

2006 PULASKI COUNTY SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT (PCSSD)  
COUNTY YOUTH HEALTH SURVEY RESULTS

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2006 County Youth Health Survey, please contact:**

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# LIST OF CONTENTS

## **Section I**

Introduction.....	2
Highlights of Pulaski County Special School District 2006 CYHS .....	6
Summary of Pulaski County Special School District 2006 CYHS Findings.....	10
Demographics of Pulaski County Special School District 2006 CYHS participants .....	12
Zip code profile.....	15

## **Section II**

■ Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries.....	67
■ Behaviors that Contribute to Violence.....	81
■ Depression and Suicide.....	106
■ Tobacco Use.....	122
■ Alcohol Use .....	149
■ Illegal Drug Use.....	163
■ Sexual Behaviors .....	189
■ Health Education – HIV/AIDS .....	211
■ Overweight and Weight Control.....	215
■ Dietary Behaviors.....	243
■ Physical Activity.....	254
■ Violence Related Behaviors on School Property.....	265
■ Tobacco Use on School Property.....	284
■ Alcohol Use on School Property.....	293
■ Drug Use on School Property .....	297
PCSSD Questionnaire Frequency Tables .....	304
Internet Resources for Educators, Parents, and Teens.....	341

# LIST OF FIGURES

## Section I

### Summary of Pulaski County Special School District (PCSSD) 2006 CYHS Findings

■ Figure 1: Summary of 2006 CYHS Findings – General Behavior .....	10
■ Figure 2: Summary of 2006 CYHS Findings – Behavior on School Property .....	11

### Demographics of Pulaski County Special School District 2006 CYHS Participants

■ Figure 3: Gender.....	12
■ Figure 4: Age.....	13
■ Figure 5: Grade.....	14

### Zip Code Profile

■ Figure 1: Map of Pulaski County.....	15
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### Zip Code Profile – 72076

■ Figure 1: Behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries .....	16
■ Figure 2: Behaviors that contribute to violence.....	16
■ Figure 3: Depression and suicide.....	17
■ Figure 4: Tobacco use.....	17
■ Figure 5: Alcohol and illegal drug use.....	18
■ Figure 6: Sexual behaviors.....	18
■ Figure 7: Overweight and weight control .....	19
■ Figure 8: Dietary behaviors .....	19
■ Figure 9: Physical activity .....	20
■ Figure 10: Conduct on school property .....	20

### Zip Code Profile – 72113

■ Figure 1: Behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries .....	21
■ Figure 2: Behaviors that contribute to violence.....	21
■ Figure 3: Depression and suicide.....	22
■ Figure 4: Tobacco use.....	22
■ Figure 5: Alcohol and illegal drug use.....	23
■ Figure 6: Sexual behaviors.....	23
■ Figure 7: Overweight and weight control .....	24
■ Figure 8: Dietary behaviors .....	24
■ Figure 9: Physical activity .....	25
■ Figure 10: Conduct on school property .....	25

### Zip Code Profile – 72117

■ Figure 1: Behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries .....	26
■ Figure 2: Behaviors that contribute to violence.....	26
■ Figure 3: Depression and suicide.....	27
■ Figure 4: Tobacco use.....	27
■ Figure 5: Alcohol and illegal drug use.....	28
■ Figure 6: Sexual behaviors.....	28
■ Figure 7: Overweight and weight control .....	29

## LIST OF FIGURES (continued)

### Zip Code Profile – 72117

■ Figure 8: Dietary behaviors .....	29
■ Figure 9: Physical activity .....	30
■ Figure 10: Conduct on school property .....	30

### Zip Code Profile – 72118

■ Figure 1: Behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries .....	31
■ Figure 2: Behaviors that contribute to violence .....	31
■ Figure 3: Depression and suicide .....	32
■ Figure 4: Tobacco use .....	32
■ Figure 5: Alcohol and illegal drug use .....	33
■ Figure 6: Sexual behaviors .....	33
■ Figure 7: Overweight and weight control .....	34
■ Figure 8: Dietary behaviors .....	34
■ Figure 9: Physical activity .....	35
■ Figure 10: Conduct on school property .....	35

### Zip Code Profile – 72120

■ Figure 1: Behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries .....	36
■ Figure 2: Behaviors that contribute to violence .....	36
■ Figure 3: Depression and suicide .....	37
■ Figure 4: Tobacco use .....	37
■ Figure 5: Alcohol and illegal use .....	38
■ Figure 6: Sexual behaviors .....	38
■ Figure 7: Overweight and weight control .....	39
■ Figure 8: Dietary behaviors .....	39
■ Figure 9: Physical activity .....	40
■ Figure 10: Conduct on school property .....	40

### Zip Code Profile – 72205

■ Figure 1: Behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries .....	41
■ Figure 2: Behaviors that contribute to violence .....	41
■ Figure 3: Depression and suicide .....	42
■ Figure 4: Tobacco use .....	42
■ Figure 5: Alcohol and illegal drug use .....	43
■ Figure 6: Sexual behaviors .....	43
■ Figure 7: Overweight and weight control .....	44
■ Figure 8: Dietary behaviors .....	44
■ Figure 9: Physical activity .....	45
■ Figure 10: Conduct on school property .....	45

### Zip Code Profile – 72206

■ Figure 1: Behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries .....	46
■ Figure 2: Behaviors that contribute to violence .....	46
■ Figure 3: Depression and suicide .....	47
■ Figure 4: Tobacco use .....	47

## LIST OF FIGURES (continued)

### Zip Code Profile – 72206

■	Figure 5: Alcohol and illegal drug use.....	48
■	Figure 6: Sexual behaviors.....	48
■	Figure 7: Overweight and weight control.....	49
■	Figure 8: Dietary behaviors.....	49
■	Figure 9: Physical activity.....	50
■	Figure 10: Conduct on school property.....	50

### Zip Code Profile – 72209

■	Figure 1: Behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries.....	51
■	Figure 2: Behaviors that contribute to violence.....	51
■	Figure 3: Depression and suicide.....	52
■	Figure 4: Tobacco use.....	52
■	Figure 5: Alcohol and illegal drug use.....	53
■	Figure 6: Sexual behaviors.....	53
■	Figure 7: Overweight and weight control.....	54
■	Figure 8: Dietary behaviors.....	54
■	Figure 9: Physical activity.....	55
■	Figure 10: Conduct on school property.....	55

### Zip Code Profile – 72210

■	Figure 1: Behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries.....	56
■	Figure 2: Behaviors that contribute to violence.....	56
■	Figure 3: Depression and suicide.....	57
■	Figure 4: Tobacco use.....	57
■	Figure 5: Alcohol and illegal drug use.....	58
■	Figure 6: Sexual behaviors.....	58
■	Figure 7: Overweight and weight control.....	59
■	Figure 8: Dietary behaviors.....	59
■	Figure 9: Physical activity.....	60
■	Figure 10: Conduct on school property.....	60

### Zip Code Profile – 72223

■	Figure 1: Behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries.....	61
■	Figure 2: Behaviors that contribute to violence.....	61
■	Figure 3: Depression and suicide.....	62
■	Figure 4: Tobacco use.....	62
■	Figure 5: Alcohol and illegal drug use.....	63
■	Figure 6: Sexual behaviors.....	63
■	Figure 7: Overweight and weight control.....	64
■	Figure 8: Dietary behaviors.....	64
■	Figure 9: Physical activity.....	65
■	Figure 10: Conduct on school property.....	65

## LIST OF FIGURES (continued)

### Section II

#### Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries

■	Figure 1:	Seat belt use (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders)	68
■	Figure 2:	Bicycle helmet use (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders)	68
■	Figure 3:	Seat belt use (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code	69
■	Figure 4:	Bicycle helmet use (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code	69
■	Figure 5:	Seat belt use (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by gender	71
■	Figure 6:	Bicycle helmet use (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by gender	73
■	Figure 7:	Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders)	75
■	Figure 8:	Drink and driving (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders)	75
■	Figure 9:	Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code	76
■	Figure 10:	Drink and driving (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code	76
■	Figure 11:	Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by gender	80
■	Figure 12:	Drink and driving (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by gender	80

#### Behaviors that Contribute to Violence

■	Figure 1:	Carried a weapon (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders)	82
■	Figure 2:	Carried a gun (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders)	82
■	Figure 3:	Carried a weapon (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code	83
■	Figure 4:	Carried a gun (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code	83
■	Figure 5:	Carried a weapon (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by gender	87
■	Figure 6:	Carried a gun (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by gender	87
■	Figure 7:	Carried a weapon (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by grade	88
■	Figure 8:	Carried a gun (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by grade	88
■	Figure 9:	In a physical fight (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders)	90
■	Figure 10:	Injured in a physical fight (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders)	90
■	Figure 11:	In a physical fight (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code	91
■	Figure 12:	Injured in a physical fight (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code	92
■	Figure 13:	In a physical fight (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by gender	96
■	Figure 14:	Injured in a physical fight (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by gender	96
■	Figure 15:	In a physical fight (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by grade	97
■	Figure 16:	Injured in a physical fight (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by grade	97
■	Figure 17:	Dating violence (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders)	99
■	Figure 18:	Forced to have sexual intercourse (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders)	99
■	Figure 19:	Dating violence (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code	100
■	Figure 20:	Forced to have sexual intercourse (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code	100
■	Figure 21:	Dating violence (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by gender	104
■	Figure 22:	Forced to have sexual intercourse (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by gender	104
■	Figure 23:	Dating violence (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by grade	105
■	Figure 24:	Forced to have sexual intercourse (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by grade	105

#### Depression and Suicide

■	Figure 1:	Felt sad or hopeless (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders)	108
■	Figure 2:	Seriously considered attempting suicide (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders)	108
■	Figure 3:	Made a suicide plan (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders)	109

## LIST OF FIGURES (continued)

### Depression and Suicide

■	Figure 4:	Attempted suicide (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders) .....	109
■	Figure 5:	Treated suicide attempt (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders) .....	110
■	Figure 6:	Felt sad or hopeless (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code .....	111
■	Figure 7:	Seriously considered attempting suicide (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code .....	111
■	Figure 8:	Made a suicide plan (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code .....	112
■	Figure 9:	Attempted suicide (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code .....	112
■	Figure 10:	Treated suicide attempt (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code .....	113
■	Figure 11:	Summary – depression and suicide (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders) .....	120
■	Figure 12:	Felt sad or hopeless (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by gender .....	121
■	Figure 13:	Seriously considered attempting suicide (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by gender .....	121
■	Figure 14:	Made a suicide plan (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by gender .....	121
■	Figure 15:	Attempted suicide (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by gender .....	121
■	Figure 16:	Treated suicide attempt (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by gender .....	121

### Tobacco Use

■	Figure 1:	Lifetime cigarette use (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders) .....	125
■	Figure 2:	Early initiation of cigarette smoking (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders) .....	125
■	Figure 3:	Current cigarette use (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders) .....	126
■	Figure 4:	Smoked > 2 cigarettes per day (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders) .....	126
■	Figure 5:	Personally bought cigarettes (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders) .....	127
■	Figure 6:	Tried to quit smoking cigarettes (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders) .....	127
■	Figure 7:	Lifetime cigarette use (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code .....	128
■	Figure 8:	Early initiation of cigarette smoking (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code .....	128
■	Figure 9:	Current cigarette use (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code .....	129
■	Figure 10:	Smoked > 2 cigarettes per day (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code .....	130
■	Figure 11:	Personally bought cigarettes (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code .....	131
■	Figure 12:	Tried to quit smoking cigarettes (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code .....	132
■	Figure 13:	Lifetime cigarette use (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by gender .....	134
■	Figure 14:	Early initiation of cigarette smoking (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by gender .....	136
■	Figure 15:	Current cigarette use (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by gender .....	138
■	Figure 16:	Personally bought cigarettes (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by gender .....	140
■	Figure 17:	Summary – current cigarette smoking and purchasing habits (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders) .....	141
■	Figure 18:	Current smokeless tobacco use (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders) .....	143
■	Figure 19:	Current cigar use (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders) .....	143
■	Figure 20:	Current smokeless tobacco use (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code .....	144
■	Figure 21:	Current cigar use (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code .....	144
■	Figure 22:	Current smokeless tobacco use (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by gender .....	146
■	Figure 23:	Current cigar use (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by gender .....	148

### Alcohol Use

■	Figure 1:	Lifetime alcohol use (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders) .....	151
■	Figure 2:	Early initiation of alcohol use (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders) .....	151
■	Figure 3:	Current alcohol use (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders) .....	152
■	Figure 4:	Heavy alcohol use (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders) .....	152

## LIST OF FIGURES (continued)

### Alcohol Use

■	Figure 5:	Lifetime alcohol use (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code .....	153
■	Figure 6:	Early initiation of alcohol use (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code.....	153
■	Figure 7:	Current alcohol use (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code.....	154
■	Figure 8:	Heavy alcohol use (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code.....	154
■	Figure 9:	Lifetime alcohol use (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by gender.....	156
■	Figure 10:	Early initiation of alcohol use (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by gender.....	158
■	Figure 11:	Current alcohol use (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by gender .....	160
■	Figure 12:	Heavy alcohol use (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by gender .....	162

### Illegal Drug Use

■	Figure 1:	Lifetime marijuana use (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	164
■	Figure 2:	Early initiation of marijuana use (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	165
■	Figure 3:	Current marijuana use (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	165
■	Figure 4:	Lifetime marijuana use (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code .....	166
■	Figure 5:	Early initiation of marijuana use (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code .....	166
■	Figure 6:	Current marijuana use (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code.....	167
■	Figure 7:	Lifetime marijuana use (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by gender.....	172
■	Figure 8:	Early initiation of marijuana use (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by gender.....	172
■	Figure 9:	Current marijuana use (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by gender .....	172
■	Figure 10:	Lifetime inhalant use (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	175
■	Figure 11:	Lifetime methamphetamines use (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders) .....	175
■	Figure 12:	Lifetime ecstasy use (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	176
■	Figure 13:	Lifetime heroin use (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders) .....	176
■	Figure 14:	Lifetime illegal steroid use (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	177
■	Figure 15:	Lifetime inhalant use (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code .....	178
■	Figure 16:	Lifetime methamphetamines use (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code.....	178
■	Figure 17:	Lifetime ecstasy use (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code .....	179
■	Figure 18:	Lifetime heroin use (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code.....	179
■	Figure 19:	Lifetime illegal steroid use (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code .....	180
■	Figure 20:	Summary of other illegal steroid use (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders) .....	187
■	Figure 21:	Lifetime inhalant use (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by gender.....	188
■	Figure 22:	Lifetime methamphetamines use (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by gender .....	188
■	Figure 23:	Lifetime ecstasy use (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by gender.....	188
■	Figure 24:	Lifetime heroin use (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by gender .....	188
■	Figure 25:	Lifetime illegal steroid use (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by gender.....	188

### Sexual Activity

■	Figure 1:	Ever had sexual intercourse (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders) .....	192
■	Figure 2:	Early initiation age of sexual intercourse (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	192
■	Figure 3:	Sexual partners > 4 (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	193
■	Figure 4:	Currently sexually active (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders) .....	193
■	Figure 5:	Drug use before last sexual intercourse (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders) .....	194
■	Figure 6:	Condom use (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders) .....	194
■	Figure 7:	Ever had sexual intercourse (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code.....	195
■	Figure 8:	Early initiation age of sexual intercourse (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code.....	195

## LIST OF FIGURES (continued)

### **Sexual Activity**

■ Figure 9:	Sexual partners > 4 (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code .....	196
■ Figure 10:	Currently sexually active (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code .....	196
■ Figure 11:	Drug use before last sexual intercourse (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code .....	197
■ Figure 12:	Condom use (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code .....	198
■ Figure 13:	Ever had sexual intercourse (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by gender .....	200
■ Figure 14:	Early initiation age of sexual intercourse (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by gender .....	202
■ Figure 15:	Sexual partners > 4 (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by gender .....	204
■ Figure 16:	Currently sexually active (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by gender .....	206
■ Figure 17:	Drug use before last sexual intercourse (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by gender .....	208
■ Figure 18:	Condom use (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by gender .....	210

### **Health Education HIV/AIDS**

■ Figure 1:	Health education (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders) .....	212
■ Figure 2:	Health education (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code .....	212
■ Figure 3:	Health education (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders) .....	214

### **Over weight and Weight Control**

■ Figure 1:	Overweight (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders) .....	216
■ Figure 2:	Described themselves as overweight (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders) .....	216
■ Figure 3:	Overweight (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code .....	217
■ Figure 4:	Described themselves as overweight (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code .....	217
■ Figure 5:	Summary of body weight and perceptions of body weight (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders) .....	220
■ Figure 6:	Overweight (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by gender .....	221
■ Figure 7:	Described themselves as overweight (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by gender .....	221
■ Figure 8:	Overweight (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by grade .....	222
■ Figure 9:	Described themselves as overweight (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by grade .....	222
■ Figure 10:	Were trying to lose weight (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders) .....	226
■ Figure 11:	Ate less food to lose weight (7 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup> graders) .....	226
■ Figure 12:	Exercised to lose weight (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders) .....	227
■ Figure 13:	Vomited or took laxatives to lose weight (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders) .....	227
■ Figure 14:	Took diet pills to lose weight (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders) .....	228
■ Figure 15:	Went without eating to lose weight (7 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup> graders) .....	228
■ Figure 16:	Were trying to lose weight (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code .....	229
■ Figure 17:	Ate less food to lose weight (7 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code .....	229
■ Figure 18:	Exercised to lose weight (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code .....	230
■ Figure 19:	Vomited or took laxatives to lose weight (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code .....	230
■ Figure 20:	Took diet pills to lose weight (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code .....	231
■ Figure 21:	Went without eating to lose weight (7 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code .....	232
■ Figure 22:	Were trying to lose weight (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders) .....	234
■ Figure 23:	Summary of weight loss behaviors (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders) .....	241
■ Figure 24:	Ate less food to lose weight (9 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup> graders) .....	242
■ Figure 25:	Exercised to lose weight (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders) .....	242
■ Figure 26:	Vomited or took laxatives to lose weight (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders) .....	242
■ Figure 27:	Took diet pills to lose weight (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders) .....	242
■ Figure 28:	Went without eating to lose weight (9 <sup>th</sup> – 12 <sup>th</sup> graders) .....	242

## LIST OF FIGURES (continued)

### Dietary behaviors

■	Figure 1:	Ate fruit (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	246
■	Figure 2:	Drank fruit juices (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders) .....	246
■	Figure 3:	Ate green salad (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	247
■	Figure 4:	Ate potatoes (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders) .....	247
■	Figure 5:	Ate carrots (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	248
■	Figure 6:	Ate other vegetables (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	248
■	Figure 7:	Drank milk (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders) .....	249
■	Figure 8:	Ate fruit (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code .....	250
■	Figure 9:	Drank fruit juices (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code.....	250
■	Figure 10:	Ate green salad (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code .....	251
■	Figure 11:	Ate potatoes (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code .....	251
■	Figure 12:	Ate carrots (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code.....	252
■	Figure 13:	Ate other vegetables (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code .....	252
■	Figure 14:	Drank milk (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code.....	253

### Physical activity

■	Figure 1:	Physical activity with sweat (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	255
■	Figure 2:	Physical activity without sweat (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	255
■	Figure 3:	Physical activity with sweat (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code .....	256
■	Figure 4:	Physical activity without sweat (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code .....	257
■	Figure 5:	Physical education class (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	259
■	Figure 6:	Played on sports teams (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	259
■	Figure 7:	Physical education class (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code .....	260
■	Figure 8:	Played on sports teams (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code .....	260
■	Figure 9:	Physical education class (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by gender .....	262
■	Figure 10:	Played on sports teams (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by gender .....	264

### Violence related Behaviors on School Property

■	Figure 1:	Carried a weapon on school property (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders) .....	266
■	Figure 2:	Had property stolen or damaged (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	266
■	Figure 3:	Carried a weapon on school property (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code .....	267
■	Figure 4:	Had property stolen or damaged (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code.....	267
■	Figure 5:	Carried a weapon on school property (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by gender.....	269
■	Figure 6:	Had property stolen or damaged (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by gender .....	271
■	Figure 7:	Felt unsafe on the way or at school (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	273
■	Figure 8:	Threatened or injured on school property (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	274
■	Figure 9:	Involved in a physical fight on school property (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	274
■	Figure 10:	Felt unsafe on the way or at school (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code .....	275
■	Figure 11:	Threatened or injured on school property (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code.....	275
■	Figure 12:	Involved in a physical fight on school property (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code .....	276
■	Figure 13:	Felt unsafe on the way or at school (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by gender .....	278
■	Figure 14:	Threatened or injured on school property (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by gender .....	280
■	Figure 15:	Involved in a physical fight on school property (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by gender.....	282
■	Figure 16:	Summary of violence related behaviors on school property (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	283

## LIST OF FIGURES (continued)

### **Tobacco Use on School Property**

■	Figure 1:	Smoked cigarettes on school property (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders) .....	285
■	Figure 2:	Chewed tobacco on school property (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders) .....	285
■	Figure 3:	Smoked cigarettes on school property (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code .....	286
■	Figure 4:	Chewed tobacco on school property (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code .....	286
■	Figure 5:	Summary of tobacco use on school property (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders) .....	290
■	Figure 6:	Smoked cigarettes on school property (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by gender .....	291
■	Figure 7:	Chewed tobacco on school property (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by gender .....	291
■	Figure 8:	Smoked cigarettes on school property (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by grade .....	292
■	Figure 9:	Chewed tobacco on school property (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by grade .....	292

### **Alcohol Use on School Property**

■	Figure 1:	Alcohol use on school property (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders) .....	294
■	Figure 2:	Alcohol use on school property (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code .....	294
■	Figure 3:	Alcohol use on school property (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by gender .....	296

### **Drug Use on School Property**

■	Figure 1:	Marijuana use on school property (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders) .....	298
■	Figure 2:	Offer or sale of illegal drugs on school property (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders) .....	298
■	Figure 3:	Marijuana use on school property (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code .....	299
■	Figure 4:	Offer or sale of illegal drugs on school property (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by zip code .....	299
■	Figure 5:	Marijuana use on school property (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by gender .....	301
■	Figure 6:	Offer or sale of illegal drugs on school property (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders), by gender .....	303

# LIST OF TABLES

## Section I

### Demographics of Pulaski County Special School District 2006 CYHS Participants

■ Table 1:	Gender.....	12
■ Table 2:	Age.....	13
■ Table 3:	Grade.....	14

## Section II

### Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries

■ Table 1:	Unintentional injuries – seatbelt and bicycle helmet use.....	67
■ Table 2:	Seat belt use (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	71
■ Table 3:	Bicycle helmet use (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	73
■ Table 4:	Alcohol use and driving (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	74
■ Table 5:	Alcohol use and driving (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	79

### Behaviors that Contribute to Violence

■ Table 1:	Carried a weapon or gun (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	81
■ Table 2:	Carried a weapon or gun (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	86
■ Table 3:	Physical fighting (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	89
■ Table 4:	Physical fighting (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	95
■ Table 5:	Dating violence and forced sexual intercourse (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	98
■ Table 6:	Dating violence and forced sexual intercourse (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	103

### Depression and Suicide

■ Table 1:	Depression and suicide (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	107
■ Table 2:	Depression and suicide (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	119

### Tobacco Use

■ Table 1:	Cigarette smoking (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	124
■ Table 2:	Lifetime cigarette smoking (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	134
■ Table 3:	Early initiation of cigarette smoking (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	136
■ Table 4:	Current cigarette use (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	138
■ Table 5:	Personally bought cigarettes (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	140
■ Table 6:	Other tobacco uses (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	142
■ Table 7:	Current smokeless tobacco use (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	146
■ Table 8:	Current cigar use (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	148

### Alcohol Use

■ Table 1:	Alcohol use (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	150
■ Table 2:	Lifetime alcohol use (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	156
■ Table 3:	Early initiation of alcohol use (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	158
■ Table 4:	Current alcohol use (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	160
■ Table 5:	Heavy alcohol use (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	162

## LIST OF TABLES (continued)

### Illegal Drug Use

■	Table 1:	Marijuana use (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	164
■	Table 2:	Marijuana use (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	171
■	Table 3:	Other illegal drug use (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	174
■	Table 4:	Other illegal drug use (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	186

### Sexual Activity

■	Table 1:	Sexual behaviors (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	191
■	Table 2:	Ever had sexual intercourse (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	200
■	Table 3:	Early initiation of sexual intercourse (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	202
■	Table 4:	Sexual partners > 4 (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	204
■	Table 5:	Currently sexually active (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	206
■	Table 6:	Drug use before last sexual intercourse (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	208
■	Table 7:	Condom use (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	210

### Health Education HIV/AIDS

■	Table 1:	Health education (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	211
■	Table 2:	Health education (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	214

### Overweight and Weight Control

■	Table 1:	Bodyweight and self-perception of bodyweight (7 <sup>th</sup> - 12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	215
■	Table 2:	Bodyweight and self-perception of bodyweight (9 <sup>th</sup> - 12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	220
■	Table 3:	Weight loss activities (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	225
■	Table 4:	Were trying to lose weight (9 <sup>th</sup> - 12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	234
■	Table 5:	Weight loss behaviors (9 <sup>th</sup> - 12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	240

### Dietary Behaviors

■	Table 1:	Dietary behaviors (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	245
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### Physical Activity

■	Table 1:	Physical activity (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	254
■	Table 2:	Other physical activity (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	258
■	Table 3:	Physical education class (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	262
■	Table 4:	Played on sports teams (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	264

### Violence related Behaviors on School Property

■	Table 1:	Violence related behaviors on school property (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	265
■	Table 2:	Carried a weapon on school property (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	269
■	Table 3:	Had property stolen or damaged (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	271
■	Table 4:	Other violence related behaviors on school property (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	273
■	Table 5:	Felt unsafe on the way or at school (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	278
■	Table 6:	Threatened or injured on school property (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	280
■	Table 7:	Involved in a physical fight (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	282

## LIST OF TABLES (continued)

### **Tobacco Use on School Property**

■	Table 1:	Tobacco use on school property (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	284
■	Table 2:	Tobacco use on school property (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	289

### **Alcohol Use on School Property**

■	Table 1:	Alcohol use on school property (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders) .....	293
■	Table 2:	Alcohol use on school property (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders) .....	296

### **Drug Use on School Property**

■	Table 1:	Drug use on school property (7 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	297
■	Table 2:	Marijuana use on school property (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders).....	301
■	Table 3:	Offer or sale of illegal drugs on school property (9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> graders) .....	303

# SECTION I

## Introduction

### What is the County Youth Health Survey?

The County Youth Health Survey (CYHS) is a questionnaire designed to measure and monitor health risk behaviors among Arkansas' youth. It is based on the 87-item, multiple-choice Youth Risk Behavior Survey System (YRBSS) questionnaire developed in 1990 by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in Atlanta, Georgia<sup>1</sup> to monitor the following six categories of health risk behaviors among youth and young adults:

- Behaviors that result in intentional and unintentional injuries,
- Tobacco use,
- Alcohol and other drug use,
- Sexual behaviors that result in HIV infection, other sexually-transmitted diseases (STD's), and unintentional pregnancies,
- Physical activity, and
- Unhealthy dietary behaviors.

The YRBSS questionnaire was tested and revised several times prior to implementation to assure that results would be both accurate and useful. The survey has been used nationally, on a statewide level, and locally. It is known as the County Youth Health Survey (CYHS) at the local level.

During September, 2006, valid CYHS questionnaires were completed by 5844 seventh through twelfth grade students throughout Pulaski County Special School District public schools, with a response rate of 76%. The information provided by those students is presented in this report.

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<sup>1</sup> The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Healthy Youth. <http://www.cdc.gov/healthyouth/yrbs/index.htm>

## **Introduction** (continued)

### **How will Pulaski County Special School District use data from the CYHS?**

Hometown Health Coalitions throughout Pulaski County are working to assess the specific health needs of Pulaski County Special School District students. In order to collect information on the health behaviors of the community's youth, HHI coalition members asked that the County Youth Health Survey be administered to seventh through twelfth graders in Pulaski County Special School District schools.

The CYHS will help Pulaski County Special School District identify students' current health and safety habits so that improvements can be made where needed. Healthy lifestyles for Pulaski County Special School District students mean longer, more productive lives for the county's young people, as well as improved learning in the classroom.

The 2006 CYHS also provides Pulaski County Special School District with measures for evaluating future trends in health habits of youth. Survey results can now serve as a valuable tool, particularly for legislators, policy makers, school administrators, and teachers as they make decisions about new disease prevention and health promotion policies, services, programs, and educational activities. Parents and students can use these results to evaluate potential changes toward better health. Specifically, the CYHS findings form a valuable base upon which Pulaski County Special School District can strengthen its ability to:

- Establish disease prevention and health promotion policies,
- Plan and implement programs and services,
- Secure funding for programs,
- Allocate limited resources toward targeted needs and priorities;
- Conduct future research and note progress or deficiencies, and
- Enact laws to prevent injuries and unnecessary deaths.

## **Introduction** (continued)

### **How was the CYHS conducted?**

During September, 2006, seventh through twelfth grade students enrolled in Pulaski County Special School District public schools completed the CYHS. All students who attended school on the day that their school administered the test to their grade were eligible to participate, but their participation was voluntary. Students from the following schools in the Pulaski County Special School District recorded their responses to the survey:

- Alpha Academy
- Fuller Middle School
- Jacksonville Girls' Middle School
- Jacksonville Boys' Middle School
- Jacksonville High School
- Joe T. Robinson Middle School
- Joe T. Robinson High School
- Maumelle Middle School
- North Pulaski High School
- Northwood Middle School
- Sylvan Hills Middle School
- Oak Grove High School
- Sylvan Hills High School
- Wilbur D. Mills University Studies High School

## **Introduction** (continued)

### **Interpretation of the survey**

Pulaski County Special School District's 2006 County Youth Health Survey is a "snapshot in time," meaning that it only provides information on those health risk behaviors reported by students in September of 2006. Answers in this survey are only as accurate as students' reporting. Each student interpreted the words in each question of the survey according to his or her own definitions. For instance, is a pocketknife a "weapon?" What area does "on school property" include?

Answers were edited for consistency using the Center for Disease Control and Prevention's YRBSS data editing guidelines. For example, if a student reported that he or she had driven under the influence of alcohol, and also reported that he or she had never had a drink of alcohol, the answers for those questions were deleted from the survey. Additionally, some students chose not to answer certain questions, meaning that not all students surveyed were represented in every response.

The responses of Pulaski County Special School District's students (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades) to the local 2006 County Youth Health Survey have been compared to 2005 state and nationwide YRBSS data in this report. The percentages presented in this report were rounded to the nearest whole percent. For example, 75.5% would be reported as 76%, while 75.4% would be reported as 75%. Due to this rounding, total percentages may add up to 99% or 101%. Also, the percentages reported represent only valid responses for each particular question. The "frequency missing = ..." statement noted under data tables represents missing valid responses for a particular question. Please note this report does not contain any comparative data on dietary behaviors as the local questionnaire differs from state and national questionnaire.

## Highlights of PCSSD 2006 CYHS

### Behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries

- Ninety percent (90%) of the students who had **ridden a bicycle** in the year prior to the survey indicated that they had **never or rarely worn a helmet**.
- Twenty-two percent (22%) of the students surveyed said that during the previous month they had **ridden in a vehicle** driven by someone who had **been drinking alcohol**.
  - Five percent (5%) indicated they had **driven a vehicle** after **drinking alcohol** during the thirty days preceding the survey.
- Eighteen percent (18%) of students had **carried a weapon** such as a gun, knife, or club during the thirty days preceding the survey, and 3% had **carried a weapon on school property** during that time.

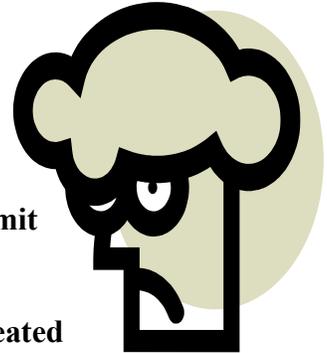


- During the 12 months preceding the survey, 37% of the students had **been in a physical fight** one or more times. Of those students who had been in a physical fight, 9% had had to be **treated for injuries** sustained while fighting.
- Twelve percent (12%) of the students surveyed reported they had **been hit, slapped, or physically hurt** on purpose **by a boyfriend or girlfriend** at least once during their lives.
- Nine percent (9%) of the students indicated they had been **forced to have sexual intercourse** when they did not want to **at least once** during their lives.

## Highlights of PCSSD 2006 CYHS (continued)

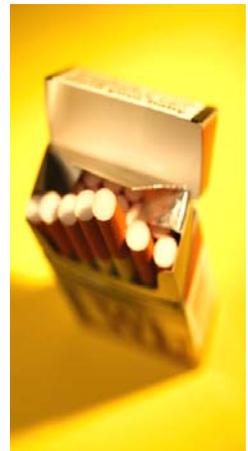
### Depression and suicide

- Twenty-eight percent (28%) of students indicated they **had felt so sad or hopeless** for two weeks or longer that they had **stopped doing some of their usual** activities.
- During the 12 months before being surveyed, 14% of students had **seriously considered attempting suicide**, 12% had made a **plan about** how they **would attempt suicide**, and 7% had actually **attempted to commit suicide**.
  - Three percent (3%) of students surveyed reported they had been **treated by a doctor or nurse** for an injury, overdose, or poisoning resulting from a suicide attempt.



### Tobacco use

- Forty five percent (45%) of the students surveyed said they had tried **smoking a cigarette**. Twelve percent (12%) reported they had **smoked cigarettes** on one or more of the **thirty days preceding the survey**.
  - Of the students who had smoked during the past month, 58% said they usually **smoked two or more cigarettes** on the days they had smoked, and 17% said they usually **got their own cigarettes** by purchasing them at a store.
- Six percent (6%) of the students had **used chewing tobacco or snuff** on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey; and 3% had used it on **school property**.
- Ten percent (10%) of the students surveyed indicated they had **smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars** at least once during the month preceding the survey.



## Highlights of PCSSD 2006 CYHS (continued)

### Alcohol and other drug use

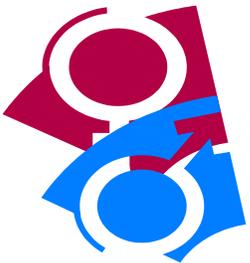
- Fifty-nine percent (59%) of the students surveyed indicated they had had at least **one drink of alcohol** other than just a few sips at least once during their lives, and 32% had taken their **first drink by the age of 13**.



- Twenty-six percent (26%) of the students had taken at least **one drink of alcohol in the month** before the survey, and 12% had had **five or more drinks in a row**, that is, within a couple of hours, on one or more of the **thirty days preceding the survey**.
- Thirty percent (30%) of the students said they had **used marijuana at least once** during their lives. Fourteen percent (14%) said they had **smoked marijuana at least once during the month preceding the survey**.
  - Fourteen percent (14%) said they had **sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays** to get high at least once during their lives.
- Three percent (3%) of the students surveyed had **tried methamphetamines**, 2% had tried **heroin**, and 4% had tried **cocaine** at least once during their lives. One percent (1%) had **used a needle** to inject an **illegal drug** into their bodies at least once.
- Three percent (3%) of the students surveyed had **taken steroid pills or shots** without a doctor's prescription.

### Sexual activity

- Forty percent (40%) of the students who completed the survey said they had **had sexual intercourse**.

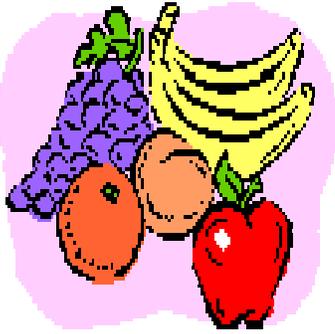


- Twelve percent (12%) of the students reported **having had four or more sexual partners during students' lifetime**. Female students are more likely to have reported having had four or more sexual partners.
- Of the students who had had sexual intercourse, 16% had **used drugs or alcohol before students' last sexual encounter**, and 69% had **used a condom** the last time they had sex.

## Highlights of PCSSD 2006 CYHS (continued)

### Dietary behaviors

- Twenty-seven percent (27%) of the students surveyed **were overweight**, as measured by body mass index. The body mass index, or BMI, is a ratio of weight to height. This allows people of different heights to be compared.



- Twenty-six percent (26%)** of the students **perceived themselves** as slightly to very overweight, and 44% reported that they were **trying to lose weight**.
- Thirty-eight percent (38%) of the students had eaten **less during the thirty days preceding the survey** to lose or keep from gaining weight, 62% had **exercised**, 5% had **vomited or took laxatives**, 5% had taken **diet pills**, and 13% had gone **without eating** for 24 hours or more to lose weight or keep from gaining weight.

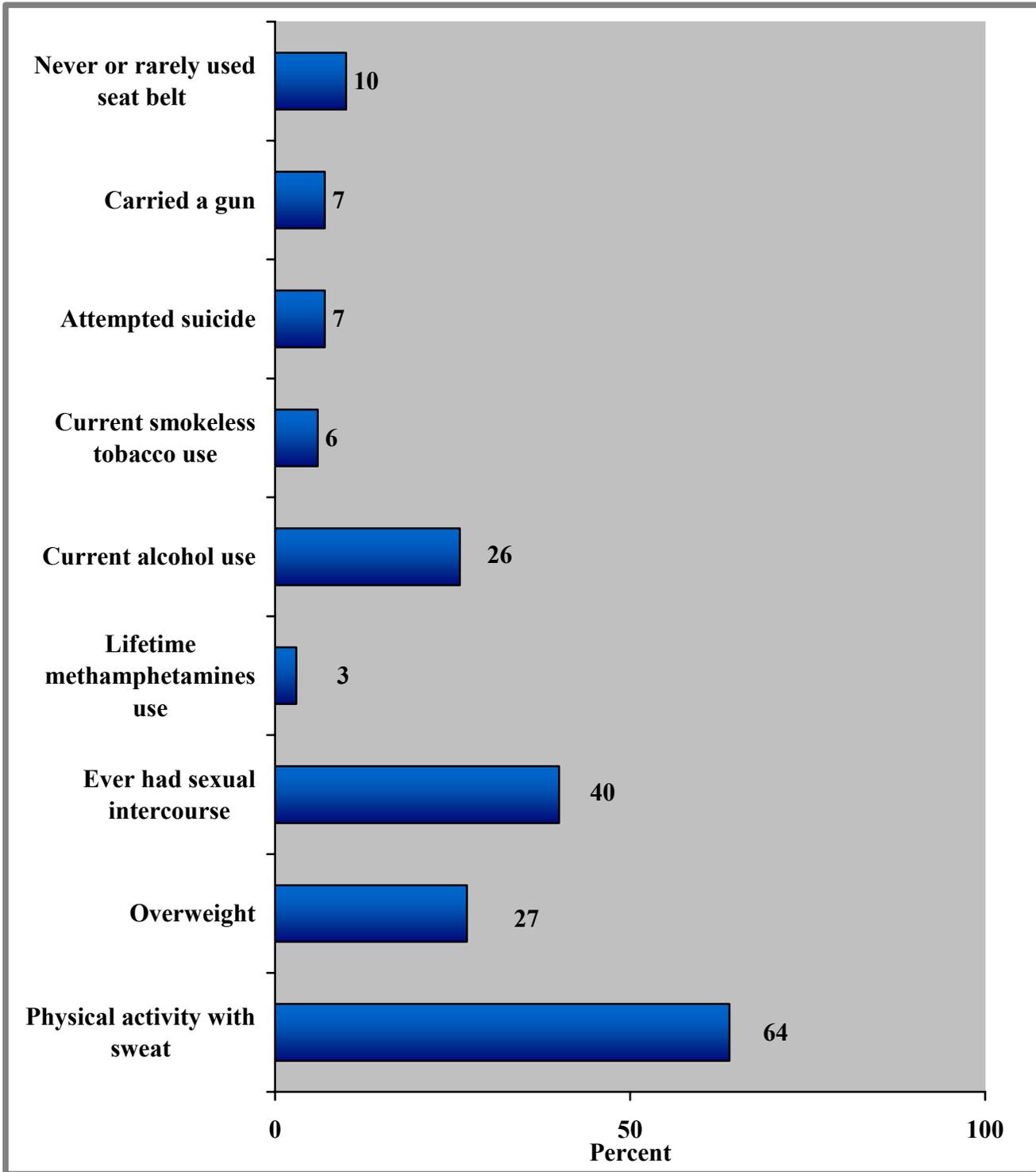
### Physical activity

- Sixty-four percent (64%) of the students surveyed said they had **participated in a physical activity** for at least 30 minutes that had made them sweat and breathe hard on three or more of the seven days preceding the survey.
- Forty-two percent (42%) said they had **participated in a physical activity for at least 30 minutes** on three or more days during the seven days preceding the survey which did not make them sweat or breathe hard.
- Forty-seven percent (47%) of the students had **attended a physical education (PE)** class at least once during an average school week, and 56% said they had played on one or more sports teams during the past year.



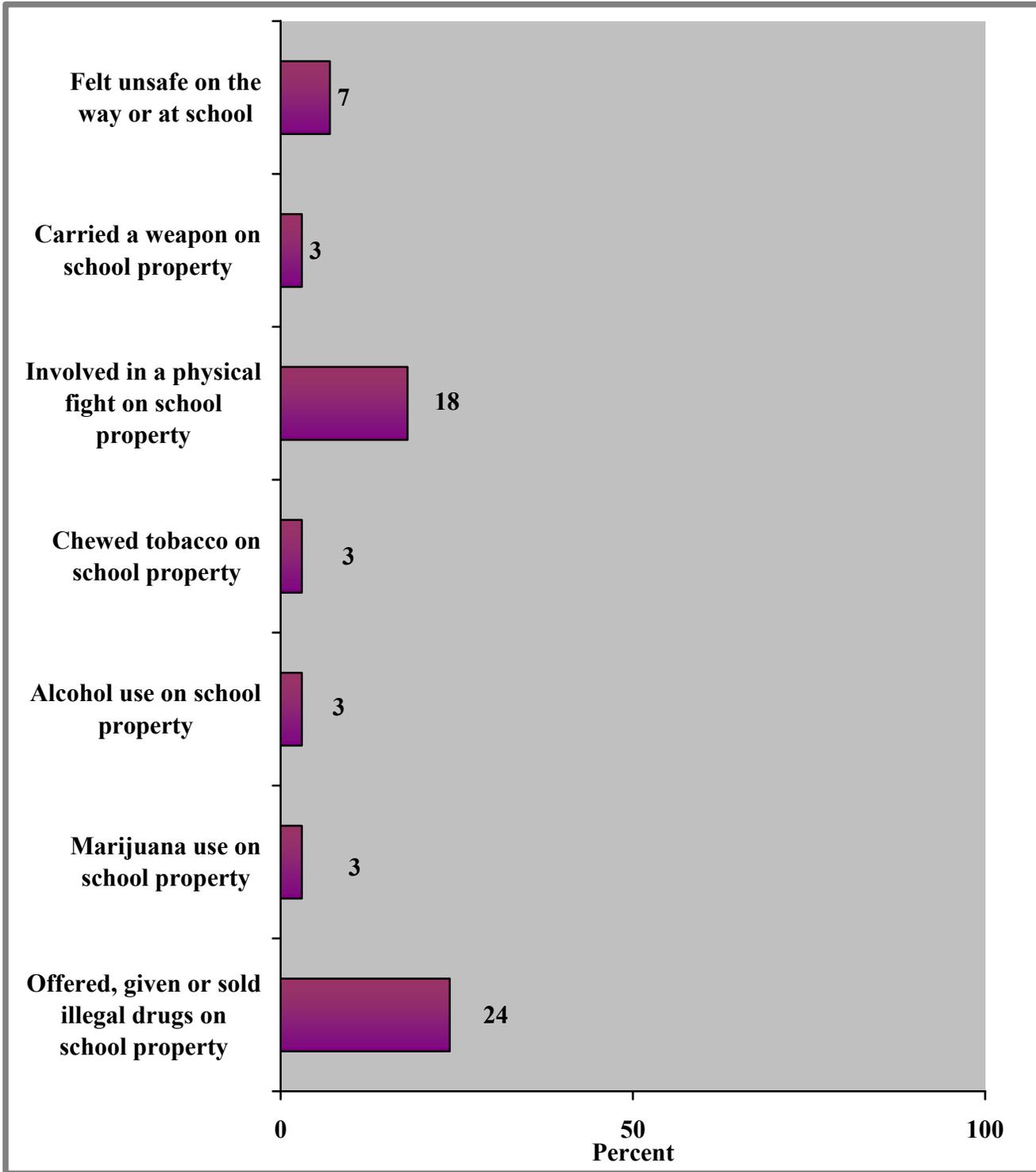
### Summary of PCSSD 2006 CYHS Findings

Figure 1: Summary of 2006 CYHS Findings – General Behavior



## Summary of PCSSD 2006 CYHS Findings

Figure 2: Summary of 2006 CYHS Findings – Behavior on School Property



### Demographics of PCSSD 2006 CYHS Participants

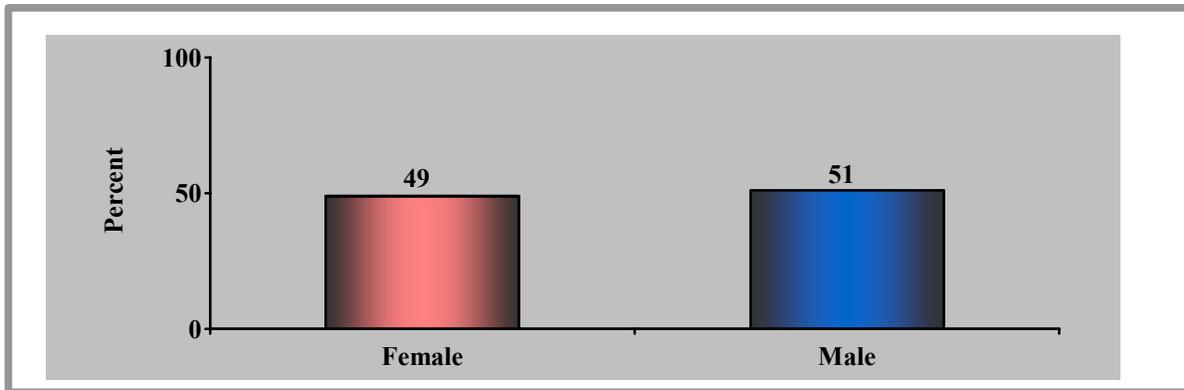
Total number of survey participants = 5844

Table 1: Gender

What is your sex?		
	Number of students	Percent of total
<b>FEMALE</b>	2870	49
<b>MALE</b>	2941	51

(Frequency missing = 33)

Figure 3: Gender



**Demographics of PCSSD 2006 CYHS Participants** (continued)

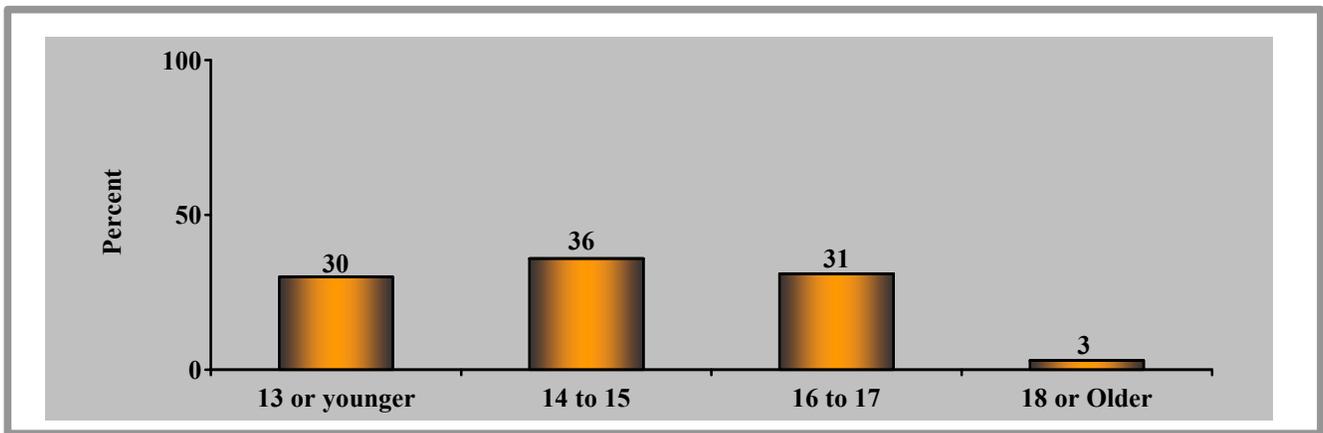
Total number of survey participants = 5844

Table 2: Age

How old are you?		
	Number of students	Percent of total
<b>12 OR YOUNGER</b>	755	13
<b>13</b>	997	17
<b>14</b>	1016	17
<b>15</b>	1048	18
<b>16</b>	946	16
<b>17</b>	865	15
<b>18 OR OLDER</b>	187	3

(Frequency missing = 30)

Figure 4: Age



- The highest percentage of respondents to the survey was 14-15 year olds.

**Demographics of PCSSD 2006 CYHS Participants** (continued)

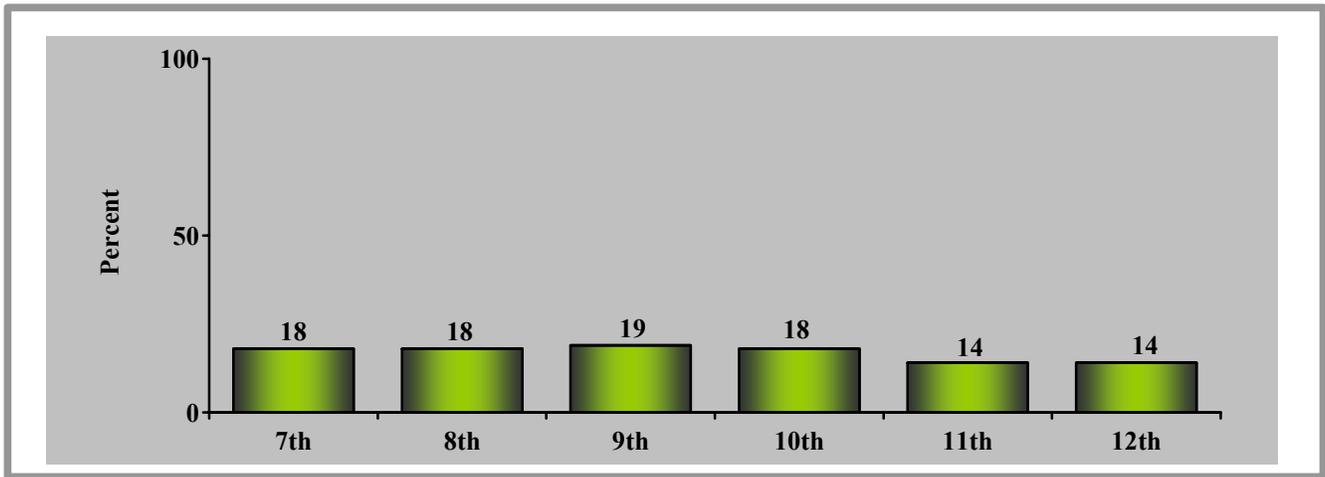
Total number of survey participants = 5844

Table 3: Grade

In what grade are you?		
	Number of students	Percent of total
<b>7th</b>	1008	18
<b>8th</b>	1011	18
<b>9th</b>	1080	19
<b>10th</b>	1046	18
<b>11th</b>	803	14
<b>12th</b>	799	14

(Frequency missing = 97)

Figure 5: Grade



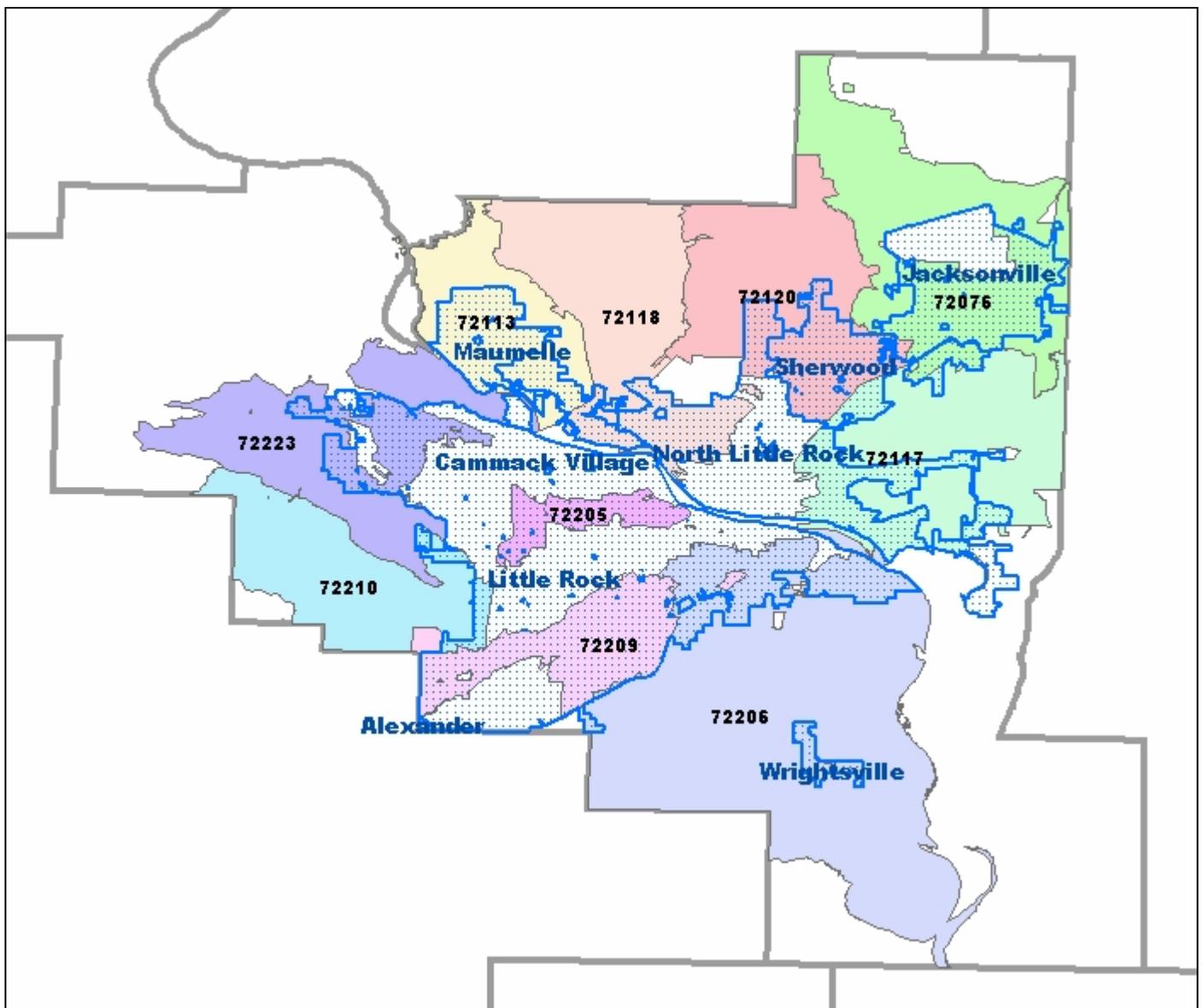
- The smallest percentage of survey respondents came from those students in the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grades.

## ZIP CODE PROFILE

This section of the report highlights behaviors of PCSSD youth by zip code. The ten listed zip codes are: **72076**, **72113**, **72117**, **72118**, **72120**, **72205**, **72206**, **72209**, **72210**, and **72223**. These are the zip codes with 100 or more valid respondents; eighty-one percent (81%) of valid respondents reside in these listed ten zip codes. In order to compare risk behaviors across zip codes, the profile reports valid responses for each zip code along with the most prevalent and least prevalent response within the ten zip codes for each listed health risk behavior.

Figure 1: Map of Pulaski County

- Map of Pulaski County below denotes the location of the zip codes featured in the zip code profile of this report.



ZIP CODE PROFILE - 72076

Figure 1: Behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries

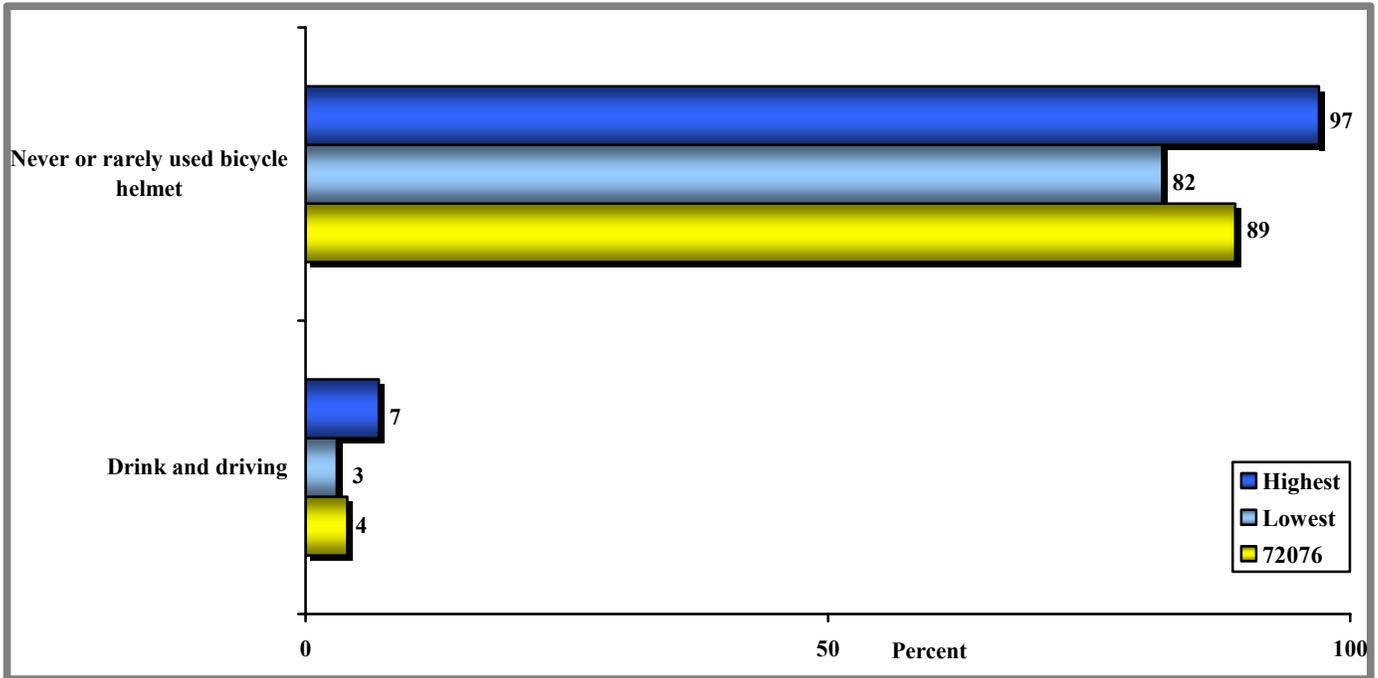
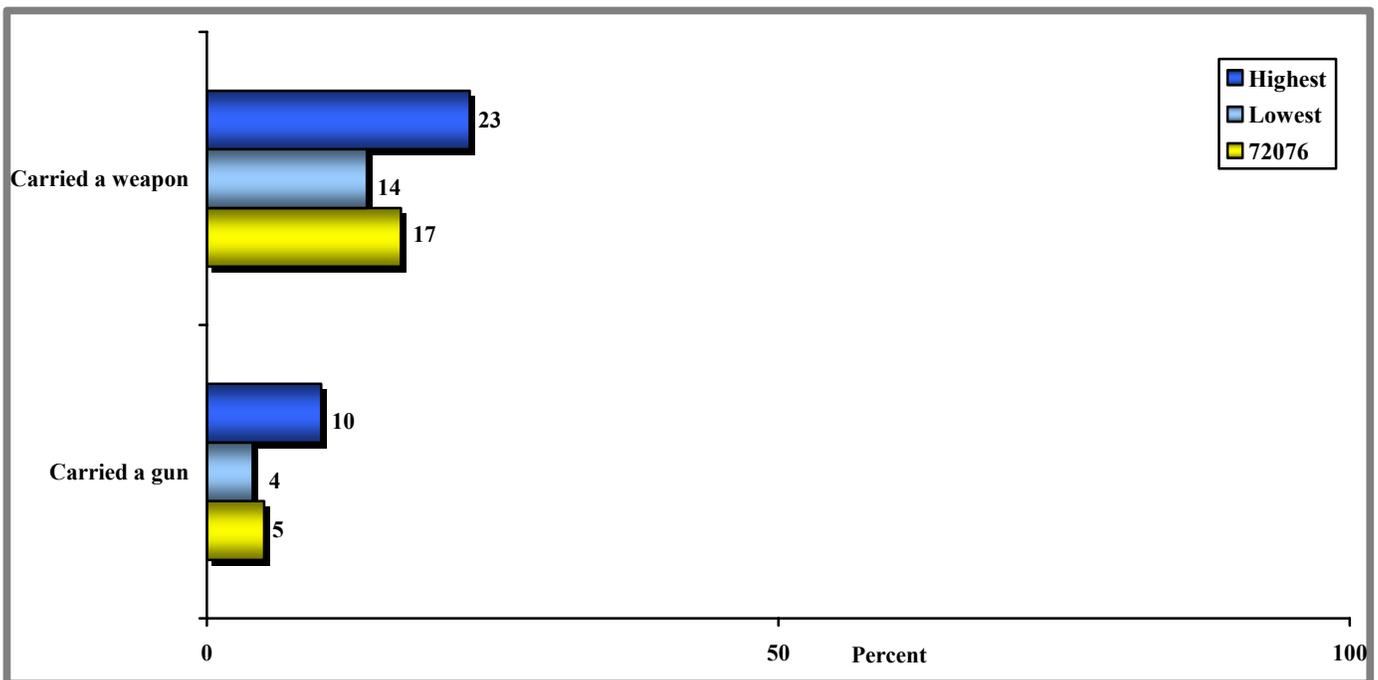


Figure 2: Behaviors that contribute to violence



ZIP CODE PROFILE – 72076 (continued)

Figure 3: Depression and suicide

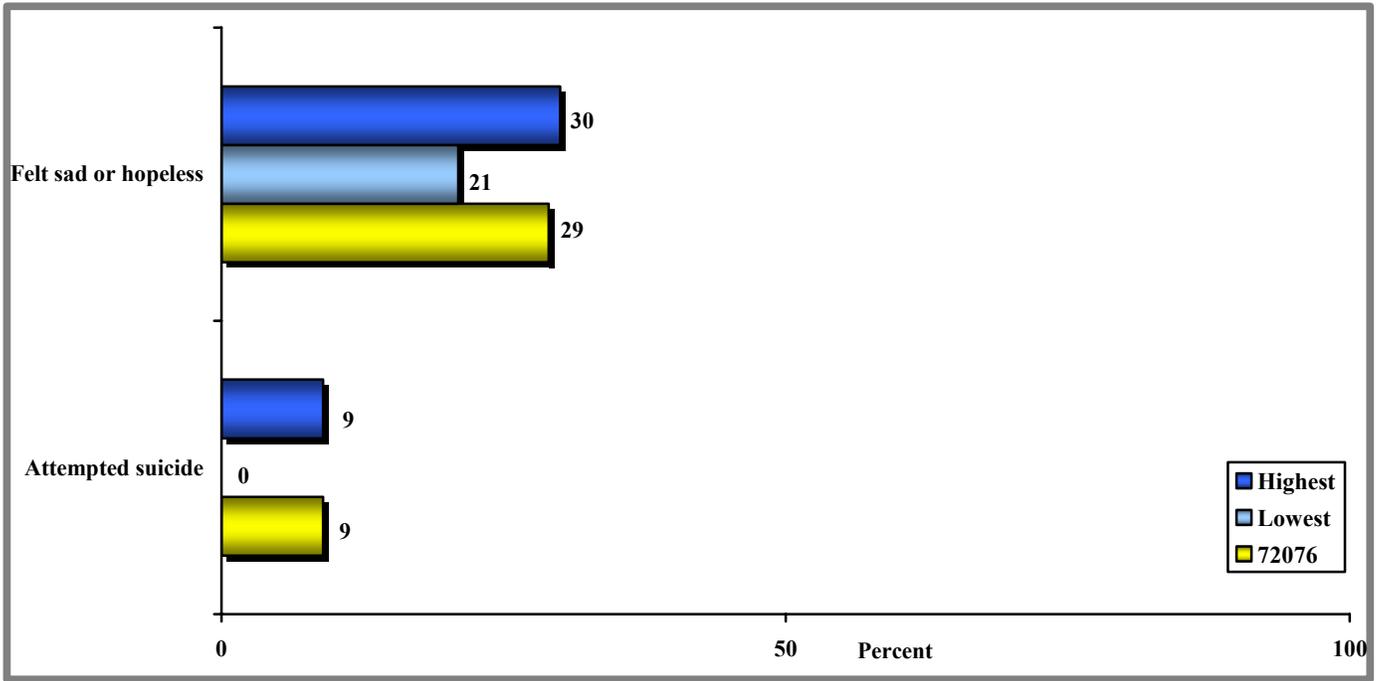
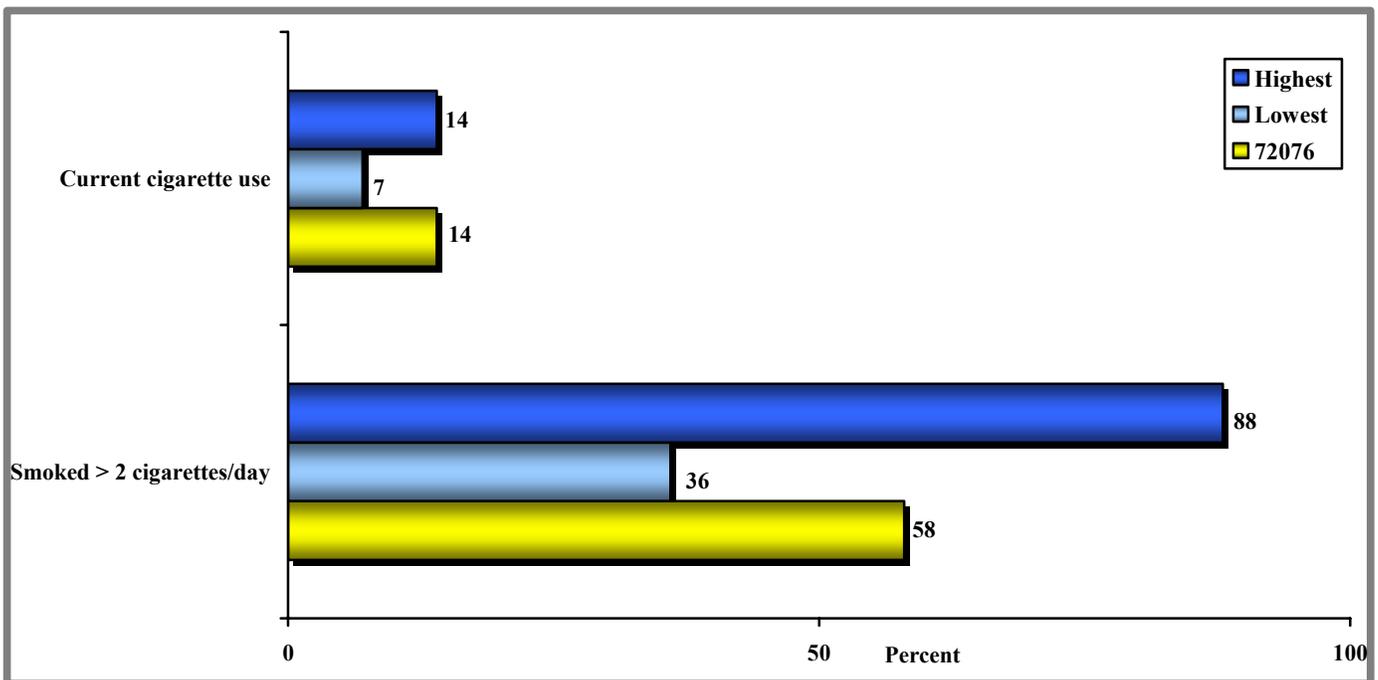


Figure 4: Tobacco use



ZIP CODE PROFILE – 72076 (continued)

Figure 5: Alcohol and illegal drug use

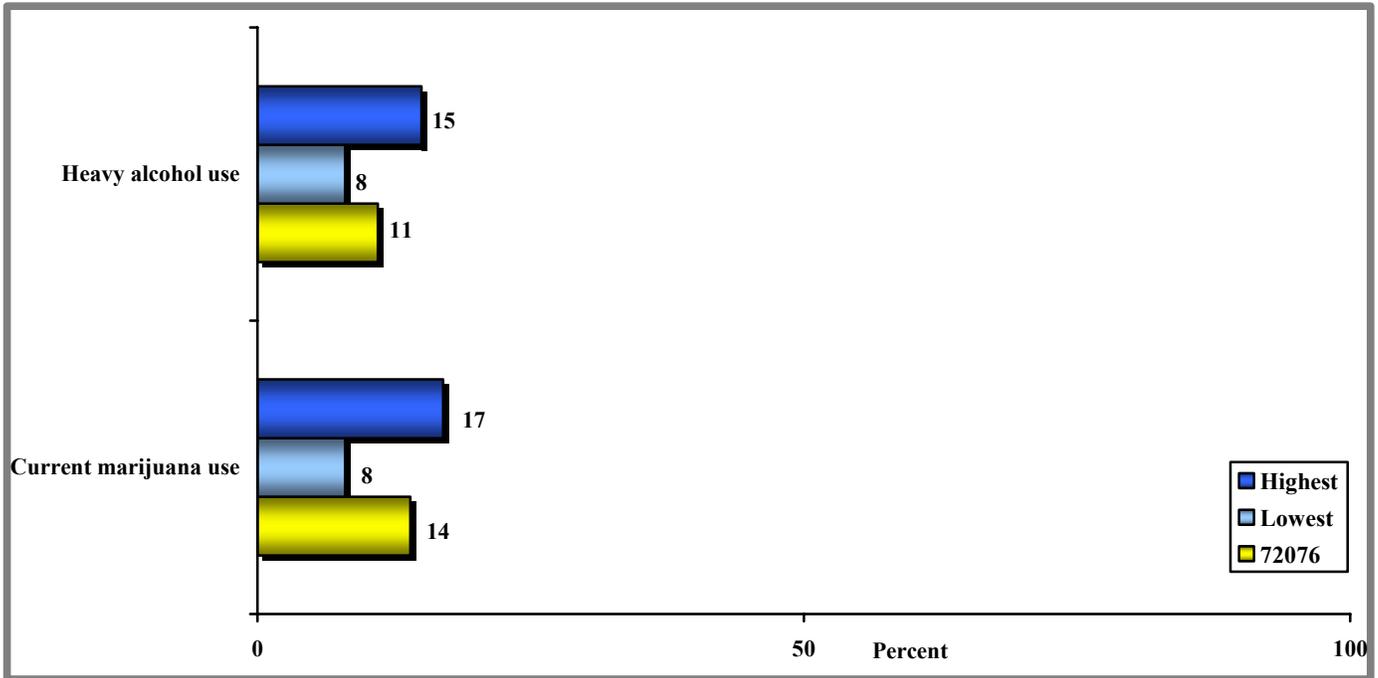
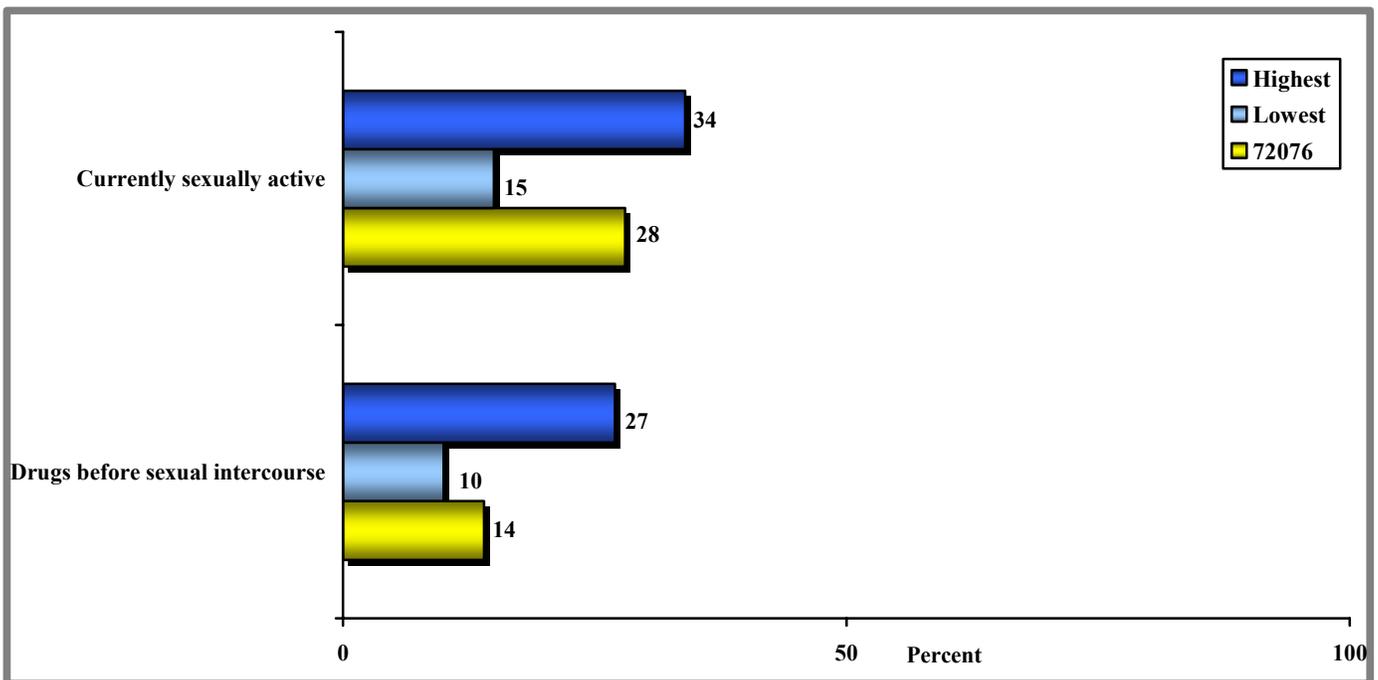
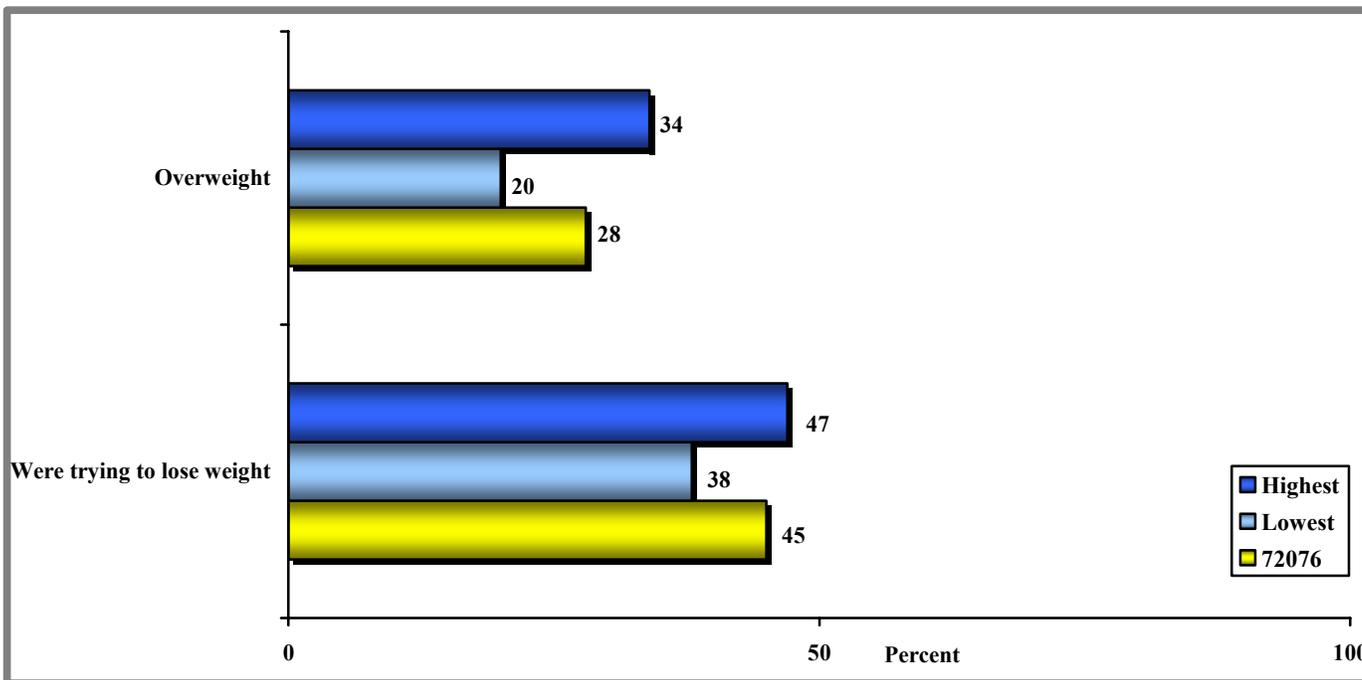


Figure 6: Sexual behaviors

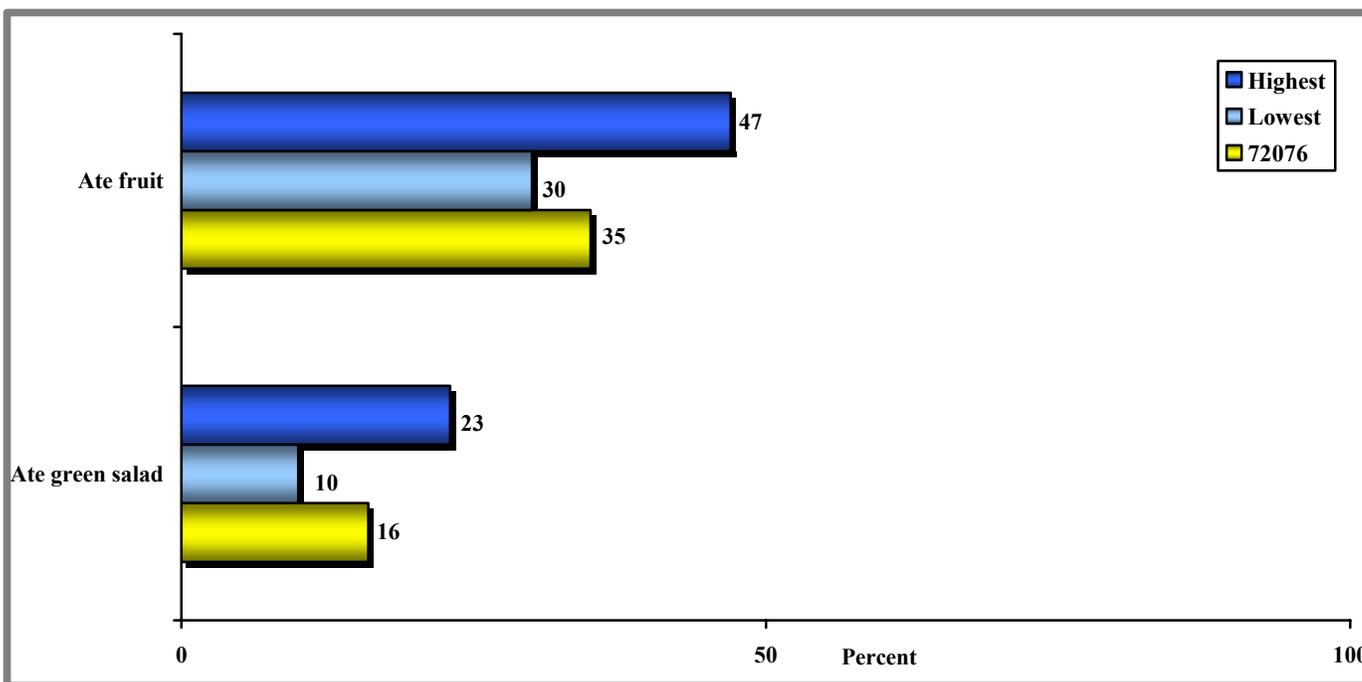


**ZIP CODE PROFILE – 72076** (continued)

**Figure 7: Overweight and weight control**



**Figure 8: Dietary behaviors**



ZIP CODE PROFILE – 72076 (continued)

Figure 9: Physical activity

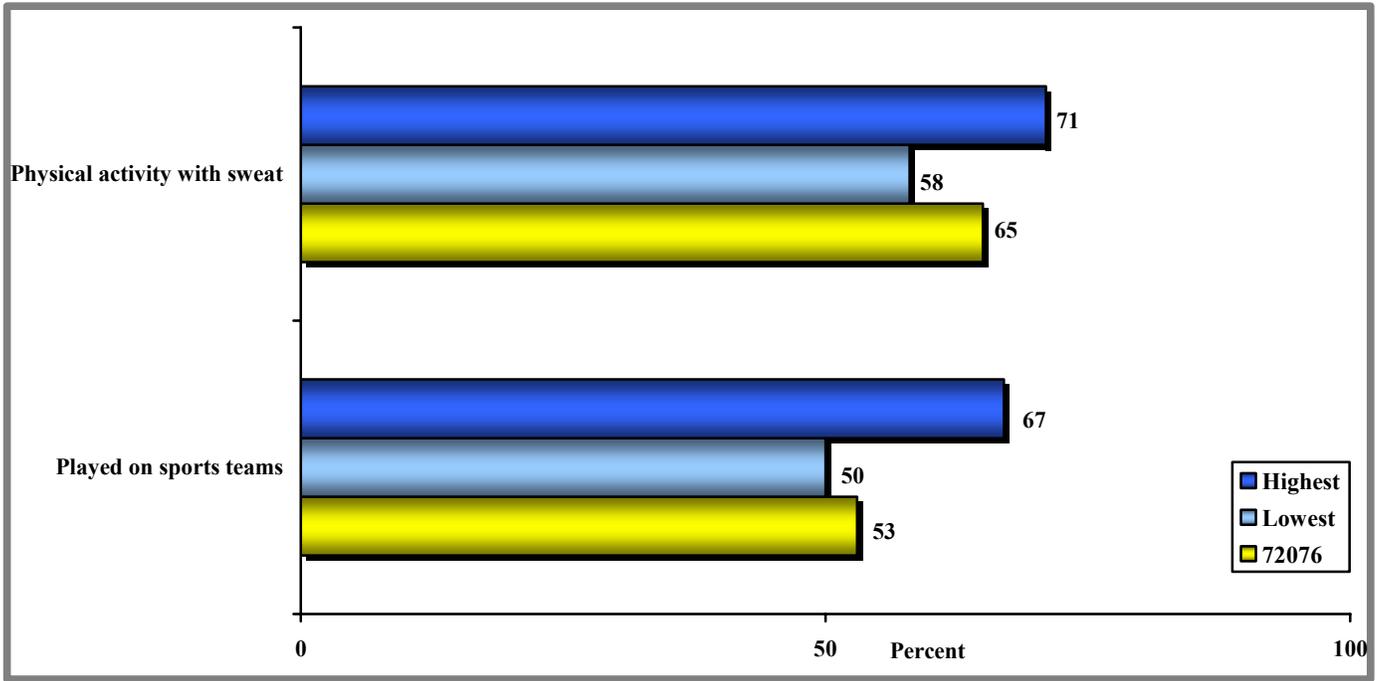
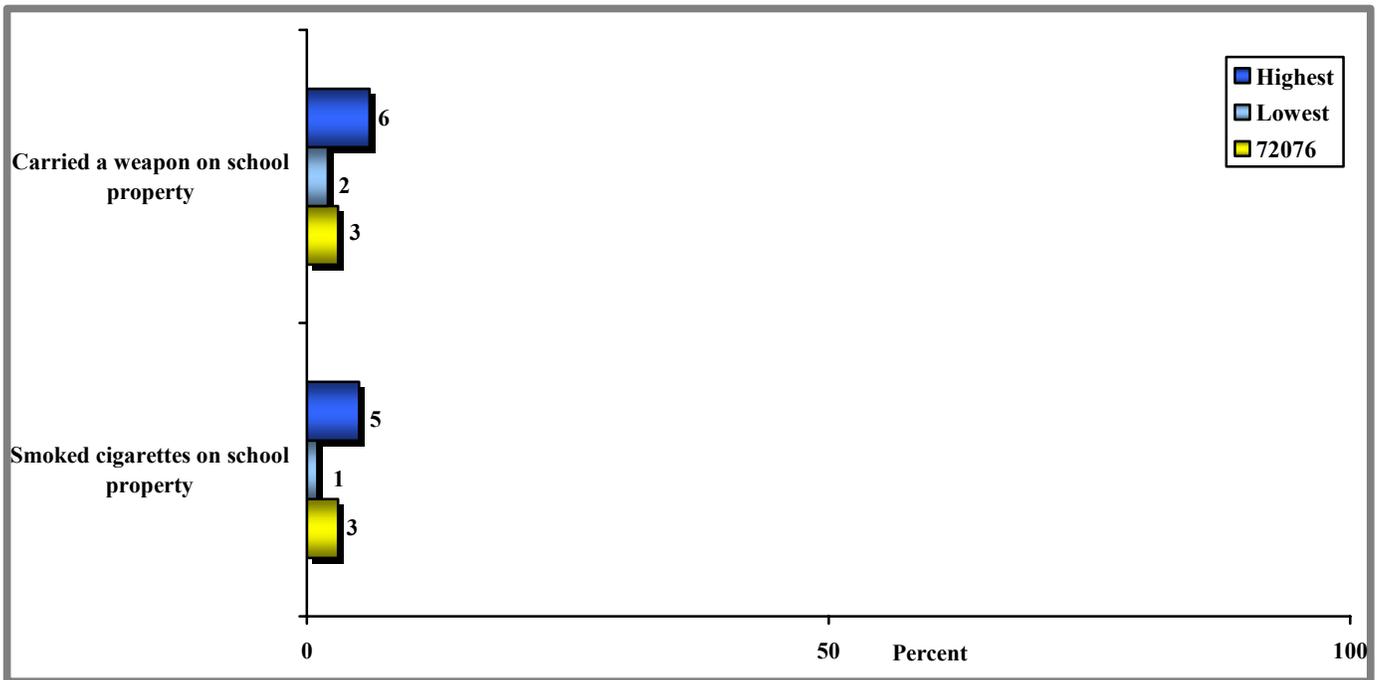


Figure 10: Conduct on school property



ZIP CODE PROFILE - 72113

Figure 1: Behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries

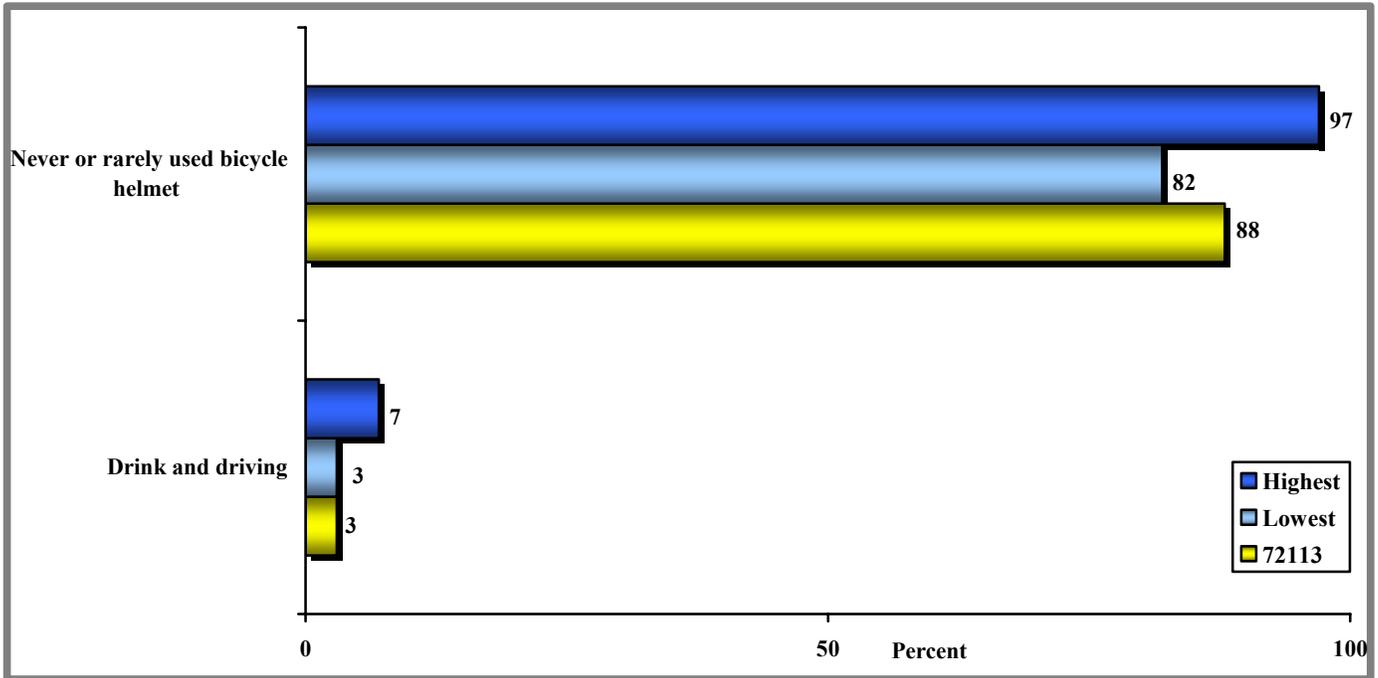
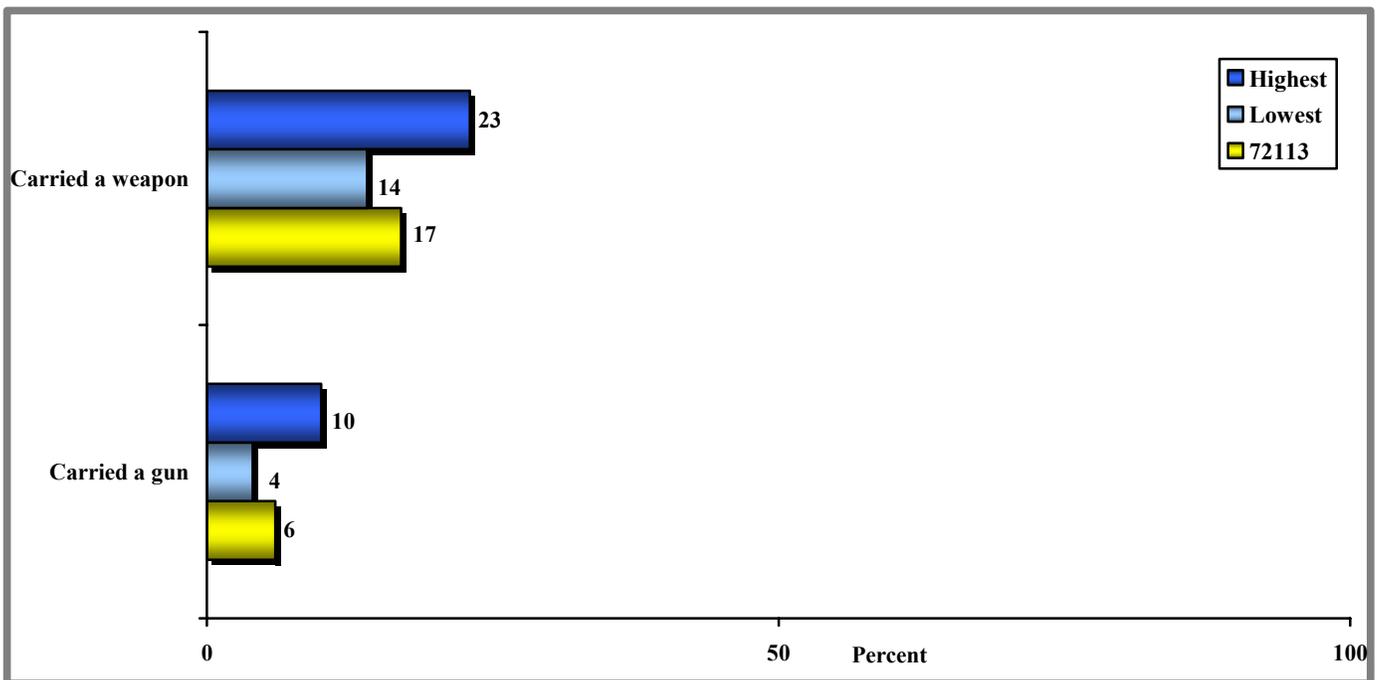


Figure 2: Behaviors that contribute to violence



**ZIP CODE PROFILE – 72113** (continued)

Figure 3: Depression and suicide

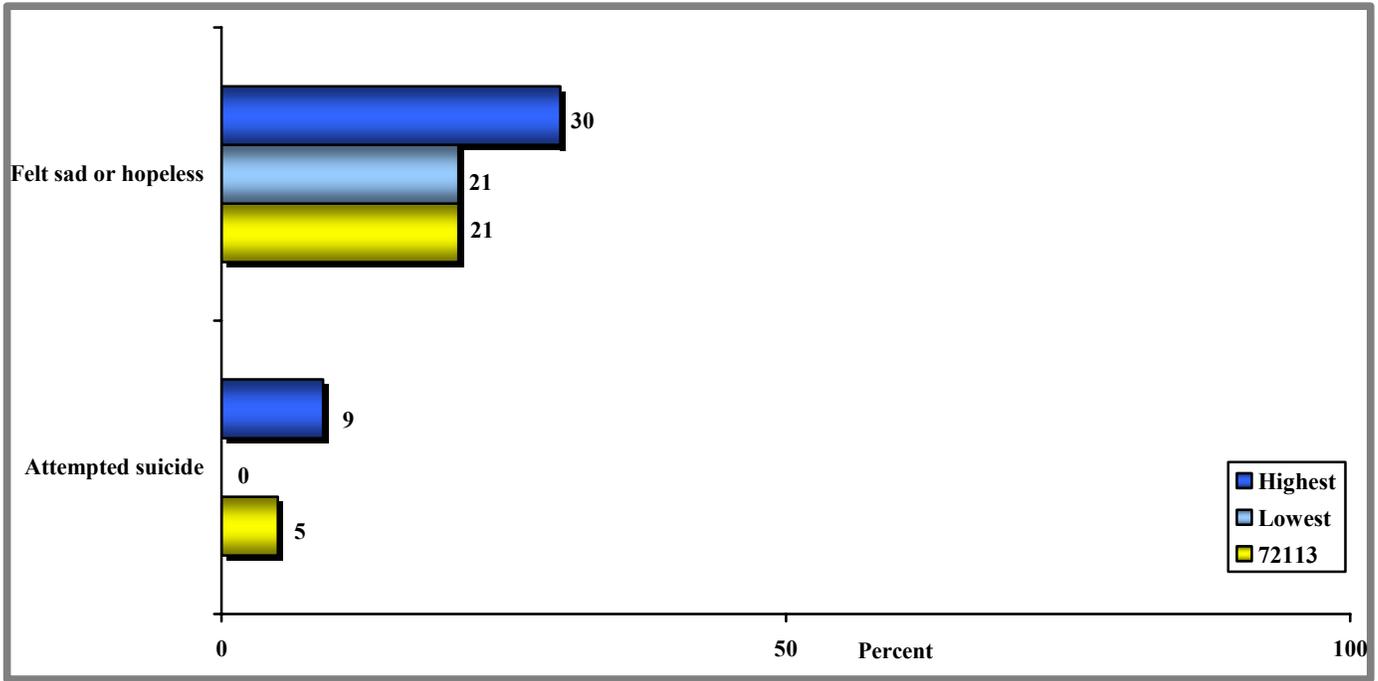
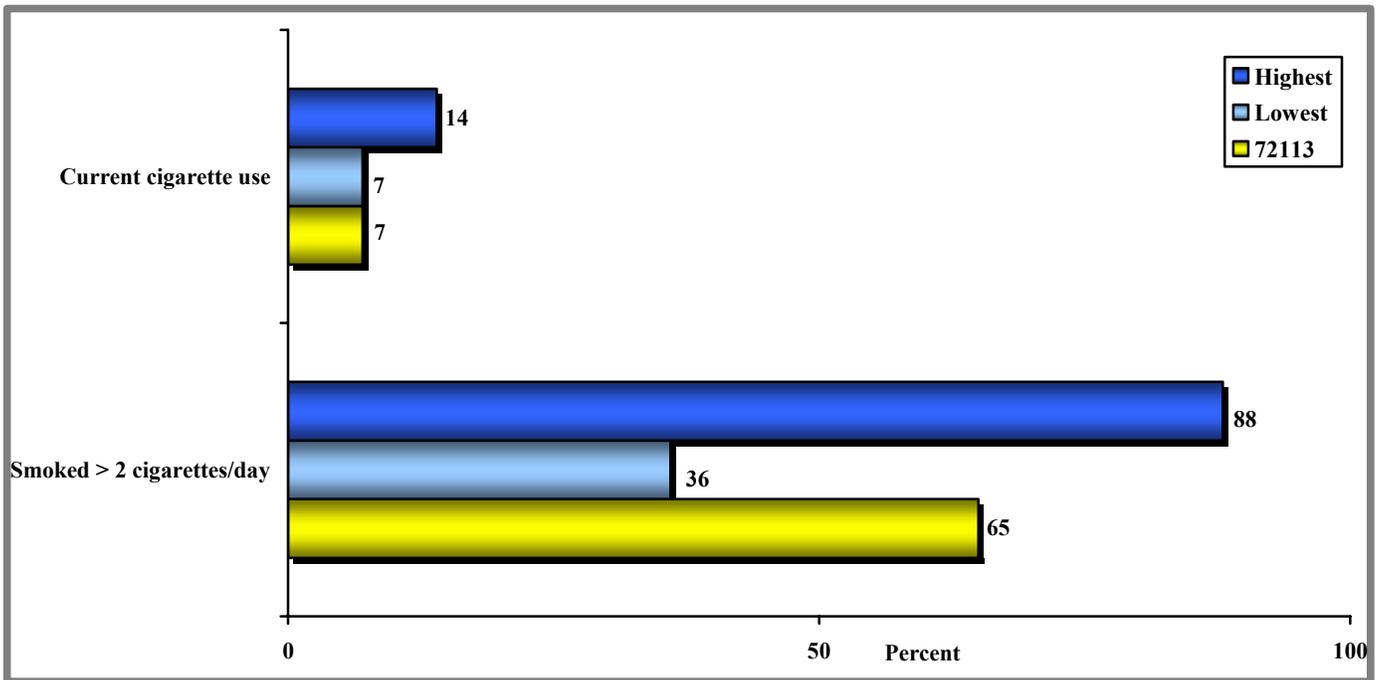


Figure 4: Tobacco use



**ZIP CODE PROFILE – 72113** (continued)

Figure 5: Alcohol and illegal drug use

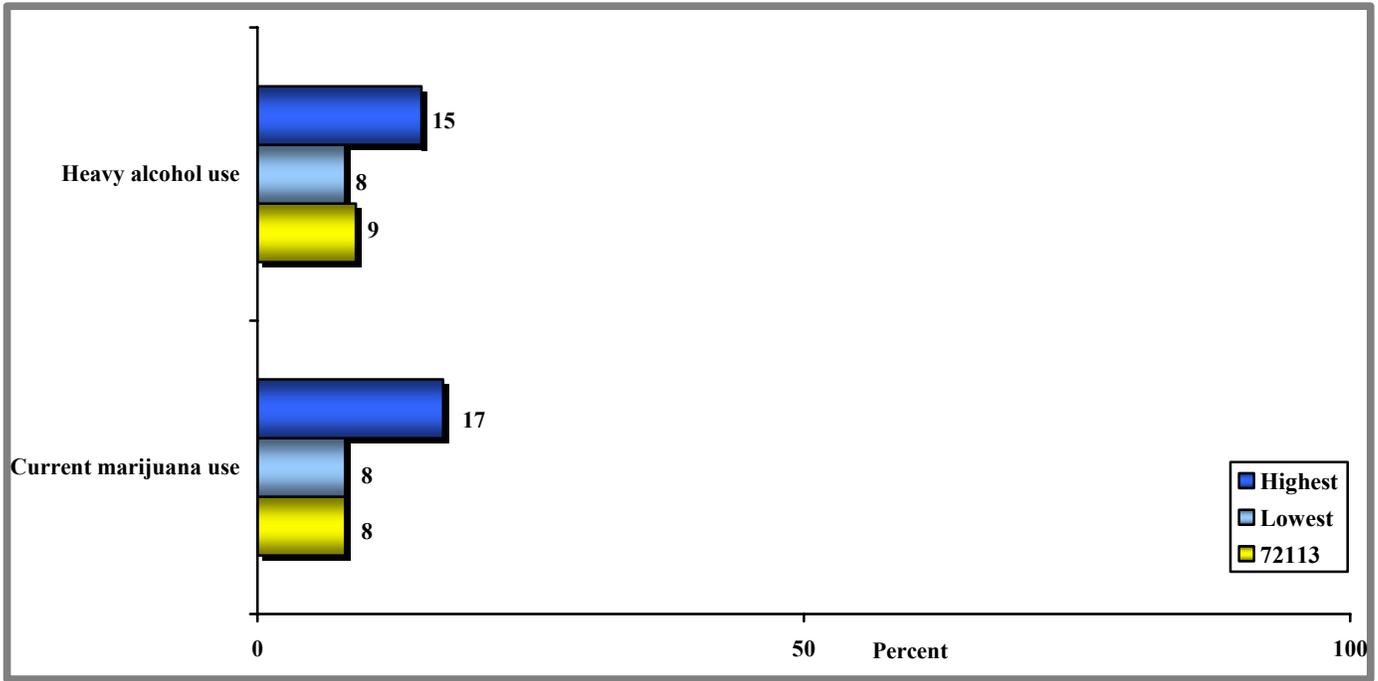
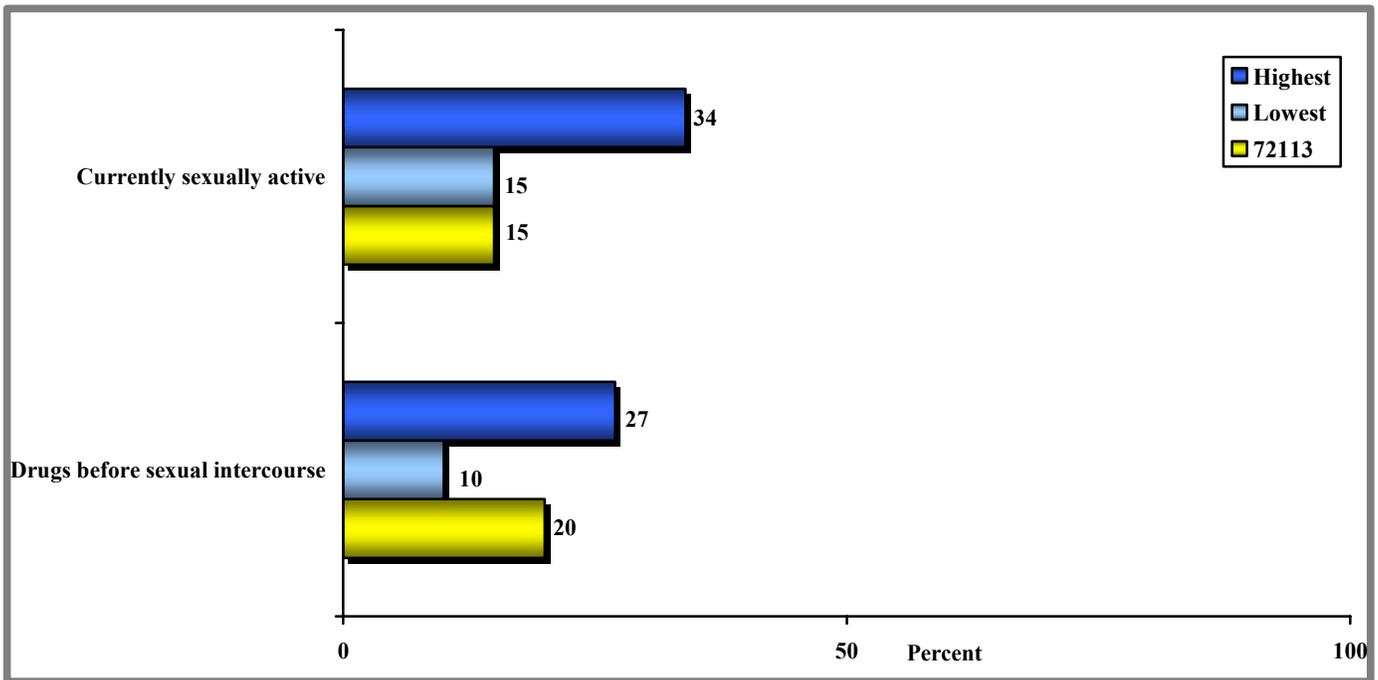
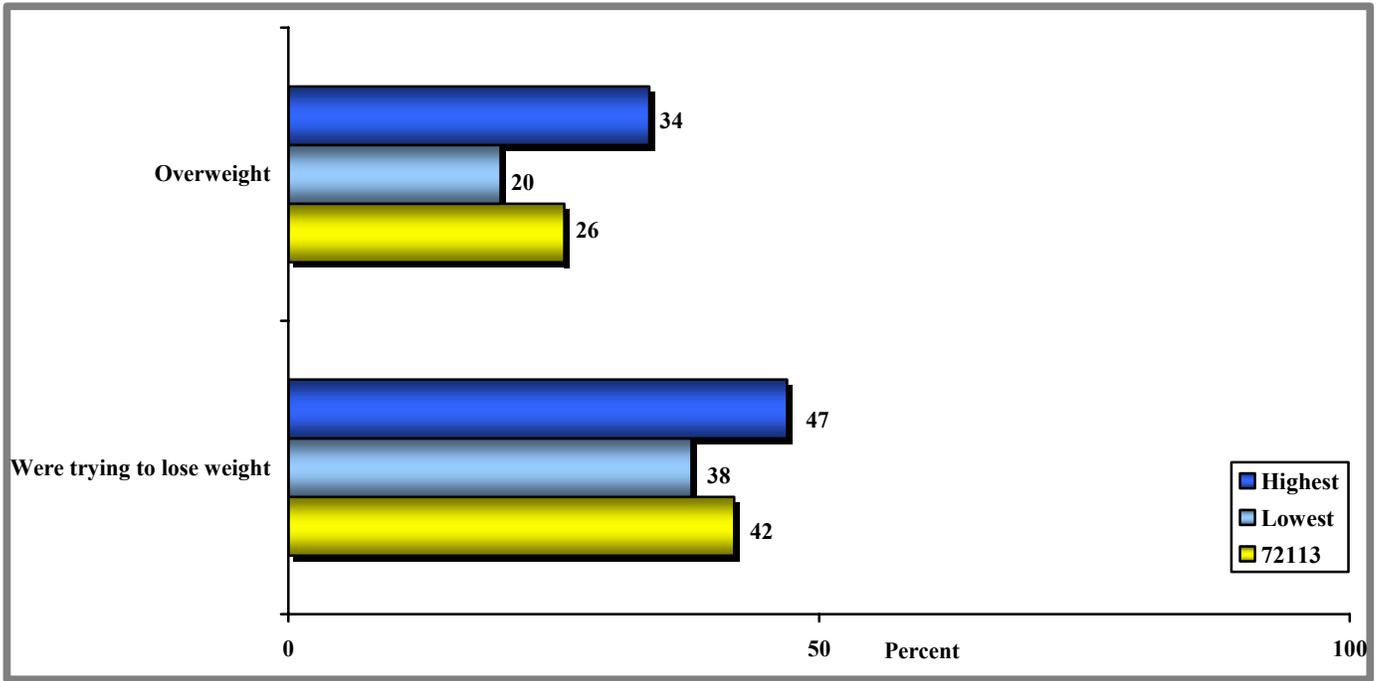


Figure 6: Sexual behaviors

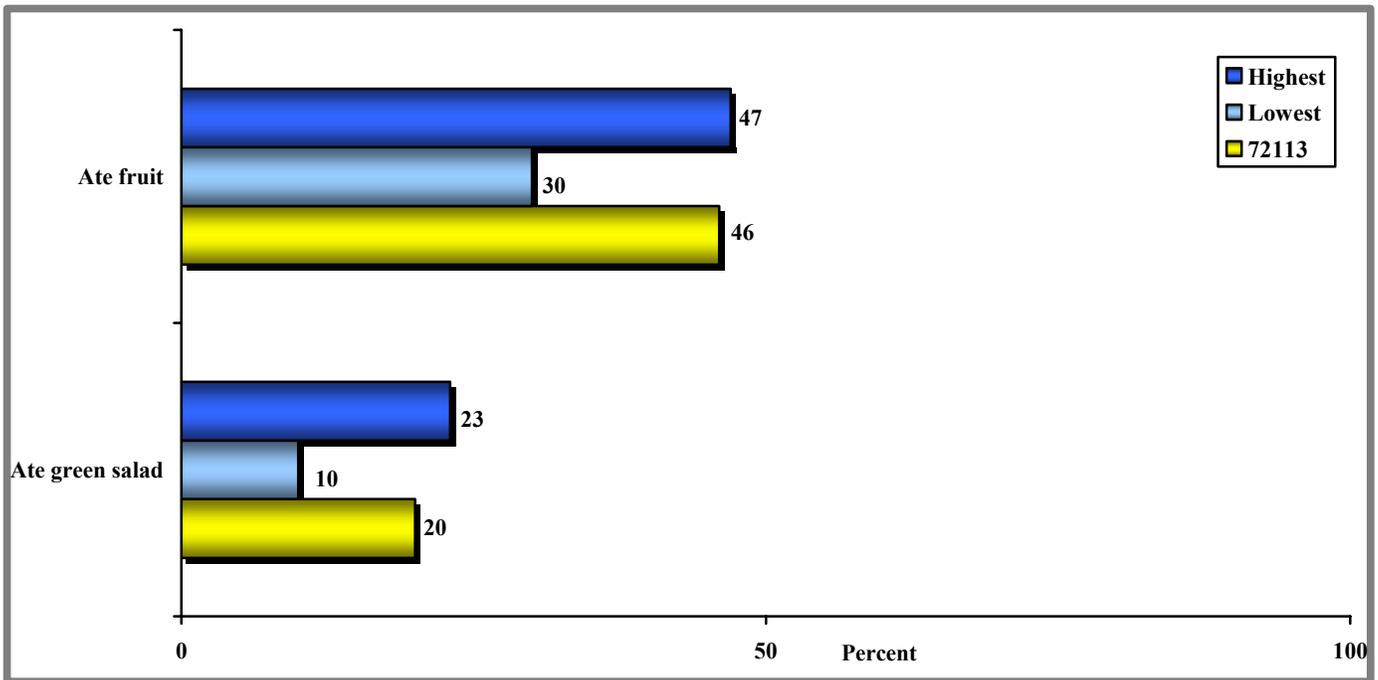


**ZIP CODE PROFILE – 72113** (continued)

**Figure 7: Overweight and weight control**



**Figure 8: Dietary behaviors**



ZIP CODE PROFILE – 72113 (continued)

Figure 9: Physical activity

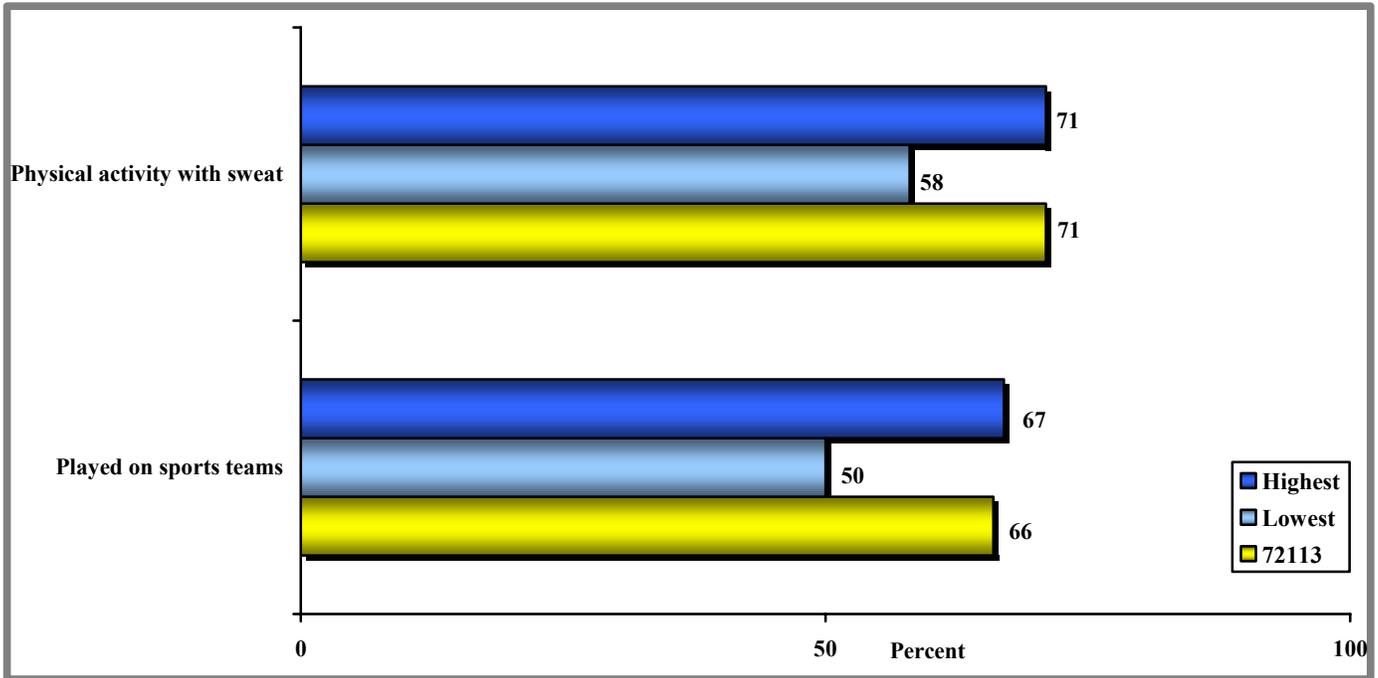
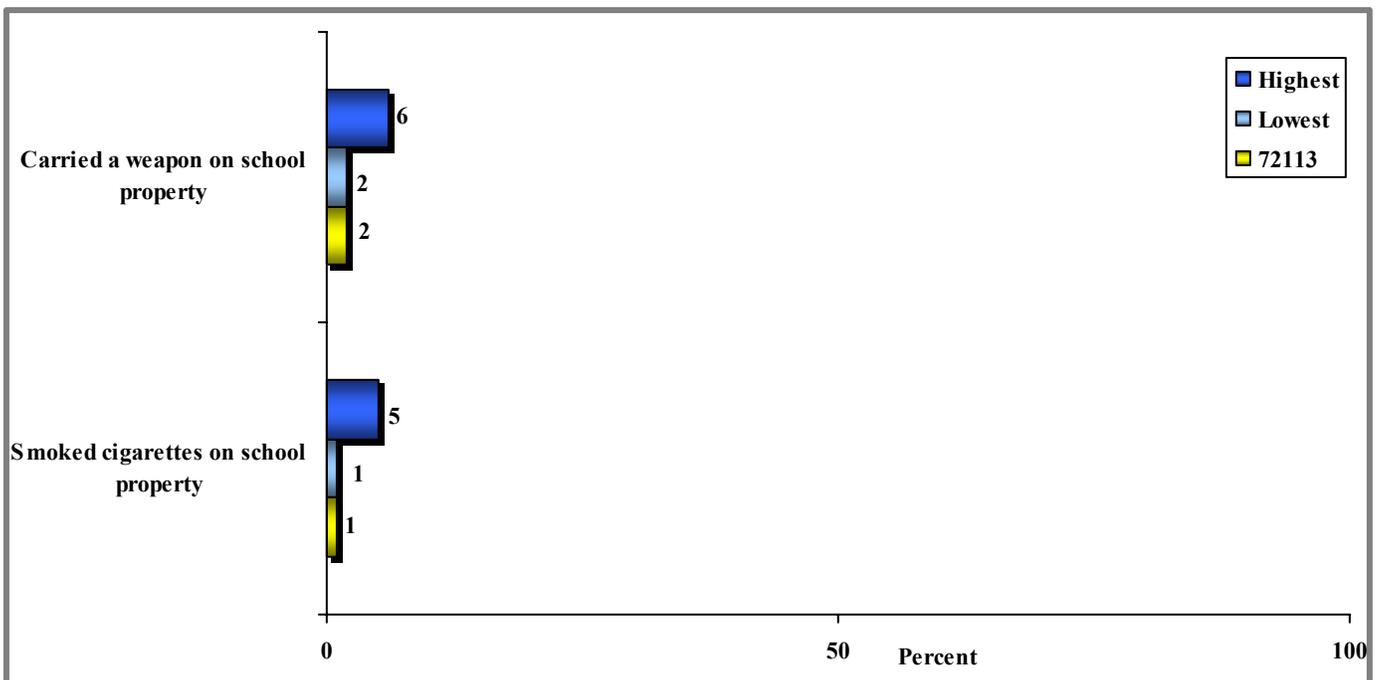


Figure 10: Conduct on school property



ZIP CODE PROFILE - 72117

Figure 1: Behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries

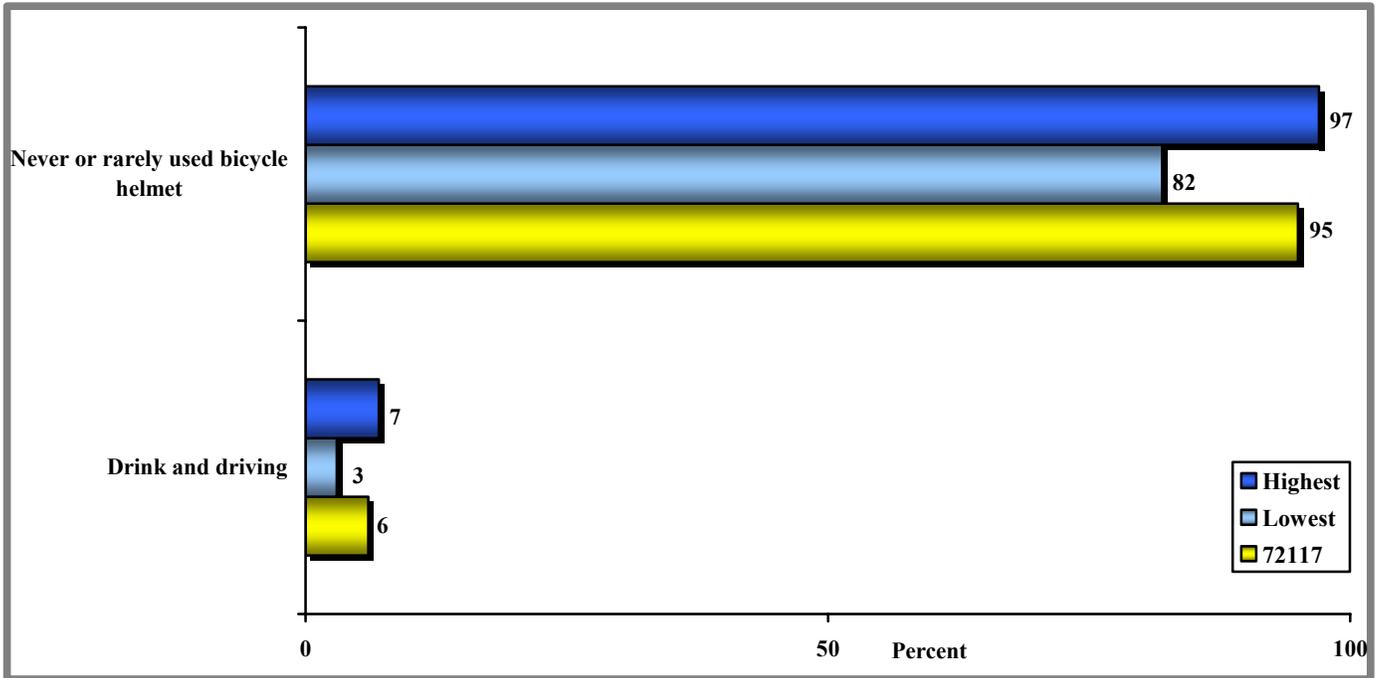
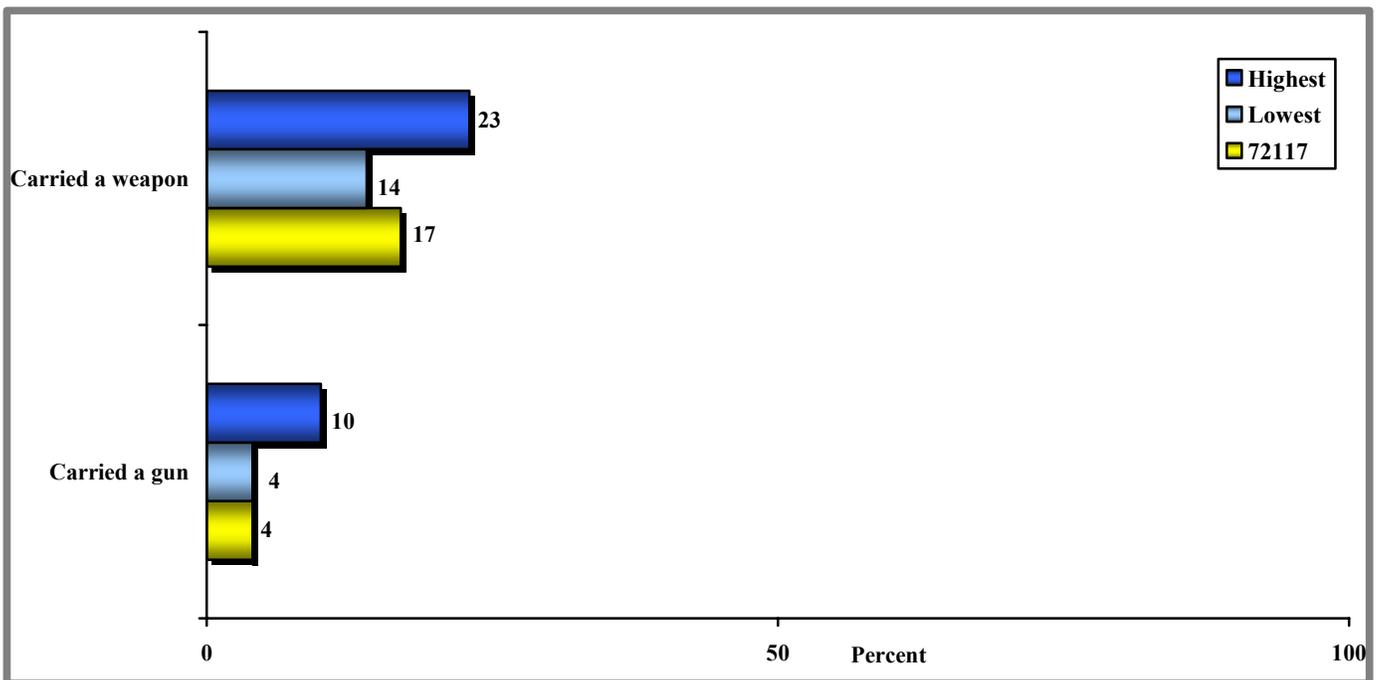


Figure 2: Behaviors that contribute to violence



ZIP CODE PROFILE – 72117 (continued)

Figure 3: Depression and suicide

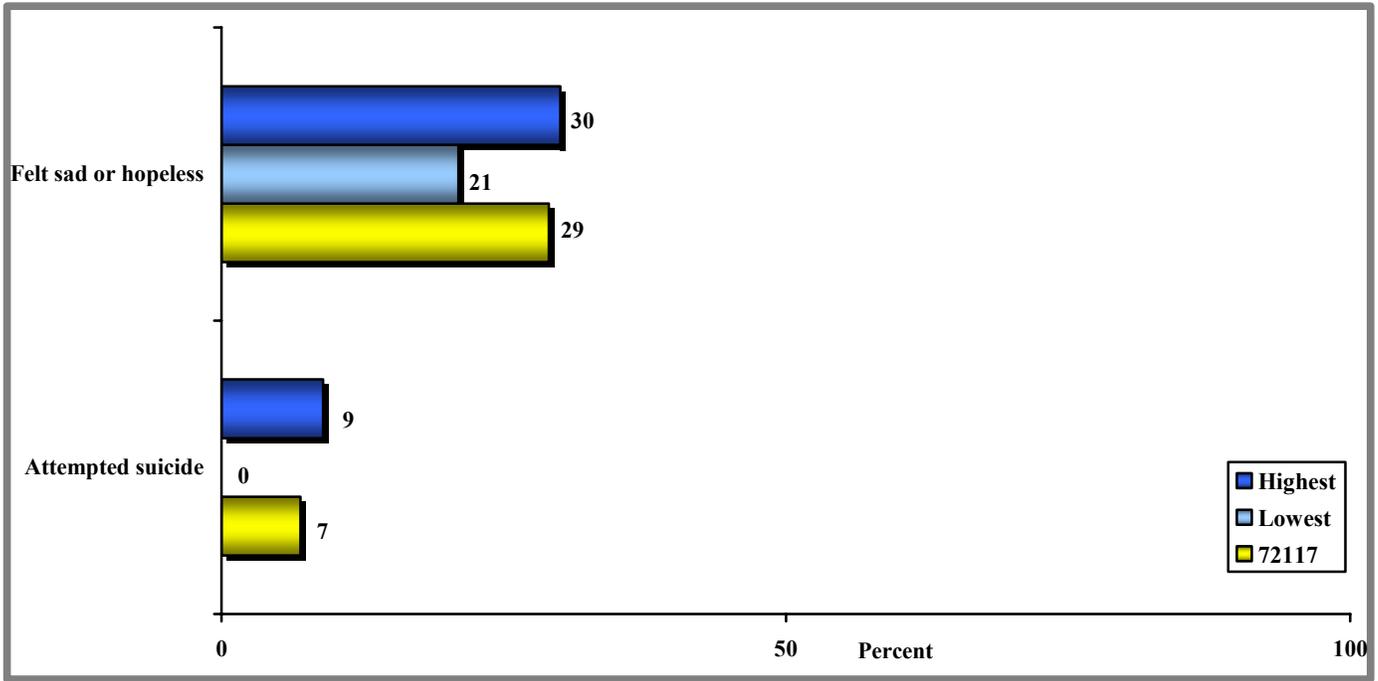
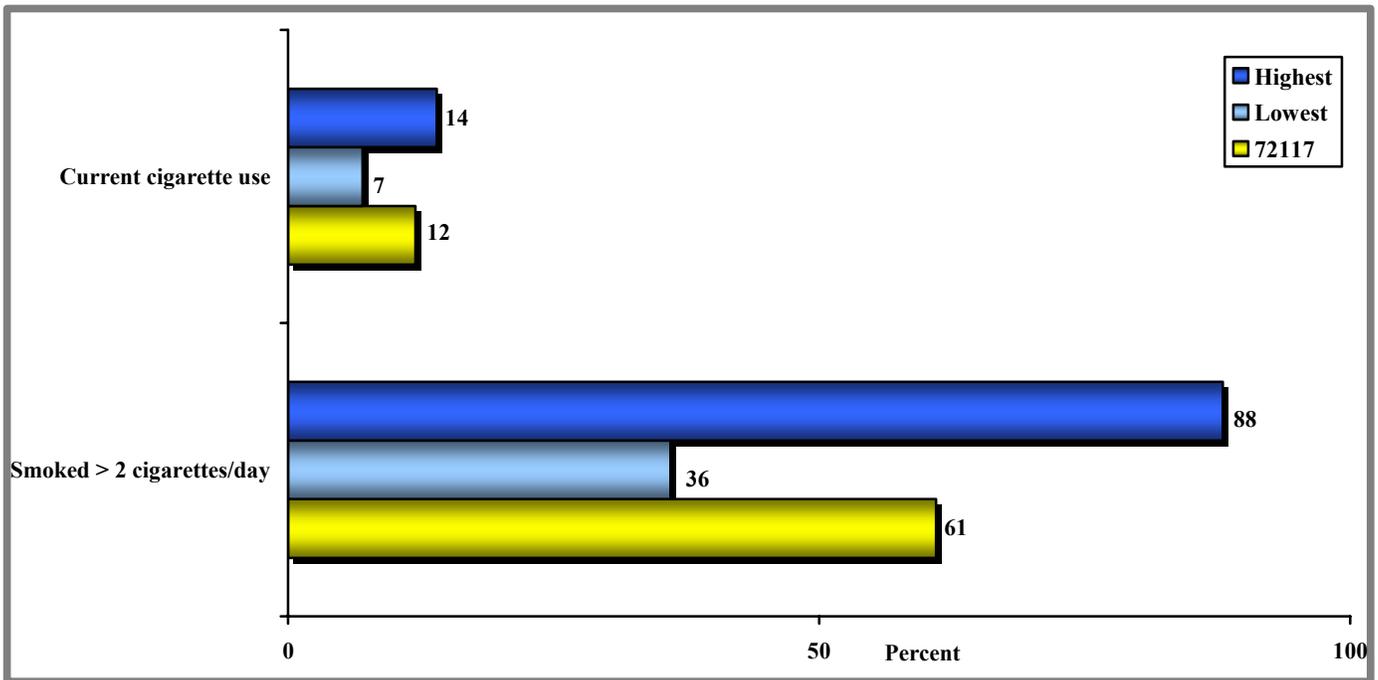


