5.2	5.3	4.6	7.3	2.1	3.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.8
Heroin	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.3	1.2	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.9	1.3	2.1	2.6	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7
Prescription Drugs				3.9	3.7	2.9				10.6	9.1	7.8					18.0	17.7	15.5					22.2	21.2	19.6					12.8	12.1	10.4
OTC Drugs				2.5	2.3	2.0				6.0	5.4	4.3					9.4	9.0	7.3					11.0	9.6	8.7					6.8	6.2	5.1
Alcopops					9.0	6.6					25.6	22.0	30.0					44.8	39.5	51.3					54.7	50.1	62.6					31.3	26.8
Any Drug	16.0	13.2	13.2	15.2	14.6	12.2	28.8	24.8	25.0	29.0	27.0	23.8		39.5	36.7	35.0	38.5	39.3	35.9		47.1	42.7	42.3	45.5	45.4	43.2		31.8	28.5	27.4	30.6	30.0	26.8

NOTE: Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available because the question was not asked in that year's survey, or the MTF data are not comparable to the Arkansas data. To accurately compare MTF drug use to Arkansas drug use, ISA must have the MTF database.

NOTE: The Any Drug category includes all drugs that were included in the APNA that year. The 2005 thru 2007 Any Drug category contains the percent of students reporting use of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, sedatives, methamphetamines, stimulants, or heroin. The Any Drug category for 2008 was exapanded to include the categories of prescription drugs and over-the-counter drugs. In 2009 the category of Alcopops was added but this substance is treated uniquely and is reported separately from the alcohol category as it is considered a subcategory of alcohol.

2.3.3 Substance Use by Gender

Being male is generally considered a risk factor for substance use; males generally show higher levels of use. However, for Arkansas students in 2010, overall female substance use in six categories was higher than that reported by males: alcohol, inhalants, sedatives, prescription drugs, over-the-counter drugs, and alcopops. (Figure 2-3, Table 2-5 and Table 2-6)

As is typically found, one of the largest percentage differences between genders was for smokeless tobacco use by 12th grade boys who use smokeless tobacco at almost four times the rate of girls (39% vs. 11%). Other differences are less dramatic.

Since 2009, total lifetime use for all substances decreased an average of 3.2% for both males and females. Overall, the gradual decline of all substance use since 2005 for both males and females is a positive, long-term trend.

2.4 Past 30-Day ATOD Use

Past 30-day use is recorded when youth report that they have used a substance at least once in the past 30 days. Past 30-day use is typically viewed as the best measure of the **ongoing** use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs. The most commonly used substances for 2010 were alcohol, alcopops, cigarettes, marijuana and smokeless tobacco, in that order. Overall, Arkansas youth showed a decrease in their past 30-day prevalence rates in the 2010 survey compared to the 2009 survey.

2.4.1 Arkansas Students' Substance Use Compared to National Results

Table 2-7 summarizes the statewide Arkansas findings as they compare with the nationwide Monitoring the Future results. In this table, cells with pink shading indicate areas where Arkansas youth show higher prevalence rates than what are measured nationally. Cells with green shading indicate substances where Arkansas youth have a lower prevalence rate than for students nationally.

TABLE 2-7 - Difference in past 30-day prevalence rates: Arkansas students vs MTF 2010 respondents

Grade Level	Alcohol	Cigarettes	Smokeless Tobacco	Marijuana	LSD/Hallucinogens	Cocaine	Inhalants	Sedatives	Methamphetamines	Stimulants	Heroin/Opiates	MDMA(Ecstasy)
8th	-2.5%	-1.2%	0.5%	-4.1%	-0.4%	-0.3%	0.9%	2.5%	-0.5%	-1.5%	-0.2%	-0.8%
10th	-4.1%	0.5%	1.9%	-5.5%	-0.1%	-0.4%	1.3%	4.4%	-0.3%	-2.2%	-0.2%	-1.1%
12th	-6.5%	0.8%	2.0%	-5.3%	0.1%	-0.7%	0.3%	4.2%	-0.1%	-1.7%	0.1%	-0.5%

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

FIGURE 2-3

Lifetime ATOD Use by Gender

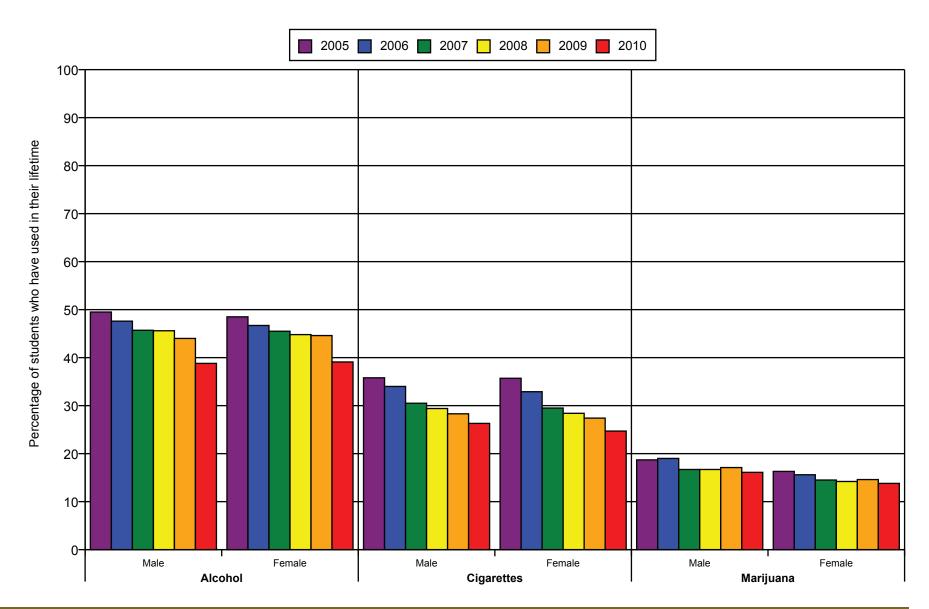


TABLE 2-5

							P	ercen	tage (of Ma	les by	Grac	le Wh	o Use	d AT	ODs [During	g The	ir Life	time										
Drug Used			Arka Gra	nsas de 6					Arka Gra	nsas de 8					Arka Grad						Arka Grad	nsas le 12					То	tal		
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Alcohol	24.6	21.1	21.0	21.3	20.5	16.4	44.4	41.2	41.1	41.3	38.6	33.0	64.3	62.0	61.0	59.7	58.7	53.9	74.5	72.4	71.2	71.2	69.8	65.9	49.5	47.6	45.7	45.6	44.0	38.8
Cigarettes	15.8	14.0	12.1	11.6	11.0	9.9	32.6	28.5	27.1	25.3	23.4	21.6	45.8	44.1	40.0	39.0	39.2	37.2	56.0	54.4	51.4	50.1	48.4	47.1	35.8	34.0	30.5	29.4	28.3	26.3
Smokeless Tobacco	12.4	11.2	9.4	9.2	8.4	9.0	25.3	22.2	20.5	19.3	18.9	19.3	36.2	34.6	31.7	30.6	31.3	32.9	40.3	41.0	38.6	37.7	37.2	38.7	27.3	26.3	23.4	22.6	22.3	22.9
Marijuana	2.8	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.5	13.0	12.1	10.8	11.0	10.5	10.2	27.5	27.9	25.2	25.2	27.2	26.5	39.1	38.8	38.1	37.3	37.6	36.8	18.7	19.0	16.7	16.7	17.1	16.1
Inhalants	11.8	10.6	10.3	9.1	9.3	6.8	15.5	14.5	14.3	14.1	12.5	9.9	14.4	15.9	14.0	13.2	14.3	10.7	14.4	14.7	12.5	12.7	12.1	10.1	14.0	13.8	12.8	12.2	11.9	9.2
Hallucinogens	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.0	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.5	2.3	3.9	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.3	4.3	6.3	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.6	1.8	2.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.6
Cocaine	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.6	2.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.7	3.1	4.7	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.0	6.0	7.5	5.4	4.8	3.7	3.6	2.6	3.5	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.4
Methamphetamines	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.6	3.1	4.0	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	4.2	4.9	3.2	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.7	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.0
Stimulants	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	2.0	2.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	0.8	5.3	6.3	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.2	7.2	8.2	7.0	6.5	6.3	5.5	3.5	4.2	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.1
Sedatives	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.7	3.5	8.7	8.3	7.8	8.0	7.2	5.6	15.0	16.1	13.1	12.9	13.3	11.6	20.2	21.4	18.8	16.9	16.2	14.3	11.2	12.0	10.1	9.8	9.6	7.9
Ecstasy	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	3.2	5.2	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.0	5.0	7.5	6.1	5.7	6.0	5.4	2.2	3.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.0
Heroin	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.3	2.5	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.3	2.8	3.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	1.2	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9
Prescription Drugs				3.8	3.6	2.7				9.0	7.5	6.1				16.2	16.0	13.7				21.8	20.3	19.4				11.7	10.8	9.2
OTC Drugs				2.3	2.1	1.7				4.2	3.9	3.1				7.1	6.9	5.5				9.4	8.0	7.7				5.4	4.9	4.1
Alcopops					9.4	6.9					23.1	19.6					41.2	35.9					50.6	46.3					28.6	24.4
Any Drug	17.8	14.5	14.2	15.6	15.3	12.1	29.1	24.2	23.5	27.0	25.0	21.9	39.2	37.2	34.6	37.5	39.0	35.5	48.6	45.0	44.4	47.0	45.9	44.3	32.4	29.3	27.3	30.0	29.4	26.2

NOTE: Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available because the question was not asked in that year's survey, or the MTF data are not comparable to the Arkansas data. To accurately compare MTF drug use to Arkansas drug use, ISA must have the MTF database.

NOTE: The Any Drug category includes all drugs that were included in the APNA that year. The 2005 thru 2007 Any Drug category contains the percent of students reporting use of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, sedatives, methamphetamines, stimulants, or heroin. The Any Drug category for 2008 was exapanded to include the categories of prescription drugs and over-the-counter drugs. In 2009 the category of Alcopops was added but this substance is treated uniquely and is reported separately from the alcohol category as it is considered a subcategory of alcohol.

TABLE 2-6

							Pe	rcent	age o	f Fem	ales	by Gr	ade V	√ho U	sed A	TODs	Duri	ng Th	eir Li	fetim	е									
Drug Used				nsas de 6						nsas de 8						nsas le 10						nsas de 12								
Drug Oseu	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006			2009	2010	2005	2006	2007		2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Alcohol	17.9	16.4	14.6	15.6	15.9	12.0	43.5	40.4	40.9	40.9	38.9	34.2	65.5	63.2	63.1	60.9	60.9	55.7	74.4	73.0	72.3	71.5	71.5	66.7	48.5	46.7	45.5	44.8	44.6	39.1
Cigarettes	14.1	11.9	9.5	9.1	9.5	7.9	32.8	29.9	26.3	25.2	24.2	22.1	46.9	43.4	40.0	38.7	36.8	34.6	53.3	49.7	48.2	46.5	43.9	42.0	35.7	32.9	29.5	28.4	27.4	24.7
Smokeless Tobacco	4.2	3.9	3.0	2.7	3.1	2.9	8.6	7.9	7.0	6.8	6.1	6.6	10.8	10.9	9.2	9.2	9.2	10.1	10.5	11.1	10.4	10.1	10.0	11.0	8.4	8.3	7.1	6.9	6.8	7.2
Marijuana	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	10.1	9.5	8.2	8.2	8.5	8.2	24.1	23.5	22.0	21.7	21.7	21.3	34.7	31.7	32.0	31.4	32.8	32.3	16.3	15.6	14.5	14.2	14.6	13.8
Inhalants	9.2	7.9	8.4	8.6	8.2	7.3	17.2	16.3	17.5	17.6	16.7	14.1	16.9	16.8	15.7	15.9	15.8	13.4	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.5	10.8	9.7	13.9	13.3	13.3	13.4	12.9	11.1
Hallucinogens	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	2.2	2.9	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.5	2.4	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.2	1.4	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0
Cocaine	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.6	2.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	3.0	3.8	2.5	2.4	1.9	1.3	5.1	5.6	4.6	3.8	3.0	2.1	2.4	2.9	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.1
Methamphetamines	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.7	2.0	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.9	3.7	4.0	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.6	5.1	5.1	3.4	2.9	2.2	1.9	2.6	2.8	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.1
Stimulants	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	2.1	2.5	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.2	5.6	6.2	5.1	4.3	4.0	3.4	6.7	7.7	6.8	5.9	6.0	5.2	3.5	4.1	3.3	2.8	2.7	2.2
Sedatives	4.6	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.4	4.3	11.9	12.8	12.5	12.7	12.0	10.4	20.6	21.0	19.6	18.5	19.0	17.0	22.5	23.5	21.3	20.4	20.3	17.6	14.4	15.2	14.1	13.6	13.6	11.6
Ecstasy	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.8	3.1	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.1	2.5	3.9	5.5	4.7	4.8	4.7	3.9	2.0	2.8	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.6
Heroin	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.6	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6
Prescription Drugs				3.9	3.8	3.1				12.2	10.5	9.3				19.7	19.2	17.2				22.4	22.0	19.9				13.8	13.2	11.4
OTC Drugs	-			2.7	2.5	2.3				7.7	6.6	5.3				11.3	10.7	9.0				12.4	11.0	9.5				8.1	7.4	6.1
Alcopops					8.6	6.4					27.8	24.0					47.9	42.9					58.3	53.6					33.7	29.1
Any Drug	14.1	12.0	12.3	14.7	13.9	12.3	28.4	25.2	26.4	30.8	28.9	25.4	39.8	36.2	35.4	39.4	39.5	36.2	45.7	40.5	40.3	44.1	44.8	42.3	31.3	27.8	27.5	31.0	30.6	27.4

NOTE: Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available because the question was not asked in that year's survey, or the MTF data are not comparable to the Arkansas data. To accurately compare MTF drug use to Arkansas drug use, ISA must have the MTF database.

NOTE: The Any Drug category includes all drugs that were included in the APNA that year. The 2005 thru 2007 Any Drug category contains the percent of students reporting use of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, sedatives, methamphetamines, stimulants, or heroin. The Any Drug category for 2008 was exapanded to include the categories of prescription drugs and over-the-counter drugs. In 2009 the category of Alcopops was added but this substance is treated uniquely and is reported separately from the alcohol category as it is considered a subcategory of alcohol.

Table 2-7 shows that Arkansas youth compared to MTF respondents have slightly higher rates of use of tobacco products. The higher prevalence of tobacco is common in many states in the Southeast. This is due to a variety of cultural and economic factors in the southeastern United States that have traditionally supported greater tobacco use. Arkansas youth are also somewhat higher in their use of inhalants across all grades. They are also notably higher in their use of sedatives in all grades compared to the national findings.

On the positive side, Arkansas youth showed lower levels of use on a number of other substances, including alcohol, marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, stimulants, and MDMA (Ecstasy). These advantages ranged from <1% to nearly 7% for 12th grade alcohol use.

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

2.4.2 Arkansas Students' 30-Day Substance Use in 2010 Compared to Previous Years

Comparison of the 2010 APNA findings with the 2005-2009 surveys are also presented in Table 2-8 and Figure 2-4. Past 30-day use of all substances has decreased or remained stable since the 2009 survey, as well as from 2005. While the declines are sometimes small, it is more important that the declines are evident through the full range of substances.

For the second year, data were collected on students' 30-day use of alcopops. This category also saw a decline in use between 2009 and 2010 (12.8% vs. 10.6%, respectively).

2.4.3 Past 30-Day Use by Gender

Tables 2-9 and 2-10 show the percentage of ATOD use in the past 30 days by males and females in the four grades and the total for all males and all females. Figure 2-5 graphically portrays the same data for selected substances.

As with male and female lifetime usage rates, past-month use was generally similar for males and females; however, there are some differences worth mentioning, particularly at the 12th grade level. The past 30-day prevalence rate of smokeless tobacco was significantly higher for males than females at the 12th grade level (19.8% vs. 2.4%), but the 10th, 8th and 6th grade students also showed the same pattern. Comparing males to females in the 12th grade, there was a 5.3% higher alcohol prevalence rate for males, a 4.5% higher cigarette rate, and a 5.3% higher marijuana rate. In general, these past 30-day prevalence patterns are more typical of what is found, with males generally showing higher prevalence rates. Sedative use by females is the only drug category where girls reported meaningfully higher rates than boys. (5.1% vs. 3.4%, respectively).

While males generally reported higher levels of substance use, it is worth noting again that the overall prevalence rates are consistently trending downward for Arkansas youth, both male and female. While there are slight variations in the decrease in rates, most substances are showing reduced overall use.

TABLE 2-8

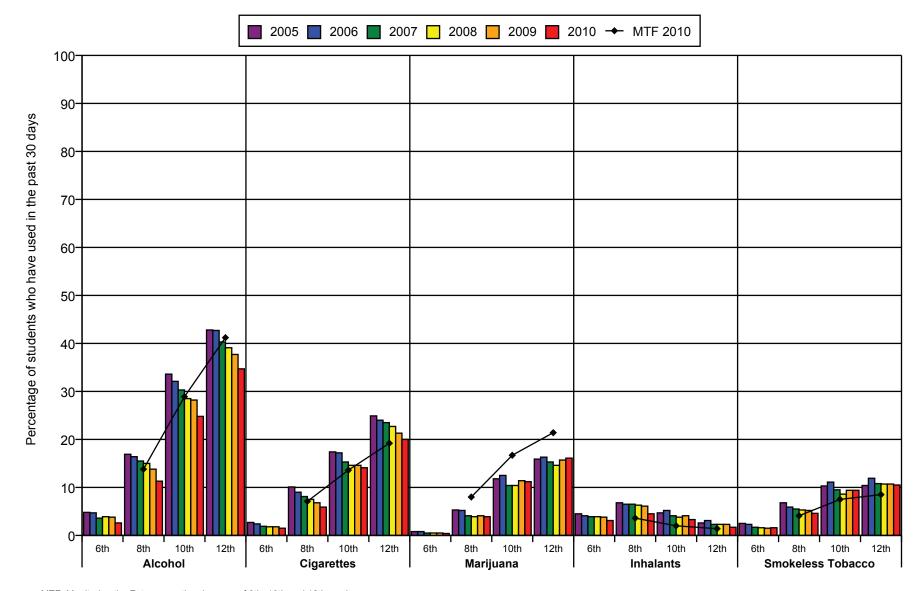
							Per	centa	ge of	Arka	ınsas	Res	ponde	nts W	ho U	sed A	ATOD	s Dui	ring 1	he Pa	st 30	Days	by G	rade									
Drug Used			Arka Grad						Arka Gra				MTF Grade 8			Arka Grad				MTF Grade 10			Arka Grad	nsas le 12			MTF Grade 12			То	tal		
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Alcohol	4.8	4.7	3.6	3.9	3.8	2.6	16.9	16.4	15.5	15.0	13.8	11.3	13.8	33.6	32.1	30.3	28.5	28.2	24.8	28.9	42.8	42.7	40.3	39.1	37.7	34.7	41.2	22.9	22.7	20.5	19.8	19.1	16.2
Cigarettes	2.7	2.4	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.5	10.1	9.0	8.1	7.5	6.8	5.9	7.1	17.4	17.2	15.3	14.6	14.6	14.1	13.6	24.9	24.0	23.5	22.7	21.3	20.0	19.2	12.9	12.5	11.1	10.6	10.2	9.1
Smokeless Tobacco	2.5	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	6.8	5.9	5.5	5.3	5.2	4.6	4.1	10.3	11.1	9.5	8.6	9.4	9.4	7.5	10.4	11.9	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.5	8.5	7.2	7.5	6.5	6.1	6.3	5.9
Marijuana	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	5.3	5.2	4.1	3.9	4.1	3.9	8.0	11.8	12.5	10.4	10.4	11.4	11.2	16.7	15.9	16.3	15.3	14.6	15.7	16.1	21.4	7.8	8.2	6.8	6.6	7.1	6.8
Inhalants	4.5	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.1	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.1	4.5	3.6	4.7	5.2	4.1	3.8	4.1	3.3	2.0	2.6	3.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.7	1.4	4.8	4.8	4.4	4.2	4.2	3.3
Hallucinogens	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Cocaine	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.9	1.4	2.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
Methamphetamines	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.9	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.3	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Stimulants	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.9	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.3	1.8	2.0	2.6	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.1	3.3	2.2	3.1	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.6	3.3	1.2	1.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7
Sedatives	1.8	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.5	4.8	5.3	4.6	4.6	4.3	3.7	1.2	9.3	9.9	7.6	7.3	7.6	6.6	2.2	10.5	11.3	9.2	8.3	8.2	6.7	2.5	6.3	6.9	5.5	5.2	5.2	4.3
Ecstasy	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.9	1.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.9	1.2	2.1	1.4	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.4	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
Heroin	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Prescription Drugs				1.6	1.6	1.2				4.7	4.1	3.5					8.1	8.1	6.8					9.8	9.3	8.0					5.6	5.4	4.4
OTC Drugs				1.2	1.2	1.0				3.1	2.8	2.1					4.2	4.0	3.0					4.2	3.9	3.2					3.0	2.9	2.2
Alcopops					2.7	1.8					9.8	8.0	9.4					19.2	16.3	19.4					23.9	21.1	24.1					12.8	10.6
Any Drug	7.5	6.1	5.9	7.3	7.2	6.0	14.8	12.7	12.2	14.6	14.0	12.0		21.1	19.6	17.1	20.0	21.2	19.2		23.9	22.6	20.6	23.2	23.9	22.6		16.3	14.8	13.2	15.5	15.8	13.9

NOTE: Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available because the question was not asked in that year's survey, or the MTF data are not comparable to the Arkansas data. To accurately compare MTF drug use to Arkansas drug use, ISA must have the MTF database.

NOTE: The Any Drug category includes all drugs that were included in the APNA that year. The 2005 thru 2007 Any Drug category contains the percent of students reporting use of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, sedatives, methamphetamines, stimulants, or heroin. The Any Drug category for 2008 was exapanded to include the categories of prescription drugs and over-the-counter drugs. In 2009 the category of Alcopops was added but this substance is treated uniquely and is reported separately from the alcohol category as it is considered a subcategory of alcohol.

Figure 2-4

30-Day ATOD Use: Arkansas (2005 thru 2010) Compared to National (2010)



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

2.5 Special Topics in Substance Use

A number of special topics are important to student ATOD use. Heavy ATOD use (2.5.1) and the simultaneous use of multiple substances (2.5.2) are informative to prevention planners and policy makers, both for assessing the current prevalence of serious use but also for predicting future treatment needs. Several topics are predictive of general use in adolescence. These in-

clude: age of initiation (2.2), perceived harmfulness (2.5.4), intention to use (2.5.5), perceived availability (2.5.6), depression and substance use (2.5.9), and parental characteristics and substance use (2.5.7). Specific prevention strategies can be applied at the community level if these issues are found to be of local concern. Of particular interest to prevention practitioners involved with environmental strategies to prevent ATOD use, information related to the sources and locations of alcohol use (2.5.3) is useful. Finally, of importance to schools is an examination of the relationship between ATOD use and academic performance (2.5.8).

TABLE 2-9

							F	ercer	ntage	of Ma	les by	Grad	e Wh	o Use	d ATC	Ds D	uring	The F	Past 30) Day	S										
Drug Used	Arkansas Gra Grabe Arkansas Gra Grabe Arkansas Gra Grabe 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2009 2010 2009 2010 2009 2010 <th c<="" th=""><th></th><th></th><th>Arka Grad</th><th>nsas le 10</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>nsas le 12</th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th></th><th>То</th><th>tal</th><th></th><th></th></th>												<th></th> <th></th> <th>Arka Grad</th> <th>nsas le 10</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>nsas le 12</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>То</th> <th>tal</th> <th></th> <th></th>			Arka Grad	nsas le 10						nsas le 12					То	tal		
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Alcohol	5.5	5.3	4.3	4.4	4.1	3.0	16.9	16.4	15.4	14.8	13.4	10.7	35.5	33.9	31.2	29.8	29.5	26.0	46.1	46.6	43.4	43.2	40.6	37.6	23.9	24.1	21.2	20.8	19.6	16.8	
Cigarettes	3.0	2.7	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.6	9.7	8.2	8.0	7.4	6.8	5.9	17.0	18.0	15.2	15.1	15.5	15.5	26.0	26.7	25.0	25.1	24.2	22.4	12.8	13.1	11.2	11.1	10.7	9.8	
Smokeless Tobacco	3.8	3.7	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.5	11.5	9.7	9.2	8.8	8.6	7.8	18.9	19.3	17.4	15.5	17.1	16.7	19.8	22.1	20.7	20.2	20.3	19.8	12.8	13.2	11.4	10.8	11.0	10.4	
Marijuana	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	6.0	5.8	4.8	4.3	4.8	4.4	13.0	14.4	11.7	11.9	13.7	13.1	18.6	19.5	18.0	17.5	17.9	19.0	8.8	9.5	7.7	7.5	8.1	7.9	
Inhalants	5.0	4.6	3.9	3.6	3.9	2.7	6.0	5.6	5.5	5.2	4.7	3.4	4.4	5.2	3.8	3.4	3.8	2.8	2.7	3.9	2.6	2.5	2.5	1.8	4.7	4.9	4.1	3.8	3.9	2.8	
Hallucinogens	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.8	1.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.3	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	
Cocaine	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.9	1.9	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.5	2.6	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	
Methamphetamines	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.9	1.7	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	1.3	1.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	
Stimulants	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.7	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.2	2.0	2.9	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.0	2.5	3.6	1.9	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.3	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	
Sedatives	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.4	2.9	2.3	8.0	9.1	5.9	5.9	6.3	5.1	11.0	11.6	9.2	7.6	7.5	6.4	5.6	6.3	4.6	4.3	4.2	3.4	
Ecstasy	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	1.1	2.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.3	2.7	1.8	1.1	1.5	1.1	0.8	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	
Heroin	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	1.0	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	
Prescription Drugs				1.6	1.5	1.2				4.1	3.3	2.7				7.3	7.6	5.9				10.3	9.5	8.4				5.3	5.0	4.0	
OTC Drugs				1.0	1.2	0.9				2.0	2.0	1.6				3.3	3.3	2.3				3.5	3.5	3.1				2.3	2.4	1.8	
Alcopops					2.8	1.7					8.8	7.1					18.4	15.3					22.3	19.8					11.9	9.7	
Any Drug	8.4	6.6	5.9	7.1	7.4	5.7	14.1	11.8	11.2	12.8	12.4	10.6	21.2	20.6	17.0	19.7	21.8	19.3	25.9	25.7	22.8	25.4	25.2	24.6	16.6	15.6	13.2	15.2	15.6	13.7	

NOTE: Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available because the question was not asked in that year's survey, or the MTF data are not comparable to the Arkansas data. To accurately compare MTF drug use to Arkansas drug use, ISA must have the MTF database.

NOTE: The Any Drug category includes all drugs that were included in the APNA that year. The 2005 thru 2007 Any Drug category contains the percent of students reporting use of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, sedatives, methamphetamines, stimulants, or heroin. The Any Drug category for 2008 was exapanded to include the categories of prescription drugs and over-the-counter drugs. In 2009 the category of Alcopops was added but this substance is treated uniquely and is reported separately from the alcohol category as it is considered a subcategory of alcohol.

TABLE 2-10

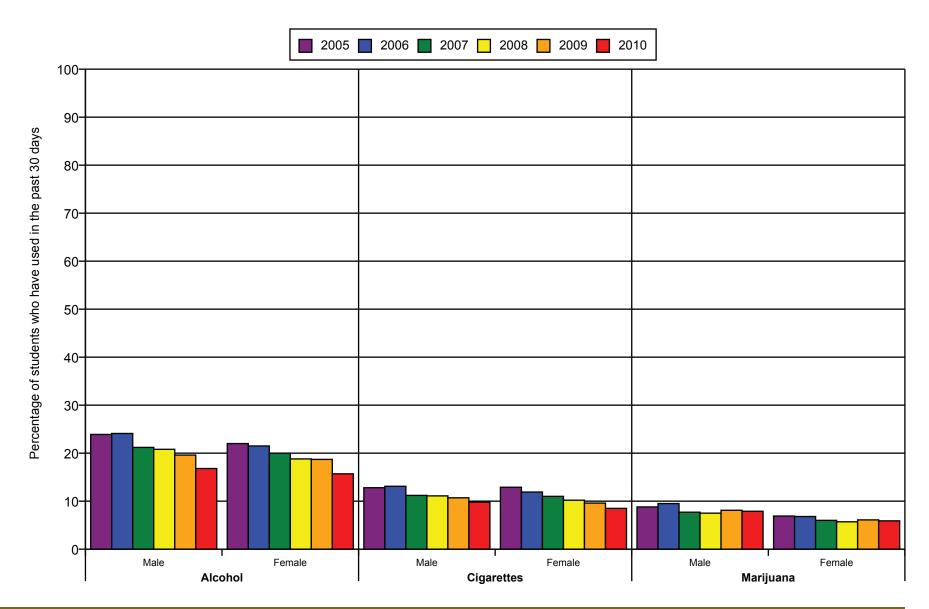
							Per	centa	ge of	Fema	les b	y Gra	de WI	10 Us	ed AT	ODs	Durin	g The	Past	30 Da	ays									
Drug Used				nsas de 6					Arka Gra	nsas de 8						nsas de 10					Arka Grad	nsas le 12					То	tal		
.,	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Alcohol	4.2	4.0	3.0	3.4	3.5	2.2	16.9	16.3	15.4	15.1	14.3	11.7	31.9	30.5	29.4	27.3	27.1	23.7	40.1	39.3	37.7	35.3	35.2	32.3	22.0	21.5	20.0	18.8	18.7	15.7
Cigarettes	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	10.4	9.5	8.2	7.6	6.8	5.8	17.7	16.4	15.4	14.2	13.9	12.9	23.8	21.5	22.1	20.6	18.8	17.9	12.9	11.9	11.0	10.2	9.6	8.5
Smokeless Tobacco	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	2.6	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.6	2.9	3.2	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.8
Marijuana	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	4.7	4.6	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	10.7	10.4	9.3	9.1	9.2	9.4	13.6	13.3	13.0	11.9	13.8	13.7	6.9	6.8	6.0	5.7	6.1	5.9
Inhalants	4.0	3.6	3.8	4.2	3.7	3.4	7.6	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	5.6	4.9	5.1	4.4	4.2	4.4	3.7	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.6	4.9	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.5	3.7
Hallucinogens	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Cocaine	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.3	1.6	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
Methamphetamines	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.9	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
Stimulants	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.9	2.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.2	2.0	2.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7
Sedatives	2.0	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.7	5.9	6.6	5.9	5.7	5.6	4.9	10.5	10.6	9.0	8.6	8.8	8.0	10.1	11.0	9.1	8.8	8.8	7.0	6.9	7.5	6.3	6.0	6.1	5.1
Ecstasy	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
Heroin	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Prescription Drugs				1.6	1.8	1.2				5.4	4.7	4.2				8.7	8.6	7.6				9.3	9.2	7.7				5.9	5.8	4.8
OTC Drugs				1.4	1.3	1.1				4.0	3.5	2.6				5.0	4.7	3.7				4.7	4.2	3.3				3.7	3.3	2.6
Alcopops					2.6	1.8					10.6	8.8					19.8	17.0					25.3	22.3					13.7	11.3
Any Drug	6.7	5.6	5.8	7.3	7.0	6.2	15.3	13.3	13.0	16.1	15.5	13.1	21.0	18.4	17.2	20.4	20.7	19.2	22.0	19.7	18.8	21.1	22.8	21.0	15.9	13.9	13.2	15.7	15.9	14.1

NOTE: Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available because the question was not asked in that year's survey, or the MTF data are not comparable to the Arkansas data. To accurately compare MTF drug use to Arkansas drug use, ISA must have the MTF database.

NOTE: The Any Drug category includes all drugs that were included in the APNA that year. The 2005 thru 2007 Any Drug category contains the percent of students reporting use of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, sedatives, methamphetamines, stimulants, or heroin. The Any Drug category for 2008 was exapanded to include the categories of prescription drugs and over-the-counter drugs. In 2009 the category of Alcopops was added but this substance is treated uniquely and is reported separately from the alcohol category as it is considered a subcategory of alcohol.

FIGURE 2-5

30-Day ATOD Use by Gender



2.5.1 Heavy Alcohol, Cigarette, and Marijuana Use

The 2010 APNA survey measured heavy use for alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana. These are the substances that all students, both in Arkansas and nationally, are most likely to use heavily.

Overall, binge drinking appears to be the largest heavy use problem among Arkansas youth. Binge drinking is unique in that the measured prevalence period is the past two weeks. The students are asked on the survey "Think back over the last two weeks. How many times have you had five or more alcoholic drinks in a row?" Table 2-11 shows that 9.9% of youth reported binge drinking at least once in the past two weeks. This was a reduction of 1.8% from the 2009 results. Compared to 2005 findings, binge drinking in Arkansas youth has declined by 5%, which is a substantial fraction of the 14.9% prevalence rate that was found in 2005. As is typical for most substances, binge drinking increases predictably for Arkansas students as they progress through middle and high school.

Heavy use of tobacco was measured by the question "How frequently have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days?" Response options ranged from "Not at All" to "Two packs or more per day." Heavy cigarette use was defined as about one-half pack per day or more. Table 2-11 shows the results for heavy tobacco use. The findings show that heavy use was relatively low, <1.0% of all Arkansas students.

Heavy marijuana use was measured by the question: "During the last month, about how many marijuana cigarettes, or the equivalent, did you smoke a day, on the average?" Response options ranged from "None" to "11 or more a day." Heavy use was defined as reporting use of one or more marijuana cigarettes a day. The findings (Table 2-11) show a prevalence rate of 4.9% for all Arkansas students, with 10% of 12th graders reporting heavy marijuana use.

Male-female differences also are observed with the heavy use of ATOD substances. Figure 2-6 and Tables 2-12 and 2-13 show that, overall, males engage in these behaviors more than females. The largest difference is a 4.5% higher prevalence rate in boys vs. girls for 12th grade binge drinking. The difference in binge drinking decreases by 1.3% in the 10th grade; however, more 8th grade girls reported binge drinking than 8th grade boys (6.8% vs 5.4%, respectively). In the 12th grade, 12.2% of boys report heavy marijuana use, while 8.3% of girls report the same. Again, this difference decreases somewhat in the 10th grade. There is relatively little difference between boys and girls in heavy cigarette use, but again the boys have the higher prevalence value at all grade levels.

2.5.2 Simultaneous Use of Multiple Substances

The percentage of youth who used various substances individually and in combination with other substances is shown in Table 2-14. "Any Substance" is defined as using one or more of the 15 substances measured by the survey. The data shown are all based on a past 30-day prevalence period. As is typical, the prevalence rates increase with grade level. The combined grade prevalence rate is shown in the far right column. For easier reference, the overall percentage of students using alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana are also shown.

A substantial number of students report using two or more and three or more substances. Across all grades, 13.2% of Arkansas youth have used two or more substances in the past 30 days, and 7.1% have used three or more substances. Compared to 2009 reports, these rates have decreased, from 15.1% to 13.2% for use of two or more substances and from 8.2% to 7.1% for use of three or more substances. The most common combinations are that of alcohol and tobacco (7.5%), and alcohol and any other drug, where 7.3% of Arkansas youth overall report using both in the past 30 days. Nearly as frequent (5.7%) was the combination of tobacco with another drug (not including

TABLE 2-11

		Perc	entaç	ge of	APN	A Res	pond	lents	(Gra	des 6	, 8, 1	0, an	d 12 (comb	ined)	who	Eng	aged	in He	avy S	Subst	ance	Use							
Dwig Hood			Gra	de 6					Gra	de 8					Grad	le 10					Grad	le 12					То	tal		
Drug Used	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Binge drinking	4.1	4.3	3.5	3.3	1.7	1.2	11.0	11.4	10.3	10.4	7.4	6.1	21.2	20.9	19.3	17.7	17.2	15.0	27.0	27.8	26.0	25.2	25.2	23.0	14.9	15.4	13.6	13.1	11.7	9.9
One-half pack or more/ day cigarettes	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	1.9	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	3.8	3.6	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.9
Heavy marijuana use	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	3.6	3.9	3.0	3.2	3.7	3.4	7.0	7.8	6.6	6.3	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.9	8.7	7.9	9.6	10.1	4.7	5.2	4.3	4.1	5.2	4.9

TABLE 2-12

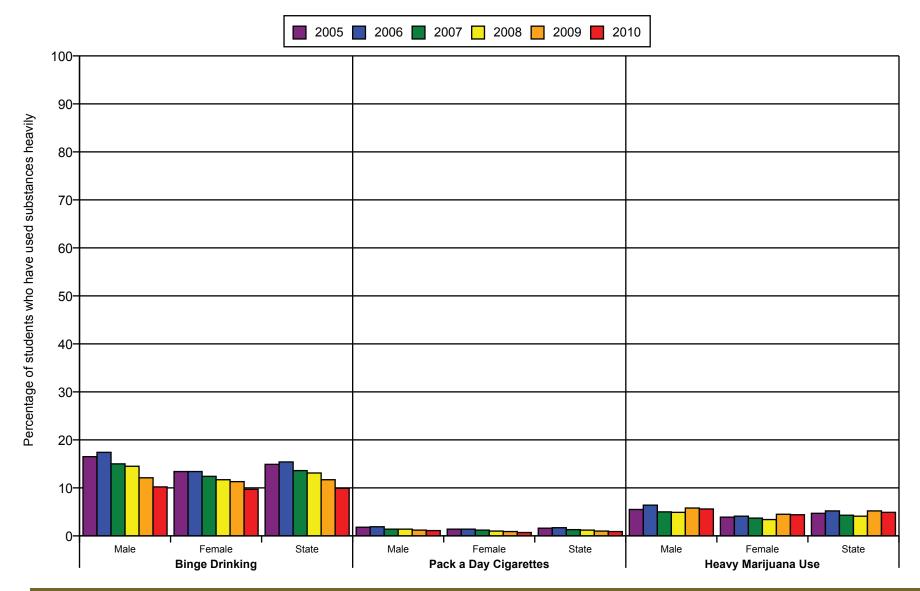
							Perc	entag	e of l	Males	who	Eng	aged	in He	eavy (Subs	tance	Use												
Dww Hood			Gra	de 6					Gra	de 8					Grad	le 10					Grad	le 12					То	tal		
Drug Used	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Binge drinking	4.8	4.9	4.2	3.8	1.8	1.2	10.9	11.7	10.6	10.9	6.8	5.4	23.6	23.5	21.1	19.4	18.7	15.8	32.4	33.1	30.4	29.8	27.6	25.5	16.5	17.4	15.0	14.5	12.1	10.2
One-half pack or more/ day cigarettes	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.5	2.3	2.6	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.6	4.6	4.2	3.5	3.3	2.9	2.7	1.8	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1
Heavy marijuana use	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	3.9	4.4	3.4	3.5	3.9	3.5	8.1	9.4	7.6	7.5	9.7	9.2	10.7	11.6	10.8	9.9	11.3	12.2	5.5	6.4	5.0	4.9	5.8	5.6

TABLE 2-13

						Р	erce	ntage	of F	emale	es wh	o En	gage	d in I	leavy	Sub	stano	e Us	e											
Dww Hood			Gra	de 6					Gra	de 8					Grad	e 10					Grad	le 12					То	tal		
Drug Used	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Binge drinking	3.5	3.7	2.9	2.8	1.7	1.2	11.0	11.0	9.8	9.9	7.9	6.8	19.1	18.2	17.7	16.2	15.9	14.3	22.4	22.9	22.2	21.0	23.1	21.0	13.4	13.4	12.4	11.7	11.3	9.7
One-half pack or more/ day cigarettes	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	1.7	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.2	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.3	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.7
Heavy marijuana use	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5	3.3	3.4	2.6	2.8	3.4	3.3	6.1	6.1	5.7	5.2	6.8	7.0	6.2	6.4	7.0	6.1	8.2	8.3	3.9	4.1	3.7	3.4	4.5	4.4

FIGURE 2-6

Heavy Substance Use Male, Female and State



alcohol). Use of all three substances - alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana, within the past 30 days was reported by 3.3% of all students.

2.5.3 Sources of Alcohol and Location of Alcohol Use

Tables 2-15 and 2-16 provide data related to sources and places of alcohol use for Arkansas youth, if they used at all. Figure 2-7 shows where students usually obtained alcohol, and Figure 2-8 shows the place where they usually used alcohol. While youth using alcohol may have obtained alcohol in various ways and used alcohol in various locations, they were asked to select the one best answer that typically described their method for obtaining alcohol and the place where they usually drank alcohol.

Across all grades, the most prominent source of alcohol among Arkansas youth was from someone 21 years of age or older. This source becomes increasingly used as youth progress from the 6th grade (1.3% obtained alcohol from someone 21 years of age or older) to the 12th grade (25.9% obtained alcohol from someone 21 years of age or older). The next most prominent sources were getting alcohol from someone the student knew under age 21 (3.8%), getting it from home with parents permission (3.7%), getting it from a relative or at home without parent's permission (2.2%), and "other" (5.7%). As might be expected, the percentage of students reporting each of these sources increases with grade level.

Encouragingly, buying alcohol—with or without a fake ID—was rare. Only 0.1% of 6th graders, 0.2% of 8th graders, 0.3% of 10th graders, and 0.6% of 12th graders indicated that they obtained alcohol by buying it with a fake ID and 1.5% of 12th graders who bought alcohol said they did not use a fake ID.

TABLE 2-14

Percentage Using Multiple I	Drugs in t	he Past 3	0 Days (2	010)	
	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade	
	6	8	10	12	Total
Any Substance	8.7	21.1	37.1	46.0	25.7
Two or More Substances	2.6	9.5	20.1	26.9	13.2
Three or More Substances	1.0	4.7	11.2	15.1	7.1
Alcohol	2.6	11.3	24.8	34.7	16.2
Cigarettes	1.5	5.9	14.1	20.0	9.1
Smokeless Tobacco	1.6	4.6	9.4	10.5	5.9
Tobacco (cig. or smokeless)	2.5	8.6	18.6	24.3	12.1
Marijuana	0.4	3.9	11.2	16.1	6.8
Tobacco and Alcohol	0.9	4.4	11.9	17.2	7.5
Tobacco and Marijuana	0.2	2.2	6.6	9.6	4.0
Alcohol and Marijuana	0.3	2.5	7.9	12.5	5.0
Marijuana and Tobacco and Alcohol (all three)	0.2	1.6	5.4	8.2	3.3
Alcohol and Any Other Drug	1.0	4.9	11.3	16.1	7.3
Alcohol and Any 1 Other Drug	0.6	2.6	5.6	8.7	3.8
Alcohol and Any 2 Other Drugs	0.3	1.1	2.4	3.2	1.6
Tobacco and Any Other Drug	0.9	3.8	9.1	12.2	5.7
Tobacco and Any 1 Other Drug	0.5	1.9	4.3	6.1	2.9
Tobacco and Any 2 Other Drugs	0.2	0.8	1.9	2.5	1.2

When consuming alcohol, students in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grade indicated that they most often drank alcohol at someone else's house. Students became more likely to drink at someone else's house as they advance in grade (2.1% in the 6th grade, 9.3% in the 8th grade, 22.9% in the 10th grade, and 33.3% in the 12th grade). The second most popular place where youth drank was at their home (3.4% in the 6th grade, 8.6% in the 8th grade, 12.5% in the 10th grade, and 11.7% in the 12th grade). The likelihood of drinking in an open area, a sporting event or concert, a restaurant, bar, or club, a hotel or motel, in a car, and at school were much less common locations for consuming alcohol, and all increased with grade level. This pattern of use is essentially the same as last year.

A separate question on the survey asked students about whether they had been drunk or high at school in the past year. This is a hybrid question in the sense that it is asking about location (i.e., school setting), the level of use (being drunk or high), and multiple substances (drunk or high). Because of the format of the specific question, the reported percentages for this behavior are based on a past year prevalence period, which makes them more difficult to directly compare with other ATOD questions. Nevertheless, the prevalence for being drunk or high at school in the past year is smaller than the past 30-day prevalence rate for alcohol use, or the past two-week prevalence period for binge drinking. Specifically, by grade level, the percentage of students who said they had ever been drunk or high at school in the past year was 1.7%, 6.8%, 14.1%, and 17.1% for 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th graders, respectively. (Figure 2-9) These values are slightly lower than last year.

