Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey



Region 7 Region Profile Report

Provided by Arkansas Department of Human Services Division of Behavioral Sciences Office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention January 2008

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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 2007. 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 contains characteristics of the students who completed the survey.

Student Totals						
	Regior	n 2006	Regior	2007	State 2007	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Students	2238		3388	4.3	79598	100.0
# of Districts	8		10	4.8	208	100.0
# of Schools	17		25	4.4	570	100.0
Grade						
6	586	26.2	1087	32.1	22910	28.8
8	606	27.1	971	28.7	22082	27.7
10	603	26.9	775	22.9	19315	24.3
12	443	19.8	555	16.4	15291	19.2
Gender						
Male	1129	52.1	1552	46.7	37614	47.9
Female	1036	47.9	1772	53.3	40835	52.1
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	88	3.7	98	2.7	7386	8.3
Black	894	37.4	1940	54.2	14752	16.5
Asian	23	1.0	32	0.9	1339	1.5
American Indian	62	2.6	113	3.2	4041	4.5
Alaska Native	5	0.2	3	0.1	192	0.2
White	1238	51.8	1292	36.1	54915	61.3
Native Hawaiian	7	0.3	9	0.3	487	0.5
Other	73	3.1	93	2.6	6406	7.2

Table 1:	Characteristics	of Participants
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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 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 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 previous 2006 report.

#### 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

Table 2: Youth at Risk					
	PROBLEM BEHAVIORS				
YOUTH AT RISK	Substance Abuse	Delinquency	Teen Pregnancy	School Drop-Out	Violence
Community					
Availability of Drugs and Firearms	1				<ul> <li>Image: A state of the state of</li></ul>
Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use	1				
Transitions and Mobility	1	1		✓	
Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization	1	1			1
Extreme Economic and Social Deprivation	1	1	1	1	1
Family		1			
Family History of High Risk Behavior	1	1	1	1	
Family Management Problems	1	1	1	1	1
Family Conflict	1	1	1	1	<ul> <li>Image: A start of the start of</li></ul>
Favorable Parental Attitudes and Involvement in the Problem Behavior	1	1			<
School					
Early and Persistent Antisocial Behavior	1	1	1	✓	1
Academic Failure in Elementary School	<b>√</b>	1	1	1	<ul> <li>Image: A start of the start of</li></ul>
Lack of Commitment to School	1	1	1	1	
Individual/Peer					
Alienation and Rebelliousness	1	1		✓	
Friends Who Engage in a Problem Behavior	1	1	1	1	1
Favorable Attitudes Toward the Problem Behavior	1	1	1	1	
Early Initiation of the Problem Behavior	1	1	1	1	1

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.

## **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.

#### What are the numbers telling you?

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

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

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

- Look across the charts to determine which items stand out as either much higher or much lower than the others.
- Compare your data to statewide data and national data. Differences of 5% 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?

#### 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.

Γ		Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable	Unacceptable
	Measure	Rate $\#1$	Rate $#2$	Rate $#3$	Rate $#4$
	30 day drug use				
	Antisocial behavior				
	Risk factors				
	Protective factors				

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

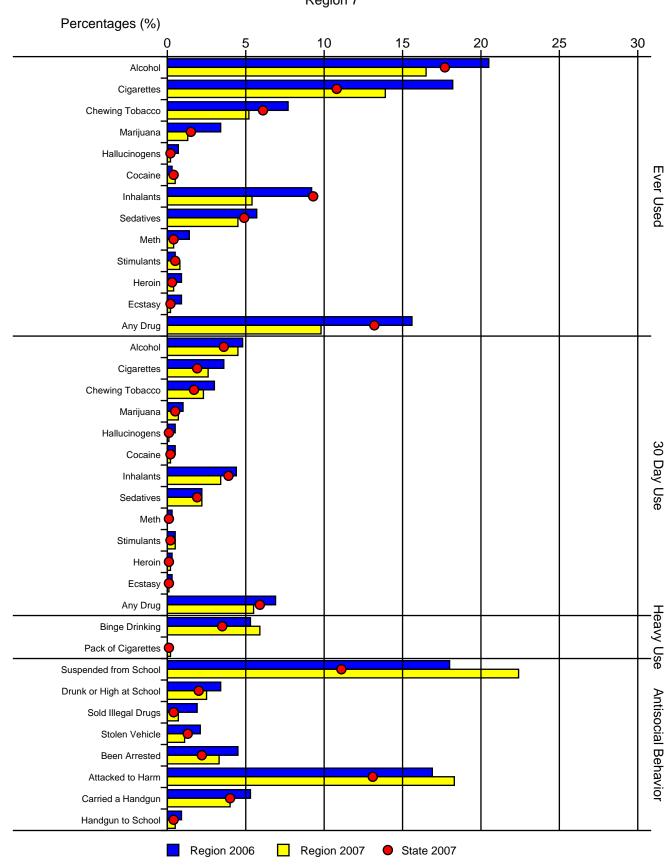
- Strategies should be selected based on the risk factors that are high in your community and the protective factors that are low.
- Strategies should be age appropriate and employed prior to the onset of the problem behavior.
- Strategies chosen should address more than a single risk and protective 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.

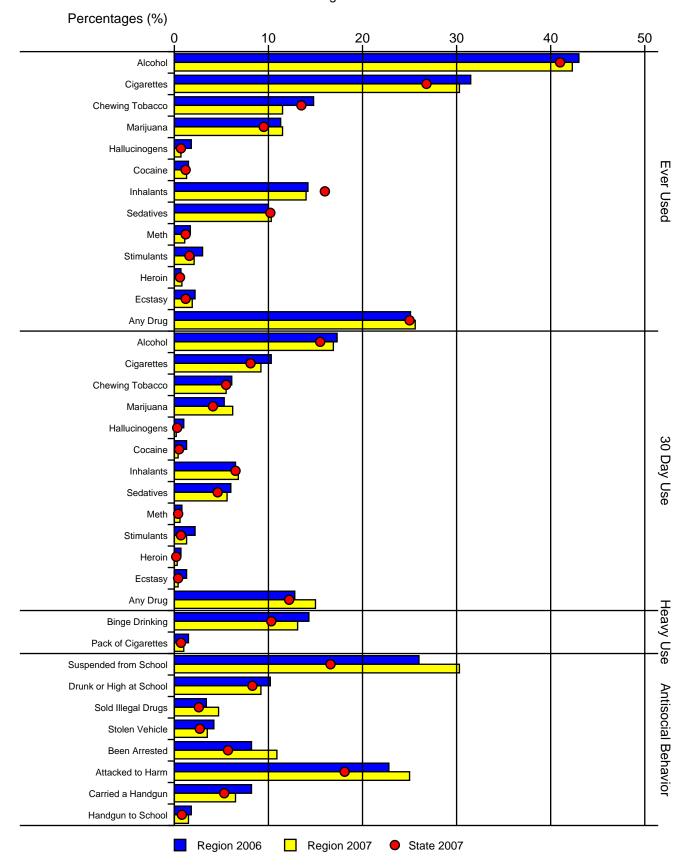
## 4 HOW TO READ THE CHARTS

- 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. Actual percentages are provided in the data tables following the charts.



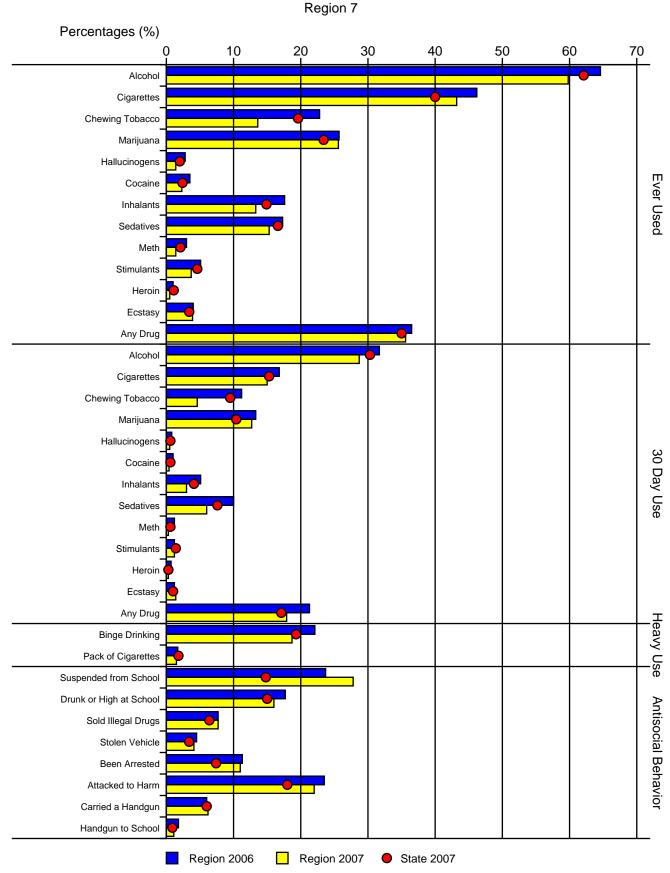
## ATOD USE AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR, GRADE 6 Region 7

Figure 1: ATOD Use and Antisocial Behavior, Grade 6



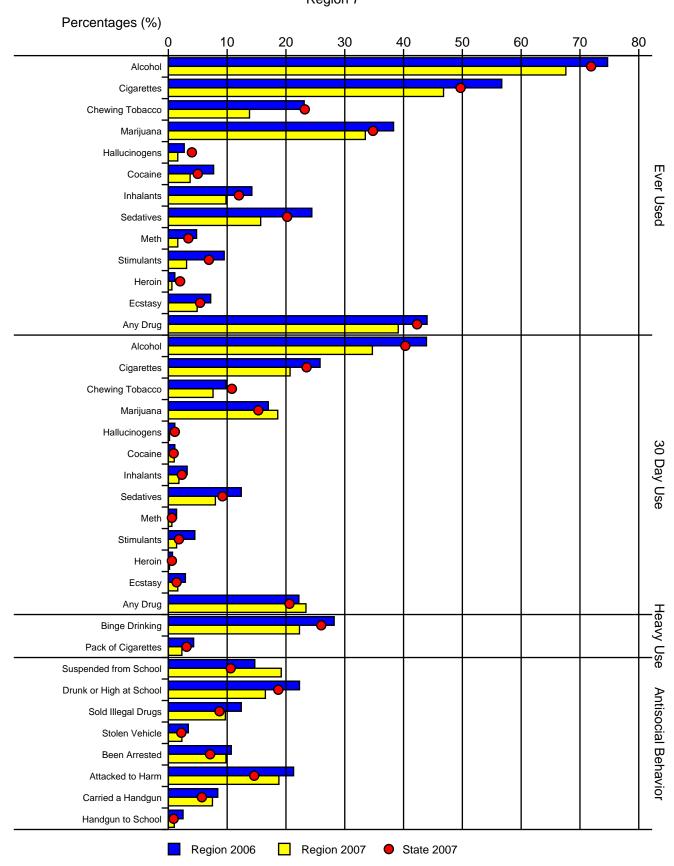
## ATOD USE AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR, GRADE 8 Region 7

