

2020 APNA

ARKANSAS PREVENTION NEEDS ASSESSMENT SURVEY

Craighead County Executive Summary



Arkansas Department of Human Services, Division of Aging, Adults, and Behavioral Health Services
University of Arkansas at Little Rock MidSOUTH Center for Prevention and Training
Survey Conducted by International Survey Associates LLC



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Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment Student Survey

Executive Summary

Sponsored by the University of Arkansas at Little Rock
MidSOUTH Center for Prevention and Training

Funded by Arkansas Department of Human Services Division
of Aging, Adult, and Behavioral Health Services

Conducted by International Survey Associates, LLC dba Pride Surveys

Introduction

1. Introduction

This report presents a summary of selected results gathered from the administration of the 127-item Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) survey to students at your school(s) in the fall of 2020. The report features data displayed as figures and tables for topic areas of most interest to school systems and regional prevention providers (RPP).

Comprehensive results of the survey responses are available in your Detailed Report you can download from

<https://arkansas.pridesurveys.com>. Both reports are designed to assist you in evaluation of student behaviors and perceptions on topics that affect student achievement and wellbeing.

The results of your survey can also help to inform decisions at all levels - classroom, school, district and state. The APNA survey measures the use of 16 substances, including recently trending substances (e.g., e-cigarettes, e-cigars, e-hookahs). The Detailed Report provides comprehensive data on prevalence of these substances and antisocial behaviors among your students; comparisons with county, regional and

national data are also included. You will also find survey methodology, resources for RPPs, and detailed information about the technical scales to assess some factors (e.g., risk and protective factors).

In this Executive Summary, we present topics including: characteristics of students completing the survey; 30-day use data for alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, prescription drugs, methamphetamines, inhalants; 3-year usage rates for these substances; perceived risk of harm and parental disapproval; average age of first use; and risk and protective factors.

Data in this report are from valid student responses. Survey forms that were severely damaged or had dishonest responses were removed and are not included in the dataset.

Keep in mind that this executive summary is a brief snapshot of your survey results; your full report can be download from

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

Student Demographics

2. Student Demographics

Key characteristics of the students who responded to the survey serve to frame your interpretation of survey results. This section presents information on the percentage of students participating by grade, ethnicity and sex. The survey collects other demographic information including student respondents by region and county, as well as family structure (both parents, step-families, single parent, other). For these and additional student demographic data, please refer to your full report.

FIGURE 2.1 STUDENTS TAKING THE 2020 APNA SURVEY, BY ETHNICITY

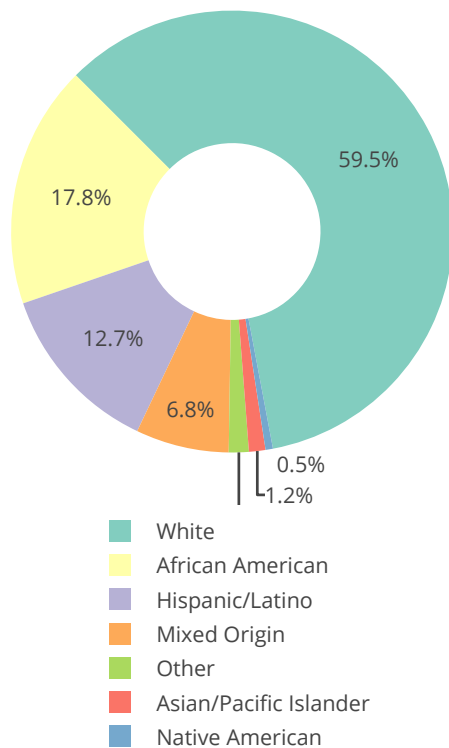


FIGURE 2.2 STUDENTS TAKING THE 2020 APNA SURVEY, BY GRADE

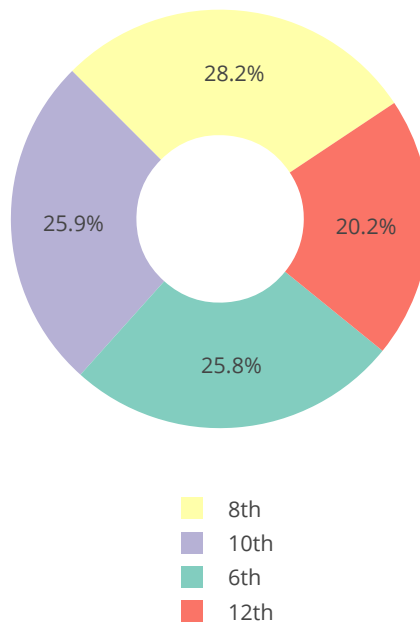
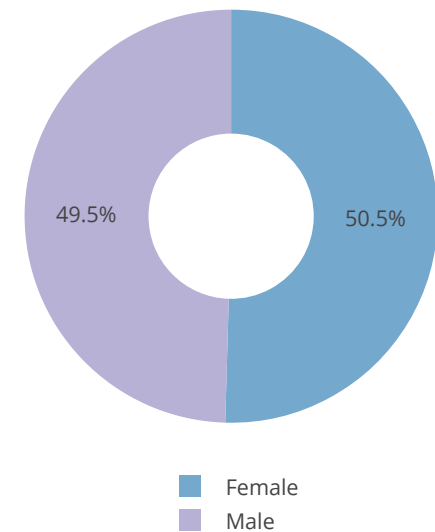


FIGURE 2.3 STUDENTS TAKING THE 2020 APNA SURVEY, MALE VS. FEMALE





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Past 30-Day Substance Use

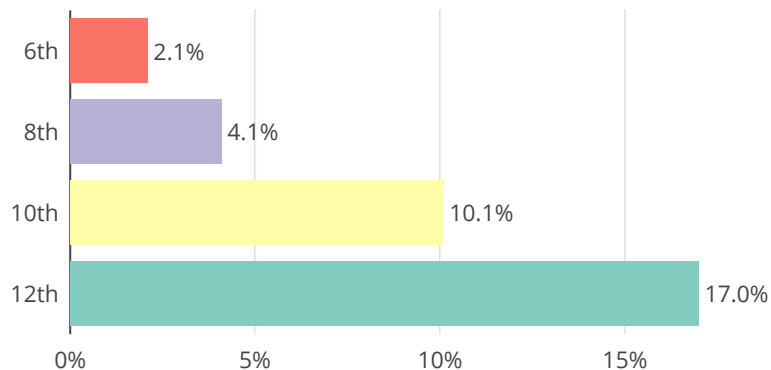
3. Past 30-Day Substance Use

Past 30-day substance use is recorded when students report that they have used a substance at least once in the past 30 days. It is considered the best measure of current and ongoing use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs (ATODs). Your full report contains self-reported student usage rates for 16 substances: alcohol, cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, marijuana, inhalants, hallucinogens, cocaine, methamphetamines, synthetic marijuana, bath salts, ecstasy, heroin, prescription drugs, over-the-counter drugs, alcopops. This Executive Summary highlights 30-day usage rates for: alcohol ([Table 3.1](#)), cigarettes ([Table 3.2](#)), marijuana ([Table 3.3](#)), prescription drugs ([Table 3.4](#)), methamphetamines ([Table 3.5](#)), and inhalants ([Table 3.6](#)).

