

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH



2013

Youth Risk Behavior Survey

2013 Mississippi YRBS Report

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Foreword

The Mississippi Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is a survey that measures and monitors health risk behaviors among adolescents in the state. These behaviors, many of which are modifiable, contribute to the leading causes of morbidity and mortality among the state's youth. Furthermore, most adult health risk behaviors are established during youth.

Mississippi schools use these data to provide background information for evaluation of programs, to target intervention strategies and to assist in application for funding for these programs. The data also provide us with a view of where we stand in relation to the students in other states.

The Mississippi YRBS showed the prevalence of obesity among Mississippi public high school students had not been increasing during 2007-2013. Also, the current tobacco use had decreased significantly from 23.6% in 2001 to 17.2% in 2013. Moreover, the percent of students who ever had sexual intercourse had shown a linear decrease over the same period. However, we also observed some unfavorable trends. For example, the percent of students who actually attempted suicide one or more times during the past 12 months preceding the survey, had significantly increased from 6.3% in 2001 to 10.9% in 2013. We welcome the challenge to ensure that every student is healthy, safe, and succeeds to his or her fullest potential. The Mississippi State Department of Health will continue to collaborate with the State Department of Education to implement appropriate interventions. It is through this type of collaboration that we can generate healthy, knowledgeable students who are ready for lifelong learning.



Mary Currier, MD, MPH
State Health Officer

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 an adequate response rate that contributed directly to the quality of the resulting report.

Special thanks go to the Mississippi Department of Education for providing the public school enrollment database, CDC and the staff of Westat, Inc., for developing the survey instrument and weighting the data, and the Mississippi State Department of Health, Office of Health Data and Research, for further analyzing the data, and developing this report.

Suggested Citation

Office of Health Data and Research. 2013 Mississippi Youth Risk Behavior Survey Report. Mississippi State Department of Health, 2014.

Introduction

The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) was developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in collaboration with representatives from 71 state and local departments of education and 19 other federal agencies to monitor priority health - risk behaviors that contribute to the leading causes of death, disease and social problems among youth and adults. These behaviors fall into six categories:

1. Behaviors that result in unintentional injuries and violence
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. Diet and weight control behaviors
6. Inadequate physical activity

The Mississippi YRBS measures the prevalence of behaviors that contribute to the leading causes of morbidity and mortality among youth. The YRBS is part of a larger effort to help communities reduce high risk behaviors and increase healthy behaviors. It provides accurate information about Mississippi students that enables us to:

- Monitor trends in their health and risk behaviors.
- Compare Mississippi students with a national sample of students.
- Plan, evaluate, and improve community programs that prevent health problems and promote healthy behaviors.

How to Use the YRBS

The YRBS provides an important piece of the public health puzzle. The survey can help detect changes in risk behaviors over time; identify differences between ages, grades, races, and genders; focus primary prevention efforts on specific groups of teens; and suggest whether or not school policies and community programs are having intended effects on student behaviors. Consider the YRBS as a tool for initiating discussions, increasing awareness, planning and evaluating programs, comparing Mississippi students with their national cohort, and monitoring program progress.

- 1. Initiating discussions:** Use the YRBS to begin a conversation with young people about the personal choices they make or about the health of their community. Ask if the results accurately reflect what is happening among teenagers. What explanation can be given about the results? What ideas can be implemented to promote healthy behaviors? From a teen's perspective, what seems to be working and what doesn't?
- 2. Increasing awareness:** The YRBS provides an opportunity to break through denial and increase community awareness of the risks that young people face. The YRBS can dispel myths and correct misinformation about the "average teenager." In addition, the YRBS can be used to accentuate the positive and to celebrate successes.
- 3. Planning and evaluating programs:** The YRBS can provide a foundation for community needs assessment. Survey results can help identify community strengths and weaknesses and suggest strategies to strengthen weaknesses.
- 4. Comparing Mississippi students to others:** Mississippi collected YRBS data in 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, and 2013. In addition, the CDC conducts a biennial YRBS of a national sample of high school students. These results permit comparisons between Mississippi and the nation.
- 5. Monitoring progress:** The results from the YRBS can be used to monitor progress toward the Healthy People 2020 national objectives. Relevant objectives are listed at the end of this report with the 2013 YRBS data for comparison.

Methodology

Students completed a self-administrated, anonymous, 86-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 the survey.

The 2013 YRBS was completed by 1,584 students in 34 public high schools in Mississippi during the fall of 2013. All Mississippi public high schools containing grades 9-12 were included in the sample frame. The school response rate was 85%; the student response rate was 94%; and the overall response rate was 80%. The results are representative of all students in grades 9-12. The weighted demographic characteristics of the sample are as follows:

Female	50.0%	9th grade	28.6%	African American/non-Hispanic	49.7%
Male	50.0%	10th grade	26.2%	White/non-Hispanic	46.4%
		11th grade	23.3%	Hispanic/Latino	1.5%
		12th grade	21.8%	All other races/ethnicities	0.8%
				Multiple races	1.7%

Notes:

- CDC conducts a biennial national school-based YRBS which is used to develop national estimates of youth risk behavior. Selected national results for 2013 are compared at the beginning of each section with the results from the 2013 Mississippi YRBS.
- To save space, some of the longer questions have been abbreviated slightly. For the exact wording of the questions, refer to the Codebook (Appendix).

- A 95% Confidence Interval is interpreted as follows: if the same population is sampled on numerous occasions and a 95% confidence interval is calculated on each occasion, the resulting intervals would include the true population prevalence in approximately 95% of the cases.
- Logistic regression analysis is used to test for change over time. The regression models control for changes in distributions by sex, race/ethnicity, and grade in the population and assess linear and quadratic time effect by including time variables that use six years of data (2001, 2003, 2007, 2009, 2011, and 2013). We did not receive the weighted data in 2005. However, the linear and quadratic terms were hypothetically assigned to 2005 so the overall trend analysis takes into account the unequal elapsed time between 2003 and 2007. The word “significant” means that the increase or decrease in a behavior over time was statistically significant. The concept of statistically significant refers to the probability that observed behaviors were unlikely to have occurred by chance alone.
- If there is a significant linear trend, the situation is described as “Increased, 2001-2013” or “Decreased, 2001-2013.” If there is a significant quadratic trend, further analysis is conducted using Joinpoint Regression to investigate if it composed multiple linear trends. It is reported for example, “Decreased, 2001-2004 and No change, 2004-2013.” If there is no significant linear or quadratic trend then this situation is described as “No change, 2001-2013.” It usually requires at least three years of data to test for a linear change and at least six years to test for a quadratic change using Joinpoint Regression.

Estimates Related to Healthy People 2020 Objectives

Injury, Violence and Suicide

Obj. #	Objective
IVP-34	Reduce physical fighting among adolescents. Target: 28.4%. 2013 Mississippi YRBS: 31.0% (Table 1, page 14)
IVP-36	Reduce weapon carrying by adolescents on school property. Target: 4.6%. 2013 Mississippi YRBS: 4.1% (Table 1, page 13)
MHMD-2	Reduce suicide attempts requiring medical attention by adolescents. Target: 1.7%. 2013 Mississippi YRBS: 3.3% (Table 1, page 15)

Tobacco Use

Obj. #	Objective
TU-2.1	Reduce use of tobacco products in the past month by adolescents. Target: 21.0%. 2013 Mississippi YRBS: 23.9% (Table 2, page 21).
TU-2.2	Reduce cigarette smoking in the past month by adolescents. Target: 16.0%. 2013 Mississippi YRBS: 17.2% (Table 2, page 20).
TU-2.3	Reduce use of smokeless tobacco in the past month by adolescents. Target: 6.9%. 2013 Mississippi YRBS: 10.3% (Table 2, page 21).
TU-2.4	Reduce cigar smoking in the past month by adolescents. Target: 8.0%. 2013 Mississippi YRBS: 13.6% (Table 2, page 21)

Alcohol and Drug Use

Obj. #	Objective
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AH-7	Reduce the proportion of adolescents who have been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property. Target: 20.4%. 2013 Mississippi YRBS: 12.1% (Table 3, page 28).
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SA-1	Reduce the proportion of adolescents who report that they rode, during the previous 30 days, with a driver who had been drinking alcohol. Target: 25.5%. 2013 Mississippi YRBS: 26.5% (Table 1, page 13).
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Physical Activity

Obj. #	Objective
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PA-5	Increase the proportion of adolescents who participate in daily school PE. Target: 36.6%. 2013 Mississippi YRBS: 28.7% (Table 6, page 48).
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PA-8.2.3	Increase the proportion of adolescents who view television for no more than two hours a day. Target: 73.9%. 2013 Mississippi YRBS: 60.5% (Table 6 footnote, page 47).
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PA-8.3.3	Increase the proportion of adolescents who play video or computer games or use a computer outside of school (for non-school work) for no more than two hours a day. Target: 82.6%. 2011 Mississippi YRBS: 53.8% (Table 6 footnote, page 47).
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Healthy People 2020 Objectives Abbreviations

IVP: Injury and Violence Prevention

MHMD: Mental Health and Mental Disorders

TU: Tobacco Use

AH: Adolescent Health

SA: Substance Abuse

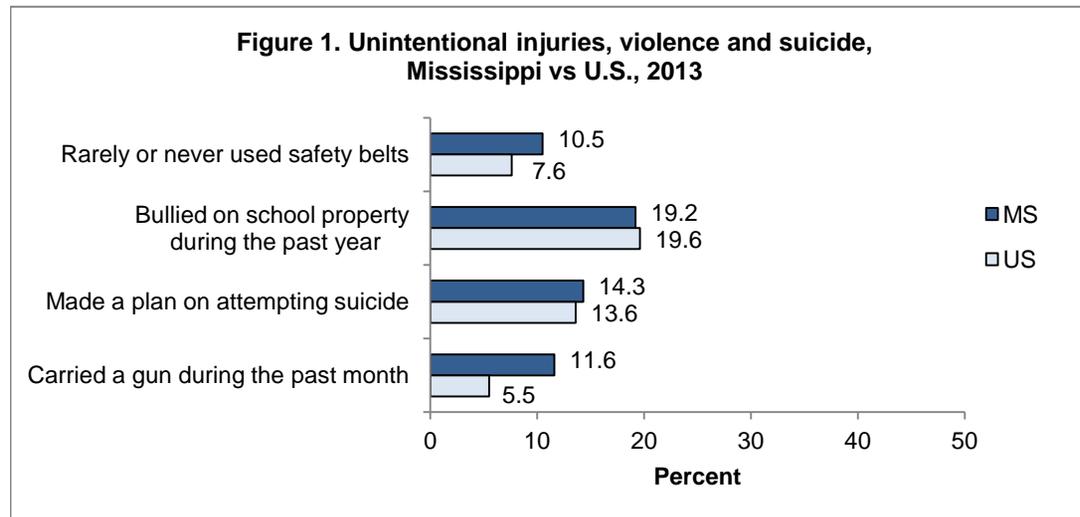
PA: Physical Activity

Mississippi Youth Risk Behavior Trend

Injury, Violence, and Suicide

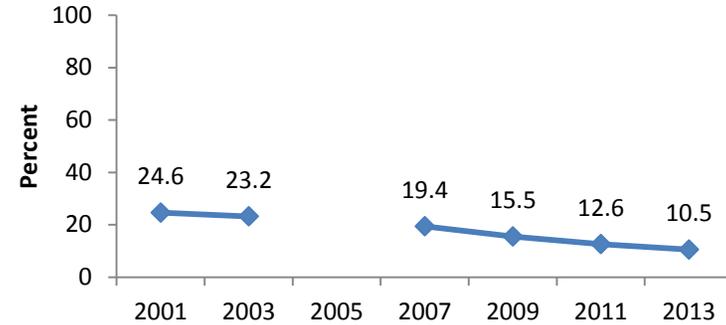
A comparison of unintentional injuries and violence measures between Mississippi and the U.S. is illustrated below (Figure 1).

- 10.5% of Mississippi students rarely wore safety belts when riding in a car driven by someone else, compared to 7.6% nationally. This difference was significant.
- 19.2% of Mississippi students were bullied on school property during the past 12 months, compared to 19.6% nationally.
- 14.3% of Mississippi students made a plan about how they would attempt suicide during the past 12 months, compared to 13.6% nationally.
- 11.6% of Mississippi students carried a gun on at least one day during the past 30 days, compared to 5.5% nationally. This difference was significant.



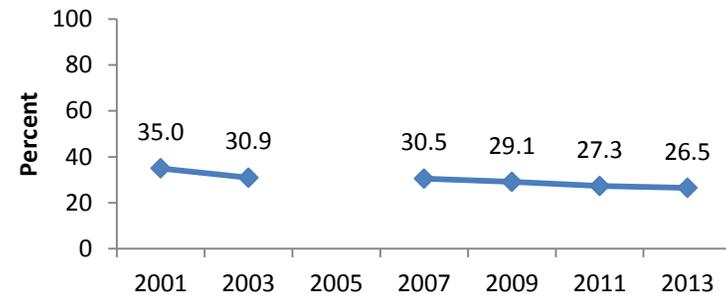
- The percentage of students who **rarely or never using safety belts** significantly decreased from 2001 to 2013 (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Rarely or never used safety belts



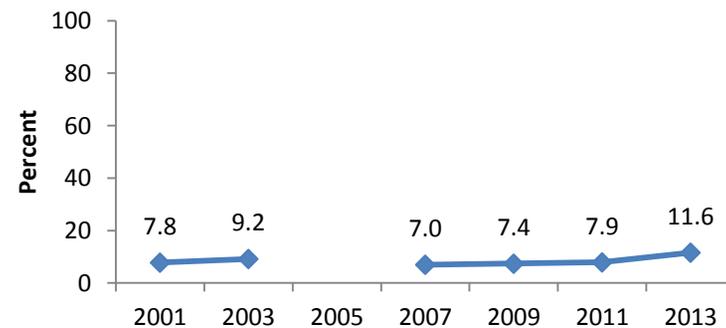
- The percentage of students **who, during the past 30 days, rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol** significantly decreased from 2001 to 2013 (Figure 3).

Figure 3. Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol

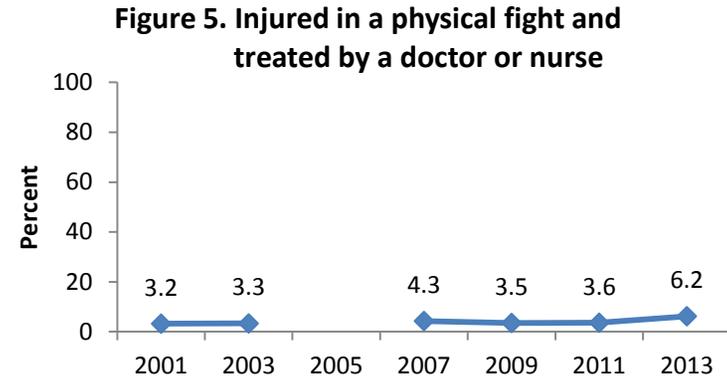


- The percentage of students **who carried a gun one or more of the past 30 days** significantly increased from 2009 to 2013 (Figure 4).

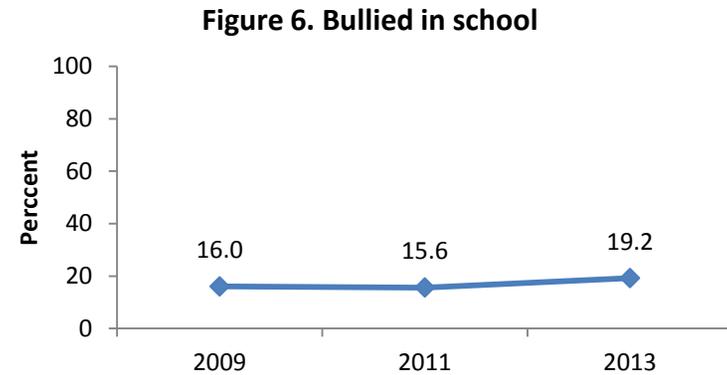
Figure 4. Students who carried a gun



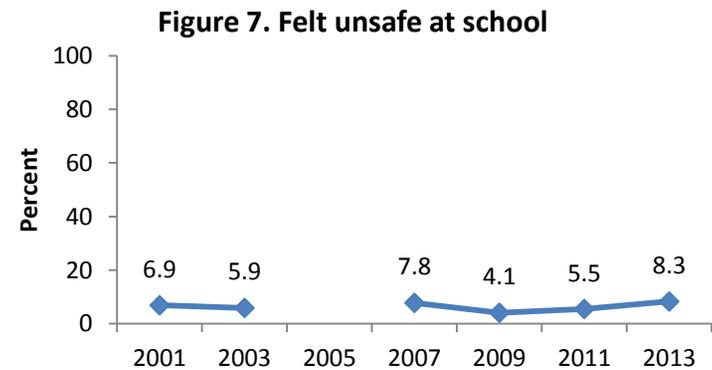
- The percentage of students who **were injured in a physical fight and treated by a doctor or nurse** significantly increased from 2001 to 2013 (Figure 5).



