

2013 APNA



Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey

Region 3 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	2013-14
Total Students	region	11,749
	state	87,246

Table 2: Grade

Response	Group	2013-14	
		pct	n
6	region	28.8	3,382
	state	27.4	23,878
8	region	29.8	3,502
	state	29.4	25,646
10	region	23.6	2,772
	state	24.5	21,356
12	region	17.8	2,093
	state	18.8	16,366

Table 3: Sex

Response	Group	2013-14	
		pct	n
Male	region	48.8	5,700
	state	48.7	42,309
Female	region	51.2	5,991
	state	51.3	44,538
NO ANSWER			399

Table 4: Ethnic Origin

Response	Group	2013-14	
		pct	n
Hispanic	region	5.3	683
	state	10.9	11,141
Black or African American	region	22.9	2,974
	state	16.1	16,541
Asian	region	0.9	117
	state	1.8	1,818
American Indian	region	4.1	533
	state	5.0	5,097
Alaska Native	region	0.1	17
	state	0.2	173
White	region	62.8	8,146
	state	57.4	58,805
Native Hawaiian	region	0.3	39
	state	0.8	853
Other	region	3.6	463
	state	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 requirements 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.

Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use - Grade 6
Region 3

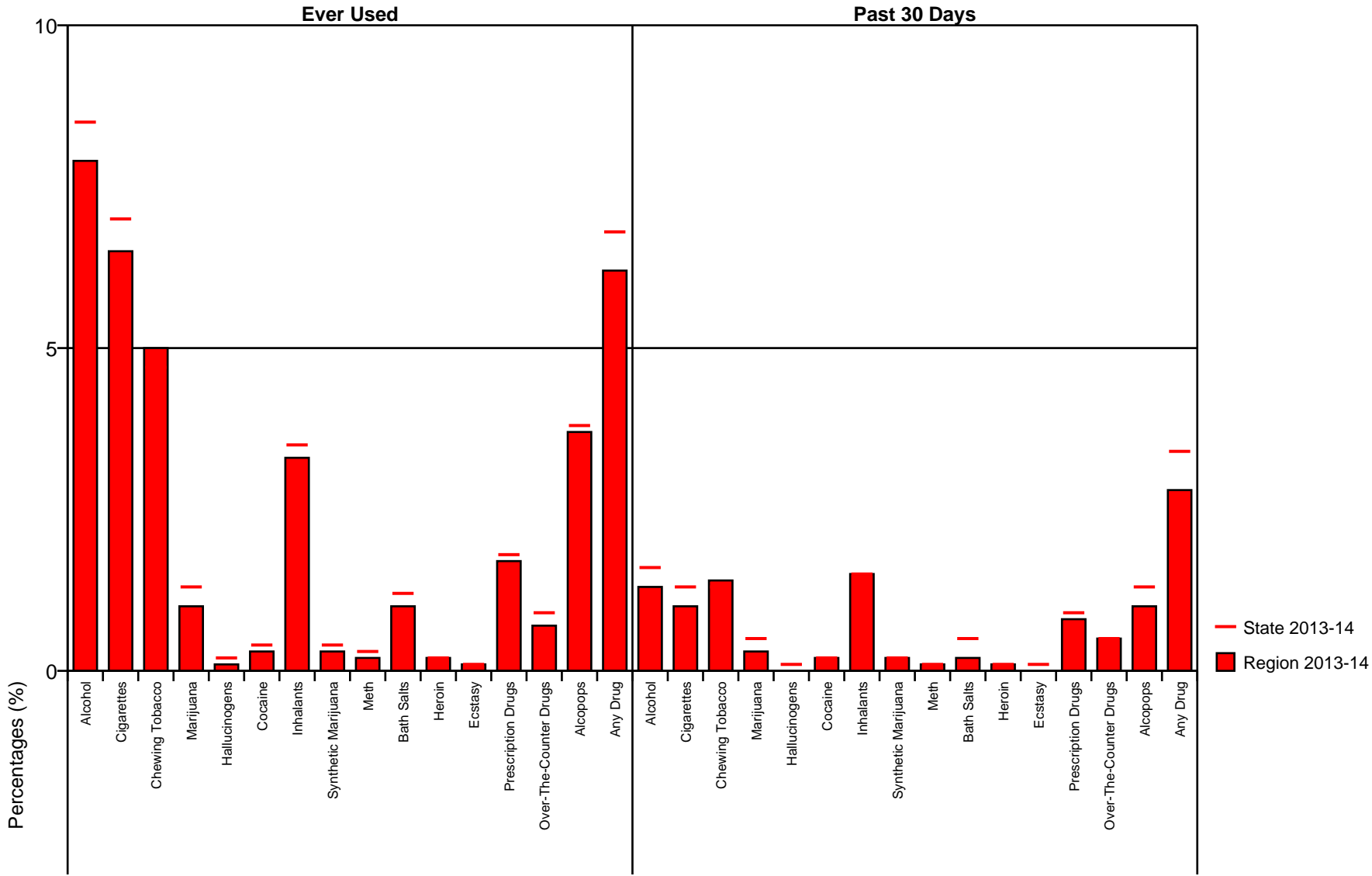


Figure 1: Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use - Grade 6

Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use - Grade 8

Region 3

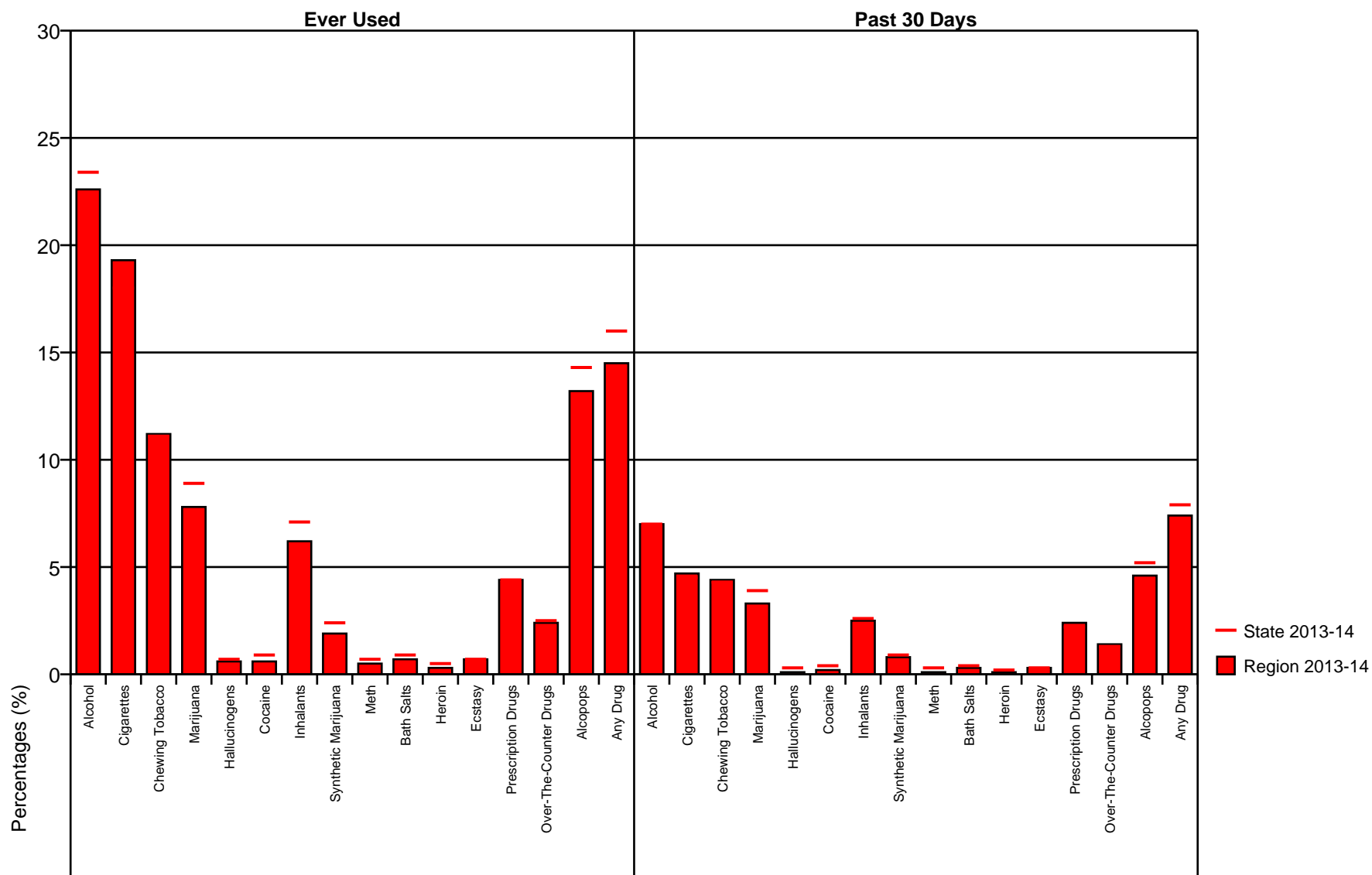


Figure 2: Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use - Grade 8

Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use - Grade 10

Region 3

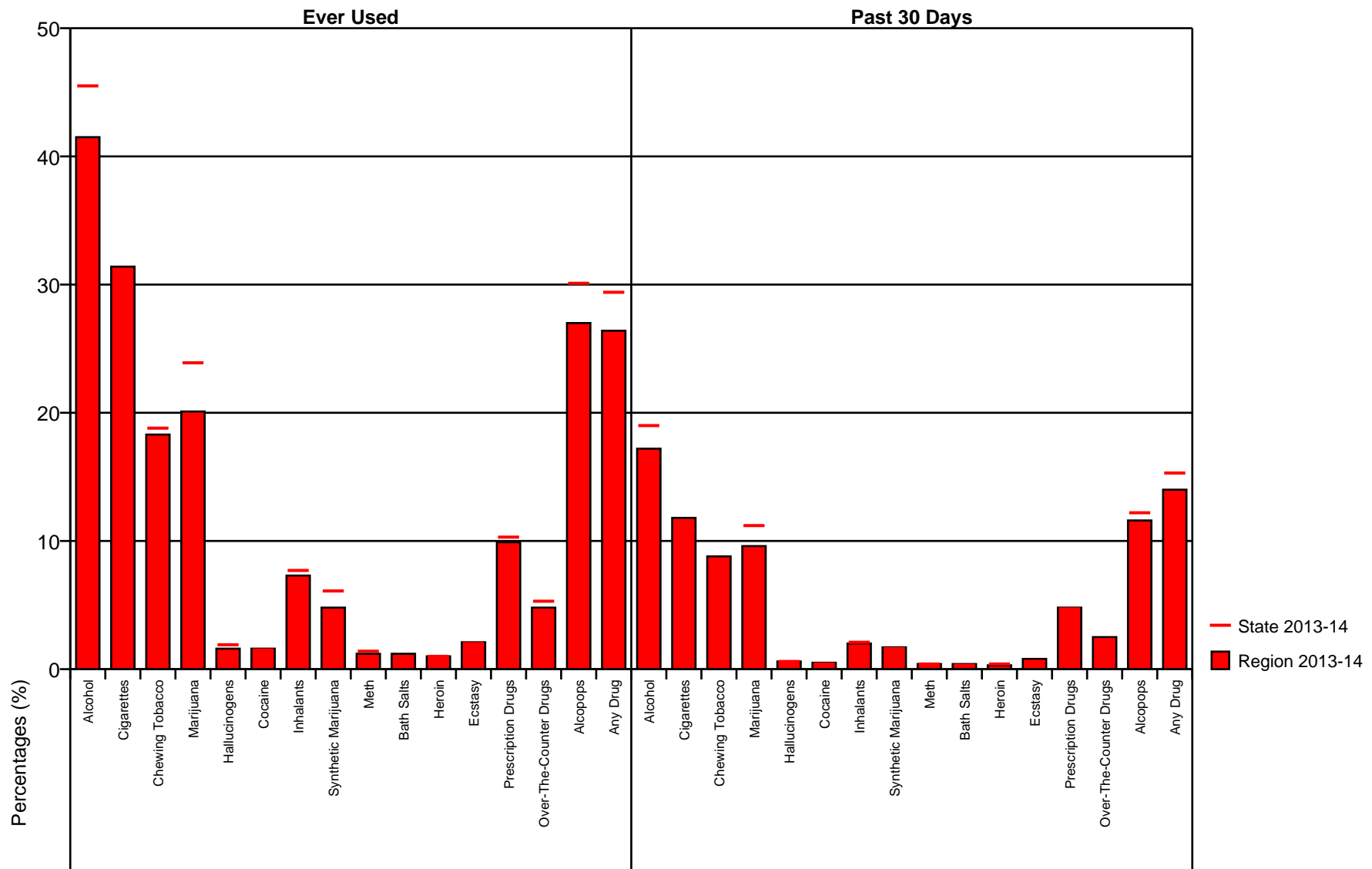


Figure 3: Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use - Grade 10

Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use - Grade 12

Region 3

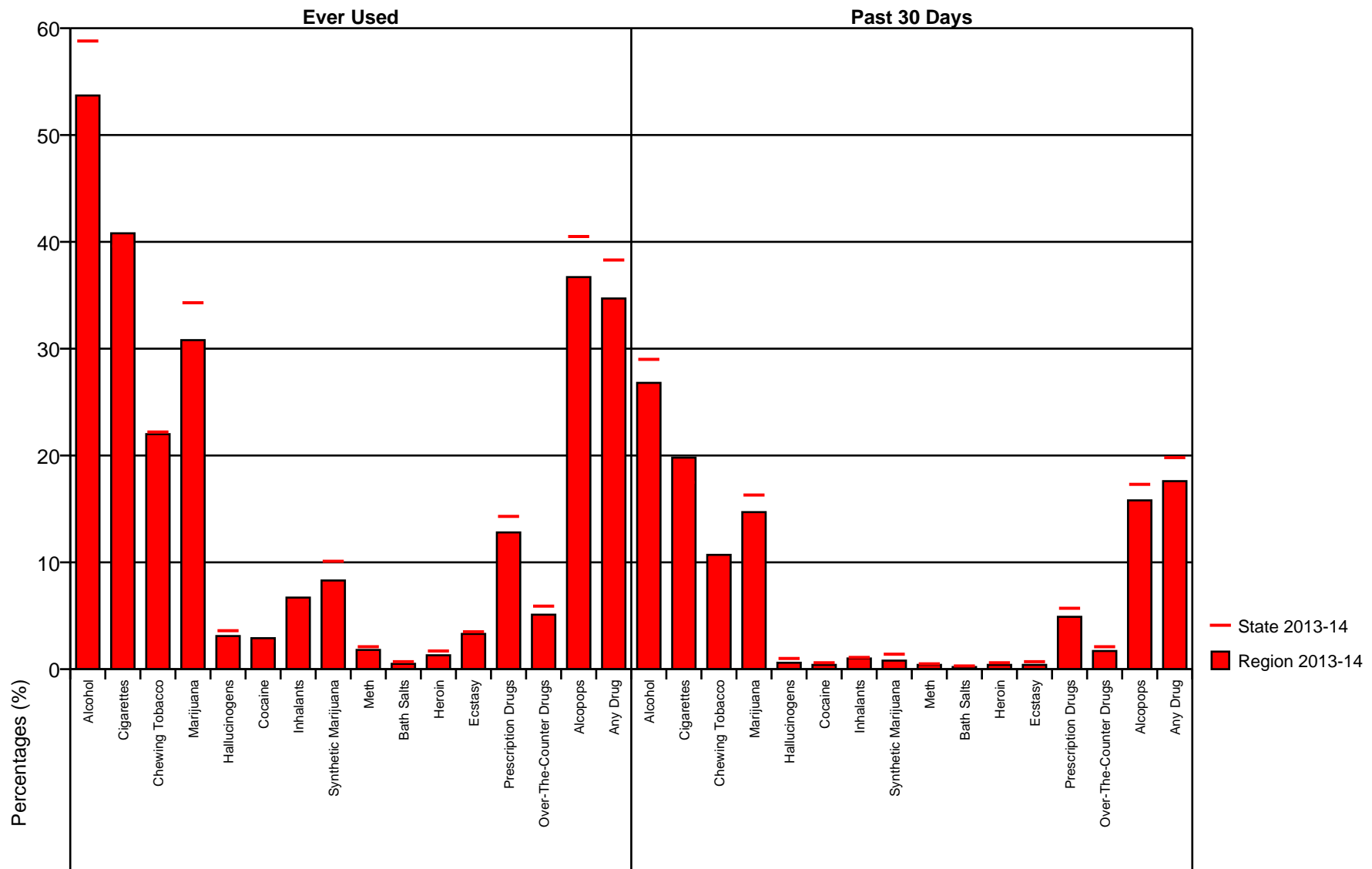


Figure 4: Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Use - Grade 12

Heavy Use and Antisocial Behavior - Grade 6

Region 3

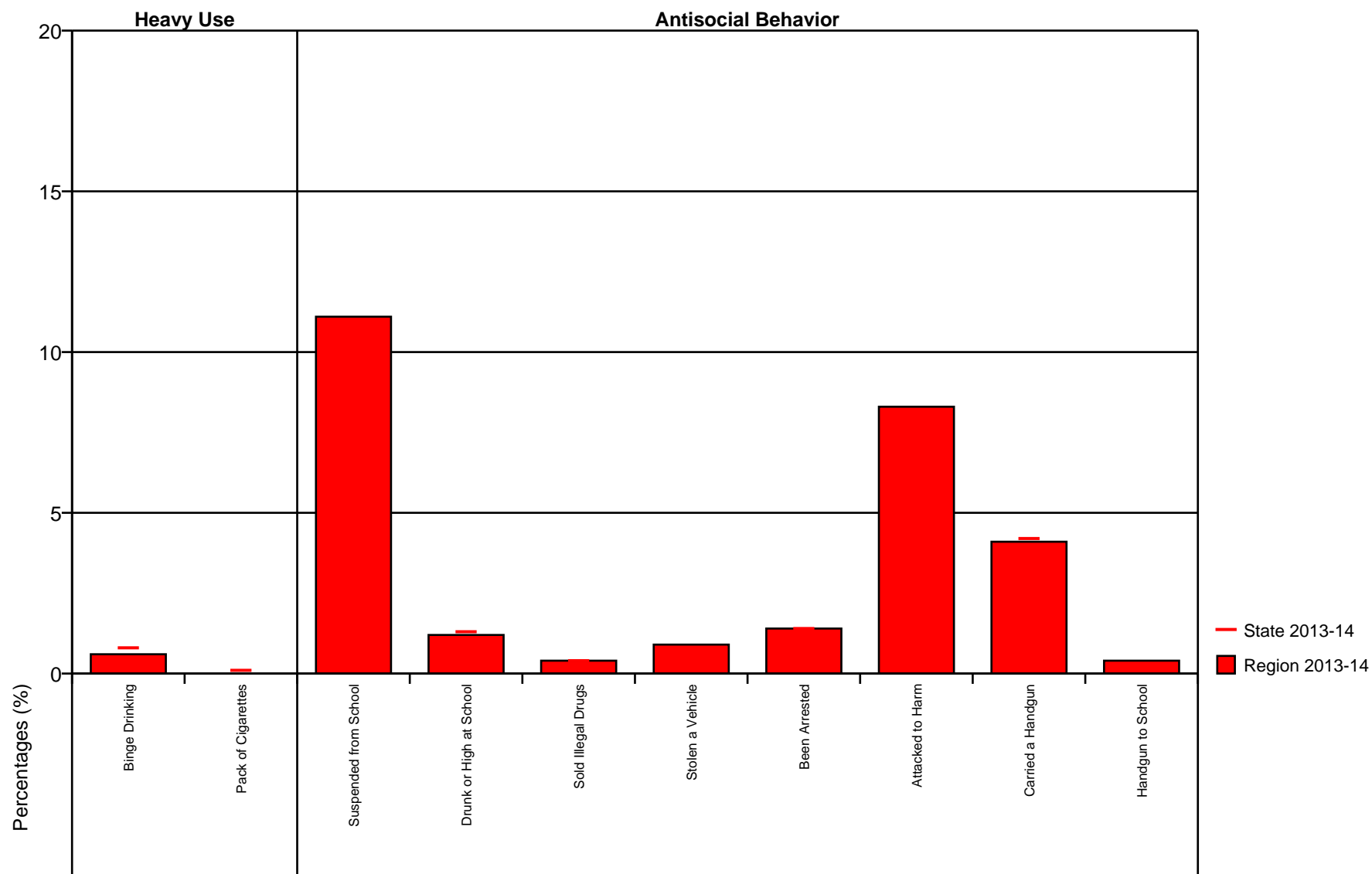


Figure 5: Heavy Use and Antisocial Behavior - Grade 6

Heavy Use and Antisocial Behavior - Grade 8

Region 3

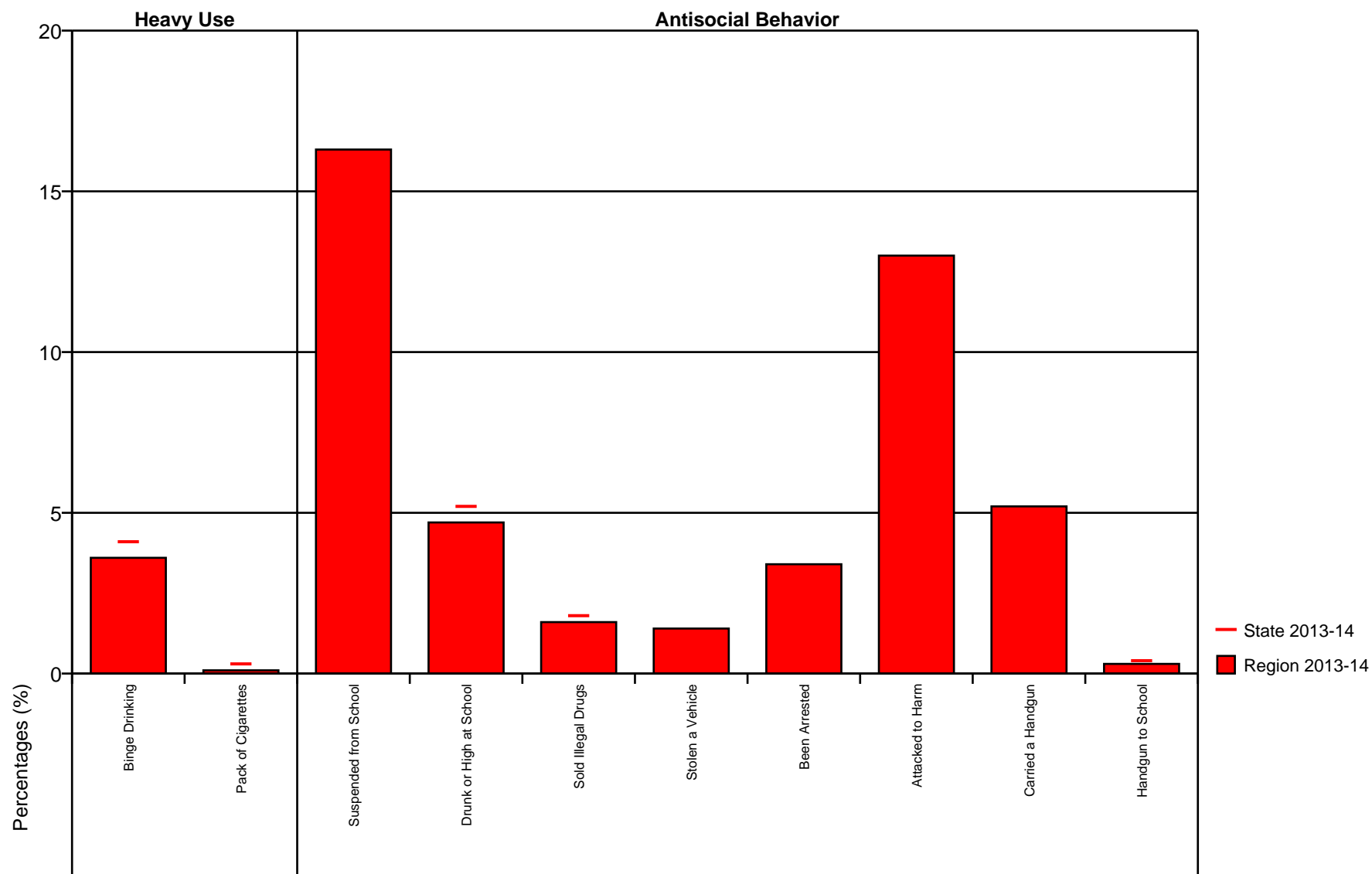


Figure 6: Heavy Use and Antisocial Behavior - Grade 8

Heavy Use and Antisocial Behavior - Grade 10

Region 3

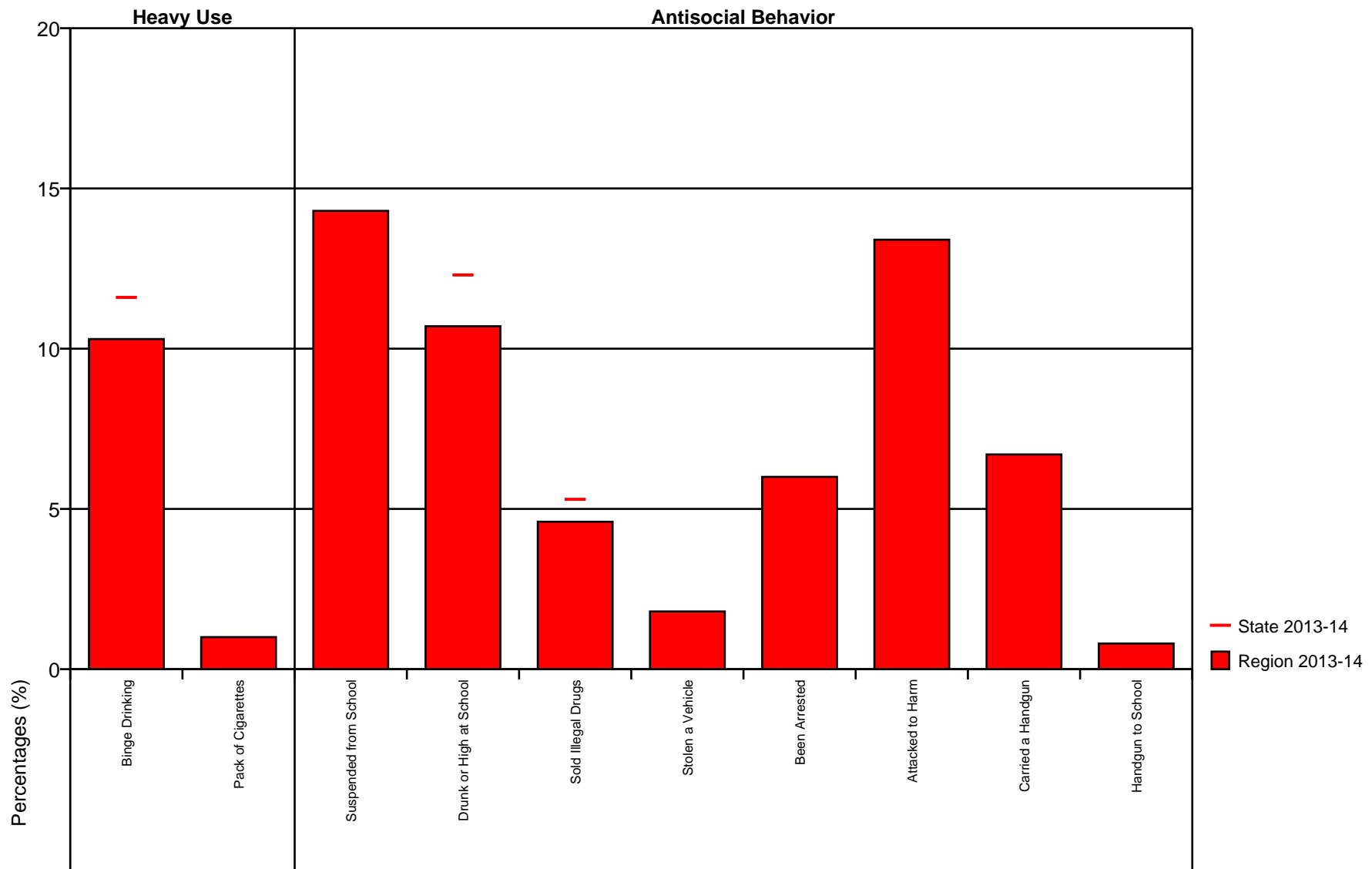


Figure 7: Heavy Use and Antisocial Behavior - Grade 10

Heavy Use and Antisocial Behavior - Grade 12

Region 3

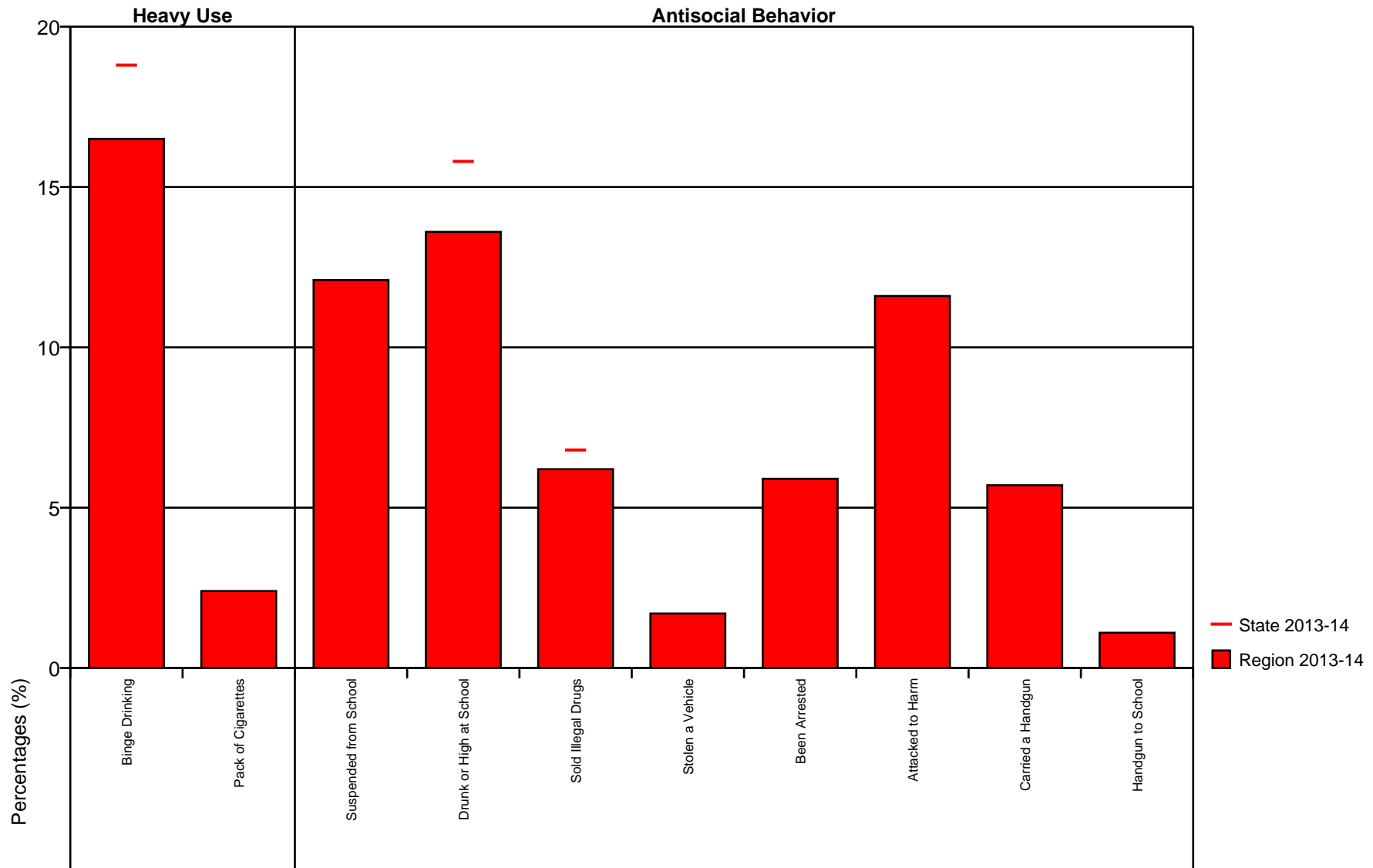


Figure 8: Heavy Use and Antisocial Behavior - Grade 12

Risk Factors - Grade 6 Region 3

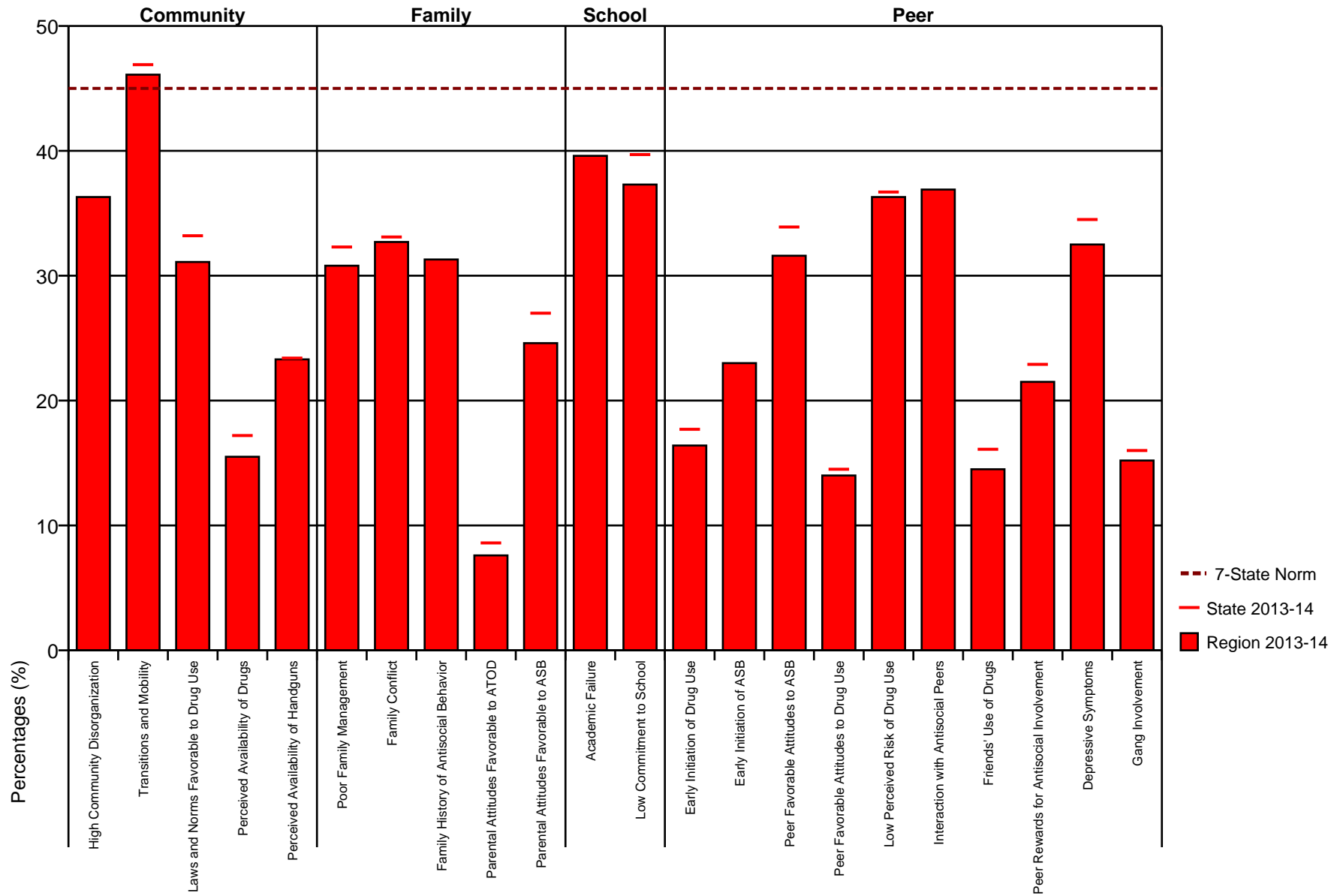