Alcohol

Table 3.1 30-day alcohol use by grade		
	N	%
Grade 6	16	2.1
Grade 8	34	4.1
Grade 10	82	10.1
Grade 12	105	17.0

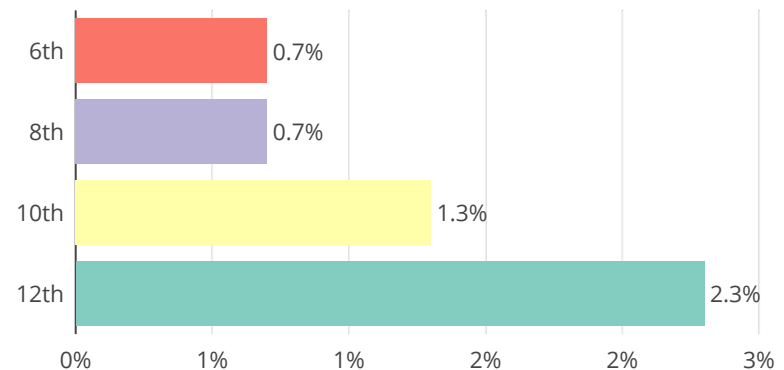
FIGURE 3.1 30-DAY ALCOHOL USE



Cigarettes

Table 3.2 30-day cigarette use by grade		
	N	%
Grade 6	5	0.7
Grade 8	6	0.7
Grade 10	10	1.3
Grade 12	14	2.3

FIGURE 3.2 30-DAY CIGARETTE USE

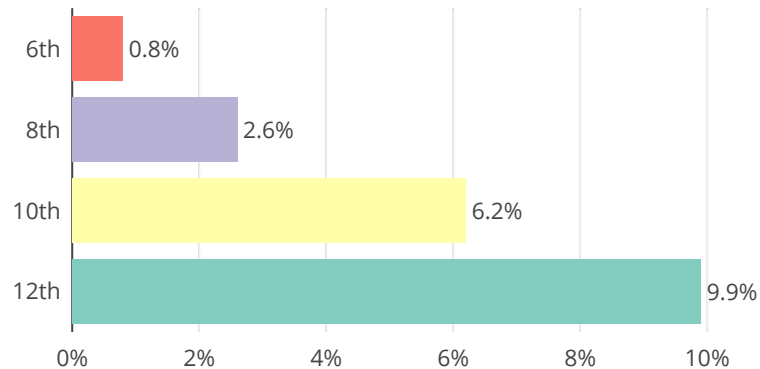


Past 30-Day Substance Use

Marijuana

Table 3.3 30-day marijuana use by grade		
	N	%
Grade 6	6	0.8
Grade 8	22	2.6
Grade 10	50	6.2
Grade 12	61	9.9

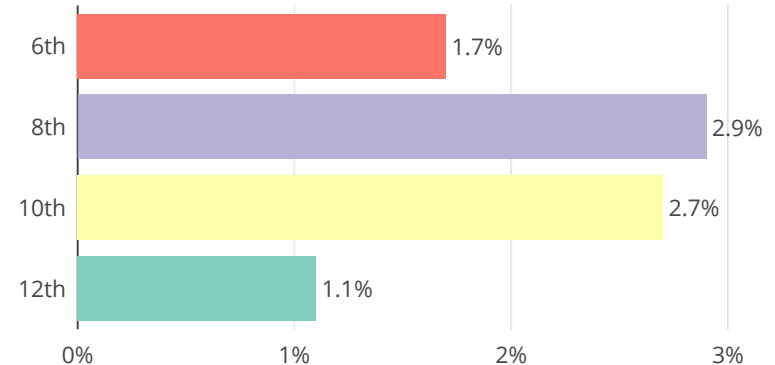
FIGURE 3.3 30-DAY MARIJUANA USE



Prescription Drugs

Table 3.4 30-day prescription drug use by grade		
	N	%
Grade 6	13	1.7
Grade 8	24	2.9
Grade 10	22	2.7
Grade 12	7	1.1

FIGURE 3.4 30-DAY PRESCRIPTION DRUG USE

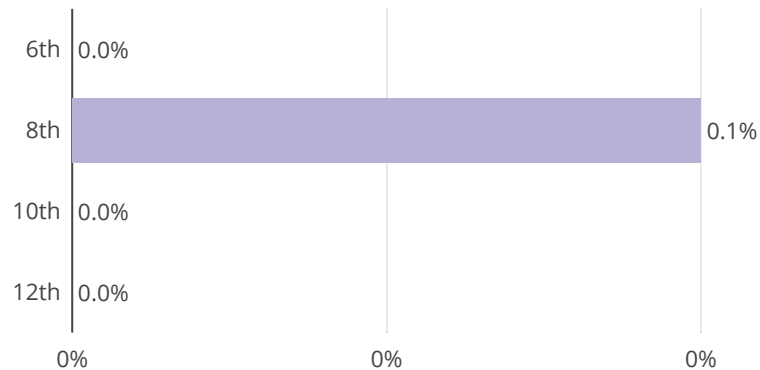


Past 30-Day Substance Use

Methamphetamines

Table 3.5 30-day methamphetamine use by grade		
	N	%
Grade 6	0	0.0
Grade 8	1	0.1
Grade 10	0	0.0
Grade 12	0	0.0

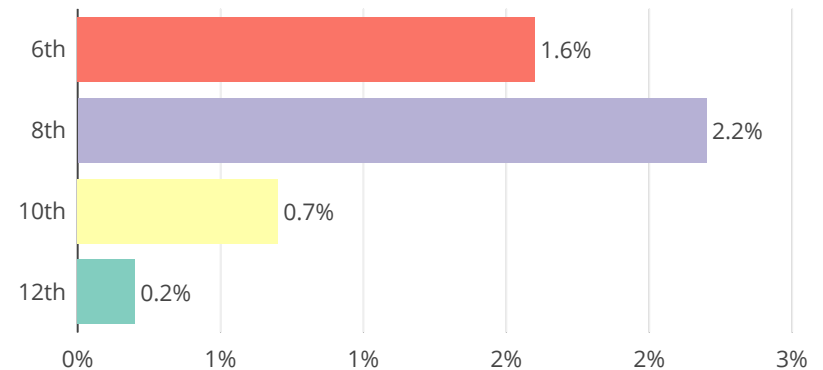
FIGURE 3.5 30-DAY METHAMPHETAMINE USE



Inhalants

Table 3.6 30-day inhalant use by grade		
	N	%
Grade 6	12	1.6
Grade 8	18	2.2
Grade 10	6	0.7
Grade 12	1	0.2

