

2008 APNA

Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey



Newton County Profile Report

Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention
Division of Behavioral Health Services
Arkansas Department of Human Services
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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 2008. This survey was available free of charge to all Arkansas public school districts that chose to participate. The survey was designed to assess adolescent substance use and related behaviors, and risk and protective factors that predict these behaviors. In this report, the results are presented for each grade along with the overall results for the State. Table 1 provides information on the total number of students, the number of school districts and the number of schools represented by this report. Table 2 provides information on the number and percent of students at each grade. Table 3 provides information on the number and percent of students by sex. Table 4 provides information on the number and percent of students by ethnic origin.

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

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

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

Table 1: Student Totals

Response	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Students	county	0	177	216	32
	state	53,489	66,113	79,598	85,130
# of Districts	county	0	2	2	1
	state	168	194	208	219
# of Schools	county	0	4	10	2
	state	441	508	570	609

Table 2: Grade

Response	Group	2005		2006		2007		2008	
		pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
6	county	0.0	0	31.6	56	30.6	66	0.0	0
	state	28.3	15,117	26.5	17,539	28.8	22,910	28.8	24,553
8	county	0.0	0	26.0	46	31.9	69	62.5	20
	state	28.0	14,972	27.3	18,080	27.7	22,082	27.7	23,547
10	county	0.0	0	23.7	42	18.5	40	0.0	0
	state	24.5	13,108	25.5	16,833	24.3	19,315	24.0	20,451
12	county	0.0	0	18.6	33	19.0	41	0.0	0
	state	19.2	10,292	20.7	13,661	19.2	15,291	19.5	16,579

Table 3: Sex

Response	Group	2005		2006		2007		2008	
		pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Male	county	0.0	0	40.9	18	42.0	29	40.0	8
	state	48.5	7,140	52.5	9,260	49.0	10,634	49.5	11,425
Female	county	0.0	0	59.1	26	58.0	40	60.0	12
	state	51.5	7,579	47.5	8,380	51.0	11,074	50.5	11,668

Table 4: Ethnic Origin

Response	Group	2005		2006		2007		2008	
		pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Hispanic	county	0.0	0	5.7	3	4.9	4	0.0	0
	state	6.5	1,062	8.4	1,722	8.8	2,211	9.0	2,383
Black or African American	county	0.0	0	1.9	1	1.2	1	0.0	0
	state	17.1	2,800	15.2	3,115	17.2	4,301	17.2	4,550
Asian	county	0.0	0	0.0	0	1.2	1	0.0	0
	state	1.3	214	1.5	306	1.5	366	1.5	394
American Indian	county	0.0	0	17.0	9	13.4	11	4.8	1
	state	4.4	714	4.3	872	4.5	1,122	4.7	1,245
Alaska Native	county	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
	state	0.1	14	0.2	33	0.2	45	0.2	41
White	county	0.0	0	73.6	39	74.4	61	95.2	20
	state	64.7	10,586	62.7	12,850	59.7	14,976	59.1	15,684
Native Hawaiian	county	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
	state	0.4	71	0.5	96	0.5	128	0.6	149
Other	county	0.0	0	1.9	1	4.9	4	0.0	0
	state	5.5	897	7.4	1,512	7.7	1,920	7.8	2,073

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 above shows the links between the 16 risk factors and the five problem behaviors. The check marks have been placed in the chart to indicate where at least two well designed, published research studies have shown a link between the risk factor and the problem behavior.

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 anti-social 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 based of 10th and 12th graders then the combined category will be all the 10th and 12th graders combined).
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.

Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use - Grades 8 Newton County

