

# Mississippi's 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey

Summary Of Findings



Mississippi State Department Of Health  
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State Health Officer

# MISSISSIPPI

## Youth Risk Behavior Survey 1999

### Statewide Report

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## Acknowledgments

This survey was made possible through the support and effort of many individuals who believe that obtaining this information is important to the health and well-being of Mississippi youth. Sincere appreciation is extended to the administrators, faculty, and most importantly, the students of the participating schools who made possible the exceptional response rate that contributed directly to the quality of the resulting report.

The following members of the Mississippi State Department of Health are recognized for their participation in the production of this report: Dr. F. E. Thompson, Jr., State Health Officer; Dr. Alan Penman, Medical Epidemiologist, Office of Community Health Services; Mary Jane Coleman, Assistant Office Director, Office of Community Health; and Patricia Clemen, School Health Coordinator, Division of Health Promotion/Education/Chronic Disease.

Our gratitude is extended to the staff of Westat, Inc., for assisting in sampling procedures and data analysis and to Dr. William Replogle, Professor and Director of Research, Department of Family Medicine, University of Mississippi Medical Center, for preparing this report. Finally, our appreciation to the staff at the Surveillance and Evaluation Research Branch, Division of Adolescent and School Health, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, for providing the survey instrument, portions of the background test, and materials used in preparing this report.

Mississippi State Department of Health  
Division of Health Promotion/Education/Chronic Disease

To all Mississippians who care about teens:

In 1999, 1,565 ninth through twelfth grade students selected at random from a sample of 32 Mississippi Public Schools participated in the Mississippi Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). The YRBS, which is administered every other year, measures behaviors that are most responsible for harming youth such as smoking, using alcohol and other drugs, driving under the influence, fighting, carrying weapons, and eating unhealthy foods. The YRBS is a pulse-check on the well-being of teens.

Many Mississippians have adopted positive health habits. For example, compared to 1993 a smaller percentage of students in 1999 carried a gun on school property and bought cigarettes at a store or gas station. The percentage of students who had sexual intercourse decreased by 10%. A greater percentage of students exercised or participated in physical activities for at least 20 minutes that made them sweat and breathe hard on three or more of the past seven days. However, in absolute terms, many health risk behaviors remain at unacceptably high levels. Nearly three-quarters of students have ever tried cigarette smoking, less than 33% have ever tried to quit smoking cigarettes, more reported drug use during the past 30 days, and 70% attend PE classes less than once a week.

These results serve as a wake-up call, and a challenge to each of us to find ways to make a difference in the lives of teens. Communities can find meaningful ways to value teens and to involve them in civic life. Government agencies can collaborate and support the innovative work of communities. Schools and parents can set reasonable limits for students and enforce them consistently. The media can promote anti-drug messages. All adults, especially family members, can be positive role models who can teach, guide, and inspire by their actions. Teens themselves must find their strengths and build on them, and must find a sense of purpose by becoming involved in something bigger than themselves.

I would like to thank the superintendents and principals who agreed to participate in 1999 YRBS, and the teachers and school staff who administered it. Most of all I am grateful to the students who took the time and effort to share with us a piece of their lives. The results of the survey will help us better plan for youth health services and target prevention efforts.

If you have questions or comments about the YRBS, please contact Pat Clemen at the Division of Health Promotion/Education/Chronic Disease (601/576-7781).

Sincerely,

F. E. Thompson, Jr., M.D., M.P.H.  
State Health Officer

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## **Description of YRBS and Methodology**

How many Mississippi teens smoke cigarettes or drink alcohol? How many use marijuana or cocaine? How many are sexually active, and of those, how many are using condoms? How many have been threatened at school? How many have contemplated suicide?

Finding the answers to these questions is both vitally important and difficult. It is important because this information can put to rest unwarranted fears when the answers are positive; it can mobilize reform and prevention efforts when the answers are negative; and it can influence the behavior of students by setting norms. It is difficult because surveys are costly to design, conduct, and analyze.

The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is one component of the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in collaboration with representatives from 71 state and local departments of education and health, 19 other federal agencies, and national education and health organizations. The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System was designed to monitor behaviors among youth related to the leading causes of mortality and morbidity among both youth and adults and to assess how these risk behaviors change over time. The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System measures behaviors that fall into six categories: (1) behaviors that result in unintentional and intentional injuries; (2) tobacco use; (3) alcohol and other drug use; (4) sexual behaviors that result in HIV infection, other sexually transmitted diseases, and unintended pregnancies; (5) dietary behaviors; and (6) physical activity. The YRBS provides accurate information about Mississippi students that enables us to monitor trends in their health and risk behaviors, to compare Mississippi students with a national sample of students, and to plan, evaluate, and improve community programs which prevent health problems and promote healthy behaviors.

The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) was administered to 1,565 students in 32 public high schools in Mississippi during the spring of 1999. The school response rate was 80%, the student response rate was 85%, and the overall response rate was 68%. The

results are representative of all Mississippi public school students in grades 9-12. The sample comprised the following students:

Female	50.9%	9 <sup>th</sup> grade	37.4%	African American	49.8%
Male	49.1%	10 <sup>th</sup> grade	20.0%	Hispanic/Latino	0.9%
		11 <sup>th</sup> grade	22.4%	White	47.0%
		12 <sup>th</sup> grade	20.1%	All other races	1.2%
				Multiple races	1.0%

Students completed a self-administered, anonymous, 87-item questionnaire. Survey procedures were designed to protect the privacy of students by allowing for anonymous and voluntary participation. Local parental permission procedures were followed before survey administration.

More information about the National Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System can be obtained from <http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/dash/yrbs>.



## **Preface to Results**

The analyses for this report are presented by risk behavior category. Within each risk behavior category, the analyses are separated into three sections: *Analysis of 1999 Risk Behaviors in Mississippi*, *Trend Analysis of 1993 versus 1999 Risk Behaviors in Mississippi*, and *Analysis of Mississippi (1999) versus National (1997) Risk Behaviors*.

For the *Analysis of 1999 Behaviors in Mississippi* we compared the prevalence of each behavior between males and females, 9<sup>th</sup> graders and 12<sup>th</sup> graders, and blacks and whites. Comparing 9<sup>th</sup> graders to 12<sup>th</sup> graders was considered to be the most efficient test of behavior change across grade levels. No comparisons were made using grades 10 and 11. Also, student age was assumed to be highly correlated with grade level and was not used in that it was a redundant measure of grade level. Racial groups other than black and white were not included in comparisons due to the inadequate number of students in these groups.

For the *Trend Analysis of 1993 versus 1999 Risk Behaviors in Mississippi* we compared the overall prevalence of each behavior in 1993 to the overall prevalence of the same behavior in 1999. If the prevalence of the behavior was not measured in 1993 then we used the 1995 measurement for the comparison. If there was no measurement in 1993 or 1995 then no *Trend Analysis* comparison was made for that behavior.

For the *Analysis of Mississippi (1999) versus National (1997) Risk Behavior* we compared the overall prevalence of each behavior in Mississippi for 1999 to the overall prevalence of the same behavior nationally in 1997. We used 1997 national data because the 1999 national data were not available at the time this report was prepared. If the estimate of the behavior in Mississippi during 1999 or nationally during 1997 was not available then no comparison was made for that behavior.

Per recommendations of CDC, statistical significance was determined by use of 95% confidence intervals. For any comparison, if the confidence intervals for the estimated prevalence of the behaviors did not overlap, the difference in prevalence was considered to be statistically significant. For any comparison that was not found to be statistically significant, any difference in the observed prevalence was considered to be due only to random variation. Thus, for the *Analysis of 1999 Risk Behaviors in Mississippi*, the subgroup prevalence is presented (by sex, grade, and race) only when the difference is statistically significant. For example, the prevalence of never or rarely wearing a seatbelt when riding in a car driven by someone else was significantly higher for males than for females, and the prevalences of 30.9% and 19.2%, respectively, are presented. The differences for the same behavior between 9<sup>th</sup> graders and 12<sup>th</sup> graders and between blacks and whites were non-significant and the prevalence for either group is not presented. The overall prevalence of the behavior (25%), however, can be considered an estimate of the prevalence for 9<sup>th</sup> graders and 12<sup>th</sup> graders and for blacks and whites.

# Vehicular Related Behaviors

## Question Rationale:

Questions Q7 & Q8 (Appendix A) measure the frequency of helmet use while riding motorcycles and bicycles. Head injury is the leading cause of death in motorcycle and bicycle crashes.<sup>1,2</sup> Unhelmeted motorcyclists are more likely to incur a fatal head injury and three times more likely to incur a nonfatal head injury than helmeted riders.<sup>3</sup> Bicycle helmets substantially reduce the risk for serious head injuries during bicycle-related crashes.<sup>4</sup>

Question Q9 measures the frequency with which students wear seat belts when riding in a motor vehicle with someone else. Use of seat belts is estimated to reduce the risk of a fatal motor vehicle injury by 45% and moderate to critical injuries by 50%.<sup>5</sup> Motor vehicle crash injuries are the leading cause of death among youth aged 15-24 in the United States.<sup>6</sup>

Questions Q10 & Q11 measure the frequency with which students drive or ride as a passenger in a motor vehicle operated under the influence of alcohol or drugs. Approximately 30% of all motor vehicle crashes that result in injury involve alcohol,<sup>7</sup> and motor vehicle crashes are the leading cause of death among youth aged 15-24 in the United States.<sup>6</sup> The percentage of fatalities and injuries that occur in alcohol-involved motor vehicle crashes is 41% and 20%, respectively.<sup>8</sup>

## Analysis of 1999 Risk Behaviors in Mississippi

- Of the students who rode motorcycles, 45.0% rarely or never wore a helmet.
- Of the students who rode bicycles, 94.9% rarely or never wore a helmet.
- One quarter (25.0%) of the students never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else.
  - ⇒ Males (30.9%) were significantly more likely than females (19.2%) to never or rarely wear a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else.
- 4 of every 10 (39.8%) students rode in a car or other vehicle in the past 30 days driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol.

- 14.6% of the students have driven a vehicle in the past 30 days when they had been drinking alcohol.
  - ⇒ Males (19.3%) were significantly more likely than females (10.2%) to drive a car within the past 30 days when they had been drinking alcohol.
  - ⇒ 12<sup>th</sup> graders (21.4%) were significantly more likely than 9<sup>th</sup> graders (10.6%) to drive a car within the past 30 days when they had been drinking alcohol.
  - ⇒ Whites (19.2%) were significantly more likely than blacks (10.5%) to drive a car within the past 30 days when they had been drinking alcohol.

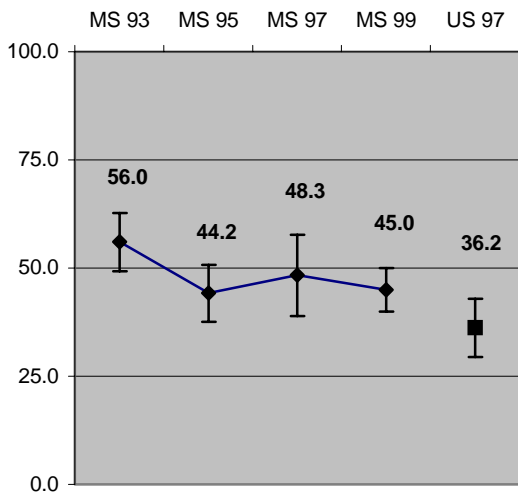
### **Trend Analysis of 1993 versus 1999 Risk Behaviors in Mississippi**

- Behaviors that significantly improved from 1993 to 1999
  - ⇒ There was an improvement in the percent of students who never or rarely wore a bicycle helmet from 98.0% to 94.9%.
  - ⇒ There was an improvement from 32.5% to 25.0% in the percent of students who never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else.
- Behaviors that significantly worsened from 1993 to 1999
  - ⇒ None

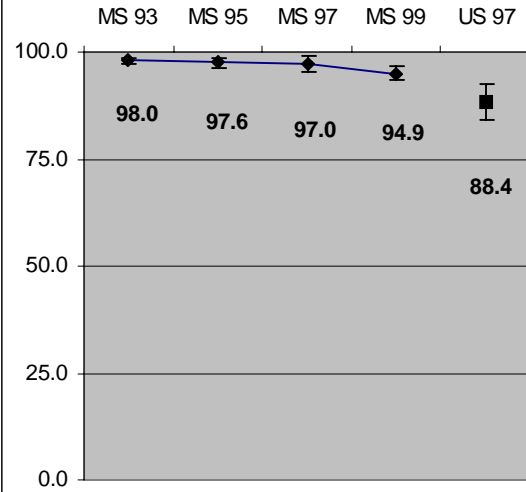
### **Analysis of Mississippi (1999) versus National (1997) Risk Behaviors**

- Behaviors that were significantly more favorable in Mississippi
  - ⇒ None
- Behaviors that were significantly less favorable in Mississippi
  - ⇒ The percent of students in Mississippi who never or rarely wore a bicycle helmet (94.9%) was significantly greater than the percent of students nationally (88.4%) who never or rarely wore a bicycle helmet.
  - ⇒ The percent of students in Mississippi who never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else (25.0%) was significantly greater than the percent of students nationally (19.3%) who never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else.

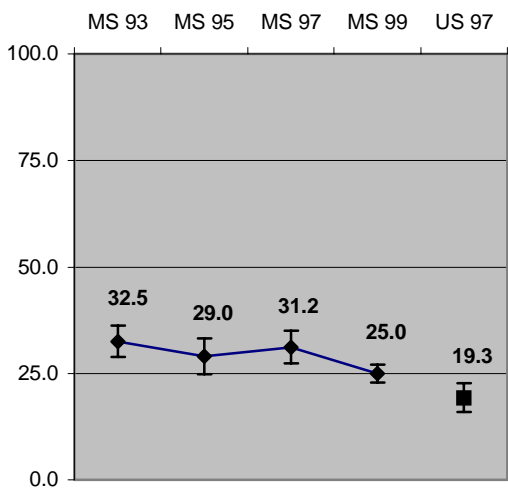
**Q7: Percent of students who rode a motorcycle during the past 12 months, the percentage who never or rarely wore a motorcycle helmet**



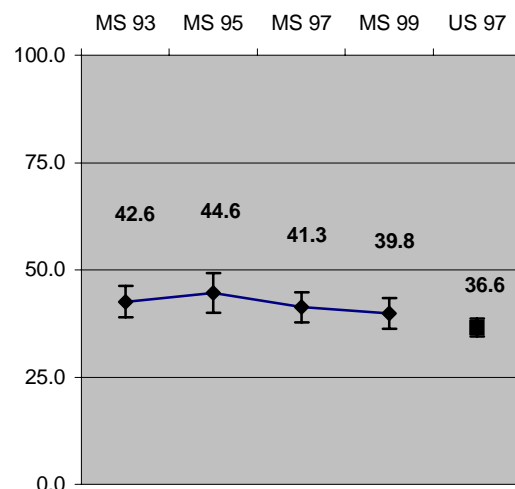
**Q8<sup>1,3</sup>: Of students who rode a bicycle during the past 12 months, the percentage who never or rarely wore a bicycle helmet**



**Q9<sup>1,3</sup>: Percentage of students who never or rarely wear a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else**



**Q10: 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**



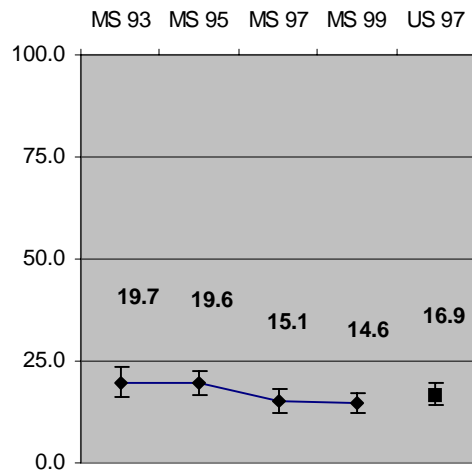
1.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1993 vs Mississippi 1999.

2.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1995 vs Mississippi 1999.

3.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1999 vs Nation 1997.

Note: All data are presented as percent (+/- 95% Confidence Interval).

**Q11: 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**



1.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1993 vs Mississippi 1999.
  2.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1995 vs Mississippi 1999.
  3.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1999 vs Nation 1997.
- Note: All data are presented as percent (+/- 95% Confidence Interval).

## Physical Violence

### Question Rationale:

Questions Q12 through Q16 (Appendix A) measure violence-related behaviors and school-related violent behaviors. Approximately nine of ten homicide victims in the United States are killed with a weapon of some type, such as a gun, knife, or club.<sup>9</sup> Homicide is the second leading cause of death among all youth aged 15-24 (20.3 per 100,000) and is the leading cause of death among black youth aged 15-24 (74.4 per 100,000).<sup>6</sup> During adolescence, homicide rates increase substantially from a negligible rate of 1.5 per 100,000 in youth aged 5-14 to 20.3 per 100,000 in youth aged 15-24.<sup>10</sup> Firearms markedly elevate the severity of the health consequences of violent behavior.<sup>11</sup> Firearm-related homicide and firearm-related suicide accounted for 44% and 51%, respectively, of all firearm injury deaths in 1995.<sup>10</sup> Unintentional firearm-related fatalities also are a critical problem among children and young adults in the United States.<sup>10</sup> During 1996-1997, there were approximately 190,000 fights that did not include a weapon, 115,000 thefts, and 98,000 incidents of vandalism in US schools.<sup>12</sup> Nearly 70% of school districts prohibit students from possessing and using a weapon in the school building or on school grounds.<sup>13</sup>

Questions Q17 through Q21 measure the frequency and severity of physical fights, school-related fights, and abusive behavior. Physical fighting is an antecedent for many fatal and nonfatal injuries.<sup>14</sup> During 1996-97, nearly 200,000 fights or physical attacks occurred at schools.<sup>12</sup> Nearly 60% of adolescents report at least one episode of dating violence<sup>15</sup>, while 20% report they had experienced forced sex.<sup>16</sup> Forced sex has been associated with suicidal ideation and attempts,<sup>17</sup> alcohol and drug use,<sup>18</sup> and increased risk of chronic diseases and somatic symptoms in both reproductive and nonreproductive organ systems.<sup>19</sup>

## Analysis of 1999 Risk Behaviors in Mississippi

- Nearly one-quarter (23.2%) of the students carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club during the past 30 days.
  - ⇒ Males (36.4%) were significantly more likely than females (10.5%) to have carried a weapon in the past month.
  - ⇒ Whites (27.1%) were significantly more likely than blacks (18.0%) to have carried a weapon in the past month.
- Nearly 1 in 10 (9.3%) students carried a gun in the past 30 days.
  - ⇒ Males (17.0%) were significantly more likely than females (1.8%) to have carried a gun in the past month.
  - ⇒ Whites (12.0%) were significantly more likely than blacks (5.9%) to have carried a gun in the past month.
- 7.0% of the students carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property in the past 30 days.
  - ⇒ Males (11.7%) were significantly more likely than female (2.3%) to have carried a weapon on school property.
- One of 20 (5.3%) students missed school in the past 30 days because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school.
  - ⇒ 9<sup>th</sup> graders (6.3%) were significantly more likely than 12<sup>th</sup> graders (2.8%) to miss school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school.
  - ⇒ Blacks (7.1%) were significantly more likely than whites (3.2%) to miss school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school.
- 8.1% of the students had been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property in the past 12 months.
- More than 1 of 3 (36.2%) students had been in a physical fight in the past 12 months.
  - ⇒ Males (43.7%) were significantly more likely than females (28.7%) to have been in a physical fight in the past 12 months.
  - ⇒ 9<sup>th</sup> graders (42.9%) were significantly more likely than 12<sup>th</sup> graders (27.2%) to have been in a physical fight in the past 12 months.