FIGURE 3.6 30-DAY INHALANT USE



Past 30-Day Substance Use - Three Year Trend

Table 3.7 Three-year trends in substance use															
Substance	2018					2019					2020				
	6	8	10	12	Total	6	8	10	12	Total	6	8	10	12	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Alcohol	0.7	5.1	12.7	22.2	9.0	1.0	5.2	11.5	20.0	8.1	2.1	4.1	10.1	17.0	7.8
Cigarettes	0.2	2.2	4.3	9.7	3.6	0.8	2.0	3.5	7.3	2.9	0.7	0.7	1.3	2.3	1.2
Marijuana	0.0	2.4	6.2	11.3	4.4	0.6	3.6	5.9	11.5	4.6	0.8	2.6	6.2	9.9	4.6
Prescription drugs	1.4	4.0	3.5	4.4	3.2	2.3	3.4	2.9	3.3	2.9	1.7	2.9	2.7	1.1	2.2
Methamphetamines	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Inhalants	1.5	2.4	0.4	0.6	1.3	2.2	2.4	1.4	0.3	1.7	1.6	2.2	0.7	0.2	1.2

FIGURE 3.7 THREE-YEAR TREND: 30-DAY USAGE RATE ALCOHOL

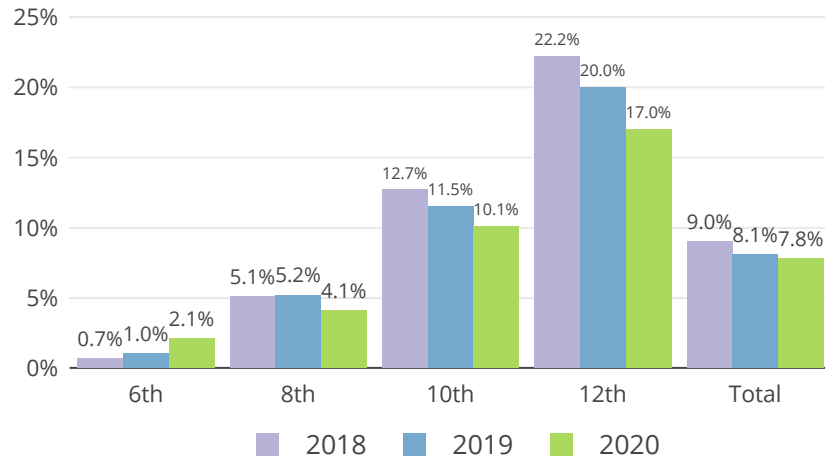
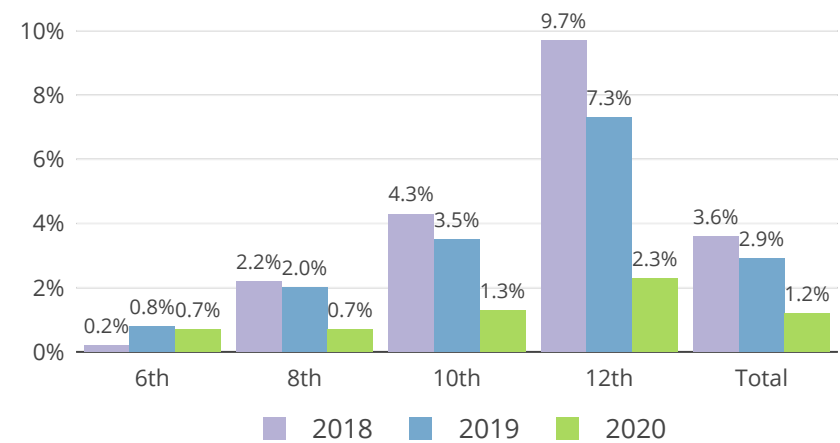


