

2008 MONROE COUNTY

County Youth Health Survey Comparison Report



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



2008 MONROE COUNTY COUNTY YOUTH HEALTH SURVEY COMPARISON REPORT

Presenting 2002 and 2008 CYHS Results and Comparing 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS

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2008 MONROE COUNTY COUNTY YOUTH HEALTH SURVEY RESULTS

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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 Monroe County use data from the CYHS?

Monroe County Hometown Health Coalitions are working to assess the specific health needs of students in Monroe 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 Monroe County's public schools.

The CYHS will help Monroe County's School Districts identify students' current health and safety habits so that improvements may be made where needed. Healthy lifestyles for students in Monroe 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 Monroe 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 Monroe 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

Monroe 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 Monroe County's students in 2002 and 2008 CYHS are presented in this report. Also, the responses of 2008 CYHS 9th-12th grade students in Monroe 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.

▪ **2002 Monroe County Youth Health Survey**

Survey was conducted in October 2002. There were 701 valid CYHS questionnaires completed by seventh through twelfth grade students. Students from the following School Districts in Monroe County recorded their responses to the survey:

- Brinkley
- Clarendon
- Holly Grove

▪ **2008 Monroe County Youth Health Survey**

Survey was conducted in February 2008. There were 439 valid CYHS questionnaires completed by seventh through twelfth grade students. Students from the following School Districts in Monroe County recorded their responses to the survey:

- Brinkley
- Clarendon

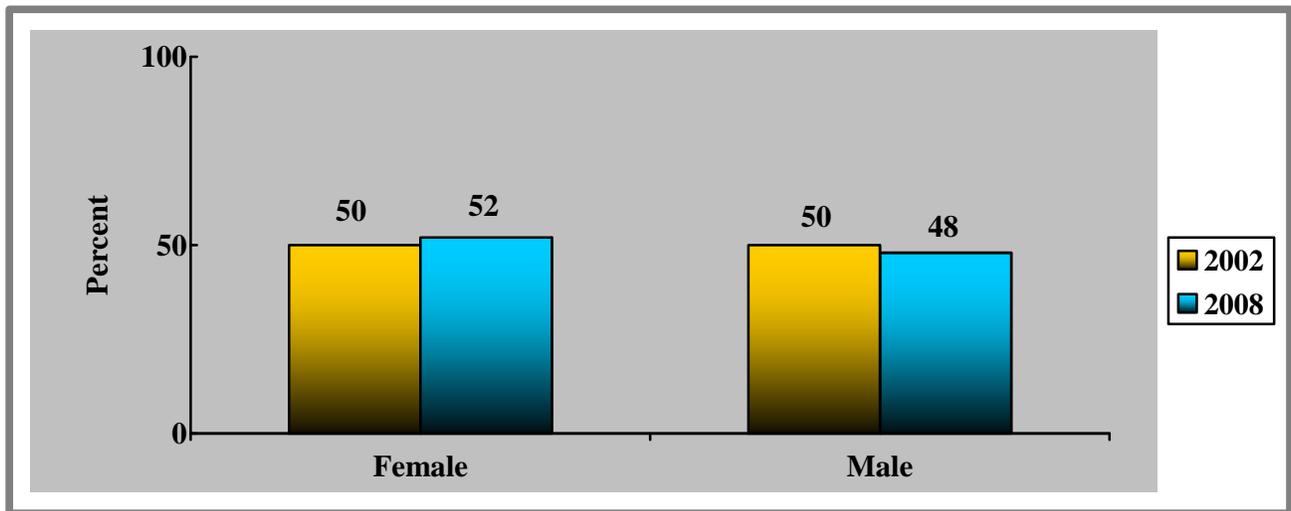
Demographics of Monroe County CYHS Participants

Table 1: Gender

What is your sex?				
	Number of students		Percent of Total	
	2002	2008	2002	2008
FEMALE	352	226	50	52
MALE	347	206	50	48

Frequency missing = 2 (2002)
 Frequency missing = 7 (2008)

Figure 1: Gender



Demographics of Monroe County CYHS Participants (continued)

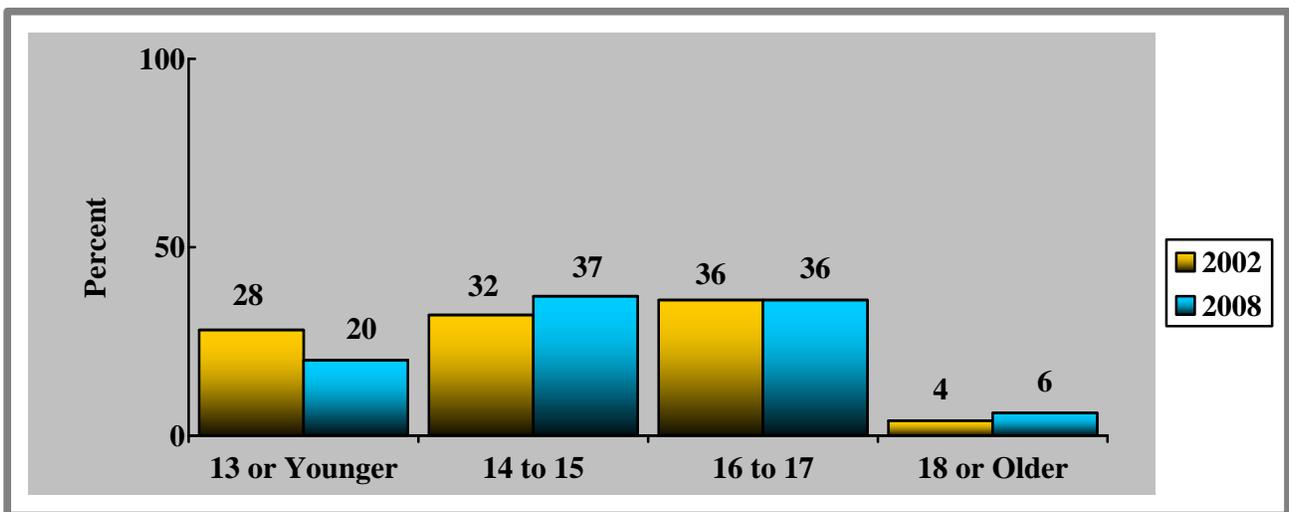
Table 2: Age

How old are you?				
	Number of students		Percent of Total	
	2002	2008	2002	2008
12 OR YOUNGER	83	24	12	5
13	112	65	16	15
14	119	93	17	21
15	108	71	15	16
16	129	86	18	20
17	123	71	18	16
18 OR OLDER	27	28	4	6

Frequency missing = 0 (2002)

Frequency missing = 1 (2008)