- The percentage of students who **were bullied on school property during the past 12 months** significantly increased from 2009 to 2013 (Figure 6).

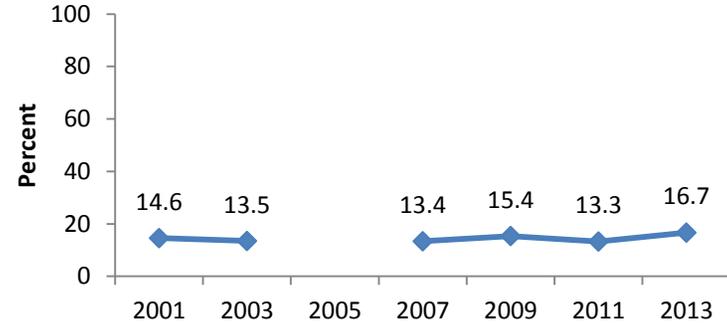


- The percentage of students who **did not go to school on one or more of the past 30 days because they felt they would be unsafe at school or on their way to or from school** significantly increased from 2009 to 2013 (Figure 7).



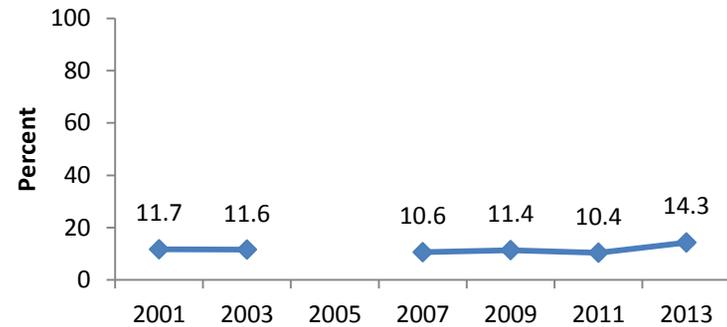
- The percentage of students who **seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months** significantly increased from 2011 to 2013 (Figure 8).

Figure 8. Considered attempting suicide



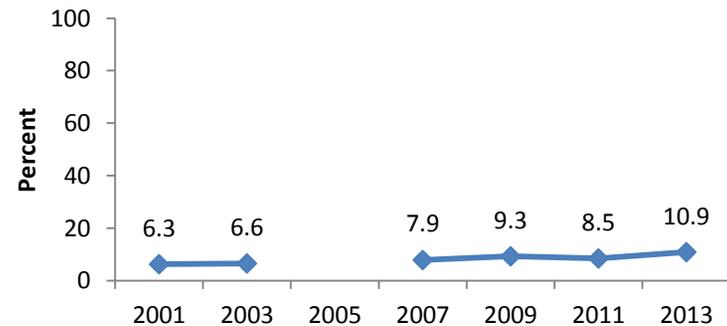
- The percentage of students who **made a plan about how they would attempt suicide during the past 12 months** significantly increased from 2011 to 2013 (Figure 9).

Figure 9. Made a plan to attempt suicide



- The percentage of students who **actually attempted suicide one or more times during the past 12 months** significantly increased from 2001 to 2013 (Figure 10).

Figure 10. Attempted suicide



- The percentage of students who **attempted suicide that resulted in an injury, poisoning or overdose** significantly increased from 2001 to 2013 (Figure 11).

Figure 11. Attempted suicide that resulted in an injury poisoning or overdose

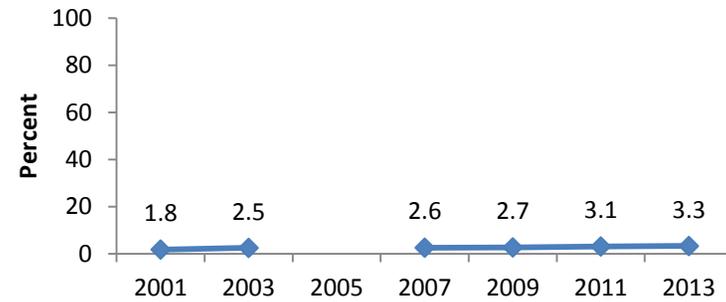


Table 1. Unintentional injuries and violence, Mississippi YRBS, 2001-2013

2001	2003	2007	2009	2011	2013	Linear ⁽²⁾ Change	Quadratic ⁽³⁾ Change	Change ⁽⁴⁾ 2011-2013
Percent (95% Confidence Interval) ⁽¹⁾								
Among students who rode a bicycle during the past 12 months, the percentage who never or rarely wore a bicycle helmet								
95.3 (93.6–96.6)	95.7 (93.8–97.0)	94.8 (92.9–96.2)	94.4 (92.4–95.9)	95.1 (93.4–96.4)	93.2 (91.1–94.8)	No	No	No
Percentage of students who never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else								
24.6 (21.9–27.6)	23.2 (20.4–26.3)	19.4 (15.9–23.5)	15.5 (12.6–18.9)	12.6 (10.6–14.8)	10.5 (9.3–11.9)	Decreased	No	No
Percentage of students who rode one or more times during the past 30 days in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol								
35.0 (31.5–38.6)	30.9 (28.1–33.9)	30.5 (28.1–33.0)	29.1 (26.4–32.1)	27.3 (24.8–30.0)	26.5 (22.6–30.7)	Decreased	No	No
Percentage of students who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on one or more of the past 30 days								
19.0 (15.4–23.3)	20.0 (16.6–24.0)	17.3 (14.7–20.3)	17.2 (15.2–19.4)	18.0 (15.4–21.0)	19.1 (16.0–22.6)	No	No	No
Percentage of students who carried a gun on one or more of the past 30 days								
7.8 (5.9–10.4)	9.2 (6.7–12.5)	7.0 (5.7–8.5)	7.4 (5.6–9.8)	7.9 (6.6–9.4)	11.6 (9.0–15.0)	No	No linear change, 2001-9; Increased, 2009-13	Increased
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								
6.5 (4.4–9.6)	5.2 (3.8–7.0)	4.8 (3.7–6.3)	4.5 (3.6–5.6)	4.2 (2.9–6.1)	4.1 (2.9–5.7)	No	No	No

Note: 2005 data was not weighted.

⁽¹⁾ A confidence interval provides a measure of estimate precision; the wider the interval, the more imprecise the estimate.

⁽²⁾ Linear change - Indicates whether there was a significant linear change in prevalence during 2001-2013. That is, did the prevalence increase, decrease, or stay the same?

⁽³⁾ Quadratic change - Indicates whether there was a significant change in the direction of prevalence during 2001-2013.

⁽⁴⁾ Change from 2011-2013 - Indicates whether there was a significant increase or decrease in prevalence between 2011 and 2013.

Table 1(Cont.) Unintentional injuries and violence, Mississippi YRBS, 2001-2013

2001	2003	2007	2009	2011	2013	Linear ⁽²⁾ Change	Quadratic ⁽³⁾ Change	Change ⁽⁴⁾ 2011-2013
Percent (95% Confidence Interval) ⁽¹⁾								
Percentage of students who did not go to school on one or more of the past 30 days because they felt they would be unsafe at school or on their way to or from school								
6.9 (5.5–8.7)	5.9 (4.4–8.0)	7.8 (5.4–11.1)	4.1 (3.0–5.7)	5.5 (4.3–7.0)	8.3 (6.5–10.6)	No	No	Increased
Percentage of students who had been threatened or injured with a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property one or more times during the past 12 months								
8.1 (6.7–9.7)	6.6 (5.1–8.5)	8.3 (7.1–9.6)	8.0 (6.6–9.5)	7.5 (6.3–8.9)	8.8 (7.3–10.6)	No	No	No
Percentage of students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months								
31.8 (28.4–35.5)	30.6 (27.3–34.2)	30.6 (27.7–33.7)	34.1 (30.6–37.7)	29.3 (25.9–33.0)	31.0 (27.3–35.0)	No	No	No
Percentage of students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months in which they were injured and had to be treated by a doctor or nurse								
3.2 (2.4–4.3)	3.3 (2.4–4.5)	4.3 (3.1–6.0)	3.5 (2.7–4.5)	3.6 (2.8–4.8)	6.2 (4.8–7.9)	Increased	No	Increased
Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property one or more times during the past 12 months								
12.1 (9.9–14.7)	10.2 (7.9–13.2)	11.9 (10.0–14.1)	12.6 (10.7–14.9)	12.3 (10.3–14.7)	13.6 (10.9–16.9)	No	No	No
Percentage of students who had ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to								
10.4 (8.6–12.4)	8.4 (6.5–10.8)	8.8 (7.3–10.5)	10.1 (8.3–12.2)	8.2 (6.9–9.9)	9.1 (7.1–11.7)	No	No	No

Note: 2005 data was not weighted.

⁽¹⁾ A confidence interval provides a measure of estimate precision; the wider the interval, the more imprecise the estimate.

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⁽⁴⁾ Change from 2011-2013 - Indicates whether there was a significant increase or decrease in prevalence between 2011 and 2013.

Table 1(Cont.) Unintentional injuries and violence, Mississippi YRBS, 2001-2013

2001	2003	2007	2009	2011	2013	Linear ⁽²⁾ Change	Quadratic ⁽³⁾ Change	Change ⁽⁴⁾ 2011-2013
Percent (95% Confidence Interval) ⁽¹⁾								
Percentage of students who had ever been bullied on school property during the past 12 months								
No data	No data	No data	16.0 (13.9–18.3)	15.6 (13.1–18.5)	19.2 (17.4–21.3)	Increased	No	Increased
Percentage of students who had ever been electronically bullied during the past 12 months								
No data	No data	No data	No data	12.5 (10.8–14.6)	11.9 (10.4–13.5)	No	No	No
Percentage of students who 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								
29.1 (27.3–31.0)	28.7 (26.0–31.7)	28.2 (24.8–31.8)	29.0 (26.3–31.9)	25.5 (23.4–27.8)	28.0 (24.4–31.8)	No	No	No
Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months								
14.6 (12.8–16.6)	13.5 (11.7–15.5)	13.4 (11.5–15.7)	15.4 (14.1–16.8)	13.3 (11.3–15.5)	16.7 (14.7–18.9)	No	No	Increased
Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide during the past 12 months								
11.7 (9.9–13.8)	11.6 (10.0–13.4)	10.6 (8.8–12.7)	11.4 (10.3–12.6)	10.4 (9.1–11.8)	14.3 (12.6–16.2)	No	No	Increased
Percentage of students who actually attempted suicide one or more times during the past 12 months								
6.3 (4.9–8.0)	6.6 (5.1–8.7)	7.9 (6.4–9.7)	9.3 (7.5–11.4)	8.5 (6.6–11.0)	10.9 (8.9–13.3)	Increased	No	No
Percentage of students who made a suicide attempt during the past 12 months that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse								
1.8 (1.1–2.8)	2.5 (1.5–4.0)	2.6 (1.7–3.9)	2.7 (1.9–4.0)	3.1 (2.1–4.6)	3.3 (2.3–4.7)	Increased	No	No

Note: 2005 data was not weighted.

⁽¹⁾ A confidence interval provides a measure of estimate precision; the wider the interval, the more imprecise the estimate.

⁽²⁾ Linear change - Indicates whether there was a significant linear change in prevalence during 2001-2013. That is, did the prevalence increase, decrease, or stay the same?

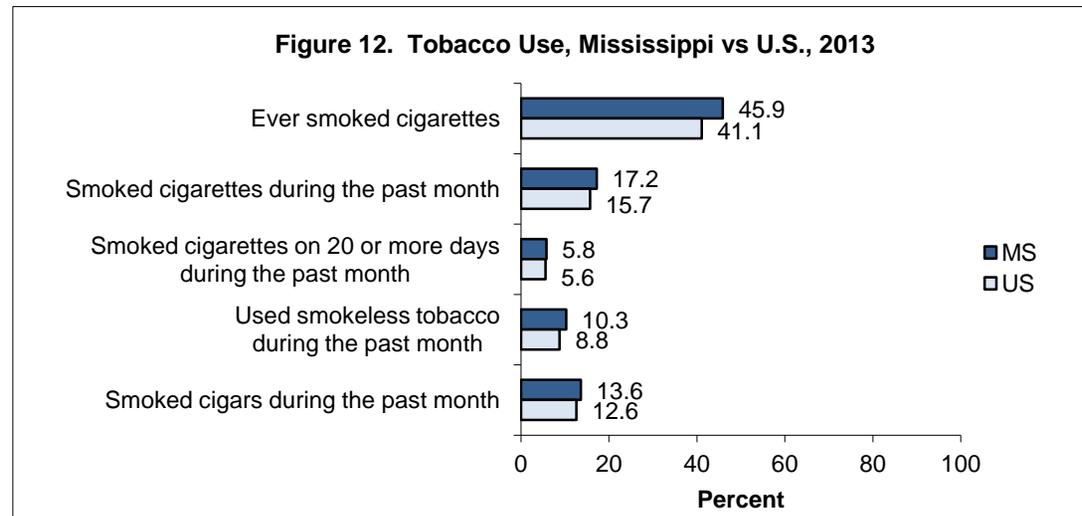
⁽³⁾ Quadratic change - Indicates whether there was a significant change in the direction of prevalence during 2001-2013.

⁽⁴⁾ Change from 2011-2013 - Indicates whether there was a significant increase or decrease in prevalence between 2011 and 2013.

Tobacco Use

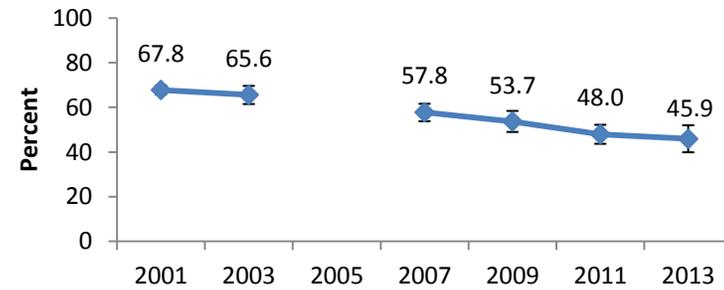
The comparison of tobacco use measures between Mississippi and the U.S. is illustrated below (Figure 12).

- 45.9% of Mississippi students have ever smoked cigarettes, compared to 41.1% nationally.
- 17.2% of Mississippi students have smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days (current smoker), compared to 15.7% nationally.
- 5.8% of Mississippi students have smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the past 30 days, compared to 5.6% nationally.
- 10.3% of Mississippi students have used smokeless tobacco during the past 30 days, compared to 8.8% nationally.
- 13.6% of Mississippi students have smoked cigars during the past 30 days, compared to 12.6% nationally.



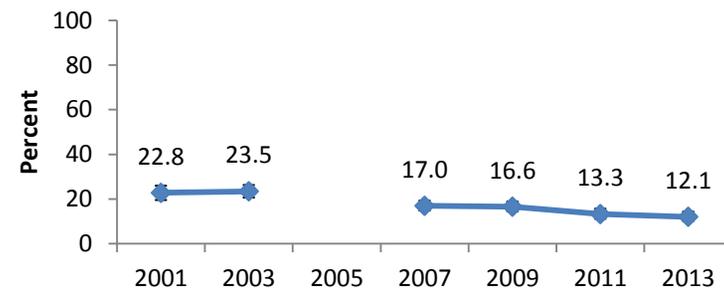
- The percentage of students who have **ever tried cigarette smoking** significantly decreased from 2001 to 2013 (Figure 13).

Figure 13. Students who have ever tried cigarette smoking



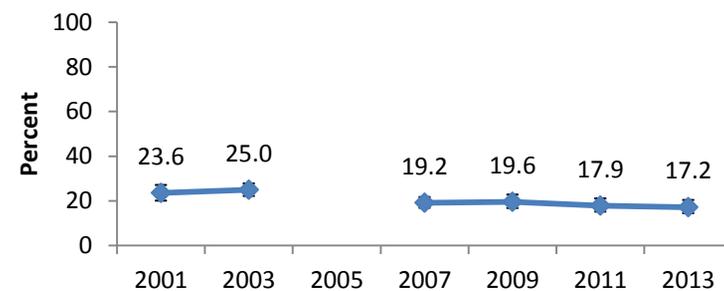
- The percentage of students who **smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13** significantly decreased from 2001 to 2013 (Figure 14).

Figure 14. Students who smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13



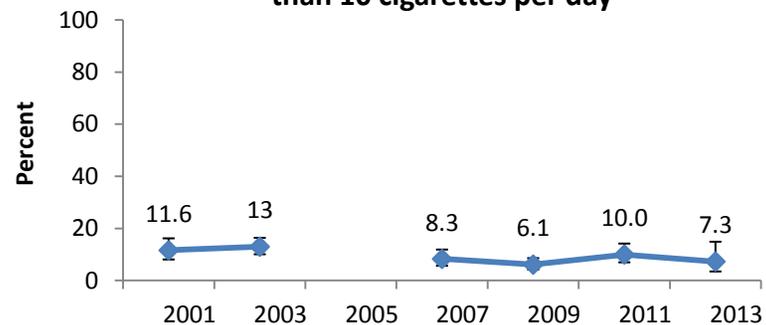
- The percentage of students who **smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days (current cigarette use)** significantly decreased from 2001 to 2013 (Figure 15).