FIGURE 3.8 THREE-YEAR TREND: 30-DAY USAGE RATE CIGARETTES



Past 30-Day Substance Use - Three Year Trend

FIGURE 3.9 THREE-YEAR TREND: 30-DAY USAGE RATE MARIJUANA

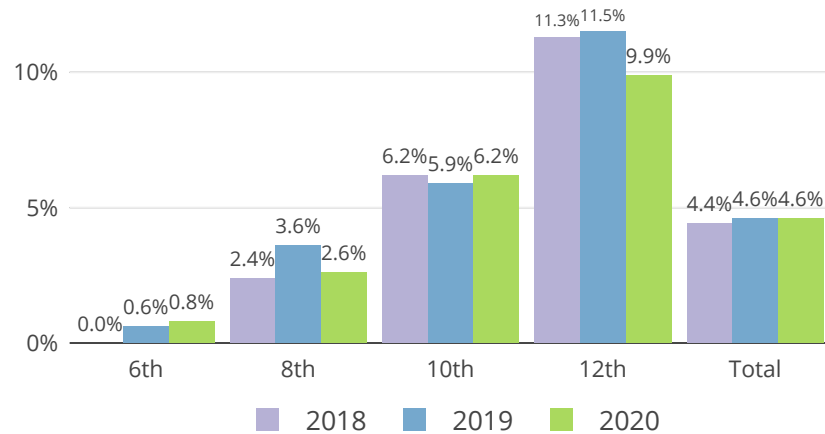


FIGURE 3.10 THREE-YEAR TREND: 30-DAY USAGE RATE PRESCRIPTION DRUGS

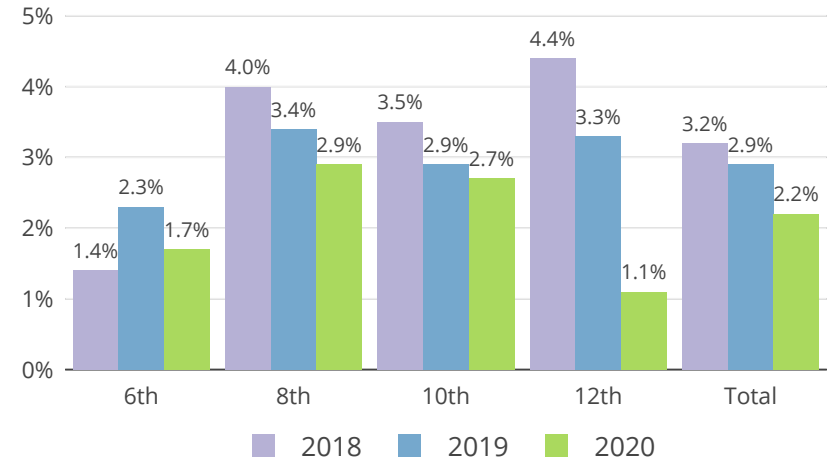


FIGURE 3.11 THREE-YEAR TREND: 30-DAY USAGE RATE METHAMPHETAMINES

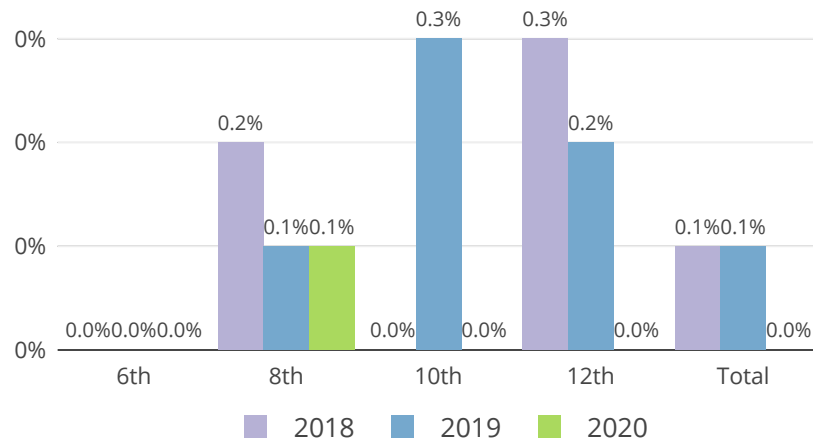
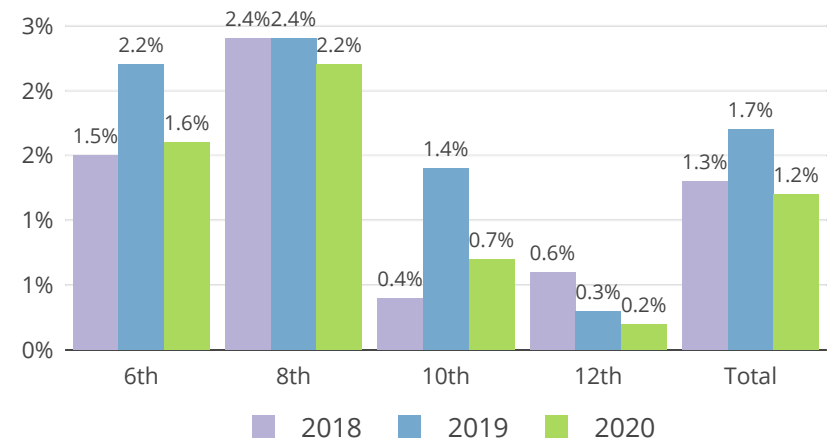


FIGURE 3.12 THREE-YEAR TREND: 30-DAY USAGE RATE INHALANTS



Perception of Harm and Parental Disapproval

4. Perception of Harm and Parental Disapproval

Students were asked to report on whether they thought use of substances placed an individual at great risk, moderate risk, slight risk or no risk of physical or other harm. [Table 4.1](#) shows the percentage of students who reported moderate to great risk from using substances. [Table 4.2](#) shows the percentage of students who reported that parents feel it is wrong or very wrong for the student to use substances.

Table 4.1 Percentage of students reporting moderate to great risk of harm from using substances					
	6	8	10	12	Total
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	70.9	82.4	85.6	83.3	80.5
Use e-cigarettes, e-cigar or e-hookahs	66.7	68.4	67.8	67.7	67.7
Try marijuana once or twice	52.9	49.1	36.6	34.4	43.8
Smoke marijuana once or twice a week	66.7	65.8	58.7	52.6	61.4
Take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) nearly every day	59.6	65.7	67.3	69.3	65.3
Have five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage once or twice a weekend	68.8	76.0	78.4	75.4	74.7
Use prescription drugs that are not prescribed to them	71.1	80.7	86.2	82.5	80.1
Use non-prescription drugs to get high	73.3	82.5	88.6	84.0	82.2
Vape an e-liquid with nicotine occasionally	63.6	64.2	62.8	62.8	63.4
Vape an e-liquid with nicotine regularly	69.7	78.6	79.6	74.5	75.8

