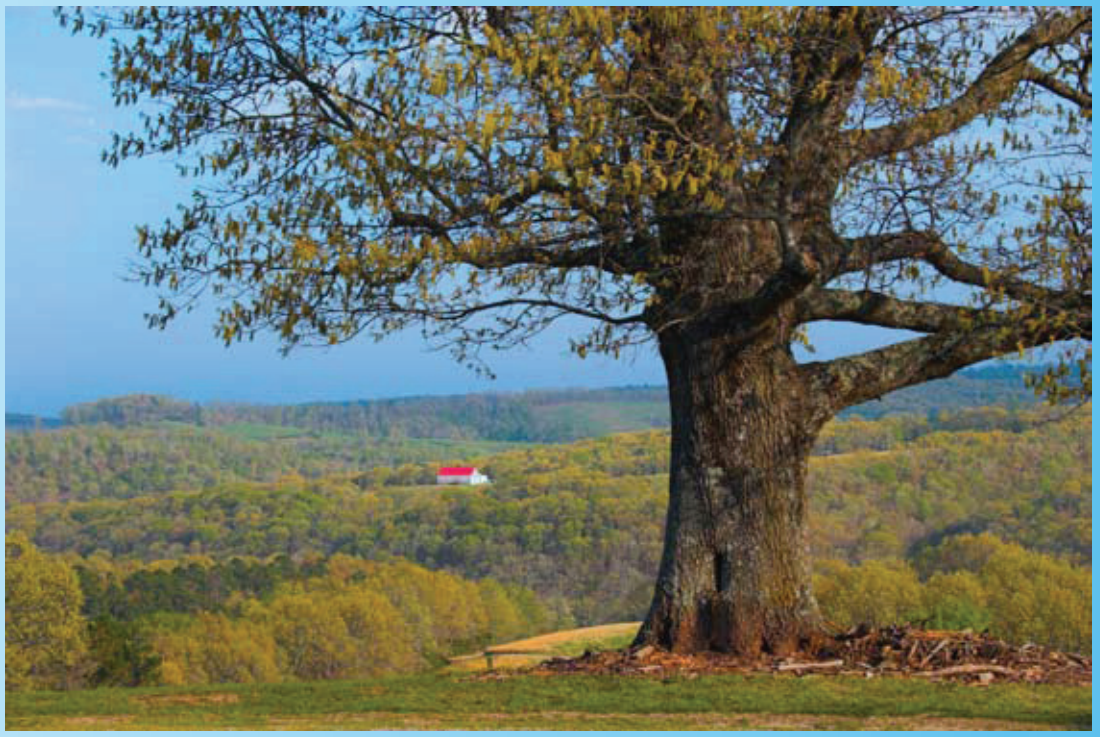

2013 APNA

Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey

Arkansas Department of Human Services
Division of Behavioral Health Services
Prevention Services

Conducted by International Survey Associates dba Pride Surveys

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Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) Student Survey

State Report 2013

Sponsored by:
Arkansas Department of Human Services
Division of Behavioral Health Services
Prevention Services

Conducted by:
International Survey Associates, dba Pride Surveys

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Acknowledgments

The 2013 Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) was coordinated by the Division of Behavioral Health Services, Arkansas Department of Human Services, working with International Survey Associates, dba Pride Surveys. The APNA survey effort was developed with federal funds from the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, and the United States Department of Health and Human Services.

We would like to extend our sincere appreciation to the 587 schools in the 210 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 Department of Human Services - Division of Behavioral Health Services (DHS-DBHS) Regional Prevention Providers for the support and effort they contributed to the project. Appreciation is also extended to the community anti-drug coalitions who helped to increase school participation in the survey.

The 2013 survey results represent the 12th annual survey since 2002; however, due to space limitations, the graphic images and tables display only the past six years of data. We hope schools and communities find this 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 DHS-DBHS at (501) 686-9030 or your Regional Prevention Provider.

Executive Summary

This report provides findings for the 2013 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 2013, 95,198 students were surveyed, which resulted in a total of 87,246 Arkansas students providing valid survey data from 210 school districts (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 Division of Behavioral Health Services, 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) inhalants, 6) hallucinogens, 7) cocaine, 8) methamphetamines, 9) synthetic marijuana, 10) bath salts, 11) ecstasy, 12) heroin, 13) prescription drugs, 14) over-the-counter drugs, and 15) alcopops. To reflect emerging drugs and those in decline, the 2012 APNA eliminated the drug categories of stimulants and sedatives but added synthetic marijuana and bath salts; however, no modifications were made for the 2013 APNA. Students' use of these drugs are compared with national data, as well as between grade levels and regions (Appendix C). The APNA also measures student involvement in a broad range of antisocial behaviors including carrying a gun and gang involvement. Finally, the APNA measures the prevalence of 22 risk and 4 protective factors in students' lives.

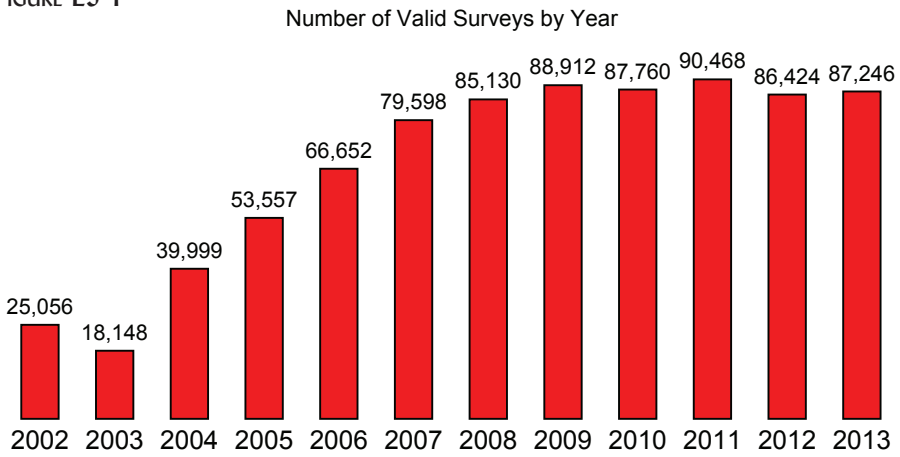
TABLE ES-1

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

	Grade 6		Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		2013 Total		2012 Total		2011 Total		2010 Total		2009 Total		2008 Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Sample	23,878	27.4	25,646	29.4	21,356	24.5	16,366	18.8	87,246	100.0	86,424	100.0	90,468	100.0	87,760	100.0	88,912	100.0	85,130	100.0
Gender																				
Male	11,863	49.9	12,607	49.4	10,189	47.9	7,650	46.9	42,309	48.7	41,682	48.5	43,428	48.5	42,253	48.7	42,276	48.3	40,590	48.5
Female	11,889	50.1	12,908	50.6	11,078	52.1	8,663	53.1	44,538	51.3	44,322	51.5	46,195	51.5	44,591	51.3	45,185	51.7	43,061	51.5
Race/Ethnicity																				
White	15,132	53.5	17,316	56.9	14,791	59.1	11,566	61.8	58,805	57.4	57,957	57.5	61,357	58.3	60,031	59.2	59,377	58.6	57,673	60.7
Native American	5,152	5.2	5,140	5.1	5,133	5.1	5,136	5.2	5,270	5.2	5,379	5.3	5,394	5.1	5,049	5.0	4,693	4.6	4,522	4.8
Hispanic	3,200	11.3	3,367	11.1	2,686	10.7	1,888	10.1	11,141	10.9	10,006	9.9	10,184	9.7	9,427	9.3	8,900	8.8	7,828	8.2
African American	4,604	16.3	4,892	16.1	4,013	16.0	3,032	16.2	16,541	16.1	17,364	17.2	17,822	16.9	16,904	16.7	18,449	18.2	16,250	17.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	382.0	1.4	559.0	1.8	487.0	1.9	390.0	2.1	1,818	1.8	1,790	1.8	1,880	1.8	1,731	1.7	1,532	1.5	1,949	2.1
Other	2,786	9.9	2,449	8.0	1,729	6.9	1,097	5.9	8,061	7.9	7,559	7.5	7,836	7.4	7,553	7.4	7,703	7.6	6,832	7.2
Family Structure																				
Both Parents	12,392	51.9	12,762	49.8	9,977	46.7	7,531	46.0	42,662	48.9	41,613	48.1	44,376	49.1	42,948	48.9	42,847	48.2	41,755	49.0
Step-Families	4,456	18.7	5,103	19.9	4,461	20.9	3,089	18.9	17,109	19.6	16,904	19.6	17,483	19.3	17,053	19.4	17,099	19.2	16,991	20.0
Single Parent	6,035	25.3	6,524	25.4	5,652	26.5	4,482	27.4	22,693	26.0	23,056	26.7	23,865	26.4	23,299	26.5	24,193	27.2	21,851	25.7

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

FIGURE ES-1



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 12.4 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 12.8 years, and the first regular use of alcohol at 14.2 years, reflecting almost no change in either category in the last five years. Of the youth who had used marijuana, the average age of first use was 13.7 years, which was the same as in the previous three years and at the level reported in 2008. Age of first regular alcohol use increased very slightly from 14.1 years in 2008 to 14.2 years. Comparing 2008 results to this year's survey, the largest differences occur in first cigarette use (12.1 years in 2008 vs. 12.4 years in 2013). 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 2013 APNA survey, the substances with the highest lifetime prevalence rates include: alcohol (31.5%), cigarettes (22.2%), alcopops (20.3%), marijuana (15.3%), smokeless tobacco (13.3%), prescription drugs (7.0%) and inhalants (6.1%) (Figure ES-4 and Table 3-4). Of note for 2013 findings reported from each grade level, alcohol use continued to decrease significantly since 2008 (Grade 6 from 18.5% to 8.5%; Grade 8 from 41.2% to 23.4%; Grade 10 from 60.4% to 45.5%; Grade 12 from 71.3% to 58.8%).

Compared with Monitoring the Future (MTF) survey results, which are the best measure of national trends for 8th, 10th and 12th grades, Arkansas youth have higher rates of cigarette and smokeless tobacco use (by 1.5% to 5.0%) than youth nationally. In contrast, Arkansas students have up to 11.9% lower rates than national youth in their use of alcohol, marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy and alcopops. (Figure ES-3 and Table 3-4)

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 has decreased since 2009 to 20.3% in 2013. More than forty percent of 12th graders reported using alcopops, almost one third (30.1%) of 10th graders and 14.3% of 8th graders said they used alcopops. In each grade level, Arkansas students report less use of alcopops than MTF respondents.

Since 2008, the lifetime prevalence of drug use by Arkansas youth has declined. This decline generally mirrors the national findings. (Figure ES-3)

FIGURE ES-2

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

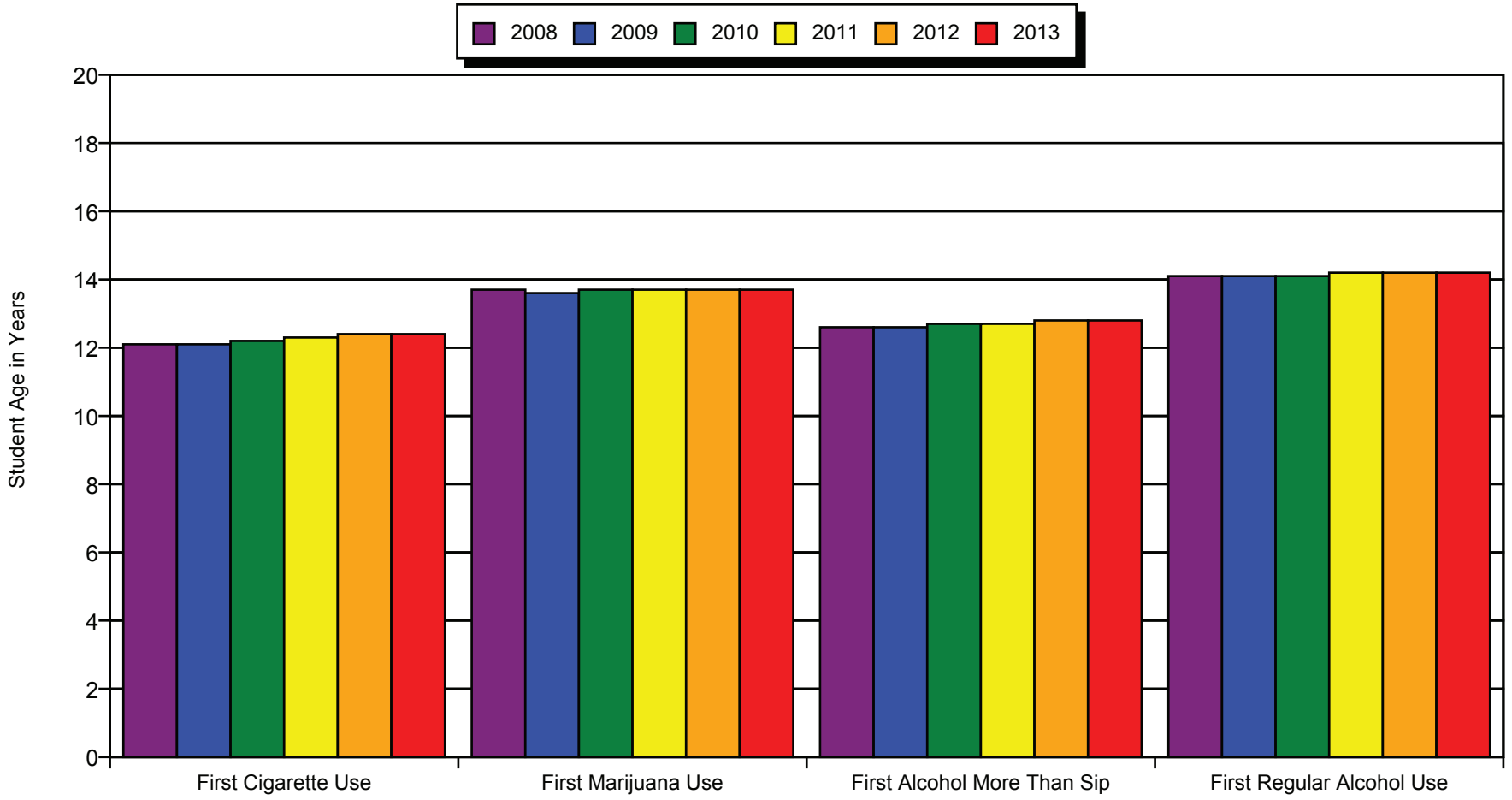
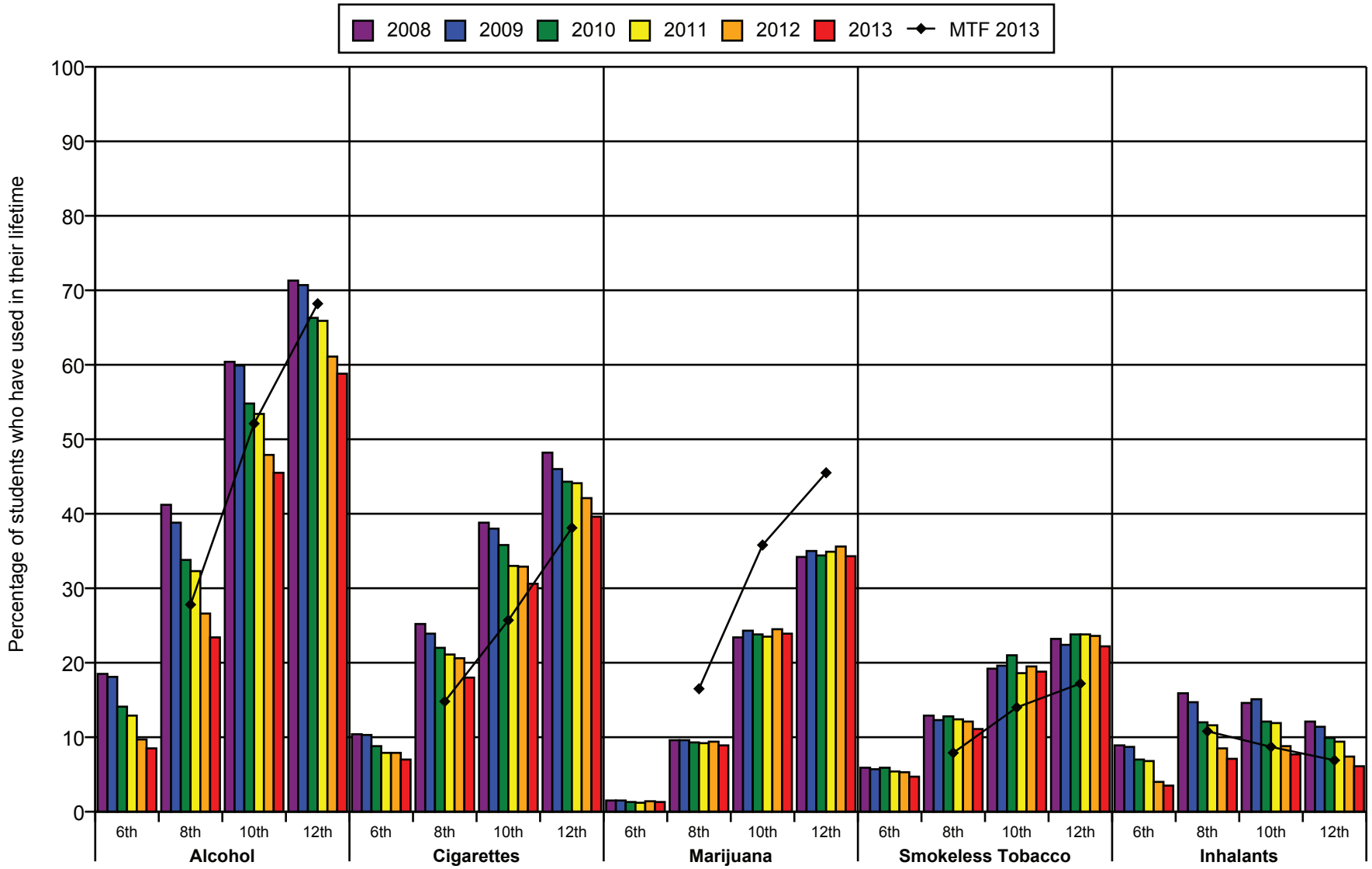


FIGURE ES-3

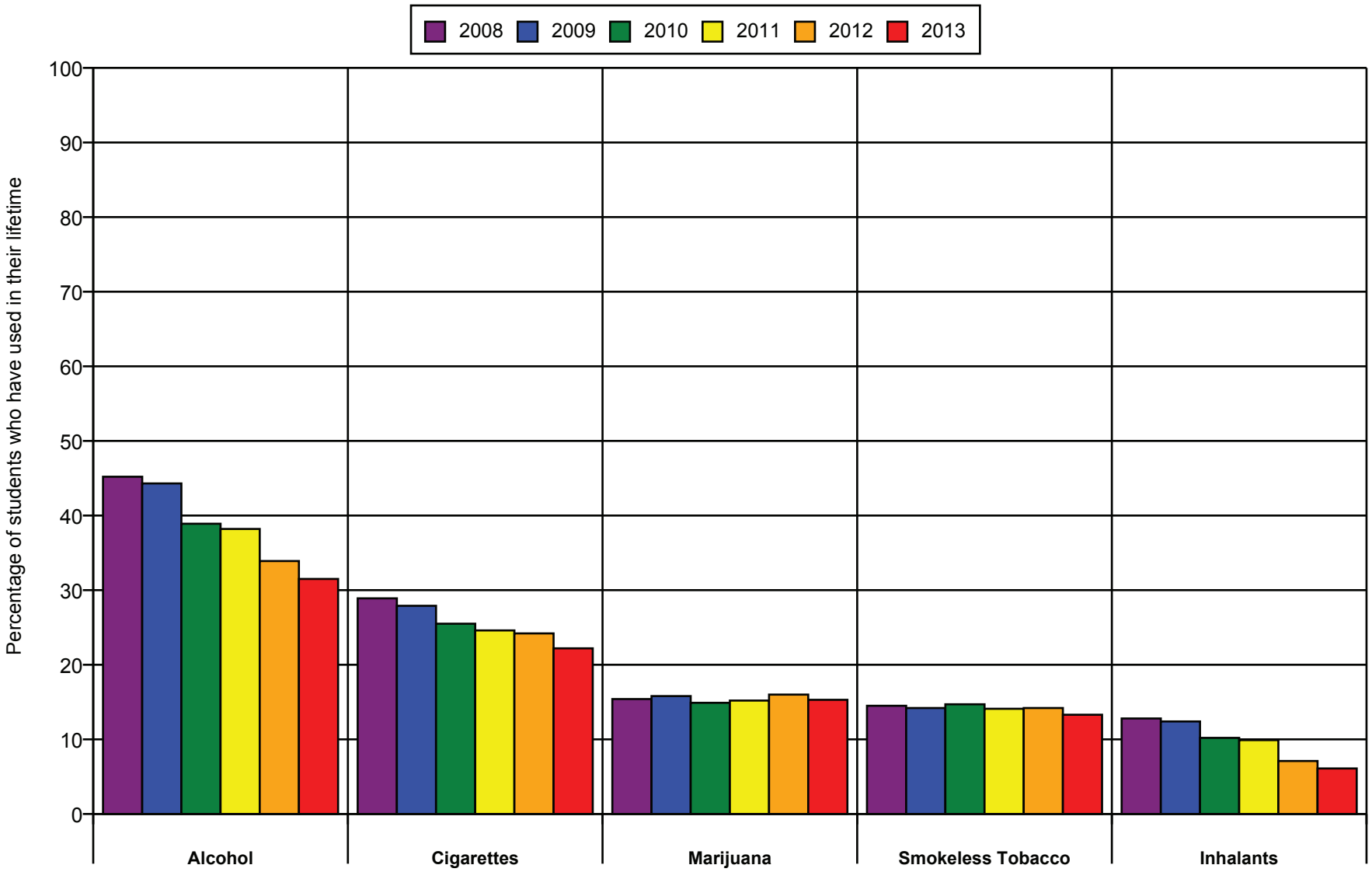
Lifetime ATOD Use:
Arkansas (2008 thru 2013) Compared to National (2013)



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

FIGURE ES-4

Lifetime ATOD Use:
Arkansas (2008 thru 2013)



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; it is the best measure of the current use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs. Figure ES-5 shows that the most commonly used substances in the past 30 days were alcohol, alcopops (not shown since only five years of data), cigarettes, marijuana, and smokeless tobacco, in that order. Prescription drugs were the only other substances that showed past 30-day prevalence rates >2%. Arkansas students had lower past 30-day prevalence rates than MTF students for alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine. However, for tobacco products, 10th and 12th grade Arkansas students had higher prevalence rates for current tobacco use (both cigarettes and smokeless tobacco) than MTF reports and Arkansas' 8th grade students reported higher rates of smokeless tobacco use than 8th graders of the MTF study. Of note, marijuana use showed a slight decrease between 2012 and 2013, but have not fallen to the lower rates found in 2008. For all other substances across the grades, the past 30-day substance use decreased or remained stable since the 2008 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. Of particular note, reported past 30-day use of alcohol decreased significantly across each grade for all students (from 14.0% to 12.6%).

Heavy ATOD Use Among Arkansas Students

The 2013 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 7.8% of youth reported binge drinking (defined as having five or more drinks on a single occasion) at least once in the past two weeks. Notably, since 2008, binge drinking among Arkansas youth has declined by 5.3%. 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 .6% of all Arkansas students. Finally, heavy marijuana use was defined as the use of one or more marijuana cigarettes a day. Nearly five percent (4.7%) of Arkansas students reported heavy use of marijuana.

The percentage of youth who used various ATOD substances, individually and in combination with other substances, is shown in Table ES-3. Overall, 10.5% of Arkansas youth reported using two or more substances within

TABLE ES-2

Percentage of APNA Respondents (Grades 6, 8, 10, and 12 combined) who Engaged in Heavy Substance Use

Drug Used	Grade 6						Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12						Total					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Binge drinking	3.3	1.7	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.8	10.4	7.4	6.1	5.8	5.0	4.1	17.7	17.2	15.0	15.0	13.2	11.6	25.2	25.2	23.0	23.3	20.4	18.8	13.1	11.7	9.9	10.0	8.9	7.8
Half Pack / day cigarettes	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.9	2.8	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6
Heavy marijuana use	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	3.2	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.0	6.3	8.1	8.1	7.8	7.8	7.2	7.9	9.6	10.1	10.4	10.2	9.8	4.1	5.2	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.7

Table ES-3

Percentage Using Multiple Drugs in the Past 30 Days (2013)					
	Grade 6	Grade 8	Grade 10	Grade 12	Total
Any Substance	5.5	14.2	29.9	41.0	20.7
Two or More Substances	1.7	6.3	15.7	23.2	10.5
Three or More Substances	0.7	3.4	8.1	12.0	5.4
Alcohol	1.6	7.0	19.0	29.0	12.6
Cigarettes	1.3	4.5	10.9	17.5	7.6
Smokeless Tobacco	1.3	4.3	8.4	10.4	5.6
Tobacco (cig. or smokeless)	2.1	6.9	15.1	21.9	10.4
Marijuana	0.5	3.9	11.2	16.3	7.1
Tobacco and Alcohol	0.6	3.2	8.8	13.8	5.9
Tobacco and Marijuana	0.2	2.0	5.4	8.4	3.5
Alcohol and Marijuana	0.3	2.2	6.9	11.5	4.6
Marijuana and Tobacco and Alcohol (all three)	0.1	1.4	4.1	6.7	2.7
Alcohol and Any Other Drug	0.6	3.3	8.7	13.4	5.8
Alcohol and Any 1 Other Drug	0.3	1.7	5.0	8.3	3.4
Alcohol and Any 2 Other Drugs	0.2	0.8	1.9	3.2	1.3
Tobacco and Any Other Drug	0.6	3.0	6.7	9.8	4.5
Tobacco and Any 1 Other Drug	0.4	1.5	3.6	5.7	2.5
Tobacco and Any 2 Other Drugs	0.1	0.7	1.5	2.5	1.1

the past 30 days (vs. 11.5% in 2012) and 5.4% have used three or more substances (vs. 6.2% as in 2012). The most common combination is that of alcohol and tobacco (5.9%) and alcohol and any other drug where 5.8% 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-6 summarizes the past-year prevalence of these behaviors. In 2013, the three highest prevalence rates were for school suspension (11.2%), attacking someone with the intent to harm them (10.3%), and being drunk or high at school (7.9%). Of note, the largest decrease in antisocial behaviors since 2008 was seen in attacking someone with intent to harm, which decreased by 6.0% during the time period. Lower prevalence rates were also found for other antisocial behaviors. For example, 8.1% of Arkansas students reported that they belonged to a gang in 2008 compared to 4.9% in 2013. Fortunately, some behaviors were quite rare. For example, .5% 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 2008-2013 are small, with the prevalence rates remarkably stable.

FIGURE ES-5

30-Day ATOD Use:
Arkansas (2008 thru 2013)

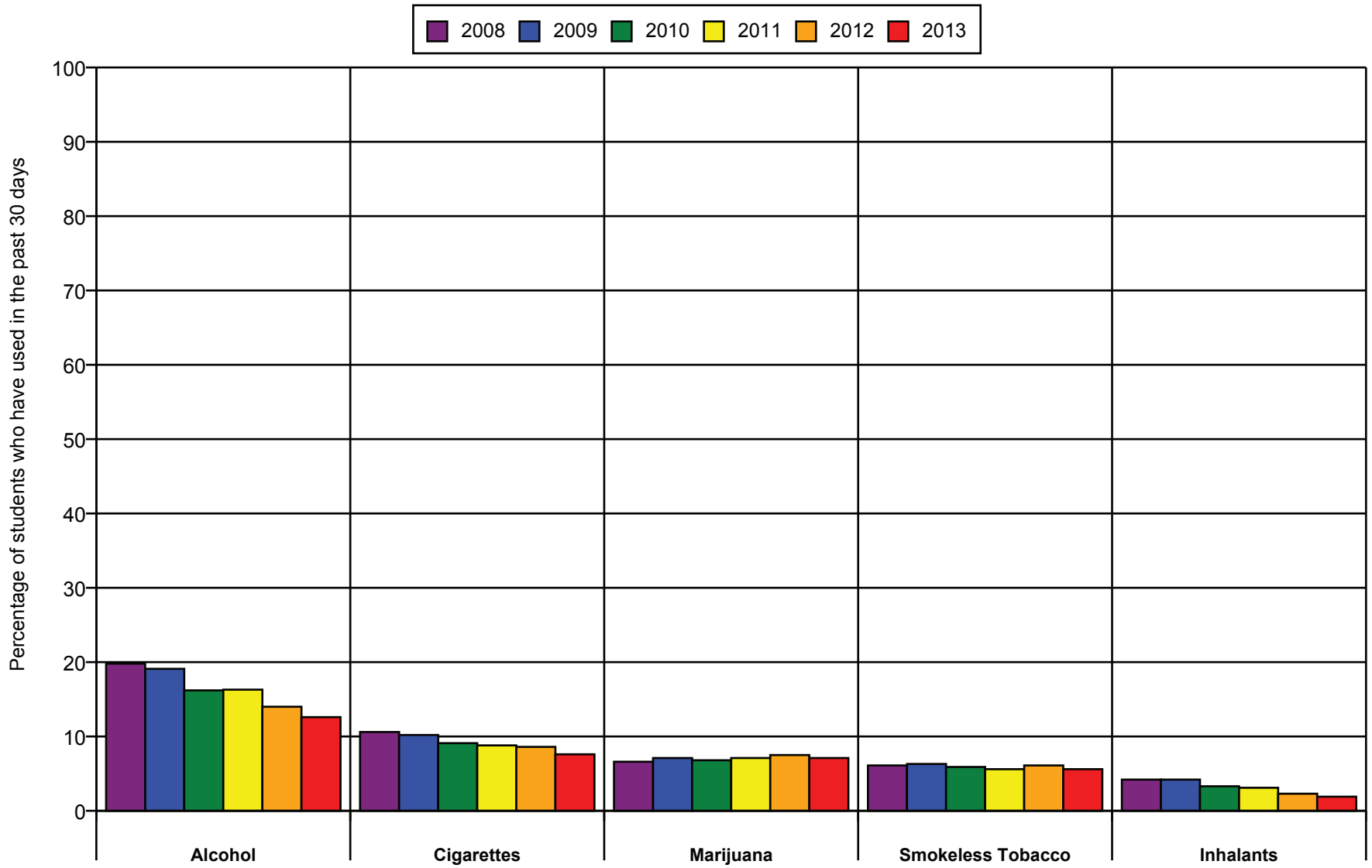
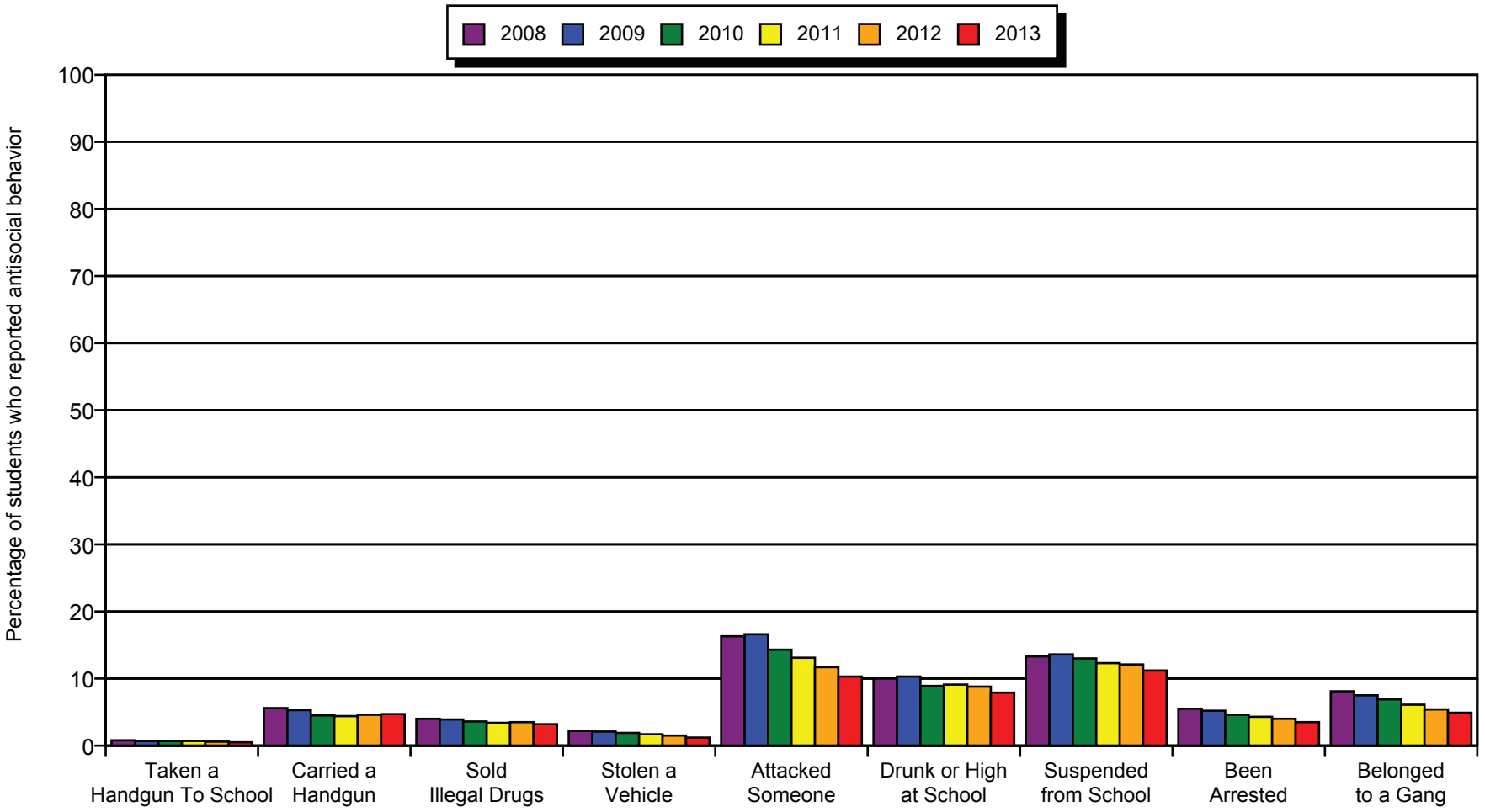


FIGURE ES-6

Antisocial Behaviors



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, 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 peers. Figures ES-7 and ES-8 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 (Figure ES-7). The only risk factor that was elevated for Arkansas students was Transitions and Mobility. Also, Low Perceived Risk of Drug Use, while not elevated, corresponds with the national normative value.

Of the four protective factors assessed in the 2013 APNA, Arkansas students compare favorably to the national norm. In fact, Arkansas students score nearly 70% on Religiosity, >60% on Interaction with Prosocial Peers and School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement and 55% on School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement.

FIGURE ES-7

Risk Factors - Percent of Students Above the Cutoff - 2013

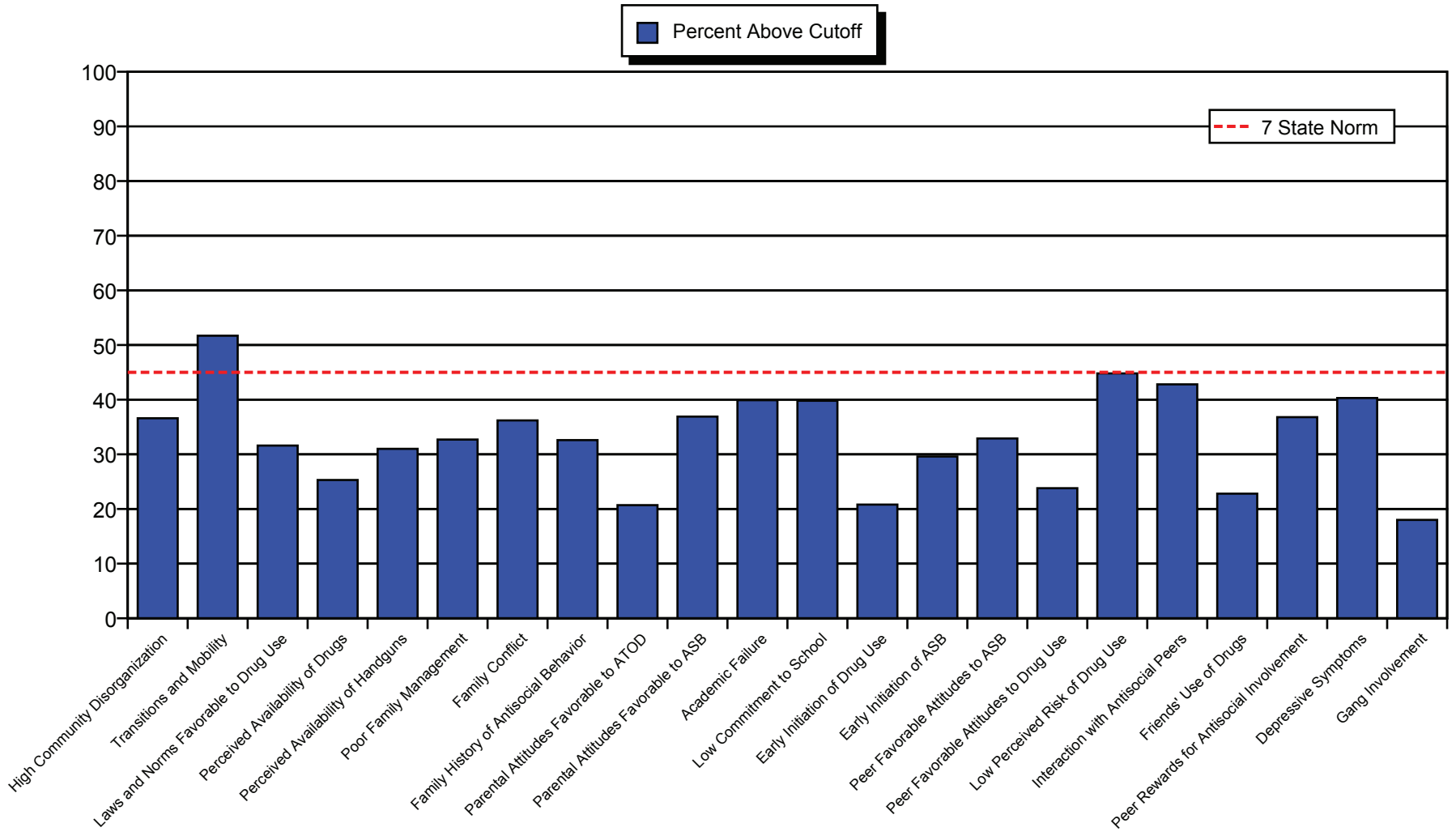
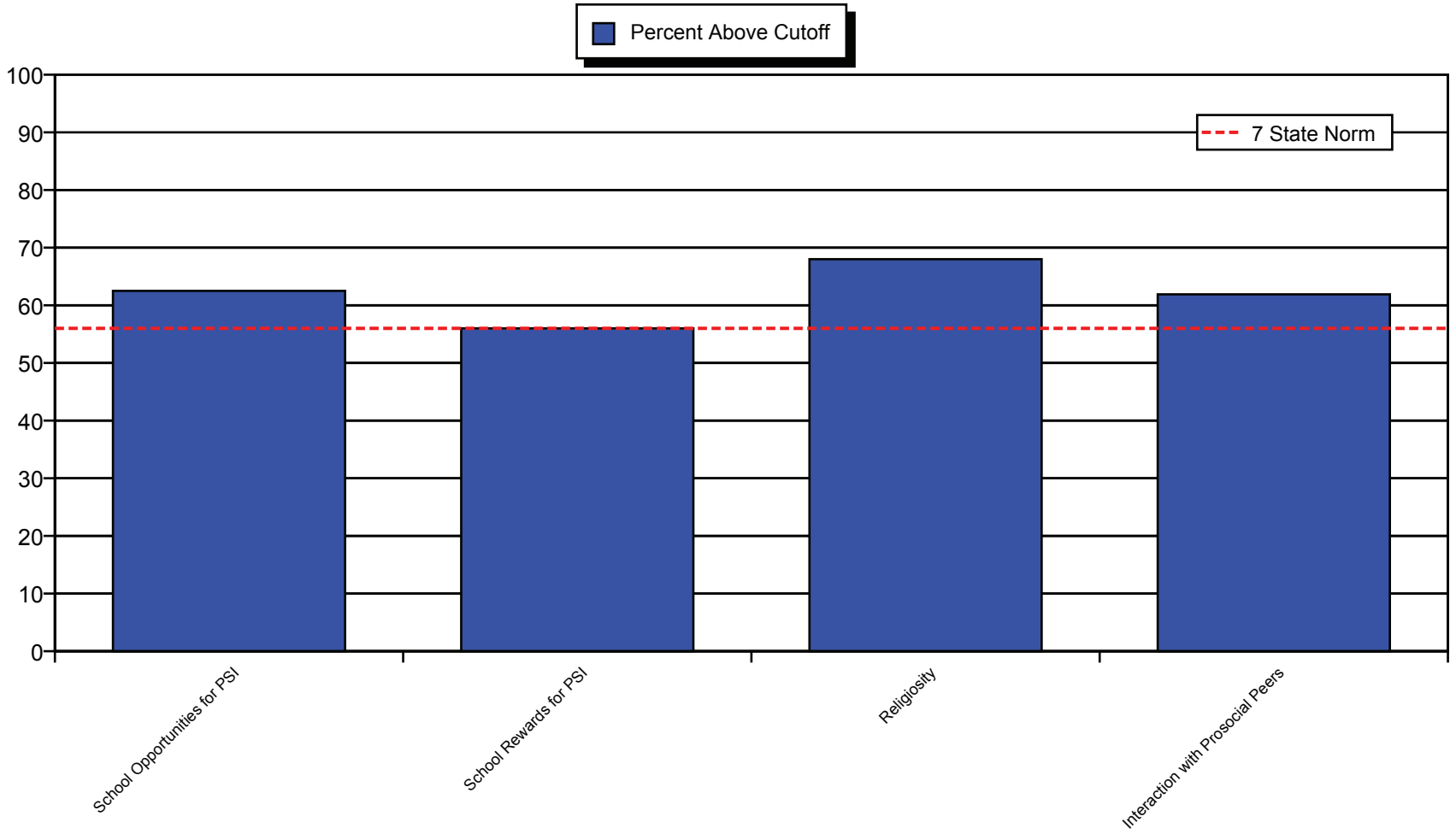


FIGURE ES-8

Protective Factors - Percent of Students Above the Cutoff - 2013



Section 1. Summary of Survey Methodology

1.1 Overview of the 2013 APNA Report

This report is divided into four sections. The first section, **Summary of Survey Methodology**, 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, **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 and an analysis of the role of aggregated risk and protective factors for Arkansas students.

The third section, **Substance Use Outcomes**, describes ATOD use 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 the detailed 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 of ATOD, 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 fourth 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. Long-term trend data show the progress of Arkansas students on these issues.

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.

1.2 The APNA Survey Form

1.2.1 Development of the APNA Survey Form

The original survey questionnaire on which the APNA survey is based was developed by the Social Development Research Group at the University of Washington. The development process was funded by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP). The goal of the project was to develop a survey that provided scientifically sound information about: 1) the prevalence of youth ATOD use and antisocial behavior in the community; and 2) the prevalence of risk and protective factors in a community. The survey was further refined through a second project, the "Diffusion Consortium Project,"

which involved seven states and was funded by four federal agencies: the National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA), Safe and Drug Free Schools Program, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and CSAP. Normative data for the survey were developed in these two studies based on testing with more than 200,000 students in the United States.

Several steps were taken during the development of the survey instrument on which the APNA is based to maximize the validity of the collected survey data. These steps included: careful cognitive pretesting of the questionnaire to ensure that students understood 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 participated in the survey.

The original 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, with the exception of 2011 and 2013, the questionnaire has been slightly modified to meet the need for additional data. However, the measurement of risk and protective factors, along with the prevalence of ATOD use and antisocial behaviors, has always maintained core elements to allow for year-to-year comparisons. See Appendix A for a copy of the 2013 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. For 2013, the substances include: alcohol, cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, marijuana, inhalants, hallucinogens, cocaine, methamphetamines, synthetic marijuana, bath salts, ecstasy, heroin, prescription drugs, over-the-counter drugs, and 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 charac-

teristics. 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 22 risk factors and 4 protective factors are measured in the 2013 APNA 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://humanservices.arkansas.gov/dbhs/Pages/oadap.aspx.

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 2013 APNA survey, students responded to a total of 128 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 2013 APNA survey, please go to http://humanservices.arkansas.gov/dbhs/Pages/oadap.aspx.

1.3 Administration Procedures

1.3.1 Description of APNA Administration Procedures

In August 2013, a recruiting packet was developed and emailed to each Regional Prevention Provider (RPP) 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 district coordinator as well as the school coordinator, teacher administration instructions, and a copy of the parent notification letter.

RPP 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. RPP 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 shipped to participating schools during October 2013. Administration of the surveys took place during November 2013. 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, 2013. International Survey Associates staff followed up with phone calls directly to school contacts who had not returned surveys by December 13, 2013 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. 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 return them to the school coordinator. The school coordinator then repacked the surveys into their boxes to return them to the district coordinator who promptly returned them 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, the bindings were cut off, and they were 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 10 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 10 students, their data still contribute to the reports for larger geographic areas, such as the district-, regional- and state-level reports.

1.4 Creation of the 2013 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.

Once returned to International Survey Associates, blank, defaced or otherwise unreadable surveys were excluded from the database. Surveys that failed to pass the validity checks, as well as surveys from students from grades 7, 9 and 11 were also excluded from the survey database. As seen in Table 1-1, a total of 7,952 surveys were removed for these and other validity reasons prior to further analysis. After all checks were completed (see 1.4.2), a total of 87,246 students contributed their data to the final database for analysis.

Table 1-1 Number of Students Surveyed

Total Students Surveyed	**95,198**
Total Students Surveyed Providing Invalid Surveys	7,952
Number Valid Surveys in Grade 6	23,878
Number Valid Surveys in Grade 8	25,646
Number Valid Surveys in Grade 10	21,356
Number Valid Surveys in Grade 12	16,366
Total Number of Valid Surveys	87,246

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 Daztrex; 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 7,952 surveys were removed from the final dataset and later analyses as a result of one or more of these reasons.

1.4.3 Survey Participants by County and Region

The State of Arkansas has 75 counties, divided into 8 Regional Prevention Providers. Several tables have been prepared that supply regional- and county-level results for the 15 categories of substances. Results for the substance use rates for the past 30 days and lifetime for each of the 8 participating regions and 73 participating counties can be found at: http://www.arkansas.gov/dhs/dmhs/adap_survey.htm and in Appendix C. Crittenden and Lafayette counties had no participating schools.

Grade level participation by region for 2013 and previous years can be found in Table 1-2.

TABLE 1-2

Total Number and Percentage of Survey Respondents by Grade and Participating Region

	Grade 6		Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		2013 Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Region 1	4,305	18.0	5,385	21.0	4,335	20.3	3,193	19.5	17,218	19.7
Region 2	3,043	12.7	3,253	12.7	2,839	13.3	2,076	12.7	11,211	12.8
Region 3	3,382	14.2	3,502	13.7	2,772	13.0	2,093	12.8	11,749	13.5
Region 4	2,196	9.2	2,153	8.4	2,003	9.4	1,462	8.9	7,814	9.0
Region 5	3,647	15.3	3,604	14.1	3,333	15.6	2,639	16.1	13,223	15.2
Region 6	1,777	7.4	1,774	6.9	1,484	6.9	1,204	7.4	6,239	7.2
Region 7	1,927	8.1	1,949	7.6	1,828	8.6	1,480	9.0	7,184	8.2
Region 8	3,601	15.1	4,026	15.7	2,762	12.9	2,219	13.6	12,608	14.5
Total	23,878	100.0	25,646	100.0	21,356	100.0	16,366	100.0	87,246	100.0

1.5 Student Demographics

The characteristics of the youth who participated in the 2013 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 2012 survey. The 2013 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 (57.4%), 16.1% were African American, 10.9% were Hispanic, the remaining students were Native American (5.2%), Asian or Pacific Islander (1.8%) or Other (7.9%).

Regarding family structure, 48.9% lived with both of their biological parents, 19.6% lived in a step-family structure, and 26.0% lived with a single parent.

TABLE 1-3

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

	Grade 6		Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		2013 Total		2012 Total		2011 Total		2010 Total		2009 Total		2008 Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Sample	23,878	27.4	25,646	29.4	21,356	24.5	16,366	18.8	87,246	100.0	86,424	100.0	90,468	100.0	87,760	100.0	88,912	100.0	85,130	100.0
Gender																				
Male	11,863	49.9	12,607	49.4	10,189	47.9	7,650	46.9	42,309	48.7	41,682	48.5	43,428	48.5	42,253	48.7	42,276	48.3	40,590	48.5
Female	11,889	50.1	12,908	50.6	11,078	52.1	8,663	53.1	44,538	51.3	44,322	51.5	46,195	51.5	44,591	51.3	45,185	51.7	43,061	51.5
Race/Ethnicity																				
White	15,132	53.5	17,316	56.9	14,791	59.1	11,566	61.8	58,805	57.4	57,957	57.5	61,357	58.3	60,031	59.2	59,377	58.6	57,673	60.7
Native American	5,152	5.2	5,140	5.1	5,133	5.1	5,136	5.2	5,270	5.2	5,379	5.3	5,394	5.1	5,049	5.0	4,693	4.6	4,522	4.8
Hispanic	3,200	11.3	3,367	11.1	2,686	10.7	1,888	10.1	11,141	10.9	10,006	9.9	10,184	9.7	9,427	9.3	8,900	8.8	7,828	8.2
African American	4,604	16.3	4,892	16.1	4,013	16.0	3,032	16.2	16,541	16.1	17,364	17.2	17,822	16.9	16,904	16.7	18,449	18.2	16,250	17.1
Asian or Pacific Islander	382.0	1.4	559.0	1.8	487.0	1.9	390.0	2.1	1,818	1.8	1,790	1.8	1,880	1.8	1,731	1.7	1,532	1.5	1,949	2.1
Other	2,786	9.9	2,449	8.0	1,729	6.9	1,097	5.9	8,061	7.9	7,559	7.5	7,836	7.4	7,553	7.4	7,703	7.6	6,832	7.2
Family Structure																				
Both Parents	12,392	51.9	12,762	49.8	9,977	46.7	7,531	46.0	42,662	48.9	41,613	48.1	44,376	49.1	42,948	48.9	42,847	48.2	41,755	49.0
Step-Families	4,456	18.7	5,103	19.9	4,461	20.9	3,089	18.9	17,109	19.6	16,904	19.6	17,483	19.3	17,053	19.4	17,099	19.2	16,991	20.0
Single Parent	6,035	25.3	6,524	25.4	5,652	26.5	4,482	27.4	22,693	26.0	23,056	26.7	23,865	26.4	23,299	26.5	24,193	27.2	21,851	25.7

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

FIGURE 1-1

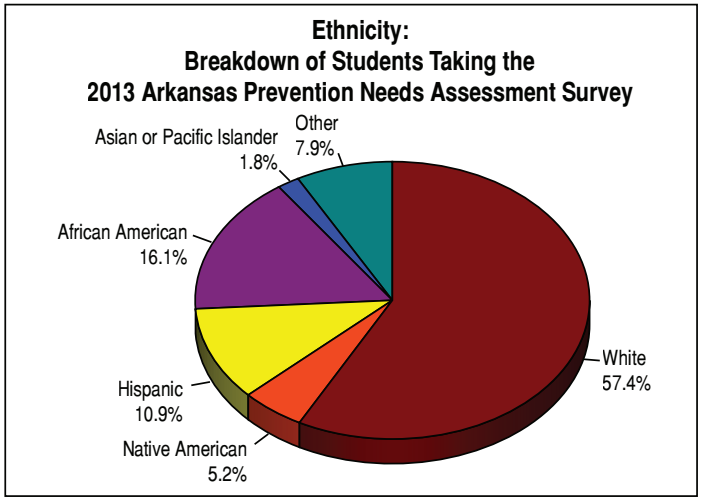


FIGURE 1-2

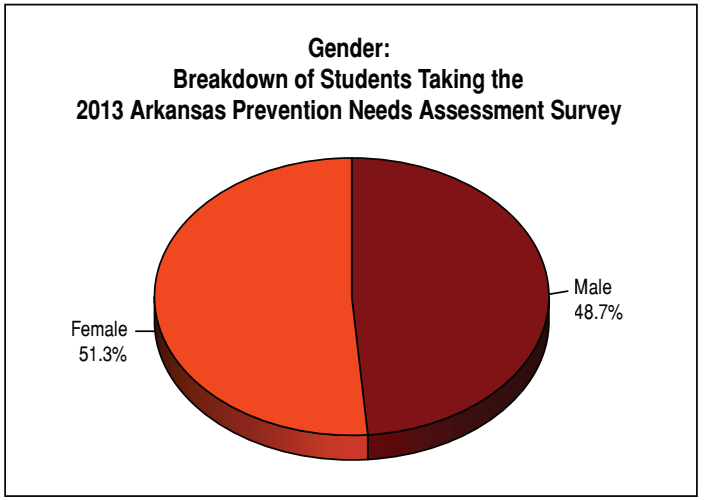
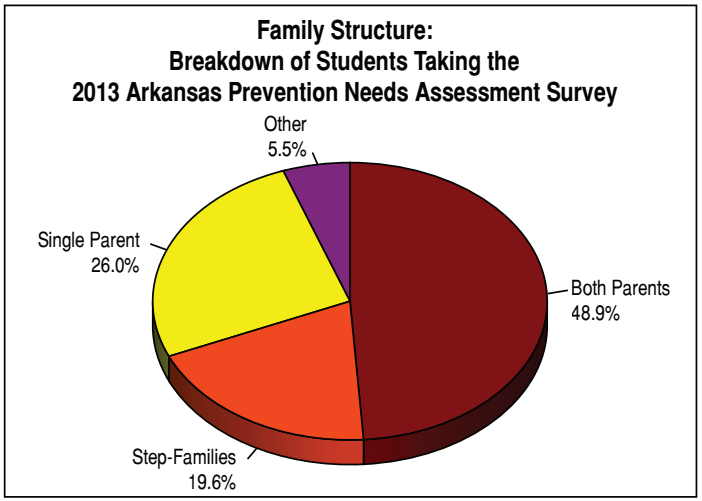


FIGURE 1-3



Section 2. Risk and Protective Factors

2.1 The Risk and Protective Factor Model

The Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) Survey is grounded in the risk and protective factor model of substance abuse prevention. 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 excessive consumption of high-fat foods, smoking, chronic stress, and being overweight. Protective factors, on the other hand, 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 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 also work toward 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://humanservices.arkansas.gov/dbhs/Pages/oadap.aspx.

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 compared 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.

2.1.1 Community Domain Risk and Protective Factors

Table 2-1

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

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

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

Definitions of all community domain risk factors, as well as scale scores for the community domain are provided on the next pages. Table 2-1 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. It must be noted that a correlation or link does not necessarily imply causation. 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

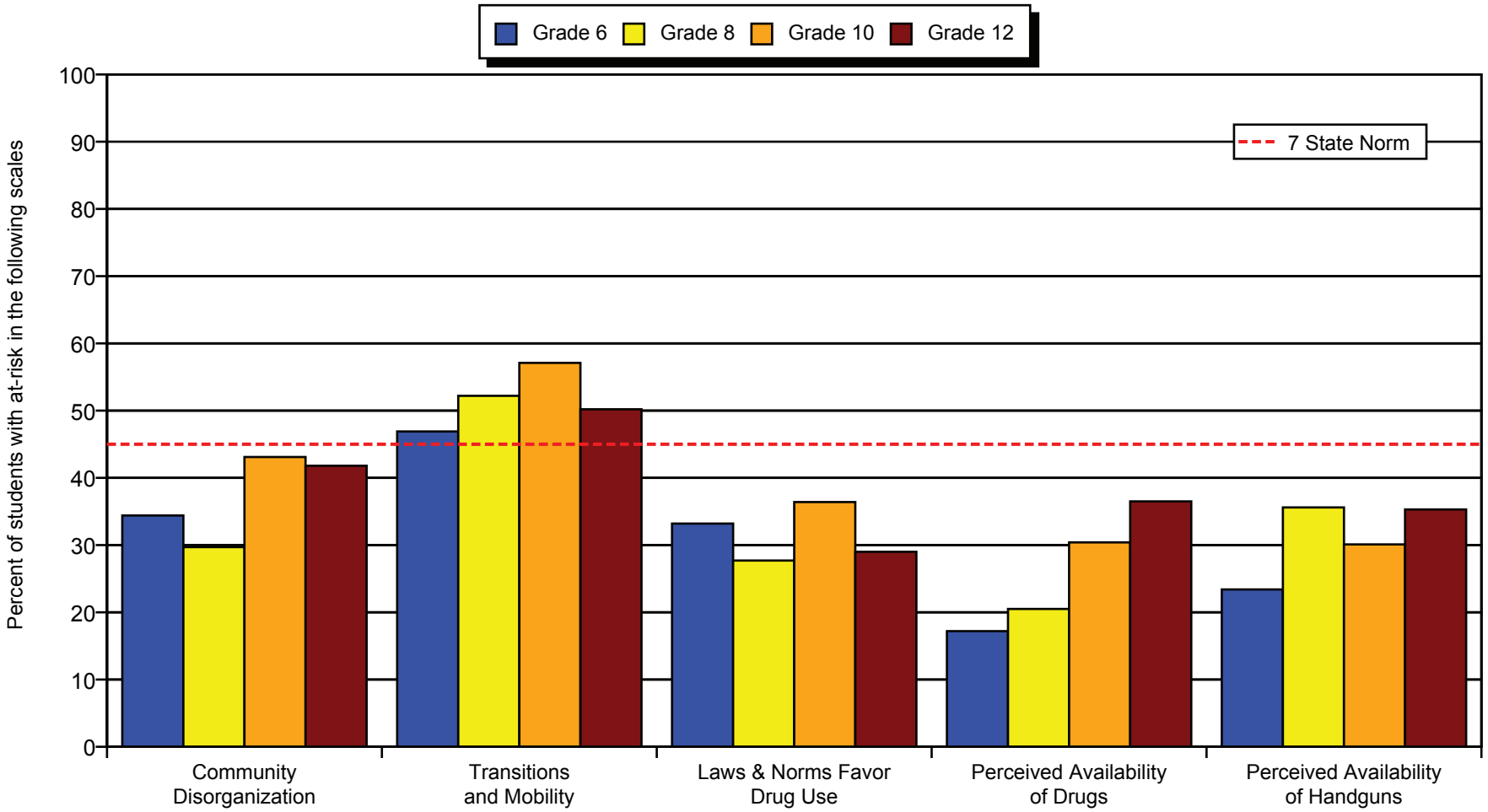
Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement and Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement. Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement measures student perceptions on the ways that they can become positively involved in their community. For example, youth sports teams, 4-H clubs, police 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. Please note that the 2013 APNA survey did not gather data for these protective factors.

Table 2-2

Community Domain Risk Factor Scores																								
	Grade 6						Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
RISK FACTORS																								
Community Disorganization	37.2	38.4	34.7	35.6	35.7	34.4	33.9	34.5	32.2	31.7	31.8	29.7	45.1	46.6	45.0	43.7	43.8	43.1	42.7	45.5	43.3	42.9	42.6	41.8
Transitions and Mobility	52.1	51.1	50.0	49.5	46.9	46.9	55.5	53.1	53.8	52.7	52.7	52.2	61.1	59.9	60.2	59.6	58.7	57.1	50.4	51.1	52.5	51.5	49.4	50.2
Laws & Norms Favor Drug Use	40.1	39.2	35.7	35.5	34.2	33.2	33.5	33.7	31.0	30.8	29.4	27.7	40.1	41.3	38.1	37.4	37.3	36.4	33.8	33.7	31.6	31.9	29.5	29.0
Perceived Availability of Drugs	23.7	22.7	18.9	18.8	17.9	17.2	26.9	25.7	22.9	23.0	23.0	20.5	37.5	36.3	33.9	33.0	32.6	30.4	44.3	42.5	40.1	39.5	37.7	36.5
Perceived Availability of Handguns	26.0	24.6	23.5	24.6	24.0	23.4	39.4	37.3	35.6	36.4	35.3	35.6	31.8	31.7	30.5	29.3	30.7	30.1	39.1	36.6	35.8	35.9	35.6	35.3

FIGURE 2-1

Risk Factors: Community Domain (2013)



2.1.2 Family Domain Risk and Protective Factors

TABLE 2-3

Youth at Risk	Problem Behaviors				
	Substance Abuse	Delinquency	Teen Pregnancy	School Dropout	Violence
Family					
Family History of the Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Family Management Problems	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Family Conflict	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Favorable Parental Attitudes and Involvements in the Problem Behavior	✓	✓			✓

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

Definitions of all family domain risk factors, as well as scores for the family domain are provided on the following pages. Table 2-3 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

Please note that the 2013 APNA survey did not gather data for the Family Attachment 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.