Figure 15. Students who are current cigarette users



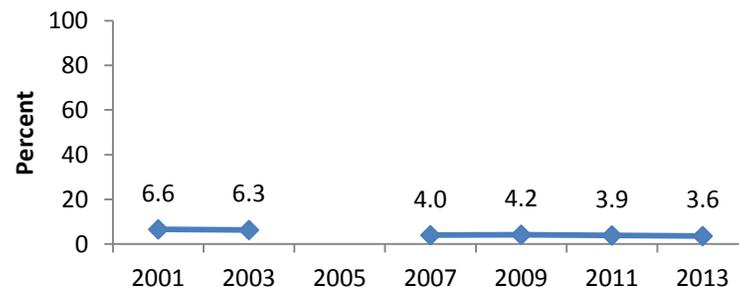
- Among students who reported current cigarette use, the percentage who **smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day on the days they smoked during the past 30 days** significantly decreased from 2001 to 2013 (Figure 16).

Figure 16. Current smokers who smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day



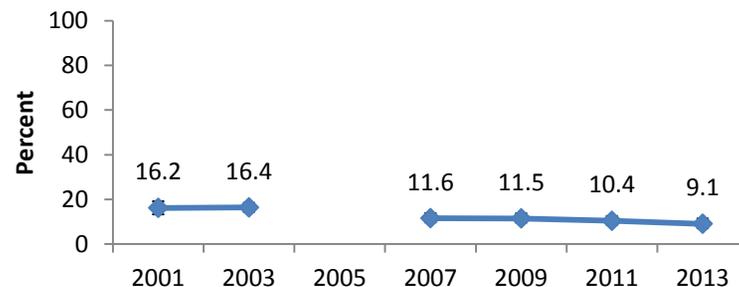
- The percentage of students who have **smoked cigarettes on school property** during the past 30 days significantly decreased from 2001 to 2013 (Figure 17).

Figure 17. Students who smoked cigarettes on school property



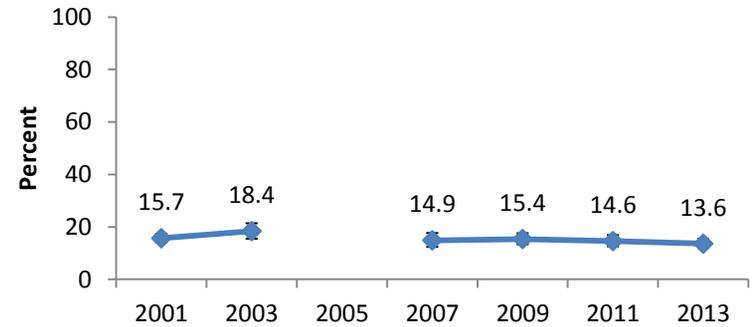
- The percentage of students who **ever smoked cigarettes daily** significantly decreased from 2001 to 2013 (Figure 18).

Figure 18. Students who smoked cigarettes daily



- The percentage of students who **smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on one or more of the past 30 days** significantly decreased from 2001 to 2013 (Figure 19).

Figure 19. Students who smoked cigars



- The percentage of students who **smoked cigarettes or cigars or used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days** significantly decreased from 2001 to 2013 (Figure 20).

Figure 20. Students who used any tobacco

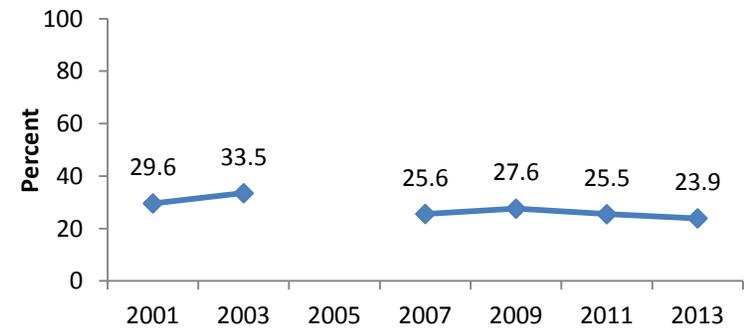


Table 2. Tobacco use, Mississippi YRBS, 2001-2013

2001	2003	2007	2009	2011	2013	Linear ⁽²⁾ Change	Quadratic ⁽³⁾ Change	Change ⁽⁴⁾ 2011-2013
Percent (95% Confidence Interval) ⁽¹⁾								
Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs								
67.8 (65.5–69.9)	65.6 (61.2–69.7)	57.8 (53.8–61.6)	53.7 (49.0–58.4)	48.0 (43.7–52.2)	45.9 (39.9–52.0)	Decreased	No	No
Percentage of students who smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13 years								
22.8 (19.5–26.5)	23.5 (20.7–26.6)	17.0 (14.9–19.3)	16.6 (14.5–18.9)	13.3 (11.2–15.7)	12.1 (10.2–14.4)	Decreased	No	No
Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days								
23.6 (20.0–27.6)	25.0 (22.1–28.1)	19.2 (16.9–21.7)	19.6 (16.8–22.8)	17.9 (15.2–21.1)	17.2 (14.5–20.4)	Decreased	No	No
Among students who reported current cigarette use, the percentage who smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day on the days they smoked during the past 30 days								
11.6 (8.1–16.2)	13.0 (10.1–16.4)	8.3 (5.7–11.9)	6.1 (4.2–8.6)	10.0 (7.0–14.2)	7.3 (3.5–14.9)	Decreased	No	No
Among students who were less than 18 years of age and who reported current cigarette use, the percentage who usually got their own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station during the past 30 days								
16.7 (12.8–21.5)	16.7 (11.3–24.0)	20.9 (13.3–31.2)	18.8 (14.3–24.3)	18.9 (13.4–25.9)	15.9 (11.7–21.1)	No	No	No
Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on school property on one or more of the past 30 days								
6.6 (5.1–8.5)	6.3 (5.0–7.9)	4.0 (3.3–5.0)	4.2 (3.4–5.1)	3.9 (2.9–5.1)	3.6 (2.5–5.0)	Decreased	No	No

Note: 2005 data was not weighted.

⁽¹⁾ A confidence interval provides a measure of estimate precision; the wider the interval, the more imprecise the estimate.

⁽²⁾ Linear change - Indicates whether there was a significant linear change in prevalence during 2001-2013. That is, did the prevalence increase, decrease, or stay the same?

⁽³⁾ Quadratic change - Indicates whether there was a significant change in the direction of prevalence during 2001-2013.

⁽⁴⁾ Change from 2011-2013 - Indicates whether there was a significant increase or decrease in prevalence between 2011 and 2013.

Table 2 (Cont.) Tobacco use, Mississippi YRBS, 2001-2013

2001	2003	2007	2009	2011	2013	Linear ⁽²⁾ Change	Quadratic ⁽³⁾ Change	Change ⁽⁴⁾ 2011-2013
Percent (95% Confidence Interval) ⁽¹⁾								
Percentage of students who ever smoked cigarettes daily, that is, at least one cigarette every day for 30 days								
16.2 (13.3–19.7)	16.4 (14.4–18.6)	11.6 (9.7–13.8)	11.5 (9.6–13.7)	10.4 (8.6–12.5)	9.1 (7.1–11.4)	Decreased	No	No
Among students who reported current cigarette use, the percentage who did not tried to quit smoking cigarettes during the past 12 months								
38.6 (33.9–43.4)	44.3 (39.0–49.8)	50.3 (44.9–55.8)	42.6 (36.1–49.4)	42.2 (35.2–49.4)	43.6 (37.0–50.5)	No	No	No
Percentage of students who used smokeless tobacco (chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip) on one or more of the past 30days								
8.2 (5.4–12.3)	8.2 (5.6–11.7)	7.8 (6.1–9.8)	8.6 (6.9–10.8)	10.2 (8.0–12.9)	10.3 (8.4–12.5)	No	No	No
Percentage of students who smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on one or more of the past 30 days								
15.7 (14.0–17.6)	18.4 (15.5–21.8)	14.9 (12.4–17.7)	15.4 (13.4–17.6)	14.6 (12.6–16.9)	13.6 (12.0–15.4)	Decreased	No	No
Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes or cigars or used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the past 30 days								
29.6 (25.9–33.5)	33.5 (29.3–38.0)	25.6 (22.7–28.7)	27.6 (24.3–31.2)	25.5 (22.2–29.1)	23.9 (21.7–26.2)	Decreased	No	No

Note: 2005 data was not weighted.

⁽¹⁾ A confidence interval provides a measure of estimate precision; the wider the interval, the more imprecise the estimate.

⁽²⁾ Linear change - Indicates whether there was a significant linear change in prevalence during 2001-2013. That is, did the prevalence increase, decrease, or stay the same?

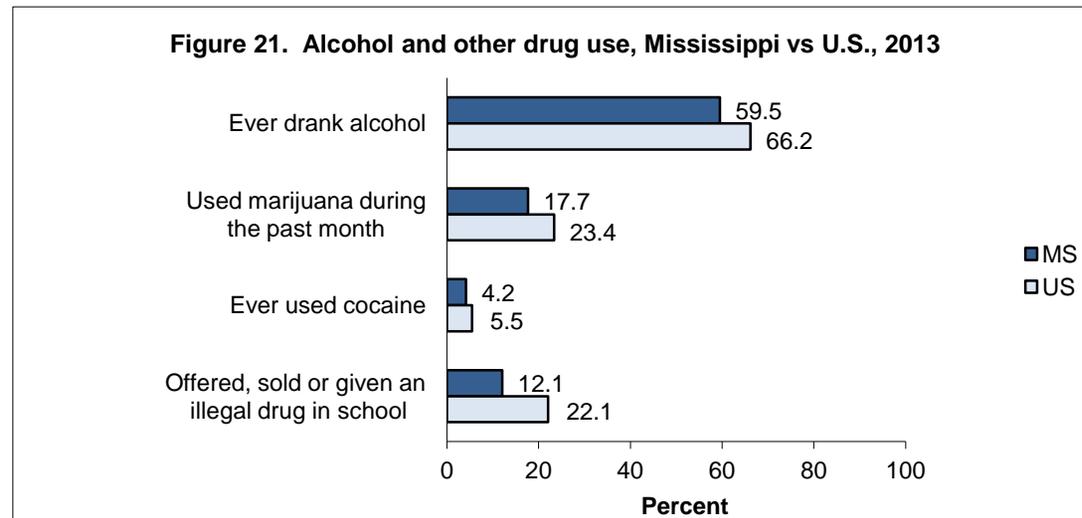
⁽³⁾ Quadratic change - Indicates whether there was a significant change in the direction of prevalence during 2001-2013.

⁽⁴⁾ Change from 2011-2013 - Indicates whether there was a significant increase or decrease in prevalence between 2011 and 2013.

Alcohol and Drug Use

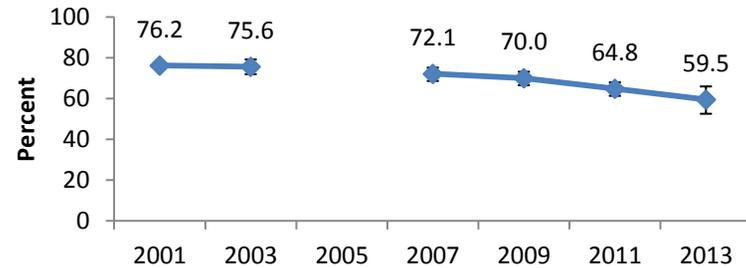
The comparison of alcohol and drug use measures between Mississippi and the U.S. is listed below (Figure 21).

- 59.5% of Mississippi students had at least one drink of alcohol on at least one day during their life, compared to 66.2% nationally.
- 17.7% of Mississippi students have used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days, compared to 23.4% nationally. This difference was significant.
- 4.2% of Mississippi students have ever used any form of cocaine one or more times during their life, compared to 5.5% nationally.
- 12.1% of Mississippi students were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property during the past 12 months, compared to 22.1% nationally. This difference was significant.



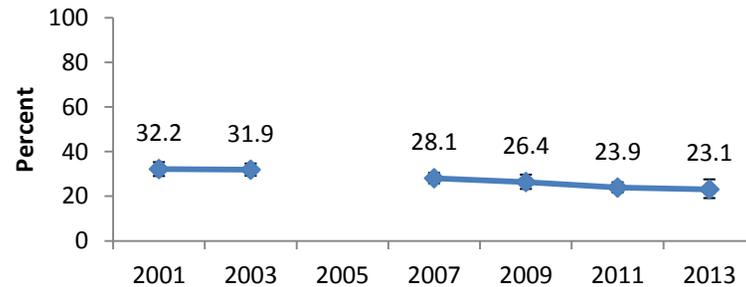
- The percentage of students who **had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during their life** significantly decreased from 2001 to 2013 (Figure 22).

Figure 22. Students who had at least one drink of alcohol during their life



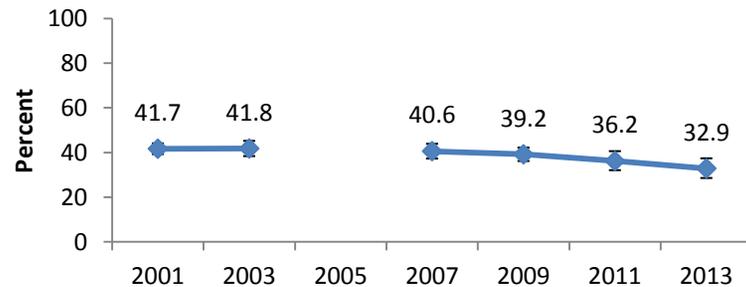
- The percentage of students who **had their first drink of alcohol other than a few sips before age 13 years** significantly decreased from 2001 to 2013 (Figure 23).

Figure 23. Students who had first drink of alcohol before age 13



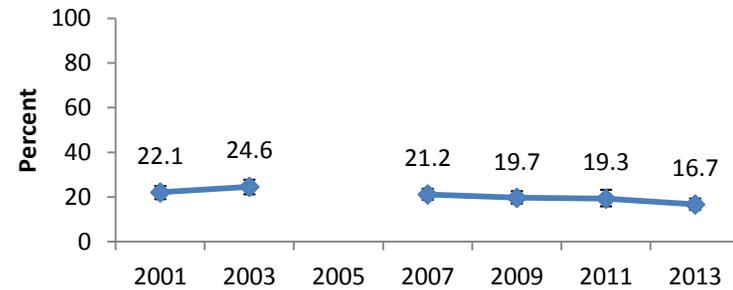
- The percentage of students who **had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days** significantly decreased from 2009 to 2013 (Figure 24).

Figure 24. Students who had at least one drink of alcohol in the past 30 days



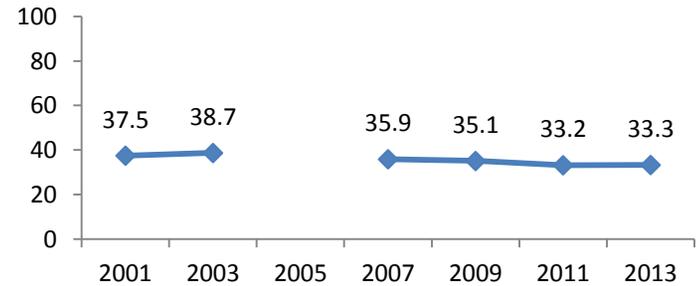
- The percentage of students who **had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours, on one or more of the past 30 days** significantly decreased from 2001 to 2013 (Figure 25).

Figure 25. Had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row within a couple of hours



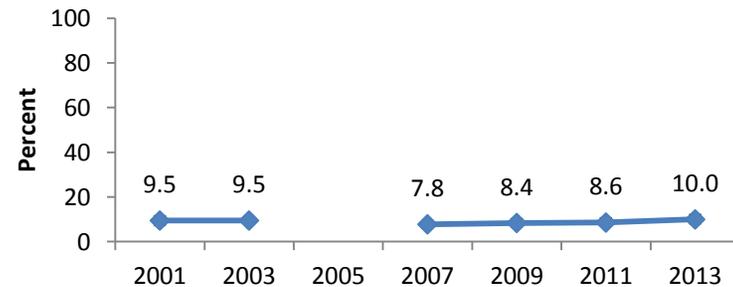
- The percentage of students who **used marijuana one or more times during their life** significantly decreased from 2001 to 2013 (Figure 26).