TABLE 2-15*

Percentage of Students Indicati	Percentage of Students Indicating Usual Source of Obtaining Alcohol												
	Grade 6	Grade 8	Grade 10	Grade 12	Total								
	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010								
Did not drink	91.3	76.9	55.9	43.9	69.9								
Bought it with a fake ID	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3								
Bought it without a fake ID	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.5	0.5								
I got it from someone over 21	1.3	5.2	14.4	25.9	10.1								
I got it from someone under 21	0.4	2.3	6.4	8.0	3.8								
I got it from a brother or sister	0.3	1.0	1.7	1.6	1.1								
I got it from home with a parent's permission	1.6	3.5	5.3	5.2	3.7								
I got it from home without a parent's permission	0.9	3.0	3.5	1.5	2.2								
I got it from another relative	0.8	2.5	3.4	2.4	2.2								
A stranger bought it for me	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.2	0.5								
I took it from a store	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1								
Other	3.1	5.1	7.6	8.0	5.7								

TABLE 2-16*

Percentage of Students Indicating Where They Usually Consumed Alcohol												
	Grade 6	Grade 8	Grade 10	Grade 12	Total							
	2010	2010	2010	2010	2010							
Did not drink	92.8	78.1	57.2	45.0	71.3							
At home	3.4	8.6	12.5	11.7	8.6							
At someone else's home	2.1	9.3	22.9	33.3	14.9							
At an open area	0.8	2.1	4.0	5.4	2.8							
At a sporting event or concert	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4							
At a restaurant, bar, or club	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.2	0.6							
At an empty building or construction site	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2							
At a hotel or motel	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.5							
In a car	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.2	0.6							
At school	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3							

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

Students' Sources of Obtaining Alcohol (2010)

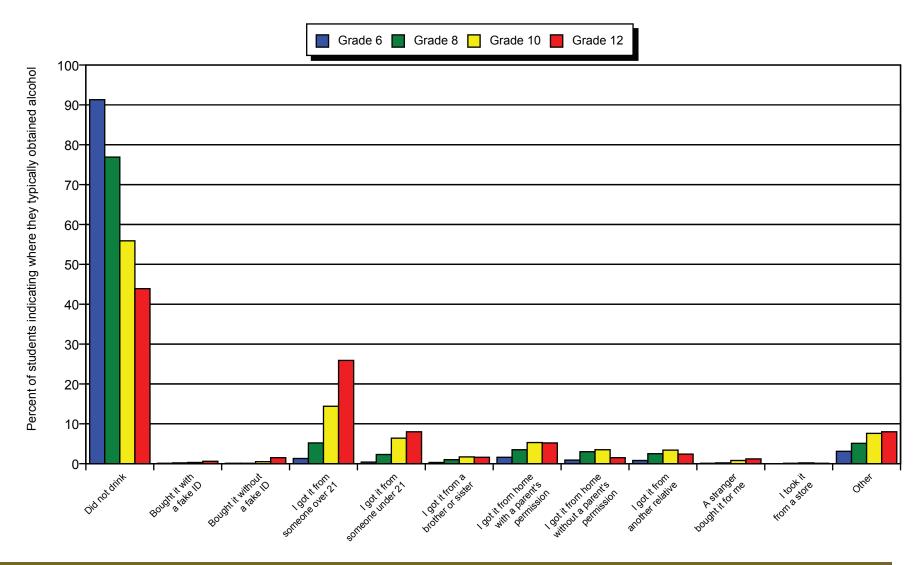
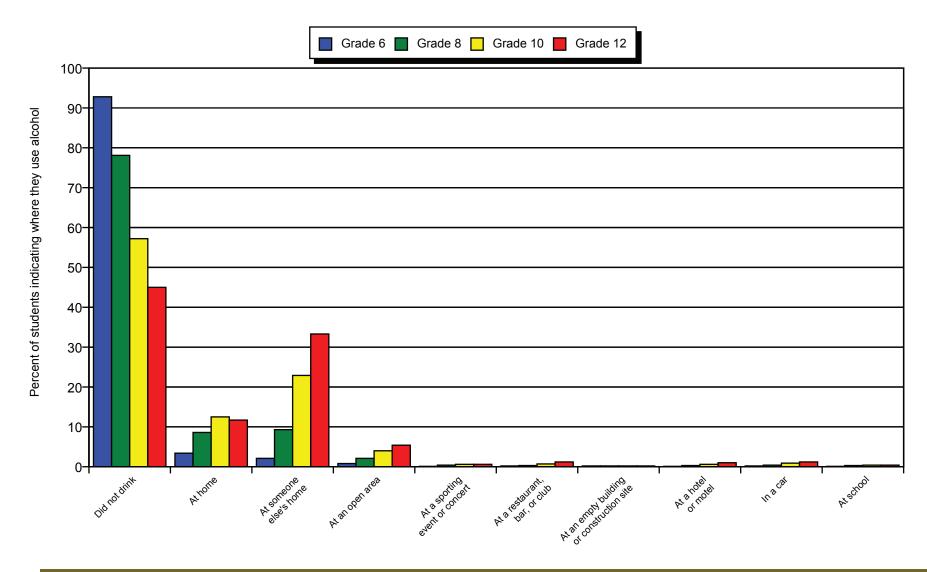
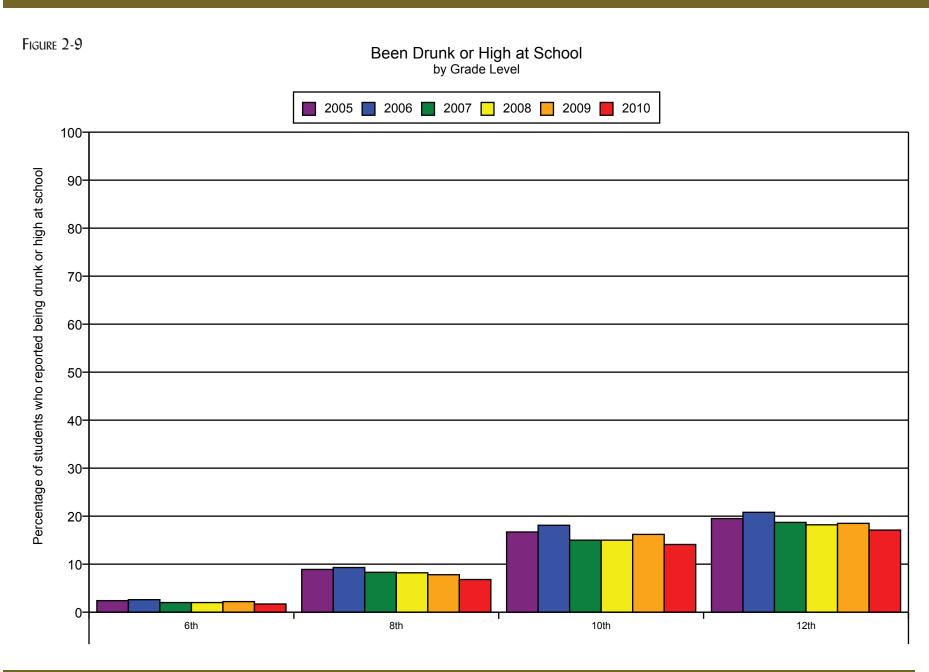


FIGURE 2-8

Usual Place of Student Alcohol Use (2010)





2.5.4 Perceived Harmfulness

When youth perceive that a substance is harmful, they are less likely to use it. The APNA survey asked youth, "How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they" smoked cigarettes heavily, tried marijuana, smoked marijuana regularly, drank alcohol regularly, or engaged in binge drinking regularly. Students reported that the previously named substance categories placed them at "No Risk," "Slight Risk," "Moderate Risk," or "Great Risk." The results are presented in Table 2-17 and Figures 2-10, 2-11 and 2-12.

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

However, this advantage for Arkansas students was lost at some grade levels for some of the categories. For example, fewer Arkansas students in grades 8, 10, and 12 thought drinking 5 or more drinks once or twice a weekend placed people at great risk compared to MTF students, with the largest difference found in the 10th grade (48.7% for Arkansas students vs. 54.6% for MTF students). Perceived great risk in smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day was also lower among Arkansas grade 12 students (69.3% vs. 75.0%).

2.5.5 Intention to Use

Youth were asked whether they would use cigarettes, alcohol, or marijuana when they became an adult. The response categories were NO!, no, yes, and YES! The percentages of youth in each grade answering "YES" or "yes" to the questions are listed in Table 2-18 and Figure 2-13.

As can be seen, a majority of the youth do not intend to use cigarettes or marijuana, although 58.3% of high school seniors intend to use alcohol. This intention rate for alcohol closely mirrors actual adult alcohol use in the United States.

The intention to use all substances increases as youth get older. Intention to use cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, and other illegal substances in 2010 peaks in the 12th grade. However, this is not the complete story. More critical is the rapid increase in intentions that occurs in the 6th through 10th grades. The increase in intentions between the 6th and 8th grades, and 8th and 10th grades, is larger than the increase between the 10th and 12th grades.

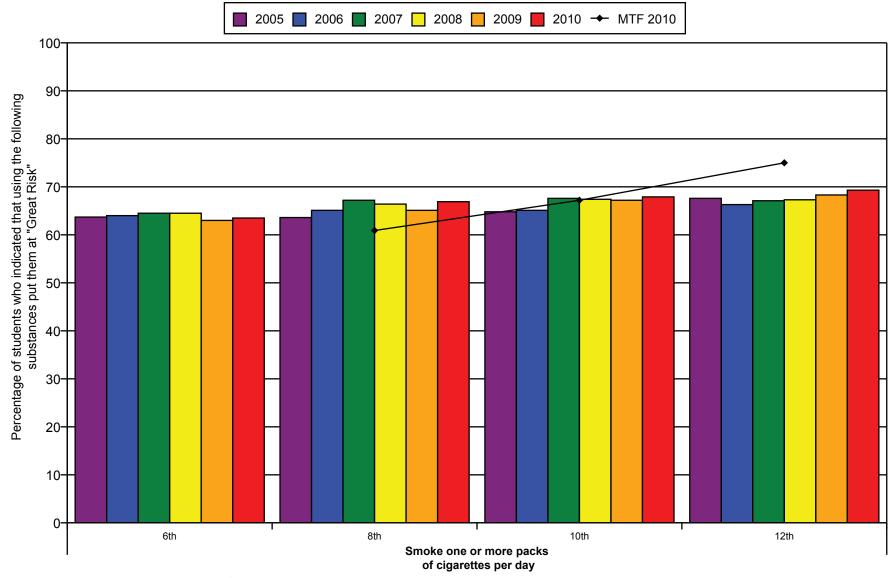
Just as with substance use rates, youth intentions to use ATODs increased the most after the 6th grade. From the 6th grade to the 8th grade, intention to smoke cigarettes more than doubled (from 3.2% in the 6th grade to 7.0% in the 8th grade), intention to drink alcohol more than doubled (from 15.8% in the 6th grade to 35.5% in the 8th grade), and intention to smoke marijuana increased from 1.1% to 6.3% in the 8th grade. These data clearly point out the critical need for prevention programs early in adolescence. Youth need prevention programs prior to the onset of substance use and then at regular intervals to maintain low rates of substance use and intention to use. Once the students are in the 12th grade, the decisions to use or not use have likely been made.

TABLE 2-17

F	erce	ntage	of A	rkan	sas a	nd M	onito	ring	the F	uture	Res	pond	ents W	ho P	ercei	ve th	at Us	ing th	ne Fiv	e Cate	gorie	es of	Subs	tance	es Pla	aces	People	at "C	Great	Risk	,,		
Question			Arka Gra						Arka Grad				MTF Grade Arkansas Grade 10							MTF Grade Arkansas 10 Grade 12							MTF Grade 12	Total					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	63.7	64.0	64.5	64.5	63.0	63.5	63.6	65.1	67.2	66.4	65.1	66.9	60.9	64.8	65.1	67.6	67.4	67.2	67.9	67.2	67.6	66.3	67.1	67.3	68.3	69.3	75.0	64.7	65.0	66.5	66.3	65.7	66.6
Try marijuana once or twice	43.4	42.1	41.8	43.0	42.7	43.2	38.2	38.6	38.8	39.3	38.2	39.3	29.5	27.4	27.5	28.9	29.1	28.1	28.7	19.9	24.0	24.2	23.9	23.7	22.9	23.6	17.1	34.1	33.7	34.3	34.8	34.0	35.0
Smoke marijuana regularly	75.0	74.5	73.9	74.3	73.1	72.9	73.3	72.8	73.3	73.6	71.2	70.6	68.0	61.9	60.2	62.3	61.3	58.1	57.2	57.2	55.7	53.8	52.7	52.0	49.4	48.1	46.8	67.5	66.0	66.8	66.5	64.2	63.9
Drink one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day	39.1	38.8	38.0	38.4	38.7	40.7	31.3	32.4	32.4	32.5	32.5	35.6	32.3	27.8	29.4	29.3	30.4	30.6	32.7	33.1	30.0	29.6	29.9	31.2	31.2	33.5	25.4	32.3	32.8	32.7	33.4	33.5	36.0
5 or more drinks once or twice a weekend	52.9	53.0	53.6	54.0	53.5	54.2	49.2	49.8	51.1	50.8	50.9	53.6	57.2	43.7	43.6	45.5	47.0	47.0	48.7	54.6	41.8	40.5	42.7	43.0	43.6	45.2	46.3	47.4	47.1	48.8	49.3	49.2	51.1

FIGURE 2-10

Perceived Harmfulness of Using Cigarettes Arkansas (2005 thru 2010) Compared to National (2010)



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

FIGURE 2-11

Perceived Harmfulness of Using Marijuana Arkansas (2005 thru 2010) Compared to National (2010)

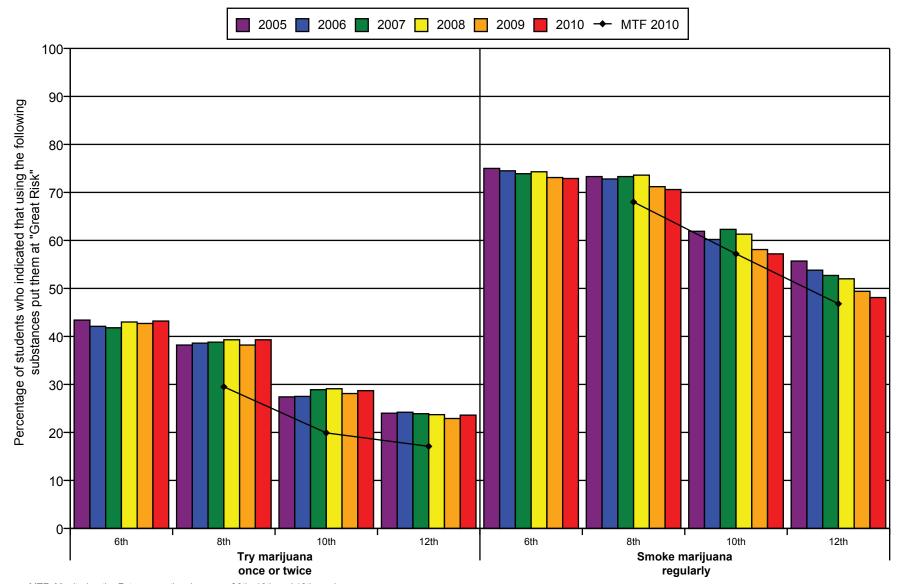
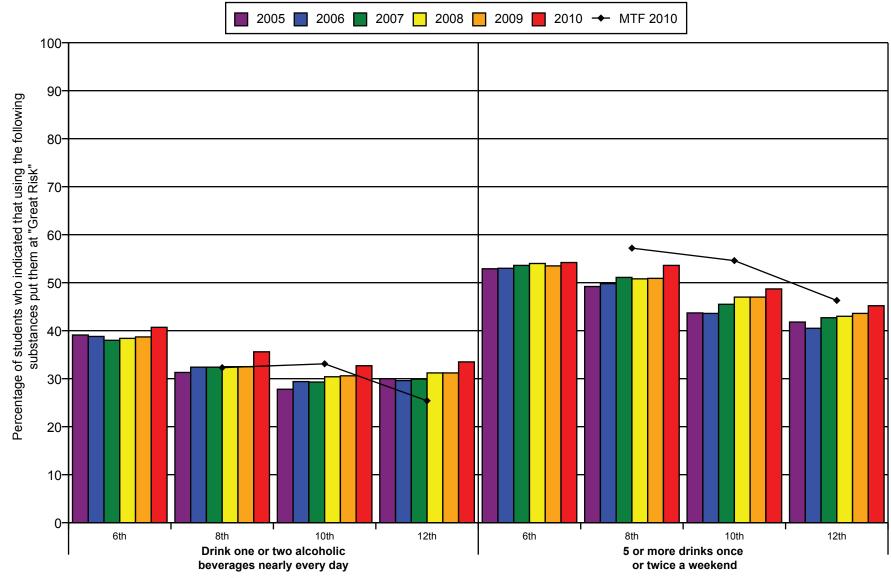


FIGURE 2-12

Perceived Harmfulness of Using Alcohol Arkansas (2005 thru 2010) Compared to National (2010)



2.5.6 Perceived Availability

Availability of ATODs has been linked to substance abuse and violence. On the survey questionnaire, a question asked if the participant wanted to get the substances listed in Table 2-19, "How easy would it be to get some." The response choices were, "Very Hard," "Sort of Hard," "Sort of Easy," and "Very Easy." Table 2-19 contains the percentage of youth who reported that it was "Sort of Easy" or "Very Easy" to get the substances. Figures 2-14 and 2-15 present much of the same information graphically.

The results reveal that, for all four substances reported, fewer Arkansas students found obtaining the substances was "sort of easy" or "very easy" in 2010 compared to 2009. (Note: For hard drugs, an average of estimates of availability for cocaine, LSD and amphetamines was calculated.)

In comparing Arkansas data with MTF data, fewer Arkansas youth in all grades perceive that each of the substance are "sort of easy" or "very easy" to get than students reporting in MTF survey. The good news is that this difference between Arkansas results and national results places Arkansas students at a substantial advantage.

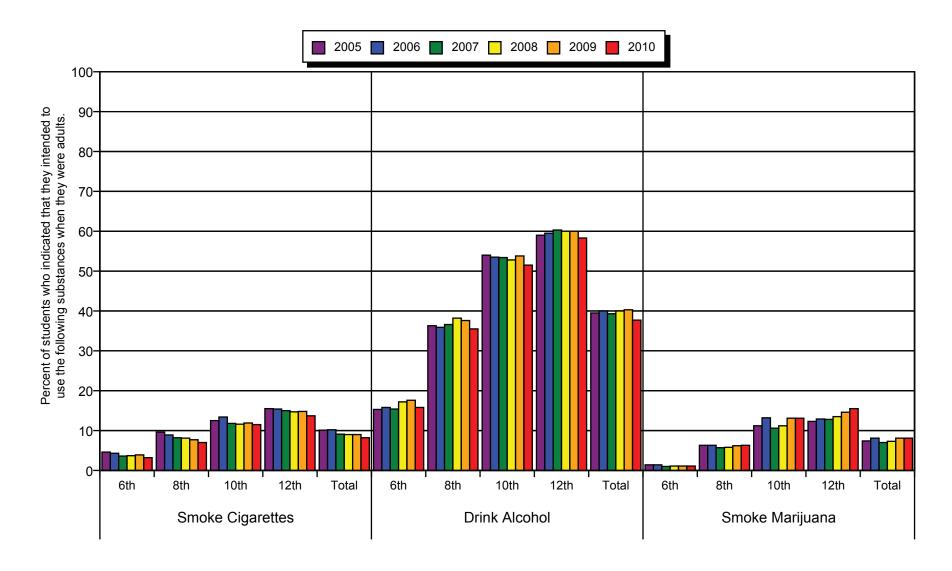
Across all years, perceived availability has generally declined. The most notable decline is seen in cigarette availability where 52.2% of all Arkansas students thought cigarettes were "sort of easy" or "very easy" to get in 2005 and, by 2010, only 42.2% reported the same.

TABLE 2-18

	Percentage of Youth with Intention to Use ATODs																																
Overthern			Gra	de 6			Grade 8							Grade 10						Grade 12							Total						
Question	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010			
Smoke Cigarettes	4.6	4.3	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.2	9.6	8.9	8.2	8.1	7.7	7.0	12.5	13.4	11.8	11.6	11.9	11.5	15.5	15.4	15.0	14.7	14.8	13.7	10.1	10.2	9.1	9.0	9.0	8.2			
Drink Alcohol	15.3	15.8	15.4	17.2	17.6	15.8	36.3	35.9	36.6	38.2	37.6	35.5	54.0	53.5	53.4	52.8	53.8	51.5	59.0	59.5	60.3	60.0	60.0	58.3	39.5	40.0	39.3	40.0	40.3	37.7			
Smoke Marijuana	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	6.3	6.3	5.7	5.8	6.2	6.3	11.2	13.2	10.6	11.2	13.1	13.1	12.3	12.9	12.8	13.5	14.6	15.5	7.4	8.1	7.0	7.3	8.1	8.1			
Other Illegal Substances	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.7	2.5	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	2.0	2.9	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.2	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0			

FIGURE 2-13

Intention to Use ATODs



2.5.7 Parental Characteristics and Substance Use

Research has shown that, like academic grades, a relationship exists between parent education and youth drug use, with lower levels of parent education corresponding with higher levels of youth drug use. In Arkansas, youth whose parents did not graduate from high school have a 9.2% higher 30-day usage rate of alcohol, 7.5% higher 30-day usage rate of cigarettes, 6.6% higher 30-day usage rate of marijuana, and 9.9% higher 30-day usage rate of any drug than youth whose parents were college or graduate school graduates. (Table 2-20 and Figure 2-16) Thus, higher educational levels of parents appear to be related to less substance use among all categories of drugs.

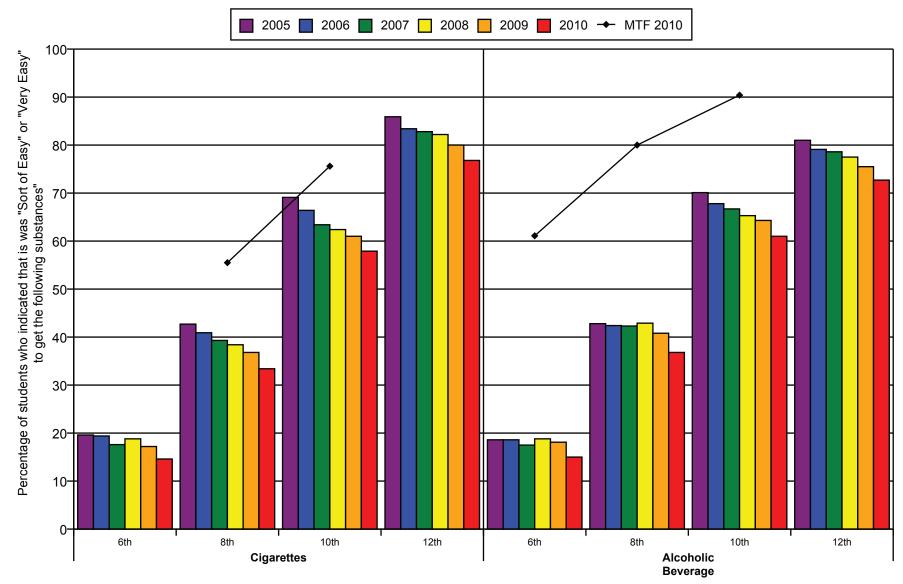
A second important parental characteristic is the parents' attitudes toward ATOD use. When parents have favorable attitudes toward drugs, they influence the attitudes and behavior of their children. For example, parental approval of young people's moderate drinking, even under parental supervision, increases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

TABLE 2-19

		Pe	rcen	tage	of Arl	kans	as an	d Mo	nitori	ng th	e Fu	ture F	Respon	dent	s Wh	o Per	ceive	the	Four	Substa	nces	as "S	Sort o	of Eas	sy" o	r "Vei	y Easy	" to (Get						
Question			Arka Grad				Arkansas Grade 8						MTF Grade 8	■ Arkaneae						MTF Grade Arkansas 10 Grade 12							MTF Grade 12	rade To				otal			
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010		
Cigarettes	19.6	19.4	17.6	18.8	17.2	14.6	42.7	40.9	39.3	38.4	36.8	33.4	55.5	69.1	66.4	63.4	62.4	61.0	57.9	75.6	85.9	83.4	82.8	82.2	80.0	76.8		52.2	51.2	48.0	47.9	46.2	42.2		
Alcoholic Beverage	18.6	18.6	17.5	18.8	18.1	15.0	42.8	42.4	42.3	42.9	40.8	36.8	61.1	70.1	67.8	66.7	65.3	64.3	61.0	80.0	81.0	79.1	78.6	77.5	75.5	72.7	90.4	51.2	50.9	48.8	48.9	47.5	43.3		
Marijuana	7.3	7.3	6.2	6.1	6.3	5.2	25.1	23.8	22.3	21.8	21.4	20.1	41.4	55.7	53.8	50.2	49.1	49.5	47.9	69.4	71.8	68.0	66.7	65.8	64.8	63.3	82.1	37.8	36.9	33.7	33.2	33.1	30.8		
Cocaine, LSD, or Amphetamines	4.9	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.1	12.0	11.9	11.0	10.3	9.4	7.8		26.5	26.9	22.6	21.4	19.9	18.1		36.6	35.2	31.6	29.3	27.9	24.9		18.9	19.0	16.1	15.2	14.3	12.2		

FIGURE 2-14A

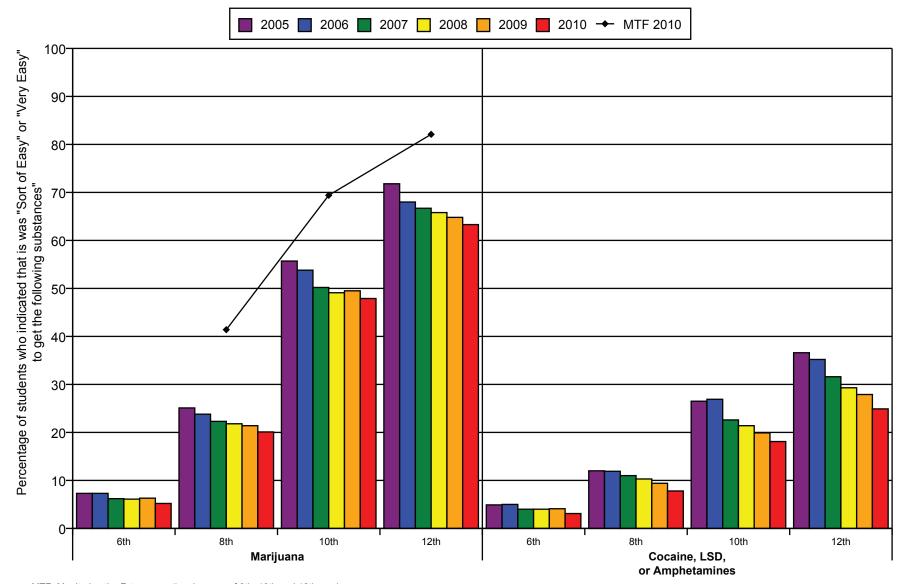
Perceived Availability of Cigarettes and Alcohol Arkansas (2005 thru 2010) Compared to National (2010)



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

FIGURE 2-14B

Perceived Availability of Marijuana and Other Drugs Arkansas (2005 thru 2010) Compared to National (2010)



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

Table 2-21 and Figure 2-17 illustrate how even a small amount of perceived parental acceptability is associated with increased substance use. In the APNA survey, students were asked how wrong their parents felt it was to use different ATODs. Relatively few students (10.2% lifetime, 3.8% 30-day) use marijuana when their parents think it is "Very Wrong" to use it. In contrast, when students believe that their parents agree with use somewhat (i.e., the parent only believes that it is "Wrong," not "Very Wrong"), use increases to 46.5% for lifetime use and 22.7% for 30-day use. Rates of use continue to increase as the perceived parental acceptability increases. These results make a strong argument for parents having solid and clear standards and rules for youth ATOD use.

TABLE 2-20

Percentage Using ATODs by Parents' Education (2010)											
		Parents' I	Education								
	Not Graduated High School	Graduated High School	Some College	Completed College or Graduate School							
Alcohol Lifetime	53.5	46.4	46.5	34.9							
Alcohol 30 Days	24.0	19.9	19.3	14.8							
Marijuana Lifetime	25.1	19.3	18.1	12.2							
Marijuana 30 Days	12.2	9.0	8.0	5.6							
Cigarettes Lifetime	38.3	32.8	29.8	19.9							
Cigarettes 30 Days	14.7	12.0	10.9	7.2							
Any Drug Lifetime	38.6	31.7	31.5	23.2							
Any Drug 30 Days	21.5	16.5	15.7	11.6							

2.5.8 Academic Performance and Substance Use

A strong correlation between substance use and academic performance was found in the 2010 APNA survey (Table 2-22 and Figure 2-18). Of the youth who reported getting better grades, fewer have tried ATODs and fewer are currently using ATODs than those who report poorer grades. Failing (earning grades of D or F) youth are two and a half times more likely to have used alcohol in the past 30 days, six times more likely to have used cigarettes in the past 30 days, about six times more likely to have used marijuana in the past 30 days, and three times more likely to have used any drug in the past 30 days than youths receiving grades of A.

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

TABLE 2-21

Use in Relation to Perceived Parental Acceptability of Marijuana Use (2010)										
How wrong do your parents	Has Used Marijuana									
feel it would be for you to smoke marijuana?	At Least Once in Lifetime	At Least Once in Past 30 Days								
Very Wrong	10.2	3.8								
Wrong	46.5	22.7								
A Little Bit Wrong	68.0	42.2								
Not Wrong At All	69.5	52.6								

FIGURE 2-15

Percentage Using ATODs by Parents' Education (2010)

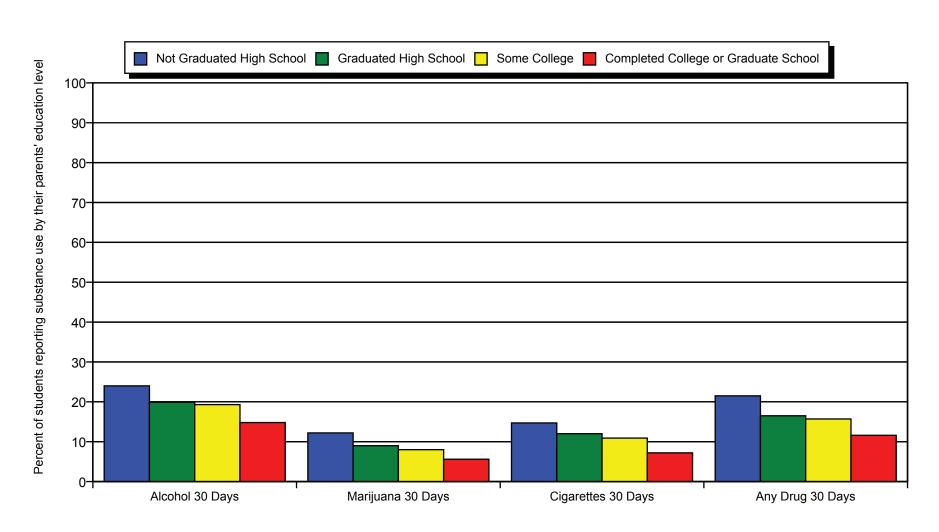
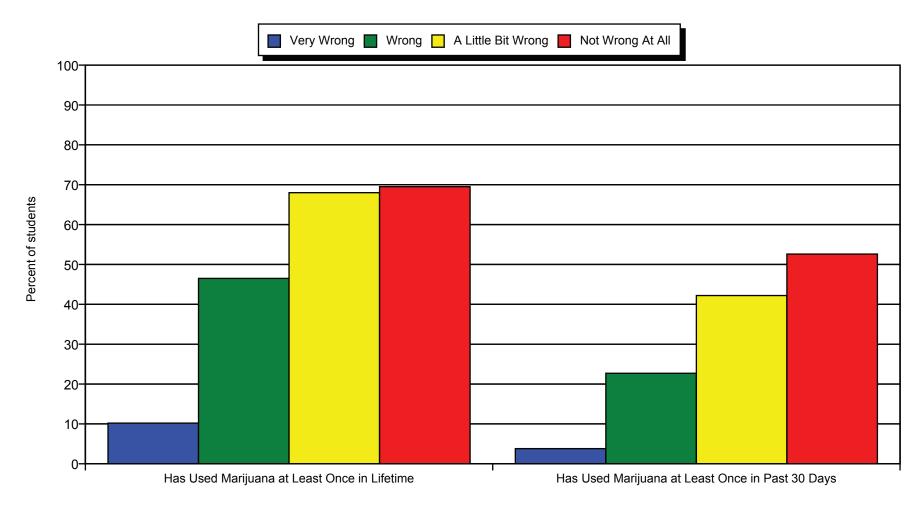


FIGURE 2-16

Marijuana Use in Relation to Perceived Parental Acceptability (2010)

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



2.5.9 Depressive Symptoms and Substance Use

The substance use rate of youth who reported depressive symptoms is much greater than those who have a more positive outlook on life. The four items to assess depressive symptoms on the survey questionnaire were: 1) Sometimes I think that life is not worth it; 2) At times I think I am no good at all; 3) All in all, I am inclined to think that I am a failure; and 4) In the past year, have you felt depressed or sad MOST days, even if you felt OK sometimes? The questions were scored on a scale of 1 to 4 (NO!, no, yes, YES!). The survey respondents were divided into three groups. Those who scored a mean

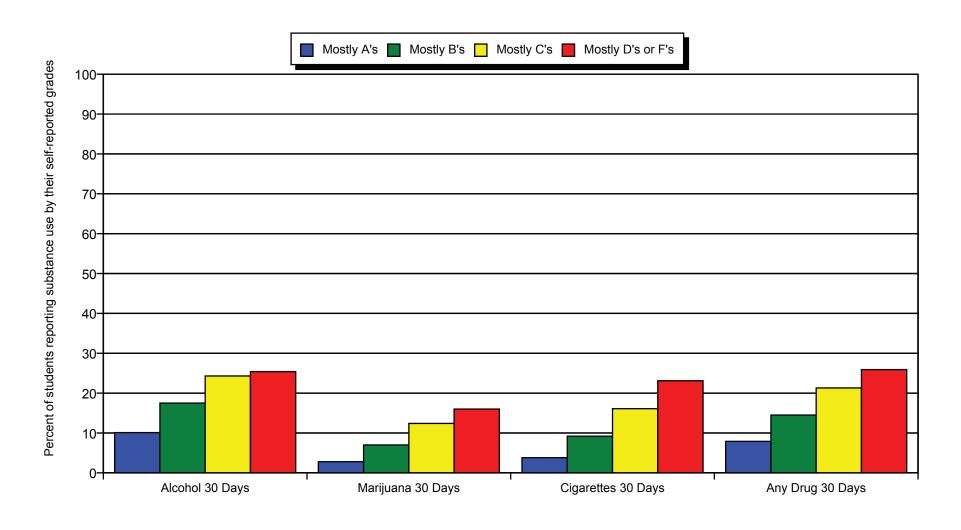
of greater than 3.75 were categorized as depressed. These youth marked "YES!" to all four items or marked "yes" to one item and "YES!" to three. Those who marked "NO!" to all four items were categorized as optimistic; a middle category was assigned to all remaining respondents. According to this methodology, the APNA survey categorized 3,702 (4.0%) youth as depressed, 15,077 (18%) youth as optimistic and 66,348 (78%) youth in the middle category. (Table 2-23)

TABLE 2-22

	Percentage Using ATODs by Academic Performance (2010)													
Down Hand		Academic F	Performance											
Drugs Used	Mostly A's	Mostly B's	Mostly C's	Mostly D's or F's										
Alcohol Lifetime	28.4	42.3	51.2	51.6										
Alcohol 30 Days	10.1	17.5	24.3	25.4										
Marijuana Lifetime	7.3	15.7	25.2	30.8										
Marijuana 30 Days	2.8	7.0	12.4	16.0										
Cigarettes Lifetime	13.7	27.5	39.3	46.9										
Cigarettes 30 Days	3.8	9.2	16.1	23.1										
Any Drug Lifetime	17.8	28.5	37.9	42.6										
Any Drug 30 Days	7.9	14.5	21.3	25.9										

FIGURE 2-17

Percentage Using ATODs by Academic Performance (2010)



A strong link exists between youth who reported depressive symptoms and ATOD use. When compared to the optimistic group, the depressed youth were more than two times as likely to use alcohol in the past 30 days (30.7% vs. 11.4%), four times as likely to use cigarettes in the past 30 days (23.7% vs. 5.1%), more than three times as likely to use marijuana in the past 30 days (14.7% vs. 4.6%), and nearly five times as likely to have used any drug in the past 30 days (34.9% vs. 7.1%).

The ATOD use rates of the youth in the middle group, comprising most youth, were closer to the rates of the optimistic group than they were to the depressed. For example, for past 30-day alcohol use, the prevalence rates were 11.4%, 16.5% and 30.7% for the optimistic, middle, and depressed groups, respectively. In short, individuals with a positive outlook on life (even with some depressive symptoms) tend to use fewer substances than students with a high level of depressive symptoms.

TABLE 2-23

	Percentage Using ATODs and Lev	el of Depressive Symptoms (2010)	
		Level of Depressive Symptoms	
	Optimistic	Middle	Depressed
Number of Youth	15,077	66,348	3,702
Alcohol Lifetime	26.9	40.4	63.0
Alcohol 30 Days	11.4	16.5	30.7
Marijuana Lifetime	9.9	15.2	30.1
Marijuana 30 Days	4.6	6.9	14.7
Cigarettes Lifetime	15.2	26.3	52.3
Cigarettes 30 Days	5.1	9.2	23.7
Any Drug Lifetime	15.0	27.9	55.9
Any Drug 30 Days	7.1	14.2	34.9

Percentage Using ATODs and Level of Depressive Symptoms (2010)

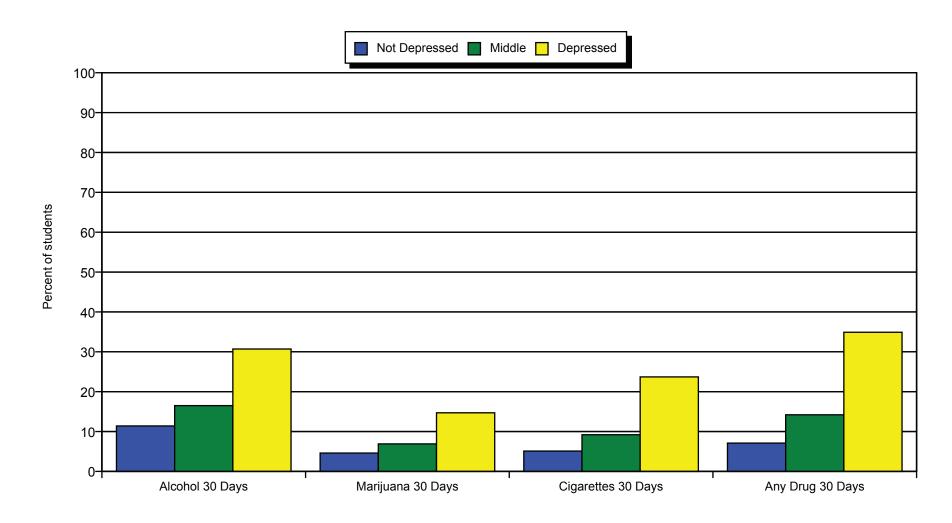


FIGURE 2-18

Section 3. Behavioral Outcomes Other Than Substance Use

3.1 Introduction to the Measurement of Antisocial Behavior

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

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

Table 3-1 summarizes the prevalence of the antisocial behavior variables measured for the past year. Tables 3-2 and 3-3 provide a breakdown of male/female responses to these questions. Figures 3-1 and 3-2 graphically present the same information.