Figure 9: Risk Factors - Grade 6

*see note on page 12

Risk Factors - Grade 8 Region 3

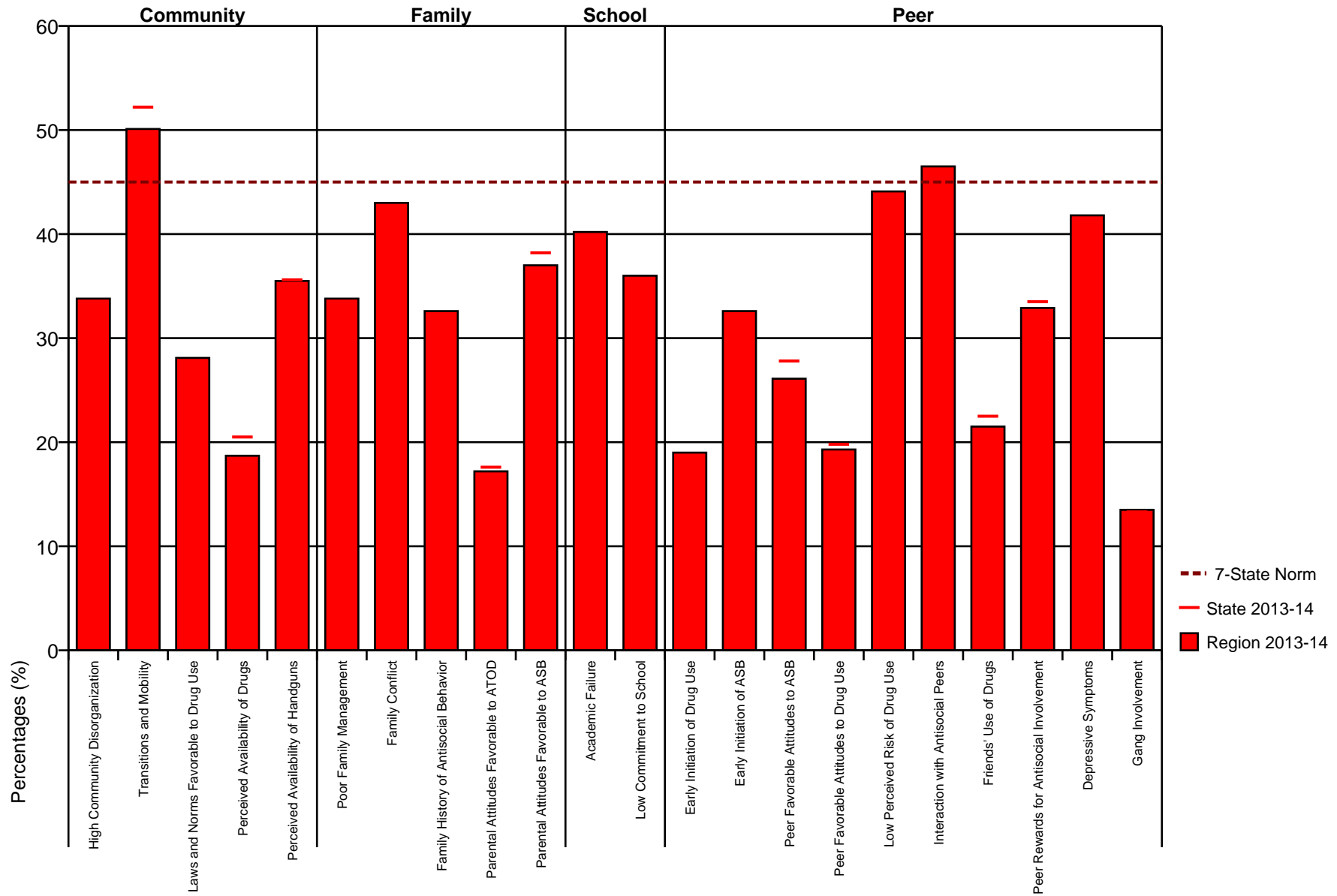


Figure 10: Risk Factors - Grade 8

*see note on page 12

Risk Factors - Grade 10 Region 3

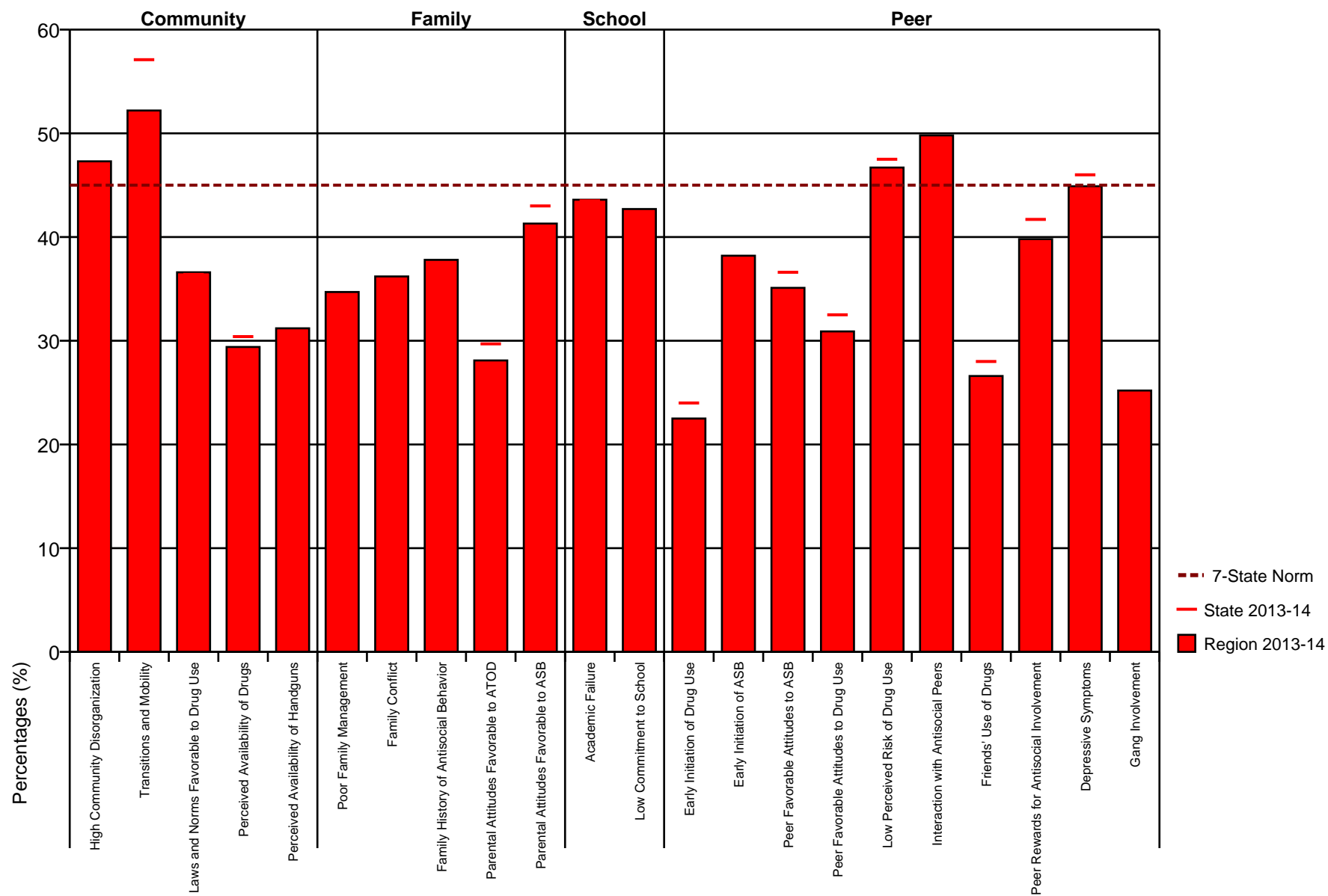


Figure 11: Risk Factors - Grade 10

*see note on page 12

Risk Factors - Grade 12 Region 3

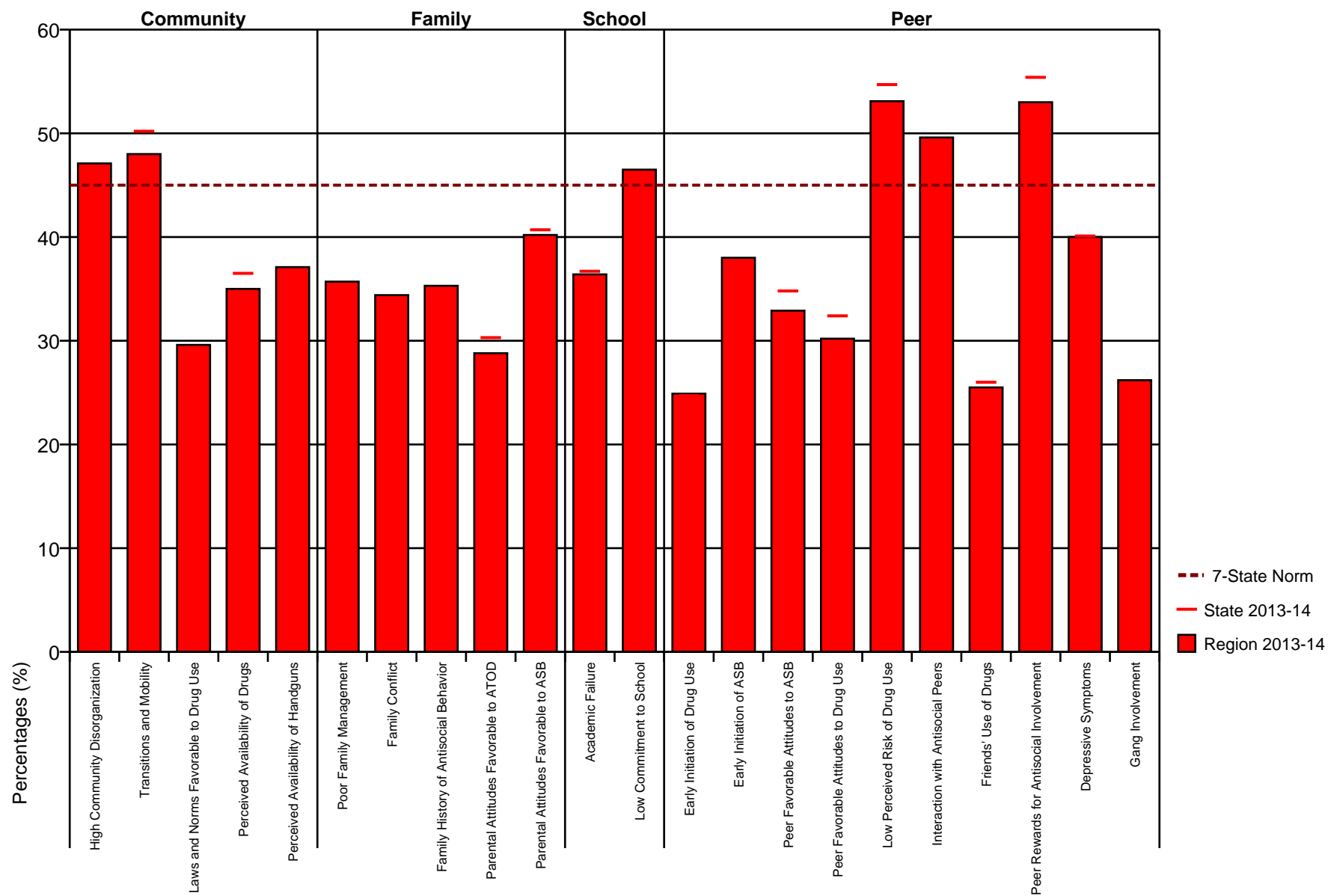


Figure 12: Risk Factors - Grade 12

*see note on page 12

Protective Factors - Grade 6 Region 3

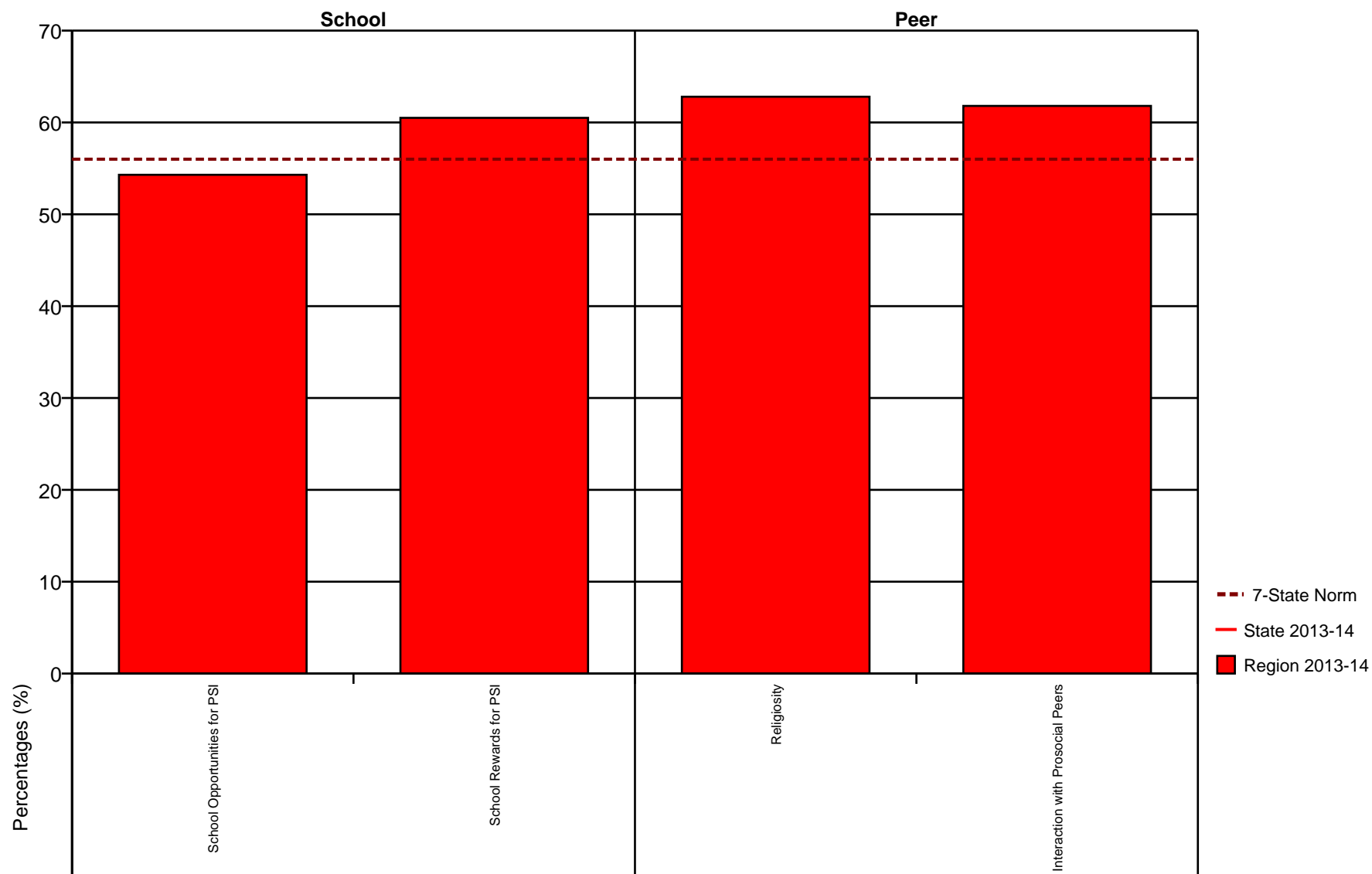


Figure 13: Protective Factors - Grade 6

Protective Factors - Grade 8 Region 3

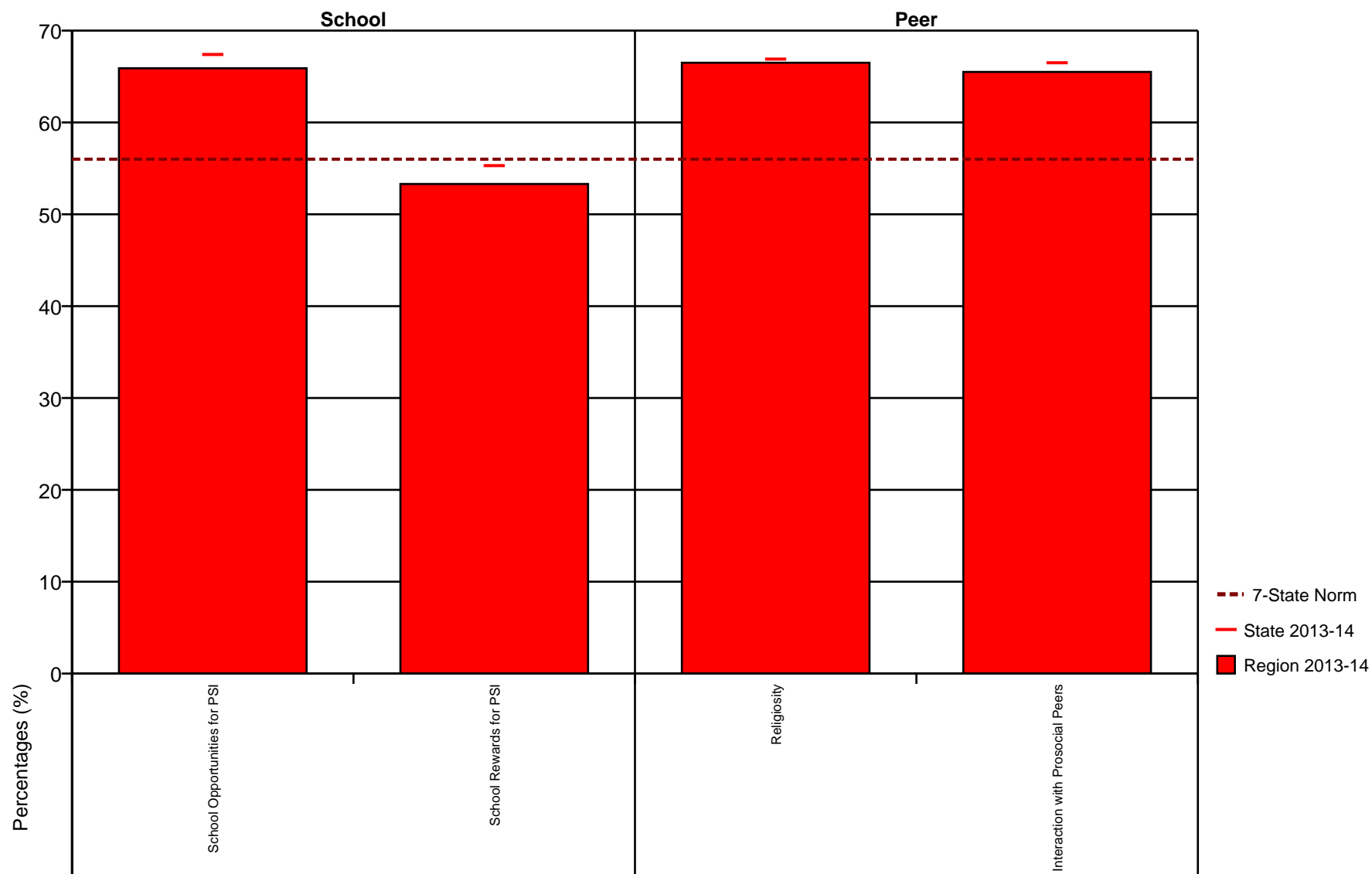


Figure 14: Protective Factors - Grade 8

Protective Factors - Grade 10 Region 3

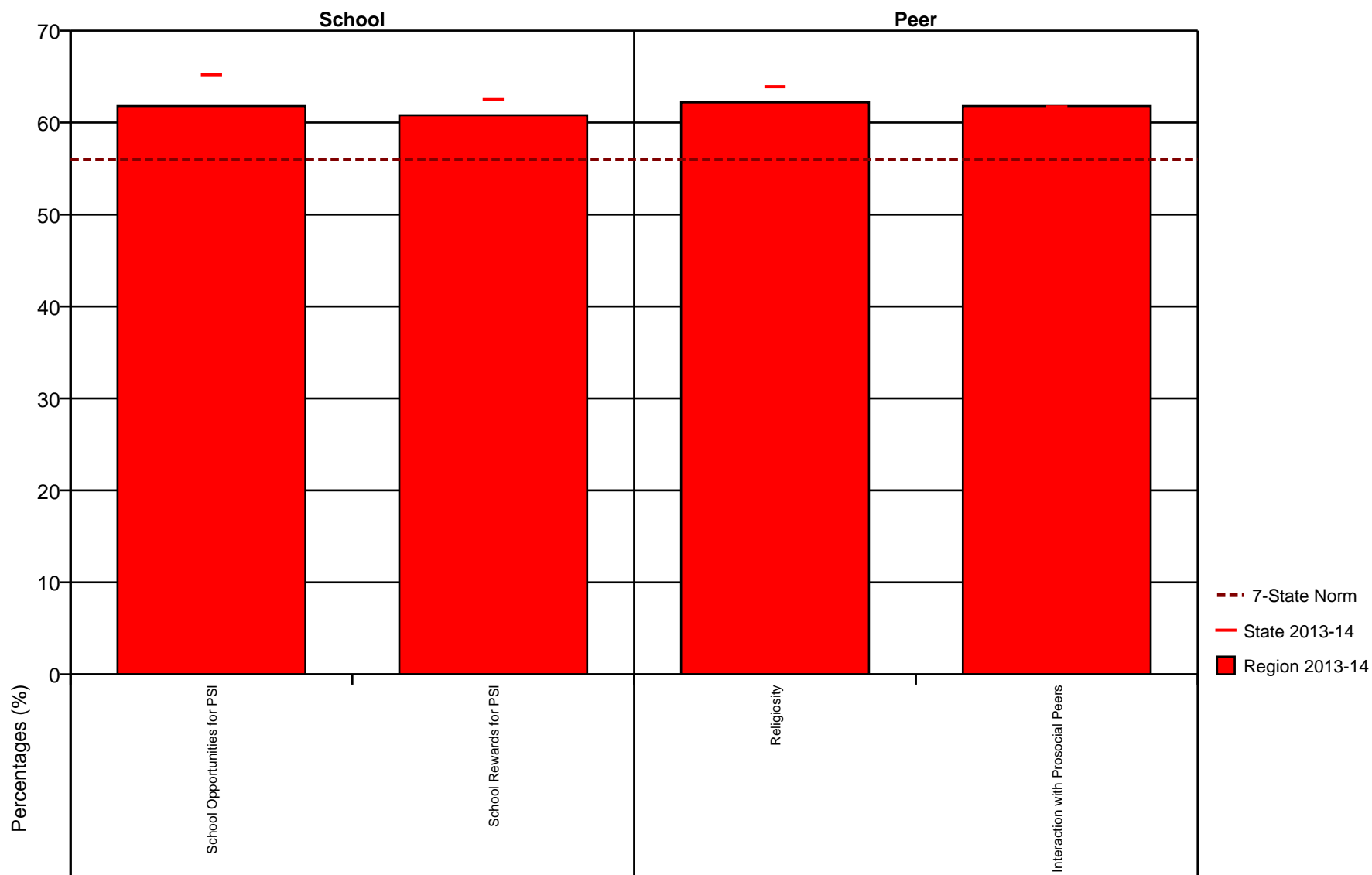


Figure 15: Protective Factors - Grade 10

Protective Factors - Grade 12 Region 3

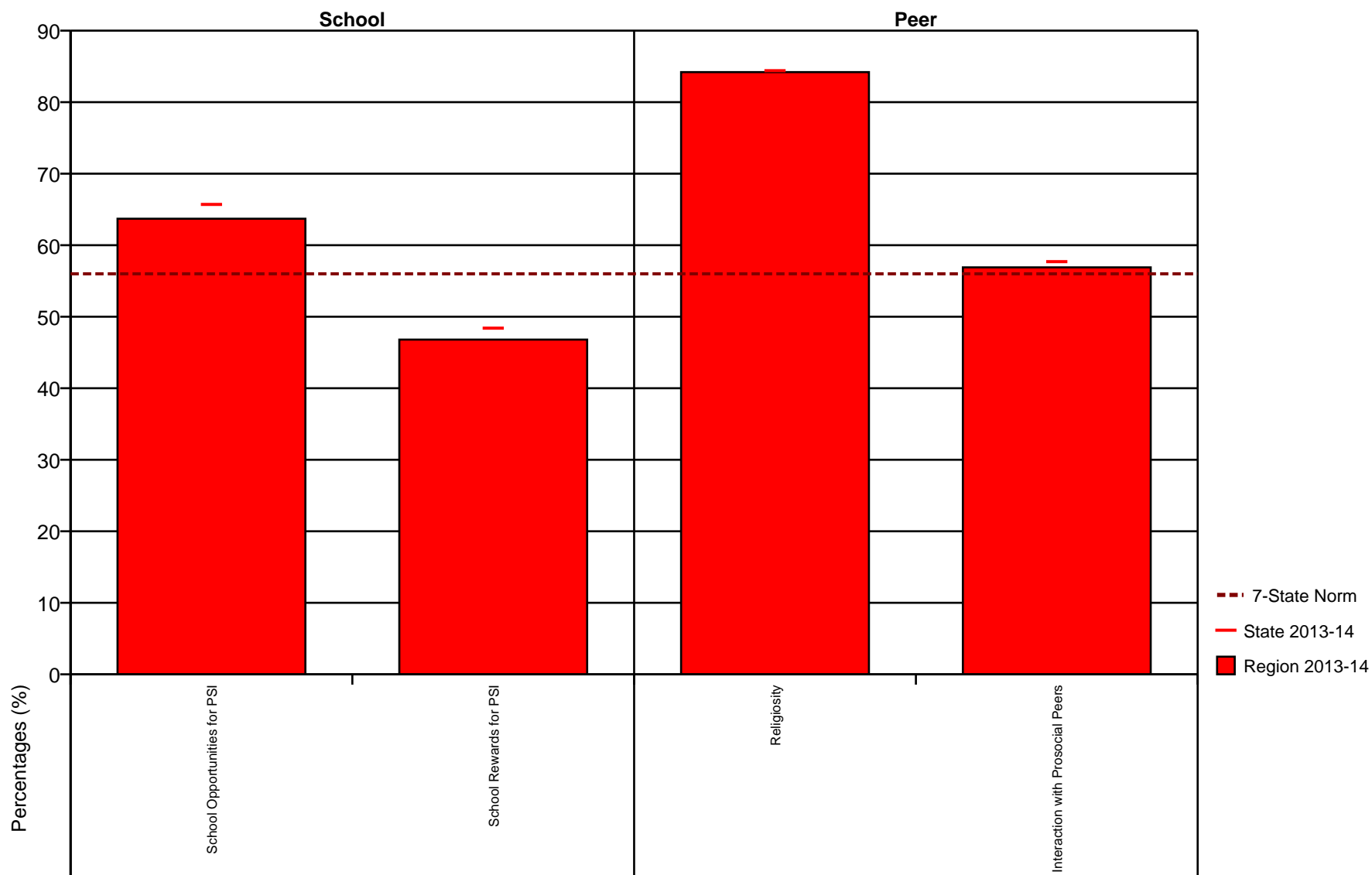


Figure 16: Protective Factors - Grade 12

School Safety Profile - Grade 6
Region 3

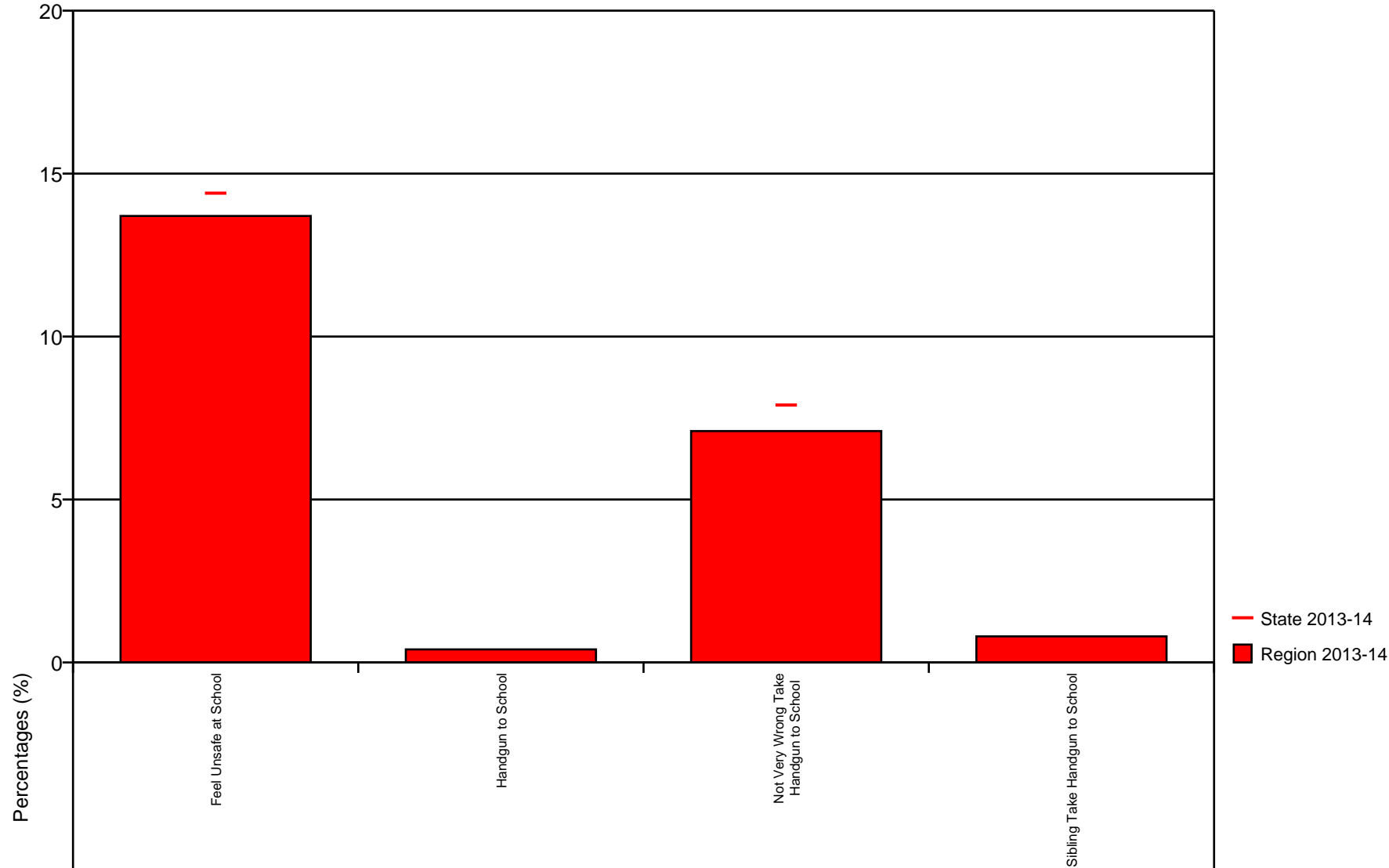


Figure 17: School Safety Profile - Grade 6

School Safety Profile - Grade 8

Region 3

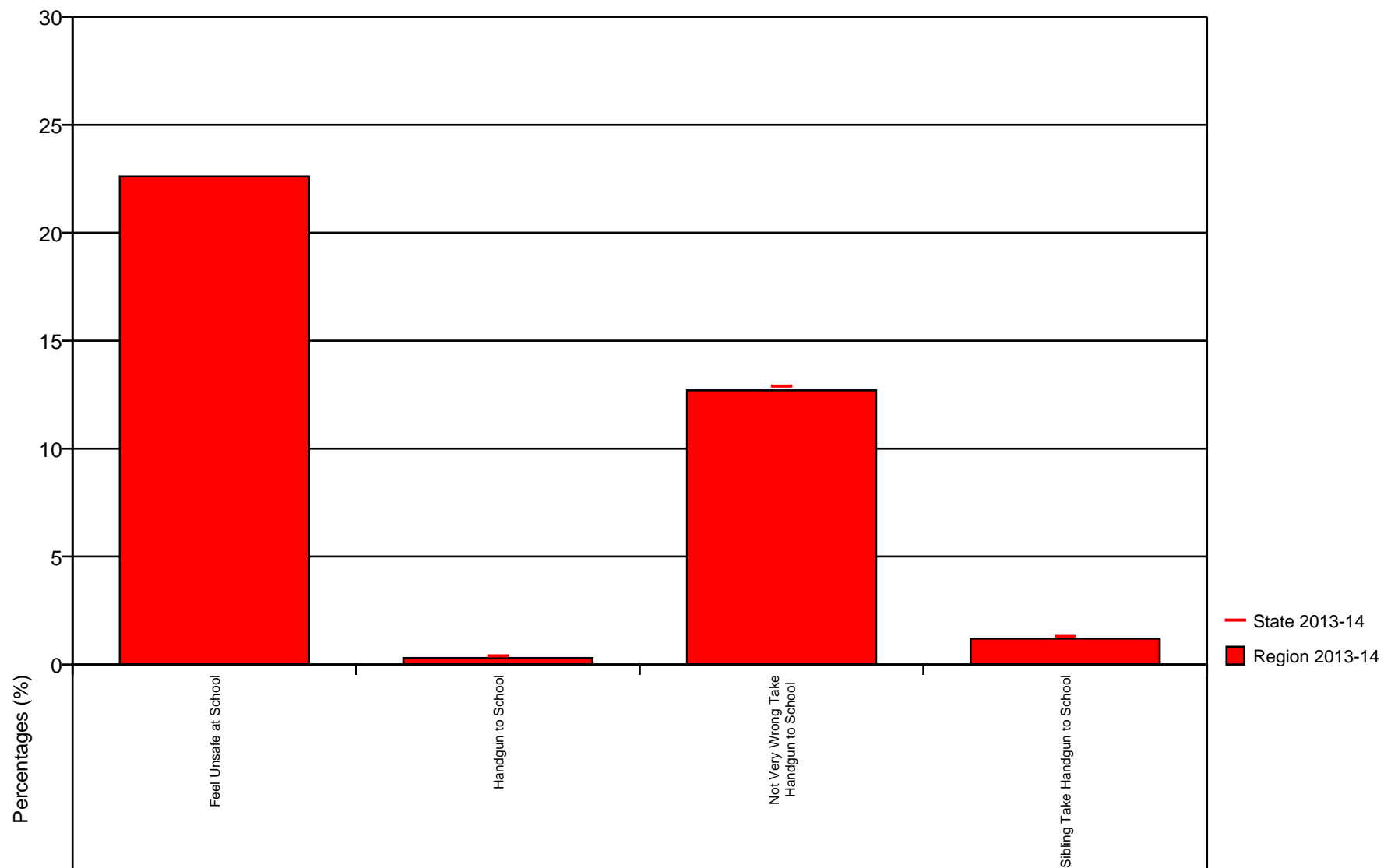


Figure 18: School Safety Profile - Grade 8

School Safety Profile - Grade 10

Region 3

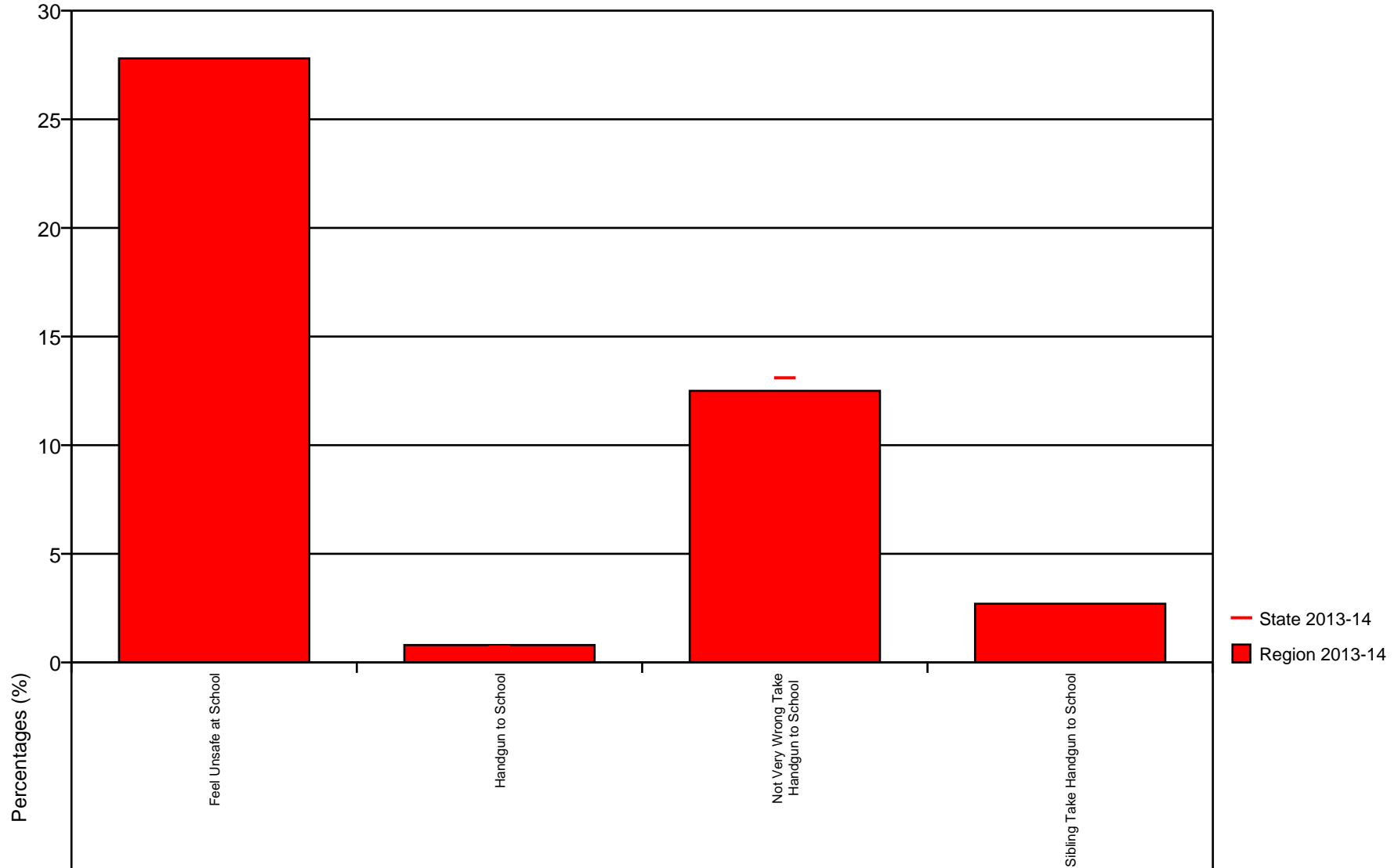


Figure 19: School Safety Profile - Grade 10

School Safety Profile - Grade 12

Region 3

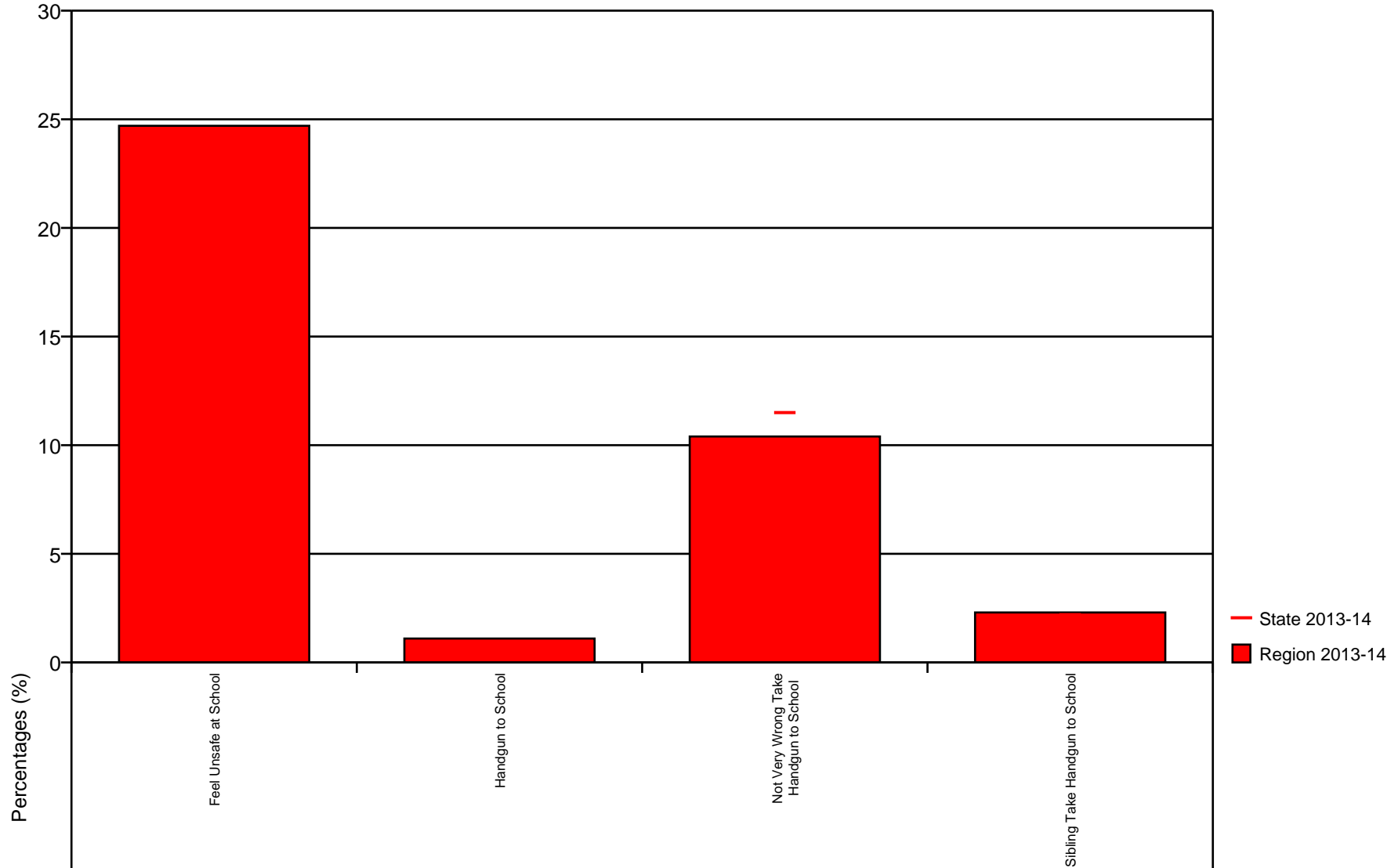


Figure 20: School Safety Profile - Grade 12

Sources and Locations of Alcohol Use - Grade 6

Region 3

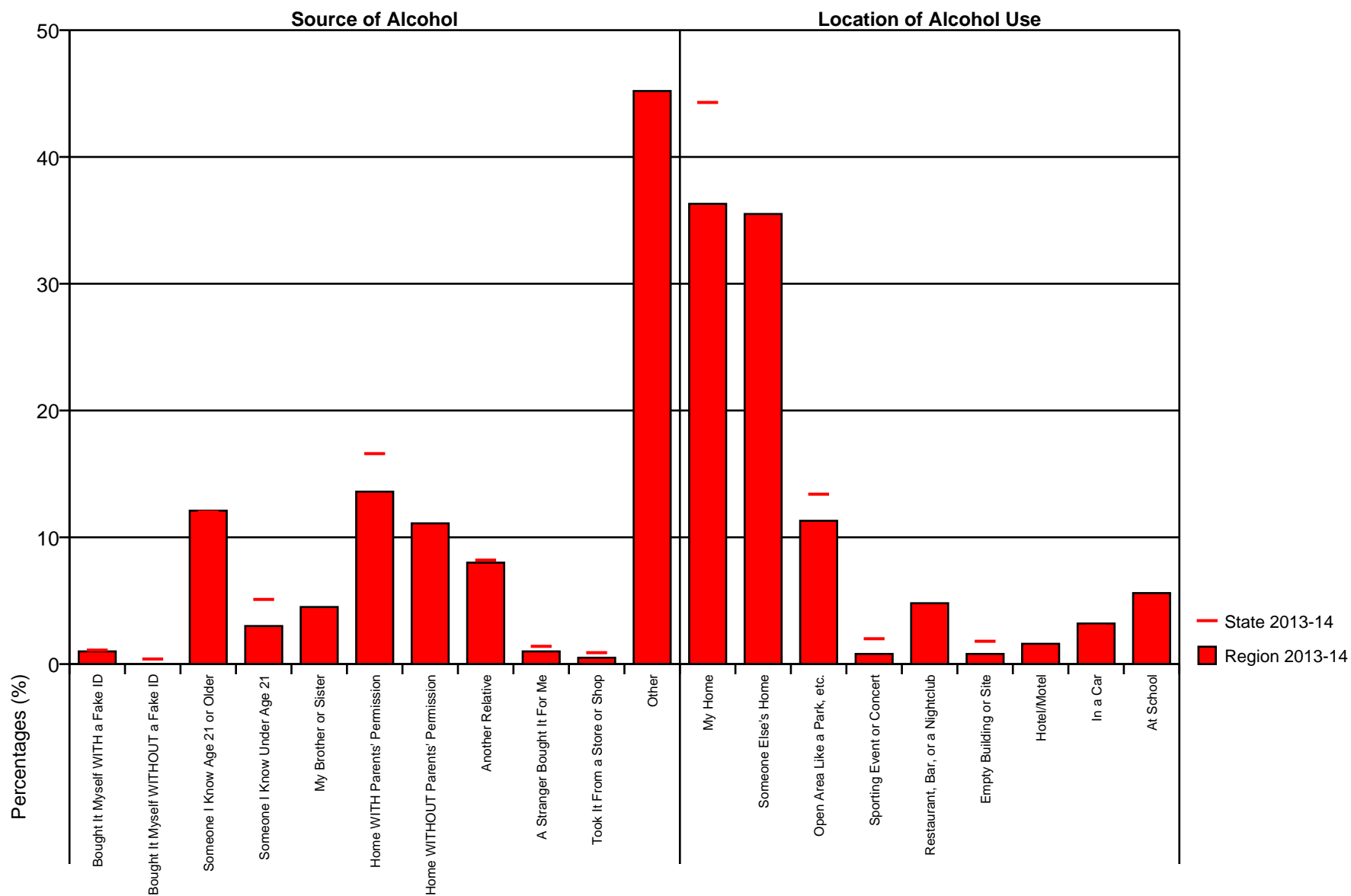


Figure 21: Sources and Locations of Alcohol Use - Grade 6

Sources and Locations of Alcohol Use - Grade 8

Region 3

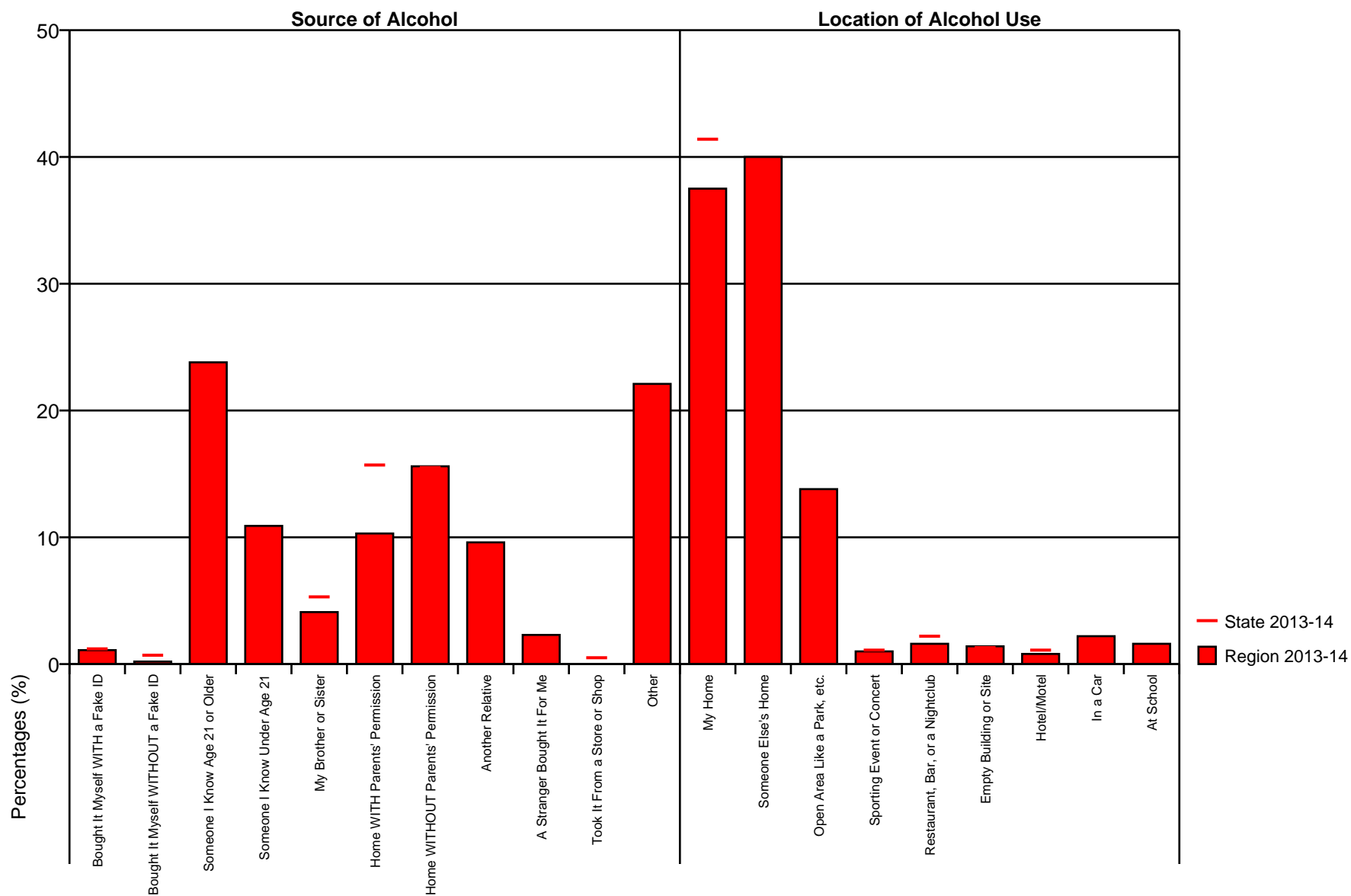


Figure 22: Sources and Locations of Alcohol Use - Grade 8

Sources and Locations of Alcohol Use - Grade 10

Region 3

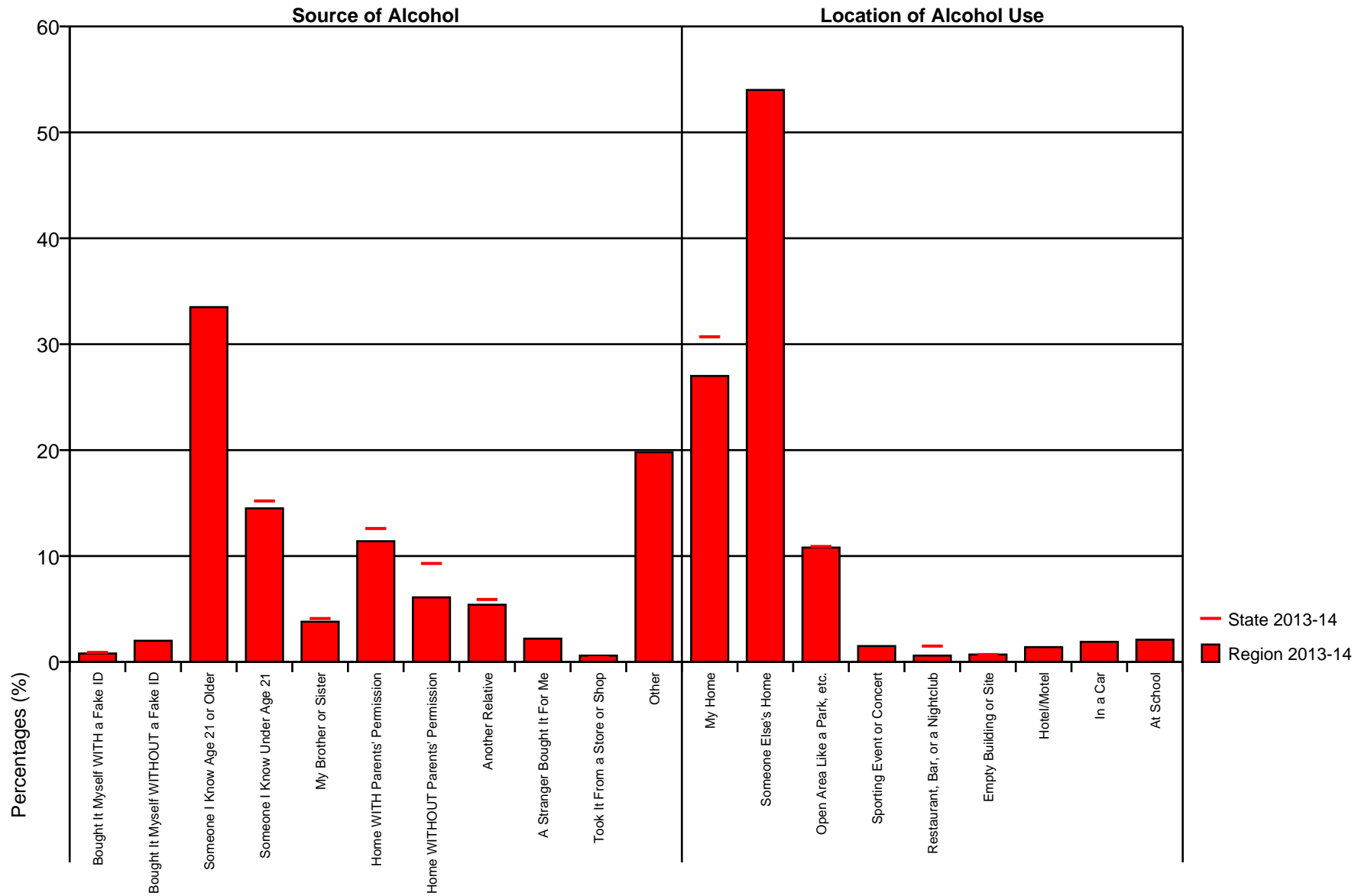


Figure 23: Sources and Locations of Alcohol Use - Grade 10

Sources and Locations of Alcohol Use - Grade 12

Region 3

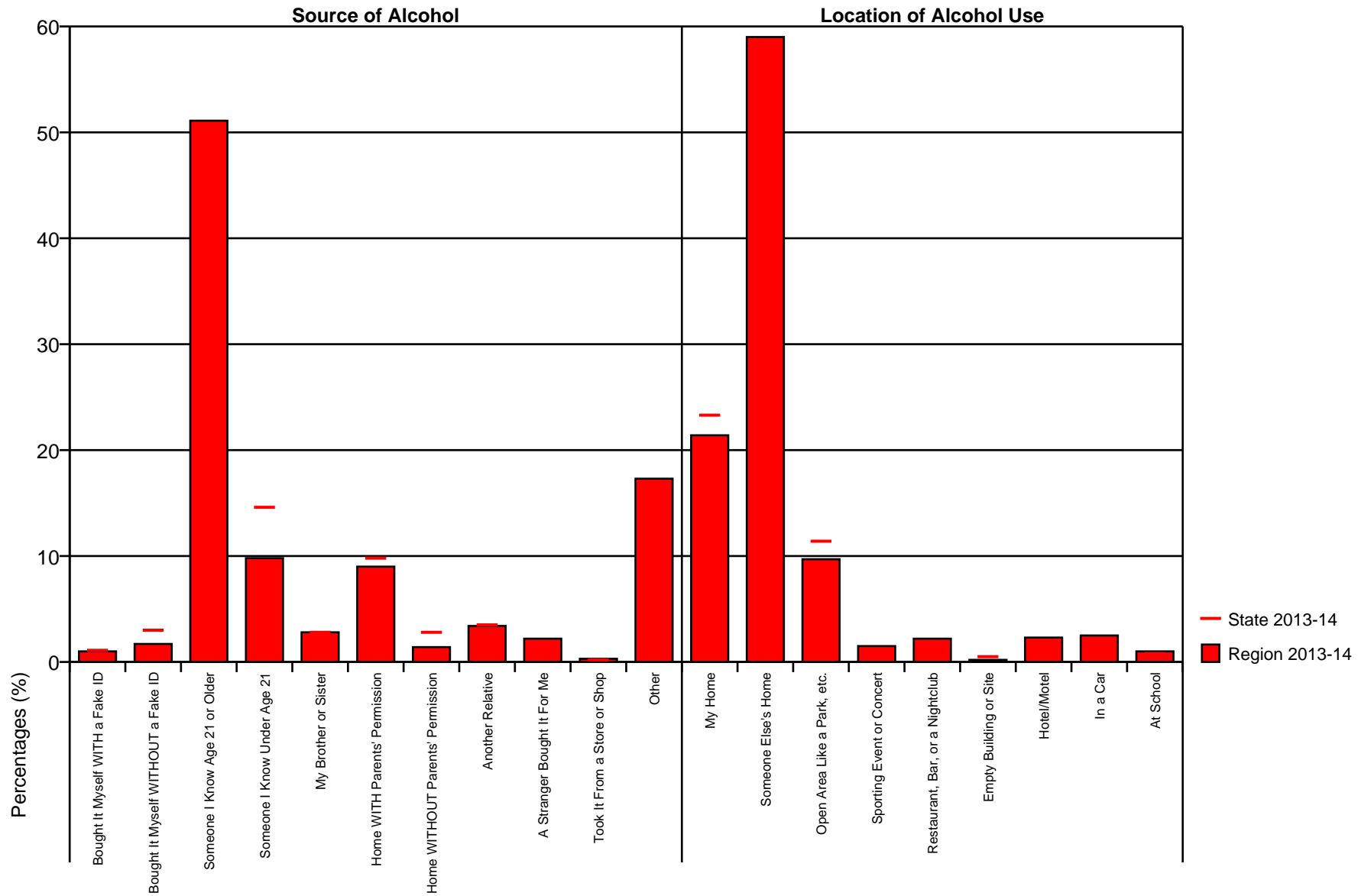


Figure 24: Sources and Locations of Alcohol Use - Grade 12

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	Research 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 including 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	Research 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	2013-14
6	region	7.9
	state	8.5
8	region	22.6
	state	23.4
MTF		27.8
10	region	41.5
	state	45.5
MTF		52.1
12	region	53.7
	state	58.8
MTF		68.2
Combined	region	28.3
	state	31.5