Figure 2: Age



Demographics of Monroe County CYHS Participants (continued)

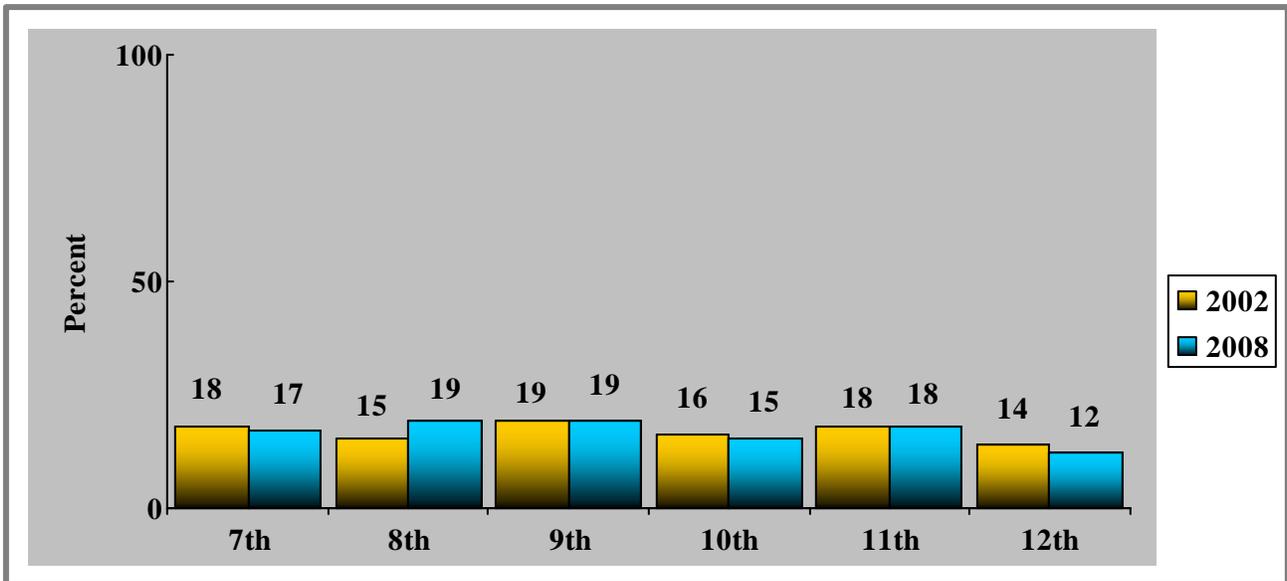
Table 3: Grade

How old are you?				
	Number of students		Percent of Total	
	2002	2008	2002	2008
7th GRADE	123	72	18	17
8th GRADE	104	83	15	19
9th GRADE	130	82	19	19
10th GRADE	113	63	16	15
11th GRADE	126	77	18	18
12th GRADE	100	53	14	12

Frequency missing = 5 (2002)

Frequency missing = 9 (2008)

Figure 3: Grade



Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Seat belt use:

The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else.

Results

- The prevalence of having never or rarely worn a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else was **twenty-seven percent (27%)** among 7th -12th graders in 2002 and **thirty-one percent (31%)** among 7th -12th graders in 2008 (Table 1 and Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having never or rarely worn a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else was **twenty-one percent (21%)** among female 7th -12th graders in 2002 and **thirty-one percent (31%)** among female 7th -12th graders in 2008 (Table 1 and Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having never or rarely worn a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else was **thirty-four percent (34%)** among male 7th -12th graders in 2002 and **thirty percent (30%)** among male 7th -12th graders in 2008 (Table 1 and Figure 1).

Table 1: Seat belt use

Never or rarely wore a seat belt	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	27	21	34	13	26	29	29	33	34
2008	31	31	30	24	34	32	32	32	30

Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 1: The percentage of students in the 7th – 12th grades who never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else.

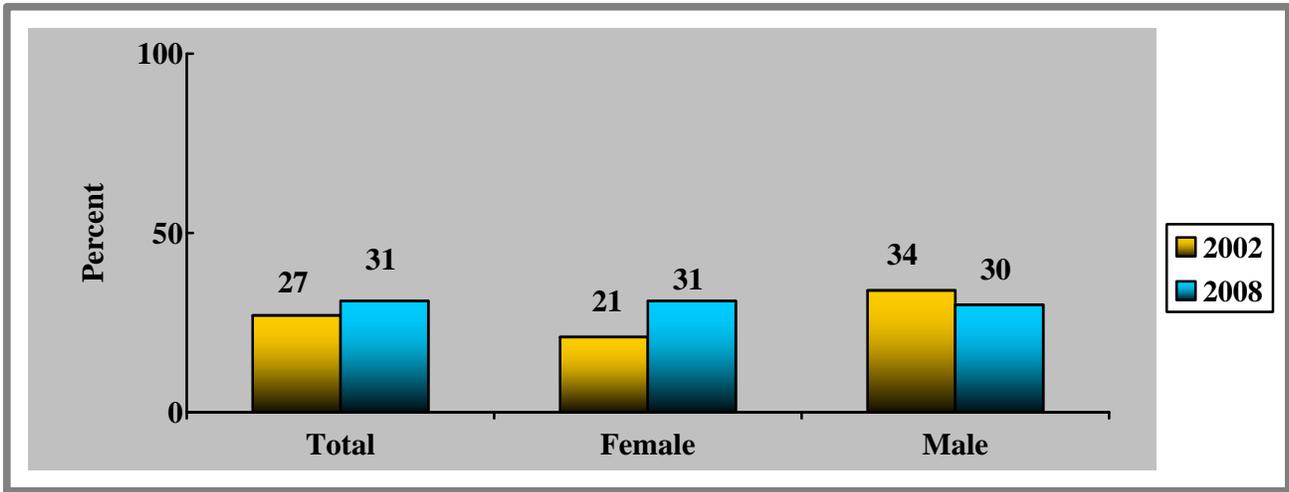
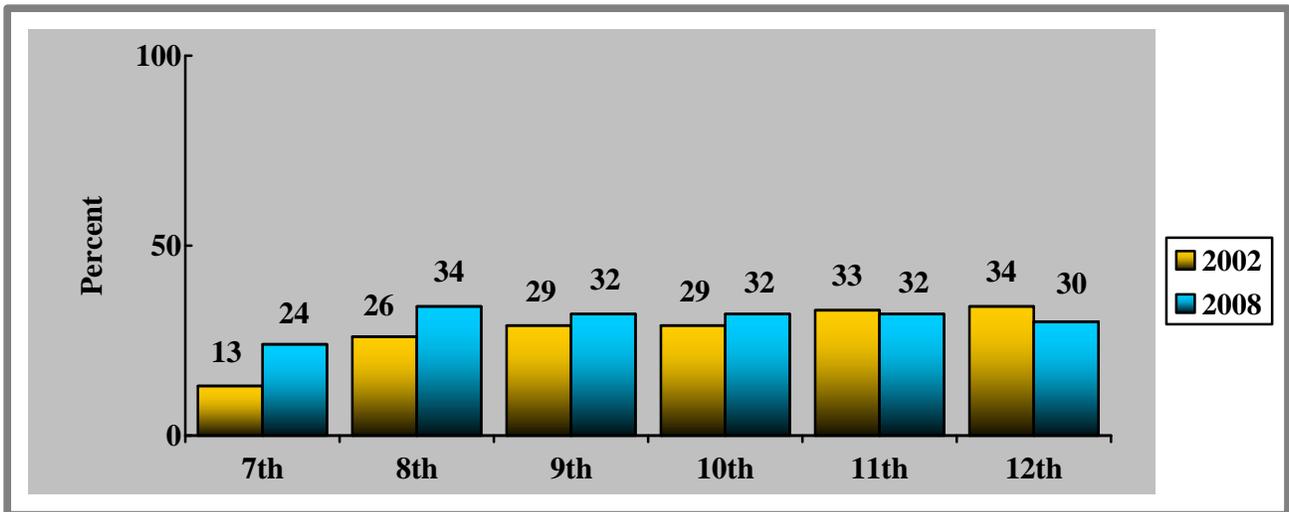