Figure 2: ATOD Use and Antisocial Behavior, Grade 8  $10\,$ 



# ATOD USE AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR, GRADE 10

Figure 3: ATOD Use and Antisocial Behavior, Grade 10



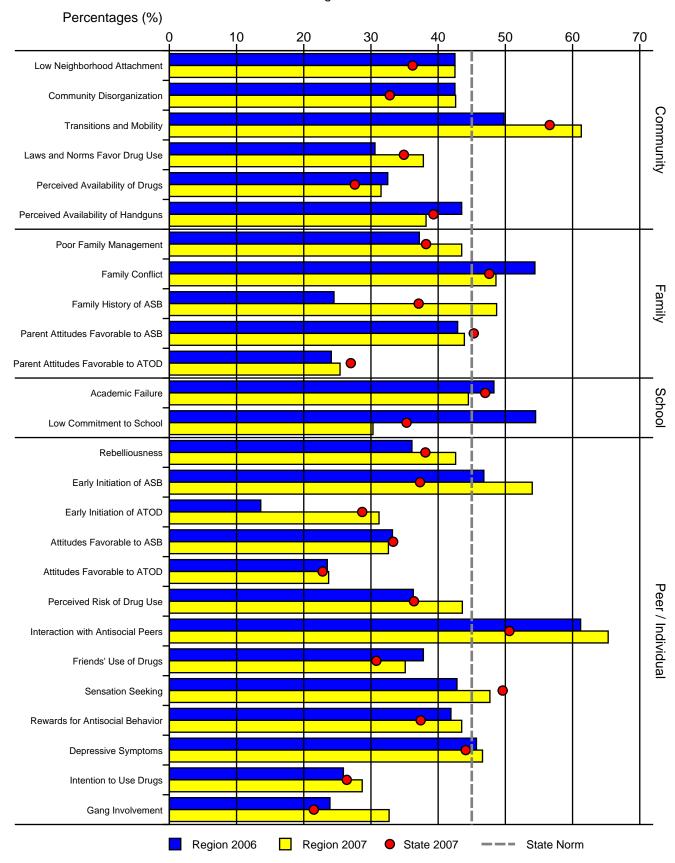
## ATOD USE AND ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR, GRADE 12 Region 7

Figure 4: ATOD Use and Antisocial Behavior, Grade 12

## Percentages (%) 30 90 10 20 40 50 60 70 80 0 Low Neighborhood Attachment Community Disorganization Community Transitions and Mobility Laws and Norms Favor Drug Use Perceived Availability of Drugs Perceived Availability of Handguns Poor Family Management Family Conflict Family Family History of ASB Parent Attitudes Favorable to ASB Parent Attitudes Favorable to ATOD School Academic Failure Low Commitment to School Rebelliousness Early Initiation of ASB Early Initiation of ATOD Attitudes Favorable to ASB Attitudes Favorable to ATOD Peer / Individual Perceived Risk of Drug Use Interaction with Antisocial Peers Friends' Use of Drugs Sensation Seeking Rewards for Antisocial Behavior Depressive Symptoms Intention to Use Drugs Gang Involvement Region 2006 Region 2007 State 2007 State Norm - -

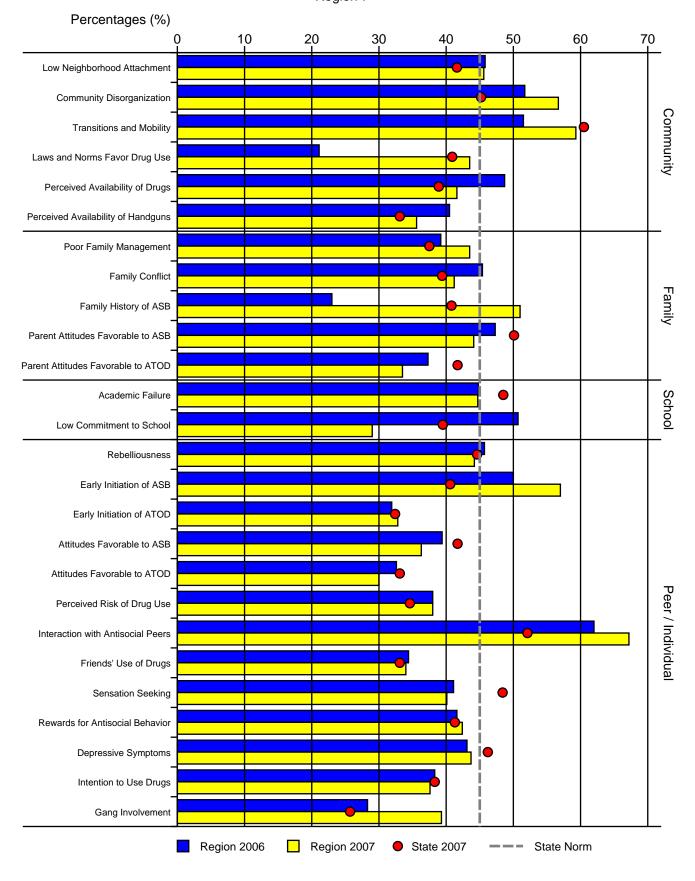
## RISK PROFILE, GRADE 6 Region 7

Figure 5: Risk Profile, Grade 6 13

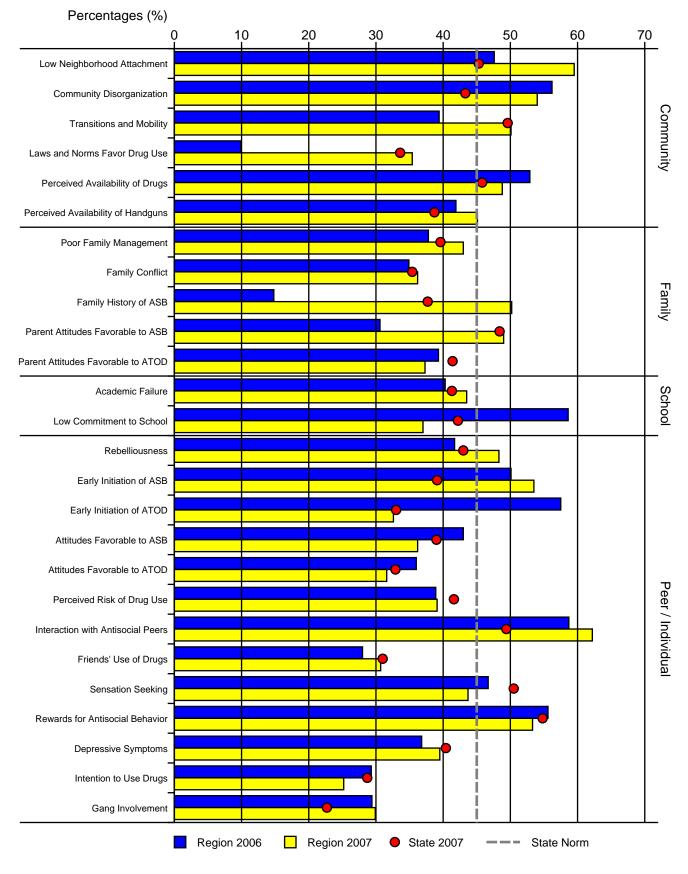


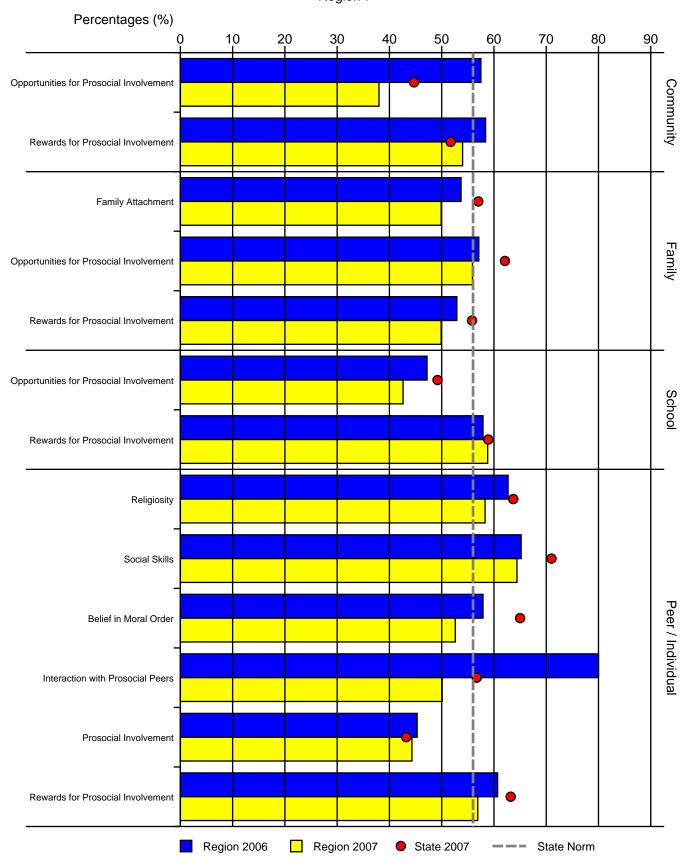
## RISK PROFILE, GRADE 8 Region 7

## RISK PROFILE, GRADE 10 Region 7



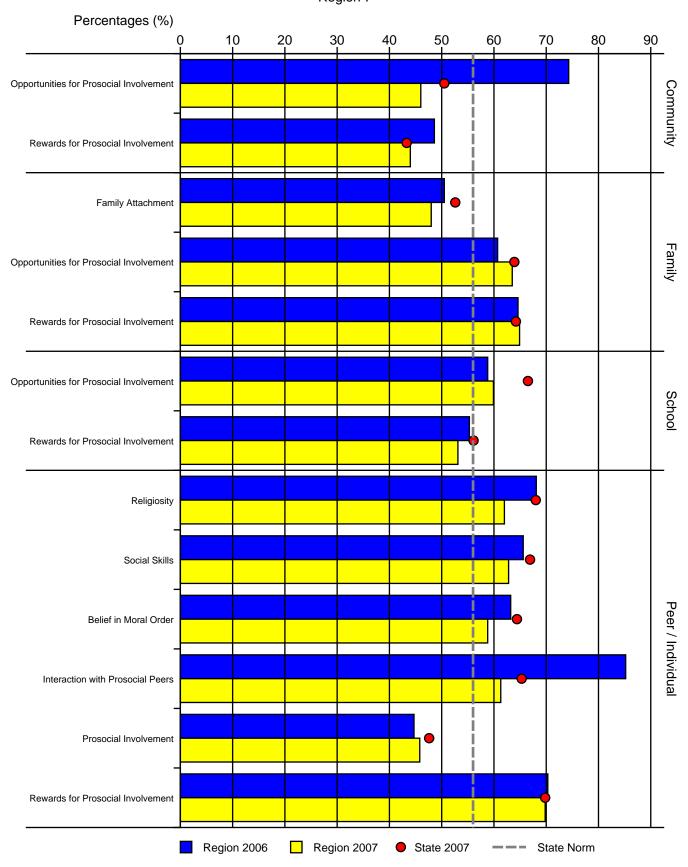
## RISK PROFILE, GRADE 12 Region 7





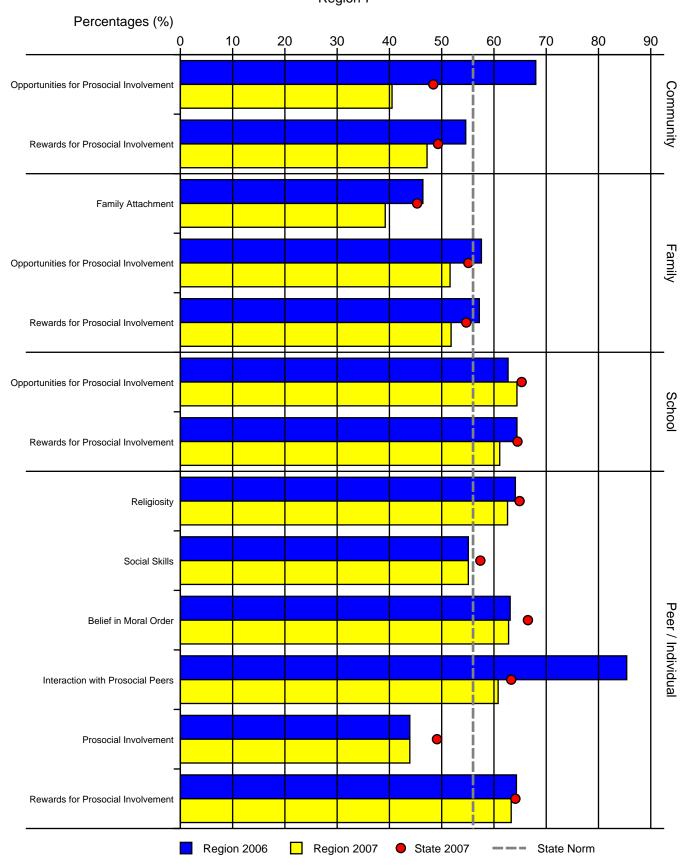
## **PROTECTIVE PROFILE, GRADE 6** Region 7

