

2008 CHICOT COUNTY

County Youth Health Survey Comparison Report



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



2008 CHICOT COUNTY COUNTY YOUTH HEALTH SURVEY COMPARISON REPORT

**Presenting 2008 CYHS Results: Comparing 2008 (Grades 9-12) with
Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS**

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May 2008

2008 CHICOT COUNTY COUNTY YOUTH HEALTH SURVEY RESULTS

Acknowledgments

Sincere Appreciation To:

- The superintendents, principals, counselors, nurses, and teachers of Chicot County School District's schools who so graciously gave of their time and energy to see this survey through to its completion;
- Chicot County Hometown Health Coalition;
- The Chicot County School Districts students who completed the CYHS questionnaires;
- The United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Adolescent and School Health's Surveillance Research Section, which developed the survey process and questionnaire; and
- Kathleen Courtney and the Arkansas Department of Education for support and assistance.

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Introduction

What is the County Youth Health Survey?

The County Youth Health Survey (CYHS) is a questionnaire designed to measure and monitor health risk behaviors among Arkansas' youth. It is based on the 87-item, multiple-choice Youth Risk Behavior Survey System (YRBSS) questionnaire developed in 1990 by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in Atlanta, Georgia¹ to monitor the following six categories of health risk behaviors among youth and young adults:

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

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

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

Introduction (continued)

How will Chicot County use data from the CYHS?

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

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

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

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

Introduction (continued)

Interpretation of the survey

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

Student responses are edited for consistency using the Center for Disease Control and Prevention's YRBSS data editing guidelines. These delete logical inconsistencies, out-of-range responses, and missing data. Responses to questions are valid and reported if deemed consistent by the editing process. For example, if a student reported that he or she had driven under the influence of alcohol, and also reported that he or she had never had a drink of alcohol, the answers for those questions are deleted from the survey. Alternatively, if there are too many inconsistencies in the questionnaire, the entire questionnaire is deleted. Additionally, some students choose not to answer certain questions, meaning that not all students surveyed are represented in every response. The percentages presented in this report are rounded to the nearest whole percent. For example, 75.5% would be reported as 76%, while 75.4% would be reported as 75%. Due to this rounding, total percentages may add up to 99% or 101%. The "frequency missing = ..." statement represents missing valid responses for a particular question. Thus the percentages reported represent only valid responses for each particular question.

This Report

The responses of Chicot County's students in 2002 and 2008 CYHS are presented in this report. Also, the responses of 2008 CYHS 9th-12th grade students in Chicot County have been compared to 2007 state and nationwide YRBSS data in this report.

*** Please note this report does not contain any 2007 Arkansas and national YRBSS comparative data on dietary behaviors as the local questionnaire differs from state and national questionnaire.

Introduction (continued)

How was the CYHS conducted?

All students who attended school on the day that their school administered the test to their grade were eligible to participate, but their participation was voluntary.

▪ **2008 Chicot County Youth Health Survey**

Survey was conducted in May 2008. There were 599 valid CYHS questionnaires completed by seventh through twelfth grade students. Students from the following School Districts in Chicot County recorded their responses to the survey:

- Lakeside
- Dermott

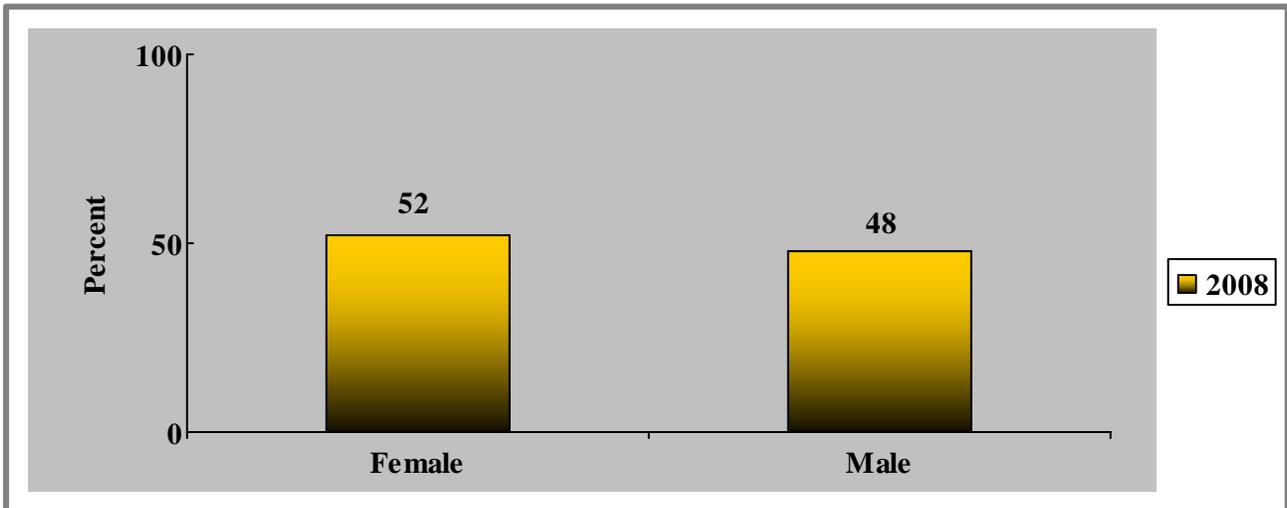
Demographics of Chicot County CYHS Participants

Table 1: Gender

| What is your sex? | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | Number of students | Percent of Total |
| FEMALE | 308 | 52 |
| MALE | 289 | 48 |

Frequency missing = 2 (2008)

Figure 1: Gender



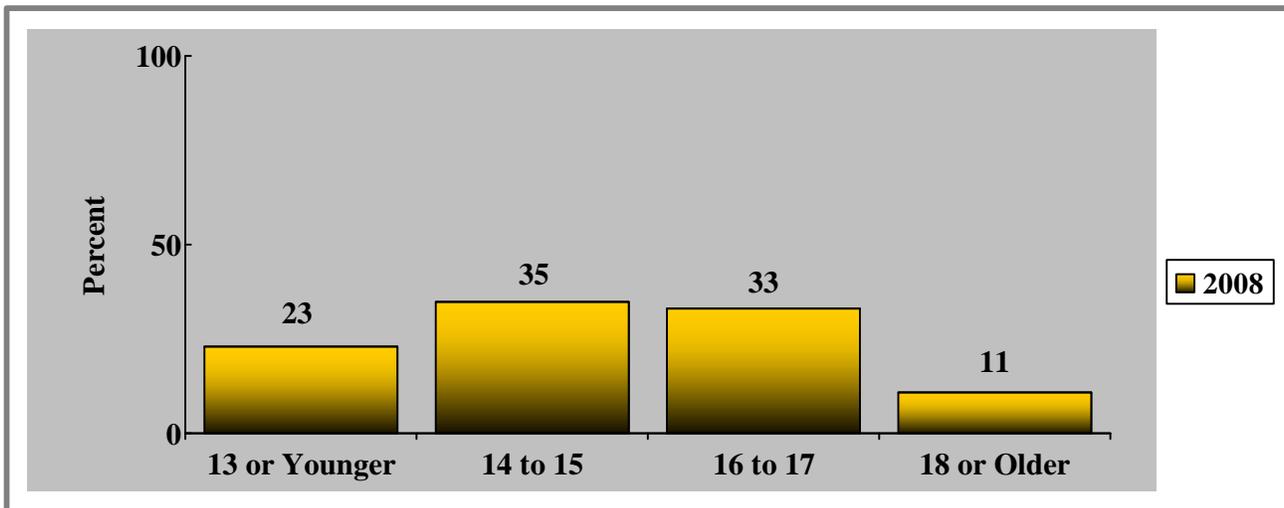
Demographics of Chicot County CYHS Participants (continued)

Table 2: Age

| How old are you? | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | Number of students | Percent of Total |
| 12 OR YOUNGER | 22 | 4 |
| 13 | 110 | 19 |
| 14 | 105 | 18 |
| 15 | 98 | 17 |
| 16 | 105 | 18 |
| 17 | 87 | 15 |
| 18 OR OLDER | 64 | 11 |

Frequency missing = 8 (2008)

Figure 2: Age



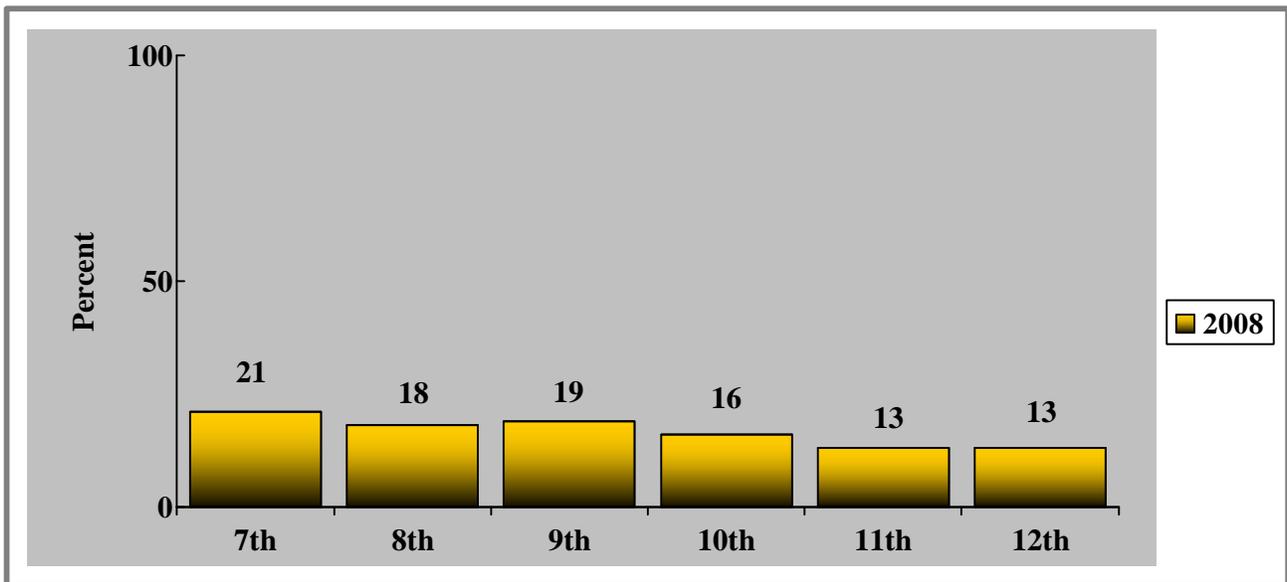
Demographics of Chicot County CYHS Participants (continued)

Table 3: Grade

| How old are you? | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| | Number of students | Percent of Total |
| 7th GRADE | 122 | 21 |
| 8TH GRADE | 108 | 18 |
| 9TH GRADE | 110 | 19 |
| 10TH GRADE | 97 | 16 |
| 11TH GRADE | 80 | 13 |
| 12TH GRADE | 78 | 13 |

Frequency missing = 4 (2008)

Figure 3: Grade



Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries (continued) (Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Seat belt use:

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

- The prevalence of having never or rarely worn a seatbelt when riding in a car driven by someone else was higher among students in Chicot County (36%) than among students in Arkansas (17%), and students in the nation (11%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having never or rarely worn a seatbelt when riding in a car driven by someone else was higher among female students in Chicot County (29%) than among female students in Arkansas (13%), and female students in the nation (9%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having never or rarely worn a seatbelt when riding in a car driven by someone else was higher among male students in Chicot County (44%) than among male students in Arkansas (21%), and male students in the nation (14%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having never or rarely worn a seatbelt when riding in a car driven by someone else was:
 - Higher among 9th graders in Chicot County (42%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (12%), and 9th graders in the nation (12%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Chicot County (26%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (20%), and 10th graders in the nation (11%);
 - Higher among 11th graders in Chicot County (33%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (19%), and 11th graders in the nation (11%); and
 - Higher among 12th graders in Chicot County (43%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (17%), and 12th graders in the nation (11%) (Table 2 and Figure 4).

Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 1: Seat belt use (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County (%) | Arkansas (%) | U.S. (%) |
|-------|-------------------|--------------|----------|
| 9th | 42 | 12 | 12 |
| 10th | 26 | 20 | 11 |
| 11th | 33 | 19 | 11 |
| 12th | 43 | 17 | 11 |

Figure 1: Seat belt use (9th-12th graders), by gender

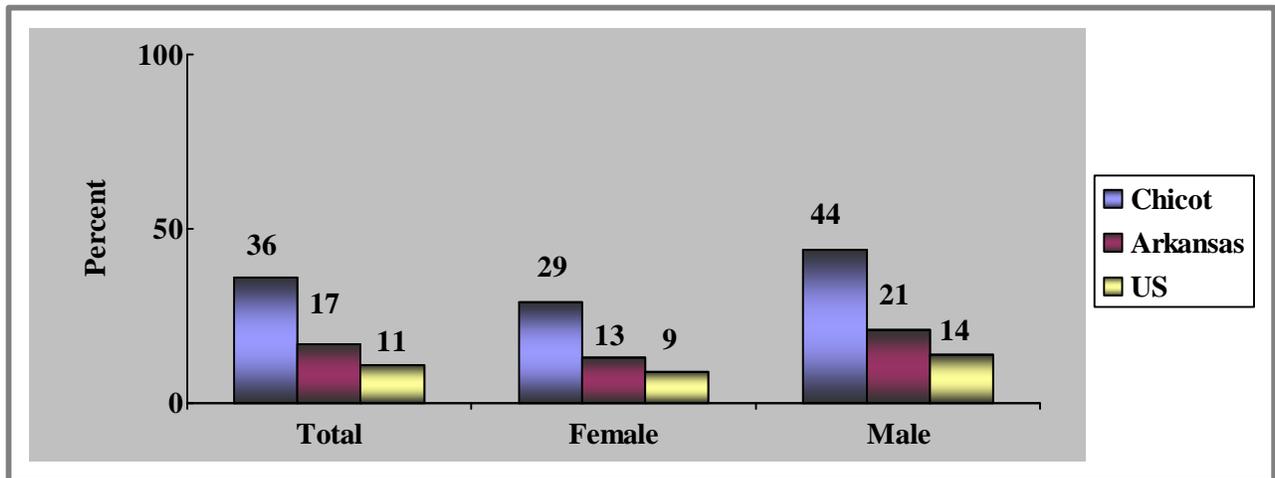
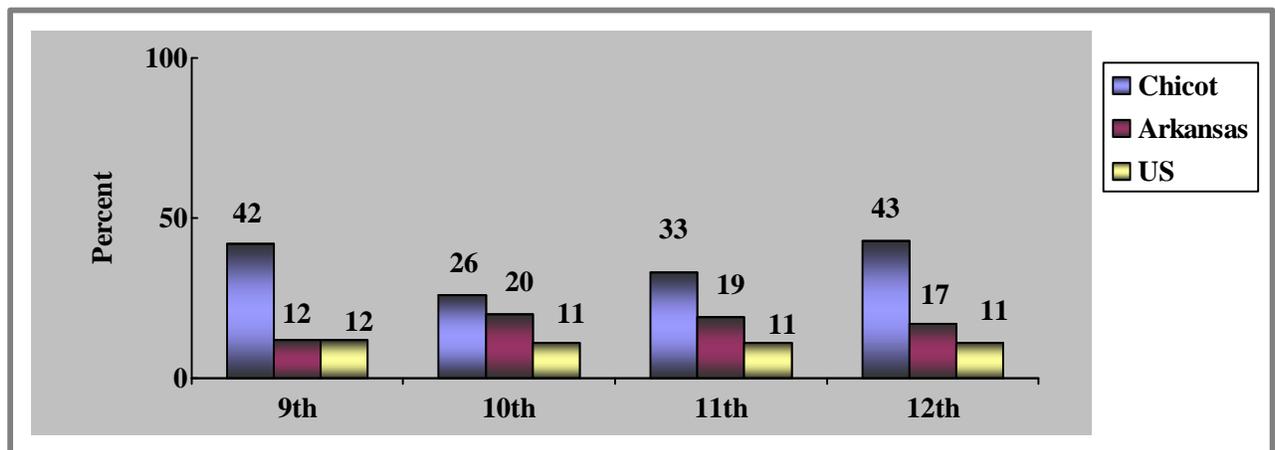


Figure 2: Seat belt use (9th-12th graders), by grade



Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Bicycle helmet use:

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

- The prevalence of having never or rarely worn a bicycle helmet was higher among students in Chicot County (97%) than among students in Arkansas (90%), and students in the nation (85%) (Figure 7).
- The prevalence of having never or rarely worn a bicycle helmet was higher among female students in Chicot County (98%) than among female students in Arkansas (88%), and female students in the nation (82%) (Figure 7).
- The prevalence of having never or rarely worn a bicycle helmet was higher among male students in Chicot County (97%) than among male students in Arkansas (92%), and male students in the nation (87%) (Figure 7).
- The prevalence of having never or rarely worn a bicycle helmet was:
 - Higher among 9th graders in Chicot County (94%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (90%), and 9th graders in the nation (84%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Chicot County (99%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (94%), and 10th graders in the nation (86%);
 - Higher among 11th graders in Chicot County (100%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (90%), and 11th graders in the nation (86%); and
 - Higher among 12th graders in Chicot County (98%) than among 12th graders in the nation* (86%) (Table 4 and Figure 8).

** Note: No numbers for Arkansas because there were less than 100 respondents in the subgroup.*

Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries (continued)
 (Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 2: Bicycle helmet use (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County (%) | Arkansas (%) | U.S. (%) |
|-------|-------------------|--------------|----------|
| 9th | 94 | 90 | 84 |
| 10th | 99 | 94 | 86 |
| 11th | 100 | 90 | 86 |
| 12th | 98 | N/A* | 86 |

* Less than 100 respondents in a subgroup.

Figure 3: Bicycle helmet use (9th-12th graders), by gender

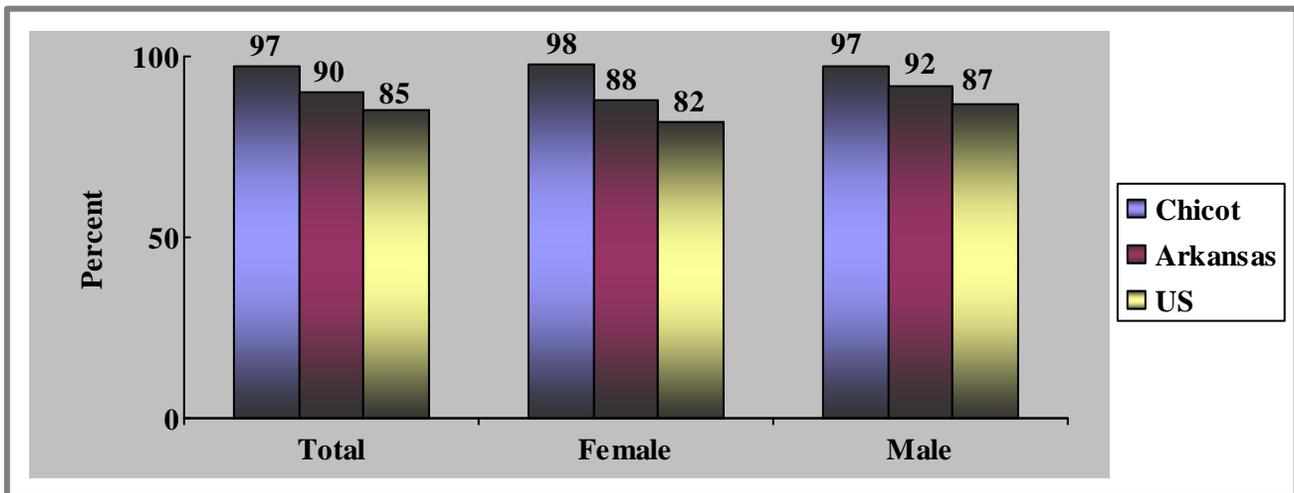
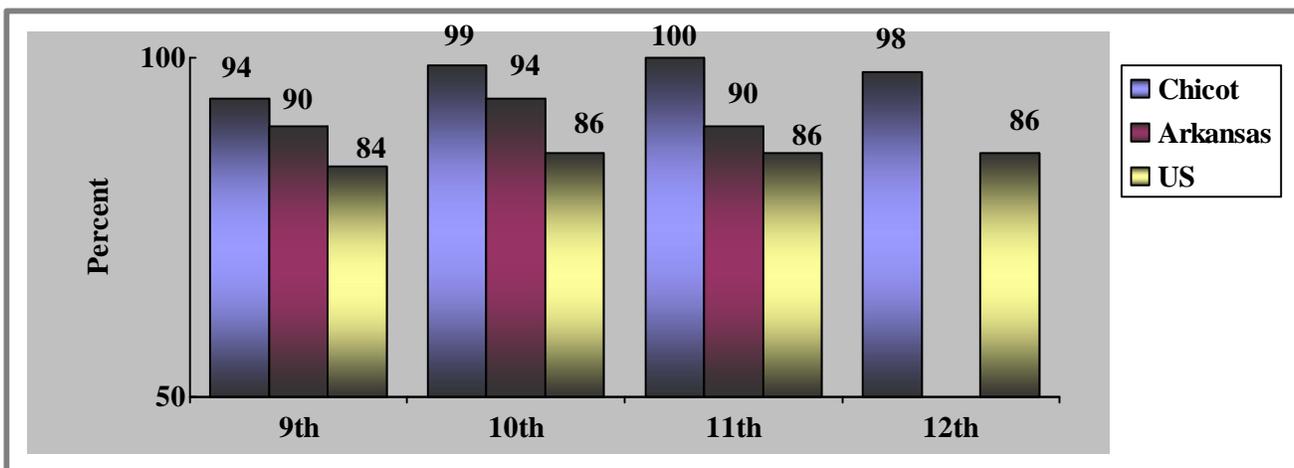


Figure 4: Bicycle helmet use (9th-12th graders), by grade



Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol:

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

- The prevalence of having ridden in a car or other vehicle operated by a driver under the influence of alcohol in the thirty days preceding the survey was higher among students in Chicot County (40%) than among students in Arkansas (29%) and students in the nation (29%) (Figure 11).
- The prevalence of having ridden in a car or other vehicle operated by a driver under the influence of alcohol in the thirty days preceding the survey was higher among female students in Chicot County (41%) than among female students in Arkansas (30%), and female students in the nation (29%) (Figure 11).
- The prevalence of having ridden in a car or other vehicle operated by a driver under the influence of alcohol in the thirty days preceding the survey was higher among male students in Chicot County (39%) than among male students in Arkansas (27%), and male students in the nation (30%) (Figure 11).
- The prevalence of having ridden in a car or other vehicle operated by a driver under the influence of alcohol in the thirty days preceding the survey was:
 - Higher among 9th graders in Chicot County (43%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (28%), and 9th graders in the nation (28%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Chicot County (44%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (29%), and 10th graders in the nation (29%);
 - Higher among 11th graders in Chicot County (31%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (27%), and 11th graders in the nation (29%); and
 - Higher among 12th graders in Chicot County (42%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (30%), and 12th graders in the nation (32%) (Table 6 and Figure 12).

Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries (continued)
 (Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 3: Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County (%) | Arkansas (%) | U.S. (%) |
|-------|-------------------|--------------|----------|
| 9th | 43 | 28 | 28 |
| 10th | 44 | 29 | 29 |
| 11th | 31 | 27 | 29 |
| 12th | 42 | 30 | 32 |

Figure 5: Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (9th-12th graders), by gender

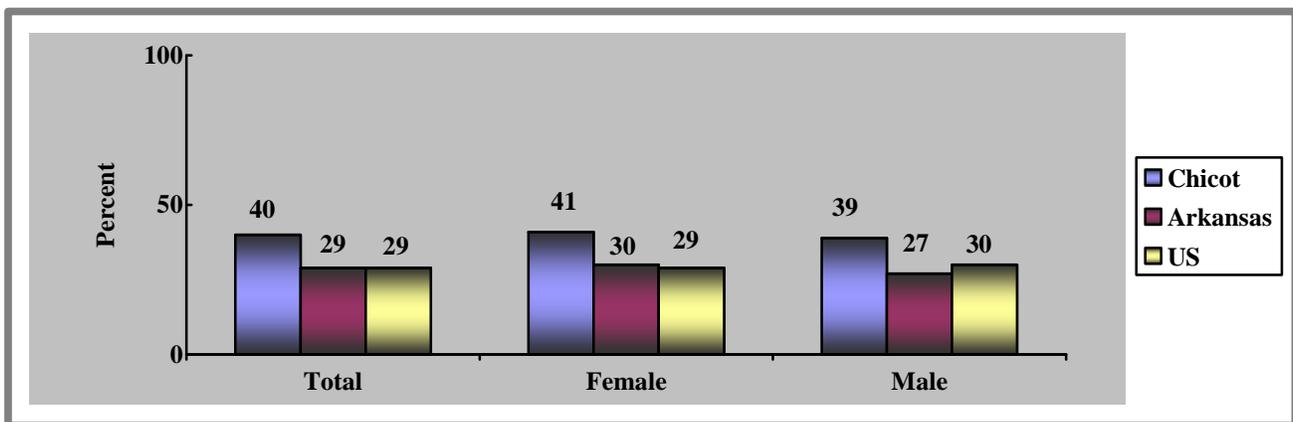
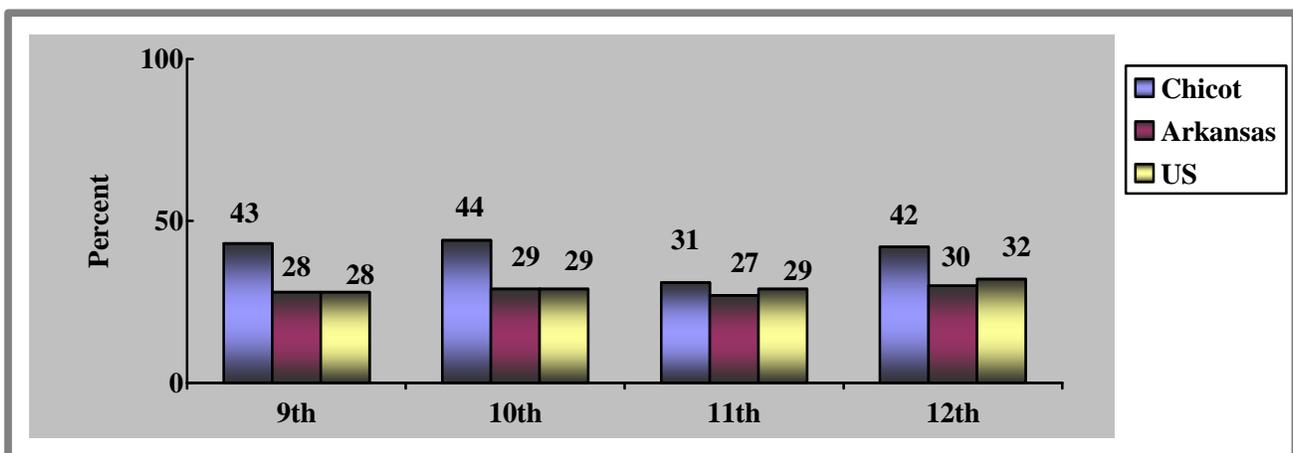


Figure 6: Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (9th-12th graders), by grade



Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Drove when drinking alcohol:

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

- The prevalence of having driven a car or other vehicle while under the influence of alcohol in the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among students in Chicot County (10%) than among students in Arkansas (11%); and equal to students in the nation (10%) (Figure 15).
- The prevalence of having driven in a car or other vehicle while under the influence of alcohol in the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among female students in Chicot County (7%) than among female students in Arkansas (9%); and
- female students in the nation (8%) (Figure 15).
- The prevalence of having driven in a car or other vehicle while under the influence of alcohol in the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among male students in Chicot County (13%) than among male students in Arkansas (14%), and equal to male students in the nation (13%) (Figure 15).
- The prevalence of having driven in a car or other vehicle while under the influence of alcohol in the thirty days preceding the survey was:
 - Lower among 9th graders in Chicot County (6%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (7%), and equal to 9th graders in the nation (6%);
 - Equal among 10th graders in Chicot County (12%) and 10th graders in Arkansas (12%), and higher than 10th graders in the nation (9%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Chicot County (9%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (10%), and 11th graders in the nation (12%); and
 - Lower among 12th graders in Chicot County (13%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (16%), and 12th graders in the nation (18%) (Table 8 and Figure 16).

Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries (continued)
 (Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 4: Drove when drinking alcohol (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County (%) | Arkansas (%) | U.S. (%) |
|-------|-------------------|--------------|----------|
| 9th | 6 | 7 | 6 |
| 10th | 12 | 12 | 9 |
| 11th | 9 | 10 | 12 |
| 12th | 13 | 16 | 18 |

Figure 7: Drove when drinking alcohol (9th-12th graders), by gender

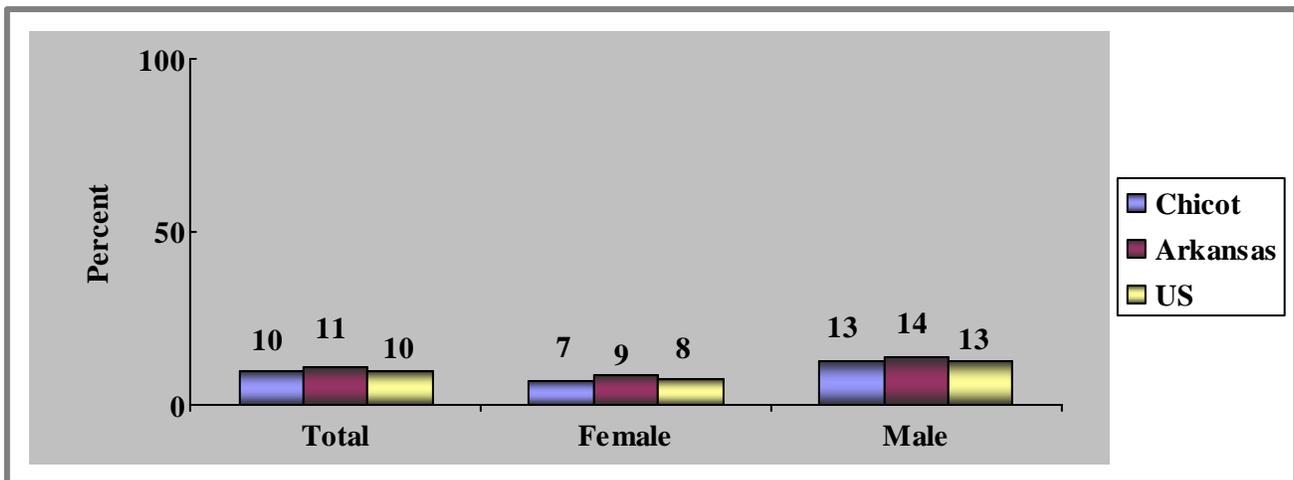
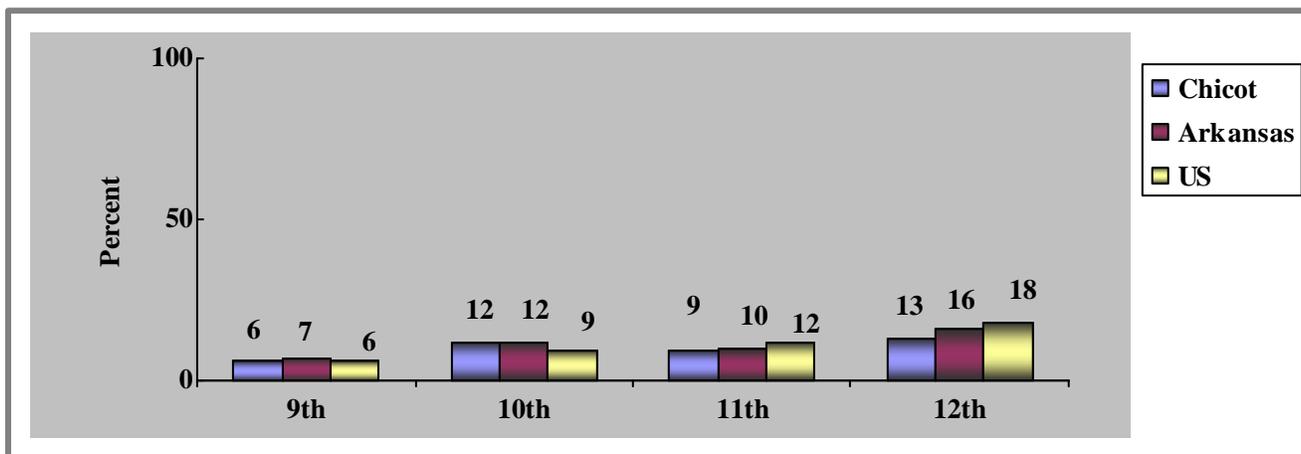


Figure 8: Drove when drinking alcohol (9th-12th graders), by grade



Behaviors that Contribute to Violence (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Carried a weapon:

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

- The prevalence of having carried a weapon such as a knife, gun, or club on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was higher among students in Chicot County (24%) than among students in Arkansas (20%); and students in the nation (18%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having carried a weapon such as a knife, gun, or club on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was higher among female students in Chicot County (16%) than among female students in Arkansas (8%), and female students in the nation (8%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having carried a weapon such as a knife, gun, or club on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was higher among male students in Chicot County (34%) than among male students in Arkansas (33%), and male students in the nation (29%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having carried a weapon such as a knife, gun, or club on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was:
 - Higher among 9th graders in Chicot County (28%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (24%), and 9th graders in the nation (20%);
 - Lower among 10th graders in Chicot County (20%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (25%), and higher than among 10th graders in the nation (19%);
 - Higher among 11th graders in Chicot County (25%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (21%), and 11th graders in the nation (17%); and
 - Higher among 12th graders in Chicot County (25%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (11%), and 12th graders in the nation (16%) (Table 2 and Figure 3).

Behaviors that Contribute to Violence (continued)
 (Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 1: Carried a weapon (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County (%) | Arkansas (%) | U.S. (%) |
|-------|-------------------|--------------|----------|
| 9th | 28 | 24 | 20 |
| 10th | 20 | 25 | 19 |
| 11th | 25 | 21 | 17 |
| 12th | 25 | 11 | 16 |

Figure 1: Carried a weapon (9th-12th graders), by gender

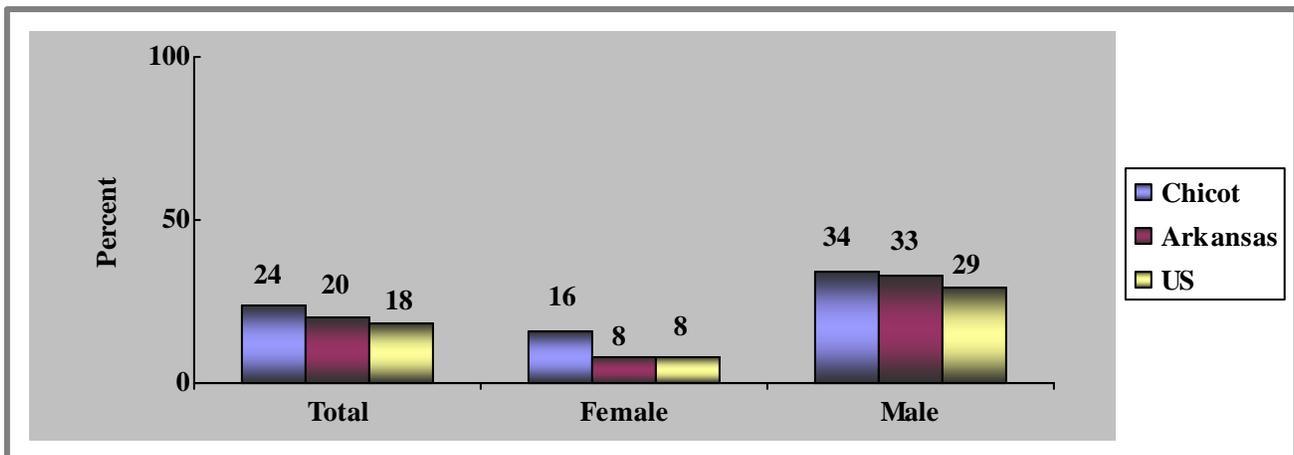
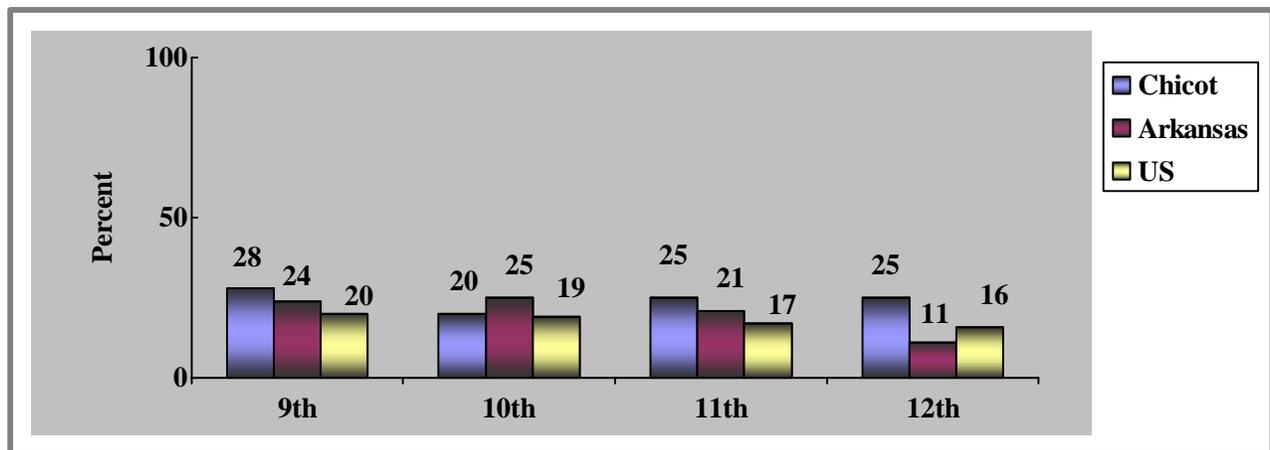


Figure 2: Carried a weapon (9th-12th graders), by grade



Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Carried a gun:

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

- The prevalence of having carried a gun on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was higher among students in Chicot County (9%) than among students in Arkansas (7%); and students in nation (5%) (Figure 7).
- The prevalence of having carried a gun on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among female students in Chicot County (2%) than among female students in Arkansas (3%), and higher than among female students in the nation (1%) (Figure 7).
- The prevalence of having carried a gun on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was higher among male students in Chicot County (16%) than among male students in Arkansas (12%); and male students in the nation (9%) (Figure 7).
- The prevalence of having carried a gun on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was:
 - Higher among 9th graders in Chicot County (10%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (9%), and 9th graders in the nation (5%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Chicot County (8%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (7%), and 10th graders in the nation (6%);
 - Higher among 11th graders in Chicot County (10%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (9%), and 11th graders in the nation (5%); and
 - Higher among 12th graders in Chicot County (5%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (3%), and equal to 12th graders in the nation (5%) (Table 4 and Figure 8).

Behaviors that Contribute to Violence (continued)
 (Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 2: Carried a gun (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County (%) | Arkansas (%) | U.S. (%) |
|-------|-------------------|--------------|----------|
| 9th | 10 | 9 | 5 |
| 10th | 8 | 7 | 6 |
| 11th | 10 | 9 | 5 |
| 12th | 5 | 3 | 5 |

Figure 3: Carried a gun (9th-12th graders), by gender

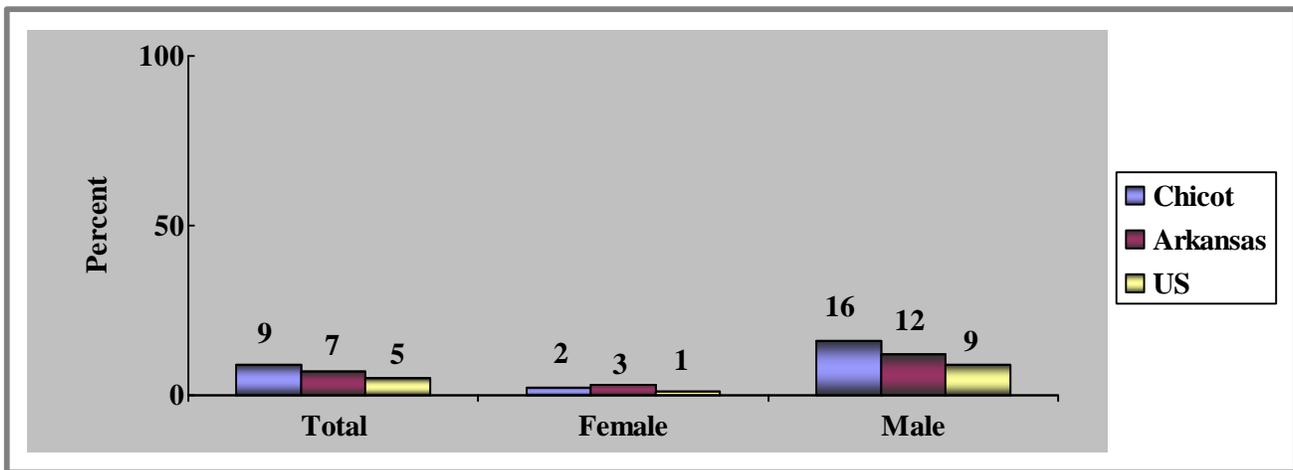
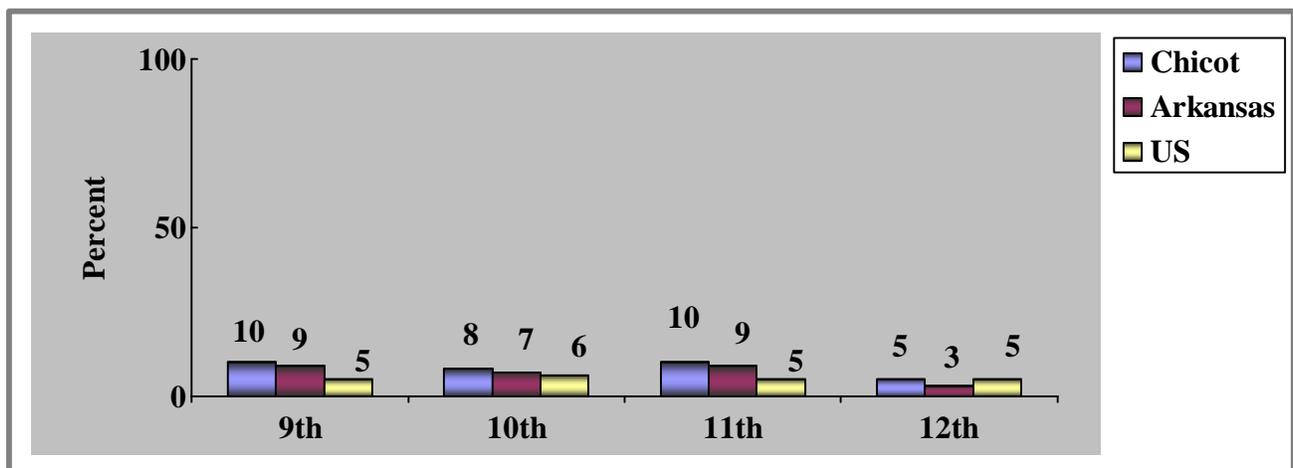


Figure 4: Carried a gun (9th-12th graders), by grade



Behaviors that Contribute to Violence (continued)
(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

In a physical fight:

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

- The prevalence of having been in a physical fight in the twelve months preceding the survey was higher among students in Chicot County (48%) than among students in Arkansas (33%), and students in nation (36%) (Figure 11).
- The prevalence of having been in a physical fight in the twelve months preceding the survey was higher among female students in Chicot County (45%) than among female students in Arkansas (23%), and female students in the nation (27%) (Figure 11).
- The prevalence of having been in a physical fight in the twelve months preceding the survey was higher among male students in Chicot County (52%) than among male students in Arkansas (42%), and male students in the nation (44%) (Figure 11).
- The prevalence of having been in a physical fight in the twelve months preceding the survey was:
 - Higher among 9th graders in Chicot County (53%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (37%), and 9th graders in the nation (41%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Chicot County (51%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (37%), and 10th graders in the nation (36%);
 - Higher among 11th graders in Chicot County (46%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (30%), and 11th graders in the nation (35%); and
 - Higher among 12th graders in Chicot County (41%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (24%), and 12th graders in the nation (28%) (Table 6 and Figure 12).