Figure 2: The percentage of students in the 7th – 12th grades who never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else, by grade.



Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries (continued)

(Comparing Monroe 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 Monroe County (32%) 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 Monroe County (28%) 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 Monroe County (34%) 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 Monroe County (32%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (12%), and 9th graders in the nation (12%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Monroe County (32%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (20%), and 10th graders in the nation (11%);
 - Higher among 11th graders in Monroe County (32%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (19%), and 11th graders in the nation (11%); and
 - Higher among 12th graders in Monroe County (30%) 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 Monroe 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 2: Seat belt use (9th-12th graders)

Grade	Monroe County (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	32	12	12
10th	32	20	11
11th	32	19	11
12th	30	17	11

Figure 3: Seat belt use (9th-12th graders), by gender

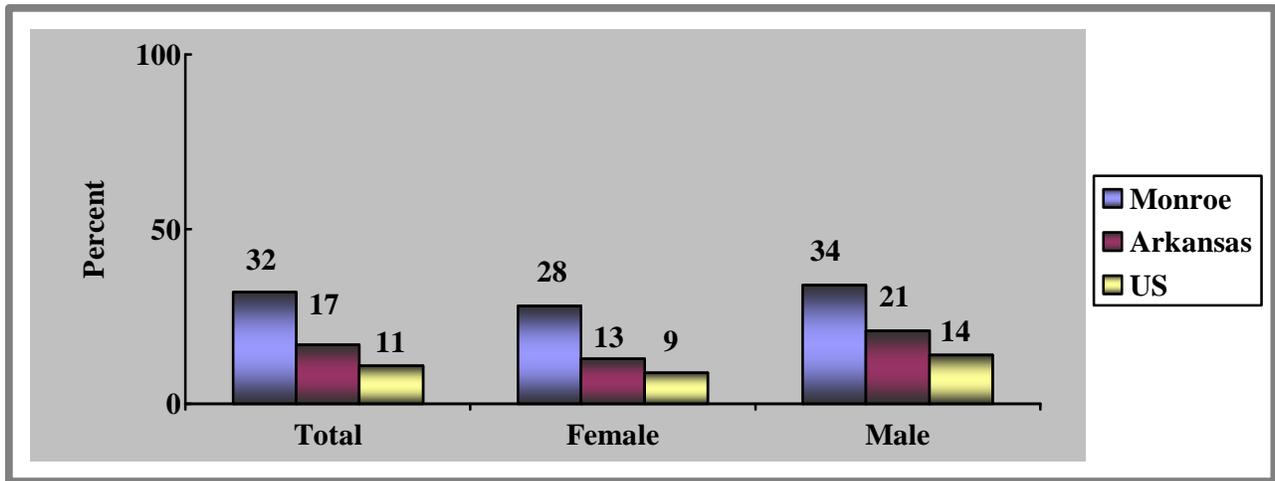
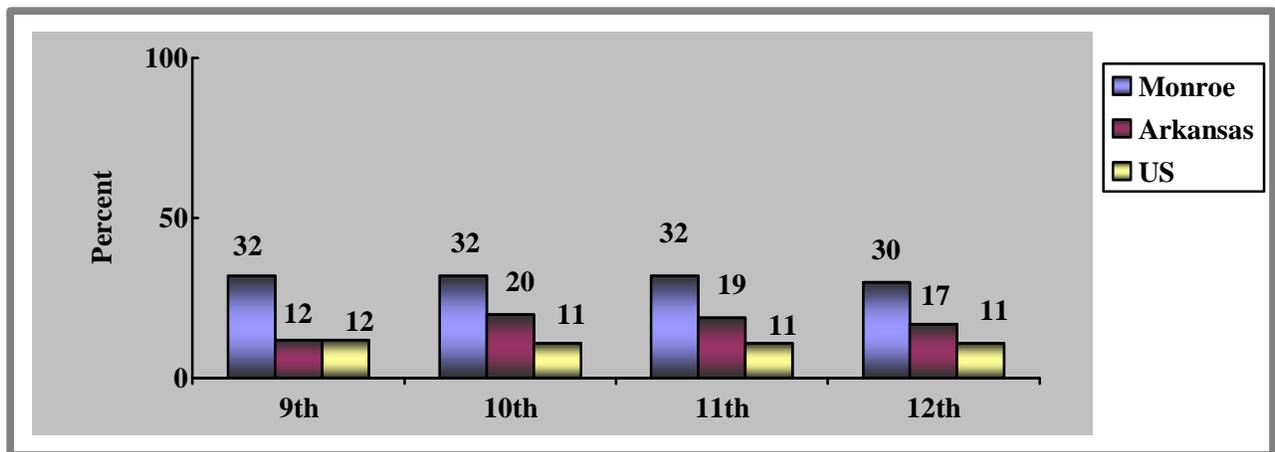


Figure 4: Seat belt use (9th-12th graders), by grade



Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Bicycle helmet use:

While riding a bicycle during the 12 months preceding the survey, the percentage of students in the 7th-12th grades who never or rarely wore a bicycle helmet.

