

# 2006 SEARCY COUNTY

## County Youth Health Survey (Grades 9-12) Comparison with Arkansas and US 2005 YRBSS



**Arkansas Department of Health  
Center for Health Statistics**

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## County Youth Health Survey (Grades 9-12) Comparison with Arkansas and US 2005 YRBSS

**For more information about the Searcy County 2006 County Youth Health Survey, please contact:**

Letitia de Graft-Johnson  
Program Support Manager  
Center for Health Statistics  
Arkansas Department of Health  
Ph. (501) 661-2232  
[letitia.degraft-johnson@arkansas.gov](mailto:letitia.degraft-johnson@arkansas.gov)



Arkansas Department of Health  
Center for Health Statistics

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# 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 February, 2006, valid CYHS questionnaires were completed by 382 seventh through twelfth grade students throughout Searcy County public schools. The information provided by those students is presented in the 2006 Searcy County Youth Health Survey report. In this report, the responses of Searcy County's students (9<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> grades only) to the local 2006 County Health Survey have been compared to 2005 state and nationwide YRBSS data. Please note this report does not contain any comparative data on dietary behaviors as the local questionnaire differs from state and national questionnaire. In addition, Section III of this report presents trend data for Arkansas on selected risk behaviors.

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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 Searcy County use data from the CYHS?**

The Searcy County Hometown Health Improvement coalition (HHI) is working to assess the specific health needs of Searcy County residents. 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 students in the seventh through twelfth grades at Searcy County schools.

The CYHS will help Searcy County identify students' current health and safety habits so that improvements can be made where needed. Healthy lifestyles for Searcy County 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 Searcy County 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 Searcy County 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 February, 2006, seventh through twelfth grade students enrolled in Searcy County 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 Searcy County school districts recorded their responses to the survey:

- Marshall
- Leslie

### Interpretation of the Survey

Searcy County’s 2006 County Youth Health Survey is a “snapshot in time,” meaning that it only provides information on those health risk behaviors reported by Searcy students in February 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 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%. The “frequency missing =...” statement noted under data tables represents missing valid responses for a particular question.

## Highlights of Searcy County 2006 CYHS

### Behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries

- Ninety-four percent (94%) of the students who had **ridden a bicycle** in the year prior to the survey indicated that they **never or rarely wore** a helmet.
- Twenty-seven percent (27%) of the students surveyed said that during the previous month they had **ridden in a vehicle** driven by someone who had **been drinking alcohol**.
  - Twelve percent (12%) indicated they had **driven a vehicle** after **drinking alcohol** during the past 30 days.
- Twenty-eight percent (28%) of students **carried a weapon** such as a gun, knife, or club in the **past 30 days**, and 8% carried a **weapon on school property** during that time.

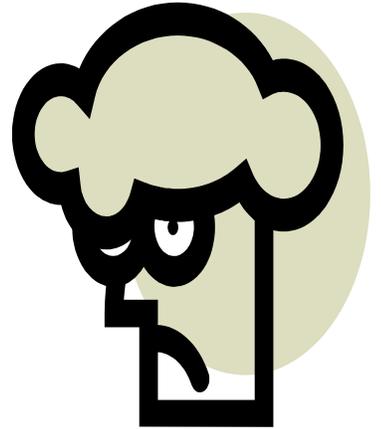


- During the 12 months preceding the survey, 35% of the students had been in a **physical fight one or more times**. Of those students who had been in a **physical fight**, 9% had to be **treated for injuries** sustained while fighting.
- Ten percent (10%) of the students surveyed reported they had been **hit, slapped, or physically hurt** on purpose by a **boyfriend or girlfriend** at least once during their lives.
- Eleven percent (11%) of the students indicated **being forced to have sexual intercourse** when they did not want to at least once during their lives.

## Highlights of Searcy County 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 stopped doing some of their usual activities.
- During the 12 months before being surveyed, **19%** of students had **seriously considered** attempting suicide, **14%** had **made a plan** about how they would attempt suicide, and **8% actually attempted** to commit suicide. Three percent (3%) of students surveyed reported **they were treated** by a doctor or nurse for an injury, overdose, or poisoning resulting from a suicide attempt.



### Tobacco use

- Sixty percent (60%) of the students surveyed said they had tried **smoking a cigarette**.
  - Twenty-four percent (24%) reported **smoking cigarettes** on one or more of the **past 30 days**.
  - Of the students who smoked during the past month, **80%** said they usually **smoked two or more** cigarettes on the days they smoked, and **17%** said they **usually got their own** cigarettes by purchasing them at a store.
  - Sixteen percent (**16%**) of the students had used **chewing tobacco** or snuff on one or more of the past 30 days, and **11%** 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 previous month.



## Highlights of Searcy County 2006 CYHS (continued)

### Alcohol and other drug use

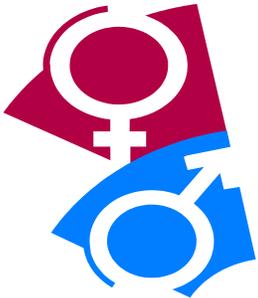
- Sixty-seven percent (67%) of the students surveyed indicated they had had at least **one drink of alcohol** other than just a few sips at least once during their lives, and 35% had taken their **first drink by the age of 13**.



- Thirty-eight percent (38%) of the students had taken at least **one drink of alcohol in the month** before the survey, and 26% had had **five or more drinks in a row**, that is, within a couple of hours, on one or more of the **past 30 days**.
- Thirty-one percent (31%) of the students said they had **used marijuana at least once** during their lives. Twelve percent (12%) said they had **smoked marijuana at least once during the last month**.
- Nineteen percent (19%) 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.
- Nine percent (9%) of the students surveyed had **tried methamphetamines**, 3% had tried **heroin**, and 6% had tried **cocaine** at least once during their lives. Three percent (3%) 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-six percent (46%) of the students who completed the survey said they had **had sexual intercourse**.

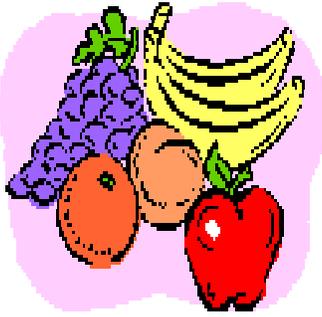


- Sixteen percent (16%) of the students reported **having had four or more sexual partners during their lifetimes**. Female students are more likely to have reported having had four or more sexual partners.
- Of the students who had had sexual intercourse, 19% had **used drugs or alcohol before their last sexual encounter**, and 59% had **used a condom** the last time they had sex.

## Highlights of Searcy County 2006 CYHS (continued)

### Dietary behaviors

- Thirty-one percent (31%) 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.



- While only 31% of the students are **considered overweight** as measured by BMI, 36% of the students **perceived themselves** as slightly to very overweight, and 48% reported that they were **trying to lose weight**.
- Forty-two percent (42%) of the students had eaten **less during the past 30 days** to lose or keep from gaining weight, 62% had **exercised**, 6% had **vomited or took laxatives**, 7% had taken **diet pills**, and 14% had gone **without eating** for 24 hours or more to lose weight or keep from gaining weight.

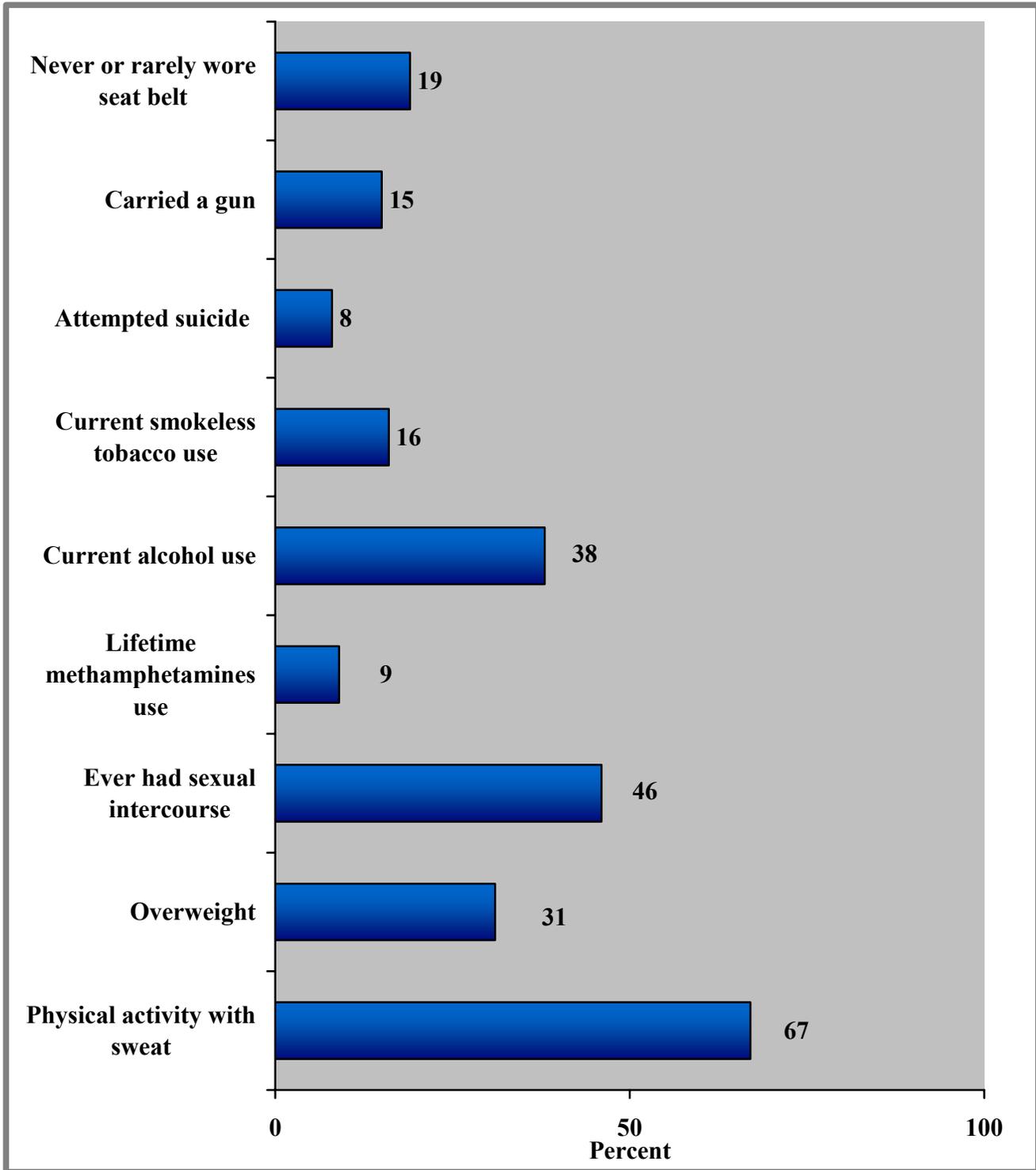
### Physical activity

- Sixty-seven percent (67%) 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 past 7 days.
- Forty-nine percent (49%) said they had **participated in a physical activity for at least 30 minutes** on three or more days during the past week which did not make them sweat or breathe hard.
- Fifty percent (50%) of the students had **attended a physical education (PE) class** at least once during an average school week, and 65% said they had played on one or more sports teams during the past year.



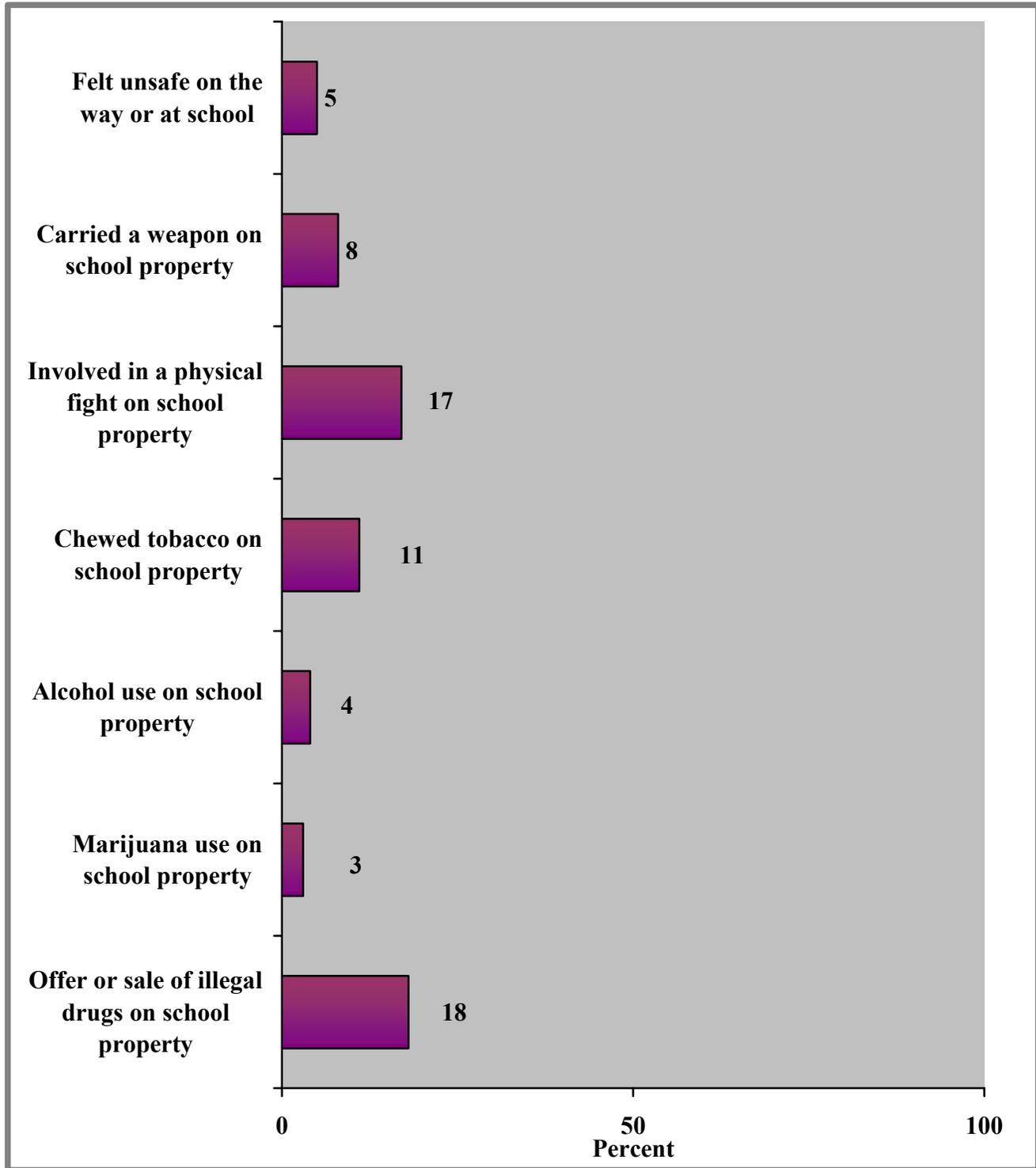
## Summary of Searcy County 2006 CYHS Findings

Figure 1: Summary of 2006 CYHS Findings – General Behavior



## Summary of Searcy County 2006 CYHS Findings

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



## Demographics of Searcy County 2006 Participants of CYHS

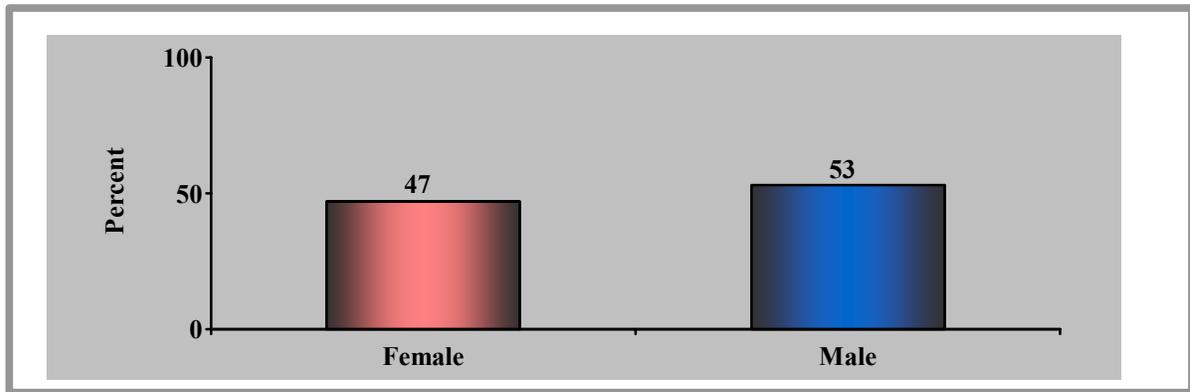
Total number of survey participants = 382

Table 1: Gender

What is your sex?		
	Number of students	Percent of total
<b>FEMALE</b>	179	47
<b>MALE</b>	199	53

(Frequency missing = 4)

Figure 3: Gender



- Male students (53%) were more likely than female students (47%) to respond to the survey.

**Demographics of Searcy County 2006 Participants of CYHS (continued)**

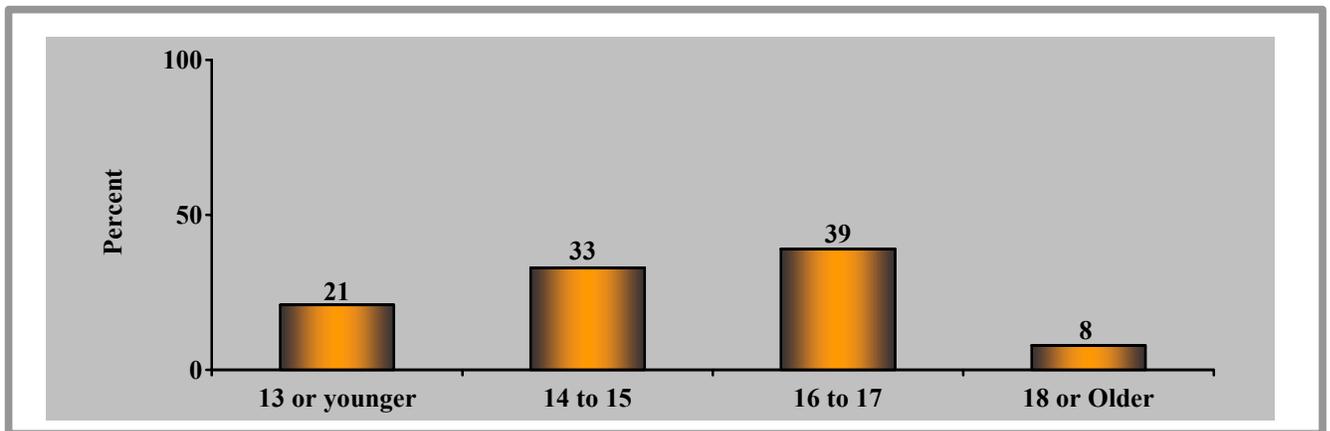
Total number of survey participants = 382

Table 2: Age

How old are you?		
	Number of students	Percent of total
<b>12 OR YOUNGER</b>	20	5
<b>13</b>	58	15
<b>14</b>	54	14
<b>15</b>	73	19
<b>16</b>	73	19
<b>17</b>	73	19
<b>18 OR OLDER</b>	30	8

(Frequency missing = 1)

Figure 4: Age



- The highest percentage of respondents to the survey was 16-17 year olds.

**Demographics of Searcy County 2006 Participants of CYHS (continued)**

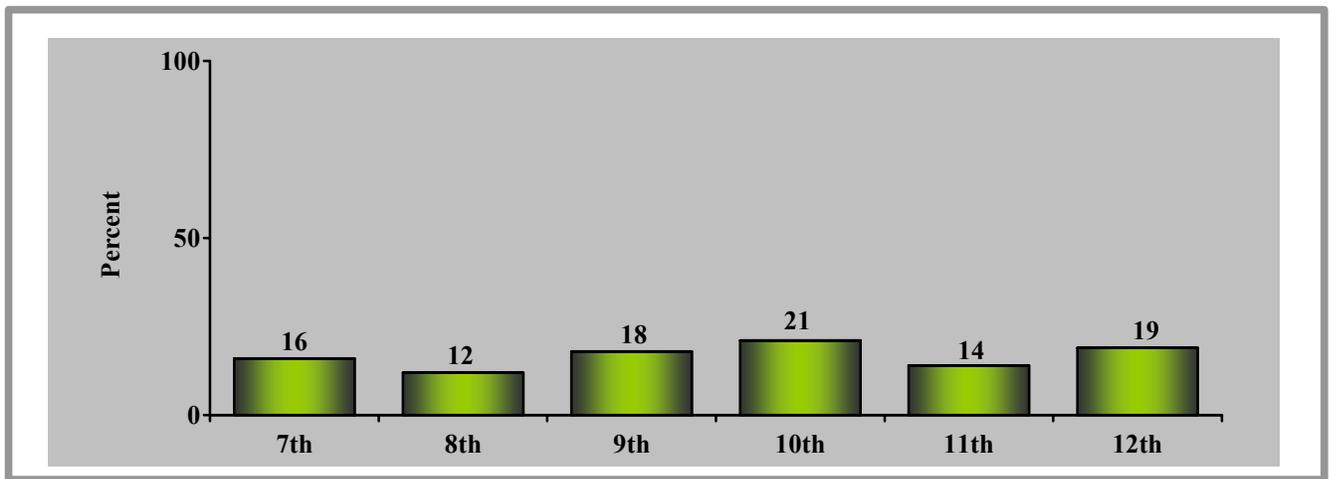
Total number of survey participants = 382

Table 3: Grade

In what grade are you?		
	Number of students	Percent of total
<b>7TH</b>	59	16
<b>8TH</b>	45	12
<b>9TH</b>	68	18
<b>10TH</b>	76	20
<b>11TH</b>	53	14
<b>12TH</b>	71	19

(Frequency missing = 10)

Figure 5: Grade



- The smallest percentage of survey respondents came from those students in the 8<sup>th</sup> grades.

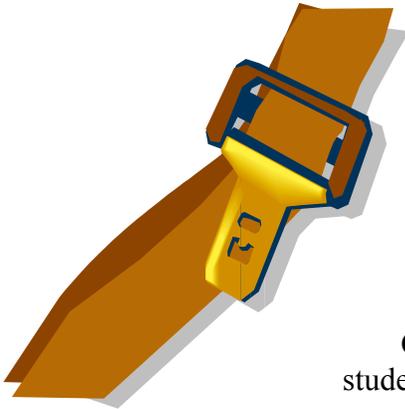
# SECTION II

## 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 higher among students in Searcy County (21%) than among students in Arkansas (18%), and students in the nation (10%) (Figure 1).
- National, Arkansas, and Searcy County 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 1).



- The prevalence of having never or rarely worn a seatbelt when riding in a car driven by someone else was higher among female students in Searcy County (15%) than among female students in Arkansas (14%), and female students in the nation (8%) (Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having never or rarely worn a seatbelt when riding in a car driven by someone else was higher among male students in Searcy County (26%) than among male students in Arkansas (21%), and male students in the nation (13%) (Figure 1).

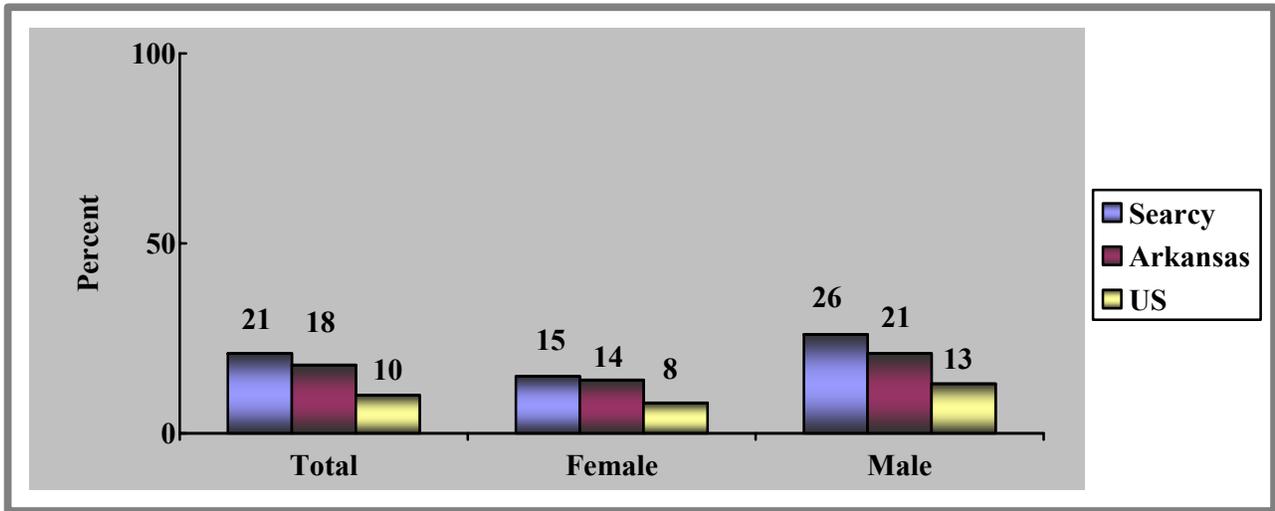
- The prevalence of having never or rarely worn a seatbelt when riding in a car driven by someone else was:
  - Higher among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (21%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (15%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (11%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (16%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (19%), and higher than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (9%);
  - Higher among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (19%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (18%), and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (10%); and
  - Higher among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (27%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (18%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (11%) (Table 1).

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

Table 1: Seat belt use

Grade	Searcy (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	21	15	11
10th	16	19	9
11th	19	18	10
12th	27	18	11

Figure 1: Seat belt use, 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 higher among students in Searcy County (94%) than among students in Arkansas (93%), and students in the nation (83%) (Figure 2).
- The prevalence of having never or rarely worn a bicycle helmet was higher among female students in Searcy County (95%) than among female students in Arkansas (92%), and female students in the nation (80%) (Figure 2).
- The prevalence of having never or rarely worn a bicycle helmet was higher among male students in Searcy County (94%) than among male students in Arkansas (93%), and male students in the nation (86%) (Figure 2).
- The prevalence of having never or rarely worn a bicycle helmet was:
  - Higher among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (95%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (93%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (83%);
  - Higher among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (97%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (91%), and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (84%);
  - Lower among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (91%) than among 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 Searcy County (92%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (84%) (Table 2).



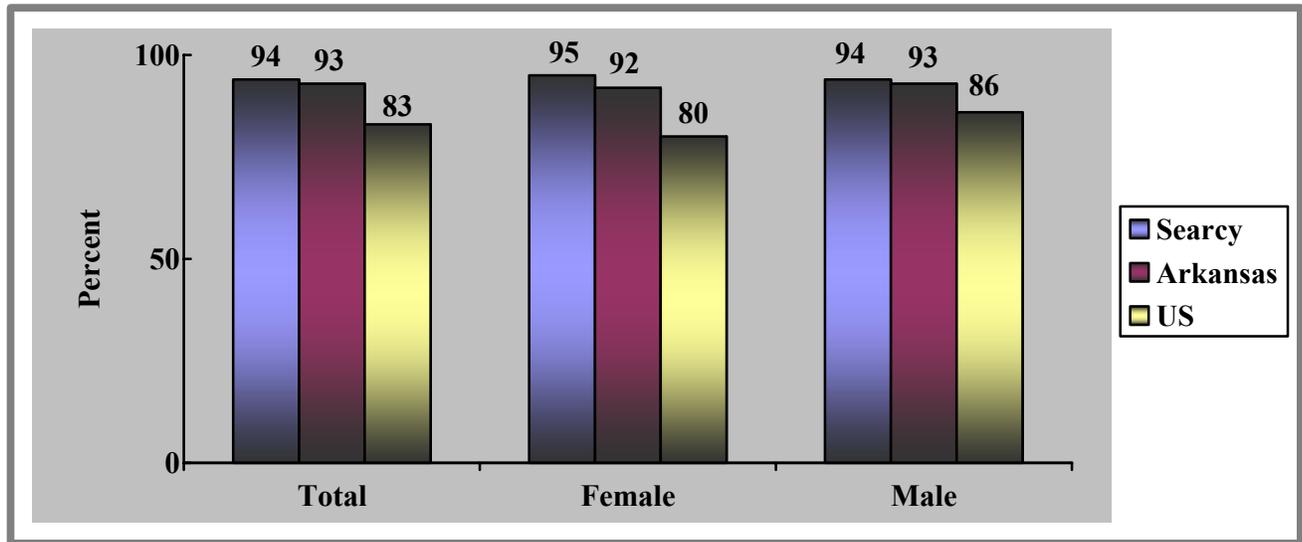
**Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries** (continued)

Table 2: Bicycle helmet use

Grade	Searcy (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	95	93	83
10th	97	91	84
11th	91	94	82
12th	92	N/A*	84

\* Less than 100 respondents in a subgroup.

Figure 2: Bicycle helmet use, by gender



## 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 higher among students in Searcy County (30%) than among students in Arkansas (28%) and students in the nation (28%) (Figure 4).
- 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 in Searcy County (31%) than among female students in Arkansas (26%), and female students in the nation (30%) (Figure 4).
- 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 Searcy County (28%) than among male students in Arkansas (29%); and higher than among male students in the nation (27%) (Figure 4).
- 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 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (33%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (25%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (28%);
  - Higher among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (29%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (28%), and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (28%);
  - Higher among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (32%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (28%), and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (28%); and
  - Equal among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (28%) and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (28%), and lower than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (30%) (Table 3).

## 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 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 higher among students in Searcy County (16%) than among students in Arkansas (13%), and students in the nation (10%) (Figure 5).
- 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 higher among female students in Searcy County (13%) than among female students in Arkansas (11%), and female students in the nation (8%) (Figure 5).
- 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 higher among male students in Searcy County (18%) than among male students in Arkansas (15%), and male students in the nation (12%) (Figure 5).
- 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 Searcy County (9%) 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 Searcy County (10%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (12%), and higher than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (7%);
  - Higher among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (21%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (13%), and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (12%); and
  - Higher among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (26%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (19%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (17%) (Table 3).

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

Table 5: Alcohol use and driving

Grade	Percentage of students who during the 30 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 30 days preceding the survey drove a car or other vehicle one or more times when they had been drinking alcohol.		
	Searcy	Arkansas	U.S.	Searcy	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	33	25	28	9	10	6
10th	29	28	28	10	12	7
11th	32	28	28	21	13	12
12th	28	28	30	26	19	17

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

Figure 11: Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol, by gender

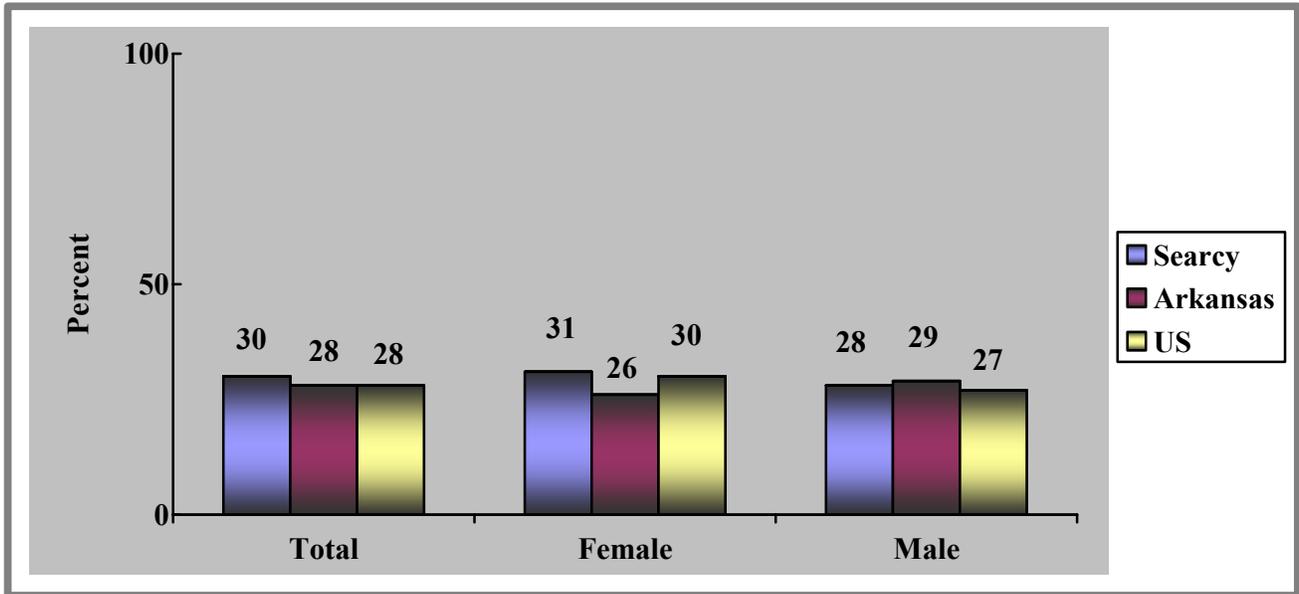
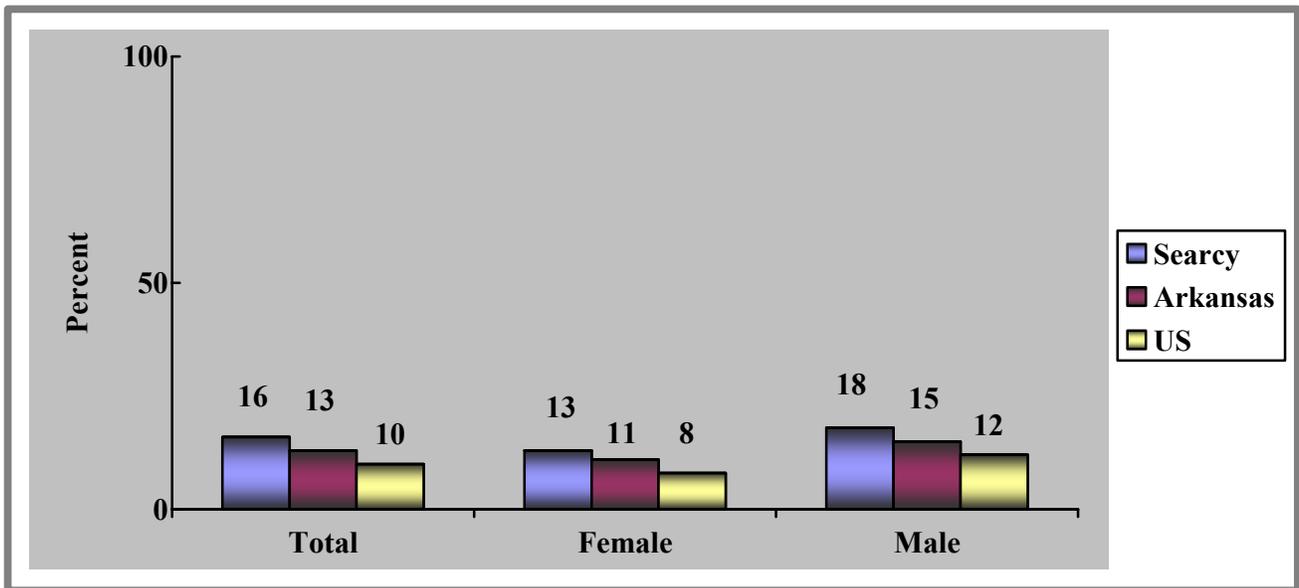


Figure 12: Drink and driving, by gender

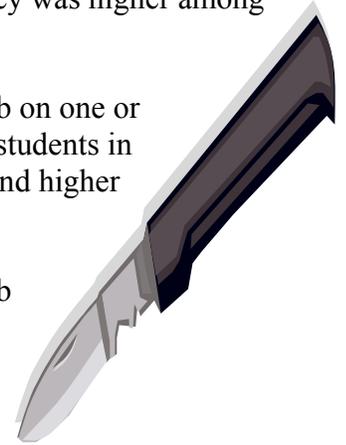


## Behaviors that Contribute to Violence (continued)

### **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 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 higher among students in Searcy County (30%) than among students in Arkansas (29%), and students in nation (18%) (Figure 1).
- National, Arkansas, and Searcy County 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 1).
  - 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 Searcy County (9%) than among female students in Arkansas (10%); and higher than among female students in the nation (7%) (Figure 1).
  - 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 higher among male students in Searcy County (50%) than among male students in Arkansas (41%), and in the nation (30%) (Figure 1).
- 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:
  - Higher among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (40%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (31%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (20%);
  - Higher among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (24%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (22%), and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (19%);
  - Higher among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (29%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (22%), and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (17%); and
  - Higher among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (29%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (26%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (17%) (Table 1 and Figure 3).



## 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 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 higher among students in Searcy County (15%) than among students in Arkansas (10%), and students in nation (5%) (Figure 2).
- National, Arkansas, and Searcy County 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 2).
  - The prevalence of having carried a gun on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was equal among female students in Searcy County (2%) and female students in Arkansas (2%); and higher than among female students in the nation (1%) (Figure 2).
  - The prevalence of having carried a gun on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was higher among male students in Searcy County (26%) than among male students in Arkansas (18%), and male students in the nation (10%) (Figure 2).
- The prevalence of having carried a gun on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was:
  - Higher among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (17%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (12%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (6%);
  - Higher among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (19%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (8%), and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (5%);
  - Equal among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (8%) and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (8%), and higher than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (5%); and
  - Higher among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (14%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (11%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (5%) (Table 1 and Figure 4).

**Behaviors that Contribute to Violence** (continued)Table 1: Carried a weapon or gun

<b>Grade</b>	Percentage of students who carried a weapon such as gun, knife or club on one or more of the past 30 days.			Percentage of students who carried a gun on one or more of the past 30 days.		
	<b>Searcy</b>	<b>Arkansas</b>	<b>U.S.</b>	<b>Searcy</b>	<b>Arkansas</b>	<b>U.S.</b>
9th	40	31	20	17	12	6
10th	24	22	19	19	8	5
11th	29	22	17	8	8	5
12th	29	26	17	14	11	5

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

Figure 1: Carried a weapon, by gender

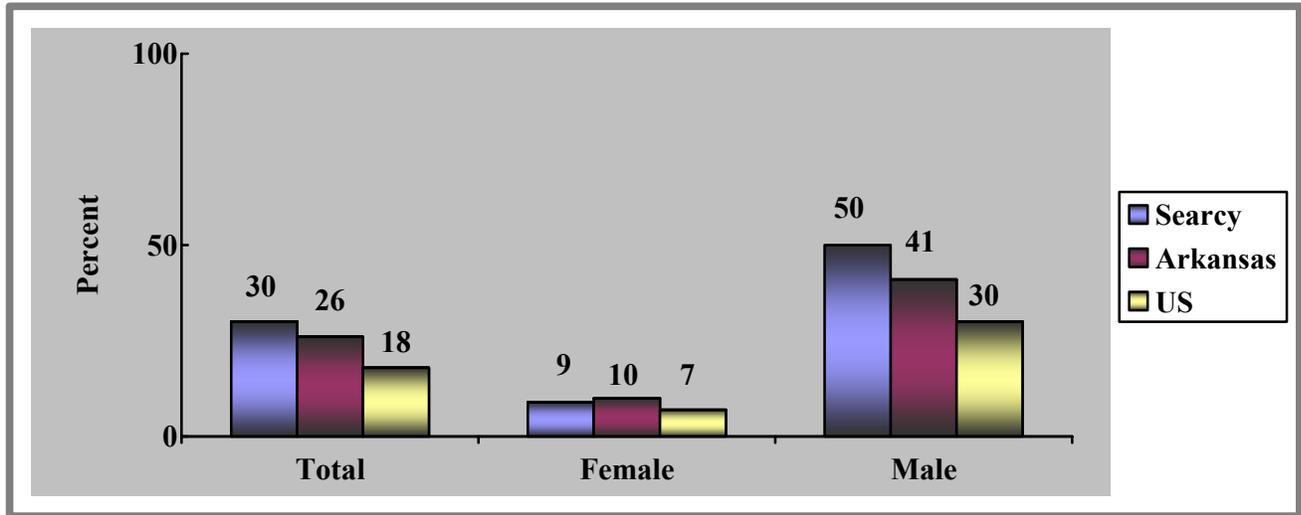
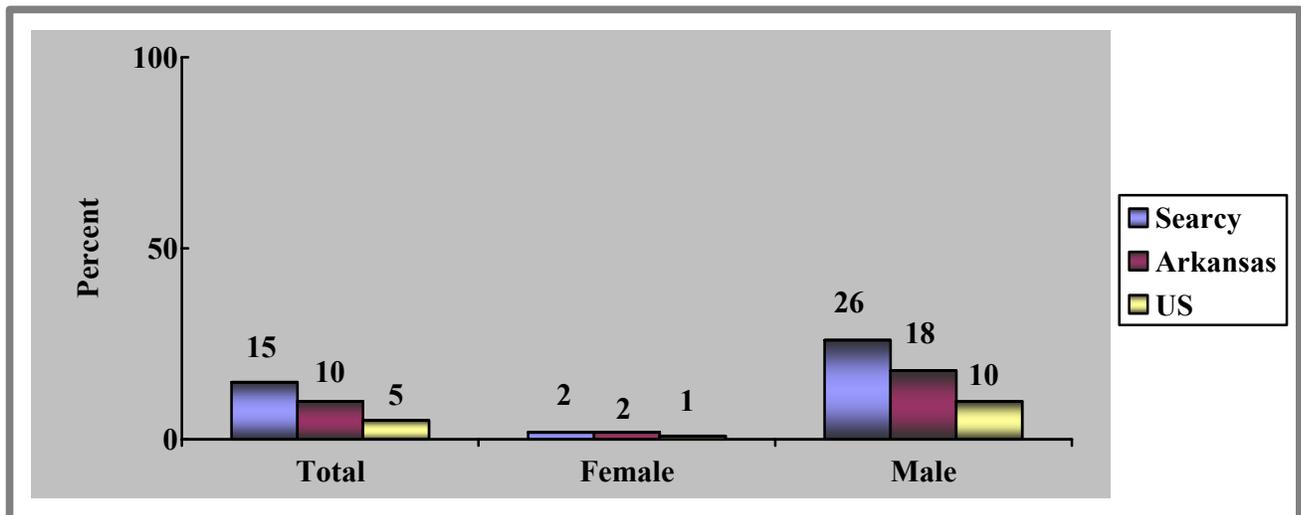


Figure 2: Carried a gun, by gender



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

Figure 3: Carried a weapon, by grade

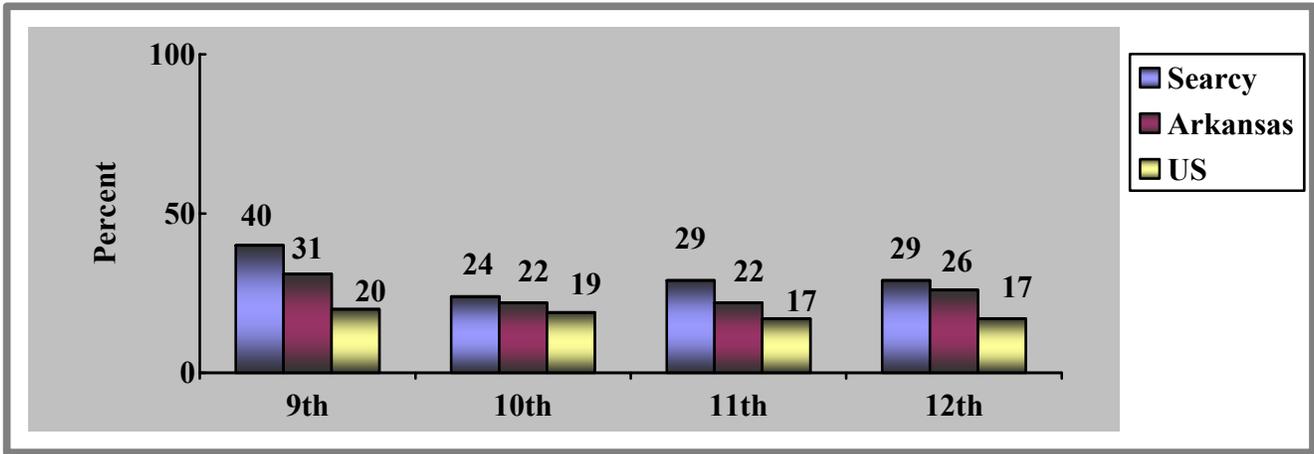
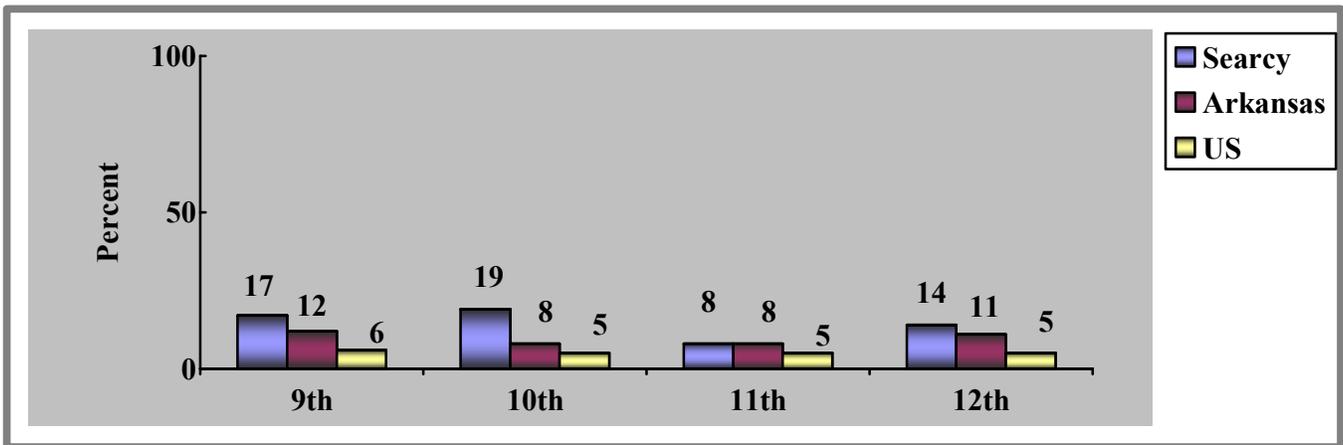


Figure 4: Carried a gun, by grade

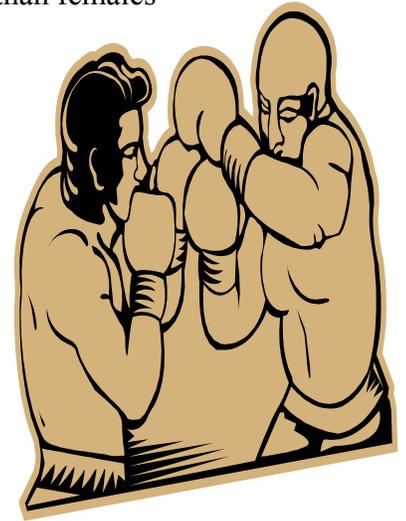


## Behaviors that Contribute to Violence (continued)

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

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grades who had been in a physical fight in 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 Searcy County (35%) than among students in Arkansas (32%); and lower than among students in nation (36%) (Figure 5).
- National, Arkansas, and Searcy County 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 5).
  - The prevalence of having been in a physical fight in the twelve months preceding the survey was higher among female students in Searcy County (30%) than among female students in Arkansas (25%), and female students in the nation (28%) (Figure 5).
  - The prevalence of having been in a physical fight in the twelve months preceding the survey was equal among male students in Searcy County (40%) and male students in Arkansas (40%); and lower than among male students in the nation (43%) (Figure 5).
- 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 Searcy County (45%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (34%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (43%);
  - Higher among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (40%) 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 Searcy County (30%) 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 Searcy County (24%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (30%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (29%) (Table 2 and Figure 6).