Figure 4: Tobacco use



ZIP CODE PROFILE – 72117 (continued)

Figure 5: Alcohol and illegal drug use

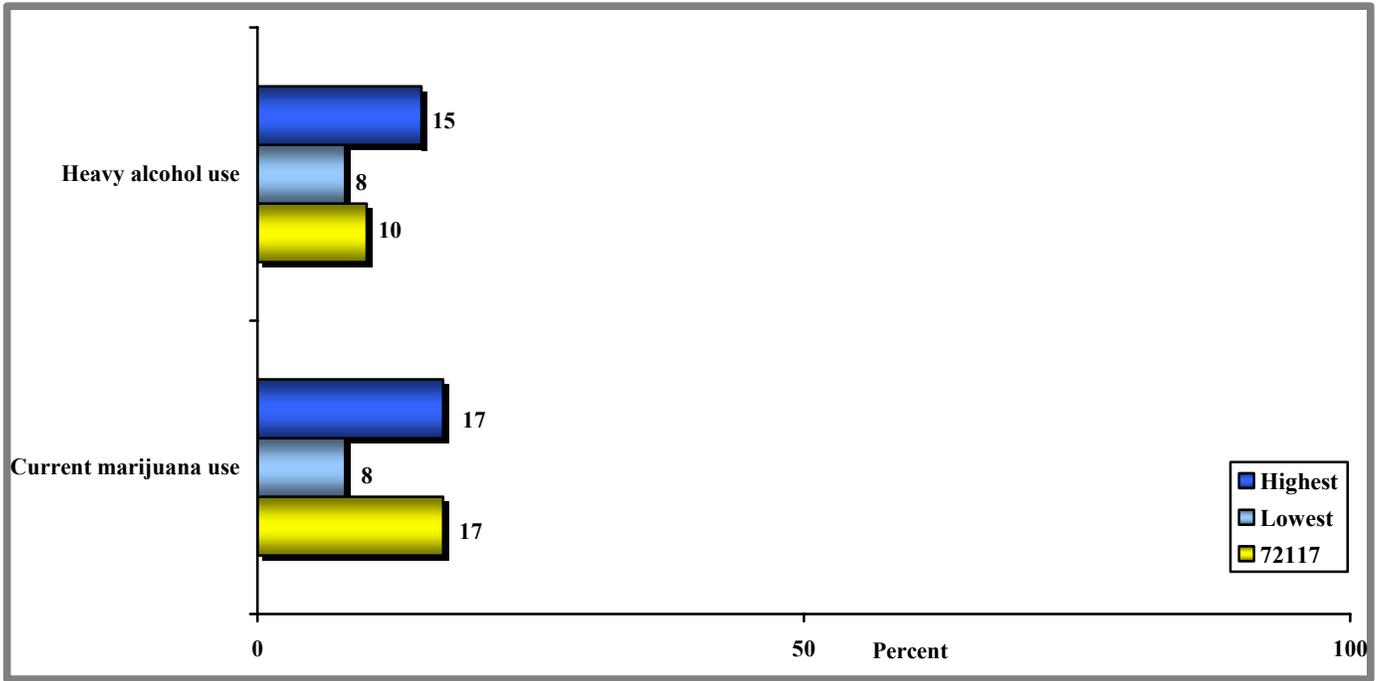
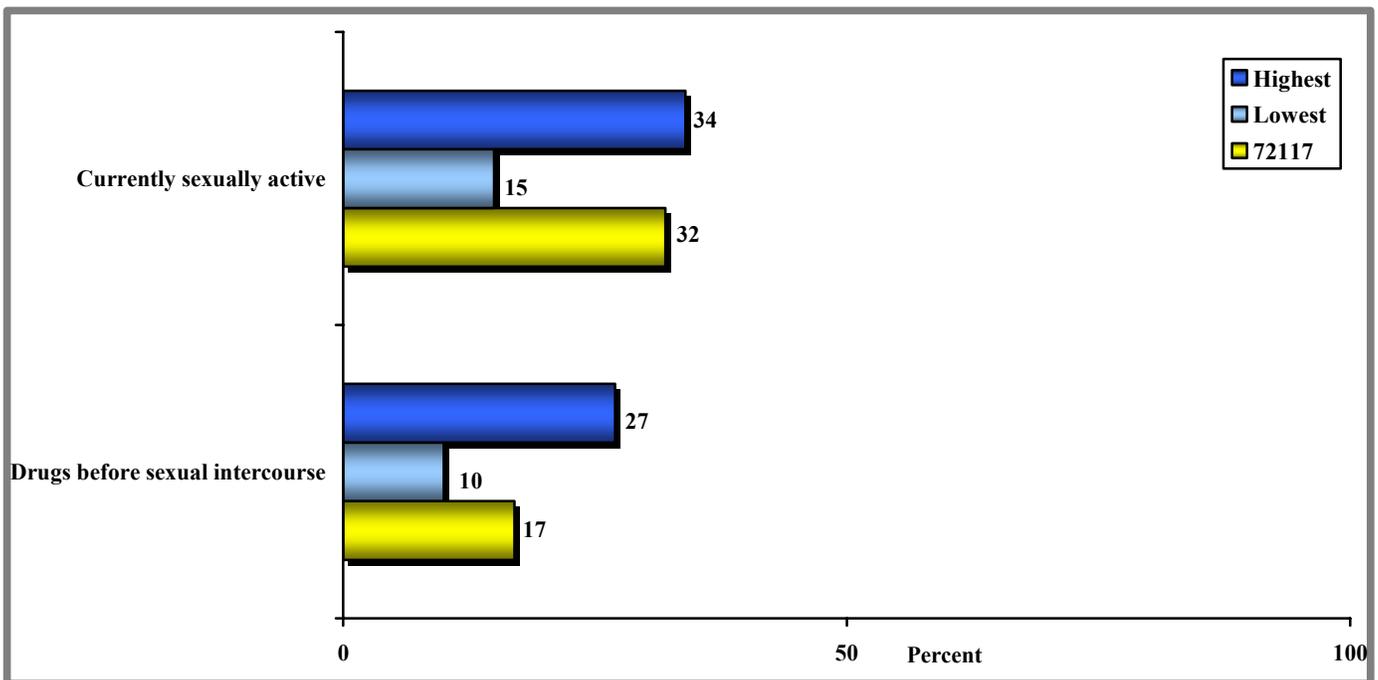


Figure 6: Sexual behaviors



ZIP CODE PROFILE – 72117 (continued)

Figure 7: Overweight and weight control

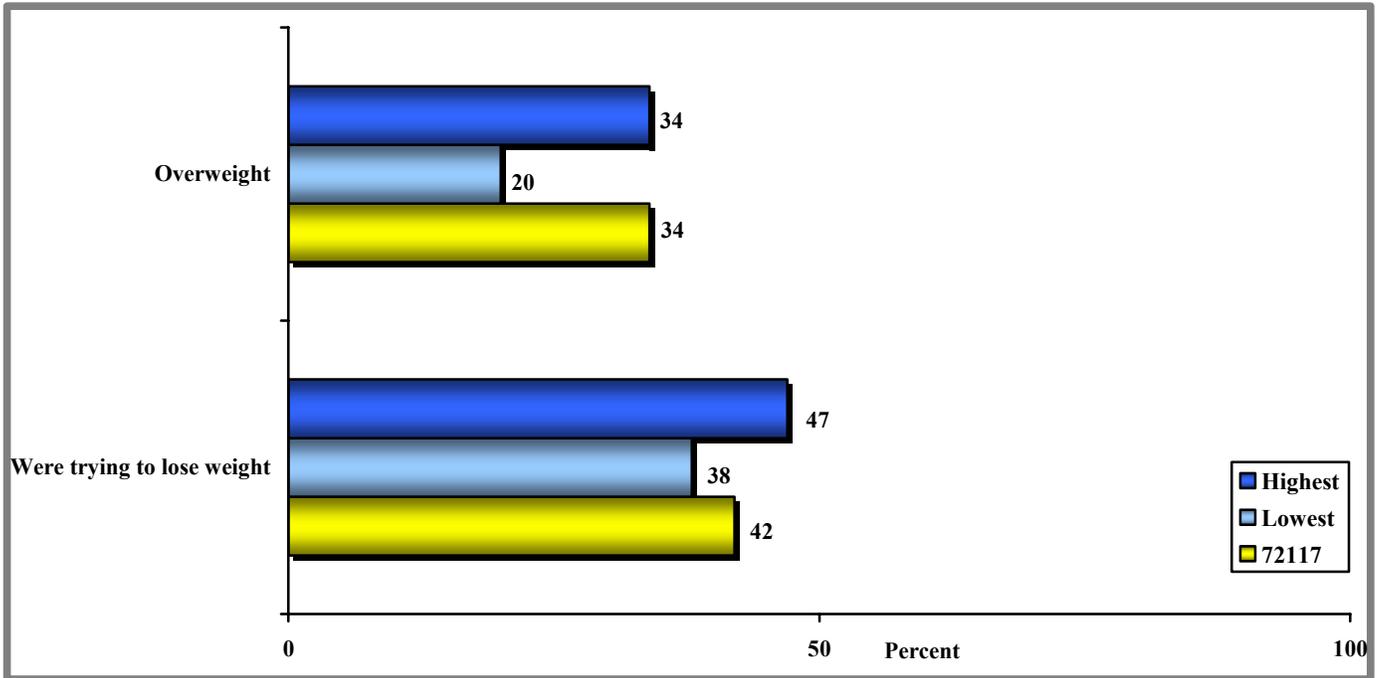
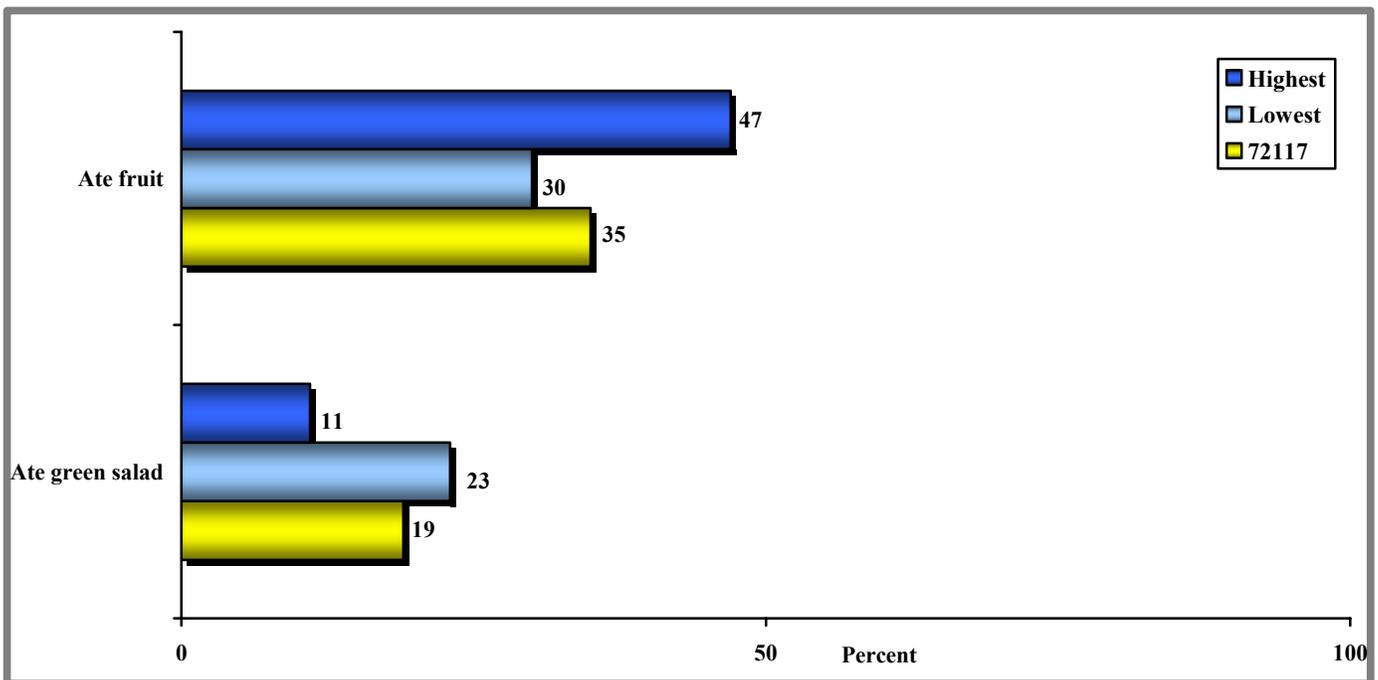


Figure 8: Dietary behaviors



ZIP CODE PROFILE – 72117 (continued)

Figure 9: Physical activity

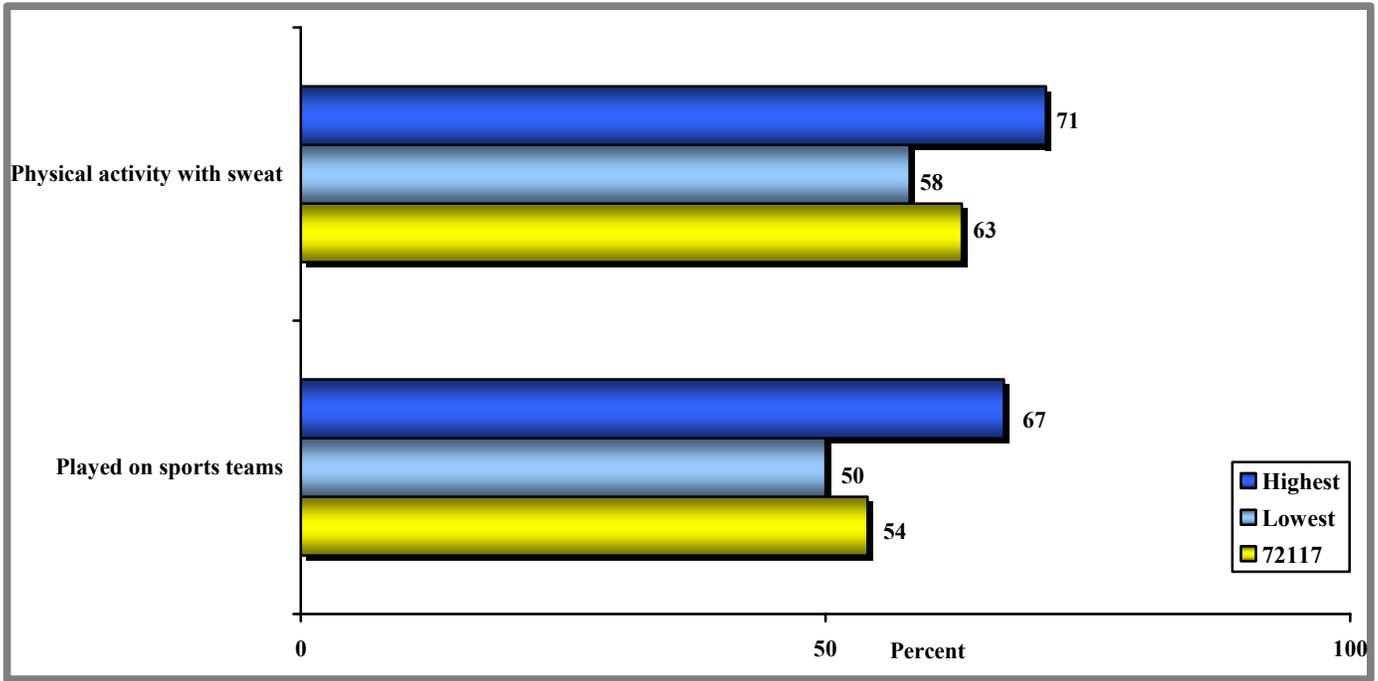
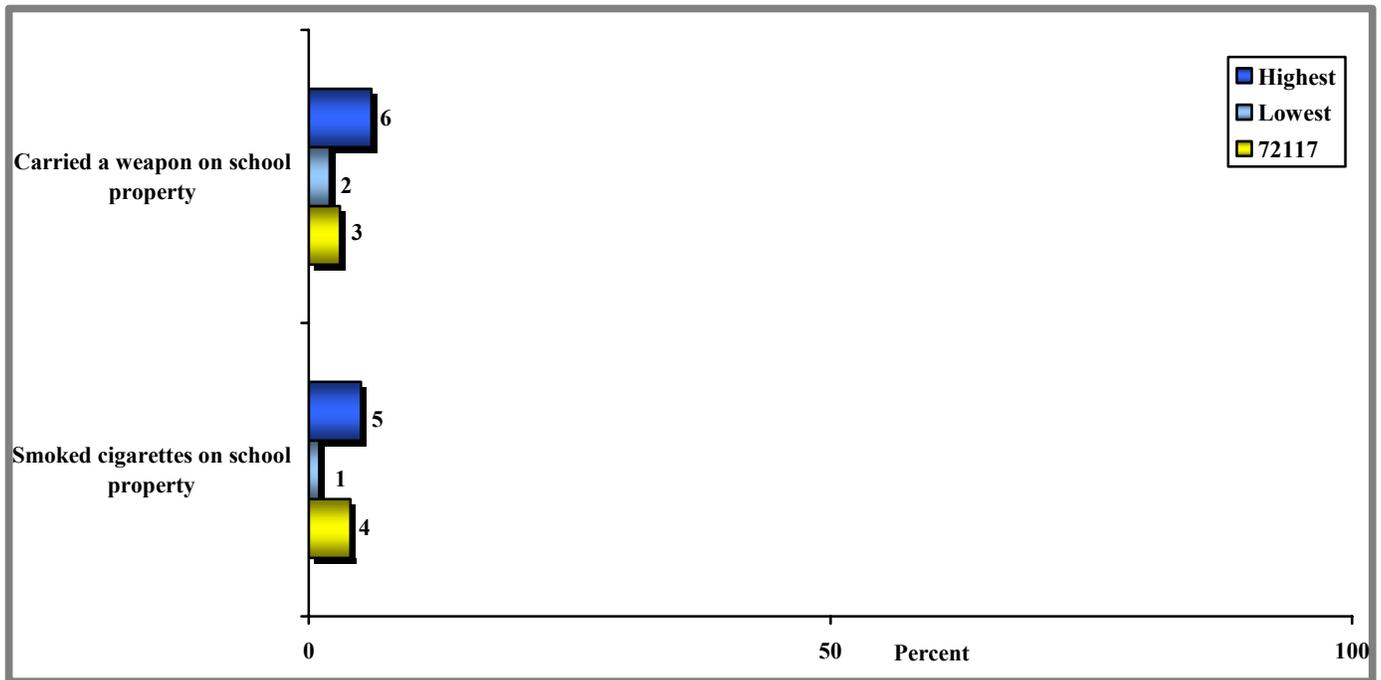


Figure 10: Conduct on school property



ZIP CODE PROFILE - 72118

Figure 1: Behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries

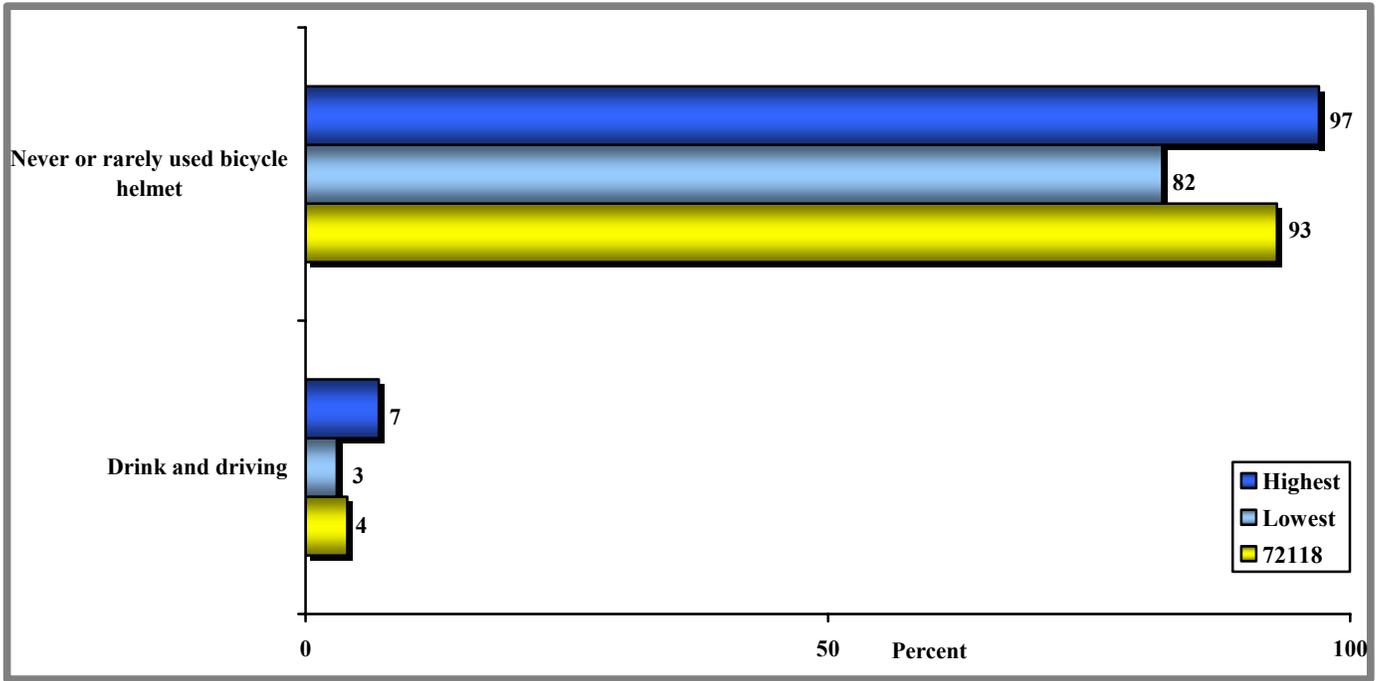
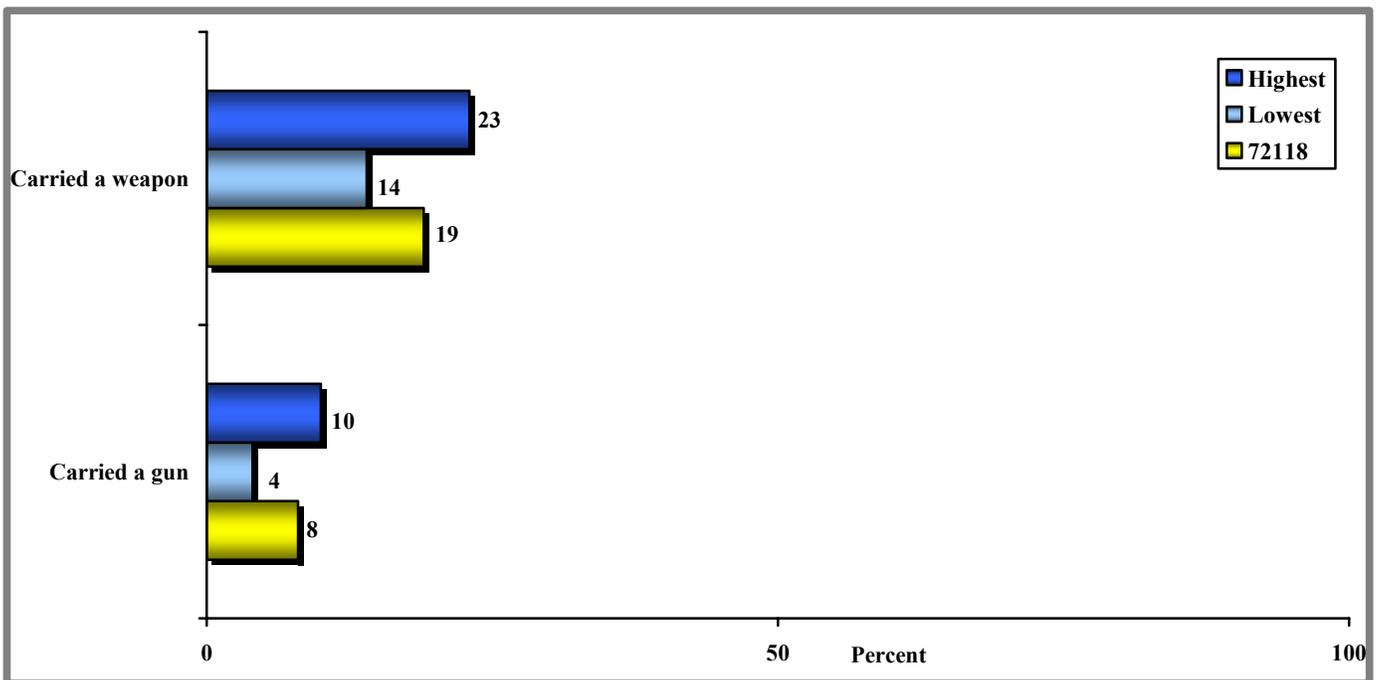


Figure 2: Behaviors that contribute to violence



ZIP CODE PROFILE – 72118 (continued)

Figure 3: Depression and suicide

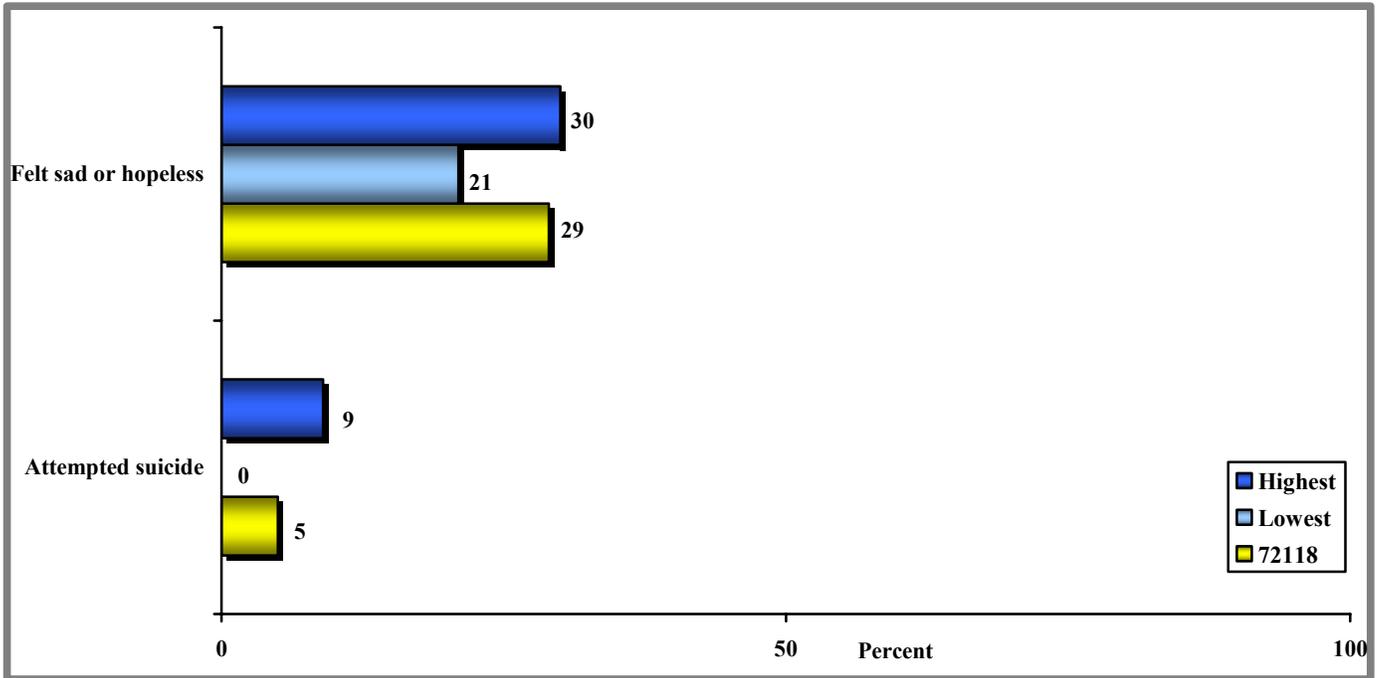
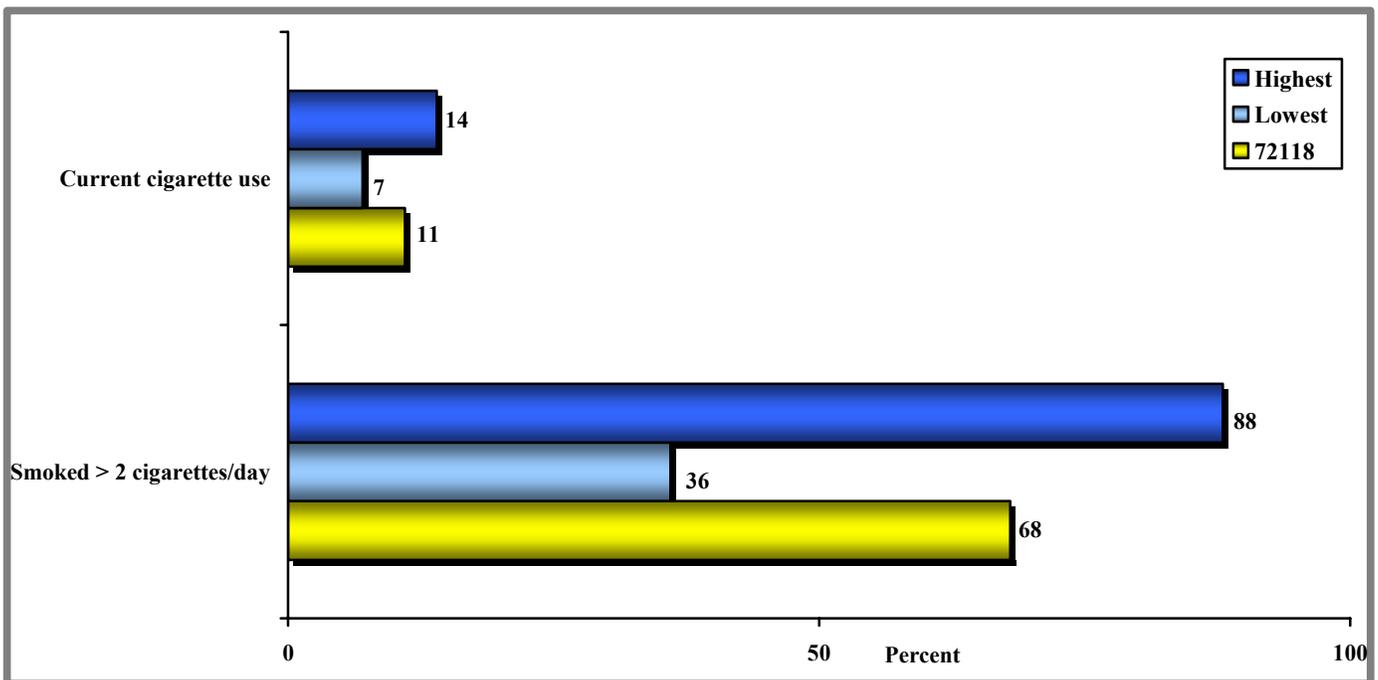


Figure 4: Tobacco use



**ZIP CODE PROFILE – 72118** (continued)

Figure 5: Alcohol and illegal drug use

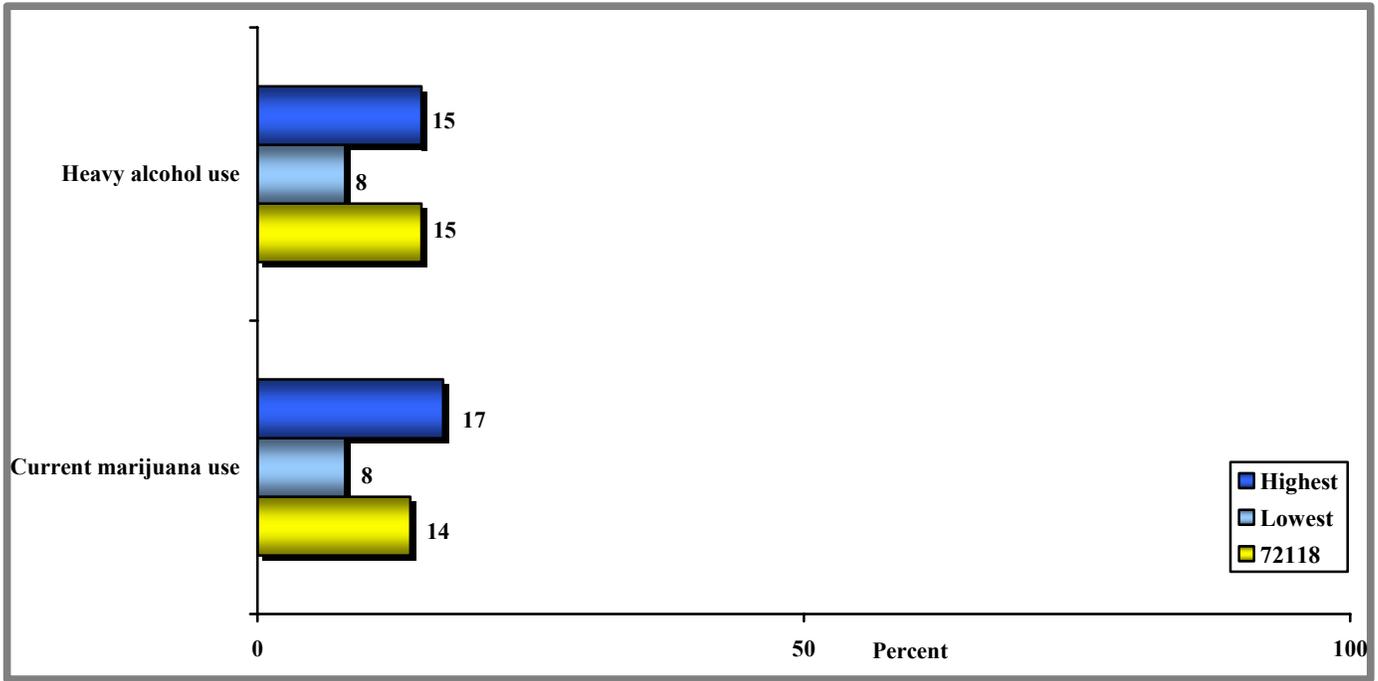
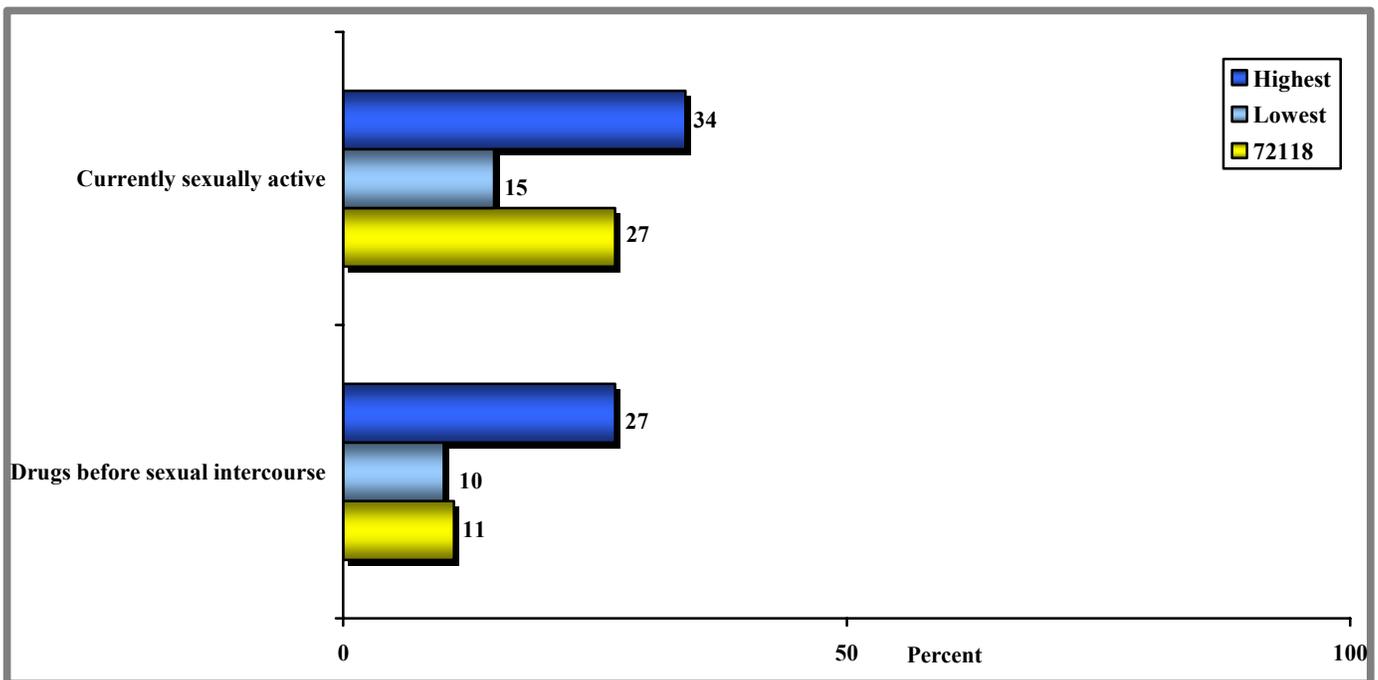


Figure 6: Sexual behaviors



**ZIP CODE PROFILE – 72118** (continued)

Figure 7: Overweight and weight control

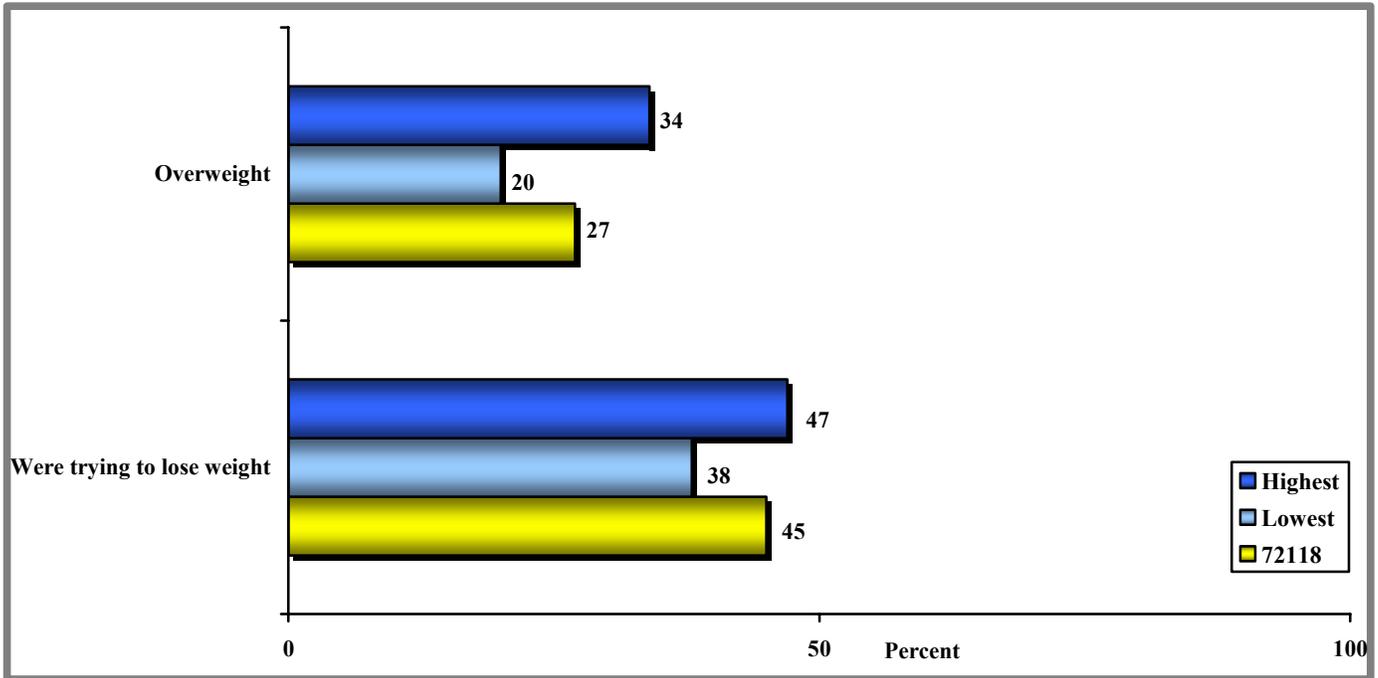
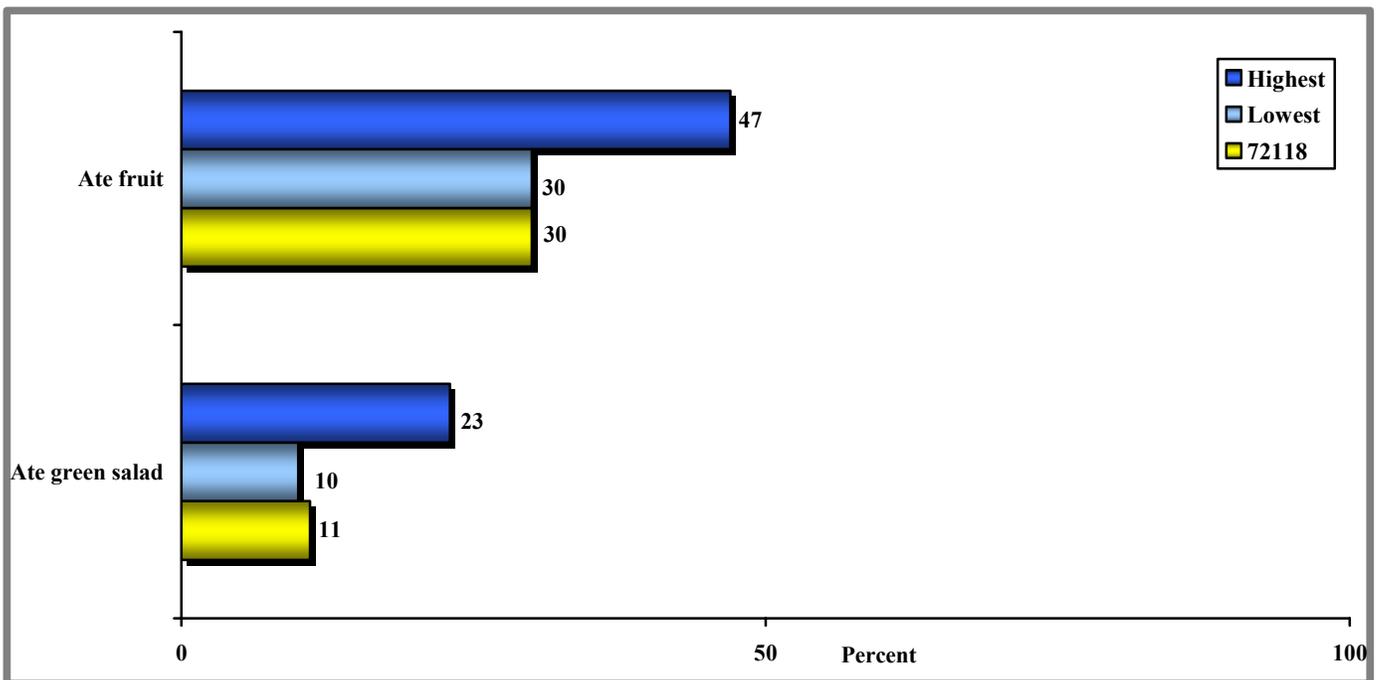


Figure 8: Dietary behaviors



ZIP CODE PROFILE – 72118 (continued)

Figure 9: Physical activity

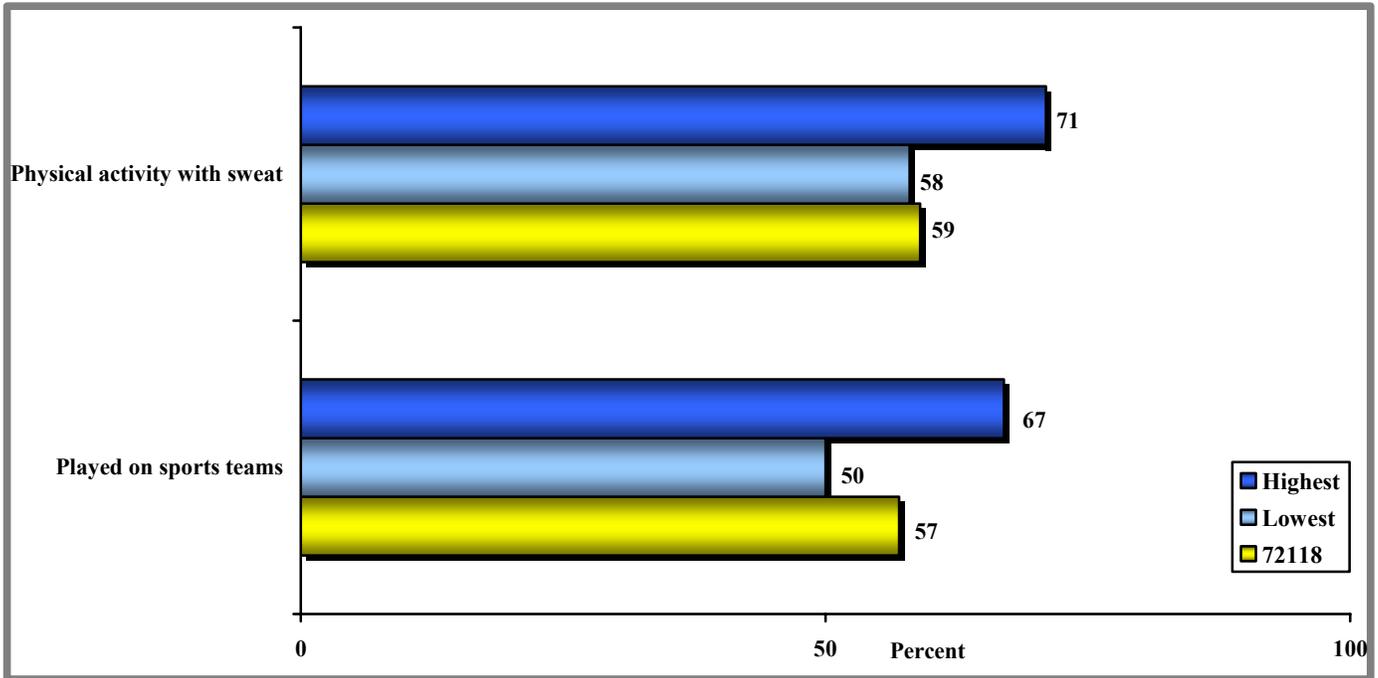
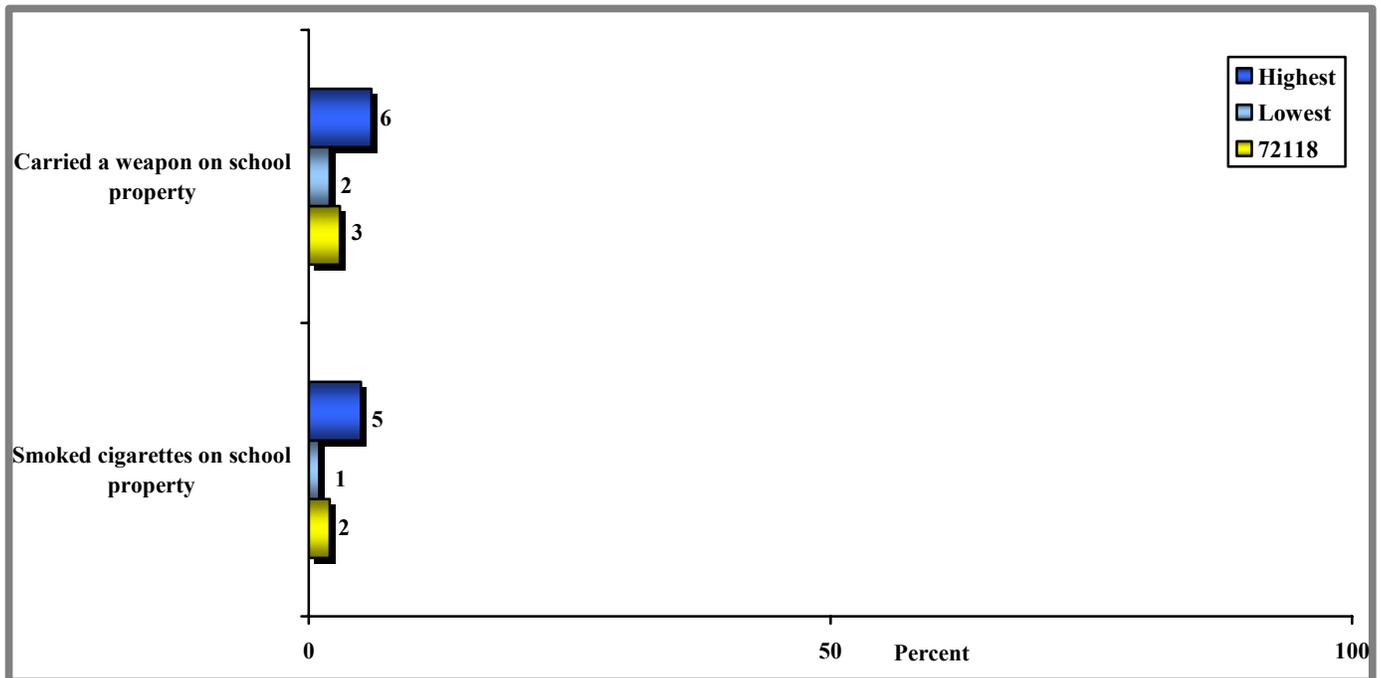


Figure 10: Conduct on school property



ZIP CODE PROFILE - 72120

Figure 1: Behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries

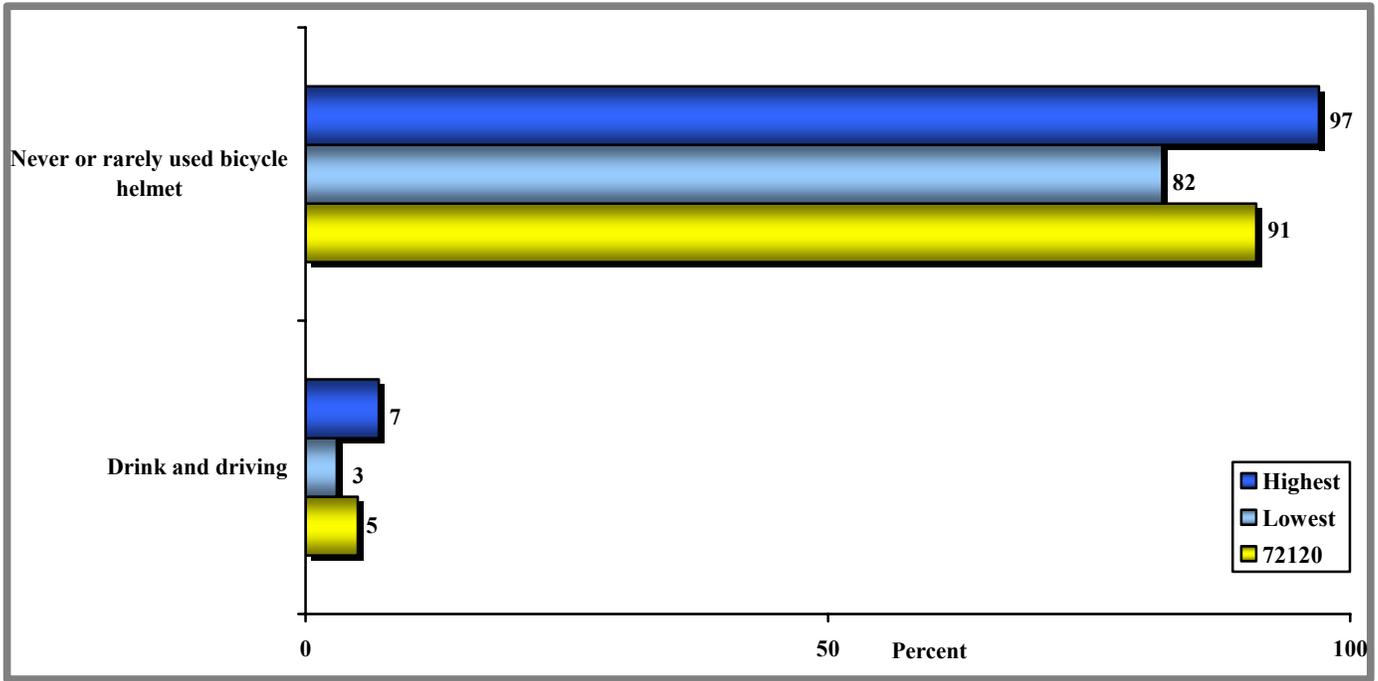
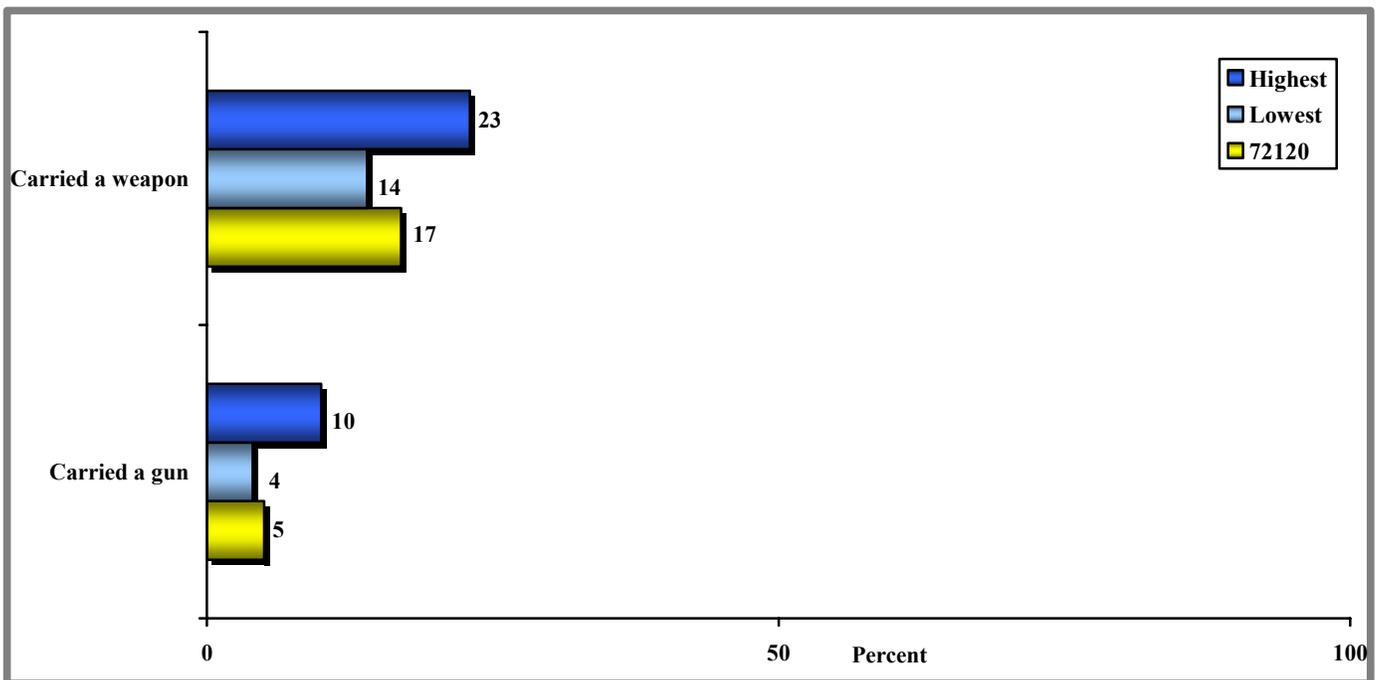


Figure 2: Behaviors that contribute to violence



ZIP CODE PROFILE – 72120 (continued)

Figure 3: Depression and suicide

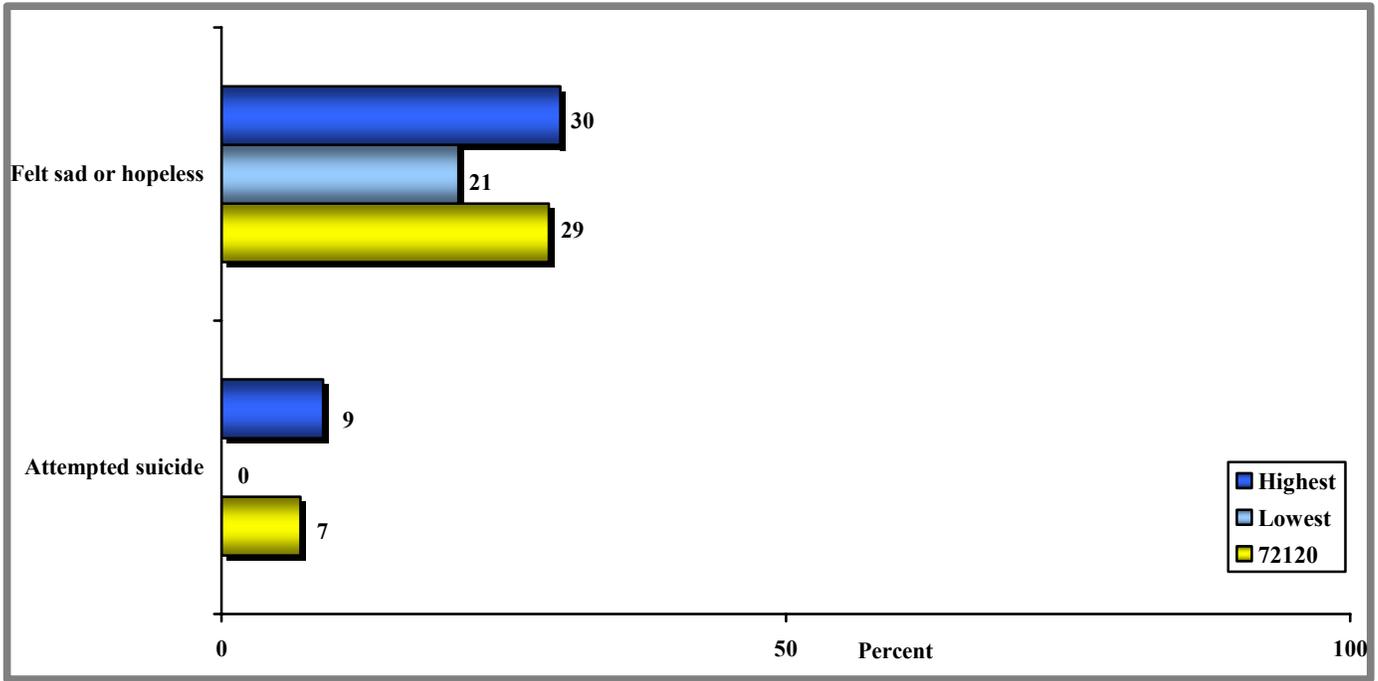
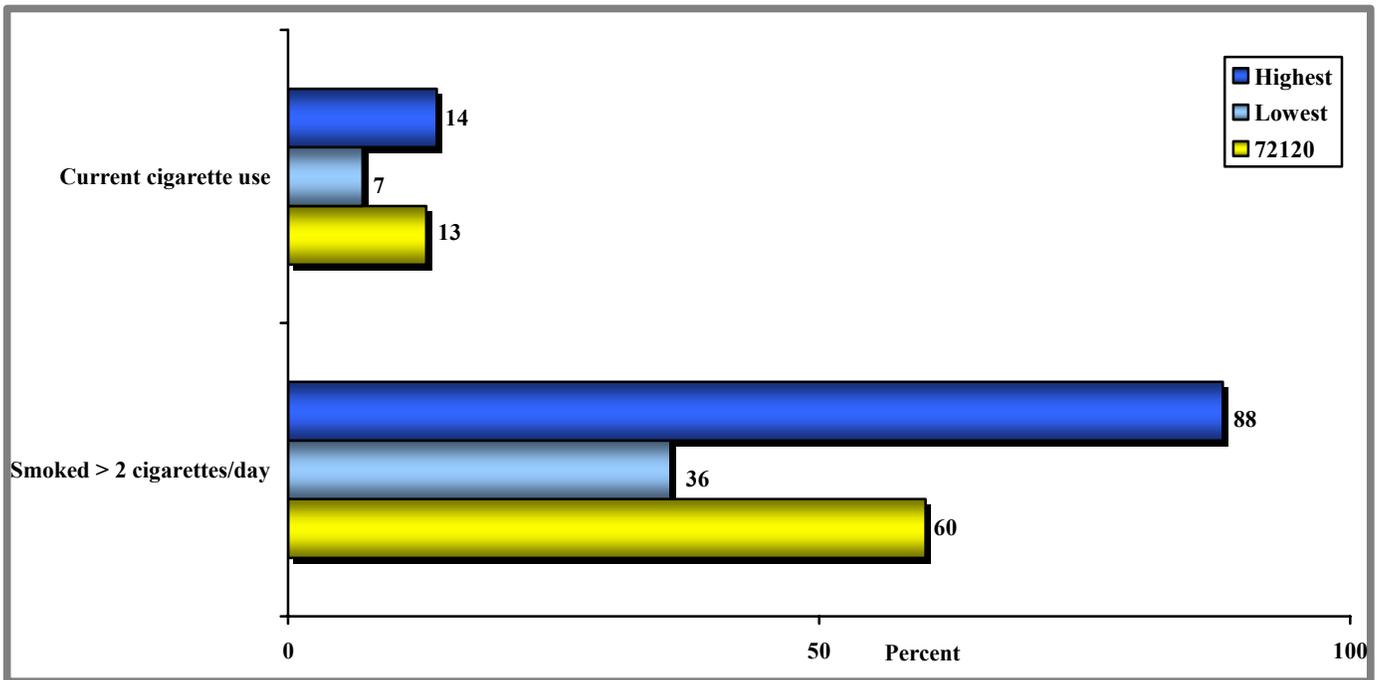


Figure 4: Tobacco use



**ZIP CODE PROFILE – 72120** (continued)

Figure 5: Alcohol and illegal drug use

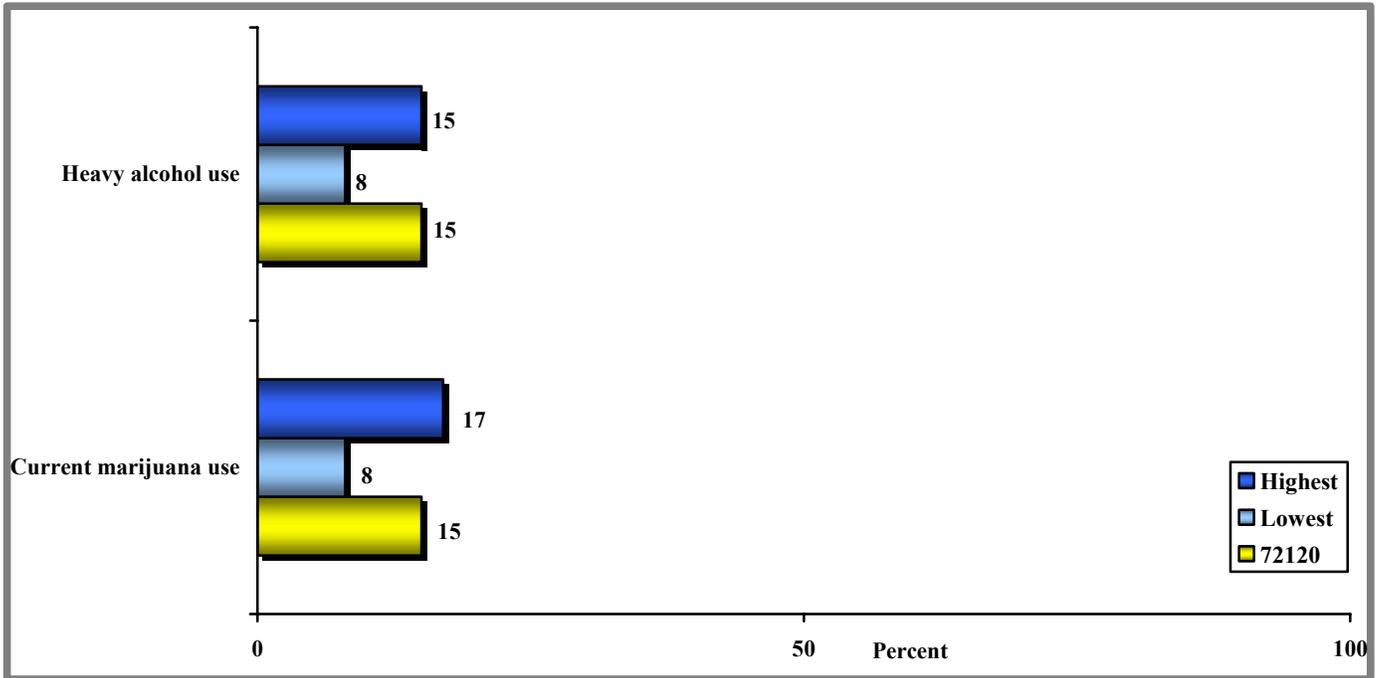
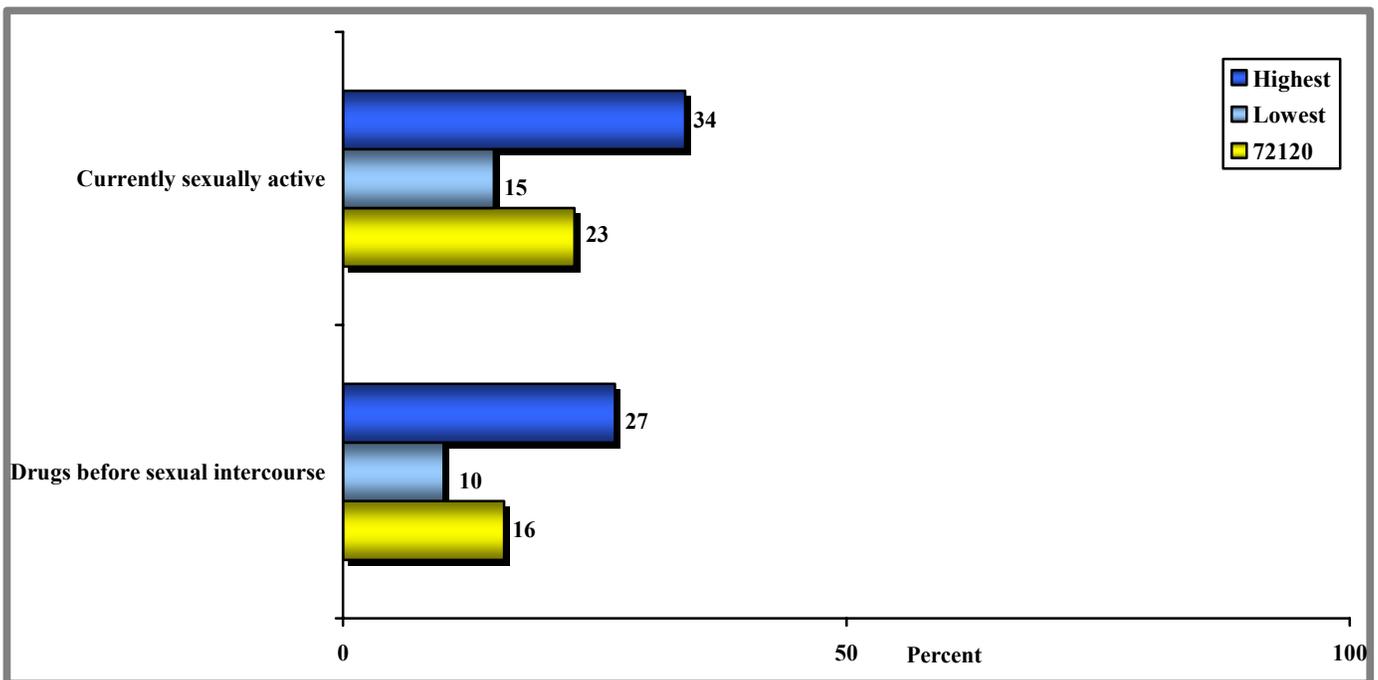


Figure 6: Sexual behaviors



ZIP CODE PROFILE – 72120 (continued)

Figure 7: Overweight and weight control

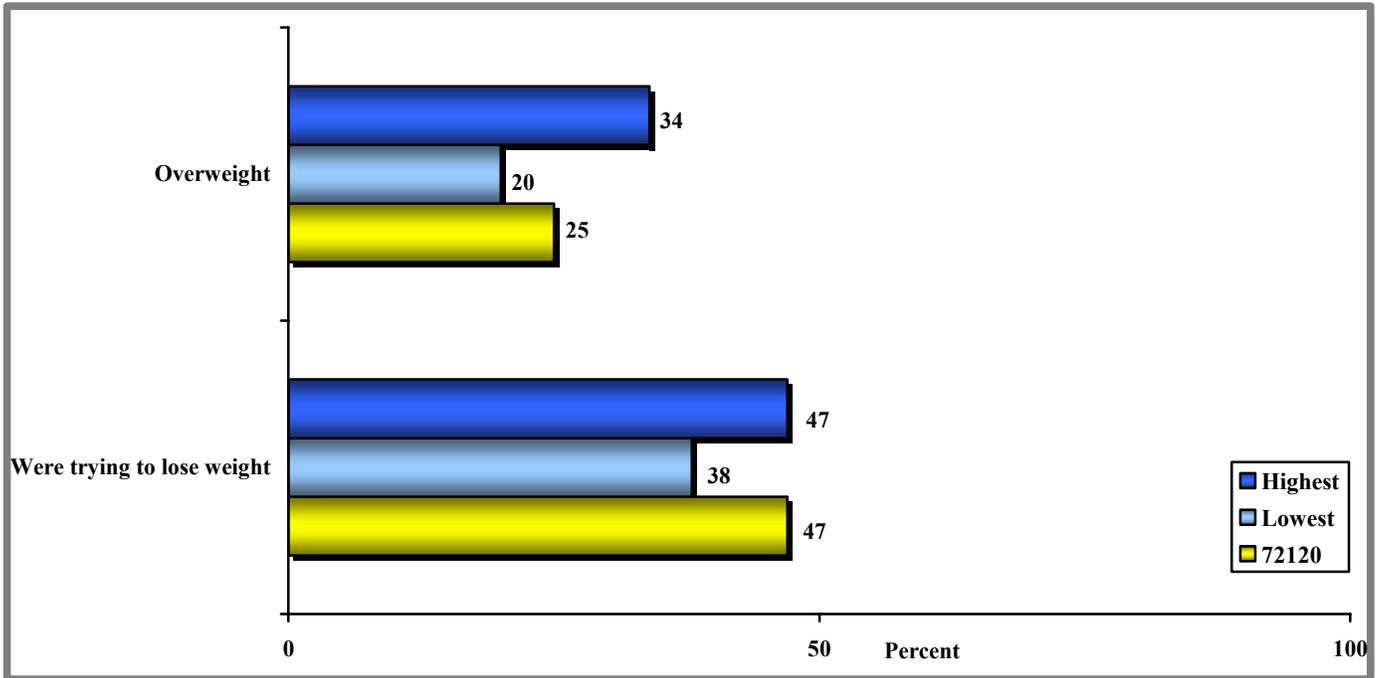
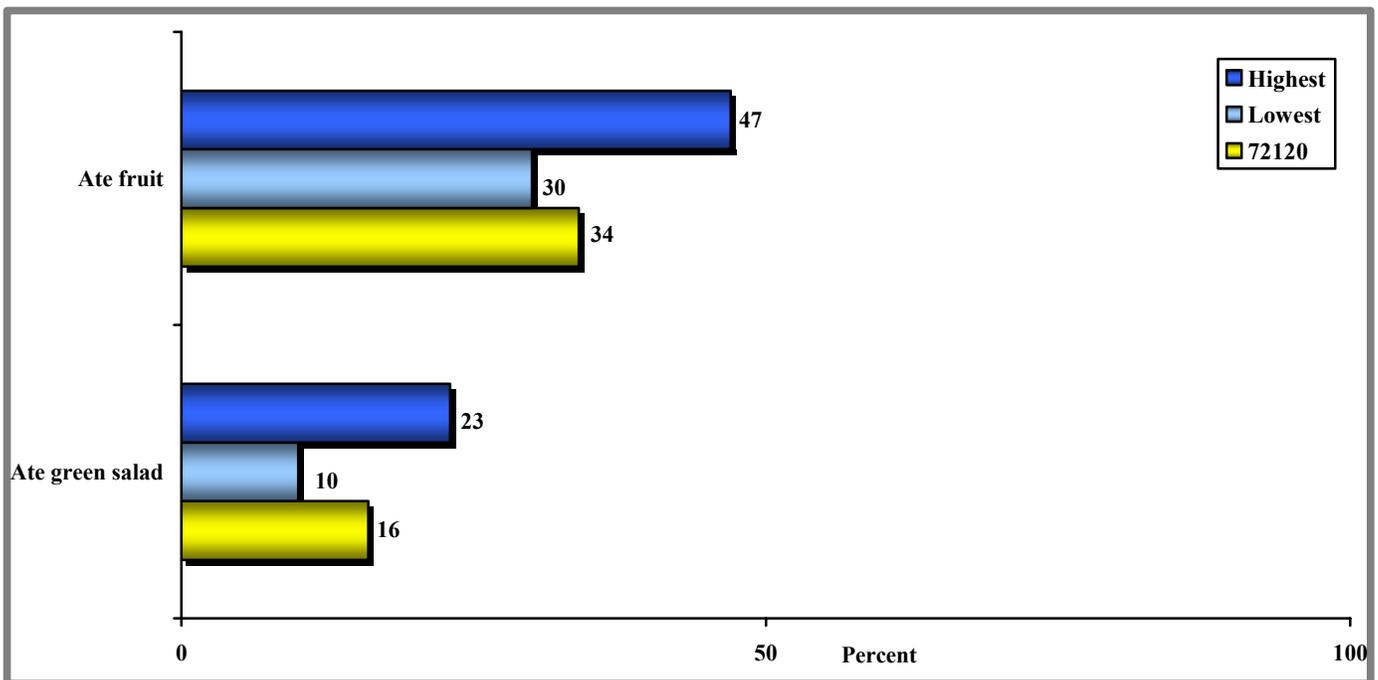


Figure 8: Dietary behaviors



**ZIP CODE PROFILE – 72120** (continued)

Figure 9: Physical activity

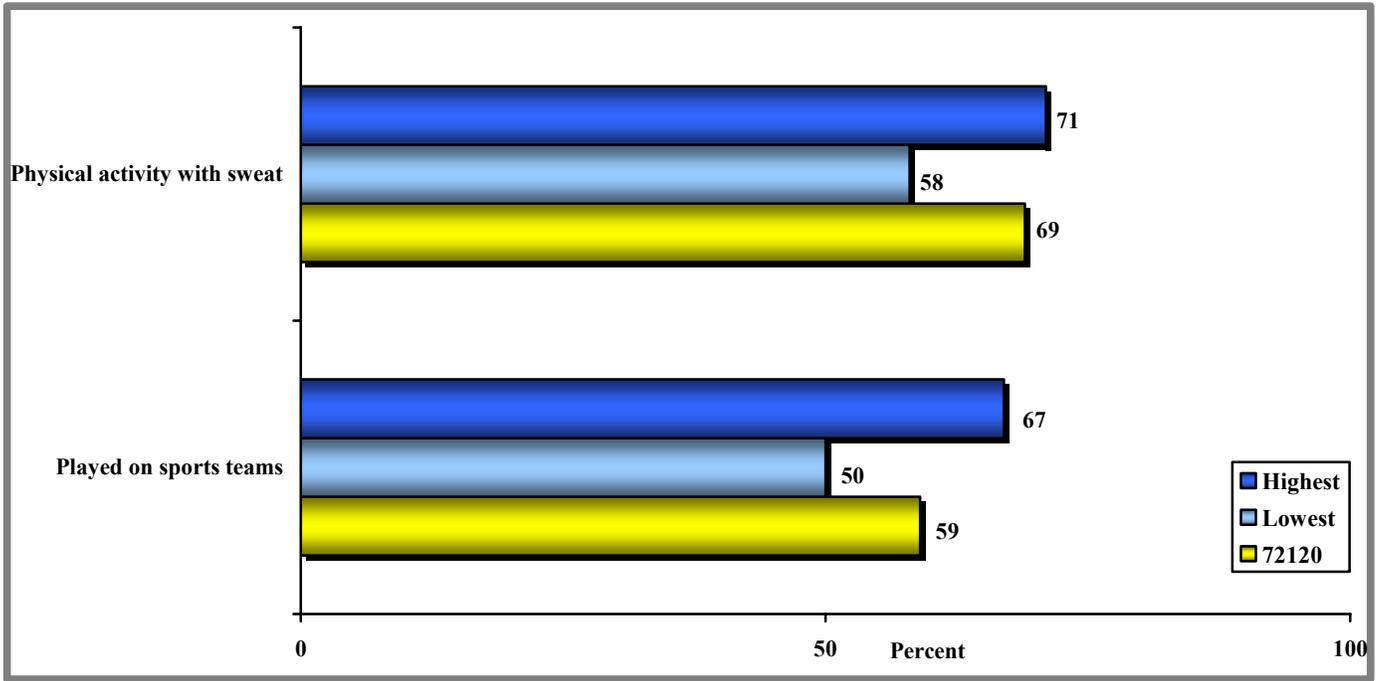
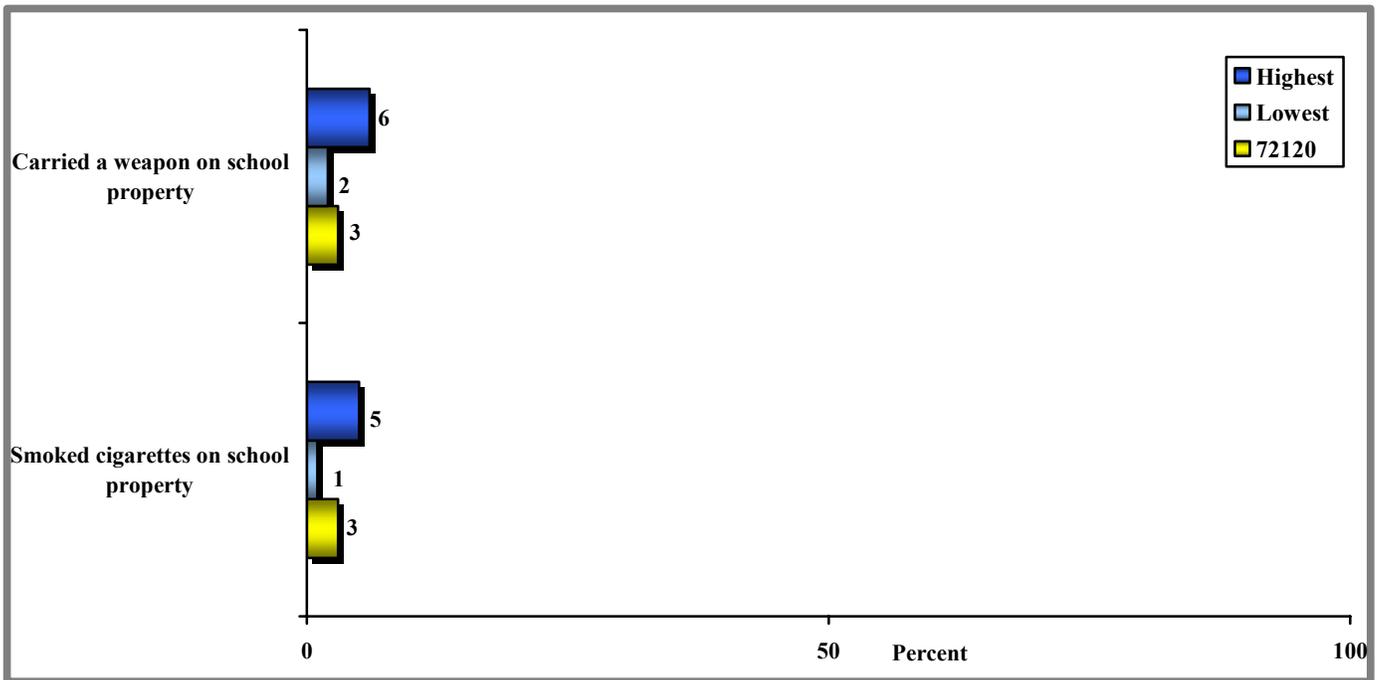


Figure 10: Conduct on school property



ZIP CODE PROFILE - 72205

Figure 1: Behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries

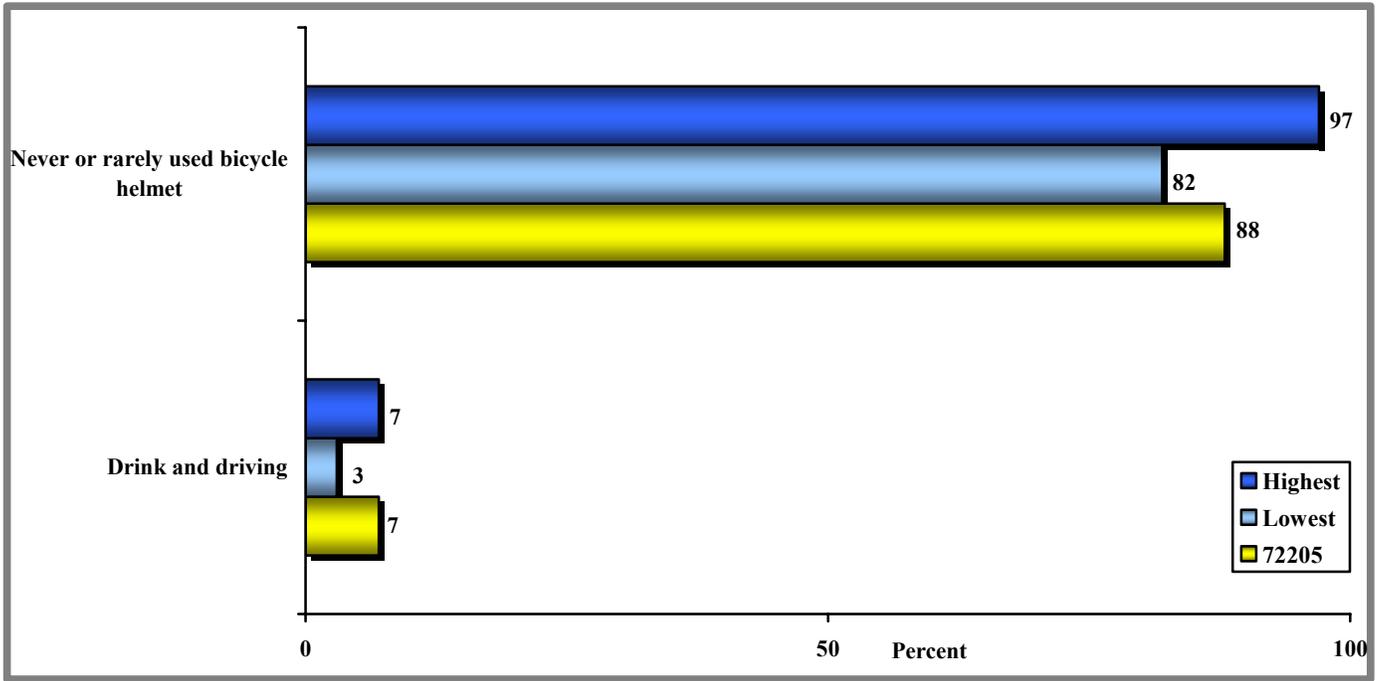
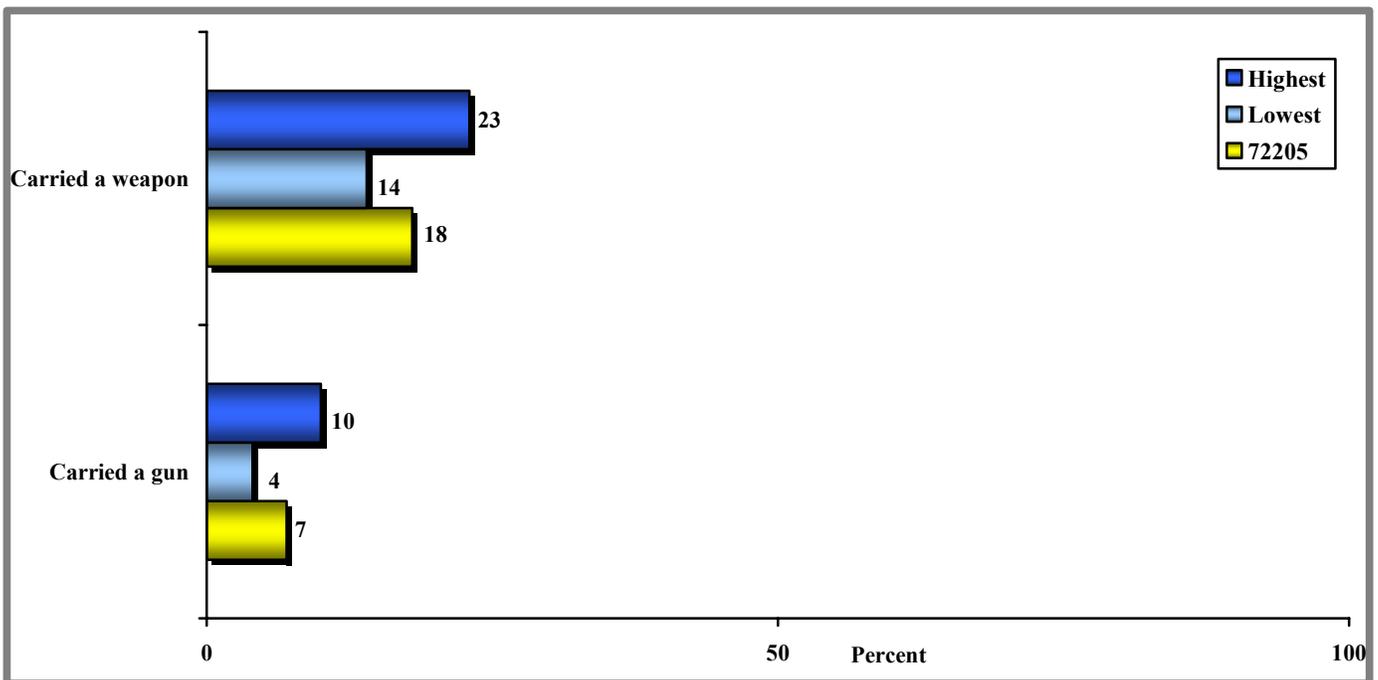


Figure 2: Behaviors that contribute to violence



**ZIP CODE PROFILE – 72205** (continued)

Figure 3: Depression and suicide

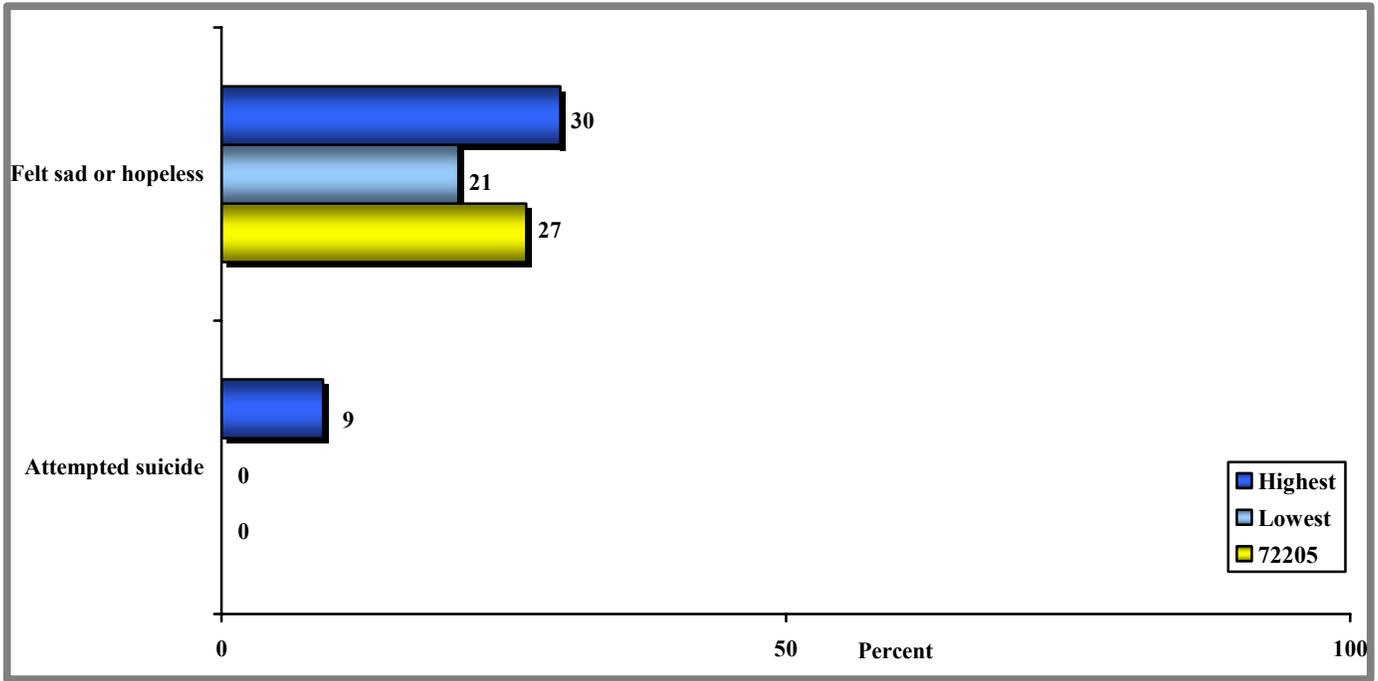
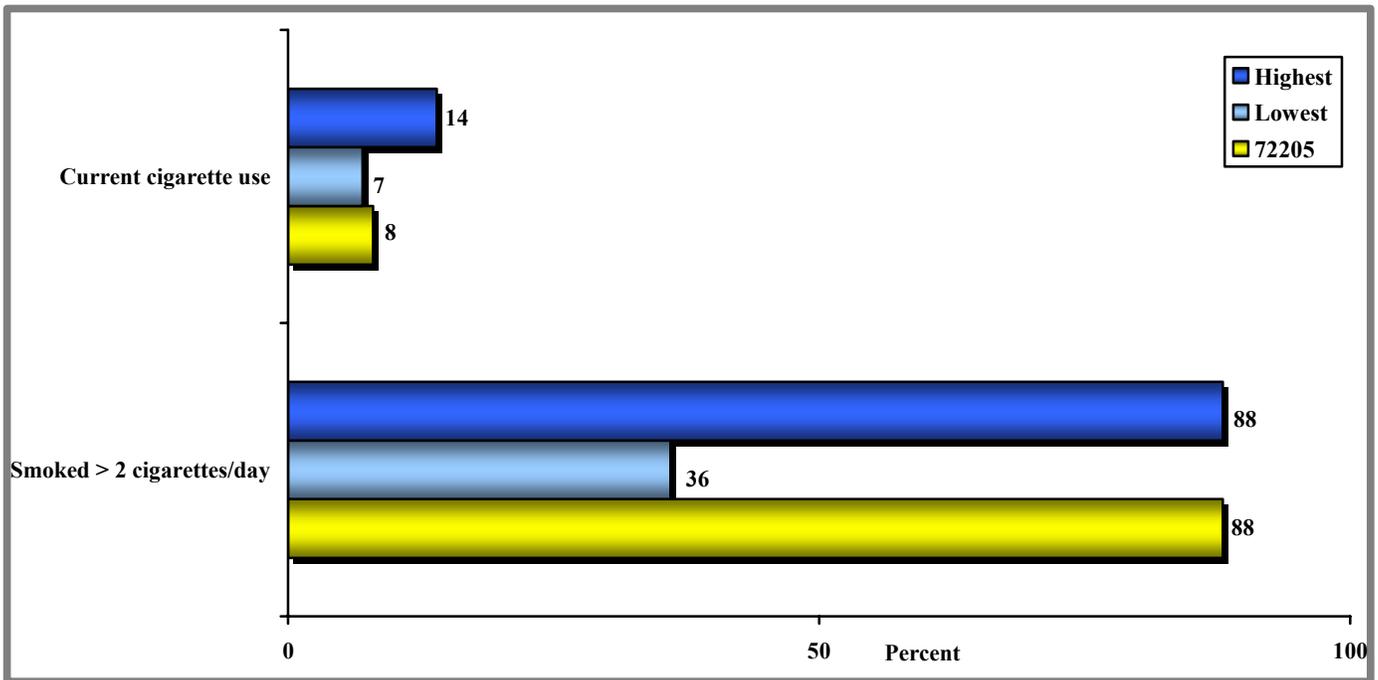


Figure 4: Tobacco use



**ZIP CODE PROFILE – 72205** (continued)

Figure 5: Alcohol and illegal drug use

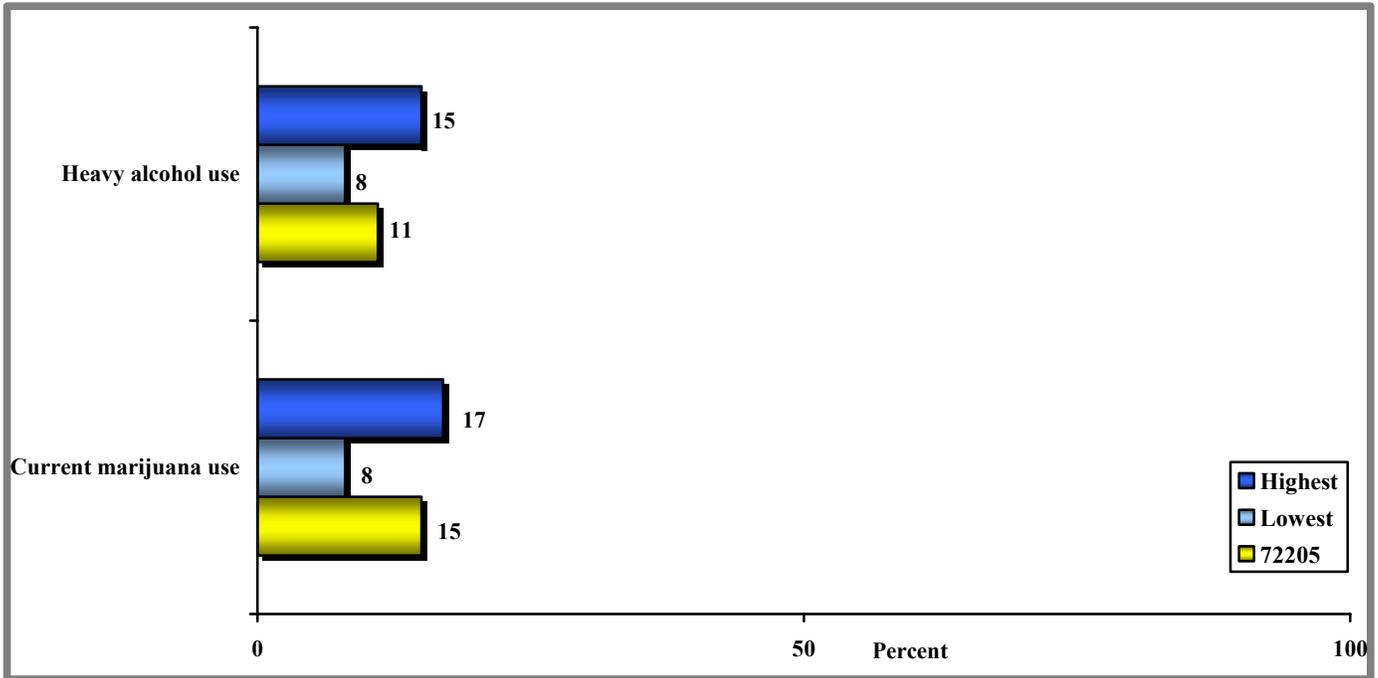
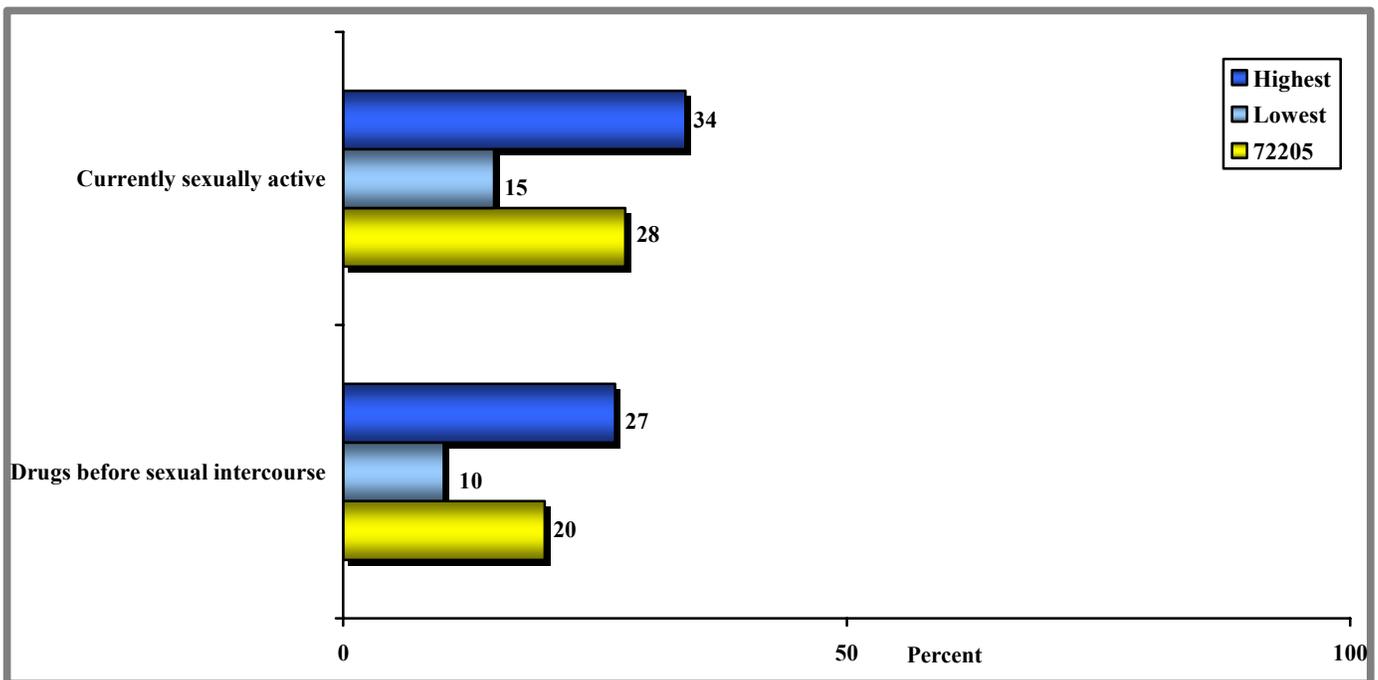
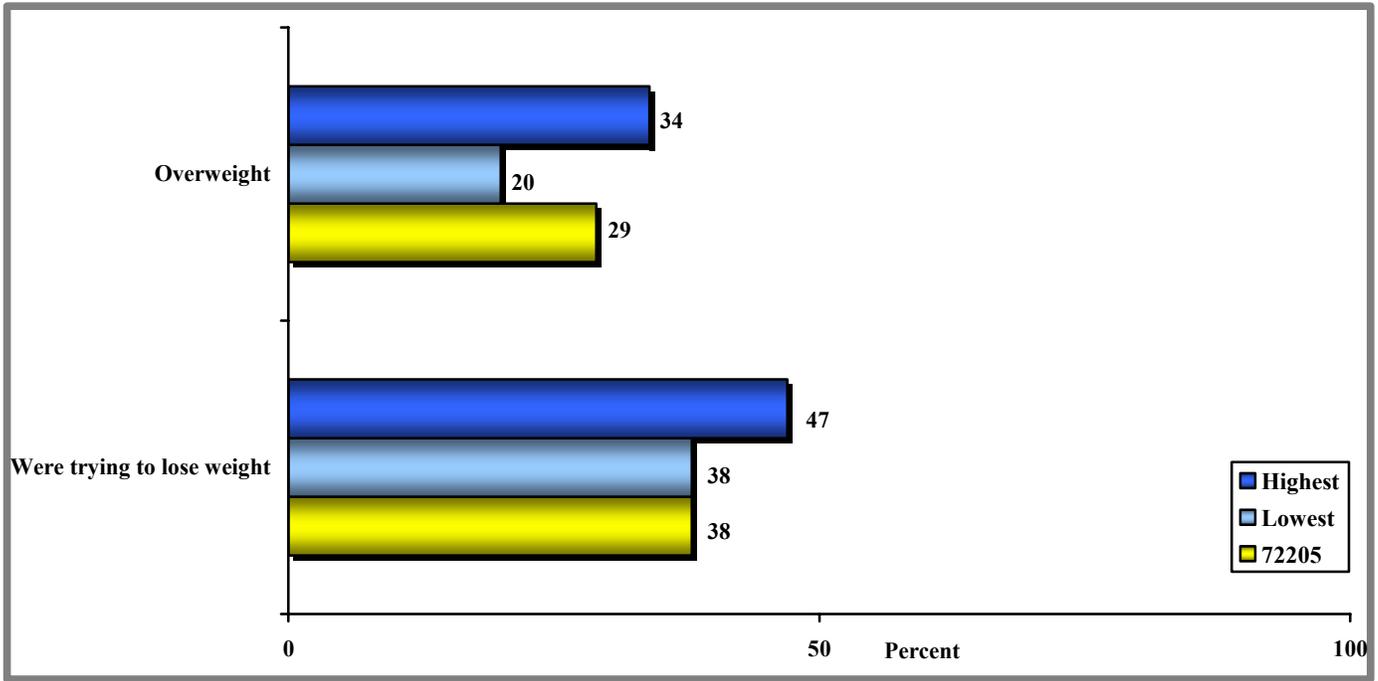


Figure 6: Sexual behaviors

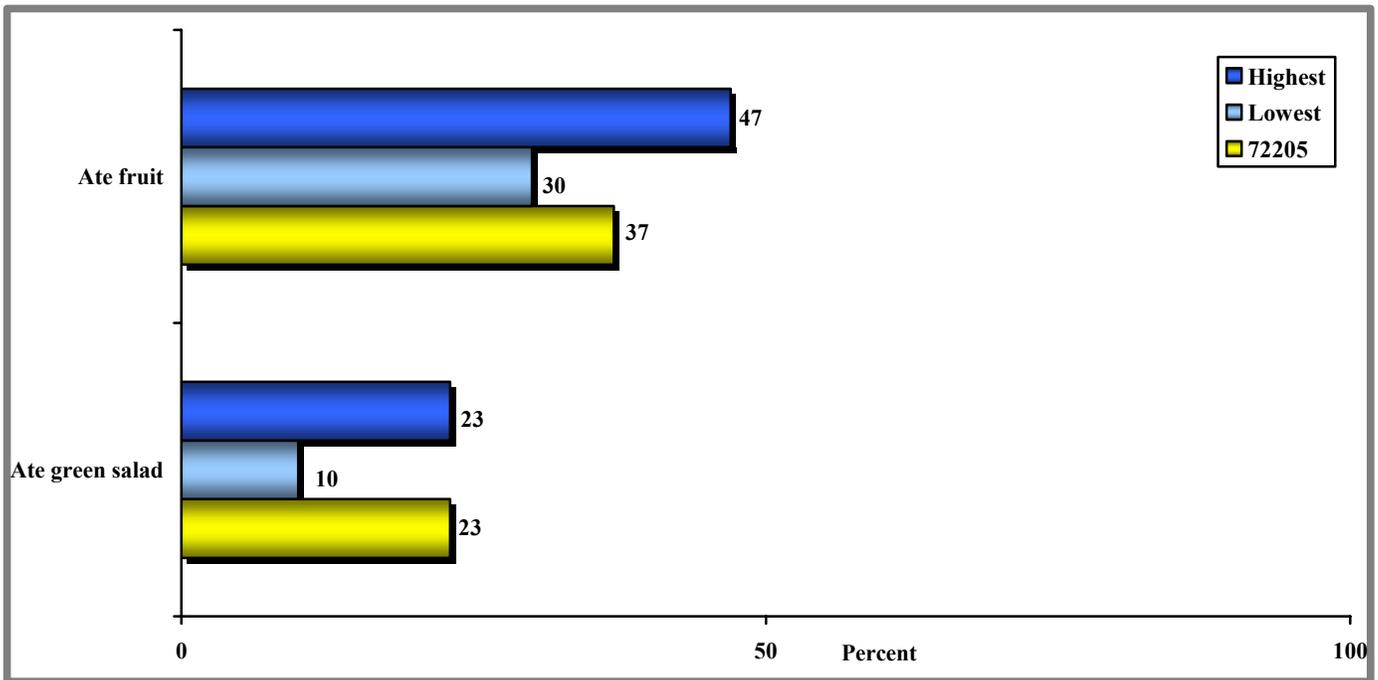


**ZIP CODE PROFILE – 72205** (continued)

**Figure 7: Overweight and weight control**



**Figure 8: Dietary behaviors**



ZIP CODE PROFILE – 72205 (continued)

Figure 9: Physical activity

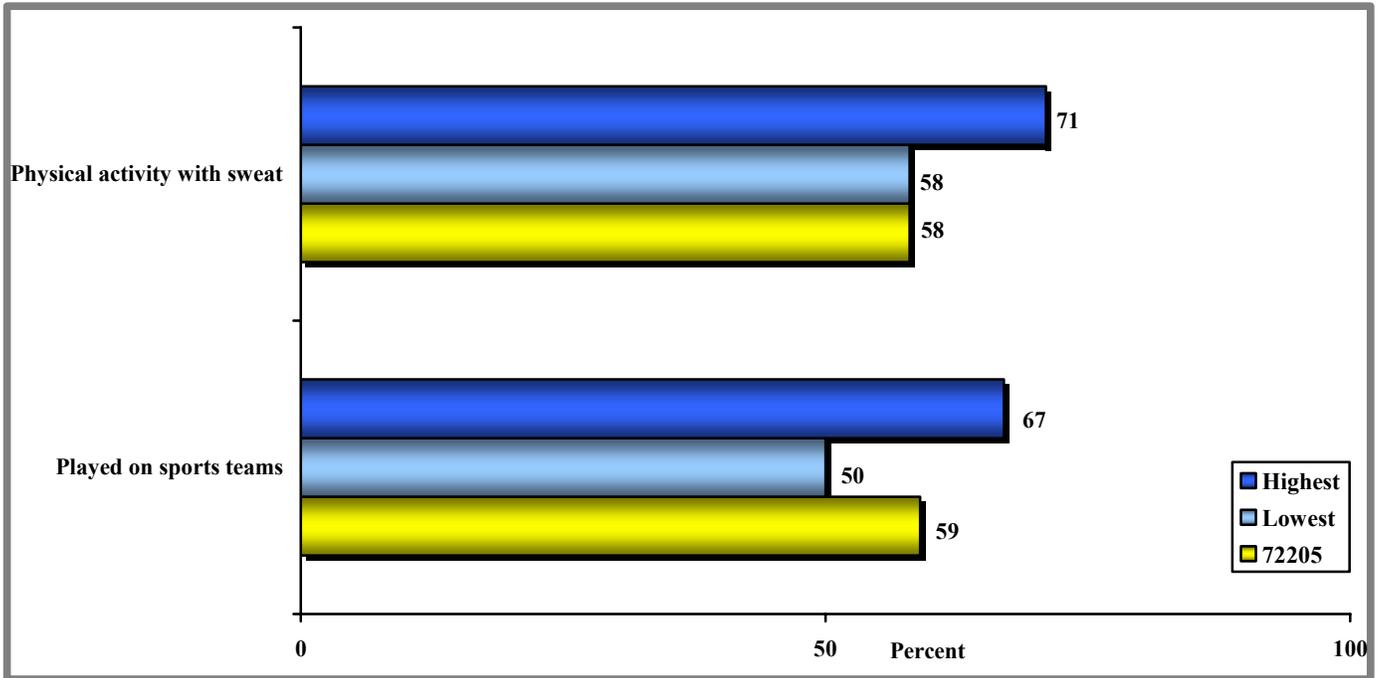
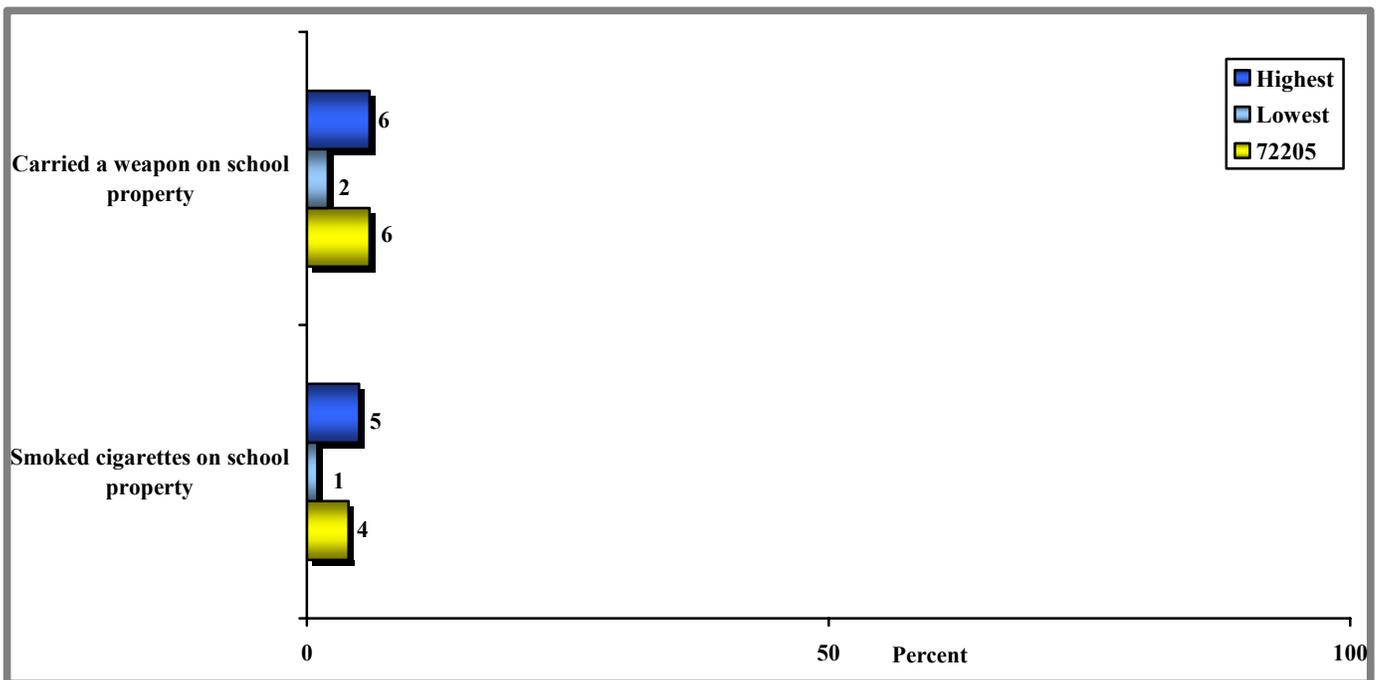


Figure 10: Conduct on school property



ZIP CODE PROFILE - 72206

Figure 1: Behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries

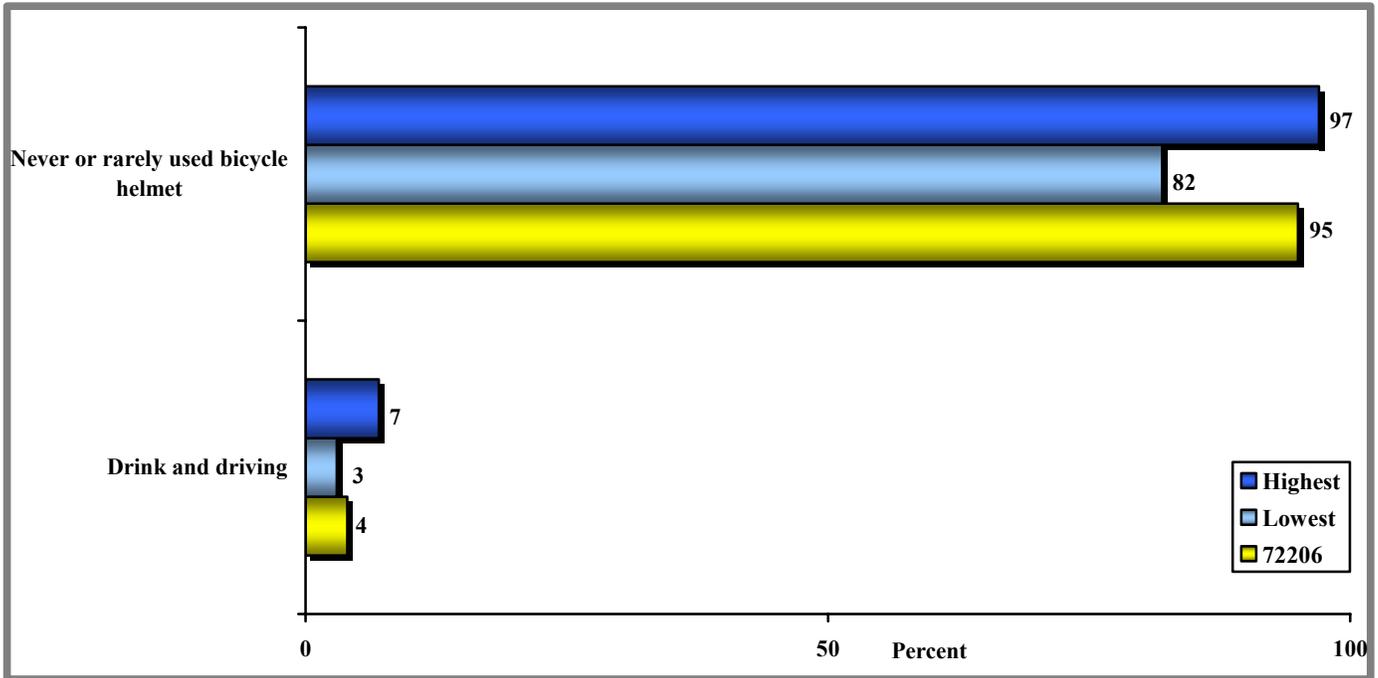
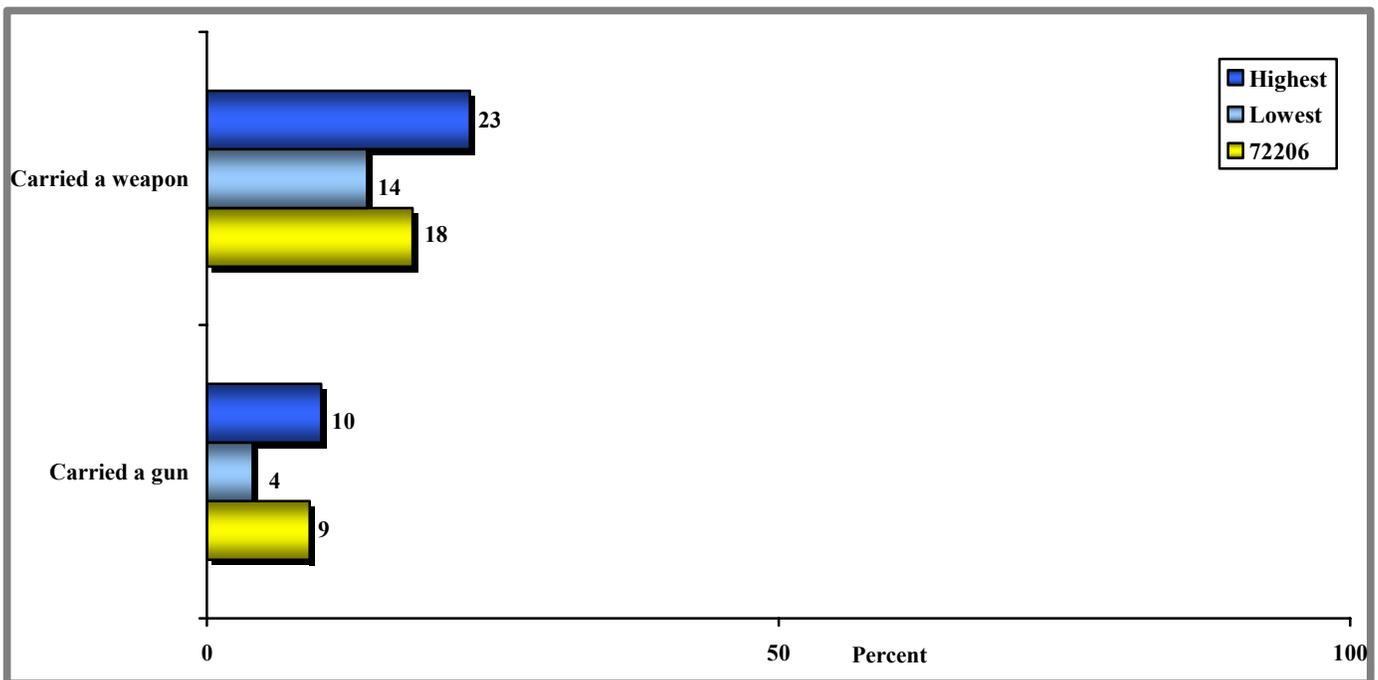


Figure 2: Behaviors that contribute to violence



ZIP CODE PROFILE – 72206 (continued)

Figure 3: Depression and suicide

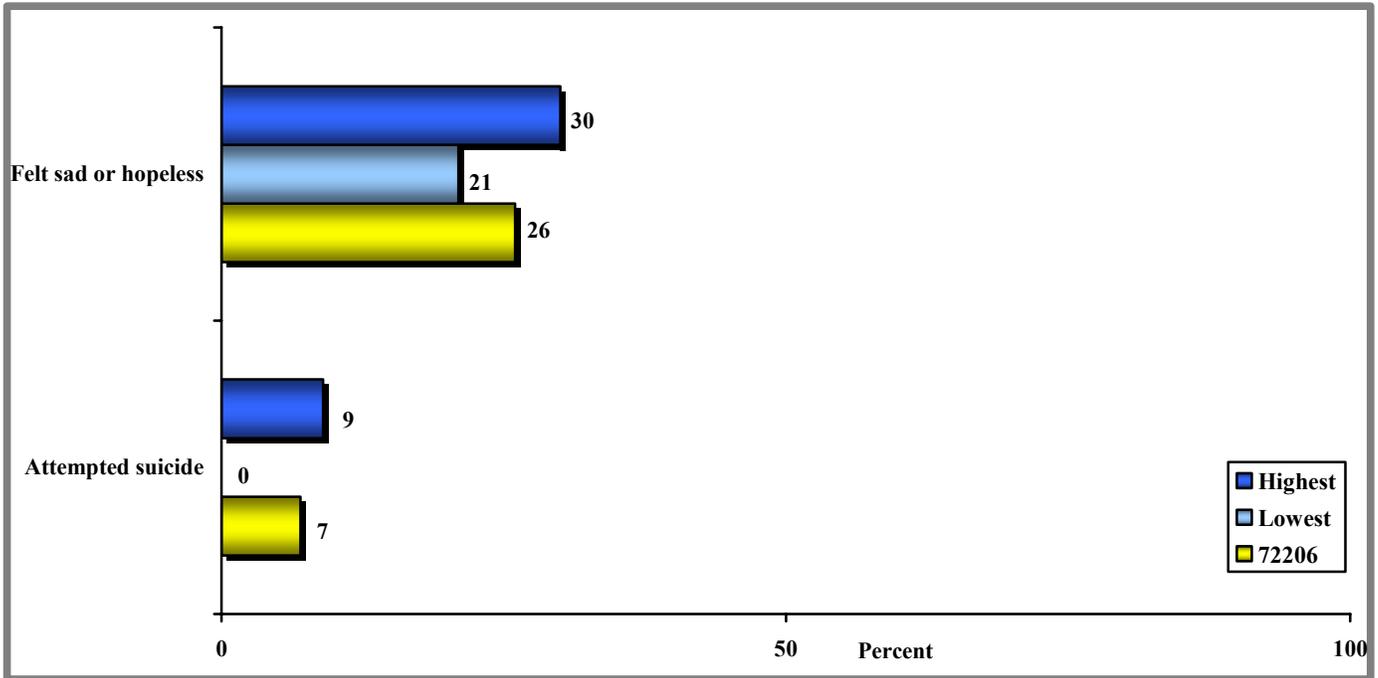
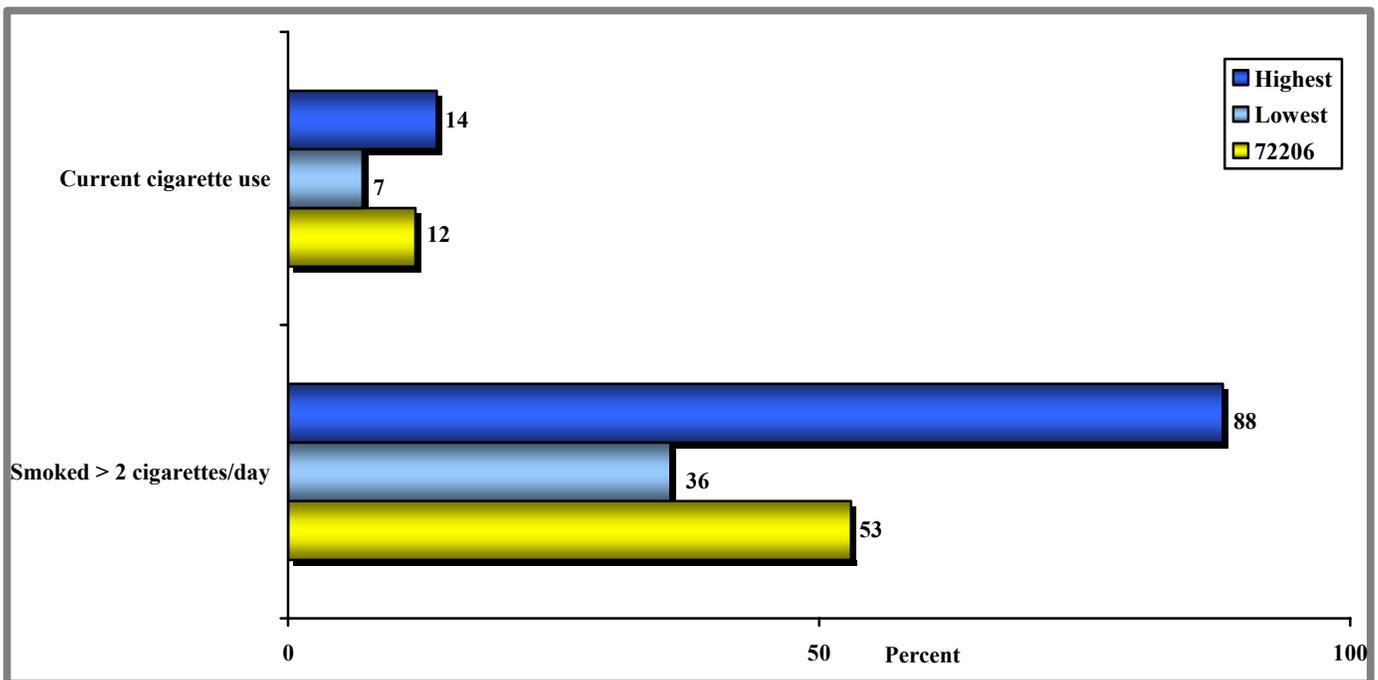