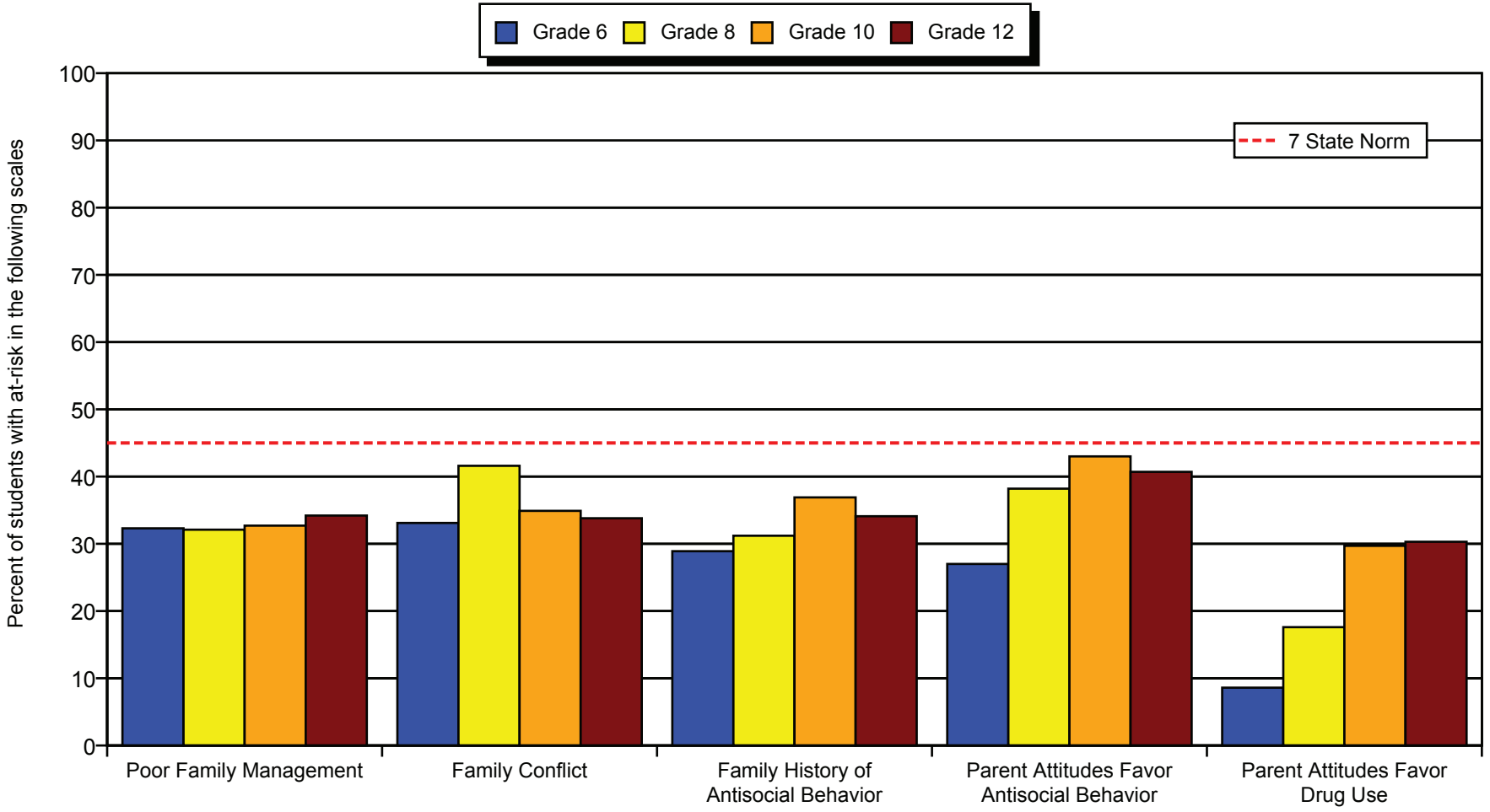
Table 2-4

Family Domain Risk Factor Scores

	Grade 6						Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
RISK FACTORS																								
Poor Family Management	37.8	38.2	36.0	35.2	33.5	32.3	40.3	39.7	36.6	36.7	33.0	32.1	38.1	38.1	36.0	35.2	32.5	32.7	41.0	39.7	37.0	36.9	34.2	34.2
Family Conflict	39.2	40.5	36.0	35.0	33.2	33.1	49.5	49.1	46.7	46.2	43.6	41.6	39.3	40.8	39.5	38.3	35.2	34.9	36.7	38.6	37.2	37.0	33.3	33.8
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	35.8	35.3	33.3	33.1	30.2	28.9	37.1	35.4	33.8	33.8	33.5	31.2	40.4	40.4	38.5	37.0	37.5	36.9	37.9	39.1	37.5	36.3	35.9	34.1
Parent Attitudes Favor Antisocial Behavior	33.1	33.3	32.0	31.4	28.0	27.0	45.2	45.8	43.9	43.4	40.1	38.2	50.1	50.5	48.8	48.5	43.4	43.0	49.3	48.0	47.0	48.0	41.0	40.7
Parent Attitudes Favor Drug Use	13.6	14.5	12.7	12.4	9.0	8.6	27.0	27.0	25.1	24.9	18.1	17.6	41.1	41.5	38.1	38.1	29.8	29.7	41.0	40.6	38.8	39.8	30.2	30.3

FIGURE 2-2

Risk Factors: Family Domain (2013)



Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement and Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement. Family opportunities for prosocial involvement refer to the opportunities for positive, rewarding interactions between children and their families. The specifics of the opportunities can vary enormously, making measurement of this protective factor difficult, but examples include family outings that the children find rewarding, positive family rituals around holidays, and positive behavioral interaction between the adult caregivers and the children. Rewards for prosocial involvement are different, in that they are 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.

2.1.3 School Domain Risk and Protective Factors

TABLE 2-5

Youth at Risk	Problem Behaviors				
	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 2-5 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 2-6

School Domain Risk and Protective Factor Scores

	Grade 6						Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
RISK FACTORS																								
Academic Failure	42.9	42.6	42.2	40.6	39.7	38.9	44.9	44.6	43.0	42.0	40.8	39.9	47.5	46.4	45.5	43.8	42.3	43.5	41.2	39.6	39.7	37.3	36.7	36.7
Low Commitment to School	42.9	42.0	40.1	38.3	38.9	39.7	35.4	35.1	34.0	33.2	34.2	34.5	38.1	38.7	38.0	37.7	38.5	41.9	42.2	40.6	40.9	41.0	42.1	45.7
PROTECTIVE FACTORS																								
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	48.1	48.3	47.8	49.1	50.6	52.7	67.3	67.3	65.3	66.3	65.5	67.4	65.4	64.6	65.4	65.6	65.0	65.2	65.1	66.1	66.3	66.2	66.3	65.7
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	58.5	56.1	56.8	57.9	57.5	56.4	57.1	56.1	56.2	56.3	55.5	55.3	64.9	64.5	65.5	64.9	62.9	62.5	49.6	49.4	51.2	50.4	49.6	48.4

FIGURE 2-3

Risk Factors: School Domain (2013)

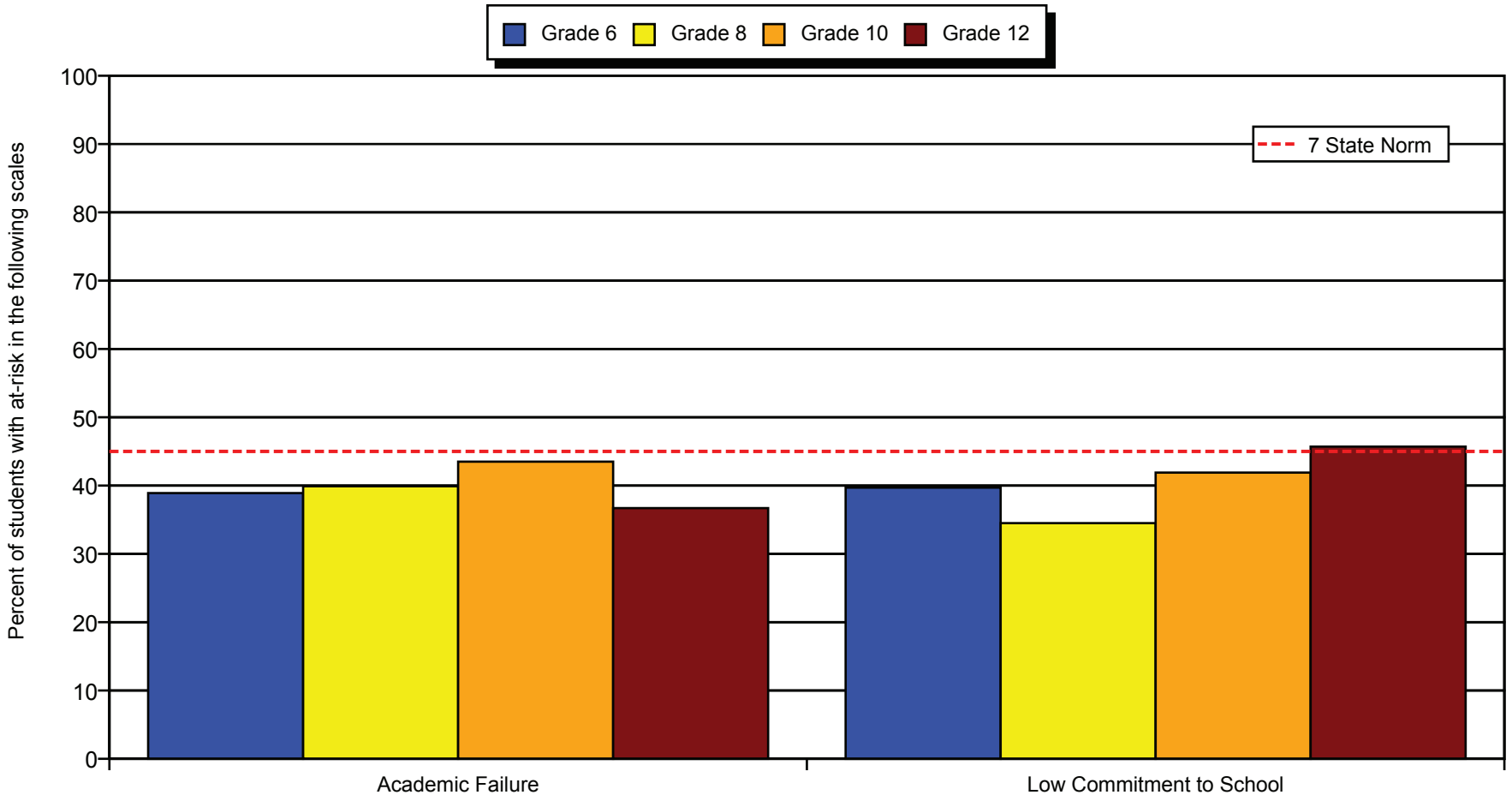
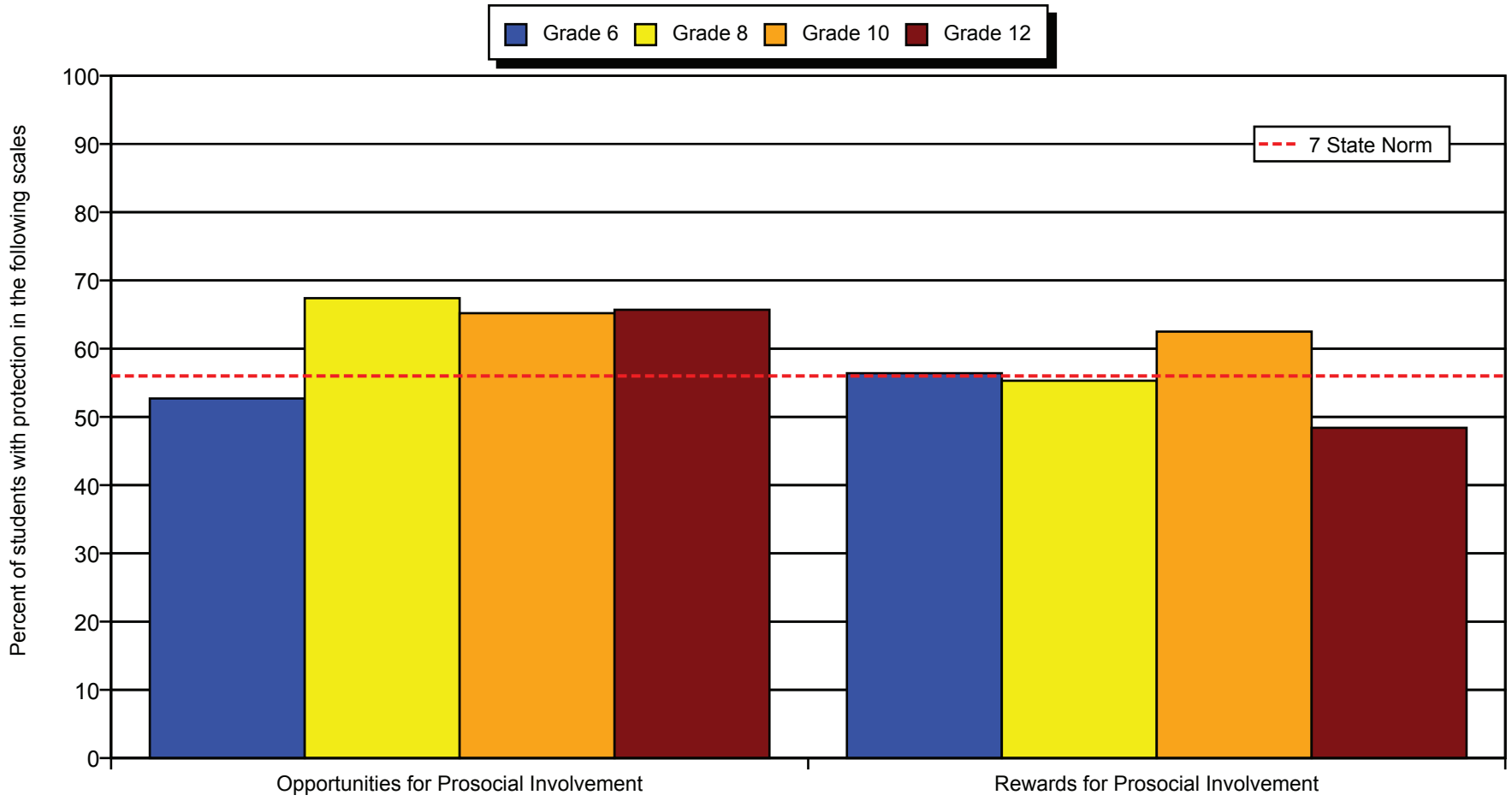


FIGURE 2-4

Protective Factors: School Domain (2013)



2.1.4 Peer/Individual Domain Risk and Protective 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.

TABLE 2-7

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

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 2-7 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. Figures 2-5 and 2-6 show how Arkansas' student reports compare to the national norm.

Peer/Individual Domain Risk Factors

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.

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.

Please note that the item on "Perceived risk of drug use" was re-worded for the 2012 APNA survey to reflect requirements of federal funding agencies. As a result, the data can not be compared to previous years' data.

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.

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 2013 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 can protect the adolescent from involvement in 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.

Peer/Individual Domain Risk and Protective Factors not Measured on 2013 APNA Survey

Data on several factors were not collected in 2013 or questions were modified to be aligned with federal or other educational requirements. However, it's important to note that these peer/individual risk and protective factors influence youth behavior.

Additional Risk Factors

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

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

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

Additional Protective Factors

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.

TABLE 2-8

Peer/Individual Domain Risk and Protective Factor Scores																								
	Grade 6						Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
RISK FACTORS																								
Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior	25.8	26.8	24.2	23.5	22.8	22.0	37.4	37.8	34.3	33.1	32.0	30.2	41.3	41.7	39.1	36.8	35.6	34.2	40.0	40.6	38.3	36.8	35.7	33.7
Early Initiation of Drug Use	26.4	25.8	21.7	20.3	19.6	17.7	28.1	26.7	23.2	22.4	21.4	18.7	30.9	30.8	27.6	25.5	25.5	24.0	31.4	30.8	28.7	27.7	26.3	24.7
Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior	38.9	39.2	38.3	36.7	34.9	33.9	33.3	34.3	32.7	32.2	30.1	27.8	41.5	42.3	41.9	40.5	38.4	36.6	39.8	39.3	38.0	37.7	35.5	34.8
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	18.0	18.0	15.6	15.1	15.3	14.5	22.5	23.0	21.2	21.4	21.5	19.8	32.8	34.1	32.4	32.2	33.1	32.5	32.9	32.6	32.2	32.8	32.4	32.4
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	32.2	33.1	33.3	33.9	36.9	36.7	36.3	37.7	36.8	37.7	44.0	43.8	35.2	37.2	37.4	38.7	47.0	47.5	41.2	43.1	43.7	45.3	52.8	54.7
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	38.7	40.1	39.0	38.8	38.1	36.0	51.5	51.7	48.5	48.1	47.3	44.7	52.6	52.2	50.4	48.5	48.1	46.5	50.4	49.2	47.3	46.6	45.6	45.0
Friends' Use of Drugs	21.3	21.2	19.2	18.1	17.1	16.1	31.2	30.7	28.4	28.1	26.2	22.5	33.3	33.9	31.4	30.2	29.7	28.0	31.1	30.5	28.0	29.0	27.7	26.0
Rewards for Antisocial Behavior	23.7	23.7	24.2	23.9	24.1	22.9	38.6	38.6	36.0	37.2	37.0	33.5	40.2	41.6	42.7	42.8	42.9	41.7	55.0	54.5	55.1	56.6	56.0	55.4
Depression Scale	39.6	39.1	38.0	38.1	35.3	34.5	43.6	43.1	42.8	41.7	42.1	41.1	45.1	45.6	46.0	44.1	43.3	46.0	40.2	40.9	41.3	39.6	37.7	40.1
Gang Involvement	20.6	19.9	19.5	18.5	16.4	16.0	22.7	21.0	18.8	17.0	15.3	13.3	26.3	26.7	26.3	24.4	23.6	21.9	23.0	23.8	25.7	25.2	23.5	23.0
PROTECTIVE FACTORS																								
Religiosity	63.0	60.9	61.1	62.3	62.3	61.5	67.5	66.6	67.3	67.0	67.1	66.9	66.1	65.3	64.2	65.3	65.2	63.9	85.7	86.0	85.3	85.2	85.2	84.4
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	56.1	55.8	57.3	59.3	60.1	59.9	65.2	64.6	65.3	65.4	66.1	66.5	63.9	62.4	62.6	63.5	63.6	61.7	61.0	60.7	61.0	59.4	59.4	57.7

FIGURE 2-5

Risk Factors: Peer/Individual Domain (2013)

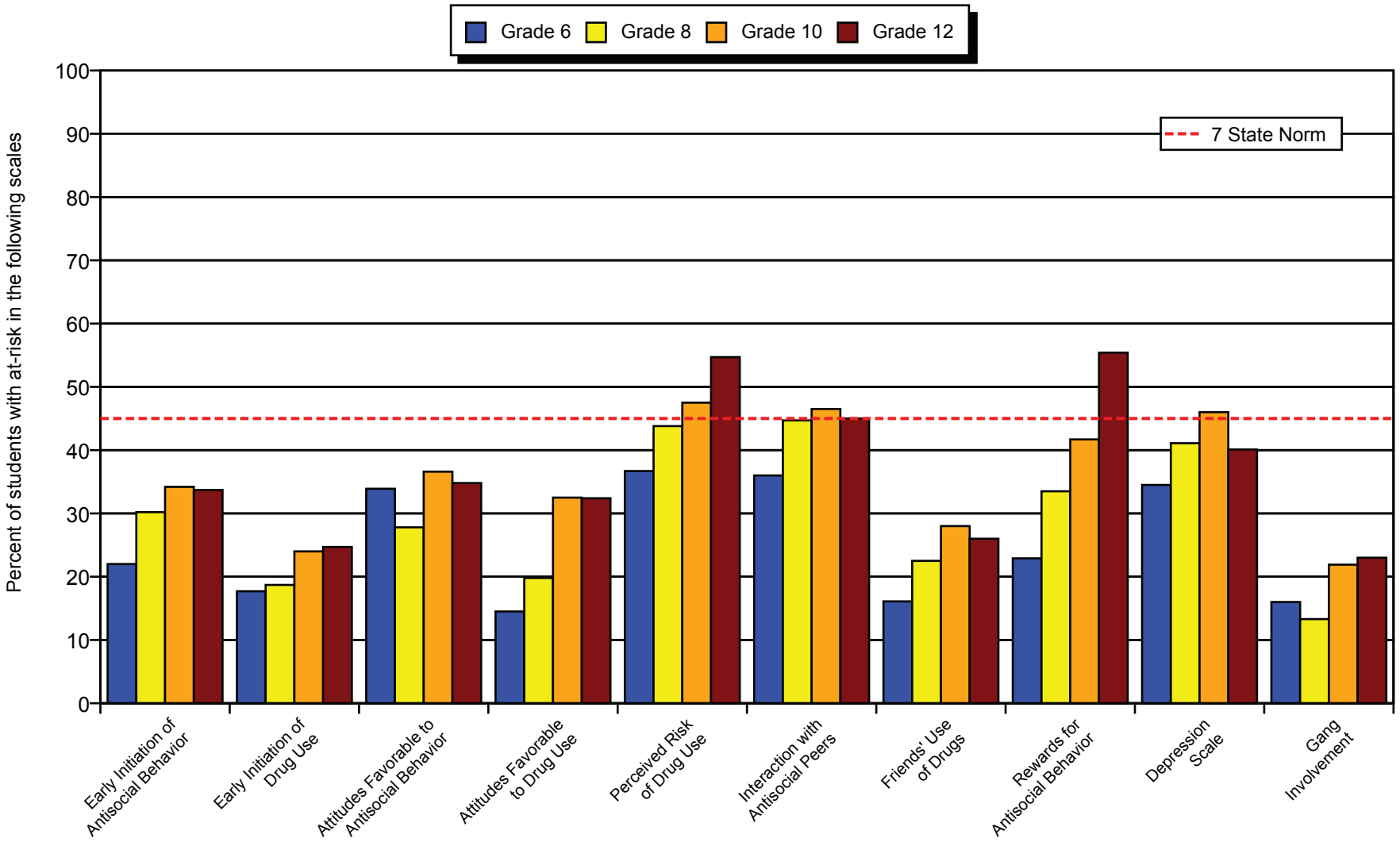
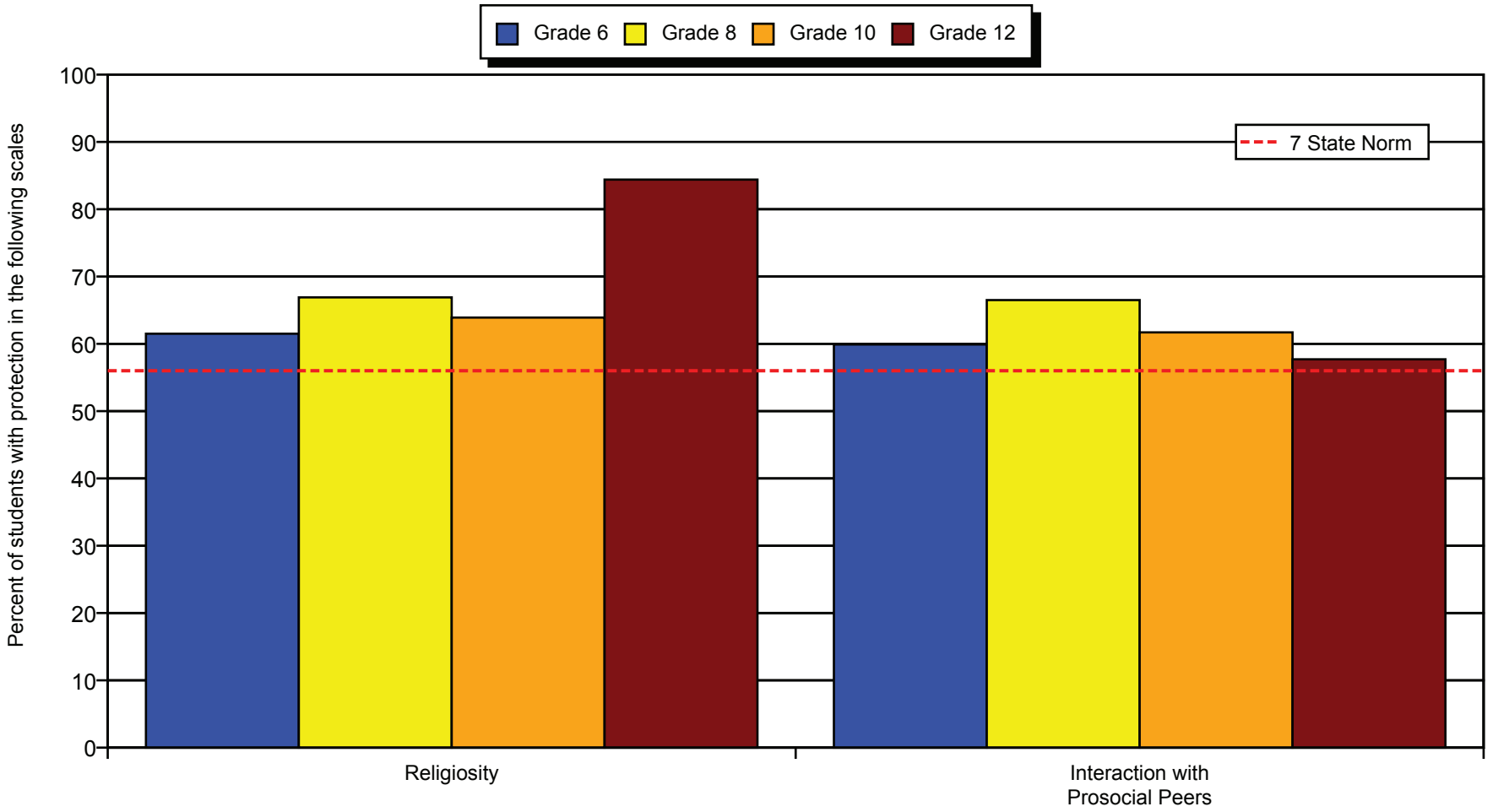


FIGURE 2-6

Protective Factors: Peer/Individual Domain (2013)



2.2 Risk and Protective Factor Results for Arkansas Students

2.2.1 Overview of Findings from the 2013 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, Interaction with Antisocial Peers, and Rewards for Antisocial Behaviors. On all other risk factors, Arkansas students had notably lower risk scores.

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, 22.9% of 6th graders, 33.5% of 8th graders, 41.7% of 10th graders, and 55.4% of 12th 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 27.0% of students report this risk factor, but this increases to 43.0% and 40.7% in the 10th and 12th grades, respectively. So it is likely that students will increase in their number of elevated risk factors as they progress through adolescence.

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.

For Arkansas students, two unusual grade-related findings can be noted. For Transitions and Mobility, 10th grade students were higher (57.1%) than the other grade levels. Also, for Family Conflict, 8th grade students were notably higher than the other grades at 41.6%.

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 Religiosity (>80%), Interaction with Prosocial Peers (~60%), and School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement (>60%). They were lowest on School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement (<50%).

Section 3. 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.

3.1 Introduction to the Measurement of Substance Use Outcomes

3.1.1 Substances and Prevalence Periods Measured in the APNA Survey

The APNA measures the prevalence of use of 15 substances among Arkansas youth. The specific substances, and their measured prevalence periods, are shown in Table 3-1. With the exception of prescription drugs and over-the-counter drugs, which were added in 2008, alcopops, which was first reported in 2009, and synthetic marijuana and bath salts reported in 2012, all other substances have been routinely measured by the APNA since its inception, providing long-term trend data for policy and planning purposes. This 2013 APNA report will compare findings from APNA data collected from 2008-2013 and will compare the use of these substances that 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 findings of the APNA survey.

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.

3.1.2 Comparison Groups

In this report there are seven major comparisons on which the presentations of the results are based. First, 2013 findings are compared to the most recent findings of the MTF, which 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 3-1 - SUBSTANCES AND PREVALENCE PERIOD MEASURED

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

The 2013 APNA findings are also compared against five previous APNA findings from 2008-2012. 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 Arkansas prevention providers tools that are not always available in other states.

3.2 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 3-2 and Figure 3-1 show that youth begin using cigarettes before any other substance. Of the youth who had used cigarettes, the average age of first use was 12.4 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 12.8 years, and the first regular use of alcohol at 14.2 years. Of the youth who had used marijuana, the average age of first use was 13.7 years, which was the same age reported since 2010.

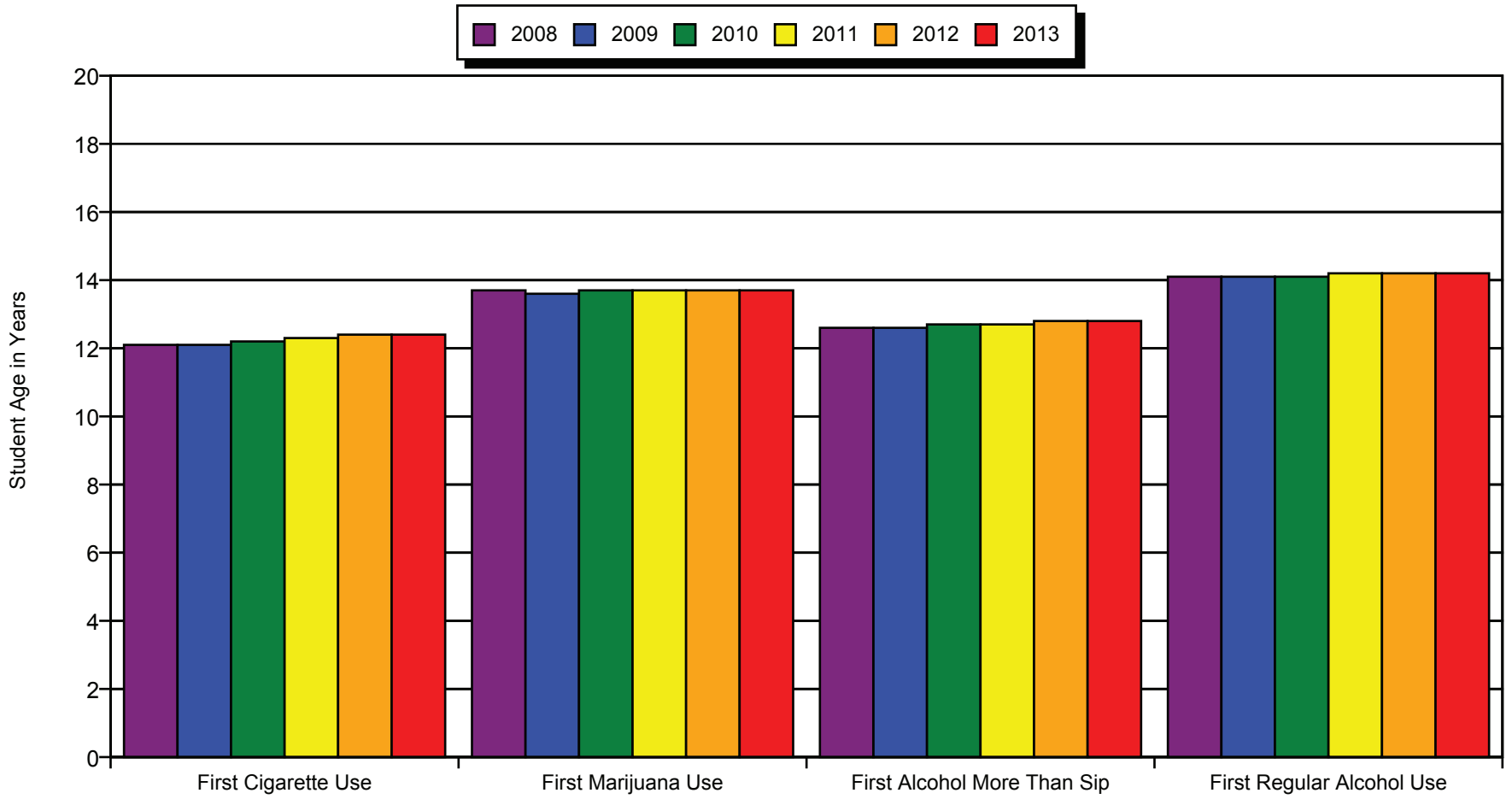
Comparing 2008 results to this year's data, the largest differences occur in first cigarette use (12.1 years in 2008 vs. 12.4 years in 2013). While data for age of first use remains relatively flat since 2008, the slight increases demonstrating that students are waiting slightly longer to try some substances could be indicative of the importance of prevention programming.

TABLE 3-2

Age of Initiation						
Drug Used	Average Age of First Use (Of Students Who Indicated That They Had Used)					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
First Cigarette Use	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.4
First Marijuana Use	13.7	13.6	13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7
First Alcohol More Than Sip	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.8
First Regular Alcohol Use	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.2	14.2	14.2

FIGURE 3-1

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



3.3 Lifetime ATOD Use

3.3.1 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 (31.5% have used at least once), cigarettes (22.2%), smokeless tobacco (13.3%), marijuana (15.3%), and inhalants (6.1%). Since the 2012 APNA, reported rates have declined for all five of these substances.

Overall, youth in Arkansas report rates of decline in ATOD use over the last several years that generally mirror the national sample. Tables 3-3, 3-4 and Figure 3-2 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 8.5% for 6th graders to 58.8% for 12th grade students. However, for each grade level, alcohol use decreased significantly since 2012 (Grade 6 from 9.7% to 8.5%; Grade 8 from 26.6% to 23.4%; Grade 10 from 47.9% to 45.5%; Grade 12 from 61.1% to 58.8%). In addition, fewer of Arkansas' 8th, 10th and 12th graders reported alcohol use than the MTF reports. (Tables 3-3, 3-4)

Compared to the national sample, Arkansas youth also reported substantially less lifetime use in marijuana, LSD/hallucinogens, cocaine, and ecstasy. However, Arkansas' 8th, 10th and 12th graders reported higher lifetime experience with cigarettes and smokeless tobacco compared to MTF reports for each of these grades. (Table 3-3)

TABLE 3-3 - Difference in lifetime prevalence rates on directly comparable measures between Arkansas students and MTF 2013 findings

Grade Level	Alcohol	Cigarettes	Smokeless Tobacco	Marijuana	LSD/Hallucinogens	Cocaine	Inhalants	Methamphetamines	Heroin/Opiates	MDMA(Ecstasy
8th	-4.4%	3.2%	3.2%	-7.6%	-0.7%	-0.8%	-3.7%	-0.7%	-0.5%	-1.1%
10th	-6.6%	4.9%	4.8%	-11.9%	-0.8%	-1.8%	-1.0%	-0.2%	0.0%	-3.7%
12th	-9.4%	1.5%	5.0%	-11.2%	-0.3%	-1.9%	-0.8%	0.6%	0.7%	-3.6%

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

3.3.2 2013 Results Compared to Previous Years' Results

Since the 2008 APNA survey, lifetime use of most substances by Arkansas youth has decreased, sometimes dramatically. Table 3-4 and Figure 3-2 show the long-term trend for lifetime prevalence for ATOD substances for Arkansas students. The parallel trend for MTF is also shown. In general, the 2013 data show a continuing long-term reduction in ATOD experimentation by Arkansas youth.

Table 3-4 shows that the long-term trend has been positive since 2008, and this downward trend continues for most categories between 2012 and 2013 data for all grade levels.

TABLE 3-4

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

Drug Used	Arkansas Grade 6						Arkansas Grade 8						MTF Grade 8	Arkansas Grade 10						MTF Grade 10	Arkansas Grade 12						MTF Grade 12	Total					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Alcohol	18.5	18.1	14.1	12.9	9.7	8.5	41.2	38.8	33.8	32.3	26.6	23.4	27.8	60.4	59.9	54.8	53.4	47.9	45.5	52.1	71.3	70.7	66.3	65.9	61.1	58.8	68.2	45.2	44.3	38.9	38.2	33.9	31.5
Cigarettes	10.4	10.3	8.8	7.9	7.9	7.0	25.2	23.9	22.0	21.1	20.6	18.0	14.8	38.8	38.0	35.8	33.0	32.9	30.6	25.7	48.2	46.0	44.3	44.1	42.1	39.6	38.1	28.9	27.9	25.5	24.6	24.2	22.2
Smokeless Tobacco	5.9	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.3	4.7	12.9	12.3	12.8	12.4	12.1	11.1	7.9	19.2	19.6	21.0	18.6	19.5	18.8	14.0	23.2	22.4	23.8	23.8	23.6	22.2	17.2	14.5	14.2	14.7	14.1	14.2	13.3
Marijuana	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	9.6	9.6	9.3	9.2	9.4	8.9	16.5	23.4	24.3	23.8	23.5	24.5	23.9	35.8	34.2	35.0	34.4	34.9	35.6	34.3	45.5	15.4	15.8	14.9	15.2	16.0	15.3
Inhalants	8.9	8.7	7.0	6.8	4.0	3.5	15.9	14.7	12.0	11.6	8.5	7.1	10.8	14.6	15.1	12.1	11.9	8.8	7.7	8.7	12.1	11.4	9.9	9.4	7.4	6.1	6.9	12.8	12.4	10.2	9.9	7.1	6.1
Hallucinogens	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.4	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.3	1.9	2.7	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.9	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.4
Cocaine	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.7	2.4	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.5	3.3	4.3	3.3	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.6	4.5	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2
Methamphetamines	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.6	2.7	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0
Synthetic Marijuana	--	--	--	--	0.5	0.4	--	--	--	--	3.0	2.4	--	--	--	--	--	8.8	6.1	--	--	--	--	--	13.2	10.1	--	--	--	--	--	5.7	4.2
Bath Salts	--	--	--	--	1.2	1.2	--	--	--	--	1.2	0.9	--	--	--	--	--	1.0	0.8	--	--	--	--	--	0.8	0.7	--	--	--	--	--	1.1	1.0
Ecstasy	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.8	3.3	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.1	5.7	5.2	5.3	4.6	4.1	4.0	3.5	7.1	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.4
Heroin	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8
Prescription Drugs	3.9	3.7	2.9	2.9	1.9	1.8	10.6	9.1	7.8	7.5	5.0	4.4	--	18.0	17.7	15.5	14.6	11.7	10.3	--	22.2	21.2	19.6	19.1	15.7	14.3	21.5	12.8	12.1	10.4	10.1	7.9	7.0
OTC Drugs	2.5	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.0	0.9	6.0	5.4	4.3	4.1	2.6	2.5	--	9.4	9.0	7.3	6.9	5.3	5.3	--	11.0	9.6	8.7	8.0	6.7	5.9	--	6.8	6.2	5.1	4.9	3.7	3.4
Alcopops	--	9.0	6.6	6.2	4.6	3.8	--	25.6	22.0	21.1	16.5	14.3	21.9	--	44.8	39.5	38.8	32.6	30.1	44.9	--	54.7	50.1	49.9	43.1	40.5	58.9	--	31.3	26.8	26.7	22.4	20.3
Any Drug	15.2	14.6	12.2	12.3	7.5	6.8	29.0	27.0	23.8	23.4	17.6	16.0	--	38.5	39.3	35.9	35.7	31.0	29.4	--	45.5	45.4	43.2	43.5	40.1	38.3	--	30.6	30.0	26.8	27.0	22.5	21.0

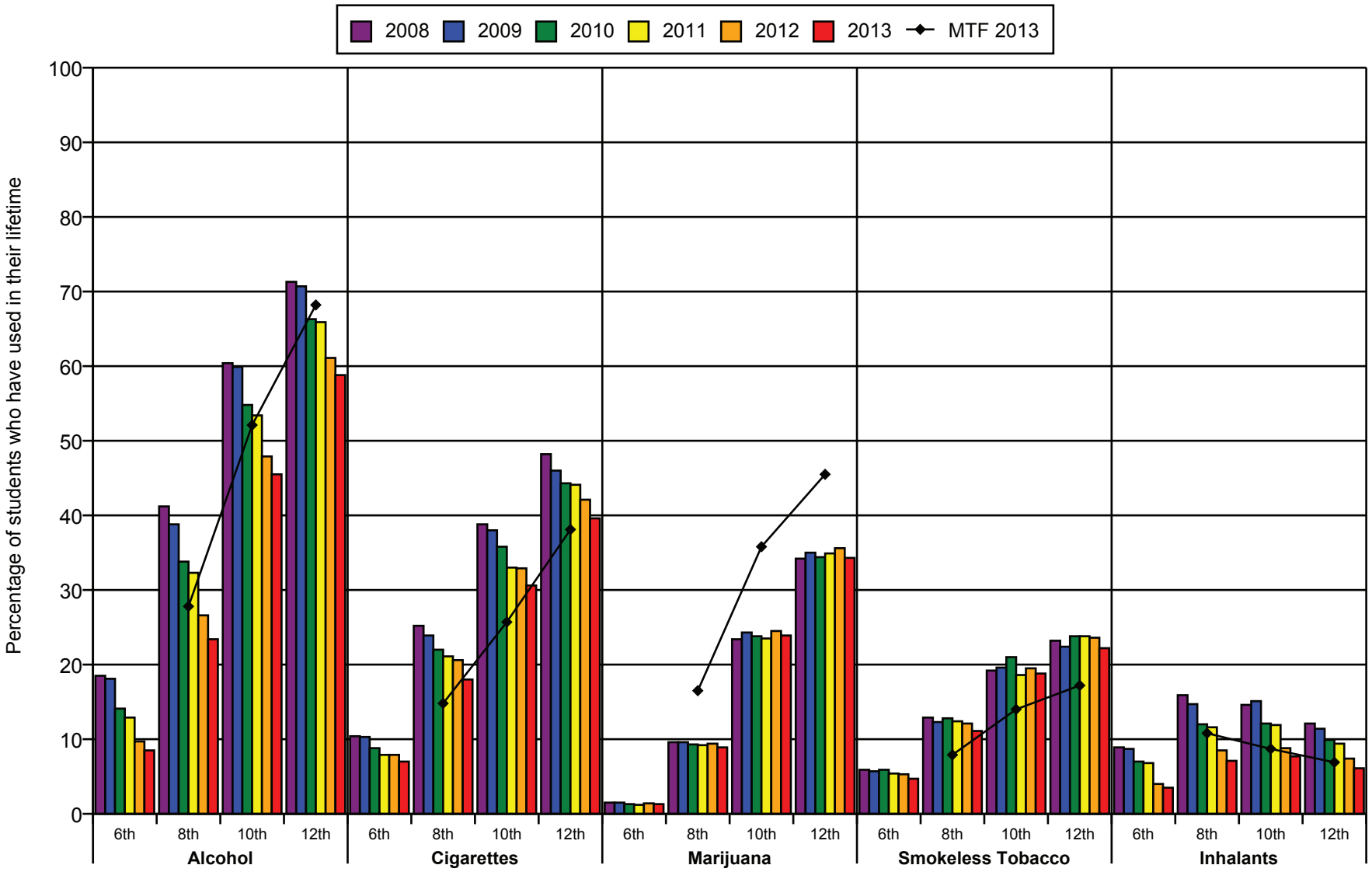
NOTE: Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data are not available because either the question was not asked that year, or the MTF data are not comparable to the Arkansas data. To accurately compare MTF drug use to Arkansas drug use, Pride Surveys must have the MTF database.

NOTE: The Any Drug category should not be compared across the years because the types of drugs assessed changed over the years in order to add emerging drugs being used (or drop those that had become unpopular). See full explanation in Section 3.3.2.

FIGURE 3-2

Lifetime ATOD Use:

Arkansas (2008 thru 2013) Compared to National (2013)



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

Special Note

On frequency tables providing the percentage of Arkansas students who used ATODs, please note that the Any Drug category includes all drugs that were included in the APNA that year. Therefore, each year is slightly different and cannot be compared. For example: the 2005 thru 2007 "Any Drug" category included the percent of students reporting use of the following drugs: marijuana, hallucinogens, cocaine, ecstasy, inhalants, stimulants, methamphetamines, sedatives, or heroin. The Any Drug category for 2008 was expanded to include the categories of prescription drugs and over-the-counter drugs. In 2009, the category of Alcopops was added but this substance is treated uniquely and is reported separately from the alcohol category as it is considered a subcategory of alcohol. In 2012 the drugs categories of stimulants and sedatives were dropped and the categories of synthetic marijuana and bath salts were added.

3.3.3 Substance Use by Gender

Being male is generally considered a risk factor for substance use; males often show higher levels of use. However, for Arkansas students in 2013, overall female substance use in five categories was higher than that reported by males: alcohol, inhalants, prescription drugs, over-the-counter drugs, and alcopops. (Figure 3-3, Tables 3-6 and 3-7)

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 slightly more than four times the rate of girls (37.3% vs. 9.1%). Other differences are less dramatic.

Since 2012, total lifetime use for all substances decreased slightly or remained stable for females. Males also exhibited a similar pattern with general decline in use across all drug categories. Overall, the gradual decline of all substance use since 2008 for both males and females is a positive, long-term trend. While some increases were found, the amount of the increase was so small that they should be of little concern unless future data collection should indicate that there has been a shift in substance use behavior.

3.4 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 2013 were alcohol, alcopops, cigarettes, marijuana and smokeless tobacco, in that order. Overall, Arkansas youth showed decreases in their past 30-day prevalence rates in the 2013 survey compared to the 2012 survey. (Tables 3-8, 3-9, 3-10 and Figure 3-4)

TABLE 3-5 - Difference in past 30-day prevalence rates: Arkansas students vs MTF 2013 respondents

Grade Level	Alcohol	Cigarettes	Smokeless Tobacco	Marijuana	LSD/Hallucinogens	Cocaine	Inhalants	Methamphetamines	Heroin/Opiates	MDMA(Ecstasy
8th	-3.2%	0.0%	1.5%	-3.1%	-0.2%	-0.1%	0.3%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%
10th	-6.7%	1.8%	2.0%	-6.8%	0.0%	-0.4%	0.8%	0.0%	0.1%	-0.6%
12th	-10.2%	1.2%	2.3%	-6.4%	0.2%	-0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	-0.8%

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

FIGURE 3-3

Lifetime ATOD Use by Gender

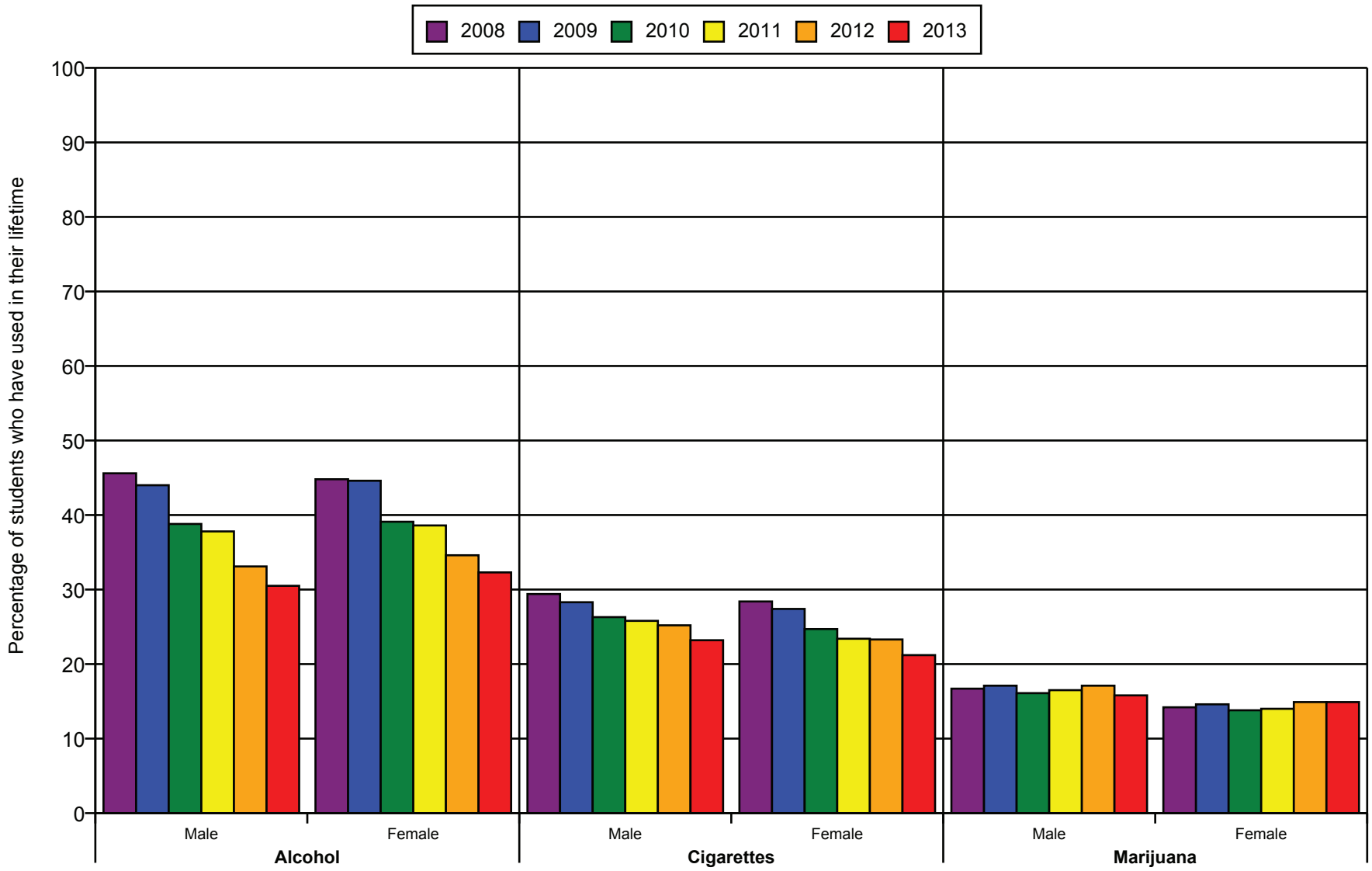


TABLE 3-6

Percentage of Males by Grade Who Used ATODs During Their Lifetime																														
Drug Used	Arkansas Grade 6						Arkansas Grade 8						Arkansas Grade 10						Arkansas Grade 12						Total					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Alcohol	21.3	20.5	16.4	14.8	11.2	9.8	41.3	38.6	33.0	32.0	25.8	21.9	59.7	58.7	53.9	52.0	46.2	44.0	71.2	69.8	65.9	65.4	60.6	58.4	45.6	44.0	38.8	37.8	33.1	30.5
Cigarettes	11.6	11.0	9.9	8.9	9.1	7.9	25.3	23.4	21.6	21.4	20.5	17.9	39.0	39.2	37.2	34.4	33.8	31.9	50.1	48.4	47.1	48.5	46.2	44.0	29.4	28.3	26.3	25.8	25.2	23.2
Smokeless Tobacco	9.2	8.4	9.0	7.8	8.3	7.1	19.3	18.9	19.3	18.9	18.5	16.3	30.6	31.3	32.9	30.1	31.0	29.9	37.7	37.2	38.7	38.8	38.7	37.3	22.6	22.3	22.9	21.9	22.3	20.8
Marijuana	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.5	11.0	10.5	10.2	10.4	10.1	9.0	25.2	27.2	26.5	25.2	26.3	25.0	37.3	37.6	36.8	38.9	39.3	36.8	16.7	17.1	16.1	16.5	17.1	15.8
Inhalants	9.1	9.3	6.8	6.8	4.0	3.4	14.1	12.5	9.9	9.1	6.5	5.5	13.2	14.3	10.7	9.7	7.5	6.2	12.7	12.1	10.1	9.9	7.3	6.2	12.2	11.9	9.2	8.7	6.2	5.2
Hallucinogens	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.3	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.8	5.1	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7
Cocaine	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	2.3	2.4	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.7	4.8	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.3	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4
Methamphetamines	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.4	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.7	2.5	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.1
Synthetic Marijuana	--	--	--	--	0.7	0.5	--	--	--	--	3.1	2.4	--	--	--	--	9.7	6.8	--	--	--	--	16.2	11.9	--	--	--	--	6.5	4.7
Bath Salts	--	--	--	--	0.9	0.9	--	--	--	--	1.0	0.5	--	--	--	--	0.9	0.6	--	--	--	--	0.9	0.8	--	--	--	--	0.9	0.7
Ecstasy	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	3.3	3.4	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.4	5.7	6.0	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.3	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.6
Heroin	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.1	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.3	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9
Prescription Drugs	3.8	3.6	2.7	2.8	2.1	1.7	9.0	7.5	6.1	5.8	3.8	3.2	16.2	16.0	13.7	12.6	10.3	8.8	21.8	20.3	19.4	19.7	16.4	14.7	11.7	10.8	9.2	9.1	7.3	6.2
OTC Drugs	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.5	0.9	0.7	4.2	3.9	3.1	2.9	1.7	1.5	7.1	6.9	5.5	5.3	4.1	4.1	9.4	8.0	7.7	7.3	6.5	5.8	5.4	4.9	4.1	3.9	3.0	2.7
Alcopops	--	9.4	6.9	6.2	4.9	3.9	--	23.1	19.6	18.8	14.4	11.9	--	41.2	35.9	34.4	28.7	26.4	--	50.6	46.3	46.2	39.6	36.4	--	28.6	24.4	23.9	19.9	17.7
Any Drug	15.6	15.3	12.1	12.1	7.9	6.6	27.0	25.0	21.9	21.4	16.3	14.2	37.5	39.0	35.5	34.1	31.1	28.8	47.0	45.9	44.3	46.0	43.2	39.9	30.0	29.4	26.2	26.2	22.5	20.3

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

NOTE: The Any Drug category should not be compared across the years because the types of drugs assessed changed over the years in order to add emerging drugs being used (or drop those that had become unpopular). See full explanation in Section 3.3.2.

TABLE 3-7

Percentage of Females by Grade Who Used ATODs During Their Lifetime

Drug Used	Arkansas Grade 6						Arkansas Grade 8						Arkansas Grade 10						Arkansas Grade 12						Total					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Alcohol	15.6	15.9	12.0	11.1	8.4	7.1	40.9	38.9	34.2	32.5	27.2	24.8	60.9	60.9	55.7	54.4	49.6	46.8	71.5	71.5	66.7	66.3	61.6	59.0	44.8	44.6	39.1	38.6	34.6	32.3
Cigarettes	9.1	9.5	7.9	7.0	6.6	6.2	25.2	24.2	22.1	20.7	20.6	18.1	38.7	36.8	34.6	31.6	32.1	29.4	46.5	43.9	42.0	40.0	38.6	35.8	28.4	27.4	24.7	23.4	23.3	21.2
Smokeless Tobacco	2.7	3.1	2.9	3.1	2.4	2.4	6.8	6.1	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.1	9.2	9.2	10.1	8.5	9.1	9.0	10.1	10.0	11.0	10.5	10.6	9.1	6.9	6.8	7.2	6.8	6.8	6.5
Marijuana	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	8.2	8.5	8.2	8.0	8.7	8.9	21.7	21.7	21.3	21.9	22.9	22.9	31.4	32.8	32.3	31.3	32.4	32.2	14.2	14.6	13.8	14.0	14.9	14.9
Inhalants	8.6	8.2	7.3	6.9	3.9	3.5	17.6	16.7	14.1	13.9	10.4	8.6	15.9	15.8	13.4	13.7	9.9	9.0	11.5	10.8	9.7	8.9	7.4	6.0	13.4	12.9	11.1	10.9	7.9	6.8
Hallucinogens	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.5	3.0	2.7	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.4	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1
Cocaine	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	2.4	1.9	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	3.8	3.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Methamphetamines	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.5	2.9	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0
Synthetic Marijuana	--	--	--	--	0.4	0.3	--	--	--	--	2.8	2.3	--	--	--	--	8.1	5.5	--	--	--	--	10.7	8.6	--	--	--	--	5.1	3.8
Bath Salts	--	--	--	--	1.5	1.6	--	--	--	--	1.5	1.3	--	--	--	--	1.0	1.1	--	--	--	--	0.7	0.6	--	--	--	--	1.2	1.2
Ecstasy	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	3.3	3.1	2.5	2.2	2.3	1.7	4.8	4.7	3.9	3.3	3.4	2.9	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.2
Heroin	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Prescription Drugs	3.9	3.8	3.1	3.0	1.7	1.9	12.2	10.5	9.3	9.0	6.0	5.6	19.7	19.2	17.2	16.2	12.9	11.6	22.4	22.0	19.9	18.6	15.1	14.0	13.8	13.2	11.4	11.0	8.4	7.8
OTC Drugs	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.2	1.2	1.1	7.7	6.6	5.3	5.3	3.5	3.5	11.3	10.7	9.0	8.3	6.4	6.3	12.4	11.0	9.5	8.6	6.8	5.9	8.1	7.4	6.1	5.8	4.3	4.0
Alcopops	--	8.6	6.4	6.3	4.3	3.7	--	27.8	24.0	23.2	18.5	16.7	--	47.9	42.9	42.7	36.2	33.3	--	58.3	53.6	53.0	46.0	43.9	--	33.7	29.1	29.2	24.7	22.8
Any Drug	14.7	13.9	12.3	12.5	7.1	6.9	30.8	28.9	25.4	25.2	18.7	17.6	39.4	39.5	36.2	36.9	30.8	29.8	44.1	44.8	42.3	41.3	37.5	36.8	31.0	30.6	27.4	27.7	22.4	21.6

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

NOTE: The Any Drug category should not be compared across the years because the types of drugs assessed changed over the years in order to add emerging drugs being used (or drop those that had become unpopular). See full explanation in Section 3.3.2.

3.4.1 Arkansas Students' Substance Use Compared to National Results

Table 3-5 summarizes the statewide Arkansas findings as they compare with 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 3-8 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 12th graders, compared to MTF respondents, reported slightly higher use of inhalants and heroin. (MTF data are not available in these categories for Grade 8 and 10 students).

On the positive side, Arkansas youth showed lower levels of use on other substances, including alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, and ecstasy. (Table 3-5)

Table 3-8 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. Figure 3-4 shows the past 30-day prevalence rates for alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, inhalants, and smokeless tobacco.

3.4.2 Arkansas Students' 30-Day Substance Use in 2013 Compared to Previous Years

Comparison of the 2013 APNA findings with the 2008-2012 surveys are also presented in Table 3-8 and Figure 3-4. Past 30-day use of all substances has decreased or remained stable since the 2012 survey, as well as from 2008, with the exception of marijuana, where rates have peaked at 7.5% in 2012.

TABLE 3-8

Percentage of Arkansas Respondents Who Used ATODs During The Past 30 Days by Grade

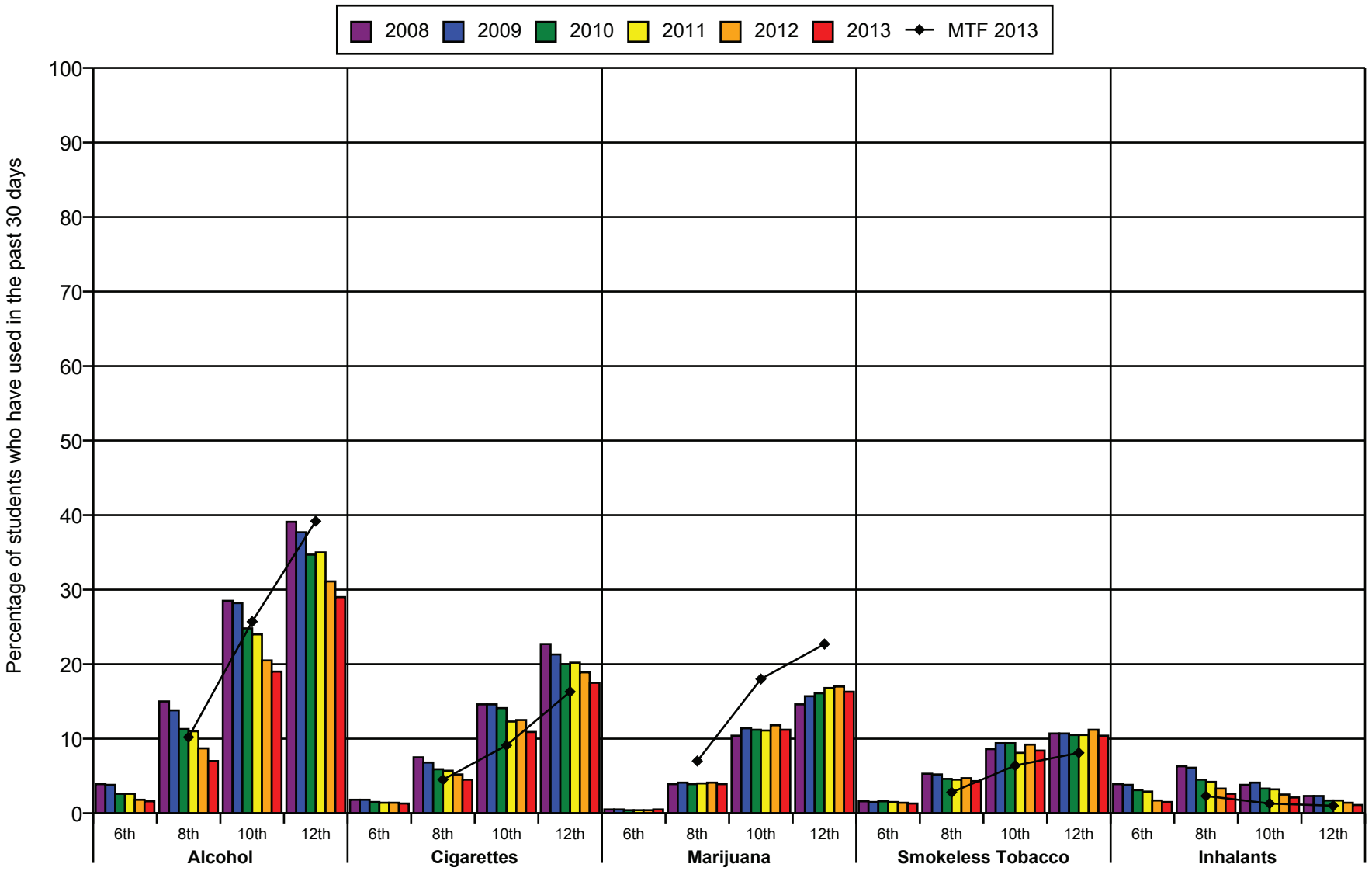
Drug Used	Arkansas Grade 6						Arkansas Grade 8						MTF Grade 8	Arkansas Grade 10						MTF Grade 10	Arkansas Grade 12						MTF Grade 12	Total					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Alcohol	3.9	3.8	2.6	2.6	1.8	1.6	15.0	13.8	11.3	11.0	8.7	7.0	10.2	28.5	28.2	24.8	24.0	20.5	19.0	25.7	39.1	37.7	34.7	35.0	31.1	29.0	39.2	19.8	19.1	16.2	16.3	14.0	12.6
Cigarettes	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	7.5	6.8	5.9	5.7	5.2	4.5	4.5	14.6	14.6	14.1	12.3	12.5	10.9	9.1	22.7	21.3	20.0	20.2	18.9	17.5	16.3	10.6	10.2	9.1	8.8	8.6	7.6
Smokeless Tobacco	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	5.3	5.2	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.3	2.8	8.6	9.4	9.4	8.1	9.2	8.4	6.4	10.7	10.7	10.5	10.5	11.2	10.4	8.1	6.1	6.3	5.9	5.6	6.1	5.6
Marijuana	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	3.9	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.9	7.0	10.4	11.4	11.2	11.1	11.8	11.2	18.0	14.6	15.7	16.1	16.8	17.0	16.3	22.7	6.6	7.1	6.8	7.1	7.5	7.1
Inhalants	3.9	3.8	3.1	2.9	1.7	1.5	6.3	6.1	4.5	4.2	3.3	2.6	2.3	3.8	4.1	3.3	3.2	2.5	2.1	1.3	2.3	2.3	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.0	4.2	4.2	3.3	3.1	2.3	1.9
Hallucinogens	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Cocaine	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Methamphetamines	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Synthetic Marijuana	--	--	--	--	0.2	0.2	--	--	--	--	1.2	0.9	--	--	--	--	--	2.3	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	2.6	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	1.5	1.0
Bath Salts	--	--	--	--	0.4	0.5	--	--	--	--	0.5	0.4	--	--	--	--	--	0.5	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	0.3	0.3	--	--	--	--	--	0.5	0.4
Ecstasy	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.7	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
Heroin	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Prescription Drugs	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.4	0.8	0.9	4.7	4.1	3.5	3.3	2.2	2.2	--	8.1	8.1	6.8	6.6	5.4	4.7	--	9.8	9.3	8.0	7.8	7.0	5.7	7.0	5.6	5.4	4.4	4.4	3.5	3.1
OTC Drugs	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.5	3.1	2.8	2.1	2.1	1.3	1.3	--	4.2	4.0	3.0	3.2	2.4	2.3	--	4.2	3.9	3.2	3.1	2.5	2.1	--	3.0	2.9	2.2	2.2	1.6	1.5
Alcopops	--	2.7	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.3	--	9.8	8.0	7.7	6.2	5.2	6.3	--	19.2	16.3	15.7	13.7	12.2	15.5	--	23.9	21.1	21.8	18.4	17.3	21.0	--	12.8	10.6	10.7	9.1	8.2
Any Drug	7.3	7.2	6.0	5.9	3.5	3.4	14.6	14.0	12.0	11.7	8.6	7.9	--	20.0	21.2	19.2	19.1	16.2	15.3	--	23.2	23.9	22.6	23.4	21.0	19.8	--	15.5	15.8	13.9	14.1	11.5	10.8

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

NOTE: The Any Drug category should not be compared across the years because the types of drugs assessed changed over the years in order to add emerging drugs being used (or drop those that had become unpopular). See full explanation in Section 3.3.2.