Table 7: Cigarettes - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	6.5
	state	7.0
8	region	19.3
	state	18.0
MTF		14.8
10	region	31.4
	state	30.6
MTF		25.7
12	region	40.8
	state	39.6
MTF		38.1
Combined	region	22.2
	state	22.2

Table 8: Chewing Tobacco - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	5.0
	state	4.7
8	region	11.2
	state	11.1
MTF		7.9
10	region	18.3
	state	18.8
MTF		14.0
12	region	22.0
	state	22.2
MTF		17.2
Combined	region	13.0
	state	13.3

Table 9: Marijuana - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	1.0
	state	1.3
8	region	7.8
	state	8.9
MTF		16.5
10	region	20.1
	state	23.9
MTF		35.8
12	region	30.8
	state	34.3
MTF		45.5
Combined	region	12.8
	state	15.3

Table 10: Hallucinogens - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	0.1
	state	0.2
8	region	0.6
	state	0.7
MTF		1.4
10	region	1.6
	state	1.9
MTF		2.7
12	region	3.1
	state	3.6
MTF		3.9
Combined	region	1.1
	state	1.4

Table 11: Cocaine - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	0.3
	state	0.4
8	region	0.6
	state	0.9
MTF		1.7
10	region	1.6
	state	1.5
MTF		3.3
12	region	2.9
	state	2.6
MTF		4.5
Combined	region	1.2
	state	1.2

Table 12: Inhalants - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	3.3
	state	3.5
8	region	6.2
	state	7.1
MTF		10.8
10	region	7.3
	state	7.7
MTF		8.7
12	region	6.7
	state	6.1
MTF		6.9
Combined	region	5.7
	state	6.1

Table 13: Synthetic Marijuana - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	0.3
	state	0.4
8	region	1.9
	state	2.4
10	region	4.8
	state	6.1
12	region	8.3
	state	10.1
Combined	region	3.3
	state	4.2

Table 14: Meth - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	0.2
	state	0.3
8	region	0.5
	state	0.7
MTF		1.4
10	region	1.2
	state	1.4
MTF		1.6
12	region	1.8
	state	2.1
MTF		1.5
Combined	region	0.8
	state	1.0

Table 15: Bath Salts - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	1.0
	state	1.2
8	region	0.7
	state	0.9
10	region	1.2
	state	0.8
12	region	0.5
	state	0.7
Combined	region	0.8
	state	1.0

Table 16: Heroin - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	0.2
	state	0.2
8	region	0.3
	state	0.5
MTF		1.0
10	region	1.0
	state	1.0
MTF		1.0
12	region	1.3
	state	1.7
MTF		1.0
Combined	region	0.6
	state	0.8

Table 17: Ecstasy - Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	0.1
	state	0.1
8	region	0.7
	state	0.7
MTF		1.8
10	region	2.1
	state	2.0
MTF		5.7
12	region	3.3
	state	3.5
MTF		7.1
Combined	region	1.3
	state	1.4

Table 18: Prescription Drugs
- Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	1.7
	state	1.8
8	region	4.4