Figure 26. Students who used marijuana one or more times during their lifetime



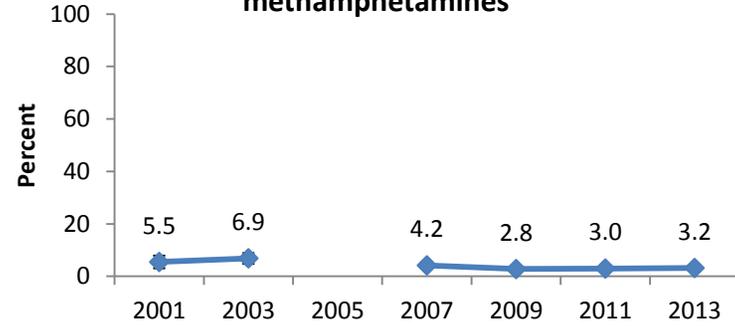
- The percentage of students who **tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years** significantly increased from 2007 to 2013 (Figure 27).

Figure 27. Students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13



- The percentage of students who **used methamphetamines one or more times during their life** significantly decreased from 2001 to 2013 (Figure 27).

Figure 28. Students who used methamphetamines



- The percentage of students who **were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property during the past 12 months** significantly decreased from 2009 to 2013 (Figure 28).

Figure 29. Students who were offered or sold an illegal drug on school property

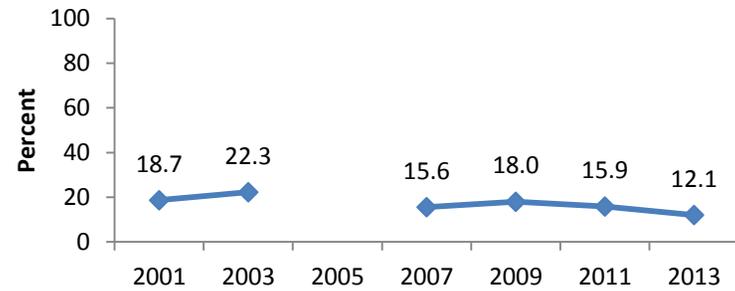


Table 3. Alcohol and drug abuse behavior, Mississippi YRBS, 2001-2013

2001	2003	2007	2009	2011	2013	Linear ⁽²⁾ Change	Quadratic ⁽³⁾ Change	Change ⁽⁴⁾ 2011-2013
Percent (95% Confidence Interval) ⁽¹⁾								
Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during their life								
76.2 (74.6–77.7)	75.6 (71.5–79.2)	72.1 (68.7–75.2)	70.0 (66.6–73.2)	64.8 (61.4–68.0)	59.5 (52.6–66.0)	Decreased	Decreased, 2001-09; Decreased, 2009-13	No
Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol other than a few sips before age 13 years								
32.2 (28.9–35.7)	31.9 (29.1–34.9)	28.1 (25.8–30.5)	26.4 (23.3–29.7)	23.9 (21.7–26.3)	23.1 (19.2–27.6)	Decreased	No	No
Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days								
41.7 (39.1–44.3)	41.8 (38.3–45.5)	40.6 (37.3–43.9)	39.2 (36.2–42.2)	36.2 (32.1–40.6)	32.9 (28.6–37.4)	Decreased	No change, 2001-09; Decreased, 2009-13	No
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								
22.1 (19.0–25.5)	24.6 (21.3–28.2)	21.2 (18.8–23.8)	19.7 (17.1–22.7)	19.3 (15.9–23.3)	16.7 (14.3–19.4)	Decreased	No	No
Among students who reported current alcohol use, the percentage who usually got the alcohol they drank from someone who gave it to them during the past 30 days								
No data	No data	44.3 (40.9–47.8)	42.5 (37.8–47.3)	39.5 (35.6–43.6)	41.3 (35.6–47.3)	No	Not available ⁽⁵⁾	No
Percentage of students who used marijuana one or more times during their life								
37.5 (34.0–41.1)	38.7 (34.8–42.6)	35.9 (31.9–40.2)	35.1 (31.8–38.5)	33.2 (30.9–35.5)	33.3 (29.8–36.9)	Decreased	No	No

Note: 2005 data was not weighted.

⁽¹⁾ A confidence interval provides a measure of estimate precision; the wider the interval, the more imprecise the estimate.

⁽²⁾ Linear change - Indicates whether there was a significant linear change in prevalence during 2001-2013. That is, did the prevalence increase, decrease, or stay the same?

⁽³⁾ Quadratic change - Indicates whether there was a significant change in the direction of prevalence during 2001-2013.

⁽⁴⁾ Change from 2011-2013 - Indicates whether there was a significant increase or decrease in prevalence between 2011 and 2013.

⁽⁵⁾ Not enough years of data to calculate.

Table 3 (Cont.) Alcohol and drug abuse behavior, Mississippi YRBS, 2001-2013

2001	2003	2007	2009	2011	2013	Linear ⁽²⁾ Change	Quadratic ⁽³⁾ Change	Change ⁽⁴⁾ 2011-2013
Percent (95% Confidence Interval) ⁽¹⁾								
Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years								
9.5 (7.6–11.9)	9.5 (7.9–11.3)	7.8 (6.4–9.3)	8.4 (6.9–10.2)	8.6 (7.0–10.6)	10.0 (8.2–12.1)	No	Decreased, 2001-07; Increased, 2007-13	No
Percentage of students who used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days								
17.4 (14.8–20.4)	20.6 (17.6–24.1)	16.7 (14.6–18.9)	17.7 (15.3–20.3)	17.5 (15.2–20.0)	17.7 (15.2–20.6)	No	No	No
Percentage of students who used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase one or more times during their life								
4.7 (2.8–7.8)	5.7 (4.1–7.9)	5.3 (3.7–7.5)	3.8 (2.7–5.2)	4.3 (3.3–5.5)	4.2 (3.1–5.5)	No	No	No
Percentage of students who sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times during their life								
9.9 (8.4–11.7)	10.8 (9.0–12.9)	12.6 (10.9–14.6)	9.7 (8.1–11.7)	11.0 (9.5–12.6)	10.0 (8.6–11.7)	No	No	No
Percentage of students who used heroin one or more times during their life								
2.3 (1.5–3.6)	1.8 (1.1–3.0)	3.1 (2.2–4.2)	2.1 (1.4–2.9)	2.3 (1.4–3.6)	3.2 (2.2–4.6)	No	No	No
Percentage of students who used methamphetamines one or more times during their life								
5.5 (3.5–8.8)	6.9 (5.0–9.4)	4.2 (3.3–5.4)	2.8 (2.0–3.8)	3.0 (2.0–4.3)	3.2 (2.2–4.5)	Decreased	No	No

Note: 2005 data was not weighted.

⁽¹⁾ A confidence interval provides a measure of estimate precision; the wider the interval, the more imprecise the estimate.

⁽²⁾ Linear change - Indicates whether there was a significant linear change in prevalence during 2001-2013. That is, did the prevalence increase, decrease, or stay the same?

⁽³⁾ Quadratic change - Indicates whether there was a significant change in the direction of prevalence during 2001-2013.

⁽⁴⁾ Change from 2011-2013 - Indicates whether there was a significant increase or decrease in prevalence between 2011 and 2013.

Table 3 (Cont.) Alcohol and drug abuse behavior, Mississippi YRBS, 2001-2013

2001	2003	2007	2009	2011	2013	Linear ⁽²⁾ Change	Quadratic ⁽³⁾ Change	Change ⁽⁴⁾ 2011-2013
Percent (95% Confidence Interval) ⁽¹⁾								
Percentage of students who used ecstasy one or more times during their life								
No data	5.8 (4.3-7.8)	7.1 (5.6-9.0)	5.3 (4.4-6.3)	5.3 (3.9-7.1)	5.3 (3.9-7.0)	No	Not available ⁽⁵⁾	No
Percentage of students who took steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life								
4.4 (3.3-5.9)	4.3 (3.5-5.3)	4.0 (2.9-5.5)	3.3 (2.5-4.5)	4.2 (3.3-5.4)	3.7 (2.7-5.1)	No	No	No
Percentage of students who have taken a prescription drug (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax) without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life								
No data	No data	No data	No data	15.7 (13.2-18.4)	16.2 (13.9-18.7)	No	Not available	No
Percentage of students who used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life								
1.8 (1.1-2.8)	2.2 (1.4-3.4)	2.9 (1.9-4.4)	2.1 (1.5-3.1)	2.5 (1.4-4.2)	2.5 (1.6-4.0)	No	No	No
Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug by someone on school property during the past 12 months								
18.7 (15.3-22.6)	22.3 (19.7-25.2)	15.6 (12.7-19.1)	18.0 (15.9-20.4)	15.9 (14.1-17.8)	12.1 (10.1-14.4)	Decreased	No change, 2001-09; Decreased, 2009-13	Decreased

Note: 2005 data was not weighted.

⁽¹⁾ A confidence interval provides a measure of estimate precision; the wider the interval, the more imprecise the estimate.

⁽²⁾ Linear change - Indicates whether there was a significant linear change in prevalence during 2001-2013. That is, did the prevalence increase, decrease, or stay the same?

⁽³⁾ Quadratic change - Indicates whether there was a significant change in the direction of prevalence during 2001-2013.

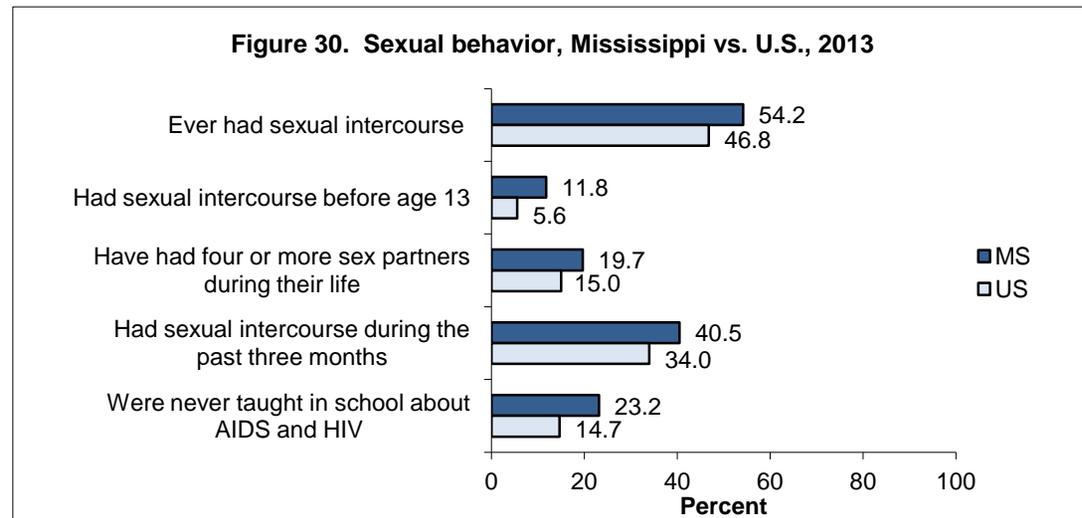
⁽⁴⁾ Change from 2011-2013 - Indicates whether there was a significant increase or decrease in prevalence between 2011 and 2013.

⁽⁵⁾ Not enough years of data to calculate.

Sexual Behavior

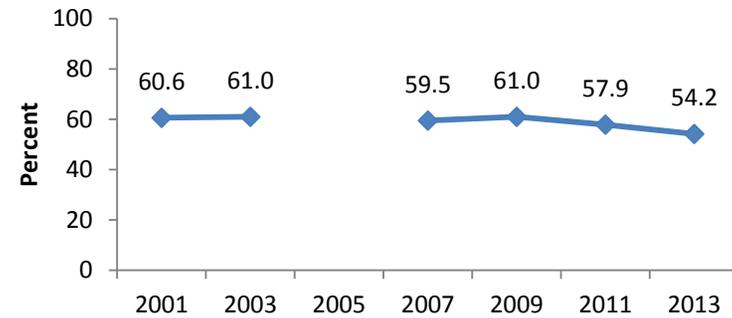
The comparison of sexual behavior measures between Mississippi and the U.S. is illustrated below (Figure 30).

- 54.2% of Mississippi students have ever had sexual intercourse, compared to 46.8% nationally. This difference was significant.
- 11.8% of Mississippi students had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years, compared to 5.6% nationally. This difference was significant.
- 19.7% of Mississippi students have had four or more sex partners during their life, compared to 15.0% nationally. This difference was significant.
- 40.5% of Mississippi students have had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the past three months, compared to 34.0% nationally. This difference was significant.
- 23.2% of Mississippi students were never taught in school about AIDS or HIV infections, compared to 14.7% nationally. This difference was significant.



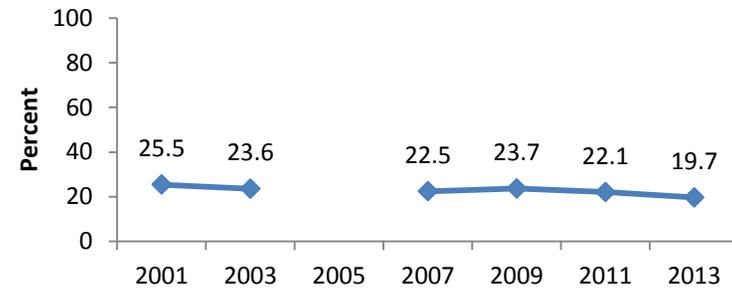
- The percentage of students who **ever had sexual intercourse** significantly decreased from 2001 to 2013 (Figure 31).

Figure 31. Students who ever had sexual intercourse



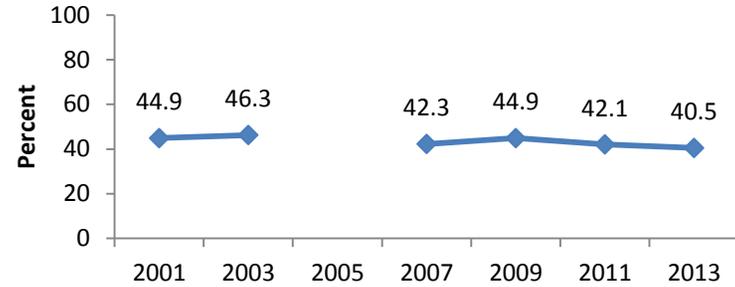
- The percentage of students who **had sexual intercourse with four or more people during their life** significantly decreased from 2001 to 2013 (Figure 32).

Figure 32. Students who had sexual intercourse with four or more people



- The percentage of students who **had sexual intercourse with one or more people during the past three months** significantly decreased from 2001 to 2013 (Figure 33).

Figure 33. Students who had sexual intercourse with one or more people



- The percentage of students who **were never taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection** significantly increased from 2001 to 2013 (Figure 34).

Figure 34. Students who were never taught about AIDS or HIV in school

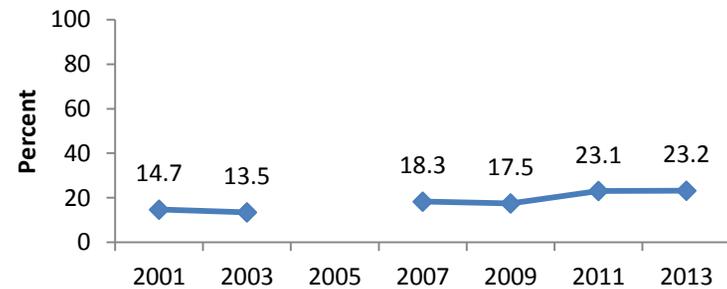


Table 4. Sexual behavior, Mississippi YRBS, 2001-2013

2001	2003	2007	2009	2011	2013	Linear ⁽²⁾ Change	Quadratic ⁽³⁾ Change	Change ⁽⁴⁾ 2011-2013
Percent (95% Confidence Interval) ⁽¹⁾								
Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse								
60.6 (54.4–66.5)	61.0 (55.2–66.5)	59.5 (53.9–64.9)	61.0 (54.8–66.8)	57.9 (53.9–61.8)	54.2 (48.9–59.4)	Decreased	No	No
Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years								
14.0 (10.7–18.0)	11.4 (8.8–14.6)	13.3 (11.1–15.8)	13.4 (11.0–16.2)	11.8 (8.9–15.6)	11.8 (8.9–15.4)	No	No	No
Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more people during their life								
25.5 (20.7–30.9)	23.6 (19.8–28.0)	22.5 (18.9–26.7)	23.7 (19.4–28.6)	22.1 (19.8–24.6)	19.7 (16.5–23.4)	Decreased	No	No
Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with one or more people during the past three months								
44.9 (40.2–49.7)	46.3 (41.1–51.6)	42.3 (37.4–47.4)	44.9 (39.3–50.7)	42.1 (38.5–45.8)	40.5 (36.3–44.8)	Decreased	No	No
Among students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the percentage who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse								
21.9 (18.9–25.2)	19.1 (16.0–22.7)	17.6 (14.1–21.9)	19.0 (16.8–21.3)	18.8 (14.8–23.6)	21.2 (15.7–27.9)	No	No	No
Among students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the percentage who did not used a condom during last sexual intercourse								
34.7 (30.7–39.0)	34.8 (31.5–38.3)	32.8 (28.4–37.5)	34.3 (29.4–39.5)	35.4 (30.7–40.3)	39.0 (32.9–45.5)	No	No	No

Note: 2005 data was not weighted.