Behaviors that Contribute to Violence (continued)
 (Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 3: In a physical fight (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County (%) | Arkansas (%) | U.S. (%) |
|-------|-------------------|--------------|----------|
| 9th | 53 | 37 | 41 |
| 10th | 51 | 37 | 36 |
| 11th | 46 | 30 | 35 |
| 12th | 41 | 24 | 28 |

Figure 5: In a physical fight (9th-12th graders), by gender

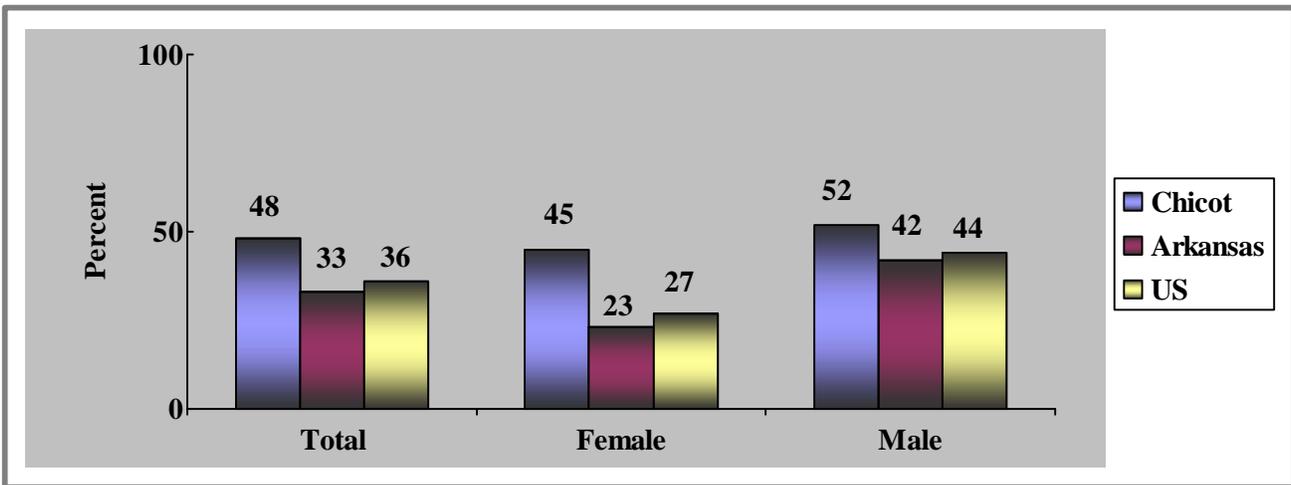
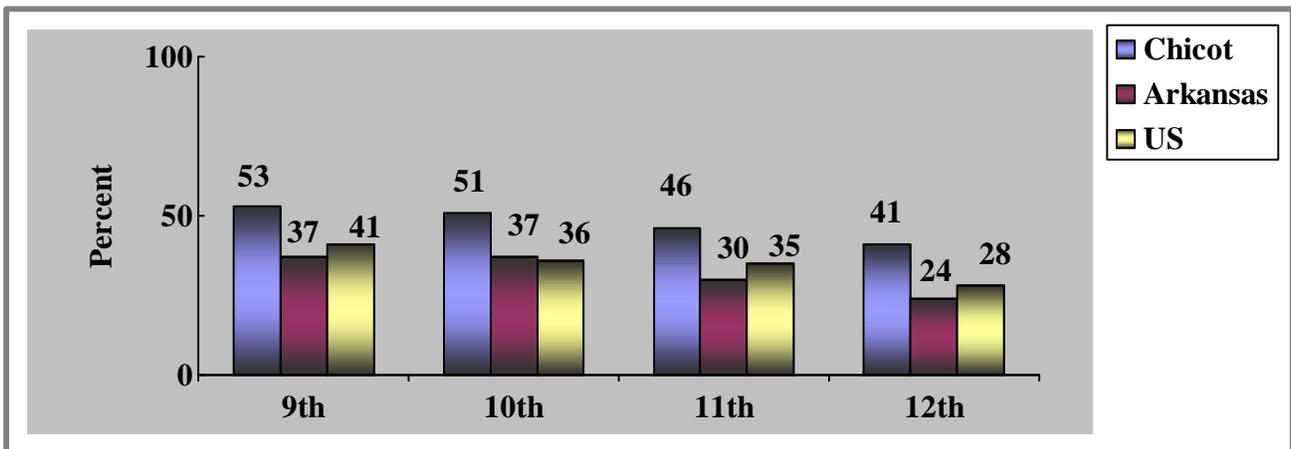


Figure 6: In a physical fight (9th-12th graders), by grade



Behaviors that Contribute to Violence (continued)
(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Injured in a physical fight:

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

- The prevalence of having been treated by a doctor or nurse one or more times after being in a physical fight in the twelve months preceding the survey was **nine percent (9%)** among students in Chicot County, **four percent (4%)** among students in Arkansas, and **four percent (4%)** among students in nation (Figure 15).
- The prevalence of having been treated by a doctor or nurse one or more times after being in a physical fight in the twelve months preceding the survey was **six percent (6%)** among female students in Chicot County, **two percent (2%)** among female students in Arkansas, and **three percent (3%)** among female students in the nation (Figure 15).
- The prevalence of having been treated by a doctor or nurse one or more times after being in a physical fight in the twelve months preceding the survey was **ten percent (10%)** among male students in Chicot County, **six percent (6%)** among male students in Arkansas, and **six percent (6%)** among male students in the nation (Figure 15).
- The prevalence of having been treated by a doctor or nurse one or more times after being in a physical fight in the twelve months preceding the survey was:
 - **Ten percent (10%)** among 9th graders in Chicot County, **three percent (3%)** among 9th graders in Arkansas, **six percent (6%)** among 9th graders in the nation;
 - **Eleven percent (11%)** among 10th graders in Chicot County, **four percent (4%)** among 10th graders in Arkansas, and **four percent (4%)** among 10th graders in the nation;
 - **Three percent (3%)** among 11th graders in Chicot County, **three percent (3%)** among 11th graders in Arkansas, and **four percent (4%)** among 11th graders in the nation; and
 - **Ten percent (10%)** among 12th graders in Chicot County, **seven percent (7%)** among 12th graders in Arkansas, and **three percent (3%)** among 12th graders in the nation (Table 8 and Figure 16).

Behaviors that Contribute to Violence (continued)
 (Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 4: Injured a physical fight (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County (%) | Arkansas (%) | U.S. (%) |
|-------|-------------------|--------------|----------|
| 9th | 10 | 3 | 6 |
| 10th | 11 | 4 | 4 |
| 11th | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| 12th | 10 | 7 | 3 |

Figure 7: Injured in a physical fight (9th-12th graders), by gender

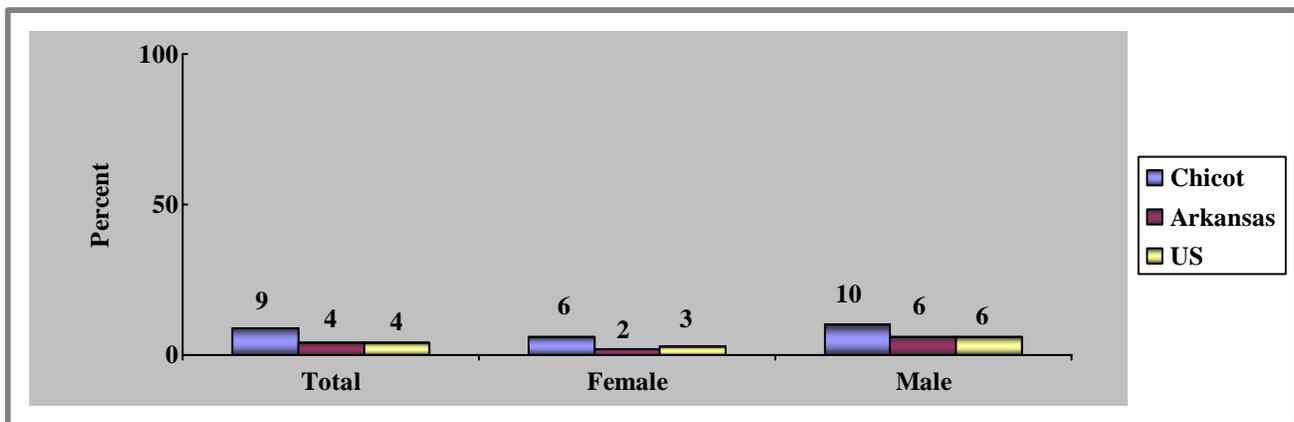
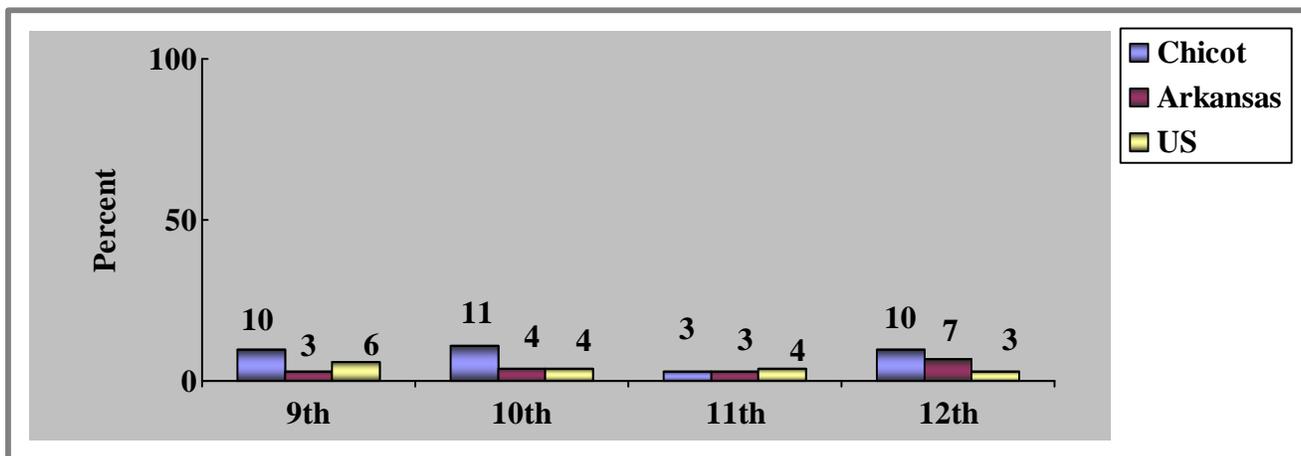


Figure 8: Injured in a physical fight (9th-12th graders), by grade



Behaviors that Contribute to Violence (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Dating violence:

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

- The prevalence of having been hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by a boyfriend or girlfriend was higher among students in Chicot County (25%) than among students in Arkansas (14%), and students in nation (10%) (Figure 21).
- The prevalence of having been in a hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by a boyfriend or girlfriend was higher among female students in Chicot County (28%) than among female students in Arkansas (15%), and female students in the nation (9%) (Figure 21).
- The prevalence of having been hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by a boyfriend or girlfriend was higher among male students in Chicot County (21%) than among male students in Arkansas (13%), and male students in the nation (11%) (Figure 21).
- The prevalence of having been hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by a boyfriend or girlfriend was:
 - Higher among 9th graders in Chicot County (21%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (12%), and 9th graders in the nation (9%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Chicot County (26%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (14%), and 10th graders in the nation (9%);
 - Higher among 11th graders in Chicot County (18%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (17%), and among 11th graders in the nation (11%); and
 - Higher among 12th graders in Chicot County (35%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (13%), and 12th graders in the nation (12%) (Table 6 and Figure 23).

Behaviors that Contribute to Violence (continued)
 (Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 5: Dating violence (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County (%) | Arkansas (%) | U.S. (%) |
|-------|-------------------|--------------|----------|
| 9th | 21 | 12 | 9 |
| 10th | 26 | 14 | 9 |
| 11th | 18 | 17 | 11 |
| 12th | 35 | 13 | 12 |

Figure 9: Dating violence (9th -12th graders), by gender

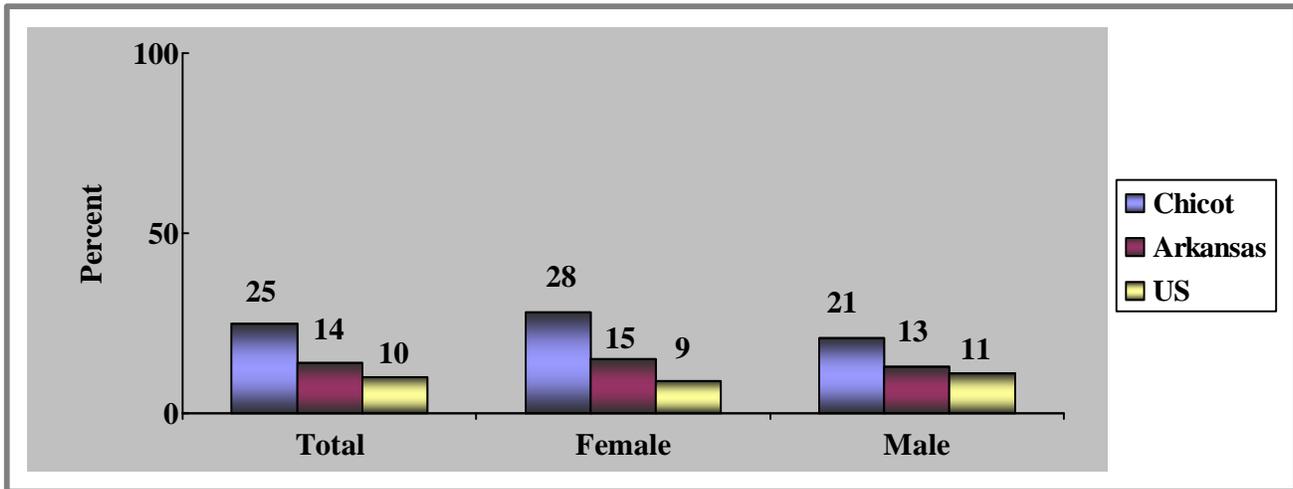
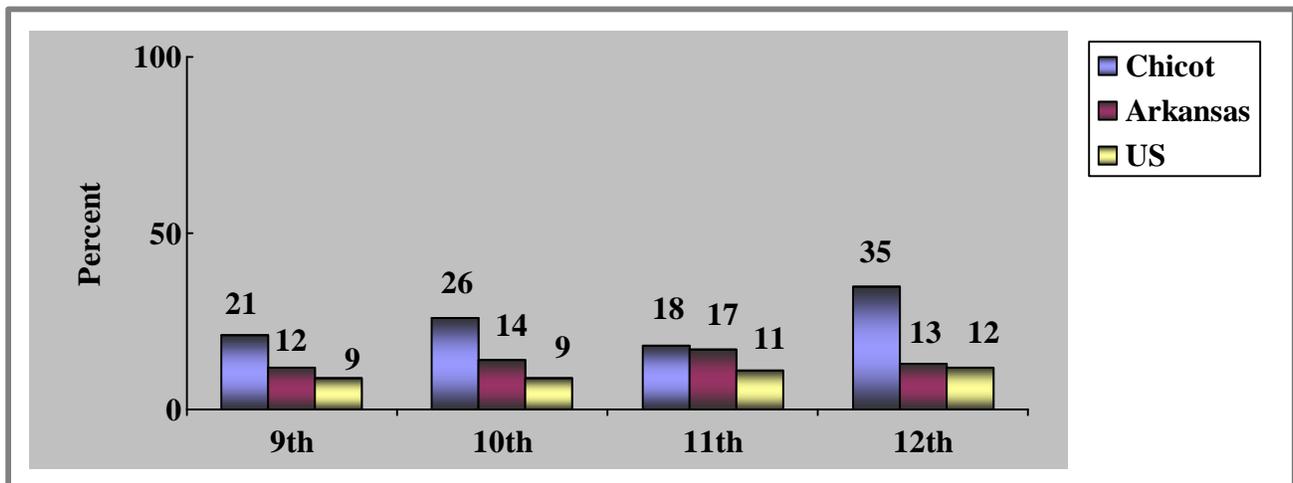


Figure 10: Dating violence (9th -12th graders), by grade



Behaviors that Contribute to Violence (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Forced to have sexual intercourse:

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

- The prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse when he/she did not want to was lower among students in Chicot County (11%) than among students in Arkansas (14%), and higher than among students in the nation (8%) (Figure 23).
- The prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse when he/she did not want to was lower among female students in Chicot County (12%) than among female students in Arkansas (19%), and higher than among female students in the nation (11%) (Figure 23).
- The prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse when he/she did not want to was higher among male students in Chicot County (11%) than among male students in Arkansas (9%), and male students in the nation (5%) (Figure 23).
- The prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse when he/she did not want to was:
 - Lower among 9th graders in Chicot County (10%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (12%), and higher than among 9th graders in the nation (7%);
 - Lower among 10th graders in Chicot County (7%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (14%), and 10th graders in the nation (8%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Chicot County (10%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (12%), and higher than among 11th graders in the nation (9%); and
 - Higher among 12th graders in Chicot County (19%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (18%), and 12th graders in the nation (8%) (Table 12 and Figure 24).

Behaviors that Contribute to Violence (continued)
 (Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 6: Forced to have sexual intercourse (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County (%) | Arkansas (%) | U.S. (%) |
|-------|-------------------|--------------|----------|
| 9th | 10 | 12 | 7 |
| 10th | 7 | 14 | 8 |
| 11th | 10 | 12 | 9 |
| 12th | 19 | 18 | 8 |

Figure 11: Forced to have sexual intercourse (9th - 12th graders), by gender

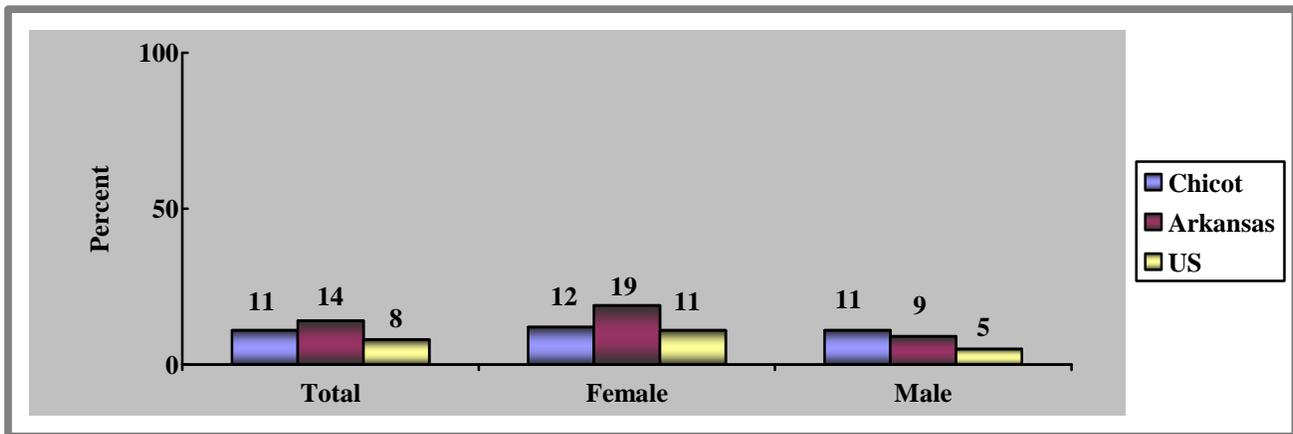
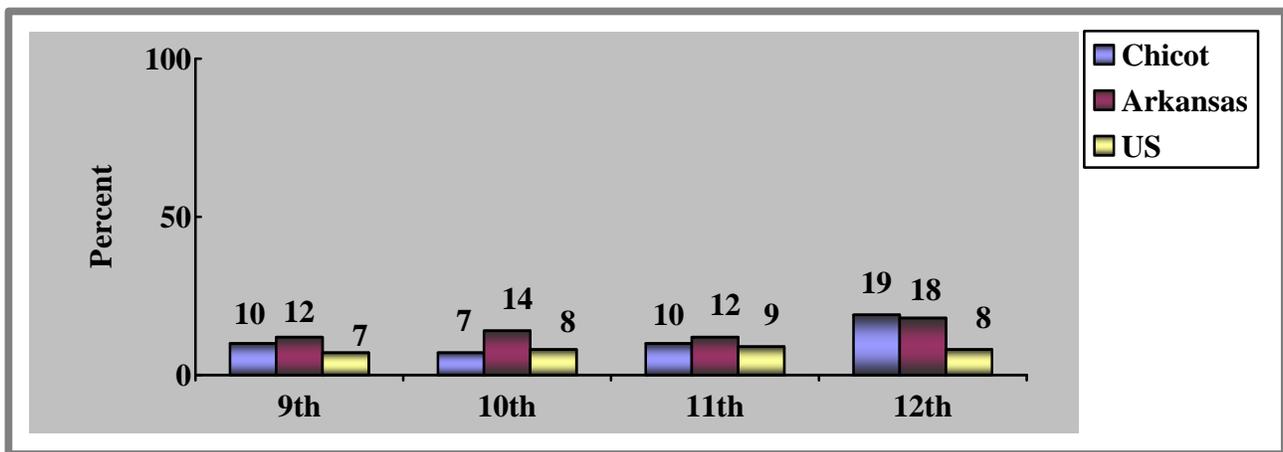


Figure 12: Forced to have sexual intercourse (9th -12th graders), by grade



Depression and Suicide (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Felt sad or hopeless:

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

- The prevalence of having felt so sad or hopeless for two weeks or longer that they stopped doing some usual activities during the twelve months preceding the survey was higher among students in Chicot County (34%) than among students in Arkansas (31%), and students in nation (29%) (Figure 11).
- The prevalence of having felt so sad or hopeless for two weeks or longer that they stopped doing some usual activities during the twelve months preceding the survey was higher among female students in Chicot County (43%) than among female students in Arkansas (41%), and female students in the nation (36%) (Figure 12).
- The prevalence of having felt so sad or hopeless for two weeks or longer that they stopped doing some usual activities during the twelve months preceding the survey was higher among male students in Chicot County (25%) than among male students in Arkansas (22%), and male students in the nation (21%) (Figure 12).
- The prevalence of having felt so sad or hopeless for two weeks or longer that they stopped doing some usual activities during the twelve months preceding the survey was:
 - Lower among 9th graders in Chicot County (26%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (34%), and 9th graders in the nation (28%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Chicot County (35%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (30%), and 10th graders in the nation (29%);
 - Higher among 11th graders in Chicot County (41%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (30%), and 11th graders in the nation (27%); and
 - Higher among 12th graders in Chicot County (39%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (33%), and 12th graders in the nation (29%) (Table 2).

Depression and Suicide (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 1: Felt sad or hopeless (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County (%) | Arkansas (%) | U.S. (%) |
|-------|-------------------|--------------|----------|
| 9th | 26 | 34 | 28 |
| 10th | 35 | 30 | 29 |
| 11th | 41 | 30 | 27 |
| 12th | 39 | 33 | 29 |

Figure 1: Felt sad or hopeless (9th - 12th graders), by gender

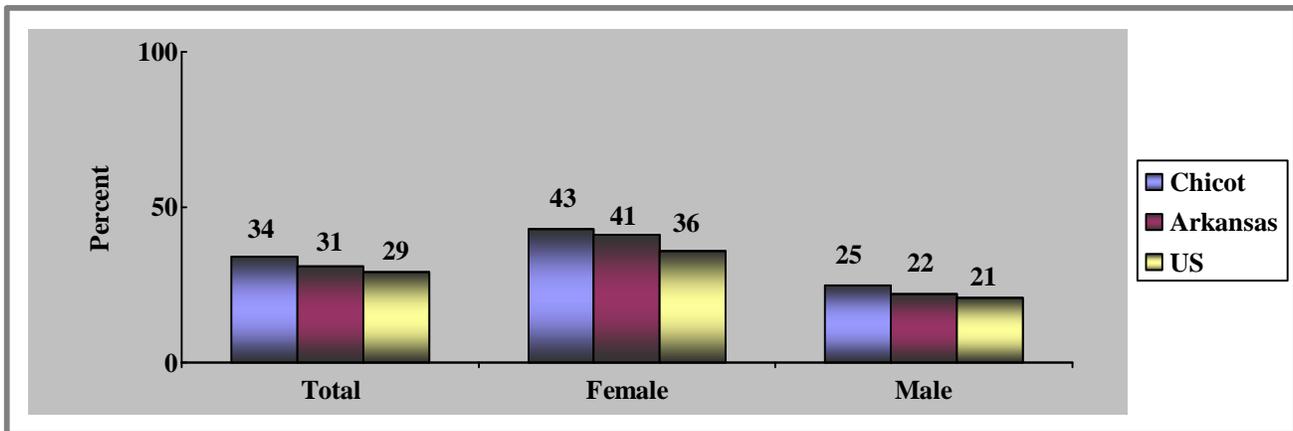
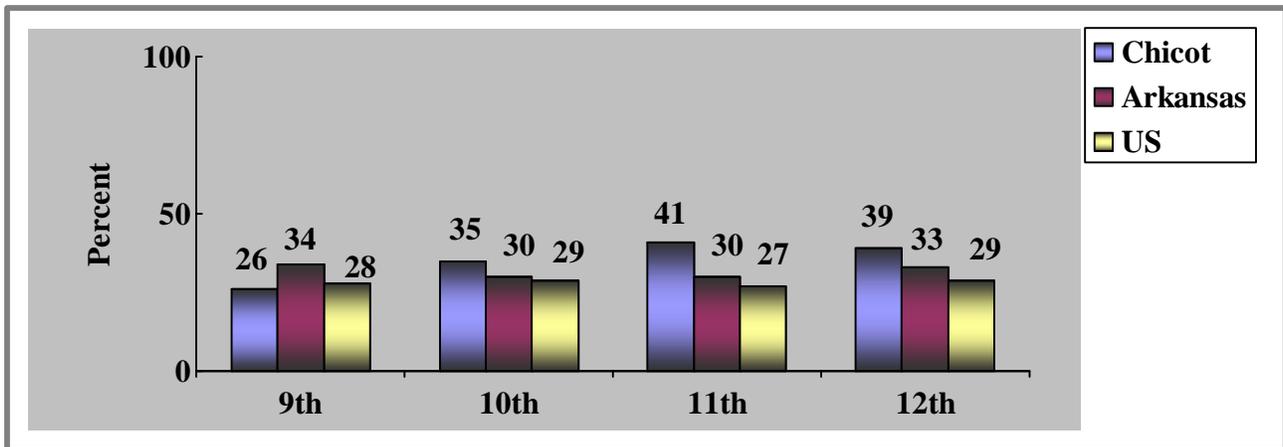


Figure 2: Felt sad or hopeless (9th -12th graders), by grade



Depression and Suicide (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Seriously considered attempting suicide:

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

- The prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide in the twelve months preceding the survey was equal among students in Chicot County (17%) and students in Arkansas (17%); and higher than among students in nation (15%) (Figure 11).
- The prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide in the twelve months preceding the survey was lower among female students in Chicot County (21%) than among female students in Arkansas (22%); and higher than among female students in the nation (19%) (Figure 13).
- The prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide in the twelve months preceding the survey was equal among male students in Chicot County (13%) and male students in Arkansas (13%), and higher than among male students in the nation (10%) (Figure 13).
- The prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide in the twelve months preceding the survey was:
 - Lower among 9th graders in Chicot County (12%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (20%), and 9th graders in the nation (15%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Chicot County (24%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (15%), and 10th graders in the nation (16%);
 - Higher among 11th graders in Chicot County (17%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (16%), and among 11th graders in the nation (14%); and
 - Lower among 12th graders in Chicot County (16%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (18%), and higher than among 12th graders in the nation (14%) (Table 2).

Depression and Suicide (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 2: Seriously considered attempting suicide (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County (%) | Arkansas (%) | U.S. (%) |
|-------|-------------------|--------------|----------|
| 9th | 12 | 20 | 15 |
| 10th | 24 | 15 | 16 |
| 11th | 17 | 16 | 14 |
| 12th | 16 | 18 | 14 |

Figure 3: Seriously considered attempting suicide (9th - 12th graders), by gender

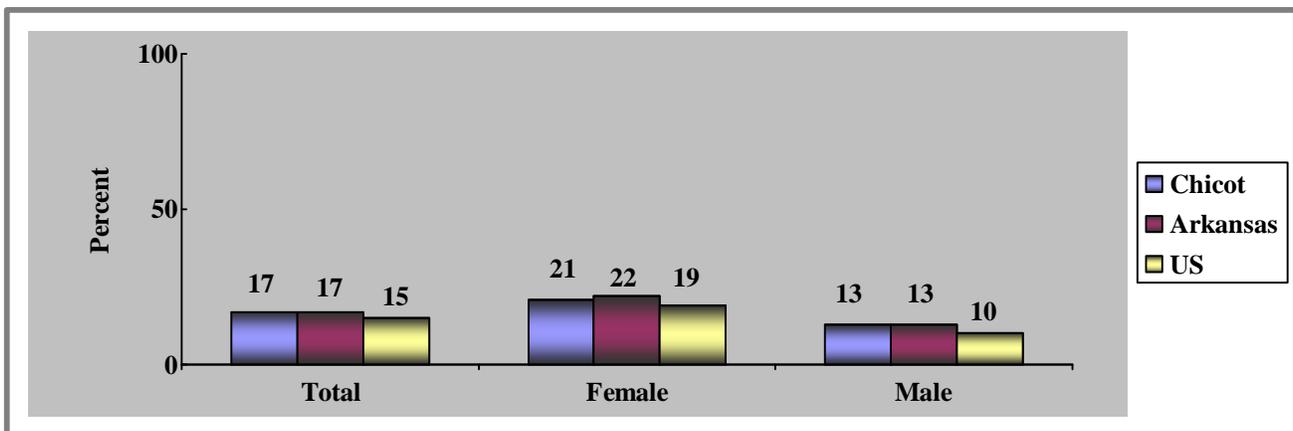
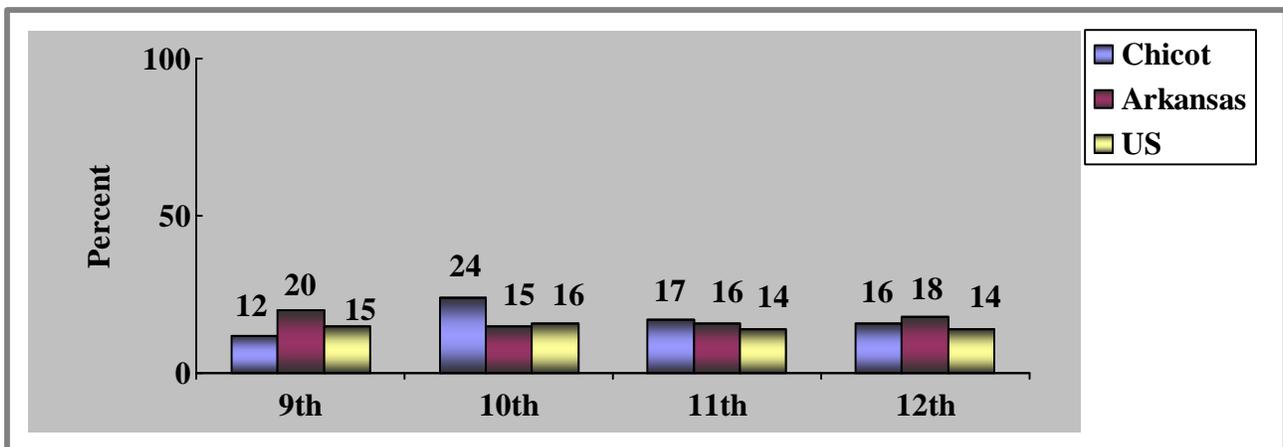


Figure 4: Seriously considered attempting suicide (9th -12th graders), by grade



Depression and Suicide (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Made a suicide plan:

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

- The prevalence of having planned a suicide attempt in the twelve months preceding the survey was higher among students in Chicot County (14%) than among students in Arkansas (13%); and students in nation (11%) (Figure 11).
- The prevalence of having planned a suicide attempt in the twelve months preceding the survey was lower among female students in Chicot County (16%) than among female students in Arkansas (18%); and higher than among female students in the nation (13%) (Figure 14).
- The prevalence of having planned a suicide attempt in the twelve months preceding the survey was higher among male students in Chicot County (11%) than among male students in Arkansas (8%); and among male students in the nation (9%) (Figure 14).
- The prevalence of having planned a suicide attempt in the twelve months preceding the survey was:
 - Higher among 9th graders in Chicot County (17%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (13%), and 9th graders in the nation (11%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Chicot County (18%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (14%), and 10th graders in the nation (13%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Chicot County (5%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (10%), and 11th graders in the nation (10%); and
 - Higher among 12th graders in Chicot County (14%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (12%), and 12th graders in the nation (11%) (Table 2).

Depression and Suicide (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 3: Made a suicide plan (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County (%) | Arkansas (%) | U.S. (%) |
|-------|-------------------|--------------|----------|
| 9th | 17 | 13 | 11 |
| 10th | 18 | 14 | 13 |
| 11th | 5 | 10 | 10 |
| 12th | 14 | 12 | 11 |

Figure 5: Made a suicide plan (9th - 12th graders), by gender

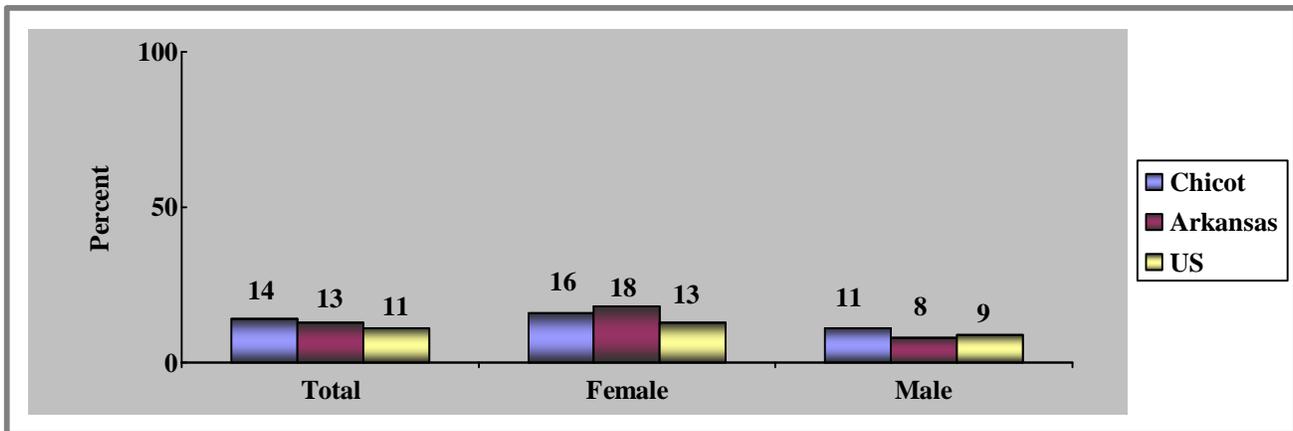
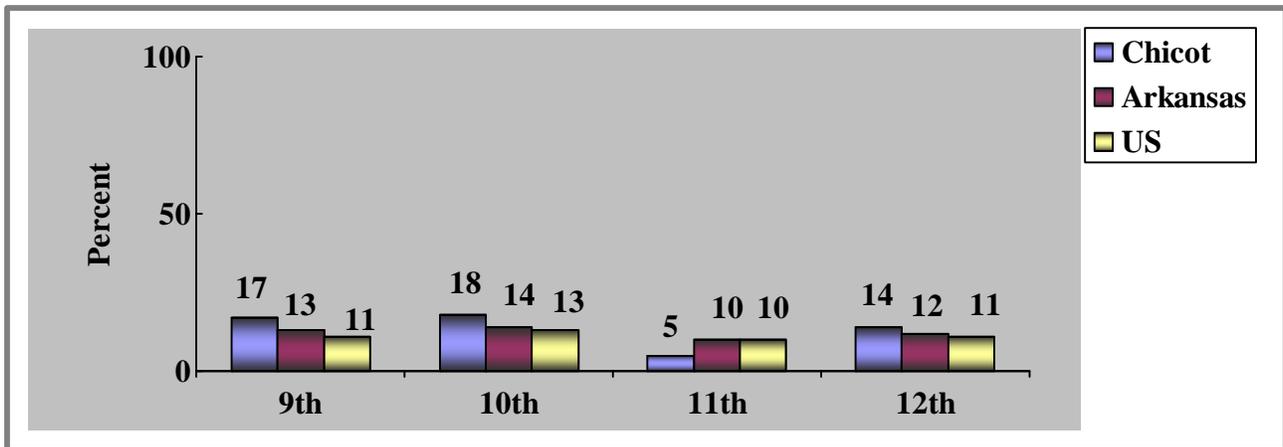


Figure 6: Made a suicide plan (9th -12th graders), by grade



Depression and Suicide (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Attempting suicide:

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

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

Depression and Suicide (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 4: Attempting suicide (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County (%) | Arkansas (%) | U.S. (%) |
|-------|-------------------|--------------|----------|
| 9th | 8 | 11 | 8 |
| 10th | 13 | 8 | 8 |
| 11th | 14 | 7 | 6 |
| 12th | 10 | 14 | 5 |

Figure 7: Attempting suicide (9th - 12th graders), by gender

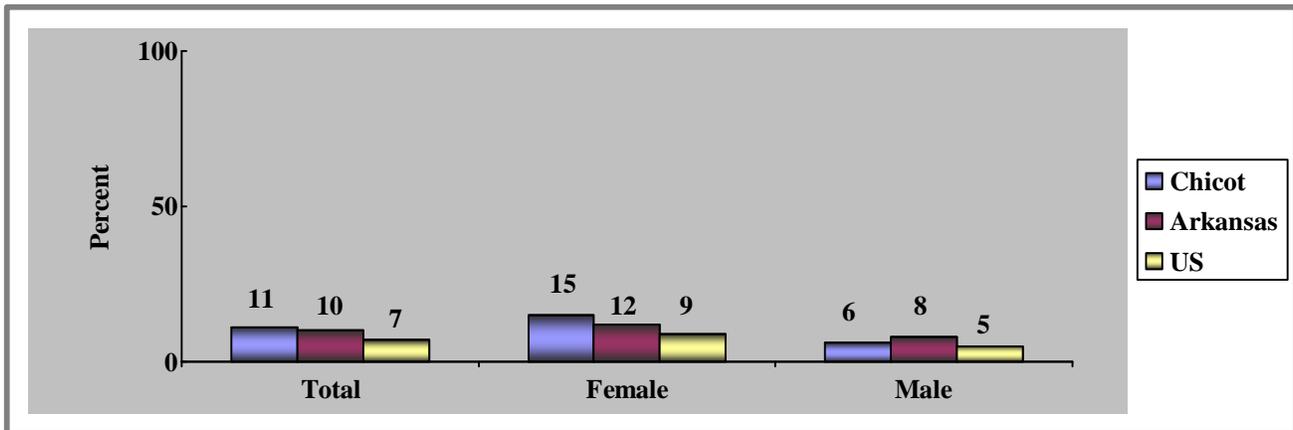
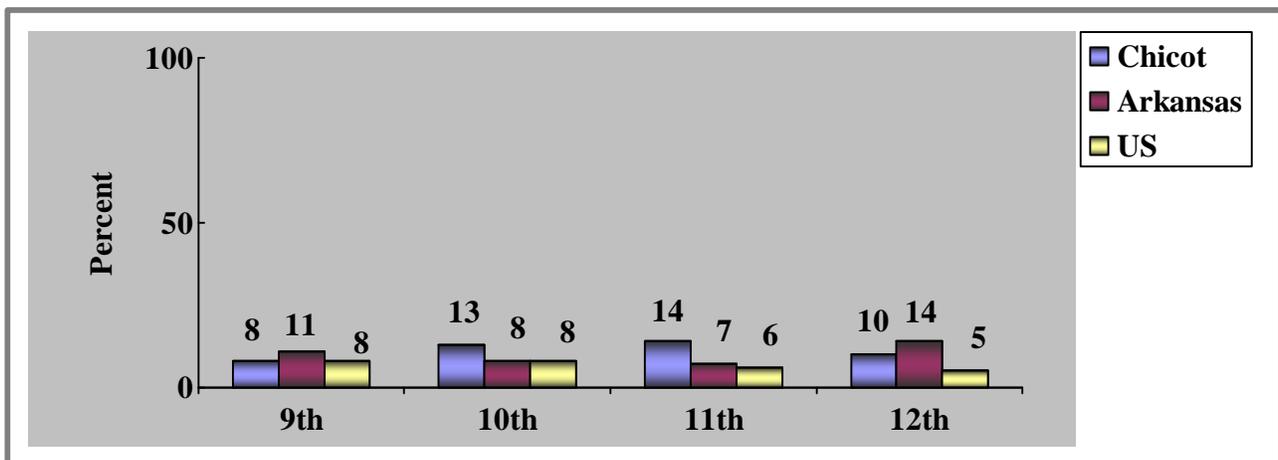


Figure 8: Attempting suicide (9th -12th graders), by grade



Depression and Suicide (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Treated suicide attempt:

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

- The prevalence of having attempted suicide in the twelve months preceding the survey, resulting in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse was higher among students in Chicot County (5%) than among students in Arkansas (3%); and students in the nation (2%) (Figure 11).
- The prevalence of having attempted suicide in the twelve months preceding the survey, resulting in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse was equal among female students in Chicot County (4%) and female students in Arkansas (4%); and higher than among female students in the nation (2%) (Figure 16).
- The prevalence of having attempted suicide in the twelve months preceding the survey, resulting in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse was higher among male students in Chicot County (6%) than among male students in Arkansas (2%); and male students in the nation (2%) (Figure 16).
- The prevalence of having attempted suicide in the twelve months preceding the survey, resulting in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse was:
 - Higher among 9th graders in Chicot County (6%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (2%), and 9th graders in the nation (2%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Chicot County (5%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (3%), and 10th graders in the nation (2%);
 - Higher among 11th graders in Chicot County (10%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (2%), and 11th graders in the nation (2%); and
 - Lower among 12th graders in Chicot County (0%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (4%), and 12th graders in the nation (2%) (Table 2).