Figure 4: Tobacco use



**ZIP CODE PROFILE – 72206** (continued)

Figure 5: Alcohol and illegal drug use

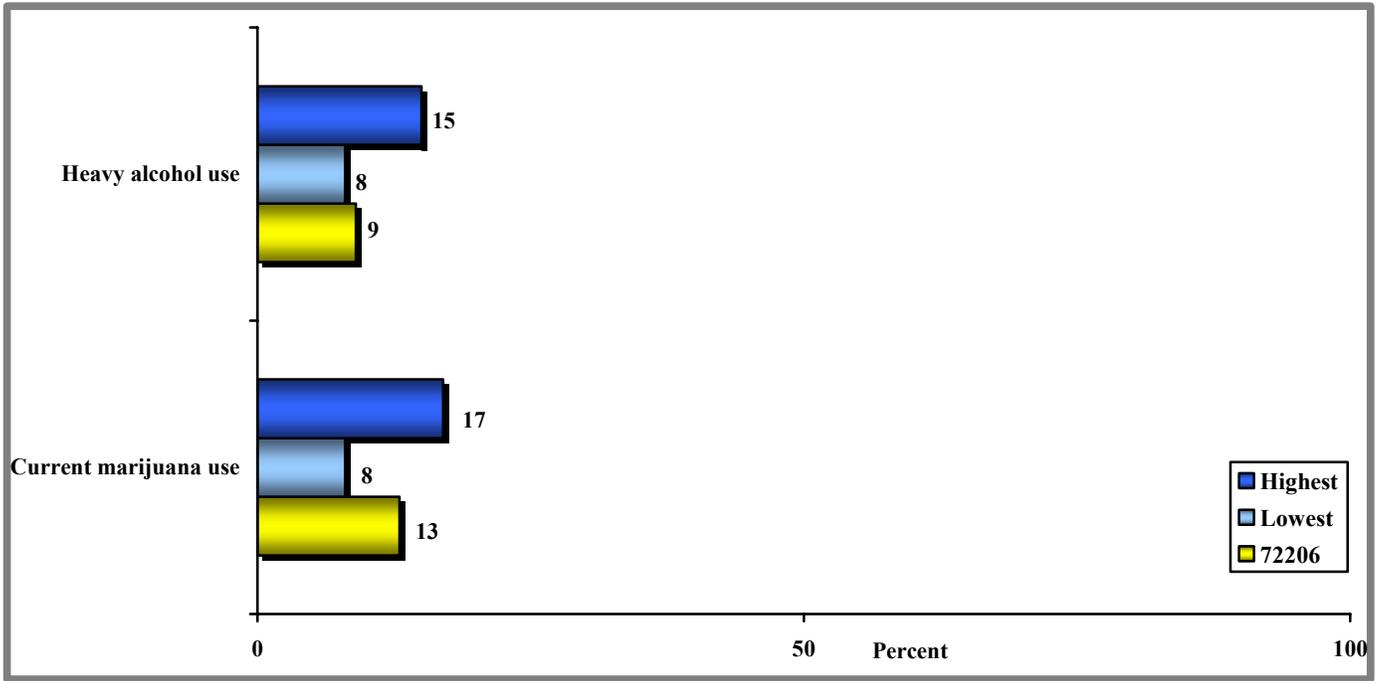
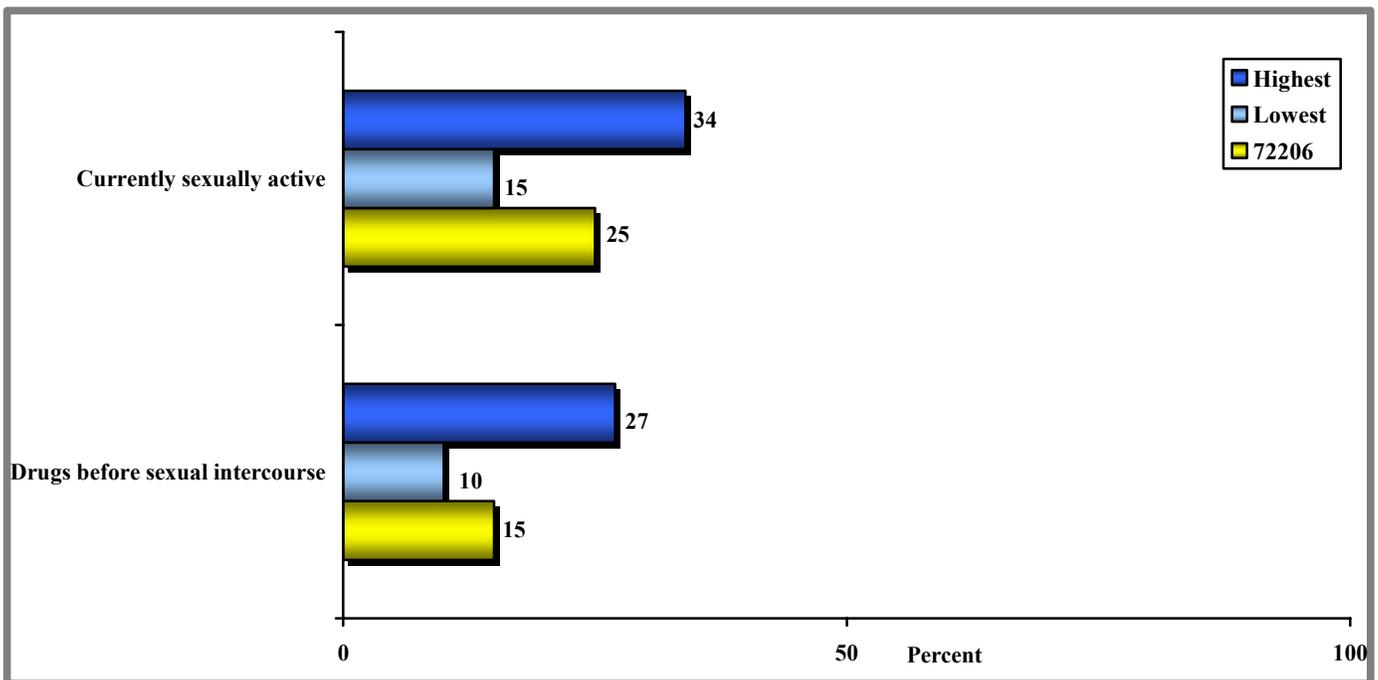
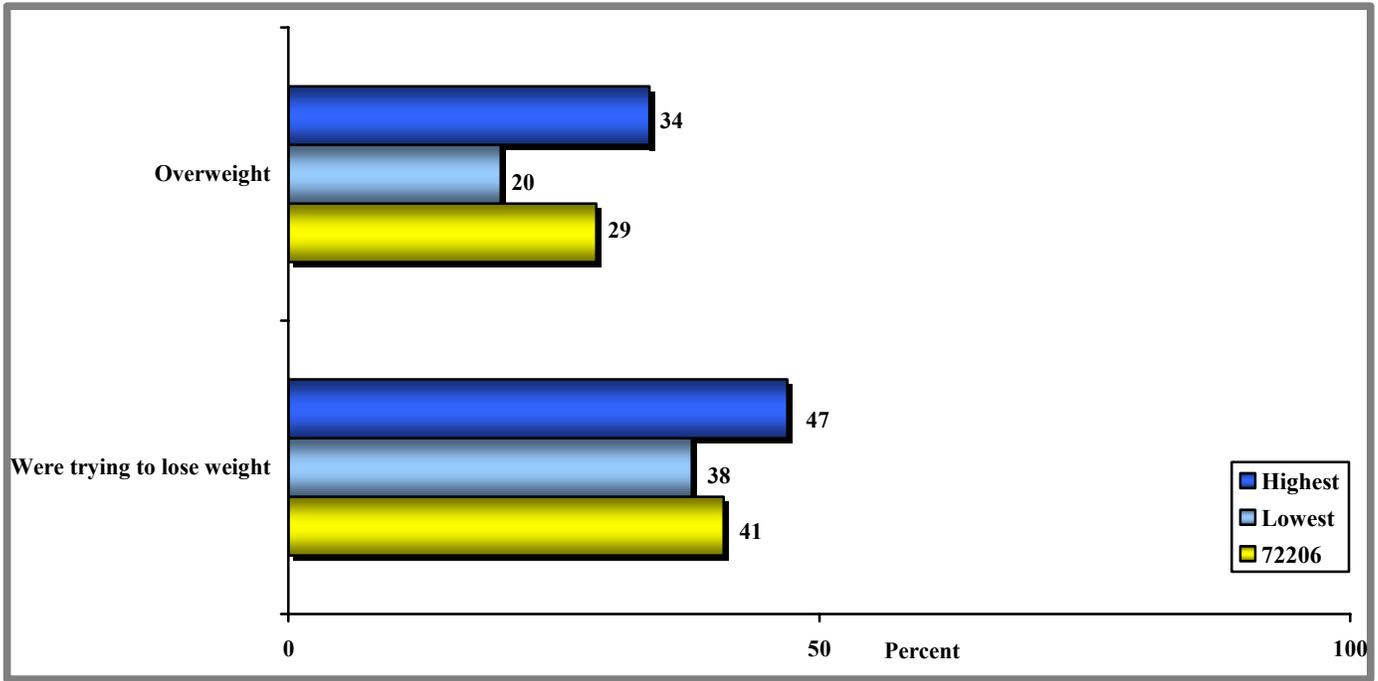


Figure 6: Sexual behaviors

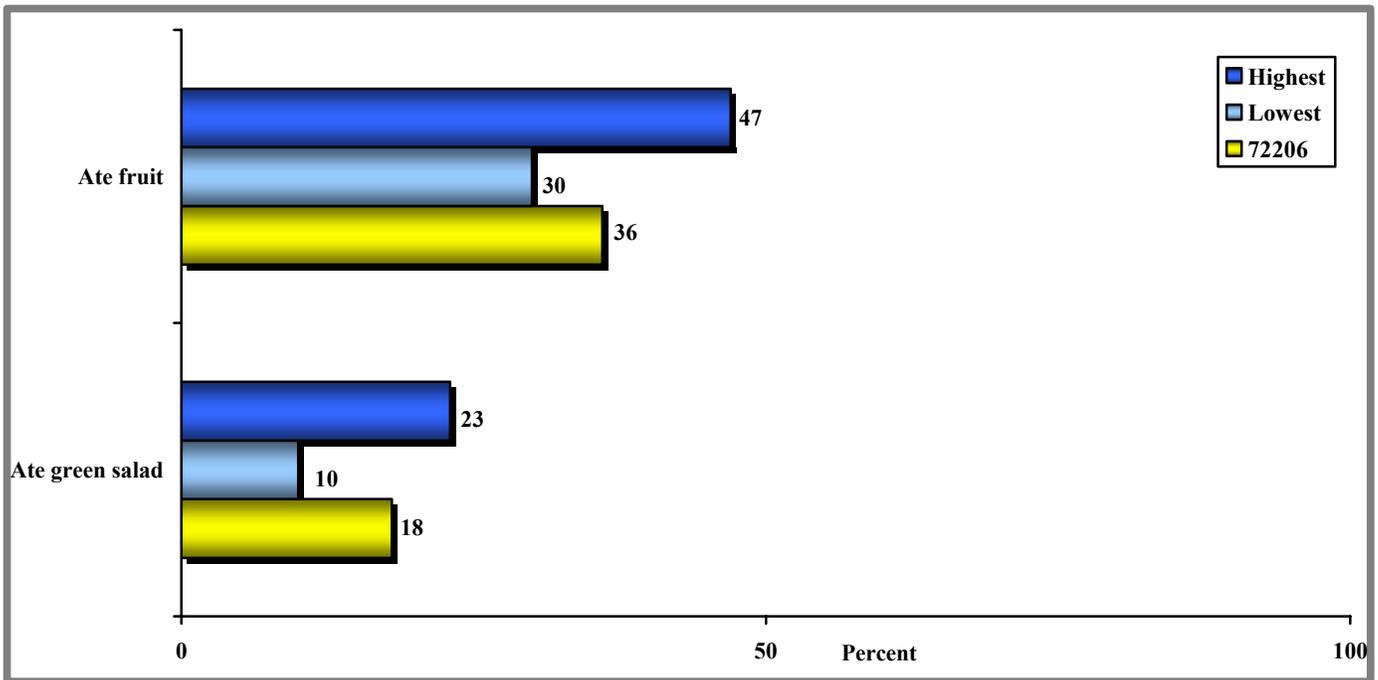


**ZIP CODE PROFILE – 72206** (continued)

**Figure 7: Overweight and weight control**



**Figure 8: Dietary behaviors**



ZIP CODE PROFILE – 72206 (continued)

Figure 9: Physical activity

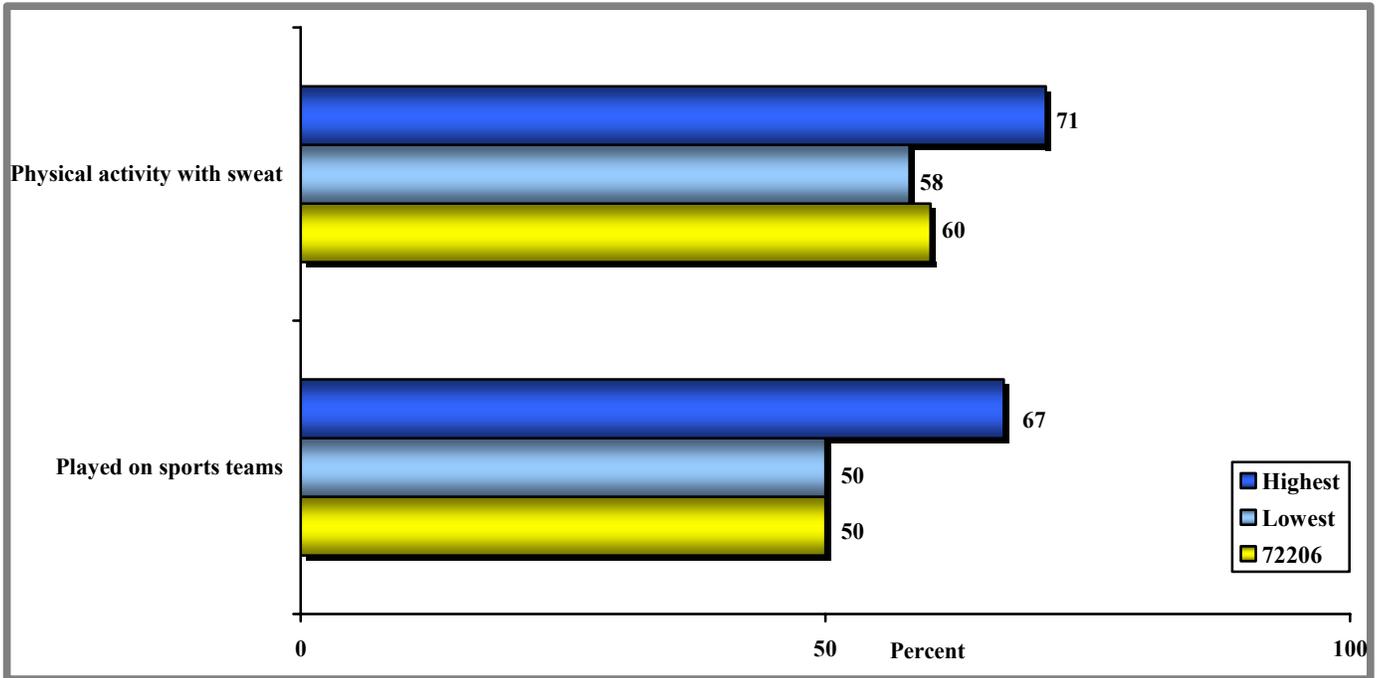
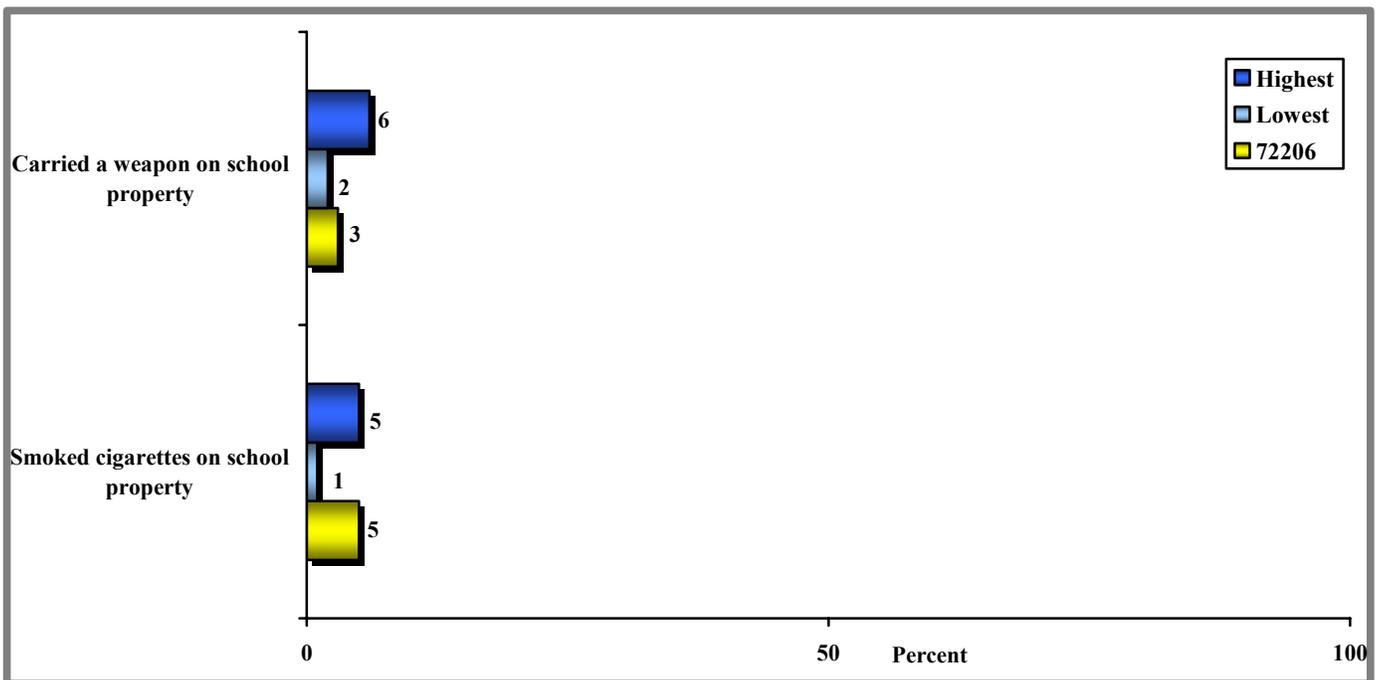


Figure 10: Conduct on school property



ZIP CODE PROFILE - 72209

Figure 1: Behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries

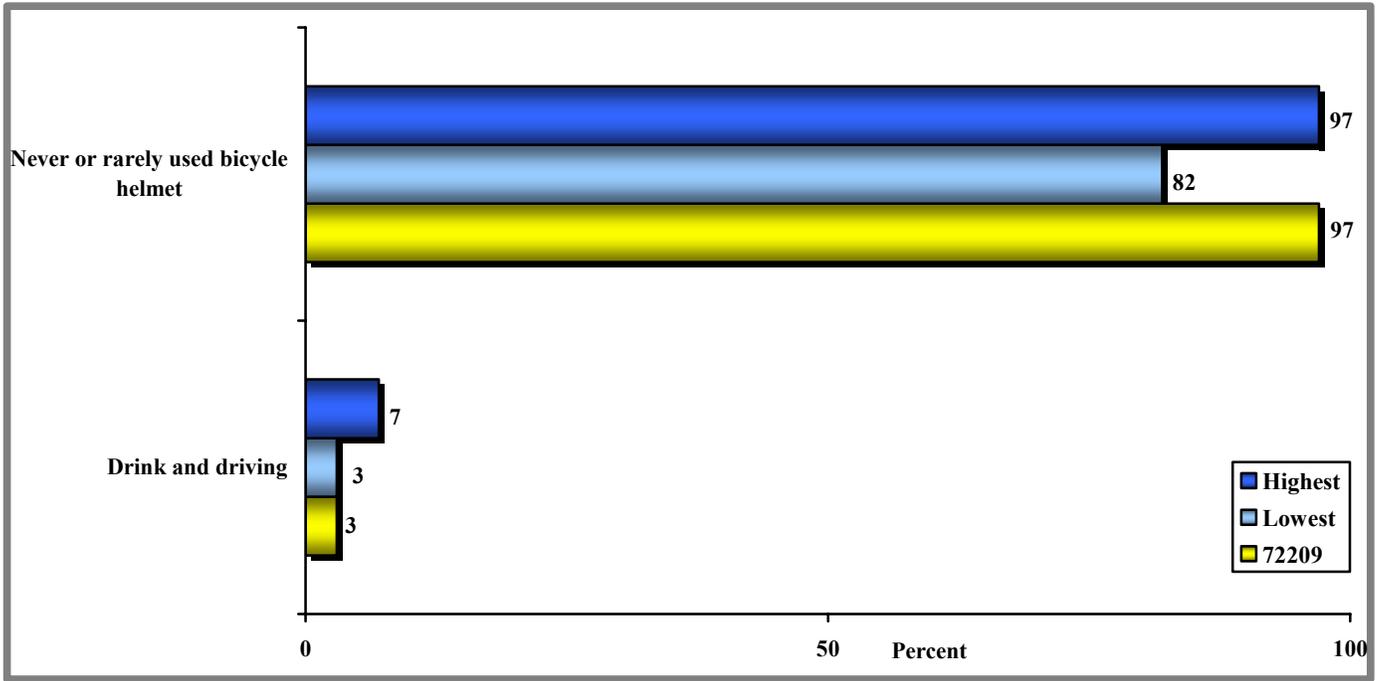
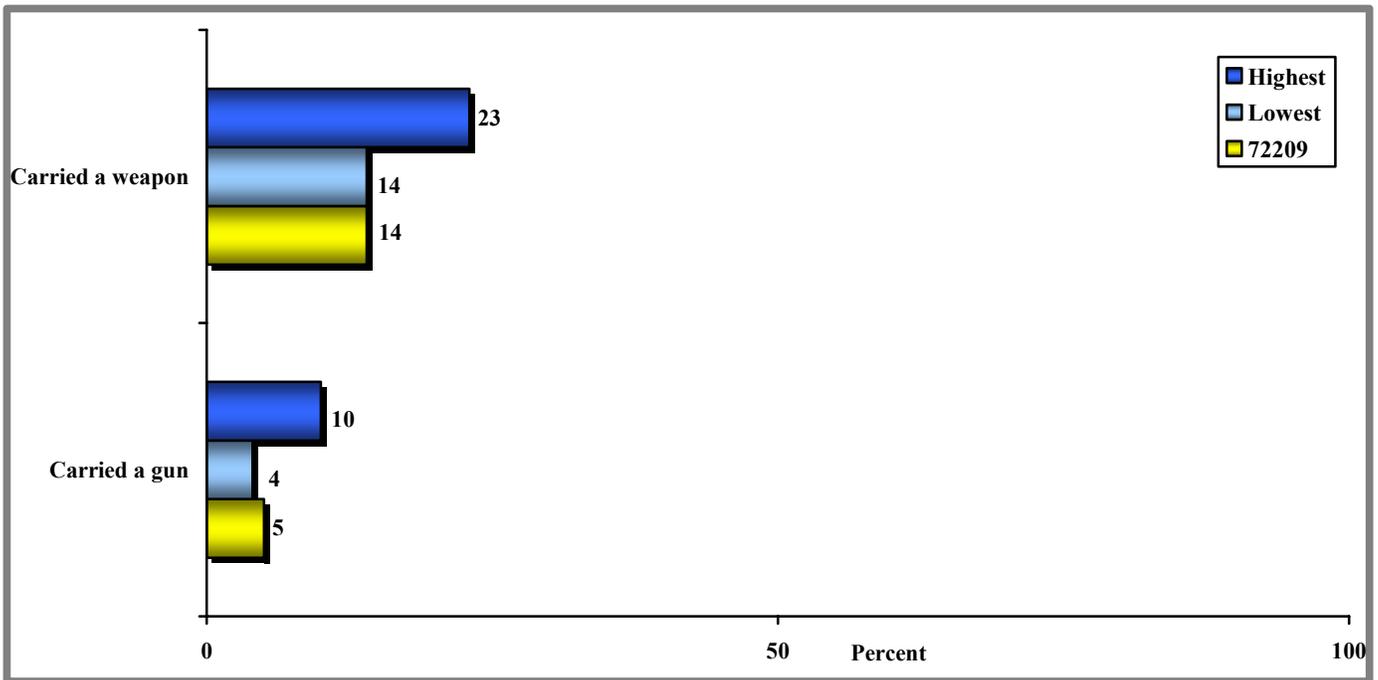


Figure 2: Behaviors that contribute to violence



ZIP CODE PROFILE – 72209 (continued)

Figure 3: Depression and suicide

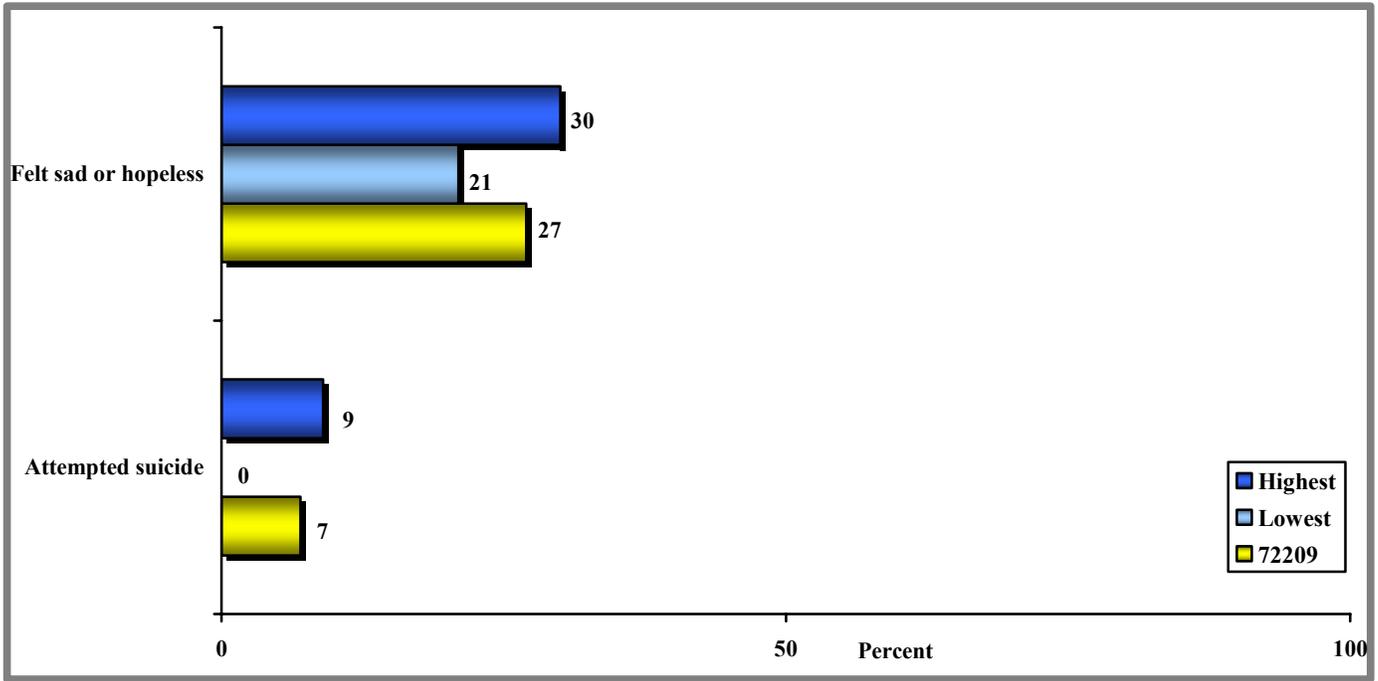
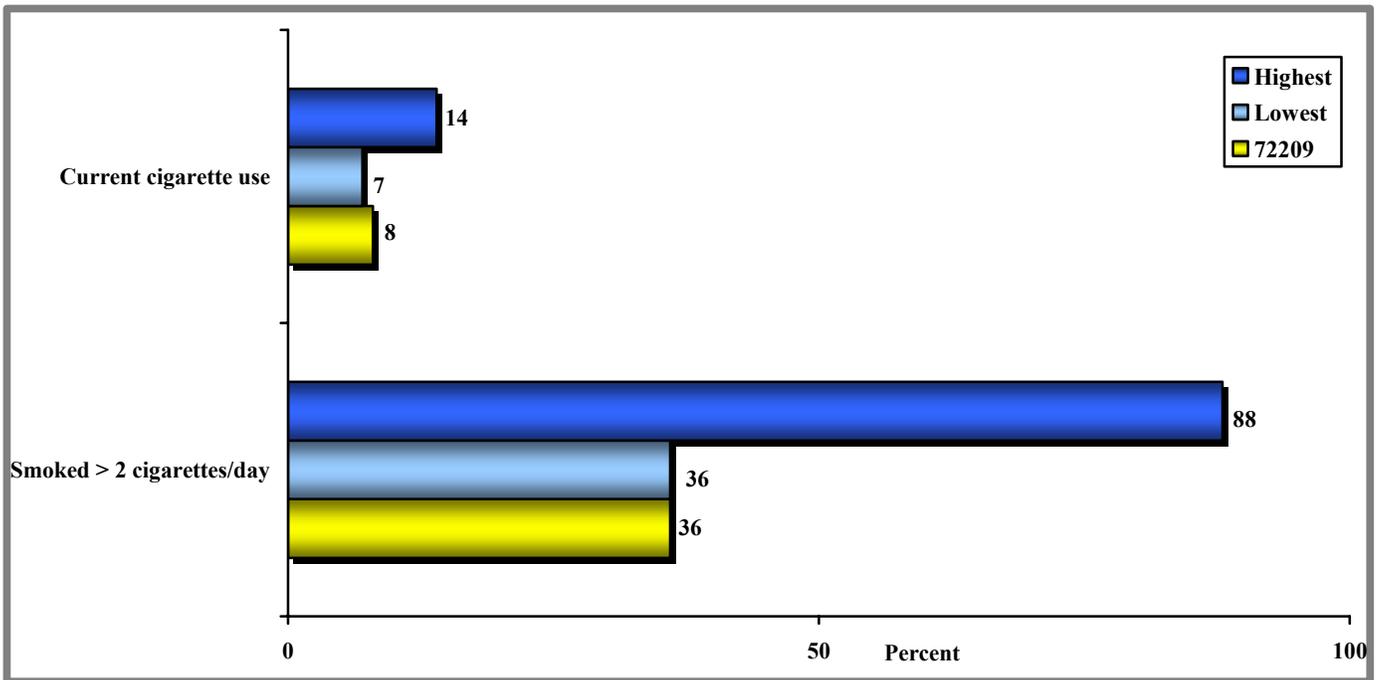


Figure 4: Tobacco use



**ZIP CODE PROFILE – 72209** (continued)

Figure 5: Alcohol and illegal drug use

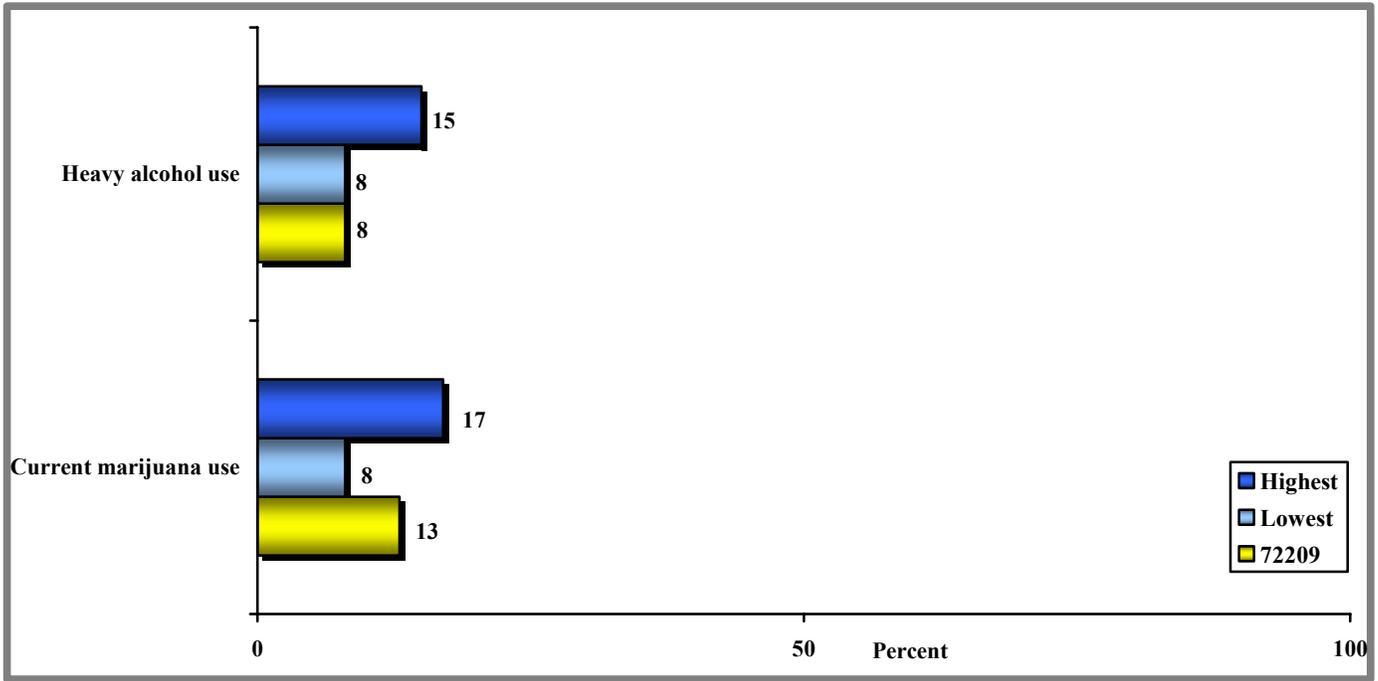
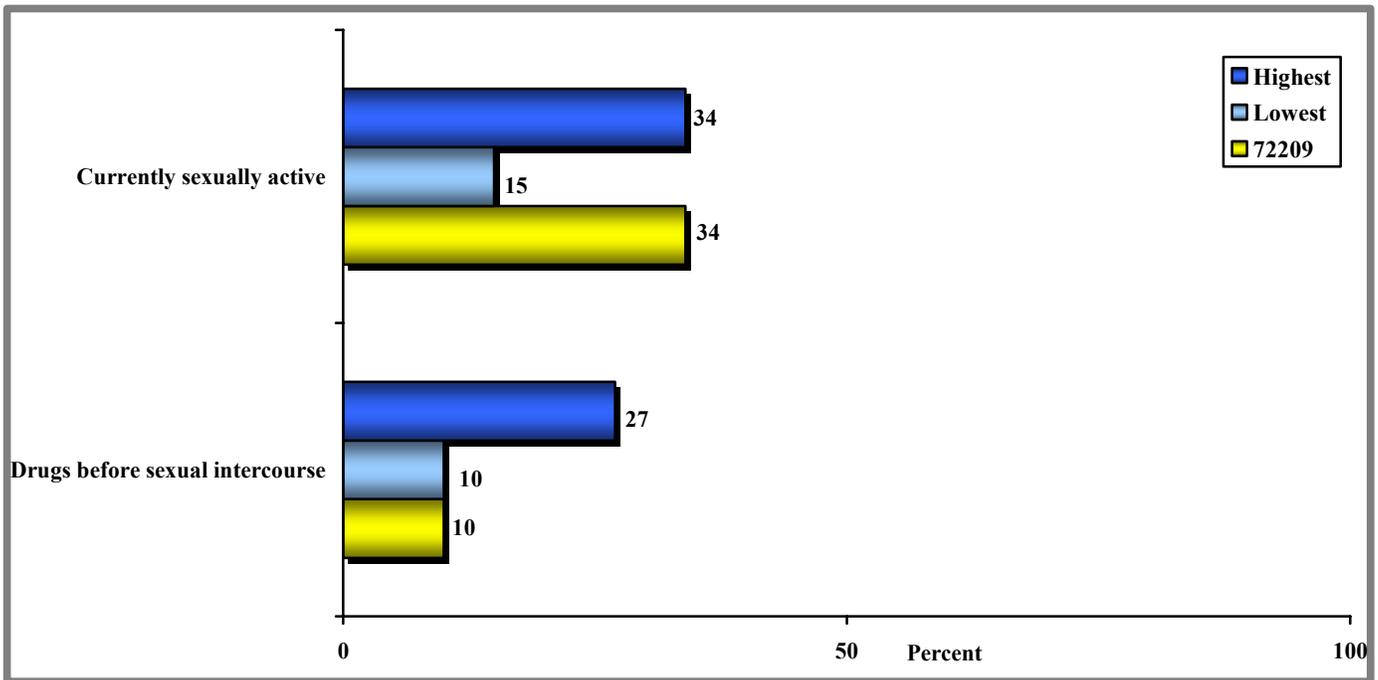
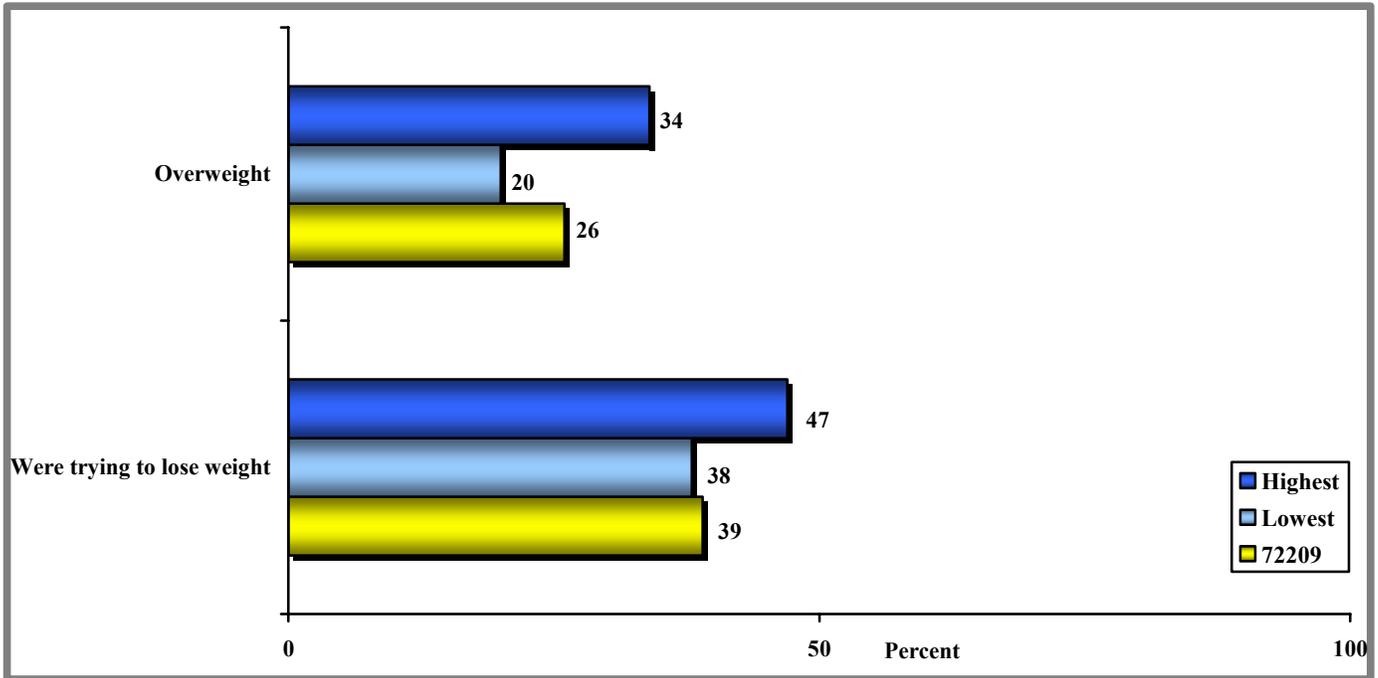


Figure 6: Sexual behaviors

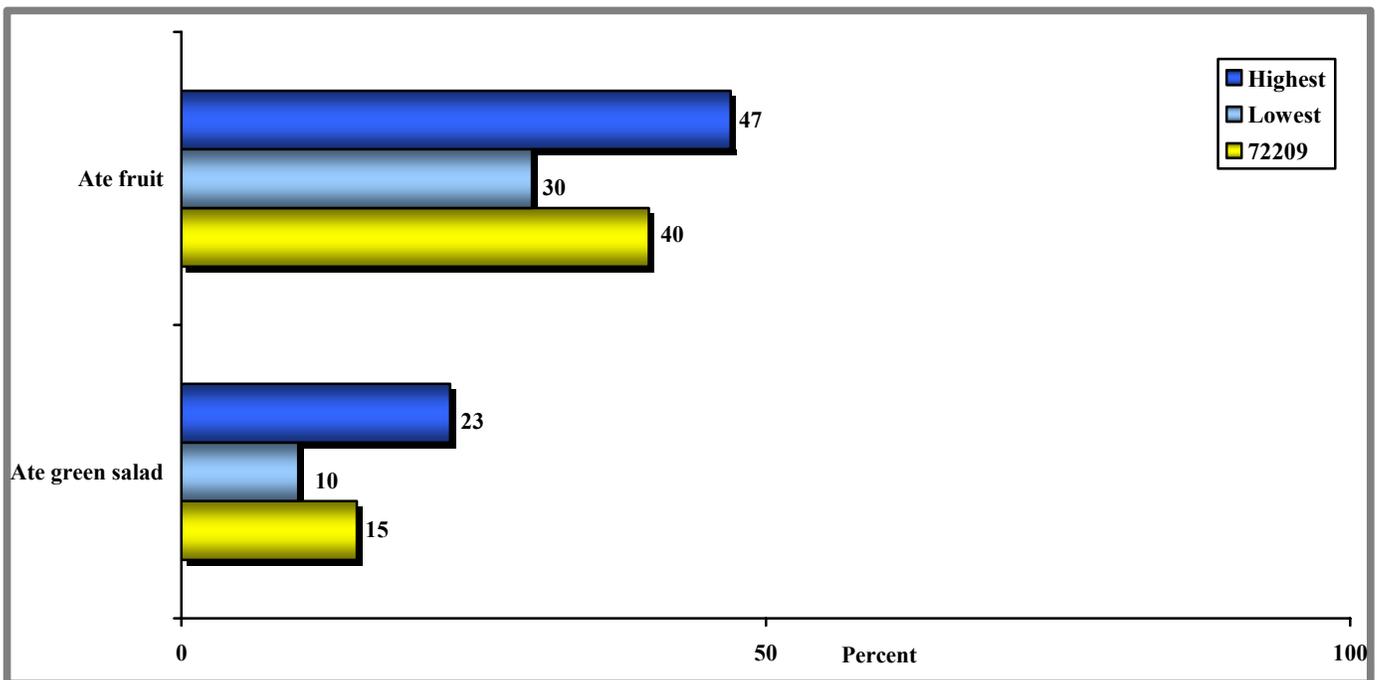


**ZIP CODE PROFILE – 72209** (continued)

**Figure 7: Overweight and weight control**



**Figure 8: Dietary behaviors**



**ZIP CODE PROFILE – 72209** (continued)

Figure 9: Physical activity

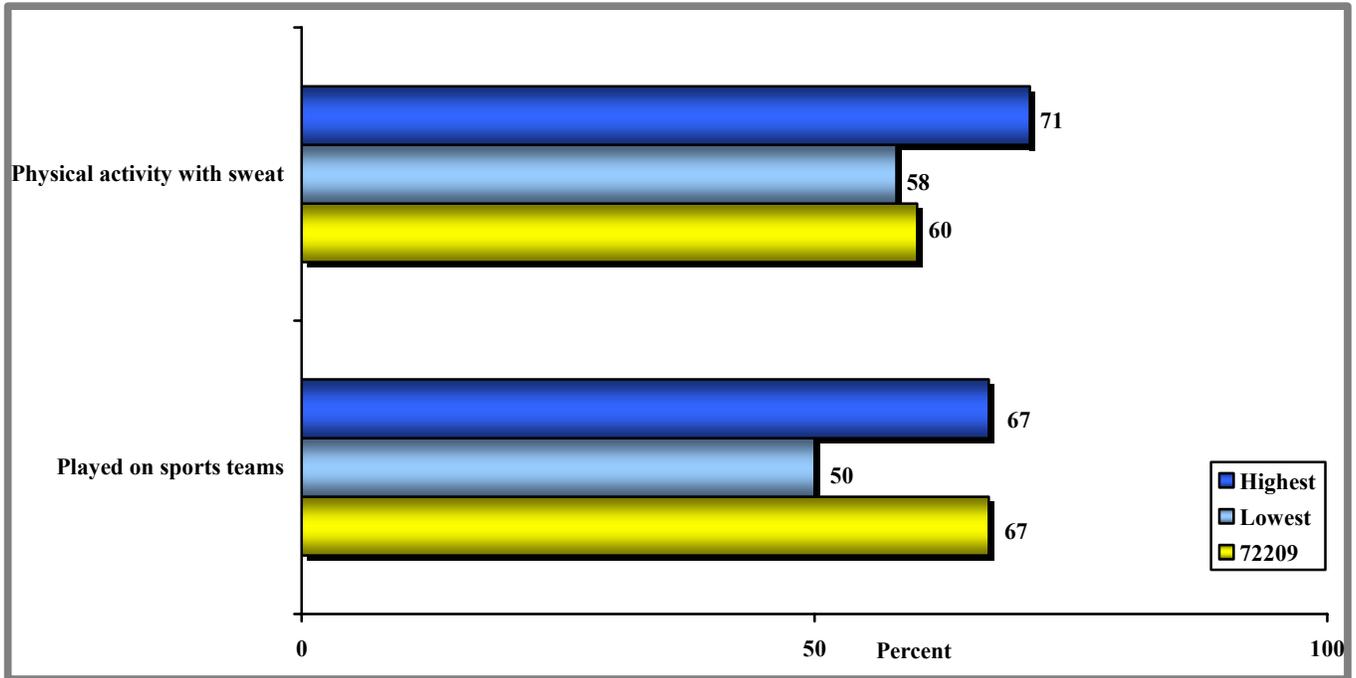
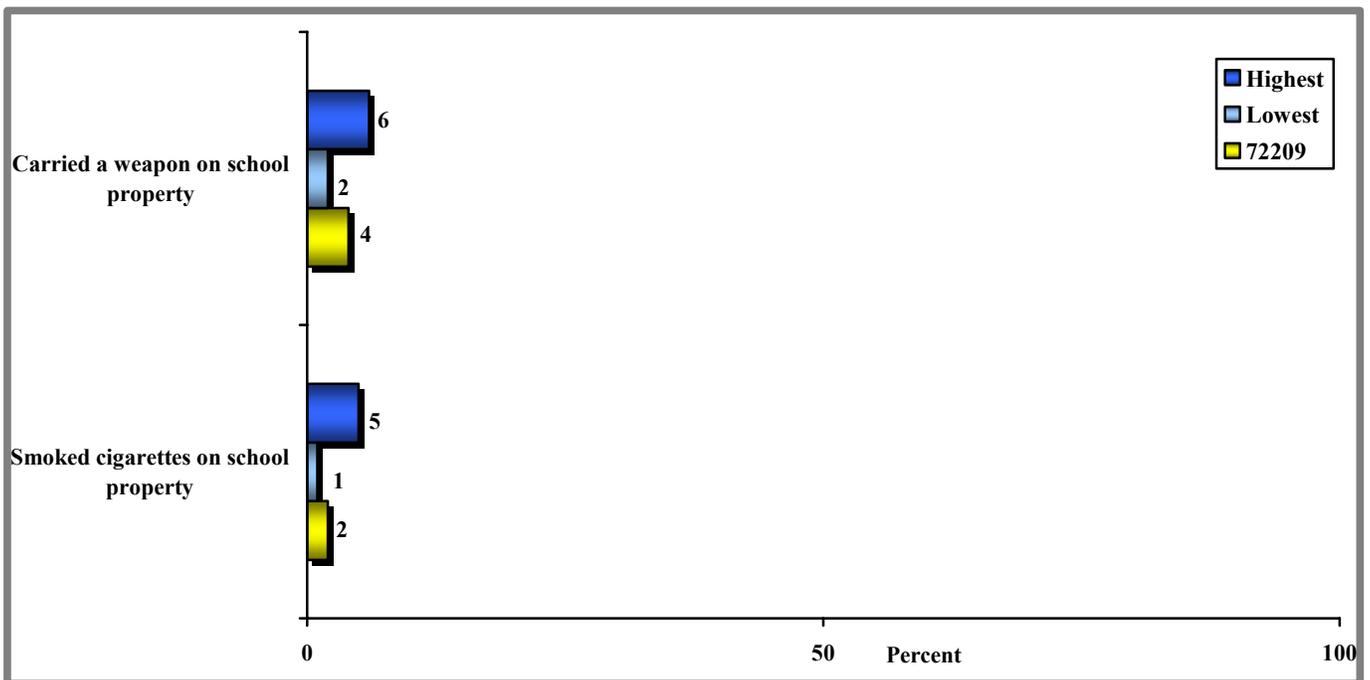


Figure 10: Conduct on school property



ZIP CODE PROFILE - 72210

Figure 1: Behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries

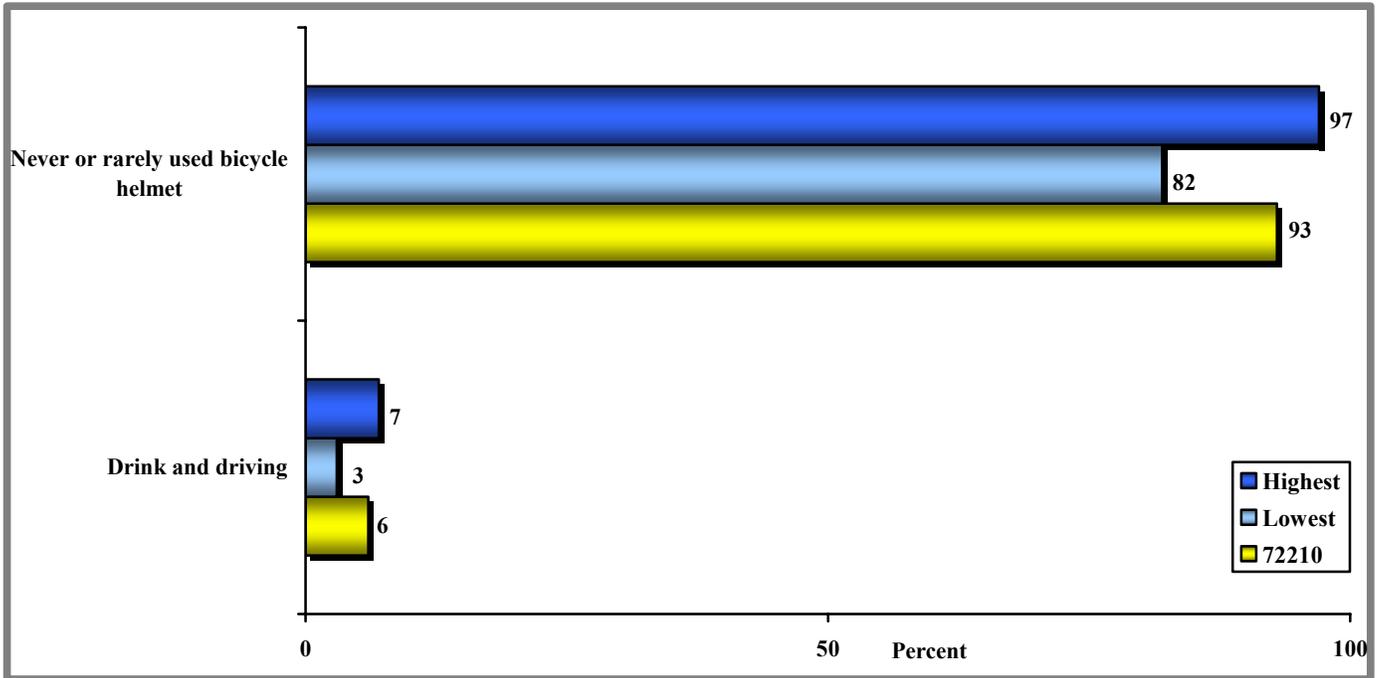
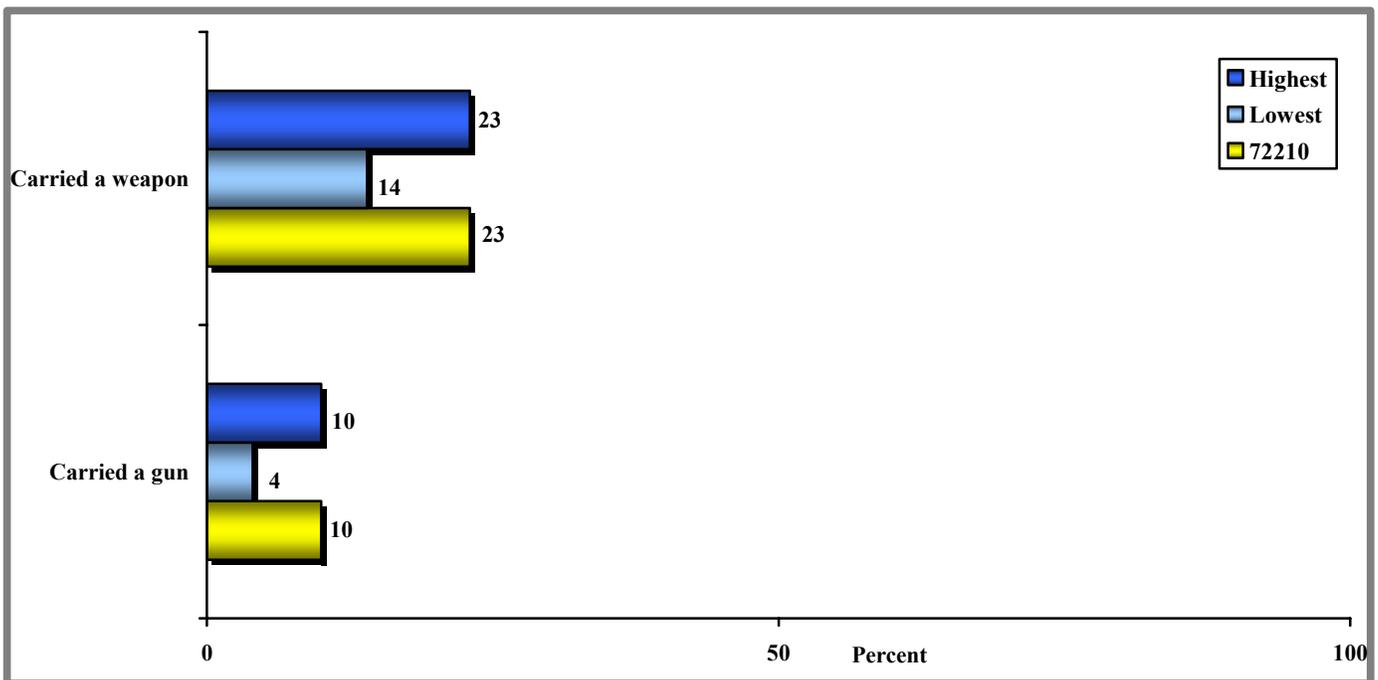


Figure 2: Behaviors that contribute to violence



ZIP CODE PROFILE – 72210 (continued)

Figure 3: Depression and suicide

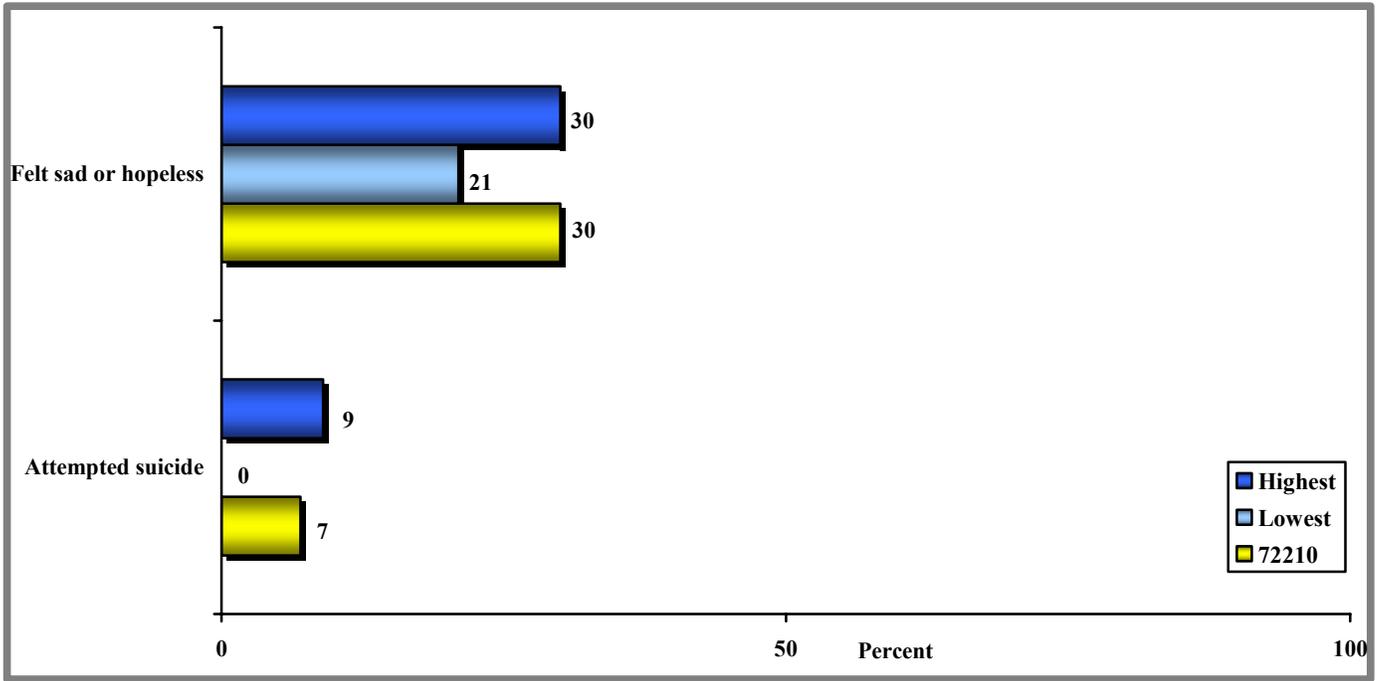
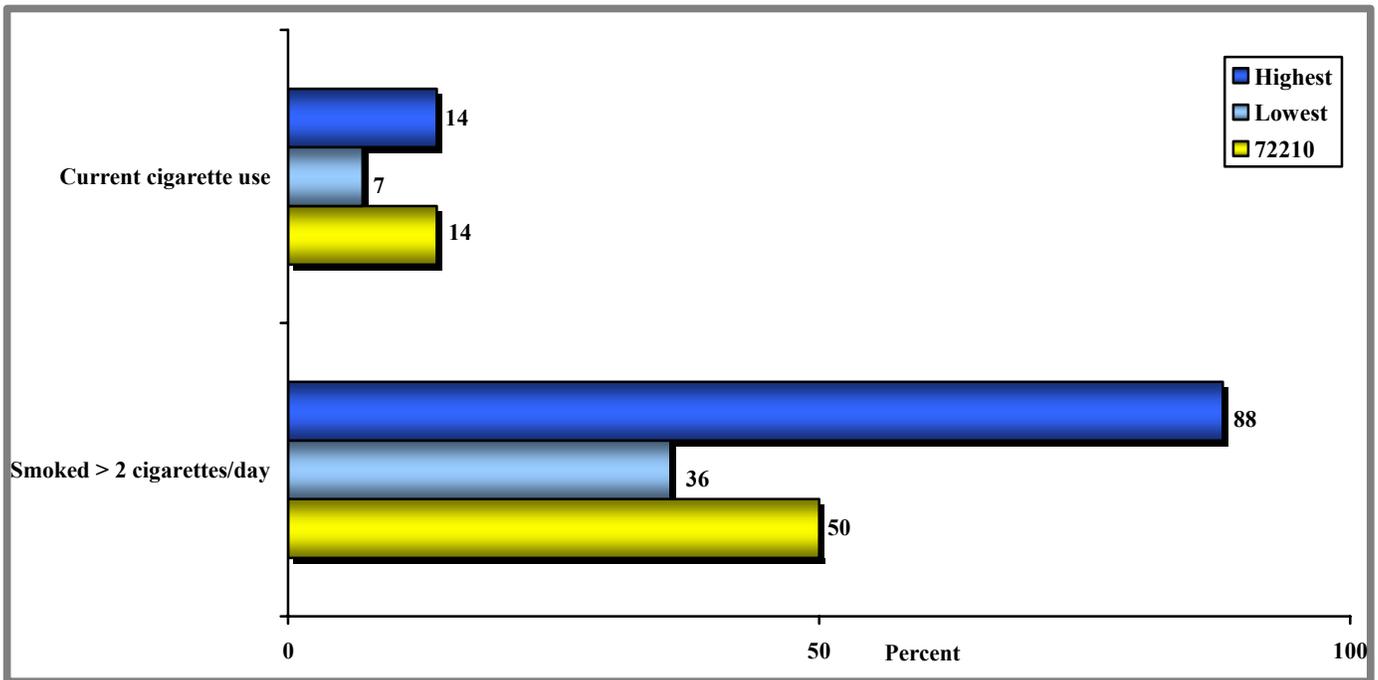


Figure 4: Tobacco use



ZIP CODE PROFILE – 72210 (continued)

Figure 5: Alcohol and illegal drug use

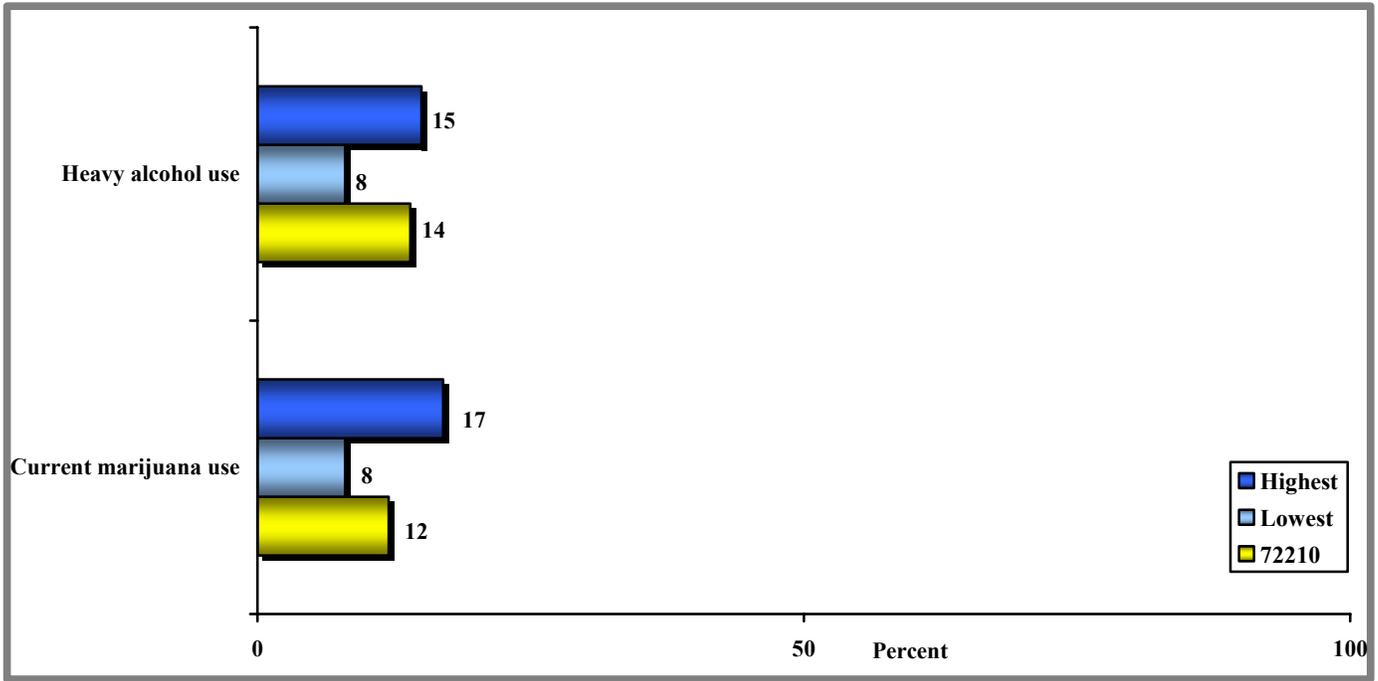
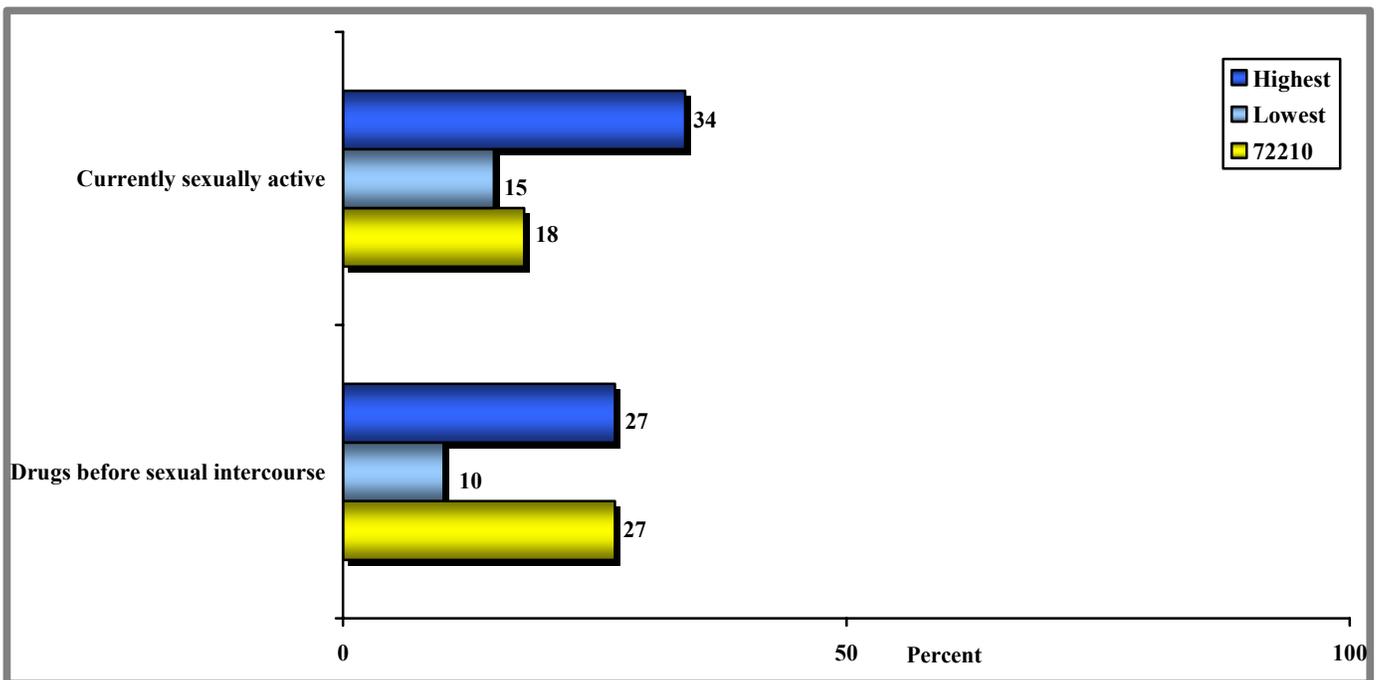


Figure 6: Sexual behaviors



**ZIP CODE PROFILE – 72210** (continued)

Figure 7: Overweight and weight control

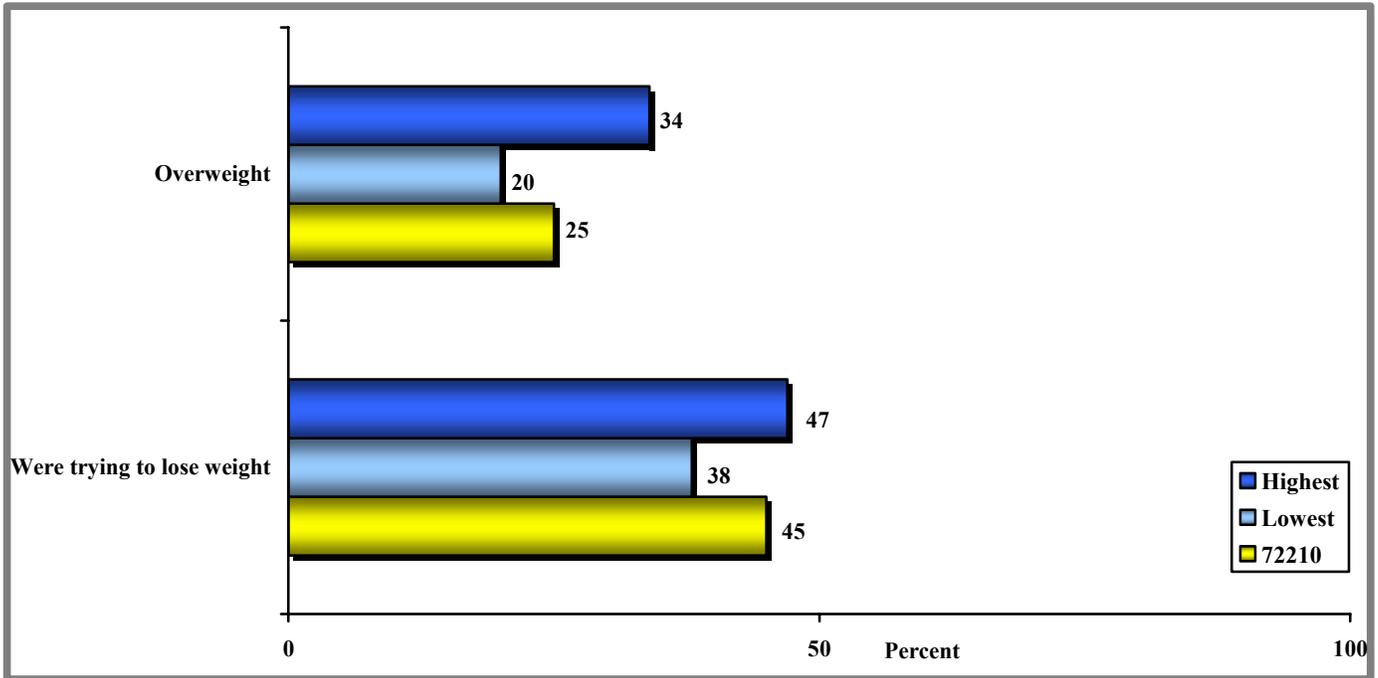
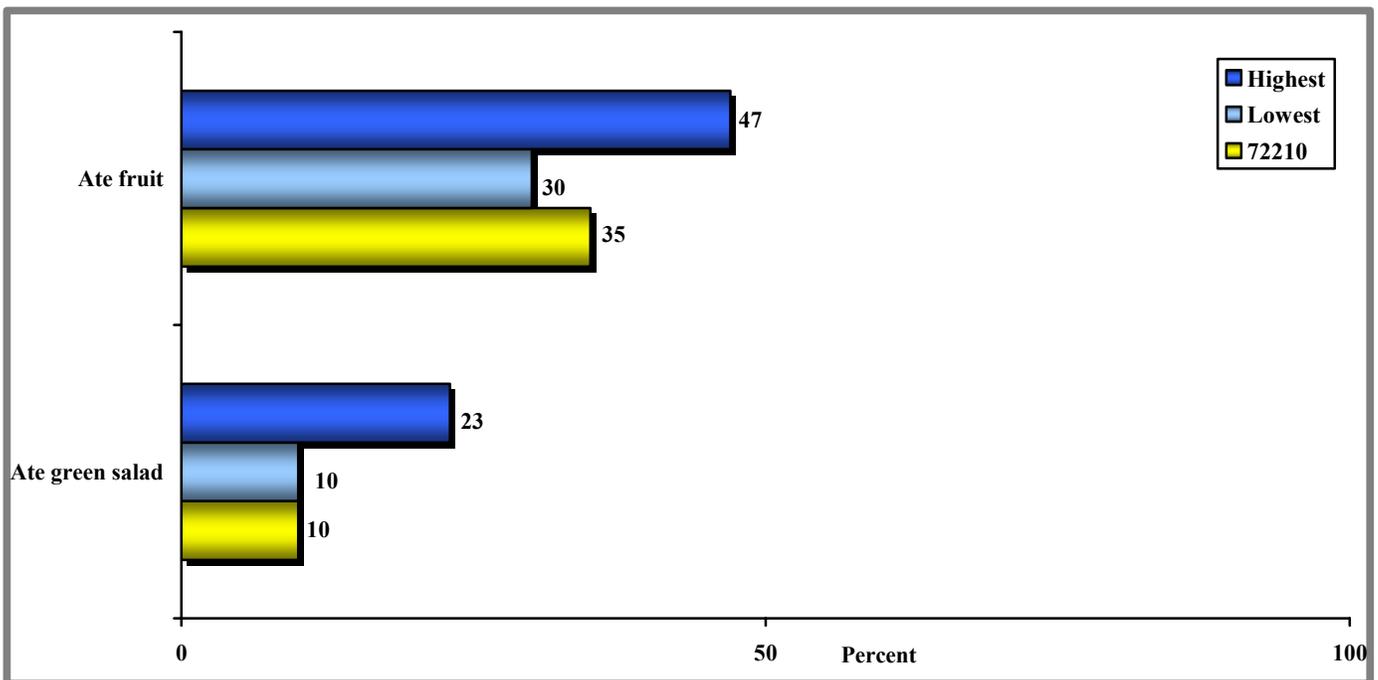


Figure 8: Dietary behaviors



**ZIP CODE PROFILE – 72210** (continued)

Figure 9: Physical activity

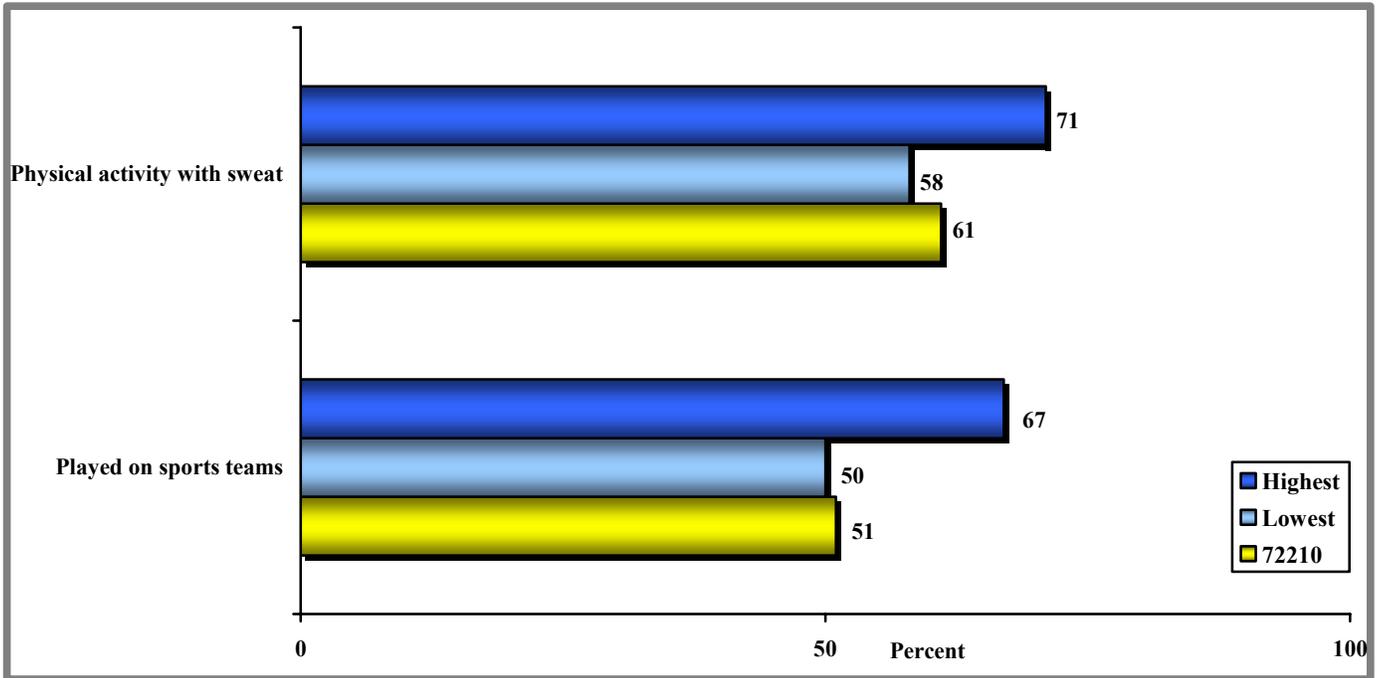
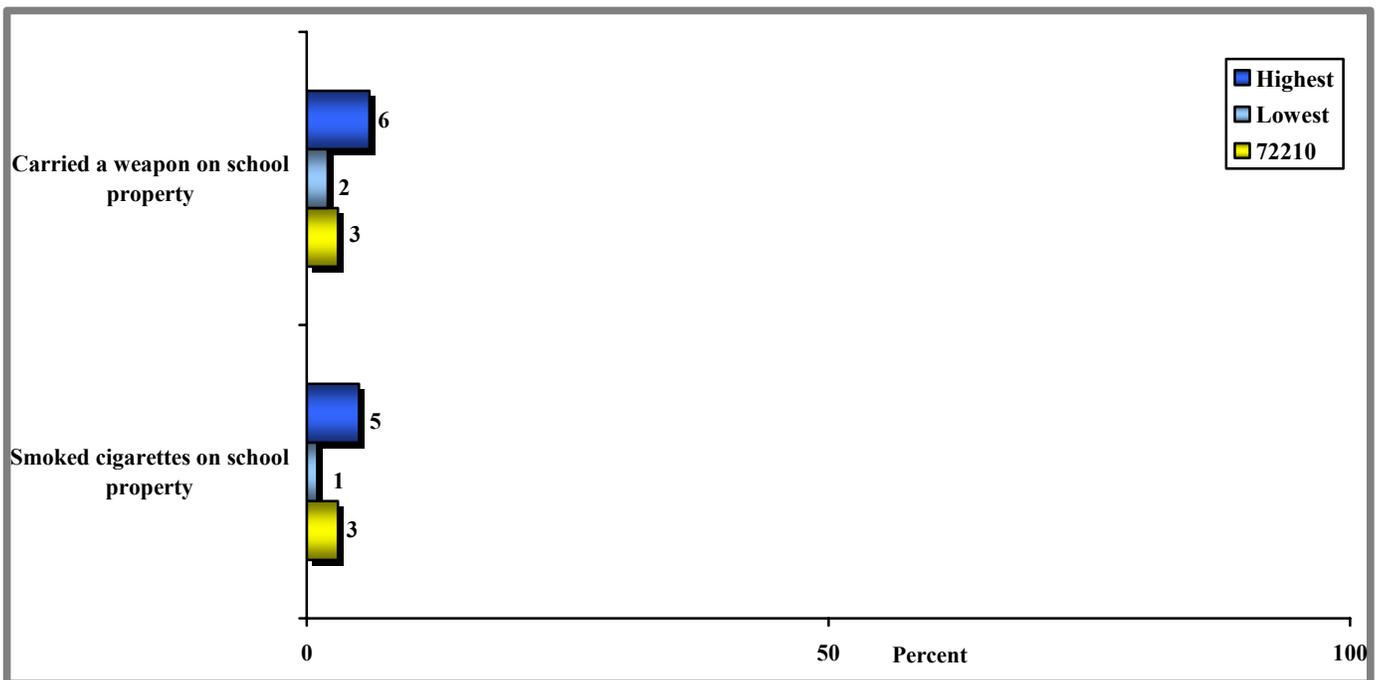


Figure 10: Conduct on school property



ZIP CODE PROFILE - 72223

Figure 1: Behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries

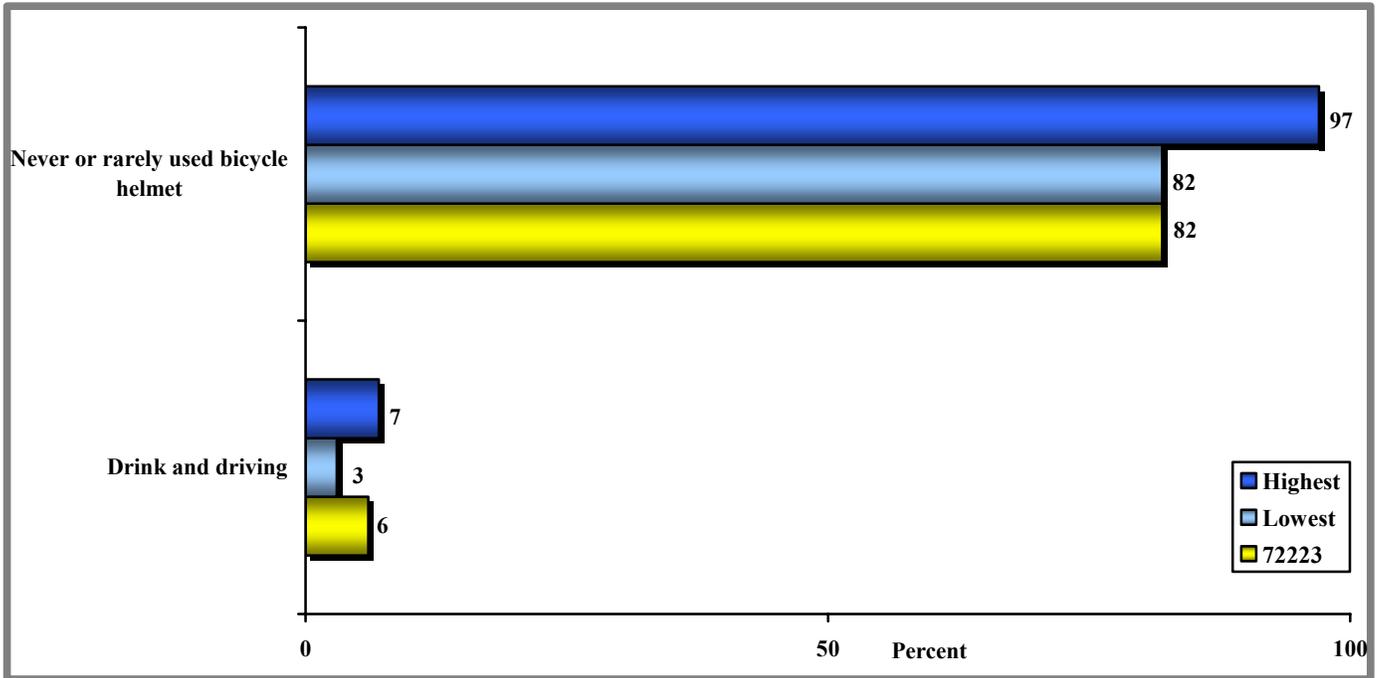
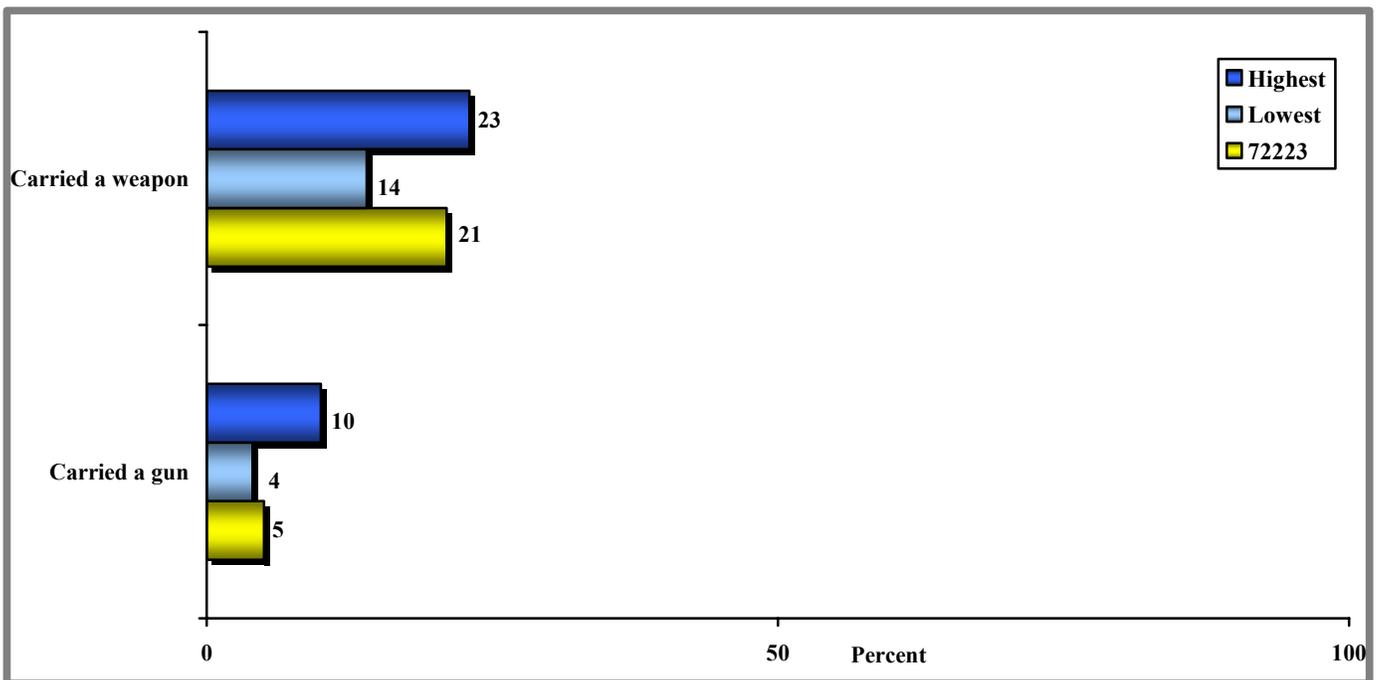


Figure 2: Behaviors that contribute to violence



ZIP CODE PROFILE – 72223 (continued)

Figure 3: Depression and suicide

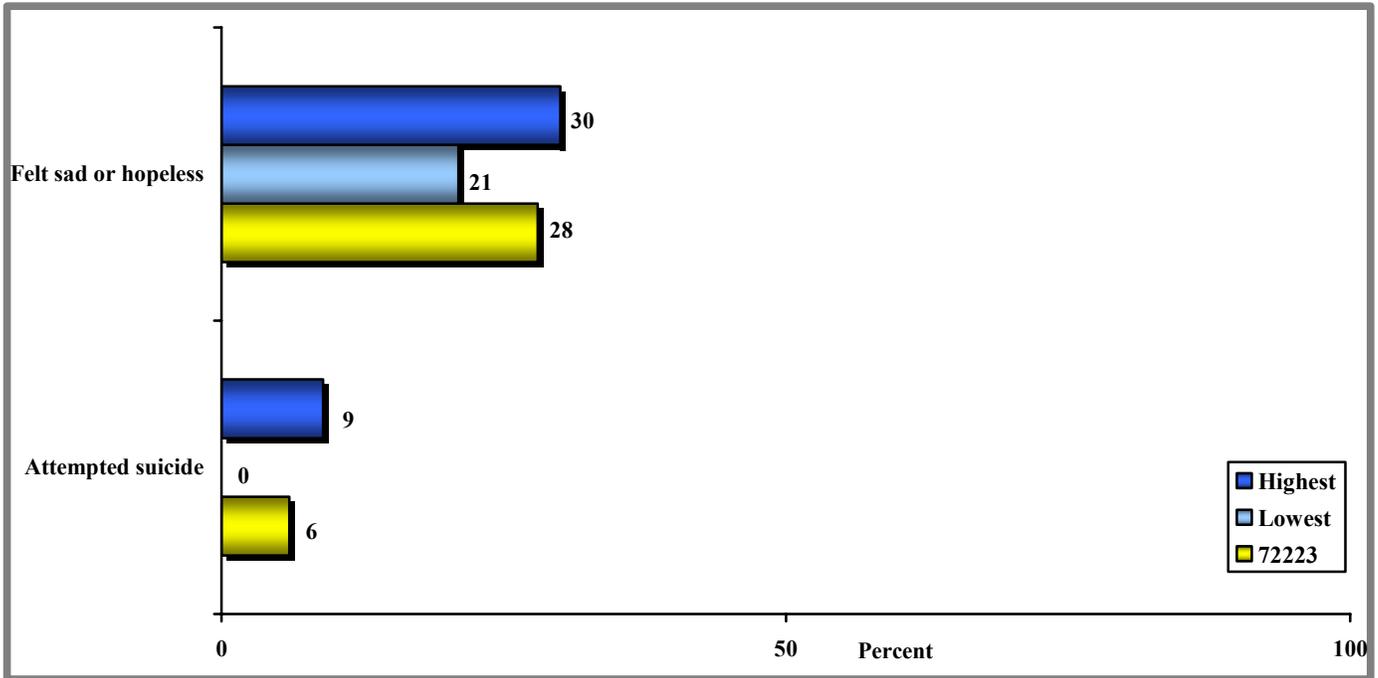
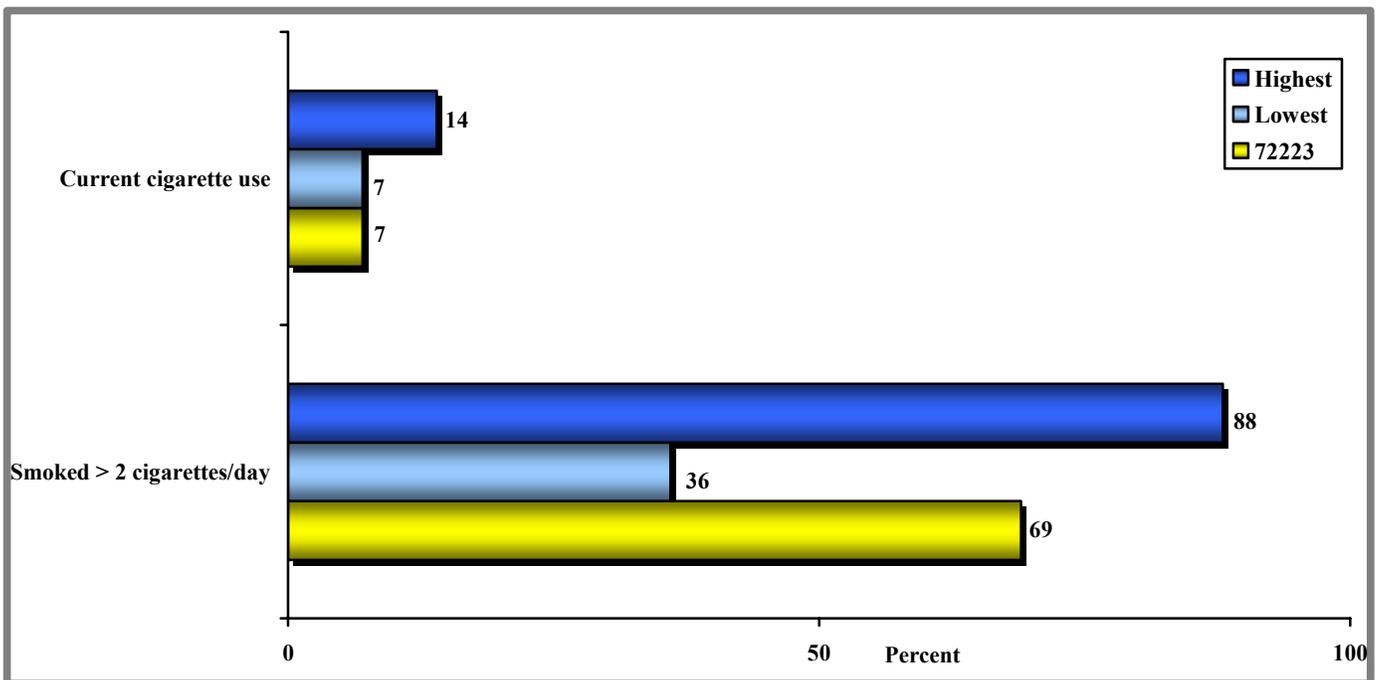


Figure 4: Tobacco use



ZIP CODE PROFILE – 72223 (continued)

Figure 5: Alcohol and illegal drug use

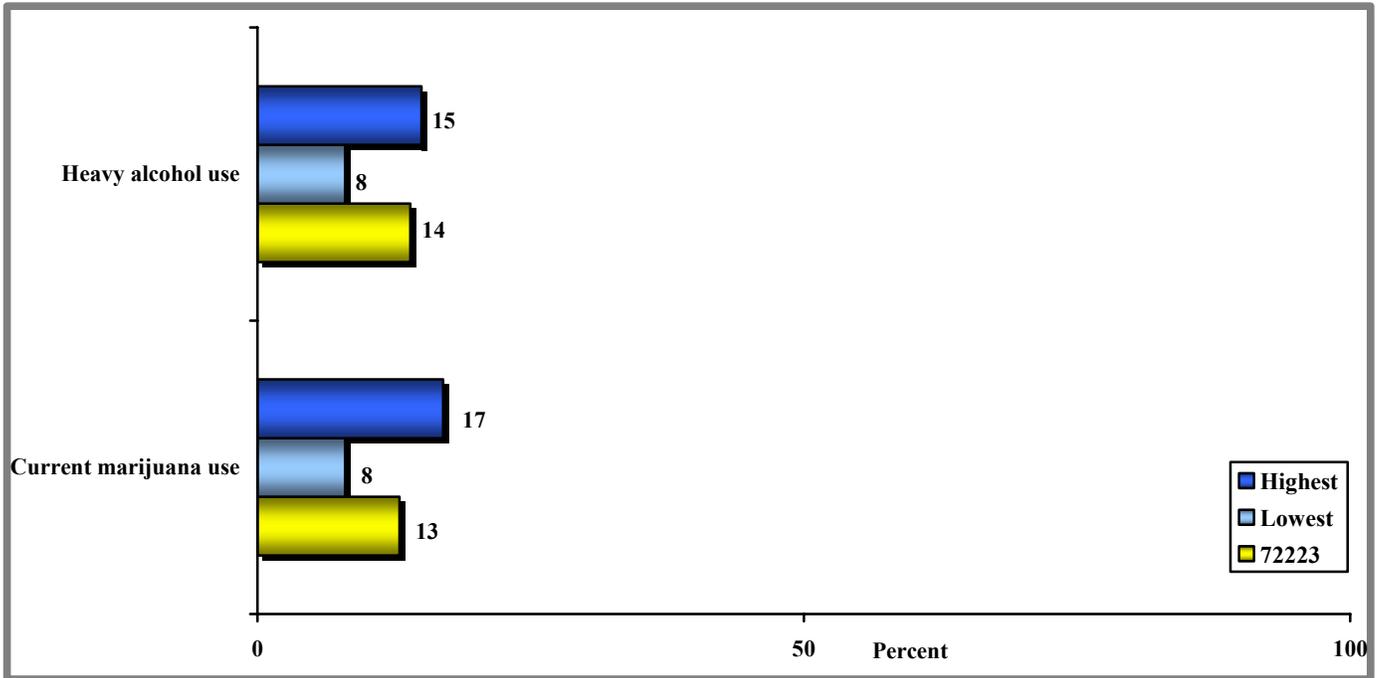
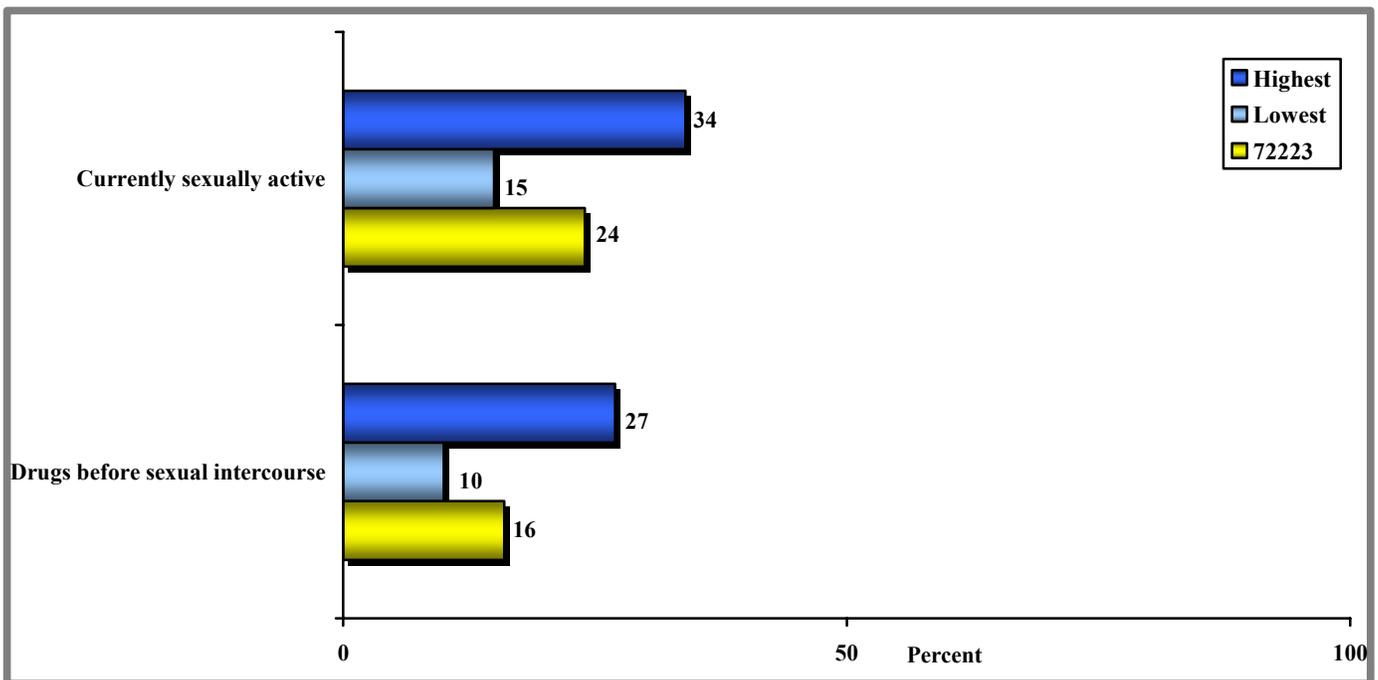


Figure 6: Sexual behaviors



**ZIP CODE PROFILE – 72223** (continued)

Figure 7: Overweight and weight control

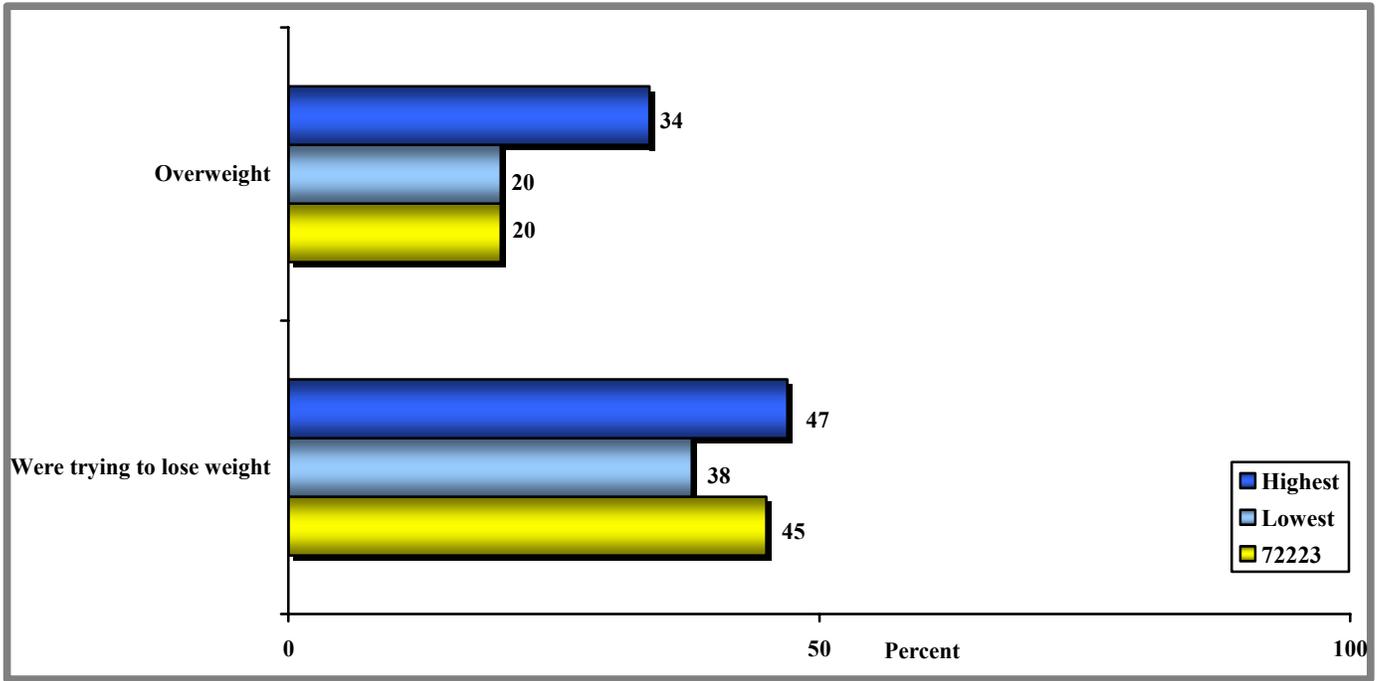
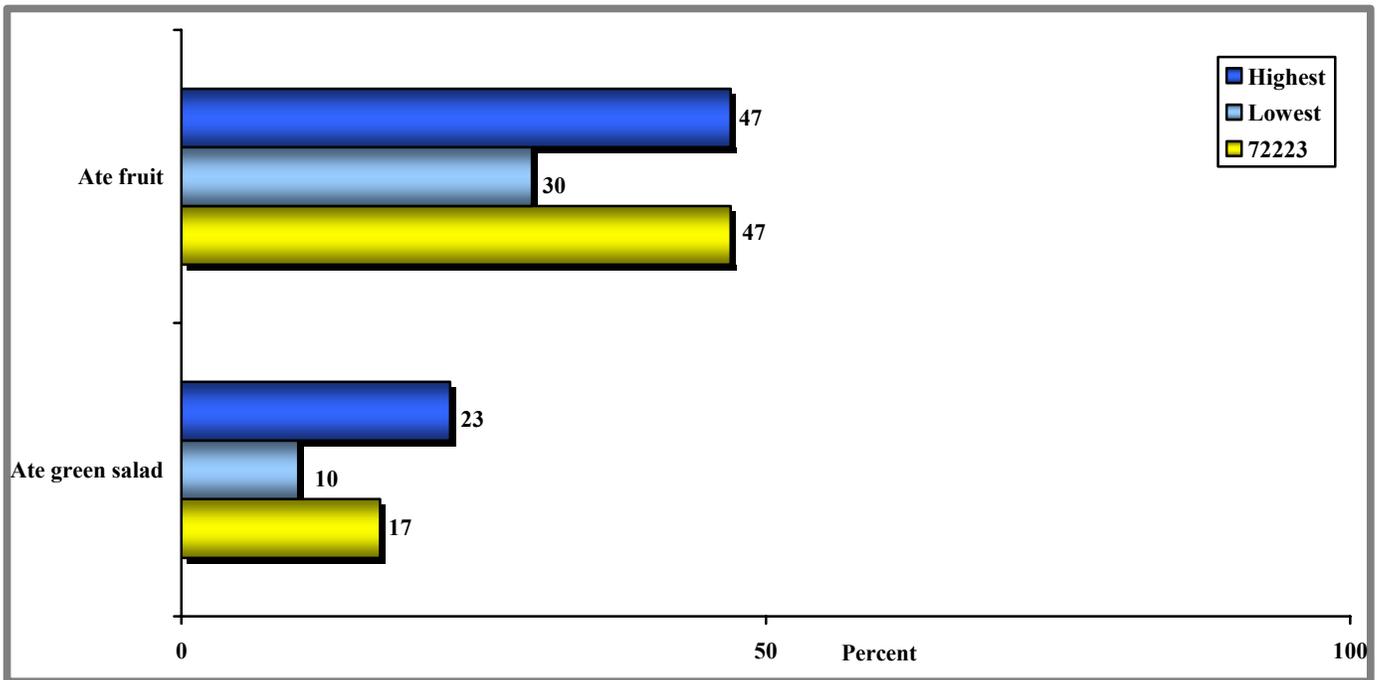


Figure 8: Dietary behaviors



**ZIP CODE PROFILE – 72223** (continued)

Figure 9: Physical activity

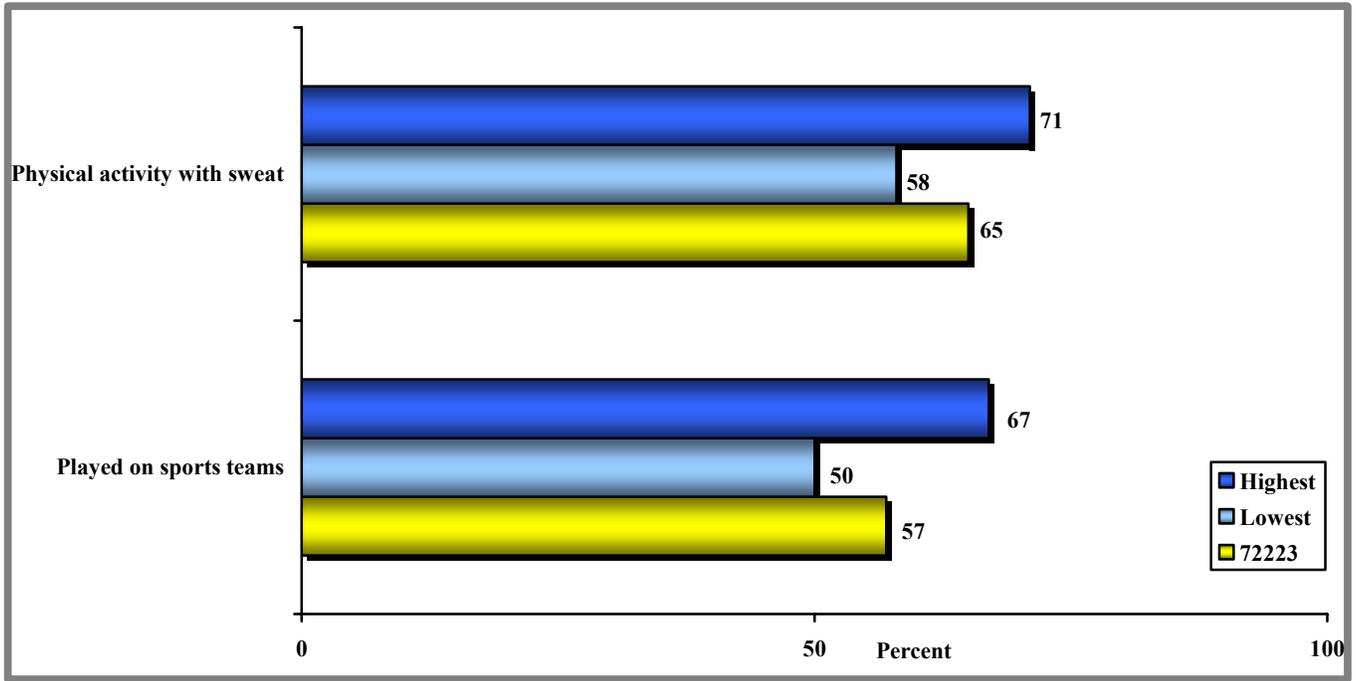
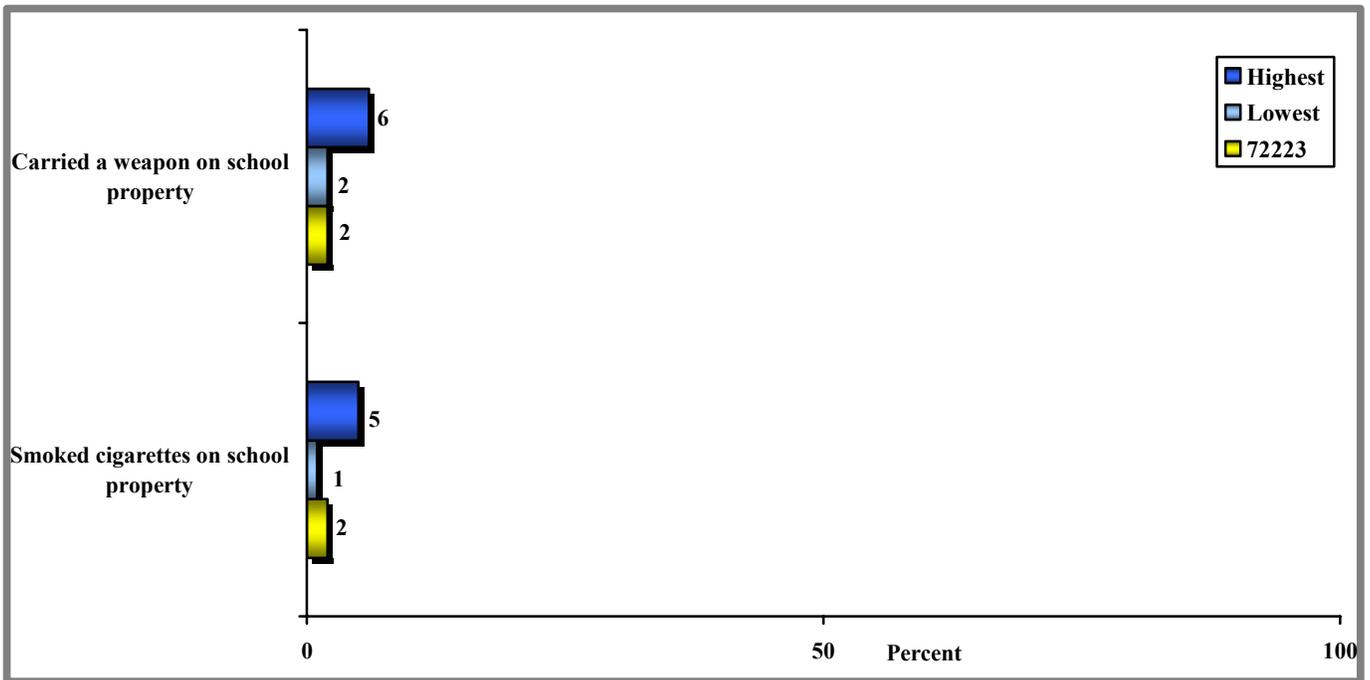


Figure 10: Conduct on school property



# SECTION II

## Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries

### Seat belt use:

The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else.

### Results

- The prevalence of having never or rarely worn a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else was higher among male students (13%) than among female students (8%) in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having never or rarely worn a seat belt when riding a car driven by someone else was highest among 10<sup>th</sup> grade (11%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (11%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup> grade (9%) students in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 1).

### Bicycle helmet use:

While riding a bicycle during the 12 months preceding the survey, the percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who never or rarely wore a bicycle helmet.

### Results

- The prevalence of having never or rarely worn a bicycle helmet was higher among male students (91%) than among female students (90%) in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 2).
- The prevalence of having never or rarely worn a bicycle helmet was highest among 11<sup>th</sup> grade (94%), and lowest among 8<sup>th</sup> grade (90%) and 9<sup>th</sup> grade (90%) students in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 2).



Table 1: Unintentional Injuries – seat belt and bicycle helmet use (7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

Question	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
Never or rarely wore a seat belt	10	8	13	9	10	10	11	10	11
Never or rarely wore a bicycle helmet	90	90	91	87	90	90	93	94	93

**Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries** (continued)

Figure 1: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> grades who never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else.

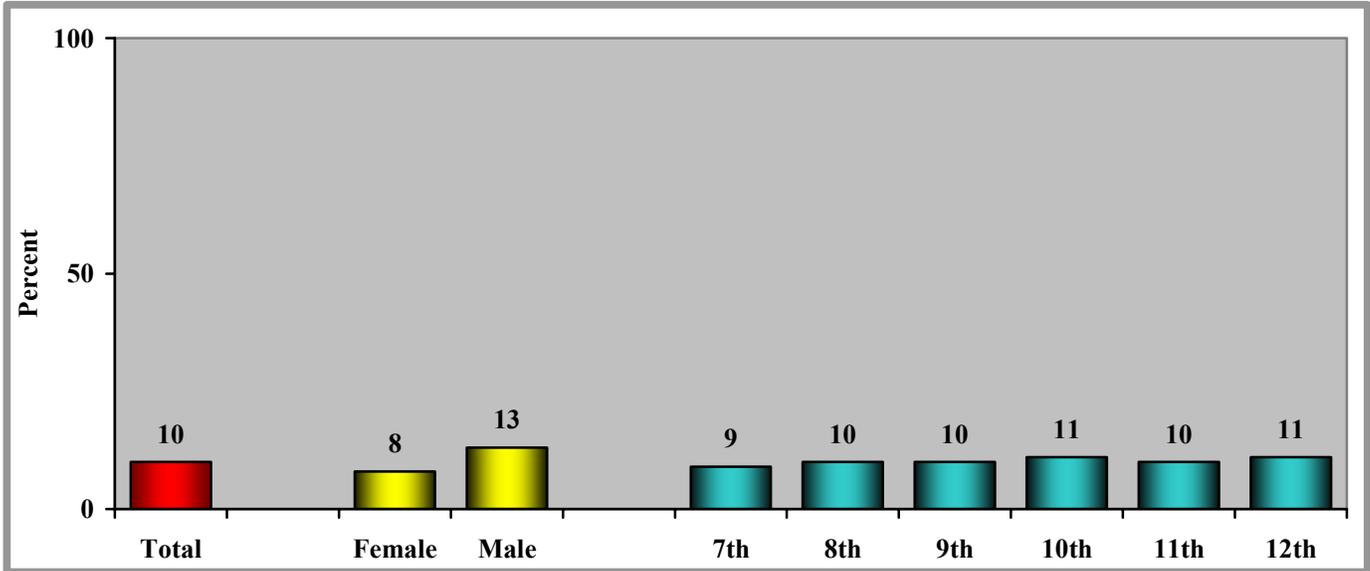
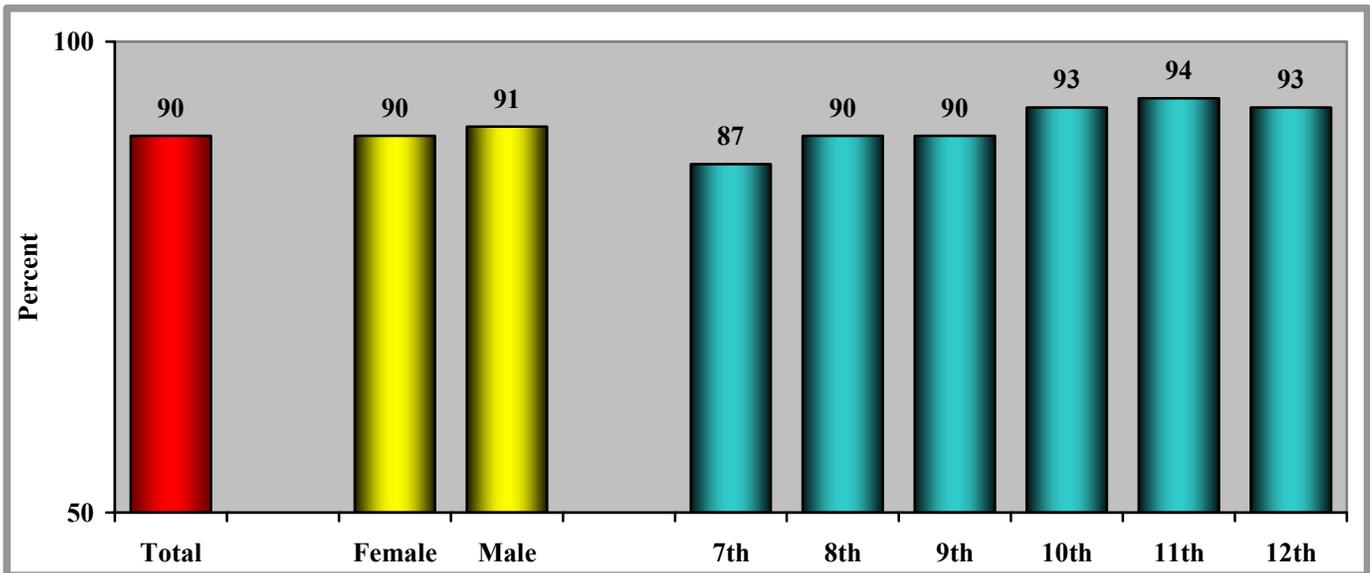


Figure 2: While riding a bicycle during the 12 months preceding the survey, the percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who never or rarely wore a bicycle helmet.

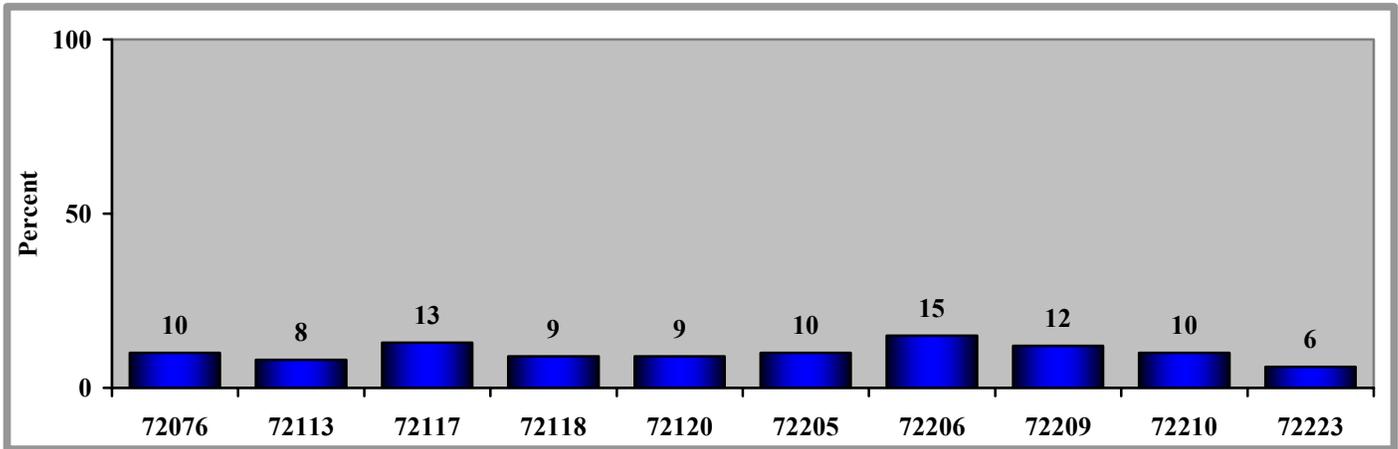


**Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries** (continued)

**Seat belt use:**

- The prevalence of having never or rarely worn a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else was highest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72206 (15%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72223 (6%) (Figure 3).

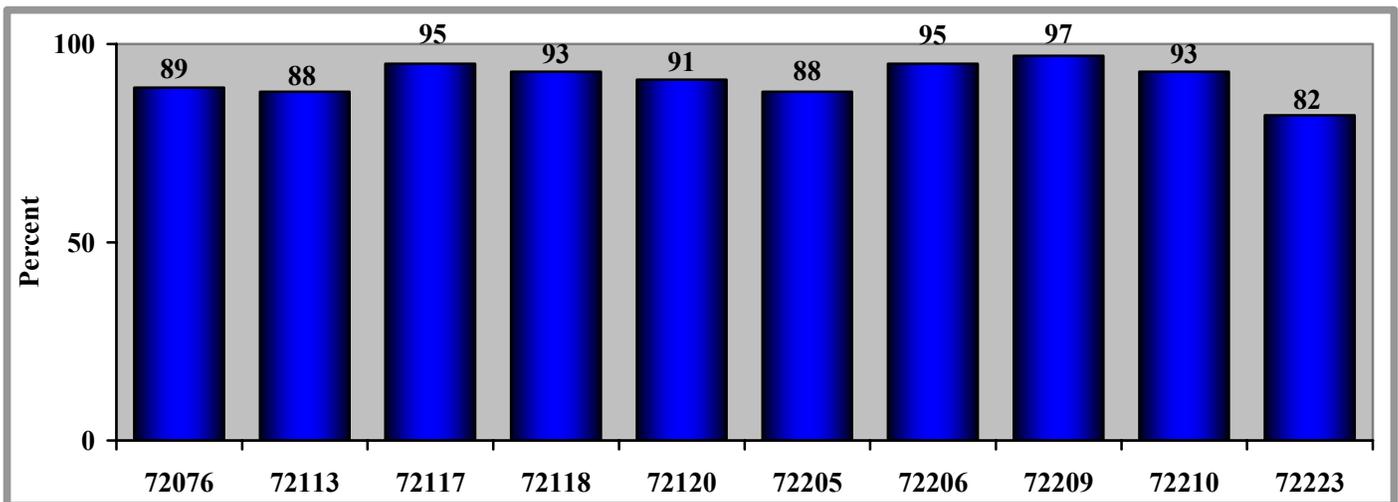
Figure 3: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else, by zip code.



**Bicycle helmet use:**

- The prevalence of having never or rarely worn a bicycle helmet was highest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72209 (97%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72223 (82%) (Figure 4).

Figure 4: While riding a bicycle during the 12 months preceding the survey, the percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who never or rarely wore a bicycle helmet, by zip code.

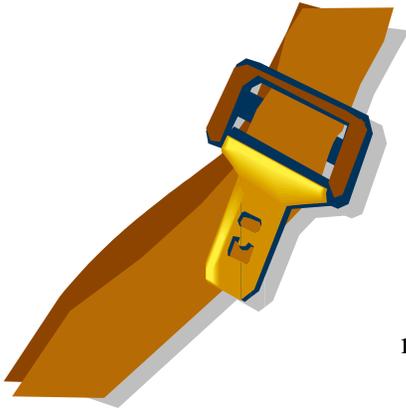


## Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries (continued)

### Seat belt use:

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else.*

- The prevalence of having never or rarely worn a seatbelt when riding in a car driven by someone else was lower among students in PCSSD (11%) than among students in Arkansas (18%); and higher than among students in the nation (10%) (Figure 5).
- National, Arkansas, and PCSSD results indicate that the prevalence of having never or rarely worn a seatbelt when riding in a car driven by someone else was higher among males than females (Figure 5).



- The prevalence of having never or rarely worn a seatbelt when riding in a car driven by someone else was lower among female students in PCSSD (8%) than among female students in Arkansas (14%); and equal to female students in the nation (8%) (Figure 5).
- The prevalence of having never or rarely worn a seatbelt when riding in a car driven by someone else was lower among male students in PCSSD (14%) than among male students in Arkansas (21%); and higher than among male students in the nation (13%) (Figure 5).

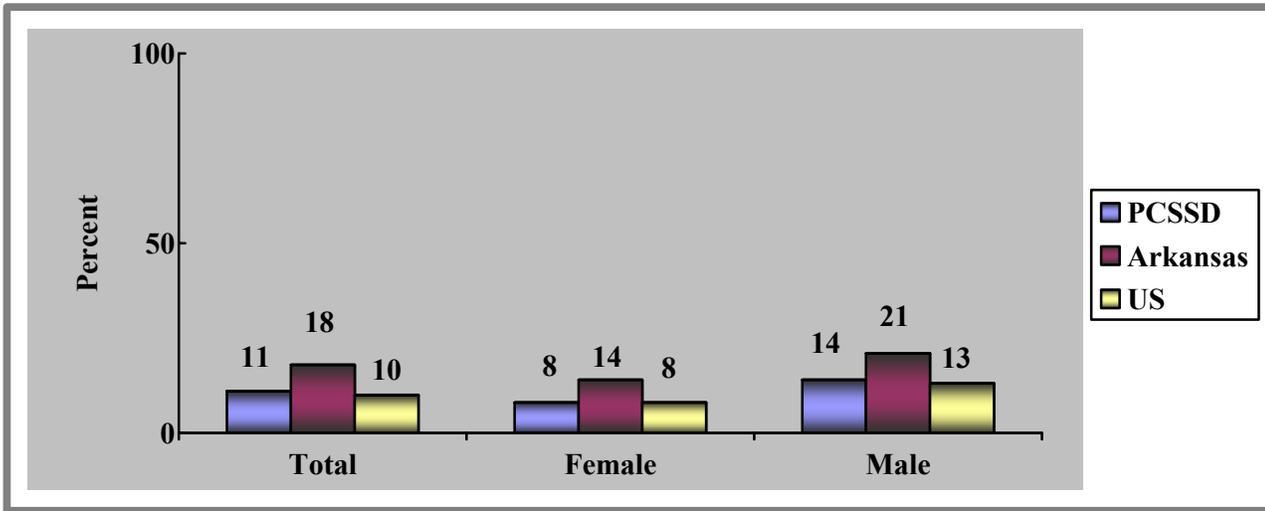
- The prevalence of having never or rarely worn a seatbelt when riding in a car driven by someone else was:
  - Lower among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (10%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (15%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (11%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (11%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (19%), and higher than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (9%);
  - Lower among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (10%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (18%), and equal to 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (10%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (11%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (18%), and equal to 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (11%) (Table 2).

**Behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries** (continued)

Table 2: Seat belt use (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

Grade	PCSSD (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	10	15	11
10th	11	19	9
11th	10	18	10
12th	11	18	11

Figure 5: Seat belt use (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender



## Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries (continued)

### **Bicycle helmet use:**

*While riding a bicycle during the 12 months preceding the survey, the percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who never or rarely wore a bicycle helmet.*

- The prevalence of having never or rarely worn a bicycle helmet was lower among students in PCSSD (92%) than among students in Arkansas (93%); and higher than among students in the nation (83%) (Figure 6).
- Overall, local, state, and national survey results indicate that the prevalence of having never or rarely worn a bicycle helmet was higher among males than females respectively (Figure 6).
  - The prevalence of having never or rarely worn a bicycle helmet was lower among female students in PCSSD (91%) than among female students in Arkansas (92%); and higher than among female students in the nation (80%) (Figure 6).
  - The prevalence of having never or rarely worn a bicycle helmet was equal among male students in PCSSD (93%) and male students in Arkansas (93%); and higher than among male students in the nation (86%) (Figure 6).
- The prevalence of having never or rarely worn a bicycle helmet was:
  - Lower among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (90%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (93%), and higher than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (83%);
  - Higher among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (93%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (91%) and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (84%);
  - Equal among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (94%) and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (94%), and higher than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (82%); and
  - Higher among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (93%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (84%) (Table 3).



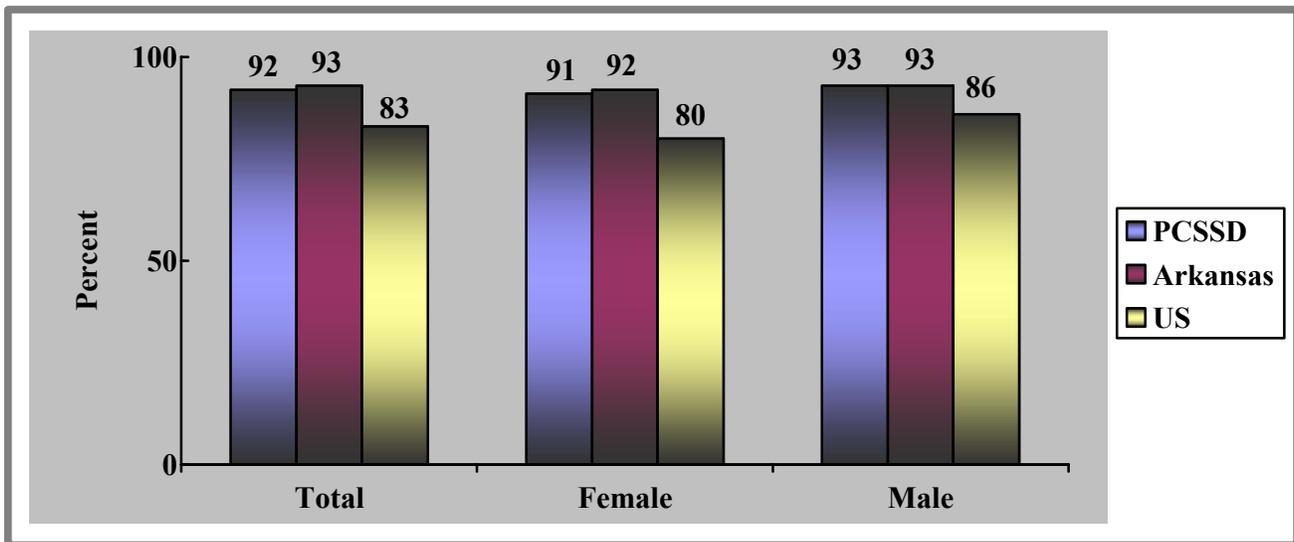
**Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries** (continued)

Table 3: Bicycle helmet use (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

Grade	PCSSD (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	90	93	83
10th	93	91	84
11th	94	94	82
12th	93	N/A*	84

\* Less than 100 respondents in a subgroup.

Figure 6: Bicycle helmet use (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender



**Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries** (continued)

**Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol:**

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who during the thirty days preceding the survey rode one or more times in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol.*

**Results**

- The prevalence of having ridden in a car or other vehicle operated by a driver under the influence of alcohol in the thirty days preceding the survey was higher among female students (24%) than among male students (21%) in PCSSD (Table 4 and Figure 7).
- The prevalence of having ridden in a car or other vehicle operated by a driver under the influence of alcohol in the thirty days preceding the survey was highest among 11<sup>th</sup> grade (26%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup> grade (17%) students in PCSSD (Table 4 and Figure 7).

**Drink and driving:**

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who during the thirty days preceding the survey drove a car or other vehicle one or more times when they had been drinking.*

**Results**

- The prevalence of having driven a car or other vehicle while under the influence of alcohol in the thirty days preceding the survey was higher among male students (5%) than among female students (4%) in PCSSD (Table 4 and Figure 8).
- The prevalence of having a driven a car or other vehicle while under the influence of alcohol in the thirty days preceding the survey was highest among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (9%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup> grade (1%) students in PCSSD (Table 4 and Figure 8).

Table 4: Alcohol use and driving (7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

Question	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol	22	24	21	17	20	23	25	26	21
Drink and driving	5	4	5	1	2	5	5	8	9

**Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries** (continued)

Figure 7: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who during the thirty days preceding the survey rode one or more times in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol.

