

2006 VAN BUREN COUNTY

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



**Department of Health Human Services
Center for Health Statistics**

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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, Georgia¹ 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 817 seventh through twelfth grade students throughout Van Buren County public schools. The information provided by those students is presented in this report.

How will Van Buren County use data from the CYHS?

The Van Buren County Hometown Health Improvement coalition (HHI) is working to assess the specific health needs of Van Buren 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 Van Buren County schools.

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

INTRODUCTION (continued)

How will Van Buren County use data from the CYHS? (continued)

The CYHS will help Van Buren County identify students' current health and safety habits so that improvements can be made where needed. Healthy lifestyles for Van Buren 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 Van Buren 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 Van Buren 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.

How was the CYHS conducted?

During February, 2006, seventh through twelfth grade students enrolled in Van Buren 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 Van Buren County school districts recorded their responses to the survey:

- Clinton
- Shirley
- Southside

INTRODUCTION (continued)

Interpretation of the Survey

Van Buren 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 Van Buren 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 responses of Van Buren County's students (9th-12th grades) to the local 2006 County Youth Health Survey have been compared to 2005 state and nationwide YRBSS data in this report. The percentages presented in this report were rounded to the nearest whole percent. For example, 75.5% would be reported as 76%, while 75.4% would be reported as 75%. Due to this rounding, total percentages may add up to 99% or 101%. Please note this report does not contain any comparative data on dietary behaviors as the local questionnaire differs from state and national questionnaire.

HIGHLIGHTS OF VAN BUREN COUNTY 2006 CYHS

Behaviors that result in injuries

- Ninety-four percent (94%) of the students who had **ridden a bicycle** in the year prior to the survey indicated that they had **never or rarely worn a helmet**.
- Twenty-five percent (25%) of the students surveyed said that during the previous month they had **ridden in a vehicle** driven by someone who had **been drinking alcohol**.
 - Eleven percent (11%) indicated they had **driven a vehicle** after **drinking alcohol** during the past 30 days.
- Twenty-eight percent (28%) of students had **carried a weapon** such as a gun, knife, or club in the past 30 days, and 7% had **carried a weapon on school property** during that time.



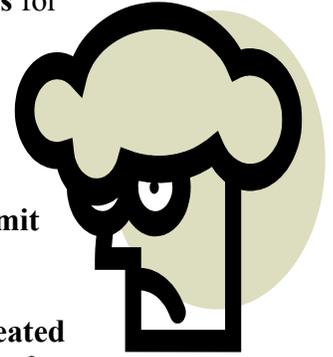
- During the 12 months preceding the survey, 38% of the students had **been in a physical fight** one or more times. Of those students who had been in a physical fight, 9% had had to be **treated for injuries** sustained while fighting.
- Eleven percent (11%) of the students surveyed reported they had **been hit, slapped, or physically hurt** on purpose **by a boyfriend or girlfriend** at least once during their lives.
- Seven percent (7%) of the students indicated they had been **forced to have sexual intercourse** when they did not want to **at least once** during their lives.

HIGHLIGHTS OF VAN BUREN COUNTY 2006 CYHS

(continued)

Depression and suicide

- Thirty percent (30%) of students indicated they **had felt so sad or hopeless** for two weeks or longer that they had **stopped doing some of their usual activities**.
- During the 12 months before being surveyed, 17% of students had **seriously considered attempting suicide**, 14% had made a **plan about how they would attempt suicide**, and 9% had actually **attempted to commit suicide**.
 - Three percent (3%) of students surveyed reported they had been **treated by a doctor or nurse** for an injury, overdose, or poisoning resulting from a suicide attempt.



Tobacco use

- Fifty-nine percent (59%) of the students surveyed said they had tried **smoking a cigarette**. Twenty-two percent (22%) reported they had **smoked cigarettes** on one or more of the **past 30 days**.
 - Of the students who had smoked during the past month, 70% said they usually **smoked two or more cigarettes** on the days they had smoked, and 13% said they usually **got their own cigarettes** by purchasing them at a store.
- Thirteen percent (13%) of the students had **used chewing tobacco or snuff** on one or more of the past 30 days, and 6% had used it on **school property**.
- Twelve percent (12%) of the students surveyed indicated they had **smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars** at least once during the previous month.



HIGHLIGHTS OF VAN BUREN COUNTY 2006 CYHS

(continued)

Alcohol and other drug use

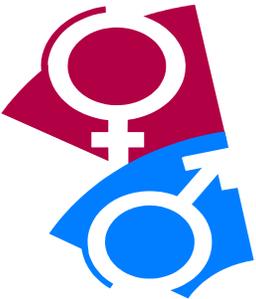
- Seventy percent (70%) of the students surveyed indicated they had had at least **one drink of alcohol** other than just a few sips at least once during their lives, and 38% had taken their **first drink by the age of 13**.



- Forty percent (40%) 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-two percent (32%) of the students said they had **used marijuana at least once** during their lives. Fifteen percent (15%) said they had **smoked marijuana at least once during the last month**.
- Twenty-two percent (22%) 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.
- Eight percent (8%) of the students surveyed had **tried methamphetamines**, 2% had tried **heroin**, and 8% had tried **cocaine** at least once during their lives. Two percent (2%) had **used a needle** to inject an **illegal drug** into their bodies at least once.
- Five percent (5%) of the students surveyed had **taken steroid pills or shots** without a doctor's prescription.

Sexual activity

- Forty-four percent (44%) of the students who completed the survey said they had **had sexual intercourse**.



- Fourteen percent (14%) 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, 25% had **used drugs or alcohol before their last sexual encounter**, and 70% had **used a condom** the last time they had sex.

HIGHLIGHTS OF VAN BUREN COUNTY 2006 CYHS

(continued)

Dietary behaviors

- Twenty-six percent (26%) 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 26% of the students are **considered overweight** as measured by BMI, 34% of the students **perceived themselves** as slightly to very overweight, and 48% reported that they were **trying to lose weight**.
- Thirty-nine percent (39%) of the students had eaten **less during the past 30 days** to lose or keep from gaining weight, 63% had **exercised**, 7% had **vomited or took laxatives**, 8% had taken **diet pills**, and 15% had gone **without eating** for 24 hours or more to lose weight or keep from gaining weight.

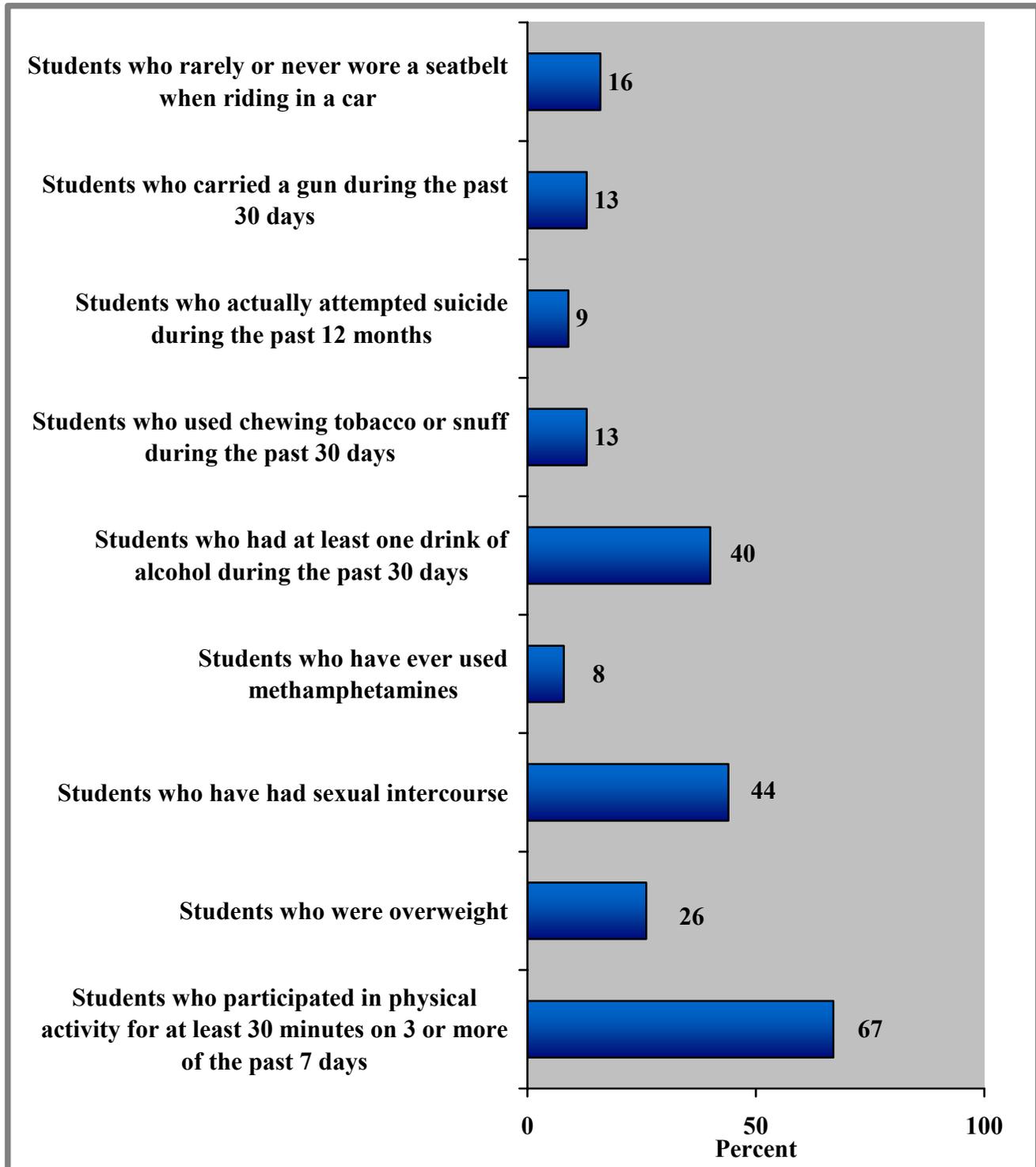
Physical activity

- 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-two percent (42%) 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-eight percent (58%) of the students had **attended a physical education (PE)** class at least once during an average school week, and 61% said they had played on one or more sports teams during the past year.



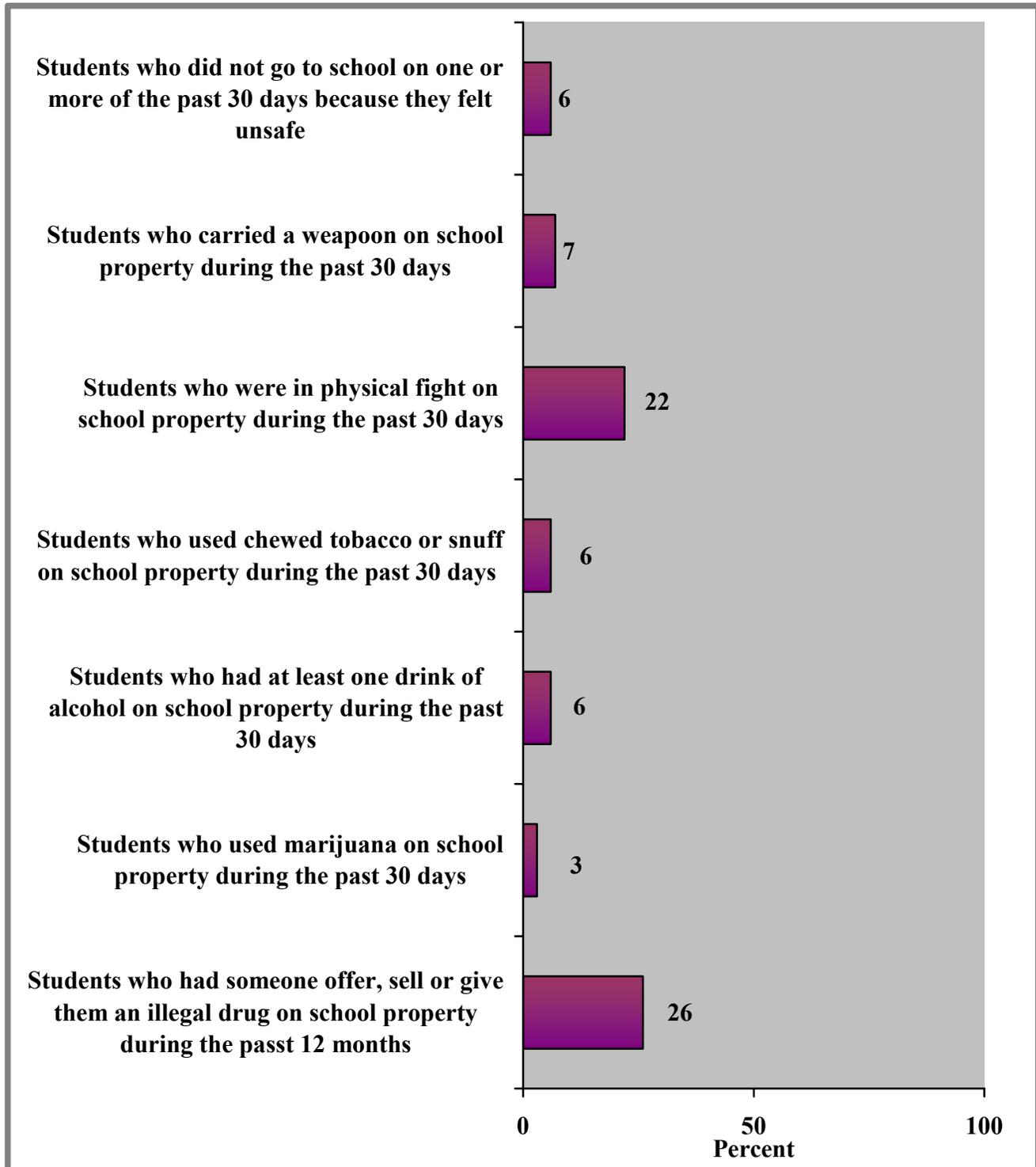
SUMMARY OF VAN BUREN COUNTY 2006 CYHS FINDINGS

Figure 1: Summary of 2006 CYHS Findings – General Behavior



SUMMARY OF VAN BUREN COUNTY 2006 CYHS FINDINGS

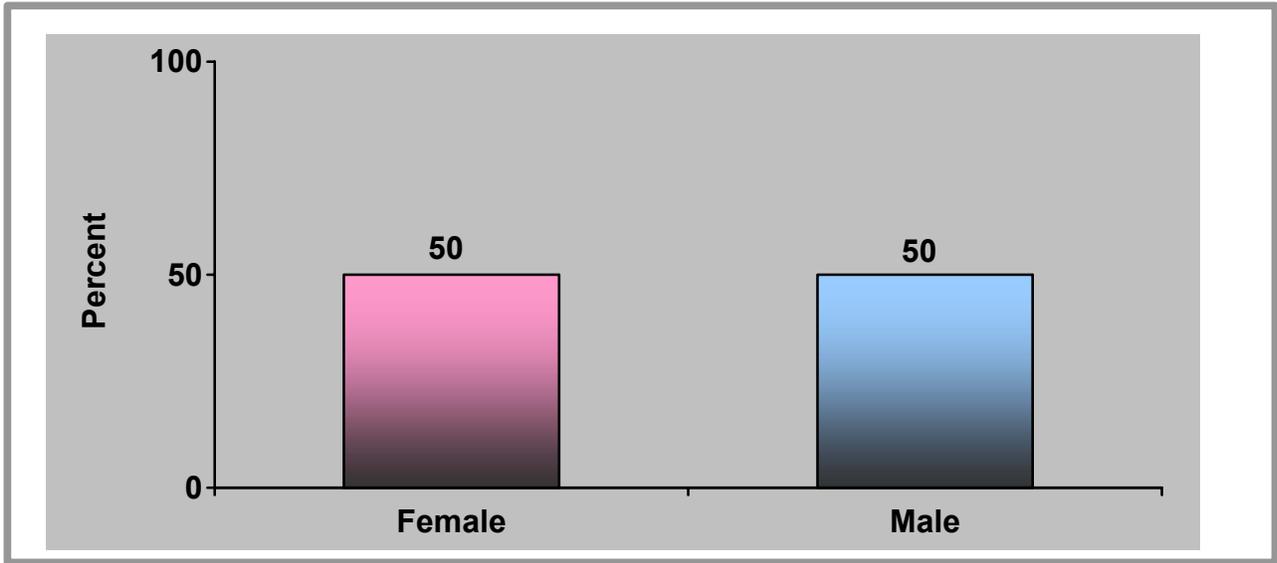
Figure 2: Summary of 2006 CYHS Findings – Behavior on School Property



Demographics of Van Buren County 2006 CYHS Participants

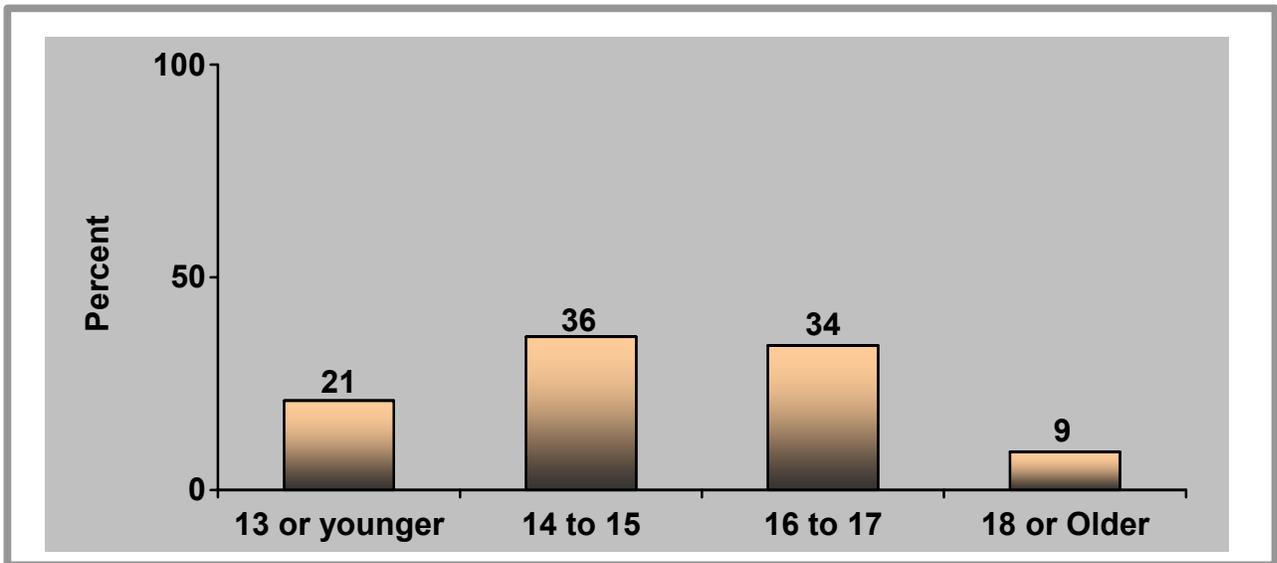
Total number of survey participants = 817

Figure 3: Gender



- Male and female students equally responded to the survey.

Figure 4: Age

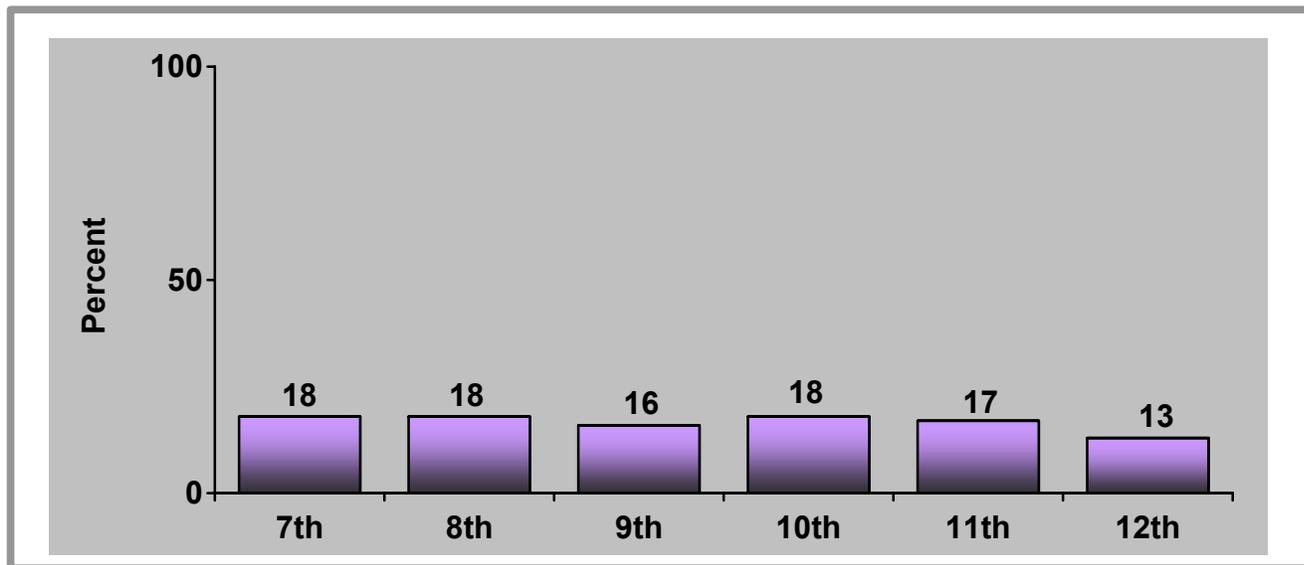


- The highest percentage of respondents to the survey were 14-15 year olds.

Demographics of Van Buren County 2006 CYHS Participants

Total number of survey participants = 817

Figure 5: Grade



- The smallest percentage of survey respondents came from those students in the 12th grade.

SECTION II

UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES – Vehicle Safety

This question measures the frequency with which students take safety precautions when riding in motor vehicles.

RESULTS

- ❑ The prevalence of having never or rarely worn a seatbelt when riding in a car driven by someone else was lower among students in Van Buren County (17%) than students in Arkansas (18%), and higher than among students in the nation (10%) (Figure 1).
- ❑ National, Arkansas, and Van Buren County results indicate that the prevalence of having never or rarely worn a seatbelt was higher among males than females (Figure 1).
 - The prevalence of having never or rarely worn a seatbelt was equal among female students in Van Buren County (14%) and Arkansas (14%), and higher than among female students in the nation (8%) (Figure 1).
 - The prevalence of having never or rarely worn a seatbelt was lower among male students in Van Buren County (20%) than male students in Arkansas (21%), and higher than among 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 equal among 9th graders in Van Buren County (15%) and 9th graders in Arkansas (15%), and higher than among 9th graders in the nation (11%); higher among 10th graders in Van Buren County (20%) than 10th graders in Arkansas (19%) and 10th graders in the nation (9%); lower among 11th graders in Van Buren County (14%) than 11th graders in Arkansas (18%), and higher than among 11th graders in the nation (10%); and higher among 12th graders in Van Buren County (21%) than 12th graders in Arkansas (18%) and 12th graders in the nation (11%) (Table 1).

Table 1: Percentage of students in 9th-12th grades who never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else.

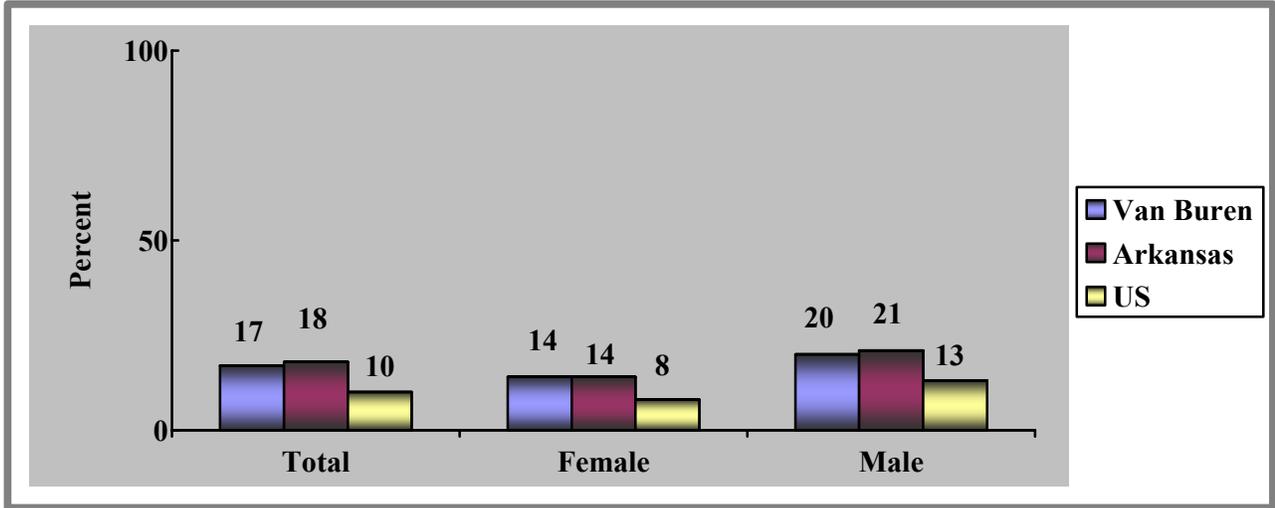
Grade	Van Buren County	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	15	15	11
10th	20	19	9
11th	14	18	10
12th	21	18	11



UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES – Vehicle Safety (continued)

This question measures the frequency with which students take safety precautions when riding in motor vehicles.

Figure 1: Percentage of students who never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else, by gender.



UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES – Bicycle Safety

This question measures the frequency with which students take safety precautions when riding bicycles.

RESULTS

- ❑ The prevalence of having never or rarely worn a bicycle helmet was higher among students in Van Buren County (96%) than students in Arkansas (93%) and in the nation (83%) (Figure 2).
- ❑ Overall, local, state, and national survey results indicate that the prevalence of having never or rarely worn a bicycle helmet was higher among males than females respectively (Figure 2).
 - The prevalence of having never or rarely worn a bicycle helmet was higher among female students in Van Buren County (95%) than female students in Arkansas (92%) and female students in then nation (80%) (Figure 2).
 - The prevalence of having never or rarely worn a bicycle helmet was higher among male students in Van Buren County (97%) than 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 9th graders in Van Buren County (98%) than 9th graders in Arkansas (93%) and 9th graders in the nation (83%); equal among 10th graders in Van Buren County (91%) and 10th graders in Arkansas (91%), and higher than among 10th graders in the nation (84%); higher among 11th graders in Van Buren County (97%) than 11th graders in Arkansas (94%) and 11th graders in the nation (82%); and higher among 12th graders in Van Buren County (100%) than 12th graders in the nation (84%) (Table 2).

Table 2: While riding a bicycle during the past 12 months, the percentage of students in the 9th to 12th grade who never or rarely wore a bicycle helmet.

Grade	Van Buren County	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	98	93	83
10th	91	91	84
11th	97	94	82
12th	100	N/A*	84

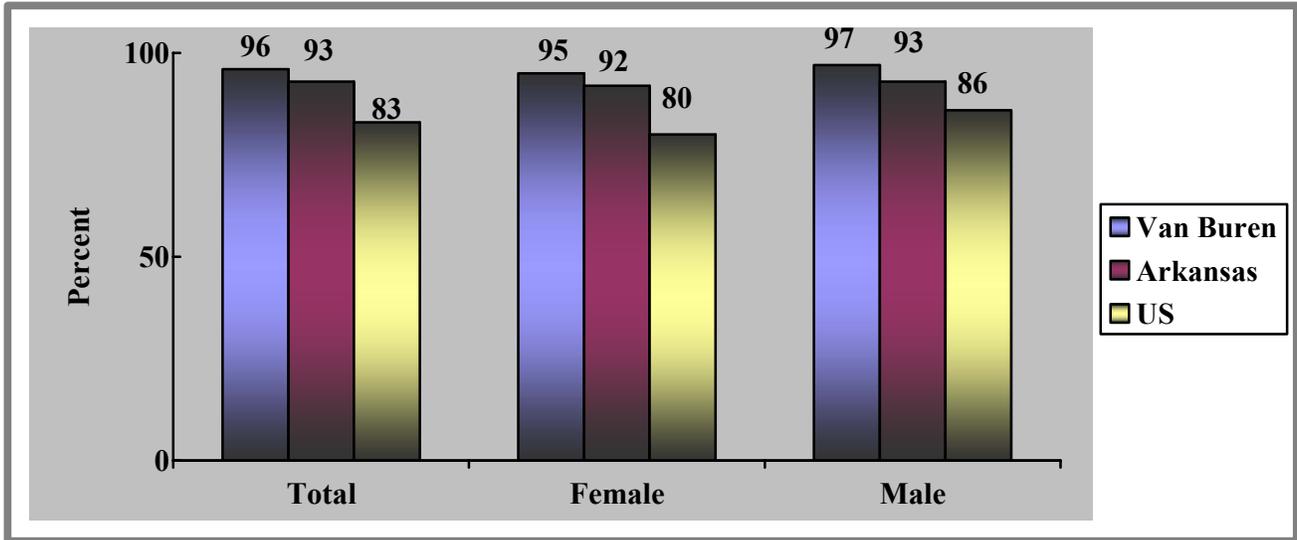


* Less than 100 respondents in a subgroup.

UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES – Bicycle Safety (continued)

This question measures the frequency with which students take safety precautions when riding bicycles.

Figure 2: While riding a bicycle during the past 12 months, the percentage of students in the 9th to 12th grades who never or rarely wore a bicycle helmet.



UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES – Drinking and Driving

These questions measure the frequency with which students rode as a passenger or driver in a motor vehicle operated under the influence of alcohol.

RESULTS

- ❑ Overall the prevalence of having ridden in a car or other vehicle operated by a driver under the influence of alcohol was higher than the prevalence of having driven a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol (Figures 3 and 4).
- ❑ The prevalence of having ridden in a car or other vehicle operated by a driver under the influence of alcohol was equal among students in Van Buren County (28%), students in Arkansas (28%), and students in the nation (28%) (Figure 3).
- ❑ The prevalence of having driven a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol was higher among students in Van Buren County (14%) than students in Arkansas (13%) and students in the nation (10%) (Figure 4).
- ❑ Female students in Van Buren County (29%) and the nation (30%) were more likely than male students in Van Buren County (26%) and the nation (27%), respectively, to have ridden in a car or other vehicle operated by a driver under the influence of alcohol. However, female students (26%) were less likely than male students (29%) in Arkansas to have ridden in a car or other vehicle operated by a driver under the influence of alcohol (Figure 3).
- ❑ Female students in Van Buren County (12%), in Arkansas (11%), and the nation (8%) were less likely than male students in Van Buren County (16%), in Arkansas (15%), and the nation (12%), respectively, to have driven a vehicle while under the influence of alcohol (Figure 4).
- ❑ Overall, the prevalence of having ridden in a car or other vehicle operated by a driver under the influence of alcohol and having driven a car or other vehicle while under the influence of alcohol was highest among 12th graders (Table 3).
- ❑ The prevalence of having ridden in a car or other vehicle operated by a driver under the influence was lower among 9th graders in Van Buren County (18%) than 9th graders in Arkansas (25%) and 9th graders in the nation (28%); lower among 10th graders in Van Buren County (27%) than 10th graders in Arkansas (28%) and 10th graders in the nation (28%); higher among 11th graders in Van Buren County (33%) than 11th graders in Arkansas (28%) and 11th graders in the nation (28%); and higher among 12th graders in Van Buren County (35%) than 12th graders in Arkansas (28%) and 12th graders in the nation (30%) (Table 3).
- ❑ The prevalence of having driven a car or other vehicle while under the influence was equal among 9th graders in Van Buren County (10%) and 9th graders in Arkansas (10%), and higher than among 9th graders in the nation (6%); lower among 10th graders in Van Buren County (11%) than 10th graders in Arkansas (12%), and higher than among 10th graders in the nation (7%); higher among 11th graders in Van Buren County (17%) than 11th graders in Arkansas (13%) and in the nation (12%); higher among 12th graders in Van Buren County (21%) than 12th graders in Arkansas (19%) and 12th graders in the nation (17%) (Table 3).

UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES – Drinking and Driving (continued)
These questions measure the frequency with which students rode as a passenger or driver in a motor vehicle operated under the influence of alcohol.

Table 3: Unintentional injuries – Drinking and driving by grade.

Grade	Percentage of students who during the past 30 days 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 past 30 days drove a car or other vehicle one or more times when they had been drinking alcohol.		
	Van Buren County	Arkansas	U.S.	Van Buren County	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	18	25	28	10	10	6
10th	27	28	28	11	12	7
11th	33	28	28	17	13	12
12th	35	28	30	21	19	17

UNINTENTIONAL INJURIES – Drinking and Driving (continued)

These questions measure the frequency with which students rode as a passenger or driver in a motor vehicle operated under the influence of alcohol.