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

Figure 5: In a physical fight, by gender

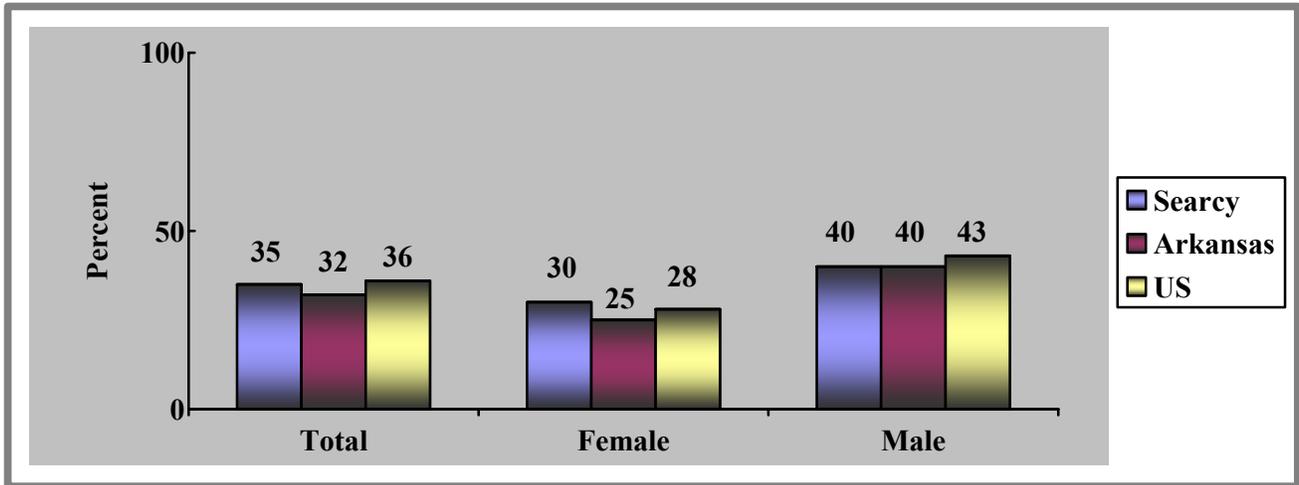
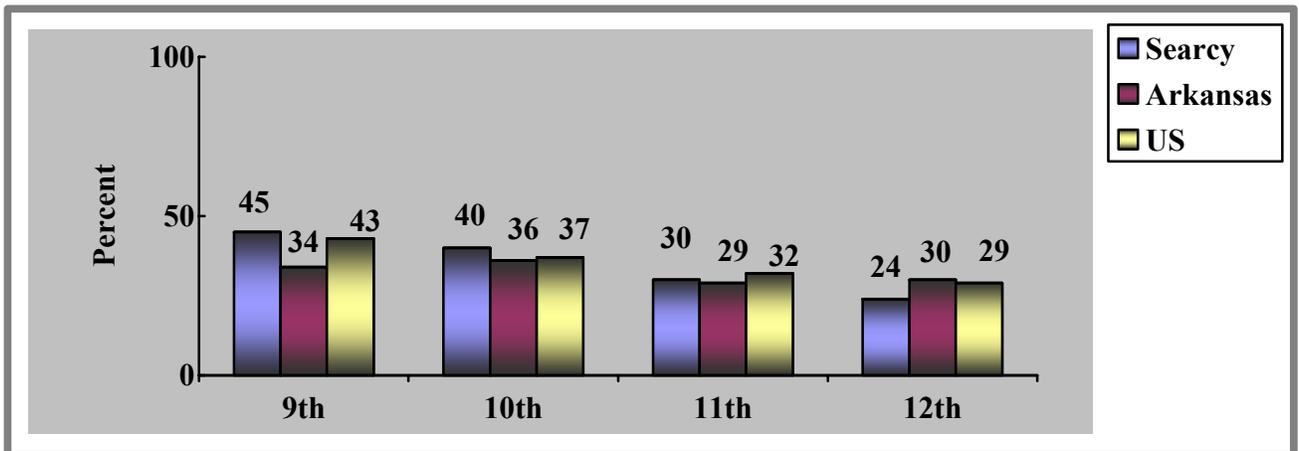


Table 2: Physical fighting

Grade	Searcy (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	45	34	43
10th	40	36	37
11th	30	29	32
12th	24	30	29

Figure 6: In a physical fight, by grade



## 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 Searcy County (13%) than among students in Arkansas (14%); and higher than among students in nation (9%) (Figure 7).
- 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 Searcy County (13%) and female students in Arkansas (13%); and higher than among female students in the nation (9%) (Figure 7).
- The prevalence of having been hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by a boyfriend or girlfriend was lower among male students in Searcy County (12%) than among male students in Arkansas (13%); and higher than among male students in the nation (9%) (Figure 7).
- 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 Searcy County (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 Searcy County (12%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (14%), and higher than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (9%);
  - Lower among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (12%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (14%), and higher than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (10%); and
  - Higher among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (15%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (14%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (11%) (Table 3 and Figure 9).

## 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 Searcy County (10%) than among students in Arkansas (11%); and higher than among students in nation (7%) (Figure 8).
- National, Arkansas, and Searcy County 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 8).
  - The prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse when he/she did not want to was lower among female students in Searcy County (13%) than among female students in Arkansas (14%); and higher than among female students in the nation (11%) (Figure 8).
  - The prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse when he/she did not want to was lower among male students in Searcy County (7%) than among male students in Arkansas (8%); and higher than among male students in the nation (4%) (Figure 8).
- The prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse when he/she did not want to was:
  - Higher among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (15%) 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 Searcy County (8%) 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 Searcy County (10%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (12%), and higher than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (8%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (8%) and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (11%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (9%) (Table 3 and Figure 10).

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

Table 3: Dating violence and forced sexual intercourse

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 they did not want to.		
	Searcy	Arkansas	U.S.	Searcy	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	12	13	7	15	10	6
10th	8	14	9	8	11	7
11th	8	14	10	10	12	8
12th	11	14	11	8	11	9

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

Figure 7: Dating violence, by gender

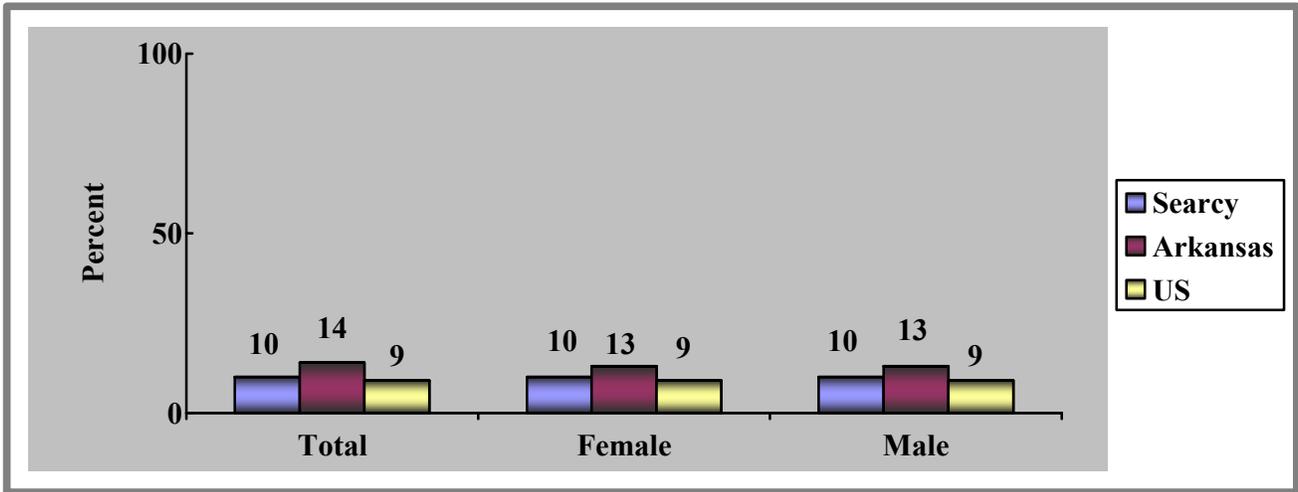
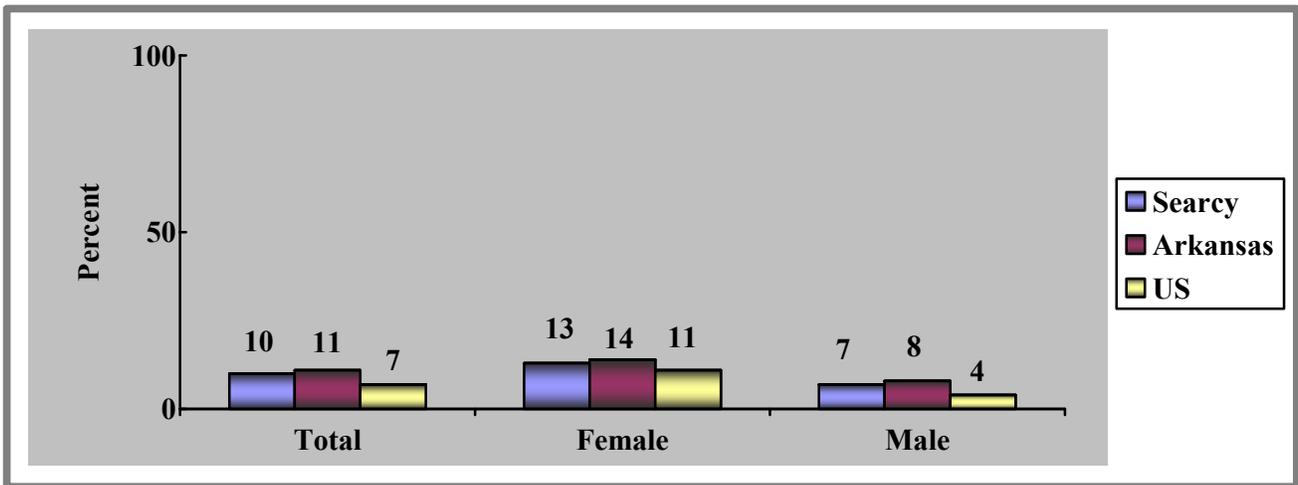


Figure 8: Forced to have sexual intercourse, by gender



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

Figure 9: Dating violence, by grade

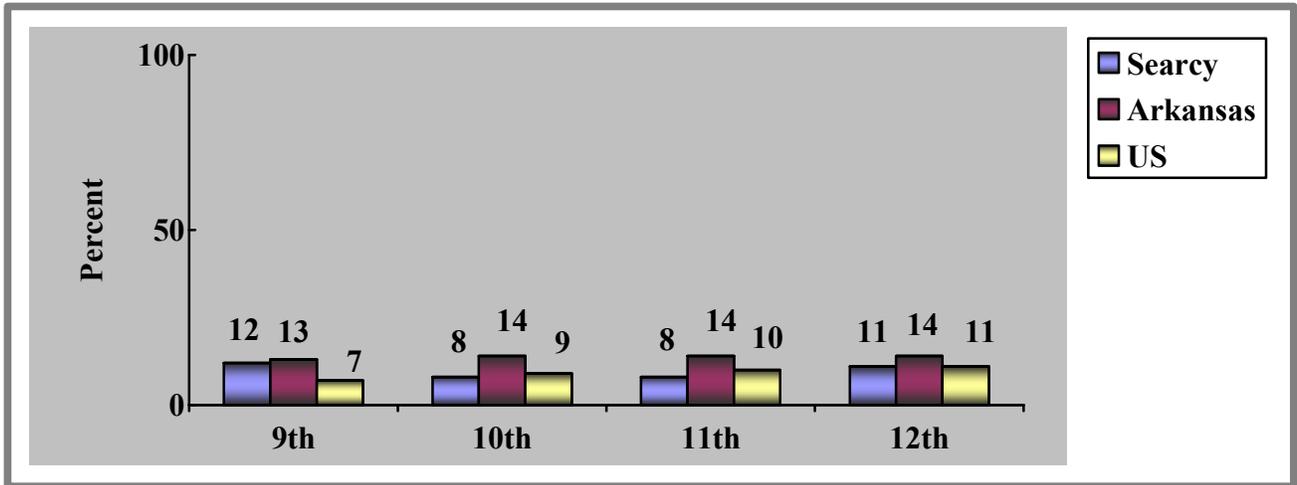
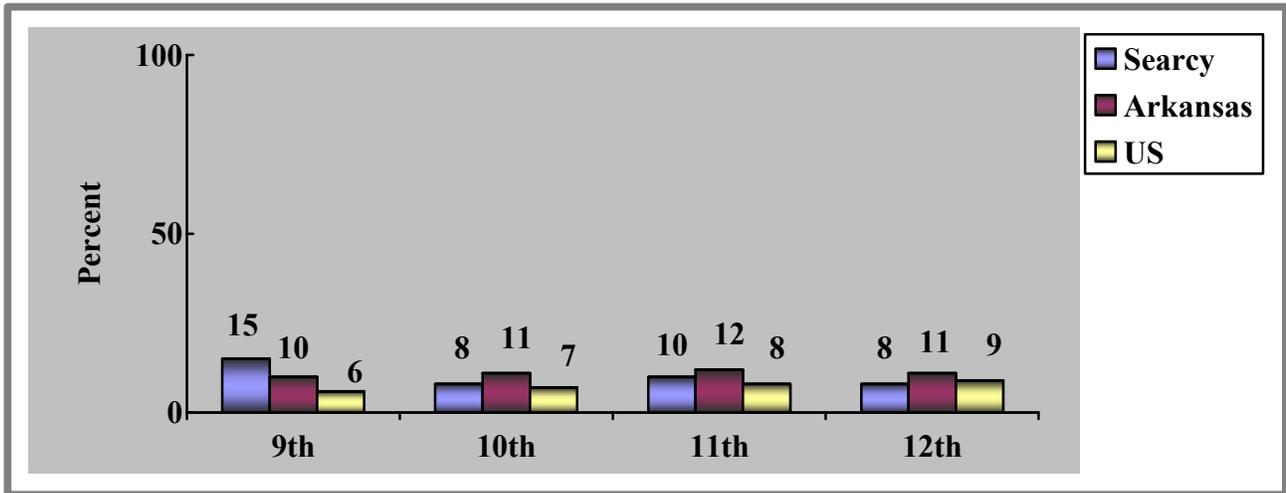


Figure 10: Forced to have sexual intercourse, by grade



## 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 of their usual activities during the twelve months preceding the survey.*

- The prevalence of having felt so sad or hopeless for two weeks or longer that he/she stopped doing some of their usual activities during the twelve months preceding the survey was lower among students in Searcy County (29%) than among students in Arkansas (32%); and higher than among students in nation (28%) (Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having felt so sad or hopeless for two weeks or longer that he/she stopped doing some of their usual activities during the twelve months preceding the survey was lower among female students in Searcy County (37%) than among female students in Arkansas (38%); and equal to female students in the nation (37%) (Figure 2).
- The prevalence of having felt so sad or hopeless for two weeks or longer that he/she stopped doing some of their usual activities during the twelve months preceding the survey was lower among male students in Searcy County (22%) than among male students in Arkansas (26%); and higher than among male students in the nation (20%) (Figure 2).
- The prevalence of having felt so sad or hopeless for two weeks or longer that he/she stopped doing some of their usual activities during the twelve months preceding the survey was:
  - Lower among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (32%) 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 Searcy County (27%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (33%), and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (29%);
  - Higher among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (34%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (30%), and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (29%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (25%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (32%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (26%) (Table 1).

## 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 higher among students in Searcy County (22%) than among students in Arkansas (19%), and students in nation (17%) (Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide in the twelve months preceding the survey was higher among female students in Searcy County (31%) than among female students in Arkansas (24%) and female students in the nation (22%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide in the twelve months preceding the survey was lower among male students in Searcy County (12%) than among male students in Arkansas (14%); and equal to male students in the nation (12%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide in the twelve months preceding the survey was:
  - Higher among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (26%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (19%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (18%);
  - Higher among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (24%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (19%), and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (17%);
  - Higher among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (20%) and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (16%), and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (17%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (16%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (22%), and higher than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (15%) (Table 1).

## 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 Searcy County (14%) than among students in Arkansas (16%); and higher than among students in nation (13%) (Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having planned a suicide attempt in the twelve months preceding the survey was lower among female students in Searcy County (18%) than among female students in Arkansas (20%); and higher than among female students in the nation (16%) (Figure 4).
- The prevalence of having planned a suicide attempt in the twelve months preceding the survey was lower among male students in Searcy County (10%) than among male students in Arkansas (12%); and equal to male students in the nation (10%) (Figure 4).
- The prevalence of having planned a suicide attempt in the twelve months preceding the survey was:
  - Equal among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (17%) and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (17%), and higher than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (14%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (12%) 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 Searcy County (9%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (14%), and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (13%); and
  - Higher among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (18%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (13%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (10%) (Table 1).

## 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 Searcy County (9%) than among students in Arkansas (12%); and higher than among students in nation (8%) (Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having actually attempted suicide one or more times in the twelve months preceding the survey was lower among female students in Searcy County (12%) than among female students in Arkansas (14%); and higher than among female students in the nation (11%) (Figure 5).
- The prevalence of having actually attempted suicide one or more times in the twelve months preceding the survey was lower among male students in Searcy County (6%) than among male students in Arkansas (9%); and equal to male students in the nation (6%) (Figure 5).
- 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 Searcy County (9%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (13%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (10%);
  - Higher among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (15%) 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 Searcy County (5%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (9%), and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (8%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (6%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (13%), and higher than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (5%) (Table 1).

## 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 lower among students in Searcy County (2%) than among students in Arkansas (4%); and equal to students in nation (2%) (Figure 1).
- 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 Searcy County (2%) than among female students in Arkansas (5%), and female students in the nation (3%) (Figure 6).
- 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 male students in Searcy County (3%) than among male students in Arkansas (4%); and higher than among male students in the nation (2%) (Figure 6).
- 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 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (2%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (4%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (3%);
  - Higher among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (5%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (4%), and 0<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (2%);
  - Equal among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (2%) and 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 Searcy County (0%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (6%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (2%) (Table 1).

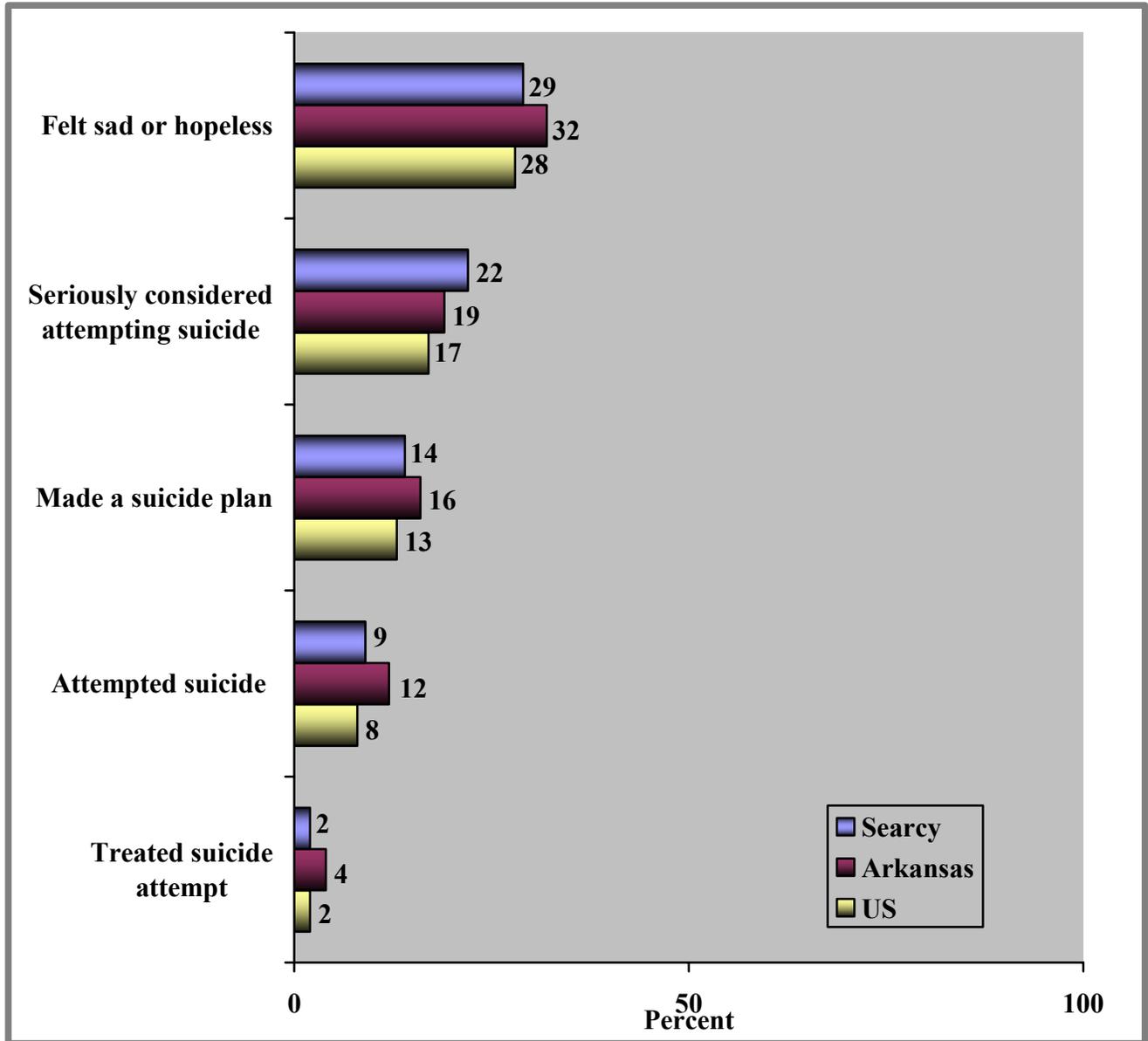
**Depression and Suicide** (continued)

Table 1: Depression and suicide

		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 of their usual activities	Searcy	32	27	34	25
	Arkansas	33	33	30	32
	US	29	29	29	26
Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months	Searcy	26	24	20	16
	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 past 12 months	Searcy	17	12	9	18
	Arkansas	17	17	14	13
	US	14	14	13	10
Percentage of students who actually attempted suicide one or more times during the past 12 months	Searcy	9	15	5	6
	Arkansas	13	11	9	13
	US	10	9	8	5
Percentage of students who attempted suicide during the past 12 months resulting in injury, poisoning, overdose and had to be treated by a doctor or nurse	Searcy	2	5	2	0
	Arkansas	4	4	2	6
	US	3	2	2	2

**Depression and Suicide** (continued)

Figure 1: Summary of thoughts and behaviors relating to depression and suicide



### Depression and Suicide (continued)

Figure 1: Felt sad and hopeless, by gender

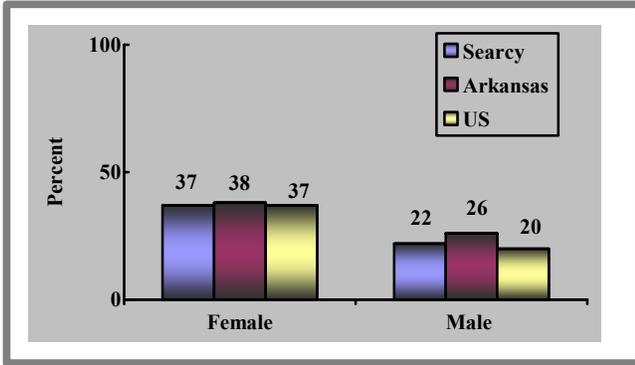


Figure 2: Seriously considered attempting suicide, by gender

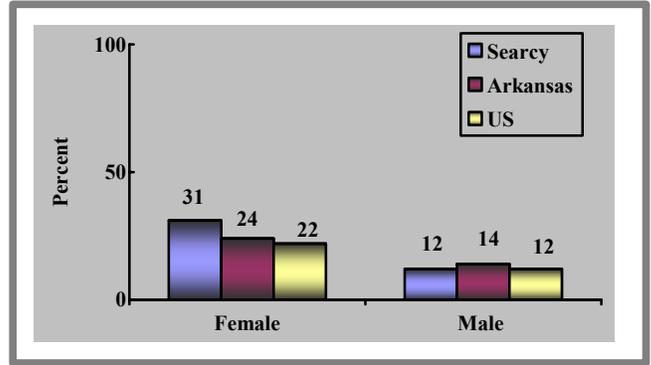


Figure 3: Made a suicide plan, by gender

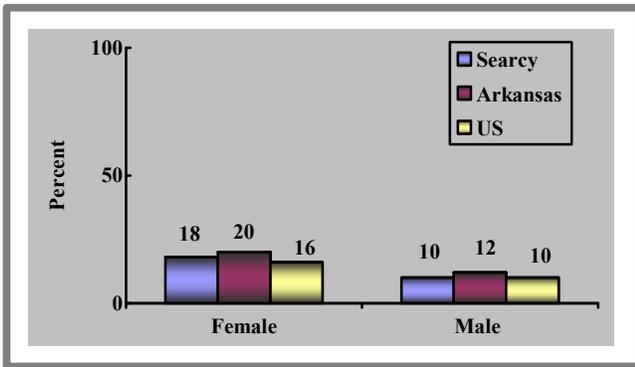


Figure 4: Attempted suicide, by gender

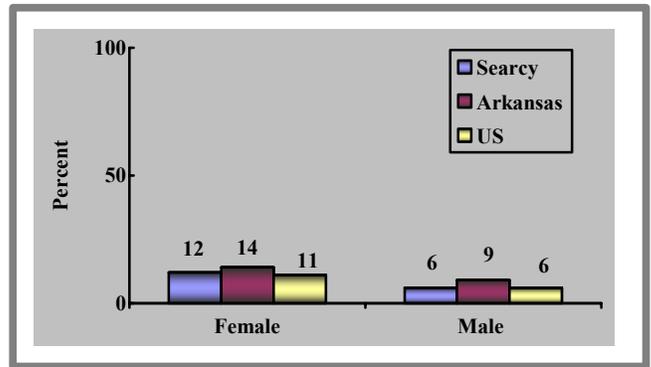
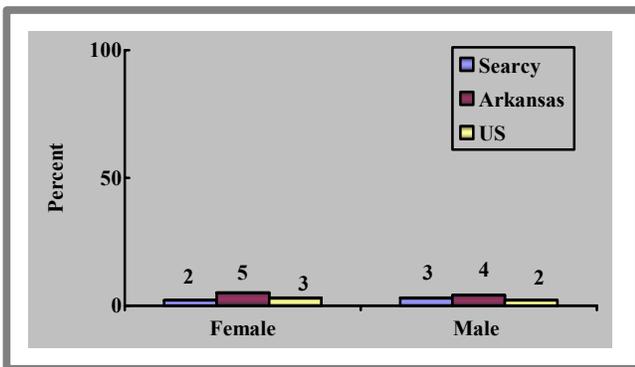


Figure 5: Treated suicide attempt, by gender

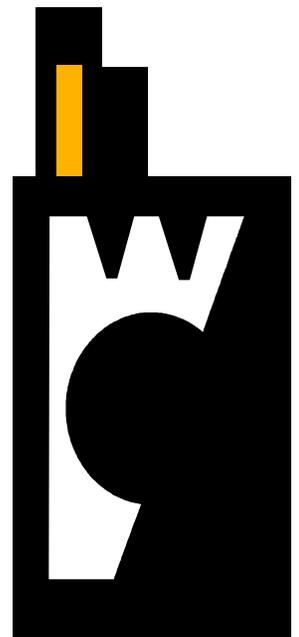


## Tobacco Use (continued)

### **Lifetime cigarette smoking:**

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

- The prevalence of having ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs was higher among students in Searcy County (65%) than among students in Arkansas (63%) and students in nation (54%) (Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs was higher among female students in Searcy County (65%) than among female students in Arkansas (62%) and female students in the nation (53%) (Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs was higher among male students in Searcy County (67%) than among male students in Arkansas (64%) and male students in the nation (56%) (Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs was:
  - Higher among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (63%) 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 Searcy County (61%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (64%), and higher than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (52%);
  - Lower among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (62%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (68%), and higher than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (57%); and
  - Higher among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (74%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (66%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (60%) (Table 1).

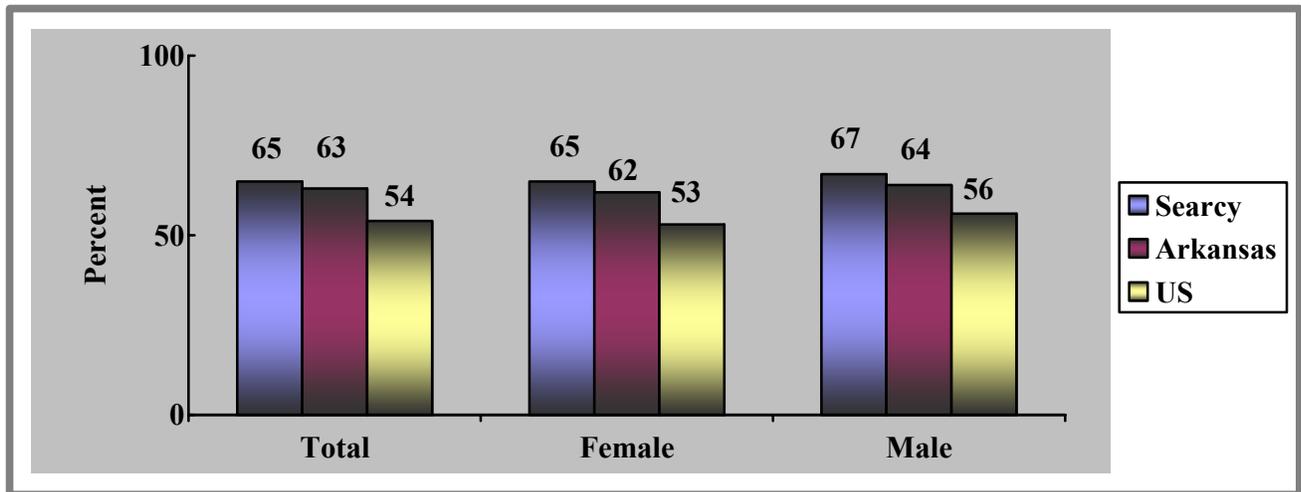


**Tobacco Use** (continued)

Table 1: Lifetime cigarette smoking

Grade	Searcy (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	63	56	49
10th	61	64	52
11th	62	68	57
12th	74	66	60

Figure 1: Lifetime cigarette smoking, 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 higher among students in Searcy County (28%) than among students in Arkansas (22%), and students in nation (16%) (Figure 2).
- The prevalence of having smoked a cigarette for the first time before age thirteen years was higher among female students in Searcy County (27%) than among female students in Arkansas (19%), and female students in the nation (14%) (Figure 2).
- The prevalence of having smoked a cigarette for the first time before age thirteen years was higher among male students in Searcy County (29%) than among male students in Arkansas (24%), and male students in the nation (18%) (Figure 2).
- The prevalence of having smoked a cigarette for the first time before age thirteen years was:
  - Higher among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (28%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (25%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (19%);
  - Higher among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (34%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (21%), and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (16%);
  - Higher among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (24%) and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (19%), and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (14%); and
  - Higher among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (25%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (20%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (14%) (Table 2).

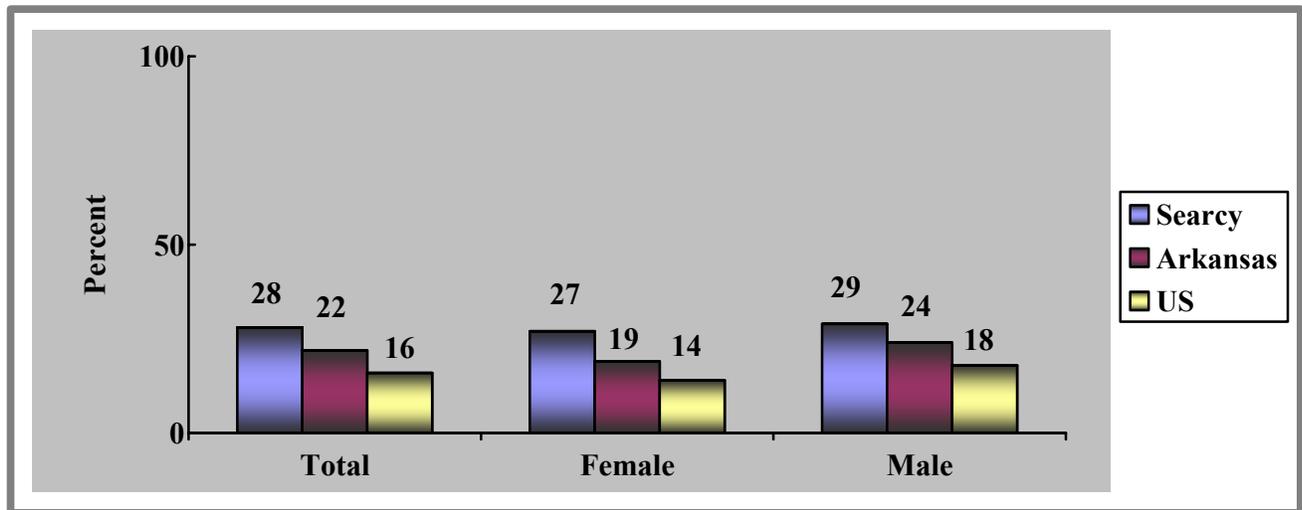


**Tobacco Use** (continued)

Table 2: Early initiation of cigarette smoking

Grade	Searcy (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9 <sup>th</sup>	28	25	19
10 <sup>th</sup>	34	21	16
11 <sup>th</sup>	24	19	14
12 <sup>th</sup>	25	20	14

Figure 2: Early initiation of cigarette smoking, 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 higher among students in Searcy County (28%) than among students in Arkansas (26%), and students in nation (23%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having smoked cigarettes on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was equal among female students in Searcy County (28%) and female students in Arkansas (28%); and higher than among female students in the nation (23%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having smoked cigarettes on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was higher among male students in Searcy County (28%) than among male students in Arkansas (23%), and male students in the nation (23%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having smoked cigarettes on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was:
  - Higher among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (26%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (20%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (20%);
  - Equal among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (27%) and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (27%), and higher than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (21%);
  - Lower among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (21%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (27%), and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (24%); and
  - Higher among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (37%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (29%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (28%) (Table 3).

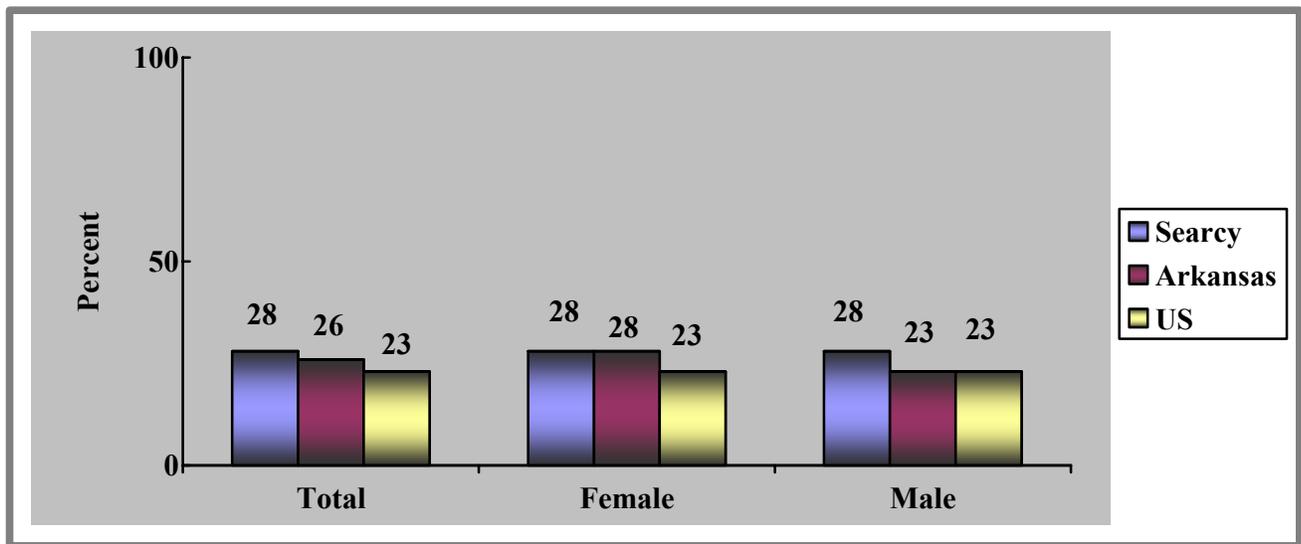


**Tobacco Use** (continued)

Table 3: Current cigarette use

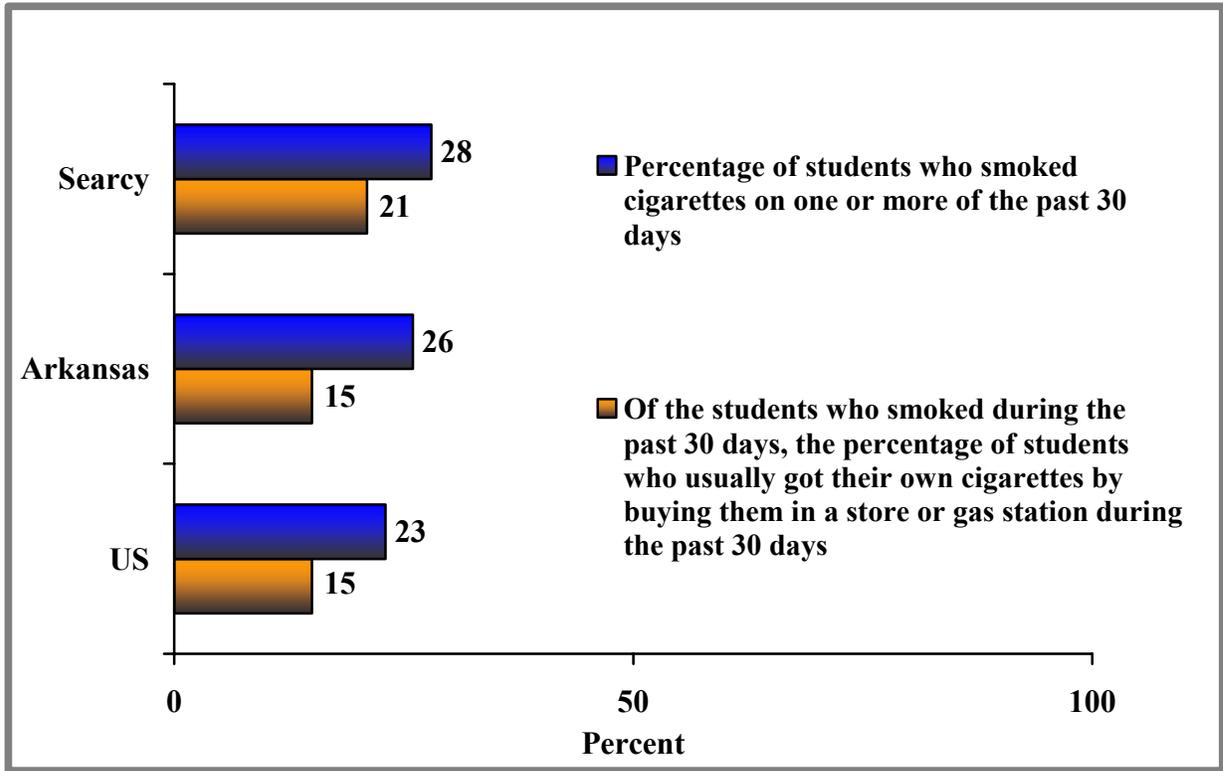
Grade	Searcy (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	26	20	20
10th	27	27	21
11th	21	27	24
12th	37	29	28

Figure 3: Current cigarette use, by gender



**Tobacco Use** (continued)

Figure 4: Summary of current cigarette smoking and personal purchasing patterns



## 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 higher among students in Searcy County (18%) than among students in Arkansas (14%), and students in the nation (8%) (Figure 5).
- The prevalence of having used chewing tobacco or snuff during the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among female students in Searcy County (2%) than female students in Arkansas (3%); and equal to female students in the nation (2%) (Figure 5).
- The prevalence of having used chewing tobacco or snuff during the thirty days preceding the survey was higher among male students in Searcy County (34%) than among male students in Arkansas (24%), and male students in the nation (14%) (Figure 5).
- 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 Searcy County (9%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (14%), and higher than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (8%);
  - Higher among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (28%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (14%), and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (7%);
  - Higher among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (15%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (14%), and higher than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (8%); and
  - Higher among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (20%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (10%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (8%) (Table 4).

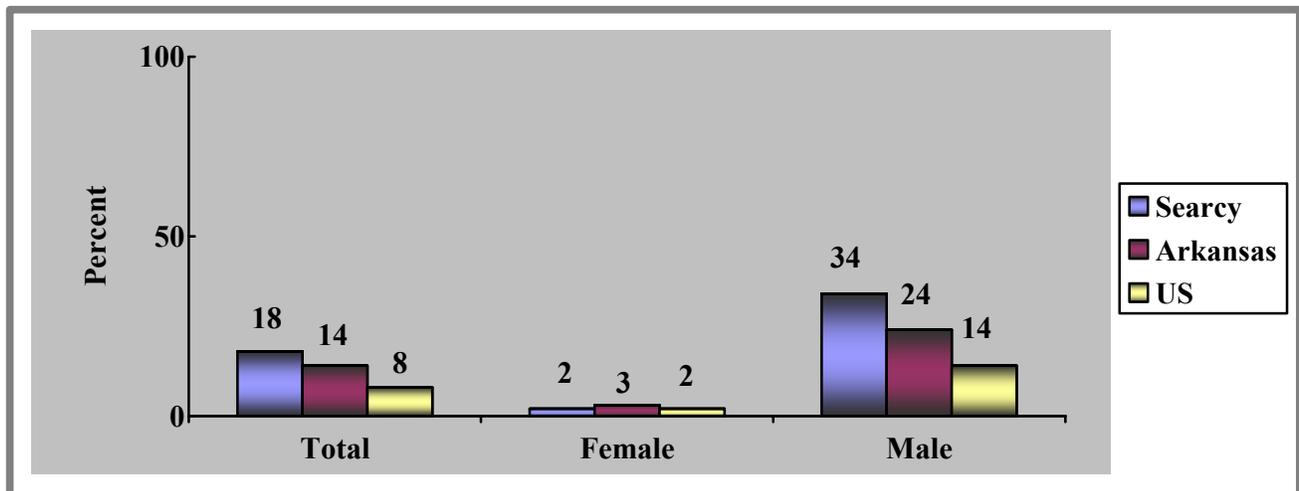


**Tobacco Use** (continued)

Table 4: Current smokeless tobacco use

Grade	Searcy (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	9	14	8
10th	28	14	7
11th	15	14	8
12th	20	10	8

Figure 5: Current smokeless tobacco use, 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 Searcy County (12%) than among students in Arkansas (18%), and students in the nation (14%) (Figure 6).