	state	4.4
10	region	9.9
	state	10.3
12	region	12.8
	state	14.3
	MTF	21.5
Combined	region	6.4
	state	7.0

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

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	0.7
	state	0.9
8	region	2.4
	state	2.5
10	region	4.8
	state	5.3
12	region	5.1
	state	5.9
Combined	region	3.0
	state	3.4

Table 20: Alcopops -
Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	3.7
	state	3.8
8	region	13.2
	state	14.3
	MTF	21.9
10	region	27.0
	state	30.1
	MTF	44.9
12	region	36.7
	state	40.5
	MTF	58.9
Combined	region	17.9
	state	20.3

Table 21: Any Drug -
Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	6.2
	state	6.8
8	region	14.5
	state	16.0
10	region	26.4
	state	29.4
12	region	34.7
	state	38.3
Combined	region	18.5
	state	21.0

Table 22: Alcohol - Past 30
Day Use

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	1.3
	state	1.6
8	region	7.0
	state	7.0
	MTF	10.2
10	region	17.2
	state	19.0
	MTF	25.7
12	region	26.8
	state	29.0
	MTF	39.2
Combined	region	11.2
	state	12.6

Table 23: Cigarettes - Past
30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	1.0
	state	1.3
8	region	4.7
	state	4.5
	MTF	4.5
10	region	11.8
	state	10.9
	MTF	9.1
12	region	19.8
	state	17.5
	MTF	16.3
Combined	region	8.0
	state	7.6

Table 24: Chewing Tobacco -
Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	1.4
	state	1.3
8	region	4.4
	state	4.3
MTF		2.8
10	region	8.8
	state	8.4
MTF		6.4
12	region	10.7
	state	10.4
MTF		8.1
Combined	region	5.7
	state	5.6

Table 25: Marijuana - Past
30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	0.3
	state	0.5
8	region	3.3
	state	3.9
MTF		7.0
10	region	9.6
	state	11.2
MTF		18.0
12	region	14.7
	state	16.3
MTF		22.7
Combined	region	5.9
	state	7.1

Table 26: Hallucinogens -
Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	0.0
	state	0.1
8	region	0.1
	state	0.3
MTF		0.5
10	region	0.6
	state	0.6
MTF		0.6
12	region	0.6
	state	1.0
MTF		0.8
Combined	region	0.3
	state	0.4

Table 27: Cocaine - Past 30
Day Use

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	0.2
	state	0.2
8	region	0.2
	state	0.4
MTF		0.5
10	region	0.5
	state	0.4
MTF		0.8
12	region	0.4
	state	0.6
MTF		1.1
Combined	region	0.3
	state	0.4

Table 28: Inhalants - Past 30
Day Use

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	1.5
	state	1.5
8	region	2.5
	state	2.6
MTF		2.3
10	region	2.0
	state	2.1
MTF		1.3
12	region	1.0
	state	1.1
MTF		1.0
Combined	region	1.8
	state	1.9

Table 29: Synthetic
Marijuana - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	0.2
	state	0.2
8	region	0.8