Figure 3: Percentage of students in the 9th -12th grades who, during the past 30 days, rode one or more times in a car or other vehicle driven by a driver under the influence of alcohol, by gender.

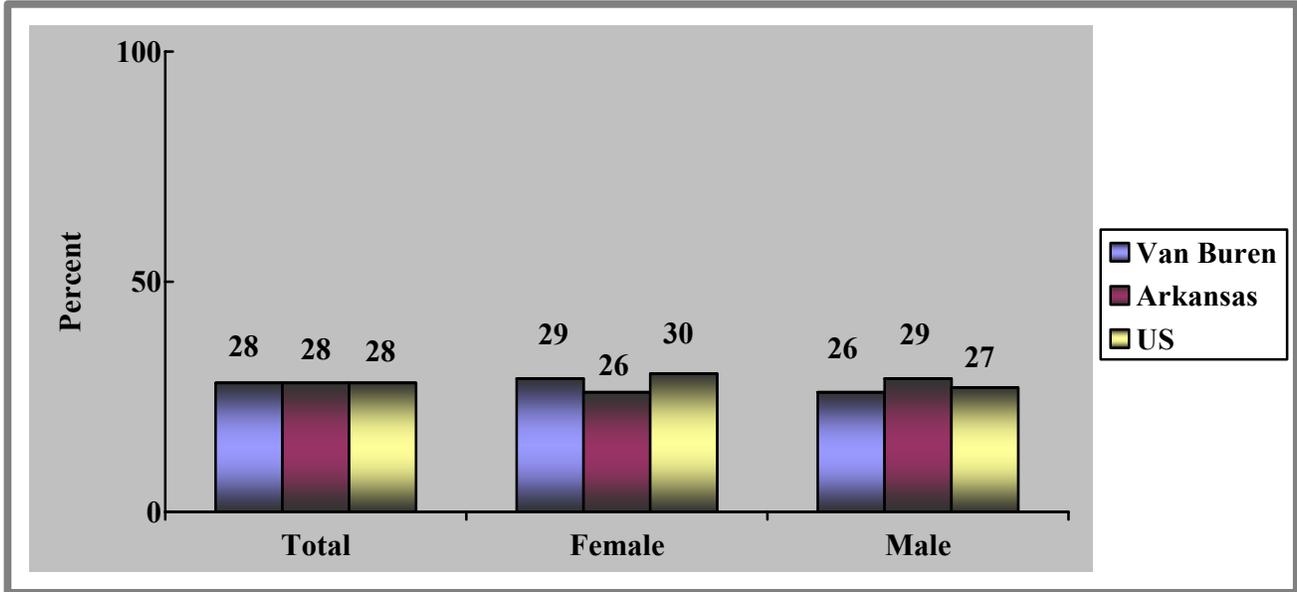
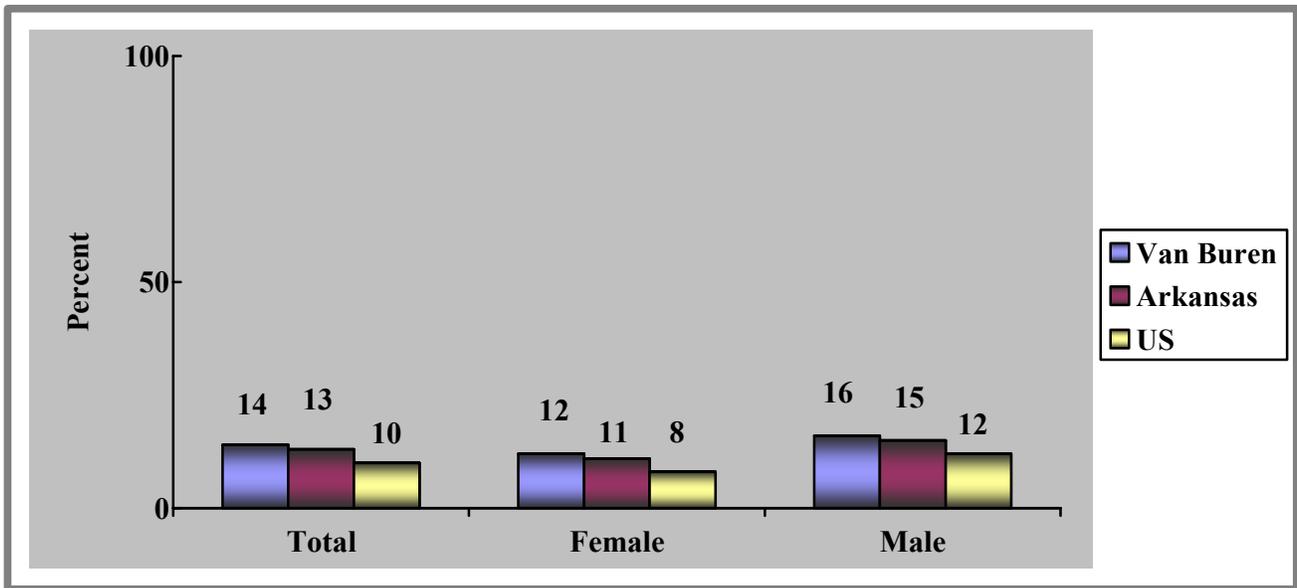


Figure 4: Percentage of students in the 9th -12th grades who, during the past 30 days, drove a car or other vehicle one or more times when they had been drinking alcohol, by gender.



VIOLENCE – Related Behaviors

These questions measure the frequency with which students carried guns or other weapons.

RESULTS

- The prevalence of having carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club during the 30 days preceding the survey was higher among students in Van Buren County (28%) than students in Arkansas (26%) and in the nation (18%) (Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having carried a gun during the 30 days preceding the survey was higher among students in Van Buren County (13%) than students in Arkansas (10%), and students in the nation (5%) (Figure 2).
- Overall, the prevalence of having carried a weapon or gun during the 30 days preceding the survey was lower among females than males (Figures 1 and 2).
 - The prevalence of having carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club during the 30 days preceding the survey was equal among female students in Van Buren County (10%) and 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 gun, knife or club during the 30 days preceding the survey was higher among male students in Van Buren County (46%) than male students in Arkansas (41%) and male students in the nation (30%) (Figure 1).
 - The prevalence of having carried a gun during the 30 days preceding the survey was higher among female students in Van Buren County (5%) than female students in Arkansas (2%) and female students in the nation (1%) (Figure 2).
 - The prevalence of having carried a gun during the 30 days preceding the survey was higher among male students in Van Buren County (21%) than male students in Arkansas (18%) and male students in the nation (10%) (Figure 2).
- The prevalence of having carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club in the 30 days preceding the survey was lower among 9th graders in Van Buren County (26%) than 9th graders in Arkansas (31%), and higher than among 9th graders in the nation (20%); higher among 10th graders in Van Buren County (30%) than 10th graders in Arkansas (22%) and 10th graders in the nation (19%); higher among 11th graders in Van Buren County (27%) than 11th graders in Arkansas (22%) and 11th graders in the nation (17%); and higher among 12th graders in Van Buren County (29%) than 12th graders in Arkansas (26%) and 12th graders in the nation (17%) (Table 1 and Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having carried a gun in the 30 days preceding the survey was lower among 9th graders in Van Buren County (11%) than 9th graders in Arkansas (12%), and higher than among 9th graders in the nation (6%); higher among 10th graders in Van Buren County (14%) than 10th graders in Arkansas (8%) and 10th graders in the nation (5%); higher lower among 11th graders in Van Buren County (14%) than 11th graders in Arkansas (8%) and 11th graders in the nation (5%); higher among 12th graders in Van Buren County (12%) than 12th graders in Arkansas (11%) and 12th graders in the nation (5%) (Table 1).

VIOLENCE – Related Behaviors

These questions measure the frequency with which students carried guns or other weapons.

Table 1: Violence related behaviors, by grade.

Grade	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.		
	Van Buren County	Arkansas	U.S.	Van Buren County	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	26	31	20	11	12	6
10th	30	22	19	14	8	5
11th	27	22	17	14	8	5
12th	29	26	17	12	11	5

VIOLENCE – Related Behaviors (continued)

These questions measure the frequency with which students carried guns or other weapons.

Figure 1: Percentage of students in the 9th -12th grades who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on one or more of the past 30 days, by gender.

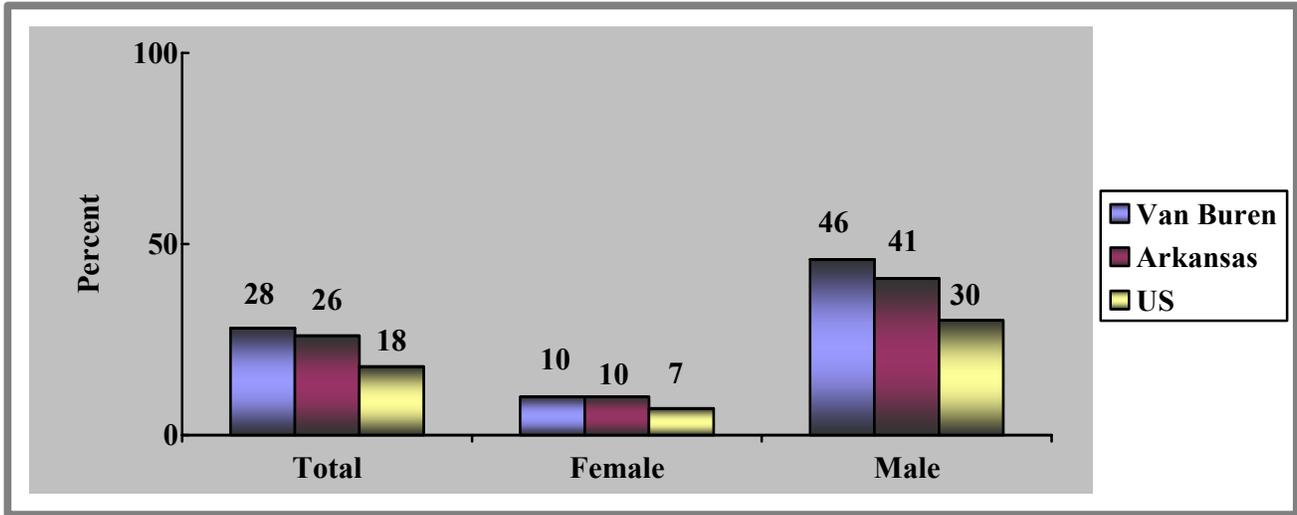
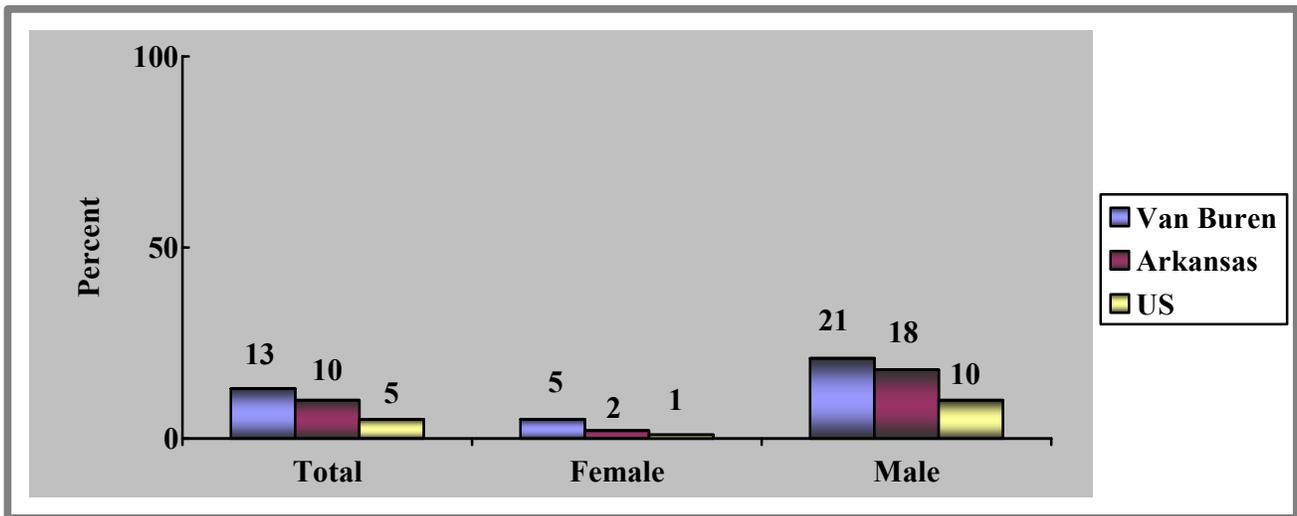


Figure 2: Percentage of students in the 9th -12th grades who carried a gun on one or more of the past 30 days, by gender.



VIOLENCE – Related Behaviors (continued)

These questions measure the frequency with which students carried guns or other weapons such as knives or clubs.

Figure 3: Percentage of students in the 9th -12th grades who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on one or more of the past 30 days, by grade.

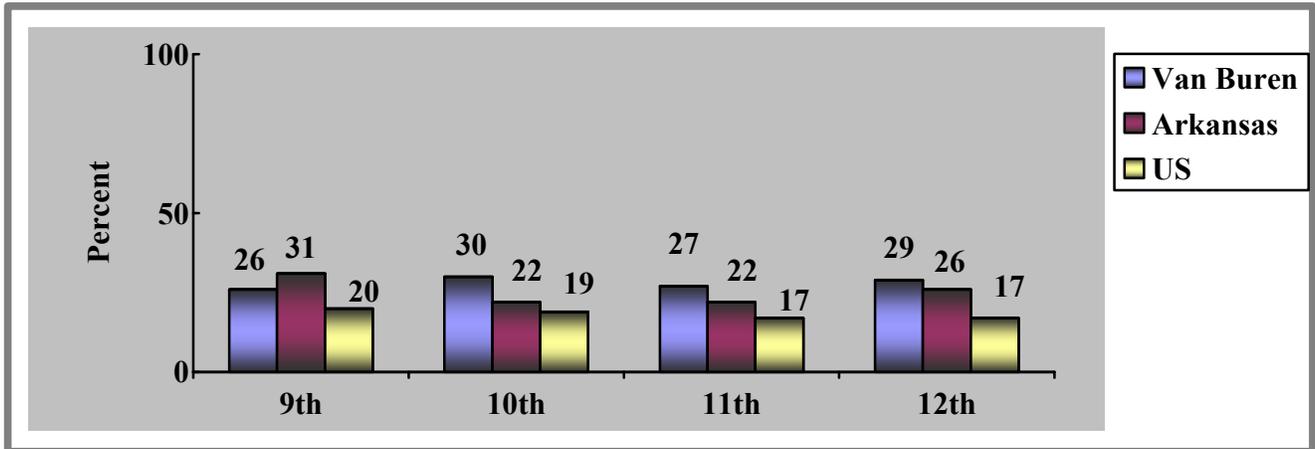
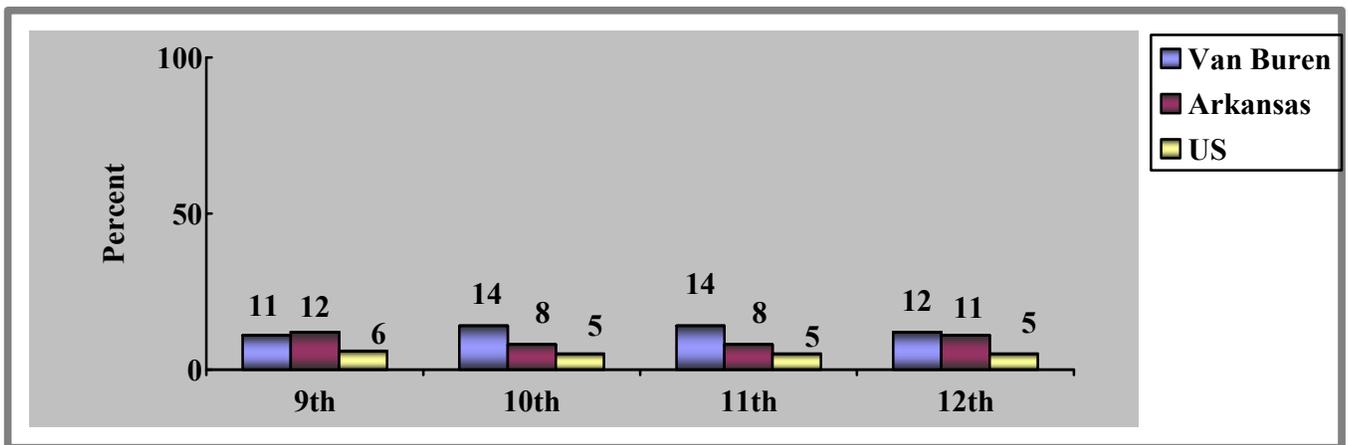


Figure 4: Percentage of students in the 9th -12th grades who carried a gun on one or more of the past 30 days, by grade.



VIOLENCE – Physical Fighting

These questions measure the frequency with which students were involved in physical fighting and the severity of those fights as indicated by the need to seek medical attention.

RESULTS

- ❑ The prevalence of having been in a physical fight was higher among students in Van Buren County (34%) than students in Arkansas (32%), and lower than among students in the nation (36%) (Figure 5).
- ❑ The prevalence of having been injured in a physical fight was higher among students in Van Buren County (8%) than students in Arkansas (5%) and students in the nation (4%) (Figure 6).
- ❑ The prevalence of having been in a physical fight was higher among male students than female students (Figure 5).
 - The prevalence of having been in a physical fight higher among female students in Van Buren County (28%) than female students in Arkansas (25%), and equal to female students in the nation (28%) (Figure 5).
 - The prevalence of having been in a physical fight was equal among male students in Van Buren County (40%) and Arkansas (40%), and lower than among male students in the nation (43%) (Figure 5).
- ❑ The prevalence of having been injured in a fight was lower among female students (7%) than male students (9%) in Van Buren County; lower among female students (4%) than male students (7%) in Arkansas; and lower among female students (2%) than male students (5%) in the nation (Figures 6).
- ❑ The prevalence of having been in a physical fight was higher among 9th graders in Van Buren County (46%) than 9th graders in Arkansas (34%) and 9th graders in the nation (43%); lower among 10th graders in Van Buren County (31%) than 10th graders in Arkansas (36%) and in the nation (37%); equal among 11th graders in Van Buren County (29%) and 11th graders in Arkansas (29%), and lower than among 11th graders in the nation (32%); lower among 12th graders in Van Buren County (29%) than 12th graders in Arkansas (30%), and equal to 12th graders in the nation (29%) (Table 2).

VIOLENCE – Physical Fighting (continued)

These questions measure the frequency with which students were involved in physical fighting and the severity of those fights as indicated by the need to seek medical attention.

Table 2: Violence related to physical fighting, by grade.

Grade	Percentage of students who were involved in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months.			Of the students who had been in a physical fight in the past 12 months, the percentage that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse one or more times.		
	Van Buren County	Arkansas	U.S.	Van Buren County	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	46	34	43	7	6	5
10th	31	36	37	7	5	3
11th	29	29	32	13	5	3
12th	29	30	29	7	5	3

VIOLENCE – Physical Fighting (continued)

These questions measure the frequency with which students were involved in physical fighting and the severity of those fights as indicated by the need to seek medical attention.

Figure 5: Percentage of students in the 9th -12th grades who were involved in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months, by gender.

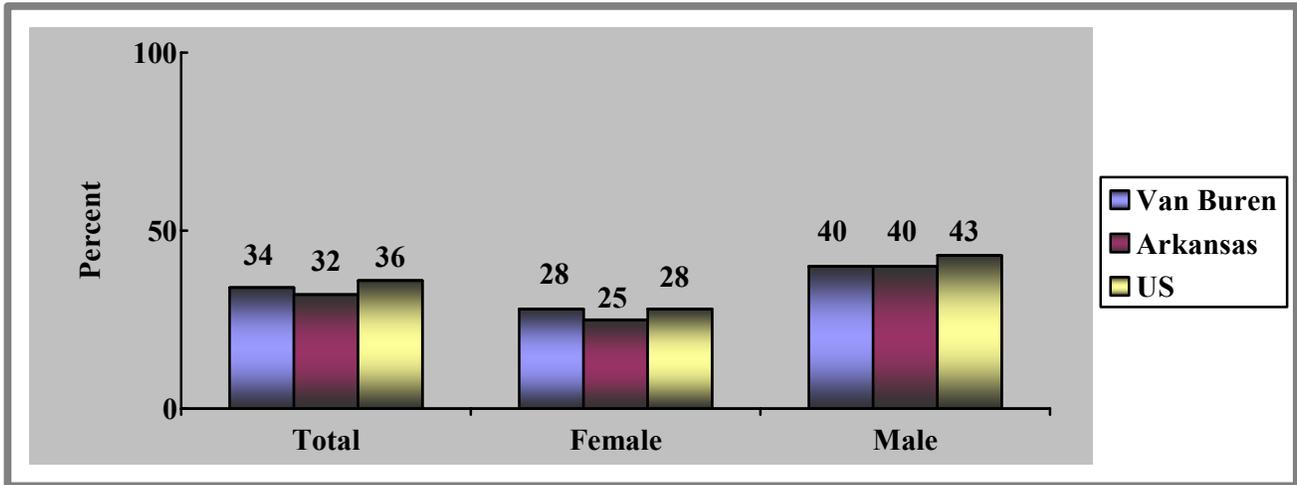
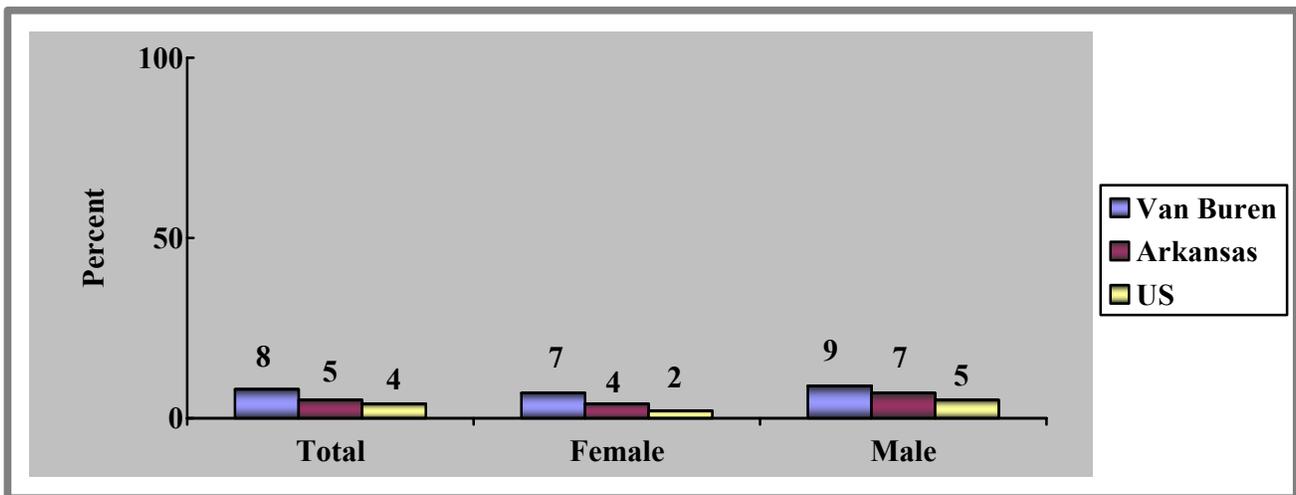


Figure 6: Percentage of 9th - 12th grade students who had to be treated by a doctor or nurse one or more times after been in a physical fight in the past 12 months, by gender.



VIOLENCE – Physical Fighting (continued)

These questions measure the frequency with which students were involved in physical fighting and the severity of those fights as indicated by the need to seek medical attention.

Figure 7: Percentage of students in the 9th -12th grades who were involved in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months, by grade.

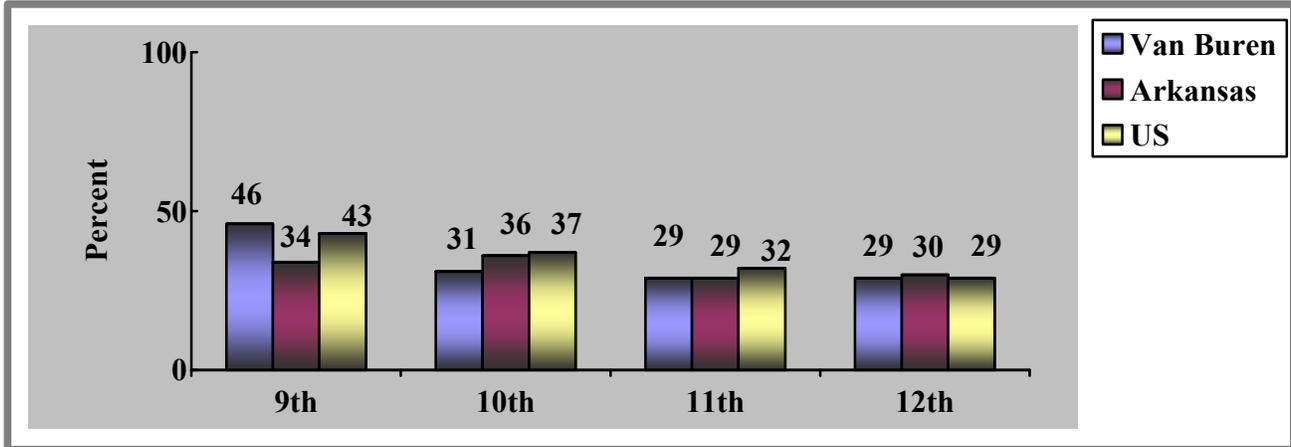
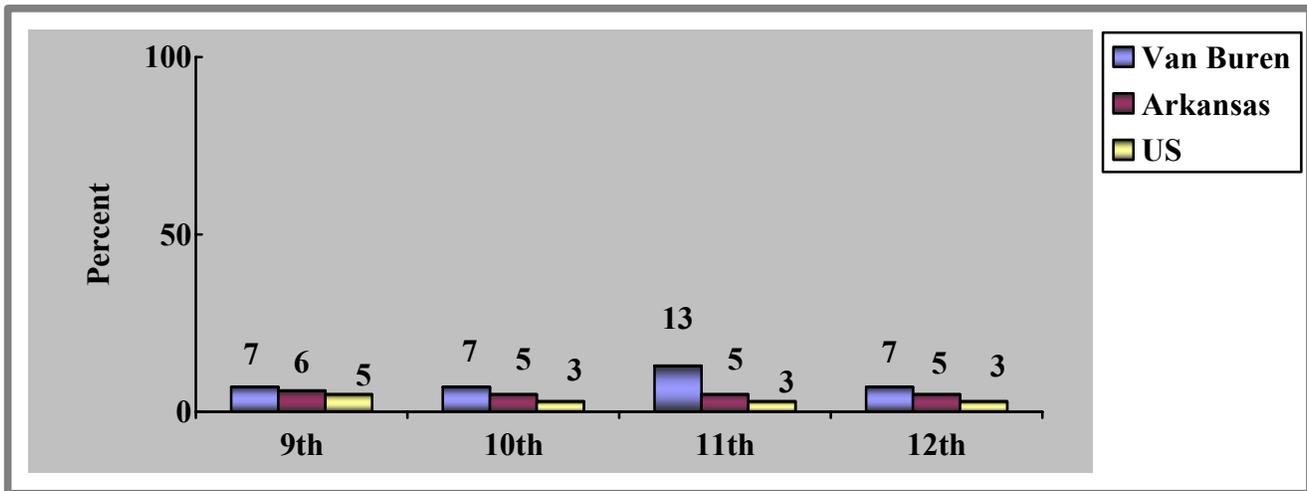


Figure 8: Percentage of 9th - 12th grade students who had to be treated by a doctor or nurse one or more times after been in a physical fight in the past 12 months, by grade.



VIOLENCE – Sexual Violence

These questions measure the occurrence of rape and other physical abuse.

RESULTS

- The prevalence of having been hit, slapped or physically hurt on purpose by a boy or girlfriend was lower among students in Van Buren County (11%) than students in Arkansas (14%), and higher than among students in the nation (9%) (Figure 9).
- The prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse was lower among students in Van Buren County (8%) than students in Arkansas (11%); and higher than among students in the nation (7%) (Figure 10).
- Female students (10%) were less likely than male students (12%) in Van Buren County to have been hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by a boy or girlfriend (Figure 9).
 - However, female (13%) and male (13%) students in Arkansas and female (9%) and male (9%) students nationwide were equally likely to report being hit, slapped, or physically hurt by a boy or girlfriend (Figure 9).
- The prevalence of having been hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by a boy or girlfriend was lower among 9th graders in Van Buren County (12%) than 9th graders in Arkansas (13%), and higher than among 9th graders in the nation (7%); lower among 10th graders in Van Buren County (8%) than 10th graders in Arkansas (14%) and in the nation (9%); lower among 11th graders in Van Buren County (11%) than 11th graders in Arkansas (14%), and higher than among 11th graders in the nation; equal among 12th graders in Van Buren County (14%) and in Arkansas (14%), and higher than among 12th graders in the nation (11%) (Table 3).
- The prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse was lower among 9th graders in Van Buren County (8%) than 9th graders in Arkansas (10%), and higher than among 9th graders in the nation (6%); lower among 10th graders in Van Buren County (6%) than 10th graders in Arkansas (11%) and 10th graders in the nation (7%); lower among 11th graders in Van Buren County (7%) than 11th graders in Arkansas (12%) and 11th graders in the nation (8%); and lower among 12th graders in Van Buren County (10%) than 12th graders in Arkansas (11%), and higher than among 12th graders in nation (9%) (Table 3).

VIOLENCE – Sexual Violence (continued)

These questions measure the occurrence of rape and other physical abuse.

Table 3: Rape and other physical abuse by grade.

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

VIOLENCE – Sexual Violence (continued)

These questions measure the occurrence of rape and other physical abuse.

Figure 9: Percentage of students in the 9th -12th grades who were hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by a boyfriend or girlfriend, by gender.

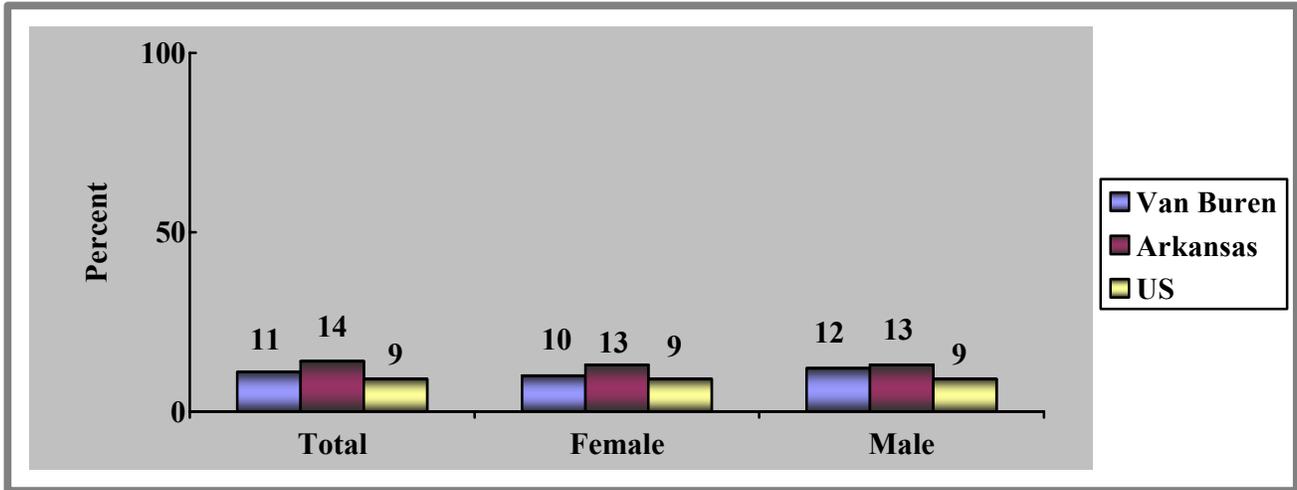
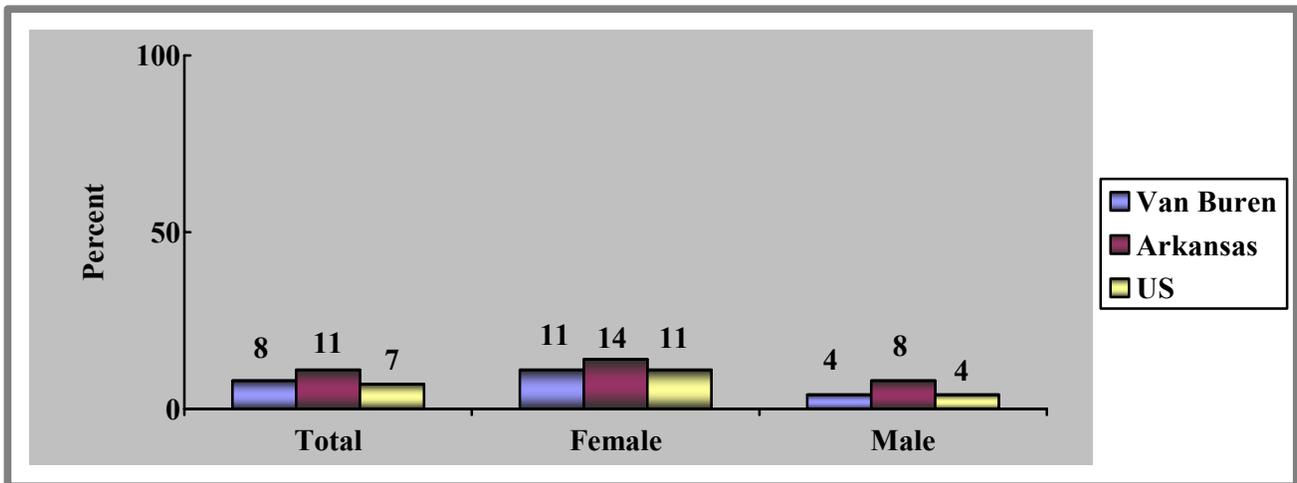


Figure 10: Percentage of 9th - 12th grade students who have ever been forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to, by gender.