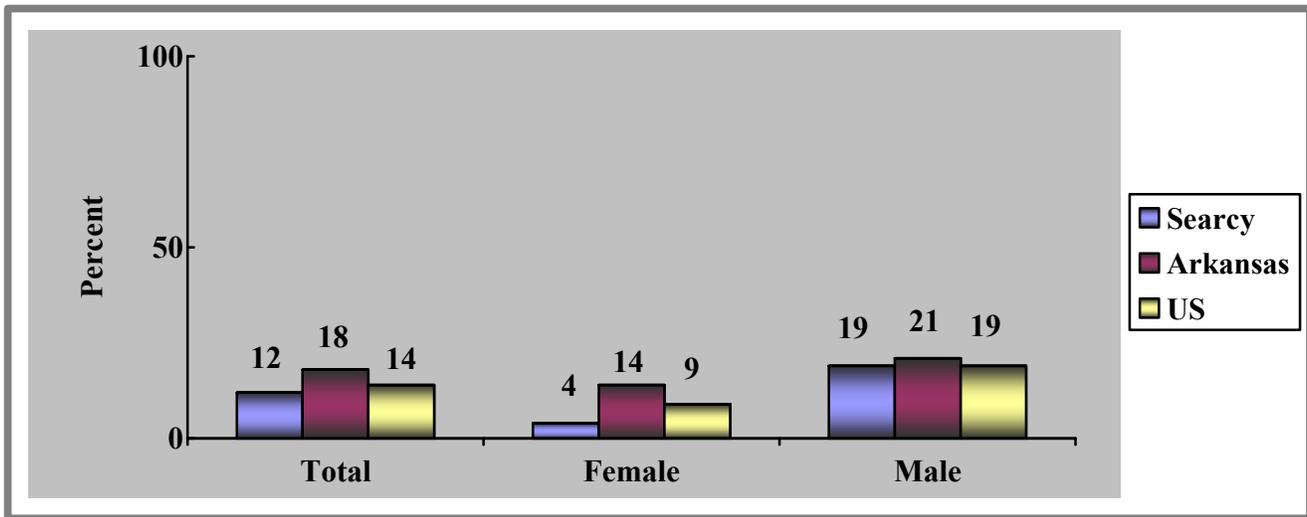
- The prevalence of having smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars during the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among female students in Searcy County (4%) than among female students in Arkansas (14%), and female students in the nation (9%) (Figure 6).
- The prevalence of having smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars during the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among male students in Searcy County (19%) than among male students in Arkansas (21%); and equal to male students in the nation (19%) (Figure 6).
- 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 Searcy County (10%) 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 Searcy County (12%) 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 Searcy County (8%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (20%), and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (14%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (16%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (20%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (18%) (Table 5).

**Tobacco Use** (continued)

Table 6: Current cigar use

<b>Grade</b>	<b>Searcy (%)</b>	<b>Arkansas (%)</b>	<b>U.S. (%)</b>
9th	10	14	12
10th	12	17	13
11th	8	20	14
12th	16	20	18

Figure 7: Current cigar use, by gender

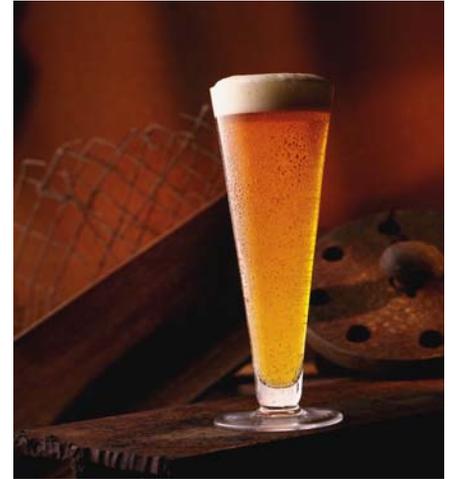


## Alcohol Use (continued)

### **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 students' lifetime.*

- The prevalence of having had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days in a lifetime was higher among students in Searcy County (77%) than among students in Arkansas (76%), and students in nation (74%) (Figure 1).
- 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 Searcy County (73%) than among female students in Arkansas (79%), and female students in the nation (75%) (Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days in a lifetime was higher among male students in Searcy County (80%) than among male students in Arkansas (72%), and male students in the nation (74%) (Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days in a lifetime was:
  - Higher among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (81%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (72%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (66%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (70%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (76%), and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (74%);
  - Lower among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (74%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (76%), and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (76%); and
  - Higher among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (82%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (80%), and equal to 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (82%) (Table 1).

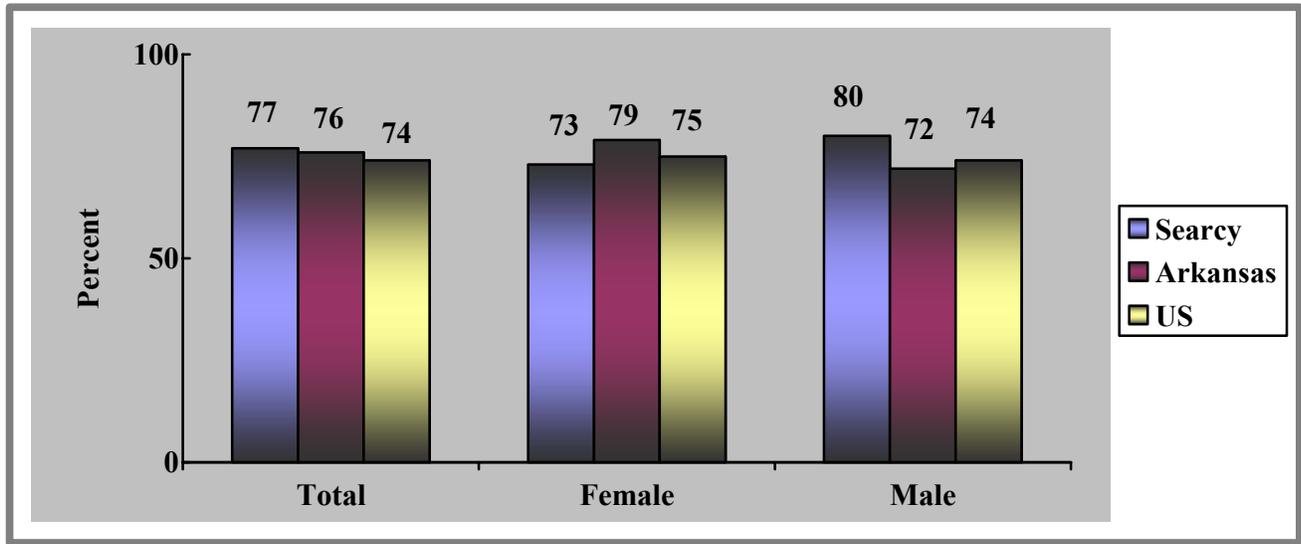


**Alcohol Use** (continued)

Table 1: Lifetime alcohol use

<b>Grade</b>	<b>Searcy (%)</b>	<b>Arkansas (%)</b>	<b>U.S. (%)</b>
9th	81	72	66
10th	70	76	74
11th	74	76	76
12th	82	80	82

Figure 1: Lifetime alcohol use, 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 their first drink of alcohol, other than a few sips, before age thirteen years.*

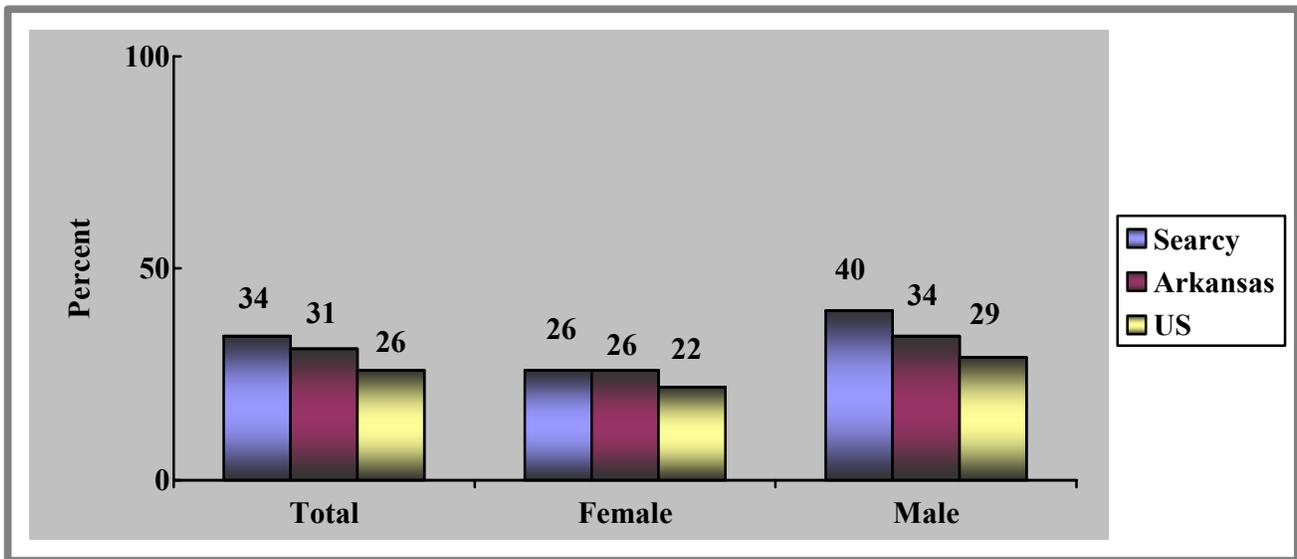
- The prevalence of having had alcohol before age thirteen was higher among students in Searcy County (34%) than among students in Arkansas (31%), and students in nation (26%) (Figure 2).
- The prevalence of having had alcohol before age thirteen was equal among female students in Searcy County (26%) and female students in Arkansas (26%), and higher than among female students in the nation (22%) (Figure 2).
- The prevalence of having had alcohol before age thirteen was higher among male students in Searcy County (40%) than among male students in Arkansas (34%), and male students in the nation (29%) (Figure 2).
- The prevalence of having had alcohol before age thirteen was:
  - Equal among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (40%) and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (40%), and higher than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (34%);
  - Higher among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (42%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (33%), and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (26%);
  - Lower among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (20%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (25%), and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (21%); and
  - Higher among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (30%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (24%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (19%) (Table 2).

**Alcohol Use** (continued)

Table 2: Early initiation of alcohol use

Grade	Searcy (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	40	40	34
10th	42	33	26
11th	20	25	21
12th	30	24	19

Figure 2: Early initiation of alcohol use, 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 higher among students in Searcy County (46%) than among students in Arkansas (43%), and students in nation (43%) (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 higher among female students in Searcy County (48%) than among female students in Arkansas (45%), and female students in the nation (43%) (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 higher among male students in Searcy County (44%) than among male students in Arkansas (40%); and equal to male students in the nation (44%) (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:
  - Higher among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (42%) 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 Searcy County (42%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (45%), and equal to 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (42%);
  - Higher among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (50%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (43%), and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (46%); and
  - Higher among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (51%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (49%), and equal to 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (51%) (Table 3).

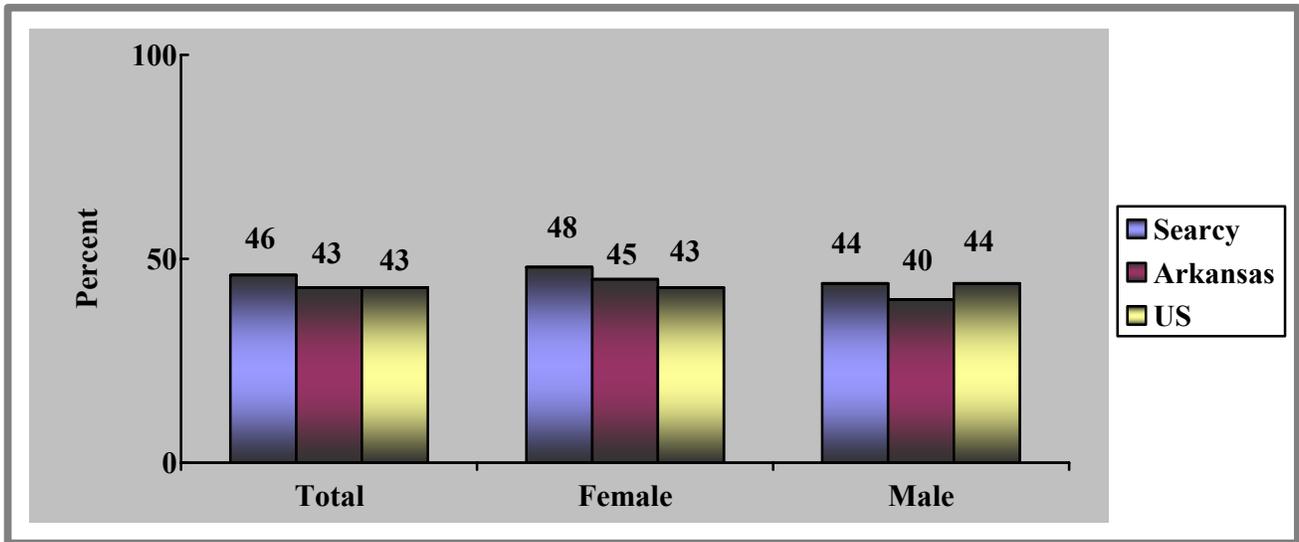


**Alcohol Use** (continued)

Table 3: Current alcohol use

<b>Grade</b>	<b>Searcy (%)</b>	<b>Arkansas (%)</b>	<b>U.S. (%)</b>
9th	42	34	36
10th	42	45	42
11th	50	43	46
12th	51	49	51

Figure 3: Current alcohol, 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.*



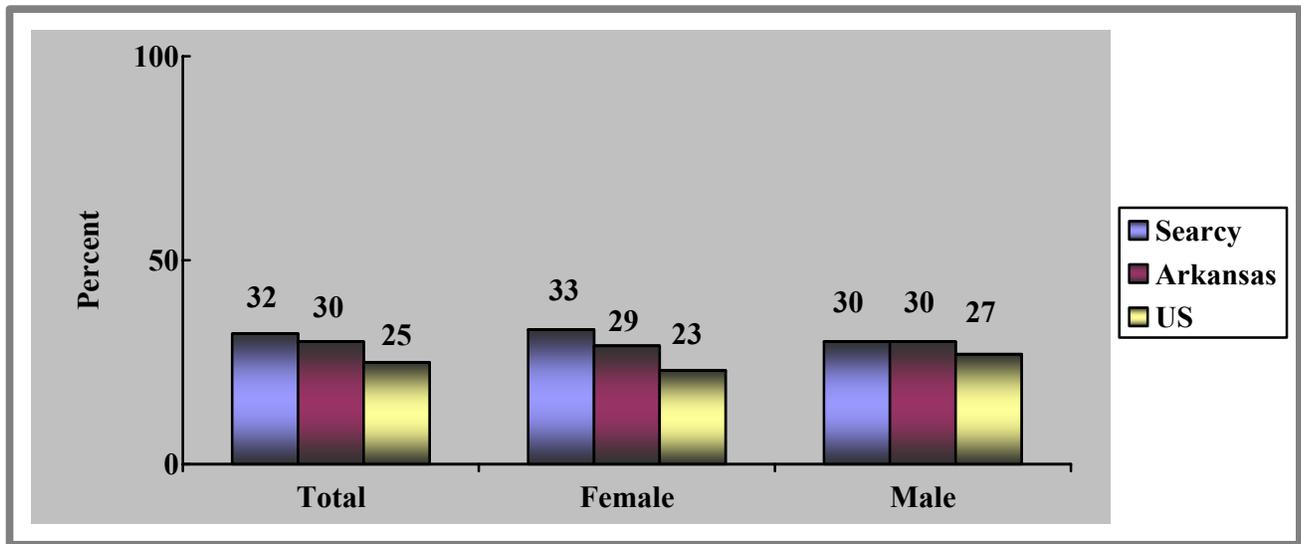
- The prevalence of having had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was higher among students in Searcy County (32%) than among students in Arkansas (30%), and students in nation (25%) (Figure 4).
  - The prevalence of having had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was higher among female students in Searcy County (33%) than among female students in Arkansas (29%, and female students in the nation (23%) (Figure 4).
  - 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 equal among male students in Searcy County (30%) and male students in Arkansas (30%); and higher than among male students in the nation (27%) (Figure 4).
- 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:
  - Higher among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (25%) 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 Searcy County (26%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (32%), and higher than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (25%);
  - Higher among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (35%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (29%), and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (28%); and
  - Higher among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (43%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (35%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (33%) (Table 4).

**Alcohol Use** (continued)

Table 4: Heavy alcohol use

<b>Grade</b>	<b>Searcy (%)</b>	<b>Arkansas (%)</b>	<b>U.S. (%)</b>
9th	25	22	19
10th	26	32	25
11th	35	29	28
12th	43	35	33

Figure 4: Heavy alcohol use, by gender



## 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 students' lifetime.*

- The prevalence of having used marijuana one or more times during a lifetime was equal among students in Searcy County (39%) and students in Arkansas (39%); and higher than among students in nation (38%) (Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having used marijuana one or more times during a lifetime was lower among female students in Searcy County (33%) than among female students in Arkansas (38%), and female students in the nation (36%) (Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having used marijuana one or more times during a lifetime was higher among male students in Searcy County (44%) than among male students in Arkansas (40%), and male students in the nation (41%) (Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having used marijuana one or more times during a lifetime was:
  - Higher among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (40%) than among 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 Searcy County (35%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (40%), and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (37%);
  - Lower among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (39%) 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 Searcy County (41%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (48%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (48%) (Table 1).

## 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 Searcy County (15%) than among students in Arkansas (11%), and students in nation (9%) (Figure 2).
- The prevalence of having tried marijuana for the first time before age thirteen years was lower among female students in Searcy County (8%) than among female students in Arkansas (9%); and higher than among female students in the nation (6%) (Figure 2).
- The prevalence of having tried marijuana for the first time before age thirteen years was higher among male students in Searcy County (20%) than among male students in Arkansas (14%), and among male students in the nation (11%) (Figure 2).
- The prevalence of having tried marijuana for the first time before age thirteen years was:
  - Higher among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (21%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (12%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (11%);
  - Equal among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (13%) and 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 Searcy County (15%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (10%), and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (7%); and
  - Equal among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (10%) and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (10%), and higher than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (6%) (Table 1).

## 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 Searcy County (16%) than among students in Arkansas (19%), and students in nation (20%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having used marijuana one or more times during the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among female students in Searcy County (14%) than among female students in Arkansas (19%), and female students in the nation (18%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having used marijuana one or more times during the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among male students in Searcy County (16%) than among male students in Arkansas (18%), and male students in the nation (22%) (Figure 3).
- 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 Searcy County (18%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (14%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (17%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (13%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (20%), and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (20%);
  - Lower among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (15%) 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 Searcy County (13%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (24%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (23%) (Table 1).

**Illegal Drug Use** (continued)

Table 1: Marijuana use

		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 students' lifetime.	Searcy	40	35	39	41
	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.	Searcy	21	13	15	10
	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.	Searcy	18	13	15	13
	Arkansas	14	20	18	24
	US	17	20	21	23

**Illegal Drug Use** (continued)

Figure 1: Lifetime marijuana use, by gender

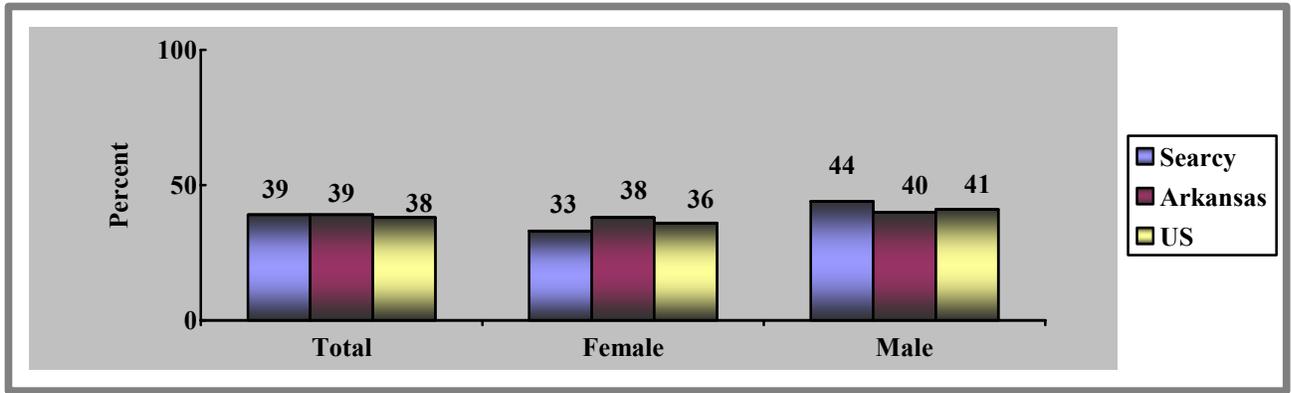


Figure 2: Early initiation age of marijuana use, by gender

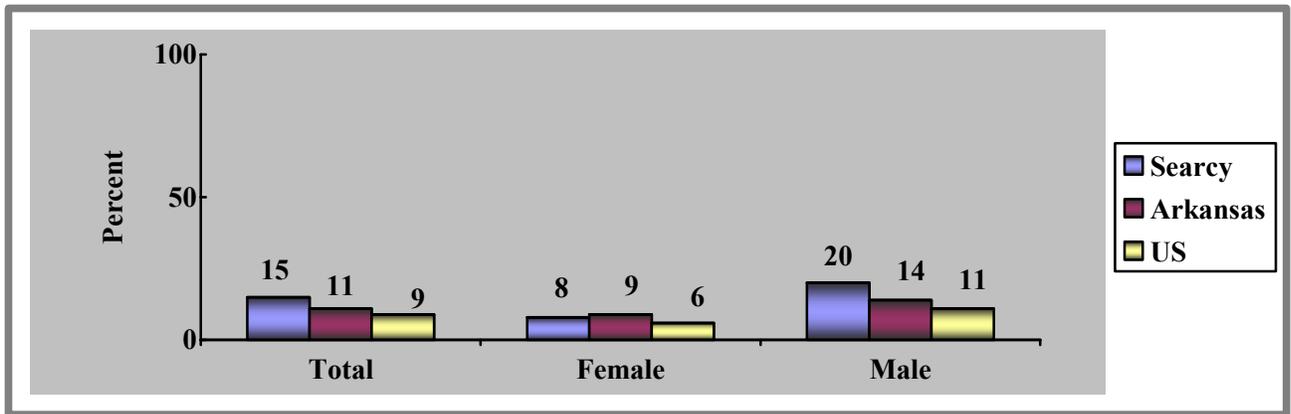
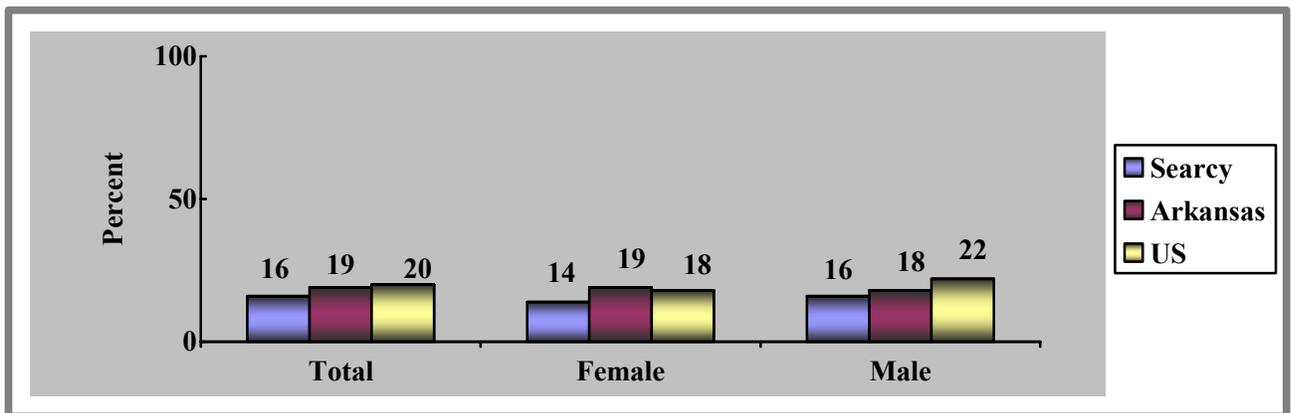


Figure 3: Current marijuana use, by gender



## 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 students' 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 higher among students in Searcy County (19%) than among students in Arkansas (16%), and students in nation (12%) (Figure 4).
- 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 in Searcy County (25%) than among female students in Arkansas (15%), and female students in the nation (13%) (Figure 5).
- 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 Searcy County (14%) than among male students in Arkansas (17%); and higher than among male students in the nation (11%) (Figure 5).
- 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 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (31%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (19%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (14%);
  - Equal among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (17%) and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (17%), and higher than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (13%);
  - Higher among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (23%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (13%), and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (11%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (7%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (13%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (10%) (Table 2).

## 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 students' lifetime.*

- The prevalence of having ever used methamphetamines, one or more times, was higher among students in Searcy County (11%) than among students in Arkansas (9%) and students in nation (6%) (Figure 4).
- The prevalence of having ever used methamphetamines, one or more times, was lower among female students in Searcy County (4%) than among female students in Arkansas (7%), and female students in the nation (6%) (Figure 6).
- The prevalence of having ever used methamphetamines, one or more times, was lower among male students in Searcy County (4%) than among male students in Arkansas (10%), and male students in the nation (6%) (Figure 6).
- The prevalence of having ever used methamphetamines, one or more times, was:
  - Higher among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (9%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (7%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (6%);
  - Higher among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (12%) 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 Searcy County (12%) than among 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 Searcy County (10%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (13%), and higher than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (6%) (Table 2).

## 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 students' lifetime*

- The prevalence of having ever used ecstasy, one or more times, was lower among students in Searcy County (7%) than among students in Arkansas (9%); and higher than among students in nation (6%) (Figure 4).
- The prevalence of having ever used ecstasy, one or more times, was lower among female students in Searcy County (5%) than among female students in Arkansas (6%); and equal to female students in the nation (5%) (Figure 7).
- The prevalence of having ever used ecstasy, one or more times, was lower among male students in Searcy County (6%) and male students in Arkansas (12%), and male students in the nation (7%) (Figure 7).
- The prevalence of having ever used ecstasy, one or more times, was:
  - Higher among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (10%) 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 Searcy County (4%) 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 Searcy County (6%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (8%), and equal to 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (6%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (7%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (13%), and equal to 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (7%) (Table 2).

**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 students' lifetime.*

- The prevalence of having ever used heroin, one or more times, was lower among students in Searcy County (3%) than among students in Arkansas (5%); and higher than among students in nation (2%) (Figure 4).
- The prevalence of having ever used heroin, one or more times, was lower among female students in Searcy County (1%) than among female students in Arkansas (2%); and equal to female students in the nation (1%) (Figure 8).
- The prevalence of having planned ever used heroin, one or more times, was lower among male students in Searcy County (2%) than among male students in Arkansas (7%), and male students in the nation (3%) (Figure 8).
- The prevalence of having ever used heroin, one or more times, was:
  - Lower among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (3%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (6%), and equal to 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (3%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (4%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (5%), and higher than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (2%);
  - Lower among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (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 Searcy County (3%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (4%), and higher than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (2%) (Table 2).

## 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 students' lifetime.*

- The prevalence of having ever used steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription was lower among students in Searcy County (4%) than among students in Arkansas (6%); and equal to students in nation (4%) (Figure 4).
- The prevalence of having ever used steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription was lower among female students in Searcy County (2%) than among female students in Arkansas (4%) and female students in the nation (3%) (Figure 9).
- The prevalence of having ever used steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription was lower among male students in Searcy County (3%) than among male students in Arkansas (8%) and male students in the nation (5%) (Figure 9).
- The prevalence of having ever used steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription was:
  - Higher among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (7%) 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 Searcy County (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 Searcy County (4%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (5%), and equal to 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (4%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (3%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (6%), and equal to 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (3%) (Table 2).

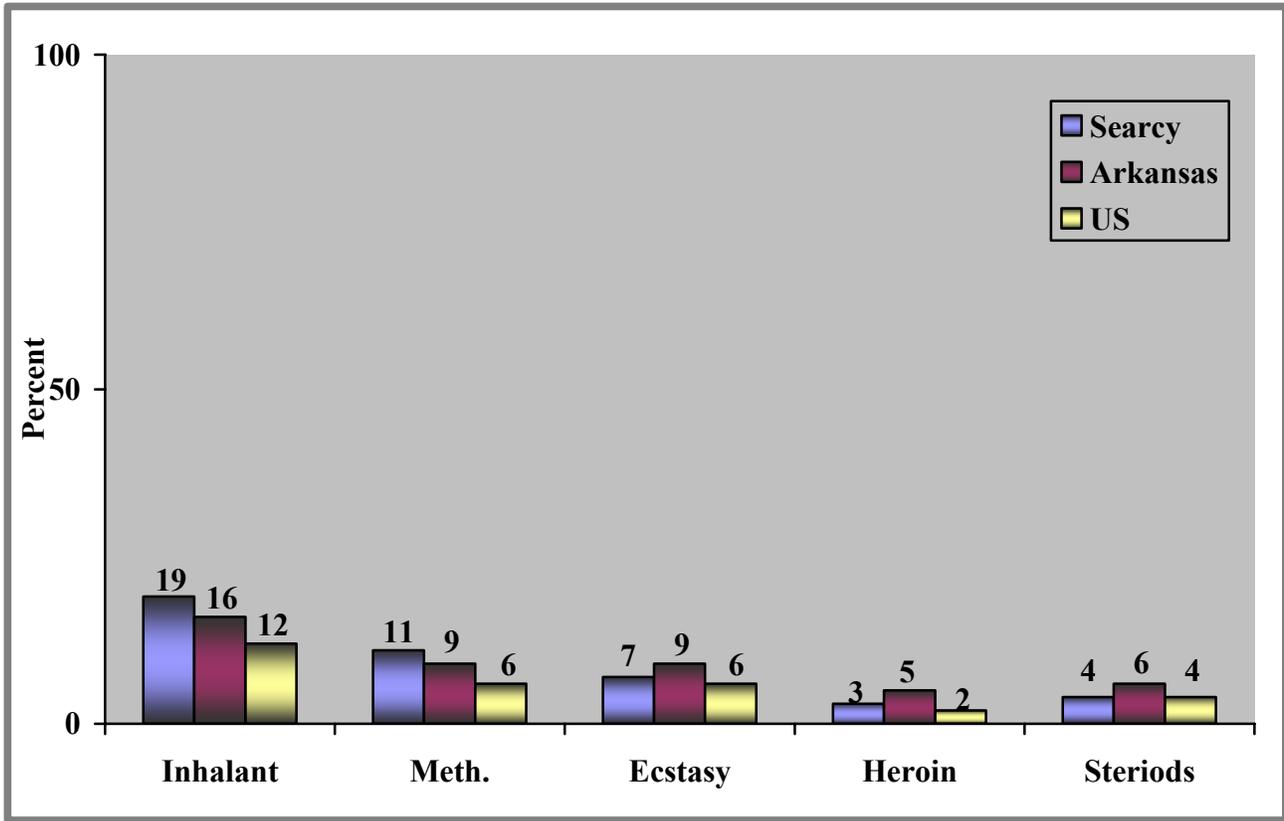
**Illegal Drug Use** (continued)

Table 2: Other illegal drug use

		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 students' lifetime.	Searcy	31	17	23	7
	Arkansas	19	17	13	13
	US	14	13	11	10
Percentage of students who used methamphetamines, one or more times, during students' lifetime.	Searcy	9	12	12	10
	Arkansas	7	9	7	13
	US	6	6	7	6
Percentage of students who used ecstasy, one or more times, during students' lifetime.	Searcy	10	4	6	7
	Arkansas	8	8	8	13
	US	6	6	6	7
Percentage of students who used heroin, one or more times, during students' lifetime.	Searcy	3	4	2	3
	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 students' lifetime.	Searcy	7	3	4	3
	Arkansas	6	8	5	6
	US	5	4	4	3

### Illegal Drug Use (continued)

Figure 4: Summary of other illegal drug use



**Illegal Drug Use** (continued)

Figure 5: Lifetime inhalant use, by gender

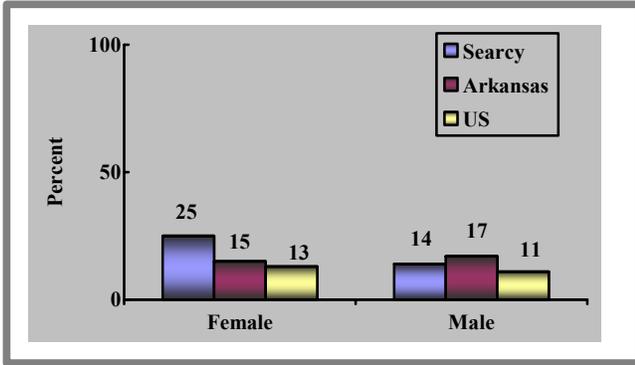


Figure 6: Lifetime methamphetamines use, by gender

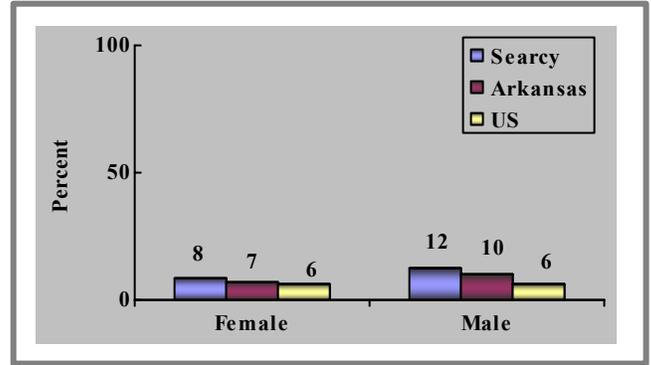


Figure 7: Lifetime ecstasy use, by gender

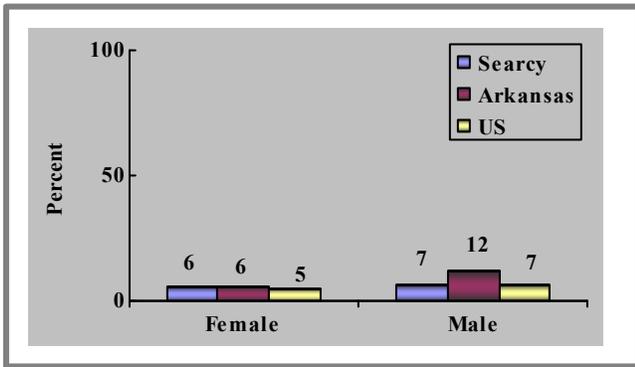


Figure 8: Lifetime heroin use, by gender

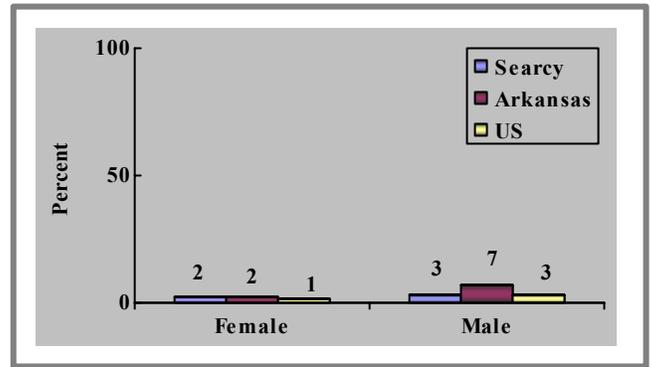
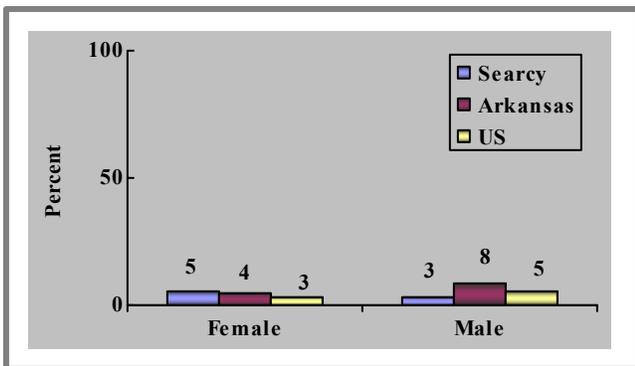


Figure 9: Lifetime illegal steroid use, by gender



## 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.*

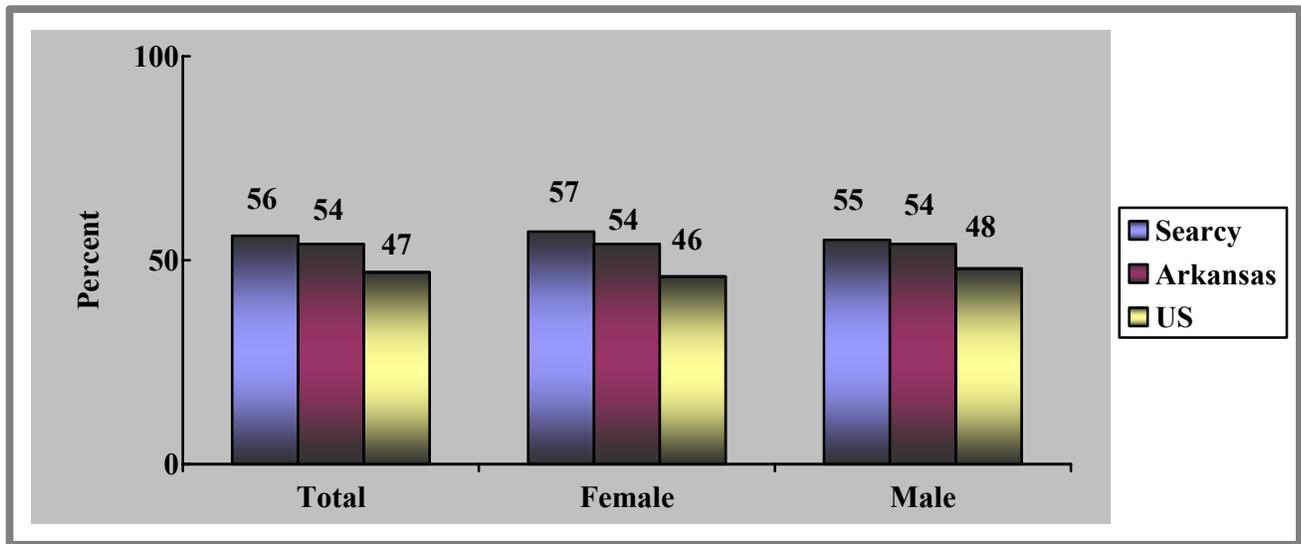
- The prevalence of ever having sexual intercourse was higher among students in Searcy County (56%) than among students in Arkansas (54%), and students in nation (47%) (Figure 1).
- The prevalence of ever having sexual intercourse was higher among female students in Searcy County (57%) than among female students in Arkansas (54%), and female students in the nation (46%) (Figure 1).
- The prevalence of ever having sexual intercourse was higher among male students in Searcy County (55%) than among male students in Arkansas (54%), and male students in the nation (48%) (Figure 1).
- The prevalence of ever having sexual intercourse was:
  - Higher among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (44%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (41%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (34%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (46%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (52%), and higher than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (43%);
  - Higher among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (62%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (60%), and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (51%); and
  - Higher among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (74%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (69%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (63%) (Table 1).

**Sexual Behaviors** (continued)

Table 1: Ever had sexual intercourse

Grade	Searcy (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	44	41	34
10th	46	52	43
11th	62	60	51
12th	74	69	63

Figure 1: Ever had sexual intercourse, 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.*

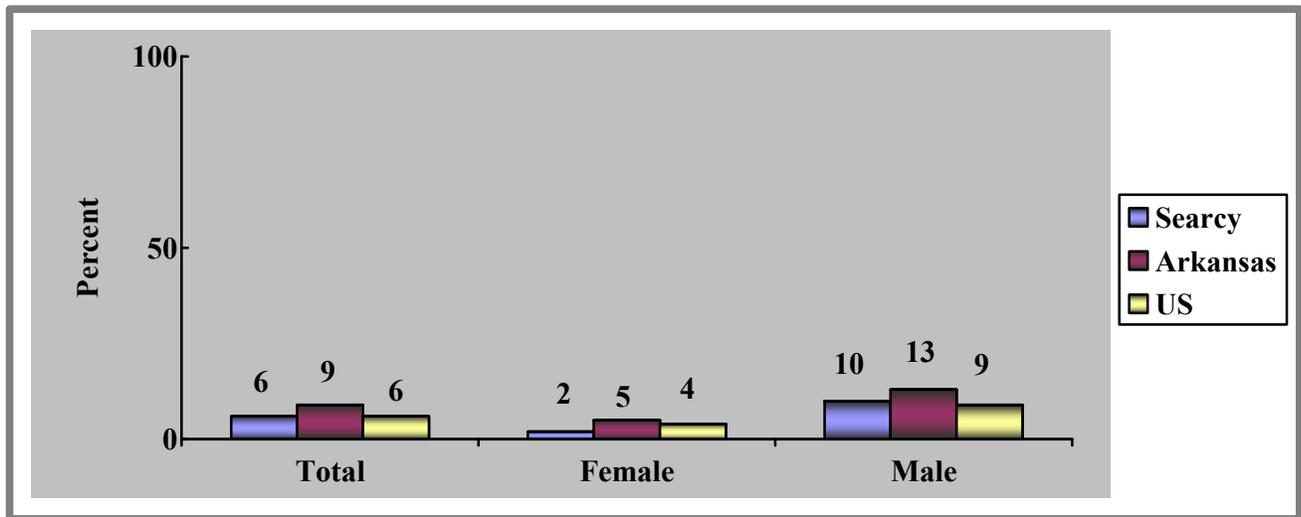
- The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse before age thirteen years was lower among students in Searcy County (6%) than among students in Arkansas (9%); and equal to students in nation (6%) (Figure 2).
- The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse before age thirteen years was lower among female students in Searcy County (2%) than among female students in Arkansas (5%), and female students in the nation (4%) (Figure 2).
- The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse before age thirteen years was lower among male students in Searcy County (10%) than among male students in Arkansas (13%); and higher than among male students in the nation (9%) (Figure 2).
- The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse before age thirteen years was:
  - Lower among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (10%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (11%), and higher than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (9%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (6%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (9%), and equal to 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (6%);
  - Lower among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (4%) 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 Searcy County (6%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (9%), and higher than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (4%) (Table 2).

**Sexual Behaviors** (continued)

Table 2: Early initiation of sexual intercourse

Grade	Searcy (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	10	11	9
10th	6	9	6
11th	4	6	5
12th	6	9	4

Figure 2: Early initiation of sexual intercourse, by gender



**Sexual Behaviors** (continued)**Sexual partners > 4:**

*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 students' lifetime.*

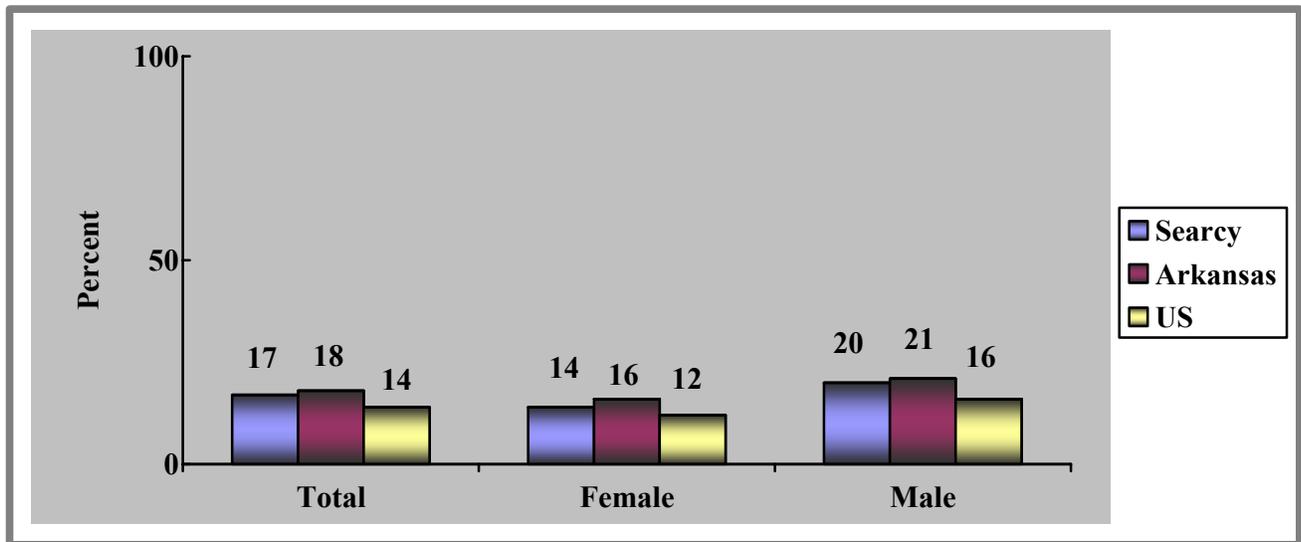
- The prevalence of having had four or more sexual partners was lower among students in Searcy County (17%) than among students in Arkansas (18%), and higher than among students in nation (14%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having had four or more sexual partners was lower among female students in Searcy County (14%) than among female students in Arkansas (16%), and higher than among female students in the nation (12%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having had four or more sexual partners was lower among male students in Searcy County (20%) than among male students in Arkansas (21%), and higher than among male students in the nation (16%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having had four or more sexual partners was:
  - Lower among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (8%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (10%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (9%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (14%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (17%), and higher than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (11%);
  - Lower among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (17%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (20%), and higher than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (16%); and
  - Equal among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (28%) and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (28%), and higher than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (21%) (Table 3).