FIGURE 3-4

30-Day ATOD Use:
Arkansas (2008 thru 2013) Compared to National (2013)



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

3.4.3 Past 30-Day Use by Gender

Tables 3-9 and 3-10 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 3-5 graphically portrays the same data for selected substances.

As with male and female lifetime usage rates, past-month use followed similar trends 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 notably higher for males than females at the 12th grade level (19.6% vs. 2.6%), and the 10th, 8th and 6th grade students also showed the same pattern. Comparing males to females in the 12th grade, there was a 3.5% higher alcohol prevalence rate for males, a 6.0% higher cigarette rate, and a 3.2% higher marijuana rate. In general, these past 30-day prevalence patterns are typical of what is found nationally, with males generally showing higher prevalence rates. The only drug categories where all girls reported higher rates than all boys were: alcohol, inhalants, prescription drugs, over-the-counter drugs, and alcopops.

While males generally reported higher levels of substance use, it is worth noting again that the overall prevalence rates are similar to the previous year with little to no change in either direction, with the exception of alcohol use, which decreased by 1.7% for males and 1.2% for females.

TABLE 3-9

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

Drug Used	Arkansas Grade 6						Arkansas Grade 8						Arkansas Grade 10						Arkansas Grade 12						Total					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Alcohol	4.4	4.1	3.0	2.8	2.1	1.7	14.8	13.4	10.7	10.5	8.2	6.0	29.8	29.5	26.0	24.5	20.6	19.2	43.2	40.6	37.6	38.4	33.9	30.9	20.8	19.6	16.8	16.7	14.2	12.5
Cigarettes	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	7.4	6.8	5.9	5.9	5.2	4.1	15.1	15.5	15.5	13.0	13.4	12.0	25.1	24.2	22.4	24.3	21.6	20.7	11.1	10.7	9.8	9.7	9.2	8.3
Smokeless Tobacco	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.2	1.9	8.8	8.6	7.8	7.2	7.7	6.7	15.5	17.1	16.7	14.7	16.4	14.8	20.2	20.3	19.8	19.6	20.7	19.6	10.8	11.0	10.4	9.8	10.7	9.6
Marijuana	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	4.3	4.8	4.4	4.6	4.3	3.8	11.9	13.7	13.1	12.2	13.2	12.0	17.5	17.9	19.0	20.5	20.4	18.0	7.5	8.1	7.9	8.1	8.4	7.5
Inhalants	3.6	3.9	2.7	2.6	1.5	1.4	5.2	4.7	3.4	2.9	2.2	1.8	3.4	3.8	2.8	2.5	2.1	1.7	2.5	2.5	1.8	1.9	1.4	1.0	3.8	3.9	2.8	2.5	1.8	1.5
Hallucinogens	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
Cocaine	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Methamphetamines	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3
Synthetic Marijuana	--	--	--	--	0.3	0.2	--	--	--	--	1.2	0.9	--	--	--	--	2.7	1.7	--	--	--	--	3.2	1.7	--	--	--	--	1.7	1.1
Bath Salts	--	--	--	--	0.4	0.4	--	--	--	--	0.4	0.2	--	--	--	--	0.5	0.3	--	--	--	--	0.4	0.3	--	--	--	--	0.4	0.3
Ecstasy	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
Heroin	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Prescription Drugs	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.8	4.1	3.3	2.7	2.5	1.6	1.4	7.3	7.6	5.9	6.1	4.8	3.9	10.3	9.5	8.4	8.9	7.2	6.0	5.3	5.0	4.0	4.2	3.3	2.7
OTC Drugs	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.4	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.4	0.9	0.6	3.3	3.3	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.6	3.5	3.5	3.1	2.8	2.3	1.9	2.3	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.0
Alcopops	--	2.8	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.2	--	8.8	7.1	7.1	5.5	4.1	--	18.4	15.3	14.3	12.1	10.9	--	22.3	19.8	20.8	16.8	15.2	--	11.9	9.7	9.8	8.1	7.0
Any Drug	7.1	7.4	5.7	5.8	3.7	3.4	12.8	12.4	10.6	10.2	7.6	6.6	19.7	21.8	19.3	18.4	16.7	15.1	25.4	25.2	24.6	26.2	24.0	21.4	15.2	15.6	13.7	13.8	11.7	10.4

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

NOTE: The Any Drug category should not be compared across the years because the types of drugs assessed changed over the years in order to add emerging drugs being used (or drop those that had become unpopular). See full explanation in Section 3.3.2.

TABLE 3-10

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

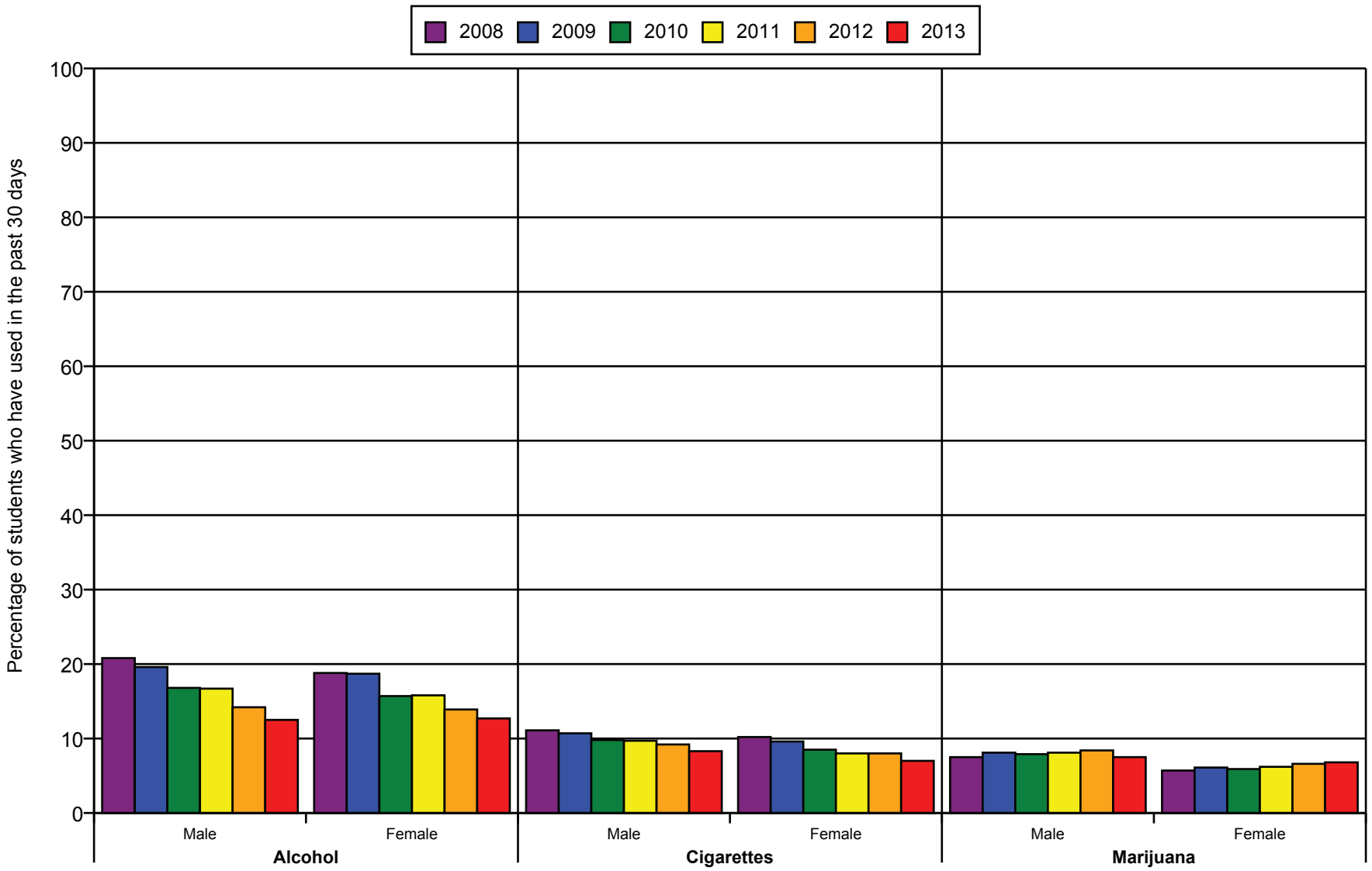
Drug Used	Arkansas Grade 6						Arkansas Grade 8						Arkansas Grade 10						Arkansas Grade 12						Total					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Alcohol	3.4	3.5	2.2	2.4	1.5	1.6	15.1	14.3	11.7	11.3	9.2	7.9	27.3	27.1	23.7	23.5	20.4	18.7	35.3	35.2	32.3	31.9	28.7	27.4	18.8	18.7	15.7	15.8	13.9	12.7
Cigarettes	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	7.6	6.8	5.8	5.5	5.2	4.8	14.2	13.9	12.9	11.6	11.6	9.9	20.6	18.8	17.9	16.4	16.4	14.7	10.2	9.6	8.5	8.0	8.0	7.0
Smokeless Tobacco	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.9	2.6	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
Marijuana	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.9	4.0	9.1	9.2	9.4	10.0	10.5	10.4	11.9	13.8	13.7	13.4	14.1	14.8	5.7	6.1	5.9	6.2	6.6	6.8
Inhalants	4.2	3.7	3.4	3.1	1.8	1.7	7.4	7.3	5.6	5.5	4.3	3.4	4.2	4.4	3.7	3.8	2.8	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	4.7	4.5	3.7	3.6	2.6	2.3
Hallucinogens	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4
Cocaine	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Methamphetamines	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
Synthetic Marijuana	--	--	--	--	0.1	0.2	--	--	--	--	1.1	0.9	--	--	--	--	2.0	1.5	--	--	--	--	2.0	1.2	--	--	--	--	1.2	0.9
Bath Salts	--	--	--	--	0.5	0.5	--	--	--	--	0.7	0.6	--	--	--	--	0.5	0.3	--	--	--	--	0.3	0.2	--	--	--	--	0.5	0.4
Ecstasy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
Heroin	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Prescription Drugs	1.6	1.8	1.2	1.5	0.7	1.0	5.4	4.7	4.2	4.1	2.7	2.8	8.7	8.6	7.6	7.1	5.8	5.4	9.3	9.2	7.7	7.0	6.8	5.5	5.9	5.8	4.8	4.7	3.8	3.5
OTC Drugs	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.6	4.0	3.5	2.6	2.7	1.7	1.9	5.0	4.7	3.7	3.9	2.9	3.0	4.7	4.2	3.3	3.2	2.6	2.2	3.7	3.3	2.6	2.7	1.9	1.9
Alcopops	--	2.6	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.3	--	10.6	8.8	8.3	6.8	6.2	--	19.8	17.0	16.9	15.1	13.4	--	25.3	22.3	22.6	19.6	19.2	--	13.7	11.3	11.5	10.0	9.3
Any Drug	7.3	7.0	6.2	6.1	3.4	3.5	16.1	15.5	13.1	13.0	9.6	9.2	20.4	20.7	19.2	19.7	15.8	15.5	21.1	22.8	21.0	20.8	18.3	18.5	15.7	15.9	14.1	14.3	11.2	11.1

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

NOTE: The Any Drug category should not be compared across the years because the types of drugs assessed changed over the years in order to add emerging drugs being used (or drop those that had become unpopular). See full explanation in Section 3.3.2.

FIGURE 3-5

30-Day ATOD Use by Gender



3.5 Special Topics in Substance Use

A number of special topics are important to student ATOD use. Heavy ATOD use (3.5.1) and the simultaneous use of multiple substances (3.5.2) are informative to prevention planners and policy makers, both for assessing the current prevalence of serious use but also for predicting future treatment needs. Several topics are predictive of general use in adolescence. These include: age of initiation (3.2), perceived harmfulness (3.5.4), parental influence on substance use (3.5.6) and depressive symptoms and substance use (3.5.7). Specific prevention strategies can be applied at the community level if these issues are found to be of local concern. Information related to the sources and locations of alcohol use (3.5.3) will be of particular interest to prevention practitioners involved with environmental strategies to prevent ATOD use. Finally, the relationship between ATOD use and academic performance (3.5.5) will allow educators to assess how ATOD use affects student learning.

3.5.1 Heavy Alcohol, Cigarette, and Marijuana Use

The 2013 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 3-11 shows that 7.8% of youth reported binge drinking at least once in the past two weeks. This was a decrease of 1.1% from the 2012 results. Compared to 2008 findings, binge drinking in Arkansas youth has declined by 5.3%, which is a substantial fraction of the 13.1% prevalence rate that was found in 2008. 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 3-11 shows the results for heavy tobacco use. The findings show that heavy use was relatively low, .6% 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 3-11) show a prevalence rate of 4.7% for all Arkansas students, with 9.8% of 12th graders reporting heavy marijuana use.

Male-female differences also are observed with the heavy use of ATOD substances. Figure 3-6 and Tables 3-12 and 3-13 show that, overall, males engage in these behaviors more than females. The largest difference is a 2.8% higher prevalence rate in 12th grade boys vs. girls for binge drinking. The difference in binge drinking decreases to .9% in the 10th grade; however, more 8th grade girls reported binge drinking than 8th grade boys (4.8% vs 3.3%, respectively). In the 12th grade, 11.6% of boys report heavy marijuana use, while 8.3% of girls report the same. Again, this difference decreases somewhat in the 10th grade, and narrows even further in 8th grade. There is relatively little difference between boys and girls in heavy cigarette use, but again the boys have the higher prevalence value at all grade levels.

Table 3-11

Percentage of APNA Respondents (Grades 6, 8, 10, and 12 combined) who Engaged in Heavy Substance Use																														
Drug Used	Grade 6						Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12						Total					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Binge drinking	3.3	1.7	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.8	10.4	7.4	6.1	5.8	5.0	4.1	17.7	17.2	15.0	15.0	13.2	11.6	25.2	25.2	23.0	23.3	20.4	18.8	13.1	11.7	9.9	10.0	8.9	7.8
Half Pack / day cigarettes	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.9	2.8	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6
Heavy marijuana use	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	3.2	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.0	6.3	8.1	8.1	7.8	7.8	7.2	7.9	9.6	10.1	10.4	10.2	9.8	4.1	5.2	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.7

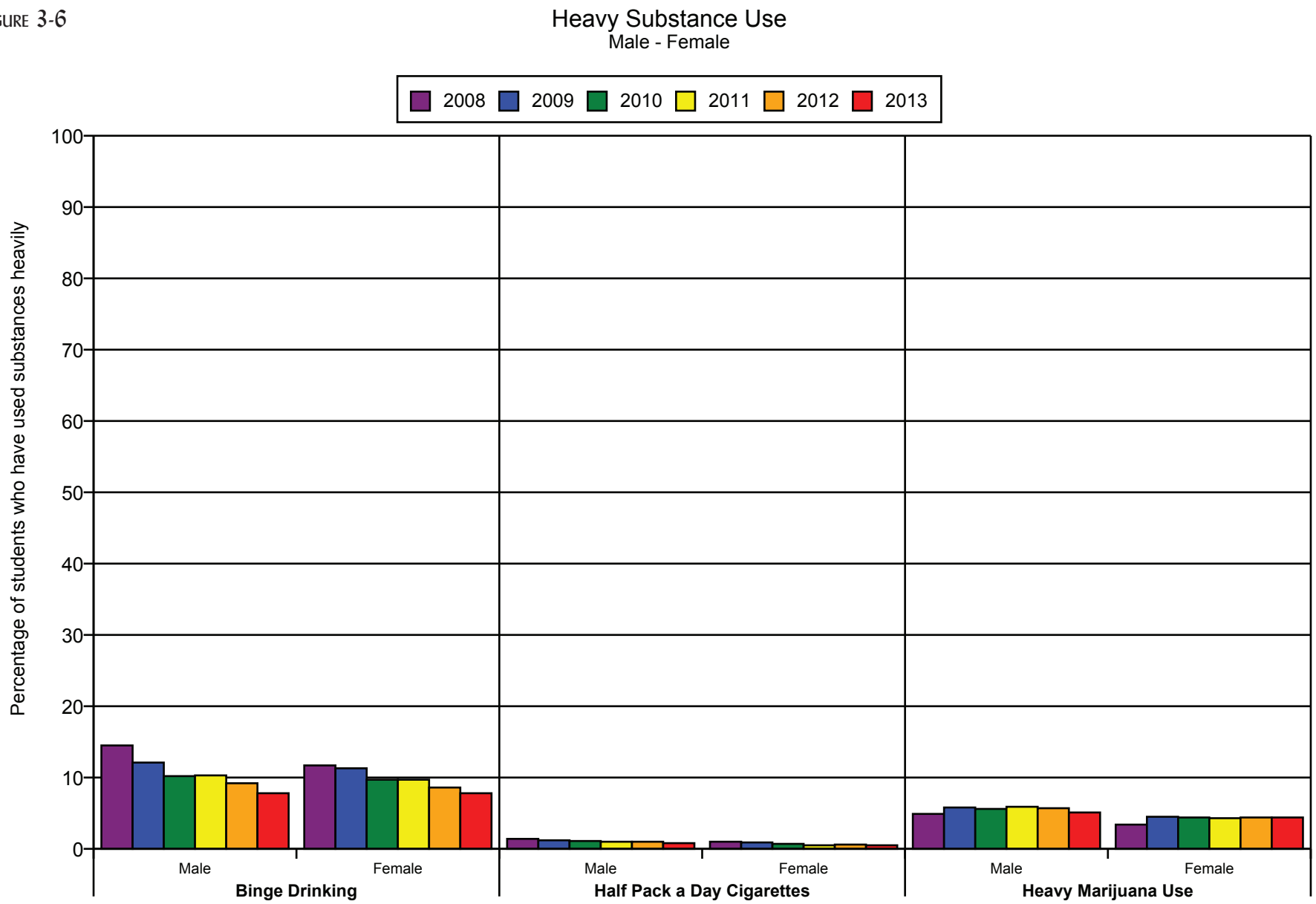
Table 3-12

Percentage of Males who Engaged in Heavy Substance Use																														
Drug Used	Grade 6						Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12						Total					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Binge drinking	3.8	1.8	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.7	10.9	6.8	5.4	5.4	4.6	3.3	19.4	18.7	15.8	15.1	13.6	12.1	29.8	27.6	25.5	26.4	23.0	20.3	14.5	12.1	10.2	10.3	9.2	7.8
Half Pack / day cigarettes	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.1	3.3	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.1	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8
Heavy marijuana use	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	3.5	3.9	3.5	3.9	3.4	3.1	7.5	9.7	9.2	8.8	9.0	7.7	9.9	11.3	12.2	13.1	12.3	11.6	4.9	5.8	5.6	5.9	5.7	5.1

Table 3-13

Percentage of Females who Engaged in Heavy Substance Use																														
Drug Used	Grade 6						Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12						Total					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Binge drinking	2.8	1.7	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.8	9.9	7.9	6.8	6.1	5.3	4.8	16.2	15.9	14.3	14.8	12.9	11.2	21.0	23.1	21.0	20.5	18.3	17.5	11.7	11.3	9.7	9.7	8.6	7.8
Half Pack / day cigarettes	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.7	2.3	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5
Heavy marijuana use	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	2.8	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.0	5.2	6.8	7.0	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.1	8.2	8.3	7.9	8.4	8.3	3.4	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4

FIGURE 3-6


Heavy Substance Use
Male - Female
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
Percentage of students who have used substances heavily
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
Male
Female
Binge Drinking
Male
Female
Half Pack a Day Cigarettes
Male
Female
Heavy Marijuana Use

3.5.2 Simultaneous Use of Multiple Substances

The percentage of youth who used various substances individually and in combination with other substances is shown in Table 3-14. "Any Substance" is defined as using one or more of the 15 substances measured by the survey. The data shown are all based on past 30-day use. 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, 10.5% of Arkansas youth have used two or more substances in the past 30 days, and 5.4% have used three or more substances. Compared to 2012 reports, these rates have decreased by 1.0% for two or more substances and by .8% for three or more substances. The most common combinations are that of alcohol and tobacco (5.9%), and alcohol and any other drug, where 5.8% of Arkansas youth overall report using both in the past 30 days. The next most popular combination was alcohol and marijuana at 4.6%. Use of all three substances - alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana, within the past 30 days was reported by 2.7% of all students.

TABLE 3-14

Percentage Using Multiple Drugs in the Past 30 Days (2013)					
	Grade 6	Grade 8	Grade 10	Grade 12	Total
Any Substance	5.5	14.2	29.9	41.0	20.7
Two or More Substances	1.7	6.3	15.7	23.2	10.5
Three or More Substances	0.7	3.4	8.1	12.0	5.4
Alcohol	1.6	7.0	19.0	29.0	12.6
Cigarettes	1.3	4.5	10.9	17.5	7.6
Smokeless Tobacco	1.3	4.3	8.4	10.4	5.6
Tobacco (cig. or smokeless)	2.1	6.9	15.1	21.9	10.4
Marijuana	0.5	3.9	11.2	16.3	7.1
Tobacco and Alcohol	0.6	3.2	8.8	13.8	5.9
Tobacco and Marijuana	0.2	2.0	5.4	8.4	3.5
Alcohol and Marijuana	0.3	2.2	6.9	11.5	4.6
Marijuana and Tobacco and Alcohol (all three)	0.1	1.4	4.1	6.7	2.7
Alcohol and Any Other Drug	0.6	3.3	8.7	13.4	5.8
Alcohol and Any 1 Other Drug	0.3	1.7	5.0	8.3	3.4
Alcohol and Any 2 Other Drugs	0.2	0.8	1.9	3.2	1.3
Tobacco and Any Other Drug	0.6	3.0	6.7	9.8	4.5
Tobacco and Any 1 Other Drug	0.4	1.5	3.6	5.7	2.5
Tobacco and Any 2 Other Drugs	0.1	0.7	1.5	2.5	1.1

3.5.3 Sources of Alcohol and Location of Alcohol Use

Tables 3-15 and 3-16 provide data related to sources and places of alcohol use for Arkansas youth, if they used at all. Figure 3-7 shows where students usually obtained alcohol, and Figure 3-8 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 described their typical method for obtaining alcohol and the place where they usually drank alcohol.

Across all grades, the most prominent source of alcohol was from someone aged 21 years or older. This source becomes increasingly used as youth progress from the 6th grade (.7% obtained alcohol from someone aged 21 years or older) to the 12th grade (22.8%) The next most prominent sources were getting alcohol from someone under age 21 (3.3%), getting it from home with parent's permission (3.1%), getting it at home without parent's permission (2.0%) and "other" (4.7%). 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 .1% of 6th graders, .2% of 8th graders, .3% of 10th graders, and .5% 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.

When consuming alcohol, students in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grade indicated that they most often drank alcohol at someone else's house (11.7%). Students became more likely to drink at someone else's house as they advance thru grades 6, 8, 10 and 12 (1.3%, 5.7%, 17.7%, and 28.0%, respectively). The second most popular place where youth in these grades drank was at their home (2.0%, 6.3%, 10.7%, and 11.4%, respectively). 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, yet all increased with grade level. This pattern of use is essentially the same as last year (Table 3-16).

A separate question on the survey asked students about whether they had been drunk or high at school in the past year. This is a hybrid question in the sense that it is asking about location (i.e., school setting), 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. Figure 3-9 illustrates trends per grade since 2008 in student reports of being drunk or high at school. Percentage rates have remained relatively the same over this six-year period.

Table 3-15

Percentage of Students Indicating Usual Source of Obtaining Alcohol					
	Grade 6	Grade 8	Grade 10	Grade 12	Total
	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013
Did not drink	93.9	83.7	64.1	50.0	75.3
Bought it with a fake ID	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3
Bought it without a fake ID	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.5	0.5
I got it from someone over 21	0.7	3.3	10.7	22.8	8.1
I got it from someone under 21	0.3	1.7	5.4	7.3	3.3
I got it from a brother or sister	0.2	0.9	1.5	1.4	0.9
I got it from home with a parent's permission	1.0	2.6	4.5	4.9	3.1
I got it from home without a parent's permission	0.7	2.5	3.3	1.4	2.0
I got it from another relative	0.5	1.3	2.1	1.7	1.4
A stranger bought it for me	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.4
I took it from a store	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	2.4	3.4	6.7	7.4	4.7

Table 3-16

Percentage of Students Indicating Where They Usually Consumed Alcohol					
	Grade 6	Grade 8	Grade 10	Grade 12	Total
	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013
Did not drink	95.4	84.8	65.2	51.3	76.5
At home	2.0	6.3	10.7	11.4	7.2
At someone else's home	1.3	5.7	17.7	28.0	11.7
At an open area	0.6	1.9	3.8	5.6	2.7
At a sporting event or concert	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3
At a restaurant, bar, or club	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4
At an empty building or construction site	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
At a hotel or motel	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.3
In a car	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.4
At school	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3

FIGURE 3-7

Students' Sources of Obtaining Alcohol (2013)

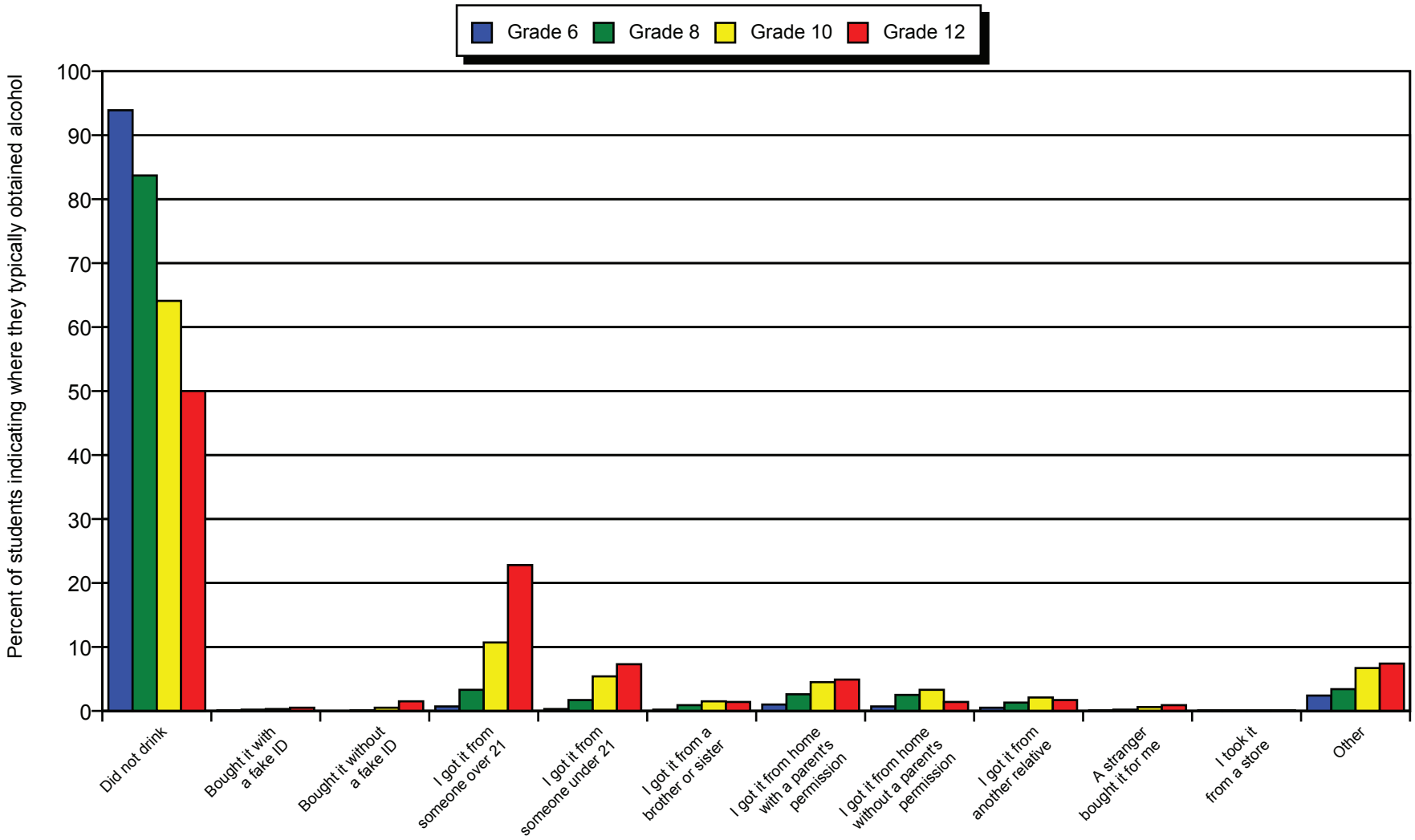


FIGURE 3-8

Usual Place of Student Alcohol Use (2013)

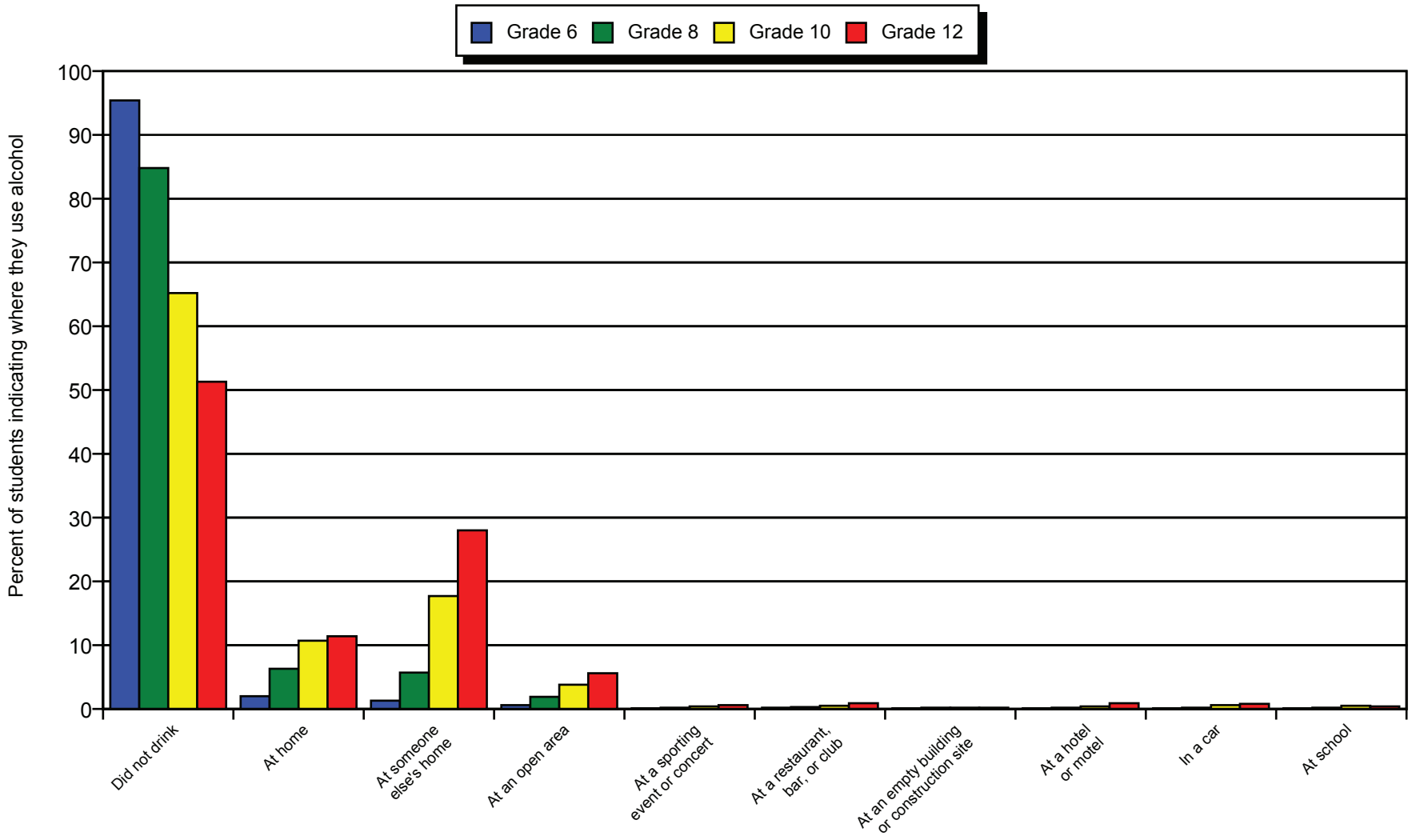
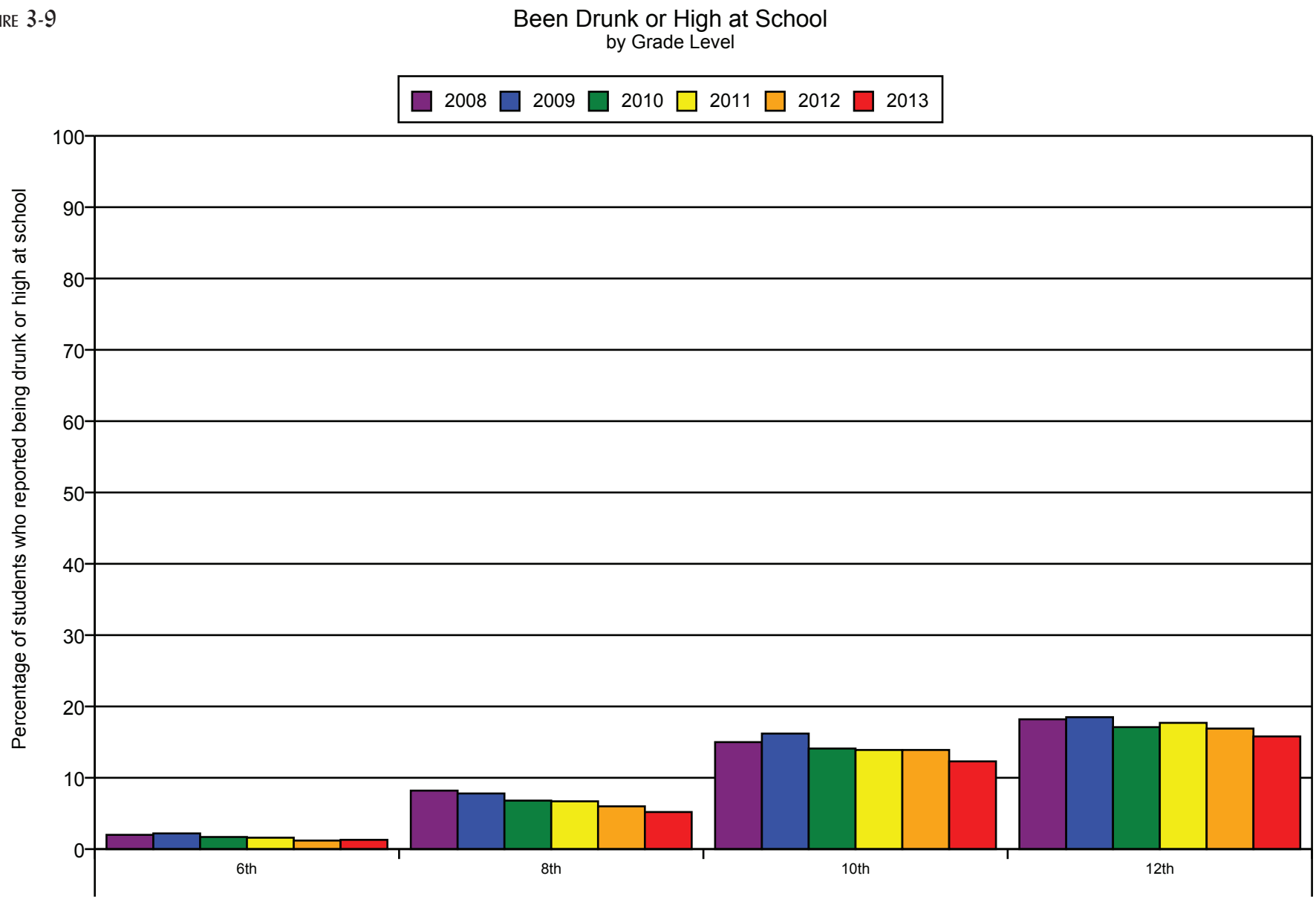


FIGURE 3-9


Been Drunk or High at School
by Grade Level
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
Percentage of students who reported being drunk or high at school
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
6th
8th
10th
12th

3.5.4 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 for "great risk" are presented in Table 3-17 and Figures 3-10, 3-11 and 3-12.

In reviewing responses from Arkansas 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students compared to the national responses recorded by MTF, it appears Arkansas students perceive less risk in three of the five categories. For example, across the three grade levels, fewer Arkansas students perceived that smoking marijuana regularly placed people at "great risk" compared to MTF data (Grade 8: 52.3% vs. 61.0%, respectively; Grade 10: 36.7% vs. 46.5%, respectively; and Grade 12: 30.3% vs. 39.5%, respectively. This lower perception of risk among Arkansas' students was also found across the grades for "trying marijuana once or twice" (with the exception of 12th graders) and having "5 or more drinks once or twice a weekend" (again, with the exception of 12th graders (Table 3-17).

TABLE 3-17

Percentage of Arkansas and Monitoring the Future Respondents Who Perceive that Using the Five Categories of Substances Places People at "Great Risk"

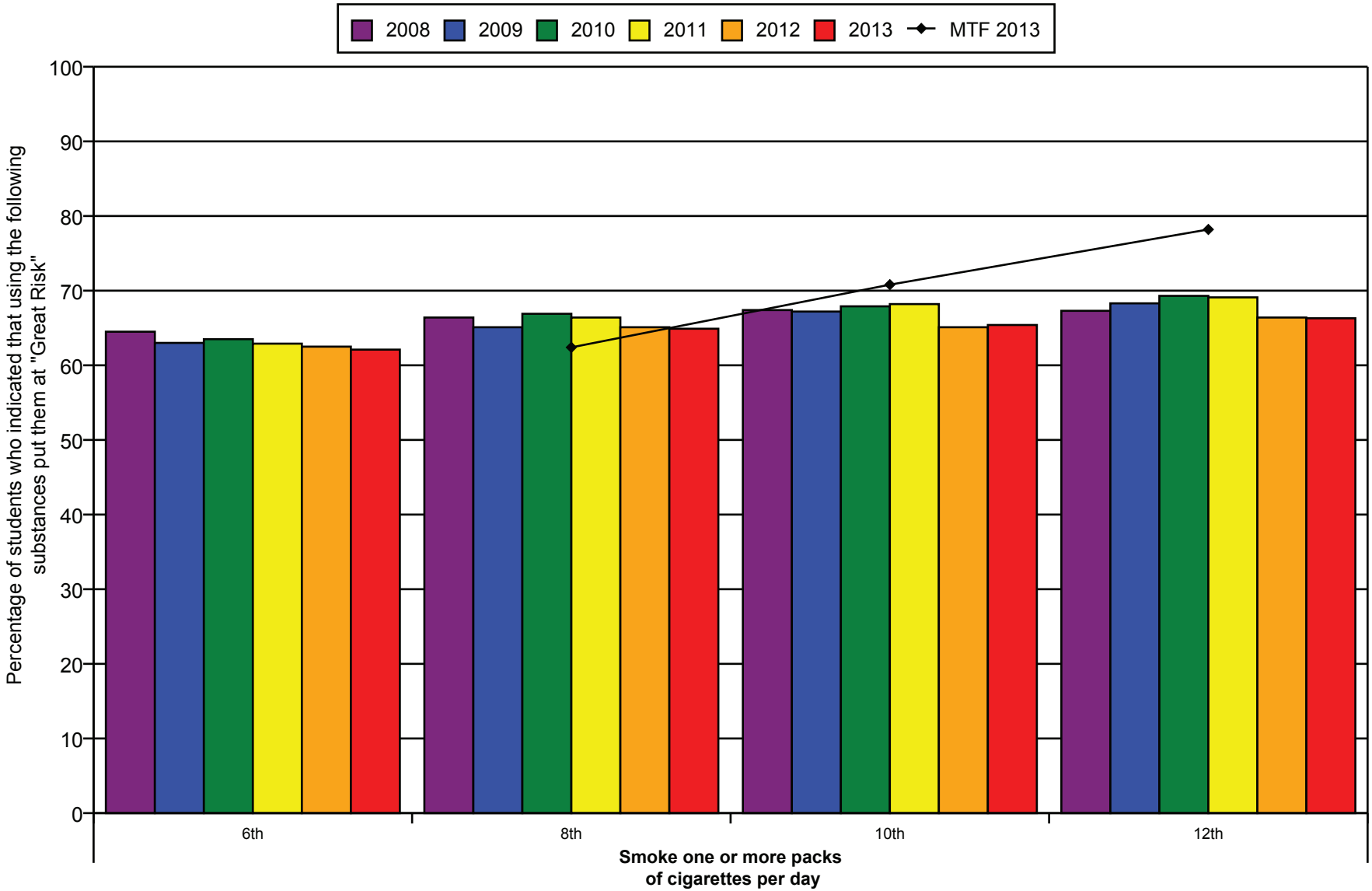
Question	Arkansas Grade 6						Arkansas Grade 8						MTF Grade 8	Arkansas Grade 10						MTF Grade 10	Arkansas Grade 12						MTF Grade 12	Total					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	64.5	63.0	63.5	62.9	62.5	62.1	66.4	65.1	66.9	66.4	65.1	64.9	62.4	67.4	67.2	67.9	68.2	65.1	65.4	70.8	67.3	68.3	69.3	69.1	66.4	66.3	78.2	66.3	65.7	66.6	66.4	64.6	64.5
Try marijuana once or twice	43.0	42.7	43.2	40.9	42.2	41.5	39.3	38.2	39.3	37.6	34.7	34.7	37.2	29.1	28.1	28.7	26.8	23.6	23.3	25.1	23.7	22.9	23.6	22.6	20.1	19.9	19.5	34.8	34.0	35.0	33.0	31.2	30.9
Smoke marijuana regularly	74.3	73.1	72.9	71.9	58.2	58.1	73.6	71.2	70.6	69.6	51.8	52.3	61.0	61.3	58.1	57.2	55.0	37.6	36.7	46.5	52.0	49.4	48.1	45.8	31.5	30.3	39.5	66.5	64.2	63.9	62.2	46.1	45.8
Drink one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day	38.4	38.7	40.7	40.4	48.4	48.5	32.5	32.5	35.6	35.6	43.7	44.6	30.6	30.4	30.6	32.7	33.0	37.3	37.9	30.6	31.2	31.2	33.5	33.0	37.0	36.1	23.1	33.4	33.5	36.0	35.9	42.1	42.4
5 or more drinks once or twice a weekend	54.0	53.5	54.2	55.1	56.9	56.6	50.8	50.9	53.6	53.8	55.9	56.8	55.7	47.0	47.0	48.7	48.7	49.2	49.4	52.3	43.0	43.6	45.2	44.7	45.4	45.2	45.8	49.3	49.2	51.1	51.2	52.5	52.7

NOTE: Cells containing the -- symbol indicate an area where data is not available due to the question not being asked in that years survey.

FIGURE 3-10

Perceived Harmfulness of Using Cigarettes

Arkansas (2008 thru 2013) Compared to National (2013)

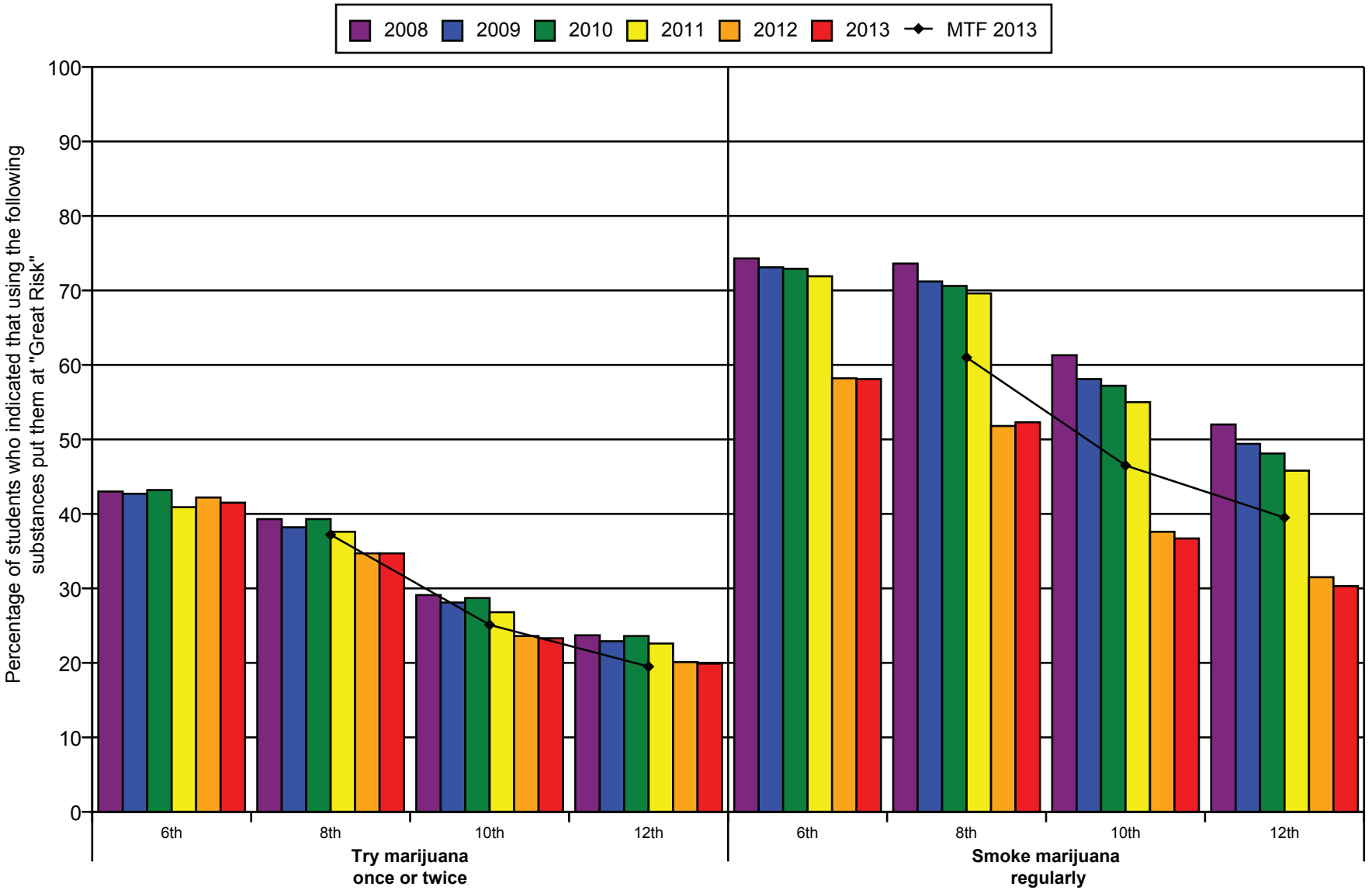


MTF=Monitoring the Future, a national survey of 8th, 10th and 12th graders.

FIGURE 3-11

Perceived Harmfulness of Using Marijuana

Arkansas (2008 thru 2013) Compared to National (2013)

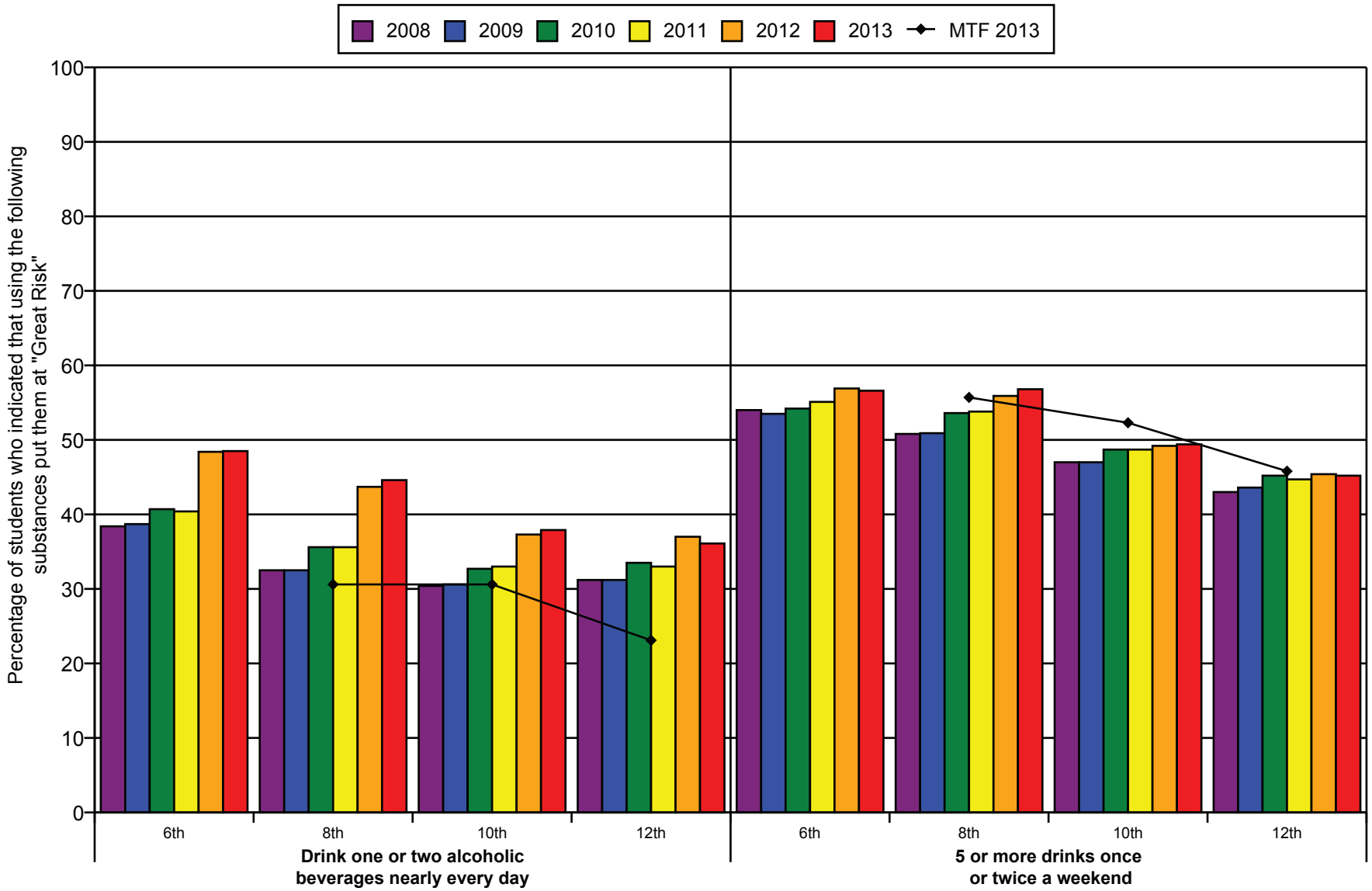


MTF=Monitoring the Future, a national survey of 8th, 10th and 12th graders.

FIGURE 3-12

Perceived Harmfulness of Using Alcohol

Arkansas (2008 thru 2013) Compared to National (2013)



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

3.5.5 Academic Performance and Substance Use

A strong correlation between substance use and academic performance was found in the 2013 APNA survey (Table 3-18 and Figure 3-13). 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 youth (earning grades of D or F) are more than twice as likely to have used alcohol in the past 30 days, more than five times more likely to have used cigarettes in the past 30 days, five times more likely to have used marijuana in the past 30 days, and three and a half times more likely to have used any drug in the past 30 days than youths earning grades of A.

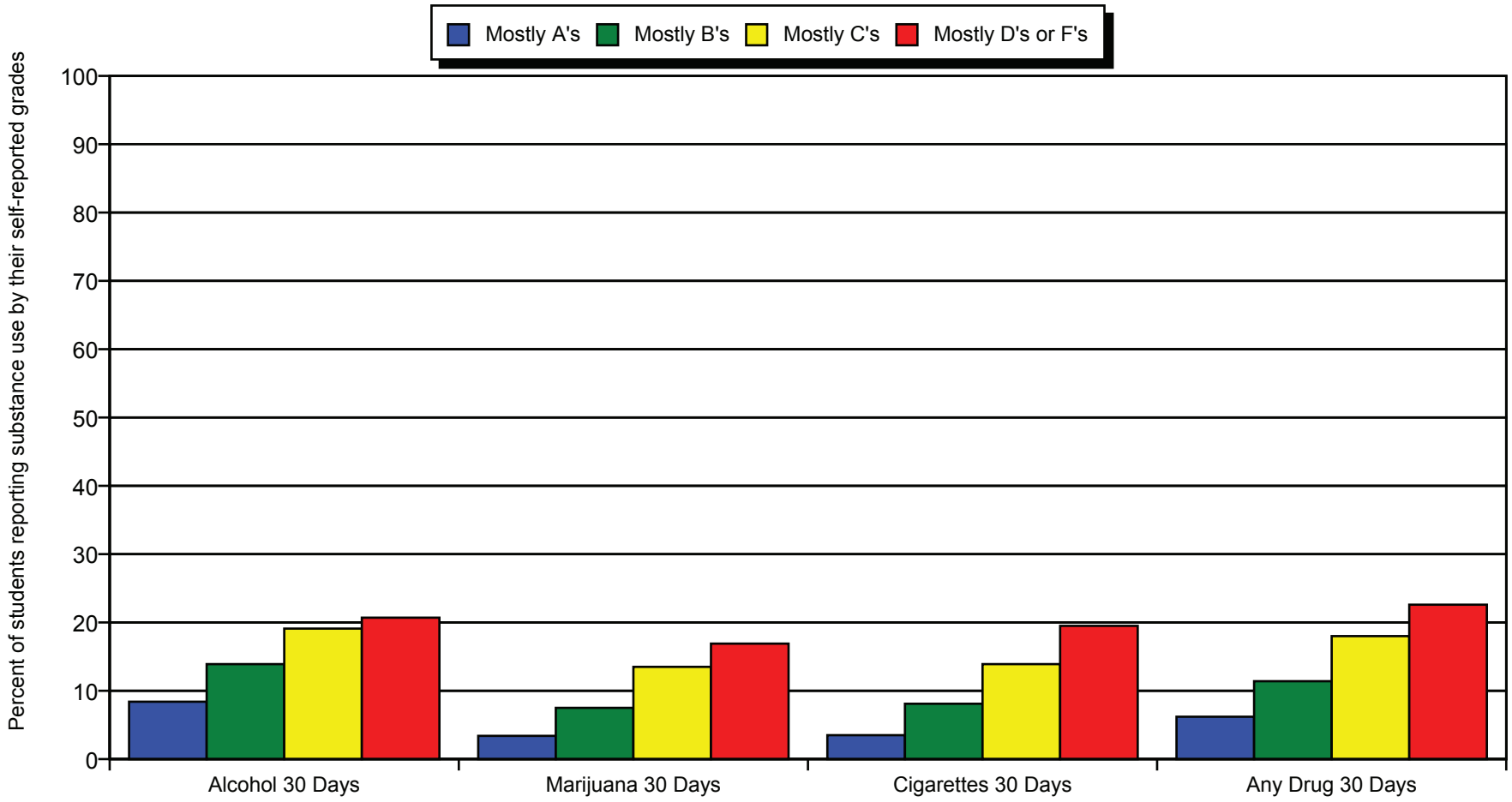
It is likely that the youth earning As are more invested in the education process and more bonded to school than their peers receiving poorer grades. One of the challenges for prevention programs is to develop methods of keeping all youth interested in learning and feeling attached to school.

TABLE 3-18

Percentage Using ATODs by Academic Performance (2013)				
Drugs Used	Academic Performance			
	Mostly A's	Mostly B's	Mostly C's	Mostly D's or F's
Alcohol Lifetime	23.6	34.9	42.2	42.8
Alcohol 30 Days	8.4	13.9	19.1	20.7
Marijuana Lifetime	8.4	16.8	26.1	30.8
Marijuana 30 Days	3.4	7.5	13.5	16.9
Cigarettes Lifetime	12.7	24.5	35.5	40.9
Cigarettes 30 Days	3.5	8.1	13.9	19.5
Any Drug Lifetime	13.6	22.7	32.0	37.1
Any Drug 30 Days	6.2	11.4	18.0	22.6

FIGURE 3-13

Percentage Using ATODs by Academic Performance (2013)



3.5.6 Parental Influence on Student ATOD Use

To determine how parents may influence a student's behavior, students were asked to report on "how wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to smoke marijuana?" Also, students provided parents' education level. For both items, data analysis was conducted to associate a student's ATOD use with perception of parental acceptability and level of parental education.

Of students who said that their parents felt it would be very wrong if the student smoked marijuana, only 3.9% reported ATOD use in past 30 days and 10.4% reported lifetime use. In contrast, of students who perceived that their parents felt it was "not wrong at all" to smoke marijuana, 51.3% reported ATOD use in past 30 days and 67.9% reported lifetime use (Table 3-19, Figure 3-14).

Students of parents with the highest level of education (completed college or graduate school) were less likely than students of parents with less education to report lifetime or 30-day use for all categories: alcohol, marijuana, cigarettes and "any drug."(Table 3-20, Figure 3-15).

TABLE 3-19

Use in Relation to Perceived Parental Acceptability of Marijuana Use (2013)		
How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to smoke marijuana?	Has Used Marijuana	
	At Least Once in Lifetime	At Least Once in Past 30 Days
Very Wrong	10.4	3.9
Wrong	43.4	19.9
A Little Bit Wrong	64.8	38.9
Not Wrong At All	67.9	51.3

TABLE 3-20

Percentage Using ATODs by Parents' Education (2013)				
	Parents' Education			
	Not Graduated High School	Graduated High School	Some College	Completed College or Graduate School
Alcohol Lifetime	44.3	37.4	39.5	29.4
Alcohol 30 Days	19.1	15.3	15.9	12.0
Marijuana Lifetime	26.1	19.6	19.5	12.8
Marijuana 30 Days	13.2	9.1	8.5	5.7
Cigarettes Lifetime	33.4	28.1	27.4	18.1
Cigarettes 30 Days	12.3	10.0	9.4	6.3
Any Drug Lifetime	32.5	25.1	25.6	18.2
Any Drug 30 Days	18.0	13.0	12.4	9.0

FIGURE 3-14

Marijuana Use in Relation to Perceived Parental Acceptability (2013)

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

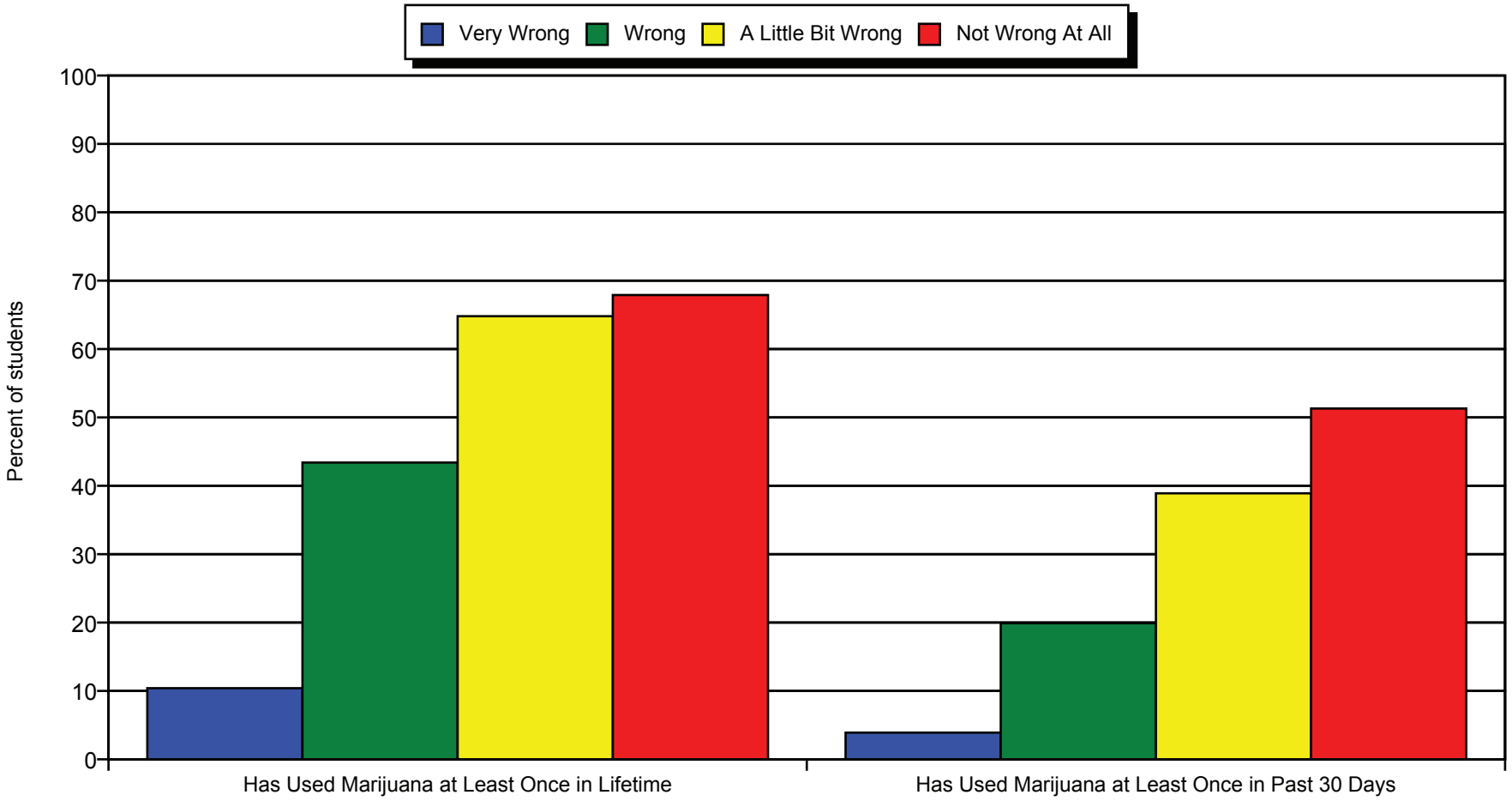
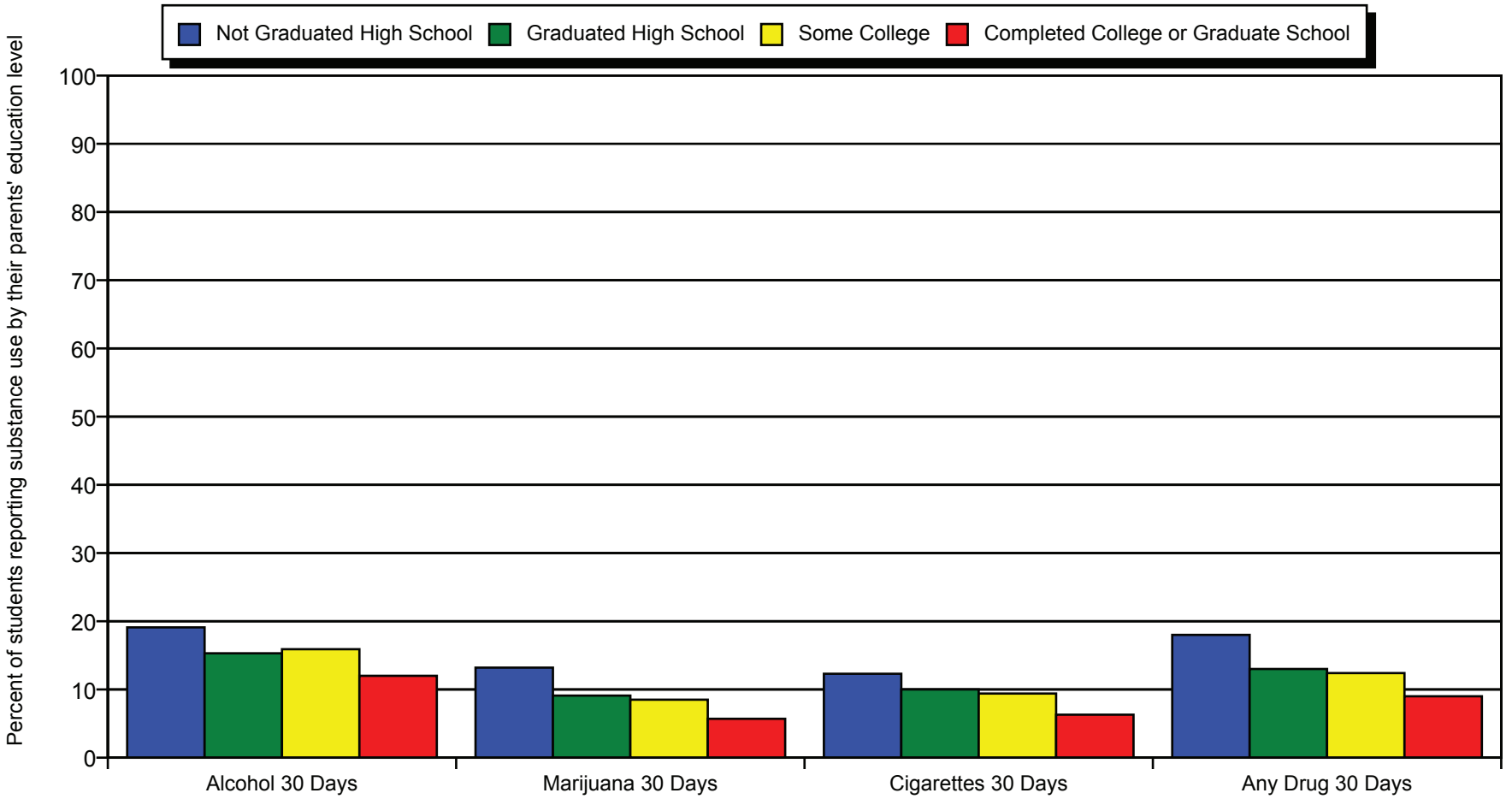


FIGURE 3-15

Percentage Using ATODs by Parents' Education (2013)



3.5.7 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 okay sometimes? The questions were scored on a scale of 1 to 4 (NO!, no, yes, YES!). The survey respondents were divided into three groups. Those who scored a mean of greater than 3.75 were categorized as depressed. These youth marked "YES!" to all four items or marked "yes" to one item and "YES!" to three. Those who marked "NO!" to all four items were categorized as optimistic; a middle category was assigned to all remaining respondents. According to this methodology, the APNA survey categorized 4,129 (5%) youth as depressed, 17,673 (20%) youth as optimistic and 63,226 (73%) youth in the middle category. (Table 3-21)

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 three times as likely to use alcohol in the past 30 days (26.4% vs. 8.6%), almost five times as likely to use cigarettes in the past 30 days (21.0% vs. 4.4%), more than four times as likely to use marijuana in the past 30 days (17.5% vs. 4.1%), and five times as likely to have used any drug in the past 30 days (29.8% vs. 5.4%).