- 3.4% of the students had been injured in a physical fight during the past 12 months and had to be treated by a doctor or nurse.
- One of seven (13.9%) of the students had been in a physical fight on school property in the past 12 months.
  - ⇒ Males (17.8%) were significantly more likely than females (10.3%) to have been in a physical fight on school property in the past 12 months.
  - ⇒ 9<sup>th</sup> graders (19.0%) were significantly more likely than 12<sup>th</sup> graders (7.7%) to have been in a physical fight on school property in the past 12 months.
- 13.0% of the students had been hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend during the past 12 months. (First time question – no graph.)
- One of 10 (10.4%) of the students had been forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to. (First time question – no graph.)
  - ⇒ Females (12.8%) were significantly more likely than males (8.0%) to have been forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to.
  - ⇒ 12<sup>th</sup> graders (14.8%) were significantly more likely than 9<sup>th</sup> graders (6.9%) to have been forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to.

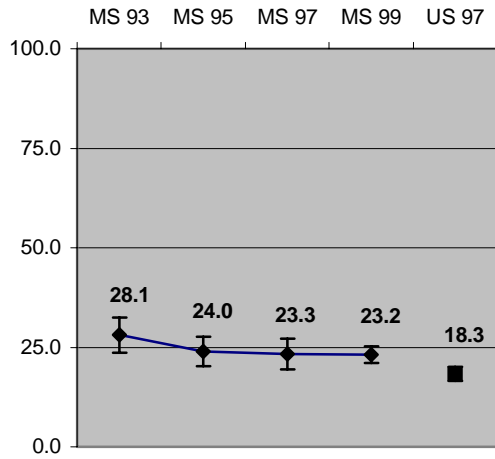
### **Trend Analysis of 1993 versus 1999 Risk Behaviors in Mississippi**

- Behaviors that significantly improved from 1993 to 1999
  - ⇒ There was an improvement from 13.5% to 7.0% in the percent of students who carried a gun on school property during the past 30 days.
- Behaviors that significantly worsened from 1993 to 1999
  - ⇒ None

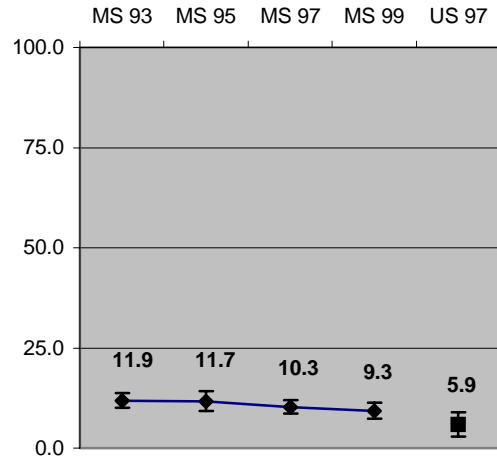
### **Analysis of Mississippi (1999) versus National (1997) Risk Behaviors**

- Behaviors that were significantly more favorable in Mississippi
  - ⇒ None
- Behaviors that were significantly less favorable in Mississippi
  - ⇒ The percent of students in Mississippi who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife or club during the past 30 days (23.2%) was significantly greater than the percent of students nationally who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club during the past 30 days (18.3%).
  - ⇒ The percent of students in Mississippi who carried a gun on one or more of the past 30 days (9.3%) was significantly greater than the percent of students nationally who carried a gun on one or more of the past 30 days (5.9%).

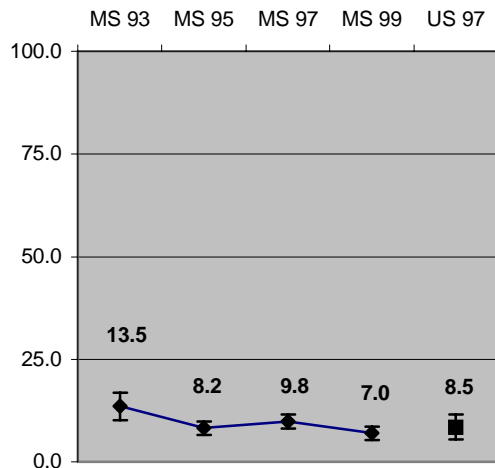
**Q12<sup>3</sup>: Percentage of students who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on one or more of the past 30 days**



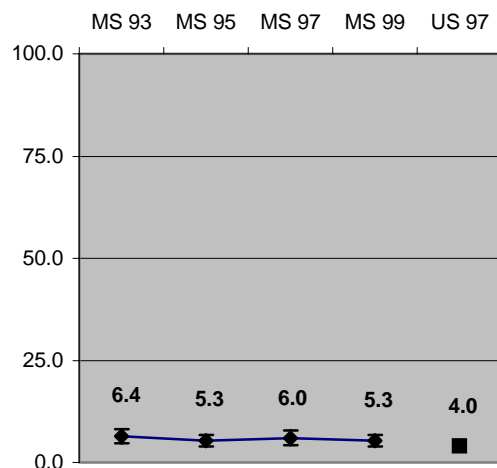
**Q13<sup>3</sup>: Percentage of students who carried a gun on one or more of the past 30 days**



**Q14<sup>1</sup>: 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**



**Q15: Percentage of students who did not go to school on one or more of the past 30 days because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school**



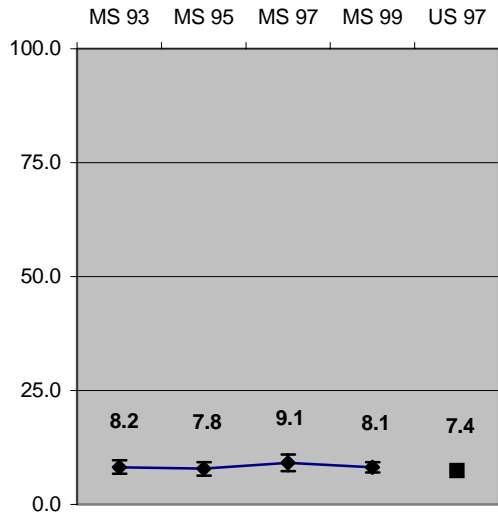
1.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1993 vs Mississippi 1999.

2.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1995 vs Mississippi 1999.

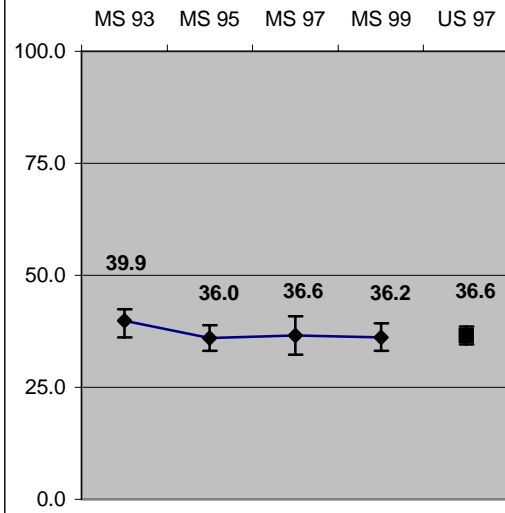
3.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1999 vs Nation 1997.

Note: All data are presented as percent (+/- 95% Confidence Interval).

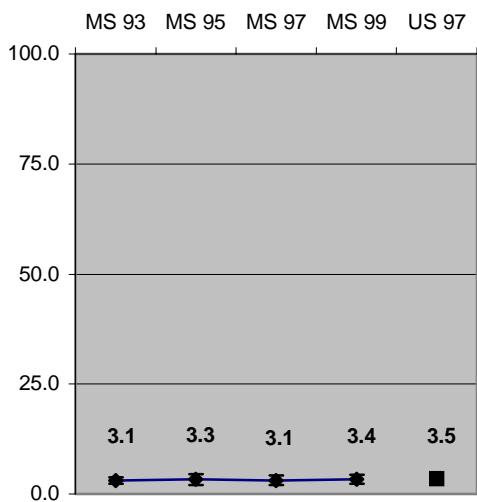
**Q16: Percentage of students who had been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property one or more times during the past 12 months**



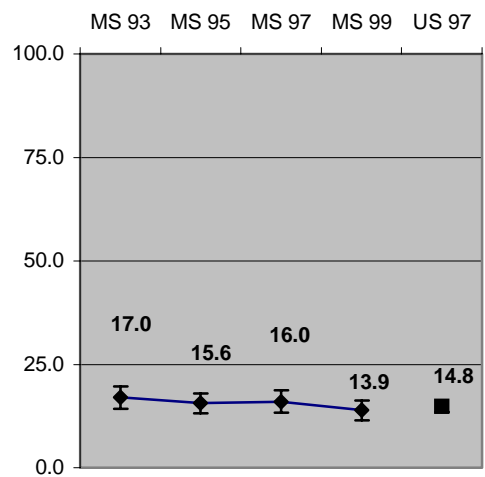
**Q17: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months**



**Q18: Percentage of students who were injured in a physical fight during the past 12 months and had to be treated by a doctor or nurse one or more times**



**Q19: Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property one or more times during the past 12 months**



1.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1993 vs Mississippi 1999.
2.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1995 vs Mississippi 1999.
3.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1999 vs Nation 1997.

Note: All data are presented as percent (+/- 95% Confidence Interval).

Questions 20 and 21 were introduced in 1999. No prior data is available.

# Suicide

## Question Rationale:

Questions Q22 through Q26 (Appendix A) measure sadness, attempted suicides, and the seriousness of those attempts. Suicide is the third leading cause of death among youth aged 15-24 and the second leading cause of death among white youth aged 15-24.<sup>6</sup> The suicide rate for persons aged 15-24 has tripled since 1950, and in 1995 was 13.3 per 100,000.<sup>6,20</sup>

## Analysis of 1999 Risk Behaviors in Mississippi

- Three of ten (29.3%) of the students had felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities during the past 12 months. (First time question – no graph.)
  - ⇒ Females (38.4%) were significantly more likely than males (19.8%) to have felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities during the past 12 months.
  - ⇒ Blacks (32.9%) were significantly more likely than whites (24.5%) to have felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities during the past 12 months.
- 14.9% of the students considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months.
  - ⇒ Females (18.1%) were significantly more likely than males (11.6%) to have considered attempting suicide during the last 12 months.
- More than one of 10 (11.6%) of the students made a plan about how they would attempt suicide during the past 12 months.
  - ⇒ Females (14.1%) were significantly more likely than males (9.2%) to have made a plan about how they would attempt suicide during the past 12 months.
- Approximately one of 15 (6.9%) of the students actually attempted suicide in the past 12 months.
- 2.2% of the students attempted suicide in the past 12 months that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse.

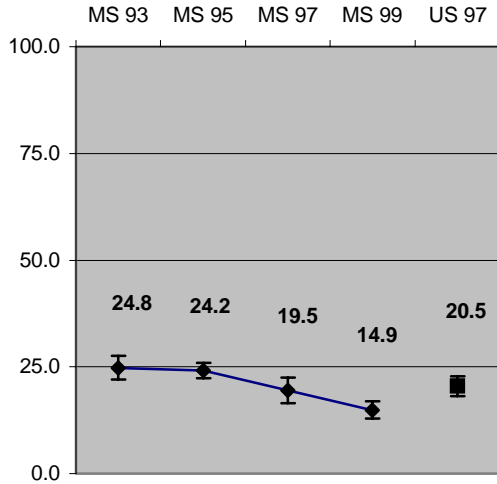
### **Trend Analysis of 1993 versus 1999 Risk Behaviors in Mississippi**

- Behaviors that significantly improved from 1993 to 1999
  - ⇒ There was an improvement from 24.8% to 14.9% in the percent of students who seriously considered attempting suicide.
  - ⇒ There was an improvement from 18.4% to 11.6% in the percent of students who made a plan to attempt suicide.
- Behaviors that significantly worsened from 1993 to 1999
  - ⇒ None

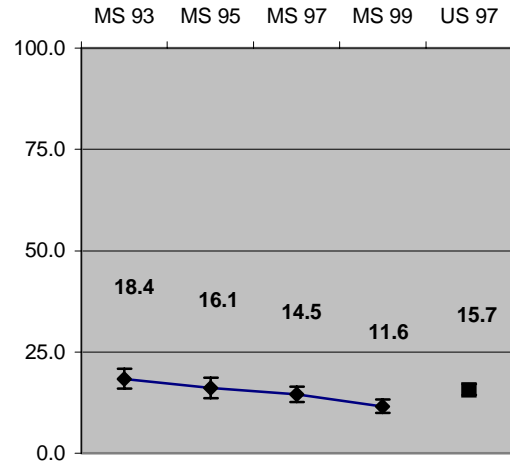
### **Analysis of Mississippi (1999) versus National (1997) Risk Behaviors**

- Behaviors that were significantly more favorable in Mississippi
  - ⇒ The percent of students in Mississippi who seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months (14.9%) was significantly less than the percent of students nationally who seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months (20.5%).
  - ⇒ The percent of students in Mississippi who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide during the past 12 months (11.6%) was significantly less than the percent of students nationally who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide during the past 12 months (15.7%).
- Behaviors that were significantly less favorable in Mississippi
  - ⇒ None

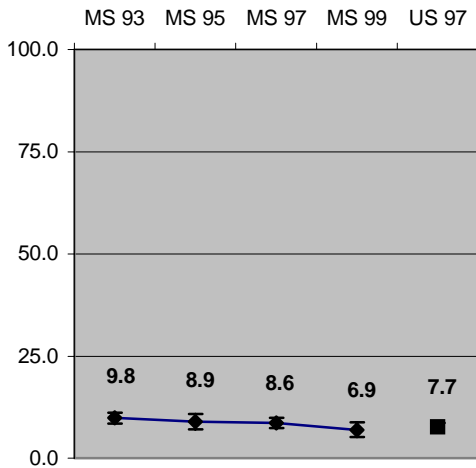
**Q23<sup>1,3</sup>: Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months**



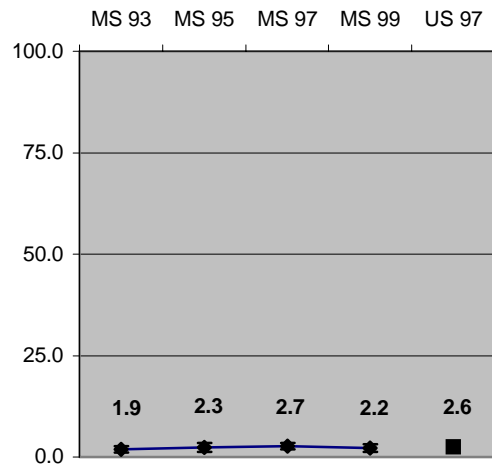
**Q24<sup>1,3</sup>: Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide during the past 12 months**



**Q25: Percentage of students who actually attempted suicide one or more times during the past 12 months**



**Q26: Percentage of students whose attempted suicide during the past 12 mos. resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or a nurse**



1.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1993 vs Mississippi 1999.

2.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1995 vs Mississippi 1999.

3.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1999 vs Nation 1997.

Note: All data are presented as percent (+/- 95% Confidence Interval).