**Sexual Behaviors** (continued)

Table 3: Sexual partners > 4

Grade	Searcy (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	8	10	9
10th	14	17	11
11th	17	20	16
12th	28	28	21

Figure 3: Sexual partners > 4, 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.*

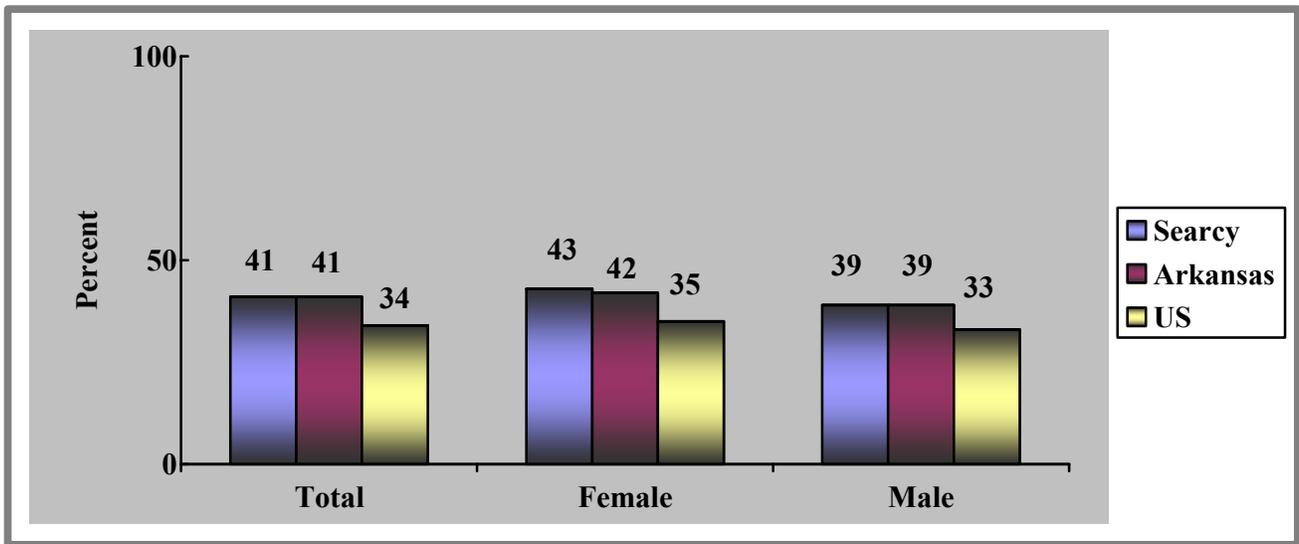
- The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse during the three months preceding the survey was equal among students in Searcy County (41%) and students in Arkansas (41%); and higher than among students in nation (34%) (Figure 4).
- The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse during the three months preceding the survey was higher among female students in Searcy County (43%) than among female students in Arkansas (42%), and female students in the nation (35%) (Figure 4).
- The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse during the three months preceding the survey was equal among male students in Searcy County (39%) than among male students in Arkansas (39%); and higher than among male students in the nation (33%) (Figure 4).
- The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse during the three months preceding the survey was:
  - Lower among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (25%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (27%); and higher than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (22%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (32%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (39%); and higher than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (29%);
  - Higher among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (46%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (43%), and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (39%); and
  - Higher among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (63%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (57%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (49%) (Table 4).

**Sexual Behaviors** (continued)

Table 4: Currently sexually active

Grade	Searcy (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	25	27	22
10th	32	39	29
11th	46	43	39
12th	63	57	49

Figure 4: Currently sexually active, by gender



## 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/AIDS infection in school.*

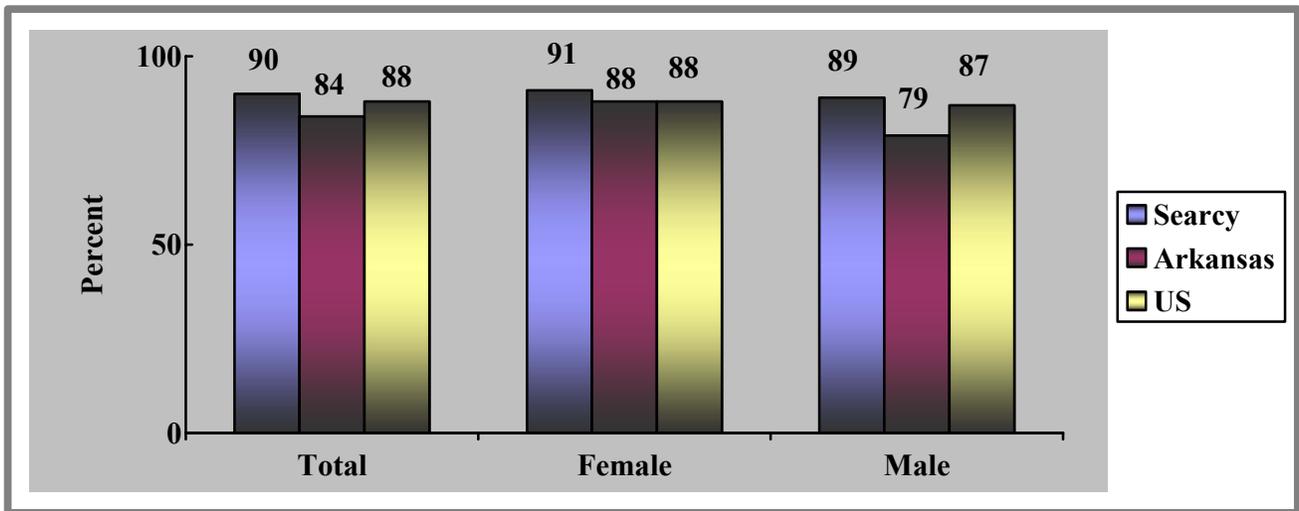
- The prevalence of having received information on HIV/AIDS at school was higher among students in Searcy County (90%) than among students in Arkansas (84%), and students in the nation (88%) (Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having received information on HIV/AIDS at school was higher among female students in Searcy County (91%) than among female students in Arkansas (88%), and female students in the nation (88%) (Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having received information on HIV/AIDS at school was higher among male students in Searcy County (89%) than among male students in Arkansas (79%), and male students in the nation (87%) (Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having received information on HIV/AIDS at school was:
  - Lower among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (82%) 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 Searcy County (94%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (83%), and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (88%);
  - Higher among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (87%) 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 Searcy County (94%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (83%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (89%) (Table 1).

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

Table 1: Health Education

Grade	Searcy (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	82	84	85
10th	94	83	88
11th	87	86	90
12th	94	83	89

Figure 1: Health Education, by gender



## 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 Searcy County (32%) than among students in Arkansas (15%), and students in nation (13%) (Figure 1).
- The prevalence of being overweight was higher among female students in Searcy County (26%) than among female students in Arkansas (11%), and female students in the nation (10%) (Figure 2).
- The prevalence of being overweight was higher among male students in Searcy County (36%) than among male students in Arkansas (20%), and male students in the nation (16%) (Figure 2).
- The prevalence of being overweight was:
  - Higher among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (26%) 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 Searcy County (35%) 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 Searcy County (35%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (17%), and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (13%); and
  - Higher among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (31%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (13%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (13%) (Table 1 and Figure 4).

## 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.*

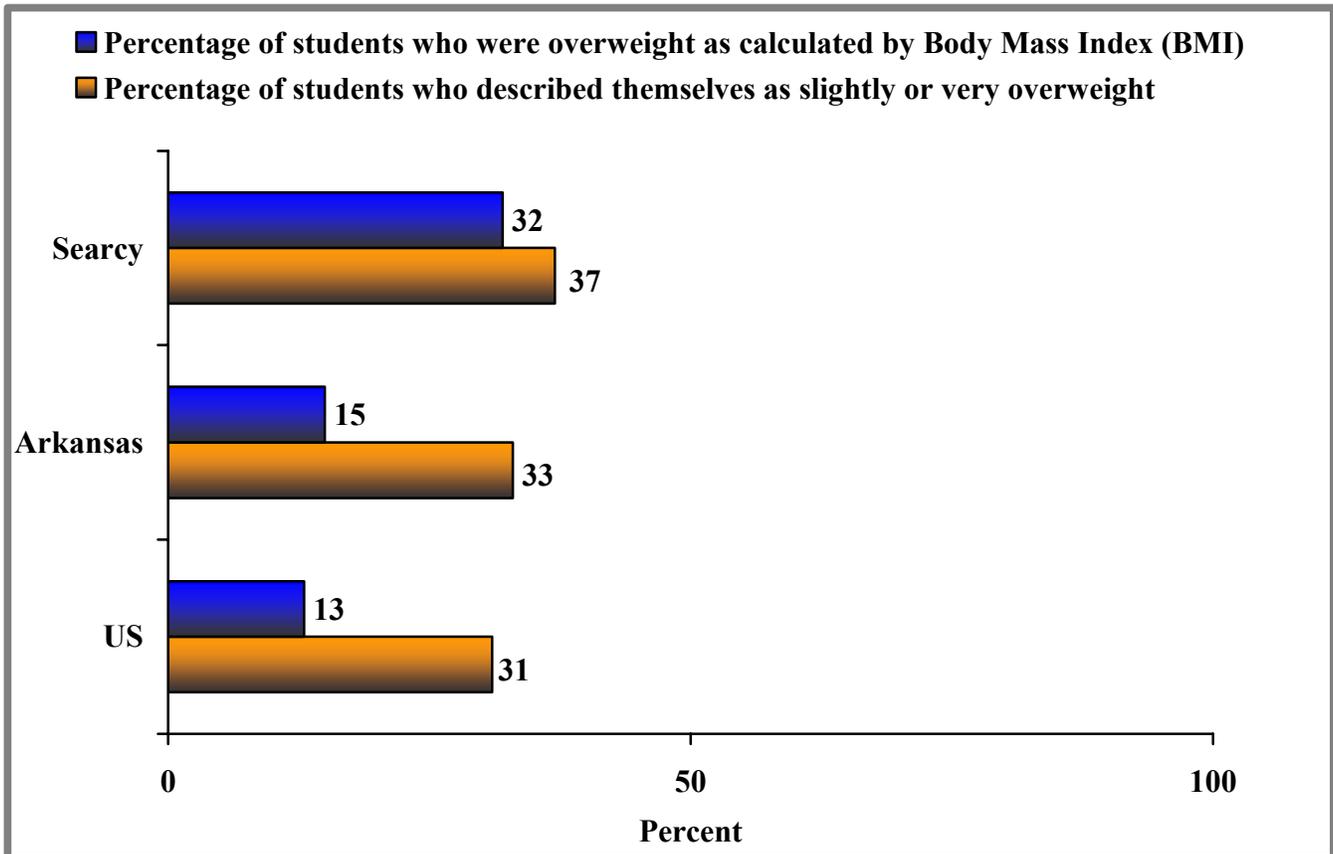
- The prevalence of describing themselves as overweight was higher among students in Searcy County (37%) than among students in Arkansas (33%), and students in nation (31%) (Figure 1).
- The prevalence of describing themselves as overweight was higher among female students in Searcy County (43%) than among female students in Arkansas (41%), and female students in the nation (38%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of describing themselves as overweight was higher among male students in Searcy County (32%) than among male students in Arkansas (25%), and male students in the nation (25%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of describing themselves as overweight was:
  - Higher among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (39%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (32%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (30%);
  - Higher among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (35%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (31%), and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (30%);
  - Higher among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (42%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (34%), and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (33%); and
  - Higher among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (36%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (33%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (34%) (Table 1 and Figure 5).

**Overweight and Weight Control** (continued)

Table 1: Body weight and self-perception of body weight

Grade	Percentage of students who were overweight as calculated by Body Mass Index.			Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight.		
	Searcy	Arkansas	U.S.	Searcy	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	26	15	13	39	32	30
10th	35	17	14	35	31	30
11th	35	17	13	42	34	33
12th	31	13	13	36	33	34

Figure 1: Summary of body weight and self-perception of body weight



**Overweight and Weight Control** (continued)

Figure 2: Overweight, by gender

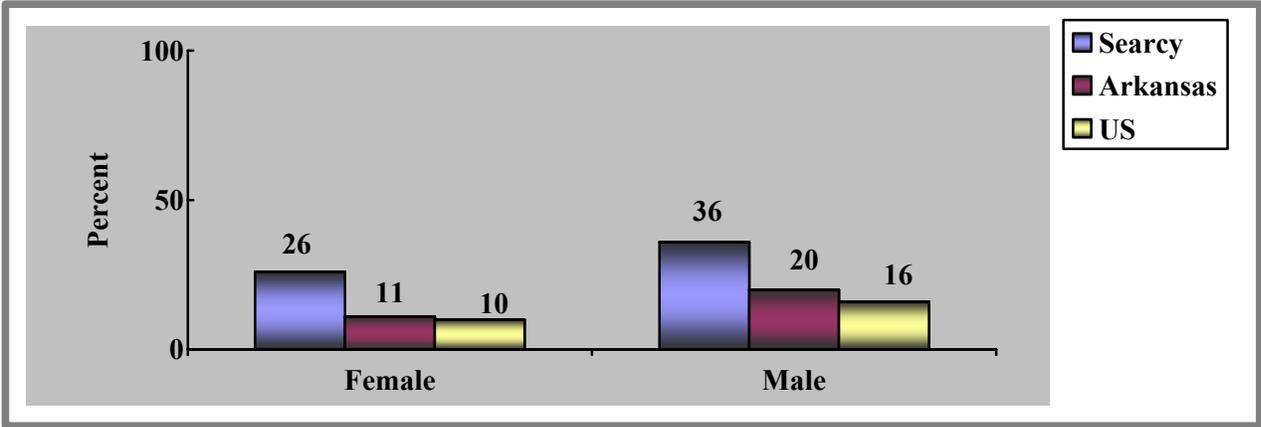
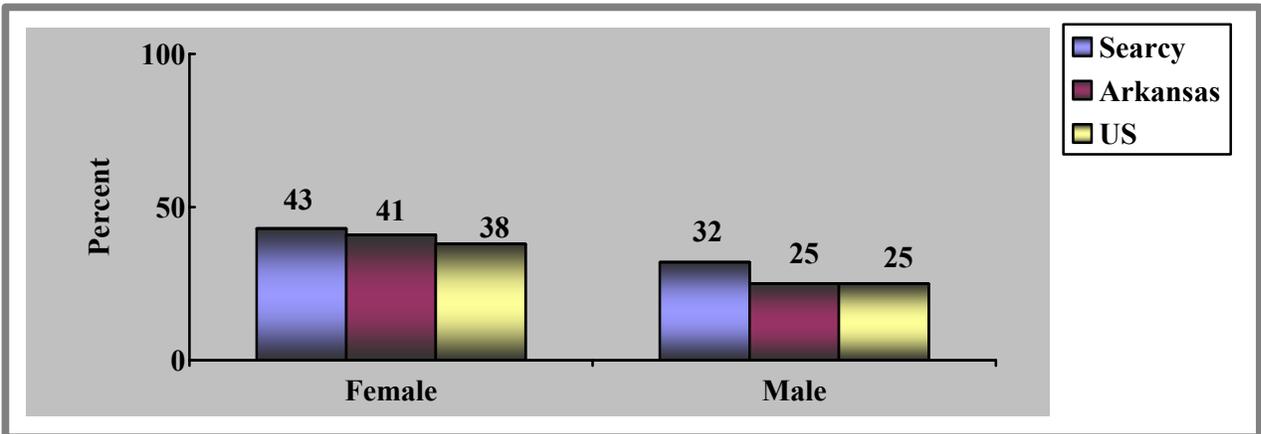


Figure 3: Described themselves as overweight, by gender



**Overweight and Weight Control** (continued)

Figure 4: Overweight, by grade

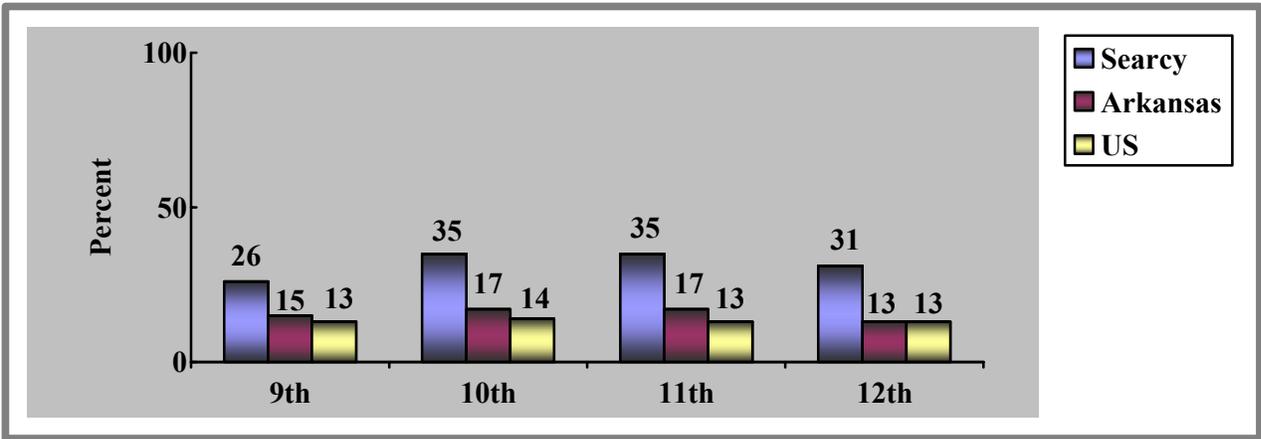
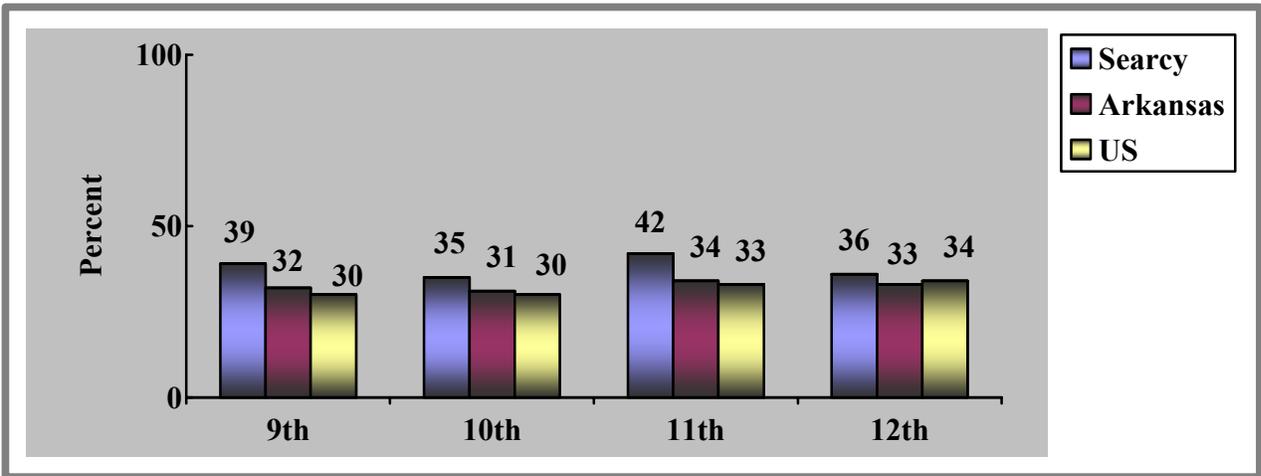


Figure 5: Described themselves as overweight, by grade



## 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.*

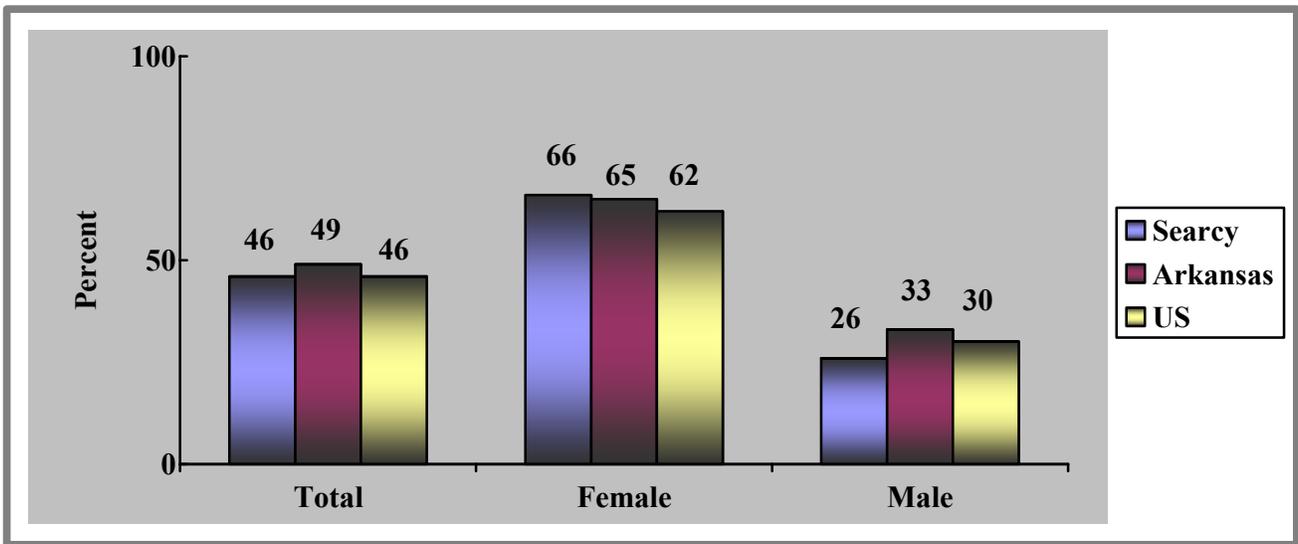
- The prevalence of trying to lose weight was lower among students in Searcy County (46%) than among students in Arkansas (49%); and equal to students in nation (46%) (Figure 6).
- The prevalence of trying to lose weight was higher among female students in Searcy County (66%) than among female students in Arkansas (65%) and female students in the nation (62%) (Figure 6).
- The prevalence of trying to lose weight was lower among male students in Searcy County (26%) than among male students in Arkansas (33%) and male students in the nation (30%) (Figure 6).
- The prevalence of trying to lose weight was:
  - Equal among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (51%) and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (51%), and higher than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (46%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (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 Searcy County (44%) 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 Searcy County (42%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (50%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (46%) (Table 2).

**Overweight and Weight Control** (continued)

Table 2: Were trying to lose weight

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

Figure 6: Were trying to lose weight, 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 higher among students in Searcy County (44%) than among students in Arkansas (40%), and students in nation (41%) (Figure 7).
- 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 in Searcy County (59%) than among female students in Arkansas (52%), and female students in the nation (55%) (Figure 8).
- 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 male students in Searcy County (31%) than among male students in Arkansas (29%), and male students in the nation (27%) (Figure 8).
- 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 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (42%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (40%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (39%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (37%) and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (38%), and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (40%);
  - Higher among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (40%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (39%), and lower than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (41%); and
  - Higher among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (57%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (41%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (43%) (Table 3).

## 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 higher among students in Searcy County (63%) and students in Arkansas (59%), and students in nation (60%) (Figure 7).
- The prevalence of exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was higher among female students in Searcy County (67%) than among female students in Arkansas (66%); and equal to female students in the nation (67%) (Figure 9).
- The prevalence of having exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was higher among male students in Searcy County (60%) than among male students in Arkansas (51%), and male students in the nation (53%) (Figure 9).
- The prevalence of having exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was:
  - Higher among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (66%) 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 Searcy County (64%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (59%), and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (60%);
  - Higher among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (87%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (56%), and equal to 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (58%); and
  - Higher among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (63%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (53%), and lower than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (58%) (Table 3).

## 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 Searcy County (6%) than among students in Arkansas (9%); and higher than among students in nation (5%) (Figure 10).
- 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 in Searcy County (13%) than among female students in Arkansas (10%), and female students in the nation (6%) (Figure 10).
- 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 Searcy County (1%) than among male students in Arkansas (7%), and male students in the nation (3%) (Figure 10).
- 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 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (12%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the Arkansas (9%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (4%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (3%) 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 Searcy County (4%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (7%), and equal to 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (4%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (7%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (10%), and higher than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (4%) (Table 3).

## 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 Searcy County (9%) than among students in Arkansas (12%); and higher than among students in nation (6%) (Figure 7).
- 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 Searcy County (11%) than among female students in Arkansas (15%); and higher than among female students in the nation (8%) (Figure 11).
- 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 Searcy County (7%) than among male students in Arkansas (8%); and higher than among male students in the nation (5%) (Figure 11).
- The prevalence of having taken diet pills to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was:
  - Equal among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (9%) and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (9%); and lower than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (5%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (12%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (13%), and higher than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (6%);
  - Higher among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (11%) 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 Searcy County (4%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (16%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (7%) (Table 3).

## 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 Searcy County (15%) than among students in Arkansas (16%); and higher than among students in nation (12%) (Figure 7).
- 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 higher among female students in Searcy County (23%) than among female students in Arkansas (19%), and female students in the nation (17%) (Figure 12).
- 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 Searcy County (8%) than among male students in Arkansas (13%); and higher than among male students in the nation (7%) (Figure 12).
- 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:
  - Higher among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (18%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (17%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (13%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (13%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (18%), and higher than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (12%);
  - Equal among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (15%) and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (15%), and higher than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (12%); and
  - Higher among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (14%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (13%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (12%) (Table 3).

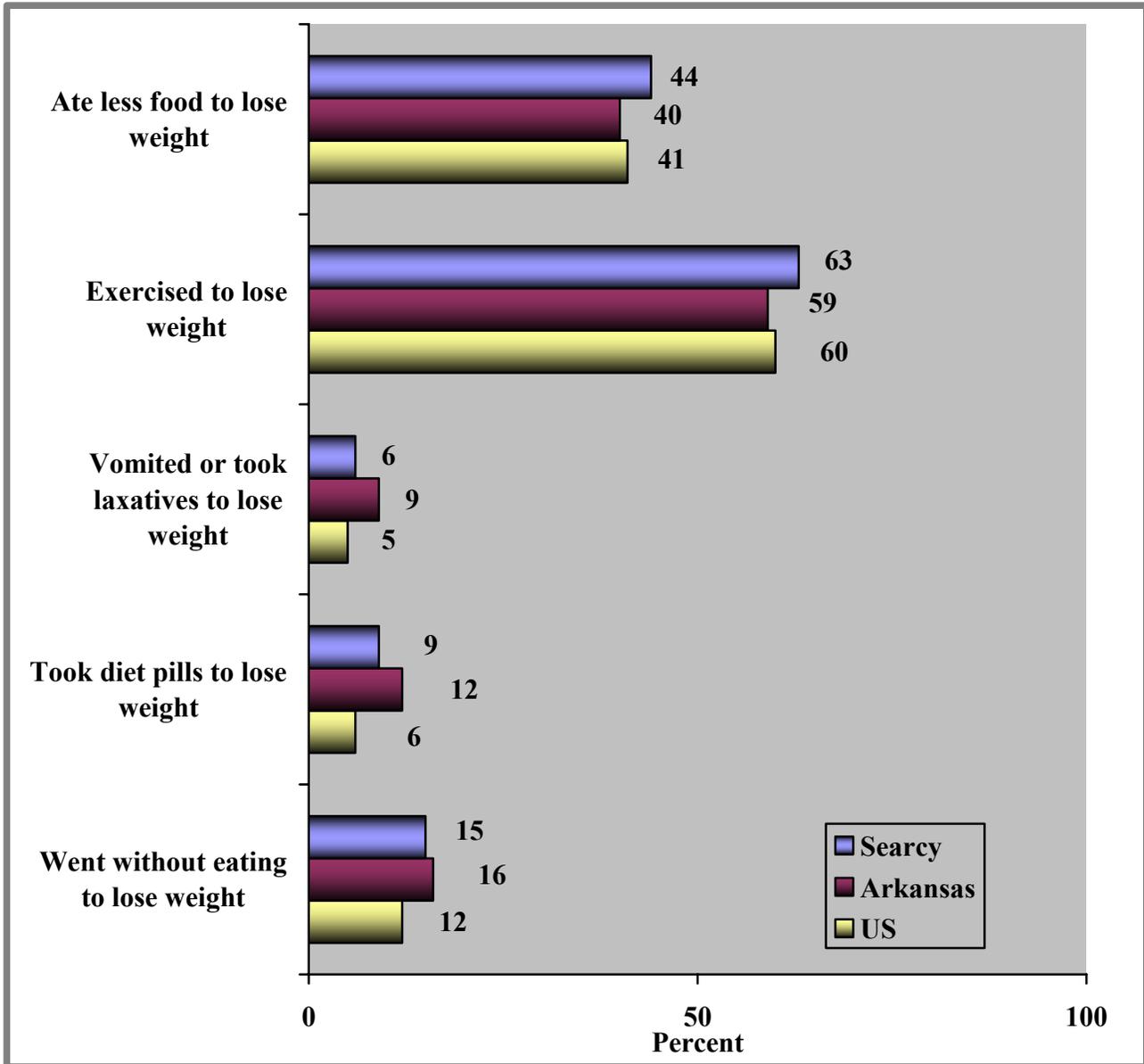
**Overweight and Weight Control** (continued)

Table 3: Weight loss behaviors

		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.	Searcy	42	37	40	57
	Arkansas	40	38	39	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.	Searcy	66	64	58	63
	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.	Searcy	12	3	4	7
	Arkansas	9	9	7	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.	Searcy	9	12	11	4
	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.	Searcy	18	13	15	14
	Arkansas	17	18	15	13
	US	13	12	12	12

**Overweight and Weight Control** (continued)

Figure 7: Summary of weight loss behaviors



**Overweight and Weight Control** (continued)

Figure 8: Ate less food to lose weight, by gender

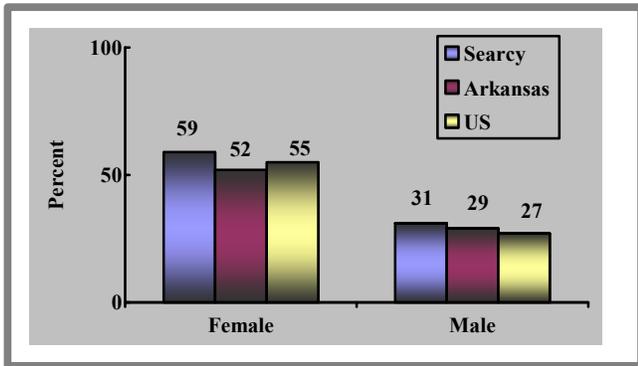


Figure 9: Exercised to lose weight, by gender

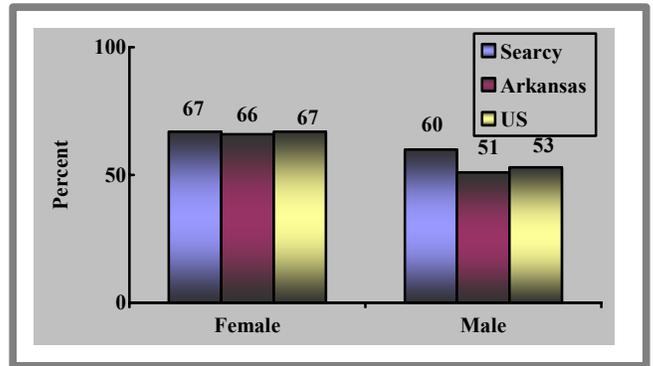


Figure 10: Vomited or took laxatives to lose weight, by gender

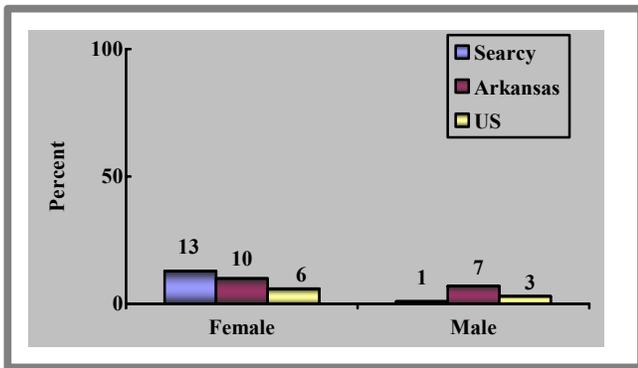


Figure 11: Took diet pills to lose weight, by gender

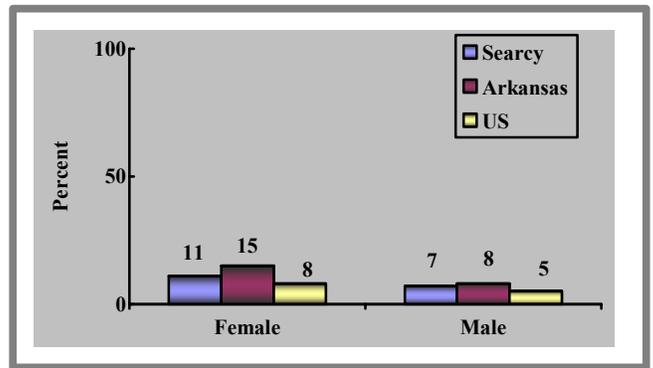
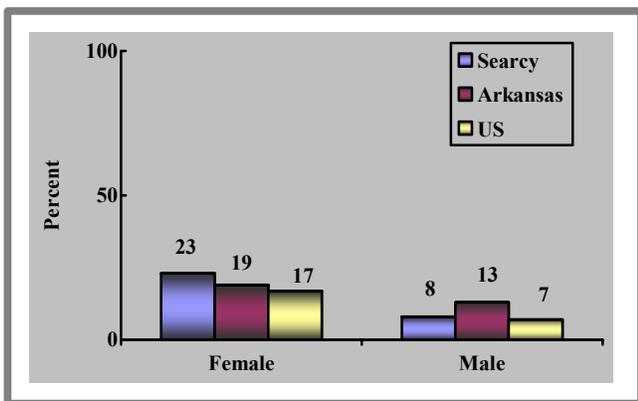


Figure 12: Went without eating to lose weight, by gender



## 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 days in an average week then they were in school.*

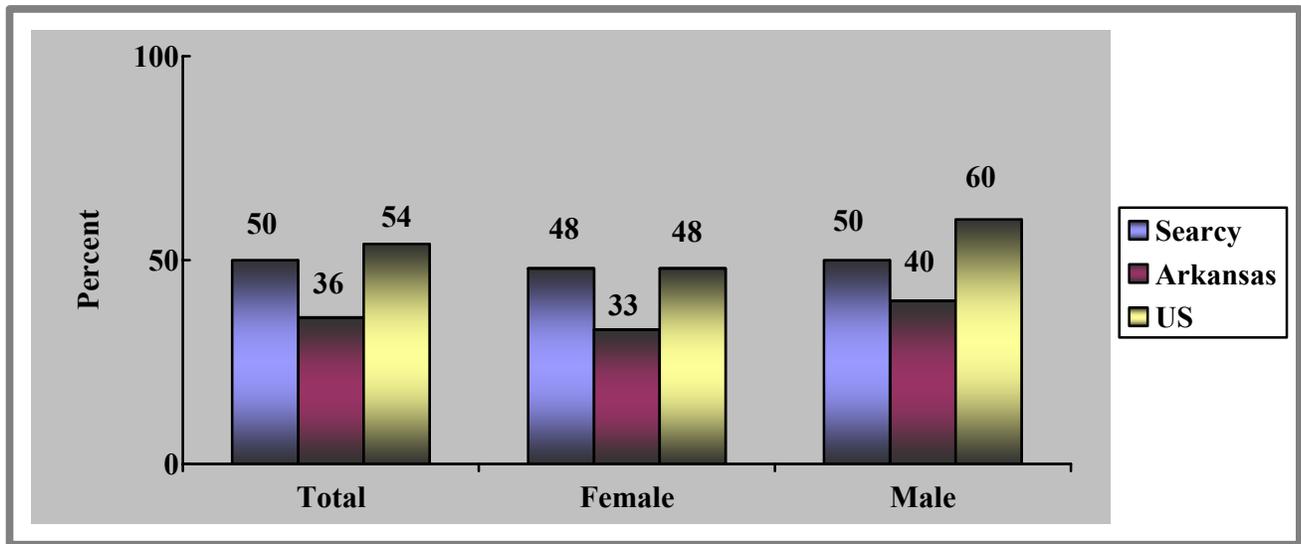
- The prevalence of having attended physical education class on one or more days in an average week when in school was higher among students in Searcy County (50%) than among students in Arkansas (36%); and lower than among students in the nation (54%) (Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having attended physical education class on one or more days in an average week when in school was higher among female students in Searcy County (48%) than among female students in Arkansas (33%); and equal to female students in the nation (48%) (Figure 1).
- 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 Searcy County (50%) than among male students in Arkansas (40%); and lower than among male students in the nation (60%) (Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having attended physical education class on one or more days in an average week when in school was:
  - Higher among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (71%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (54%), and equal to 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (71%);
  - Higher among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (54%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (37%), and lower than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (59%);
  - Higher among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (29%) 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 Searcy County (41%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (26%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (39%) (Table 1).

**Physical Activity** (continued)

Table 1: Physical education class

Grade	Searcy	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	71	54	71
10th	54	37	59
11th	29	26	42
12th	41	26	39

Figure 1: Physical education class, 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.*

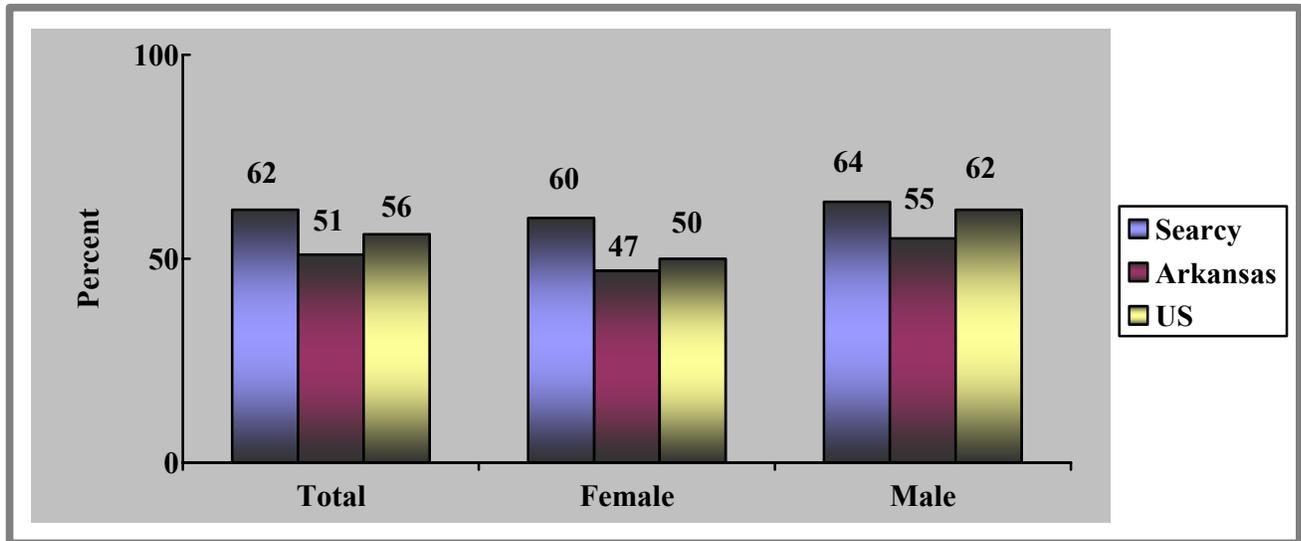
- The prevalence of having played on one or more sports teams during the twelve months preceding the survey was higher among students in Searcy County (62%) than among students in Arkansas (51%), and students in the nation (56%) (Figure 2).
- The prevalence of having played on one or more sports teams during the twelve months preceding the survey was higher among female students in Searcy County (60%) than among female students in Arkansas (47%), and female students in the nation (50%) (Figure 2).
- The prevalence of having played on one or more sports teams during the twelve months preceding the survey was higher among male students in Searcy County (64%) than among male students in Arkansas (55%), and male students in the nation (62%) (Figure 2).
- The prevalence of having played on one or more sports teams during the twelve months preceding the survey was:
  - Higher among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (74%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (57%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (60%);
  - Higher among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (56%) 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 Searcy County (49%) 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 Searcy County (66%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (45%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (49%) (Table 2).

**Physical Activity** (continued)

Table 2: Played on sports teams

Grade	Searcy	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	74	57	60
10th	56	54	58
11th	49	46	55
12th	66	45	49

Figure 2: Played on sports teams, by gender



## 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.*

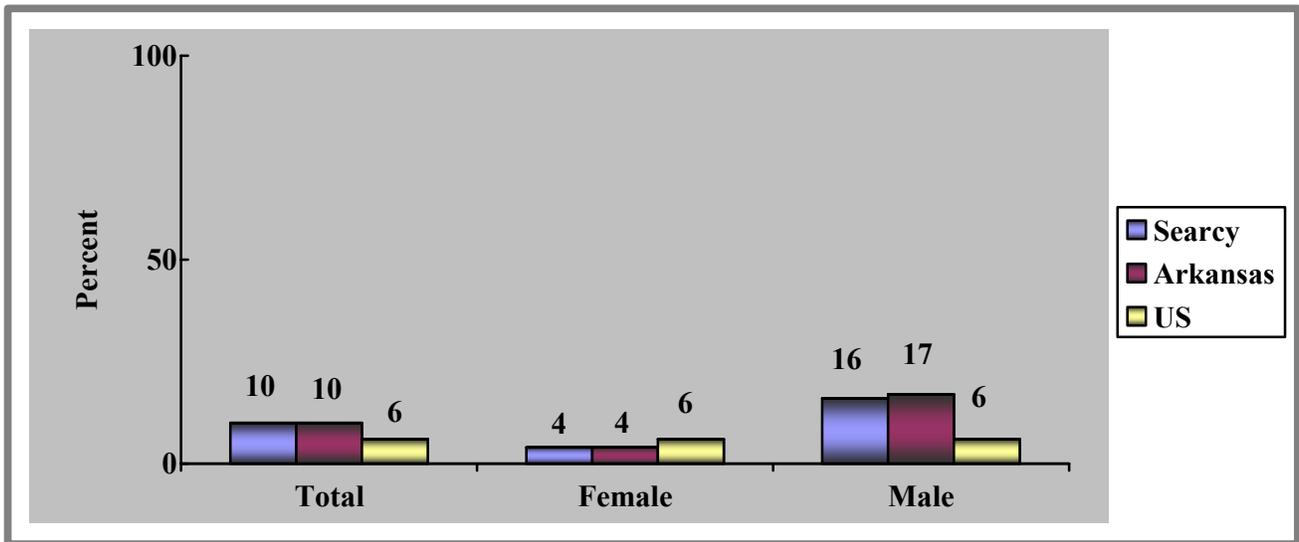
- The prevalence of having carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was equal among students in Searcy County (10%) and students in Arkansas (10%); and higher than among students in the nation (6%) (Figure 1).
- The prevalence 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 equal among female students in Searcy County (4%) and female students in Arkansas (4%); and lower than among female students in the nation (6%) (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 lower among male students in Searcy County (16%) than among male students in Arkansas (17%); and higher than among male students in the nation (6%) (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:
  - Higher among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (11%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (10%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (8%);
  - Higher among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (11%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (10%), and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (6%);
  - Higher among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (10%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (9%), and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (5%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (10%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (11%), and higher than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (5%) (Table 1).