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 8.6%, 12.9% and 26.4% for the optimistic, middle, and depressed groups, respectively. In short, individuals with a positive outlook on life (even with some depressive symptoms) tend to use fewer substances than students with a high level of depressive symptoms. (Table 3-21, Figure 3-16)

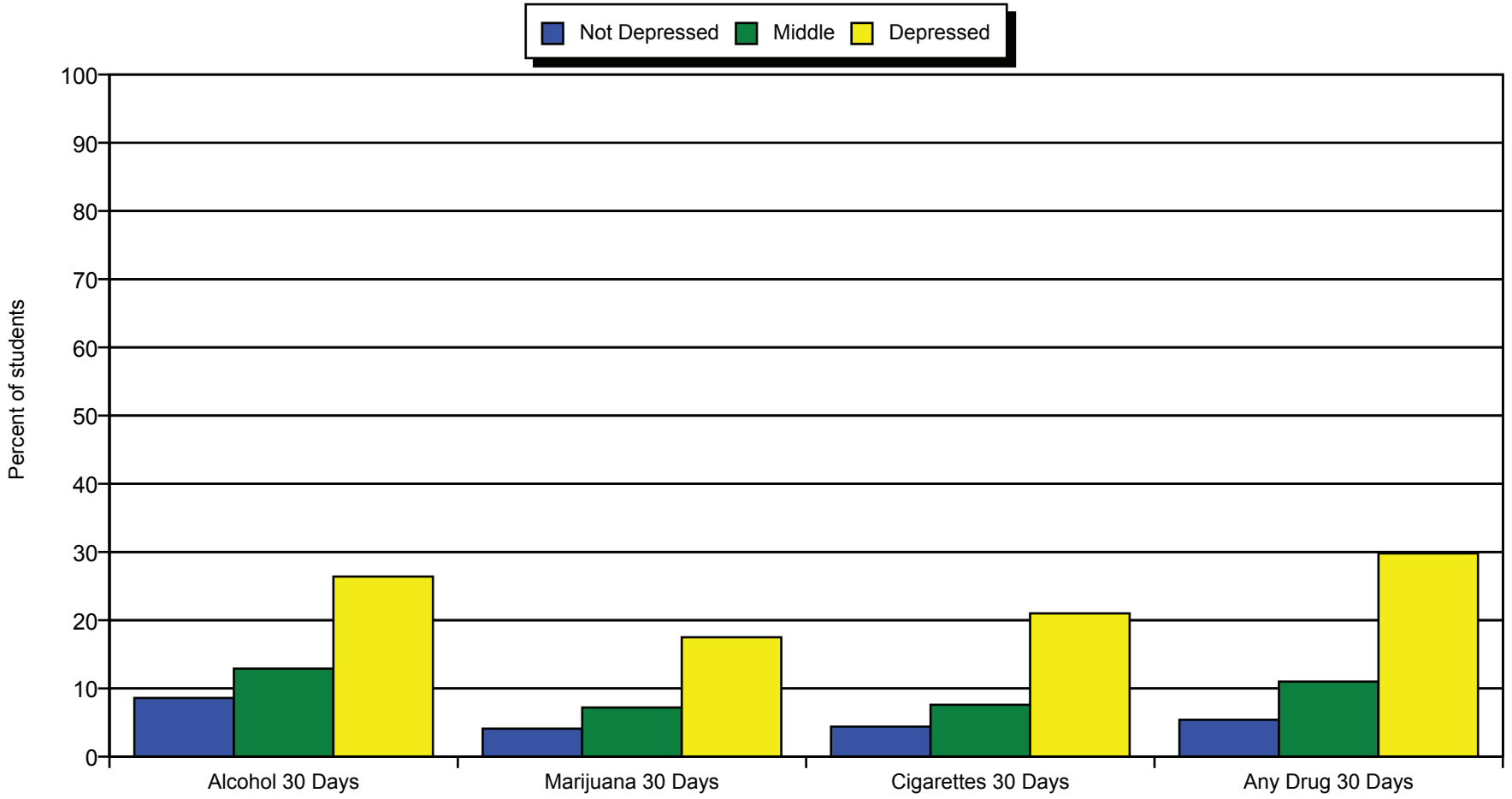
TABLE 3-21

Percentage Using ATODs and Level of Depressive Symptoms (2013)

	Level of Depressive Symptoms		
	Optimistic	Middle	Depressed
Number of Youth	17,673	63,226	4,129
Alcohol Lifetime	20.6	32.8	58.1
Alcohol 30 Days	8.6	12.9	26.4
Marijuana Lifetime	9.4	15.8	33.9
Marijuana 30 Days	4.1	7.2	17.5
Cigarettes Lifetime	13.1	23.0	48.4
Cigarettes 30 Days	4.4	7.6	21.0
Any Drug Lifetime	11.5	21.9	48.5
Any Drug 30 Days	5.4	11.0	29.8

FIGURE 3-16

Percentage Using ATODs and Level of Depressive Symptoms (2013)



Section 4. Behavioral Outcomes Other Than Substance Use

4.1 Introduction to the Measurement of Antisocial Behavior

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

Table 4-1 summarizes the prevalence of the antisocial behavior variables measured for the past year. Tables 4-2 and 4-3 provide a breakdown of male/female responses to these questions. Figures 4-1 and 4-2 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 4.3.

TABLE 4-1

Percentage of APNA Respondents (Grades 6, 8, 10, and 12 combined) who Engaged in Antisocial Behavior in the Past Year

Antisocial Behavior	Grade 6						Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12						Total					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Taken a handgun to school	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5
Carried a handgun	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.6	4.2	4.2	5.7	5.2	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.7	6.4	6.3	5.3	4.7	4.8	5.2	6.3	6.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.8	5.6	5.3	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.7
Sold illegal drugs	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.8	6.6	6.6	6.0	5.6	5.7	5.3	8.6	8.4	8.0	7.8	7.5	6.8	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.2
Stolen a vehicle	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.3	3.5	3.1	2.8	2.3	2.1	1.7	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.3	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.2
Attacked someone to harm	13.5	13.9	11.9	11.1	9.4	8.2	18.6	18.4	15.9	14.8	13.2	11.5	18.3	18.8	16.5	14.3	13.4	11.7	14.5	15.2	13.1	11.8	10.9	9.6	16.3	16.6	14.3	13.1	11.7	10.3
Drunk or high at school	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.3	8.2	7.8	6.8	6.7	6.0	5.2	15.0	16.2	14.1	13.9	13.9	12.3	18.2	18.5	17.1	17.7	16.9	15.8	10.0	10.3	8.9	9.1	8.8	7.9
Suspended from school	10.5	11.2	10.9	10.6	11.2	10.1	16.6	16.3	15.5	14.8	14.3	13.5	15.1	15.2	14.7	13.2	12.6	11.4	10.6	10.9	10.3	10.1	9.4	8.8	13.3	13.6	13.0	12.3	12.1	11.2
Been arrested	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.4	5.7	5.0	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.3	8.2	7.4	6.9	6.0	5.8	4.9	7.2	7.1	6.2	6.1	5.4	5.0	5.5	5.2	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.5
Have you ever belonged to a gang?*	6.7	6.2	5.5	4.7	4.4	3.9	9.8	8.4	7.7	6.9	5.9	5.2	9.0	8.5	7.9	6.4	6.1	5.5	6.8	7.0	6.6	6.3	5.5	4.9	8.1	7.5	6.9	6.1	5.4	4.9

**For 2002 and 2003, the percent reported reflects those answering "yes" to the question "Have you ever belonged to a gang?". For 2004 to the present, the percent reported reflects those answering "Yes, in the past," "Yes, belong now," or "Yes, but would like to get out," to the question "Have you ever belonged to a gang?" Because the question was asked differently in 2002/2003 and 2004 thru 2009, direct comparisons between 2002/2003 and 2004 thru 2009 data should not be made.*

Table 4-2

Percentage of Males who Engaged in Antisocial Behavior in the Past Year

Antisocial Behavior	Grade 6						Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12						Total					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Taken a handgun to school	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.6	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.1	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.9
Carried a handgun	7.1	6.9	6.4	5.9	6.9	6.6	9.4	8.7	7.4	7.3	7.7	7.4	11.3	11.0	9.5	8.4	8.4	9.1	11.4	11.0	9.5	8.9	8.9	8.7	9.6	9.2	7.9	7.4	7.9	7.8
Sold illegal drugs	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.3	9.5	9.4	8.7	7.7	8.2	7.3	12.3	12.1	12.0	11.5	11.1	10.2	5.6	5.4	5.1	4.8	5.0	4.4
Stolen a vehicle	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.0	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.3	1.9	1.4	4.8	3.9	3.6	2.9	2.8	2.1	3.0	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.3	1.8	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.5
Attacked someone to harm	18.6	18.3	15.3	14.3	12.3	10.7	22.3	20.9	18.1	16.5	14.4	12.7	22.4	21.8	19.3	16.5	15.2	13.6	17.8	19.3	16.4	14.4	13.4	11.6	20.4	20.1	17.3	15.5	13.8	12.2
Drunk or high at school	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.4	7.9	7.3	6.4	6.5	5.6	4.8	15.9	17.6	15.6	14.9	15.3	13.0	22.3	22.5	21.0	22.5	21.0	19.1	10.9	11.2	9.8	10.0	9.6	8.4
Suspended from school	14.8	15.9	15.1	15.3	15.8	14.0	21.1	21.1	19.7	18.4	18.1	16.8	19.1	18.9	18.4	16.4	15.5	13.8	13.5	14.3	13.6	12.9	11.7	11.2	17.3	17.8	16.9	16.0	15.6	14.3
Been arrested	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.3	1.9	2.1	7.5	6.3	5.8	5.5	5.0	4.0	11.3	9.6	8.9	7.5	7.2	6.1	9.6	9.8	8.8	8.7	7.5	6.6	7.4	6.8	6.2	5.6	5.1	4.5
Have you ever belonged to a gang?*	8.9	8.2	7.2	6.2	5.6	4.9	12.7	10.7	9.9	9.2	7.7	6.4	12.8	11.8	11.2	9.0	8.8	7.9	10.5	10.9	10.2	9.9	8.4	7.6	11.2	10.3	9.4	8.4	7.5	6.6

**For 2002 and 2003, the percent reported reflects those answering "yes" to the question "Have you ever belonged to a gang?". For 2004 to the present, the percent reported reflects those answering "Yes, in the past," "Yes, belong now," or "Yes, but would like to get out," to the question "Have you ever belonged to a gang?" Because the question was asked differently in 2002/2003 and 2004 thru 2009, direct comparisons between 2002/2003 and 2004 thru 2009 data should not be made.*

Table 4-3

Percentage of Females who Engaged in Antisocial Behavior in the Past Year

Antisocial Behavior	Grade 6						Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12						Total					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Taken a handgun to school	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Carried a handgun	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.8
Sold illegal drugs	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.3	3.9	4.0	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.4	5.2	5.2	4.4	4.5	4.3	3.8	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Stolen a vehicle	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.1	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.4	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0
Attacked someone to harm	8.4	9.5	8.5	7.9	6.6	5.7	14.9	15.9	13.8	13.1	11.9	10.3	14.6	16.1	13.9	12.5	11.7	9.9	11.6	11.7	10.1	9.3	8.7	7.8	12.3	13.3	11.6	10.7	9.8	8.5
Drunk or high at school	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.2	8.5	8.1	7.0	6.8	6.4	5.6	14.1	14.8	12.6	12.9	12.7	11.6	14.4	15.1	13.6	13.4	13.4	13.0	9.1	9.5	8.0	8.1	7.9	7.4
Suspended from school	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.0	6.6	6.2	12.0	11.7	11.4	11.3	10.6	10.2	11.4	11.7	11.2	10.3	9.8	9.3	7.9	8.0	7.5	7.5	7.4	6.8	9.4	9.5	9.2	8.8	8.7	8.3
Been arrested	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	3.8	3.6	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.6	5.3	5.3	5.1	4.5	4.5	3.8	5.0	4.7	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.6
Have you ever belonged to a gang?*	4.5	4.1	3.8	3.3	3.0	2.9	6.8	6.1	5.5	4.7	4.3	4.0	5.6	5.5	4.7	4.1	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.6	5.2	4.9	4.4	3.8	3.5	3.3

**For 2002 and 2003, the percent reported reflects those answering "yes" to the question "Have you ever belonged to a gang?". For 2004 to the present, the percent reported reflects those answering "Yes, in the past," "Yes, belong now," or "Yes, but would like to get out," to the question "Have you ever belonged to a gang?" Because the question was asked differently in 2002/2003 and 2004 thru 2009, direct comparisons between 2002/2003 and 2004 thru 2009 data should not be made.*

FIGURE 4-1

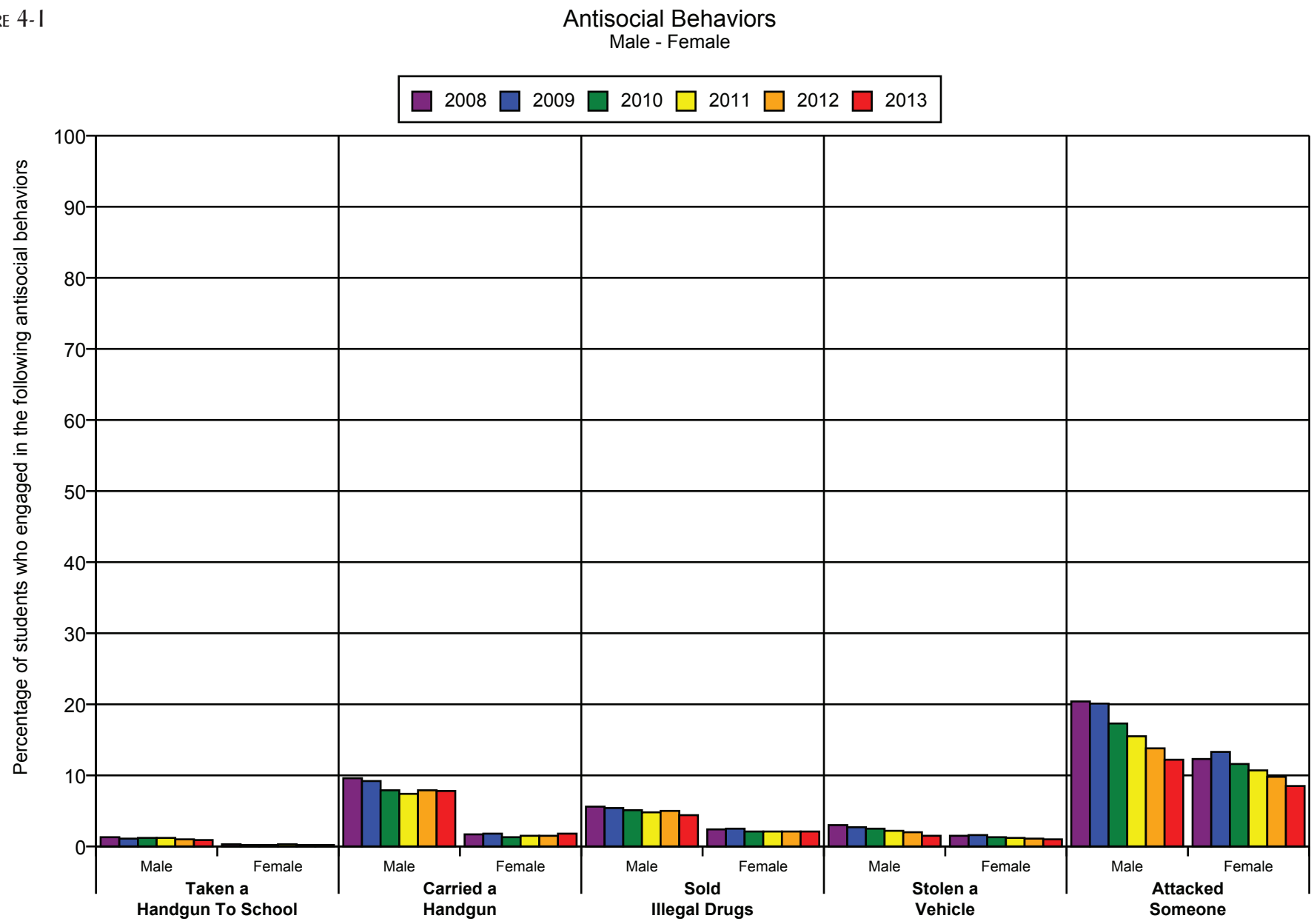
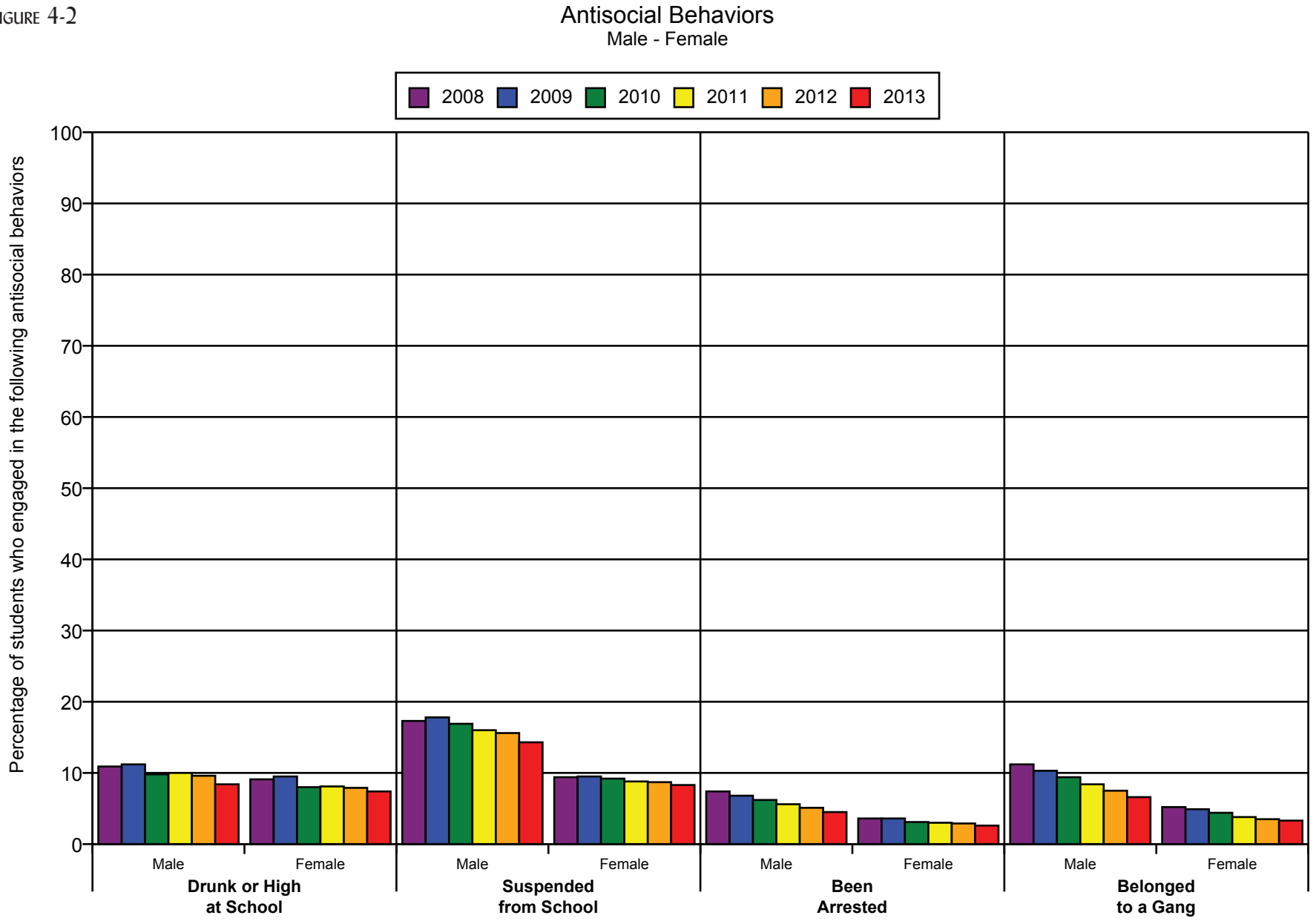

Antisocial Behaviors
Male - Female
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
Percentage of students who engaged in the following antisocial behaviors
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
Male
Female
Taken a Handgun To School
Carried a Handgun
Sold Illegal Drugs
Stolen a Vehicle
Attacked Someone

FIGURE 4-2


Antisocial Behaviors
Male - Female
2008
2009
2010
2011
2012
2013
Percentage of students who engaged in the following antisocial behaviors
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
Male
Female
Drunk or High at School
Male
Female
Suspended from School
Male
Female
Been Arrested
Male
Female
Belonged to a Gang

4.2 Antisocial Behavior During the Past Year

4.2.1 School Suspension

Students were asked whether they had been suspended from school in the past year. Overall, 11.2% 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 2013 results are slightly lower than 2012 results (Table 4-1).

4.2.2 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 behaviors related to handguns as shown in Table 4-1. Most of the responses show a low percentage of students who carry handguns or take them to school. For example, .5% of the youth surveyed reported taking a handgun to school in the past 12 months, and 4.7% 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 and training, the use of a handgun by a 6th through 12th grade student may not be a 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 (.7% and .8%, respectively) and carrying a handgun in the past year (5.2% and 4.8%, 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 .4% and 4.7%, respectively.

Fluctuations of rates across the 2008-2013 time span have been small, with the prevalence rates remarkably stable. Variations from year-to-year of 1% or less are not meaningful.

4.2.3 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, 3.2% of Arkansas students reported that they had sold illegal drugs in the past year. As is typical, the percentage reporting that they had sold drugs increased with grade level, from .4% in the 6th grade to 6.8% in the 12th grade. These results are similar to 2012 results and have decreased slightly since 2008 from 4.0% to 3.2%.

4.2.4 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, 1.2%, reported that they had stolen a vehicle in the past year. There is only a slight rise in the prevalence of this behavior with age. These results are essentially unchanged since 2012, but have decreased from 2.2% in 2008 to 1.2% in 2013.

4.2.5 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 3.5% of Arkansas students reported that they were arrested in the past year. Arrest prevalence was similar and at the highest rates for 10th and 12th graders.

4.2.6 Attacking Someone With the Intention of Seriously Hurting Them

A review of the 2013 data reveals that 10.3% 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 2008. And, 2013 findings are lower than the 2012 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. 10th graders reported the highest rates of attacking someone in the past 12 months (11.7%), followed by 8th graders (11.5%).

4.2.7 Gang Involvement

Overall, 4.9% 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 4.9% prevalence rate compares to a 5.4% prevalence in 2012, and a 8.1% prevalence in 2008. (Table 4-1)

By grade level, the rates for 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students were 3.9%, 5.2%, 5.5%, 4.9%, respectively. A small decrease was reported for each grade level between 2012 and 2013.

4.3 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 4-4 and Figure 4-3 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.

4.3.1 School Suspension

The average age for first being suspended from school was 11.8. The 2013 results are almost identical to 2008 thru 2012 results.

4.3.2 Arrest

The average age for arrest for Arkansas students was 13.4, and is similar to results from 2008 thru 2012.

4.3.3 Carrying a Handgun

The average age that Arkansas students started carrying a handgun was 12.1 years. This value is similar to previous years.

4.3.4 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 12.1 years and is similar to results from 2008-2012.

4.3.5 Age of Initiation for Gang Involvement

The 2013 results were similar for this indicator, with very little change from 2008 to 2013 (12.5% to 12.2%, respectively).

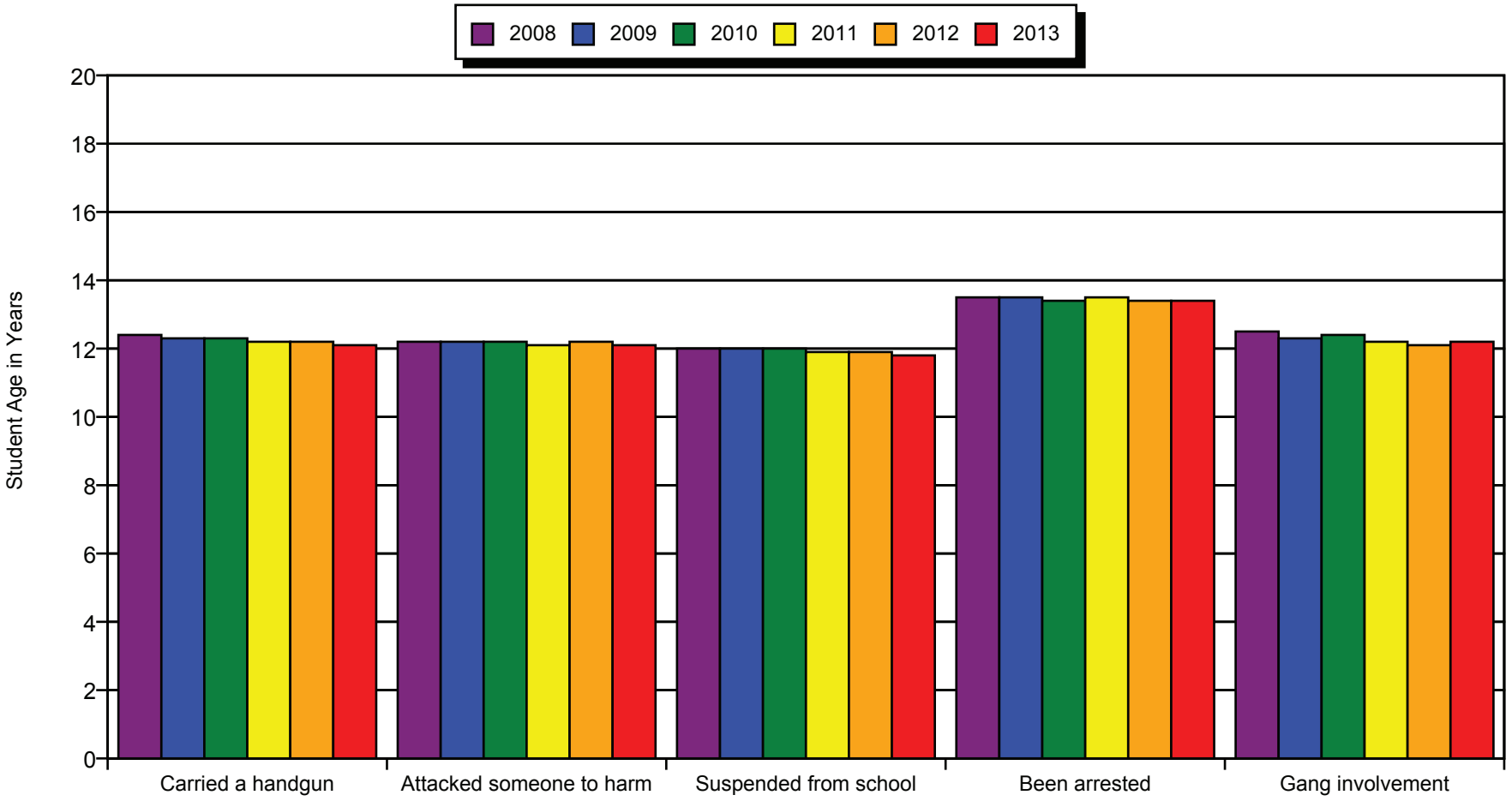
TABLE 4-4

Age of Initiation of Antisocial Behavior						
Antisocial Behavior	Average Age of First Antisocial Behavior (Of Students Who Reported Such Behaviors)					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Carried a handgun	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.1
Attacked someone to harm	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.1	12.2	12.1
Suspended from school	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.9	11.8
Been arrested	13.5	13.5	13.4	13.5	13.4	13.4
Gang involvement	12.5	12.3	12.4	12.2	12.1	12.2

FIGURE 4-3

Average Age of First Incidence of Antisocial Behavior

(of Students Who Indicated That They Had Engaged in Behavior)



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Appendices

Appendices

Appendices Available Online (http://humanservices.arkansas.gov/dbhs/Pages/oadap.aspx)

Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey

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

   Example: Chocolate is the best ice cream flavor.

   ○ NO! ○ no ● yes ○ YES!

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

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

1. Are you:

○ Male ○ Female

2. How old are you?

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

3. What grade are you in?

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

4. Are you Hispanic or Latino?

○ No ○ Yes

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

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

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

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

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

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

The next section asks about your experiences at school.

	NO!	no	yes	YES!
8. In my school, students have lots of chances to help decide things like class activities and rules.	○	○	○	○
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.	○	○	○	○

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12601

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

	Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Almost always
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 school work you are assigned is meaningful and important?

○ ○ ○ ○ ○

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	No or very little chance	Little chance	Some chance	Pretty good chance	Very good chance
a. smoked cigarettes?	○	○	○	○	○
b. worked hard at school?	○	○	○	○	○
c. began drinking alcoholic beverage regularly, that is, at least once or twice a month?	○	○	○	○	○
d. defended someone who was being verbally abused at school?	○	○	○	○	○
e. smoked marijuana?	○	○	○	○	○
f. carried a handgun?	○	○	○	○	○

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

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

26. How old were you when you first:

	Never	10 or younger	11	12	13	14	15	16	17 or older
a. smoked marijuana?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
b. smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
c. had more than a sip or two of beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin)?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
d. began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, that is, at least once or twice month?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
e. used Daztrex?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
f. got suspended from school?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
g. got arrested?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
h. carried a handgun?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
i. attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
j. belonged to a gang?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

12602

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

	Not at all wrong	A little bit wrong	Wrong	Very wrong
a. take a handgun to school?	○	○	○	○
b. steal anything worth more than $5?	○	○	○	○
c. 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, vodka, whiskey, or gin) regularly?	○	○	○	○
g. smoke cigarettes?	○	○	○	○
h. smoke marijuana?	○	○	○	○
i. use prescription drugs or non-prescription drugs for the purpose of getting high?	○	○	○	○
j. use synthetic marijuana (K2, spice) or bath salts?	○	○	○	○
k. use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or another illegal drug?	○	○	○	○

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

○ No ○ Yes

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

	Never	1 to 2 times	3 to 5 times	6 to 9 times	10 to 19 times	20 to 29 times	30 to 39 times	40+ times
a. been suspended from school?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
b. carried a handgun?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
c. 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. attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
h. been drunk or high at school?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
i. taken a handgun to school?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

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

○ No ○ Yes

31. Have you ever belonged to a gang?

○ No
○ No, but would like to
○ Yes, in the past
○ Yes, belong now
○ Yes, but would like to get out

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

○ No ○ Yes ○ I have never belonged to a gang

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

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

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

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

	NO!	no	yes	YES!
35. I think sometimes it's okay to cheat at school.	○	○	○	○
36. It is important to think before you act.	○	○	○	○
37. Sometimes I think that life is not worth it.	○	○	○	○
38. At times I think I am no good at all.	○	○	○	○
39. All in all, I am inclined to think that I am a failure.	○	○	○	○
40. In the past year, have you felt depressed or sad MOST days, even if you felt okay sometimes?	○	○	○	○
41. It is all right to beat up people if they start the fight.	○	○	○	○
42. I think it is okay to take something without asking if you can get away with it.	○	○	○	○

43. Where do you get the most information about living a drug and alcohol free life?

	Very little	Some	Most	All
a. Parents/guardians	○	○	○	○
b. Friends	○	○	○	○
c. Family members	○	○	○	○
d. School	○	○	○	○
e. Internet	○	○	○	○
f. TV	○	○	○	○
g. Social media	○	○	○	○

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12603

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

	No risk	Slight risk	Moderate risk	Great risk
a. smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?	○	○	○	○
b. try marijuana once or twice?	○	○	○	○
c. smoke marijuana once or twice a week?	○	○	○	○
d. take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) nearly every day?	○	○	○	○
e. have five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a weekend?	○	○	○	○
f. use prescription drugs that are not prescribed to them?	○	○	○	○
g. use non-prescription drugs to get high?	○	○	○	○

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

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

46. How often have you used smokeless tobacco during the past 30 days?

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

47. Have you ever smoked cigarettes?

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

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

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

49. Which statement best describes rules about smoking inside your home?

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

50. Which statement best describes rules about smoking in your family cars?

- ○ Smoking is never allowed in any car
- ○ Smoking is allowed sometimes or in some cars
- ○ Smoking is allowed in any car anytime
- ○ There are no rules about smoking in the car
- ○ We do not have a family car
- ○ I don't know

	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know
51. During this school year, were you taught in any of your classes about the dangers of tobacco use?	○	○	○	○	○
52. During the past 12 months, have you participated in any community activities to discourage people your age from using cigarettes, chewing tobacco, snuff, dip or cigars?	○	○	○	○	○

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

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

54. During the past 30 days, how many times did you ride in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol or using drugs to get high?

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

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

- ○ I did not drive a car in the past 30 days
- ○ 0 times
- ○ 1 time
- ○ 2 or 3 times
- ○ 4 or 5 times
- ○ 6 or more times

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

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

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

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

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

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

On how many occasions (if any) have you:	OCCASIONS						
	0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40+
59. had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink in your **lifetime** – more than just a few sips?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
60. drunk one or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage during the **past 30 days**?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
61. used marijuana (grass, pot) or hashish (hash, hash oil) in your **lifetime**?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
62. used marijuana (grass, pot) or hashish (hash, hash oil) during the **past 30 days**?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
63. used LSD or other psychedelics in your **lifetime**?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
64. used LSD or other psychedelics during the **past 30 days**?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
65. used cocaine or crack in your **lifetime**?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
66. used cocaine or crack during the **past 30 days**?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
67. sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high in your **lifetime**?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
68. 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**?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
69. used Daztrex in your **lifetime**?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
70. used Daztrex during the **past 30 days**?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
71. used synthetic marijuana (K2, spice) in your **lifetime**?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
72. used synthetic marijuana (K2, spice) during the **past 30 days**?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
73. used methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth) in your **lifetime**?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
74. used methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth) during the **past 30 days**?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
75. used other chemical products (bath salts, plant food, etc.) in your **lifetime**?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
76. used other chemical products (bath salts, plant food, etc.) during the **past 30 days**?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
77. used heroin or other opiates in your **lifetime**?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
78. used heroin or other opiates during the **past 30 days**?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
79. used MDMA ('X', 'E', or ecstasy) in your **lifetime**?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
80. used MDMA ('X', 'E', or ecstasy) during the **past 30 days**?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
81. used prescription drugs (such as Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderall, OxyContin, Darvocet, sleeping pills, etc.) not prescribed to you in your **lifetime**?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
82. used prescription drugs (such as Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderall, OxyContin, Darvocet, sleeping pills, etc.) not prescribed to you during the **past 30 days**?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
83. taken non-prescription medicines such as diet pills (for example, Dietac, Dexatrim or Prolamine) , stay-awake pills (for example No-Doz, Vivarin, or Wake), or cough or cold medicines (robos, DXM, etc.) to get high in your **lifetime**?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
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 during the **past 30 days**?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
85. been drunk or very high from drinking alcoholic beverages during the **past 30 days**?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
86. drunk flavored alcoholic beverages, sometimes called 'alcopops' (like Mike's Hard Lemonade, Smirnoff Ice, Bacardi Breezers, etc.) in your **lifetime**?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
87. drunk flavored alcoholic beverages, sometimes called 'alcopops' (like Mike's Hard Lemonade, Smirnoff Ice, Bacardi Breezers, etc.) in the **past 30 days**?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

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12605

88. If you used prescription drugs or over the counter drugs without a doctor telling you to use it or for the purpose of getting high, where did you get these drugs? Select the one best answer.

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

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

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

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

	Not at all wrong	A little bit wrong	Wrong	Very wrong
a. have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?	○	○	○	○
b. smoke tobacco?	○	○	○	○
c. smoke marijuana?	○	○	○	○
d. use prescription drugs not prescribed to you?	○	○	○	○

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

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

	Not wrong at all	A little bit wrong	Wrong	Very wrong
a. to use marijuana?	○	○	○	○
b. to drink alcohol?	○	○	○	○
c. to smoke cigarettes?	○	○	○	○

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

	NO!	no	yes	YES!
a. crime and/or drug selling	○	○	○	○
b. fights	○	○	○	○
c. lots of empty or abandoned buildings	○	○	○	○
d. lots of graffiti	○	○	○	○
93. I feel safe in my neighborhood.	○	○	○	○

	NO!	no	yes	YES!
94. If a kid smoked marijuana in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	○	○	○	○
95. If a kid drank some beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	○	○	○	○
96. If a kid carried a handgun in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	○	○	○	○

	Very easy	Sort of easy	Sort of hard	Very hard
97. If you wanted to get some cigarettes, how easy would it be for you to get some?	○	○	○	○
98. If you wanted to get some beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin), how easy would it be for you to get some?	○	○	○	○
99. If you wanted to get a drug like cocaine, LSD, or amphetamines, how easy would it be for you to get some?	○	○	○	○
100. If you wanted to get a handgun, how easy would it be for you to get one?	○	○	○	○
101. If you wanted to get some marijuana, how easy would it be for you to get some?	○	○	○	○
102. If you wanted to get prescription drugs for the purpose of getting high, how easy would it be for you to get some?	○	○	○	○
103. If you wanted to get synthetic marijuana such as K2 or chemical products such as bath salts to get high, how easy would it be for you to get some?	○	○	○	○
104. If you wanted to get steroids to enhance athletic performance, how easy would it be for you to get some?	○	○	○	○

105. During the past 12 months, have you participated in any alcohol prevention programs or seen any alcohol prevention messages in your school or community? (Please check all that apply)

- ○ Yes, a school-based program focused on preventing underage drinking and/or drinking and driving.
- ○ Yes, a community-based program focused on preventing underage drinking and/or drinking and driving (for example, through your church or temple or through youth groups like Boys and Girls Club or 4-H).
- ○ Yes, a media campaign addressing underage drinking and/or drinking and driving (for example, newspaper ads, posters, pamphlets, radio, TV).
- ○ No

12606

The next few questions ask about your family. When answering these questions please think about the people you consider to be your family, for example, parents, stepparents, grandparents, aunts, uncles, etc.

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

	Not at all wrong	A little bit wrong	Wrong	Very wrong
a. have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?	○	○	○	○
b. smoke tobacco?	○	○	○	○
c. smoke marijuana?	○	○	○	○
d. use prescription drugs not prescribed to you?	○	○	○	○
e. steal something worth more than $5?	○	○	○	○
f. draw graffiti, write things, or draw pictures on buildings or other property (without the owner's permission)?	○	○	○	○
g. pick a fight with someone?	○	○	○	○

107. During the past 12 months, have you talked with at least one of your parents about the dangers of underage drinking and/or drinking and driving? By parents, we mean either your biological parents, adoptive parents, stepparents, or adult guardians - whether or not they live with you.

○ No ○ Yes

	NO!	no	yes	YES!
108. The rules in my family are clear.	○	○	○	○
109. People in my family often insult or yell at each other.	○	○	○	○
110. When I am not at home, one of my parents knows where I am and who I am with.	○	○	○	○
111. We argue about the same things in my family over and over.	○	○	○	○
112. 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?	○	○	○	○
113. My family has clear rules about alcohol and drug use.	○	○	○	○
114. If you carried a handgun without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?	○	○	○	○
115. If you skipped school would you be caught by your parents?	○	○	○	○
116. My parents ask if I've gotten my homework done.	○	○	○	○
117. People in my family have serious arguments.	○	○	○	○
118. Would your parents know if you did not come home on time?	○	○	○	○

119. Have any of your brothers or sisters ever:

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

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

○ No ○ Yes

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

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

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

○ No ○ Yes

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

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

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

○ No ○ Yes

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

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

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12607

Now we would like to ask you some questions about information on underage drinking you may have seen or heard on the radio, TV, newspaper, internet, or other sources in the past 12 months.

126. Have you seen or heard information about underage drinking in the past 12 months from the following sources?

	No	Yes
a. Radio.	○	○
b. TV.	○	○
c. Print. (This includes information on underage drinking you may have seen in the newspaper, on a billboard, in pamphlets, on stickers, etc.)	○	○
d. Website or social media? (Facebook, Myspace, website, etc.)	○	○

127. The next questions ask about your opinions of the information you saw or heard. If you have seen or heard more than one ad, please think about your favorite ad when answering these questions.

	NO!	no	yes	YES!	I have not seen or heard any ads about underage drinking in the past 12 months.
a. The information about underage drinking that I saw or heard was convincing.	○	○	○	○	○
b. The information about underage drinking that I saw or heard grabbed my attention.	○	○	○	○	○
c. The information about underage drinking that I saw or heard said something important to me.	○	○	○	○	○
d. Seeing or hearing this information about underage drinking made me want to stop or decrease my drinking.	○	○	○	○	○

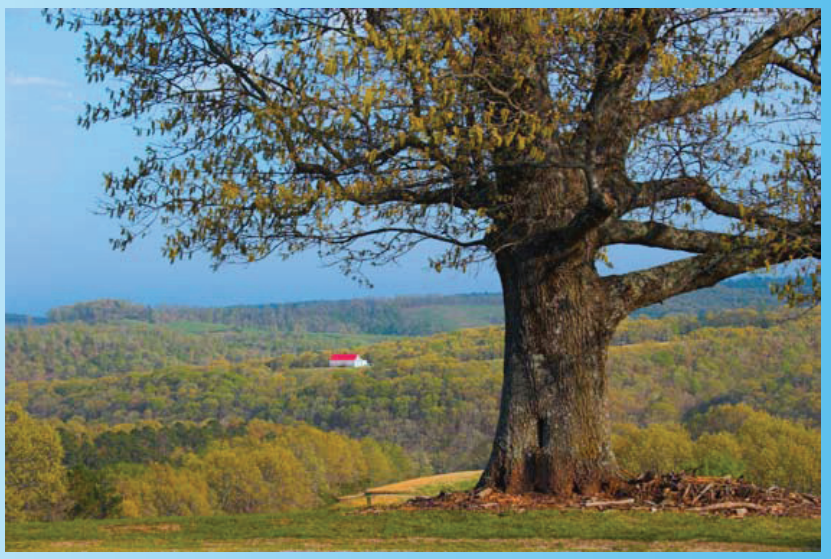
128. How honest were you in filling out this survey?

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

Thank you for completing the survey.

12608

Appendix B: Sample Profile Report



2013 APNA

Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey

Sample State Profile Report

Arkansas Department of Human Services
Division of Behavioral Health Services
Prevention Services

Conducted by International Survey Associates dba Pride Surveys

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1 INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes findings from the Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Survey (APNA), a survey of 6th, 8th, 10th and 12th grade school students, conducted in the fall of 2013. This survey was available free of charge to all Arkansas public school districts that chose to participate. The survey was designed to assess adolescent substance use and related behaviors, and risk and protective factors that predict these behaviors. In this report, the results are presented for each grade along with the overall results for the State. Table 1 provides information on the total number of students, the number of school districts and the number of schools represented by this report. Table 2 provides information on the number and percent of students at each grade. Table 3 provides information on the number and percent of students by sex. Table 4 provides information on the number and percent of students by ethnic origin.

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

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

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

Table 1: Student Totals

Response	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Total Students	state	87,760	90,468	86,424	87,246

Table 2: Grade

		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
Response	Group	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
6	state	29.8	26,125	28.7	25,980	28.2	24,392	27.4	23,878
8	state	28.4	24,882	28.1	25,464	27.7	23,920	29.4	25,646
10	state	23.4	20,530	24.3	21,957	24.9	21,537	24.5	21,356
12	state	18.5	16,223	18.9	17,067	19.2	16,575	18.8	16,366

Table 3: Sex

		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
Response	**Group**	**pct**	**n**	**pct**	**n**	**pct**	**n**	**pct**	**n**
Male	state	48.7	42,253	48.5	43,428	48.5	41,682	48.7	42,309
Female	state	51.3	44,591	51.5	46,195	51.5	44,322	51.3	44,538
NO ANSWER			916		845		420		399

Table 4: Ethnic Origin

		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
Response	**Group**	**pct**	**n**	**pct**	**n**	**pct**	**n**	**pct**	**n**
Hispanic	state	9.3	9,427	9.7	10,184	9.9	10,006	10.9	11,141
Black or African American	state	16.7	16,904	16.9	17,822	17.2	17,364	16.1	16,541
Asian	state	1.7	1,731	1.8	1,880	1.8	1,790	1.8	1,818
American Indian	state	4.8	4,843	4.9	5,163	5.1	5,146	5.0	5,097
Alaska Native	state	0.2	206	0.2	231	0.2	233	0.2	173
White	state	59.2	60,031	58.3	61,357	57.5	57,957	57.4	58,805
Native Hawaiian	state	0.7	734	0.7	742	0.8	786	0.8	853
Other	state	7.4	7,553	7.4	7,836	7.5	7,559	7.9	8,061

1.1 The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention

Risk and protective factor-focused prevention is based on a simple premise: To prevent a problem from happening, we need to identify the factors that increase the risk of that problem developing and then find ways to reduce the risks. Just as medical researchers have found risk factors for heart attacks such as diets high in fats, lack of exercise, and smoking, a team of researchers, the Social Development Research Group (SDRG), at the University of Washington, have defined a set of risk factors for drug abuse. The research team also found that some children exposed to multiple risk factors manage to avoid behavior problems later even though they were exposed to the same risks as children who exhibited behavior problems. Based on research, they identified protective factors and processes that work together to buffer children from the effects of high risk exposure and lead to the development of healthy behaviors.

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

2 TOOLS FOR ASSESSMENT AND PLANNING

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

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

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

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

3 SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT USING SURVEY DATA

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

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

3.1 What are the numbers telling you?

Review the charts and data tables presented in this report. Using the table in section 3.3, note your findings as you discuss the following questions

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

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

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

3.3 Use these data for planning:

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

Measure	Unacceptable Rate #1	Unacceptable Rate #2	Unacceptable Rate #3	Unacceptable Rate #4
30 Day Drug Use				
Antisocial Behavior				
Risk Factors				
Protective Factors				

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

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

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

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

4 HOW TO READ THE CHARTS AND TABLES

1. Student responses for risk and protective factors, substance use and antisocial behavior questions are displayed by grade on the following pages.
2. The factors are grouped into 4 domains: community, family, peer-individual, and school.
3. The bars represent the percent of students in the grade who reported elevated risk or protection, substance use, antisocial behaviors or school safety concerns.
4. Scanning across these charts, you can easily determine which factors are most (or least) prevalent, thus identifying which are the most important for your community to address.
5. Bars will be complemented by a small dot. The dot shows the comparison from the state and provides additional information for you in determining the relative importance of each risk or protective factor.
6. A dashed line on each risk and protective factor chart represents the percentage of youth at risk or with protection for the seven state sample upon which the cut-points were developed. The seven states included in the norm group were Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Oregon, Utah and Washington. This gives you a comparison to a national sample.
7. Brief definitions of the risk and protective factors can be found following the graphs.
8. The tables provide more detailed information and are broken down by grade level. The combined category consists of all the grade levels represented in this report combined together (ie. if the report is based on 10th and 12th graders then the combined category will be all the 10th and 12th graders combined). For the tables on substance use, some substances also have a comparison to the Monitoring the Future (MTF) data. Monitoring the Future is an annual federally funded national survey of substance use across the country for students in grade 8, 10 and 12. For some substances and for some years or some grades, there is no corresponding MTF data.
9. The following abbreviations are sometimes used in the tables and charts due to space constraints:

   ATOD stands for Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use.
   ASB stands for Antisocial Behaviors.
   PSI stands for Prosocial Involvement.
   MTF stands for Monitoring the Future.

NOTE: The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) has recently made changes to the reporting requirments for the Drug-Free Communities (DFC) Support Programs Grant which required a change to one of the questions used in calculating the risk factor for Low Perceived Risk of Use. As a result, it is possible that this year's results may be higher than previous results.