# Tobacco Use

## Question Rationale:

Questions Q27 through Q35 (Appendix A) measure smoking experimentation, current smoking patterns, age of initiation, adherence to Federal regulations regarding sale of cigarettes, smoking on school property, and attempts to quit smoking. Tobacco use is considered the chief preventable cause of death in the United States,<sup>21</sup> with over 20% of all deaths attributable to tobacco use.<sup>22</sup> Cigarette smoking is responsible for heart disease; cancers of the lung, larynx, mouth, esophagus, and bladder; stroke; and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.<sup>21</sup> In addition, evidence exists that cigarette smokers are more likely to drink alcohol and use marijuana and cocaine than non-smokers.<sup>21</sup> If current patterns of smoking behavior persist, an estimated 5 million U.S. persons who were aged 0-17 years in 1995 could die prematurely from smoking-related illnesses.<sup>23</sup> In 1996, the Food and Drug Administration issued regulations to implement the 1993 law known as the “Synar Amendment,” which restricts the sale and distribution of cigarettes and smokeless tobacco to children and teenagers under age 18.<sup>24</sup> Over 80% of school districts prohibit tobacco use in school buildings and on the grounds at all times.<sup>13</sup>

Questions Q36, Q37, & Q38 measure smokeless tobacco use, smokeless tobacco use on school property, and cigar use. Smokeless tobacco has been associated with leukoplakia, oral cancers, tooth and gum disease, and cardiovascular disease.<sup>21</sup> Smokeless tobacco use primarily begins in early adolescence.<sup>25</sup> Between 1970 and 1986, the prevalence of snuff use increased 15 times and chewing tobacco use increased four times among men aged 17-19.<sup>21</sup> Cigar smoking has been associated with cancers of the oral cavity, larynx, esophagus, and lung and with chronic obstructive lung disease.<sup>26</sup> In 1997, the prevalence of cigar use in the past month among high school students was 31.2% among males and 10.8% among females.<sup>27</sup>



## **Analysis of 1999 Risk Behaviors in Mississippi**

- At least 7 of 10 (72.7%) of the students have tried cigarette smoking, even if only one or two puffs.
  - ⇒ Whites (77.6%) were significantly more likely than blacks (67.6%) to have tried cigarette smoking, even if only one or two puffs..
- One fourth (25.8%) of the students smoked a whole cigarette before age 13.
  - ⇒ Males (31.1%) were significantly more likely than females (20.4%) to have smoked a whole cigarette before age 13.
  - ⇒ Whites (35.7%) were significantly more likely than blacks (14.0%) to have smoked a whole cigarette before age 13.
- Three of ten (31.5%) of the students smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days.
  - ⇒ Whites (43.8%) were significantly more likely than blacks (18.4%) to have smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days.
- 14.9% of the students smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the past 30 days.
  - ⇒ Whites (24.1%) were significantly more likely than blacks (5.6%) to have smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the past 30 days.
- One of five (21.7%) of the students smoked two or more cigarettes per day on the days they smoked during the past 30 days.
  - ⇒ Whites (34.2%) were significantly more likely than blacks (8.9%) to have smoked two or more cigarettes per day on the days they smoked during the past 30 days.
- One of ten (10.1%) of the students got his or her own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station during the past 30 days.
  - ⇒ 12<sup>th</sup> graders (20.3%) were significantly more likely than 9<sup>th</sup> graders (6.4%) to have gotten his or her own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas stations during the past 30 days.

- ⇒ Whites (13.8%) were significantly more likely than blacks (6.1%) to have gotten their own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas stations during the past 30 days.
- 11.4 % of the students were not asked to show proof of age when they bought cigarettes in a store during the past 30 days.
- 9.5% of the students smoked cigarettes on school property in the past 30 days.
  - ⇒ Males (12.4%) were significantly more likely than females (6.7%) to have smoked cigarettes on school property during the past 30 days.
  - ⇒ Whites (14.4%) were significantly more likely than blacks (4.9%) to have smoked cigarettes on school property during the past 30 days.
- One in five (21.1%) of the students smoked cigarettes regularly, that is, at least one cigarette every day for 30 days. (First time question – no graph.)
  - ⇒ Whites (34.0%) were significantly more likely than blacks (8.1%) to have smoked cigarettes regularly, that is, at least one cigarette every day for 30 days.
- One-third (32.2%) of the students have tried to quit smoking cigarettes.
  - ⇒ Whites (36.4%) were significantly more likely than blacks (26.5%) to have tried to quit smoking cigarettes.
- 8.2% of the students have used chewing tobacco or snuff during the past 30 days.
  - ⇒ Males (15.5%) were significantly more likely than females (1.1%) to have used chewing tobacco or snuff during the past 30 days.
  - ⇒ Whites (14.9%) were significantly more likely than blacks (1.2%) to have used chewing tobacco or snuff during the past 30 days.
- Nearly one of 20 (4.6%) of the students used chewing tobacco or snuff on school property on one or more of the past 30 days.
  - ⇒ Males (9.2%) were significantly more likely than females (0.3%) to have used chewing tobacco or snuff on school property on one or more of the past 30 days.
  - ⇒ Whites (8.4%) were significantly more likely than blacks (0.7%) to have used chewing tobacco or snuff on school property on one or more of the past 30 days.
- One of five (21.9%) of the students smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on one or more of the past 30 days. (First time question – no graph.)

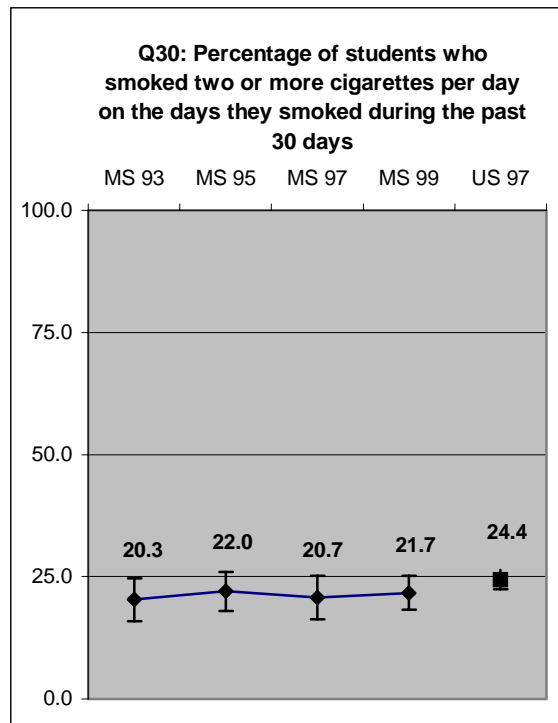
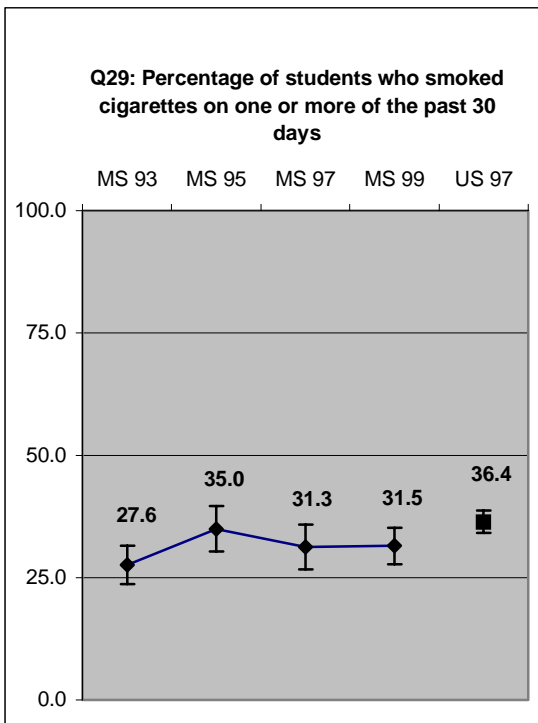
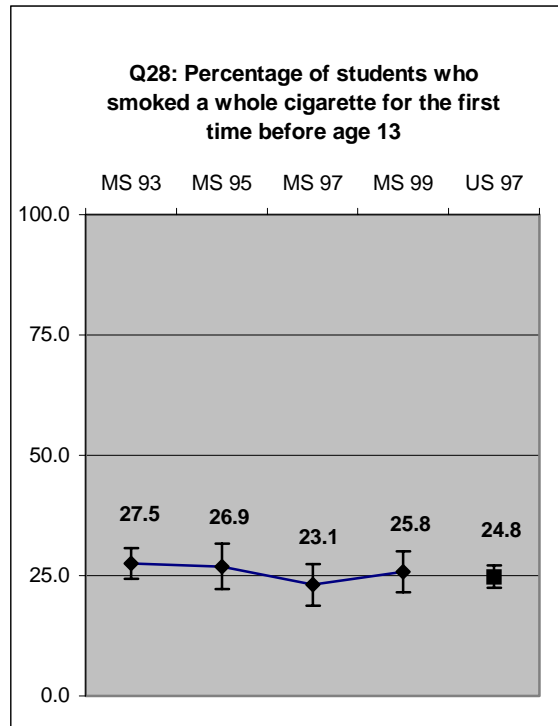
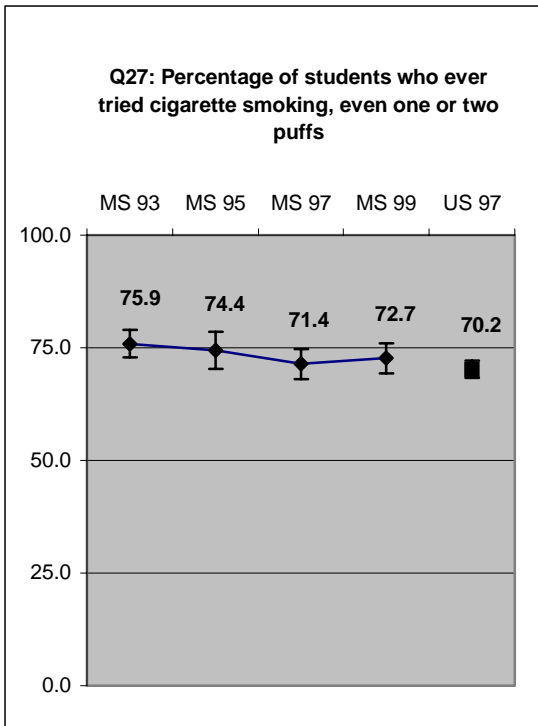
⇒ Males (29.0%) were significantly more likely than females (14.9%) to have smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on one or more of the past 30 days.

### **Trend Analysis of 1993 versus 1999 Risk Behaviors in Mississippi**

- Behaviors that significantly improved from 1995 to 1999
  - ⇒ There was an improvement from 42.0% to 10.1% in the percent of students who bought cigarettes at a store or gas station.
  - ⇒ There was an improvement from 82.9% to 11.4% in the percent of students who were not asked to show proof of age to buy cigarettes.
- Behaviors that significantly worsened from 1995 to 1999
  - ⇒ There was a worsening from 41.6% to 32.2% in the students who have tried to quit smoking cigarettes.

### **Analysis of Mississippi (1999) versus National (1997) Risk Behaviors**

- Behaviors that were significantly more favorable in Mississippi
  - ⇒ The percent of students in Mississippi who usually got their cigarettes at a store or gas station (10.1%) was significantly less than the percent of percent of students nationally who usually got their cigarettes at a store or gas station (29.8%).
  - ⇒ The percent of students in Mississippi who were not asked to show proof of age to buy cigarettes (11.4%) was significantly less than the percent of students nationally who were not asked to show proof of age to buy cigarettes (66.7%).
  - ⇒ The percent of students in Mississippi who smoked cigarettes on school property (9.5%) was significantly less than the percent of students nationally who smoked cigarettes on school property (14.6%).
- Behaviors that were significantly less favorable in Mississippi
  - ⇒ None

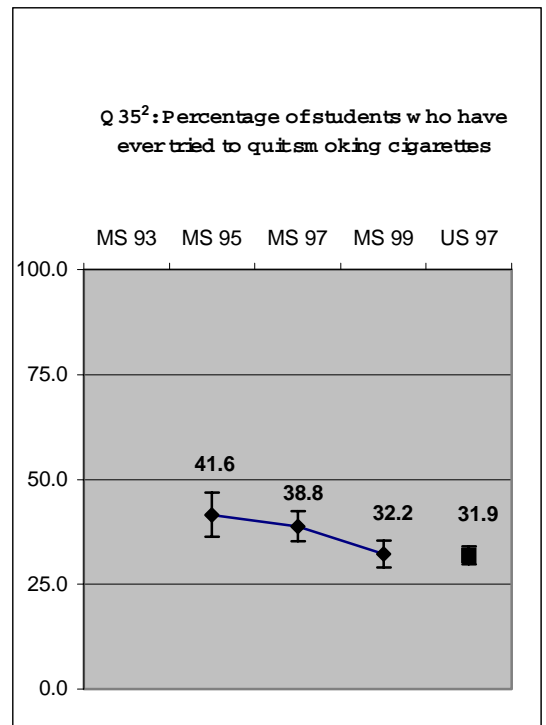
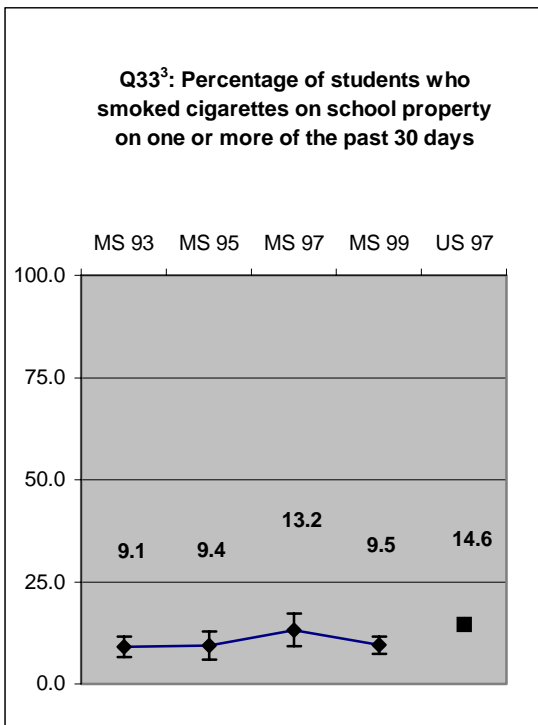
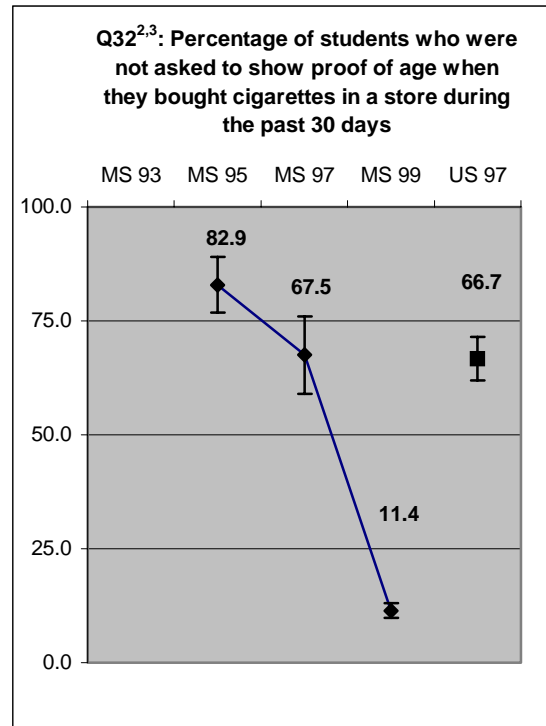
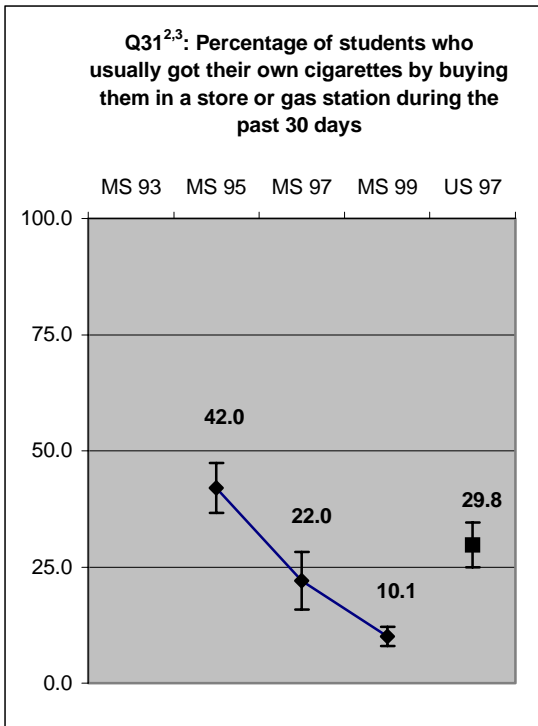


1.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1993 vs Mississippi 1999.

2.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1995 vs Mississippi 1999.

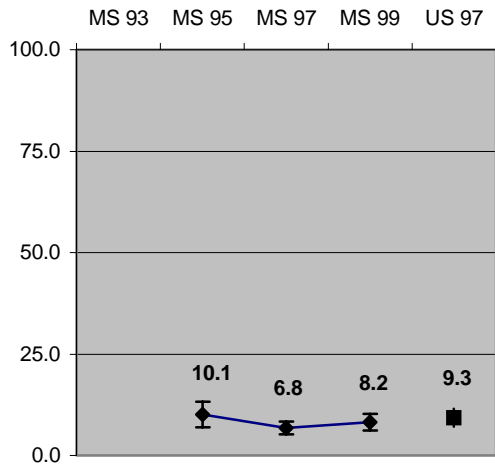
3.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1999 vs Nation 1997.

Note: All data are presented as percent (+/- 95% Confidence Interval).

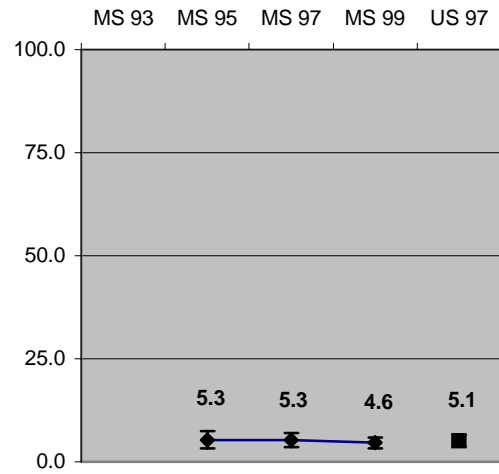


1.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1993 vs Mississippi 1999.  
 2.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1995 vs Mississippi 1999.  
 3.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1999 vs Nation 1997.  
 Note: All data are presented as percent (+/- 95% Confidence Interval).  
 Question 34 was introduced in 1999. No prior data are available.

**Q36: Percentage of students who used chewing tobacco or snuff on one or more of the past 30 days**



**Q37: Percentage of students who used chewing tobacco or snuff on school property on one or more of the past 30 days**



1.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1993 vs Mississippi 1999.

2.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1995 vs Mississippi 1999.

3.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1999 vs Nation 1997.

Note: All data are presented as percent (+/- 95% Confidence Interval).

Question 38 was introduced in 1999. No prior data are available.