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

Table 1: Carried a weapon school property

Grade	Searcy	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	11	10	8
10th	11	10	6
11th	10	9	5
12th	10	11	5

Figure 1: Carried a weapon on school property, by gender

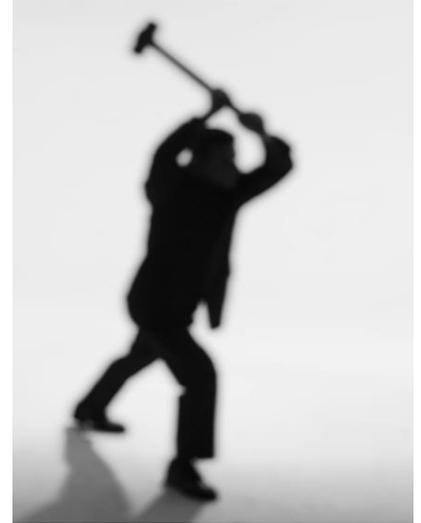


## Violence Related Behaviors on School Property (continued)

### **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 equal among students in Searcy County (29%) and students in Arkansas (29%); and lower than among students in the nation (30%) (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 higher among female students in Searcy County (34%) than among female students in Arkansas (27%), and female students in the nation (28%) (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 lower among male students in Searcy County (24%) than among male students in Arkansas (30%), and male students in the nation (31%) (Figure 2).
- The prevalence of having had property stolen or deliberately damaged during the twelve months preceding the survey was:
  - Higher among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (47%) 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 Searcy County (22%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (32%), and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (29%);
  - Lower among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (23%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (26%), and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (27%); and
  - Equal among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (23%) and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (23%), lower than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (27%) (Table 2).

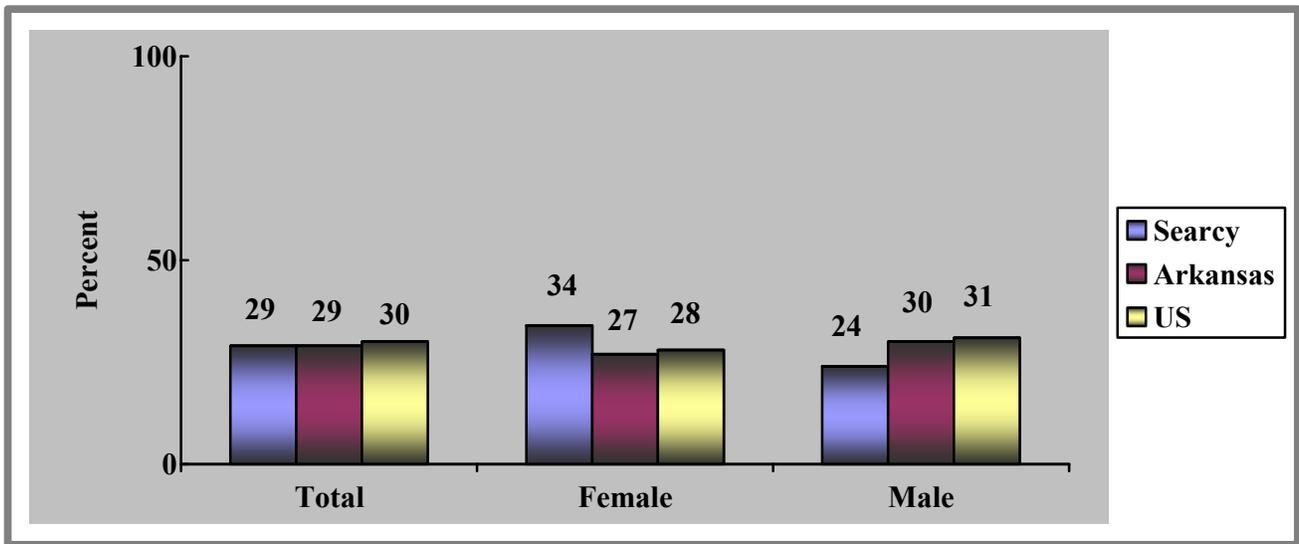


**Violence Related Behaviors on School Property** (continued)

Table 2: Had property stolen or damaged

Grade	Searcy	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	47	33	34
10th	22	32	29
11th	23	26	27
12th	23	23	27

Figure 2: Had property stolen or damaged, by gender



## 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 Searcy County (6%) and students in the nation (6%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns during the thirty days preceding the survey was equal among female students in Searcy County (6%) and female students in the nation (6%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns during the thirty days preceding the survey was equal among male students in Searcy County (6%) and male students in the nation (6%) (Figure 3).
- 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 Searcy County (9%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (8%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (4%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (6%);
  - Higher among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (6%) and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (5%); and
  - Higher among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (6%) and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (5%) (Table 3).

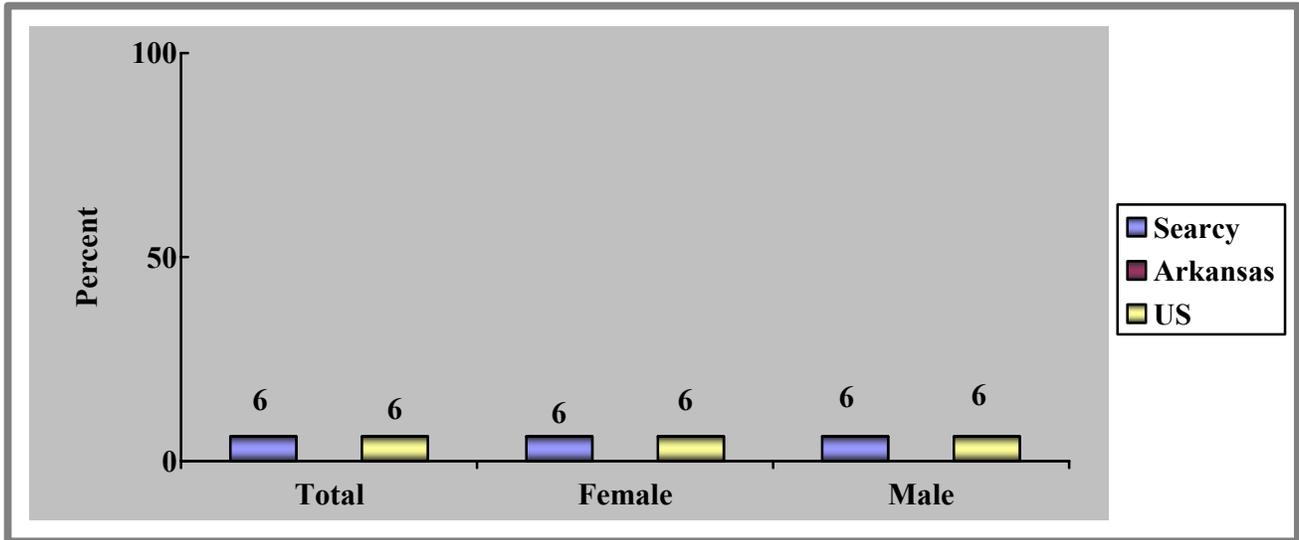
**Violence Related Behaviors on School Property** (continued)

Table 3: Felt unsafe on the way or at school

Grade	Searcy	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	9	N/A*	8
10th	4	N/A*	6
11th	6	N/A*	5
12th	6	N/A*	5

\* Data not available.

Figure 3: Felt unsafe on the way or at school, 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.*

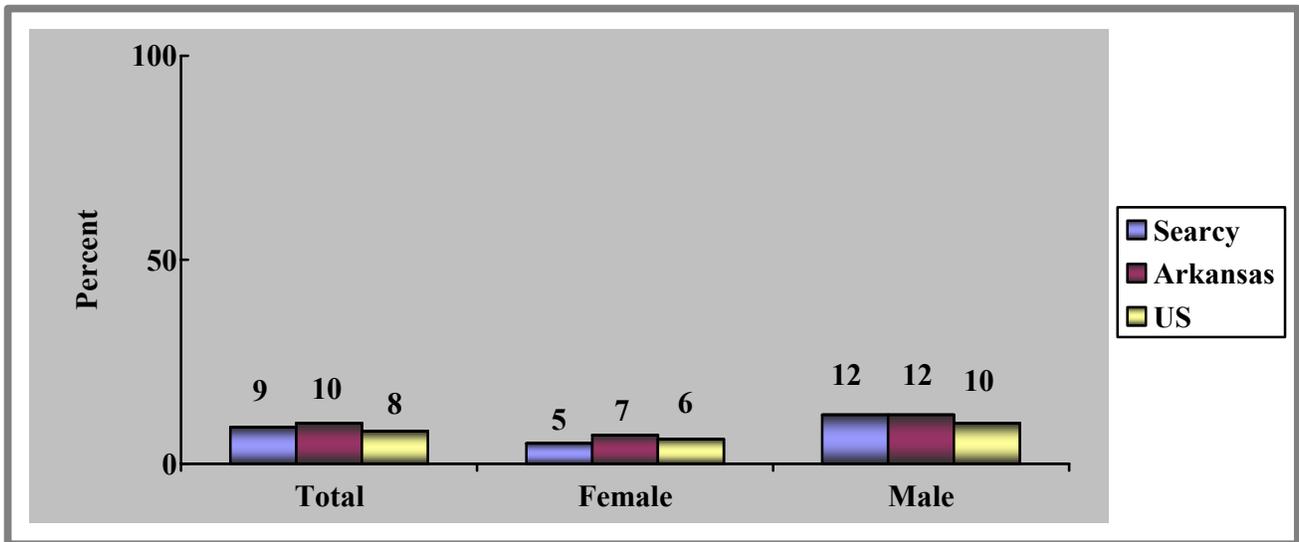
- The prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property one or more times during the twelve months preceding the survey was lower among students in Searcy County (9%) than among students in Arkansas (10%); and higher than among students in the nation (8%) (Figure 4).
- 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 Searcy County (5%) than among female students in Arkansas (7%), and female students in the nation (6%) (Figure 4).
- 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 male students in Searcy County (12%) and male students in Arkansas (12%); and higher than among male students in the nation (10%) (Figure 4).
- 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:
  - Higher among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (21%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (8%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (10%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (5%) 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 Searcy County (4%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (7%), and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (5%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (4%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (12%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (6%) (Table 4).

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

Table 4: Threatened or injured on school property

Grade	Searcy	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	21	8	10
10th	5	11	9
11th	4	7	5
12th	4	12	6

Figure 4: Threatened or injured school property, 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 Searcy County (15%) than among students in Arkansas (14%), and students in the nation (14%) (Figure 5).
- 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 Searcy County (9%) than among female students in Arkansas (8%), and equal to female students in the nation (9%) (Figure 5).
- The prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property during the twelve months preceding the survey was higher among male students in Searcy County (21%) than among male students in Arkansas (19%), and male students in the nation (18%) (Figure 5).
- 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 Searcy County (24%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (17%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (19%);
  - Higher among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (19%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (14%), and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (14%);
  - Lower among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (9%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (11%), and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (10%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (8%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (11%), and equal to 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (8%) (Table 5).

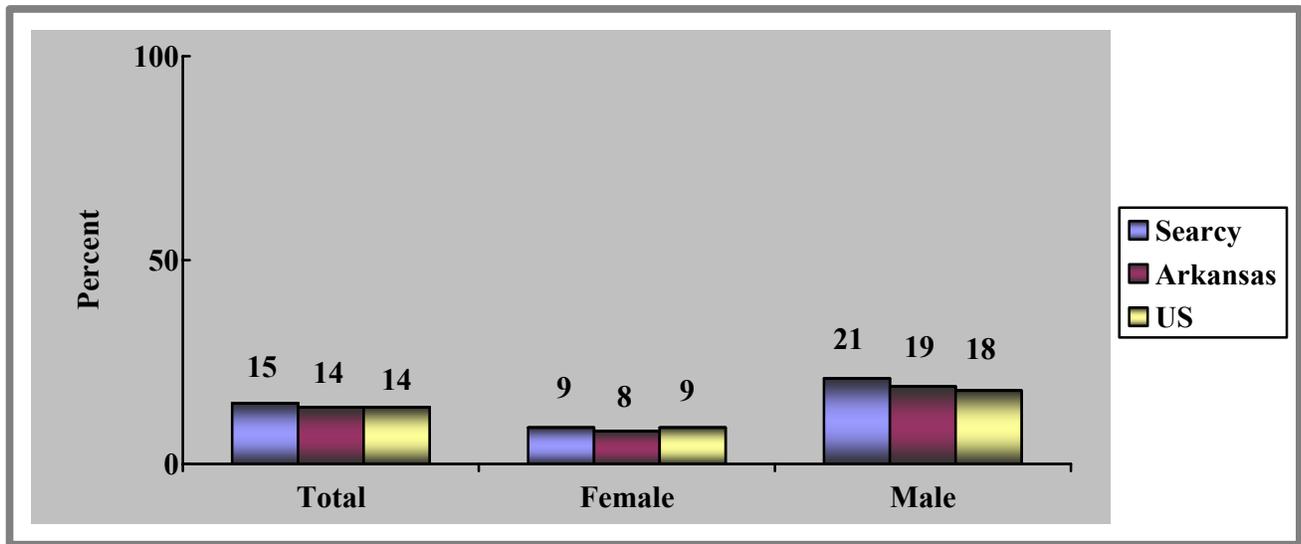


**Violence Related Behaviors on School Property** (continued)

Table 5: Involved in a physical fight

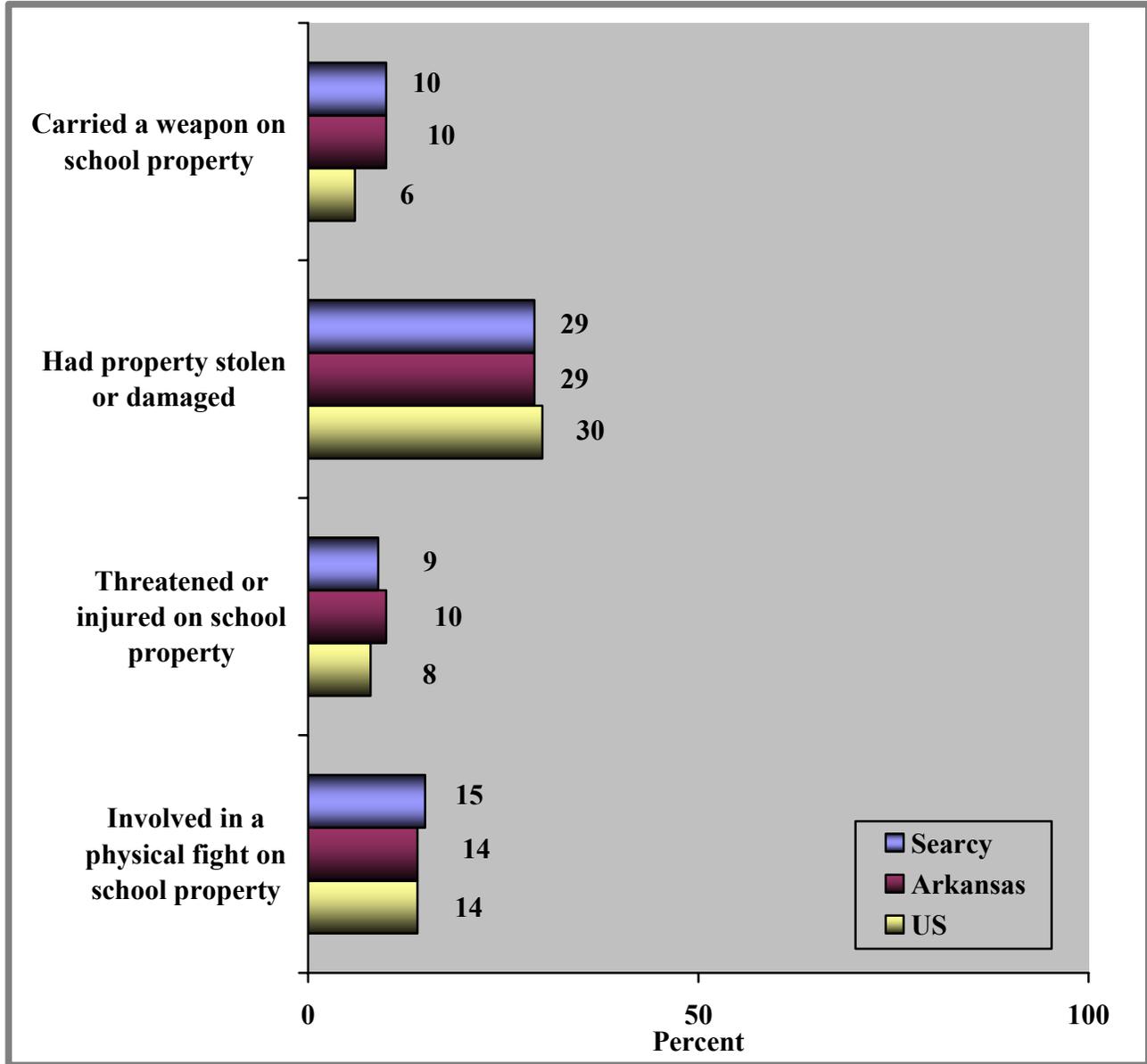
Grade	Searcy	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	24	17	19
10th	19	14	14
11th	9	11	10
12th	8	11	8

Figure 5: Involved in a physical fight, by gender



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

Figure 6: Summary of violence related behaviors on school property (9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> graders)



## 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 equal among students in Searcy County (8%) and students in Arkansas (8%); and higher than among students in the nation (7%) (Figure 1).
- 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 Searcy County (7%) than among female students in Arkansas (8%); and higher than among female students in the nation (6%) (Figure 2).
- The prevalence of having smoked cigarettes on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was equal among male students in Searcy County (8%) and male students in Arkansas (8%); and higher than among male students in the nation (7%) (Figure 2).
- The prevalence of having smoked cigarettes on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was:
  - Higher among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (12%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (4%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (6%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (7%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (10%), and higher than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (6%);
  - Lower among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (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 Searcy County (9%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (12%), and higher than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (8%) (Table 1 and Figure 4).

## 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 chewed tobacco or snuff on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.*

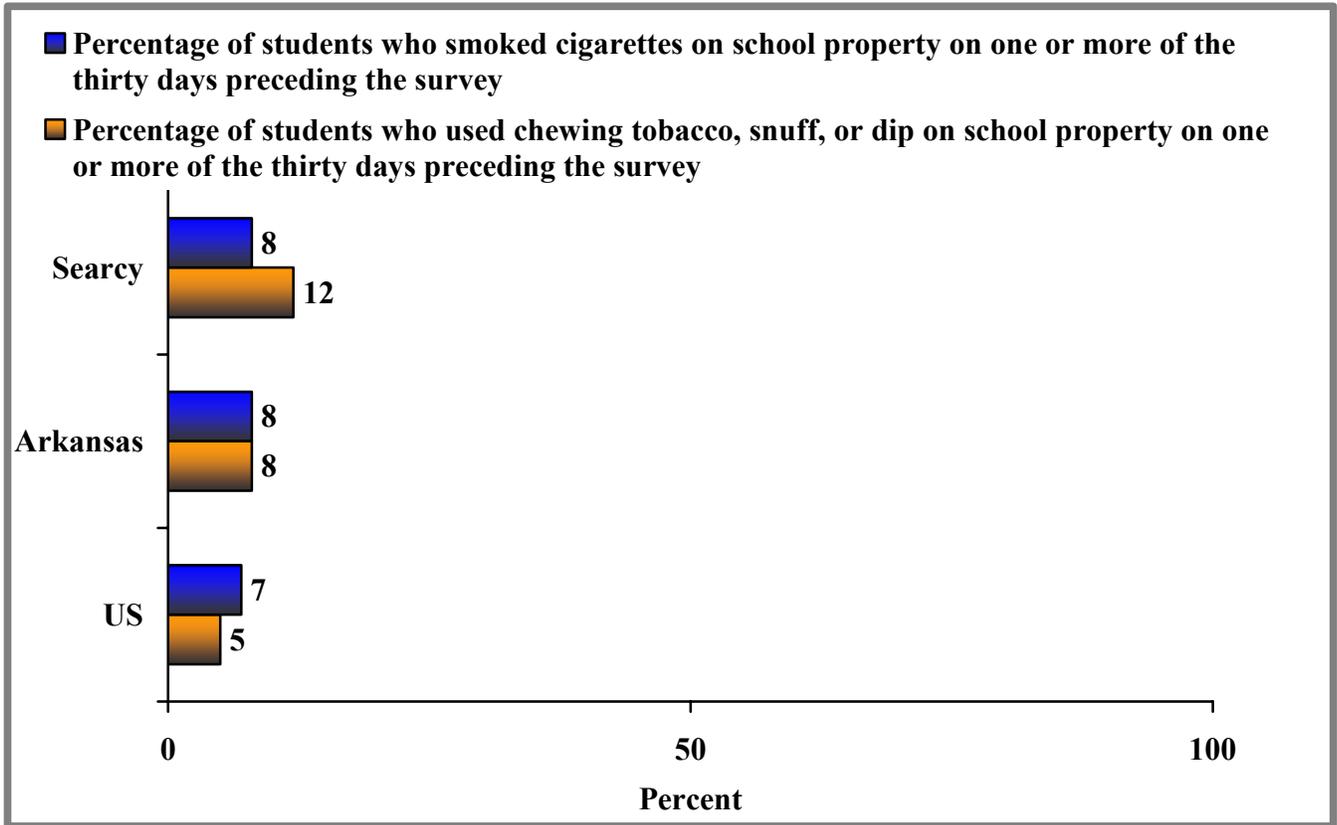
- The prevalence of having used chewed tobacco or snuff on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was higher among students in Searcy County (12%) than among students in Arkansas (8%), and students in the nation (5%) (Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having used chewed tobacco or snuff on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was equal among female students in Searcy County (1%) and female students in Arkansas (1%), and female students in the nation (1%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having used chewed tobacco or snuff on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was higher among male students in Searcy County (22%) than among male students in Arkansas (15%), and male students in the nation (9%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having used chewed 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 Searcy County (6%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (7%), and higher than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (4%);
  - Higher among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (17%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (9%), and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (5%);
  - Higher among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (9%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (7%), and 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (5%); and
  - Higher among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (13%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (7%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (5%) (Table 1 and Figure 5).

**Tobacco Use on School Property** (continued)Table 1: Tobacco use on school property

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.		
	Searcy	Arkansas	U.S.	Searcy	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	12	4	6	6	7	4
10th	7	10	6	17	9	5
11th	4	8	7	9	7	5
12th	9	12	8	13	7	5

**Tobacco Use on School Property** (continued)

Figure 1: Summary of use of tobacco products on school property



**Tobacco Use on School Property** (continued)

Figure 2: Smoked cigarettes on school property, by gender

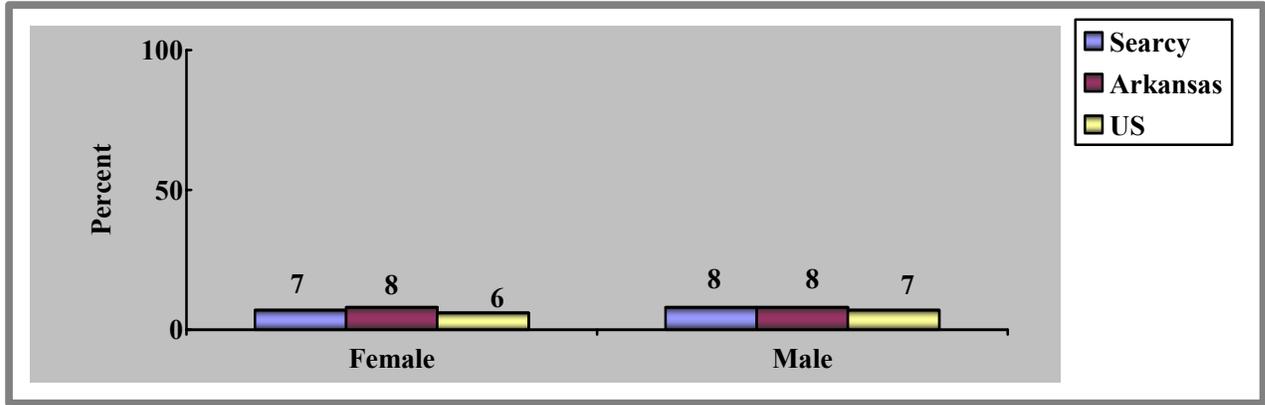
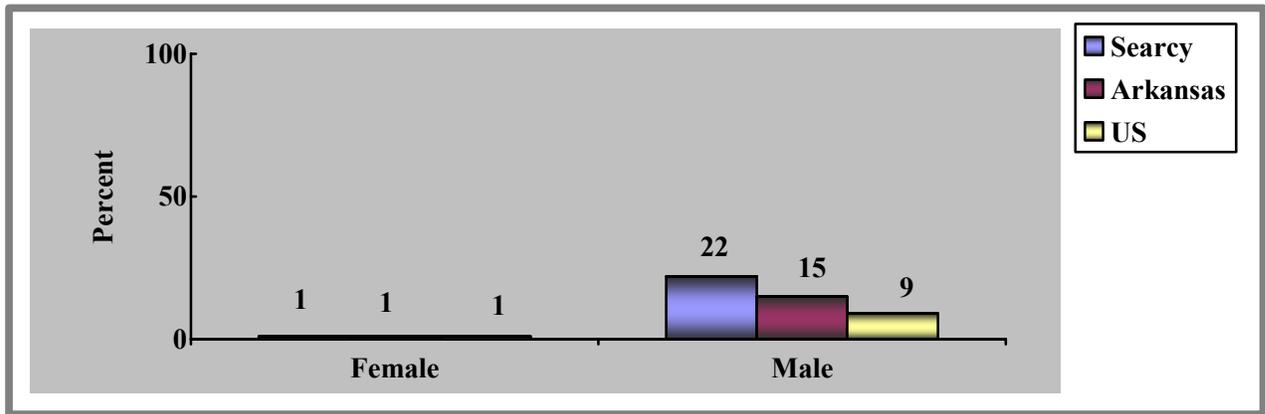


Figure 3: Chewed tobacco on school property, by gender



**Tobacco Use on School Property** (continued)

Figure 4: Smoked cigarettes on school property, by grade

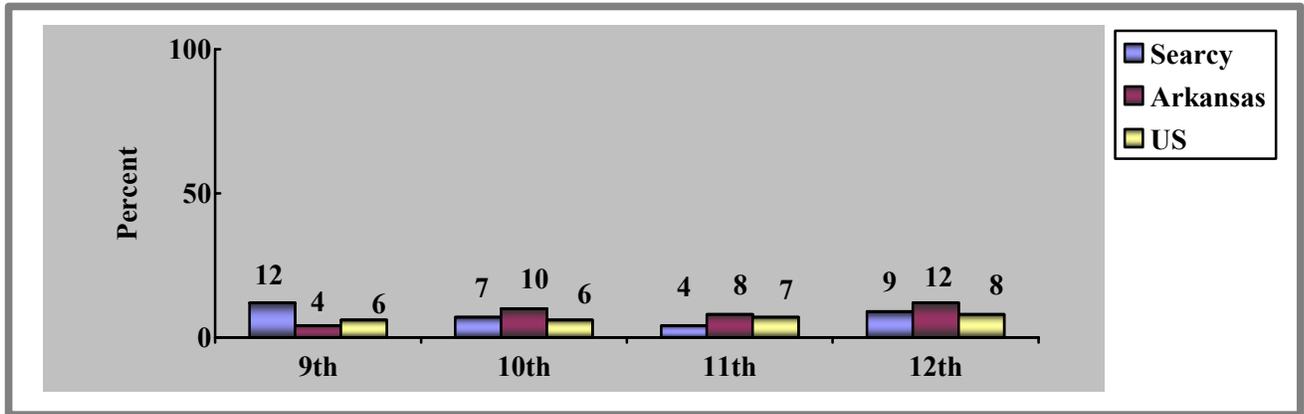
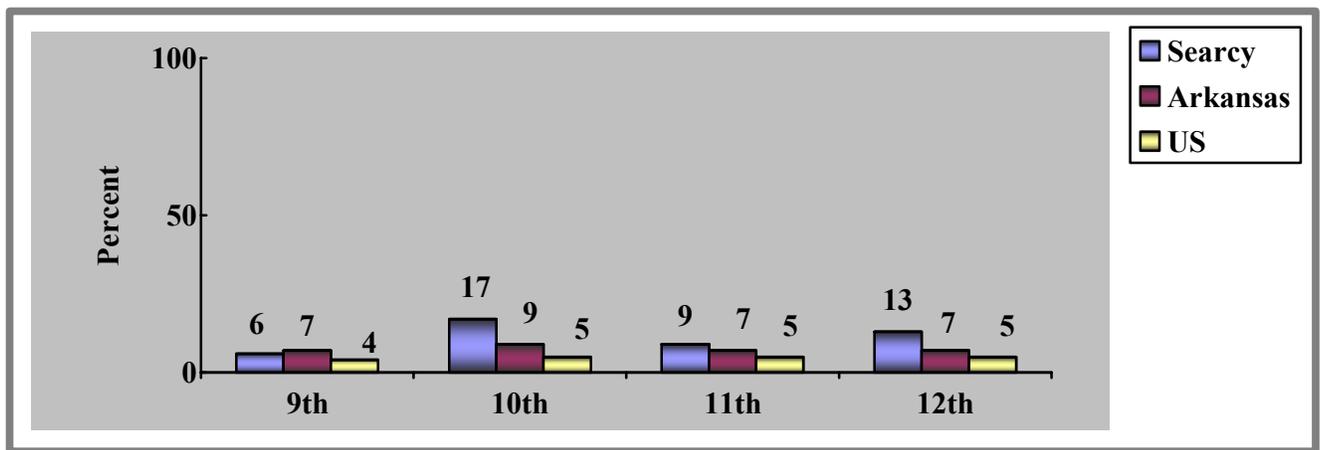


Figure 5: Chewed tobacco on school property, by grade



## 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.*

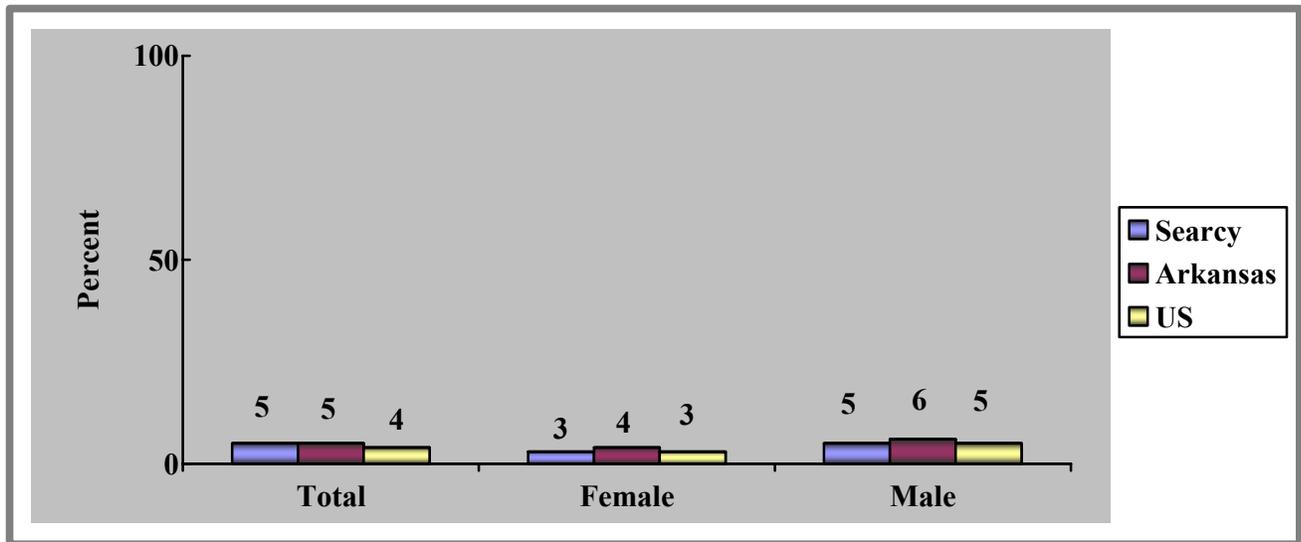
- The prevalence of having had at least one drink of alcohol on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was equal among students in Searcy County (5%) and students in Arkansas (5%); and higher than among students in the nation (4%) (Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having 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 Searcy County (3%) than among female students in Arkansas (4%); and equal to female students in the nation (3%) (Figure 1).
- 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 Searcy County (5%) than among male students in Arkansas (6%); and equal to male students in the nation (5%) (Figure 1).
- 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:
  - Higher among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (7%) 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 Searcy County (4%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (5%), and equal to 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (4%);
  - Lower among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (2%) 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 Searcy County (4%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (8%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (5%) (Table 1).

**Alcohol Use on School Property** (continued)

Table 1: Alcohol use on school property

Grade	Searcy	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	7	4	4
10th	4	5	4
11th	2	4	4
12th	4	8	5

Figure 1: Alcohol use on school property, by gender



## 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.*

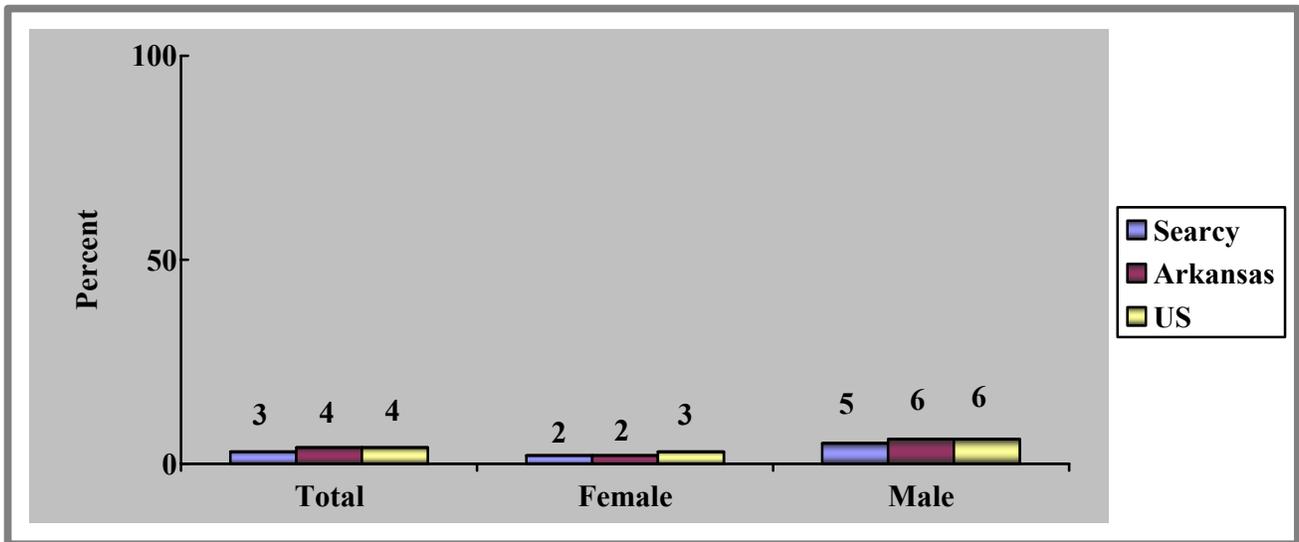
- The prevalence of having used marijuana on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among students in Searcy County (3%) than among students in Arkansas (4%), and students in the nation (4%) (Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having used marijuana on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was equal among female students in Searcy County (2%) and female students in Arkansas (2%); and lower than among female students in the nation (3%) (Figure 1).
- 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 Searcy County (5%) than among male students in Arkansas (6%), and male students in the nation (6%) (Figure 1).
- 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 Searcy County (4%) and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (4%), and lower than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (5%);
  - Equal among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (4%) and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (4%), and lower than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (5%);
  - Lower among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (2%) 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 Searcy County (3%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (5%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (4%) (Table 1).

**Drug Use on School Property** (continued)

Table 1: Marijuana use on school property

Grade	Searcy	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	4	4	5
10th	4	4	5
11th	2	3	4
12th	3	5	4

Figure 1: Marijuana use on school property, 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.*

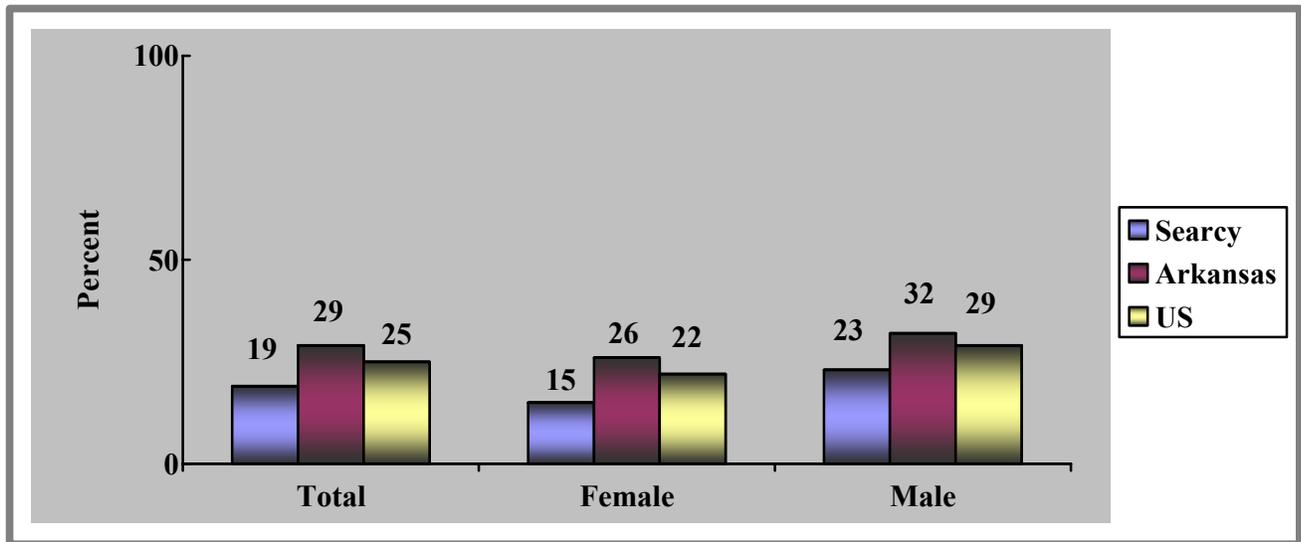
- The prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property during the twelve months preceding the survey was lower among students in Searcy County (19%) than among students in Arkansas (29%), and students in the nation (25%) (Figure 2).
- The prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property during the twelve months preceding the survey was lower among female students in Searcy County (15%) and female students in Arkansas (26%), and female students in the nation (22%) (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 lower among male students in Searcy County (23%) and male students in Arkansas (32%), and male students in the nation (29%) (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:
  - Lower among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (17%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (26%), and 9<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (24%);
  - Lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (13%) than among 10<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (30%), and 10<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (27%);
  - Lower among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (26%) than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (33%), and higher than among 11<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (25%); and
  - Lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Searcy County (21%) than among 12<sup>th</sup> graders in Arkansas (27%), and 12<sup>th</sup> graders in the nation (25%) (Table 2).

**Drug Use on School Property** (continued)

Table 2: Offer or sale of illegal drugs on school property

Grade	Searcy	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	17	26	24
10th	13	30	27
11th	26	33	25
12th	21	27	25

Figure 2: Offer or sale of illegal drugs on school property, by gender



# SECTION III

## Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries

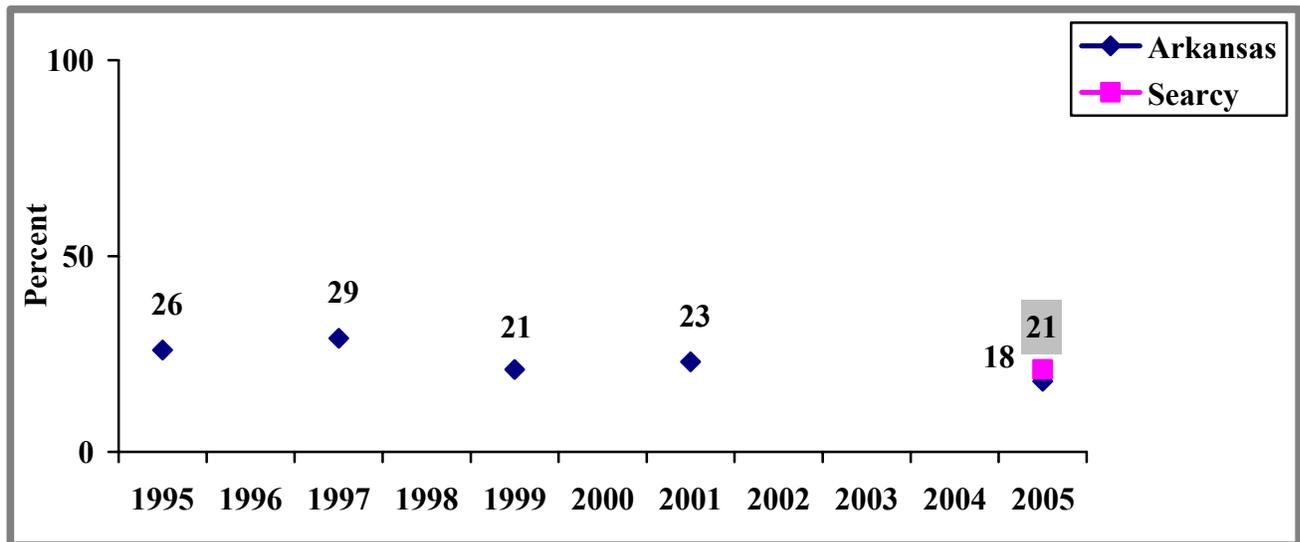
### Seat belt use:

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.