Depression and Suicide (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 5: Treated suicide attempt (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County (%) | Arkansas (%) | U.S. (%) |
|-------|-------------------|--------------|----------|
| 9th | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| 10th | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| 11th | 10 | 2 | 2 |
| 12th | 0 | 4 | 2 |

Figure 9: Treated suicide attempt (9th - 12th graders), by gender

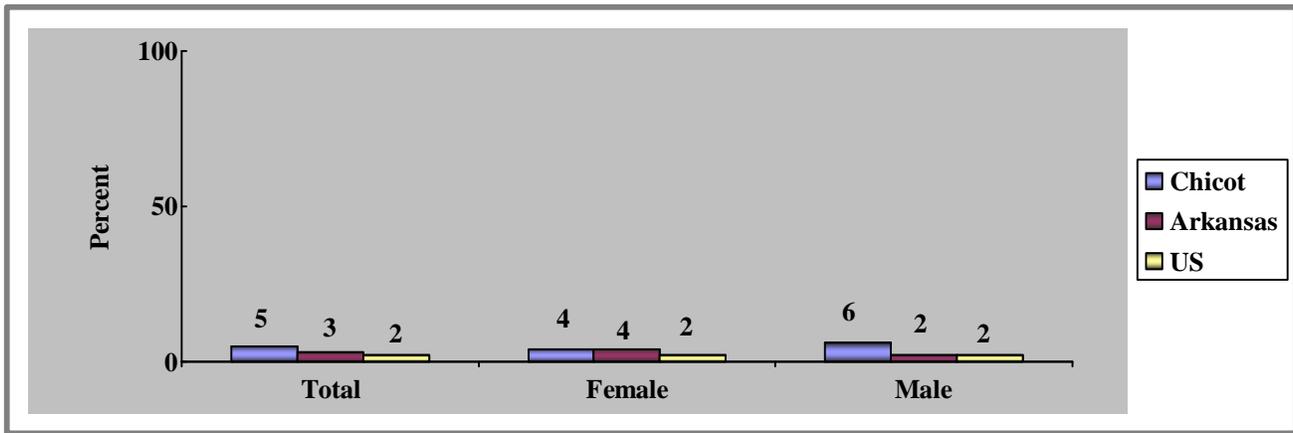
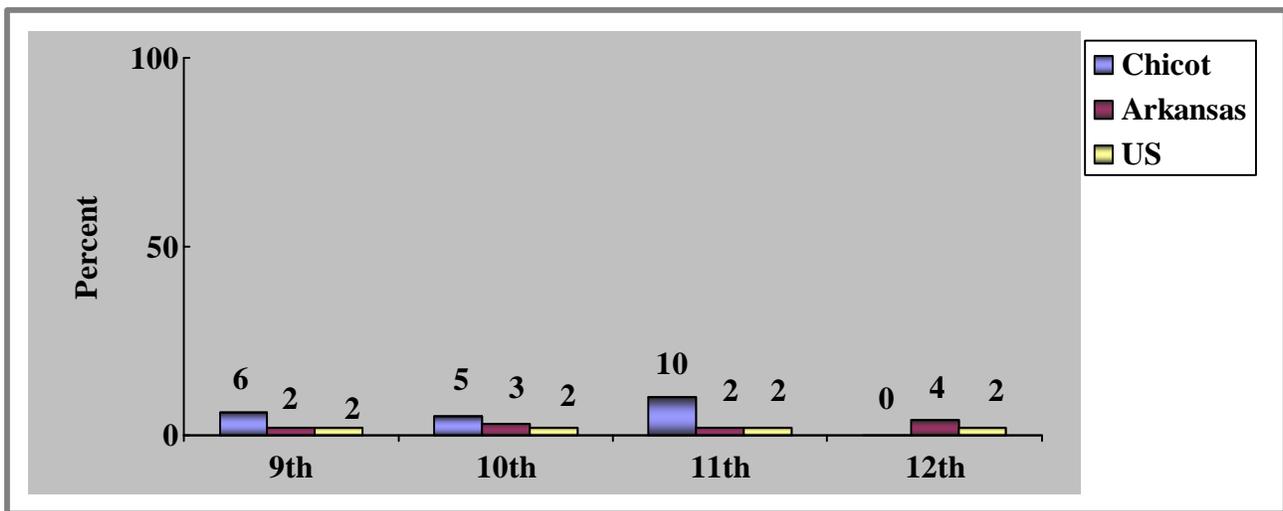


Figure 10: Treated suicide attempt (9th -12th graders), by grade



Tobacco Use (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Lifetime cigarette smoking:

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

- The prevalence of having ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs, was higher among students in Chicot County (67%) than among students in Arkansas (60%); and students in nation (50%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs, was higher among female students in Chicot County (64%) than among female students in Arkansas (59%); and female students in the nation (49%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs, was higher among male students in Chicot County (71%) than among male students in Arkansas (60%); and male students in the nation (52%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs, was:
 - Higher among 9th graders in Chicot County (62%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (54%), and 9th graders in the nation (50%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Chicot County (74%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (57%), and among 10th graders in the nation (43%);
 - Higher among 11th graders in Chicot County (69%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (62%), and 11th graders in the nation (53%); and
 - Lower among 12th graders in Chicot County (65%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (69%), and higher than among 12th graders in the nation (59%) (Table 2 and Figure 4).

Tobacco Use (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 1: Lifetime cigarette smoking (9th -12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County (%) | Arkansas (%) | U.S. (%) |
|-------|-------------------|--------------|----------|
| 9th | 62 | 54 | 50 |
| 10th | 74 | 57 | 43 |
| 11th | 69 | 62 | 53 |
| 12th | 65 | 69 | 59 |

Figure 1: Lifetime cigarette smoking (9th-12th graders), by gender

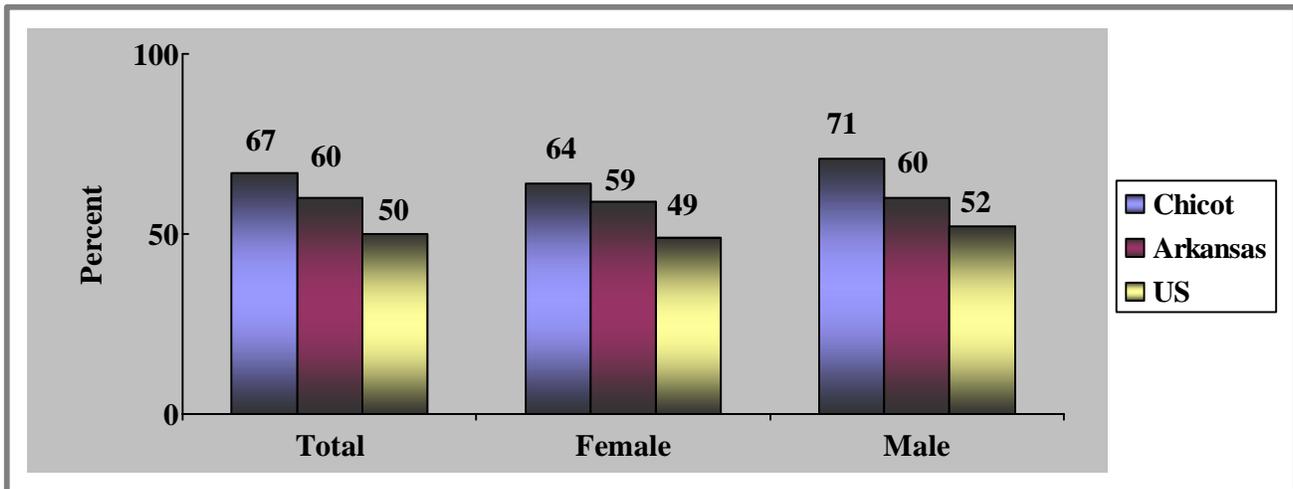
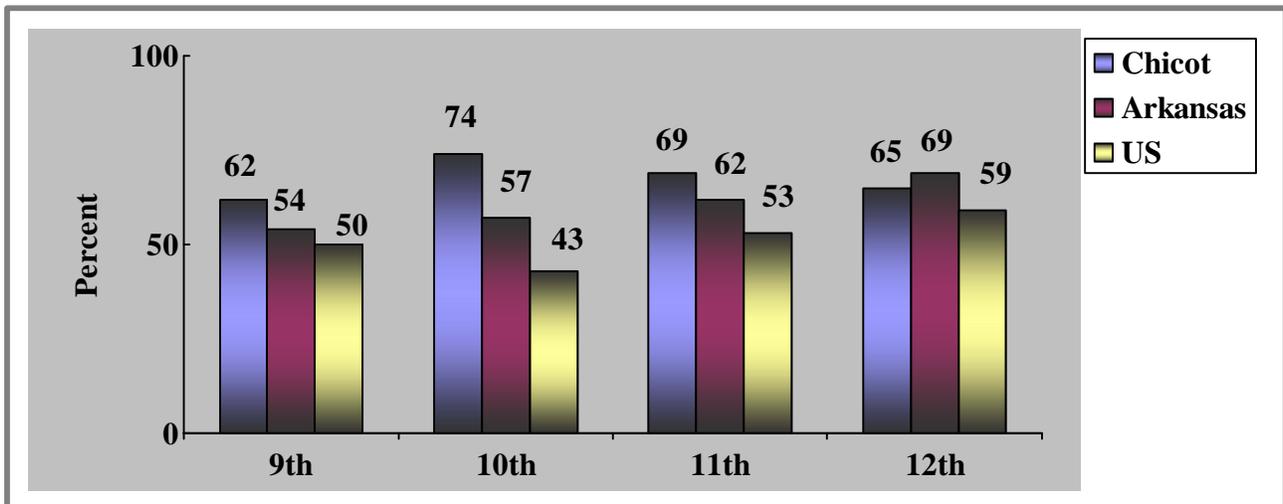


Figure 2: Lifetime cigarette smoking (9th-12th graders), by grade



Tobacco Use (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Early initiation of cigarette smoking:

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

- The prevalence of having smoked a cigarette for the first time before age thirteen years was lower among students in Chicot County (17%) than among students in Arkansas (18%), and higher than among students in the nation (14%) (Figure 7).
- The prevalence of having smoked a cigarette for the first time before age thirteen years was lower among female students in Chicot County (13%) than among female students in Arkansas (15%); and higher than among female students in the nation (12%) (Figure 7).
- The prevalence of having smoked a cigarette for the first time before age thirteen years was among male students in Chicot County (22%) and male students in Arkansas (22%), and higher than among male students in the nation (16%) (Figure 7).
- The prevalence of having smoked a cigarette for the first time before age thirteen years was:
 - Higher among 9th graders in Chicot County (22%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (18%), and 9th graders in the nation (16%);
 - Lower among 10th graders in Chicot County (14%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (20%), and equal to 10th graders in the nation (14%);
 - Higher among 11th graders in Chicot County (17%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (16%), and 11th graders in the nation (12%); and
 - Lower among 12th graders in Chicot County (14%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (19%), and higher among 12th graders in the nation (13%) (Table 4 and Figure 8).

Tobacco Use (continued)

Table 2: Early initiation of cigarette smoking (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County (%) | Arkansas (%) | U.S. (%) |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------|----------|
| 9 th | 22 | 18 | 16 |
| 10 th | 14 | 20 | 14 |
| 11 th | 17 | 16 | 12 |
| 12 th | 14 | 19 | 13 |

Figure 3: Early initiation of cigarette smoking (9th-12th graders), by gender

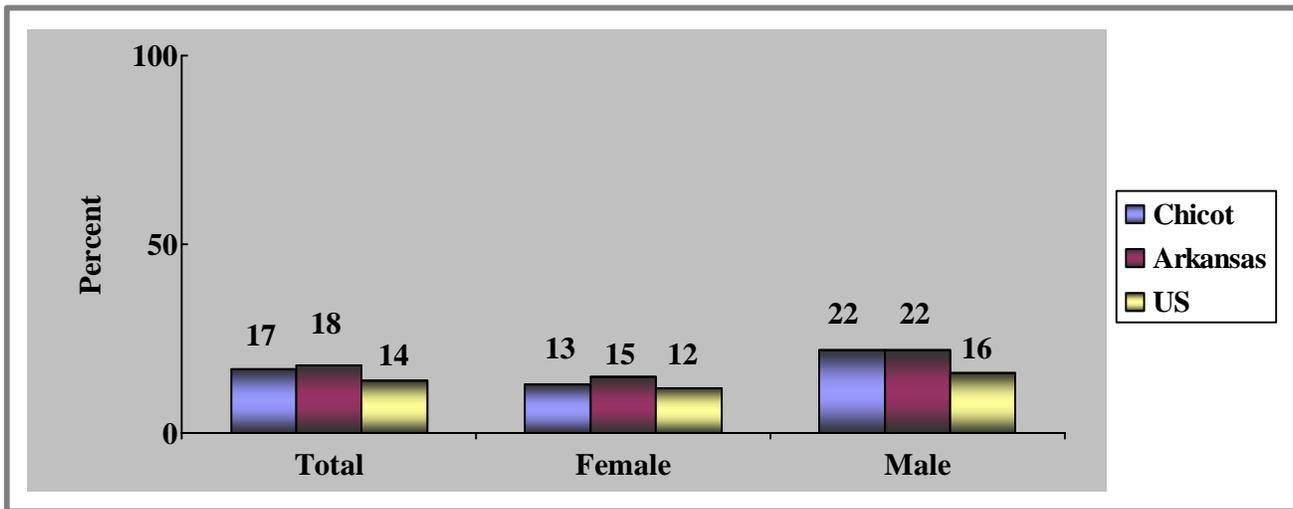
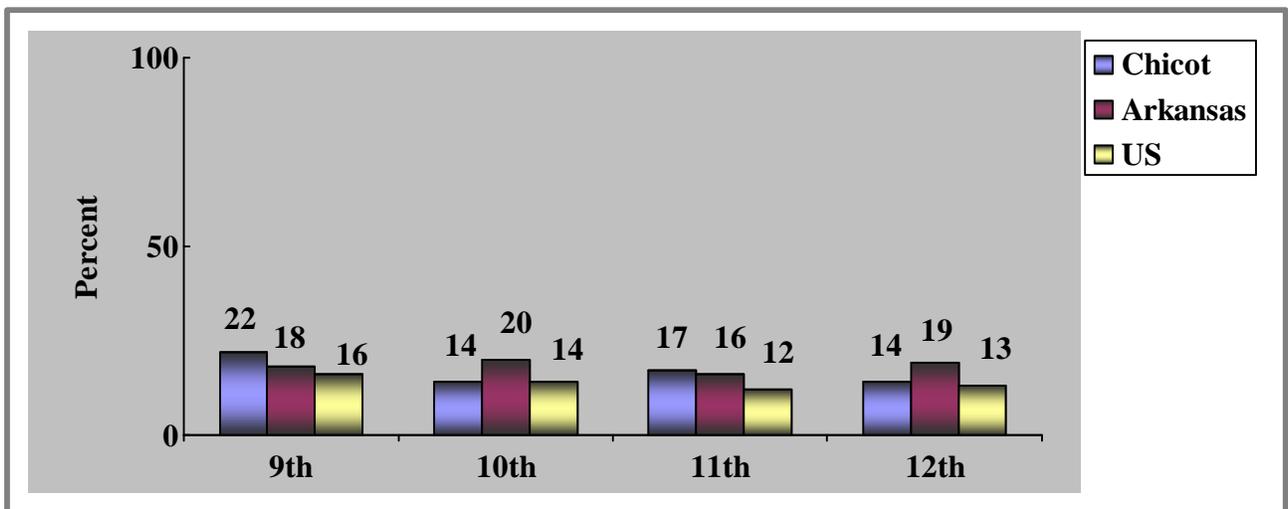


Figure 4: Early initiation of cigarette smoking (9th-12th graders), by grade



Tobacco Use (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Current cigarette use:

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

- The prevalence of having smoked cigarettes, on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among students in Chicot County (20%) than among students in Arkansas (21%), and equal to students in nation (20%) (Figure 11).
- The prevalence of having smoked cigarettes, on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among female students in Chicot County (14%) than among female students in Arkansas (21%), and female students in the nation (19%) (Figure 11).
- The prevalence of having smoked cigarettes, on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was higher among male students in Chicot County (27%) than among male students in Arkansas (21%), and male students in the nation (21%) (Figure 11).
- The prevalence of having smoked cigarettes, on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was:
 - Lower among 9th graders in Chicot County (16%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (17%), and higher than among 9th graders in the nation (14%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Chicot County (20%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (18%), and equal to 10th graders in the nation (20%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Chicot County (21%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (25%), and 11th graders in the nation (22%); and
 - Higher among 12th graders in Chicot County (25%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (24%), and lower than among 12th graders in the nation (27%) (Table 6 and Figure 12).

Tobacco Use (continued)

Table 3: Current cigarette use (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County (%) | Arkansas (%) | U.S. (%) |
|-------|-------------------|--------------|----------|
| 9th | 16 | 17 | 14 |
| 10th | 20 | 18 | 20 |
| 11th | 21 | 25 | 22 |
| 12th | 25 | 24 | 27 |

Figure 5: Current cigarette use (9th-12th graders), by gender

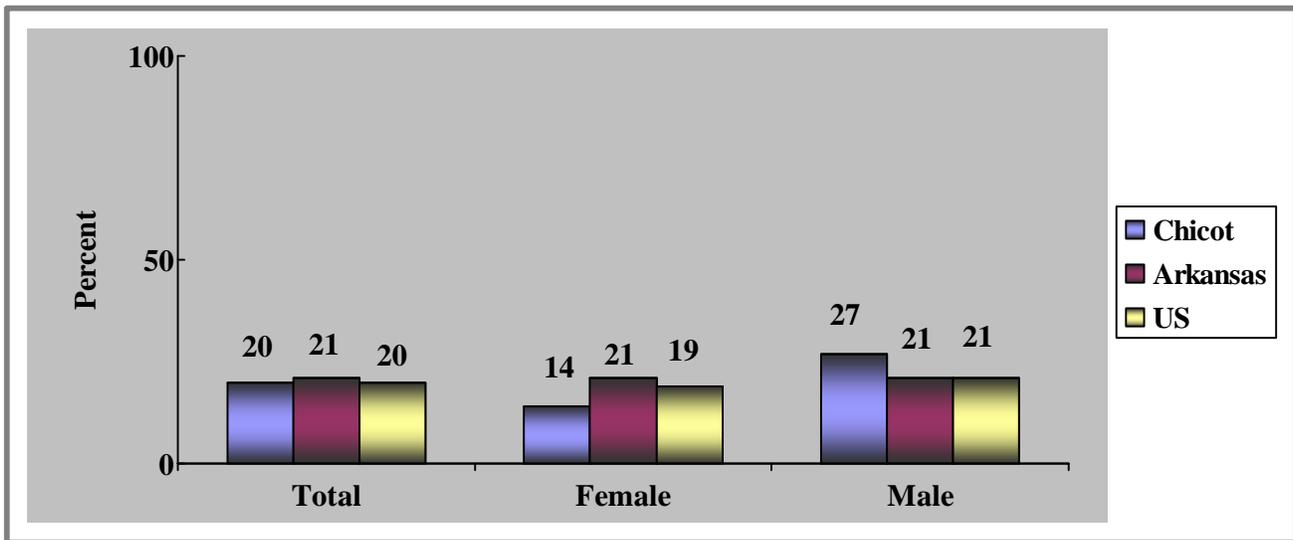
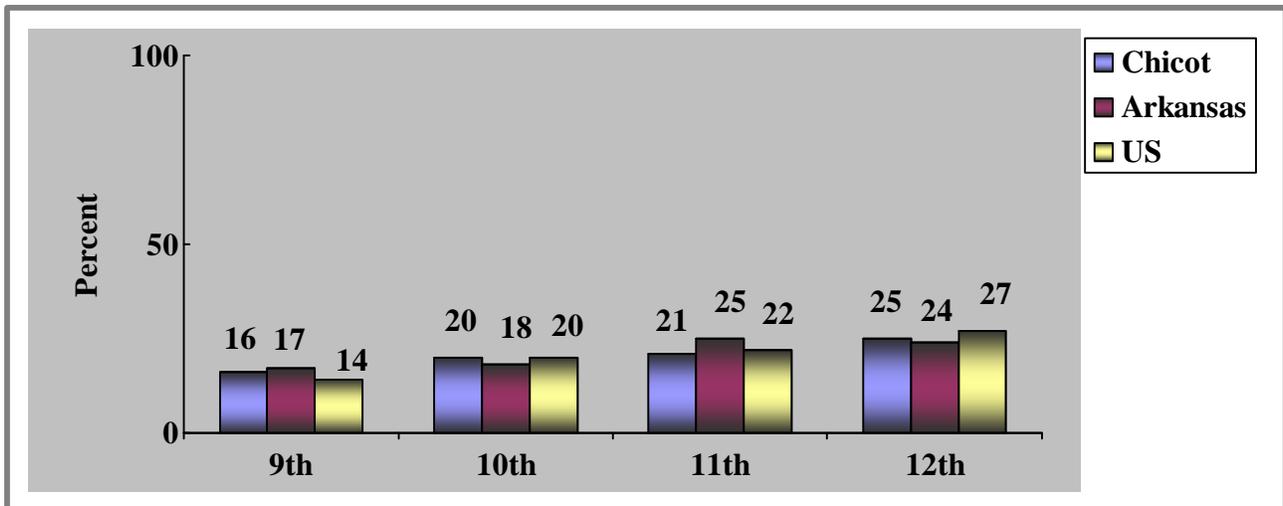


Figure 6: Current cigarette use (9th-12th graders), by grade



Tobacco Use (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Personally bought cigarettes:

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

- The prevalence of having personally bought cigarettes in a store or at a gas station was **twenty-two percent (22%)** among students in Chicot County, **fifteen percent (15%)** among students in Arkansas, and **sixteen percent (16%)** among students in nation (Figure 17).
- The prevalence of having personally bought cigarettes in a store or at a gas station was **sixteen percent (16%)** among female students in Chicot County, **eighty (80%)** among female students in Arkansas, and **eleven percent (11%)** among female students in the nation (Figure 17).
- The prevalence of having personally bought cigarettes in a store or at a gas station was **twenty-seven percent (27%)** among male students in Chicot County, **sixty-one percent (61%)** among male students in Arkansas, and **twenty percent (20%)** among male students in the nation (Figure 17).
- The prevalence of having personally bought cigarettes in a store or at a gas station was:
 - **Less than one percent (0%)** among 9th graders in Chicot County, **three percent (3%)** among 9th graders in Arkansas, **ten percent (10%)** among 9th graders in the nation;*
 - **Thirteen percent (13%)** among 10th graders in Chicot County, **fifteen percent (15%)** among 10th graders in the nation;
 - **Twenty-nine percent (29%)** among 11th graders in Chicot County, and **eighteen percent (18%)** among 11th graders in the nation;*
 - **Forty-four percent (44%)** among 12th graders in Chicot County, and **twenty-six percent (26%)** among 12th graders in the nation* (Table 9 and Figure 16).

** Note: No numbers for Arkansas because there were less than 100 respondents in the subgroup.*

Tobacco Use (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 4: Personally bought cigarettes (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County (%) | Arkansas (%) | U.S. (%) |
|-------|-------------------|--------------|----------|
| 9th | 0 | 3 | 10 |
| 10th | 13 | N/A* | 15 |
| 11th | 29 | N/A* | 18 |
| 12th | 44 | N/A* | 26 |

* Less than 100 respondents in a subgroup.

Figure 7: Personally bought cigarettes (9th-12th graders), by gender

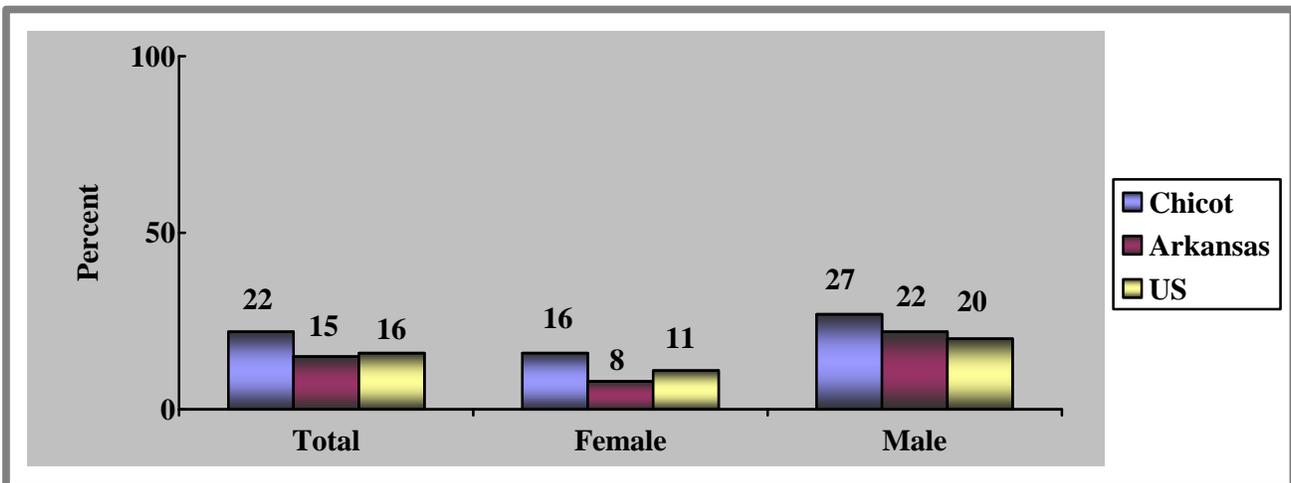
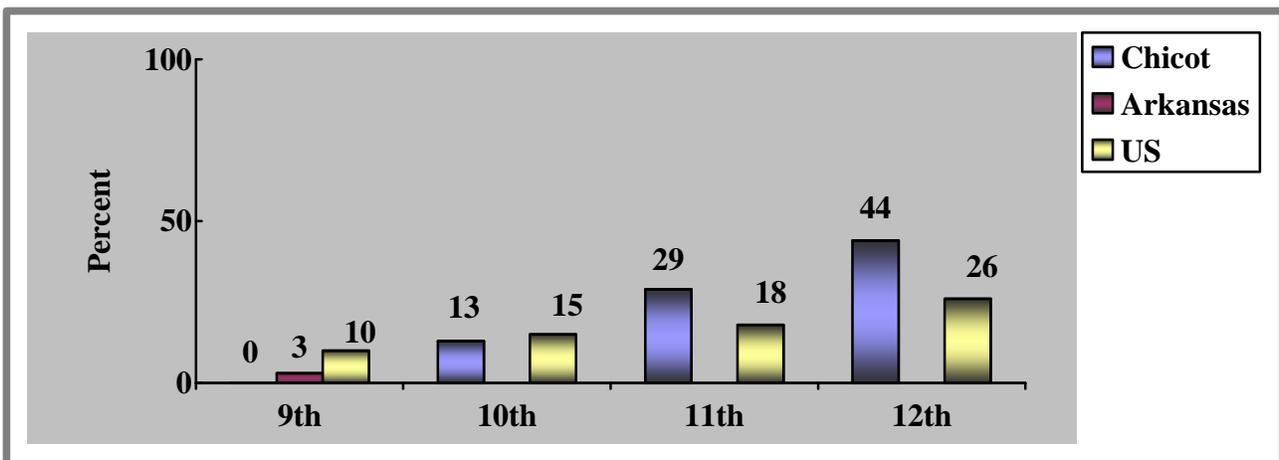


Figure 8: Personally bought cigarettes (9th-12th graders), by grade



Tobacco Use (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Current smokeless tobacco use:

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

- The prevalence of having used chewing tobacco or snuff during the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among students in Chicot County (4%) than among students in Arkansas (11%); and students in the nation (8%) (Figure 23).
- The prevalence of having used chewing tobacco or snuff during the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among female students in Chicot County (3%) than among female students in Arkansas (4%), and higher than among female students in the nation (2%) (Figure 23).
- The prevalence of having used chewing tobacco or snuff during the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among male students in Chicot County (5%) than among male students in Arkansas (18%), and male students in the nation (13%) (Figure 23).
- The prevalence of having used chewing tobacco or snuff during the thirty days preceding the survey was:
 - Lower among 9th graders in Chicot County (3%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (12%), and 9th graders in the nation (6%);
 - Lower among 10th graders in Chicot County (2%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (11%), and 10th graders in the nation (9%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Chicot County (4%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (11%), and 11th graders in the nation (8%); and
 - Lower among 12th graders in Chicot County (8%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (11%), and 12th graders in the nation (9%) (Table 12 and Figure 24).

Tobacco Use (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 5: Current smokeless tobacco use (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County (%) | Arkansas (%) | U.S. (%) |
|-------|-------------------|--------------|----------|
| 9th | 3 | 12 | 6 |
| 10th | 2 | 11 | 9 |
| 11th | 4 | 11 | 8 |
| 12th | 8 | 11 | 9 |

Figure 9: Current smokeless tobacco use (9th-12th graders), by gender

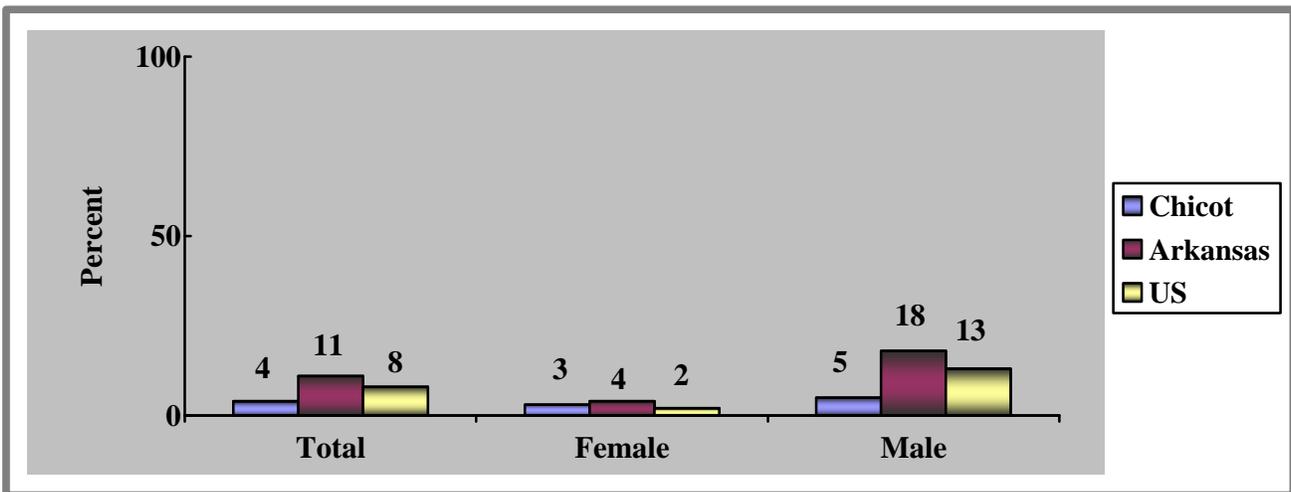
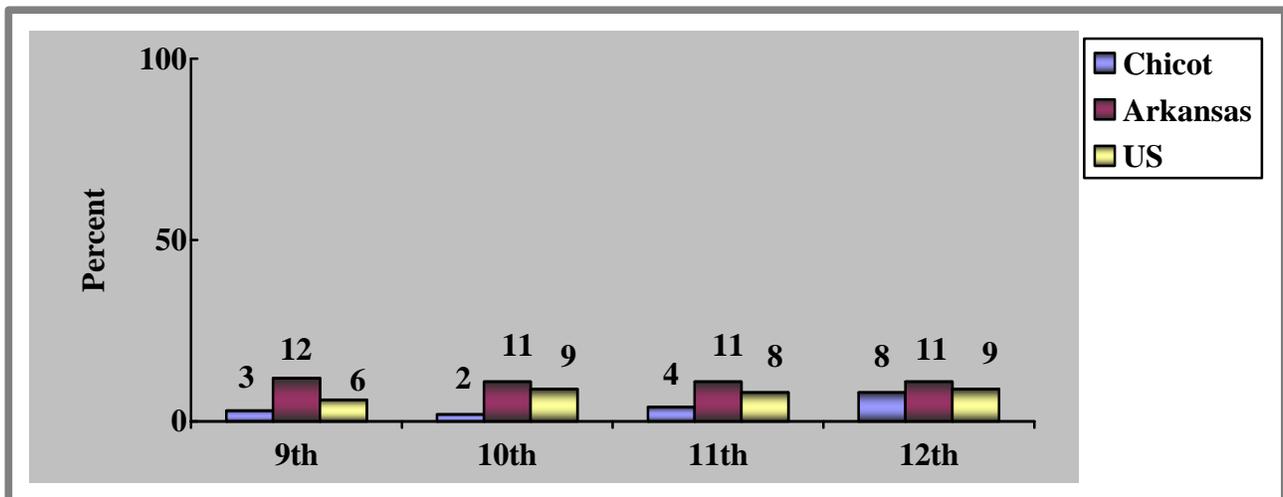


Figure 10: Current smokeless tobacco use (9th-12th graders), by grade



Tobacco Use (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Current cigar use:

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

- The prevalence of having smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars during the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among students in Chicot County (14%) than among students in Arkansas (17%); and equal to students in the nation (14%) (Figure 27).
- The prevalence of having smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars during the thirty days preceding the survey was higher among female students in Chicot County (13%) than among female students in Arkansas (11%); and among female students in the nation (8%) (Figure 27).
- The prevalence of having smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars during the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among male students in Chicot County (16%) than among male students in Arkansas (24%), and male students in the nation (19%) (Figure 27).
- The prevalence of having smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars during the thirty days preceding the survey was:
 - Lower among 9th graders in Chicot County (12%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (14%), and higher than among 9th graders in the nation (10%);
 - Lower among 10th graders in Chicot County (13%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (17%), and equal to 10th graders in the nation (13%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Chicot County (14%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (19%), and 11th graders in the nation (16%); and
 - Equal among 12th graders in Chicot County (20%) and 12th graders in Arkansas (20%), and higher than among 12th graders in the nation (18%) (Table 14 and 28).

Tobacco Use (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 6: Current cigar use (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County (%) | Arkansas (%) | U.S. (%) |
|-------|-------------------|--------------|----------|
| 9th | 12 | 14 | 10 |
| 10th | 13 | 17 | 13 |
| 11th | 14 | 19 | 16 |
| 12th | 20 | 20 | 18 |

Figure 11: Current cigar use (9th-12th graders), by gender

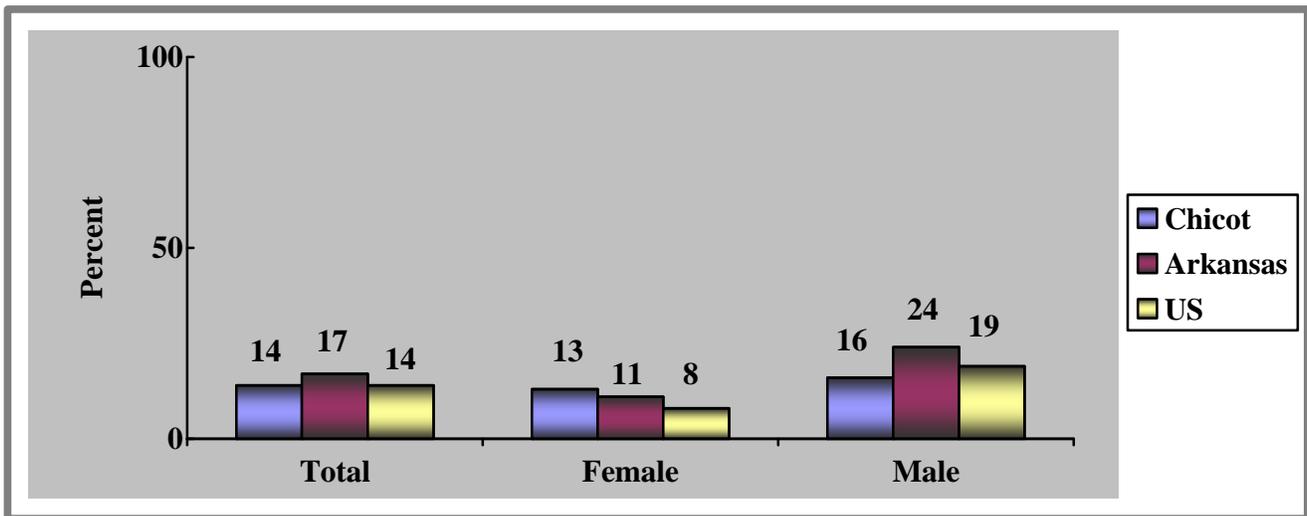
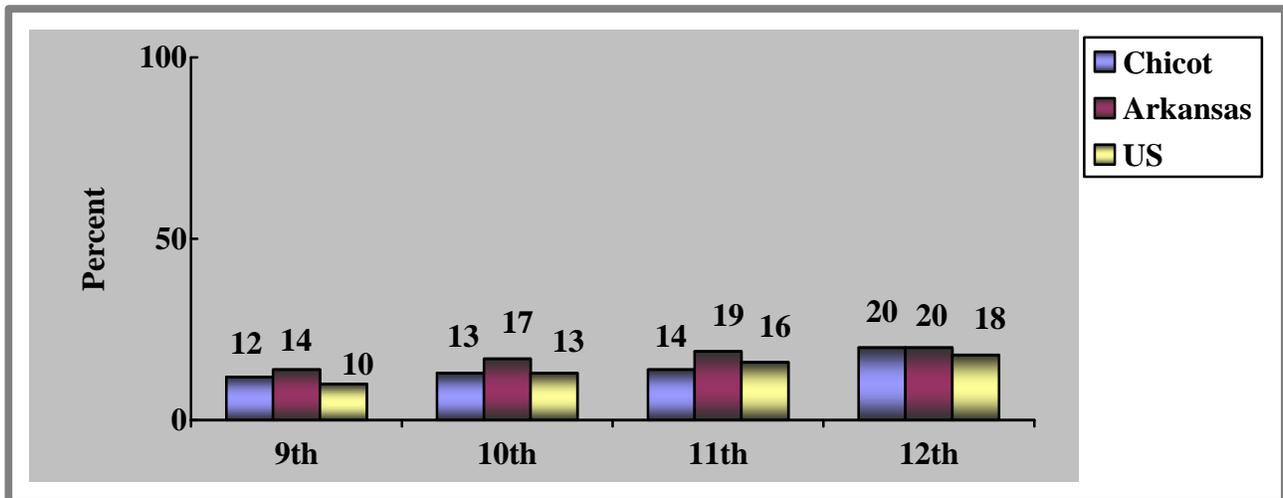


Figure 12: Current cigar use (9th-12th graders), by grade



Alcohol Use (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Lifetime alcohol use:

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

- The prevalence of having had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days in a lifetime was higher among students in Chicot County (77%) than among students in Arkansas (74%); and students in nation (75%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days in a lifetime was higher among female students in Chicot County (78%) than among female students in Arkansas (76%), and female students in the nation (76%) (Figure3).
- The prevalence of having had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days in a lifetime was higher among male students in Chicot County (76%) than among male students in Arkansas (73%); and male students in the nation (74%) (Figure3).
- The prevalence of having had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days in a lifetime was:
 - Equal among 9th graders in Chicot County (70%) and 9th graders in Arkansas (70%), and higher than among 9th graders in the nation (66%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Chicot County (78%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (73%), and 10th graders in the nation (75%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Chicot County (73%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (77%), and 11th graders in the nation (80%); and
 - Higher among 12th graders in Chicot County (88%) and 12th graders in Arkansas (76%), and 12th graders in the nation (83%) (Table 2 and Figure 4).

Alcohol Use (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 1: Lifetime alcohol use (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County (%) | Arkansas (%) | U.S. (%) |
|-------|-------------------|--------------|----------|
| 9th | 70 | 70 | 66 |
| 10th | 78 | 73 | 75 |
| 11th | 73 | 77 | 80 |
| 12th | 88 | 76 | 83 |

Figure 1: Lifetime alcohol use (9th-12th graders), by gender

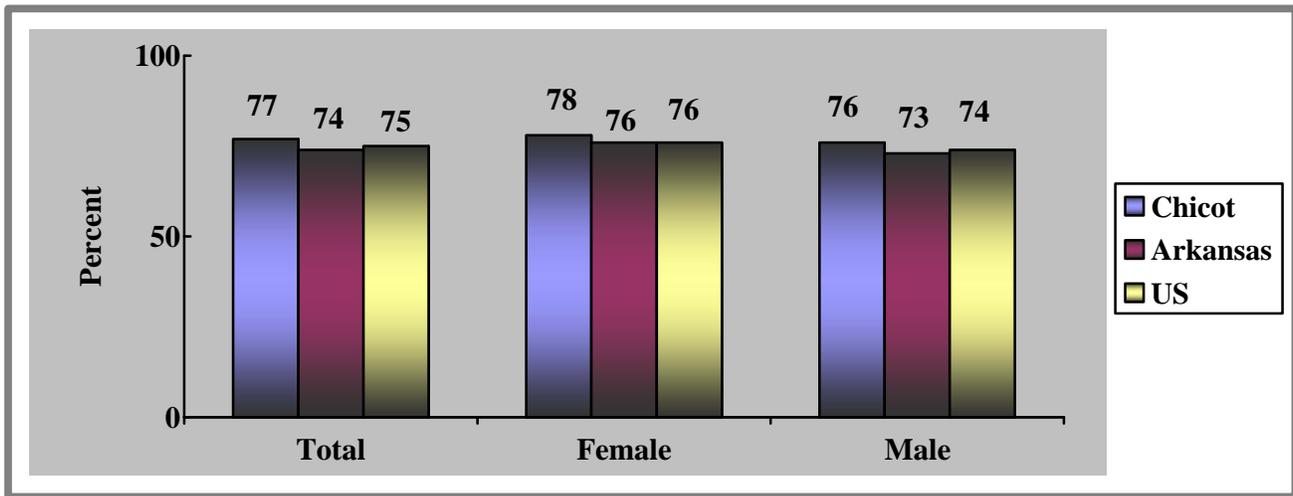
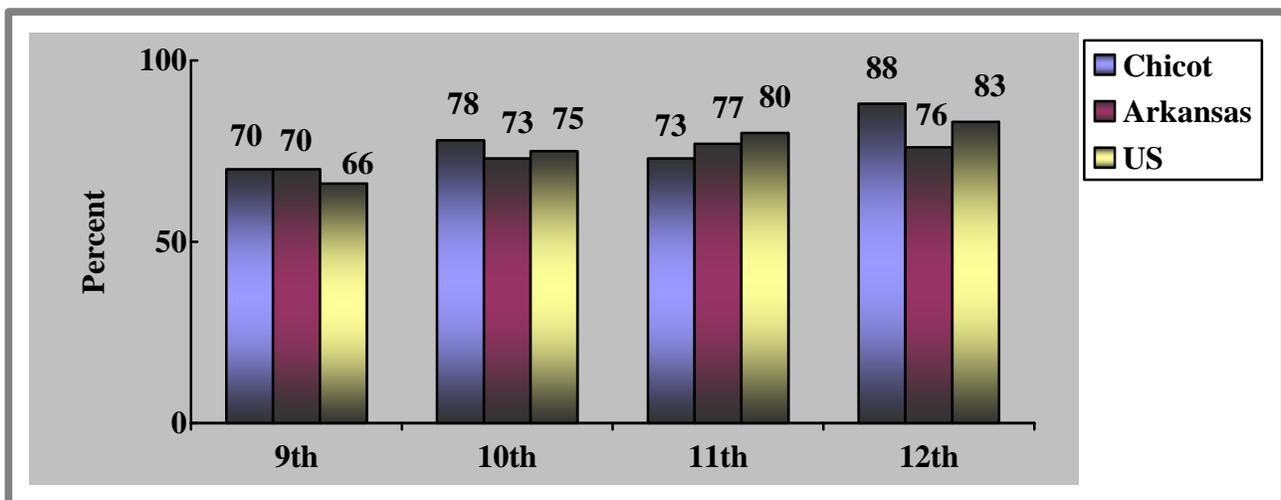


Figure 2: Lifetime alcohol use (9th-12th graders), by grade



Alcohol Use (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Early initiation of alcohol use:

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

- The prevalence of having had alcohol before age thirteen was higher among students in Chicot County (32%) than among students in Arkansas (26%), and students in nation (24%) (Figure 7).
- The prevalence of having had alcohol before age thirteen was higher among female students in Chicot County (25%) than among female students in Arkansas (24%), and female students in the nation (20%) (Figure 7).
- The prevalence of having had alcohol before age thirteen was higher among male students in Chicot County (39%) than among male students in Arkansas (29%), and students in the nation (27%) (Figure 7).
- The prevalence of having had alcohol before age thirteen was:
 - Higher among 9th graders in Chicot County (41%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (31%), and 9th graders in the nation (31%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Chicot County (33%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (25%), and 10th graders in the nation (24%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Chicot County (23%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (25%), and higher than among 11th graders in the nation (20%); and
 - Higher among 12th graders in Chicot County (26%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (22%), and 12th graders in the nation (18%) (Table 4 and Figure 8).