⁽¹⁾ A confidence interval provides a measure of estimate precision; the wider the interval, the more imprecise the estimate.

⁽²⁾ Linear change - Indicates whether there was a significant linear change in prevalence during 2001-2013. That is, did the prevalence increase, decrease, or stay the same?

⁽³⁾ Quadratic change - Indicates whether there was a significant change in the direction of prevalence during 2001-2013.

⁽⁴⁾ Change from 2011-2013 - Indicates whether there was a significant increase or decrease in prevalence between 2011 and 2013.

Table 4 (Cont.) Sexual behavior, Mississippi YRBS, 2001-2013

2001	2003	2007	2009	2011	2013	Linear ⁽²⁾ Change	Quadratic ⁽³⁾ Change	Change ⁽⁴⁾ 2011-2013
Percent (95% Confidence Interval) ⁽¹⁾								
Among students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the percentage who did not use birth control pills to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse								
87.2 (84.1–89.8)	85.0 (82.3–87.3)	84.6 (81.3–87.4)	85.7 (81.0–89.3)	85.2 (82.1–87.9)	86.4 (81.9–89.9)	No	No	No
Among students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the percentage who Did not use an IUD or implant or a shot, patch, or birth control ring to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse								
No data	No data	No data	No data	94.6 (92.3–96.9)	91.9 (89.7–94.2)	No	Not available ⁽⁵⁾	No
Among students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the percentage who did not use birth control pills, an IUD or implant, or a shot, patch, or birth control ring to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse								
No data	No data	No data	No data	79.8 (75.5–83.6)	78.3 (73.2–82.7)	No	Not available	No
Among students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the percentage who did not use both a condom during last sexual intercourse and birth control pills, an IUD or implant, or a shot, patch, or birth control ring to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse								
No data	No data	No data	No data	92.0 (89.9–93.7)	91.0 (88.3–93.1)	No	Not available	No
Among students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the percentage who used no method of birth control to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse								
12.6 (10.0–15.6)	12.5 (9.5–16.3)	12.1 (9.2–15.8)	15.4 (12.8–18.3)	10.9 (9.0–13.2)	13.9 (11.0–17.6)	No	No	No
Percentage of students who were never taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection								
14.7 (12.0–17.8)	13.5 (10.7–16.7)	18.3 (15.1–22.0)	17.5 (14.9–20.3)	23.1 (19.9–26.8)	23.2 (19.5–27.3)	Increased	No	No

Note: 2005 data was not weighted.

⁽¹⁾ A confidence interval provides a measure of estimate precision; the wider the interval, the more imprecise the estimate.

⁽²⁾ Linear change - Indicates whether there was a significant linear change in prevalence during 2001-2013. That is, did the prevalence increase, decrease, or stay the same?

⁽³⁾ Quadratic change - Indicates whether there was a significant change in the direction of prevalence during 2001-2013.

⁽⁴⁾ Change from 2011-2013 - Indicates whether there was a significant increase or decrease in prevalence between 2011 and 2013.

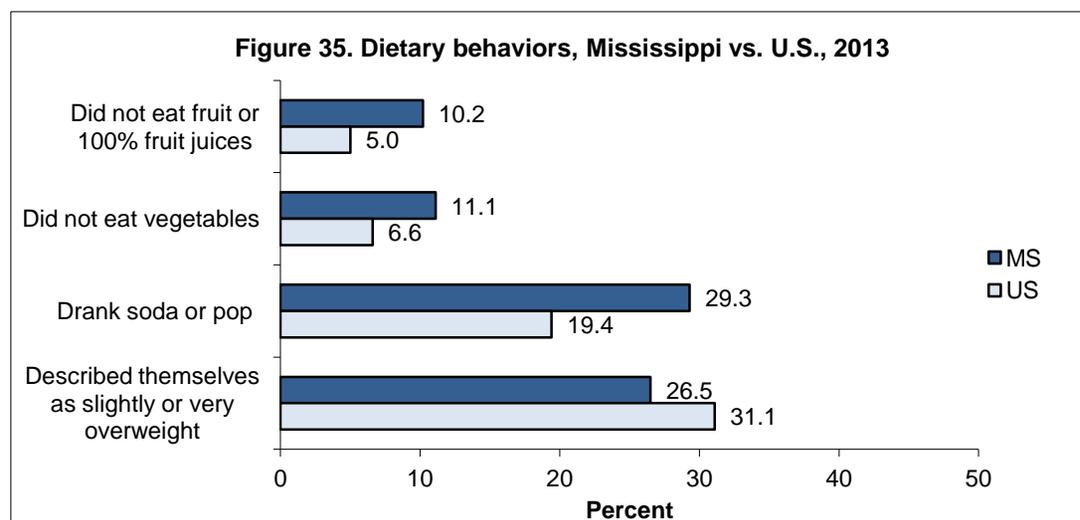
⁽⁵⁾ Not enough years of data to calculate.

Diet and Weight

The comparison of dietary behaviors measures between Mississippi and the U.S. is illustrated below.

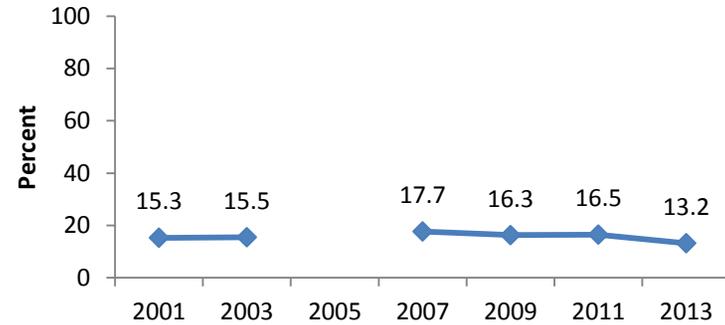
The following measures were significantly different (Figure 35):

- 10.2% of Mississippi students did not eat fruit or 100% fruit juices during the past seven days, compared to 5.0% nationally. This difference was significant.
- 11.1% of Mississippi students did not eat green salad during the past seven days, compared to 6.6% nationally. This difference was significant.
- 29.3% of Mississippi students drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day during the past seven days, compared to 19.4% nationally. This difference was significant.
- 26.5% of Mississippi students described themselves as slightly or very overweight, compared to 31.1% nationally. This difference was significant.



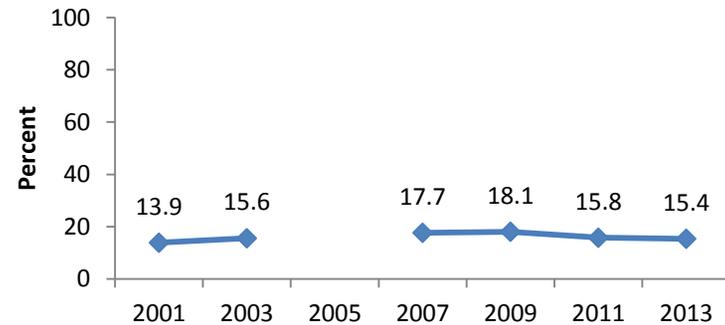
- The percentage of students who **were overweight** significantly decreased from 2007 to 2013 (Figure 36).

Figure 36. Students who were overweight



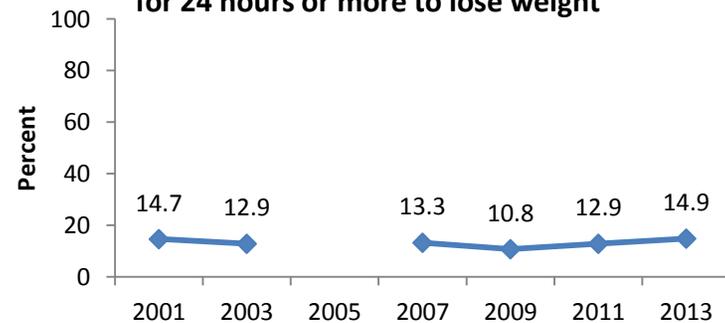
- The percentage of students who **were obese** significantly increased from 2001 to 2007 and showed no significant change from 2007 to 2013 (Figure 37).

Figure 37. Students who were obese



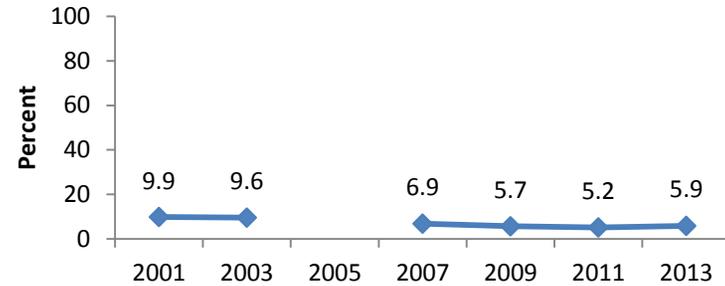
- The percentage of students who **went without eating for 24 hours or more to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days** significantly increased from 2009 to 2013 (Figure 38).

Figure 38. Students who went without eating for 24 hours or more to lose weight



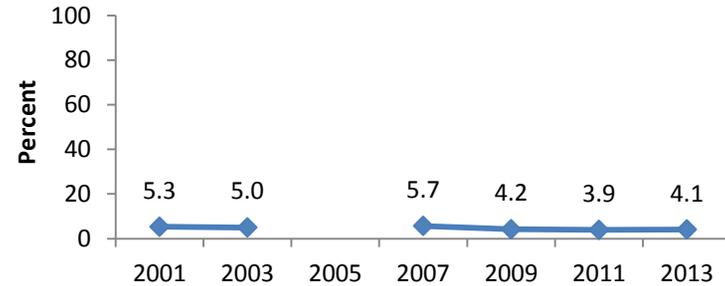
- The percentage of students who **took any diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days** significantly decreased from 2001 to 2013 (Figure 39).

Figure 39. Students who took diet pills, powders or liquid to lose weight



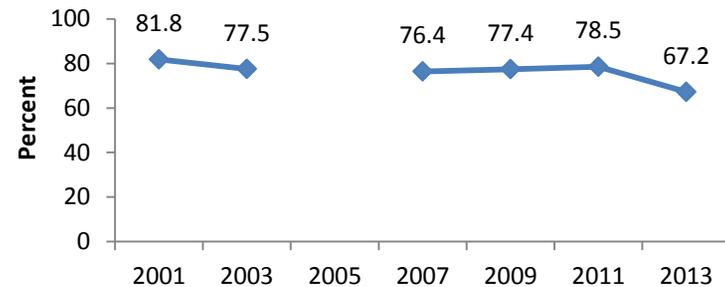
- The percentage of students who **vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days** significantly decreased from 2001 to 2013 (Figure 40).

Figure 40. Students who vomited to lose weight or to keep gaining weight

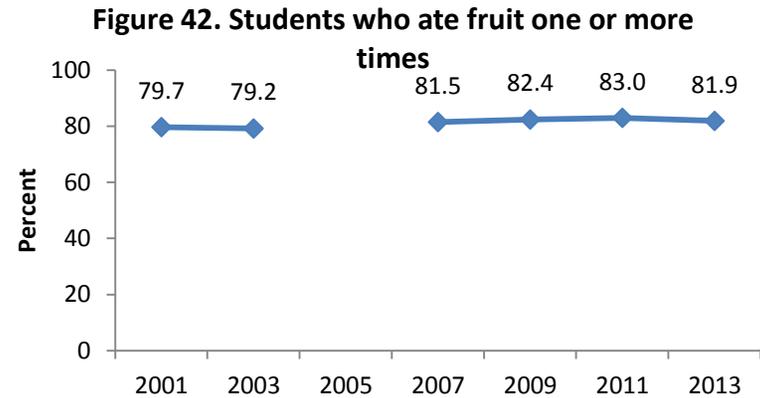


- The percentage of students who **drank 100% fruit juices one or more times during the past seven days** significantly decreased from 2001 to 2013 (Figure 41).

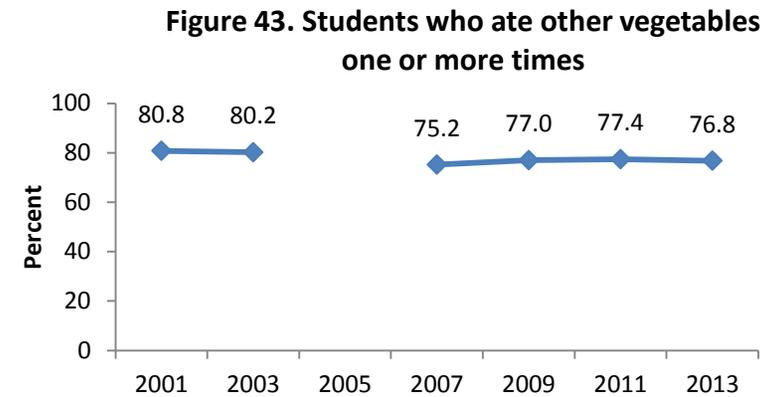
Figure 41. Students who drank 100% fruit juices one or more times



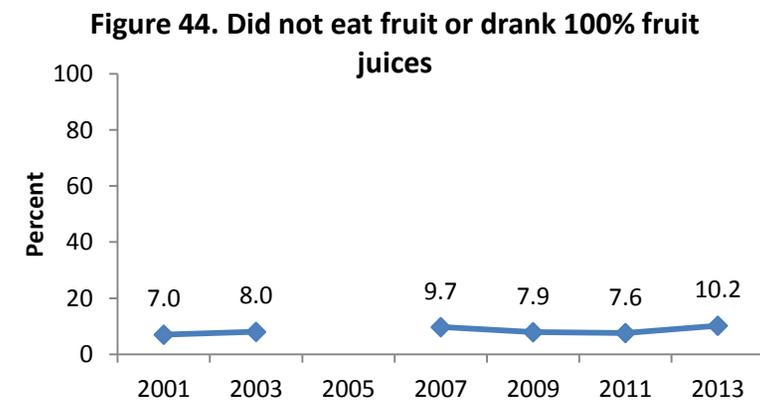
- The percentage of students who **ate fruit one or more times during the past seven days** significantly increased from 2001 to 2013 (Figure 42).



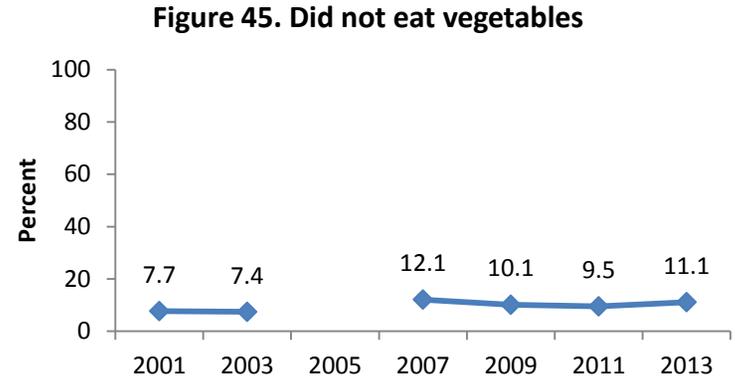
- The percentage of students who **ate other vegetables one or more times during the past seven days** significantly decreased from 2001 to 2013 (Figure 43).



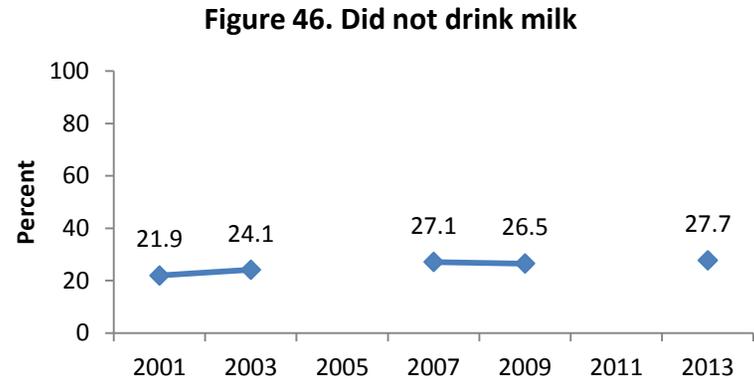
- The percentage of students who **did not eat fruits or drank 100% fruit juices during the past seven days** significantly increased from 2001 to 2013 (Figure 44).



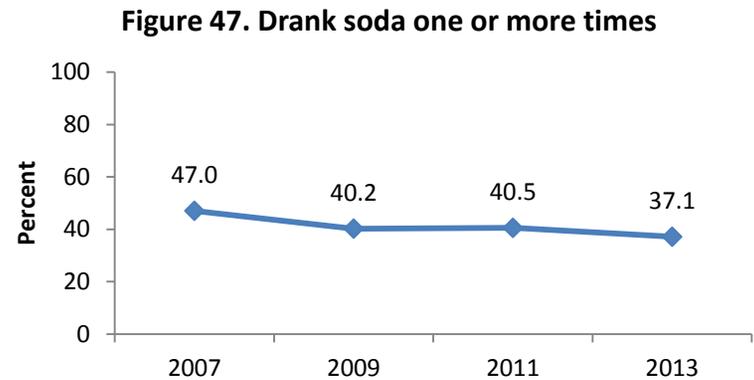
- The percentage of students who **did not eat vegetables during the past seven days** significantly increased from 2001 to 2013 (Figure 45).