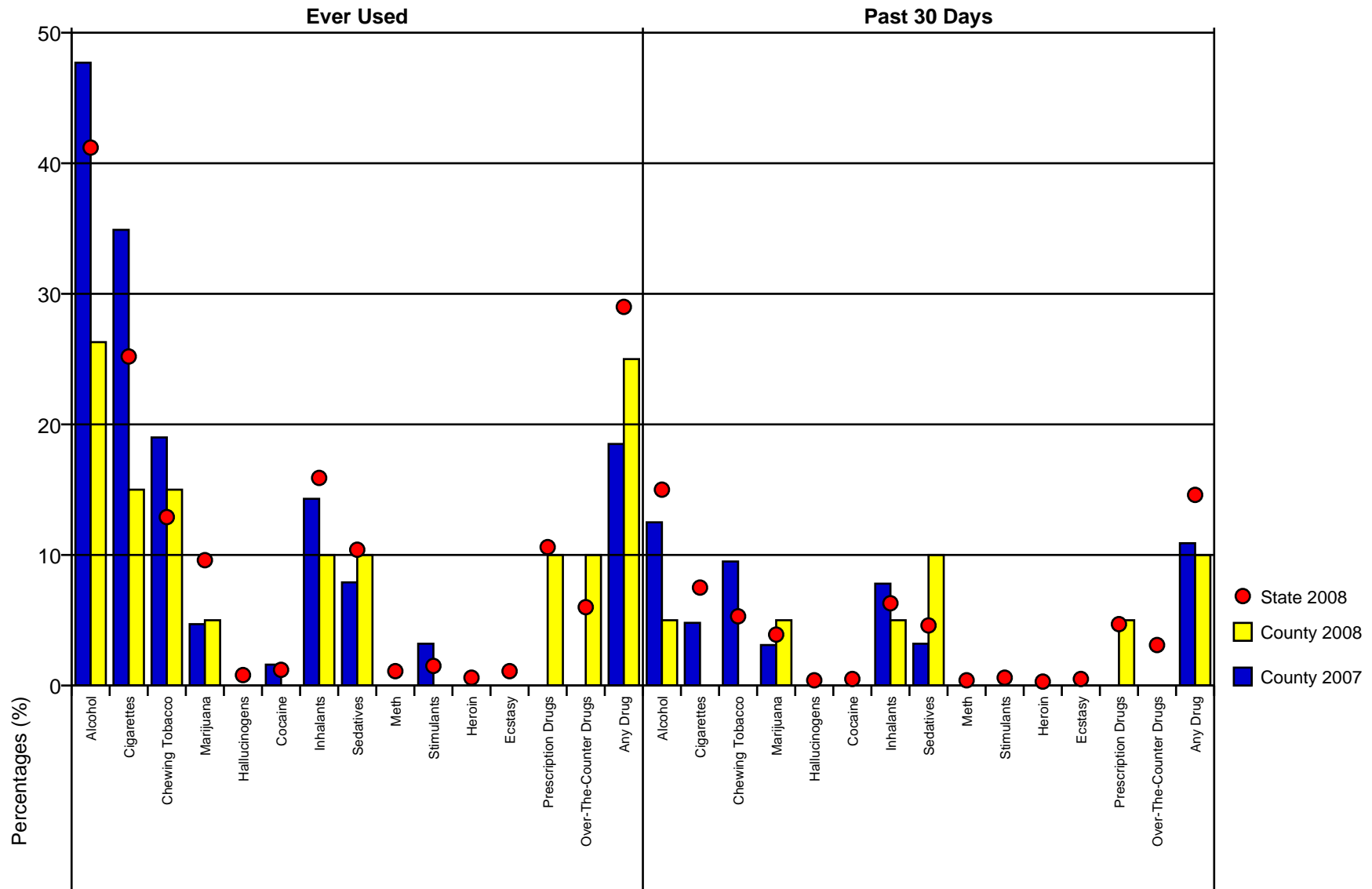


Figure 1: Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use - Grades 8

Heavy Use and Antisocial Behavior - Grades 8

Newton County

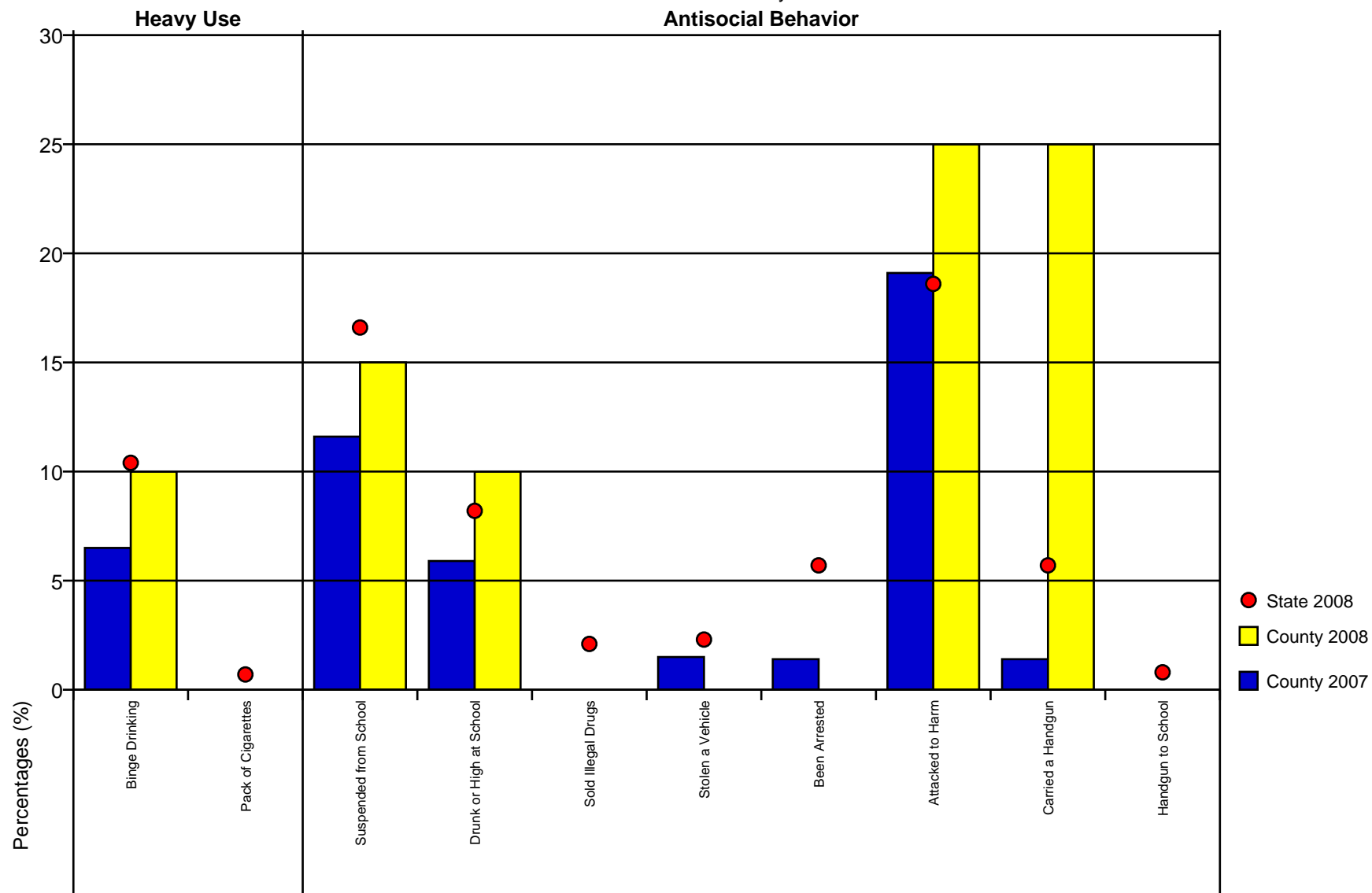


Figure 2: Heavy Use and Antisocial Behavior - Grades 8

Risk Factors - Grades 8 Newton County

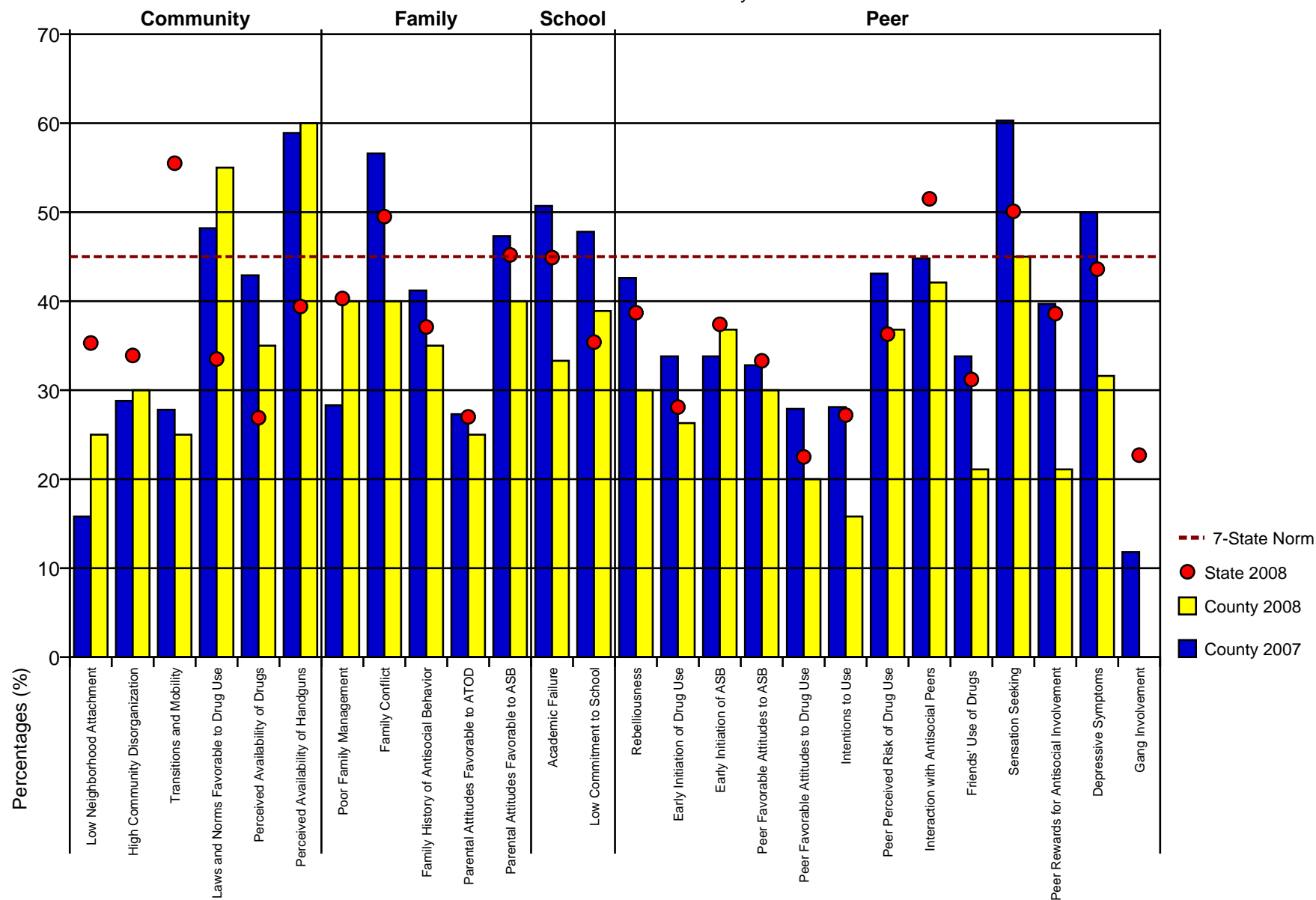


Figure 3: Risk Factors - Grades 8

Protective Factors - Grades 8 Newton County

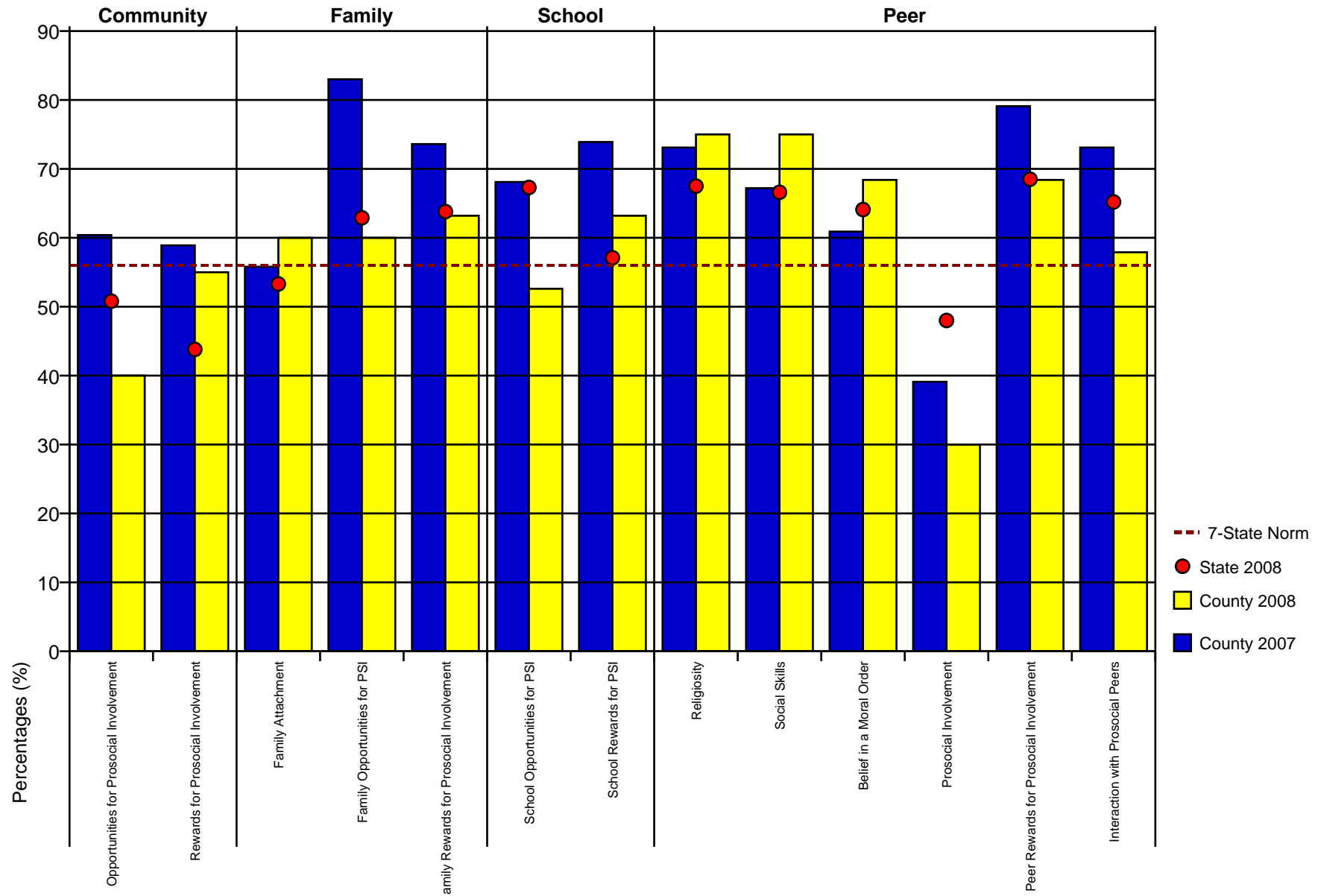


Figure 4: Protective Factors - Grades 8

School Safety Profile - Grades 8

Newton County

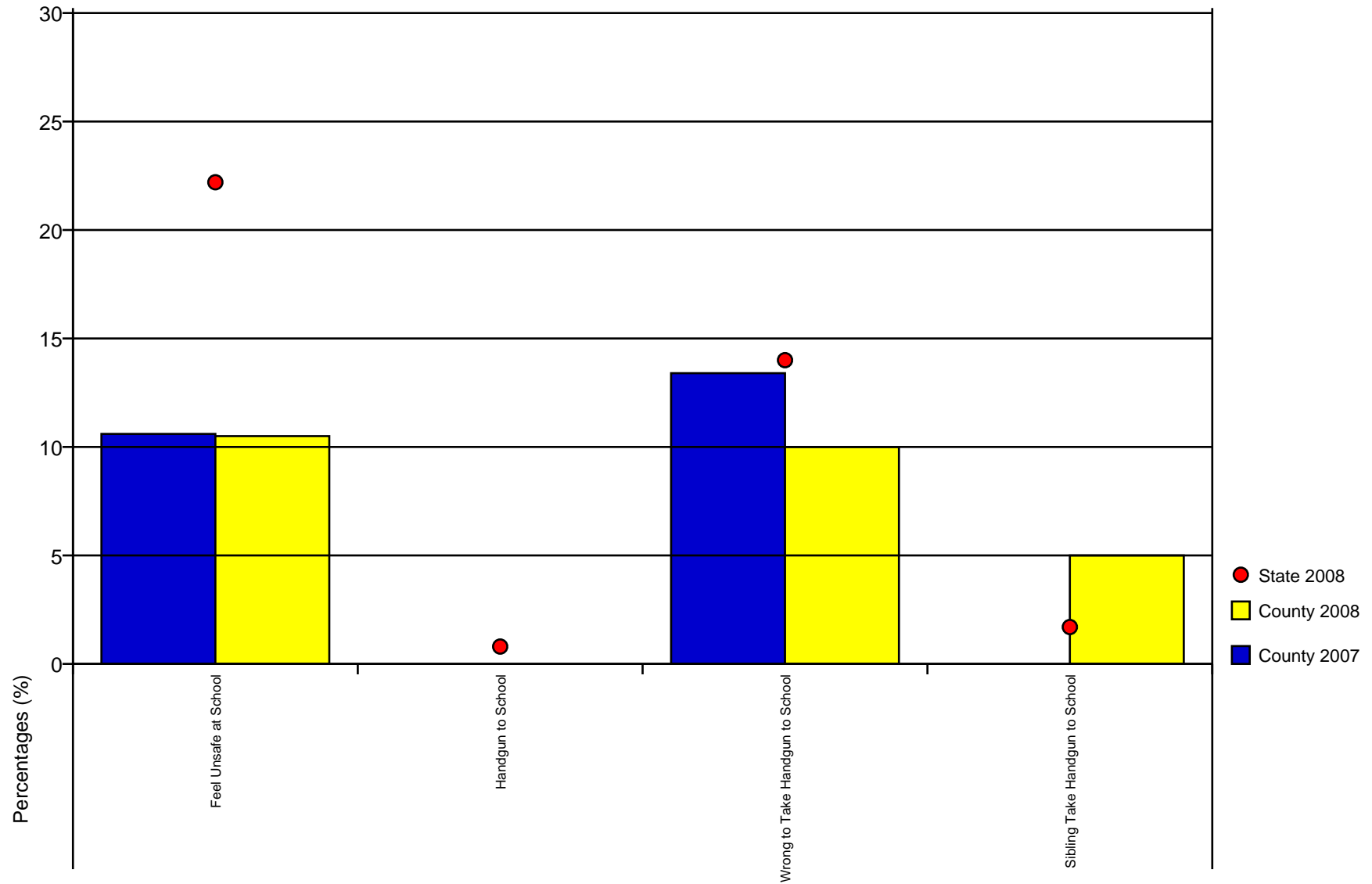


Figure 5: School Safety Profile - Grades 8

Sources and Locations of Alcohol Use - Grades 8

Newton County

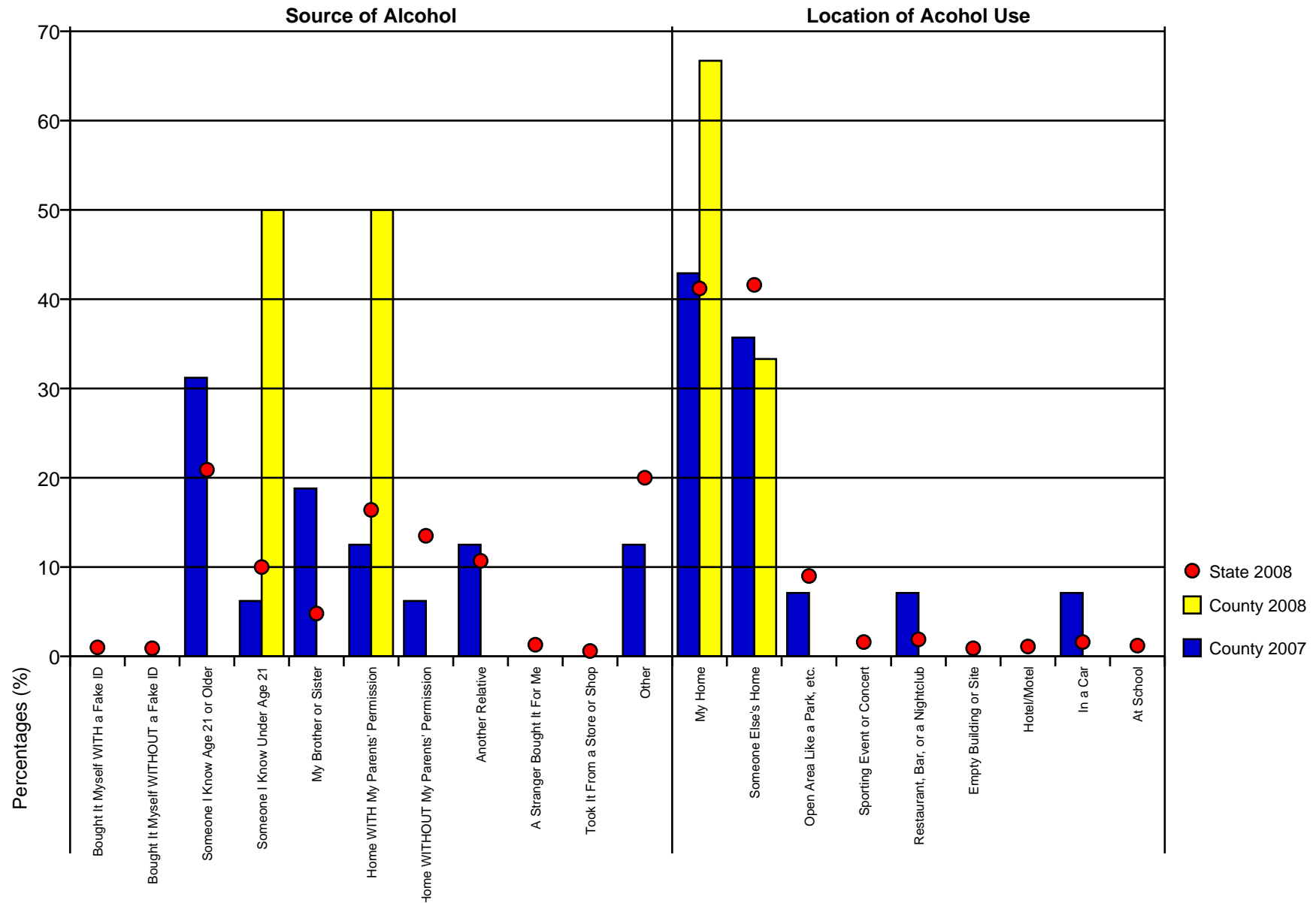


Figure 6: Sources and Locations of Alcohol Use - Grades 8

Sources and Locations of Cigarette Use - Grades 8

Newton County

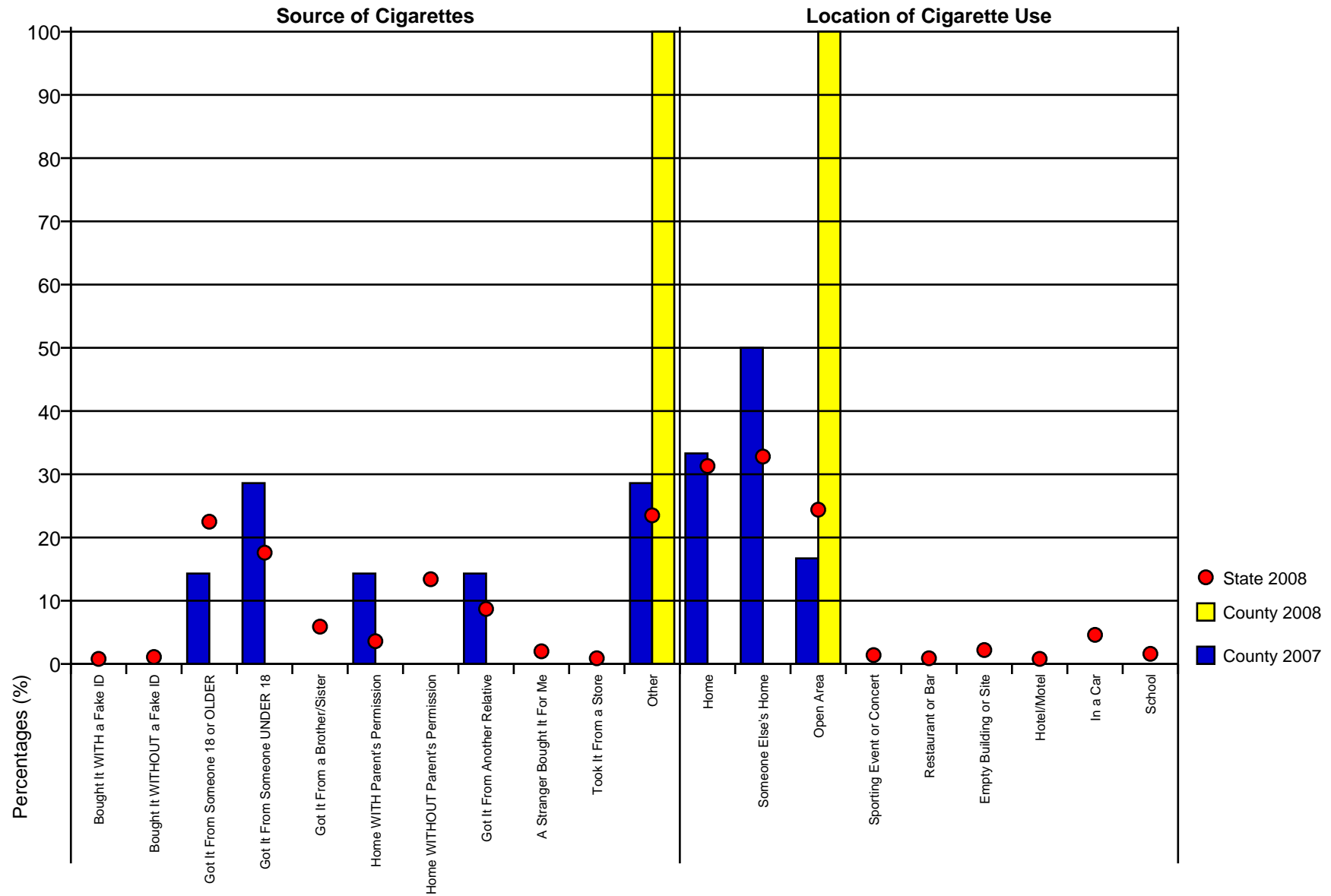


Figure 7: Sources and Locations of Cigarette Use - Grades 8

Table 5: Risk and Protective Factor Scale Definition

Community Domain Risk Factors	
Low Neighborhood Attachment	A low level of bonding to the neighborhood is related to higher levels of juvenile crime and drug selling.
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.
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.
Community Domain Protective Factors	
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	When opportunities are available in a community for positive participation, children are less likely to engage in substance use and other problem behaviors.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	Rewards for positive participation in activities help children bond to the community, thus lowering their risk for substance use.
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.

continued on the next column

Risk and Protective Factor Scale Definition (continued)