	state	0.9
10	region	1.7
	state	1.6
12	region	0.8
	state	1.4
Combined	region	0.8
	state	1.0

Table 30: Meth - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	0.1
	state	0.1
8	region	0.1
	state	0.3
MTF		0.4
10	region	0.4
	state	0.4
MTF		0.4
12	region	0.4
	state	0.5
MTF		0.4
Combined	region	0.2
	state	0.3

Table 31: Bath Salts - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	0.2
	state	0.5
8	region	0.3
	state	0.4
10	region	0.4
	state	0.3
12	region	0.2
	state	0.3
Combined	region	0.3
	state	0.4

Table 32: Heroin - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	0.1
	state	0.1
8	region	0.1
	state	0.2
MTF		0.3
10	region	0.3
	state	0.4
MTF		0.3
12	region	0.4
	state	0.6
MTF		0.3
Combined	region	0.2
	state	0.3

Table 33: Ecstasy - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	0.0
	state	0.1
8	region	0.3
	state	0.3
MTF		0.5
10	region	0.8
	state	0.6
MTF		1.2
12	region	0.4
	state	0.7
MTF		1.5
Combined	region	0.4
	state	0.4

Table 34: Prescription Drugs - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	0.8
	state	0.9
8	region	2.4
	state	2.2
10	region	4.8
	state	4.7
12	region	4.9
	state	5.7
MTF		7.0
Combined	region	3.0
	state	3.1

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

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	0.5
	state	0.5
8	region	1.4
	state	1.3
10	region	2.5
	state	2.3
12	region	1.7
	state	2.1
Combined	region	1.4
	state	1.5

Table 36: Alcopops - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	1.0
	state	1.3
8	region	4.6
	state	5.2
MTF		6.3
10	region	11.6
	state	12.2
MTF		15.5
12	region	15.8
	state	17.3
MTF		21.0
Combined	region	7.2
	state	8.2

Table 37: Any Drug - Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	2.8
	state	3.4
8	region	7.4
	state	7.9
10	region	14.0
	state	15.3
12	region	17.6
	state	19.8
Combined	region	9.4
	state	10.8

Table 38: Binge Drinking

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	0.6
	state	0.8
8	region	3.6
	state	4.1
10	region	10.3
	state	11.6
12	region	16.5
	state	18.8
Combined	region	6.6
	state	7.8

Table 39: Pack of Cigarettes

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	0.0
	state	0.1
8	region	0.1
	state	0.3
10	region	1.0
	state	0.9
12	region	2.4
	state	1.6
Combined	region	0.7
	state	0.6

Table 40: Suspended from School

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	11.1
	state	10.1
8	region	16.3
	state	13.5
10	region	14.3
	state	11.4
12	region	12.1
	state	8.8
Combined	region	13.6
	state	11.2

Table 41: Drunk or High at School

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	1.2
	state	1.3