Alcohol Use (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 2: Early initiation of alcohol use (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County (%) | Arkansas (%) | U.S. (%) |
|-------|-------------------|--------------|----------|
| 9th | 41 | 31 | 31 |
| 10th | 33 | 25 | 24 |
| 11th | 23 | 25 | 20 |
| 12th | 26 | 22 | 18 |

Figure 3: Early initiation of alcohol use (9th-12th graders), by gender

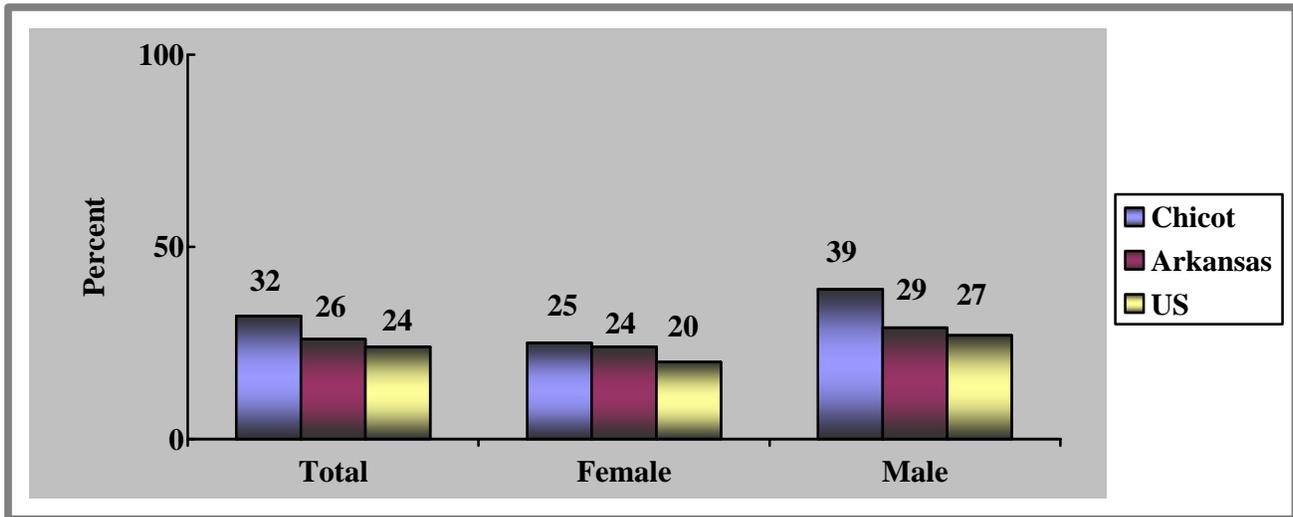
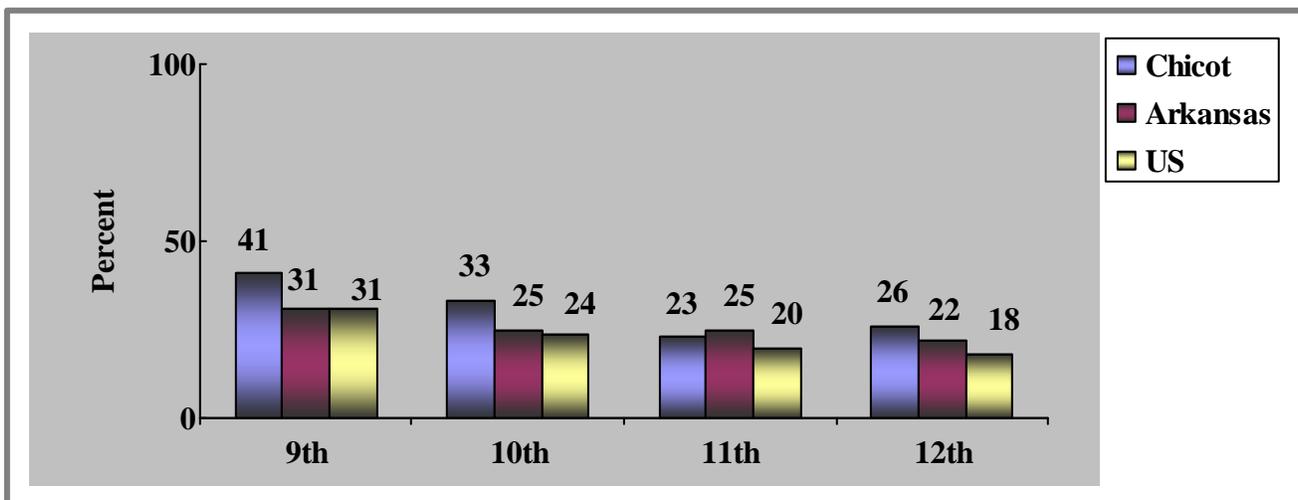


Figure 4: Early initiation of alcohol use (9th-12th graders), by grade



Alcohol Use (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Current alcohol use:

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

- The prevalence of having had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among students in Chicot County (39%) than among students in Arkansas (42%), and students in nation (45%) (Figure 11).
- The prevalence of having had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among female students in Chicot County (34%) than among female students in Arkansas (41%), and female students in the nation (45%) (Figure 11).
- The prevalence of having had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was higher among male students in Chicot County (46%) than among male students in Arkansas (44%), and male students in the nation (45%) (Figure 11).
- The prevalence of having had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was:
 - Equal among 9th graders in Chicot County (35%) and 9th graders in Arkansas (35%), and lower than among 9th graders in the nation (36%);
 - Lower among 10th graders in Chicot County (37%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (42%), and 10th graders in the nation (42%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Chicot County (36%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (45%), and 11th graders in the nation (49%); and
 - Higher among 12th graders in Chicot County (52%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (50%), and lower than among 12th graders in the nation (55%) (Table 6 and Figure 12).

Alcohol Use (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 3: Current alcohol use (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County (%) | Arkansas (%) | U.S. (%) |
|-------|-------------------|--------------|----------|
| 9th | 35 | 35 | 36 |
| 10th | 37 | 42 | 42 |
| 11th | 36 | 45 | 49 |
| 12th | 52 | 50 | 55 |

Figure 5: Current alcohol use (9th-12th graders), by gender

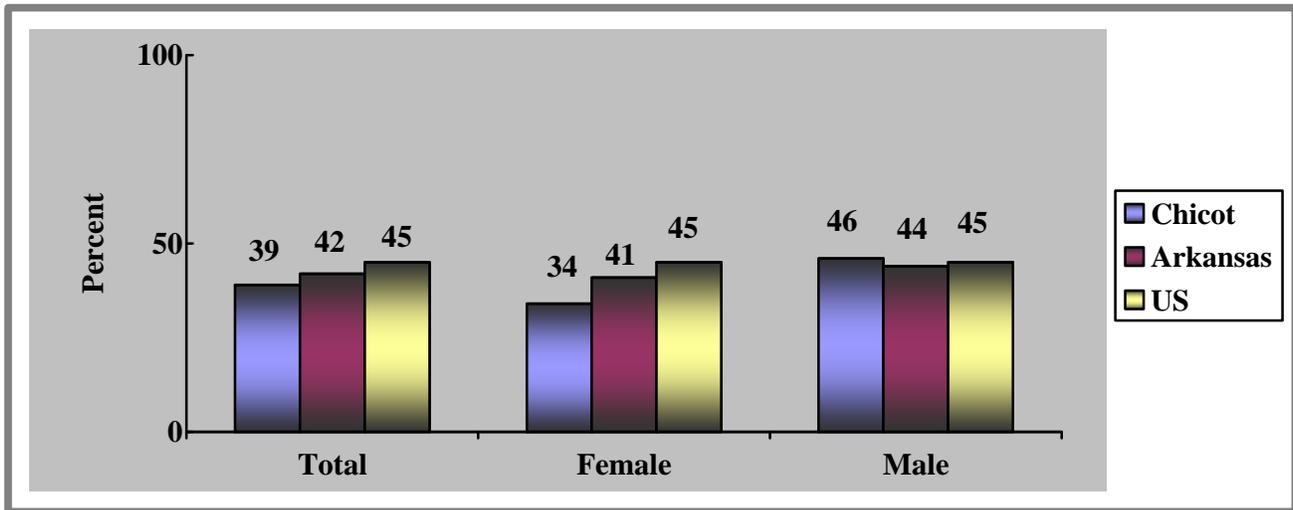
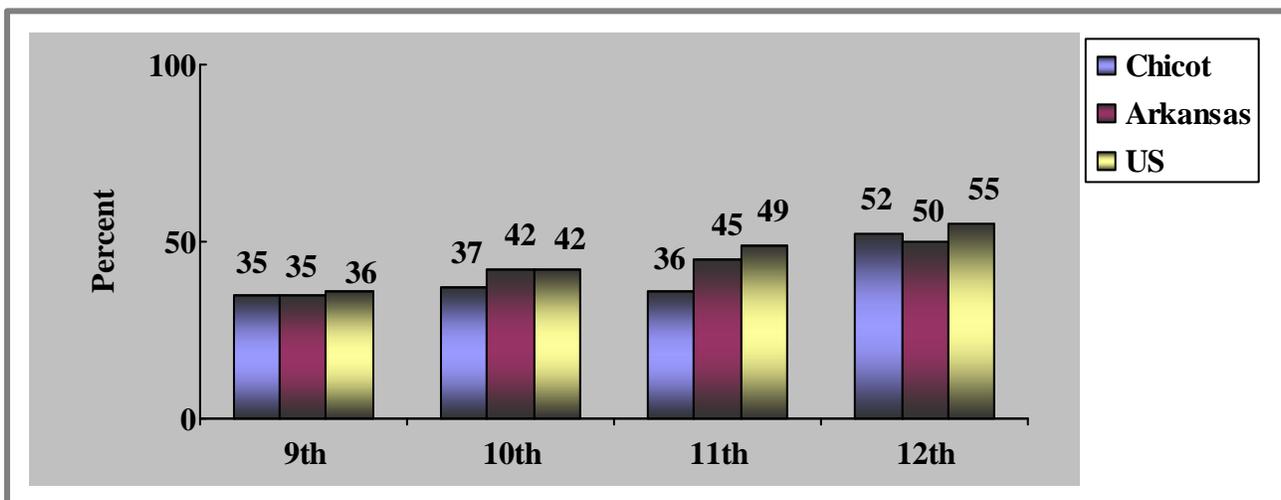


Figure 6: Current alcohol use (9th-12th graders), by grade



Alcohol Use (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Heavy alcohol use:

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

- The prevalence of having had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among students in Chicot County (17%) than among students in Arkansas (25%), and students in nation (26%) (Figure 15).
- The prevalence of having had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among female students in Chicot County (16%) than among female students in Arkansas (23%), and female students in the nation (24%) (Figure 15).
- The prevalence of having had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among male students in Chicot County (19%) than among male students in Arkansas (27%), and among male students in the nation (28%) (Figure 15).
- The prevalence of having had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was:
 - Lower among 9th graders in Chicot County (15%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (19%), and 9th graders in the nation (17%);
 - Lower among 10th graders in Chicot County (18%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (22%), and 10th graders in the nation (24%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Chicot County (15%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (27%), and 11th graders in the nation (30%); and
 - Lower among 12th graders in Chicot County (21%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (35%), and 12th graders in the nation (37%) (Table 8 and Figure 16).

Alcohol Use (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 4: Heavy alcohol use (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County (%) | Arkansas (%) | U.S. (%) |
|-------|-------------------|--------------|----------|
| 9th | 15 | 19 | 17 |
| 10th | 18 | 22 | 24 |
| 11th | 15 | 28 | 30 |
| 12th | 21 | 19 | 37 |

Figure 7: Heavy alcohol use (9th-12th graders), by gender

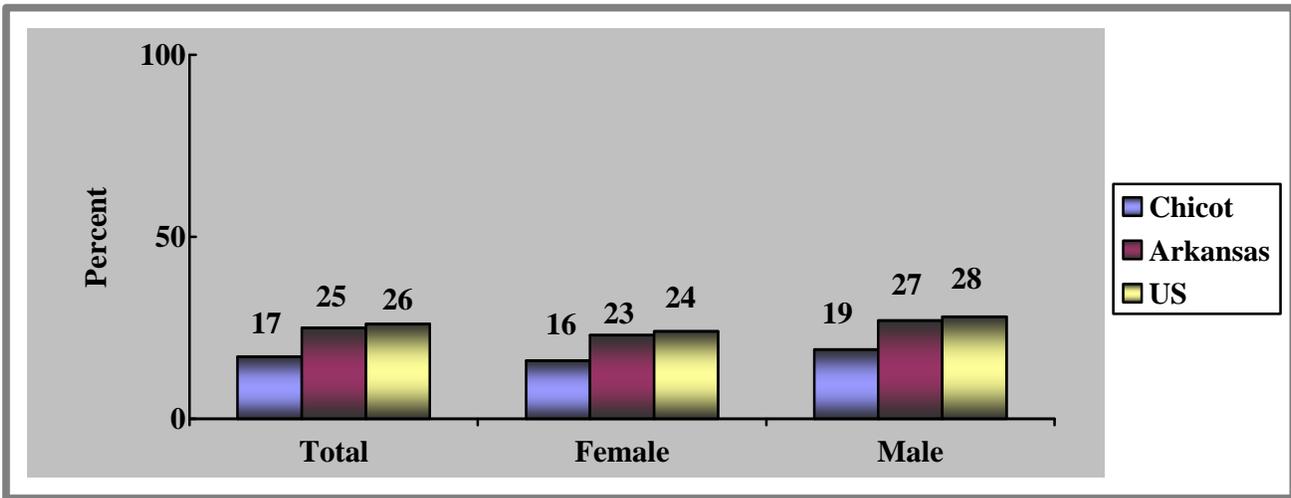
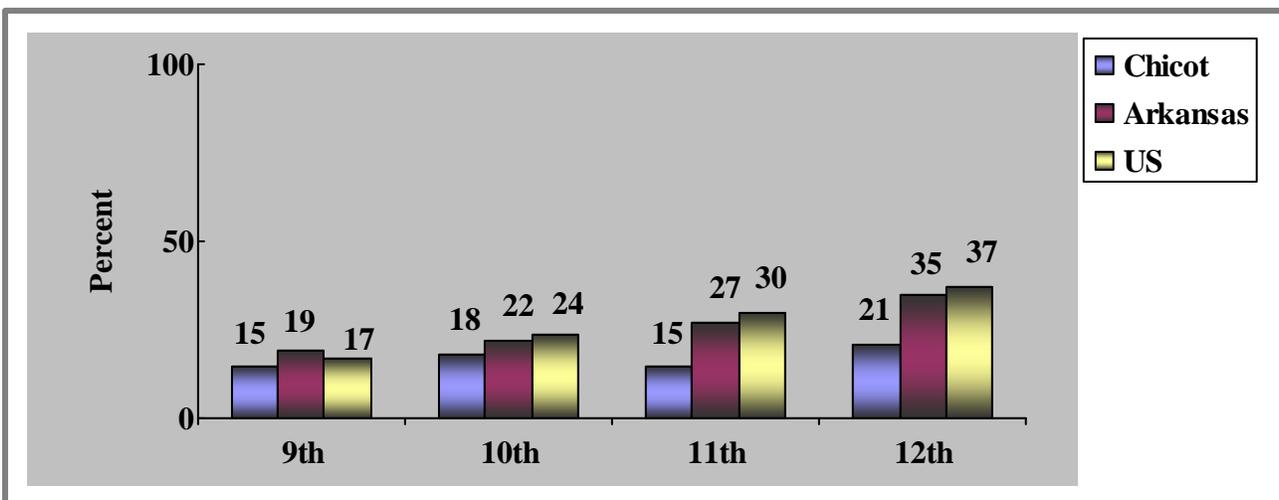


Figure 8: Heavy alcohol use (9th -12th graders), by grade



Illegal Drug Use (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Lifetime marijuana use:

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

- The prevalence of having used marijuana one or more times during a lifetime was higher among students in Chicot County (43%) than among students in Arkansas (35%), and students in nation (38%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having used marijuana one or more times during a lifetime was higher among female students in Chicot County (36%) than among female students in Arkansas (29%), and female students in the nation (35%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having used marijuana one or more times during a lifetime was higher among male students in Chicot County (52%) than among male students in Arkansas (40%); and students in the nation (42%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having used marijuana one or more times during a lifetime was:
 - Higher among 9th graders in Chicot County (35%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (29%), and 9th graders in the nation (28%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Chicot County (47%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (36%), and 10th graders in the nation (37%);
 - Higher among 11th graders in Chicot County (44%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (39%), and 11th graders in the nation (42%); and
 - Higher among 12th graders in Chicot County (49%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (37%), and equal to 12th graders in the nation (49%) (Table 2 and Figure 4).

Illegal Drug Use (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 1: Lifetime marijuana use (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County (%) | Arkansas (%) | U.S. (%) |
|-------|-------------------|--------------|----------|
| 9th | 35 | 29 | 28 |
| 10th | 47 | 36 | 37 |
| 11th | 44 | 39 | 42 |
| 12th | 49 | 37 | 49 |

Figure 1: Lifetime marijuana use (9th-12th graders), by gender

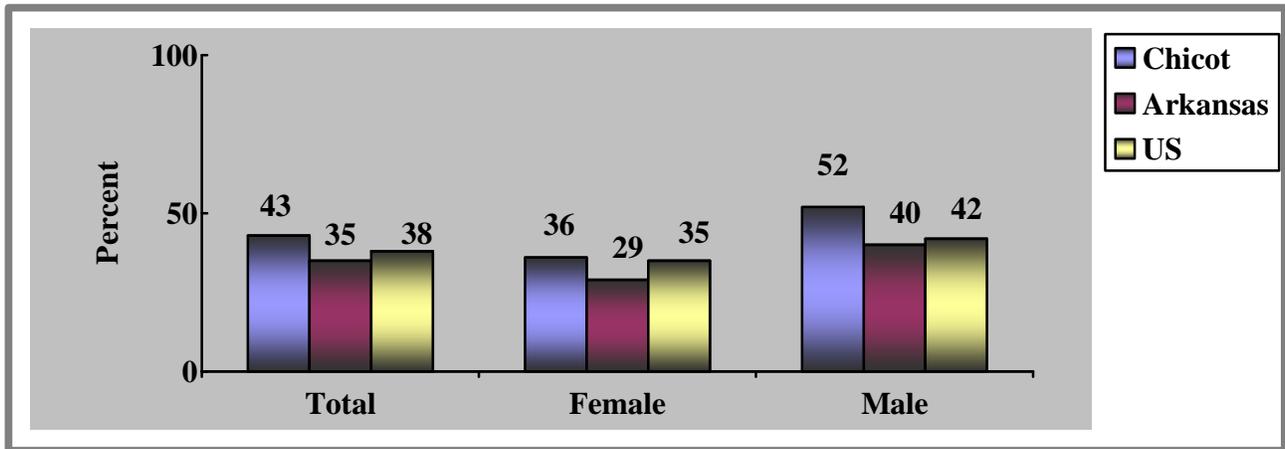
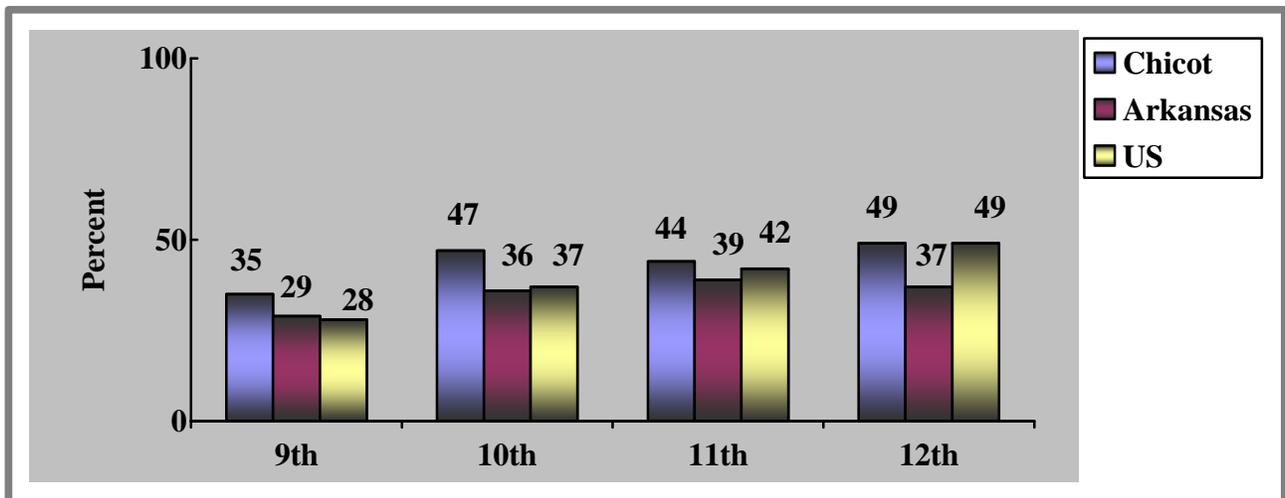


Figure 2: Lifetime marijuana use (9th-12th graders), by grade



Illegal Drug Use (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Early initiation of marijuana use:

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

- The prevalence of having tried marijuana for the first time before age thirteen years was among students in equal among Chicot County (10%) and students in Arkansas (10%), and higher than among students in nation (8%) (Figure 7).
- The prevalence of having tried marijuana for the first time before age thirteen years was higher among female students in Chicot County (7%) than female students in Arkansas (6%), and female students in the nation (5%) (Figure 7).
- The prevalence of having tried marijuana for the first time before age thirteen years was equal among male students in Chicot County (15%) and male students in Arkansas (15%); and higher than among male students in the nation (11%) (Figure 7).
- The prevalence of having tried marijuana for the first time before age thirteen years was:
 - Equal among 9th graders in Chicot County (10%), 9th graders in Arkansas (10%), and 9th graders in the nation (10%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Chicot County (12%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (11%), and 10th graders in the nation (9%);
 - Equal among 11th graders in Chicot County (12%) and 11th graders in Arkansas (12%), and higher than among 11th graders in the nation (7%); and
 - Higher among 12th graders in Chicot County (8%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (6%), and 12th graders in the nation (7%) (Table 4 and Figure 8).

Illegal Drug Use (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 2: Early initiation age of marijuana use (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County (%) | Arkansas (%) | U.S. (%) |
|-------|-------------------|--------------|----------|
| 9th | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 10th | 12 | 11 | 9 |
| 11th | 12 | 12 | 7 |
| 12th | 8 | 6 | 7 |

Figure 3: Early initiation age of marijuana use (9th-12th graders), by gender

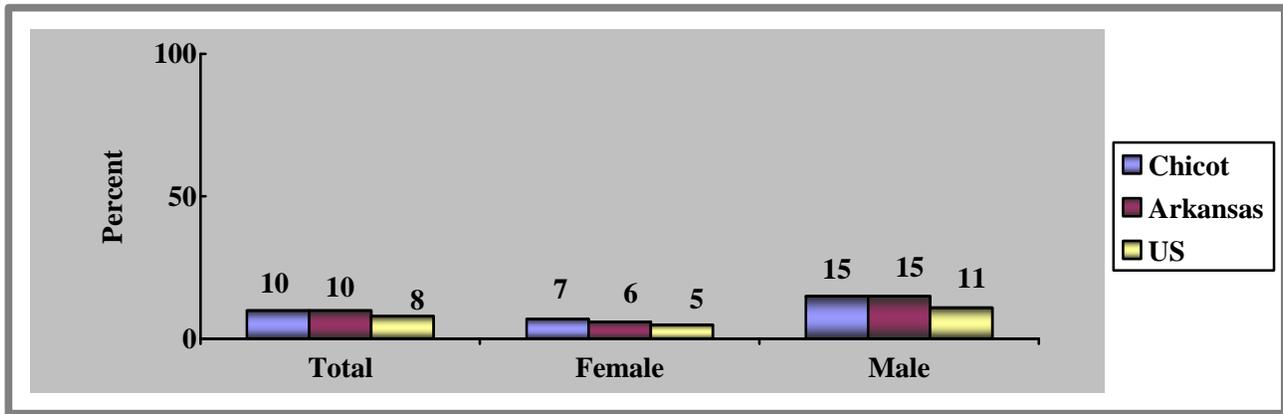
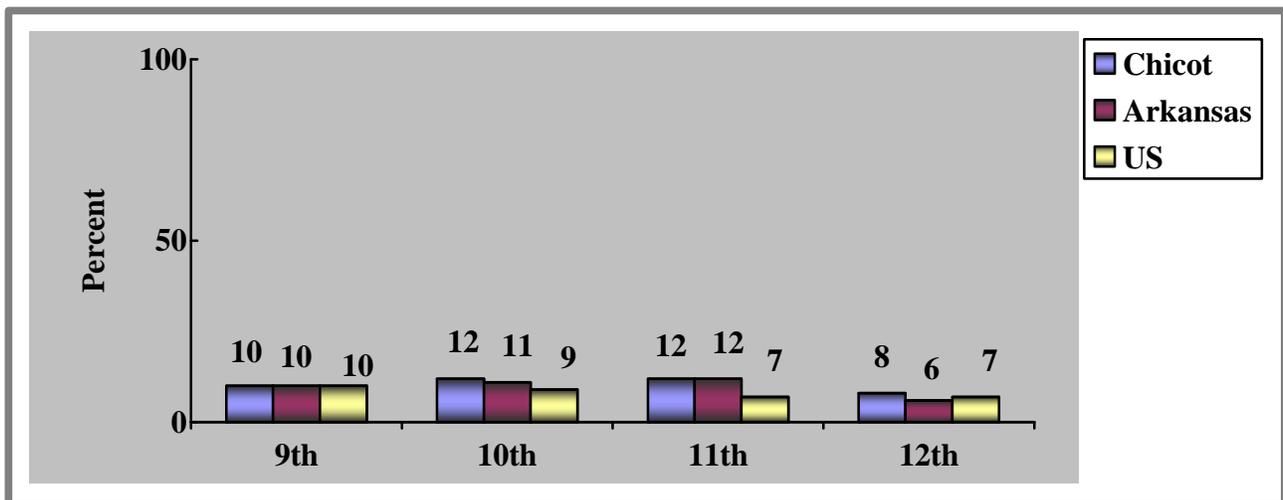


Figure 4: Early initiation age of marijuana use (9th-12th graders), by grade



Illegal Drug Use (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Current marijuana use:

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

- The prevalence of having used marijuana one or more times during the thirty days preceding the survey was higher among students in Chicot County (20%) than among students in Arkansas (16%), and equal to students in nation (20%) (Figure 11).
- The prevalence of having used marijuana one or more times during the thirty days preceding the survey was higher among female students in Chicot County (20%) than among female students in Arkansas (11%), and female students in the nation (17%) (Figure 11).
- The prevalence of having used marijuana one or more times during the thirty days preceding the survey was equal among male students in Chicot County (21%) and male students in Arkansas (21%), and lower than among male students in the nation (22%) (Figure 11).
- The prevalence of having used marijuana one or more times during the thirty days preceding the survey was:
 - Lower among 9th graders in Chicot County (12%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (14%), and 9th graders in the nation (15%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Chicot County (24%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (17%), and 10th graders in the nation (20%);
 - Higher among 11th graders in Chicot County (21%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (18%), and equal to 11th graders in the nation (21%); and
 - Higher among 12th graders in Chicot County (28%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (16%), and 12th graders in the nation (25%) (Table 6 and Figure 12).

Illegal Drug Use (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 3: Current marijuana use (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County (%) | Arkansas (%) | U.S. (%) |
|-------|-------------------|--------------|----------|
| 9th | 12 | 14 | 15 |
| 10th | 24 | 17 | 20 |
| 11th | 21 | 18 | 21 |
| 12th | 28 | 16 | 25 |

Figure 5: Current marijuana use (9th-12th graders), by gender

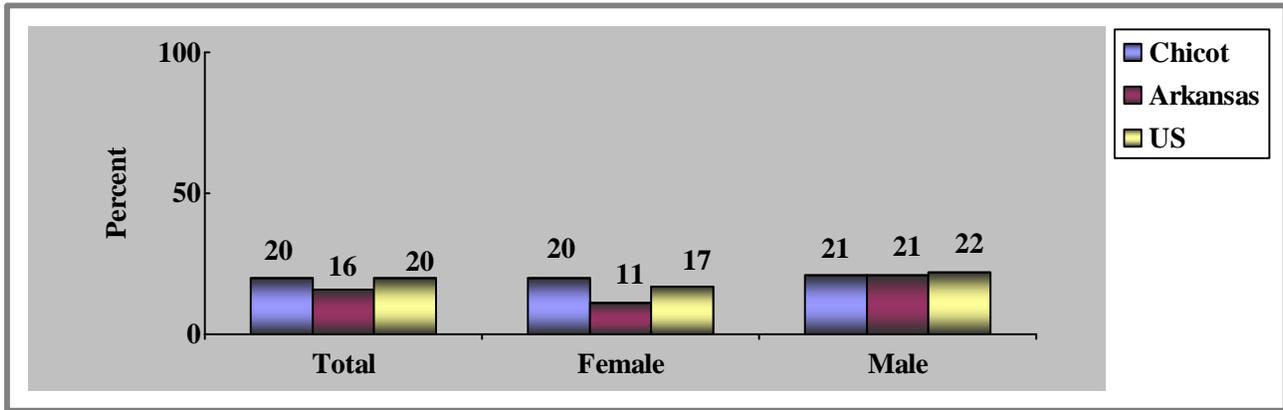
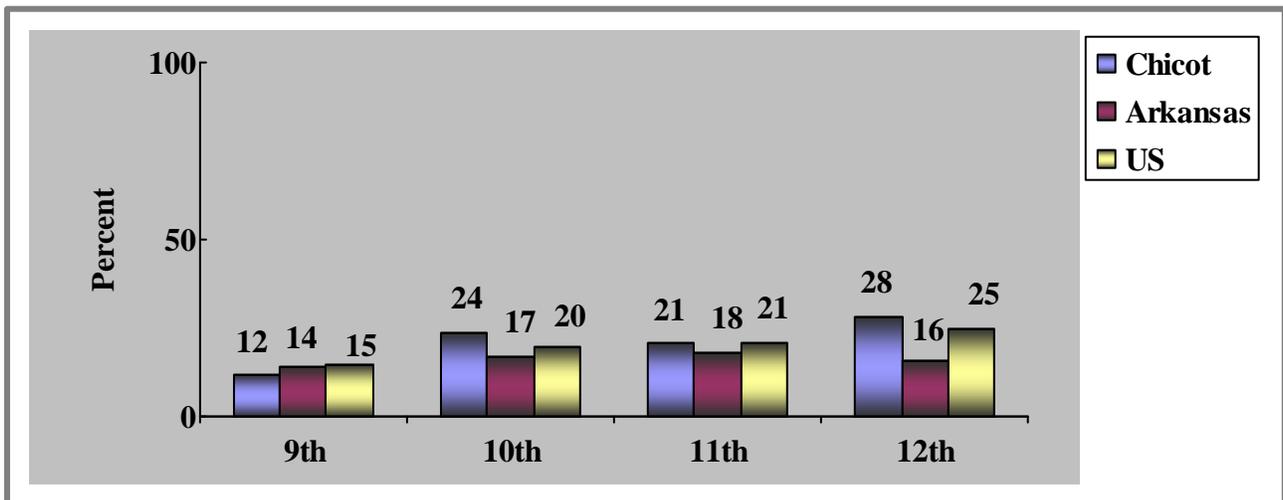


Figure 6: Current marijuana use (9th-12th graders), by grade



Illegal Drug Use (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Lifetime inhalant use:

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

- The prevalence of having ever sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high was lower among students in Chicot County (6%) than among students in Arkansas (16%), and students in nation (13%) (Figure 15).
- The prevalence of having ever sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high was lower among female students in Chicot County (7%) than among female students in Arkansas (16%), and female students in the nation (14%) (Figure 15).
- The prevalence of having ever sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high was lower among male students in Chicot County (4%) than among male students in Arkansas (15%), and male students in the nation (12%) (Figure 15).
- The prevalence of having ever sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high was:
 - Lower among 9th graders in Chicot County (8%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (17%), and 9th graders in the nation (15%);
 - Lower among 10th graders in Chicot County (9%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (16%), and 10th graders in the nation (15%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Chicot County (4%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (14%), and 11th graders in the nation (13%); and
 - Lower among 12th graders in Chicot County (1%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (14%), and 12th graders in the nation (10%) (Table 8 and Figure 16).

Illegal Drug Use *(continued)*

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 4: Lifetime inhalant use (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County (%) | Arkansas (%) | U.S. (%) |
|-------|-------------------|--------------|----------|
| 9th | 8 | 17 | 15 |
| 10th | 9 | 16 | 15 |
| 11th | 4 | 14 | 13 |
| 12th | 1 | 14 | 10 |

Figure 7: Lifetime inhalant use (9th-12th graders), by gender

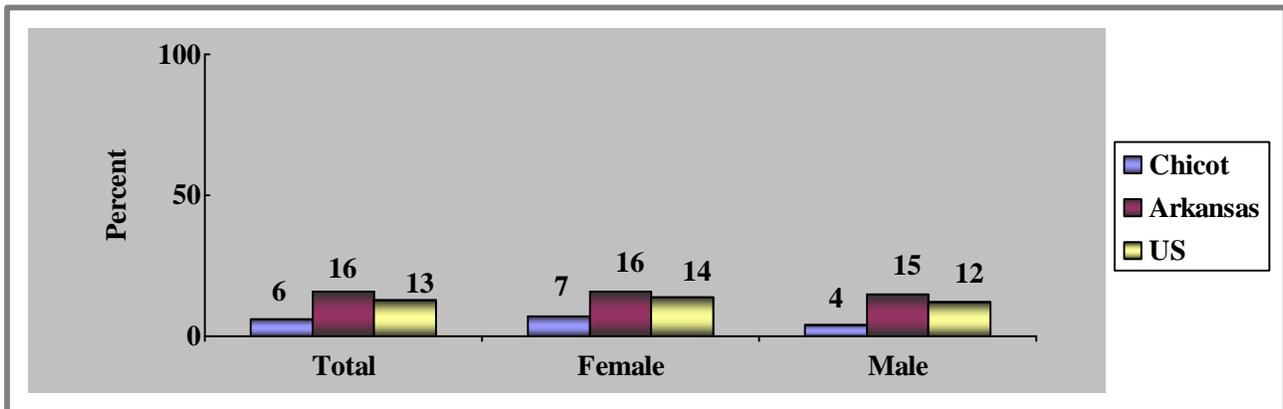
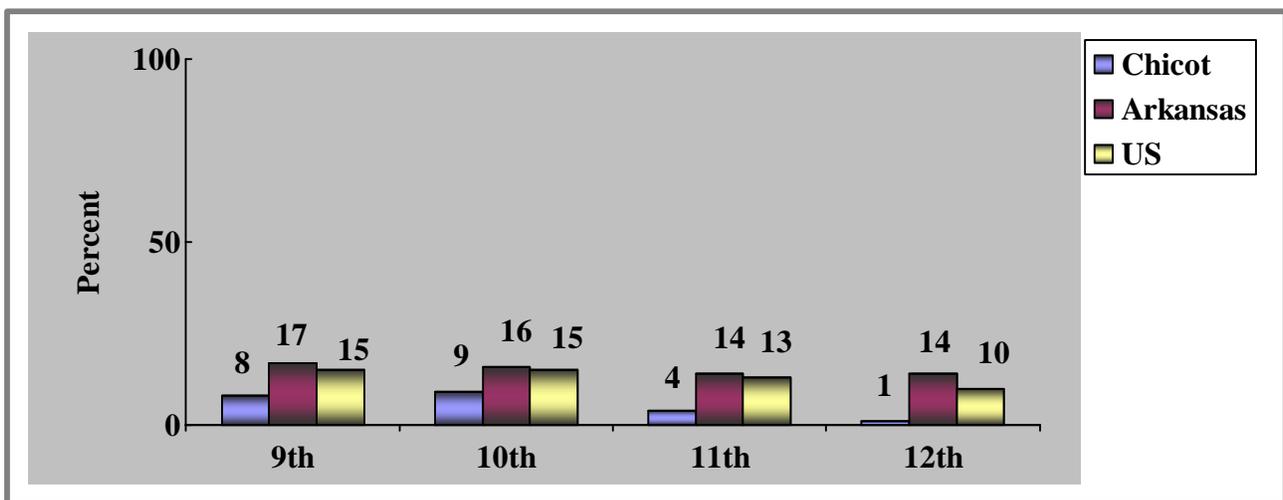


Figure 8: Lifetime inhalant use (9th-12th graders), by grade



Illegal Drug Use (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Lifetime methamphetamines use:

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

- The prevalence of having ever used methamphetamines, one or more times, was lower among students in Chicot County (2%) than among students in Arkansas (7%) and students in nation (4%) (Figure 19).
- The prevalence of having ever used methamphetamines, one or more times, was lower among female students in Chicot County (2%) than among female students in Arkansas (7%), and female students in the nation (4%) (Figure 19).
- The prevalence of having ever used methamphetamines, one or more times, was lower among male students in Chicot County (2%) than among male students in Arkansas (7%), and male students in the nation (5%) (Figure 19).
- The prevalence of having ever used methamphetamines, one or more times, was:
 - Lower among 9th graders in Chicot County (1%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (4%), and 9th graders in the nation (4%);
 - Lower among 10th graders in Chicot County (2%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (6%), and 10th graders in the nation (4%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Chicot County (1%) and 11th graders in Arkansas (7%), and 11th graders in the nation (5%); and
 - Lower among 12th graders in Chicot County (3%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (10%), and 12th graders in the nation (5%) (Table 10 and Figure 20).

Illegal Drug Use (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 5: Lifetime methamphetamines use (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County (%) | Arkansas (%) | U.S. (%) |
|-------|-------------------|--------------|----------|
| 9th | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| 10th | 2 | 6 | 4 |
| 11th | 1 | 7 | 5 |
| 12th | 3 | 10 | 5 |

Figure 9: Lifetime methamphetamines use (9th-12th graders), by gender

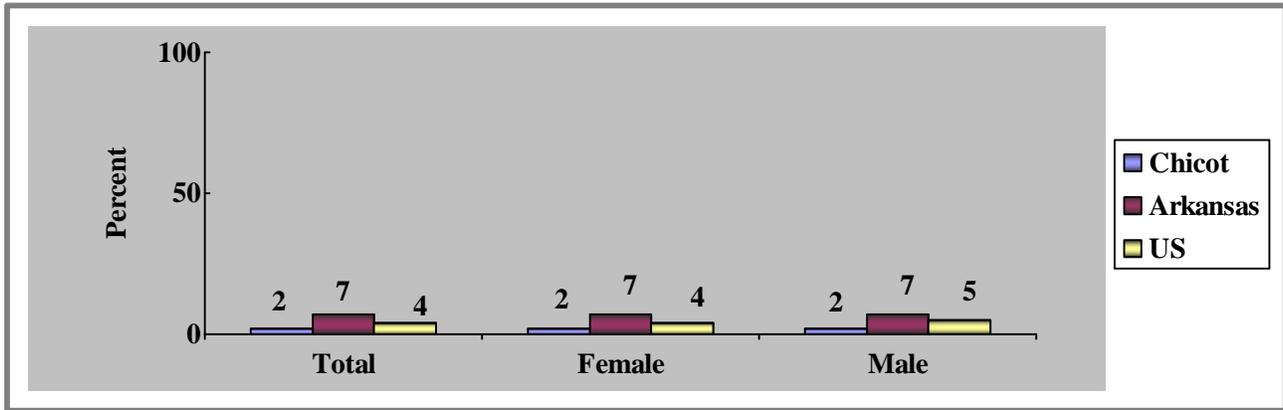
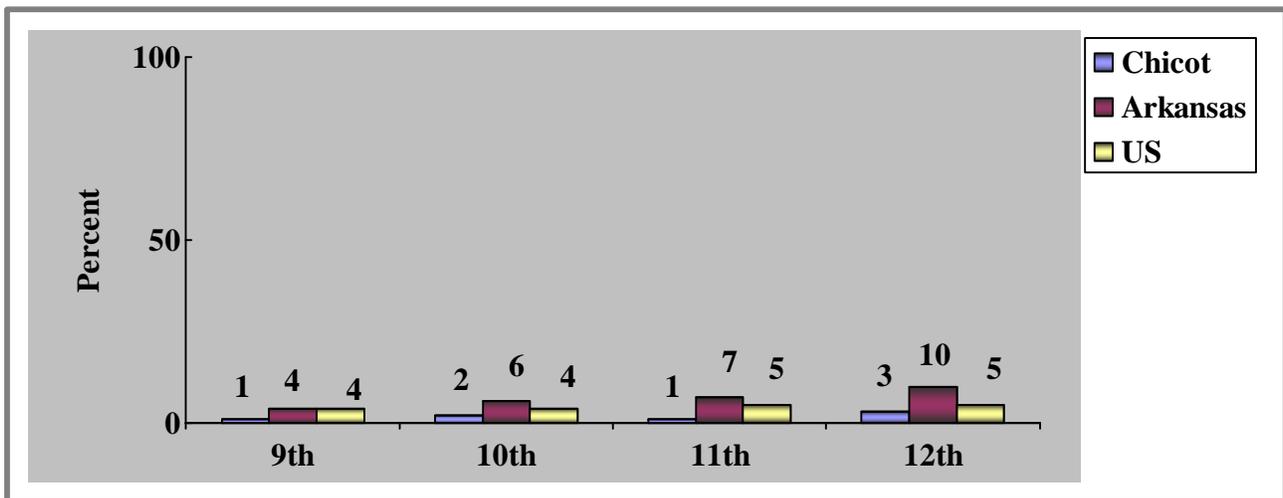


Figure 10: Lifetime methamphetamines use (9th-12th graders), by grade



Illegal Drug Use (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Lifetime ecstasy use:

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

- The prevalence of having ever used ecstasy, one or more times, was lower among students in Chicot County (3%) than among students in Arkansas (7%) and students in nation (6%) (Figure 21).
- The prevalence of having ever used ecstasy, one or more times, was equal among female students in Chicot County (3%) and female students in Arkansas (3%), and lower than among female students in the nation (5%) (Figure 21).
- The prevalence of having ever used ecstasy, one or more times, was lower among male students in Chicot County (4%) than among male students in Arkansas (9%), and male students in the nation (7%) (Figure 21).
- The prevalence of having ever used ecstasy, one or more times, was:
 - Lower among 9th graders in Chicot County (1%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (4%), and 9th graders in the nation (5%);
 - Lower among 10th graders in Chicot County (5%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (7%), and equal to 10th graders in the nation (5%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Chicot County (1%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (9%), and 11th graders in the nation (6%); and
 - Equal among 12th graders in Chicot County (7%) and 12th graders in Arkansas (7%), and lower than among 12th graders in the nation (8%) (Table 11 and Figure 22).