Table 1: Seat belt use (Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)

Year	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
1995	26	19	33
1997	29	21	37
1999	21	13	28
2001	23	17	28
2005	18	14	21

Figure 1: Seat belt use (Searcy CYHS 2005 and Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)



\* No Arkansas data – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004

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

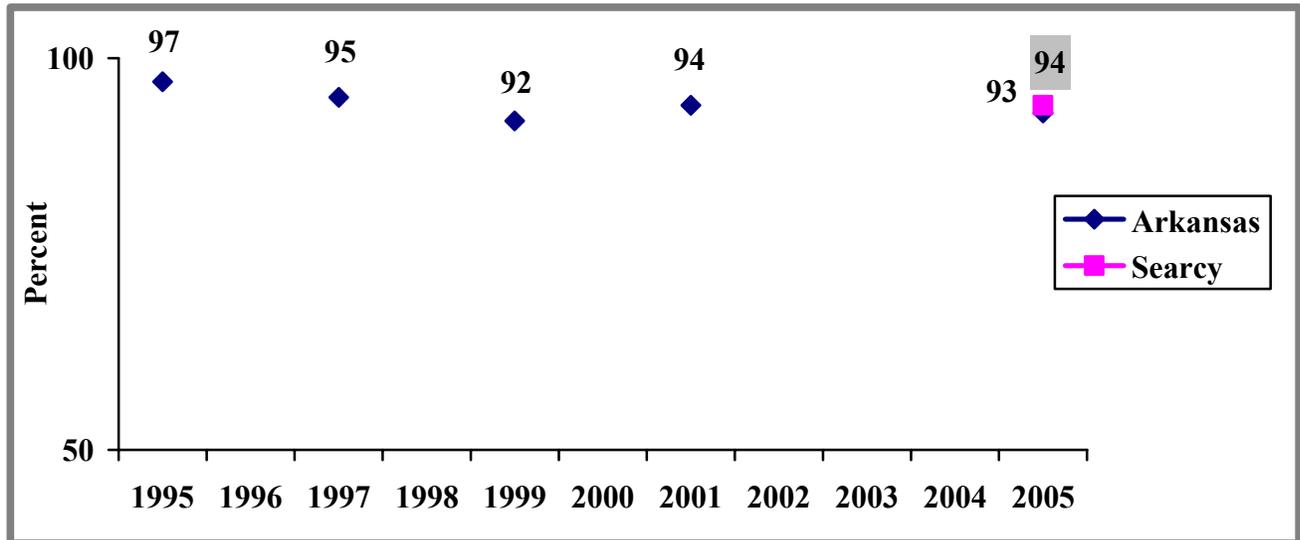
**Bicycle helmet use:**

*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.*

Table 2: Bicycle helmet use (Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)

Year	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
1995	97	97	97
1997	95	94	96
1999	92	91	93
2001	94	94	95
2005	93	92	93

Figure 2: Bicycle helmet use (Searcy CYHS 2005 and Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)



\* No Arkansas data – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004

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

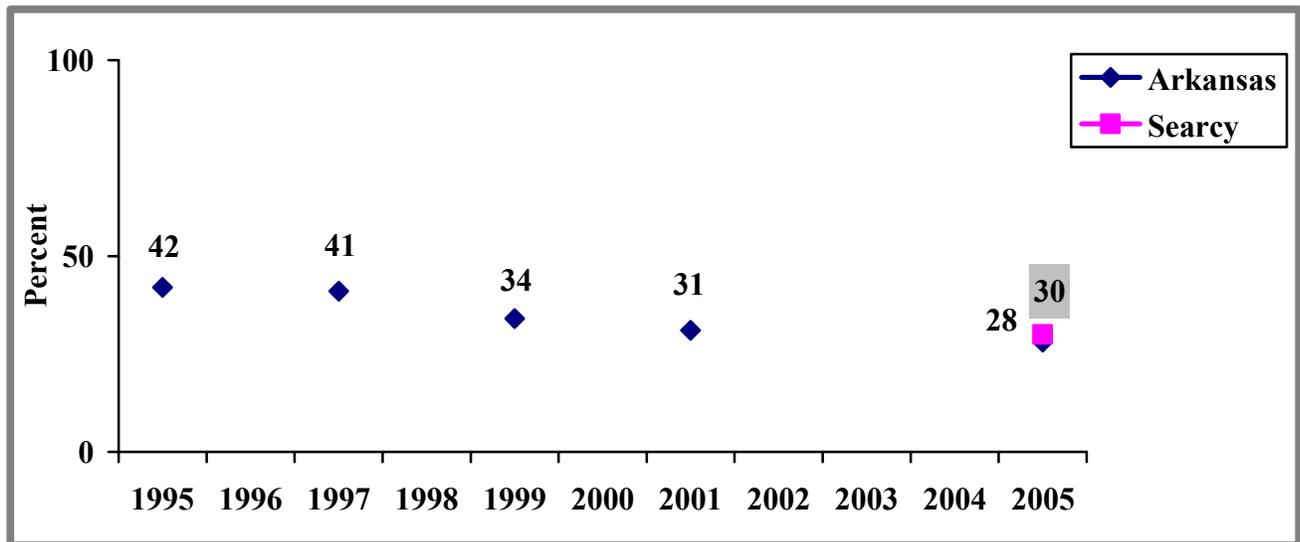
**Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol:**

*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.*

Table 3: Rode with driver who had been drinking alcohol (Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)

Year	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
1995	42	39	45
1997	41	39	43
1999	34	31	37
2001	31	30	33
2005	28	27	29

Figure 3: Rode with driver who had been drinking alcohol (Searcy CYHS 2005 and Arkansas 1995-2005)



\* No Arkansas data – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004

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

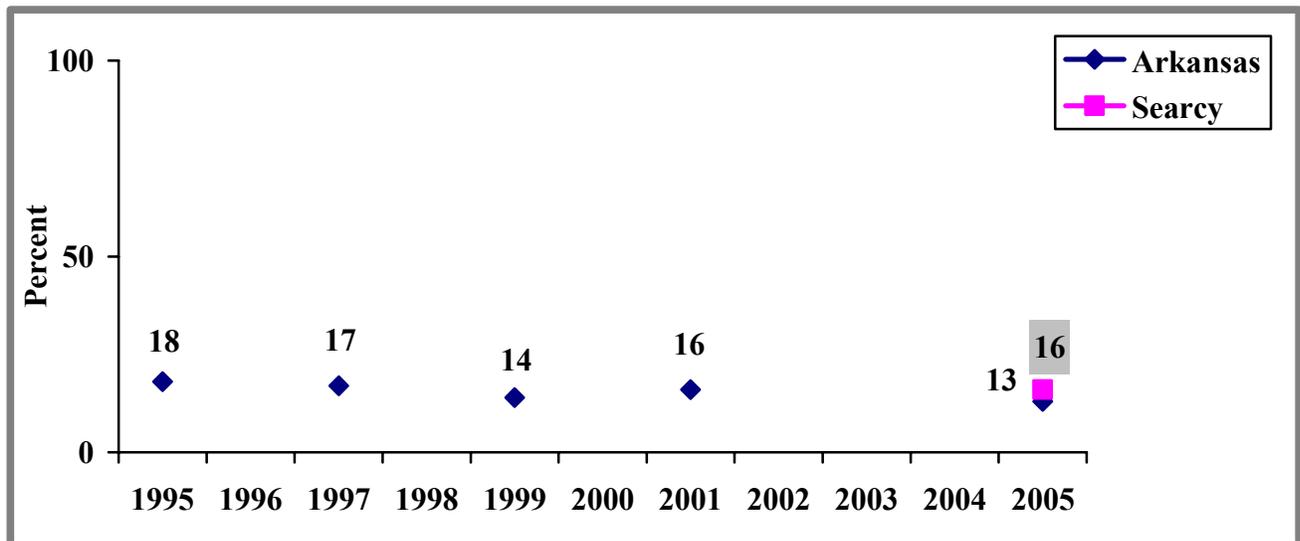
**Drink and driving:**

*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 other vehicle one or more times when they had been drinking.*

Table 4: Drinking and driving (Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)

Year	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
1995	18	11	25
1997	17	10	25
1999	14	9	20
2001	16	10	22
2005	13	11	15

Figure 4: Drinking and driving (Searcy CYHS 2005 and Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)



\* No Arkansas data – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004

## Behaviors that Contribute to Violence

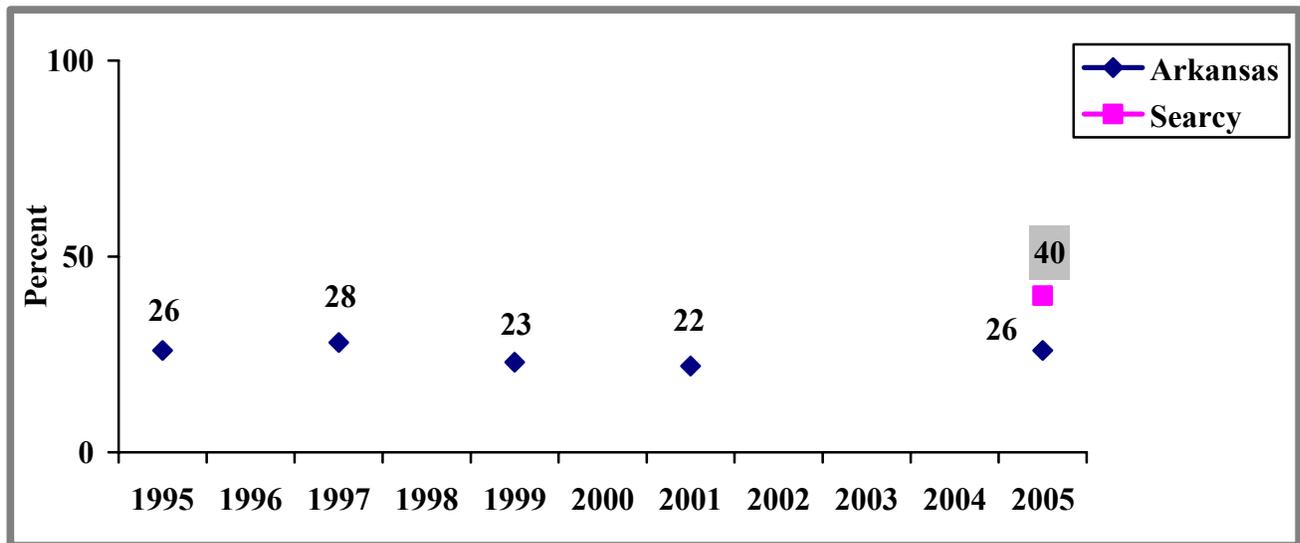
### **Carried a weapon:**

*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 the thirty days preceding the survey.*

Table 1: Carried a weapon (Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)

Year	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
1995	26	9	43
1997	28	13	42
1999	23	8	38
2001	22	6	38
2005	26	10	42

Figure 1: Carried a weapon (Searcy CYHS 2005 and Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)



\* No Arkansas data – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004

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

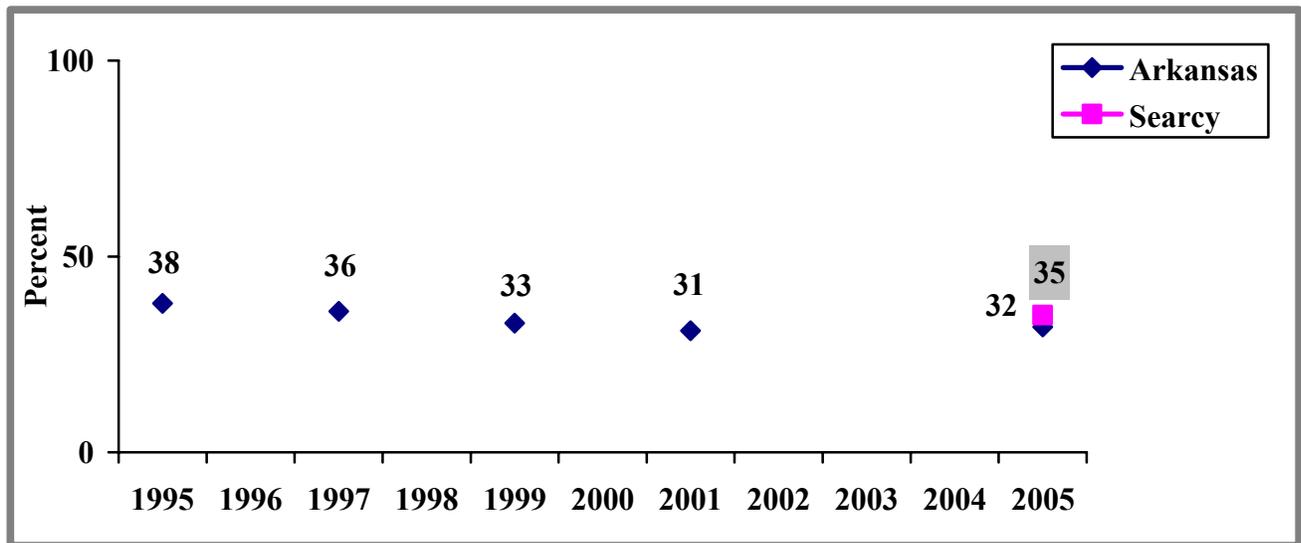
**In a physical fight:**

*The percentage of students in the 9<sup>th</sup> -12<sup>th</sup> grades who had been in a physical fight in the twelve months preceding the survey.*

Table 2: In a physical fight (Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)

Year	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
1995	38	27	49
1997	36	27	45
1999	33	25	40
2001	31	23	39
2005	32	25	40

Figure 2: In a physical fight (Searcy CYHS 2005 and Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)



\* No Arkansas data – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004

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

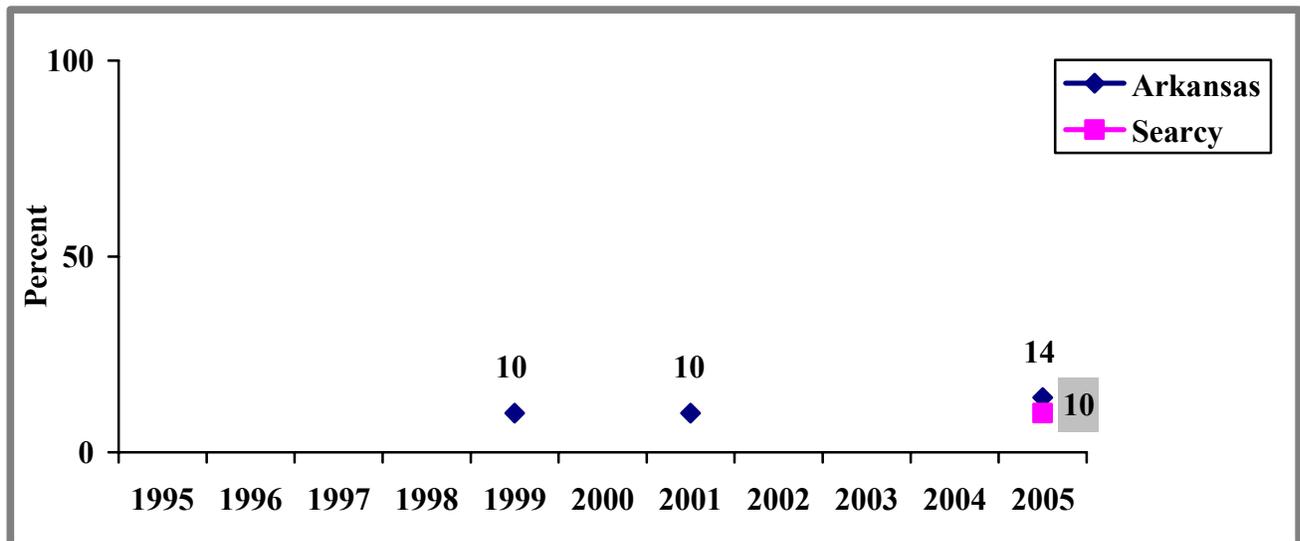
**Dating violence:**

*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.*

Table 3: Dating violence (Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)

Year	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
1995	N/A	N/A	N/A
1997	N/A	N/A	N/A
1999	10	9	11
2001	10	9	11
2005	14	13	13

Figure 3: Dating violence (Searcy CYHS 2005 and Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)



\* No Arkansas data – 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004

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

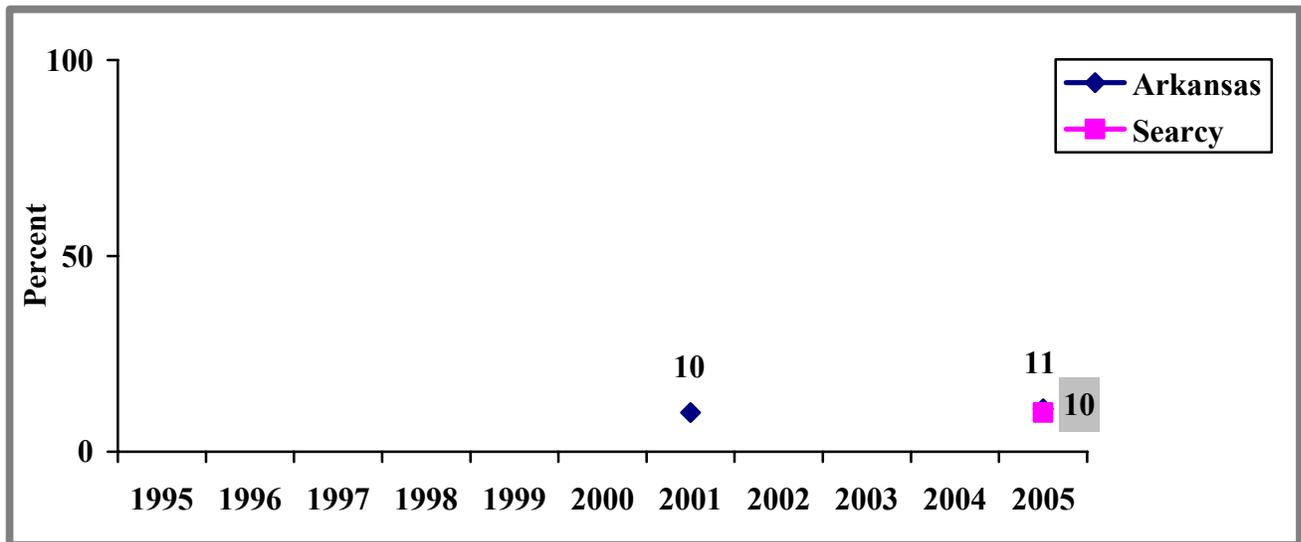
**Forced to have sexual intercourse:**

*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.*

Table 4: Forced to have sexual intercourse (Arkansas YRBSS 2001-2005)

Year	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
1995	N/A	N/A	N/A
1997	N/A	N/A	N/A
1999	N/A	N/A	N/A
2001	10	13	7
2005	11	14	8

Figure 4: Forced to have sexual intercourse (Searcy CYHS 2005 and Arkansas YRBSS 2001-2005)



\* No Arkansas data – 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004

## Depression and Suicide

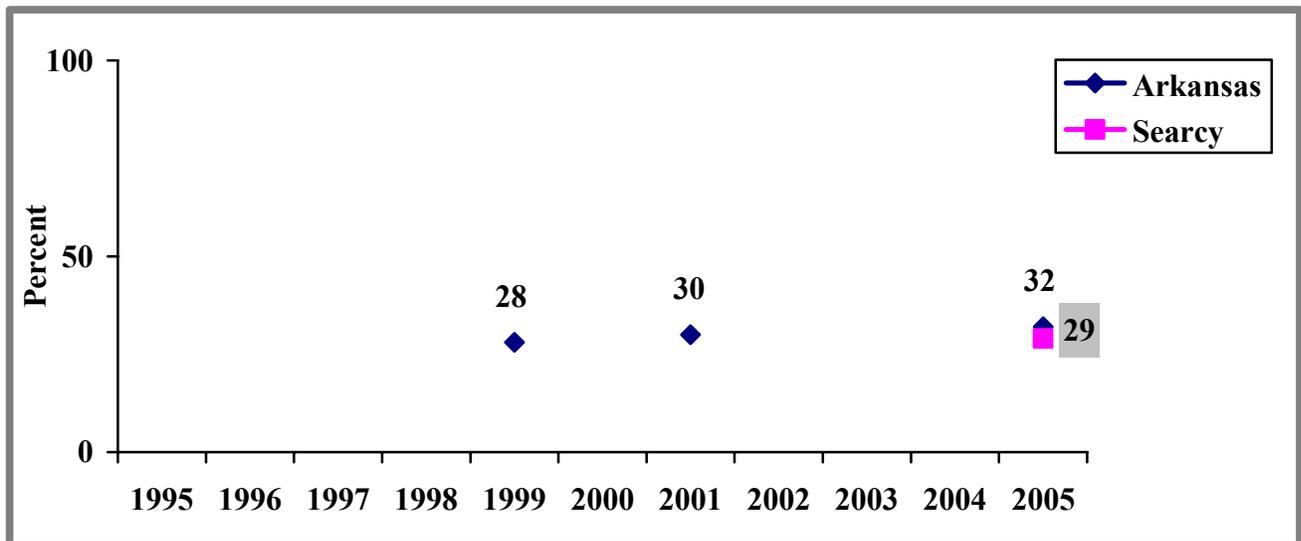
### **Felt sad or hopeless:**

*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 of their usual activities during the twelve months preceding the survey.*

Table 1: Felt sad or hopeless (Arkansas YRBSS 1999-2005)

Year	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
1995	N/A	N/A	N/A
1997	N/A	N/A	N/A
1999	28	37	19
2001	30	37	22
2005	32	38	26

Figure 1: Felt sad or hopeless (Searcy CYHS 2005 and Arkansas 1999-2005)



\* No Arkansas data – 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004

**Depression and Suicide** (continued)

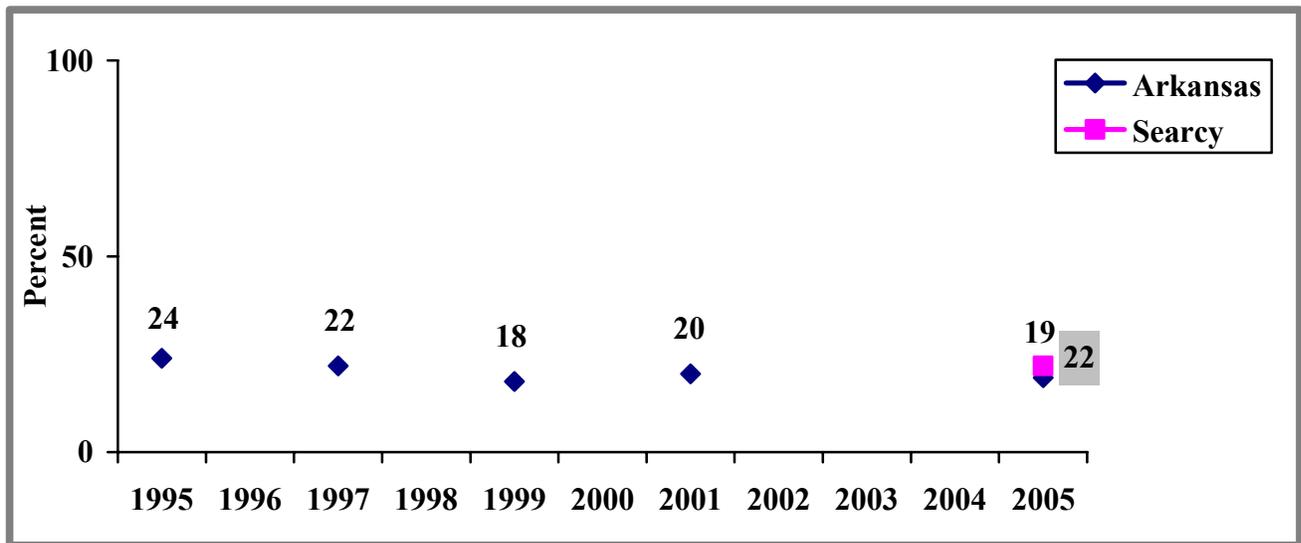
**Seriously considered attempting suicide:**

*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.*

Table 2: Seriously considered attempting suicide (Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)

Year	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
1995	19	25	14
1997	20	24	15
1999	18	24	12
2001	22	27	17
2005	24	30	18

Figure 2: Seriously considered attempting suicide (Searcy CYHS 2005 and Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)



\* No Arkansas data – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004

**Depression and Suicide** (continued)

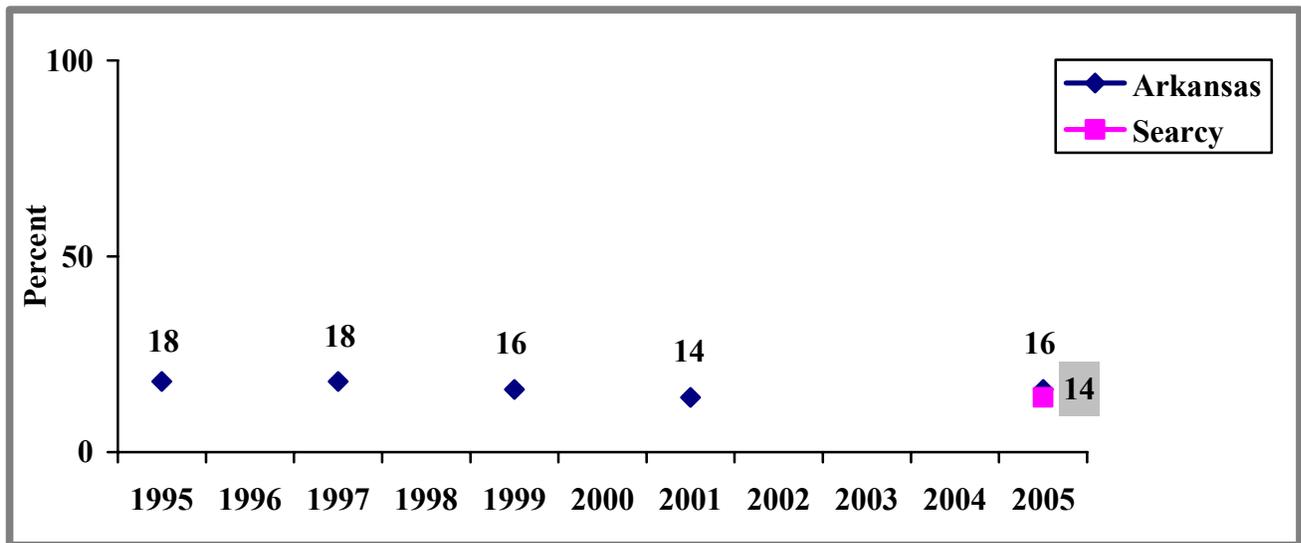
**Made a suicide plan:**

*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.*

Table 3: Made a suicide plan (Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)

Year	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
1995	18	23	13
1997	18	22	14
1999	16	20	12
2001	14	18	11
2005	16	20	12

Figure 3: Made a suicide plan (Searcy CYHS 2005 and Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)



\* No Arkansas data – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004

**Depression and Suicide** (continued)

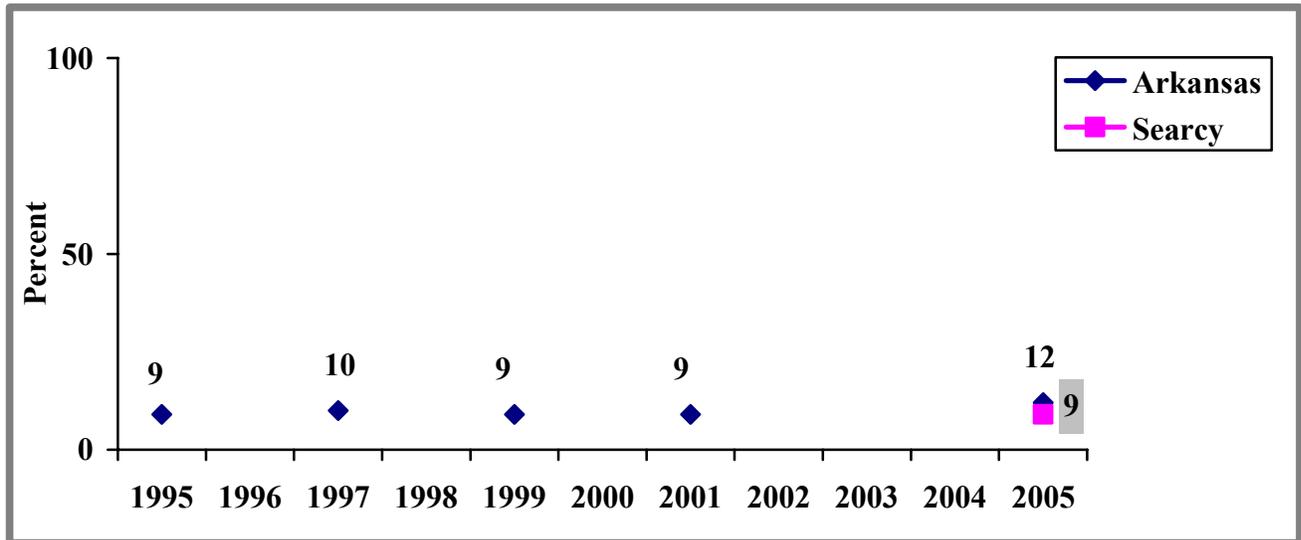
**Attempting suicide:**

*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.*

Table 4: Attempting suicide (Arkansas YRBSS 2005-1995)

Year	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
1995	9	13	5
1997	10	14	6
1999	9	12	6
2001	9	12	6
2005	12	14	10

Figure 4: Attempting suicide (Searcy CYHS 2005 and Arkansas 1995-2005)



\* No Arkansas data – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004

## Tobacco Use

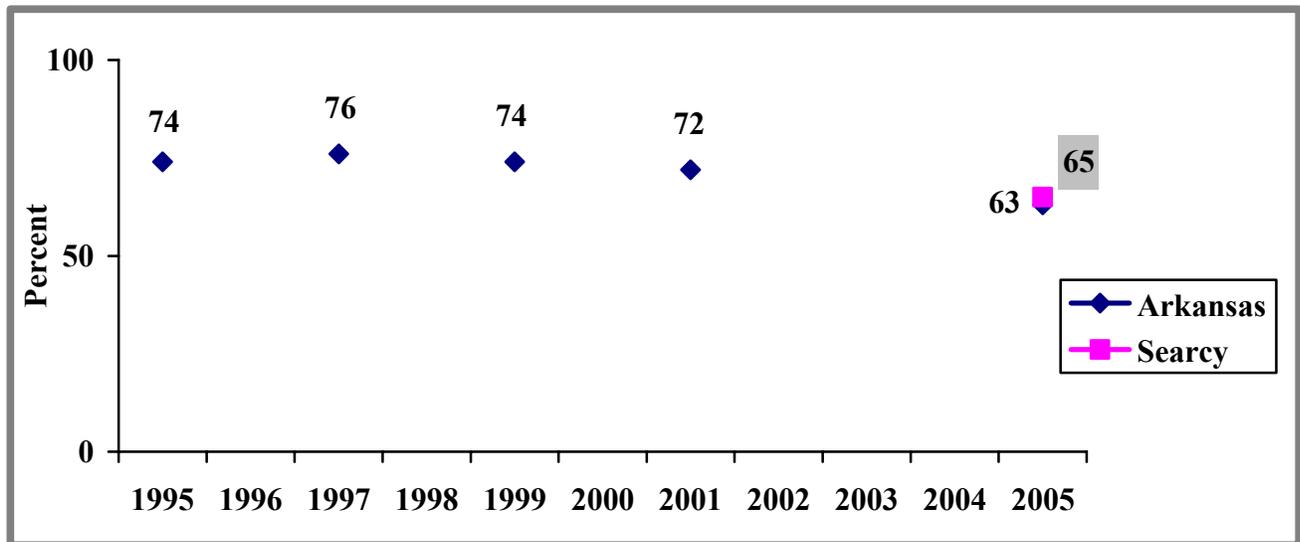
### Lifetime cigarette smoking:

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

Table 1: Lifetime cigarette smoking (Arkansas YRBSS 2005-1995)

Year	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
1995	74	72	77
1997	76	75	77
1999	74	73	75
2001	72	66	77
2005	63	63	64

Figure 1: Lifetime cigarette smoking (Searcy CYHS 2005 and Arkansas YRBSS 2005-1995)



\* No Arkansas data – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004

**Tobacco Use** (continued)

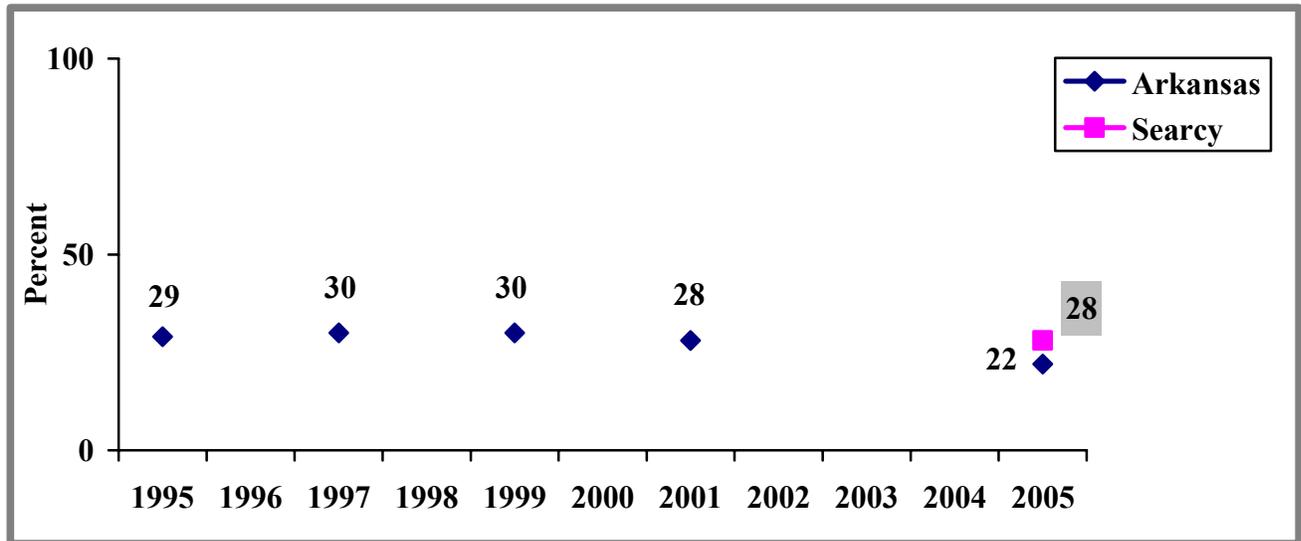
**Early initiation of cigarette smoking:**

*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.*

Table 2: Early initiation of cigarette smoking (Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)

Year	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
1995	29	25	33
1997	30	26	34
1999	30	29	31
2001	28	22	34
2005	22	19	24

Figure 2: Early initiation of cigarette smoking (Searcy CYHS 2005 and Arkansas 1995-2005)



\* No Arkansas data – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004

**Tobacco Use** (continued)

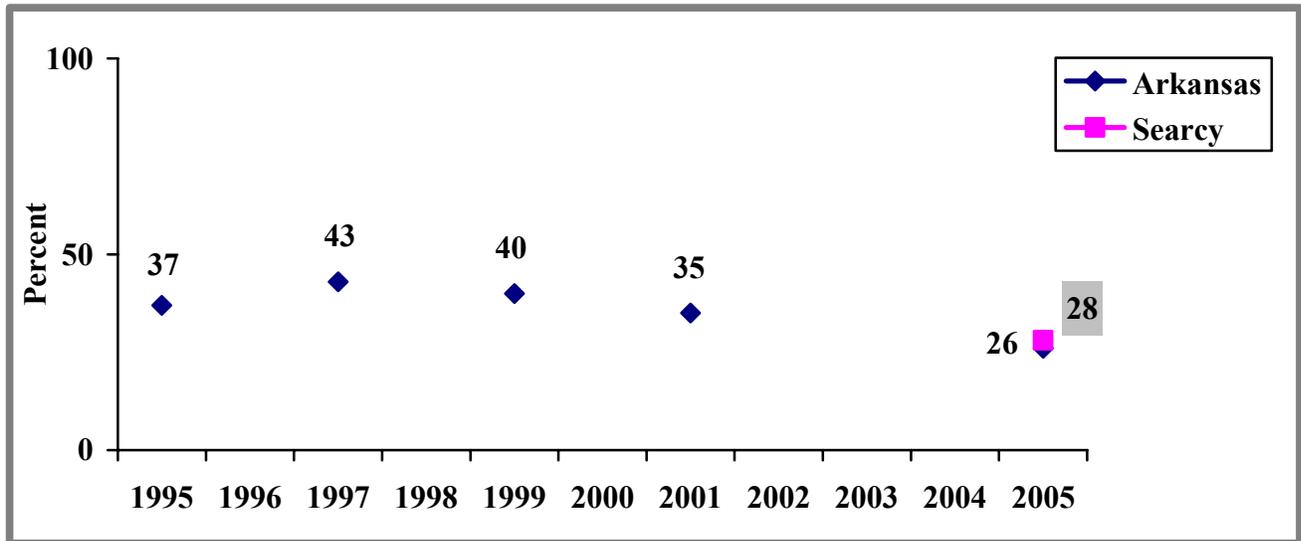
**Current cigarette use:**

*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.*

Table 3: Current cigarette use (Arkansas 1995-2005)

Year	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
1995	37	34	40
1997	43	41	46
1999	40	38	41
2001	35	32	37
2005	26	28	23

Figure 3: Current cigarette use (Searcy CYHS 2005 and Arkansas 1995-2005)



\* No Arkansas data – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004

**Tobacco Use** (continued)

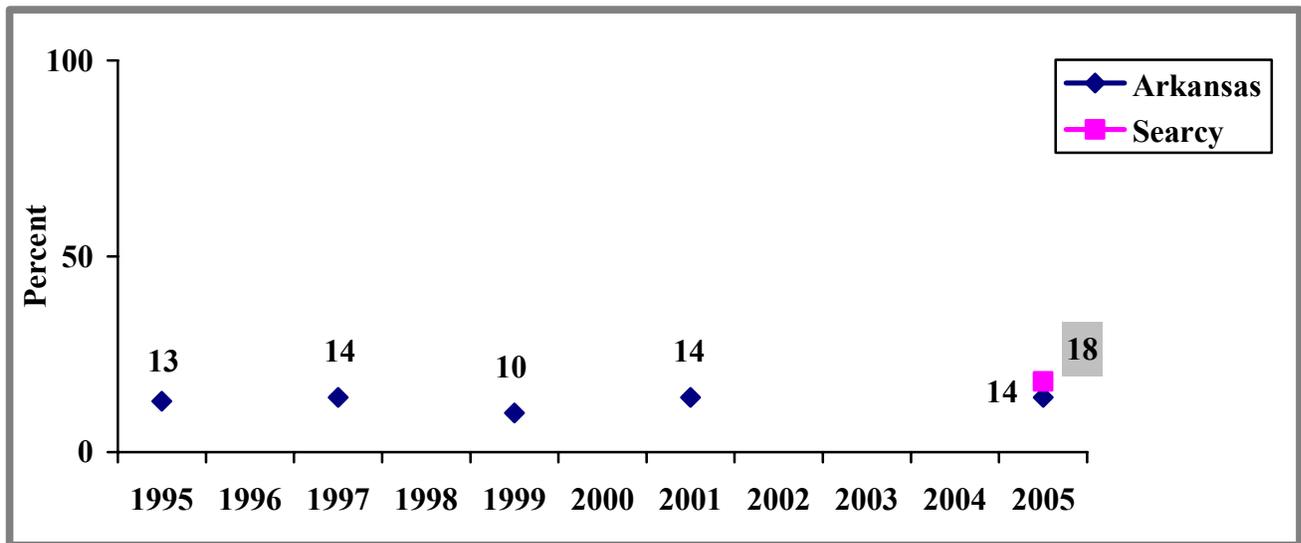
**Current smokeless tobacco use:**

*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.*

Table 4: Current smokeless tobacco use (Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)

Year	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
1995	13	2	23
1997	14	3	25
1999	10	1	19
2001	14	2	25
2005	14	3	24

Figure 4: Current smokeless tobacco use (Searcy CYHS 2005 and Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)



\* No Arkansas data – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004

**Tobacco Use** (continued)

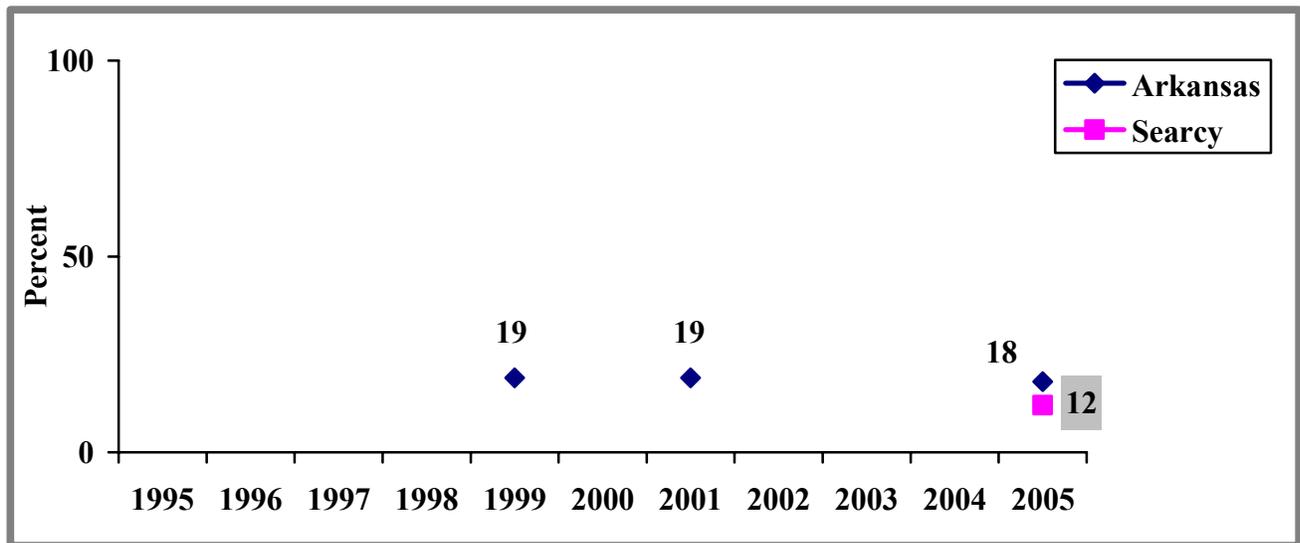
**Current cigar use:**

*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.*

Table 5: Current cigar use (Arkansas YRBSS 1999-2005)

Year	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
1995	N/A	N/A	N/A
1997	N/A	N/A	N/A
1999	19	13	26
2001	19	11	28
2005	18	14	21

Figure 5: Current cigar use (Searcy CYHS 2005 and Arkansas YRBSS 1999-2005)



\* No Arkansas data – 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004

**Alcohol Use** (continued)

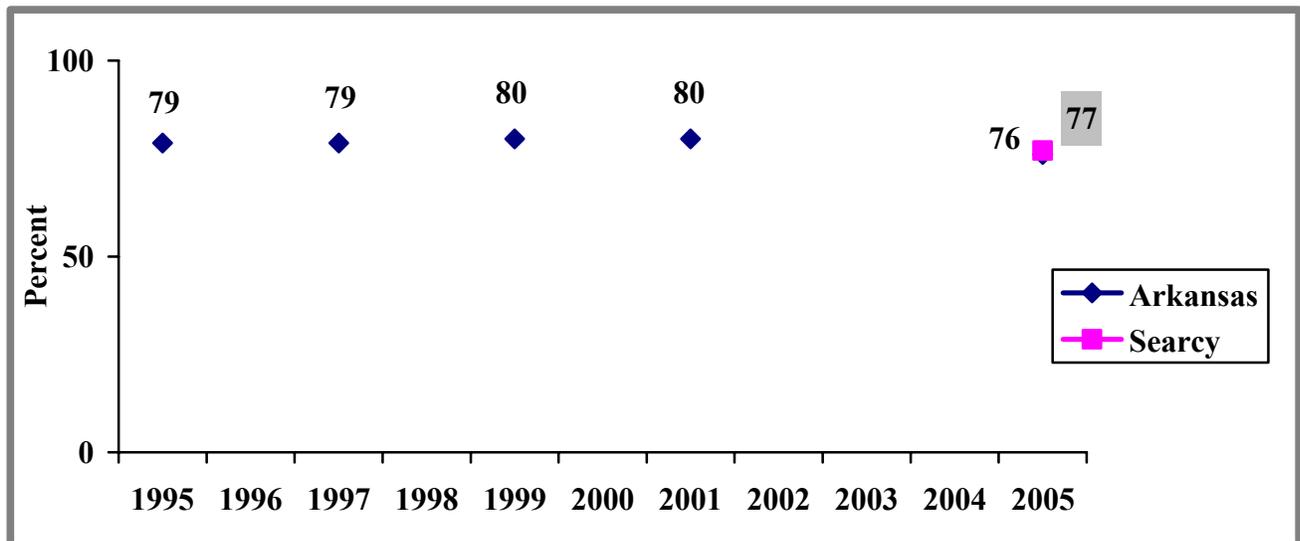
**Lifetime alcohol use:**

*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 students' lifetime.*

Table 1: Lifetime alcohol use (Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)

Year	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
1995	79	77	81
1997	79	78	81
1999	80	78	81
2001	80	79	81
2005	76	79	72

Figure 1: Lifetime alcohol use (Searcy CYHS 2005 and Arkansas YRBSS 1999-2005)



\* No Arkansas data – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004

**Alcohol Use** (continued)

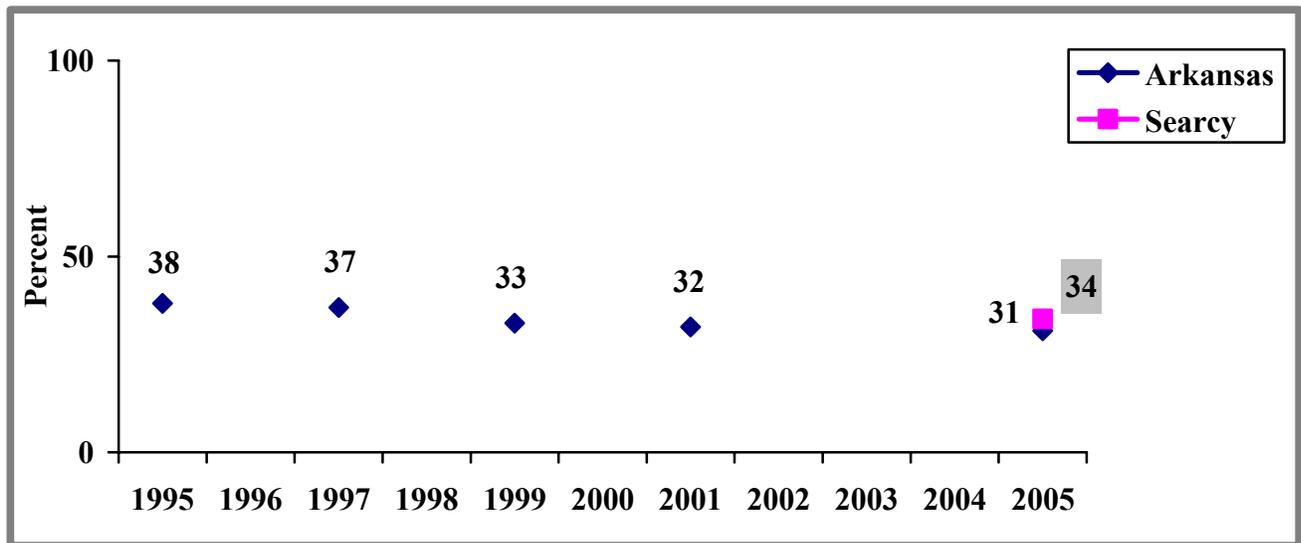
**Early initiation of alcohol use:**

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

Table 2: Early initiation of alcohol use (Arkansas 1995-2005)

Year	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
1995	38	28	47
1997	37	30	45
1999	33	29	38
2001	32	24	40
2005	31	26	35

Figure 2: Early initiation of alcohol use (Searcy CYHS 2005 and Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)