Results

- The prevalence of having never or rarely worn a bicycle helmet was **ninety-three percent (93%)** among 7th – 12th graders in 2002 and **ninety-five percent (95%)** among 7th -12th graders in 2008 (Table 3 and Figure 5).
- The prevalence of having never or rarely worn a bicycle helmet was **ninety-one percent (91%)** among female 7th – 12th graders in 2002 and **ninety-four percent (94%)** among female 7th -12th graders in 2008 (Table 3 and Figure 5).
- The prevalence of having never or rarely worn a bicycle helmet was **ninety-six percent (96%)** among male 7th – 12th graders in 2002 and **ninety-seven percent (97%)** among male 7th -12th graders in 2008 (Table 3 and Figure 5).

Table 3: Bicycle helmet use

Bicycle helmet use	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	93	91	96	92	92	94	93	98	93
2008	95	94	97	92	100	95	90	97	100

Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 5: While riding a bicycle during the 12 months preceding the survey, the percentage of students in the 7th-12th grades who never or rarely wore a bicycle helmet.

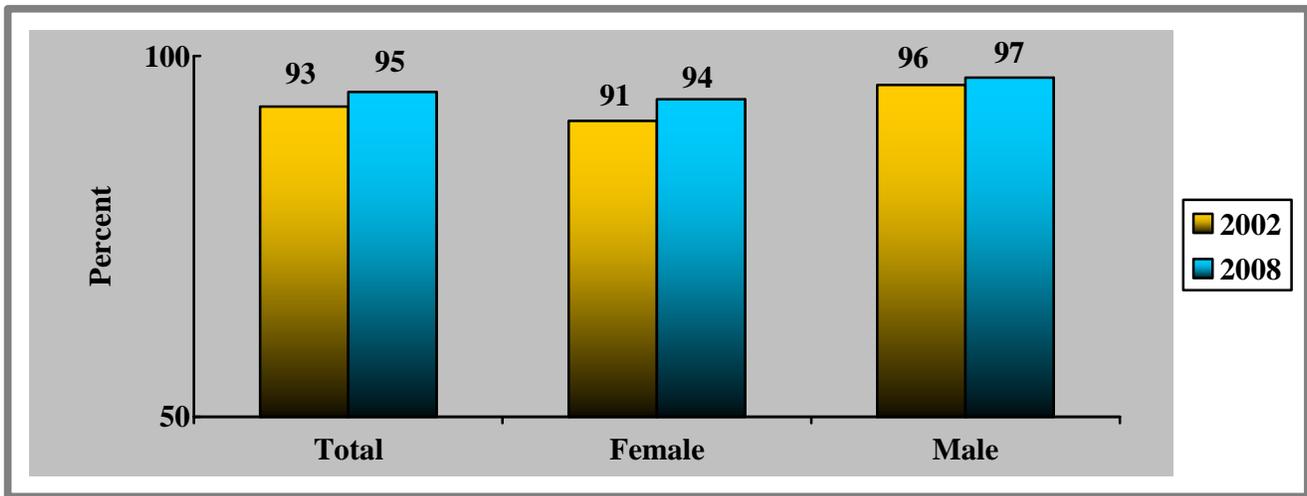
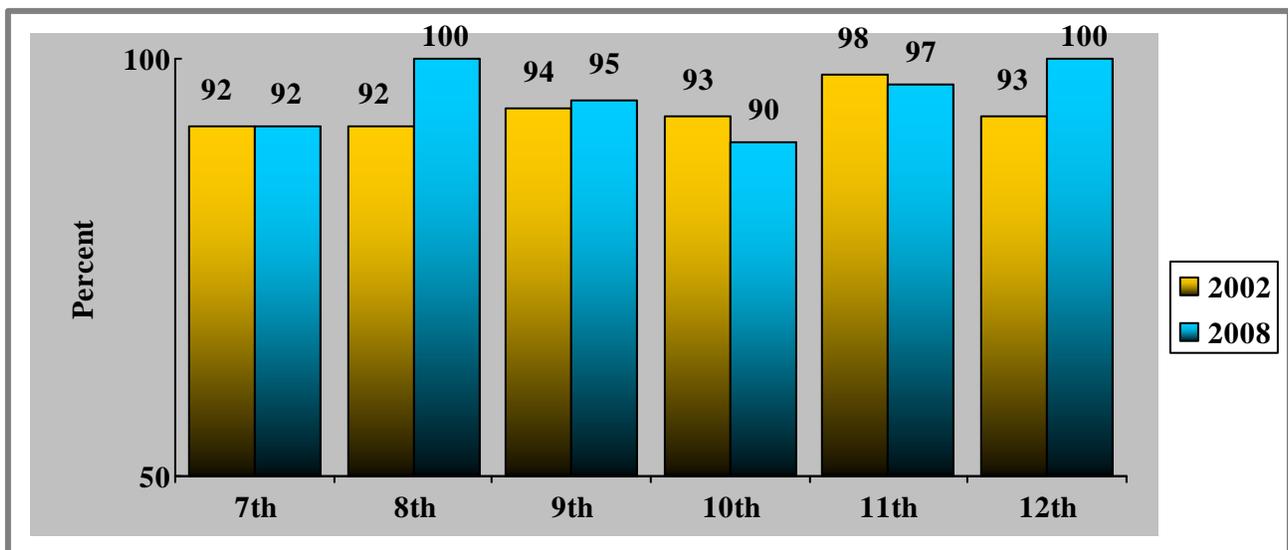


Figure 6: While riding a bicycle during the 12 months preceding the survey, the percentage of students in the 7th-12th grades who never or rarely wore a bicycle helmet, by grade.



Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries (continued)

(Comparing Monroe 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 Monroe County (95%) 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 Monroe County (93%) 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 Monroe County (98%) 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 Monroe County (95%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (90%), and 9th graders in the nation (84%);
 - Lower among 10th graders in Monroe County (90%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (94%), and higher than among 10th graders in the nation (86%);
 - Higher among 11th graders in Monroe County (97%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (90%), and 11th graders in the nation (86%); and
 - Higher among 12th graders in Monroe County (100%) 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 Monroe 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 4: Bicycle helmet use (9th-12th graders)

Grade	Monroe County (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	95	90	84
10th	90	94	86
11th	97	90	86
12th	100	N/A*	86

* Less than 100 respondents in a subgroup.