Perception of Harm and Parental Disapproval

FIGURE 4.1 MODERATE TO GREAT RISK OF HARM FROM CIGARETTE, E-CIGARETTE USE

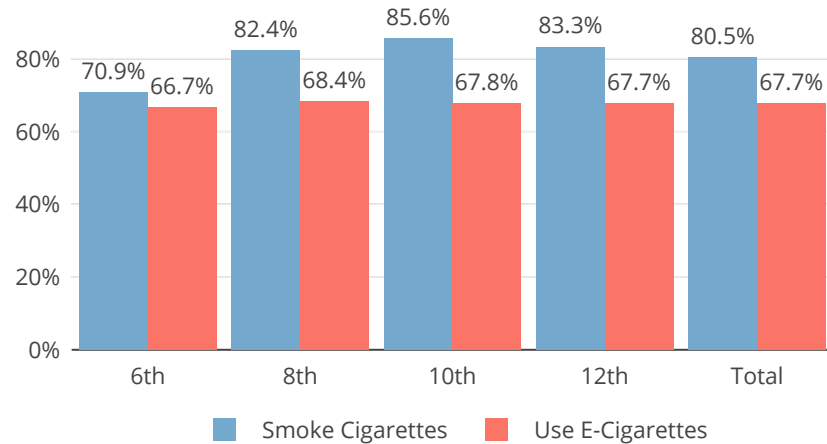


FIGURE 4.1 MODERATE TO GREAT RISK OF HARM FROM MARIJUANA USE

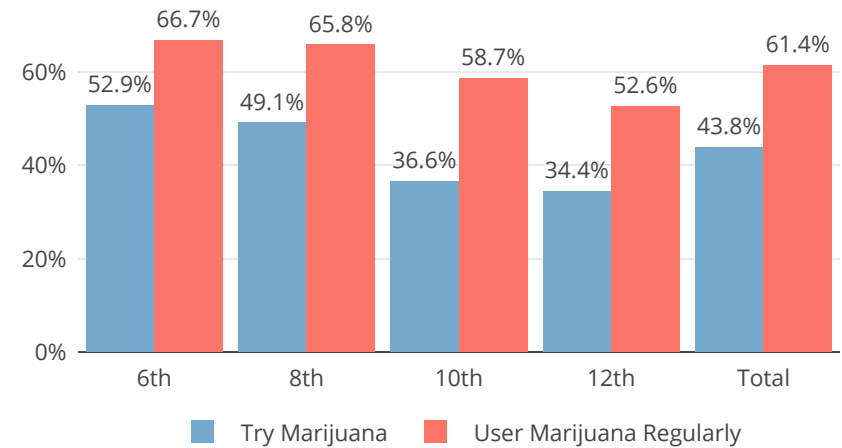


FIGURE 4.1 MODERATE TO GREAT RISK OF HARM FROM ALCOHOL USE

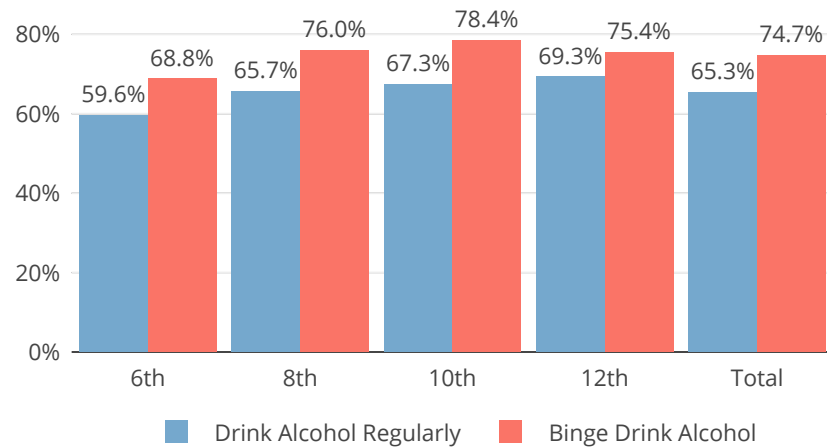
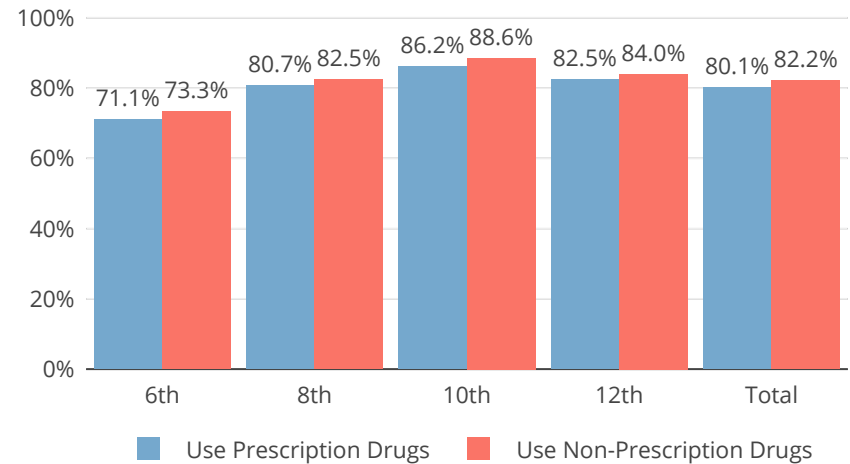


FIGURE 4.1 MODERATE TO GREAT RISK OF HARM FROM PRESCRIPTION DRUG, NON-PRESCRIPTION DRUG USE



Perception of Harm and Parental Disapproval

Table 4.2 Percentage of students reporting that parents feel it is wrong or very wrong for student to use substances					
	6	8	10	12	Total
Have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day	97.9	96.6	96.2	93.9	96.2
Smoke tobacco	98.6	97.9	98.9	95.9	97.9
Smoke marijuana	98.9	96.1	94.2	90.6	95.1
Use prescription drugs not prescribed to them	98.6	97.0	98.1	98.5	98.0

FIGURE 4.2 PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS REPORTING THAT PARENTS FEEL IT IS WRONG OR VERY WRONG FOR STUDENT TO USE ALCOHOL, MARIJUANA

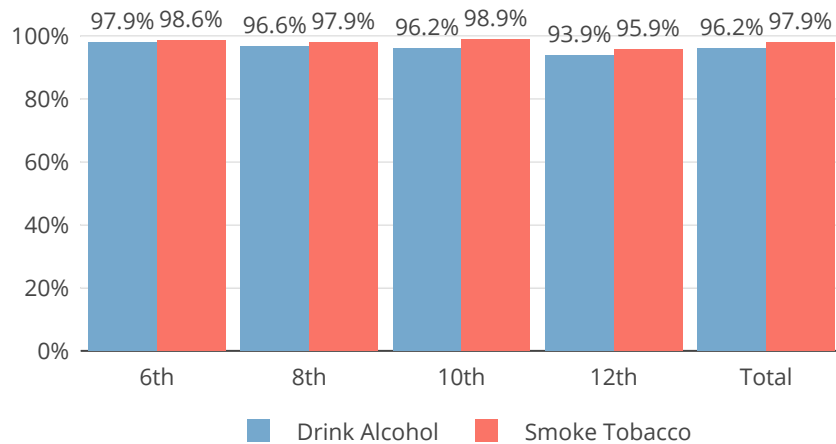
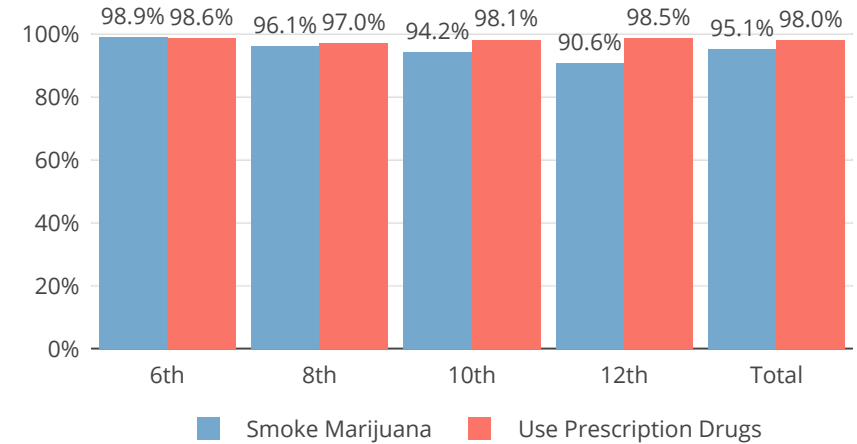


FIGURE 4.3 PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS REPORTING THAT PARENTS FEEL IT IS WRONG OR VERY WRONG FOR STUDENT TO USE TOBACCO, PRESCRIPTION DRUGS



5. Age of Initiation

To calculate age of first use of a substance, only data from those youth who had indicated they had used the substance were analyzed and was, thus, a small subset of those included in the full dataset. Age of first use of select substances is shown in [Table 5.1](#).