Figure 9: Protective Profile, Grade 6 17

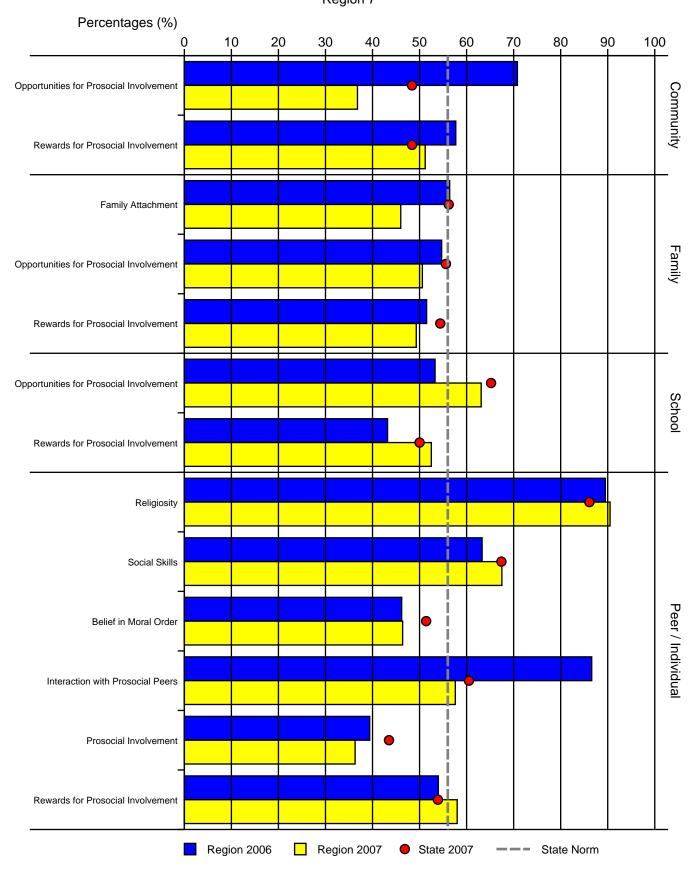


## PROTECTIVE PROFILE, GRADE 8 Region 7

Figure 10: Protective Profile, Grade 8 \$18\$



## PROTECTIVE PROFILE, GRADE 10 Region 7



## PROTECTIVE PROFILE, GRADE 12 Region 7

Figure 12: Protective Profile, Grade 12 $\phantom{0}20$ 

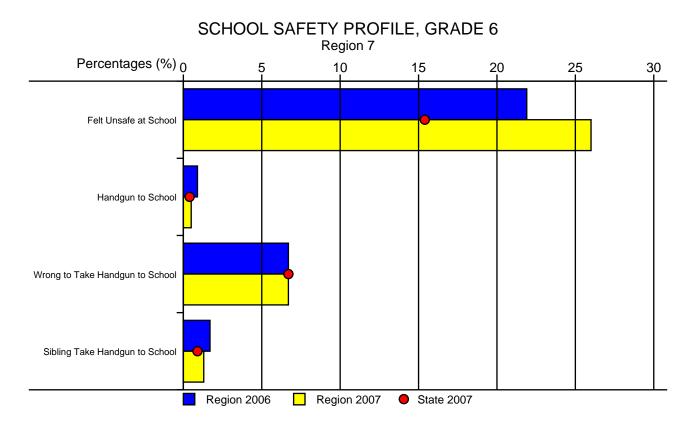


Figure 13: School Safety Profile, Grade 6

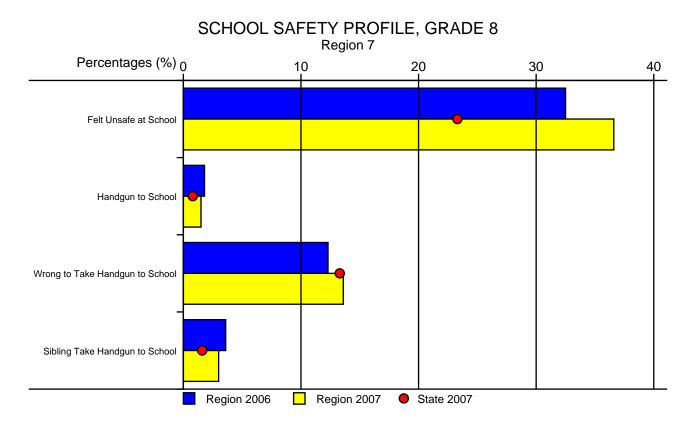


Figure 14: School Safety Profile, Grade 8

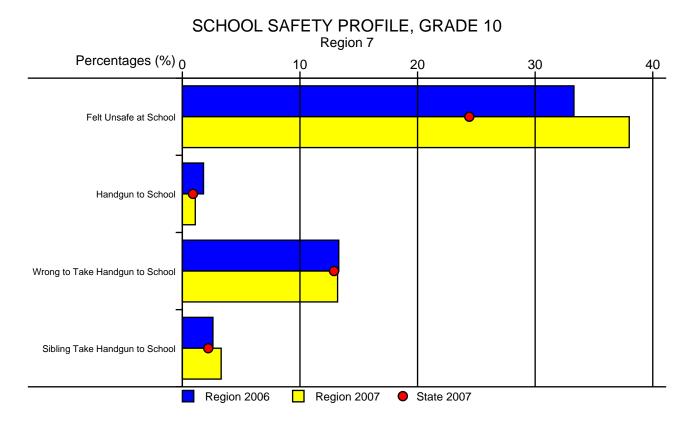


Figure 15: School Safety Profile, Grade 10

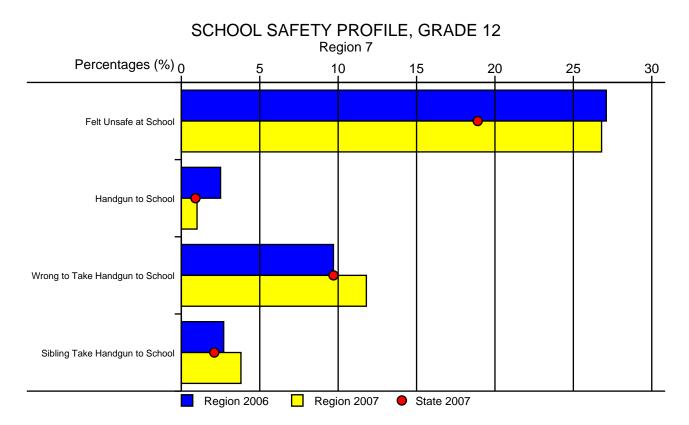
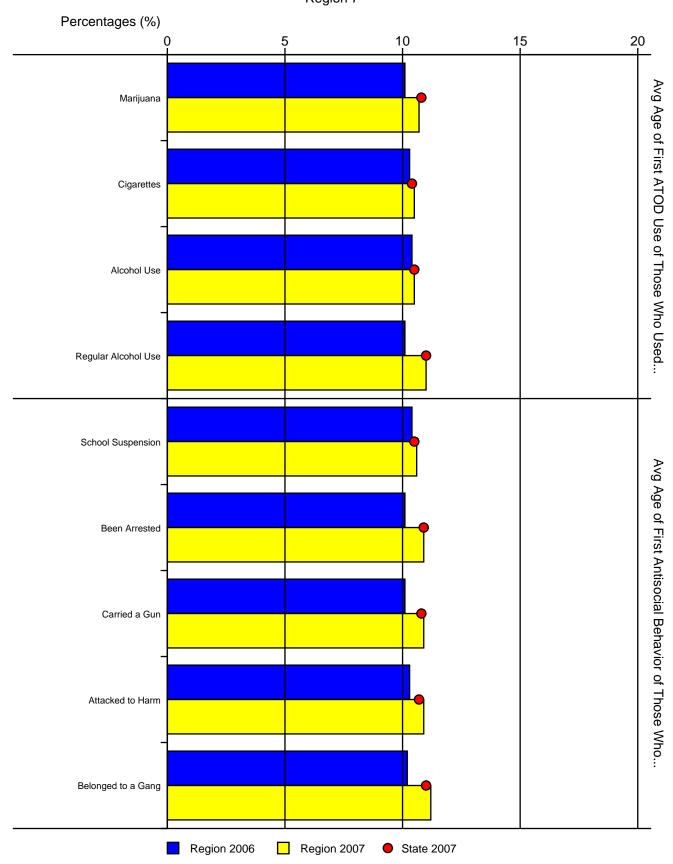
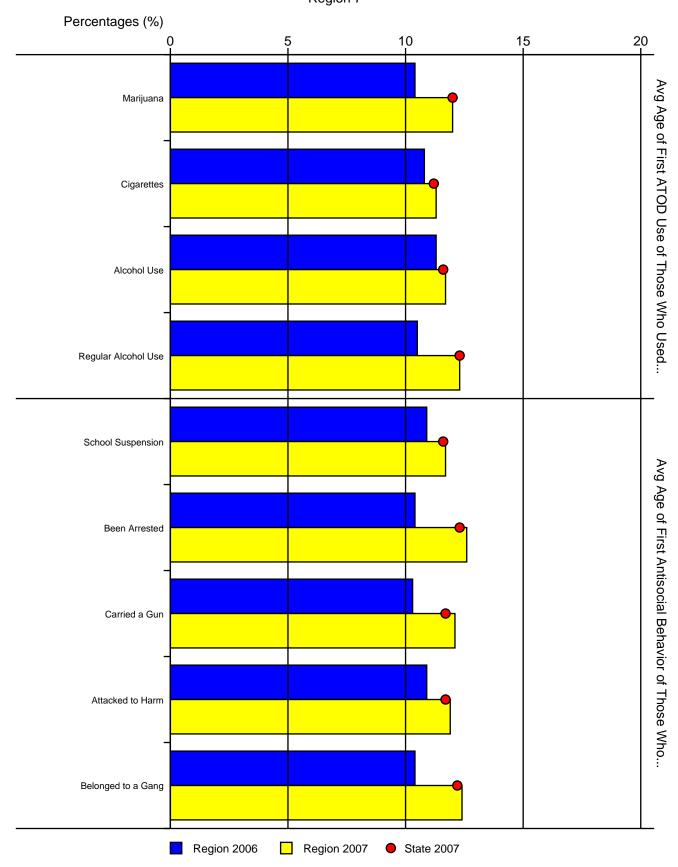


Figure 16: School Safety Profile, Grade 12



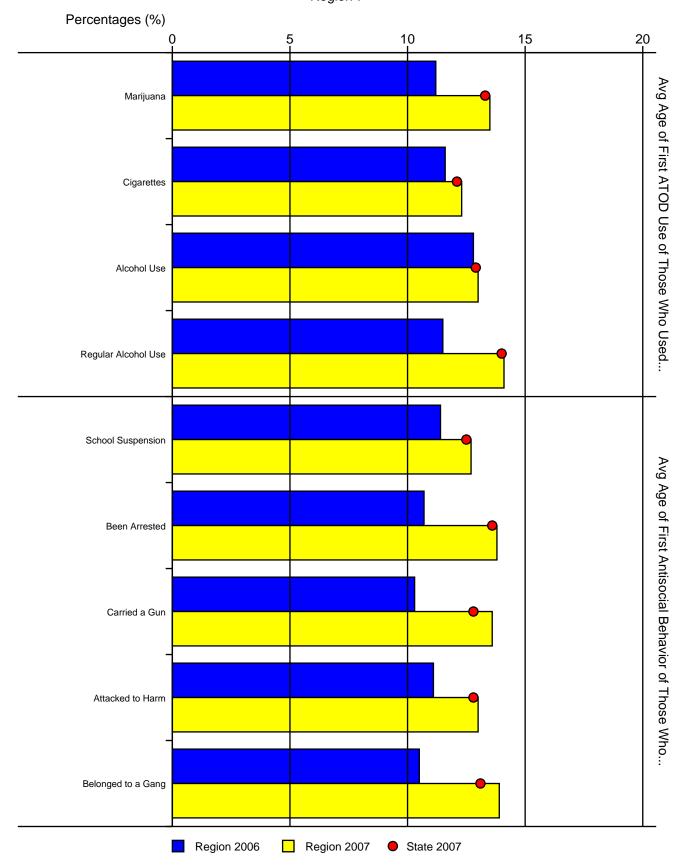
## NO CHILD LEFT BEHIND PROFILE, GRADE 6 Region 7