VIOLENCE – Sexual Violence (continued)

These questions measure the occurrence of rape and other physical abuse.

Figure 11: Percentage of students in the 9th -12th grades who were hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by a boyfriend or girlfriend, by grade.

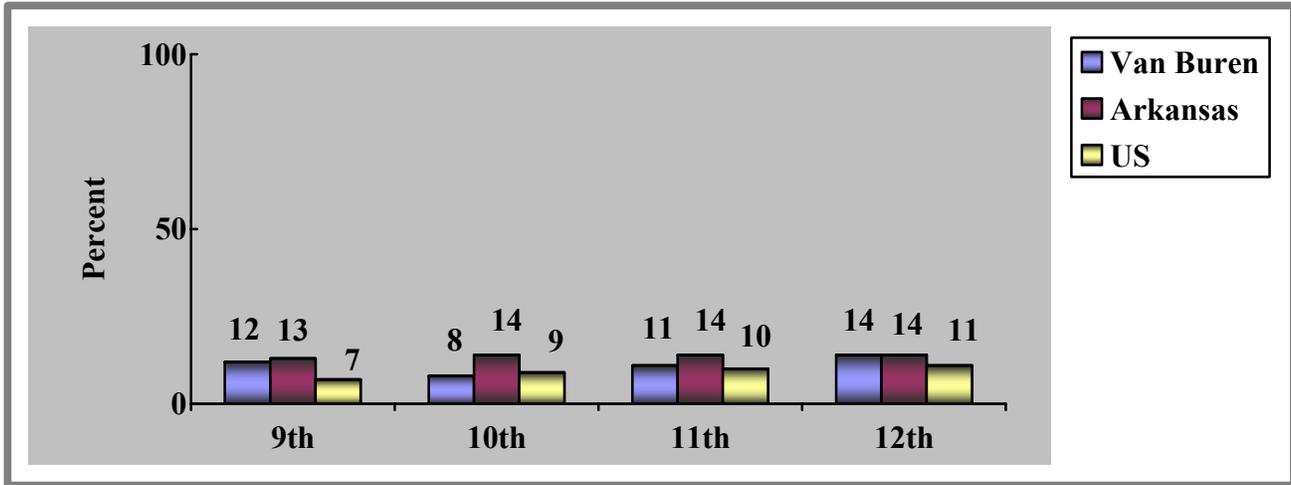
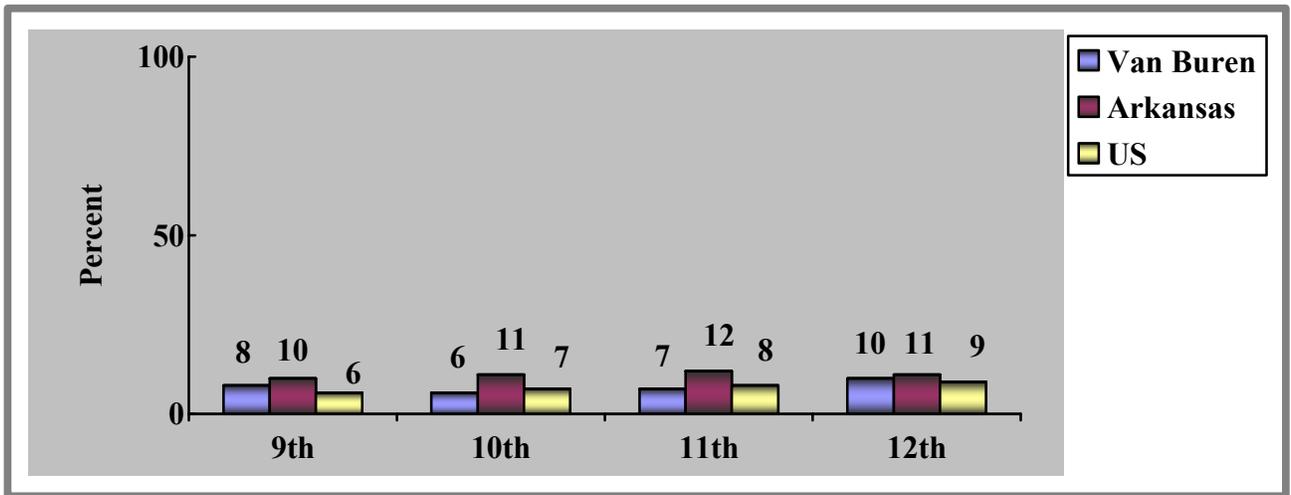


Figure 12: Percentage of 9th - 12th grade students who have ever been forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to, by grade



DEPRESSION AND SUICIDE

These questions measure the occurrence of depression, thoughts of suicide, suicide attempts and the seriousness of suicide attempts.

RESULTS

- Overall, as the thoughts and behaviors relating to depression and suicide increased in severity, percentages of students exhibiting these thoughts and behaviors decreased (Figure 1).
 - In Van Buren County, 30% of students felt so sad or hopeless for two weeks or longer that they stopped doing their usual activities; 17% of students seriously considered attempting suicide; 14% of students planned how they would attempt suicide; 9% actually attempted suicide; and 3% resulted in injuries (Figure 1).
 - In Arkansas, 32% of students felt so sad or hopeless for two weeks or longer that they stopped doing their usual activities; 19% of students seriously considered attempting suicide; 16% of students planned how they would attempt suicide; 12% actually attempted suicide; and 4% resulted in injuries (Figure 1).
 - Nationally, 28% of students felt so sad or hopeless for two weeks or longer that they stopped doing their usual activities; 17% of students seriously considered attempting suicide; 13% of students planned how they would attempt suicide; 8% actually attempted suicide; and 2% resulted in injuries (Figure 1).
- Local, state, and national survey results indicate female students are more likely than male students to have thoughts and exhibit behaviors relating to depression and suicide (Figure 2-6).
- The prevalence of having been sad or hopeless was lower among 9th graders in Van Buren County (31%) than 9th graders in Arkansas (33%), and higher than among 9th graders in the nation (29%); lower among 10th graders in Van Buren County (26%) than 10th graders in Arkansas (33%) and 10th graders in the nation (29%); higher among 11th graders in Van Buren County (31%) than 11th graders in Arkansas (30%) and 11th graders in the nation (29%); and equal among 12th graders in Van Buren County (32%) and 12th graders in Arkansas (32%), and higher than among 12th graders in the nation (Table 1).
- The prevalence of having actually attempted suicide was lower among 9th graders in Van Buren County (3%) than 9th graders in Arkansas (4%), and equal to 9th graders in the nation (3%); lower among 10th graders in the Van Buren County (3%) than 10th graders in Arkansas (4%), and higher than among 10th graders in the nation; equal among 11th graders in Van Buren County (2%), 11th graders in Arkansas (2%) and 11th graders in the nation (2%); and lower among 12th graders in Van Buren County (1%) than 12th graders in Arkansas (6%) and 12th graders in the nation (2%) (Table 1).

DEPRESSION AND SUICIDE (continued)

These questions measure the occurrence of depression, thoughts of suicide, suicide attempts and the seriousness of suicide attempts.

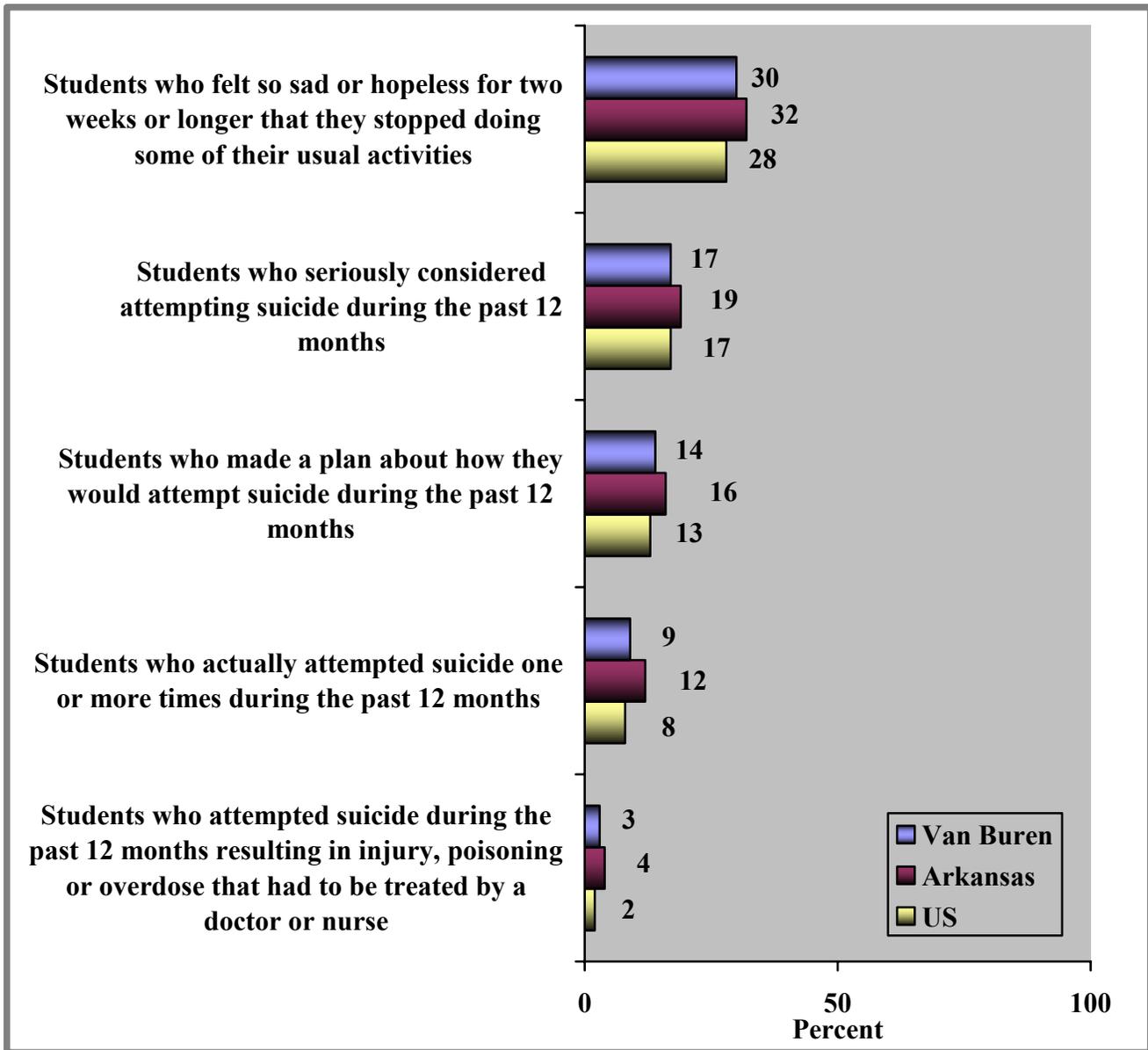
Table 1: Percentage of students who had depression and suicide related thoughts and behaviors, by grade.

		9 th Grade	10 th Grade	11 th Grade	12 th Grade
Percentage of students who felt so sad or hopeless for two weeks or longer that they stopped doing some of their usual activities	Van Buren	31	26	31	32
	Arkansas	33	33	30	32
	US	29	29	29	26
Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months	Van Buren	17	19	14	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	Van Buren	15	13	11	15
	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	Van Buren	10	12	6	4
	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	Van Buren	3	3	2	1
	Arkansas	4	4	2	6
	US	3	2	2	2

DEPRESSION AND SUICIDE (continued)

These questions measure the occurrence of depression, thoughts of suicide, suicide attempts and the seriousness of suicide attempts.

Figure 1: Summary of thoughts and behaviors by 9th-12th graders relating to depression and suicide.



DEPRESSION AND SUICIDE (continued)

These questions measure the occurrence of depression, thoughts of suicide, suicide attempts and the seriousness of suicide attempts.

Fig. 2: Percentage of students who felt so sad or hopeless for two weeks or longer that they stopped doing some of their usual activities, by gender.

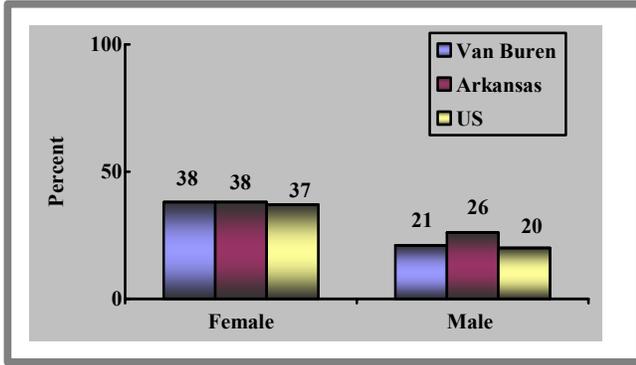


Fig. 3: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months, by gender.

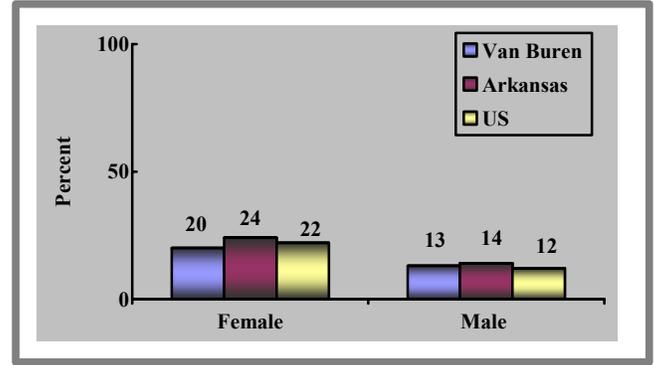


Fig. 4: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide during the past 12 months, by gender.

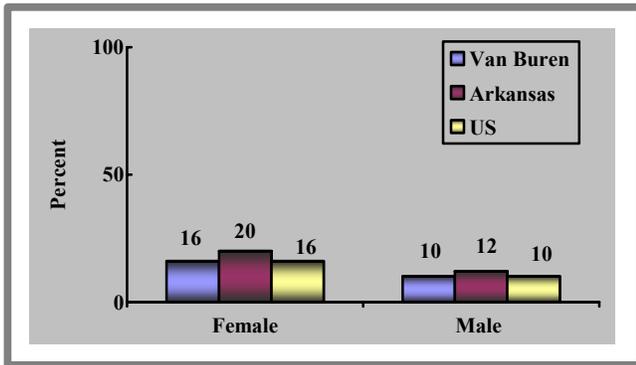


Fig. 5: Percentage of students who actually attempted suicide one or more times during the past 12 months, by gender.

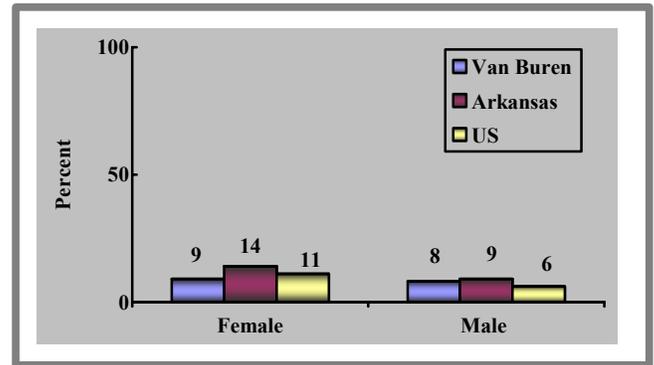
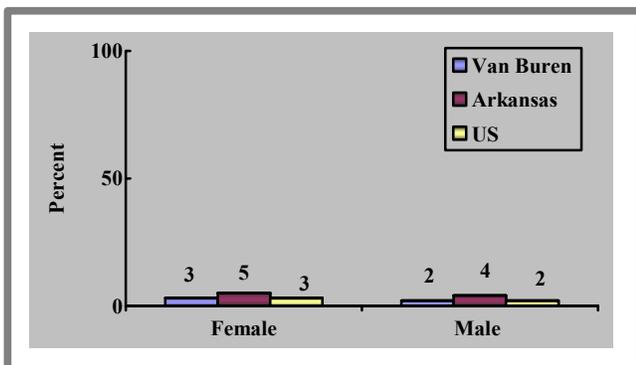


Fig. 6: Percentage of students who attempted suicide during the past 12 months resulting in injury, poisoning, overdose and had to be treated by a doctor or nurse, by gender.



TOBACCO USE – Cigarette Smoking

These questions relate to tobacco use patterns and habits.

RESULTS

- The prevalence of lifetime cigarette use was higher among students in Van Buren County (64%) than those in the Arkansas (63%) and the nation (54%) (Figure 1).
- The prevalence of lifetime cigarette use was lower among female students in Van Buren County (63%), female students in Arkansas (62%), female students in the nation (53%), than male students in Van Buren County (64%), in Arkansas (64%), and the nation (56%), respectively (Figure 1).
- The prevalence of lifetime cigarette use was higher among 9th graders in Van Buren County (61%) than 9th graders in Arkansas (56%) and 9th graders in the nation (49%); lower among 10th graders in Van Buren County (61%) than 10th graders in Arkansas (64%), and higher than among 10th graders in the nation (52%); lower among 11th graders in Van Buren County (65%) than 11th graders in Arkansas (68%), and higher than among 11th graders in the nation (57%); and higher among 12th graders in Van Buren County (69%) than 12th graders in Arkansas (66%) and 12th graders in the nation (60%) (Table 1).

Table 1: Percentage of students in the 9th to 12th grade who ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs, by grade.

Grade	Van Buren County	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	61	56	49
10th	61	64	52
11th	65	68	57
12th	69	66	60

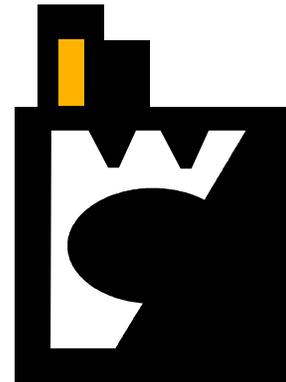
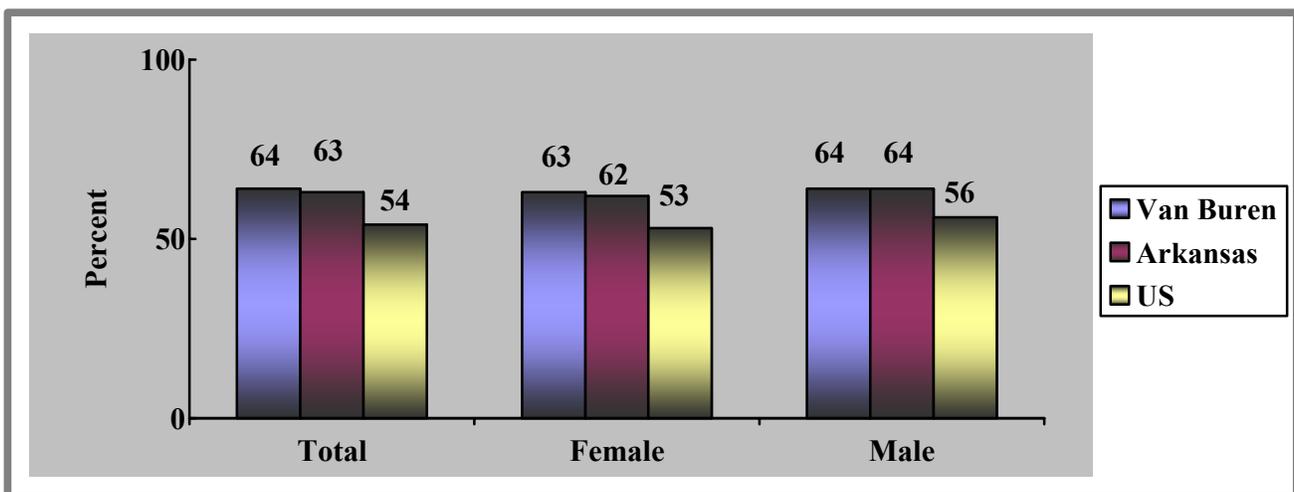


Figure 1: Percentage of students in the 9th to 12th grade who ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs, by gender.



TOBACCO USE – Cigarette Smoking (continued)

These questions relate to tobacco use patterns and habits.

RESULTS

- The prevalence of having smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13 years was higher among students in Van Buren County (25%) than those in the Arkansas (22%) and the nation (16%) (Figure 2).
- The prevalence of having smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13 years was higher among female students (27%) than male students (23%) in Van Buren County; lower among female students (19%) than male students (24%) in Arkansas; and lower among female students (14%) than male students (18%) in the nation (Figure 2).
- The prevalence of having smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13 years was equal among 9th graders in Van Buren County (25%) and 9th graders in Arkansas (25%), and higher than among 9th graders in the nation (19%); higher among 10th graders in Van Buren County (27%) than 10th graders in Arkansas (21%) and 10th graders in the nation (16%); higher among 11th graders in Van Buren County (28%) than 11th graders in Arkansas (19%) and 11th graders in the nation (14%); and equal among 12th graders in Van Buren County (20%) and 12th graders in Arkansas (20%), and higher than among 12th graders in the nation (14%) (Table 2).

Table 2: Percentage of students in the 9th to 12th grade who smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13, by grade.

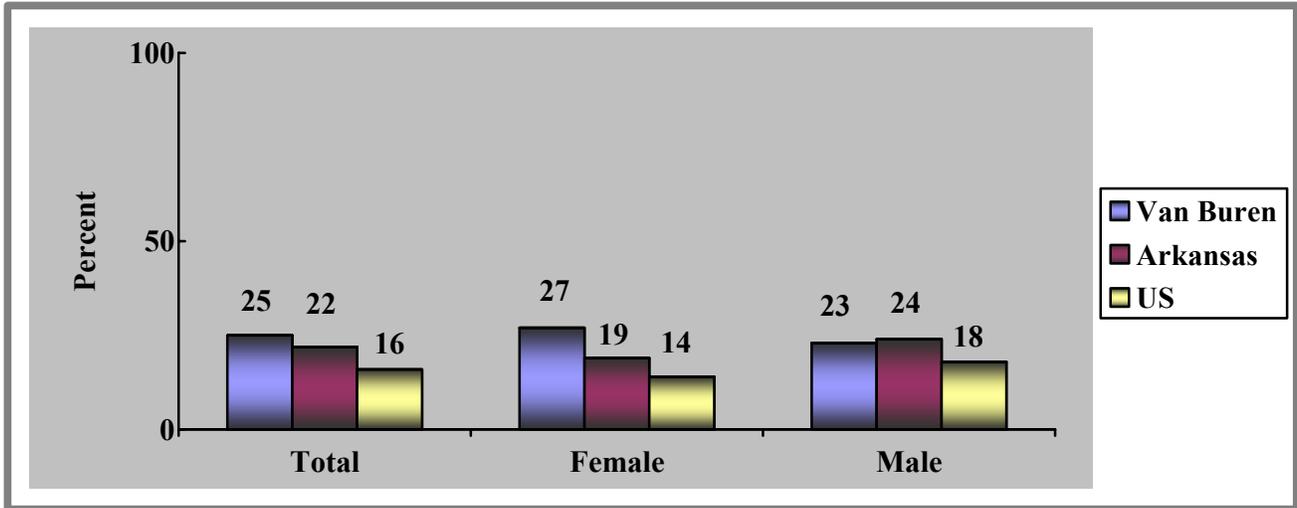
Grade	Van Buren County	Arkansas	U.S.
9 th	25	25	19
10 th	27	21	16
11 th	28	19	14
12 th	20	20	14



TOBACCO USE – Cigarette Smoking (continued)

These questions relate to tobacco use patterns and habits.

Figure 2: Percentage of students in the 9th to 12th grade who smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13 years, by gender.



TOBACCO USE – Cigarette Smoking (continued)

These questions relate to tobacco use patterns and habits.

RESULTS

- ❑ Overall, the prevalence of current cigarette use increases as grade (or age) increases (Table 3).
- ❑ The prevalence of current cigarette use was equal among students in Van Buren County (26%) and Arkansas (26%); and higher than among students in the nation (23%) (Figure 3).
- ❑ The prevalence of current cigarette use was higher among female students in Van Buren County (29%) than female students in Arkansas (28%) and female students in the nation (23%) (Figure 3).
- ❑ The prevalence of current cigarette use was higher among females (29%) than males (22%) in Van Buren County; higher among females (28%) than males (23%) in Arkansas; and equal among females (23%) and males (23%) in the nation (Figure 3).
- ❑ The prevalence of current cigarette use was lower among 9th graders in Van Buren County (18%) than 9th graders in Arkansas (20%) and 9th graders in the nation (20%); higher among 10th graders in Van Buren County (28%) than 10th graders in Arkansas (27%) and 10th graders in the nation (21%); lower among 11th graders in Van Buren County (26%) than 11th graders in Arkansas (27%), and higher than among 11th graders in the nation (24%); and higher among 12th graders in Van Buren County (31%) than 12th graders in Arkansas (29%) and 12th graders in the nation (28%) (Table 3).

Table 3: Percentage of students in the 9th to 12th grade who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days, by grade.

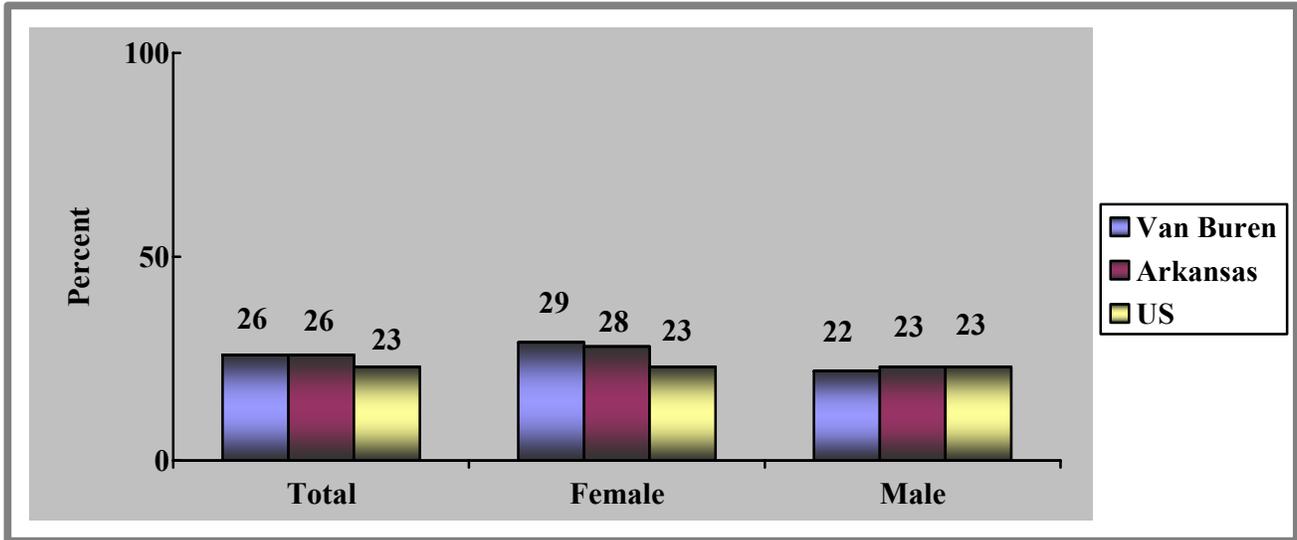
Grade	Van Buren County	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	18	20	20
10th	28	27	21
11th	26	27	24
12th	31	29	28



TOBACCO USE – Cigarette Smoking (continued)

These questions relate to tobacco use patterns and habits.

Figure 3: Percentage of students in the 9th to 12th grade who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days, by gender.



TOBACCO USE – Cigarette Smoking (continued)

These questions relate to tobacco use patterns and habits.

RESULTS

- Seventeen percent (17%) of 9th – 12th graders in Van Buren County who were current cigarette users purchased cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station during the past 30 days (Figure 5).
- Fifteen percent (15%) of 9th – 12th graders in Arkansas who were current cigarette users purchased cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station during the past 30 days (Figure 5).
- Fifteen percent (15%) of 9th – 12th graders in the nation who were current cigarette users purchased cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station during the past 30 days (Figure 5).

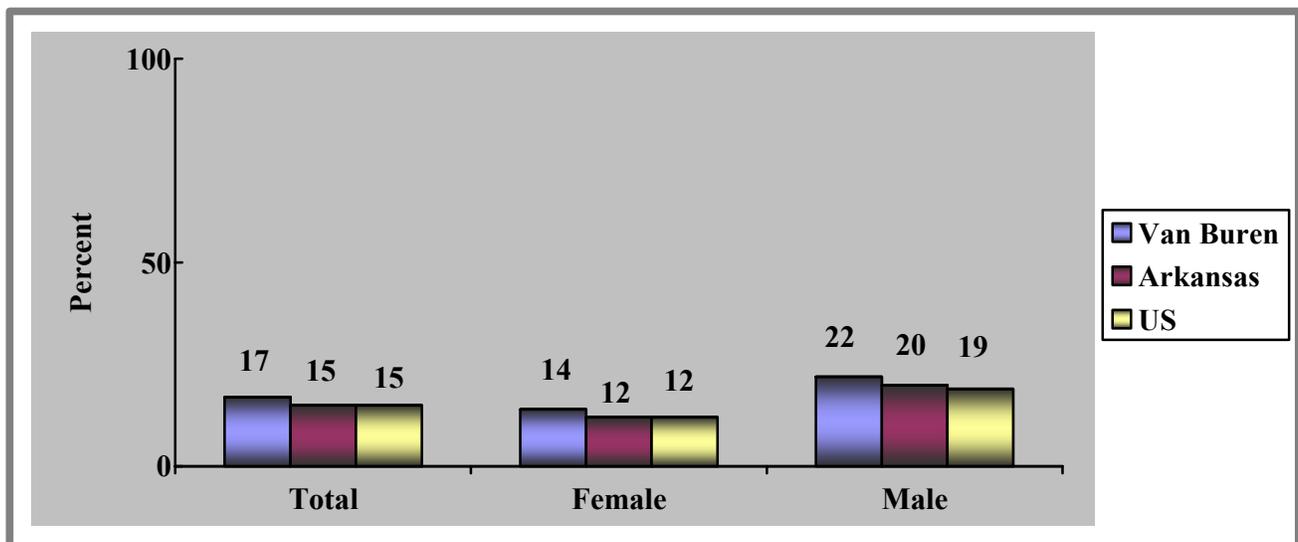
Table 4: Of the students (9th - 12th grade) who smoked during the past 30 days, the percentage of students who usually got their own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station during the past 30 days, by grade.

Grade	Van Buren County	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	0	N/A*	8
10th	3	14	11
11th	18	N/A*	20
12th	47	N/A*	31



* Less than 100 respondents in a subgroup.