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.
Family Domain Protective Factors	
Family Attachment	Young people who feel that they are a valued part of their family are less likely to engage in substance use and other problem behaviors.
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	Young people who are exposed to more opportunities to participate meaningfully in the responsibilities and activities of the family are less likely to engage in drug use and other problem behaviors.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	When parents, siblings, and other family members praise, encourage, and attend to things done well by their child, children are less likely to engage in substance use and problem behaviors.
School Domain Risk Factors	
Academic Failure	Beginning in the late elementary grades (grades 4-6) academic failure increases the risk of both drug abuse and delinquency. It appears that the experience of failure itself, for whatever reasons, increases the risk of problem behaviors.
Low Commitment to School	Surveys of high school seniors have shown that the use of hallucinogens, cocaine, heroin, stimulants, and sedatives or non-medically prescribed tranquilizers is significantly lower among students who expect to attend college than among those who do not. Factors such as liking school, spending time on homework, and perceiving the coursework as relevant are also negatively related to drug use.

continued on the next column

Risk and Protective Factor Scale Definition (continued)

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.
Peer-Individual Risk Factors	
Rebelliousness	Young people who do not feel part of society, are not bound by rules, don't believe in trying to be successful or responsible, or who take an active rebellious stance toward society, are at higher risk of abusing drugs. In addition, high tolerance for deviance, a strong need for independence and normlessness have all been linked with drug use.
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 and Antisocial Behavior	During the elementary school years, most children express anti-drug, anti-crime, and pro-social attitudes and have difficulty imagining why people use drugs or engage in antisocial behaviors. However, in middle school, as more youth are exposed to others who use drugs and engage in antisocial behavior, their attitudes often shift toward greater acceptance of these behaviors. Youth who express positive attitudes toward drug use and antisocial behavior are more likely to engage in a variety of problem behaviors, including drug use.

continued on the next column

Risk and Protective Factor Scale Definition (continued)

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.
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.
Rewards for Antisocial Behavior	Young people who receive rewards for their antisocial behavior are at higher risk for engaging further in antisocial behavior and substance use.
Peer-Individual Protective Factors	
Religiosity	Young people who regularly attend religious services are less likely to engage in problem behaviors.
Social Skills	Young people who are socially competent and engage in positive interpersonal relations with their peers are less likely to use drugs and engage in other problem behaviors.
Belief in the Moral Order	Young people who have a belief in what is "right" or "wrong" are less likely to use drugs.
Prosocial Involvement	Participation in positive school and community activities helps provide protection for youth.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	Young people who are rewarded for working hard in school and volunteering in the community are less likely to engage in problem behavior.