# Alcohol Use

## Question Rationale:

Questions Q39 through Q43 (Appendix A) measure frequency of alcohol use, age of initiation, heavy drinking, and drinking on school property. Alcohol is a major contributing factor in approximately half of all homicides, suicides, and motor vehicle crashes, which are the leading causes of death and disability among young people.<sup>28</sup> Heavy drinking among youth has been linked to multiple sexual partners, use of marijuana, and poor academic performance.<sup>29</sup>

## Analysis of 1999 Risk Behaviors in Mississippi

- Three of four (76.4%) of the students had at least one drink of alcohol during their life.
  - ⇒ Whites (81.0%) were more likely than blacks (71.4%) to have had at least one drink of alcohol during their life.
- One of three (33.9%) of the students had their first drink of alcohol other than a few sips before age 13.
  - ⇒ Males (42.3%) were more likely than females (25.8%) to have had their first drink of alcohol other than a few sips before age 13.
  - ⇒ 9<sup>th</sup> graders (41.6%) were more likely than 12<sup>th</sup> graders (22.5%) to have had their first drink of alcohol other than a few sips before age 13.
- 42.5% of the students have had at least one drink of alcohol in the past 30 days.
  - ⇒ Whites (50.2%) were more likely than blacks (35.4%) to have had at least one drink of alcohol in the past 30 days.
- One-quarter (25.4%) of the students have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row (within 2 hours) on one or more of the past 30 days.
  - ⇒ Males (30.3%) were more likely than females (20.6%) to have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row (within 2 hours) on one or more of the past 30 days.
  - ⇒ Whites (37.1%) were more likely than blacks (14.5%) to have had 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row (within 2 hours) on one or more of the past 30 days.

- 4.9% of the students have had at least one drink of alcohol on school property on one or more of the past 30 days.

### **Trend Analysis of 1993 versus 1999 Risk Behaviors in Mississippi**

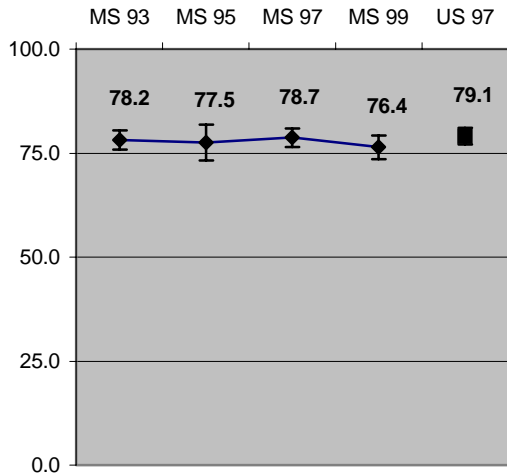
- Behaviors that significantly improved from 1993 to 1999  
⇒ None
- Behaviors that significantly worsened from 1993 to 1999  
⇒ None

### **Analysis of Mississippi (1999) versus National (1997) Risk Behaviors**

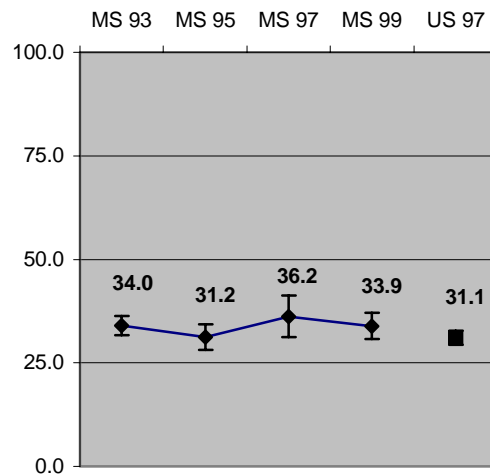
- Behaviors that were significantly more favorable in Mississippi  
⇒ The percent of students in Mississippi who had at least one drink of alcohol in the past 30 days (42.5%) was significantly less than the percent of students nationally who had at least one drink of alcohol in the past 30 days (50.8%).  
⇒ The percent of students in Mississippi who had five or more drinks of alcohol within a couple of hours in the past 30 days (25.4%) was significantly less than the percent of students nationally who had five or more drinks of alcohol within a couple of hours in the past 30 days (33.4%).
- Behaviors that were significantly less favorable in Mississippi  
⇒ None



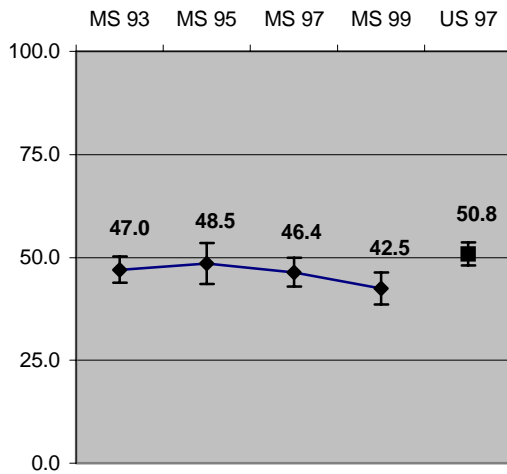
**Q39: Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during their life**



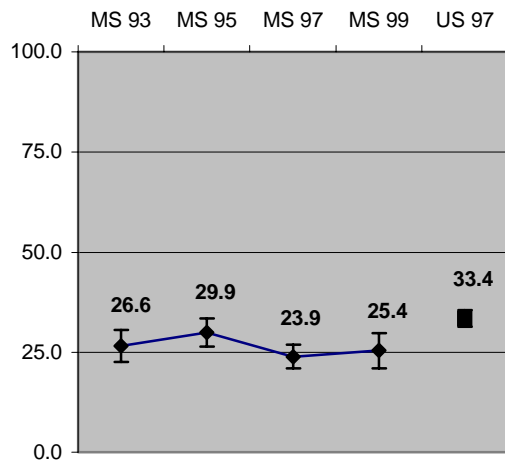
**Q40: Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol other than a few sips before age 13**



**Q41<sup>3</sup>: Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days**



**Q42<sup>3</sup>: 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 30 days**



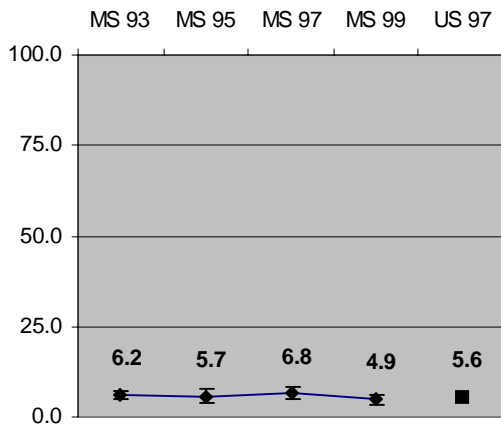
1.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1993 vs Mississippi 1999.

2.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1995 vs Mississippi 1999.

3.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1999 vs Nation 1997.

Note: All data are presented as percent (+/- 95% Confidence Interval).

**Q43: Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on school property on one or more of the past 30 days**



1.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1993 vs Mississippi 1999.

2.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1995 vs Mississippi 1999.

3.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1999 vs Nation 1997.

Note: All data are presented as percent (+/- 95% Confidence Interval).

## Other Drug Use

### Question Rational:

Questions Q44 through Q56 (Appendix A) measure the frequency of marijuana, cocaine, inhalant, heroin, methamphetamine, steroid, and injected drug use. In addition to morbidity and mortality due to injury, drug abuse is related to suicide, early unwanted pregnancy, school failure, delinquency, and transmission of sexually transmitted diseases (STD), including human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection.<sup>30,31</sup> Despite improvements in recent years, drug use is greater among high school students and other young adults in the U.S. than has been documented in any other industrialized nation in the world.<sup>32</sup>

### Analysis of 1999 Risk Behaviors in Mississippi

- One-third (36.3%) of the students have used marijuana during their life.  
⇒ 12<sup>th</sup> graders (42.6%) were more likely than 9<sup>th</sup> graders (30.2%) to have used marijuana during their life.
- 8.3% of the students tried marijuana before age 13.  
⇒ Males (12.2%) were significantly more likely than females (4.5%) to have tried marijuana before age 13.
- Almost one of five (18.9%) of the students has used marijuana in the past 30 days.
- 4.1% of the students have used marijuana on school property during the past 30 days.  
⇒ Males (6.4%) were significantly more likely than females (1.7%) to have used marijuana on school property during the past 30 days.
- One of 20 (5.7%) of the students has used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase in their life.  
⇒ Whites (9.6%) were significantly more likely than blacks (1.3%) to have used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase in their life.
- 2.1% of the students have used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase during the past 30 days.  
⇒ Whites (3.5%) were significantly more likely than blacks (0.6%) to have used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase during the past 30 days.

- 12.6% of the students have sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paint or spray to get high in their life.
  - ⇒ 9<sup>th</sup> graders (15.7%) were significantly more likely than 12<sup>th</sup> graders (7.2%) to have sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paint or spray to get high in their life.
  - ⇒ Whites (19.7%) were significantly more likely than blacks (5.6%) to have sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paint or spray to get high in their life.
- One of 20 (4.5%) of the students has sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paint or spray to get high in the past 30 days. (New question – no graph.)
  - ⇒ Whites (6.8%) were significantly more likely than blacks (2.4%) to have sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paint or spray to get high in the past 30 days.
- 2.1% of the students have used heroin during their life. (New question – no graph.)
- 6.3% of the students have used methamphetamines during their life. (New question – no graph.)
  - ⇒ Whites (11.1%) were significantly more likely than blacks (1.5%) to have used methamphetamines during their life.
- 4.4% of the students have used steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription during their life.
  - ⇒ Males (6.4%) were significantly more likely than females (2.6%) to have used steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription during their life.
  - ⇒ Whites (6.5%) were significantly more likely than blacks (2.1%) to have used steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription during their life.
- 1.8% of the students have used a needle to inject an illegal drug into their body during their life.
- One of five (19.0%) of the students has been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property by someone during the past 12 months.

⇒ Males (23.9%) were significantly more likely than females (14.4%) to have been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property by someone during the past 12 months.

⇒ Whites (21.6%) were significantly more likely than blacks (15.9%) to have been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property by someone during the past 12 months.

### **Trend Analysis of 1993 versus 1999 Risk Behaviors in Mississippi**

- Behaviors that significantly improved from 1993 to 1999

⇒ There was an improvement from 18.4% (1993) to 12.6% in the percent of students who sniffed glue, breathed contents of spray cans, or inhaled paint or spray to get high.

- Behaviors that significantly worsened from 1993 to 1999

⇒ There was a worsening from 20.8% to 36.3% in the percent of students who used marijuana one or more times in their life.

⇒ There was a worsening from 4.0% to 8.3% in the percent of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13.

⇒ There was a worsening from 8.8% to 18.9% in the percent of students who used marijuana in the past 30 days.

⇒ There was a worsening from 1.8% to 4.1% in the percent of students who used marijuana on school property.

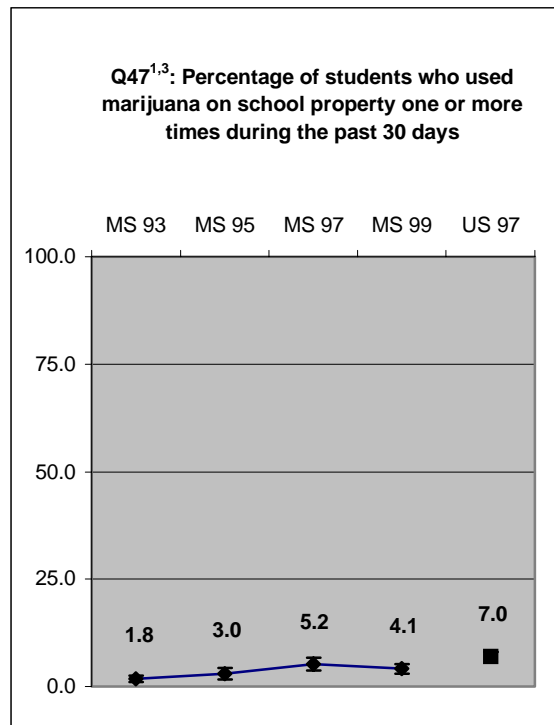
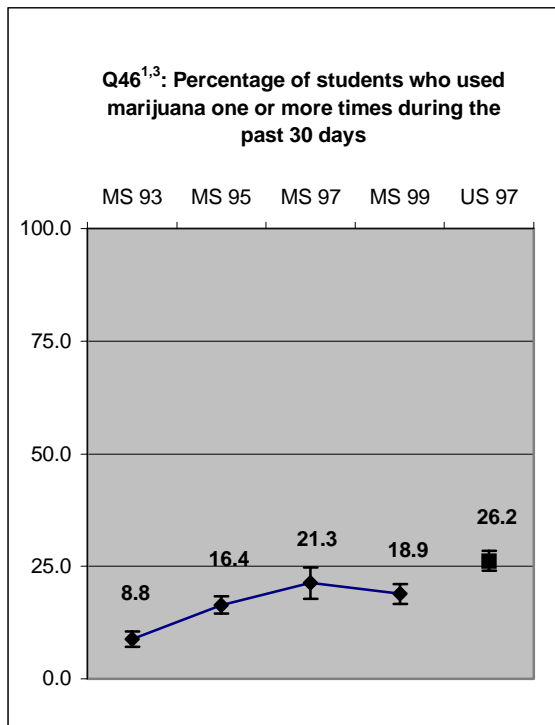
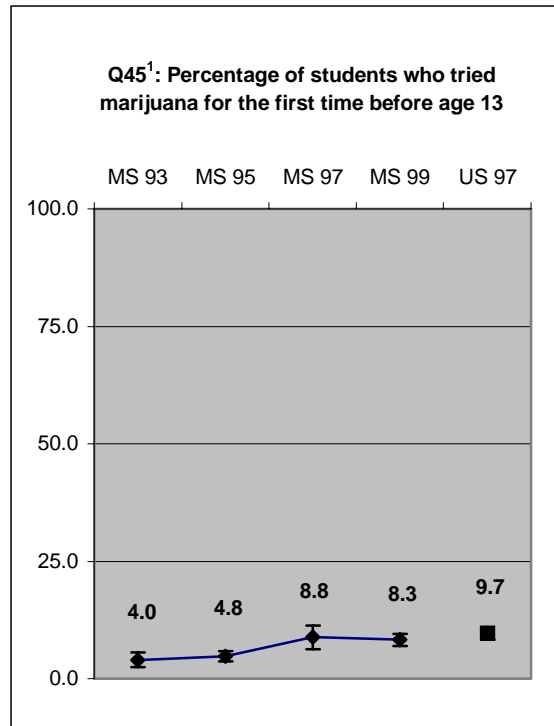
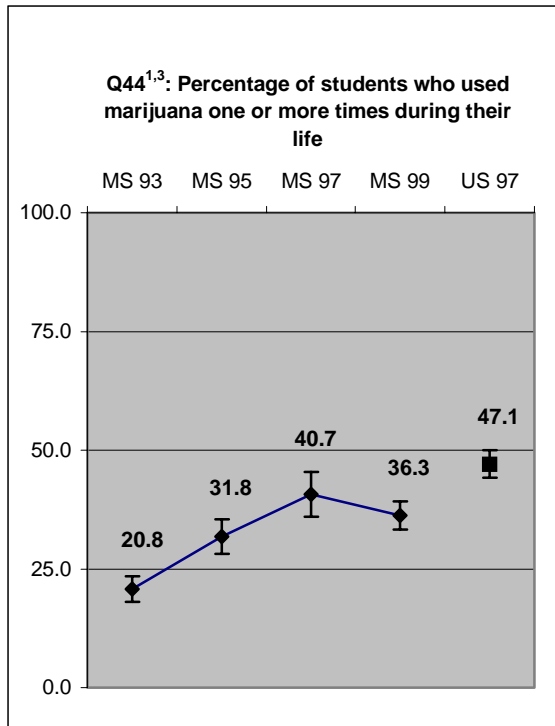
⇒ There was a worsening from 2.0% to 5.7% in the percent of students who used cocaine one or more times in their lifetime.

⇒ There was a worsening from 0.7% to 2.1% in the percent of students who used cocaine in the past 30 days.

⇒ There was a worsening from 1.8% to 4.4% in the percent of students who took steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription.

### **Analysis of Mississippi (1999) versus National (1997) Risk Behaviors**

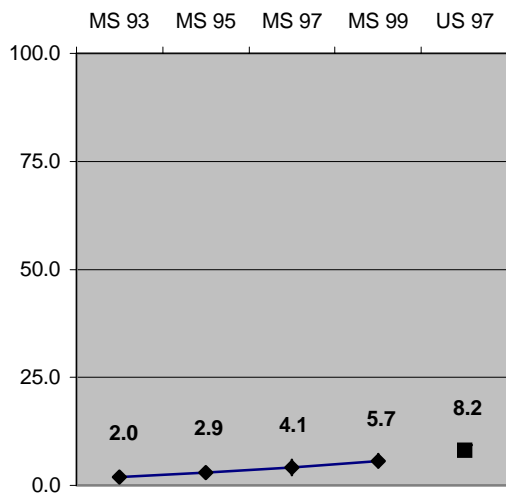
- Behaviors that were significantly more favorable in Mississippi
  - ⇒ The percent of students in Mississippi who used marijuana one or more times in their life (36.3%) was significantly less than the percent of students nationally who used marijuana one or more times in their life (47.1%).
  - ⇒ The percent of students in Mississippi who used marijuana one or more times in the past 30 days (18.9%) was significantly less than the percent of students nationally who used marijuana one or more times in the past 30 days (26.2%).
  - ⇒ The percent of students in Mississippi who used marijuana on school property (4.1%) was significantly less than the percent of students nationally who used marijuana on school property (7.0%).
  - ⇒ The percent of students in Mississippi who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (19.0%) was significantly less than the percent of students nationally who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property (31.7%).
- Behaviors that were significantly less favorable in Mississippi
  - ⇒ None



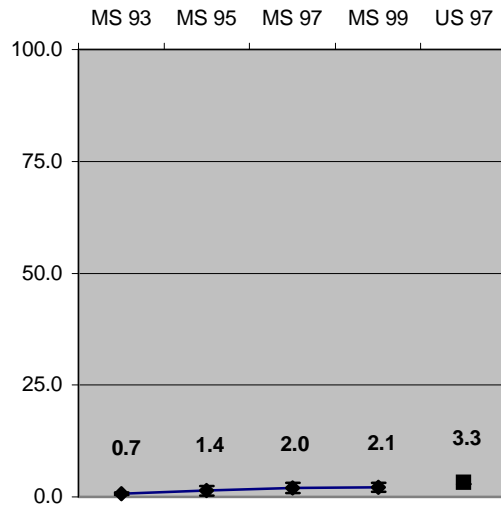
1.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1993 vs Mississippi 1999.
2.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1995 vs Mississippi 1999.
3.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1999 vs Nation 1997.