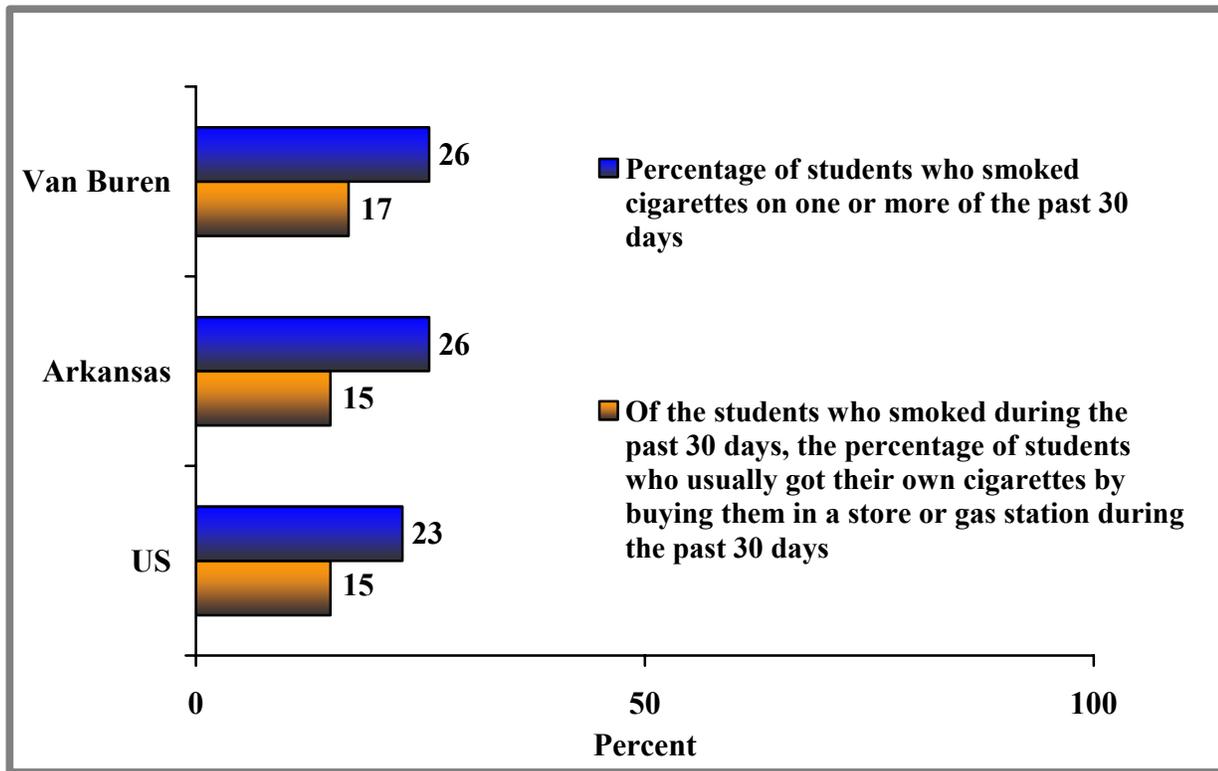
Figure 4: Of the students (9th - 12th grade) who smoked during the past 30 days, the percentage of students who usually got their own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station during the past 30 days, by gender.



TOBACCO USE – Cigarette Smoking (continued)

These questions relate to tobacco use patterns and habits.

Figure 5: Summary of current smoking habits and cigarette purchasing patterns.



TOBACCO USE – Smokeless Tobacco

These questions relate to tobacco use patterns and habits.

RESULTS

- The prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use was lower among students in Van Buren County (13%) than students in Arkansas (14%), and higher than among students in the nation (8%) (Figure 6).
- The prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use was lower among female students (2%) than male students (25%) in Van Buren County; lower among female students (3%) than male students (24%) in Arkansas; and lower among female students (2%) than male students (14%) in the nation (Figure 6).
- The prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use was lower among 9th graders in Van Buren County (12%) than 9th graders in Arkansas (14%), and higher than among 9th graders in the nation (8%); equal among 10th graders in Van Buren County (14%) and Arkansas (14%), and higher than among 10th graders in the nation (7%); lower among 11th graders in Van Buren County (12%) than 11th graders in Arkansas (14%), and lower than among 11th graders in the nation (8%); and higher among 12th graders in Van Buren County (17%) than 12th graders in Arkansas (10%) and the nation (12%) (Table 5).

Table 5: The percentage of students who used chewing tobacco or snuff on one or more of the past 30 days, by grade.

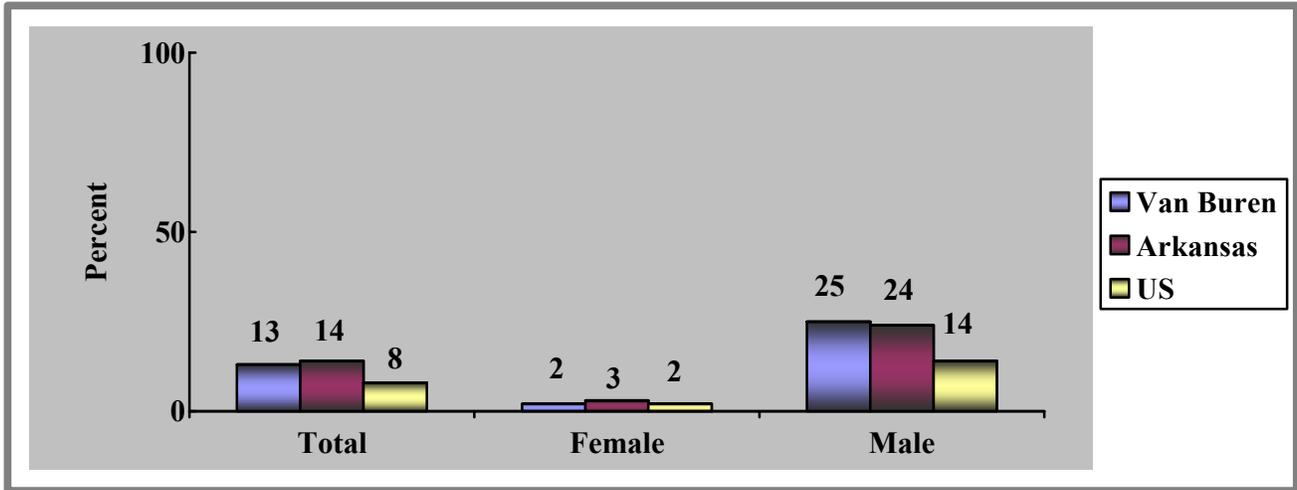
Grade	Van Buren County	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	12	14	8
10th	14	14	7
11th	12	14	8
12th	17	10	12



TOBACCO USE – Smokeless Tobacco (continued)

These questions relate to tobacco use patterns and habits.

Figure 6: The percentage of students who used chewing tobacco or snuff on one or more of the past 30 days by gender.



TOBACCO USE – Smoking Cigars

These questions relate to tobacco use patterns and habits.

RESULTS

- The prevalence of current cigar use was lower among students in Van Buren County (13%) than students in Arkansas (18%) and the nation (14%) (Figure 7).
- The prevalence of current cigar use was lower among female students (8%) than male students (19%) in Van Buren County; lower among female students (14%) than male students (21%) in Arkansas; and lower among female students (9%) than male students (19%) in the nation (Figure 7).
- The prevalence of current cigar use was lower among 9th graders in Van Buren County (12%) than 9th graders in Arkansas (14%), and equal among 9th graders in the nation (12%); lower among 10th graders in Van Buren County (13%) than 10th graders in Arkansas (16%), and equal among 10th graders in the nation (13%); lower among 11th graders in Van Buren County (15%) than 11th graders in Arkansas (20%), and higher than 11th graders in the nation (14%); and lower among 12th graders in Van Buren County (13%) than 12th graders in Arkansas (20%) and the nation (17%) (Table 6).
- Local, state and national survey result indicate 9th – 12th graders were more likely to be current cigar users than current cigarette users (Figure 8).

Table 6: The percentage of students who smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars during the past 30 days, by grade.

Grade	Van Buren County	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	12	14	12
10th	13	16	13
11th	15	20	14
12th	13	20	17



TOBACCO USE – Smoking Cigars (continued)

These questions relate to tobacco use patterns and habits.

Figure 7: The percentage of students who smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars during the past 30 days, by gender.

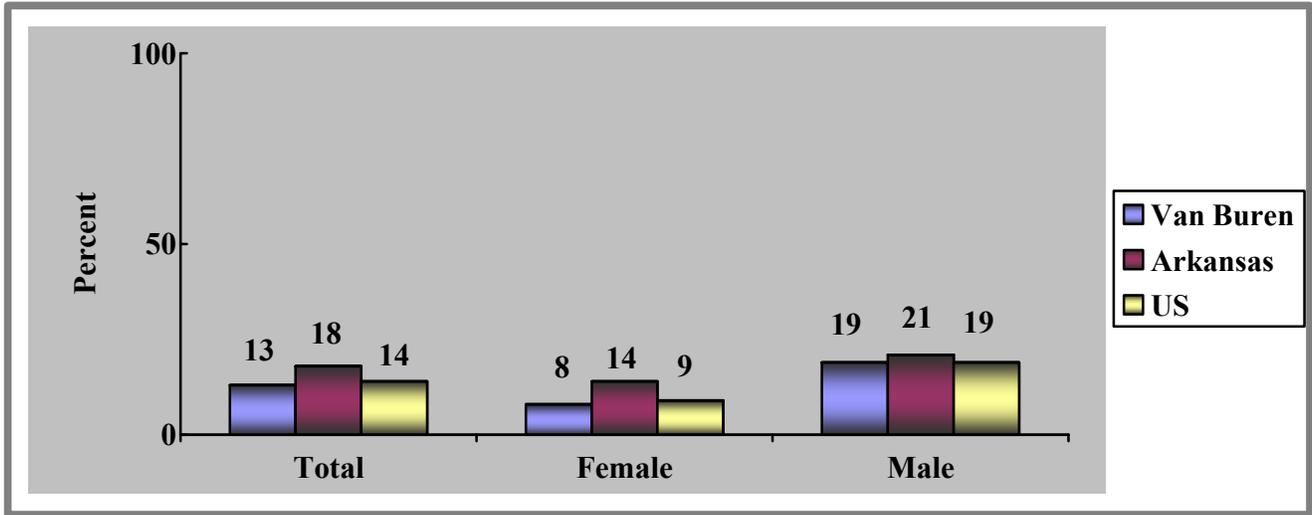
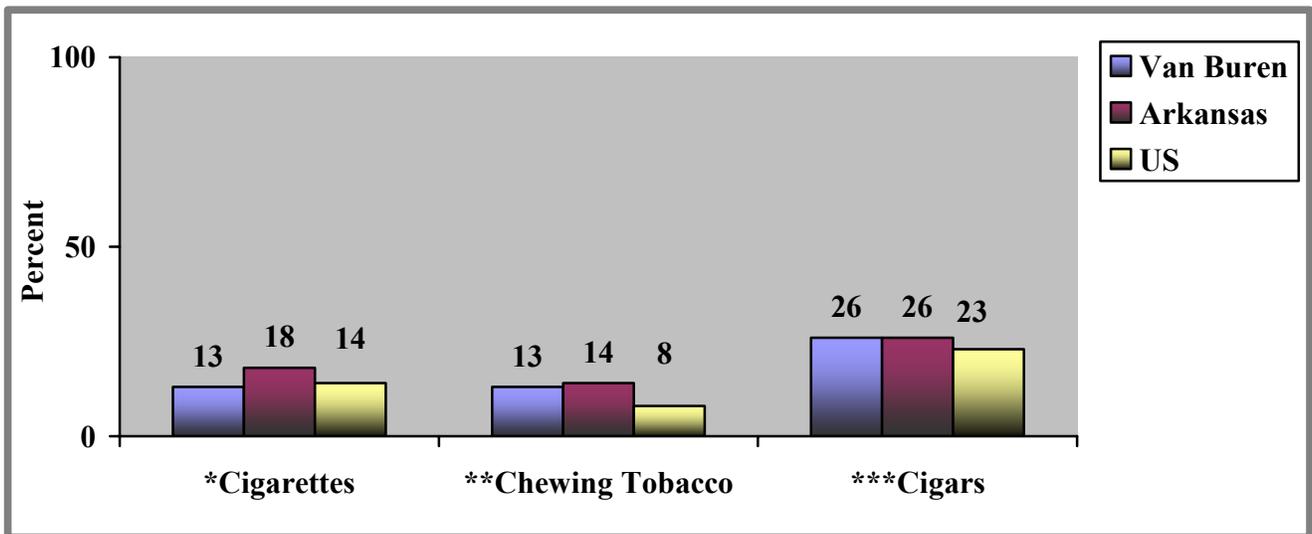


Figure 8: Summary of tobacco use patterns.



* Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days.

**Percentage of students who used chewing tobacco or snuff on one or more of the past 30 days

***Percentage of students who smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars during the past 30 days.

ALCOHOL USE

This question measures the occurrence of alcohol use.

RESULTS

- ❑ Overall, the prevalence of lifetime alcohol use increases as grade (age) increases.
- ❑ The prevalence of lifetime alcohol use was higher among students in Van Buren County (77%) than students in Arkansas (76%) and in the nation (74%) (Figure 1).
- ❑ The prevalence of lifetime alcohol use was lower among female students (76%) than male students (77%) in Van Buren County; higher among female students (79%) than male students (72%) in Arkansas; and higher among female students (75%) than male students (74%) in the nation (Figure 1).
- ❑ The prevalence of lifetime alcohol use was higher among 9th graders in Van Buren County (74%) than 9th graders in Arkansas (72%) and 9th graders in the nation (66%); lower among 10th graders in Van Buren County (75%) than 10th graders in Arkansas (76%), and higher than among 10th graders in the nation (74%); equal among 11th graders in Van Buren County (76%), 11th graders in Arkansas (76%), and 11th graders in the nation (76%); and higher among 12th graders in Van Buren County (83%) than 12th graders in Arkansas (80%) and 12th graders in the nation (82%) (Table 1).

Table 1: The percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during their life, by grade.

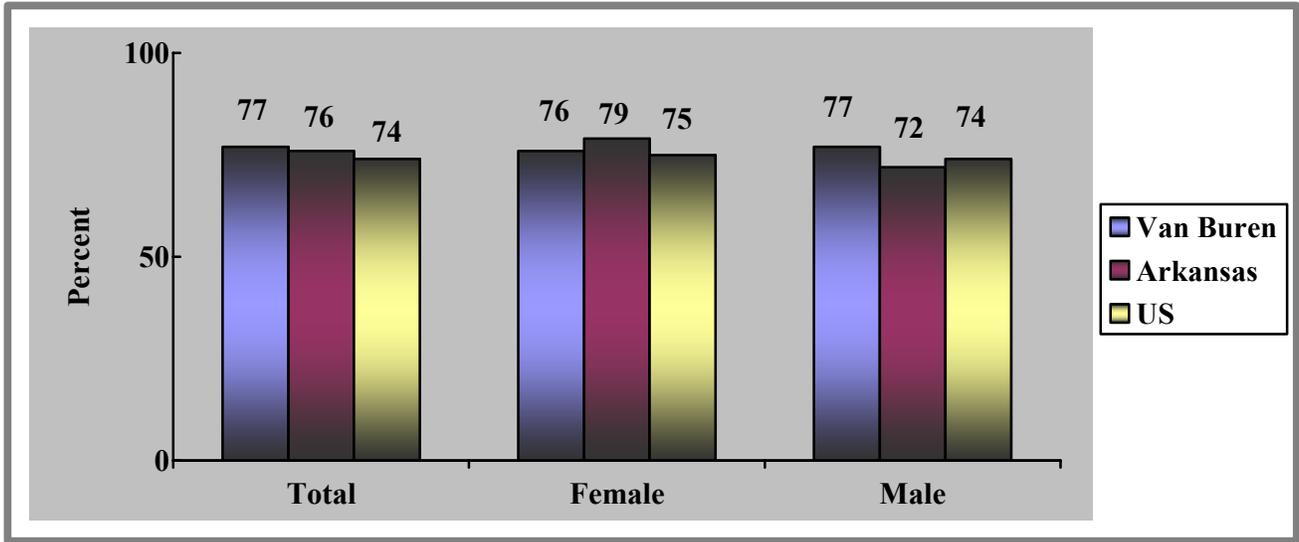
Grade	Van Buren County	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	74	72	66
10th	75	76	74
11th	76	76	76
12th	83	80	82



ALCOHOL USE (continued)

This question measures the occurrence of alcohol use.

Figure 1: The percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during their life, by gender.



ALCOHOL USE (continued)

This question measures age of initiation of alcohol use.

RESULTS

- The prevalence of having had alcohol before age 13 years was higher among students in Van Buren County (33%) than students in Arkansas (31%) and in the nation (26%) (Figure 2).
- The prevalence of having had alcohol before age 13 years lower among female students (28%) than male students (38%) in Van Buren County; lower among female students (26%) than male students (34%) in Arkansas; and lower among female students (22%) than male students (29%) in the nation (Figure 2).
- The prevalence of having had alcohol before age 13 years higher among 9th graders in Van Buren County (46%) than 9th graders in Arkansas (40%) and 9th graders in the nation (34%); higher among 10th graders in Van Buren County (35%) than 10th graders in Arkansas (33%) and 10th graders in the nation (26%); higher among 11th graders in Van Buren County (30%), 11th graders in Arkansas (25%) and 11th graders in the nation (20%); and lower among 12th graders in Van Buren County (19%) than 12th graders in Arkansas (23%), and equal to 12th graders in the nation (19%) (Table 2).

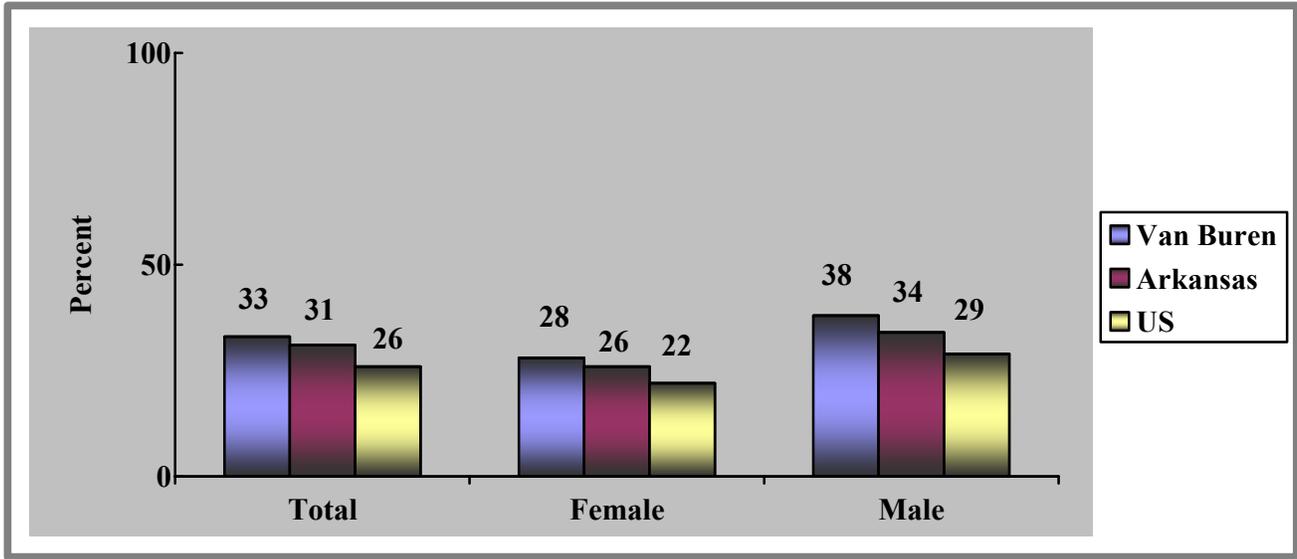
Table 2: The percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol other than a few sips before the age of 13, by grade.

Grade	Van Buren County	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	46	40	34
10th	35	33	26
11th	30	25	20
12th	19	23	19

ALCOHOL USE (continued)

This question measures age of initiation of alcohol use.

Figure 2: The percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol other than a few sips before the age of 13, by gender.



ALCOHOL USE (continued)

This question measures current alcohol use.

RESULTS

- The prevalence of current alcohol use higher among students in Van Buren County (48%) than students in Arkansas (43%) and in the nation (43%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of current alcohol use lower among female students (47%) than male students (48%) in Van Buren County; higher among female students (45%) than male students (40%) in Arkansas; and lower among female students (43%) than male students (44%) in the nation (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of current alcohol use equal among 9th graders in Van Buren County (36%) and 9th graders in Arkansas (36%), and lower than among 9th graders in the nation (34%); higher among 10th graders in Van Buren County (51%) than 10th graders in Arkansas (45%) and 10th graders in the nation (42%); higher among 11th graders in Van Buren County (50%) than 11th graders in Arkansas (43%) and 11th graders in the nation (46%); and higher among 12th graders in Van Buren County (55%) than 12th graders in Arkansas (49%) and 12th graders in the nation (51%) (Table 3).

Table 3: The percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past thirty days, by grade.

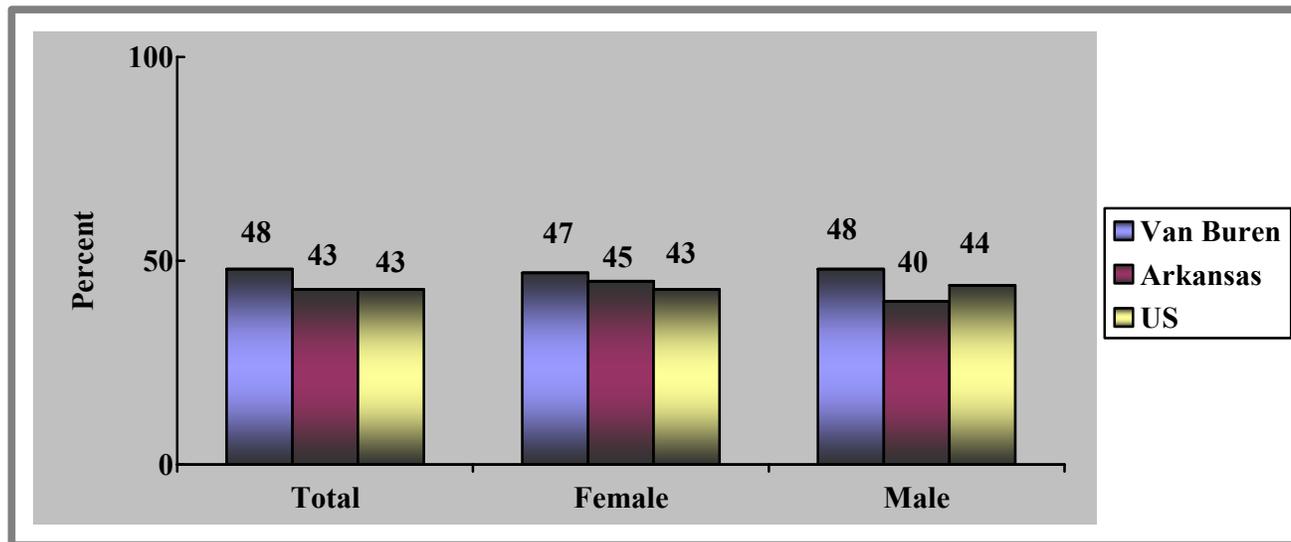
Grade	Van Buren County	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	36	34	36
10th	51	45	42
11th	50	43	46
12th	55	49	51



ALCOHOL USE (continued)

This question measures current alcohol use.

Figure 3: The percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past thirty days, by gender.



ALCOHOL USE (continued)

This question measures occurrence of heavy drinking.

RESULTS

- Van Buren County and national survey results indicate the prevalence of heavy drinking increases as grade (age) increases (Table 4).
- The prevalence of heavy drinking was higher among students in Van Buren County (32%) than students in Arkansas (30%) and in the nation (25%) (Figure 4).
- The prevalence of heavy drinking was lower among female students (31%) than male students (32%) in Van Buren County; lower among female students (29%) than male students (30%) in Arkansas; and lower among female students (23%) than male students (27%) in the nation (Figure 4).
- The prevalence of heavy drinking was higher among 9th graders in Van Buren County (23%) than and 9th graders in Arkansas (22%) and 9th graders in the nation (19%); lower among 10th graders in Van Buren County (31%) than 10th graders in Arkansas (32%), and higher than among 10th graders in the nation (25%); higher among 11th graders in Van Buren County (34%) than 11th graders in Arkansas (29%) and 11th graders in the nation (28%); and higher among 12th graders in Van Buren County (41%) than 12th graders in Arkansas (35%) and 12th graders in the nation (33%) (Table 4).

Table 4: The percentage of students who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours, on one or more of the past thirty days, by grade.

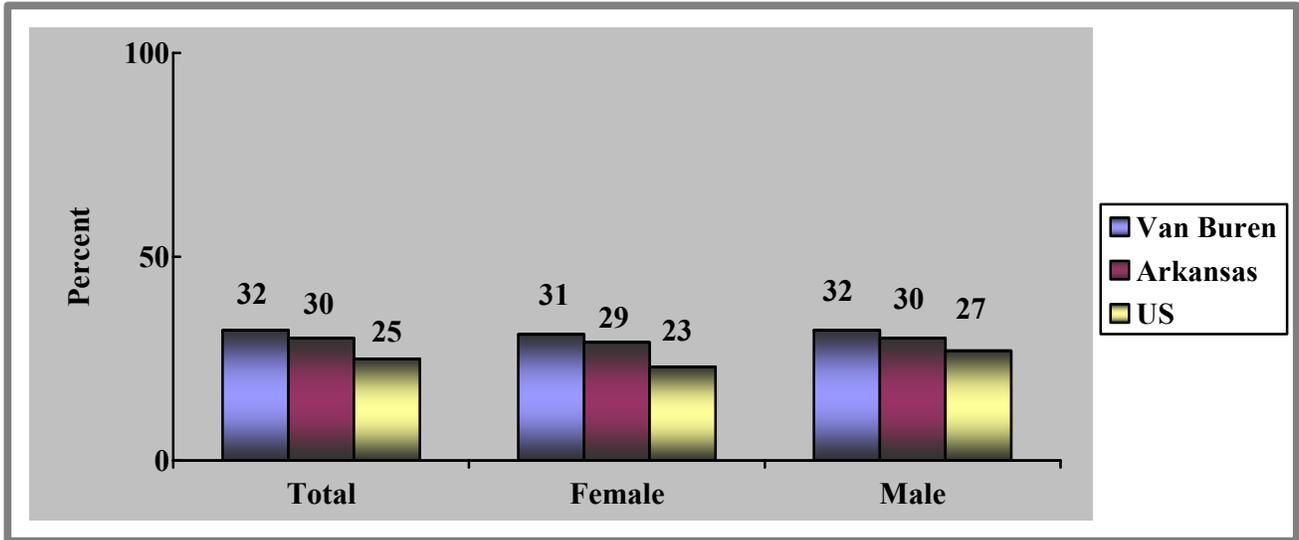
Grade	Van Buren County	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	23	22	19
10th	31	32	25
11th	34	29	28
12th	41	35	33



ALCOHOL USE (continued)

This question measures occurrence of heavy drinking.

Figure 4: The percentage of students who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours, on one or more of the past thirty days, by gender.



DRUG USE – Marijuana

These questions measure the occurrence of marijuana use.

RESULTS

- ❑ The prevalence of lifetime use of marijuana was lower among students in Van Buren County (38%) than students in Arkansas (39%), and equal to students in the nation (38%) (Figure 1).
- ❑ The prevalence of marijuana use before age 13 years was higher among students in Van Buren County (14%) than students in Arkansas (11%) and in the nation (9%) (Figure 2).
- ❑ The prevalence of current marijuana use was equal among students in Van Buren County (19%) and Arkansas (19%), and lower than among students in the nation (20%) (Figure 3).
- ❑ The prevalence of lifetime marijuana use was lower among female students (37%) than male students (39%) in Van Buren County; lower among female students (38%) than male students (40%) in Arkansas; and lower among female students (36%) than male students (41%) in the nation (Figure 1).
- ❑ The prevalence of marijuana use before age 13 years was lower among female students (12%) than male students (17%) in Van Buren County; lower among female students (9%) than male students (14%) in Arkansas; and lower among female students (6%) than male students (11%) in the nation (Figure 2).
- ❑ The prevalence of current marijuana use was higher among female students (20%) than male students (18%) in Van Buren County; higher among female students (19%) than male students (18%) in Arkansas; and lower among female students (18%) than male students (22%) in the nation (Figure 3).
- ❑ The prevalence of marijuana use before age 13 years was higher among 9th graders in Van Buren County (17%) than and 9th graders in Arkansas (11%) and 9th graders in the nation (11%); lower among 10th graders in Van Buren County (12%) than 10th graders in Arkansas (13%), and lower than among 10th graders in the nation (9%); higher among 11th graders in Van Buren County (15%) than 11th graders in Arkansas (10%) and 11th graders in the nation (7%); and higher among 12th graders in Van Buren County (13%) than 12th graders in Arkansas (10%) and 12th graders in the nation (6%) (Table 1).
- ❑ The prevalence of lifetime marijuana use was higher among 9th graders in Van Buren County (32%) than and 9th graders in Arkansas (29%) and 9th graders in the nation (29%); lower among 10th graders in Van Buren County (35%) than 10th graders in Arkansas (40%) and 10th graders in the nation (37%); higher among 11th graders in Van Buren County (44%) than 11th graders in Arkansas (41%) and 11th graders in the nation (42%); and lower among 12th graders in Van Buren County (43%) than 12th graders in Arkansas (48%) and 12th graders in the nation (48%) (Table 1).
- ❑ The prevalence of current marijuana use was higher among 9th graders in Van Buren County (14%) than 9th graders in Arkansas (13%), and lower than among 9th graders in the nation (17%); lower among 10th graders in Van Buren County (16%) than 10th graders in Arkansas (20%) and 10th graders in the nation (20%); higher among 11th graders in Van Buren County (23%) than 11th graders in Arkansas (18%) and 11th graders in the nation (21%); and lower among 12th graders in Van Buren County (22%) than 12th graders in Arkansas (24%) and 12th graders in the nation (23%) (Table 1).

DRUG USE – Marijuana (continued)

These questions measure the occurrence of marijuana use.

Table 1: Marijuana use by, grade.

		9 th Grade	10 th Grade	11 th Grade	12 th Grade
Percentage of students in the 9 th -12 th grades who used marijuana one or more times during their life.	Van Buren	32	35	44	43
	Arkansas	29	40	41	48
	US	29	37	42	48
Percentage of 9 th - 12 th grade students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13.	Van Buren	17	12	15	13
	Arkansas	11	13	10	10
	US	11	9	7	6
Percentage of students in the 9 th -12 th grades who used marijuana one or more times during the past thirty days.	Van Buren	14	16	23	22
	Arkansas	13	20	18	24
	US	17	20	21	23

DRUG USE – Marijuana (continued)

These questions measure the occurrence of marijuana use.

Figure 1: Percentage of students in the 9th -12th grades who used marijuana one or more times during their life, by gender.

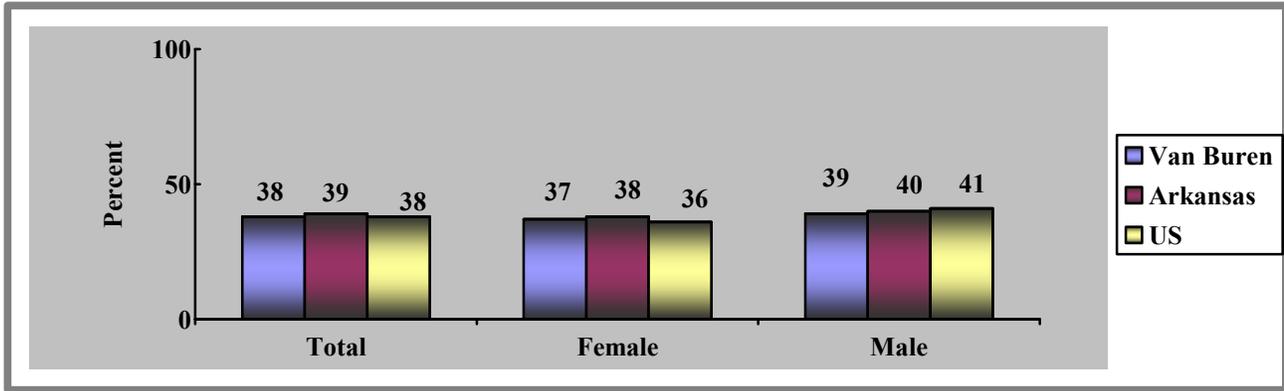


Figure 2: Percentage of 9th - 12th grade students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13, by gender.