Table 6: Alcohol - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	44.4	47.7	26.3
	state	44.0	40.8	41.0	41.2
Combined	county	0.0	44.4	47.7	26.3
	state	44.0	40.8	41.0	41.2

Table 7: Cigarettes - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	30.4	34.9	15.0
	state	32.8	29.4	26.8	25.2
Combined	county	0.0	30.4	34.9	15.0
	state	32.8	29.4	26.8	25.2

Table 8: Chewing Tobacco - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	18.2	19.0	15.0
	state	16.5	14.7	13.5	12.9
Combined	county	0.0	18.2	19.0	15.0
	state	16.5	14.7	13.5	12.9

Table 9: Marijuana - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	4.3	4.7	5.0
	state	11.5	10.8	9.5	9.6
Combined	county	0.0	4.3	4.7	5.0
	state	11.5	10.8	9.5	9.6

Table 10: Hallucinogens - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	state	1.0	1.5	0.7	0.8
Combined	county	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	state	1.0	1.5	0.7	0.8

Table 11: Cocaine - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	2.2	1.6	0.0
	state	1.6	2.2	1.2	1.2
Combined	county	0.0	2.2	1.6	0.0
	state	1.6	2.2	1.2	1.2

Table 12: Inhalants - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	4.3	14.3	10.0
	state	16.5	15.4	16.0	15.9
Combined	county	0.0	4.3	14.3	10.0
	state	16.5	15.4	16.0	15.9

Table 13: Sedatives - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	10.9	7.9	10.0
	state	10.3	10.7	10.2	10.4
Combined	county	0.0	10.9	7.9	10.0
	state	10.3	10.7	10.2	10.4

Table 14: Meth - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	state	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.1
Combined	county	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	state	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.1

Table 15: Stimulants - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0
	state	2.0	2.6	1.6	1.5
Combined	county	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0
	state	2.0	2.6	1.6	1.5

Table 16: Heroin - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	state	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.6
Combined	county	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	state	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.6

Table 17: Ecstasy - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	state	1.4	1.9	1.2	1.1
Combined	county	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	state	1.4	1.9	1.2	1.1

Table 18: Prescription Drugs - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
	state	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.6
Combined	county	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
	state	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.6

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

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
	state	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0
Combined	county	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
	state	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0

Table 20: Any Drug - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	17.4	18.5	25.0
	state	28.8	24.8	25.0	29.0
Combined	county	0.0	17.4	18.5	25.0
	state	28.8	24.8	25.0	29.0

Table 21: Alcohol - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	13.3	12.5	5.0
	state	16.9	16.4	15.5	15.0
Combined	county	0.0	13.3	12.5	5.0
	state	16.9	16.4	15.5	15.0

Table 22: Cigarettes - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	6.5	4.8	0.0
	state	10.1	9.0	8.1	7.5
Combined	county	0.0	6.5	4.8	0.0
	state	10.1	9.0	8.1	7.5

Table 23: Chewing Tobacco - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	6.5	9.5	0.0
	state	6.8	5.9	5.5	5.3
Combined	county	0.0	6.5	9.5	0.0
	state	6.8	5.9	5.5	5.3

Table 24: Marijuana - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	2.2	3.1	5.0
	state	5.3	5.2	4.1	3.9
Combined	county	0.0	2.2	3.1	5.0
	state	5.3	5.2	4.1	3.9

Table 25: Hallucinogens - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	state	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.4
Combined	county	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	state	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.4

Table 26: Cocaine - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	state	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.5
Combined	county	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	state	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.5

Table 27: Inhalants - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	2.2	7.8	5.0
	state	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.3
Combined	county	0.0	2.2	7.8	5.0
	state	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.3

Table 28: Sedatives - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	6.5	3.2	10.0
	state	4.8	5.3	4.6	4.6
Combined	county	0.0	6.5	3.2	10.0
	state	4.8	5.3	4.6	4.6

Table 29: Meth - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	state	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4
Combined	county	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	state	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4

Table 30: Stimulants - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	state	0.9	1.3	0.7	0.6
Combined	county	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	state	0.9	1.3	0.7	0.6

Table 31: Heroin - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	state	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3
Combined	county	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	state	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3

Table 32: Ecstasy - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	state	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.5
Combined	county	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	state	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.5

Table 33: Prescription Drugs - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
	state	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7
Combined	county	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
	state	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7

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

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	state	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1
Combined	county	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	state	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1

Table 35: Any Drug - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	8.7	10.9	10.0
	state	14.8	12.7	12.2	14.6
Combined	county	0.0	8.7	10.9	10.0
	state	14.8	12.7	12.2	14.6

Table 36: Binge Drinking

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	8.9	6.5	10.0
	state	11.0	11.4	10.3	10.4
Combined	county	0.0	8.9	6.5	10.0
	state	11.0	11.4	10.3	10.4

Table 37: Pack of Cigarettes

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	state	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7
Combined	county	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	state	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7

Table 38: Suspended from School

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	8.7	11.6	15.0
	state	15.5	15.9	16.6	16.6
Combined	county	0.0	8.7	11.6	15.0
	state	15.5	15.9	16.6	16.6

Table 39: Drunk or High at School

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	2.2	5.9	10.0
	state	8.9	9.3	8.3	8.2
Combined	county	0.0	2.2	5.9	10.0
	state	8.9	9.3	8.3	8.2

Table 40: Sold Illegal Drugs

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	state	2.8	3.2	2.6	2.1
Combined	county	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	state	2.8	3.2	2.6	2.1

Table 41: Stolen a Vehicle

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0
	state	2.7	3.5	2.7	2.3
Combined	county	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0
	state	2.7	3.5	2.7	2.3

Table 42: Been Arrested

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0
	state	5.7	6.2	5.7	5.7
Combined	county	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0
	state	5.7	6.2	5.7	5.7

Table 43: Attacked to Harm

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	13.0	19.1	25.0
	state	17.8	17.9	18.1	18.6
Combined	county	0.0	13.0	19.1	25.0
	state	17.8	17.9	18.1	18.6

Table 44: Carried a Handgun

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	8.7	1.4	25.0
	state	5.1	6.0	5.3	5.7
Combined	county	0.0	8.7	1.4	25.0
	state	5.1	6.0	5.3	5.7

Table 45: Handgun to School

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	state	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.8
Combined	county	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	state	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.8

Table 46: Community Risk - Low Neighborhood Attachment

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	22.2	15.8	25.0
	state	35.8	35.8	36.2	35.3
Combined	county	0.0	22.2	15.8	25.0
	state	35.8	35.8	36.2	35.3

Table 47: Community Risk - High Community Disorganization

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	35.7	28.8	30.0
	state	34.3	34.3	32.8	33.9
Combined	county	0.0	35.7	28.8	30.0
	state	34.3	34.3	32.8	33.9

Table 48: Community Risk - Transitions and Mobility

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	9.8	27.8	25.0
	state	53.1	47.8	56.6	55.5
Combined	county	0.0	9.8	27.8	25.0
	state	53.1	47.8	56.6	55.5

Table 49: Community Risk - Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	15.4	48.2	55.0
	state	37.0	28.4	34.9	33.5
Combined	county	0.0	15.4	48.2	55.0
	state	37.0	28.4	34.9	33.5

Table 50: Community Risk - Perceived Availability of Drugs

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	25.0	42.9	35.0
	state	30.1	29.0	27.6	26.9
Combined	county	0.0	25.0	42.9	35.0
	state	30.1	29.0	27.6	26.9