- The percentage of students who **did not drink milk the last seven days** significantly increased from 2001 to 2013 (Figure 46).

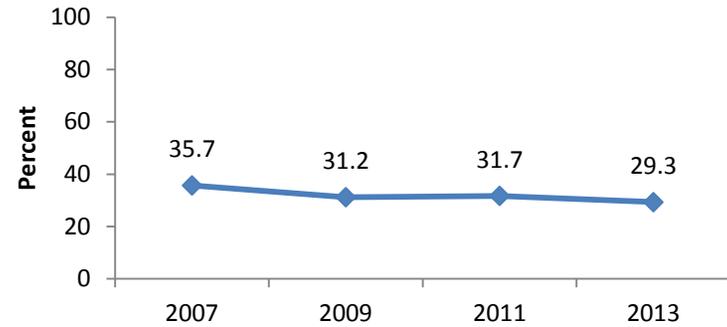


- The percentage of students who **drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day during the past seven days** significantly decreased from 2007 to 2013 (Figure 47).



- The percentage of students who **drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day during the past seven days** significantly decreased from 2007 to 2013 (Figure 48).

Figure 48. Drank soda two or more times



- The percentage of students who **drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times per day during the past seven days** significantly decreased from 2007 to 2013 (Figure 49).

Figure 49. Drank soda three or more times

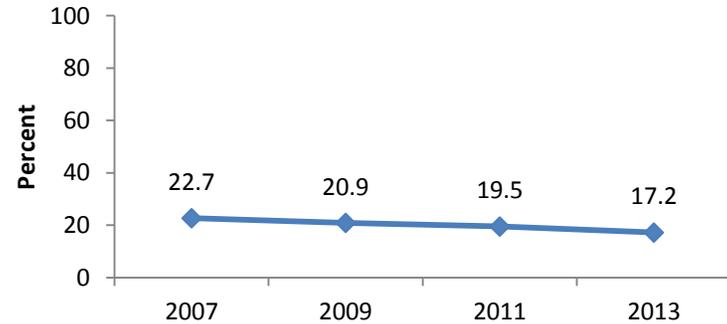


Table 5. Dietary behaviors, Mississippi YRBS, 2001-2013

2001	2003	2007	2009	2011	2013	Linear ⁽²⁾ Change	Quadratic ⁽³⁾ Change	Change ⁽⁴⁾ 2011-2013
Percent (95% Confidence Interval) ⁽¹⁾								
Students who were overweight (i.e., at or above the 85th percentile but <95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)								
15.3 (13.2–17.6)	15.5 (13.8–17.4)	17.7 (15.9–19.6)	16.3 (14.1–18.9)	16.5 (14.7–18.6)	13.2 (10.9–16.1)	No	Increased, 2001-07; Decreased, 2007-13	Decreased
Students who were obese (i.e., at or above the 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)								
13.9 (12.7–15.3)	15.6 (13.1–18.4)	17.7 (15.5–20.2)	18.1 (15.6–20.8)	15.8 (13.7–18.1)	15.4 (13.1–17.9)	No	Increased, 2001-07; No change, 2007-13	No
Students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight								
26.4 (23.8–29.2)	28.0 (25.6–30.5)	27.1 (25.2–29.0)	27.0 (24.0–30.1)	25.0 (22.6–27.6)	26.5 (22.8–30.6)	No	No	No
Students who were trying to lose weight								
40.7 (37.1–44.4)	44.0 (40.7–47.4)	43.4 (40.6–46.3)	41.6 (38.4–44.8)	43.5 (41.1–46.0)	41.2 (36.9–45.7)	No	No	No
Students who went without eating for 24 hours or more to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days								
14.7 (12.6–17.1)	12.9 (10.8–15.4)	13.3 (11.2–15.7)	10.8 (9.4–12.3)	12.9 (11.2–14.8)	14.9 (12.8–17.3)	No	No change, 2001-09; Increased, 2009-13	No
Students who took any diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days								
9.9 (7.8–12.4)	9.6 (7.8–11.7)	6.9 (5.6–8.5)	5.7 (4.4–7.4)	5.2 (4.2–6.3)	5.9 (4.4–7.7)	Decreased	No	No

Note: 2005 data was not weighted.

⁽¹⁾ A confidence interval provides a measure of estimate precision; the wider the interval, the more imprecise the estimate.

⁽²⁾ Linear change - Indicates whether there was a significant linear change in prevalence during 2001-2013. That is, did the prevalence increase, decrease, or stay the same?

⁽³⁾ Quadratic change - Indicates whether there was a significant change in the direction of prevalence during 2001-2013.

⁽⁴⁾ Change from 2011-2013 - Indicates whether there was a significant increase or decrease in prevalence between 2011 and 2013.

Table 5 (Cont.) Dietary behaviors, Mississippi YRBS, 2001-2013

2001	2003	2007	2009	2011	2013	Linear ⁽²⁾ Change	Quadratic ⁽³⁾ Change	Change ⁽⁴⁾ 2011-2013
Percent (95% Confidence Interval) ⁽¹⁾								
Students who vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days								
5.3 (4.2–6.6)	5.0 (3.9–6.4)	5.7 (4.3–7.5)	4.2 (3.3–5.3)	3.9 (3.0–5.2)	4.1 (3.1–5.6)	Decreased	No	No
Students who drank 100% fruit juices one or more times during the past seven days								
81.8 (79.8–83.8)	77.5 (74.5–80.4)	76.4 (73.4–79.2)	77.4 (75.1–79.7)	78.5 (75.3–81.4)	67.2 (61.7–72.3)	Decreased	No	Decreased
Students who ate fruit one or more times during the past seven days								
79.7 (77.4–81.9)	79.2 (77.0–81.5)	81.5 (79.1–83.8)	82.4 (80.0–84.5)	83.0 (80.3–85.3)	81.9 (79.3–84.2)	Increased	No	No
Students who ate green salad one or more times during the past seven days								
53.9 (50.7–57.0)	52.6 (49.2–55.9)	49.8 (45.7–54.0)	51.6 (47.7–55.6)	54.3 (51.3–57.3)	47.6 (44.4–50.8)	No	No	No
Students who ate potatoes one or more times during the past seven days								
67.5 (61.4–70.9)	70.7 (67.4–74.0)	63.4 (59.6–67.0)	65.8 (62.1–69.3)	68.0 (64.3–71.4)	65.8 (62.2–69.3)	No	No	No
Students who ate carrots one or more times during the past seven days								
30.7 (27.6–33.8)	30.7 (27.7–33.7)	30.3 (26.9–34.1)	29.7 (26.1–33.6)	33.4 (30.6–36.3)	32.1 (28.7–35.7)	No	No	No

Note: 2005 data was not weighted.

⁽¹⁾ A confidence interval provides a measure of estimate precision; the wider the interval, the more imprecise the estimate.

⁽²⁾ Linear change - Indicates whether there was a significant linear change in prevalence during 2001-2013. That is, did the prevalence increase, decrease, or stay the same?

⁽³⁾ Quadratic change - Indicates whether there was a significant change in the direction of prevalence during 2001-2013.

⁽⁴⁾ Change from 2011-2013 - Indicates whether there was a significant increase or decrease in prevalence between 2011 and 2013.

Table 5 (Cont.) Dietary behaviors, Mississippi YRBS, 2001-2013

2001	2003	2007	2009	2011	2013	Linear ⁽²⁾ Change	Quadratic ⁽³⁾ Change	Change ⁽⁴⁾ 2011-2013
Percent (95% Confidence Interval) ⁽¹⁾								
Students who ate other vegetables one or more times during the past seven days								
80.2 (78.1–83.4)	80.2 (78.0–82.3)	75.2 (72.0–80.4)	77.0 (73.3–26.3)	77.4 (74.1–80.4)	76.8 (74.5–79.0)	Decreased	Decreased, 2001-07; No change, 2007-13	No
Students who ate fruits and vegetables five or more times per day during the past seven days								
20.8 (18.3–23.3)	20.4 (18.5–22.3)	19.4 (16.3–23.1)	21.2 (18.6–24.1)	23.9 (20.8–27.4)	19.8 (16.8–23.3)	No	No	No
Students who did not eat fruits or drank 100% fruit juices two or more times per day during the past seven days								
69.0 (66.5–71.5)	71.4 (68.4–74.4)	71.3 (68.4–74.2)	70.8 (68.1–73.6)	67.7 (63.8–71.7)	74.6 (71.9–77.2)	No	No	Increased
Students who did not eat fruits or drank 100% fruit juices during the past seven days								
7.0 (5.9–8.3)	8.0 (6.7–9.6)	9.7 (7.9–11.9)	7.9 (6.2–10.0)	7.6 (6.0–9.6)	10.2 (8.2–12.6)	Increased	No	No
Students who did not eat vegetables during the past seven days								
7.7 (6.0–9.8)	7.4 (5.7–9.6)	12.1 (10.0–14.5)	10.1 (8.2–12.3)	9.5 (7.9–11.2)	11.1 (9.1–13.3)	Increased	No	No
Students who did not drink milk the last seven days								
21.9 (19.3–24.7)	24.1 (21.8–26.6)	27.1 (24.5–29.8)	26.5 (24.4–28.7)	No data	27.7 (25.5–30.0)	Increased	Not available ⁽⁵⁾	Not available

Note: 2005 data was not weighted.

⁽¹⁾ A confidence interval provides a measure of estimate precision; the wider the interval, the more imprecise the estimate.

⁽²⁾ Linear change - Indicates whether there was a significant linear change in prevalence during 2001-2013. That is, did the prevalence increase, decrease, or stay the same?

⁽³⁾ Quadratic change - Indicates whether there was a significant change in the direction of prevalence during 2001-2013.

⁽⁴⁾ Change from 2011-2013 - Indicates whether there was a significant increase or decrease in prevalence between 2011 and 2013.

⁽⁵⁾ Not enough years of data to calculate.

Table 5 (Cont.) Dietary behaviors, Mississippi YRBS, 2001-2013

2001	2003	2007	2009	2011	2013	Linear ⁽²⁾ Change	Quadratic ⁽³⁾ Change	Change ⁽⁴⁾ 2011-2013
Percent (95% Confidence Interval) ⁽¹⁾								
Students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day during the past seven days								
No data	No data	47.0 (44.1–50.0)	40.2 (36.8–43.7)	40.5 (37.9–43.2)	37.1 (31.8–42.8)	Decreased	Not available ⁽⁵⁾	No
Students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop two or more times per day during the past seven days								
No data	No data	35.7 (32.8–38.7)	31.2 (28.2–34.3)	31.7 (29.5–34.1)	29.3 (25.0–34.0)	Decreased	Not available	No
Students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop three or more times per day during the past seven days								
No data	No data	22.7 (20.1–25.6)	20.9 (18.0–24.0)	19.5 (17.9–21.2)	17.2 (14.4–20.5)	Decreased	Not available	No

Note: 2005 data was not weighted.

⁽¹⁾A confidence interval provides a measure of estimate precision; the wider the interval, the more imprecise the estimate.

⁽²⁾Linear change - Indicates whether there was a significant linear change in prevalence during 2001-2013. That is, did the prevalence increase, decrease, or stay the same?

⁽³⁾Quadratic change - Indicates whether there was a significant change in the direction of prevalence during 2001-2013.

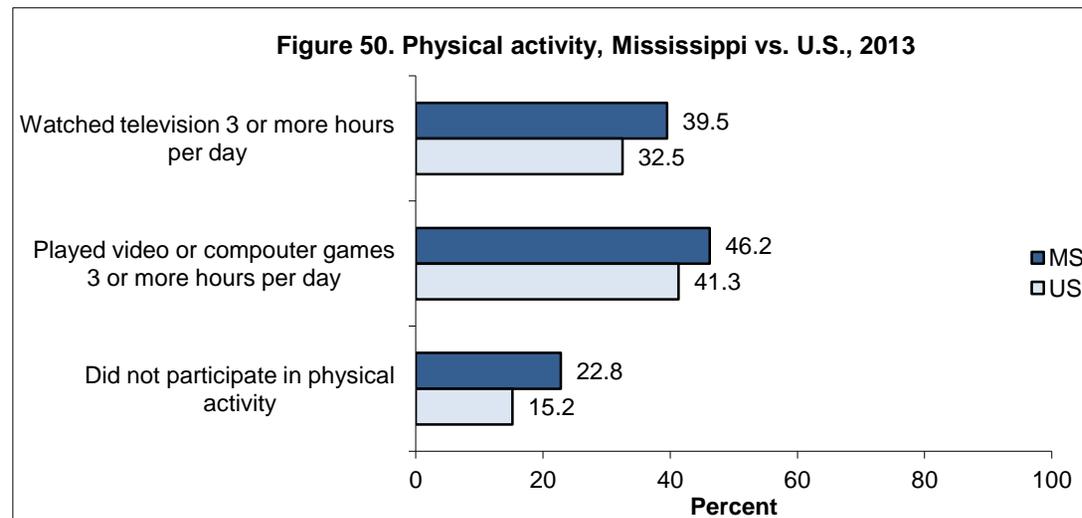
⁽⁴⁾Change from 2011-2013 - Indicates whether there was a significant increase or decrease in prevalence between 2011 and 2013.

⁽⁵⁾Not enough years of data to calculate.

Physical Activity

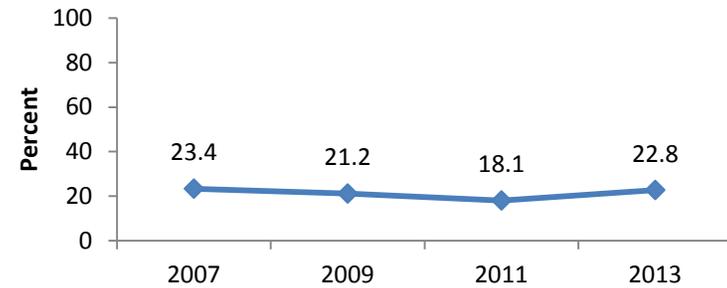
The comparison of physical activity measures between Mississippi and the U.S. is illustrated below (Figure 50).

- 39.5% of Mississippi students watched television three or more hours per day on an average school day, compared to 32.5% nationally. This difference was significant.
- 46.2% of Mississippi students played video or computer games or used a computer for something that was not school work three or more hours per day on an average school day, compared to 41.3% nationally. This difference was significant.
- 22.8% of Mississippi students did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on any day during the past seven days, compared to 15.2% nationally. This difference was significant.



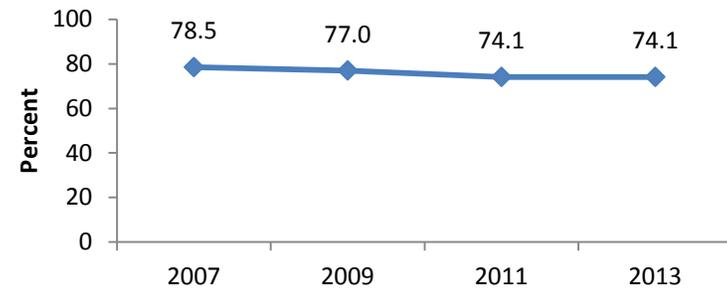
- The percentage of students who **did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least one day of the past seven days** significantly increased from 2011 to 2013 (Figure 51).

Figure 51. Did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity



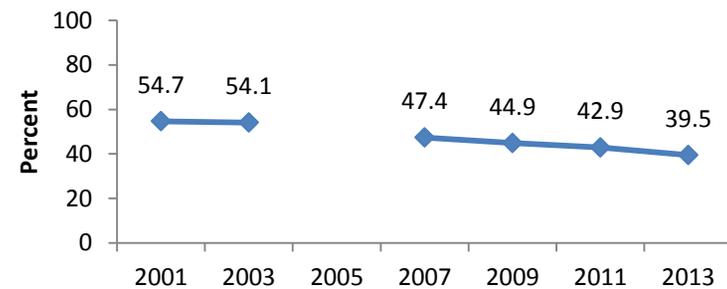
- The percentage of students who **were not physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on all of the past seven days** significantly decreased from 2007 to 2013 (Figure 52).

Figure 52. Not physically active for at least 60 minutes per day



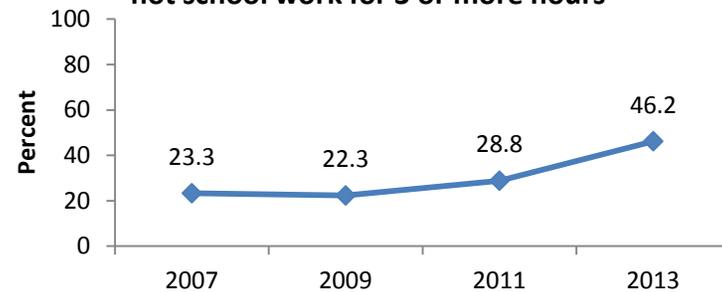
- The percentage of students who **watched three or more hours per day of TV on an average school day** significantly decreased from 2001 to 2013 (Figure 53).