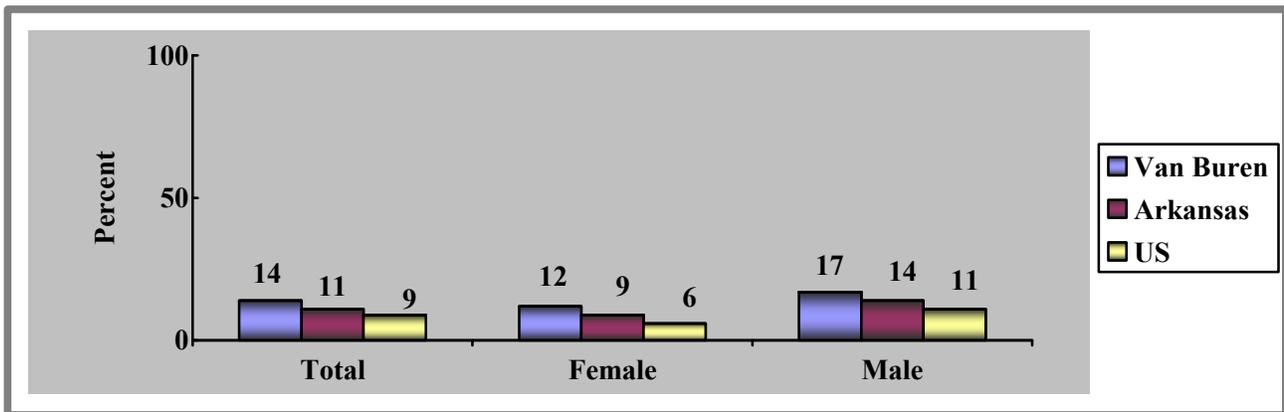
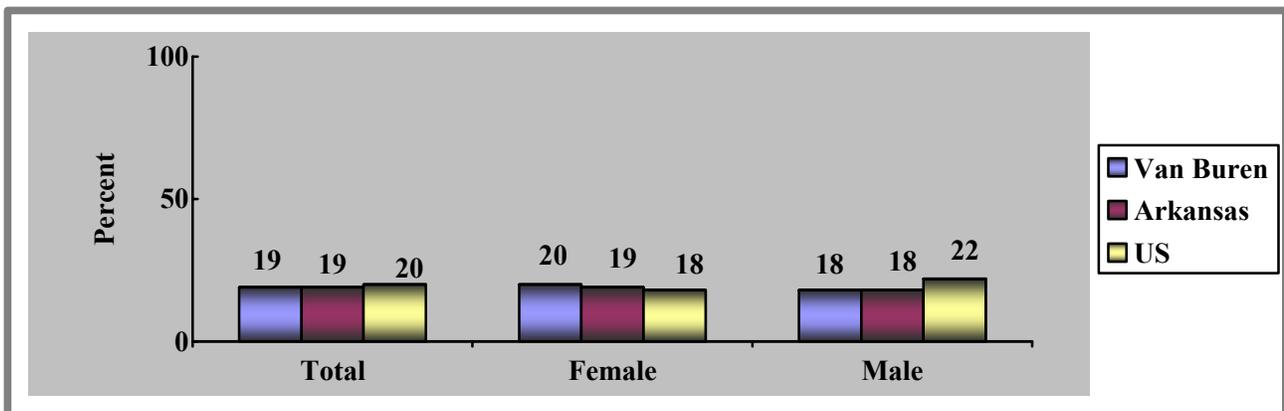


Figure 3: Percentage of students in the 9th - 12th grade who used marijuana one or more times during the past thirty days, by gender.



OTHER ILLEGAL DRUG USE

These questions measure the occurrence of other illegal drug use such as sniffing glue (inhalation of paints or contents of aerosol spray cans), methamphetamines, ecstasy, heroin, and non-prescribed steroids or pills.

RESULTS

- ❑ Local, state and national survey results indicate that the prevalence of glue sniffing is higher than use of other illegal drugs (Figure 4).
- ❑ The prevalence of glue sniffing was higher among students in Van Buren County (20%) than students in Arkansas (16%) and the nation (12%) (Figure 4).
- ❑ The prevalence of methamphetamine use was higher among students in Van Buren County (10%) than students in Arkansas (9%), and students in the nation (6%) (Figure 4).
- ❑ The prevalence of ecstasy use was lower among students in Van Buren County (7%) than students in Arkansas (9%), and higher than among students in the nation (6%) (Figure 4).
- ❑ The prevalence of heroin use was lower among students in Van Buren County (2%) than students in Arkansas (5%), and equal to students in the nation (2%) (Figure 4).
- ❑ The prevalence of use of non-prescribed steroid pills or shots was lower among students in Van Buren County (5%) than students in Arkansas (6%), and lower than among students in the nation (4%) (Figure 4).
- ❑ The prevalence of glue sniffing was higher among female students (22%) than male students (18%) in Van Buren County; lower among female students (15%) than male students (17%) in Arkansas; and higher among female students (13%) than male students (11%) in the nation (Figure 5).
- ❑ The prevalence of methamphetamines use was higher among female students (11%) than male students (9%) in Van Buren County; lower among female students (7%) than male students (10%) in Arkansas; and equal among female students (6%) than male students (6%) in the nation (Figure 6).
- ❑ The prevalence of ecstasy use was lower among female students (5%) than male students (8%) in Van Buren County; lower among female students (6%) than male students (12%) in Arkansas; and lower among female students (5%) than male students (7%) in the nation (Figure 7).
- ❑ The prevalence of heroin use was equal among female students (2%) than male students (2%) in Van Buren County; lower among female students (2%) than male students (7%) in Arkansas; and lower among female students (1%) than male students (3%) in the nation (Figure 8).
- ❑ The prevalence of use of non-prescribed steroid pills or shots was lower among female students (4%) than male students (7%) in Van Buren County; lower among female students (4%) than male students (8%) in Arkansas; and lower among female students (3%) than male students (5%) in the nation (Figure 9).

OTHER ILLEGAL DRUG USE (continued)

These questions measure the occurrence of other illegal drug use such as sniffing glue (inhalation of paints or contents of aerosol spray cans), methamphetamines, ecstasy, heroin, and non-prescribed steroids or pills.

RESULTS

- The prevalence of glue sniffing was higher among 9th graders in Van Buren County (22%) than 9th graders in Arkansas (19%) and 9th graders in the nation (14%); higher among 10th graders in Van Buren County (20%) than 10th graders in Arkansas (17%) and 10th graders in the nation (13%); higher among 11th graders in Van Buren County (17%) than 11th graders in Arkansas (13%) and 11th graders in the nation (11%); and higher among 12th graders in Van Buren County (23%) than 12th graders in Arkansas (13%) and 12th graders in the nation (10%) (Table 2).
- The prevalence of methamphetamine use was lower among 9th graders in Van Buren County (5%) than and 9th graders in Arkansas (7%) and 9th graders in the nation (6%); lower among 10th graders in Van Buren County (7%) than 10th graders in Arkansas (9%), and higher than among 10th graders in the nation (6%); higher among 11th graders in Van Buren County (12%) than 11th graders in Arkansas (7%) and 11th graders in the nation (7%); and higher among 12th graders in Van Buren County (17%) than 12th graders in Arkansas (13%) and 12th graders in the nation (6%) (Table 2).
- The prevalence of ecstasy use was lower among 9th graders in Van Buren County (5%) than and 9th graders in Arkansas (8%) and 9th graders in the nation (6%); lower among 10th graders in Van Buren County (7%) than 10th graders in Arkansas (8%), and higher than among 10th graders in the nation (6%); lower among 11th graders in Van Buren County (7%) than 11th graders in Arkansas (8%), and higher than among 11th graders in the nation (6%); and lower among 12th graders in Van Buren County (10%) than 12th graders in Arkansas (13%), and higher than among 12th graders in the nation (7%) (Table 2).
- The prevalence of heroin use lower among 9th graders in Van Buren County (1%) than and 9th graders in Arkansas (6%) and 9th graders in the nation (3%); lower among 10th graders in Van Buren County (2%) than 10th graders in Arkansas (5%), and equal to 10th graders in the nation (2%); lower among 11th graders in Van Buren County (1%) than 11th graders in Arkansas (3%) and 11th graders in the nation (2%); and higher among 12th graders in Van Buren County (7%) than 12th graders in Arkansas (4%) and 12th graders in the nation (2%) (Table 2).
- The prevalence of use of non-prescribed steroid pills or shots use was higher among 9th graders in Van Buren County (7%) than and 9th graders in Arkansas (6%) and 9th graders in the nation (5%); lower among 10th graders in Van Buren County (6%) than 10th graders in Arkansas (8%), and higher than among 10th graders in the nation (4%); equal among 11th graders in Van Buren County (5%) and 11th graders in Arkansas (5%), and higher than among 11th graders in the nation (4%); and lower among 12th graders in Van Buren County (4%) than 12th graders in Arkansas (6%), and lower than among 12th graders in the nation (3%) (Table 2).

OTHER ILLEGAL DRUG USE (continued)

These questions measure the occurrence of other illegal drug use such as sniffing glue (inhalation of paints or contents of aerosol spray cans), methamphetamines, ecstasy, heroin, and non-prescribed steroids or pills.

Table 2: Percentage of students who sniffed glue (inhaled paints or contents of aerosol spray cans) or used methamphetamines, ecstasy, heroin, and non-prescribed steroids or pills one or more times during their life, by grade.

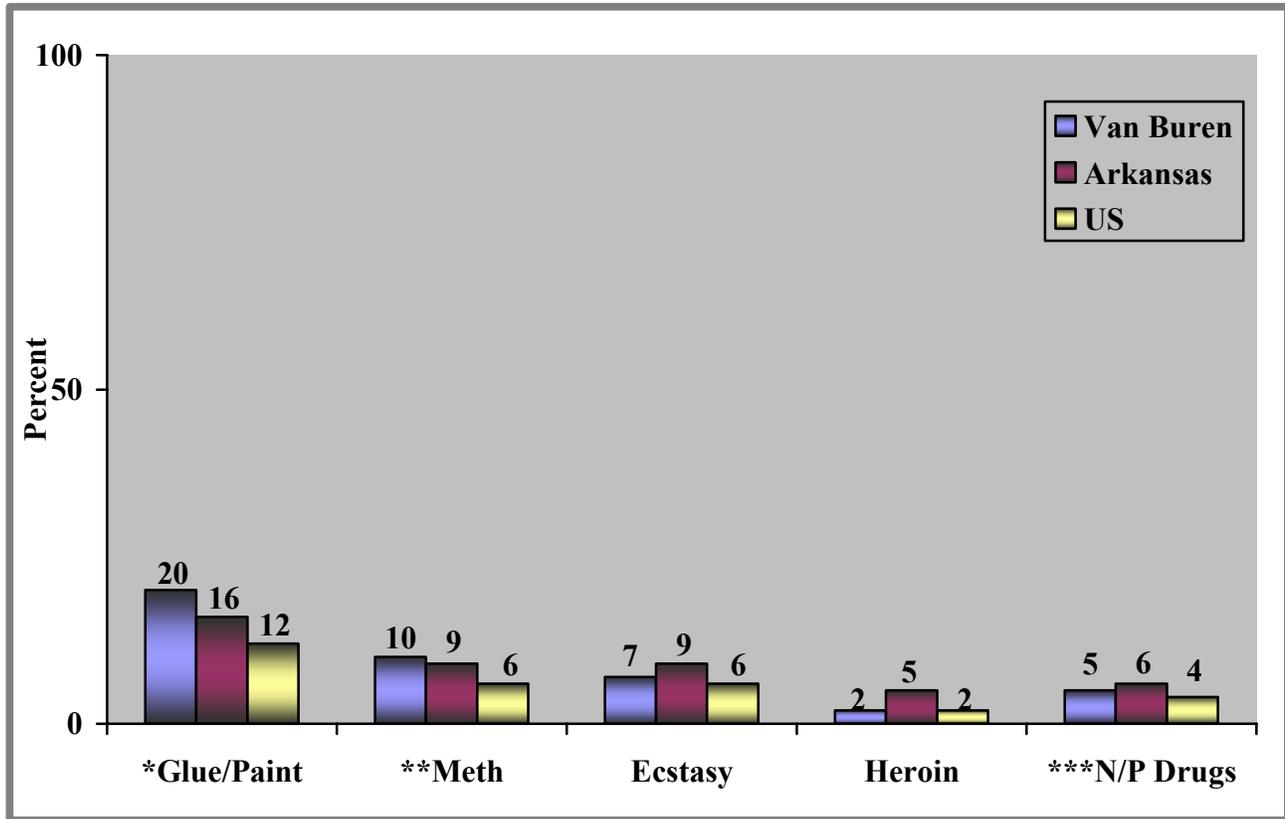
		9 th Grade	10 th Grade	11 th Grade	12 th Grade
Percentage of students, who sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high during their life.	Van Buren	22	20	17	23
	Arkansas	19	17	13	13
	US	14	13	11	10
Percentage of students who used methamphetamines one or more times during their life.	Van Buren	5	7	12	17
	Arkansas	7	9	7	13
	US	6	6	7	6
Percentage of students who used ecstasy one or more times during their life.	Van Buren	5	7	7	10
	Arkansas	8	8	8	13
	US	6	6	6	7
Percentage of students who used heroin one or more times during their life.	Van Buren	1	2	1	7
	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 their life.	Van Buren	7	6	5	4
	Arkansas	6	8	5	6
	US	5	4	4	3

OTHER ILLEGAL DRUG USE (continued)

These questions measure the occurrence of other illegal drug use such as sniffing glue (inhalation of paints or contents of aerosol spray cans), methamphetamines, ecstasy, heroin, and non-prescribed steroids or pills.

Figure 4: Summary of other illegal drug use

Percentage of students who have ever sniffed glue (inhaled paints or contents of aerosol spray cans), or used methamphetamines, ecstasy, heroin, and non-prescribed steroids or pills one or more times during their life.



* Sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans or inhaled any paints or spray to get high during their life.

** Methamphetamines.

*** Non-prescribed steroid pills or shots.

OTHER ILLEGAL DRUG USE (continued)

These questions measure the occurrence of other illegal drug use such as sniffing glue (inhalation of paints or contents of aerosol spray cans), methamphetamines, ecstasy, heroin, and non-prescribed steroids or pills.

Fig. 5: Percentage of students, who sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol cans, inhaled paints to get high during their life, by gender.

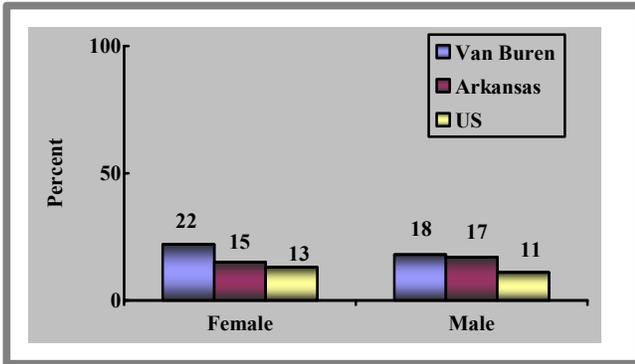


Fig. 6: Percentage of students who used methamphetamines one or more times during their life, by gender.

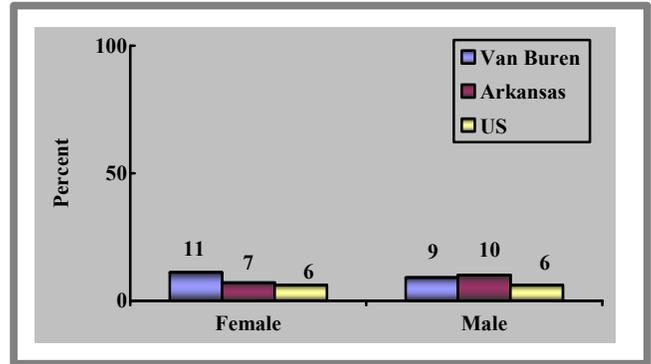


Fig. 7: Percentage of students who used ecstasy one or more times during their life, by gender.

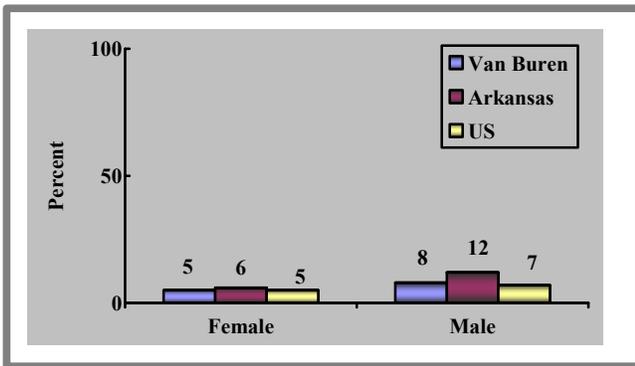


Fig. 8: Percentage of students who used heroin one or more times during their life, by gender.

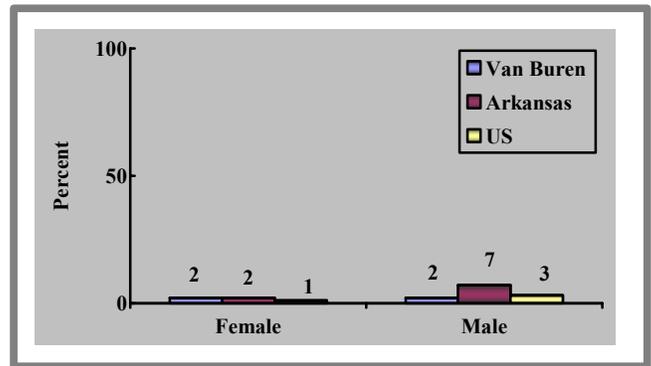
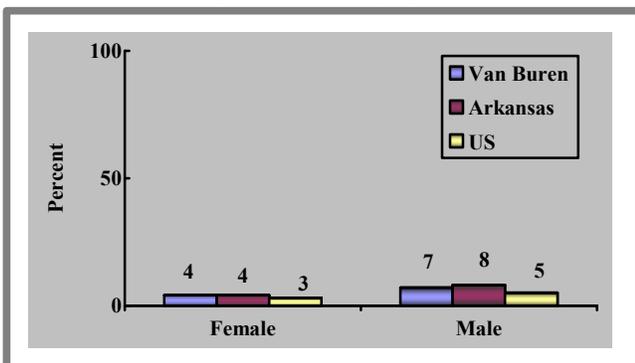


Fig. 9: Percentage of students who took steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life, by gender.



SEXUAL ACTIVITY

This question measures prevalence of sexual activity.

RESULTS

- Van Buren County, Arkansas and national results indicate that the prevalence of sexual activity increases as grade (or age) increases (Table 1).
- The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse was lower among students in Van Buren County (53%) than among students in Arkansas (54%); and higher than among students in the nation (47%) (Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse was higher among female students (57%) than male students (50%) in Van Buren County; equal among female students (54%) and male students (54%) in Arkansas; and lower among female students (46%) than male students (48%) in the nation (Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse was higher among 9th graders in Van Buren County (43%) than 9th graders in Arkansas (41%) and 9th graders in the nation (34%); lower among 10th graders in Van Buren County (45%) than 10th graders in Arkansas (52%), and higher than among 10th graders in the nation (43%); lower among 11th graders in Van Buren County (57%) than 11th graders in Arkansas (60%), and higher than among 11th graders in the nation (51%); and higher among 12th graders in Van Buren County (73%) than 12th graders in Arkansas (69%) and 12th graders in the nation (63%) (Table 1).

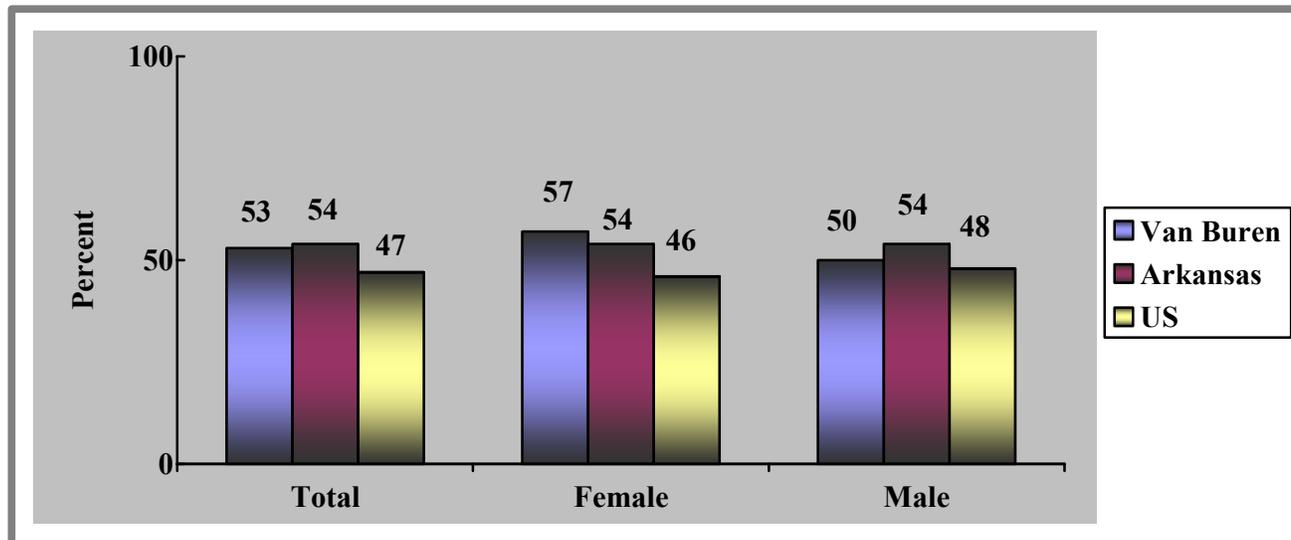
Table 1: The percentage of students who have ever had sexual intercourse students, by grade.

Grade	Van Buren County	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	43	41	34
10th	45	52	43
11th	57	60	51
12th	73	69	63

SEXUAL ACTIVITY (continued)

This question measures prevalence of sexual activity.

Figure 1: The percentage of students who have ever had sexual intercourse, by gender.



SEXUAL ACTIVITY (continued)

This question measures prevalence of sexual activity.

RESULTS

- The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse before age 13 years was higher among students in Van Buren County (10%) than among students in Arkansas (9%) and the nation (6%) (Figure 2).
- The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse before age 13 years was lower among female students (8%) than male students (11%) in Van Buren County; lower among female students (5%) than male students (13%) in Arkansas; and lower among female students (4%) than male students (9%) in the nation (Figure 2).
- The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse before age 13 years was higher among 9th graders in Van Buren County (13%) than 9th graders in Arkansas (11%) and the 9th graders in the nation (9%); equal among 10th graders in Van Buren County (9%) and 10th graders in Arkansas (9%), and higher than among 10th graders in the nation (6%); higher among 11th graders in the Van Buren County (10%) than 11th graders in Arkansas (6%) and 11th graders in the nation (5%); and lower among 12th graders in Van Buren County (5%) than 12th graders in Arkansas (9%), and higher than among 12th graders in the nation (4%) (Figure 2).

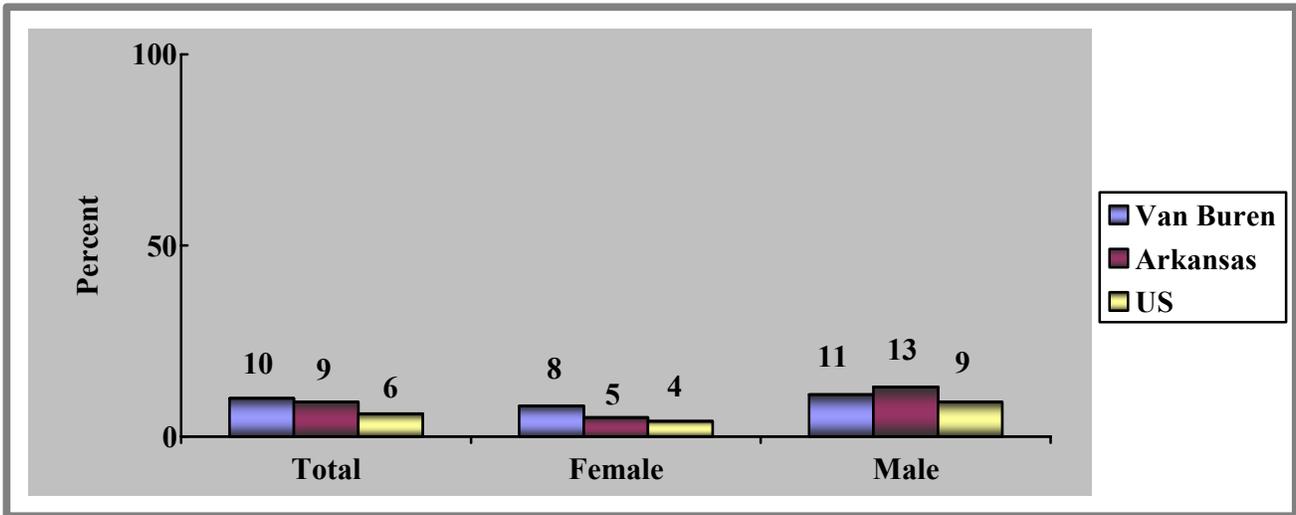
Table 2: The percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13, by grade.

Grade	Van Buren County	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	13	11	9
10th	9	9	6
11th	10	6	5
12th	5	9	4

SEXUAL ACTIVITY (continued)

This question measures prevalence of sexual activity.

Figure 2: The percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13, by gender.



SEXUAL ACTIVITY (continued)

This question measures prevalence of sexual activity.

RESULTS

- Van Buren County, Arkansas and national results indicate that the prevalence of having had sexual intercourse with four or more people increases as grade (or age) increases (Table 3).
- The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse with four or more people was higher among students in Van Buren County (19%) than among students in Arkansas (18%) and the nation (14%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse with four or more people was higher among female (19%) than male students (18%) in Van Buren County; lower among female (16%) than male (21%) students in Arkansas; and lower among female (12%) than male (16%) students in the nation (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse with four or more people was equal among 9th graders in Van Buren County (10%) and 9th graders in Arkansas (10%), and higher than among 9th graders in the nation (9%); equal among 10th graders in Van Buren County (17%) and 10th graders in Arkansas (17%), and higher than among 10th graders in the nation (11%); higher among 11th graders in Van Buren County (21%) than 11th graders in Arkansas (20%), and 11th graders in the nation (16%); and higher among 12th graders in Van Buren County (30%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (28%), and 12th graders in the nation (21%) (Table 3).

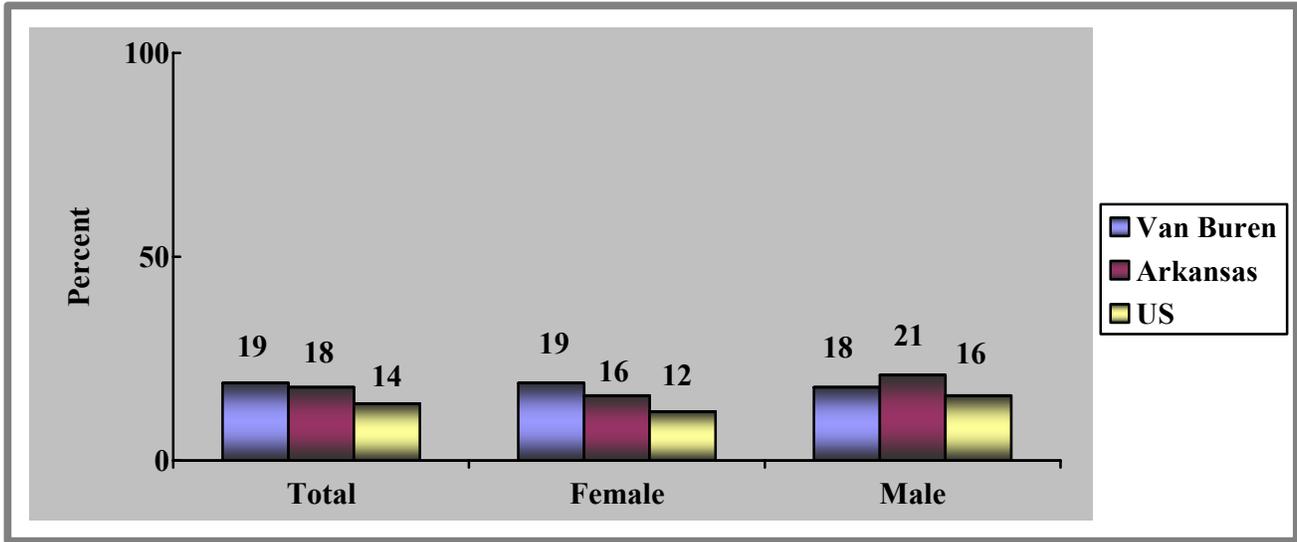
Table 3: The percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more people in their life, by grade.

Grade	Van Buren County	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	10	10	9
10th	17	17	11
11th	21	20	16
12th	30	28	21

SEXUAL ACTIVITY (continued)

This question measures prevalence of sexual activity.

Figure 3: The percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more people during their life, by gender.



SEXUAL ACTIVITY (continued)

This question measures prevalence of sexual activity.

RESULTS

- The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse in the three months preceding the survey was lower among students in Van Buren County (38%) than students in Arkansas (41%), and higher than among students in the nation (34%) (Figure 4).
- The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse in the three months preceding the survey was higher among female (41%) than male students (36%) in Van Buren County; higher among female (42%) than male (39%) students in Arkansas; and lower among female (35%) than male (33%) students in the nation (Figure 4).
- The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse in the three months preceding the survey was higher among 9th graders in Van Buren County (28%) than 9th graders in Arkansas (27%) and 9th graders in the nation (22%); lower among 10th graders in Van Buren County (31%) than 10th graders in Arkansas (39%), and higher than among 10th graders in the nation (29%); lower among 11th graders in Van Buren County (42%) than 11th graders in Arkansas (43%), and higher than among 11th graders in the nation (39%); and equal among 12th graders in Van Buren County (57%) and 12th graders in Arkansas (57%), and lower than among 12th graders in the nation (49%) (Table 4).

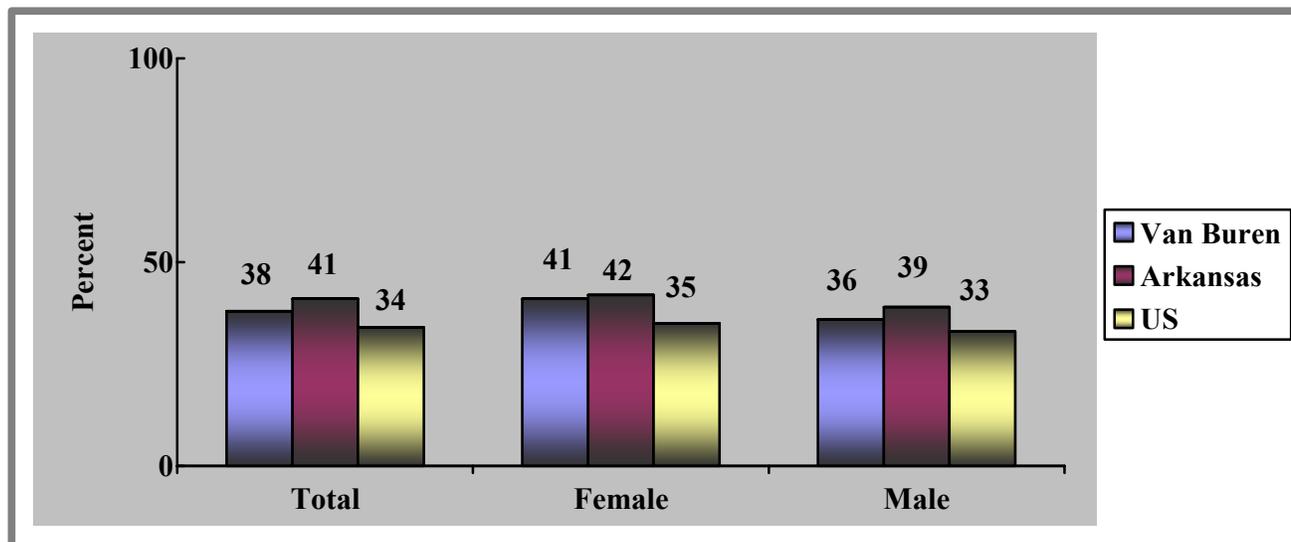
Table 4: The percentage of students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, by grade.

Grade	Van Buren County	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	28	27	22
10th	31	39	29
11th	42	43	39
12th	57	57	49

SEXUAL ACTIVITY (continued)

This question measures prevalence of sexual activity.