Figure 17: No Child Left Behind Profile, Grade 6\$23\$



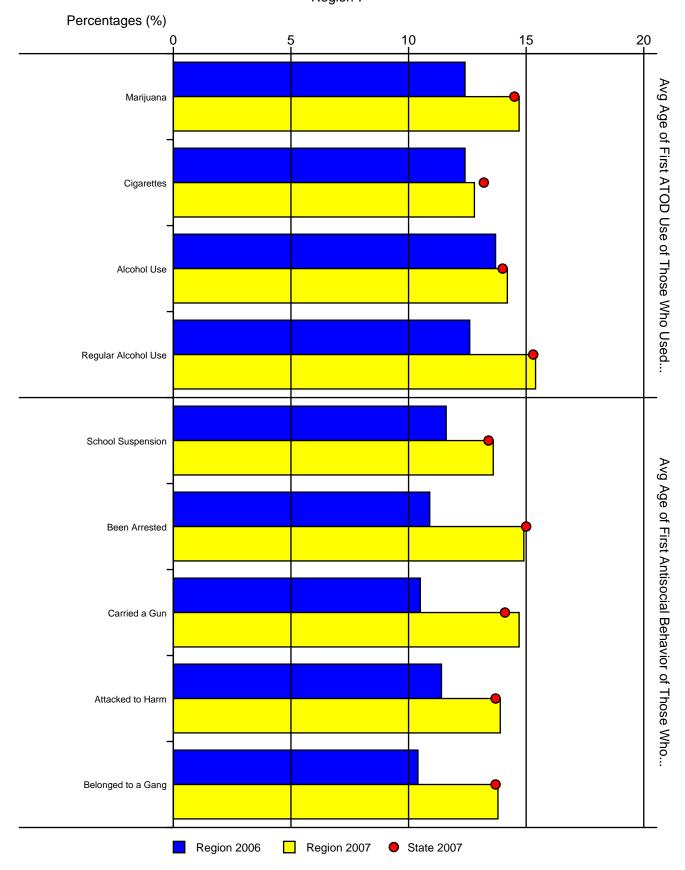
## NO CHILD LEFT BEHIND PROFILE, GRADE 8 Region 7

Figure 18: No Child Left Behind Profile, Grade 8\$24\$



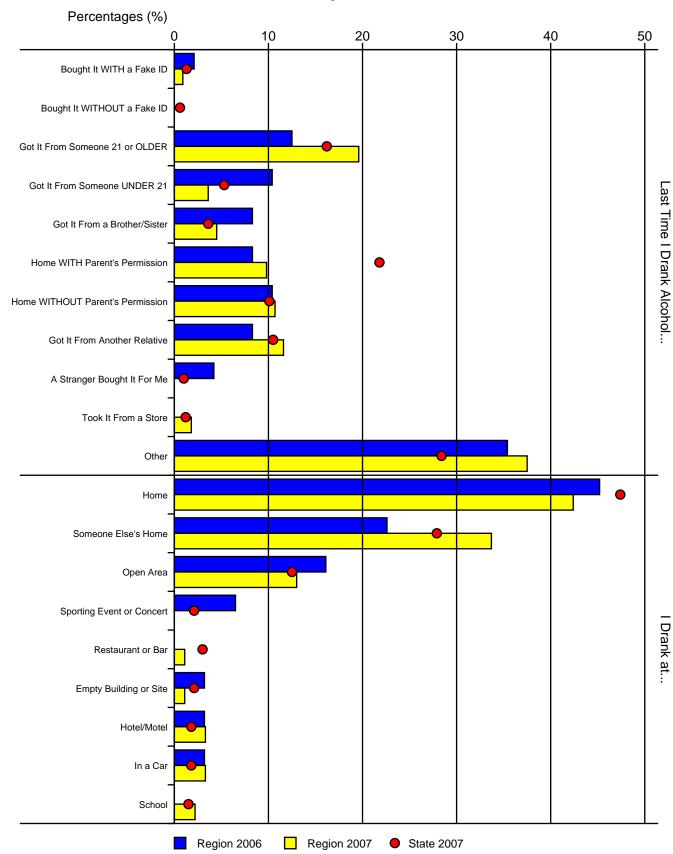
## NO CHILD LEFT BEHIND PROFILE, GRADE 10 Region 7

Figure 19: No Child Left Behind Profile, Grade 10\$25\$



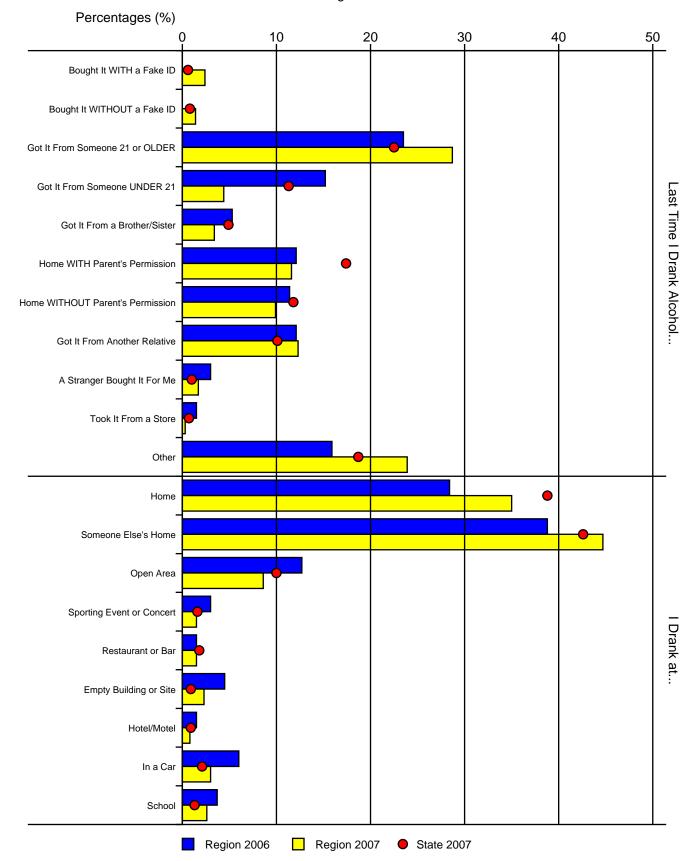
## NO CHILD LEFT BEHIND PROFILE, GRADE 12 Region 7

Figure 20: No Child Left Behind Profile, Grade 12 $\phantom{0}26$ 



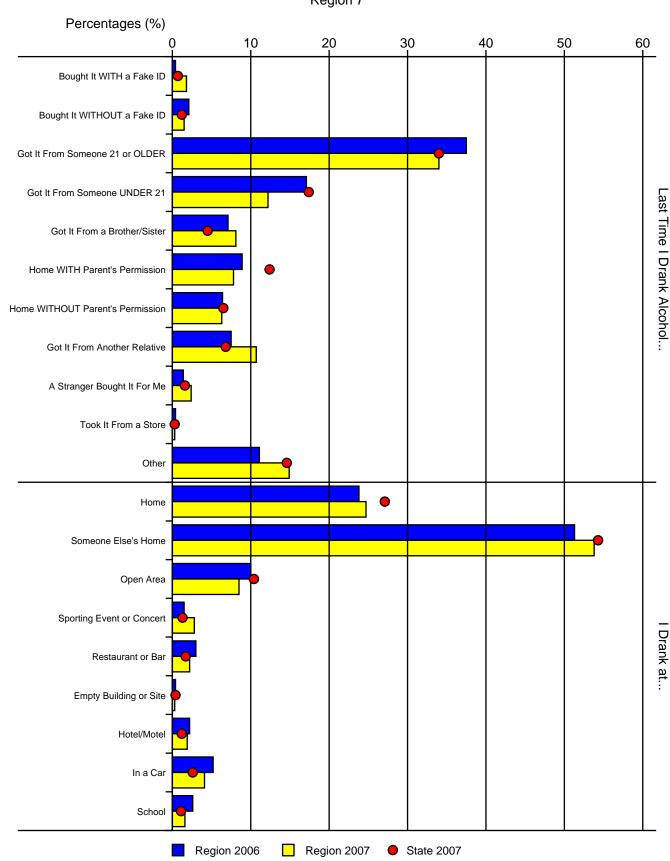
## SOURCES AND PLACES OF ALCOHOL USE, GRADE 6 Region 7

Figure 21: Sources and Places of Alcohol Use, Grade 6



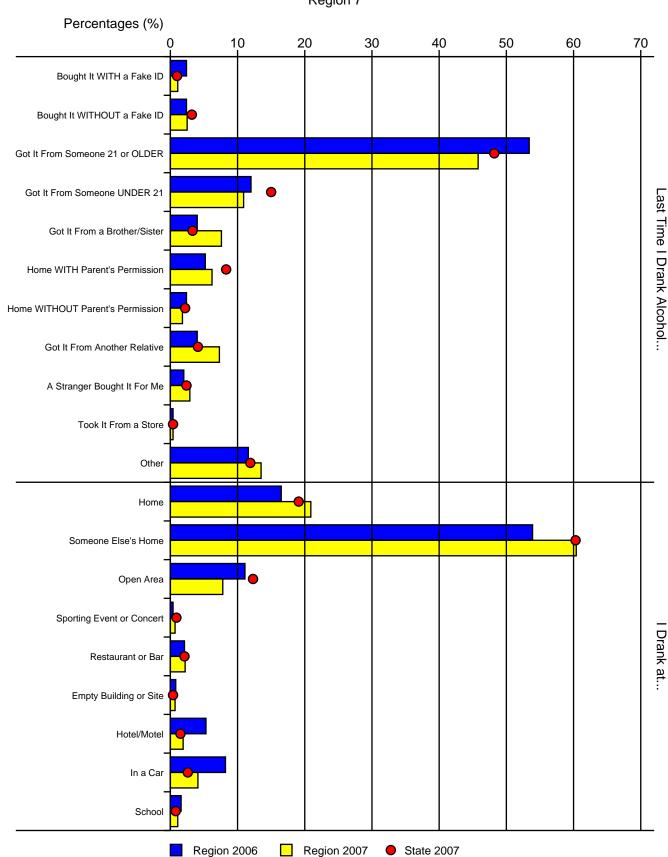
## SOURCES AND PLACES OF ALCOHOL USE, GRADE 8 Region 7

Figure 22: Sources and Places of Alcohol Use, Grade 8 28



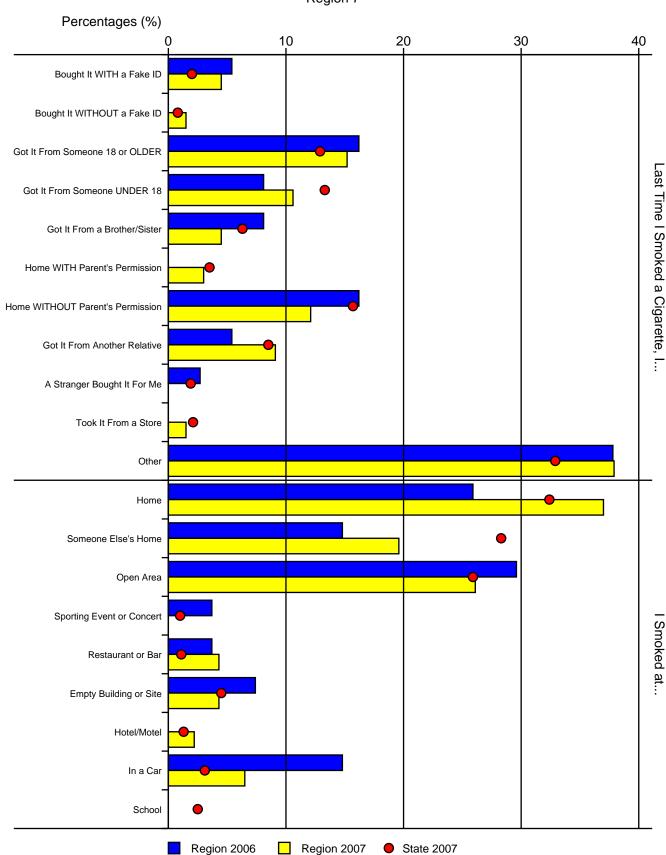
## SOURCES AND PLACES OF ALCOHOL USE, GRADE 10 Region 7