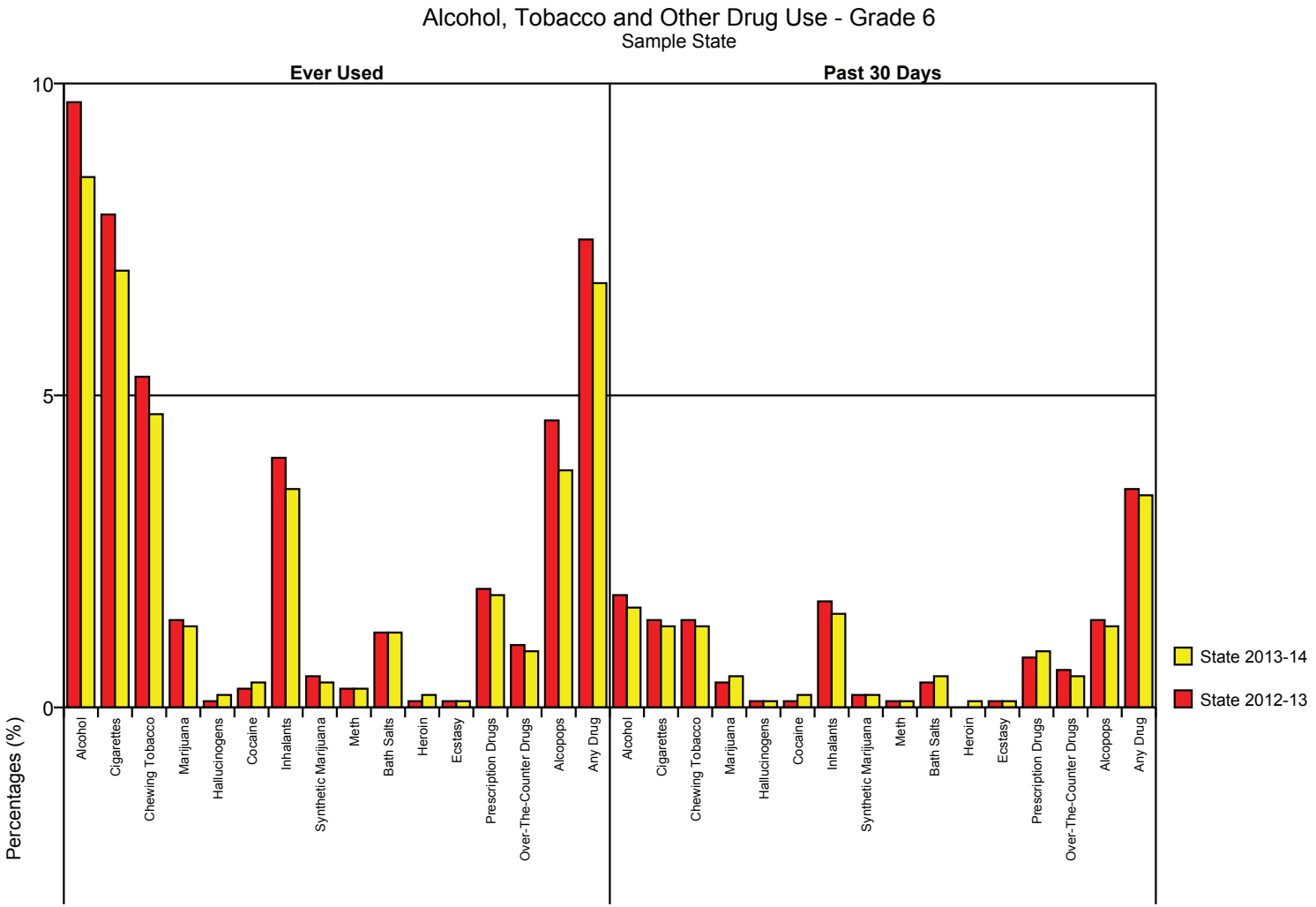

Figure 1: Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use - Grade 6

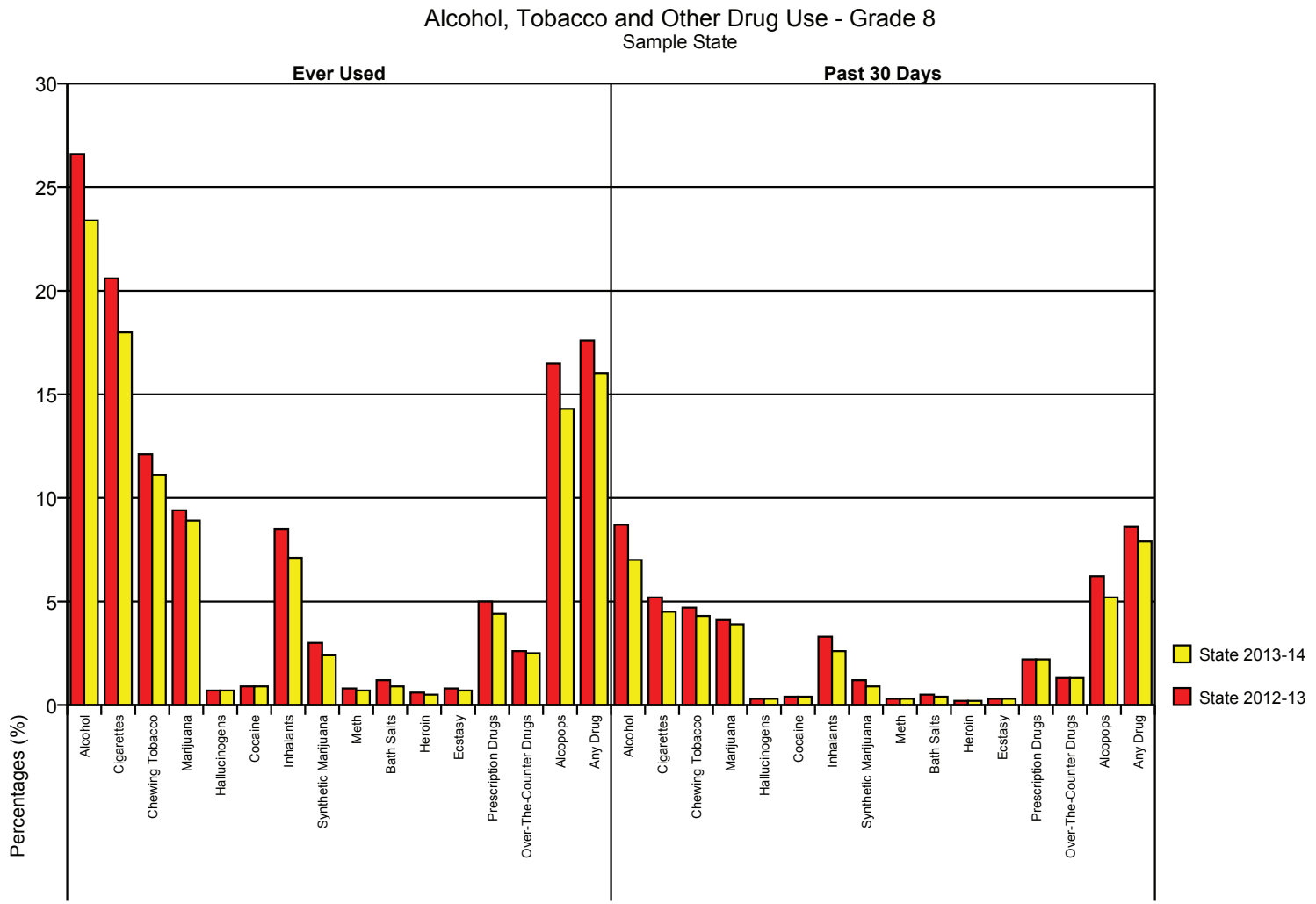

Figure 2: Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use - Grade 8

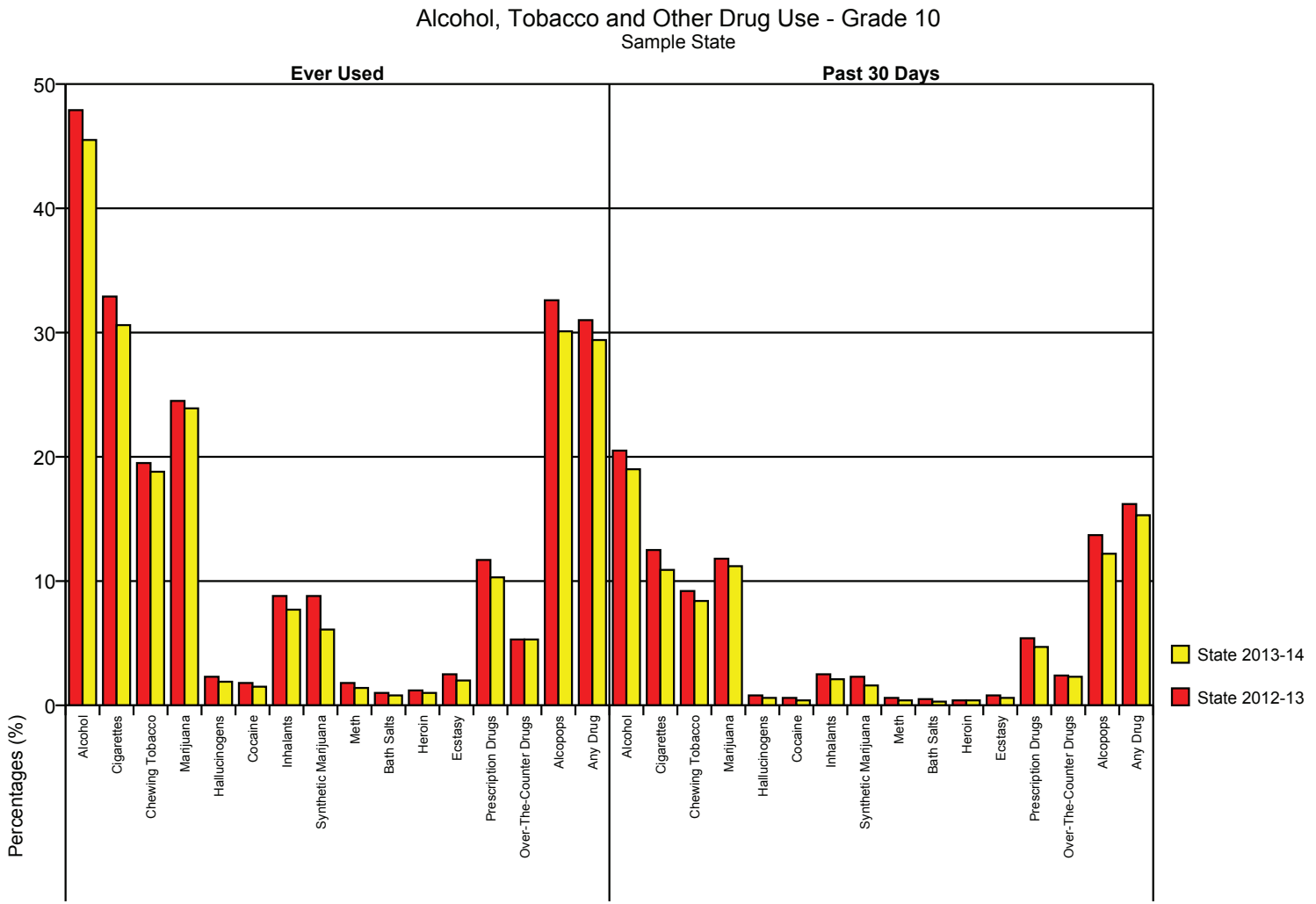

Figure 3: Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use - Grade 10

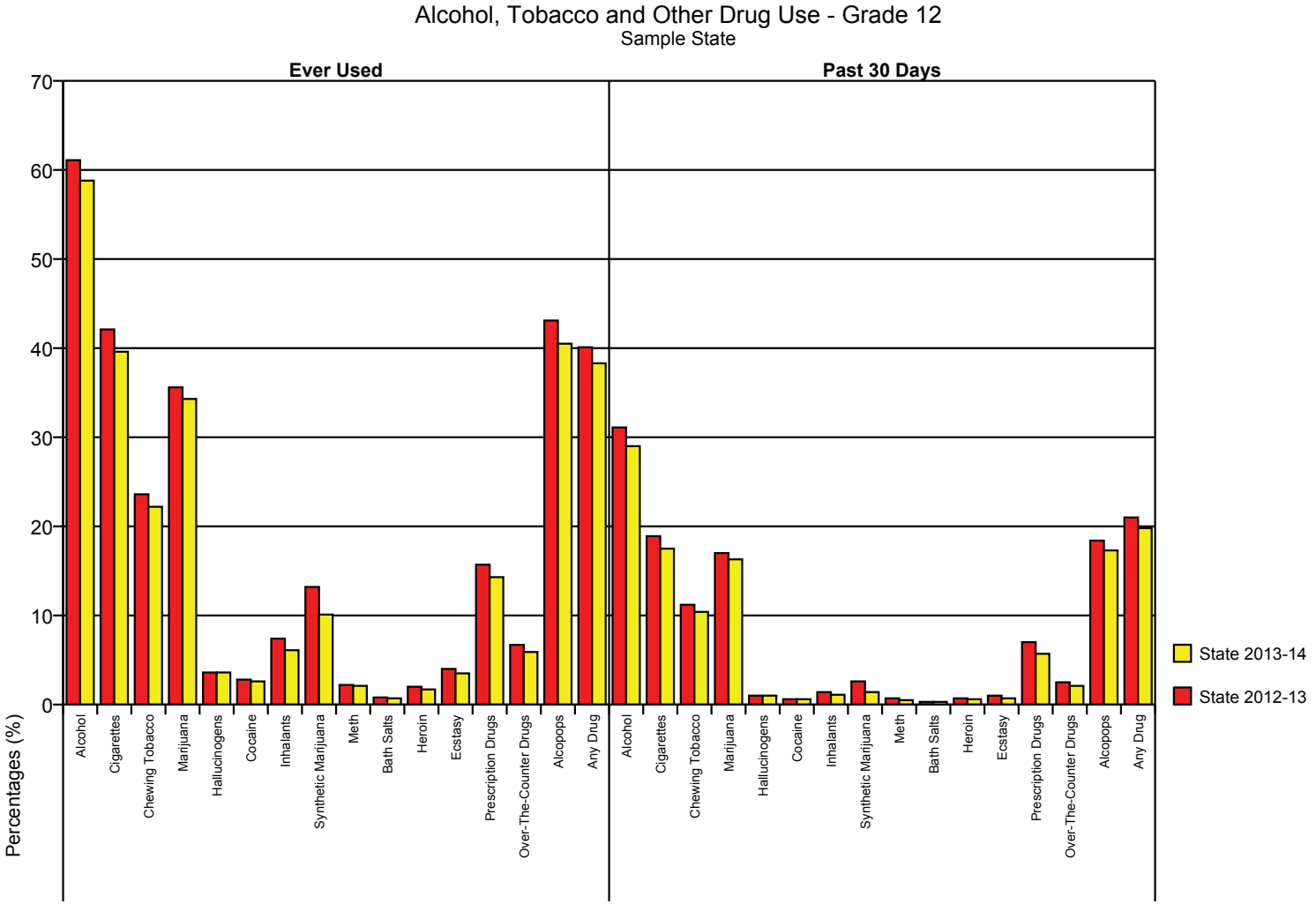

Figure 4: Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use - Grade 12

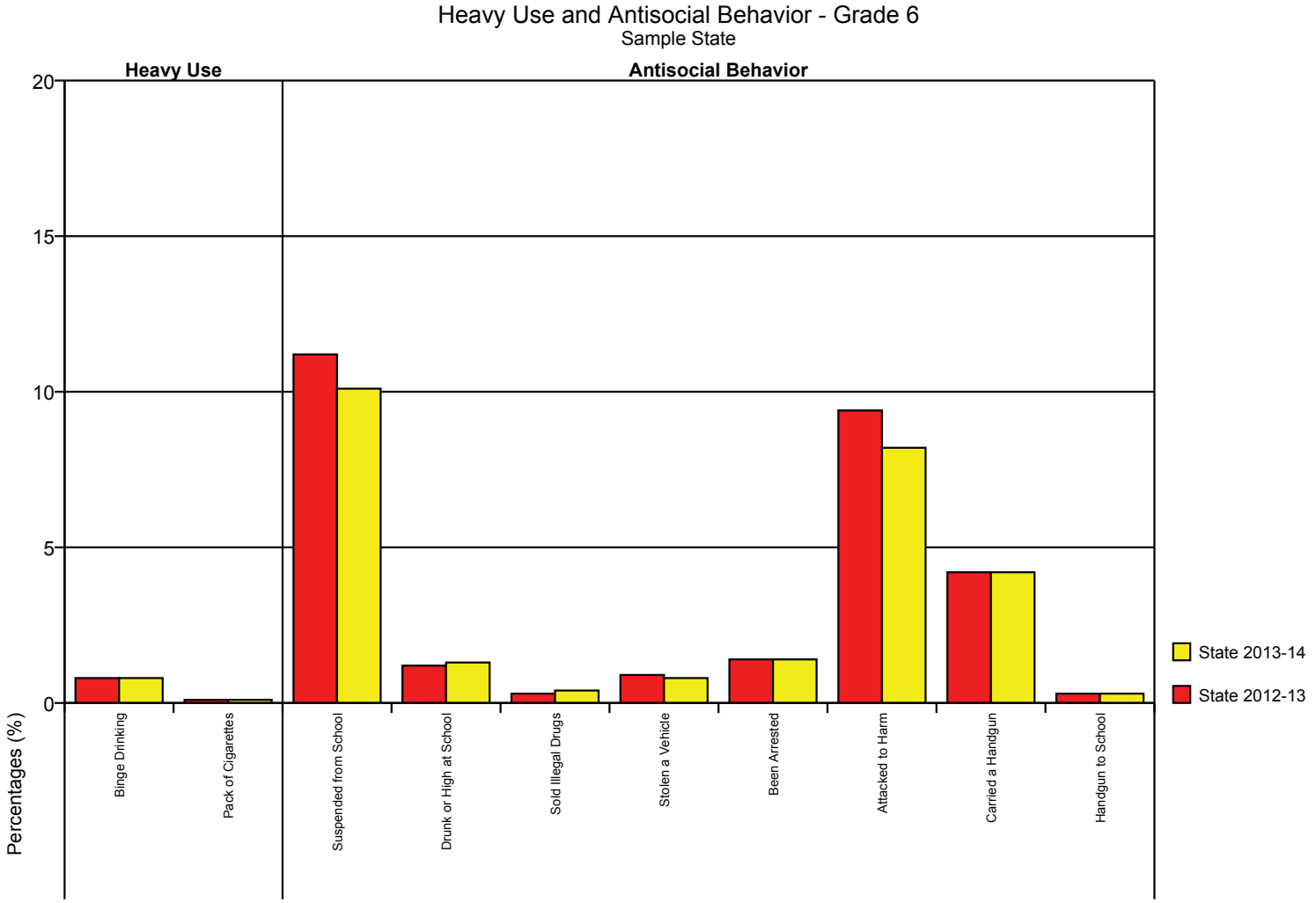

Figure 5: Heavy Use and Antisocial Behavior - Grade 6

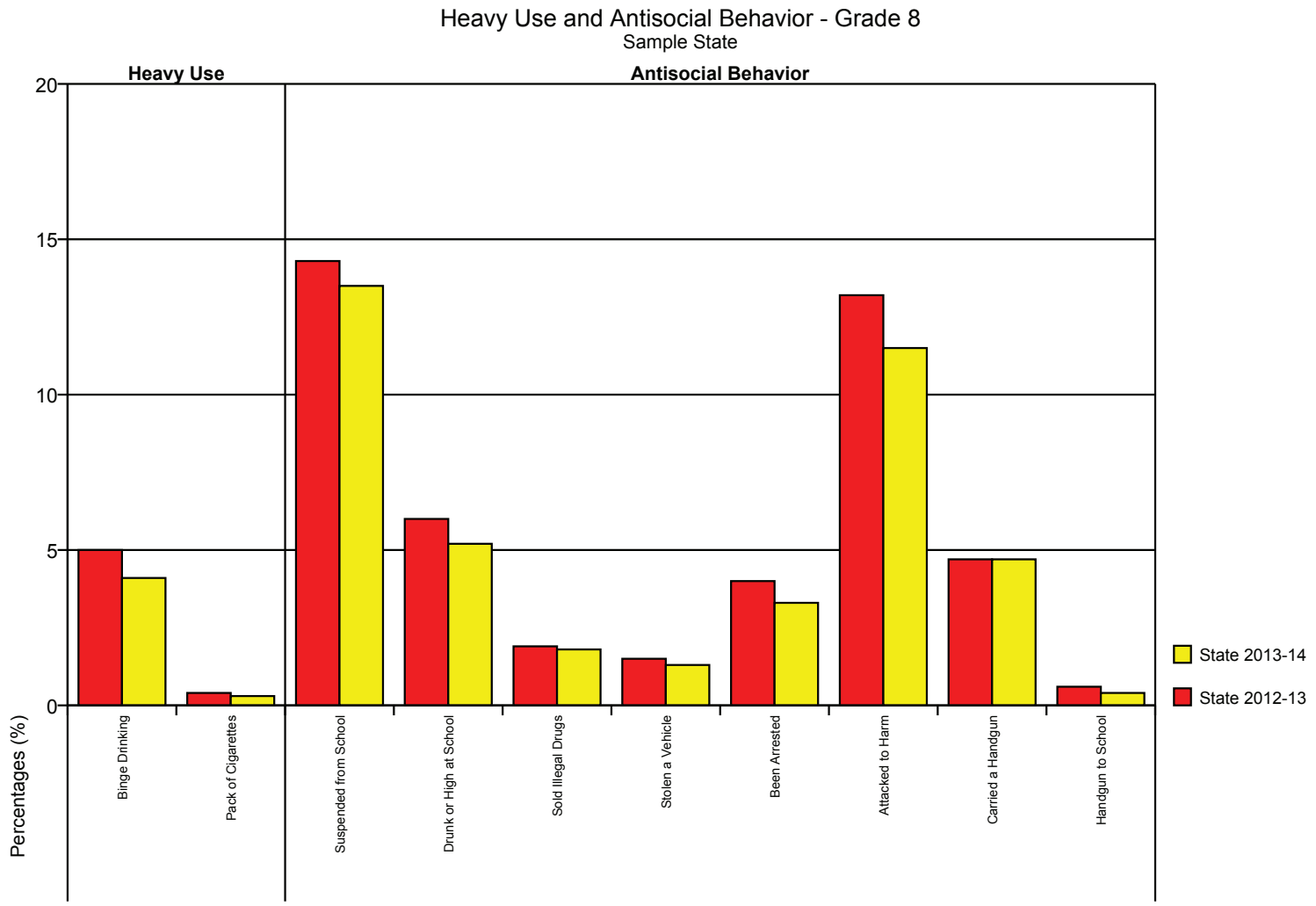

Figure 6: Heavy Use and Antisocial Behavior - Grade 8

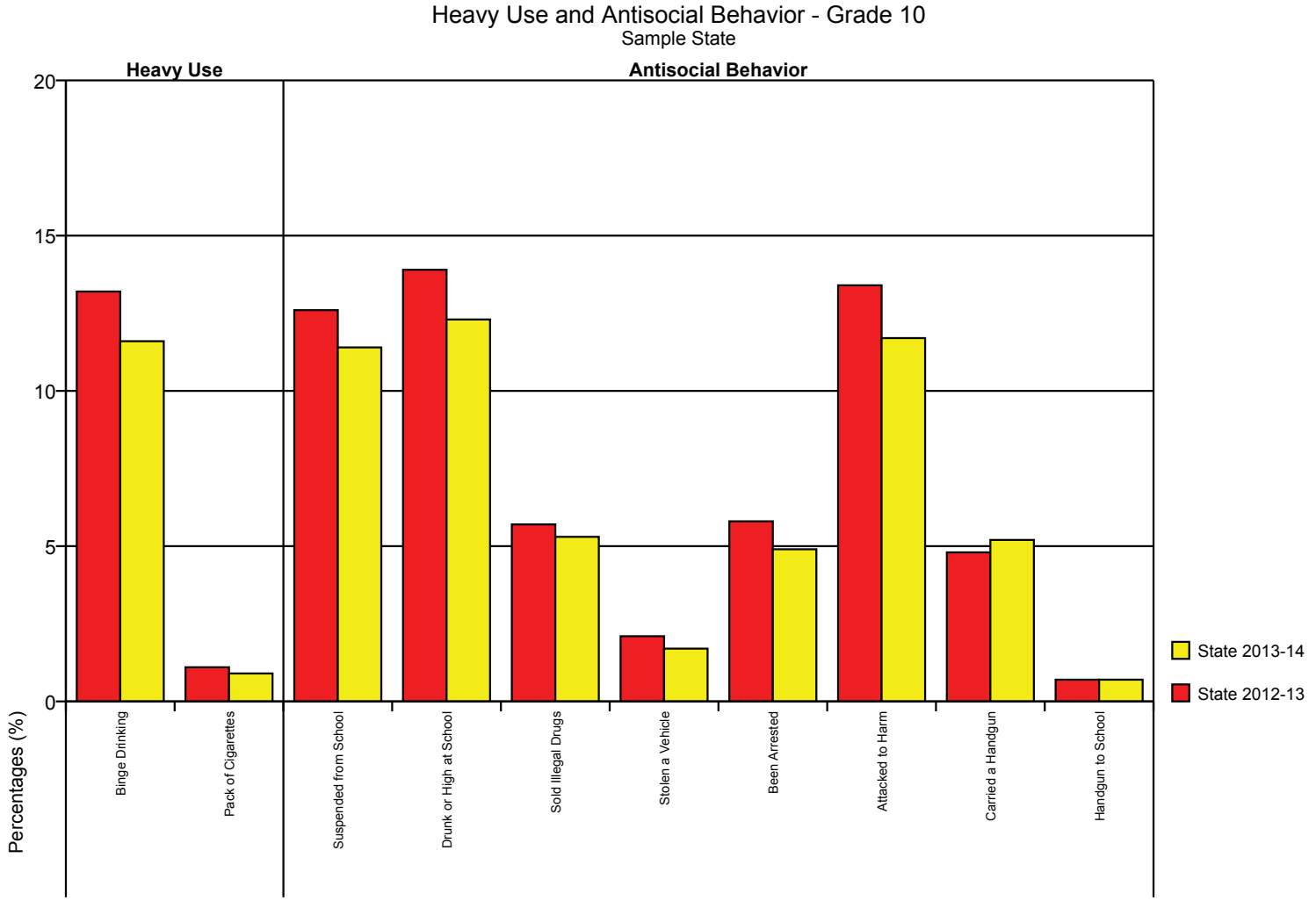

Figure 7: Heavy Use and Antisocial Behavior - Grade 10

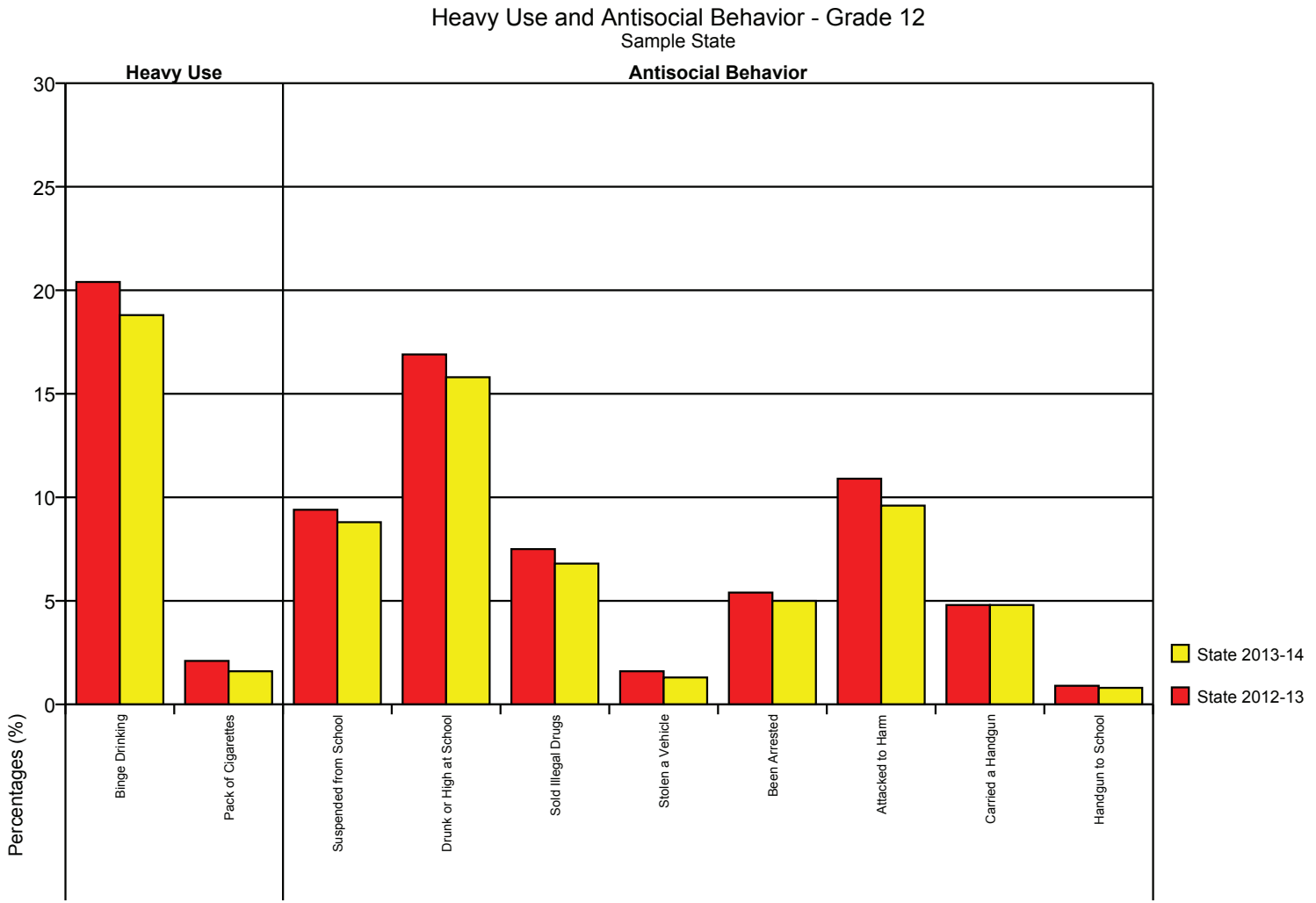

Figure 8: Heavy Use and Antisocial Behavior - Grade 12

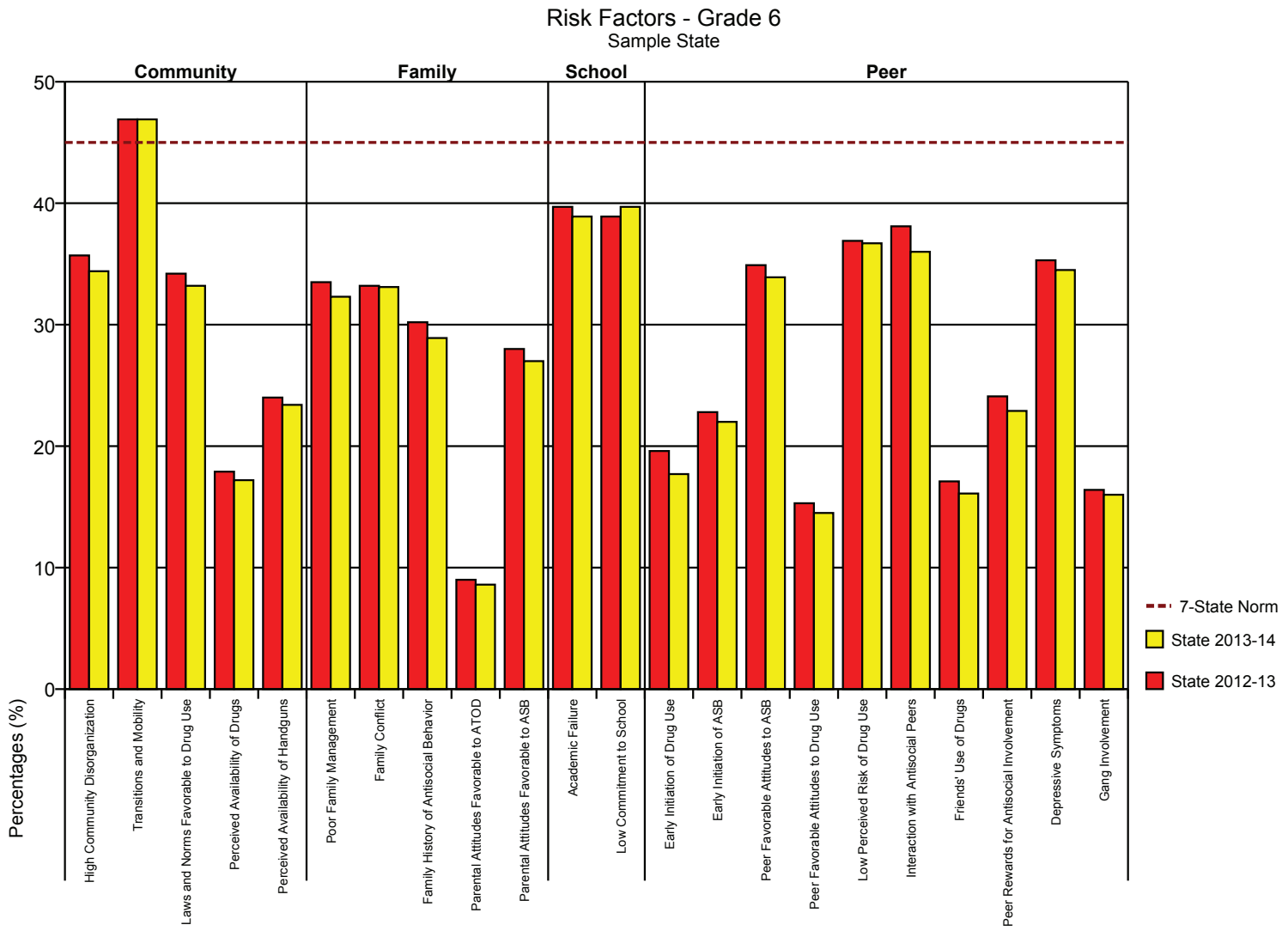

Figure 9: Risk Factors - Grade 6

*see note on page 12

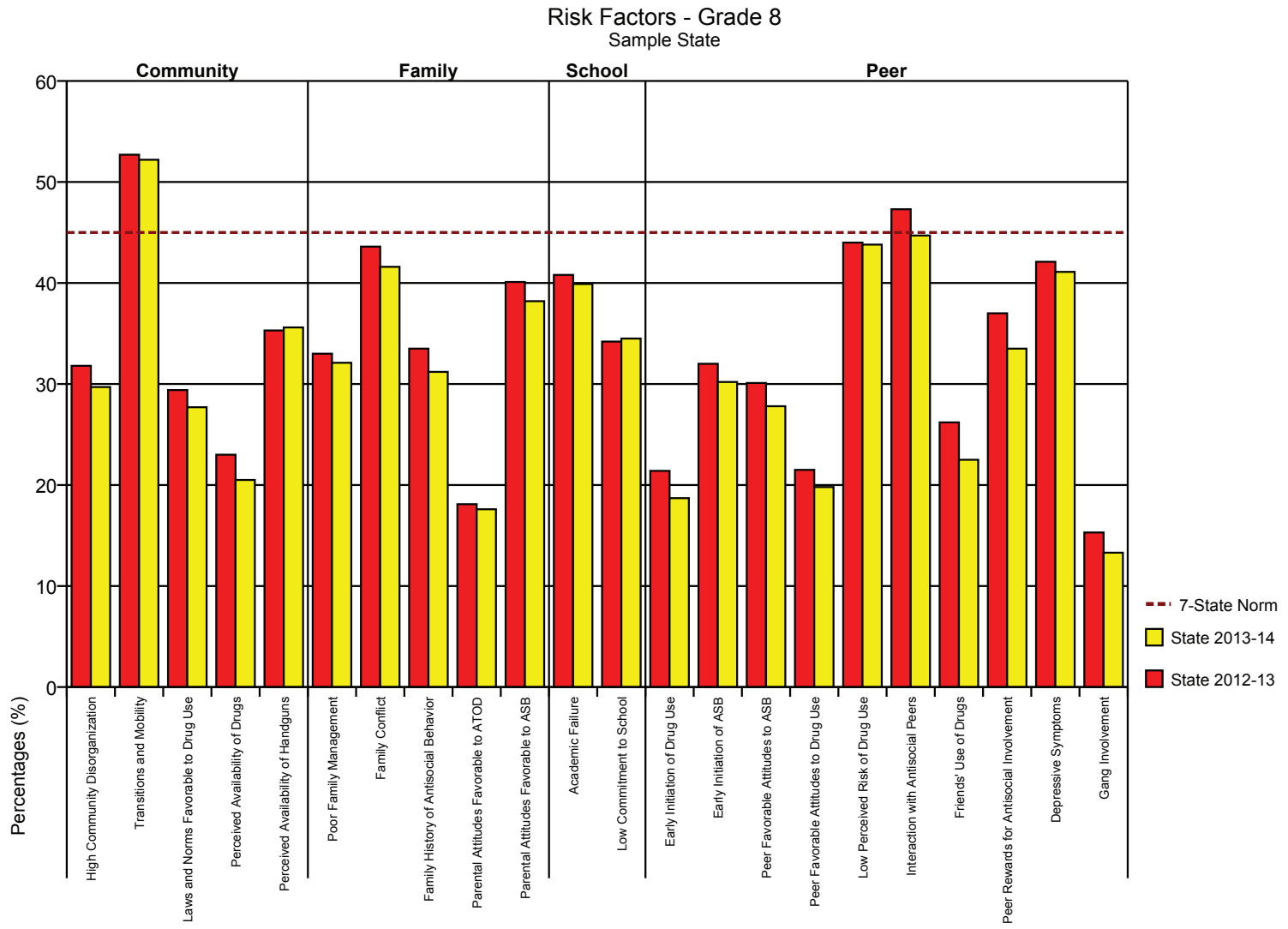

Figure 10: Risk Factors - Grade 8

*see note on page 12

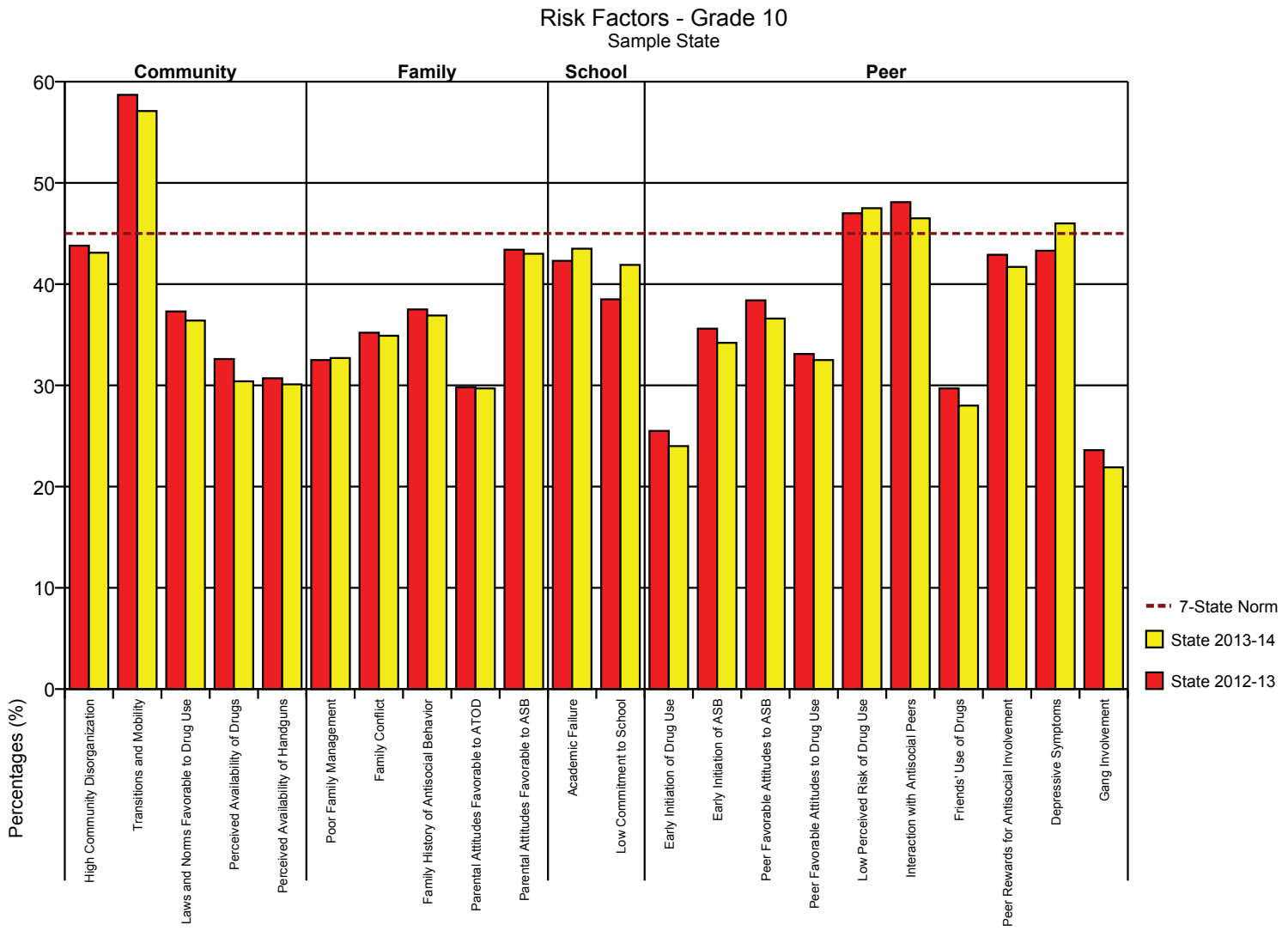

Figure 11: Risk Factors - Grade 10

*see note on page 12

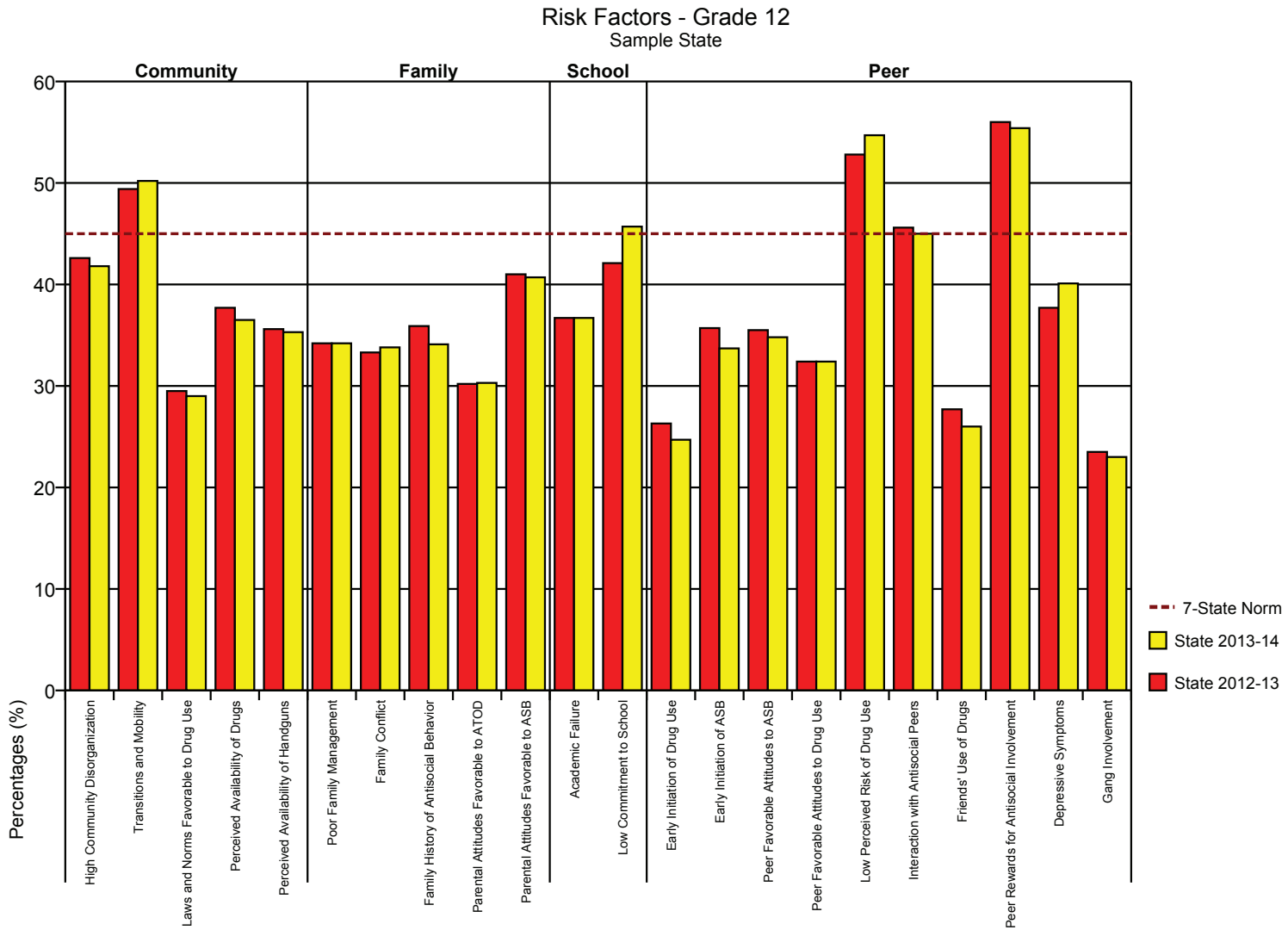

Figure 12: Risk Factors - Grade 12

*see note on page 12

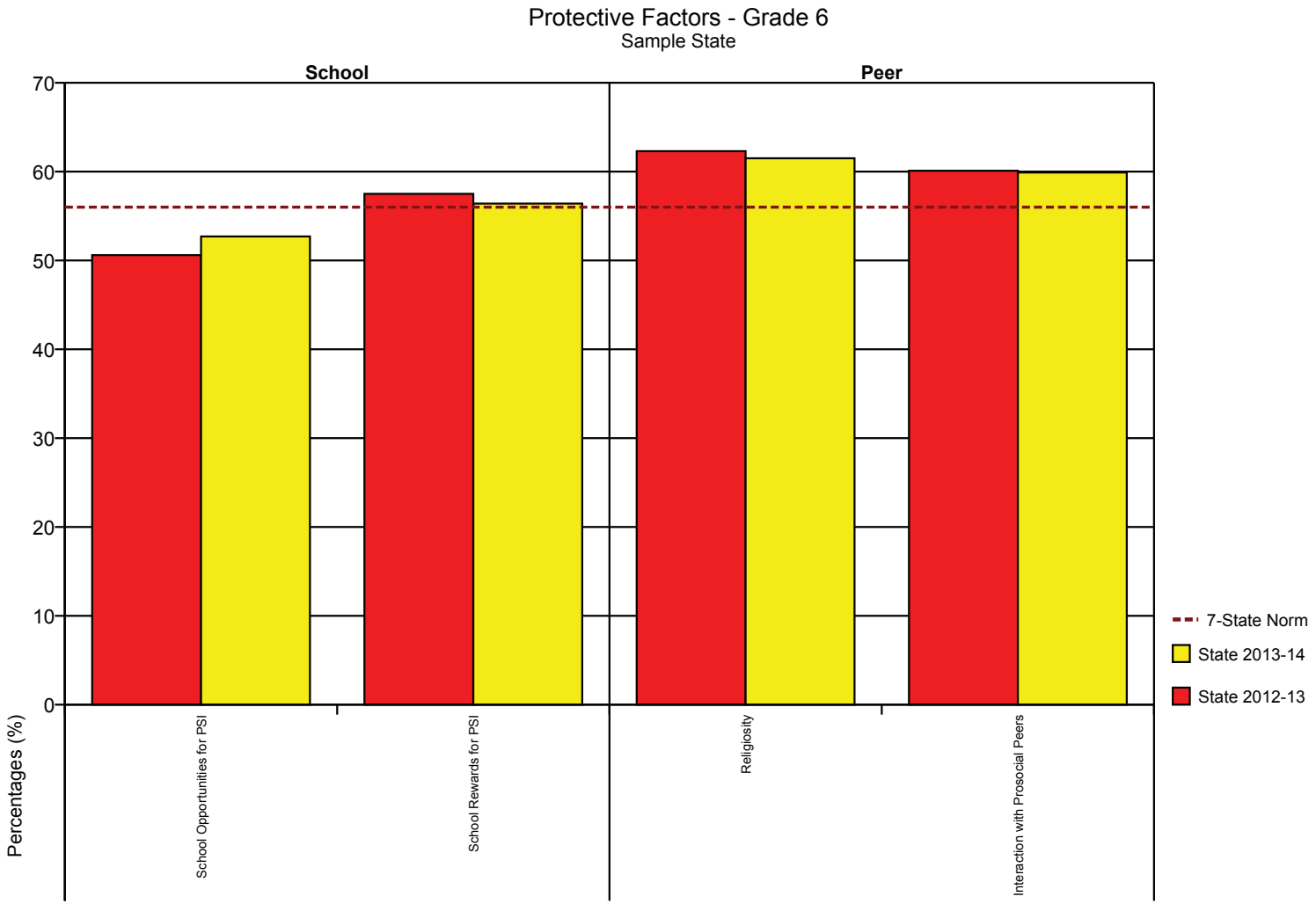

Figure 13: Protective Factors - Grade 6

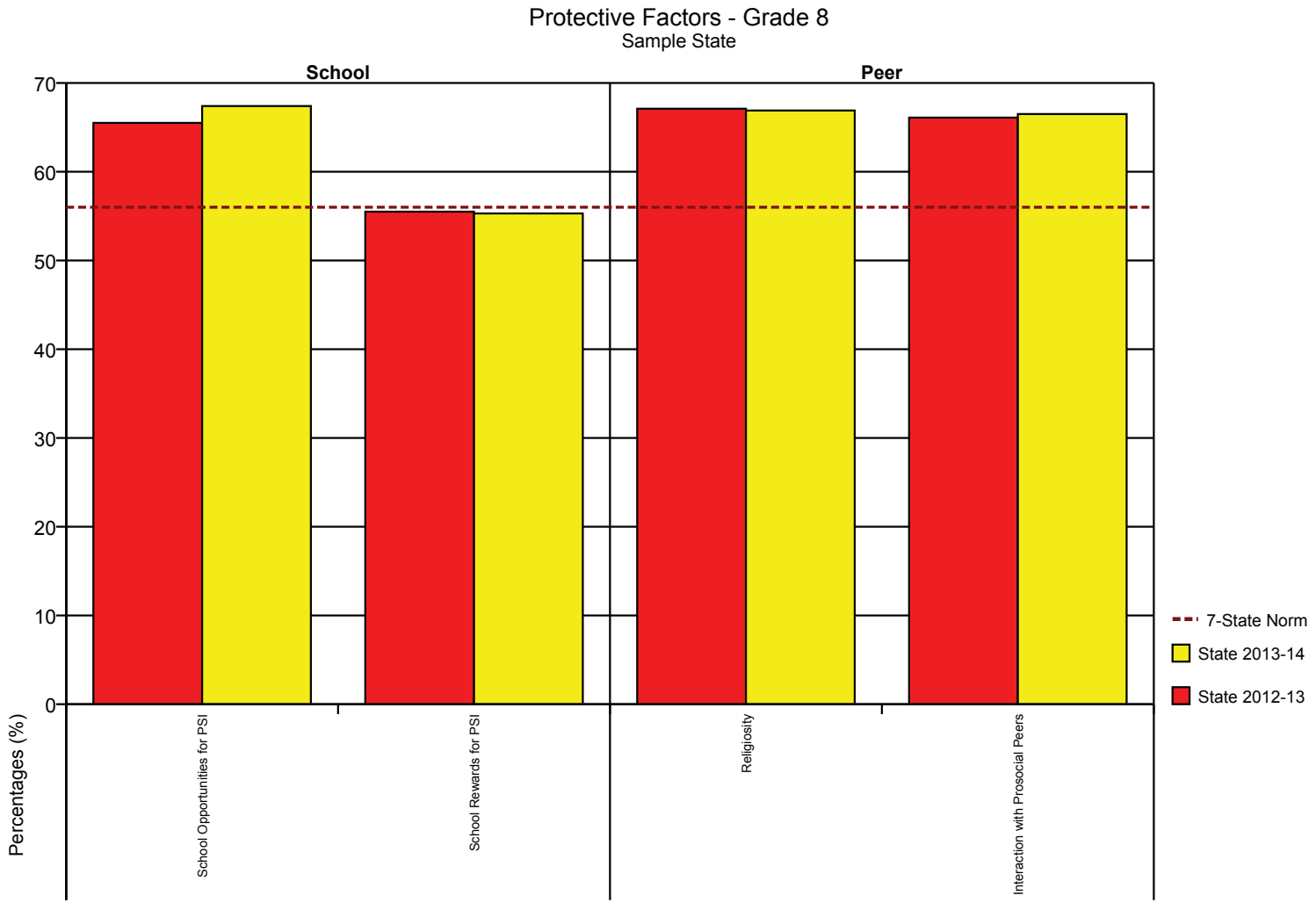

Figure 14: Protective Factors - Grade 8

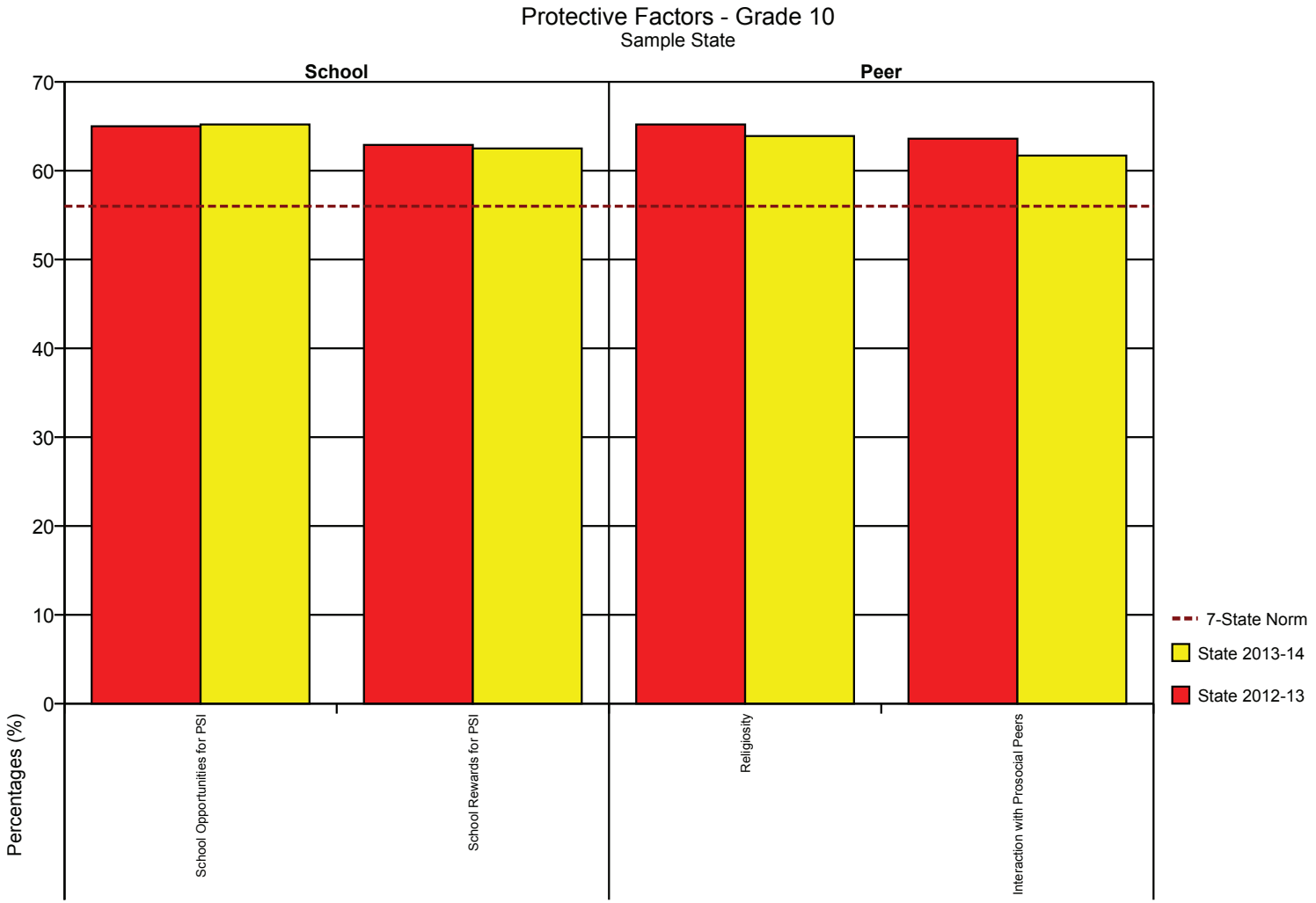

Figure 15: Protective Factors - Grade 10

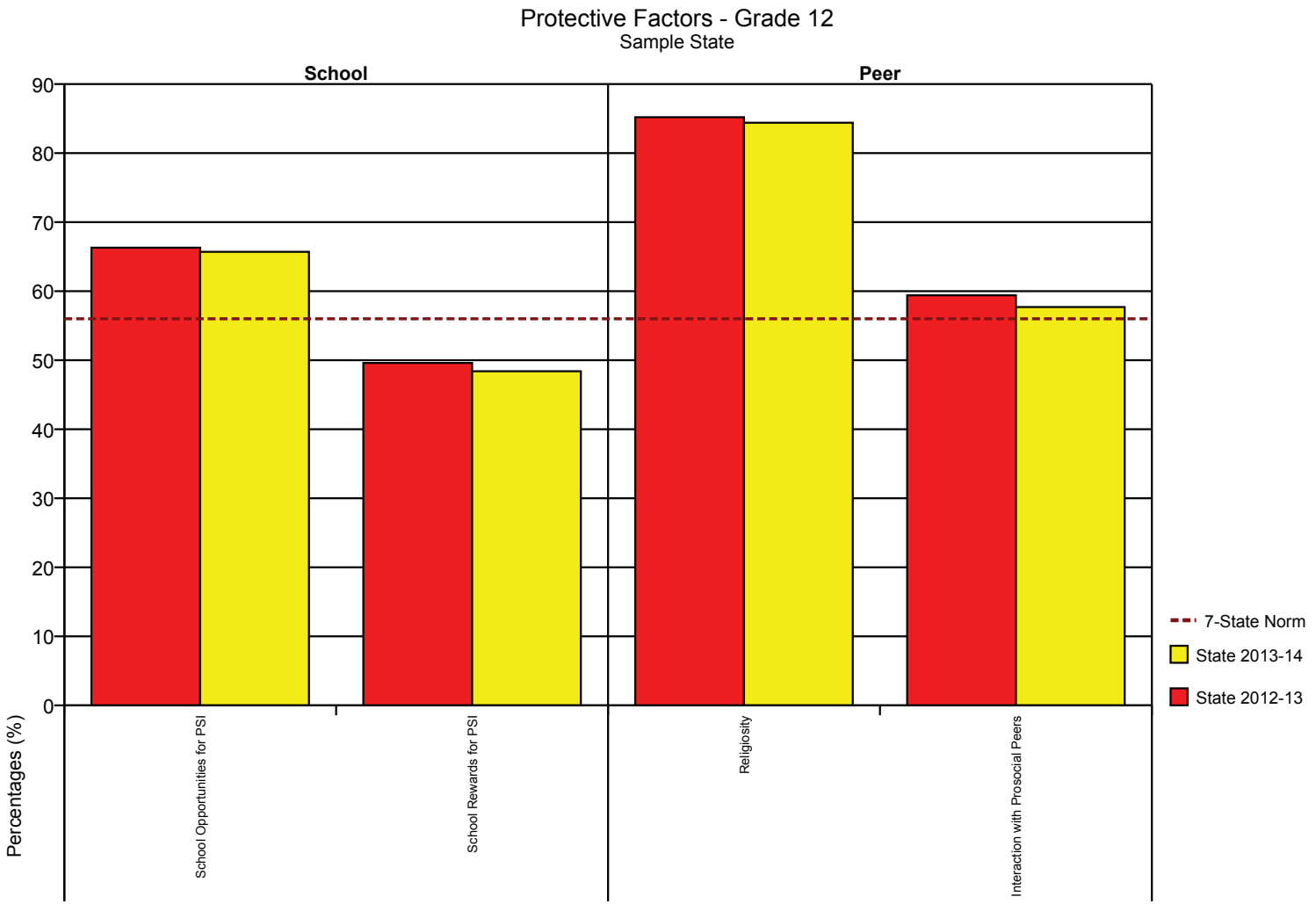

Figure 16: Protective Factors - Grade 12

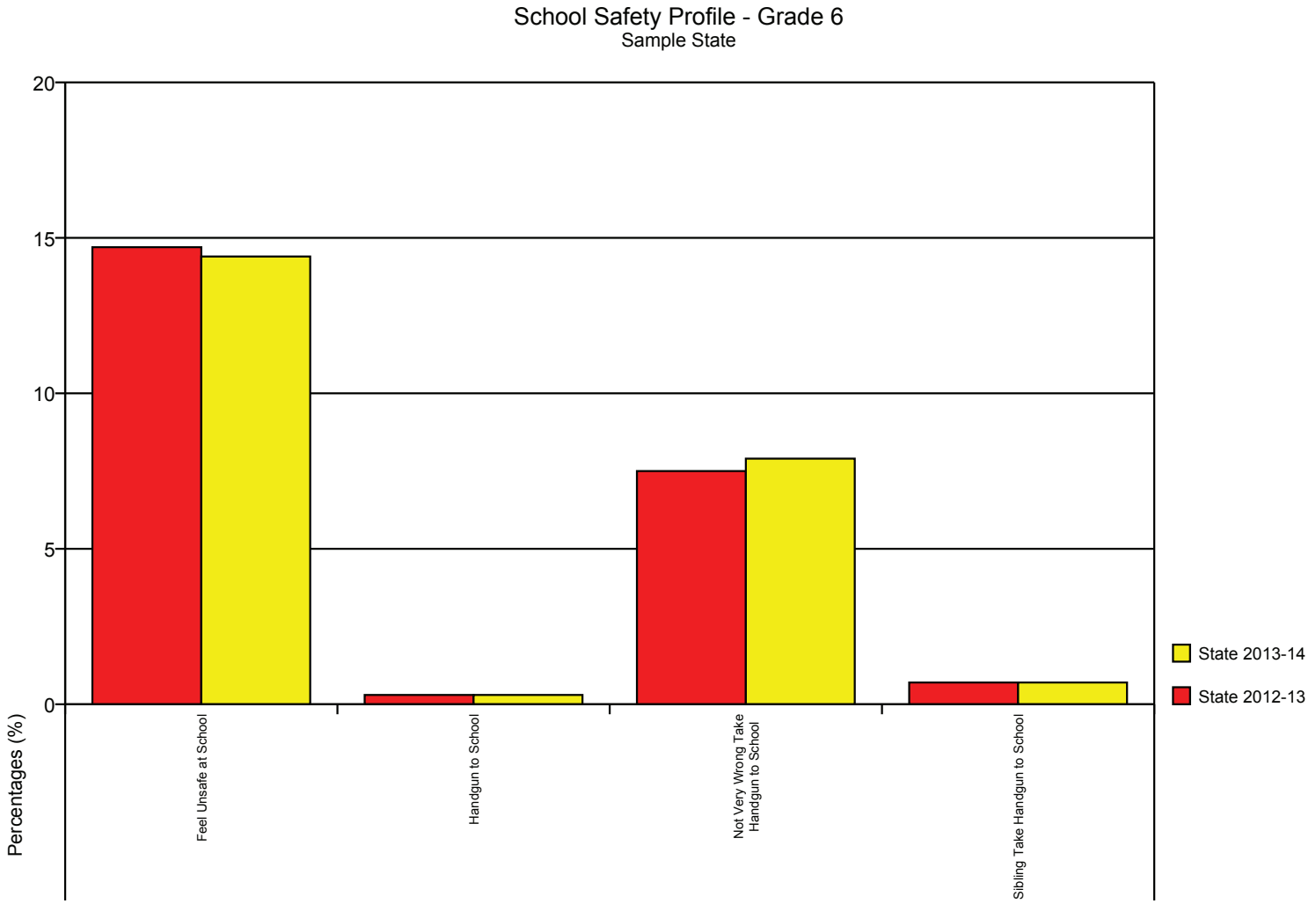

Figure 17: School Safety Profile - Grade 6

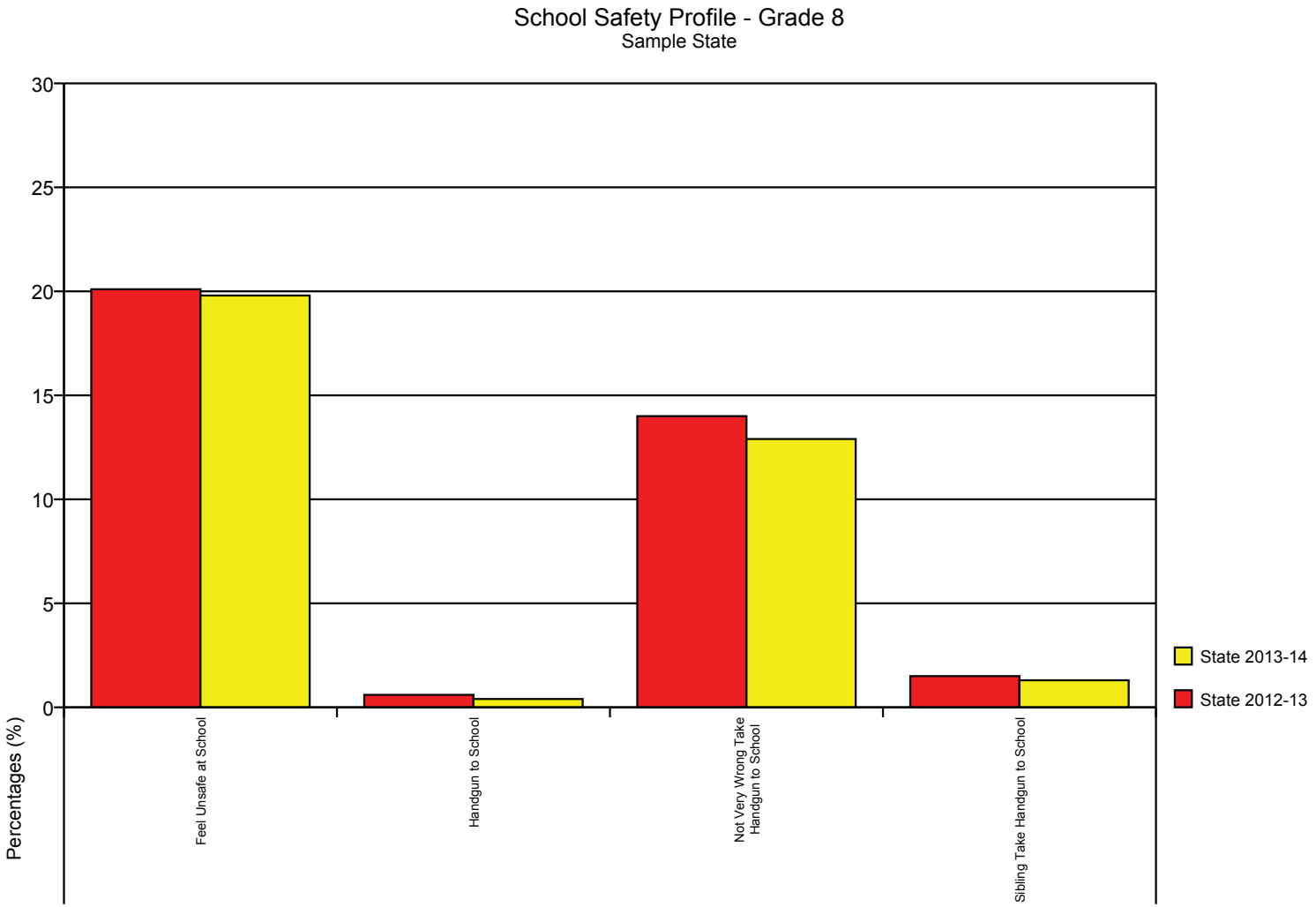

Figure 18: School Safety Profile - Grade 8

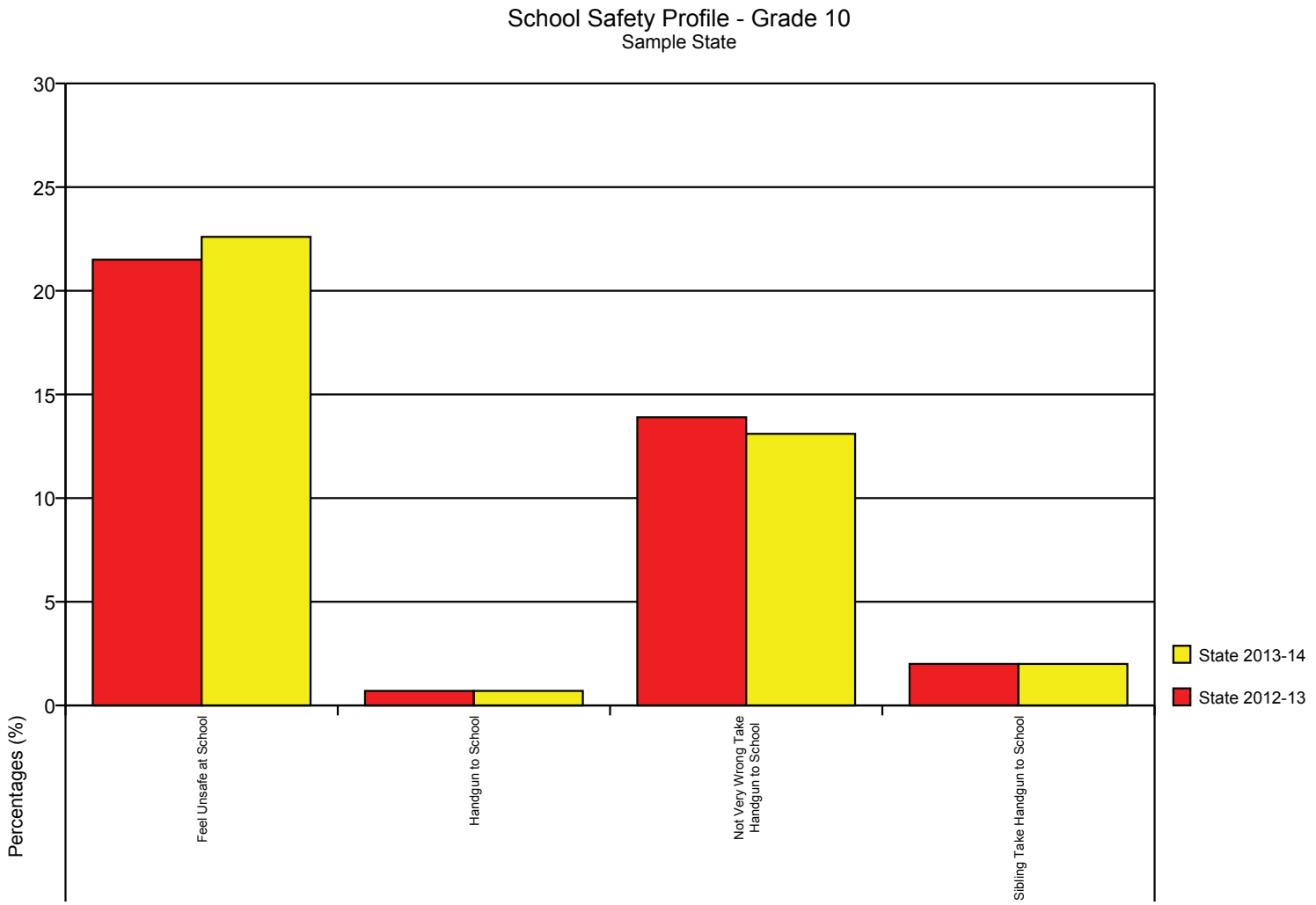

Figure 19: School Safety Profile - Grade 10

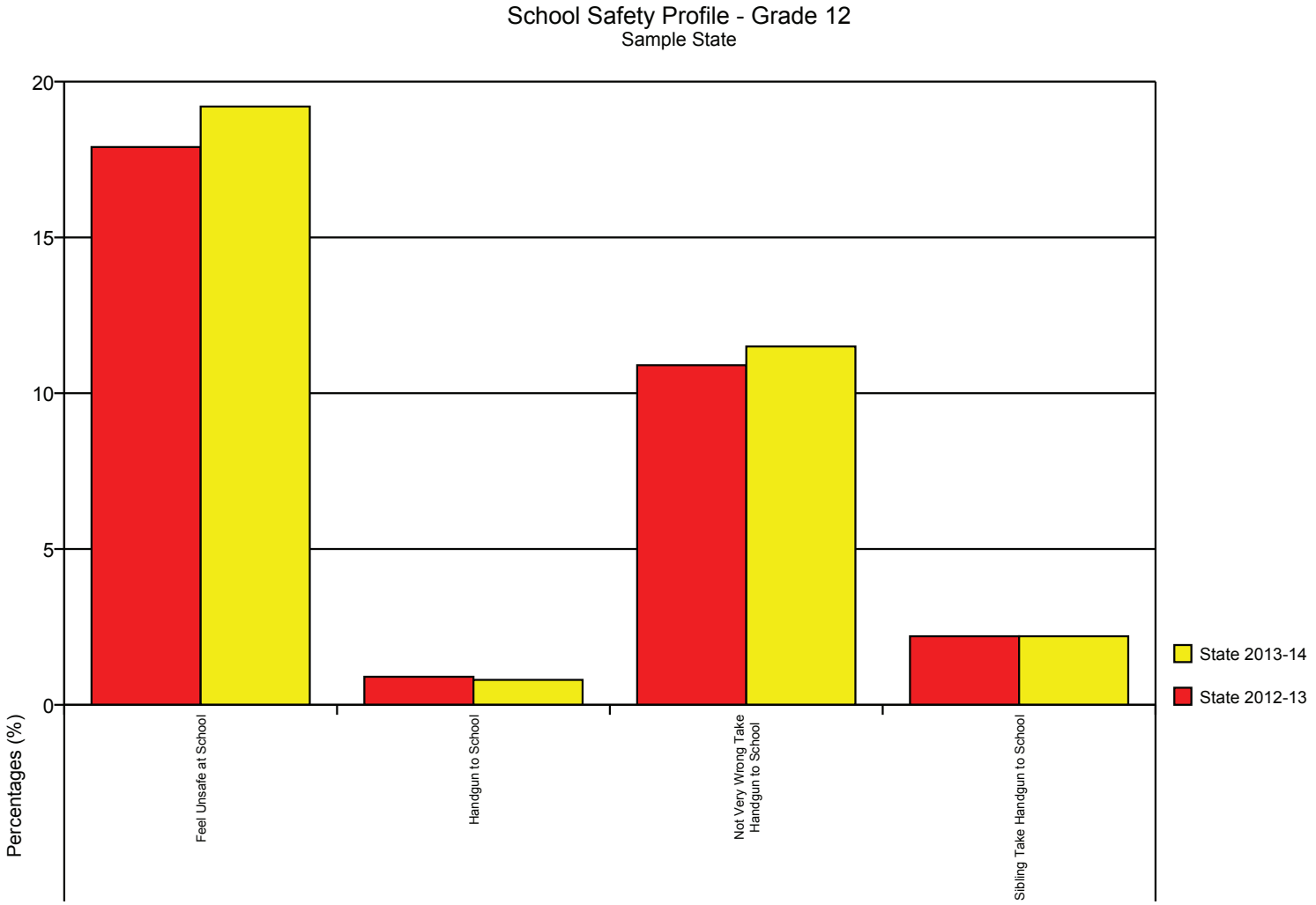

Figure 20: School Safety Profile - Grade 12

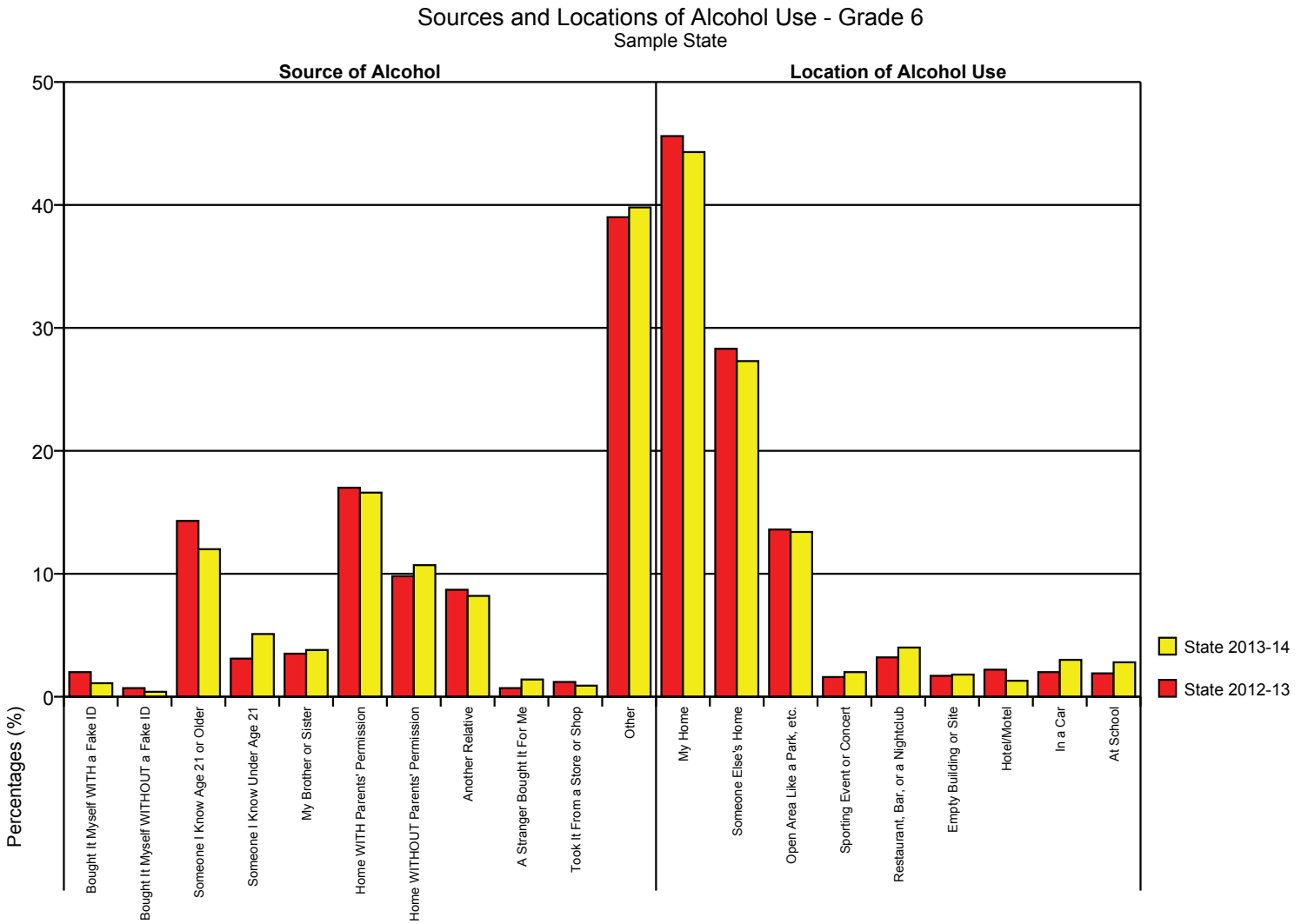

Figure 21: Sources and Locations of Alcohol Use - Grade 6

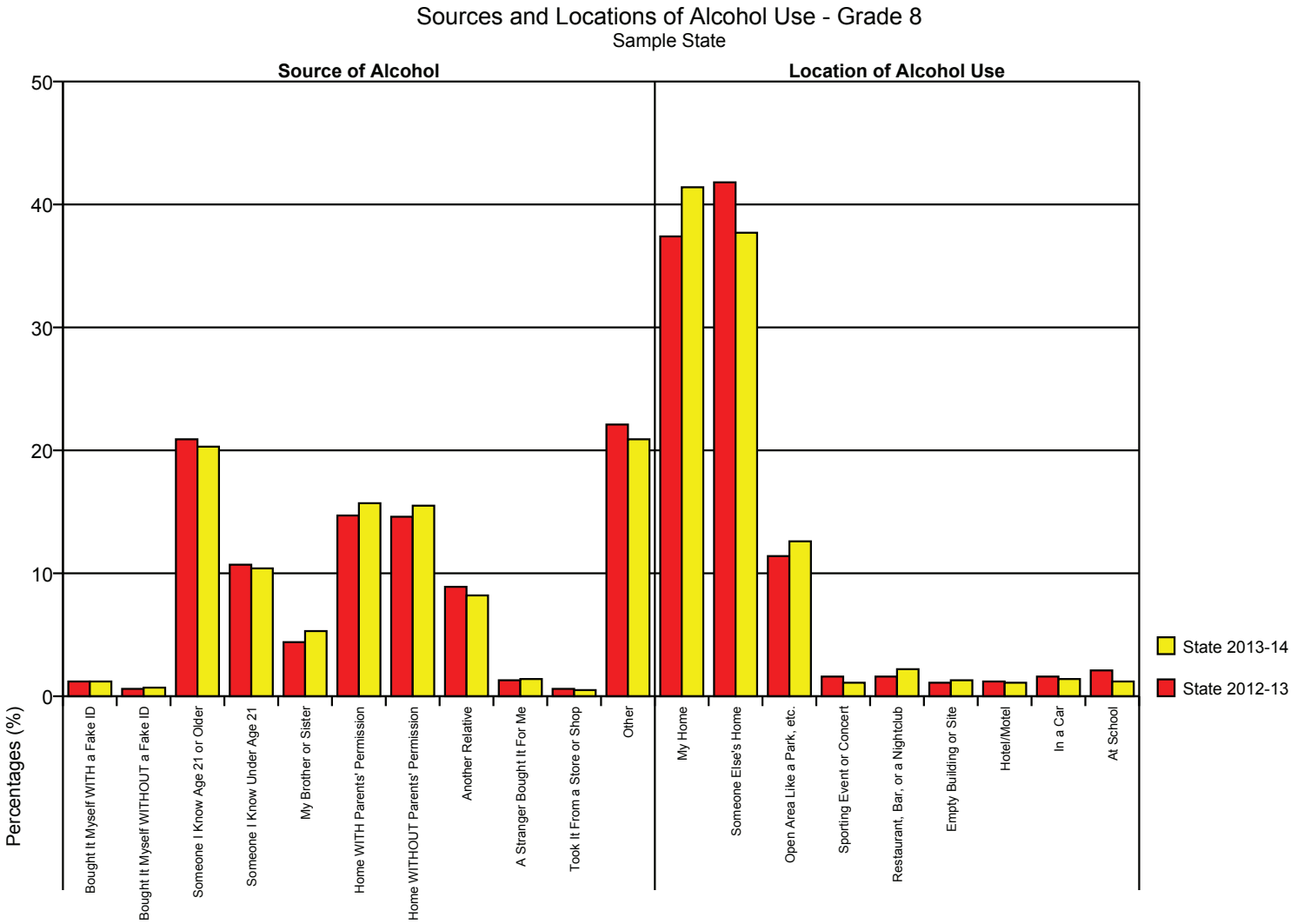

Figure 22: Sources and Locations of Alcohol Use - Grade 8

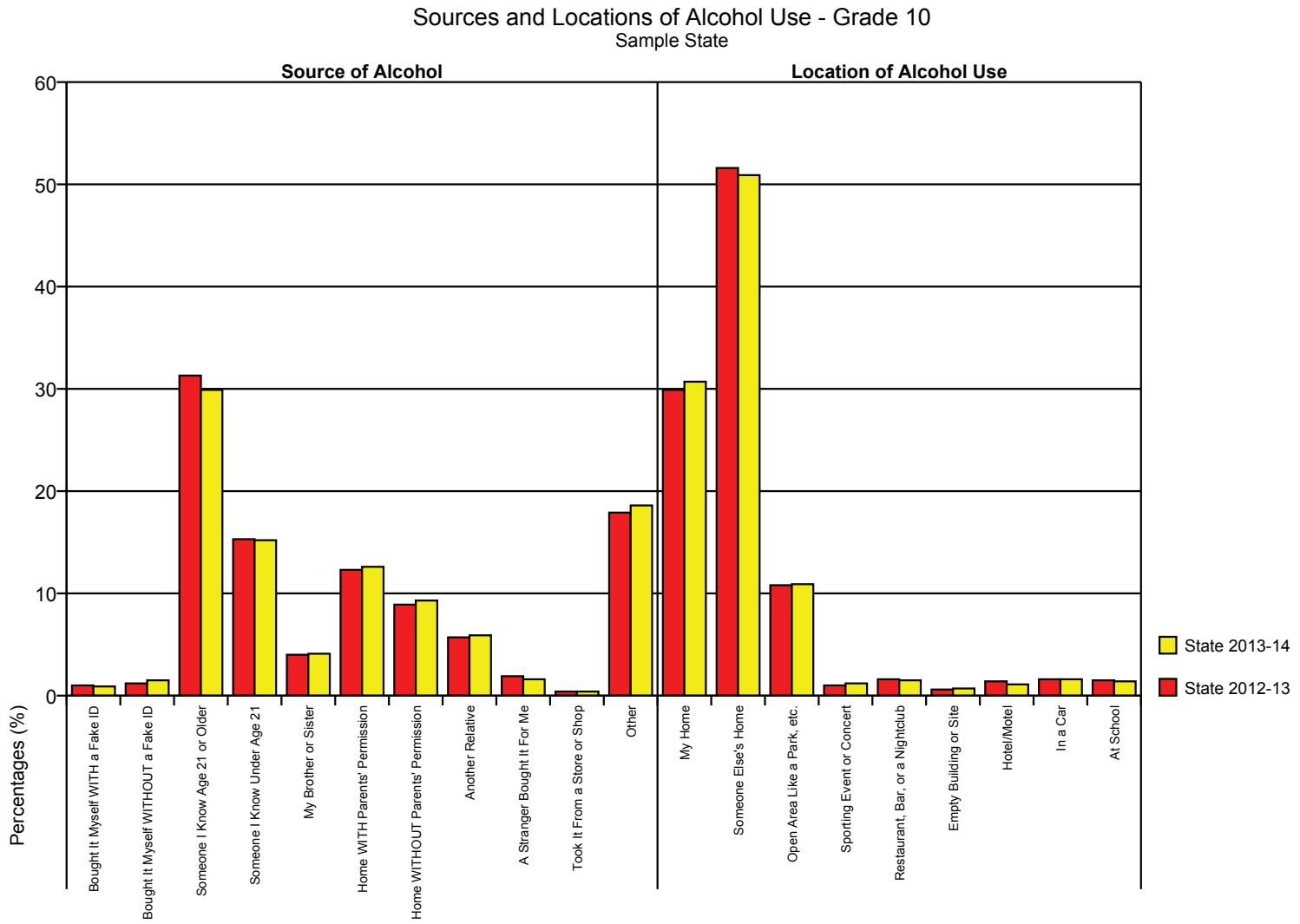

Figure 23: Sources and Locations of Alcohol Use - Grade 10

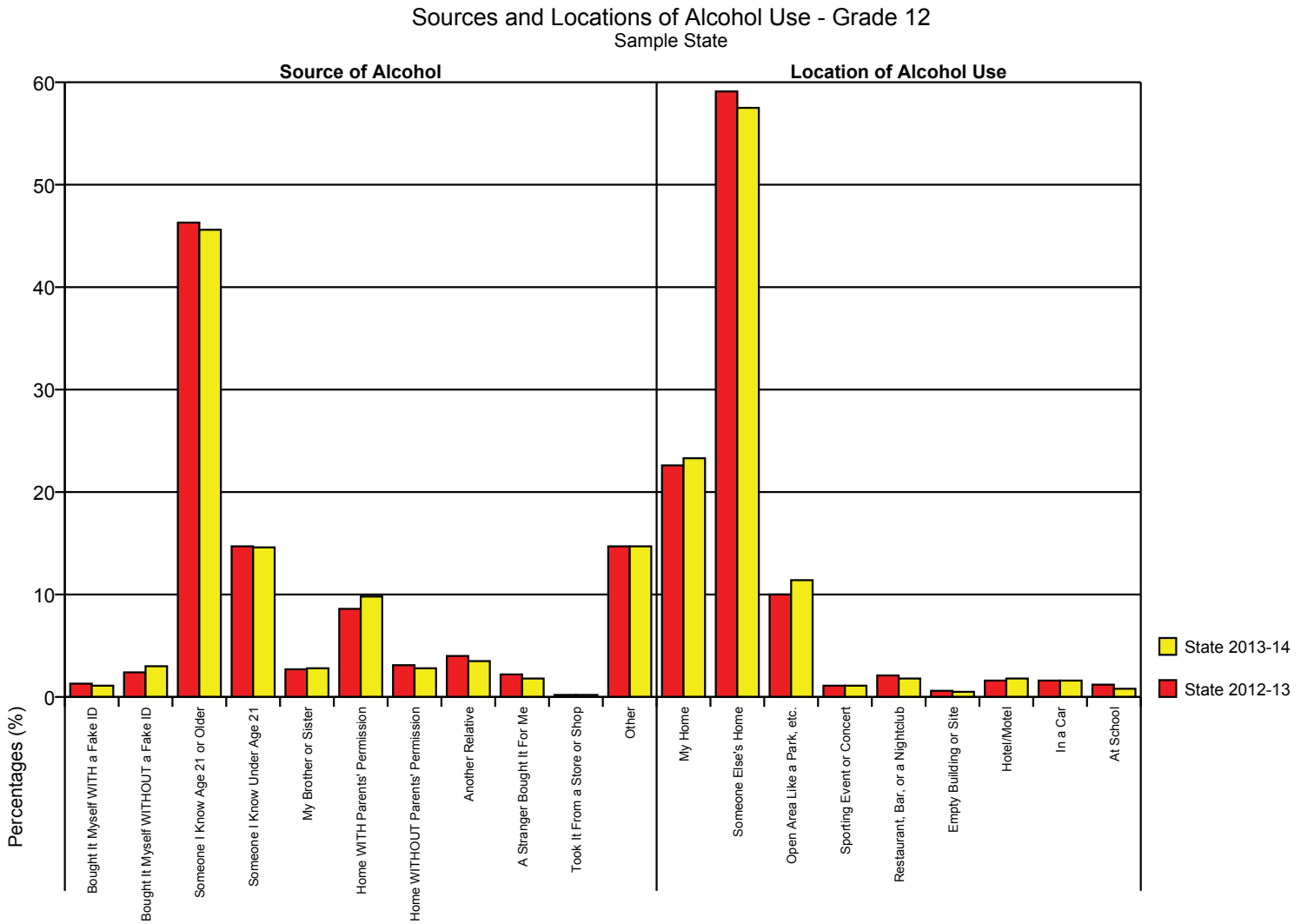

Figure 24: Sources and Locations of Alcohol Use - Grade 12

Table 5: Risk and Protective Factor Scale Definition

Community Domain Risk Factors	
Community Disorganization	Research has shown that neighborhoods with high population density, lack of natural surveillance of public places, physical deterioration, and high rates of adult crime also have higher rates of juvenile crime and drug selling.
Transitions and Mobility	Reseach has shown that transitions from school to school may be accompanied by significant increases in rates of drug use, school dropout and antisocial behavior.
Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use	Research has shown that legal restrictions on alcohol and tobacco use, such as raising the legal drinking age, restricting smoking in public places, and increased taxation have been followed by decreases in consumption. Moreover, national surveys of high school seniors have shown that shifts in normative attitudes toward drug use have preceded changes in prevalence of use.
Perceived Availability of Drugs	The availability of cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, and other illegal drugs has been related to the use of these substances by adolescents.
Perceived Availability of Handguns	The availability of handguns has also been related to the use of these substances by adolescents.
Family Domain Risk Factors	
Poor Family Management	Parents' use of inconsistent and/or unusually harsh or severe punishment with their children places them at higher risk for substance use and other problem behaviors. Also, parents' failure to provide clear expectations and to monitor their children's behavior makes it more likely that they will engage in drug abuse whether or not there are family drug problems.
Family Conflict	Children raised in families high in conflict, whether or not the child is directly involved in the conflict, appear at risk for both delinquency and drug use.
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	When children are raised in a family with a history of problem behaviors (e.g., violence or ATOD use), the children are more likely to engage in these behaviors.
Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Drug Use	In families where parents use illegal drugs, are heavy users of alcohol, or are tolerant of children's use, children are more likely to become drug abusers during adolescence. The risk is further increased if parents involve children in their own drug (or alcohol) using behavior, for example, asking the child to light the parent's cigarette or get the parent a beer from the refrigerator.
Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior	In families where parents are tolerant of their child's antisocial behavior (i.e. fighting, stealing, defacing property, etc.), children are more likely to become drug abusers during adolescence.
School Domain Risk Factors	
Academic Failure	Beginning in the late elementary grades (grades 4-6) academic failure increases the risk of both drug abuse and delinquency. It appears that the experience of failure itself, for whatever reasons, increases the risk of problem behaviors.

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Risk and Protective Factor Scale Definition (continued)

Low Commitment to School	Surveys of high school seniors have shown that the use of hallucinogens, cocaine, heroin, stimulants, and sedatives or non-medically prescribed tranquilizers is significantly lower among students who expect to attend college than among those who do not. Factors such as liking school, spending time on homework, and perceiving the coursework as relevant are also negatively related to drug use.
School Domain Protective Factors	
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	When young people are given more opportunities to participate meaningfully in important activities at school, they are less likely to engage in drug use and other problem behaviors.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	When young people are recognized and rewarded for their contributions at school, they are less likely to be involved in substance use and other problem behaviors.
Individual/Peer Risk Factors	
Early Initiation of Drug Use	Early onset of drug use predicts misuse of drugs. The earlier the onset of any drug use, the greater the involvement in other drug use and the greater frequency of use. Onset of drug use prior to the age of 15 is a consistent predictor of drug abuse, and a later age of onset of drug use has been shown to predict lower drug involvement and a greater probability of discontinuation of use.
Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior	Early onset of antisocial behaviors such as being suspended from school, arrests, carrying handguns, fighting, etc. makes young people more likely to be involved in substance abuse.
Attitudes Favorable Toward Drug Use	During the elementary school years, most children express anti-drug, anti-crime, and pro-social attitudes and have difficulty imagining why people use drugs. However, in middle school, as more youth are exposed to others who use drugs, their attitudes often shift toward greater acceptance of these behaviors. Youth who express positive attitudes toward drug use are more likely to engage in a variety of problem behaviors, including drug use.
Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior	During the elementary school years, most children express anti-drug, anti-crime, and pro-social attitudes and have difficulty imagining why people engage in antisocial behaviors. However, in middle school, as more youth are exposed to others who engage in antisocial behavior, their attitudes often shift toward greater acceptance of these behaviors. Youth who express positive attitudes toward antisocial behavior are more likely to engage in a variety of problem behaviors, including antisocial behavior.
Low Perceived Risk of Drug Use	Young people who do not perceive drug use to be risky are far more likely to engage in drug use.
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	Young people who associate with peers who engage in problem behaviors are at higher risk for engaging in antisocial behavior themselves.
Friends' Use of Drugs	Young people who associate with peers who engage in alcohol or substance abuse are much more likely to engage in the same behavior. Peer drug use has consistently been found to be among the strongest predictors of substance use among youth. Even when young people come from well-managed families and do not experience other risk factors, spending time with friends who use drugs greatly increases the risk of that problem developing.

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Risk and Protective Factor Scale Definition (continued)

Rewards for Antisocial Involvement	Young people who receive rewards for their antisocial behavior are at higher risk for engaging further in antisocial behavior and substance use.
Depressive Symptoms	Young people who express feelings of sadness for long periods over the past year and who have negative attitudes about themselves and life in general are more likely to use drugs.
Gang Involvement	Gang involvement by young people is strongly related to many problem behaviors includeing drug use.
Individual/Peer Protective Factors	
Religiosity	Young people who regularly attend religious services are less likely to engage in problem behaviors.
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	Reseach has found that young people who interact with prosocial peers are less likely to engage in problem behaviors.

Table 6: Alcohol - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	14.1	12.9	9.7	8.5
8	state	33.8	32.3	26.6	23.4
	MTF	35.8	33.1	29.5	27.8
10	state	54.8	53.4	47.9	45.5
	MTF	58.2	56.0	54.0	52.1
12	state	66.3	65.9	61.1	58.8
	MTF	71.0	70.0	69.4	68.2
Combined	**state**	**38.9**	**38.2**	**33.9**	**31.5**

Table 7: Cigarettes - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	8.8	7.9	7.9	7.0
8	state	22.0	21.1	20.6	18.0
	MTF	20.0	18.4	15.5	14.8
10	state	35.8	33.0	32.9	30.6
	MTF	33.0	30.4	27.7	25.7
12	state	44.3	44.1	42.1	39.6
	MTF	42.2	40.0	39.5	38.1
Combined	**state**	**25.5**	**24.6**	**24.2**	**22.2**

Table 8: Chewing Tobacco - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	5.9	5.4	5.3	4.7
8	state	12.8	12.4	12.1	11.1
	MTF	9.9	9.7	8.1	7.9
10	state	21.0	18.6	19.5	18.8
	MTF	16.8	15.6	15.4	14.0
12	state	23.8	23.8	23.6	22.2
	MTF	17.6	16.9	17.4	17.2
Combined	**state**	**14.7**	**14.1**	**14.2**	**13.3**

Table 9: Marijuana - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3
8	state	9.3	9.2	9.4	8.9
	MTF	17.3	16.4	15.2	16.5
10	state	23.8	23.5	24.5	23.9
	MTF	33.4	34.5	33.8	35.8
12	state	34.4	34.9	35.6	34.3
	MTF	43.8	45.5	45.2	45.5
Combined	**state**	**14.9**	**15.2**	**16.0**	**15.3**

Table 10: Hallucinogens - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
8	state	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
	MTF	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.4
10	state	1.9	1.9	2.3	1.9
	MTF	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.7
12	state	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.6
	MTF	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.9
Combined	**state**	**1.3**	**1.3**	**1.5**	**1.4**

Table 11: Cocaine - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
8	state	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9
	MTF	2.6	2.2	1.9	1.7
10	state	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.5
	MTF	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.3
12	state	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.6
	MTF	5.5	5.2	4.9	4.5
Combined	**state**	**1.2**	**1.3**	**1.3**	**1.2**

Table 12: Inhalants - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	7.0	6.8	4.0	3.5
8	state	12.0	11.6	8.5	7.1
	MTF	14.5	13.1	11.8	10.8
10	state	12.1	11.9	8.8	7.7
	MTF	12.0	10.1	9.9	8.7
12	state	9.9	9.4	7.4	6.1
	MTF	9.0	8.1	7.9	6.9
Combined	**state**	**10.2**	**9.9**	**7.1**	**6.1**

Table 13: Synthetic Marijuana - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4
8	state	0.0	0.0	3.0	2.4
10	state	0.0	0.0	8.8	6.1
12	state	0.0	0.0	13.2	10.1
Combined	**state**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**5.7**	**4.2**

Table 14: Meth - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
8	state	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
	MTF	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.4
10	state	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.4
	MTF	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.6
12	state	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.1
	MTF	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.5
Combined	**state**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**1.2**	**1.0**

Table 15: Bath Salts - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2
8	state	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.9
10	state	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.8
12	state	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.7
Combined	**state**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**1.1**	**1.0**

Table 16: Heroin - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
8	state	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
	MTF	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.0
10	state	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.0
	MTF	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0
12	state	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.7
	MTF	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.0
Combined	**state**	**0.7**	**0.8**	**0.9**	**0.8**

Table 17: Ecstasy - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
8	state	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7
	MTF	3.3	2.6	2.0	1.8
10	state	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.0
	MTF	6.4	6.6	5.0	5.7
12	state	4.6	4.1	4.0	3.5
	MTF	7.3	8.0	7.2	7.1
Combined	**state**	**1.8**	**1.6**	**1.7**	**1.4**

Table 18: Prescription Drugs - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	2.9	2.9	1.9	1.8
8	state	7.8	7.5	5.0	4.4
10	state	15.5	14.6	11.7	10.3
12	state	19.6	19.1	15.7	14.3
	MTF	–	–	21.2	21.5
Combined	**state**	**10.4**	**10.1**	**7.9**	**7.0**

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

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	2.0	1.9	1.0	0.9
8	state	4.3	4.1	2.6	2.5
10	state	7.3	6.9	5.3	5.3
12	state	8.7	8.0	6.7	5.9
Combined	**state**	**5.1**	**4.9**	**3.7**	**3.4**

Table 20: Alcopops - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	6.6	6.2	4.6	3.8
8	state	22.0	21.1	16.5	14.3
	MTF	30.0	27.0	23.5	21.9
10	state	39.5	38.8	32.6	30.1
	MTF	51.3	48.4	46.7	44.9
12	state	50.1	49.9	43.1	40.5
	MTF	62.6	62.4	60.5	58.9
Combined	**state**	**26.8**	**26.7**	**22.4**	**20.3**

Table 21: Any Drug - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	12.2	12.3	7.5	6.8
8	state	23.8	23.4	17.6	16.0
10	state	35.9	35.7	31.0	29.4
12	state	43.2	43.5	40.1	38.3
Combined	**state**	**26.8**	**27.0**	**22.5**	**21.0**

Table 22: Alcohol - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	2.6	2.6	1.8	1.6
8	state	11.3	11.0	8.7	7.0
	MTF	13.8	12.7	11.0	10.2
10	state	24.8	24.0	20.5	19.0
	MTF	28.9	27.2	27.6	25.7
12	state	34.7	35.0	31.1	29.0
	MTF	41.2	40.0	41.5	39.2
Combined	**state**	**16.2**	**16.3**	**14.0**	**12.6**

Table 23: Cigarettes - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3
8	state	5.9	5.7	5.2	4.5
	MTF	7.1	6.1	4.9	4.5
10	state	14.1	12.3	12.5	10.9
	MTF	13.6	11.8	10.8	9.1
12	state	20.0	20.2	18.9	17.5
	MTF	19.2	18.7	17.1	16.3
Combined	**state**	**9.1**	**8.8**	**8.6**	**7.6**

Table 24: Chewing Tobacco - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3
8	state	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.3
	MTF	4.1	3.5	2.8	2.8
10	state	9.4	8.1	9.2	8.4
	MTF	7.5	6.6	6.4	6.4
12	state	10.5	10.5	11.2	10.4
	MTF	8.5	8.3	7.9	8.1
Combined	**state**	**5.9**	**5.6**	**6.1**	**5.6**

Table 25: Marijuana - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
8	state	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.9
	MTF	8.0	7.2	6.5	7.0
10	state	11.2	11.1	11.8	11.2
	MTF	16.7	17.6	17.0	18.0
12	state	16.1	16.8	17.0	16.3
	MTF	21.4	22.6	22.9	22.7
Combined	**state**	**6.8**	**7.1**	**7.5**	**7.1**

Table 26: Hallucinogens - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
8	state	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
	MTF	0.6	0.5	–	0.5
10	state	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6
	MTF	0.7	0.7	–	0.6
12	state	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0
	MTF	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Combined	**state**	**0.4**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.4**

Table 27: Cocaine - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
8	state	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
	MTF	0.6	0.8	–	0.5
10	state	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4
	MTF	0.9	0.7	–	0.8
12	state	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
	MTF	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1
Combined	**state**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.4**

Table 28: Inhalants - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	3.1	2.9	1.7	1.5
8	state	4.5	4.2	3.3	2.6
	MTF	3.6	3.2	–	2.3
10	state	3.3	3.2	2.5	2.1
	MTF	2.0	1.7	–	1.3
12	state	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.1
	MTF	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.0
Combined	**state**	**3.3**	**3.1**	**2.3**	**1.9**

Table 29: Synthetic Marijuana - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
8	state	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.9
10	state	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.6
12	state	0.0	0.0	2.6	1.4
Combined	**state**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**1.5**	**1.0**

Table 30: Meth - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
8	state	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
	MTF	0.7	0.4	–	0.4
10	state	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4