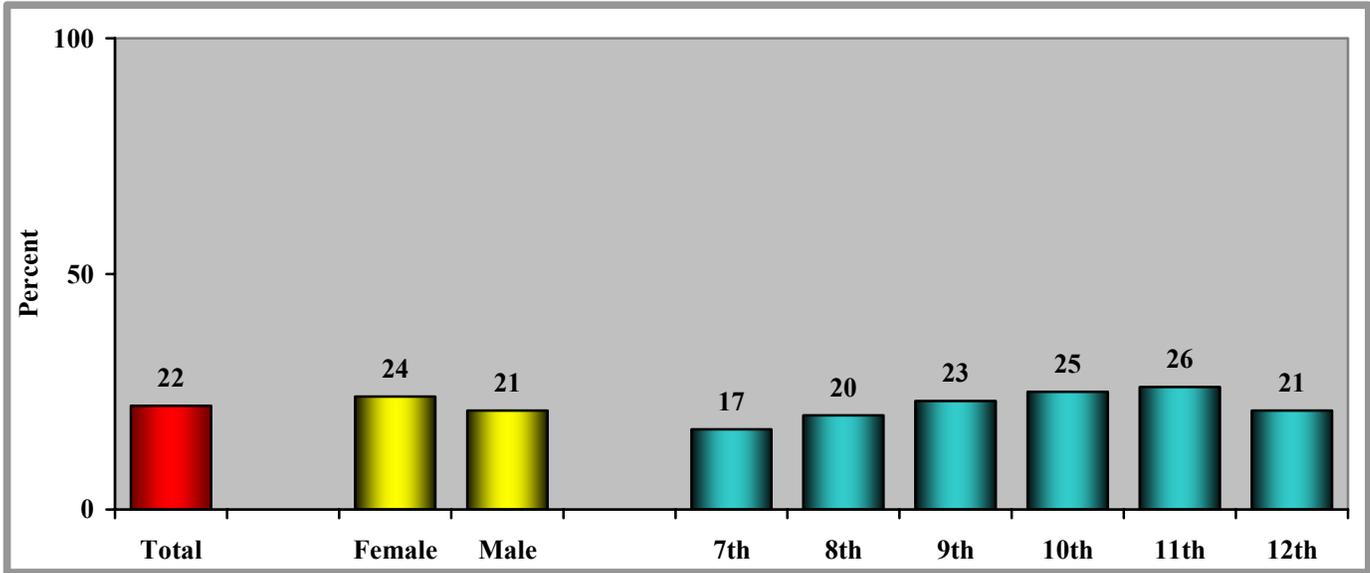
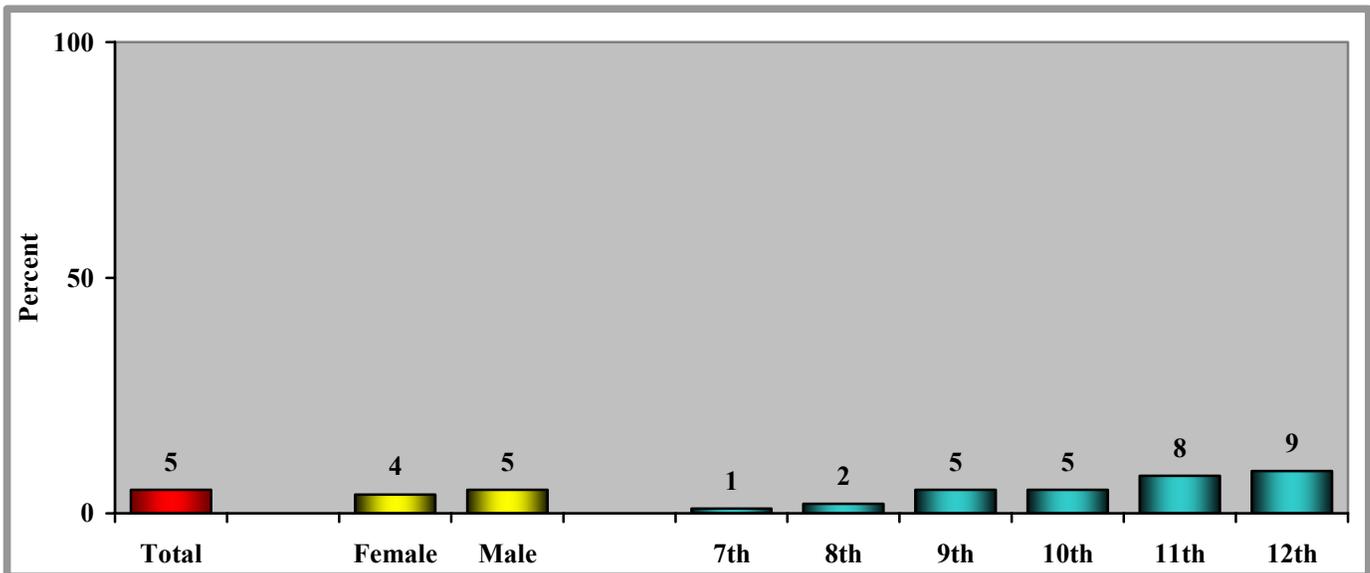


Figure 8: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who during the thirty days preceding the survey drove a car or other vehicle one or more times when they had been drinking alcohol.

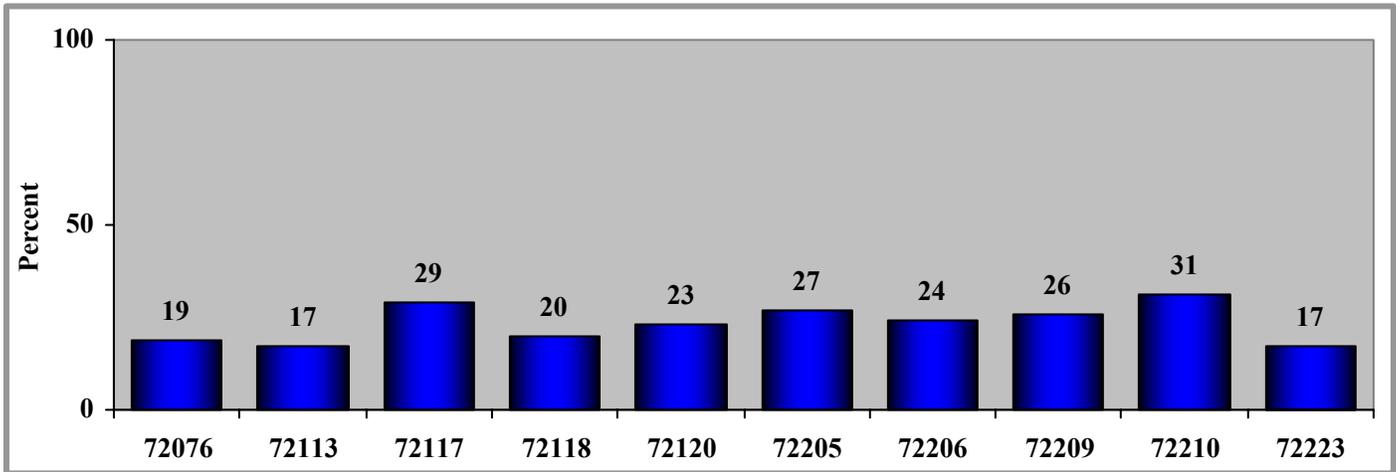


**Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries** (continued)

**Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol:**

- The prevalence of having ridden in a car or other vehicle operated by a driver under the influence of alcohol in the thirty days preceding the survey was highest among 7<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72210 (31%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip codes 72113 (17%) and 72223 (17%) (Figure 9).

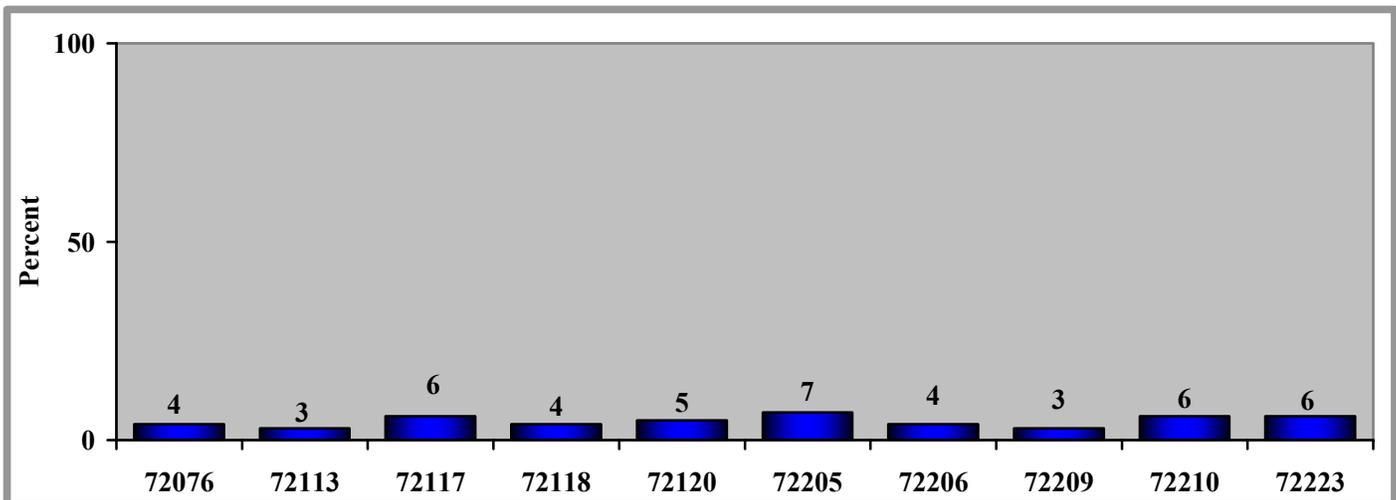
Figure 9: Percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> grades who during the thirty days preceding the survey rode one or more times in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol, by zip code.



**Drink and driving:**

- The prevalence of having driven a car or other vehicle while under the influence of alcohol in the thirty days preceding the survey was highest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72205 (7%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip codes 72113 (3%) and 72209 (3%) (Figure 10).

Figure 10: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who during the thirty days preceding the survey drove a car or other vehicle one or more times when they had been drinking alcohol, by zip code.



## Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries (continued)

### **Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol:**

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who during the thirty days preceding the survey rode one or more times in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol.*

- The prevalence of having ridden in a car or other vehicle operated by a driver under the influence of alcohol in the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among students in PCSSD (24%) than among students in Arkansas (28%) and students in the nation (28%) (Figure 11).
- The prevalence of having ridden in a car or other vehicle operated by a driver under the influence of alcohol in the thirty days preceding the survey was equal among female students in PCSSD (26%) and female students in Arkansas (27%); and lower than among female students in the nation (30%) (Figure 11).
- The prevalence of having ridden in a car or other vehicle operated by a driver under the influence of alcohol in the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among male students in PCSSD (22%) than among male students in Arkansas (29%), and male students in the nation (27%) (Figure 11).
- The prevalence of having ridden in a car or other vehicle operated by a driver under the influence of alcohol in the thirty days preceding the survey was:
  - Lower among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (23%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (25%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (28%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (25%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (28%), and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (28%);
  - Lower among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (26%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (28%), and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (28%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (21%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (28%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (30%) (Table 5).

## Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries (continued)

### **Drink and driving:**

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who during the thirty days preceding the survey drove a car or other vehicle one or more times when they had been drinking.*

- The prevalence of having driven a car or other vehicle while under the influence of alcohol in the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among students in PCSSD (6%) than among students in Arkansas (13%), and students in the nation (10%) (Figure 12).
- The prevalence of having driven in a car or other vehicle while under the influence of alcohol in the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among female students in PCSSD (5%) than among female students in Arkansas (11%), and female students in the nation (8%) (Figure 12).
- The prevalence of having driven in a car or other vehicle while under the influence of alcohol in the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among male students in PCSSD (8%) than among male students in Arkansas (15%), and male students in the nation (12%) (Figure 12).
- The prevalence of having driven in a car or other vehicle while under the influence of alcohol in the thirty days preceding the survey was:
  - Lower among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (5%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (7%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (6%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (5%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (12%), and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (7%);
  - Lower among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (8%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (13%), and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (12%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (9%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (19%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (17%) (Table 5).

**Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries** (continued)

Table 5: Alcohol use and driving (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

Grade	Percentage of students who during the thirty days preceding the survey rode one or more times in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol.			Percentage of students who during the thirty days preceding the survey drove a car or other vehicle one or more times when they had been drinking alcohol.		
	PCSSD	Arkansas	U.S.	PCSSD	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	23	25	28	5	7	6
10th	25	28	28	5	12	7
11th	26	28	28	8	13	12
12th	21	28	30	9	19	17

**Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries** (continued)

Figure 11: Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender

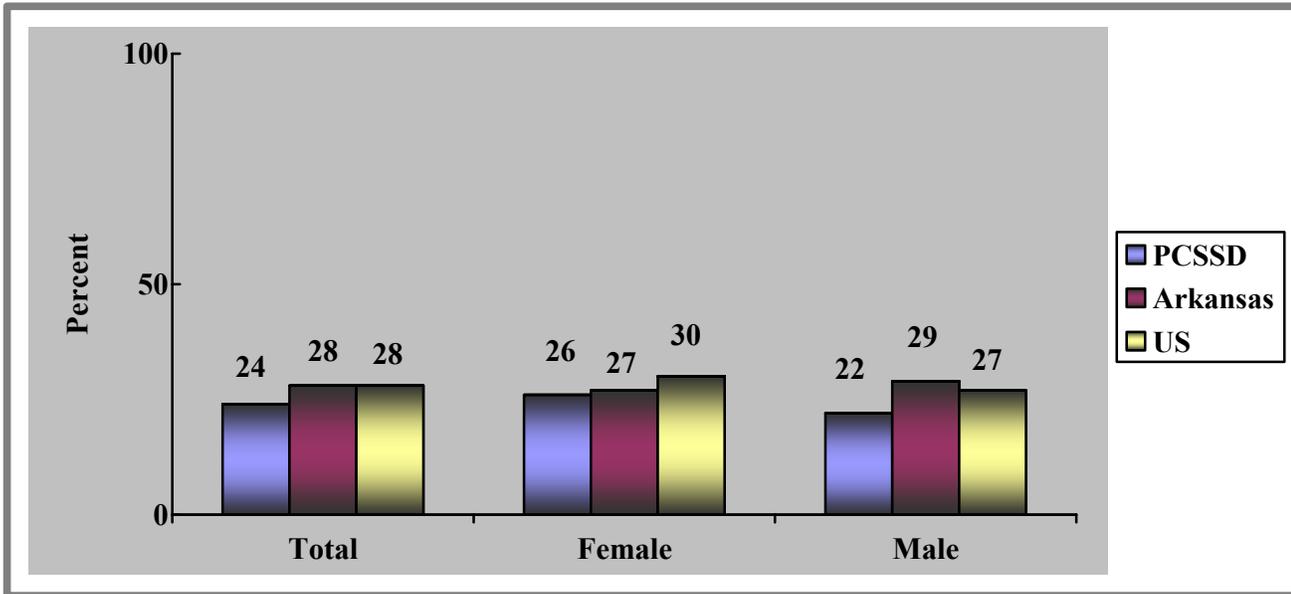
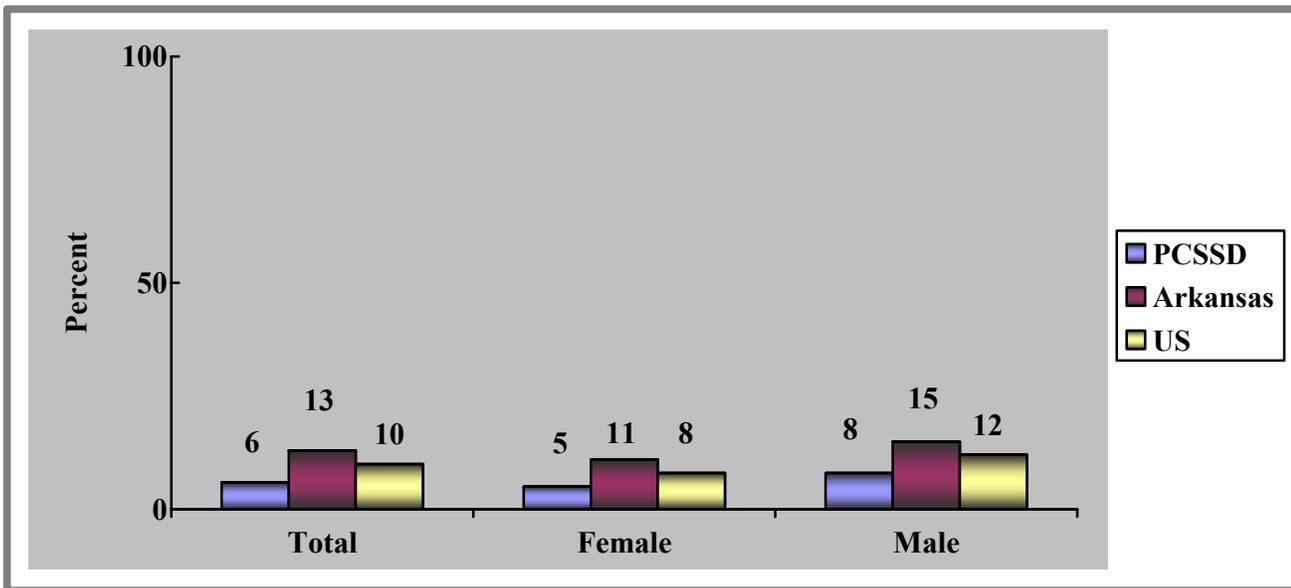


Figure 12: Drink and driving (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender



## Behaviors that Contribute to Violence

### **Carried a weapon:**

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.*

### **Results**

- The prevalence of having carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was higher among male students (28%) than among female students (8%) in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was highest among 11<sup>th</sup> grade (21%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup> grade (14%) students in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 1).



### **Carried a gun:**

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who carried a gun on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.*

### **Results**

- The prevalence of having carried a gun on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was higher among male students (11%) than among female students (2%) in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 2).
- The prevalence of having carried a gun on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was highest (and equal) among 8<sup>th</sup> grade (7%), 9<sup>th</sup> grade (7%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade (7%) and 11<sup>th</sup> grade (7%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup> grade (5%) students in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 2).

Table 1: Carried a weapon or gun (7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

Question	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
Carried a weapon	18	8	28	14	17	18	20	21	18
Carried a gun	7	2	11	5	7	7	7	7	6

**Behaviors that Contribute to Violence** (continued)

Figure 1: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> grades who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.

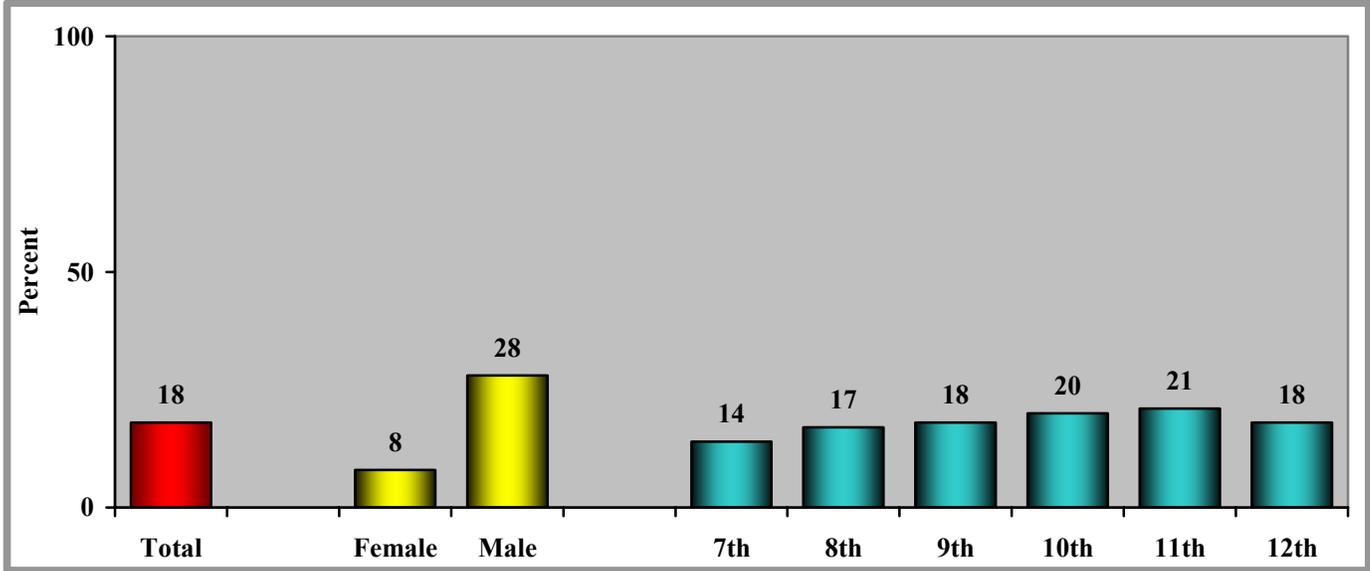
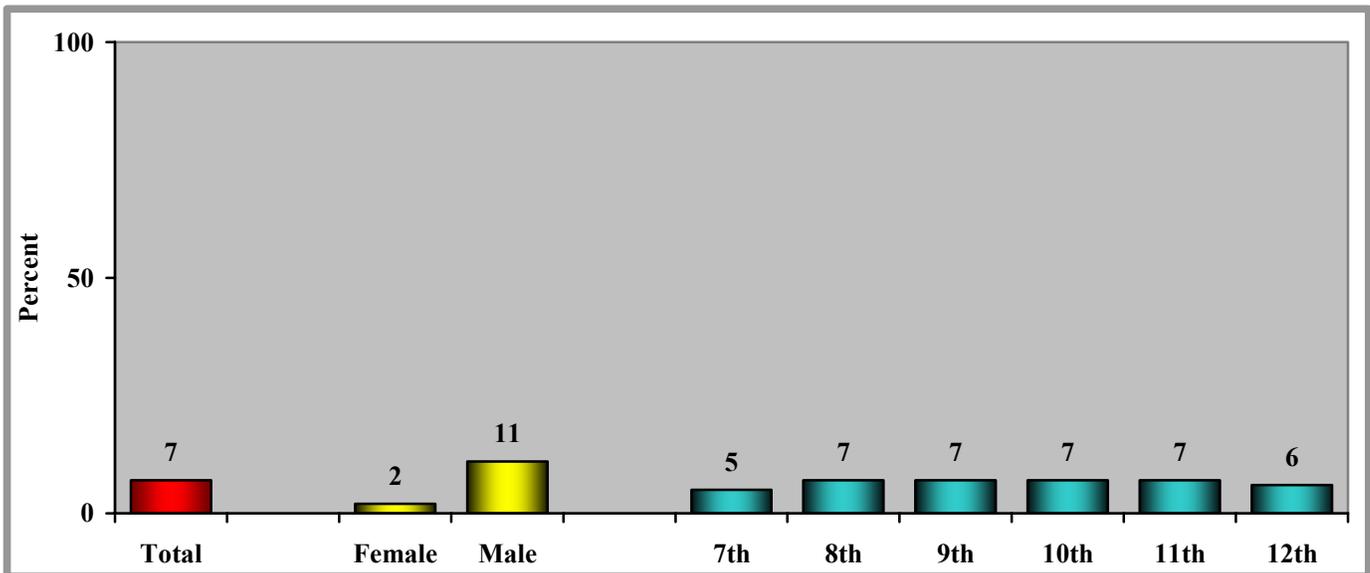


Figure 2: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who carried a gun on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.

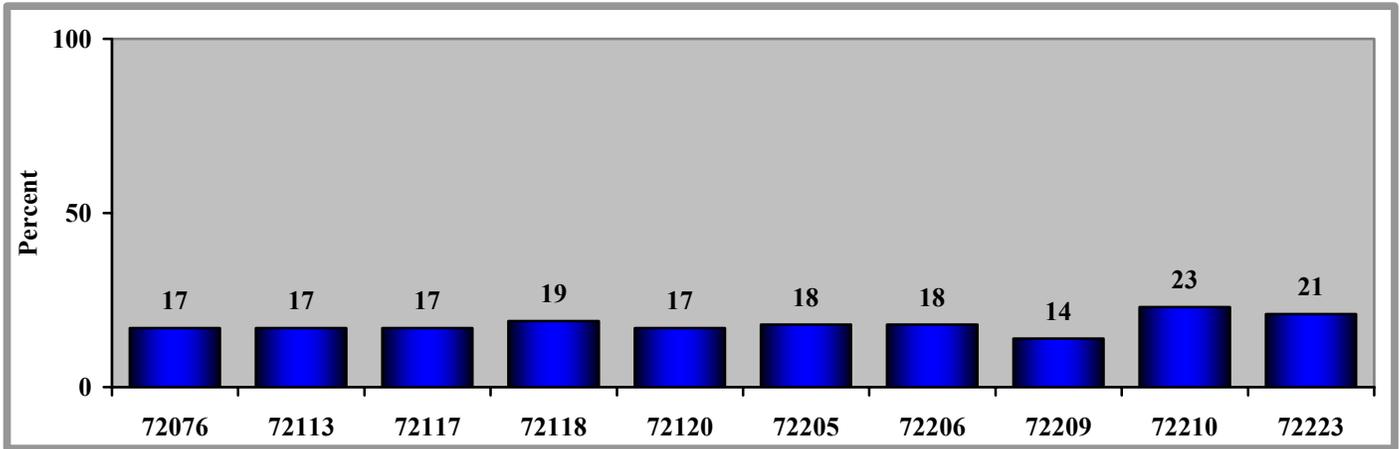


**Behaviors that Contribute to Violence** (continued)

**Carried a weapon:**

- The prevalence of having carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was highest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72210 (23%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72209 (14%) (Figure 3).

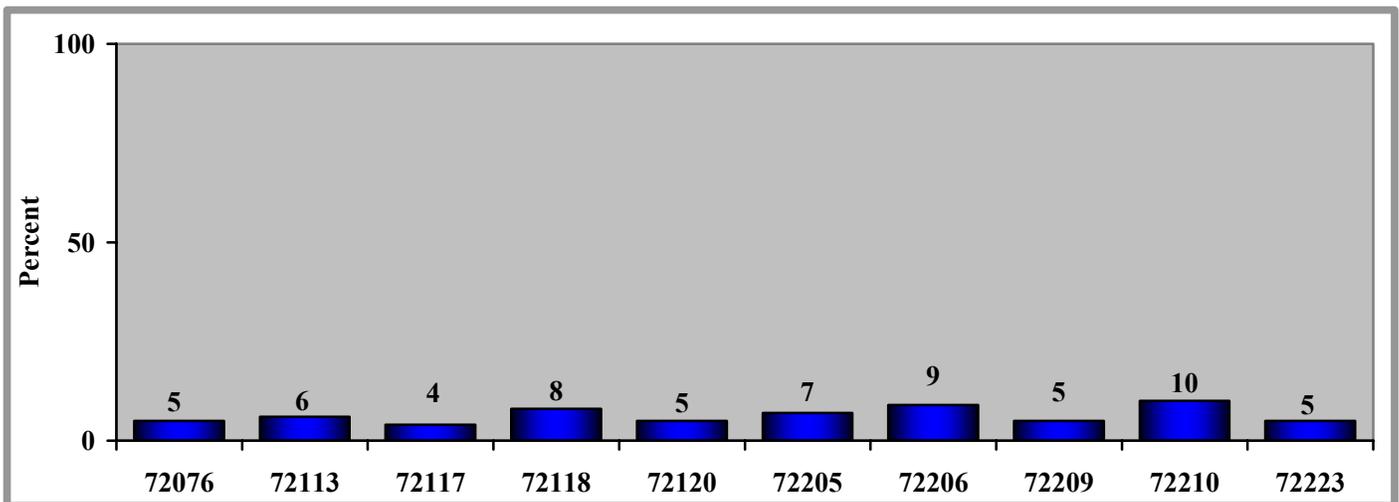
Figure 3: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who carried a gun, knife, or club on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey, by zip code.



**Carried a gun:**

- The prevalence of having carried a gun on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was highest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72210 (10%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72117 (4%) (Figure 4).

Figure 4: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who carried a gun on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey, by zip code.

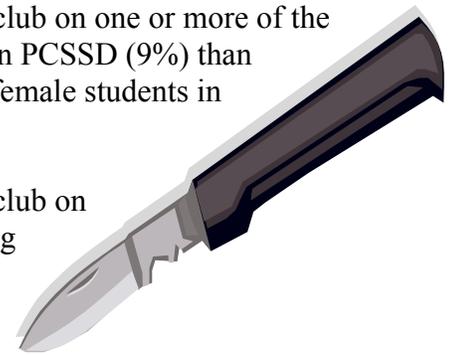


## Behaviors that Contribute to Violence (continued)

### **Carried a weapon:**

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who carried a weapon such as a knife, gun, or club on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.*

- The prevalence of having carried a weapon such as a knife, gun, or club on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among students in PCSSD (19%) than among students in Arkansas (26%); and higher than among students in nation (19%) (Figure 5).
- National, Arkansas, and PCSSD results indicate that the prevalence of having carried a weapon such as a knife, gun, or club on one or more the thirty days preceding the survey was higher among males than females (Figure 5).
  - The prevalence of having carried a weapon such as a knife, gun, or club on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among female students in PCSSD (9%) than among female students in Arkansas (10%); and higher than among female students in the nation (7%) (Figure 5).
  - The prevalence of having carried a weapon such as a knife, gun, or club on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among male students in PCSSD (29%) than among male students in Arkansas (42%), and in the nation (30%) (Figure 5).
- The prevalence of having carried a weapon such as a knife, gun, or club on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was:
  - Lower among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (18%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (31%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (20%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (20%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (22%), and higher than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (19%);
  - Lower among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (21%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (22%), and higher than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (17%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (18%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (26%), and higher than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (17%) (Table 2 and Figure 7).



## Behaviors that Contribute to Violence (continued)

### **Carried a gun:**

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> grades who carried a gun on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.*

- The prevalence of having carried a gun on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among students in PCSSD (7%) than among students in Arkansas (10%); and higher than among students in nation (5%) (Figure 6).
- National, Arkansas, and PCSSD results indicate that the prevalence of having carried a gun on one or more the thirty days preceding the survey was higher among males than females (Figure 6).
  - The prevalence of having carried a gun on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was equal among female students in PCSSD (2%) and female students in Arkansas (2%); and higher than among female students in the nation (1%) (Figure 6).
  - The prevalence of having carried a gun on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among male students in PCSSD (12%) than among male students in Arkansas (18%); and higher than among male students in the nation (10%) (Figure 6).
- The prevalence of having carried a gun on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was:
  - Lower among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (7%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (12%), and higher than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (6%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (7%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (8%), and higher than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (5%);
  - Lower among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (7%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (8%), and higher than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (5%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (6%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (11%), and higher than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (5%) (Table 2 and Figure 8).

**Behaviors that Contribute to Violence** (continued)

Table 2: Carried a weapon or gun (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

Grade	Percentage of students who carried a weapon such as gun, knife or club on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.			Percentage of students who carried a gun on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.		
	PCSSD	Arkansas	U.S.	PCSSD	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	18	31	20	7	12	6
10th	20	22	19	7	8	5
11th	21	22	17	7	8	5
12th	18	26	17	6	11	5

**Behaviors that Contribute to Violence** (continued)

Figure 5: Carried a weapon (9<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender

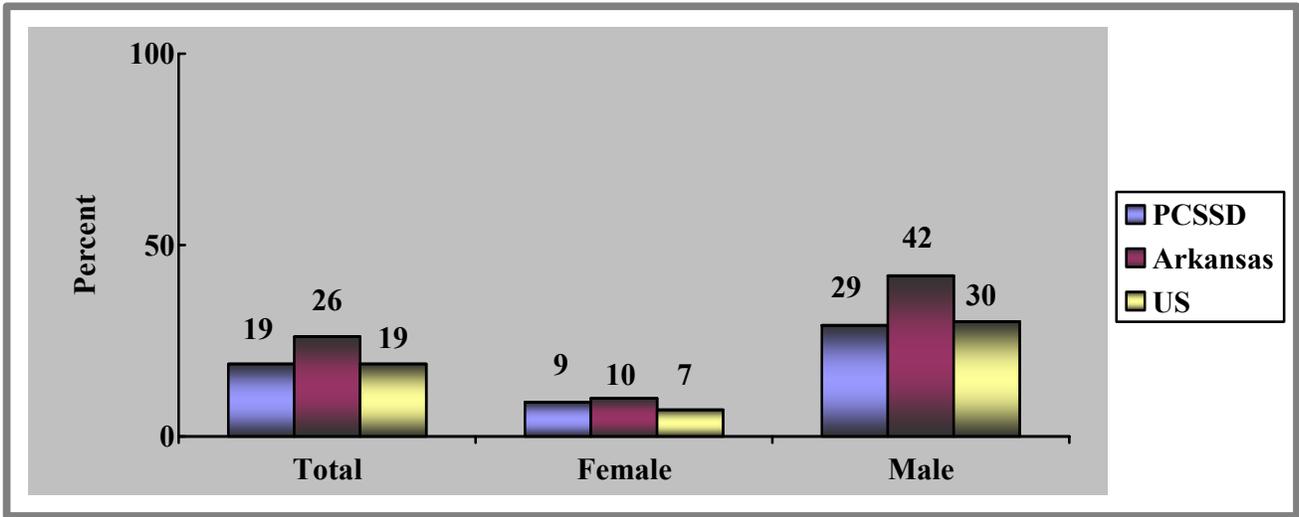
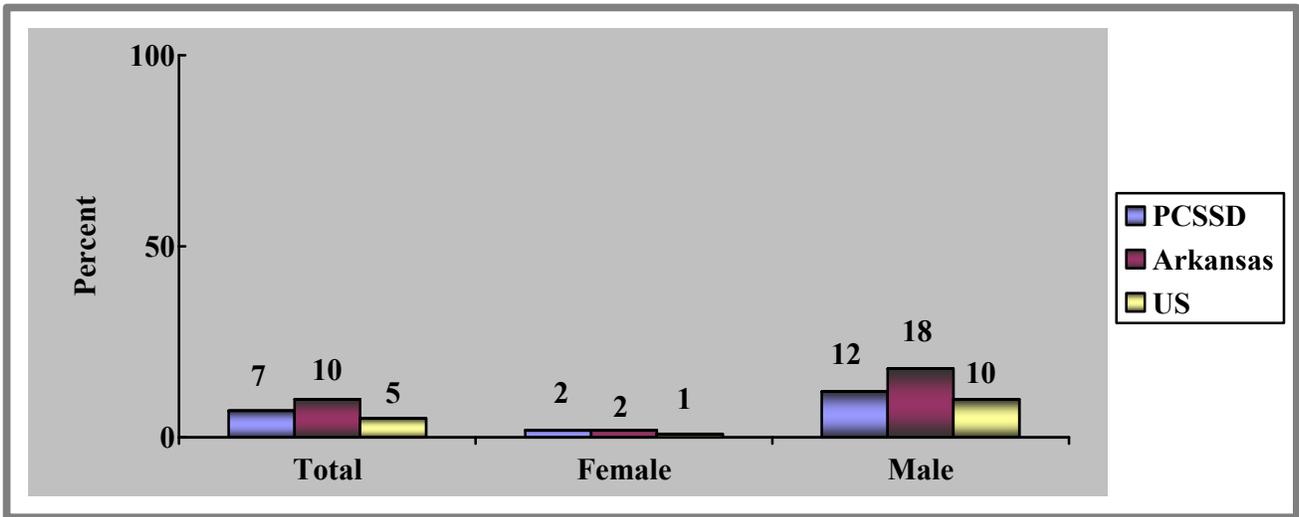


Figure 6: Carried a gun (9<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender



**Behaviors that Contribute to Violence** (continued)

Figure 7: Carried a weapon (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by grade

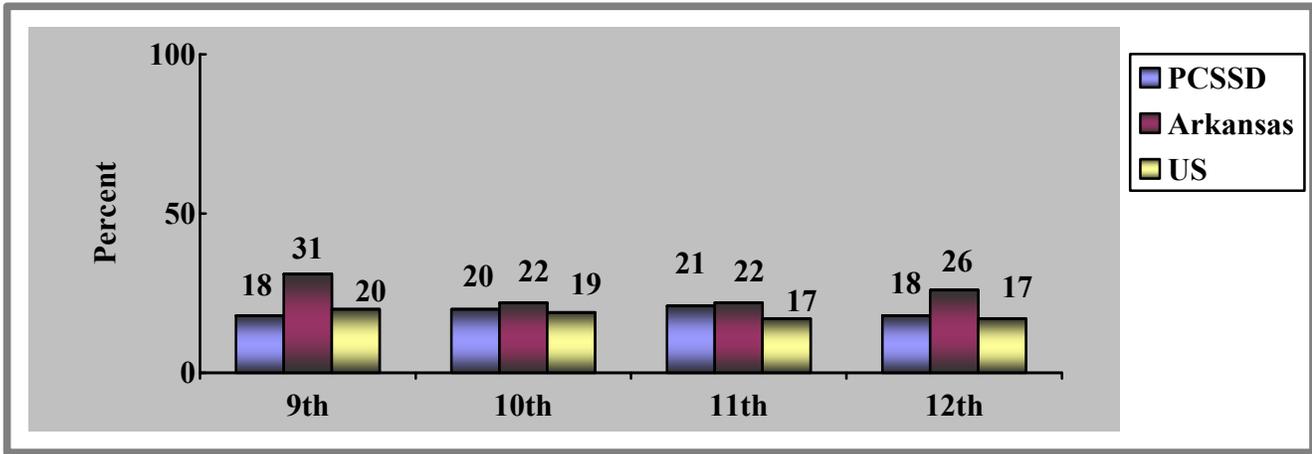
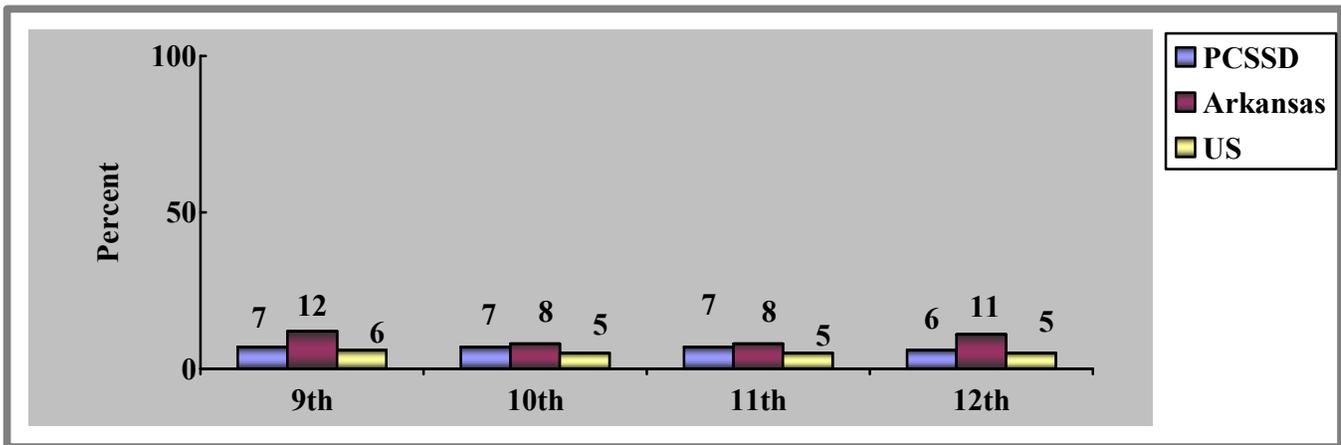


Figure 8: Carried a gun (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by grade



**Behaviors that Contribute to Violence** (continued)

**In a physical fight:**

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who were in a physical fight one or more times during the twelve months preceding the survey.*

**Results**

- The prevalence of having been in a physical fight in the twelve months preceding the survey was higher among male students (45%) than among female students (29%) in PCSSD (Table 3 and Figure 9).
- The prevalence of having been in a physical fight in the twelve months preceding the survey was highest among 8<sup>th</sup> grade (43%), and lowest among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (28%) students in PCSSD (Table 3 and Figure 9).

**Injured in a physical fight:**

*Of the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grade students who had been in a physical fight in the twelve months preceding the survey, the percentage who had to be treated by a doctor or nurse one or more times.*

**Results**

- The prevalence of having been treated by a doctor or nurse one more times after being in a physical fight in the twelve months preceding the survey was **ten percent (10%)** among male students, and **seven percent (7%)** among female students in PCSSD (Table 3 and Figure 10).
- The prevalence of having been treated by a doctor or nurse one or more times after being in a physical fight in the twelve months preceding the survey was **eight percent (8%)** among 7<sup>th</sup> grade, **nine percent (9%)** among 8<sup>th</sup> grade, **twelve percent (12%)** among 9<sup>th</sup> grade, **nine percent (9%)** among 10<sup>th</sup> grade, **nine percent (9%)** among 11<sup>th</sup> grade, and **seven percent (7%)** among 12<sup>th</sup> grade students in PCSSD (Table 3 and Figure 10).

Table 3: Physical fighting (7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

Question	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
In a physical fight	37	29	45	42	43	41	35	31	28
Injured in a physical fight	9	7	10	8	9	12	9	9	7

**Behaviors that Contribute to Violence** (continued)

Figure 9: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> grades who were in a physical fight one or more times during the twelve months preceding the survey.

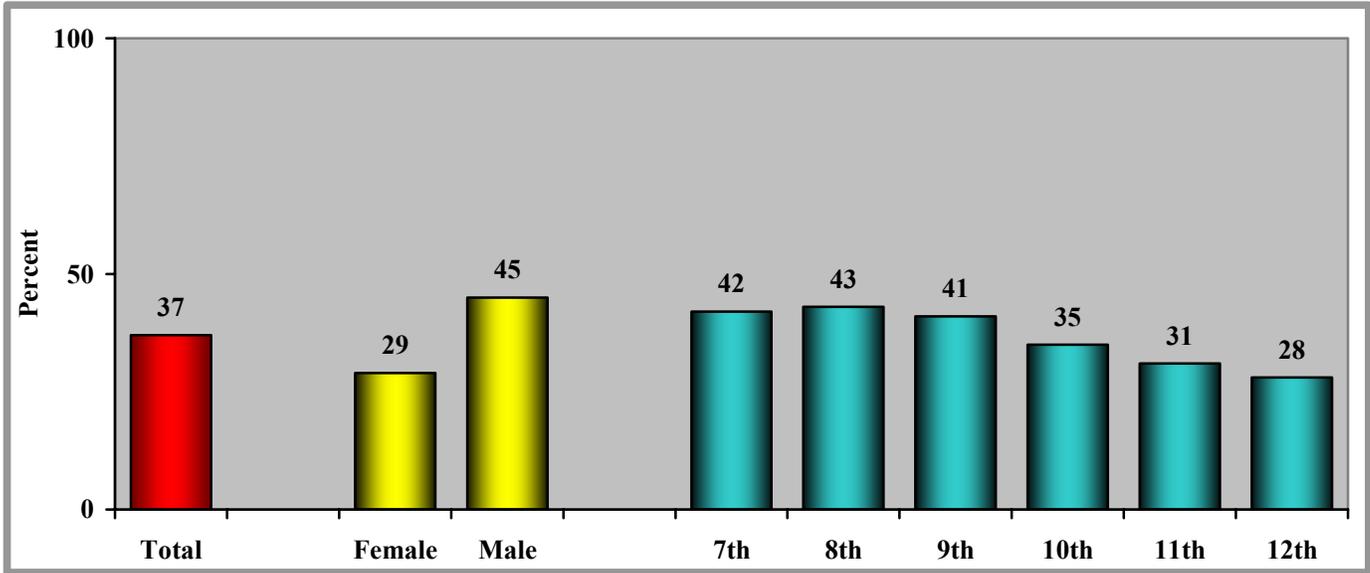
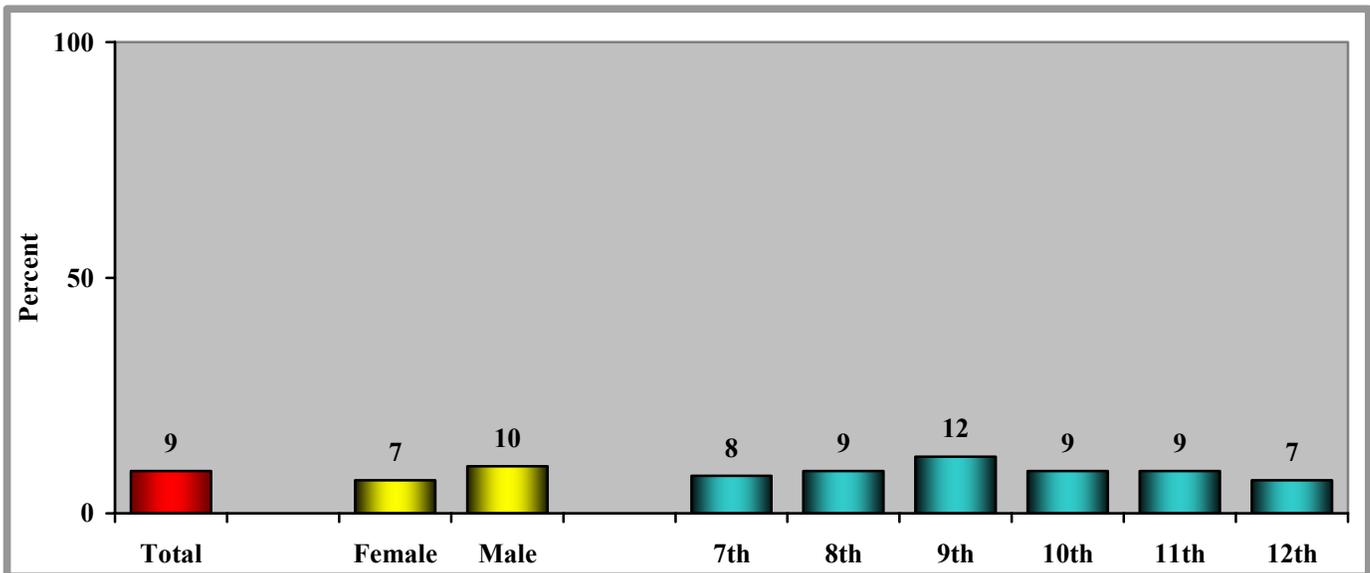


Figure 10: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> grades who had to be treated by a doctor or nurse one or more times after being in a physical fight in the twelve months preceding the survey.

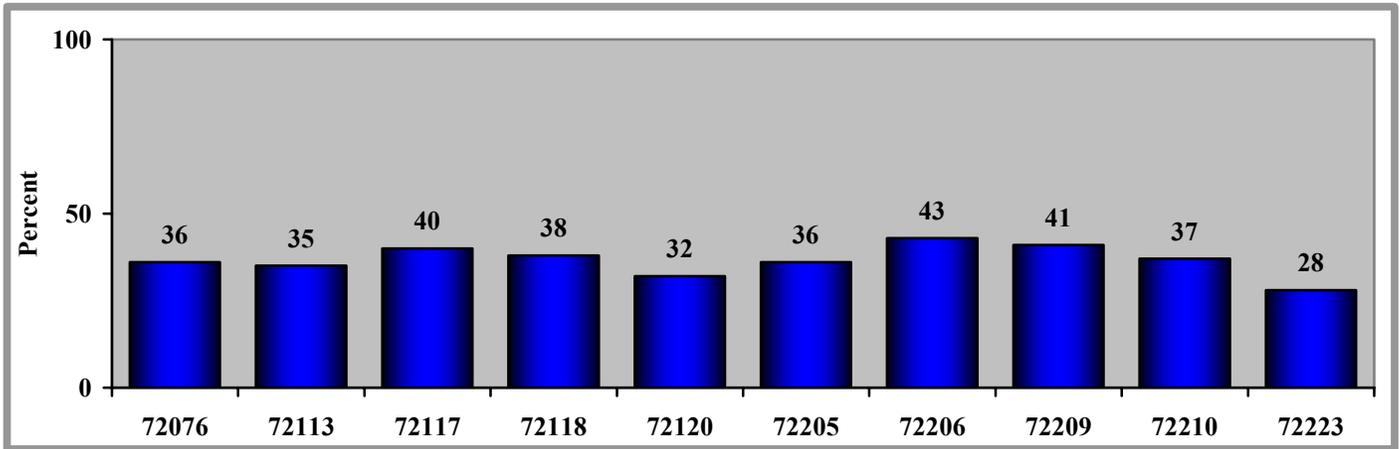


**Behaviors that Contribute to Violence** (continued)

**In a physical fight:**

- The prevalence of having been in physical fight in the twelve months preceding the survey was highest among 7<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72206 (43%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72223 (28%) (Figure 11).

Figure 11: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> grades who were in a physical fight one or more times during the twelve months preceding the survey, by zip code.

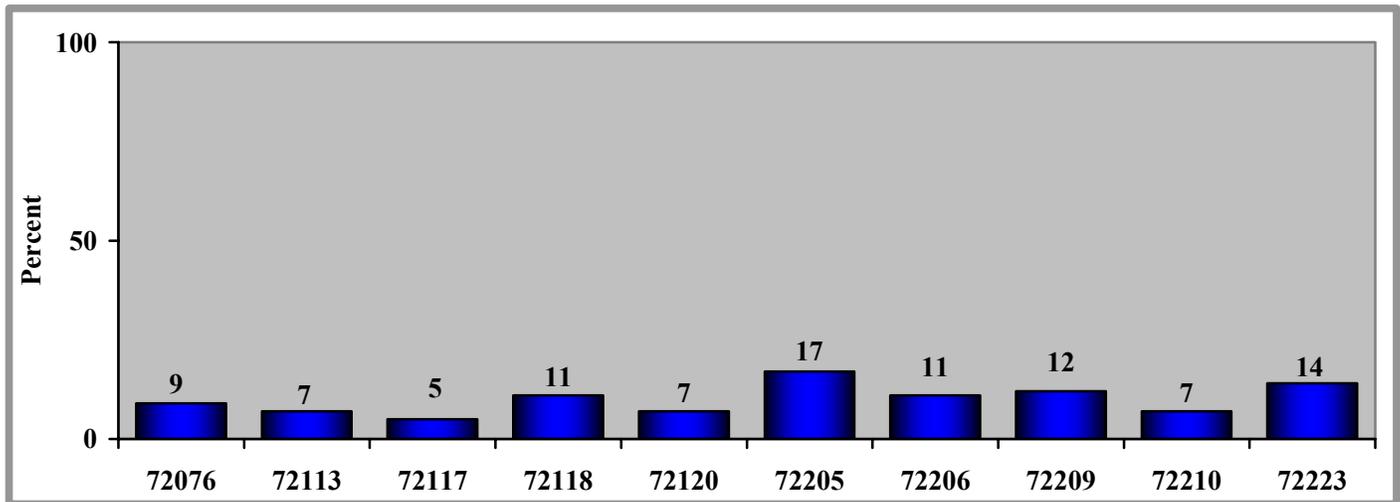


## Behaviors that Contribute to Violence (continued)

### Injured in a physical fight:

- The prevalence of having been treated by a doctor or nurse one or more times after being in a physical fight in the twelve months preceding the survey was:
  - **Nine percent (9%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code **72076**;
  - **Seven percent (7%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code **72113**;
  - **Five percent (5%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code **72117**;
  - **Eleven percent (11%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code **72118**;
  - **Seven percent (7%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code **72120**;
  - **Seventeen percent (17%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code **72205**;
  - **Eleven percent (11%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code **72206**;
  - **Twelve percent (12%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code **72209**;
  - **Seven percent (7%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code **72110**; and
  - **Fourteen percent (14%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code **72223** (Figure 12).

Figure 12: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> grades students who had to be treated by a doctor or nurse one or more times after being in a physical fight in the twelve months preceding the survey, by zip code.

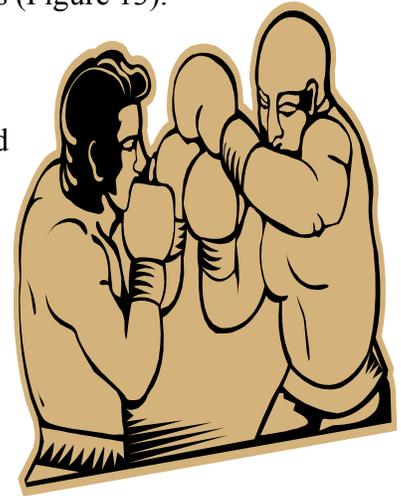


## Behaviors that Contribute to Violence (continued)

### **In a physical fight:**

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who were in a physical fight one or more times during the twelve months preceding the survey.*

- The prevalence of having been in a physical fight in the twelve months preceding the survey was higher among students in PCSSD (34%) than among students in Arkansas (32%); and lower than among students in nation (36%) (Figure 13).
- National, Arkansas, and PCSSD results indicate that the prevalence of having been in a physical fight in the twelve months preceding the survey was higher among males than females (Figure 13).
  - The prevalence of having been in a physical fight in the twelve months preceding the survey was higher among female students in PCSSD (27%) than among female students in Arkansas (25%); and lower than among female students in the nation (28%) (Figure 13).
  - The prevalence of having been in a physical fight in the twelve months preceding the survey was higher among male students in PCSSD (41%) than among male students in Arkansas (40%); and lower than among male students in the nation (43%) (Figure 13).
- The prevalence of having been in a physical fight in the twelve months preceding the survey was:
  - Higher among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (41%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (34%), and lower than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (44%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (35%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (36%), and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (37%);
  - Higher among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (31%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (29%), and lower than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (32%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (28%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (30%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (29%) (Table 4 and Figure 15).



## Behaviors that Contribute to Violence (continued)

### Injured in a physical fight:

*Of the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grade students who had been in a physical fight in the twelve months preceding the survey, the percentage who had to be treated by a doctor or nurse one or more times.*

- The prevalence of having been treated by a doctor or nurse one or more times after being in a physical fight in the twelve months preceding the survey was **ten percent (10%)** among students in PCSSD, **five percent (5%)** among students in Arkansas, and **four percent (4%)** among students in nation (4%) (Figure14).
- The prevalence of having been treated by a doctor or nurse one or more times after being in a physical fight in the twelve months preceding the survey was **nine percent (9%)** among female students in PCSSD, **four percent (4%)** among female students in Arkansas, and **two percent (2%)** among female students in the nation (Figure 14).
- The prevalence of having been treated by a doctor or nurse one or more times after being in a physical fight in the twelve months preceding the survey was **ten percent (10%)** among male students in PCSSD, **seven percent (7%)** among male students in Arkansas, and **five percent (5%)** among male students in the nation (Figure 14).
- The prevalence of having been treated by a doctor or nurse one or more times after being in a physical fight in the twelve months preceding the survey was:
  - **Twelve percent (12%)** among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD, **six percent (6%)** among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas, and **five percent (5%)** among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation;
  - **Nine percent (9%)** among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD, **five percent (5%)** among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas, and **three percent (3%)** among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation;
  - **Nine percent (9%)** among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD, **five percent (5%)** among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas, and **three percent (3%)** among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation; and
  - **Seven percent (7%)** among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD, **five percent (5%)** among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas, and **three percent (3%)** among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (Table 4 and Figure 16).

**Behaviors that Contribute to Violence** (continued)

Table 4: Physical fighting (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

Grade	Percentage of students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the twelve months preceding the survey.			Of the students who had been in a physical fight in the twelve months preceding the survey, the percentage who had to be treated by a doctor or nurse one or more times.		
	PCSSD	Arkansas	U.S.	PCSSD	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	41	34	44	12	6	5
10th	35	36	37	9	5	3
11th	31	29	32	9	5	3
12th	28	30	29	7	5	3

**Behaviors that Contribute to Violence** (continued)

Figure 13: In a physical fight (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender

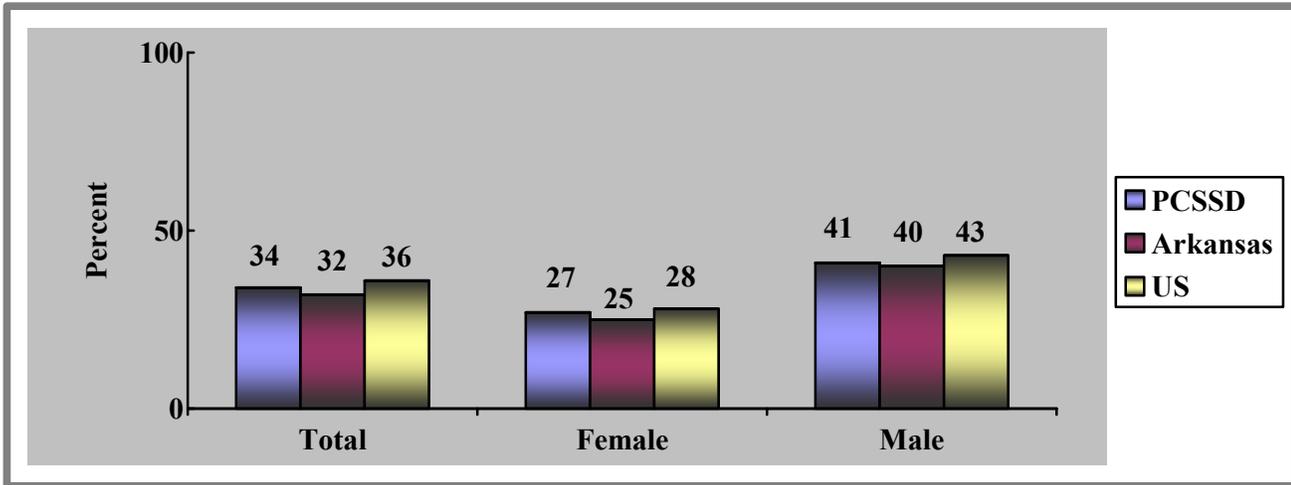
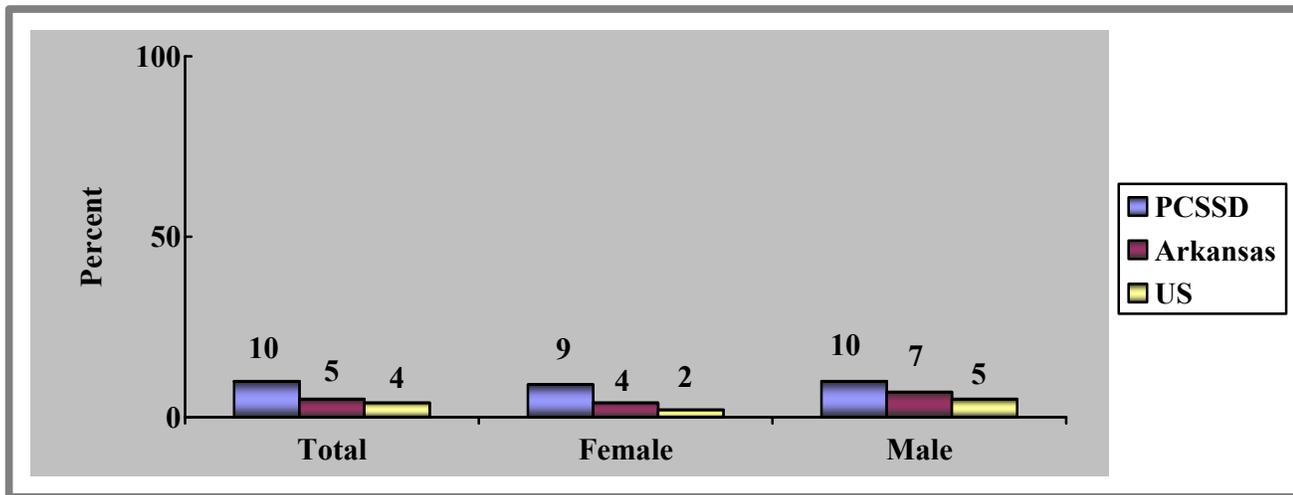


Figure 14: Injured in a physical fight (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender



**Behaviors that Contribute to Violence** (continued)

Figure 15: In a physical fight (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by grade

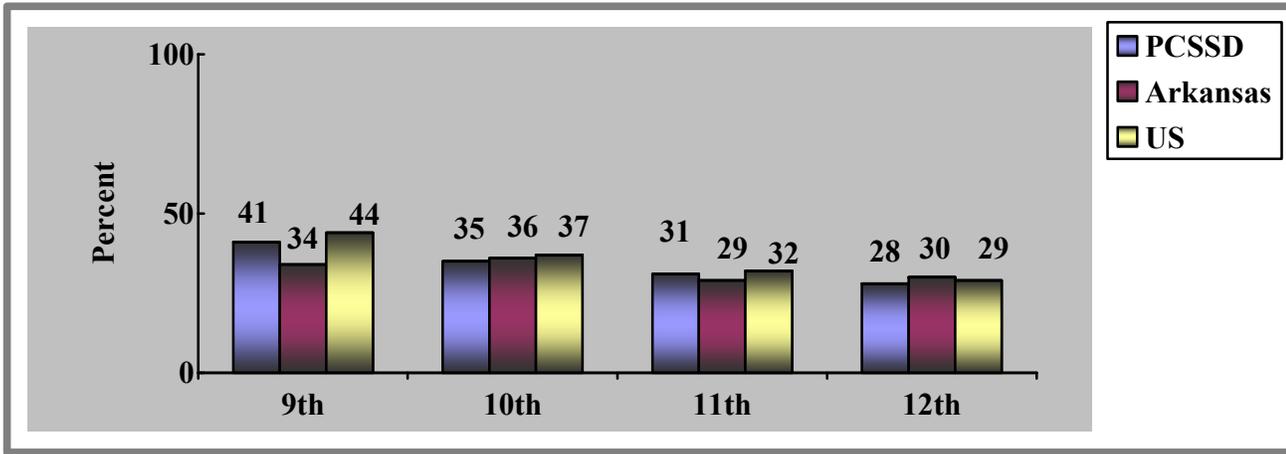
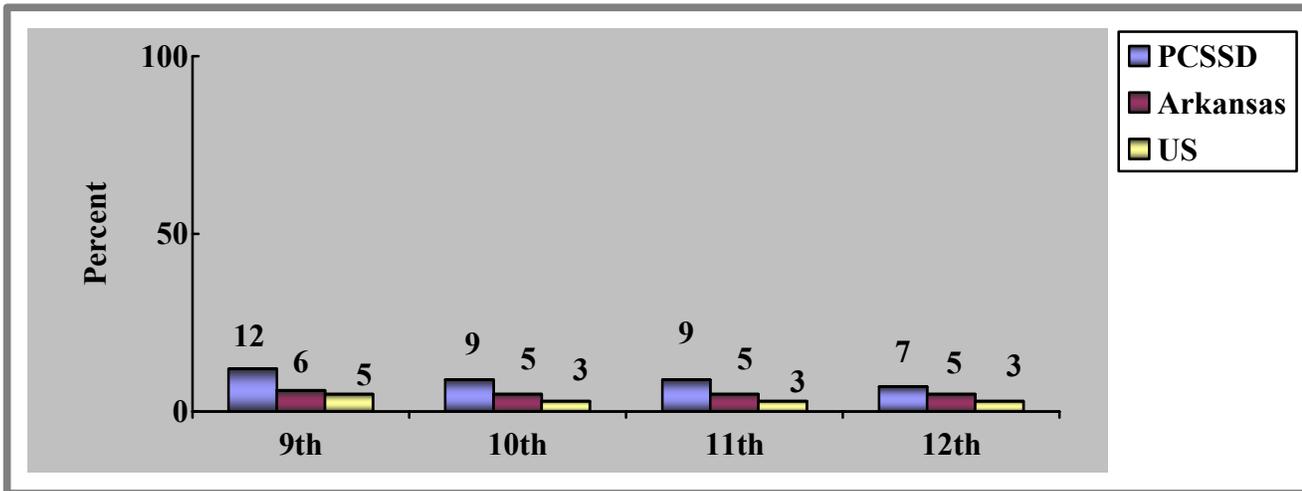


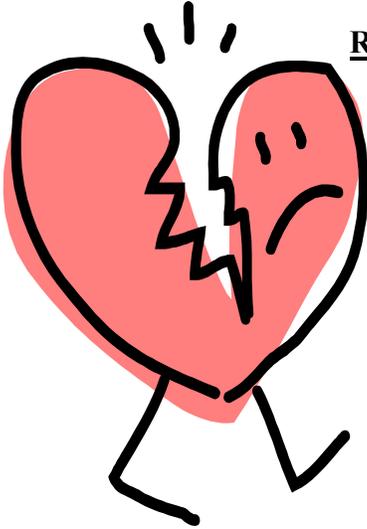
Figure 16: Injured in a physical fight (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by grade



**Behaviors that Contribute to Violence** (continued)

**Dating violence:**

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who were hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by a boyfriend or girlfriend.*



**Results**

- The prevalence of having been hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by a boyfriend or girlfriend was higher among male students (12%) than among female students (11%) in PCSSD (Table 5 and Figure 17).
- The prevalence of having been hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by a boyfriend or girlfriend was highest among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (15%), and lowest among 8<sup>th</sup> grade (9%) students in PCSSD (Table 5 and Figure 17).

**Forced to have sexual intercourse:**

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grade who had been forced to have sexual intercourse when student did not want to.*

**Results**

- The prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse when student did not want to was higher among female students (11%) than among male students (6%) in PCSSD (Table 5 and Figure 18).
- The prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse when student did not want to was highest among 11<sup>th</sup> grade (11%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grades (11%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup> grade (6%) students in PCSSD (Table 5 and Figure 18).

Table 5: Dating violence and forced sexual intercourse (7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

Question	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
Dating violence	12	11	12	10	9	12	12	12	15
Forced to have sexual intercourse	9	11	6	6	7	8	9	11	11

**Behaviors that Contribute to Violence** (continued)

Figure 17: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> grades who were hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by a boyfriend or girlfriend.

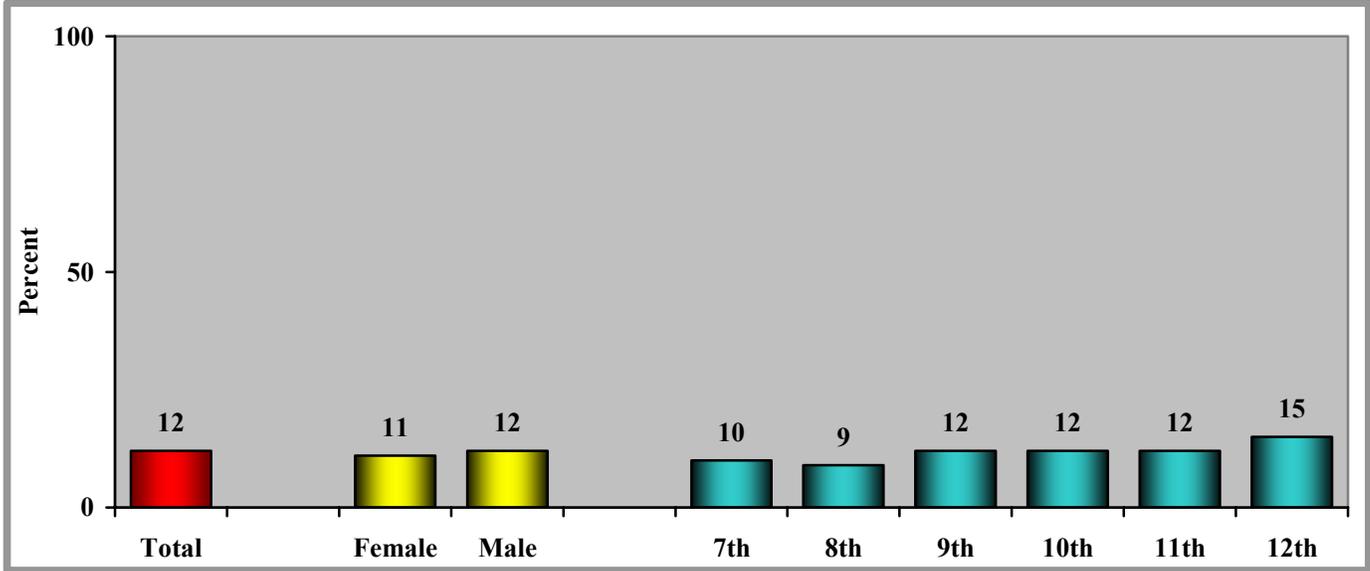
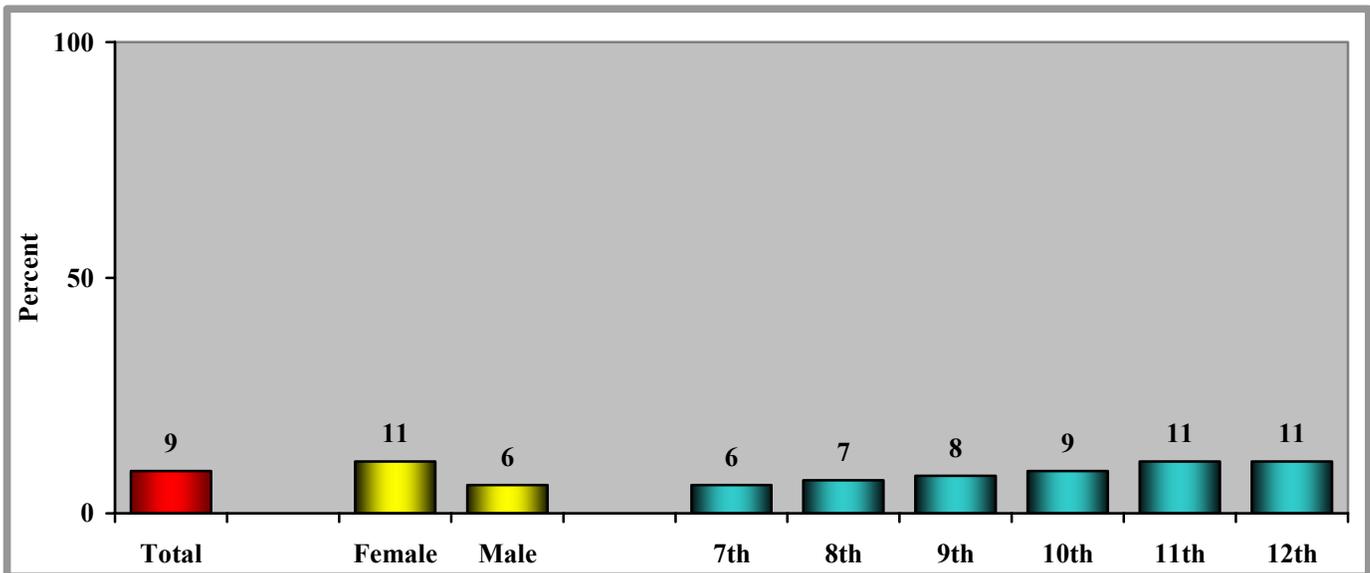


Figure 18: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> grades who had been forced to have sexual intercourse when student did not want to.

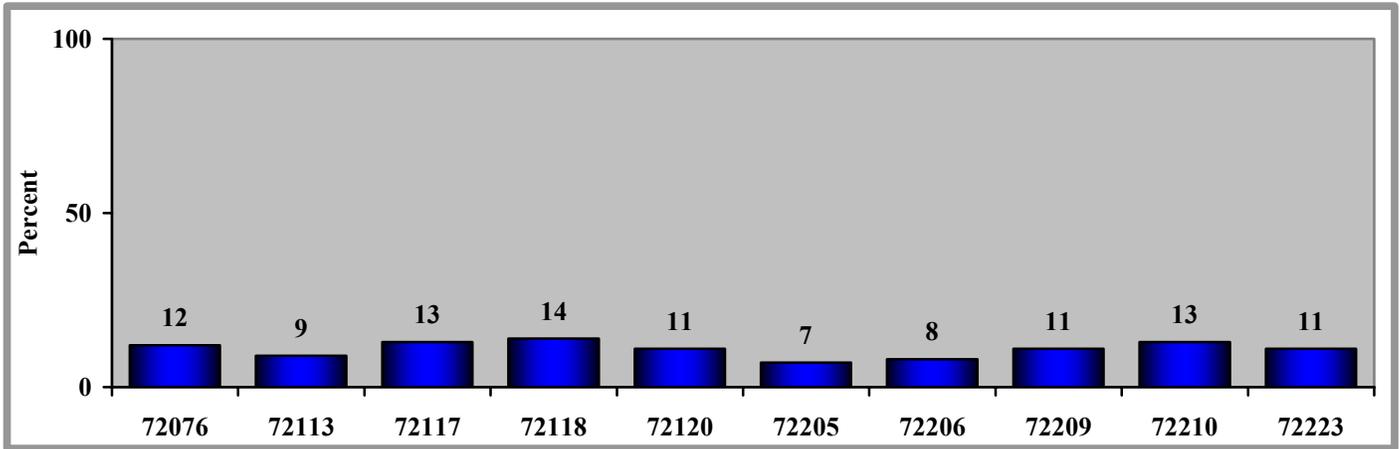


**Behaviors that Contribute to Violence** (continued)

**Dating violence:**

- The prevalence of having been hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by a boyfriend or girlfriend was highest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72118 (14%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72205 (7%) (Figure 19).

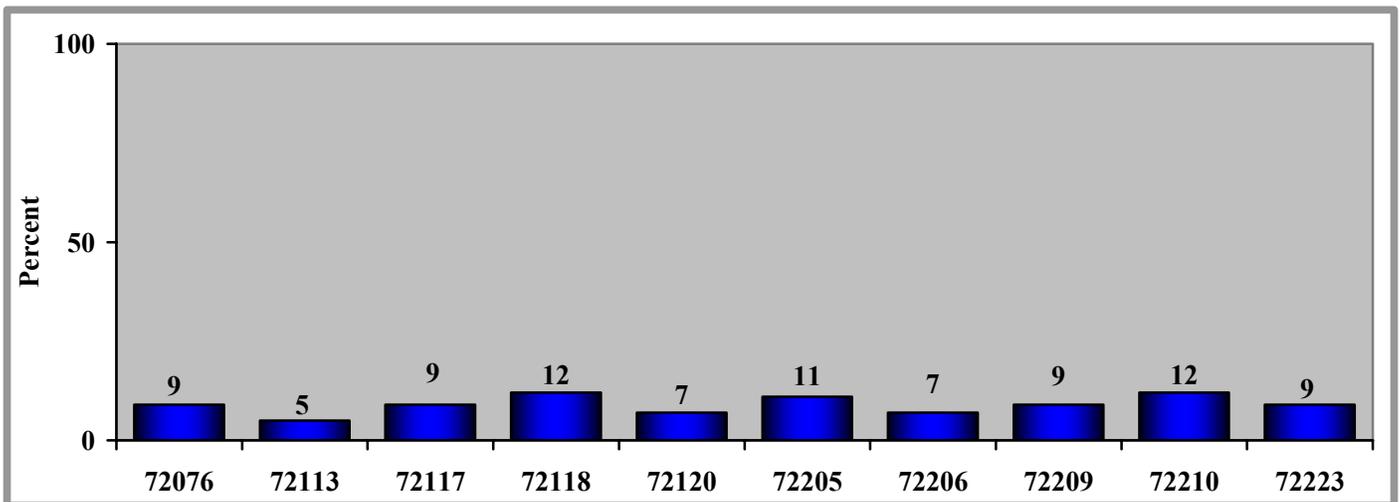
Figure 19: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who been hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by a boyfriend or girlfriend, by zip code.



**Forced to have sexual intercourse:**

- The prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse when student did not want to was highest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip codes 72118 and 72210 (12%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72113 (5%) (Figure 20).

Figure 20: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who had been forced to have sexual intercourse when student did not want to, by zip code.



## Behaviors that Contribute to Violence (continued)

### **Dating violence:**

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who had been hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by a boyfriend or girlfriend.*

- The prevalence of having been hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by a boyfriend or girlfriend was lower among students in PCSSD (13%) than among students in Arkansas (14%); and higher than among students in nation (9%) (Figure 21).
- The prevalence of having been in a hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by a boyfriend or girlfriend was equal among female students in PCSSD (13%) and female students in Arkansas (13%); and higher than among female students in the nation (9%) (Figure 21).
- The prevalence of having been hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by a boyfriend or girlfriend was lower among male students in PCSSD (12%) than among male students in Arkansas (13%); and higher than among male students in the nation (9%) (Figure 21).
- The prevalence of having been hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by a boyfriend or girlfriend was:
  - Lower among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (12%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (13%), and higher than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (7%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (12%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (15%), and higher than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (9%);
  - Lower among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (12%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (13%), and higher than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (10%); and
  - Higher among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (15%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (14%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (11%) (Table 6 and Figure 23).

## Behaviors that Contribute to Violence (continued)

### **Forced to have sexual intercourse:**

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who had been forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to.*

- The prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse when he/she did not want to was lower among students in PCSSD (10%) than among students in Arkansas (11%); and higher than among students in nation (7%) (Figure 22).
- National, Arkansas, and PCSSD results indicate that the prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse when he/she did not want to was higher among females than males (Figure 22).
  - The prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse when he/she did not want to was lower among female students in PCSSD (13%) than among female students in Arkansas (14%); and higher than among female students in the nation (11%) (Figure 22).
  - The prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse when he/she did not want to was lower among male students in PCSSD (7%) than among male students in Arkansas (8%); and higher than among male students in the nation (4%) (Figure 22).
- The prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse when he/she did not want to was:
  - Lower among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (8%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (10%), and higher than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (6%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (9%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (11%), and higher than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (7%);
  - Lower among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (11%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (12%), and higher than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (8%); and
  - Equal among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (11%) and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (12%), and higher than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (9%) (Table 6 and Figure 24).

**Behaviors that Contribute to Violence** (continued)

Table 6: Dating violence and forced sexual intercourse (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

Grade	Percentage of students in the 9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> grades who were hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by a boyfriend or girlfriend.			Percentage of 9 <sup>th</sup> - 12 <sup>th</sup> grade students who have ever been forced to have sexual intercourse when he/she did not want to.		
	PCSSD	Arkansas	U.S.	PCSSD	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	12	13	7	8	10	6
10th	12	15	9	9	11	7
11th	12	13	10	11	12	8
12th	15	14	11	11	12	9

**Behaviors that Contribute to Violence** (continued)

Figure 21: Dating violence (9<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender

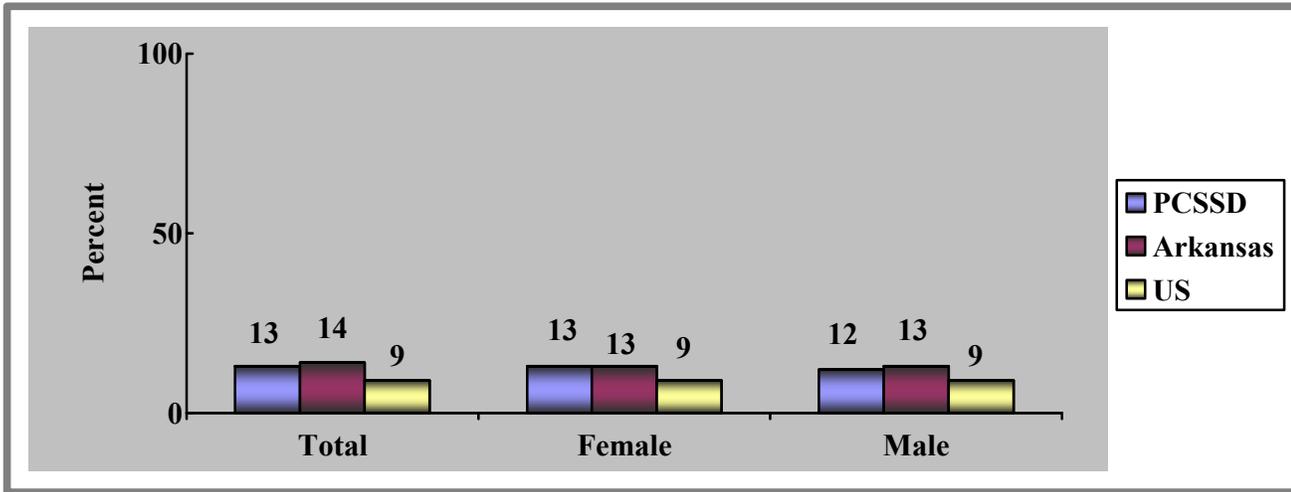
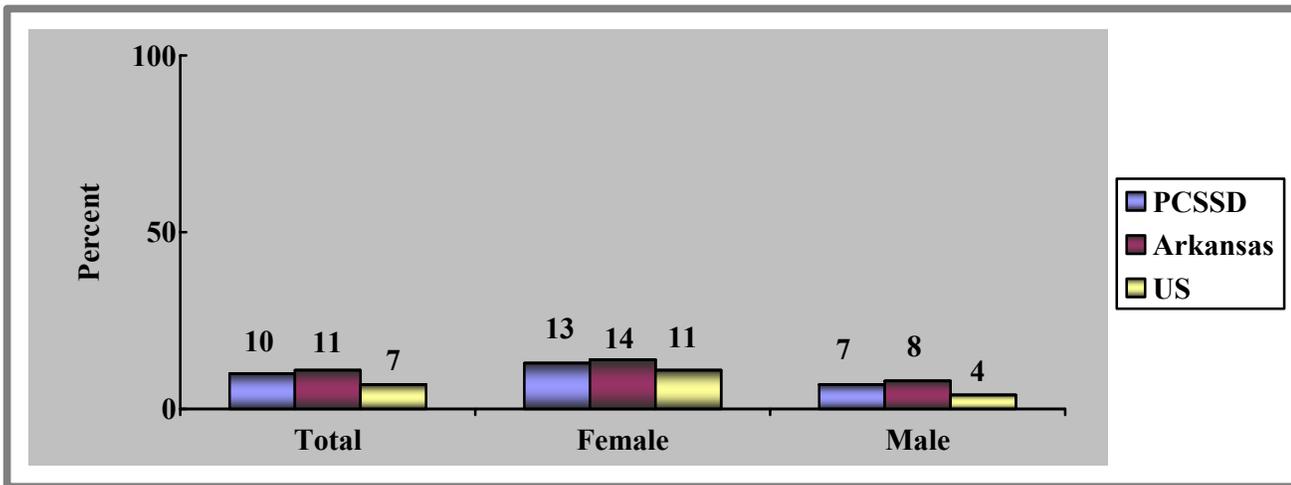


Figure 22: Forced to have sexual intercourse (9<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender



**Behaviors that Contribute to Violence** (continued)

Figure 23: Dating violence (9<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> graders), by grade

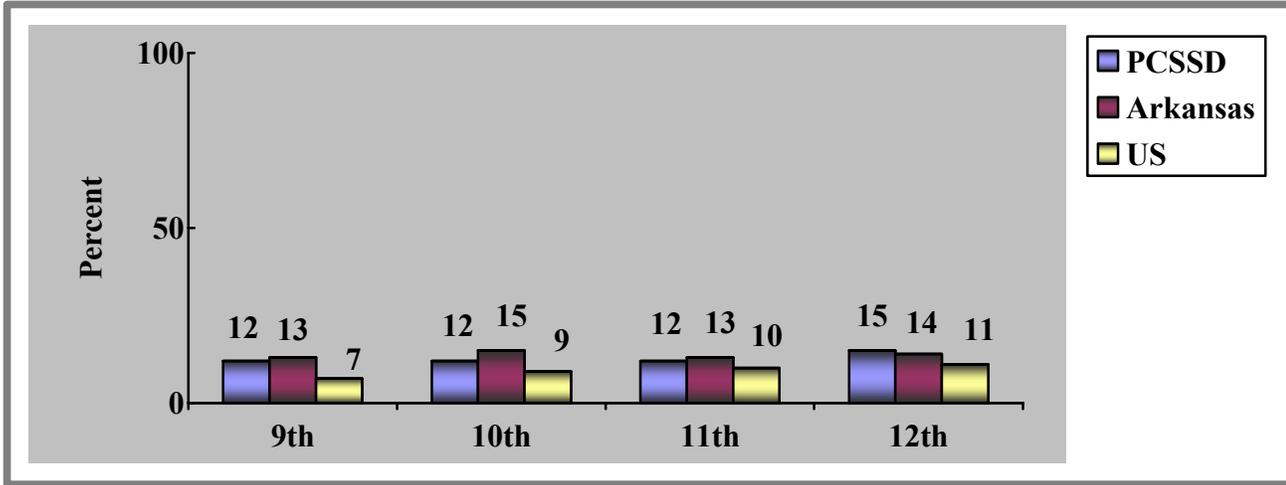
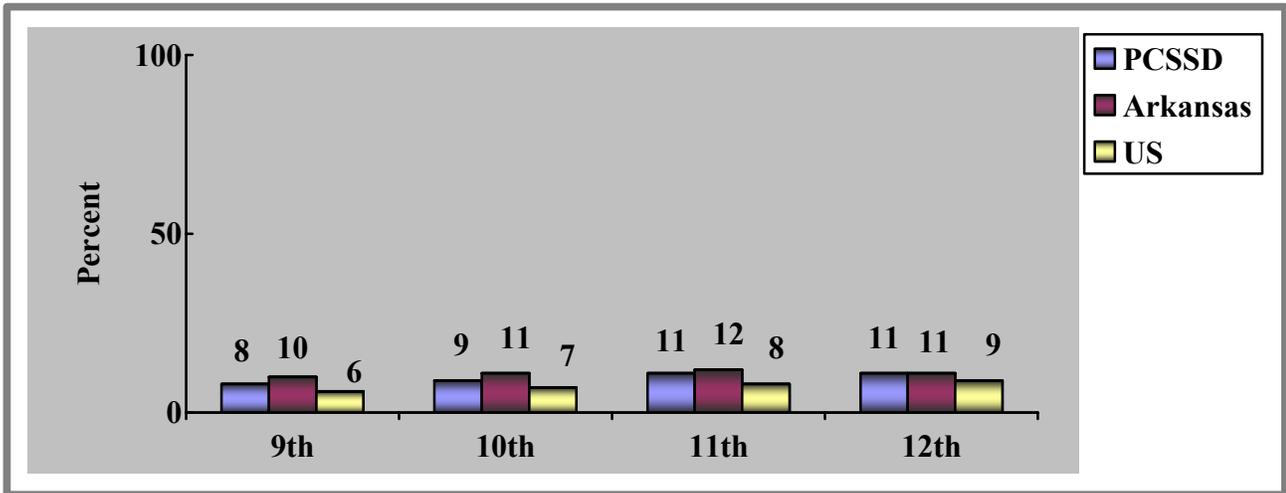


Figure 24: Forced to have sexual intercourse (9<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> graders), by grade



## Depression and Suicide

### **Felt sad or hopeless:**

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who felt so sad or hopeless for two weeks or longer that they stopped doing some usual activities during the twelve months preceding the survey.*

### **Results**

- The prevalence of having felt so sad or hopeless for two weeks or longer that he/she stopped doing some of his/her usual activities during the twelve months preceding the survey was higher among female students (35%) than among male students (20%) in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having felt so sad or hopeless for two weeks or longer that he/she stopped doing some of his/her usual activities during the twelve months preceding the survey was highest among 9<sup>th</sup> grade (30%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup> grade (25%) students in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 1).



### **Seriously considered attempting suicide:**

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who seriously considered attempting suicide in the twelve months preceding the survey.*

### **Results**

- The prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide in the twelve months preceding the survey was higher among female students (19%) than among male students (9%) in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 2).
- The prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide in the twelve months preceding the survey was highest among 9<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> grade (16%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup> grade (12%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (12%) students in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 2).

### **Made a suicide plan:**

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide in the twelve months preceding the survey.*

### **Results**

- The prevalence of having planned a suicide attempt in the twelve months preceding the survey was higher among female students (14%) than among male students (9%) in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having planned a suicide attempt in the twelve months preceding the survey was highest among 8<sup>th</sup> grade (13%), and lowest among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (8%) students in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 3).

## Depression and Suicide (continued)

### Attempted suicide:

The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who actually attempted suicide one or more times in the twelve months preceding the survey.

### Results

- The prevalence of having actually attempted suicide one or more times in the twelve months preceding the survey was higher among female students (10%) than among male students (4%) in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 4).
- The prevalence of having actually attempted suicide one or more times in the twelve months preceding the survey was highest among 8<sup>th</sup> grade (9%) and 9<sup>th</sup> grade (9%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup> grade (4%) students in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 4).

### Treated suicide attempt:

The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who attempted suicide in the twelve months preceding the survey, resulting in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse.



### Results

- The prevalence of having attempted suicide in the twelve months preceding the survey, resulting in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse was equal among female students (3%) and male students (3%) in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 5).
- The prevalence of having attempted suicide in the twelve months preceding the survey, resulting in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse was highest among 9<sup>th</sup> grade (4%) and 10<sup>th</sup> grade (4%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup> grade (2%) students in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 5).

Table 1: Depression and suicide (7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

Question	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
Felt sad or hopeless	28	35	20	25	28	30	27	29	28
Seriously considered attempting suicide	14	19	9	12	14	16	16	16	12
Made a suicide plan	12	14	9	11	13	12	11	12	8
Attempted suicide	7	10	4	4	9	9	7	8	5
Treated suicide attempt	3	3	3	2	3	4	4	3	3

**Depression and Suicide** (continued)

Figure 1: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> grades who felt so sad or hopeless for two weeks or longer that they stopped doing some usual activities during the twelve months preceding the survey.

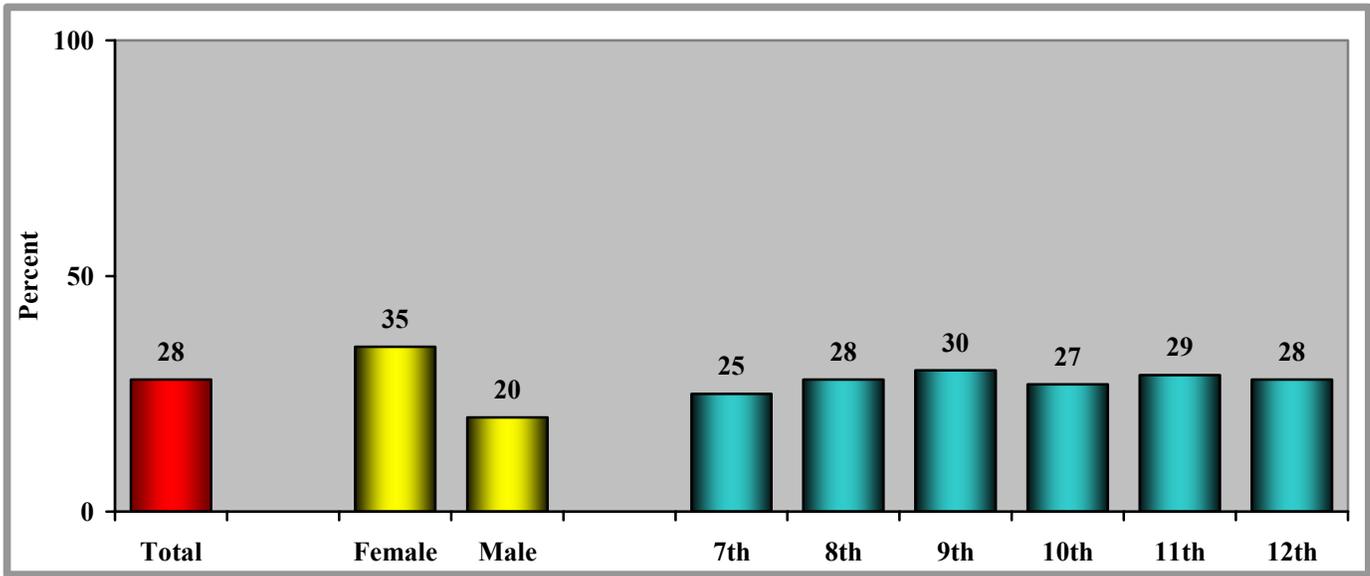
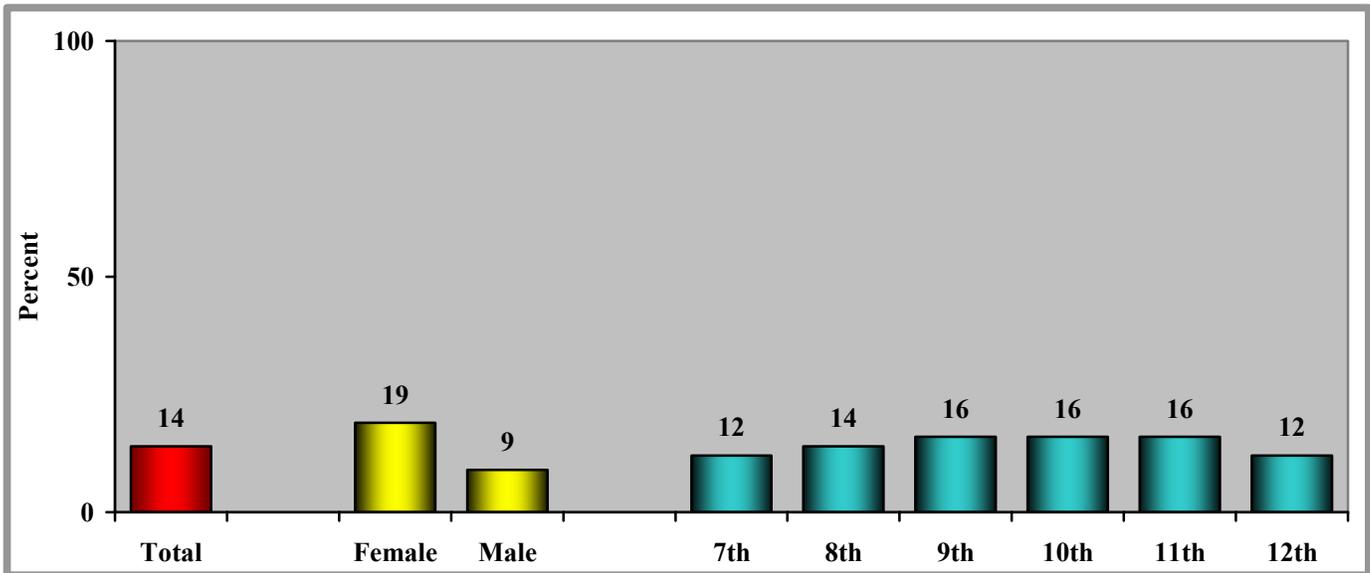
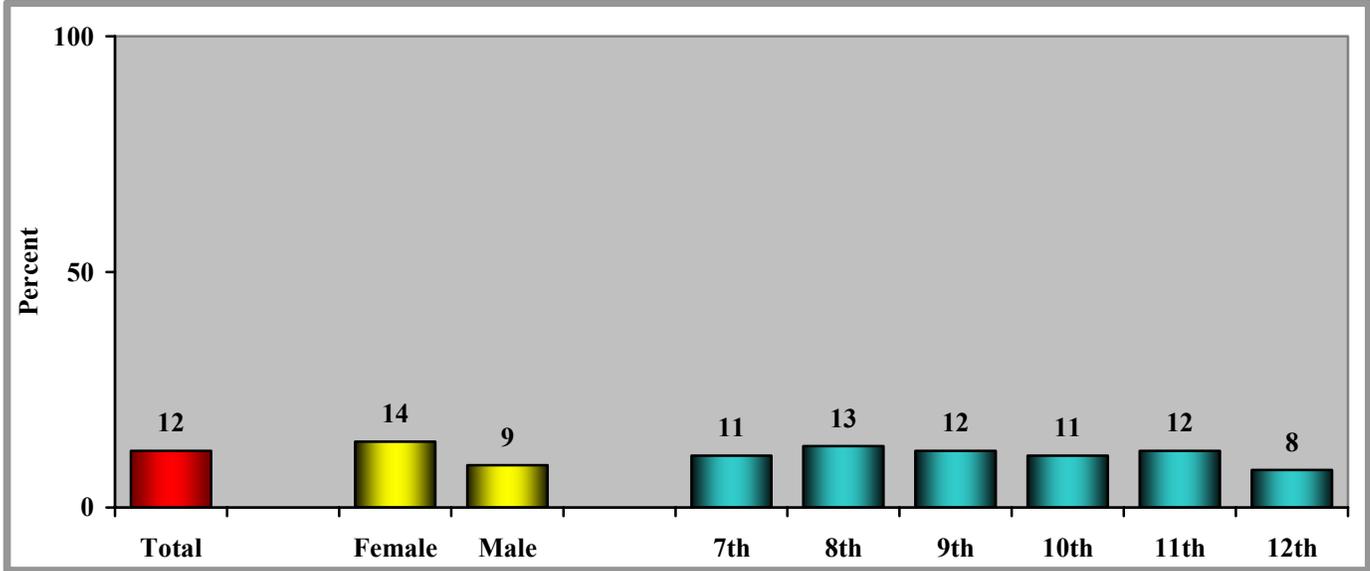


Figure 2: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> grades who seriously considered attempting suicide in the twelve months preceding the survey.

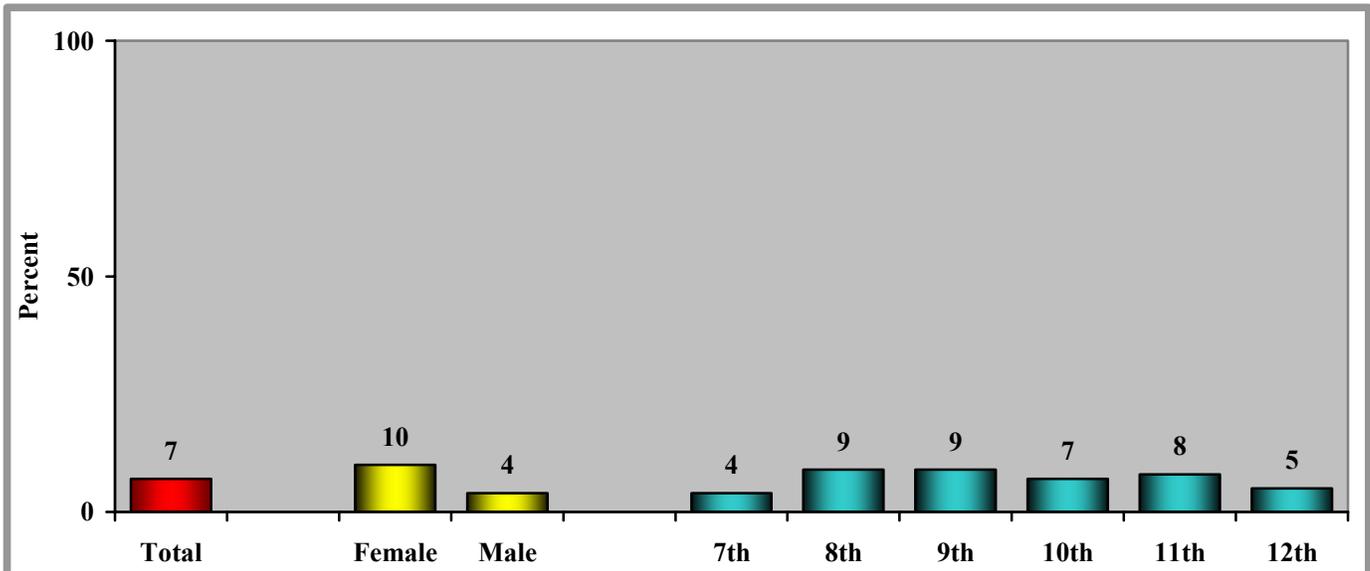


**Depression and Suicide** (continued)

**Figure 3:** The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> grades who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide in the twelve months preceding the survey.

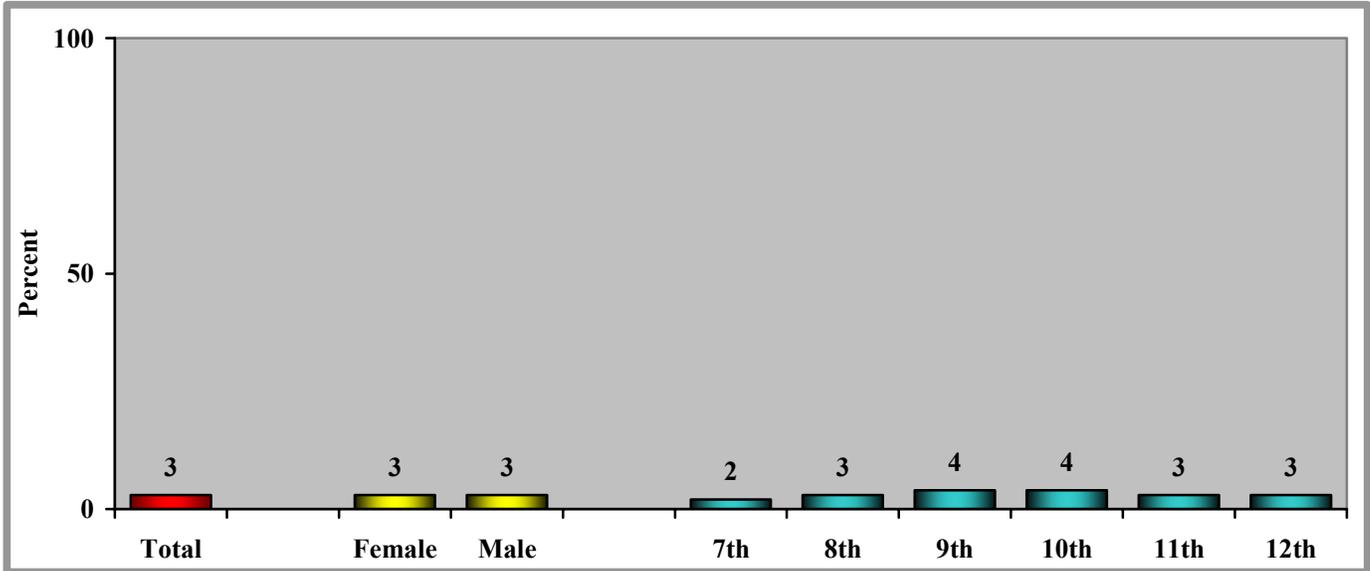


**Figure 4:** The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> grades who actually attempted suicide one or more times in the twelve months preceding the survey.



**Depression and Suicide** (continued)

Figure 5: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> grades who attempted suicide in the twelve months preceding the survey, resulting in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse.

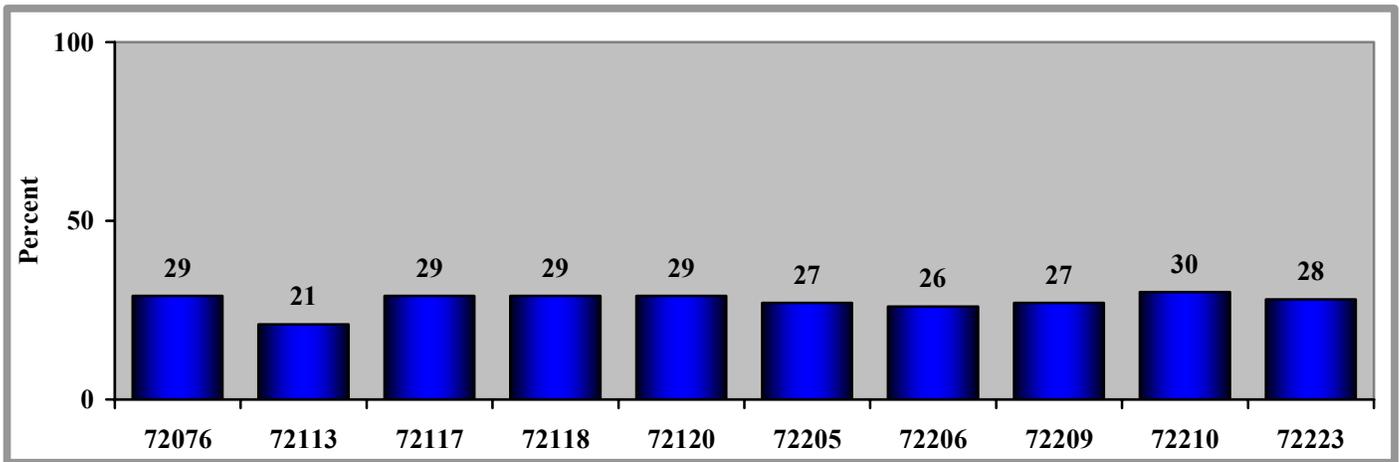


**Depression and Suicide** (continued)

**Felt sad or hopeless:**

- The prevalence of having felt so sad or hopeless for two weeks or longer that they he/she stopped doing some of his/her usual activities during the twelve months preceding the survey was highest among 7<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72210 (30%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72113 (21%) (Figure 6).

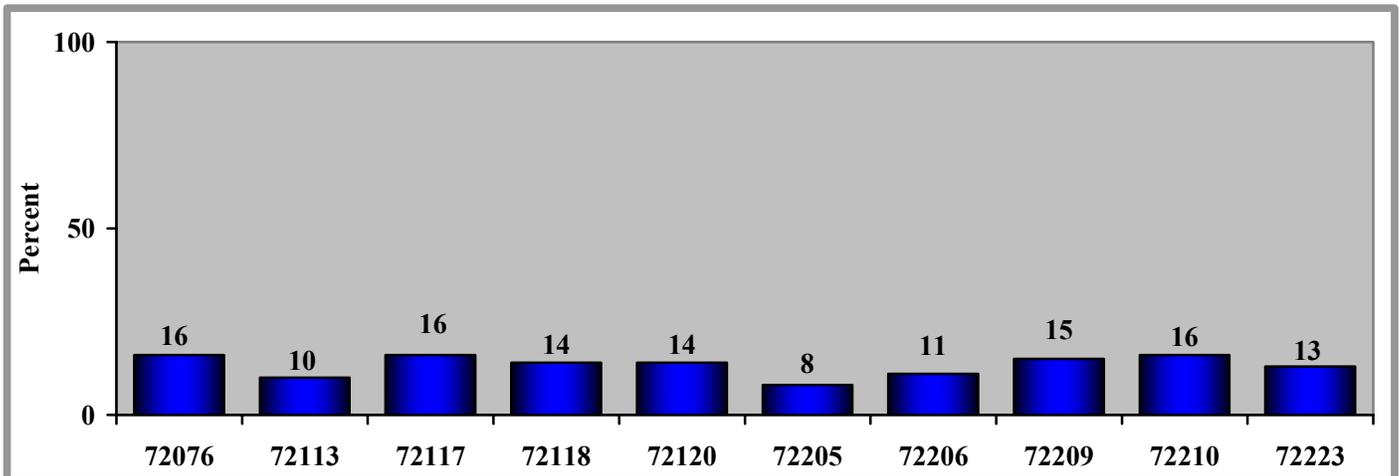
Figure 6: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> grades who felt so sad or hopeless for two weeks or longer that he/she stopped doing some of his/her usual activities during the twelve months preceding the survey, by zip code.



**Seriously considered attempting suicide:**

- The prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide in the twelve months preceding the survey was highest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip codes 72076, 72117, and 72210 (16%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72205 (8%) (Figure 7).

Figure 7: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> grades who seriously considered attempting suicide in the twelve months preceding the survey, by zip code.

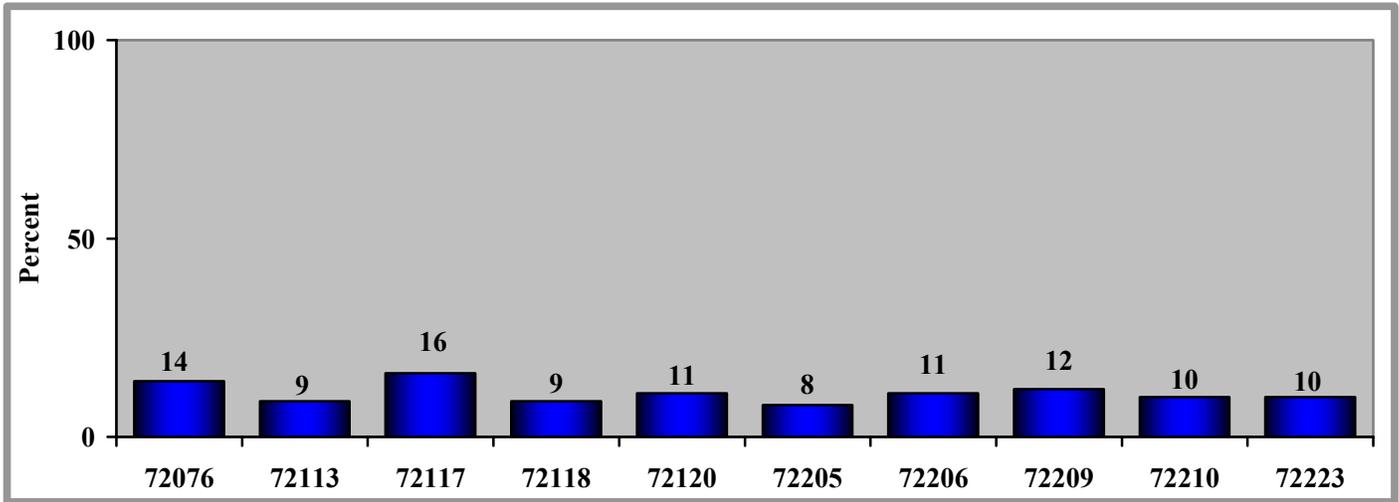


**Depression and Suicide** (continued)

**Made a suicide plan:**

- The prevalence of having planned a suicide attempt in the twelve months preceding the survey was highest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72117 (16%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72205 (8%) (Figure 8).

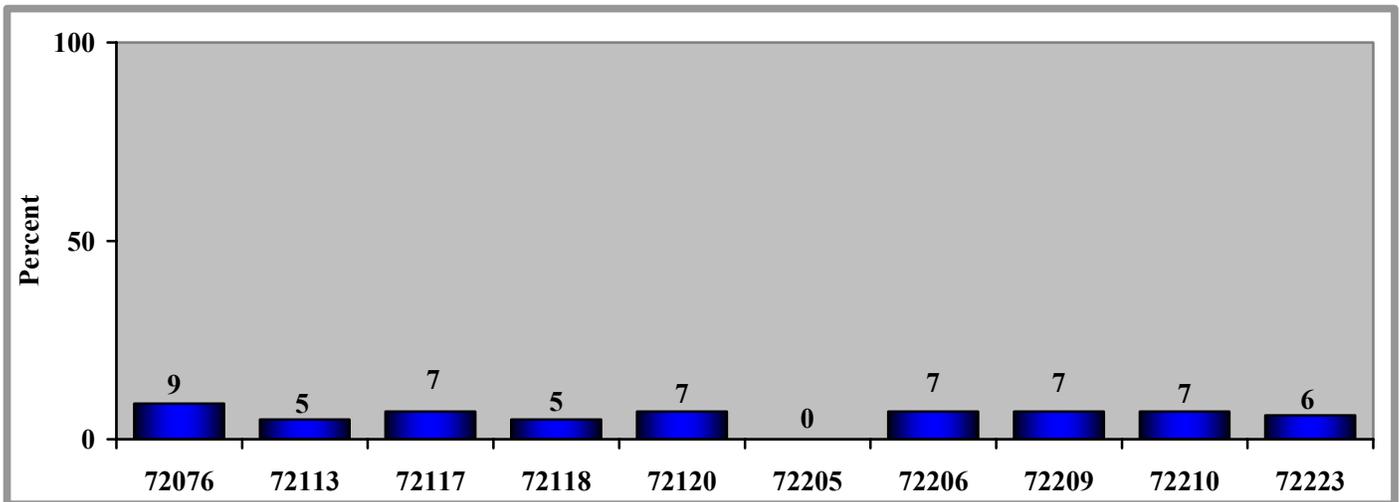
Figure 8: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> grades who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide in the twelve months preceding the survey, by zip code.



**Attempted suicide:**

- The prevalence of having actually attempted suicide one or more times in the twelve months preceding the survey was highest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72076 (9%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72205 (0%) (Figure 9).

Figure 9: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> grades who actually attempted suicide one or more times in the twelve months preceding the survey, by zip code.

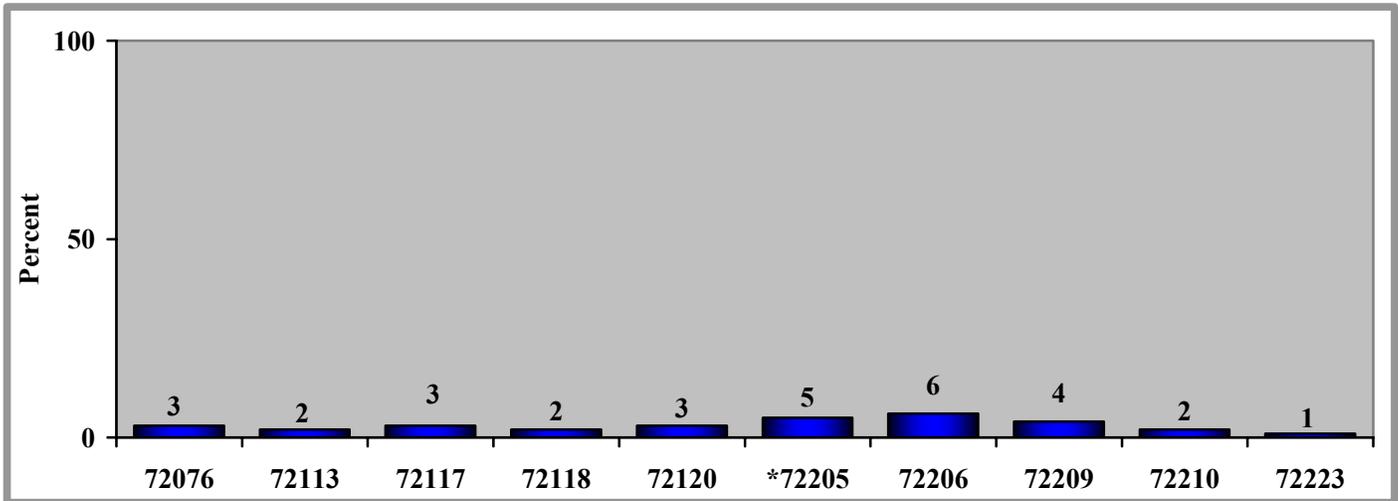


### Depression and Suicide (continued)

**Treated suicide attempt:**

- The prevalence of having attempted suicide in the twelve months preceding the survey, resulting in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse was highest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72206 (6%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72223 (1%) (Figure 10).

Figure 10: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> grades who attempted suicide in the twelve months preceding the survey, resulting in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse, by zip code.



\*Please note: Four respondents reported that they had attempted suicide during the past 12 months that had resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by doctor or nurse (present question), yet none responded to “yes” to having attempted suicide --- the previous question.

## Depression and Suicide (continued)

### **Felt sad or hopeless:**

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who felt so sad or hopeless for two weeks or longer that they stopped doing some usual activities during the twelve months preceding the survey.*

- The prevalence of having felt so sad or hopeless for two weeks or longer that they stopped doing some usual activities during the twelve months preceding the survey was lower among students in PCSSD (29%) than among students in Arkansas (32%); and higher than among students in nation (29%) (Figure 11).
- The prevalence of having felt so sad or hopeless for two weeks or longer that they stopped doing some usual activities during the twelve months preceding the survey was lower among female students in PCSSD (37%) than among female students in Arkansas (38%); and equal to female students in the nation (37%) (Figure 12).
- The prevalence of having felt so sad or hopeless for two weeks or longer that they stopped doing some usual activities during the twelve months preceding the survey was lower among male students in PCSSD (20%) than among male students in Arkansas (26%); and equal to male students in the nation (20%) (Figure 12).
- The prevalence of having felt so sad or hopeless for two weeks or longer that they stopped doing some usual activities during the twelve months preceding the survey was:
  - Lower among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (30%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (33%), and higher than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (29%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (27%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (33%), and higher than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (29%);
  - Lower among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (29%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (30%), and equal to 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (29%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (28%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (32%), and higher than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (26%) (Table 2).

## Depression and Suicide (continued)

### **Seriously considered attempting suicide:**

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who seriously considered attempting suicide in the twelve months preceding the survey.*

- The prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide in the twelve months preceding the survey was lower among students in PCSSD (15%) than among students in Arkansas (19%) and students in nation (17%) (Figure 11).
- The prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide in the twelve months preceding the survey was lower among female students in PCSSD (20%) than among female students in Arkansas (25%) and female students in the nation (22%) (Figure 13).
- The prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide in the twelve months preceding the survey was lower among male students in PCSSD (10%) than among male students in Arkansas (14%) and male students in the nation (12%) (Figure 13).
- The prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide in the twelve months preceding the survey was:
  - Lower among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (16%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (19%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (18%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (16%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (19%), and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (17%);
  - Equal among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (16%) and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (16%), and lower than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (17%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (12%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (22%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (15%) (Table 2).

## Depression and Suicide (continued)

### **Made a suicide plan:**

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide in the twelve months preceding the survey.*

- The prevalence of having planned a suicide attempt in the twelve months preceding the survey was lower among students in PCSSD (11%) than among students in Arkansas (16%) and students in nation (13%) (Figure 11).
- The prevalence of having planned a suicide attempt in the twelve months preceding the survey was lower among female students in PCSSD (14%) than among female students in Arkansas (20%) and female students in the nation (16%) (Figure 14).
- The prevalence of having planned a suicide attempt in the twelve months preceding the survey was lower among male students in PCSSD (8%) than among male students in Arkansas (12%) and male students in the nation (10%) (Figure 14).
- The prevalence of having planned a suicide attempt in the twelve months preceding the survey was:
  - Lower among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (12%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (17%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (14%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (11%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (17%), and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (14%);
  - Lower among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (12%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (14%), and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (13%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (8%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (13%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (11%) (Table 2).

## Depression and Suicide (continued)

### **Attempting suicide:**

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who actually attempted suicide one or more times in the twelve months preceding the survey.*

- The prevalence of having actually attempted suicide one or more times in the twelve months preceding the survey was lower among students in PCSSD (7%) than among students in Arkansas (12%) and students in nation (8%) (Figure 11).
- The prevalence of having actually attempted suicide one or more times in the twelve months preceding the survey was lower among female students in PCSSD (10%) than among female students in Arkansas (14%) and female students in the nation (11%) (Figure 15).
- The prevalence of having actually attempted suicide one or more times in the twelve months preceding the survey was lower among male students in PCSSD (4%) than among male students in Arkansas (10%) and male students in the nation (6%) (Figure 15).
- The prevalence of having actually attempted suicide one or more times in the twelve months preceding the survey was:
  - Lower among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (9%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (13%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (10%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (7%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (11%), and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (9%);
  - Lower among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (8%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (9%), and equal to 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (8%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (5%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (13%), and equal to 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (5%) (Table 2).

## Depression and Suicide (continued)

### **Treated suicide attempt:**

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who attempted suicide in the twelve months preceding the survey, resulting in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse.*

- The prevalence of having attempted suicide in the twelve months preceding the survey, resulting in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse was equal among students in PCSSD (4%) and students in Arkansas (4%); and higher than among students in nation (2%) (Figure 11).
- The prevalence of having attempted suicide in the twelve months preceding the survey, resulting in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse was lower among female students in PCSSD (4%) than among female students in Arkansas (5%); and higher than among female students in the nation (3%) (Figure 16).
- The prevalence of having attempted suicide in the twelve months preceding the survey, resulting in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse was equal among male students in PCSSD (4%) and male students in Arkansas (4%); and higher than among male students in the nation (2%) (Figure 16).
- The prevalence of having attempted suicide in the twelve months preceding the survey, resulting in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse was:
  - Equal among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (4%) and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (4%), and higher than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (3%);
  - Equal among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (4%) and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (4%), and higher than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (2%);
  - Higher among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (3%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (2%), and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (2%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (3%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (6%), and higher than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (2%) (Table 2).

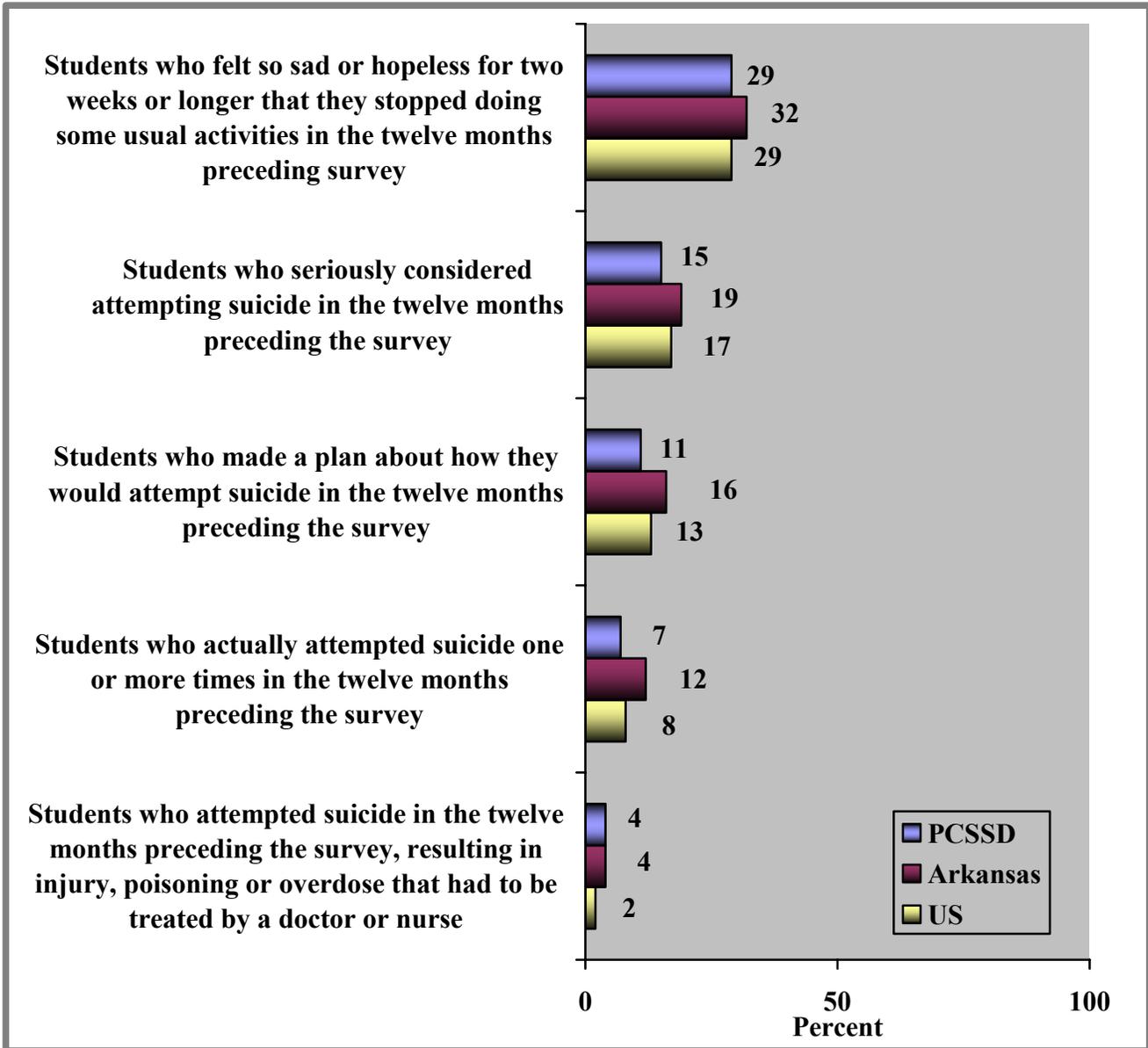
**Depression and Suicide** (continued)

Table 2: Depression and suicide (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

		9 <sup>th</sup> Grade	10 <sup>th</sup> Grade	11 <sup>th</sup> Grade	12 <sup>th</sup> Grade
Percentage of students who felt so sad or hopeless for two weeks or longer that they stopped doing some usual activities during the twelve months preceding the survey	PCSSD	30	27	29	28
	Arkansas	33	33	30	32
	US	29	29	29	26
Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide during the twelve months preceding the survey	PCSSD	16	16	16	12
	Arkansas	19	19	16	22
	US	18	17	17	15
Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide during the twelve months preceding the survey	PCSSD	12	11	12	8
	Arkansas	17	17	14	13
	US	14	14	13	11
Percentage of students who actually attempted suicide one or more times during the past 12 months	PCSSD	9	7	8	5
	Arkansas	13	11	9	13
	US	10	9	8	5
Percentage of students who attempted suicide in the twelve months preceding the survey, resulting in injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse	PCSSD	4	4	3	3
	Arkansas	4	4	2	6
	US	3	2	2	2

**Depression and Suicide** (continued)

Figure 11: Summary of thoughts and behaviors relating to depression and suicide (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)



**Depression and Suicide** (continued)

Figure 12: Felt sad and hopeless (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender

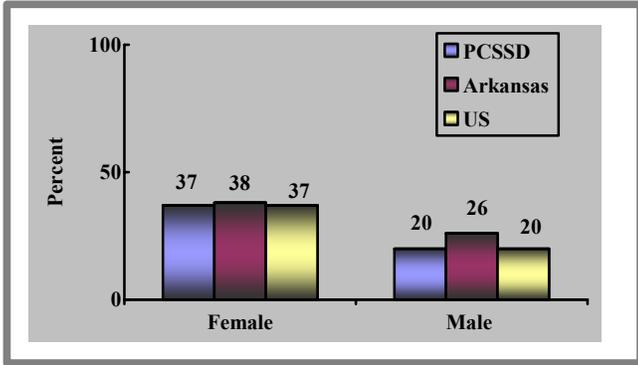


Figure 13: Seriously considered attempting suicide (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender

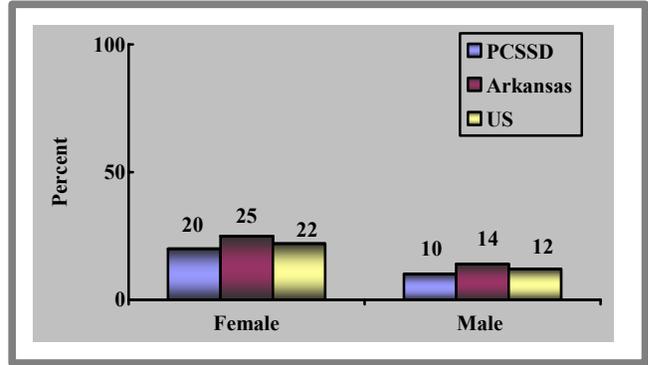


Figure 14: Made a suicide plan (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender

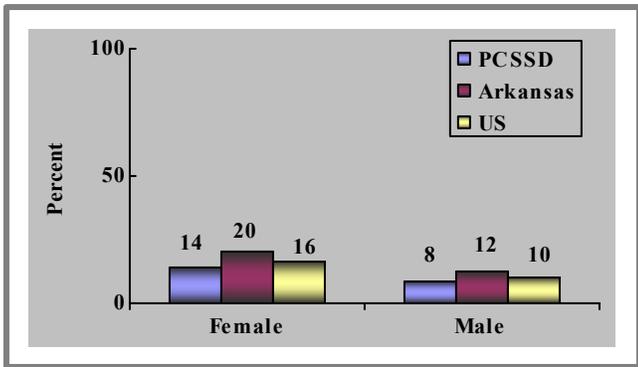


Figure 15: Attempted suicide (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender

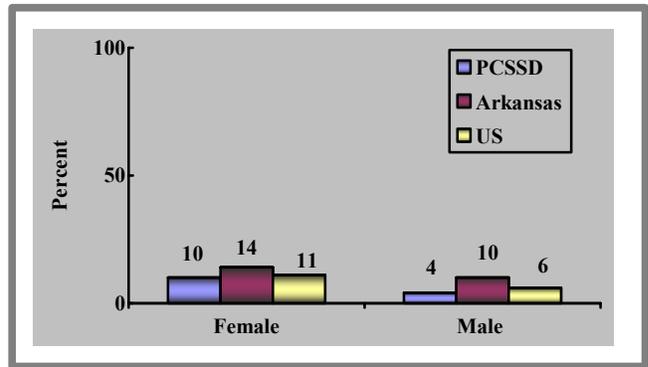
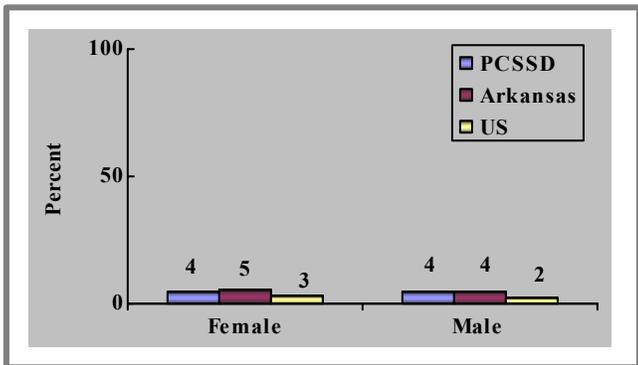


Figure 16: Treated suicide attempt (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender



## Tobacco Use

### **Lifetime cigarette smoking:**

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.*

### **Results**

- The prevalence of having ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs was lower among female students (45%) than among male students (46%) in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs was highest among 11<sup>th</sup> grade (58%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup> grade (29%) students in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 1).