Figure 53. Watched three or more hours of TV



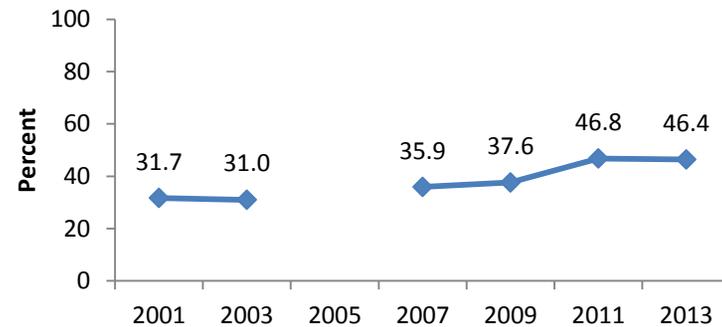
- The percentage of students who **played video or computer games or used a computer for something that was not school work three or more hours per day on an average school day** significantly increased from 2007 to 2013 (Figure 54).

Figure 54. Played video or computer games or used the computer for something that was not school work for 3 or more hours



- The percentage of students who **attended physical education (PE) classes on one or more days in an average week when they were in school** significantly increased from 2001 to 2013 (Figure 55).

Figure 55. Attended physical education classes



- The percentage of students who **attended physical education (PE) classes daily in an average week when they were in school** significantly increased from 2001 to 2013 (Figure 56).

Figure 56. Attended physical education (PE) class daily

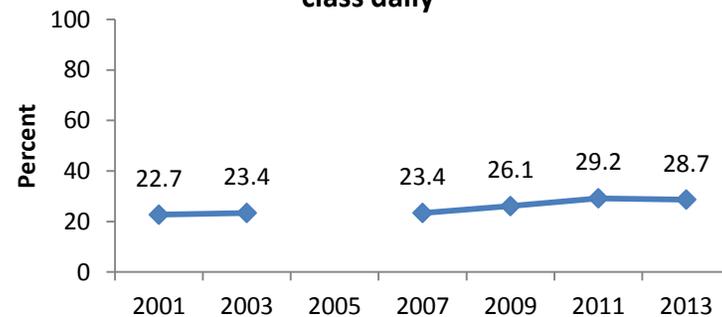


Table 6. Physical activity, Mississippi YRBS, 2001-2013

2001	2003	2007	2009	2011	2013	Linear ⁽²⁾ Change	Quadratic ⁽³⁾ Change	Change ⁽⁴⁾ 2011-2013
Percent (95% Confidence Interval) ⁽¹⁾								
Students who did not participate in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on at least one day of the past seven days								
No data	No data	23.4 (20.6–26.3)	21.2 (18.2–24.6)	18.1 (15.7–20.6)	22.8 (19.8–26.1)	No	Not available ⁽⁵⁾	Increased
Students who were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on five or more of the past seven days								
No data	No data	36.1 (32.9–39.3)	39.7 (36.6–43.0)	42.3 (38.9–45.7)	40.2 (35.4–45.1)	No	Not available	No
Students who were not physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on all of the past seven days								
No data	No data	78.5 (76.3–80.6)	77.0 (74.9–79.1)	74.1 (71.1–77.0)	74.1 (70.5–77.5)	Decreased	Not available	No
Students who watched three or more hours per day of TV on an average school day[†]								
54.7 (47.8–61.5)	54.1 (50.1–58.0)	47.4 (43.7–51.2)	44.9 (39.7–50.4)	42.9 (38.5–47.5)	39.5 (35.0–44.2)	Decreased	Not available	No
Students who played video or computer games or used a computer for something that was not school work three or more hours per day on an average school day^{††}								
No data	No data	23.3 (20.7–26.1)	22.3 (19.8–25.0)	28.8 (25.9–31.9)	46.2 (42.7–49.7)	Increased	Not available	Increased
Students who attended physical education (PE) classes on one or more days in an average week when they were in school								
31.7 (27.1–36.4)	31.0 (28.2–33.8)	35.9 (30.7–41.4)	37.6 (33.2–42.3)	46.8 (41.1–52.6)	46.4 (39.2–53.7)	Increased	No	No

Note: 2005 data was not weighted.

⁽¹⁾ A confidence interval provides a measure of estimate precision; the wider the interval, the more imprecise the estimate.

⁽²⁾ Linear change - Indicates whether there was a significant linear change in prevalence during 2001-2013. That is, did the prevalence increase, decrease, or stay the same?

⁽³⁾ Quadratic change - Indicates whether there was a significant change in the direction of prevalence during 2001-2013.

⁽⁴⁾ Change from 2011-2013 - Indicates whether there was a significant increase or decrease in prevalence between 2011 and 2013.

⁽⁵⁾ Not enough years of data to calculate.

[†]For the Healthy People 2020 goal “Increase the proportion of adolescents who view television for no more than two hours a day” in 2013, the percentage was 60.5%.

^{††}For the Healthy People 2020 goal “Increase the proportion of adolescents who play video or computer games or use a computer outside of school (for non-school work) for no more than two hours a day.” in 2013, the percentage was 53.8%.

Table 6 (Cont.) Physical activity, Mississippi YRBS, 2001-2013

2001	2003	2007	2009	2011	2013	Linear ⁽²⁾ Change	Quadratic ⁽³⁾ Change	Change ⁽⁴⁾ 2011-2013
Percent (95% Confidence Interval) ⁽¹⁾								
Percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes daily in an average week when they were in school								
22.7 (16.7–28.6)	23.4 (20.4–26.4)	23.4 (18.7–28.7)	26.1 (22.1–30.6)	29.2 (24.5–34.4)	28.7 (22.6–35.7)	Increased	No	No
Percentage of students who played on at least one sports teams during the past 12 months								
54.8 (52.1–57.5)	54.0 (52.0–56.0)	53.4 (50.1–56.6)	53.8 (50.7–57.0)	56.2 (53.3–59.2)	50.9 (45.5–56.3)	No	No	No
Percentage of students who had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma								
No data	No data	17.2 (15.4–19.3)	18.2 (16.2–20.3)	20.0 (18.2–22.0)	19.4 (16.8–22.3)	No	Not available ⁽⁵⁾	No

Note: 2005 data was not weighted.

⁽¹⁾ A confidence interval provides a measure of estimate precision; the wider the interval, the more imprecise the estimate.

⁽²⁾ Linear change - Indicates whether there was a significant linear change in prevalence during 2001-2013. That is, did the prevalence increase, decrease, or stay the same?

⁽³⁾ Quadratic change - Indicates whether there was a significant change in the direction of prevalence during 2001-2013.

⁽⁴⁾ Change from 2011-2013 - Indicates whether there was a significant increase or decrease in prevalence between 2011 and 2013.

⁽⁵⁾ Not enough years of data to calculate.

2013 YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY RESULTS

Mississippi High School Survey
Codebook

Data Location	Variable Name	Question Code and Label	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage	
17-17	Q1	How old are you?			
		1	12 years old or younger	1	0.1
		2	13 years old	4	0.2
		3	14 years old	370	15.4
		4	15 years old	465	26.3
		5	16 years old	325	27.2
		6	17 years old	280	21.7
		7	18 years old or older	138	9.3
		Missing	1		
18-18	Q2	What is your sex?			
		1	Female	786	50.0
		2	Male	795	50.0
			Missing	3	
19-19	Q3	In what grade are you?			
		1	9th grade	701	28.6
		2	10th grade	329	26.2
		3	11th grade	227	23.3
		4	12th grade	320	21.8
		5	Ungraded or other grade	3	0.2
		Missing	4		

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20-20	Q4	Are you Hispanic or Latino?		
		1 Yes	73	1.6
		2 No	1,506	98.4
		Missing	5	
21-28	Q5	What is your race?		
		F 1 0.1	1	0.1
		E 645 46.9	645	46.9
		D 5 0.1	5	0.1
		DE 1 0.0	1	0.0
		C 780 50.2	780	50.2
		CE 29 0.6	29	0.6
		CD 4 0.1	4	0.1
		CDE 1 0.0	1	0.0
		B 15 0.4	15	0.4
		BE 5 0.1	5	0.1
		BD 1 0.0	1	0.0
		BC 4 0.1	4	0.1
		BCE 2 0.1	2	0.1
		BCD 1 0.0	1	0.0
		A 26 0.5	26	0.5
		AE 17 0.3	17	0.3
		AC 20 0.4	20	0.4
		ACE 3 0.1	3	0.1
		ABC 22 0.0	22	0.0
29-32	Q6	How tall are you without your shoes on? (Note: Data are in meters.)		
33-38	Q7	How much do you weigh without your shoes on? (Note: Data are in kilograms.)		

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Data Location	Variable Name	Question Code and Label	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
39-39	Q8	When you rode a bicycle during the past 12 months, how often did you wear a helmet?		
		1 I did not ride a bicycle during the past 12 months	649	44.2
		2 Never wore a helmet	824	49.3
		3 Rarely wore a helmet	45	2.7
		4 Sometimes wore a helmet	33	2.1
		5 Most of the time wore a helmet	8	0.5
		6 Always wore a helmet	19	1.2
	Missing	6		
40-40	Q9	How often do you wear a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else?		
		1 Never	67	3.8
		2 Rarely	109	6.7
		3 Sometimes	280	16.5
		4 Most of the time	494	32.4
		5 Always	632	40.7
	Missing	2		
41-41	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?		
		1 0 times	1,164	73.5
		2 1 time	126	8.5
		3 2 or 3 times	164	9.9
		4 4 or 5 times	53	3.5
		5 6 or more times	76	4.6
	Missing	1		

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Data Location	Variable Name	Question Code and Label	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
42-42	Q11	During the past 30 days, how many times did you drive a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?		
		1 I did not drive a car or other vehicle during the past 30 days	419	26.2
		2 0 times	921	67.3
		3 1 time	43	3.6
		4 2 or 3 times	21	1.6
		5 4 or 5 times	5	0.3
		6 6 or more times	15	1.0
		Missing	160	
43-43	Q12	During the past 30 days, on how many days did you text or e-mail while driving a car or other vehicle?		
		1 I did not drive a car or other vehicle during the past 30 days	419	25.4
		2 0 days	621	41.8
		3 1 or 2 days	147	10.8
		4 3 to 5 days	66	5.0
		5 6 to 9 days	45	3.6
		6 10 to 19 days	38	2.9
		7 20 to 29 days	30	2.4
		8 All 30 days	104	8.0
		Missing	114	

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Data Location	Variable Name	Question Code and Label	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
44-44	Q13	During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club?		
		1 0 days	1203	80.9
		2 1 day	55	3.3
		3 2 or 3 days	63	3.7
		4 4 or 5 days	36	2.3
		5 6 or more days	141	9.7
		Missing	86	
45-45	Q14	During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a gun?		
		1 0 days	1346	88.4
		2 1 day	40	2.7
		3 2 or 3 days	33	2.0
		4 4 or 5 days	25	1.7
		5 6 or more days	74	5.3
		Missing	66	
46-46	Q15	During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a gun?		
		1 0 days	1,494	95.9
		2 1 day	14	1.1
		3 2 or 3 days	16	1.2
		4 4 or 5 days	3	0.2
		5 6 or more days	28	1.7
		Missing	29	
47-47	Q16	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?		
		1 0 days	1,431	91.7
		2 1 day	49	2.8

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		3	2 or 3 days	52	2.9
		4	4 or 5 days	11	0.6
		5	6 or more days	36	2.0
			Missing	5	
48-48	Q17	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?			
		1	0 times	1,440	91.2
		2	1 time	56	3.8
		3	2 or 3 times	27	1.5
		4	4 or 5 times	11	0.8
		5	6 or 7 times	14	0.9
		6	8 or 9 times	5	0.4
		7	10 or 11 times	6	0.3
		8	12 or more times	22	1.2
			Missing	3	
49-49	Q18	During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight?			
		1	0 times	1,027	69.0
		2	1 time	170	10.9
		3	2 or 3 times	161	9.5
		4	4 or 5 times	68	4.3
		5	6 or 7 times	36	2.4
		6	8 or 9 times	10	0.6
		7	10 or 11 times	7	0.4
		8	12 or more times	50	2.9
			Missing	55	

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50-50	Q19	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?		
		1	0 times	1,461 93.8
		2	1 time	59 3.8
		3	2 or 3 times	22 1.4
		4	4 or 5 times	4 0.3
		5	6 or more times	14 0.7
			Missing	24
51-51	Q20	During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight on school property?		
		1	0 times	1,305 86.4
		2	1 time	133 7.4
		3	2 or 3 times	64 3.8
		4	4 or 5 times	20 1.0
		5	6 or 7 times	10 0.6
		6	8 or 9 times	3 0.2
		7	10 or 11 times	2 0.1
		8	12 or more times	12 0.6
			Missing	35
52-52	Q21	Have you ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?		
		1	Yes	150 9.1
		2	No	1,431 90.9
			Missing	3
53-53	Q22	During the past 12 months, how many times did someone you were dating or going out with physically hurt you on purpose?		
		1	I did not date or go out with anyone during the past 12 months	277 17.7
		2	0 times	1,110 73.8
		3	1 time	53 3.8

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		4	2 or 3 times	42	2.5	
		5	4 or 5 times	13	0.8	
		6	6 or more times	26	1.5	
			Missing	63		
54-54	Q23	During the past 12 months, how many times did someone you were dating or going out with force you to do sexual things that you did not want to do?				
		1	I did not date or go out with anyone during the past 12 months	274	18.0	
		2	0 times	1,079	73.5	
		3	1 time	52	3.4	
		4	2 or 3 times	31	1.9	
		5	4 or 5 times	12	0.7	
		6	6 or more times	38	2.5	
			Missing	98		
55-55	Q24	During the past 12 months, have you ever been bullied on school property?				
		1	Yes	322	19.2	
		2	No	1,261	80.8	
			Missing	1		
56-56	Q25	During the past 12 months, have you ever been electronically bullied?				
		1	Yes	194	11.9	
		2	No	1,385	88.1	
			Missing	5		

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Data Location	Variable Name	Question Code and Label	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
57-57	Q26	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?		
		1 Yes	456	28.0
		2 No	1,127	72.0
		Missing	1	
58-58	Q27	During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide?		
		1 Yes	281	16.7
		2 No	1,298	83.3
		Missing	5	
59-59	Q28	During the past 12 months, did you make a plan about how you would attempt suicide?		
		1 Yes	240	14.3
		2 No	1,341	85.7
		Missing	3	
60-60	Q29	During the past 12 months, how many times did you actually attempt suicide?		
		1 0 times	1,102	89.1
		2 1 time	64	5.1
		3 2 or 3 times	63	4.1
		4 4 or 5 times	11	0.7
		5 6 or more times	19	1.0
		Missing	325	

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Data Location	Variable Name	Question Code and Label	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
61-61	Q30	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?		
		1 I did not attempt suicide during the past 12 months	1,097	89.1
		2 Yes	43	3.3
		3 No	113	7.7
		Missing	331	
62-62	Q31	Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?		
		1 Yes	685	45.9
		2 No	840	54.1
		Missing	59	
63-63	Q32	How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?		
		1 I have never smoked a whole cigarette	1,024	66.8
		2 8 years old or younger	43	2.6
		3 9 or 10 years old	51	3.1
		4 11 or 12 years old	94	6.4
		5 13 or 14 years old	174	11.2
		6 15 or 16 years old	103	8.4
		7 17 years old or older	18	1.4
Missing	77			
64-64	Q33	During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?		
		1 0 days	1,238	82.8
		2 1 or 2 days	74	5.5
		3 3 to 5 days	33	2.3
		4 6 to 9 days	18	1.5

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		5	10 to 19 days	27	2.1
		6	20 to 29 days	23	1.5
		7	All 30 days	64	4.2
			Missing	107	
65-65	Q34	During the past 30 days, on the days you smoked, how many cigarettes did you smoke per day?			
		1	I did not smoke cigarettes during the past 30 days	1,237	82.7
		2	Less than 1 cigarette per day	53	4.0
		3	1 cigarette per day	42	2.9
		4	2 to 5 cigarettes per day	98	7.1
		5	6 to 10 cigarettes per day	28	1.9
		6	11 to 20 cigarettes per day	13	0.9
		7	More than 20 cigarettes per day	7	0.4
			Missing	106	
66-66	Q35	During the past 30 days, how did you usually get your own cigarettes?			
		1	I did not smoke cigarettes during the past 30 days	1,234	82.9
		2	I bought them in a store such as a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station	55	4.1
		3	I bought them from a vending machine	3	0.3
		4	I gave someone else money to buy them for me	60	4.0
		5	I borrowed (or bummed) them from someone else	38	3.0
		6	A person 18 years old or older gave them to me	32	2.4
		7	I took them from a store or family member	21	1.4
		8	I got them some other way	30	1.9
			Missing	111	