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

TABLE 3-1

	Per	centa	ige of	APN	A Re	spon	dents	(Gra	des 6	, 8, 10), and	12 c	ombi	ned) v	who E	ngaç	ged in	Anti	Socia	l Beh	avior	in th	e Pas	st Yea	ır					
Antisocial Behavior			Gra	de 6					Gra	de 8					Grac	le 10					Grad	de 12					То	tal		\Box
Antisocial Benavior	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Taken a handgun to school	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.7	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
Carried a handgun	4.6	4.7	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.7	5.1	6.0	5.3	5.7	5.2	4.3	6.1	7.0	6.0	6.4	6.3	5.3	5.6	6.8	5.7	6.3	6.1	5.1	5.3	6.1	5.1	5.6	5.3	4.5
Sold illegal drugs	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	2.8	3.2	2.6	2.1	2.0	2.1	6.7	7.9	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.0	8.7	10.0	8.7	8.6	8.4	8.0	4.3	5.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.6
Stolen a vehicle	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	2.7	3.5	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.0	3.8	4.5	3.4	3.5	3.1	2.8	2.3	3.3	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.7	2.6	3.2	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.9
Attacked someone to harm	13.2	12.8	13.1	13.5	13.9	11.9	17.8	17.9	18.1	18.6	18.4	15.9	18.4	19.2	18.0	18.3	18.8	16.5	15.9	16.2	14.6	14.5	15.2	13.1	16.3	16.5	16.0	16.3	16.6	14.3
Drunk or high at school	2.4	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.7	8.9	9.3	8.3	8.2	7.8	6.8	16.7	18.1	15.0	15.0	16.2	14.1	19.5	20.8	18.7	18.2	18.5	17.1	11.1	12.2	10.1	10.0	10.3	8.9
Suspended from school	10.3	9.9	11.1	10.5	11.2	10.9	15.5	15.9	16.6	16.6	16.3	15.5	14.3	14.9	14.8	15.1	15.2	14.7	10.0	11.4	10.6	10.6	10.9	10.3	12.7	13.1	13.4	13.3	13.6	13.0
Been arrested	2.2	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.0	5.7	6.2	5.7	5.7	5.0	4.5	7.4	8.9	7.4	8.2	7.4	6.9	7.5	8.2	7.1	7.2	7.1	6.2	5.5	6.3	5.4	5.5	5.2	4.6
Have you ever belonged to a gang?	8.4	8.2	6.8	6.7	6.2	5.5	9.7	10.5	9.5	9.8	8.4	7.7	8.6	10.0	8.8	9.0	8.5	7.9	5.9	7.0	6.4	6.8	7.0	6.6	8.3	9.0	7.9	8.1	7.5	6.9

TABLE 3-2

					Perc	enta	ge of	Male	s wh	o En	gage	d in A	ntiSc	cial	Beha	vior i	n the	Past	Year											
Autional Debasion			Gra	de 6					Gra	de 8					Grad	le 10					Grad	le 12					То	tal		
Antisocial Behavior	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Taken a handgun to school	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.4	1.9	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.0	2.8	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.6	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.4	2.0	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2
Carried a handgun	7.8	7.9	7.0	7.1	6.9	6.4	8.9	10.1	8.8	9.4	8.7	7.4	11.2	11.8	10.6	11.3	11.0	9.5	10.8	12.0	10.5	11.4	11.0	9.5	9.5	10.3	9.0	9.6	9.2	7.9
Sold illegal drugs	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	3.8	4.5	3.7	3.0	2.7	2.8	9.2	11.0	8.6	9.5	9.4	8.7	12.8	14.5	12.6	12.3	12.1	12.0	6.0	7.3	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.1
Stolen a vehicle	2.3	2.3	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.6	3.5	4.3	3.5	2.7	2.4	2.4	4.9	6.1	4.4	4.8	3.9	3.6	3.5	4.9	3.2	3.0	3.2	2.6	3.5	4.4	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.5
Attacked someone to harm	18.6	17.9	18.2	18.6	18.3	15.3	22.3	22.6	21.9	22.3	20.9	18.1	22.7	23.9	21.4	22.4	21.8	19.3	20.4	20.8	18.5	17.8	19.3	16.4	21.0	21.3	20.1	20.4	20.1	17.3
Drunk or high at school	3.0	3.1	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.0	8.7	9.4	8.2	7.9	7.3	6.4	18.2	20.2	15.7	15.9	17.6	15.6	23.8	26.4	23.1	22.3	22.5	21.0	12.2	14.0	11.0	10.9	11.2	9.8
Suspended from school	15.5	14.7	16.2	14.8	15.9	15.1	20.5	21.0	21.4	21.1	21.1	19.7	18.2	19.0	18.5	19.1	18.9	18.4	13.0	14.7	13.2	13.5	14.3	13.6	17.1	17.5	17.7	17.3	17.8	16.9
Been arrested	3.4	3.5	3.4	2.9	3.1	2.9	7.6	8.5	7.8	7.5	6.3	5.8	9.5	12.2	9.6	11.3	9.6	8.9	10.3	11.9	10.1	9.6	9.8	8.8	7.4	8.8	7.4	7.4	6.8	6.2
Have you ever belonged to a gang?	10.6	10.3	9.0	8.9	8.2	7.2	12.1	14.1	12.3	12.7	10.7	9.9	12.8	14.2	12.5	12.8	11.8	11.2	9.3	11.1	10.1	10.5	10.9	10.2	11.3	12.5	11.0	11.2	10.3	9.4

TABLE 3-3

					Perce	ntag	e of I	ema	les w	ho Er	ngag	ed in	Antis	Socia	l Beh	avior	in th	e Pas	st Yea	ar										
Autional Debasion			Gra	de 6					Gra	de 8					Grad	le 10					Grad	le 12					То	tal		
Antisocial Behavior	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Taken a handgun to school	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Carried a handgun	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.6	2.2	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.3	1.6	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.4	1.2	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.5	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.3
Sold illegal drugs	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.3	4.4	4.8	4.4	3.9	4.0	3.5	5.2	5.8	5.4	5.2	5.2	4.4	2.7	3.1	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.1
Stolen a vehicle	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	2.1	2.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6	2.9	3.0	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.3
Attacked someone to harm	8.0	7.9	8.2	8.4	9.5	8.5	13.5	13.3	14.5	14.9	15.9	13.8	14.5	14.7	14.9	14.6	16.1	13.9	11.9	11.8	11.2	11.6	11.7	10.1	11.9	11.9	12.2	12.3	13.3	11.6
Drunk or high at school	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.4	9.0	9.1	8.3	8.5	8.1	7.0	15.4	16.0	14.4	14.1	14.8	12.6	15.7	15.7	14.9	14.4	15.1	13.6	10.0	10.4	9.4	9.1	9.5	8.0
Suspended from school	5.2	5.0	6.1	6.2	6.5	6.6	10.7	10.9	11.9	12.0	11.7	11.4	10.8	10.6	11.4	11.4	11.7	11.2	7.4	8.2	8.2	7.9	8.0	7.5	8.6	8.7	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.2
Been arrested	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.1	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.6	5.0	4.7	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.1
Have you ever belonged to a gang?	6.2	6.2	4.5	4.5	4.1	3.8	7.6	7.0	6.6	6.8	6.1	5.5	4.8	5.9	5.5	5.6	5.5	4.7	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.4	5.6	5.7	5.1	5.2	4.9	4.4



Antisocial Behaviors Male, Female and State

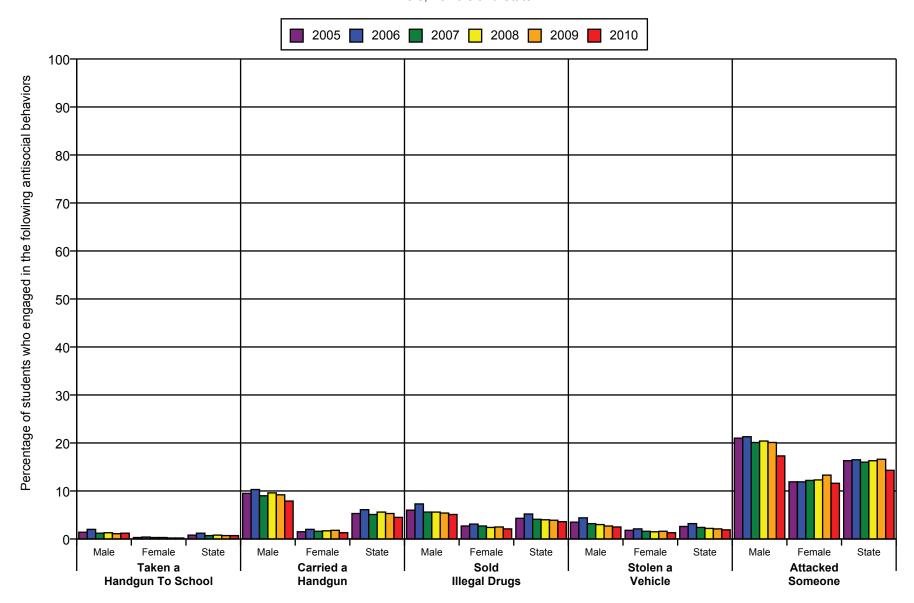
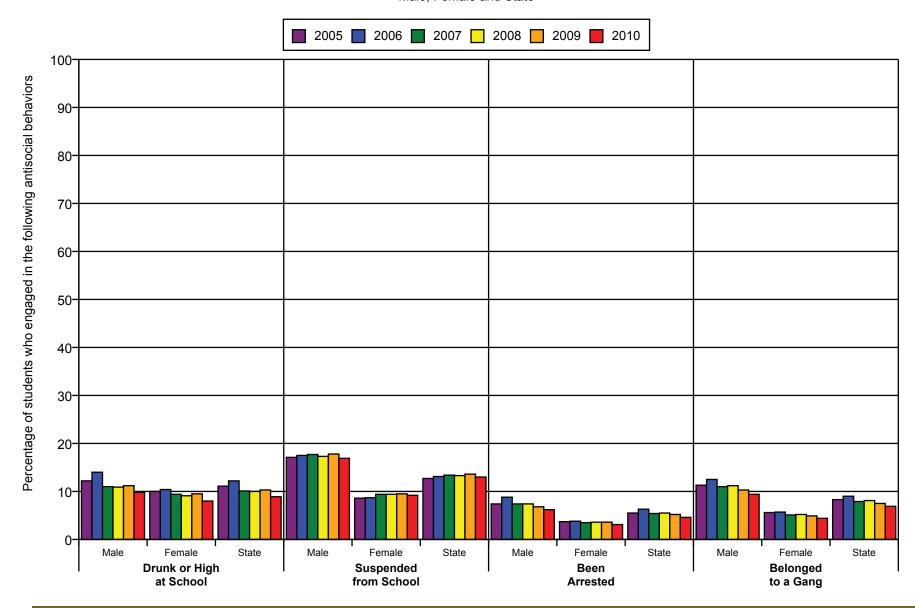


FIGURE 3-2

Antisocial Behaviors Male, Female and State



3.2 Antisocial Behavior During the Past Year

3.2.1 School Suspension

Students were asked whether they had been suspended from school in the past year. Overall, 13.0% of students reported that they had been suspended from school. Students in 8th and 10th grades were most likely to report suspension. There has been relatively little variation in this behavior over several years, and 2010 results are slightly lower than 2009 results (Table 3-1).

3.2.2 Carrying a Handgun/Taking a Handgun to School

The issue of youth carrying handguns is a serious concern for communities, schools, and families. The APNA survey has two questions about antisocial behaviors related to handguns as shown in Table 3-1. Most of the responses show a low percentage of students who carry handguns or take them to school. For example, 0.7% of the youth surveyed reported taking a handgun to school in the past 12 months, and 4.5% of youth surveyed reported carrying a handgun in the past 12 months. The results from these two questions must be interpreted differently. Taking a handgun to school is, under any circumstances, an extremely deviant event. The extremely low percentage of youth reporting this behavior is encouraging. In fact, with the overall prevalence measurement this low, this is well below the range of the survey to reliably detect the true prevalence.

On the other hand, carrying a handgun is not necessarily a deviant act. Under proper supervision, the use of a handgun by a 6th through 12th grade student is not of concern. The larger percentage of students reporting this event is also within normal bounds and not of immediate concern.

Both of these survey questions also show grade-related effects. When looking at the results by grade, 10th and 12th graders reported the highest rate of taking a handgun to school in the past year (0.9% and 1.0%, respectively) and carrying a handgun in the past year (5.3% and 5.1%, respectively). Again, however, the very low percentage values for taking a handgun to school indicate that the behavior is infrequent enough that it is very difficult for the survey to reliably estimate the true prevalence. Eighth graders reported taking a gun to school and carrying a hand gun in the past year at the rates of .7% and 4.3%, respectively.

Fluctuations of rates across the 2005-2010 time span have been small, with the prevalence rates remarkably stable. Variations from year-to-year by 1% or less are not statistically meaningful.

3.2.3 Selling Illegal Drugs

Students were asked about whether they had sold illegal drugs, by answering the question "How many times in the past year (12 months) have you sold illegal drugs?" Overall, 3.6% of Arkansas students reported that they had sold illegal drugs in the past year. As is typical, the percentage reporting that they had sold drugs increased with grade level, from 0.3% in the 6th grade to 8.0% in the 12th grade. These results are very similar to both 2009 results and for the findings since 2005.

3.2.4 Vehicle Theft

Students were asked about whether they had stolen a vehicle, by answering the question "How many times in the past year (12 months) have you stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?" Overall, very few students, 1.9%, reported that they had stolen a vehicle in the past year. There is only a slight rise in the prevalence of this behavior with age and, in fact, the percentage of 12th graders reporting this behavior (1.7%) is lower than the 10th grade (2.8%). These results are essentially unchanged since 2009, and have not fluctuated much since 2005.

3.2.5 Arrest

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

Across all the surveyed grade levels, a total of 4.6% of Arkansas students reported that they were arrested in the past year. Arrest prevalence peaked in

the 10th grade, with 6.9% of students. Twelfth graders had the second highest level, at 6.2%, followed by 8th graders (4.5%) and 6th graders (2.0%). These figures parallel 2009 findings. As with the other antisocial behaviors, the prevalence rates have been very stable since 2005.

3.2.6 Attacking Someone With the Intention of Seriously Hurting Them

A review of the 2010 data reveals that 14.3% of the youth in Arkansas have attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them in the past 12 months. This is the lowest prevalence rate since 2005. And, 2010 findings are lower than the 2009 findings for each grade level.

When looking at the results by grade, it appears that 8th and 10th graders have the most problems with violent behavior and attitudes. This is typical of adolescent populations. Tenth graders reported the highest rates of attacking someone in the past 12 months (16.5%), followed by 8th graders (15.9%).

3.2.7 Gang Involvement

Overall, 6.9% of Arkansas students reported that they belonged to a gang sometime in their lifetime. Students' understanding of this question varies depending on their definition of a gang, but it is the ongoing trend data that make this question useful. The 6.9% prevalence rate compares to a 7.5% prevalence in 2009, and an 8.3% prevalence in 2005. (Table 3-1.)

There is not much variation in the prevalence rate by grade level for this question. The rates for 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students were 5.5%, 7.7%, 7.9% and 6.6%, respectively. A small decrease was reported for each grade level between 2009 and 2010.

While the increase in gang involvement from 2007 to 2008 may have signaled a trend worth watching, the 2010 data bring prevalence rates to the lowest rate across the years for grade 6, 8 and 10. Notably, the rates for 12th graders have dropped to below 2008 rates.

3.3 Age of Initiation of Antisocial Behavior

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

3.3.1 School Suspension

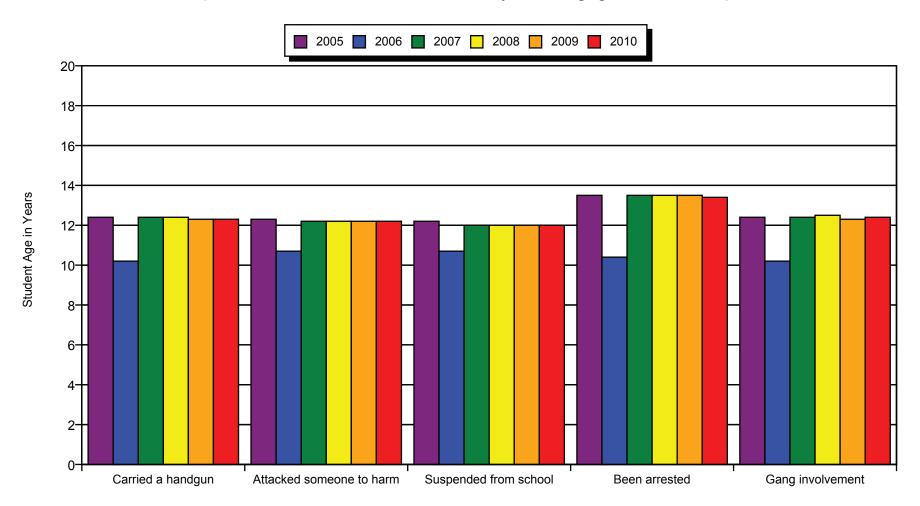
The average age for first being suspended from school was 12.0. The 2010 results are identical to 2007 thru 2009 results.

TABLE 3-4

	Age of Ini	tiation of AntiS	ocial Behavior			
Antisocial Behavior			verage Age of First Students Who Rep			
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Carried a handgun	12.4	10.2	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.3
Attacked someone to harm	12.3	10.7	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2
Suspended from school	12.2	10.7	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
Been arrested	13.5	10.4	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.4
Gang involvement	12.4	10.2	12.4	12.5	12.3	12.4

FIGURE 3-3

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



3.3.2 Arrest

The average age for arrest for Arkansas students was 13.4, and is similar to results from 2007 thru 2009.

3.3.3 Carrying a Handgun

The average age that Arkansas students started carrying a handgun was 12.3 years. This value is similar to previous years, except 2006.

3.3.4 Attacking Someone with the Intent of Seriously Hurting Them

The average age for Arkansas students attacking someone with the intent of seriously hurting them was 12.2 years; this finding has not changed since 2007.

3.3.5 Age of Initiation for Gang Involvement

The 2010 results showed slight variation for this indicator, with its range of 12.4 in 2010 to 12.3 in 2009, 12.5 in 2008, and 12.4 in 2007.

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

4.1 The Risk and Protective Factor Model

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

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

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

Using the risk and protective factor model, Hawkins, Catalano and their colleagues developed an approach that communities can use to reduce youth problem behaviors. An overview of the risk factors and protective factors that have been shown to be related to youth problem behaviors and their link to the APNA survey can be found at http://www.arkansas.gov/dhs/dmhs/adap_survey.html.

This section of the report is organized according to these four domains: community, family, school, and peer/individual. For each domain, the definition of each risk or protective factor is presented, followed by risk and protective factor results for Arkansas students by grade. Risk and protective factor charts are also provided to illustrate Arkansas risk and protection in relation to students from a seven state sample in the United States.

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

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

Cut Points

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

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

The cut points that were determined have remained stable over more than a decade and are used to produce the profiles for future surveys. Since the cut points are stable, the percentage of youth above the cut point on a scale (at-risk) can be consistently measured and used to evaluate the progress of prevention programs over time. For example, if the percentage of youth at-risk for family conflict prior to implementing a community-wide family/parenting program was 60% and then decreased to 50% one year after the program was implemented, the program would be viewed as helping to reduce family conflict.

Dashed Line

Levels of risk and protection in your community also can be compared to a national sample. The dashed line on each risk and protective factor chart represents the percentage of youth at-risk or with protection for the seven-state sample of 200,000 students upon which the cut points were established. The seven states included in the norm group were: Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Oregon, Utah, and Washington. All the states have a mix of urban and rural students.

4.1.1 Community Domain Risk and Protective Factors

TABLE 4-1

			roble havid		
Youth at Risk	Substance Abuse	Delinquency	Teen Pregnancy	School Dropout	Violence
Community					
Availability of drugs	✓				✓
Availability of firearms		✓			✓
Community laws and norms favorable toward drug use, firearms and crime	✓	✓			✓
Media portrayals of violence					✓
Transitions and mobility	✓	✓		✓	
Low neighborhood attachment and community disorganization	✓	✓			✓
Extreme economic and social deprivation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Community domain risk and protective factors focus on the public environment in which the adolescent is living. When looking at the community domain, it is important to consider other factors beyond simply how members of a community interact with the youth of the community. Youth benefit from living in an area where neighbors and community members show concern for

them, offer them support, and give encouragement and praise. Youth benefit from living in a community that functions in a socially healthy manner. What is the community like? Are drugs and guns readily available? Is there an active presence of law enforcement officers in the community? Is the community lacking in economic resources? Do community members, businesses, or police turn a blind eye toward drug use and antisocial behaviors, or condone such behaviors? Is there a sense of community disorganization or do members of the community work together toward common goals?

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

Definitions of all community domain risk factors, as well as scale scores for the community domain are provided on the next pages. Table 4-1 shows the links between the community risk factors and the five problem behaviors. The check marks indicate where at least two well-designed, published research studies have shown a link between the risk factor and the problem behavior.

COMMUNITY DOMAIN RISK FACTORS

Availability of Drugs. As drugs become more available in a community, there is a higher risk that young people will abuse drugs in that community. Perceived availability of drugs is also associated with increased risk of ATOD use. For example, in schools where youth just think drugs are more available, a higher rate of drug use occurs.

Availability of Firearms. Firearm availability is directly linked to the probability of serious assault, suicide, and homicide. If a gun is present in the

home, it is much more likely to be used against a relative or friend than an intruder or stranger. Also, when a firearm is used in a crime or assault instead of another weapon or no weapon, the outcome is much more likely to be fatal. Most studies show a positive relationship between the presence of firearms and the probability of violent crime. Given the lethality of firearms, and the increased likelihood of conflict escalating into homicide when guns are present, firearm availability is included as a risk factor.

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

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

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

Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization. Higher rates of drug problems, juvenile delinquency and violence occur

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

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

Extreme Economic Deprivation. Children who live in neighborhoods characterized by extreme poverty are more likely to develop problems with delinquency, violence, teen pregnancy, and school dropout. Children who live in these areas are also more likely to have problems with drugs later on. Please note that a scale has not been developed for this risk factor, and the APNA survey does not gather results for this risk factor.

Media Portrayals of Violence. The role of media violence on the behavior of viewers, especially young viewers, has been debated for more than three decades. Research over that time period has shown a clear correlation between media portrayal of violence and the development of aggressive and violent behavior. Exposure to violence in the media appears to have an impact on children in several ways: 1) children learn violent behavior from watching actors model that behavior; 2) they learn violent problem-solving strategies;

and 3) media portrayals of violence appear to alter children's attitudes and sensitivity to violence. Please note that a scale has not been developed for this risk factor, and the APNA survey does not gather results for this risk factor.

COMMUNITY DOMAIN PROTECTIVE FACTORS

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

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

TABLE 4-2

				Com	muni	ty Do	main	Risk	and l	Prote	ctive	Facto	or Sco	ores										
			Gra	de 6					Gra	de 8					Grad	le 10					Grad	le 12		
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
RISK FACTORS																								
Low Neighborhood Attachment	43.8	44.3	44.3	44.1	44.7	42.5	35.8	33.9	36.2	35.3	35.5	35.4	41.6	40.5	41.6	41.5	42.5	41.7	43.0	42.7	45.3	44.2	44.9	44.4
Community Disorganization	38.5	39.4	37.2	37.2	38.4	34.7	34.3	32.7	32.8	33.9	34.5	32.2	47.5	46.9	45.2	45.1	46.6	45.0	44.6	44.6	43.3	42.7	45.5	43.3
Transitions and Mobility	49.9	40.0	52.6	52.1	51.1	50.0	53.1	53.4	56.6	55.5	53.1	53.8	58.5	58.1	60.5	61.1	59.9	60.2	47.5	49.5	49.6	50.4	51.1	52.5
Laws & Norms Favor Drug Use	42.7	63.4	41.0	40.1	39.2	35.7	37.0	25.9	34.9	33.5	33.7	31.0	44.8	18.3	40.9	40.1	41.3	38.1	36.5	9.8	33.6	33.8	33.7	31.6
Perceived Availability of Drugs	24.6	24.4	22.4	23.7	22.7	18.9	30.1	29.0	27.6	26.9	25.7	22.9	45.1	42.9	38.9	37.5	36.3	33.9	51.2	48.9	45.8	44.3	42.5	40.1
Perceived Availability of Handguns	27.2	28.2	25.7	26.0	24.6	23.5	40.8	37.2	39.3	39.4	37.3	35.6	35.9	33.1	33.1	31.8	31.7	30.5	41.5	38.8	38.7	39.1	36.6	35.8
PROTECTIVE FACTORS																								
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	48.4	54.7	44.7	43.6	42.8	45.4	52.9	69.6	50.5	50.8	49.7	51.8	49.9	71.2	48.4	49.2	47.7	49.3	48.8	73.4	48.4	48.8	47.7	48.9
Community Reward for Prosocial Involvement	53.8	53.1	51.7	51.8	49.9	49.6	45.2	42.2	43.3	43.8	43.0	42.3	51.2	47.5	49.3	49.8	49.0	48.0	52.1	48.3	48.4	49.1	47.7	47.1

FIGURE 4-1

Risk Factors: Community Domain (2010)

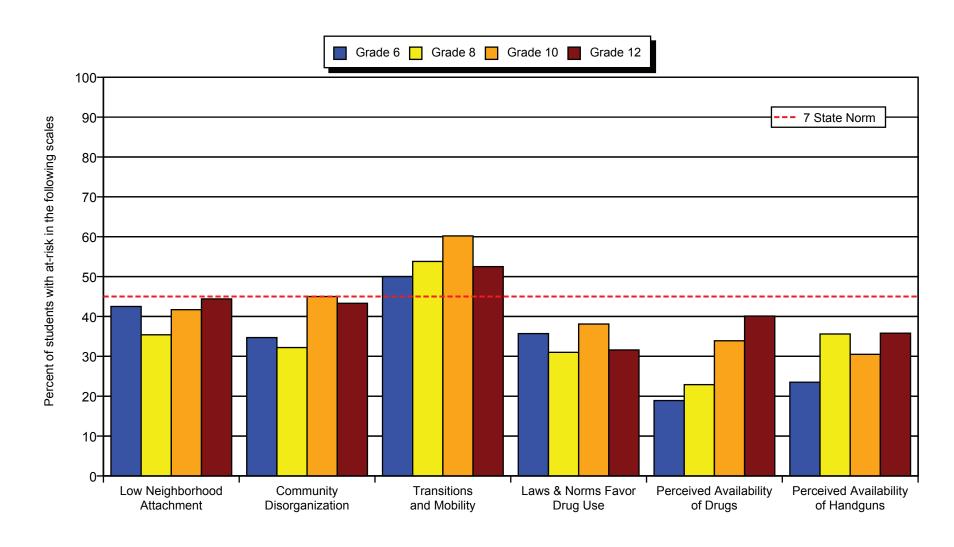
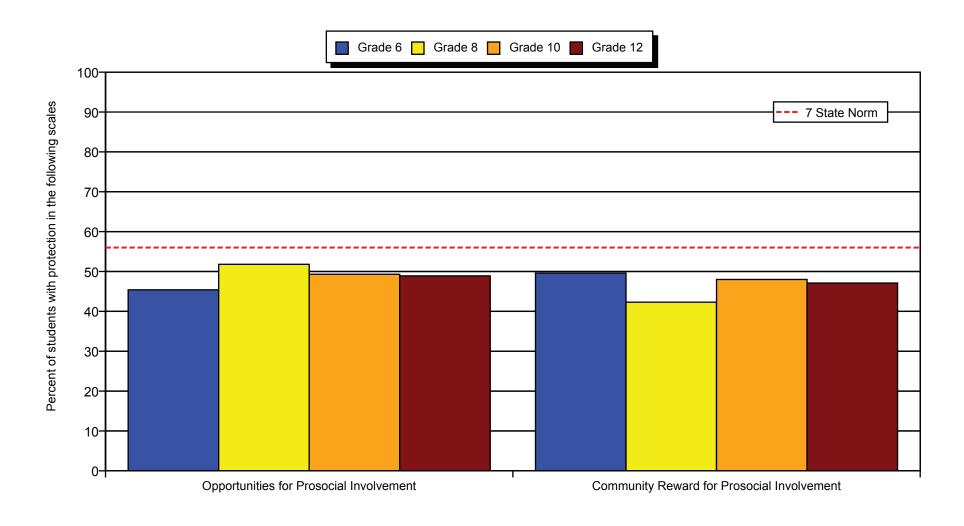


FIGURE 4-2

Protective Factors: Community Domain (2010)



4.1.2 Family Domain Risk and Protective Factors

TABLE 4-3

		Proble	m Beh	aviors	
Youth at Risk	Substance Abuse	Delinquency	Teen Pregnancy	School Dropout	Violence
Family					
Family History of the Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Family Management Problems	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Family Conflict	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Favorable Parental Attitudes and Involvements In the Problem Behavior	✓	✓			✓

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

Definitions of all family domain risk factors, as well as scores for the family domain are provided on the following pages. Table 4-3 shows the links between the family risk factors and the five problem behaviors. The check marks indicate where at least two well-designed, peer-reviewed research studies have shown an association between the risk factor and the problem behavior.

FAMILY DOMAIN RISK FACTORS

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

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

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

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

Family Domain Protective Factors

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

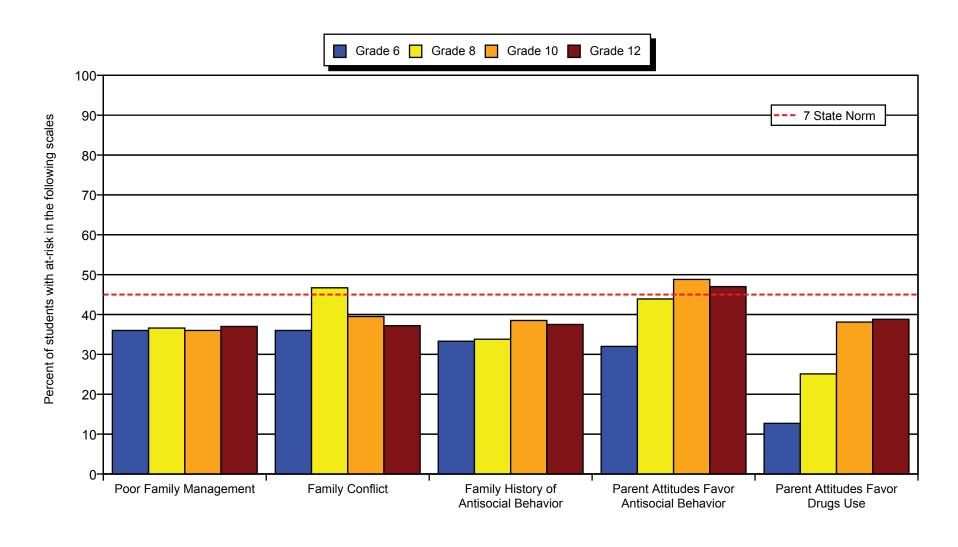
Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement and Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement. Family opportunities for prosocial involvement refer to the opportunities for positive, rewarding interactions between children and their families. The specifics of the opportunities can vary

TABLE 4-4

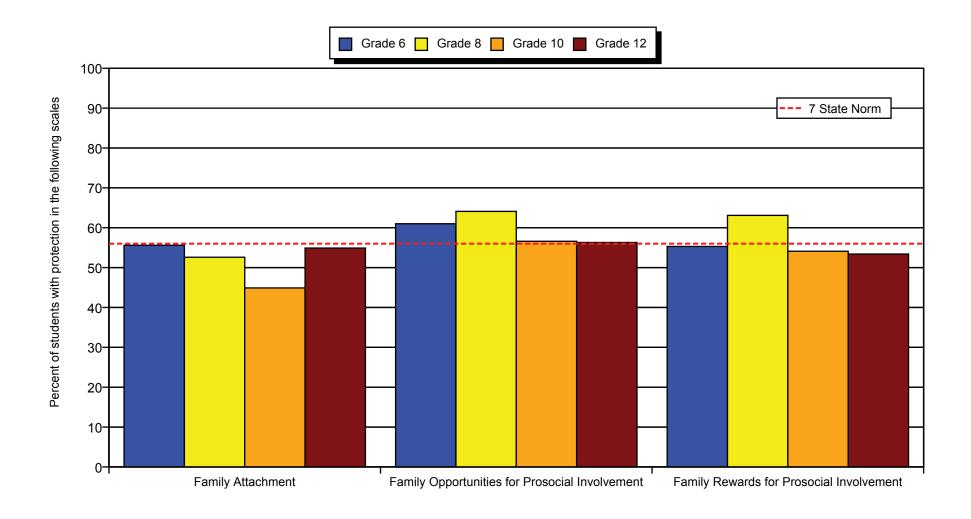
				F	amily	Dom	ain R	isk ar	nd Pro	tectiv	e Fac	ctor S	cores	6										
			Grad	de 6					Gra	de 8					Grad	e 10					Grad	de 12		
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
RISK FACTORS																								
Poor Family Management	35.4	31.2	35.9	37.8	38.2	36.0	37.5	33.0	38.2	40.3	39.7	36.6	38.8	35.7	37.5	38.1	38.1	36.0	39.7	37.0	39.6	41.0	39.7	37.0
Family Conflict	39.9	33.1	36.2	39.2	40.5	36.0	51.0	42.4	47.6	49.5	49.1	46.7	41.9	37.3	39.4	39.3	40.8	39.5	38.4	34.7	35.4	36.7	38.6	37.2
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	39.2	33.0	34.9	35.8	35.3	33.3	41.3	34.4	37.1	37.1	35.4	33.8	44.0	39.6	40.8	40.4	40.4	38.5	40.7	36.2	37.7	37.9	39.1	37.5
Parent Attitudes Favor Antisocial Behavior	33.7	13.1	32.7	33.1	33.3	32.0	44.8	24.6	45.3	45.2	45.8	43.9	49.7	39.7	50.1	50.1	50.5	48.8	46.6	50.3	48.4	49.3	48.0	47.0
Parent Attitudes Favor Drugs Use	15.1	29.6	13.3	13.6	14.5	12.7	28.6	40.1	27.0	27.0	27.0	25.1	43.2	47.8	41.7	41.1	41.5	38.1	42.0	28.4	41.4	41.0	40.6	38.8
PROTECTIVE FACTORS																								
Family Attachment	56.5	45.3	57.0	57.6	54.4	55.6	52.5	45.1	52.6	53.3	52.2	52.6	43.9	40.0	45.3	45.7	44.0	44.9	56.7	51.0	56.2	55.7	54.6	54.9
Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	62.9	49.5	62.1	61.8	59.2	61.0	63.6	54.2	63.9	62.9	62.4	64.1	55.2	49.1	55.1	55.7	54.5	56.6	56.5	50.5	55.6	55.1	54.1	56.3
Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	56.0	43.1	55.8	56.3	53.5	55.3	64.6	53.7	64.2	63.8	63.4	63.1	55.5	48.0	54.7	55.2	54.1	54.1	55.1	48.6	54.4	54.6	52.9	53.4

FIGURE 4-3

Risk Factors: Family Domain (2010)



Protective Factors: Family Domain (2010)



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

4.1.3 School Domain Risk and Protective Factors

TABLE 4-5

		Proble	m Beh	aviors	6
Youth at Risk	Substance Abuse	Delinquency	Teen Pregnancy	School Dropout	Violence
School					
Poor Academic Achievement	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Low School Commitment	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

In the school domain, the early years are important for creating or decreasing the level of risk for children. Academic failure in elementary school puts children at risk for substance use, delinquency, teen pregnancy, school drop out, and violence later in life. It appears that the experience of failure, not necessarily the student's ability, increases the risk of problem behaviors. Further, a

child with early and persistent antisocial behavior is at risk for substance use and other problems later in life.

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

As with the community and family domains, school domain protective factors buffer against the effects of risk factors and increase protection. When youth have healthy relationships with their teachers, when they feel as if they are able to play an active role in their classes and in their school, and when they receive encouragement and support, they are more bonded to their school and their commitment to school is less likely to falter.

Table 4-5 shows the links between the school risk factors and the five problem behaviors. The check marks indicate where at least two well-designed, peer-reviewed research studies have shown an association between the risk factor and the problem behavior.

SCHOOL DOMAIN RISK FACTORS

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

Poor Academic Achievement. The measurement of poor academic achievement is based on students' self-reports of their school grades. Poor

achievement in school operates in numerous ways to limit students' future opportunities.

SCHOOL DOMAIN PROTECTIVE FACTORS

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

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

TABLE 4-6

					Scho	ol Do	main	Risk	and	Prote	ctive	Facto	or Sco	ores										
			Gra	de 6					Gra	de 8					Grad	le 10					Grad	de 12		
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
RISK FACTORS																								
Academic Failure	46.5	37.2	44.2	42.9	42.6	42.2	50.1	43.7	47.0	44.9	44.6	43.0	49.3	46.7	48.5	47.5	46.4	45.5	43.3	41.6	41.3	41.2	39.6	39.7
Low Commitment to School	41.9	50.9	42.0	42.9	42.0	40.1	35.7	31.4	35.3	35.4	35.1	34.0	38.0	31.2	39.5	38.1	38.7	38.0	41.5	38.3	42.2	42.2	40.6	40.9
PROTECTIVE FACTORS																								
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	45.2	44.9	49.2	48.1	48.3	47.8	62.9	63.0	66.5	67.3	67.3	65.3	61.3	60.1	65.3	65.4	64.6	65.4	62.1	61.8	65.2	65.1	66.1	66.3
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	59.5	56.0	58.9	58.5	56.1	56.8	56.0	55.3	56.1	57.1	56.1	56.2	64.8	62.7	64.5	64.9	64.5	65.5	50.4	49.1	50.0	49.6	49.4	51.2

FIGURE 4-5

Risk Factors: School Domain (2010)

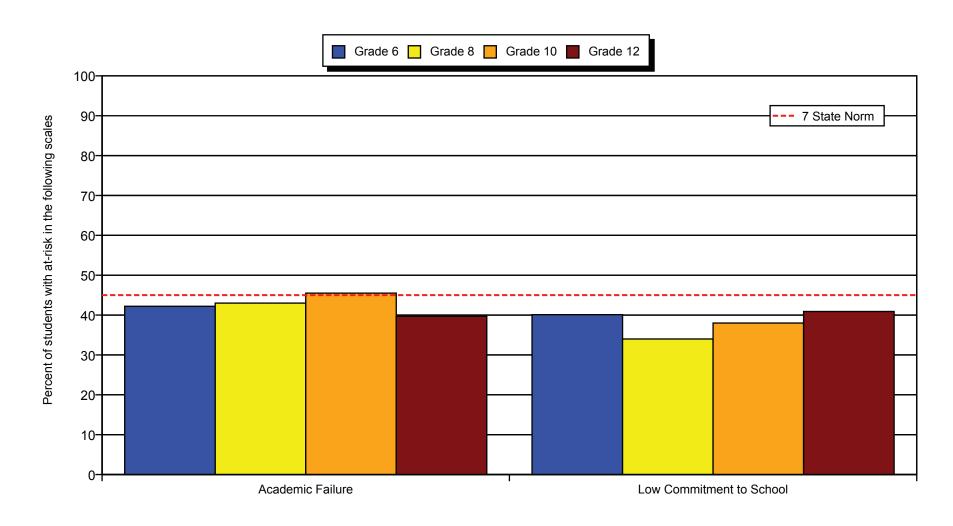
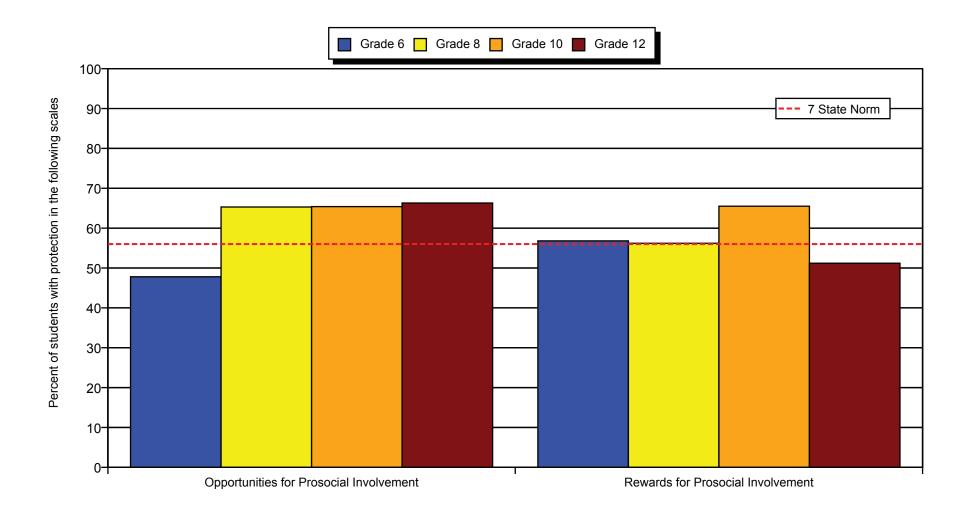


FIGURE 4-6

Protective Factors: School Domain (2010)



4.1.4 Peer-Individual Domain Risk and Protective Factors

TABLE 4-7

		Proble	m Beh	aviors	
Youth at Risk	Substance Abuse	Delinquency	Teen Pregnancy	School Dropout	Violence
Peer-Individual					
Early and Persistent Antisocial Behavior	√	✓	✓	√	✓
Rebelliousness	✓	✓		✓	
Friends Who Engage In a Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Gang Involvement	✓	✓			✓
Favorable Attitudes Toward the Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Early Initiation of the Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Depressive Symptoms	√	√			
Intention to Use ATODs	✓				
Constitutional (Biological) Factors	✓	✓			✓

The fourth domain, peer-individual, addresses peer influence as well as factors that spring from the individual. Youth are at-risk for problem behaviors when they have friends who engage in unfavorable behaviors or when they have friends who have favorable attitudes toward these behaviors (i.e., it is seen as "cool"). In addition, youth are at-risk for problem behaviors when they are

depressed, rebellious, or feel alienation. Other constitutional (that is, biological) factors also play a part in whether or not a student is at risk for ATOD use or antisocial behaviors.

Definitions of all peer/individual domain risk and protective factors, as well as a description of individual characteristics, bonding, and healthy beliefs and clear standards, are presented in this section. Table 4.7 shows the links between the peer/individual risk factors and the five problem behaviors. The check marks indicate where at least two well-designed, peer-reviewed research studies have shown an association between the risk factor and the problem behavior.

PEER-INDIVIDUAL DOMAIN RISK FACTORS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Interaction with Antisocial Peers. Research has demonstrated that youth who associate with peers who engage in problem behaviors are much more likely to engage in the same problem behaviors. Even when young people come from well-managed families and do not experience other risk factors, just hanging out with those who engage in problem behaviors greatly increases their risks. However, young people who experience a low number of risk factors are less likely to associate with those who are involved in problem behaviors.

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

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

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

Gang Involvement. Youth who belong to gangs are more at-risk for antisocial behavior and drug use. Gang membership has been linked to violence, shootings, destruction of public property, and involvement in other illegal behaviors including distribution of drugs.

Depressive Symptoms. Young people who are depressed are more frequently involved in the criminal justice system and are more likely to use drugs. When depressed, youth have difficulty in identifying and engaging in pro-social activities. They consequently do not gain recognition for demonstrating positive behaviors or do not develop attachments to their schools or communities. In the 2010 APNA survey, youth who scored highest on the items measuring depressive symptoms also scored significantly higher on all of the drug use questions.

PEER-INDIVIDUAL DOMAIN PROTECTIVE FACTORS

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

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

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

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

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

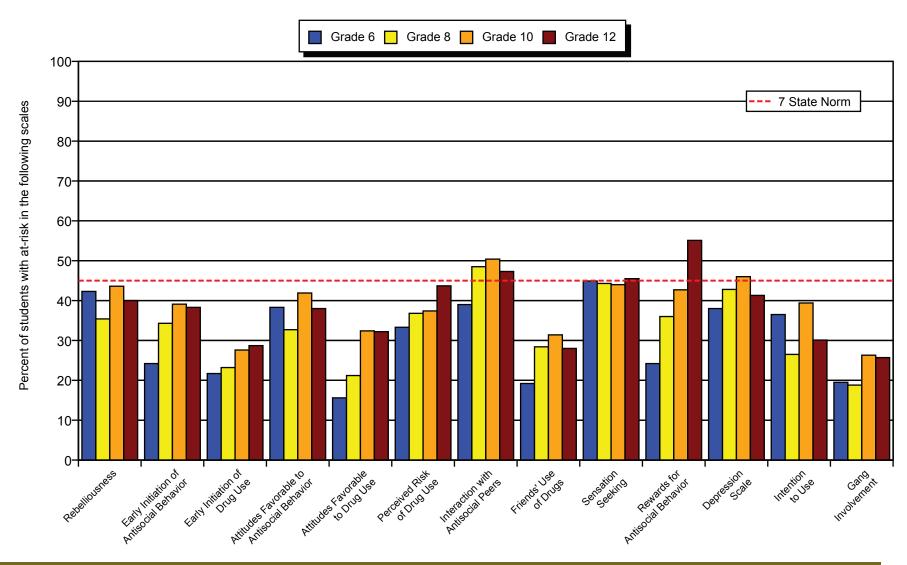
Involvement with Prosocial Peers. As might be expected, when adolescents are involved with prosocial peers, numerous positive effects are seen. They are more likely to engage in prosocial activities, be rewarded for those activities, and have a greater personal commitment to not engaging in problem behaviors.