Illegal Drug Use (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 6: Lifetime ecstasy use (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County (%) | Arkansas (%) | U.S. (%) |
|-------|-------------------|--------------|----------|
| 9th | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| 10th | 5 | 7 | 5 |
| 11th | 1 | 9 | 6 |
| 12th | 7 | 7 | 8 |

Figure 11: Lifetime ecstasy use (9th-12th graders), by gender

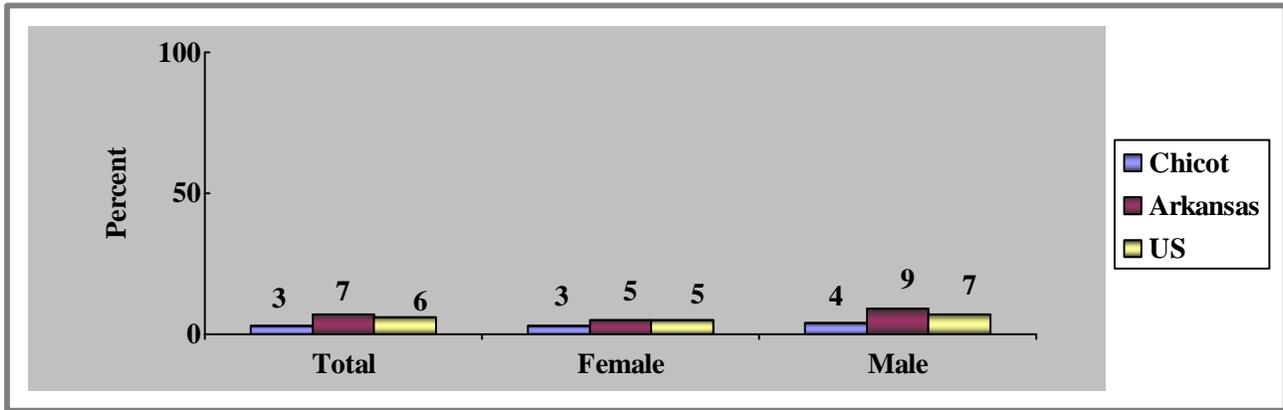
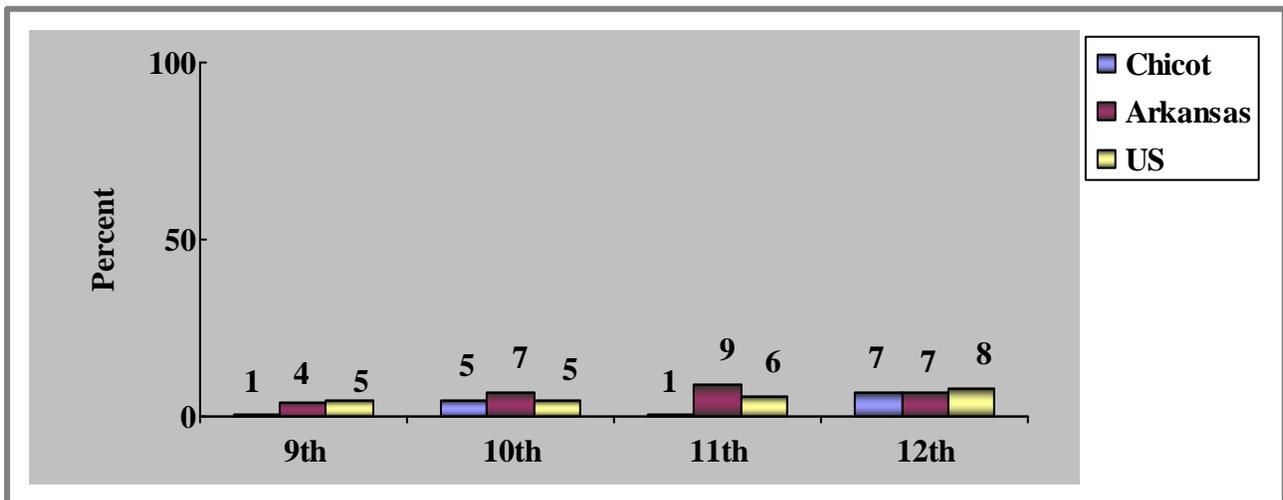


Figure 12: Lifetime ecstasy use (9th-12th graders), by grade



Illegal Drug Use (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Lifetime heroin use:

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

- The prevalence of having ever used heroin, one or more times, was lower among students in Chicot County (1%) than among students in Arkansas (3%), and students in nation (2%) (Figure 25).
- The prevalence of having ever used heroin, one or more times, was lower among female students in Chicot County (1%) than among female students in Arkansas (2%); and female students in the nation (2%) (Figure 25).
- The prevalence of having planned ever used heroin, one or more times, was lower among male students in Chicot County (2%) than among male students in Arkansas (4%), and male students in the nation (3%) (Figure 25).
- The prevalence of having ever used heroin, one or more times, was:
 - Higher among 9th graders in Chicot County (3%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (2%), and equal to 9th graders in the nation (3%);
 - Lower among 10th graders in Chicot County (1%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (3%), and 10th graders in the nation (2%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Chicot County (1%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (5%), and 11th graders in the nation (2%); and
 - Lower among 12th graders in Chicot County (0%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (3%), and 12th graders in the nation (3%) (Table 13 Figure 26).

Illegal Drug Use (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 7: Lifetime heroin use (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County (%) | Arkansas (%) | U.S. (%) |
|-------|-------------------|--------------|----------|
| 9th | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| 10th | 1 | 3 | 2 |
| 11th | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| 12th | 0 | 3 | 3 |

Figure 15: Lifetime heroin use (9th-12th graders), by gender

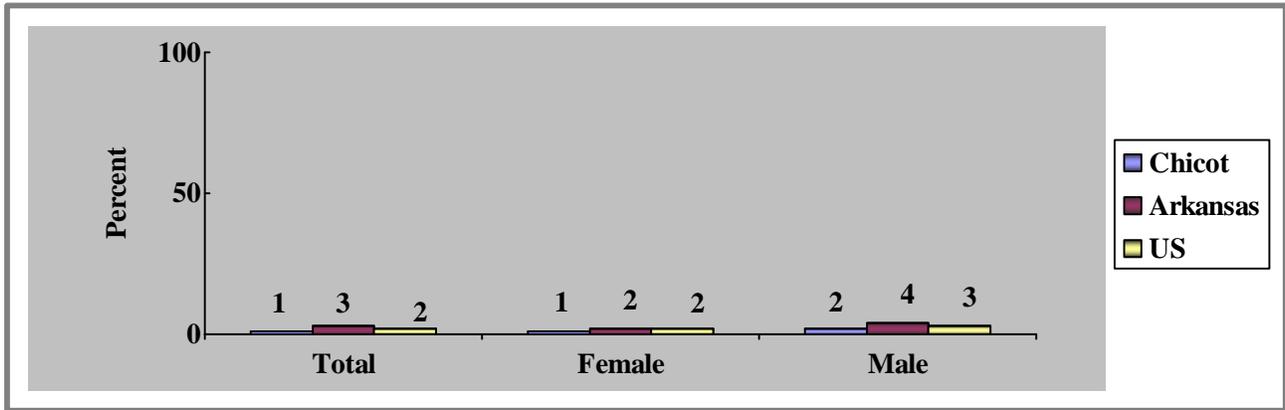
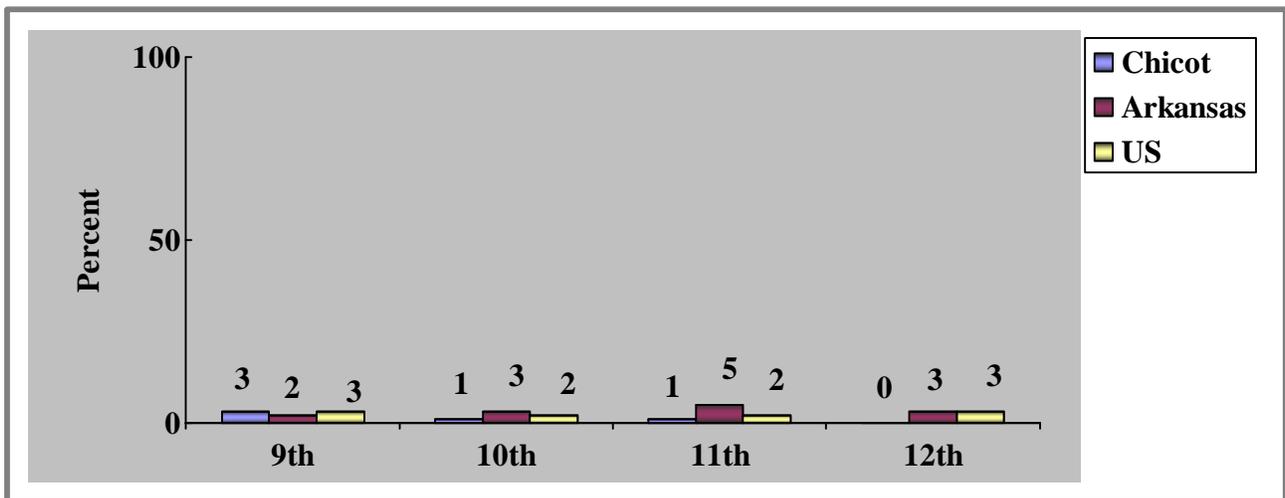


Figure 16: Lifetime heroin use (9th-12th graders), by grade



Illegal Drug Use (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Lifetime illegal steroid use:

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

- The prevalence of having ever used steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription was equal among students in Chicot County (5%) and students in Arkansas (5%), and higher than among students in nation (4%) (Figure 29).
- The prevalence of having ever used steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription was equal among female students in Chicot County (3%) and female students in Arkansas (3%), and female students in the nation (3%) (Figure 29).
- The prevalence of having ever used steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription was lower among male students in Chicot County (5%) than among male students in Arkansas (7%), and equal to male students in the nation (5%) (Figure 29).
- The prevalence of having ever used steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription was:
 - Higher among 9th graders in Chicot County (6%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (5%), and 9th graders in the nation (5%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Chicot County (5%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (4%), and 10th graders in the nation (4%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Chicot County (4%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (6%), and higher than among 11th graders in the nation (3%); and
 - Lower among 12th graders in Chicot County (3%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (4%), and 12th graders in the nation (4%) (Table 15 and Figure 30).

Illegal Drug Use (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 8: Lifetime illegal steroid use (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County (%) | Arkansas (%) | U.S. (%) |
|-------|-------------------|--------------|----------|
| 9th | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| 10th | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| 11th | 4 | 6 | 3 |
| 12th | 3 | 4 | 4 |

Figure 17: Lifetime illegal steroid use (9th-12th graders), by gender

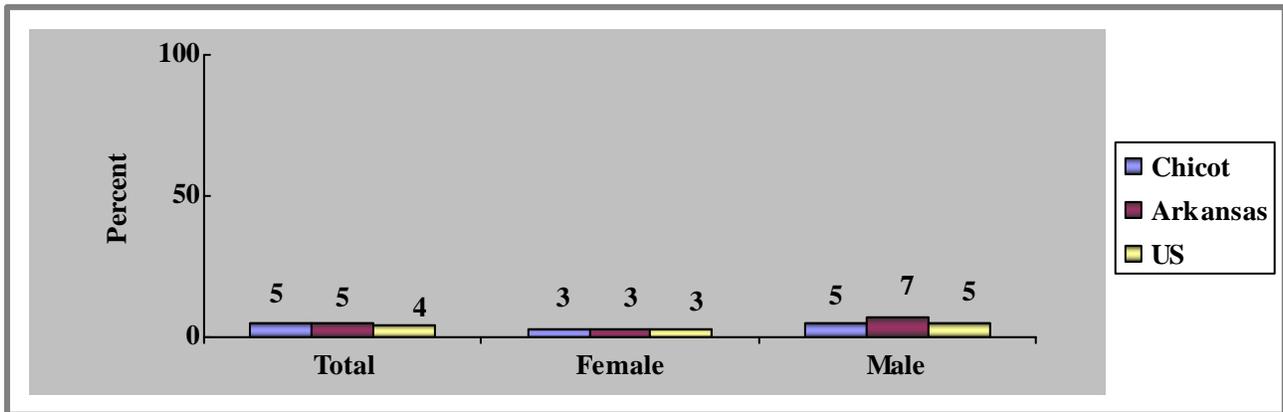
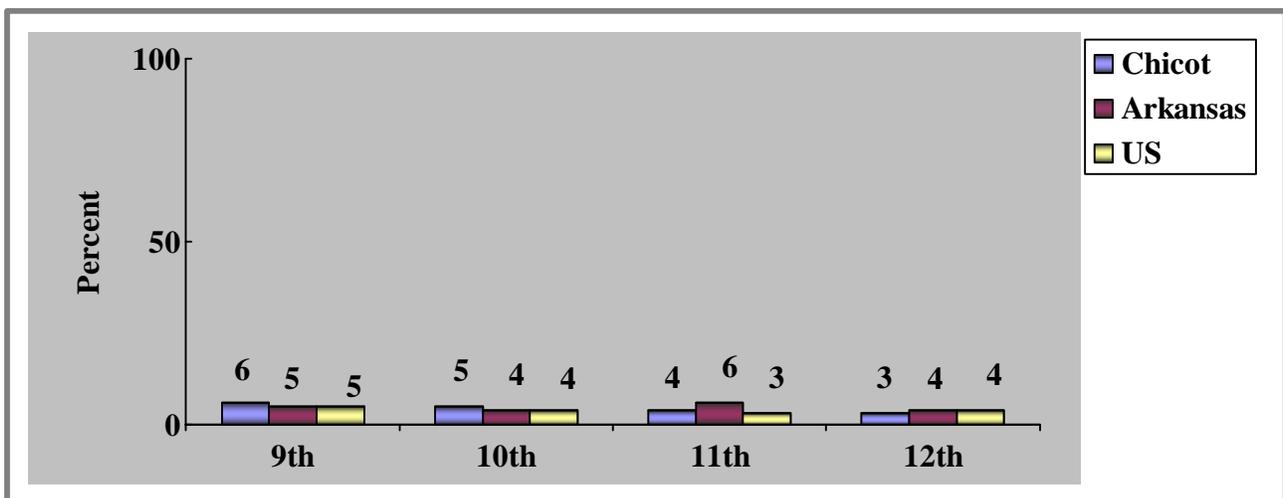


Figure 18: Lifetime illegal steroid use (9th-12th graders), by grade



Sexual Behavior

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Ever had sexual intercourse:

The percentage of students in the 9th-12th grades who have ever had sexual intercourse.

- The prevalence of having ever had sexual intercourse was higher among students in Chicot County (81%) than among students in Arkansas (55%), and students in nation (48%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having ever had sexual intercourse was higher among female students in Chicot County (79%) than among female students in Arkansas (55%), and female students in the nation (46%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having ever had sexual intercourse was higher among male students in Chicot County (82%) than among male students in Arkansas (55%), and male students in the nation (50%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having ever had sexual intercourse was:
 - Higher among 9th graders in Chicot County (70%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (39%), and 9th graders in the nation (33%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Chicot County (78%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (59%), and 10th graders in the nation (44%);
 - Higher among 11th graders in Chicot County (83%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (63%), and 11th graders in the nation (56%); and
 - Higher among 12th graders in Chicot County (94%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (64%), and 12th graders in the nation (65%) (Table 2 and Figure 4).

Sexual Behavior (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 1: Ever had sexual intercourse (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County (%) | Arkansas (%) | U.S. (%) |
|-------|-------------------|--------------|----------|
| 9th | 70 | 39 | 33 |
| 10th | 78 | 59 | 44 |
| 11th | 83 | 63 | 56 |
| 12th | 94 | 64 | 65 |

Figure 1: Ever had sexual intercourse (9th-12th graders), by gender

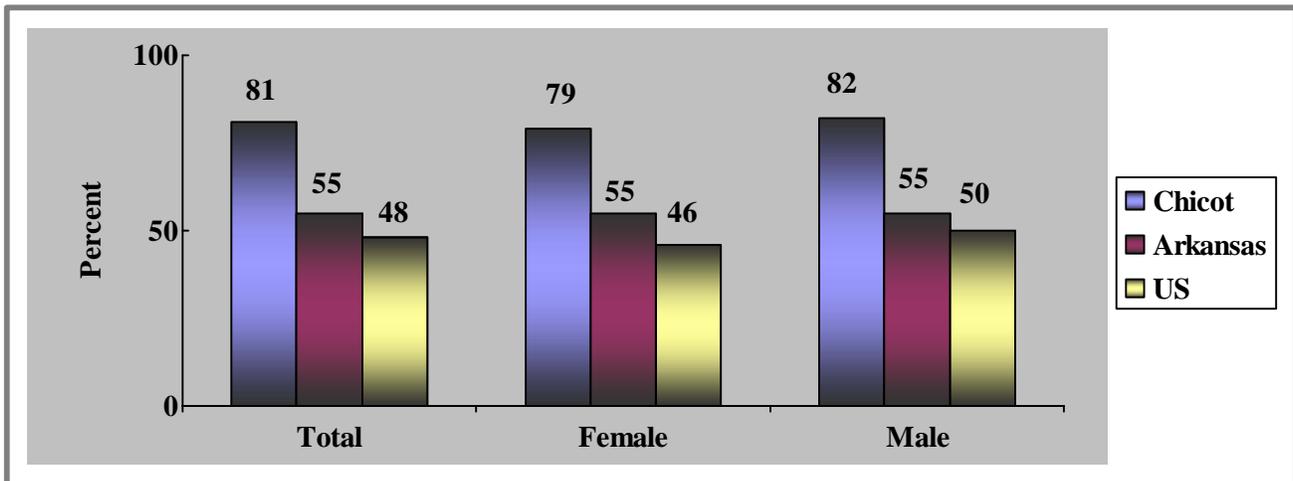
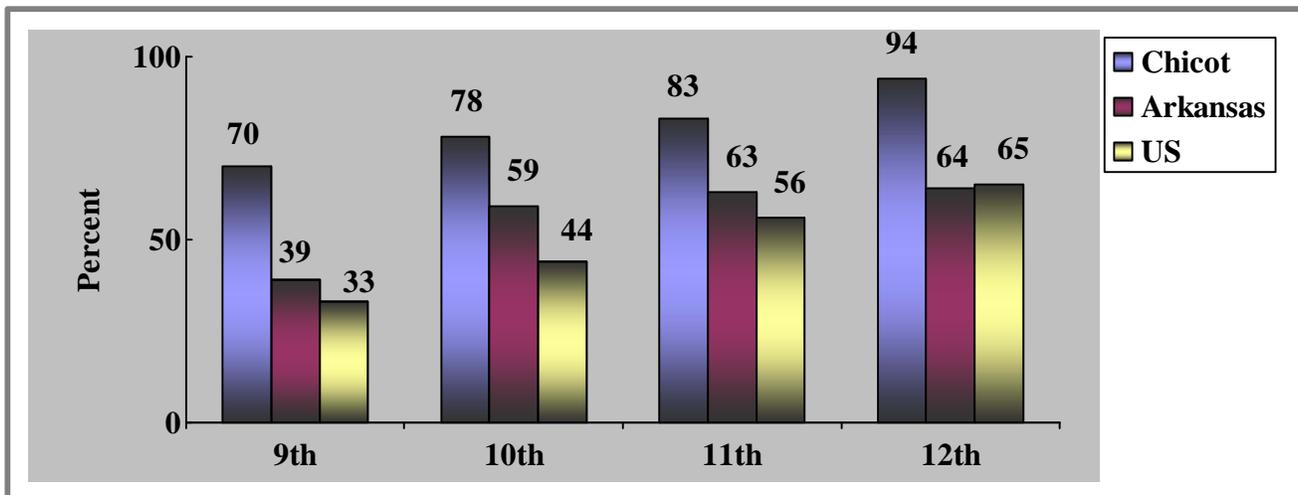


Figure 2: Ever had sexual intercourse (9th-12th graders), by grade



Sexual Behavior (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Early initiation of sexual intercourse:

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

- The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse before age thirteen years was higher among students in Chicot County (21%) than among students in Arkansas (9%), and students in nation (7%) (Figure 7).
- The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse before age thirteen years was higher among female students in Chicot County (12%) than among female students in Arkansas (6%), and female students in the nation (4%) (Figure 7).
- The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse before age thirteen years was higher among male students in Chicot County (32%) than among male students in Arkansas (13%), and male students in the nation (10%) (Figure 7).
- The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse before age thirteen years was:
 - Higher among 9th graders in Chicot County (26%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (8%), and 9th graders in the nation (9%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Chicot County (21%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (12%), and 10th graders in the nation (7%);
 - Higher among 11th graders in Chicot County (17%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (10%), and 11th graders in the nation (7%); and
 - Higher among 12th graders in Chicot County (17%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (6%), and 12th graders in the nation (5%) (Table 4 and Figure 8).

Sexual Behavior (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 4: Early initiation of sexual intercourse (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County (%) | Arkansas (%) | U.S. (%) |
|-------|-------------------|--------------|----------|
| 9th | 26 | 8 | 9 |
| 10th | 21 | 12 | 7 |
| 11th | 17 | 10 | 7 |
| 12th | 17 | 6 | 5 |

Figure 3: Early initiation of sexual intercourse (9th-12th graders), by gender

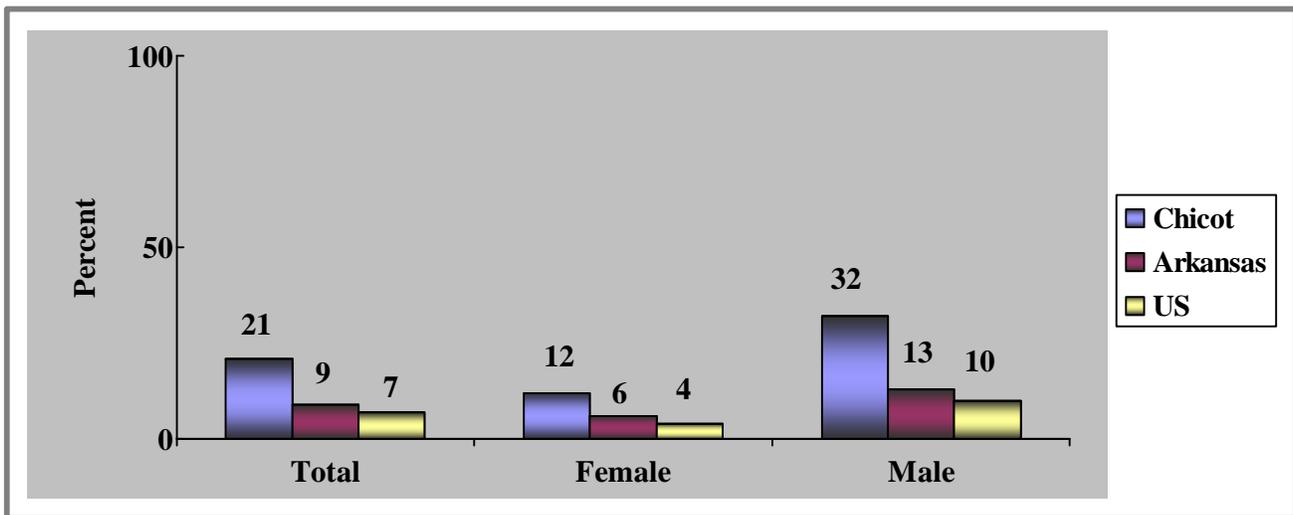
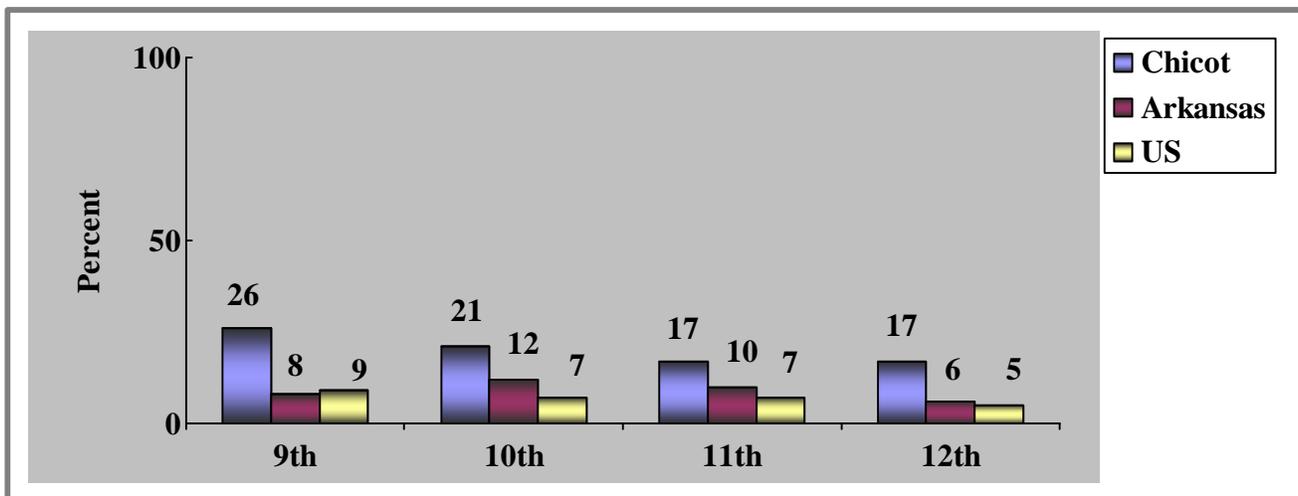


Figure 4: Early initiation of sexual intercourse (9th-12th graders), by grade



Sexual Behavior (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Four or more sexual partners:

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

- The prevalence of having had four or more sexual partners was higher among students in Chicot County (40%) than among students in Arkansas (19%), and students in nation (15%) (Figure 11).
- The prevalence of having had four or more sexual partners was higher among female students in Chicot County (32%) and among female students in Arkansas (16%); and female students in the nation (12%) (Figure 11).
- The prevalence of having had four or more sexual partners was higher among male students in Chicot County (51%) than among male students in Arkansas (22%), and male students in the nation (18%) (Figure 11).
- The prevalence of having had four or more sexual partners was:
 - Higher among 9th graders in Chicot County (24%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (11%), and 9th graders in the nation (9%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Chicot County (38%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (17%), and 10th graders in the nation (13%);
 - Higher among 11th graders in Chicot County (44%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (23%), and 11th graders in the nation (17%); and
 - Higher among 12th graders in Chicot County (59%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (26%), and 12th graders in the nation (22%) (Table 6 and Figure 12).

Sexual Behavior (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 3: Four or more sexual partners (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County (%) | Arkansas (%) | U.S. (%) |
|-------|-------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 9th | 24 | 11 | 9 |
| 10th | 38 | 17 | 13 |
| 11th | 44 | 23 | 17 |
| 12th | 59 | 26 | 22 |

Figure 5: Four or more sexual partners (9th-12th graders), by gender

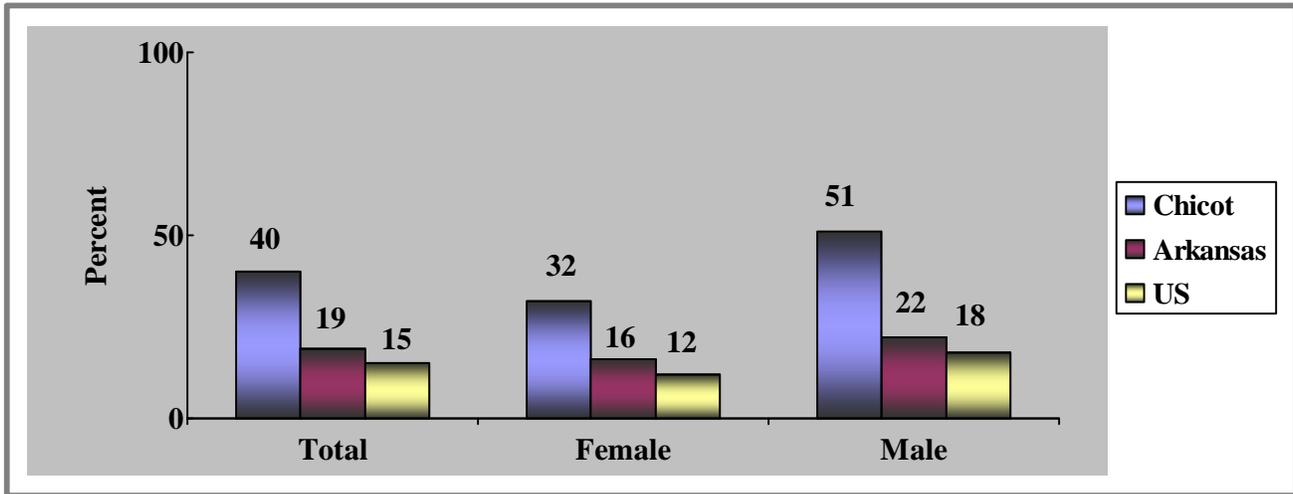
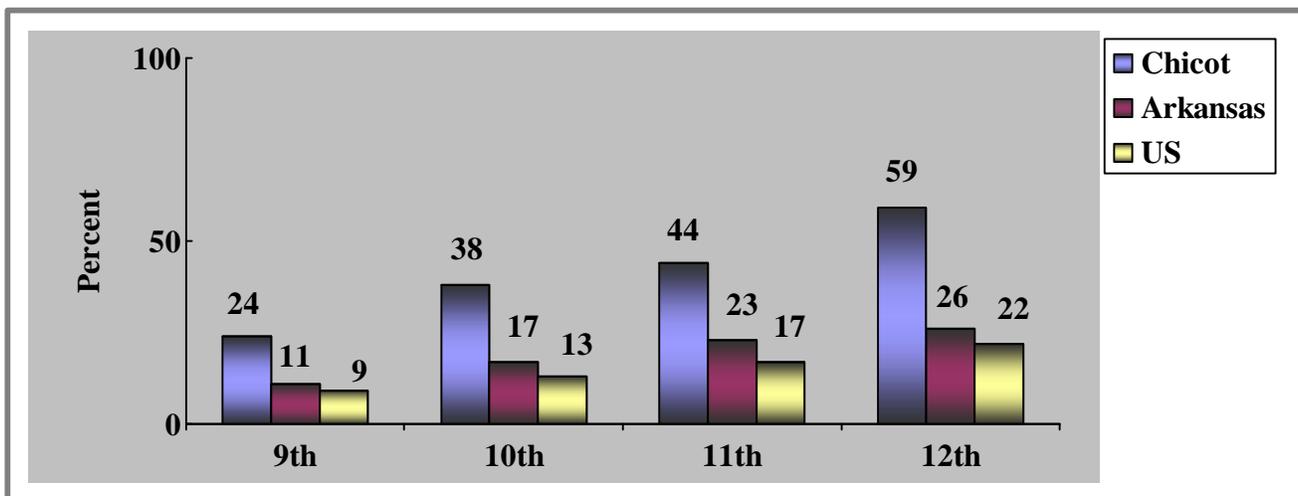


Figure 6: Four or more sexual partners (9th-12th graders), by grade



Sexual Behavior (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Currently sexually active:

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

- The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse during the three months preceding the survey was higher among students in Chicot County (63%) than among students in Arkansas (40%), and students in nation (35%) (Figure 15).
- The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse during the three months preceding the survey was higher among female students in Chicot County (61%) than among female students in Arkansas (43%), and female students in the nation (36%) (Figure 15).
- The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse during the three months preceding the survey was higher among male students in Chicot County (65%) than among male students in Arkansas (37%), and male students in the nation (34%) (Figure 15).
- The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse during the three months preceding the survey was:
 - Higher among 9th graders in Chicot County (47%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (24%), and 9th graders in the nation (20%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Chicot County (59%) and 10th graders in Arkansas (40%), and 10th graders in the nation (31%);
 - Higher among 11th graders in Chicot County (65%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (46%), and 10th graders in the nation (42%); and
 - Higher among 12th graders in Chicot County (84%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (53%), and 12th graders in the nation (53%) (Table 8 and Figure 16).

Sexual Behavior (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 4: Currently sexually active (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County (%) | Arkansas (%) | U.S. (%) |
|-------|-------------------|--------------|----------|
| 9th | 47 | 24 | 20 |
| 10th | 59 | 40 | 31 |
| 11th | 65 | 46 | 42 |
| 12th | 84 | 53 | 53 |

Figure 7: Currently sexually active (9th-12th graders), by gender

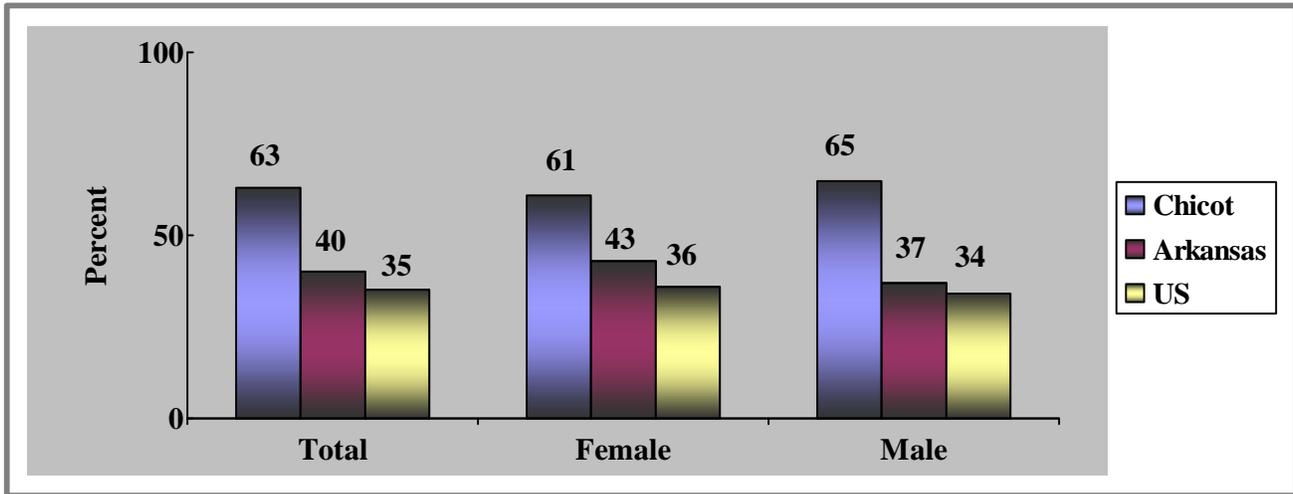
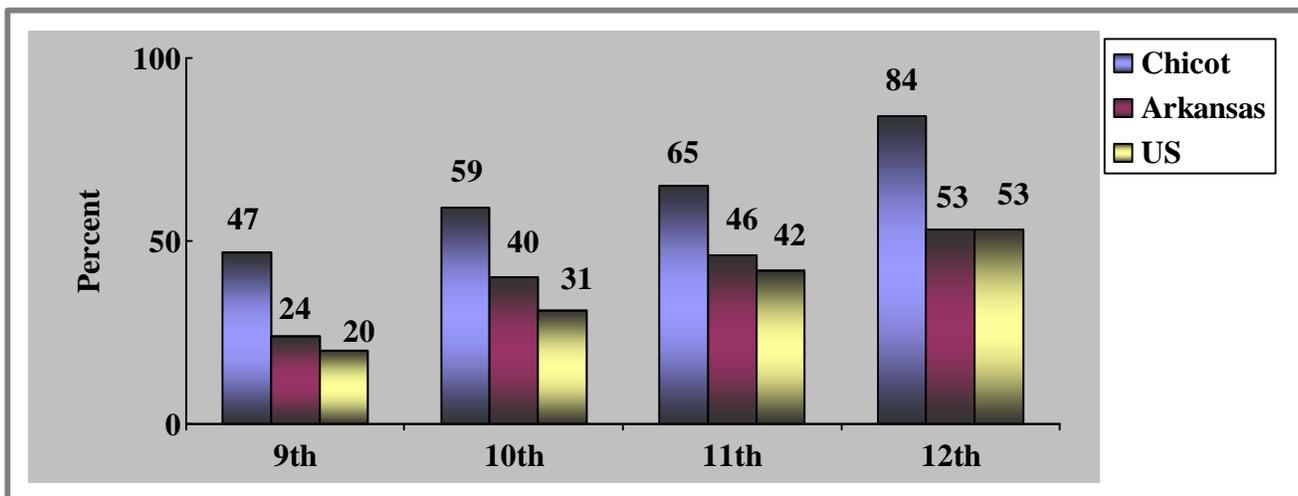


Figure 8: Currently sexually active (9th-12th graders), by grade



Sexual Behavior (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Drug use before last sexual intercourse:

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

- The prevalence of having drank alcohol or used drugs before his/her last sexual intercourse was **twenty percent (20%)** among students in Chicot County, **twenty-one percent (21%)** among students in Arkansas, and **twenty-three percent (23%)** among students in nation (Figure 19).
- The prevalence of having drank alcohol or used drugs before his/her last sexual intercourse was **thirteen percent (13%)** among female students in Chicot County, **seventeen percent (17%)** among female students in Arkansas, and **eighteen percent (18%)** among female students in the nation (Figure 19).
- The prevalence of having drank alcohol or used drugs before his/her last sexual intercourse was **twenty-eight percent (28%)** among male students in Chicot County, **twenty-six percent (26%)** among male students in Arkansas, and **twenty-eight percent (28%)** among male students in the nation (Figure 19).
- The prevalence of having drank alcohol or used drugs before students last sexual intercourse was:
 - **Thirteen percent (13%)** among 9th graders in Chicot County, **sixteen percent (16%)** among 9th graders in Arkansas, and **twenty-two percent (22%)** among 9th graders in the nation;
 - **Twenty percent (20%)** among 10th graders in Chicot County, **thirteen percent (13%)** among 10th graders in Arkansas, and **twenty-four percent (24%)** among 10th graders in the nation;
 - **Twenty-two percent (22%)** among 11th graders in Chicot County, **twenty-three percent (23%)** among 11th graders in Arkansas, and **twenty-two percent (22%)** among 11th graders in the nation; and
 - **Twenty-two percent (22%)** among 12th graders in Chicot County, and **twenty-three percent (23%)** among 12th graders in the nation (Table 10 and Figure 20).

Sexual Behavior (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 5: Drug use before last sexual intercourse (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County (%) | Arkansas (%) | U.S. (%) |
|-------|-------------------|--------------|----------|
| 9th | 13 | 16 | 22 |
| 10th | 20 | 13 | 24 |
| 11th | 22 | 23 | 22 |
| 12th | 22 | N/A* | 23 |

* Less than 100 respondents in a subgroup.