	MTF	0.7	0.5	–	0.4
12	state	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5
	MTF	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4
Combined	**state**	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.4**	**0.3**

Table 31: Bath Salts - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5
8	state	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4
10	state	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3
12	state	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3
Combined	**state**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.5**	**0.4**

Table 32: Heroin - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
8	state	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
	MTF	0.4	0.4	–	0.3
10	state	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
	MTF	0.4	0.4	–	0.3
12	state	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6
	MTF	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Combined	**state**	**0.2**	**0.2**	**0.3**	**0.3**

Table 33: Ecstasy - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
8	state	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
	MTF	1.1	0.6	–	0.5
10	state	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6
	MTF	1.9	1.6	–	1.2
12	state	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.7
	MTF	1.4	2.3	0.9	1.5
Combined	**state**	**0.5**	**0.4**	**0.5**	**0.4**

Table 34: Prescription Drugs - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	1.2	1.4	0.8	0.9
8	state	3.5	3.3	2.2	2.2
10	state	6.8	6.6	5.4	4.7
12	state	8.0	7.8	7.0	5.7
	MTF	–	–	7.0	7.0
Combined	**state**	**4.4**	**4.4**	**3.5**	**3.1**

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

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.5
8	state	2.1	2.1	1.3	1.3
10	state	3.0	3.2	2.4	2.3
12	state	3.2	3.1	2.5	2.1
Combined	**state**	**2.2**	**2.2**	**1.6**	**1.5**

Table 36: Alcopops - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.3
8	state	8.0	7.7	6.2	5.2
	MTF	9.4	8.6	7.6	6.3
10	state	16.3	15.7	13.7	12.2
	MTF	19.4	15.8	16.3	15.5
12	state	21.1	21.8	18.4	17.3
	MTF	24.1	23.1	21.8	21.0
Combined	**state**	**10.6**	**10.7**	**9.1**	**8.2**

Table 37: Any Drug - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	6.0	5.9	3.5	3.4
8	state	12.0	11.7	8.6	7.9
10	state	19.2	19.1	16.2	15.3
12	state	22.6	23.4	21.0	19.8
Combined	**state**	**13.9**	**14.1**	**11.5**	**10.8**

Table 38: Binge Drinking

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.8
8	state	6.1	5.8	5.0	4.1
10	state	15.0	15.0	13.2	11.6
12	state	23.0	23.3	20.4	18.8
Combined	**state**	**9.9**	**10.0**	**8.9**	**7.8**

Table 39: Pack of Cigarettes

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
8	state	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
10	state	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.9
12	state	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.6
Combined	**state**	**0.9**	**0.8**	**0.8**	**0.6**

Table 40: Suspended from School

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	10.9	10.6	11.2	10.1
8	state	15.5	14.8	14.3	13.5
10	state	14.7	13.2	12.6	11.4
12	state	10.3	10.1	9.4	8.8
Combined	**state**	**13.0**	**12.3**	**12.1**	**11.2**

Table 41: Drunk or High at School

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.3
8	state	6.8	6.7	6.0	5.2
10	state	14.1	13.9	13.9	12.3
12	state	17.1	17.7	16.9	15.8
Combined	**state**	**8.9**	**9.1**	**8.8**	**7.9**

Table 42: Sold Illegal Drugs

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4
8	state	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.8
10	state	6.0	5.6	5.7	5.3
12	state	8.0	7.8	7.5	6.8
Combined	**state**	**3.6**	**3.4**	**3.5**	**3.2**

Table 43: Stolen a Vehicle

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8
8	state	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.3
10	state	2.8	2.3	2.1	1.7
12	state	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.3
Combined	**state**	**1.9**	**1.7**	**1.5**	**1.2**

Table 44: Been Arrested

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.4
8	state	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.3
10	state	6.9	6.0	5.8	4.9
12	state	6.2	6.1	5.4	5.0
Combined	**state**	**4.6**	**4.3**	**4.0**	**3.5**

Table 45: Attacked to Harm

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	11.9	11.1	9.4	8.2
8	state	15.9	14.8	13.2	11.5
10	state	16.5	14.3	13.4	11.7
12	state	13.1	11.8	10.9	9.6
Combined	**state**	**14.3**	**13.1**	**11.7**	**10.3**

Table 46: Carried a Handgun

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	3.7	3.6	4.2	4.2
8	state	4.3	4.4	4.7	4.7
10	state	5.3	4.7	4.8	5.2
12	state	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.8
Combined	**state**	**4.5**	**4.4**	**4.6**	**4.7**

Table 47: Handgun to School

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
8	state	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4
10	state	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7
12	state	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8
Combined	**state**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.6**	**0.5**

Table 48: Community Risk - High Community Disorganization

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	34.7	35.6	35.7	34.4
8	state	32.2	31.7	31.8	29.7
10	state	45.0	43.7	43.8	43.1
12	state	43.3	42.9	42.6	41.8
Combined	**state**	**38.1**	**37.9**	**38.0**	**36.6**

Table 49: Community Risk - Transitions and Mobility

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	50.0	49.5	46.9	46.9
8	state	53.8	52.7	52.7	52.2
10	state	60.2	59.6	58.7	57.1
12	state	52.5	51.5	49.4	50.2
Combined	**state**	**54.0**	**53.3**	**52.0**	**51.7**

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

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	35.7	35.5	34.2	33.2
8	state	31.0	30.8	29.4	27.7
10	state	38.1	37.4	37.3	36.4
12	state	31.6	31.9	29.5	29.0
Combined	**state**	**34.1**	**33.9**	**32.7**	**31.6**

Table 51: Community Risk - Perceived Availability of Drugs

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	18.9	18.8	17.9	17.2
8	state	22.9	23.0	23.0	20.5
10	state	33.9	33.0	32.6	30.4
12	state	40.1	39.5	37.7	36.5
Combined	**state**	**27.7**	**27.5**	**27.0**	**25.3**

Table 52: Community Risk - Perceived Availability of Handguns

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	23.5	24.6	24.0	23.4
8	state	35.6	36.4	35.3	35.6
10	state	30.5	29.3	30.7	30.1
12	state	35.8	35.9	35.6	35.3
Combined	**state**	**31.0**	**31.3**	**31.2**	**31.0**

Table 53: Family Risk - Poor Family Management

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	36.0	35.2	33.5	32.3
8	state	36.6	36.7	33.0	32.1
10	state	36.0	35.2	32.5	32.7
12	state	37.0	36.9	34.2	34.2
Combined	**state**	**36.4**	**36.0**	**33.2**	**32.7**

Table 54: Family Risk - Family Conflict

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	36.0	35.0	33.2	33.1
8	state	46.7	46.2	43.6	41.6
10	state	39.5	38.3	35.2	34.9
12	state	37.2	37.0	33.3	33.8
Combined	**state**	**40.1**	**39.3**	**36.6**	**36.2**

Table 55: Family Risk - Family History of Antisocial Behavior

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	33.3	33.1	30.2	28.9
8	state	33.8	33.8	33.5	31.2
10	state	38.5	37.0	37.5	36.9
12	state	37.5	36.3	35.9	34.1
Combined	**state**	**35.5**	**34.9**	**34.1**	**32.6**

Table 56: Family Risk - Parental Attitudes Favorable to ATOD

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	12.7	12.4	9.0	8.6
8	state	25.1	24.9	18.1	17.6
10	state	38.1	38.1	29.8	29.7
12	state	38.8	39.8	30.2	30.3
Combined	**state**	**27.2**	**27.5**	**21.0**	**20.7**

Table 57: Family Risk - Parental Attitudes Favorable to ASB

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	32.0	31.4	28.0	27.0
8	state	43.9	43.4	40.1	38.2
10	state	48.8	48.5	43.4	43.0
12	state	47.0	48.0	41.0	40.7
Combined	**state**	**42.2**	**42.2**	**37.8**	**36.9**

Table 58: School Risk - Academic Failure

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	42.2	40.6	39.7	38.9
8	state	43.0	42.0	40.8	39.9
10	state	45.5	43.8	42.3	43.5
12	state	39.7	37.3	36.7	36.7
Combined	**state**	**42.8**	**41.1**	**40.1**	**39.9**

Table 59: School Risk - Low Commitment to School

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	40.1	38.3	38.9	39.7
8	state	34.0	33.2	34.2	34.5
10	state	38.0	37.7	38.5	41.9
12	state	40.9	41.0	42.1	45.7
Combined	**state**	**38.0**	**37.2**	**38.1**	**39.8**

Table 60: Peer Risk - Early Initiation of Drug Use

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	21.7	20.3	19.6	17.7
8	state	23.2	22.4	21.4	18.7
10	state	27.6	25.5	25.5	24.0
12	state	28.7	27.7	26.3	24.7
Combined	**state**	**24.8**	**23.6**	**22.9**	**20.8**

Table 61: Peer Risk - Early Initiation of ASB

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	24.2	23.5	22.8	22.0
8	state	34.3	33.1	32.0	30.2
10	state	39.1	36.8	35.6	34.2
12	state	38.3	36.8	35.7	33.7
Combined	**state**	**33.2**	**31.9**	**31.0**	**29.6**

Table 62: Peer Risk - Peer Favorable Attitudes to ASB

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	38.3	36.7	34.9	33.9
8	state	32.7	32.2	30.1	27.8
10	state	41.9	40.5	38.4	36.6
12	state	38.0	37.7	35.5	34.8
Combined	**state**	**37.5**	**36.5**	**34.6**	**32.9**

Table 63: Peer Risk - Peer Favorable Attitudes to Drug Use

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	15.6	15.1	15.3	14.5
8	state	21.2	21.4	21.5	19.8
10	state	32.4	32.2	33.1	32.5
12	state	32.2	32.8	32.4	32.4
Combined	**state**	**24.2**	**24.3**	**24.7**	**23.8**

Table 64: Peer Risk - Low Perceived Risk of Drug Use

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	33.3	33.9	36.9	36.7
8	state	36.8	37.7	44.0	43.8
10	state	37.4	38.7	47.0	47.5
12	state	43.7	45.3	52.8	54.7
Combined	**state**	**37.2**	**38.3**	**44.5**	**44.8**

*see note on page 12

Table 65: Peer Risk - Interaction with Antisocial Peers

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	39.0	38.8	38.1	36.0
8	state	48.5	48.1	47.3	44.7
10	state	50.4	48.5	48.1	46.5
12	state	47.3	46.6	45.6	45.0
Combined	**state**	**45.9**	**45.2**	**44.6**	**42.8**

Table 66: Peer Risk - Friends' Use of Drugs

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	19.2	18.1	17.1	16.1
8	state	28.4	28.1	26.2	22.5
10	state	31.4	30.2	29.7	28.0
12	state	28.0	29.0	27.7	26.0
Combined	**state**	**26.3**	**25.9**	**24.8**	**22.8**

Table 67: Peer Risk - Peer Rewards for Antisocial Involvement

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	24.2	23.9	24.1	22.9
8	state	36.0	37.2	37.0	33.5
10	state	42.7	42.8	42.9	41.7
12	state	55.1	56.6	56.0	55.4
Combined	**state**	**37.7**	**38.5**	**38.6**	**36.8**

Table 68: Peer Risk - Depressive Symptoms

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	38.0	38.1	35.3	34.5
8	state	42.8	41.7	42.1	41.1
10	state	46.0	44.1	43.3	46.0
12	state	41.3	39.6	37.7	40.1
Combined	**state**	**41.9**	**40.9**	**39.7**	**40.3**

Table 69: Peer Risk - Gang Involvement

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	19.5	18.5	16.4	16.0
8	state	18.8	17.0	15.3	13.3
10	state	26.3	24.4	23.6	21.9
12	state	25.7	25.2	23.5	23.0
Combined	**state**	**22.0**	**20.8**	**19.3**	**18.0**

Table 70: School Protective - School Opportunities for PSI

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	47.8	49.1	50.6	52.7
8	state	65.3	66.3	65.5	67.4
10	state	65.4	65.6	65.0	65.2
12	state	66.3	66.2	66.3	65.7
Combined	**state**	**60.4**	**61.2**	**61.4**	**62.5**

Table 71: School Protective - School Rewards for PSI

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	56.8	57.9	57.5	56.4
8	state	56.2	56.3	55.5	55.3
10	state	65.5	64.9	62.9	62.5
12	state	51.2	50.4	49.6	48.4
Combined	**state**	**57.7**	**57.7**	**56.8**	**56.0**

Table 72: Peer Protective - Religiosity

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	61.1	62.3	62.3	61.5
8	state	67.3	67.0	67.1	66.9
10	state	64.2	65.3	65.2	63.9
12	state	85.3	85.2	85.2	84.4
Combined	**state**	**68.1**	**68.7**	**68.8**	**68.0**

Table 73: Peer Protective - Interaction with Prosocial Peers

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	57.3	59.3	60.1	59.9
8	state	65.3	65.4	66.1	66.5
10	state	62.6	63.5	63.6	61.7
12	state	61.0	59.4	59.4	57.7
Combined	**state**	**61.5**	**62.1**	**62.5**	**61.9**

Table 74: Sources of Alcohol

		Bought It Myself WITH a Fake ID	Bought It Myself WITHOUT a Fake ID	Someone I Know Age 21 or Older	Someone I Know Under Age 21	My Brother or Sister	Home WITH Parents' Permission	Home WITHOUT Parents' Permission	Another Relative	A Stranger Bought It For Me	Took It From a Store or Shop	Other
6	state	1.1	0.4	12.0	5.1	3.8	16.6	10.7	8.2	1.4	0.9	39.8
8	state	1.2	0.7	20.3	10.4	5.3	15.7	15.5	8.2	1.4	0.5	20.9
10	state	0.9	1.5	29.9	15.2	4.1	12.6	9.3	5.9	1.6	0.4	18.6
12	state	1.1	3.0	45.6	14.6	2.8	9.8	2.8	3.5	1.8	0.2	14.7
Combined	state	1.1	1.8	32.8	13.4	3.8	12.4	8.1	5.6	1.6	0.4	19.0

Table 75: Location of Alcohol Use

		My Home	Someone Else's Home	Open Area Like a Park, etc.	Sporting Event or Concert	Restaurant, Bar, or a Nightclub	Empty Building or Site	Hotel/Motel	In a Car	At School
6	state	44.3	27.3	13.4	2.0	4.0	1.8	1.3	3.0	2.8
8	state	41.4	37.7	12.6	1.1	2.2	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.2
10	state	30.7	50.9	10.9	1.2	1.5	0.7	1.1	1.6	1.4
12	state	23.3	57.5	11.4	1.1	1.8	0.5	1.8	1.6	0.8
Combined	state	30.6	49.7	11.6	1.2	1.9	0.8	1.4	1.7	1.2

Table 76: I feel safe at my school.

		NO!	no	yes	YES!
6	state	5.2	9.1	39.1	46.6
8	state	6.6	13.2	51.1	29.0
10	state	7.6	15.0	56.5	20.9
12	state	6.8	12.4	56.3	24.6
Combined	state	6.5	12.4	50.1	31.0

Table 77: How often have you taken a handgun to school.

		Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-29 times	30-39 times	40+ times
6	state	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	state	99.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
10	state	99.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
12	state	99.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Combined	state	99.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

Table 78: How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to take a gun to school.

		Very Wrong	Wrong	A Little Bit Wrong	Not Wrong at All
6	state	92.1	6.1	1.2	0.7
8	state	87.1	9.8	2.3	0.8
10	state	86.9	9.1	2.9	1.0
12	state	88.5	7.6	2.5	1.4
Combined	state	88.7	8.2	2.2	0.9

Table 79: Have any of your brothers/sisters ever taken a gun to school.

		No	Yes	I don't have any brothers or sisters
6	state	95.8	0.7	3.5
8	state	94.6	1.3	4.0
10	state	93.4	2.0	4.6
12	state	92.7	2.2	5.1
Combined	state	94.2	1.5	4.2

5 NO CHILD LEFT BEHIND PROFILE

The No Child Left Behind Profile looks specifically at student responses to the questions "How old were you when you first ...". The questions cover both first incidences of drug use (marijuana, cigarettes, alcohol, and regular use of alcohol) and first incidences of antisocial behaviors (suspension, arrest, carrying a gun, attacking someone and belonging to a gang). Possible responses to these questions range from age 10 to age 17 or the student can respond to the question with *N*ever. The average age figures are based only on those students who responded to the question with an answer other than *N*ever.

Table 80: Avg Age of First Marijuana

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	11.0	11.1	10.9	10.9
8	state	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.2
10	state	13.5	13.5	13.4	13.5
12	state	14.6	14.7	14.7	14.6
Combined	**state**	**13.7**	**13.7**	**13.7**	**13.7**

Table 81: Avg Age of First Cigarettes

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.4
8	state	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.4
10	state	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.5
12	state	13.4	13.5	13.6	13.6
Combined	**state**	**12.2**	**12.3**	**12.4**	**12.4**

Table 82: Avg Age of First Alcohol

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.4
8	state	11.7	11.6	11.6	11.6
10	state	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0
12	state	14.2	14.2	14.3	14.3
Combined	**state**	**12.7**	**12.7**	**12.8**	**12.8**

Table 83: Avg Age of First Regular Alcohol Use

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	10.8	10.9	11.0	10.8
8	state	12.3	12.2	12.3	12.3
10	state	14.0	14.0	13.9	13.9
12	state	15.3	15.3	15.4	15.4
Combined	**state**	**14.1**	**14.2**	**14.2**	**14.2**

Table 84: Avg Age of First School Suspension

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.4
8	state	11.5	11.5	11.4	11.4
10	state	12.5	12.3	12.3	12.2
12	state	13.2	13.1	13.1	13.0
Combined	**state**	**12.0**	**11.9**	**11.9**	**11.8**

Table 85: Avg Age of First Been Arrested

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	10.9	10.8	10.8	10.7
8	state	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.1
10	state	13.6	13.6	13.5	13.5
12	state	14.9	14.8	14.7	14.8
Combined	**state**	**13.4**	**13.5**	**13.4**	**13.4**

Table 86: Avg Age of First Carried a Gun

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	10.7	10.8	10.7	10.7
8	state	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.6
10	state	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.6
12	state	13.9	13.7	13.9	13.6
Combined	**state**	**12.3**	**12.2**	**12.2**	**12.1**

Table 87: Avg Age of First Attacked to Harm

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6
8	state	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7
10	state	12.8	12.7	12.6	12.6
12	state	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.4
Combined	**state**	**12.2**	**12.1**	**12.2**	**12.1**

Table 88: Avg Age of First Belonged to a Gang

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	10.9	10.9	10.8	10.8
8	state	12.0	12.0	11.9	12.0
10	state	12.9	12.7	12.7	12.7
12	state	13.6	13.1	13.0	13.0
Combined	**state**	**12.4**	**12.2**	**12.1**	**12.2**

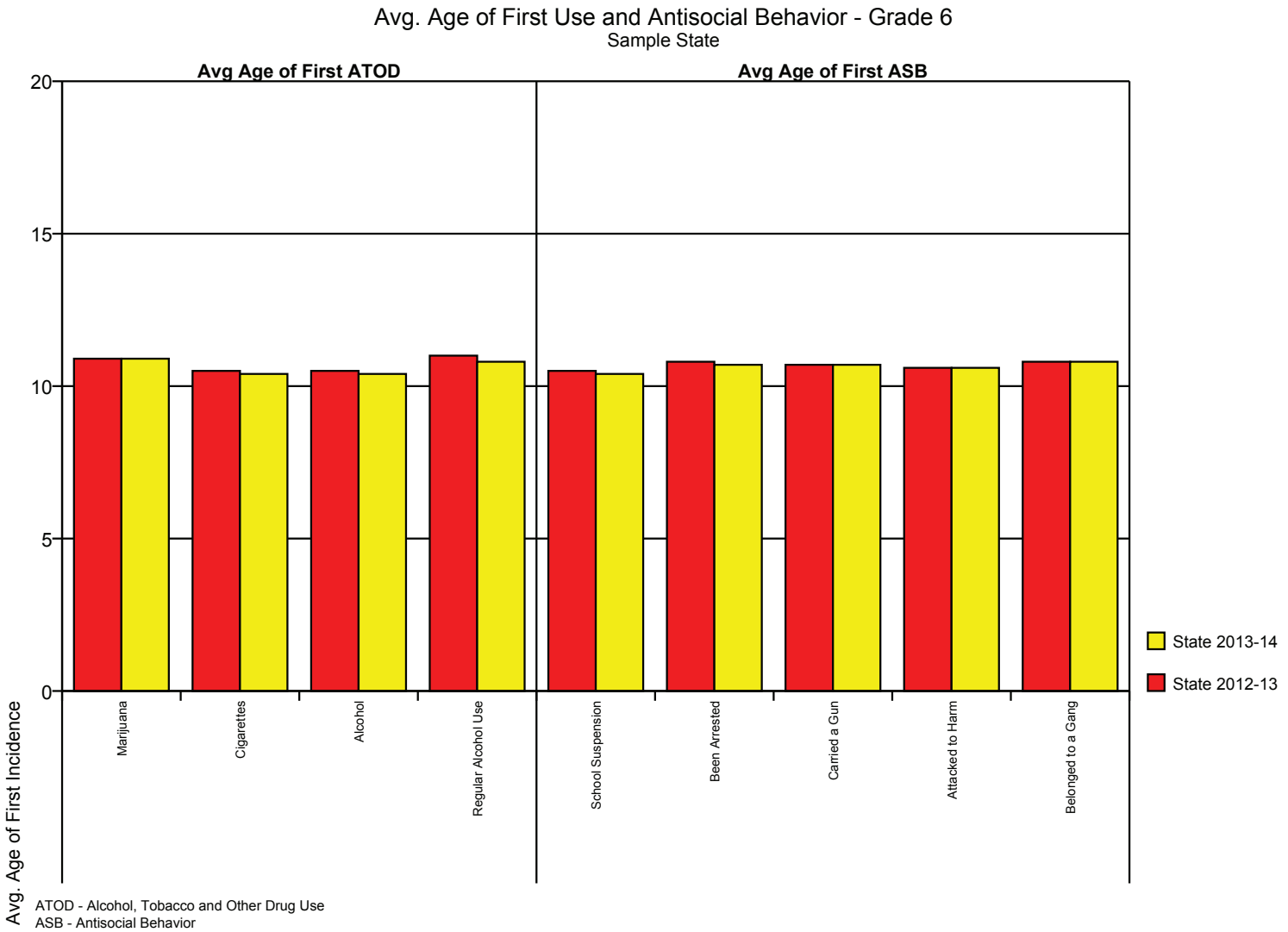

Figure 25: Avg. Age of First Use and Antisocial Behavior - Grade 6

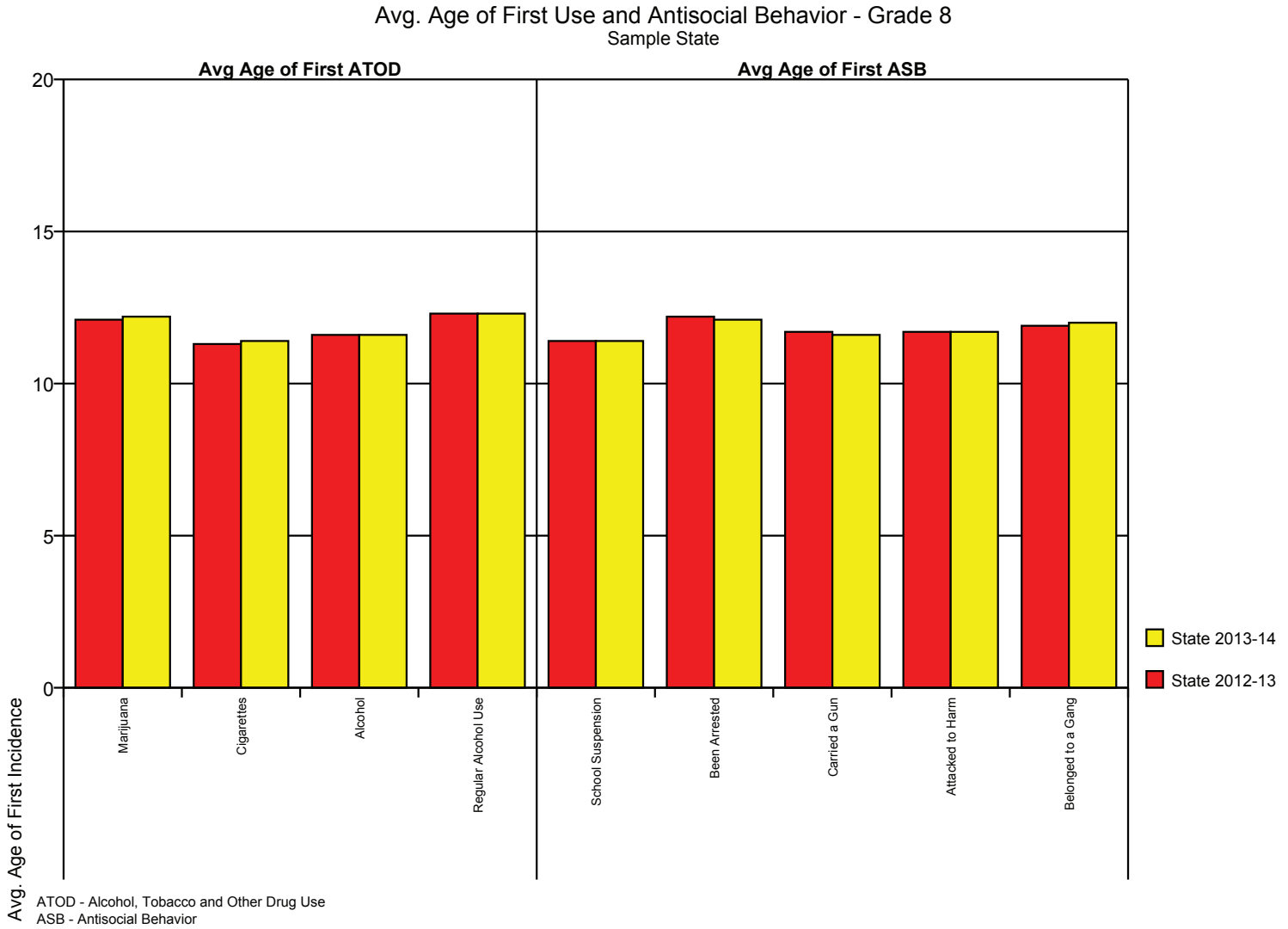

Figure 26: Avg. Age of First Use and Antisocial Behavior - Grade 8

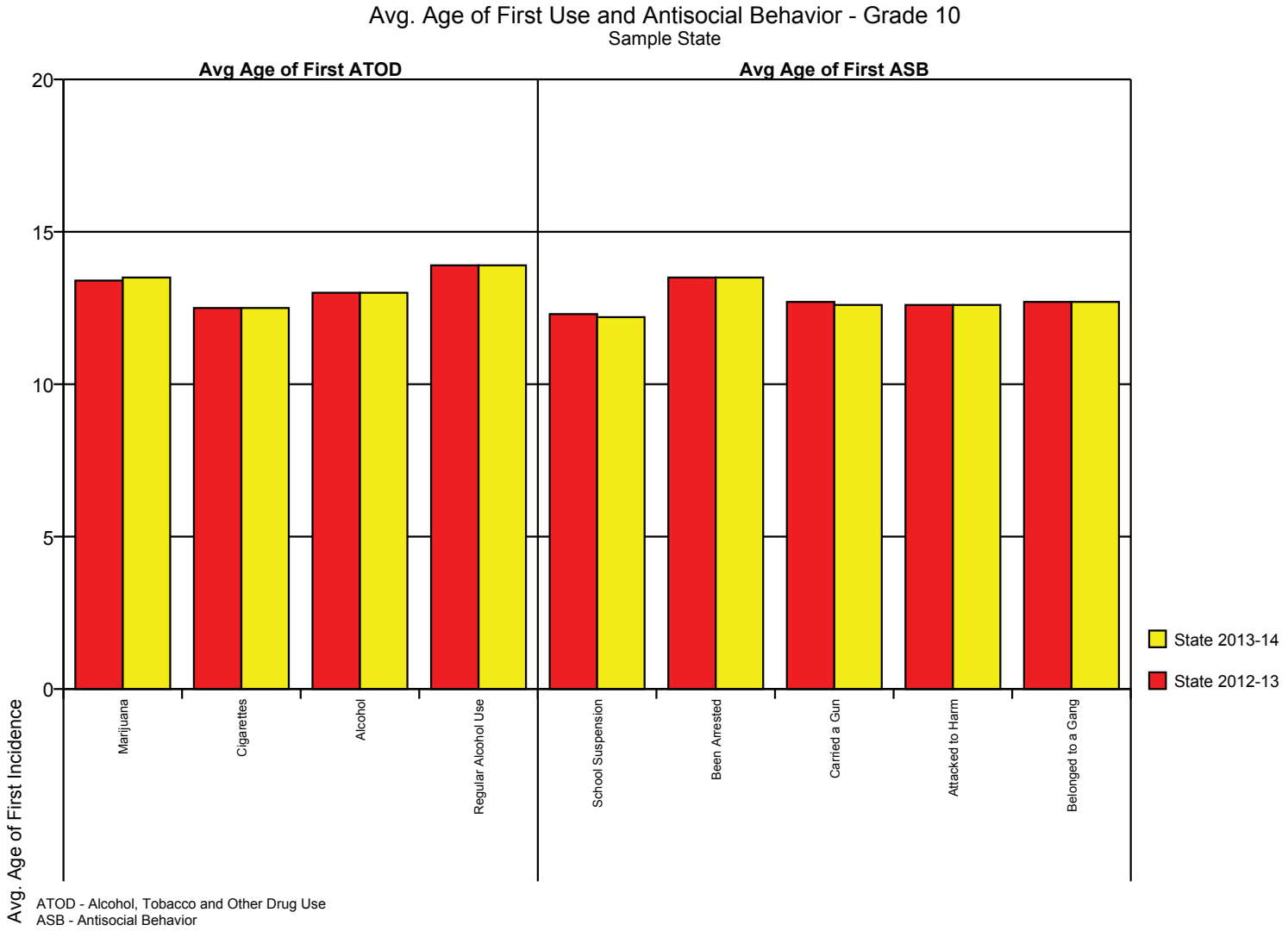

Figure 27: Avg. Age of First Use and Antisocial Behavior - Grade 10

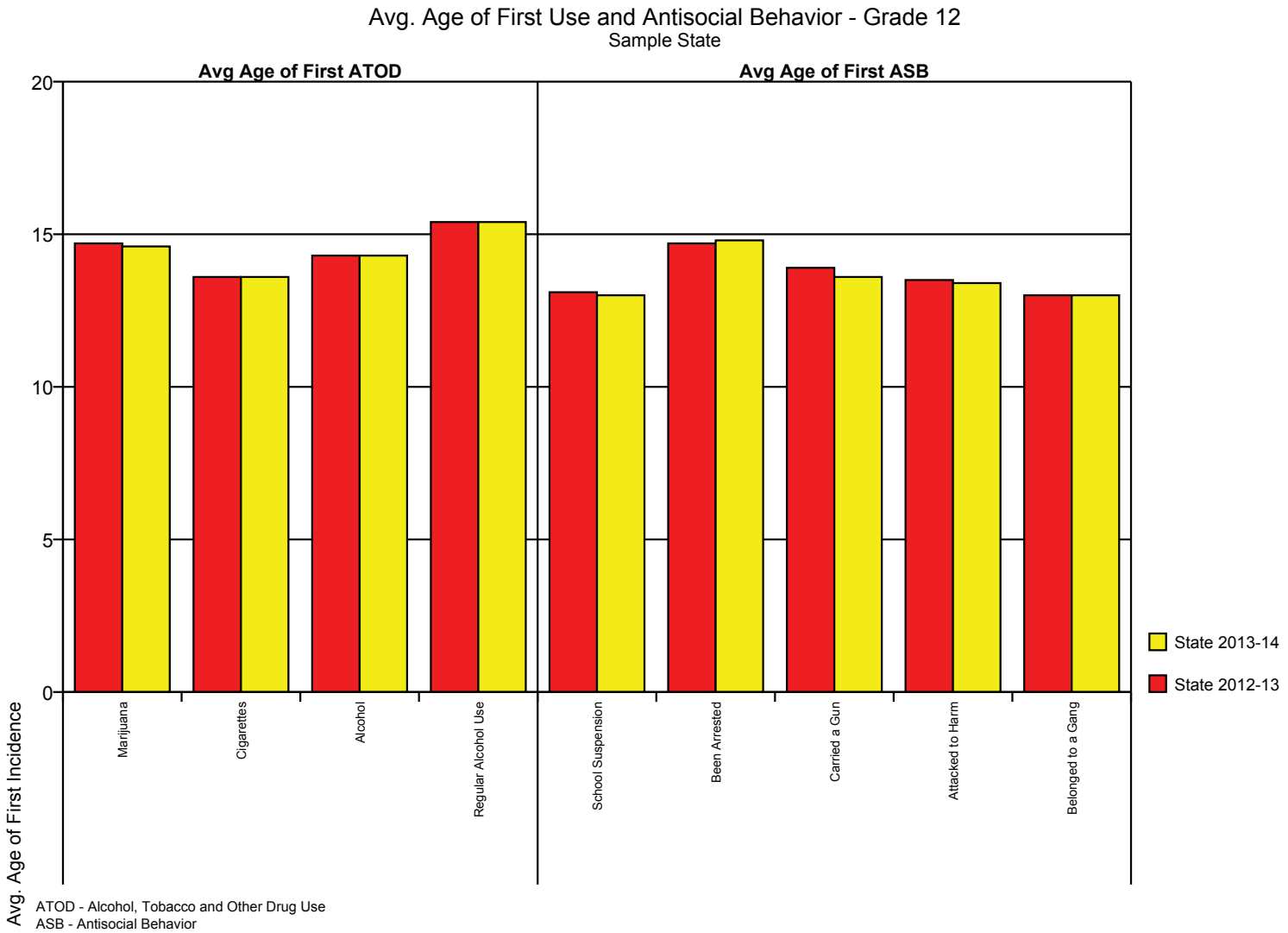

Figure 28: Avg. Age of First Use and Antisocial Behavior - Grade 12

6 STUDENT TOBACCO USE, EXPERIENCES AND PREVENTION SERVICES

Tobacco use is the leading preventable cause of death in the United States. The 2009 survey added four new tobacco-related questions (Q49-Q52) to the already existing items (Q45-Q48) to explore this topic.