Note: All data are presented as percent (+/- 95% Confidence Interval).

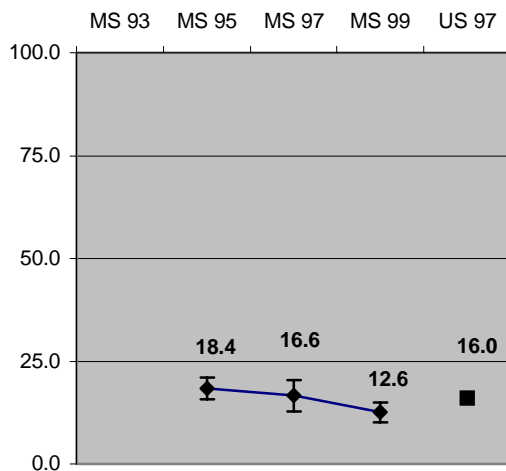
**Q48<sup>1</sup>: Percentage of students who used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase one or more times during their life**



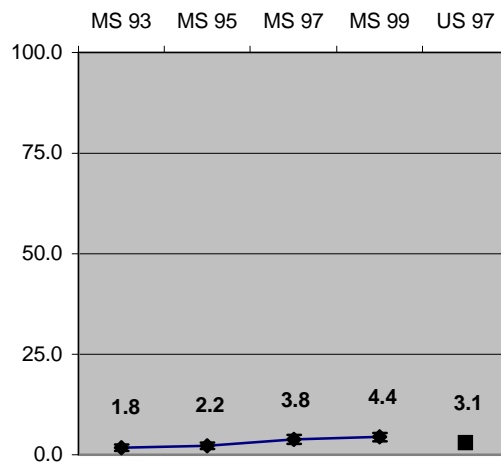
**Q49<sup>1</sup>: Percentage of students who used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase one or more times during the past 30 days**



**Q50<sup>2</sup>: Percentage of students who have sniffed glue, breathed the contents of spray cans, or inhaled any paint or spray to get high**



**Q54<sup>1</sup>: Percentage of students who took steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life**



1.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1993 vs Mississippi 1999.

2.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1995 vs Mississippi 1999.

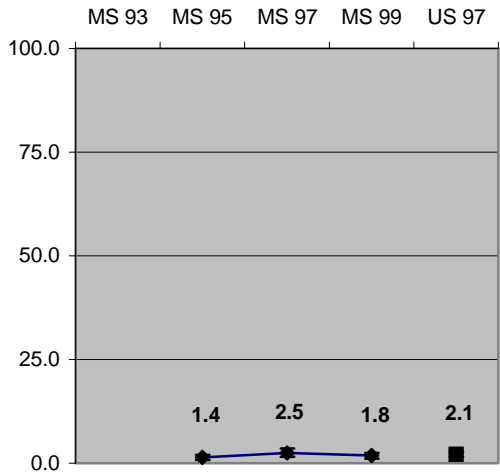
3.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1999 vs Nation 1997.

Note: All data are presented as percent (+/- 95% Confidence Interval).

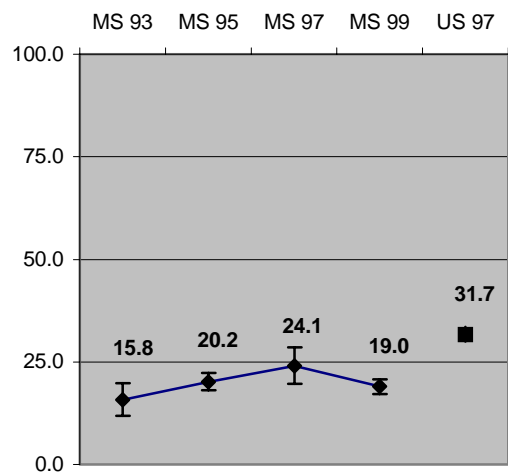
Questions 51 through 53 were introduced in 1999. No prior data are available.



**Q55: Percentage of students who used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life**



**Q56<sup>3</sup>: Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property by someone during the past 12 months**



1.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1993 vs Mississippi 1999.

2.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1995 vs Mississippi 1999.

3.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1999 vs Nation 1997.

Note: All data are presented as percent (+/- 95% Confidence Interval).

# **Sexual Behaviors That Result in HIV Infection, Other Sexually Transmitted Diseases, and Unintended Pregnancies**

## **Question Rationale:**

Questions Q57 through Q62 and question Q87 (Appendix A) measure the prevalence of sexual activity, number of sexual partners, age at first intercourse, alcohol and drug use related to sexual activity, condom use, and whether students have received HIV education. Early sexual activity is associated with unwanted pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), including HIV infection, and negative effects on social and psychological development.<sup>33</sup> Number of sexual partners and age at first intercourse are associated with increased risk for STD. Alcohol and other drug use may serve as predisposing factors for initiation of sexual activity and unprotected sexual intercourse.<sup>34</sup> AIDS is the 6<sup>th</sup> leading cause of death for youth aged 15-24.<sup>6</sup> Consistent and correct use of latex condoms by males is highly effective in reducing the risk of HIV infection and other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs).<sup>35</sup> In 1994, 86% of middle/junior and senior high schools taught HIV prevention education in a required course.<sup>36</sup>

Questions Q63 and Q64 measure use of contraception and identify whether a student has been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant. Pregnancies that occur during adolescence place both mothers and infants at risk for lifelong social and economic disadvantages.<sup>33</sup> In 1995, almost one million teenage girls in the United States became pregnant, just over 243,000 teenagers obtained an abortion,<sup>37</sup> and nearly 492,000 gave birth.<sup>38</sup> In 1996, the birth rate for youth aged 15-19 was 54.4 per 1,000 women.<sup>38</sup> Sixty-six percent of all births among teenagers are the result of unintended pregnancy.<sup>39</sup>

## Analysis of 1999 Risk Behaviors in Mississippi

- Six of 10 (60.3%) of the students have had sexual intercourse.
  - ⇒ 12<sup>th</sup> graders (74.4%) were more likely than 9<sup>th</sup> graders (47.5%) to have had sexual intercourse.
  - ⇒ Blacks (73.5%) were more likely than whites (46.9%) to have had sexual intercourse.
- Nearly one of six (16.0%) of the students had sexual intercourse before age 13.
  - ⇒ Males (24.8%) were more likely than females (7.6%) to have had sexual intercourse before age 13.
  - ⇒ Blacks (23.2%) were more likely than whites (8.3%) to have had sexual intercourse before age 13.
- One-quarter (25.7%) of the students have had sexual intercourse with four or more people during their life.
  - ⇒ Males (33.3%) were more likely than females (18.6%) to have had sexual intercourse with four or more people during their life.
  - ⇒ 12<sup>th</sup> graders (37.4%) were more likely than 9<sup>th</sup> graders (17.7%) to have had sexual intercourse with four or more people during their life.
  - ⇒ Blacks (36.1%) were more likely than whites (15.6%) to have had sexual intercourse with four or more people during their life.
- More than four of 10 (44.8%) of the students have had sexual intercourse in the past three months.
  - ⇒ 12<sup>th</sup> graders (62.0%) were more likely than 9<sup>th</sup> graders (32.7%) to have had sexual intercourse in the past three months.
  - ⇒ Blacks (54.8%) were more likely than whites (35.0%) to have had sexual intercourse in the past three months.
- One of five (20.2%) of the students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months drank alcohol or used drugs before his/her latest sexual intercourse.
- Over half (58.4%) of the students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months used a condom during latest sexual intercourse.

- One of seven (14.3%) of the students who has had sexual intercourse during the past three months used birth control pills during the latest sexual intercourse.
  - ⇒ Among students who have had sexual intercourse in the past three months, whites (24.9%) were more likely than blacks (8.2%) to have used birth control pills during the latest sexual intercourse.
- 8.4% of the students have been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant.
  - ⇒ Females (11.8%) were more likely than males (4.7%) to have been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant.
  - ⇒ 12<sup>th</sup> graders (15.1%) were more likely than 9<sup>th</sup> graders (5.0%) to have been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant.
  - ⇒ Blacks (13.0%) were more likely than whites (3.5%) to have been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant.

#### **Trend Analysis of 1993 versus 1999 Risk Behaviors in Mississippi**

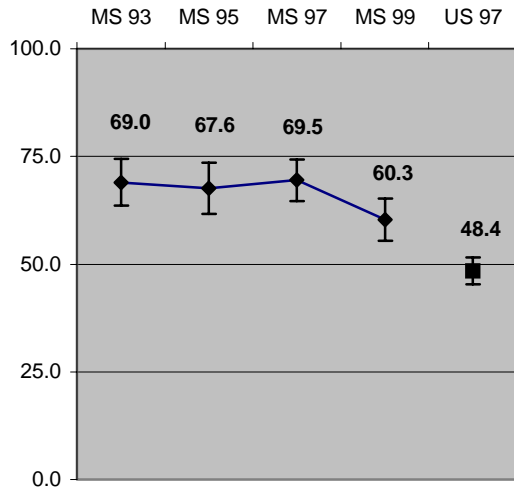
- Behaviors that significantly improved from 1993 to 1999
  - ⇒ None
- Behaviors that significantly worsened from 1993 to 1999
  - ⇒ None

#### **Analysis of Mississippi (1999) versus National (1997) Risk Behaviors**

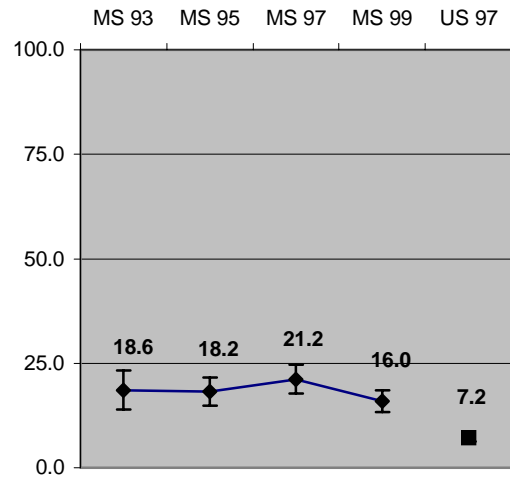
- Behaviors that were significantly more favorable in Mississippi
  - ⇒ None
- Behaviors that were significantly less favorable in Mississippi
  - ⇒ The percent of students in Mississippi who have had sexual intercourse (60.3%) was significantly higher than the percent of students nationally who have had intercourse (48.4%).
  - ⇒ The percent of students in Mississippi who have had sexual intercourse before the age of 13 (16.0%) was significantly higher than the percent of students nationally who have had intercourse before age 13 (7.2%).

- ⇒ The percent of students in Mississippi who have had sexual intercourse with four or more people during their life (25.7%) was significantly higher than the percent of students nationally who have had intercourse with four or more people during their life (16.0%).
- ⇒ The percent of students in Mississippi who have had sexual intercourse with one or more people in the past three months (44.8%) was significantly higher than the percent of students nationally who have had intercourse with one or more people in the past three months (34.8%).
- ⇒ The percent of students in Mississippi who have been taught about AIDS (81.6%) was significantly lower than the percent of students nationally who have been taught about AIDS (91.5%).

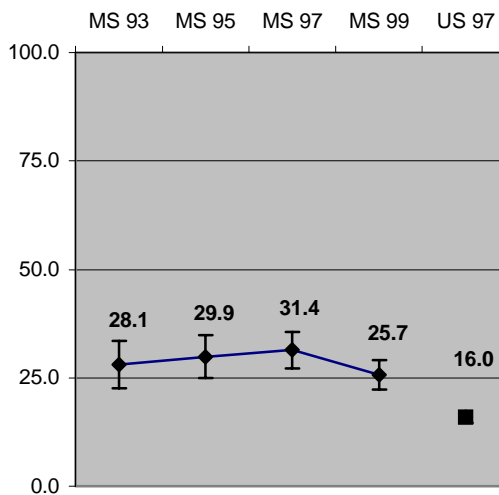
**Q57<sup>3</sup>: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse**



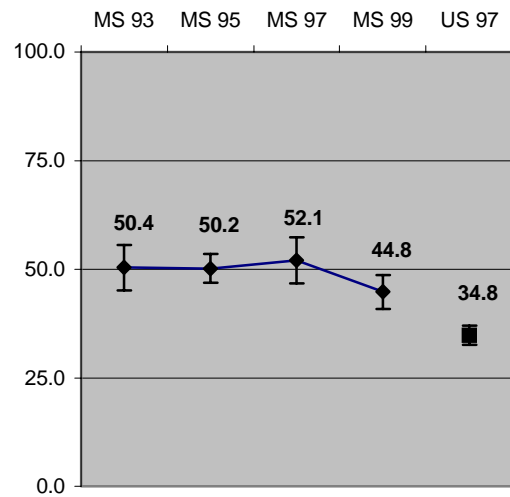
**Q58<sup>3</sup>: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13**



**Q59<sup>3</sup>: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more people during their life**



**Q60<sup>3</sup>: Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with one or more people during the past three months**



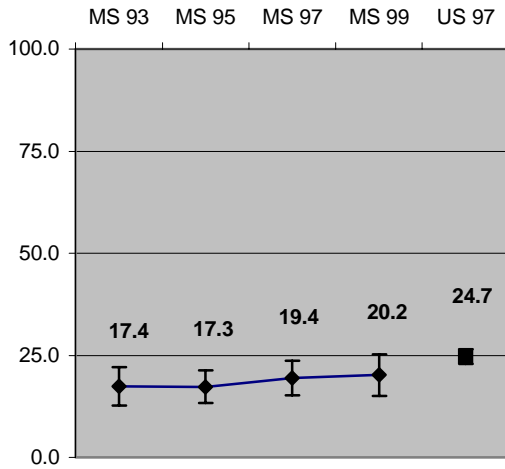
1.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1993 vs Mississippi 1999.

2.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1995 vs Mississippi 1999.

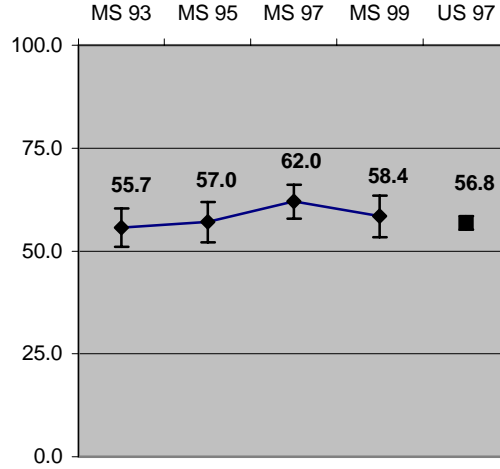
3.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1999 vs Nation 1997.

Note: All data are presented as percent (+/- 95% Confidence Interval).

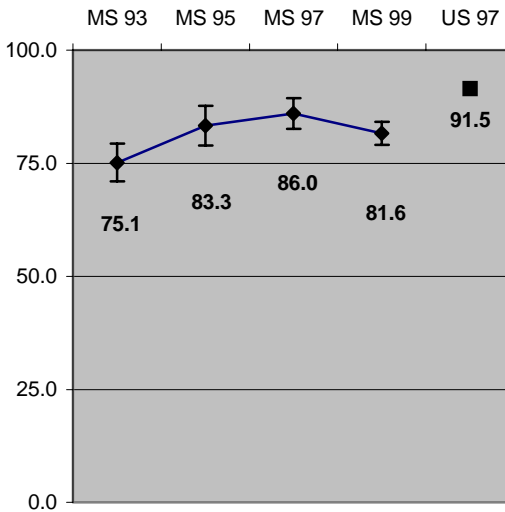
**Q61: Of students who had sexual intercourse during the past 3 months, the percentage who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse**



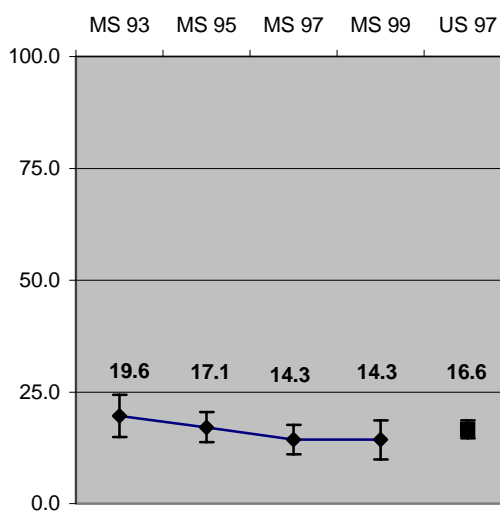
**Q62: Of students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse**



**Q87<sup>3</sup>: Percentage of students who had ever been taught about AIDS or HIV infection in school**



**Q63: Of students who had sexual intercourse during the past 3 months, the percentage who used birth control pills during last sexual intercourse**



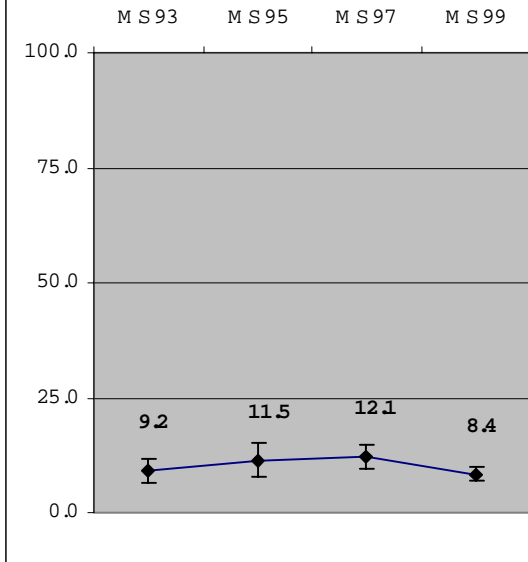
1.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1993 vs Mississippi 1999.