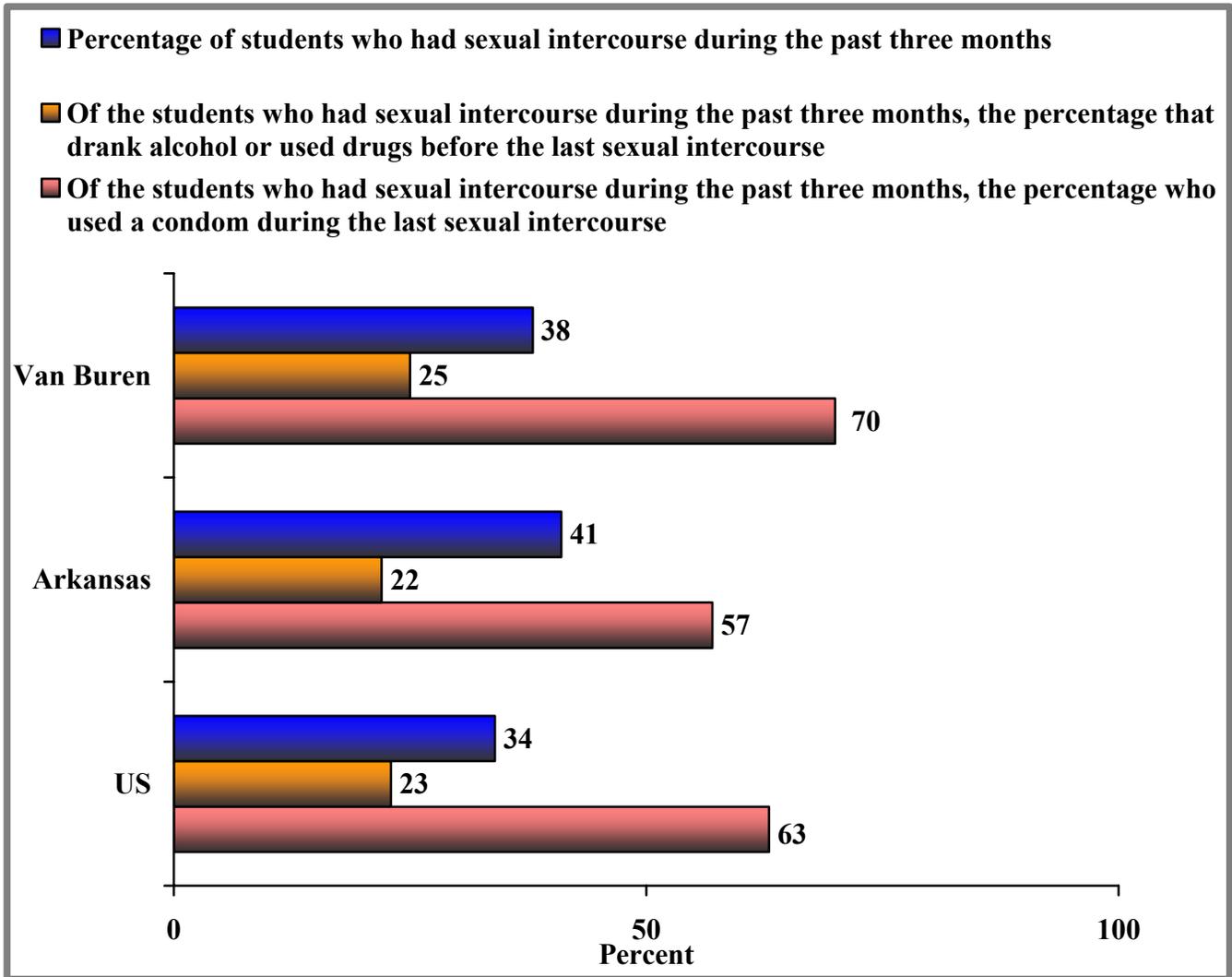
Figure 4: The percentage of students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, by gender.



SEXUAL ACTIVITY (continued)

These questions measure prevalence of sexual activity and related behaviors.

Figure 5: Summary of current sexual activity, alcohol or drug and condom use.



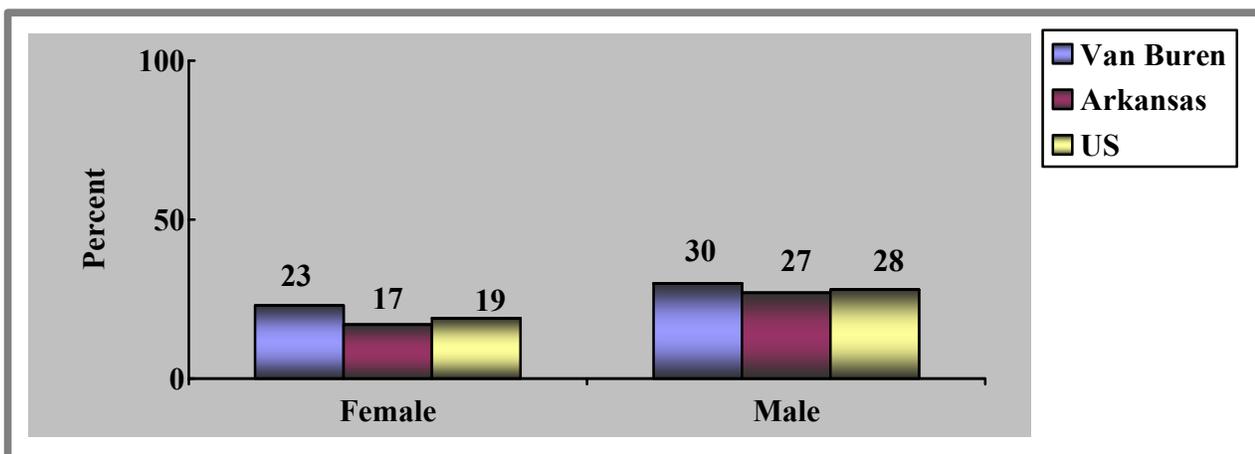
SEXUAL ACTIVITY (continued)

These questions measure prevalence of sexual activity and related behaviors.

RESULTS

- Local, state, and national survey results indicate the prevalence of having drunk alcohol or used drugs before students' last sexual intercourse was lower among female students than male students.
 - In Van Buren County, 23% of female students and 30% of male students who had sexual intercourse in the three months preceding the survey had drunk alcohol or used drugs before students' last sexual intercourse (Figure 6).
 - In Arkansas, 17% of female students and 27% of male students who had had sexual intercourse in the three months preceding the survey had drunk alcohol or used drugs before students' last sexual intercourse (Figure 6).
 - Nationally, 19% of female students and 28% of male students who had had sexual intercourse in the three months preceding the survey had drunk alcohol or used drugs before students' last sexual intercourse (Figure 6).
- The prevalence of having drunk alcohol or used drugs before students' last sexual intercourse was higher among female students in Van Buren County (23%) than female students in Arkansas (17%) and female students in the nation (19%) (Figure 6).
- The prevalence of having drunk alcohol or used drugs before students' last sexual intercourse as higher among male students in Van Buren County (30%) than male students in Arkansas (27%), and lower than among male students in the nation (28%) (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Of the students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the percentage who drank alcohol or used drugs before the last sexual intercourse, by gender.



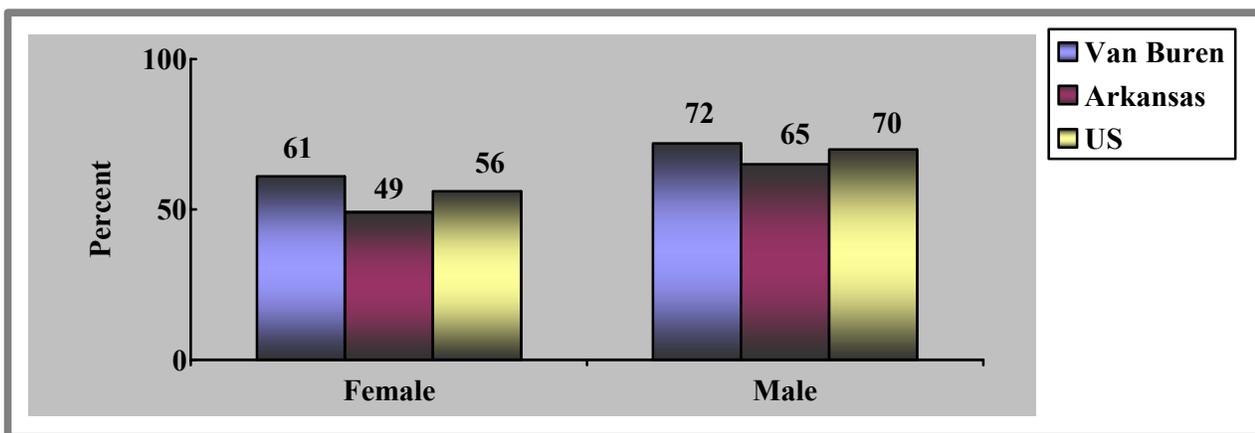
SEXUAL ACTIVITY (continued)

These questions measure prevalence of sexual activity and related behaviors.

RESULTS

- Local, state, and national survey results indicate the prevalence of having used a condom during students' last sexual intercourse was lower among female students than male students.
 - In Van Buren County, 61% of female students and 72% of male students who had sexual intercourse in the three months preceding the survey had used a condom during students' last sexual intercourse (Figure 7).
 - In Arkansas, 49% of female students and 65% of male students who had had sexual intercourse in the three months preceding the survey had used a condom during students' last sexual intercourse (Figure 7).
 - Nationally, 56% of female students and 70% of male students who had had sexual intercourse in the three months preceding the survey had used a condom during students' last sexual students' intercourse (Figure 7).
- The prevalence of having used a condom during students' last sexual intercourse was higher among female students in Van Buren County (61%) than female students in Arkansas (49%) and female students in the nation (56%) (Figure7).
- The prevalence of having used a condom during students' last sexual students' intercourse was higher among male students in Van Buren County (72%) than male students in Arkansas (65%) male students in the nation (70%) (Figure 6).

Figure 7: Of the students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the percentage who had used a condom during last sexual intercourse, by gender.



HEALTH EDUCATION – HIV/AIDS

This question measures whether students received information on HIV/AIDS at school.

RESULTS

- The prevalence of having received information on HIV/AIDS at school was lower among students in Van Buren County (81%) than students in Arkansas (84%) and students in the nation (88%) (Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having received information on HIV/AIDS at school was lower among female (79%) than male students (82%) in Van Buren County; higher among female (88%) than male (79%) students in Arkansas; and higher among female (88%) than male (87%) students in the nation (Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having received information on HIV/AIDS at school was lower among 9th graders in Van Buren County (78%) than 9th graders in Arkansas (84%) and 9th graders in the nation (85%); lower among 10th graders in Van Buren County (79%) than 10th graders in Arkansas (83%) and 10th graders in the nation (88%); lower among 11th graders in Van Buren County (85%) than 11th graders in Arkansas (86%) and among 11th graders in the nation (90%); and lower among 12th graders in Van Buren County (81%) than 12th graders in Arkansas (83%) and 12th graders in the nation (89%) (Table 1).

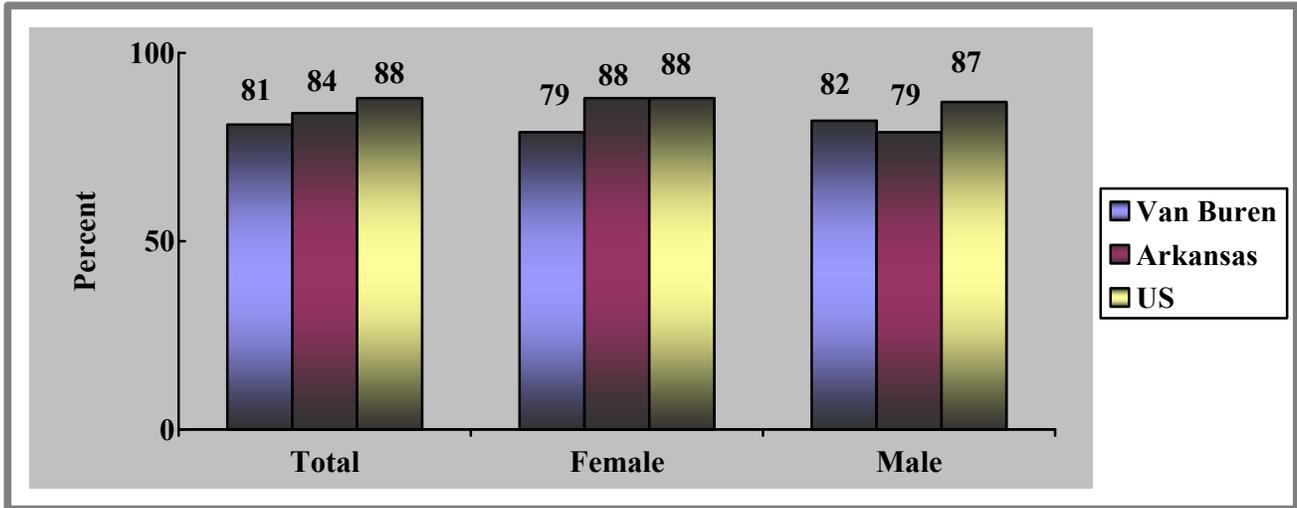
Table 1: The percentage of students who had ever been taught in school about HIV infection or AIDS, by grade.

Grade	Van Buren County	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	78	84	85
10th	79	83	88
11th	85	86	90
12th	81	83	89

HEALTH EDUCATION – HIV/AIDS

This question measures whether students received information on HIV/AIDS at school.

Figure 1: The percentage of students who had ever been taught in school about HIV infection or AIDS, by gender.



OBESITY

These questions measure the extent to which 9th-12th graders were overweight and self perception of body weight.

RESULTS

- ❑ The prevalence of being overweight was higher among students in Van Buren County (29%) than students in Arkansas (15%) and students in the nation (13%) (Figure 1).
- ❑ The prevalence of describing themselves as overweight was higher among students in Van Buren County (35%) than students in Arkansas (33%) and students in the nation (31%) (Figure 1).
- ❑ The prevalence of being overweight was lower among female (28%) than male students (29%) in Van Buren County; lower among female (11%) than male (20%) students in Arkansas; and lower among female (10%) than male (16%) students in the nation (Figure 2).
- ❑ The prevalence of describing themselves as overweight was higher among female (39%) than male students (31%) in Van Buren County; higher among female (41%) than male (25%) students in Arkansas; and higher among female (38%) than male (25%) students in the nation (Figure 3).
- ❑ The prevalence of being overweight was higher among 9th graders in Van Buren County (25%) than 9th graders in Arkansas (15%) and 9th graders in the nation (13%); higher among 10th graders in Van Buren County (33%) than 10th graders in Arkansas (17%) and 10th graders in the nation (14%); higher among 11th graders in Van Buren County (28%) than 11th graders in Arkansas (17%) and 11th graders in the nation (13%); and higher among 12th graders in Van Buren County (29%) than 12th graders in Arkansas (13%) and 12th graders in the nation (13%) (Table 1 and Figure 4).
- ❑ The prevalence of describing themselves as overweight was lower among 9th graders in Van Buren County (27%) than 9th graders in Arkansas (32%) and 9th graders in the nation (30%); higher among 10th graders in Van Buren County (36%) than 10th graders in Arkansas (31%) and 10th graders in the nation (30%); higher among 11th graders in Van Buren County (37%) than 11th graders in Arkansas (34%) and 11th graders in the nation (33%); and higher among 12th graders in Van Buren County (40%) than 12th graders in Arkansas (33%) and 12th graders in the nation (34%) (Table 1 and Figure 5).

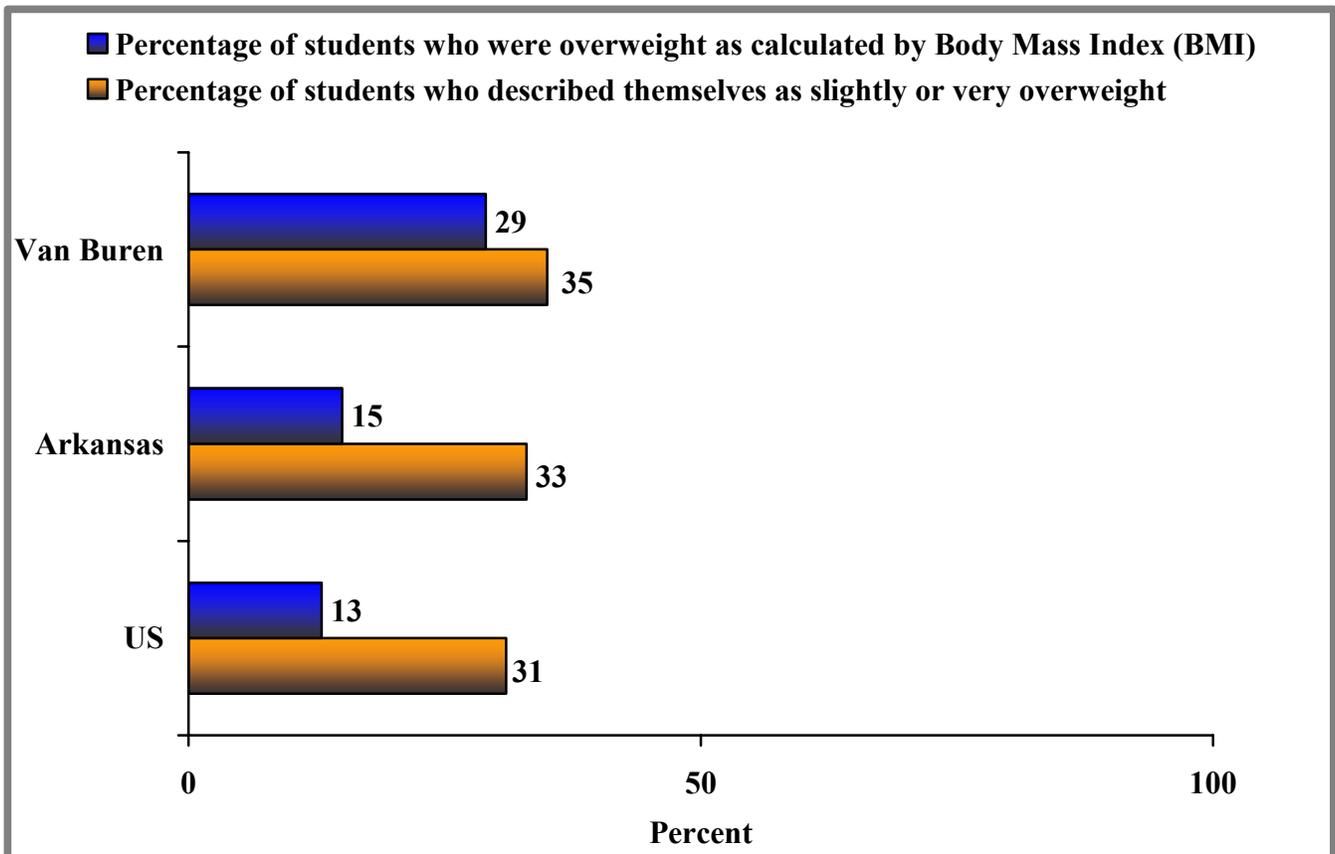
OBESITY

These questions measure the extent to which 9th-12th graders were overweight and self perception of body weight.

Table 1: Body weight and self-perception of body weight, by grade.

Grade	Percentage of students who were overweight as calculated by Body Mass Index.			Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight.		
	Van Buren County	Arkansas	U.S.	Van Buren County	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	25	15	13	27	32	30
10th	33	17	14	36	31	30
11th	28	17	13	37	34	33
12th	29	13	13	40	33	34

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



OBESITY (continued)

These questions measure the extent to which 9th-12th graders were overweight and self perception of body weight.

Figure 2: Percentage of students who were overweight as calculated by Body Mass Index, by gender.

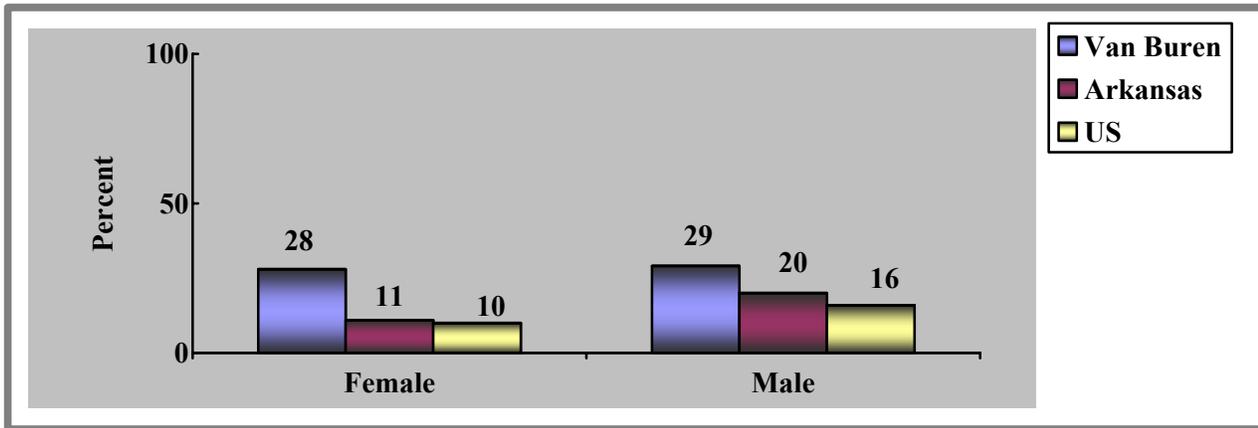
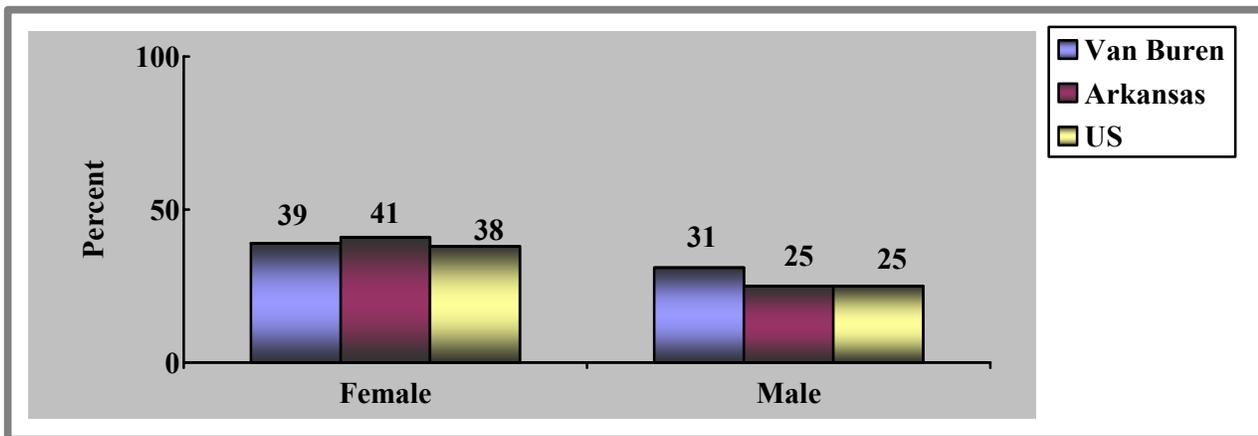


Figure 3: Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight, by gender.



OBESITY (continued)

These questions measure the extent to which 9th-12th graders were overweight and self perception of body weight.

Figure 4: Percentage of students who were overweight as calculated by Body Mass Index, by grade.

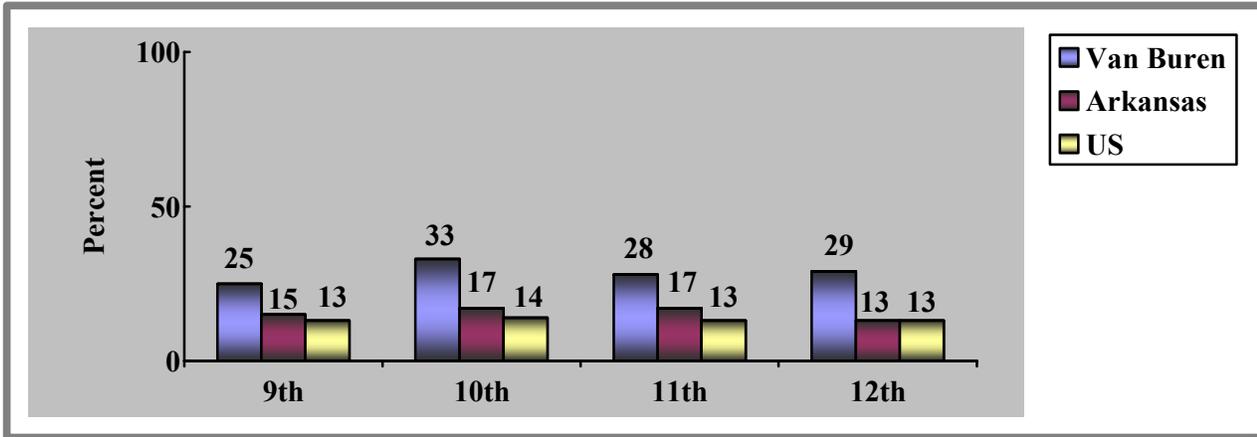
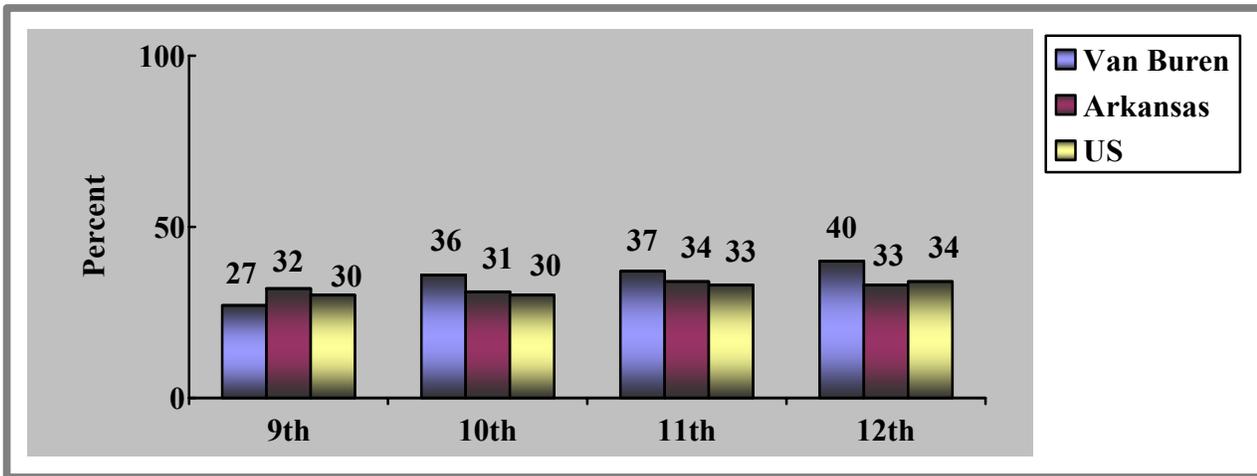


Figure 5: Percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight by grade.



OBESITY (continued)

This question measures the extent to which 9th-12th graders were trying to lose weight.

RESULTS

- The prevalence of trying to lose weight was lower among students in Van Buren County (47%) than students in Arkansas (49%), and higher than among students in the nation (46%) (Figure 6).
- Local, state, and national survey results indicate the prevalence of trying to lose weight was higher among female students than male students (Figure 6).
 - The prevalence of trying to lose weight was lower among female students in Van Buren County (61%) than female students in Arkansas (65%) and female students in the nation (62%) (Figure 6).
 - The prevalence of trying to lose weight was higher among male students in Van Buren County (33%) than male students in Arkansas (32%) and male students in the nation (30%) (Figure 6).
- The prevalence of trying to lose weight was lower among 9th graders in Van Buren County (45%) than 9th graders in Arkansas (51%) and 9th graders in the nation (46%); lower among 10th graders in Van Buren County (46%) than 10th graders in Arkansas (47%) and 10th graders in the nation (44%); higher among 11th graders in Van Buren County (49%) than 11th graders in Arkansas (48%) and 11th graders in the nation (46%); and lower among 12th graders in Van Buren County (48%) than 12th graders in Arkansas (50%), and higher than among 12th graders in the nation (46%) (Table 2).

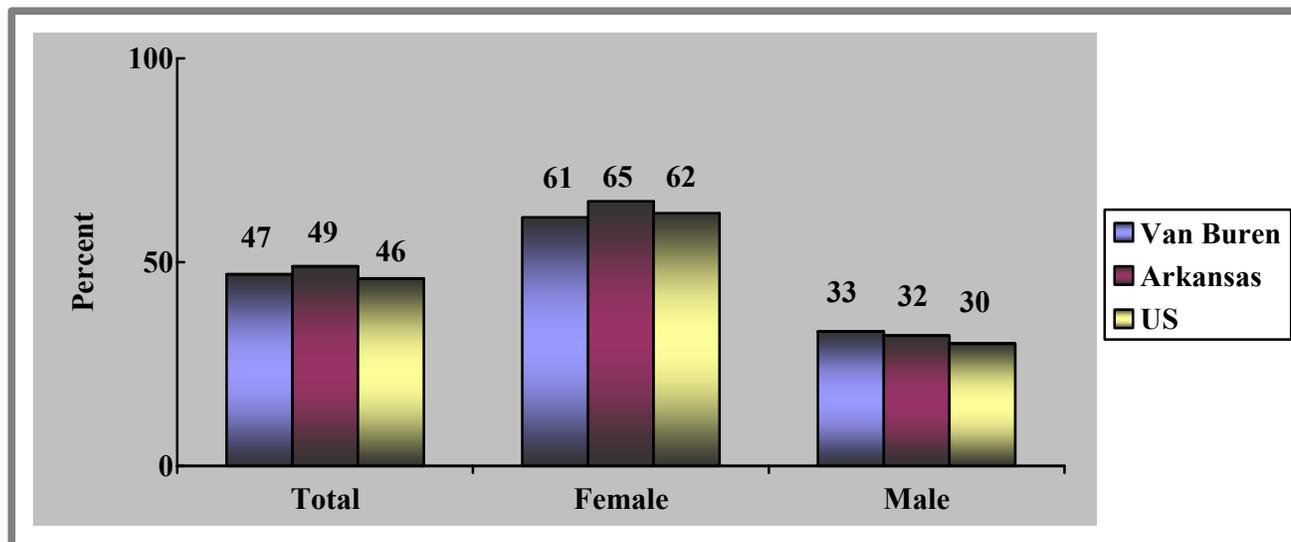
Table 2: The percentage of students who were trying to lose weight, by grade.

Grade	Van Buren County	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	45	51	46
10th	46	47	44
11th	49	48	46
12th	48	50	46

OBESITY (continued)

This question measures the extent to which 9th-12th graders were trying to lose weight.

Figure 6: The percentage of students who were trying to lose weight, by gender.



OBESITY (continued)

These questions measure the different behaviors that relating to weight loss activities.

RESULTS

- Local, state, and national survey results indicate that students are most likely to use exercise as a method of losing weight; and least likely to use vomiting or taking laxatives as a method of losing weight or to keep from gaining weight (Figure 7).
 - In Van Buren County, 61% of students used exercise; 38% ate less food, fewer calories or foods low in fat; 14% went without eating; 8% took diet pills; and 6% vomited or took laxatives, to help them lose weight or to keep from gaining weight (Figure 7).
 - In Arkansas, 59% of students used exercise; 40% ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat; 16% went without eating; 12% took diet pills; and 9% vomited or took laxatives, to help them lose weight or to keep from gaining weight (Figure 7).
 - Nationally, 60% of students used exercise; 41% ate less food, fewer calories or foods low in fat; 12% went without eating; 6% took diet pills; and 4% vomited or took laxatives, to help them lose weight or to keep from gaining weight (Figure 7).

- Local, state, and national survey results indicate the prevalence of trying to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight, irrespective of method used, was higher among female students than male students (Figure 7).
 - The prevalence of having eaten less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight was higher among female students in Van Buren County (52%) than female students in Arkansas (51%), and lower than among female students in the nation (55%). The prevalence of having eaten less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight was lower among male students in Van Buren County (24%) than male students in Arkansas (29%) and male students in the nation (27%) (Figure 8).
 - The prevalence of having gone without eating for 24 hours or more to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was higher among female students in Van Buren County (19%) than female students in Arkansas (18%) and female students in the nation (17%). The prevalence of having gone without eating for 24 hours or more to lose weight was lower among male students in Van Buren County (9%) than male students in Arkansas (13%), and higher than among male students in the nation (8%) (Figure 9).
 - The prevalence of having exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was higher among female students in Van Buren County (67%) than female students in Arkansas (66%), and equal to female students in the nation (67%). The prevalence of having exercised to lose weight was higher among male students in Van Buren County (54%) than male students in Arkansas (51%) and male students in the nation (53%) (Figure 10).

OBESITY (continued)

These questions measure the different behaviors that relating to weight loss activities.