### **Early initiation of cigarette smoking:**

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age thirteen years.*

### **Results**

- The prevalence of having smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age thirteen years was lower among female students (14%) than among male students (18%) in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 2).
- The prevalence of having seriously smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age thirteen years was highest among 9<sup>th</sup> grade (19%), and lowest among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (13%) students in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 2).

### **Current cigarette use:**

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.*

### **Results**

- The prevalence of having smoked cigarettes on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among female students (11%) than among male students (13%) in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having smoked cigarettes on one or more the thirty days preceding the survey was highest among 11<sup>th</sup> grade (17%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (17%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup> grade (5%) students in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 3).



## Tobacco Use (continued)

### **Smoked 2 or more cigarettes per day:**

*Of the students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who smoked during the thirty days preceding the survey, the percentage that smoked two or more cigarettes per day on the days he/she smoked.*

### **Results**

- The prevalence of having smoked two or more cigarettes per day on the days smoked was **fifty-two percent (52%)** among female students and **sixty-three percent (63%)** among male students in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 4).
- The prevalence of having smoked two or more cigarettes per day on the days smoked was **thirty percent (30%)** among 7<sup>th</sup> grade, **fifty-four percent (54%)** among 8<sup>th</sup> grade, **fifty-three percent (53%)** among 9<sup>th</sup> grade, **fifty-six percent (56%)** among 10<sup>th</sup> grade, **sixty-three percent (63%)** among 11<sup>th</sup> grade, and **seventy-one percent (71%)** among 12<sup>th</sup> grade students in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 4).

### **Personally bought cigarettes:**

*Of the students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grade who smoked in the thirty days preceding the survey, the percentage that usually got his/her own cigarettes by buying them in a store or at a gas station.*

### **Results**

- The prevalence of having personally bought cigarettes in a store or at a gas station was **nine percent (9%)** among female students, and **twenty-four percent (24%)** among male students in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 5).
- The prevalence of having personally bought cigarettes in a store or at a gas station was **two percent (2%)** among 7<sup>th</sup> grade, **four percent (4%)** among 8<sup>th</sup> grade, **nine percent (9%)** among 9<sup>th</sup> grade, **eleven percent (11%)** among 10<sup>th</sup> grade, **twenty percent (20%)** among 11<sup>th</sup> grade, and **forty-one percent (41%)** among 12<sup>th</sup> grade students in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 5).

### **Tried to quit smoking cigarettes:**

*Of the students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who smoked regularly, the percentage that ever tried to quit smoking cigarettes.*

### **Results**

- The prevalence of having ever tried to quit smoking cigarettes was **sixty-seven percent (67%)** among female students, and **sixty-two percent (62%)** among male students in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 6).
- The prevalence of having ever tried to quit smoking cigarettes was **sixty-seven percent (67%)** among 7<sup>th</sup> grade, **fifty-five percent (55%)** among 8<sup>th</sup> grade, **sixty-four percent (64%)** among 9<sup>th</sup> grade, **sixty-nine percent (69%)** among 10<sup>th</sup> grade, **sixty-nine percent (69%)** among 11<sup>th</sup> grade, and **fifty-nine percent (59%)** among 12<sup>th</sup> grade students in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 6).



**Tobacco Use** (continued)Table 1: Cigarette smoking (7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

Question	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
Lifetime cigarette smoking	45	45	46	29	37	46	52	58	55
Early initiation of cigarette smoking	16	14	18	16	15	19	17	16	13
Current cigarette use	12	11	13	5	7	13	14	17	17
Smoked 2 or more cigarettes per day	58	52	63	30	54	53	56	63	71
Personally bought cigarettes	17	9	24	2	4	9	11	20	41
Tried to quit smoking cigarettes	64	67	62	67	55	64	69	69	59

**Tobacco Use** (continued)

Figure 1: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> grades who ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.

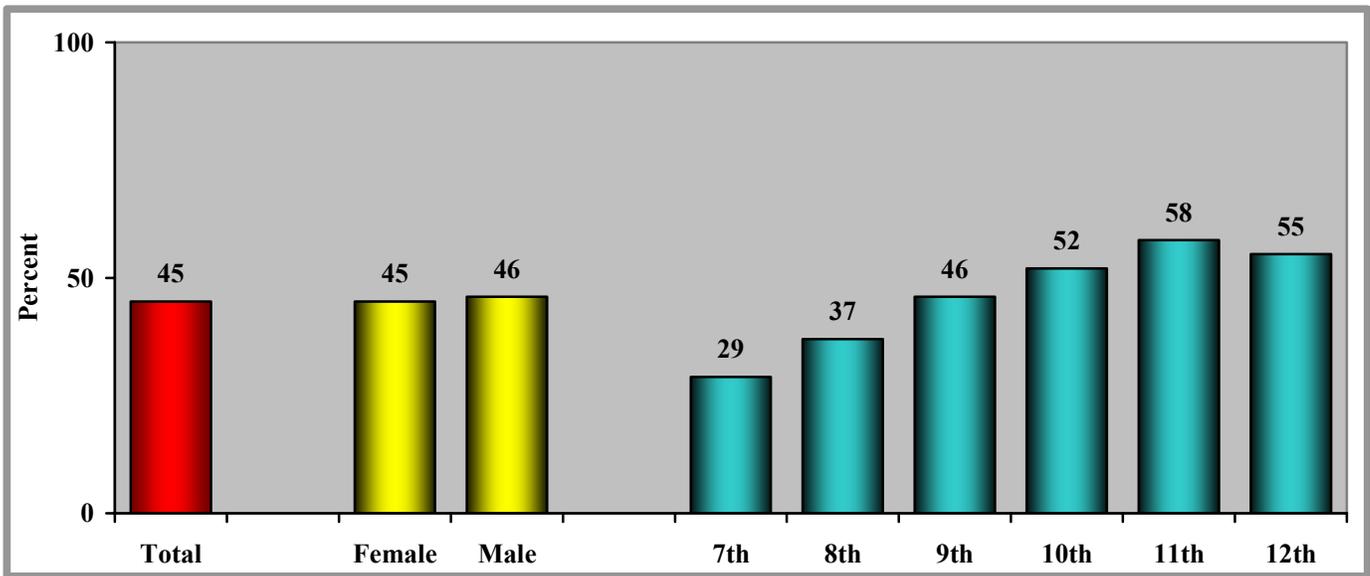
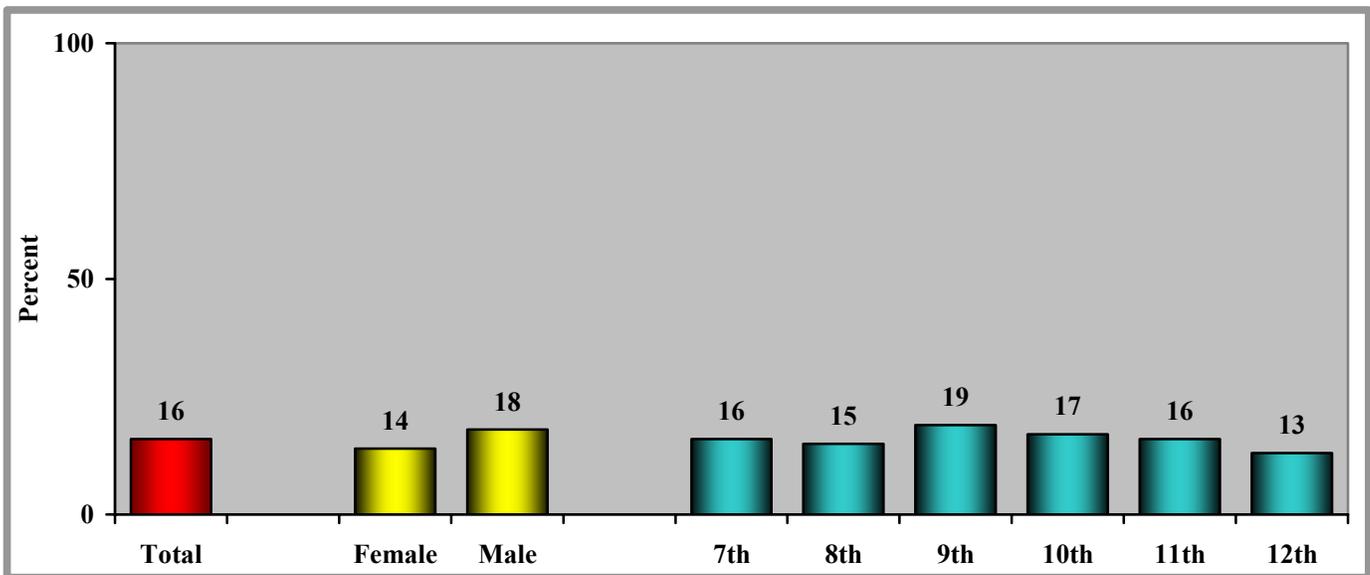


Figure 2: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> grades who smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age thirteen years.



**Tobacco Use** (continued)

Figure 3: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> grades who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.

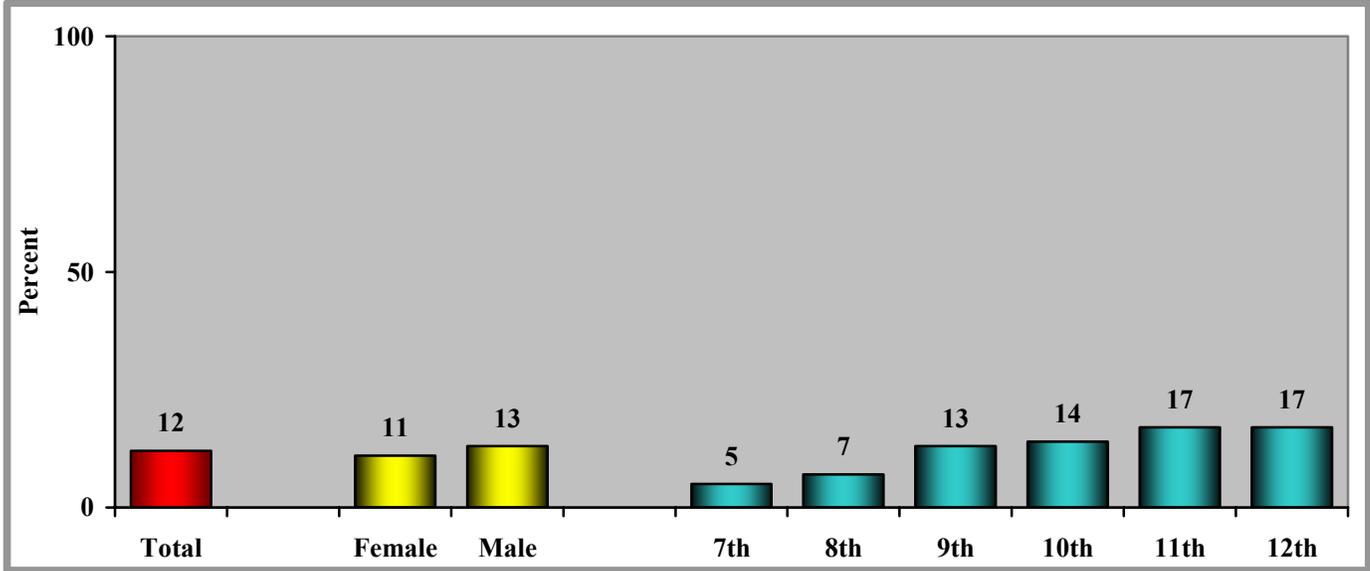
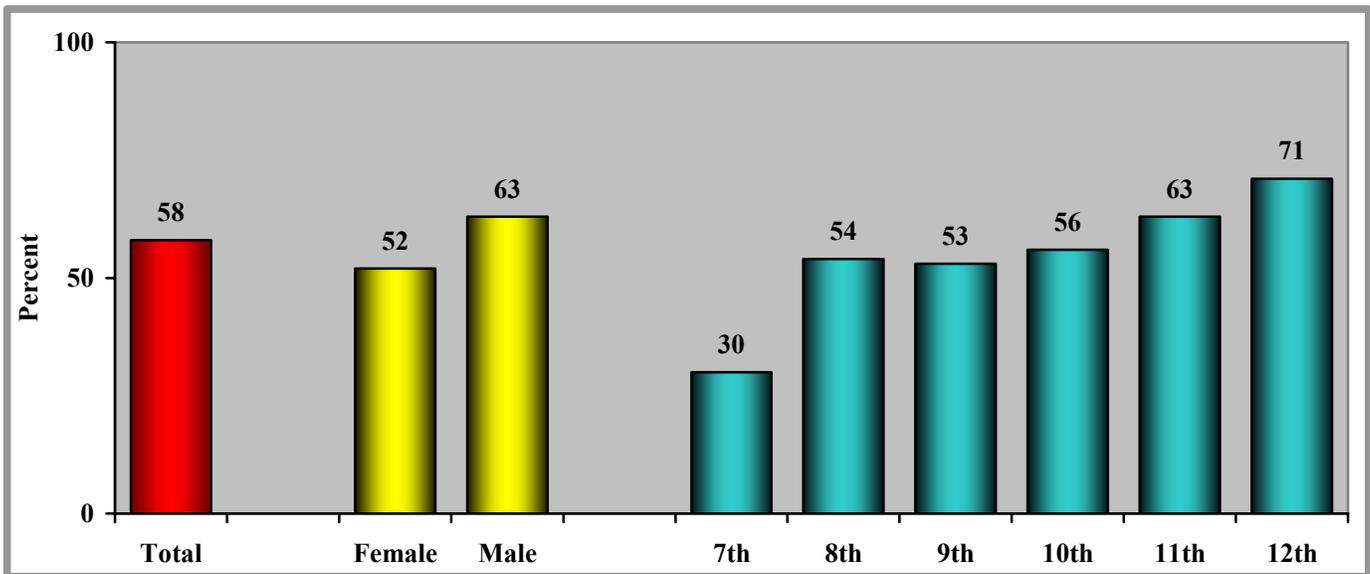


Figure 4: Of the students in the 7<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> grades who smoked during the thirty days preceding the survey, the percentage that smoked two or more cigarettes per day on the days he/she smoked.



**Tobacco Use** (continued)

Figure 5: Of the students in the 7<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> grades who smoked in the thirty days preceding the survey, the percentage that usually got his/her own cigarettes by buying them in a store or at a gas station.

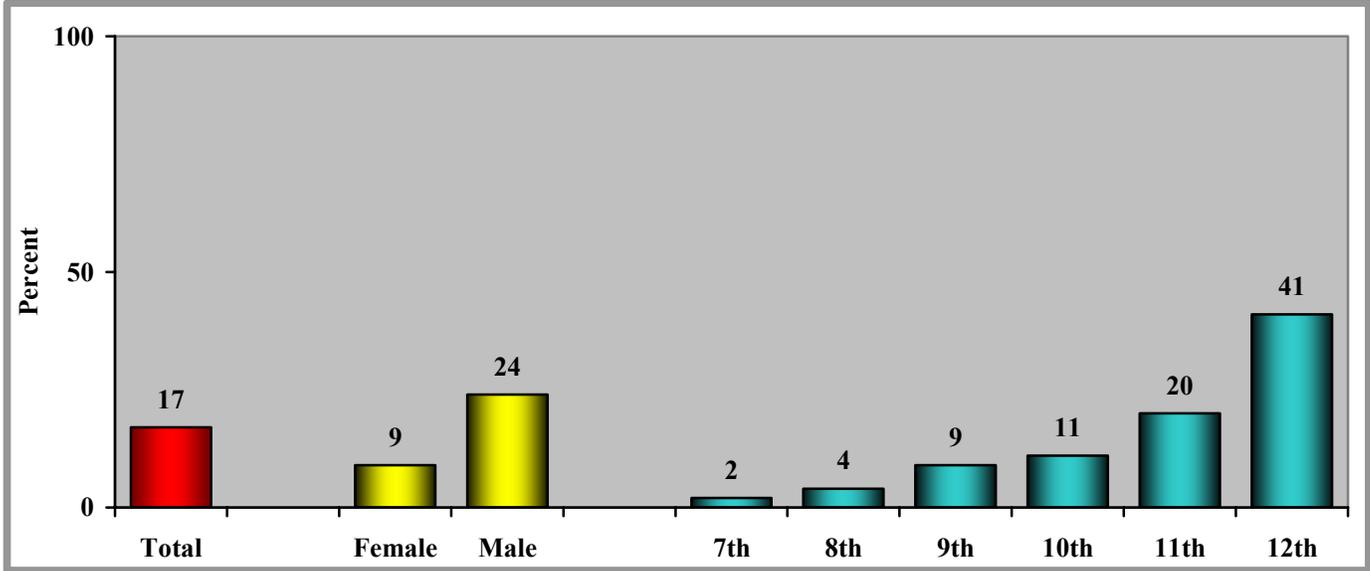
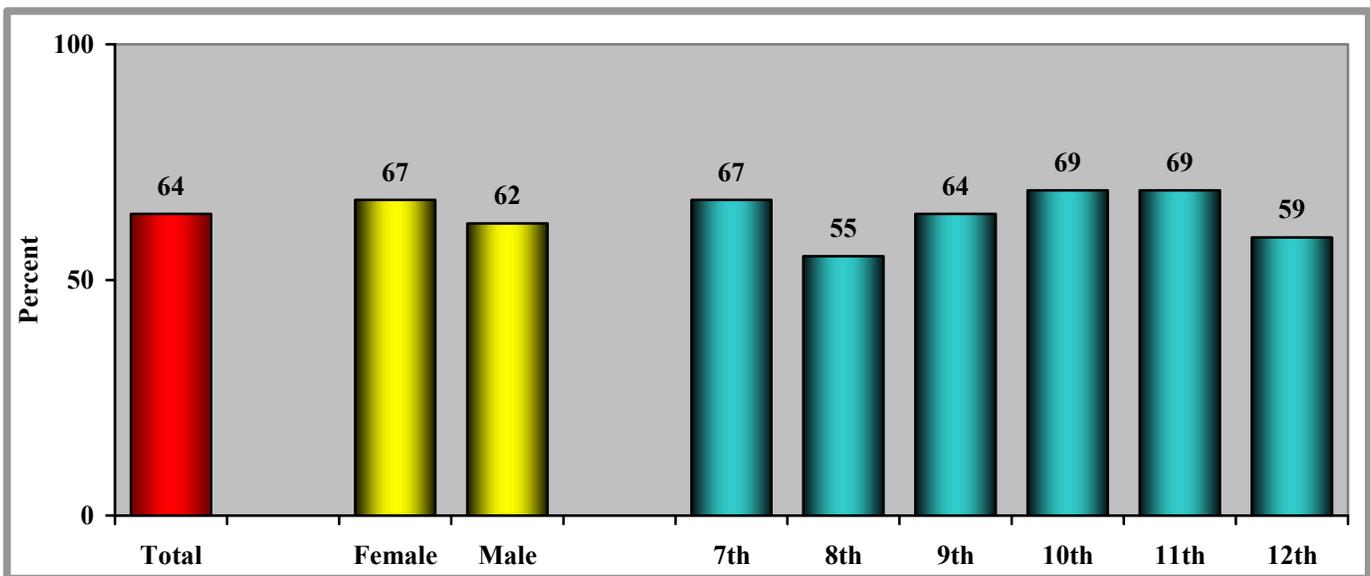


Figure 6: Of the students in the 7<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> grades who smoked regularly, the percentage that ever tried to quit smoking cigarettes.

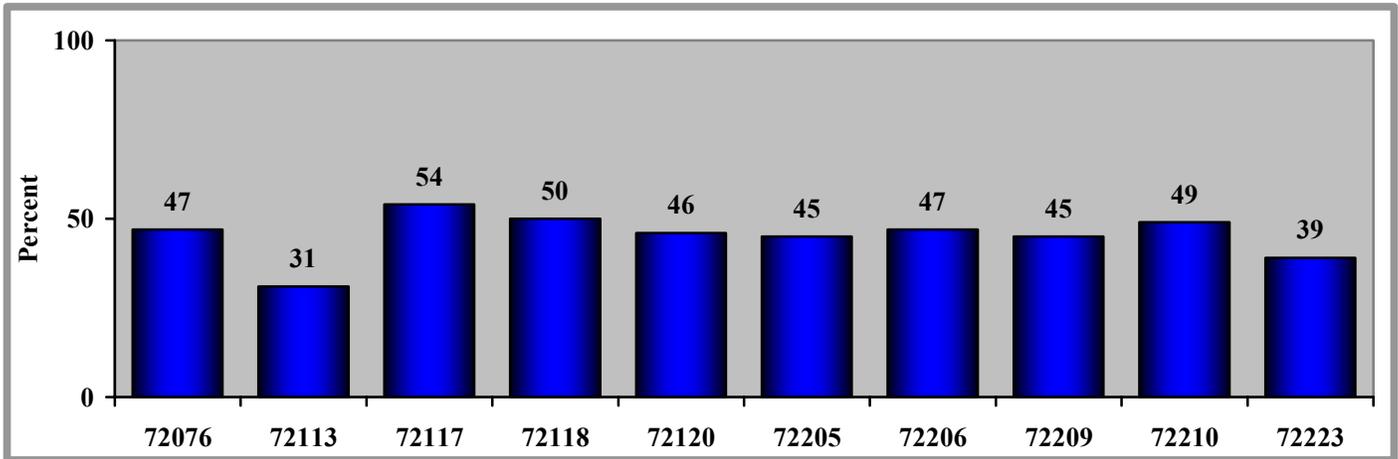


**Tobacco Use** (continued)

**Lifetime cigarette smoking:**

- The prevalence of having ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs was highest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72117 (54%) and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72113 (31%) (Figure 7).

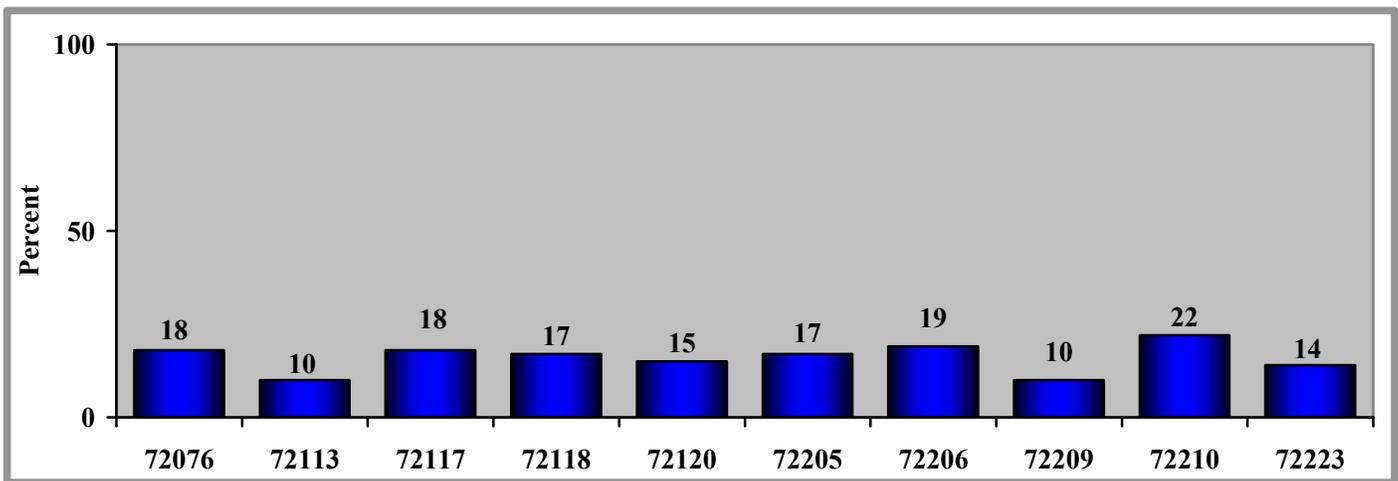
Figure 7: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs, by zip code.



**Early initiation of cigarette smoking:**

- The prevalence of having smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age thirteen years was highest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72210 (22%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip codes 72113 (10%) and 72209 (10%) (Figure 8).

Figure 8: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age thirteen years, by zip code.

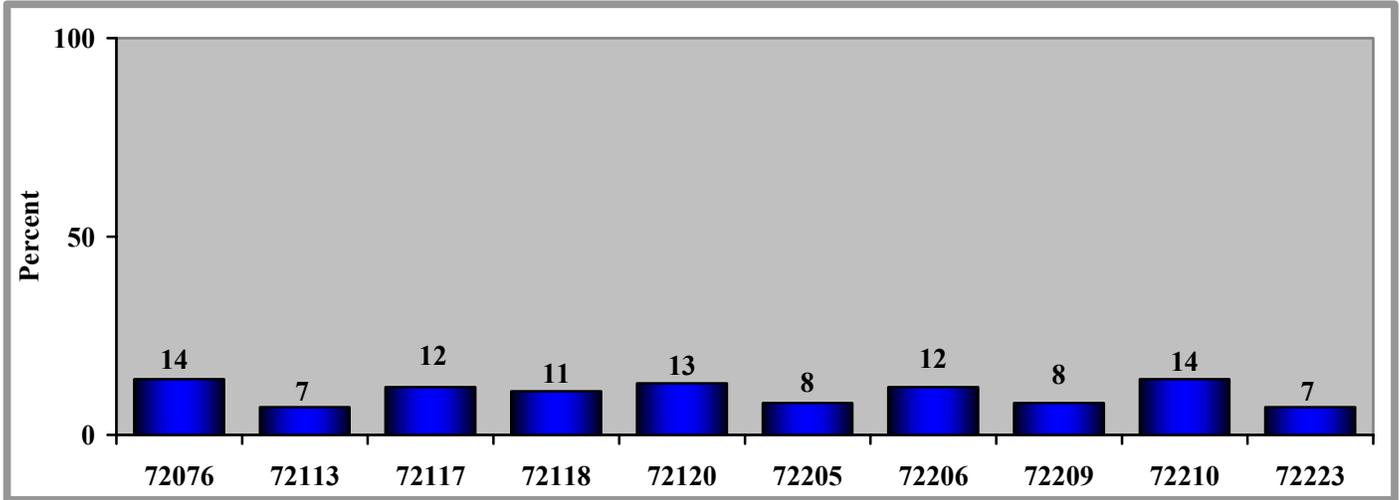


**Tobacco Use** (continued)

**Current cigarette use:**

- The prevalence of having smoked cigarettes on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was highest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip codes 72076 (14%) and 72210 (14%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip codes 72113 (7%) and 72223 (7%) (Figure 9).

Figure 9: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> grades who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey, by zip code.

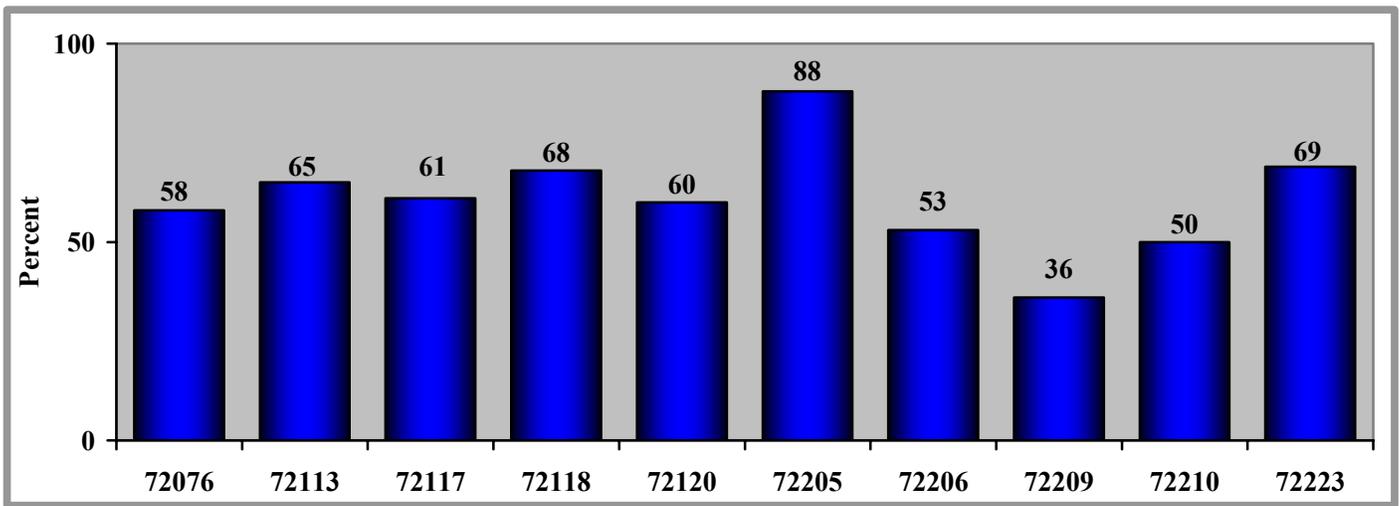


**Tobacco Use** (continued)

**Smoked two or more cigarettes per day:**

- The prevalence of having smoked two or more cigarettes per day on the days smoked was:
  - **Fifty-eight percent (58%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72076;
  - **Sixty-five percent (65%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip cop 72113;
  - **Sixty-one percent (61%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in 72117;
  - **Sixty-eight percent (68%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72118;
  - **Sixty percent (60%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72120;
  - **Eighty-eight percent (88%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip cop 72205;
  - **Fifty-three percent (53%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in 72206;
  - **Thirty-six percent (36%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72209;
  - **Fifty percent (50%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72210; and
  - **Sixty-nine percent (69%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72223 (Figure 10).

Figure 10: Of the students in the 7<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> grades who smoked during the thirty days preceding the survey, the percentage that smoked two or more cigarettes per day on the days he/she smoked, by zip code.

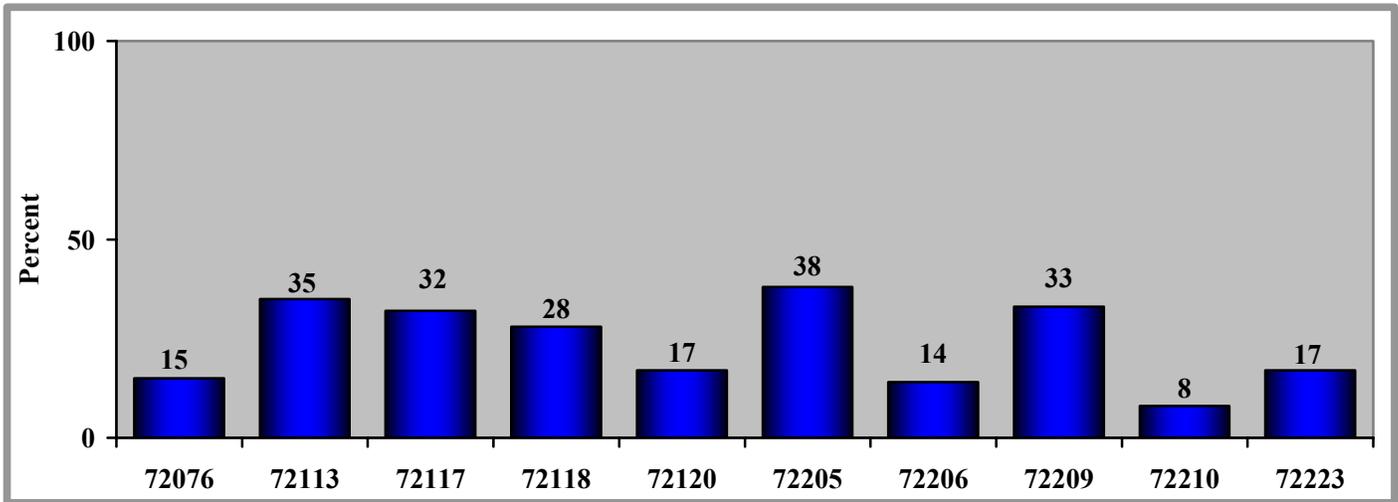


**Tobacco Use** (continued)

**Personally bought cigarettes:**

- The prevalence of having personally bought cigarettes in a store or at a gas station was:
  - **Fifteen percent (15%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72076;
  - **Thirty-five percent (35%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip cop 72113;
  - **Thirty-two percent (32%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72117;
  - **Twenty-eight percent (28%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72118;
  - **Seventeen percent (17%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72120;
  - **Thirty-eight percent (38%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72205;
  - **Fourteen percent (14%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in 72206;
  - **Thirty-three percent (33%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72209;
  - **Eight percent (8%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72210; and
  - **Seventeen percent (17%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code (Figure 11).

Figure 11: Of the students in the 7<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> grades who smoked in the thirty days preceding the survey, the percentage that usually got his/her own cigarettes by buying them in a store or at a gas station, by zip code.

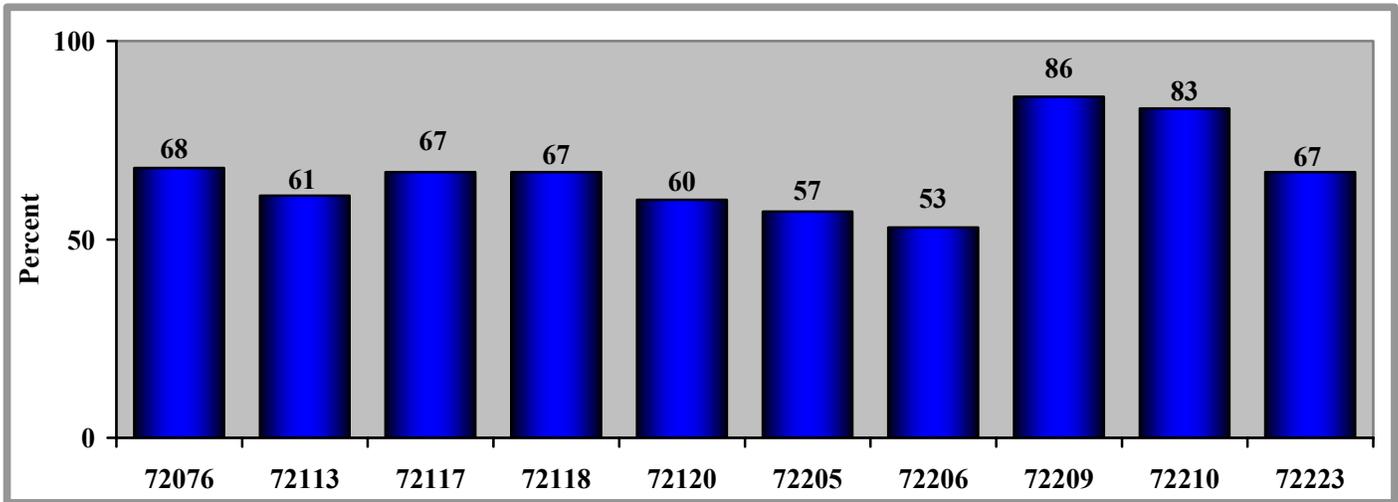


**Tobacco Use** (continued)

**Tried to quit smoking cigarettes:**

- The prevalence of having ever tried to quit smoking cigarettes was:
  - **Sixty-eight percent (68%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72076;
  - **Sixty-one percent (61%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip cop 72113;
  - **Sixty-seven percent (67%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72117;
  - **Sixty-seven percent (67%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72118;
  - **Sixty percent (60%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72120;
  - **Fifty-seven percent (57%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip cop 72205;
  - **Fifty-three percent (53%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in 72206;
  - **Eighty-six percent (86%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72209;
  - **Eighty-three percent (83%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72210; and
  - **Sixty-nine percent (67%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72223) (Figure 12).

Figure 12: Of the students in the 7<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> grades who smoked regularly, the percentage that ever tried to quit smoking cigarettes, by zip code.

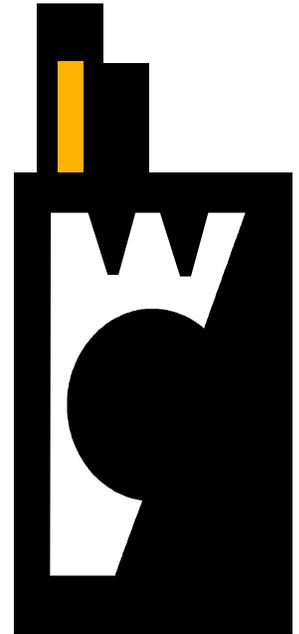


## Tobacco Use (continued)

### **Lifetime cigarette smoking:**

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.*

- The prevalence of having ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs, was lower among students in PCSSD (52%) than among students in Arkansas (63%), and students in nation (54%) (Figure 13).
- The prevalence of having ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs, was lower among female students in PCSSD (51%) than among female students in Arkansas (63%), and female students in the nation (53%) (Figure 13).
- The prevalence of having ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs, was lower among male students in PCSSD (53%) than among male students in Arkansas (64%), and male students in the nation (56%) (Figure 13).
- The prevalence of having ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs, was:
  - Lower among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (46%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (56%) and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (49%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (52%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (64%), and equal to 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (53%);
  - Lower among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (58%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (68%), and higher than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (58%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (55%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (66%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (60%) (Table 13).

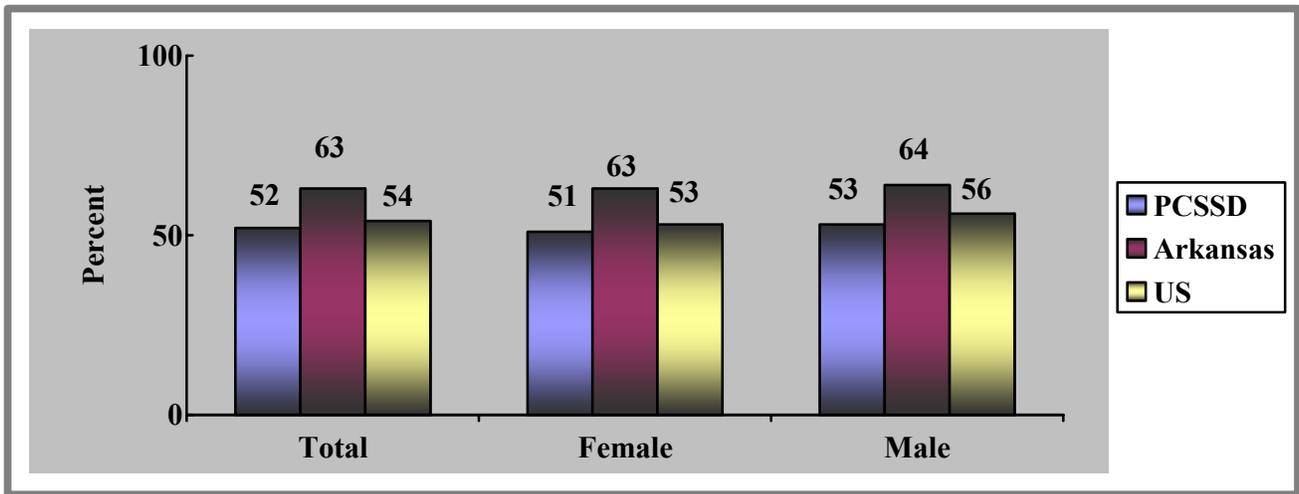


**Tobacco Use** (continued)

Table 2: Lifetime cigarette smoking (9<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> graders)

Grade	PCSSD (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	46	56	49
10th	52	64	53
11th	58	68	58
12th	55	66	60

Figure 13: Lifetime cigarette smoking (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender



## Tobacco Use (continued)

### **Early initiation of cigarette smoking:**

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age thirteen years.*

- The prevalence of having smoked a cigarette for the first time before age thirteen years was lower among students in PCSSD (16%) than among students in Arkansas (22%); and equal to students in nation (16%) (Figure 14).
- The prevalence of having smoked a cigarette for the first time before age thirteen years was lower among female students in PCSSD (14%) than among female students in Arkansas (19%); and equal to female students in the nation (14%) (Figure 14).
- The prevalence of having smoked a cigarette for the first time before age thirteen years was lower among male students in PCSSD (18%) than among male students in Arkansas (24%); and equal to male students in the nation (18%) (Figure 14).
- The prevalence of having smoked a cigarette for the first time before age thirteen years was:
  - Lower among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (19%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (25%), and equal to 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (19%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (17%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (21%), and higher than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (16%);
  - Lower among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (16%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (20%), and higher than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (14%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (13%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (20%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (14%) (Table 3).

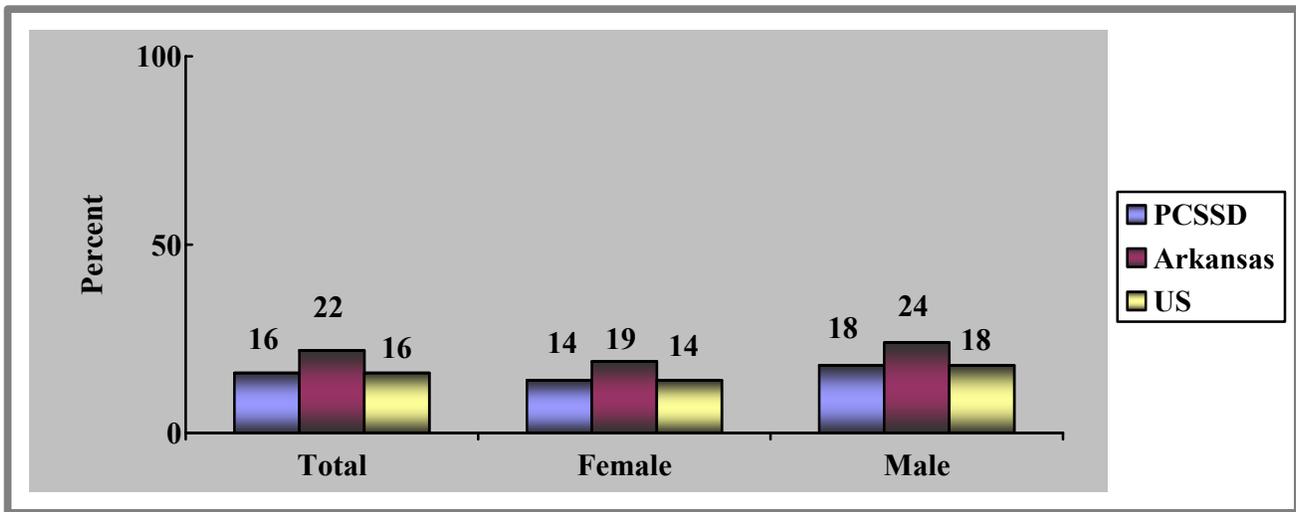


**Tobacco Use** (continued)

Table 3: Early initiation of cigarette smoking (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

Grade	PCSSD (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9 <sup>th</sup>	19	25	19
10 <sup>th</sup>	17	21	16
11 <sup>th</sup>	16	20	14
12 <sup>th</sup>	13	20	14

Figure 14: Early initiation of cigarette smoking (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender



## Tobacco Use (continued)

### Current cigarette use:

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who smoked cigarettes, on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.*

- The prevalence of having smoked cigarettes, on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among students in PCSSD (15%) than among students in Arkansas (26%), and students in nation (23%) (Figure 15).
- The prevalence of having smoked cigarettes, on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among female students in PCSSD (13%) than among female students in Arkansas (28%), and female students in the nation (23%) (Figure 15).
- The prevalence of having smoked cigarettes, on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among male students in PCSSD (17%) than among male students in Arkansas (23%), and male students in the nation (23%) (Figure 15).
- The prevalence of having smoked cigarettes, on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was:
  - Lower among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (13%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (20%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (20%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (14%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (27%), and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (21%);
  - Lower among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (17%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (27%), and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (24%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (17%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (30%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (28%) (Table 4).

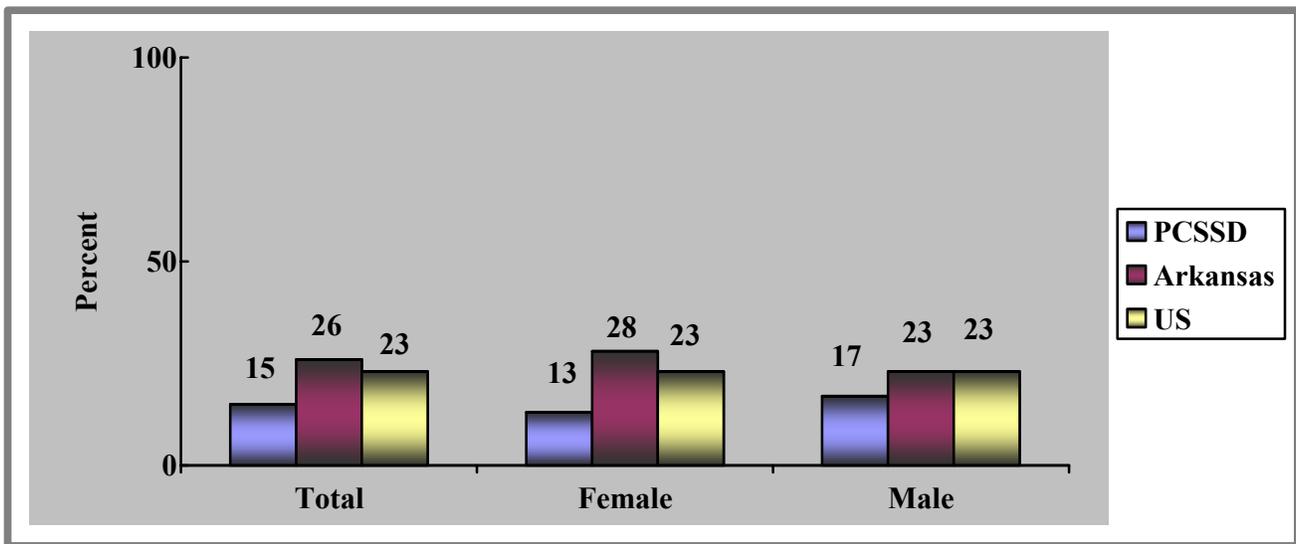


**Tobacco Use** (continued)

Table 4: Current cigarette use (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

Grade	PCSSD (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	13	20	20
10th	14	27	21
11th	17	27	24
12th	17	30	28

Figure 15: Current cigarette use (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender



## Tobacco Use (continued)

### Personally bought cigarettes:

*Of the students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who smoked during the thirty days preceding the survey, the percentage that usually got his/her own cigarettes by buying them in a store or at a gas station.*

- The prevalence of having personally bought cigarettes in a store or at a gas station was **twenty percent (20%)** among students in PCSSD, **sixteen percent (16%)** among students in Arkansas, and **fifteen percent (15%)** among students in the nation (Figure 16).
- The prevalence of having personally bought cigarettes in a store or at a gas station was **ten percent (10%)** among female students in PCSSD, **twelve percent (12%)** among female students in Arkansas, and **twelve percent (12%)** among female students in the nation (Figure 16).
- The prevalence of having personally bought cigarettes in a store or at a gas station was **twenty-eight percent (28%)** among male students in PCSSD, **twenty percent (20%)** among male students in Arkansas, and **nineteen percent (19%)** among male students in the nation (Figure 16).
- The prevalence of having personally bought cigarettes in a store or at a gas station was:



- **Nine percent (9%)** among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD, and **eight percent (8%)** among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation;\*
- **Eleven percent (11%)** among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD, **fourteen percent (14%)** among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas, and **eleven percent (11%)** among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation;
- **Twenty percent (20%)** among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (20%), and **twenty percent (20%)** among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation;\* and
- **Forty-one percent (41%)** among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD, and **thirty-one percent (31%)** among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation\* (Table 5).

*\*Note: No data for Arkansas because there were less than 100 respondents in a subgroup.*

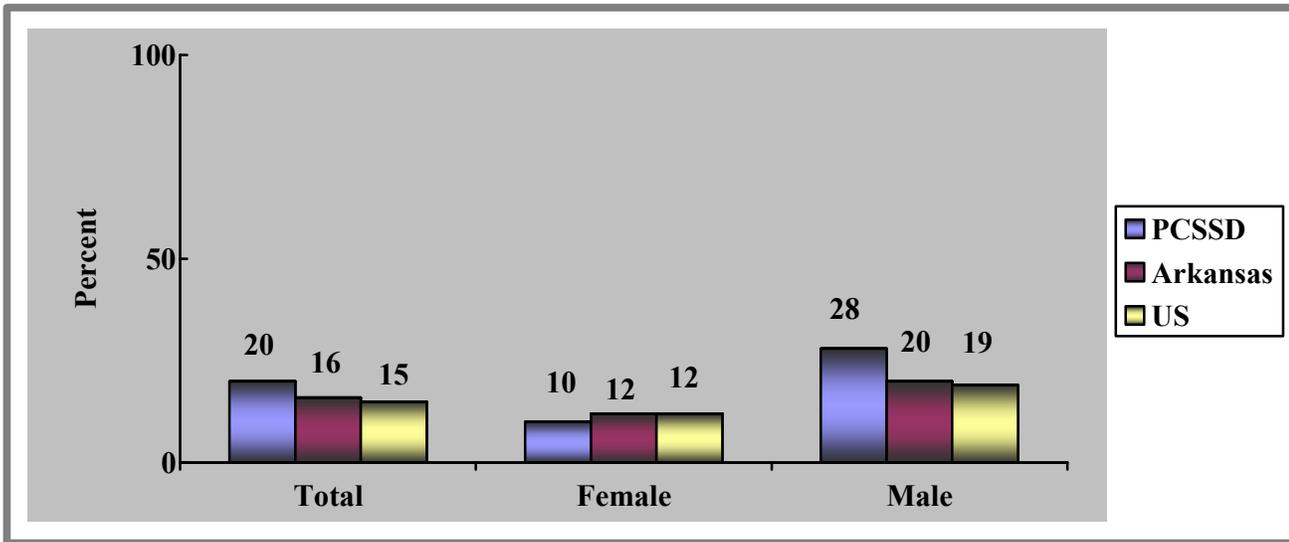
**Tobacco Use** (continued)

Table 5: Personally bought cigarettes (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

Grade	PCSSD (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	9	N/A*	8
10th	11	14	11
11th	20	N/A*	20
12th	41	N/A*	31

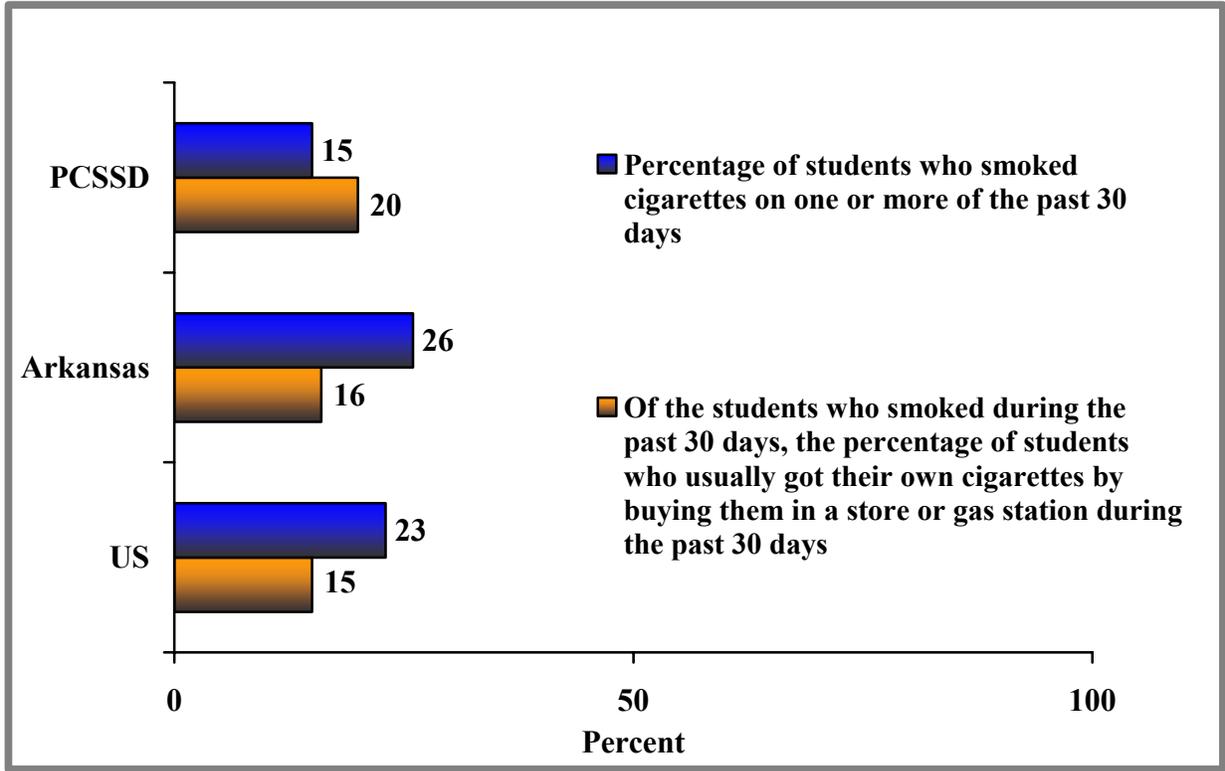
\* Less than 100 respondents in a subgroup.

Figure 16: Personally bought cigarettes (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender



**Tobacco Use** (continued)

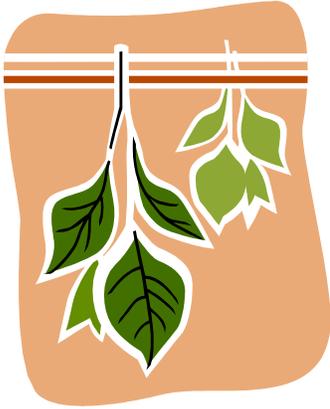
Figure 17: Summary of current cigarette smoking and personal purchasing patterns (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)



## Tobacco Use (continued)

### Current smokeless tobacco use:

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who used chewing tobacco or snuff on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.*



### Results

- The prevalence of having used chewing tobacco or snuff on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among female students (2%) than among male students (10%) in PCSSD (Table 6 and Figure 18).
- The prevalence of having used chewing tobacco or snuff on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was highest among 11<sup>th</sup> grade (9%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup> grade (3%) students in PCSSD (Table 6 and Figure 18).

### Current cigar use:

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars during the thirty days preceding the survey.*

### Results

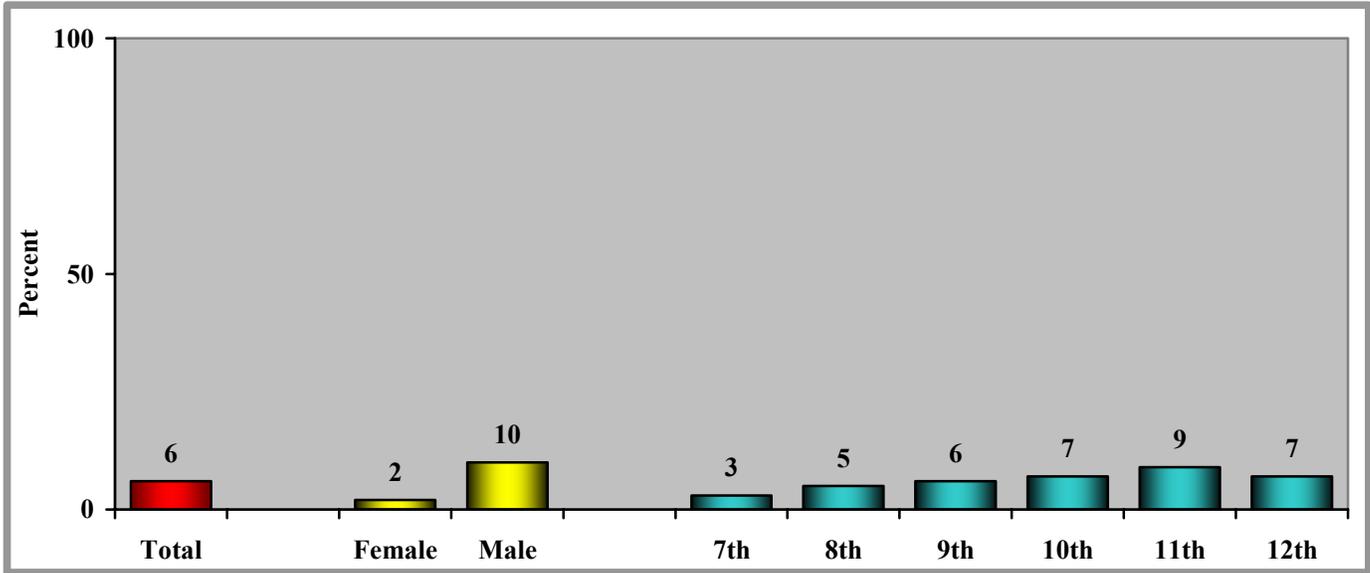
- The prevalence of having smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars during the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among female students (8%) than among male students (12%) in PCSSD (Table 6 and Figure 19).
- The prevalence of having smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars during the thirty days preceding the survey was highest among 11<sup>th</sup> grade (16%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup> grade (5%) students in PCSSD (Table 6 and Figure 19).

Table 6: Other tobacco uses (7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

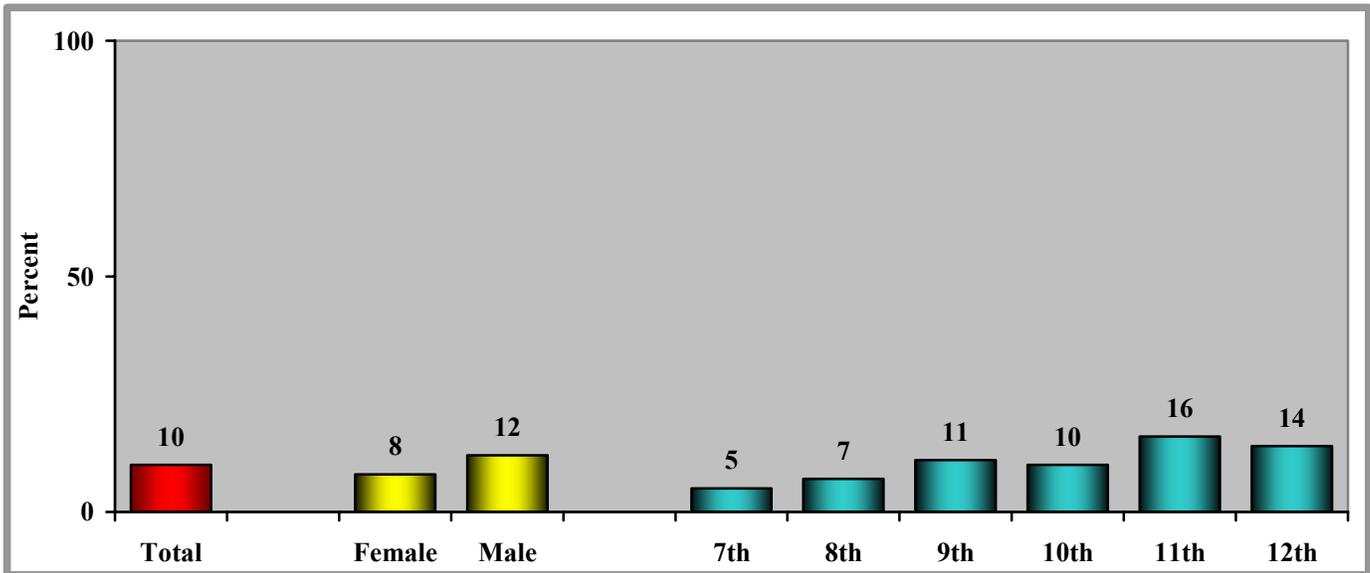
Question	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
Current smokeless tobacco use	6	2	10	3	5	6	7	9	7
Current cigar use	10	8	12	5	7	11	10	16	14

**Tobacco Use** (continued)

**Figure 18:** The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who used chewing tobacco or snuff on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.



**Figure 19:** The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars during the thirty days preceding the survey.

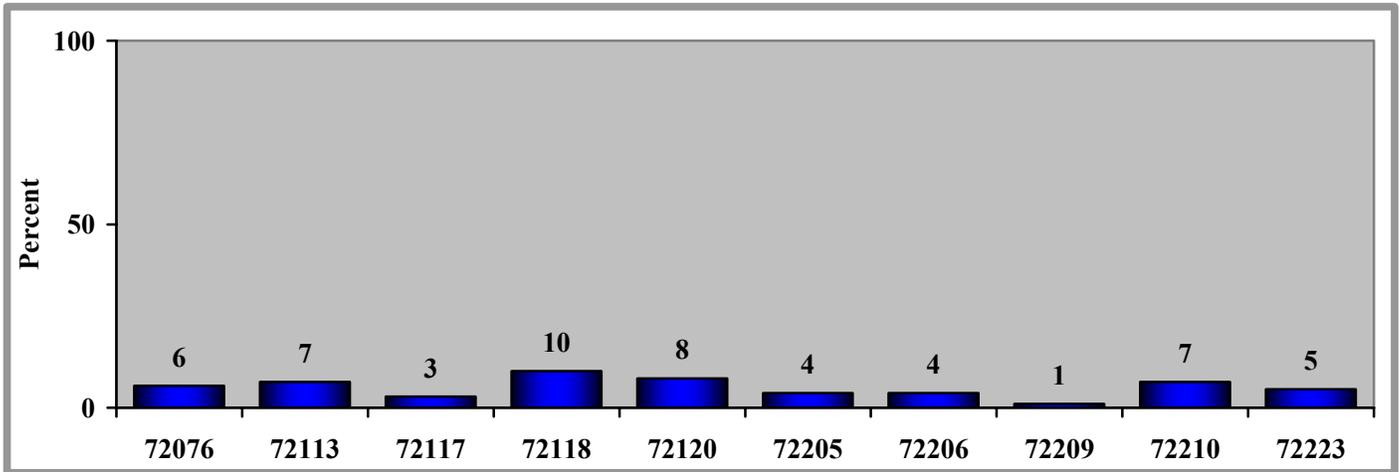


**Tobacco Use** (continued)

**Current smokeless tobacco use:**

- The prevalence of having used chewing tobacco or snuff on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was highest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72118 (10%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip codes 72209 (1%) and 72223 (17%) (Figure 20).

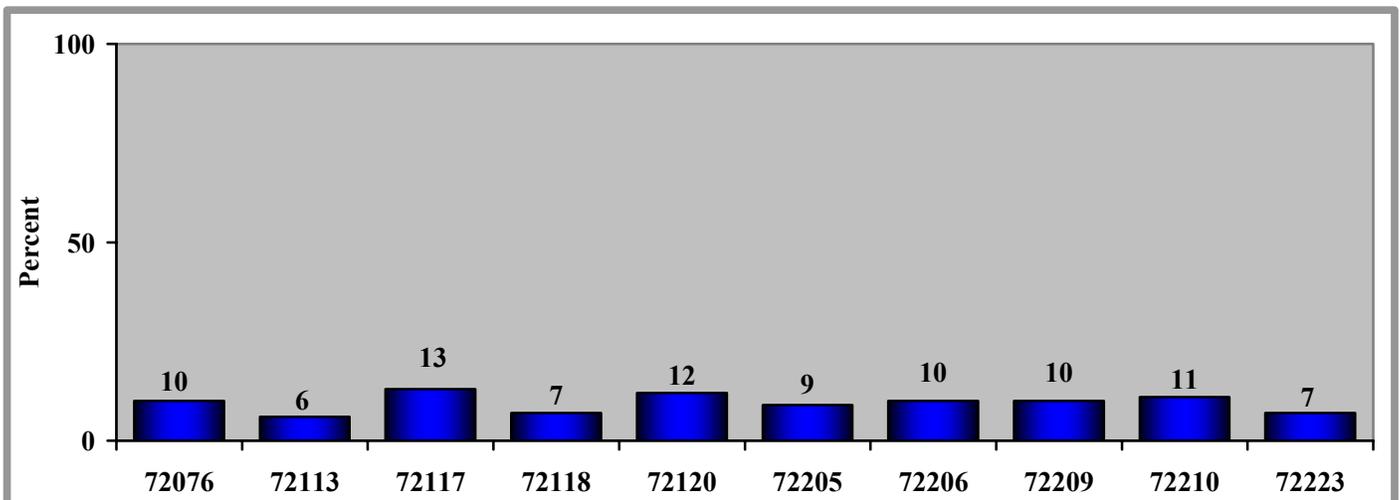
Figure 20: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who used chewing tobacco or snuff on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey, by zip code.



**Current cigar use:**

- The prevalence of having smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars during the thirty days preceding the survey was highest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72117 (13%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72113 (6%) (Figure 21).

Figure 21: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars during the thirty days preceding the survey, by zip code.



## Tobacco Use (continued)

### **Current smokeless tobacco use:**

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who used chewing tobacco or snuff on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.*

- The prevalence of having used chewing tobacco or snuff during the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among students in PCSSD (7%) than among students in Arkansas (14%), and students in the nation (8%) (Figure 22).
- The prevalence of having used chewing tobacco or snuff during the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among female students in PCSSD (2%) than among female students in Arkansas (3%); and equal to female students in the nation (2%) (Figure 22).
- The prevalence of having used chewing tobacco or snuff during the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among male students in PCSSD (12%) than among male students in Arkansas (24%), and male students in the nation (14%) (Figure 22).
- The prevalence of having used chewing tobacco or snuff during the thirty days preceding the survey was:
  - Lower among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (6%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (14%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (8%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (7%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (14%), and equal to 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (8%);
  - Lower among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (9%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (14%), and higher than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (8%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (7%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (10%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (8%) (Table 7).

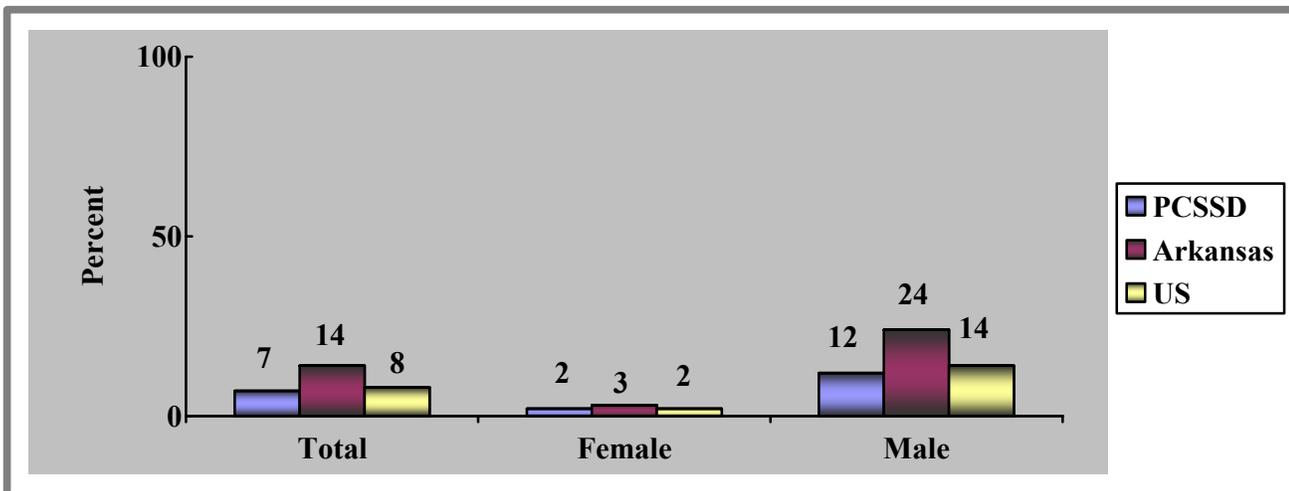


**Tobacco Use** (continued)

Table 7: Current smokeless tobacco use (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

Grade	PCSSD (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	6	14	8
10th	7	14	8
11th	9	14	8
12th	7	10	8

Figure 22: Current smokeless tobacco use (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender



## Tobacco Use (continued)

### Current cigar use:

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars during the thirty days preceding the survey.*

- The prevalence of having smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars during the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among students in PCSSD (12%) than among students in Arkansas (18%), and students in the nation (14%) (Figure 23).



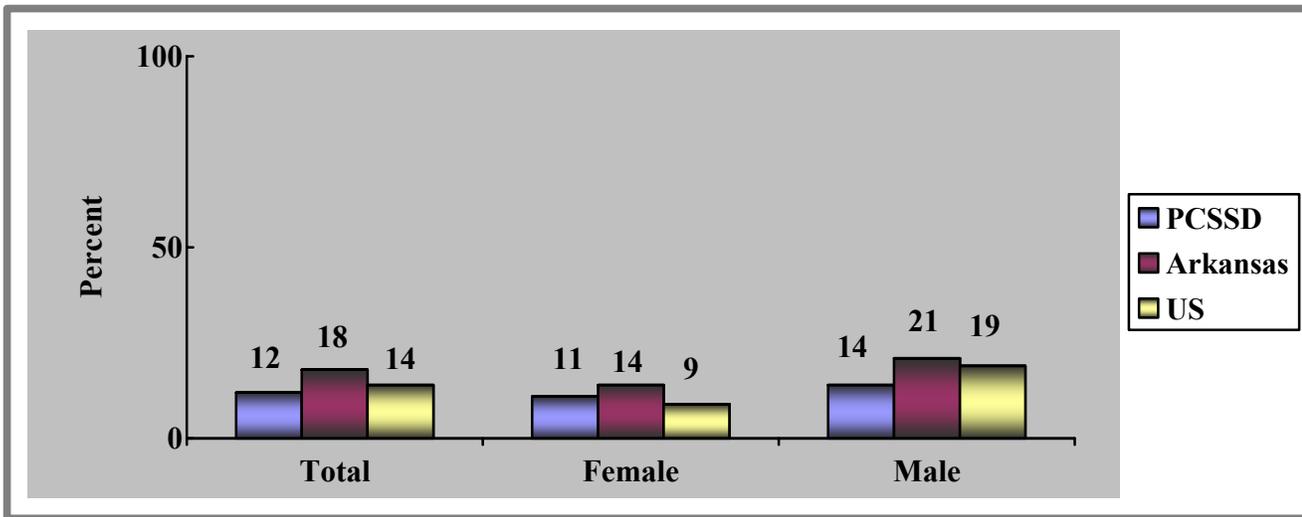
- The prevalence of having smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars during the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among female students in PCSSD (11%) than among female students in Arkansas (14%); and higher than among female students in the nation (9%) (Figure 2).
  - The prevalence of having smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars during the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among male students in PCSSD (14%) than among male students in Arkansas (21%), and male students in the nation (19%) (Figure 23).
- The prevalence of having smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars during the thirty days preceding the survey was:
    - Lower among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (11%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (14%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (12%);
    - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (10%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (17%), and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (13%);
    - Lower among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (16%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (20%), and higher than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (14%); and
    - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (14%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (20%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (18%) (Table 8).

**Tobacco Use** (continued)

Table 8: Current cigar use (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

Grade	PCSSD (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	11	14	12
10th	10	17	13
11th	16	20	14
12th	14	20	18

Figure 23: Current cigar use (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender



## Alcohol Use

### **Lifetime alcohol use:**

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during his/her life.*

### **Results**

- The prevalence of having had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days in a lifetime was higher among female students (62%) than among male students (56%) in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days in a lifetime was highest among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (78%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup> grade (35%) students in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 1).

### **Early initiation of alcohol use:**

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who had is/her first drink of alcohol, other than a few sips, before age thirteen years.*

### **Results**

- The prevalence of having had alcohol before age thirteen years was lower among female students (31%) than among male students (33%) in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 2).
- The prevalence of having had alcohol before age thirteen years was highest among 9<sup>th</sup> grade (37%), and lowest among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (20%) students in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 2).

### **Current alcohol use:**

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.*

### **Results**

- The prevalence of having had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was higher among female students (28%) than among male students (24%) in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was highest among 11<sup>th</sup> grade (39%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup> grade (11%) students in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 3).



**Alcohol Use** (continued)

**Heavy alcohol use:**

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours, on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.*

**Results**

- The prevalence of having had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among female students (11%) than among male students (13%) in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 4).
- The prevalence of having had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row on one or more of the thirty days was highest among 11<sup>th</sup> grade (12%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup> grade (4%) students in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 4).

Table 1: Alcohol use (7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

Question	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
Lifetime alcohol use	59	62	56	35	45	58	68	77	78
Early initiation of alcohol use	32	31	33	34	36	37	32	30	20
Current alcohol use	26	28	24	11	17	26	31	39	36
Heavy alcohol use	12	11	13	4	7	12	13	21	19

**Alcohol Use** (continued)

Figure 1: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> grades who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during his/her lifetime.

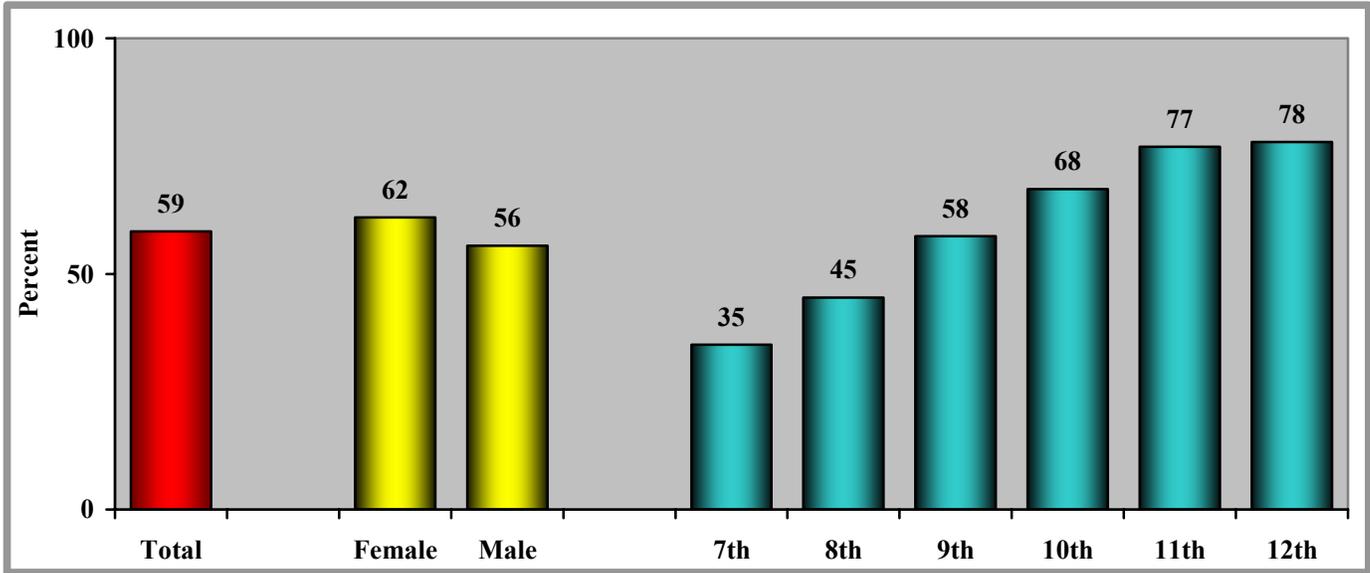
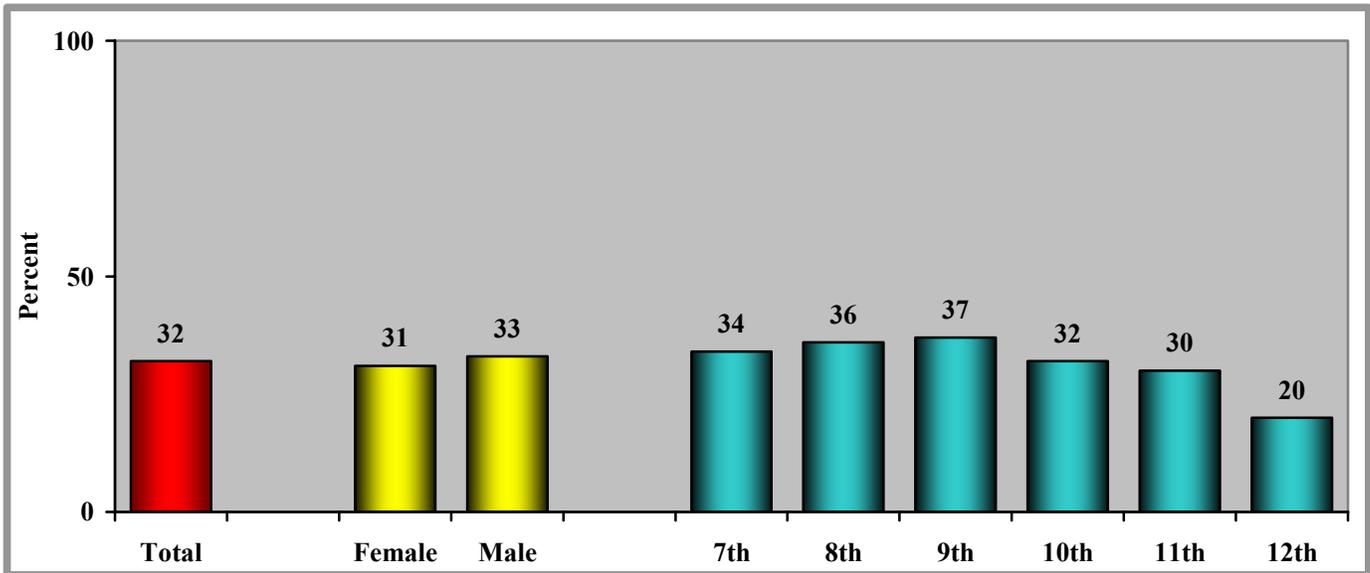
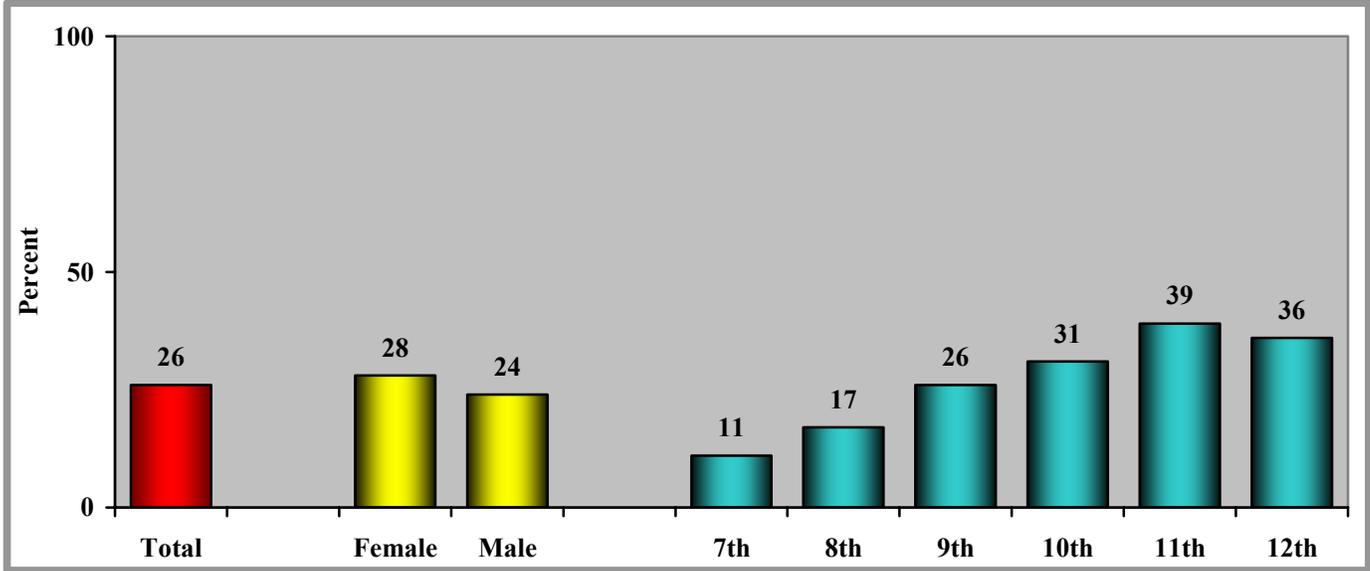


Figure 2: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> grades who had his/her first drink of alcohol, other than a few sips, before age thirteen years.

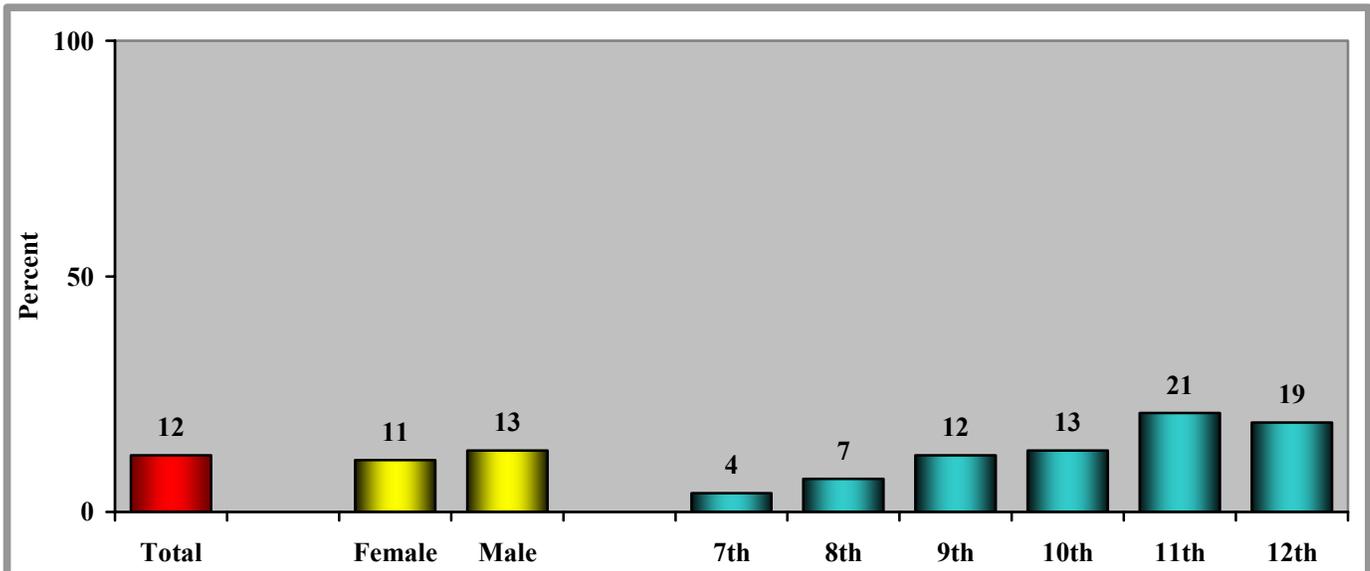


**Alcohol Use** (continued)

**Figure 3:** The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> grades who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.



**Figure 4:** The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> grades who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours, on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.

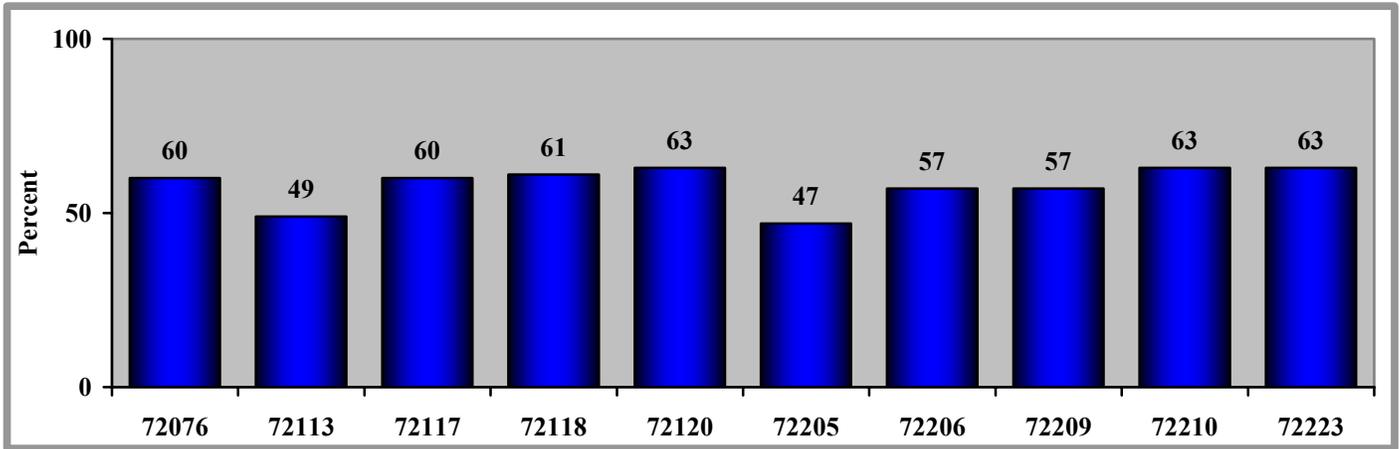


**Alcohol Use** (continued)

**Lifetime alcohol use:**

- The prevalence of having had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days in a lifetime was highest among 7<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip codes 72120 (63%), 72210 (63%) and 72223 (63%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72205 (47%) (Figure 5).

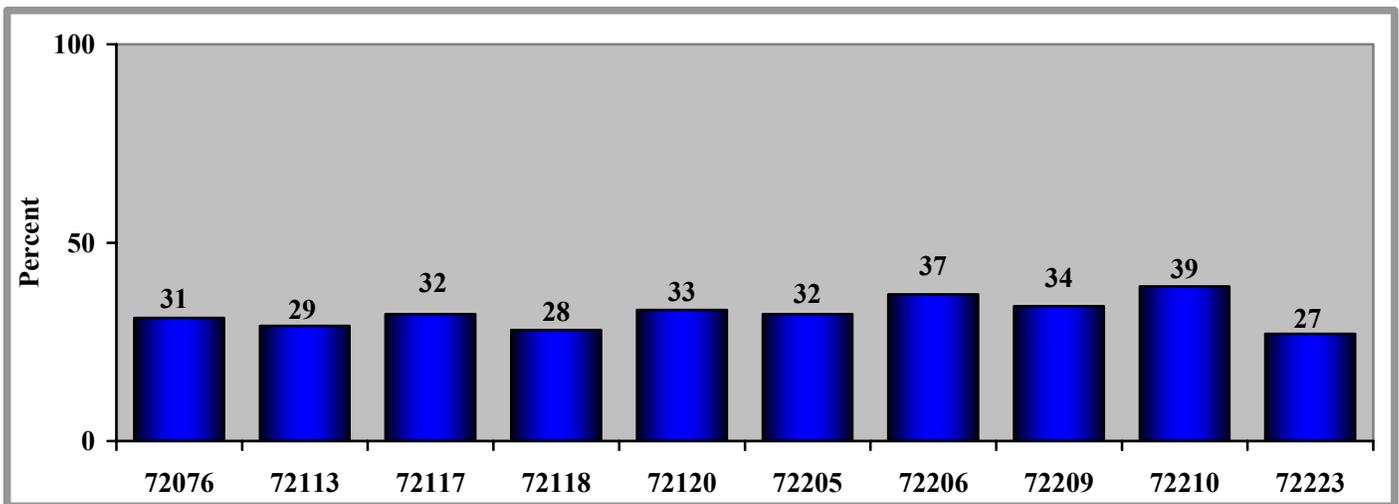
Figure 5: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> grades who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during his/her life, by zip code.



**Early initiation of alcohol use:**

- The prevalence of having had alcohol before age thirteen years was highest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72210 (39%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72223 (27%) (Figure 6).

Figure 6: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> grade who had his/her first drink of alcohol, other than a few sips, before age thirteen years, by zip code.

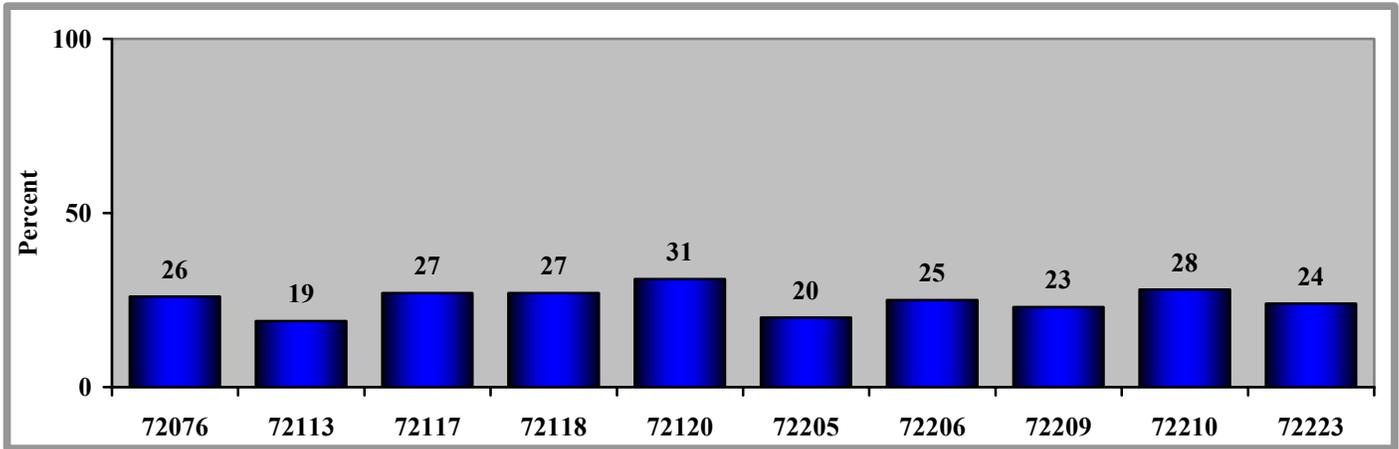


**Alcohol Use** (continued)

**Current alcohol use:**

- The prevalence of having had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was highest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72120 (31%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72113 (19%) (Figure 7).

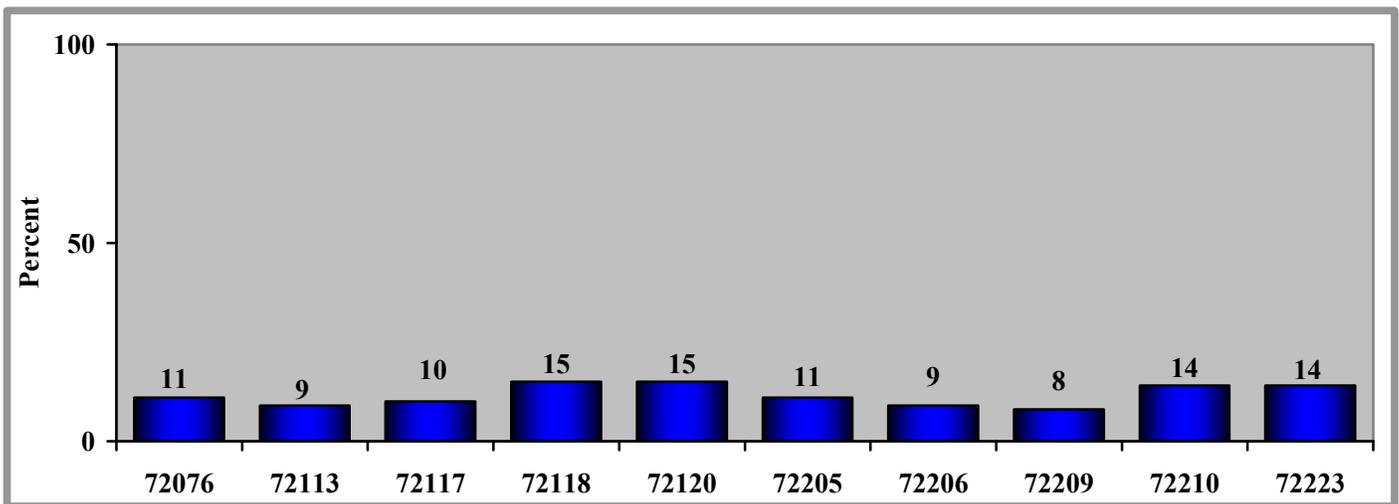
Figure 7: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of thirty days preceding the survey, by zip code.



**Heavy alcohol use:**

- The prevalence of having had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was highest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip codes 72118 (15%) and 72120 (15%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72209 (8%) (Figure 8).

Figure 8: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours, on one or more of thirty days preceding the survey, by zip code.

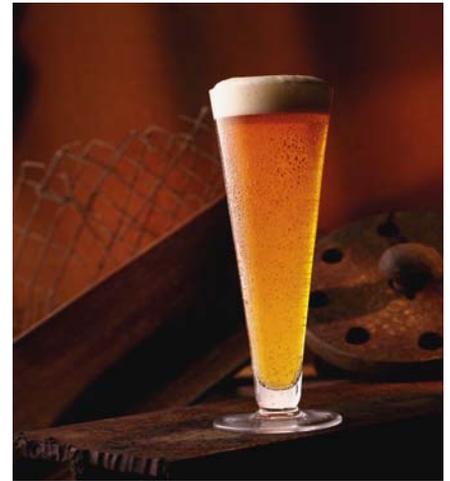


## Alcohol Use (continued)

### **Lifetime alcohol use:**

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades, who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during his/her lifetime.*

- The prevalence of having had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days in a lifetime was lower among students in PCSSD (69%) than among students in Arkansas (76%), and students in nation (74%) (Figure 9).
- The prevalence of having had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days in a lifetime was lower among female students in PCSSD (72%) than among female students in Arkansas (79%), and female students in the nation (75%) (Figure 9).
- The prevalence of having had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days in a lifetime was lower among male students in PCSSD (66%) than among male students in Arkansas (72%), and male students in the nation (74%) (Figure 9).
- The prevalence of having had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days in a lifetime was:
  - Lower among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (58%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (72%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (67%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (68%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (76%), and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (74%);
  - Higher among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (77%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (76%), and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (76%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (78%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (80%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (82%) (Table 2).

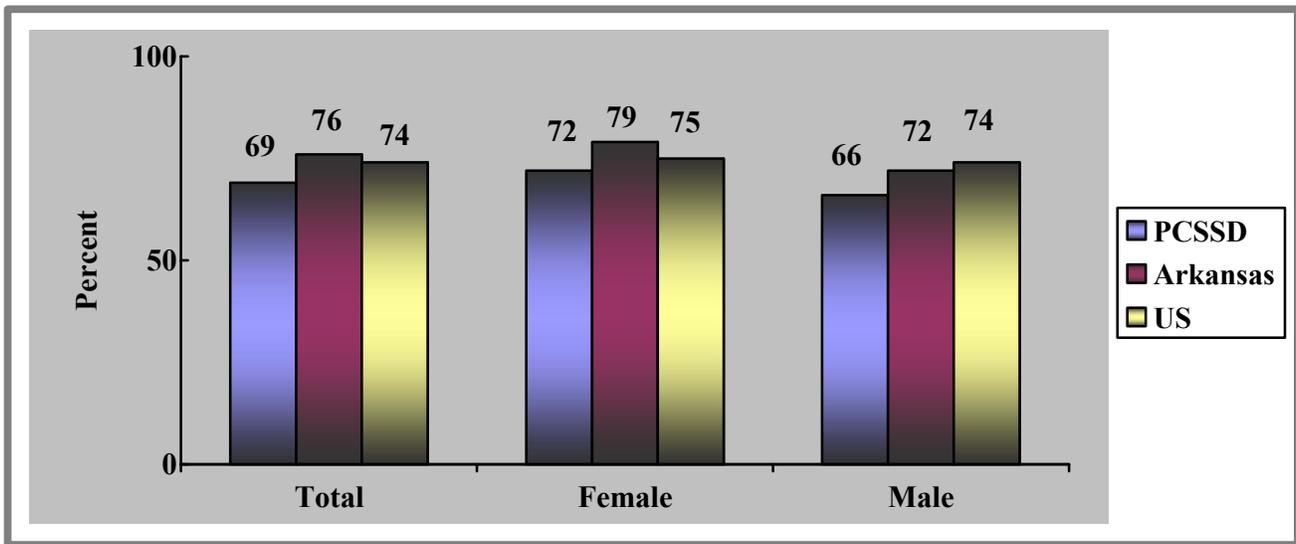


**Alcohol Use** (continued)

Table 2: Lifetime alcohol use (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

Grade	PCSSD (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	58	72	67
10th	68	76	74
11th	77	76	76
12th	78	80	82

Figure 9: Lifetime alcohol use (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender



**Alcohol Use** (continued)**Early initiation of alcohol use:**

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who had his/her first drink of alcohol, other than a few sips, before age thirteen years.*

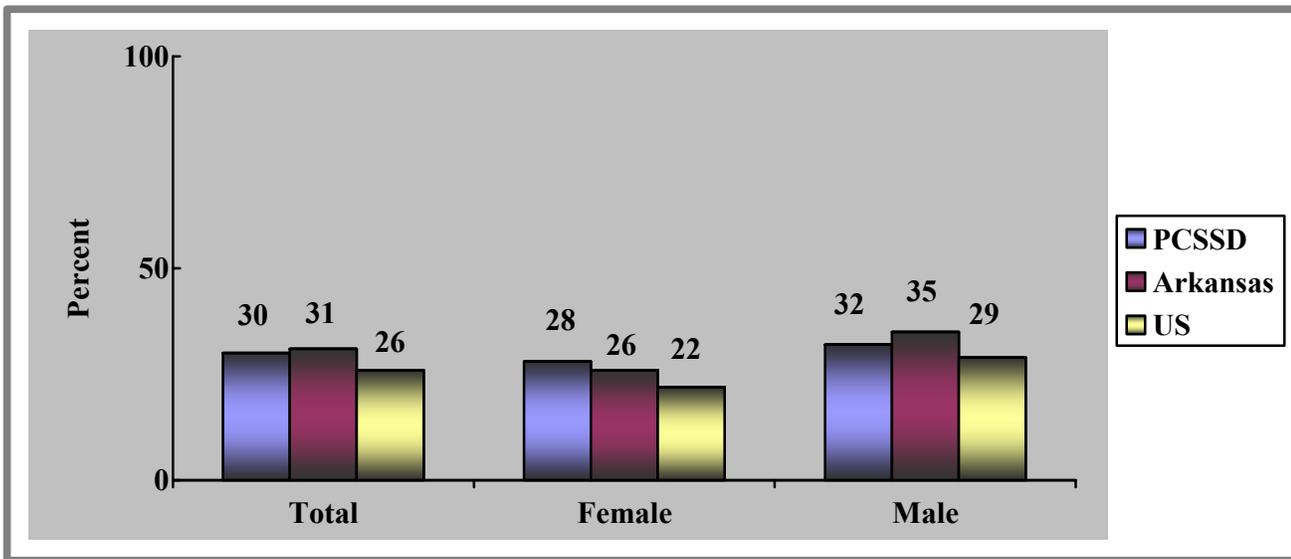
- The prevalence of having had alcohol before age thirteen was lower among students in PCSSD (30%) than among students in Arkansas (31%); and higher than among students in nation (26%) (Figure10).
- The prevalence of having had alcohol before age thirteen was higher among female students in PCSSD (28%) than among female students in Arkansas (26%), and female students in the nation (22%) (Figure 10).
- The prevalence of having had alcohol before age thirteen was lower among male students in PCSSD (32%) than among male students in Arkansas (35%); and higher than among male students in the nation (29%) (Figure 10).
- The prevalence of having had alcohol before age thirteen was:
  - Lower among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (37%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (40%), and higher than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (34%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (32%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (33%), and higher than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (26%);
  - Higher among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (30%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (25%), and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (21%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (20%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (24%), and higher than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (19%) (Table 3).

**Alcohol Use** (continued)

Table 3: Early initiation of alcohol use (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

Grade	PCSSD (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	37	40	34
10th	32	33	26
11th	30	25	21
12th	20	24	19

Figure 10: Early initiation of alcohol use (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender



## Alcohol Use (continued)

### **Current alcohol use:**

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.*

- The prevalence of having had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among students in PCSSD (32%) than among students in Arkansas (43%), and students in nation (43%) (Figure 11).
- The prevalence of having had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among female students in PCSSD (34%) than among female students in Arkansas (45%), and female students in the nation (43%) (Figure 11).
- The prevalence of having had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among male students in PCSSD (31%) than among male students in Arkansas (410%), and male students in the nation (44%) (Figure 11).
- The prevalence of having had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was:
  - Lower among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (26%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (34%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (36%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (31%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (46%), and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (42%);
  - Lower among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (39%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (43%), and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (46%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (36%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (49%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (51%) (Table 4).

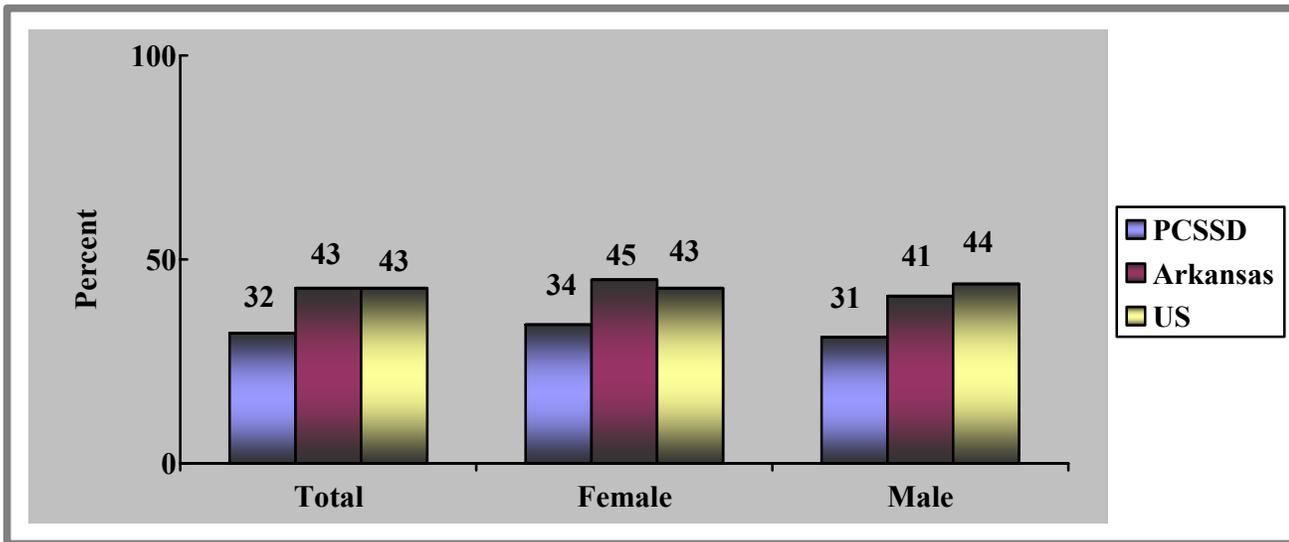


**Alcohol Use** (continued)

Table 4: Current alcohol use (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

Grade	PCSSD (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	26	34	36
10th	31	46	42
11th	39	43	46
12th	36	49	51

Figure 11: Current alcohol use (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender



## Alcohol Use (continued)

### **Heavy alcohol use:**

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours, on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.*



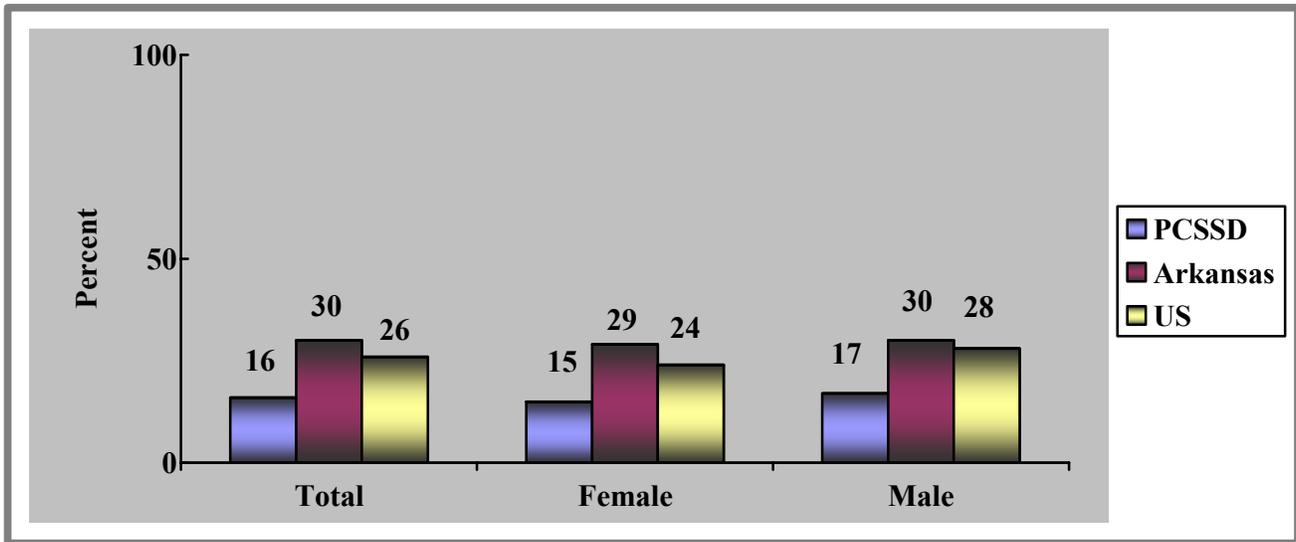
- The prevalence of having had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among students in PCSSD (16%) than among students in Arkansas (30%), and students in nation (26%) (Figure 12).
  - The prevalence of having had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among female students in PCSSD (15%) than among female students in Arkansas (29%), and female students in the nation (24%) (Figure 12).
  - The prevalence of having had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among male students in PCSSD (17%) than among male students in Arkansas (30%), and among male students in the nation (28%) (Figure 12).
- The prevalence of having had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was:
    - Lower among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (12%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (22%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (19%);
    - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (13%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (32%), and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (25%);
    - Lower among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (21%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (29%), and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (28%); and
    - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (19%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (36%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (33%) (Table 5).

**Alcohol Use** (continued)

Table 5: Heavy alcohol use (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

Grade	PCSSD (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	12	22	19
10th	13	32	25
11th	21	29	28
12th	19	36	33

Figure 12: Heavy alcohol use (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender



## Illegal Drug Use

### **Lifetime marijuana use:**

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who had used marijuana one or more times during his/her lifetime.*

### **Results**

- The prevalence of having used marijuana one or more times during a lifetime was lower among female students (28%) than among male students (31%) in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having used marijuana one or more times during a lifetime was highest among 11<sup>th</sup> grade (48%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup> grade (9%) students in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 1).

### **Early initiation of marijuana use:**

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grade who had tried marijuana for the first time before age thirteen years.*

### **Results**

- The prevalence of having tried marijuana for the first time before age thirteen years was lower among female students (9%) than among male students (14%) in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 2).
- The prevalence of having tried marijuana for the first time before age thirteen years was highest among 9<sup>th</sup> grade (15%), and lowest among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (7%) students in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 2).

### **Current marijuana use:**

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who used marijuana one or more times during the thirty days preceding the survey.*

### **Results**

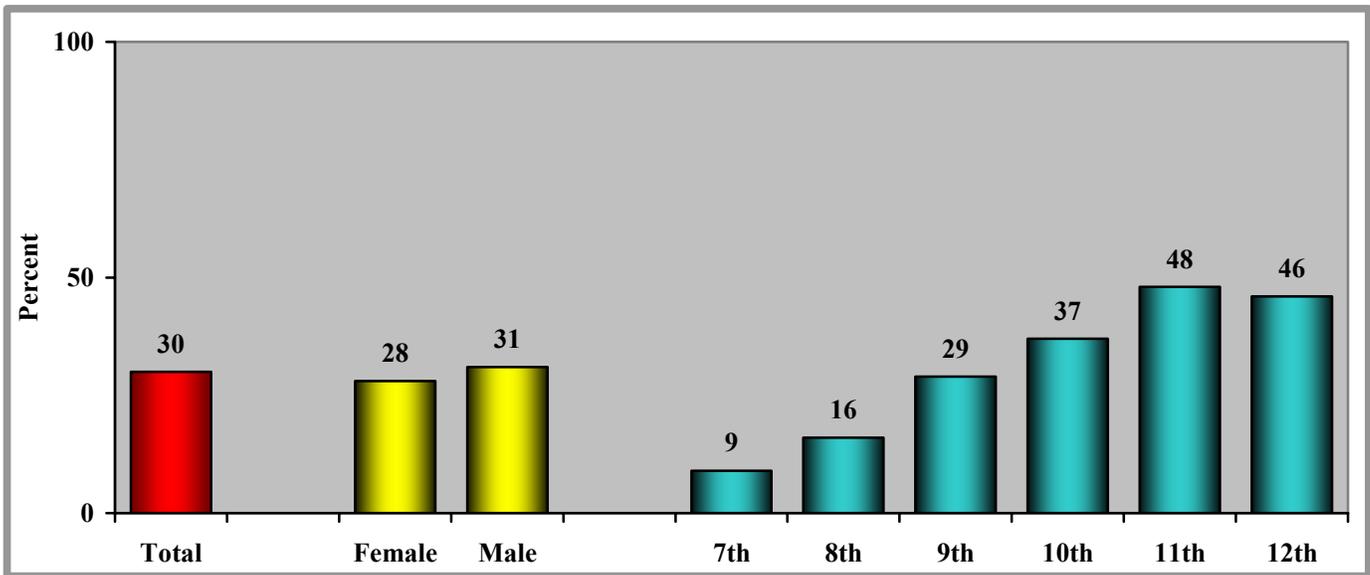
- The prevalence of having used marijuana one or more times during the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among female students (13%) than among male students (15%) in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having used marijuana one or more times during the thirty days preceding the survey was highest among 11<sup>th</sup> grade (22%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup> grade (4%) students in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 3).

**Illegal Drug Use** (continued)

Table 1: Marijuana use (7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

Question	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
Lifetime marijuana use	30	28	31	9	16	29	37	48	46
Early initiation age of marijuana use	11	9	14	8	12	15	11	11	7
Current marijuana use	14	13	15	4	8	15	16	22	21

Figure 1: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who used marijuana one or more times during his/her lifetime.



**Illegal Drug Use** (continued)

Figure 2: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> grades who tried marijuana for the first time before age thirteen years.

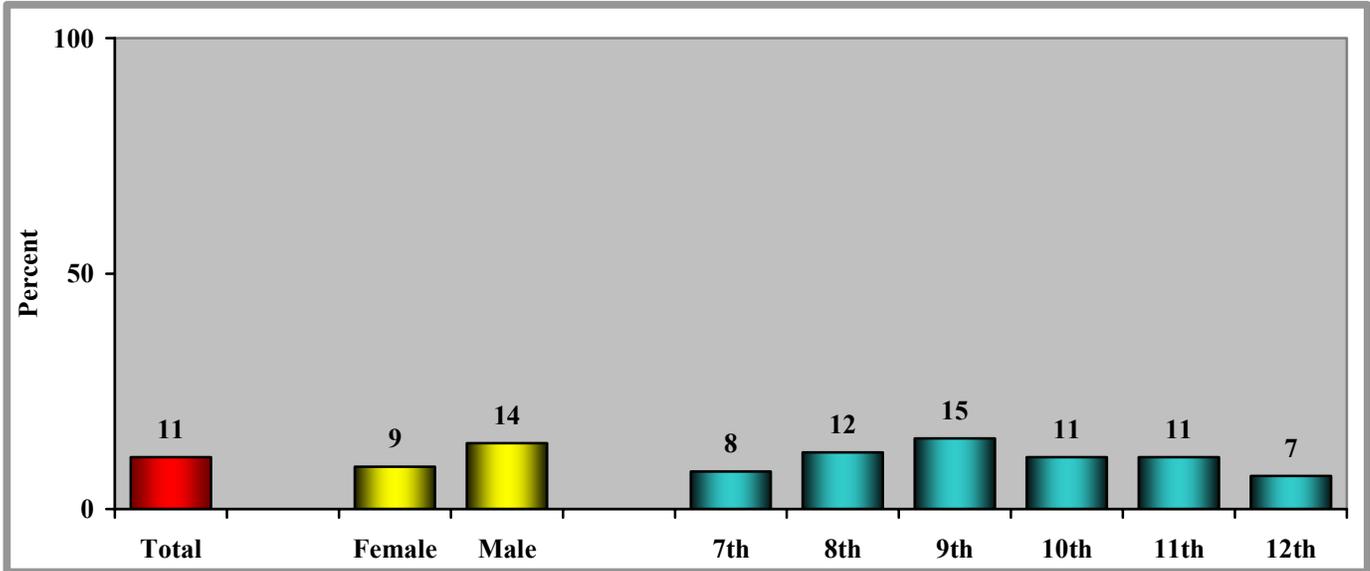
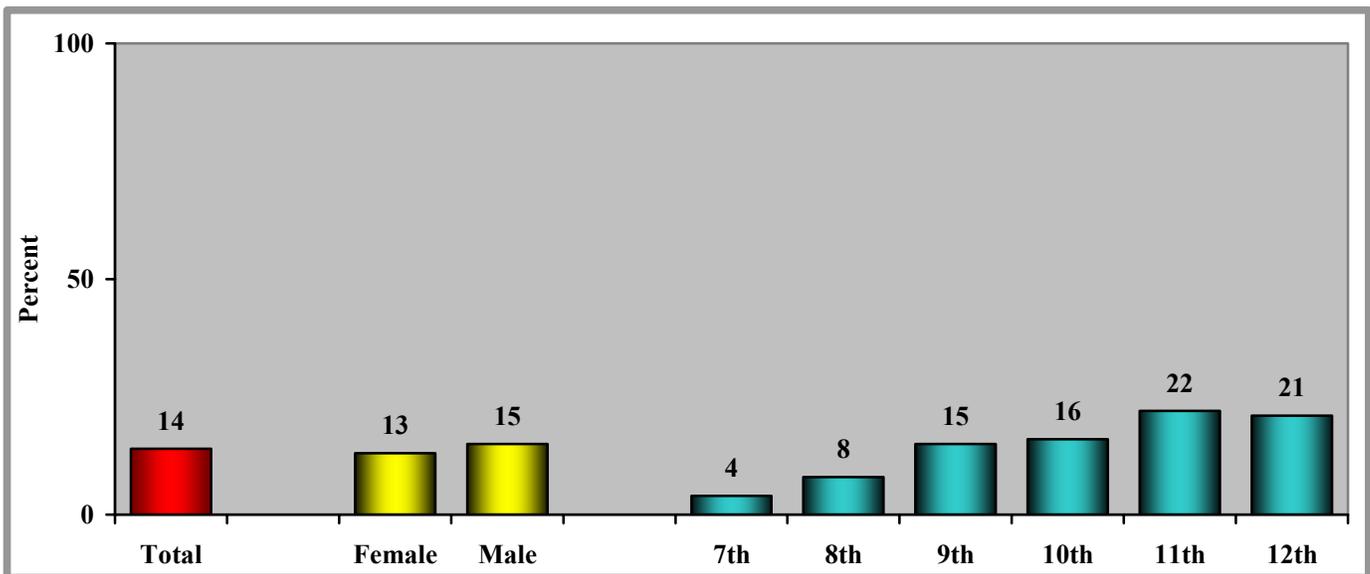


Figure 3: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> grades who used marijuana one or more times during the thirty days preceding the survey.

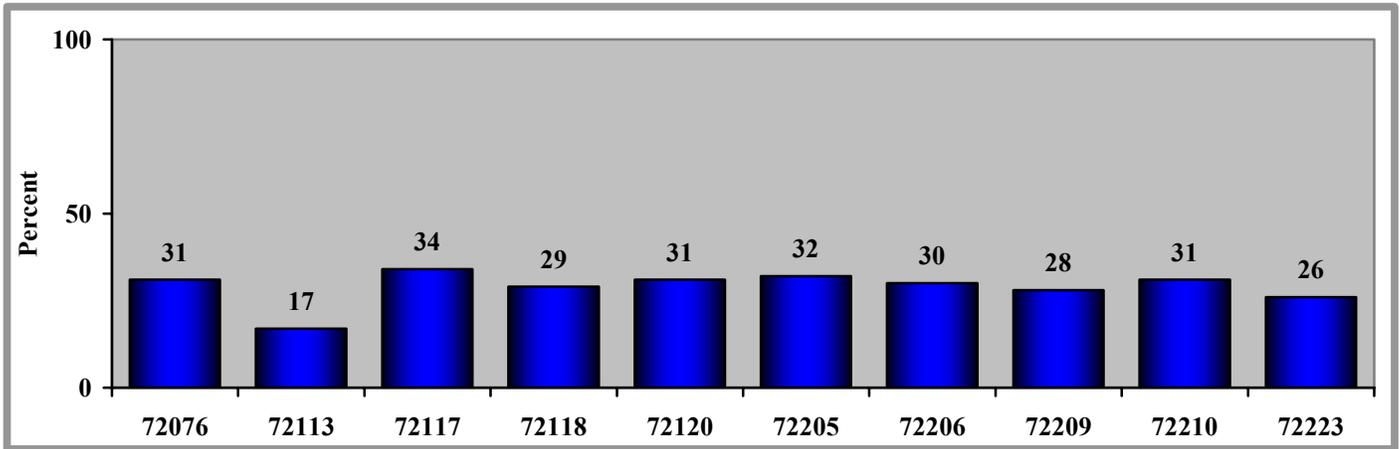


**Illegal Drug Use** (continued)

**Lifetime marijuana use:**

- The prevalence of having used marijuana one or more times during a lifetime was highest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72117 (34%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72113 (17%) (Figure 4).

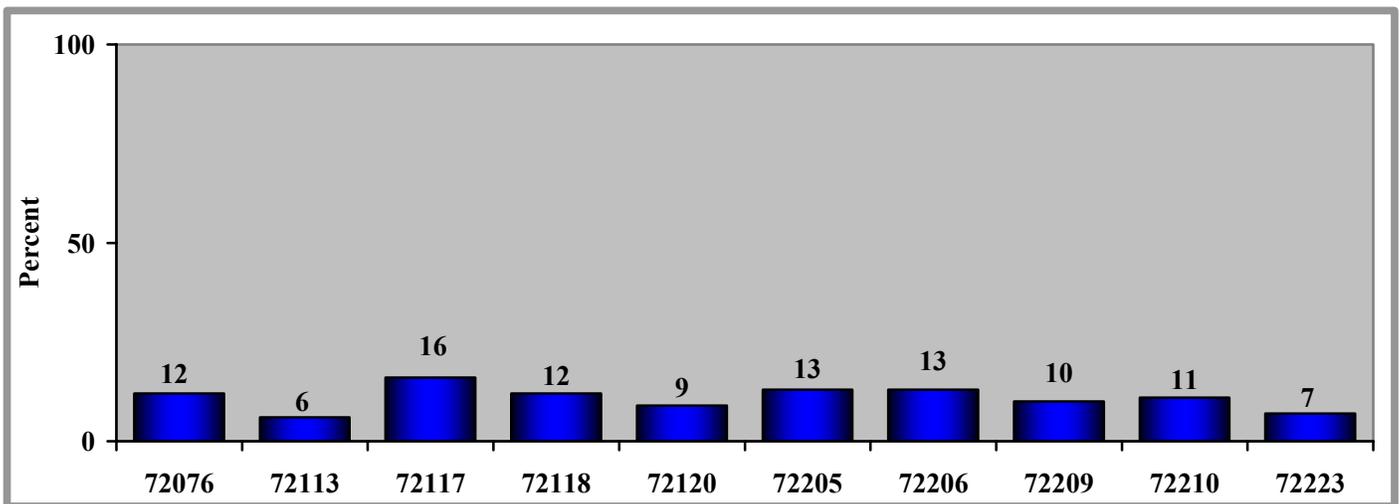
Figure 4: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who used marijuana one or more times during his/her lifetime, by zip code.



**Early initiation of marijuana use:**

- The prevalence of having tried marijuana for the first time before age thirteen years was highest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72117 (16%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72113 (6%) (Figure 5).

Figure 5: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who tried marijuana for the first time before age thirteen years, by zip code.

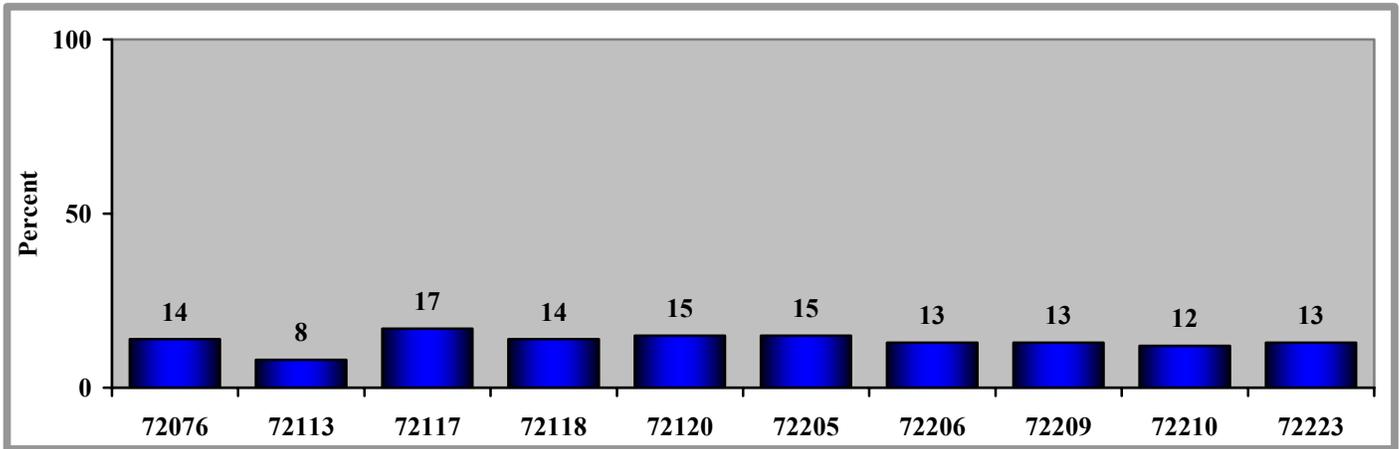


**Illegal Drug Use** (continued)

**Current marijuana use:**

- The prevalence of having used marijuana one or more times during the thirty days preceding the survey was highest among 7<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72117 (17%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72113 (8%) (Figure 6).

Figure 6: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> grades who used marijuana one or more times during the thirty days preceding the survey, by zip code.



## Illegal Drug Use (continued)

### **Lifetime marijuana use:**

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who had used marijuana one or more times during his/her lifetime.*

- The prevalence of having used marijuana one or more times during a lifetime was equal among students in PCSSD (39%) and students in Arkansas (39%); and higher than among students in nation (38%) (Figure 7).
- The prevalence of having used marijuana one or more times during a lifetime was equal among female students in PCSSD (38%) and female students in Arkansas (38%); and higher than among female students in the nation (36%) (Figure 7).
- The prevalence of having used marijuana one or more times during a lifetime was equal among male students in PCSSD (40%) and male students in Arkansas (40%); and lower than among male students in the nation (41%) (Figure 7).
- The prevalence of having used marijuana one or more times during a lifetime was:
  - Equal among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (29%) and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (29%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (29%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (37%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (40%), and equal to 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (37%);
  - Higher among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (48%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (41%), and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (42%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (46%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (48%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (48%) (Table 2).

## Illegal Drug Use (continued)

### **Early initiation of marijuana use:**

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who had tried marijuana for the first time before age thirteen years.*

- The prevalence of having tried marijuana for the first time before age thirteen years was higher among students in PCSSD (12%) than among students in Arkansas (11%), and students in nation (9%) (Figure 8).
- The prevalence of having tried marijuana for the first time before age thirteen years was equal among female students in PCSSD (9%) and female students in Arkansas (9%); and higher than among female students in the nation (6%) (Figure 8).
- The prevalence of having tried marijuana for the first time before age thirteen years was equal among male students in PCSSD (14%) and male students in Arkansas (14%); and higher than among male students in the nation (11%) (Figure 8).
- The prevalence of having tried marijuana for the first time before age thirteen years was:
  - Higher among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (15%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (11%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (12%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (11%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (13%), and higher than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (9%);
  - Higher among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (11%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (10%), and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (7%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (7%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (10%), and higher than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (6%) (Table 2).

## Illegal Drug Use (continued)

### **Current marijuana use:**

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who had used marijuana one or more times during the thirty days preceding the survey.*

- The prevalence of having used marijuana one or more times during the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among students in PCSSD (18%) than among students in Arkansas (19%), and students in nation (20%) (Figure 9).
- The prevalence of having used marijuana one or more times during the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among female students in PCSSD (17%) than among female students in Arkansas (19%), and female students in the nation (18%) (Figure 9).
- The prevalence of having used marijuana one or more times during the thirty days preceding the survey was higher among male students in PCSSD (19%) than among male students in Arkansas (18%); and lower than among male students in the nation (22%) (Figure 9).
- The prevalence of having used marijuana one or more times during the thirty days preceding the survey was:
  - Higher among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (15%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (14%), and lower than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (17%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (16%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (20%), and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (20%);
  - Higher among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (22%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (18%), and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (21%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (21%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (24%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (23%) (Table 2).