2.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1995 vs Mississippi 1999.

3.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1999 vs Nation 1997.

Note: All data are presented as percent (+/- 95% Confidence Interval).

**Q64: Percentage of students who had been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant one or more times**



1.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1993 vs Mississippi 1999.

2.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1995 vs Mississippi 1999.

3.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1999 vs Nation 1997.

Note: All data are presented as percent (+/- 95% Confidence Interval).



# Dietary Behaviors

## Question Rationale:

Questions Q5, Q6, and Q65 through Q71 (Appendix A) measure self-reported height and weight, self-perception of body weight status, and specific weight control behaviors. Data on self-reported height and weight can be used to calculate body mass index and provide a reasonable proxy measure of whether students are overweight. Although overweight prevalence estimates derived from self-reported data are likely to be low,<sup>40,41</sup> they can be useful in tracking trends over time. Prevalence trends from national surveys of adults using self-reported height and weight have been consistent with trend data from national surveys using measured heights and weights.<sup>42</sup> The prevalence of overweight among adolescents more than doubled from 5% in the late 1970s to 11% between 1988 and 1994.<sup>43</sup> Overweight or obesity acquired during childhood or adolescence can persist into adulthood and increase the risk later in life for coronary heart disease, gallbladder disease, some types of cancer, and osteoarthritis of the weight-bearing joints.<sup>44</sup> In adolescence, obesity is associated with hyperlipidemia, hypertension, abnormal glucose tolerance, and adverse psychological and social consequences.<sup>45</sup> Studies have shown high rates of body dissatisfaction and dieting among adolescent females, with many engaging in unhealthy weight control behaviors, such as fasting and self-induced vomiting.<sup>46-49</sup>

Questions Q72 through Q78 measure food choices. Six of the questions address fruit and vegetable consumption, and one addresses consumption of milk. The fruit and vegetable questions are similar to questions asked of adults in CDC's Behavioral Risk Factor Survey.<sup>50</sup> Fruits and vegetables are good sources of complex carbohydrates, vitamins, minerals, and other substances that are important for good health. Dietary patterns with higher intakes of fruits and vegetables are associated with a variety of health benefits, including a decreased risk for some types of cancer.<sup>44,51</sup> Only 44% of male adolescents and 27% of female adolescents meet the minimum average daily goal of at least five servings of vegetables and fruits set by the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans*.<sup>52</sup> Milk is by far the largest single source of calcium for adolescents,<sup>53</sup> but it is

estimated that about half of adolescent males and more than 80% of adolescent females do not meet dietary recommendations for calcium intake.<sup>54</sup> Calcium is essential for the formation and maintenance of bones and teeth;<sup>44</sup> low calcium intake during the first two to three decades of life is an important risk factor in the development of osteoporosis.<sup>55</sup>

### **Analysis of 1999 Risk Behaviors in Mississippi**

- Approximately one of eight (13.1%) of the students is overweight.
  - ⇒ Males (16.6%) were more likely than females (9.9%) to be overweight.
  - ⇒ Blacks (16.8%) were more likely than whites (9.4%) to be overweight.
- 17.2% of the students were at risk of becoming overweight.
- Three of 10 (29.7%) of the students described themselves as slightly or very overweight.
  - ⇒ Females (35.2%) were more likely than males (24.0%) to describe themselves as slightly or very overweight.
  - ⇒ Whites (33.4%) were more likely than blacks (25.8%) to describe themselves as slightly or very overweight.
- 40.8% of the students were trying to lose weight.
  - ⇒ Females (55.8%) were more likely than males (25.4%) to be trying to lose weight.
- One-half (51.4%) of the students exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days.
  - ⇒ 9<sup>th</sup> graders (55.0%) were more likely than 12<sup>th</sup> graders (42.8%) to be trying to lose weight.
- More than one-third (36.7%) of the students ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days.
  - ⇒ Females (49.4%) were more likely than males (23.5%) to have eaten less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days.

- ⇒ Whites (40.9%) were more likely than blacks (32.7%) to have eaten less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days.
- 16.8% of the students went without eating for 24 hours or more to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days. (New question – no graph.)
  - ⇒ Females (23.8%) were more likely than males (9.0%) to have gone without eating for 24 hours or more to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days.
- One of 10 (9.9%) of the students took diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days.
  - ⇒ Females (14.5%) were more likely than males (5.0%) to have taken diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days.
  - ⇒ Whites (13.9%) were more likely than blacks (6.4%) to have taken diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days.
- One of 20 (5.5%) of the students has vomited or taken laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days.
  - ⇒ Females (7.7%) were more likely than males (3.0%) to have vomited or taken laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days.
- 79.2% of the students drank 100% fruit juices one or more times during the past seven days.
- 80.5% of the students ate fruit one or more times during the past seven days.
- Half (51.7%) of the students ate green salad one or more times during the past seven days.
  - ⇒ Whites (61.5%) were more likely than blacks (42.0%) to have eaten green salad one or more times during the past seven days.
- Approximately seven of 10 (67.9%) of the students ate potatoes one or more times during the past seven days. (New question – no graph.)
  - ⇒ Whites (76.8%) were more likely than blacks (59.9%) to have eaten potatoes one or more times during the past seven days.

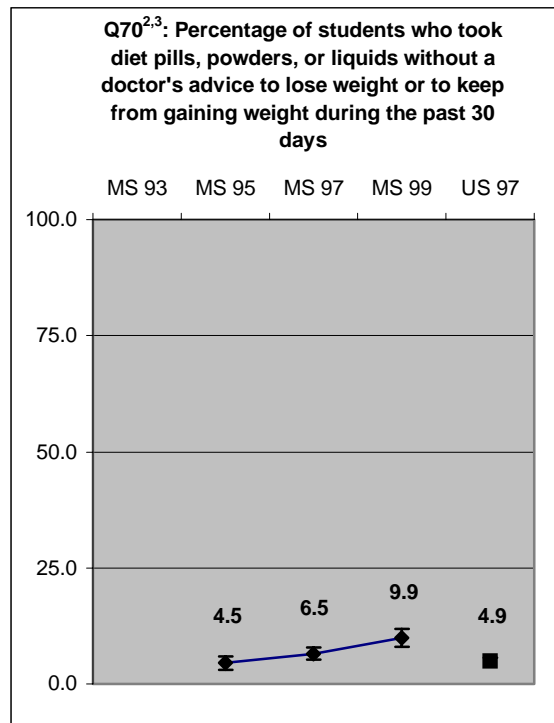
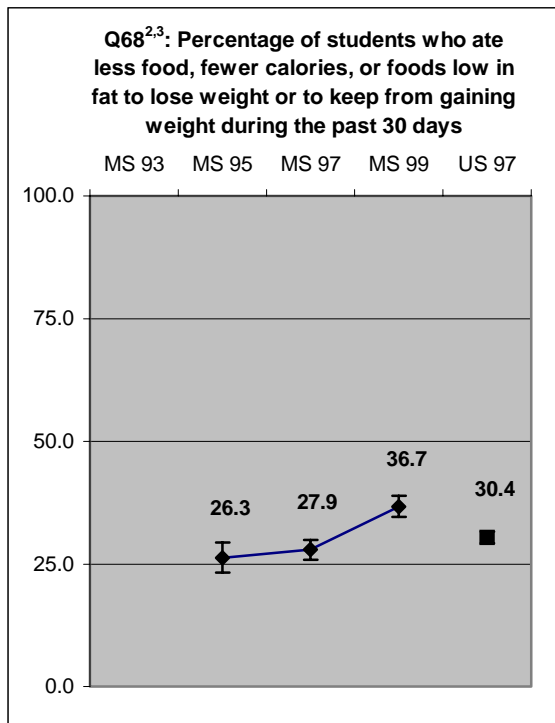
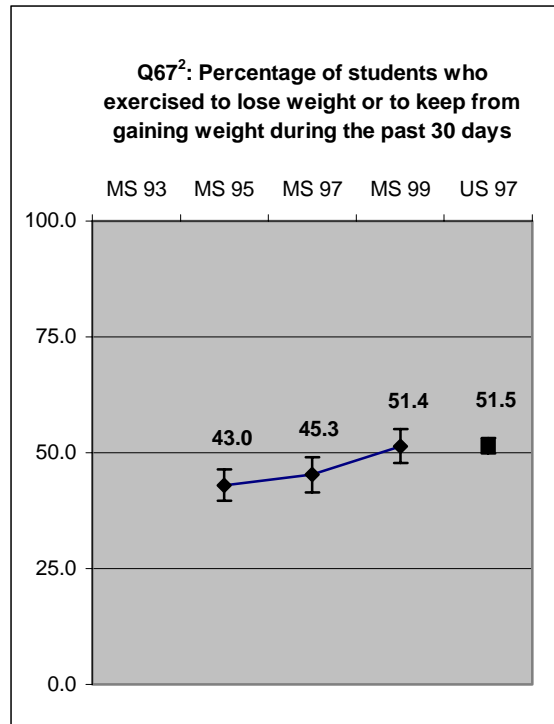
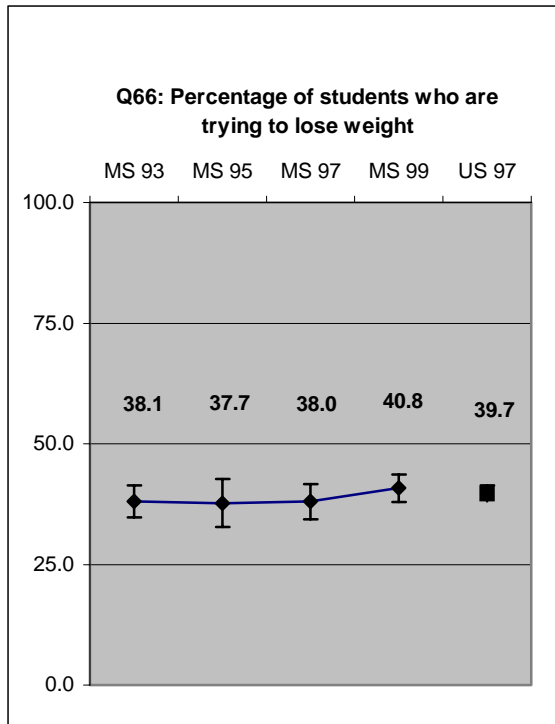
- Three of 10 (29.7%) of the students ate carrots one or more times during the past seven days. (New question – no graph.)  
⇒ Whites (40.7%) were more likely than blacks (19.0%) to have eaten carrots one or more times during the past seven days.
- Eight of 10 (80.3%) of the students ate other vegetables one or more times during the past seven days. (New question – no graph.)  
⇒ Whites (88.1%) were more likely than blacks (73.6%) to have eaten other vegetables one or more times during the past seven days.
- One of five (19.8%) of the students ate five or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day during the past seven days.  
⇒ Blacks (24.3%) were more likely than whites (15.2%) to have eaten five or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day during the past seven days.
- 13.1% of the students drank three or more glasses of milk per day during the past seven days. (New question – no graph.)  
⇒ Males (18.4%) were more likely than females (8.2%) to have drunk three or more glasses of milk per day during the past seven days.

### **Trend Analysis of 1993 versus 1999 Risk Behaviors in Mississippi**

- Behaviors that significantly improved from 1993 to 1999  
⇒ There was an improvement from 26.3% to 36.7% in the percent of students who ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or keep from gaining weight.
- Behaviors that significantly worsened from 1993 to 1999  
⇒ There was a worsening from 4.5% to 9.9% in the percent of students who took diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice.

### **Analysis of Mississippi (1999) versus National (1997) Risk Behaviors**

- Behaviors that were significantly more favorable in Mississippi
  - ⇒ The percent of students in Mississippi who ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or keep from gaining weight (36.7%) was significantly greater than the percent of students nationally who ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or keep from gaining weight (30.4%).
- Behaviors that were significantly less favorable in Mississippi
  - ⇒ The percent of students in Mississippi who took diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice (9.9%) was significantly greater than the percent of students nationally who took diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice (4.9%).



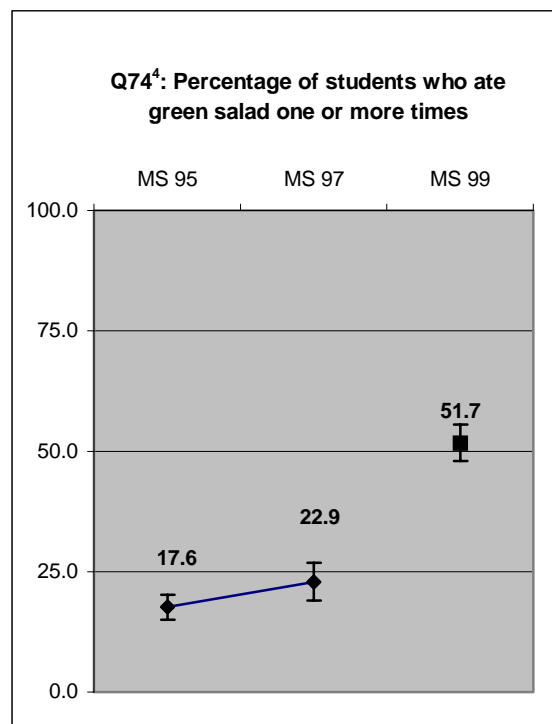
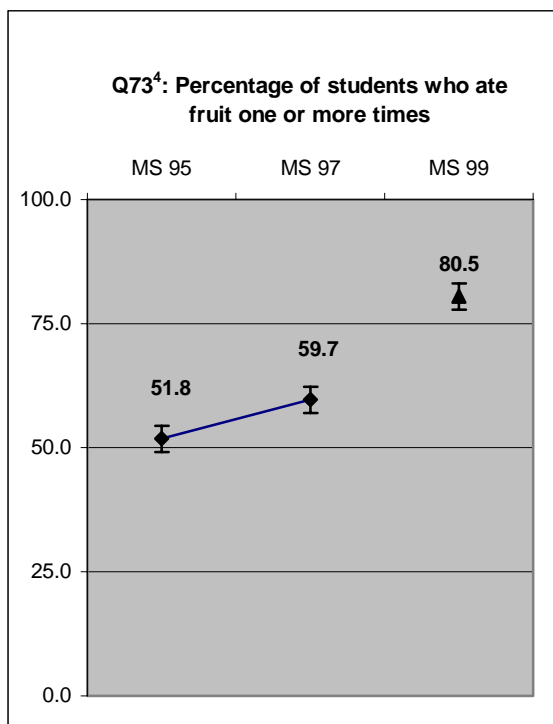
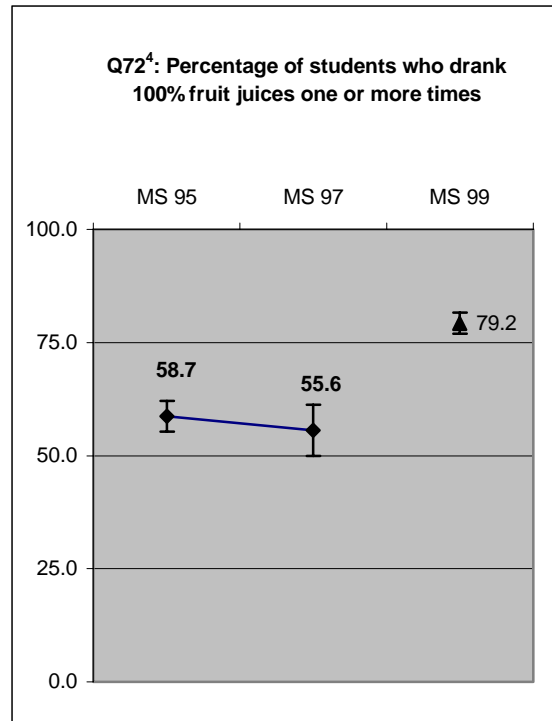
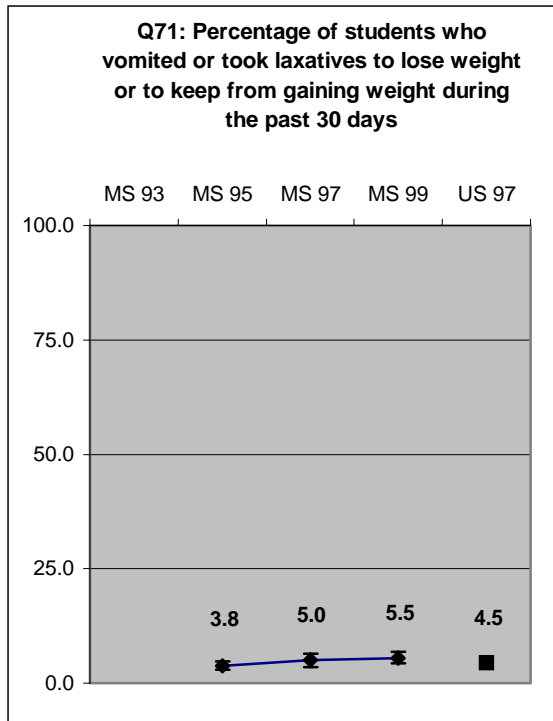
1.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1993 vs Mississippi 1999.

2.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1995 vs Mississippi 1999.

3.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1999 vs Nation 1997.

Note: All data are presented as percent (+/- 95% Confidence Interval).

Question 69 was introduced in 1999. No prior data is available.



4. For 1999, the time reference for this question was “during the past 7 days.” Prior to 1999 the time reference was “yesterday.” Any differences between 1999 and prior years may be due to the wording of the question and not due to actual changes in behavior. No comparisons to prior years or national data were made.

Note: All data are presented as percent (+/-) 95% Confidence Interval).

Questions 75 through 78 were introduced in 1999. No prior data are available.