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Data Location	Variable Name	Question Code and Label	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
67-67	Q36	During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes on school property?		
		1 0 days	1,491	96.4
		2 1 or 2 days	24	1.7
		3 3 to 5 days	15	1.0
		4 6 to 9 days	3	0.1
		5 10 to 19 days	3	0.2
		6 20 to 29 days	1	0.0
		7 All 30 days	8	0.4
	Missing	39		
68-68	Q37	Have you ever smoked cigarettes daily, that is, at least one cigarette every day for 30 days?		
		1 Yes	135	9.1
		2 No	1,420	90.9
		Missing	29	
69-69	Q38	During the past 12 months, did you ever try to quit smoking cigarettes?		
		1 I did not smoke during the past 12 months	1,098	72.6
		2 Yes	174	12.0
		3 No	232	15.4
		Missing	80	
70-70	Q39	During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip, such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandits, or Copenhagen?		
		1 0 days	1,424	89.7
		2 1 or 2 days	40	2.5
		3 3 to 5 days	21	1.5
		4 6 to 9 days	15	0.8
		5 10 to 19 days	18	1.2

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		6	20 to 29 days	18	1.2
		7	All 30 days	45	3.1
			Missing	3	
71-71	Q40	During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars?			
		1	0 days	1,353	86.4
		2	1 or 2 days	77	4.6
		3	3 to 5 days	42	2.8
		4	6 to 9 days	34	2.4
		5	10 to 19 days	25	1.6
		6	20 to 29 days	11	0.6
		7	All 30 days	32	1.6
			Missing	10	
72-72	Q41	During your life, on how many days have you had at least one drink of alcohol?			
		1	0 days	625	40.5
		2	1 or 2 days	229	14.3
		3	3 to 9 days	221	14.9
		4	10 to 19 days	116	7.3
		5	20 to 39 days	115	8.5
		6	40 to 99 days	95	7.1
		7	100 or more days	108	7.3
			Missing	75	
73-73	Q42	How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol other than a few sips?			
		1	I have never had a drink of alcohol other than a few sips	663	41.7
		2	8 years old or younger	135	7.5
		3	9 or 10 years old	99	5.7
		4	11 or 12 years old	172	9.9
		5	13 or 14 years old	305	20.2
		6	15 or 16 years old	169	12.7

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		7	17 years old or older	30	2.2
			Missing	11	
74-74	Q43		During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol?		
		1	0 days	949	67.1
		2	1 or 2 days	204	15.3
		3	3 to 5 days	98	7.4
		4	6 to 9 days	63	5.2
		5	10 to 19 days	38	3.2
		6	20 to 29 days	12	0.8
		7	All 30 days	15	1.1
			Missing	205	
75-75	Q44		During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours?		
		1	0 days	1,261	83.3
		2	1 day	81	5.7
		3	2 days	61	4.4
		4	3 to 5 days	47	3.4
		5	6 to 9 days	21	1.5
		6	10 to 19 days	12	0.9
		7	20 or more days	12	0.7
			Missing	89	
76-76	Q45		During the past 30 days, what is the largest number of alcoholic drinks you had in a row,that is, within a couple of hours?		
		1	I did not drink alcohol during the past 30 days	979	67.5
		2	1 or 2 drinks	185	13.3
		3	3 drinks	52	3.7
		4	4 drinks	30	2.1
		5	5 drinks	42	3.2
		6	6 or 7 drinks	36	3.0
		7	8 or 9 drinks	26	2.3
		8	10 or more drinks	67	4.9

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			Missing	167		
77-77	Q46	During the past 30 days, how did you usually get the alcohol you drank?				
		1 I did not drink alcohol during the past 30 days	954		65.1	
		2 I bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station	33		2.2	
		3 I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club	7		0.5	
		4 I bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event	12		0.8	
		5 I gave someone else money to buy it for me	97		7.9	
		6 Someone gave it to me	196		14.3	
		7 I took it from a store or family member	44		3.1	
		8 I got it some other way	85		6.0	
		Missing	156			
78-78	Q47	During your life, how many times have you used marijuana?				
		1 0 times	1,030		66.7	
		2 1 or 2 times	132		8.7	
		3 3 to 9 times	93		6.3	
		4 10 to 19 times	46		3.0	
		5 20 to 39 times	50		3.2	
		6 40 to 99 times	54		3.7	
		7 100 or more times	121		8.3	
		Missing	58			
79-79	Q48	How old were you when you tried marijuana for the first time?				
		1 I have never tried marijuana	1,034		66.2	
		2 8 years old or younger	24		1.8	
		3 9 or 10 years old	43		2.8	
		4 11 or 12 years old	96		5.4	

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		5	13 or 14 years old	196	12.1	
		6	15 or 16 years old	134	10.1	
		7	17 years old or older	20	1.6	
			Missing	37		
80-80	Q49	During the past 30 days, how many times did you use marijuana?				
		1	0 times	1,275	82.3	
		2	1 or 2 times	86	5.7	
		3	3 to 9 times	55	3.8	
		4	10 to 19 times	48	3.1	
		5	20 to 39 times	23	1.3	
		6	40 or more times	62	3.9	
			Missing	35		
81-81	Q50	During your life, how many times have you used any form of cocaine, including powder,crack, or freebase?				
		1	0 times	1,510	95.8	
		2	1 or 2 times	21	1.3	
		3	3 to 9 times	13	0.7	
		4	10 to 19 times	10	0.6	
		5	20 to 39 times	9	0.7	
		6	40 or more times	14	0.8	
			Missing	7		
82-82	Q51	During your life, how many times have you sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high?				
		1	0 times	1,402	90.0	
		2	1 or 2 times	81	4.3	
		3	3 to 9 times	51	3.1	
		4	10 to 19 times	17	1.1	
		5	20 to 39 times	8	0.6	
		6	40 or more times	19	1.0	
			Missing	6		

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Data Location	Variable Name	Question Code and Label	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
83-83	Q52	During y our life, how many times have you used heroin (also called smack, junk, or China White)?		
		1 0 times	1,525	96.8
		2 1 or 2 times	17	0.9
		3 3 to 9 times	13	1.1
		4 10 to 19 times	6	0.4
		5 20 to 39 times	5	0.3
		6 40 or more times	11	0.6
		Missing	7	
84-84	Q53	During your life, how many times have you used methamphetamines (also called speed, crystal,crank, or ice)?		
		1 0 times	1,525	96.8
		2 1 or 2 times	22	1.2
		3 3 to 9 times	11	0.7
		4 10 to 19 times	6	0.4
		5 20 to 39 times	3	0.2
		6 40 or more times	10	0.7
		Missing	7	
85-85	Q54	During your life, how many times have you used ecstasy (also called MDMA)?		
		1 0 times	1,493	94.7
		2 1 or 2 times	36	2.2
		3 3 to 9 times	11	0.8
		4 10 to 19 times	9	0.6
		5 20 to 39 times	10	0.7
		6 40 or more times	16	0.9
		Missing	9	

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Data Location	Variable Name	Question Code and Label	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
86-86	Q55	During your life, how many times have you taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription?		
		1 0 times	1,516	96.3
		2 1 or 2 times	18	1.0
		3 3 to 9 times	13	0.7
		4 10 to 19 times	7	0.3
		5 20 to 39 times	10	0.6
		6 40 or more times	17	1.1
	Missing	3		
87-87	Q56	During your life, how many times have you taken a prescription drug (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax) with out a doctor's prescription?		
		1 0 times	1,321	83.8
		2 1 or 2 times	87	5.6
		3 3 to 9 times	69	4.1
		4 10 to 19 times	30	1.8
		5 20 to 39 times	22	1.2
		6 40 or more times	53	3.5
	Missing	2		
88-88	Q57	During your life, how many times have you used a needle to inject any illegal drug into your body?		
		1 0 times	1,537	97.5
		2 1 time	23	1.1
		3 2 or more times	19	1.4
			Missing	5

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Data Location	Variable Name	Question Code and Label	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
89-89	Q58	During the past 12 months, has anyone offered, sold, or given you an illegal drug on school property?		
		1 Yes	196	12.1
		2 No	1,381	87.9
		Missing	7	
90-90	Q59	Have you ever had sexual intercourse?		
		1 Yes	752	54.2
		2 No	695	45.8
		Missing	137	
91-91	Q60	How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the first time?		
		1 I have never had sexual intercourse	699	46.0
		2 11 years old or younger	113	6.7
		3 12 years old	74	5.1
		4 13 years old	134	8.9
		5 14 years old	167	11.9
		6 15 years old	141	11.5
		7 16 years old	85	7.0
		8 17 years old or older	37	2.9
		Missing	134	
92-92	Q61	During your life, with how many people have you had sexual intercourse?		
		1 I have never had sexual intercourse	699	46.0
		2 1 person	240	17.4
		3 2 people	143	10.5
		4 3 people	97	6.4
		5 4 people	77	5.4
		6 5 people	40	3.2
		7 6 or more people	153	11.2
		Missing	135	

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Data Location	Variable Name	Question Code and Label	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
93-93	Q62	During the past 3 months, with how many people did you have sexual intercourse?		
		1 I have never had sexual intercourse	697	46.0
		2 I have had sexual intercourse, but not during the past 3 months	202	13.5
		3 1 person	349	26.3
		4 2 people	95	6.6
		5 3 people	46	3.8
		6 4 people	21	1.4
		7 5 people	7	0.5
		8 6 or more people	26	1.9
	Missing	141		
94-94	Q63	Did you drink alcohol or use drugs before you had sexual intercourse the last time?		
		1 I have never had sexual intercourse	692	46.4
		2 Yes	120	9.2
		3 No	616	44.4
	Missing	156		
95-95	Q64	The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner use a condom?		
		1 I have never had sexual intercourse	669	46.7
		2 Yes	449	34.3
		3 No	250	19.0
	Missing	216		

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Data Location	Variable Name	Question Code and Label	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
96-96	Q65	The last time you had sexual intercourse, what one method did you or your partner use to prevent pregnancy?		
		1 I have never had sexual intercourse	699	46.4
		2 No method was used to prevent pregnancy	118	8.1
		3 Birth control pills	75	6.2
		4 Condoms	377	27.4
		5 An IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant) (such as Implanon or Nexplanon	14	1.3
		6 A shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as Ortho Evra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing)	33	2.6
		7 Withdrawal or some other method	82	5.9
		8 Not sure Missing	38 148	2.2
97-97	Q66	How do you describe your weight?		
		1 Very underweight	74	4.0
		2 Slightly underweight	179	11.0
		3 About the right weight	909	58.5
		4 Slightly overweight	333	21.2
		5 Very overweight Missing	87 2	5.3
98-98	Q67	Which of the following are you trying to do about your weight?		
		1 Lose weight	653	41.2
		2 Gain weight	322	19.5
		3 Stay the same weight	351	23.2
		4 I am not trying to do anything about my weight Missing	256 2	16.1

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Data Location	Variable Name	Question Code and Label	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
99-99	Q68	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?		
		1 Yes	249	14.9
		2 No	1,333	85.1
		Missing	2	
100-100	Q69	During the past 30 days, did you take any diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight?		
		1 Yes	90	5.9
		2 No	1,492	94.1
		Missing	2	
101-101	Q70	During the past 30 days, did you vomit or take laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight?		
		1 Yes	68	4.1
		2 No	1,511	95.9
		Missing	5	
102-102	Q71	During the past 7 days, how many times did you drink 100% fruit juices such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice?		
		1 I did not drink 100% fruit juice during the past 7 days	512	32.8
		2 1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	513	32.3
		3 4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	208	13.3
		4 1 time per day	88	5.8
		5 2 times per day	89	5.5
		6 3 times per day	57	3.4
		7 4 or more times per day	114	7.0
Missing	3			

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Data Location	Variable Name	Question Code and Label	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
103-103	Q72	During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat fruit?		
		1 I did not eat fruit during the past 7 days	283	18.1
		2 1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	608	39.8
		3 4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	287	17.4
		4 1 time per day	135	8.4
		5 2 times per day	105	6.5
		6 3 times per day	54	3.4
		7 4 or more times per day	110	6.4
	Missing	2		
104-104	Q73	During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat green salad?		
		1 I did not eat green salad during the past 7 days	833	52.4
		2 1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	496	32.3
		3 4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	115	7.2
		4 1 time per day	65	4.1
		5 2 times per day	25	1.3
		6 3 times per day	16	0.7
		7 4 or more times per day	32	2.0
	Missing	2		
105-105	Q74	During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat potatoes?		
		1 I did not eat potatoes during the past 7 days	563	34.2
		2 1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	667	43.8
		3 4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	152	9.8
		4 1 time per day	71	4.6
		5 2 times per day	54	3.2
		6 3 times per day	26	1.5
		7 4 or more times per day	46	2.9
	Missing	5		

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Data Location	Variable Name	Question Code and Label	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
106-106	Q75	During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat carrots?		
		1 I did not eat carrots during the past 7 days	1,083	67.9
		2 1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	328	22.0
		3 4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	54	3.0
		4 1 time per day	42	2.7
		5 2 times per day	29	2.1
		6 3 times per day	15	0.9
		7 4 or more times per day	27	1.4
		Missing	6	
107-107	Q76	During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat other vegetables?		
		1 I did not eat other vegetables during the past 7 days	382	23.2
		2 1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	541	34.5
		3 4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	334	21.9
		4 1 time per day	132	8.6
		5 2 times per day	91	5.7
		6 3 times per day	35	2.4
		7 4 or more times per day	62	3.8
		Missing	7	
108-108	Q77	During the past 7 days, how many times did you drink a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop, such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite?		
		1 I did not drink soda or pop during the past 7 days	268	17.1
		2 1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	414	25.5
		3 4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	320	20.3
		4 1 time per day	123	7.9
		5 2 times per day	181	12.0
		6 3 times per day	93	6.5
		7 4 or more times per day	180	10.7
		Missing	5	

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Data Location	Variable Name	Question Code and Label	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage	
109-109	Q78	During the past 7 days, how many glasses of milk did you drink?			
		1	I did not drink milk during the past 7 days	445	27.7
		2	1 to 3 glasses during the past 7 days	437	28.4
		3	4 to 6 glasses during the past 7 days	220	14.1
		4	1 glass per day	185	12.2
		5	2 glasses per day	148	9.3
		6	3 glasses per day	49	2.9
		7	4 or more glasses per day	91	5.4
			Missing	9	
110-110	Q79	During the past 7 days, on how many days did you eat breakfast?			
		1	0 days	246	15.9
		2	1 day	113	7.4
		3	2 days	163	9.9
		4	3 days	182	10.7
		5	4 days	127	8.4
		6	5 days	159	11.1
		7	6 days	69	4.5
		8	7 days	517	32.0
	Missing	8			
111-111	Q80	During the past 7 days, on how many days were you physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day?			
		1	0 days	344	22.8
		2	1 day	166	11.1
		3	2 days	162	10.2
		4	3 days	152	9.2
		5	4 days	105	6.5
		6	5 days	158	10.1
		7	6 days	68	4.2
		8	7 days	418	25.9
	Missing	11			

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Data Location	Variable Name	Question Code and Label	Unweighted Frequency	Weighted Percentage
112-112	Q81	On an average school day, how many hours do you watch TV?		
		1 I do not watch TV on an average school day	204	13.6
		2 Less than 1 hour per day	205	13.1
		3 1 hour per day	216	13.9
		4 2 hours per day	298	19.9
		5 3 hours per day	233	15.6
		6 4 hours per day	122	7.3
		7 5 or more hours per day	275	16.6
		Missing	31	
113-113	Q82	On an average school day, how many hours do you play video or computer games or use a computer for something that is not school work?		
		1 I do not play video or computer games or use a computer for something that is not school work	304	19.6
		2 Less than 1 hour per day	159	10.1
		3 1 hour per day	150	9.8
		4 2 hours per day	228	14.3
		5 3 hours per day	212	14.0
		6 4 hours per day	152	9.4
		7 5 or more hours per day	374	22.8
		Missing	5	
114-114	Q83	In an average week when you are in school, on how many days do you go to physical education (PE) classes?		
		1 0 days	832	53.6
		2 1 day	123	8.5
		3 2 days	64	4.0
		4 3 days	83	4.2
		5 4 days	17	0.9
		6 5 days	456	28.7

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		Missing		9	
115-115	Q84	During the past 12 months, on how many sports teams did you play?			
		1	0 teams	759	49.1
		2	1 team	392	25.6
		3	2 teams	221	13.2
		4	3 or more teams	204	12.1
		Missing		8	
116-116	Q85	Have you ever been taught about AIDS or HIV infection in school?			
		1	Yes	1,197	76.8
		2	No	295	17.9
		3	Not sure	89	5.3
		Missing		3	
117-117	Q86	Has a doctor or nurse ever told you that you have asthma?			
		1	Yes	313	19.4
		2	No	1,164	74.6
		3	Not sure	103	6.0
		Missing		4	



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