Figure 23: Sources and Places of Alcohol Use, Grade 10



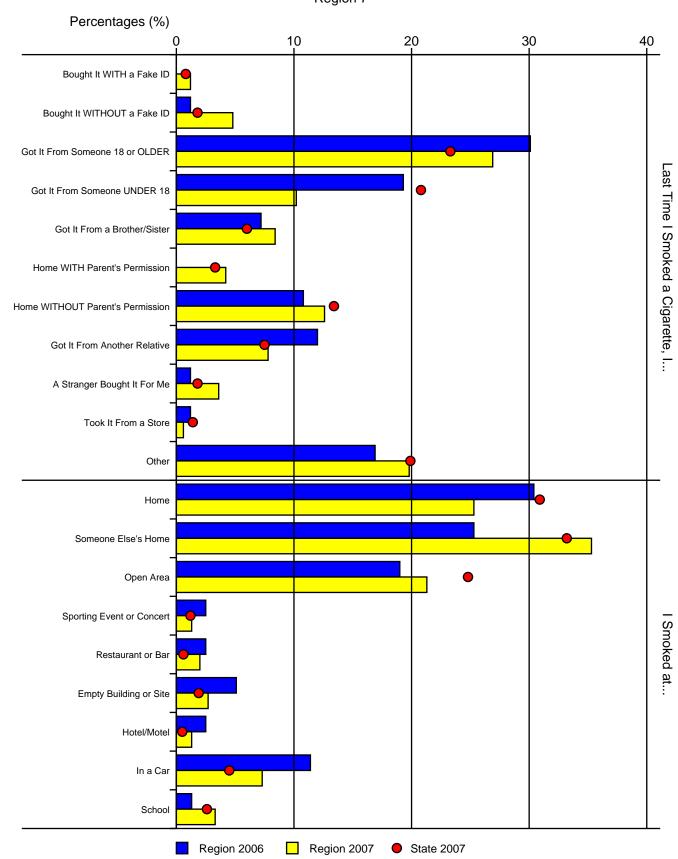
SOURCES AND PLACES OF ALCOHOL USE, GRADE 12 Region 7

Figure 24: Sources and Places of Alcohol Use, Grade 12



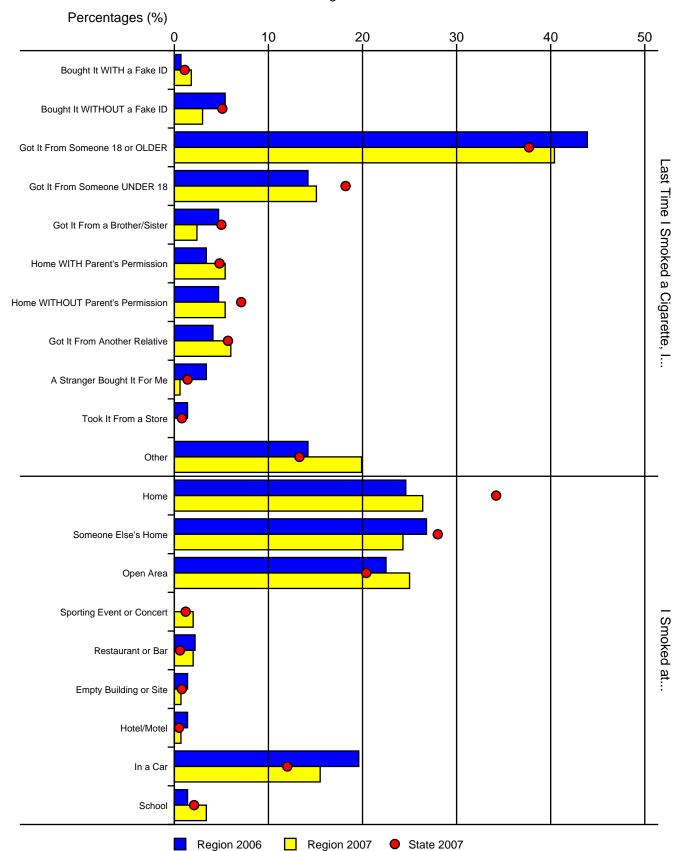
## SOURCES AND PLACES OF CIGARETTE USE, GRADE 6 Region 7

Figure 25: Sources and Places of Cigarette Use, Grade 6



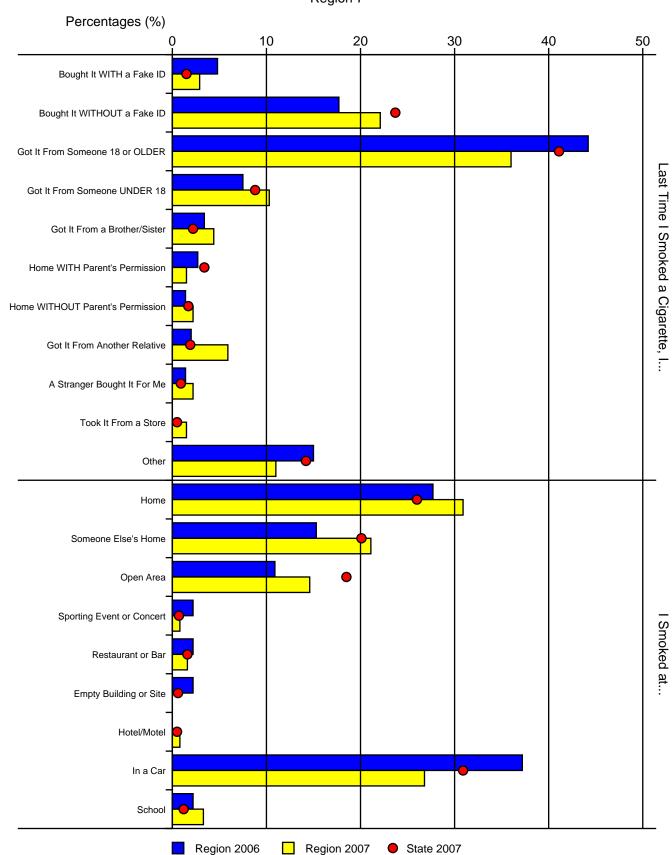
## SOURCES AND PLACES OF CIGARETTE USE, GRADE 8 Region 7

Figure 26: Sources and Places of Cigarette Use, Grade 8



## SOURCES AND PLACES OF CIGARETTE USE, GRADE 10 Region 7

Figure 27: Sources and Places of Cigarette Use, Grade 10



SOURCES AND PLACES OF CIGARETTE USE, GRADE 12 Region 7

	Table 3: Risk and Protective Factor Scale Definition           Community Domain Risk Factors
Community and Dansanal	
Community and Personal Transitions & Mobility	Neighborhoods with high rates of residential mobility have been shown to have higher rates of
Transitions & Mobility	juvenile crime and drug selling, while children who experience frequent residential moves and
	stressful life transitions have been shown to have higher risk for school failure, delinquency, and
Commenter iter	drug use.
Community	Research has shown that neighborhoods with high population density, lack of natural surveillance
Disorganization	of public places, physical deterioration, and high rates of adult crime also have higher rates of
T NI-i	juvenile crime and drug selling.
Low Neighborhood	A low level of bonding to the neighborhood is related to higher levels of juvenile crime and drug
Attachment	selling.
Laws and Norms	Research has shown that legal restrictions on alcohol and tobacco use, such as raising the legal
Favorable Toward	drinking age, restricting smoking in public places, and increased taxation have been followed by
Drug Use	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	The availability of cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, and other illegal drugs has been related to the
Drugs and Handguns	use of these substances by adolescents. The availability of handguns is also related to a higher risk
	of crime and substance use by adolescents.
	Community Domain Protective Factors
Opportunities for	When opportunities are available in a community for positive participation, children are less likely
Positive Involvement	to engage in substance use and other problem behaviors.
Rewards for Positive	Rewards for positive participation in activities help children bond to the community, thus lowering
Involvement	their risk for substance use.
	Family Domain Risk Factors
Family History of	When children are raised in a family with a history of problem behaviors (e.g., violence or ATOD
Antisocial Behavior	use), the children are more likely to engage in these behaviors.
Family Conflict	Children raised in families high in conflict, whether or not the child is directly involved in the
	conflict, appear at risk for both delinquency and drug use.
Parental Attitudes	In families where parents use illegal drugs, are heavy users of alcohol, or are tolerant of children's
Favorable Toward	use, children are more likely to become drug abusers during adolescence. The risk is further
Antisocial Behavior &	increased if parents involve children in their own drug (or alcohol) using behavior, for example,
Drugs	asking the child to light the parent's cigarette or get the parent a beer from the refrigerator.
Poor Family	Parents' use of inconsistent and/or unusually harsh or severe punishment with their children
Management	places them at higher risk for substance use and other problem behaviors. Also, parents' failure
	to provide clear expectations and to monitor their children's behavior makes it more likely that
	they will engage in drug abuse whether or not there are family drug problems
	Family Domain Protective Factors
Family Attachment	Young people who feel that they are a valued part of their family are less likely to engage in
	substance use and other problem behaviors.
Opportunities for	Young people who are exposed to more opportunities to participate meaningfully in the respon-
Positive Involvement	sibilities and activities of the family are less likely to engage in drug use and other problem
	behaviors.
Rewards for Positive	When parents, siblings, and other family members praise, encourage, and attend to things done
Involvement	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	Surveys of high school seniors have shown that the use of hallucinogens, cocaine, heroin, stimulants,
to School	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.