# Physical Activity

## Question Rationale:

Questions Q79 through Q86 (Appendix A) measure participation in physical activity, physical education classes, sports teams, television watching, and injuries during physical activity. Participation in regular physical activity helps build and maintain healthy bones and muscles, control weight, build lean muscle, and reduce fat; reduces feelings of depression and anxiety; and promotes psychological well-being.<sup>56</sup> In the long term, regular physical activity decreases the risk of dying prematurely, dying of heart disease, and developing diabetes, colon cancer, and high blood pressure.<sup>56</sup> Major decreases in vigorous physical activity occur during grades 9-12, particularly for girls; by 11th grade, more than half of female students are not participating regularly in vigorous physical activity.<sup>56</sup> School physical education classes can increase adolescent participation in moderate to vigorous physical activity<sup>57,58</sup> and help adolescents develop the knowledge, attitudes, and skills they need to engage in lifelong physical activity.<sup>59</sup> Daily participation in physical education class dropped from 42% in 1991 to 25% in 1995.<sup>56</sup> Television viewing is the principal sedentary leisure time behavior in the U.S. and studies have shown that television viewing in young people is related to obesity<sup>60</sup> and violent or aggressive behavior.<sup>61,62</sup> Among youth aged 14-17, sports-related injuries are the leading cause of non-fatal injuries.<sup>63</sup>

## Analysis of 1999 Risk Behaviors in Mississippi

- Over half (55.3%) of the students exercised or participated in physical activities for at least 20 minutes that made them sweat and breathe hard on three or more of the past seven days.
  - ⇒ Males (67.1%) were more likely than females (44.7%) to have exercised or participated in physical activities for at least 20 minutes that made them sweat and breathe hard on three or more of the past seven days.
  - ⇒ 9<sup>th</sup> graders (60.5%) were more likely than 12<sup>th</sup> graders (48.7%) to have exercised or participated in physical activities for at least 20 minutes that made them sweat and breathe hard on three or more of the past seven days.



- 20.4% of the students participated in physical activities that did not make them sweat or breathe hard for at least 30 minutes on five or more of the past seven days.
  - ⇒ Males (24.1%) were more likely than females (16.8%) to have participated in physical activities that did not make them sweat or breathe hard for at least 30 minutes on five or more of the past seven days.
- 45.6% of the students did exercises to strengthen or tone their muscles on three or more of the past seven days.
  - ⇒ Males (60.0%) were more likely than females (32.1%) to have exercised to strengthen or tone their muscles on three or more of the past seven days.
  - ⇒ 9<sup>th</sup> graders (49.3%) were more likely than 12<sup>th</sup> graders (36.5%) to have exercised to strengthen or tone their muscles on three or more of the past seven days.
- More than four of 10 (42.7%) of the students watched two hours or less of TV per day on an average school day.
  - ⇒ Whites (57.5%) were more likely than blacks (27.3%) to have watched two hours or less of TV per day on an average school day.
- Three of 10 (29.1%) of the students attended physical education (PE) class one or more days during an average school week.
  - ⇒ Males (39.4%) were more likely than females (19.6%) to have attended physical education (PE) class one or more days during an average school week.
  - ⇒ 9<sup>th</sup> graders (36.3%) were more likely than 12<sup>th</sup> graders (20.1%) to have attended physical education (PE) class one or more days during an average school week.
  - ⇒ Blacks (36.1%) were more likely than whites (21.5%) to have attended physical education (PE) class one or more days during an average school week.
- One of five (20.3%) of the students attended physical education (PE) class daily.
  - ⇒ Males (29.2%) were more likely than females (12.2%) to have attended physical education class daily.
  - ⇒ 9<sup>th</sup> graders (28.4%) were more likely than 12<sup>th</sup> graders (12.4%) to have attended physical education class daily.
- Of the students enrolled in physical education (PE) class, 78.5% exercised or played sports more than 20 minutes during an average physical education class.

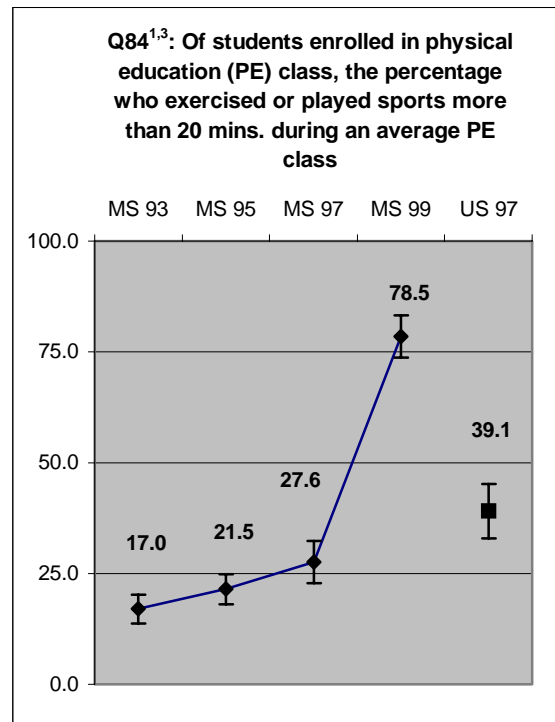
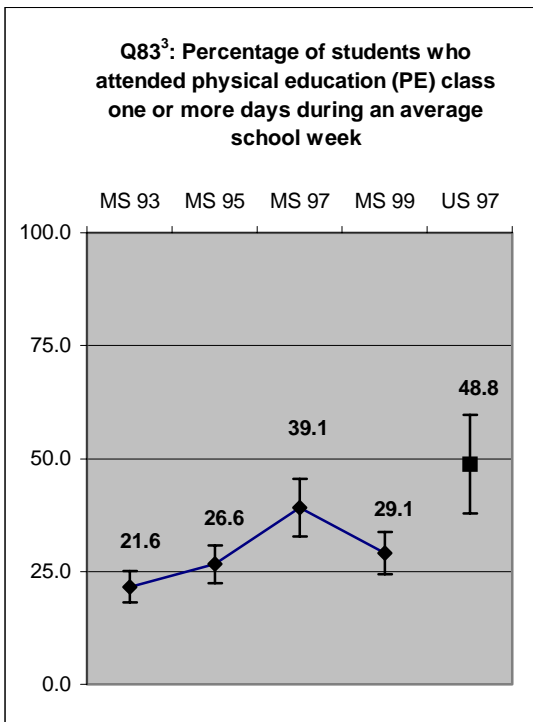
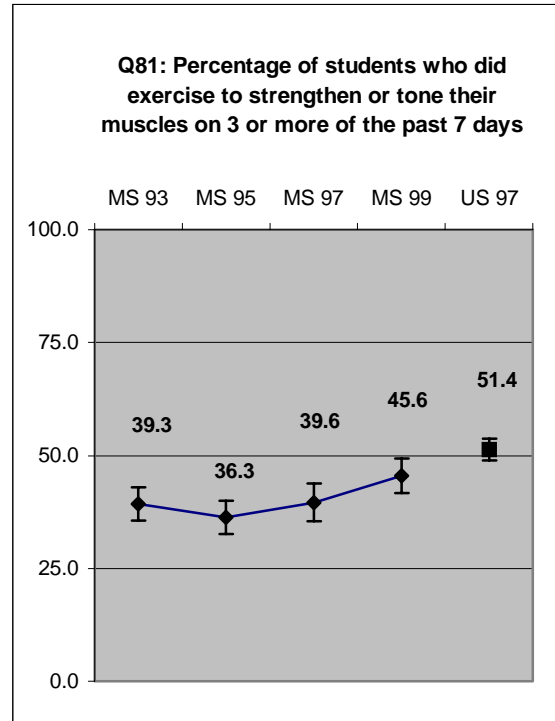
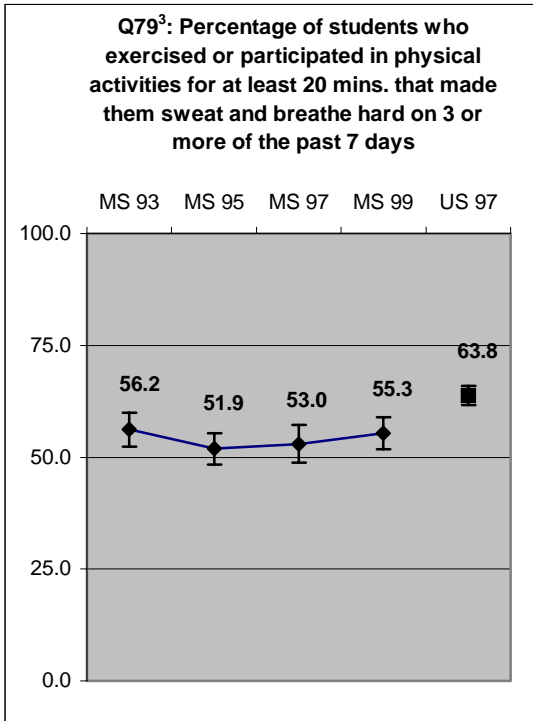
- ⇒ Of the students enrolled in physical education (PE) class, males (84.6%) were more likely than females (66.9%) to have exercised or played sports more than 20 minutes during an average physical education class.
- More than half (55.3%) of the students played on one or more sports teams during the past 12 months.
  - ⇒ Males (65.4%) were more likely than females (45.9%) to have played on one or more sports teams during the past 12 months.
- One-third (34.2%) of the students were injured while exercising, playing sports, or being physically active and had to be treated by a doctor or nurse during the past 12 months.
  - ⇒ Males (42.3%) were more likely than females (26.8%) to be injured while exercising, playing sports, or being physically active and had to be treated by a doctor or nurse during the past 12 months.
  - ⇒ 9<sup>th</sup> graders (38.5%) were more likely than 12<sup>th</sup> graders (27.3%) to be injured while exercising, playing sports, or being physically active and had to be treated by a doctor or nurse during the past 12 months.

### **Trend Analysis of 1993 versus 1999 Risk Behaviors in Mississippi**

- Behaviors that significantly improved from 1993 to 1999
  - ⇒ There was an improvement from 17.0% to 78.5% in the number of students who exercised or played sports more than 20 minutes during an average physical education class, among students enrolled in physical education class.
  - ⇒ There was an improvement from 34.1% to 55.3% in the number of students who played on one or more sports teams during the past 12 months.
- Behaviors that significantly worsened from 1993 to 1999
  - ⇒ None

### **Analysis of Mississippi (1999) versus National (1997) Risk Behaviors**

- Behaviors that were significantly more favorable in Mississippi
  - ⇒ The percent of students in Mississippi who exercised or played sports more than 20 minutes during an average physical education class (78.5%) was significantly greater than the percent of students nationally who exercised or played sports more than 20 minutes during an average physical education class (39.1%).
- Behaviors that were significantly less favorable in Mississippi
  - ⇒ The percent of students in Mississippi who exercised for at least 20 minutes on three or more of the past seven days (55.3%) was significantly less than the percent of students nationally who exercised for at least 20 minutes on three or more of the past seven days (63.8%).



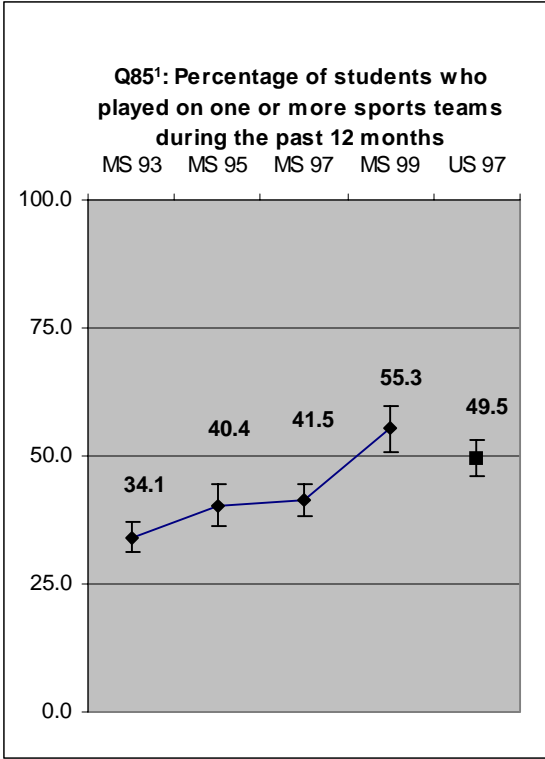
1.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1993 vs Mississippi 1999.

2.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1995 vs Mississippi 1999.

3.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1999 vs Nation 1997.

Note: All data are presented as percent (+/- 95% Confidence Interval).

Question 80 was introduced in 1999. No prior data are available.



1.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1993 vs Mississippi 1999.

2.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1995 vs Mississippi 1999.

3.  $p < .05$ , Mississippi 1999 vs Nation 1997.

Note: All data are presented as percent (+/- 95% Confidence Interval).

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## **Appendix A**

# ***1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results***

Mississippi Public High School Survey

**Codebook**

# 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Results

## Mississippi Public High School Survey

### Codebook

Question Number	Question Code and Label	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percent
Q1	How old are you?		
	13 years old	1	0.1
	14 years old	144	10.3
	15 years old	361	25.3
	16 years old	412	26.3
	17 years old	384	22.8
	18 years old or older	251	15.1
	Missing	12	
Q2	What is your sex?		
	Female	831	50.9
	Male	727	49.1
	Missing	7	
Q3	In what grade are you?		
	9 <sup>th</sup>	527	37.4
	10 <sup>th</sup>	303	20.0
	11 <sup>th</sup>	401	22.4
	12 <sup>th</sup>	323	20.1
	Upgraded or other grade	2	0.1
	Missing	9	
Q4	How do you describe yourself? (Select one or more responses.)		
	Am Indian / Alaska Native	7	0.4
	Asian	8	0.6
	Black or African American	791	49.8
	Hispanic or Latino	9	0.6
	Native Hawaiian/other PI	4	0.2
	White	704	47.0
	Multiple – Hispanic	8	0.4
	Multiple – Non-Hispanic	17	1.0
	Missing	17	
Q5	Height in meters		
Q6	Weight in kilograms		

Question Number	Question Code and Label	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percent
Q7	When you rode a motorcycle during the past 12 months, how often did you wear a helmet?		
	Did not ride a motorcycle	1,186	76.6
	Never	134	8.8
	Rarely	27	1.7
	Sometimes	32	2.1
	Most of the time	40	2.8
	Always	125	7.9
	Missing	21	
Q8	When you rode a bicycle during thje past 12 months, how often did you wear a helmet?		
	Did not ride a bicycle	562	35.6
	Never	916	59.5
	Rarely	23	1.6
	Sometimes	18	1.3
	Most of the time	11	0.7
	Always	19	1.3
	Missing	16	
Q9	How often do you wear a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else?		
	Never	133	8.6
	Rarely	252	16.4
	Sometimes	421	26.4
	Most of the time	412	26.5
	Always	336	22.1
	Missing	11	
Q10	During the past 30 days, how many times did you ride in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?		
	0 times	923	60.2
	1 time	161	10.5
	2 or 3 times	225	14.1
	4 or 5 times	73	4.8
	6 or more times	168	10.4
		Missing	15
Q11	During the past 30 days, how many times did you drive a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?		
	0 times	1,312	85.4
	1 time	85	5.7
	2 or 3 times	72	4.7
	4 or 5 times	16	1.0
	6 or more times	51	3.2
	Missing	29	

Question Number	Question Code and Label	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percent
Q12	During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club?		
	0 days	1,190	76.8
	1 day	69	4.6
	2 or 3 days	74	5.3
	4 or 5 days	21	1.4
	6 or more days	179	11.9
	Missing	32	
Q13	During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a gun?		
	0 days	1,406	90.7
	1 day	39	2.6
	2 or 3 days	37	2.4
	4 or 5 days	15	1.1
	6 or more days	48	3.1
	Missing	20	
Q14	During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property?		
	0 days	1,442	93.0
	1 day	25	1.7
	2 or 3 days	2	1.4
	4 or 5 days	5	0.3
	6 or more days	55	3.6
	Missing	16	
Q15	During the past 30 days, on how many days did you not go to school because you felt you would be unsafe at school or on your way to or from school?		
	0 days	1,480	94.7
	1 day	41	2.6
	2 or 3 days	20	1.3
	4 or 5 days	7	0.4
	6 or more days	16	1.0
	Missing	1	
Q16	During the past 12 months, how many times has someone threatened or injured you with a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property?		
	0 times	1,434	91.9
	1 time	65	4.1
	2 or 3 times	24	1.4
	4 or 5 times	13	0.9
	6 or 7 times	7	0.4
	8 or 9 times	3	0.2
	10 or 11 times	1	0.1
	12 or more times	16	1.0
	Missing	2	

Question Number	Question Code and Label	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percent
Q17	During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight?		
	0 times	986	63.8
	1 time	245	15.8
	2 or 3 times	194	12.7
	4 or 5 times	54	3.7
	6 or 7 times	19	1.3
	8 or 9 times	15	1.0
	10 or 11 times	4	0.2
	12 or more times	23	1.4
	Missing	25	
Q18	During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight in which you were injured and had to be treated by a doctor or nurse?		
	0 times	1,497	96.6
	1 time	36	2.1
	2 or 3 times	14	0.9
	4 or 5 times	3	0.1
	6 or more times	4	0.3
		Missing	11
Q19	During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight on school property?		
	0 times	1,332	86.1
	1 time	153	9.8
	2 or 3 times	46	3.1
	4 or 5 times	7	0.4
	6 or 7 times	2	0.1
	10 or 11 times	3	0.2
	12 or more times	5	0.3
	Missing	17	
Q20	During the past 12 months, did your boyfriend or girlfriend ever hit, slap, or physically hurt you on purpose?		
	Yes	213	13.0
	No	1,351	87.0
		Missing	1
Q21	Have you ever been forced to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?		
	Yes	166	10.4
	No	1,392	89.6
		Missing	7