**Illegal Drug Use** (continued)

Table 2: Marijuana use (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

		9 <sup>th</sup> Grade	10 <sup>th</sup> Grade	11 <sup>th</sup> Grade	12 <sup>th</sup> Grade
Percentage of students in the 9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> grades who used marijuana one or more times during his/her lifetime.	PCSSD	29	37	48	46
	Arkansas	29	40	41	48
	US	29	37	42	48
Percentage of 9 <sup>th</sup> - 12 <sup>th</sup> grade students who tried marijuana for the first time before age thirteen years.	PCSSD	15	11	11	7
	Arkansas	12	13	10	10
	US	11	9	7	6
Percentage of students in the 9 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> grades who used marijuana one or more times during the thirty days preceding the survey.	PCSSD	15	16	22	21
	Arkansas	14	20	18	24
	US	17	20	21	23

**Illegal Drug Use** (continued)

Figure 7: Lifetime marijuana use (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender

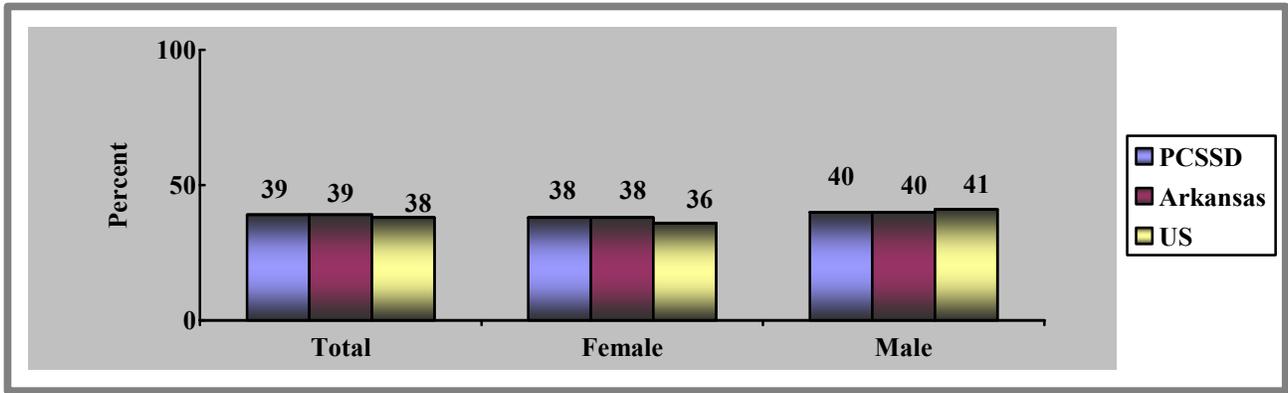


Figure 8: Early initiation age of marijuana use (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender

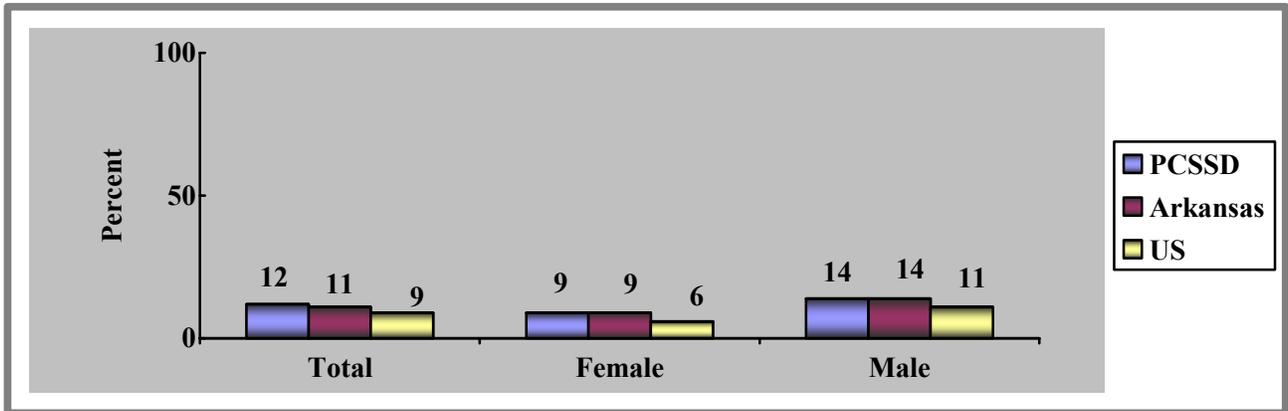
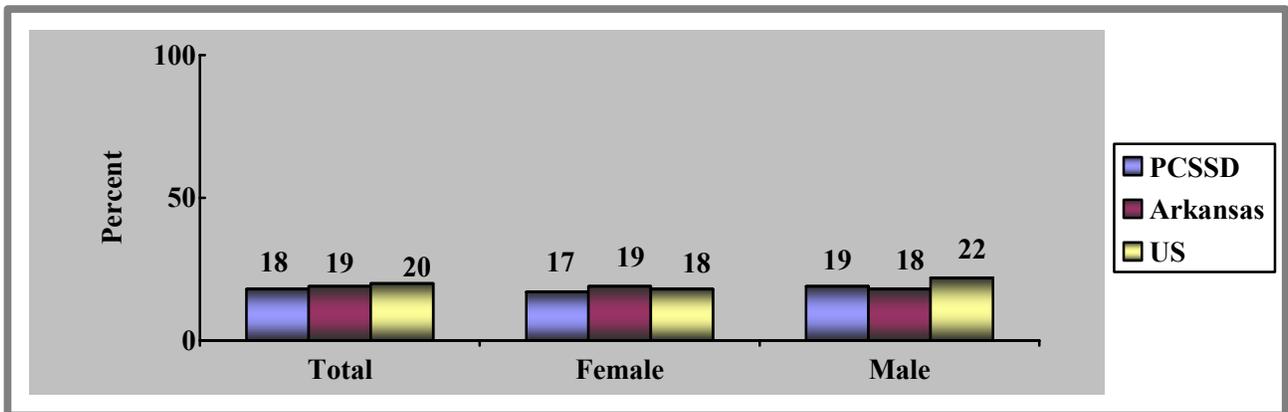


Figure 9: Current marijuana use (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender



## Illegal Drug Use (continued)

### **Lifetime inhalant use:**

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high during his/her lifetime.*

### **Results**

- The prevalence of having ever sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high was higher among female students (15%) than among male students (12%) in PCSSD (Table 3 and Figure 10).
- The prevalence of having ever sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high was highest among 9<sup>th</sup> grade (16%), and lowest among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (11%) students in PCSSD (Table 3 and Figure 10).



### **Lifetime methamphetamines use:**

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who used methamphetamines, one or more times, during his/her lifetime.*

### **Results**

- The prevalence of having ever used methamphetamines, one or more times, was equal among female students (3%) and male students (3%) in PCSSD (Table 3 and Figure 11).
- The prevalence of having ever used methamphetamines, one or more times, was highest among 9<sup>th</sup> grade (4%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade (4%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (4%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup> grade (2%) and 8<sup>th</sup> grade (2%) students in PCSSD (Table 3 and Figure 11).

### **Lifetime ecstasy use:**

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who used ecstasy, one or more times, during his/her lifetime.*

### **Results**

- The prevalence of having ever used ecstasy, one or more times, was equal among female students (4%) and male students (4%) in PCSSD (Table 3 and Figure 12).
- The prevalence of having ever used ecstasy, one or more times, was highest among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (7%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup> grade (1%) students in PCSSD (Table 3 and Figure 12).

## Illegal Drug Use (continued)

### Lifetime heroin use:

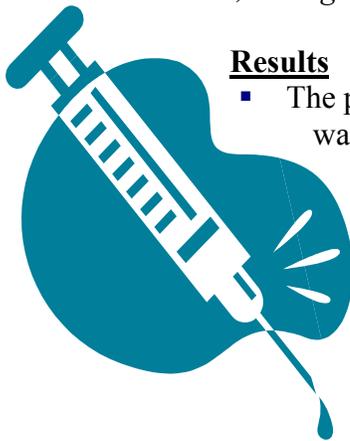
The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who used heroin, one or more times, during his/her lifetime.

### Results

- The prevalence of having ever used heroin, one or more times, was lower among female students (1%) than male students (2%) in PCSSD (Table 3 and Figure 13).
- The prevalence of having ever used heroin, one or more times, was highest among 9<sup>th</sup> grade (2%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade (2%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (2%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup> grade (1%), 8<sup>th</sup> grade (1%) and 10<sup>th</sup> grade (1%) students in PCSSD (Table 3 and Figure 13).

### Lifetime illegal steroid use:

The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who took steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription, one or more times, during his/her lifetime.



### Results

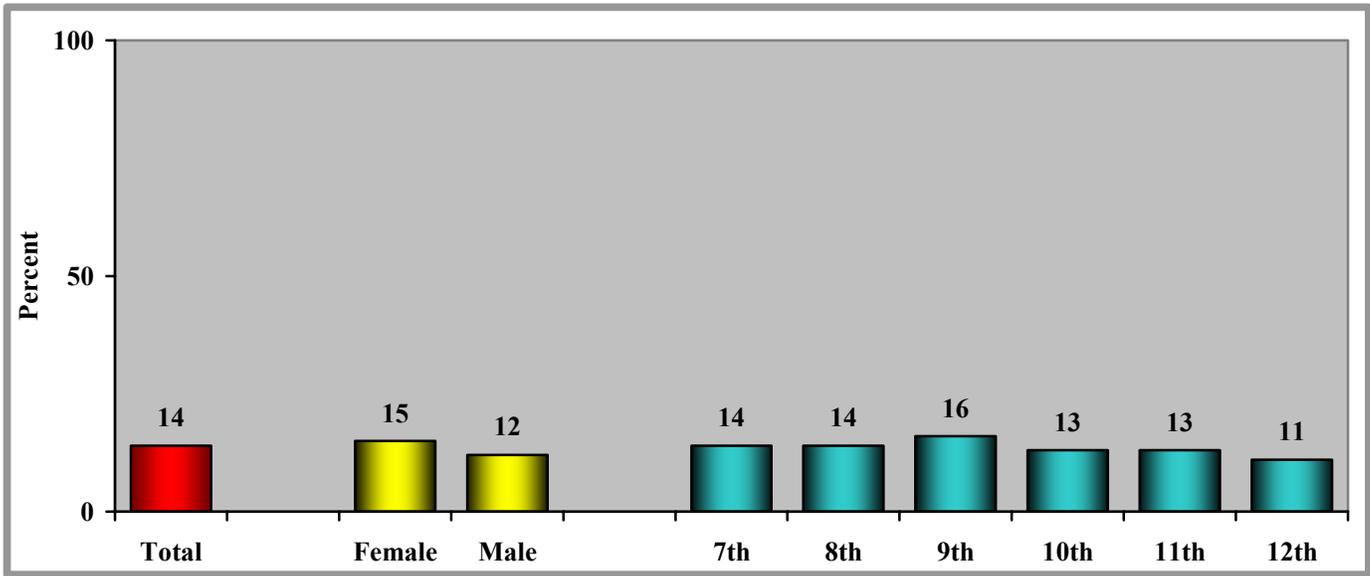
- The prevalence of having ever used steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription was equal among male students (3%) and female students (3%) in PCSSD (Table 3 and Figure 14).
- The prevalence of having ever used steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription was highest among 7<sup>th</sup> grade (3%), 9<sup>th</sup> grade (3%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade (3%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade (3%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (3%), and lowest among 8<sup>th</sup> grade (2%) students in PCSSD (Table 3 and Figure 14).

Table 3: Other illegal drug use (7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

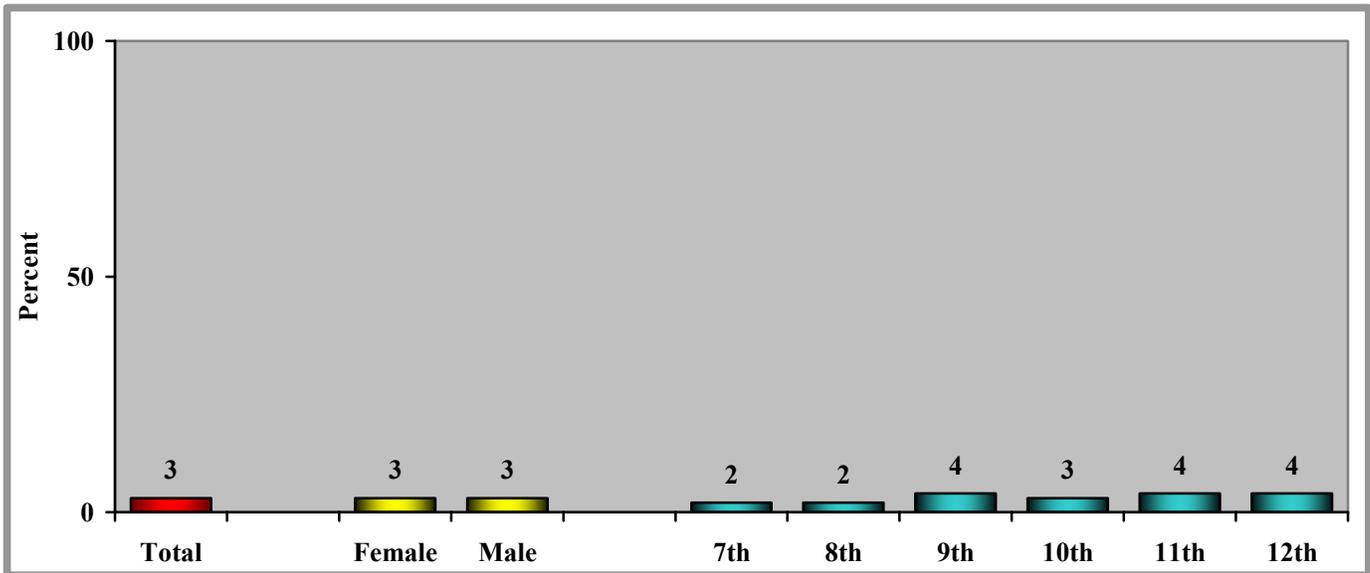
Question	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
Lifetime inhalant use	14	15	12	14	14	16	13	13	11
Lifetime methamphetamines use	3	3	3	2	2	4	3	4	4
Lifetime ecstasy use	4	4	4	1	2	5	5	6	7
Lifetime heroin use	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	2
Lifetime illegal steroid use	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3

**Illegal Drug Use** (continued)

**Figure 10:** The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> grades who sniffed glue, breathed the contents or aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high during his/her lifetime.



**Figure 11:** The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> grades who used methamphetamines one or more times during his/her lifetime.



**Illegal Drug Use** (continued)

Figure 12: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> grades who used ecstasy one or more times during his/her lifetime.

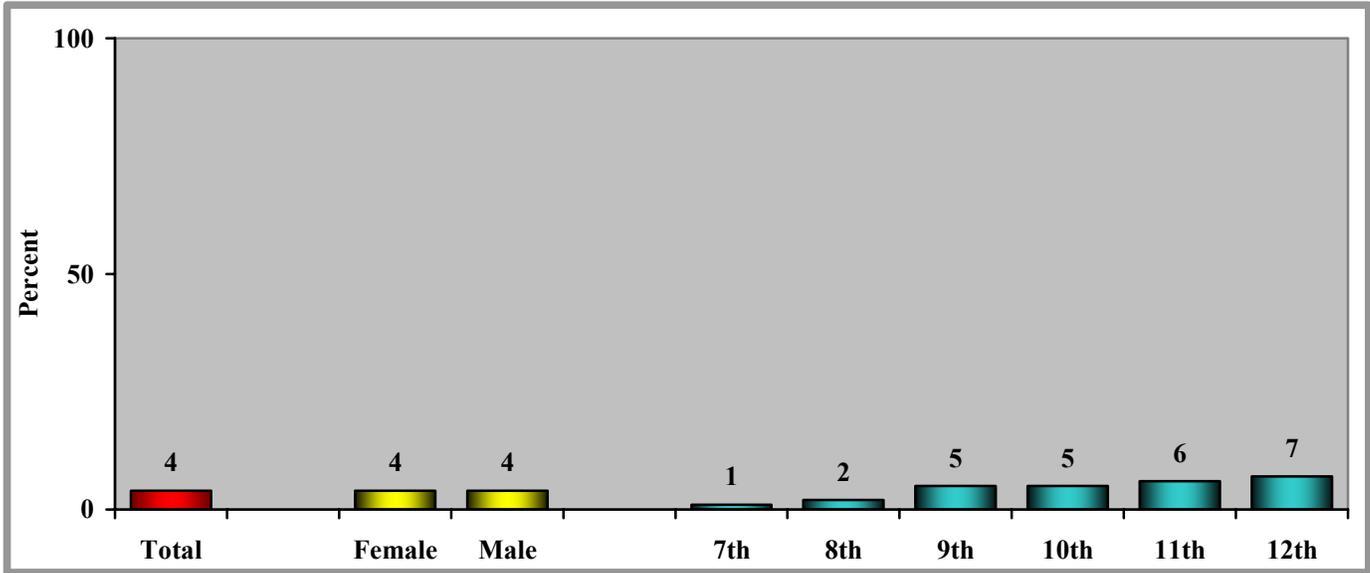
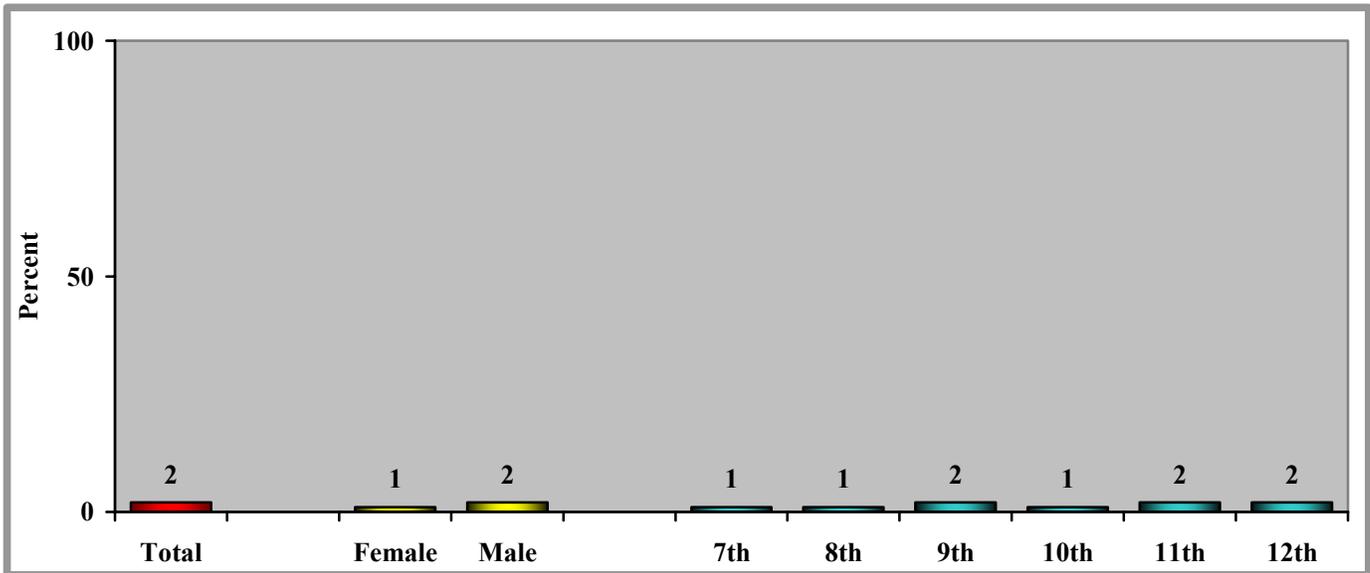
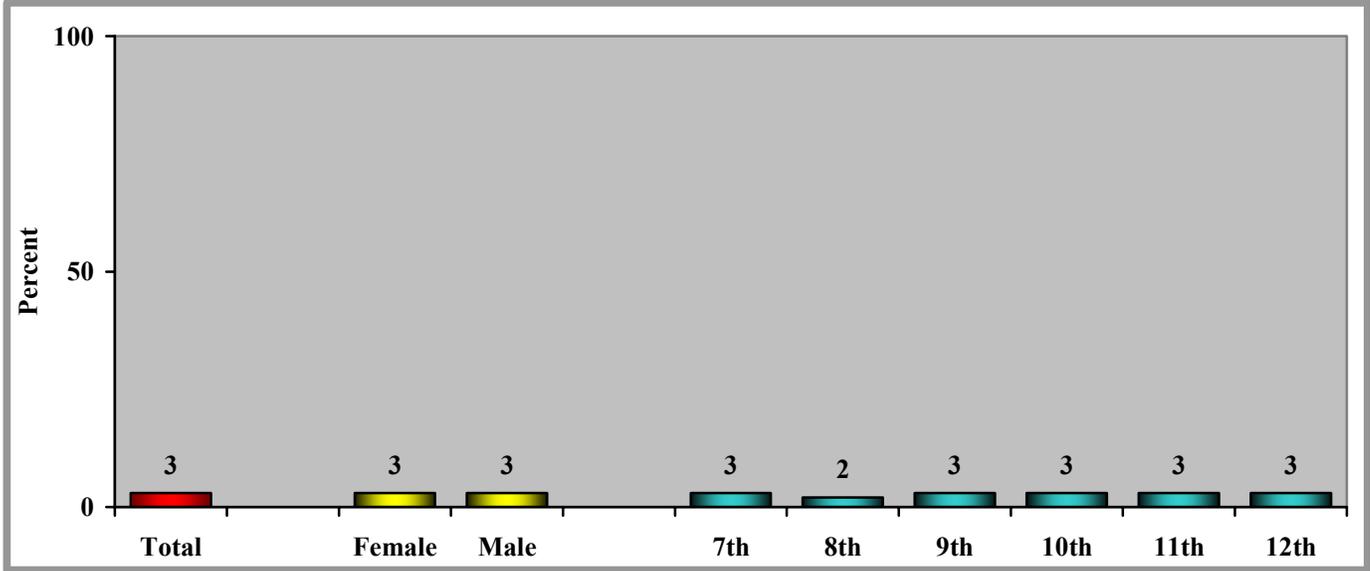


Figure 13: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> grades who used heroin one or more times during his/her lifetime.



**Illegal Drug Use** (continued)

Figure 14: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> grades who took steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription, one or more times, during his/her life.

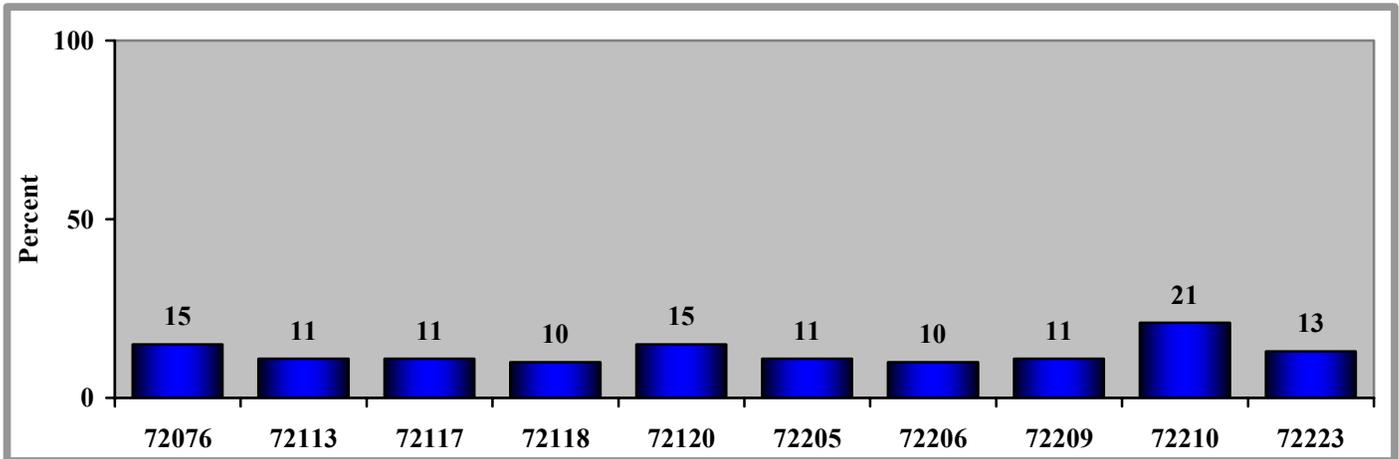


**Illegal Drug Use** (continued)

**Lifetime inhalant use:**

- The prevalence of having ever sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high was highest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72210 (21%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip codes 72118 (10%) and 72206 (10%) (Figure 15).

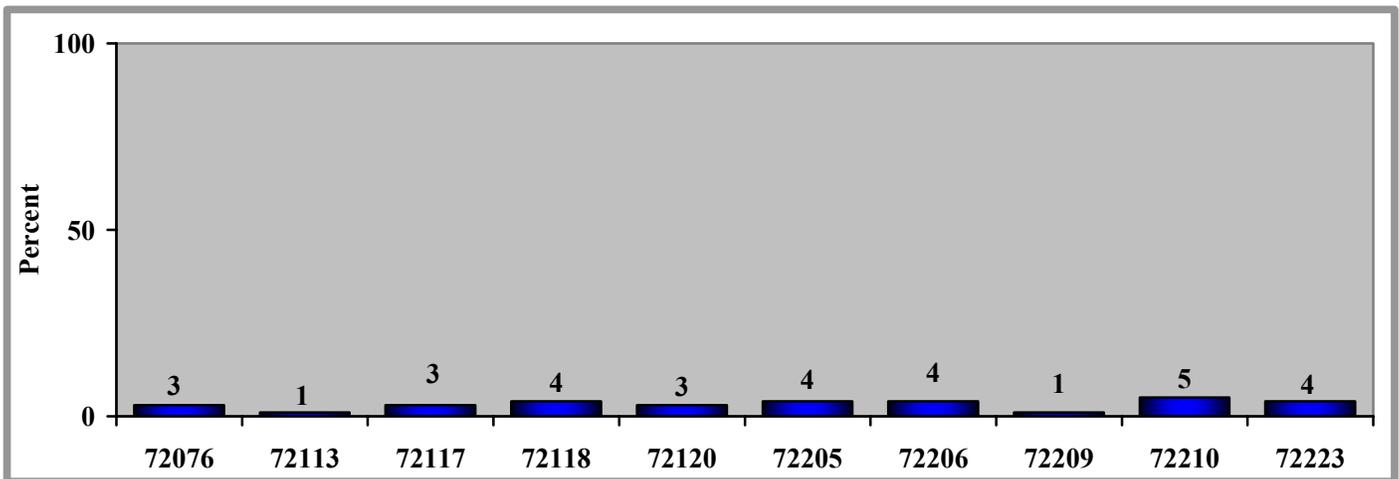
Figure 15: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high during his/her lifetime, by zip code.



**Lifetime methamphetamines use:**

- The prevalence of having ever used methamphetamines, one or more times, was highest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72210 (5%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip codes 72113 (1%) and 72209 (1%) (Figure 16).

Figure 16: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who used methamphetamines, one or more times, during his/her lifetime, by zip code.

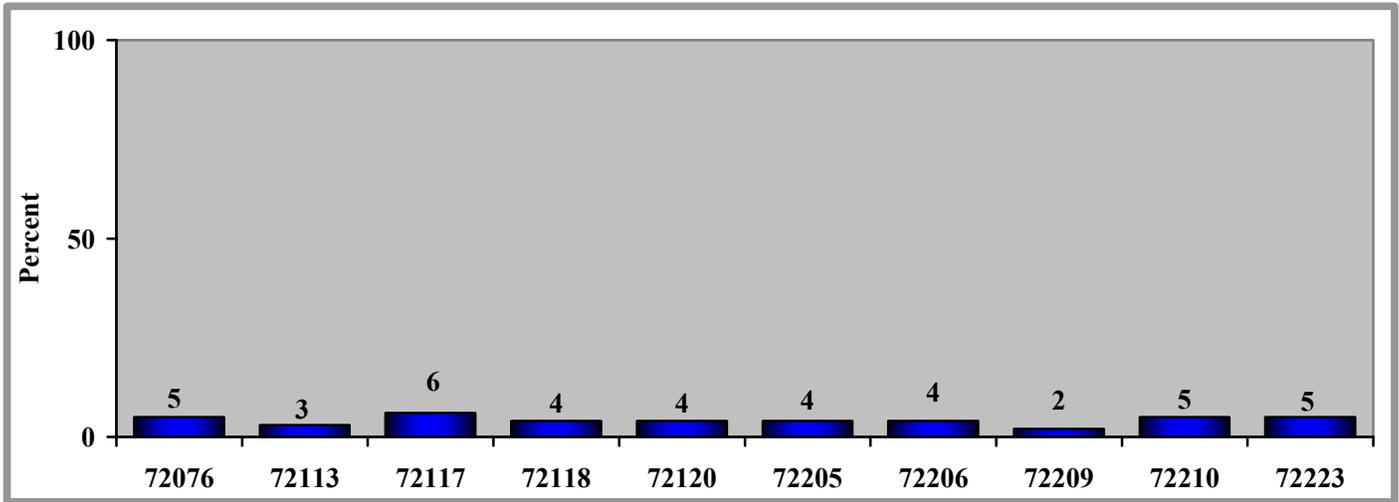


**Illegal Drug Use** (continued)

**Lifetime ecstasy use:**

- The prevalence of having ever used ecstasy, one or more times, was highest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72117 (6%); and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72209 (2%) (Figure 17).

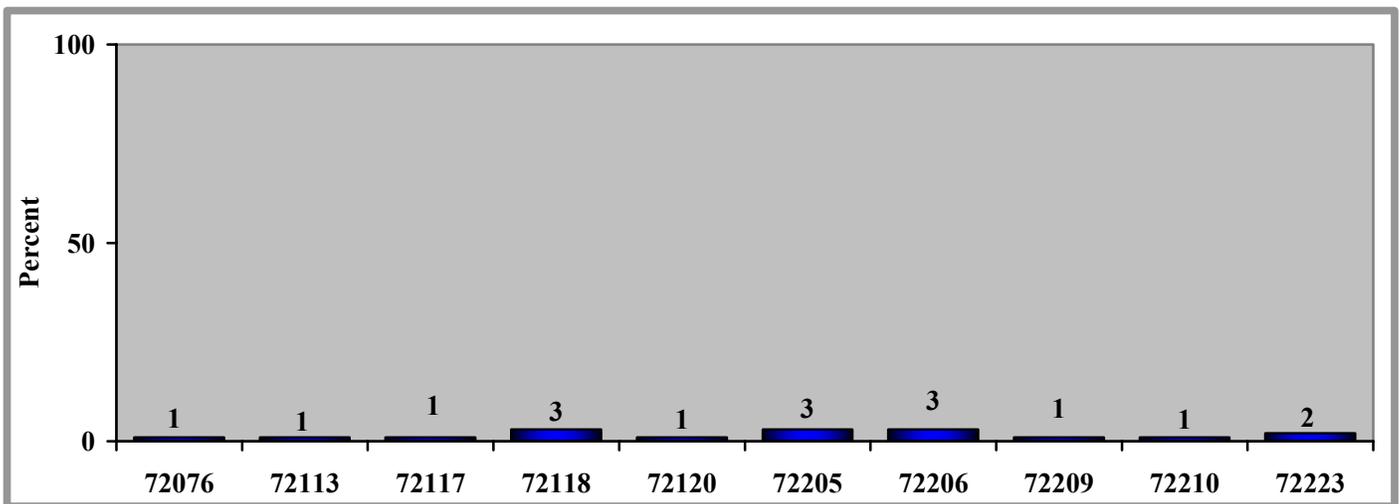
Figure 17: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> grades who used ecstasy, one or more times, during his/her lifetime, by zip code.



**Lifetime heroin use:**

- The prevalence of having ever used heroin, one or more times, was highest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders in zip codes 72118 (3%), 72205 (3%), and 72206 (3%); and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip codes 72076 (1%), 72113 (1%), 72117 (1%), 72120 (1%), 72209 (1%), and 72210 (1%) (Figure 18).

Figure 18: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> grades who used heroin, one or more times, during his/her lifetime, by zip code.

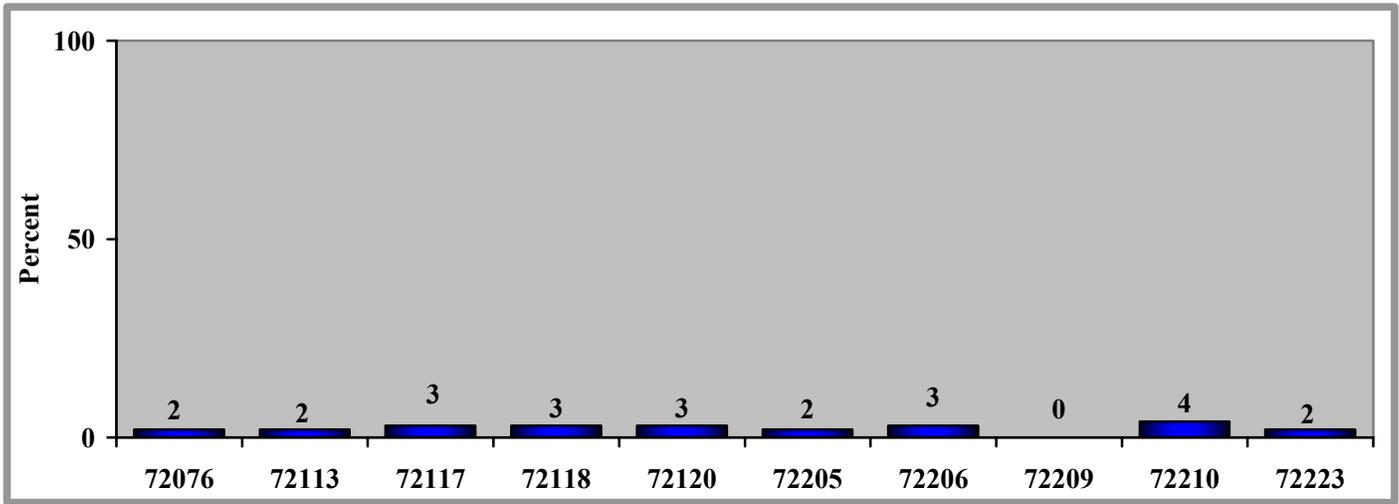


**Illegal Drug Use** (continued)

**Lifetime illegal steroid use:**

- The prevalence of having ever used steroid pills or shots without a doctor’s prescription was highest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72210 (4%); and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72209 (0%) (Figure 19).

Figure 19: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> grades who took steroid pills or shots without a doctor’s prescription, one or more times during his/her lifetime, by zip code.



## Illegal Drug Use (continued)

### **Lifetime inhalant use:**

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high during his/her lifetime.*

- The prevalence of having ever sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high was lower among students in PCSSD (13%) than among students in Arkansas (16%); and higher than among students in nation (12%) (Figure 20).
- The prevalence of having ever sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high was equal among female students in PCSSD (15%) and female students in Arkansas (15%); and higher than among female students in the nation (14%) (Figure 21).
- The prevalence of having ever sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high was lower among male students in PCSSD (12%) than among male students in Arkansas (17%); and higher than among male students in the nation (11%) (Figure 21).
- The prevalence of having ever sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high was:
  - Lower among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (16%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (20%), and higher than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (14%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (13%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (17%), and equal to 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (13%);
  - Equal among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (13%) and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (13%), and higher than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (11%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (11%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (13%); and higher than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (10%) (Table 4).

## Illegal Drug Use (continued)

### **Lifetime methamphetamines use:**

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who used methamphetamines, one or more times, during his/her lifetime.*

- The prevalence of having ever used methamphetamines, one or more times, was lower among students in PCSSD (4%) than among students in Arkansas (9%) and students in nation (6%) (Figure 20).
- The prevalence of having ever used methamphetamines, one or more times, was lower among female students in PCSSD (4%) than among female students in Arkansas (7%), and female students in the nation (6%) (Figure 22).
- The prevalence of having ever used methamphetamines, one or more times, was lower among male students in PCSSD (4%) than among male students in Arkansas (10%), and male students in the nation (6%) (Figure 22).
- The prevalence of having ever used methamphetamines, one or more times, was:
  - Lower among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (4%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (7%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (6%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (3%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (9%), and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (6%);
  - Lower among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (4%) and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (7%), and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (7%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (4%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (13%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (6%) (Table 4).

## Illegal Drug Use (continued)

### **Lifetime ecstasy use:**

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who used ecstasy, one or more times, during his/her lifetime*

- The prevalence of having ever used ecstasy, one or more times, was lower among students in PCSSD (5%) than among students in Arkansas (9%) and students in nation (6%) (Figure 20).
- The prevalence of having ever used ecstasy, one or more times, was lower among female students in PCSSD (5%) than among female students in Arkansas (6%); and equal to female students in the nation (5%) (Figure 23).
- The prevalence of having ever used ecstasy, one or more times, was lower among male students in PCSSD (6%) than among male students in Arkansas (12%), and male students in the nation (7%) (Figure 23).
- The prevalence of having ever used ecstasy, one or more times, was:
  - Lower among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (5%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (8%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (6%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (5%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (8%), and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (6%);
  - Lower among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (6%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (8%), and equal to 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (7%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (7%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (13%), and equal to 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (7%) (Table 4).

## Illegal Drug Use (continued)

### **Lifetime heroin use:**

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who used heroin, one or more times, during his/her lifetime.*

- The prevalence of having ever used heroin, one or more times, was lower among students in PCSSD (2%) than among students in Arkansas (5%); and equal to students in nation (2%) (Figure 20).
- The prevalence of having ever used heroin, one or more times, was lower among female students in PCSSD (1%) than among female students in Arkansas (2%); and equal to female students in the nation (1%) (Figure 24).
- The prevalence of having planned ever used heroin, one or more times, was lower among male students in PCSSD (2%) than among male students in Arkansas (7%), and male students in the nation (3%) (Figure 24).
- The prevalence of having ever used heroin, one or more times, was:
  - Lower among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (2%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (6%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (3%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (1%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (5%), and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (3%);
  - Lower among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (2%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (3%), and equal to 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (2%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (2%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (4%), and equal to 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (2%) (Table 4).

## Illegal Drug Use (continued)

### **Lifetime illegal steroid use:**

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who took steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription, one or more times, during his/her lifetime.*

- The prevalence of having ever used steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription was lower among students in PCSSD (3%) than among students in Arkansas (6%), and students in nation (4%) (Figure 20).
- The prevalence of having ever used steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription was lower among female students in PCSSD (2%) than among female students in Arkansas (4%) and female students in the nation (3%) (Figure 25).
- The prevalence of having ever used steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription was lower among male students in PCSSD (3%) than among male students in Arkansas (8%) and male students in the nation (5%) (Figure 25).
- The prevalence of having ever used steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription was:
  - Lower among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (3%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (6%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (5%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (3%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (8%), and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (4%);
  - Lower among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (3%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (5%), and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (4%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (3%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (6%), and equal to 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (3%) (Table 4).

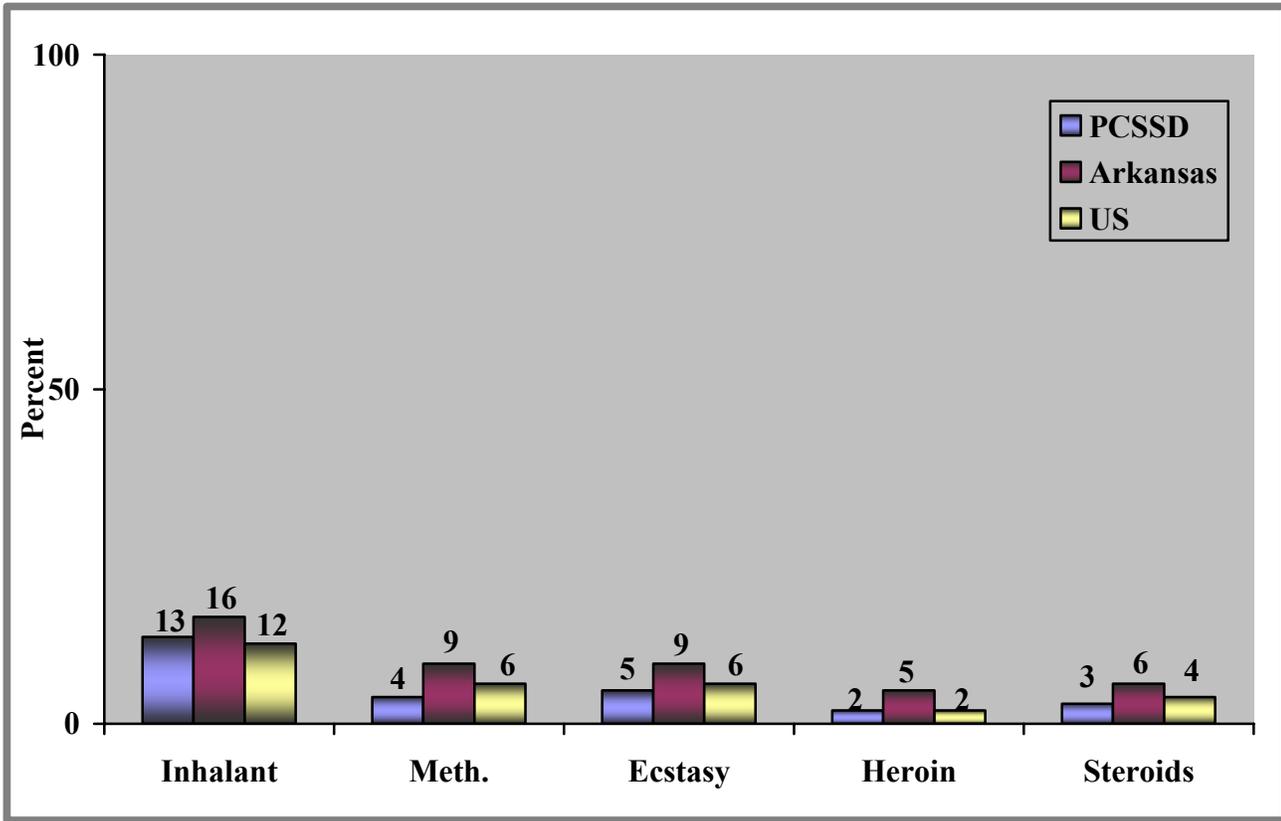
**Illegal Drug Use** (continued)

Table 4: Other illegal drug use (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

		9 <sup>th</sup> Grade	10 <sup>th</sup> Grade	11 <sup>th</sup> Grade	12 <sup>th</sup> Grade
Percentage of students, who sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high during his/her lifetime.	PCSSD	16	13	13	11
	Arkansas	20	17	13	13
	US	14	13	11	10
Percentage of students who used methamphetamines, one or more times, during his/her lifetime.	PCSSD	4	3	4	4
	Arkansas	7	9	7	13
	US	6	6	7	6
Percentage of students who used ecstasy, one or more times, during his/her lifetime.	PCSSD	5	5	6	7
	Arkansas	8	8	8	13
	US	6	6	7	7
Percentage of students who used heroin, one or more times, during his/her lifetime.	PCSSD	2	1	2	2
	Arkansas	6	5	3	4
	US	3	2	2	2
Percentage of students who took steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription, one or more times during his/her lifetime.	PCSSD	3	3	3	3
	Arkansas	6	8	5	6
	US	5	4	4	3

### Illegal Drug Use (continued)

Figure 20: Summary of other illegal drug use (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)



**Illegal Drug Use** (continued)

Figure 21: Lifetime inhalant use (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender

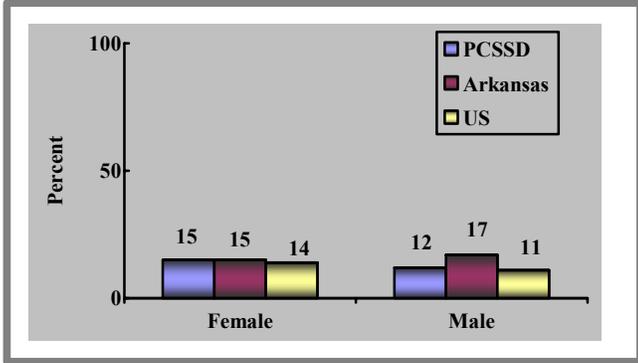


Figure 22: Lifetime methamphetamines use (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender

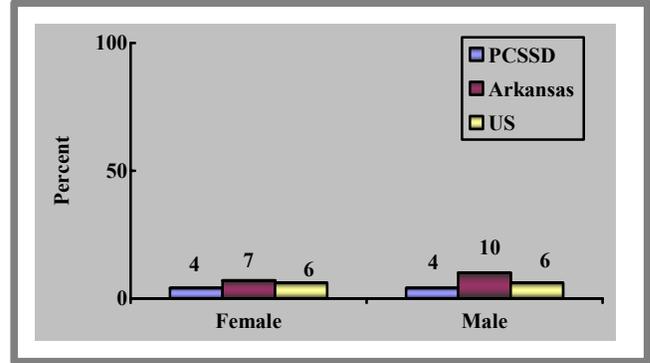


Figure 23: Lifetime ecstasy use (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender

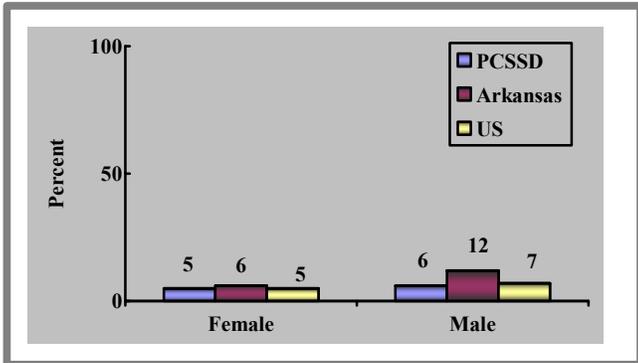


Figure 24: Lifetime heroin use (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender

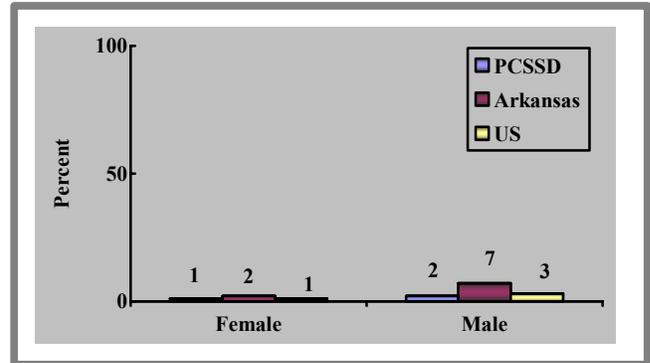
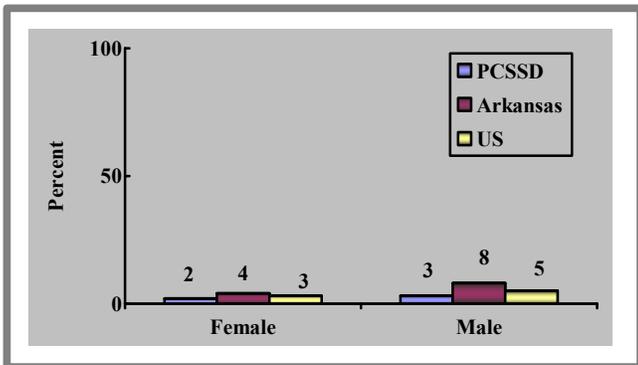


Figure 25: Lifetime illegal steroid use (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender



## Sexual Behaviors

### **Ever had sexual intercourse:**

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who have ever had sexual intercourse.*

### **Results**

- The prevalence of having ever had sexual intercourse was lower among female students (35%) than among male students (45%) in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having ever had sexual intercourse was highest among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (62%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup> grade (16%) students in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 1).

### **Early initiation of sexual intercourse:**

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age thirteen years.*

### **Results**

- The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse before age thirteen years was lower among female students (7%) than among male students (18%) in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 2).
- The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse before age thirteen years was highest among 8<sup>th</sup> grade (16%), and lowest among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (7%) students in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 2).

### **Sexual partners 4 or more:**

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who have had sexual intercourse with four or more partners during his/her lifetime.*

### **Results**

- The prevalence of having had four or more sexual partners was lower among female students (8%) than among male students (16%) in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having had four or more sexual partners was highest among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (23%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup> grade (3%) students in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 3).

## Sexual Behaviors (continued)

### Currently sexually active:

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who had sexual intercourse during the three months preceding the survey.*

### Results

- The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse during the three months preceding the survey was lower among female students (24%) than among male students (27%) in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 4).
- The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse during the three months preceding the survey was highest among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (47%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup> grade (7%) students in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 4).

### Drug use before last sexual intercourse:

*Of the students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who had sexual intercourse, the percentage that drank alcohol or used drugs before is/her last sexual intercourse.*

### Results

- The prevalence of having drunk alcohol or used drugs before students' last sexual intercourse was **fifteen percent (15%)** among female students, and **seventeen percent (17%)** among male students in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 5).
- The prevalence of having drunk alcohol or used drugs before students' last sexual intercourse was **six percent (6%)** among 7<sup>th</sup> grade, **seventeen percent (17%)** among 8<sup>th</sup> grade, **nineteen percent (19%)** among 9<sup>th</sup> grade, **fourteen percent (14%)** among 10<sup>th</sup> grade, **seventeen percent (17%)** among 11 grade, and **sixteen percent (16%)** among 12 grade students in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 5).

### Condom use:

*Of the students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who had sexual intercourse, the percentage that used a condom during his/her last sexual intercourse.*

### Results

- The prevalence of having used a condom during students' last sexual intercourse was higher among female students (62%) than among male students (75%) in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 6).
- The prevalence of having used a condom during students' last sexual intercourse was **seventy-two percent (72%)** among 7<sup>th</sup> grade, **seventy-eight percent (78%)** among 8<sup>th</sup> grade, **seventy-six percent (76%)** among 9<sup>th</sup> grade, **sixty-eight percent (68%)** among 10<sup>th</sup> grade, **sixty-one percent (61%)** among 11<sup>th</sup> grade, **sixty-seven percent (67%)** among 12<sup>th</sup> grade students in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 6).

**Sexual Behaviors** (continued)

Table 1: Sexual behaviors (7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

Question	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ever had sexual intercourse	40	35	45	16	26	35	46	56	62
Early initiation age of sexual intercourse	12	7	18	15	16	15	10	8	7
Sexual partners 4 or more	12	8	16	3	8	9	14	18	23
Currently sexually active	25	24	27	7	15	18	29	41	47
Drug use before last sexual intercourse	16	15	17	6	17	19	14	17	16
Condom use	69	62	75	72	78	76	68	61	67

**Sexual Behaviors** (continued)

Figure 1: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> grades who have ever had sexual intercourse.

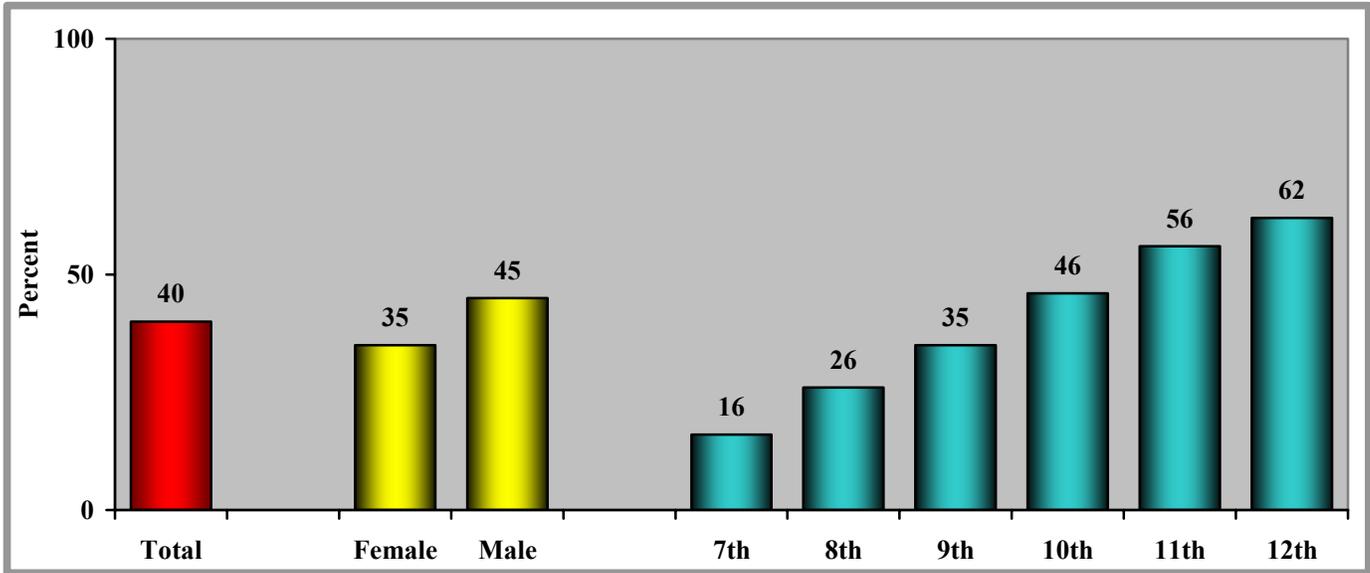
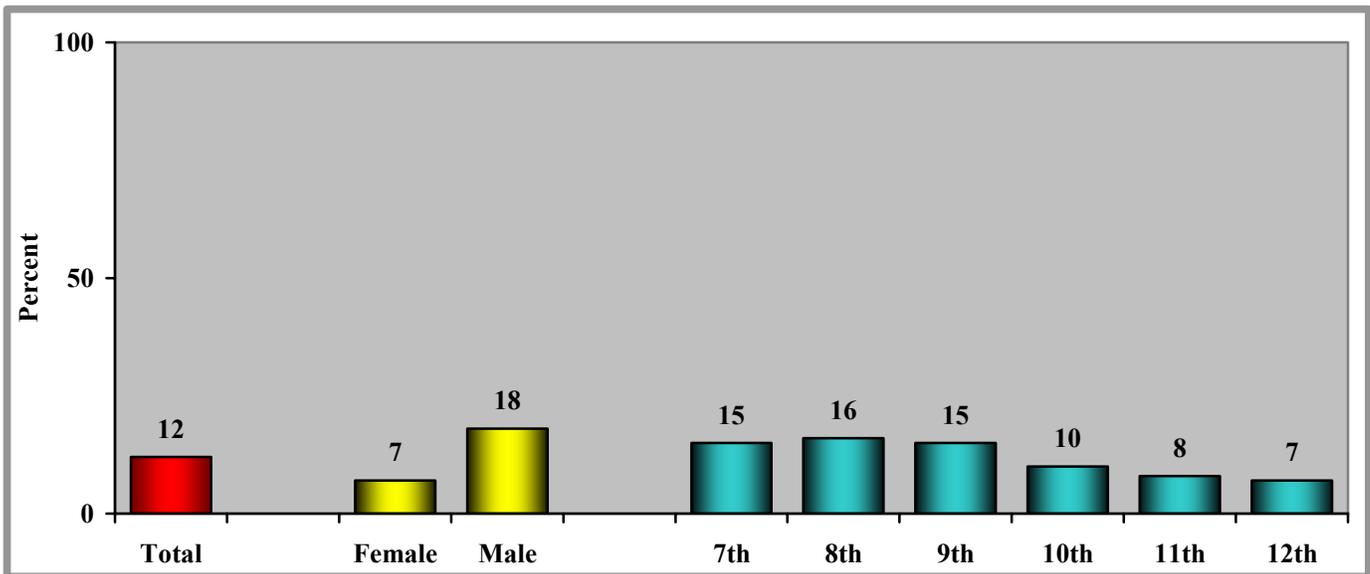
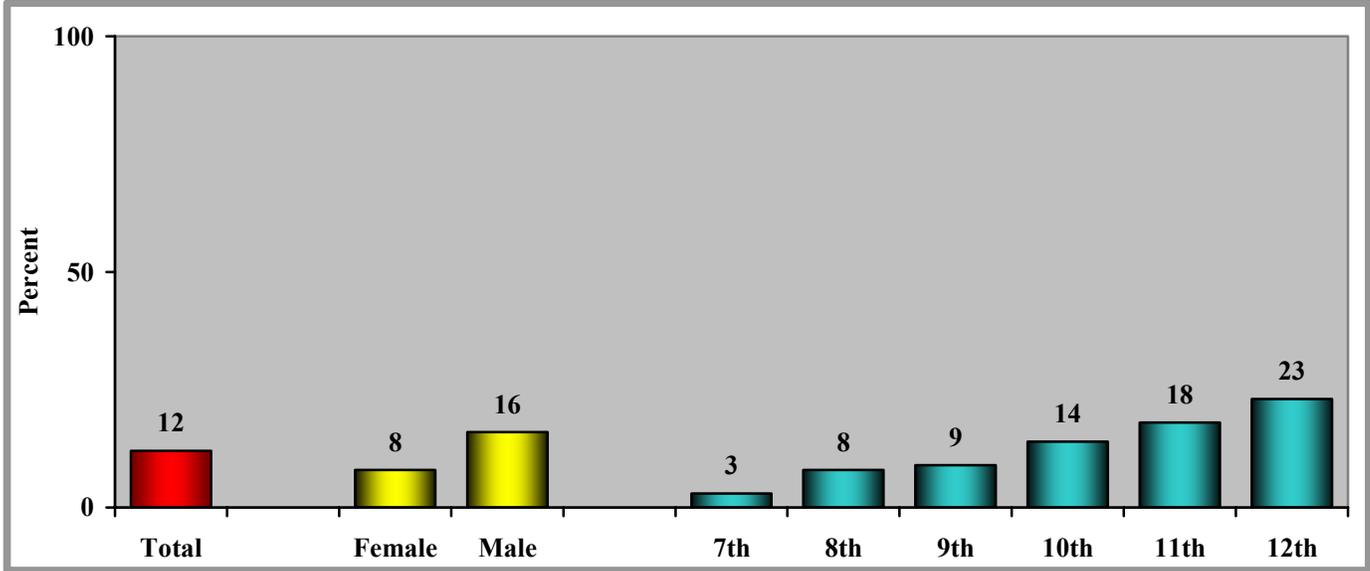


Figure 2: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> grades who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age thirteen years.

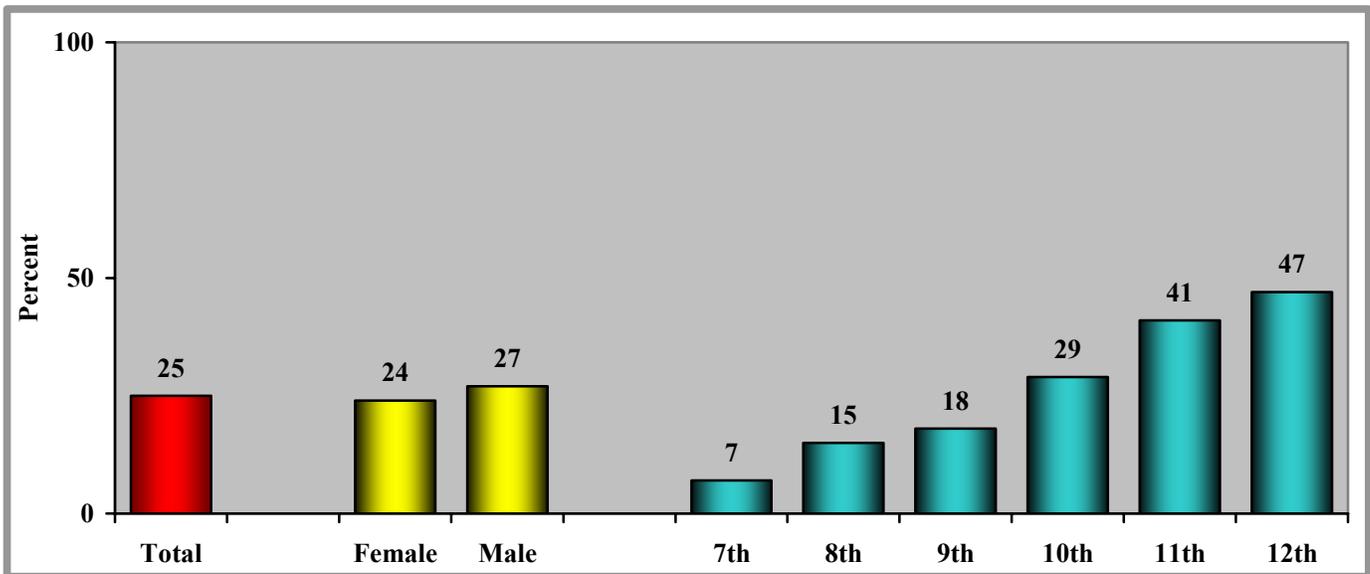


**Sexual Behaviors** (continued)

**Figure 3:** The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> grades who have had sexual intercourse with four or more partners during his/her lifetime.

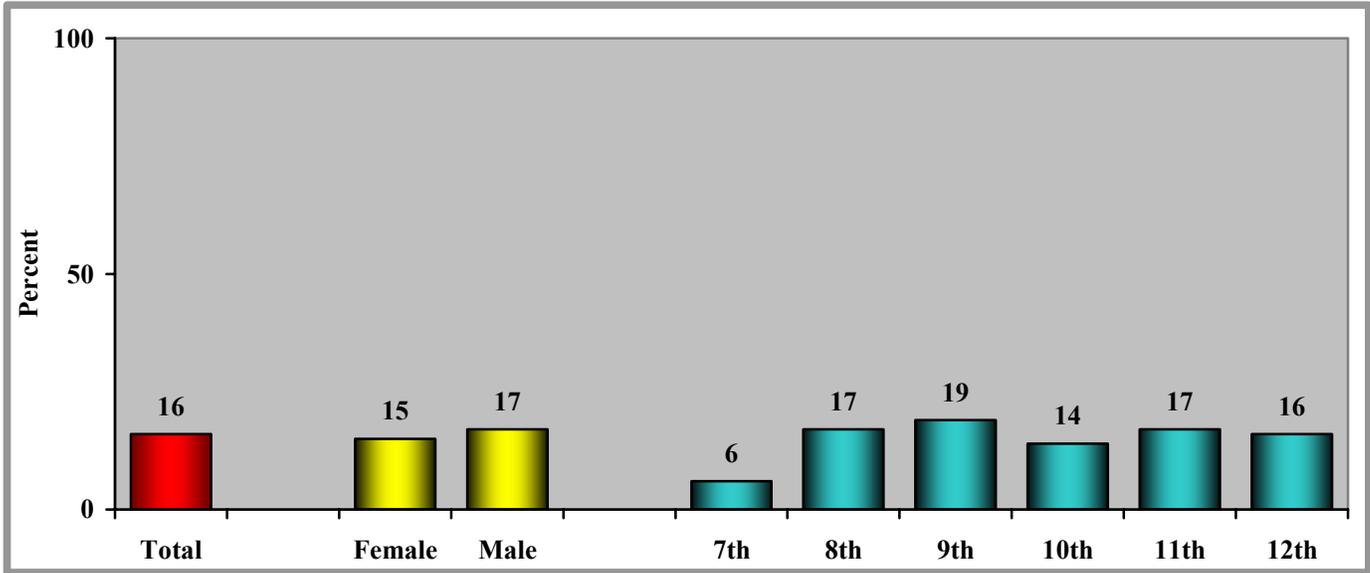


**Figure 4:** The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> grades who had sexual intercourse during the three months preceding the survey.

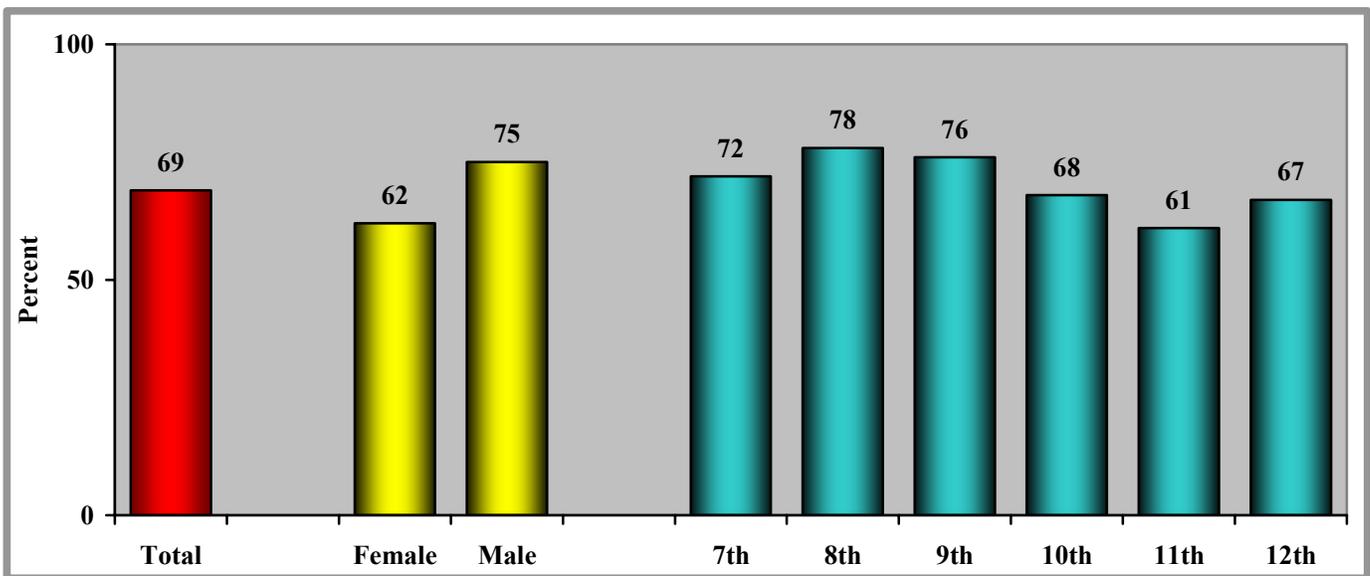


**Sexual Behaviors** (continued)

**Figure 5:** Of the students in the 7<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> grades who had sexual intercourse, the percentage that drank alcohol or used drugs before his/her last sexual intercourse.



**Figure 6:** Of the students in the 7<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> grades who had sexual intercourse, the percentage that used a condom during the his/her last sexual intercourse.

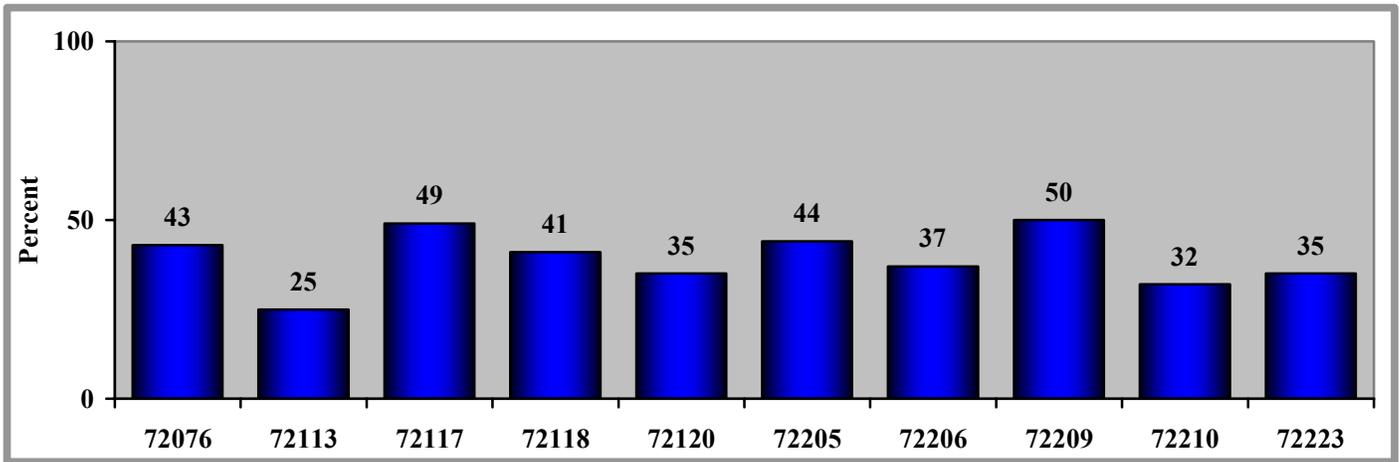


**Sexual Behaviors** (continued)

**Ever had sexual intercourse:**

- The prevalence of having ever had sexual intercourse was highest among 7<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72209 (50%) and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72113 (25%) (Figure 7).

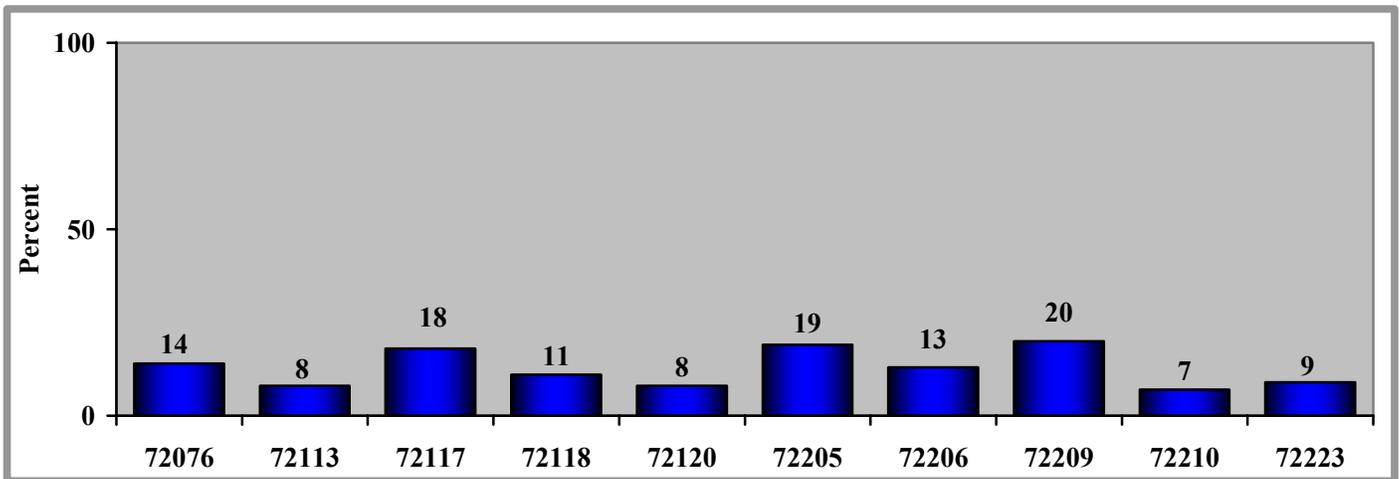
Figure 7: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> grades who have ever had sexual intercourse, by zip code.



**Early initiation of sexual intercourse:**

- The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse before age thirteen years was highest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72209 (20%), and lowest 7<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72210 (7%) (Figure 8).

Figure 8: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> grades who had sexual intercourse before age thirteen years, by zip code.

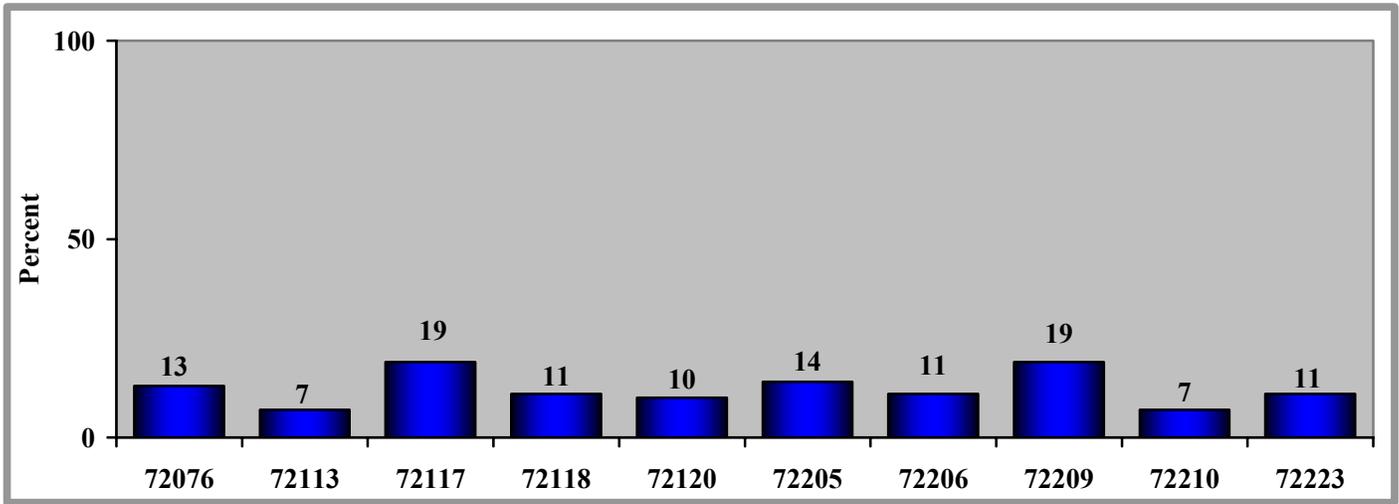


**Sexual Behaviors** (continued)

**Sexual partners 4 or more:**

- The prevalence of having had four or more sexual partners was highest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip codes 72117 (19%) and 72209 (19%), and lowest among students in zip codes 72113 (7%) and 72210 (7%) (Figure 9).

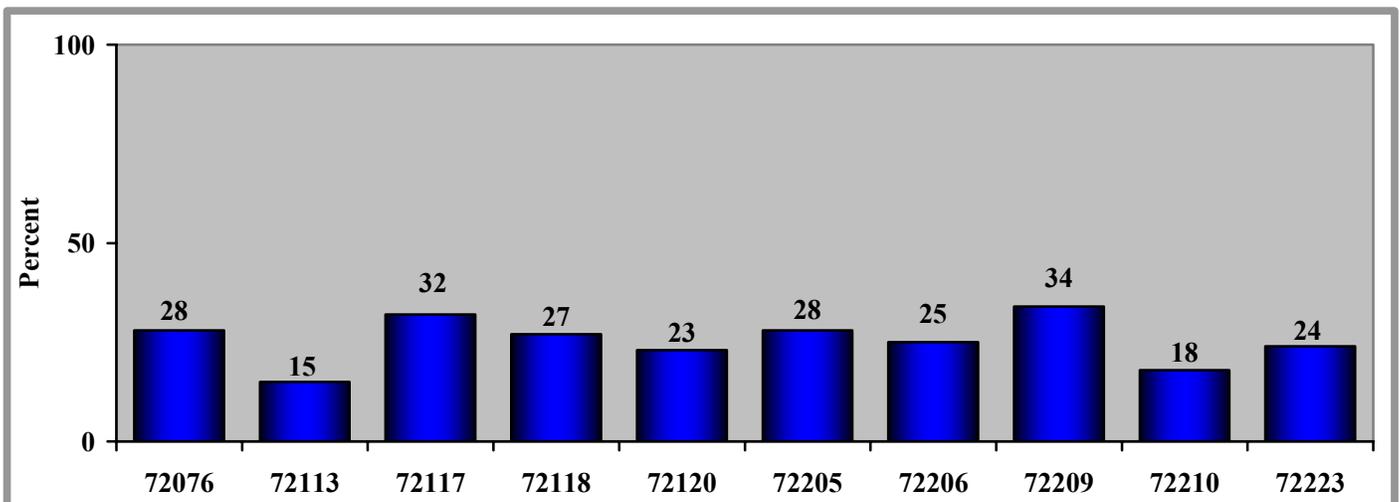
Figure 9: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> grades who have had sexual intercourse with four or more partners during his/her lifetime, by zip code.



**Currently sexually active:**

- The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse during the three months preceding the survey was highest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72209 (34%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72113 (15%) (Figure 10).

Figure 10: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> grades who had sexual intercourse during the three months preceding the survey, by zip code.

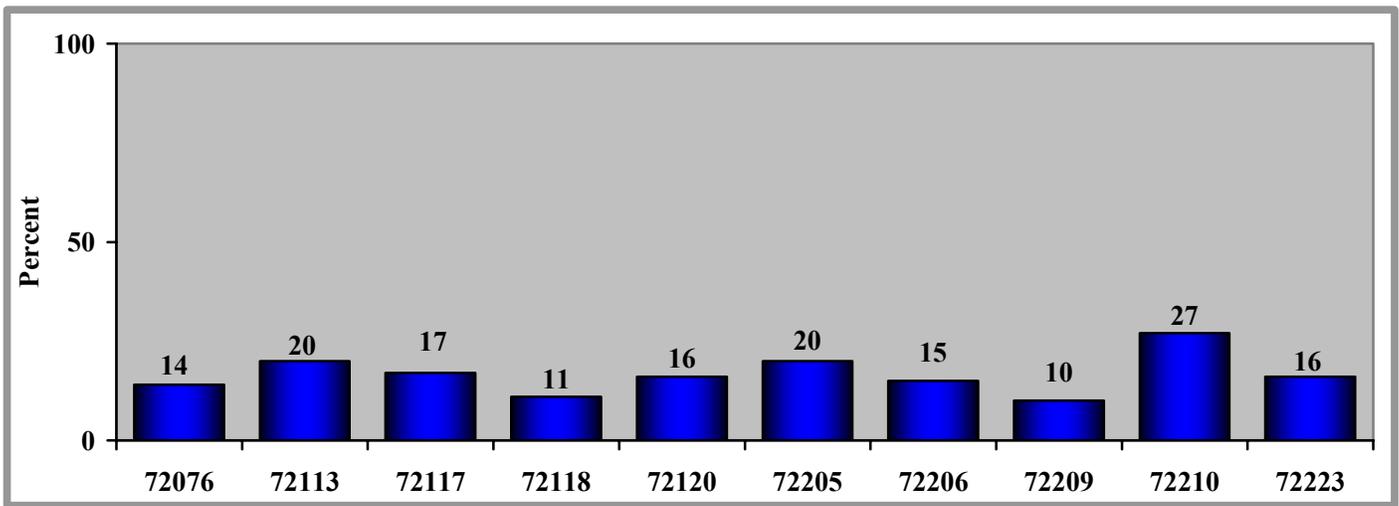


**Sexual Behaviors** (continued)

**Drug use before last sexual intercourse:**

- The prevalence of having drank alcohol or used drugs before his/her last sexual intercourse was:
  - **Fourteen percent (14%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code **72076**;
  - **Twenty percent (20%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code **72113**;
  - **Seventeen percent (17%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code **72117**;
  - **Eleven percent (11%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code **72118**;
  - **Sixteen percent (16%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code **72210**;
  - **Twenty percent (20%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code **72205**;
  - **Fifteen percent (15%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code zip code **72206**;
  - **Ten percent (10%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code **72209**;
  - **Twenty-seven percent (27%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code **72210**; and
  - **Sixteen percent (16%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code **72223** (Figure 11).

Figure 11: Of the students in the 7<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> grades who had sexual intercourse, the percentage that drank alcohol or used drugs before his/her last sexual intercourse, by zip code.

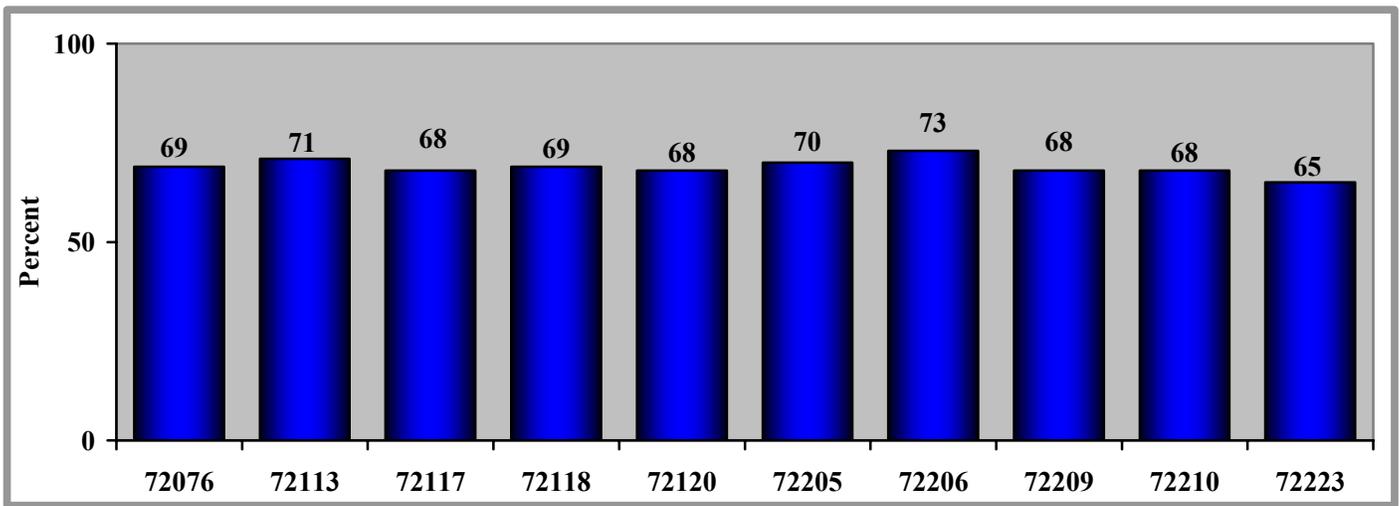


**Sexual Behaviors** (continued)

**Condom use:**

- The prevalence of having used a condom during his/her last sexual intercourse was:
  - **Sixty-nine percent (69%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code **72076**;
  - **Seventy-one percent (71%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code **72113**;
  - **Sixty-eight percent (68%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code **72117**;
  - **Sixty-nine percent (69%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code **72118**;
  - **Sixty-eight percent (68%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code **72210**;
  - **Seventy percent (70%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code **72205**;
  - **Seventy-three percent (73%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code zip code **72206**;
  - **Sixty-eight percent (68%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code **72209**;
  - **Sixty-eight percent (68%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code **72210**; and
  - **Sixty-five percent (65%)** among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code **72223** (Figure 12).

Figure 12: Of the students in the 7<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> grades who had sexual intercourse, the percentage that used a condom during his/her last sexual intercourse, by zip code.



## Sexual Behaviors (continued)

### **Ever had sexual intercourse:**

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who have ever had sexual intercourse.*

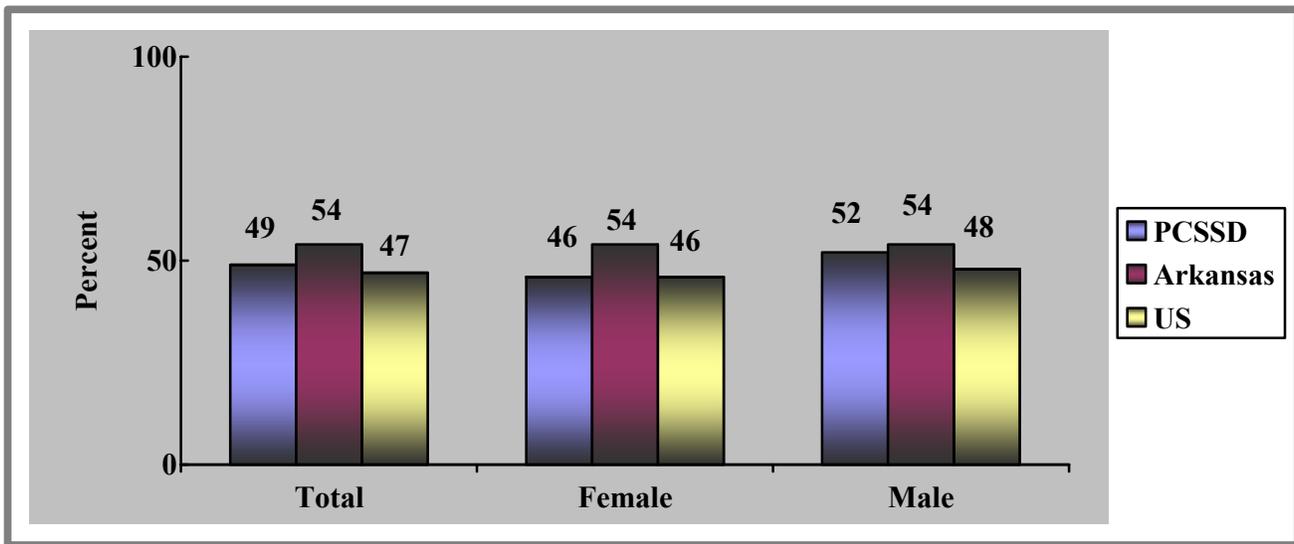
- The prevalence of having ever had sexual intercourse was lower among students in PCSSD (49%) than among students in Arkansas (54%); and higher than among students in nation (47%) (Figure 13).
- The prevalence of having ever had sexual intercourse was lower among female students in PCSSD (46%) than among female students in Arkansas (54%); and equal to female students in the nation (46%) (Figure 13).
- The prevalence of having ever had sexual intercourse was lower among male students in PCSSD (52%) than among male students in Arkansas (54%); and higher than among male students in the nation (48%) (Figure 13).
- The prevalence of having ever had sexual intercourse was:
  - Lower among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (35%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (41%), and higher than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (34%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (46%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (52%), and higher than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (43%);
  - Lower among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (56%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (60%), and higher than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (51%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (62%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (69%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (63%) (Table 2).

**Sexual Behaviors** (continued)

Table 2: Ever had sexual intercourse (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

Grade	PCSSD (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	35	41	34
10th	46	52	43
11th	56	60	51
12th	62	69	63

Figure 13: Ever had sexual intercourse (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender



## Sexual Behaviors (continued)

### **Early initiation of sexual intercourse:**

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age thirteen years.*

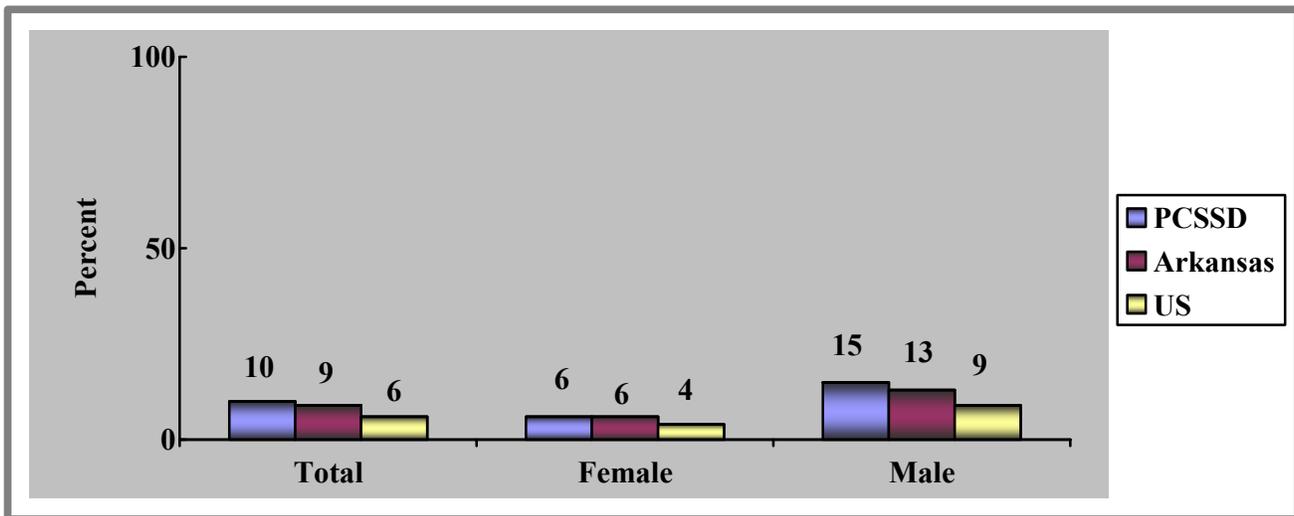
- The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse before age thirteen years was higher among students in PCSSD (10%) than among students in Arkansas (9%), and students in nation (6%) (Figure 14).
- The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse before age thirteen years was equal among female students in PCSSD (6%) and among female students in Arkansas (6%); and higher than among female students in the nation (4%) (Figure 14).
- The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse before age thirteen years was higher among male students in PCSSD (15%) than among male students in Arkansas (13%), and male students in the nation (9%) (Figure 14).
- The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse before age thirteen years was:
  - Higher among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (15%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (11%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (9%);
  - Higher among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (10%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (9%), and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (6%);
  - Higher among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (8%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (6%), and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (5%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (7%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (9%), and higher than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (4%) (Table 3).

**Sexual Behaviors** (continued)

Table 3: Early initiation of sexual intercourse (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

Grade	PCSSD (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	15	11	9
10th	10	9	6
11th	8	6	5
12th	7	9	4

Figure 14: Early initiation of sexual intercourse (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender



## Sexual Behaviors (continued)

### **Sexual partners 4 or more:**

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who have had sexual intercourse with four or more partners during his/her lifetime.*

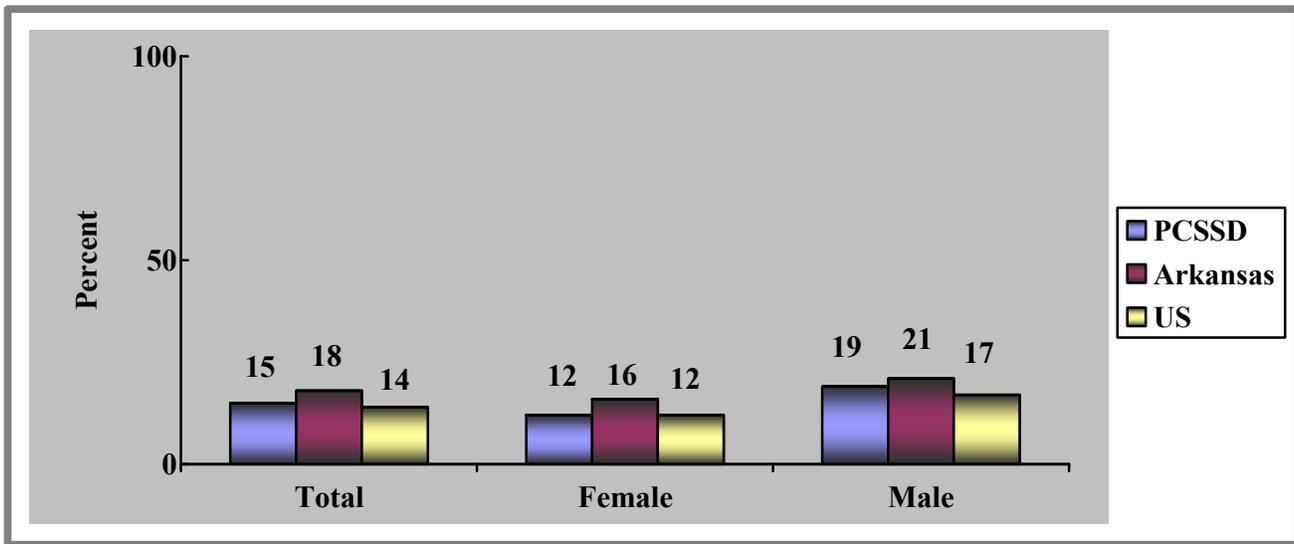
- The prevalence of having had four or more sexual partners was lower among students in PCSSD (15%) than among students in Arkansas (18%), and higher than among students in nation (14%) (Figure 15).
- The prevalence of having had four or more sexual partners was lower among female students in PCSSD (12%) than among female students in Arkansas (16%), and equal to female students in the nation (12%) (Figure 15).
- The prevalence of having had four or more sexual partners was lower among male students in PCSSD (19%) than among male students in Arkansas (21%), and higher than among male students in the nation (17%) (Figure 15).
- The prevalence of having had four or more sexual partners was:
  - Lower among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (9%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (10%), and equal to 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (9%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (14%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (17%), and higher than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (12%);
  - Lower among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (18%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (20%), and higher than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (16%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (23%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (28%), and higher than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (21%) (Table 4).

**Sexual Behaviors** (continued)

Table 4: Sexual partners 4 or more (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

Grade	PCSSD (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	9	10	9
10th	14	17	12
11th	18	20	16
12th	23	28	21

Figure 15: Sexual partners 4 or more (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender



## Sexual Behaviors (continued)

### **Currently sexually active:**

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who had sexual intercourse during the three months preceding the survey.*

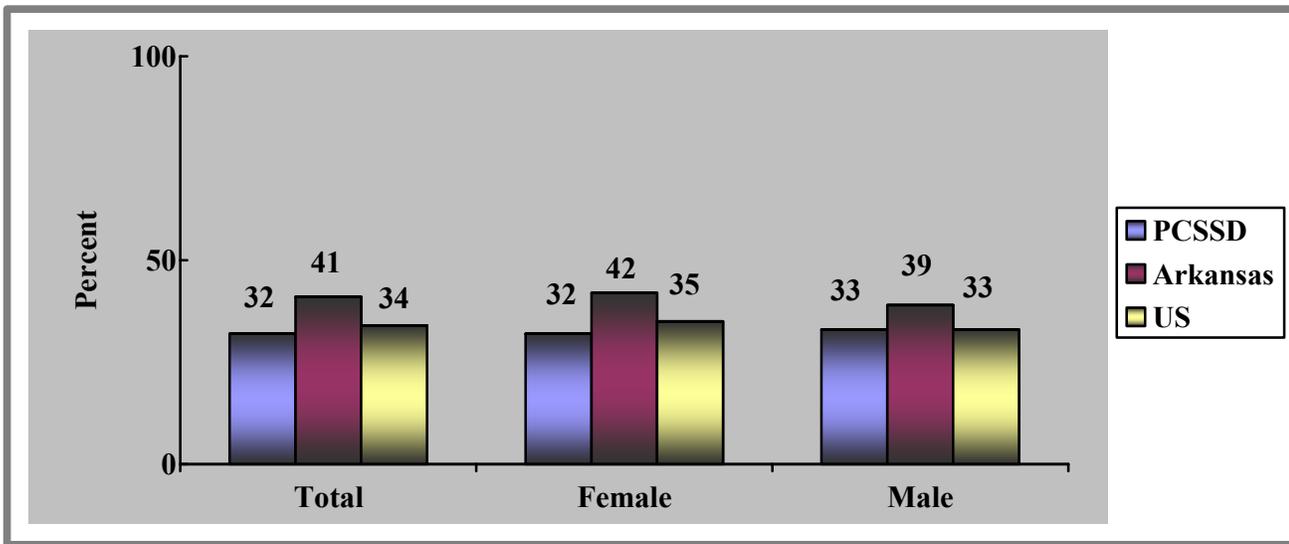
- The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse during the three months preceding the survey was lower among students in PCSSD (32%) than among students in Arkansas (41%), and students in nation (34%) (Figure 16).
- The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse during the three months preceding the survey was lower among female students in PCSSD (32%) than among female students in Arkansas (42%), and female students in the nation (35%) (Figure 16).
- The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse during the three months preceding the survey was lower among male students in PCSSD (33%) than among male students in Arkansas (39%), and equal to male students in the nation (33%) (Figure 16).
- The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse during the three months preceding the survey was:
  - Lower among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (18%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (27%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (22%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (29%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (39%), and equal to 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (29%);
  - Lower among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (41%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (43%), and higher than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (39%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (47%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (58%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (49%) (Table 5).

**Sexual Behaviors** (continued)

Table 5: Currently sexually active (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

Grade	PCSSD (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	18	27	22
10th	29	39	29
11th	41	43	39
12th	47	58	49

Figure 16: Currently sexually active (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender



## Sexual Behaviors (continued)

### Drug use before last sexual intercourse:

*Of the students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who had sexual intercourse, the percentage that drank alcohol or used drugs before his/her last sexual intercourse.*

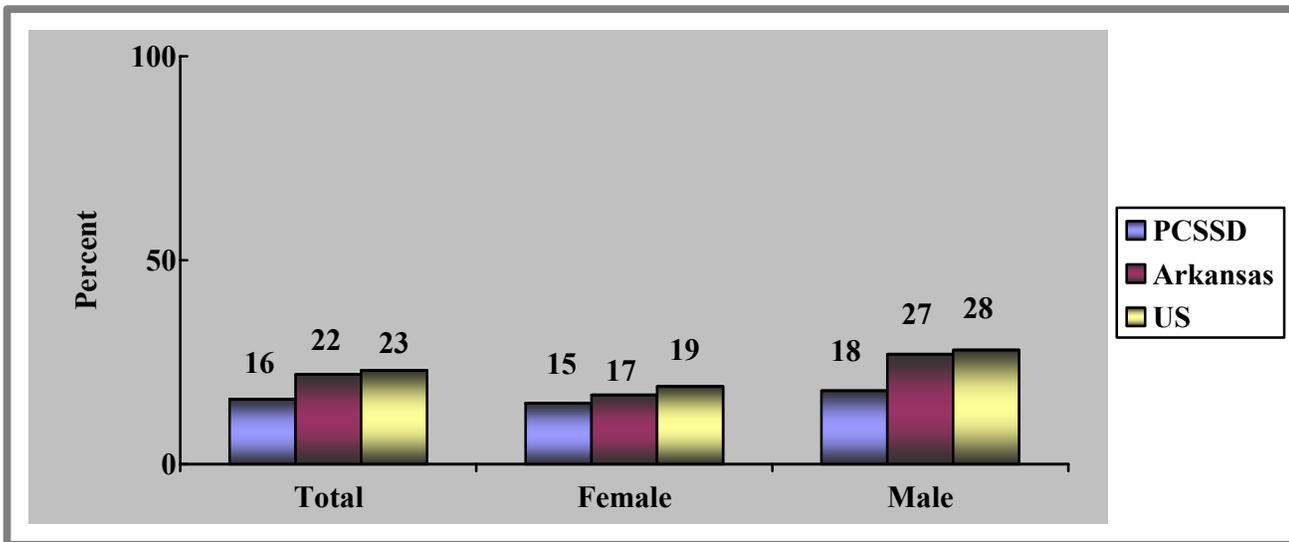
- The prevalence of having drank alcohol or used drugs before his/her last sexual intercourse was **sixteen percent (16%)** among students in PCSSD, **twenty-two percent (22%)** among students in Arkansas, and **twenty-three percent (23%)** among students in nation (Figure 17).
- The prevalence of having drank alcohol or used drugs before his/her last sexual intercourse was **fifteen percent (15%)** among female students in PCSSD, **seventeen percent (17%)** among female students in Arkansas, **nineteen percent (19%)** among female students in the nation (Figure 17).
- The prevalence of having drank alcohol or used drugs before his/her last sexual intercourse was **eighteen percent (18%)** among male students in PCSSD, **twenty-seven percent (27%)** among male students in Arkansas, **twenty-eight percent (28%)** among male students in the nation (Figure 17).
- The prevalence of having drank alcohol or used drugs before students last sexual intercourse was:
  - **Nineteen percent (19%)** among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD, **twenty-one percent (21%)** among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas, and **twenty-six percent (26%)** among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation;
  - **Fourteen percent (14%)** among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD, **twenty-one percent (21%)** among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas, and **twenty-one percent (21%)** among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation;
  - **Seventeen percent (17%)** among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD, **twenty-one percent (21%)** among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas, and **twenty-three percent (23%)** among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation; and
  - **Sixteen percent (16%)** among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD, **twenty-one percent (21%)** among 12<sup>th</sup> graders Arkansas, and **twenty-three percent (23%)** among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (Table 6).

**Sexual Behaviors** (continued)

Table 6: Drug use before last sexual intercourse (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

Grade	PCSSD (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	19	21	26
10th	14	21	21
11th	17	21	23
12th	16	21	23

Figure 17: Drug use before last sexual intercourse (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender



## Sexual Behaviors (continued)

### Condom use:

*Of the students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who had sexual intercourse, the percentage that used a condom during his/her last sexual intercourse.*

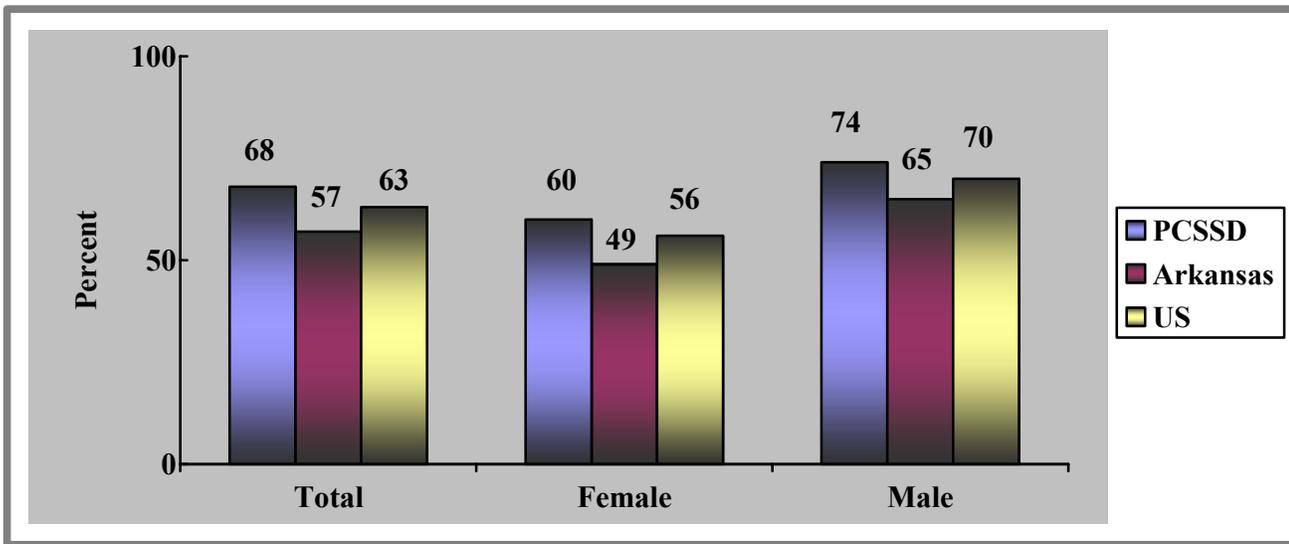
- The prevalence of having used a condom during his/her last sexual intercourse was **sixty-eight percent (68%)** among students in PCSSD, **fifty-seven percent (57%)** among students in Arkansas, and **sixty-three percent (63%)** among students in nation (Figure 18).
- The prevalence of having used a condom during his/her last sexual intercourse was **sixty percent (60%)** among female students in PCSSD, **forty-nine percent (49%)** among female students in Arkansas, and **fifty-six percent (56%)** among female students in the nation (Figure 18).
- The prevalence of having used a condom during his/her last sexual intercourse was **seventy-four percent (74%)** among male students in PCSSD, **sixty-five percent (65%)** among male students in Arkansas, and **seventy percent (70%)** among male students in the nation (70%) (Figure 18).
- The prevalence of having used a condom during his/her last sexual intercourse was:
  - **Seventy-six percent (76%)** among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD, **sixty-eight percent (68%)** among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas, and **seventy-five percent (75%)** among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation;
  - **Sixty-eight percent (68%)** among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD, **sixty percent (60%)** among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas, and **sixty-five percent (65%)** among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation;
  - **Sixty-one percent (61%)** among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD, **fifty-one percent (51%)** among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas, and **sixty-two percent (62%)** among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation; and
  - **Sixty-seven percent (67%)** among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD, **forty-nine percent (49%)** among 12<sup>th</sup> graders Arkansas, and **fifty-five percent (55%)** among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (Table 7).

**Sexual Behaviors** (continued)

Table 7: Condom use (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

Grade	PCSSD (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	76	68	75
10th	68	60	65
11th	61	51	62
12th	67	49	55

Figure 18: Condom use (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender



## Health Education – HIV/AIDS

### Health education:

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who were taught about HIV or AIDS infection in school.*

### Results

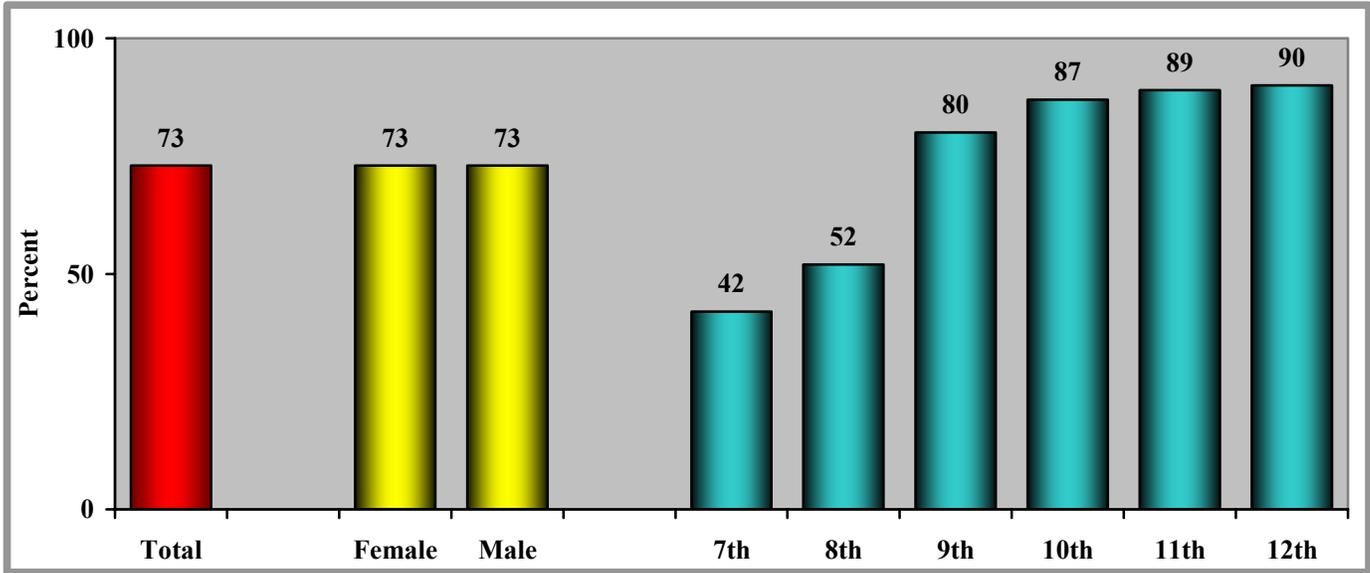
- The prevalence of having received information on HIV/AIDS at school was equal among male students (73%) and female students (73%) in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having received information on HIV/AIDS at school was highest among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (90%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup> grade (42%) students in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 1).

Table 1: Health Education (7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

Question	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
Health education	73	73	73	42	52	80	87	89	90

**Health Education – HIV/AIDS (continued)**

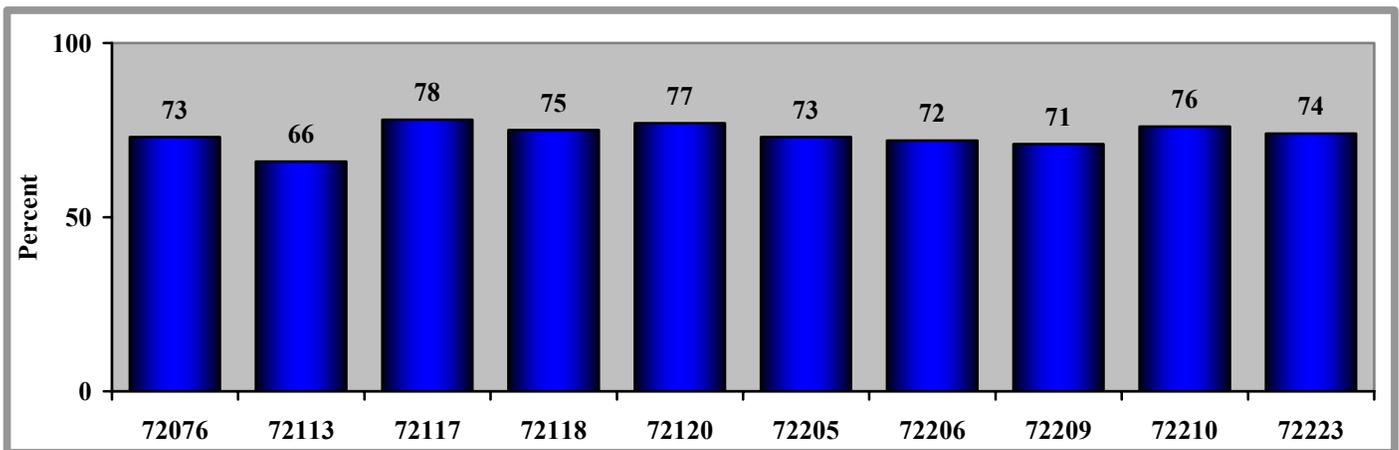
Figure 1: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> grades who were taught about HIV or AIDS infection in school.



**Health education:**

- The prevalence of having received information on HIV/AIDS at school was highest among 7<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72117 (78%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72113 (66%) (Figure 2).

Figure 2: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> grades who were taught about HIV or AIDS infection in school, by zip code.



**Health Education – HIV/AIDS** (continued)**Health education:**

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who were taught about HIV or AIDS infection in school.*

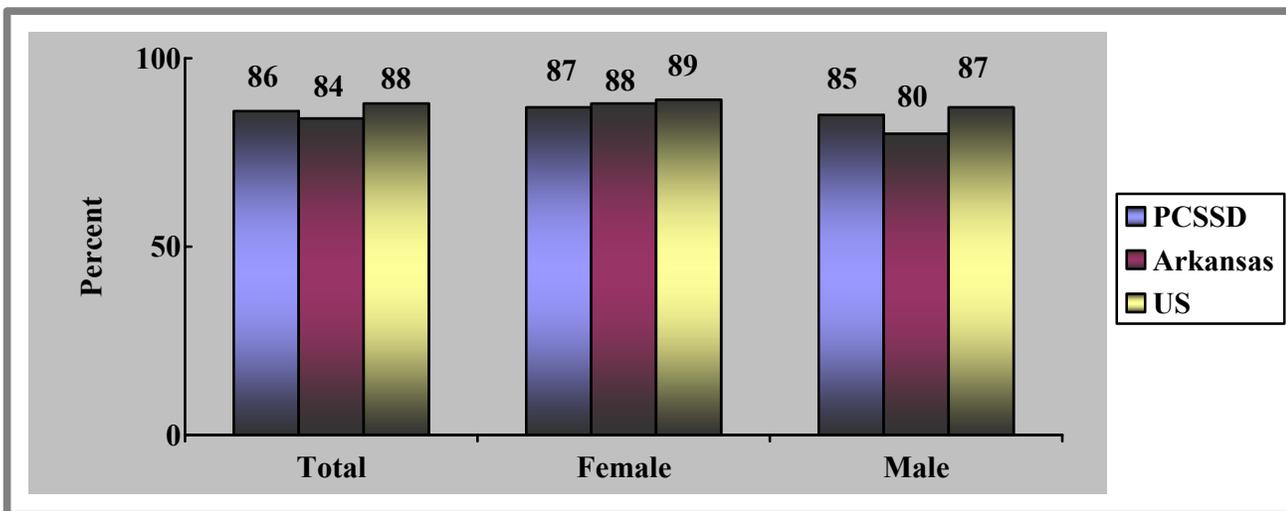
- The prevalence of having received information on HIV/AIDS at school was higher among students in PCSSD (86%) than among students in Arkansas (84%); and lower than among students in the nation (88%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having received information on HIV/AIDS at school was lower among female students in PCSSD (87%) than among female students in Arkansas (88%), and female students in the nation (89%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having received information on HIV/AIDS at school was higher among male students in PCSSD (85%) than among male students in Arkansas (80%); and lower than among male students in the nation (87%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having received information on HIV/AIDS at school was:
  - Lower among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (80%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (84%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (85%);
  - Higher among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (87%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (83%), and lower than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (88%);
  - Higher among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (89%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (86%), and lower than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (90%); and
  - Higher among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (90%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (83%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (89%) (Table 2).

**Health Education – HIV/AIDS** (continued)

Table 2: Health Education (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

Grade	PCSSD (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	80	84	85
10th	87	83	88
11th	89	86	90
12th	90	83	89

Figure 3: Health Education (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender



## Overweight and Weight Control

### Overweight:

The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who were overweight, as calculated by Body Mass Index.

### Results

- The prevalence of being overweight was lower among female students (25%) than among male students (28%) in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 1).
- The prevalence of being overweight was highest among 10<sup>th</sup> grade (29%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup> grade (26%) and 8<sup>th</sup> grade (26%) students in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 1).

### Described themselves as overweight:

The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who described themselves as slightly or very overweight.

### Results

- The prevalence of describing themselves as overweight was higher among female students (31%) than among male students (22%) in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 2).
- The prevalence of describing themselves as overweight was highest among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (28%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup> grade (24%) students in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 2).

Table 1: Bodyweight and self-perception of bodyweight (7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

Question	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
Overweight	27	25	28	26	26	27	29	27	28
Described themselves as overweight	26	31	22	24	25	27	27	27	28

### Overweight and Weight Control (continued)

Figure 1: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> grades who were overweight, as calculated by Body Mass Index.

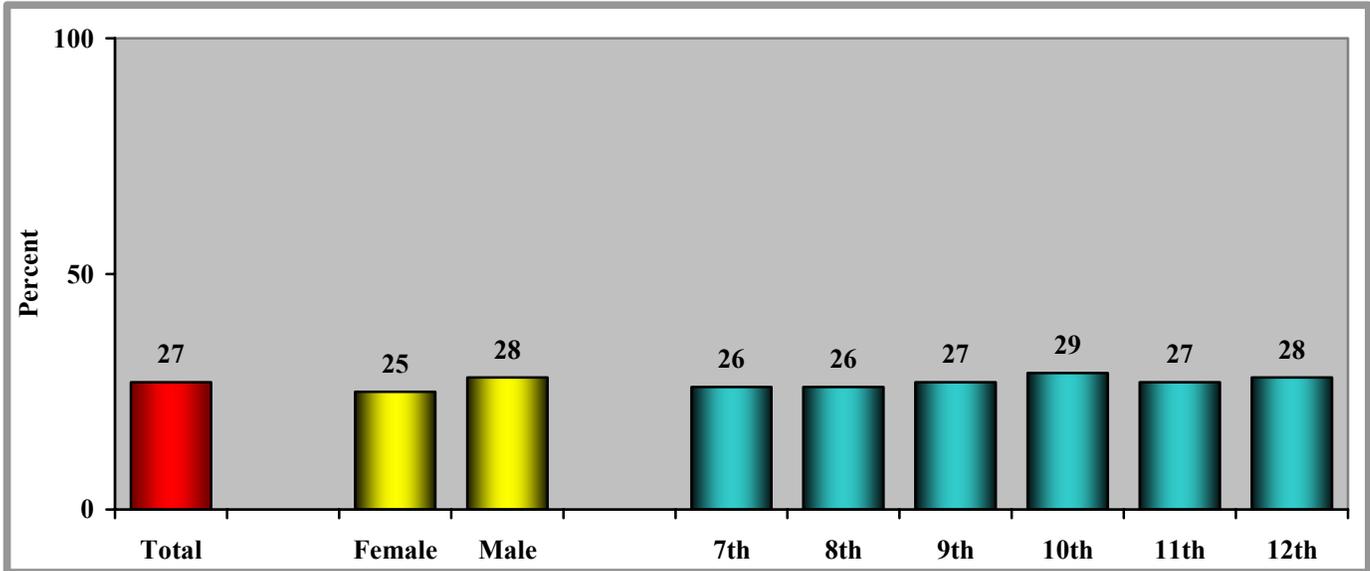
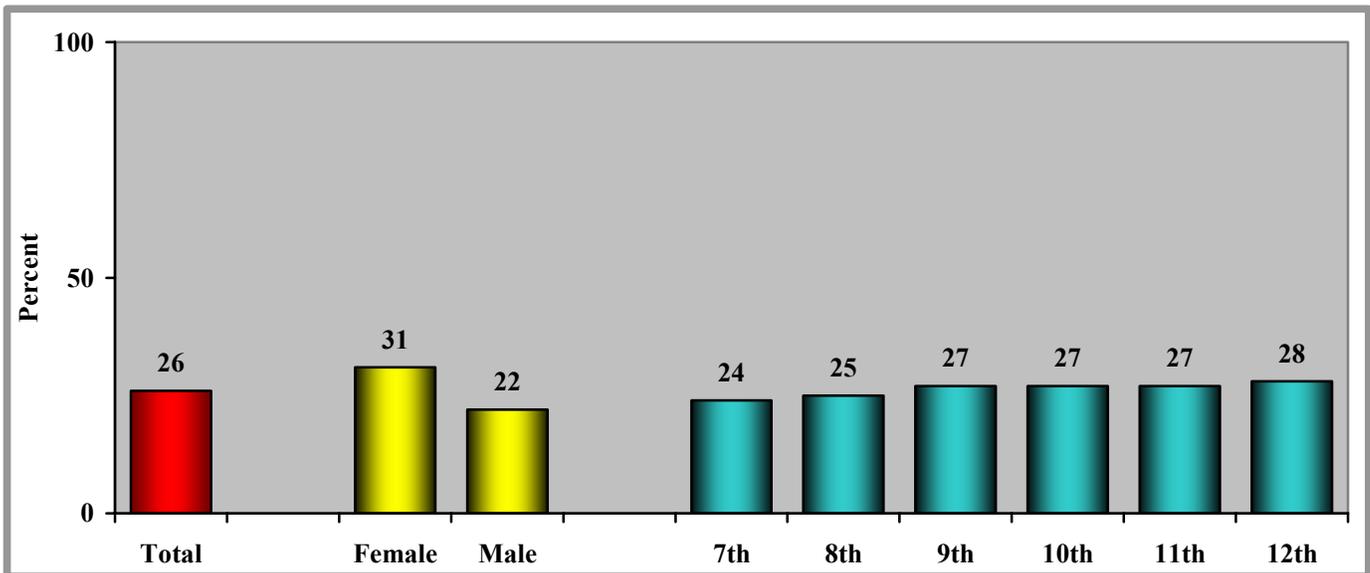


Figure 2: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> grades who described themselves as slightly or very overweight.

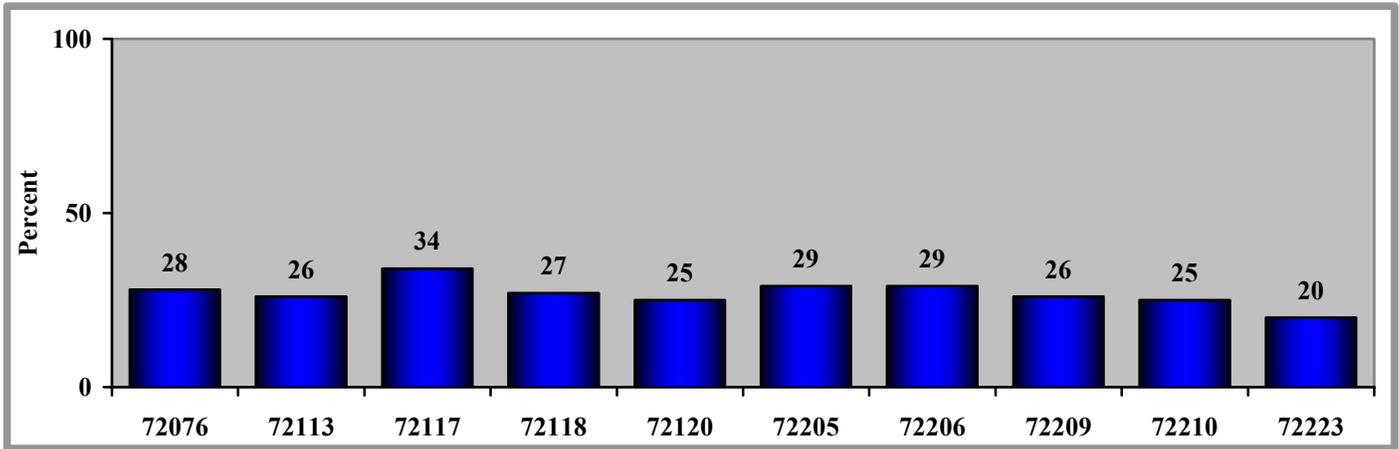


**Overweight and Weight Control** (continued)

**Overweight:**

- The prevalence of being overweight was highest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72117 (34%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72223 (20%) (Figure 3).

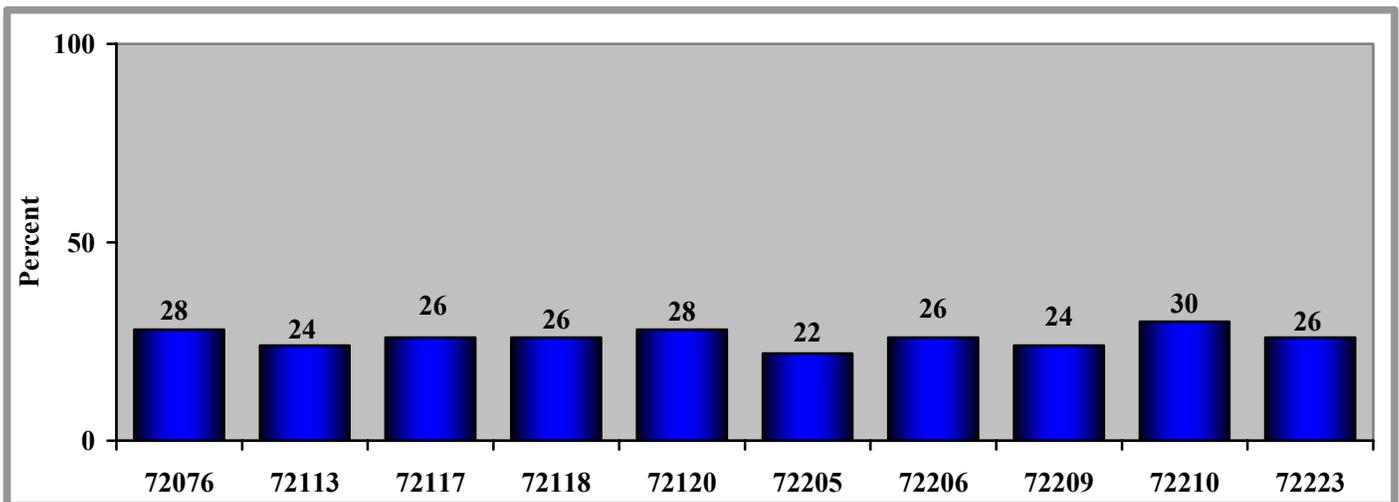
Figure 3: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who were overweight, as calculated by Body Mass Index, by zip code.



**Described themselves as overweight:**

- The prevalence of describing themselves as overweight was highest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72210 (30%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72205 (22%) (Figure 4).

Figure 4: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who described themselves as slightly or very overweight, by zip code.



## Overweight and Weight Control (continued)

### **Overweight:**

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who were overweight, as calculated by Body Mass Index.*

- The prevalence of being overweight was higher among students in PCSSD (27%) than among students in Arkansas (15%), and students in nation (13%) (Figure 5).
- The prevalence of being overweight was higher among female students in PCSSD (28%) than among female students in Arkansas (11%), and female students in the nation (10%) (Figure 6).
- The prevalence of being overweight was higher among male students in PCSSD (27%) than among male students in Arkansas (20%), and male students in the nation (16%) (Figure 6).
- The prevalence of being overweight was:
  - Higher among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (27%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (15%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (13%);
  - Higher among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (29%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (17%), and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (14%);
  - Higher among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (27%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (18%), and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (13%); and
  - Higher among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (28%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (13%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (13%) (Table 2).

## Overweight and Weight Control (continued)

### **Described themselves as overweight:**

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who described themselves as slightly or very overweight.*

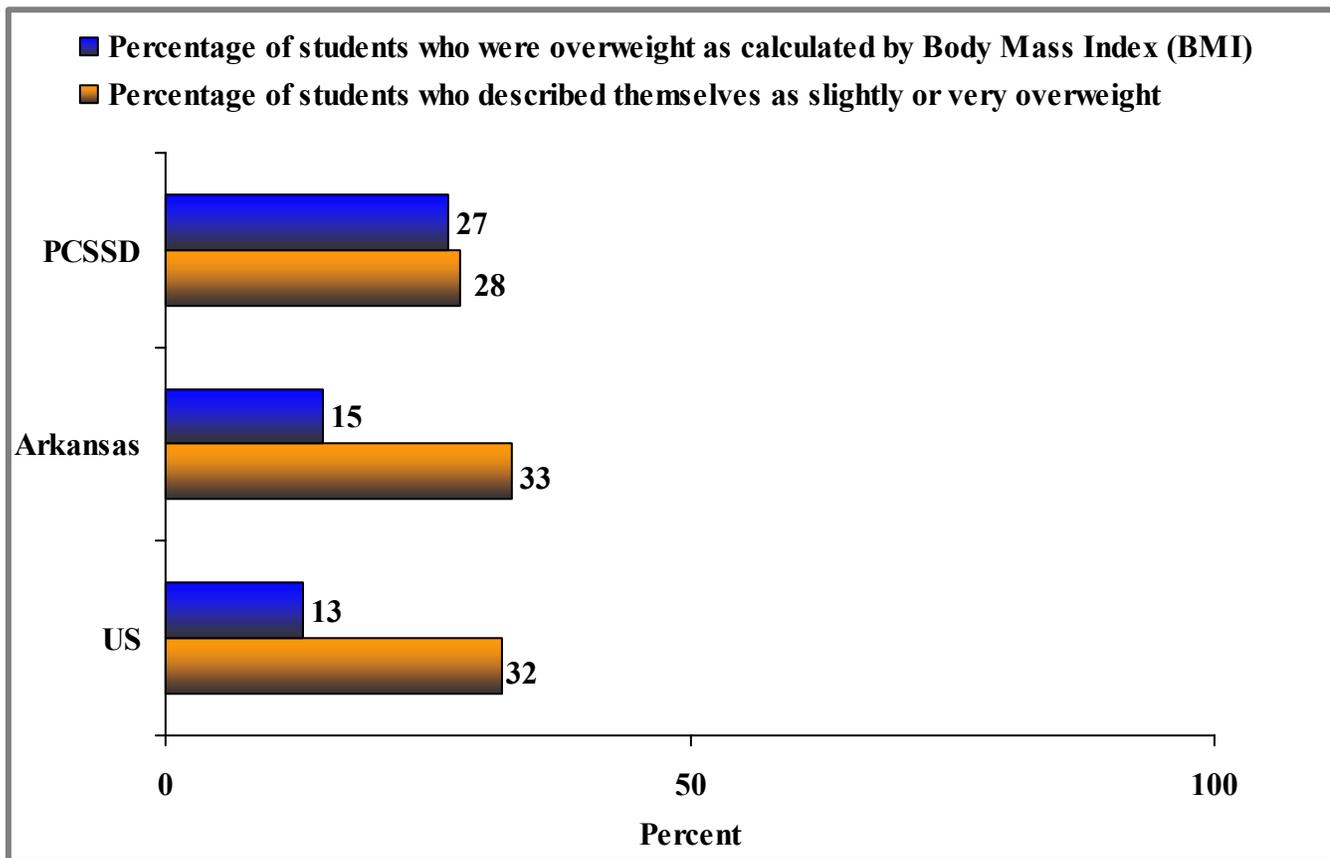
- The prevalence of describing themselves as overweight was lower among students in PCSSD (28%) than among students in Arkansas (33%), and students in nation (32%) (Figure 5).
- The prevalence of describing themselves as overweight was lower among female students in PCSSD (33%) than among female students in Arkansas (41%), and female students in the nation (38%) (Figure 7).
- The prevalence of describing themselves as overweight was lower among male students in PCSSD (22%) than among male students in Arkansas (25%), and male students in the nation (25%) (Figure 14).
- The prevalence of describing themselves as overweight was:
  - Lower among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (27%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (32%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (30%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (27%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (31%), and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (30%);
  - Lower among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (27%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (34%), and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (33%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (28%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (33%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (34%) (Table 2).