8	region	4.7
	state	5.2
10	region	10.7
	state	12.3
12	region	13.6
	state	15.8
Combined	region	6.7
	state	7.9

Table 42: Sold Illegal Drugs

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	0.4
	state	0.4
8	region	1.6
	state	1.8
10	region	4.6
	state	5.3
12	region	6.2
	state	6.8
Combined	region	2.8
	state	3.2

Table 43: Stolen a Vehicle

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	0.9
	state	0.8
8	region	1.4
	state	1.3
10	region	1.8
	state	1.7
12	region	1.7
	state	1.3
Combined	region	1.4
	state	1.2

Table 44: Been Arrested

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	1.4
	state	1.4
8	region	3.4
	state	3.3
10	region	6.0
	state	4.9
12	region	5.9
	state	5.0
Combined	region	3.9
	state	3.5

Table 45: Attacked to Harm

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	8.3
	state	8.2
8	region	13.0
	state	11.5
10	region	13.4
	state	11.7
12	region	11.6
	state	9.6
Combined	region	11.5
	state	10.3

Table 46: Carried a Handgun

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	4.1
	state	4.2
8	region	5.2
	state	4.7
10	region	6.7
	state	5.2
12	region	5.7
	state	4.8
Combined	region	5.3
	state	4.7

Table 47: Handgun to School

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	0.4
	state	0.3
8	region	0.3
	state	0.4
10	region	0.8
	state	0.7
12	region	1.1
	state	0.8
Combined	region	0.6
	state	0.5

Table 48: Community Risk -
High Community
Disorganization

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	36.3
	state	34.4
8	region	33.8
	state	29.7
10	region	47.3
	state	43.1
12	region	47.1
	state	41.8
Combined	region	40.1
	state	36.6

Table 49: Community Risk -
Transitions and Mobility

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	46.1
	state	46.9
8	region	50.1
	state	52.2
10	region	52.2
	state	57.1
12	region	48.0
	state	50.2
Combined	region	49.1
	state	51.7

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

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	31.1
	state	33.2
8	region	28.1
	state	27.7
10	region	36.6
	state	36.4
12	region	29.6
	state	29.0
Combined	region	31.3
	state	31.6

Table 51: Community Risk -
Perceived Availability of
Drugs

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	15.5
	state	17.2
8	region	18.7
	state	20.5
10	region	29.4
	state	30.4
12	region	35.0
	state	36.5
Combined	region	23.4
	state	25.3

Table 52: Community Risk -
Perceived Availability of
Handguns

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	23.3
	state	23.4
8	region	35.5
	state	35.6
10	region	31.2
	state	30.1
12	region	37.1
	state	35.3
Combined	region	31.4
	state	31.0