18	able 4: Risk and Protective Factor Scale Definition (Continued)
	School Domain Protective Factors
Opportunities for	When young people are given more opportunities to participate meaningfully in important activ-
Positive Involvement	ities at school, they are less likely to engage in drug use and other problem behaviors.
Rewards for	When young people are recognized and rewarded for their contributions at school, they are less
Positive Involvement	likely to be involved in substance use and other problem behaviors.
	Peer-Individual Risk Factors
Early Initiation	Early onset of drug use predicts misuse of drugs. The earlier the onset of any drug use, the greater
of Antisocial Behavior	the involvement in other drug use and the greater frequency of use. Onset of drug use prior to
and Drug Use	the age of 15 is a consistent predictor of drug abuse, and a later age of onset of drug use has been
	shown to predict lower drug involvement and a greater probability of discontinuation of use.
Attitudes Favorable	During the elementary school years, most children express anti-drug, anti-crime, and pro-social
Toward Antisocial	attitudes and have difficulty imagining why people use drugs or engage in antisocial behaviors.
Behavior and	However, in middle school, as more youth are exposed to others who use drugs and engage in
Drug Use	antisocial behavior, their attitudes often shift toward greater acceptance of these behaviors. Youth
	who express positive attitudes toward drug use and antisocial behavior are more likely to engage
	in a variety of problem behaviors, including drug use.
Friends' Use of Drugs	Young people who associate with peers who engage in alcohol or substance abuse are much more
	likely to engage in the same behavior. Peer drug use has consistently been found to be among
	the strongest predictors of substance use among youth. Even when young people come from well-
	managed families and do not experience other risk factors, spending time with friends who use
	drugs greatly increases the risk of that problem developing.
Interaction with	Young people who associate with peers who engage in problem behaviors are at higher risk for
Antisocial Peers	engaging in antisocial behavior themselves.
Perceived Risk of	Young people who do not perceive drug use to be risky are far more likely to engage in drug use.
Drug Use	
Rewards for	Young people who receive rewards for their antisocial behavior are at higher risk for engaging
Antisocial Behavior	further in antisocial behavior and substance use.
Rebelliousness	Young people who do not feel part of society, are not bound by rules, don't believe in trying to be
	successful or responsible, or who take an active rebellious stance toward society, are at higher risk
	of abusing drugs. In addition, high tolerance for deviance, a strong need for independence and
	normlessness have all been linked with drug use.
Sensation Seeking	Young people who seek out opportunities for dangerous, risky behavior in general are at higher
	risk for participating in drug use and other problem behaviors.
Intention to Use ATODs	Many prevention programs focus on reducing the intention of participants to use ATODs later in
	life. Reduction of intention to use ATODs often follows successful prevention interventions.
Depressive Symptoms	life. Reduction of intention to use ATODs often follows successful prevention interventions. Young people who are depressed are overrepresented in the criminal justice system and are more
Depressive Symptoms	Young people who are depressed are overrepresented in the criminal justice system and are more
Depressive Symptoms	
Depressive Symptoms Gang Involvement	Young people who are depressed are overrepresented in the criminal justice system and are more likely to use drugs. Survey research and other studies have shown a link between depression and
	Young people who are depressed are overrepresented in the criminal justice system and are more likely to use drugs. Survey research and other studies have shown a link between depression and other youth problem behaviors.
	Young people who are depressed are overrepresented in the criminal justice system and are more likely to use drugs. Survey research and other studies have shown a link between depression and other youth problem behaviors. Youth who belong to gangs are more at risk for antisocial behavior and drug use.
Gang Involvement	Young people who are depressed are overrepresented in the criminal justice system and are more likely to use drugs. Survey research and other studies have shown a link between depression and other youth problem behaviors. Youth who belong to gangs are more at risk for antisocial behavior and drug use. Peer-Individual Protective Factors
Gang Involvement Religiosity	Young people who are depressed are overrepresented in the criminal justice system and are more likely to use drugs. Survey research and other studies have shown a link between depression and other youth problem behaviors. Youth who belong to gangs are more at risk for antisocial behavior and drug use. <b>Peer-Individual Protective Factors</b> Young people who regularly attend religious services are less likely to engage in problem behaviors.
Gang Involvement Religiosity	Young people who are depressed are overrepresented in the criminal justice system and are more likely to use drugs. Survey research and other studies have shown a link between depression and other youth problem behaviors. Youth who belong to gangs are more at risk for antisocial behavior and drug use. <b>Peer-Individual Protective Factors</b> Young people who regularly attend religious services are less likely to engage in problem behaviors. Young people who are socially competent and engage in positive interpersonal relations with their
Gang Involvement Religiosity Social Skills Belief in the Moral Order	<ul> <li>Young people who are depressed are overrepresented in the criminal justice system and are more likely to use drugs. Survey research and other studies have shown a link between depression and other youth problem behaviors.</li> <li>Youth who belong to gangs are more at risk for antisocial behavior and drug use.</li> <li>Peer-Individual Protective Factors</li> <li>Young people who regularly attend religious services are less likely to engage in problem behaviors.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Young people who have a belief in what is "right" or "wrong" are less likely to use drugs.</li> </ul>
Gang Involvement Religiosity Social Skills	Young people who are depressed are overrepresented in the criminal justice system and are more likely to use drugs. Survey research and other studies have shown a link between depression and other youth problem behaviors. Youth who belong to gangs are more at risk for antisocial behavior and drug use. <b>Peer-Individual Protective Factors</b> Young people who regularly attend religious services are less likely to engage in problem behaviors. 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.
Gang Involvement Religiosity Social Skills Belief in the Moral Order Opportunities for	<ul> <li>Young people who are depressed are overrepresented in the criminal justice system and are more likely to use drugs. Survey research and other studies have shown a link between depression and other youth problem behaviors.</li> <li>Youth who belong to gangs are more at risk for antisocial behavior and drug use.</li> <li>Peer-Individual Protective Factors</li> <li>Young people who regularly attend religious services are less likely to engage in problem behaviors.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Young people who have a belief in what is "right" or "wrong" are less likely to use drugs.</li> <li>Participation in positive school and community activities helps provide protection for youth.</li> </ul>
Gang Involvement Religiosity Social Skills Belief in the Moral Order Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	<ul> <li>Young people who are depressed are overrepresented in the criminal justice system and are more likely to use drugs. Survey research and other studies have shown a link between depression and other youth problem behaviors.</li> <li>Youth who belong to gangs are more at risk for antisocial behavior and drug use.</li> <li>Peer-Individual Protective Factors</li> <li>Young people who regularly attend religious services are less likely to engage in problem behaviors.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Young people who have a belief in what is "right" or "wrong" are less likely to use drugs.</li> </ul>
Gang Involvement Religiosity Social Skills Belief in the Moral Order Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement Rewards for	Young people who are depressed are overrepresented in the criminal justice system and are more likely to use drugs. Survey research and other studies have shown a link between depression and other youth problem behaviors. Youth who belong to gangs are more at risk for antisocial behavior and drug use. <b>Peer-Individual Protective Factors</b> Young people who regularly attend religious services are less likely to engage in problem behaviors. 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. Young people who have a belief in what is "right" or "wrong" are less likely to use drugs. Participation in positive school and community activities helps provide protection for youth. Young people who are rewarded for working hard in school and volunteering in the community are less likely to engage in problem behavior.
Gang Involvement Religiosity Social Skills Belief in the Moral Order Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	<ul> <li>Young people who are depressed are overrepresented in the criminal justice system and are more likely to use drugs. Survey research and other studies have shown a link between depression and other youth problem behaviors.</li> <li>Youth who belong to gangs are more at risk for antisocial behavior and drug use.</li> <li>Peer-Individual Protective Factors</li> <li>Young people who regularly attend religious services are less likely to engage in problem behaviors.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Young people who have a belief in what is "right" or "wrong" are less likely to use drugs.</li> <li>Participation in positive school and community activities helps provide protection for youth.</li> <li>Young people who are rewarded for working hard in school and volunteering in the community are</li> </ul>

## Table 4: Risk and Protective Factor Scale Definition (Continued)

Table 5:	Number	of Students	Who	Completed	the Survey
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		Grade 6			Grade 8			Grade 10		Grade 12			
Surveys Completed	Region	Region	State	Region	Region	State	Region	Region	State	Region	Region	State	
	2006	2007	2007	2006	2007	2007	2006	2007	2007	2006	2007	2007	
Number of Youth	586	1087	22910	606	971	22082	603	775	19315	443	555	15291	

 Table 6: Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs During Their Lifetime

		Grade 6			Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12	
Drug Used	Region	Region	State	Region	Region	State	Region	Region	State	Region	Region	State
	2006	2007	2007	2006	2007	2007	2006	2007	2007	2006	2007	2007
Alcohol	20.5	16.5	17.7	43.0	42.3	41.0	64.6	59.8	62.1	74.7	67.6	71.9
Cigarettes	18.2	13.9	10.8	31.5	30.3	26.8	46.2	43.2	40.0	56.7	46.8	49.7
Chewing Tobacco	7.7	5.2	6.1	14.8	11.5	13.5	22.8	13.6	19.6	23.1	13.8	23.2
Marijuana	3.4	1.3	1.5	11.3	11.5	9.5	25.7	25.6	23.4	38.3	33.5	34.8
Hallucinogens	0.7	0.2	0.2	1.8	0.7	0.7	2.8	1.4	2.0	2.7	1.6	4.0
Cocaine	0.3	0.5	0.4	1.5	1.3	1.2	3.5	2.3	2.4	7.7	3.7	5.0
Inhalants	9.2	5.4	9.3	14.2	14.0	16.0	17.6	13.3	14.9	14.2	9.8	12.0
Sedatives	5.7	4.5	4.9	10.0	10.3	10.2	17.3	15.3	16.6	24.4	15.7	20.2
Meth	1.4	0.4	0.4	1.7	1.1	1.2	3.0	1.4	2.1	4.8	1.6	3.4
Stimulants	0.5	0.8	0.5	3.0	2.1	1.6	5.1	3.7	4.6	9.5	3.1	6.9
Heroin	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.5	1.1	1.1	0.6	2.0
Ecstasy	0.9	0.2	0.2	2.2	1.9	1.2	4.0	3.9	3.4	7.2	4.9	5.4
Any Drug	15.6	9.8	13.2	25.1	25.6	25.0	36.5	35.6	35.0	44.0	39.1	42.3

Table 7: Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs During the Past 30 Days

		Grade 6			Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12	
Drug Used	Region	Region	State	Region	Region	State	Region	Region	State	Region	Region	State
	2006	2007	2007	2006	2007	2007	2006	2007	2007	2006	2007	2007
Alcohol	4.8	4.5	3.6	17.3	16.9	15.5	31.7	28.7	30.3	43.9	34.7	40.3
Cigarettes	3.6	2.6	1.9	10.3	9.2	8.1	16.8	15.0	15.3	25.8	20.7	23.5
Chewing Tobacco	3.0	2.3	1.7	6.1	5.5	5.5	11.2	4.6	9.5	9.8	7.6	10.8
Marijuana	1.0	0.7	0.5	5.3	6.2	4.1	13.3	12.7	10.4	17.0	18.6	15.3
Hallucinogens	0.5	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.2	1.1
Cocaine	0.5	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.0	0.9
Inhalants	4.4	3.4	3.9	6.5	6.8	6.5	5.1	3.0	4.1	3.2	1.8	2.3
Sedatives	2.2	2.2	1.9	6.0	5.6	4.6	10.0	6.0	7.6	12.4	8.0	9.2
Meth	0.3	0	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.6	1.4	0.6	0.6
Stimulants	0.5	0.5	0.2	2.2	1.3	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.4	4.5	1.4	1.8
Heroin	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.6
Ecstasy	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.4	0.4	1.2	1.4	1.0	2.9	1.6	1.4
Any Drug	6.9	5.5	5.9	12.8	15.0	12.2	21.3	17.9	17.1	22.2	23.4	20.6

		Grade 6			Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12	
Drug Used	Region	Region	State	Region	Region	State	Region	Region	State	Region	Region	State
	2006	2007	2007	2006	2007	2007	2006	2007	2007	2006	2007	2007
Binge Drinking	5.3	5.9	3.5	14.3	13.1	10.3	22.1	18.7	19.3	28.2	22.3	26.0
Pack of Cigarettes	0	0.2	0.1	1.5	1.0	0.7	1.7	1.5	1.8	4.3	2.3	3.1

 Table 8:
 Percentage of Students With Heavy Use of Alcohol and Cigarettes

Table 9: Percentage of Students With Antisocial Behavior in the Past Year

		Grade 6			Grade 8			Grade 10		Grade 12		
Behavior	Region	Region	State	Region	Region	State	Region	Region	State	Region	Region	State
	2006	2007	2007	2006	2007	2007	2006	2007	2007	2006	2007	2007
Suspended from School	18.0	22.4	11.1	26.0	30.3	16.6	23.7	27.8	14.8	14.7	19.2	10.6
Drunk or High at School	3.4	2.5	2.0	10.2	9.2	8.3	17.7	16.0	15.0	22.3	16.5	18.7
Sold Illegal Drugs	1.9	0.7	0.4	3.4	4.7	2.6	7.7	7.7	6.4	12.4	9.7	8.7
Stolen Vehicle	2.1	1.1	1.3	4.2	3.5	2.7	4.5	4.1	3.4	3.4	2.3	2.2
Been Arrested	4.5	3.3	2.2	8.2	10.9	5.7	11.3	11.0	7.4	10.7	9.8	7.1
Attacked to Harm	16.9	18.3	13.1	22.8	25.0	18.1	23.5	22.0	18.0	21.3	18.8	14.6
Carried a Handgun	5.3	4.0	4.0	8.2	6.5	5.3	6.0	6.2	6.0	8.4	7.5	5.7
Handgun to School	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.8	1.5	0.8	1.8	1.1	0.9	2.5	1.0	0.9