Figure 7: Bicycle helmet use (9th-12th graders), by gender

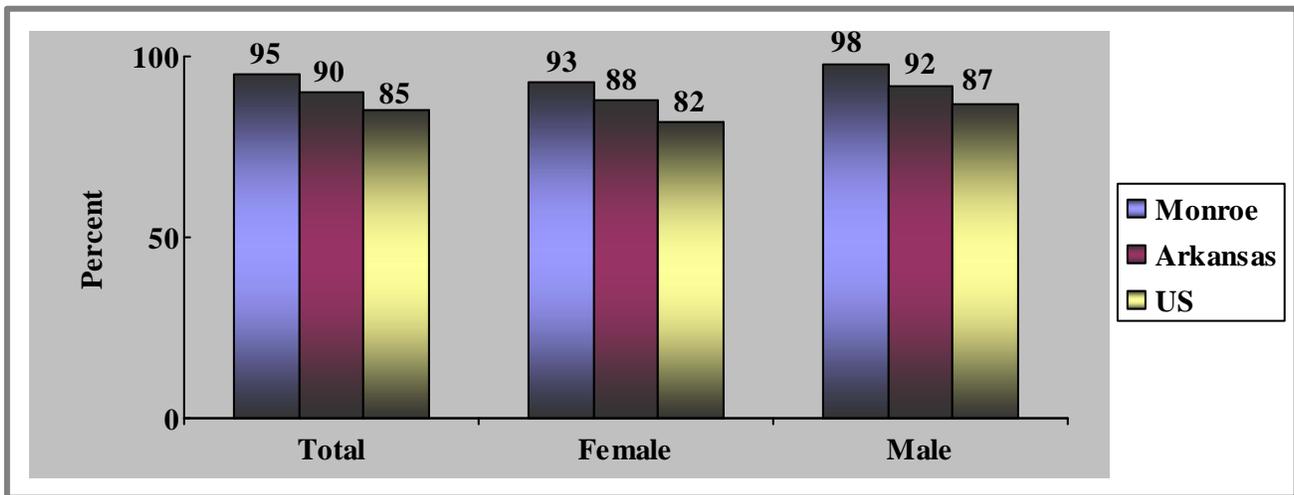
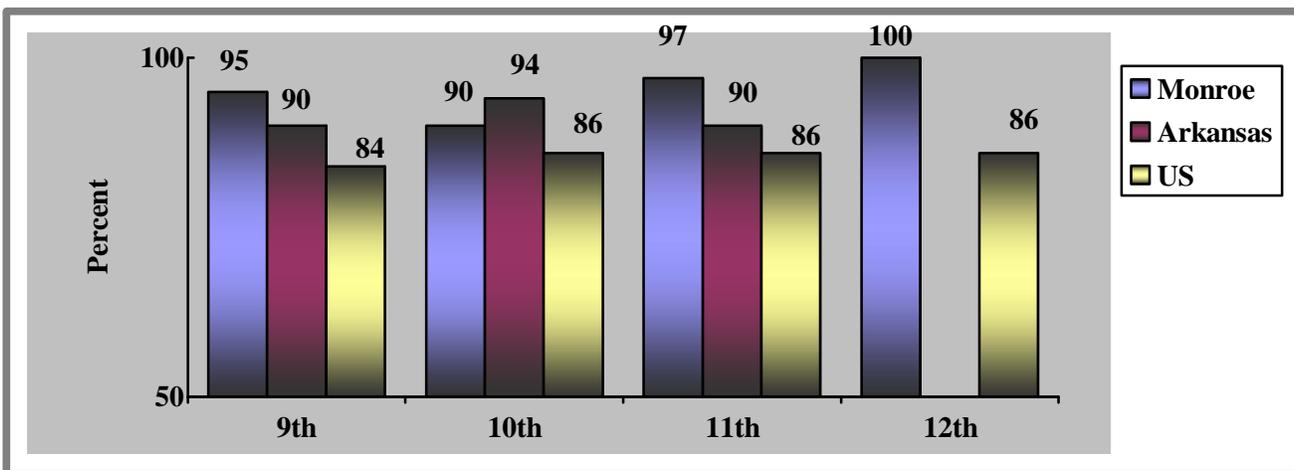


Figure 8: Bicycle helmet use (9th-12th graders), by grade



Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol:

The percentage of students in the 7th-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.

Results

- 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 **twenty percent (20%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 and **thirty-three percent (33%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 5 and Figure 9).
- 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 **sixteen percent (16%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 and **thirty-two percent (32%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 5 and Figure 9).
- 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 **twenty-four percent (24%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 and **thirty-four percent (34%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 5 and Figure 9).

Table 5: Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol

Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	20	16	24	8	14	19	24	25	32
2008	33	32	34	24	26	27	30	43	51

Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 9: Percentage of students in the 7th -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.

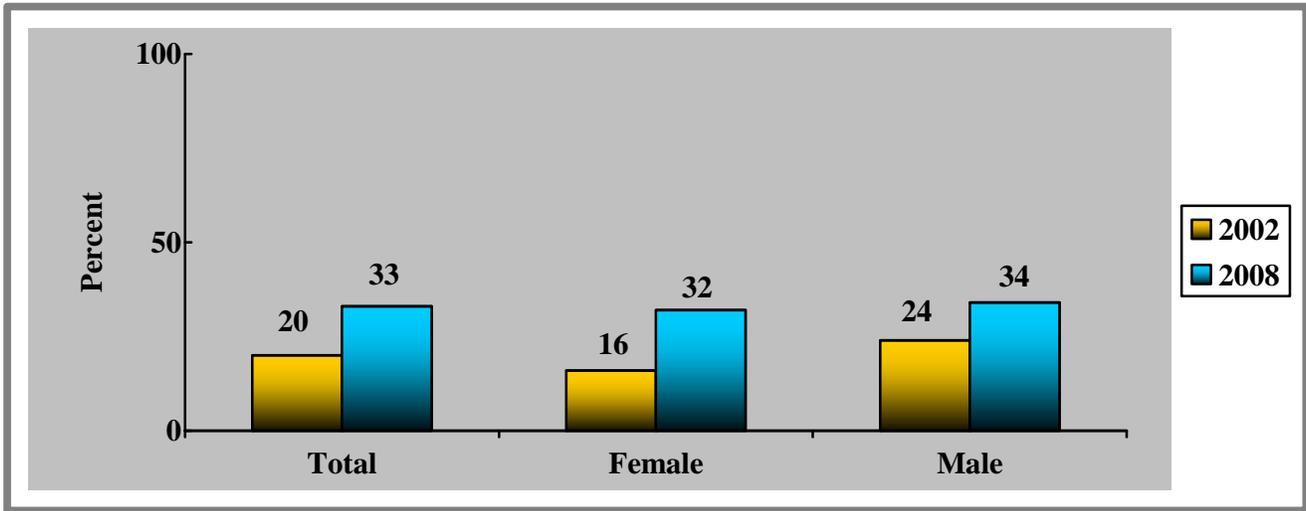
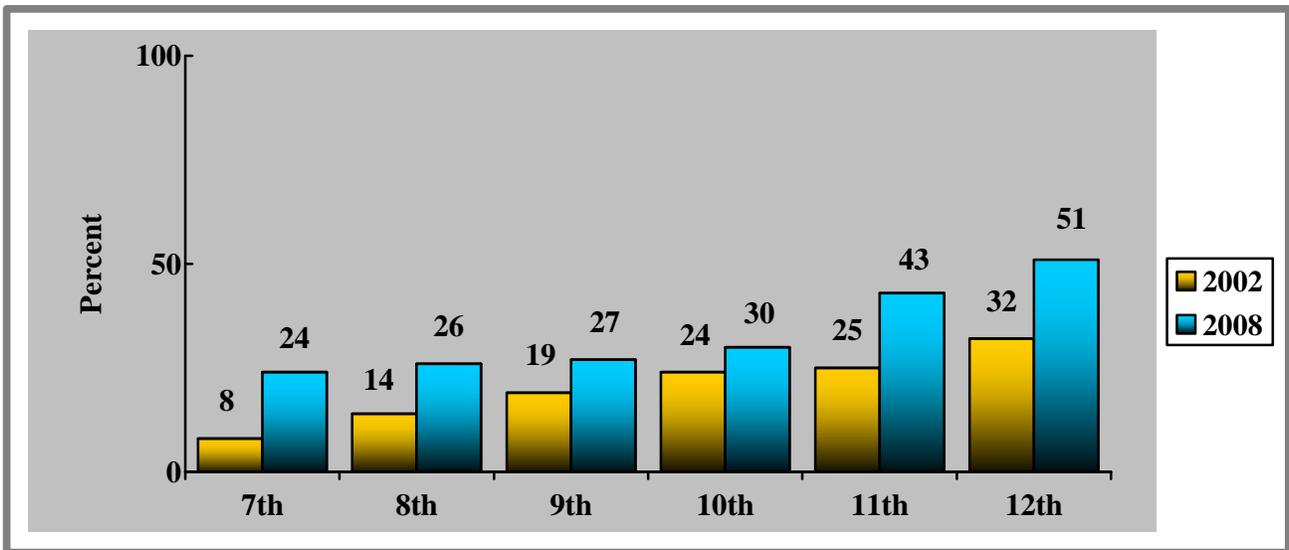