**Overweight and Weight Control** (continued)

Table 2: Body weight and self-perception of body weight (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

Grade	Percentage of students who were overweight as calculated by Body Mass Index.			Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight.		
	PCSSD	Arkansas	U.S.	PCSSD	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	27	15	13	27	32	30
10th	29	17	14	27	31	30
11th	27	18	13	27	34	33
12th	28	13	13	28	33	34

Figure 5: Summary of body weight and self-perception of body weight (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)



**Overweight and Weight Control** (continued)

Figure 6: Overweight (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender

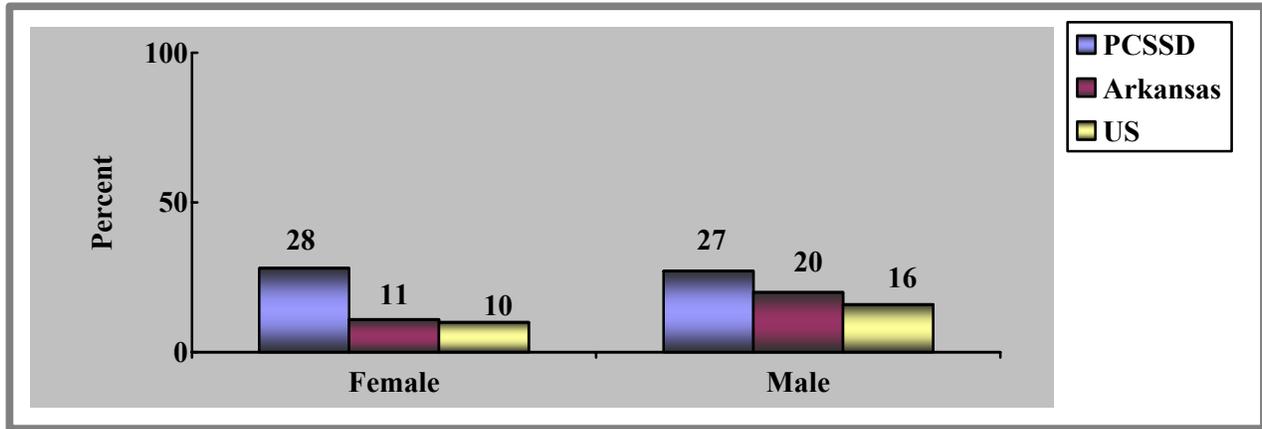
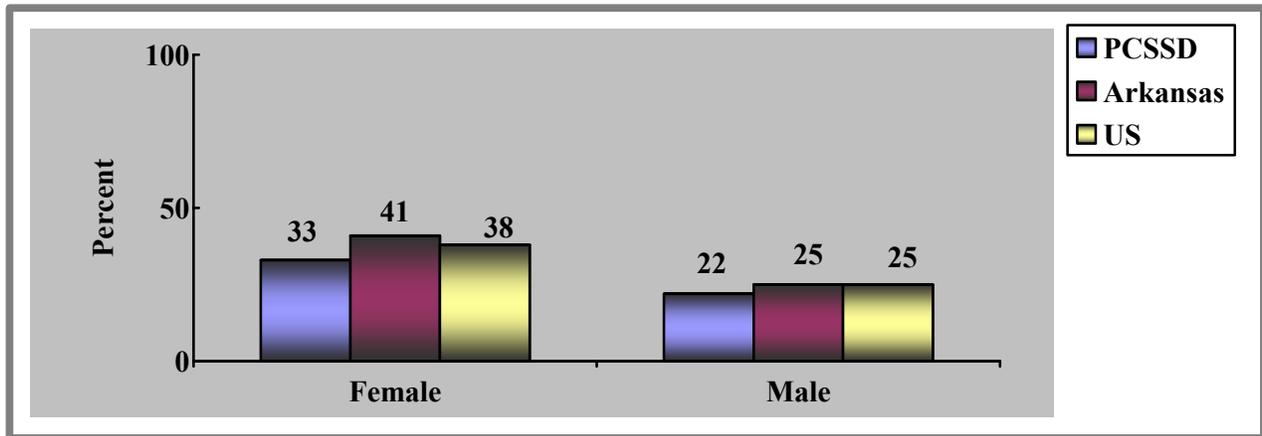


Figure 7: Described themselves as overweight (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender



**Overweight and Weight Control** (continued)

Figure 8: Overweight (9<sup>th</sup>-12 graders), by grade

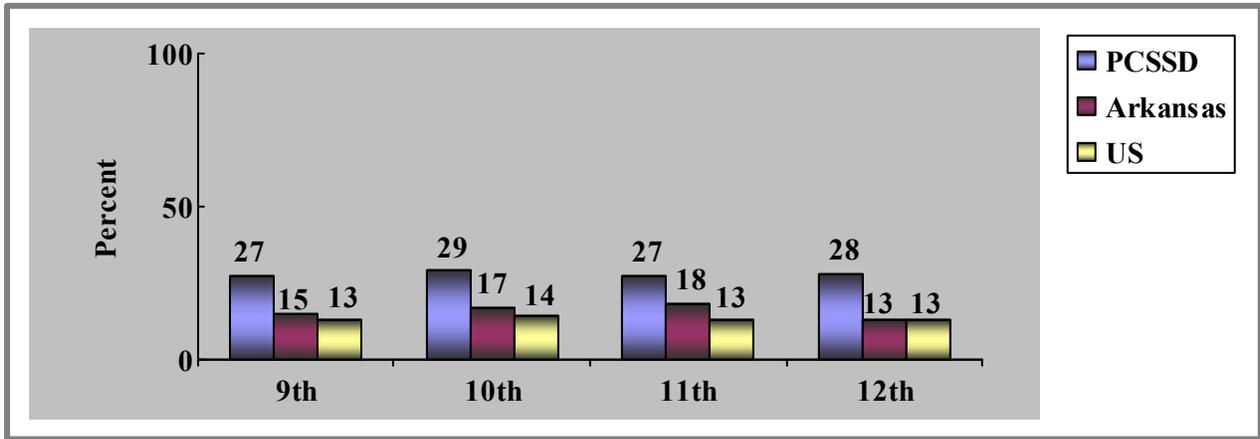
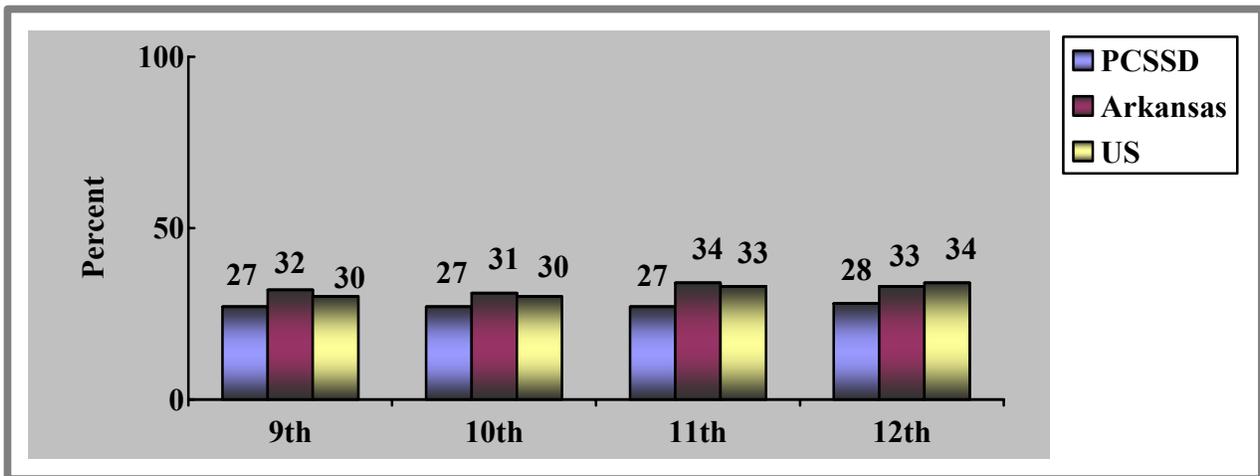


Figure 9: Described themselves overweight (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by grade



## Overweight and Weight Control (continued)

### Were trying to lose weight:

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who were trying to lose weight.*

### Results

- The prevalence of trying to lose weight was higher among female students (55%) than among male students (32%) in PCSSD (Table 3 and Figure 10).
- The prevalence of trying to lose weight was highest among 7<sup>th</sup> grade (47%), and lowest among 11<sup>th</sup> grade (41%) students in PCSSD (Table 3 and Figure 10).

### Ate less food to lose weight:

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey.*

### Results

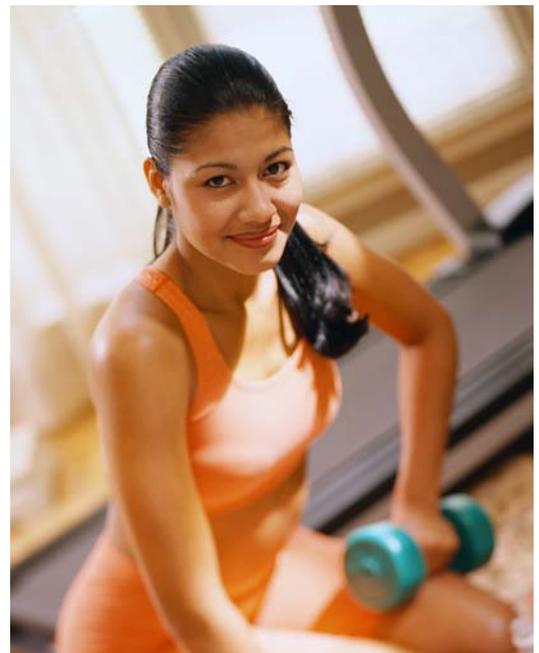
- The prevalence of having eaten less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was higher among female students (46%) than among male students (29%) in PCSSD (Table 3 and Figure 11).
- The prevalence of having eaten less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was highest among 7<sup>th</sup> grade (39%) and 9<sup>th</sup> grade (39%), and lowest among 11<sup>th</sup> grade (35%) students in PCSSD (Table 3 and Figure 11).

### Exercised to lose weight:

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey.*

### Results

- The prevalence of having exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was higher among female students (66%) than among male students (58%) in PCSSD (Table 3 and Figure 12).
- The prevalence of having exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was highest among 8<sup>th</sup> grade (68%), and lowest among 11<sup>th</sup> grade (57%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (57%) students in PCSSD (Table 3 and Figure 12).



## Overweight and Weight Control (continued)

### **Vomited or took laxatives to lose weight:**

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey.*

### **Results**

- The prevalence of having vomited or taken laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was higher among female students (6%) than among male students (4%) in PCSSD (Table 3 and Figure 13).
- The prevalence of having vomited or taken laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was highest among 8<sup>th</sup> grade (6%) and 9<sup>th</sup> grade (6%), and lowest among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (3%) students in PCSSD (Table 3 and Figure 13).

### **Took diet pills to lose weight:**

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who took diet pills to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey.*

### **Results**

- The prevalence of having taken diet pills to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was higher among female students (6%) than among male students (5%) in PCSSD (Table 3 and Figure 14).
- The prevalence of having taken diet pills to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was highest among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (7%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup> grade (4%) students in PCSSD (Table 3 and Figure 14).



### **Went without eating to lose weight:**

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who went on a fast, or without eating, for twenty-four hours or more, to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey.*

### **Results**

- The prevalence of having gone on a fast, or without eating, for twenty-four hours or more to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was higher among female students (17%) than among male students (10%) in PCSSD (Table 3 and Figure 15).
- The prevalence of having gone on a fast, or without eating, for twenty-four hours or more to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was highest among 9<sup>th</sup> grade (16%), and lowest among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (10%) students in PCSSD (Table 3 and Figure 15).

**Overweight and Weight Control** (continued)

Table 3: Weight loss behaviors (7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

Question	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
Were trying to lose weight	44	55	32	47	44	44	43	41	42
Ate less food to lose weight	38	46	29	39	39	38	38	35	37
Exercised to lose weight	62	66	58	67	68	62	60	57	57
Vomited or took laxatives to lose weight	5	6	4	5	6	6	5	5	3
Took diet pills to lose weight	5	6	5	4	5	6	5	6	7
Went without eating to lose weight	13	17	10	13	13	16	13	13	10

**Overweight and Weight Control** (continued)

Figure 10: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> grades who were trying to lose weight.

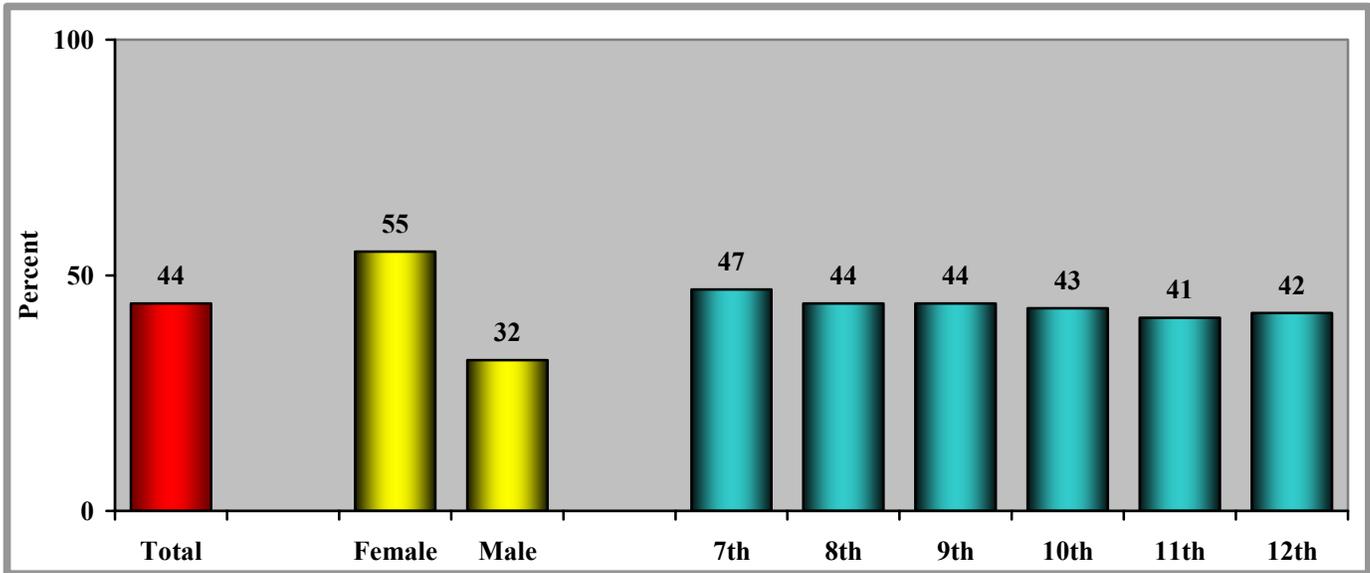
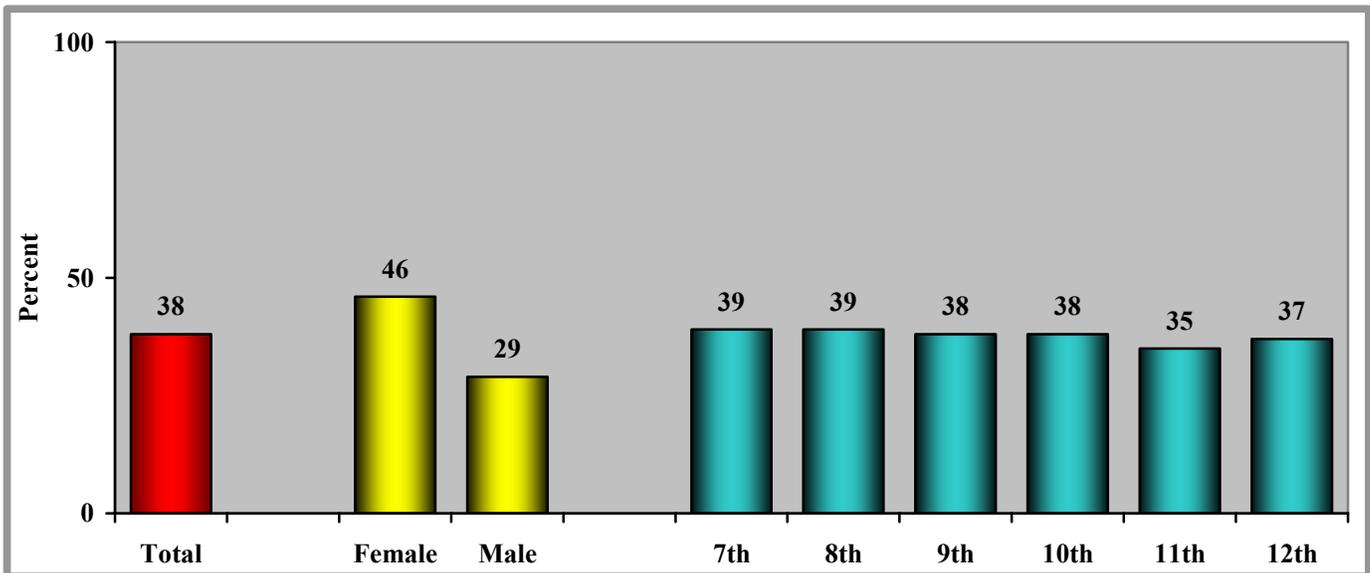


Figure 11: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> grades who ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey.



**Overweight and Weight Control** (continued)

Figure 12: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> grades who exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey.

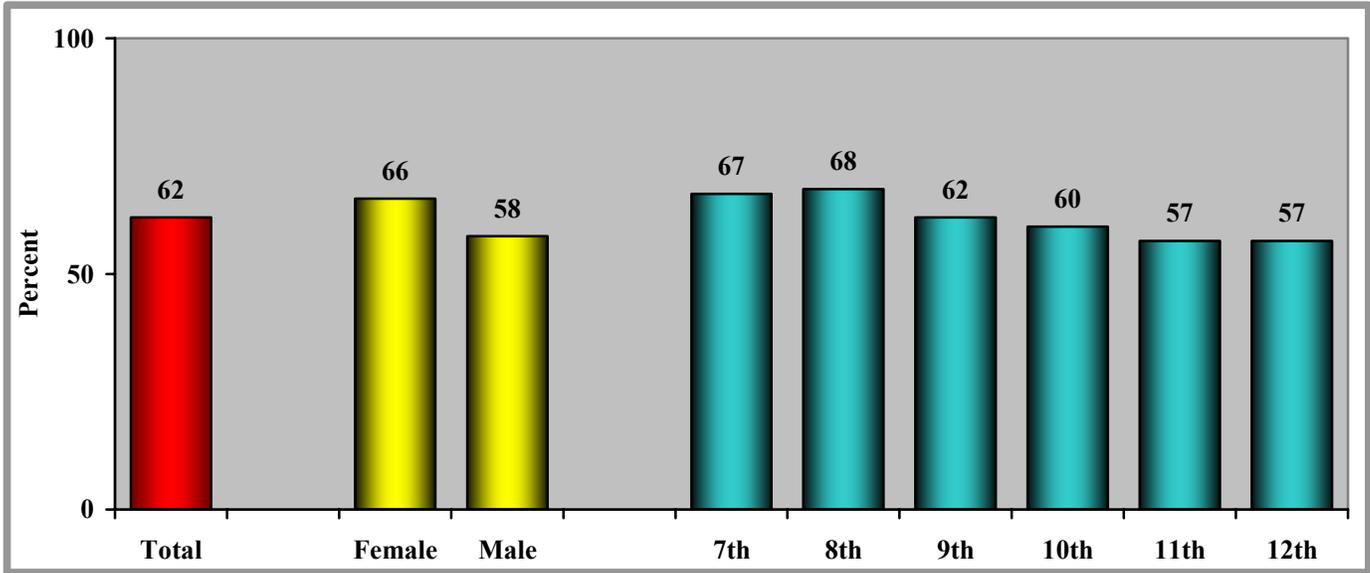
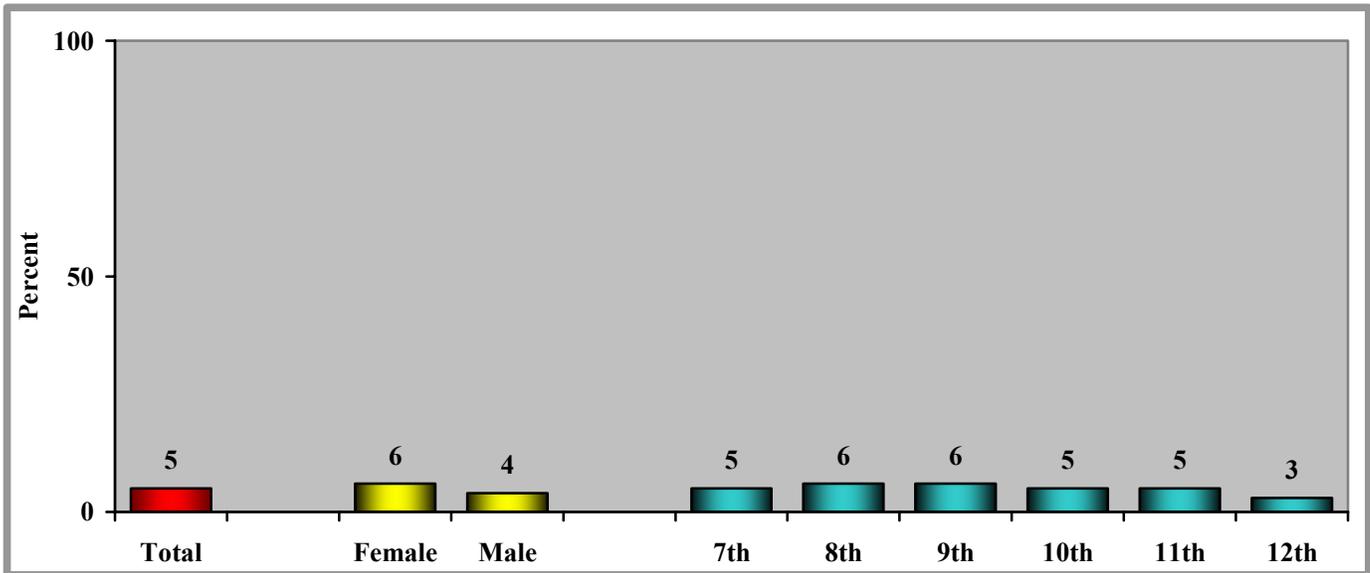


Figure 13: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> grades who vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey.



**Overweight and Weight Control** (continued)

Figure 14: The percentage of the students in the 7<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> grades who took diet pills to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey.

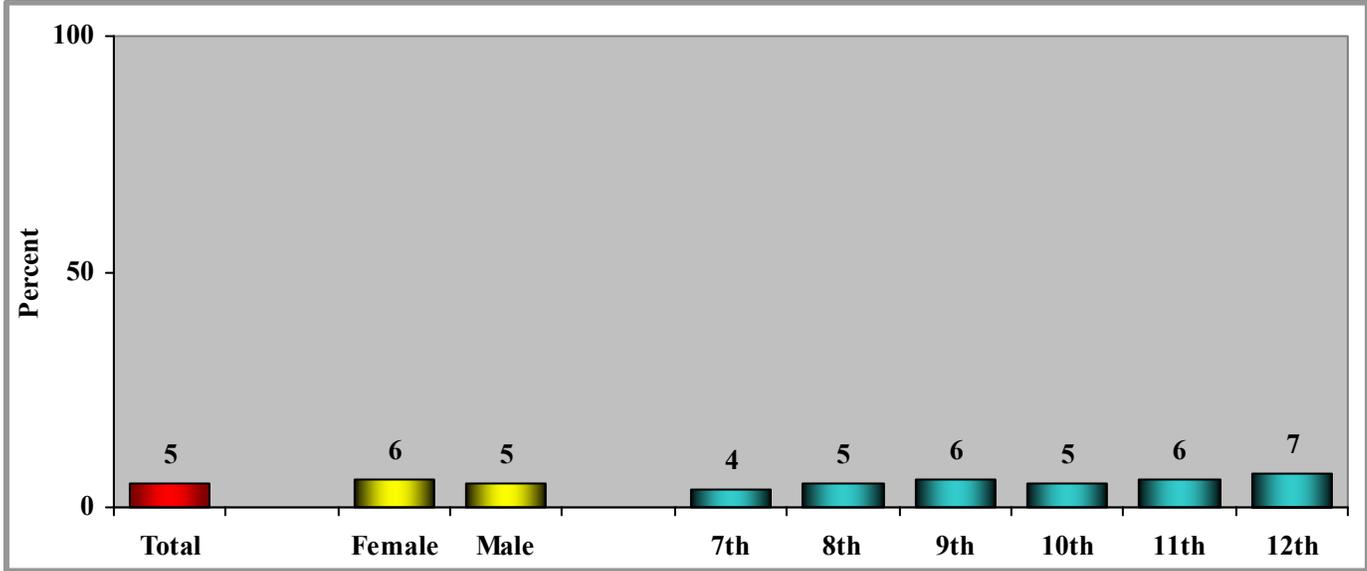
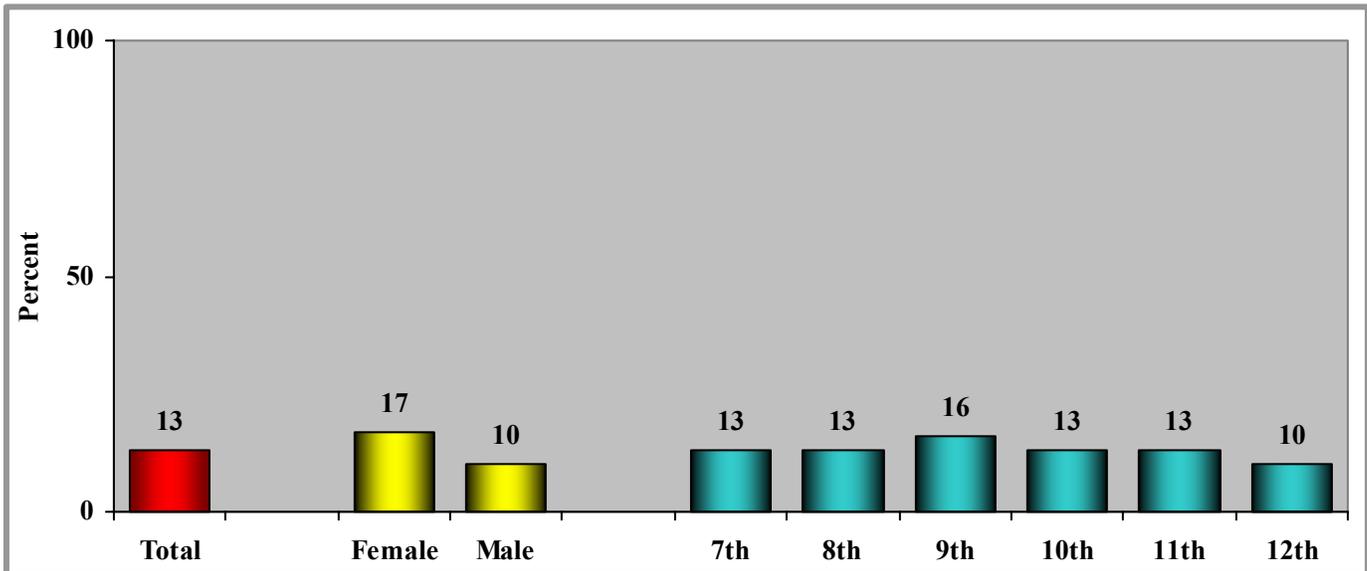


Figure 15: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> grades who went on a fast, or without eating, for twenty-four hours or more to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey.

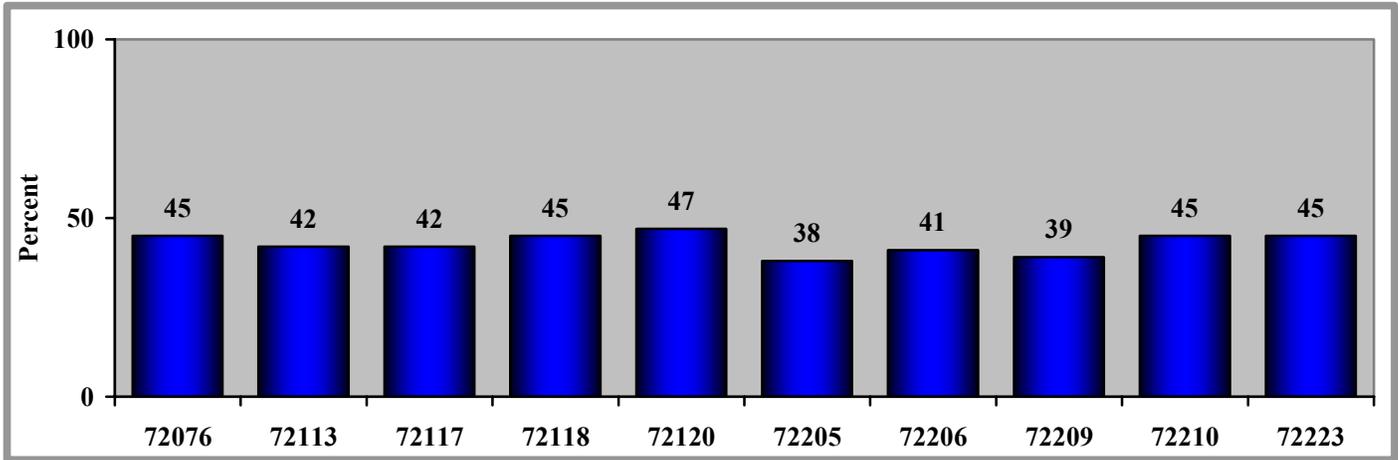


## Overweight and Weight Control (continued)

### Were trying to lose weight:

- The prevalence of trying to lose weight was highest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72120 (47%) and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72205 (38%) (Figure 16).

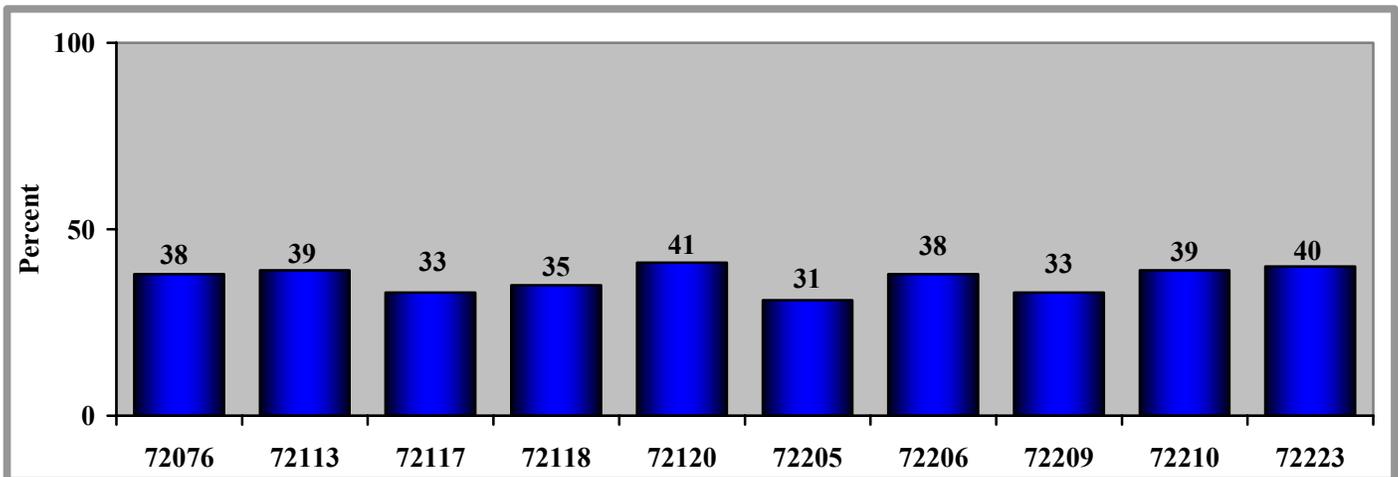
Figure 16: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who were trying to lose weight, by zip code.



### Ate less food to lose weight:

- The prevalence of having eaten less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was highest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72120 (41%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72205 (31%) (Figure 17).

Figure 17: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight in the thirty days preceding the survey, by zip code.

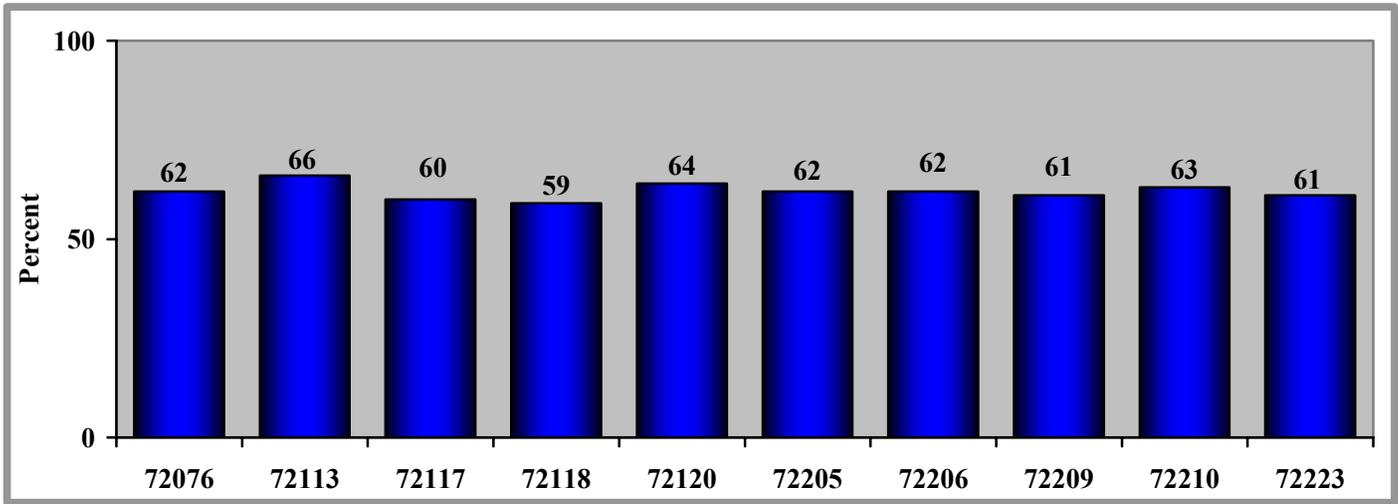


## Overweight and Weight Control (continued)

### Exercised to lose weight:

- The prevalence of having exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was highest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72113 (66%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72118 (59%) (Figure 18).

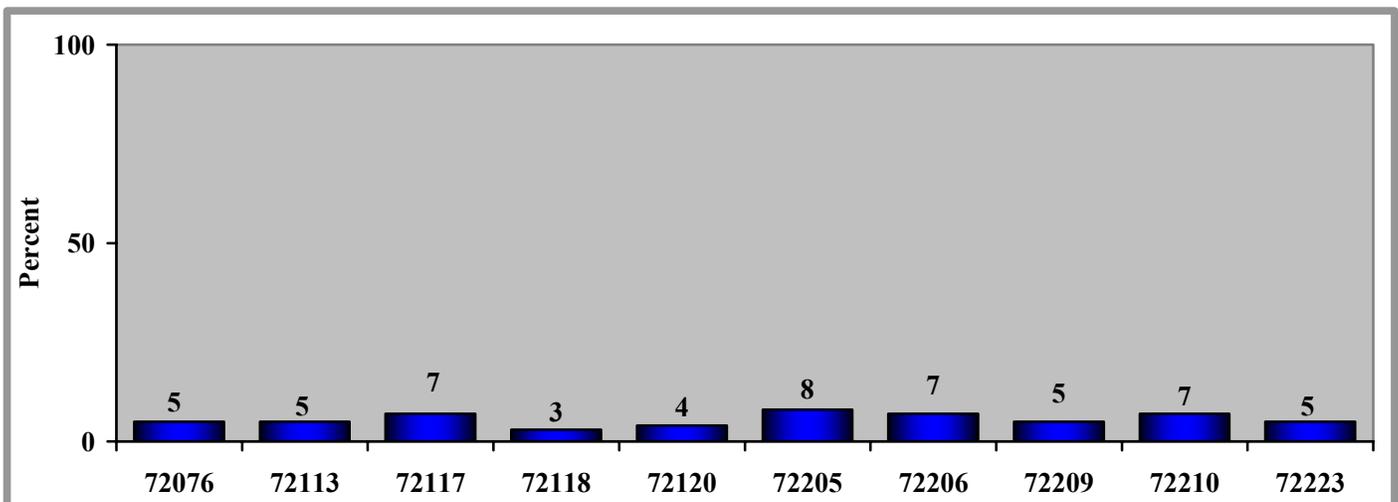
Figure 18: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> grades who exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey, by zip code.



### Vomited or took laxatives to lose weight:

- The prevalence of having vomited or taken laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was highest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72205 (8%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72118 (3%) (Figure 19).

Figure 19: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> grades who vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey, by zip code.



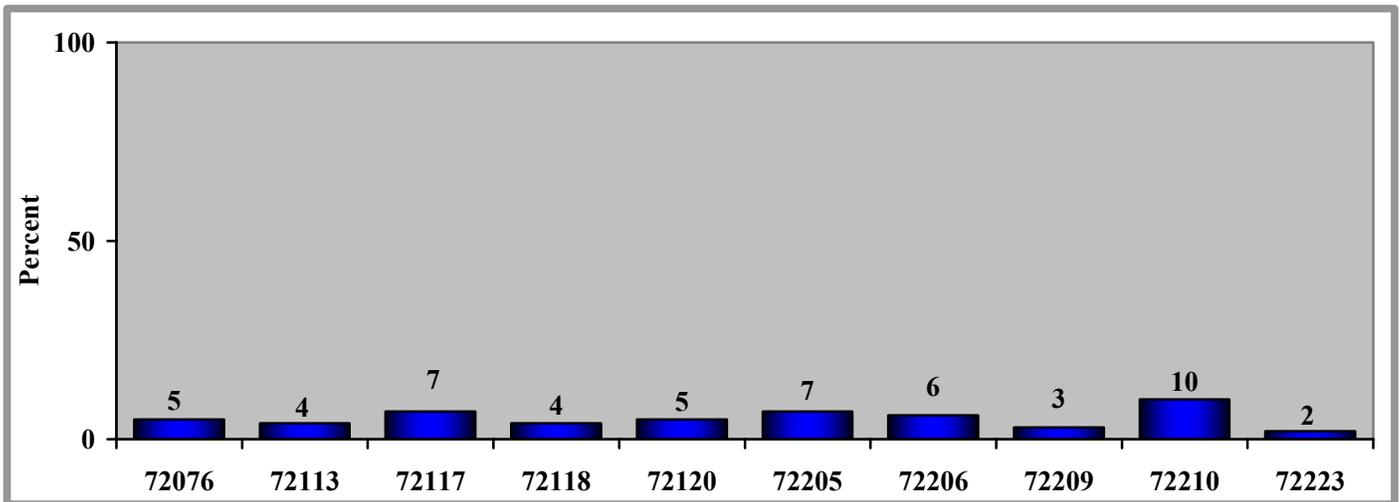
**Overweight and Weight Control** (continued)

**Took diet pills to lose weight:**

- The prevalence of having taken diet pills to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was highest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72210 (10%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72223 (2%) (Figure 20).



Figure 20: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> grades who took diet pills to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey, by zip code.

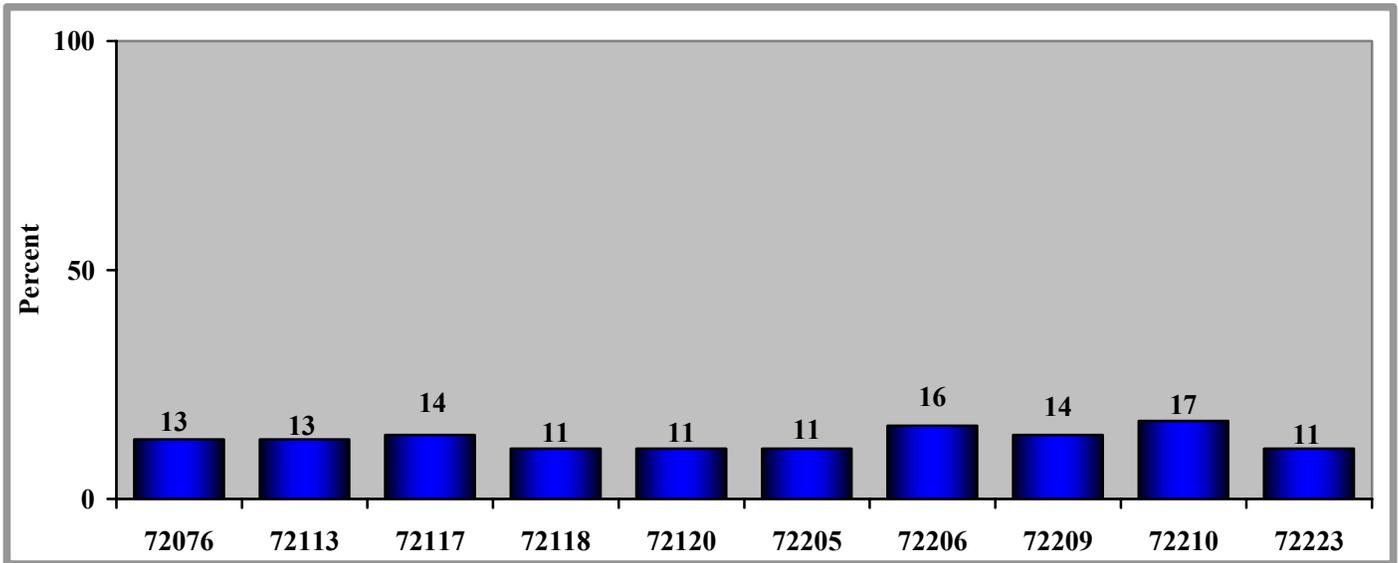


## Overweight and Weight Control (continued)

### Went without eating to lose weight:

- The prevalence of having gone on a fast, or without eating for twenty-four hours or more to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was highest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72210 (17%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip codes 72118 (11%), 72120 (11%), 72205 (11%), and 72223 (11%) (Figure 21).

Figure 21: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> grades who went on a fast, or without food, for twenty-four hours or more to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey, by zip code.



## Overweight and Weight Control (continued)

### Were trying to lose weight:

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who were trying to lose weight.*

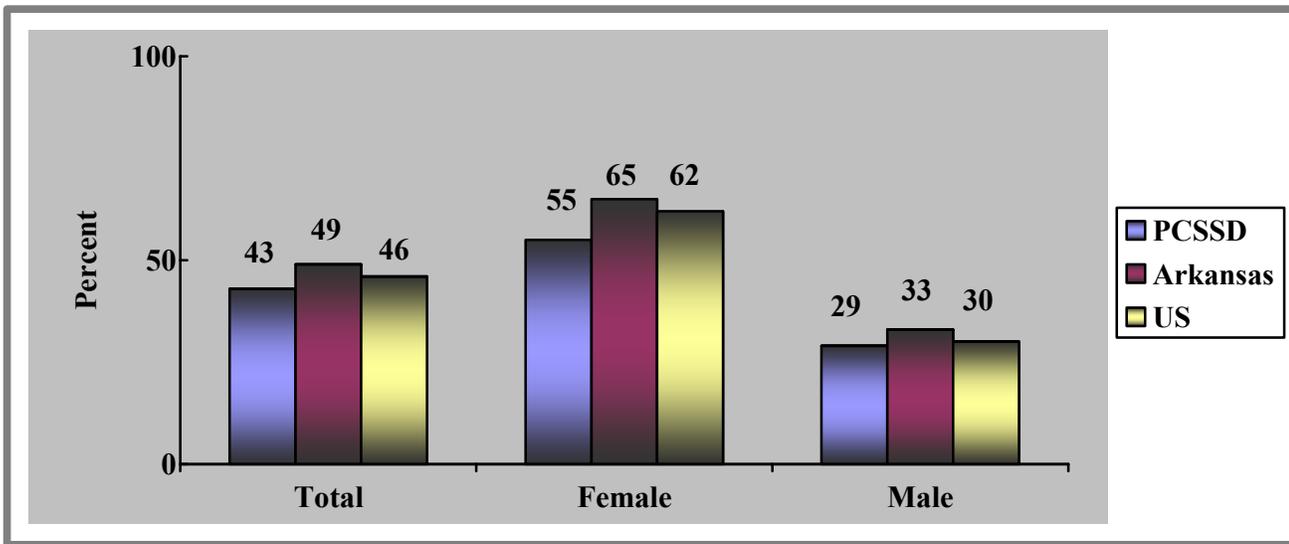
- The prevalence of trying to lose weight was lower among students in PCSSD (43%) than among students in Arkansas (49%) and students in nation (46%) (Figure 22).
- The prevalence of trying to lose weight was lower among female students in PCSSD (55%) than among female students in Arkansas (65%) and female students in the nation (62%) (Figure 22).
- The prevalence of trying to lose weight was lower among male students in PCSSD (29%) than among male students in Arkansas (33%) and male students in the nation (30%) (Figure 22).
- The prevalence of trying to lose weight was:
  - Lower among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (44%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (51%) and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (46%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (43%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (47%), and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (44%);
  - Lower among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (41%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (48%), and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (46%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (42%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (50%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (46%) (Table 4).

**Overweight and Weight Control** (continued)

Table 4: Were trying to lose weight (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

Grade	PCSSD	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	44	51	46
10th	43	47	44
11th	41	48	46
12th	42	50	46

Figure 22: Were trying to lose weight (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender



## Overweight and Weight Control (continued)

### **Ate less food to lose weight:**

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey.*

- The prevalence of having eaten less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among students in PCSSD (37%) than among students in Arkansas (40%), and students in nation (41%) (Figure 23).
- The prevalence of having eaten less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among female students in PCSSD (47%) than among female students in Arkansas (52%), and female students in the nation (55%) (Figure 24).
- The prevalence of having eaten less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among male students in PCSSD (27%) than among male students in Arkansas (29%); and equal to male students in the nation (27%) (Figure 24).
- The prevalence of having eaten less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was:
  - Lower among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (38%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (40%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (39%);
  - Equal among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (38%) and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (38%), and lower than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (40%);
  - Lower among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (35%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (40%), and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (41%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (37%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (41%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (43%) (Table 5).



## Overweight and Weight Control (continued)

### **Exercised to lose weight:**

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey.*

- The prevalence of having exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was equal among students in PCSSD (59%) and students in Arkansas (59%); and lower than among students in nation (60%) (Figure 23).
- The prevalence of having exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among female students in PCSSD (63%) than among female students in Arkansas (66%), and female students in the nation (67%) (Figure 25).
- The prevalence of having exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among male students in PCSSD (55%) than among male students in Arkansas (51%), and male students in the nation (53%) (Figure 25).
- The prevalence of having exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was:
  - Lower among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (62%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (65%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (63%);
  - Higher among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (60%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (59%), and equal to 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (60%);
  - Higher among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (57%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (56%), and lower than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (58%); and
  - Higher among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (57%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (53%), and lower than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (58%) (Table 5).

## Overweight and Weight Control (continued)

### **Vomited or took laxatives to lose weight:**

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey.*

- The prevalence of having vomited or taken laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among students in PCSSD (5%) than among students in Arkansas (9%); and equal to students in nation (5%) (Figure 23).
- The prevalence of having vomited or taken laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among female students in PCSSD (6%) than among female students in Arkansas (10%); and equal to female students in the nation (6%) (Figure 26).
- The prevalence of having vomited or taken laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among male students in PCSSD (4%) than among male students in Arkansas (7%); and higher than among male students in the nation (3%) (Figure 26).
- The prevalence of having vomited or taken laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was:
  - Lower among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (6%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the Arkansas (9%), and higher than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (4%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (5%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (9%), and equal to 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (5%);
  - Lower among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (5%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (8%), and higher than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (4%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (3%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (10%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (4%) (Table 5).

## Overweight and Weight Control (continued)

### **Took diet pills to lose weight:**

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who took diet pills to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey.*

- The prevalence of having taken diet pills to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among students in PCSSD (6%) than among students in Arkansas (12%); and equal to students in nation (6%) (Figure 23).
- The prevalence of having taken diet pills to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among female students in PCSSD (7%) than among female students in Arkansas (15%), and female students in the nation (8%) (Figure 27).
- The prevalence of having taken diet pills to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among male students in PCSSD (5%) than among male students in Arkansas (8%); and equal to male students in the nation (5%) (Figure 27).
- The prevalence of having taken diet pills to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was:
  - Lower among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (6%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (9%); and higher than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (5%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (5%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (13%), and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (6%);
  - Lower among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (6%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (9%), and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (7%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (7%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (16%), and equal to 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (7%) (Table 5).

## Overweight and Weight Control (continued)

### Went without eating to lose weight:

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who went on a fast, or without eating, for twenty-four hours or more to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey.*

- The prevalence of having gone on a fast, or without eating, for twenty-four hours or more, to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among students in PCSSD (13%) than among students in Arkansas (16%); and higher than among students in nation (12%) (Figure 23).
- The prevalence of having gone on a fast, or without eating, for twenty-four hours or more, to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among female students in PCSSD (17%) than among female students in Arkansas (19%); and equal to female students in the nation (17%) (Figure 28).
- The prevalence of having gone on a fast, or without eating, for twenty-four hours or more, to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among male students in PCSSD (9%) than among male students in Arkansas (13%); and higher than among male students in the nation (8%) (Figure 28).
- The prevalence of having gone on a fast, or without eating, for twenty-four hours or more, to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was:
  - Lower among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (16%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (17%), and higher than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (13%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (13%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (18%), and higher than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (12%);
  - Lower among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (13%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (15%), and higher than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (12%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (10%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (13%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (12%) (Table 5).

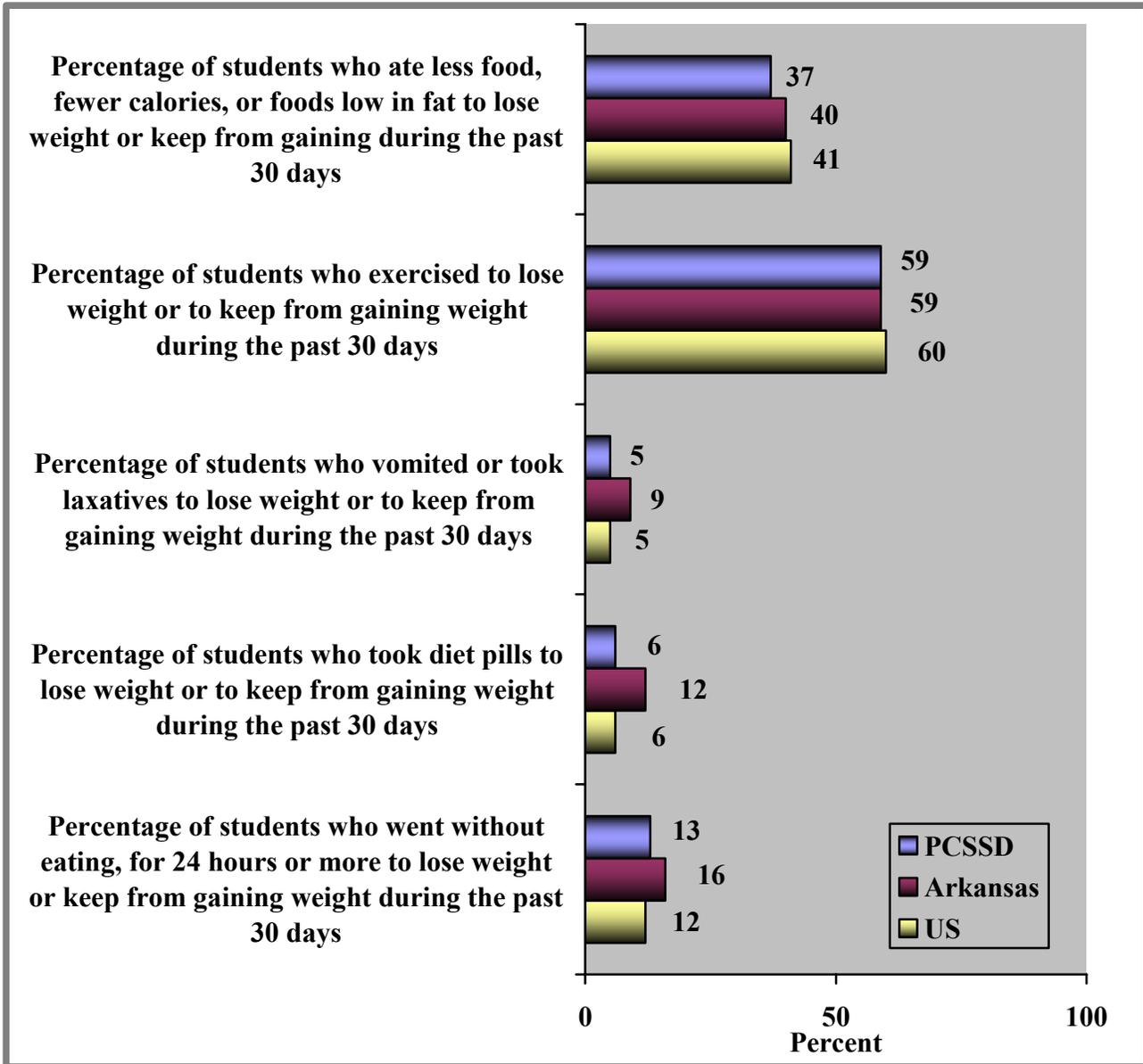
**Overweight and Weight Control** (continued)

Table 5: Weight loss behaviors (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

		9 <sup>th</sup> Grade	10 <sup>th</sup> Grade	11 <sup>th</sup> Grade	12 <sup>th</sup> Grade
Percentage of students, who ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during thirty days preceding the survey.	PCSSD	38	38	35	37
	Arkansas	40	38	40	41
	US	39	40	41	43
Percentage of students who exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey.	PCSSD	62	60	57	57
	Arkansas	65	59	56	53
	US	63	60	58	58
Percentage of students who vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey.	PCSSD	6	5	5	3
	Arkansas	9	9	8	10
	US	4	5	4	4
Percentage of students who took diet pills to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey.	PCSSD	6	5	6	7
	Arkansas	9	13	9	16
	US	5	6	7	7
Percentage of students, who went without eating for 24 hours or more to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during thirty days preceding the survey.	PCSSD	16	13	13	10
	Arkansas	17	18	15	13
	US	13	12	12	12

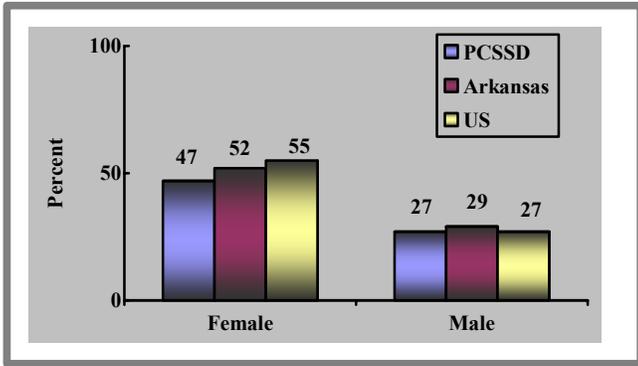
**Overweight and Weight Control** (continued)

Figure 23: Summary of weight loss behaviors (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

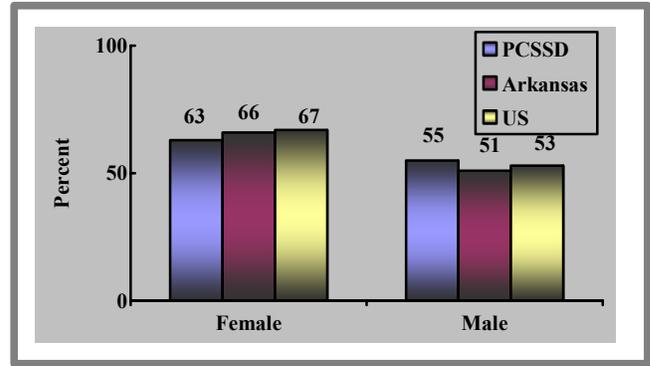


**Overweight and Weight Control** (continued)

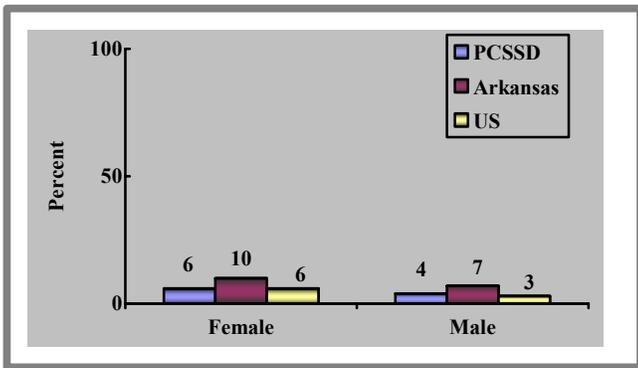
**Figure 24:** Ate less food (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender



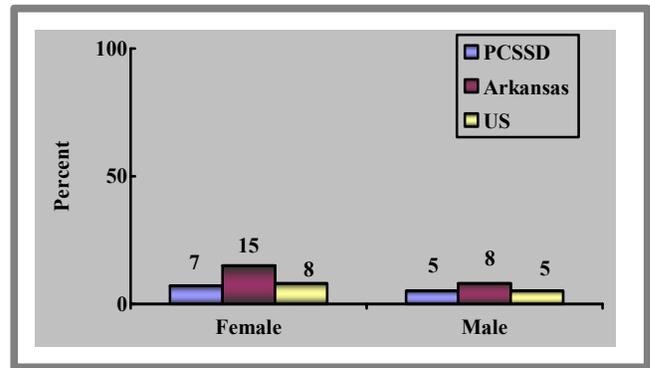
**Figure 25:** Exercised to lose weight (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender



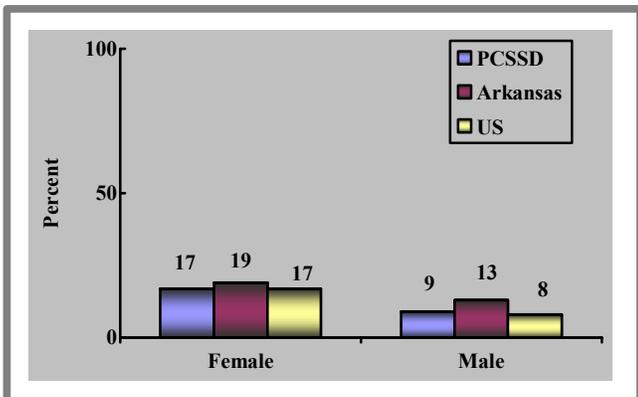
**Figure 26:** Vomited or took laxatives to lose weight (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender



**Figure 27:** Took diet pills to lose weight (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender



**Figure 28:** Went without eating to lose weight (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender



## Dietary Behaviors

### **Ate fruit:**

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who ate fruit four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey.*

### **Results**

- The prevalence of having eaten fruit four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey was lower among female students (35%) than among male students (38%) in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having eaten fruit four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey was highest among 7<sup>th</sup> grade (43%), and lowest among 9<sup>th</sup> grade (33%) students in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 1).

### **Drank fruit juices:**

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who drank fruit juices four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey.*

### **Results**

- The prevalence of having drank fruit juices four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey was lower among female students (37%) than among male students (43%) in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 2).
- The prevalence of having drank fruit juices four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey was highest among 8<sup>th</sup> grade (41%), and lowest among 9<sup>th</sup> grade (38%) and 11<sup>th</sup> grade (38%) students in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 2).



### **Ate green salad:**

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who ate green salad four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey.*

### **Results**

- The prevalence of having eaten green salad four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey was lower among female students (16%) than among male students (17%) in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having eaten green salad four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey was highest among 7<sup>th</sup> grade (18%), and lowest among 9<sup>th</sup> grade (15%) and 10<sup>th</sup> grade (15%) students in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 3).

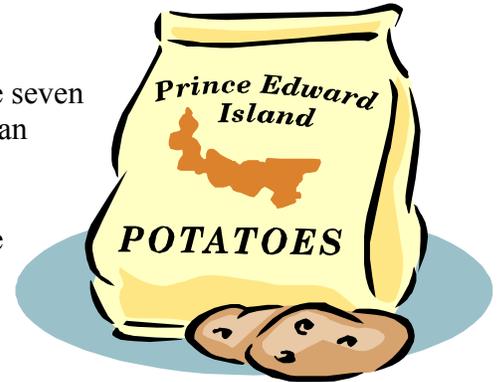
## Dietary Behaviors (continued)

### Ate potatoes:

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who ate potatoes four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey.*

### Results

- The prevalence of having eaten potatoes four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey was lower among female students (16%) than among male students (21%) in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 4).
- The prevalence of having eaten potatoes four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey was highest among 11<sup>th</sup> grade (22%), and lowest among 9<sup>th</sup> grade (17%) students in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 4).



### Ate carrots:

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who ate carrots four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey.*

### Results

- The prevalence of having ate carrots four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey was lower among female students (8%) than among male students (11%) in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 5).
- The prevalence of having ate carrots four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey was highest among 7<sup>th</sup> grade (13%), and lowest among 10<sup>th</sup> grade (7%) and 11<sup>th</sup> grade (7%) students in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 5).

### Ate other vegetables:

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who ate other vegetables four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey.*

### Results

- The prevalence of having eaten other vegetables four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey was higher among female students (37%) than among male students (35%) in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 6).
- The prevalence of having eaten other vegetables four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey was highest among 7<sup>th</sup> grade (40%), and lowest among 10<sup>th</sup> grade (33%) students in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 6).

**Dietary Behaviors** (continued)

**Drank milk:**

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who drank milk four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey.*



**Results**

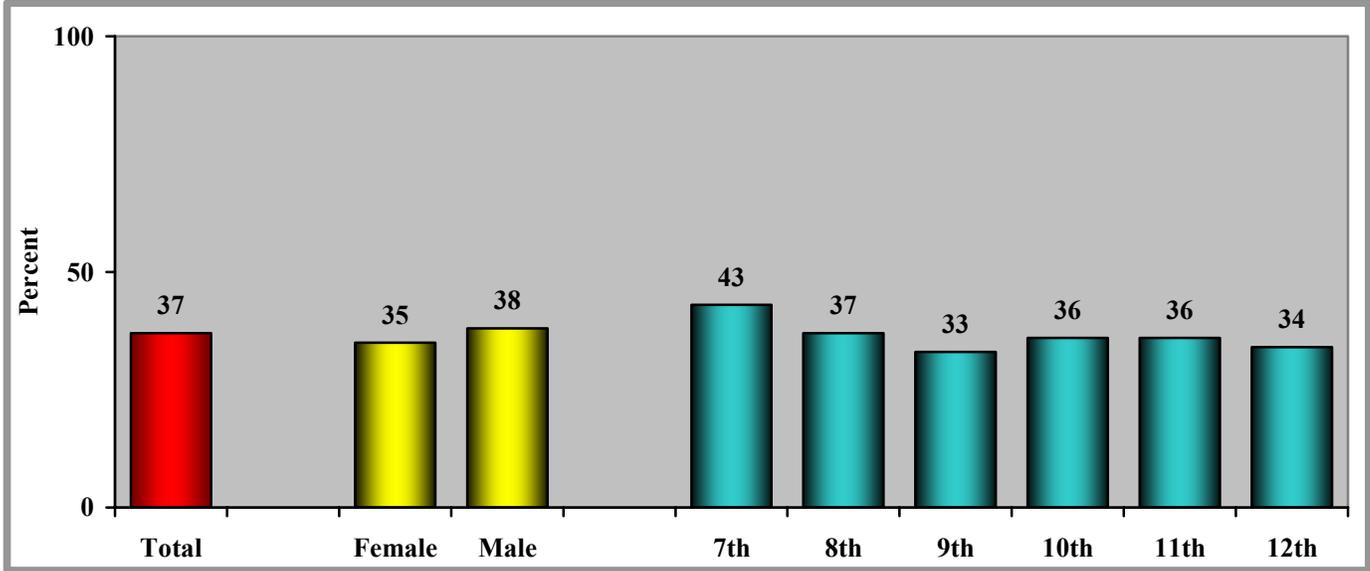
- The prevalence of having drank milk four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey was lower among female students (42%) than among male students (57%) in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 7).
- The prevalence of having drank milk four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey was highest among 8<sup>th</sup> grade (54%), and lowest among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (45%) students in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 7).

Table 1: Dietary behaviors (7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

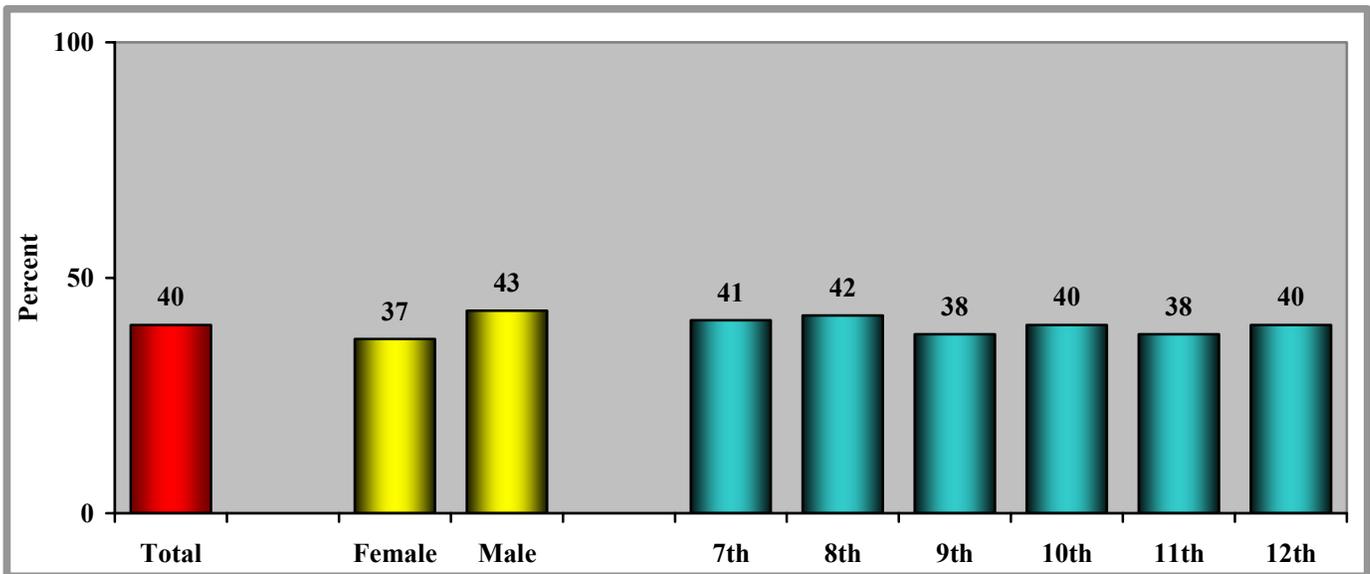
Question	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
Ate fruit	37	35	38	43	37	33	36	36	34
Drank fruit juices	40	37	43	41	42	38	40	38	40
Ate green salad	16	16	17	18	17	15	15	17	17
Ate potatoes	19	16	21	18	19	17	18	22	18
Ate carrots	10	8	11	13	12	11	10	7	8
Ate other vegetables	36	37	35	40	36	36	33	34	38
Drank milk	49	42	57	52	54	49	48	47	45

**Dietary Behaviors** (continued)

**Figure 1:** The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> grades who ate fruit four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey.



**Figure 2:** The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> grades who drank fruit juices four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey.



**Dietary Behaviors** (continued)

Figure 3: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> grades who ate green salad four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey.

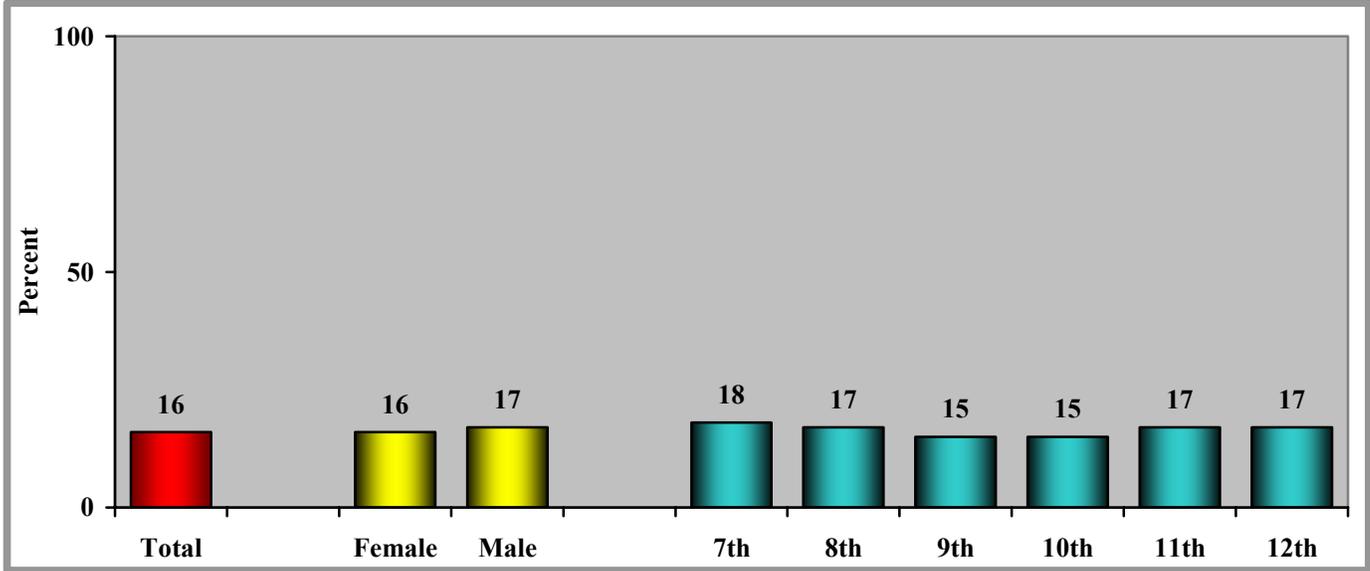
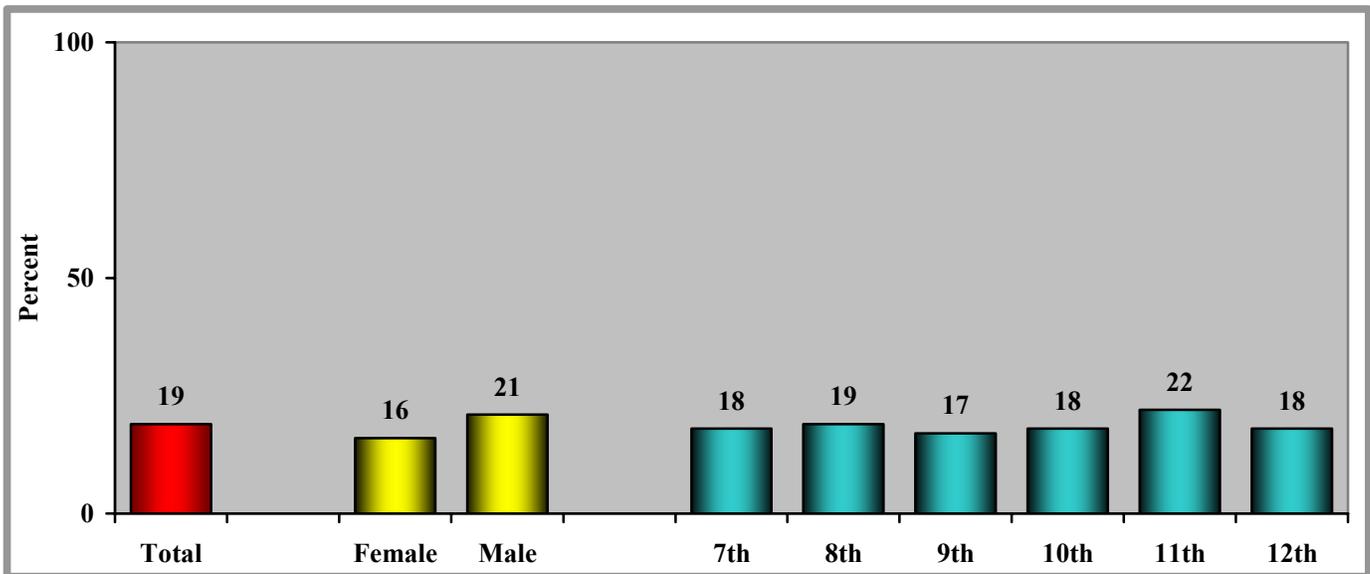


Figure 4: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> grades who ate potatoes four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey.



**Dietary Behaviors** (continued)

Figure 5: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> grades who ate carrots four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey.

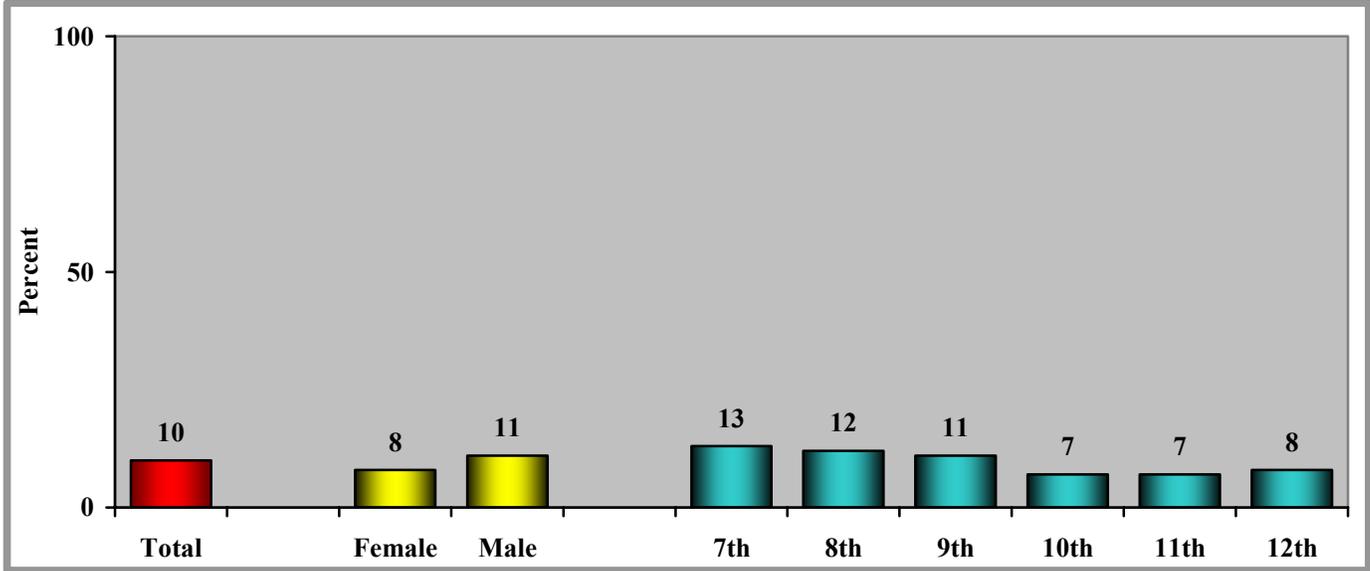
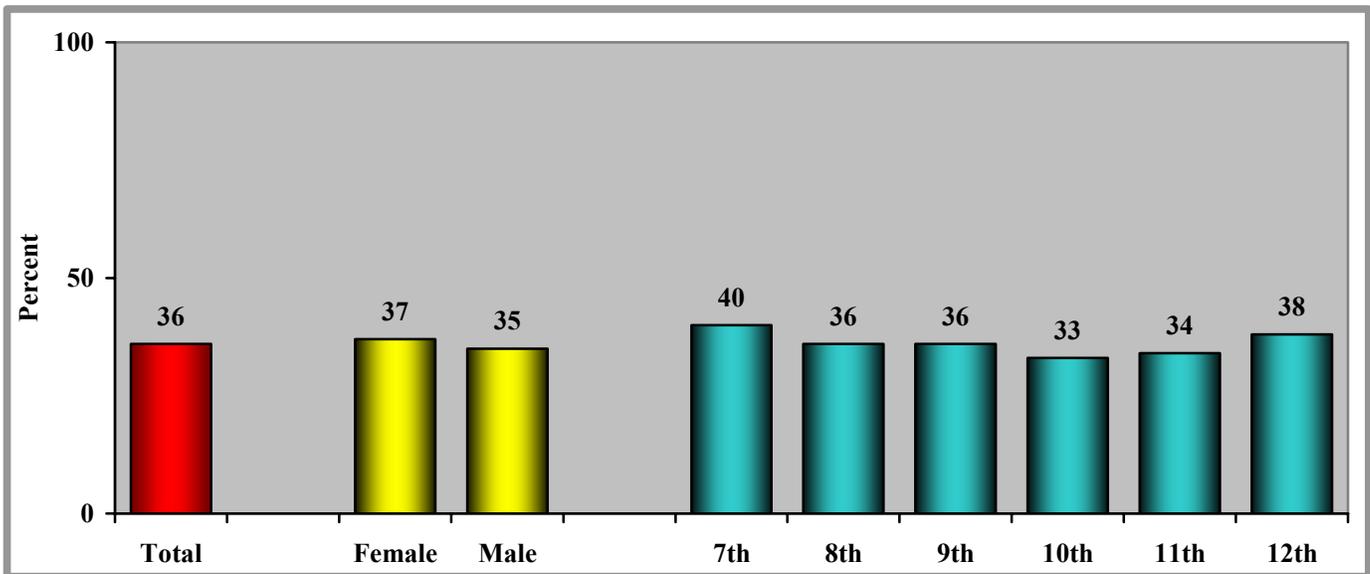
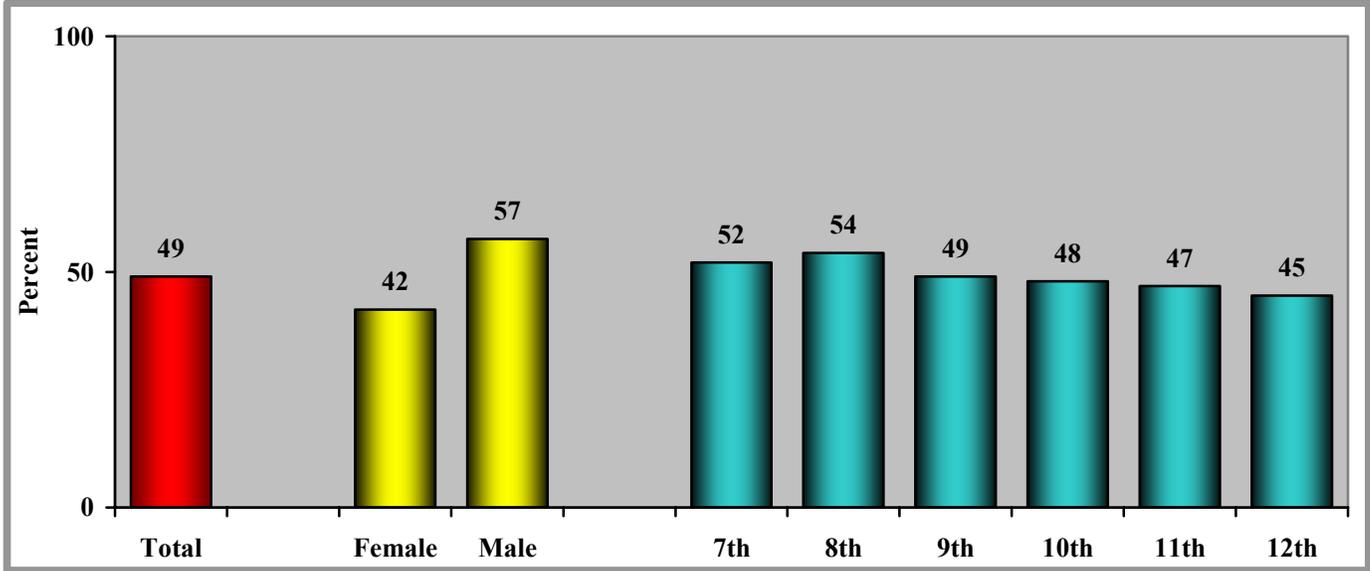


Figure 6: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> grades who ate other vegetables four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey.



**Dietary Behaviors** (continued)

Figure 7: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> grades who drank milk four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey.

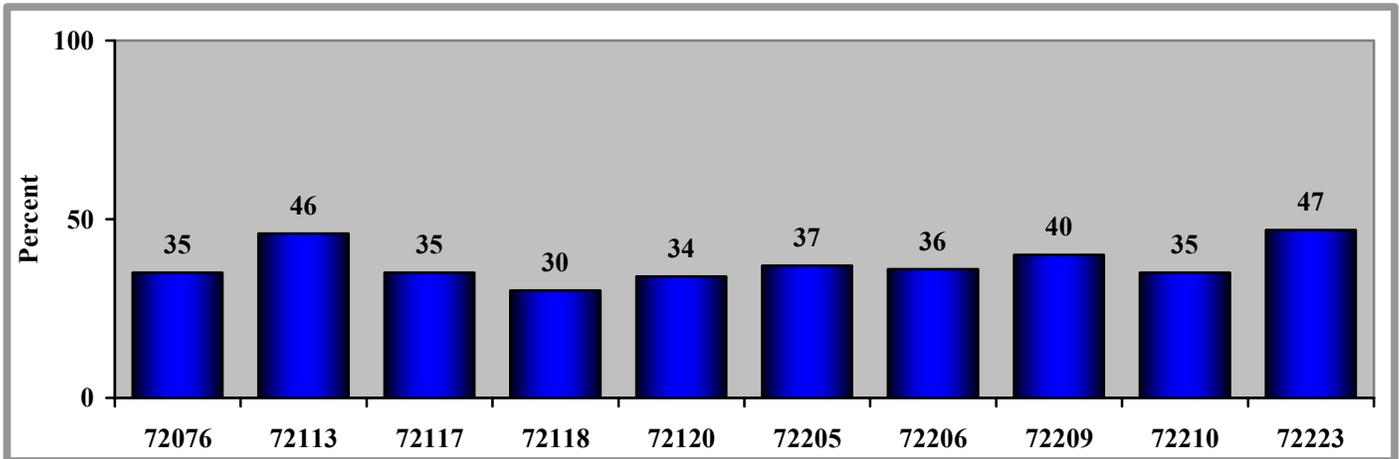


**Dietary Behaviors** (continued)

**Ate fruit:**

- The prevalence of having eaten fruit four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey was highest among 7<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72223 (47%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72118 (30%) (Figure 8).

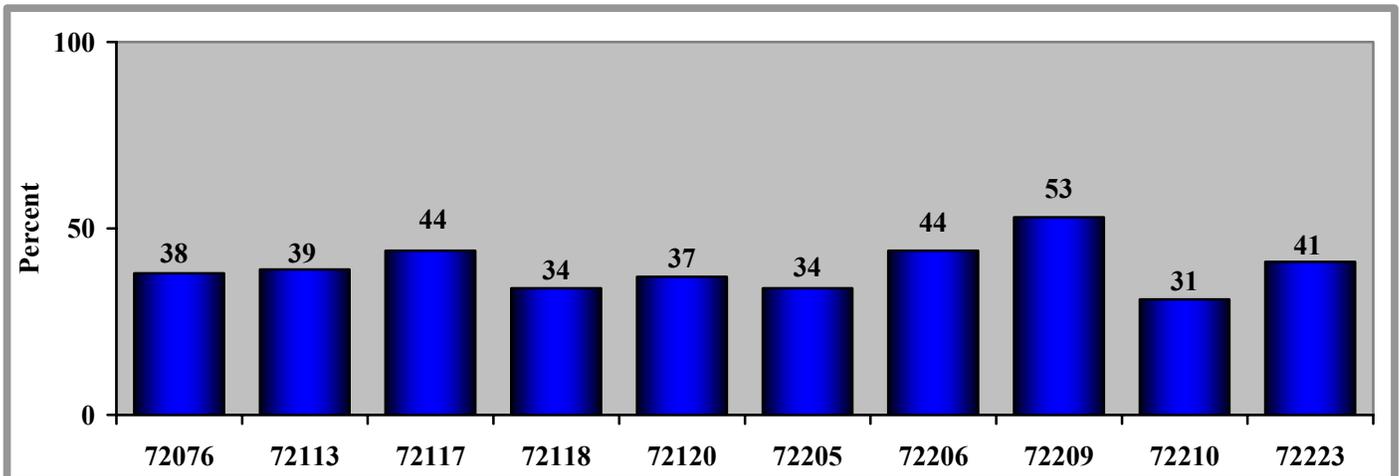
Figure 8: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> grades who ate fruit four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey, by zip code.



**Drank fruit juices:**

- The prevalence of having drank fruit juices four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey was highest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72209 (53%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72210 (31%) (Figure 9).

Figure 9: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> grades who drank fruit juices four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey, by zip code.

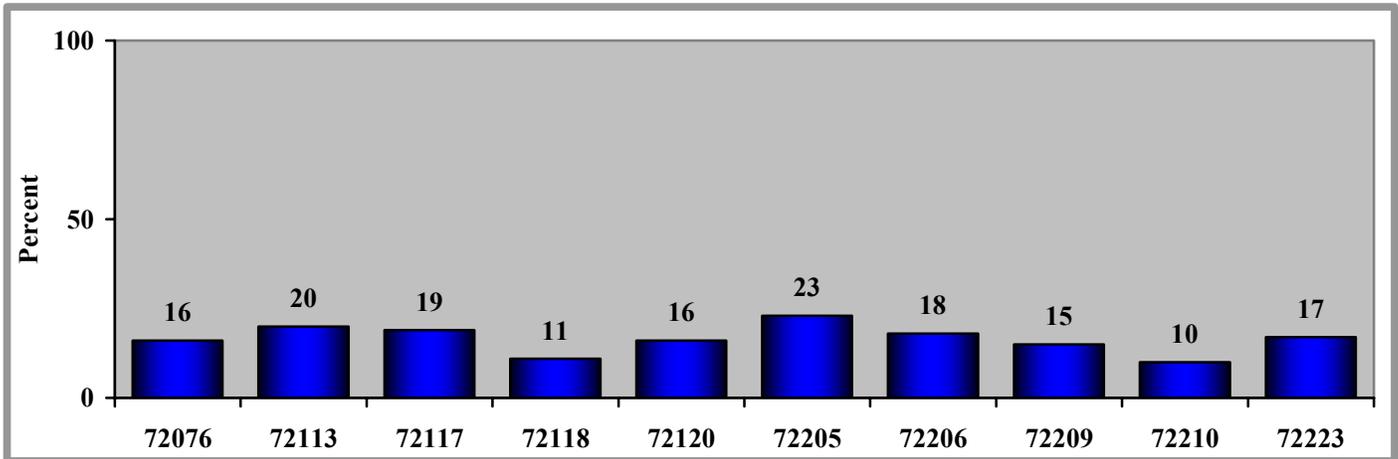


**Dietary Behaviors** (continued)

**Ate green salad:**

- The prevalence of having eaten green salad four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey was highest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72205 (23%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72210 (10%) (Figure 10).

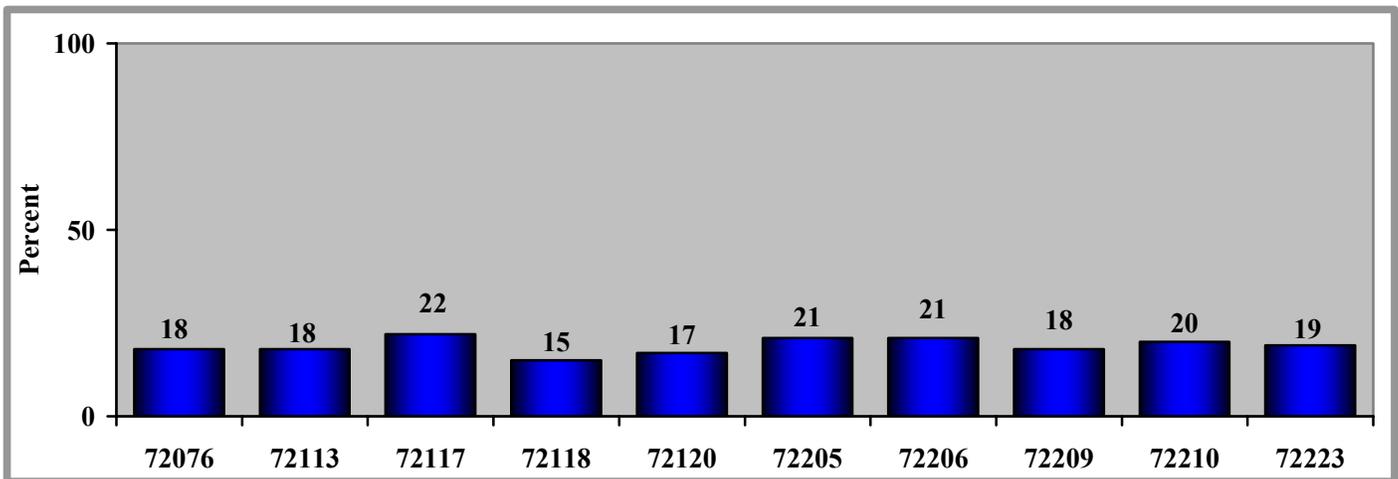
Figure 10: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who ate green salad four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey, by zip code.



**Ate potatoes:**

- The prevalence of having eaten potatoes four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey was highest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72117 (22%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72118 (15%) (Figure 11).

Figure 11: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who ate potatoes four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey, by zip code.

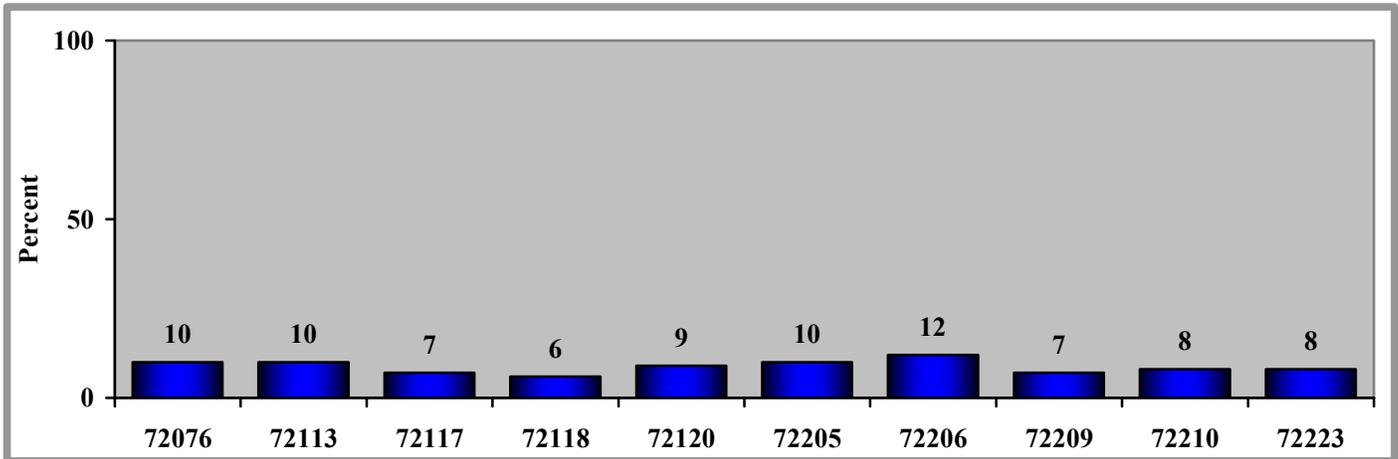


**Dietary Behaviors** (continued)

**Ate carrots:**

- The prevalence of having eaten carrots four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey was highest among 7<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72206 (12%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72118 (6%) (Figure 12).

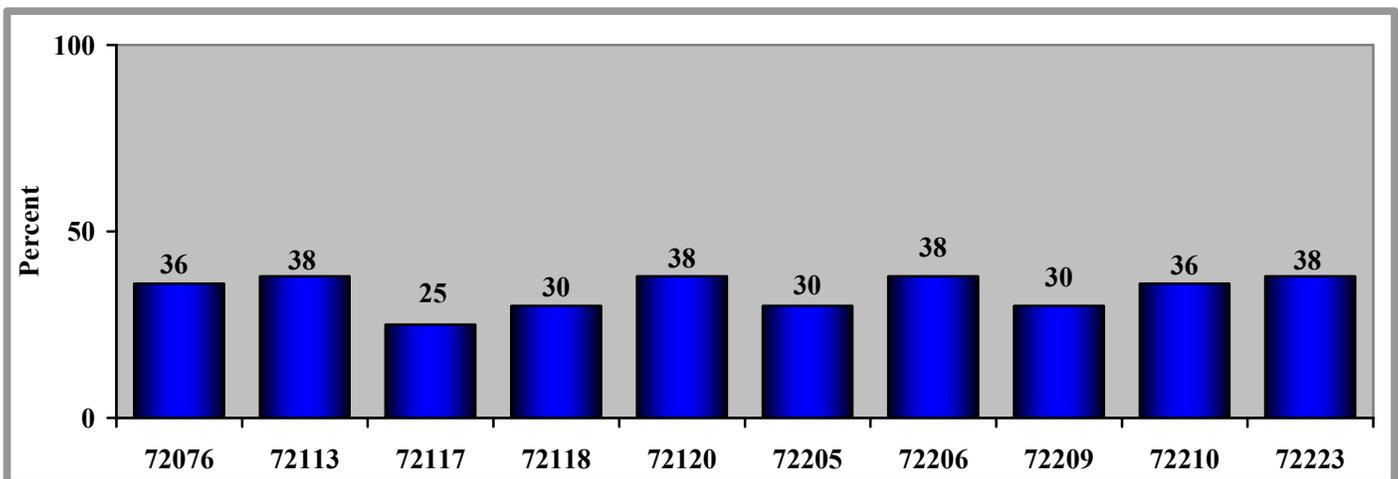
Figure 12: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> grades who ate carrots four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey, by zip code.



**Ate other vegetables:**

- The prevalence of having eaten other vegetables four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey was highest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip codes 72113 (38%), 72120 (38%), 72206 (38%), and 72223 (38%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72117 (25%) (Figure 13).

Figure 13: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> grades who ate other vegetables four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey, by zip code.

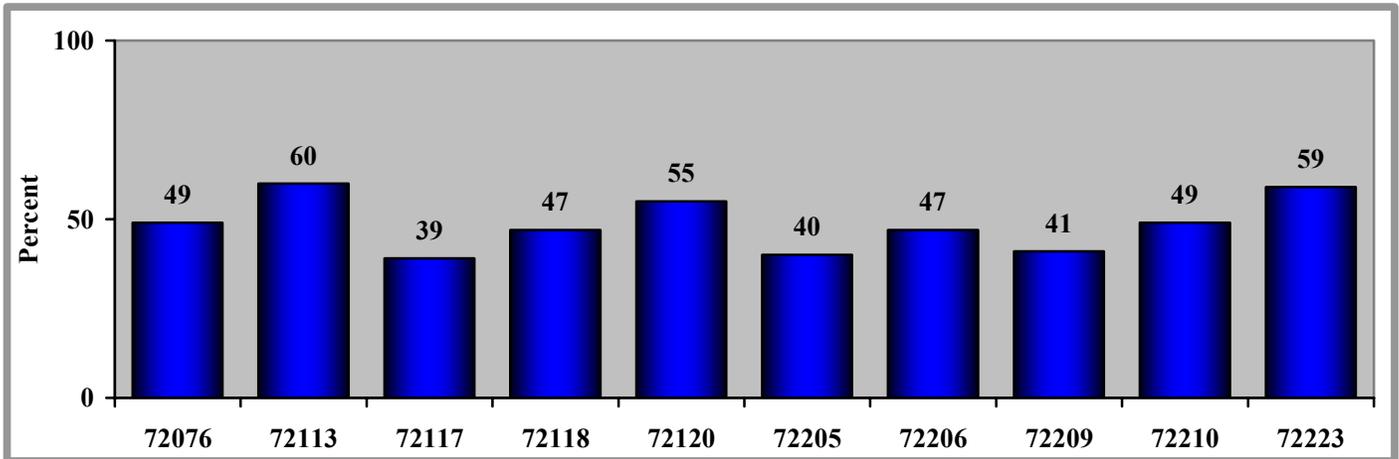


**Dietary Behaviors** (continued)

**Drank milk:**

- The prevalence of having drank milk four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey was highest among 7<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72113 (60%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72117 (39%) (Figure 14).

Figure 14: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> grades who drank milk four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey, by zip code.



## Physical Activity

### Physical activity with sweat:

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who participated in physical activity for at least thirty minutes that made them sweat or breathe hard on three or more of the seven days preceding the survey.*

### Results

- The prevalence of having participated in physical activity for at least thirty minutes that made students sweat or breathe hard on three or more of the seven days preceding the survey was lower among female students (59%) than among male students (69%) in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having participated in physical activity for at least thirty minutes that made students sweat or breathe hard on three or more of the seven days preceding the survey was highest among 7<sup>th</sup> grade (70%), and lowest among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (57%) students in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 1).

### Physical activity without sweat:

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who participated in physical activity for at least thirty minutes that did not make them sweat or breathe hard on three or more of the seven days preceding the survey.*

### Results

- The prevalence of having participated in physical activity for at least thirty minutes that did not make students sweat or breathe hard on three or more of the seven days preceding the survey was lower among female students (41%) than among male students (44%) in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 2).
- The prevalence of having participated in physical activity for at least thirty minutes that did not make students sweat or breathe hard on three or more of the seven days preceding the survey was highest among 7<sup>th</sup> grade (44%) and 9<sup>th</sup> grade (44%), and lowest among 8<sup>th</sup> grade (41%) and 11<sup>th</sup> grade (41%) students in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 2).

Table 1: Physical activity (7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

Question	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
Physical activity with sweat	64	59	69	70	65	63	66	60	57
Physical activity without sweat	42	41	44	44	41	44	42	41	43

**Physical Activity** (continued)

Figure 1: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> grades who participated in physical activity for least thirty minutes that made them sweat or breathe hard on three or more of the seven days preceding the survey.

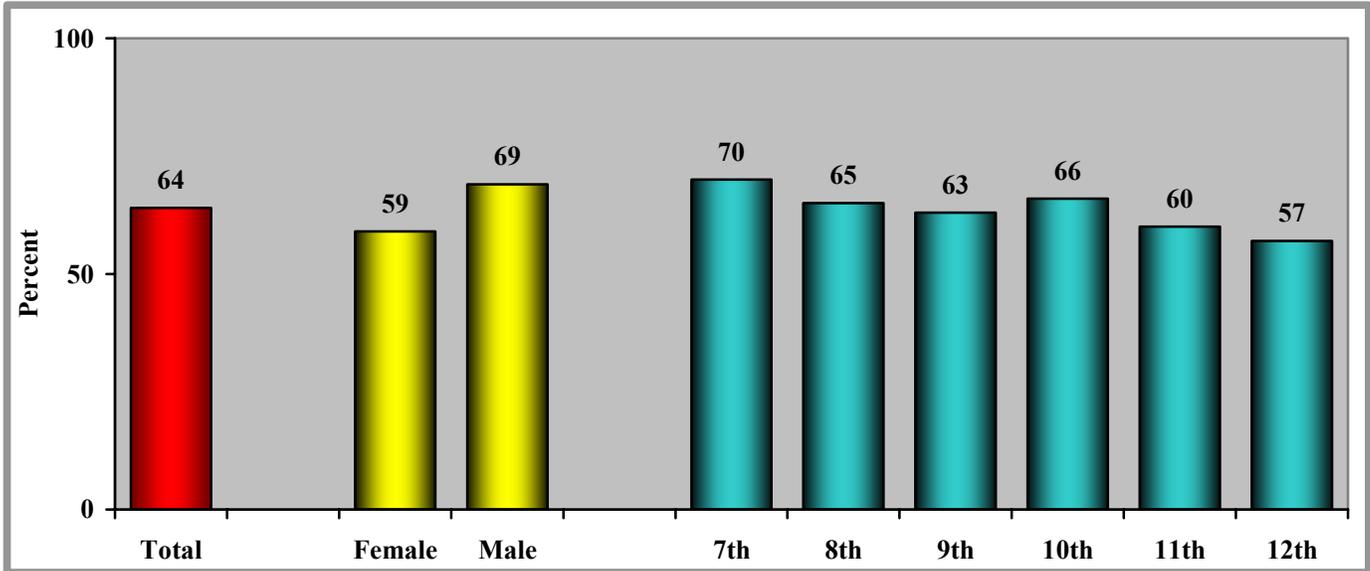
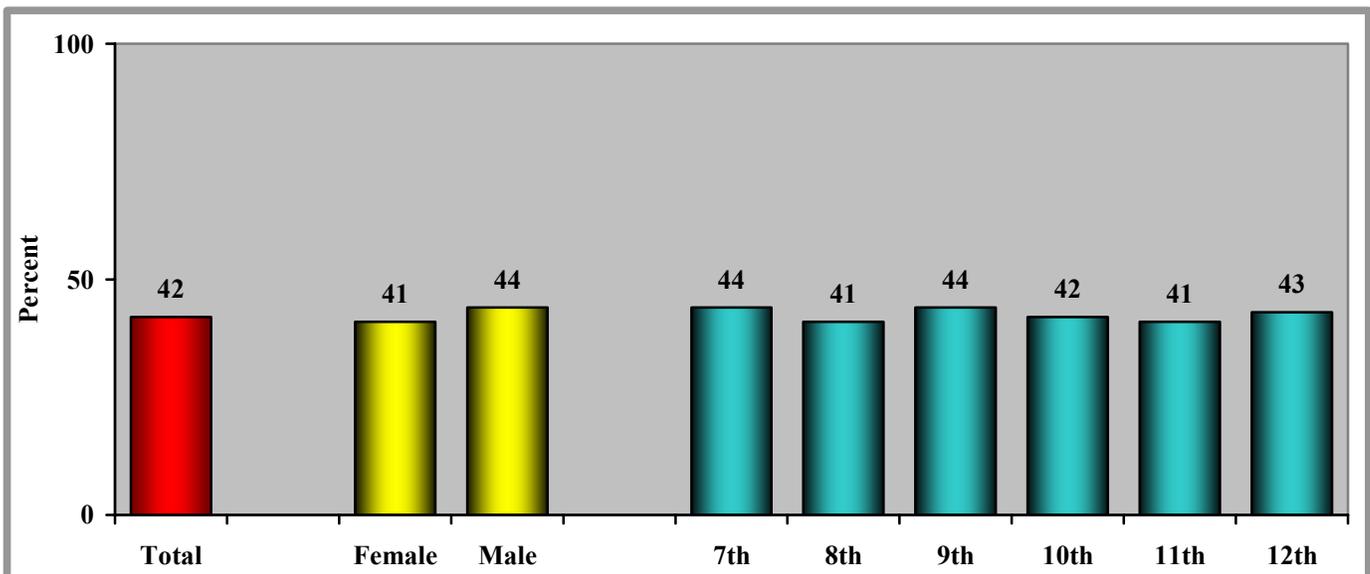


Figure 2: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> grades who participated in physical activity for least thirty minutes that did not make them sweat or breathe hard on three or more of the seven days preceding the survey.

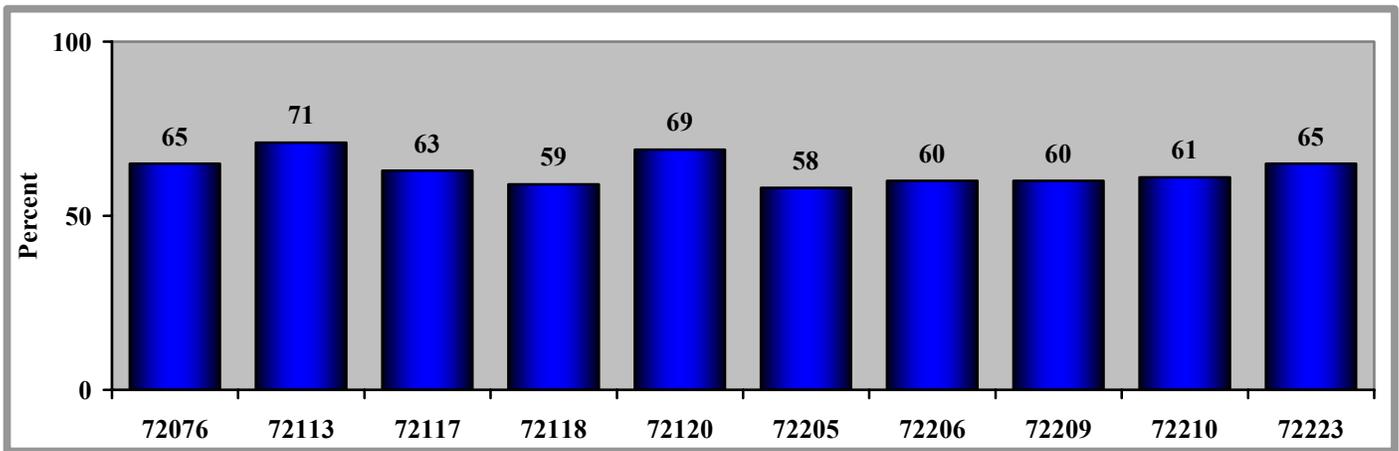


**Physical Activity** (continued)

**Physical activity with sweat:**

- The prevalence of having participated in physical activity for at least thirty minutes that made students sweat or breathe hard on three or more of the seven days preceding the survey was highest among 7<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72113 (71%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72205 (58%) (Figure 3).

Figure 3: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> grades who participated in physical activity for least thirty minutes that made them sweat or breathe hard on three or more of the seven days preceding the survey, by zip code.

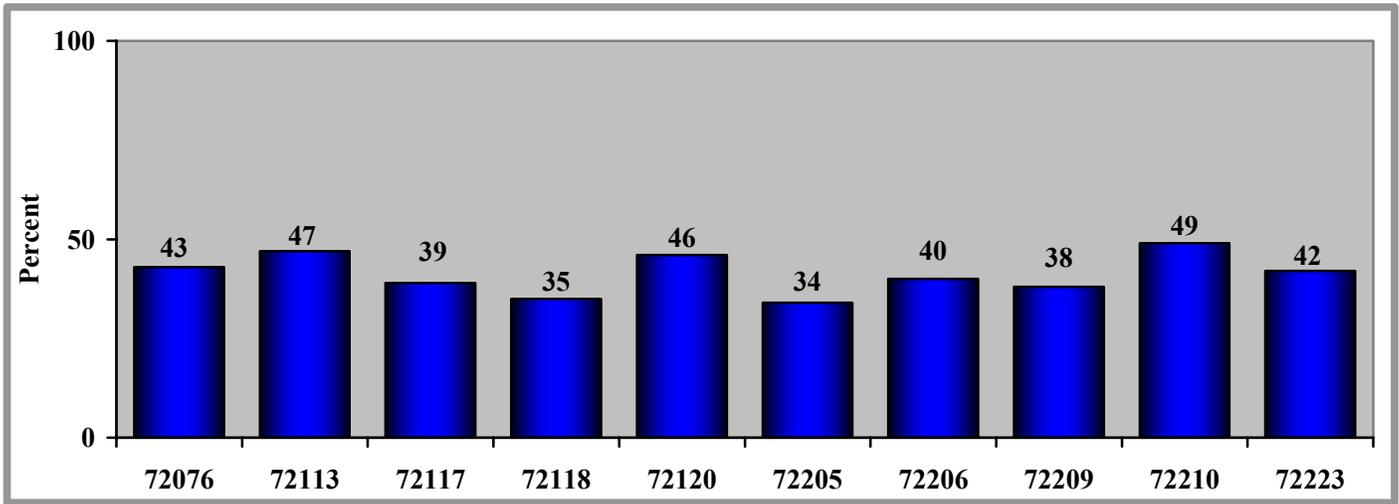


**Physical Activity** (continued)

**Physical activity without sweat:**

- The prevalence of having participated in physical activity for at least thirty minutes that did not make students sweat or breathe hard on three or more of the seven days preceding the survey was highest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72210 (49%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72205 (34%) (Figure 4).

Figure 4: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> grades who participated in physical activity for least thirty minutes that did not make them sweat or breathe hard on three or more of the seven days preceding the survey, by zip code.



**Physical Activity** (continued)

**Physical education class**

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who attended physical education class (PE) on one or more days in an average week when he/she was in school.*

**Results**

- The prevalence of having attended physical education class on one or more days in an average week when in school was lower among female students (43%) than among male students (52%) in PCSSD (Table 2 and Figure 5).
- The prevalence of having attended physical education class on one or more days in an average week when in school was highest among 7<sup>th</sup> grade (66%), and lowest among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (35%) students in PCSSD (Table 2 and Figure 5).

**Played on sports teams:**

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who played on one or more sports teams during the twelve months preceding the survey.*

**Results**

- The prevalence of having played on one or more sports teams during the twelve months preceding the survey was lower among female students (51%) than among male students (61%) in PCSSD (Table 2 and Figure 6).
- The prevalence of having played on one or more sports teams during the twelve months preceding the survey was highest among 7<sup>th</sup> grade (63%), and lowest among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (50%) students in PCSSD (Table 2 and Figure 6).

Table 2: Other physical activity (7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

Question	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
Physical education class	47	43	52	66	56	44	43	38	35
Played on sports teams	56	51	61	63	60	53	54	53	50

**Physical Activity** (continued)

Figure 5: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> grades who attended physical education class on one or more days in an average week when in school.

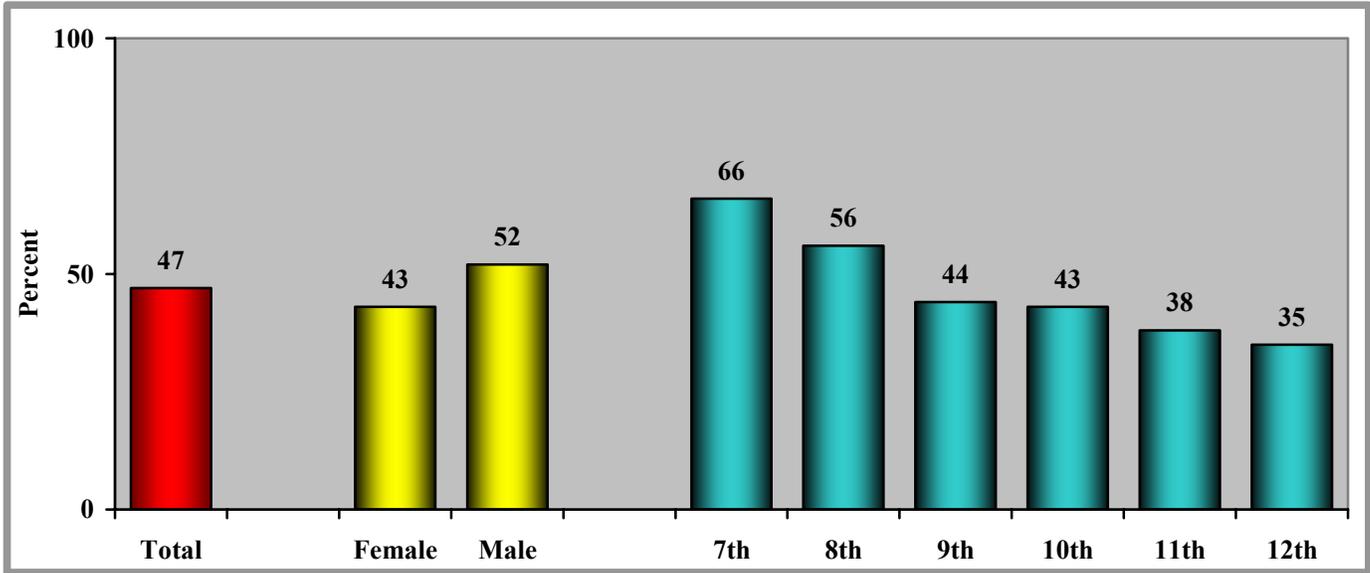
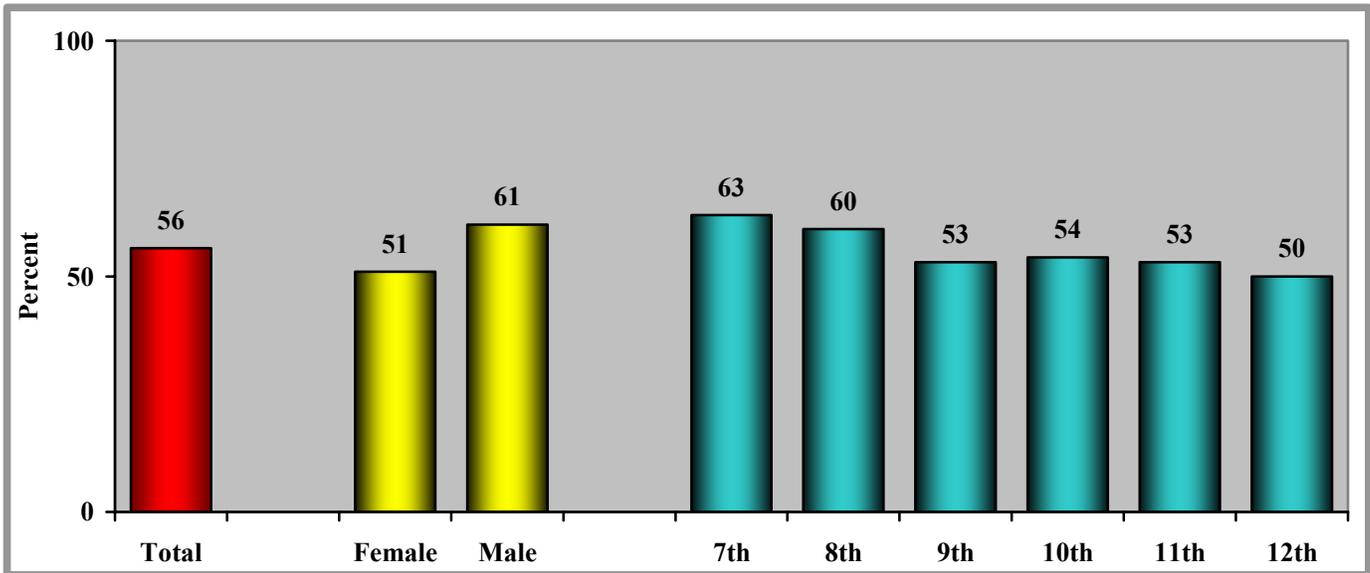


Figure 6: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who played on one or more sports teams during the twelve months preceding the survey.

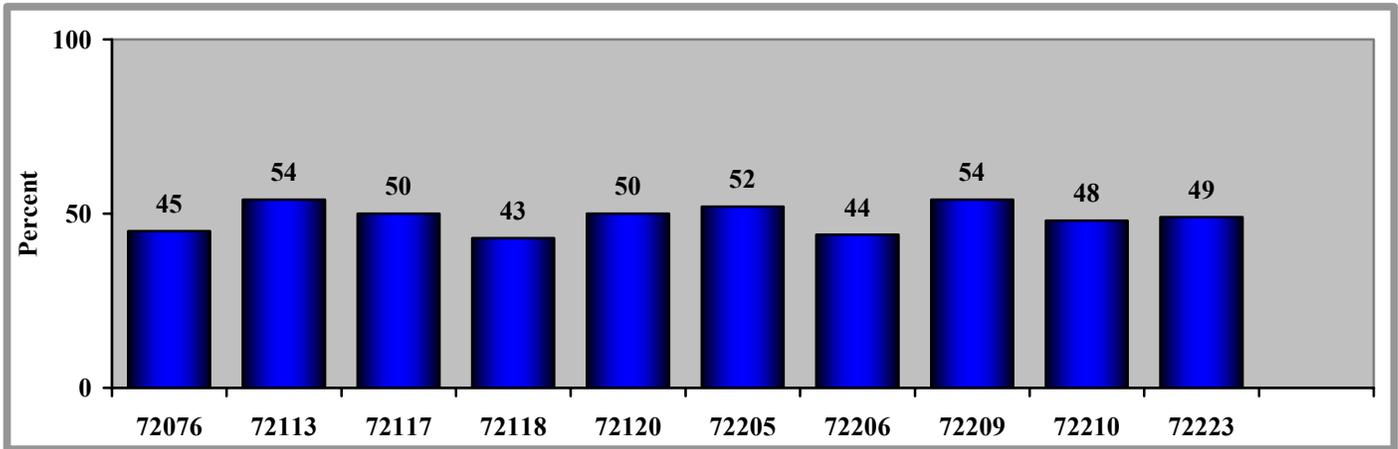


**Physical Activity** (continued)

**Physical education class:**

- The prevalence of having attended physical education class on one or more days in an average week when in school was highest among 7<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip codes 72113 (54%) and 72209 (54%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72118 (43%) (Figure 7).

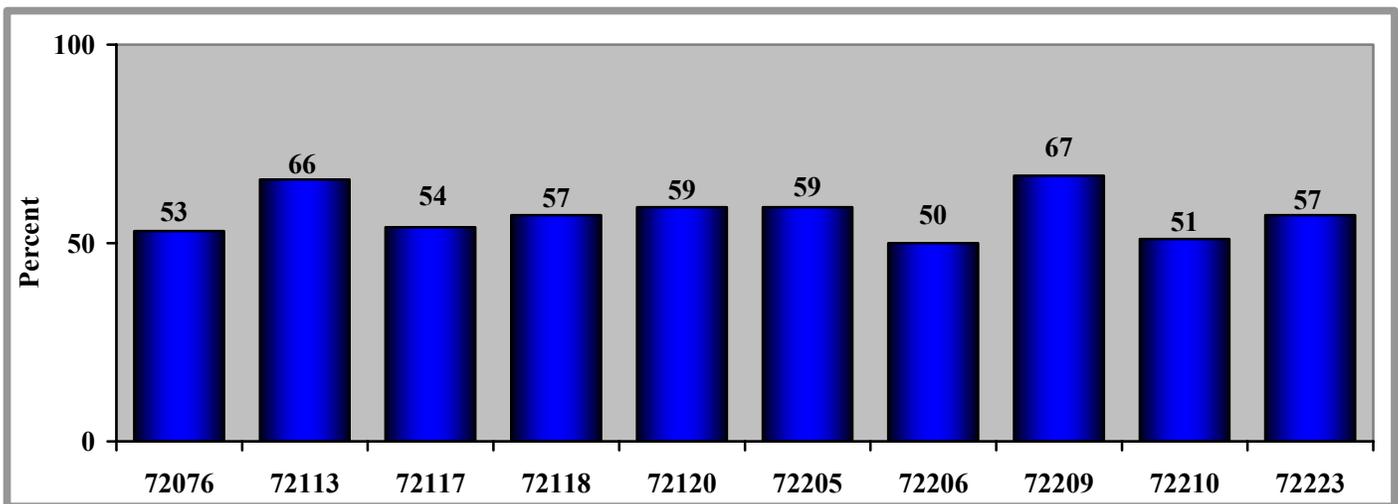
Figure 7: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> - 12<sup>th</sup> grades who attended physical education class on one or more days in an average week, by zip code.



**Played on sports teams:**

- The prevalence of having played on one or more sports teams during the twelve months preceding the survey was highest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72209 (67%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72206 (50%) (Figure 8).

Figure 8: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who played on one or more sports teams during the twelve months preceding the survey, by zip code.



## Physical Activity (continued)

### **Physical education class:**

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who attended physical education class on one or more of the days in an average week when he/she was in school.*

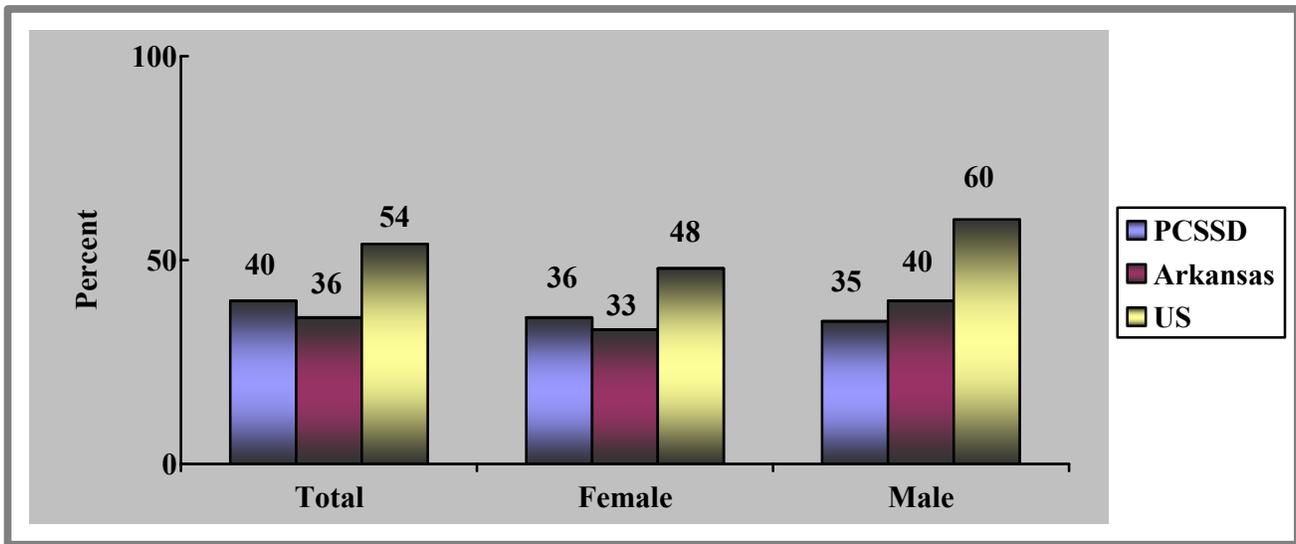
- The prevalence of having attended physical education class on one or more days in an average week when in school was higher among students in PCSSD (40%) than among students in Arkansas (36%); and lower than among students in the nation (54%) (Figure 9).
- The prevalence of attended physical education class on one or more days in an average week when in school was higher among female students in PCSSD (36%) than among female students in Arkansas (33%); and lower than among female students in the nation (48%) (Figure 9).
- The prevalence of having attended physical education class on one or more days in an average week when in school was higher among male students in PCSSD (45%) than among male students in Arkansas (40%); and lower than among male students in the nation (60%) (Figure 9).
- The prevalence of having attended physical education class on one or more days in an average week when in school was:
  - Lower among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (44%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (54%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (72%);
  - Higher among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (43%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (38%), and lower than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (59%);
  - Higher among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (38%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (26%), and lower than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (42%); and
  - Higher among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (35%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (26%), and lower than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (39%) (Table 3).

**Physical Activity** (continued)

Table 3: Physical education class (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

Grade	PCSSD	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	44	54	72
10th	43	38	59
11th	38	26	42
12th	35	26	39

Figure 9: Physical education class (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender



## Physical Activity (continued)

### **Played on sports teams:**

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who played on one or more sports teams during the twelve months preceding the survey.*

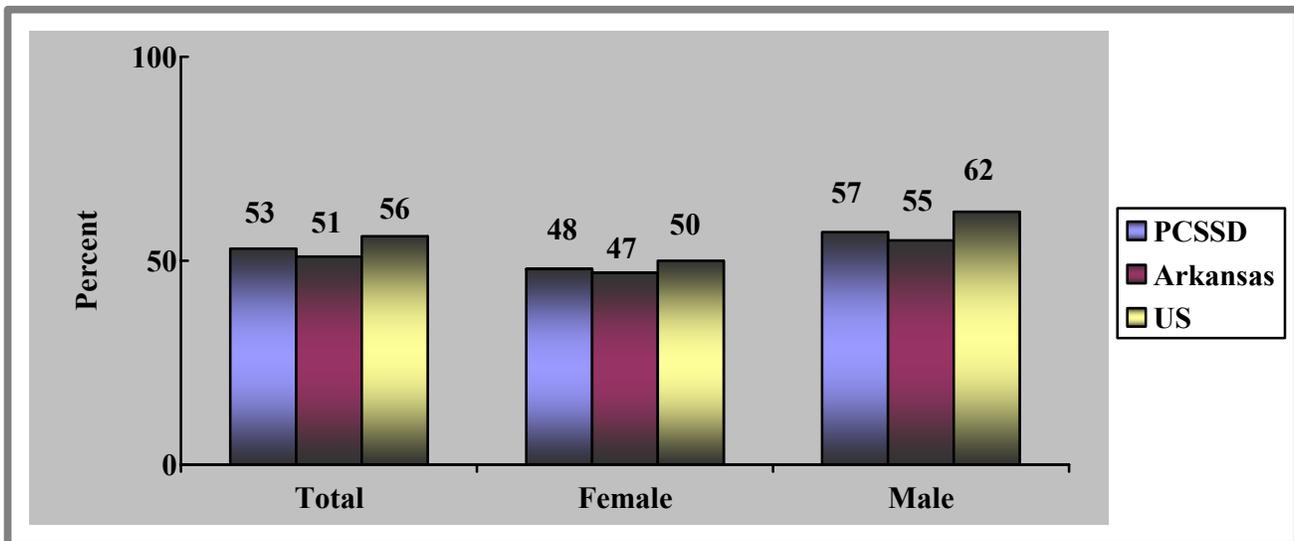
- The prevalence of having played on one or more sports teams during the twelve months preceding the survey was higher among students in PCSSD (53%) than among students in Arkansas (51%); and lower than among students in the nation (56%) (Figure 10).
- The prevalence of having played on one or more sports teams during the twelve months preceding the survey was higher among female students in PCSSD (48%) than among female students in Arkansas (47%); and lower than among female students in the nation (50%) (Figure 10).
- The prevalence of having played on one or more sports teams during the twelve months preceding the survey was higher among male students in PCSSD (57%) than among male students in Arkansas (55%); and lower than among male students in the nation (62%) (Figure 10).
- The prevalence of having played on one or more sports teams during the twelve months preceding the survey was:
  - Lower among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (53%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (57%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (60%);
  - Equal among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (54%) and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (54%), and lower than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (58%);
  - Higher among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (53%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (46%), and lower than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (55%); and
  - Higher among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (50%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (45%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (49%) (Table 4).

**Physical Activity** (continued)

Table 4: Played on sports teams (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

Grade	PCSSD	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	53	57	60
10th	54	54	58
11th	53	46	55
12th	50	45	49

Figure 10: Played on sports teams (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender



## Violence Related Behaviors on School Property

### **Carried a weapon on school property**

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.*

### **Results**

- The prevalence of having carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among female students (2%) than among male students (4%) in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was highest among 11<sup>th</sup> grade (6%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup> grade (1%) students in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 1).

### **Had property stolen or damaged:**

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who had property such as a car, clothing, or books stolen or deliberately damaged during the twelve months preceding the survey.*

### **Results**

- The prevalence of having had property such as a car, clothing, or books stolen or deliberately damaged during the twelve months preceding the survey was lower among female students (24%) than among male students (27%) in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 2).
- The prevalence of having had property such as a car, clothing, or books stolen or deliberately damaged during the twelve months preceding the survey was highest among 7<sup>th</sup> grade (30%) and 8<sup>th</sup> grade (30%), and lowest among 11<sup>th</sup> grade (22%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (22%) students in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 2).

**Table 1:** Violence related behaviors on school property (7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

Question	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
Carried a weapon on school property	3	2	4	1	2	3	3	6	5
Had property stolen or damaged	26	24	27	30	30	23	24	22	22

**Violence Related Behaviors on School Property** (continued)

Figure 1: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> grades who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.

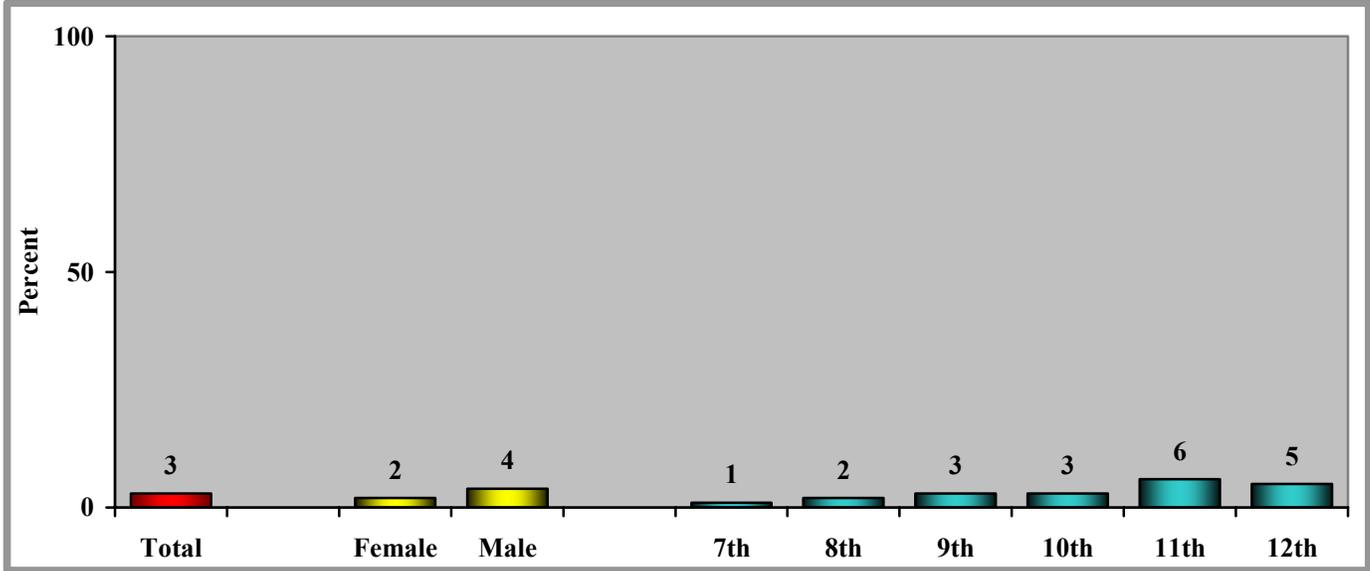
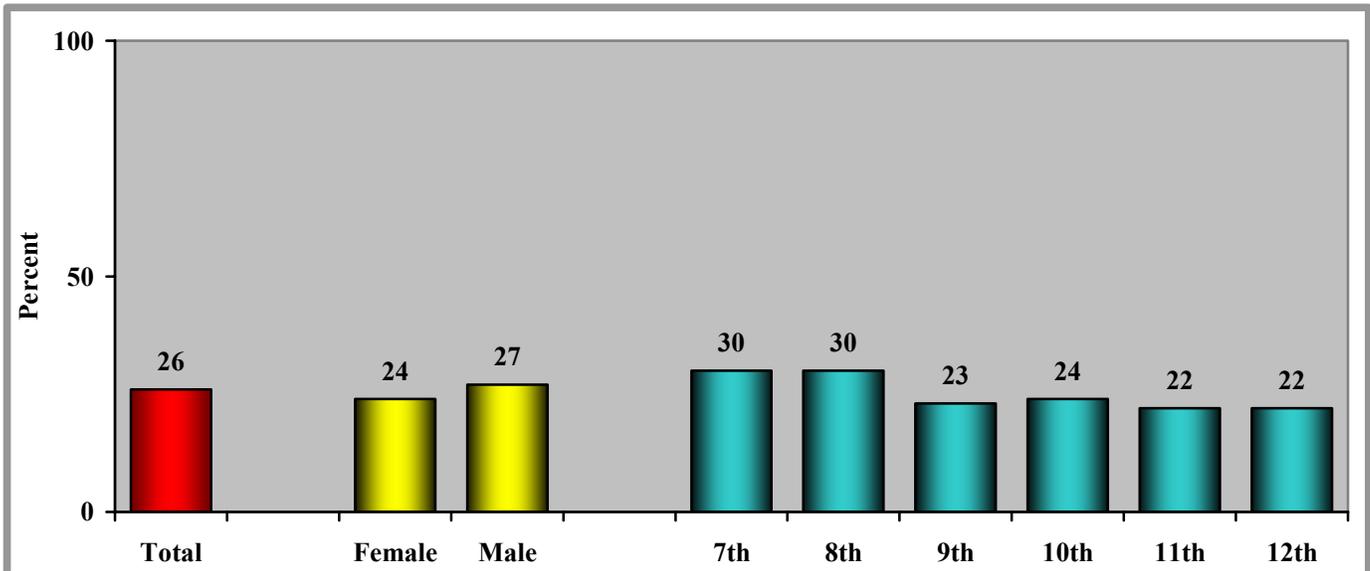


Figure 2: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who had property such as a car, clothing, or books stolen or deliberately damaged during the twelve months preceding the survey.