		Grade 6			Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12	
Protective Factor	Region	Region	State	Region	Region	State	Region	Region	State	Region	Region	State
	2006	2007	2007	2006	2007	2007	2006	2007	2007	2006	2007	2007
Community												
Opportunities for												
Prosocial Involvement	57.5	38.0	44.7	74.3	46.0	50.5	68.0	40.5	48.4	70.8	36.8	48.4
Rewards for												
Prosocial Involvement	58.4	54.0	51.7	48.6	44.0	43.3	54.6	47.2	49.3	57.7	51.2	48.4
Family												
Family Attachment	53.7	49.9	57.0	50.5	48.0	52.6	46.4	39.2	45.3	56.4	46.0	56.2
Opportunities for												
Prosocial Involvement	57.1	55.9	62.1	60.7	63.5	63.9	57.6	51.6	55.1	54.7	50.6	55.6
Rewards for												
Prosocial Involvement	52.9	49.9	55.8	64.6	64.9	64.2	57.2	51.8	54.7	51.5	49.3	54.4
School												
Opportunities for												
Prosocial Involvement	47.2	42.6	49.2	58.8	59.9	66.5	62.7	64.4	65.3	53.3	63.1	65.2
Rewards for												
Prosocial Involvement	57.9	58.8	58.9	55.3	53.1	56.1	64.4	61.1	64.5	43.2	52.5	50.0
Peer / Individual												
Religiosity	62.7	58.3	63.7	68.1	62.0	68.0	64.1	62.6	64.9	89.5	90.5	86.1
Social Skills	65.2	64.4	71.0	65.6	62.8	66.9	55.1	55.1	57.4	63.3	67.5	67.4
Belief in Moral Order	57.9	52.6	65.0	63.2	58.8	64.4	63.1	62.8	66.5	46.2	46.4	51.4
Interaction with												
Prosocial Peers	80.0	50.1	56.7	85.2	61.3	65.3	85.4	60.8	63.3	86.6	57.6	60.5
Prosocial Involvement	45.3	44.3	43.2	44.7	45.8	47.6	43.9	43.9	49.1	39.4	36.3	43.5
Rewards for												
Prosocial Involvement	60.7	56.9	63.2	70.3	69.8	69.8	64.3	63.3	64.1	54.0	58.0	53.9

# Table 10: Percentage of Students Reporting Protection

		Grade 6			Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12	
Risk Factor	Region	Region	State	Region	Region	State	Region	Region	State	Region	Region	State
	2006	2007	2007	2006	2007	2007	2006	2007	2007	2006	2007	2007
Community												
Low Neighborhood												
Attachment	45.6	57.1	44.3	42.5	42.5	36.2	45.8	45.6	41.6	47.6	59.5	45.3
Community												
Disorganization	44.9	54.5	37.2	42.5	42.6	32.8	51.7	56.7	45.2	56.2	54.0	43.3
Transitions and												
Mobility	42.6	56.7	52.6	49.8	61.3	56.6	51.5	59.3	60.5	39.4	50.1	49.6
Laws and Norms												
Favor Drug Use	71.2	41.7	41.0	30.6	37.8	34.9	21.1	43.5	40.9	9.9	35.4	33.6
Perceived Availability												
of Drugs	30.2	21.2	22.4	32.5	31.5	27.6	48.7	41.6	38.9	52.9	48.8	45.8
Perceived Availability												
of Handguns	30.6	23.2	25.7	43.5	38.2	39.3	40.5	35.6	33.1	41.9	45.1	38.7
Family					1		I			I		
Poor Family												
Management	45.4	46.4	35.9	37.2	43.5	38.2	39.2	43.5	37.5	37.8	43.0	39.6
Family Conflict	41.9	38.4	36.2	54.4	48.6	47.6	45.4	41.2	39.4	34.9	36.2	35.4
Family History of												
ASB	26.3	40.4	34.9	24.5	48.7	37.1	23.0	51.0	40.8	14.8	50.2	37.7
Parent Attitudes												
Favorable to ASB	32.7	34.6	32.7	42.9	43.9	45.3	47.3	44.1	50.1	30.6	49.0	48.4
Parent Attitudes												
Favorable to ATOD	13.0	13.5	13.3	24.1	25.4	27.0	37.3	33.5	41.7	39.3	37.3	41.4
School												
Academic Failure	32.4	42.5	44.2	48.3	44.5	47.0	44.8	44.7	48.5	40.3	43.5	41.3
Low Commitment	05.0	40.0	40.0			25.2	<del>-</del>		00 F	50.0	07.0	40.0
to School	85.3	42.2	42.0	54.5	30.3	35.3	50.7	29.0	39.5	58.6	37.0	42.2
Peer / Individual		10.0			10.6	00.1					10.0	
Rebelliousness	50.7	49.0	46.8	36.1	42.6	38.1	45.7	44.2	44.6	41.7	48.3	43.0
Early Initiation of ASB	20.7	20 5	25.0	46.0	E4.0	27.2	F0.0	57.0	40 G	FO 1	БЭБ	20.1
	32.7	39.5	25.9	46.8	54.0	37.3	50.0	57.0	40.6	50.1	53.5	39.1
Early Initiation of ATOD	20.4	28.6	25.4	13.6	31.2	28.7	31.9	32.8	32.4	575	32.6	33.0
Attitudes Favorable	20.4	20.0	25.4	15.0	51.2	20.1	51.9	52.0	32.4	57.5	52.0	55.0
to ASB	39.2	42.0	37.5	33.2	32.6	33.3	39.4	36.3	41.7	43.0	36.2	39.0
Attitudes Favorable	59.2	42.0	51.5	55.2	52.0	55.5	55.4	50.5	41.7	+5.0	50.2	59.0
to ATOD	23.6	23.5	17.9	23.5	23.7	22.8	32.6	30.0	33.1	36.0	31.6	32.9
Perceived Risk of	20.0	20.0	11.5	20.0	20.1	22.0	52.0	50.0		50.0	51.0	52.5
Drug Use	40.0	44.7	32.6	36.3	43.6	36.4	38.0	38.0	34.6	38.9	39.1	41.6
Interaction with			02.0		10.0	00.1			01.0			.1.0
Antisocial Peers	48.4	52.3	38.9	61.2	65.3	50.6	62.0	67.2	52.1	58.7	62.2	49.4
Friends' Use of Drugs	25.2	22.2	20.6	37.8	35.1	30.8	34.4	34.0	33.1	28.0	30.7	31.0
Sensation Seeking	49.1	48.7	50.6	42.8	47.7	49.6	41.1	40.1	48.4	46.7	43.7	50.5
Rewards for												
Antisocial Behavior	28.5	24.1	22.1	41.9	43.5	37.4	41.6	42.4	41.3	55.6	53.3	54.8
Depressive Symptoms	39.8	38.6	39.5	45.7	46.6	44.1	43.1	43.7	46.2	36.8	39.5	40.4
Intention to												
Use Drugs	35.0	32.2	35.3	25.9	28.7	26.4	38.3	37.6	38.3	29.3	25.2	28.7
Gang Involvement	28.6	25.8	20.2	23.9	32.7	21.5	28.3	39.3	25.7	29.4	29.9	22.7

# Table 11: Percentage of Students Reporting Risk

		Grade 6			Grade 8		Grade 10			Grade 12		
Response	Region	Region	State	Region	Region	State	Region	Region	State	Region	Region	State
	2006	2007	2007	2006	2007	2007	2006	2007	2007	2006	2007	2007
I feel safe at my scl	nool.											
NO!	8.6	11.2	6.2	14.5	16.2	8.2	13.8	17.7	9.4	12.0	11.1	6.8
no	13.3	14.8	9.2	18.0	20.4	15.1	19.5	20.2	15.0	15.2	15.7	12.0
yes	43.4	41.8	37.4	49.3	43.7	49.3	50.5	47.7	54.3	56.3	53.0	55.6
YES!	34.8	32.2	47.1	18.2	19.7	27.4	16.2	14.4	21.3	16.5	20.3	25.5
How many times in	the past h	nave you ta	aken a ha	ndgun to	school?							
Never	99.1	99.5	99.6	98.2	98.5	99.2	98.2	98.9	99.1	97.5	99.0	99.1
1-2 times	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.3
3-5 times	0.2	0	0.1	0	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	0	0.1
6-9 times	0.2	0	0.0	0.2	0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0	0.1
10-19 times	0	0	0.0	0	0.1	0.1	0	0	0.1	0	0	0.1
20-29 times	0	0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0	0.0	0.5	0	0.0
30-39 times	0	0	0.0	0.3	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0.2	0.0
40+ times	0.2	0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.1	0	0.2
How wrong do you	think it is	for someo	ne your a	ge to take	a handgu	n to scho	ol?					
Very Wrong	93.3	93.3	93.3	87.7	86.4	86.7	86.7	86.8	87.1	90.3	88.2	90.3
Wrong	5.5	5.3	5.3	8.0	9.0	9.8	8.6	8.0	9.2	5.0	7.9	6.8
A Little Bit Wrong	0.3	0.7	0.9	2.2	3.4	2.6	2.8	4.3	2.6	3.4	3.0	2.0
Not Wrong at All	0.9	0.7	0.5	2.2	1.3	0.9	1.8	0.9	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.0
Have any of your be	others or	sisters eve	r taken a	handgun	to school?					•		
No	94.5	96.9	95.0	92.6	94.3	94.0	93.2	93.5	93.2	93.8	91.5	92.9
Yes	1.6	1.3	0.9	3.4	3.0	1.6	2.4	3.3	2.2	2.6	3.8	2.1
I don't have any												
brothers or sisters	3.9	1.8	4.1	4.0	2.7	4.4	4.4	3.2	4.7	3.6	4.7	5.0

Table 12: Percentage of Students Reporting School Safety Issues

		Grade 6			Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12	
	Region	Region	State	Region	Region	State	Region	Region	State	Region	Region	State
	2006	2007	2007	2006	2007	2007	2006	2007	2007	2006	2007	2007
Avg Age of First ATC	DD Use of	Those W	ho Used									
Marijuana	10.1	10.7	10.8	10.4	12.0	12.0	11.2	13.5	13.3	12.4	14.7	14.5
Cigarettes	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.8	11.3	11.2	11.6	12.3	12.1	12.4	12.8	13.2
Alcohol Use	10.4	10.5	10.5	11.3	11.7	11.6	12.8	13.0	12.9	13.7	14.2	14.0
Regular Alcohol Use	10.1	11.0	11.0	10.5	12.3	12.3	11.5	14.1	14.0	12.6	15.4	15.3
Avg Age of First Ant	isocial Bel	havior of <b>T</b>	hose Wh	0								
School Suspension	10.4	10.6	10.5	10.9	11.7	11.6	11.4	12.7	12.5	11.6	13.6	13.4
Been Arrested	10.1	10.9	10.9	10.4	12.6	12.3	10.7	13.8	13.6	10.9	14.9	15.0
Carried a Gun	10.1	10.9	10.8	10.3	12.1	11.7	10.3	13.6	12.8	10.5	14.7	14.1
Attacked to Harm	10.3	10.9	10.7	10.9	11.9	11.7	11.1	13.0	12.8	11.4	13.9	13.7
Belonged to a Gang	10.2	11.2	11.0	10.4	12.4	12.2	10.5	13.9	13.1	10.4	13.8	13.7

Table 13: Average Age of First ATOD Use and Antisocial Behavior

Table 14: Average Age of First ATOD Use and Antisocial Behavior - Total

		Total Ave	rage
	Region	Region	State
	2006	2007	2007
Avg Age of First ATC	OD Use of	Those W	ho Used
Marijuana	10.9	13.6	13.6
Cigarettes	11.2	11.9	12.0
Alcohol Use	12.0	12.5	12.6
Regular Alcohol Use	11.1	13.9	14.1
Avg Age of First Ant	isocial Bel	havior of T	Those Who
School Suspension	11.0	12.0	12.0
Been Arrested	10.5	13.3	13.5
Carried a Gun	10.3	12.7	12.4
Attacked to Harm	10.9	12.3	12.2
Belonged to a Gang	10.4	12.9	12.4