Figure 10: Percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who during the thirty days preceding the survey rode one or more times in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol, by grade.



Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries (continued)

(Comparing Monroe 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 Monroe County (37%) 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 Monroe County (36%) than among female students in Arkansas (30%), and among 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 Monroe County (37%) 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:
 - Lower among 9th graders in Monroe County (27%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (28%), and 9th graders in the nation (28%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Monroe County (30%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (29%), and 10th graders in the nation (29%);
 - Higher among 11th graders in Monroe County (43%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (27%), and 11th graders in the nation (29%); and
 - Higher among 12th graders in Monroe County (51%) 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 Monroe 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 6: Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (9th-12th graders)

Grade	Monroe County (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	27	28	28
10th	30	29	29
11th	43	27	29
12th	51	30	32

Figure 11: Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (9th-12th graders), by gender

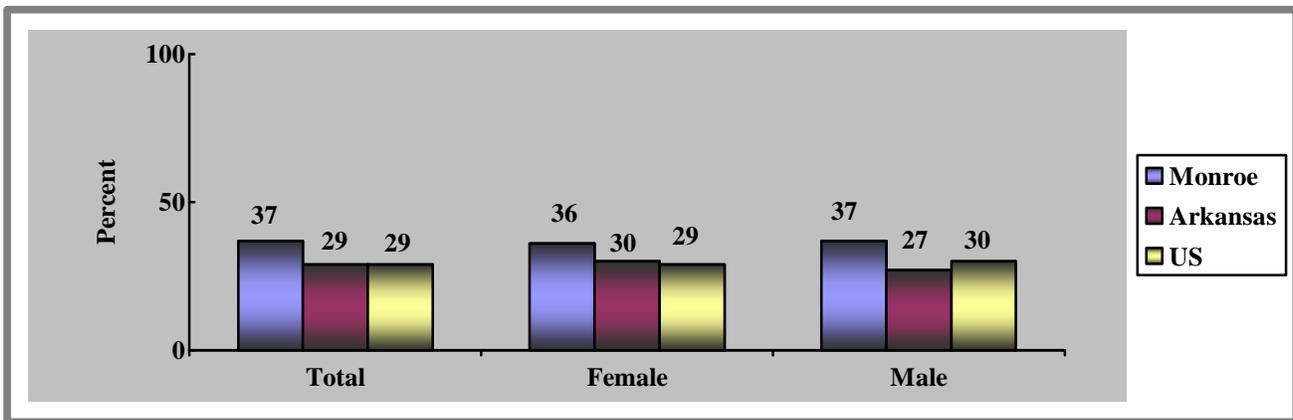
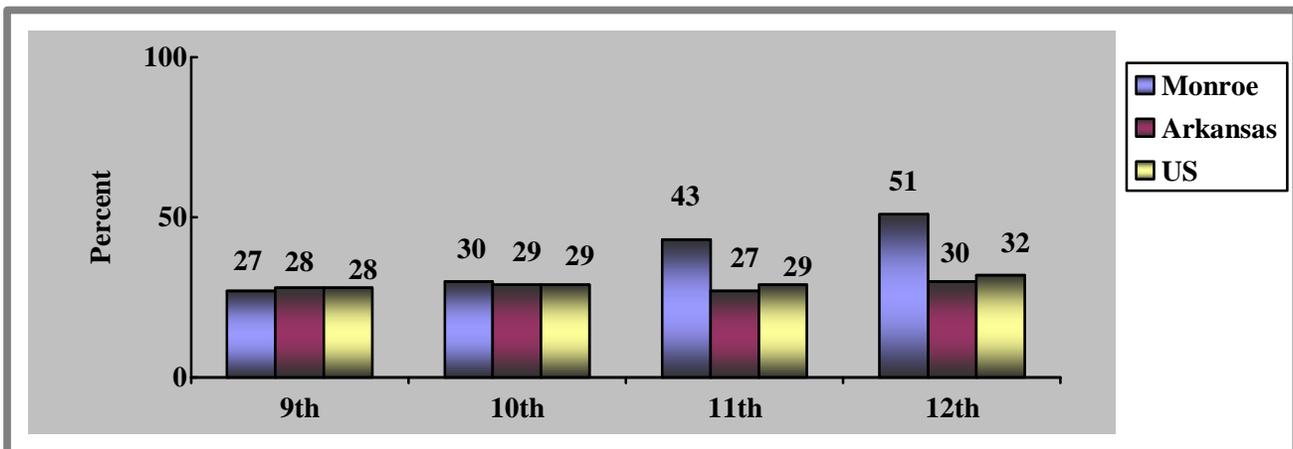


Figure 12: Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol (9th-12th graders), by grade



Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Drink and driving:

The percentage of students in the 7th-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.