TABLE 4-8

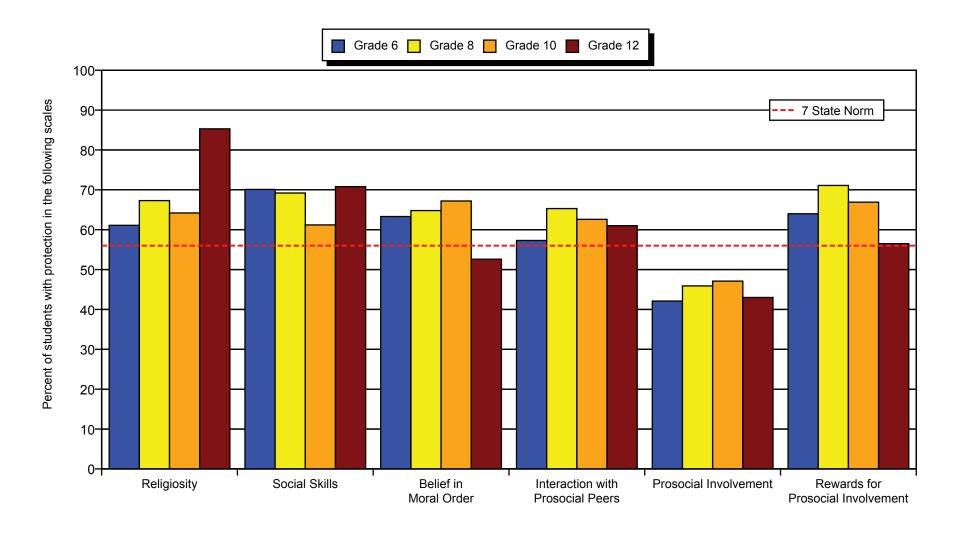
				Pe	er/Ind	ividua	al Don	nain F	Risk a	nd Pro	otecti	ve Fa	ctor S	cores					1		ı		ı	
			Gra	de 6					Gra	de 8					Grac	le 10			1		Grad	de 12		
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
RISK FACTORS																								
Rebelliousness	50.3	47.0	46.8	47.4	44.6	42.3	40.4	36.9	38.1	38.7	36.8	35.4	48.7	46.0	44.6	44.7	44.5	43.6	45.3	42.5	43.0	43.3	41.5	40.0
Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior	25.5	25.7	25.9	25.8	26.8	24.2	35.4	35.9	37.3	37.4	37.8	34.3	40.4	41.4	40.6	41.3	41.7	39.1	38.6	40.1	39.1	40.0	40.6	38.3
Early Initiation of Drug Use	30.1	29.2	25.4	26.4	25.8	21.7	32.9	16.3	28.7	28.1	26.7	23.2	36.2	34.4	32.4	30.9	30.8	27.6	35.2	55.4	33.0	31.4	30.8	28.7
Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior	37.7	37.4	37.5	38.9	39.2	38.3	32.3	32.3	33.3	33.3	34.3	32.7	42.0	42.8	41.7	41.5	42.3	41.9	37.8	39.7	39.0	39.8	39.3	38.0
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	20.8	19.9	17.9	18.0	18.0	15.6	25.5	23.5	22.8	22.5	23.0	21.2	35.4	35.2	33.1	32.8	34.1	32.4	32.2	33.1	32.9	32.9	32.6	32.2
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	31.8	31.7	32.6	32.2	33.1	33.3	37.9	36.1	36.4	36.3	37.7	36.8	35.5	36.1	34.6	35.2	37.2	37.4	39.0	40.7	41.6	41.2	43.1	43.7
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	38.7	37.8	38.9	38.7	40.1	39.0	51.1	49.5	50.6	51.5	51.7	48.5	53.6	52.9	52.1	52.6	52.2	50.4	49.7	49.3	49.4	50.4	49.2	47.3
Friends' Use of Drugs	23.9	22.9	20.6	21.3	21.2	19.2	34.7	39.8	30.8	31.2	30.7	28.4	37.2	48.3	33.1	33.3	33.9	31.4	32.3	46.9	31.0	31.1	30.5	28.0
Sensation Seeking	52.3	53.5	50.6	49.3	48.9	44.9	50.7	50.1	49.6	50.1	50.0	44.3	49.5	50.2	48.4	48.3	48.6	44.0	50.1	51.1	50.5	51.3	49.1	45.5
Rewards for Antisocial Behavior	23.9	23.5	22.1	23.7	23.7	24.2	39.4	36.8	37.4	38.6	38.6	36.0	43.1	41.9	41.3	40.2	41.6	42.7	54.1	54.1	54.8	55.0	54.5	55.1
Depression Scale	43.3	40.1	39.5	39.6	39.1	38.0	46.6	43.6	44.1	43.6	43.1	42.8	47.1	45.9	46.2	45.1	45.6	46.0	42.5	41.0	40.4	40.2	40.9	41.3
Intention to Use	36.1	36.2	35.3	37.4	37.7	36.5	28.0	26.7	26.4	27.2	27.7	26.5	40.4	40.2	38.3	38.3	40.1	39.4	28.3	28.7	28.7	29.4	29.9	30.1
Gang Involvement	24.0	9.8	20.2	20.6	19.9	19.5	20.4	9.7	21.5	22.7	21.0	18.8	25.4	9.6	25.7	26.3	26.7	26.3	22.6	5.8	22.7	23.0	23.8	25.7
PROTECTIVE FACTORS																								
Religiosity	67.3	65.3	63.7	63.0	60.9	61.1	68.8	68.0	68.0	67.5	66.6	67.3	67.5	65.0	64.9	66.1	65.3	64.2	88.5	59.7	86.1	85.7	86.0	85.3
Social Skills	70.3	82.3	71.0	70.5	69.0	70.1	67.4	83.1	66.9	66.6	66.7	69.2	56.4	75.3	57.4	58.6	57.9	61.2	68.0	86.1	67.4	67.6	68.5	70.8
Belief in Moral Order	62.1	67.5	65.0	63.9	61.3	63.3	63.4	57.2	64.4	64.1	63.9	64.8	64.7	83.2	66.5	66.9	65.7	67.2	51.7	72.6	51.4	50.8	51.1	52.6
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	57.8	83.7	56.7	56.1	55.8	57.3	62.6	86.2	65.3	65.2	64.6	65.3	62.3	86.7	63.3	63.9	62.4	62.6	61.1	86.7	60.5	61.0	60.7	61.0
Prosocial Involvement	46.3	44.7	43.2	43.8	43.0	42.1	47.9	48.8	47.6	48.0	47.3	45.9	49.3	48.3	49.1	48.9	49.4	47.1	44.1	42.6	43.5	43.2	44.3	43.0
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	64.0	62.1	63.2	61.9	62.0	64.0	68.2	68.1	69.8	68.5	69.4	71.1	63.0	62.5	64.1	65.8	66.6	66.9	53.1	53.9	53.9	54.4	56.1	56.5

FIGURE 4-7

Risk Factors: Peer/Individual Domain (2010)



Protective Factors: Peer/Individual Domain (2010)



4.2 Risk and Protective Factor Results for Arkansas Students

4.2.1 Overview of Findings from the 2010 APNA

RISK FACTORS

In comparison to the national norm, risk factor scores for Arkansas youth in all four domains are generally lower, which is a good thing. Those risk factors that were elevated for Arkansas students were: Transitions and Mobility (54.1%), Interaction with Antisocial Peers (46.3%). On many other risk factors, Arkansas students had significantly lower risk scores. These included: Perceived Availability of Drugs (28.9%), Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use (28.6%), Early Initiation of Drug Use (25.3%), Gang Involvement (22.6%) and Friends' Use of Drugs (26.8%).

In general, the grade level changes were as expected. For many risk factor scales the levels of risk most often increase with increasing age and peak in the 10th or 12th grades. For example, in the Rewards for Antisocial Behavior risk scale, 24.2% of 6th graders, 36% of 8th graders, 42.7% of 10th graders, and 55.1% of 12 graders were at risk. The jump in risk from grade 6 to grade 8 is similar to the jump in drug and alcohol use that usually occurs during that time frame. Another example is Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior. In the 6th grade only 32.0% of students are elevated on this risk factor, but this increases to nearly 50% in both the 10th and 12th grades.

However, for many other risk factors, there is only limited progression with age, if any. Laws and norms favorable to drug use actually decline from 6th

to 12th grade in Arkansas students. So it is not inevitable that students will increase in their number of elevated risk factors as they progress through adolescence.

For Arkansas students, two unusual grade-related findings can be noted. For Transitions and Mobility, 10th grade students were higher than the other grade levels, at 60.2%. Also, for Family Conflict, 8th grade students were notably higher than the other grades at 46.7%.

PROTECTIVE FACTORS

In general, Arkansas students show a high number of protective factors, and they compare favorably to the national norm. Arkansas students are most elevated on Family Opportunities for Social Involvement (59.5%), School Opportunities for Positive Involvement (61.2%), Religiosity (69.4%), Social Skills (67.8%), Belief in a Moral Order (61.9%), Peer Rewards for Procosial Involvement (64.6%) and Interaction with Prosocial Peers (61.5%). They were lowest on Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement (48.8%) and Prosocial Involvement in the peer-individual domain (44.5%).

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Appendix G.	Selected Charts for Males Compared to Females	

APPENDIX A: ARKANSAS PREVENTION NEEDS ASSESSMENT 2010 STUDENT SURVEY

Example: Chocate is the bast for crean flavor. Not	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 words 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: NOI no yes YES! Mark (the BIG) YES! If you think the statement is DEFINITELY TRUE for you. Mark (the little) no if you think the statement is MOSTLY NOT TRUE for you. Mark (the BIG) NOI if you think the statement is DEFINITELY NOT TRUE for you.	ehaviors. ne on the questionnaire. work quickly so you can finish. er spaces. If you do not find an answer te er not sure what it means, just leave it u. 1.	that fits	e exact!	Š	
nue. Set for a fine which of we there with you? (Choose all Choose all Choos						
e most of the time. Which of we there with you? (Choose all Choose	on o					
bout your experiences at schools all control of control	In the example above, that student marked "yes" because he or she thinks t	he statement is mostly true.				
Are your Hispanic or Latino? Selection and are the highest level of schooling completed by your completed by your completed by your completed by your cappolate shool after only age should school after only age should should school after only age should should school after only age should school after only age should should school after only age should should school after only age should sh	Student's Zipcode th.	ink of where you live most of the e following people live there with at apply.)	time. 1 you?	Which (Cho	h of ose al	l _
Are you: OMale O Female How old are your Completed by the brother of application of the more of a special class about your experiences at school of the more of a special class about your experiences at school and are your of a special class advilles and rules. Are you: OMale How old are you? Are you: OMale How old are you? Are you dia re you? Are you Hispanic or Latino? Are your race? Select one or more. Are your school grades better than the grades of most students in your class? There are lots of chances for students in when I work hard in school. There are lots of chances for students in when I work hard in school. There are lots of chances for students in when I work hard in school. There are lots of chances for students in when I work hard in school. There are lots of chances to part. There are lots of chances to part. There are lots of chances to be part. There is a pacter or professional school after college. Completed high school There are lots of chances to be part. There is a pacter or professional school after college. Cound that it is the indirect or professional school after college.	○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○		ather Adults (s) other(s) s)	ے ت		
How old are you? How grade are you in? How old are you? How old are you hispanic or Latino? How old his shool or less How are high school or less How are high school or less How old are you? How old are	999999999999999999999999999999999999999	next section asks about your ex	perie	nces a	at scho	ool.
How old are you? 10 Teacharcs by help decide things like class activities and rules. 11 Charces to help decide things like class activities and rules. 12 Charces to help decide things like class activities and rules. 13 Teachers ask me to work on special classroom projects. 14 Charces to help decide things like class activities and rules. 15 Teachers ask me to work on special classroom projects. 16 My teacher(s) notices when I am closs the class and rules. 17 There are lots of charces for students in my school to talk with a stacher one-on-one. 18 Teachers of charces for students in my school to talk with a teacher one-on-one. 19 There are lots of charces for students in my school to talk with a teacher one-on-one. 19 There are lots of charces for students in my school to talk with a teacher one-on-one. 19 There are lots of charces for students in my school to talk with a teacher one-on-one. 19 There are lots of charces for students in my school to talk with a teacher one-on-one. 19 There are lots of charces for students in my school to talk with a teacher one-on-one. 19 There are lots of charces for students in my school to talk with a teacher one-on-one. 19 There are lots of charces for students with a teacher one-on-one. 19 There are lots of charces for a students with a teacher one-on-one. 19 There are lots of charces for a students with a teacher one-on-one. 20 Completed bigh school 20 Completed bigh school 21 There are lots of charces for a students with a teacher one-on-one. 22 There are lots of charces for a students with a teacher one-on-one. 23 The school to talk with a teacher one-on-one. 24 The school to talk with a teacher one-on-one. 25 The school to talk with a teacher one something well. 26 The school to talk with a teacher one-on-one. 27 The school to talk with a teacher one something well. 28 The school to talk with a teacher one something well. 29 The school to talk with a teacher one something well. 29 The school to talk with a teacher one something well. 20 Th	OMale O Female		Ö	on	yes	YES!
9. Teachers ask me to work on special classroom projects. 10. My teacher(s) notices when I am doing a good job and lets me know about it. 11. There are lots of chances for students in my school to get involved in sports, clubs, and other school activities outside of class. 12. There are lots of chances for students in my school to talk with a teacher one-on-one. 13. I feel safe at my school. 14. The school lets my parents know when I have done something well. 15. My teachers praise me when I work hard in school. 16. Are your school grades better than the grades of most students in your class? 17. I have lots of chances to be part of class discussions or activities.		my school, students have lots of nances to help decide things like ass activities and rules.	0	0	0	0
doing a good job and lets me doing a good job and lets me know about it. 11. There are lots of chances for students in my school to get involved in sports, clubs, and other school activities outside of class. 12. There are lots of chances for students in my school to talk with a teacher one-on-one. 13. I feel safe at my school. 14. The school lets my parents know when I have done something well. 15. My teachers praise me when I work hard in school. 16. Are your school grades better than the grades of most students in your class? 17. I have lots of chances to be part of class discussions or activities.	0014 0015 0015 0016	eachers ask me to work on becial classroom projects.	0	0	0	0
11. There are lots of chances for students in my school to get involved in sports, clubs, and other school activities outside of class. 12. There are lots of chances for students in my school to talk with a teacher one-on-one. 13. I feel safe at my school. 14. The school lets my parents know when I have done something well. 15. My teachers praise me when I work hard in school. 16. Are your school grades better than the grades of most students in your class? 17. I have lots of chances to be part of class discussions or activities.	0.10th 0.12th	y teacher(s) notices when I am ing a good job and lets me ow about it.	0	0	0	0
12. There are lots of chances for students in my school to talk with a teacher one-on-one. 13. I feel safe at my school. 14. The school lets my parents know when I have done something well. 15. My teachers praise me when I work hard in school. 16. Are your school grades better than the grades of most students in your class? 17. I have lots of chances to be part of class discussions or activities.	E	nere are lots of chances for udents in my school to get volved in sports, clubs, and other chool activities outside of class.	0	0	0	0
13. I feel safe at my school. 14. The school lets my parents know when I have done something well. 15. My teachers praise me when I work hard in school. 16. Are your school grades better than the grades of most students in your class? 17. I have lots of chances to be part of class discussions or activities.		nere are lots of chances for tudents in my school to talk with teacher one-on-one.	0	0	0	0
14. The school lets my parents know when I have done something well. 15. My teachers praise me when I work hard in school. 16. Are your school grades better than the grades of most students in your class? 17. I have lots of chances to be part of class discussions or activities.	<u> </u>	eel safe at my school.	0	0	0	0
15. My teachers praise me when I work hard in school. 16. Are your school grades better than the grades of most students in your class? 17. I have lots of chances to be part of class discussions or activities.	acific Islander	ne school lets my parents know when I have done something well.	0	0	0	0
16. Are your school grades better than the grades of most students in your class? 17. I have lots of chances to be part of class discussions or activities.	chooling completed by	y teachers praise me when I ork hard in school.	0	0	0	0
17. I have lots of chances to be part of class discussions or activities.	16.	re your school grades better an the grades of most students your class?	0	0	0	0
Obon't know Oboes not apply		nave lots of chances to be part class discussions or activities.	0	0	0	0
	Operation of apply					

Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey

a. enjoy being in school? b. hate being in school? c. try to do your best work in school? 19. How often do you feel that the assigned is meaningful and important? 20. Putting them all together, what were your grades like	Seldom	E				your best friends have:		0	2	4
						•				-
	0	0	0	0	0	 a. participated in clubs, organizations activities at school? 	or	0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	b. smoked cigarettes?		0	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	c. tried beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) when their parents dight know about it?	/hen	0	0	0
I					(d. made a commitment to stay drug-free?	ree?	0	0	0
l))))))	e. used marijuana?		0	0	0
						f. tried to do well in school?		00	0	0
last year?	at wei	re you	ır gra	des lil	e	g. used LSD, cocaine, amphetamines, other illegal drugs?	s, or	0	0	0
O Mostly F's	Mostly	B's				h. been suspended from school?		0	0	0
Mostly C's	MOSTIY	1				i. liked school?		0	0	0
						j. carried a handgun?		00	0	0
 How important do you trink the trings you are learning in school are going to be for your later life? 	to be	ings y for yo	ou ar ur lat	e er life	۷.	k. sold illegal drugs?		00	0	0
00	Slightly	/ impo	Slightly important	_		I. regularly attended religious services?		0	0	0
O Fairly important	Not at	a III	роптап	_		m. stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?	icle	00	0	0
22. How interesting are most of your courses to you?	/onr c	ourse	s to y	ou?		n. been arrested?		0	0	0
OVery interesting and stimulat	ting	:				o. dropped out of school?		0	0	0
Cuite interesting Slightly dull Fairly interesting Very dull	slightly /ery di	llub /				p. been members of a gang?		0	00	0
23. During the LAST FOUR WEEKS how many whole days of school have you missed because you skipped or 'cut'?	S hoved	v mar caus	y whee	e o			74		17 or older 16 15	olde 16
ONone 01 03		04-1	06-10 011 or more	φ		26. How old were you when you first:	11 12	5	4	
The next questions ask about your feelings experiences in other parts of your life.	out ye	our fe	eling ur life	Js and	-	a. smoked marijuana?		0	0	0
						b. smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?	0	0	0	Ō
24. What are the chances you would be seen as cool if you: Little chance No or very little chance	ery litt	Pretty Sor Little	Very good chance Pretty good chance Some chance Little chance	chance	a Ce	0.5	0	0	0	0
a. smoked cigarettes?			Ŏ	0	0					Č
b. worked hard at school?			Ŏ	0	0	ซี				
c. began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, that is, at least once or twice a month?	erage se or t	s wice	Ö	0	0	e. used phenoxydine (pox, px, breeze)?	0	0	0	Ö
d. defended someone who was	being			_		d from school?		0	0	
				0 1			0 1		Ō	0 1
e. smoked marijuana?			Ŏ Č	0 0	0 C		0	0	0	0
requisity volunteered to do)		of seriously hurting them?	0	0	0	Ŏ
g. regularly volunteered to do community service?			Ŏ	0	0	j. belonged to a gang?	0	0	0	0

31. Have you ever belonged to a gang? O No O No, but would like to O Yes, but would like to get out	t er belo	No	9	following things? About once a month Less than once a month	Dast year Never	a. done what feels good no matter what.	b. done something dangerous because someone dared you to do it.	c. done crazy things even if they are a little dangerous.	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?	Olgnore 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 humps	into you and you almost lose your balance. What would you say or do?	O 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?	Oprink it	that you mend, no trains, i don't uning and suggest that you and your friend go and do something else Ulust say, "No thanks" and walk away	something else to do, and leave		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 		SERIAL]	
27. How wrong do you Not wrong at all think it is for someone think it is for someone your age to:	a. take a handgun to school?	pick a fight with someone?	d. attack someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	e. stay away from school all day when their parents think they are at school?	f. drink beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, oodka, whiskey, or gin) regularly?	0 0		i. use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or another illegal drug?	At school during the past 12 mon receive help from the resource te therapist or other special education No	29. How many times in the past year (12 months) have you: 20 to 29 times 10 to 19 times 6 to 9 times	1 to 2 times Never	a. been suspended from school?	andgun? OOOO	sold illegal drugs	d. stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?	e. participated in clubs, organizations or activities at school?	f. been arrested?	g. done extra work on your own for school?	h. attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	i. been drunk or high at school?	j. volunteered to do community service?	k. taken a handgun to school?	30. Are you currently on probation, or assigned a probation officer with Juvenile Court?	ONo OYes	PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA	

38. How often do you attend religious services or activities?	ıs ser	vices	or act	ivities	51. How much do you think	Joseph rick
O Rarely					themselves (physically or Moderate risk in other ways) if they:	isk
O About Once a Week or More					a. smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?	0
39. I do the opposite of what people tell me, just to get	tell m	e, jus	t to ge	ŧ	b. try marijuana once or twice?	0
Very False					c. smoke marijuana regularly?	0
O Somewhat False O Somewhat True					d. take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) nearly every day?	0
(very flue 40. I like to see how much I can get away with.	away	with.			e. have five or more drinks once or twice each weekend?	0
O Very False O Somewhat False O Somewhat True					52. Have you ever used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, or chewing tobacco)?);
41. Lignore rules that get in my way.					Once or Twice ORegularly now	st
○ Very False ○ Somewhat False ○ Somewhat True ○ Very True					66 is	
	ÖN	ou	yes	YES!	Once or twice Once Once Once Once Once Once Once On	per week
42. I think sometimes it's okay to cheat at school.	0	0	0	0	54. Have you ever smoked cigarettes?	lay
43. It is important to think before you act.	0	0	0	0	O Never O Regularly in the past Once or twice O Regularly now	st
44. Sometimes I think that life is not worth it.	0	0	0	0	55. How frequently have you smoked cigarettes during the	ng the
45. At times I think I am no good at all.	0	0	0	0	O Not at all	
46. All in all, I am inclined to think that I am a failure.	0	0	0	0	Chess trian one cigarette per day One to five cigarettes per day About one-half pack per day	
47. In the past year, have you felt depressed or sad MOST days, even if you felt okay sometimes?	0	0	0	0	About one pack per day About one and one-half packs per day Two packs or more per day 56. Which statement best describes rules about smoking	king
48. It is all right to beat up people if they start the fight.	0	0	0	0	Smoking is not allowed anywhere inside your ho	ne :
49. I think it is okay to take something without asking if you can get away with it.	0	0	0	0	 Smoking is allowed in some places and at some times. Smoking is allowed anywhere inside the home. There are no rules about smoking inside the home. I don't know. 	
50. Sometimes we don't know what we will do as adults, but					57. Which statement best describes rules about smoking in your family cars?	king
answer how true these statements may be for you.	ÖN	2	yes	YES!	Smoking is allowed sometimes or in some cars Smoking is allowed sometimes or in some cars Smoking is allowed in any car anytime	
WHEN I AM AN ADULT I WILL: a. smoke cigarettes	0	0	0	0	 ○ There are no rules about smoking in the car ○ We do not have a family car ○ I don't know 	
b. drink beer, wine, or liquor	0	0	0	0	I don	I don't know
c. smoke marijuana	0	0	0	0	Signification of the second of	B
d. use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or another illegal drug	0	0	0	0	58. During this school year, Strongly agree were you taught in any of your classes about the dangers of tobacco use?	0
					59. During the past 12 months, have you participated in any community activities to discourage people your age from using cigarettes, chewing tobacco, snuff, dip or cigars?	0 0

On how many occasions (if any) have you:			8	\subseteq	SN		
60. had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink in your lifetime – more		7 (3-5		10-19	20-39	-
than just a few sips?))	0) C) 	
61. had beer, wine or hard liquor to drink during the past 30 days?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62. used marijuana (grass, pot) or hashish (hash, hash oil) in your lifetime?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
63. used marijuana (grass, pot) or hashish (hash, hash oil) during the past 30 days?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64. used LSD or other psychedelics in your lifetime?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65. used LSD or other psychedelics during the past 30 days?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
66. used cocaine or crack in your lifetime?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
67. used cocaine or crack during the past 30 days?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
68. 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	0	0	0	0	0	0
69. sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high during the past 30 days?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
70. used phenoxydine (pox, px, breeze) in your lifetime?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
71. used phenoxydine (pox, px, breeze) during the past 30 days?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
72. used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as valium or xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them, in your lifetime?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
73. used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as valium or xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them, during the past 30 days?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
74. used methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth) in your lifetime?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
75. used methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth) in the past 30 days?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
76. used stimulants, other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them, in your lifetime ?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
77. used stimulants, other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them, during the past 30 days ?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
78. used heroin or other opiates in your lifetime?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
79. used heroin or other opiates during the past 30 days?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
80. used MDMA ('X', 'E', or ecstasy) in your lifetime?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81. used MDMA ('X', 'E', or ecstasy) during the past 30 days?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
82. taken prescription drugs (such as Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderall, OxyContin, Darvocet, or sleeping pills) on your own—that is, without a doctor telling you to take them in your lifetime ?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
83. taken prescription drugs (such as Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderall, OxyContin, Darvocet, or sleeping pills) on your own—that is, without a doctor telling you to take them during the past 30 days?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
84. taken non-prescription medicines such as diet pills (for example, Dietac, Dexatrim or Prolamine), stay-awake pills (for example No-Doz, Vivarin, or Wake), or cough or cold medicines (robos, DXM, etc.) to get high in your lifetime ?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
85. taken non-prescription medicines such as diet pills (for example, Dietac, Dexatrim or Prolamine), stay-awake pills (for example No-Doz, Vivarin, or Wake), or cough or cold medicines (robos, DXM, etc.) to get high during the past 30 days ?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
86. been drunk or very high from drinking alcoholic beverages during the past 30 days?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
87. drunk flavored alcoholic beverages, sometimes called 'alcopops' (like Mike's Hard Lemonade, Smirnoff Ice, Bacardi Breezers, etc.) in your lifetime ?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
88. drunk flavored alcoholic beverages, sometimes called 'alcopops' (like Mike's Hard Lemonade, Smirnoff Ice, Bacardi Breezers, etc.) in the past 30 days ?	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[SERIAL]

have you had five	e or more alc	Infilk back over the fast two weeks. How many times have you had five or more alcoholic drinks in a row?	followir	following statements describe	Ö	2	yes	YES
ONone	O Twice O 3-5 times	O6-9 times O10 or more times	a. crime	a. crime and/or drug selling	0	0	0	0
90. During the past 3	30 days, how	many times did you ride	b. fights		0	0	0	0
in a car or other been drinking al	venicle drive cohol?	In a car or other venicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?	c. lots of en buildings	f empty or abandoned ngs	0	0	0	0
0 times 0 time	04 or 5 times	Ob or more times	d. lots o	d. lots of graffiti	0	0	0	0
91. During the past 3	30 days, how	During the past 30 days, how many times did you drive a car or other valide when you had been						
drinking alcohol	er veriicie wi	ien you nau been			Ö	2	yes	YES
Ol did not drive a	a car in the par 2 or 3 times	Ol did not drive a car in the past 30 days Of times O2 or 3 times O6 or more times	97. If I had to neighbor	97. If I had to move, I would miss the neighborhood I now live in.	0	0	0	0
92. If you drank alcolpast year, how di	thol (not just a id you usually	If you drank alcohol (not just a sip or taste) in the past year, how did you usually get it? Select the	98. My neigh doing a g about it.	98. My neighbors notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.	0	0	Ο	0
one best answer.			99. I like my	99. I like my neighborhood.	0	0	0	0
Dought it myse	elf with a fake elf without a famour a	Jast year ID ake ID age 21 or older	100. There and the same same same same same same same sam	There are lots of adults in my neighborhood I could talk to about something important.	0	0	0	0
O got it from my	brother or sisme with my pa	under age zi ter irents' permission	101. I'd like neighba	101. I'd like to get out of my neighborhood.	0	0	0	0
O got it from and by stranger bour of the	other relative of the relative	Of got it from another relative Of stranger bought it for me Of took it from a store or shop	102. There and the second seco	There are people in my neighborhood who are proud of me when I do something well.	0	0	0	0
93. If you drank alcologast year, where	hol (not just a	If you drank alcohol (not just a sip or taste) in the past year, where did you usually drink it? Select the	103. There and the second seco	There are people in my neighborhood who encourage me to do my best.	0	0	0	0
Olle Dest allswer.		1	104. I feel sa	104. I feel safe in my neighborhood.	0	Ο	0	0
or and not diffuse about in the past year of at someone else's home at an open area like a park, beach, fie	se's home a like a park, t	of the following alcohol in the pass year of the home of at someone else's home of an open area like a park, beach, field, back road,	105. Which	Which of the following activities are available in your community	s for p	oeople	for people your age ر	age
woods, or a stract of a stract of a sporting events of a restail rant	eet corner vent or concer bar or a nich	t Italib	a. sport	a. sports teams	0N0	0	OYes	es
Oat an empty bu	ilding or a con	istruction site	b. scouting	ing	0 No	0	Oyes	es
Oin a car	.		c. boys	c. boys and girls clubs	0 0 No	0	Oyes	es
at scribol	4 11040		d. 4-H clubs	sqn	0 0 0	0	Oyes	es
	equivalent, dequivalent, determinent, determinent, demonstration nount YOU sn	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).	e. servic	e. service clubs	0 0 0	0	OYes	es
O None	.40 .70	04-6 a day			Ö	ou	yes	YES!
01 a day 02-3 a day		or more a day	106. If a kid your ne she be	106. If a kid smoked marijuana in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	0	0	0	0
These question com	າs ask about t nmunity wher	These questions ask about the neighborhood and community where you live.	107. If a kid hard liq	drank some beer, wine or uor (for example, vodka,		(((
95. How wrong would most adults (over 21) in your	d most in your	Not wrong at all	whiskey neighbo be cau	whiskey, or gin) in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	0	0	0	0
neighborhood think it is for kids your age:	ink it is	Very wrong	108. If a kid your ne she be	108. If a kid carried a handgun in your neighborhood would he or she be caudht by the police?	0	0	0	0
a. to use marijuana?	ıa?	0 0 0	5					
b. to drink alcohol?	اخ	0 0 0						
c. to smoke cigarettes?	ettes?	0 0 0						

Sort of easy sort of easy would it be for you up a for you wanted to get some cigarettes, how	Very easy of easy	117. Have any of your brothers or sisters ever: I don't have any brothers or sisters Yes No A drunk beer wine or hard lignor (for example	y brot	hers or	or siste	Σ
ard (ر)	0	booked marijuana?	אַ פּר	<u>ğ</u>	0 0	$\frac{9}{6}$
how easy would it be for you to get some?		c. smoked cigarettes?			0	$\vdash \simeq$
111. If you wanted to get a drug like cocaine, LSD, or amphetamines, how easy would it be for vou to get some?	0	d. taken a handgun to school?			0	$\stackrel{H}{\sim}$
0	0 0	e. been suspended or expelled from school?	;hool;		0	$\stackrel{\smile}{\mapsto}$
how	(Ö	2	yes	<u> </u>
)	0	118. The rules in my family are clear.	0	0	0	
114. During the past 12 months, have you participated in any alcohol prevention programs or seen any alcohol prevention messages in your school or community?	ed in any	119. People in my family often insult or yell at each other.	0	0	0	
(Please check all that apply) O Yes, a school-based program focused on preventing	ting	120. When I am not at home, one of my parents knows where I am and who I am with.	0	0	0	0
Underage drinking and/or drinking and driving. ○ Yes, a community-based program focused on		121. We argue about the same things in my family over and over.	0	0	0	
preventing undertage drinking and/or drinking and driving (for example, through your church or temple or through youth groups like Boys and Girls Club or 4-H). Yes, a media campaign addressing underage drinking and/or drinking and driving (for example, newspaper	ple or 4-H). Inking	122. If you drank some beer or wine or liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?	0	0	0	
ads, posters, pamphlets, radio, TV). O No		123. My family has clear rules about alcohol and drug use.	0	0	0	
The next few questions ask about your family. When answering these questions please think about the	hen he	124. If you carried a handgun without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?	0	0	0	
people you consider to be your ramily, for examing parents, stepparents, grandparents, aunts, uncless	ple, , etc.	125. If you skipped school would you be caught by your parents?	0	0	0	
115. How wrong do your parents A little bit wrong at a feel it wrong he fee VOII to:	g at all	126. Do you feel very close to your mother?	0	0	0	
r (for ex		127. Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your mother?	0	0	0	
vouka, whiskey or gin) regularly?	0 0	128. My parents ask me what I think before most family decisions affecting me are made.	0	0	0	
c. smoke marijuana? d. steal something worth more than \$5?	0 0	129. Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your father?	0	0	0	
e. draw graffiti, write things, or draw pictures on buildings or other property (without the owner's permission)?	0	130. Do you enjoy spending time with your mother?	0	0	0	1 91
0	0	131. Do you enjoy spending time with your father?	0	0	0	
116. During the past 12 months, have you talked wit	h at	132. If I had a personal problem, I could ask my mom or dad for help.	0	0	0	
undersigned of your parents about the dangers of undersigned drinking and/or drinking and driving? By parents, we mean either your biological parents, adopting a parents, and the parents of the parents of a second continue of the parents.	, By	133. Do you feel very close to your father?	0	0	0	9
whether or not they live with you. No	2	134. My parents give me lots of chances to do fun things with them.	0	0	0	0
PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA	E IN THIS		[SERIAL]	ļ		

	ost Never Onten Ost Never Often Hers and sisters, including and stepsisters, do you have Od Of
haye you changed scho	Kindergarten (including changing from eig middle and middle to high school)? Never 1 or 2 times 5 or 6 times times Has anyone in your family ever had a sev

APPENDIX B: SAMPLE PROFILE REPORT



Sample State Profile Report

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

Conducted by International Survey Associates dba Pride Surveys

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1 INTRODUCTION

NOTE: This report contains a small sample of the tables that would be found in a typical profile report.

This report summarizes findings from the Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey (APNA), a survey of 6th, 8th, 10th and 12th grade school students, conducted in the fall of 2010. This survey was available free of charge to all Arkansas public school districts that chose to participate. The survey was designed to assess adolescent substance use and related behaviors, and risk and protective factors that predict these behaviors. In this report, the results are presented for each grade along with the overall results for the State. Table 1 provides information on the total number of students, the number of school districts and the number of schools represented by this report. Table 2 provides information on the number and percent of students at each grade. Table 3 provides information on the number and percent of students by sex. Table 4 provides information on the number and percent of students by ethnic origin.

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

(Methods Note Regarding Long-Term Trend Data:) The 2006 procedures varied from those used in this report, as well as those used in the 2007, 2005 and earlier reports. Non-standard procedures for calculating: 1) drug prevalence rates, and 2) for calculating scores on the risk and protective factor questions, were used in the 2006 report. The variation in 2006 procedures related to how missing data (i.e., instances where the student did not respond to a question) were counted. The effect of the 2006 procedure was to slightly reduce the reported prevalence levels for all drugs, and to lower the calculated scores for the risk and protective factor questions.

In this report, the computational methods used for all calculations are identical to those used in the 2007, 2005 (and prior) reports. In addition, to produce the most accurate long-term trend data possible, 2006 results have been recalculated using standard procedures consistent with all reporting years. This means that, in some cases, small deviations in 2006 data points will be noted between this report and the actual 2006 report.

Table 1: Student Totals

Response	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
Total Students	state	79,598	85,130	88,912	87,760
	state	79,598	85,130	88,912	87,760

Table 2: Grade

		2007-8		20	2008-9 2		09-10	2010-11	
Response	Group	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
6	state	28.8	22,910	28.8	24,553	28.5	25,324	29.8	26,125
	state	28.8	22,910	28.8	24,553	28.5	25,324	29.8	26,125
8	state	27.7	22,082	27.7	23,547	27.8	24,711	28.4	24,882
	state	27.7	22,082	27.7	23,547	27.8	24,711	28.4	24,882
10	state	24.3	19,315	24.0	20,451	24.3	21,629	23.4	20,530
	state	24.3	19,315	24.0	20,451	24.3	21,629	23.4	20,530
12	state	19.2	15,291	19.5	16,579	19.4	17,248	18.5	16,223
	state	19.2	15,291	19.5	16,579	19.4	17,248	18.5	16,223

Table 3: Sex

		2007-8		20	08-9	9 2009		9-10 2010-11	
Response	Group	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Male	state	47.9	37,614	48.5	40,590	48.3	42,276	48.7	42,253
	state	47.9	37,614	48.5	40,590	48.3	42,276	48.7	42,253
Female	state	52.1	40,835	51.5	43,061	51.7	45,185	51.3	44,591
	state	52.1	40,835	51.5	43,061	51.7	45,185	51.3	44,591

Table 4: Ethnic Origin

		2007-8		20	2008-9		2009-10		2010-11	
Response	Group	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	
Hispanic	state	8.3	7,386	8.2	7,828	8.8	8,900	9.3	9,427	
	state	8.3	7,386	8.2	7,828	8.8	8,900	9.3	9,427	
Black or African American	state	16.5	14,752	17.1	16,250	18.2	18,449	16.7	16,904	
	state	16.5	14,752	17.1	16,250	18.2	18,449	16.7	16,904	
Asian	state	1.5	1,339	1.5	1,460	1.5	1,532	1.7	1,731	
	state	1.5	1,339	1.5	1,460	1.5	1,532	1.7	1,731	
American Indian	state	4.5	4,041	4.6	4,341	4.4	4,480	4.8	4,843	
	state	4.5	4,041	4.6	4,341	4.4	4,480	4.8	4,843	
Alaska Native	state	0.2	192	0.2	181	0.2	213	0.2	206	
	state	0.2	192	0.2	181	0.2	213	0.2	206	
White	state	61.3	54,915	60.7	57,673	58.6	59,377	59.2	60,031	
	state	61.3	54,915	60.7	57,673	58.6	59,377	59.2	60,031	
Native Hawaiian	state	0.5	487	0.5	489	0.6	627	0.7	734	
	state	0.5	487	0.5	489	0.6	627	0.7	734	
Other	state	7.2	6,406	7.2	6,832	7.6	7,703	7.4	7,553	
	state	7.2	6,406	7.2	6,832	7.6	7,703	7.4	7,553	

2 SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT USING SURVEY DATA

Table 5: Alcohol - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	17.7	18.5	18.1	14.1
	state	17.7	18.5	18.1	14.1
8	state	41.0	41.2	38.8	33.8
	state	41.0	41.2	38.8	33.8
10	state	62.1	60.4	59.9	54.8
	state	62.1	60.4	59.9	54.8
12	state	71.9	71.3	70.7	66.3
	state	71.9	71.3	70.7	66.3
Combined	state	45.5	45.2	44.3	38.9
	state	45.5	45.2	44.3	38.9

Table 6: Cigarettes - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	10.8	10.4	10.3	8.8
	state	10.8	10.4	10.3	8.8
8	state	26.8	25.2	23.9	22.0
	state	26.8	25.2	23.9	22.0
10	state	40.0	38.8	38.0	35.8
	state	40.0	38.8	38.0	35.8
12	state	49.7	48.2	46.0	44.3
	state	49.7	48.2	46.0	44.3
Combined	state	30.0	28.9	27.9	25.5
	state	30.0	28.9	27.9	25.5

Table 7: Chewing Tobacco - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.9
	state	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.9
8	state	13.5	12.9	12.3	12.8
	state	13.5	12.9	12.3	12.8
10	state	19.6	19.2	19.6	21.0
	state	19.6	19.2	19.6	21.0
12	state	23.2	23.2	22.4	23.8
	state	23.2	23.2	22.4	23.8
Combined	state	14.8	14.5	14.2	14.7
	state	14.8	14.5	14.2	14.7

Table 8: Marijuana - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3
	state	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3
8	state	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.3
	state	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.3
10	state	23.4	23.4	24.3	23.8
	state	23.4	23.4	24.3	23.8
12	state	34.8	34.2	35.0	34.4
	state	34.8	34.2	35.0	34.4
Combined	state	15.5	15.4	15.8	14.9
	state	15.5	15.4	15.8	14.9

Table 9: Hallucinogens - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
	state	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
8	state	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6
	state	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6
10	state	2.0	2.3	2.0	1.9
	state	2.0	2.3	2.0	1.9
12	state	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.3
	state	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.3
Combined	state	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.3
	state	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.3

Table 10: Cocaine - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
	state	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
8	state	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.9
	state	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.9
10	state	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.6
	state	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.6
12	state	5.0	4.3	3.3	2.8
	state	5.0	4.3	3.3	2.8
Combined	state	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.2
	state	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.2

Table 11: Inhalants - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	9.3	8.9	8.7	7.0
	state	9.3	8.9	8.7	7.0
8	state	16.0	15.9	14.7	12.0
	state	16.0	15.9	14.7	12.0
10	state	14.9	14.6	15.1	12.1
	state	14.9	14.6	15.1	12.1
12	state	12.0	12.1	11.4	9.9
	state	12.0	12.1	11.4	9.9
Combined	state	13.0	12.8	12.4	10.2
	state	13.0	12.8	12.4	10.2

Table 12: Sedatives - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	4.9	4.9	5.0	3.9
	state	4.9	4.9	5.0	3.9
8	state	10.2	10.4	9.7	8.1
	state	10.2	10.4	9.7	8.1
10	state	16.6	15.9	16.3	14.4
	state	16.6	15.9	16.3	14.4
12	state	20.2	18.8	18.4	16.0
	state	20.2	18.8	18.4	16.0
Combined	state	12.2	11.8	11.7	9.8
	state	12.2	11.8	11.7	9.8

Table 13: Meth - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3
	state	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3
8	state	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.7
	state	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.7
10	state	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.6
	state	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.6
12	state	3.4	2.7	2.2	1.9
	state	3.4	2.7	2.2	1.9
Combined	state	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.0
	state	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.0

Table 14: Stimulants - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3
	state	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3
8	state	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.0
	state	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.0
10	state	4.6	4.1	4.0	3.3
	state	4.6	4.1	4.0	3.3
12	state	6.9	6.2	6.1	5.3
	state	6.9	6.2	6.1	5.3
Combined	state	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.1
	state	3.1	2.8	2.7	2.1

Table 15: Heroin - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1
	state	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1
8	state	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
	state	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
10	state	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.9
	state	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.9
12	state	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7
	state	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7
Combined	state	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7
	state	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7

Table 16: Ecstasy - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
	state	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
8	state	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9
	state	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9
10	state	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.8
	state	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.8
12	state	5.4	5.2	5.3	4.6
	state	5.4	5.2	5.3	4.6
Combined	state	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.8
	state	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.8

Table 17: Prescription Drugs - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	0.0	3.9	3.7	2.9
	state	0.0	3.9	3.7	2.9
8	state	0.0	10.6	9.1	7.8
	state	0.0	10.6	9.1	7.8
10	state	0.0	18.0	17.7	15.5
	state	0.0	18.0	17.7	15.5
12	state	0.0	22.2	21.2	19.6
	state	0.0	22.2	21.2	19.6
Combined	state	0.0	12.8	12.1	10.4
	state	0.0	12.8	12.1	10.4

Table 18: Over-The-Counter Drugs - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	0.0	2.5	2.3	2.0
	state	0.0	2.5	2.3	2.0
8	state	0.0	6.0	5.4	4.3
	state	0.0	6.0	5.4	4.3
10	state	0.0	9.4	9.0	7.3
	state	0.0	9.4	9.0	7.3
12	state	0.0	11.0	9.6	8.7
	state	0.0	11.0	9.6	8.7
Combined	state	0.0	6.8	6.2	5.1
	state	0.0	6.8	6.2	5.1

Table 19: Alcopops - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	0.0	0.0	9.0	6.6
	state	0.0	0.0	9.0	6.6
8	state	0.0	0.0	25.6	22.0
	state	0.0	0.0	25.6	22.0
10	state	0.0	0.0	44.8	39.5
	state	0.0	0.0	44.8	39.5
12	state	0.0	0.0	54.7	50.1
	state	0.0	0.0	54.7	50.1
Combined	state	0.0	0.0	31.3	26.8
	state	0.0	0.0	31.3	26.8

Table 20: Any Drug - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	13.2	15.2	14.6	12.2
	state	13.2	15.2	14.6	12.2
8	state	25.0	29.0	27.0	23.8
	state	25.0	29.0	27.0	23.8
10	state	35.0	38.5	39.3	35.9
	state	35.0	38.5	39.3	35.9
12	state	42.3	45.5	45.4	43.2
	state	42.3	45.5	45.4	43.2
Combined	state	27.4	30.6	30.0	26.8
	state	27.4	30.6	30.0	26.8

Table 21: Alcohol - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	3.6	3.9	3.8	2.6
	state	3.6	3.9	3.8	2.6
8	state	15.5	15.0	13.8	11.3
	state	15.5	15.0	13.8	11.3
10	state	30.3	28.5	28.2	24.8
	state	30.3	28.5	28.2	24.8
12	state	40.3	39.1	37.7	34.7
	state	40.3	39.1	37.7	34.7
Combined	state	20.5	19.8	19.1	16.2
	state	20.5	19.8	19.1	16.2

Table 22: Cigarettes - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.5
	state	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.5
8	state	8.1	7.5	6.8	5.9
	state	8.1	7.5	6.8	5.9
10	state	15.3	14.6	14.6	14.1
	state	15.3	14.6	14.6	14.1
12	state	23.5	22.7	21.3	20.0
	state	23.5	22.7	21.3	20.0
Combined	state	11.1	10.6	10.2	9.1
	state	11.1	10.6	10.2	9.1

Table 23: Chewing Tobacco - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6
	state	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6
8	state	5.5	5.3	5.2	4.6
	state	5.5	5.3	5.2	4.6
10	state	9.5	8.6	9.4	9.4
	state	9.5	8.6	9.4	9.4
12	state	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.5
	state	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.5
Combined	state	6.5	6.1	6.3	5.9
	state	6.5	6.1	6.3	5.9

Table 24: Marijuana - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
	state	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
8	state	4.1	3.9	4.1	3.9
	state	4.1	3.9	4.1	3.9
10	state	10.4	10.4	11.4	11.2
	state	10.4	10.4	11.4	11.2
12	state	15.3	14.6	15.7	16.1
	state	15.3	14.6	15.7	16.1
Combined	state	6.8	6.6	7.1	6.8
	state	6.8	6.6	7.1	6.8

Table 25: Hallucinogens - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	state	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
8	state	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2
	state	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2
10	state	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
	state	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
12	state	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9
	state	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9
Combined	state	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
	state	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4

Table 26: Cocaine - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
	state	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
8	state	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
	state	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
10	state	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5
	state	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5
12	state	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6
	state	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6
Combined	state	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3
	state	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3