		Grade 6			Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12	
Risk Factor	Region	Region	State	Region	Region	State	Region	Region	State	Region	Region	State
	2006	2007	2007	2006	2007	2007	2006	2007	2007	2006	2007	2007
Last Time I Drank Alcol	nol											
Bought It												
WITH a Fake ID	2.1	0.9	1.3	0	2.4	0.6	0.4	1.8	0.7	2.4	1.1	1.0
Bought It												
WITHOUT a Fake ID	0	0	0.6	0	1.4	0.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	2.4	2.5	3.2
Got It From												
Someone 21 or OLDER	12.5	19.6	16.2	23.5	28.7	22.5	37.5	34.0	34.0	53.4	45.8	48.2
Got It From												
Someone UNDER 21	10.4	3.6	5.3	15.2	4.4	11.3	17.1	12.2	17.4	12.0	10.9	15.0
Got It From												
a Brother/Sister	8.3	4.5	3.6	5.3	3.4	4.9	7.1	8.1	4.5	4.0	7.6	3.3
Home WITH												
Parent's Permission	8.3	9.8	21.8	12.1	11.6	17.4	8.9	7.8	12.4	5.2	6.2	8.3
Home WITHOUT												
Parent's Permission	10.4	10.7	10.1	11.4	9.9	11.8	6.4	6.3	6.5	2.4	1.8	2.2
Got It From												
Another Relative	8.3	11.6	10.5	12.1	12.3	10.1	7.5	10.7	6.8	4.0	7.3	4.1
A Stranger												
Bought It For Me	4.2	0	1.0	3.0	1.7	1.0	1.4	2.4	1.6	2.0	2.9	2.4
Took It												
From a Store	0	1.8	1.2	1.5	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Other	35.4	37.5	28.4	15.9	23.9	18.7	11.1	14.9	14.6	11.6	13.5	11.9
I Drank at												
Home	45.2	42.4	47.4	28.4	35.0	38.8	23.8	24.7	27.1	16.5	20.9	19.1
Someone Else's Home	22.6	33.7	27.9	38.8	44.7	42.6	51.3	53.8	54.3	53.9	60.4	60.3
Open Area	16.1	13.0	12.5	12.7	8.6	10.0	10.0	8.5	10.4	11.1	7.8	12.3
Sporting Event												
or Concert	6.5	0	2.1	3.0	1.5	1.6	1.5	2.8	1.3	0.4	0.7	0.9
Restaurant or Bar	0	1.1	3.0	1.5	1.5	1.8	3.0	2.2	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.1
Empty Building												
or Site	3.2	1.1	2.1	4.5	2.3	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.4
Hotel/Motel	3.2	3.3	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.9	2.2	1.9	1.2	5.3	1.9	1.5
In a Car	3.2	3.3	1.8	6.0	3.0	2.1	5.2	4.1	2.6	8.2	4.1	2.6
School	0	2.2	1.5	3.7	2.6	1.3	2.6	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.1	0.8

# Table 15: Percentage of Students Reporting Alcohol Use

	Grade 6			Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12		
Risk Factor	Region	Region	State	Region	Region	State	Region	Region	State	Region	Region	State
	2006	2007	2007	2006	2007	2007	2006	2007	2007	2006	2007	2007
Last Time I Smoked a Cigarette, I												
Bought It												
WITH a Fake ID	5.4	4.5	2.0	0	1.2	0.8	0.7	1.8	1.1	4.8	2.9	1.5
Bought It												
WITHOUT a Fake ID	0	1.5	0.8	1.2	4.8	1.8	5.4	3.0	5.1	17.7	22.1	23.7
Got It From												
Someone 18 or OLDER	16.2	15.2	12.9	30.1	26.9	23.3	43.9	40.4	37.7	44.2	36.0	41.1
Got It From												
Someone UNDER 18	8.1	10.6	13.3	19.3	10.2	20.8	14.2	15.1	18.2	7.5	10.3	8.8
Got It From												
a Brother/Sister	8.1	4.5	6.3	7.2	8.4	6.0	4.7	2.4	5.0	3.4	4.4	2.2
Home WITH												
Parent's Permission	0	3.0	3.5	0	4.2	3.3	3.4	5.4	4.8	2.7	1.5	3.4
Home WITHOUT												
Parent's Permission	16.2	12.1	15.7	10.8	12.6	13.4	4.7	5.4	7.1	1.4	2.2	1.7
Got It From												
Another Relative	5.4	9.1	8.5	12.0	7.8	7.5	4.1	6.0	5.7	2.0	5.9	1.9
A Stranger												
Bought It For Me	2.7	0	1.9	1.2	3.6	1.8	3.4	0.6	1.4	1.4	2.2	0.9
Took It												
From a Store	0	1.5	2.1	1.2	0.6	1.4	1.4	0	0.8	0	1.5	0.5
Other	37.8	37.9	32.9	16.9	19.8	19.9	14.2	19.9	13.3	15.0	11.0	14.2
I Smoked at												
Home	25.9	37.0	32.4	30.4	25.3	30.9	24.6	26.4	34.2	27.7	30.9	26.0
Someone Else's Home	14.8	19.6	28.3	25.3	35.3	33.2	26.8	24.3	28.0	15.3	21.1	20.1
Open Area	29.6	26.1	25.9	19.0	21.3	24.8	22.5	25.0	20.4	10.9	14.6	18.5
Sporting Event												
or Concert	3.7	0	1.0	2.5	1.3	1.2	0	2.0	1.2	2.2	0.8	0.7
Restaurant or Bar	3.7	4.3	1.1	2.5	2.0	0.6	2.2	2.0	0.6	2.2	1.6	1.6
Empty Building												
or Site	7.4	4.3	4.5	5.1	2.7	1.9	1.4	0.7	0.8	2.2	0	0.6
Hotel/Motel	0	2.2	1.3	2.5	1.3	0.5	1.4	0.7	0.5	0	0.8	0.5
In a Car	14.8	6.5	3.1	11.4	7.3	4.5	19.6	15.5	12.0	37.2	26.8	30.9
School	0	0	2.5	1.3	3.3	2.6	1.4	3.4	2.1	2.2	3.3	1.2

# Table 16: Percentage of Students Reporting Cigarette Use

# 5 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. A *Combined* drug category has been created for all of these areas.

- **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 using 1-2 times or more often.
- **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 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.

	Grade 6		Grade 8		Grad	10 10	Grade 12		Combined		
					Grade 10						
	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	n	pct	
Past 30 Day Use											
Alcohol	993	4.5	904	16.9	728	28.7	487	34.7	3112	18.5	
Cigarettes	956	2.6	893	9.2	722	15.0	484	20.7	3055	10.3	
Marijuana	993	0.7	902	6.2	727	12.7	490	18.6	3112	7.9	
Combined	1002	6.0	908	21.7	734	34.9	492	42.5	3136	23.0	
Perceived Risk											
Alcohol	981	55.5	902	55.1	734	62.7	493	65.7	3110	58.7	
Cigarettes	988	65.6	909	80.5	735	83.1	494	84.8	3126	77.1	
Marijuana	978	59.7	904	59.5	729	47.5	493	43.2	3104	54.2	
Combined	993	73.5	912	86.6	736	90.5	495	90.3	3136	84.0	
Parental Disapproval											
Alcohol	801	96.4	856	90.3	696	87.2	450	76.7	2803	89.1	
Cigarettes	800	97.1	853	93.9	694	92.7	451	85.1	2798	93.1	
Marijuana	792	98.5	844	96.2	692	95.4	448	92.0	2776	96.0	
Combined	806	99.5	857	98.1	697	98.0	452	94.2	2812	97.9	
Avg Age of First Use											
Alcohol	254	10.5	448	11.7	508	13.0	388	14.2	1598	12.5	
Cigarettes	157	10.5	299	11.3	375	12.3	285	12.8	1116	11.9	
Marijuana	15	10.7	121	12.0	216	13.5	206	14.7	558	13.6	
Combined	306	10.4	506	11.2	556	12.3	405	13.1	1773	11.9	

Table 17: Core Measures by Grade

# 6 PREVENTION CONTACTS

### 6.1 Prevention Resource Centers

#### Region 1 PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER Operated by Decision Point

#### Springdale

JTL Shop Building 614 East Emma Street, Suite M426 Springdale, AR 72764

Ms. Laurie Reh, PRC 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

Harrison 1515 Pioneer Drive Harrison, AR 72601

Ms. Shelly McCall, PRC Coordinator (870) 391-3178 Fax: (870) 391-3507 E-MAIL: smccall@northark.edu Counties: Boone, Baxter, Newton, Marion, Searcy

#### Region 3 PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER Operated by Health Resources of Arkansas, Inc.

Augusta 893 Hwy 64 East Augusta, AR 72006

Ms. Pat Huckeby, PRC Coordinator (870) 347-5903 Fax: (870) 347-1457 E-MAIL: pat\_huckeby@yahoo.com Counties: Fulton, Izard, Sharp, Stone, Jackson, Cleburne, Van Buren, White, Woodruff, Independence

### **Region 4 PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER**

Operated by Crowley's Ridge Development Council

#### Jonesboro

P.O. Box 16720 (520 West Monroe Street) Jonesboro, AR 72403

Ms. Dorothy Newsom, PRC Coordinator (870) 933-0033 Fax: (870) 933-0048 E-MAIL: dnewsom@ritternet.com Counties: Randolph, Clay, Lawrence, Greene, Craighead, Mississippi, Poinsett

#### Region 5 PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER Operated by *Harbor House, Inc.*

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

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

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

#### Morrilton

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

Mr. Terrence Love, PRC Coordinator (501) 354-4589 Fax: (501) 354-5410 E-MAIL: tlove@communityserviceinc.com Counties: Johnson, Pope, Conway, Yell, Perry, Faulkner

### **Region 7 PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER**

Operated by Crowley's Ridge Development Council

Brinkley

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

Mr. Kendon Gray, PRC Coordinator (870) 734-1554 Fax: (870) 734-2423 E-MAIL: KendonGray@sbcglobal.net Counties: Cross, Crittenden, St. Francis, Phillips, Lee, Monroe

# Region 8 PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER

Operated by Family Service Agency

Hot Springs

1401 Malvern Avenue, Suite 100 Hot Springs, AR 71901

Ms. Michelle Moore-Rather, PRC Coordinator (501) 318-2648 Fax: (501) 624-5636 E-MAIL: mmoore-rather@fsainc.org Counties: Clark, Garland, Hot Spring, Montgomery, Pike

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

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

Mr. Hayse Miller, PRC Coordinator (501) 372-4242 Ext. 328 Fax: (501) 372-6565 E-MAIL: hmiller@fsainc.org Counties: Pulaski, Saline, Lonoke, Praire

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

**Texarkana** 601 Hazel Street Texarkana, AR 71854

Ms.Trena Goings, PRC Coordinator (870) 774-2435 Fax: (870) 774-4216 E-MAIL: tgoings@swacmhc.com Counties: Howard, Sevier, Hempstead, Little River, Lafayette, Miller

### **Region 11 PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER**

Operated by Health Sciences Education Foundation-South Arkansas

**El Dorado** 460 W. Oak El Dorado, AR 71730

Ms. Susan Rumph, PRC Coordinator (870) 862-2489, Exts. 151 & 152 Fax: (870) 863-9341 E-MAIL: srumph@ahecsa.uams.edu Counties: Dallas, Calhoun, Union, Columbia, Ouachita, Nevada

#### **Region 12 PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTER**

Operated by Southeast Arkansas Economic Development District

### Pine Bluff

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

Mrs. Judith Smith, PRC Coordinator (870) 536-1971 Fax: (870) 536-7718 E-MAIL: jsmithprc12@gmail.com Counties: Grant, Jefferson, Lincoln, Arkansas, Cleveland

Region 13 PREVENTION RESOURCE CENTEROperated by Phoenix Youth & FamilyServices

#### $\mathbf{Crossett}$

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

Mr. Clifford Hawkins, PRC Coordinator (870) 364-1676 Fax: (870) 364-1779 E-MAIL: chawkins@phoenixyouth.com Counties: Desha, Drew, Bradley, Ashley, Chicot

## 6.2 State and National Contacts

Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention Division of Behavioral Health Services Arkansas Department of Human Services 4313 West Markham - 3rd Floor Administration Little Rock, AR 72205 Telephone: (501) 686-9866 FAX: (501) 686-9396 Website: http://www.arkansas.gov/dhhs/dmhs

Tommie Johnson Waters, Director Prevention Services Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention E-MAIL: Tommie.Waters@arkansas.gov

Joe M. Hill, Director Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention E-MAIL: Joe.Hill@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

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://www.arkansas.gov/dhs/dmhs/adap\_survey.htm.
Some reports require passwords.