Results

- The prevalence of having driven a car or other vehicle while under the influence of alcohol in the thirty days preceding the survey was **twelve percent (12%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and eight percent (8%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 7 and Figure 13).
- The prevalence of having driven a car or other vehicle while under the influence of alcohol in the thirty days preceding the survey was **six percent (6%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and seven percent (7%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 7 and Figure 13).
- The prevalence of having driven a car or other vehicle while under the influence of alcohol in the thirty days preceding the survey was **eighteen percent (18%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and nine percent (9%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 7 and Figure 13).

Table 7: Drink and driving

Drink and driving	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	12	6	18	1	12	8	9	20	22
2008	8	7	9	6	5	5	7	14	13

Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 13: The percentage of students in the 7th-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 alcohol.

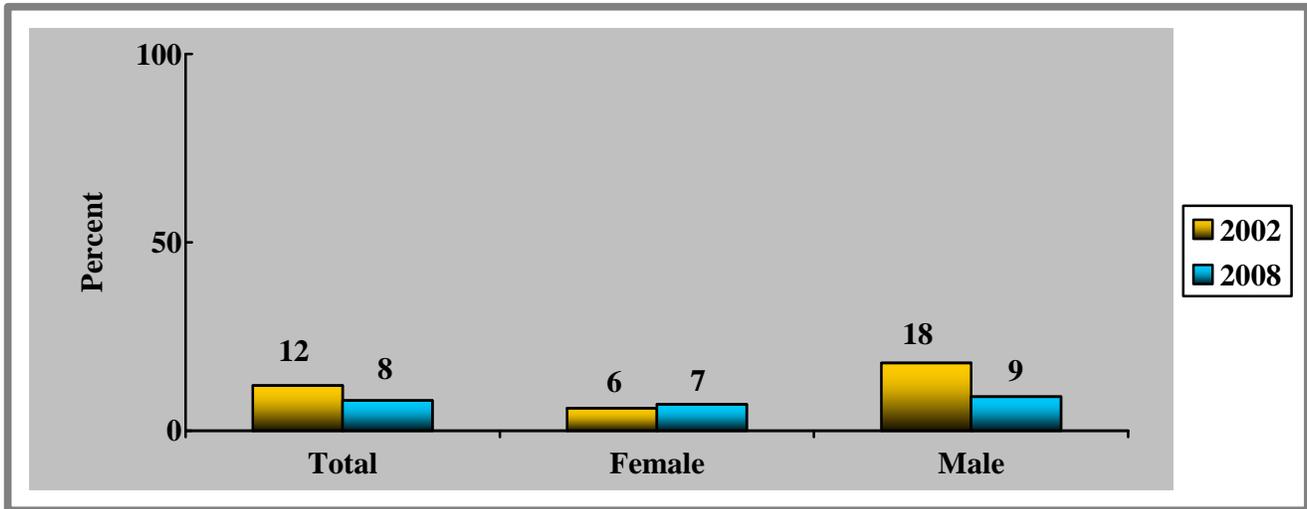
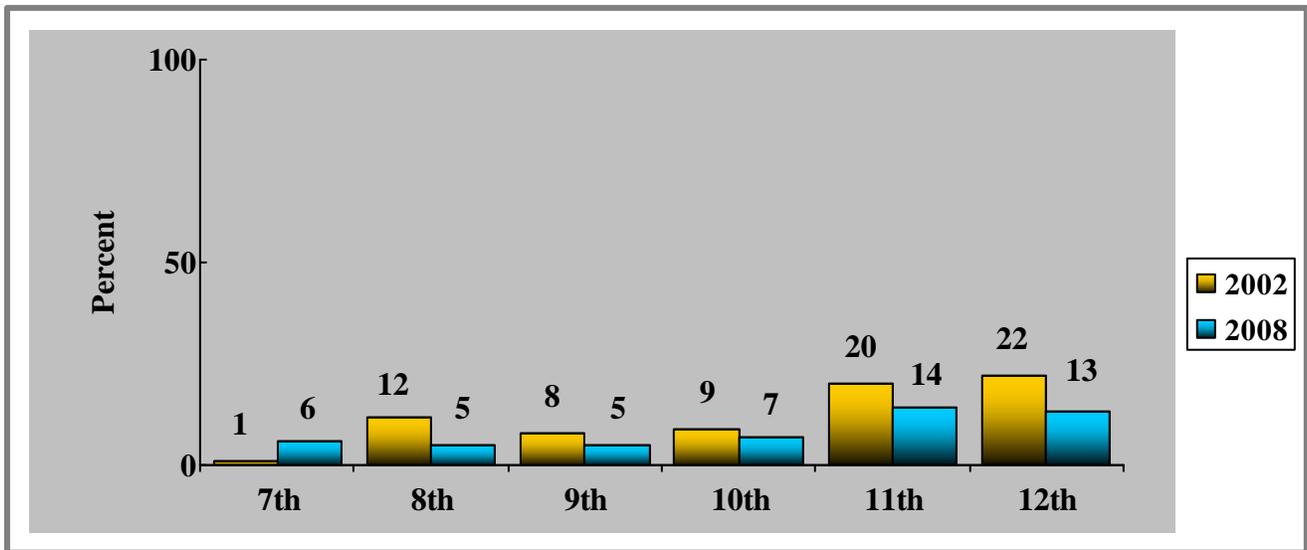


Figure 14: The percentage of students in the 7th-12th grades who during the thirty days preceding the survey drove a car or other vehicle one or more times when they had been drinking alcohol, by grade.



Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries (continued)

(Comparing Monroe 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 Monroe 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 Monroe County (8%) than among female students in Arkansas (9%); and equal to 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 Monroe County (12%) than among male students in Arkansas (14%), and among 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 Monroe County (5%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (7%), and among 9th graders in the nation (6%);
 - Lower among 10th graders in Monroe County (7%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (12%), and among 10th graders in the nation (9%);
 - Higher among 11th graders in Monroe County (14%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (10%), and 11th graders in the nation (12%); and
 - Lower among 12th graders in Monroe 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 Monroe 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 8: Drove when drinking alcohol (9th-12th graders)

Grade	Monroe County (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	5	7	6
10th	7	12	9
11th	14	10	12
12th	13	16	18