Table 27: Inhalants - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.1
	state	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.1
8	state	6.5	6.3	6.1	4.5
	state	6.5	6.3	6.1	4.5
10	state	4.1	3.8	4.1	3.3
	state	4.1	3.8	4.1	3.3
12	state	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.7
	state	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.7
Combined	state	4.4	4.2	4.2	3.3
	state	4.4	4.2	4.2	3.3

Table 28: Sedatives - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.5
	state	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.5
8	state	4.6	4.6	4.3	3.7
	state	4.6	4.6	4.3	3.7
10	state	7.6	7.3	7.6	6.6
	state	7.6	7.3	7.6	6.6
12	state	9.2	8.3	8.2	6.7
	state	9.2	8.3	8.2	6.7
Combined	state	5.5	5.2	5.2	4.3
	state	5.5	5.2	5.2	4.3

Table 29: Meth - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
	state	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
8	state	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
	state	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
10	state	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4
	state	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4
12	state	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4
	state	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4
Combined	state	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
	state	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3

Table 30: Stimulants - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
	state	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
8	state	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.3
	state	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.3
10	state	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.1
	state	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.1
12	state	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.6
	state	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.6
Combined	state	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7
	state	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7

Table 31: Heroin - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	state	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
8	state	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
	state	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
10	state	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2
	state	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2
12	state	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
	state	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Combined	state	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
	state	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2

Table 32: Ecstasy - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	state	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
8	state	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3
	state	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3
10	state	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8
	state	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8
12	state	1.4	1.0	1.2	0.9
	state	1.4	1.0	1.2	0.9
Combined	state	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
	state	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5

Table 33: Prescription Drugs - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	0.0	1.6	1.6	1.2
	state	0.0	1.6	1.6	1.2
8	state	0.0	4.7	4.1	3.5
	state	0.0	4.7	4.1	3.5
10	state	0.0	8.1	8.1	6.8
	state	0.0	8.1	8.1	6.8
12	state	0.0	9.8	9.3	8.0
	state	0.0	9.8	9.3	8.0
Combined	state	0.0	5.6	5.4	4.4
	state	0.0	5.6	5.4	4.4

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

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	0.0	1.2	1.2	1.0
	state	0.0	1.2	1.2	1.0
8	state	0.0	3.1	2.8	2.1
	state	0.0	3.1	2.8	2.1
10	state	0.0	4.2	4.0	3.0
	state	0.0	4.2	4.0	3.0
12	state	0.0	4.2	3.9	3.2
	state	0.0	4.2	3.9	3.2
Combined	state	0.0	3.0	2.9	2.2
	state	0.0	3.0	2.9	2.2

Table 35: Alcopops - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	0.0	0.0	2.7	1.8
	state	0.0	0.0	2.7	1.8
8	state	0.0	0.0	9.8	8.0
	state	0.0	0.0	9.8	8.0
10	state	0.0	0.0	19.2	16.3
	state	0.0	0.0	19.2	16.3
12	state	0.0	0.0	23.9	21.1
	state	0.0	0.0	23.9	21.1
Combined	state	0.0	0.0	12.8	10.6
	state	0.0	0.0	12.8	10.6

Table 36: Any Drug - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	5.9	7.3	7.2	6.0
	state	5.9	7.3	7.2	6.0
8	state	12.2	14.6	14.0	12.0
	state	12.2	14.6	14.0	12.0
10	state	17.1	20.0	21.2	19.2
	state	17.1	20.0	21.2	19.2
12	state	20.6	23.2	23.9	22.6
	state	20.6	23.2	23.9	22.6
Combined	state	13.2	15.5	15.8	13.9
	state	13.2	15.5	15.8	13.9

Table 37: Binge Drinking

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	3.5	3.3	1.7	1.2
	state	3.5	3.3	1.7	1.2
8	state	10.3	10.4	7.4	6.1
	state	10.3	10.4	7.4	6.1
10	state	19.3	17.7	17.2	15.0
	state	19.3	17.7	17.2	15.0
12	state	26.0	25.2	25.2	23.0
	state	26.0	25.2	25.2	23.0
Combined	state	13.6	13.1	11.7	9.9
	state	13.6	13.1	11.7	9.9

Table 38: Pack of Cigarettes

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	state	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
8	state	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4
	state	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4
10	state	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4
	state	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4
12	state	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.1
	state	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.1
Combined	state	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.9
	state	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.9

Table 39: Suspended from School

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	11.1	10.5	11.2	10.9
	state	11.1	10.5	11.2	10.9
8	state	16.6	16.6	16.3	15.5
	state	16.6	16.6	16.3	15.5
10	state	14.8	15.1	15.2	14.7
	state	14.8	15.1	15.2	14.7
12	state	10.6	10.6	10.9	10.3
	state	10.6	10.6	10.9	10.3
Combined	state	13.4	13.3	13.6	13.0
	state	13.4	13.3	13.6	13.0

Table 40: Drunk or High at School

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.7
	state	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.7
8	state	8.3	8.2	7.8	6.8
	state	8.3	8.2	7.8	6.8
10	state	15.0	15.0	16.2	14.1
	state	15.0	15.0	16.2	14.1
12	state	18.7	18.2	18.5	17.1
	state	18.7	18.2	18.5	17.1
Combined	state	10.1	10.0	10.3	8.9
	state	10.1	10.0	10.3	8.9

Table 41: Sold Illegal Drugs

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
	state	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
8	state	2.6	2.1	2.0	2.1
	state	2.6	2.1	2.0	2.1
10	state	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.0
	state	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.0
12	state	8.7	8.6	8.4	8.0
	state	8.7	8.6	8.4	8.0
Combined	state	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.6
	state	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.6

Table 42: Stolen a Vehicle

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
	state	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
8	state	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.0
	state	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.0
10	state	3.4	3.5	3.1	2.8
	state	3.4	3.5	3.1	2.8
12	state	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.7
	state	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.7
Combined	state	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.9
	state	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.9

Table 43: Been Arrested

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.0
	state	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.0
8	state	5.7	5.7	5.0	4.5
	state	5.7	5.7	5.0	4.5
10	state	7.4	8.2	7.4	6.9
	state	7.4	8.2	7.4	6.9
12	state	7.1	7.2	7.1	6.2
	state	7.1	7.2	7.1	6.2
Combined	state	5.4	5.5	5.2	4.6
	state	5.4	5.5	5.2	4.6

Table 44: Attacked to Harm

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	13.1	13.5	13.9	11.9
	state	13.1	13.5	13.9	11.9
8	state	18.1	18.6	18.4	15.9
	state	18.1	18.6	18.4	15.9
10	state	18.0	18.3	18.8	16.5
	state	18.0	18.3	18.8	16.5
12	state	14.6	14.5	15.2	13.1
	state	14.6	14.5	15.2	13.1
Combined	state	16.0	16.3	16.6	14.3
	state	16.0	16.3	16.6	14.3

Table 45: Carried a Handgun

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.7
	state	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.7
8	state	5.3	5.7	5.2	4.3
	state	5.3	5.7	5.2	4.3
10	state	6.0	6.4	6.3	5.3
	state	6.0	6.4	6.3	5.3
12	state	5.7	6.3	6.1	5.1
	state	5.7	6.3	6.1	5.1
Combined	state	5.1	5.6	5.3	4.5
	state	5.1	5.6	5.3	4.5

Table 46: Handgun to School

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
	state	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
8	state	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7
	state	8.0	8.0	0.6	0.7
10	state	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.9
	state	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.9
12	state	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0
	state	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0
Combined	state	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
	state	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7

Table 47: Community Risk - Low Neighborhood Attachment

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	44.3	44.1	44.7	42.5
	state	44.3	44.1	44.7	42.5
8	state	36.2	35.3	35.5	35.4
	state	36.2	35.3	35.5	35.4
10	state	41.6	41.5	42.5	41.7
	state	41.6	41.5	42.5	41.7
12	state	45.3	44.2	44.9	44.4
	state	45.3	44.2	44.9	44.4
Combined	state	41.6	41.1	41.6	40.6
	state	41.6	41.1	41.6	40.6

Table 48: Community Risk - High Community Disorganization

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	37.2	37.2	38.4	34.7
	state	37.2	37.2	38.4	34.7
8	state	32.8	33.9	34.5	32.2
	state	32.8	33.9	34.5	32.2
10	state	45.2	45.1	46.6	45.0
	state	45.2	45.1	46.6	45.0
12	state	43.3	42.7	45.5	43.3
	state	43.3	42.7	45.5	43.3
Combined	state	39.2	39.3	40.8	38.1
	state	39.2	39.3	40.8	38.1

Table 49: Community Risk - Transitions and Mobility

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	52.6	52.1	51.1	50.0
	state	52.6	52.1	51.1	50.0
8	state	56.6	55.5	53.1	53.8
	state	56.6	55.5	53.1	53.8
10	state	60.5	61.1	59.9	60.2
	state	60.5	61.1	59.9	60.2
12	state	49.6	50.4	51.1	52.5
	state	49.6	50.4	51.1	52.5
Combined	state	55.0	55.0	53.8	54.0
	state	55.0	55.0	53.8	54.0

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

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	41.0	40.1	39.2	35.7
	state	41.0	40.1	39.2	35.7
8	state	34.9	33.5	33.7	31.0
	state	34.9	33.5	33.7	31.0
10	state	40.9	40.1	41.3	38.1
	state	40.9	40.1	41.3	38.1
12	state	33.6	33.8	33.7	31.6
	state	33.6	33.8	33.7	31.6
Combined	state	37.8	37.0	37.1	34.1
	state	37.8	37.0	37.1	34.1

Table 51: Community Risk - Perceived Availability of Drugs

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	22.4	23.7	22.7	18.9
	state	22.4	23.7	22.7	18.9
8	state	27.6	26.9	25.7	22.9
	state	27.6	26.9	25.7	22.9
10	state	38.9	37.5	36.3	33.9
	state	38.9	37.5	36.3	33.9
12	state	45.8	44.3	42.5	40.1
	state	45.8	44.3	42.5	40.1
Combined	state	32.6	32.2	30.9	27.7
	state	32.6	32.2	30.9	27.7

Table 52: Community Risk - Perceived Availability of Handguns

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	25.7	26.0	24.6	23.5
	state	25.7	26.0	24.6	23.5
8	state	39.3	39.4	37.3	35.6
	state	39.3	39.4	37.3	35.6
10	state	33.1	31.8	31.7	30.5
	state	33.1	31.8	31.7	30.5
12	state	38.7	39.1	36.6	35.8
	state	38.7	39.1	36.6	35.8
Combined	state	33.9	33.8	32.3	31.0
	state	33.9	33.8	32.3	31.0

Table 53: Family Risk - Poor Family Management

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	35.9	37.8	38.2	36.0
	state	35.9	37.8	38.2	36.0
8	state	38.2	40.3	39.7	36.6
	state	38.2	40.3	39.7	36.6
10	state	37.5	38.1	38.1	36.0
	state	37.5	38.1	38.1	36.0
12	state	39.6	41.0	39.7	37.0
	state	39.6	41.0	39.7	37.0
Combined	state	37.7	39.2	38.9	36.4
	state	37.7	39.2	38.9	36.4

Table 54: Family Risk - Family Conflict

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	36.2	39.2	40.5	36.0
	state	36.2	39.2	40.5	36.0
8	state	47.6	49.5	49.1	46.7
	state	47.6	49.5	49.1	46.7
10	state	39.4	39.3	40.8	39.5
	state	39.4	39.3	40.8	39.5
12	state	35.4	36.7	38.6	37.2
	state	35.4	36.7	38.6	37.2
Combined	state	40.0	41.5	42.6	40.1
	state	40.0	41.5	42.6	40.1

Table 55: Family Risk - Family History of Antisocial Behavior

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	34.9	35.8	35.3	33.3
	state	34.9	35.8	35.3	33.3
8	state	37.1	37.1	35.4	33.8
	state	37.1	37.1	35.4	33.8
10	state	40.8	40.4	40.4	38.5
	state	40.8	40.4	40.4	38.5
12	state	37.7	37.9	39.1	37.5
	state	37.7	37.9	39.1	37.5
Combined	state	37.6	37.7	37.4	35.5
	state	37.6	37.7	37.4	35.5

Table 56: Family Risk - Parental Attitudes Favorable to ATOD

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	13.3	13.6	14.5	12.7
	state	13.3	13.6	14.5	12.7
8	state	27.0	27.0	27.0	25.1
	state	27.0	27.0	27.0	25.1
10	state	41.7	41.1	41.5	38.1
	state	41.7	41.1	41.5	38.1
12	state	41.4	41.0	40.6	38.8
	state	41.4	41.0	40.6	38.8
Combined	state	29.7	29.6	29.9	27.2
	state	29.7	29.6	29.9	27.2

Table 57: Family Risk - Parental Attitudes Favorable to ASB

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	32.7	33.1	33.3	32.0
	state	32.7	33.1	33.3	32.0
8	state	45.3	45.2	45.8	43.9
	state	45.3	45.2	45.8	43.9
10	state	50.1	50.1	50.5	48.8
	state	50.1	50.1	50.5	48.8
12	state	48.4	49.3	48.0	47.0
	state	48.4	49.3	48.0	47.0
Combined	state	43.6	43.9	44.0	42.2
	state	43.6	43.9	44.0	42.2

Table 58: School Risk - Academic Failure

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	44.2	42.9	42.6	42.2
	state	44.2	42.9	42.6	42.2
8	state	47.0	44.9	44.6	43.0
	state	47.0	44.9	44.6	43.0
10	state	48.5	47.5	46.4	45.5
	state	48.5	47.5	46.4	45.5
12	state	41.3	41.2	39.6	39.7
	state	41.3	41.2	39.6	39.7
Combined	state	45.5	44.2	43.5	42.8
	state	45.5	44.2	43.5	42.8

Table 59: School Risk - Low Commitment to School

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	42.0	42.9	42.0	40.1
	state	42.0	42.9	42.0	40.1
8	state	35.3	35.4	35.1	34.0
	state	35.3	35.4	35.1	34.0
10	state	39.5	38.1	38.7	38.0
	state	39.5	38.1	38.7	38.0
12	state	42.2	42.2	40.6	40.9
	state	42.2	42.2	40.6	40.9
Combined	state	39.6	39.5	39.0	38.0
	state	39.6	39.5	39.0	38.0

Table 60: Peer Risk - Rebelliousness

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	46.8	47.4	44.6	42.3
	state	46.8	47.4	44.6	42.3
8	state	38.1	38.7	36.8	35.4
	state	38.1	38.7	36.8	35.4
10	state	44.6	44.7	44.5	43.6
	state	44.6	44.7	44.5	43.6
12	state	43.0	43.3	41.5	40.0
	state	43.0	43.3	41.5	40.0
Combined	state	43.1	43.6	41.8	40.2
	state	43.1	43.6	41.8	40.2

Table 61: Peer Risk - Early Initiation of Drug Use

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	25.4	26.4	25.8	21.7
	state	25.4	26.4	25.8	21.7
8	state	28.7	28.1	26.7	23.2
	state	28.7	28.1	26.7	23.2
10	state	32.4	30.9	30.8	27.6
	state	32.4	30.9	30.8	27.6
12	state	33.0	31.4	30.8	28.7
	state	33.0	31.4	30.8	28.7
Combined	state	29.5	28.9	28.3	24.8
	state	29.5	28.9	28.3	24.8

Table 62: Peer Risk - Early Initiation of ASB

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	25.9	25.8	26.8	24.2
	state	25.9	25.8	26.8	24.2
8	state	37.3	37.4	37.8	34.3
	state	37.3	37.4	37.8	34.3
10	state	40.6	41.3	41.7	39.1
	state	40.6	41.3	41.7	39.1
12	state	39.1	40.0	40.6	38.3
	state	39.1	40.0	40.6	38.3
Combined	state	35.2	35.5	36.2	33.2
	state	35.2	35.5	36.2	33.2

Table 63: Peer Risk - Peer Favorable Attitudes to ASB

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	37.5	38.9	39.2	38.3
	state	37.5	38.9	39.2	38.3
8	state	33.3	33.3	34.3	32.7
	state	33.3	33.3	34.3	32.7
10	state	41.7	41.5	42.3	41.9
	state	41.7	41.5	42.3	41.9
12	state	39.0	39.8	39.3	38.0
	state	39.0	39.8	39.3	38.0
Combined	state	37.7	38.2	38.6	37.5
	state	37.7	38.2	38.6	37.5

Table 64: Peer Risk - Peer Favorable Attitudes to Drug Use

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	17.9	18.0	18.0	15.6
	state	17.9	18.0	18.0	15.6
8	state	22.8	22.5	23.0	21.2
	state	22.8	22.5	23.0	21.2
10	state	33.1	32.8	34.1	32.4
	state	33.1	32.8	34.1	32.4
12	state	32.9	32.9	32.6	32.2
	state	32.9	32.9	32.6	32.2
Combined	state	25.8	25.7	26.1	24.2
	state	25.8	25.7	26.1	24.2

Table 65: Peer Risk - Intentions to Use

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	35.3	37.4	37.7	36.5
	state	35.3	37.4	37.7	36.5
8	state	26.4	27.2	27.7	26.5
	state	26.4	27.2	27.7	26.5
10	state	38.3	38.3	40.1	39.4
	state	38.3	38.3	40.1	39.4
12	state	28.7	29.4	29.9	30.1
	state	28.7	29.4	29.9	30.1
Combined	state	32.3	33.2	34.0	33.1
	state	32.3	33.2	34.0	33.1

Table 66: Peer Risk - Peer Perceived Risk of Drug Use

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	32.6	32.2	33.1	33.3
	state	32.6	32.2	33.1	33.3
8	state	36.4	36.3	37.7	36.8
	state	36.4	36.3	37.7	36.8
10	state	34.6	35.2	37.2	37.4
	state	34.6	35.2	37.2	37.4
12	state	41.6	41.2	43.1	43.7
	state	41.6	41.2	43.1	43.7
Combined	state	35.9	35.9	37.3	37.2
	state	35.9	35.9	37.3	37.2

Table 67: Peer Risk - Interaction with Antisocial Peers

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	38.9	38.7	40.1	39.0
	state	38.9	38.7	40.1	39.0
8	state	50.6	51.5	51.7	48.5
	state	50.6	51.5	51.7	48.5
10	state	52.1	52.6	52.2	50.4
	state	52.1	52.6	52.2	50.4
12	state	49.4	50.4	49.2	47.3
	state	49.4	50.4	49.2	47.3
Combined	state	47.4	47.9	48.0	45.9
	state	47.4	47.9	48.0	45.9

Table 68: Peer Risk - Friends' Use of Drugs

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	20.6	21.3	21.2	19.2
	state	20.6	21.3	21.2	19.2
8	state	30.8	31.2	30.7	28.4
	state	30.8	31.2	30.7	28.4
10	state	33.1	33.3	33.9	31.4
	state	33.1	33.3	33.9	31.4
12	state	31.0	31.1	30.5	28.0
	state	31.0	31.1	30.5	28.0
Combined	state	28.5	28.9	28.8	26.3
	state	28.5	28.9	28.8	26.3

Table 69: Peer Risk - Sensation Seeking

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	50.6	49.3	48.9	44.9
	state	50.6	49.3	48.9	44.9
8	state	49.6	50.1	50.0	44.3
	state	49.6	50.1	50.0	44.3
10	state	48.4	48.3	48.6	44.0
	state	48.4	48.3	48.6	44.0
12	state	50.5	51.3	49.1	45.5
	state	50.5	51.3	49.1	45.5
Combined	state	49.8	49.7	49.2	44.6
	state	49.8	49.7	49.2	44.6

Table 70: Peer Risk - Peer Rewards for Antisocial Involvement

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	22.1	23.7	23.7	24.2
	state	22.1	23.7	23.7	24.2
8	state	37.4	38.6	38.6	36.0
	state	37.4	38.6	38.6	36.0
10	state	41.3	40.2	41.6	42.7
	state	41.3	40.2	41.6	42.7
12	state	54.8	55.0	54.5	55.1
	state	54.8	55.0	54.5	55.1
Combined	state	37.4	38.0	38.2	37.7
	state	37.4	38.0	38.2	37.7

Table 71: Peer Risk - Depressive Symptoms

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	39.5	39.6	39.1	38.0
	state	39.5	39.6	39.1	38.0
8	state	44.1	43.6	43.1	42.8
	state	44.1	43.6	43.1	42.8
10	state	46.2	45.1	45.6	46.0
	state	46.2	45.1	45.6	46.0
12	state	40.4	40.2	40.9	41.3
	state	40.4	40.2	40.9	41.3
Combined	state	42.6	42.1	42.2	41.9
	state	42.6	42.1	42.2	41.9

Table 72: Peer Risk - Gang Involvement

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	20.2	20.6	19.9	19.5
	state	20.2	20.6	19.9	19.5
8	state	21.5	22.7	21.0	18.8
	state	21.5	22.7	21.0	18.8
10	state	25.7	26.3	26.7	26.3
	state	25.7	26.3	26.7	26.3
12	state	22.7	23.0	23.8	25.7
	state	22.7	23.0	23.8	25.7
Combined	state	22.4	23.0	22.6	22.0
	state	22.4	23.0	22.6	22.0

Table 73: Community Protective - Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	44.7	43.6	42.8	45.4
	state	44.7	43.6	42.8	45.4
8	state	50.5	50.8	49.7	51.8
	state	50.5	50.8	49.7	51.8
10	state	48.4	49.2	47.7	49.3
	state	48.4	49.2	47.7	49.3
12	state	48.4	48.8	47.7	48.9
	state	48.4	48.8	47.7	48.9
Combined	state	48.0	48.0	46.9	48.8
	state	48.0	48.0	46.9	48.8

Table 74: Community Protective - Rewards for Prosocial Involvement

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	51.7	51.8	49.9	49.6
	state	51.7	51.8	49.9	49.6
8	state	43.3	43.8	43.0	42.3
	state	43.3	43.8	43.0	42.3
10	state	49.3	49.8	49.0	48.0
	state	49.3	49.8	49.0	48.0
12	state	48.4	49.1	47.7	47.1
	state	48.4	49.1	47.7	47.1
Combined	state	48.1	48.6	47.3	46.7
	state	48.1	48.6	47.3	46.7

Table 75: Family Protective - Family Attachment

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	57.0	57.6	54.4	55.6
	state	57.0	57.6	54.4	55.6
8	state	52.6	53.3	52.2	52.6
	state	52.6	53.3	52.2	52.6
10	state	45.3	45.7	44.0	44.9
	state	45.3	45.7	44.0	44.9
12	state	56.2	55.7	54.6	54.9
	state	56.2	55.7	54.6	54.9
Combined	state	52.7	53.1	51.2	52.1
	state	52.7	53.1	51.2	52.1

Table 76: Family Protective - Family Opportunities for PSI

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	62.1	61.8	59.2	61.0
	state	62.1	61.8	59.2	61.0
8	state	63.9	62.9	62.4	64.1
	state	63.9	62.9	62.4	64.1
10	state	55.1	55.7	54.5	56.6
	state	55.1	55.7	54.5	56.6
12	state	55.6	55.1	54.1	56.3
	state	55.6	55.1	54.1	56.3
Combined	state	59.5	59.2	57.9	59.9
	state	59.5	59.2	57.9	59.9

Table 77: Family Protective - Family Rewards for PSI

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	55.8	56.3	53.5	55.3
	state	55.8	56.3	53.5	55.3
8	state	64.2	63.8	63.4	63.1
	state	64.2	63.8	63.4	63.1
10	state	54.7	55.2	54.1	54.1
	state	54.7	55.2	54.1	54.1
12	state	54.4	54.6	52.9	53.4
	state	54.4	54.6	52.9	53.4
Combined	state	57.5	57.7	56.2	56.9
	state	57.5	57.7	56.2	56.9

Table 78: School Protective - School Opportunities for PSI

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	49.2	48.1	48.3	47.8
	state	49.2	48.1	48.3	47.8
8	state	66.5	67.3	67.3	65.3
	state	66.5	67.3	67.3	65.3
10	state	65.3	65.4	64.6	65.4
	state	65.3	65.4	64.6	65.4
12	state	65.2	65.1	66.1	66.3
	state	65.2	65.1	66.1	66.3
Combined	state	61.0	60.9	61.0	60.4
	state	61.0	60.9	61.0	60.4

Table 79: School Protective - School Rewards for PSI

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	58.9	58.5	56.1	56.8
	state	58.9	58.5	56.1	56.8
8	state	56.1	57.1	56.1	56.2
	state	56.1	57.1	56.1	56.2
10	state	64.5	64.9	64.5	65.5
	state	64.5	64.9	64.5	65.5
12	state	50.0	49.6	49.4	51.2
	state	50.0	49.6	49.4	51.2
Combined	state	57.8	57.9	56.9	57.7
	state	57.8	57.9	56.9	57.7

Table 80: Peer Protective - Religiosity

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	63.7	63.0	60.9	61.1
	state	63.7	63.0	60.9	61.1
8	state	68.0	67.5	66.6	67.3
	state	68.0	67.5	66.6	67.3
10	state	64.9	66.1	65.3	64.2
	state	64.9	66.1	65.3	64.2
12	state	86.1	85.7	86.0	85.3
	state	86.1	85.7	86.0	85.3
Combined	state	69.6	69.5	68.5	68.1
	state	69.6	69.5	68.5	68.1

Table 81: Peer Protective - Social Skills

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	71.0	70.5	69.0	70.1
	state	71.0	70.5	69.0	70.1
8	state	66.9	66.6	66.7	69.2
	state	66.9	66.6	66.7	69.2
10	state	57.4	58.6	57.9	61.2
	state	57.4	58.6	57.9	61.2
12	state	67.4	67.6	68.5	70.8
	state	67.4	67.6	68.5	70.8
Combined	state	65.9	66.0	65.5	67.9
	state	65.9	66.0	65.5	67.9

Table 82: Peer Protective - Belief in a Moral Order

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	65.0	63.9	61.3	63.3
	state	65.0	63.9	61.3	63.3
8	state	64.4	64.1	63.9	64.8
	state	64.4	64.1	63.9	64.8
10	state	66.5	66.9	65.7	67.2
	state	66.5	66.9	65.7	67.2
12	state	51.4	50.8	51.1	52.6
	state	51.4	50.8	51.1	52.6
Combined	state	62.6	62.1	61.1	62.7
	state	62.6	62.1	61.1	62.7

Table 77: Family Protective - Family Rewards for PSI

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	55.8	56.3	53.5	55.3
	state	55.8	56.3	53.5	55.3
8	state	64.2	63.8	63.4	63.1
	state	64.2	63.8	63.4	63.1
10	state	54.7	55.2	54.1	54.1
	state	54.7	55.2	54.1	54.1
12	state	54.4	54.6	52.9	53.4
	state	54.4	54.6	52.9	53.4
Combined	state	57.5	57.7	56.2	56.9
	state	57.5	57.7	56.2	56.9

Table 78: School Protective - School Opportunities for PSI

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	49.2	48.1	48.3	47.8
	state	49.2	48.1	48.3	47.8
8	state	66.5	67.3	67.3	65.3
	state	66.5	67.3	67.3	65.3
10	state	65.3	65.4	64.6	65.4
	state	65.3	65.4	64.6	65.4
12	state	65.2	65.1	66.1	66.3
	state	65.2	65.1	66.1	66.3
Combined	state	61.0	60.9	61.0	60.4
	state	61.0	60.9	61.0	60.4

Table 79: School Protective - School Rewards for PSI

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	58.9	58.5	56.1	56.8
	state	58.9	58.5	56.1	56.8
8	state	56.1	57.1	56.1	56.2
	state	56.1	57.1	56.1	56.2
10	state	64.5	64.9	64.5	65.5
	state	64.5	64.9	64.5	65.5
12	state	50.0	49.6	49.4	51.2
	state	50.0	49.6	49.4	51.2
Combined	state	57.8	57.9	56.9	57.7
	state	57.8	57.9	56.9	57.7

Table 80: Peer Protective - Religiosity

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	63.7	63.0	60.9	61.1
	state	63.7	63.0	60.9	61.1
8	state	68.0	67.5	66.6	67.3
	state	68.0	67.5	66.6	67.3
10	state	64.9	66.1	65.3	64.2
	state	64.9	66.1	65.3	64.2
12	state	86.1	85.7	86.0	85.3
	state	86.1	85.7	86.0	85.3
Combined	state	69.6	69.5	68.5	68.1
	state	69.6	69.5	68.5	68.1

Table 81: Peer Protective - Social Skills

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	71.0	70.5	69.0	70.1
	state	71.0	70.5	69.0	70.1
8	state	66.9	66.6	66.7	69.2
	state	66.9	66.6	66.7	69.2
10	state	57.4	58.6	57.9	61.2
	state	57.4	58.6	57.9	61.2
12	state	67.4	67.6	68.5	70.8
	state	67.4	67.6	68.5	70.8
Combined	state	65.9	66.0	65.5	67.9
	state	65.9	66.0	65.5	67.9

Table 82: Peer Protective - Belief in a Moral Order

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	65.0	63.9	61.3	63.3
	state	65.0	63.9	61.3	63.3
8	state	64.4	64.1	63.9	64.8
	state	64.4	64.1	63.9	64.8
10	state	66.5	66.9	65.7	67.2
	state	66.5	66.9	65.7	67.2
12	state	51.4	50.8	51.1	52.6
	state	51.4	50.8	51.1	52.6
Combined	state	62.6	62.1	61.1	62.7
	state	62.6	62.1	61.1	62.7

Table 83: Peer Protective - Prosocial Involvement

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	43.2	43.8	43.0	42.1
	state	43.2	43.8	43.0	42.1
8	state	47.6	48.0	47.3	45.9
	state	47.6	48.0	47.3	45.9
10	state	49.1	48.9	49.4	47.1
	state	49.1	48.9	49.4	47.1
12	state	43.5	43.2	44.3	43.0
	state	43.5	43.2	44.3	43.0
Combined	state	45.9	46.1	46.0	44.5
	state	45.9	46.1	46.0	44.5

Table 84: Peer Protective - Peer Rewards for Prosocial Involvement

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	63.2	61.9	62.0	64.0
	state	63.2	61.9	62.0	64.0
8	state	69.8	68.5	69.4	71.1
	state	69.8	68.5	69.4	71.1
10	state	64.1	65.8	66.6	66.9
	state	64.1	65.8	66.6	66.9
12	state	53.9	54.4	56.1	56.5
	state	53.9	54.4	56.1	56.5
Combined	state	63.4	63.2	64.1	65.3
	state	63.4	63.2	64.1	65.3

Table 85: Peer Protective - Interaction with Prosocial Peers

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	56.7	56.1	55.8	57.3
	state	56.7	56.1	55.8	57.3
8	state	65.3	65.2	64.6	65.3
	state	65.3	65.2	64.6	65.3
10	state	63.3	63.9	62.4	62.6
	state	63.3	63.9	62.4	62.6
12	state	60.5	61.0	60.7	61.0
	state	60.5	61.0	60.7	61.0
Combined	state	61.5	61.5	60.8	61.5
	state	61.5	61.5	60.8	61.5

Table 86: Sources of Alcohol

		Bought It Myself WITH	Bought It Myself WITHOUT a	Someone I Know Age 21	Someone I Know Under	My Brother	Home WITH Parents'	Home WITHOUT Parents'	Another	A Stranger Bought It	Took It From a Store or	
		a Fake ID	Fake ID	or Older	Age 21	or Sister	Permission	Permission	Relative	For Me	Shop	Other
6	state	1.6	0.8	14.4	4.6	3.7	18.0	10.2	9.2	0.9	0.5	36.1
	state	1.6	0.8	14.4	4.6	3.7	18.0	10.2	9.2	0.9	0.5	36.1
8	state	0.9	0.5	22.3	9.8	4.4	15.0	12.9	10.8	1.0	0.6	21.9
	state	0.9	0.5	22.3	9.8	4.4	15.0	12.9	10.8	1.0	0.6	21.9
10	state	0.7	1.2	32.7	14.5	3.9	11.9	8.0	7.6	1.7	0.3	17.3
	state	0.7	1.2	32.7	14.5	3.9	11.9	8.0	7.6	1.7	0.3	17.3
12	state	1.1	2.7	46.2	14.3	2.8	9.2	2.7	4.2	2.2	0.3	14.3
	state	1.1	2.7	46.2	14.3	2.8	9.2	2.7	4.2	2.2	0.3	14.3
Combined	state	1.0	1.5	33.6	12.6	3.6	12.2	7.4	7.3	1.7	0.4	18.9
	state	1.0	1.5	33.6	12.6	3.6	12.2	7.4	7.3	1.7	0.4	18.9

Table 87: Location of Alcohol Use

			Someone	Open Area Like a	Sporting Event or	Restaurant, Bar, or a	Empty Building or			
		My Home	Else's Home	Park, etc.	Concert	Nightclub	Site	Hotel/Motel	In a Car	At School
6	state	47.3	29.0	11.7	1.8	2.8	2.1	1.5	2.3	1.5
	state	47.3	29.0	11.7	1.8	2.8	2.1	1.5	2.3	1.5
8	state	39.4	42.2	9.7	1.7	1.5	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.2
	state	39.4	42.2	9.7	1.7	1.5	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.2
10	state	29.1	53.6	9.3	1.3	1.8	0.5	1.3	2.0	1.0
	state	29.1	53.6	9.3	1.3	1.8	0.5	1.3	2.0	1.0
12	state	21.3	60.6	9.8	1.0	2.3	0.4	1.9	2.1	0.7
	state	21.3	60.6	9.8	1.0	2.3	0.4	1.9	2.1	0.7
Combined	state	29.9	51.8	9.7	1.3	1.9	0.7	1.6	2.0	1.0
	state	29.9	51.8	9.7	1.3	1.9	0.7	1.6	2.0	1.0

Table 88: I feel safe at my school.

		NO!	no	yes	YES!
6	state	5.5	9.0	37.7	47.8
	state	5.5	9.0	37.7	47.8
8	state	7.0	13.2	50.7	29.2
	state	7.0	13.2	50.7	29.2
10	state	7.7	13.1	56.3	22.9
	state	7.7	13.1	56.3	22.9
12	state	6.6	10.9	55.3	27.2
	state	6.6	10.9	55.3	27.2
Combined	state	6.6	11.5	49.0	32.9
	state	6.6	11.5	49.0	32.9

Table 89: How often have you taken a handgun to school.

		Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-29 times	30-39 times	40+ times
6	state	99.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	state	99.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
8	state	99.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	state	99.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
10	state	99.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
	state	99.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
12	state	99.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
	state	99.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
Combined	state	99.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	state	99.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

Table 90: How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to take a gun to school.

				A Little	Not Wrong
		Very Wrong	Wrong	Bit Wrong	at All
6	state	92.1	6.1	1.2	0.6
	state	92.1	6.1	1.2	0.6
8	state	86.4	10.2	2.6	0.8
	state	86.4	10.2	2.6	0.8
10	state	85.4	10.5	2.9	1.2
	state	85.4	10.5	2.9	1.2
12	state	89.4	7.4	2.2	1.1
	state	89.4	7.4	2.2	1.1
Combined	state	88.4	8.6	2.2	0.9
	state	88.4	8.6	2.2	0.9

Table 91: Have any of your brothers/sisters ever taken a gun to school.

		_		
				I don't
				have any
				brothers or
		No	Yes	sisters
6	state	95.1	8.0	4.1
	state	95.1	0.8	4.1
8	state	94.2	1.4	4.4
	state	94.2	1.4	4.4
10	state	93.4	1.9	4.7
	state	93.4	1.9	4.7
12	state	93.4	1.6	5.0
	state	93.4	1.6	5.0
Combined	state	94.1	1.4	4.5
	state	94.1	1.4	4.5

3 NO CHILD LEFT BEHIND PROFILE

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

Table 92: Avg Age of First Marijuana

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	10.8	10.8	10.8	11.0
	state	10.8	10.8	10.8	11.0
8	state	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.1
	state	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.1
10	state	13.3	13.4	13.4	13.5
	state	13.3	13.4	13.4	13.5
12	state	14.5	14.6	14.5	14.6
	state	14.5	14.6	14.5	14.6
Combined	state	13.6	13.7	13.6	13.7
	state	13.6	13.7	13.6	13.7

Table 93: Avg Age of First Cigarettes

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
	state	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4
8	state	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.3
	state	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.3
10	state	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.4
	state	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.4
12	state	13.2	13.3	13.3	13.4
	state	13.2	13.3	13.3	13.4
Combined	state	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.2
	state	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.2

Table 94: Avg Age of First Alcohol

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
	state	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
8	state	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.7
	state	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.7
10	state	12.9	12.9	12.9	13.0
	state	12.9	12.9	12.9	13.0
12	state	14.0	14.1	14.1	14.2
	state	14.0	14.1	14.1	14.2
Combined	state	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.7
	state	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.7

Table 95: Avg Age of First Regular Alcohol Use

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	11.0	10.9	10.8	10.8
	state	11.0	10.9	10.8	10.8
8	state	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3
	state	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3
10	state	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
	state	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
12	state	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3
	state	15.3	15.3	15.3	15.3
Combined	state	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.1
	state	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.1

Table 96: Avg Age of First School Suspension

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
	state	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
8	state	11.6	11.6	11.5	11.5
	state	11.6	11.6	11.5	11.5
10	state	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.5
	state	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.5
12	state	13.4	13.3	13.2	13.2
	state	13.4	13.3	13.2	13.2
Combined	state	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
	state	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0

Table 97: Avg Age of First Been Arrested

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9
	state	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9
8	state	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.2
	state	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.2
10	state	13.6	13.7	13.7	13.6
	state	13.6	13.7	13.7	13.6
12	state	15.0	15.0	15.0	14.9
	state	15.0	15.0	15.0	14.9
Combined	state	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.4
	state	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.4

Table 98: Avg Age of First Carried a Gun

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.7
	state	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.7
8	state	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7
	state	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7
10	state	12.8	12.9	12.8	12.8
	state	12.8	12.9	12.8	12.8
12	state	14.1	14.1	13.9	13.9
	state	14.1	14.1	13.9	13.9
Combined	state	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.3
	state	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.3

Table 99: Avg Age of First Attacked to Harm

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	10.7	10.6	10.6	10.6
	state	10.7	10.6	10.6	10.6
8	state	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.7
	state	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.7
10	state	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.8
	state	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.8
12	state	13.7	13.7	13.6	13.5
	state	13.7	13.7	13.6	13.5
Combined	state	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2
	state	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2

Table 100: Avg Age of First Belonged to a Gang

Grade	Group	2007-8	2008-9	2009-10	2010-11
6	state	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.9
	state	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.9
8	state	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.0
	state	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.0
10	state	13.1	13.1	12.9	12.9
	state	13.1	13.1	12.9	12.9
12	state	13.7	13.7	13.4	13.6
	state	13.7	13.7	13.4	13.6
Combined	state	12.4	12.5	12.3	12.4
	state	12.4	12.5	12.3	12.4

APPENDIX C: LIFETIME AND 30-DAY ATOD USE FOR PARTICIPATING REGIONS AND COUNTIES

	Pe	rcentaç	ge of Yo	outh Wi	no Use	d Alcol	າol, Cig	arettes	or Sm	okeless	Tobac	co In T	heir Lif	etime k	y Regi	on		
Region			Alco	hol			Cigarettes							Smokeless Tobacco				
negion	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	44.2	44.7	41.9	40.6	40.6	36.3	30.3	29.0	24.7	22.8	22.6	21.3	15.5	13.4	11.2	10.3	10.3	11.1
2	50.2	50.2	46.2	47.6	45.2	42.3	36.6	39.4	33.3	35.1	32.0	30.0	23.5	22.2	18.7	18.7	18.9	19.6
3	52.0	49.6	49.1	48.4	47.5	40.7	40.1	37.6	35.1	33.3	32.5	29.0	22.5	23.3	21.0	21.2	21.2	20.5
4	48.2	45.4	44.7	44.4	44.2	38.7	37.5	35.5	32.7	32.0	31.4	29.2	18.5	18.1	16.7	17.2	17.2	17.2
5	49.2	48.2	47.8	45.8	44.7	38.9	35.2	33.6	30.9	29.5	27.7	25.1	16.0	16.8	15.6	15.1	14.0	15.5
6	53.4	51.3	45.7	45.6	45.6	38.4	38.2	33.6	28.4	28.8	27.9	24.3	23.1	19.9	17.3	16.4	15.9	15.9
7	48.1	49.2	42.2	45.1	42.4	38.5	35.7	37.2	30.7	29.6	26.2	27.2	11.6	16.8	10.4	10.2	10.6	12.0
8	48.9	48.0	47.6	47.9	45.2	39.7	35.3	34.0	31.9	30.8	28.1	25.6	15.4	18.5	15.7	17.1	15.5	16.2
9	48.4	43.9	42.4	43.2	42.7	37.8	31.6	27.7	25.1	24.8	24.6	23.1	15.3	11.4	10.0	9.6	9.4	10.0
10	52.6	45.9	46.3	45.7	48.2	40.6	37.3	32.3	30.2	30.9	31.2	27.5	21.0	18.5	14.6	15.1	16.2	16.7
11	49.6	47.3	47.5	48.9	48.0	43.8	38.3	36.8	33.0	32.3	31.3	30.6	16.8	15.9	13.7	15.2	15.0	17.9
12	47.6	45.9	49.6	47.3	43.6	38.9	33.8	33.1	32.0	28.8	26.2	24.5	13.6	14.4	15.8	13.7	13.0	12.8
13	51.3	49.5	50.4	51.9	46.2	44.7	39.6	39.1	35.9	36.5	33.0	30.3	17.8	19.1	17.2	17.0	14.4	16.9
** Cells containing the	e symbol	indicate an	area where	e data is no	t available	due to the	region not p	articipating	for that ye	ar.								

		Percen	tage of	Youth	Who U	sed Ma	rijuana	, Inhala	nts or	Halluci	nogens	In The	ir Lifeti	me by	Region	1		
Pagion			Marij	uana					Inhal	ants			Hallucinogens					
Region	2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 <mark>2010</mark>					2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	14.6	16.5	13.7	13.6	14.8	14.9	13.7	14.4	12.9	11.8	12.0	9.6	1.6	3.1	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.4
2	16.2	18.3	15.5	16.6	16.6	16.5	16.0	14.9	13.3	14.9	13.4	11.1	1.5	2.8	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.1
3	17.8	18.0	15.3	15.6	15.1	13.7	15.6	15.2	14.9	14.3	14.6	11.1	1.8	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.4
4	16.6	16.5	15.4	14.3	15.1	14.4	14.7	13.9	13.5	12.5	13.2	10.3	1.4	2.0	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.1
5	17.2	17.6	17.3	16.4	16.7	15.6	13.8	13.1	13.5	12.9	12.3	9.9	1.9	2.7	2.1	2.3	1.8	2.0
6	19.0	18.5	15.8	16.6	16.6	14.0	15.6	13.5	14.2	12.7	12.6	10.3	1.8	2.5	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.1
7	18.4	18.4	15.0	13.9	14.1	13.8	10.9	13.8	10.4	10.8	10.2	9.7	1.1	2.0	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.2
8	19.5	17.2	16.9	17.0	15.9	15.8	15.0	15.4	15.2	14.1	13.7	10.6	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.1
9	19.1	17.4	16.5	16.6	18.1	17.0	13.7	11.5	12.0	13.0	11.8	10.4	1.8	2.4	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.4
10	17.4	13.8	13.5	13.7	15.2	13.6	12.7	14.0	11.3	13.5	11.7	9.7	1.7	2.2	1.2	1.1	1.5	0.8
11	18.0	18.2	15.1	14.4	14.4	15.2	13.0	12.5	11.3	13.3	12.4	10.8	1.2	1.7	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8
12	18.1	18.7	17.4	16.2	14.5	13.0	12.2	10.7	12.0	11.4	10.4	8.9	1.1	2.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.6
13	15.3	16.9	14.2	16.0	15.0	13.6	13.0	12.1	11.0	12.1	12.0	10.5	0.7	1.4	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.7
** Cells containing the	e symbol	indicate an	area wher	e data is no	t available	due to the	region not p	articipating	for that year	ar.								