Table 5.1 Age of initiation, average age of first use for students who indicated that they had used					
	6	8	10	12	Total
First cigarette use	10.7	11.5	12.6	13.7	12.4
First e-cigarette use	10.8	12.3	13.8	15.2	13.7
First marijuana use	10.9	12.5	13.7	15.1	14.1
First alcohol use	10.6	11.6	13.4	14.7	12.8
First regular alcohol use	11.3	12.4	14.5	15.7	14.7
First prescription drug use (without a prescription)	10.6	11.5	13.3	13.8	12.6



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Risk and Protective Factors

6. Risk and Protective Factors

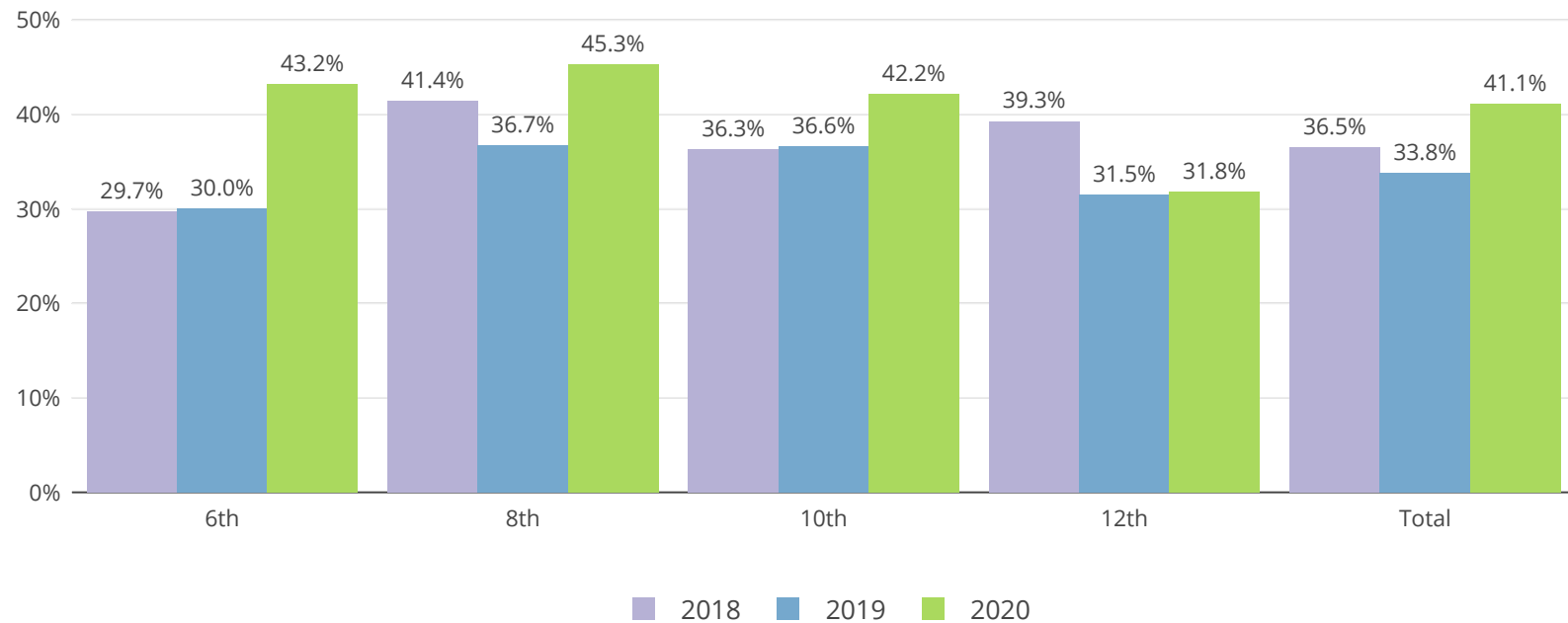
The Arkansas Prevention Needs Assessment (APNA) Survey is grounded in the risk and protective factor model of substance abuse prevention. Just as there are risk and protective factors for heart disease, diabetes, and other diseases, social scientists defined a set of risk and protective factors for problem behaviors including substance abuse, delinquency, violence, teen pregnancy, school dropout, and more. Through APNA, students reported on factors known to be protective against, or encouraging of, substance use and problem behaviors. The Detailed Report contains data from student responses in four domains: community, school, family, and individual/peer; each domain provides data from the current and previous three years by grade levels 6, 8, 10 and 12.

This Executive Summary illustrates the top four risk factors that your students have reported at a higher rate than the state's average, demonstrating a need to address these factors (Table 6.1 and Table 6.2). Table 6.3 and Table 6.4 show lowest four risk factors that are reported at a lower rate than the state's average, indicating that your students are less at-risk. Table 6.5 and Table 6.6 show the three protective factors compared to the statewide average. If less than four risk factors are higher or lower than the states average respectively only the factors that meet the criteria will be displayed. If no factors are higher or lower respectively than the state's average, no data displayed.

Risk and Protective Factors

Table 6.1 Risk factors reported at higher rate than statewide average, indicating need for improvement - Grades 6 and 8			
	County Average	State Average	Difference
Parental Attitudes Favorable to ASB	44.3	40.6	+3.7
Early Initiation of ASB	23.5	20.8	+2.7
Peer Favorable Attitudes to ASB	33.4	31.0	+2.4
Perceived Availability of Handguns	29.1	27.0	+2.1

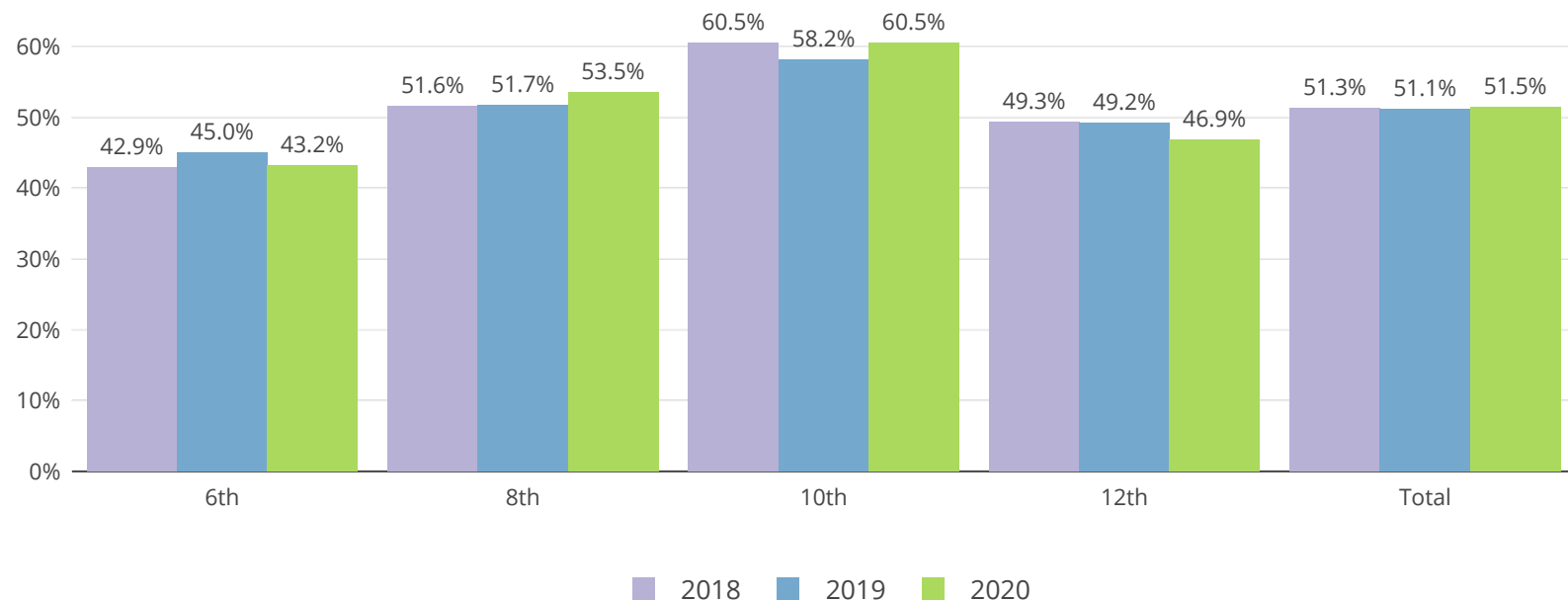
FIGURE 6.1 RISK FACTOR REPORTED AT HIGHEST RATE IN 2020 COMPARED WITH 2019, 2018 - GRADES 6 AND 8 PARENTAL ATTITUDES FAVORABLE TO ASB