\* No Arkansas data – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004

**Alcohol Use** (continued)

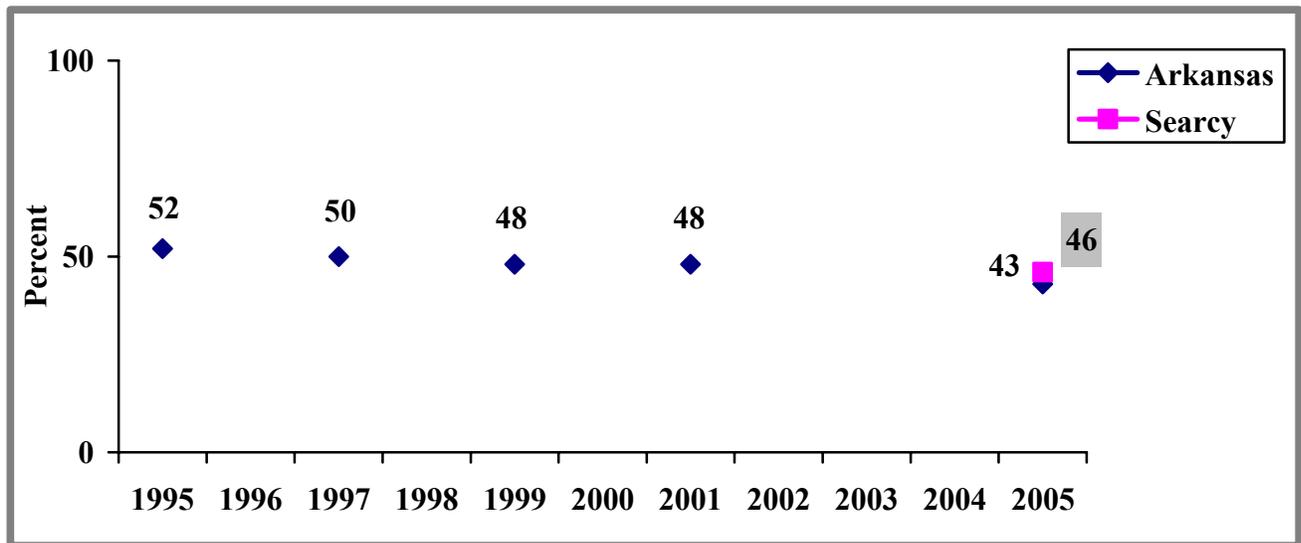
**Current alcohol use:**

*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.*

Table 3: Current alcohol use (Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)

Year	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
1995	52	46	57
1997	50	46	54
1999	48	46	50
2001	48	44	52
2005	43	45	41

Figure 3: Current alcohol use (Searcy CYHS 2005 and Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)



\* No Arkansas data – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004

**Alcohol Use** (continued)

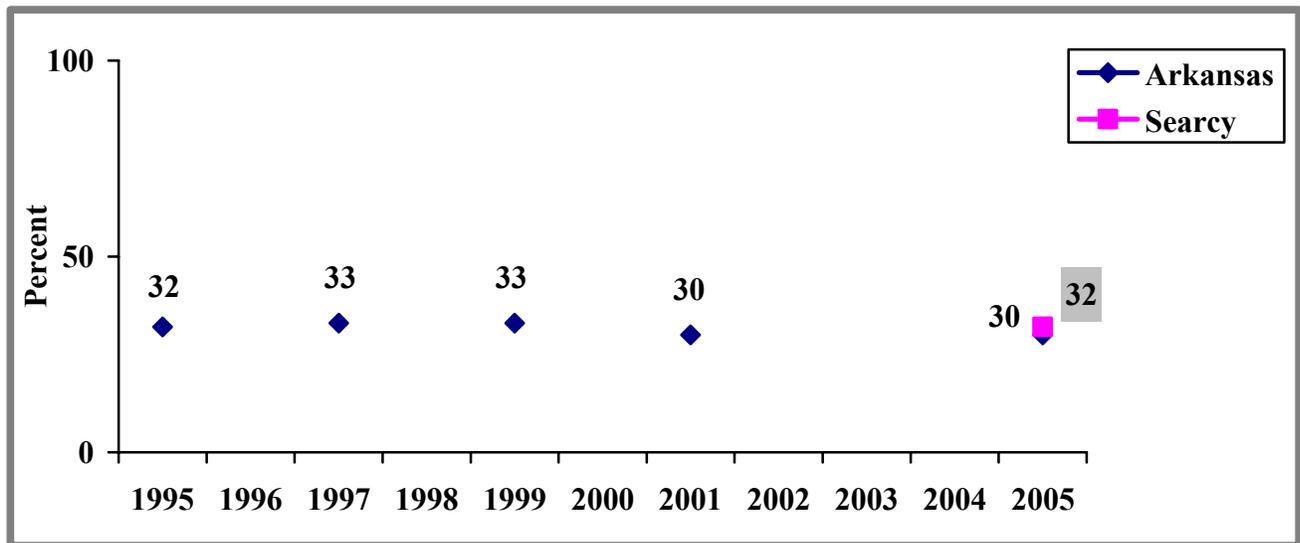
**Heavy alcohol use:**

*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.*

Table 4: Heavy alcohol use (Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)

Year	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
1995	32	26	38
1997	33	26	40
1999	33	30	37
2001	30	23	37
2005	30	29	30

Figure 4: Heavy alcohol use (Searcy CYHS 2005 and Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)



\* No Arkansas data – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004

**Illegal Drug Use** (continued)

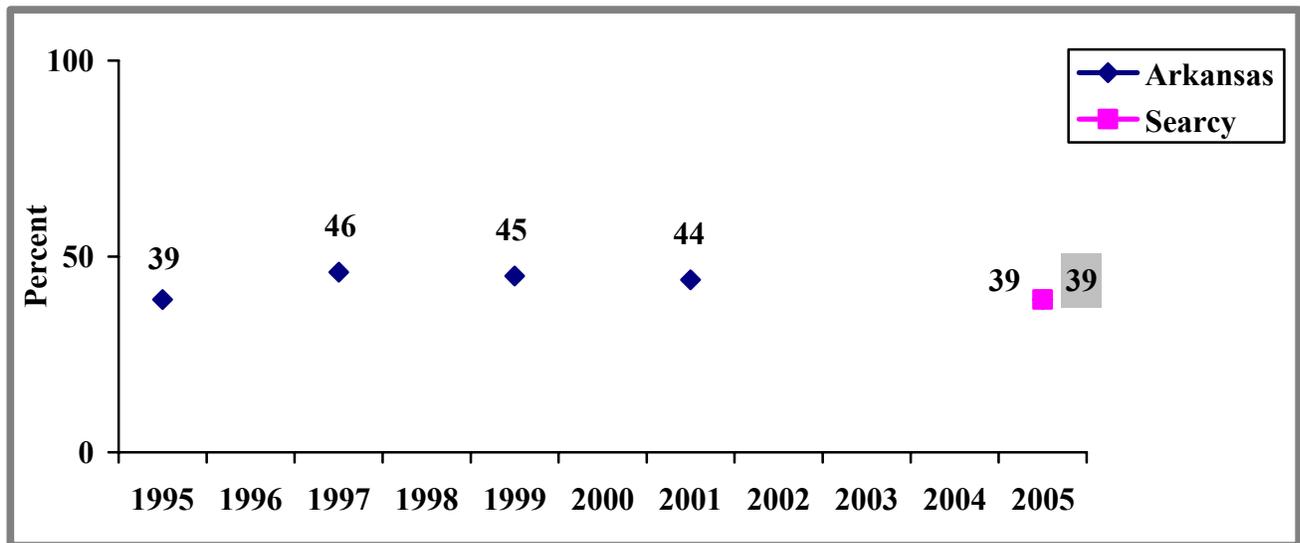
**Lifetime marijuana use:**

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

Table 1: Lifetime marijuana use (Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)

Year	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
1995	39	34	44
1997	46	42	50
1999	45	42	48
2001	44	38	49
2005	39	38	40

Figure 1: Lifetime marijuana use (Searcy CYHS 2005 and Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)



\* No Arkansas data – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004

**Illegal Drug Use** (continued)

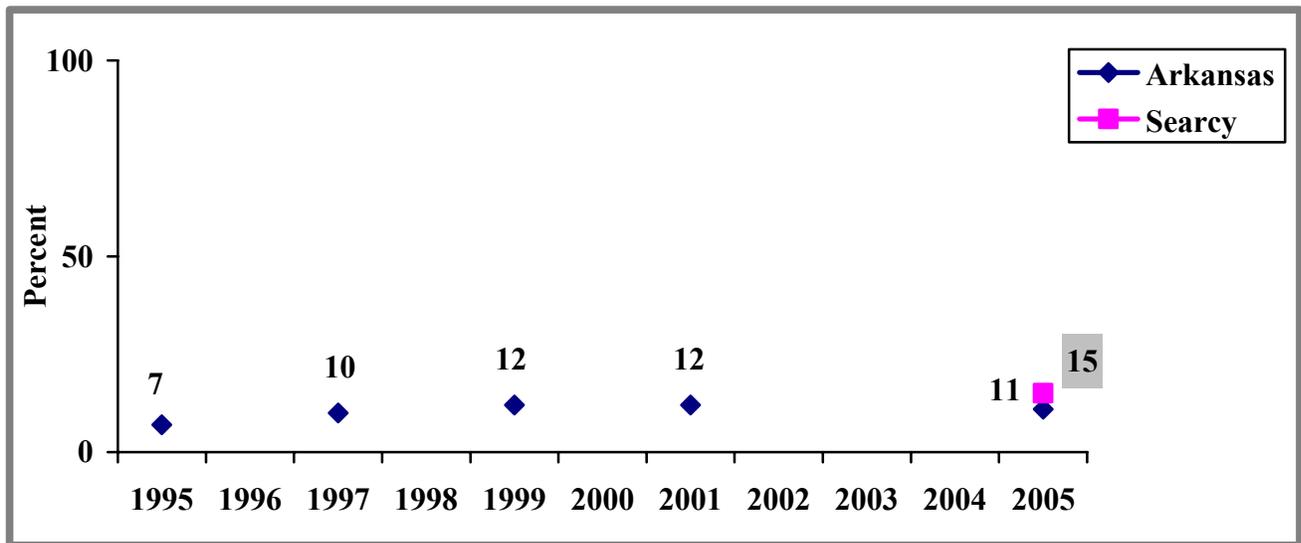
**Early initiation of marijuana use:**

*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.*

Table 2: Early initiation of marijuana use (Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)

Year	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
1995	7	5	10
1997	10	7	14
1999	12	8	16
2001	12	8	15
2005	11	9	14

Figure 2: Early initiation of marijuana use (Searcy CYHS 2005 and Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)



\* No Arkansas data - 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004

**Illegal Drug Use** (continued)

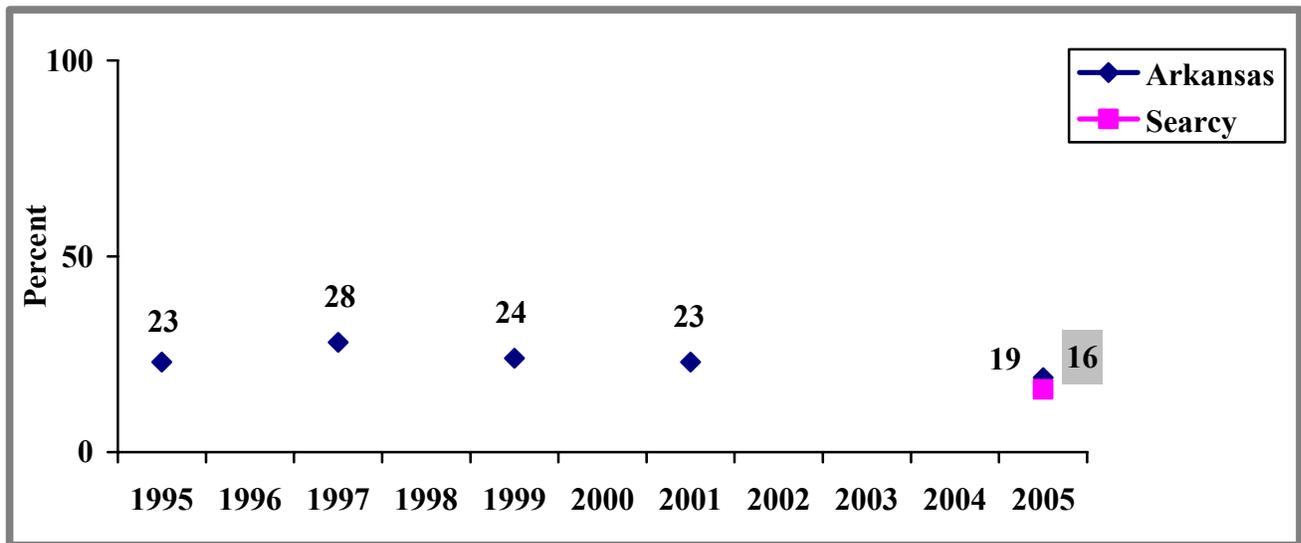
**Current marijuana use:**

*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.*

Table 3: Current marijuana use (Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)

Year	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
1995	23	19	27
1997	28	24	32
1999	24	20	29
2001	23	18	27
2005	19	19	18

Figure 3: Current marijuana use (Searcy CYHS 2005 and Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)



\* No Arkansas data – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004

**Illegal Drug Use** (continued)

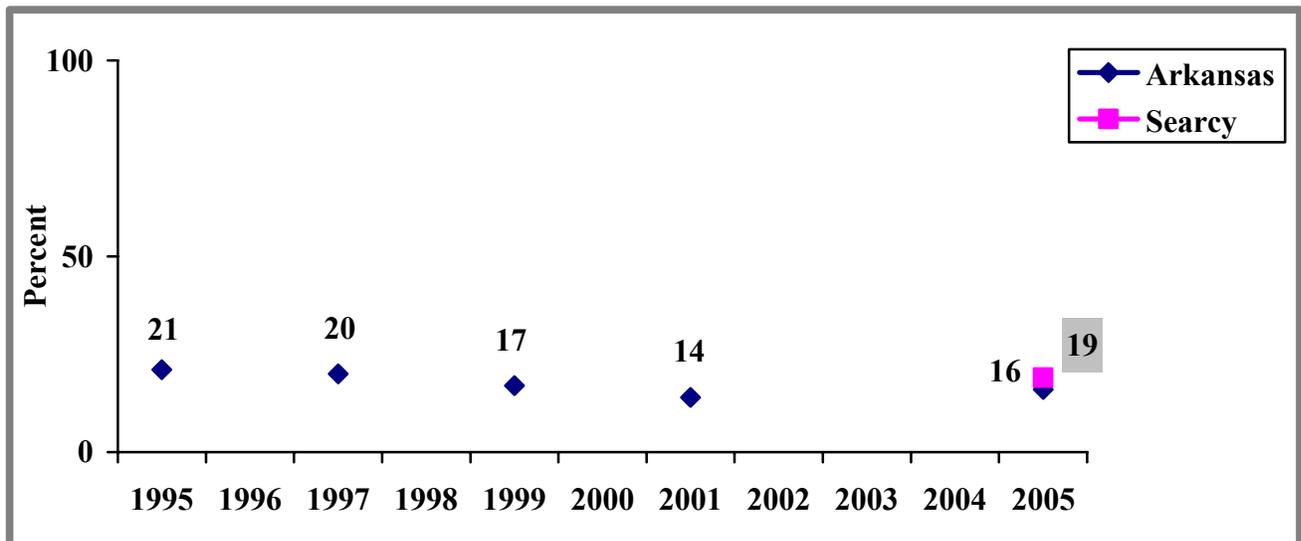
**Lifetime inhalant use:**

*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 students' lifetime.*

Table 4: Lifetime inhalant use (Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)

Year	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
1995	21	20	23
1997	20	21	20
1999	17	17	17
2001	14	13	16
2005	16	15	17

Figure 4: Lifetime inhalant use (Searcy CYHS 2005 and Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)



\* No Arkansas data - 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004

**Illegal Drug Use** (continued)

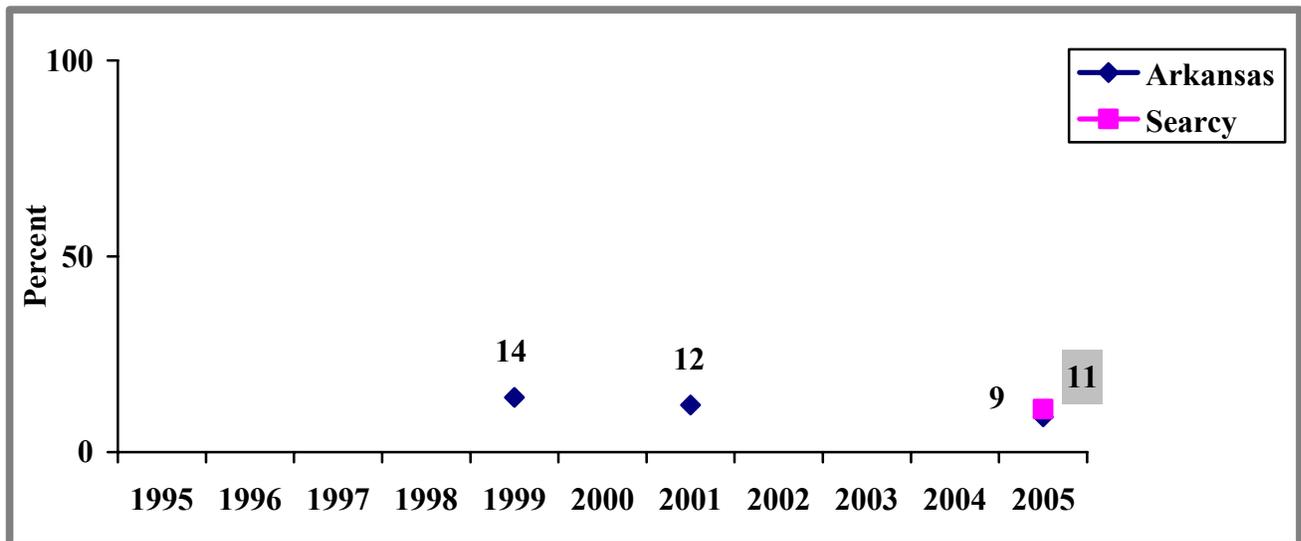
**Lifetime methamphetamines use:**

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

Table 5: Lifetime methamphetamines use (Arkansas YRBSS 1999-2005)

Year	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
1995	N/A	N/A	N/A
1997	N/A	N/A	N/A
1999	14	13	15
2001	12	12	12
2005	9	7	10

Figure 5: Lifetime methamphetamines use (Searcy CYHS 2005 and Arkansas YRBSS 1999-2005)



\* No Arkansas data – 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004

**Illegal Drug Use** (continued)

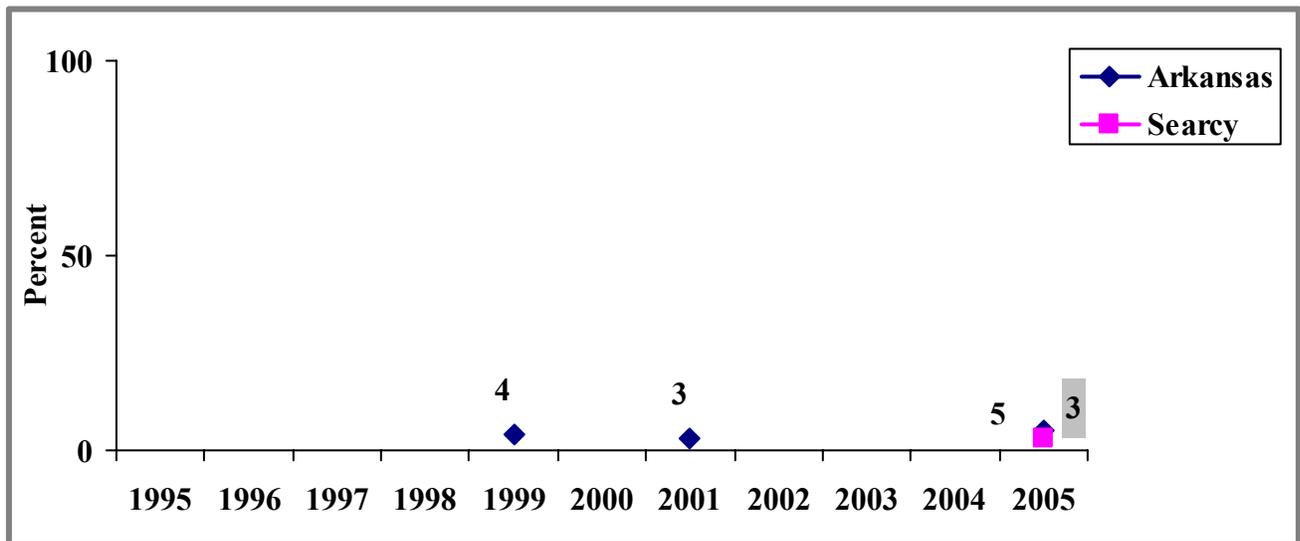
**Lifetime heroin use:**

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

Table 6: Lifetime heroin use (Arkansas YRBSS 1999-2005)

Year	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
1995	N/A	N/A	N/A
1997	N/A	N/A	N/A
1999	4	3	6
2001	3	3	3
2005	5	2	7

Figure 6: Lifetime heroin use (Searcy CYHS 2005 and Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)



\* No Arkansas data – 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004

**Illegal Drug Use** (continued)

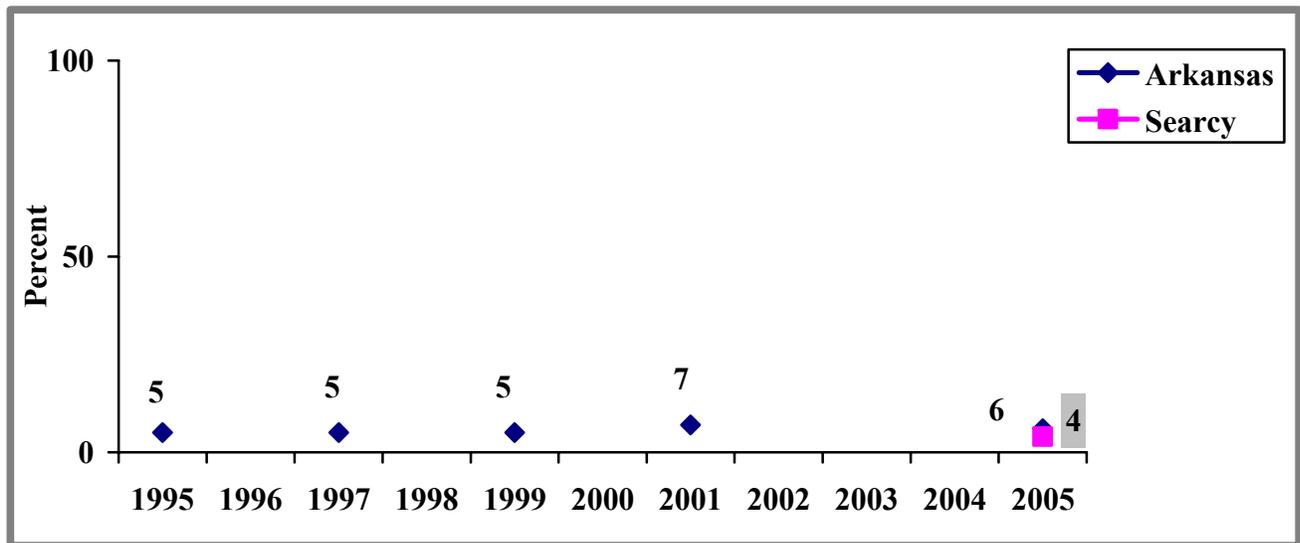
**Lifetime illegal steroid use:**

*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 students' lifetime.*

Table 7: Lifetime illegal steroid use (Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)

Year	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
1995	5	3	7
1997	5	4	6
1999	5	3	7
2001	7	5	9
2005	6	4	8

Figure 7: Lifetime illegal steroid use (Searcy CYHS 2005 and Arkansas 1995-2005)



\* No Arkansas data – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004

**Sexual Behaviors** (continued)

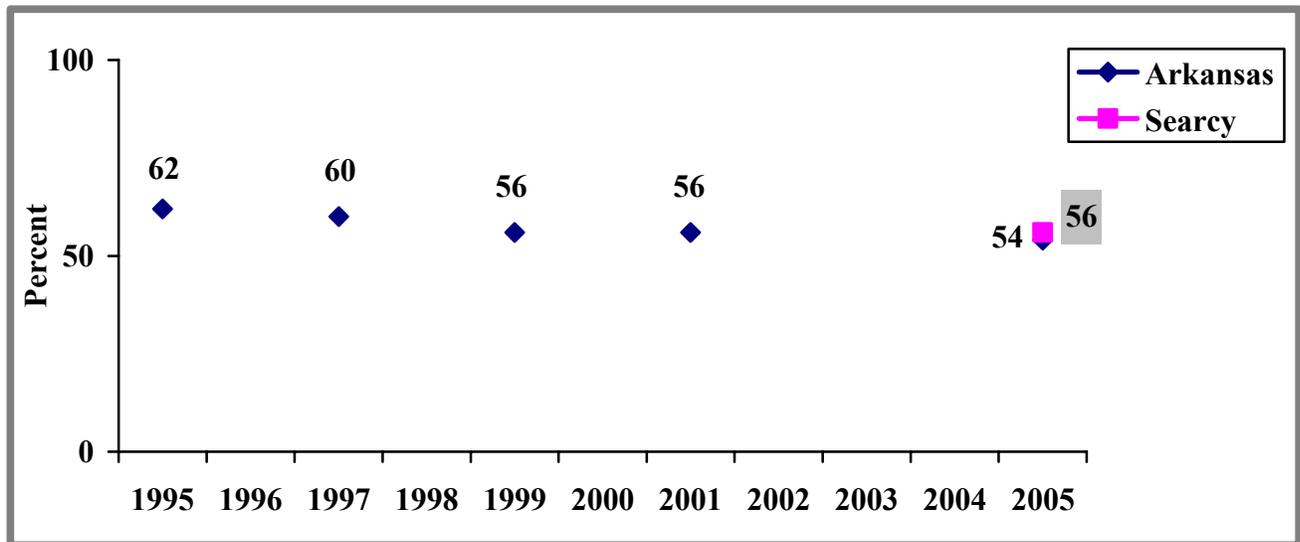
**Ever had sexual intercourse:**

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

Table 1: Ever had sexual intercourse (Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)

Year	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
1995	62	60	63
1997	60	58	62
1999	56	57	55
2001	56	53	58
2005	54	54	54

Figure 1: Ever had sexual intercourse (Searcy CYHS 2005 and Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)



\* No Arkansas data – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004

**Sexual Behaviors** (continued)

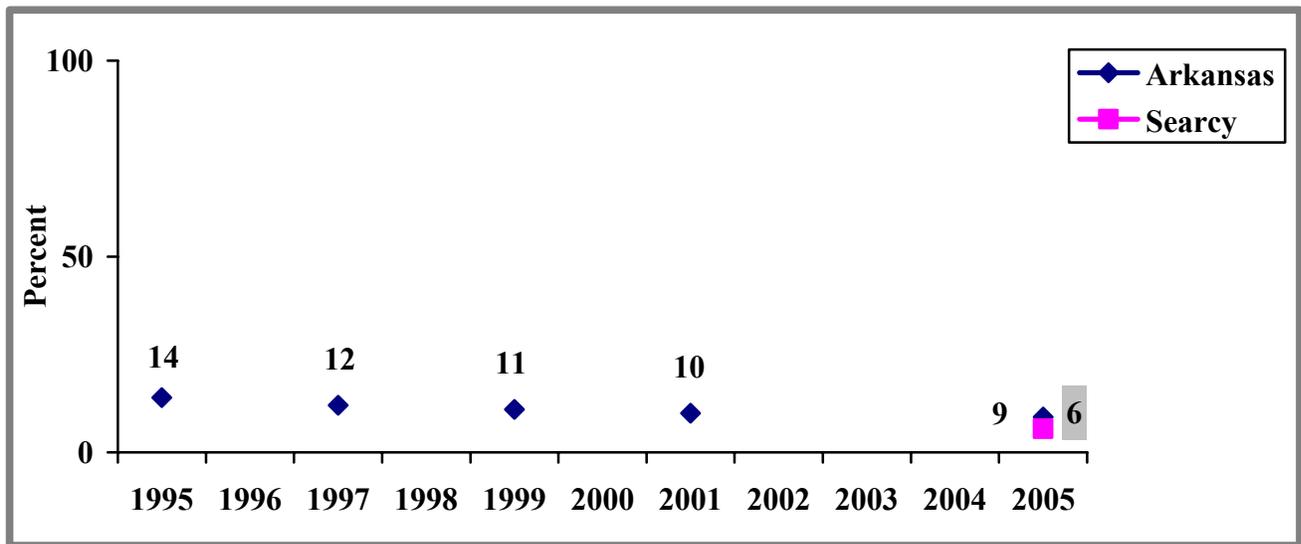
**Early initiation of sexual intercourse:**

*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.*

Table 2: Early initiation of sexual intercourse (Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)

Year	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
1995	14	7	20
1997	12	6	19
1999	11	8	15
2001	10	5	14
2005	9	6	13

Figure 2: Early initiation of sexual intercourse (Searcy CYHS 2005 and Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)



\* No Arkansas data – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004

**Sexual Behaviors** (continued)

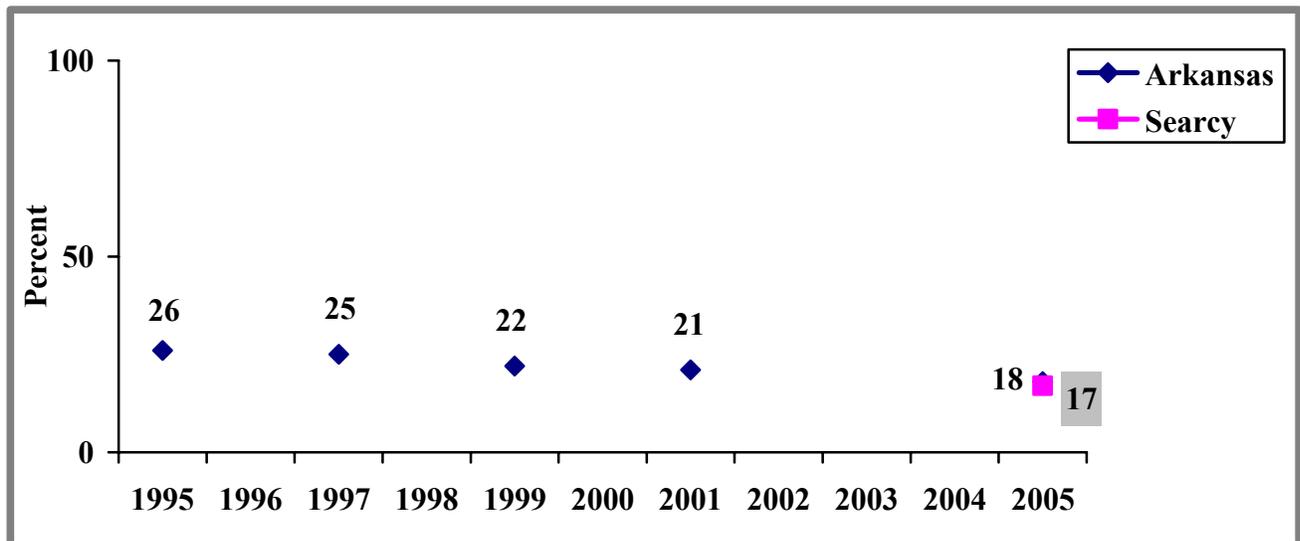
**Sexual partners > 4:**

*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 students' lifetime.*

Table 3: Sexual partners > 4 (Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)

Year	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
1995	26	21	31
1997	25	19	30
1999	22	19	24
2001	21	16	25
2005	18	16	21

Figure 3: Sexual partners > 4 (Searcy CYHS 2005 and Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)



\* No Arkansas data – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004

**Sexual Behaviors** (continued)

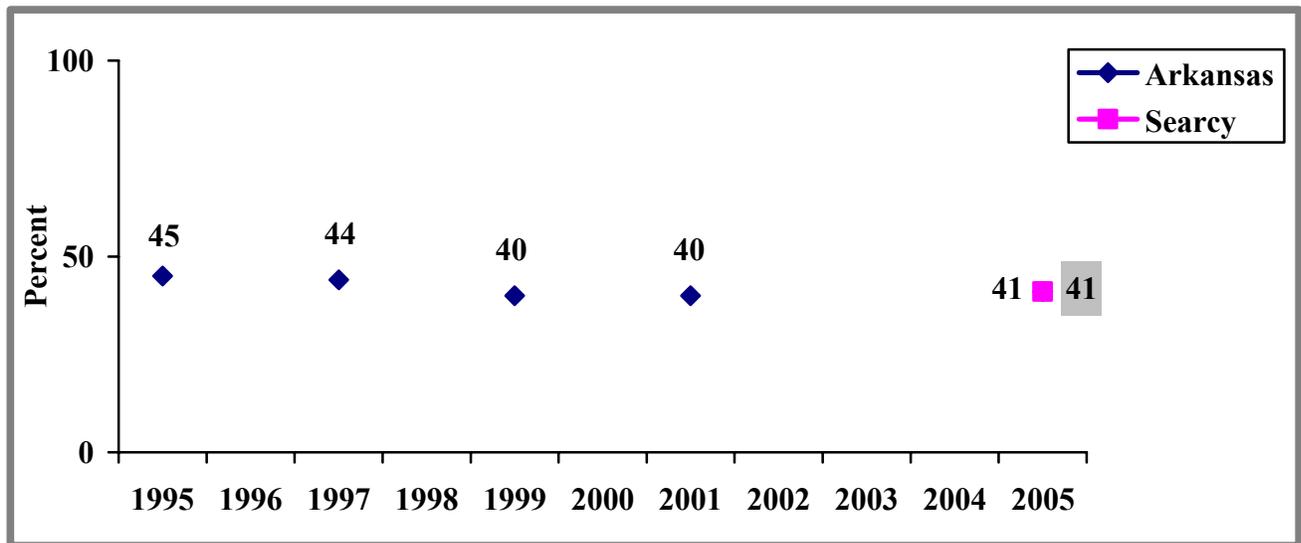
**Currently sexually active:**

*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.*

Table 4: Currently sexually active (Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)

Year	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
1995	45	46	44
1997	44	45	44
1999	40	41	39
2001	40	41	40
2005	41	42	39

Figure 4: Currently sexually active (Searcy CYHS 2005 and Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)



\* No Arkansas data – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004

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

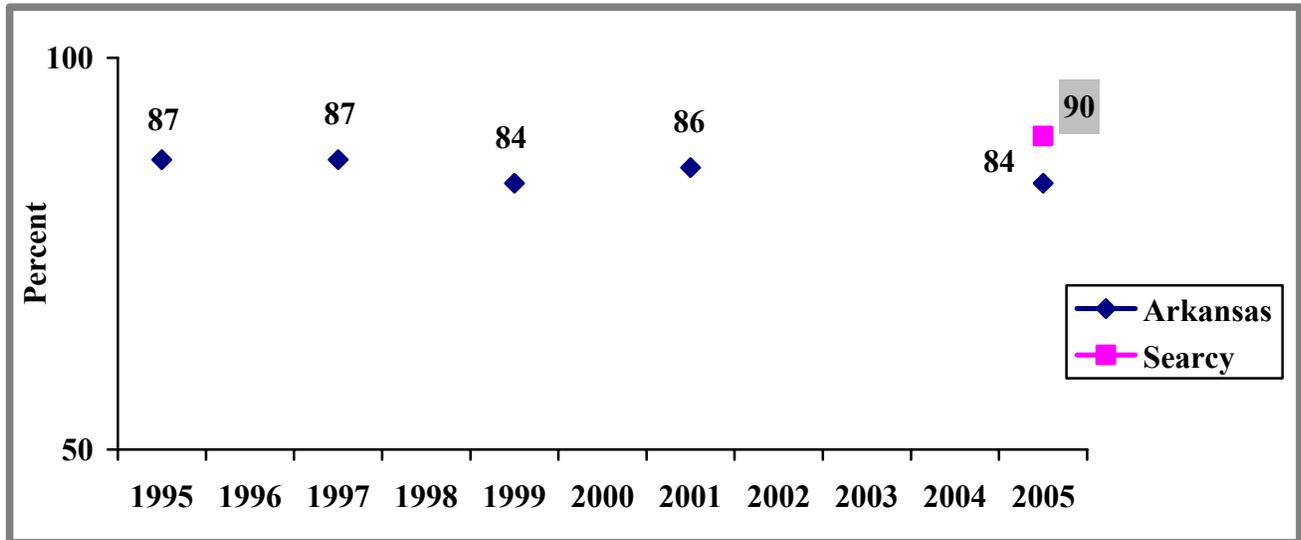
**Health education:**

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

Table 1: Health education (Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)

Year	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
1995	87	88	86
1997	87	90	85
1999	84	86	82
2001	86	87	85
2005	84	88	80

Figure 1: Health education (Searcy CYHS 2005 and Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)



\* No Arkansas data – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004

**Overweight and Weight Control** (continued)

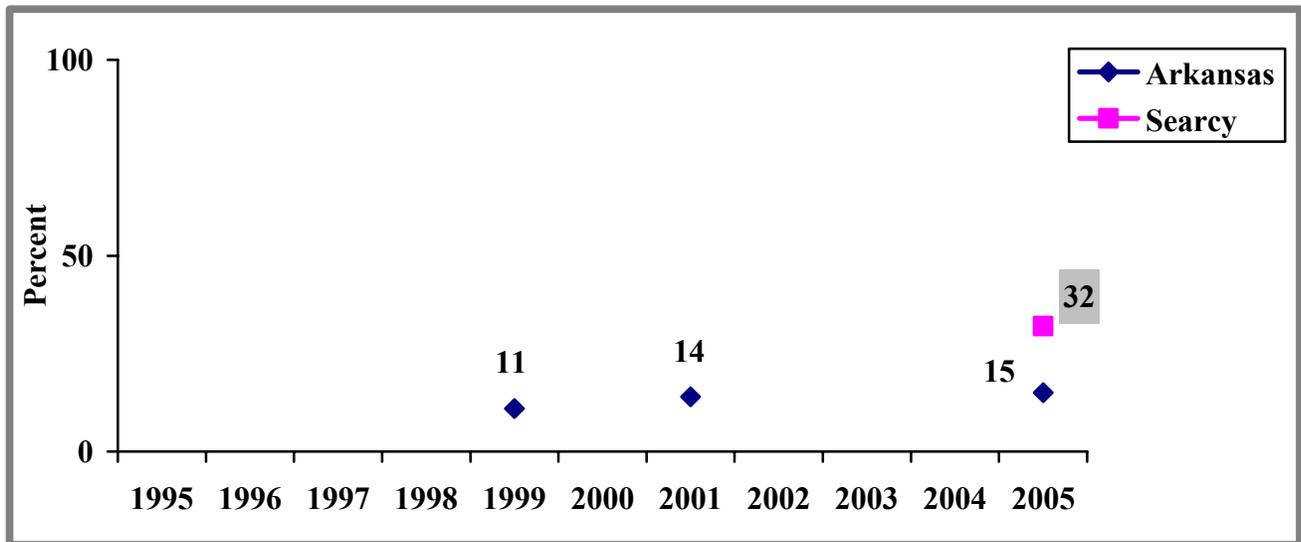
**Overweight:**

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

Table 1: Overweight (Arkansas YRBSS 1999-2005)

Year	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
1995	N/A	N/A	N/A
1997	N/A	N/A	N/A
1999	11	8	15
2001	14	9	19
2005	15	11	20

Figure 1: Overweight (Searcy CYHS 2005 and Arkansas YRBSS 1999-2005)



\* No Arkansas data – 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004

**Overweight and Weight Control** (continued)

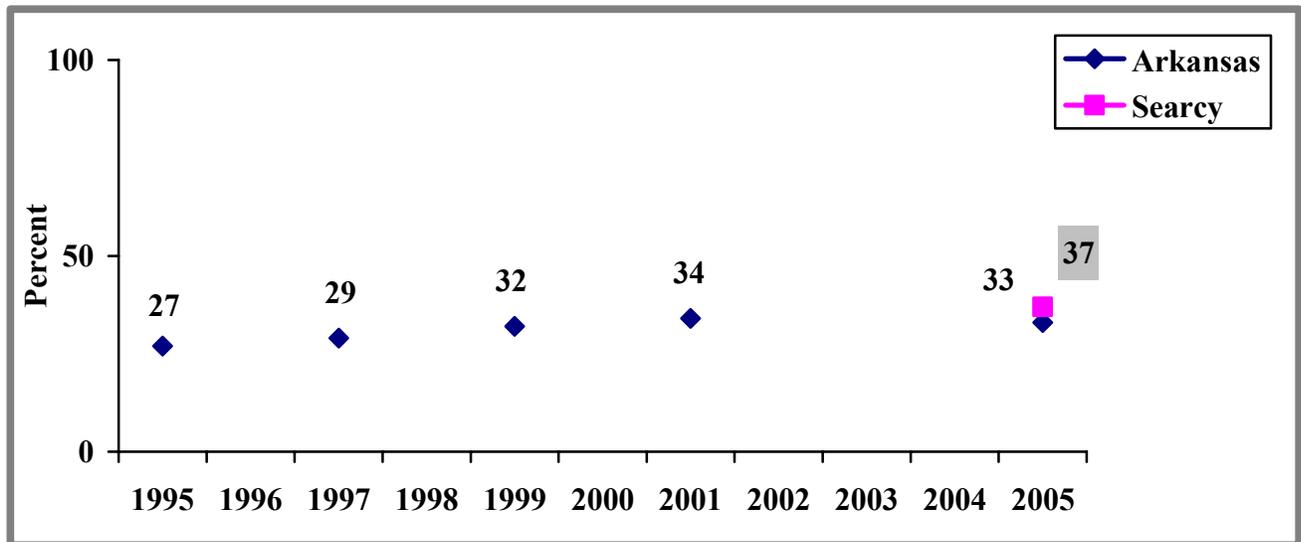
**Described themselves as overweight:**

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

Table 2: Described themselves as overweight (Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)

Year	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
1995	27	33	22
1997	29	36	23
1999	32	43	21
2001	34	39	28
2005	33	41	25

Figure 2: Described themselves as overweight (Searcy CYHS 2005 and Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)



\* No Arkansas data – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004

**Overweight and Weight Control** (continued)

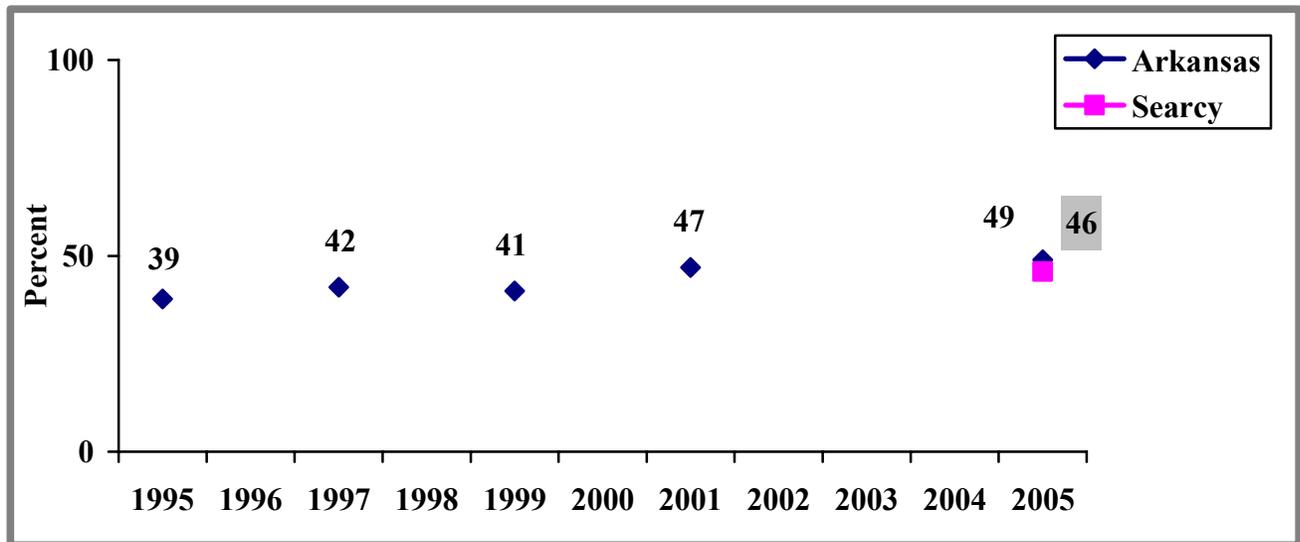
**Were trying to lose weight:**

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

Table 3: Were trying to lose weight (Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)

Year	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
1995	39	55	23
1997	42	58	26
1999	41	59	23
2001	47	62	32
2005	49	65	33

Figure 3: Were trying to lose weight (Searcy CYHS 2005 and Arkansas 1995-2005)