Table 53: Family Risk - Poor
Family Management

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	30.8
	state	32.3
8	region	33.8
	state	32.1
10	region	34.7
	state	32.7
12	region	35.7
	state	34.2
Combined	region	33.5
	state	32.7

Table 54: Family Risk -
Family Conflict

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	32.7
	state	33.1
8	region	43.0
	state	41.6
10	region	36.2
	state	34.9
12	region	34.4
	state	33.8
Combined	region	36.8
	state	36.2

Table 55: Family Risk -
Family History of Antisocial
Behavior

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	31.3
	state	28.9
8	region	32.6
	state	31.2
10	region	37.8
	state	36.9
12	region	35.3
	state	34.1
Combined	region	34.0
	state	32.6

Table 56: Family Risk -
Parental Attitudes Favorable
to ATOD

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	7.6
	state	8.6
8	region	17.2
	state	17.6
10	region	28.1
	state	29.7
12	region	28.8
	state	30.3
Combined	region	19.1
	state	20.7

Table 57: Family Risk -
Parental Attitudes Favorable
to ASB

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	24.6
	state	27.0
8	region	37.0
	state	38.2
10	region	41.3
	state	43.0
12	region	40.2
	state	40.7
Combined	region	35.0
	state	36.9

Table 58: School Risk -
Academic Failure

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	39.6
	state	38.9
8	region	40.2
	state	39.9
10	region	43.6
	state	43.5
12	region	36.4
	state	36.7
Combined	region	40.1
	state	39.9

Table 59: School Risk - Low
Commitment to School

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	37.3
	state	39.7
8	region	36.0
	state	34.5
10	region	42.7
	state	41.9
12	region	46.5
	state	45.7
Combined	region	39.8
	state	39.8

Table 60: Peer Risk - Early
Initiation of Drug Use

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	16.4
	state	17.7
8	region	19.0
	state	18.7
10	region	22.5
	state	24.0
12	region	24.9
	state	24.7
Combined	region	20.2
	state	20.8

Table 61: Peer Risk - Early Initiation of ASB

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	23.0
	state	22.0
8	region	32.6
	state	30.2
10	region	38.2
	state	34.2
12	region	38.0
	state	33.7
Combined	region	32.1
	state	29.6

Table 62: Peer Risk - Peer Favorable Attitudes to ASB

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	31.6
	state	33.9
8	region	26.1
	state	27.8
10	region	35.1
	state	36.6
12	region	32.9
	state	34.8
Combined	region	31.0
	state	32.9

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

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	14.0
	state	14.5
8	region	19.3
	state	19.8
10	region	30.9
	state	32.5
12	region	30.2
	state	32.4
Combined	region	22.5
	state	23.8

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

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	36.3
	state	36.7
8	region	44.1
	state	43.8
10	region	46.7
	state	47.5
12	region	53.1
	state	54.7
Combined	region	44.1
	state	44.8

**see note on page 12*

Table 65: Peer Risk - Interaction with Antisocial Peers

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	36.9
	state	36.0
8	region	46.5
	state	44.7
10	region	49.8
	state	46.5
12	region	49.6
	state	45.0
Combined	region	45.1
	state	42.8

Table 66: Peer Risk - Friends' Use of Drugs

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	14.5
	state	16.1
8	region	21.5
	state	22.5
10	region	26.6
	state	28.0
12	region	25.5
	state	26.0
Combined	region	21.4
	state	22.8

Table 67: Peer Risk - Peer Rewards for Antisocial Involvement

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	21.5
	state	22.9
8	region	32.9
	state	33.5
10	region	39.8
	state	41.7
12	region	53.0
	state	55.4
Combined	region	34.9
	state	36.8

Table 68: Peer Risk - Depressive Symptoms

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	32.5
	state	34.5
8	region	41.8
	state	41.1
10	region	44.9
	state	46.0
12	region	40.0
	state	40.1
Combined	region	39.6
	state	40.3

Table 69: Peer Risk - Gang Involvement

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	15.2
	state	16.0
8	region	13.5
	state	13.3
10	region	25.2
	state	21.9
12	region	26.2
	state	23.0
Combined	region	19.0
	state	18.0

Table 70: School Protective - School Opportunities for PSI

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	54.3
	state	52.7
8	region	65.9
	state	67.4
10	region	61.8
	state	65.2
12	region	63.7
	state	65.7
Combined	region	61.2
	state	62.5

Table 71: School Protective - School Rewards for PSI

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	60.5
	state	56.4
8	region	53.3
	state	55.3
10	region	60.8
	state	62.5
12	region	46.8
	state	48.4
Combined	region	56.0
	state	56.0

Table 72: Peer Protective - Religiosity

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	62.8
	state	61.5
8	region	66.5
	state	66.9
10	region	62.2
	state	63.9
12	region	84.2
	state	84.4
Combined	region	67.6
	state	68.0

Table 73: Peer Protective -
Interaction with Prosocial
Peers

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	61.8
	state	59.9
8	region	65.5
	state	66.5
10	region	61.8
	state	61.7
12	region	56.9
	state	57.7
Combined	region	62.0
	state	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	region	1.0	0.0	12.1	3.0	4.5	13.6	11.1	8.0	1.0	0.5	45.2
	state	1.1	0.4	12.0	5.1	3.8	16.6	10.7	8.2	1.4	0.9	39.8
8	region	1.1	0.2	23.8	10.9	4.1	10.3	15.6	9.6	2.3	0.0	22.1
	state	1.2	0.7	20.3	10.4	5.3	15.7	15.5	8.2	1.4	0.5	20.9
10	region	0.8	2.0	33.5	14.5	3.8	11.4	6.1	5.4	2.2	0.6	19.8
	state	0.9	1.5	29.9	15.2	4.1	12.6	9.3	5.9	1.6	0.4	18.6
12	region	1.0	1.7	51.1	9.8	2.8	9.0	1.4	3.4	2.2	0.3	17.3
	state	1.1	3.0	45.6	14.6	2.8	9.8	2.8	3.5	1.8	0.2	14.7
Combined	region	1.0	1.3	36.1	11.1	3.6	10.4	6.8	5.8	2.1	0.4	21.5
	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	region	36.3	35.5	11.3	0.8	4.8	0.8	1.6	3.2	5.6
	state	44.3	27.3	13.4	2.0	4.0	1.8	1.3	3.0	2.8
8	region	37.5	40.0	13.8	1.0	1.6	1.4	0.8	2.2	1.6
	state	41.4	37.7	12.6	1.1	2.2	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.2
10	region	27.0	54.0	10.8	1.5	0.6	0.7	1.4	1.9	2.1
	state	30.7	50.9	10.9	1.2	1.5	0.7	1.1	1.6	1.4
12	region	21.4	59.0	9.7	1.5	2.2	0.2	2.3	2.5	1.0
	state	23.3	57.5	11.4	1.1	1.8	0.5	1.8	1.6	0.8
Combined	region	27.7	51.8	11.1	1.4	1.7	0.7	1.6	2.3	1.8
	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	region	5.4	8.4	37.5	48.7
	state	5.2	9.1	39.1	46.6
8	region	8.2	14.4	50.6	26.8
	state	6.6	13.2	51.1	29.0
10	region	10.9	16.9	54.7	17.5
	state	7.6	15.0	56.5	20.9
12	region	9.6	15.1	52.0	23.3
	state	6.8	12.4	56.3	24.6
Combined	region	8.3	13.4	48.1	30.3
	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	region	99.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	state	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
8	region	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	state	99.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
10	region	99.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
	state	99.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
12	region	98.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
	state	99.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Combined	region	99.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
	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	region	92.9	5.5	0.9	0.7
	state	92.1	6.1	1.2	0.7
8	region	87.3	9.4	2.6	0.7
	state	87.1	9.8	2.3	0.8
10	region	87.5	8.1	3.1	1.3
	state	86.9	9.1	2.9	1.0
12	region	89.6	6.5	2.5	1.4
	state	88.5	7.6	2.5	1.4
Combined	region	89.4	7.5	2.2	1.0
	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	region	96.1	0.8	3.1
	state	95.8	0.7	3.5
8	region	94.7	1.2	4.1
	state	94.6	1.3	4.0
10	region	92.2	2.7	5.1
	state	93.4	2.0	4.6
12	region	92.6	2.3	5.1
	state	92.7	2.2	5.1
Combined	region	94.1	1.6	4.2
	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 *Never*. The average age figures are based only on those students who responded to the question with an answer other than *Never*.

Table 80: Avg Age of First Marijuana

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	10.7
	state	10.9
8	region	12.4
	state	12.2
10	region	13.6
	state	13.5
12	region	14.7
	state	14.6
Combined	region	13.8
	state	13.7

Table 81: Avg Age of First Cigarettes

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	10.5
	state	10.4
8	region	11.3
	state	11.4
10	region	12.3
	state	12.5
12	region	13.5
	state	13.6
Combined	region	12.3
	state	12.4

Table 82: Avg Age of First Alcohol

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	10.4
	state	10.4
8	region	11.7
	state	11.6
10	region	13.1
	state	13.0
12	region	14.3
	state	14.3
Combined	region	12.8
	state	12.8

Table 83: Avg Age of First Regular Alcohol Use

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	10.7
	state	10.8
8	region	12.3
	state	12.3
10	region	13.9
	state	13.9
12	region	15.3
	state	15.4
Combined	region	14.2
	state	14.2

Table 84: Avg Age of First School Suspension

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	10.5
	state	10.4
8	region	11.5
	state	11.4
10	region	12.4
	state	12.2
12	region	12.9
	state	13.0
Combined	region	11.9
	state	11.8

Table 85: Avg Age of First
Been Arrested

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	10.8
	state	10.7
8	region	12.1
	state	12.1
10	region	13.5
	state	13.5
12	region	14.6
	state	14.8
Combined	region	13.3
	state	13.4

Table 86: Avg Age of First
Carried a Gun

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	10.5
	state	10.7
8	region	11.8
	state	11.6
10	region	12.8
	state	12.6
12	region	13.7
	state	13.6
Combined	region	12.2
	state	12.1

Table 87: Avg Age of First
Attacked to Harm

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	10.6
	state	10.6
8	region	11.8
	state	11.7
10	region	12.7
	state	12.6
12	region	13.3
	state	13.4
Combined	region	12.2
	state	12.1

Table 88: Avg Age of First
Belonged to a Gang

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	10.8
	state	10.8
8	region	12.1
	state	12.0
10	region	12.7
	state	12.7
12	region	13.1
	state	13.0
Combined	region	12.2
	state	12.2