RESULTS

- The prevalence of having vomited or taken laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was lower among female students in Van Buren County (9%) than female students in Arkansas (10%), and higher than among female students in the nation (6%). The prevalence of having vomited or taken laxatives to lose weight was lower among male students in Van Buren County (4%) than male students in Arkansas (7%), and higher than among male students in the nation (3%) (Figure 11).
- The prevalence of having taken diet pills to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was lower among female students in Van Buren County (10%) than female students in Arkansas (15%), and higher than among female students in the nation (8%). The prevalence of having taken diet pills to lose weight was lower among male students in Van Buren County (6%) than male students in Arkansas (8%), and higher than among male students in the nation (5%) (Figure 12).
- The prevalence of having eaten less foods, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was lower among 9th graders in Van Buren County (36%) than 9th graders in Arkansas (40%) and 9th graders in the nation (39%); equal among 10th graders in Van Buren County (38%) and 10th graders in Arkansas (38%), and lower than among 10th graders in the nation (40%); lower among 11th graders in Van Buren County (37%) than 11th graders in Arkansas (39%) and 11th graders in the nation (41%); and higher among 12th graders in Van Buren County (43%) than 12th graders in Arkansas (41%), and equal to 12th graders in the nation (43%) (Table 3).
- The prevalence of having gone without eating for 24 hours or more to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was lower among 9th graders in Van Buren County (36%) than 9th graders in Arkansas (40%) and 9th graders in the nation (39%); equal among 10th graders in Van Buren County (38%) and 10th graders in Arkansas (38%), and lower than among 10th graders in the nation (40%); lower among 11th graders in Van Buren County (37%) than 11th graders in Arkansas (39%) and 11th graders in the nation (41%); and higher among 12th graders in Van Buren County (43%) than 12th graders in Arkansas (41%), and equal to 12th graders in the nation (43%) (Table 3).
- The prevalence of having exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was higher among 9th graders in Van Buren County (66%) than 9th graders in Arkansas (65%) and 9th graders in the nation (63%); higher among 10th graders in Van Buren County (62%) than 10th graders in Arkansas (59%) and 10th graders in the nation (60%); higher among 11th graders in Van Buren County (58%) than 11th graders in Arkansas (56%), and equal to 11th graders in the nation (58%); and higher among 12th graders in Van Buren County (55%) than 12th graders in Arkansas (53%), and lower than among 12th graders in the nation (58%) (Table 3).
- The prevalence of having vomited or taken laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was lower among 9th graders in Van Buren County (8%) than 9th graders in Arkansas (9%), and higher than among 9th graders in the nation (4%); lower among 10th graders in Van Buren County (5%) than 10th graders in Arkansas (9%), and equal to 10th graders in the nation (5%); equal among 11th graders in Van Buren County (7%) and 11th graders in Arkansas (7%), and higher than among 11th graders in the nation (4%); and lower among 12th graders in Van Buren County (6%) than 12th graders in Arkansas (9%), and higher than among 12th graders in the nation (4%) (Table 3).

OBESITY (continued)

These questions measure the different behaviors that relating to weight loss activities.

RESULTS

- The prevalence of having taken diet pills to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight was lower among 9th graders in Van Buren County (5%) than 9th graders in Arkansas (9%), and equal to 9th graders in the nation (5%); lower among 10th graders in Van Buren County (9%) than 10th graders in Arkansas (13%), and higher than among 10th graders in the nation (6%); lower among 11th graders in Van Buren County (8%) than 11th graders in Arkansas (9%), and higher than among 11th graders in the nation (7%); and lower among 12th graders in Van Buren County (10%) than 12th graders in Arkansas (16%), and higher than among 12th graders in the nation (7%) (Table 3).

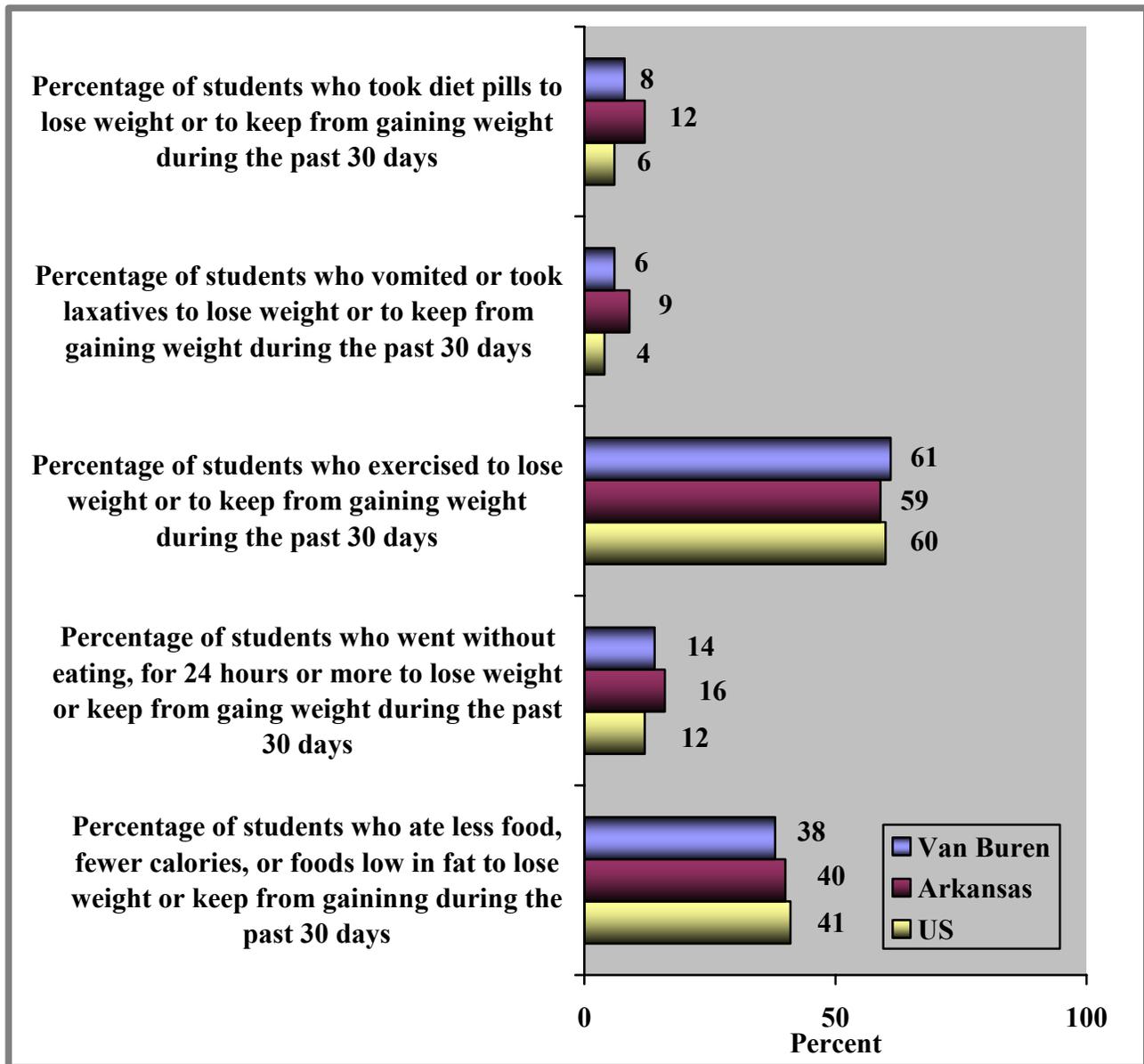
Table 3: Percentage of students engaging in different behaviors relating to weight loss activities life, by grade.

		9 th Grade	10 th Grade	11 th Grade	12 th 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 past thirty days.	Van Buren	36	38	37	43
	Arkansas	40	38	39	41
	US	39	40	41	43
Percentage of students, who went without eating for 24 hours or more to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during past thirty days.	Van Buren	12	15	11	21
	Arkansas	16	18	15	13
	US	13	12	12	17
Percentage of students who exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past thirty days.	Van Buren	66	62	58	55
	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 past thirty days.	Van Buren	8	5	7	6
	Arkansas	9	9	7	9
	US	4	5	4	4
Percentage of students who took diet pills to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past thirty days.	Van Buren	5	9	8	10
	Arkansas	9	13	9	16
	US	5	6	7	7

OBESITY (continued)

These questions measure the different behaviors that relating to weight loss activities.

Figure 7: Summary of different weight loss activities.



OBESITY (continued)

These questions measure the different behaviors that relating to weight loss activities.

Fig. 8: Percentage of students, who ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during past thirty days, by gender.

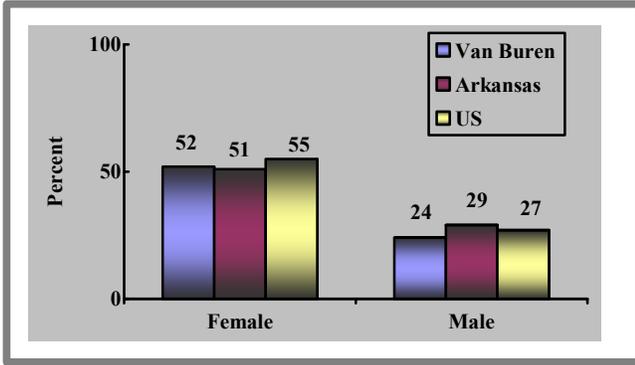


Fig. 9: Percentage of students, who went without eating for 24 hours or more to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during past thirty days, by gender.

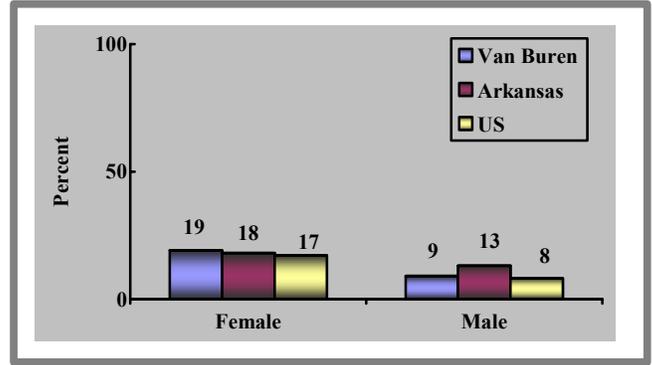


Fig. 10: Percentage of students who exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past thirty days, by gender.

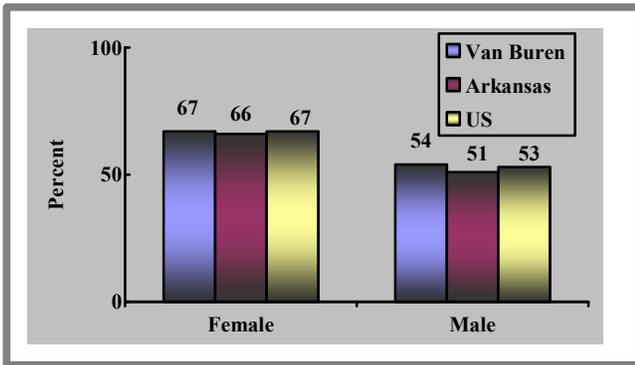


Fig. 11: Percentage of students who vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past thirty days, by gender.

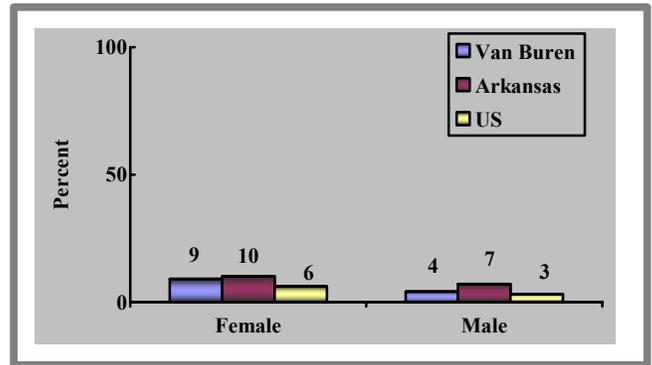
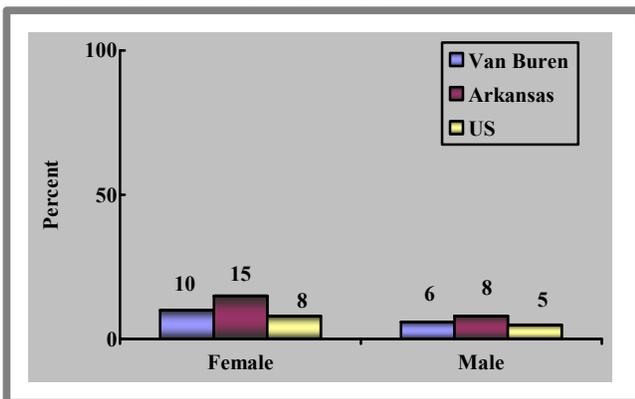


Fig. 12: Percentage of students who took diet pills to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past thirty days, by gender.



PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

These questions measure students' physical activity, participation in physical education class and team sports.

RESULTS

- ❑ Local, state, and national survey results indicate that the prevalence of attending physical education classes one or more days during an average school week decreases as grade level (age) increases (Table 1).
- ❑ The prevalence of attending physical education classes one or more days during an average school week was higher among students in Van Buren County (42%) than students in Arkansas (36%), and lower than among students in the nation (54%) (Figure 1).
- ❑ The prevalence of attending physical education classes one or more days during an average school week was lower among female (36%) than male students (49%) in Van Buren County; lower among female (33%) than male (40%) students in Arkansas; and lower among female (48%) than male (60%) students in the nation (Figure 1).
- ❑ The prevalence of attending physical education classes one or more days during an average school week was higher among 9th graders in Van Buren County (61%) than 9th graders in Arkansas (54%), and lower than among 9th graders in the nation (71%); lower among 10th graders in Van Buren County (33%) than 10th graders in Arkansas (37%) and 10th graders in the nation (59%); higher among 11th graders in Van Buren County (30%) than 11th graders in Arkansas (26%), and lower than among 11th graders in the nation (42%); and higher among 12th graders in Van Buren County (46%) than 12th graders in Arkansas (26%) and 12th graders in the nation (39%) (Table 1).

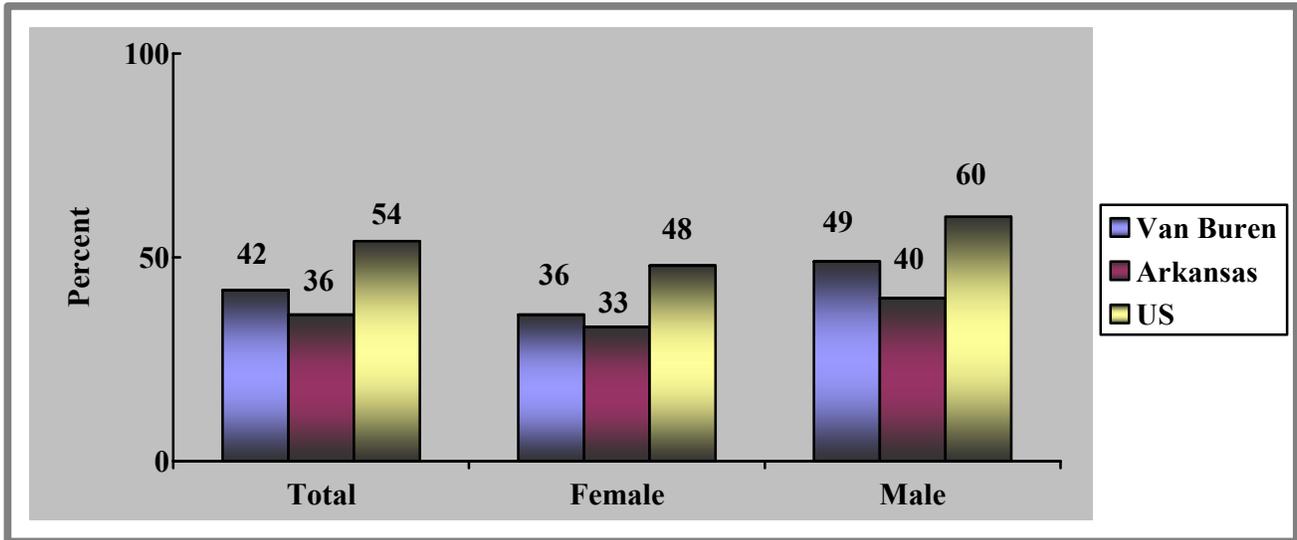
Table 1: The percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) class one or more days during an average school week, by grade.

Grade	Van Buren County	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	61	54	71
10th	33	37	59
11th	30	26	42
12th	46	26	39

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY (continued)

These questions measure students' physical activity, participation in physical education class and team sports.

Figure 1: The percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) class one or more days during an average school week, by gender.



PHYSICAL ACTIVITY (continued)

These questions measure students' physical activity, participation in physical education class and team sports.

RESULTS

- ❑ Local, state and national survey results indicate that the prevalence of having played on one or more sports teams was decreased as grade level (age) increased (Table 2).
- ❑ The prevalence of having played on one or more sports teams was higher among students in Van Buren County (56%) than students in Arkansas (51%), and equal to students in the nation (56%) (Figure 2).
- ❑ The prevalence of having played on one or more sports teams was lower among female (55%) than male students (57%) in Van Buren County; lower among female (47%) than male (55%) students in Arkansas; and lower among female (50%) than male (62%) students in the nation (Figure 2).
- ❑ The prevalence of having played on one or more sports teams was higher among 9th graders in Van Buren County (69%) than 9th graders in Arkansas (57%) and 9th graders in the nation (60%); higher among 10th graders in Van Buren County (57%) than 10th graders in Arkansas (54%), and lower than among 10th graders in the nation (58%); higher among 11th graders in Van Buren County (48%) than 11th graders in Arkansas (46%), and lower than among 11th graders in the nation (55%); and higher among 12th graders in Van Buren County (50%) than 12th graders in Arkansas (45%) and 12th graders in the nation (49%) (Table 2).

Table 2: The percentage of students who played on one or more sports teams during the past 12 months, by grade.

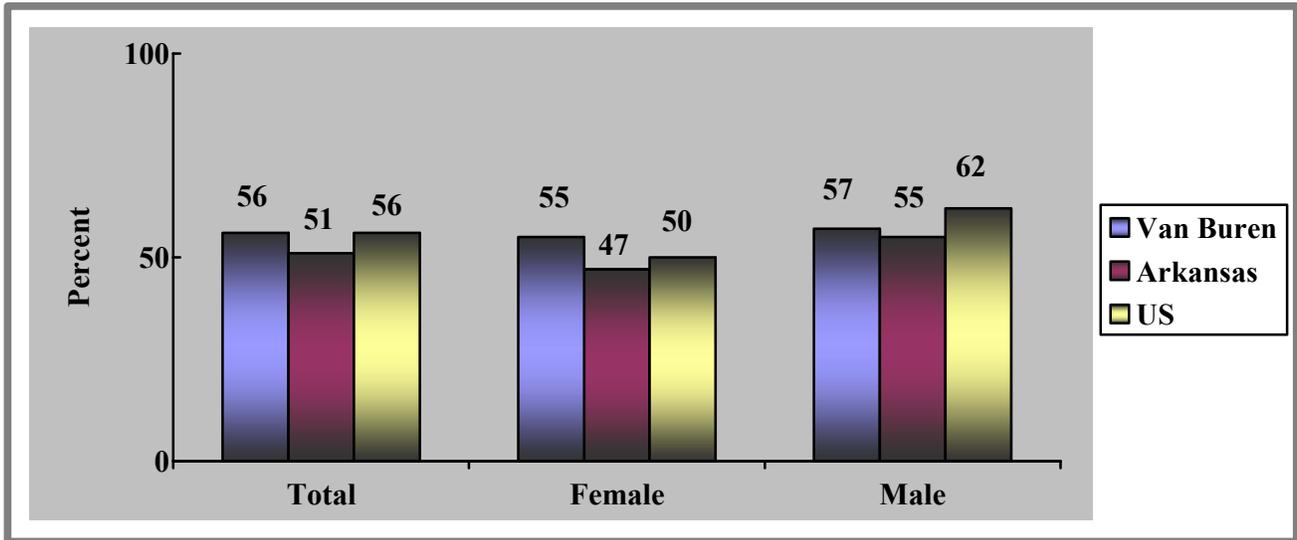
Grade	Van Buren County	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	69	57	60
10th	57	54	58
11th	48	46	55
12th	50	45	49



PHYSICAL ACTIVITY (continued)

These questions measure students' physical activity, participation in physical education class and team sports.

Figure 2: The percentage of students who played on one or more sports teams during the past 12 months, by gender.



VIOLENCE – Related to Conduct on School Property

These questions measure the frequency of violent and other inappropriate conduct or behavior on school property.

RESULTS

- The prevalence of having carried a weapon (e.g. gun, knife, or club) on school property was lower among students in Van Buren County (8%) than students in Arkansas (10%), and higher than among students in the nation (6%) (Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having carried a weapon (e.g. gun, knife, or club) on school property was lower among female (4%) than male students (12%) in Van Buren County; lower among female (4%) than male (17%) students in Arkansas; and equal among female (6%) than male (6%) students in the nation (Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having carried a weapon (e.g. gun, knife, or club) on school property was lower among 9th graders in Van Buren County (5%) than 9th graders in Arkansas (10%) and 9th graders in the nation (8%); lower among 10th graders in Van Buren County (5%) than 10th graders in Arkansas (10%) and 10th graders in the nation (6%); higher among 11th graders in Van Buren County (10%) than 11th graders in Arkansas (9%) and 11th graders in the nation (5%); and higher among 12th graders in Van Buren County (12%) than 12th graders in Arkansas (11%) and 12th graders in the nation (5%) (Table 1).

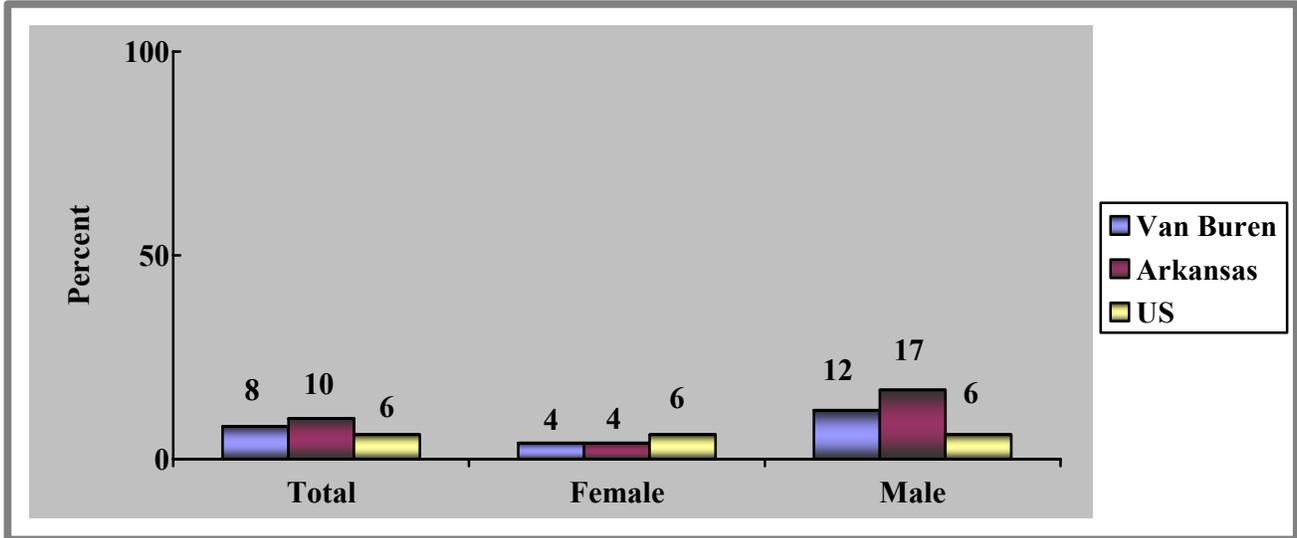
Table 1: The percentage of students who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property on one or more of the past 30 days, by grade.

Grade	Van Buren County	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	5	10	8
10th	5	10	6
11th	10	9	5
12th	12	11	5

VIOLENCE – Related to Conduct on School Property

These questions measure the frequency of violent and other inappropriate conduct or behavior on school property.

Figure 1: The percentage of students who carried a weapon (e.g. gun, knife, or club) on school property on one or more of the past 30 days, by gender.



VIOLENCE – Related to Conduct on School Property (continued)

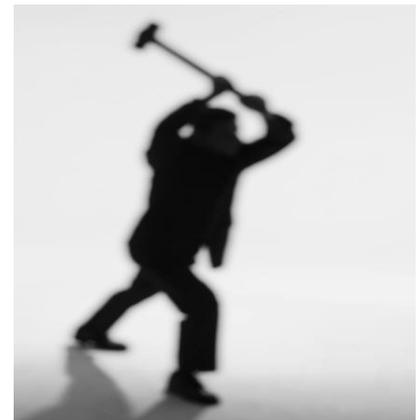
These questions measure the frequency of violent and other inappropriate conduct or behavior on school property.

RESULTS

- The prevalence of having property stolen or damaged on school property was lower among students in Van Buren County (27%) than among students in Arkansas (29%) and in the nation (30%) (Figure 2).
- The prevalence of having property stolen or damaged on school property was lower among female (27%) than male students (28%) in Van Buren County; lower among female (27%) than male (30%) students in Arkansas; and lower among female (28%) than male (31%) students in the nation (Figure 2).
- The prevalence of having property stolen or damaged on school property was lower among 9th graders in Van Buren County (30%) than 9th graders in Arkansas (33%) and 9th graders in the nation (34%); lower among 10th graders in Van Buren County (25%) than 10th graders in Arkansas (32%) and 10th graders in the nation (29%); equal among 11th graders in Van Buren County (26%) and 11th graders in Arkansas (26%), and lower than among 11th graders in the nation (27%); and higher among 12th graders in Van Buren County (28%) than 12th graders in Arkansas (23%) and 12th graders in the nation (27%) (Table 2).

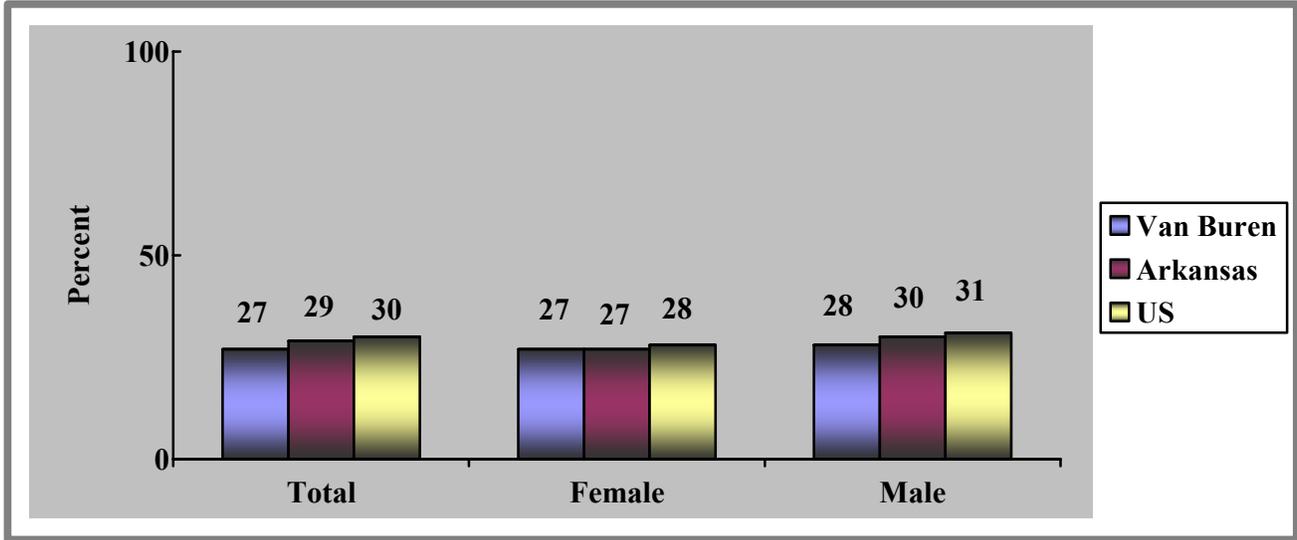
Table 2: The percentage of students who had property such as their car, clothing, or books, stolen or deliberately damaged on school property one or more times during the past 12 months, by grade.

Grade	Van Buren County	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	30	33	34
10th	25	32	29
11th	26	26	27
12th	28	23	27



VIOLENCE – Related to Conduct on School Property (continued)
These questions measure the frequency of violent and other inappropriate conduct or behavior on school property.

Figure 2: The percentage of students who had property such as their car, clothing, or books, stolen or deliberately damaged on school property one or more times during the past 12 months, by gender.



VIOLENCE – Related to Conduct on School Property (continued)

These questions measure the frequency of violent and other inappropriate conduct or behavior on school property.

RESULTS

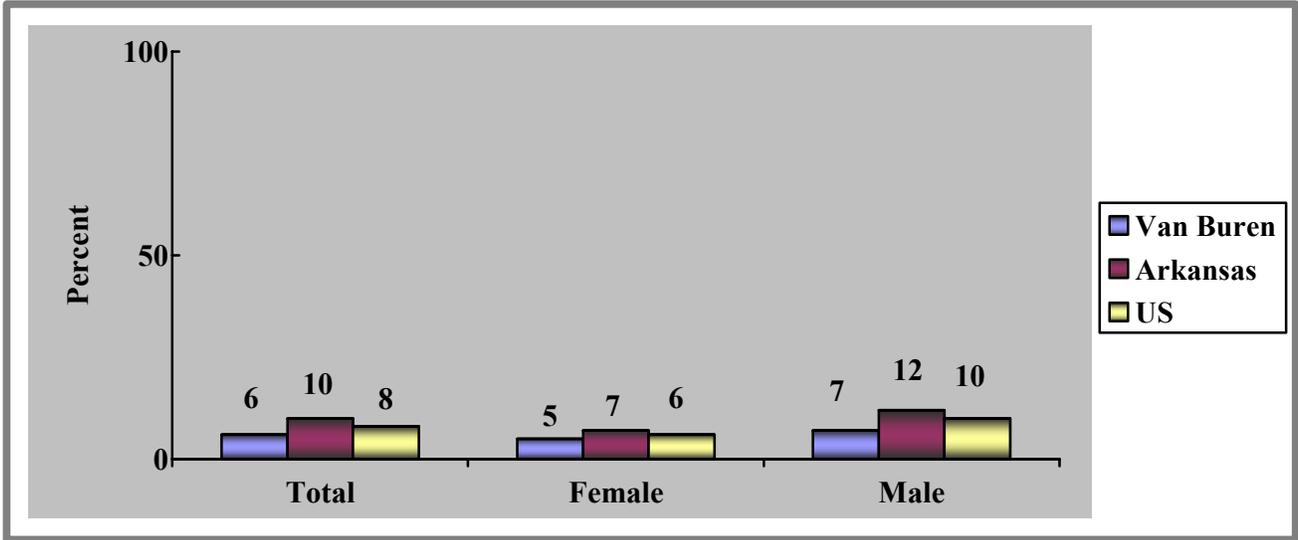
- The prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property was lower among students in Van Buren County (6%) than among students in Arkansas (10%) and in the nation (8%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property lower among female (5%) than male students (7%) in Van Buren County; lower among female (7%) than male (12%) students in Arkansas; and lower among female (6%) than male (10%) students in the nation (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property equal among 9th graders in Van Buren County (8%) and 9th graders in Arkansas (8%), and higher than among 9th graders in the nation (10%); lower among 10th graders in Van Buren County (7%) than 10th graders in Arkansas (11%) and 10th graders in the nation (9%); lower among 11th graders in Van Buren County (3%) than 11th graders in Arkansas (7%) and 11th graders in the nation (5%); and lower among 12th graders in Van Buren County (7%) than 12th graders in Arkansas (12%), and higher than among 12th graders in the nation (6%) (Table 3).

Table 3: The percentage of students who had been threatened or injured with a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property one or more times during the past 12 months, by grade.

Grade	Van Buren County	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	8	8	10
10th	7	11	9
11th	3	7	5
12th	7	12	6

VIOLENCE – Related to Conduct on School Property (continued)
These questions measure the frequency of violent and other inappropriate conduct or behavior on school property.

Figure 3: The percentage of students who had been threatened or injured with a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property one or more times during the past 12 months, by gender.



VIOLENCE – Related to Conduct on School Property (continued)

These questions measure the frequency of violent and other inappropriate conduct or behavior on school property.

RESULTS

- ❑ The prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property was higher among students in Van Buren County (18%) than among students in Arkansas (14%) and in the nation (14%) (Figure 4).
- ❑ Local, state, and national survey results indicate that the prevalence of having been in physical fight on school property was lower among female students than male students (Figure 4).
 - The prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property was higher among female students in Van Buren County (14%) than female students in Arkansas (8%) and female students in the nation (9%) (Figure 4).
 - The prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property was higher among male students in Van Buren County (21%) than male students in Arkansas (19%) and male students in the nation (18%) (Figure 4).
- ❑ The prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property was higher among 9th graders in Van Buren County (29%) than 9th graders in Arkansas (17%) and 9th graders in the nation (19%); higher among 10th graders in Van Buren County (15%) than 10th graders in Arkansas (14%) and 10th graders in the nation (14%); equal among 11th graders in Van Buren County (11%) and 11th graders in Arkansas (11%), and higher than among 11th graders in the nation (10%); and higher among 12th graders in Van Buren County (15%) than 12th graders in Arkansas (11%) and 12th graders in the nation (8%) (Table 4).