	Pei	rcentag	e of Yo	uth Wh	o Used	d Cocai	ne, Me	thamph	netamin	es or S	Stimula	nts In 1	heir Li	etime l	by Regi	ion		
Region			Coc	aine			Methamphetamines					Stimulants						
negion	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	2.7	4.4	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.3	3.0	3.8	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.1	3.2	4.8	3.3	2.6	2.6	2.1
2	2.7	2.8	1.9	2.3	1.6	1.3	3.0	2.6	1.9	2.1	1.6	1.4	3.9	4.2	3.6	3.5	4.0	3.2
3	2.6	3.5	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.1	2.8	3.0	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.0	4.0	4.3	3.3	2.7	2.8	1.9
4	2.3	3.2	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.1	2.1	2.6	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.1	3.5	4.1	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.1
5	2.8	3.7	2.2	2.3	1.7	1.7	3.0	3.4	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.5	3.4	4.2	3.3		2.6	2.5
6	2.5	3.1	2.1	2.2	1.6	1.3	3.2	3.0	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.0	4.6	4.6	3.3	3.7	3.0	2.3
7	1.7	3.0	1.7	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.4	2.6	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.7	2.1	4.2	2.2	2.3	1.6	1.7
8	3.4	3.1	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.1	2.5	2.4	1.5	1.5	1.2	0.9	3.8	4.9	3.6	3.3	2.8	2.5
9	2.4	2.9	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.3	2.0	1.9	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.8	4.8	3.9	3.3	2.7	2.9	2.2
10	2.8	2.9	1.6	1.4	1.5	0.9	2.2	2.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.9	3.1	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.5
11	1.9	2.3	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.8	2.0	2.0	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.7	2.2	2.7	2.0	1.5	1.9	1.6
12	2.1	2.7	1.8	1.6	1.1	0.9	1.5	2.4	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.5	3.3	4.1	3.1	2.9	2.2	1.9
13	0.7	2.1	1.1	1.5	0.9	0.8	1.9	2.5	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5	2.8	3.7	2.8	2.1	1.8	1.6
** Cells containing th	e symbol	indicate an	area wher	e data is no	t available	due to the	region not p	articipating	for that yea	ar.								

Percentage of Youth Who Used Sedatives, Ecstasy or Heroin In Their Lifetime by Region																					
Region	Sedatives							Ecstasy							Heroin						
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010			
1	10.2	12.8	11.6	10.7	10.9	9.4	1.8	3.3	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.1	1.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9			
2	13.8	14.9	13.8	14.1	13.6	11.8	2.4	3.2	1.7	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.1			
3	14.2	16.2	13.3	13.9	13.1	9.9	2.2	3.0	2.1	2.3	2.3	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.8			
4	13.9	14.1	12.6	12.3	12.4	10.5	2.0	2.8	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.5	0.8	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6			
5	12.5	13.9	12.9	12.0	11.0	9.5	2.8	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.2	2.8	1.2	1.8	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1			
6	15.3	14.6	12.5	12.6	12.5	10.4	1.9	3.1	2.2	2.5	2.4	1.8	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6			
7	9.9	13.7	10.5	9.9	10.0	7.9	1.2	3.3	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.2			
8	13.6	15.2	14.1	13.5	12.5	10.8	2.5	3.2	2.6	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.5	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.7			
9	14.7	12.5	11.4	10.9	11.8	10.2	2.3	3.0	2.3	2.2	2.4	1.8	1.1	1.7	1.0	1.0	1.0				
10	12.7	11.9	10.9	11.2	11.3	9.1	2.8	3.0	1.6	2.0	2.8	2.2	1.0	1.6	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.7			
11	12.9	12.7	11.6	11.2	11.7	9.7	1.9	3.1	2.4	1.8	1.6	1.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4			
12	11.2	11.5	11.1	11.0	9.9	8.5	1.9	3.1	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.3	0.6	1.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4			
13	11.3	11.9	10.7	10.7	9.7	8.6	1.3	2.8	1.4	1.6	1.7	0.9	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3			
** Cells containing th	ne symbol	indicate an	area wher	e data is no	t available	due to the	region not p	articipating	for that ye	ar.											

Percentage of Youth Who Used Prescription Drugs, Over-The-Counter Drugs, Alcopops or Any Drug In Their Lifetime by Region															
Region	Presc	ription D	rugs	Over-T	he-Counter	Drugs	Alco	pops	Any Drug						
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
1	11.6	11.3	10.0	5.6	5.7	5.1	27.0	23.9	29.0	27.7	25.9	27.7	28.1	25.8	
2	14.8	14.0	12.5	8.1	6.9	6.1	33.9	30.8	30.8	30.5	27.5	33.0	30.5	28.9	
3	14.6	13.3	10.8	8.3	7.5	5.5	35.3	28.9	33.6	30.3	28.3	31.6	30.8	26.6	
4	13.8	12.9	10.8	7.5	6.8	5.1	31.6	27.3	31.3	27.1	27.0	28.7	29.6	26.1	
5	13.0	11.2	10.3	6.6	5.7	4.9	31.4	26.8	31.3	28.4	28.8	31.4	29.6	26.3	
6	13.4	13.3	10.7	7.1	6.3	5.2	33.1	26.7	34.4	29.2	27.9	31.1	30.7	26.0	
7	11.2	9.8	7.7	6.6	5.4	4.2	28.7	27.0	30.4	29.5	25.0	29.8	28.0	26.2	
8	15.0	13.0	11.6	7.8	7.0	5.7	32.2	28.2	33.6	30.5	30.8	33.3	31.3	27.4	
9	11.7	12.0	10.4	6.1	5.8	5.1	29.3	25.6	32.0	27.5	27.4	31.1	32.1	29.4	
10	12.1	11.3	9.9	6.7	6.0	5.1	35.4	27.2	31.1	26.2	25.1	31.0	30.0	26.4	
11	11.7	11.8	11.1	6.9	6.8	5.3	34.4	30.7	33.9	29.6	27.2	31.9	30.7	28.3	
12	12.3	9.9	8.3	7.1	4.8	3.9	30.2	26.2	31.1	27.7	28.9	30.9	27.7	23.9	
13	11.2	10.5	8.9	6.0	6.6	5.5	32.3	31.6	31.5	28.5	26.3	32.2	30.4	27.5	
** Cells containing th	ne symbol ind	licate an area	where data is	not available due to	the region not part	cipating for that yea	r.								

Percentage of Youth Who Used Alcohol, Cigarettes or Smokeless Tobacco During the Past 30 Days by Region																		
Region			Alco	hol						Smokeless Tobacco								
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	20.3	22.3	18.6	17.0	17.3	15.1	10.5	10.5	8.7	8.0	7.9	7.2	6.6	5.9	4.8	4.4	4.3	4.3
2	23.0	22.7	18.4	22.1	19.6	17.4	16.5	16.0	13.2	14.6	14.2	12.4	10.4	10.3	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.5
3	24.6	24.5	22.4	21.8	20.4	17.3	15.4	15.4	14.1	13.1	12.7	10.8	9.5	10.8	9.6	9.6	9.7	8.7
4	23.0	22.4	19.8	19.4	18.5	15.7	14.3	14.5	12.9	13.1	12.4	11.2	8.1	8.0	7.4	7.7	7.8	7.3
5	22.9	23.0	21.6	20.2	19.8	16.3	11.3	12.1	10.9	10.7	9.3	9.1	6.4	7.4	6.8	6.1	5.8	6.3
6	25.9	24.4	22.0	21.4	19.8	15.4	14.0	12.2	10.9	10.8	11.0	9.0	9.5	8.3	8.1	6.7	7.1	6.2
7	21.7	23.1	18.5	19.6	17.3	15.9	11.6	13.4	10.3	10.6	8.8	8.7	4.7	7.4	4.6	4.1	4.9	4.7
8	22.9	22.9	21.6	21.1	20.0	17.1	13.9	13.4	11.9	11.4	10.0	9.1	6.2	8.1	7.0	7.7	7.0	6.7
9	22.4	20.6	19.1	17.7	17.9	15.9	11.5	9.4	9.4	8.4	8.1	7.8	6.2	4.9	4.2	3.7	3.8	3.8
10	26.6	22.7	20.6	19.7	21.9	17.8	13.8	12.0	10.4	10.3	11.3	9.3	10.2	7.7	6.0	6.4	8.0	6.8
11	23.3	21.6	21.2	21.9	21.4	18.5	13.7	13.2	11.4	10.7	11.2	10.9	7.3	7.4	5.1	6.0	6.9	7.3
12	21.5	23.8	25.4	20.8	19.4	16.5	11.2	11.1	11.7	10.3	9.0	8.5	4.9	6.4	6.9	5.0	5.7	5.2
13	21.8	24.4	21.5	23.4	21.7	17.9	11.7	14.6	13.1	12.9	11.8	11.7	6.7	8.7	7.2	8.0	5.9	7.1
** Cells contai	ning the s	ymbol indic	cate an area	a where da	ta is not ava	ailable due	to the regio	n not partic	ipating for t	hat year.								

	Pe	rcenta	ge of Y	outh W	ho Use	d Marij	uana, li	nhalant	s or Ha	allucino	gens C	Ouring t	he Pas	t 30 Da	ys by F	Region		
Region			Marij	uana					Inhal	ants				ŀ	Hallucii	nogens		
Region	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	5.8	8.0	6.3	6.1	7.0	7.3	5.0	5.2	4.2	3.7	3.8	2.9	0.6	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
2	8.3	7.9	5.9	6.8	6.9	7.1	6.6	5.4	3.9	5.2	4.0	3.1	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6
3	7.1	7.8	5.6	6.2	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.3	5.0	4.2	5.1	3.8	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3
4	7.3	7.5	6.3	5.4	6.2	6.2	4.9	5.3	4.8	4.1	4.3	3.3	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
5	7.6	8.6	7.4	7.2	8.0	7.1	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.6	3.2	0.6	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
6	9.3	8.5	6.6	7.3	7.7	6.1	5.3	4.5	4.3	4.0	4.1	3.2	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
7	8.8	8.6	7.9	6.4	6.1	6.7	4.0	4.9	4.0	3.9	3.2	3.7	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.1
8	9.4	8.0	8.0	6.8	7.7	6.7	5.1	5.7	5.3	4.5	4.8	3.3	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3
9	9.0	8.5	8.1	7.5	8.9	8.7	4.3	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.5	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4
10	9.0	7.3	6.6	6.1	6.8	5.7	3.7	5.3	3.8	5.1	4.6	3.1	0.8	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
11	7.6	8.3	6.6	5.8	6.4	7.3	5.0	4.6	3.8	4.6	4.4	3.9	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2
12	8.1	10.0	6.9	7.0	6.1	5.4	4.2	4.6	4.1	4.0	3.6	2.8	0.4	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1
13	6.3	7.6	5.3	6.7	6.5	5.7	5.1	3.5	3.8	4.3	4.5	3.2	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
** Cells contai	ning the s	ymbol indic	cate an area	a where da	ta is not av	ailable due	to the regio	n not partic	ipating for t	hat year.								

	Perc	entage	of You	th Who	Used (Cocain	e, Meth	amphe	tamine	s or Sti	mulant	s Durin	g the F	ast 30	Days b	y Regio	n	
Pogion			Coc	aine				Me	thamph	netamir	ies				Stimu	lants		
Region	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	0.7	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.8	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.1	2.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.7
2	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.3	1.5	0.7	1.0	1.5	0.8
3	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.1	1.7	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.5
4	0.7	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.2	1.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.6
5	0.9	1.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.6	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8
6	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.7	1.5	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.6
7	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.9	1.9	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.7
8	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.7	2.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0
9	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.7	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.8
10	1.1	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.1	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7
11	1.0		0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.9	1.4	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.7
12	0.7	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	1.2	2.3	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
13	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.9	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.0	2.2	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.3
** Cells contai	ning the s	ymbol indi	cate an area	a where dat	ta is not ava	ailable due	to the regio	n not partic	ipating for t	hat year.								

		Perc	entage	of You	th Who	Used	Sedativ	es, Ecs	stasy o	r Heroii	n Durin	g the P	ast 30	Days b	y Regio	n		
Pagion			Seda	tives					Ecst	asy					Her	oin		
Region	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	4.6	6.3	4.8	4.3	4.8	3.9	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
2	7.4	7.0	5.7	6.3	5.7	5.1	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3
3	6.8	7.8	6.0	6.0	5.1	4.1	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2
4	6.9	7.6	5.8	5.8	5.6	4.6	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
5	6.1	7.0	5.9	5.0	5.0	4.3	0.9	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
6	7.9	7.2	5.3	5.5	5.3	4.3	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2
7	4.4	7.4	5.0	4.8	4.4	4.0	0.6	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
8	7.1	7.7	7.1	5.9	5.8	4.6	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1
9	7.4	6.0	5.1	4.7	5.4	4.6	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
10	5.7	6.4	5.0	5.7	4.8	4.2	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
11	6.6	6.8	5.8	5.1	5.5	4.7	0.7	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
12	5.3	7.1	4.7	5.0	4.8	4.0	0.6	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
13	5.3	6.2	4.8	4.9	5.2	3.4	0.4	1.6	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
** Cells contai	ning the s	ymbol indi	cate an are	a where dat	ta is not ava	ailable due	to the regio	n not partic	ipating for t	hat year.								

Pagion	Pres	cription Dru	ugs	Over-T	he-Counter	Drugs	Alco	pops		"	Any	Drug		
Region	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
1	4.8	5.0	4.2	2.4	2.6	2.3	10.4	9.2	13.7	14.5	12.2	13.6	14.3	13.6
2	6.3	6.4	4.8	3.1	2.7	1.9	12.9	11.0	18.4	14.7	11.8	16.1	15.8	13.4
3	6.1	5.4	4.4	3.6	3.0	2.5	13.4	10.6	16.2	15.4	13.0	15.6	14.9	12.9
4	6.1	6.1	4.4	3.4	3.2	2.3	12.6	11.1	16.2	14.2	12.8	14.6	15.4	13.4
5	5.4	5.1	4.3	3.0	2.9	2.3	12.9	10.1	16.1	15.0	14.0	16.0	15.9	13.7
6	5.8	5.7	4.2	3.1	2.9	2.0	13.0	10.3	19.0	15.0	12.8	15.2	16.2	12.8
7	6.3	4.4	4.1	3.6	2.9	2.2	12.8	12.1	15.9	15.5	13.9	16.5	15.0	14.4
8	7.4	5.9	5.1	3.2	3.2	2.3	13.5	11.6	18.2	15.5	15.8	16.9	16.7	14.3
9	5.2	5.6	4.7	2.8	2.5	2.0	12.2	10.1	16.5	14.0	13.9	16.4	17.7	15.7
10	5.5	5.2	4.5	3.3	3.1	2.2	15.4	11.0	16.1	14.1	12.9	16.9	15.4	13.8
11	5.3	5.3	5.7	3.3	3.6	2.3	14.9	12.5	17.6	15.3	13.1	15.8	16.1	15.8
12	6.0	4.3	4.0	3.1	2.2	1.8	14.0	11.4	15.8	16.3	13.4	16.3	14.6	12.4
13	5.3	5.2	3.6	2.4	3.3	2.4	16.2	13.3	15.2	13.8	12.0	15.8	16.6	13.6

	Р	ercenta	age of \	outh V	Vho Us	ed Alco	hol, Ci	garette	s or Sr	nokeles	ss Toba	icco In	Their L	ifetime	by Co	unty		
County			Alco	hol					Cigar	ettes				Sm	okeles	s Tobac	co	
County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Arkansas	55.0	48.4	50.3		43.9	47.5	38.6	38.7	34.5		27.8	32.1	11.2	14.2	16.2		11.3	16.1
Ashley	53.4	54.6	56.4	56.7	49.4	49.4	43.5	41.5	40.7	40.9	34.7	36.8	17.9	22.8	19.1	22.1	17.5	23.1
Baxter		51.4	45.9	46.6	44.1	44.4		38.5	30.7	32.5	29.9	28.6		16.4	13.4	14.2	15.3	17.2
Benton	45.0	46.0	43.2	39.1	39.8	33.8	29.7	28.8	25.7	21.3	22.5	18.9	13.6	12.2	11.0	9.1	9.4	9.2
Boone	50.2	46.0	44.2	46.2	43.5	40.1	36.6	38.0	32.0	34.1	31.7	29.2	23.5	23.3	20.0	20.0	19.0	19.4
Bradley	50.8	47.5	49.2	54.1	50.0	43.5	37.7	37.5	38.5	40.9	38.2	25.1	20.4	18.3	17.2	17.4	18.9	13.0
Calhoun	63.7	52.1		63.1	52.9	53.8	47.9	44.5		56.0	43.2	49.2	28.7	26.7		38.0	27.1	34.6
Calhoun 63.7 52.1 63.1 52.9 53.8 47.9 44.5 56.0 43.2 49.2 28.7 26.7 38.0 27.1 Carroll 50.4 53.6 47.4 48.9 48.1 50.9 36.1 36.9 31.0 29.2 30.0 33.2 15.0 18.7 15.2 14.8 18.5 Chicot 49.0 39.4 39.9 54.0 51.2 45.3 35.5 35.7 28.1 37.4 35.4 35.5 12.9 6.5 5.2 10.5 3.1															21.2			
Chicot	49.0	39.4	39.9	54.0	51.2	45.3	35.5	35.7	28.1	37.4	35.4	35.5	12.9	6.5	5.2	10.5	3.1	8.1
Clark	41.7	45.5	45.5	46.9	34.0	39.4	28.2	28.9	30.2	25.6	20.3	24.0	15.7	16.0	13.5	14.2	10.9	12.3
Clay	48.4	49.0	47.7	52.5	49.5	44.7	42.8	41.5	38.5	39.1	37.5	38.2	22.0	26.2	23.7	27.6	26.4	31.2
Cleburne	56.1	55.6	49.4	51.4	50.5	42.8	39.0	41.8	35.3	35.9	34.7	28.8	20.7	25.5	21.3	21.9	22.4	20.4
Cleveland			50.6	45.6	44.2	41.0			42.0	33.0	35.0	28.8			28.9	21.6	30.7	19.7
Columbia	54.0	35.3	48.6	49.9	57.5	50.5	42.3	30.2	37.5	30.9	51.3	31.5	23.5	18.2	17.4	14.5	29.4	21.1
Conway	52.0	55.2	50.4	46.0	52.3	46.8	34.0	40.0	30.1	28.3	34.0	29.0	17.1	23.2	17.6	14.1	18.6	18.6
Craighead	45.2	42.3	43.2	42.2	42.3	36.9	32.5	30.8	28.8	28.4	28.6	26.5	14.8	13.8	14.1	13.7	14.5	13.8
Crawford	44.5	42.3	45.0	40.9	40.8	30.9	31.7	33.3	28.8	27.8	25.0	22.1	15.7	26.3	17.3	15.8	18.7	17.8
Crittenden	46.1	46.8	44.0	45.4	43.0		34.9	34.5	34.2	31.2	27.8		11.8	15.1	10.2	9.8	11.4	
Cross	68.8	53.1	49.9	51.4	46.4	43.1	50.3	42.3	36.8	35.9	30.1	33.6	22.2	22.5	20.2	18.2	19.7	18.4
Dallas	54.8	49.8	49.0	41.1	47.3	47.5	49.0	38.0	38.6	25.5	33.3	32.8	21.2	16.6	18.6	11.8	18.2	17.1
Desha	25.7	55.6		49.9	47.8	47.2	23.7	42.7		31.6	31.7	30.7	5.3	17.4		11.4	11.2	13.1
Drew	67.4	43.9	46.8	45.0	36.1	38.1	47.9	35.4	30.6	31.0	28.5	25.3	26.0	22.6	18.7	17.0	15.6	16.6
Faulkner	50.6	58.9	44.2	45.9	45.7	35.5	35.4	37.7	26.1	28.8	26.6	22.6	24.6	27.5	21.1	16.9	15.6	15.0
Franklin	58.3	55.6	51.8	55.8	43.0	35.1	46.9	39.1	34.3	35.3	26.3	24.8	26.5	24.5	23.2	26.7	21.0	18.0
Fulton	49.1	46.3	49.6	45.1	43.9	39.4	38.8	35.1	36.6	34.2	29.4	30.4	21.3	24.1	25.3	23.3	25.0	29.0
** Cells containi	ng the syi	mbol indica	te an area v	where data	is not avail	able due to	the county	not particip	ating or no	t having en	ough data i	or that yea	r.					

	Perce	ntage o	f Youth	Who l	Jsed Al	cohol,	Cigaret	tes or	Smokel	ess To	bacco	In Thei	r Lifetin	ne by C	ounty,	Cont.		
County			Alco	hol					Cigar	ettes				Sm	okeles	s Tobac	со	
County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Garland	49.5	48.6	45.9	47.7	44.7	38.1	35.5	33.0	29.9	30.2	27.6	24.7	11.8	14.0	10.8	13.5	12.7	14.1
Grant	51.3	47.8	47.2	50.7	45.4	40.1	36.3	35.9	30.7	32.1	26.2	27.3	20.1	20.8	17.5	18.4	16.8	16.5
Greene	50.6	42.0	43.6	42.1	43.2	37.4	38.4	33.8	32.3	30.2	28.6	28.2	24.0	19.2	18.2	16.7	18.9	18.2
Hempstead		53.6	44.9	42.3	44.2	31.0		36.9	28.2	29.1	30.8	16.7		17.1	11.0	8.6	16.4	11.0
Hot Spring	47.7	49.6	47.9	49.1	47.9	43.3	33.8	37.0	32.2	33.3	29.9	27.9	18.5	25.8	21.5	24.2	21.8	20.2
Howard	47.6	45.1	45.8	48.4	43.2	40.0	33.5	31.4	31.8	35.5	29.5	30.7	19.9	16.0	15.4	19.7	18.4	22.1
Independence	50.8	45.9	43.9	48.2	46.3	39.1	37.6	34.6	29.2	31.9	32.2	28.7	19.6	17.8	18.0	18.2	22.1	20.1
Izard	51.5	51.5	47.4	51.2	48.5	41.2	40.8	44.4	35.8	36.0	35.1	26.6	26.7	22.8	25.1	24.0	23.1	24.4
Jackson	50.5	48.2	49.8	56.2	50.3	45.8	34.9	36.8	37.5	38.7	36.3	34.7	20.2	20.3	22.7	32.2	23.0	24.8
Jefferson	41.5	42.1	52.7	46.4	43.2	35.8	27.9	26.4	25.4	26.9	25.5	20.6	6.0	3.8	5.4	9.6	9.2	8.9
Johnson	67.2	49.8	48.3	51.7	48.0	39.6	50.6	29.8	28.9	33.8	28.4	25.4	31.8	16.0	19.1	26.5	16.0	14.6
Lafayette	51.2	44.2	48.4	48.6	53.2	48.4	35.9	40.0	39.7	33.8	43.2	38.8	12.0	21.3	14.2	14.4	15.7	22.7
Lawrence	51.1	46.8	51.7	48.1	50.2	43.8	36.8	38.7	35.8	36.8	38.0	33.6	16.7	25.4	20.5	24.0	26.6	25.2
Lee	55.8	36.8	36.9	31.7	36.8	23.3	42.2	31.1	29.7	21.4	21.9	12.0	9.0	7.7	3.8	6.4	4.3	2.1
Lincoln	50.6	47.4	48.1	45.3	40.3	41.2	42.5	35.5	34.9	27.2	26.4	27.1	26.2	22.5	19.5	17.6	19.7	15.1
Little River		47.5	41.5	52.0	52.6	44.8		28.7	22.0	31.1	27.5	29.8		19.2	11.8	17.3	12.4	18.6
Logan	51.1	51.8	52.0	48.5	49.0	38.8	38.6	39.2	35.3	32.9	31.9	24.6	22.6	22.4	21.8	19.1	18.4	19.2
Lonoke	44.0	50.1	46.2	45.3	44.3	37.1	27.8	32.5	27.5	27.5	25.7	22.5	12.8	15.3	13.8	13.7	13.6	13.6
Madison	47.9	52.5	47.3	56.3	53.7	47.5	39.7	37.1	33.9	35.4	34.3	31.4	26.7	24.3	25.6	27.4	22.3	24.3
Marion		51.6	49.9	48.9	53.8	52.0		37.6	37.8	35.0	42.4	41.6		25.7	20.7	19.4	25.3	31.1
Miller	52.8	42.4	46.1	42.7	45.9	37.6	37.3	30.6	31.3	27.4	29.6	25.9	20.1	17.9	16.7	14.6	15.3	13.3
Mississippi	43.9	44.2	37.4	41.1	41.0	34.5	39.7	36.8	31.0	29.0	30.3	25.7	14.0	12.2	9.5	11.7	10.0	10.4
Monroe	43.9	55.9	53.0	51.5	48.8	43.4	31.2	37.5	37.5	34.7	35.2	31.7	12.1	14.2	10.5	7.4	11.2	15.1
Montgomery	56.1	52.4	64.5	50.4	69.0	47.4	33.7	37.4	44.5	35.9	41.1	29.4	32.4	22.5	33.2	17.8	36.6	23.8
Nevada	48.9	48.0	44.6	51.6	45.2	41.0	39.7	36.0	32.4	37.0	28.0	27.2	21.2	20.1	15.2	20.3	12.4	14.7
** Cells containing the	symbol i	ndicate an	area where	data is not	available o	lue to the c	ounty not pa	articipating	or not havir	ng enough	data for tha	t year.						

	Perce	entage	of Yout	h Who	Used A	lcohol	, Cigar	ettes or	Smoke	eless To	bacco	In The	ir Lifeti	me by	County	, Cont.		
County			Alco	hol					Cigar	ettes				Sm	okeles	s Tobac	cco	
County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Newton		50.9	46.4	48.4	44.1	38.7		42.0	31.7	31.2	28.3	27.7		26.7	27.8	28.1	18.5	22.1
Ouachita	50.0	47.9	48.1	45.3	48.5	43.1	39.1	38.9	34.3	32.6	32.8	30.6	14.6	13.3	12.3	12.7	12.5	18.3
Perry	56.8	55.8	55.1	51.2	49.4	38.3	44.0	39.0	38.3	36.3	37.4	24.1	23.7	22.4	22.4	19.0	20.8	18.9
Phillips	43.4		34.6	46.7	43.2	42.9	31.7		22.3	24.9	23.2	26.9	7.8		4.0	6.4	7.5	10.0
Pike	58.1	40.9	50.8	46.6	48.4	36.7	49.5	36.7	37.9	31.8	32.7	25.0	26.3	24.3	21.3	22.5	18.4	19.3
Poinsett	56.3	51.0	52.1	48.3	46.9	45.9	42.1	40.7	39.2	37.8	36.0	37.8	24.8	19.7	18.6	19.0	18.7	22.0
Polk	48.8	50.7	44.4	50.3	45.7	43.6	33.3	35.8	29.7	34.0	30.3	30.1	18.6	20.4	15.4	21.3	14.9	19.3
Pope	63.3	43.6	42.1	41.5	40.9	37.2	47.9	28.5	26.7	26.6	27.0	24.6	35.9	15.0	13.1	14.6	14.9	16.0
Prairie	61.7	55.5	49.1	55.0	55.9	44.8	50.0	34.1	41.9	45.5	40.8	34.9	24.8	20.3	22.1	24.0	20.8	21.8
Pulaski	56.7	39.9	40.6	41.9	41.9	37.8	36.5	24.0	23.1	22.3	23.4	22.7	16.0	6.8	7.2	6.3	6.9	7.4
Randolph	54.8	56.8	48.6	47.7	48.8	41.9	42.8	43.1	36.6	37.6	35.1	29.0	23.9	28.0	27.0	21.5	25.1	22.3
Saint Francis	40.6	44.3	35.9	38.5	37.5	29.5	30.4	30.2	22.4	24.7	23.0	22.0	10.3	13.5	6.4	6.0	6.4	8.4
Saline	43.9	43.9	42.5	43.9	41.4	37.9	28.8	29.9	28.2	28.4	27.0	24.3	16.8	18.4	15.8	16.3	14.7	15.3
Scott	50.8	49.7	50.6	50.5	51.5	65.9	42.2	42.5	35.4	36.2	35.4	52.7	27.3	26.2	24.1	22.6	22.9	31.3
Searcy		60.9	49.4	54.9	45.8	41.0		49.9	41.5	47.1	30.0	33.7		29.4	23.2	25.1	22.1	20.5
Sebastian	50.4	46.5	48.0	44.6	45.0	40.3	35.2	30.8	30.3	27.4	27.0	24.6	12.6	12.3	11.1	11.1	9.2	12.9
Sevier	54.3	49.8	52.2	46.1	53.5	46.9	39.1	34.1	31.1	33.3	34.3	28.9	25.5	20.2	16.8	17.3	18.6	18.1
Sharp	49.8	49.0	51.2	46.6	54.4	35.6	40.9	38.4	39.0	34.7	38.0	25.0	24.7	24.3	26.0	24.2	29.4	20.3
Stone	49.6	41.2	43.5	38.6	46.5	37.5	43.3	34.6	39.3	31.6	36.1	28.1	24.5	25.3	25.4	21.6	21.3	22.7
Union	46.6	46.3	47.3	49.4	47.1	43.1	34.1	34.7	30.8	30.3	28.1	29.5	14.2	15.3	13.2	13.8	14.4	16.9
Van Buren	58.4	54.4	55.5	50.7	54.0	39.1	46.0	38.2	40.6	34.8	40.4	28.6	24.9	22.4	19.7	20.8	27.0	20.3
Washington	41.7	41.2	39.7	40.2	39.4	36.1	27.7	26.9	22.3	22.8	20.9	21.5	15.0	12.0	9.4	9.9	9.1	10.7
White	51.4	51.8	50.5	48.0	44.7	42.0	39.5	39.1	34.7	31.5	28.7	29.1	24.6	27.5	20.4	19.8	17.5	18.6
Woodruff	53.2	44.4	48.8	45.0	43.9	39.6	46.7	29.3	34.8	30.7	26.8	30.3	15.8	17.3	12.5	13.8	12.2	15.1
Yell	45.5	49.7	44.2	50.7	47.9	45.2	32.4	32.3	28.0	30.0	26.7	25.4	19.3	14.7	16.6	17.0	15.3	17.1
** Cells containing	the symb	ool indicate	an area wh	ere data is	not availab	le due to th	e county n	ot participat	ing or not h	aving enoug	gh data for	that year.						

		Perce	ntage o	f Youth	า Who l	Jsed M	arijuan	a, Inha	ants o	r Hallud	cinoger	ns In Th	neir Life	time by	y Coun	ty		
County			Mariji	uana					Inhal	ants					Hallucii	nogens		
County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Arkansas	23.5	20.0	15.2		13.6	17.3	12.9	10.3	10.4		11.3	7.3	0.2	2.3	0.8		0.6	0.3
Ashley	16.4	16.7	16.1	17.5	15.8	17.8	12.5	14.8	12.9	14.8	11.1	11.7	1.0	1.9	1.1	1.0	0.3	1.0
Baxter		19.1	16.7	18.9	16.7	18.4		13.7	11.1	16.1	13.3	10.2		3.5	1.9	2.8	3.1	2.4
Benton	13.8	18.0	14.4	12.9	14.2	13.0	13.4	15.6	13.0	11.5	12.3	9.1	1.1	3.8	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.1
Boone	16.2	16.2	13.3	15.4	17.6	16.0	16.0	15.3	15.2	14.3	13.3	12.2	1.5	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.0
Bradley	15.7	14.8	13.6	16.1	11.8	10.5	11.2	11.0	11.6	9.4	13.6	8.5	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.5	0.0	1.2
Calhoun	26.2	14.9		22.0	12.3	19.5	14.7	19.1		21.1	16.8	8.4	1.8	1.6		0.6	0.6	3.4
Carroll	15.5	19.2	14.9	16.2	17.8	19.3	13.1	16.2	14.4	15.5	15.5	12.6	2.3	3.0	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.7
Chicot	20.2	20.6	15.3	17.9	23.5	12.7	13.7	7.6	6.0	11.5	13.8	14.1	0.5	1.6	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.0
Clark	8.2	12.9	13.6	11.2	9.0	12.8	12.3	12.8	13.7	13.2	12.2	7.5	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.4	0.7	1.0
Clay	19.4	17.5	19.3	14.0	17.8	17.2	14.6	13.4	17.0	13.0	17.9	13.2	1.6	1.5	2.0	1.1	2.0	2.0
Cleburne	20.9	26.1	19.4	19.6	19.1	15.2	20.0	19.2	15.4	13.9	13.7	10.2	2.0	3.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.9
Cleveland			15.3	12.5	15.3	7.7			12.4	9.1	8.8	6.3			2.5	0.3	0.0	0.7
Columbia	7.0	7.4	11.5	15.5	17.9	14.4	10.9	7.4	13.6	12.0	19.1	12.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	2.2
Conway	18.0	24.6	19.7	17.5	19.7	15.8	11.3	15.4	12.1	12.3	14.7	11.5	1.6	2.2	0.8	1.7	0.6	0.7
Craighead	14.1	14.7	14.7	14.7	15.8	15.0	13.7	12.7	13.0	11.7	11.3	8.9	1.4	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.0
Crawford	15.9	17.0	15.3	12.8	13.5	10.7	15.1	14.6	13.2	11.0	13.0	9.2	1.7	2.9	2.1	2.2	1.6	1.8
Crittenden	19.4	19.9	18.3	14.8	16.4		12.8	13.7	10.2	10.4	10.4		1.1	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.1	
Cross	23.3	20.2	17.2	14.6	13.3	14.4	14.6	17.5	17.2	16.0	13.8	15.4	3.3	3.0	1.2	1.8	1.0	0.2
Dallas	22.3	17.8	15.6	11.2	16.2	12.8	16.5	15.4	12.3	11.2	11.7	9.6	1.6	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
Desha	3.0	17.3		17.9	17.4	12.6	10.1	11.4		12.5	12.0	9.2	1.0	0.7		0.6	0.2	0.0
Drew	11.9	16.0	11.7	12.2	10.1	11.6	20.9	11.2	10.0	10.7	11.4	11.0	0.8	1.2	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.9
Faulkner	15.2	21.0	12.2	17.3	17.1	13.6	18.6	13.6	14.2	11.6	12.5	9.8	0.6	4.5	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.1
Franklin	17.7	17.4	16.0	19.0	14.3	11.6	15.8	13.2	13.0	14.6	12.0	8.5	1.8	2.7	2.5	2.3	1.6	0.8
Fulton	14.1	13.7	12.0	14.6	10.0	11.8	14.9	17.8	19.1	12.3	12.2	11.8	0.9	2.4	0.8	0.6	1.6	1.4
** Cells containii	ng the syi	mbol indica	te an area v	vhere data	is not avail	able due to	the county	not particip	ating or no	t having en	ough data i	for that year	r.					

	Per	centage	of You	uth Wh	o Used	Mariju	ana, Inl	nalants	or Hal	lucinog	ens In	Their L	ifetime	by Co	unty, C	ont.		
County			Marij	uana					Inhal	ants					Hallucii	nogens		
County	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Garland	20.5	22.3	20.1	19.0	19.2	17.4	15.3	15.6	16.7	14.5	13.5	13.9	2.6	3.0	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.4
Grant	21.0	18.8	19.8	17.1	18.2	14.1	17.1	17.4	14.6	15.2	13.2	12.6	2.2	2.3	3.2	2.3	2.2	2.0
Greene	14.2	17.5	17.0	13.7	14.7	14.6	16.4	18.1	14.5	15.8	16.1	15.6	1.3	1.8	2.3	1.3	1.6	1.3
Hempstead	19.1		14.3	13.2	11.6	12.1	15.3		18.0	10.4	12.5	11.4	1.4		2.1	0.4	0.9	2.2
Hot Spring	21.2	17.9	16.4	14.8	17.2	16.0	18.4	14.9	14.6	17.0	15.6	13.7	2.9	1.1	2.5	1.2	1.5	1.6
Howard	18.8	12.6	8.3	12.4	13.2	10.5	16.4	13.2	14.3	8.5	12.6	9.4	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.8	1.3	1.5
Independence	21.9	20.5	15.9	11.7	14.4	13.4	15.1	15.1	12.2	12.3	14.1	15.1	1.2	2.9	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.1
Izard	21.0	14.7	16.8	17.0	12.3	15.3	15.7	12.3	13.2	15.5	15.9	15.5	2.4	1.8	1.5	0.9	1.7	2.5
Jackson	17.7	14.1	16.7	11.4	14.4	12.5	13.7	12.6	12.2	12.8	16.2	16.0	0.5	0.9	1.8	0.4	1.6	0.8
Jefferson	11.9	14.6	17.6	21.2	16.4	15.4	11.9	7.7	7.1	9.0	11.4	9.1	0.2	0.4	1.6	0.3	0.7	0.7
Johnson	14.2	26.4	15.0	16.6	17.4	16.4	14.6	20.9	14.1	16.2	21.6	12.7	0.9	2.9	2.3	1.4	2.7	2.2
Lafayette	21.2	16.6	15.5	13.0	12.4	15.5	13.1	15.2	12.8	13.5	15.8	10.8	1.2	2.5	2.1	1.2	0.5	1.3
Lawrence	19.1	12.6	16.1	16.3	12.9	13.0	14.5	13.0	11.9	13.5	10.9	12.6	1.5	1.3	2.3	1.6	1.3	1.2
Lee	30.1	21.3	9.5	11.8	5.6	13.0	6.2	8.7	6.6	7.6	6.3	10.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.0
Lincoln	22.3	22.9	16.6	16.2	13.5	9.7	16.2	12.8	9.0	11.3	8.7	11.5	1.0	1.4	1.6	0.6	0.3	0.6
Little River			15.6	9.9	14.2	13.8			13.2	9.5	13.3	12.2			1.7	1.5	1.8	1.2
Logan	19.5	14.8	15.2	16.0	14.1	11.0	18.3	14.4	13.3	16.4	14.6	11.5	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.1	2.3	1.0
Lonoke	20.1	14.7	18.4	16.4	14.4	16.0	17.7	13.4	14.5	13.3	14.0	11.7	1.2	1.6	2.8	1.2	1.8	1.6
Madison	19.2	17.4	18.9	17.3	19.2	16.2	12.2	10.8	12.3	13.7	13.3	11.7	1.7	1.5	3.8	2.8	2.7	1.1
Marion			17.3	19.2	12.3	18.9			14.5	13.6	13.1	16.0			1.7	2.2	2.2	1.0
Miller	16.1	21.1	14.4	17.0	15.6	18.1	16.0	13.3	14.3	12.9	15.1	12.6	1.4	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.2	1.9
Mississippi	21.5	18.1	17.7	14.3	11.4	13.6	13.4	14.8	12.3	10.0	9.1	12.3	1.2	1.3	2.1	0.7	0.5	0.9
Monroe	20.4	16.2	18.2	15.2	17.2	18.5	15.2	11.0	10.8	8.2	17.2	10.4	0.0	0.6	1.4	1.0	0.0	1.6
Montgomery		15.1	16.6	15.5	14.8	20.9		8.5	15.7	14.8	19.1	13.9		0.0	1.7	2.0	2.2	1.7
Nevada	10.4	15.3	10.2	8.4	13.0	9.5	14.2	11.8	16.9	10.8	20.8	12.0	0.0	0.9	1.7	1.4	0.6	0.6
** Cells containing th	ne symbol	indicate an	area wher	e data is no	t available	due to the	county not p	participating	or not hav	ing enough	data for th	at year.						

	Pe	rcentaç	ge of Yo	outh Wh	no Used	d Mariji	uana, Ir	halant	s or Ha	Ilucino	gens In	Their	Lifetim	e by Co	ounty, C	Cont.		
County			Marij	uana					Inhal	ants					Hallucii	nogens		
County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Newton		21.1	11.9	16.1	12.3	12.7		11.9	13.4	12.5	12.4	8.2		4.0	0.9	0.0	2.1	1.6
Ouachita	19.0	21.2	17.2	13.9	14.8	13.6	11.2	11.0	9.1	10.7	9.4	9.6	1.2	1.4	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.3
Perry	19.0	18.0	13.8	14.6	16.9	11.7	16.5	17.2	18.1	19.2	12.9	7.7	2.5	1.8	0.7	1.2	0.5	1.8
Phillips	17.0		12.5	16.8	12.5	16.6	8.3		5.8	9.1	9.6	8.1	0.3		0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4
Pike	22.7	10.8	16.2	12.5	13.2	11.4	16.8	14.0	16.8	12.7	13.9	10.5	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.4	0.2
Poinsett	21.3	18.9	18.3	16.6	16.1	17.2	12.5	16.4	14.6	13.3	14.0	14.3	1.2	1.7	1.4	0.8	1.5	1.0
Polk	10.7	15.0	10.2	15.9	16.4	14.7	12.3	11.4	13.2	15.8	13.5	11.6	0.7	2.0	0.8	1.4	1.5	1.0
Pope	21.6	16.2	16.6	16.9	16.7	15.6	15.5	12.9	13.9	12.6	13.0	10.8	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.6	1.5	0.9
Prairie	25.4	13.3	17.4	16.7	19.1	14.2	12.7	9.5	9.9	16.0	16.6	12.1	0.8	0.0	2.9	0.7	1.4	1.0
Pulaski	27.8	17.3	16.5	17.2	18.8	18.7	13.3	9.4	11.3	13.0	12.0	10.7	1.8	2.3	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.3
Randolph	17.5	18.4	15.8	14.9	14.5	9.5	15.6	19.4	13.0	14.1	14.3	10.9	1.4	1.8	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.8
Saint Francis	10.1	12.4	9.6	10.8	12.4	11.4	5.9	9.3	7.5	7.2	7.5	5.7	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Saline	14.6	16.0	16.1	17.5	17.3	15.6	14.6	12.7	13.4	10.9	9.6	10.1	1.9	2.2	2.1	3.2	2.8	2.1
Scott	19.8	20.4	16.3	14.4	15.3	25.8	15.7	15.0	13.2	11.5	13.7	16.4	1.6	4.5	2.2	0.8	1.5	1.6
Searcy		23.7	17.0	19.8	13.0	14.9		18.7	13.1	16.2	11.5	13.0		3.4	2.0	3.0	1.8	2.1
Sebastian	19.3	18.3	20.5	17.9	19.7	18.2	13.1	13.0	13.2	12.7	11.8	10.1	2.4	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.4
Sevier	13.0	14.3	11.6	12.9	15.7	14.5	11.0	12.5	13.1	11.8	12.2	8.5	1.0	3.0	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.8
Sharp	15.8	12.8	15.2	15.2	18.2	9.1	15.1	15.8	16.0	14.7	16.0	11.9	1.2	0.7	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.0
Stone	22.2	17.6	15.4	10.6	15.4	13.0	12.6	12.4	17.0	9.2	16.9	10.6	3.1	3.8	2.2	0.6	1.3	1.3
Union	17.8	18.7	15.2	14.1	14.8	16.5	13.9	11.7	12.5	13.2	13.5	11.2	1.2	1.9	1.3	0.5	1.0	0.9
Van Buren	22.0	22.6	19.4	20.3	21.9	13.7	21.0	15.8	18.1	16.8	18.1	11.2	2.4	3.6	2.6	1.2	2.9	1.5
Washington	14.4	14.5	12.7	13.8	14.9	16.0	14.4	13.3	12.5	11.6	11.4	9.4	1.8	2.5	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.7
White	17.1	18.4	16.2	16.2	14.3	15.2	15.7	17.5	14.6	14.5	13.7	11.0	1.4	2.6	1.8	1.9	1.0	1.5
Woodruff	13.5	13.9	13.0	10.0	9.8	13.5	14.3	9.5	12.9	8.7	11.4	7.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Yell	21.0	16.5	16.5	13.0	12.4	11.9	14.6	9.5	12.3	13.5	11.0	11.1	2.7	1.8	1.8	0.8	1.1	0.7
** Cells containing	the symb	ool indicate	an area wh	ere data is	not availab	le due to th	e county n	ot participat	ing or not h	aving enou	gh data for	that year.						