Figure 9: Drug use before last sexual intercourse (9th-12th graders), by gender

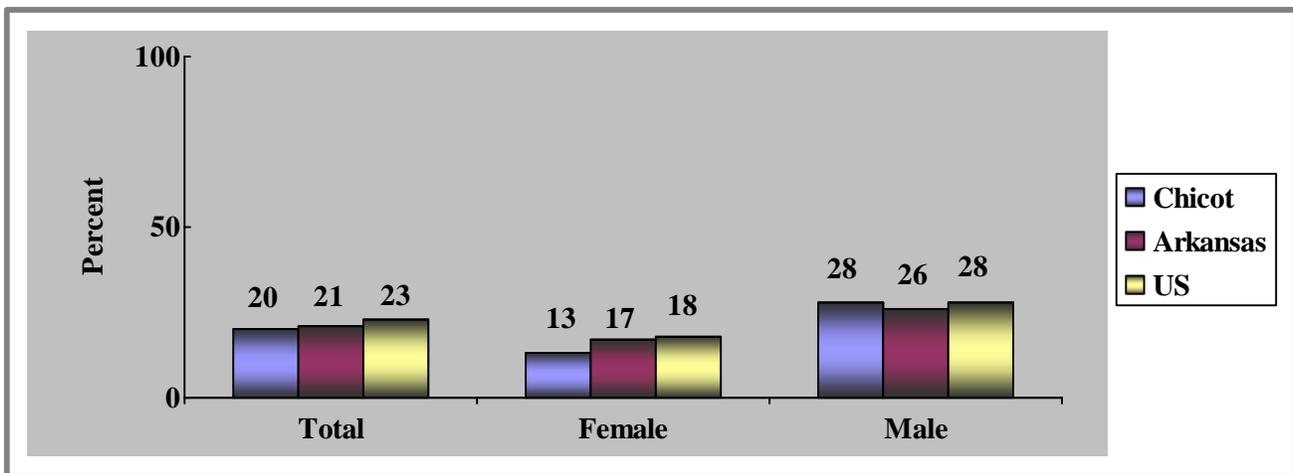
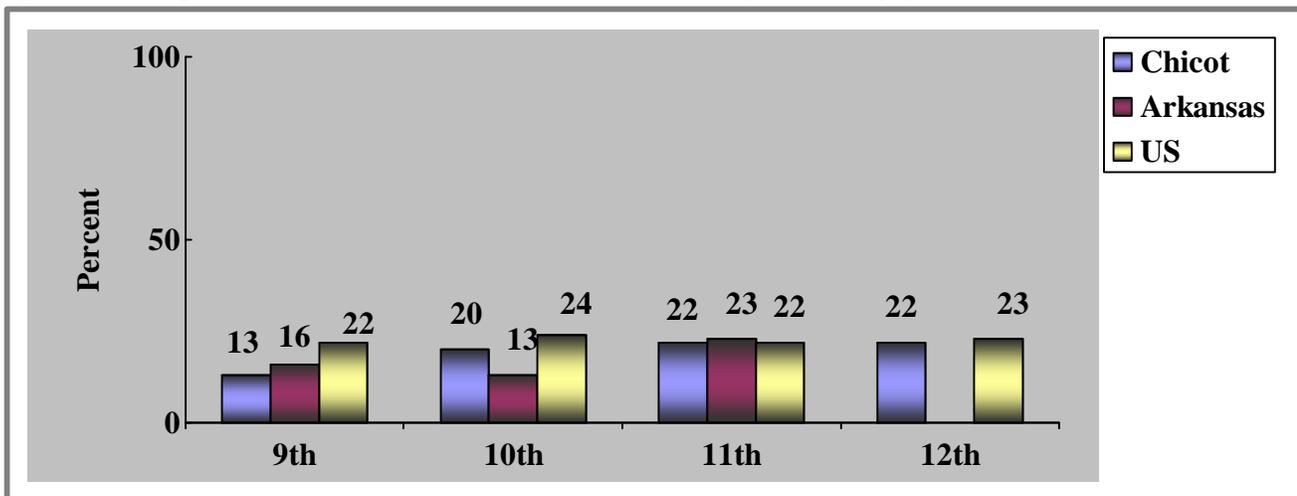


Figure 10: Drug use before last sexual intercourse (9th-12th graders), by grade



Sexual Behavior (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Condom use:

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

- The prevalence of having used a condom during his/her last sexual intercourse was **sixty-one percent (61%)** among students in Chicot County, **sixty percent (60%)** among students in Arkansas, and **sixty-two percent (62%)** among students in nation (Figure 23).
- The prevalence of having used a condom during his/her last sexual intercourse was **sixty-one percent (61%)** among female students in Chicot County, **fifty-five percent (55%)** among female students in Arkansas, and **fifty-five percent (55%)** among female students in the nation (Figure 23).
- The prevalence of having used a condom during his/her last sexual intercourse was **sixty-two percent (62%)** among male students in Chicot County, **sixty-four percent (64%)** among male students in Arkansas, and **seventy percent (70%)** among male students in the nation (Figure 23).
- The prevalence of having used a condom during his/her last sexual intercourse was:
 - **Seventy-one percent (71%)** among 9th graders in Chicot County, **fifty-eight percent (58%)** among 9th graders in Arkansas, and **seventy percent (70%)** among 9th graders in the nation;
 - **Fifty-nine percent (59%)** among 10th graders in Chicot County, **sixty-eight percent (68%)** among 10th graders in Arkansas, and **sixty-six percent (66%)** among 10th graders in the nation;
 - **Fifty-three percent (53%)** among 11th graders in Chicot County, **fifty-nine percent (59%)** among 11th graders in Arkansas, and **sixty-two percent (62%)** among 11th graders in the nation; and
 - **Sixty-three percent (63%)** among 12th graders in Chicot County, and **fifty-four percent (54%)** among 12th graders in the nation (Table 12 and Figure 24).

Sexual Behavior (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 6: Condom use (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County (%) | Arkansas (%) | U.S. (%) |
|-------|-------------------|--------------|----------|
| 9th | 71 | 58 | 70 |
| 10th | 59 | 68 | 66 |
| 11th | 53 | 59 | 62 |
| 12th | 63 | NA* | 54 |

* Less than 100 respondents in a subgroup.

Figure 11: Condom use (9th-12th graders), by gender

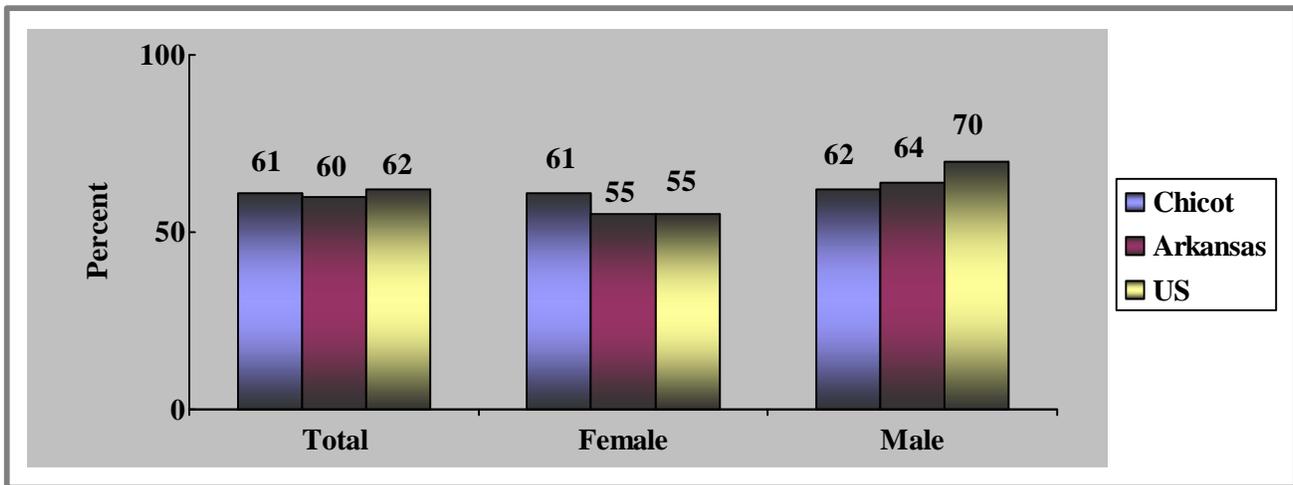
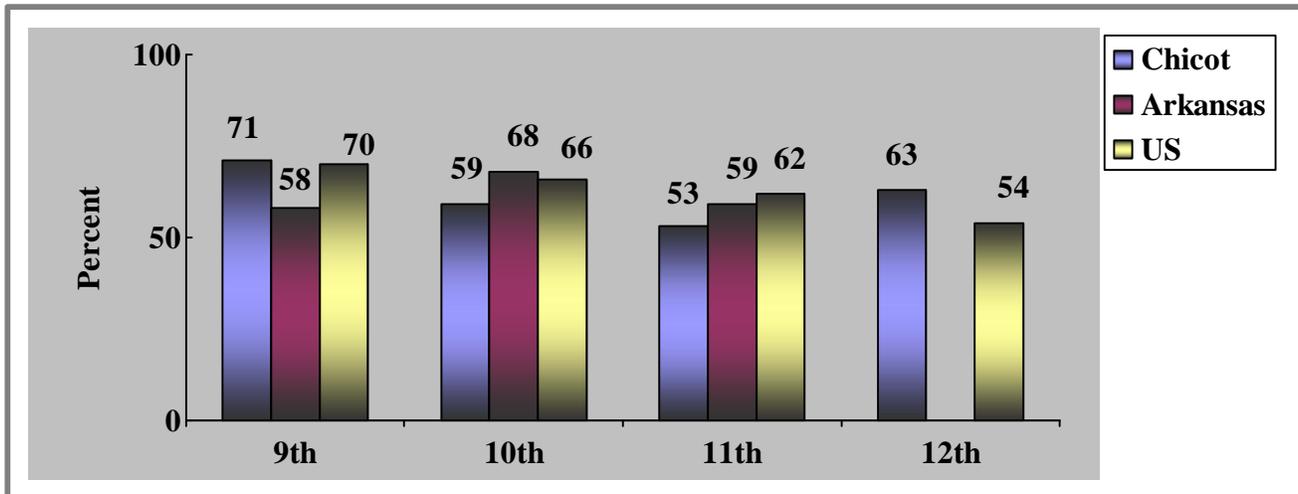


Figure 12: Condom use (9th-12th graders), by gender



Health Education – HIV/AIDS (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Health education:

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

- The prevalence of having received information on HIV/AIDS at school was higher among students in Chicot County (88%) than among students in Arkansas (86%), and lower than among students in the nation (90%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having received information on HIV/AIDS at school was higher among female students in Chicot County (90%) than among female students in Arkansas (87%), and equal to female students in the nation (90%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having received information on HIV/AIDS at school was higher among male students in Chicot County (86%) than among male students in Arkansas (85%), and lower than among male students in the nation (89%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having received information on HIV/AIDS at school was:
 - Lower among 9th graders in Chicot County (82%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (84%), and 9th graders in the nation (87%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Chicot County (93%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (89%), and 10th graders in the nation (90%);
 - Higher among 11th graders in Chicot County (96%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (86%), and than among 11th graders in the nation (92%); and
 - Lower among 12th graders in Chicot County (81%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (84%), and 12th graders in the nation (90%) (Table 2 and Figure 4).

Health Education – HIV/AIDS (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 1: Health Education (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County (%) | Arkansas (%) | U.S. (%) |
|-------|-------------------|--------------|----------|
| 9th | 82 | 84 | 87 |
| 10th | 93 | 89 | 90 |
| 11th | 96 | 86 | 92 |
| 12th | 81 | 84 | 90 |

Figure 1: Health Education (9th-12th graders), by gender

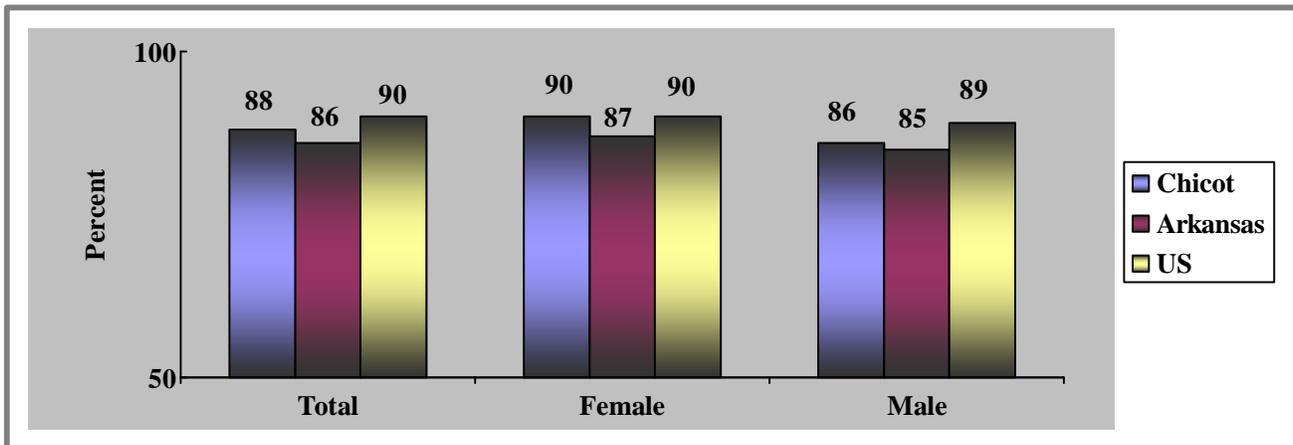
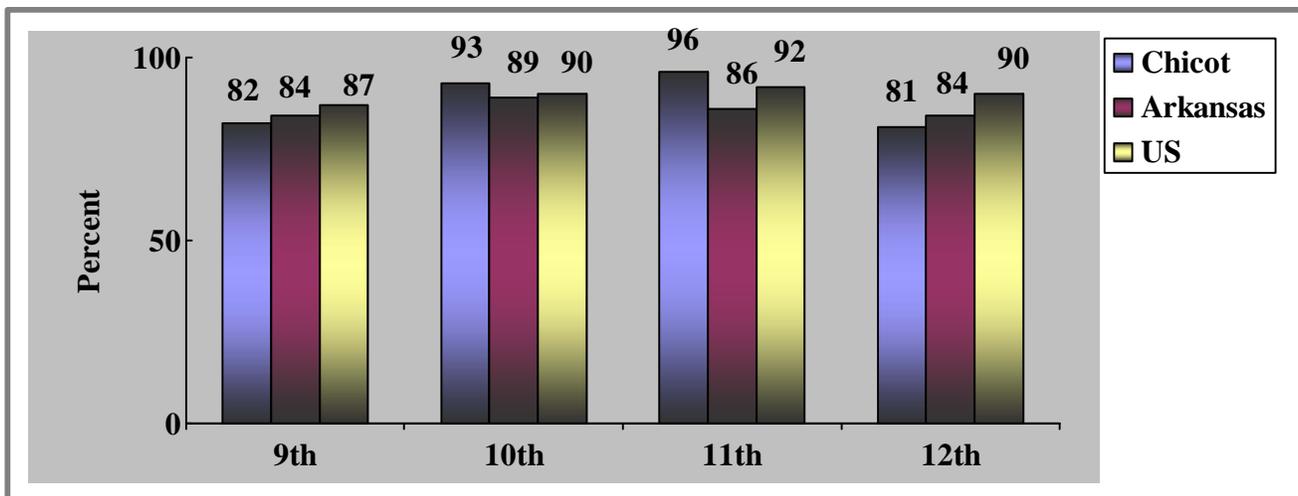


Figure 2: Health Education (9th-12th graders), by grade



Overweight and Weight Control (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Overweight:

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

- The prevalence of being overweight was higher among students in Chicot County (39%) than among students in Arkansas (16%), and students in nation (16%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of being overweight was higher among female students in Chicot County (43%) than among female students in Arkansas (17%), and female students in the nation (15%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of being overweight was higher among male students in Chicot County (34%) than among male students in Arkansas (15%), and male students in the nation (16%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of being overweight was:
 - Higher among 9th graders in Chicot County (33%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (13%), and 9th graders in the nation (18%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Chicot County (45%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (16%), and 10th graders in the nation (16%);
 - Higher among 11th graders in Chicot County (35%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (15%), and 11th graders in the nation (15%); and
 - Higher among 12th graders in Chicot County (42%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (20%), and 12th graders in the nation (14%) (Table 2 and Figure 4).

Overweight and Weight Control (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 1: Overweight (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County (%) | Arkansas (%) | U.S. (%) |
|-------|-------------------|--------------|----------|
| 9th | 33 | 13 | 18 |
| 10th | 45 | 16 | 16 |
| 11th | 35 | 15 | 15 |
| 12th | 42 | 20 | 14 |

Figure 1: Overweight (9th-12th graders), by gender

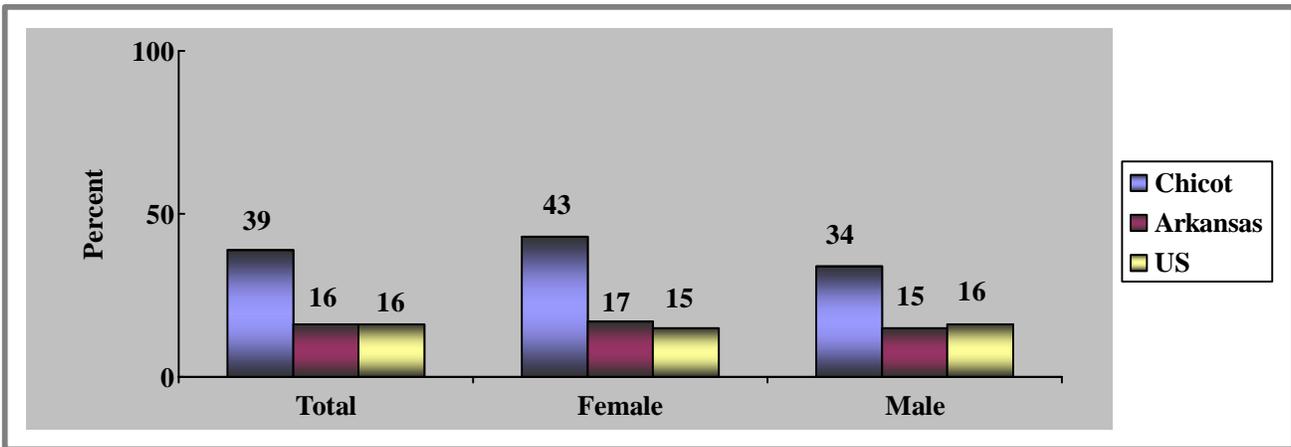
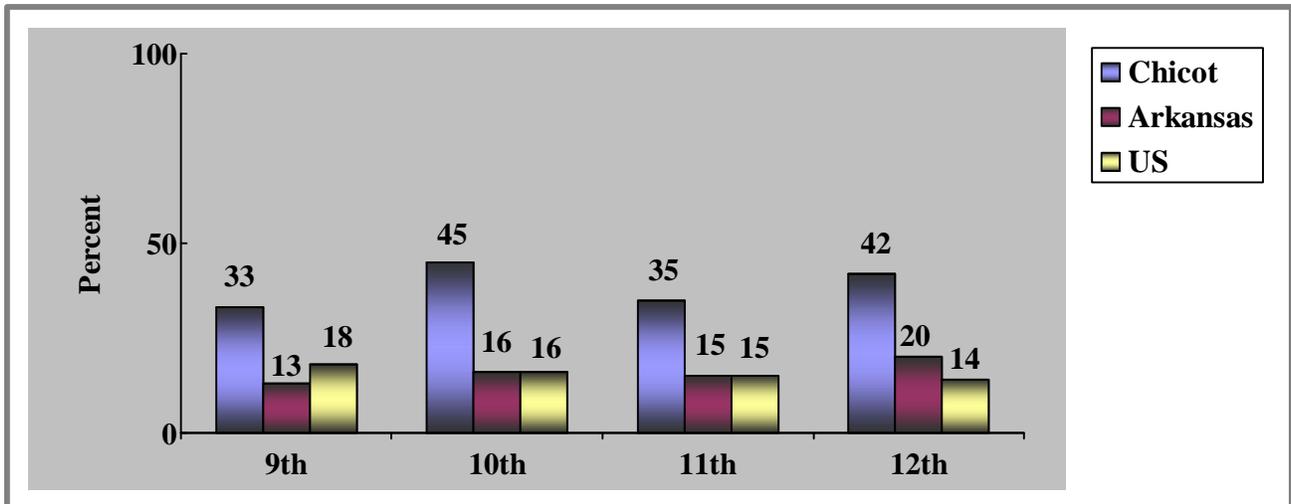


Figure 2: Overweight (9th-12 graders), by grade



Overweight and Weight Control (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Described themselves as overweight:

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

- The prevalence of describing themselves as overweight was higher among students in Chicot County (28%) and students in Arkansas (27%), and lower than among students in nation (29%) (Figure 7).
- The prevalence of describing themselves as overweight was higher among female students in Chicot County (35%) than among female students in Arkansas (33%), and equal to female students in the nation (35%) (Figure 7).
- The prevalence of describing themselves as overweight was lower among male students in Chicot County (21%) than among male students in Arkansas (22%), and male students in the nation (24%) (Figure 7).
- The prevalence of describing themselves as overweight was:
 - Lower among 9th graders in Chicot County (22%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (25%), and 9th graders in the nation (29%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Chicot County (30%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (23%), and 10th graders in the nation (29%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Chicot County (26%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (31%), and 11th graders in the nation (31%); and
 - Higher among 12th graders in Chicot County (37%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (30%), and 12th graders in the nation (28%) (Table 4 and Figure 8).

Overweight and Weight Control (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 2: Described themselves as overweight (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County (%) | Arkansas (%) | U.S. (%) |
|-------|-------------------|--------------|----------|
| 9th | 22 | 25 | 29 |
| 10th | 30 | 23 | 29 |
| 11th | 26 | 31 | 31 |
| 12th | 37 | 30 | 28 |

Figure 3: Described themselves as overweight (9th-12th graders), by gender

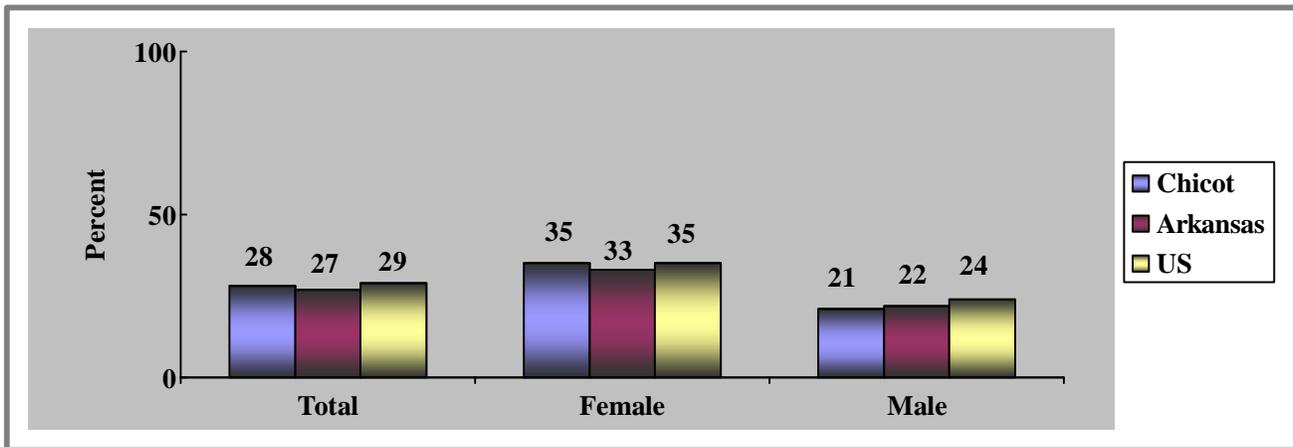
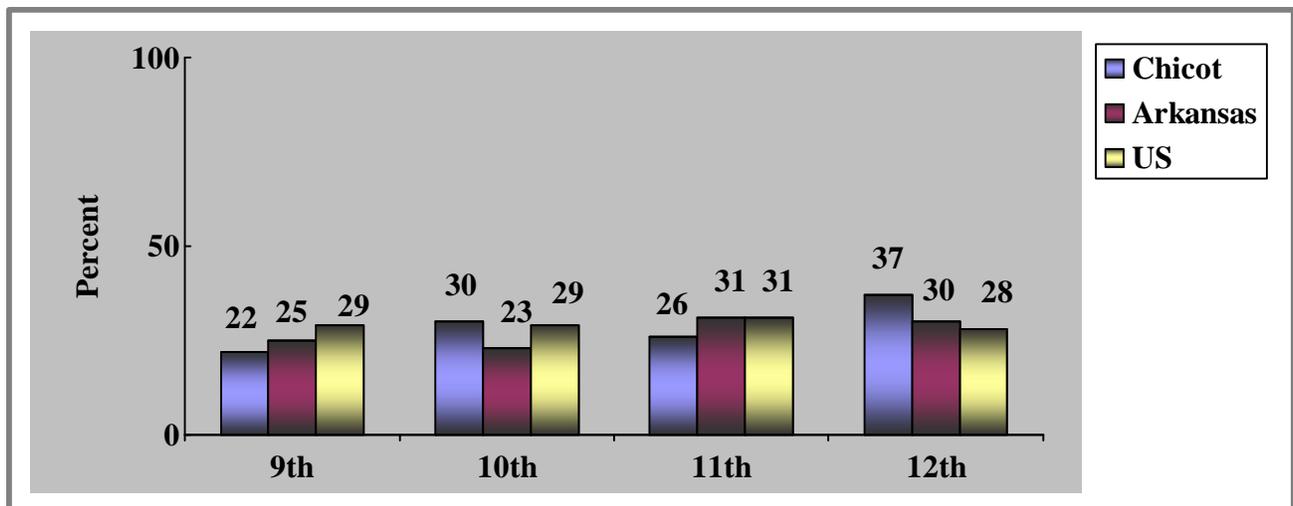


Figure 4: Described themselves overweight (9th-12th graders), by grade



Overweight and Weight Control (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Were trying to lose weight:

The percentage of students in the 9th -12th grades who were trying to lose weight.

- The prevalence of trying to lose weight was higher among students in Chicot County (45%) than among students in Arkansas (43%), and equal to students in nation (45%) (Figure 11).
- The prevalence of trying to lose weight was higher among female students in Chicot County (57%) than among female students in Arkansas (56%) and lower than among female students in the nation (60%) (Figure 11).
- The prevalence of trying to lose weight was higher among male students in Chicot County (32%) than among male students in Arkansas (31%); and male students in the nation (30%) (Figure 11).
- The prevalence of trying to lose weight was:
 - Lower among 9th graders in Chicot County (41%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (43%) and 9th graders in the nation (44%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Chicot County (48%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (40%), and 10th graders in the nation (46%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Chicot County (43%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (45%), and 11th graders in the nation (46%); and
 - Higher among 12th graders in Chicot County (49%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (45%), and 12th graders in the nation (45%) (Table 6 and Figure 12).

Overweight and Weight Control (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 3: Were trying to lose weight (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County | Arkansas | U.S. |
|-------|---------------|----------|------|
| 9th | 41 | 43 | 44 |
| 10th | 48 | 40 | 46 |
| 11th | 43 | 45 | 46 |
| 12th | 49 | 45 | 45 |

Figure 1: Were trying to lose weight (9th-12th graders), by gender

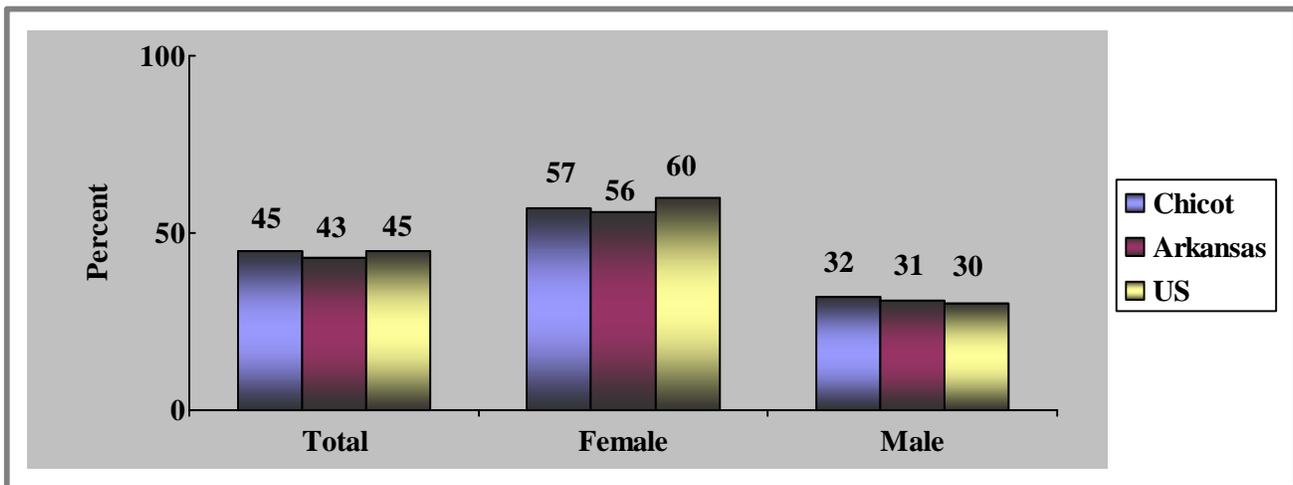
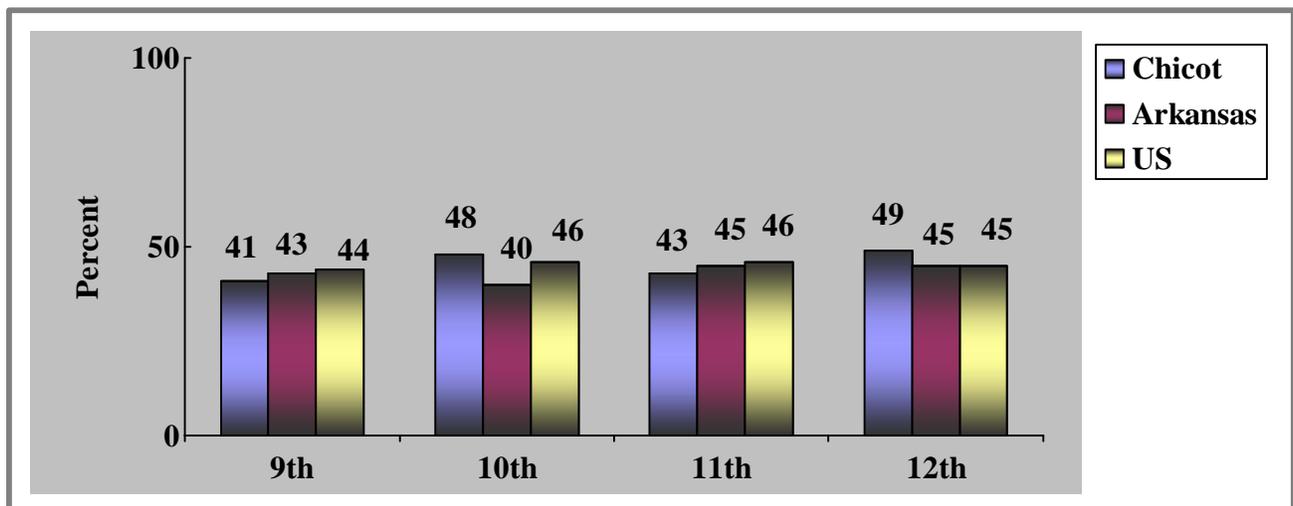


Figure 2: Were trying to lose weight (9th-12th graders), by grade



Overweight and Weight Control (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Ate less food to lose weight:

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

- The prevalence of having eaten less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among students in Chicot County (32%) than among students in Arkansas (38%), and students in nation (41%) (Figure 15).
- The prevalence of having eaten less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among female students in Chicot County (35%) than among female students in Arkansas (50%), and female students in the nation (53%) (Figure 15).
- The prevalence of having eaten less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was higher among male students in Chicot County (28%) than among male students in Arkansas (26%); and equal to male students in the nation (28%) (Figure 15).
- The prevalence of having eaten less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was:
 - Lower among 9th graders in Chicot County (33%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (40%), and 9th graders in the nation (39%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Chicot County (39%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (32%), and lower than among 10th graders in the nation (41%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Chicot County (24%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (39%), and 11th graders in the nation (42%); and
 - Lower among 12th graders in Chicot County (28%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (40%), and 12th graders in the nation (42%) (Table 8 and Figure 16).

Overweight and Weight Control (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 4: Ate less food to lose weight (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County | Arkansas | U.S. |
|-------|---------------|----------|------|
| 9th | 33 | 40 | 39 |
| 10th | 39 | 32 | 41 |
| 11th | 24 | 39 | 42 |
| 12th | 28 | 40 | 42 |

Figure 7: Ate less food to lose weight (9th-12th graders), by gender

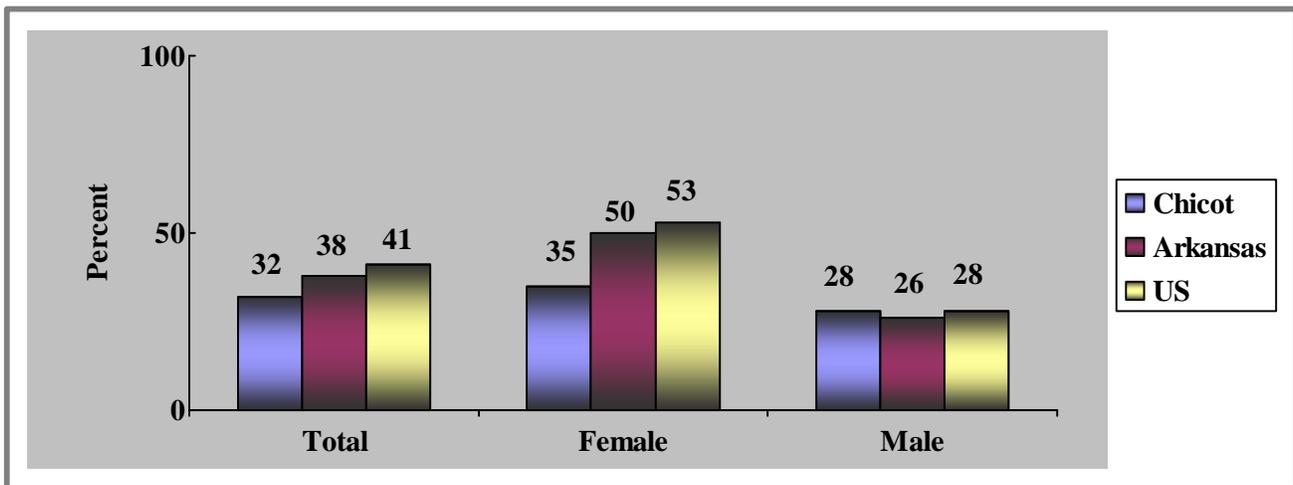
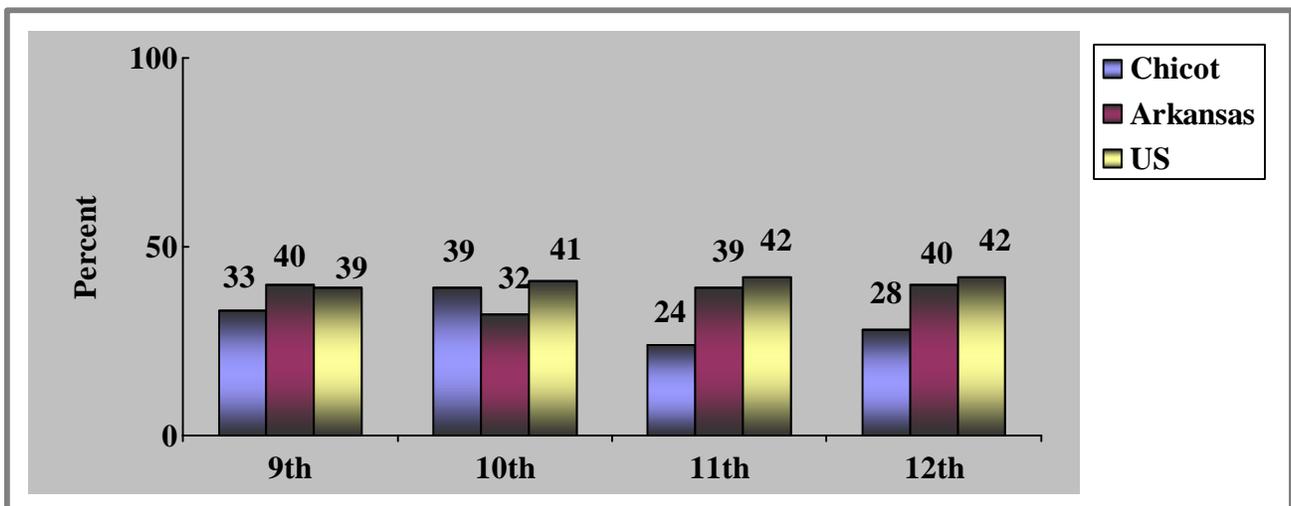


Figure 8: Ate less food to lose weight (9th-12th graders), by grade



Overweight and Weight Control (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Exercised to lose weight:

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

- The prevalence of having exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among students in Chicot County (50%) than among students in Arkansas (60%), and among students in nation (61%) (Figure 19).
- The prevalence of having exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among female students in Chicot County (54%) than among female students in Arkansas (65%), and female students in the nation (67%) (Figure 19).
- The prevalence of having exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among male students in Chicot County (46%) than among male students in Arkansas (55%), and male students in the nation (55%) (Figure 19).
- The prevalence of having exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was:
 - Lower among 9th graders in Chicot County (56%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (63%), and 9th graders in the nation (65%);
 - Lower among 10th graders in Chicot County (53%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (58%), and 10th graders in the nation (61%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Chicot County (40%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (58%), and 11th graders in the nation (60%); and
 - Lower among 12th graders in Chicot County (51%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (59%), and 12th graders in the nation (58%) (Table 10 and Figure 20).

Overweight and Weight Control (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 5: Exercised to lose weight (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County | Arkansas | U.S. |
|-------|---------------|----------|------|
| 9th | 56 | 63 | 65 |
| 10th | 53 | 58 | 61 |
| 11th | 40 | 58 | 60 |
| 12th | 51 | 59 | 58 |

Figure 9: Exercised to lose weight (9th-12th graders), by gender

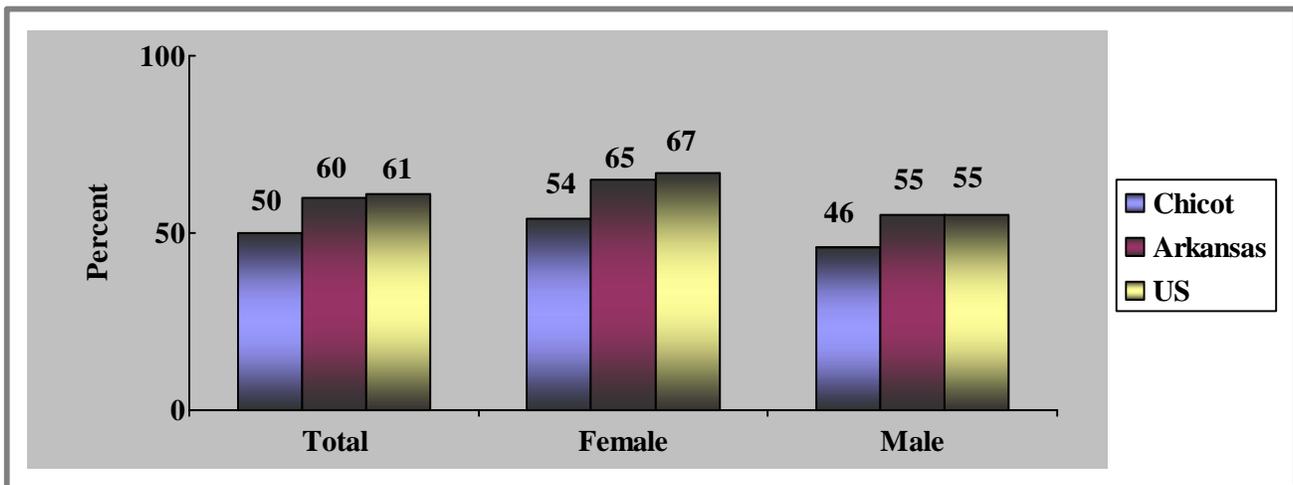
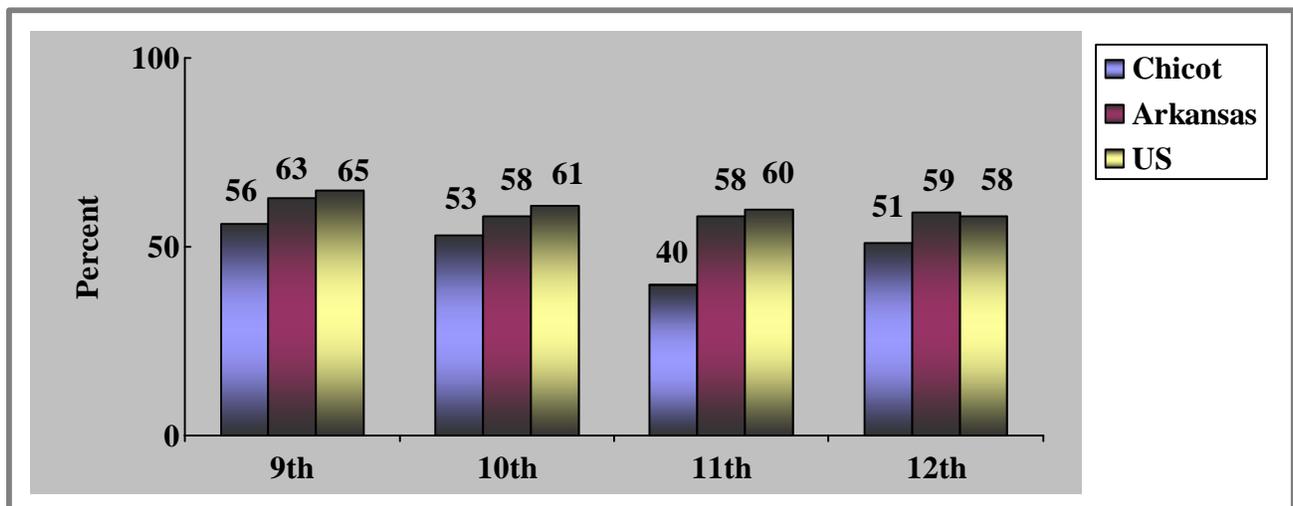


Figure 10: Exercised to lose weight (9th-12th graders), by grade



Overweight and Weight Control (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Vomited or took laxatives to lose weight:

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

- The prevalence of having vomited or taken laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among students in Chicot County (5%) than among students in Arkansas (7%); and higher than among students in nation (4%) (Figure 23).
- The prevalence of having vomited or taken laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among female students in Chicot County (4%) than among female students in Arkansas (8%), and female students in the nation (6%) (Figure 23).
- The prevalence of having vomited or taken laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among male students in Chicot County (5%) than among male students in Arkansas (6%), and higher than among male students in the nation (2%) (Figure 23).
- The prevalence of having vomited or taken laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was:
 - Lower among 9th graders in Chicot County (4%) than among 9th graders in the Arkansas (8%), and equal to 9th graders in the nation (4%);
 - Lower among 10th graders in Chicot County (4%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (6%), and 10th graders in the nation (5%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Chicot County (5%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (6%), and higher than among 11th graders in the nation (4%); and
 - Lower among 12th graders in Chicot County (5%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (7%), and equal to 12th graders in the nation (5%) (Table 12 and Figure 24).