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

Table 89: Cigarettes - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	8.8	7.9	7.9	7.0
8	state	22.0	21.1	20.6	18.0
10	state	35.8	33.0	32.9	30.6
12	state	44.3	44.1	42.1	39.6
Combined	**state**	**25.5**	**24.6**	**24.2**	**22.2**

Table 90: Chewing Tobacco - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	5.9	5.4	5.3	4.7
8	state	12.8	12.4	12.1	11.1
10	state	21.0	18.6	19.5	18.8
12	state	23.8	23.8	23.6	22.2
Combined	**state**	**14.7**	**14.1**	**14.2**	**13.3**

Table 91: Cigarettes - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3
8	state	5.9	5.7	5.2	4.5
10	state	14.1	12.3	12.5	10.9
12	state	20.0	20.2	18.9	17.5
Combined	**state**	**9.1**	**8.8**	**8.6**	**7.6**

Table 92: Chewing Tobacco - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
6	state	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3
8	state	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.3
10	state	9.4	8.1	9.2	8.4
12	state	10.5	10.5	11.2	10.4
Combined	**state**	**5.9**	**5.6**	**6.1**	**5.6**

The new tobacco-related items, Q49-Q50, explore rules regarding smoking at the student's home, and Q51-Q52 assess the availability of tobacco prevention programming within school settings. The following tables show the results for these four items.

Table 93: Which statement best describes rules about smoking inside your home?

		Smoking is not allowed anywhere inside your home	Smoking is allowed in some places and at some times	Smoking is allowed anywhere inside the home	There are no rules about smoking inside the home	I don't know
6	state	70.2	7.6	2.3	3.7	16.1
8	state	70.2	7.0	2.7	6.2	14.0
10	state	71.4	6.5	3.4	7.6	11.0
12	state	74.0	6.0	3.7	7.6	8.7
Combined	state	71.2	6.9	3.0	6.2	12.8

Table 94: Which statement best describes rules about smoking in your family cars?

		Smoking is never allowed in any car	Smoking is allowed sometimes or in some cars	Smoking is allowed in any car anytime	There are no rules about smoking in the car	We do not have a family car	I don't know
6	state	65.9	11.9	2.9	4.4	1.0	14.0
8	state	62.4	11.8	4.0	7.6	1.0	13.2
10	state	61.9	12.1	5.2	9.0	1.0	10.8
12	state	63.8	12.3	5.0	8.6	1.6	8.6
Combined	state	63.5	12.0	4.2	7.3	1.1	12.0

Table 95: During this school year, were you taught in any of your classes about the dangers of tobacco use?

		Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know
6	state	47.1	26.0	5.2	4.9	16.8
8	state	31.6	32.9	10.2	8.4	16.9
10	state	18.0	30.2	15.8	17.0	19.0
12	state	13.7	26.1	17.4	24.8	18.0
Combined	state	29.0	29.1	11.6	12.7	17.6

Table 96: During the past 12 months, have you participated in any community activities to discourage people your age from using cigarettes, chewing tobacco, snuff, dip or cigars?

		Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	I don't know
6	state	22.7	16.4	12.3	17.9	30.7
8	state	14.6	17.6	18.3	23.2	26.3
10	state	10.2	14.8	21.4	30.8	22.8
12	state	9.6	13.3	20.8	37.3	19.0
Combined	state	14.7	15.8	18.0	26.4	25.2

7 DRUG-FREE COMMUNITIES SUPPORT PROGRAM CORE MEASURES

The Drug-Free Communities Support Program, administered by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, requests specific data which is typically referred to as the Core Measures. The drug categories measured are cigarettes/tobacco, alcohol, marijuana and prescription drugs and the table is broken down by grade level. For each drug, and at each grade level, the percentage of students who responded positively to the question and the number of students who responded to the question are reported.

Past 30-Day Use The question *On how many occasions (if any) have you ... in the past 30 days?* is used to measure this statistic by reporting the percentage of students who report any use in the past 30 days.

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

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

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

Table 97: Core Measure by Grade for Past 30 Day Use

	Cigarettes		Alcohol		Marijuana		Presc Drugs	
Grade	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Grade 6	1.3	22697	1.6	22086	0.5	22043	0.9	21691
Grade 8	4.5	24711	7.0	24174	3.9	24154	2.2	23924
Grade 10	10.9	20484	19.0	20082	11.2	20054	4.7	19958
Grade 12	17.5	15660	29.0	15373	16.3	15355	5.7	15315
Combined	7.6	83552	12.6	81715	7.1	81606	3.1	80888

Table 98: Core Measure by Grade for Perception of Risk

	Cigarettes		Alcohol		Marijuana		Presc Drugs	
Grade	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Grade 6	79.0	22480	71.1	22322	66.4	22240	81.6	22235
Grade 8	84.4	24734	71.2	24615	58.3	24587	86.6	24602
Grade 10	86.1	20506	67.3	20432	41.5	20434	86.7	20442
Grade 12	87.0	15692	65.4	15649	34.6	15645	86.4	15642
Combined	83.8	83412	69.1	83018	51.9	82906	85.3	82921

Table 99: Core Measure by Grade for Parental Disapproval

	Tobacco		Alcohol		Marijuana		Presc Drugs	
Grade	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Grade 6	98.8	20278	97.9	20316	99.0	20159	98.9	20194
Grade 8	96.9	22731	94.8	22757	96.4	22662	97.6	22677
Grade 10	93.8	19178	91.3	19193	91.9	19139	96.3	19158
Grade 12	87.5	14754	88.6	14765	88.5	14741	95.3	14729
Combined	94.8	76941	93.6	77031	94.4	76701	97.2	76758

Table 100: Core Measure by Grade for Friends Disapproval

	Tobacco		Alcohol		Marijuana		Presc Drugs	
Grade	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Grade 6	96.3	21082	94.4	21179	96.7	21053	97.1	21056
Grade 8	87.4	23493	82.9	23540	84.7	23466	91.8	23467
Grade 10	73.4	19640	66.4	19659	66.2	19637	83.6	19620
Grade 12	63.7	15065	61.0	15094	58.6	15064	80.8	15060
Combined	81.8	79280	77.7	79472	78.4	79220	89.1	79203

Table 101: Core Measure by Sex for Past 30 Day Use

	Cigarettes		Alcohol		Marijuana		Presc Drugs	
Sex	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Male	8.3	39980	12.5	38939	7.5	38868	2.7	38489
Female	7.0	43217	12.7	42432	6.8	42396	3.5	42058
Combined	7.6	83197	12.6	81371	7.1	81264	3.1	80547

Table 102: Core Measure by Sex for Perception of Risk

	Cigarettes		Alcohol		Marijuana		Presc Drugs	
Sex	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Male	83.0	39924	65.8	39716	50.8	39678	84.3	39673
Female	84.7	43137	72.3	42953	52.9	42878	86.2	42902
Combined	83.9	83061	69.2	82669	51.9	82556	85.3	82575

Table 103: Core Measure by Sex for Parental Disapproval

	Tobacco		Alcohol		Marijuana		Presc Drugs	
Sex	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Male	94.3	36385	93.2	36439	94.2	36266	97.5	36278
Female	95.3	40245	94.0	40282	94.7	40124	96.9	40170
Combined	94.8	76630	93.6	76721	94.5	76390	97.2	76448

Table 104: Core Measure by Sex for Friends Disapproval

	Tobacco		Alcohol		Marijuana		Presc Drugs	
Sex	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Male	79.4	37513	75.7	37641	77.3	37488	88.7	37458
Female	83.9	41436	79.6	41497	79.3	41400	89.5	41413
Combined	81.8	78949	77.8	79138	78.4	78888	89.1	78871

8 PREVENTION RESOURCES

8.1 Regional Prevention Providers (RPP)

Region 1

Operated by Alternative Opportunities-Decision Point, Inc.

(Counties: Benton, Carroll, Madison, Washington)
Ms. Laurie Reh, Representative
614 East Emma Avenue, Suite M426
Springdale, AR 72764
(479) 927-2655
Fax: (479) 927-2752
E-MAIL: lreh@decision-point.org

Region 2

Operated by Health Resources of Arkansas

(Counties: Izard, Newton, Searcy, Stone, Van Buren)
Ms. Margaret Morrison, Representative

Mailing Address	*Physical Address*
P O Box 492	106 Mountain Place Sq.
Mountain View, AR 72560	Mountain View, AR 72560

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

(Counties: Cleburne, Independence, Jackson, White, Woodruff)
VACANT

Mailing Address	*Physical Address*
P O Box 8179	3402 East Race Street
Searcy, AR 72145	Searcy, AR 72145

(870) 613-0345
Fax: (501) 278-5265
EMAIL:

(Counties: Baxter, Boone, Fulton, Marion, Sharp)
VACANT

Mailing Address	*Physical Address*
P O Box 2698	8 Medical Plaza
Mountain Home, AR 72654	Mountain Home, AR 72654

(866) 308-9923 ext. 1913
Fax: (870) 424-0903
EMAIL:

Region 3

Operated by Crowley's Ridge Development Council

(Counties: Clay, Craighead, Lawrence, Mississippi, Randolph)
Ms. Dorothy *"Dot"* Newsom, Representative

Mailing Address	*Physical Address*
P O Box 16720	2401 Fox Meadow Lane
Jonesboro, AR 72403	Jonesboro, AR 72404

(870) 933-0033
Fax: (870) 933-0048 ext. 148
EMAIL: dnewsom@crdcnea.com

(Counties: Crittenden, Cross, Greene, Poinsett)
Ms. Sandy *"Sandy"* Rogers, Representative

Mailing Address	*Physical Address*
P O Box 16720	2401 Fox Meadow Lane
Jonesboro, AR 72403	Jonesboro, AR 72404

EMAIL: srogers@crdcnea.com

(Counties: Lee, Monroe, Phillips, St. Francis)
Mr. Kendon Gray, Representative
593 Highway 243
Marianna Civic Center
Marianna, AR 72360
(870) 298-2250
Fax: (870) 298-2249
EMAIL: kendongray@yahoo.com

Region 4

Operated by Harbor House, Inc.

(Counties: Crawford, Franklin, Logan, Polk, Scott, Sebastian)
Ms. Emily Starr, Representative
Patricia *"Patty"* Jones

Mailing Address	*Physical Address*
P O Box 4207	3900 Armour Avenue
Fort Smith, AR 72914	Fort Smith, AR 72904

(479) 783-8849 ext. 204 (Emily)
(479) 783-8849 ext. 112 (Patricia)
Fax: (479) 783-1914
EMAIL: estarr@recoveryhhi.org
EMAIL: pjones@recoveryhhi.org

Region 5

Operated by Community Service, Inc.

(Counties: Conway, Faulkner, Perry)
Ms. Janet Cook, Representative

Mailing Address	*Physical Address*
PO Box 679	100 South Cherokee
Morrilton, AR 72110	Morrilton, AR 72210

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

(Counties: Clark, Garland, Hot Springs, Montgomery, Pike)
Darla Kelsay, Representative
Tonna Butzlaff, Representative
1401 Malvern Avenue, Suite 200C
Hot Springs, AR 71901 (Rix Building)
(501) 624-5636
EMAIL: dkelsay@communityserviceinc.com
EMAIL: tbutzlaff@communityservicesinc.com

(Counties: Johnson, Pope, Yell)
Nathaniel Alexander, Representative
818 N. Creek Drive
Conway, AR 72032
(501) 327-9788
EMAIL: nalexander@communityservicesinc.com

Region 6

Operated by Phoenix Youth and Family Service

(Counties: Ashley, Bradley, Chicot, Desha, Drew)
Ms. Christie Lindsey, Representative

Mailing Address	*Physical Address*
P O Box 654	310 North Alabama St.
Crossett, AR 71635	Crossett, AR 71635

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

(Counties: Arkansas, Cleveland, Grant, Jefferson, Lincoln)
Mr. Hank Wilkins, V, Representative
717 West 2nd Avenue
Pine Bluff, AR 71601
(870) 835-0038
Fax: (870) 536-6327
E-MAIL: hwilkins@phoenixyouth.com

Region 7

Operated by University of Arkansas for Medical Sciences

(Counties: Calhoun, Columbia, Dallas, Union)
VACANT
1617 North Washington
Magnolia, AR 71753
(870) 562-2563
Fax: (870) 562-2568
EMAIL:

(Counties: Hempstead, Lafayette, Nevada, Ouachita)
Tia Blakely, Representative
736 Martin Street
Prescott, AR 71857
(870) 887-3123 ext. 6006
EMAIL: TNBlakely@uams.edu

(Counties: Howard, Little River, Miller, Sevier)
Pam Culver, Representative
UAMS South
300 East 6th Street
Texarkana, AR 71854
(870) 773-6272
Fax: (870) 773-6460
EMAIL: pjculver@uams.edu

Region 8

Operated by Family Service Agency, Inc.

(Counties: Lonoke, Prairie, Pulaski, Saline)
Hayse Miller, Representative
628 West Broadway Street, Ste 300
North Little Rock, AR 72114
(501) 372-4242 ext. 752 & 753
Fax: (501) 372-4758
EMAIL: hmiller@fsainc.org

8.2 State and National Contacts

Arkansas Department of Human Services
Division of Behavioral Health Services
Prevention Services

Mailing Address	*Physical Address*
305 South Palm St	4800 W. 7th Street
Little Rock, AR 72205	Little Rock, AR 72205

Telephone: (501) 686-9105
FAX: (501) 686-9396
Website: http://www.arkansas.gov/dhhs/dmhs

Ms. Sharron Mims
DHS Program Manager
EMAIL: sharron.mims@dhs.arkansas.gov

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Percentage of Youth Who Used Alcohol, Cigarettes, Smokeless Tobacco, Marijuana, Inhalants, Hallucinogens, Cocaine or Methamphetamines In Their Lifetime by Region								
Region	Alcohol	Cigarettes	Smokeless Tobacco	Marijuana	Inhalants	Hallucinogens	Cocaine	Methamphetamines
	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013
1	29.8	17.7	10.4	15.2	5.5	1.7	1.3	1.1
2	32.8	26.0	19.1	14.2	7.0	1.4	1.2	1.3
3	28.3	22.2	13.0	12.8	5.7	1.1	1.2	0.8
4	31.6	22.6	14.1	15.2	6.2	1.4	1.3	1.3
5	32.1	21.8	14.5	15.2	6.0	1.4	1.2	1.0
6	33.8	25.9	14.1	16.2	6.2	1.0	1.1	0.8
7	37.1	27.3	15.4	16.3	6.7	1.1	1.4	1.1
8	30.3	20.1	9.1	18.2	5.9	1.7	1.3	0.9

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

Percentage of Youth Who Used Synthetic Marijuana, Bath Salts, Ecstasy, Heroin, Prescription Drugs, Over-The-Counter Drugs, Alcopops or Any Drug In Their Lifetime by Region								
Region	Synthetic Marijuana	Bath Salts	Ecstasy	Heroin	Prescription Drugs	Over-The-Counter Drugs	Alcopops	Any Drug
	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013
1	4.4	1.1	1.6	0.8	7.1	3.3	19.3	20.6
2	4.7	1.0	1.4	0.9	7.3	3.8	22.1	20.2
3	3.3	0.8	1.3	0.6	6.4	3.0	17.9	18.5
4	5.3	0.9	1.6	1.0	6.7	3.4	20.0	20.4
5	4.6	0.8	1.5	0.8	7.6	3.6	21.0	20.6
6	4.5	0.8	1.3	0.5	6.3	3.2	21.9	21.9
7	4.2	1.0	1.3	0.7	7.2	3.5	24.1	23.1
8	3.3	1.1	1.5	0.8	7.2	3.4	18.9	23.9

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

Percentage of Youth Who Used Alcohol, Cigarettes, Smokeless Tobacco, Marijuana, Inhalants, Hallucinogens, Cocaine or Methamphetamines During the Past 30 Days by Region								
Region	Alcohol	Cigarettes	Smokeless Tobacco	Marijuana	Inhalants	Hallucinogens	Cocaine	Methamphetamines
	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013
1	11.8	5.6	4.2	7.7	1.8	0.6	0.3	0.3
2	12.8	9.5	8.1	5.8	2.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
3	11.2	8.0	5.7	5.9	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.2
4	12.4	8.1	5.9	7.5	1.9	0.6	0.3	0.4
5	12.9	7.2	6.1	6.4	1.7	0.3	0.3	0.3
6	13.9	9.3	6.5	7.5	2.0	0.3	0.5	0.3
7	16.2	9.7	6.6	7.1	2.2	0.4	0.4	0.3
8	12.1	6.4	3.7	9.1	2.0	0.6	0.5	0.3

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

Percentage of Youth Who Used Synthetic Marijuana, Bath Salts, Ecstasy, Heroin, Prescription Drugs, Over-The-Counter Drugs, Alcopops or Any Drug During the Past 30 Days by Region								
Region	Synthetic Marijuana	Bath Salts	Ecstasy	Heroin	Prescription Drugs	Over-The-Counter Drugs	Alcopops	Any Drug
	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013
1	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.3	3.3	1.5	7.6	11.0
2	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	2.8	1.4	8.7	9.4
3	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.2	3.0	1.4	7.2	9.4
4	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	3.0	1.6	8.1	11.0
5	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	3.3	1.4	8.1	10.0
6	1.5	0.4	0.6	0.2	3.3	1.6	9.4	11.6
7	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	3.0	1.7	10.7	11.5
8	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	3.3	1.4	7.5	12.9

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

Percentage of Youth Who Used Alcohol, Cigarettes or Smokeless Tobacco In Their Lifetime by County																		
County	Alcohol						Cigarettes						Smokeless Tobacco					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Arkansas	--	43.9	47.5	51.3	45.4	38.8	--	27.8	32.1	33.8	32.7	28.5	--	11.3	16.1	17.3	15.1	13.5
Ashley	56.7	49.4	49.4	47.3	40.5	35.8	40.9	34.7	36.8	34.4	30.6	26.7	22.1	17.5	23.1	24.9	20.0	16.0
Baxter	46.6	44.1	44.4	34.2	32.7	31.5	32.5	29.9	28.6	25.8	22.8	25.0	14.2	15.3	17.2	13.5	12.9	15.9
Benton	39.1	39.8	33.8	32.8	32.3	30.2	21.3	22.5	18.9	18.4	19.6	17.5	9.1	9.4	9.2	9.1	10.4	9.6
Boone	46.2	43.5	40.1	36.4	31.4	28.7	34.1	31.7	29.2	27.4	25.9	22.3	20.0	19.0	19.4	17.0	16.2	15.9
Bradley	54.1	50.0	43.5	47.4	33.5	30.6	40.9	38.2	25.1	35.0	28.6	24.4	17.4	18.9	13.0	17.6	16.3	16.5
Calhoun	63.1	52.9	53.8	53.1	49.5	49.0	56.0	43.2	49.2	44.0	37.3	41.1	38.0	27.1	34.6	36.0	27.5	31.8
Carroll	48.9	48.1	50.9	47.0	35.7	38.0	29.2	30.0	33.2	27.0	26.3	25.1	14.8	18.5	21.2	20.0	15.9	18.1
Chicot	54.0	51.2	45.3	35.9	35.9	36.4	37.4	35.4	35.5	24.9	27.1	23.8	10.5	3.1	8.1	7.7	6.4	6.8
Clark	46.9	34.0	39.4	35.7	33.6	30.1	25.6	20.3	24.0	23.6	22.3	19.3	14.2	10.9	12.3	12.2	12.5	11.8
Clay	52.5	49.5	44.7	38.2	40.3	33.5	39.1	37.5	38.2	31.7	34.3	30.6	27.6	26.4	31.2	25.2	25.9	22.2
Cleburne	51.4	50.5	42.8	39.7	36.7	31.1	35.9	34.7	28.8	24.8	26.7	22.8	21.9	22.4	20.4	18.6	18.4	21.9
Cleveland	45.6	44.2	41.0	39.7	40.5	34.2	33.0	35.0	28.8	29.9	21.9	21.4	21.6	30.7	19.7	21.1	16.6	14.5
Columbia	49.9	57.5	50.5	45.9	44.1	39.4	30.9	51.3	31.5	31.9	34.7	33.2	14.5	29.4	21.1	15.8	20.3	19.1
Conway	46.0	52.3	46.8	43.6	37.9	33.3	28.3	34.0	29.0	28.9	26.6	25.3	14.1	18.6	18.6	18.9	16.2	16.7
Craighead	42.2	42.3	36.9	35.6	30.1	25.0	28.4	28.6	26.5	24.6	21.2	19.2	13.7	14.5	13.8	13.2	12.7	11.1
Crawford	40.9	40.8	30.9	38.2	33.9	28.4	27.8	25.0	22.1	26.3	24.1	21.9	15.8	18.7	17.8	17.3	18.5	13.7
Crittenden	45.4	43.0	--	35.7	--	--	31.2	27.8	--	21.2	--	--	9.8	11.4	--	10.6	--	--
Cross	51.4	46.4	43.1	47.6	38.0	34.1	35.9	30.1	33.6	34.8	28.6	27.8	18.2	19.7	18.4	19.8	16.8	14.6
Dallas	41.1	47.3	47.5	38.8	39.5	37.4	25.5	33.3	32.8	28.0	30.8	31.2	11.8	18.2	17.1	16.3	16.9	21.3
Desha	49.9	47.8	47.2	41.7	41.9	41.4	31.6	31.7	30.7	31.1	27.0	34.6	11.4	11.2	13.1	11.7	11.6	17.6
Drew	45.0	36.1	38.1	47.6	33.6	29.0	31.0	28.5	25.3	36.8	27.5	25.5	17.0	15.6	16.6	17.7	13.8	12.8
Faulkner	45.9	45.7	35.5	37.7	31.7	32.5	28.8	26.6	22.6	21.6	21.3	20.6	16.9	15.6	15.0	13.9	13.8	13.1
Franklin	55.8	43.0	35.1	38.4	35.3	34.2	35.3	26.3	24.8	26.6	24.5	25.3	26.7	21.0	18.0	19.8	19.3	20.8
Fulton	45.1	43.9	39.4	36.1	38.4	33.6	34.2	29.4	30.4	26.8	31.7	26.3	23.3	25.0	29.0	24.9	24.1	23.2

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

Percentage of Youth Who Used Alcohol, Cigarettes or Smokeless Tobacco In Their Lifetime by County, Cont.																		
County	Alcohol						Cigarettes						Smokeless Tobacco					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Garland	47.7	44.7	38.1	36.3	34.6	33.9	30.2	27.6	24.7	22.0	26.3	23.6	13.5	12.7	14.1	12.2	15.3	13.7
Grant	50.7	45.4	40.1	42.6	36.2	34.9	32.1	26.2	27.3	26.8	25.8	26.6	18.4	16.8	16.5	16.3	18.8	19.0
Greene	42.1	43.2	37.4	36.0	31.0	24.4	30.2	28.6	28.2	26.0	26.4	20.4	16.7	18.9	18.2	16.3	15.8	13.9
Hempstead	42.3	44.2	31.0	41.2	40.2	38.7	29.1	30.8	16.7	24.7	27.9	26.1	8.6	16.4	11.0	13.3	14.3	11.1
Hot Spring	49.1	47.9	43.3	40.0	30.8	34.1	33.3	29.9	27.9	26.0	23.0	25.8	24.2	21.8	20.2	20.3	15.3	18.8
Howard	48.4	43.2	40.0	40.8	37.6	38.9	35.5	29.5	30.7	28.6	31.5	30.4	19.7	18.4	22.1	21.2	21.1	20.7
Independence	48.2	46.3	39.1	40.4	32.9	35.6	31.9	32.2	28.7	28.1	25.5	26.8	18.2	22.1	20.1	21.9	19.0	20.4
Izard	51.2	48.5	41.2	39.3	37.1	34.0	36.0	35.1	26.6	28.7	31.8	28.9	24.0	23.1	24.4	22.3	26.7	24.8
Jackson	56.2	50.3	45.8	44.9	37.9	32.8	38.7	36.3	34.7	36.4	32.1	29.1	32.2	23.0	24.8	25.4	20.6	18.1
Jefferson	46.4	43.2	35.8	33.2	31.4	30.5	26.9	25.5	20.6	20.6	22.5	23.8	9.6	9.2	8.9	8.4	9.9	10.0
Johnson	51.7	48.0	39.6	39.0	32.7	30.6	33.8	28.4	25.4	23.1	23.9	19.9	26.5	16.0	14.6	13.2	13.7	13.8
Lafayette	48.6	53.2	48.4	45.2	34.7	--	33.8	43.2	38.8	33.7	31.2	--	14.4	15.7	22.7	14.9	16.5	--
Lawrence	48.1	50.2	43.8	42.1	38.0	33.6	36.8	38.0	33.6	33.6	33.9	25.9	24.0	26.6	25.2	25.6	23.7	22.0
Lee	31.7	36.8	23.3	19.8	16.9	24.9	21.4	21.9	12.0	13.1	13.7	12.2	6.4	4.3	2.1	7.1	5.3	3.5
Lincoln	45.3	40.3	41.2	41.3	38.7	42.8	27.2	26.4	27.1	24.7	23.1	29.5	17.6	19.7	15.1	17.1	16.9	19.1
Little River	52.0	52.6	44.8	50.8	40.1	48.2	31.1	27.5	29.8	30.4	24.1	32.7	17.3	12.4	18.6	20.7	16.7	22.1
Logan	48.5	49.0	38.8	44.8	38.6	41.3	32.9	31.9	24.6	29.2	26.5	27.4	19.1	18.4	19.2	19.8	22.0	20.0
Lonoke	45.3	44.3	37.1	37.6	32.5	31.3	27.5	25.7	22.5	22.6	22.5	21.6	13.7	13.6	13.6	12.5	14.1	14.1
Madison	56.3	53.7	47.5	50.1	40.5	39.2	35.4	34.3	31.4	35.8	29.7	27.2	27.4	22.3	24.3	29.7	23.5	24.7
Marion	48.9	53.8	52.0	46.0	42.5	34.3	35.0	42.4	41.6	34.1	38.4	29.7	19.4	25.3	31.1	24.2	24.5	17.2
Miller	42.7	45.9	37.6	39.9	36.9	39.0	27.4	29.6	25.9	27.1	25.8	29.4	14.6	15.3	13.3	15.9	12.9	15.8
Mississippi	41.1	41.0	34.5	32.8	29.3	30.7	29.0	30.3	25.7	27.4	23.1	23.7	11.7	10.0	10.4	10.2	9.7	10.7
Monroe	51.5	48.8	43.4	40.4	33.3	41.4	34.7	35.2	31.7	37.8	32.8	32.2	7.4	11.2	15.1	15.6	12.8	12.4
Montgomery	50.4	69.0	47.4	38.9	42.3	35.6	35.9	41.1	29.4	26.2	38.2	35.8	17.8	36.6	23.8	21.5	30.3	31.8
Nevada	51.6	45.2	41.0	41.2	29.8	32.9	37.0	28.0	27.2	29.6	22.4	29.9	20.3	12.4	14.7	12.6	12.1	14.6

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

Percentage of Youth Who Used Alcohol, Cigarettes or Smokeless Tobacco In Their Lifetime by County, Cont.																		
County	Alcohol						Cigarettes						Smokeless Tobacco					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Newton	48.4	44.1	38.7	39.8	37.6	30.4	31.2	28.3	27.7	32.3	32.3	29.2	28.1	18.5	22.1	25.7	26.0	20.8
Ouachita	45.3	48.5	43.1	38.2	33.8	28.5	32.6	32.8	30.6	25.4	29.0	21.9	12.7	12.5	18.3	15.1	15.6	13.1
Perry	51.2	49.4	38.3	35.8	27.8	22.2	36.3	37.4	24.1	27.1	20.4	16.0	19.0	20.8	18.9	17.8	12.8	11.7
Phillips	46.7	43.2	42.9	34.4	32.3	28.9	24.9	23.2	26.9	23.0	20.5	20.2	6.4	7.5	10.0	11.0	10.9	7.3
Pike	46.6	48.4	36.7	40.5	34.5	38.6	31.8	32.7	25.0	27.8	24.3	28.2	22.5	18.4	19.3	21.5	15.9	22.6
Poinsett	48.3	46.9	45.9	38.8	36.7	28.3	37.8	36.0	37.8	31.7	32.5	24.6	19.0	18.7	22.0	18.8	19.5	14.9
Polk	50.3	45.7	43.6	41.9	39.7	38.7	34.0	30.3	30.1	29.6	28.3	30.9	21.3	14.9	19.3	21.8	19.4	22.3
Pope	41.5	40.9	37.2	34.4	32.9	29.5	26.6	27.0	24.6	21.7	23.1	19.5	14.6	14.9	16.0	13.4	14.7	13.4
Prairie	55.0	55.9	44.8	49.6	45.1	32.5	45.5	40.8	34.9	33.6	36.6	28.8	24.0	20.8	21.8	23.7	22.1	11.7
Pulaski	41.9	41.9	37.8	37.4	31.3	30.3	22.3	23.4	22.7	21.6	20.7	19.6	6.3	6.9	7.4	7.2	7.2	7.1
Randolph	47.7	48.8	41.9	39.2	36.6	33.9	37.6	35.1	29.0	29.3	31.1	28.4	21.5	25.1	22.3	22.7	25.2	20.4
Saint Francis	38.5	37.5	29.5	35.7	25.1	27.7	24.7	23.0	22.0	20.7	20.2	16.4	6.0	6.4	8.4	6.8	6.5	6.7
Saline	43.9	41.4	37.9	35.7	36.3	27.1	28.4	27.0	24.3	23.4	24.0	18.7	16.3	14.7	15.3	14.9	14.6	11.4
Scott	50.5	51.5	65.9	48.1	33.9	34.0	36.2	35.4	52.7	31.5	27.1	28.9	22.6	22.9	31.3	26.3	20.4	23.2
Searcy	54.9	45.8	41.0	44.3	39.4	31.4	47.1	30.0	33.7	32.7	34.0	25.2	25.1	22.1	20.5	25.5	19.4	17.8
Sebastian	44.6	45.0	40.3	39.9	34.5	30.3	27.4	27.0	24.6	24.1	23.0	19.9	11.1	9.2	12.9	10.6	11.2	9.9
Sevier	46.1	53.5	46.9	49.5	48.9	37.8	33.3	34.3	28.9	29.0	44.4	24.7	17.3	18.6	18.1	17.4	35.8	13.9
Sharp	46.6	54.4	35.6	43.4	39.8	34.9	34.7	38.0	25.0	32.1	29.3	29.3	24.2	29.4	20.3	26.3	25.9	24.3
Stone	38.6	46.5	37.5	40.8	35.2	37.1	31.6	36.1	28.1	34.2	28.9	32.7	21.6	21.3	22.7	21.0	16.8	20.7
Union	49.4	47.1	43.1	42.8	35.5	35.2	30.3	28.1	29.5	25.1	26.8	25.1	13.8	14.4	16.9	14.2	14.6	12.9
Van Buren	50.7	54.0	39.1	41.7	29.9	30.9	34.8	40.4	28.6	28.8	25.1	25.8	20.8	27.0	20.3	20.6	21.0	21.0
Washington	40.2	39.4	36.1	35.8	30.9	27.7	22.8	20.9	21.5	19.6	19.5	16.3	9.9	9.1	10.7	9.7	11.2	9.3
White	48.0	44.7	42.0	40.2	35.8	32.9	31.5	28.7	29.1	28.2	27.7	24.8	19.8	17.5	18.6	18.8	18.0	17.5
Woodruff	45.0	43.9	39.6	42.4	35.8	42.9	30.7	26.8	30.3	25.2	24.7	34.6	13.8	12.2	15.1	16.6	14.4	24.8
Yell	50.7	47.9	45.2	43.1	42.3	33.9	30.0	26.7	25.4	24.8	24.6	24.0	17.0	15.3	17.1	17.9	16.8	22.7

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

Percentage of Youth Who Used Marijuana, Inhalants or Hallucinogens In Their Lifetime by County																		
County	Marijuana						Inhalants						Hallucinogens					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Arkansas	--	13.6	17.3	23.1	19.7	19.8	--	11.3	7.3	9.6	6.9	4.2	--	0.6	0.3	1.6	0.3	2.0
Ashley	17.5	15.8	17.8	13.7	13.4	12.4	14.8	11.1	11.7	9.6	5.3	7.1	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.7
Baxter	18.9	16.7	18.4	14.6	14.5	15.1	16.1	13.3	10.2	11.2	7.5	8.1	2.8	3.1	2.4	1.8	2.1	1.6
Benton	12.9	14.2	13.0	13.4	15.7	15.0	11.5	12.3	9.1	8.6	6.7	5.0	1.9	1.6	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.7
Boone	15.4	17.6	16.0	14.2	14.2	13.4	14.3	13.3	12.2	10.2	5.9	5.0	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.4
Bradley	16.1	11.8	10.5	13.0	13.5	15.1	9.4	13.6	8.5	9.0	8.9	5.1	1.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.8	1.5
Calhoun	22.0	12.3	19.5	15.5	14.3	20.0	21.1	16.8	8.4	15.2	9.2	13.0	0.6	0.6	3.4	1.0	0.0	2.0
Carroll	16.2	17.8	19.3	17.7	17.4	16.5	15.5	15.5	12.6	10.2	7.7	6.0	1.7	1.5	1.7	2.2	1.4	0.7
Chicot	17.9	23.5	12.7	9.8	17.8	22.9	11.5	13.8	14.1	10.9	5.9	8.5	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.0
Clark	11.2	9.0	12.8	11.0	15.6	8.3	13.2	12.2	7.5	9.6	7.3	6.0	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.6	1.2	0.5
Clay	14.0	17.8	17.2	14.4	19.4	16.1	13.0	17.9	13.2	11.2	10.4	7.2	1.1	2.0	2.0	0.3	1.8	1.8
Cleburne	19.6	19.1	15.2	13.0	16.3	12.2	13.9	13.7	10.2	10.6	4.7	6.8	1.7	1.7	2.9	1.9	1.0	1.6
Cleveland	12.5	15.3	7.7	11.9	7.7	13.2	9.1	8.8	6.3	6.7	3.6	4.4	0.3	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.6	1.8
Columbia	15.5	17.9	14.4	15.1	12.5	14.5	12.0	19.1	12.1	13.2	9.0	4.8	1.3	0.0	2.2	0.6	0.7	0.5
Conway	17.5	19.7	15.8	14.9	19.1	13.7	12.3	14.7	11.5	10.8	7.0	6.5	1.7	0.6	0.7	1.5	1.5	0.9
Craighead	14.7	15.8	15.0	13.6	12.0	10.9	11.7	11.3	8.9	9.9	5.5	5.1	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.3	1.6	0.9
Crawford	12.8	13.5	10.7	16.6	15.7	13.1	11.0	13.0	9.2	9.5	8.2	5.8	2.2	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.1
Crittenden	14.8	16.4	--	14.1	--	--	10.4	10.4	--	8.4	--	--	1.0	1.1	--	0.8	--	--
Cross	14.6	13.3	14.4	18.6	16.5	16.1	16.0	13.8	15.4	13.4	7.9	7.2	1.8	1.0	0.2	1.1	1.0	1.8
Dallas	11.2	16.2	12.8	12.1	12.9	15.3	11.2	11.7	9.6	6.6	7.6	8.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.6
Desha	17.9	17.4	12.6	14.5	14.4	18.7	12.5	12.0	9.2	9.6	6.1	6.4	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.5	1.0
Drew	12.2	10.1	11.6	16.6	15.3	16.4	10.7	11.4	11.0	14.0	7.0	6.3	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.6
Faulkner	17.3	17.1	13.6	16.4	16.0	16.8	11.6	12.5	9.8	10.0	6.0	5.9	2.1	1.7	1.1	1.8	1.6	1.7
Franklin	19.0	14.3	11.6	11.2	14.3	12.6	14.6	12.0	8.5	7.8	8.1	6.8	2.3	1.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.6
Fulton	14.6	10.0	11.8	11.3	14.4	7.3	12.3	12.2	11.8	8.0	10.3	4.1	0.6	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.5	0.5

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Percentage of Youth Who Used Marijuana, Inhalants or Hallucinogens In Their Lifetime by County, Cont.																		
County	Marijuana						Inhalants						Hallucinogens					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Garland	19.2	17.4	17.2	13.9	18.0	18.7	13.5	13.9	11.0	11.4	7.7	6.7	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.9	1.7
Grant	18.2	14.1	16.0	15.9	17.4	14.7	13.2	12.6	10.3	9.5	6.9	6.9	2.2	2.0	1.7	0.9	1.1	1.3
Greene	14.7	14.6	14.7	12.8	14.3	10.4	16.1	15.6	12.1	13.9	8.2	5.7	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.8
Hempstead	11.6	12.1	6.1	12.0	12.4	13.7	12.5	11.4	8.4	9.7	8.2	6.8	0.9	2.2	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.3
Hot Spring	17.2	16.0	16.5	16.1	13.7	16.2	15.6	13.7	11.1	10.2	7.1	6.2	1.5	1.6	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.6
Howard	13.2	10.5	11.3	14.4	12.5	14.7	12.6	9.4	8.0	9.7	7.0	5.8	1.3	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.6	1.1
Independence	14.4	13.4	12.5	12.3	13.4	13.6	14.1	15.1	11.4	10.1	6.6	8.9	1.7	1.1	0.9	0.6	1.2	1.6
Izard	12.3	15.3	10.8	12.6	13.3	12.6	15.9	15.5	12.2	9.0	10.3	6.2	1.7	2.5	1.1	0.3	1.3	0.5
Jackson	14.4	12.5	14.4	18.3	16.4	15.8	16.2	16.0	12.7	13.8	7.2	9.0	1.6	0.8	0.5	1.4	2.0	1.6
Jefferson	16.4	15.4	10.0	11.6	14.1	16.8	11.4	9.1	8.5	8.2	6.6	5.5	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.5	1.0	0.8
Johnson	17.4	16.4	13.2	13.1	13.3	12.7	21.6	12.7	10.4	13.5	7.9	6.8	2.7	2.2	1.7	0.9	1.9	1.6
Lafayette	12.4	15.5	11.7	7.8	15.2	--	15.8	10.8	20.5	9.6	8.9	--	0.5	1.3	0.0	1.2	1.3	--
Lawrence	12.9	13.0	13.0	14.3	13.7	11.3	10.9	12.6	10.6	12.1	7.1	6.7	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.3
Lee	5.6	13.0	7.0	3.6	4.8	11.9	6.3	10.9	5.8	4.9	4.1	4.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.6
Lincoln	13.5	9.7	16.3	11.8	13.4	15.7	8.7	11.5	9.5	7.8	7.8	7.7	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6	1.4	1.3
Little River	14.2	13.8	14.8	13.8	13.2	17.7	13.3	12.2	10.0	12.2	8.7	7.8	1.8	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.9	0.8
Logan	14.1	11.0	10.7	11.1	10.8	16.6	14.6	11.5	8.6	9.6	7.8	10.8	2.3	1.0	1.3	0.5	0.4	1.0
Lonoke	14.4	16.0	13.3	16.6	16.2	15.0	14.0	11.7	9.6	8.6	5.6	4.7	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.3
Madison	19.2	16.2	21.0	23.4	19.7	18.0	13.3	11.7	12.5	12.7	9.2	7.9	2.7	1.1	1.9	1.1	1.5	0.9
Marion	12.3	18.9	15.4	18.1	20.6	15.0	13.1	16.0	11.0	11.5	5.9	7.3	2.2	1.0	2.1	1.8	2.3	1.0
Miller	15.6	18.1	16.1	16.4	19.5	21.8	15.1	12.6	10.4	9.8	7.5	9.5	1.2	1.9	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.9
Mississippi	11.4	13.6	12.9	13.5	13.6	16.9	9.1	12.3	8.1	9.4	6.9	6.2	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	1.1
Monroe	17.2	18.5	12.1	20.0	21.0	21.8	17.2	10.4	10.4	7.4	6.6	6.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	2.2	0.0	2.7
Montgomery	14.8	20.9	13.4	10.2	14.1	11.7	19.1	13.9	11.9	9.3	9.1	4.8	2.2	1.7	0.0	0.9	0.8	1.9
Nevada	13.0	9.5	12.0	15.2	8.9	14.8	20.8	12.0	12.9	10.8	3.6	5.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.7

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Percentage of Youth Who Used Marijuana, Inhalants or Hallucinogens In Their Lifetime by County, Cont.																		
County	Marijuana						Inhalants						Hallucinogens					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Newton	16.1	12.3	12.7	15.0	18.6	14.8	12.5	12.4	8.2	8.6	8.8	4.7	0.0	2.1	1.6	1.5	2.4	1.3
Ouachita	13.9	14.8	13.6	13.6	18.2	14.1	10.7	9.4	9.6	6.8	7.0	6.4	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.6
Perry	14.6	16.9	11.7	11.4	11.6	8.2	19.2	12.9	7.7	5.0	5.0	4.0	1.2	0.5	1.8	0.8	1.2	0.6
Phillips	16.8	12.5	16.6	11.2	12.3	14.1	9.1	9.6	8.1	6.4	5.6	4.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.4
Pike	12.5	13.2	11.4	11.2	10.7	11.4	12.7	13.9	10.5	11.5	7.1	5.7	0.8	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.8	1.0
Poinsett	16.6	16.1	17.2	13.8	16.7	13.2	13.3	14.0	14.3	8.4	5.4	5.8	0.8	1.5	1.0	0.7	1.4	0.7
Polk	15.9	16.4	14.7	16.4	16.2	17.0	15.8	13.5	11.6	12.3	7.3	7.1	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.7	1.7
Pope	16.9	16.7	15.6	13.7	14.8	14.3	12.6	13.0	10.8	9.4	7.0	5.6	1.6	1.5	0.9	1.4	2.0	1.6
Prairie	16.7	19.1	14.2	14.3	18.5	13.6	16.0	16.6	12.1	16.4	11.1	3.3	0.7	1.4	1.0	2.2	0.3	0.6
Pulaski	17.2	18.8	18.7	19.9	20.2	20.5	13.0	12.0	10.7	9.9	7.9	6.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.9
Randolph	14.9	14.5	9.5	11.3	12.6	13.1	14.1	14.3	10.9	10.4	6.4	7.2	0.6	1.2	0.8	1.4	0.9	1.1
Saint Francis	10.8	12.4	11.4	10.6	9.9	11.0	7.2	7.5	5.7	7.4	7.8	3.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.6
Saline	17.5	17.3	15.6	16.2	17.6	9.7	10.9	9.6	10.1	8.3	6.1	5.3	3.2	2.8	2.1	2.0	1.6	0.7
Scott	14.4	15.3	25.8	17.5	13.0	15.9	11.5	13.7	16.4	12.5	4.8	6.5	0.8	1.5	1.6	1.3	0.9	1.2
Searcy	19.8	13.0	14.9	15.0	18.6	12.0	16.2	11.5	13.0	8.2	9.4	4.3	3.0	1.8	2.1	1.2	2.4	1.2
Sebastian	17.9	19.7	18.2	19.2	18.7	16.3	12.7	11.8	10.1	9.4	7.6	5.6	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.2	1.6
Sevier	12.9	15.7	14.5	18.4	21.5	13.6	11.8	12.2	8.5	12.2	6.7	5.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.7
Sharp	15.2	18.2	9.1	15.5	14.8	16.5	14.7	16.0	11.9	11.6	10.6	8.5	1.7	1.7	1.0	2.5	2.0	2.3
Stone	10.6	15.4	13.0	16.3	16.7	20.0	9.2	16.9	10.6	9.9	5.9	9.0	0.6	1.3	1.3	2.1	0.8	0.3
Union	14.1	14.8	16.5	15.8	16.8	17.5	13.2	13.5	11.2	11.5	8.5	6.0	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.2
Van Buren	20.3	21.9	13.7	15.9	13.4	14.5	16.8	18.1	11.2	8.1	9.1	5.7	1.2	2.9	1.5	2.3	1.7	2.3
Washington	13.8	14.9	16.0	15.0	16.4	15.1	11.6	11.4	9.4	9.4	7.1	5.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.3	1.9
White	16.2	14.3	15.2	15.3	16.5	14.5	14.5	13.7	11.0	10.8	6.7	7.0	1.9	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.2
Woodruff	10.0	9.8	13.5	13.2	14.7	14.4	8.7	11.4	7.3	9.3	6.3	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.6	0.7
Yell	13.0	12.4	11.9	13.0	13.1	10.5	13.5	11.0	11.1	10.6	7.7	6.0	0.8	1.1	0.7	1.9	1.8	1.6

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Percentage of Youth Who Used Cocaine, Methamphetamines or Synthetic Marijuana In Their Lifetime by County														
County	Cocaine						Methamphetamines						Synthetic Marijuana	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013
Arkansas	--	1.2	0.6	1.6	1.3	2.3	--	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.0	4.9	2.8
Ashley	2.6	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.8	2.2	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.7	3.7	3.7
Baxter	2.8	2.1	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.0	2.3	1.9	0.6	1.0	1.9	1.7	6.2	5.0
Benton	1.9	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.1	7.3	4.5
Boone	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.4	0.7	1.0	2.3	1.4	2.4	0.8	1.1	1.3	6.7	4.4
Bradley	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.0	1.5	1.0	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.8	0.5	3.8	2.6
Calhoun	1.8	1.3	2.5	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.0	2.0	6.0
Carroll	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.7	1.7	0.8	2.2	0.8	1.4	0.9	1.4	0.6	6.1	3.5
Chicot	0.9	1.2	1.6	0.0	1.5	0.9	0.6	0.4	1.6	0.9	0.4	0.0	1.1	2.2
Clark	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.7	1.0	5.0	1.0
Clay	1.4	1.8	0.7	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.3	2.6	0.6	12.4	8.3
Cleburne	2.6	2.6	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.3	0.9	1.5	1.4	1.5	7.0	4.6
Cleveland	1.0	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.8	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.8	3.5
Columbia	1.8	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.6	0.0	2.2	1.3	0.0	1.0	3.5	3.8
Conway	2.1	1.5	0.7	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.2	1.2	2.2	0.8	8.3	4.8
Craighead	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.4	3.4	2.7
Crawford	2.5	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.1	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.1	2.1	0.9	8.3	4.0
Crittenden	1.4	2.0	--	0.9	--	--	0.4	1.0	--	0.7	--	--	--	--
Cross	2.2	1.5	1.4	1.4	2.1	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.3	0.7	1.7	0.8	3.5	2.9
Dallas	0.9	0.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	4.5	2.9
Desha	1.7	1.1	0.0	0.2	1.1	2.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.5	2.3	5.4
Drew	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.5	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	1.0	1.5	1.2	4.9	5.5
Faulkner	2.9	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	6.9	5.6
Franklin	2.2	1.6	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.0	2.8	1.6	2.1	1.0	1.2	1.2	6.3	3.2
Fulton	0.6	1.3	0.6	1.4	2.6	0.3	0.6	1.6	0.8	0.8	2.4	0.8	6.5	3.2

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Percentage of Youth Who Used Cocaine, Methamphetamines or Synthetic Marijuana In Their Lifetime by County, Cont.														
County	Cocaine						Methamphetamines						Synthetic Marijuana	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013
Garland	2.2	1.5	1.4	2.1	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	7.1	4.8
Grant	3.2	1.7	2.0	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.2	8.9	5.0
Greene	2.6	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	2.2	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.1	6.5	4.0
Hempstead	0.9	1.8	0.0	0.6	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	2.8	3.5
Hot Spring	1.7	2.0	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.2	4.0	4.6
Howard	1.1	0.8	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0	2.2	3.0
Independence	2.4	2.4	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.4	2.1	1.9	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.7	6.8	4.8
Izard	1.7	2.3	0.6	1.0	1.6	0.5	2.2	2.1	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.5	6.5	3.5
Jackson	1.4	0.8	0.7	1.8	1.0	1.6	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.5	2.5	4.0	5.2
Jefferson	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.7	4.2	4.9
Johnson	1.3	1.5	1.8	0.7	2.0	0.6	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.4	0.9	5.3	4.1
Lafayette	1.0	2.2	0.0	1.2	0.4	--	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.8	0.0	--	3.6	--
Lawrence	2.5	2.0	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.3	2.0	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.9	6.2	4.5
Lee	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.6	0.6
Lincoln	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.6	1.6	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.3	1.7	0.3	1.0	7.4	5.7
Little River	1.6	0.8	0.7	1.0	2.7	1.2	2.0	1.2	1.6	0.6	0.6	1.4	4.8	5.9
Logan	2.3	1.2	0.7	0.0	0.7	1.0	2.1	1.2	1.3	0.6	1.5	1.3	3.3	4.8
Lonoke	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.9	5.7	3.7
Madison	2.1	1.7	1.7	0.7	2.1	0.9	2.1	1.3	1.2	0.2	1.5	0.9	11.5	6.3
Marion	1.9	1.5	2.1	0.3	2.3	0.8	1.9	1.2	1.4	1.3	2.8	1.0	8.2	3.1
Miller	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.7	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.3	5.4	9.7
Mississippi	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	2.3	3.2
Monroe	1.0	1.6	0.0	3.7	0.0	2.7	1.0	1.6	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.8	3.5	3.6
Montgomery	3.1	0.9	0.0	0.9	1.5	1.0	1.8	2.6	0.9	0.9	0.0	1.0	5.3	1.0
Nevada	2.5	1.2	2.7	1.2	0.8	1.4	1.9	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.8	2.1	4.9	2.1

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

Percentage of Youth Who Used Cocaine, Methamphetamines or Synthetic Marijuana In Their Lifetime by County, Cont.														
County	Cocaine						Methamphetamines						Synthetic Marijuana	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013
Newton	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.3	0.0	1.7	0.8	0.8	2.7	1.3	5.1	3.8
Ouachita	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.7	4.7	2.7
Perry	1.8	1.2	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.6	4.1	2.5
Phillips	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.6	2.4	0.8
Pike	1.1	2.2	0.6	1.1	1.6	1.0	0.8	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.0	3.6	3.7
Poinsett	1.2	2.3	0.8	1.6	0.9	1.6	0.9	1.4	2.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	4.4	2.5
Polk	2.1	2.3	1.6	1.8	1.0	1.3	1.8	2.9	1.4	1.6	2.2	2.1	6.5	7.3
Pope	1.7	1.9	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.1	7.3	4.8
Prairie	4.1	3.1	1.0	2.2	1.2	0.6	3.4	3.4	0.3	3.0	0.9	1.9	4.4	1.3
Pulaski	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.9	4.5	3.3
Randolph	1.0	2.5	1.9	2.6	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.4	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.3	6.4	5.9
Saint Francis	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.6	1.0
Saline	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.1	1.9	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.5	0.5	6.9	2.2
Scott	1.9	1.5	0.8	1.3	1.5	2.1	1.9	1.2	0.8	2.6	0.6	1.5	4.2	6.8
Searcy	2.7	0.3	1.8	1.5	2.1	0.9	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.2	10.9	4.6
Sebastian	2.3	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.4	2.1	1.9	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.2	7.6	5.8
Sevier	2.5	2.5	2.0	3.0	0.0	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.5	2.4	1.1	2.0	5.1	2.9
Sharp	2.3	2.5	0.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.2	2.3	1.4	1.7	8.7	6.8
Stone	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.8	9.4	8.7
Union	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.4	0.8	3.6	3.3
Van Buren	3.3	2.9	0.4	1.1	1.5	1.0	2.7	1.8	0.6	0.7	1.3	1.3	7.2	4.9
Washington	1.9	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.1	6.0	4.2
White	2.3	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	2.0	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	5.2	4.2
Woodruff	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.0	1.6	0.7	0.0	0.8	1.2	0.0	1.6	0.7	3.7	0.7
Yell	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.8	1.6	0.6	6.0	2.5

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

Percentage of Youth Who Used Bath Salts, Ecstasy or Heroin In Their Lifetime by County														
County	Bath Salts		Ecstasy						Heroin					
	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Arkansas	0.8	1.5	--	0.0	0.8	2.6	1.3	3.6	--	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.8
Ashley	0.8	0.2	2.1	2.0	0.4	1.6	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.2
Baxter	1.6	1.5	2.7	2.6	1.6	2.3	2.4	2.1	1.5	2.3	0.9	1.6	2.5	1.4
Benton	1.4	1.0	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9
Boone	0.9	1.5	2.2	2.0	2.9	2.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.8
Bradley	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.2	2.1	0.3	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.0
Calhoun	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Carroll	1.8	0.9	1.8	1.2	2.6	1.5	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5
Chicot	0.7	0.0	1.9	3.0	1.6	0.9	1.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Clark	1.3	0.7	1.7	0.6	1.2	0.4	1.5	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3
Clay	1.3	1.2	2.2	2.5	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.6
Cleburne	1.1	0.6	3.6	3.0	3.0	0.8	1.8	0.9	1.2	1.7	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.7
Cleveland	0.0	0.9	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.9	0.6	1.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9
Columbia	0.7	1.4	2.4	0.8	3.4	1.6	0.7	1.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
Conway	1.0	0.8	2.6	3.3	1.5	2.2	1.9	1.9	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.5
Craighead	0.7	0.8	2.6	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.3
Crawford	1.0	0.9	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.3	1.4	1.2	0.6	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.3
Crittenden	--	--	2.3	2.8	--	0.8	--	--	0.4	0.4	--	0.8	--	--
Cross	0.8	0.6	2.5	1.8	1.0	1.7	1.7	3.4	0.8	0.8	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.4
Dallas	0.6	1.8	0.9	1.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.2
Desha	1.1	2.0	0.6	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	1.0
Drew	0.6	0.9	1.4	1.5	1.2	0.5	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8
Faulkner	1.0	0.9	3.2	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.0	1.8	1.2	1.0	0.6	1.1	1.3	0.9
Franklin	1.5	0.4	3.8	3.2	1.3	0.8	1.9	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.4
Fulton	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.9	1.1	1.9	1.2	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.8	0.0

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Percentage of Youth Who Used Bath Salts, Ecstasy or Heroin In Their Lifetime by County, Cont.														
County	Bath Salts		Ecstasy						Heroin					
	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Garland	1.1	0.8	2.6	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0
Grant	1.0	0.8	2.7	3.1	2.8	2.0	2.6	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.2	0.7
Greene	0.8	1.3	2.0	2.3	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.5	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.4
Hempstead	1.7	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.1
Hot Spring	1.3	1.0	2.5	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.7	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.9	1.0
Howard	0.4	0.8	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.6
Independence	0.9	1.0	2.5	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.3	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.9
Izard	1.4	0.8	1.9	3.2	0.3	1.8	1.9	1.1	1.0	1.9	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.5
Jackson	1.2	2.3	1.9	0.8	1.2	2.3	2.2	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.9
Jefferson	1.2	0.6	1.7	1.3	0.8	0.7	1.7	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.4
Johnson	1.0	1.0	4.7	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.7	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.1
Lafayette	0.9	--	0.5	1.7	0.0	1.2	1.8	--	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.9	--
Lawrence	1.5	0.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.5
Lee	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.2
Lincoln	1.1	1.3	0.3	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.5	0.5	1.8	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.5
Little River	0.9	0.8	3.8	4.4	1.9	0.8	2.1	1.2	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.8
Logan	1.0	0.0	2.8	1.6	1.5	0.8	1.1	1.6	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0
Lonoke	0.9	0.9	2.7	3.0	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.8
Madison	1.0	0.6	1.9	1.3	2.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.5	1.3
Marion	1.0	0.5	1.1	2.2	2.1	1.0	2.3	0.8	1.7	2.0	2.1	0.8	2.1	0.8
Miller	0.5	0.8	2.5	3.8	4.2	3.3	1.7	2.2	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7
Mississippi	1.1	1.0	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.4
Monroe	1.3	0.9	4.1	2.4	1.6	2.2	0.9	3.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9
Montgomery	2.3	1.9	1.3	2.6	0.9	1.9	4.6	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0
Nevada	0.8	0.7	1.9	0.9	1.7	2.4	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.0

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Percentage of Youth Who Used Bath Salts, Ecstasy or Heroin In Their Lifetime by County, Cont.														
County	Bath Salts		Ecstasy						Heroin					
	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Newton	0.7	0.9	0.0	1.3	2.1	0.8	1.7	1.7	0.0	1.3	1.2	0.4	1.4	1.3
Ouachita	0.9	1.0	2.1	1.7	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.9
Perry	0.6	0.0	1.6	1.5	0.5	1.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Phillips	1.4	0.2	0.6	1.4	0.8	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.2
Pike	1.0	0.0	2.1	1.6	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.3
Poinsett	0.2	0.5	1.0	2.3	1.5	1.4	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5
Polk	1.6	1.2	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.1	1.4	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.9
Pope	0.8	0.8	1.6	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.3	0.9	1.1	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.6
Prairie	0.6	0.0	1.7	2.4	1.0	1.5	2.2	0.7	0.3	2.0	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.6
Pulaski	1.2	1.1	1.7	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.5	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.8
Randolph	0.7	0.8	2.0	1.4	1.1	1.9	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.4
Saint Francis	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.5	1.3	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.4
Saline	0.9	1.1	3.5	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.8	0.8	1.7	1.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.3
Scott	1.2	1.8	1.4	1.5	3.1	1.3	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.3	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.9
Searcy	1.2	0.9	3.0	1.8	1.5	1.5	0.9	1.8	1.8	0.6	0.6	1.5	0.9	0.3
Sebastian	1.0	0.9	3.9	4.1	3.2	2.8	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.0
Sevier	0.6	1.4	2.0	2.4	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.4
Sharp	0.8	1.2	2.3	2.7	1.8	3.4	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.3	1.8	1.8	0.9	1.5
Stone	0.5	0.8	1.1	2.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.3
Union	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.7	2.3	1.3	1.3	1.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.9
Van Buren	0.9	1.3	4.7	5.1	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.7	2.0	0.4	1.1	1.1	1.6
Washington	1.3	1.2	1.8	1.7	2.1	1.5	2.1	1.5	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.8
White	0.6	0.8	2.1	2.4	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.9
Woodruff	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.1	0.0
Yell	1.2	0.3	1.1	1.2	1.8	2.1	2.3	0.6	0.4	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.3