	P	ercenta	age of Y	outh V	/ho Us	ed Coc	aine, M	ethamp	hetam	ines or	Stimul	ants In	Their L	ifetime	by Co	unty		
County			Coca	aine				Me	thamph	netamir	nes				Stimu	ilants		
County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Arkansas	2.7	2.8	1.2		1.2	0.6	1.0	1.6	1.0		0.3	0.3	5.1	4.6	4.1		1.2	2.0
Ashley	1.1	2.9	1.2	2.6	0.9	1.3	2.5	3.1	2.3	2.2	0.9	1.0	5.0	5.1	4.2	3.4	2.1	2.4
Baxter		3.2	2.1	2.8	2.1	1.0		3.1	1.6	2.3	1.9	0.6		4.4	3.4	4.0	5.0	3.3
Benton	2.4	5.3	2.7	1.9	1.7	1.2	2.4	4.2	2.2	1.5	1.6	0.9	3.5	6.4	4.2	2.9	3.0	1.7
Boone	2.7	2.5	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.6	3.0	2.0	1.9	2.3	1.4	2.4	3.9	4.2	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.5
Bradley	0.0	1.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.6	2.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.2	1.0	3.1	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.4
Calhoun	1.2	1.1		1.8	1.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	3.0	3.7		0.6	1.3	4.3			
Carroll 2.7 4.7 2.0 2.3 1.8 1.3 3.0 3.8 1.6 2.2 0.8 1.4 2.9 3.3 2.8 2.4 1.5 Chicot 1.0 1.3 0.5 0.9 1.2 1.6 2.2 2.3 0.0 0.6 0.4 1.6 1.0 1.9 1.0 0.6 0.4															2.7			
Chicot	1.0	1.3		0.9	1.2		2.2		0.0	0.6	0.4	1.6	1.0		1.0	0.6	0.4	0.0
Clark	1.8	2.2	1.2	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.7	1.6	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.3	2.3	2.8	2.9	1.1	1.9	2.9
Clay	2.0	2.5	2.7	1.4	1.8	0.7	2.4	2.2	2.3	1.7	1.4	1.1	3.9	2.9	3.8	2.3	3.4	2.0
Cleburne	3.6	4.1	2.5	2.6	2.6	1.6	3.1	3.8	1.8	1.7	1.3	0.9	5.0	6.5	3.8	3.3	2.8	2.5
Cleveland			2.5	1.0	1.5	0.7			1.1	0.3	0.7	0.0			4.3	2.0	2.2	1.4
Columbia	0.5	0.0	2.0	1.8	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.6	0.0	2.2	0.5	0.0	2.7	1.8	0.8	2.2
Conway	2.0	2.0	1.4	2.1	1.5	0.7	1.1	2.4	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.2	1.7	4.3	2.5	2.8	2.5	3.1
Craighead	2.3	3.5	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.8	2.3	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.9	3.9	4.1	3.4	3.3	2.9	2.0
Crawford	2.5	3.1	2.1	2.5	1.5	1.2	2.8	3.1	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.3	2.9	4.4	3.4	3.0	2.1	2.6
Crittenden	2.0	2.7	2.4	1.4	2.0		1.9	2.2	1.6	0.4	1.0		2.5	3.8	2.5	2.6	1.8	
Cross	3.3	4.7	3.3	2.2	1.5	1.4	3.3	3.8	2.0	1.3	1.5	1.3	6.3	5.8	4.5	4.9	3.8	2.4
Dallas	1.2	2.8	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	2.5	2.3	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.0
Desha	1.0	1.0		1.7	1.1	0.0	2.3	1.0		0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.8		2.0	1.9	0.3
Drew	0.8	2.2	1.4	0.7	0.7	1.2	2.7	2.7	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.2	4.6	3.4	2.2	1.4	1.8	1.5
Faulkner	0.8	5.2	2.5	2.9	1.7	1.3	1.6	3.9	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.0	3.3	7.3	3.5	4.3	3.6	2.4
Franklin	2.7	3.2	2.7	2.2	1.6	0.9	2.5	4.8	3.5	2.8	1.6	2.1	1.8	3.7	3.8	3.0	2.5	2.2
Fulton	3.1	3.3	2.1	0.6	1.3	0.6	1.8	3.0	0.8	0.6	1.6	0.8	3.7	3.6	1.1	2.6	0.9	2.5
** Cells containir	ng the syr	nbol indica	te an area v	where data	is not avail	able due to	the county	not particip	ating or no	t having en	ough data t	or that yea	r.					

	Percer	itage of	f Youth	Who U	sed Co	caine,	Methar	npheta	mines (or Stim	ulants	In Thei	r Lifetin	ne by C	County,	Cont.		
County			Coc	aine				Me	thamph	netamir	nes				Stimu	lants		
County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Garland	4.2	3.6	2.6	2.2	1.5	1.4	3.3	2.9	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.1	4.6	6.4	4.6	3.5	2.9	2.7
Grant	4.3	4.4	2.9	3.2	1.7	2.0	3.4	3.7	2.2	1.5	1.2	0.8	6.5	6.8	4.3	4.7	3.4	3.4
Greene	2.4	3.4	2.2	2.6	1.9	1.1	2.2	2.7	1.9	1.3	2.2	1.2	4.3	3.8	2.5	2.8	4.1	2.9
Hempstead		2.5	1.5	0.9	1.8	0.0		2.1	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.3		2.1	1.0	2.6	1.5	1.3
Hot Spring	1.8	3.6	2.1	1.7	2.0	1.0	1.5	2.4	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.2	2.6	3.5	2.7	3.6	3.3	2.7
Howard	0.5	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.0	2.1	1.0	1.5	1.0	0.8	1.5	2.8	1.0	2.4	1.2	0.3
Independence	2.9	3.1	2.2	2.4	2.4	1.0	3.1	3.1	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.3	3.7	3.4	2.4	1.8	3.0	1.7
Izard	2.4	2.9	2.3	1.7	2.3	0.6	1.8	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.1	0.9	3.9	3.2	4.0	3.2	4.2	2.3
Jackson	1.3	4.0	0.8	1.4	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.6	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.0	2.5	2.4	1.4	1.9	2.1	1.7
Jefferson	0.4	0.9	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.2	1.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.3	0.3	2.5	1.9	1.3
Johnson	3.5	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.8	6.9	2.4	1.4	2.0	1.4	1.4	7.6	3.6	1.9	3.4	1.4	1.8
Lafayette	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.0	2.2	0.0	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.9	2.6	0.8	0.0	2.2	1.6
Lawrence	1.7	2.4	1.9	2.5	2.0	1.2	2.5	2.9	1.5	2.0	1.5	1.1	3.0	4.5	2.8	3.7	2.4	2.1
Lee	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.0	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.0	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.5	1.2
Lincoln	1.7	2.6	2.3	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.8	1.6	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.3	2.5	2.6	2.3	1.0	1.5	0.8
Little River		3.1	1.5	1.6	0.8	0.7		2.7	1.3	2.0	1.2	1.6		3.6	1.9	3.2	1.0	2.1
Logan	2.1	2.8	1.5	2.3	1.2	0.7	1.4	3.6	1.1	2.1	1.2	1.3	2.5	2.3	2.6	3.1	2.2	1.8
Lonoke	2.5	3.6	2.0	1.9	1.4	1.4	2.0	3.0	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.1	4.5	5.1	3.4	3.3	3.6	2.0
Madison	2.2	3.9	3.3	2.1	1.7	1.7	3.6	3.2	2.8	2.1	1.3	1.2	2.5	5.2	3.5	2.1	2.5	2.7
Marion		2.2	2.5	1.9	1.5	2.1		2.6	1.9	1.9	1.2	1.4		4.1	5.1	1.9	4.7	1.4
Miller	3.1	3.2	2.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	2.7	2.7	1.7	0.8	0.8	1.4	3.9	3.4	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.1
Mississippi	2.0	2.7	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.4	3.1	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	2.3	3.8	1.0	2.2	1.6	1.4
Monroe	2.2	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.6	0.0	1.3	1.7	1.0	1.0	1.6	0.0	1.7	3.7	5.1	4.1	0.0	3.3
Montgomery	0.9	2.2	1.5	3.1	0.9	0.0	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.8	2.6	0.9	0.0	4.4	2.5	7.1	2.6	1.3
Nevada	1.5	3.1	2.1	2.5	1.2	2.7	2.6	3.1	2.1	1.9	0.6	1.0	1.9	2.4	1.8	3.8	1.2	0.7
** Cells containing the	e symbol ii	ndicate an a	area where	data is not	available d	lue to the c	ounty not pa	articipating	or not havir	ng enough (data for tha	t year.						

	Perce	entage (of Yout	h Who	Used C	ocaine	, Metha	mphet	amines	or Stin	nulants	In The	ir Lifet	ime by	County	, Cont.		
County			Coc	aine				Me	thamph	etamin	es				Stimu	lants		
County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Newton		4.0	1.4	0.0	1.3	0.4		2.9	1.9	0.0	1.7	0.8		4.0	2.4	6.2	3.4	2.0
Ouachita	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.2	0.5	0.3	2.1	1.9	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.1	1.8	2.4	1.6	1.5	2.3	1.0
Perry	4.8	2.8	2.1	1.8	1.2	1.5	5.3	3.5	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.8	6.6	4.5	4.1	4.6	3.1	2.3
Phillips	1.0		0.0	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3		0.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6		0.3	0.4	0.9	0.9
Pike	5.9	1.1	1.8	1.1	2.2	0.6	3.3	0.8	2.0	0.8	1.3	0.4	4.9	3.8	2.5	2.1	2.2	1.2
Poinsett	2.4	2.8	2.1	1.2	2.3	0.8	3.5	2.9	2.4	0.9	1.4	2.2	2.7	4.4	3.9	2.9	4.4	2.3
Polk	1.6	2.9	1.0	2.1	2.3	1.6	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.8	2.9	1.4	2.0	2.2	1.2	2.2	2.8	3.4
Pope	1.8	2.8	2.5	1.7	1.9	1.1	2.2	2.9	1.4	1.1	1.4	0.7	5.4	3.6	3.5	3.2	3.1	2.3
Prairie	3.1	1.5	4.0	4.1	3.1	1.0	1.6	0.0	2.9	3.4	3.4	0.3	7.1	1.5	2.9	2.4	3.7	0.3
Pulaski	2.8	2.7	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.2	2.6	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.7	5.9	3.4	2.9	2.0	2.4	2.0
Randolph	3.0	3.7	1.4	1.0	2.5	1.9	2.1	2.7	1.3	1.6	2.4	1.7	3.4	4.6	3.4	1.8	3.1	1.7
Saint Francis	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.0	2.1	0.8	0.4	0.5	1.4
Saline	1.7	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.3	8.0	0.8	3.5	3.7	5.1	5.4	4.9	4.0
Scott	2.6	3.7	1.7	1.9	1.5	0.8	2.6	5.9	2.2	1.9	1.2	0.8	3.2	7.1	2.5	2.5	1.5	3.1
Searcy		2.6	2.5	2.7	0.3	1.8		3.7	3.0	1.5	1.5	1.2		4.0	3.5	3.6	2.4	3.3
Sebastian	3.4	4.1	2.6	2.3	1.9	2.1	3.7	3.3	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.5	4.2	4.6	3.8	3.2	2.9	2.4
Sevier	3.6	4.3	1.8	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.3	4.3	1.3	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.9	2.8	2.2	0.5	2.2	1.5
Sharp	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.5	0.6	2.8	2.2	2.7	1.4	1.5	1.2	3.7	2.5	2.9	2.9	3.7	2.4
Stone	3.4	4.1	2.5	0.3	1.0	0.8	3.2	3.1	2.5	0.6	1.0	1.0	4.6	5.2	4.0	1.9	2.5	1.0
Union	2.5	2.8	1.8	1.1	0.9	0.6	2.3	2.3	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	2.7	2.9	2.4	1.2	2.2	2.1
Van Buren	3.3	5.5	2.4	3.3	2.9	0.4	5.5	3.9	3.6	2.7	1.8	0.6	4.9	4.7	4.6	3.3	5.3	1.7
Washington	3.0	3.6	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.4	3.2	3.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.2	3.1	3.6	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.4
White	2.4	3.4	2.1	2.3	1.7	1.5	2.7	3.3	1.9	2.0	1.3	1.1	4.9	5.3	4.1	3.2	2.3	1.9
Woodruff	0.7	1.3	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.4	1.7	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.8	1.2	1.1	2.2	2.2	0.8	0.8	1.2
Yell	3.0	2.0	2.2	1.0	0.7	1.3	5.0	2.2	2.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	7.5	2.7	4.2	2.5	2.0	2.0
** Cells containing	the symb	ool indicate	an area wh	ere data is	not availab	le due to th	ne county n	ot participat	ing or not h	aving enou	gh data for	that year.						

		Р	ercenta	age of '	Youth V	/ho Us	ed Sed	atives,	Ecstas	y or He	roin In	Their L	ifetime	by Co	unty			
County			Seda	tives					Ecst	asy					Her	oin		
County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Arkansas	11.6	9.5	10.5		6.8	6.8	2.9	2.1	1.0		0.0	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.5		0.6	0.3
Ashley	15.4	12.5	14.2	12.5	10.7	9.8	1.3	3.5	2.2	2.1	2.0	0.4	0.2	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4
Baxter		14.8	13.9	16.0	14.1	12.9		3.6	1.6	2.7	2.6	1.6		2.2	1.1	1.5	2.3	0.9
Benton	10.5	14.1	12.1	10.4	11.3	8.5	1.6	3.7	2.6	1.5	1.8	1.5	0.8	2.4	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.7
Boone	13.8	13.7	12.9	13.1	12.9	11.2	2.4	3.2	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4
Bradley	8.0	12.3	8.5	9.2	8.0	8.8	1.2	2.2	1.0	1.7	1.2	2.1	0.0	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.9
Calhoun	15.2	8.6		13.3	9.0	11.8	4.3	2.2		1.2	1.3	0.9	2.4	1.1		0.0	0.0	0.0
Carroll	12.5	13.6	15.0	12.9	14.2	12.5	2.4	3.2	1.8	1.8	1.2	2.6	2.0	2.6	1.0	1.6	1.5	1.2
Chicot	6.9	10.5	5.2	7.8	13.9	3.2	1.5	2.9	0.5	1.9	3.0	1.6	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Clark	9.5	12.8	12.0	10.3	9.4	8.8	1.3	2.7	1.6	1.7	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5
Clay	14.6	15.6	15.9	12.3	14.8	12.2	1.8	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.5	1.8	0.8	0.2	1.5	0.8	1.1	0.4
Cleburne	15.3	20.7	15.1	15.1	13.3	9.5	2.6	4.2	2.9	3.6	3.0	3.0	1.2	2.7	1.0	1.2	1.7	0.4
Cleveland			13.6	10.7	10.3	6.3			2.3	0.0	2.2	0.0			1.4	0.7	0.0	0.0
Columbia	9.5	5.9	11.6	13.7	13.2	7.7	0.5	1.5	2.1	2.4	0.8	3.4	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.0
Conway	12.3	15.2	12.4	10.9	13.1	10.6	0.6	2.9	2.8	2.6	3.3	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.4
Craighead	13.6	13.5	12.6	12.4	12.4	10.3	1.8	2.8	2.2	2.6	1.7	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.5
Crawford	13.1	16.2	14.2	12.0	11.3	8.1	2.3	5.6	4.2	2.8	2.7	2.9	1.2	1.9	1.2	1.2	0.6	1.0
Crittenden	10.0	13.6	11.7	10.5	11.4		1.9	3.2	2.8	2.3	2.8		0.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	
Cross	19.8	18.3	15.2	13.9	12.3	9.7	3.0	4.3	3.9	2.5	1.8	1.0	0.7	1.7	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.5
Dallas	12.0	14.9	10.3	7.2	10.8	7.9	1.6	4.2	0.8	0.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0
Desha	7.1	10.4		12.8	9.3	8.0	0.0	2.1		0.6	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.7		0.0	0.0	0.0
Drew	15.5	12.4	9.4	9.8	8.2	8.1	2.4	2.2	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.0
Faulkner	13.7	18.7	10.7	13.2	13.5	10.0	1.5	5.3	1.7	3.2	2.9	2.4	0.6	2.5	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.6
Franklin	10.8	15.5	15.2	13.9	9.5	8.1	1.9	4.4	3.7	3.8	3.2	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.2
Fulton	12.3	16.3	8.5	12.3	9.1	6.0	1.2	1.8	0.8	0.0	0.9	1.1	0.9	2.4	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.8
** Cells containii	ng the syr	mbol indica	te an area	where data	is not avail	able due to	the county	not particip	ating or no	t having en	ough data f	or that yea	r.					

		Percer	ntage o	f Youth	Who U	Jsed S	edatives	s, Ecsta	asy or l	leroin l	n Thei	r Lifetir	ne by C	ounty,	Cont.			
County			Seda	tives					Ecs	tasy					Her	oin		
County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Garland	15.5	16.9	15.0	14.2	12.9	12.8	3.0	3.8	3.4	2.6	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.2	1.4	1.2	0.8
Grant	16.4	17.4	14.8	14.5	12.8	11.9	2.9	4.7	2.9	2.7	3.1	2.8	0.7	2.2	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.9
Greene	16.4	15.1	14.5	13.7	13.8	11.6	2.6	3.0	2.1	2.0	2.3	1.5	0.8	1.6	0.7	0.9	1.5	0.9
Hempstead		12.1	9.2	8.8	8.1	8.0		1.7	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.0		1.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3
Hot Spring	11.6	14.1	12.4	14.3	12.0	9.3	1.8	3.2	1.8	2.5	2.4	2.3	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.7
Howard	8.0	9.9	8.2	9.8	8.6	5.5	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.3	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.3
Independence	13.6	14.8	10.3	13.5	11.1	9.9	2.7	2.7	1.5	2.5	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.4	0.8	1.0	1.3	0.5
Izard	10.4	13.3	12.1	12.1	12.3	8.3	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.9	3.2	0.3	0.9	0.3	1.2	1.0	1.9	0.3
Jackson	11.0	13.6	12.4	11.2	13.8	10.9	1.7	2.4	0.4	1.9	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.2	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.7
Jefferson	5.8	5.1	5.1	9.8	9.0	6.7	0.7	2.3	0.9	1.7	1.3	0.8	0.4	1.4	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3
Johnson	20.5	12.4	14.8	16.1	12.8	11.5	3.4	2.0	2.3	4.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.9
Lafayette	6.5	13.2	11.2	11.2	10.0	11.9	1.3	1.7	1.6	0.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.8
Lawrence	12.8	10.8	11.8	11.1	12.7	8.7	2.0	3.5	2.9	1.6	1.7	1.7	0.4	1.7	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9
Lee	7.8	7.1	4.8	4.0	7.3	4.7	0.0	1.9	0.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lincoln	15.5	12.2	11.3	9.2	9.4	10.1	1.7	1.8	1.4	0.3	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.3	0.3	0.5	1.8	0.0
Little River		11.7	9.2	13.2	10.6	8.0		3.6	2.2	3.8	4.4	1.9		1.5	1.5	1.4	1.2	0.5
Logan	11.0	11.6	9.4	10.7	8.3	5.8	0.8	2.1	1.8	2.8	1.6	1.5	0.7	1.5	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.3
Lonoke	13.6	16.4	13.7	12.6	13.4	10.2	2.2	4.1	2.5	2.7	3.0	1.7	0.8	2.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0
Madison	10.8	13.6	11.8	10.2	10.5	12.2	0.5	3.0	2.2	1.9	1.3	2.2	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.5	0.9	0.5
Marion		15.4	16.4	11.3	16.2	12.4		1.7	1.1	1.1	2.2	2.1		1.3	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.1
Miller	15.7	12.3	14.9	12.4	13.7	12.0	4.3	4.0	2.4	2.5	3.8	4.2	1.5	1.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	1.0
Mississippi	11.4	12.0	8.7	10.0	9.3	9.4	2.2	3.1	1.3	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3
Monroe	10.7	8.5	14.3	8.2	11.4	11.3	0.8	2.7	4.1	4.1	2.4	1.6	0.9	0.3	3.1	0.0	1.6	0.0
Montgomery	9.3	14.4	15.3	16.4	11.3	9.7	0.0	2.6	3.0	1.3	2.6	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.4
Nevada	8.2	7.8	7.7	13.3	9.1	7.5	1.3	2.7	1.0	1.9	0.9	1.7	0.9	1.4	0.7	0.9	0.3	1.0
** Cells containing the	e symbol ii	ndicate an a	area where	data is not	available d	ue to the c	ounty not pa	articipating	or not havii	ng enough d	data for tha	t year.						

		Perce	entage	of Yout	h Who	Used S	Sedativ	es, Ecs	tasy or	Heroin	In The	ir Lifet	ime by	County	, Cont.			
County			Seda	tives					Ecs	asy					Her	oin		
County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Newton		15.9	11.5	21.9	12.8	10.7		3.4	1.0	0.0	1.3	2.1		1.1	0.5	0.0	1.3	1.2
Ouachita	13.0	13.0	10.1	8.9	10.0	7.2	2.0	3.6	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1
Perry	19.5	16.0	14.3	13.0	12.4	9.3	3.1	2.8	2.8	1.6	1.5	0.5	2.6	1.5	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.3
Phillips	5.9		8.0	7.9	8.9	7.8	0.1		1.1	0.6	1.4	0.8	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Pike	12.9	12.4	15.9	10.3	14.5	6.8	2.6	1.1	1.8	2.1	1.6	0.6	1.6	0.0	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.2
Poinsett	16.0	17.7	16.1	13.8	14.5	12.8	1.7	2.5	1.7	1.0	2.3	1.5	0.5	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.4
Polk	10.3	12.7	10.6	13.7	12.1	11.5	2.1	1.5	1.4	2.8	2.6	2.4	0.6	1.7	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.6
Pope	17.4	12.0	12.1	11.8	11.7	10.4	1.8	2.4	2.2	1.6	2.1	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.3
Prairie	15.0	7.3	9.2	14.4	18.0	7.2	3.9	2.2	3.5	1.7	2.4	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.3	2.0	0.0
Pulaski	16.0	10.0	10.0	9.7	11.0	10.2	2.6	2.4	2.1	1.7	2.2	1.9	1.2	1.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6
Randolph	12.7	13.8	10.1	11.4	11.8	8.9	2.2	2.7	1.6	2.0	1.4	1.1	0.7	1.6	0.5	1.4	1.0	0.9
Saint Francis	8.1	6.2	6.6	7.4	7.4	5.6	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.5	1.3	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.2
Saline	14.5	13.6	14.1	13.5	12.5	10.6	1.8	2.5	3.1	3.5	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.3	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.0
Scott	11.8	17.2	10.9	12.4	9.5	13.2	2.4	5.1	3.1	1.4	1.5	3.1	1.3	2.3	1.4	0.0	0.3	1.6
Searcy		18.9	14.9	14.2	11.9	10.3		3.5	3.0	3.0	1.8	1.5		2.3	1.2	1.8	0.6	0.6
Sebastian	13.2	13.8	13.0	11.6	11.6	10.2	3.7	4.3	3.8	3.9	4.1	3.2	1.5	1.9	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.4
Sevier	10.9	12.2	9.8	11.4	11.0	8.1	1.0	2.5	0.5	2.0	2.4	0.9	0.7	2.2	0.7	0.9	1.7	0.9
Sharp	14.7	14.3	14.7	15.6	14.1	8.9	1.4	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.7	1.8	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.9	1.3	1.8
Stone	15.5	12.7	13.6	7.8	15.4	10.4	2.1	2.4	1.2	1.1	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.1	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.5
Union	14.1	13.9	13.7	11.0	13.5	11.4	2.0	2.8	2.9	1.6	1.7	2.3	0.8	1.3	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.6
Van Buren	17.9	18.3	15.2	19.8	16.5	9.1	3.2	4.3	3.2	4.7	5.1	1.6	2.2	2.4	1.8	1.7	2.0	0.4
Washington	9.4	11.5	10.6	10.7	10.2	9.6	2.0	3.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.1	1.1	1.5	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.2
White	15.1	18.0	14.5	14.4	13.4	10.9	2.6	3.6	2.7	2.1	2.4	2.0	0.9	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.0	0.9
Woodruff	13.4	11.7	14.0	7.9	11.4	8.2	1.5		1.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.2
Yell	15.4	13.6	12.9	12.2	9.7	11.4	2.5	1.4	2.2	1.1	1.2	1.8	1.2	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.9	1.2
** Cells containing	the symb	ool indicate	an area wh	ere data is	not availab	le due to th	ne county n	ot participat	ing or not h	aving enou	gh data for	that year.						

		ription D			e-Counte				Посроро	J. 7	Any		ime by C	- Cullity
County	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Arkansas		6.6	6.2		4.4	4.0	31.1	34.2	34.6	27.6	26.6		25.0	26.8
Ashley	14.4	12.4	10.5	7.6	6.9	8.5	35.4	37.0	30.2	28.0	30.0	35.3	31.3	30.5
Baxter	16.5	14.5	13.3	9.5	7.5	6.1	34.3	33.4		30.3	27.6	35.4	32.3	30.8
Benton	11.2	11.6	9.2	5.7	6.4	5.0	26.6	21.4	29.2	29.6	26.4	26.8	27.9	24.1
Boone	13.2	14.3	11.4	7.3	6.4	6.5	33.2	28.9	30.8	29.1	25.8	30.8	29.9	27.9
Bradley	11.6	8.9	8.3	7.3	6.3	4.3	31.5	28.4	32.6	25.1	26.2	28.9	27.5	23.4
Calhoun	12.0	10.3	12.9	6.0	6.5	6.0	34.8	41.2	48.6	29.6		41.1	29.9	33.6
Carroll	14.6	13.2	13.1	7.0	5.4	5.9	32.0	35.8	31.9	30.9	28.9	32.3	33.0	32.1
Chicot	5.0	11.6	4.8	4.7	7.0	4.8	34.6	32.3	32.5	30.9	22.1	32.7	39.9	29.7
Clark	9.7	7.3	11.5	6.4	5.1	5.6	21.5	27.5	23.7	26.5	28.6	28.9	23.9	23.5
Clay	13.7	14.3	11.2	8.4	8.1	6.7	35.8	31.3	34.4	29.0	31.4	30.6	33.5	29.4
Cleburne	17.3	13.7	10.1	8.5	7.4	5.9	40.2	31.1	40.1	38.6	31.5	33.8	31.1	25.6
Cleveland	11.1	10.3	10.6	5.9	3.7	4.9	31.6	22.4			28.5	29.5	27.5	19.6
Columbia	13.4	15.9	13.3	7.1	7.1	3.3	43.2	37.1	21.7	13.2	26.4	33.9	38.1	28.6
Conway	10.3	13.7	9.6	5.9	6.1	4.3	41.2	31.2	30.5	36.1	30.2	29.2	34.5	28.1
Craighead	13.5	12.9	11.0	7.1	6.7	5.5	30.5	26.0	28.6	25.6	25.8	28.2	29.2	25.5
Crawford	13.5	11.4	9.1	6.3	5.6	4.3	26.6	20.3	29.3	28.7	27.8	28.3	27.4	21.3
Crittenden	13.3	11.8		6.7	6.2		30.0		32.3	31.3	27.5	29.6	30.2	
Cross	17.0	13.3	9.6	9.6	8.2	5.8	34.3	30.8	37.3	32.2	30.3	34.8	30.3	29.6
Dallas	9.0	13.1	11.4	6.3	8.6	6.2	32.9	30.3	43.4	28.0	28.0	21.3	32.4	23.9
Desha	12.6	10.1	7.4	5.2	8.9	3.3	36.1	35.0	19.3	29.6		38.4	33.4	25.8
Drew	9.5	8.9	9.4	4.5	4.0	5.0	23.6	24.4	41.0	29.3	22.9	27.3	24.0	27.7
Faulkner	14.4	14.7	10.2	8.4	6.8	5.3	33.2	24.1	32.7	32.4	24.6	31.5	32.3	25.1
Franklin	15.6	10.6	7.5	8.5	6.0	3.5	27.7	23.7	36.4	28.2	28.7	33.8	25.9	20.4
Fulton	11.3	10.0	8.5	7.1	6.3	3.6	29.2	26.2	31.5	28.0	27.8	27.5	25.5	23.6

Percent	age of Yo	uth Who l	Jsed Pres	cription D	rugs, Ove	r-The-Co	unter Drug	s, Alcopo	ps or Any	Drug In 1	heir Lifet	ime by Co	unty, Con	ıt.
County	Pres	cription D	rugs	Over-Th	e-Counter	Drugs	Alcor	ops			Any [Orug		
County	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Garland	16.1	13.8	12.9	8.0	7.4	6.1	32.1	27.5	37.1	34.2	31.0	34.9	32.7	29.0
Grant	16.9	13.7	12.4	10.0	5.9	6.0	33.4	28.6	36.3	30.8	29.9	32.3	29.6	27.1
Greene	15.1	15.2	11.7	8.2	9.0	5.5	34.5	27.1	32.9	26.2	27.9	30.4	31.1	27.0
Hempstead	10.3	7.4	6.5	6.4	6.0	2.9	30.9	17.7		29.5	23.5	27.7	26.6	19.9
Hot Spring	16.1	12.7	11.1	8.0	7.0	5.9	33.3	30.4	31.6	28.3	30.9	34.5	30.9	28.9
Howard	13.4	9.6	6.6	6.0	5.2	5.2	30.8	24.7	27.1	23.7	22.0	30.7	23.6	21.7
Independence	13.5	13.2	11.4	7.8	6.3	5.5	35.5	29.6	33.6	27.7	22.6	30.9	29.3	26.8
Izard	12.6	14.4	10.8	8.5	10.0	6.5	34.8	29.1	23.0	28.8	27.5	28.6	29.1	27.1
Jackson	14.4	12.7	11.2	8.4	8.5	7.2	38.2	34.1	33.5	26.2	24.9	31.7	32.0	29.6
Jefferson	10.5	8.7	6.0	6.1	4.3	3.0	28.7	22.5	24.6	25.3	29.6	31.1	27.5	20.8
Johnson	15.4	13.0	11.1	10.8	5.3	5.4	31.6	26.8	46.7	25.9	28.4	36.0	29.3	26.5
Lafayette	8.3	8.7	14.3	6.8	5.2	10.3	39.0	35.4	30.7	26.8	24.3	31.4	31.9	36.4
Lawrence	12.7	12.3	10.1	7.0	4.8	4.8	33.5	29.3	27.7	24.8	27.9	26.0	26.1	25.6
Lee	4.8	9.4	5.9	6.4	1.1	1.2	19.3	14.3	36.4	21.1	18.2	17.5	26.4	19.5
Lincoln	12.0	8.5	8.4	6.4	5.6	2.4	28.5	30.9	36.5	24.9	30.0	26.9	25.7	28.5
Little River	15.9	12.7	10.6	9.3	6.3	5.2	36.0	32.0		25.3	20.3	33.2	29.9	27.8
Logan	12.0	10.5	8.3	6.5	5.2	4.1	34.2	26.7	29.2	25.5	27.4	29.4	25.7	20.9
Lonoke	14.2	14.3	10.5	7.4	6.7	5.4	30.4	25.5	27.8	30.1	27.8	29.4	30.3	25.6
Madison	12.1	10.1	11.7	5.6	6.1	8.3	37.1	34.0	29.4	27.5	27.5	30.9	29.3	30.1
Marion	13.9	16.0	14.6	6.9	7.8	5.6	44.3	40.7		30.7	30.9	32.2	34.7	27.7
Miller	12.3	13.2	13.0	6.2	6.3	5.7	34.8	28.1	34.3	27.5	30.2	33.2	33.9	29.2
Mississippi	13.4	9.8	8.6	6.9	6.1	4.5	27.1	23.3	33.2	27.8	24.4	26.0	28.4	25.3
Monroe	10.3	8.9	9.8	9.2	4.1	1.6	36.3	27.0	28.4	26.9	24.2	33.3	29.6	24.0
Montgomery	20.1	16.1	8.0	9.8	7.1	3.1	44.6	32.9	24.5	29.3	30.5	37.2	36.2	24.1
Nevada	14.3	8.8	10.6	8.9	3.5	3.8	28.9	28.8	26.7	24.7	22.9	34.9	25.1	26.8
** Cells containing the -	symbol indicat	te an area wher	e data is not av	ailable due to th	e county not par	ticipating or no	ot having enough	data for that ye	ear.					

Percen	tage of Yo	uth Who	Used Pres	scription I	Orugs, Ov	er-The-Co	unter Dru	gs, Alcop	ops or An	y Drug In	Their Life	time by C	ounty, Co	nt.
County	Preso	cription D	rugs	Over-Th	e-Counte	r Drugs	Alco	oops			Any	Drug		
County	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Newton	9.4	10.3	11.2	6.2	6.4	6.6	26.7	25.1		29.4	25.0	37.5	25.7	26.2
Ouachita	9.7	10.0	7.2	5.1	6.6	4.4	35.0	26.6	34.5	31.2	26.7	28.0	28.1	26.0
Perry	15.2	13.0	10.5	6.2	5.3	3.3	35.7	26.2	40.3	29.0	30.1	33.3	28.7	19.9
Phillips	7.7	7.5	6.5	4.9	4.8	5.3	28.4	30.0	25.3		20.3	31.8	27.3	28.9
Pike	10.7	14.3	8.0	7.0	6.5	4.0	38.2	25.9	32.0	23.2	32.6	26.2	30.6	21.8
Poinsett	14.9	15.0	14.1	7.2	6.4	3.7	35.0	34.9	35.2	30.9	30.5	31.2	30.9	30.5
Polk	15.5	11.7	11.2	8.8	5.1	6.2	35.2	33.0	26.0	25.6	23.3	34.3	30.6	27.5
Pope	12.8	12.4	11.4	6.0	6.7	5.2	29.9	26.8	36.7	26.3	28.9	30.5	29.8	27.4
Prairie	13.7	17.3	12.1	6.9	6.1	5.5	39.8	30.8	35.2	23.7	24.9	35.5	38.9	29.3
Pulaski	10.0	10.9	10.0	5.4	5.3	4.9	28.6	25.2	39.1	26.3	27.5	31.8	32.8	31.3
Randolph	12.9	12.0	9.4	7.6	4.9	4.7	31.4	29.4	31.6	30.6	25.9	29.5	28.9	20.5
Saint Francis	6.1	6.5	6.7	4.2	4.0	2.4	23.8	21.1	24.3	19.1	20.7	25.4	23.9	20.6
Saline	15.9	13.8	12.5	7.6	7.3	5.5	30.0	27.0	29.3	26.9	26.6	29.5	29.3	26.2
Scott	13.5	11.9	17.2	7.7	7.3	7.8	37.8	49.2	31.7	31.2	25.2	31.8	29.9	38.8
Searcy	17.4	11.0	13.6	8.7	6.7	4.8	27.4	28.3		37.4	30.5	35.2	25.1	28.8
Sebastian	12.2	11.1	11.0	6.0	5.8	5.2	32.0	27.5	33.6	29.1	31.1	31.9	31.7	28.8
Sevier	10.9	10.6	7.7	6.3	6.0	3.8	40.5	27.5	26.8	24.9	24.6	29.0	29.1	26.0
Sharp	13.4	13.6	8.1	8.9	7.2	3.1	42.5	22.9	29.5	26.8	30.8	30.9	33.4	22.2
Stone	8.7	13.9	10.2	5.3	8.6	4.2	30.4	23.4	35.9	25.4	31.3	23.0	33.8	24.3
Union	11.6	13.2	12.8	7.6	7.5	6.0	34.7	31.9	33.9	30.4	28.4	33.0	32.7	29.7
Van Buren	19.0	18.0	9.7	12.1	10.9	3.9	38.2	25.9	40.2	33.7	32.0	37.9	35.5	24.5
Washington	11.7	11.0	10.5	5.3	5.0	4.9	25.9	24.1	28.2	25.5	24.8	28.2	27.6	26.6
White	16.1	13.2	12.2	8.4	7.0	6.3	33.0	30.1	33.5	32.7	29.4	33.0	30.7	28.6
Woodruff	7.5	8.2	5.3	5.8	6.1	2.9	30.5	26.5	33.1	22.5	25.3	23.6	26.0	22.4
Yell	11.9	9.9	11.0	4.8	5.1	5.7	34.1	33.6	31.6	26.5	26.2	30.0	25.6	27.3
** Cells containing th	e symbol indic	cate an area wh	nere data is not	available due to	the county not	participating or	not having eno	ugh data for tha	nt year.					

	Perce	entage	of Yout	h Who	Used A	Alcohol	, Cigare	ettes or	Smok	eless T	obacco	During	the Pa	ast 30 C	Days by	Count	у	
County			Alco	hol					Cigar	ettes				Sm	okeles	s Tobac	cco	
County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Arkansas	32.4	29.7	27.5		20.6	25.6	14.7	12.9	12.8		10.0	12.7	4.5	6.6	7.3		6.1	5.7
Ashley	20.4	27.4	24.7	27.5	23.6	21.9	12.4	15.9	15.1	14.0	12.1	14.4	7.1	10.1	8.4	10.1	7.3	10.0
Baxter		22.5	16.9	20.6	19.1	18.5		14.9	11.9	14.0	12.9	11.8		6.4	4.2	5.8	5.6	6.1
Benton	19.5	23.3	19.3	15.2	16.0	13.2	9.8	9.9	9.0	7.3	7.6	5.8	5.2	5.2	4.7	3.6	3.8	3.3
Boone	23.0	21.8	19.0	21.4	20.2	17.7	16.5	15.6	14.4	13.1	14.3	13.1	10.4	12.1	9.2	9.3	8.8	7.9
Bradley	22.5	27.3	24.2	26.5	21.7	17.9	11.0	18.4	13.9	19.7	16.9	10.9	6.4	9.9	7.9	9.5	8.8	6.8
Calhoun	39.5	31.4		37.5	26.8	29.4	22.0	15.1		22.9	18.1	23.2	13.8	9.8		19.8	15.5	16.7
Carroll	23.1	25.2	23.6	23.3	21.8	25.2	13.2	14.7	9.9	10.5	8.5	11.7	6.6	6.4	5.8	7.4	9.7	9.2
Chicot	26.2	15.1	16.2	24.2	28.5	20.6	11.9	10.5	8.7	11.6	10.7	11.3	5.4	3.6	2.9	3.5	0.4	4.8
Clark	18.7	24.0	23.2	18.9	15.8	16.9	8.0	11.5	11.9	8.0	7.1	8.1	6.9	7.0	8.5	6.1	4.4	4.5
Clay	24.3	26.0	21.7	24.7	21.3	18.1	17.7	19.4	20.7	18.9	16.8	14.7	8.5	14.2	10.1	15.4	12.0	12.1
Cleburne	29.4	33.2	24.2	24.3	24.8	22.0	15.5	19.0	15.9	14.3	14.8	9.9	6.8	13.6	9.7	10.8	10.4	8.6
Cleveland			29.3	20.9	25.2	16.1			21.5	15.3	17.5	12.4			12.6	9.1	17.9	5.4
Columbia	24.9	10.4	23.3	23.4	20.6	15.4	9.5	13.5	13.9	10.1	20.3	7.4	6.1	11.3	6.2	5.2	10.9	10.6
Conway	26.4	27.2	23.6	22.0	23.2	18.6	9.7	13.2	11.5	13.1	13.1	10.7	5.4	10.8	6.8	5.7	7.2	8.4
Craighead	21.8	20.6	19.4	18.8	17.7	15.4	12.0	12.2	12.2	11.4	11.2	10.5	5.9	6.1	6.2	5.6	6.8	5.6
Crawford	19.0	22.6	18.8	17.3	16.3	11.4	10.5	13.0	9.8	9.1	8.7	7.2	5.8	11.2	8.1	6.7	8.0	7.4
Crittenden	22.1	20.1	20.1	21.2	17.9		13.1	13.6	13.1	12.6	9.6		5.0	5.1	4.8	3.1	4.9	
Cross	38.6	28.9	25.0	23.6	19.3	16.3	17.3	15.4	14.8	13.8	12.7	12.3	7.7	11.8	9.0	8.8	10.1	7.8
Dallas	30.9	26.6	22.7	18.2	22.2	14.9	21.8	19.3	12.0	11.4	13.6	11.4	10.7	6.2	7.5	4.1	6.4	7.5
Desha	8.9	29.2		19.1	22.3	15.6	4.2	15.4		9.1	11.7	10.1	3.2	6.6		3.7	5.0	4.2
Drew	28.1	19.6	17.4	18.5	15.8	15.6	16.4	11.5	11.4	10.3	9.0	10.7	10.7	10.2	6.7	9.2	5.6	6.9
Faulkner	23.5	31.3	21.2	22.0	20.8	14.0	11.5	16.8	11.6	11.9	10.9	8.5	12.3	14.0	10.1	7.3	7.2	6.0
Franklin	34.2	31.5	25.9	25.0	17.1	13.1	14.9	15.3	14.4	16.8	9.5	10.8	7.1	10.5	10.5	13.9	8.2	8.0
Fulton	24.3	22.6	23.7	25.4	16.2	16.8	17.0	13.5	16.0	14.1	14.9	14.9	8.4	11.1	14.2	12.8	10.8	12.4
** Cells containi	ng the syi	mbol indica	te an area	where data	is not avail	able due to	the county	not particip	ating or no	t having en	ough data i	or that yea	r.					

Pe	rcentag	e of Yo	uth Wh	o Used	Alcoh	ol, Ciga	arettes	or Smo	keless	Tobaco	o Duri	ng the	Past 30	Days	by Cou	nty, Co	nt.	
County			Alco	hol					Cigar	ettes				Sm	okeless	s Tobac	cco	
County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Garland	24.6	23.0	20.3	21.2	19.6	17.2	14.7	13.3	11.1	11.2	9.6	8.6	4.3	6.2	4.3	5.6	6.1	5.7
Grant	22.8	24.5	22.9	24.0	20.1	16.5	13.6	14.6	11.9	11.7	10.2	10.7	7.7	9.6	7.5	5.9	7.5	7.1
Greene	22.8	20.9	18.7	17.8	17.7	15.5	15.9	14.0	10.5	12.5	11.3	10.1	12.4	8.5	8.0	7.3	7.7	8.2
Hempstead		25.9	19.5	17.6	18.2	9.0		16.2	8.0	8.6	10.1	3.4		7.7	3.0	3.0	7.9	3.8
Hot Spring	20.5	23.0	20.7	22.8	21.3	18.9	12.5	14.7	12.3	12.8	11.8	11.4	9.0	11.9	9.6	11.6	9.5	8.2
Howard	21.2	19.5	21.3	18.9	19.6	17.3	10.6	10.6	10.3	12.0	11.0	10.5	9.8	7.2	7.0	10.0	9.7	8.2
Independence	27.6	22.7	19.2	20.9	22.0	18.6	18.0	13.5	12.1	13.3	12.7	11.1	7.4	7.5	8.4	8.9	12.9	8.5
Izard	24.2	20.2	24.4	22.7	20.0	18.8	16.1	13.9	14.7	14.8	14.8	9.7	9.7	7.4	14.2	8.5	11.7	11.7
Jackson	20.8	23.1	20.4	21.8	19.1	18.8	9.4	14.1	13.0	12.1	13.2	11.0	8.1	8.5	9.5	17.3	10.1	12.9
Jefferson	16.7	21.5	24.4	20.1	18.7	14.7	7.4	6.2	4.6	8.7	7.7	5.8	1.9	1.7	2.0	3.8	3.6	3.9
Johnson	31.0	20.8	23.7	26.2	18.3	15.5	21.0	8.8	10.0	14.2	9.7	9.1	14.5	7.7	9.7	15.5	7.5	5.8
Lafayette	26.2	23.7	27.6	20.7	22.2	18.9	13.0	14.3	16.1	11.4	16.6	8.5	7.7	9.6	7.7	7.9	6.8	6.3
Lawrence	22.3	21.0	21.7	20.8	22.7	18.0	15.4	15.7	13.9	15.1	16.1	14.1	7.1	10.6	9.8	12.6	12.8	11.1
Lee	24.5	13.3	12.5	9.7	17.2	11.6	9.6	7.2	4.5	7.1	3.3	4.3	4.0	1.9	1.4	3.2	1.1	2.1
Lincoln	22.5	21.0	27.3	16.8	18.8	16.5	13.8	11.2	14.5	11.4	9.6	10.0	8.3	8.7	9.3	5.3	8.3	5.6
Little River		24.9	17.7	27.3	22.8	23.0		10.9	6.8	12.0	8.0	10.5		6.4	4.7	6.4	5.9	7.7
Logan	21.4	22.5	21.0	21.7	20.2	15.7	11.4	13.6	13.3	12.0	9.5	9.3	10.1	11.2	9.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Lonoke	20.4	24.3	21.0	19.5	19.5	16.1	9.6	11.3	10.4	11.0	9.3	8.3	4.5	6.5	5.5	4.9	5.9	5.4
Madison	25.8	23.3	20.8	23.0	23.0	20.6	15.7	13.7	13.8	13.8	11.0	12.7	13.2	11.8	11.7	9.9	10.2	9.9
Marion		21.3	21.1	21.5	22.6	16.7		15.4	11.6	13.6	20.8	15.2		11.4	9.1	5.6	10.8	13.3
Miller	26.8	20.6	20.3	18.2	21.0	16.3	14.4	11.2	12.2	9.4	12.2	9.2	9.4	7.7	6.6	5.2	7.6	5.0
Mississippi	20.2	19.4	16.2	15.7	15.2	13.1	13.3	14.8	10.1	10.7	9.1	8.7	5.2	5.0	3.9	5.0	3.7	4.1
Monroe	21.5	24.9	24.0	25.5	21.6	18.0	12.8	14.2	11.5	17.9	17.6	15.8	6.1	7.0	5.2	1.0	3.2	6.7
Montgomery	22.4	23.7	33.5	27.1	36.5	17.7	10.4	13.3	14.4	18.4	25.7	8.7	10.6	7.9	17.3	6.2	22.3	8.7
Nevada	20.3	22.0	15.0	20.9	19.1	17.0	14.3	12.8	11.4	10.4	7.4	11.1	9.0	8.3	5.0	7.1	4.8	6.7
** Cells containing the	e symbol ir	ndicate an	area where	data is not	available o	ue to the c	ounty not pa	articipating	or not havir	ng enough (data for tha	t year.						