Table 51: Community Risk - Perceived Availability of Handguns

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	62.8	58.9	60.0
	state	40.8	40.9	39.3	39.4
Combined	county	0.0	62.8	58.9	60.0
	state	40.8	40.9	39.3	39.4

Table 52: Family Risk - Poor Family Management

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	39.5	28.3	40.0
	state	37.5	38.0	38.2	40.3
Combined	county	0.0	39.5	28.3	40.0
	state	37.5	38.0	38.2	40.3

Table 53: Family Risk - Family Conflict

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	45.0	56.6	40.0
	state	51.0	49.2	47.6	49.5
Combined	county	0.0	45.0	56.6	40.0
	state	51.0	49.2	47.6	49.5

Table 54: Family Risk - Family History of Antisocial Behavior

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	22.2	41.2	35.0
	state	41.3	19.0	37.1	37.1
Combined	county	0.0	22.2	41.2	35.0
	state	41.3	19.0	37.1	37.1

Table 55: Family Risk - Parental Attitudes Favorable to ATOD

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	34.9	27.3	25.0
	state	28.6	27.0	27.0	27.0
Combined	county	0.0	34.9	27.3	25.0
	state	28.6	27.0	27.0	27.0

Table 56: Family Risk - Parental Attitudes Favorable to ASB

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	62.8	47.3	40.0
	state	44.8	44.9	45.3	45.2
Combined	county	0.0	62.8	47.3	40.0
	state	44.8	44.9	45.3	45.2

Table 57: School Risk - Academic Failure

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	40.5	50.7	33.3
	state	50.1	45.1	47.0	44.9
Combined	county	0.0	40.5	50.7	33.3
	state	50.1	45.1	47.0	44.9

Table 58: School Risk - Low Commitment to School

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	68.9	47.8	38.9
	state	35.7	57.0	35.3	35.4
Combined	county	0.0	68.9	47.8	38.9
	state	35.7	57.0	35.3	35.4

Table 59: Peer Risk - Rebelliousness

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	42.2	42.6	30.0
	state	40.4	37.8	38.1	38.7
Combined	county	0.0	42.2	42.6	30.0
	state	40.4	37.8	38.1	38.7

Table 60: Peer Risk - Early Initiation of Drug Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	6.8	33.8	26.3
	state	32.9	10.6	28.7	28.1
Combined	county	0.0	6.8	33.8	26.3
	state	32.9	10.6	28.7	28.1

Table 61: Peer Risk - Early Initiation of ASB

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	26.7	33.8	36.8
	state	35.4	35.7	37.3	37.4
Combined	county	0.0	26.7	33.8	36.8
	state	35.4	35.7	37.3	37.4

Table 62: Peer Risk - Peer Favorable Attitudes to ASB

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	34.8	32.8	30.0
	state	32.3	32.7	33.3	33.3
Combined	county	0.0	34.8	32.8	30.0
	state	32.3	32.7	33.3	33.3

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

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	19.6	27.9	20.0
	state	25.5	23.7	22.8	22.5
Combined	county	0.0	19.6	27.9	20.0
	state	25.5	23.7	22.8	22.5

Table 64: Peer Risk - Intentions to Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	24.4	28.1	15.8
	state	28.0	26.7	26.4	27.2
Combined	county	0.0	24.4	28.1	15.8
	state	28.0	26.7	26.4	27.2

Table 65: Peer Risk - Peer Perceived Risk of Drug Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	44.2	43.1	36.8
	state	37.9	36.1	36.4	36.3
Combined	county	0.0	44.2	43.1	36.8
	state	37.9	36.1	36.4	36.3

Table 66: Peer Risk - Interaction with Antisocial Peers

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	40.0	44.8	42.1
	state	51.1	51.7	50.6	51.5
Combined	county	0.0	40.0	44.8	42.1
	state	51.1	51.7	50.6	51.5

Table 67: Peer Risk - Friends' Use of Drugs

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	22.2	33.8	21.1
	state	34.7	32.1	30.8	31.2
Combined	county	0.0	22.2	33.8	21.1
	state	34.7	32.1	30.8	31.2

Table 68: Peer Risk - Sensation Seeking

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	46.7	60.3	45.0
	state	50.7	43.7	49.6	50.1
Combined	county	0.0	46.7	60.3	45.0
	state	50.7	43.7	49.6	50.1

Table 69: Peer Risk - Peer Rewards for Antisocial Involvement

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	37.8	39.7	21.1
	state	39.4	37.6	37.4	38.6
Combined	county	0.0	37.8	39.7	21.1
	state	39.4	37.6	37.4	38.6

Table 70: Peer Risk - Depressive Symptoms

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	46.3	50.0	31.6
	state	46.6	44.7	44.1	43.6
Combined	county	0.0	46.3	50.0	31.6
	state	46.6	44.7	44.1	43.6

Table 71: Peer Risk - Gang Involvement

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	11.4	11.8	0.0
	state	20.4	16.6	21.5	22.7
Combined	county	0.0	11.4	11.8	0.0
	state	20.4	16.6	21.5	22.7

Table 72: Community Protective - Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	75.0	60.4	40.0
	state	52.9	75.9	50.5	50.8
Combined	county	0.0	75.0	60.4	40.0
	state	52.9	75.9	50.5	50.8

Table 73: Community Protective - Rewards for Prosocial Involvement

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	56.5	58.9	55.0
	state	45.2	44.9	43.3	43.8
Combined	county	0.0	56.5	58.9	55.0
	state	45.2	44.9	43.3	43.8

Table 74: Family Protective - Family Attachment

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	52.5	55.8	60.0
	state	52.5	53.1	52.6	53.3
Combined	county	0.0	52.5	55.8	60.0
	state	52.5	53.1	52.6	53.3

Table 75: Family Protective - Family Opportunities for PSI

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	71.8	83.0	60.0
	state	63.6	63.4	63.9	62.9
Combined	county	0.0	71.8	83.0	60.0
	state	63.6	63.4	63.9	62.9

Table 76: Family Protective - Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	58.5	73.6	63.2
	state	64.6	64.3	64.2	63.8
Combined	county	0.0	58.5	73.6	63.2
	state	64.6	64.3	64.2	63.8

Table 77: School Protective - School Opportunities for PSI

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	58.5	68.1	52.6
	state	62.9	64.6	66.5	67.3
Combined	county	0.0	58.5	68.1	52.6
	state	62.9	64.6	66.5	67.3

Table 78: School Protective - School Rewards for PSI

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	48.9	73.9	63.2
	state	56.0	57.1	56.1	57.1
Combined	county	0.0	48.9	73.9	63.2
	state	56.0	57.1	56.1	57.1

Table 79: Peer Protective - Religiosity

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	80.4	73.1	75.0
	state	68.8	68.6	68.0	67.5
Combined	county	0.0	80.4	73.1	75.0
	state	68.8	68.6	68.0	67.5

Table 80: Peer Protective - Social Skills

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	72.1	67.2	75.0
	state	67.4	67.0	66.9	66.6
Combined	county	0.0	72.1	67.2	75.0
	state	67.4	67.0	66.9	66.6

Table 81: Peer Protective - Belief in a Moral Order

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	70.7	60.9	68.4
	state	63.4	65.8	64.4	64.1
Combined	county	0.0	70.7	60.9	68.4
	state	63.4	65.8	64.4	64.1

Table 82: Peer Protective - Prosocial Involvement

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	37.8	39.1	30.0
	state	47.9	49.3	47.6	48.0
Combined	county	0.0	37.8	39.1	30.0
	state	47.9	49.3	47.6	48.0

Table 83: Peer Protective - Peer Rewards for Prosocial Involvement

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	71.1	79.1	68.4
	state	68.2	69.8	69.8	68.5
Combined	county	0.0	71.1	79.1	68.4
	state	68.2	69.8	69.8	68.5

Table 84: Peer Protective - Interaction with Prosocial Peers

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	86.0	73.1	57.9
	state	62.6	86.0	65.3	65.2
Combined	county	0.0	86.0	73.1	57.9
	state	62.6	86.0	65.3	65.2