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

Region 3

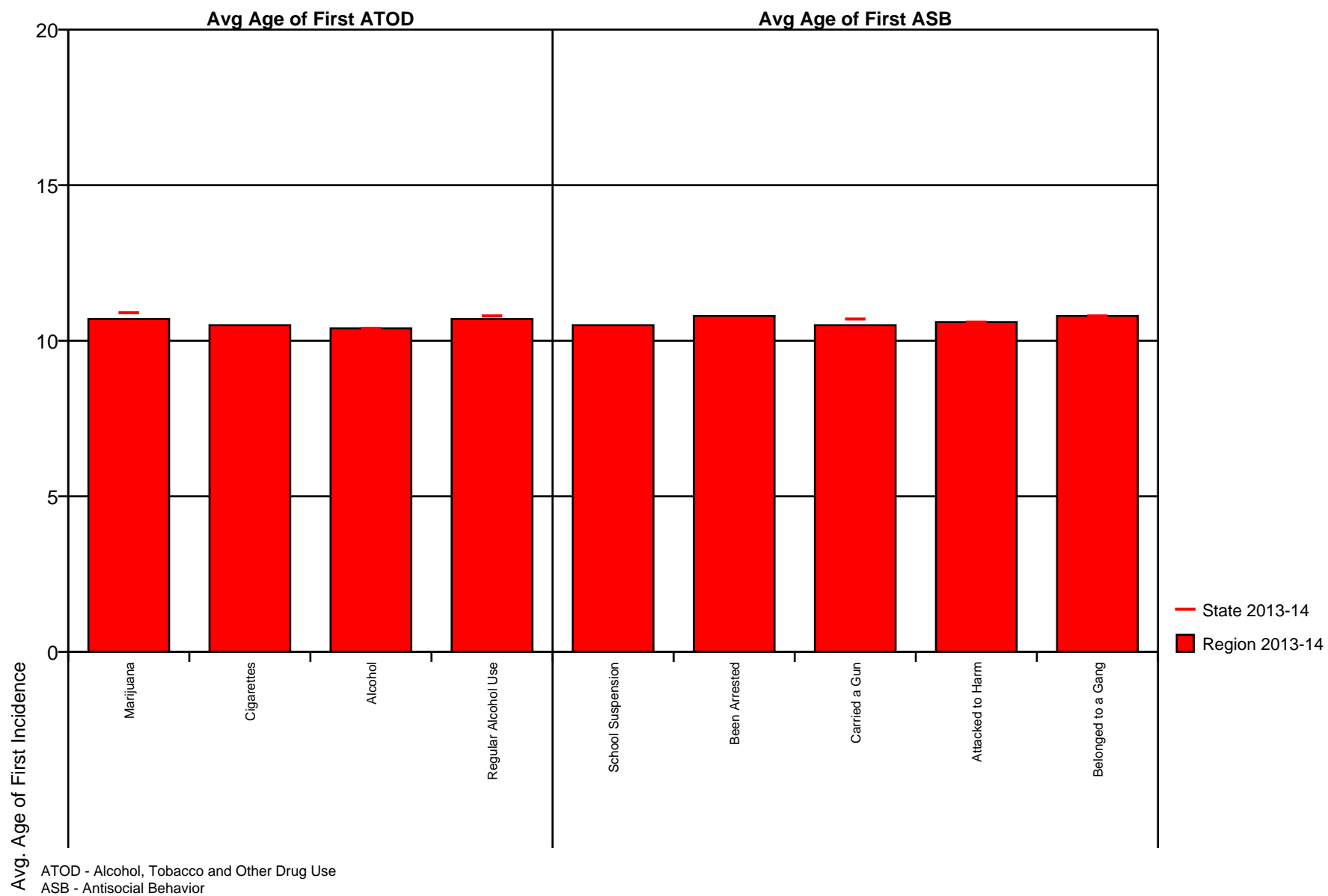


Figure 25: Avg. Age of First Use and Antisocial Behavior - Grade 6

Avg. Age of First Use and Antisocial Behavior - Grade 8 Region 3

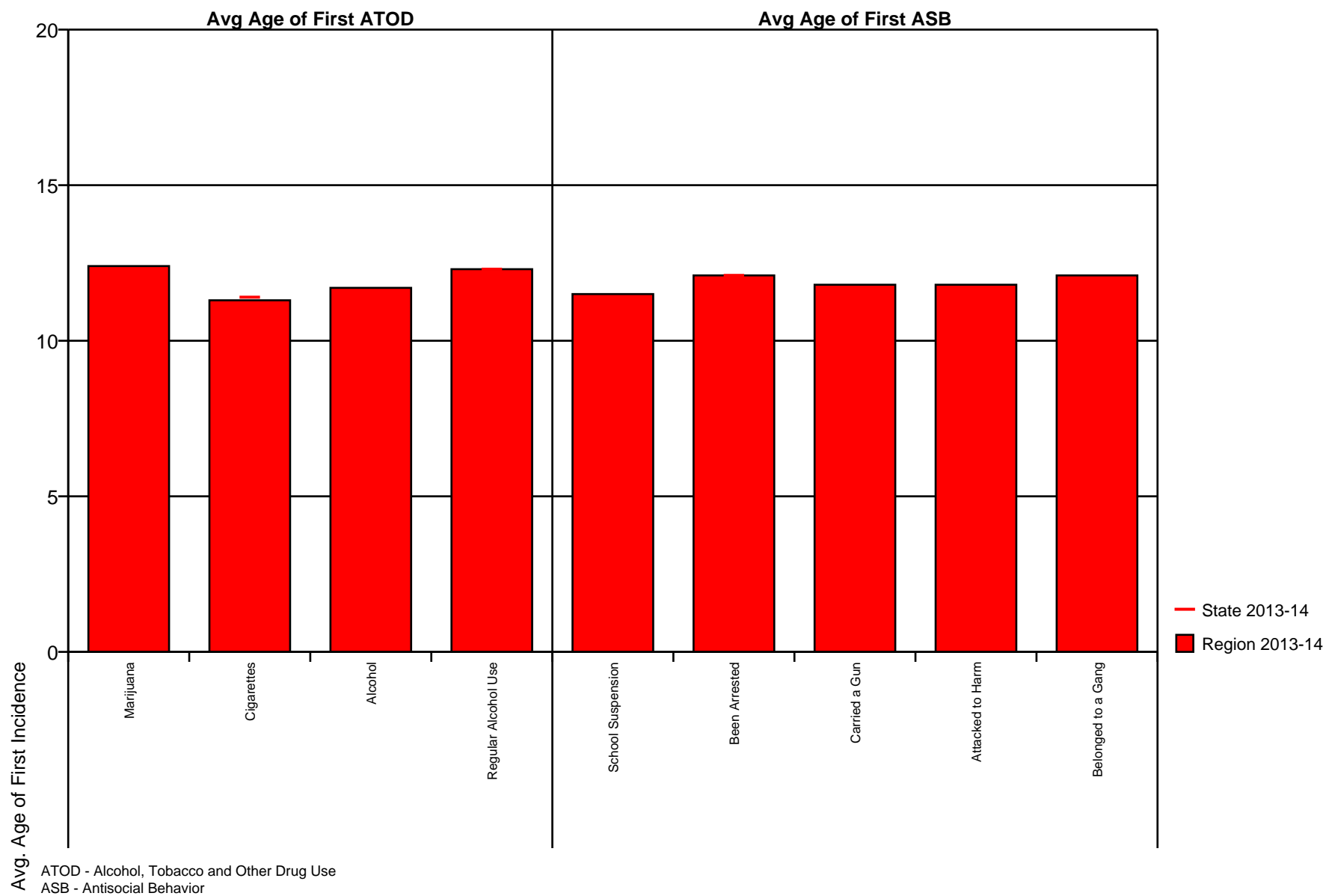


Figure 26: Avg. Age of First Use and Antisocial Behavior - Grade 8

Avg. Age of First Use and Antisocial Behavior - Grade 10 Region 3

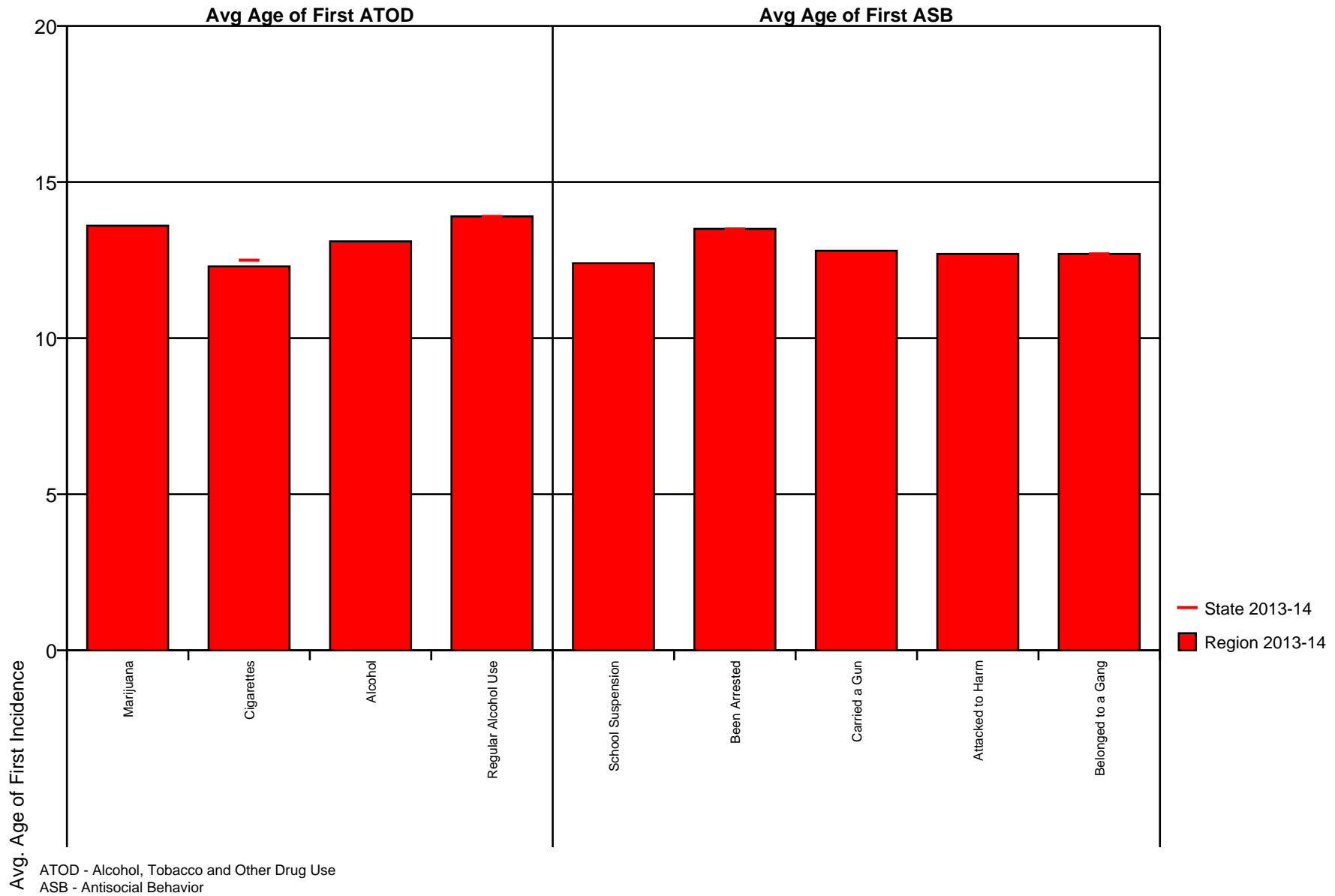


Figure 27: Avg. Age of First Use and Antisocial Behavior - Grade 10

Avg. Age of First Use and Antisocial Behavior - Grade 12 Region 3

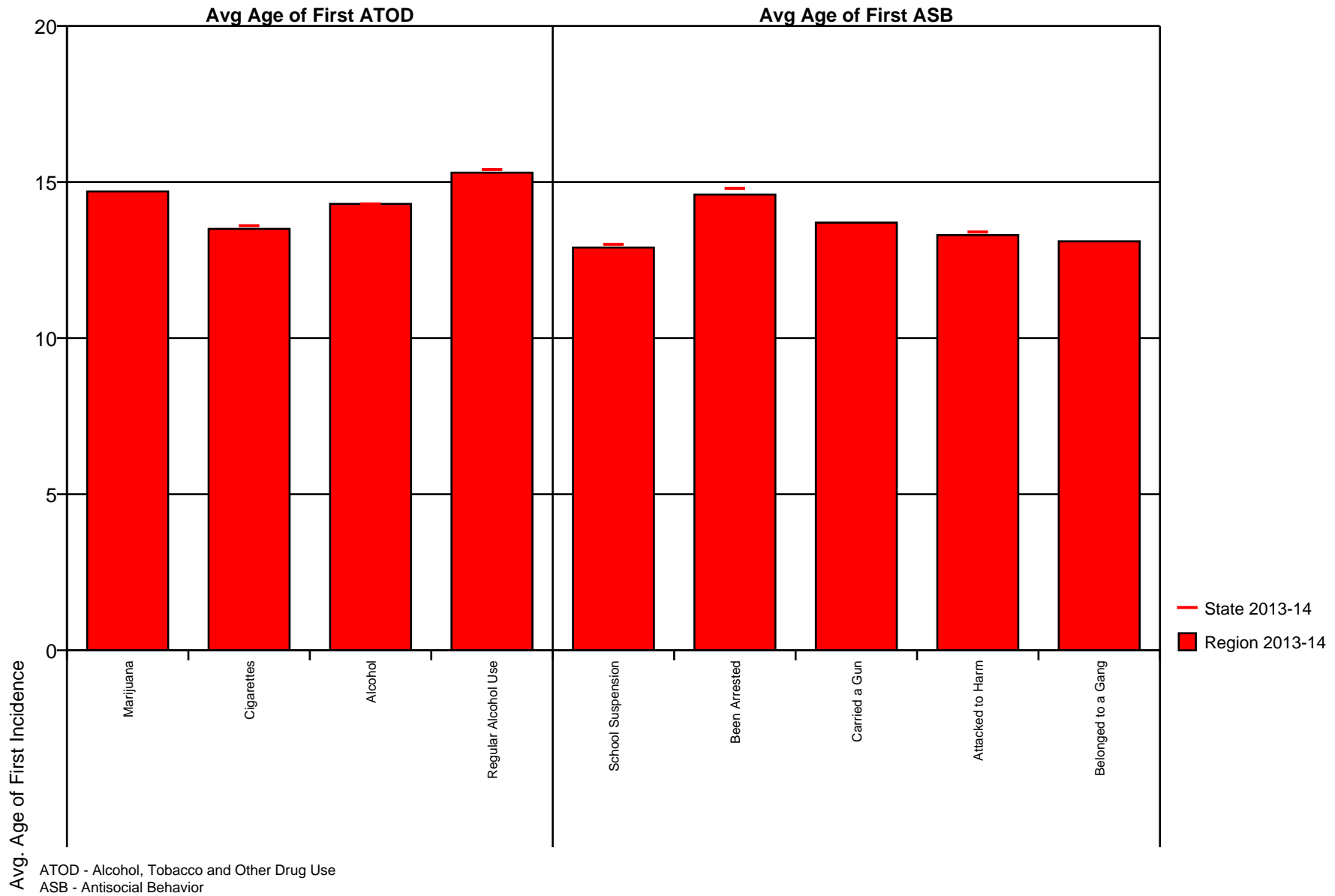


Figure 28: Avg. Age of First Use and Antisocial Behavior - Grade 12

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	2013-14
6	region	6.5
	state	7.0
8	region	19.3
	state	18.0
10	region	31.4
	state	30.6
12	region	40.8
	state	39.6
Combined	region	22.2
	state	22.2

Table 90: Chewing Tobacco -
Lifetime Use

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	5.0
	state	4.7
8	region	11.2
	state	11.1
10	region	18.3
	state	18.8
12	region	22.0
	state	22.2
Combined	region	13.0
	state	13.3

Table 91: Cigarettes - Past
30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	1.0
	state	1.3
8	region	4.7
	state	4.5
10	region	11.8
	state	10.9
12	region	19.8
	state	17.5
Combined	region	8.0
	state	7.6

Table 92: Chewing Tobacco -
Past 30 Day Use

Grade	Group	2013-14
6	region	1.4
	state	1.3
8	region	4.4
	state	4.3
10	region	8.8
	state	8.4
12	region	10.7
	state	10.4
Combined	region	5.7
	state	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	region	66.8	9.0	2.7	3.7	17.8
	state	70.2	7.6	2.3	3.7	16.1
8	region	64.2	8.7	3.7	8.5	14.8
	state	70.2	7.0	2.7	6.2	14.0
10	region	65.5	8.4	4.5	9.7	11.9
	state	71.4	6.5	3.4	7.6	11.0
12	region	67.1	7.4	5.8	10.6	9.2
	state	74.0	6.0	3.7	7.6	8.7
Combined	region	65.8	8.5	4.0	7.8	14.0
	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	region	61.9	13.9	3.3	4.5	1.1	15.3
	state	65.9	11.9	2.9	4.4	1.0	14.0
8	region	56.1	14.4	4.4	9.4	1.3	14.2
	state	62.4	11.8	4.0	7.6	1.0	13.2
10	region	56.4	14.1	6.2	10.5	1.3	11.5
	state	61.9	12.1	5.2	9.0	1.0	10.8
12	region	57.0	13.8	6.7	11.2	2.0	9.5
	state	63.8	12.3	5.0	8.6	1.6	8.6
Combined	region	58.0	14.1	4.9	8.6	1.4	13.0
	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	region	50.4	24.3	5.0	4.4	15.9
	state	47.1	26.0	5.2	4.9	16.8
8	region	32.7	30.5	10.4	9.5	16.8
	state	31.6	32.9	10.2	8.4	16.9
10	region	19.0	28.6	15.0	17.4	20.0
	state	18.0	30.2	15.8	17.0	19.0
12	region	15.0	26.3	16.9	24.2	17.6
	state	13.7	26.1	17.4	24.8	18.0
Combined	region	31.4	27.5	11.1	12.5	17.4
	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	region	28.8	15.6	12.2	16.4	26.9
	state	22.7	16.4	12.3	17.9	30.7
8	region	17.1	17.1	18.9	23.0	23.9
	state	14.6	17.6	18.3	23.2	26.3
10	region	13.9	16.6	19.6	27.3	22.5
	state	10.2	14.8	21.4	30.8	22.8
12	region	13.5	17.4	17.8	32.5	18.7
	state	9.6	13.3	20.8	37.3	19.0
Combined	region	19.0	16.6	17.0	23.9	23.5
	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

Grade	Cigarettes		Alcohol		Marijuana		Presc Drugs	
	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Grade 6	1.0	3267	1.3	3191	0.3	3189	0.8	3141
Grade 8	4.7	3329	7.0	3245	3.3	3248	2.4	3215
Grade 10	11.8	2636	17.2	2594	9.6	2585	4.8	2586
Grade 12	19.8	1983	26.8	1948	14.7	1946	4.9	1934
Combined	8.0	11215	11.2	10978	5.9	10968	3.0	10876

Table 98: Core Measure by Grade for Perception of Risk

Grade	Cigarettes		Alcohol		Marijuana		Presc Drugs	
	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Grade 6	77.4	3213	70.8	3196	66.6	3183	80.1	3186
Grade 8	82.1	3335	69.8	3320	59.0	3313	83.8	3323
Grade 10	83.7	2638	64.2	2631	43.6	2636	83.8	2628
Grade 12	82.8	1989	65.4	1984	38.8	1982	83.7	1983
Combined	81.2	11175	68.0	11131	53.9	11114	82.7	11120

Table 99: Core Measure by Grade for Parental Disapproval

Grade	Tobacco		Alcohol		Marijuana		Presc Drugs	
	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Grade 6	98.6	2976	98.3	2984	99.2	2960	98.9	2967
Grade 8	96.6	2987	94.8	2993	96.4	2977	97.3	2988
Grade 10	92.5	2469	91.8	2465	92.8	2459	95.9	2462
Grade 12	87.2	1844	89.2	1841	89.4	1846	95.3	1840
Combined	94.5	10276	94.1	10283	95.1	10242	97.1	10257

Table 100: Core Measure by Grade for Friends Disapproval

Grade	Tobacco		Alcohol		Marijuana		Presc Drugs	
	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Grade 6	96.9	3076	95.3	3090	97.2	3066	97.1	3071
Grade 8	87.3	3117	83.7	3126	87.0	3120	91.9	3115
Grade 10	72.4	2533	66.5	2534	68.6	2535	82.5	2531
Grade 12	62.4	1901	62.2	1904	62.7	1903	81.5	1905
Combined	82.1	10627	79.1	10654	81.2	10624	89.3	10622

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

Sex	Cigarettes		Alcohol		Marijuana		Presc Drugs	
	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Male	8.8	5363	11.4	5212	6.5	5205	2.4	5156
Female	7.2	5800	11.1	5716	5.4	5714	3.5	5670
Combined	8.0	11163	11.2	10928	5.9	10919	3.0	10826

Table 102: Core Measure by Sex for Perception of Risk

Sex	Cigarettes		Alcohol		Marijuana		Presc Drugs	
	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Male	80.5	5345	65.0	5323	52.9	5312	82.4	5310
Female	82.1	5778	70.9	5755	55.0	5750	83.2	5759
Combined	81.3	11123	68.1	11078	54.0	11062	82.8	11069

Table 103: Core Measure by Sex for Parental Disapproval

Sex	Tobacco		Alcohol		Marijuana		Presc Drugs	
	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Male	94.0	4833	93.9	4836	94.9	4816	97.6	4824
Female	94.9	5402	94.3	5406	95.2	5384	96.6	5392
Combined	94.5	10235	94.1	10242	95.1	10200	97.1	10216

Table 104: Core Measure by Sex for Friends Disapproval

Sex	Tobacco		Alcohol		Marijuana		Presc Drugs	
	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n
Male	79.4	5014	77.0	5030	80.2	5012	89.4	5009
Female	84.5	5565	81.0	5576	82.1	5564	89.2	5565
Combined	82.1	10579	79.1	10606	81.2	10576	89.3	10574

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

<u>Mailing Address</u>	<u>Physical Address</u>
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

<u>Mailing Address</u>	<u>Physical Address</u>
P O Box 8179	3402 East Race Street
Searcy, AR 72145	Searcy, AR 72145
(870) 613-0345	
Fax: (501) 278-5265	
E-MAIL:	

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

VACANT

<u>Mailing Address</u>	<u>Physical Address</u>
P O Box 2698	8 Medical Plaza
Mountain Home, AR 72654	Mountain Home, AR 72654
(866) 308-9923 ext. 1913	
Fax: (870) 424-0903	
E-MAIL:	

Region 3

Operated by Crowley's Ridge Development Council

(Counties: Clay, Craighead, Lawrence, Mississippi, Randolph)

Ms. Dorothy "Dot" Newsom, Representative

<u>Mailing Address</u>	<u>Physical Address</u>
P O Box 16720	2401 Fox Meadow Lane
Jonesboro, AR 72403	Jonesboro, AR 72404
(870) 933-0033	
Fax: (870) 933-0048 ext. 148	
E-MAIL: dnewsom@crdcnea.com	

(Counties: Crittenden, Cross, Greene, Poinsett)

Ms. Sandy "Sandy" Rogers, Representative

<u>Mailing Address</u>	<u>Physical Address</u>
P O Box 16720	2401 Fox Meadow Lane
Jonesboro, AR 72403	Jonesboro, AR 72404
E-MAIL: 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
E-MAIL: kendongray@yahoo.com

Region 4

Operated by Harbor House, Inc.

(Counties: Crawford, Franklin, Logan, Polk, Scott, Sebastian)

Ms. Emily Starr, Representative
Patricia "Patty" Jones

<u>Mailing Address</u>	<u>Physical Address</u>
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	
E-MAIL: estarr@recoveryhhi.org	
E-MAIL: pjones@recoveryhhi.org	

Region 5

Operated by Community Service, Inc.

(Counties: Conway, Faulkner, Perry)

Ms. Janet Cook, Representative

Mailing Address

PO Box 679

Morrilton, AR 72110

(501) 354-4589

Fax: (501) 354-5410

E-MAIL: jcook@communityserviceinc.com

Physical Address

100 South Cherokee

Morrilton, AR 72210

(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

P O Box 654

Crossett, AR 71635

(870) 364-1676

Fax: (870) 364-1779

E-MAIL: clindsey@phoenixyouth.com

Physical Address

310 North Alabama St.

Crossett, AR 71635

(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

<i>Mailing Address</i>	<i>Physical Address</i>
305 South Palm St Little Rock, AR 72205 Telephone: (501) 686-9105 FAX: (501) 686-9396 Website: http://www.arkansas.gov/dhhs/dmhs	4800 W. 7th Street Little Rock, AR 72205

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.