Risk and Protective Factors

Table 6.2 Risk factors reported at higher rate than statewide average, indicating need for improvement - Grades 10 and 12			
	County Average	State Average	Difference
Transitions and Mobility	54.6	52.7	+1.9
Perceived Availability of Handguns	23.4	23.3	+0.1

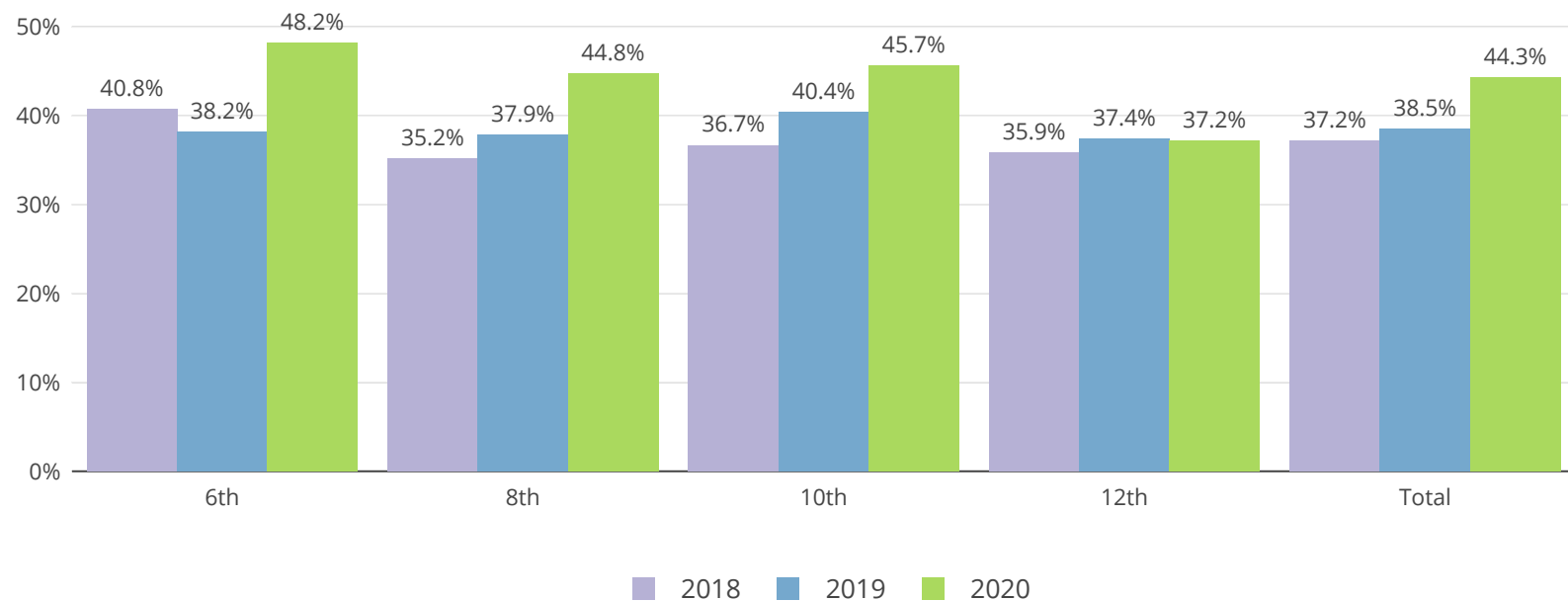
FIGURE 6.2 RISK FACTOR REPORTED AT HIGHEST RATE IN 2020 COMPARED WITH 2019, 2018 - GRADES 10 AND 12 TRANSITIONS AND MOBILITY



Risk and Protective Factors

Table 6.3 Risk factors reported at lower rate than statewide average, indicating students at less risk - Grades 6 and 8			
	County Average	State Average	Difference
Transitions and Mobility	48.6	51.1	-2.5
Academic Failure	46.4	48.9	-2.5
Poor Family Management	37.5	37.8	-0.3