Table 85: 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 My Parents' Permission	Home WITHOUT My Parents' Permission	Another Relative	A Stranger Bought It For Me	Took It From a Store or Shop	Other
8	county	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	state	1.0	0.9	20.9	10.0	4.8	16.4	13.5	10.7	1.3	0.6	20.0
Combined	county	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	state	1.0	0.9	20.9	10.0	4.8	16.4	13.5	10.7	1.3	0.6	20.0

Table 86: 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
8	county	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	state	41.2	41.6	9.0	1.6	1.9	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.2
Combined	county	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	state	41.2	41.6	9.0	1.6	1.9	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.2

Table 87: Sources of Cigarettes

		Bought It WITH a Fake ID	Bought It WITHOUT a Fake ID	Got It From Someone 18 or OLDER	Got It From Someone UNDER 18	Got It From a Brother/Sister	Home WITH Parent's Permission	Home WITHOUT Parent's Permission	Got It From Another Relative	A Stranger Bought It For Me	Took It From a Store	Other
8	county	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	state	0.8	1.1	22.5	17.6	5.9	3.6	13.4	8.7	2.0	0.9	23.5
Combined	county	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
	state	0.8	1.1	22.5	17.6	5.9	3.6	13.4	8.7	2.0	0.9	23.5

Table 88: Location of Cigarette Use

		Home	Someone Else's Home	Open Area	Sporting Event or Concert	Restaurant or Bar	Empty Building or Site	Hotel/Motel	In a Car	School
8	county	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	state	31.3	32.8	24.4	1.4	0.9	2.2	0.8	4.6	1.6
Combined	county	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	state	31.3	32.8	24.4	1.4	0.9	2.2	0.8	4.6	1.6

Table 89: I feel safe at my school.

		NO!	no	yes	YES!
8	county	5.3	5.3	57.9	31.6
	state	7.8	14.4	49.6	28.2
Combined	county	5.3	5.3	57.9	31.6
	state	7.8	14.4	49.6	28.2

Table 90: 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
8	county	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	state	99.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Combined	county	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	state	99.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

Table 91: 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
8	county	90.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
	state	86.0	10.6	2.4	1.0
Combined	county	90.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
	state	86.0	10.6	2.4	1.0

Table 92: Have any of your brothers/sisters ever taken a gun to school.

		No	Yes	I don't have any brothers or sisters
8	county	95.0	5.0	0.0
	state	94.0	1.7	4.3
Combined	county	95.0	5.0	0.0
	state	94.0	1.7	4.3

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 *Never*. The average age figures are based on only on those students who responded to the question with an answer other than *Never*.

Table 93: Avg Age of First Marijuana

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	10.2	11.4	11.5
	state	12.1	10.3	12.0	12.1
Combined	county	0.0	10.2	11.4	11.5
	state	12.1	10.3	12.0	12.1

Table 94: Avg Age of First Cigarettes

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	10.5	10.8	10.5
	state	11.2	10.7	11.2	11.3
Combined	county	0.0	10.5	10.8	10.5
	state	11.2	10.7	11.2	11.3

Table 95: Avg Age of First Alcohol

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	11.2	11.1	11.8
	state	11.6	11.2	11.6	11.6
Combined	county	0.0	11.2	11.1	11.8
	state	11.6	11.2	11.6	11.6

Table 96: Avg Age of First Regular Alcohol Use

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	10.2	11.7	11.3
	state	12.3	10.4	12.3	12.3
Combined	county	0.0	10.2	11.7	11.3
	state	12.3	10.4	12.3	12.3

Table 97: Avg Age of First School Suspension

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	10.4	11.7	11.2
	state	11.7	10.6	11.6	11.6
Combined	county	0.0	10.4	11.7	11.2
	state	11.7	10.6	11.6	11.6

Table 98: Avg Age of First Been Arrested

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	10.0	11.0	0.0
	state	12.3	10.2	12.3	12.3
Combined	county	0.0	10.0	11.0	0.0
	state	12.3	10.2	12.3	12.3

Table 99: Avg Age of First Carried a Gun

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	10.3	10.0	10.5
	state	11.8	10.2	11.7	11.7
Combined	county	0.0	10.3	10.0	10.5
	state	11.8	10.2	11.7	11.7

Table 100: Avg Age of First Attacked to Harm

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	10.3	11.5	11.2
	state	11.9	10.6	11.7	11.8
Combined	county	0.0	10.3	11.5	11.2
	state	11.9	10.6	11.7	11.8

Table 101: Avg Age of First Belonged to a Gang

Grade	Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
8	county	0.0	10.2	10.0	0.0
	state	12.2	10.3	12.2	12.2
Combined	county	0.0	10.2	10.0	0.0
	state	12.2	10.3	12.2	12.2

No Child Left Behind Profile - Grades 8
Newton County

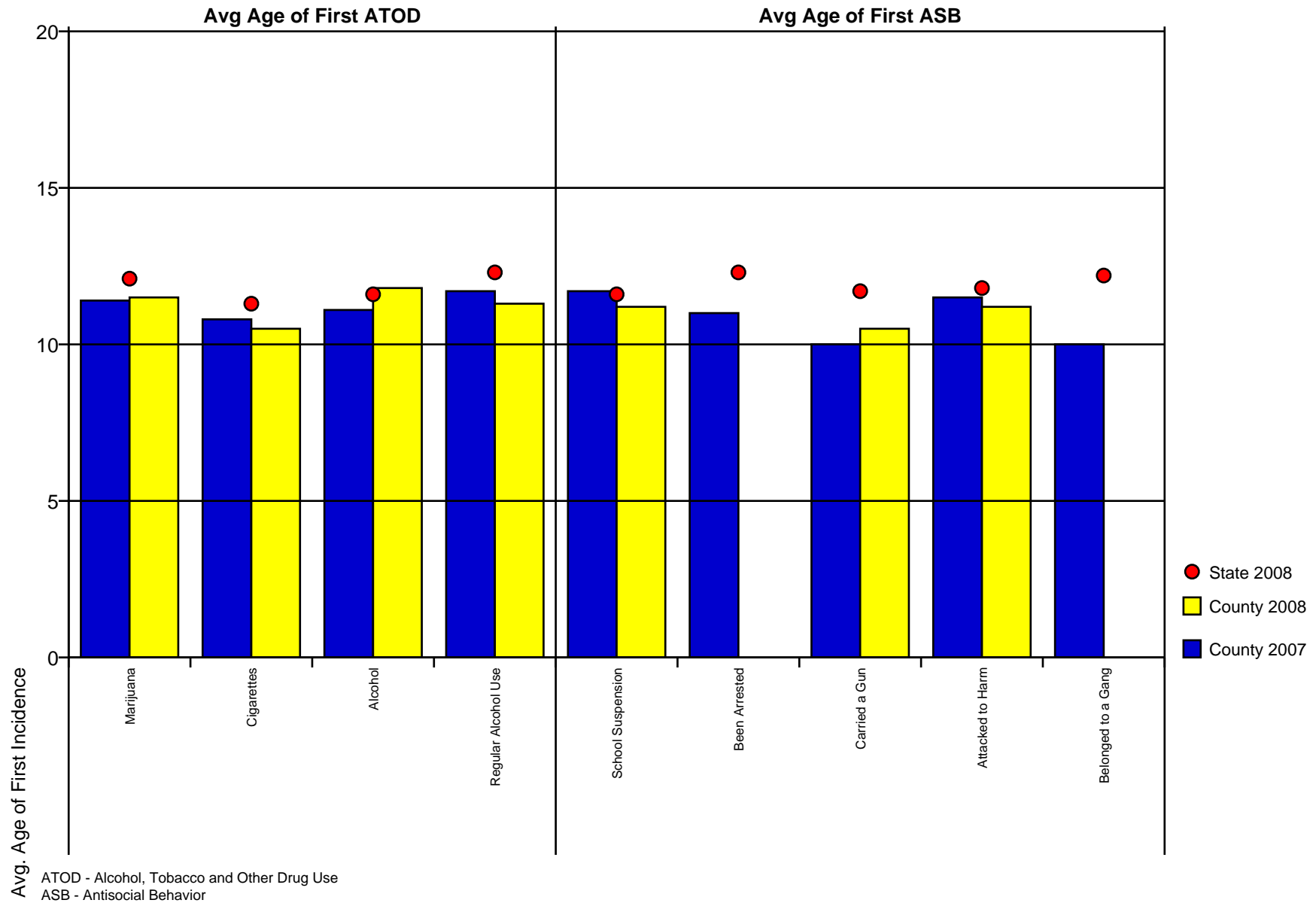


Figure 8: No Child Left Behind Profile - Grades 8

6 DRUG-FREE COMMUNITIES SUPPORT PROGRAM CORE MEASURES

The Drug-Free Communities Support Program, administered by the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, requests specific data which is typically referred to as the Core Measures. The drug categories measured are tobacco, alcohol and marijuana and the table is broken down by grade level. 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. For *Age of Onset*, the average age of first use for those students who reported using is reported.