<b>Question Number</b>	<b>Question Code and Label</b>	<b>Unweighted Frequency</b>	<b>Weighted Percent</b>
Q22	During the past 12 months, did you ever feel so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that you stopped doing some usual activities?		
	Yes	469	29.3
	No	1,093	70.7
	Missing	3	
Q23	During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide?		
	Yes	237	14.9
	No	1,313	85.1
	Missing	15	
Q24	During the past 12 months, did you make a plan about how you would attempt suicide?		
	Yes	184	11.6
	No	1,372	88.4
	Missing	9	
Q25	During the past 12 months, how many times did you actually attempt suicide?		
	0 times	1,216	93.1
	1 time	48	3.5
	2 or 3 times	34	2.6
	6 or more times	10	0.8
	Missing	257	
Q26	If you attempted suicide during the past 12 months, did any attempt result in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse?		
	Did not attempt suicide	1,207	92.4
	Yes	28	2.2
	No	73	5.4
	Missing	257	
Q27	Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?		
	Yes	1,110	72.7
	No	402	27.3
	Missing	53	

Question Number	Question Code and Label	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percent
Q28	How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?		
	Never smoked a cigarette	607	42.6
	8 years old or younger	74	5.3
	9 or 10 years old	96	6.8
	11 or 12 years old	193	13.7
	13 or 14 years old	287	19.5
	15 or 16 years old	153	9.6
	17 years old or older	41	2.5
	Missing	114	
Q29	During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?		
	0 days	1,032	68.5
	1 or 2 days	113	7.5
	3 to 5 days	38	2.7
	6 to 9 days	37	2.7
	10 to 19 days	53	3.6
	20 to 29 days	52	3.4
	All 30 days	173	11.5
	Missing	67	
Q30	During the past 30 days, on the days you smoked, how many cigarettes did you smoke per day?		
	Did not smoke	1,025	68.3
	Less than 1 per day	73	5.0
	1 cigarette per day	70	5.0
	2 to 5 cigarettes per day	176	11.8
	6 to 10 cigarettes per day	78	5.2
	11 to 20 cigarettes per day	49	3.3
	More than 20 per day	22	1.4
	Missing	72	
Q31	During the past 30 days, how did you usually get your own cigarettes?		
	Did not smoke cigarettes	1,025	68.3
	Store	150	10.1
	Vending machine	6	0.4
	Someone else bought them	122	8.3
	Borrowed them	135	9.2
	Stole them	9	0.6
	Some other way	47	3.2
	Missing	71	
Q32	When you bought cigarettes in a store during the past 30 days, were you ever asked to show proof of age?		
	Did not buy cigarettes	1,214	78.5
	Yes	161	10.0
	No	172	11.4
	Missing	18	



Question Number	Question Code and Label	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percent
Q33	During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes on school property?		
	0 days	1,400	90.5
	1 or 2 days	45	2.8
	3 to 5 days	23	1.6
	6 to 9 days	15	1.0
	10 to 19 days	19	1.3
	20 to 29 days	14	0.9
	All 30 days	31	1.9
	Missing	18	
Q34	Have you ever smoked cigarettes regularly, that is, at least one cigarette every day for 30 days?		
	Yes	326	21.1
	No	1,210	78.9
	Missing	29	
Q35	Have you ever tried to quit smoking cigarettes?		
	Yes	434	32.2
	No	897	67.8
	Missing	234	
Q36	During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use chewing tobacco or snuff, such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandits, or Copenhagen?		
	0 days	1,430	91.8
	1 or 2 days	31	2.2
	3 to 5 days	13	0.8
	6 to 9 days	13	1.0
	10 to 19 days	14	1.0
	20 to 29 days	8	0.6
	All 30 days	38	2.7
	Missing	18	
Q37	During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use chewing tobacco or snuff on school property?		
	0 days	1,482	95.4
	1 or 2 days	13	0.9
	3 to 5 days	9	0.6
	6 to 9 days	7	0.5
	10 to 19 days	9	0.6
	20 to 29 days	5	0.4
	All 30 days	23	1.6
	Missing	17	

<b>Question Number</b>	<b>Question Code and Label</b>	<b>Unweighted Frequency</b>	<b>Weighted Percent</b>
Q38	During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars?		
	0 days	1,223	78.1
	1 or 2 days	161	10.5
	3 to 5 days	63	4.4
	6 to 9 days	34	2.3
	10 to 19 days	25	1.5
	20 to 29 days	17	0.9
	All 30 days	35	2.2
	Missing	7	
Q39	During your life, on how many days have you had at least one drink of alcohol?		
	0 days	321	23.6
	1 or 2 days	239	16.9
	3 to 9 days	229	16.1
	10 to 19 days	148	10.7
	20 to 39 days	124	8.8
	40 to 99 days	153	10.8
	100 or more days	187	13.2
	Missing	164	
Q40	How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol other than a few sips?		
	Never drank alcohol	310	22.6
	8 years old or younger	185	13.8
	9 or 10 years old	102	7.4
	11 or 12 years old	175	12.7
	13 or 14 years old	312	21.9
	15 or 16 years old	274	18.4
	17 years old or older	53	3.1
	Missing	154	
Q41	During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol?		
	0 days	841	57.5
	1 or 2 days	243	16.6
	3 to 5 days	132	9.2
	6 to 9 days	107	7.2
	10 to 19 days	104	7.1
	20 to 29 days	20	1.3
	All 30 days	16	1.1
	Missing	102	

Question Number	Question Code and Label	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percent
Q42	During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have five or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours?		
	0 days	1,141	74.6
	1 day	103	6.7
	2 days	99	6.4
	3 to 5 days	88	6.0
	6 to 9 days	44	2.9
	10 to 19 days	39	2.5
	20 or more days	14	0.9
	Missing	37	
Q43	During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol on school property?		
	0 days	1,467	95.1
	1 or 2 days	40	2.7
	3 to 5 days	15	1.0
	6 to 9 days	6	0.4
	10 to 19 days	6	0.4
	20 to 29 days	1	0.0
	All 30 days	6	0.4
	Missing	24	
Q44	During your life, how many times have you used marijuana?		
	0 times	958	63.7
	1 or 2 times	141	9.0
	3 to 9 times	111	6.6
	10 to 19 times	62	4.0
	20 to 39 times	68	4.5
	40 to 99 times	50	3.1
	100 or more times	137	9.0
	Missing	38	
Q45	How old were you when you tried marijuana for the first time?		
	Never tried marijuana	954	63.5
	8 years old or younger	26	1.6
	9 or 10 years old	19	1.2
	11 or 12 years old	79	5.5
	13 or 14 years old	223	14.7
	15 or 16 years old	187	11.3
	17 years old or older	39	2.3
	Missing	38	
Q46	During the past 30 days, how many times did you use marijuana?		
	0 times	1,232	81.1
	1 or 2 times	93	5.8
	3 to 9 times	60	4.0
	10 to 19 times	43	2.8
	20 to 39 times	33	2.1
	40 or more times	64	4.2
	Missing	40	

<b>Question Number</b>	<b>Question Code and Label</b>	<b>Unweighted Frequency</b>	<b>Weighted Percent</b>
Q47	During the past 30 days, how many times did you use marijuana on school property?		
	0 times	1,481	95.9
	1 or 2 times	28	1.8
	3 to 9 times	12	0.9
	10 to 19 times	8	0.6
	20 to 39 times	5	0.3
	40 or more times	10	0.6
	Missing	21	
Q48	During your life, how many times have you used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase?		
	0 times	1,458	94.3
	1 or 2 times	46	3.0
	3 to 9 times	16	1.1
	10 to 19 times	8	0.5
	20 to 39 times	4	0.2
	40 or more times	14	0.8
	Missing	19	
Q49	During the past 30 days, how many times did you use any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase?		
	0 times	1,515	97.9
	1 or 2 times	12	0.9
	3 to 9 times	4	0.2
	10 to 19 times	6	0.4
	20 to 39 times	2	0.1
	40 or more times	8	0.5
	Missing	18	
Q50	During your life, how many times have you sniffed glue, or breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high?		
	0 times	1,351	87.4
	1 or 2 times	89	6.0
	3 to 9 times	48	3.0
	10 to 19 times	16	1.1
	20 to 39 times	13	0.9
	40 or more times	24	1.6
	Missing	24	
Q51	During the past 30 days, how many times have you sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high?		
	0 times	1,472	95.5
	1 or 2 times	38	2.4
	3 to 9 times	17	1.1
	10 to 19 times	7	0.5
	20 to 39 times	2	0.2
	40 or more times	6	0.3
	Missing	23	

Question Number	Question Code and Label	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percent
Q52	During your life, how many times have you used heroin (also called smack, junk, or China White)?		
	0 times	1,521	97.9
	1 or 2 times	11	0.7
	3 to 9 times	6	0.5
	10 to 19 times	2	0.2
	20 to 39 times	2	0.2
	40 or more times	10	0.6
	Missing	13	
Q53	During your life, how many times have you used methamphetamines (also called speed, crystal, crank, or ice)?		
	0 times	1,459	93.7
	1 or 2 times	38	2.6
	3 to 9 times	17	1.2
	10 to 19 times	13	0.8
	20 to 39 times	13	0.9
	40 or more times	14	0.9
	Missing	11	
Q54	During your life, how many times have you taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription?		
	0 times	1,486	95.6
	1 or 2 times	27	1.8
	3 to 9 times	7	0.5
	10 to 19 times	7	0.4
	20 to 39 times	11	0.7
	40 or more times	14	1.0
	Missing	13	
Q55	During your life, how many times have you used a needle to inject any illegal drug into your body?		
	0 times	1,524	98.2
	1 time	8	0.6
	2 or more times	19	1.2
	Missing	14	
Q56	During the past 12 months, has anyone offered, sold, or given you an illegal drug on school property?		
	Yes	292	19.0
	No	1,254	81.0
	Missing	19	
Q57	Have you ever had sexual intercourse?		
	Yes	923	60.3
	No	560	39.7
	Missing	82	

Question Number	Question Code and Label	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percent
Q58	How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the first time?		
	Never had sexual intercourse	558	39.8
	11 years old or younger	134	9.0
	12 years old	101	7.0
	13 years old	156	10.6
	14 years old	157	10.4
	15 years old	203	13.3
	16 years old	117	6.9
	17 years old or older	49	3.1
	Missing	90	
Q59	During your life, with how many people have you had sexual intercourse?		
	Never had sexual intercourse	558	40.0
	1 person	221	15.2
	2 people	154	10.0
	3 people	135	9.2
	4 people	82	5.4
	5 people	51	3.2
	6 or more people	267	17.2
		Missing	97
Q60	During the past three months, with how many people did you have sexual intercourse ?		
	Never had sexual intercourse	557	39.8
	None during past 3 months	225	15.4
	1 person	447	29.3
	2 people	102	6.5
	3 people	65	4.2
	4 people	24	1.6
	5 people	9	0.6
	6 or more people	42	2.6
	Missing	94	
Q61	Did you drink alcohol or use drugs before you had sexual intercourse the last time?		
	Never had sexual intercourse	556	39.6
	Yes	175	11.4
	No	745	49.1
		Missing	89
Q62	The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner use a condom?		
	Never had sexual intercourse	556	40.1
	Yes	561	37.4
	No	340	22.4
		Missing	108

Question Number	Question Code and Label	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percent
Q63	The last time you had sexual intercourse, what one method did you or your partner use to prevent pregnancy?		
	Never had sexual intercourse	556	40.7
	No method was used	152	10.3
	Birth control pills	110	7.2
	Condoms	447	30.4
	Depo-Provera	43	2.6
	Withdrawal	87	5.8
	Some other method	13	1.1
	Not sure	29	1.9
	Missing	128	
Q64	How many times have you been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant?		
	0 times	1,353	89.9
	1 time	113	6.8
	2 or more times	25	1.6
	Not sure	27	1.7
	Missing	47	
Q65	How do you describe your weight?		
	Very underweight	47	3.1
	Slightly underweight	199	13.1
	About the right weight	832	54.1
	Slightly overweight	398	25.8
	Very overweight	64	3.9
	Missing	25	
Q66	Which of the following are you trying to do about your weight?		
	Lose weight	639	40.8
	Gain weight	347	23.0
	Stay the same weight	286	18.4
	Not trying to do anything	266	17.8
	Missing	27	
Q67	During the past 30 days, did you exercise to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight?		
	Yes	781	51.4
	No	751	48.6
	Missing	33	
Q68	During the past 30 days, did you eat less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight?		
	Yes	571	36.7
	No	969	63.3
	Missing	25	

Question Number	Question Code and Label	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percent
Q69	During the past 30 days, did you go without eating for 24 hours or more (also called fasting) to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight?		
	Yes	257	16.8
	No	1,281	83.2
	Missing	27	
Q70	During the past 30 days, did you take any diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight?		
	Yes	153	9.9
	No	1,388	90.1
	Missing	24	
Q71	During the past 30 days, did you vomit or take laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight?		
	Yes	85	5.5
	No	1,450	94.5
	Missing	30	
Q72	During the past seven days, how many times did you drink 100% fruit juices such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice?		
	Not during the past 7 day	320	20.8
	1 to 3 times past 7 days	492	31.5
	4 to 6 times past 7 days	283	18.4
	1 time per day	93	6.1
	2 times per day	124	8.3
	3 times per day	71	4.7
	4 or more times per day	158	10.2
	Missing	24	
Q73	During the past seven days, how many times did you eat fruit?		
	Not during the past 7 day	298	19.5
	1 to 3 times past 7 days	670	43.5
	4 to 6 times past 7 days	246	16.0
	1 time per day	97	6.6
	2 times per day	95	6.2
	3 times per day	43	2.7
	4 or more times per day	85	5.5
	Missing	31	
Q74	During the past seven days, how many times did you eat green salad?		
	Not during the past 7 day	747	48.3
	1 to 3 times past 7 days	549	35.7
	4 to 6 times past 7 days	107	7.1
	1 time per day	68	4.6
	2 times per day	28	1.9
	3 times per day	9	0.6
	4 or more times per day	28	1.9
Missing	29		



Question Number	Question Code and Label	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percent
Q75	During the past seven days, how many times did you eat potatoes?		
	Not during the past 7 day	497	32.1
	1 to 3 times past 7 days	666	43.6
	4 to 6 times past 7 days	210	14.0
	1 time per day	76	5.0
	2 times per day	36	2.4
	3 times per day	15	0.9
	4 or more times per day	34	2.2
	Missing	31	
Q76	During the past seven days, how many times did you eat carrots?		
	Not during the past 7 day	1,087	70.3
	1 to 3 times past 7 days	335	22.1
	4 to 6 times past 7 days	52	3.4
	1 time per day	29	1.9
	2 times per day	17	1.2
	3 times per day	3	0.2
	4 or more times per day	12	0.9
	Missing	30	
Q77	During the past seven days, how many times did you eat other vegetables?		
	Not during the past 7 day	311	19.7
	1 to 3 times past 7 days	577	37.8
	4 to 6 times past 7 days	315	20.4
	1 time per day	157	10.7
	2 times per day	99	6.6
	3 times per day	24	1.6
	4 or more times per day	50	3.3
	Missing	32	
Q78	During the past seven days, how many glasses of milk did you drink?		
	Not during the past 7 day	372	23.4
	1 to 3 glasses past 7 days	374	23.9
	4 to 6 glasses past 7 days	271	18.0
	1 glass per day	173	11.7
	2 glasses per day	146	9.9
	3 glasses per day	74	5.0
	4 or more glasses per day	123	8.1
	Missing	32	

Question Number	Question Code and Label	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percent
Q79	On how many of the past seven days did you exercise or participate in physical activities for at least 20 minutes that made you sweat and breathe hard?		
	0 days	379	23.4
	1 day	145	9.5
	2 days	183	11.8
	3 days	183	12.3
	4 days	128	8.5
	5 days	141	9.4
	6 days	61	4.2
	7 days	305	21.0
	Missing	40	
Q80	On how many of the past seven days did you participate in physical activity for least 30 minutes that did not make you sweat or breathe hard?		
	0 days	609	39.5
	1 day	169	11.0
	2 days	195	13.0
	3 days	155	10.1
	4 days	91	6.0
	5 days	84	5.6
	6 days	37	2.5
	7 days	182	12.3
	Missing	43	
Q81	On how many of the past seven days did you do exercises to strengthen or tone your muscles, such as push-ups, sit-ups, or weight lifting?		
	0 days	536	33.5
	1 day	164	10.9
	2 days	155	10.0
	3 days	161	10.7
	4 days	108	7.3
	5 days	129	8.9
	6 days	47	3.1
	7 days	224	15.5
	Missing	41	
Q82	On an average school day, how many hours do you watch TV?		
	No TV on average school day	87	5.3
	Less than 1 hour per day	150	9.6
	1 hour per day	142	9.5
	2 hours per day	273	18.2
	3 hours per day	289	19.0
	4 hours per day	177	11.9
	5 or more hours per day	405	26.4
	Missing	42	

<b>Question Number</b>	<b>Question Code and Label</b>	<b>Unweighted Frequency</b>	<b>Weighted Percent</b>
Q83	In an average week when you are in school, on how many days do you go to physical education (PE) classes?		
	0 days	1,029	70.9
	1 day	20	1.6
	2 days	29	2.3
	3 days	49	4.0
	4 days	12	0.9
	5 days	285	20.3
	Missing	141	
Q84	During an average physical education (PE) class, how many minutes do you spend actually exercising or playing sports?		
	Do not take PE	1,027	71.0
	Less than 10 minutes	36	2.6
	10 to 20 minutes	49	3.5
	21 to 30 minutes	46	3.5
	More than 30 minutes	262	19.4
	Missing	145	
Q85	During the past 12 months, on how many sports teams did you play?		
	0 teams	704	44.7
	1 team	387	26.0
	2 teams	246	16.6
	3 or more teams	183	12.7
	Missing	45	
Q86	During the past 12 months, how many times were you injured while exercising, playing sports, or being physically active and had to be treated by a doctor or nurse?		
	0 times	1,019	65.8
	1 time	242	16.4
	2 times	133	8.9
	3 times	66	4.4
	4 times	26	1.8
	5 or more times	37	2.7
	Missing	42	
Q87	Have you ever been taught about AIDS or HIV infection in school?		
	Yes	1,246	81.6
	No	169	11.2
	Not sure	107	7.1
	Missing	43	