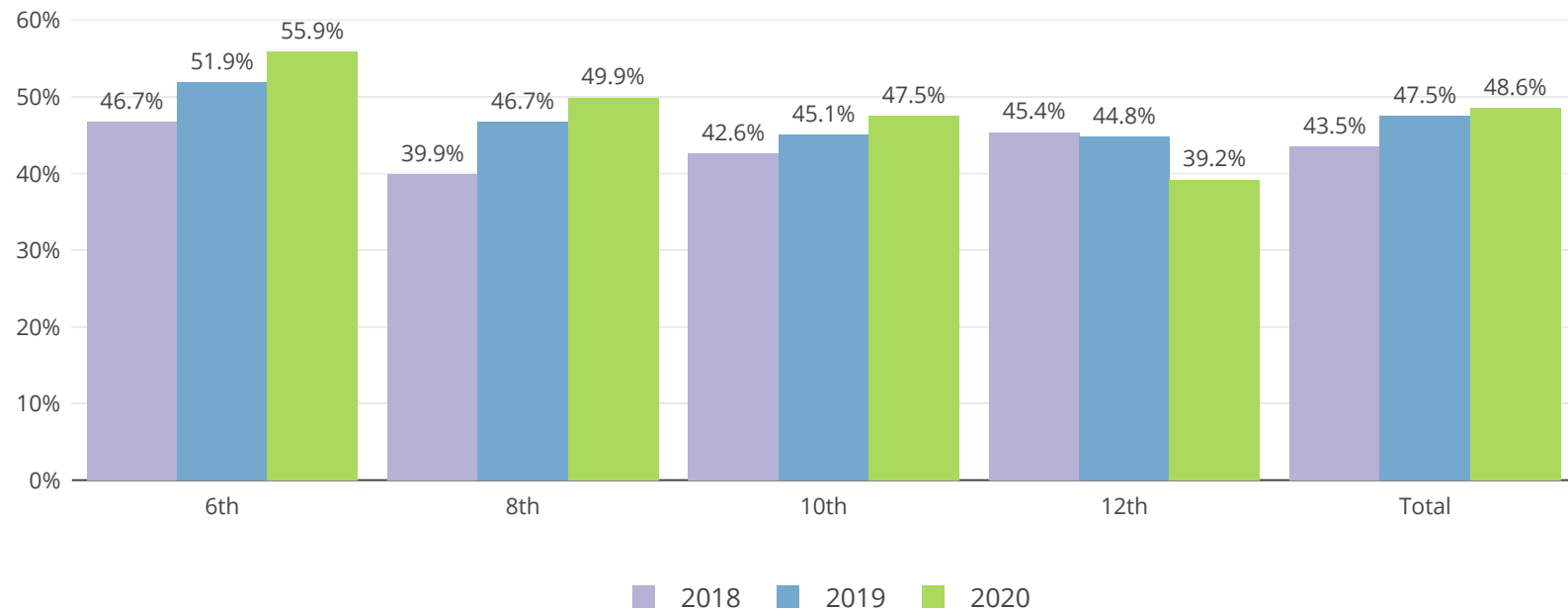
FIGURE 6.3 RISK FACTOR REPORTED AT LOWEST RATE IN 2020 COMPARED WITH 2019, 2018 - GRADES 6 AND 8 TRANSITIONS AND MOBILITY



Risk and Protective Factors

Table 6.4 Risk factors reported at lower rate than statewide average, indicating students at less risk - Grades 10 and 12			
	County Average	State Average	Difference
Low Commitment to School	43.8	49.6	-5.8
Parental Attitudes Favorable to ATOD	21.4	26.0	-4.6
Peer Favorable Attitudes to Drug Use	19.3	23.1	-3.8
Parental Attitudes Favorable to ASB	37.7	41.4	-3.7

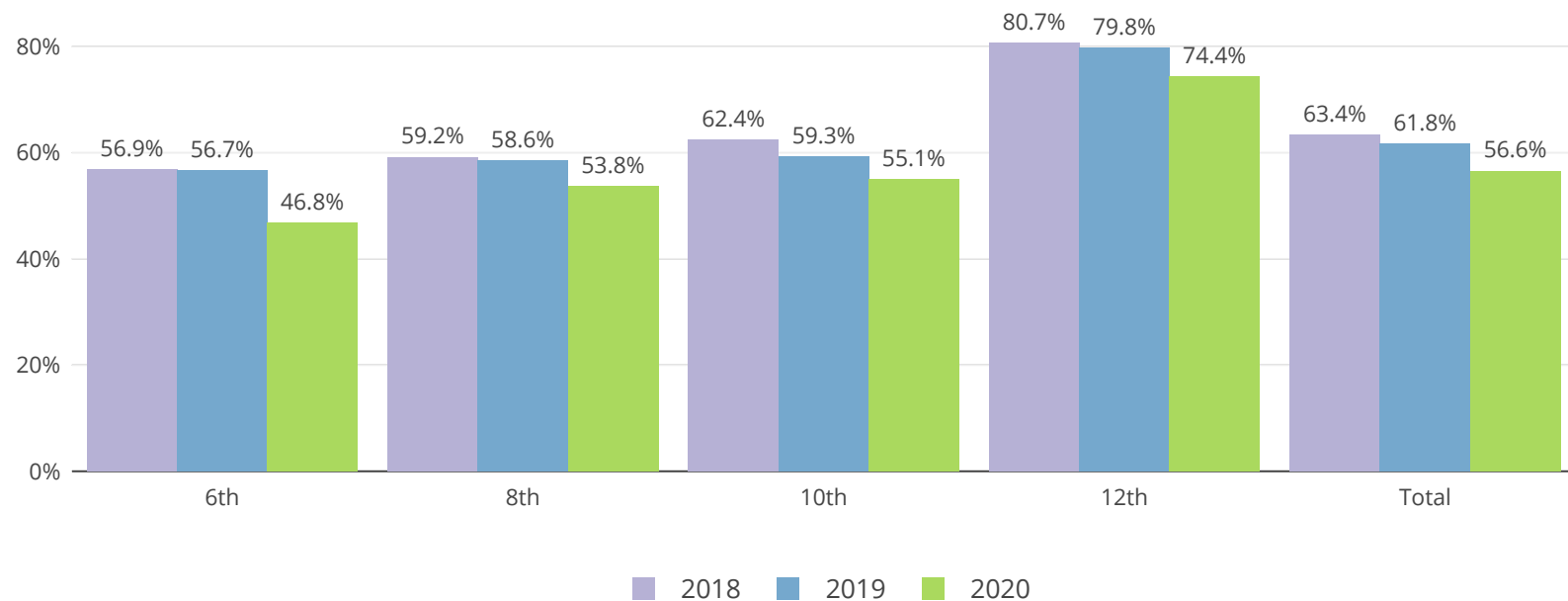
FIGURE 6.4 RISK FACTOR REPORTED AT LOWEST RATE IN 2020 COMPARED WITH 2019, 2018 - GRADES 10 AND 12
LOW COMMITMENT TO SCHOOL



Risk and Protective Factors

Table 6.5 Protective factors comparison - Grades 6 and 8			
	County Average	State Average	Difference
Religiosity	50.4	50.0	+0.4
School Rewards for PSI	55.3	51.9	+3.4
School Opportunities for PSI	60.2	55.4	+4.8

FIGURE 6.5 PROTECTIVE FACTORS REPORTED AT LOWEST RATE BY GRADES 6 AND 8 IN 2020 COMPARED WITH 2019, 2018 RELIGIOSITY



Risk and Protective Factors

Table 6.6 Protective factors comparison - Grades 10 and 12			
	County Average	State Average	Difference
Religiosity	63.5	62.0	+1.5
School Opportunities for PSI	71.3	66.3	+5.0
School Rewards for PSI	63.5	57.8	+5.7

FIGURE 6.6 PROTECTIVE FACTOR REPORTED AT LOWEST RATE BY GRADES 10 AND 12 IN 2020 COMPARED WITH 2019, 2018 RELIGIOSITY