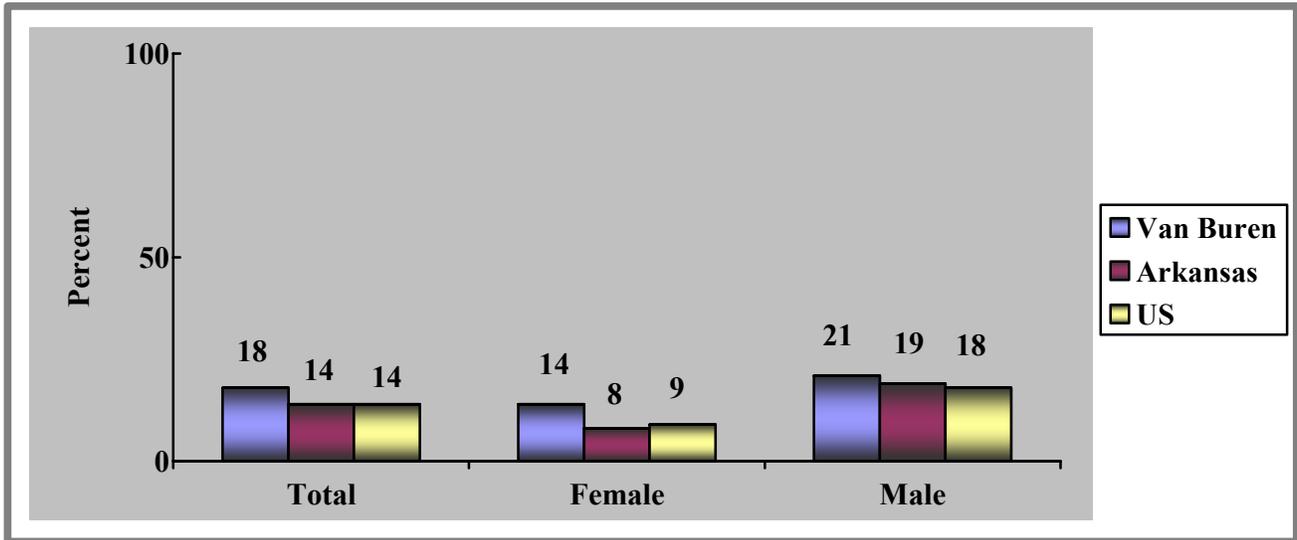
Table 4: The percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property one or more times during the past 12 months, by grade.

Grade	Van Buren County	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	29	17	19
10th	15	14	14
11th	11	11	10
12th	15	11	8



VIOLENCE – Related to Conduct on School Property (continued)
These questions measure the frequency of violent and other inappropriate conduct or behavior on school property.

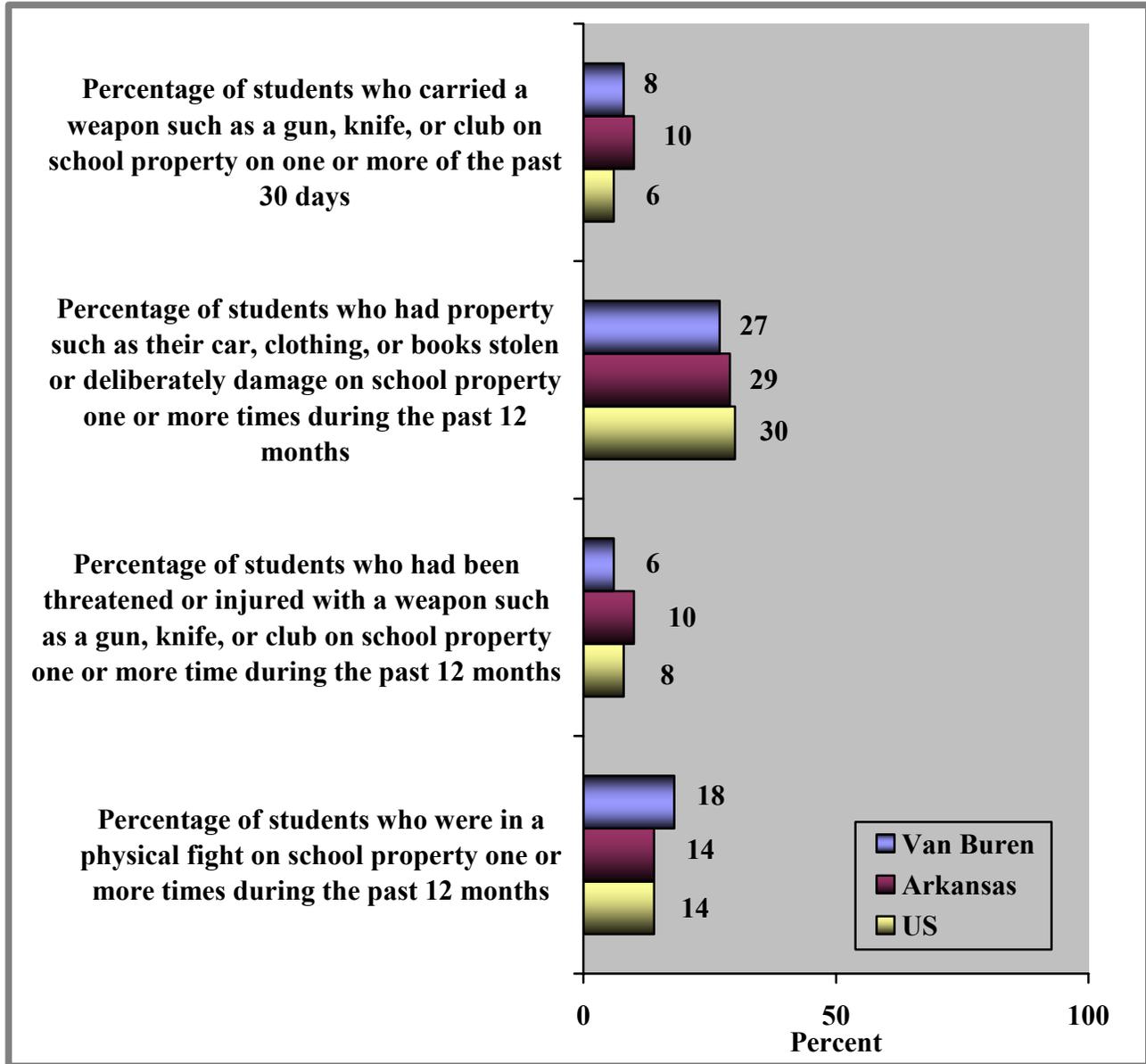
Figure 4: The percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property one or more times during the past 12 months, by gender.



VIOLENCE – Related to Conduct on School Property (continued)

These questions measure the frequency of violent and other inappropriate conduct or behavior on school property.

Figure 5: Summary of violent and other inappropriate conduct or behavior on or around school property.



TOBACCO USE - Conduct on School Property

These questions measure the extent to which students use tobacco on school property.

RESULTS

- The prevalence of having currently smoked cigarettes on school property was lower among students in Van Buren County (7%) than among students in Arkansas (8%), and equal to students in the nation (7%) (Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having currently used smokeless tobacco on school property was equal among students in Van Buren County (8%) and students in Arkansas (8%), and higher than among students in the nation (5%) (Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having currently smoked cigarettes on school property higher among female (6%) than male students (6%) in Van Buren County; equal among female (8%) and male (8%) students in Arkansas; and lower among female (6%) than male (7%) students in the nation (Figure 2).
 - The prevalence of having currently smoked cigarettes on school property was equal among female students in Van Buren County (8%) and female students in Arkansas (8%), and higher than among female students in the nation (6%) (Figure 2).
 - The prevalence of having currently smoked cigarettes on school property was lower among male students in Van Buren County (6%) than male students in Arkansas (8%) and male students in the nation (7%) (Figure 4).
- Local, state and national survey results indicate that the prevalence of having currently used smokeless tobacco on school property was lower among female students than male students (Figure 3).
 - The prevalence of having currently used smokeless tobacco on school property equal among female students in Van Buren County (1%) and female students in Arkansas (1%) and female students in the nation (1%) (Figure 3).
 - The prevalence of having currently used smokeless tobacco on school property was equal among male students in Van Buren County (15%) and male students in Arkansas (15%), and higher than among male students in the nation (9%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having currently smoked cigarettes on school property was higher among 9th graders in Van Buren County (5%) than 9th graders in Arkansas (4%), and higher than among 9th graders in the nation (6%); lower among 10th graders in Van Buren County (5%) than 10th graders in Arkansas (10%), and higher than among 10th graders in the nation (6%); higher among 11th graders in Van Buren County (9%) than 11th graders in Arkansas (8%) and 11th graders in the nation (7%); and lower among 12th graders in Van Buren County (9%) than 12th graders in Arkansas (12%), and higher than among 12th graders in the nation (8%) (Table 1).

TOBACCO USE - Conduct on School Property (continued)

These questions measure the extent to which students use tobacco on school property.

RESULTS

- The prevalence of having currently used smokeless tobacco on school property was lower among 9th graders in Van Buren County (6%) than 9th graders in Arkansas (7%), and higher than among 9th graders in the nation (4%); lower among 10th graders in Van Buren County (7%) than 10th graders in Arkansas (9%), and higher than among 10th graders in the nation (5%); higher among 11th graders in Van Buren County (8%) than 11th graders in Arkansas (7%) and 11th graders in the nation (5%); and higher among 12th graders in Van Buren County (11%) than 12th graders in Arkansas (7%) and 12th graders in the nation (5%) (Table 1).

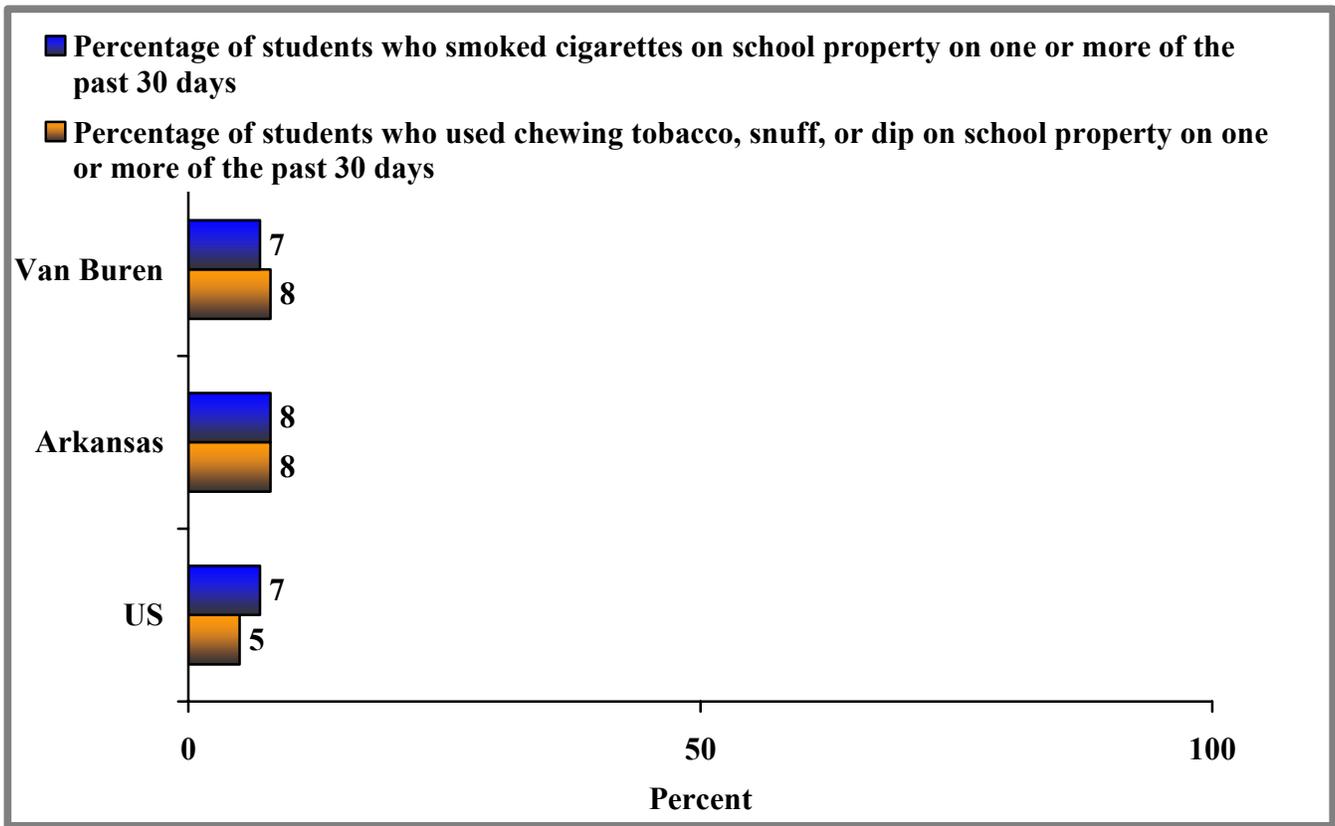
Table 1: Use of tobacco products on school property, by grade.

Grade	Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on school property on one or more of the past 30 days.			Percentage of students who used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on school property on one or more of the past 30 days.		
	Van Buren County	Arkansas	U.S.	Van Buren County	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	5	4	6	6	7	4
10th	5	10	6	7	9	5
11th	9	8	7	8	7	5
12th	9	12	8	11	7	5

TOBACCO USE - Conduct on School Property (continued)

These questions measure the extent to which students use tobacco on school property.

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



TOBACCO USE - Conduct on School Property (continued)

These questions measure the extent to which students use tobacco on school property.

Figure 2: Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on school property on one or more of the past 30 days, by gender.

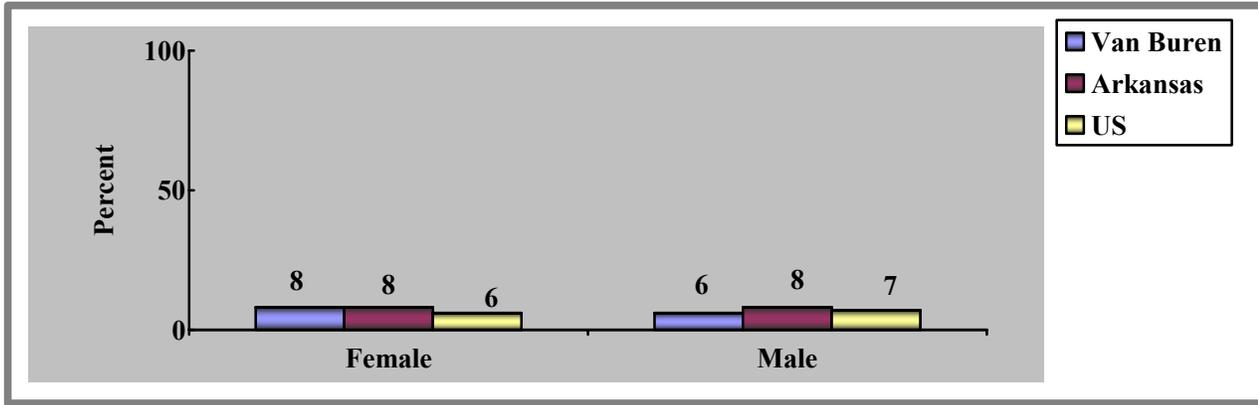
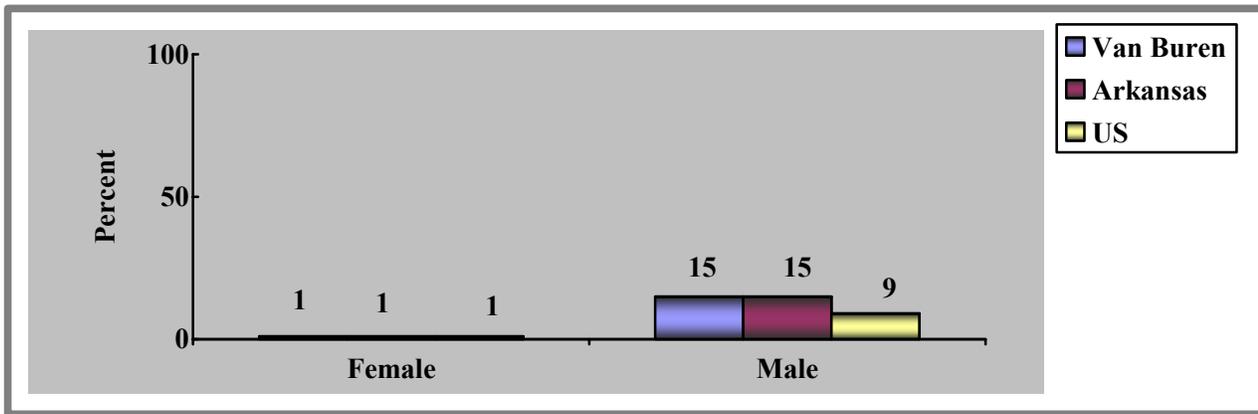


Figure 3: Percentage of students who used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on school property on one or more of the past 30 days, by gender.



TOBACCO USE - Conduct on School Property (continued)

These questions measure the extent to which students use tobacco on school property.

Figure 4: Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on school property on one or more of the past 30 days, by grade.

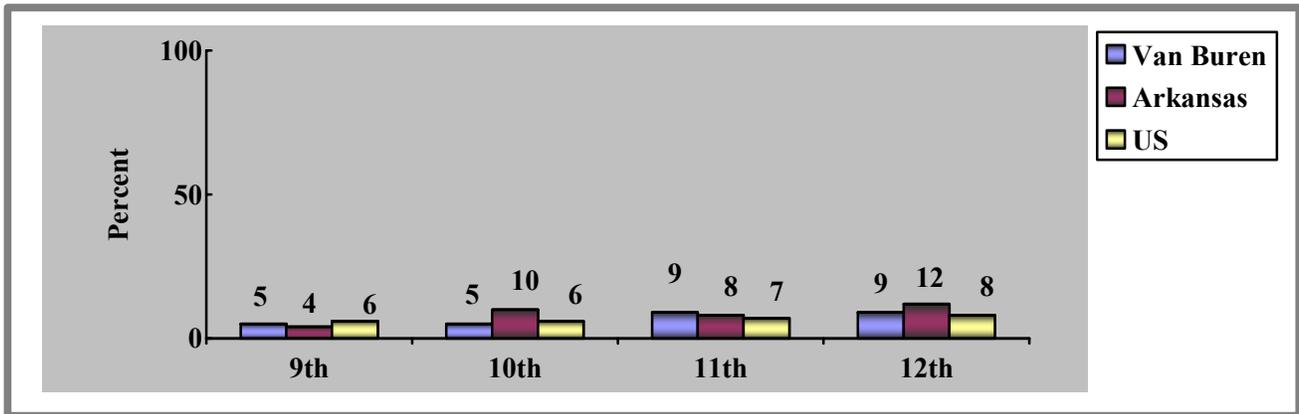
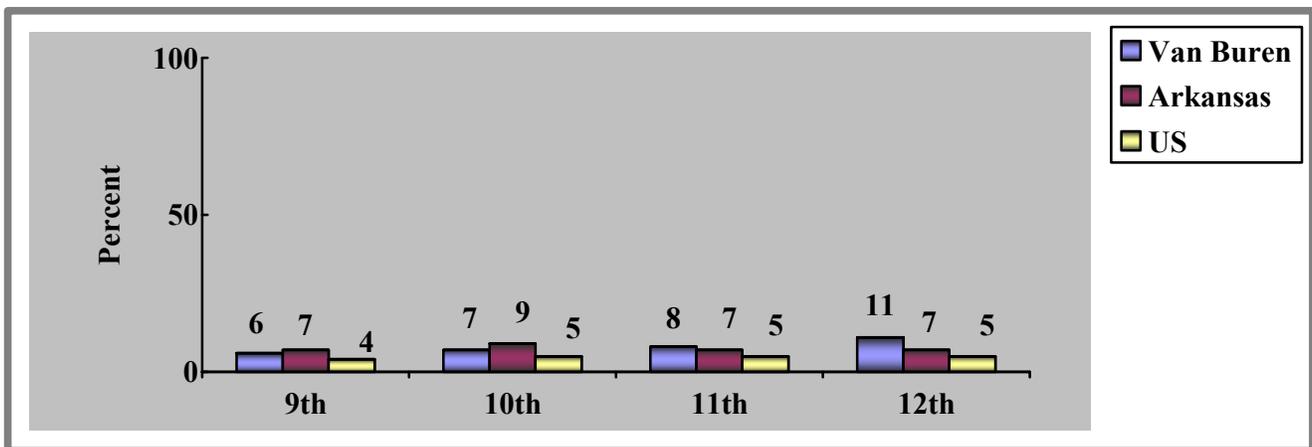


Figure 5: Percentage of students who used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on school property on one or more of the past 30 days, by grade.



ALCOHOL USE - Conduct on School Property

This question measures alcohol use on school property.

RESULTS

- The prevalence of having drunk alcohol on school property was higher among students in Van Buren County (7%) than among students in Arkansas (5%) and in the nation (4%) (Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having drunk alcohol on school property lower among female (6%) than male students (8%) in Van Buren County; lower among female (4%) than male (6%) students in Arkansas; and lower among female (3%) than male (5%) students in the nation (Figure 1).
 - The prevalence of having drunk alcohol on school property was higher among female students in Van Buren County (6%) than female students in Arkansas (4%) female students in the nation (3%) (Figure 1).
 - The prevalence of having drunk alcohol on school property was higher among male students in Van Buren County (8%) than male students in Arkansas (6%) and male students in the nation (5%) (Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having drunk alcohol on school property was higher among 9th graders in Van Buren County (6%) than 9th graders in Arkansas (4%) and 9th graders in the nation (4%); higher among 10th graders in Van Buren County (7%) than 10th graders in Arkansas (5%) and 10th graders in the nation (4%); higher among 11th graders in Van Buren County (8%) than 11th graders in Arkansas (4%) and 11th graders in the nation (4%); and higher among 12th graders in Van Buren County (11%) than 12th graders in Arkansas (8%) and 12th graders in the nation (5%) (Table 1).

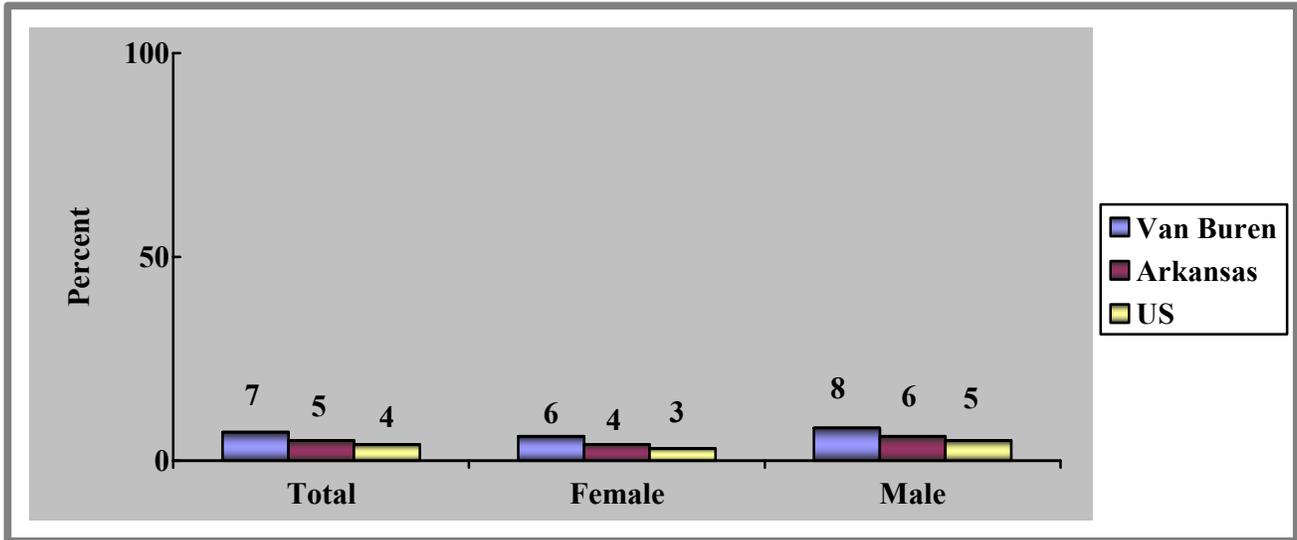
Table 1: The percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on school property on one or more of the past 30 days, by grade.

Grade	Van Buren County	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	6	4	4
10th	7	5	4
11th	8	4	4
12th	11	8	5

ALCOHOL USE - Conduct on School Property (continued)

This question measures alcohol use on school property.

Figure 1: The percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on school property on one or more of the past 30 days, by gender.



DRUG USE - Conduct on School Property

These questions measure drug use and availability on school property.

RESULTS

- The prevalence of having currently used marijuana on school property was equal among students in Van Buren County (4%) and students in Arkansas (4%) and in the nation (4%) (Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having currently used marijuana on school property was lower among female (3%) than male students (5%) in Van Buren County; lower among female (2%) than male (6%) students in Arkansas; and lower among female (3%) than male (6%) students in the nation (Figure 1).
 - The prevalence of having currently used marijuana on school property was higher among female students in Van Buren County (3%) than female students in Arkansas (2%), and equal to female students in the nation (3%) (Figure 1).
 - The prevalence of having currently used marijuana on school property was lower among male students in Van Buren County (5%) than male students in Arkansas (6%) and male students in the nation (6%) (Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having currently used marijuana on school property lower among 9th graders in Van Buren County (2%) than 9th graders in Arkansas (4%) and 9th graders in the nation (5%); higher among 10th graders in Van Buren County (5%) than 10th graders in Arkansas (4%), and equal to 10th graders in the nation (5%); equal among 11th graders in Van Buren County (3%) and 11th graders in Arkansas (3%), and lower than among 11th graders in the nation (4%); and higher among 12th graders in Van Buren County (6%) than 12th graders in Arkansas (5%) and 12th graders in the nation (4%) (Table 1).

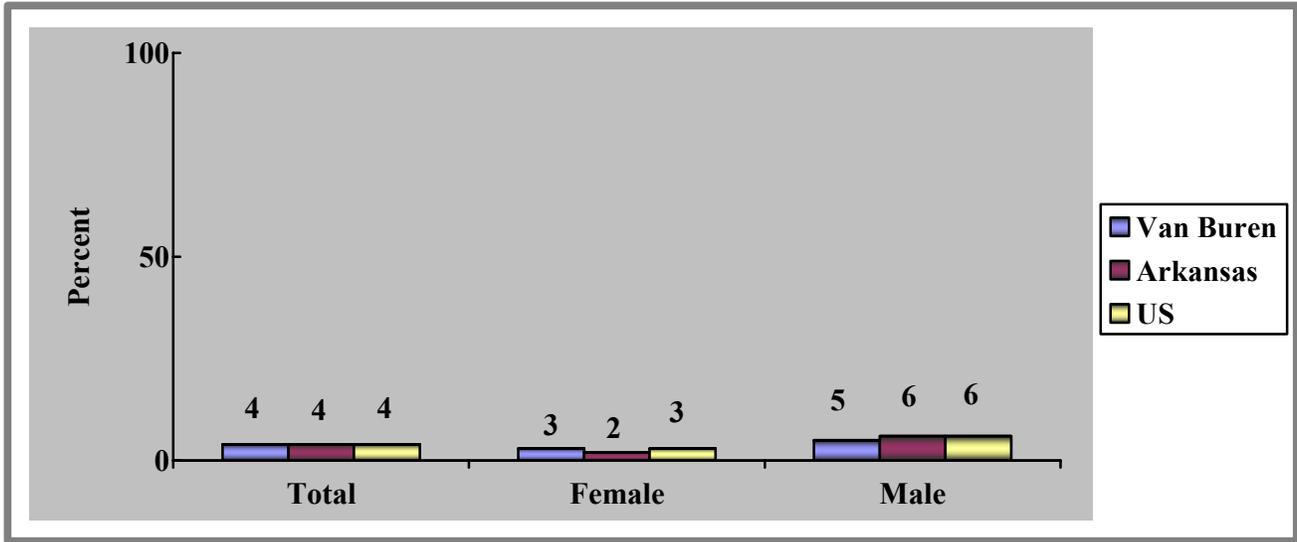
Table 1: The percentage of students who report use of marijuana on school property on one or more of the past 30 days, by grade.

Grade	Van Buren County	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	2	4	5
10th	5	4	5
11th	3	3	4
12th	6	5	4

DRUG USE - Conduct on School Property (continued)

These questions measure drug use and availability on school property.

Figure 1: The percentage of students who used marijuana on school property one or more times during the past 30 days, by gender.



DRUG USE - Conduct on School Property (continued)

These questions measure drug use and availability on school property.

RESULTS

- The prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property was lower among students in Van Buren County (28%) than among students in Arkansas (29%), and higher than among students in nation (25%) (Figure 2).
- The prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property was equal among female (28%) than male students (28%) in Van Buren County; lower among female (26%) than male (32%) students in Arkansas; and lower among female (22%) than male (29%) students in the nation (Figure 2).
- The prevalence of having offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property was equal among 9th graders in Van Buren County (26%) and 9th graders in Arkansas (26%), and lower than among 9th graders in the nation (24%); higher among 10th graders in Van Buren County (33%) than 10th graders in Arkansas (30%) and 10th graders in the nation (27%); lower among 11th graders in Van Buren County (27%) than 11th graders in Arkansas (33%), and higher than among 11th graders in the nation (25%); and lower among 12th graders in Van Buren County (25%) than 12th graders in Arkansas (27%), and equal to 12th graders in the nation (25%) (Table 2).

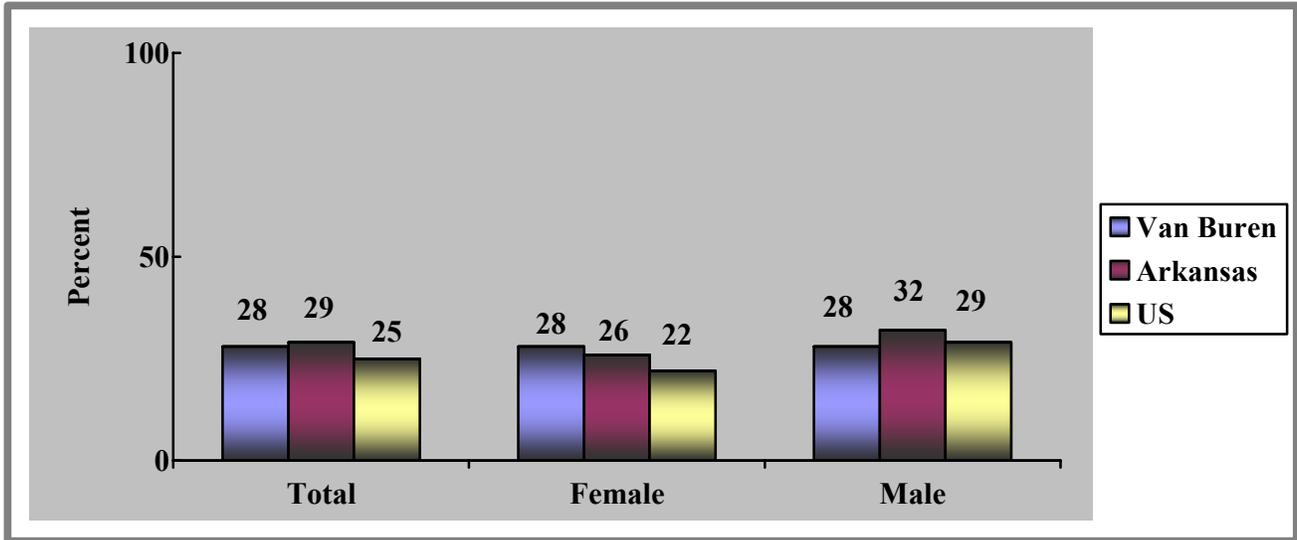
Table 2: The percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property by someone during the past 12 months, by grade.

Grade	Van Buren County	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	26	26	24
10th	33	30	27
11th	27	33	25
12th	25	27	25

DRUG USE - Conduct on School Property (continued)

These questions measure drug use and availability on school property.

Figure 2: The percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property by someone during the past 12 months, by gender.



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://helping.apa.org/warningsigns/index.html>

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://www.health.org>

Internet Resources for Educators, Parents, and Teens

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■ *Teen Pregnancy and Sexual Behavior*

These sites provide information about teen sexuality, pregnancy, and STD's.

The Alan Guttmacher Institute provides reliable, balanced, nonpartisan information on sexual activity, contraception, abortion, and childbearing. <http://www.agi-usa.org/home.html>

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 sites 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://www.parentsoup.com/community/teens.html>

Internet Resources for Educators, Parents, and Teens

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■ *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's site for teenagers, including message boards and creative writing from real teens.

<http://teenexchange.about.com/kidsteens/ktteens/teenexchange/>

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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