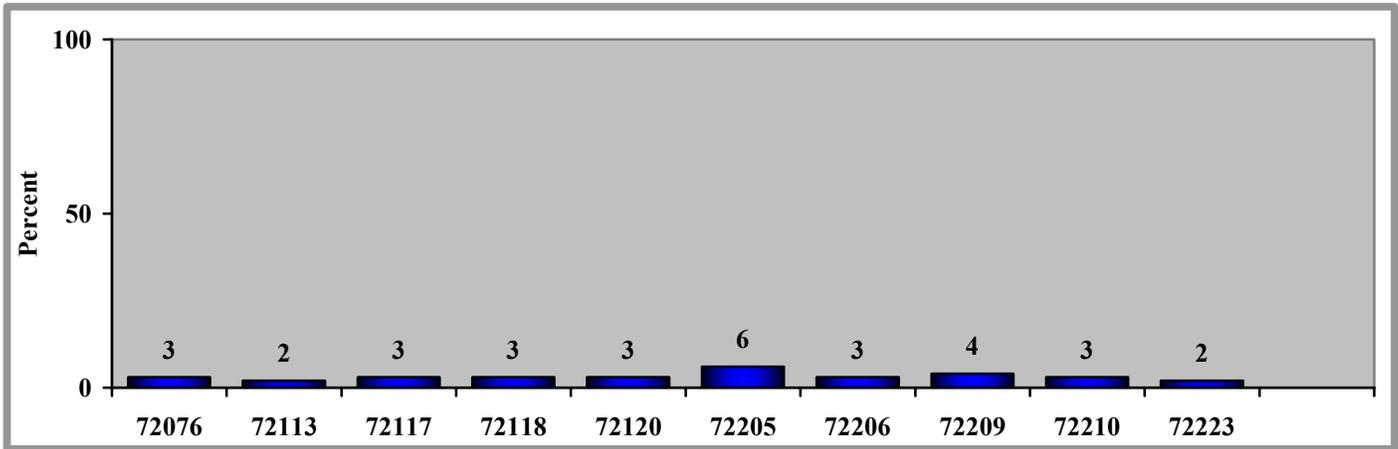


**Violence Related Behaviors on School Property** (continued)

**Carried a weapon on school property:**

- The prevalence of having carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was highest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72205 (6%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip codes 72113 (2%) and 72223 (2%) (Figure 3).

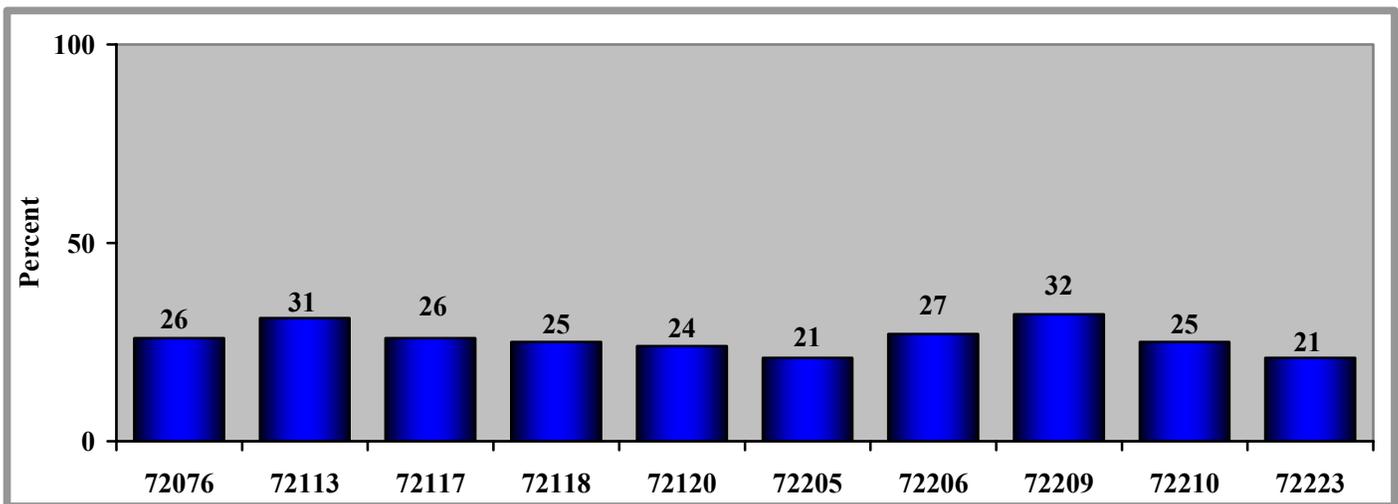
Figure 3: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey, by zip code.



**Had property stolen or damaged:**

- The prevalence of having had property such as a car, clothing, or books stolen or deliberately damaged during the twelve months preceding the survey was highest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72209 (32%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip codes 72205 (21%) and 72223 (21%) (Figure 4).

Figure 4: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who had property such as a car, clothing, or books stolen or deliberately damaged during the twelve months preceding the survey, by zip code.



## Violence Related Behaviors on School Property (continued)

### **Carried a weapon on school property:**

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property on one or more the thirty days preceding the survey.*

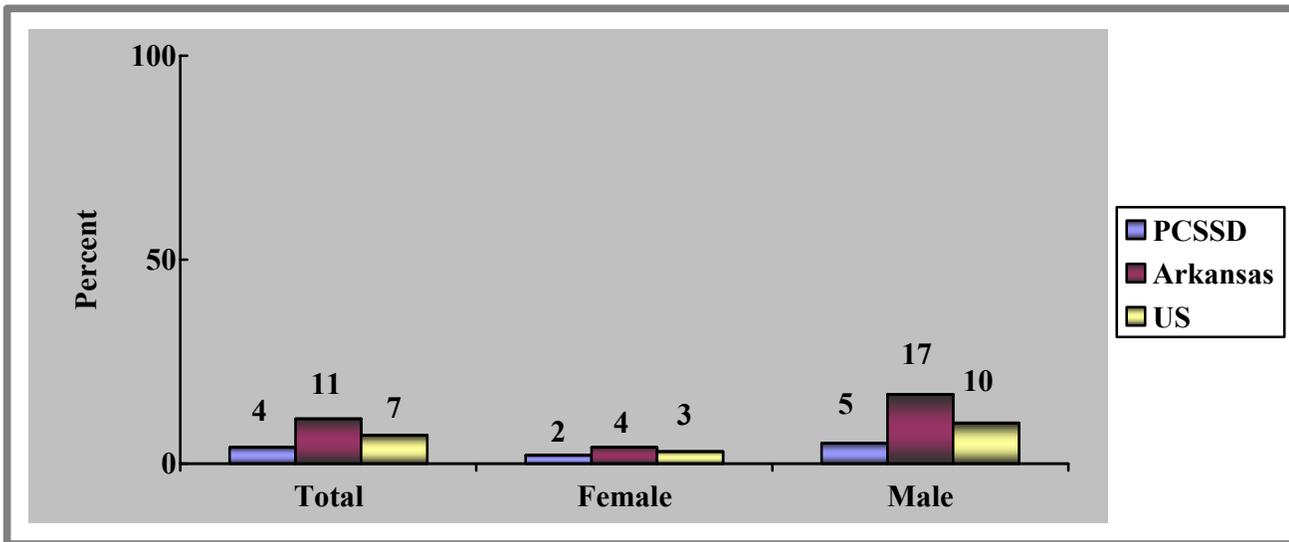
- The prevalence of having carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among students in PCSSD (4%) than among students in Arkansas (11%), and students in the nation (7%) (Figure 5).
- The prevalence of having carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among female students in PCSSD (2%) than among female students in Arkansas (4%), and female students in the nation (3%) (Figure5).
- The prevalence of having carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among male students in PCSSD (5%) than among male students in Arkansas (17%), and male students in the nation (10%) (Figure 5).
- The prevalence of having carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was:
  - Lower among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (3%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (10%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (6%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (3%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (10%), and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (7%);
  - Lower among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (6%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (9%), and equal to 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (6%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (5%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (11%), and equal to 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (7%) (Table 2).

**Violence Related Behaviors on School Property** (continued)

Table 2: Carried a weapon school property (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

Grade	PCSSD	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	3	10	6
10th	3	10	7
11th	6	9	6
12th	5	11	7

Figure 5: Carried a weapon on school property (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender

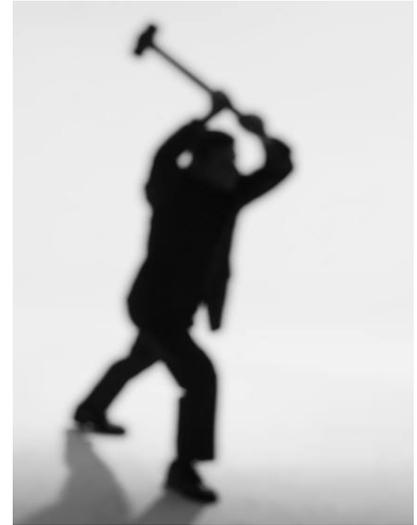


## Violence Related Behaviors on School Property (continued)

### **Had property stolen or damaged:**

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who had property such as a car, clothing, or books stolen or deliberately damaged during the twelve months preceding the survey.*

- The prevalence of having had property such as a car, clothing, or books stolen or deliberately damaged during the twelve months preceding the survey was lower among students in PCSSD (23%) than among students in Arkansas (29%), and students in the nation (30%) (Figure 6).
- The prevalence of having had property such as a car, clothing, or books stolen or deliberately damaged during the twelve months preceding the survey was lower among female students in PCSSD (22%) than among female students in Arkansas (27%), and female students in the nation (28%) (Figure 6).
- The prevalence of having had property such as a car, clothing, or books stolen or deliberately damaged during the twelve months preceding the survey was lower among male students in PCSSD (24%) than among male students in Arkansas (30%), and male students in the nation (31%) (Figure 6).
- The prevalence of having had property such as a car, clothing, or books stolen or deliberately damaged during the twelve months preceding the survey was:
  - Lower among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (23%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (33%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (34%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (24%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (32%), and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (30%);
  - Lower among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (22%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (26%), and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (27%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (22%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (23%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (27%) (Table 3).

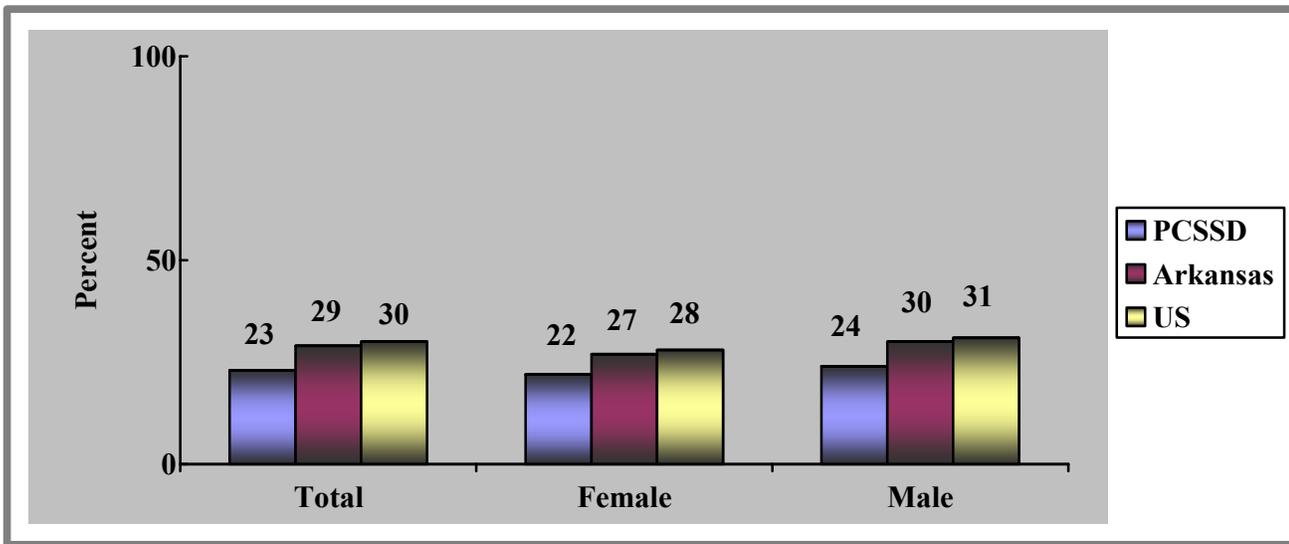


**Violence Related Behaviors on School Property** (continued)

Table 3: Had property stolen or damaged (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

Grade	PCSSD	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	23	33	34
10th	24	32	30
11th	22	26	27
12th	22	23	27

Figure 6: Had property stolen or damaged (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender



## Violence Related Behaviors on School Property (continued)

### **Felt unsafe on the way or at school:**

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who did not go to school on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school.*

### **Results**

- The prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns during the thirty days preceding the survey was equal among female students (7%) and male students (7%) in PCSSD (Table 4 and Figure 7).
- The prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns during the thirty days preceding the survey was highest among 7<sup>th</sup> grade (9%), and lowest among 11<sup>th</sup> grade (5%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (5%) students in PCSSD (Table 4 and Figure 7).

### **Threatened or injured on school property:**

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who had been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property one or more times during the twelve months preceding the survey.*

### **Results**

- The prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property one or more times during the twelve months preceding the survey was lower among female students (6%) than among male students (10%) in PCSSD (Table 4 and Figure 8).
- The prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property one or more times during the twelve months preceding the survey was highest among 8<sup>th</sup> grade (11%), and lowest among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (5%) students in PCSSD (Table 4 and Figure 8).

### **Involved in a physical fight on school property**

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who were in a physical fight on school property one or more times during the twelve months preceding the survey.*

### **Results**

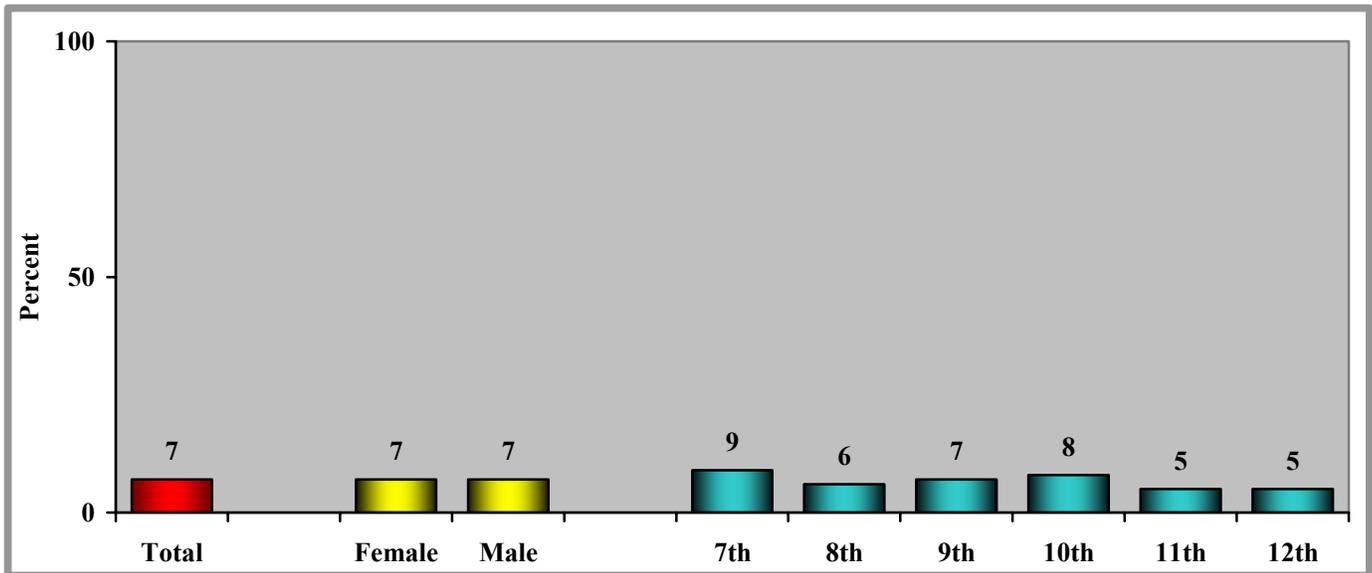
- The prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property during the twelve months preceding the survey was lower among female students (13%) than among male students (24%) in PCSSD (Table 4 and Figure 9).
- The prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property during the twelve months preceding the survey was highest among 7<sup>th</sup> grade (24%) and 8<sup>th</sup> grade (24%), and lowest among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (11%) students in PCSSD (Table 4 and Figure 9).

**Violence Related Behaviors on School Property** (continued)

Table 4: Other violence related behaviors on school property (7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

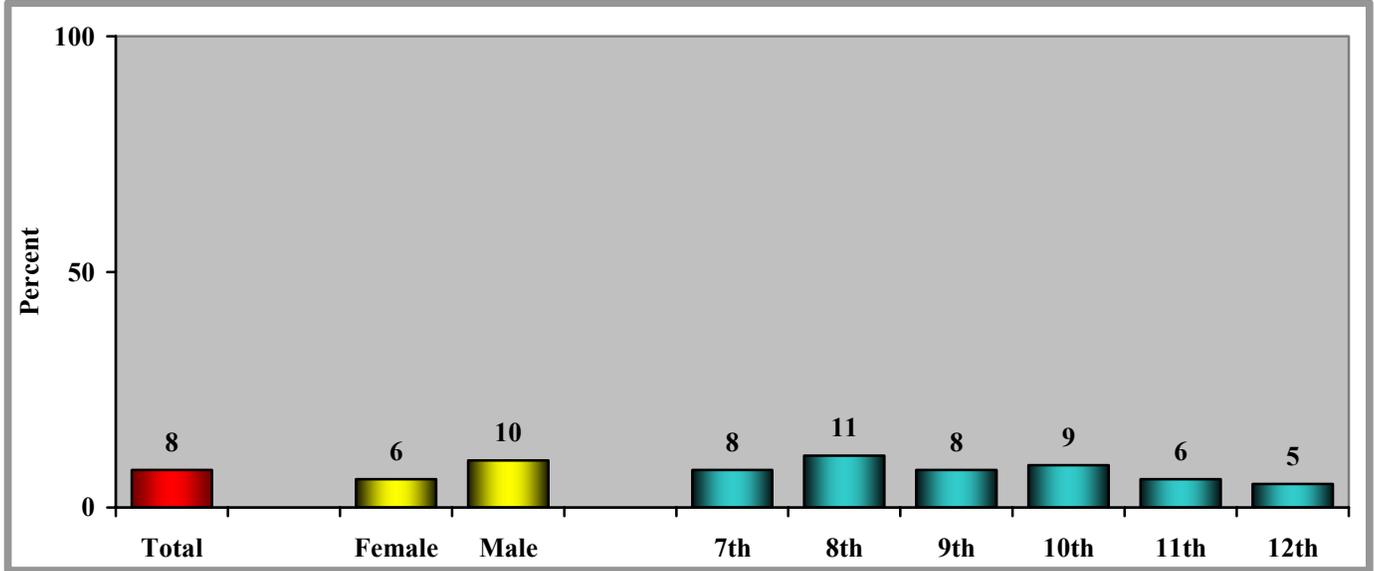
Question	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
Felt unsafe on the way or at school	7	7	7	9	6	7	8	5	5
Threatened or injured on school property	8	6	10	8	11	8	9	6	5
Involved in a physical fight on school property	18	13	24	24	24	19	15	14	11

Figure 7: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> grades who did not go to school on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school.

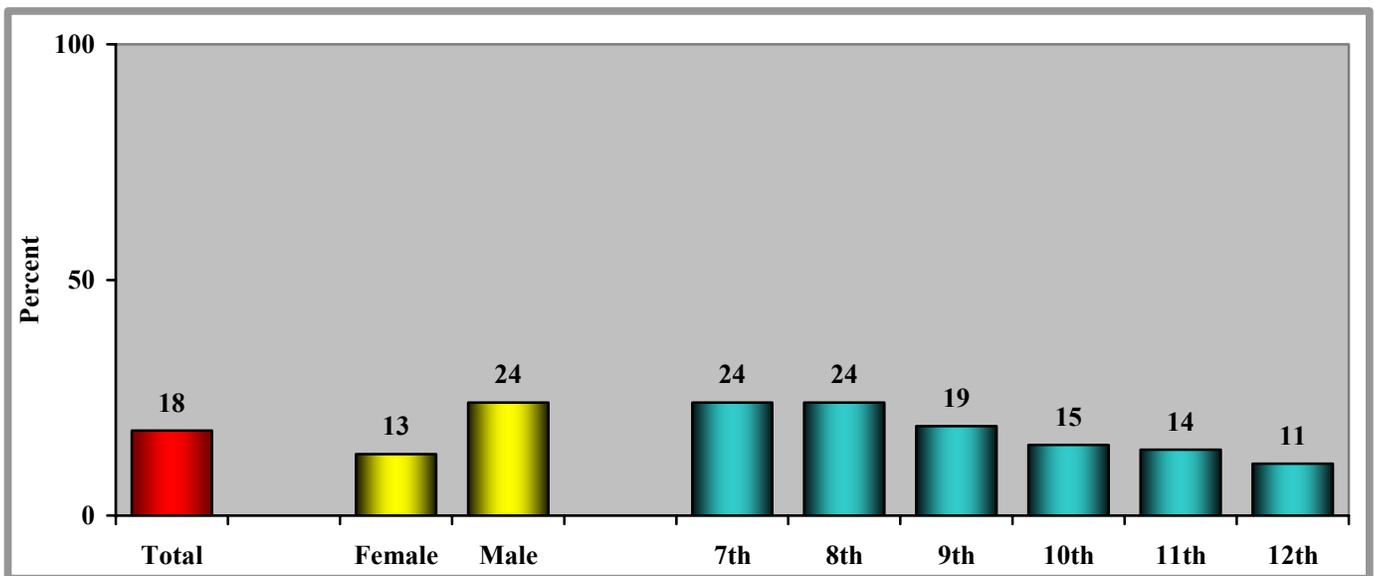


**Violence Related Behaviors on School Property** (continued)

**Figure 8:** The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who had been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property one or more times during the twelve months preceding the survey.



**Figure 9:** The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> grades who were in a physical fight on school property one or more times during the twelve months preceding the survey.

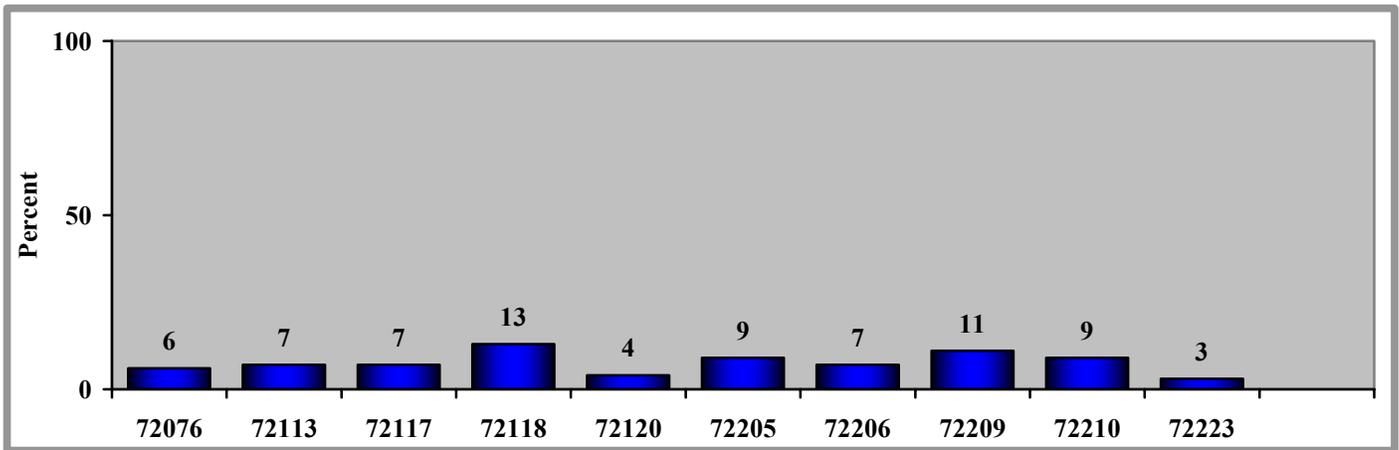


**Violence Related Behaviors on School Property** (continued)

**Felt unsafe on the way or at school:**

- The prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns during the thirty days preceding the survey was highest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72118 (13%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72223 (3%) (Figure 10).

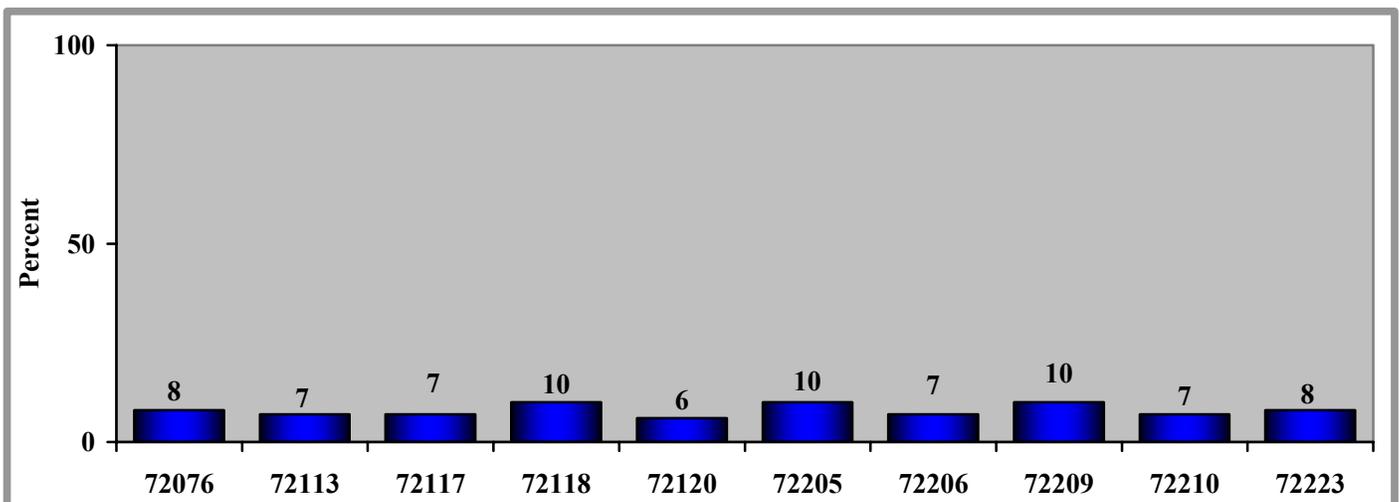
Figure 10: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who did not go to school on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school, by zip code.



**Threatened or injured on school property:**

- The prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property one or more times during the twelve months preceding the survey was highest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip codes 72118 (10%), 72205 (10%), and 72209 (10%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72120 (6%) (Figure 11).

Figure 11: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who had been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property one or more times during the twelve months preceding the survey, by zip code.

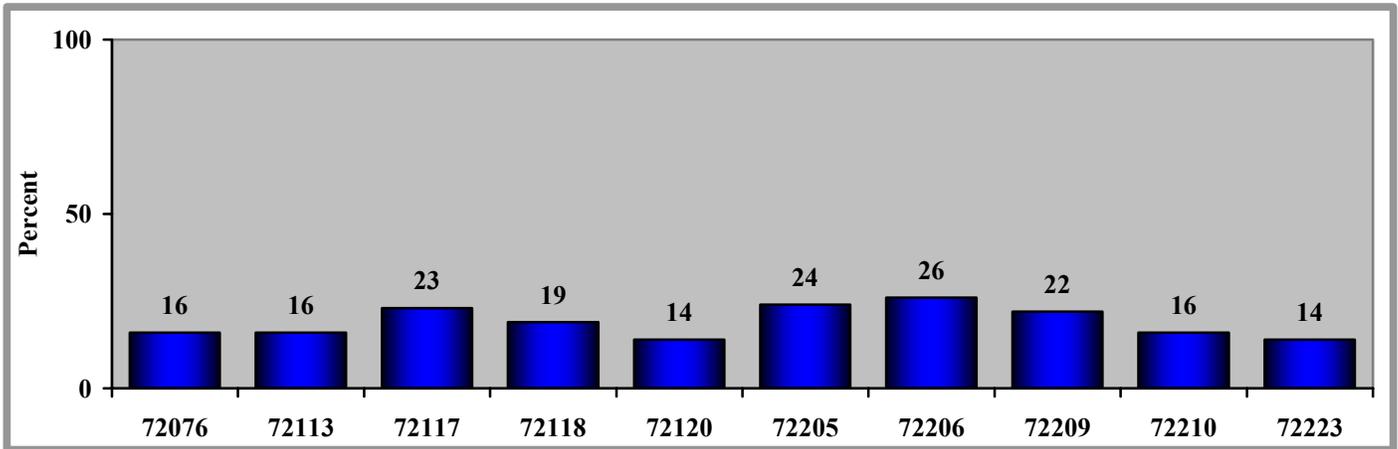


**Violence Related Behaviors on School Property** (continued)

**Involvement in a physical fight on school property:**

- The prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property during the twelve months preceding the survey was highest among 7<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72206 (26%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip codes 72120 (14%) and 72223 (14%) (Figure 12).

Figure 12: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> grades who were in a physical fight on school property one or more time during the twelve months preceding the survey, by zip code.



## Violence Related Behaviors on School Property (continued)

### **Felt unsafe on the way or at school:**

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who did not go to school on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school.*

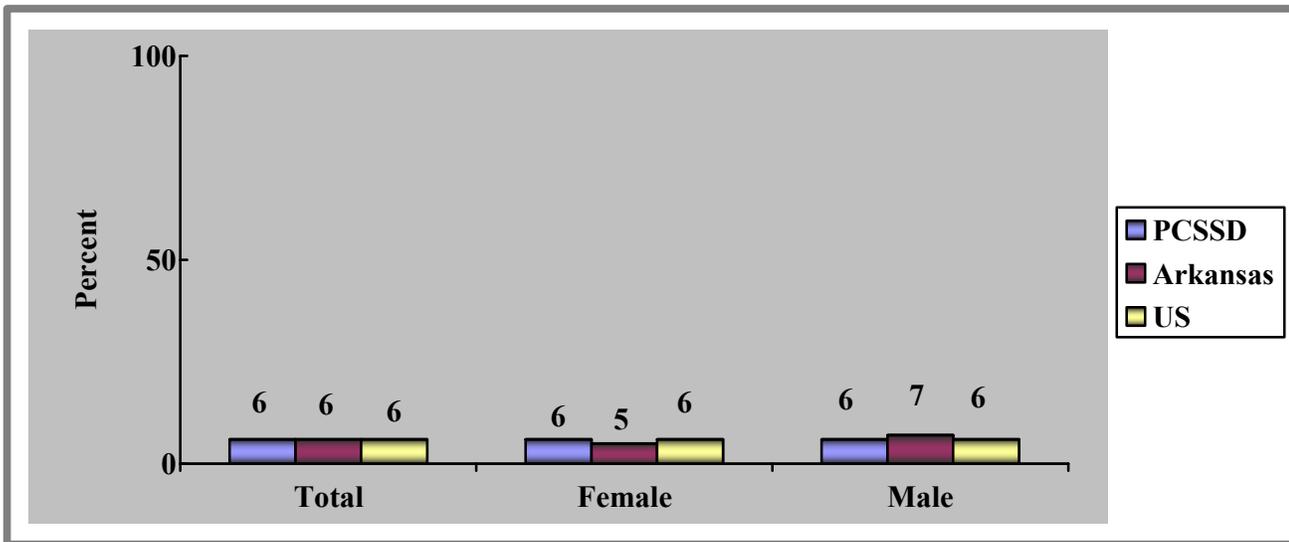
- The prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns during the thirty days preceding the survey was equal among students in PCSSD (6%) and students in Arkansas (6%), and students in the nation (6%) (Figure 13).
- The prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns during the thirty days preceding the survey was higher among female students in PCSSD (6%) than among female students in Arkansas (5%); and equal to female students in the nation (6%) (Figure13).
- The prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns during the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among male students in PCSSD (6%) than among male students in Arkansas (7%); and equal to male students in the nation (6%) (Figure 13).
- The prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns during the thirty days preceding the survey was:
  - Higher among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (7%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (6%), and lower than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (8%);
  - Equal among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (8%) and among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (8%), and among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (6%);
  - Equal among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (5%) and among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (5%), and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (5%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (5%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (6%), and equal to 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (5%) (Table 5).

**Violence Related Behaviors on School Property** (continued)

Table 5: Felt unsafe on the way or at school (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

Grade	PCSSD	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	7	6	8
10th	8	8	6
11th	5	5	5
12th	5	6	5

Figure 13: Felt unsafe on the way or at school (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender



## Violence Related Behaviors on School Property (continued)

### **Threatened or injured on school property:**

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who had been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property one or more times during the twelve months preceding the survey.*

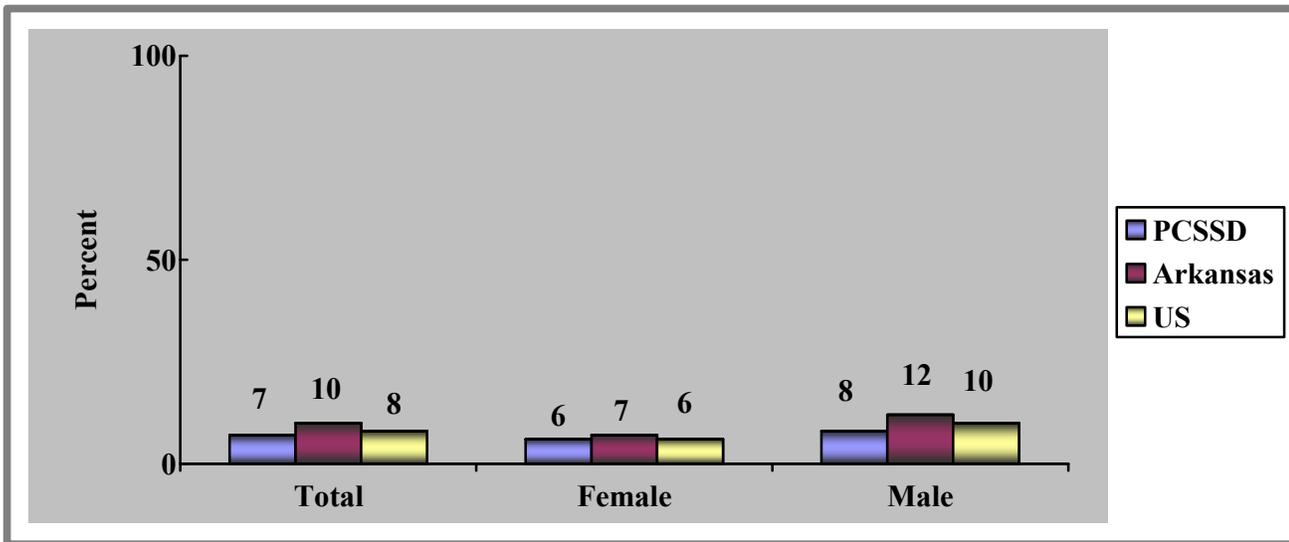
- The prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property one or more times during the twelve months preceding the survey was lower among students in PCSSD (7%) than among students in Arkansas (10%), and students in the nation (8%) (Figure 14).
- The prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property one or more times during the twelve months preceding the survey was lower among female students in PCSSD (6%) than among female students in Arkansas (7%); and equal to female students in the nation (6%) (Figure 14).
- The prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property one or more times during the twelve months preceding the survey was lower among male students in PCSSD (8%) than among male students in Arkansas (12%), and male students in the nation (10%) (Figure 14).
- The prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property one or more times during the twelve months preceding the survey was:
  - Equal among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (8%) and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (8%), and lower than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (11%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (9%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (11%), and equal to 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (9%);
  - Lower among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (6%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (7%), and higher than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (6%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (5%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (12%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (6%) (Table 6).

**Violence Related Behaviors on School Property** (continued)

Table 6: Threatened or injured on school property (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

Grade	PCSSD	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	8	8	11
10th	9	11	9
11th	6	7	6
12th	5	12	6

Figure 14: Threatened or injured school property (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender



## Violence Related Behaviors on School Property (continued)

### **Involved in a physical fight:**

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who were in a physical fight on school property one or more times during the twelve months preceding the survey.*

- The prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property during the twelve months preceding the survey was higher among students in PCSSD (15%) than among students in Arkansas (14%), and students in the nation (14%) (Figure 15).
- The prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property during the twelve months preceding the survey was higher among female students in PCSSD (11%) than among female students in Arkansas (8%), and female students in the nation (9%) (Figure 15).
- The prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property during the twelve months preceding the survey was equal among male students in PCSSD (19%) and male students in Arkansas (19%); and higher than among male students in the nation (18%) (Figure 15).
- The prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property during the twelve months preceding the survey was:
  - Higher among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (19%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (17%), and equal to 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (19%);
  - Higher among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (15%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (14%), and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (14%);
  - Higher among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (14%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (11%), and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (10%); and
  - Equal among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (11%) and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (11%), and higher than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (9%) (Table 7).

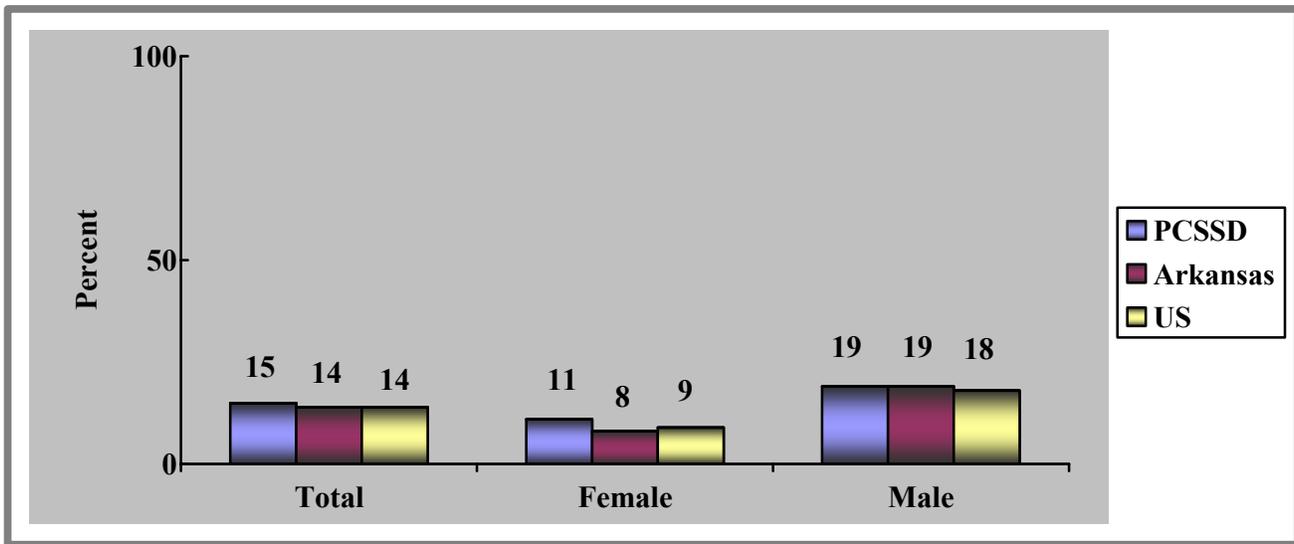


**Violence Related Behaviors on School Property** (continued)

Table 7: Involved in a physical fight (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

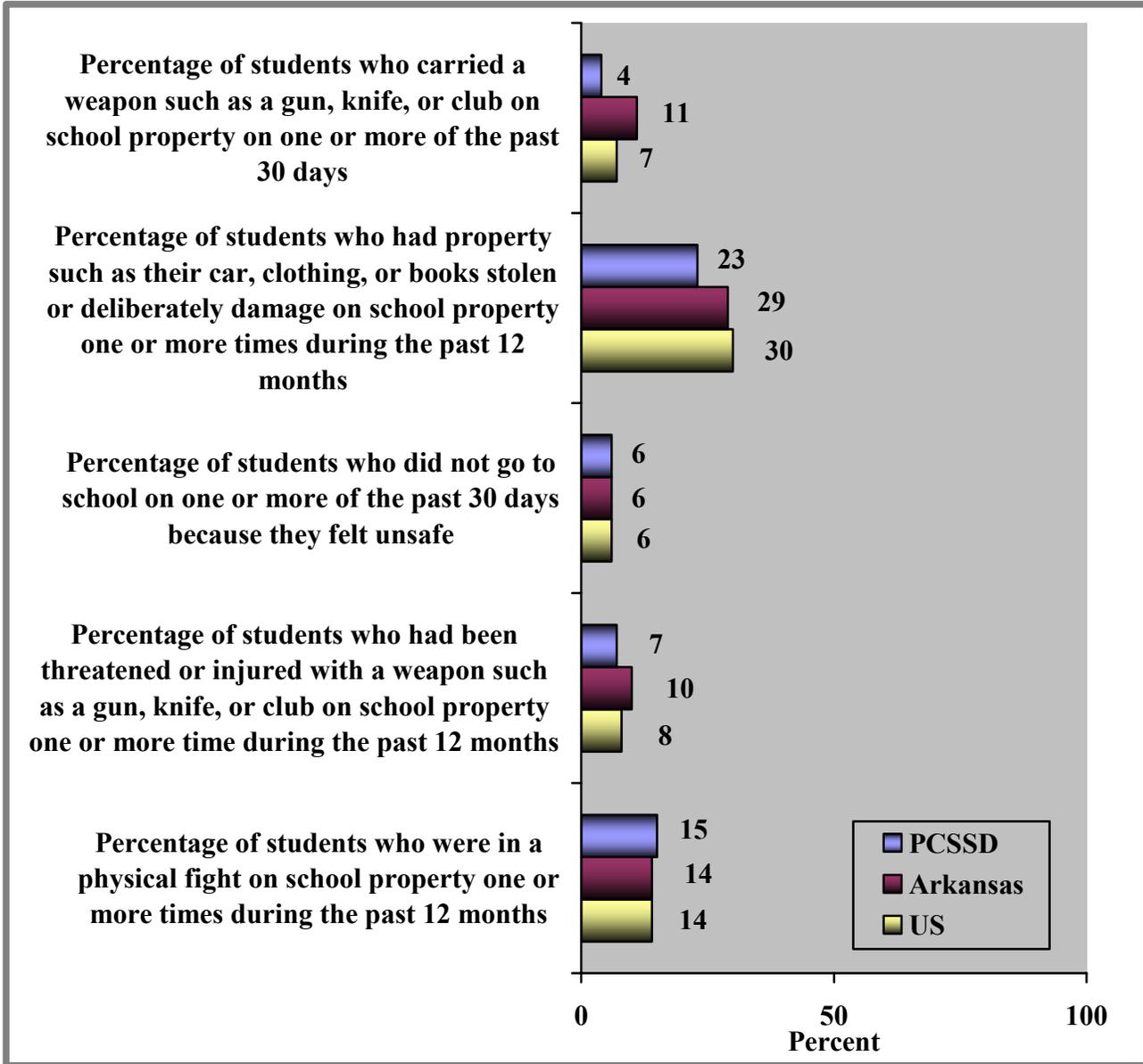
Grade	PCSSD	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	19	17	19
10th	15	14	14
11th	14	11	10
12th	11	11	9

Figure 15: Involved in a physical fight (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender



**Violence Related Behaviors on School Property** (continued)

Figure 16: Summary of violence related behaviors on school property (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)



## Tobacco Use on School Property

### **Smoked cigarettes on school property:**

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who smoked cigarettes on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.*

### **Results**

- The prevalence of having smoked cigarettes on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was equal among female students (3%) and male students (3%) in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having smoked cigarettes on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was highest among 9<sup>th</sup> (4%) grade, 10<sup>th</sup> (4%) grade, 11<sup>th</sup> (4%) grade, and 12<sup>th</sup> (4%) grade, and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup> (1%) grade and 8<sup>th</sup> (1%) grade students in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 1).

### **Chewed tobacco on school property:**

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who used chewing tobacco or snuff on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.*

### **Results**

- The prevalence of having used chewing tobacco or snuff on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among female students (1%) than among male students (6%) in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 2).
- The prevalence of having used chewing tobacco or snuff on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was highest among 11<sup>th</sup> grade (5%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup> grade (1%) students in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 2).

**Table 1:** Tobacco use on school property (7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

Question	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
Smoked cigarettes on school property	3	3	3	1	1	4	4	4	4
Chewed tobacco on school property	3	1	6	1	2	3	4	5	4

**Tobacco Use on School Property** (continued)

Figure 1: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> grades who smoked cigarettes on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.

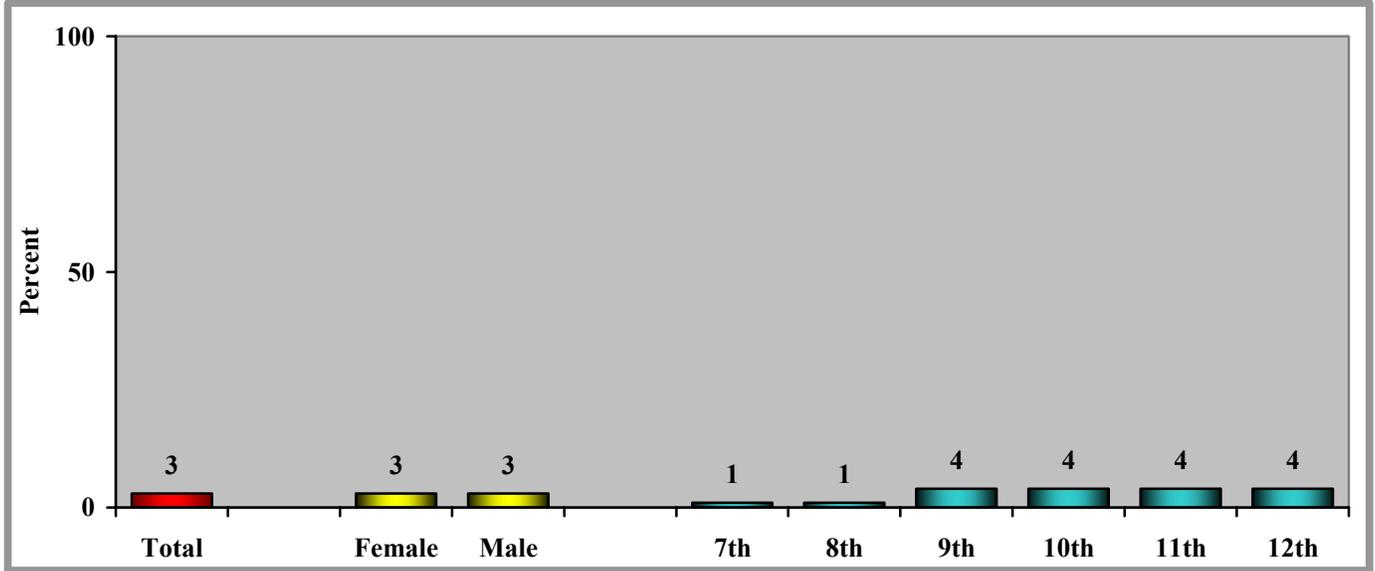
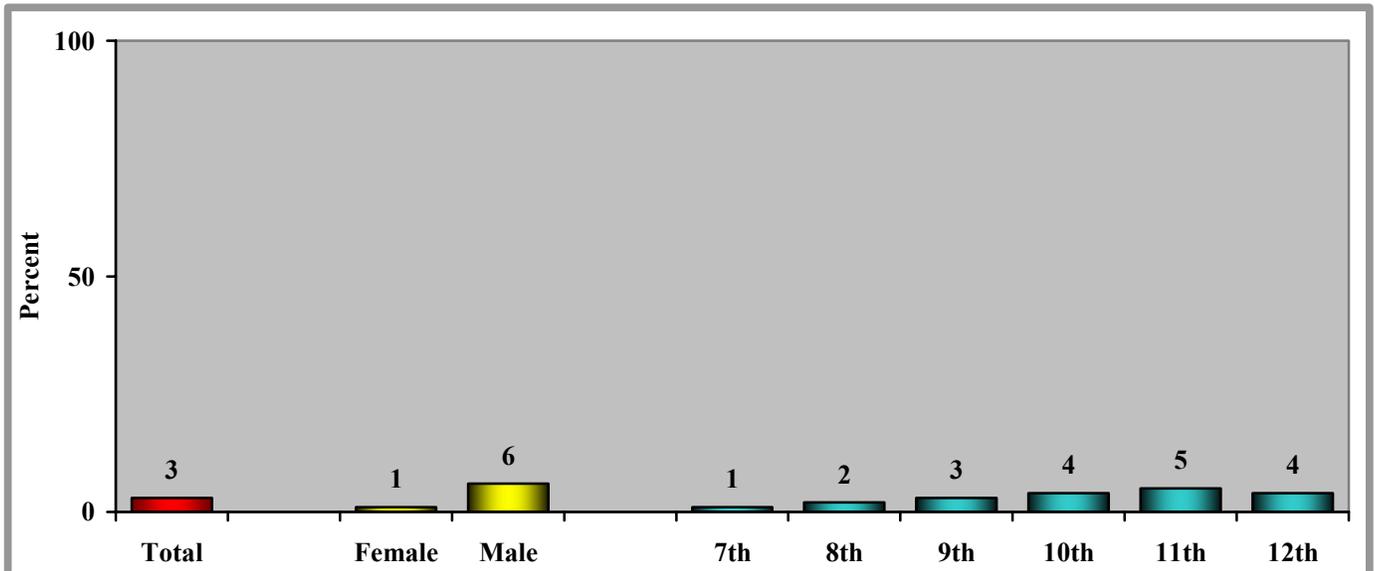


Figure 2: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who used chewing tobacco or snuff on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.

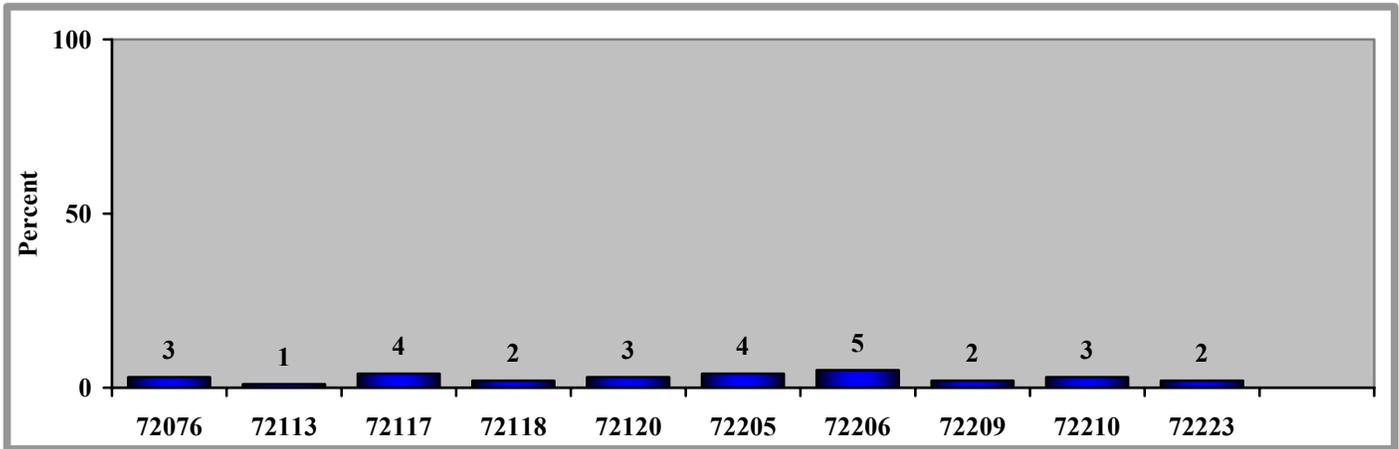


**Tobacco Use on School Property** (continued)

**Smoked cigarettes on school property:**

- The prevalence of having smoked cigarettes on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was highest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72206 (5%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72113 (1%) (Figure 3).

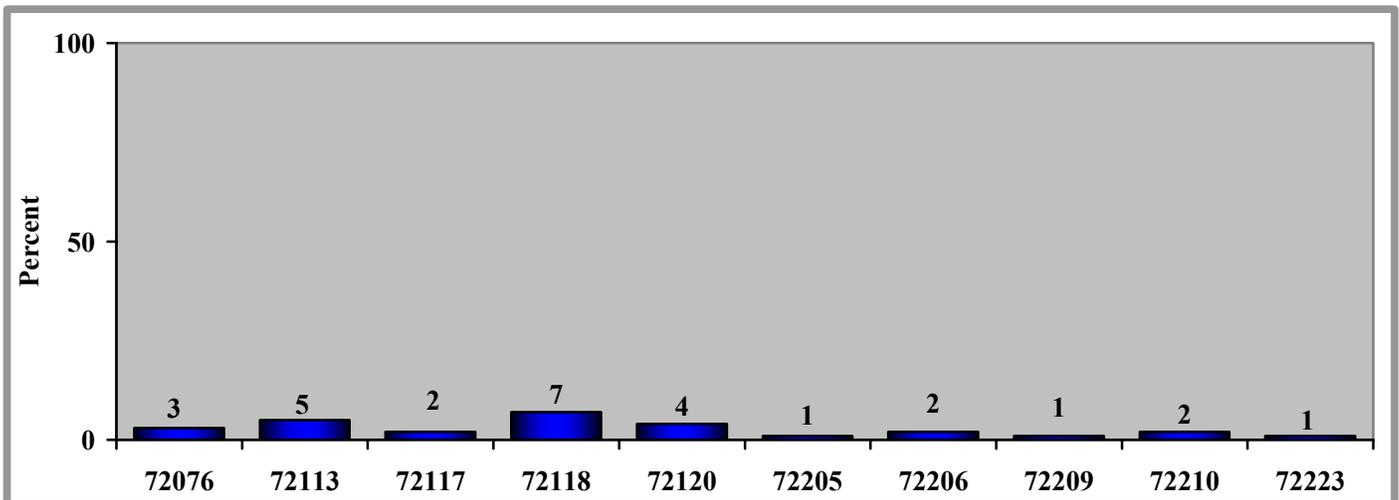
Figure 3: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who smoked cigarettes on school property on one or more the thirty days preceding the survey, by zip code.



**Chewed tobacco on school property:**

- The prevalence of having chewing tobacco or snuff on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was highest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72118 (7%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip codes 72205 (1%), 72209 (1%), and 72223 (1%) (Figure 4).

Figure 4: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who used chewing tobacco or snuff on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey, by zip code.



## Tobacco Use on School Property (continued)

### **Smoked cigarettes on school property:**

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who smoked cigarettes on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.*

- The prevalence of having smoked cigarettes on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among students in PCSSD (4%) than among students in Arkansas (8%), and students in the nation (7%) (Figure 5).
- The prevalence of having smoked cigarettes on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among female students in PCSSD (3%) than among female students in Arkansas (8%), and female students in the nation (6%) (Figure 6).
- The prevalence of having smoked cigarettes on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among male students in PCSSD (5%) than among male students in Arkansas (8%), and male students in the nation (7%) (Figure 6).
- The prevalence of having smoked cigarettes on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was:
  - Equal among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (4%) and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (4%), and lower than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (6%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (4%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (10%), and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (6%);
  - Lower among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (4%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (8%), and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (7%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (4%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (12%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (8%) (Table 2 and Figure 8).

## Tobacco Use on School Property (continued)

### **Chewed tobacco on school property:**

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who used chewing tobacco or snuff on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.*

- The prevalence of having used chewing tobacco or snuff on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among students in PCSSD (4%) than among students in Arkansas (8%), and students in the nation (5%) (Figure 5).
- The prevalence of having used chewing tobacco or snuff on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was equal among female students in PCSSD (1%) and female students in Arkansas (1%), and to female students in the nation (1%) (Figure 7).
- The prevalence of having used chewing tobacco or snuff on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among male students in PCSSD (8%) than among male students in Arkansas (15%), and male students in the nation (9%) (Figure 7).
- The prevalence of having used chewing tobacco or snuff on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was:
  - Lower among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (3%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (7%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (5%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (4%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (9%), and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (5%);
  - Lower among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (5%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (7%), and equal to 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (6%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (4%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (7%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (5%) (Table 2 and Figure 9).

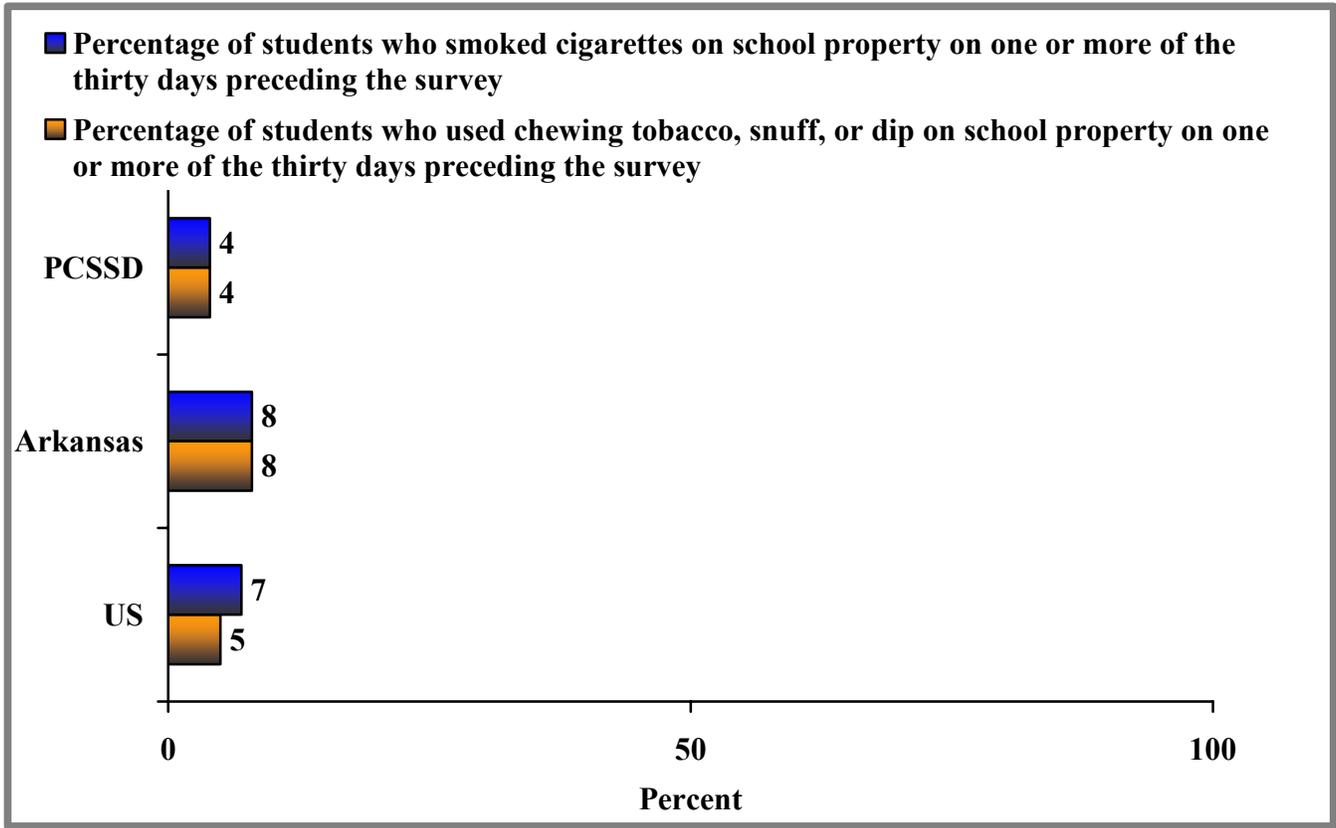
**Tobacco Use on School Property** (continued)

Table 2: Tobacco use on school property (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

Grade	Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.			Percentage of students who used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.		
	PCSSD	Arkansas	U.S.	PCSSD	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	4	4	6	3	7	5
10th	4	10	6	4	9	5
11th	4	8	7	5	7	6
12th	4	12	8	4	7	5

**Tobacco Use on School Property** (continued)

Figure 5: Summary of use of tobacco products on school property (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)



**Tobacco Use on School Property** (continued)

Figure 6: Smoked cigarettes on school property (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender

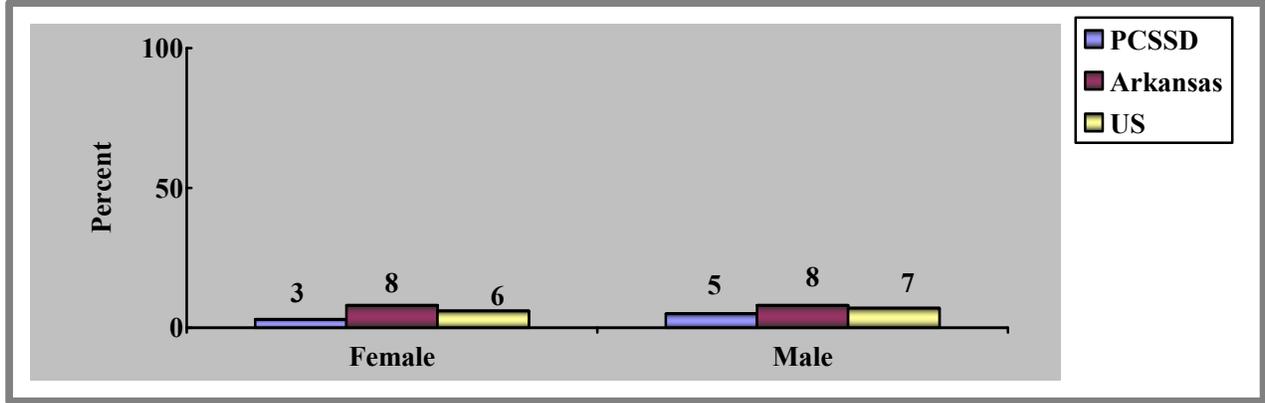
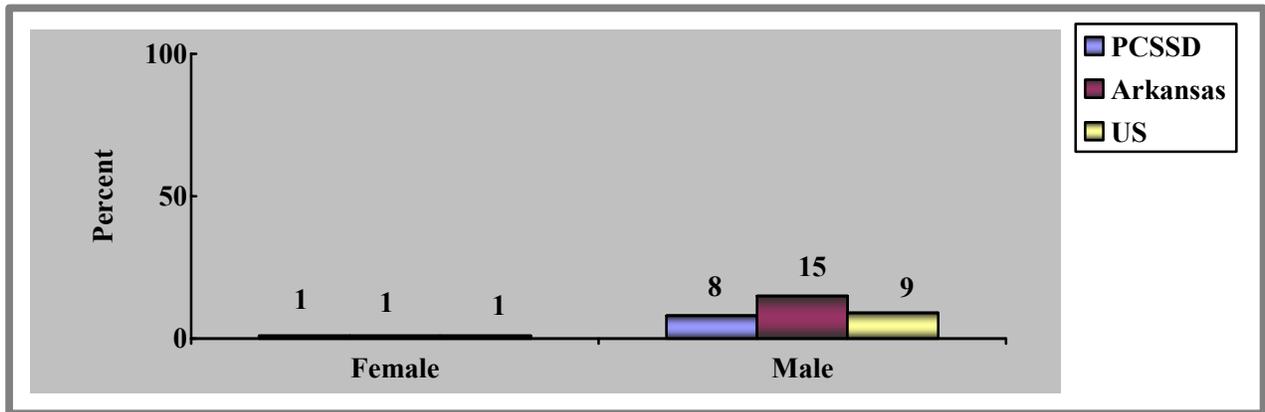


Figure 7: Chewed tobacco on school property (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender



**Tobacco Use on School Property** (continued)

Figure 8: Smoked cigarettes on school property (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by grade

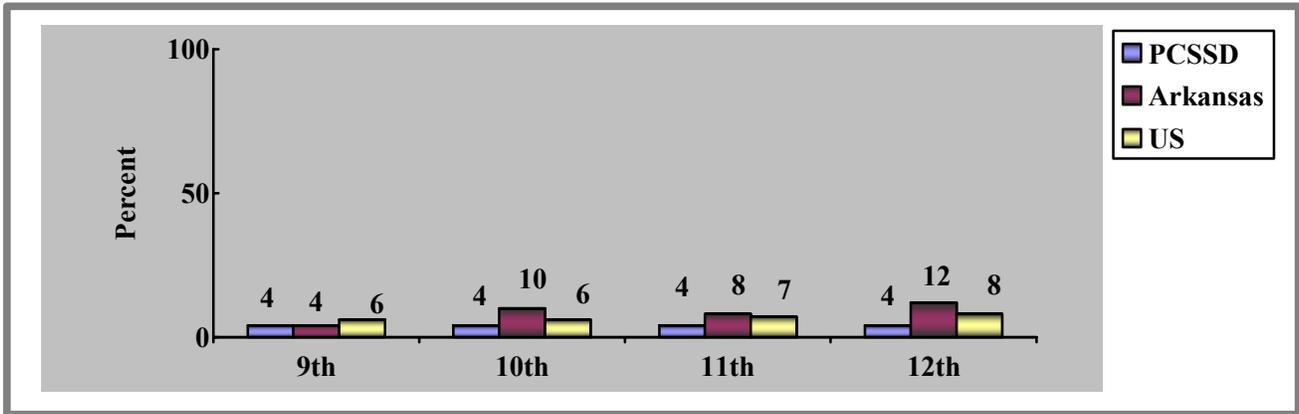
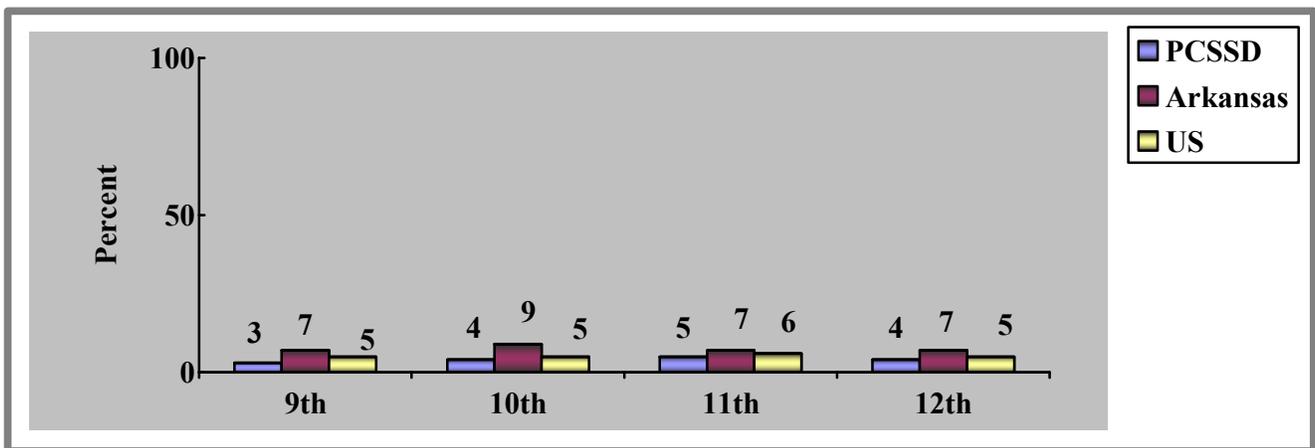


Figure 9: Chewed tobacco on school property (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by grade



## Alcohol Use on School Property

### Alcohol use on school property

The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who had at least one drink of alcohol on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.

### Results

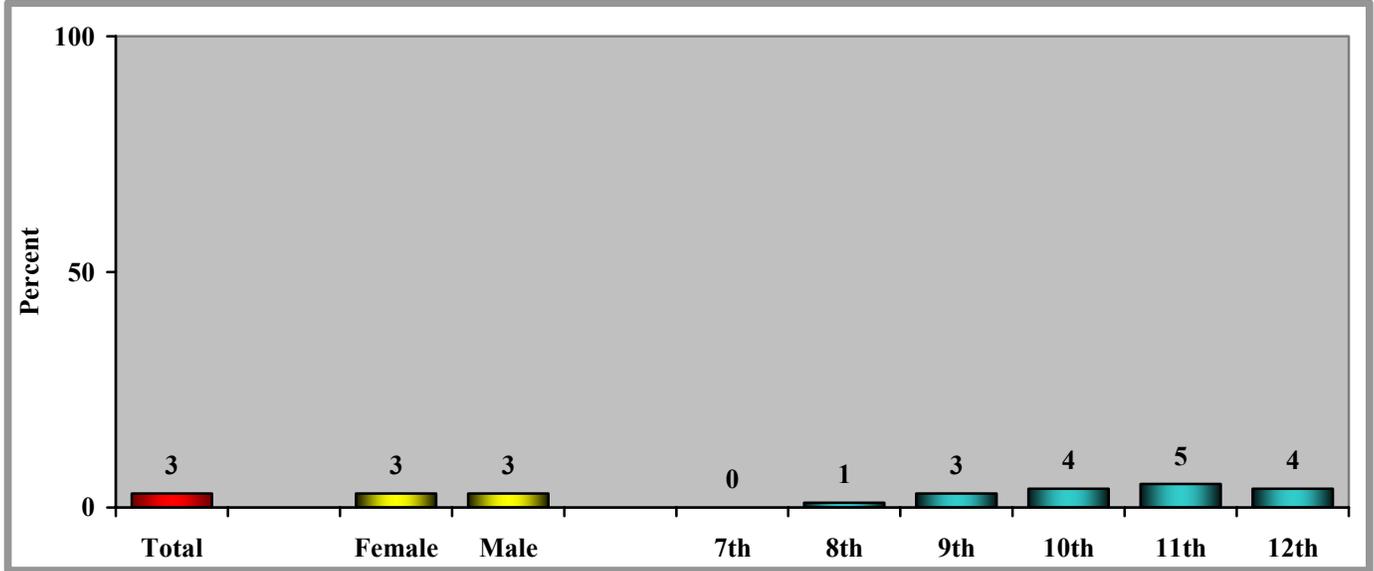
- The prevalence of having had at least one drink of alcohol on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was equal among female students (3%) and male students (3%) in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having had at least one drink of alcohol on school property on one or more the thirty days preceding the survey was highest among 11<sup>th</sup> grade (5%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup> grade (0%) students in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 1).

Table 1: Alcohol use on school property (7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

Question	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
Alcohol use on school property	3	3	3	0	1	3	4	5	4

**Alcohol Use on School Property** (continued)

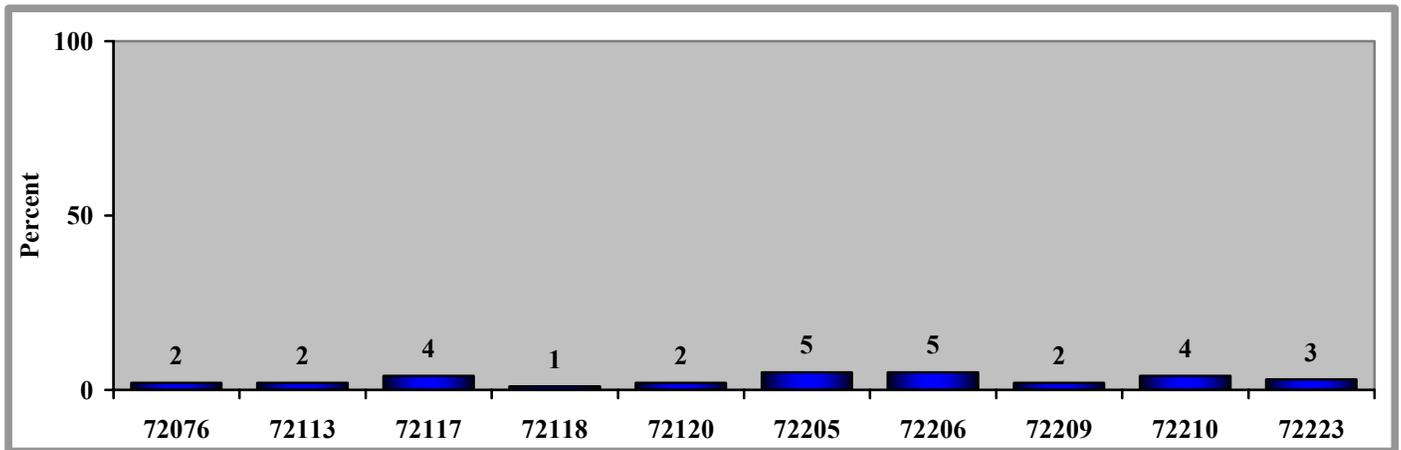
**Figure 1:** The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> grades who had at least one drink of alcohol on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.



**Alcohol use on school property:**

- The prevalence of having had at least one drink of alcohol on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was highest among 7<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip codes 72205 (5%) and 72206 (5%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72118 (1%) (Figure 2).

**Figure 2:** The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> grades who had at least one drink of alcohol on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey, by zip code.



## Alcohol Use on School Property (continued)

### **Alcohol use on school property:**

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who had at least one drink of alcohol on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.*

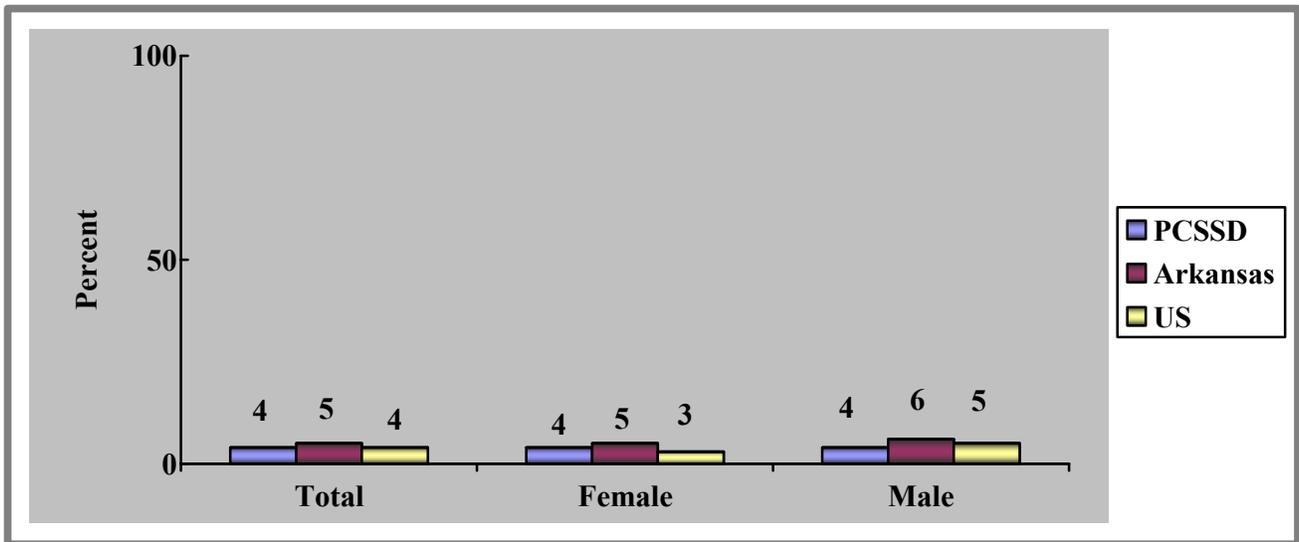
- The prevalence of having had at least one drink of alcohol on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among students in PCSSD (4%) than among students in Arkansas (5%), and equal to students in the nation (4%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having had at least one drink of alcohol on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among female students in PCSSD (4%) than among female students in Arkansas (5%); and higher than among female students in the nation (3%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having had at least one drink of alcohol on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among male students in PCSSD (4%) than among male students in Arkansas (6%), and male students in the nation (5%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having had at least one drink of alcohol on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was:
  - Lower among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (3%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (4%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (4%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (4%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (6%), and equal to 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (5%);
  - Higher among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (5%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (4%), and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (4%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (4%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (8%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (5%) (Table 2).

**Alcohol Use on School Property** (continued)

Table 2: Alcohol use on school property (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

Grade	PCSSD	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	3	4	4
10th	4	6	5
11th	5	4	4
12th	4	8	5

Figure 3: Alcohol use on school property (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender



## Drug Use on School Property

### **Marijuana use on school property:**

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who used marijuana on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.*

### **Results**

- The prevalence of having used marijuana on school property on one or more the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among female students (2%) than among male students (4%) in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having used marijuana on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was highest among 11<sup>th</sup> grade (5%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup> grade (1%) and 8<sup>th</sup> grade (1%) students in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 1).

### **Offer or sale of illegal drugs on school property:**

*The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who had someone offer, sell, or give them an illegal drug on school property during the twelve months preceding the survey.*

### **Results**

- The prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property during the twelve months preceding the survey was lower among female students (21%) than among male students (27%) in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 2).
- The prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property during the twelve months preceding the survey was highest among 11<sup>th</sup> grade (35%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup> grade (13%) students in PCSSD (Table 1 and Figure 2).

**Table 1:** Drug use on school property (7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

Question	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
Marijuana use on school property	3	2	4	1	1	4	3	5	3
Offer or sale of illegal drugs on school property	24	21	27	13	18	23	30	35	29

**Drug Use on School Property** (continued)

Figure 1: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup> – 12<sup>th</sup> grades who used marijuana on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.

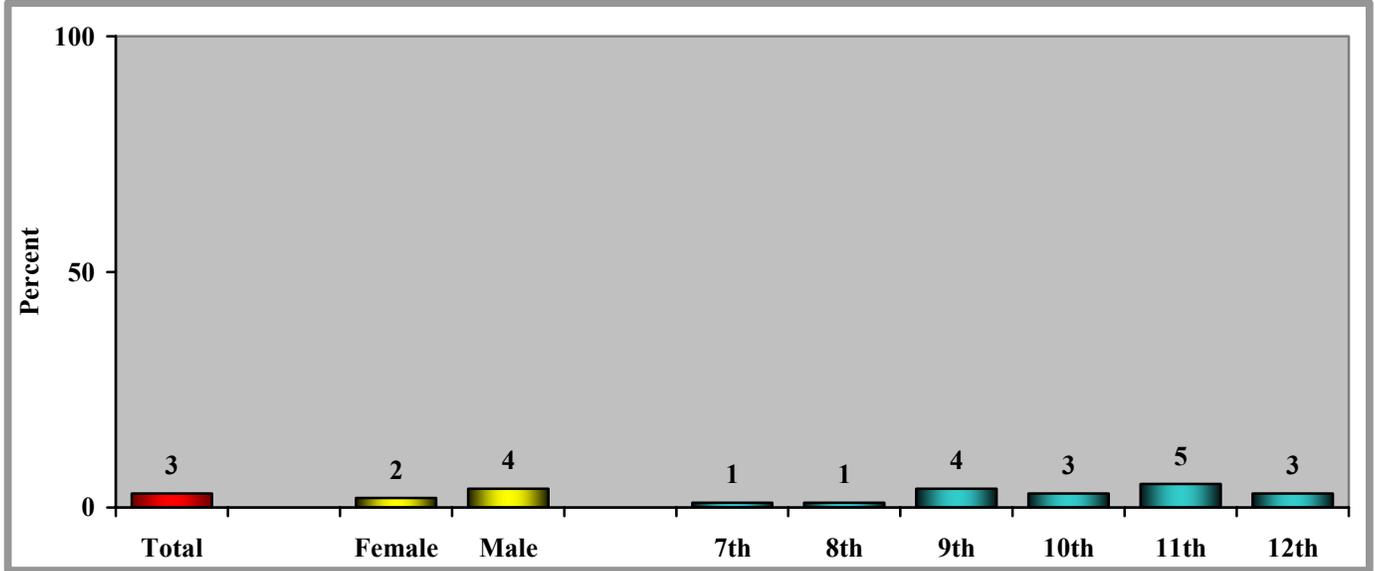
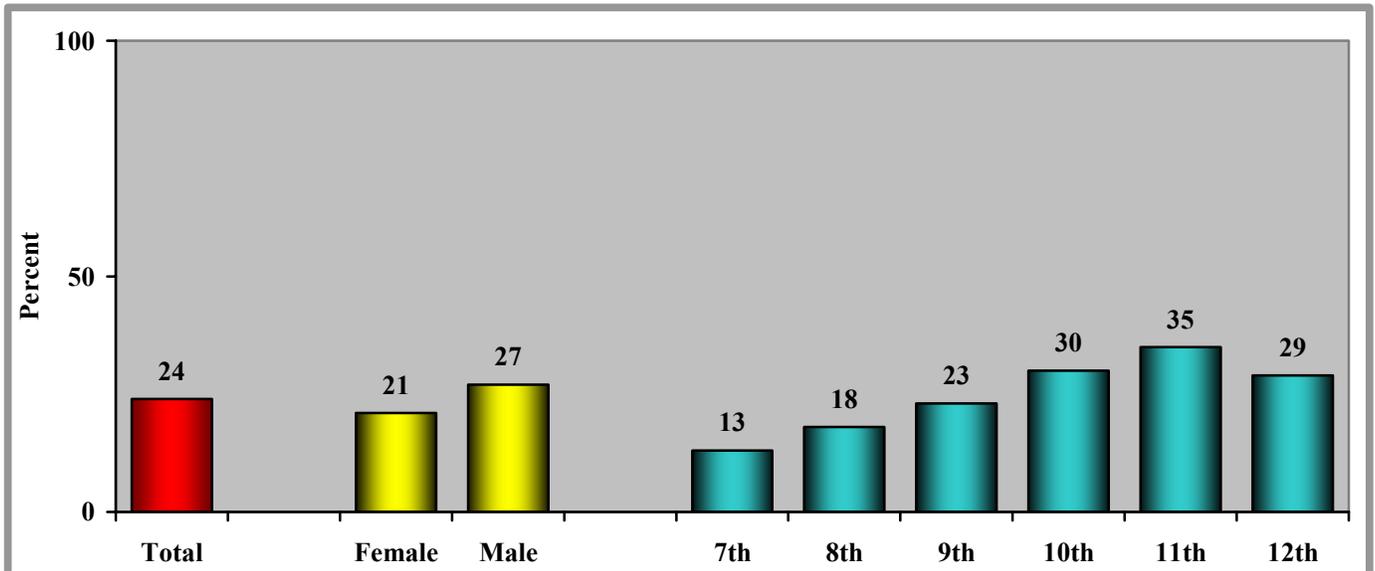


Figure 2: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who had someone offer, sell, or give them an illegal drug on school property during the twelve months preceding the survey.

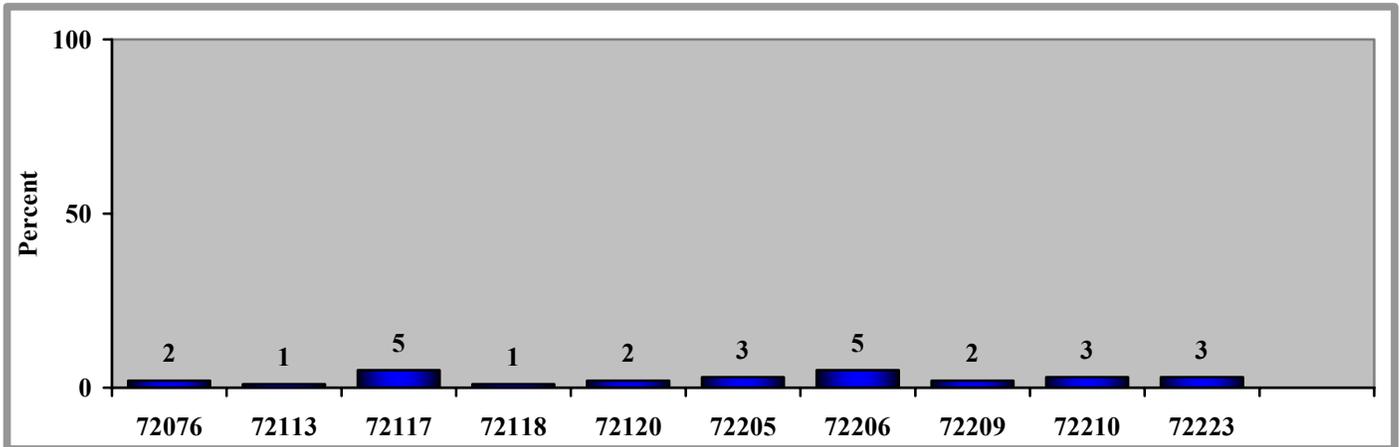


**Drug Use on School Property** (continued)

**Marijuana use on school property:**

- The prevalence of having used marijuana on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was highest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip codes 72117 (5%) and 72206 (5%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip codes 72113 (1%) and 72118 (1%) (Figure 3).

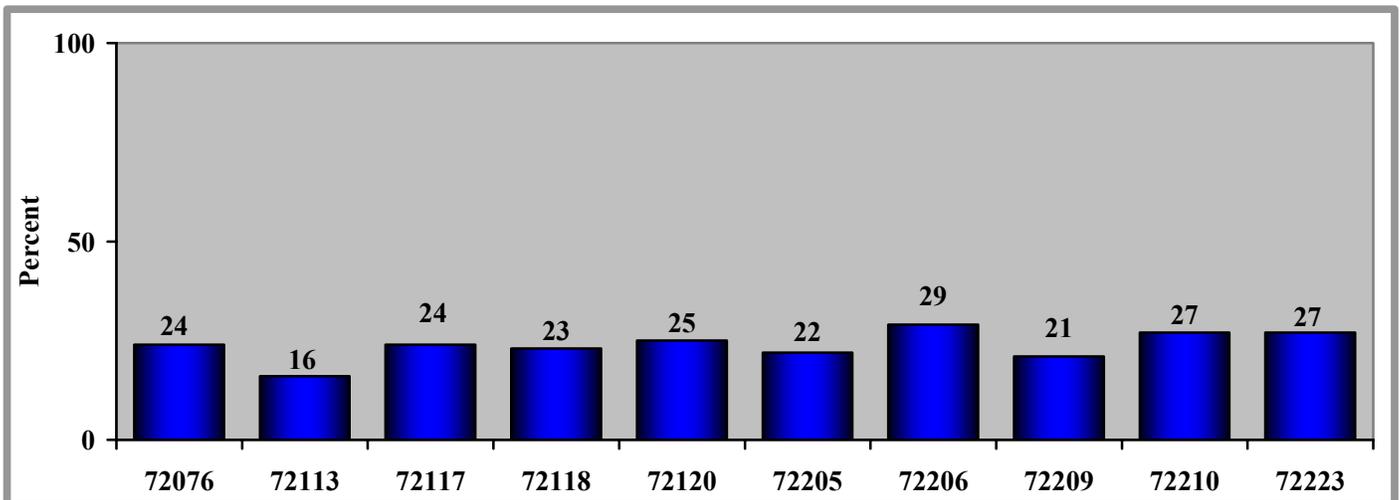
Figure 3: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who used marijuana on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey, by zip code.



**Offer or sale of illegal drugs on school property:**

- The prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property during the twelve months preceding the survey was highest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72206 (29%), and lowest among 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders living in zip code 72113 (16%) (Figure 4).

Figure 4: The percentage of students in the 7<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who had someone offer, sell, or give them an illegal drug on school property during the twelve months preceding the survey, by zip code.



## Drug Use on School Property (continued)

### **Marijuana use on school property:**

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who used marijuana on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.*

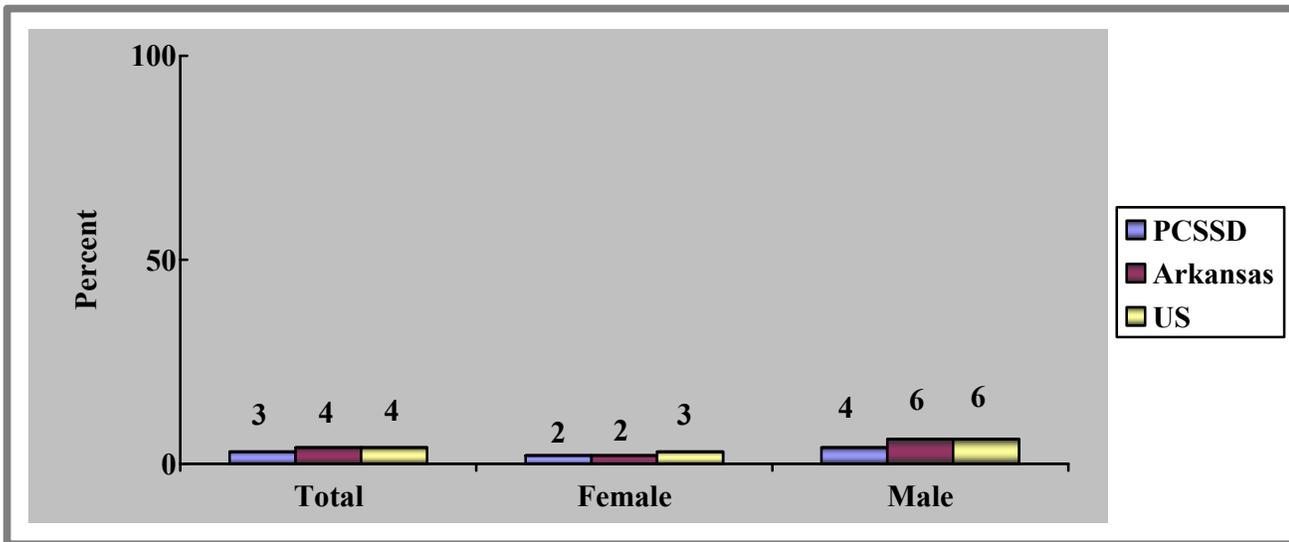
- The prevalence of having used marijuana on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among students in PCSSD (3%) than among students in Arkansas (4%), and students in the nation (4%) (Figure 5).
- The prevalence of having used marijuana on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was equal among female students in PCSSD (2%) and female students in Arkansas (2%); and lower than among female students in the nation (3%) (Figure 5).
- The prevalence of having used marijuana on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among male students in PCSSD (4%) than among male students in Arkansas (6%), and male students in the nation (6%) (Figure 5).
- The prevalence of having used marijuana on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was:
  - Equal among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (4%) and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (4%), and lower than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (5%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (3%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (4%), and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (5%);
  - Higher among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (5%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (3%), and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (4%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (3%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (5%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (4%) (Table 2).

**Drug Use on School Property** (continued)

Table 2: Marijuana use on school property (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

Grade	PCSSD	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	4	4	5
10th	3	4	5
11th	5	3	4
12th	3	5	4

Figure 5: Marijuana use on school property (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender



## Drug Use on School Property (continued)

### **Offer or sale of illegal drugs on school property:**

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who had someone offer, sell, or give them an illegal drug on school property during the twelve months preceding the survey.*

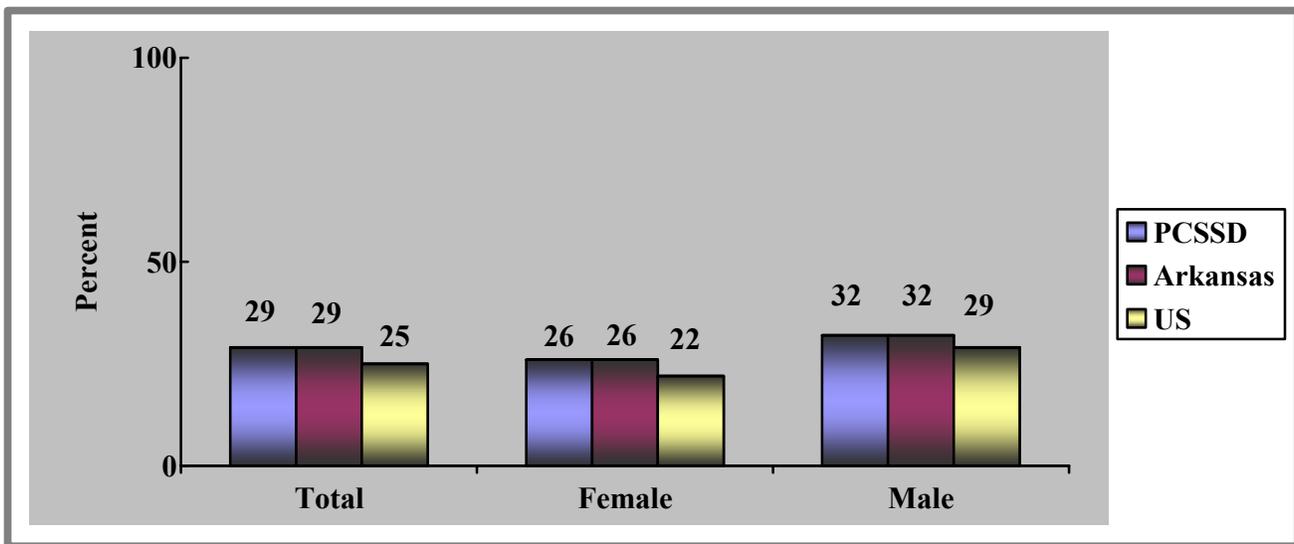
- The prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property during the twelve months preceding the survey was equal among students in PCSSD (29%) and students in Arkansas (29%); and higher than among students in the nation (25%) (Figure 6).
- The prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property during the twelve months preceding the survey was equal among female students in PCSSD (26%) and female students in Arkansas (26%); and higher than among female students in the nation (22%) (Figure 6).
- The prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property during the twelve months preceding the survey was equal among male students in PCSSD (32%) and male students in Arkansas (32%); and higher than among male students in the nation (29%) (Figure 6).
- The prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property during the twelve months preceding the survey was:
  - Lower among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (23%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (26%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (24%);
  - Equal among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (30%) and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (30%), and higher than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (28%);
  - Higher among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (35%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (33%), and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (25%); and
  - Higher among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in PCSSD (29%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (27%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (25%) (Table 3).

**Drug Use on School Property** (continued)

Table 3: Offer or sale of illegal drugs on school property (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)

Grade	PCSSD	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	23	26	24
10th	30	30	28
11th	35	33	25
12th	29	27	25

Figure 6: Offer or sale of illegal drugs on school property (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders), by gender



PULASKI COUNTY SPECIAL SCHOOL DISTRICT  
2006 YOUTH HEALTH SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

<b>5. How do you describe your health in general?</b>		
	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>EXCELLENT</b>	1104	19
<b>VERY GOOD</b>	1870	32
<b>GOOD</b>	2149	37
<b>FAIR</b>	598	10
<b>POOR</b>	43	1

Frequency Missing = 80

<b>8. When you rode a bicycle during the past 12 months, how often did you wear a helmet?</b>		
	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>DID NOT RIDE</b>	1693	29
<b>NEVER WORE</b>	3484	60
<b>RARELY WORE</b>	242	4
<b>SOMETIMES WORE</b>	146	3
<b>WORE MOST OF THE TIME</b>	104	2
<b>ALWAYS WORE</b>	150	3

Frequency Missing = 25

<b>9. How often do you wear a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else?</b>		
	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>NEVER</b>	203	4
<b>RARELY</b>	405	7
<b>SOMETIMES</b>	851	15
<b>MOST OF THE TIME</b>	1591	27
<b>ALWAYS</b>	2746	47

Frequency Missing = 48

<b>10. During the past 30 days, how many times did you ride in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?</b>		
	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>0 TIMES</b>	4506	78
<b>1 TIME</b>	447	8
<b>2-3 TIMES</b>	451	8
<b>4-5 TIMES</b>	119	2
<b>6+ TIMES</b>	262	5

Frequency Missing = 59

**11. During the past 30 days, how many times did you drive a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?**

	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>0 TIMES</b>	5389	95
<b>1 TIME</b>	136	2
<b>2-3 TIMES</b>	73	1
<b>4-5 TIMES</b>	23	0
<b>6+ TIMES</b>	37	1

Frequency Missing = 186

**12. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club?**

	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>0 TIMES</b>	4648	82
<b>1 TIME</b>	251	4
<b>2-3 TIMES</b>	263	5
<b>4-5 TIMES</b>	91	2
<b>6+ TIMES</b>	412	7

Frequency Missing = 179

<b>13. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a gun?</b>		
	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>0 TIMES</b>	5313	93
<b>1 TIME</b>	144	3
<b>2-3 TIMES</b>	102	2
<b>4-5 TIMES</b>	42	1
<b>6+ TIMES</b>	87	2

Frequency Missing = 156

<b>14. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property?</b>		
	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>0 TIMES</b>	5610	97
<b>1 TIME</b>	76	1
<b>2-3 TIMES</b>	37	1
<b>4-5 TIMES</b>	12	0
<b>6+ TIMES</b>	57	1

Frequency Missing = 52

**15. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you not go to school because you felt you would be unsafe at school or on your way to or from school?**

	Number of Students	Percent of Total
<b>0 TIMES</b>	5437	93
<b>1 TIME</b>	209	4
<b>2-3 TIMES</b>	115	2
<b>4-5 TIMES</b>	24	0
<b>6+ TIMES</b>	41	1

Frequency Missing = 18

**16. During the past 12 months, how many times has someone threatened or injured you with a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property?**

	Number of Students	Percent of Total
<b>0 TIMES</b>	5270	92
<b>1 TIME</b>	220	4
<b>2-3 TIMES</b>	124	2
<b>4-5 TIMES</b>	44	1
<b>6-7 TIMES</b>	17	0
<b>8-9 TIMES</b>	12	0
<b>10-11 TIMES</b>	1	0
<b>12+ TIMES</b>	32	1

Frequency Missing = 124

<b>17. During the past 12 months, how many times has someone stolen or deliberately damaged your property?</b>		
	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>0 TIMES</b>	4311	74
<b>1 TIME</b>	780	13
<b>2-3 TIMES</b>	457	8
<b>4-5 TIMES</b>	120	2
<b>6-7 TIMES</b>	38	1
<b>8-9 TIMES</b>	13	0
<b>10-11 TIMES</b>	13	0
<b>12+ TIMES</b>	67	1

Frequency Missing = 45

<b>18. During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight?</b>		
	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>0 TIMES</b>	3503	63
<b>1 TIME</b>	884	16
<b>2-3 TIMES</b>	654	12
<b>4-5 TIMES</b>	235	4
<b>6-7 TIMES</b>	98	2
<b>8-9 TIMES</b>	48	1
<b>10-11 TIMES</b>	15	0
<b>12+ TIMES</b>	146	3

Frequency Missing = 261

**19. During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight in which you were injured and had to be treated by a doctor or nurse?**

	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>0 TIMES</b>	5387	96
<b>1 TIME</b>	155	3
<b>2-3 TIMES</b>	27	0
<b>4-5 TIMES</b>	11	0
<b>6+ TIMES</b>	5	0

Frequency Missing = 259

**20. During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight on school property?**

	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>0 TIMES</b>	4743	82
<b>1 TIME</b>	685	12
<b>2-3 TIMES</b>	252	4
<b>4-5 TIMES</b>	66	1
<b>6-7 TIMES</b>	18	0
<b>8-9 TIMES</b>	13	0
<b>10-11 TIMES</b>	7	0
<b>12+ TIMES</b>	24	0

Frequency Missing = 36

**21. During the past 12 months, did your boyfriend or girlfriend ever hit, slap, or physically hurt you on purpose?**

	Number of Students	Percent of Total
<b>YES</b>	667	12
<b>NO</b>	5093	88

Frequency Missing = 84

**22. Have you ever been forced to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?**

	Number of Students	Percent of Total
<b>YES</b>	493	9
<b>NO</b>	5277	91

Frequency Missing = 74

**23. During the past 12 months, did you ever feel sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that you stopped doing some usual activities?**

	Number of Students	Percent of Total
<b>YES</b>	1614	28
<b>NO</b>	4185	72

Frequency Missing = 45

**24. During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide?**

	Number of Students	Percent of Total
<b>YES</b>	760	14
<b>NO</b>	4658	86

Frequency Missing = 426

**25. During the past 12 months, did you make a plan about how you would attempt suicide?**

	Number of Students	Percent of Total
<b>YES</b>	665	12
<b>NO</b>	5079	88

Frequency Missing = 100

**26. During the past 12 months, how many times did you actually attempt suicide?**

	Number of Students	Percent of Total
<b>0 TIMES</b>	4189	93
<b>1 TIME</b>	171	4
<b>2-3 TIMES</b>	107	2
<b>4-5 TIMES</b>	22	0
<b>6+ TIMES</b>	17	0

Frequency Missing = 1338

**27. If you attempted suicide during the past 12 months, did any attempt result in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse?**

	Number of Students	Percent of Total
<b>N/A</b>	4174	90
<b>YES</b>	149	3
<b>NO</b>	305	7

Frequency Missing = 1216

<b>28. Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?</b>		
	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>YES</b>	2509	45
<b>NO</b>	3006	55

Frequency Missing = 329

<b>29. How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?</b>		
	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>NEVER TRIED</b>	3841	70
<b>8 OR YOUNGER</b>	235	4
<b>AGE 9-10</b>	235	4
<b>AGE 11-12</b>	420	8
<b>AGE 13-14</b>	500	9
<b>AGE 15-16</b>	247	4
<b>17 OR OLDER</b>	31	1

Frequency Missing = 335

<b>30. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?</b>		
	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>0 DAYS</b>	4829	88
<b>1-2 DAYS</b>	209	4
<b>3-5 DAYS</b>	88	2
<b>6-9 DAYS</b>	43	1
<b>10-19 DAYS</b>	69	1
<b>20-29 DAYS</b>	50	1
<b>ALL 30 DAYS</b>	202	4

Frequency Missing = 354

<b>31. During the past 30 days, on the days you smoked, how many cigarettes did you smoke per day?</b>		
	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>NONE IPM</b>	4815	88
<b>LT 1 PER DAY</b>	157	3
<b>1/DAY</b>	123	2
<b>2-5/DAY</b>	236	4
<b>6-10/DAY</b>	91	2
<b>11-20/DAY</b>	44	1
<b>21+ /DAY</b>	16	0

Frequency Missing = 362

<b>32. During the past 30 days, how did you usually get your own cigarettes?</b>		
	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>NONE IN THE PAST MONTH</b>	4842	88
<b>STORE BOUGHT</b>	114	2
<b>MACHINE BOUGHT</b>	7	0
<b>SOMEONE ELSE BOUGHT</b>	174	3
<b>BORROWED THEM</b>	150	3
<b>PERSON 18 OR OLDER GAVE THEM</b>	62	1
<b>TOOK FROM A STORE OR FAMILY MEMBER</b>	54	1
<b>SOME OTHER WAY</b>	107	2

Frequency Missing = 334

<b>33. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes on school property?</b>		
	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>0 DAYS</b>	5550	97
<b>1-2 DAYS</b>	81	1
<b>3-5 DAYS</b>	35	1
<b>6-9 DAYS</b>	12	0
<b>10-19 DAYS</b>	15	0
<b>20-29 DAYS</b>	6	0
<b>ALL 30 DAYS</b>	23	0

Frequency Missing = 122

**34. Have you ever smoked cigarettes regularly, that is, at least one cigarette every day for 30 days?**

	Number of Students	Percent of Total
<b>YES</b>	486	9
<b>NO</b>	5129	91

Frequency Missing = 229

**35. Have you ever tried to quit smoking cigarettes?**

	Number of Students	Percent of Total
<b>N/A</b>	4447	82
<b>YES</b>	586	11
<b>NO</b>	418	8

Frequency Missing = 393

**36. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use chewing tobacco or snuff, such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Bandits, or Copenhagen?**

	Number of Students	Percent of Total
<b>0 DAYS</b>	5412	94
<b>1-2 DAYS</b>	132	2
<b>3-5 DAYS</b>	58	1
<b>6-9 DAYS</b>	37	1
<b>10-19 DAYS</b>	20	0
<b>20-29 DAYS</b>	23	0
<b>ALL 30 DAYS</b>	80	1

Frequency Missing = 82

**37. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use chewing tobacco or snuff on school property?**

	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>0 DAYS</b>	5532	97
<b>1-2 DAYS</b>	70	1
<b>3-5 DAYS</b>	16	0
<b>6-9 DAYS</b>	17	0
<b>10-19 DAYS</b>	10	0
<b>20-29 DAYS</b>	17	0
<b>ALL 30 DAYS</b>	52	1

Frequency Missing = 130

**38. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars?**

	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>0 DAYS</b>	5207	90
<b>1-2 DAYS</b>	276	5
<b>3-5 DAYS</b>	112	2
<b>6-9 DAYS</b>	71	1
<b>10-19 DAYS</b>	52	1
<b>20-29 DAYS</b>	26	0
<b>ALL 30 DAYS</b>	50	1

Frequency Missing = 50

**39. During your life, on how many days have you had at least one drink of alcohol?**

	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>0 DAYS</b>	2010	41
<b>1-2 DAYS</b>	855	17
<b>3-9 DAYS</b>	724	15
<b>10-19 DAYS</b>	399	8
<b>20-39 DAYS</b>	349	7
<b>40-99 DAYS</b>	246	5
<b>100+ DAYS</b>	317	6

Frequency Missing = 944

**40. How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol other than a few sips?**

	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>NEVER TRIED</b>	1978	40
<b>8 OR YOUNGER</b>	526	11
<b>AGE 9-10</b>	407	8
<b>AGE 11-12</b>	644	13
<b>AGE 13-14</b>	831	17
<b>AGE 15-16</b>	458	9
<b>17 OR OLDER</b>	56	1

Frequency Missing = 944

**41. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol?**

	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>0 DAYS</b>	4017	74
<b>1-2 DAYS</b>	815	15
<b>3-5 DAYS</b>	295	5
<b>6-9 DAYS</b>	151	3
<b>10-19 DAYS</b>	116	2
<b>20-29 DAYS</b>	16	0
<b>ALL 30 DAYS</b>	15	0

Frequency Missing = 419

**42. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours?**

	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>0 DAYS</b>	4990	88
<b>1 DAY</b>	299	5
<b>2 DAYS</b>	157	3
<b>3-5 DAYS</b>	130	2
<b>6-9 DAYS</b>	60	1
<b>10-19 DAYS</b>	23	0
<b>20+ DAYS</b>	13	0

Frequency Missing = 172

<b>43. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol on school property?</b>		
	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>0 DAYS</b>	5536	97
<b>1-2 DAYS</b>	119	2
<b>3-5 DAYS</b>	20	0
<b>6-9 DAYS</b>	15	0
<b>10-19 DAYS</b>	4	0
<b>20-29 DAYS</b>	1	0
<b>ALL 30 DAYS</b>	3	0

Frequency Missing = 146

<b>44. During your life, how many times have you used marijuana?</b>		
	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>0 TIMES</b>	3959	70
<b>1-2 TIMES</b>	464	8
<b>3-9 TIMES</b>	337	6
<b>10-19 TIMES</b>	195	3
<b>20-39 TIMES</b>	172	3
<b>40-99 TIMES</b>	153	3
<b>100+ TIMES</b>	355	6

Frequency Missing = 209

<b>45. How old were you when you tried marijuana for the first time?</b>		
	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>NEVER TRIED</b>	3982	70
<b>8 OR YOUNGER</b>	102	2
<b>AGE 9-10</b>	155	3
<b>AGE 11-12</b>	380	7
<b>AGE 13-14</b>	666	12
<b>AGE 15-16</b>	353	6
<b>17 OR OLDER</b>	47	1

Frequency Missing = 159

<b>46. During the past 30 days, how many times did you use marijuana?</b>		
	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>0 TIMES</b>	4881	86
<b>1-2 TIMES</b>	283	5
<b>3-9 TIMES</b>	204	4
<b>10-19 TIMES</b>	83	1
<b>20-39 TIMES</b>	79	1
<b>40+ TIMES</b>	133	2

Frequency Missing = 181

<b>47. During the past 30 days, how many times did you use marijuana on school property?</b>		
	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>0 TIMES</b>	5593	97
<b>1-2 TIMES</b>	92	2
<b>3-9 TIMES</b>	34	1
<b>10-19 TIMES</b>	9	0
<b>20-39 TIMES</b>	6	0
<b>40+ TIMES</b>	12	0

Frequency Missing = 98

<b>48. During your life, how many times have you used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase?</b>		
	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>0 TIMES</b>	5471	96
<b>1-2 TIMES</b>	112	2
<b>3-9 TIMES</b>	56	1
<b>10-19 TIMES</b>	35	1
<b>20-39 TIMES</b>	12	0
<b>40+ TIMES</b>	25	0

Frequency Missing = 133

**49. During the past 30 days, how many times did you use any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase?**

	Number of Students	Percent of Total
<b>0 TIMES</b>	5632	99
<b>1-2 TIMES</b>	44	1
<b>3-9 TIMES</b>	13	0
<b>10-19 TIMES</b>	8	0
<b>20-39 TIMES</b>	3	0
<b>40+ TIMES</b>	5	0

Frequency Missing = 139

**50. During your life, how many times have you sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high?**

	Number of Students	Percent of Total
<b>0 TIMES</b>	4962	86
<b>1-2 TIMES</b>	406	7
<b>3-9 TIMES</b>	188	3
<b>10-19 TIMES</b>	96	2
<b>20-39 TIMES</b>	35	1
<b>40+ TIMES</b>	51	1

Frequency Missing = 106

<b>51. During your life, how many times have your used heroin (also called smack, junk, or China White)?</b>		
	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>0 TIMES</b>	5647	98
<b>1-2 TIMES</b>	50	1
<b>3-9 TIMES</b>	15	0
<b>10-19 TIMES</b>	10	0
<b>20-39 TIMES</b>	3	0
<b>40+ TIMES</b>	8	0

Frequency Missing = 111

<b>52. During your life, how many times have you used methamphetamines (also called speed, crystal, crank or ice)?</b>		
	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>0 TIMES</b>	5419	97
<b>1-2 TIMES</b>	86	2
<b>3-9 TIMES</b>	38	1
<b>10-19 TIMES</b>	19	0
<b>20-39 TIMES</b>	21	0
<b>40+ TIMES</b>	17	0

Frequency Missing = 244

<b>53. During your life, how many times have you used ecstasy?</b>		
	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>0 TIMES</b>	5486	96
<b>1-2 TIMES</b>	142	2
<b>3-9 TIMES</b>	55	1
<b>10-19 TIMES</b>	17	0
<b>20-39 TIMES</b>	20	0
<b>40+ TIMES</b>	9	0

Frequency Missing = 115

<b>54. During your life, how many times have you taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription?</b>		
	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>0 TIMES</b>	5607	97
<b>1-2 TIMES</b>	69	1
<b>3-9 TIMES</b>	34	1
<b>10-19 TIMES</b>	24	0
<b>20-39 TIMES</b>	10	0
<b>40+ TIMES</b>	12	0

Frequency Missing = 88

<b>55. During your life, how many times have you used a needle to inject any illegal drug into your body?</b>		
	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>0 TIMES</b>	5649	99
<b>1 TIME</b>	35	1
<b>2+ TIMES</b>	37	1

Frequency Missing = 123

<b>56. During the past 12 months, has anyone offered, sold or given you an illegal drug on school property?</b>		
	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>YES</b>	1383	24
<b>NO</b>	4323	76

Frequency Missing = 138

<b>57. Have you ever had sexual intercourse?</b>		
	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>YES</b>	2043	40
<b>NO</b>	3129	60

Frequency Missing = 672

<b>58. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the first time?</b>		
	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>NEVER</b>	3136	60
<b>AGE 11 OR YOUNGER</b>	313	6
<b>AGE 12</b>	316	6
<b>AGE 13</b>	389	7
<b>AGE 14</b>	402	8
<b>AGE 15</b>	356	7
<b>AGE 16</b>	225	4
<b>AGE 17+</b>	71	1

Frequency Missing = 636

<b>59. During your life, with how many people have you had sexual intercourse?</b>		
	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>NONE</b>	3163	61
<b>1 PERSON</b>	708	14
<b>2 PEOPLE</b>	408	8
<b>3 PEOPLE</b>	290	6
<b>4 PEOPLE</b>	157	3
<b>5 PEOPLE</b>	114	2
<b>6 OR MORE PEOPLE</b>	353	7

Frequency Missing = 651

<b>60. During the past 3 months, with how many people did you have sexual intercourse?</b>		
	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>NONE AT ALL</b>	3137	61
<b>NONE IN PAST 3 MONTHS</b>	731	14
<b>1 PERSON</b>	874	17
<b>2 PEOPLE</b>	240	5
<b>3 PEOPLE</b>	91	2
<b>4 PEOPLE</b>	43	1
<b>5 PEOPLE</b>	16	0
<b>6 OR MORE PEOPLE</b>	49	1

Frequency Missing = 663

<b>61. Did you drink alcohol or use drugs before you had sexual intercourse the last time?</b>		
	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>N/A</b>	3137	61
<b>YES</b>	328	6
<b>NO</b>	1695	33

Frequency Missing = 684

<b>62. The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner use condom?</b>		
	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>N/A</b>	3138	61
<b>YES</b>	1366	27
<b>NO</b>	608	12

Frequency Missing = 732

<b>63. The last time you had sexual intercourse, what one method did you or your partner use to prevent pregnancy?</b>		
	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>NEVER HAD SEX</b>	3136	61
<b>NO BIRTH CONTROL USED</b>	292	6
<b>BIRTH CONTROL PILLS</b>	219	4
<b>CONDOMS</b>	1134	22
<b>DEPO-PROVERA</b>	62	1
<b>WITHDRAWAL</b>	131	3
<b>OTHER</b>	45	1
<b>NOT SURE</b>	87	2

Frequency Missing = 738

<b>64. How do you describe your weight?</b>		
	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>VERY UNDERWEIGHT</b>	204	4
<b>SLIGHTLY UNDERWEIGHT</b>	655	12
<b>ABOUT THE RIGHT WEIGHT</b>	3289	58
<b>SLIGHTLY OVERWEIGHT</b>	1325	24
<b>VERY OVERWEIGHT</b>	164	3

Frequency Missing = 207

<b>65. Which of the following are you trying to do about your weight?</b>		
	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>LOSE WEIGHT</b>	2467	44
<b>GAIN WEIGHT</b>	989	17
<b>STAY THE SAME WEIGHT</b>	1308	23
<b>NOT TRYING TO DO ANYTHING</b>	902	16

Frequency Missing = 178

<b>66. During the past 30 days, did you exercise to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight?</b>		
	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>YES</b>	3472	62
<b>NO</b>	2122	38

Frequency Missing = 250

**67. During the past 30 days, did you eat less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight?**

	Number of Students	Percent of Total
<b>YES</b>	2108	38
<b>NO</b>	3504	62

Frequency Missing = 232

**68. During the past 30 days, did you go without eating for 24 hours or more (also called fasting) to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight?**

	Number of Students	Percent of Total
<b>YES</b>	741	13
<b>NO</b>	4906	87

Frequency Missing = 197

**69. During the past 30 days, did you take any diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight?**

	Number of Students	Percent of Total
<b>YES</b>	310	5
<b>NO</b>	5329	95

Frequency Missing = 205

<b>70. During the past 30 days, did you vomit or take laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight?</b>		
	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>YES</b>	290	5
<b>NO</b>	5310	95

Frequency Missing = 244

<b>71. During the past 7 days, how many times did you drink 100% fruit juices such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice?</b>		
	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>NONE</b>	1534	27
<b>1-3 TIMES</b>	1850	33
<b>4-6 TIMES</b>	772	14
<b>ONCE PER DAY</b>	405	7
<b>TWICE PER DAY</b>	384	7
<b>3 TIMES PER DAY</b>	214	4
<b>4+ TIMES PER DAY</b>	455	8

Frequency Missing = 230

<b>72. During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat fruit?</b>		
	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>NONE</b>	1379	25
<b>1-3 TIMES</b>	2167	39
<b>4-6 TIMES</b>	892	16
<b>ONCE PER DAY</b>	396	7
<b>TWICE PER DAY</b>	331	6
<b>3 TIMES PER DAY</b>	148	3
<b>4+ TIMES PER DAY</b>	286	5

Frequency Missing = 245

<b>73. During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat green salad?</b>		
	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>NONE</b>	2812	50
<b>1-3 TIMES</b>	1859	33
<b>4-6 TIMES</b>	453	8
<b>ONCE PER DAY</b>	261	5
<b>TWICE PER DAY</b>	98	2
<b>3 TIMES PER DAY</b>	34	1
<b>4+ TIMES PER DAY</b>	74	1

Frequency Missing = 253

<b>74. During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat potatoes?</b>		
	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>NONE</b>	2180	39
<b>1-3 TIMES</b>	2365	42
<b>4-6 TIMES</b>	570	10
<b>ONCE PER DAY</b>	250	4
<b>TWICE PER DAY</b>	95	2
<b>3 TIMES PER DAY</b>	38	1
<b>4+ TIMES PER DAY</b>	81	1

Frequency Missing = 265

<b>75. During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat carrots?</b>		
	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>NONE</b>	3644	65
<b>1-3 TIMES</b>	1391	25
<b>4-6 TIMES</b>	260	5
<b>ONCE PER DAY</b>	146	3
<b>TWICE PER DAY</b>	59	1
<b>3 TIMES PER DAY</b>	16	0
<b>4+ TIMES PER DAY</b>	65	1

Frequency Missing = 263

<b>76. During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat other vegetables?</b>		
	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>NONE</b>	1378	25
<b>1-3 TIMES</b>	2156	39
<b>4-6 TIMES</b>	1084	20
<b>ONCE PER DAY</b>	463	8
<b>TWICE PER DAY</b>	221	4
<b>3 TIMES PER DAY</b>	78	1
<b>4+ TIMES PER DAY</b>	156	3

Frequency Missing = 308

<b>77. During the past 7 days, how many glasses of milk did you drink?</b>		
	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>NONE</b>	1312	24
<b>1-3 TIMES</b>	1490	27
<b>4-6 TIMES</b>	903	16
<b>ONCE PER DAY</b>	602	11
<b>TWICE PER DAY</b>	555	10
<b>3 TIMES PER DAY</b>	277	5
<b>4+ TIMES PER DAY</b>	394	7

Frequency Missing = 311

**78. On how many of the past 7 days did you exercise or participate in physical activity for at least 20 minutes that made you sweat and breathe hard, such as basketball, soccer running, swimming laps, fast bicycling, fast dancing.**

	Number of Students	Percent of Total
<b>0 DAYS</b>	951	18
<b>1 DAY</b>	485	9
<b>2 DAYS</b>	545	10
<b>3 DAYS</b>	557	10
<b>4 DAYS</b>	403	7
<b>5 DAYS</b>	733	13
<b>6 DAYS</b>	287	5
<b>7 DAYS</b>	1469	27

Frequency Missing = 414

**79. On how many of the past 7 days did you participate in physical activity for at least 30 minutes that did not make you sweat or breathe hard, such as fast walking, slow bicycling, skating, pushing a lawn mower/mopping floor.**

	Number of Students	Percent of Total
<b>0 DAYS</b>	1815	33
<b>1 DAY</b>	655	12
<b>2 DAYS</b>	659	12
<b>3 DAYS</b>	491	9
<b>4 DAYS</b>	336	6
<b>5 DAYS</b>	395	7
<b>6 DAYS</b>	126	2
<b>7 DAYS</b>	944	17

Frequency Missing = 423

**80. During the past 7 days, on how many days were you physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day?**

	Number of Students	Percent of Total
<b>0 DAYS</b>	1514	28
<b>1 DAY</b>	615	11
<b>2 DAYS</b>	578	11
<b>3 DAYS</b>	505	9
<b>4 DAYS</b>	375	7
<b>5 DAYS</b>	620	11
<b>6 DAYS</b>	225	4
<b>7 DAYS</b>	1061	19

Frequency Missing = 351

<b>81. On an average school day, how many hours do you watch TV?</b>		
	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>NO TV</b>	512	9
<b>LT ONE HOUR</b>	902	17
<b>1 HOUR</b>	689	13
<b>2 HOURS</b>	1086	20
<b>3 HOURS</b>	869	16
<b>4 HOURS</b>	467	9
<b>5+ HOURS</b>	910	17

Frequency Missing = 409

<b>82. In an average week when you are in school, on how many days do you go to physical education classes?</b>		
	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>0 DAYS</b>	2640	53
<b>1 DAY</b>	137	3
<b>2 DAYS</b>	109	2
<b>3 DAYS</b>	165	3
<b>4 DAYS</b>	62	1
<b>5 DAYS</b>	1896	38

Frequency Missing = 835

**83. In an average week when you are in school, on how many minutes do you spend actually exercising or playing sports?**

	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>NO PE CLASS</b>	2673	52
<b>LT 10 MINUTES</b>	139	3
<b>10-20 MINUTES</b>	270	5
<b>21-30 MINUTES</b>	354	7
<b>31-40 MINUTES</b>	370	7
<b>41-50 MINUTES</b>	597	12
<b>51-60 MINUTES</b>	280	5
<b>OVER 60 MINUTES</b>	412	8

Frequency Missing = 749

**84. During the past 12 months, on how many sports teams did you play?**

	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>0 TEAMS</b>	2400	44
<b>1 TEAM</b>	1415	26
<b>2 TEAMS</b>	866	16
<b>3+ TEAMS</b>	724	13

Frequency Missing = 439

<b>85. Have you ever been taught about AIDS or HIV infection in school?</b>		
	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>YES</b>	3888	73
<b>NO</b>	926	17
<b>NOT SURE</b>	506	10

Frequency Missing = 524

<b>86. Has a doctor or nurse ever told you that you have asthma?</b>		
	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>A</b>	1313	24
<b>B</b>	3814	70
<b>C</b>	285	5

Frequency Missing = 432

<b>87. During the past 12 months, have you had an episode of asthma or an asthma attack?</b>		
	<b>Number of Students</b>	<b>Percent of Total</b>
<b>A</b>	3961	74
<b>B</b>	799	15
<b>C</b>	371	7
<b>D</b>	248	5

Frequency Missing = 465

## Internet Resources for Educators, Parents, and Teens

For more information about the County Youth Health Survey (CYHS) and the risk behaviors it covers, please see the following Internet resources.

### ■ *The Youth Risk Behavior Study*

*This page is the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC's) overview of the methods, results, and uses of CYHS data.*

<http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/yrbs/index.htm>

### ■ *Violence*

**These sites include information about warning signs and prevention of violence among adolescents.**

The American Psychological Association's site about youth violence warning signs, and information about how to get help for violent youth.

<http://apahelpcenter.org/featuredtopics/feature.php?id=38>

This information about understanding violent behavior among youth is provided by the American Academy of Adolescent and Child Psychiatry.

<http://www.aacap.org/publications/factsfam/behavior.htm>

### ■ *Tobacco , Alcohol, and Other Drug Use*

**These pages provide information about tobacco, alcohol, and other drug use prevention, and treatment for youth and their families.**

The Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids is the country's largest non-government initiative ever launched to protect children from tobacco addiction and exposure to second-hand smoke.

<http://www.tobaccofreekids.org>

Arkansans for Drug Free Youth is an organization dedicated to educating and motivating Arkansas youth, families, and communities in the development of healthy, drug free youth.

<http://www.adfy.com>

PREVline (Prevention Online) offers hundreds of files about alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs from the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information.

<http://ncadi.samhsa.gov/>

## Internet Resources for Educators, Parents, and Teens (continued)

### ■ *Teen Pregnancy and Sexual Behavior*

These sites provide information about teen sexuality, pregnancy, and STD's.

The Alan Guttmacher Institute provides reliable, balanced, nonpartisan information on sexual activity, contraception, abortion, and childbearing. <http://www.guttmacher.org/>

The mission of the National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy is to prevent teen pregnancy by supporting values and stimulating actions that are consistent with a pregnancy-free adolescence. Their site contains tips for teens, parents, and faith communities on ways they can help prevent teen pregnancy and the spread of sexually transmitted diseases.

<http://www.teenpregnancy.org/>

### ■ *Nutrition and Physical Activity*

The following sites are dedicated to providing information about healthy eating and exercise.

The American Dietetic Association promotes optimal nutrition and well being for all people.

<http://www.eatright.org>

The American Council on Exercise (ACE) is committed to promoting active, healthy lifestyles and their positive effects on the mind, body and spirit.

<http://www.acefitness.org/>

### ■ *Mental Health Issues*

This site provides information regarding mental health issues including depression, suicide, mental illnesses, and how to get help.

The National Mental Health Association is dedicated to promoting mental health, preventing mental disorders and achieving victory over mental illnesses through advocacy, education, research and service.

<http://www.nmha.org>

### ■ *Parenting Teens*

These links connect to sites for parents of teenagers. Issues covered include tips for communicating with teens, health, education, substance abuse, eating disorders, and other topics of interest to parents of teenagers.

From About.com, a site with original articles about parenting and links to other sites of interest to parents of teens.

<http://parentingteens.about.com/home/parenting/parentingteens/>

From Parent's Soup, a site with articles and information from educators, experts, and parents.

<http://parenting.ivillage.com/messageboards>

## Internet Resources for Educators, Parents, and Teens (continued)

### ■ *Links for Teens*

The following sites are designed for teenagers with content by teens covering a variety of topics including health and education, creative expression, and practical advice.

About.com - site for teenagers, including message boards and creative writing from real teens.

<http://home.about.com/teens/index.htm>

Teen Voice is a youth magazine covering issues facing teenage girls and young women today including topics such as health, education, substance abuse, and body image.

<http://www.teenvoices.com>

### ■ *Miscellaneous*

The Annie E. Casey Foundation is a private charitable organization dedicated to helping build better futures for disadvantaged children in the U.S.

<http://www.aecf.org>

The U.S. Department of Health & Human Services

<http://www.dhhs.gov>