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Percentage of Youth Who Used Prescription Drugs, Over-The-Counter Drugs, Alcopops or Any Drug In Their Lifetime by County																						
County	Prescription Drugs						Over-The-Counter Drugs						Alcopops					Any Drug				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Arkansas	--	6.6	6.2	14.0	9.5	5.6	--	4.4	4.0	4.2	2.3	2.5	31.1	34.2	36.0	31.1	28.0	--	25.0	26.8	34.5	28.5	24.1
Ashley	14.4	12.4	10.5	12.2	6.3	4.4	7.6	6.9	8.5	4.4	3.9	2.0	35.4	37.0	36.0	25.4	22.1	35.3	31.3	30.5	27.8	19.3	18.5
Baxter	16.5	14.5	13.3	9.8	8.7	8.6	9.5	7.5	6.1	5.3	4.3	4.2	34.3	33.4	23.9	21.4	21.4	35.4	32.3	30.8	27.3	21.7	22.0
Benton	11.2	11.6	9.2	8.6	7.5	7.3	5.7	6.4	5.0	4.3	3.6	3.4	26.6	21.4	22.1	21.0	19.7	26.8	27.9	24.1	23.8	22.2	20.1
Boone	13.2	14.3	11.4	12.0	7.6	6.4	7.3	6.4	6.5	4.9	4.0	3.0	33.2	28.9	27.0	22.9	18.9	30.8	29.9	27.9	26.3	20.2	18.2
Bradley	11.6	8.9	8.3	8.5	6.1	4.6	7.3	6.3	4.3	3.6	5.1	3.1	31.5	28.4	31.7	19.1	19.6	28.9	27.5	23.4	24.8	20.5	19.5
Calhoun	12.0	10.3	12.9	10.2	10.1	5.1	6.0	6.5	6.0	9.2	4.0	3.0	34.8	41.2	35.7	32.7	26.5	41.1	29.9	33.6	32.3	27.3	26.5
Carroll	14.6	13.2	13.1	10.3	8.3	6.0	7.0	5.4	5.9	5.1	3.9	2.8	32.0	35.8	32.0	23.8	27.3	32.3	33.0	32.1	28.0	24.1	22.0
Chicot	5.0	11.6	4.8	6.6	5.2	8.5	4.7	7.0	4.8	3.1	1.9	2.7	34.6	32.3	21.1	20.5	21.6	32.7	39.9	29.7	24.6	22.9	30.7
Clark	9.7	7.3	11.5	8.3	6.0	4.6	6.4	5.1	5.6	4.6	3.7	1.9	21.5	27.5	22.7	22.5	18.0	28.9	23.9	23.5	23.0	21.3	14.6
Clay	13.7	14.3	11.2	10.0	10.8	6.6	8.4	8.1	6.7	6.1	6.0	2.7	35.8	31.3	27.0	29.2	23.0	30.6	33.5	29.4	24.8	26.4	22.7
Cleburne	17.3	13.7	10.1	9.5	8.2	5.9	8.5	7.4	5.9	3.4	4.0	3.3	40.2	31.1	26.5	25.1	18.6	33.8	31.1	25.6	25.0	21.2	18.2
Cleveland	11.1	10.3	10.6	5.5	2.4	3.6	5.9	3.7	4.9	3.2	1.8	2.7	31.6	22.4	27.5	23.1	21.4	29.5	27.5	19.6	22.3	11.8	18.3
Columbia	13.4	15.9	13.3	9.9	10.5	7.7	7.1	7.1	3.3	6.4	2.8	1.9	43.2	37.1	31.7	36.4	25.5	33.9	38.1	28.6	32.2	24.8	21.1
Conway	10.3	13.7	9.6	11.1	9.5	6.0	5.9	6.1	4.3	4.6	3.6	3.7	41.2	31.2	32.3	24.6	23.1	29.2	34.5	28.1	26.8	25.0	20.5
Craighead	13.5	12.9	11.0	10.8	7.2	6.3	7.1	6.7	5.5	5.7	3.6	2.8	30.5	26.0	26.1	19.5	16.0	28.2	29.2	25.5	26.5	18.3	16.5
Crawford	13.5	11.4	9.1	12.4	10.1	6.9	6.3	5.6	4.3	5.7	4.6	3.4	26.6	20.3	26.8	23.4	17.7	28.3	27.4	21.3	27.4	22.3	18.6
Crittenden	13.3	11.8	--	9.0	--	--	6.7	6.2	--	4.9	--	--	30.0	--	24.7	--	--	29.6	30.2	--	26.9	--	--
Cross	17.0	13.3	9.6	13.8	9.1	8.2	9.6	8.2	5.8	7.6	4.7	3.1	34.3	30.8	37.8	28.4	22.6	34.8	30.3	29.6	34.3	23.4	23.2
Dallas	9.0	13.1	11.4	7.7	7.1	7.1	6.3	8.6	6.2	4.4	3.2	4.8	32.9	30.3	27.4	25.8	26.8	21.3	32.4	23.9	25.7	21.7	22.1
Desha	12.6	10.1	7.4	8.1	4.5	7.9	5.2	8.9	3.3	4.4	3.1	5.9	36.1	35.0	28.0	27.6	28.2	38.4	33.4	25.8	28.9	21.5	27.6
Drew	9.5	8.9	9.4	9.3	8.0	5.9	4.5	4.0	5.0	5.9	3.5	3.1	23.6	24.4	32.2	18.7	17.4	27.3	24.0	27.7	29.0	21.5	20.3
Faulkner	14.4	14.7	10.2	11.8	8.5	9.0	8.4	6.8	5.3	6.0	3.3	4.4	33.2	24.1	27.2	21.0	22.3	31.5	32.3	25.1	28.1	21.5	22.4
Franklin	15.6	10.6	7.5	7.9	6.8	4.1	8.5	6.0	3.5	5.6	2.8	2.3	27.7	23.7	25.3	24.6	24.3	33.8	25.9	20.4	20.1	20.6	17.2
Fulton	11.3	10.0	8.5	7.5	7.7	3.8	7.1	6.3	3.6	4.4	3.0	2.7	29.2	26.2	26.1	29.3	22.6	27.5	25.5	23.6	20.3	23.7	12.4

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

Percentage of Youth Who Used Prescription Drugs, Over-The-Counter Drugs, Alcopops or Any Drug In Their Lifetime by County, Cont.																						
County	Prescription Drugs						Over-The-Counter Drugs						Alcopops					Any Drug				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Garland	16.1	13.8	12.9	10.9	9.7	9.4	8.0	7.4	6.1	5.1	4.3	4.1	32.1	27.5	24.4	22.2	22.4	34.9	32.7	29.0	27.1	24.9	24.2
Grant	16.9	13.7	12.4	11.7	9.3	7.9	10.0	5.9	6.0	6.3	4.2	4.1	33.4	28.6	33.1	25.8	23.8	32.3	29.6	27.1	27.6	23.4	21.1
Greene	15.1	15.2	11.7	12.7	8.2	6.6	8.2	9.0	5.5	6.5	4.8	3.2	34.5	27.1	26.5	21.8	15.8	30.4	31.1	27.0	28.1	20.0	16.4
Hempstead	10.3	7.4	6.5	7.3	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.0	2.9	3.4	3.3	3.0	30.9	17.7	28.4	23.3	22.7	27.7	26.6	19.9	24.8	22.0	21.1
Hot Spring	16.1	12.7	11.1	10.0	7.6	7.1	8.0	7.0	5.9	4.1	3.2	3.5	33.3	30.4	26.8	20.0	21.4	34.5	30.9	28.9	26.8	20.7	20.8
Howard	13.4	9.6	6.6	7.8	4.1	6.2	6.0	5.2	5.2	3.3	2.0	3.5	30.8	24.7	30.1	22.4	25.4	30.7	23.6	21.7	24.7	18.7	20.7
Independence	13.5	13.2	11.4	9.6	8.6	7.0	7.8	6.3	5.5	5.3	3.9	3.4	35.5	29.6	29.0	21.2	24.2	30.9	29.3	26.8	25.1	19.6	19.6
Izard	12.6	14.4	10.8	8.3	7.6	7.6	8.5	10.0	6.5	3.6	3.0	3.6	34.8	29.1	31.3	26.2	23.6	28.6	29.1	27.1	24.1	21.8	20.6
Jackson	14.4	12.7	11.2	13.1	7.2	8.0	8.4	8.5	7.2	5.9	4.0	7.0	38.2	34.1	34.2	24.3	23.1	31.7	32.0	29.6	31.9	23.3	24.4
Jefferson	10.5	8.7	6.0	6.7	4.8	5.6	6.1	4.3	3.0	3.3	2.7	2.9	28.7	22.5	22.3	20.2	19.3	31.1	27.5	20.8	22.2	21.0	22.6
Johnson	15.4	13.0	11.1	10.3	8.5	6.3	10.8	5.3	5.4	4.5	3.7	3.5	31.6	26.8	24.7	20.4	17.5	36.0	29.3	26.5	25.6	20.0	18.4
Lafayette	8.3	8.7	14.3	9.1	5.8	--	6.8	5.2	10.3	6.1	2.7	--	39.0	35.4	37.4	22.5	--	31.4	31.9	36.4	21.4	23.3	--
Lawrence	12.7	12.3	10.1	10.7	9.6	6.2	7.0	4.8	4.8	5.8	3.1	2.9	33.5	29.3	31.1	27.3	19.8	26.0	26.1	25.6	26.4	20.8	17.5
Lee	4.8	9.4	5.9	1.2	3.3	0.0	6.4	1.1	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.6	19.3	14.3	12.5	9.1	10.8	17.5	26.4	19.5	14.5	8.1	15.4
Lincoln	12.0	8.5	8.4	11.2	7.6	8.5	6.4	5.6	2.4	4.5	4.6	4.4	28.5	30.9	28.6	28.4	28.4	26.9	25.7	28.5	26.7	21.1	22.4
Little River	15.9	12.7	10.6	11.2	7.2	9.6	9.3	6.3	5.2	4.8	4.8	3.9	36.0	32.0	38.1	28.1	32.1	33.2	29.9	27.8	30.6	21.2	26.2
Logan	12.0	10.5	8.3	6.6	5.9	8.9	6.5	5.2	4.1	3.3	2.5	3.2	34.2	26.7	32.0	25.3	29.5	29.4	25.7	20.9	23.8	19.0	23.7
Lonoke	14.2	14.3	10.5	11.9	8.4	7.8	7.4	6.7	5.4	5.2	3.3	3.2	30.4	25.5	25.2	21.8	20.8	29.4	30.3	25.6	28.9	21.8	20.4
Madison	12.1	10.1	11.7	17.8	12.1	10.2	5.6	6.1	8.3	7.0	5.8	5.5	37.1	34.0	37.0	30.1	27.4	30.9	29.3	30.1	38.5	26.3	25.9
Marion	13.9	16.0	14.6	12.3	9.2	7.6	6.9	7.8	5.6	4.7	5.1	3.1	44.3	40.7	36.1	27.1	21.0	32.2	34.7	27.7	28.2	25.3	20.7
Miller	12.3	13.2	13.0	11.1	8.9	9.5	6.2	6.3	5.7	5.5	4.2	4.3	34.8	28.1	29.4	24.9	24.5	33.2	33.9	29.2	28.5	25.9	29.0
Mississippi	13.4	9.8	8.6	9.5	7.2	6.9	6.9	6.1	4.5	4.4	2.7	4.4	27.1	23.3	22.4	17.2	20.1	26.0	28.4	25.3	25.2	20.7	22.8
Monroe	10.3	8.9	9.8	10.4	7.1	11.9	9.2	4.1	1.6	5.1	1.8	4.5	36.3	27.0	30.4	24.7	32.4	33.3	29.6	24.0	30.9	29.1	27.0
Montgomery	20.1	16.1	8.0	11.1	10.0	1.9	9.8	7.1	3.1	5.6	6.2	1.0	44.6	32.9	32.4	24.6	18.8	37.2	36.2	24.1	23.1	22.7	17.3
Nevada	14.3	8.8	10.6	10.6	5.7	6.6	8.9	3.5	3.8	3.2	2.9	2.1	28.9	28.8	30.6	18.4	21.8	34.9	25.1	26.8	27.8	16.1	21.1

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Percentage of Youth Who Used Prescription Drugs, Over-The-Counter Drugs, Alcopops or Any Drug In Their Lifetime by County, Cont.																						
County	Prescription Drugs						Over-The-Counter Drugs						Alcopops					Any Drug				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Newton	9.4	10.3	11.2	9.1	9.5	5.6	6.2	6.4	6.6	1.9	3.7	2.1	26.7	25.1	30.3	27.2	21.5	37.5	25.7	26.2	22.4	24.7	16.5
Ouachita	9.7	10.0	7.2	7.8	7.3	5.9	5.1	6.6	4.4	4.9	4.6	4.2	35.0	26.6	27.0	23.2	19.0	28.0	28.1	26.0	24.6	25.8	20.6
Perry	15.2	13.0	10.5	10.3	4.7	4.4	6.2	5.3	3.3	2.0	1.9	1.3	35.7	26.2	26.2	16.2	13.1	33.3	28.7	19.9	19.4	15.3	10.6
Phillips	7.7	7.5	6.5	6.2	5.6	6.4	4.9	4.8	5.3	2.7	2.7	1.1	28.4	30.0	21.2	19.8	17.6	31.8	27.3	28.9	21.2	19.0	18.7
Pike	10.7	14.3	8.0	10.9	5.9	6.0	7.0	6.5	4.0	5.8	2.6	1.3	38.2	25.9	27.1	22.5	25.7	26.2	30.6	21.8	25.9	17.7	18.3
Poinsett	14.9	15.0	14.1	10.9	9.7	6.3	7.2	6.4	3.7	4.1	4.0	2.8	35.0	34.9	30.0	25.3	17.2	31.2	30.9	30.5	23.3	22.5	18.1
Polk	15.5	11.7	11.2	10.2	6.7	7.0	8.8	5.1	6.2	7.7	3.3	4.3	35.2	33.0	31.5	23.4	26.1	34.3	30.6	27.5	28.5	21.0	22.8
Pope	12.8	12.4	11.4	8.7	7.5	6.6	6.0	6.7	5.2	5.6	3.7	3.3	29.9	26.8	24.2	23.3	19.4	30.5	29.8	27.4	25.2	20.4	18.9
Prairie	13.7	17.3	12.1	15.2	8.8	6.5	6.9	6.1	5.5	6.8	3.5	2.0	39.8	30.8	33.1	29.2	20.3	35.5	38.9	29.3	32.6	28.2	18.8
Pulaski	10.0	10.9	10.0	9.8	7.8	7.3	5.4	5.3	4.9	4.8	3.6	3.6	28.6	25.2	25.0	19.6	18.6	31.8	32.8	31.3	31.6	27.1	26.2
Randolph	12.9	12.0	9.4	11.3	6.7	7.8	7.6	4.9	4.7	4.2	2.9	4.5	31.4	29.4	29.4	28.3	19.0	29.5	28.9	20.5	22.4	16.3	18.5
Saint Francis	6.1	6.5	6.7	6.4	3.7	2.5	4.2	4.0	2.4	3.2	2.3	1.0	23.8	21.1	20.3	15.8	15.8	25.4	23.9	20.6	21.4	18.6	15.8
Saline	15.9	13.8	12.5	11.1	10.2	5.2	7.6	7.3	5.5	4.7	4.5	2.6	30.0	27.0	27.2	25.6	15.6	29.5	29.3	26.2	27.7	22.6	15.8
Scott	13.5	11.9	17.2	8.7	3.9	7.1	7.7	7.3	7.8	4.2	2.4	5.0	37.8	49.2	27.7	20.1	20.0	31.8	29.9	38.8	28.2	18.2	22.3
Searcy	17.4	11.0	13.6	10.7	10.6	5.2	8.7	6.7	4.8	4.8	4.1	1.2	27.4	28.3	32.2	29.7	19.6	35.2	25.1	28.8	25.4	25.5	16.0
Sebastian	12.2	11.1	11.0	9.6	7.8	6.8	6.0	5.8	5.2	4.6	3.7	3.3	32.0	27.5	27.4	22.2	18.3	31.9	31.7	28.8	28.5	24.8	21.1
Sevier	10.9	10.6	7.7	10.2	11.9	4.8	6.3	6.0	3.8	5.2	5.6	2.9	40.5	27.5	35.8	37.1	23.7	29.0	29.1	26.0	32.4	29.8	19.9
Sharp	13.4	13.6	8.1	12.2	10.3	8.6	8.9	7.2	3.1	8.5	3.8	5.6	42.5	22.9	31.9	25.8	24.8	30.9	33.4	22.2	25.0	23.1	21.7
Stone	8.7	13.9	10.2	13.6	5.0	5.6	5.3	8.6	4.2	5.8	4.3	3.1	30.4	23.4	29.7	23.8	24.9	23.0	33.8	24.3	28.2	21.5	25.8
Union	11.6	13.2	12.8	11.4	7.6	7.8	7.6	7.5	6.0	5.2	3.6	3.3	34.7	31.9	31.0	23.0	24.2	33.0	32.7	29.7	29.9	24.5	24.1
Van Buren	19.0	18.0	9.7	10.1	6.3	6.3	12.1	10.9	3.9	5.6	2.4	3.1	38.2	25.9	30.7	19.2	19.3	37.9	35.5	24.5	26.7	19.4	19.8
Washington	11.7	11.0	10.5	9.1	7.9	6.8	5.3	5.0	4.9	4.2	3.4	3.2	25.9	24.1	22.9	20.3	17.3	28.2	27.6	26.6	25.5	22.8	20.6
White	16.1	13.2	12.2	11.9	9.6	8.2	8.4	7.0	6.3	5.6	4.7	4.2	33.0	30.1	28.0	24.5	22.5	33.0	30.7	28.6	28.0	22.9	20.9
Woodruff	7.5	8.2	5.3	5.3	6.9	7.8	5.8	6.1	2.9	4.0	1.6	2.6	30.5	26.5	35.3	24.7	32.9	23.6	26.0	22.4	24.5	19.9	20.3
Yell	11.9	9.9	11.0	9.5	7.1	6.0	4.8	5.1	5.7	4.5	3.5	3.2	34.1	33.6	28.9	28.9	18.8	30.0	25.6	27.3	26.0	21.2	17.3

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

Percentage of Youth Who Used Alcohol, Cigarettes or Smokeless Tobacco During the Past 30 Days by County																		
County	Alcohol						Cigarettes						Smokeless Tobacco					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Arkansas	--	20.6	25.6	28.6	20.4	14.3	--	10.0	12.7	14.2	13.3	10.6	--	6.1	5.7	6.3	4.8	5.5
Ashley	27.5	23.6	21.9	25.8	19.4	17.0	14.0	12.1	14.4	14.0	11.5	9.4	10.1	7.3	10.0	12.0	7.3	7.1
Baxter	20.6	19.1	18.5	13.6	13.4	13.5	14.0	12.9	11.8	10.3	8.9	9.3	5.8	5.6	6.1	6.4	6.1	6.2
Benton	15.2	16.0	13.2	12.7	12.5	11.8	7.3	7.6	5.8	5.8	6.0	5.3	3.6	3.8	3.3	3.1	4.1	3.8
Boone	21.4	20.2	17.7	17.2	11.0	10.9	13.1	14.3	13.1	11.1	10.2	9.0	9.3	8.8	7.9	7.7	6.1	6.3
Bradley	26.5	21.7	17.9	17.1	13.2	12.8	19.7	16.9	10.9	12.3	10.8	8.4	9.5	8.8	6.8	5.2	6.6	7.0
Calhoun	37.5	26.8	29.4	22.2	19.4	23.8	22.9	18.1	23.2	13.0	10.8	12.1	19.8	15.5	16.7	15.0	10.8	14.2
Carroll	23.3	21.8	25.2	22.0	14.3	13.9	10.5	8.5	11.7	8.8	7.6	7.6	7.4	9.7	9.2	7.7	6.8	8.5
Chicot	24.2	28.5	20.6	13.2	11.1	14.7	11.6	10.7	11.3	2.8	5.4	6.0	3.5	0.4	4.8	3.3	3.9	3.8
Clark	18.9	15.8	16.9	12.9	13.7	13.9	8.0	7.1	8.1	7.1	7.9	6.7	6.1	4.4	4.5	4.8	5.0	4.8
Clay	24.7	21.3	18.1	15.9	17.0	16.4	18.9	16.8	14.7	11.1	13.6	12.7	15.4	12.0	12.1	10.2	9.7	8.6
Cleburne	24.3	24.8	22.0	17.4	15.5	11.6	14.3	14.8	9.9	9.7	11.1	9.1	10.8	10.4	8.6	8.4	7.8	11.2
Cleveland	20.9	25.2	16.1	19.5	17.2	11.4	15.3	17.5	12.4	13.6	10.1	7.7	9.1	17.9	5.4	10.1	8.3	5.1
Columbia	23.4	20.6	15.4	22.6	23.8	15.9	10.1	20.3	7.4	11.5	17.6	14.0	5.2	10.9	10.6	7.0	13.7	8.6
Conway	22.0	23.2	18.6	18.2	16.5	12.9	13.1	13.1	10.7	11.1	9.7	9.8	5.7	7.2	8.4	6.4	5.6	6.0
Craighead	18.8	17.7	15.4	15.0	11.5	9.6	11.4	11.2	10.5	10.0	7.6	6.8	5.6	6.8	5.6	5.6	4.8	4.8
Crawford	17.3	16.3	11.4	16.5	13.1	9.2	9.1	8.7	7.2	9.9	9.1	7.3	6.7	8.0	7.4	7.1	7.9	4.9
Crittenden	21.2	17.9	--	14.0	--	--	12.6	9.6	--	5.7	--	--	3.1	4.9	--	3.6	--	--
Cross	23.6	19.3	16.3	20.3	16.8	14.7	13.8	12.7	12.3	11.9	8.7	10.0	8.8	10.1	7.8	7.9	5.5	6.9
Dallas	18.2	22.2	14.9	22.3	14.6	21.5	11.4	13.6	11.4	10.2	10.0	11.9	4.1	6.4	7.5	9.0	11.2	7.3
Desha	19.1	22.3	15.6	19.4	19.0	19.8	9.1	11.7	10.1	9.4	8.6	16.1	3.7	5.0	4.2	4.2	5.1	9.8
Drew	18.5	15.8	15.6	17.1	13.7	10.8	10.3	9.0	10.7	10.0	11.6	8.5	9.2	5.6	6.9	6.2	5.5	5.9
Faulkner	22.0	20.8	14.0	17.1	13.8	13.4	11.9	10.9	8.5	8.3	8.1	7.4	7.3	7.2	6.0	5.2	6.2	5.5
Franklin	25.0	17.1	13.1	19.7	15.0	13.1	16.8	9.5	10.8	9.2	10.3	8.8	13.9	8.2	8.0	9.4	8.2	10.1
Fulton	25.4	16.2	16.8	13.5	14.5	8.9	14.1	14.9	14.9	9.1	14.2	6.0	12.8	10.8	12.4	11.0	10.2	9.7

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Percentage of Youth Who Used Alcohol, Cigarettes or Smokeless Tobacco During the Past 30 Days by County, Cont.																		
County	Alcohol						Cigarettes						Smokeless Tobacco					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Garland	21.2	19.6	17.2	14.2	13.9	13.9	11.2	9.6	8.6	7.9	9.2	7.2	5.6	6.1	5.7	4.7	6.3	6.5
Grant	24.0	20.1	16.5	17.9	17.1	14.1	11.7	10.2	10.7	11.1	11.5	10.4	5.9	7.5	7.1	6.5	10.4	9.2
Greene	17.8	17.7	15.5	16.1	12.3	9.7	12.5	11.3	10.1	10.3	9.8	7.8	7.3	7.7	8.2	6.7	6.3	6.2
Hempstead	17.6	18.2	9.0	15.5	15.2	17.1	8.6	10.1	3.4	9.0	7.9	7.8	3.0	7.9	3.8	5.1	6.7	3.5
Hot Spring	22.8	21.3	18.9	16.7	12.8	14.5	12.8	11.8	11.4	8.8	8.0	7.0	11.6	9.5	8.2	6.6	5.8	7.6
Howard	18.9	19.6	17.3	18.4	14.1	17.0	12.0	11.0	10.5	11.7	12.7	10.7	10.0	9.7	8.2	9.4	11.4	10.6
Independence	20.9	22.0	18.6	16.7	12.5	14.9	13.3	12.7	11.1	10.2	10.9	9.0	8.9	12.9	8.5	9.1	9.3	9.3
Izard	22.7	20.0	18.8	14.9	14.5	13.7	14.8	14.8	9.7	7.5	11.6	10.8	8.5	11.7	11.7	10.4	13.0	10.8
Jackson	21.8	19.1	18.8	21.0	14.8	13.8	12.1	13.2	11.0	13.9	13.7	11.4	17.3	10.1	12.9	7.9	9.3	6.4
Jefferson	20.1	18.7	14.7	14.1	13.4	12.2	8.7	7.7	5.8	6.6	6.5	7.8	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.3	4.9	4.3
Johnson	26.2	18.3	15.5	13.3	12.4	10.6	14.2	9.7	9.1	7.4	8.3	6.6	15.5	7.5	5.8	6.0	4.9	5.2
Lafayette	20.7	22.2	18.9	25.0	16.6	--	11.4	16.6	8.5	14.9	14.2	--	7.9	6.8	6.3	8.9	9.5	--
Lawrence	20.8	22.7	18.0	18.2	18.5	12.2	15.1	16.1	14.1	15.0	13.6	9.0	12.6	12.8	11.1	12.0	10.2	8.4
Lee	9.7	17.2	11.6	3.6	4.8	8.3	7.1	3.3	4.3	1.2	1.5	1.7	3.2	1.1	2.1	1.2	1.5	1.7
Lincoln	16.8	18.8	16.5	18.2	14.1	19.9	11.4	9.6	10.0	8.0	8.0	12.3	5.3	8.3	5.6	11.0	8.2	9.1
Little River	27.3	22.8	23.0	26.0	18.9	21.8	12.0	8.0	10.5	13.0	10.4	14.6	6.4	5.9	7.7	9.7	8.7	9.9
Logan	21.7	20.2	15.7	19.2	14.2	19.3	12.0	9.5	9.3	8.8	8.5	10.3	8.0	8.0	8.0	6.3	9.5	6.9
Lonoke	19.5	19.5	16.1	17.1	14.4	12.3	11.0	9.3	8.3	8.5	9.0	7.7	4.9	5.9	5.4	4.8	6.3	6.3
Madison	23.0	23.0	20.6	23.2	18.2	17.8	13.8	11.0	12.7	13.0	10.2	8.4	9.9	10.2	9.9	13.4	9.2	9.9
Marion	21.5	22.6	16.7	19.4	16.9	14.0	13.6	20.8	15.2	15.2	15.6	12.5	5.6	10.8	13.3	9.0	10.5	5.4
Miller	18.2	21.0	16.3	19.4	14.3	17.0	9.4	12.2	9.2	11.6	8.8	10.7	5.2	7.6	5.0	7.4	4.6	7.6
Mississippi	15.7	15.2	13.1	11.6	10.3	12.2	10.7	9.1	8.7	8.2	6.2	7.3	5.0	3.7	4.1	4.0	4.0	5.1
Monroe	25.5	21.6	18.0	22.1	14.8	23.4	17.9	17.6	15.8	18.4	13.2	11.6	1.0	3.2	6.7	7.4	3.8	3.3
Montgomery	27.1	36.5	17.7	20.6	16.9	20.2	18.4	25.7	8.7	15.1	19.7	15.0	6.2	22.3	8.7	11.2	18.2	17.0
Nevada	20.9	19.1	17.0	17.9	7.7	14.5	10.4	7.4	11.1	9.7	7.4	9.8	7.1	4.8	6.7	3.8	5.5	5.8

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Percentage of Youth Who Used Alcohol, Cigarettes or Smokeless Tobacco During the Past 30 Days by County, Cont.																		
County	Alcohol						Cigarettes						Smokeless Tobacco					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Newton	21.9	18.1	17.3	19.9	17.7	12.2	15.6	8.6	9.1	10.8	13.1	11.2	9.4	9.1	7.1	10.0	10.7	10.8
Ouachita	17.2	21.1	15.6	12.0	13.7	11.5	8.9	9.9	8.9	8.4	9.6	7.6	5.1	6.6	6.5	6.0	7.4	6.1
Perry	24.8	20.6	17.4	16.7	9.1	9.2	10.9	14.0	10.1	10.8	6.4	6.6	9.1	10.9	6.0	5.8	4.0	4.2
Phillips	17.0	15.9	18.1	14.1	13.9	12.1	6.0	5.6	7.1	7.4	5.7	6.3	2.2	2.8	3.6	4.4	4.7	3.2
Pike	16.9	20.4	12.7	15.6	12.7	11.2	10.0	8.2	7.8	8.4	7.6	9.2	11.8	7.3	9.6	9.7	7.6	11.7
Poinsett	21.1	21.8	18.6	15.6	17.4	10.3	15.7	16.2	15.7	13.2	14.6	10.3	7.1	8.8	9.4	7.3	9.4	5.7
Polk	21.9	20.8	17.7	19.5	15.9	17.1	13.2	10.9	11.4	10.1	9.2	14.1	8.9	7.4	7.3	8.8	7.0	10.4
Pope	19.2	18.0	14.8	13.7	14.7	12.1	9.4	11.5	9.9	8.1	9.0	6.0	4.3	6.7	5.7	5.4	6.8	5.6
Prairie	25.2	24.7	19.8	21.5	22.2	13.0	19.3	16.3	13.8	16.4	12.3	12.4	10.8	10.0	9.2	14.3	11.7	2.6
Pulaski	16.2	17.0	15.0	15.4	12.1	12.4	6.2	7.0	6.9	7.0	6.4	5.8	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.7
Randolph	21.9	20.8	15.8	18.8	16.7	14.0	14.4	15.2	11.1	11.9	14.1	12.4	10.0	12.0	10.8	8.5	12.7	11.2
Saint Francis	15.7	15.4	12.9	13.4	9.6	8.9	7.2	7.8	6.1	5.2	3.7	4.3	2.8	4.2	2.7	2.7	2.0	2.6
Saline	20.6	18.7	19.2	16.7	18.1	8.8	12.8	11.7	10.3	9.7	10.4	6.3	6.7	6.2	6.6	5.4	6.8	5.3
Scott	21.2	21.2	24.8	20.4	13.4	13.3	14.8	12.2	20.6	9.5	7.7	10.9	8.4	10.7	14.5	12.6	10.1	9.4
Searcy	29.5	15.7	13.6	18.7	17.6	10.4	22.9	14.0	13.4	12.8	14.5	9.9	11.7	8.1	8.6	9.9	8.1	8.6
Sebastian	20.0	21.3	17.9	17.7	14.9	12.3	9.6	8.9	8.8	8.1	7.2	6.6	4.0	3.3	5.1	3.6	4.2	4.2
Sevier	18.5	25.9	21.5	23.3	24.7	16.2	10.4	11.2	10.1	11.7	22.2	7.6	8.5	9.2	9.6	8.0	17.8	5.4
Sharp	20.3	25.7	11.5	19.7	17.8	14.0	15.1	16.2	7.3	15.3	12.6	11.0	12.2	14.2	9.1	14.0	11.1	10.7
Stone	15.8	18.3	13.0	19.4	13.2	14.5	12.5	13.5	11.3	12.5	12.4	14.9	8.2	9.4	9.3	6.0	6.9	10.1
Union	22.7	21.6	19.8	19.1	16.5	15.1	10.7	11.2	10.9	9.3	9.7	9.3	5.3	6.5	6.8	5.8	7.0	4.8
Van Buren	23.4	23.4	14.5	18.6	14.7	12.5	13.8	15.8	10.7	11.2	7.7	8.1	8.7	13.2	8.7	11.6	8.6	8.4
Washington	18.1	17.4	15.3	14.6	13.1	11.1	8.1	7.7	7.8	6.6	5.6	5.5	4.6	3.8	4.3	3.9	4.8	3.8
White	22.7	17.9	17.7	17.5	14.5	12.8	12.3	10.4	11.1	10.5	10.8	8.5	8.2	6.5	7.6	7.1	8.1	7.1
Woodruff	13.7	18.0	13.9	20.5	11.6	9.2	10.0	9.3	9.8	9.3	6.7	14.4	5.0	6.5	4.5	5.3	6.2	10.5
Yell	21.2	18.1	19.2	16.7	18.1	11.0	7.5	8.0	6.9	8.7	9.2	7.4	7.6	5.7	7.0	8.1	7.4	8.0

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Percentage of Youth Who Used Marijuana, Inhalants or Hallucinogens During the Past 30 Days by County																		
County	Marijuana						Inhalants						Hallucinogens					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Arkansas	--	4.3	7.9	13.4	10.0	9.3	--	3.7	1.7	3.5	2.6	1.5	--	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Ashley	7.1	6.3	7.0	5.4	6.5	4.0	5.6	4.2	3.4	3.9	0.9	2.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0
Baxter	8.6	5.8	8.0	6.0	5.7	6.5	6.0	3.9	2.6	3.6	2.3	2.1	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.6
Benton	5.4	6.5	6.0	6.1	6.7	7.3	3.4	3.4	2.8	2.3	1.9	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6
Boone	5.5	8.0	7.4	5.3	6.3	5.5	5.3	4.0	3.2	2.7	2.0	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.2
Bradley	10.1	3.0	4.8	5.8	5.1	7.2	5.2	4.4	1.5	2.9	3.6	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0
Calhoun	6.6	3.8	10.9	4.0	1.0	6.1	6.6	6.4	4.2	9.1	4.0	3.0	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Carroll	8.6	7.0	10.2	8.0	8.4	8.6	6.5	4.5	3.7	1.9	2.7	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1
Chicot	7.7	15.0	7.8	3.8	7.4	10.3	4.0	4.1	4.7	5.2	2.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.0
Clark	4.8	3.4	5.4	3.5	6.6	2.4	3.7	5.8	1.0	4.5	2.2	1.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3
Clay	5.1	7.7	6.6	5.5	9.5	7.0	3.7	8.0	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.5	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.4
Cleburne	8.5	7.0	6.1	6.8	9.2	5.6	3.0	3.4	3.1	3.5	2.5	2.8	0.3	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.1
Cleveland	3.6	6.6	4.2	3.8	3.0	1.8	2.6	2.2	2.1	1.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Columbia	7.4	7.5	6.6	7.0	3.5	3.3	4.3	8.5	3.3	5.1	2.8	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.0
Conway	9.4	8.7	6.4	7.9	9.4	6.2	5.4	4.9	4.7	3.3	2.0	1.5	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3
Craighead	5.9	6.6	6.6	6.2	5.5	4.9	3.4	3.6	2.6	2.7	1.8	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.2
Crawford	5.1	4.7	3.9	7.8	6.7	6.3	4.4	5.2	3.2	2.4	1.9	2.0	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2
Crittenden	7.2	7.7	--	6.0	--	--	3.6	2.4	--	2.4	--	--	0.6	0.5	--	0.4	--	--
Cross	7.2	5.1	7.6	8.5	8.7	8.7	5.1	3.8	6.2	3.9	2.7	3.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2
Dallas	6.3	10.0	3.3	7.1	5.1	8.8	4.0	5.0	5.1	2.7	1.9	2.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Desha	6.3	7.6	5.2	5.8	6.9	6.9	3.1	5.0	3.4	4.9	2.2	2.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5
Drew	3.7	4.0	5.1	8.3	6.7	6.8	3.1	4.3	3.3	4.9	2.5	2.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2
Faulkner	8.0	8.5	6.2	8.0	7.7	7.8	3.6	4.2	3.0	2.7	1.7	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.4
Franklin	9.5	7.0	4.1	5.1	5.7	4.3	6.0	3.9	2.1	2.5	3.1	1.9	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Fulton	4.2	4.4	5.0	3.9	4.7	3.2	2.6	3.4	5.5	1.7	4.7	1.6	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0

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Percentage of Youth Who Used Marijuana, Inhalants or Hallucinogens During the Past 30 Days by County, Cont.																		
County	Marijuana						Inhalants						Hallucinogens					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Garland	7.6	8.5	7.3	6.2	8.1	8.4	4.1	4.7	3.3	4.0	2.3	2.3	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Grant	8.0	5.6	6.5	6.7	9.0	6.5	4.4	3.8	3.2	2.3	1.9	2.0	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
Greene	5.7	6.6	6.3	6.1	6.6	4.3	5.5	4.8	3.9	5.0	1.8	1.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.5
Hempstead	5.7	4.4	1.0	6.4	4.9	5.2	4.8	4.1	2.3	4.0	1.7	2.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3
Hot Spring	6.7	8.4	7.6	7.2	7.4	6.5	6.3	5.0	4.1	2.8	1.9	2.3	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
Howard	5.9	4.7	4.5	7.7	4.7	4.4	4.0	4.3	3.5	2.3	2.7	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.3
Independence	5.2	5.0	5.1	4.7	4.8	5.2	3.8	4.6	4.2	3.1	2.5	2.8	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4
Izard	4.1	5.1	4.6	4.4	5.7	3.8	5.1	5.6	5.4	3.1	3.0	3.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
Jackson	4.4	5.0	5.5	8.3	7.7	7.2	6.7	6.2	3.6	5.2	2.7	3.8	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.7
Jefferson	7.4	6.9	4.1	5.3	7.2	9.4	4.3	3.3	2.7	3.3	2.5	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.4
Johnson	6.0	7.6	6.1	5.7	5.7	4.0	9.3	4.7	2.9	3.2	2.0	1.7	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.1
Lafayette	2.9	6.5	3.1	4.2	6.2	--	6.2	3.0	5.5	4.2	4.5	--	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.4	--
Lawrence	5.1	4.6	4.9	5.4	5.8	4.0	3.3	3.6	4.2	3.4	1.6	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4
Lee	4.8	5.2	4.7	1.2	2.4	5.3	2.4	4.7	1.2	2.5	0.8	1.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Lincoln	5.1	4.7	6.7	5.3	4.9	6.7	2.8	5.6	3.9	3.3	2.2	2.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.5
Little River	8.1	5.6	4.7	5.9	8.4	7.1	6.1	4.8	3.2	6.1	3.0	2.5	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.4
Logan	5.6	4.1	4.3	4.4	3.5	4.8	5.6	5.7	2.8	3.3	2.2	2.9	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3
Lonoke	6.6	8.2	5.5	8.3	6.8	6.3	4.4	3.3	2.5	2.8	1.7	2.0	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4
Madison	8.1	8.3	12.9	8.8	12.4	8.9	4.6	3.9	3.6	3.2	2.9	3.2	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2
Marion	5.7	6.7	4.1	8.4	9.0	7.0	3.8	4.8	2.1	2.1	1.3	2.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.5
Miller	6.5	9.3	7.9	8.4	10.1	10.0	5.8	5.2	3.9	3.6	2.4	3.2	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2
Mississippi	4.1	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.4	7.7	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.6	2.5	2.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
Monroe	7.1	7.2	4.1	11.0	8.7	9.9	9.2	1.6	3.2	1.5	2.6	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Montgomery	8.0	9.5	6.6	4.7	9.1	4.8	3.5	2.6	3.5	3.7	3.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.0
Nevada	5.3	3.2	5.5	5.9	5.7	6.5	7.6	1.8	5.8	4.1	1.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.0

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

Percentage of Youth Who Used Marijuana, Inhalants or Hallucinogens During the Past 30 Days by County, Cont.																		
County	Marijuana						Inhalants						Hallucinogens					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Newton	6.2	7.6	4.1	6.0	9.5	3.4	3.1	4.7	3.7	2.6	3.7	1.7	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.0
Ouachita	4.9	6.9	6.4	6.1	8.0	6.8	3.1	3.7	3.1	2.1	2.7	2.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2
Perry	3.2	4.3	4.8	6.4	4.1	2.8	6.5	2.9	1.0	1.1	1.6	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.0
Phillips	5.1	4.8	7.5	4.4	5.5	8.5	3.2	3.8	2.7	3.0	2.4	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.2
Pike	4.9	5.6	3.8	3.1	4.2	3.1	3.6	5.1	3.8	4.6	1.8	1.8	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
Poinsett	5.7	5.4	7.8	6.3	8.0	6.2	4.4	4.4	4.0	1.4	1.4	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.2
Polk	6.9	8.5	7.5	7.1	8.0	7.3	7.2	4.2	4.0	3.2	2.5	1.9	0.1	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Pope	7.6	8.1	6.7	6.2	7.0	5.5	3.8	4.2	3.2	2.9	2.6	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.3
Prairie	6.5	8.6	5.2	3.8	5.8	5.2	7.5	5.8	4.1	4.5	5.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.0
Pulaski	7.8	9.0	10.1	9.9	10.6	10.8	4.6	4.2	3.9	3.5	2.6	2.0	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7
Randolph	4.9	4.9	3.2	5.8	4.9	7.2	5.5	4.7	3.0	3.5	1.6	3.2	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2
Saint Francis	5.7	6.1	5.6	5.6	4.1	5.0	2.9	3.3	2.5	3.0	3.7	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.4
Saline	7.5	9.7	8.1	8.2	8.8	3.4	2.4	3.5	3.0	2.4	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.1
Scott	3.0	6.4	7.8	7.0	3.2	8.0	4.1	7.9	4.7	4.8	2.4	1.8	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.6	1.2
Searcy	7.8	5.8	6.6	6.8	5.6	4.6	4.5	2.4	4.8	2.1	2.9	1.8	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.3
Sebastian	8.1	10.4	8.8	9.8	9.8	9.0	3.9	4.1	3.3	2.9	2.4	1.8	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8
Sevier	5.2	5.5	6.0	8.6	7.9	6.6	4.2	4.1	1.4	3.8	2.8	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.8
Sharp	7.9	6.0	3.2	8.6	6.4	5.7	3.3	7.2	5.9	3.4	3.7	2.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.3
Stone	2.8	5.8	5.4	9.7	7.2	6.7	2.8	5.8	3.6	1.6	2.0	2.8	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.3
Union	5.5	6.4	8.2	7.2	8.2	8.1	4.7	4.8	3.9	4.0	2.9	1.9	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4
Van Buren	8.9	10.1	6.3	8.7	6.5	7.5	3.7	5.4	2.5	4.5	2.6	1.8	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5
Washington	6.6	7.2	7.9	7.6	8.4	7.9	3.7	4.1	2.8	2.7	2.2	1.9	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.5
White	6.6	4.9	6.2	6.8	6.4	6.5	4.9	5.1	3.4	3.6	1.9	2.3	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3
Woodruff	2.5	2.8	2.9	6.6	6.8	2.6	3.3	3.7	2.0	6.0	2.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Yell	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.7	4.9	2.5	3.1	3.0	3.6	2.7	2.9	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0

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

Percentage of Youth Who Used Cocaine, Methamphetamines or Synthetic Marijuana During the Past 30 Days by County														
County	Cocaine						Methamphetamines						Synthetic Marijuana	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013
Arkansas	--	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.8	1.3	--	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.3
Ashley	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5
Baxter	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8
Benton	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.6	0.8
Boone	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.5	0.8
Bradley	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.0
Calhoun	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Carroll	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.1	1.6	0.7
Chicot	0.6	0.8	1.6	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4
Clark	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.0
Clay	0.5	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.8	1.1	0.4	4.2	1.8
Cleburne	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.5
Cleveland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.8
Columbia	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.9
Conway	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.5	1.3	0.8
Craighead	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.6
Crawford	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.9	0.9
Crittenden	0.4	0.7	--	0.1	--	--	0.3	0.2	--	0.1	--	--	--	--
Cross	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.0	1.1	0.5
Dallas	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.8
Desha	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.0
Drew	0.0	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.7	2.6
Faulkner	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	2.0	0.9
Franklin	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	2.3	0.4
Fulton	0.3	1.6	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.5

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

Percentage of Youth Who Used Cocaine, Methamphetamines or Synthetic Marijuana During the Past 30 Days by County, Cont.														
County	Cocaine						Methamphetamines						Synthetic Marijuana	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013
Garland	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.6	0.9
Grant	1.0	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.6	1.1
Greene	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	2.2	1.2
Hempstead	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6
Hot Spring	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.2
Howard	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5
Independence	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.9
Izard	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.3	1.6	0.5
Jackson	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	2.0	1.5	2.0
Jefferson	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.4	1.7	2.1
Johnson	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.2	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.1	1.3	0.8
Lafayette	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.4	--	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.4	--	0.4	--
Lawrence	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.3	2.1	0.7
Lee	0.0	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.8
Lincoln	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	2.2	2.3
Little River	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	2.1	1.8
Logan	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.6
Lonoke	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.5	1.1	0.5
Madison	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.6	3.1	1.3
Marion	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.3	1.5	0.5
Miller	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	2.1	4.5
Mississippi	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.8	1.0
Monroe	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.9
Montgomery	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Nevada	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.3	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.3

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

Percentage of Youth Who Used Cocaine, Methamphetamines or Synthetic Marijuana During the Past 30 Days by County, Cont.														
County	Cocaine						Methamphetamines						Synthetic Marijuana	
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2012	2013
Newton	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.7	0.9
Ouachita	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.9
Perry	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Phillips	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.2
Pike	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	1.4	1.6
Poinsett	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.7
Polk	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	2.4	2.5
Pope	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	2.2	0.9
Prairie	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	2.1	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6
Pulaski	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.8
Randolph	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.2	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.8
Saint Francis	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.8
Saline	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.2	1.6	0.7
Scott	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.6	1.5
Searcy	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6	2.1	0.6
Sebastian	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	3.0	1.3
Sevier	1.0	0.1	0.5	1.5	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.3	1.4	0.6	0.4	2.3	0.8
Sharp	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.2	2.6	2.1
Stone	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	3.0	1.5
Union	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.4	1.6	1.2
Van Buren	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.8	3.0	1.8
Washington	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.2	1.0
White	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.9
Woodruff	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.0
Yell	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.3	1.2	0.6

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

Percentage of Youth Who Used Bath Salts, Ecstasy or Heroin During the Past 30 Days by County														
County	Bath Salts		Ecstasy						Heroin					
	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Arkansas	0.3	0.3	--	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.0	1.8	--	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Ashley	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.3	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
Baxter	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.2
Benton	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Boone	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
Bradley	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0
Calhoun	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Carroll	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
Chicot	0.4	0.5	0.0	2.2	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Clark	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Clay	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2
Cleburne	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.3
Cleveland	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Columbia	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0
Conway	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2
Craighead	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1
Crawford	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5
Crittenden	--	--	0.8	0.6	--	0.1	--	--	0.2	0.2	--	0.4	--	--
Cross	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.3
Dallas	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6
Desha	0.5	1.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.0
Drew	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2
Faulkner	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
Franklin	0.8	0.0	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0
Fulton	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3

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

Percentage of Youth Who Used Bath Salts, Ecstasy or Heroin During the Past 30 Days by County, Cont.														
County	Bath Salts		Ecstasy						Heroin					
	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Garland	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Grant	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4
Greene	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4
Hempstead	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Hot Spring	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4
Howard	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2
Independence	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
Izard	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Jackson	0.8	1.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
Jefferson	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.2
Johnson	0.1	0.4	2.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0
Lafayette	0.0	--	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.9	--	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.5	--
Lawrence	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0
Lee	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Lincoln	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0
Little River	0.9	0.4	2.0	0.8	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.2
Logan	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Lonoke	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
Madison	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6
Marion	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.0
Miller	0.4	0.5	1.2	1.2	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1
Mississippi	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Monroe	0.4	0.0	2.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
Montgomery	1.5	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.0	1.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
Nevada	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.3

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

Percentage of Youth Who Used Bath Salts, Ecstasy or Heroin During the Past 30 Days by County, Cont.														
County	Bath Salts		Ecstasy						Heroin					
	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Newton	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0
Ouachita	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.5
Perry	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Phillips	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.4
Pike	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3
Poinsett	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1
Polk	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5
Pope	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1
Prairie	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
Pulaski	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3
Randolph	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0
Saint Francis	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0
Saline	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1
Scott	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.9
Searcy	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3
Sebastian	0.7	0.4	0.9	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4
Sevier	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.0
Sharp	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5
Stone	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Union	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4
Van Buren	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3
Washington	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3
White	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Woodruff	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.0
Yell	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.3

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

Percentage of Youth Who Used Prescription Drugs, Over-The-Counter Drugs, Alcopops or Any Drug During the Past 30 Days by County																						
County	Prescription Drugs						Over-The-Counter Drugs						Alcopops					Any Drug				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Arkansas	--	3.1	3.4	4.9	4.6	3.3	--	2.2	1.4	1.6	1.0	2.0	13.8	19.3	18.4	13.5	10.6	--	11.6	13.0	20.8	16.5	11.2
Ashley	6.8	6.9	4.5	6.8	3.5	1.9	2.7	4.0	2.2	1.8	2.0	1.4	16.9	14.8	18.3	13.6	10.6	18.2	17.0	16.1	14.2	10.6	8.5
Baxter	6.9	6.7	5.3	5.4	3.3	3.6	3.9	2.7	1.9	2.4	1.4	2.0	12.0	11.9	9.3	8.5	8.8	18.8	15.5	14.9	13.8	9.9	9.6
Benton	4.7	5.0	3.6	3.7	2.8	3.4	2.5	2.8	2.3	1.9	1.3	1.6	9.6	7.7	8.0	7.9	8.0	12.8	13.8	12.3	11.5	10.1	10.7
Boone	5.4	6.0	4.2	4.5	4.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.0	2.2	1.6	1.0	13.5	11.2	11.8	8.9	6.6	14.7	16.5	12.7	12.2	9.7	8.2
Bradley	6.2	4.5	2.8	3.6	2.6	3.3	2.3	3.3	2.8	2.3	2.8	2.1	17.4	13.0	12.7	9.2	8.3	17.9	12.4	10.7	11.9	10.9	10.7
Calhoun	7.8	6.5	9.5	2.0	7.1	0.0	3.0	4.5	3.4	4.1	2.0	0.0	17.4	18.3	19.2	12.2	17.3	19.0	15.3	21.8	15.2	10.1	8.8
Carroll	6.6	4.4	4.9	3.5	4.3	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.8	1.0	14.0	17.5	12.5	10.8	9.6	18.7	15.3	16.9	13.1	12.6	11.0
Chicot	3.1	5.2	4.8	5.3	3.3	6.7	3.1	3.4	0.0	2.2	1.5	1.8	19.7	11.3	9.7	7.0	11.8	15.6	24.3	15.6	14.4	11.1	17.3
Clark	4.7	3.8	6.3	4.1	2.2	1.5	1.9	3.6	3.2	2.4	1.5	0.7	9.8	10.8	10.0	9.6	8.2	12.6	14.4	12.7	10.9	9.4	5.1
Clay	5.6	8.3	4.9	4.4	5.1	1.9	3.6	4.1	3.1	3.2	2.7	1.4	15.0	13.6	10.3	10.8	10.1	15.3	18.9	15.1	11.0	14.4	10.8
Cleburne	7.2	5.2	4.5	3.2	3.5	2.1	3.2	2.9	2.8	1.6	1.5	1.3	16.9	14.0	10.9	8.2	6.7	17.0	14.7	12.8	13.3	12.9	9.3
Cleveland	3.9	5.8	4.2	0.9	2.4	1.8	3.3	2.2	2.8	1.2	1.2	0.0	17.5	10.5	10.5	11.8	8.9	12.0	15.2	9.8	7.5	4.7	4.4
Columbia	4.9	7.1	3.3	4.3	3.5	3.4	2.4	3.2	1.1	3.6	2.1	1.4	17.5	11.1	16.4	11.2	11.1	16.4	22.4	12.1	17.3	11.1	9.6
Conway	5.6	5.3	4.3	5.5	3.8	1.9	2.6	2.2	1.0	2.2	0.7	1.2	16.7	12.8	12.2	10.5	8.0	14.7	17.8	13.6	15.1	12.9	9.5
Craighead	6.1	6.1	4.4	4.5	3.4	2.9	3.2	2.9	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.4	11.4	10.8	9.9	6.8	5.9	14.4	14.9	12.7	13.0	9.3	8.1
Crawford	6.6	4.5	4.7	5.4	3.4	3.4	3.0	3.0	1.9	2.4	1.4	1.7	9.7	7.7	10.4	8.0	6.1	14.8	13.5	11.1	13.4	10.5	9.8
Crittenden	6.9	5.6	--	3.3	--	--	4.1	3.0	--	2.3	--	--	13.1	--	8.5	--	--	16.9	15.7	--	12.9	--	--
Cross	9.0	6.1	5.6	6.6	5.0	3.4	4.9	4.6	3.4	3.9	2.3	2.3	13.3	13.9	15.0	13.6	10.9	18.6	16.4	17.8	18.6	14.1	12.6
Dallas	5.9	8.1	6.2	3.3	1.9	3.0	3.2	5.4	3.4	1.1	0.6	3.6	17.7	12.0	13.3	10.3	12.4	15.6	18.9	12.2	16.4	8.9	14.0
Desha	7.2	4.9	2.1	2.8	1.6	5.4	2.6	4.1	2.1	2.3	1.1	2.5	18.3	13.3	13.0	12.0	11.9	18.5	19.2	12.7	15.7	11.0	13.3
Drew	3.2	3.7	4.4	4.4	3.6	2.7	1.8	1.7	3.0	3.9	1.4	0.9	11.3	12.1	14.1	8.4	8.0	10.4	12.4	13.0	16.9	11.3	11.0
Faulkner	5.8	6.0	4.3	5.3	3.9	4.1	3.4	3.4	2.3	2.9	1.5	1.8	13.5	9.5	10.6	8.8	8.7	15.8	17.8	12.8	15.5	11.1	11.8
Franklin	6.3	5.5	3.1	3.6	2.0	1.8	3.2	3.5	2.1	1.9	0.8	0.7	10.5	6.9	10.9	10.3	10.0	17.7	14.4	8.8	10.4	9.6	6.8
Fulton	5.9	2.8	3.9	4.2	1.8	1.4	2.6	2.5	1.4	1.1	2.6	0.8	10.1	9.1	9.7	9.4	8.9	12.9	10.9	11.3	9.6	10.9	5.9

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Percentage of Youth Who Used Prescription Drugs, Over-The-Counter Drugs, Alcopops or Any Drug During the Past 30 Days by County, Cont.																						
County	Prescription Drugs						Over-The-Counter Drugs						Alcopops					Any Drug				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Garland	7.7	6.0	5.4	4.5	4.5	4.2	3.7	3.2	2.3	2.5	1.8	1.6	13.4	12.2	9.8	9.1	8.7	17.7	16.9	15.0	14.3	12.3	12.6
Grant	8.1	6.1	6.3	4.9	3.5	3.2	4.1	1.9	2.7	1.8	1.8	1.4	14.5	10.4	12.9	11.0	9.7	17.1	14.5	14.9	13.6	12.6	9.7
Greene	6.9	6.4	5.5	5.5	3.7	2.9	3.2	4.1	2.7	2.6	1.5	1.5	13.6	10.1	11.1	8.0	5.3	15.5	17.4	13.6	14.1	9.8	7.7
Hempstead	4.4	3.3	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.3	3.0	1.3	2.2	2.1	1.4	12.6	6.1	11.6	11.1	9.7	15.8	11.0	8.7	13.7	9.9	10.5
Hot Spring	8.7	7.5	5.7	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.3	3.7	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.5	14.1	11.4	10.1	7.9	9.2	19.2	18.4	16.0	13.4	10.9	9.5
Howard	5.3	5.1	3.9	4.7	1.8	3.0	2.1	3.0	1.9	2.2	0.4	1.4	13.6	10.3	11.2	6.6	11.1	16.3	13.2	11.1	13.8	8.3	7.6
Independence	5.6	5.6	4.8	3.8	3.8	2.4	3.5	2.8	2.3	2.4	1.5	1.5	14.6	10.3	11.8	7.9	9.6	14.4	13.2	13.0	12.1	9.1	8.7
Izard	5.1	4.9	4.5	2.1	2.7	1.9	4.1	3.0	3.7	1.3	1.4	1.6	14.4	12.2	9.5	9.5	10.1	14.7	13.9	14.7	9.0	11.9	9.1
Jackson	6.7	3.8	4.5	7.2	3.2	3.9	4.2	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.0	2.5	15.0	12.4	15.5	8.7	9.5	15.3	16.6	13.3	20.2	12.5	12.3
Jefferson	5.4	3.7	2.8	3.6	2.7	3.2	2.8	2.1	1.5	2.2	1.3	1.8	13.4	10.6	9.7	9.3	7.9	17.0	14.7	10.5	12.3	11.0	13.5
Johnson	8.1	4.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	2.5	6.1	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.7	0.8	12.7	9.7	8.2	7.6	7.1	19.3	15.3	12.5	11.3	9.0	7.8
Lafayette	3.9	6.5	4.0	5.5	2.7	--	3.5	2.6	6.3	2.5	1.3	--	17.5	10.3	16.6	12.1	--	16.3	16.5	15.6	13.2	11.9	--
Lawrence	4.7	5.1	2.8	3.9	4.3	2.7	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.5	1.5	1.5	14.4	12.8	12.1	10.2	8.4	12.1	12.8	13.3	12.0	9.7	7.4
Lee	3.1	3.1	2.4	2.5	0.0	0.0	3.2	2.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.6	2.4	6.2	4.9	5.9	11.8	14.5	10.2	9.6	3.2	8.3
Lincoln	6.4	3.3	3.6	6.4	3.3	4.9	2.0	3.3	0.5	2.5	3.3	1.5	15.1	11.0	14.3	9.8	12.9	14.0	16.3	14.7	15.6	9.7	12.5
Little River	8.4	5.0	4.5	4.2	4.5	4.3	6.1	3.3	2.1	2.6	2.1	1.6	13.3	14.9	18.1	16.4	13.5	21.5	14.5	13.0	15.3	13.4	12.2
Logan	5.7	5.1	3.1	2.5	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.7	1.3	0.8	0.7	1.0	14.2	8.6	11.9	8.0	13.7	14.5	12.2	9.5	9.6	7.3	9.1
Lonoke	6.3	6.6	4.5	5.4	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.0	2.2	3.0	1.0	1.4	13.0	9.4	11.3	9.5	7.8	15.6	16.9	11.8	15.8	10.3	10.3
Madison	5.0	4.2	5.7	5.8	7.5	5.1	1.9	2.7	3.4	3.4	3.3	2.3	13.2	14.5	13.8	11.8	11.0	15.8	15.1	18.8	17.4	16.8	14.7
Marion	5.5	7.5	2.8	5.5	5.4	4.7	2.2	3.2	2.1	1.6	2.6	1.8	16.2	11.0	12.6	12.5	8.6	12.3	16.9	10.9	13.6	11.8	12.2
Miller	5.3	5.7	5.6	5.9	3.2	4.0	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.0	1.5	2.0	15.5	11.6	12.9	10.1	11.7	16.7	18.4	17.3	16.6	13.8	15.7
Mississippi	4.9	5.1	3.9	5.3	3.2	3.7	4.2	3.3	2.3	2.4	1.8	2.2	11.2	10.6	9.1	7.0	8.8	14.0	15.0	13.8	14.0	10.9	12.2
Monroe	6.1	4.0	5.7	5.9	2.6	8.1	2.0	0.8	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.8	16.9	11.3	15.4	11.9	12.6	20.2	14.4	12.8	19.9	13.1	14.4
Montgomery	8.9	6.2	3.1	6.5	3.8	1.0	4.0	1.8	2.2	4.6	3.1	1.0	25.4	12.4	14.8	5.4	8.7	18.1	15.4	11.8	15.7	14.4	6.7
Nevada	8.3	4.4	5.2	6.2	4.1	2.4	5.7	2.3	1.0	1.5	0.8	1.0	11.7	12.0	11.8	4.9	9.4	21.1	10.2	16.3	14.3	10.1	10.5

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Percentage of Youth Who Used Prescription Drugs, Over-The-Counter Drugs, Alcopops or Any Drug During the Past 30 Days by County, Cont.																						
County	Prescription Drugs						Over-The-Counter Drugs						Alcopops					Any Drug				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Newton	3.1	5.5	4.5	5.3	4.8	2.6	0.0	2.6	1.6	1.1	2.1	0.0	10.3	7.5	13.5	11.2	6.4	12.5	15.6	10.7	10.1	13.9	5.9
Ouachita	4.2	4.0	3.0	3.7	4.4	2.8	1.8	3.1	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.5	14.1	10.2	10.0	10.0	8.8	13.2	15.3	14.2	12.3	13.6	11.1
Perry	7.4	5.1	4.4	4.5	2.8	0.6	2.3	3.2	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	14.6	11.2	11.4	4.8	4.7	14.8	12.8	8.4	10.6	6.9	3.4
Phillips	4.7	2.8	3.9	3.8	2.7	3.4	4.1	2.9	2.1	2.0	1.5	0.4	12.4	12.9	9.5	10.8	9.3	16.6	13.8	14.7	12.2	10.2	12.2
Pike	5.1	4.4	2.0	5.1	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.2	1.6	2.9	2.0	0.3	13.7	9.5	11.1	10.5	7.1	12.0	14.8	10.0	13.6	7.4	6.9
Poinsett	7.8	7.2	5.3	5.2	5.1	3.2	3.9	3.0	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.2	15.3	12.2	12.4	10.9	6.6	14.7	15.4	16.9	12.4	11.8	9.5
Polk	6.6	4.5	4.3	4.6	3.5	3.1	5.3	2.1	4.1	4.0	2.1	2.0	12.7	12.8	12.9	9.6	10.3	20.1	15.4	14.8	15.5	11.1	10.9
Pope	5.8	6.2	4.1	3.5	3.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.1	2.7	1.9	1.2	11.5	10.0	9.3	10.5	7.0	15.2	15.7	13.8	12.0	10.7	8.9
Prairie	6.6	6.1	7.2	4.5	4.1	2.6	2.1	2.7	3.1	3.7	1.9	0.0	17.0	12.4	16.5	14.8	6.5	18.1	20.1	14.1	12.6	13.5	7.8
Pulaski	4.2	5.2	4.4	4.4	3.4	3.4	2.5	2.4	1.9	2.2	1.4	1.5	11.9	10.1	10.0	7.8	7.7	16.8	18.1	17.3	17.4	14.9	14.7
Randolph	5.8	5.5	3.6	5.9	1.6	2.3	3.6	2.2	2.6	1.9	0.7	1.5	11.7	10.7	13.6	9.9	7.2	16.5	14.0	9.8	12.9	6.8	10.3
Saint Francis	4.3	3.3	2.5	3.4	1.8	1.4	1.4	2.1	1.4	2.8	0.7	0.6	11.8	10.7	9.7	8.2	6.1	14.2	14.4	11.3	14.4	10.6	7.9
Saline	7.6	6.0	6.3	4.6	5.8	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.4	0.9	11.8	11.0	9.4	11.6	5.1	14.9	16.7	14.3	13.8	12.4	6.6
Scott	6.9	4.3	4.7	3.6	1.5	2.4	4.1	3.4	4.7	2.6	1.2	2.7	11.3	15.0	11.2	6.6	6.7	14.2	16.2	17.8	15.2	8.5	12.0
Searcy	8.7	6.1	6.0	3.3	3.5	1.8	4.8	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.5	0.0	11.3	10.2	13.3	10.3	6.8	17.9	12.4	13.9	11.4	11.1	6.7
Sebastian	4.5	5.4	4.5	3.7	3.1	3.0	2.6	3.0	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.6	14.5	10.8	11.5	8.9	8.0	15.8	18.1	15.5	15.3	13.6	12.5
Sevier	5.3	4.6	3.8	5.8	8.4	1.4	3.6	3.3	1.7	3.0	4.0	2.0	18.7	10.4	16.2	21.9	10.3	15.5	13.7	12.8	17.8	15.7	10.1
Sharp	5.5	5.7	4.1	5.6	4.1	2.9	3.3	3.4	1.6	2.7	1.7	1.8	17.0	7.3	11.9	11.4	9.2	15.2	17.1	11.5	14.1	11.3	10.6
Stone	3.6	5.6	3.9	6.5	2.3	1.8	2.5	4.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	0.8	12.4	8.6	14.6	9.1	10.8	9.4	15.4	12.4	16.4	9.9	9.9
Union	5.2	5.7	6.8	5.2	4.0	3.2	4.1	3.9	2.5	2.6	2.3	1.5	15.2	13.4	11.5	10.6	10.5	15.5	16.9	16.5	15.6	13.4	12.0
Van Buren	8.2	7.7	2.9	4.5	2.8	3.4	4.6	3.5	1.2	2.9	1.3	1.0	14.8	8.8	12.5	8.0	8.6	20.4	19.4	10.5	15.8	8.6	10.3
Washington	4.6	5.2	4.6	4.0	3.5	3.1	2.2	2.4	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.3	10.5	9.3	8.2	7.8	6.7	13.9	14.6	14.3	13.7	12.2	11.1
White	6.6	5.7	4.9	5.1	4.3	3.2	3.9	2.8	2.9	2.0	2.1	1.6	11.2	11.0	11.1	9.8	9.1	16.9	14.9	13.8	14.6	10.6	10.1
Woodruff	2.1	2.8	2.0	3.4	2.6	3.3	2.5	2.0	1.6	2.0	0.5	0.7	11.8	7.8	10.7	6.8	12.4	9.1	11.4	9.8	15.2	9.5	7.2
Yell	4.6	4.6	4.1	4.0	3.4	1.9	1.9	1.5	2.3	2.3	1.6	2.2	11.6	12.7	12.0	12.8	5.5	12.1	12.0	12.3	11.9	9.4	6.3

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