\* No Arkansas data – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004

**Overweight and Weight Control** (continued)

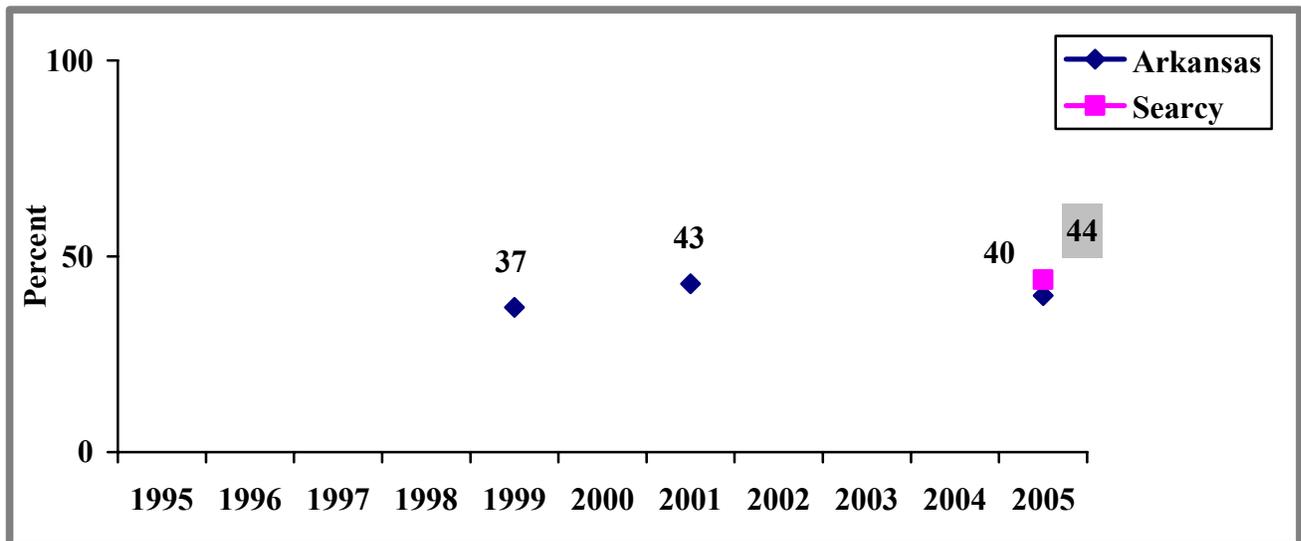
**Ate less food to lose weight:**

*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.*

Table 4: Ate less food to lose weight (Arkansas YRBSS 1999-2005)

Year	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
1995	N/A	N/A	N/A
1997	N/A	N/A	N/A
1999	37	54	20
2001	43	58	29
2005	40	52	29

Figure 4: Ate less food to lose weight (Searcy CYHS 2005 and Arkansas YRBSS 1999-2005)



\* No Arkansas data – 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004

**Overweight and Weight Control** (continued)

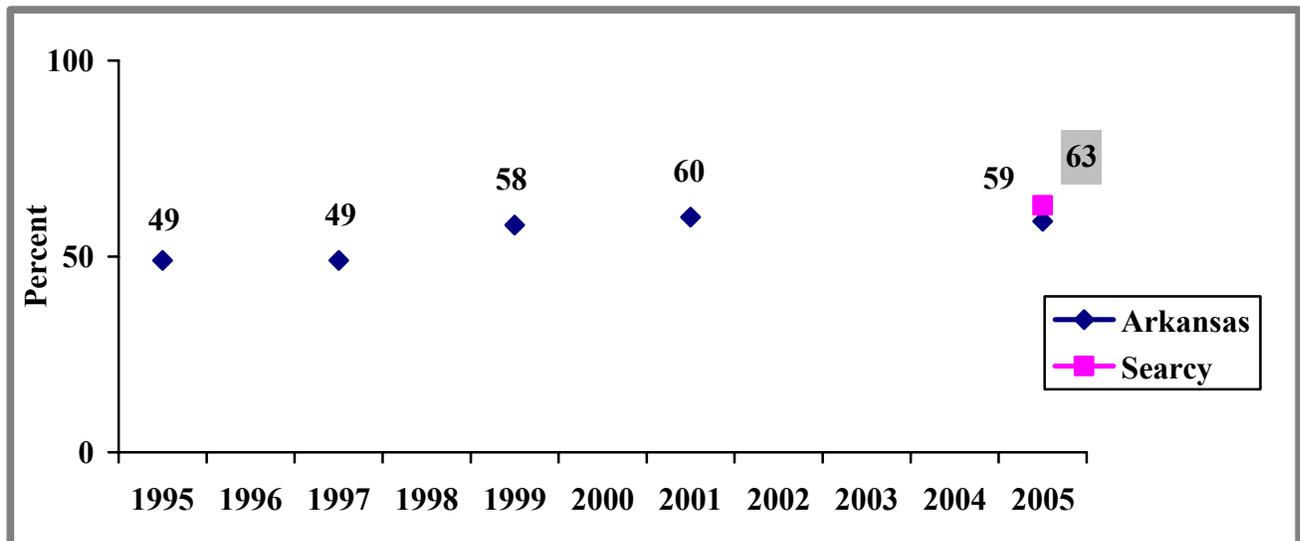
**Exercised to lose weight:**

*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.*

Table 5: Exercised to lose weight (Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)

Year	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
1995	49	62	35
1997	49	62	37
1999	58	68	48
2001	60	66	54
2005	59	66	51

Figure 5: Exercised to lose weight (Searcy CYHS 2005 and Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)



\* No Arkansas data – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004

**Overweight and Weight Control** (continued)

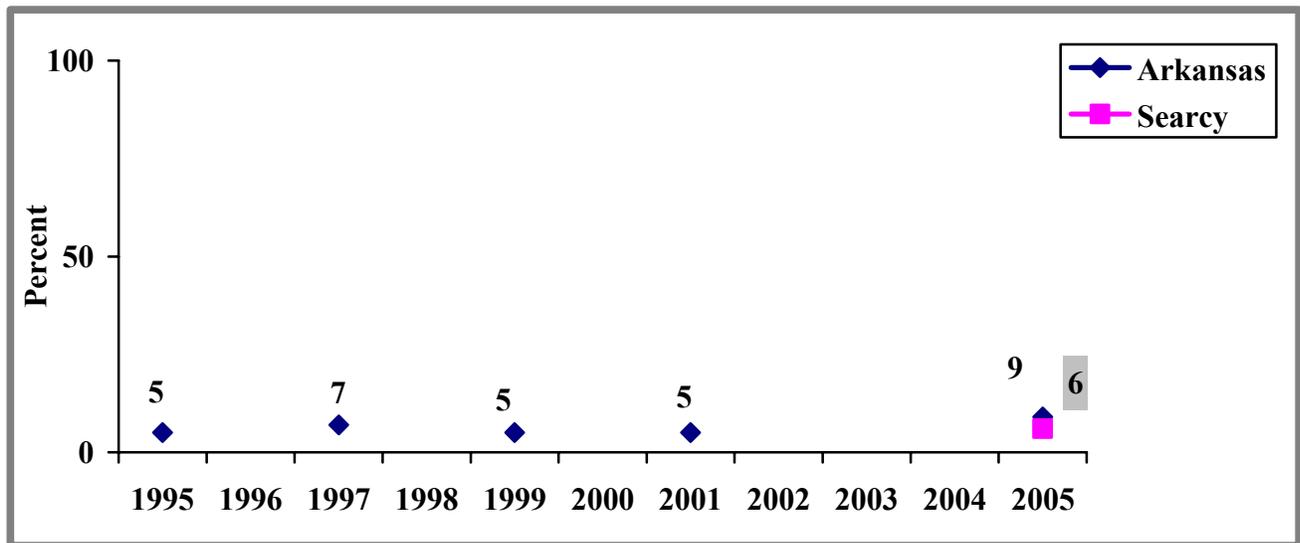
**Vomited or took laxatives to lose weight:**

*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.*

Table 6: Vomited or took laxatives to lose weight (Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)

Year	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
1995	5	8	2
1997	7	11	3
1999	5	8	3
2001	5	9	1
2005	9	10	7

Figure 6: Vomited or took laxatives to lose weight (Searcy CYHS 2005 and Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)



\* No Arkansas data – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004

**Overweight and Weight Control** (continued)

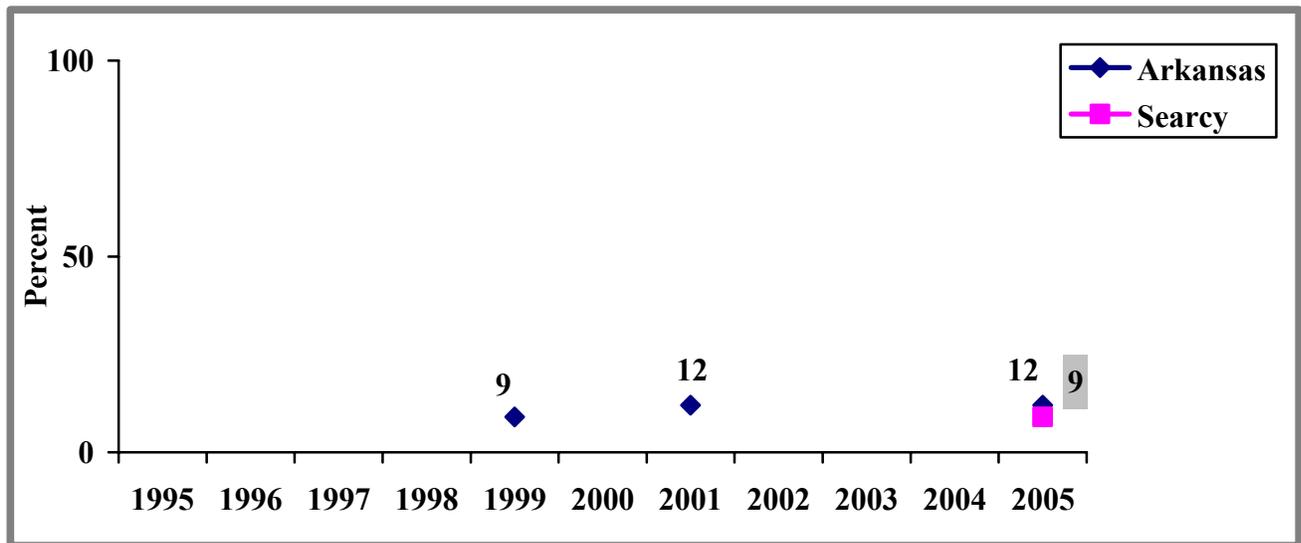
**Took diet pills to lose weight:**

*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.*

Table 7: Took diet pills to lose weight (Arkansas YRBSS 1999-2005)

Year	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
1995	N/A	N/A	N/A
1997	N/A	N/A	N/A
1999	9	13	5
2001	12	17	7
2005	12	15	8

Figure 7: Took diet pills to lose weight (Searcy CYHS 2005 and Arkansas YRBSS 1999-2005)



\* No Arkansas data – 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004

**Overweight and Weight Control** (continued)

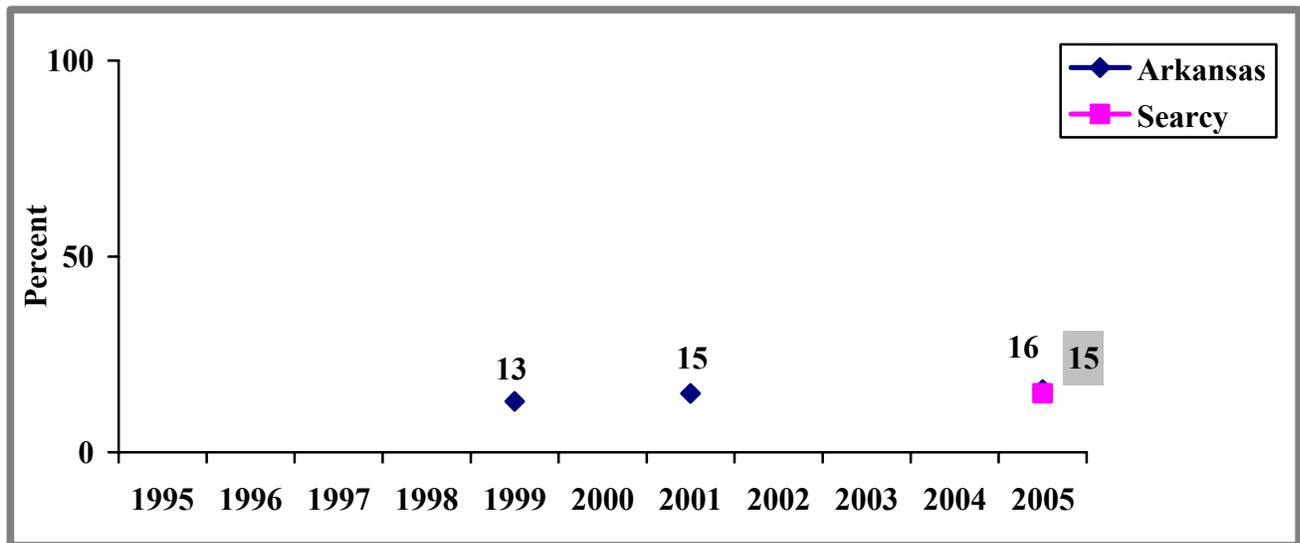
**Went without eating to lose weight:**

*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.*

Table 8: Went without eating to lose weight (Arkansas YRBSS 1999-2005)

Year	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
1995	N/A	N/A	N/A
1997	N/A	N/A	N/A
1999	13	20	6
2001	15	22	8
2005	16	19	13

Figure 8: Went without eating to lose weight (Searcy CYHS 2005 and Arkansas YRBSS 1999-2005)



\* No Arkansas data – 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004

**Physical Activity** (continued)

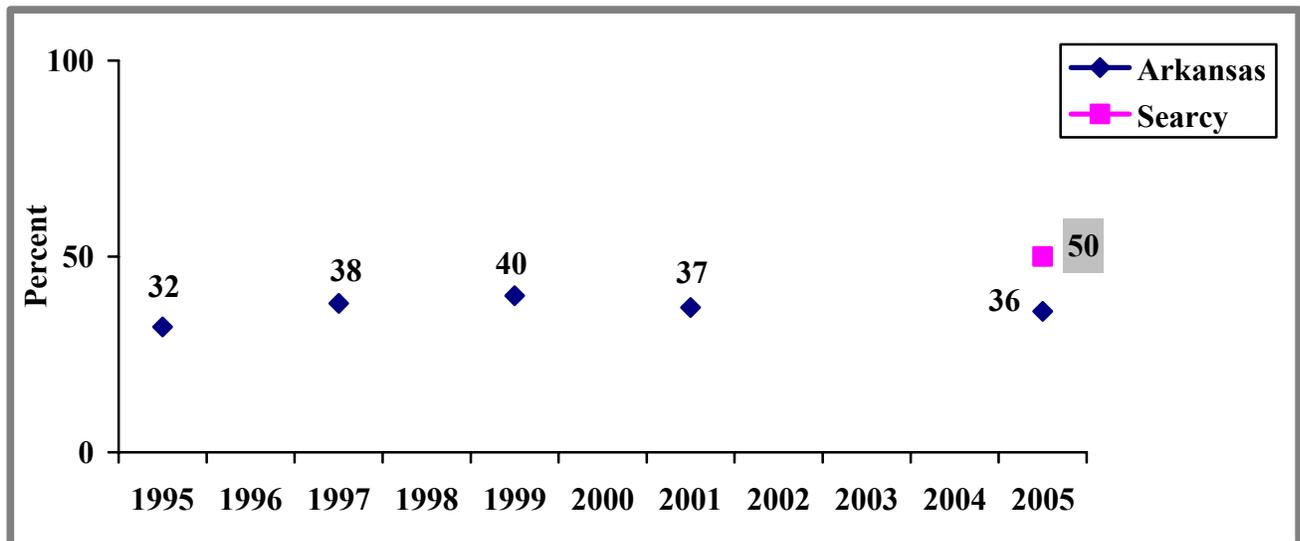
**Physical education class:**

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

Table 1: Physical education class (Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)

Year	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
1995	32	27	38
1997	38	34	42
1999	40	32	47
2001	37	35	38
2005	36	33	40

Figure 1: Physical education class (Searcy CYHS 2005 and Arkansas 1995-2005)



\* No Arkansas data – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004

**Physical Activity** (continued)

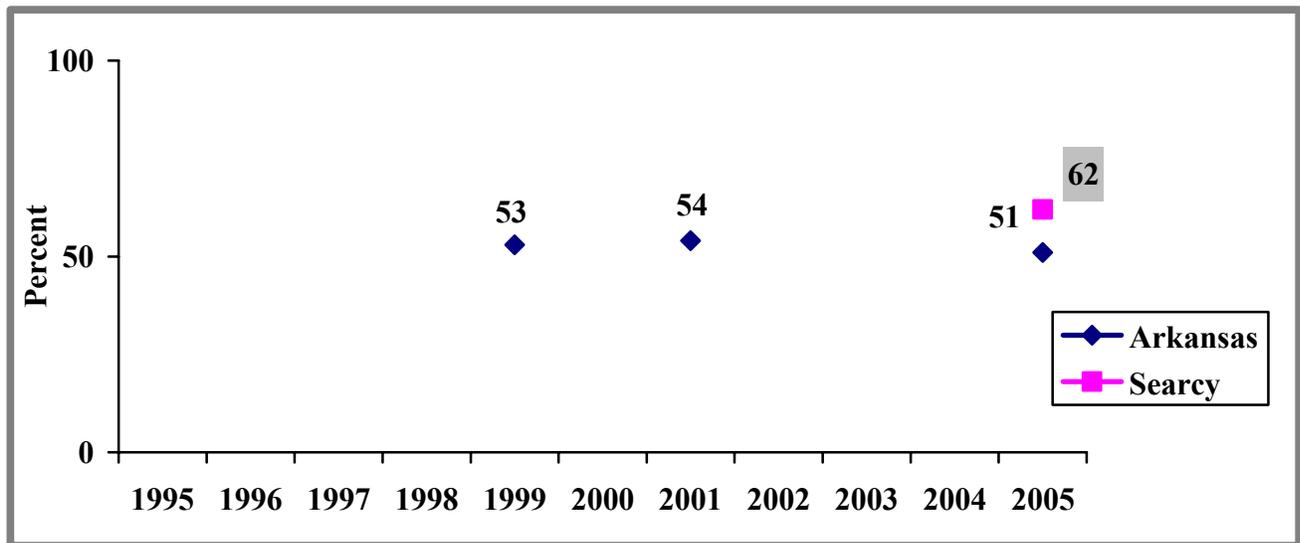
**Played on sports teams:**

*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.*

Table 2: Played on sports teams (Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)

Year	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
1995	N/A	N/A	N/A
1997	N/A	N/A	N/A
1999	53	45	62
2001	54	48	60
2005	51	47	55

Figure 2: Played on sports teams (Searcy CYHS 2005 and Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)



\* No Arkansas data – 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004

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

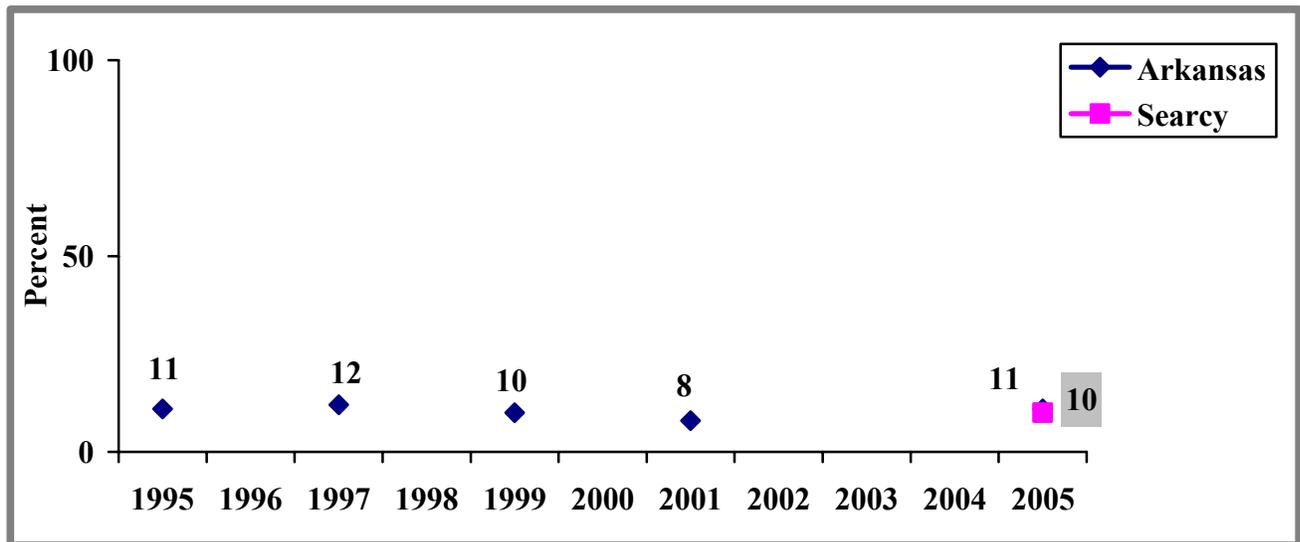
**Carried a weapon on school property:**

*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.*

Table 1: Carried a weapon on school property (Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)

Year	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
1995	11	4	18
1997	12	6	18
1999	10	3	17
2001	8	2	14
2005	11	4	17

Figure 1: Carried a weapon on school property (Searcy CYHS 2005 and Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)



\* No Arkansas data – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004

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

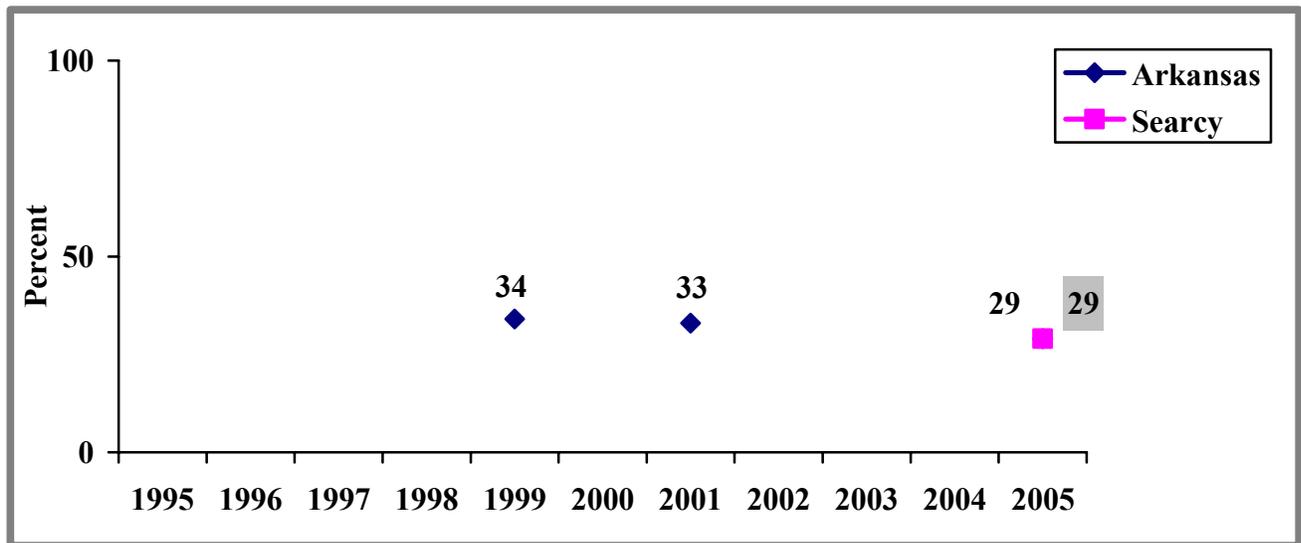
**Had property stolen or damaged:**

*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.*

Table 2: Had property stolen or damaged (Arkansas YRBSS 1999-2005)

Year	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
1995	N/A	N/A	N/A
1997	N/A	N/A	N/A
1999	34	31	37
2001	33	31	36
2005	29	27	30

Figure 2: Had property stolen or damaged (Searcy CYHS 2005 and Arkansas YRBSS 1999-2005)



\* No Arkansas data – 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004

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

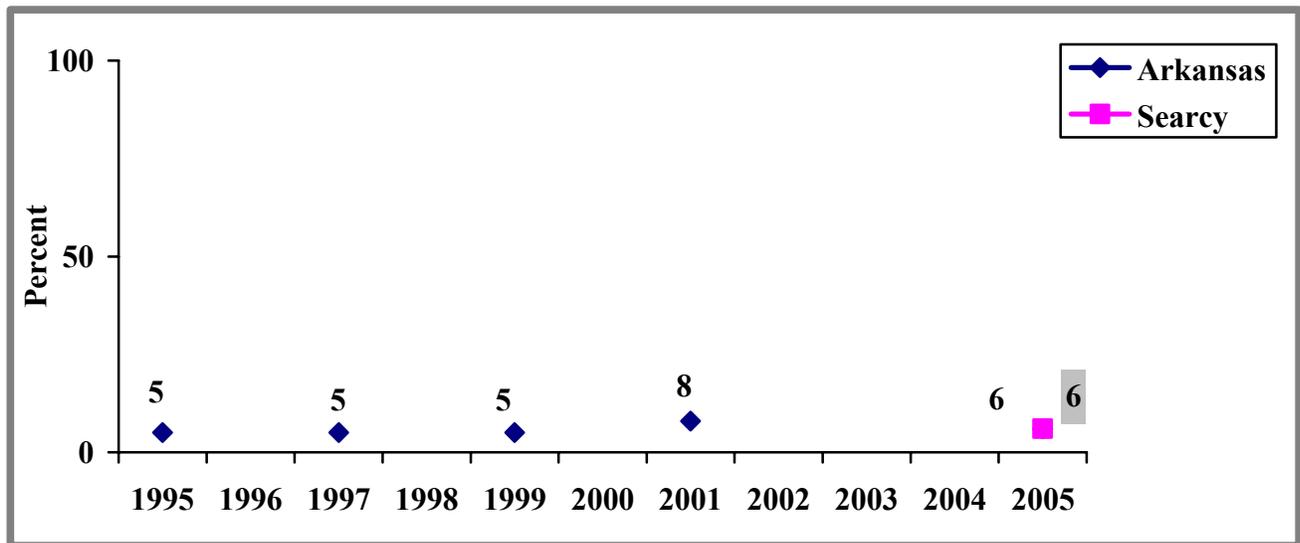
**Felt unsafe on the way or at school:**

*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.*

Table 3: Felt unsafe on the way or at school (Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)

Year	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
1995	5	6	5
1997	5	5	6
1999	5	4	5
2001	8	9	6
2005	6	5	7

Figure 3: Felt unsafe on the way or at school (Searcy CYHS 2005 and Arkansas 1995-2005)



\* No Arkansas data – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004

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

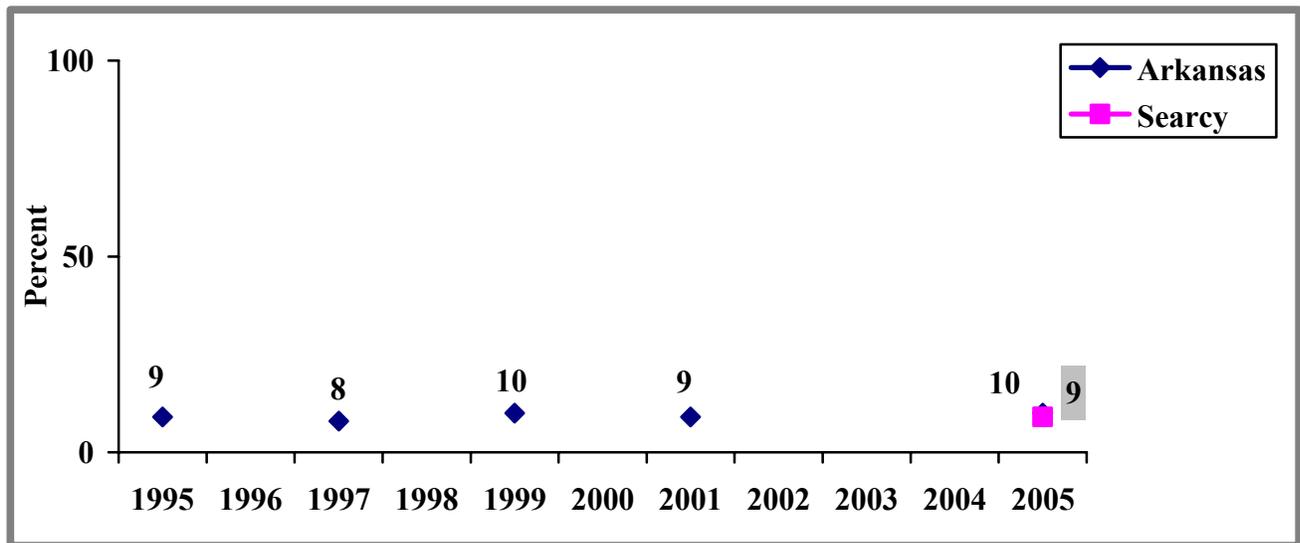
**Threatened or injured on school property:**

*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.*

Table 4: Threatened or injured on school property (Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)

Year	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
1995	9	7	11
1997	8	6	11
1999	10	8	12
2001	9	7	12
2005	10	7	12

Figure 4: Threatened or injured on school property (Searcy CYHS 2005 and Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)



\* No Arkansas data – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004

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

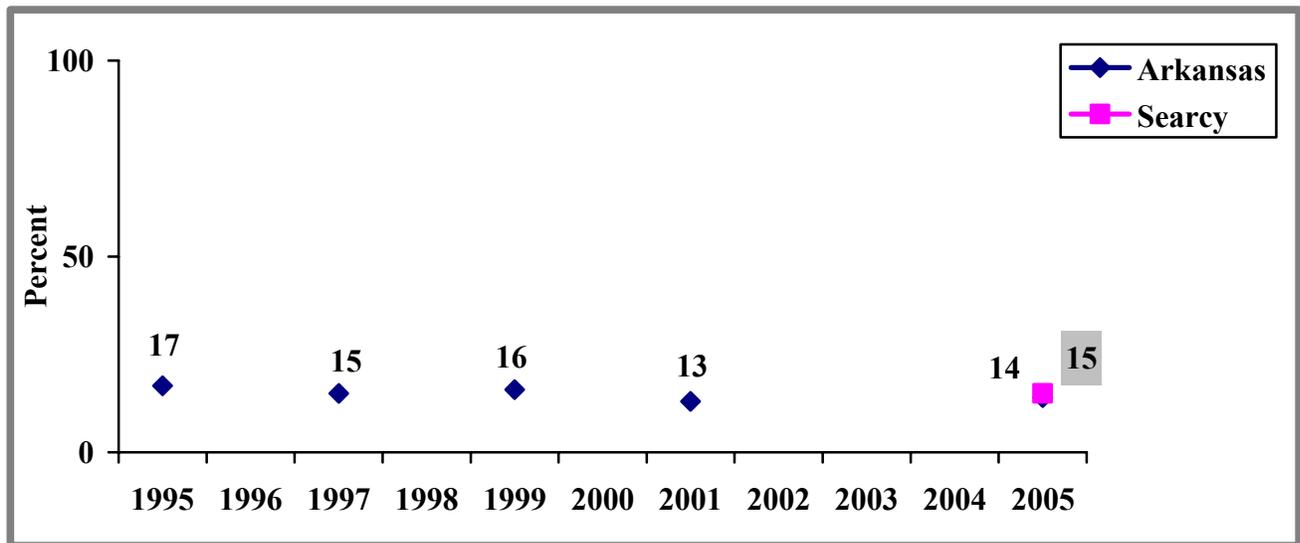
**Involved in a physical fight:**

*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.*

Table 5: Involved in a physical fight (Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)

Year	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
1995	17	9	25
1997	15	9	22
1999	16	9	22
2001	13	8	17
2005	14	8	19

Figure 5: Involved in a physical fight (Searcy CYHS 2005 and Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)



\* No Arkansas data – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004

**Tobacco Use on School Property** (continued)

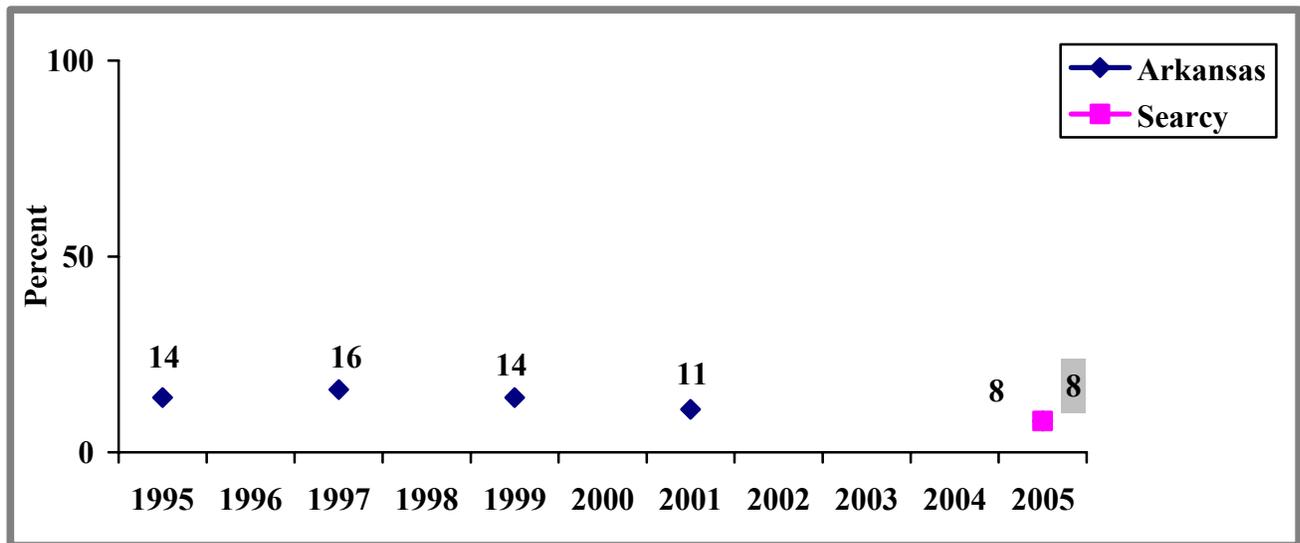
**Smoked cigarettes on school property:**

*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.*

Table 1: Smoked cigarettes on school property (Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)

Year	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
1995	14	11	17
1997	16	14	18
1999	14	11	17
2001	11	8	14
2005	8	8	8

Figure 1: Smoked cigarettes on school property (Searcy CYHS 2005 and Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)



\* No Arkansas data – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004

**Tobacco Use on School Property** (continued)

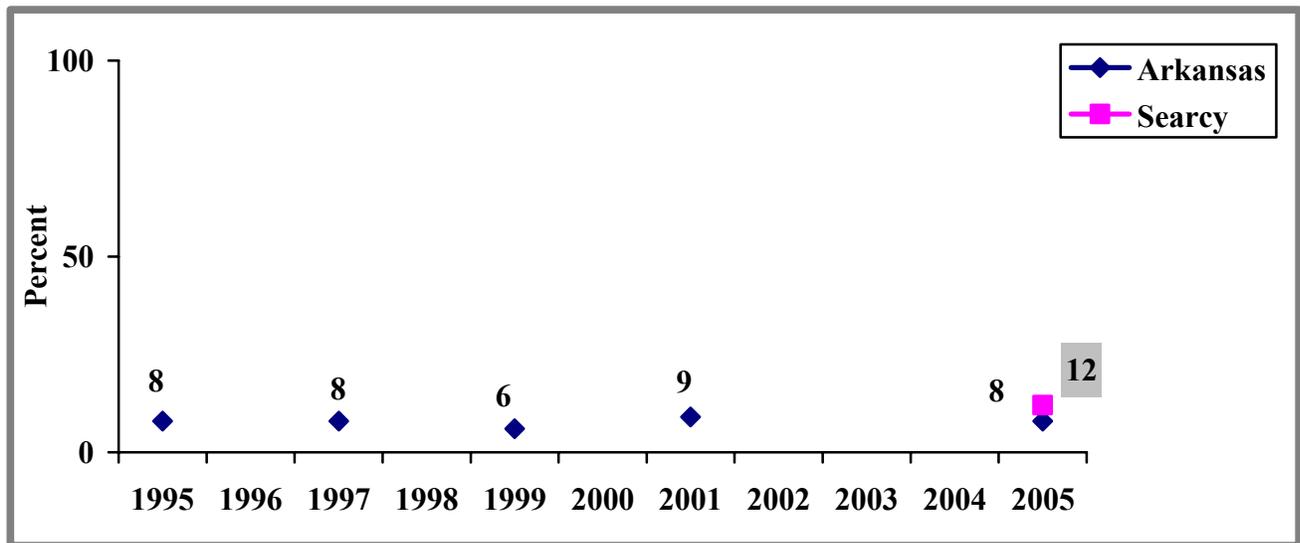
**Chewed tobacco on school property:**

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

Table 2: Chewed tobacco on school property (Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)

Year	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
1995	8	1	14
1997	8	1	15
1999	6	0	12
2001	9	1	16
2005	8	1	15

Figure 2: Chewed tobacco on school property (Searcy CYHS 2005 and Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)



\* No Arkansas data – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004

**Alcohol Use on School Property** (continued)

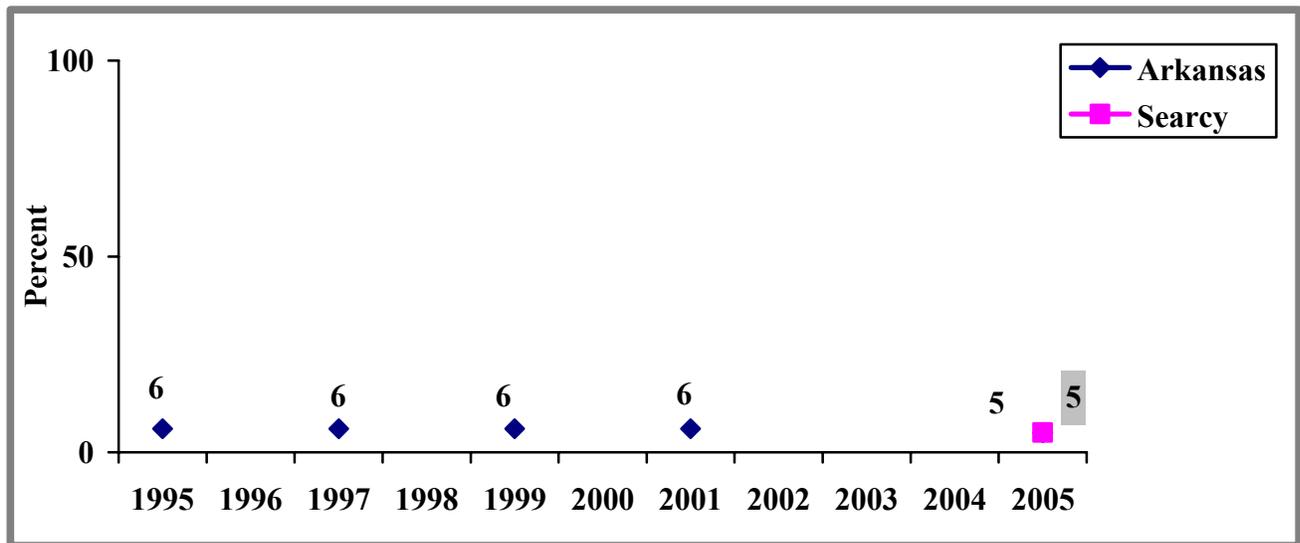
**Alcohol use on school property:**

*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.*

Table 1: Alcohol use on school property (Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)

Year	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
1995	6	5	7
1997	6	4	7
1999	6	5	8
2001	6	3	8
2005	5	5	6

Figure 1: Alcohol use on school property (Searcy CYHS 2005 and Arkansas 1995-2005)



\* No Arkansas data – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004

**Drug Use on School Property** (continued)

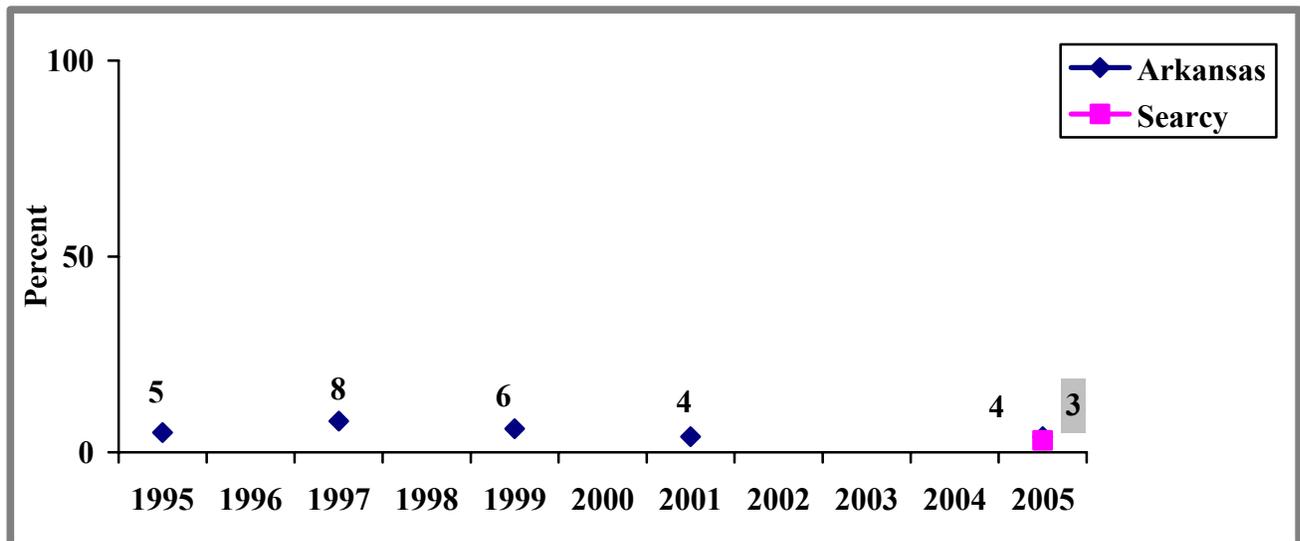
**Marijuana use on school property:**

*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.*

Table 1: Marijuana use on school property (Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)

Year	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
1995	5	3	8
1997	8	4	11
1999	6	3	9
2001	4	2	6
2005	4	2	6

Figure 1: Marijuana use on school property (Searcy CYHS 2005 and Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)



\* No Arkansas data – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004

**Drug Use on School Property** (continued)

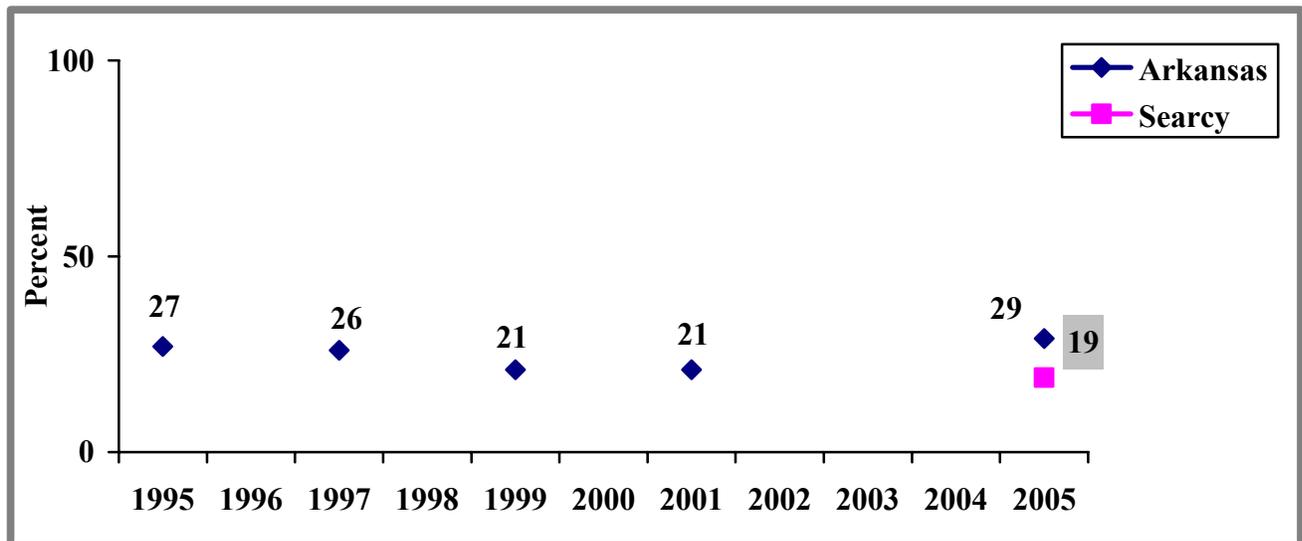
**Offer or sale of illegal drugs on school property:**

*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.*

Table 2: Offer or sale of illegal drugs on school property (Arkansas YRBSS 1995-2005)

Year	Total (%)	Female (%)	Male (%)
1995	27	20	33
1997	26	21	31
1999	21	16	26
2001	21	16	26
2005	29	26	32

Figure 2: Offer or sale of illegal drugs on school property (Searcy CYHS 2005 and Arkansas 1995-2005)



\* No Arkansas data – 1996, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2004

## 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 STDs.

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>

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