Overweight and Weight Control (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 6: Vomited or took laxatives to lose weight (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County | Arkansas | U.S. |
|-------|---------------|----------|------|
| 9th | 4 | 8 | 4 |
| 10th | 4 | 6 | 5 |
| 11th | 5 | 6 | 4 |
| 12th | 5 | 7 | 5 |

Figure 11: Vomited or took laxatives to lose weight (9th-12th graders), by gender

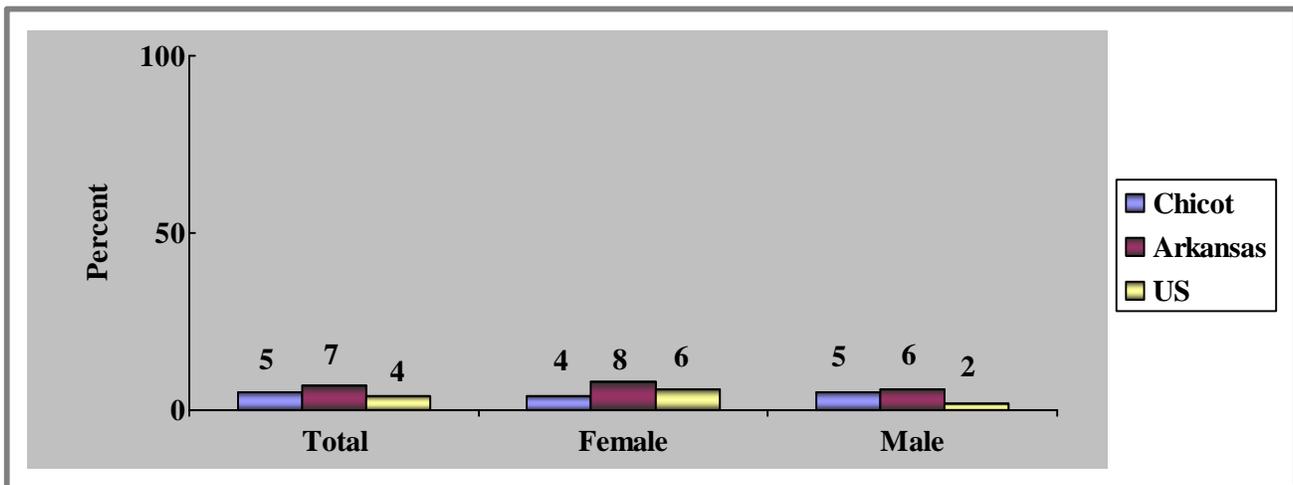
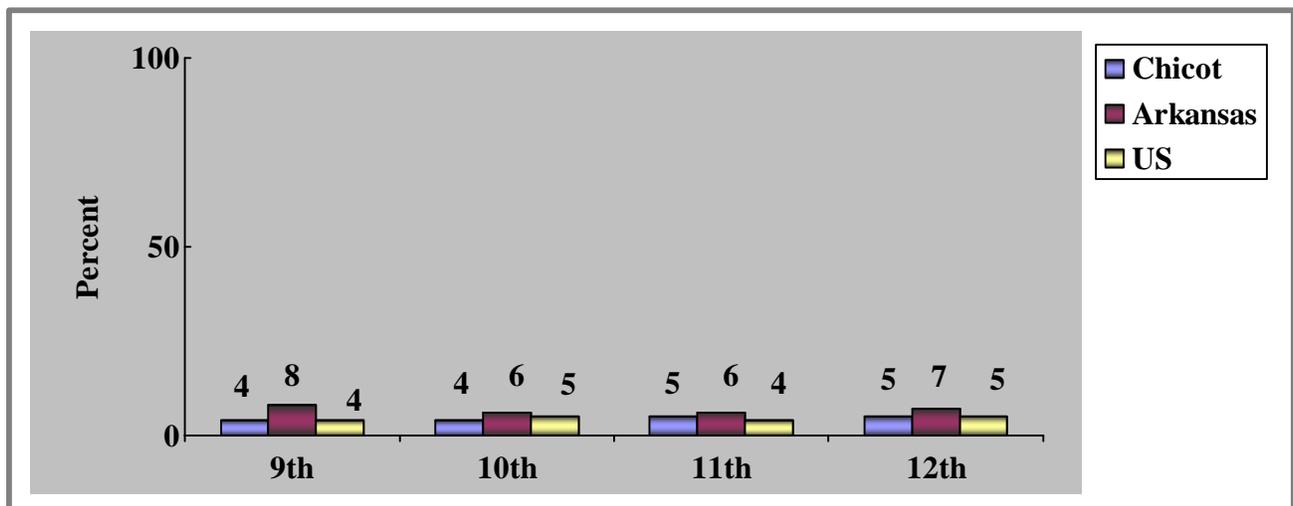


Figure 12: Vomited or took laxatives to lose weight (9th-12th graders), by grade



Overweight and Weight Control (continued) (Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Took diet pills to lose weight:

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

- The prevalence of having taken diet pills to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was equal among students in Chicot County (8%) and students in Arkansas (8%); and higher than among students in nation (6%) (Figure 27).
- The prevalence of having taken diet pills to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among students in Chicot County (7%) than among female students in Arkansas (9%), and female students in the nation (8%) (Figure 27).
- The prevalence of having taken diet pills to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was equal among male students in Chicot County (8%) and male students in Arkansas (8%); and higher than among male students in the nation (4%) (Figure 27).
- The prevalence of having taken diet pills to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was:
 - Higher among 9th graders in Chicot County (8%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (7%); and 9th graders in the nation (4%);
 - Lower among 10th graders in Chicot County (5%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (6%), and equal to 10th graders in the nation (5%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Chicot County (9%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (12%), and higher than among 11th graders in the nation (6%); and
 - Lower among 12th graders in Chicot County (9%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (10%), and higher than among 12th graders in the nation (8%) (Table 14 and Figure 28).

Overweight and Weight Control (continued)
 (Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 7: Took diet pills to lose weight (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County | Arkansas | U.S. |
|-------|---------------|----------|------|
| 9th | 8 | 7 | 4 |
| 10th | 5 | 6 | 5 |
| 11th | 9 | 12 | 6 |
| 12th | 9 | 10 | 8 |

Figure 13: Took diet pills to lose weight (9th-12th graders), by gender

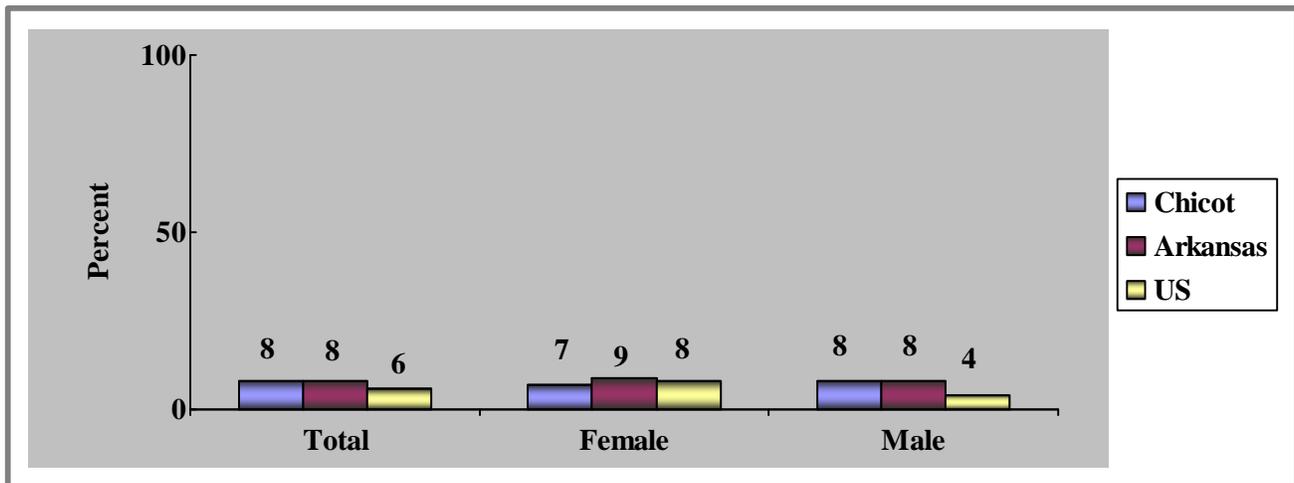
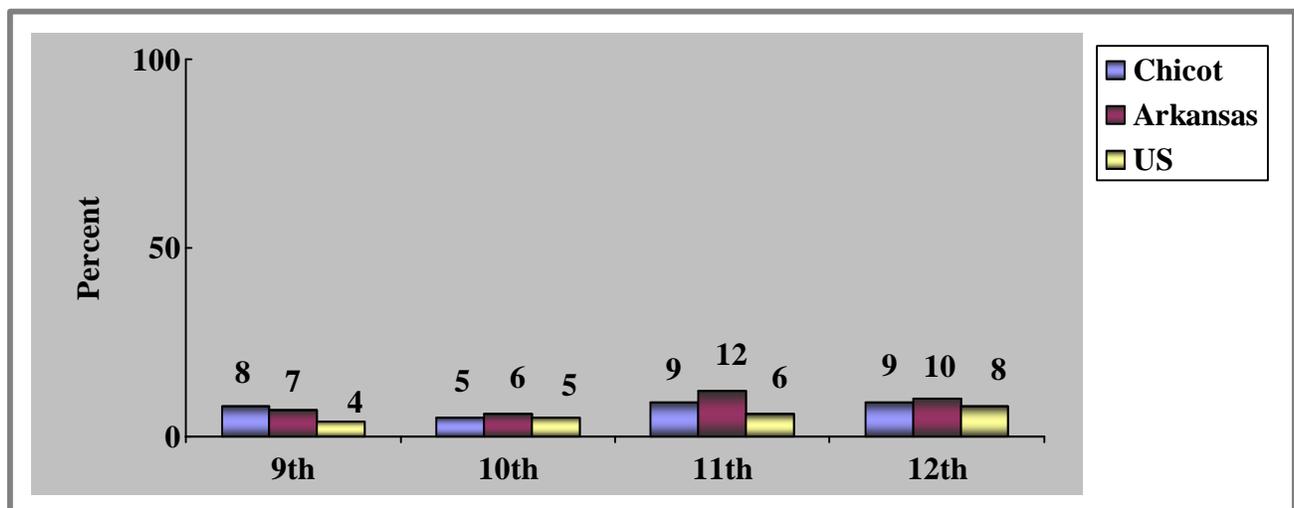


Figure 14: Took diet pills to lose weight (9th-12th graders), by grade



Overweight and Weight Control (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Went without eating to lose weight:

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

- The prevalence of having gone on a fast, or without eating, for twenty-four hours or more, to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was higher among students in Chicot County (14%) than among students in Arkansas (12%); and students in nation (12%) (Figure 31).
- The prevalence of having gone on a fast, or without eating, for twenty-four hours or more, to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was equal among female students in Chicot County (17%) and female students in Arkansas (17%), and higher than among female students in the nation (16%) (Figure 31).
- The prevalence of having gone on a fast, or without eating, for twenty-four hours or more, to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was higher among male students in Chicot County (10%) than among male students in Arkansas (8%); and male students in the nation (7%) (Figure 31).
- The prevalence of having gone on a fast, or without eating, for twenty-four hours or more, to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was:
 - Higher among 9th graders in Chicot County (15%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (13%), and 9th graders in the nation (12%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Chicot County (15%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (10%), and 10th graders in the nation (13%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Chicot County (9%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (13%), and 11th graders in the nation (12%); and
 - Higher among 12th graders in Chicot County (17%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (12%), and 12th graders in the nation (11%) (Table 16 and Figure 32).

Overweight and Weight Control (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 8: Went without eating to lose weight (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County | Arkansas | U.S. |
|-------|---------------|----------|------|
| 9th | 15 | 13 | 12 |
| 10th | 15 | 10 | 13 |
| 11th | 9 | 13 | 12 |
| 12th | 17 | 12 | 11 |

Figure 15: Went without eating to lose weight (9th-12th graders), by gender

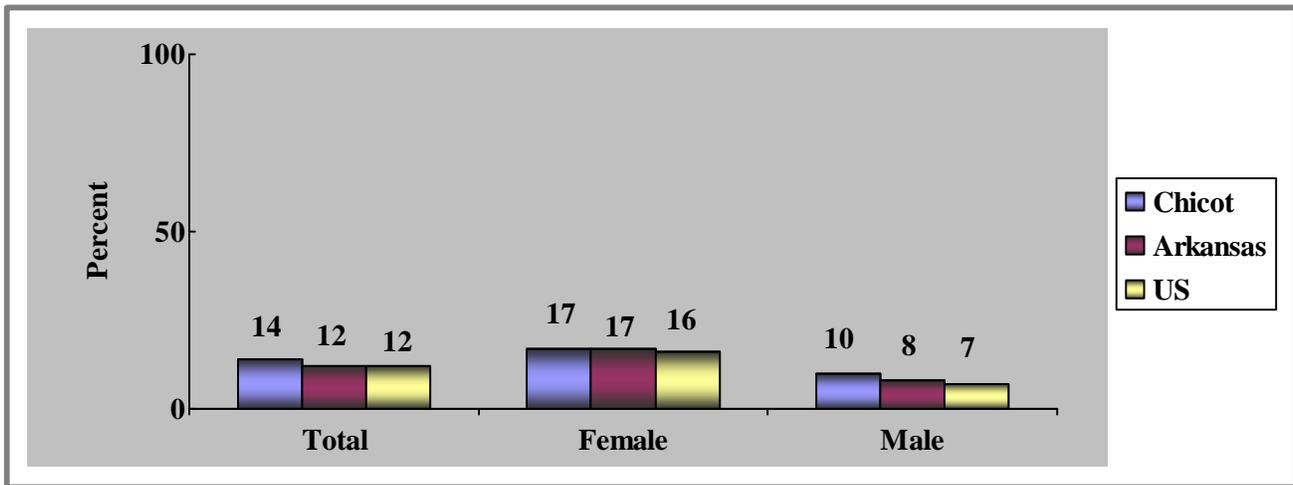
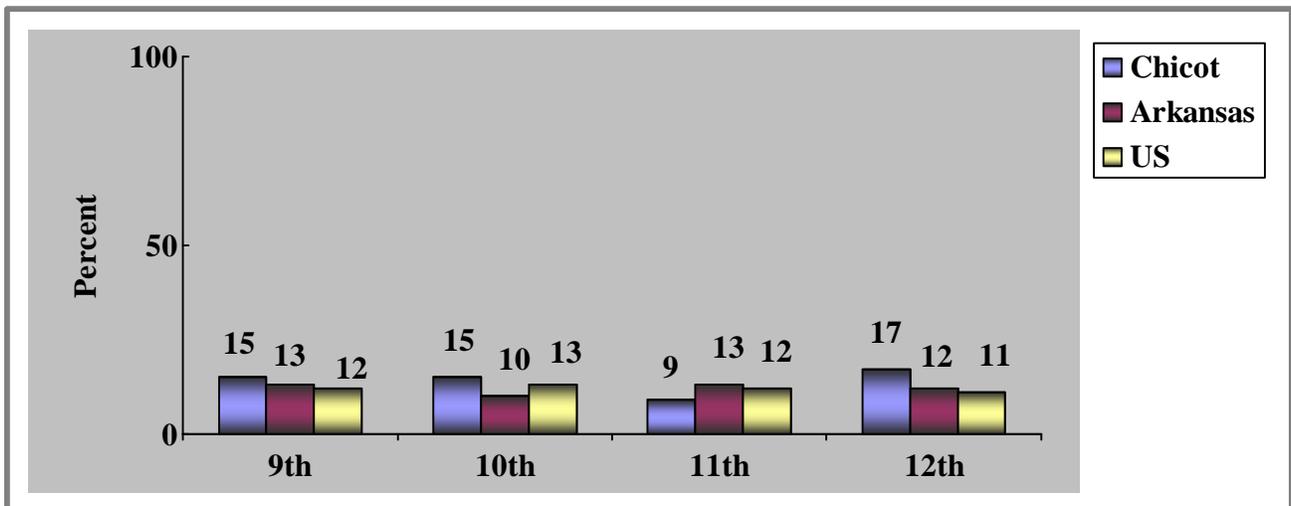


Figure 16: Went without eating to lose weight (9th-12th graders), by grade



Physical Activity (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Physical education class:

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

- The prevalence of having attended physical education class on one or more days in an average week when in school was higher among students in Chicot County (40%) than among students in Arkansas (39%), and lower than among students in the nation (54%) (Figure 7).
- The prevalence of attended physical education class on one or more days in an average week when in school was higher among female students in Chicot County (40%) than among female students in Arkansas (39%), and lower than among female students in the nation (49%) (Figure 7).
- The prevalence of having attended physical education class on one or more days in an average week when in school was equal among male students in Chicot County (39%) and male students in Arkansas (39%); and lower than among male students in the nation (58%) (Figure 7).
- The prevalence of having attended physical education class on one or more days in an average week when in school was:
 - Higher among 9th graders in Chicot County (79%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (57%); and 9th graders in the nation (67%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Chicot County (35%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (31%), and lower than among 10th graders in the nation (57%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Chicot County (8%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (29%), and 11th graders in the nation (45%); and
 - Lower among 12th graders in Chicot County (31%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (35%), and among 12th graders in the nation (42%) (Table 4 and Figure 8).

Physical Activity (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 1: Physical education class (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County | Arkansas | U.S. |
|-------|---------------|----------|------|
| 9th | 79 | 57 | 67 |
| 10th | 35 | 31 | 57 |
| 11th | 8 | 29 | 45 |
| 12th | 31 | 35 | 42 |

Figure 1: Physical education class (9th-12th graders), by gender

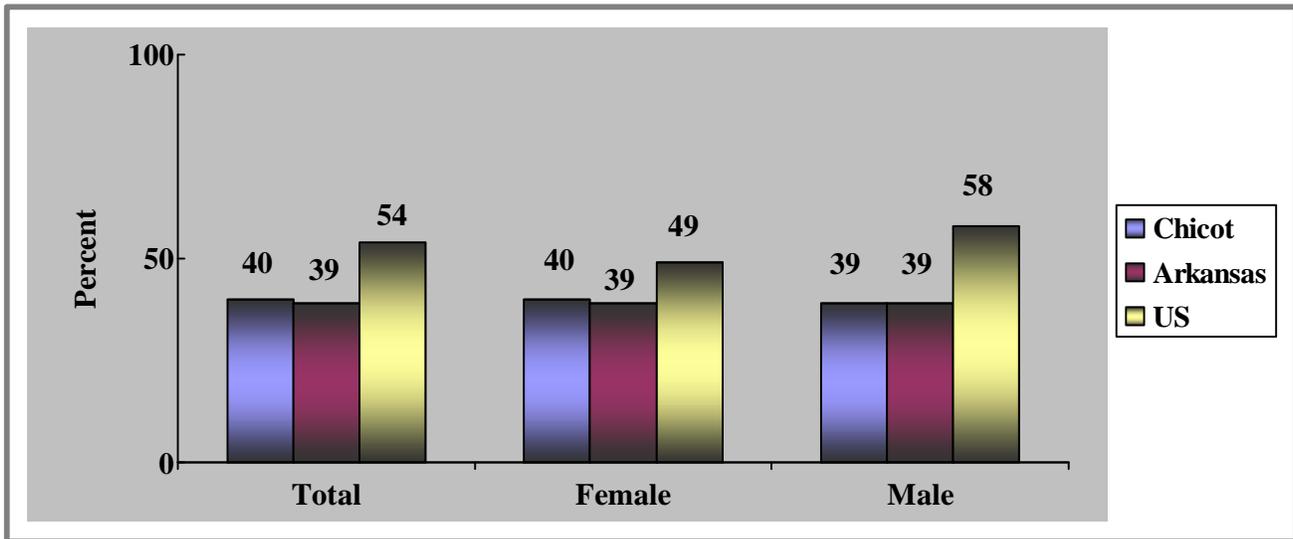
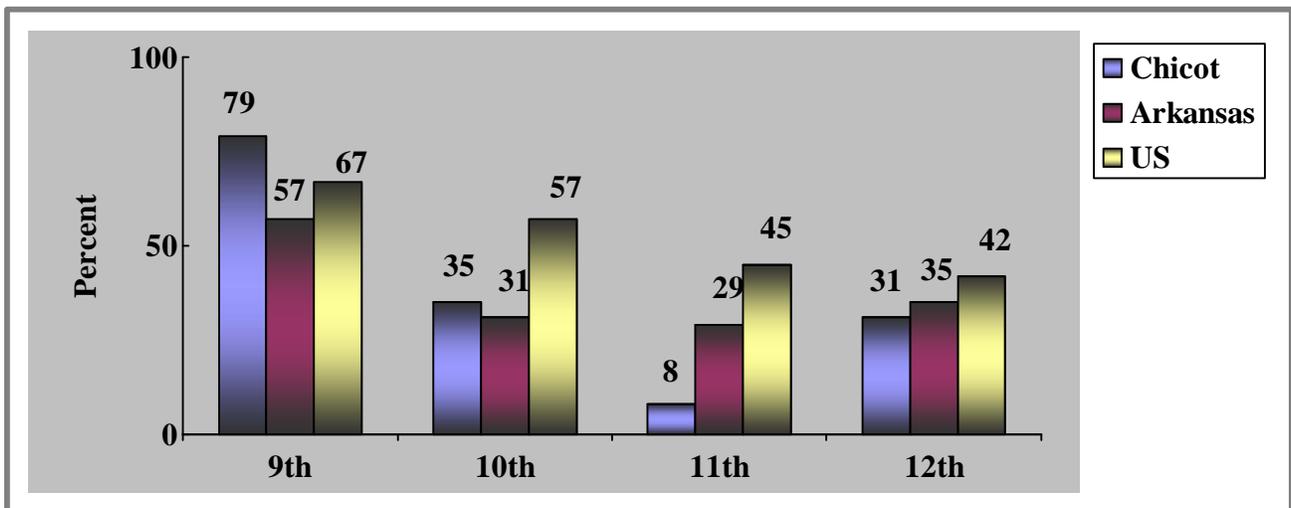


Figure 2: Physical education class (9th-12th graders), by grade



(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Played on sports teams:

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

- The prevalence of having played on one or more sports teams during the twelve months preceding the survey was lower among students in Chicot County (55%) than among students in Arkansas (56%), and students in the nation (56%) (Figure 11).
- The prevalence of having played on one or more sports teams during the twelve months preceding the survey was lower among female students in Chicot County (48%) than among female students in Arkansas (50%), and female students in the nation (50%) (Figure 11).
- The prevalence of having played on one or more sports teams during the twelve months preceding the survey was higher among male students in Chicot County (64%) than among male students in Arkansas (62%), and male students in the nation (62%) (Figure 11).
- The prevalence of having played on one or more sports teams during the twelve months preceding the survey was:
 - Lower among 9th graders in Chicot County (58%) and among 9th graders in Arkansas (61%), and 9th graders in the nation (59%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Chicot County (51%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (50%), and lower than among 10th graders in the nation (58%);
 - Higher among 11th graders in Chicot County (62%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (48%), and 11th graders in the nation (58%); and
 - Higher among 12th graders in Chicot County (49%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (43%), and equal to 12th graders in the nation (49%) (Table 6 and Figure 12).

Physical Activity (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 2: Played on sports teams (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County | Arkansas | U.S. |
|-------|---------------|----------|------|
| 9th | 58 | 61 | 59 |
| 10th | 51 | 50 | 58 |
| 11th | 62 | 48 | 58 |
| 12th | 49 | 43 | 49 |

Figure 3: Played on sports teams (9th-12th graders), by gender

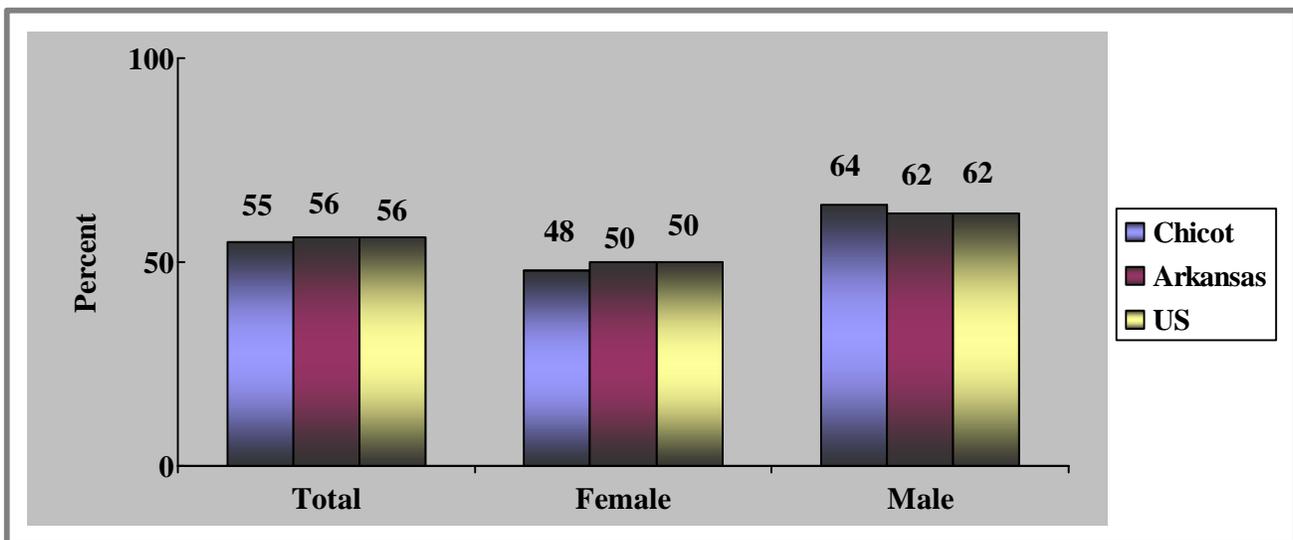
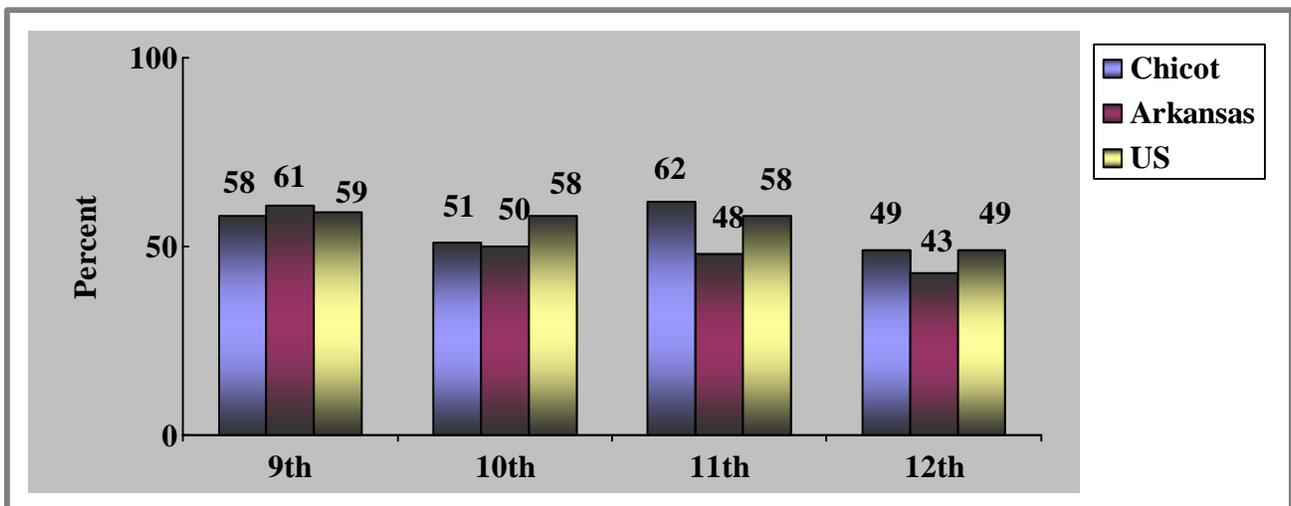


Figure 4: Played on sports teams (9th-12th graders), by grade



Violence Related Behaviors on School Property (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Carried a weapon on school property:

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

- The prevalence of having carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was equal among students in Chicot County (7%) and students in Arkansas (7%), and higher than among students in the nation (6%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was higher among female students in Chicot County (5%) than among female students in Arkansas (3%); and female students in the nation (3%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among male students in Chicot County (9%) than among male students in Arkansas (11%), and equal to male students in the nation (9%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was:
 - Lower among 9th graders in Chicot County (7%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (8%), and higher than among 9th graders in the nation (6%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Chicot County (9%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (7%), and 10th graders in the nation (6%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Chicot County (5%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (6%), and 11th graders in the nation (6%); and
 - Higher among 12th graders in Chicot County (8%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (7%), and among 12th graders in the nation (6%) (Table 2 and Figure 4).

Violence Related Behaviors on School Property (continued)
 (Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 1: Carried a weapon school property (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County | Arkansas | U.S. |
|-------|---------------|----------|------|
| 9th | 7 | 8 | 6 |
| 10th | 9 | 7 | 6 |
| 11th | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| 12th | 8 | 7 | 6 |

Figure 2: Carried a weapon on school property (9th-12th graders), by gender

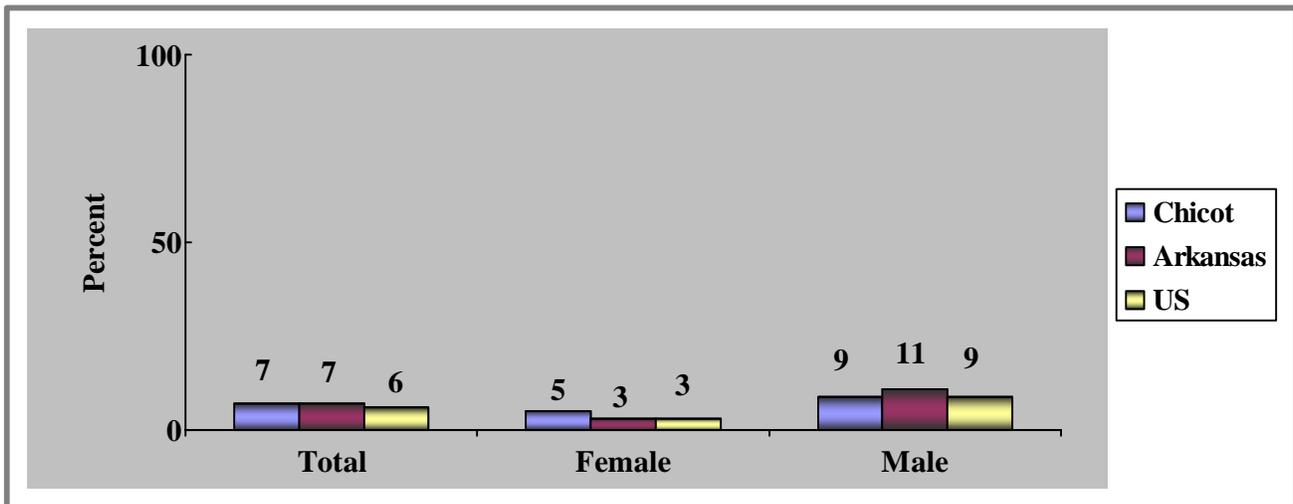
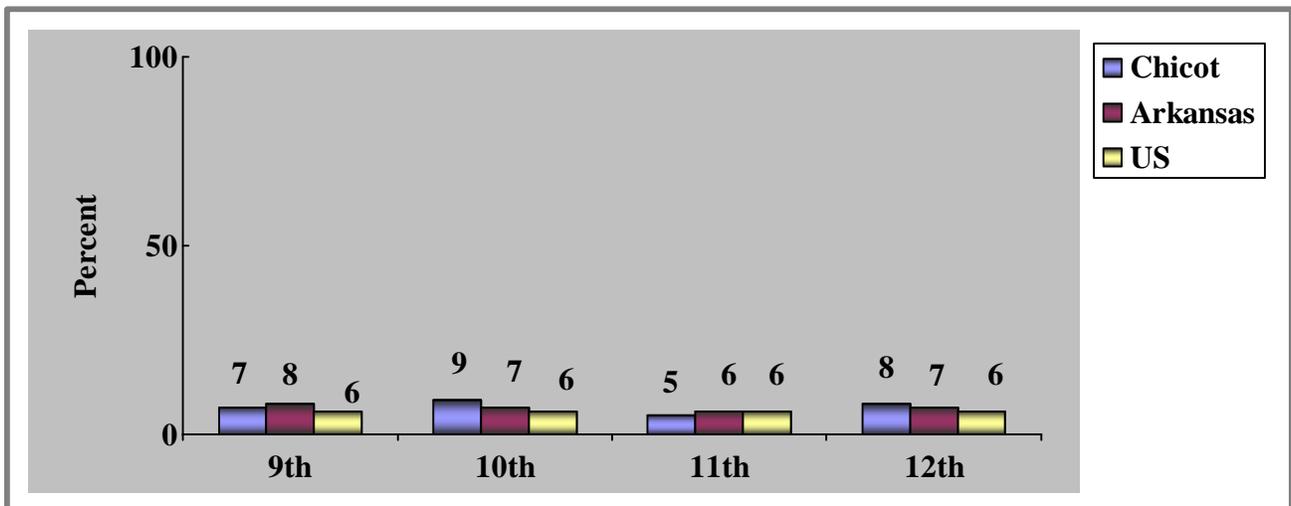


Figure 3: Carried a weapon on school property (9th-12th graders), by grade



Violence Related Behaviors on School Property (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Had property stolen or damaged:

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

- The prevalence of having had property such as a car, clothing, or books stolen or deliberately damaged during the twelve months preceding the survey was higher among students in Chicot County (39%) than among students in Arkansas (30%), and students in the nation (27%) (Figure 5).
- The prevalence of having had property such as a car, clothing, or books stolen or deliberately damaged during the twelve months preceding the survey was higher among female students in Chicot County (39%) than among female students in Arkansas (29%), and female students in the nation (24%) (Figure 5).
- The prevalence of having had property such as a car, clothing, or books stolen or deliberately damaged during the twelve months preceding the survey was higher among male students in Chicot County (40%) than among male students in Arkansas (31%), and male students in the nation (30%) (Figure 5).
- The prevalence of having had property such as a car, clothing, or books stolen or deliberately damaged during the twelve months preceding the survey was:
 - Higher among 9th graders in Chicot County (41%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (34%), and 9th graders in the nation (31%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Chicot County (38%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (29%), and 10th graders in the nation (28%);
 - Higher among 11th graders in Chicot County (32%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (29%), and 11th graders in the nation (26%); and
 - Higher among 12th graders in Chicot County (46%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (27%), and equal to 12th graders in the nation (23%) (Table 3 and Figure 6).

Violence Related Behaviors on School Property (continued)
 (Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 2: Had property stolen or damaged (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County | Arkansas | U.S. |
|-------|---------------|----------|------|
| 9th | 41 | 34 | 31 |
| 10th | 38 | 29 | 28 |
| 11th | 32 | 29 | 26 |
| 12th | 46 | 27 | 23 |

Figure 3: Had property stolen or damaged (9th-12th graders), by gender

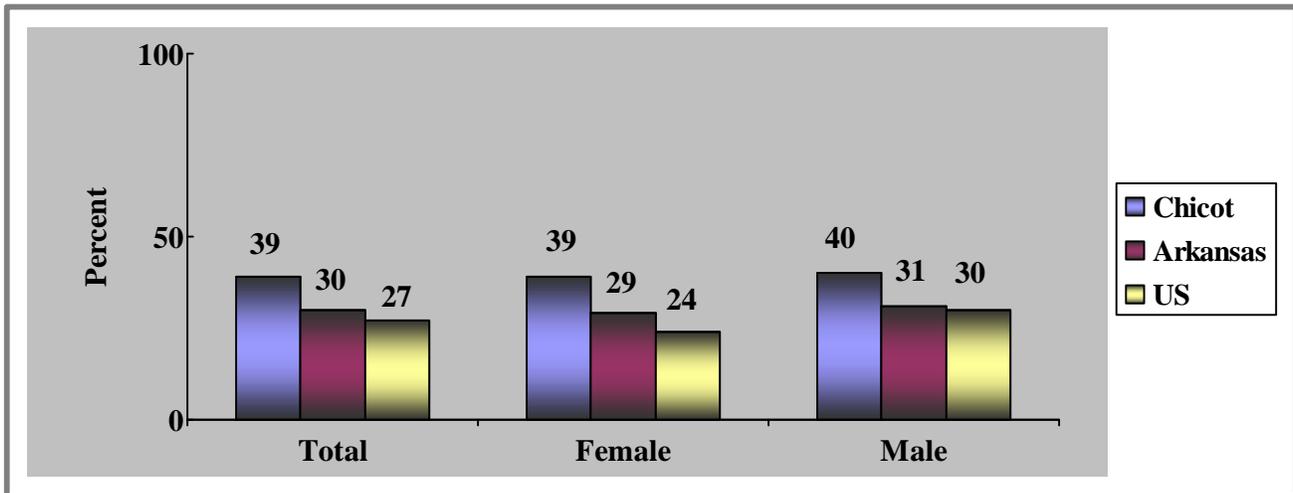
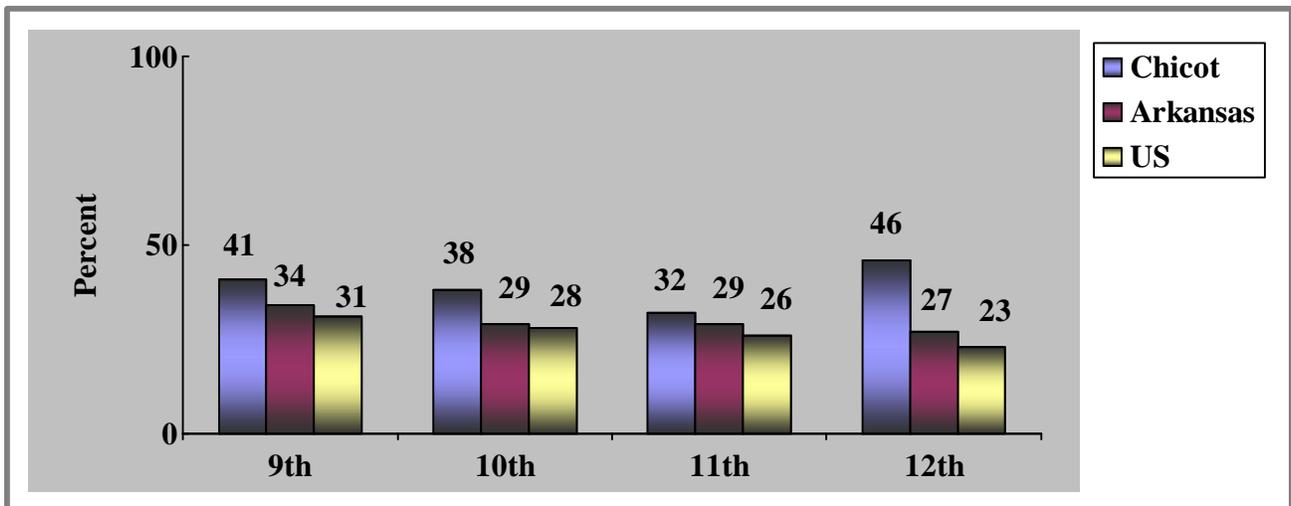


Figure 4: Had property stolen or damaged (9th-12th graders), by grade



Violence Related Behaviors on School Property (continued) (Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Felt unsafe on the way or at school:

The percentage of students in the 9th-12th grades who did not go to school on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school.

- The prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns during the thirty days preceding the survey was higher among students in Chicot County (10%) than among students in Arkansas (7%), and students in the nation (6%) (Figure 9).
- The prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns during the thirty days preceding the survey was higher among female students in Chicot County (12%) than among female students in Arkansas (10%), and female students in the nation (6%) (Figure 9).
- The prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns during the thirty days preceding the survey was higher among male students in Chicot County (7%) than among male students in Arkansas (5%), and male students in the nation (5%) (Figure 9).
- The prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns during the thirty days preceding the survey was:
 - Higher among 9th graders in Chicot County (10%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (7%), and 9th graders in the nation (7%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Chicot County (13%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (8%), and among 10th graders in the nation (5%);
 - Higher among 11th graders in Chicot County (8%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (6%), and 11th graders in the nation (5%); and
 - Lower among 12th graders in Chicot County (6%) and 12th graders in Arkansas (9%), and higher than among 12th graders in the nation (5%) (Table 5 and Figure 10).

Violence Related Behaviors on School Property (continued)
 (Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 3: Felt unsafe on the way or at school (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County | Arkansas | U.S. |
|-------|---------------|----------|------|
| 9th | 10 | 7 | 7 |
| 10th | 13 | 8 | 5 |
| 11th | 8 | 6 | 5 |
| 12th | 6 | 9 | 5 |

Figure 5: Felt unsafe on the way or at school (9th-12th graders), by gender

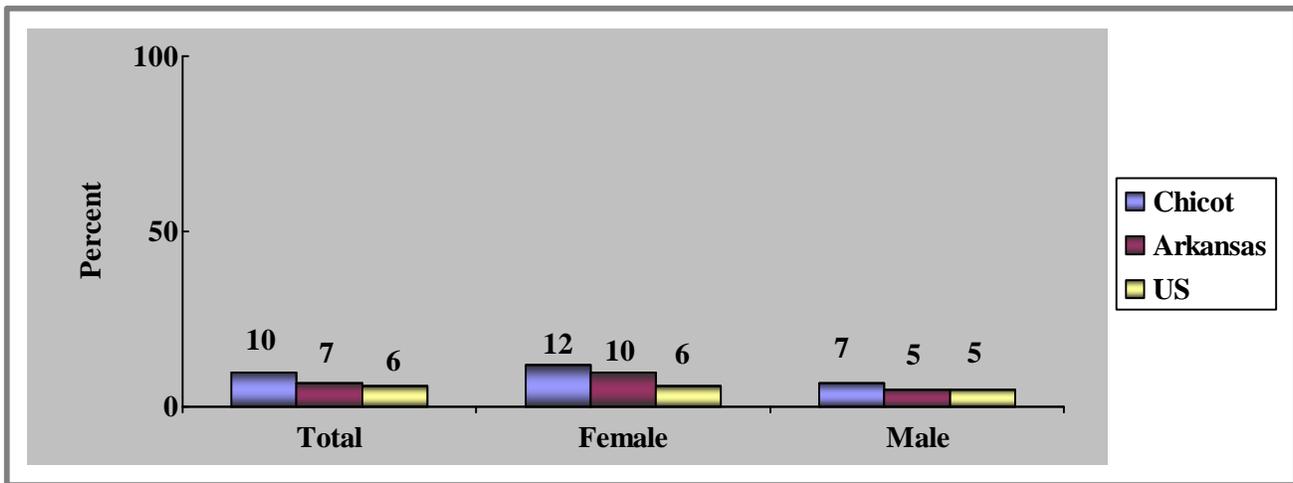
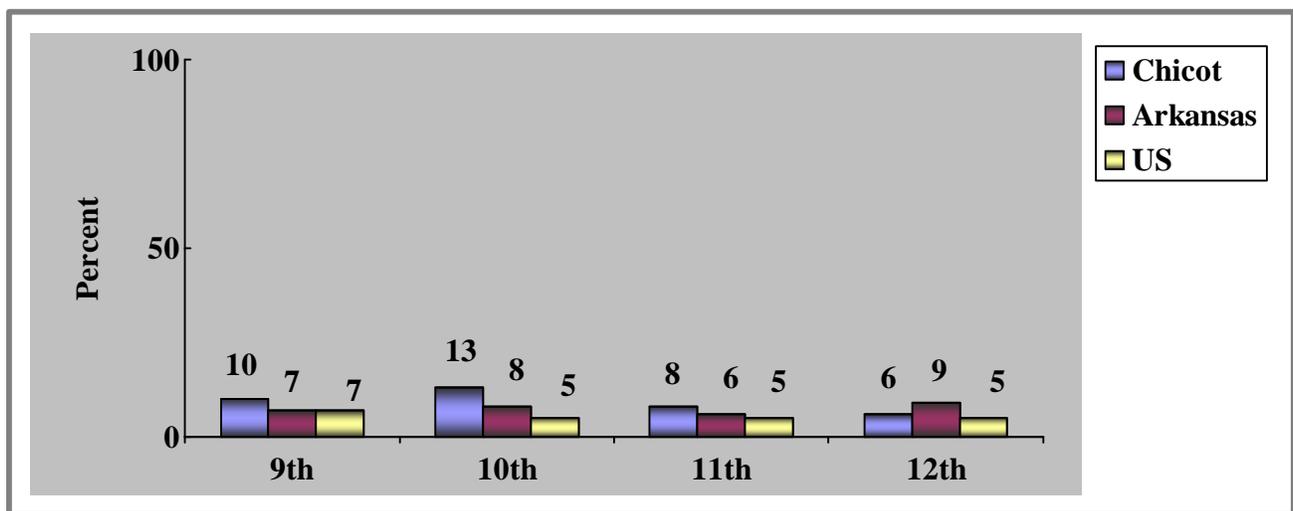


Figure 6: Felt unsafe on the way or at school (9th-12th graders), by grade



Violence Related Behaviors on School Property (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Threatened or injured on school property:

The percentage of students in the 9th-12th grades who had been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property one or more times during the twelve months preceding the survey.