Pe	ercenta	ge of Y	outh W	ho Use	d Alcol	hol, Ciç	garettes	or Sm	okeles	s Tobac	cco Du	ring the	Past 3	0 Days	by Co	unty, C	ont.	
County			Alco	hol					Cigar	ettes				Sm	okeless	s Tobac	CCO	
County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Newton		26.3	18.2	21.9	18.1	17.3		17.2	8.7	15.6	8.6	9.1		10.9	13.4	9.4	9.1	7.1
Ouachita	24.2	21.6	21.5	17.2	21.1	15.6	13.8	13.4	10.9	8.9	9.9	8.9	7.1	6.2	4.3	5.1	6.6	6.5
Perry	27.8	26.7	26.1	24.8	20.6	17.4	18.0	14.6	13.7	10.9	14.0	10.1	9.0	5.8	7.2	9.1	10.9	6.0
Phillips	15.0		11.4	17.0	15.9	18.1	7.3		4.9	6.0	5.6	7.1	2.4		1.1	2.2	2.8	3.6
Pike	23.6	19.9	22.9	16.9	20.4	12.7	22.6	13.0	13.8	10.0	8.2	7.8	9.1	9.6	8.2	11.8	7.3	9.6
Poinsett	27.8	27.1	22.7	21.1	21.8	18.6	16.1	17.2	16.1	15.7	16.2	15.7	11.7	6.7	8.1	7.1	8.8	9.4
Polk	23.1	20.6	19.3	21.9	20.8	17.7	9.7	11.0	10.9	13.2	10.9	11.4	7.0	7.3	6.1	8.9	7.4	7.3
Pope	28.8	20.4	20.9	19.2	18.0	14.8	19.4	9.2	10.6	9.4	11.5	9.9	18.3	4.8	6.5	4.3	6.7	5.7
Prairie	28.9	26.3	20.9	25.2	24.7	19.8	20.5	13.3	18.1	19.3	16.3	13.8	11.3	7.5	10.6	10.8	10.0	9.2
Pulaski	26.0	17.8	17.6	16.2	17.0	15.0	13.4	7.6	8.0	6.2	7.0	6.9	7.2	3.0	2.9	2.4	2.5	2.6
Randolph	28.9	31.0	24.4	21.9	20.8	15.8	16.8	15.4	14.4	14.4	15.2	11.1	12.2	13.8	12.6	10.0	12.0	10.8
Saint Francis	11.5	18.6	14.5	15.7	15.4	12.9	10.9	7.4	6.1	7.2	7.8	6.1	5.1	6.3	2.7	2.8	4.2	2.7
Saline	20.6	22.2	22.8	20.6	18.7	19.2	10.9	11.1	14.0	12.8	11.7	10.3	7.2	8.1	7.4	6.7	6.2	6.6
Scott	31.0	22.1	27.5	21.2	21.2	24.8	17.3	17.6	16.0	14.8	12.2	20.6	17.2	10.5	13.4	8.4	10.7	14.5
Searcy		26.8	18.4	29.5	15.7	13.6		21.6	17.2	22.9	14.0	13.4		14.4	10.8	11.7	8.1	8.6
Sebastian	23.4	22.3	22.3	20.0	21.3	17.9	11.2	10.9	9.8	9.6	8.9	8.8	4.5	5.7	4.3	4.0	3.3	5.1
Sevier	28.3	25.7	21.2	18.5	25.9	21.5	14.1	12.9	10.6	10.4	11.2	10.1	12.5	8.5	8.0	8.5	9.2	9.6
Sharp	23.8	22.9	25.6	20.3	25.7	11.5	13.4	15.3	17.9	15.1	16.2	7.3	11.4	14.0	14.6	12.2	14.2	9.1
Stone	25.4	19.4	14.8	15.8	18.3	13.0	21.2	15.7	14.0	12.5	13.5	11.3	14.3	13.9	11.5	8.2	9.4	9.3
Union	20.1	20.1	21.7	22.7	21.6	19.8	11.8	12.1	11.3	10.7	11.2	10.9	5.8	7.8	5.2	5.3	6.5	6.8
Van Buren	27.4	26.8	27.2	23.4	23.4	14.5	18.8	17.6	15.4	13.8	15.8	10.7	9.3	10.2	7.6	8.7	13.2	8.7
Washington	19.3	20.8	17.1	18.1	17.4	15.3	9.4	9.8	7.9	8.1	7.7	7.8	6.4	5.6	4.1	4.6	3.8	4.3
White	22.2	26.0	23.2	22.7	17.9	17.7	13.8	16.7	13.2	12.3	10.4	11.1	11.2	12.9	8.3	8.2	6.5	7.6
Woodruff	21.6	16.8	17.9	13.7	18.0	13.9	13.4	10.8	14.3	10.0	9.3	9.8	8.4	7.8	4.8	5.0	6.5	4.5
Yell	22.7	18.9	19.7	21.2	18.1	19.2	13.8	10.4	9.6	7.5	8.0	6.9	5.9	4.8	8.4	7.6	5.7	7.0
** Cells containing	the symb	ool indicate	an area wh	ere data is	not availab	le due to th	e county n	ot participat	ing or not h	aving enou	gh data for	that year.						

	Per	centag	e of Yo	uth Wh	no Used	d Mariju	ıana, İr	halant	s or Ha	llucino	gens D	uring t	he Past	30 Day	s by C	ounty		
County			Mariju	uana					Inhal	ants					Hallucii	nogens		
County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Arkansas	9.1	9.4	5.6		4.3	7.9	4.0	6.4	4.2		3.7	1.7	0.0	0.9	0.3		0.3	0.0
Ashley	6.3	8.1	6.6	7.1	6.3	7.0	4.2	4.1	4.6	5.6	4.2	3.4	0.2	1.2	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.4
Baxter		8.9	6.3	8.6	5.8	8.0		4.5	3.0	6.0	3.9	2.6		1.4	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.4
Benton	4.8	8.7	6.4	5.4	6.5	6.0	4.8	6.4	4.1	3.4	3.4	2.8	0.2	1.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4
Boone	8.3	6.2	5.6	5.5	8.0	7.4	6.6	5.3	4.9	5.3	4.0	3.2	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7
Bradley	6.4	8.0	4.6	10.1	3.0	4.8	2.9	4.3	4.1	5.2	4.4	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
Calhoun	9.5	5.9		6.6	3.8	10.9	3.6	4.8		6.6	6.4	4.2	0.0	0.5		0.0	0.6	0.8
Carroll	5.9	10.0	9.0	8.6	7.0	10.2	5.1	5.4	6.4	6.5	4.5	3.7	0.9	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.3
Chicot	8.3	9.2	5.0	7.7	15.0	7.8	10.2	1.6	1.9	4.0	4.1	4.7	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Clark	2.9	5.0	6.8	4.8	3.4	5.4	4.7	3.9	5.1	3.7	5.8	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
Clay	9.6	6.9	8.3	5.1	7.7	6.6	4.4	4.4	5.7	3.7	8.0	3.0	0.8	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.7
Cleburne	9.3	13.4	8.0	8.5	7.0	6.1	7.5	6.3	3.8	3.0	3.4	3.1	0.8	1.7	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4
Cleveland			5.9	3.6	6.6	4.2			4.5	2.6	2.2	2.1			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Columbia	2.5	0.0	6.1	7.4	7.5	6.6	4.5	2.9	4.8	4.3	8.5	3.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Conway	10.0	12.7	8.0	9.4	8.7	6.4	2.7	5.3	3.0	5.4	4.9	4.7	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.3
Craighead	6.1	7.1	6.1	5.9	6.6	6.6	4.2	5.0	4.9	3.4	3.6	2.6	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3
Crawford	6.6	8.3	5.8	5.1	4.7	3.9	5.2	5.1	4.6	4.4	5.2	3.2	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4
Crittenden	10.0	9.0	10.0	7.2	7.7		4.8	4.2	4.0	3.6	2.4		0.4	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.5	
Cross	9.9	10.0	9.1	7.2	5.1	7.6	5.0	6.8	7.1	5.1	3.8	6.2	2.0	1.3	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.2
Dallas	7.5	8.9	6.0	6.3	10.0	3.3	8.1	8.9	3.7	4.0	5.0	5.1	0.8	1.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Desha	2.0	6.9		6.3	7.6	5.2	5.1	3.1		3.1	5.0	3.4	2.0	0.0		0.6	0.0	0.0
Drew	6.0	5.6	4.1	3.7	4.0	5.1	7.6	3.4	3.2	3.1	4.3	3.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2
Faulkner	7.4	9.4	4.4	8.0	8.5	6.2	7.8	5.1	5.5	3.6	4.2	3.0	0.2	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6
Franklin	5.3	8.7	7.0	9.5	7.0	4.1	1.9	3.7	2.8	6.0	3.9	2.1	0.0	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.2
Fulton	5.8	4.5	4.0	4.2	4.4	5.0	7.1	6.2	8.6	2.6	3.4	5.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.8
** Cells containir	ng the syr	nbol indica	te an area v	vhere data	is not avail	able due to	the county	not particip	ating or no	t having en	ough data f	or that year	r.					

	Percent	age of	Youth \	Who Us	ed Mar	ijuana,	Inhalaı	nts or I	lallucin	ogens	During	the Pa	st 30 D	ays by	County	y, Cont.	i	
County			Marij	uana					Inhal	ants					Hallucii	nogens		
County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Garland	11.2	9.8	9.8	7.6	8.5	7.3	5.5	6.5	4.8	4.1	4.7	3.3	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4
Grant	8.2	10.0	6.1	8.0	5.6	6.5	5.1	5.4	4.4	4.4	3.8	3.2	0.5	1.4	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.4
Greene	7.7	6.9	5.6	5.7	6.6	6.3	5.9	5.5	5.2	5.5	4.8	3.9	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3
Hempstead		7.1	7.2	5.7	4.4	1.0		5.9	4.3	4.8	4.1	2.3		1.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3
Hot Spring	7.9	7.9	6.4	6.7	8.4	7.6	5.0	5.1	6.0	6.3	5.0	4.1	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.3
Howard	5.9	3.2	6.4	5.9	4.7	4.5	7.7	7.6	3.4	4.0	4.3	3.5	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3
Independence	8.0	6.9	4.1	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.4	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.6	4.2	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3
Izard	5.9	4.1	5.2	4.1	5.1	4.6	4.4	3.5	5.5	5.1	5.6	5.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.0
Jackson	4.1	5.8	4.0	4.4	5.0	5.5	4.3	3.0	4.6	6.7	6.2	3.6	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.0
Jefferson	7.2	10.6	9.5	7.4	6.9	4.1	3.6	3.6	3.5	4.3	3.3	2.7	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0
Johnson	11.6	6.2	6.6	6.0	7.6	6.1	8.1	4.7	5.0	9.3	4.7	2.9	1.2	0.8	0.5	1.3	0.3	0.4
Lafayette	8.9	8.6	6.7	2.9	6.5	3.1	2.5	4.3	3.2	6.2	3.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.0
Lawrence	5.9	7.1	6.5	5.1	4.6	4.9	4.8	5.1	3.7	3.3	3.6	4.2	0.4	1.8	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5
Lee	11.1	2.8	5.5	4.8	5.2	4.7	1.5	2.4	3.4	2.4	4.7	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Lincoln	10.0	9.0	7.8	5.1	4.7	6.7	4.2	2.6	3.5	2.8	5.6	3.9	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0
Little River		7.3	3.6	8.1	5.6	4.7		5.7	3.2	6.1	4.8	3.2		0.8	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.2
Logan	6.0	5.6	5.0	5.6	4.1	4.3	5.1	4.1	4.2	5.6	5.7	2.8	0.5	0.7	0.1	1.0	0.3	0.4
Lonoke	6.9	8.8	7.7	6.6	8.2	5.5	3.7	4.5	4.2	4.4	3.3	2.5	1.2	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5
Madison	7.4	8.3	7.0	8.1	8.3	12.9	4.0	4.6	3.2	4.6	3.9	3.6	1.0	1.6	1.1	1.5	0.8	0.3
Marion		7.1	7.7	5.7	6.7	4.1		8.0	4.4	3.8	4.8	2.1		0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Miller	11.4	7.8	9.1	6.5	9.3	7.9	2.9	3.9	3.7	5.8	5.2	3.9	1.1	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.4
Mississippi	9.0	8.9	6.3	4.1	6.0	6.1	5.5	4.7	3.3	4.1	3.9	3.6	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Monroe	8.2	8.5	12.1	7.1	7.2	4.1	4.2	5.1	4.1	9.2	1.6	3.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0
Montgomery	6.5	4.8	6.5	8.0	9.5	6.6	0.9	4.8	7.9	3.5	2.6	3.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.0
Nevada	5.0	6.1	4.2	5.3	3.2	5.5	6.2	8.5	3.1	7.6	1.8	5.8	0.3	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3
** Cells containing the	e symbol ii	ndicate an	area where	data is not	available o	lue to the c	ounty not pa	articipating	or not havin	ng enough	data for tha	t year.						

	Percen	tage of	Youth	Who U	sed Ma	rijuana	a, Inhala	ants or	Halluci	inogens	s Durin	g the F	ast 30	Days by	y Coun	ty, Con	t.	
County			Marij	uana					Inhal	ants					Hallucii	nogens		
County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Newton		13.0	4.7	6.2	7.6	4.1		5.6	5.7	3.1	4.7	3.7		1.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4
Ouachita	8.0	9.6	6.0	4.9	6.9	6.4	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.1	3.7	3.1	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Perry	8.8	5.8	5.0	3.2	4.3	4.8	4.2	5.0	4.1	6.5	2.9	1.0	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Phillips	7.0		7.2	5.1	4.8	7.5	3.6		2.1	3.2	3.8	2.7	0.3		0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3
Pike	12.0	5.1	5.7	4.9	5.6	3.8	3.9	6.2	5.5	3.6	5.1	3.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2
Poinsett	8.2	8.3	7.7	5.7	5.4	7.8	5.0	6.0	6.3	4.4	4.4	4.0	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.5
Polk	4.2	6.3	4.3	6.9	8.5	7.5	5.1	4.3	5.4	7.2	4.2	4.0	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.3
Pope	10.7	8.0	7.6	7.6	8.1	6.7	6.5	4.3	4.4	3.8	4.2	3.2	1.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2
Prairie	10.9	5.1	7.5	6.5	8.6	5.2	3.9	2.9	2.9	7.5	5.8	4.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3
Pulaski	12.6	8.9	8.1	7.8	9.0	10.1	4.3	3.1	4.1	4.6	4.2	3.9	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4
Randolph	6.5	8.9	5.1	4.9	4.9	3.2	5.1	6.4	5.0	5.5	4.7	3.0	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.2
Saint Francis	5.0	7.4	3.7	5.7	6.1	5.6	0.7	1.0	2.0	2.9	3.3	2.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Saline	7.5	7.0	8.7	7.5	9.7	8.1	5.4	3.5	4.5	2.4	3.5	3.0	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.4
Scott	9.7	8.5	7.3	3.0	6.4	7.8	4.9	7.0	5.6	4.1	7.9	4.7	0.3	2.0	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.0
Searcy		10.4	4.5	7.8	5.8	6.6		5.5	2.2	4.5	2.4	4.8		2.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.9
Sebastian	8.9	9.5	9.6	8.1	10.4	8.8	4.2	4.5	4.1	3.9	4.1	3.3	0.7	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.9
Sevier	6.0	8.7	3.7	5.2	5.5	6.0	3.9	6.2	4.3	4.2	4.1	1.4	0.7	2.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Sharp	6.5	5.8	4.4	7.9	6.0	3.2	4.0	6.8	6.4	3.3	7.2	5.9	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Stone	11.5	8.2	4.3	2.8	5.8	5.4	5.4	5.2	8.7	2.8	5.8	3.6	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.5
Union	8.3	8.6	7.5	5.5	6.4	8.2	5.3	3.9	4.0	4.7	4.8	3.9	0.3	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.1
Van Buren	10.0	11.6	7.8	8.9	10.1	6.3	7.1	6.3	6.0	3.7	5.4	2.5	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.4
Washington	6.2	7.1	5.8	6.6	7.2	7.9	5.3	4.4	4.1	3.7	4.1	2.8	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6
White	5.7	7.7	6.0	6.6	4.9	6.2	5.2	6.7	4.3	4.9	5.1	3.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.2
Woodruff	5.4	6.9	6.4	2.5	2.8	2.9	7.5	3.5	6.1	3.3	3.7	2.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Yell	9.6	7.5	7.1	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.7	2.3	2.6	3.1	3.0	3.6	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.2
** Cells containing	the symb	ool indicate	an area wh	ere data is	not availab	le due to th	e county n	ot participat	ing or not h	aving enou	gh data for	that year.						

	Perce	ntage	of Yout	h Who	Used C	ocaine	, Metha	mphet	amines	or Stir	nulants	Durin	g the Pa	ast 30 [Days by	/ Count	ty	
County			Coc	aine				Me	thamph	etamir	nes				Stimu	lants		
County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Arkansas	0.9	1.4	0.3		0.3	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.0		0.0	0.0	1.8	2.3	1.4		0.0	0.9
Ashley	0.4	1.5	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	1.1	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.3	1.9	3.3	1.8	1.3	0.9	0.4
Baxter		1.0	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.3		1.0	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.4		1.5	0.6	1.4	2.1	1.0
Benton	0.5	2.0	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.2	2.8	1.5	1.0	1.1	0.5
Boone	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.7	1.3	1.9	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.6
Bradley	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.3	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.9	0.5	1.5	0.9	0.6
Calhoun	2.5	0.5		0.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.5		0.0	0.0	0.9	3.0	2.2		0.0	0.6	3.4
Carroll	0.7	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.6	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.2	1.9	0.7	0.5	0.6
Chicot	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.6	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Clark	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.0
Clay	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	1.6	1.0	1.5	0.9	1.4	0.4
Cleburne	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.4	2.8	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.5
Cleveland			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Columbia	0.5	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.0	0.0	1.1	1.0	0.0	2.7	0.3	0.8	2.2
Conway	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.9	1.9	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.9
Craighead	0.8	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.3	2.1	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.5
Crawford	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	2.2	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5
Crittenden	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.7		0.5	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2		1.2	1.9	1.2	1.6	0.6	
Cross	1.0	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.7	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.3	2.2	1.9	2.2	1.5	1.3
Dallas	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0
Desha	1.0	0.0		0.3	0.2	0.2	3.4	0.0		0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7		1.1	0.3	0.0
Drew	1.5	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.3
Faulkner	0.4	1.8	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	2.7	0.8	1.5	0.9	0.6
Franklin	0.0	1.6	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.2	1.9	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.0
Fulton	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.3	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.5	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
** Cells containii	ng the syi	mbol indica	te an area	where data	is not avail	able due to	the county	not particip	ating or no	t having en	ough data f	or that yea	r.					

Per	centage	e of Yo	uth Wh	o Used	Cocair	ne, Met	hamph	etamin	es or S	timular	its Duri	ing the	Past 30	Days	by Cou	nty, Co	nt.	
County			Coc	aine				Me	thamph	netamir	nes				Stimu	lants		
County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Garland	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.8	2.9	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.2
Grant	1.0	1.7	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.9	0.6	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	2.6	3.7	1.1	2.3	1.3	1.7
Greene	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.3	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.9
Hempstead		1.7	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.0		1.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.6		0.8	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.6
Hot Spring	0.4	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.3	1.2	0.2	1.5	1.3	0.8
Howard	0.5	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0
Independence	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.2	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.8	1.3	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.3
Izard	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.6	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.0
Jackson	0.4	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.5
Jefferson	0.4	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.4
Johnson	1.8	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.8	2.8	0.6	0.2	1.3	0.3	0.3	1.8	0.8	0.6	2.0	0.4	0.6
Lafayette	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	1.3	0.0
Lawrence	0.9	1.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.5	1.5	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.1	2.3	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.1
Lee	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.2
Lincoln	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3
Little River		1.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.5		0.8	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.2		1.5	0.6	1.4	0.4	0.9
Logan	1.1	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.4	1.3	0.7	0.6
Lonoke	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.0	1.4	0.6
Madison	0.7	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.2	0.3	1.0	2.0	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.3	1.6	2.0	0.4	0.4	0.5
Marion		1.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	1.4		0.2	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7		1.3	0.8	0.8	2.0	0.0
Miller	1.2	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.9
Mississippi	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.3	1.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.1	1.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4
Monroe	1.4	0.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Montgomery	1.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.0	1.0	2.6	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.0
Nevada	0.3	1.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.0	1.7	1.1	1.3	0.3	0.3	1.2	2.4	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.0
** Cells containing the	symbol ii	ndicate an a	area where	data is not	available o	lue to the c	ounty not pa	articipating	or not havir	ng enough	data for tha	t year.						

Pe	rcenta	ge of Yo	outh W	ho Use	d Coca	ine, Me	thamp	hetami	nes or	Stimula	nts Du	ring th	e Past 3	30 Days	by Co	unty, C	ont.	
County			Coc	aine				Me	thamph	etamin	es				Stimu	lants		
County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Newton		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4		0.6	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.8
Ouachita	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.4	0.7
Perry	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.0	1.8	0.5	1.2	0.7	1.0
Phillips	0.9		0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1		0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4		0.3	0.2	0.8	0.5
Pike	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.6	1.6	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.2
Poinsett	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.3	1.1	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.1	2.6	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.5
Polk	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7
Pope	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.2	2.4	0.7	1.2	0.6	1.6	0.6
Prairie	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.6	1.4	1.0	0.3
Pulaski	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	2.4	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.6
Randolph	0.7	2.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.2	1.1	1.3	2.1	1.1	0.4	1.4	1.1
Saint Francis	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.4
Saline	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.1	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.0
Scott	1.3	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.6	2.5	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.0	1.3	3.1	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.8
Searcy		1.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6		1.4	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.3		1.1	0.7	1.8	0.9	0.9
Sebastian	1.0	2.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	1.2	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.8
Sevier	1.3	3.0	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.5	1.0	2.7	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.7	1.5	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.9
Sharp	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.8	0.9	0.4	0.7	1.2
Stone	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.4	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.3
Union	1.2	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.7	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.7	1.4	0.6	0.7	1.3	0.6
Van Buren	0.8	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.2	1.3	2.2	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.2	1.0	2.6	1.0	0.6	1.8	0.2
Washington	0.9	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.2	1.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8
White	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.1	1.1	1.7	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.6
Woodruff	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.0
Yell	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	4.0	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.3
** Cells containing	the symb	ool indicate	an area wh	ere data is	not availab	le due to th	ne county n	ot participat	ing or not h	aving enoug	gh data for	that year.						

		Perce	entage	of Yout	h Who	Used S	edative	es, Ecs	tasy or	Heroin	During	the Pa	ast 30 [Days by	Count	.y		
County			Seda	tives					Ecst	asy					Her	oin		
County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Arkansas	5.5	5.8	4.2		3.7	2.8	0.7	0.7	0.1		0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.1		0.0	0.0
Ashley	8.0	6.7	6.7	6.4	5.3	4.5	0.6	1.9	0.6	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Baxter		7.5	5.6	7.2	6.0	5.9		0.8	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.4		0.7	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.3
Benton	4.2	6.8	5.6	4.3	5.1	3.5	0.6	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2
Boone	7.4	5.9	5.9	6.1	5.1	4.7	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4
Bradley	2.7	7.1	3.4	5.0	4.7	2.7	0.2	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3
Calhoun	10.3	4.3		5.4	5.8	6.8	1.9	0.5		1.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5		0.0	0.0	0.0
Carroll	5.6	7.5	7.0	4.6	4.8	4.4	0.7	1.2	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.4	1.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5
Chicot	3.4	5.8	2.8	4.0	9.4	1.6	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.6	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Clark	3.7	6.4	6.2	3.7	4.9	4.2	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
Clay	7.0	8.0	7.7	5.6	7.0	5.4	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.4
Cleburne	9.0	10.4	7.1	7.0	5.5	4.4	0.8	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1
Cleveland			5.4	3.3	8.0	4.2			0.9	0.0	0.0	0.7			0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Columbia	5.5	1.5	6.8	5.7	7.8	4.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Conway	5.7	6.6	4.3	5.9	5.3	5.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
Craighead	6.6	7.0	5.1	6.3	5.4	4.5	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2
Crawford	6.0	9.2	6.6	5.1	4.7	4.0	0.7	1.2	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3
Crittenden	4.4	7.0	5.8	4.6	5.2		0.7	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.6		0.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	
Cross	8.6	9.6	7.0	6.1	6.1	5.3	0.7	1.7	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.7	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
Dallas	7.6	9.3	5.3	6.4	6.3	3.9	0.4	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Desha	4.1	5.9		6.0	5.2	2.6	0.0	1.0		0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3		0.3	0.0	0.0
Drew	6.2	4.9	3.7	3.2	3.7	3.5	0.8	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.3
Faulkner	5.8	10.0	4.2	5.5	5.4	4.2	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.2
Franklin	6.3	7.7	8.0	6.7	5.4	3.8	0.0	1.0	1.3	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2
Fulton	6.5	6.5	3.7	5.2	2.5	1.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.3
** Cells containir	ng the syr	mbol indica	te an area v	where data	is not avail	able due to	the county	not particip	ating or no	t having en	ough data i	or that yea	r.					

	Per	centag	e of Yo	uth Wh	o Used	Sedat	ives, Ed	stasy	or Hero	in Duri	ng the	Past 30	Days	by Cou	nty, Co	nt.		
County			Seda	tives					Ecst	asy					Her	oin		
County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Garland	8.4	8.8	7.5	6.4	5.8	5.4	0.8	1.6	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2
Grant	8.2	11.3	5.9	7.3	5.9	5.6	1.1	1.7	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.4
Greene	8.2	8.4	6.8	5.8	5.6	5.1	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2
Hempstead		7.1	4.2	4.9	4.4	3.5		1.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3		0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3
Hot Spring	6.1	7.2	6.5	6.7	6.5	4.5	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1
Howard	2.5	4.4	4.2	3.9	3.2	3.1	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Independence	6.5	6.5	4.2	4.8	4.6	4.5	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1
Izard	4.4	5.3	4.3	5.1	3.7	3.1	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0
Jackson	4.7	6.6	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.5
Jefferson	2.7	3.0	2.4	4.5	4.2	3.1	0.1	1.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
Johnson	10.4	5.2	5.0	10.0	5.1	4.0	1.2	0.5	0.8	2.0	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3
Lafayette	1.9	8.5	8.0	4.9	5.2	4.0	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Lawrence	6.7	6.2	6.5	4.9	5.6	3.8	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.3
Lee	4.8	5.7	2.8	0.8	2.1	3.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Lincoln	6.2	6.7	6.7	3.6	5.0	4.7	0.3	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
Little River		7.1	3.8	7.7	3.7	3.3		1.3	0.6	2.0	0.8	0.2		0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.0
Logan	4.6	5.8	4.2	5.3	3.3	3.0	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.0
Lonoke	7.6	8.2	5.7	5.5	5.7	4.1	0.7	1.4	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
Madison	3.8	6.3	4.8	4.0	3.8	7.0	0.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.0
Marion		6.5	6.7	3.9	6.5	3.5		0.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.7		1.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0
Miller	7.4	6.5	6.4	6.0	6.0	5.8	1.5	1.7	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.4	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3
Mississippi	6.1	6.5	3.6	4.2	4.8	4.4	1.0	1.4	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
Monroe	6.2	5.1	6.1	3.1	5.6	6.5	0.9	1.7	0.0	2.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Montgomery	5.6	6.5	5.9	6.2	5.2	2.7	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nevada	3.7	6.1	3.8	8.3	3.2	4.4	0.9	2.0	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.0
** Cells containing the	e symbol i	ndicate an	area where	data is not	available d	lue to the c	ounty not pa	articipating	or not havir	ng enough (data for tha	t year.						

	Pe	rcenta	ge of Yo	outh W	ho Use	d Seda	tives, E	cstasy	or Her	oin Dui	ring the	Past 3	30 Days	by Co	unty, C	ont.		\neg
County			Seda	tives					Ecst	asy					Her	oin		
County	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Newton		9.1	3.3	9.4	6.8	5.7		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.4
Ouachita	6.5	7.8	5.4	4.3	5.1	2.8	0.6	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Perry	9.7	7.0	5.0	5.3	5.1	4.1	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0
Phillips	1.9		2.7	5.3	3.4	3.8	0.1		0.5	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Pike	6.8	5.1	8.2	3.9	5.6	2.4	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.0
Poinsett	8.8	10.1	9.3	5.8	6.5	4.7	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
Polk	5.4	7.1	4.4	5.9	5.2	4.8	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0
Pope	11.3	6.1	6.2	5.2	4.9	4.3	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1
Prairie	7.9	2.2	5.2	5.8	6.5	5.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Pulaski	7.1	4.6	4.5	4.2	5.3	4.6	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Randolph	4.9	7.4	4.5	6.4	6.1	3.9	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.4
Saint Francis	2.2	2.1	3.6	4.2	3.4	2.5	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.2
Saline	7.4	7.0	6.7	5.7	5.3	5.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.6
Scott	6.6	10.4	5.0	5.8	4.9	3.1	1.3	2.3	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.8
Searcy		9.5	5.2	6.6	4.9	4.2		1.7	0.3	1.5	0.3	0.9		1.4	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.3
Sebastian	6.6	6.5	5.9	4.6	5.3	4.6	1.2	1.8	1.3	0.9	1.4	0.9	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4
Sevier	4.8	5.9	4.2	6.5	4.7	3.1	0.2	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.5
Sharp	4.9	8.3	5.7	8.2	6.6	3.7	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.4
Stone	9.4	5.5	6.5	2.8	4.1	4.2	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Union	6.8	6.4	6.4	4.2	6.0	5.5	0.7	1.5	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3
Van Buren	9.8	8.7	7.2	8.8	7.2	2.5	1.0	2.2	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.8	1.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.2
Washington	4.7	5.7	3.9	4.2	4.7	4.1	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4
White	6.5	8.9	6.5	6.2	5.3	4.5	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3
Woodruff	7.6	6.1	8.3	2.9	3.7	3.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Yell	9.9	6.1	6.1	5.1	5.5	4.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5
** Cells containing	the symb	ool indicate	an area wh	ere data is	not availab	le due to th	e county n	ot participat	ing or not h	aving enou	gh data for	that year.						

Percer	tage of Yo	outh Who	Used Pre	scription I	Orugs, Ov	er-The-Co	unter Dru	ıgs, Alcop	ops or An	y Drug Di	uring the I	Past 30 Da	ays by Cou	ınty
County	Pres	cription D	rugs	Over-Th	e-Counter	r Drugs	Alco	pops			Any	Drug		
County	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Arkansas		3.1	3.4		2.2	1.4	13.8	19.3	16.6	17.3	12.2		11.6	13.0
Ashley	6.8	6.9	4.5	2.7	4.0	2.2	16.9	14.8	14.1	14.3	15.2	18.2	17.0	16.1
Baxter	6.9	6.7	5.3	3.9	2.7	1.9	12.0	11.9		15.3	11.5	18.8	15.5	14.9
Benton	4.7	5.0	3.6	2.5	2.8	2.3	9.6	7.7	13.1	15.9	13.0	12.8	13.8	12.3
Boone	5.4	6.0	4.2	2.5	2.7	2.0	13.5	11.2	18.4	13.3	11.9	14.7	16.5	12.7
Bradley	6.2	4.5	2.8	2.3	3.3	2.8	17.4	13.0	13.5	13.9	11.3	17.9	12.4	10.7
Calhoun	7.8	6.5	9.5	3.0	4.5	3.4	17.4	18.3	26.7	11.9		19.0	15.3	21.8
Carroll	6.6	4.4	4.9	2.3	2.0	2.0	14.0	17.5	15.3	16.1	16.5	18.7	15.3	16.9
Chicot	3.1	5.2	4.8	3.1	3.4	0.0	19.7	11.3	20.4	15.2	8.1	15.6	24.3	15.6
Clark	4.7	3.8	6.3	1.9	3.6	3.2	9.8	10.8	11.4	12.0	14.8	12.6	14.4	12.7
Clay	5.6	8.3	4.9	3.6	4.1	3.1	15.0	13.6	17.8	14.3	15.6	15.3	18.9	15.1
Cleburne	7.2	5.2	4.5	3.2	2.9	2.8	16.9	14.0	22.6	23.3	14.1	17.0	14.7	12.8
Cleveland	3.9	5.8	4.2	3.3	2.2	2.8	17.5	10.5			13.5	12.0	15.2	9.8
Columbia	4.9	7.1	3.3	2.4	3.2	1.1	17.5	11.1	12.5	5.9	14.9	16.4	22.4	12.1
Conway	5.6	5.3	4.3	2.6	2.2	1.0	16.7	12.8	16.0	18.5	13.3	14.7	17.8	13.6
Craighead	6.1	6.1	4.4	3.2	2.9	2.1	11.4	10.8	14.7	13.4	11.8	14.4	14.9	12.7
Crawford	6.6	4.5	4.7	3.0	3.0	1.9	9.7	7.7	14.8	16.2	13.2	14.8	13.5	11.1
Crittenden	6.9	5.6		4.1	3.0		13.1		17.4	15.9	15.3	16.9	15.7	
Cross	9.0	6.1	5.6	4.9	4.6	3.4	13.3	13.9	18.8	18.7	18.0	18.6	16.4	17.8
Dallas	5.9	8.1	6.2	3.2	5.4	3.4	17.7	12.0	22.0	19.9	12.9	15.6	18.9	12.2
Desha	7.2	4.9	2.1	2.6	4.1	2.1	18.3	13.3	12.6	13.1		18.5	19.2	12.7
Drew	3.2	3.7	4.4	1.8	1.7	3.0	11.3	12.1	18.6	12.3	9.6	10.4	12.4	13.0
Faulkner	5.8	6.0	4.3	3.4	3.4	2.3	13.5	9.5	17.6	18.2	10.9	15.8	17.8	12.8
Franklin	6.3	5.5	3.1	3.2	3.5	2.1	10.5	6.9	13.4	14.5	13.4	17.7	14.4	8.8
Fulton	5.9	2.8	3.9	2.6	2.5	1.4	10.1	9.1	16.7	13.3	14.1	12.9	10.9	11.3
** Cells containing	the symbol ii	ndicate an area	where data is r	not available due	to the county n	ot participating	or not having e	nough data for	that year.					

Percentage	of Youth	Who Used	l Prescrip	tion Drug	s, Over-Th	e-Counte	r Drugs, A	lcopops (or Any Dru	ıg During	the Past 3	30 Days by	y County,	Cont.
County	Pres	cription D	rugs	Over-Th	e-Counte	r Drugs	Alcop	ops			Any [Orug		
County	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Garland	7.7	6.0	5.4	3.7	3.2	2.3	13.4	12.2	21.1	17.6	16.7	17.7	16.9	15.0
Grant	8.1	6.1	6.3	4.1	1.9	2.7	14.5	10.4	18.6	18.6	12.7	17.1	14.5	14.9
Greene	6.9	6.4	5.5	3.2	4.1	2.7	13.6	10.1	17.4	13.4	13.4	15.5	17.4	13.6
Hempstead	4.4	3.3	3.2	2.3	3.0	1.3	12.6	6.1		13.6	13.2	15.8	11.0	8.7
Hot Spring	8.7	7.5	5.7	3.3	3.7	2.0	14.1	11.4	16.0	15.0	14.9	19.2	18.4	16.0
Howard	5.3	5.1	3.9	2.1	3.0	1.9	13.6	10.3	14.1	12.9	11.7	16.3	13.2	11.1
Independence	5.6	5.6	4.8	3.5	2.8	2.3	14.6	10.3	15.9	13.0	9.3	14.4	13.2	13.0
Izard	5.1	4.9	4.5	4.1	3.0	3.7	14.4	12.2	10.9	10.5	12.3	14.7	13.9	14.7
Jackson	6.7	3.8	4.5	4.2	3.5	3.8	15.0	12.4	12.7	11.8	11.9	15.3	16.6	13.3
Jefferson	5.4	3.7	2.8	2.8	2.1	1.5	13.4	10.6	12.9	14.6	14.9	17.0	14.7	10.5
Johnson	8.1	4.8	3.9	6.1	1.9	1.6	12.7	9.7	26.5	11.7	12.3	19.3	15.3	12.5
Lafayette	3.9	6.5	4.0	3.5	2.6	6.3	17.5	10.3	12.7	15.7	16.1	16.3	16.5	15.6
Lawrence	4.7	5.1	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.3	14.4	12.8	14.6	13.0	13.0	12.1	12.8	13.3
Lee	3.1	3.1	2.4	3.2	2.1	1.2	11.6	2.4	18.4	8.7	10.3	11.8	14.5	10.2
Lincoln	6.4	3.3	3.6	2.0	3.3	0.5	15.1	11.0	17.6	12.6	14.7	14.0	16.3	14.7
Little River	8.4	5.0	4.5	6.1	3.3	2.1	13.3	14.9		13.8	9.0	21.5	14.5	13.0
Logan	5.7	5.1	3.1	2.4	2.7	1.3	14.2	8.6	14.9	11.2	11.5	14.5	12.2	9.5
Lonoke	6.3	6.6	4.5	3.6	3.0	2.2	13.0	9.4	14.8	15.7	13.3	15.6	16.9	11.8
Madison	5.0	4.2	5.7	1.9	2.7	3.4	13.2	14.5	13.0	13.7	10.9	15.8	15.1	18.8
Marion	5.5	7.5	2.8	2.2	3.2	2.1	16.2	11.0		14.5	14.0	12.3	16.9	10.9
Miller	5.3	5.7	5.6	3.1	3.0	2.6	15.5	11.6	17.9	14.4	15.9	16.7	18.4	17.3
Mississippi	4.9	5.1	3.9	4.2	3.3	2.3	11.2	10.6	18.5	15.4	11.9	14.0	15.0	13.8
Monroe	6.1	4.0	5.7	2.0	0.8	1.6	16.9	11.3	15.8	13.4	18.2	20.2	14.4	12.8
Montgomery	8.9	6.2	3.1	4.0	1.8	2.2	25.4	12.4	10.6	10.9	15.3	18.1	15.4	11.8
Nevada	8.3	4.4	5.2	5.7	2.3	1.0	11.7	12.0	13.3	15.2	10.1	21.1	10.2	16.3
** Cells containing the -	symbol indicat	te an area wher	e data is not av	ailable due to th	e county not pa	rticipating or no	t having enough	data for that ye	ear.					

Percentage	of Youth	Who Use	d Prescri	otion Drug	s, Over-T	he-Count	er Drugs,	Alcopops	or Any D	rug During	the Past	30 Days b	y County	, Cont.
County	Preso	ription D	rugs	Over-Th	e-Counte	r Drugs	Alcor	oops			Any [Drug		
County	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2009	2010	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Newton	3.1	5.5	4.5	0.0	2.6	1.6	10.3	7.5		18.4	11.4	12.5	15.6	10.7
Ouachita	4.2	4.0	3.0	1.8	3.1	2.2	14.1	10.2	17.2	16.4	12.3	13.2	15.3	14.2
Perry	7.4	5.1	4.4	2.3	3.2	1.0	14.6	11.2	22.3	13.6	12.5	14.8	12.8	8.4
Phillips	4.7	2.8	3.9	4.1	2.9	2.1	12.4	12.9	13.2		11.9	16.6	13.8	14.7
Pike	5.1	4.4	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.6	13.7	9.5	16.1	12.6	15.2	12.0	14.8	10.0
Poinsett	7.8	7.2	5.3	3.9	3.0	1.8	15.3	12.2	17.4	17.0	16.1	14.7	15.4	16.9
Polk	6.6	4.5	4.3	5.3	2.1	4.1	12.7	12.8	13.3	13.2	11.0	20.1	15.4	14.8
Pope	5.8	6.2	4.1	3.1	3.0	2.1	11.5	10.0	22.9	13.7	14.5	15.2	15.7	13.8
Prairie	6.6	6.1	7.2	2.1	2.7	3.1	17.0	12.4	16.8	8.9	11.0	18.1	20.1	14.1
Pulaski	4.2	5.2	4.4	2.5	2.4	1.9	11.9	10.1	19.1	13.4	14.1	16.8	18.1	17.3
Randolph	5.8	5.5	3.6	3.6	2.2	2.6	11.7	10.7	14.6	15.7	10.8	16.5	14.0	9.8
Saint Francis	4.3	3.3	2.5	1.4	2.1	1.4	11.8	10.7	9.8	7.4	9.2	14.2	14.4	11.3
Saline	7.6	6.0	6.3	3.3	2.5	2.2	11.8	11.0	15.9	13.0	14.7	14.9	16.7	14.3
Scott	6.9	4.3	4.7	4.1	3.4	4.7	11.3	15.0	18.8	16.4	13.7	14.2	16.2	17.8
Searcy	8.7	6.1	6.0	4.8	2.1	1.8	11.3	10.2		17.5	10.8	17.9	12.4	13.9
Sebastian	4.5	5.4	4.5	2.6	3.0	2.2	14.5	10.8	17.2	15.8	15.7	15.8	18.1	15.5
Sevier	5.3	4.6	3.8	3.6	3.3	1.7	18.7	10.4	14.4	14.3	10.0	15.5	13.7	12.8
Sharp	5.5	5.7	4.1	3.3	3.4	1.6	17.0	7.3	13.1	15.0	13.2	15.2	17.1	11.5
Stone	3.6	5.6	3.9	2.5	4.1	2.1	12.4	8.6	20.6	12.4	13.8	9.4	15.4	12.4
Union	5.2	5.7	6.8	4.1	3.9	2.5	15.2	13.4	18.0	14.8	14.0	15.5	16.9	16.5
Van Buren	8.2	7.7	2.9	4.6	3.5	1.2	14.8	8.8	21.4	18.3	16.4	20.4	19.4	10.5
Washington	4.6	5.2	4.6	2.2	2.4	2.4	10.5	9.3	13.9	13.2	11.2	13.9	14.6	14.3
White	6.6	5.7	4.9	3.9	2.8	2.9	11.2	11.0	14.9	16.8	13.7	16.9	14.9	13.8
Woodruff	2.1	2.8	2.0	2.5	2.0	1.6	11.8	7.8	17.3	12.3	14.7	9.1	11.4	9.8
Yell	4.6	4.6	4.1	1.9	1.5	2.3	11.6	12.7	18.0	12.4	12.0	12.1	12.0	12.3
Yell ** Cells containing the		1		1			1			12.4	12.0	12.1	12.0	12.3