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

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

Perception of 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.

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

Table 102: Core Measure by Grade for Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Alcohol		Cigarettes		Marijuana	
	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Grade 8	5.0	20	0.0	20	5.0	20
Combined	5.0	20	0.0	20	5.0	20

Table 103: Core Measure by Grade for Perception of Risk

Grade	Alcohol		Cigarettes		Marijuana	
	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Grade 8	66.7	18	73.7	19	57.9	19
Combined	66.7	18	73.7	19	57.9	19

Table 104: Core Measure by Grade for Parental Disapproval

Grade	Alcohol		Cigarettes		Marijuana	
	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Grade 8	90.0	20	100.0	20	95.0	20
Combined	90.0	20	100.0	20	95.0	20

Table 105: Core Measure by Grade for Age of Onset

Grade	Alcohol			Cigarettes			Marijuana		
	pct	n	age	pct	n	age	pct	n	age
Grade 8	21.1	19	11.8	42.1	19	10.5	21.1	19	11.5
Combined	21.1	19	11.8	42.1	19	10.5	21.1	19	11.5

Table 106: Core Measure by Sex for Past 30 Day Use

Sex	Alcohol		Cigarettes		Marijuana	
	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Male	42.9	14	21.4	14	7.1	14
Female	5.6	18	11.1	18	5.6	18
Combined	21.9	32	15.6	32	6.2	32

Table 107: Core Measure by Sex for Perception of Risk

Sex	Alcohol		Cigarettes		Marijuana	
	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Male	30.8	13	64.3	14	50.0	14
Female	82.4	17	88.2	17	58.8	17
Combined	60.0	30	77.4	31	54.8	31

Table 108: Core Measure by Sex for Parental Disapproval

Sex	Alcohol		Cigarettes		Marijuana	
	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Male	53.8	13	76.9	13	84.6	13
Female	94.1	17	94.1	17	100.0	17
Combined	76.7	30	86.7	30	93.3	30

Table 109: Core Measure by Sex for Age of Onset

Sex	Alcohol			Cigarettes			Marijuana		
	pct	n	age	pct	n	age	pct	n	age
Male	61.5	13	12.5	53.8	13	11.1	46.2	13	12.2
Female	33.3	18	14.7	50.0	18	11.0	11.1	18	12.0
Combined	45.2	31	13.4	51.6	31	11.1	25.8	31	12.1

7 PREVENTION RESOURCES

7.1 Prevention Resource Centers

Region 1 PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER

Operated by Decision Point

614 East Emma Street, Suite M426
Springdale, AR 72764

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

Region 2 PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER

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

303 N. Main St., Ste. 301
Harrison, AR 72601

Elaine Fulton-Jones, PRC Coordinator
Naomi Wilson, Associate Coordinator
(870) 391-3178 or (870) 391-3179
Fax: (870) 391-3507
E-MAIL: efultonjones@northark.edu
nwilson@northark.edu
Counties: Baxter, Boone, Marion, Newton, Searcy

Region 3 PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER

Operated by Health Resources of Arkansas, Inc.

P.O. Box 492 (211 Blanchard St.)
Mountain View, AR 72560
Website: <http://www.hra-health.org>

Ms. Margaret Morrison, PRC Coordinator
Ms. Lynn Doggett, Admin. Asst.
(870) 269-6770
Fax: (870) 269-2196
E-MAIL: m2prc@mvtel.net
ldoggett@hra-health.org

Counties: Cleburne, Fulton, Independence, Izard, Jackson,
Sharp, Stone, Van Buren, White, Woodruff,

Region 4 PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER

Operated by Crowley's Ridge Development Council

2114B North Church St, 72401
P.O. Box 16720
Jonesboro, AR 72403
Website: <http://www.crdcnea.org>

Ms. Dorothy Newsom, PRC Coordinator
Ms. Emily Hathcock, Admin. Asst.
(870) 933-0033
Fax: (870) 933-0048
E-MAIL: dnewsom@ritternet.com

Counties: Clay, Craighead, Greene, Lawrence, Mississippi, Poinsett, Randolph

Region 5 PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER

Operated by Harbor House, Inc.

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

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

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

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

Mr. Terrence Love, PRC Coordinator
Melinda Neeley, Admin. Asst.

(501) 354-4589

Fax: (501) 354-5410

E-MAIL: tlove@communityserviceinc.com
mneely@communityserviceinc.com

Counties: Conway, Faulkner, Johnson, Perry, Pope, Yell

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

593 Hwy 243
Marianna Civic Ctr.
Marianna, AR 72360

Mr. Kendon Gray, PRC Coordinator
Ms. Laquesha Boston, Admin. Asst.

(870) 298-2250

Fax: (870) 298-2249

E-MAIL: kendongray@yahoo.com

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

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

1401 Malvern Avenue, Suite 100
Hot Springs, AR 71901

Ms. Tonna Butzlaff, PRC Coordinator
(501) 318-2648

Fax: (501) 624-5636

E-MAIL: tbutzlaff@fsainc.org

Counties: Clark, Garland, Hot Spring, Montgomery, Pike

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

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

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Ms. Dechantria Wallace, Asst. Coordinator
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Fax: (501) 372-6565

E-MAIL: hmillers@fsainc.org

dwallace@fsainc.org

Counties: Lonoke, Prairie, Pulaski, Saline

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

P.O. Box 1987
601 Hazel Street
Texarkana, AR 71854

Ms. Trena Goings, PRC Coordinator
(870) 774-2435

Fax: (870) 774-4216

E-MAIL: tgoings@swacmhc.com

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

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

460 W. Oak
El Dorado, AR 71730

Ms. Susan Rumph, PRC Coordinator
Ms. Cindi Garner, Asst. Coordinator
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Fax: (870) 863-9341

E-MAIL: srumph@ahecsa.uams.edu

r11prc@yahoo.com

Counties: Calhoun, Columbia, Dallas, Nevada, Ouachita, Union

Region 12 PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER**Operated by St. James United Methodist Church**

900 N. University
Pine Bluff, AR 71601

Hank Wilkins, V, PRC Coordinator

Marie Jones, Asst. Coordinator

(870) 850-7216

Fax: (870) 536-6327

E-MAIL: hankwilkinsprc@yahoo.com

mariejonesprc@yahoo.com

Counties: Arkansas, Cleveland, Grant, Jefferson, Lincoln

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

P.O. Box 654

310 N. Alabama Street

Crossett, AR 71635

Mr. Clifford Hawkins, PRC Coordinator

Ms. Christie Lindsey, Asst. Coordinator

(870) 364-1676

Fax: (870) 364-1779

E-MAIL: chawkins@phoenixyouth.com

cnewton@phoenixyouth.com

Counties: Ashley, Bradley, Chicot, Desha, Drew

7.2 State and National Contacts

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Little Rock, AR 72205

Telephone: (501) 686-9866

FAX: (501) 686-9396

Website: <http://www.arkansas.gov/dhhs/dmhs>

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Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention

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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

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FAX: (501) 683-5409

Website: <http://www.arkansased.org>

Otistene Smith

Federal Program Liaison

Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program Officer

E-MAIL: otistene.smith@arkansas.gov

**International Survey Associates
dba Pride Surveys**

160 Vanderbilt Court

Bowling Green, KY 42103

Telephone: (800) 279-6361

FAX: (270) 746-9598

Website: <http://www.pridesurveys.com>

Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities

U.S. Department of Education

Website: <http://www.ed.gov/offices/OESE/SDFS>

Southwest Center for the Application of Prevention Technology

Website: <http://captus.samhsa.gov/southwest>

Southwest Prevention Center/ The University of Oklahoma

Website: <http://swpc.ou.edu/>

**Substance Abuse and Mental Health
Services Administration (SAMSHA)**

Website: <http://www.samhsa.gov>

Electronic copies of reports can be found at

<http://arkansas.pridesurveys.com>.

Some reports require passwords.