- The prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property one or more times during the twelve months preceding the survey was higher among students in Chicot County (14%) than among students in Arkansas (9%), and students in the nation (8%) (Figure 13).
- The prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property one or more times during the twelve months preceding the survey was higher among female students in Chicot County (11%) than among female students in Arkansas (7%), and female students in the nation (5%) (Figure 13).
- The prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property one or more times during the twelve months preceding the survey was higher among male students in Chicot County (18%) than among male students in Arkansas (11%), and male students in the nation (10%) (Figure 13).
- The prevalence of having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property one or more times during the twelve months preceding the survey was:
 - Higher among 9th graders in Chicot County (13%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (10%), and 9th graders in the nation (9%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Chicot County (16%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (8%), and 10th graders in the nation (8%);
 - Higher among 11th graders in Chicot County (14%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (9%), and 11th graders in the nation (7%); and
 - Higher among 12th graders in Chicot County (12%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (9%), and 12th graders in the nation (6%) (Table 7 and Figure 14).

Violence Related Behaviors on School Property (continued)
 (Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 4: Threatened or injured on school property (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County | Arkansas | U.S. |
|-------|---------------|----------|------|
| 9th | 13 | 10 | 9 |
| 10th | 16 | 8 | 8 |
| 11th | 14 | 9 | 7 |
| 12th | 12 | 9 | 6 |

Figure 7: Threatened or injured on school property (9th-12th graders), by gender

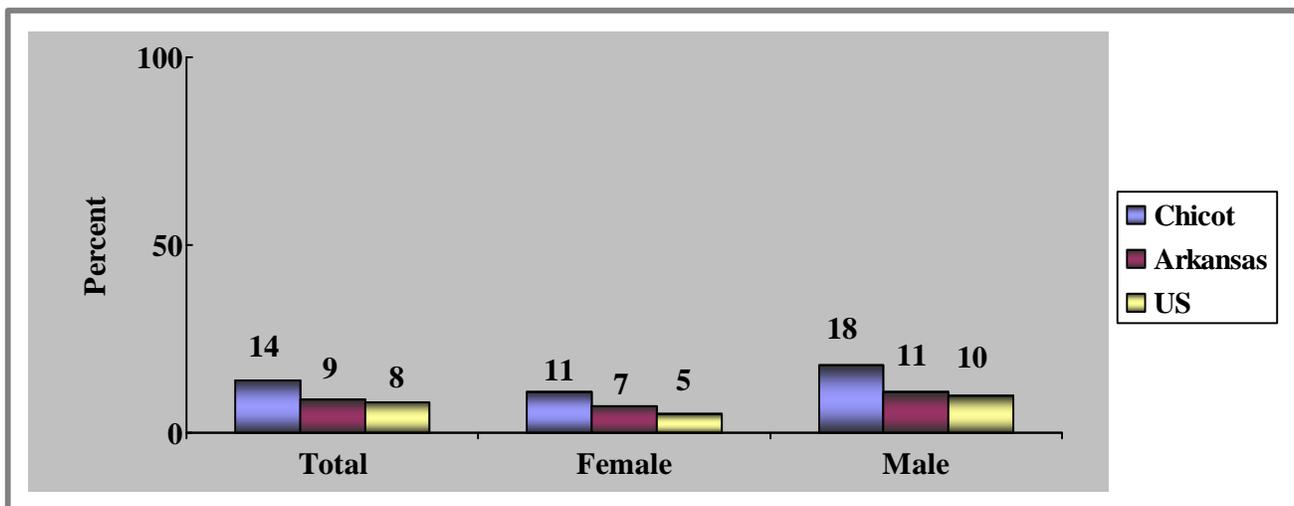
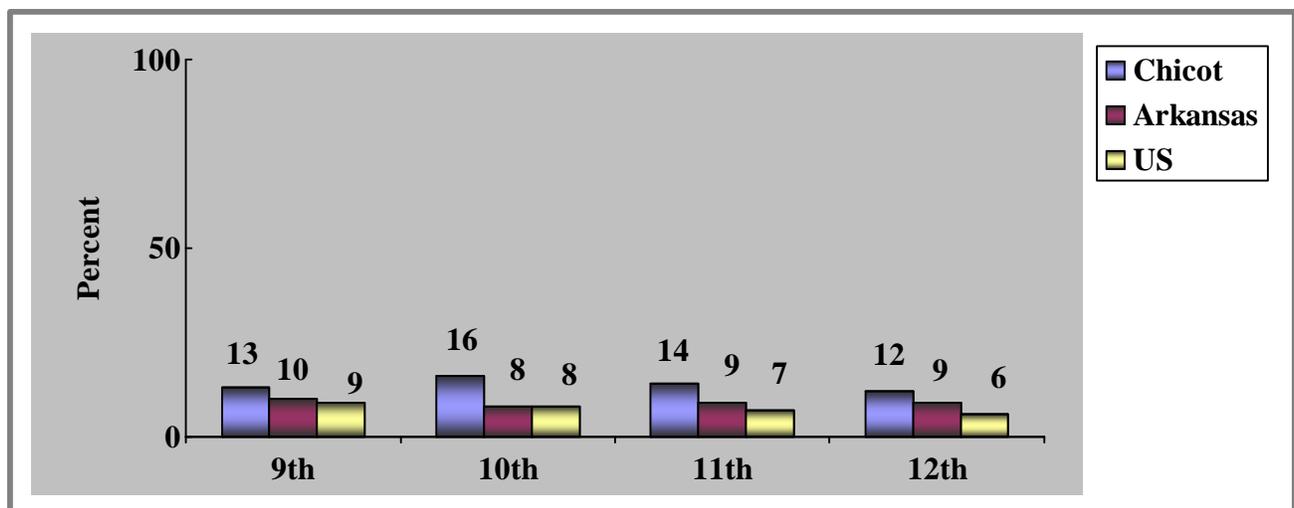


Figure 8: Threatened or injured on school property (9th-12th graders), by grade



Violence Related Behaviors on School Property (continued) (Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Involved in a physical fight:

The percentage of students in the 9th-12th grades who were in a physical fight on school property one or more times during the twelve months preceding the survey.

- The prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property during the twelve months preceding the survey was higher among students in Chicot County (21%) than among students in Arkansas (13%), and students in the nation (12%) (Figure 17).
- The prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property during the twelve months preceding the survey was higher among female students in Chicot County (17%) than among female students in Arkansas (8%), and female students in the nation (9%) (Figure 17).
- The prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property during the twelve months preceding the survey was higher among male students in Chicot County (25%) than among male students in Arkansas (18%); and among male students in the nation (16%) (Figure 17).
- The prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property during the twelve months preceding the survey was:
 - Higher among 9th graders in Chicot County (28%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (18%), and 9th graders in the nation (17%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Chicot County (18%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (14%), and 10th graders in the nation (12%);
 - Higher among 11th graders in Chicot County (15%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (11%), and 11th graders in the nation (11%); and
 - Higher among 12th graders in Chicot County (21%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (7%), and 12th graders in the nation (9%) (Table 9 and Figure 18).

Violence Related Behaviors on School Property (continued)
 (Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 5: Involved in a physical fight (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County | Arkansas | U.S. |
|-------|---------------|----------|------|
| 9th | 28 | 18 | 17 |
| 10th | 18 | 14 | 12 |
| 11th | 15 | 11 | 11 |
| 12th | 21 | 7 | 9 |

Figure 9: Involved in a physical fight (9th-12th graders), by gender

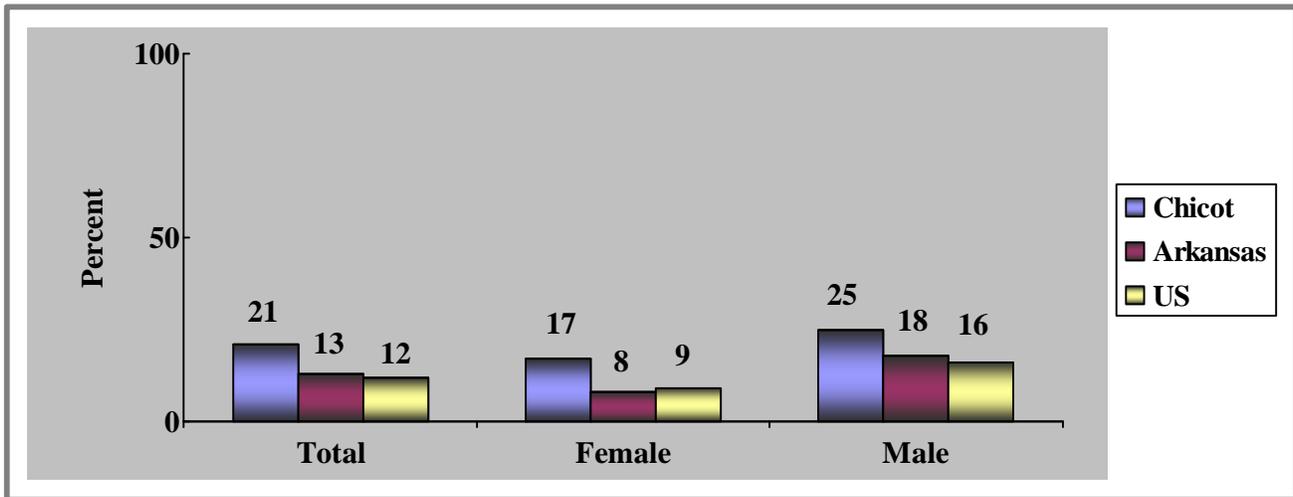
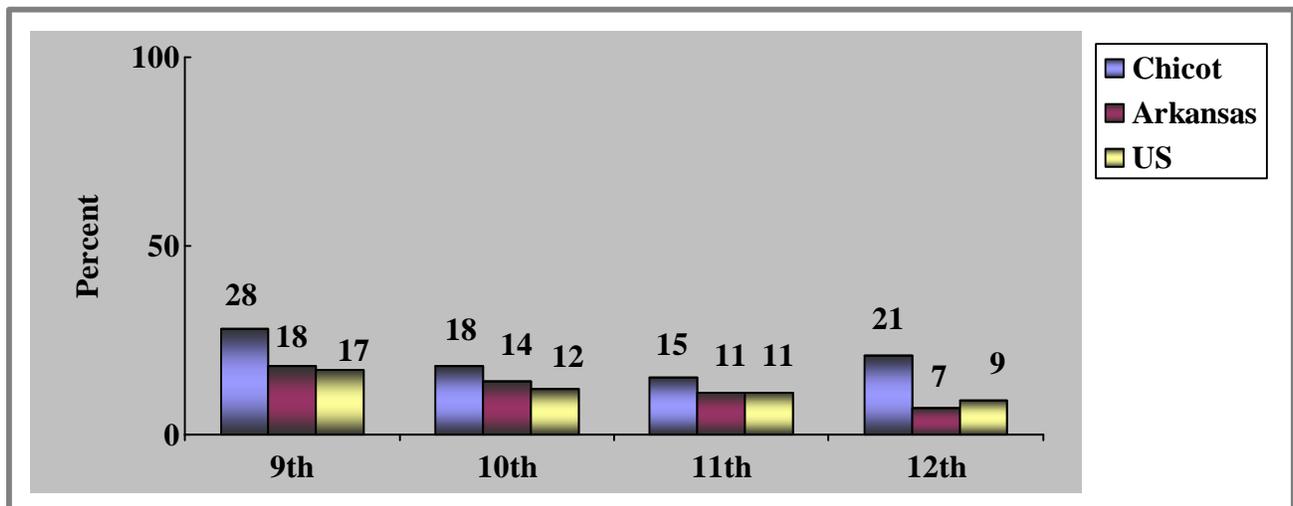


Figure 10: Involved in a physical fight (9th-12th graders), by grade



Tobacco Use on School Property (continued)

Smoked cigarettes on school property:

The percentage of students in the 9th-12th grades who smoked cigarettes on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.

- The prevalence of having smoked cigarettes on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was higher among students in Chicot County (6%) than among students in Arkansas (5%); and students in the nation (6%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having smoked cigarettes on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among female students in Chicot County (3%) than among female students in Arkansas (4%); and female students in the nation (5%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having smoked cigarettes on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was higher among male students in Chicot County (8%) than among male students in Arkansas (6%), and male students in the nation (7%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having smoked cigarettes on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was:
 - Higher among 9th graders in Chicot County (5%) and 9th graders in Arkansas (4%), and 9th graders in the nation (4%);
 - Equal among 10th graders in Chicot County (5%) and 10th graders in Arkansas (5%), and 10th graders in the nation (5%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Chicot County (5%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (6%), and 11th graders in the nation (6%); and
 - Higher among 12th graders in Chicot County (8%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (7%), and equal to 12th graders in the nation (6%) (Table 2 and Figure 4).

Violence Related Behaviors on School Property (continued)
 (Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 1: Smoked cigarettes on school property (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County | Arkansas | U.S. |
|-------|---------------|----------|------|
| 9th | 5 | 4 | 4 |
| 10th | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 11th | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| 12th | 8 | 7 | 6 |

Figure 1: Smoked cigarettes on school property (9th-12th graders), by gender

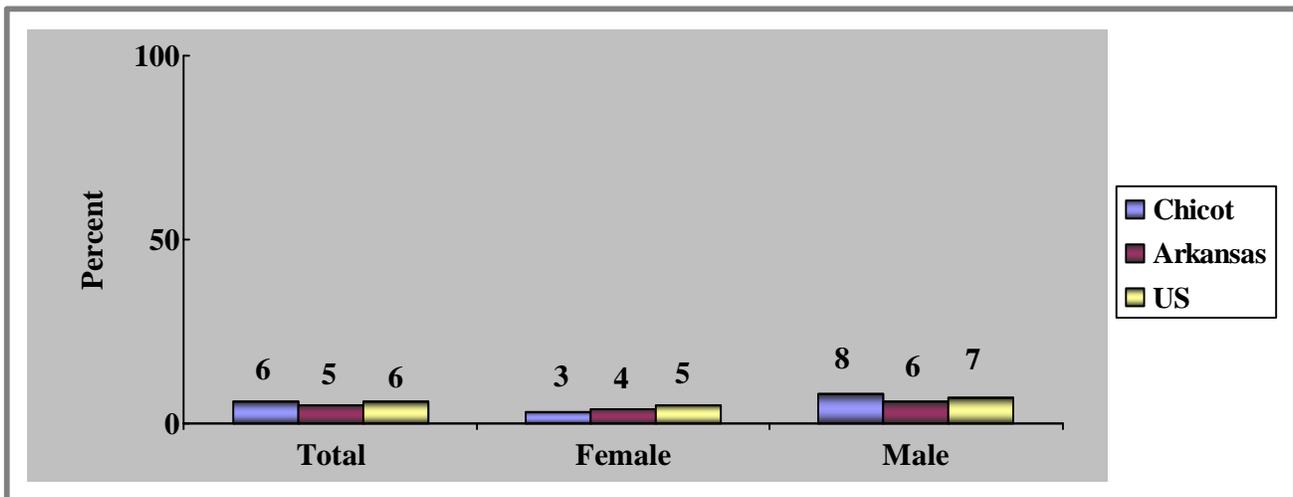
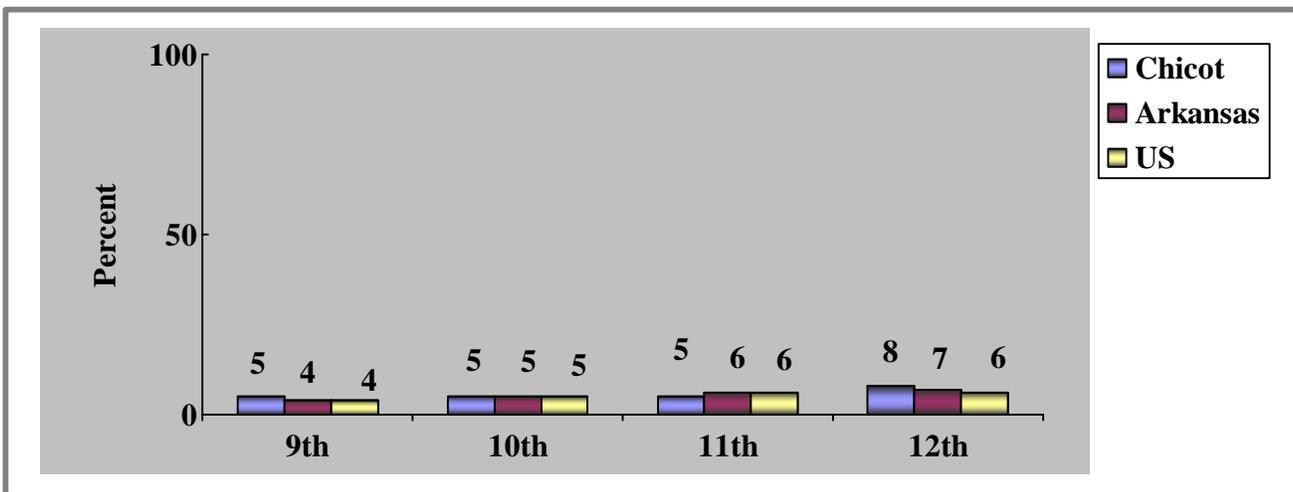


Figure 2: Smoked cigarettes on school property (9th-12th graders), by grade



Violence Related Behaviors on School Property (continued) (Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Chewed tobacco on school property:

The percentage of students in the 9th-12th grades who used chewing tobacco or snuff on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.

- The prevalence of having used chewing tobacco or snuff on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among students in Chicot County (2%) than among students in Arkansas (7%), and students in the nation (5%) (Figure 7).
- The prevalence of having used chewing tobacco or snuff on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was equal among female students in Chicot County (1%) and female students in Arkansas (1%), and female students in the nation (1%) (Figure 7).
- The prevalence of having used chewing tobacco or snuff on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among male students in Chicot County (4%) than among male students in Arkansas (12%), and male students in the nation (9%) (Figure 7).
- The prevalence of having used chewing tobacco or snuff on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was:
 - Lower among 9th graders in Chicot County (2%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (6%), and 9th graders in the nation (4%);
 - Lower among 10th graders in Chicot County (1%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (7%), and equal to 10th graders in the nation (6%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Chicot County (3%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (7%), and equal to 11th graders in the nation (4%); and
 - Lower among 12th graders in Chicot County (4%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (6%), and 12th graders in the nation (6%) (Table 4 and Figure 8).

Violence Related Behaviors on School Property (continued)
 (Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 2: Chewed tobacco on school property (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County | Arkansas | U.S. |
|-------|---------------|----------|------|
| 9th | 2 | 6 | 4 |
| 10th | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| 11th | 3 | 7 | 4 |
| 12th | 4 | 6 | 6 |

Figure 3: Chewed tobacco on school property (9th-12th graders), by gender

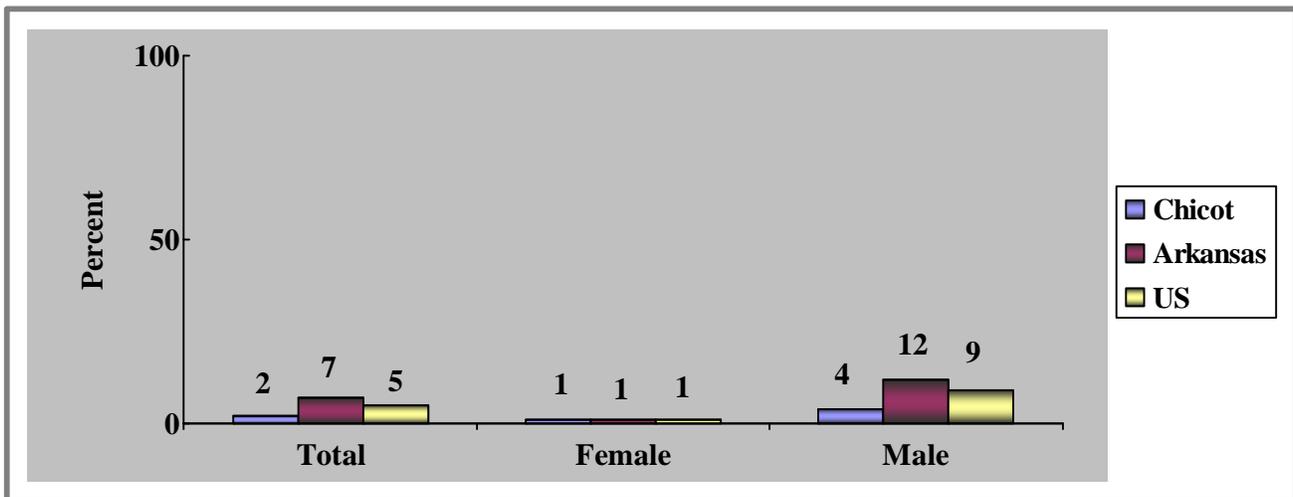
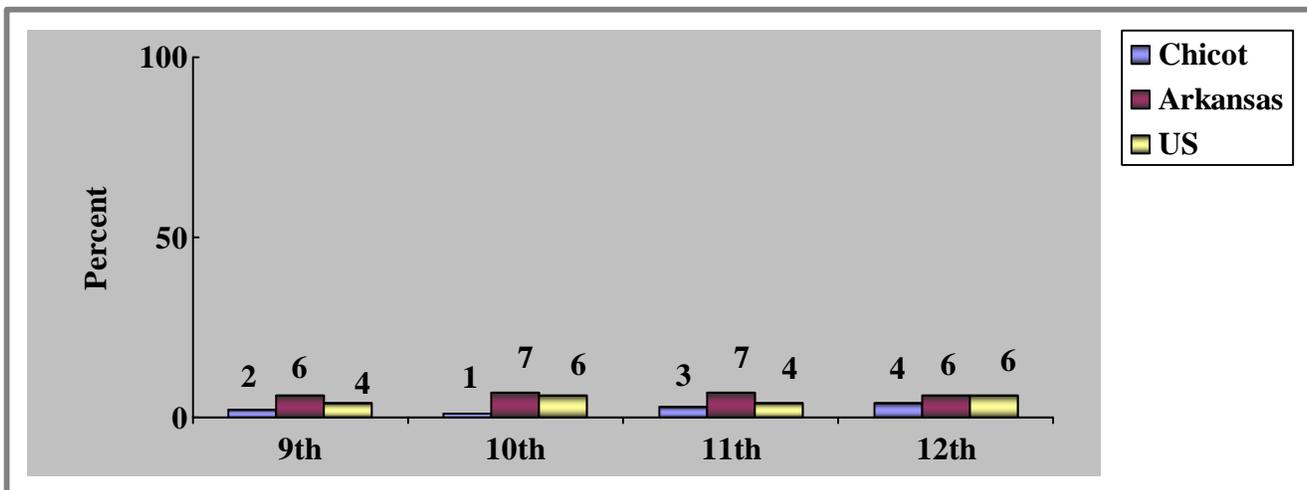


Figure 4: Chewed tobacco on school property (9th-12th graders), by grade



Alcohol Use on School Property (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Alcohol use on school property:

The percentage of students in the 9th -12th grades who had at least one drink of alcohol on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.

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

Alcohol Use on School Property (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 1: Alcohol use on school property (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County | Arkansas | U.S. |
|-------|---------------|----------|------|
| 9th | 7 | 4 | 3 |
| 10th | 3 | 6 | 4 |
| 11th | 5 | 5 | 4 |
| 12th | 7 | 6 | 5 |

Figure 1: Alcohol use on school property (9th-12th graders), by gender

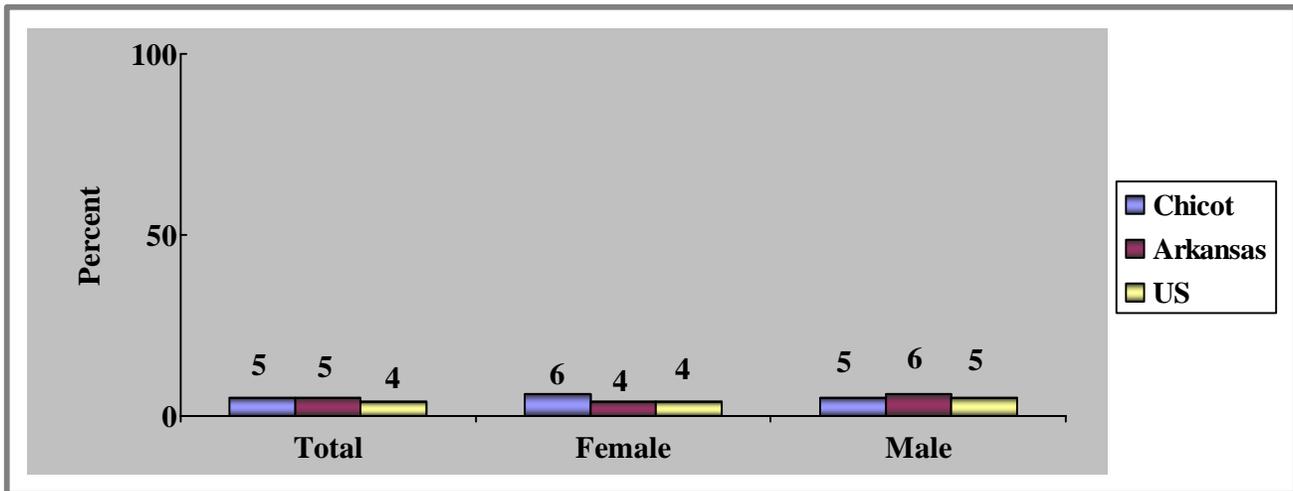
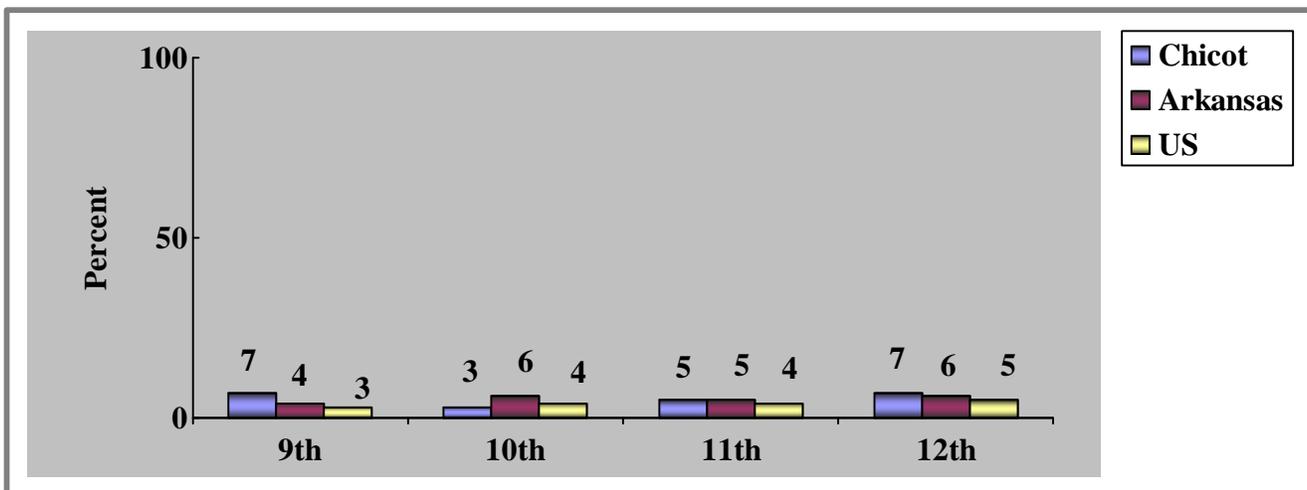


Figure 2: Alcohol use on school property (9th-12th graders), by grade



Illegal Drug Use on School Property (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Marijuana use on school property:

The percentage of students in the 9th-12th grades who used marijuana on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.

- The prevalence of having used marijuana on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among students in Chicot County (1%) than among students in Arkansas (3%), and students in the nation (5%) (Figure 5).
- The prevalence of having used marijuana on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was equal among female students in Chicot County (2%) and female students in Arkansas (2%), and higher than among female students in the nation (3%) (Figure 5).
- The prevalence of having used marijuana on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was lower among male students in Chicot County (1%) than among male students in Arkansas (4%), and male students in the nation (6%) (Figure 5).
- The prevalence of having used marijuana on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was:
 - Lower among 9th graders in Chicot County (1%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (3%), and 9th graders in the nation (4%);
 - Lower among 10th graders in Chicot County (2%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (4%), and 10th graders in the nation (5%);
 - Higher among 11th graders in Chicot County (3%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (2%), and lower than among 11th graders in the nation (4%); and
 - Lower among 12th graders in Chicot County (0%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (2%), and 12th graders in the nation (5%) (Table 2).

Illegal Drug Use on School Property (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 1: Marijuana use on school property (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County | Arkansas | U.S. |
|-------|---------------|----------|------|
| 9th | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 10th | 2 | 4 | 5 |
| 11th | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| 12th | 0 | 2 | 5 |

Figure 1: Marijuana use on school property (9th-12th graders), by gender

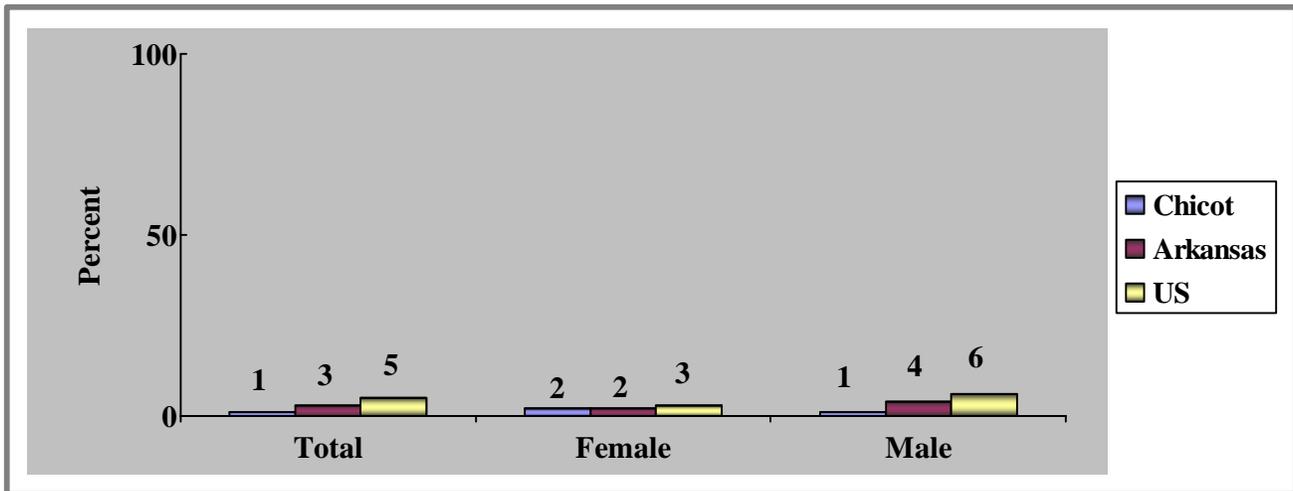
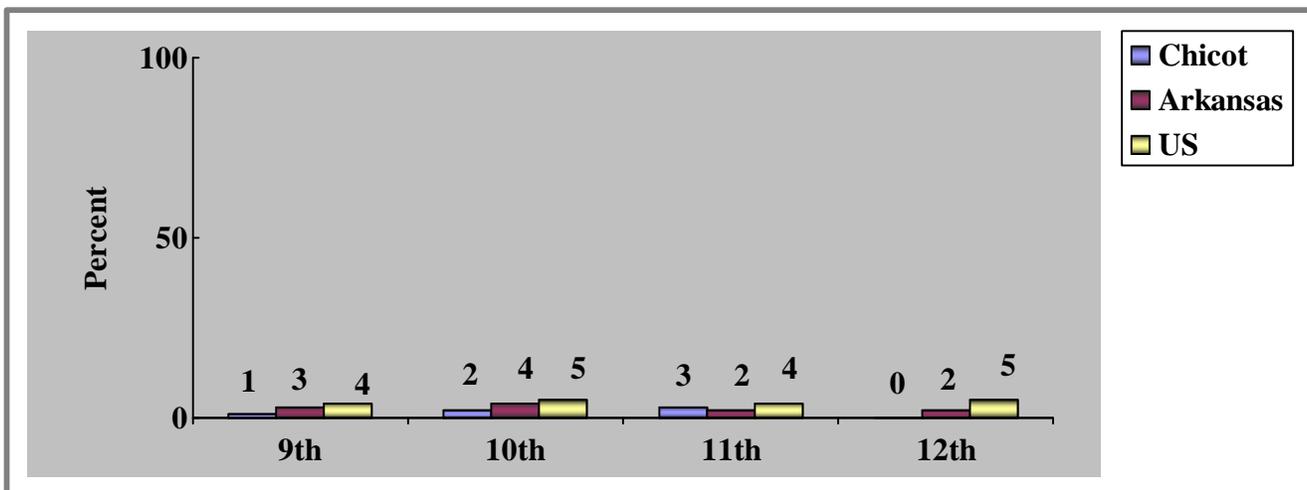


Figure 2: Marijuana use on school property (9th-12th graders), by grade



Illegal Drug Use on School Property (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Offer or sale of illegal drugs on school property:

The percentage of students in the 9th-12th grades who had someone offer, sell, or give them an illegal drug on school property during the twelve months preceding the survey.

- The prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property during the twelve months preceding the survey was lower among students in Chicot County (20%) than among students in Arkansas (28%); and students in the nation (22%) (Figure 7).
- The prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property during the twelve months preceding the survey was lower among female students in Chicot County (15%) than among female students in Arkansas (25%); and female students in the nation (19%) (Figure 7).
- The prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property during the twelve months preceding the survey was lower among male students in Chicot County (25%) than among male students in Arkansas (31%), and male students in the nation (26%) (Figure 7).
- The prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property during the twelve months preceding the survey was:
 - Lower among 9th graders in Chicot County (16%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (26%), and 9th graders in the nation (21%);
 - Lower among 10th graders in Chicot County (23%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (30%), and 10th graders in the nation (25%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Chicot County (21%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (26%), and 11th graders in the nation (23%); and
 - Lower among 12th graders in Chicot County (20%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (31%), and equal to 12th graders in the nation (20%) (Table 4 and Figure 8).

Illegal Drug Use on School Property (continued)

(Comparing Chicot 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 2: Offer or sale of illegal drugs on school property (9th-12th graders)

| Grade | Chicot County | Arkansas | U.S. |
|-------|---------------|----------|------|
| 9th | 16 | 26 | 21 |
| 10th | 23 | 30 | 25 |
| 11th | 21 | 26 | 23 |
| 12th | 20 | 31 | 20 |

Figure 3: Offer or sale of illegal drugs on school property (9th-12th graders), by gender

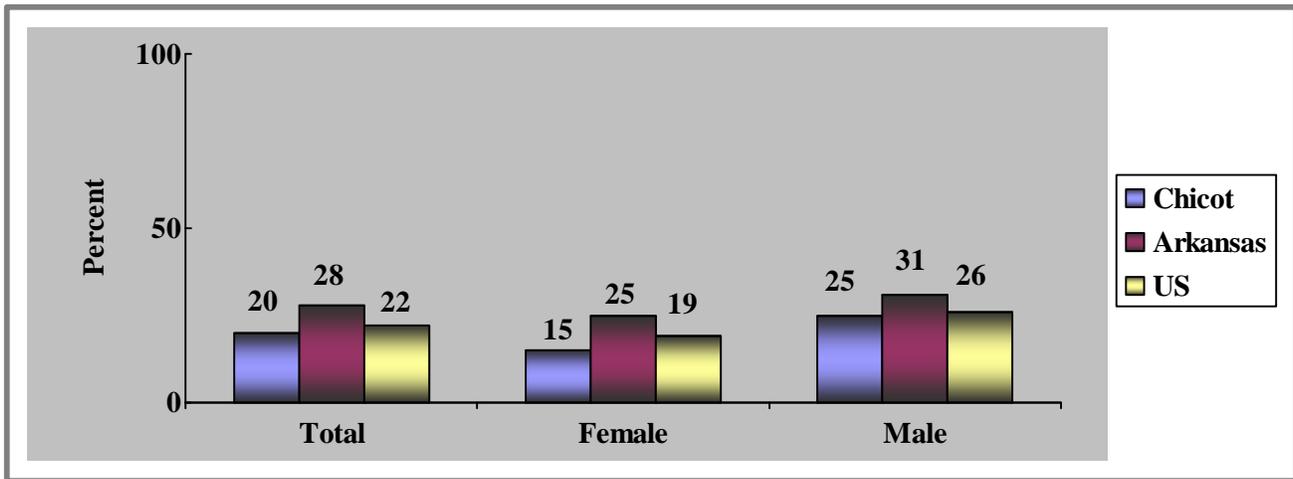
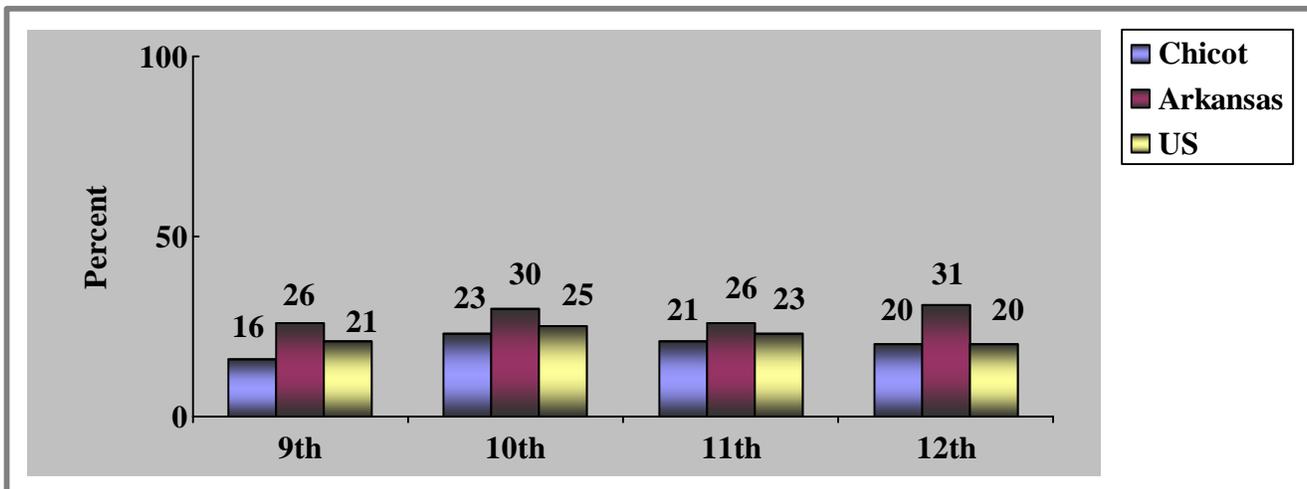


Figure 4: Offer or sale of illegal drugs on school property (9th-12th graders), by grade



Internet Resources for Educators, Parents, and Teens

For more information about the County Youth Health Survey (CYHS) and the risk behaviors it covers, please see the following Internet resources.

■ ***The Youth Risk Behavior Study***

This page is the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC's) overview of the methods, results, and uses of CYHS data.

<http://www.cdc.gov/healthyouth/yrbs/index.htm>

■ ***Violence***

These sites include information about warning signs and prevention of violence among adolescents.

The American Psychological Association's site about youth violence warning signs, and information about how to get help for violent youth.

<http://apahelpcenter.org/featuredtopics/feature.php?id=38>

This information about understanding violent behavior among youth is provided by the American Academy of Adolescent and Child Psychiatry.

<http://www.aacap.org/publications/factsfam/behavior.htm>

■ ***Tobacco, Alcohol, and Other Drug Use***

These pages provide information about tobacco, alcohol, and other drug use prevention, and treatment for youth and their families.

The Campaign for Tobacco-Free Kids is the country's largest non-government initiative ever launched to protect children from tobacco addiction and exposure to second-hand smoke.

<http://www.tobaccofreekids.org>

Arkansans for Drug Free Youth is an organization dedicated to educating and motivating Arkansas youth, families, and communities in the development of healthy, drug free youth.

<http://www.adfy.com>

PREVline (Prevention Online) offers hundreds of files about alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs from the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol and Drug Information.

<http://ncadi.samhsa.gov/>

Internet Resources for Educators, Parents, and Teens (continued)

■ *Teen Pregnancy and Sexual Behavior*

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

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

The mission of the National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy is to prevent teen pregnancy by supporting values and stimulating actions that are consistent with a pregnancy-free adolescence. Their site contains tips for teens, parents, and faith communities on ways they can help prevent teen pregnancy and the spread of sexually transmitted diseases.

<http://www.teenpregnancy.org/>

■ *Nutrition and Physical Activity*

The following sites are dedicated to providing information about healthy eating and exercise.

The American Dietetic Association promotes optimal nutrition and well being for all people.

<http://www.eatright.org>

The American Council on Exercise (ACE) is committed to promoting active, healthy lifestyles and their positive effects on the mind, body and spirit.

<http://www.acefitness.org/>

■ *Mental Health Issues*

This site provides information regarding mental health issues including depression, suicide, mental illnesses, and how to get help.

The National Mental Health Association is dedicated to promoting mental health, preventing mental disorders and achieving victory over mental illnesses through advocacy, education, research and service.

<http://www.nmha.org>

■ *Parenting Teens*

These links connect to sites for parents of teenagers. Issues covered include tips for communicating with teens, health, education, substance abuse, eating disorders, and other topics of interest to parents of teenagers.

From About.com, a site with original articles about parenting and links to other sites of interest to parents of teens.

<http://parentingteens.about.com/home/parenting/parentingteens/>

From Parent's Soup, a site with articles and information from educators, experts, and parents.

<http://parenting.ivillage.com/messageboards>

Internet Resources for Educators, Parents, and Teens (continued)

■ *Links for Teens*

The following sites are designed for teenagers with content by teens covering a variety of topics including health and education, creative expression, and practical advice.

About.com - site for teenagers, including message boards and creative writing from real teens.

<http://home.about.com/teens/index.htm>

Teen Voice is a youth magazine covering issues facing teenage girls and young women today including topics such as health, education, substance abuse, and body image.

<http://www.teenvoices.com>

■ *Miscellaneous*

The Annie E. Casey Foundation is a private charitable organization dedicated to helping build better futures for disadvantaged children in the U.S.

<http://www.aecf.org>

The U.S. Department of Health & Human Services

<http://www.dhhs.gov>