Figure 15: Drove when drinking alcohol (9th-12th graders), by gender

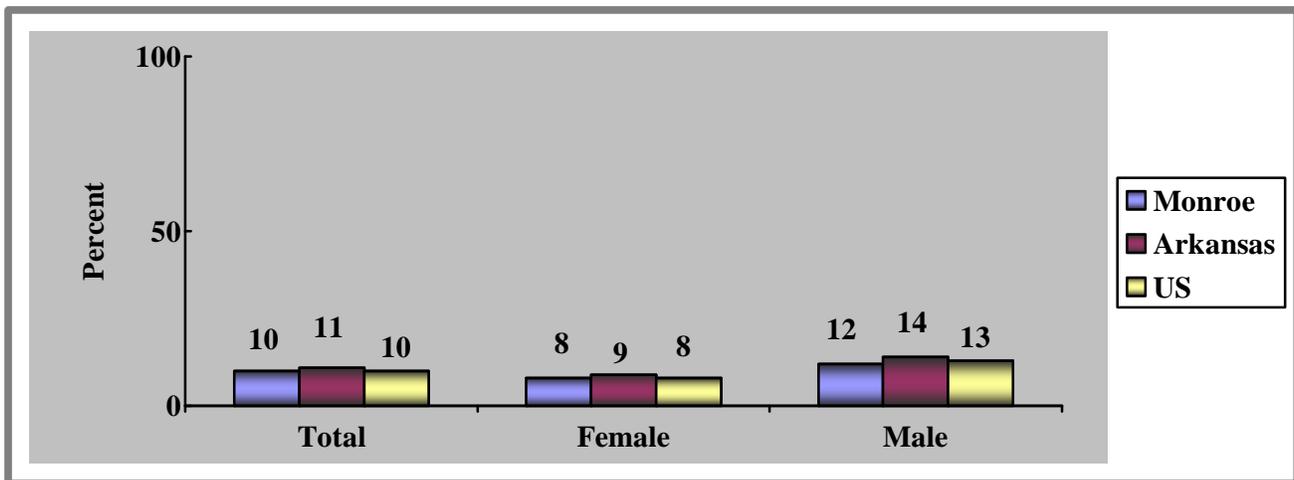
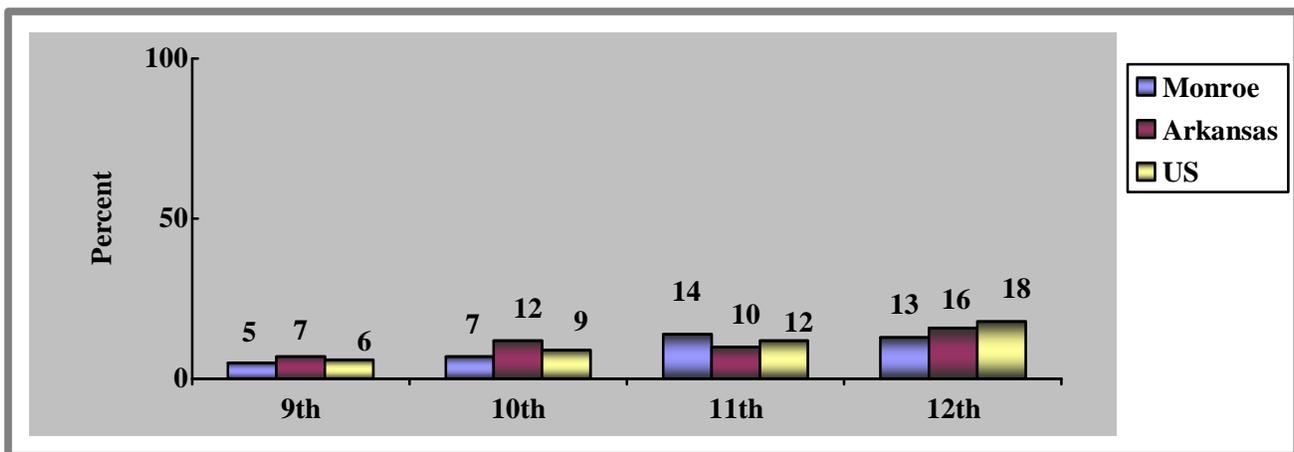


Figure 16: Drove when drinking alcohol (9th-12th graders), by grade



Behaviors that Contribute to Violence

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Carried a weapon:

The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.

Results

- The prevalence of having carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was **twenty percent (20%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and twenty percent (20%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 1 and Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was **eight percent (8%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and eleven percent (11%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 1 and Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was **thirty-three percent (33%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and thirty-one percent (31%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 1 and Figure 1).

Table 1: Carried a weapon

Carried a weapon	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	20	8	33	12	28	26	13	24	20
2008	20	11	31	23	23	24	7	22	15

Behaviors that Contribute to Violence (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 1: The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.

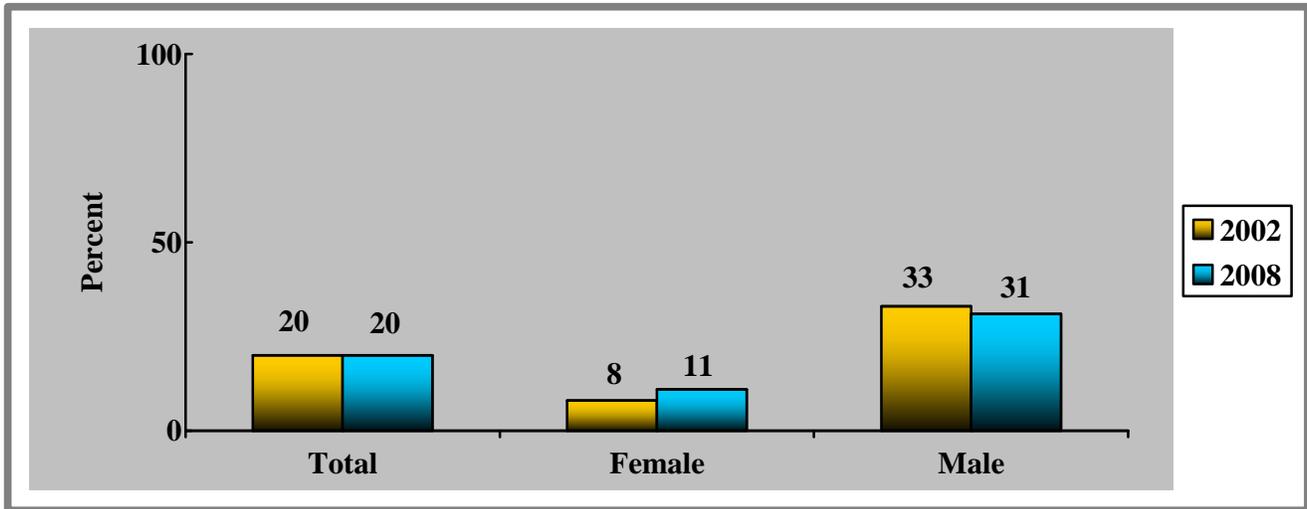
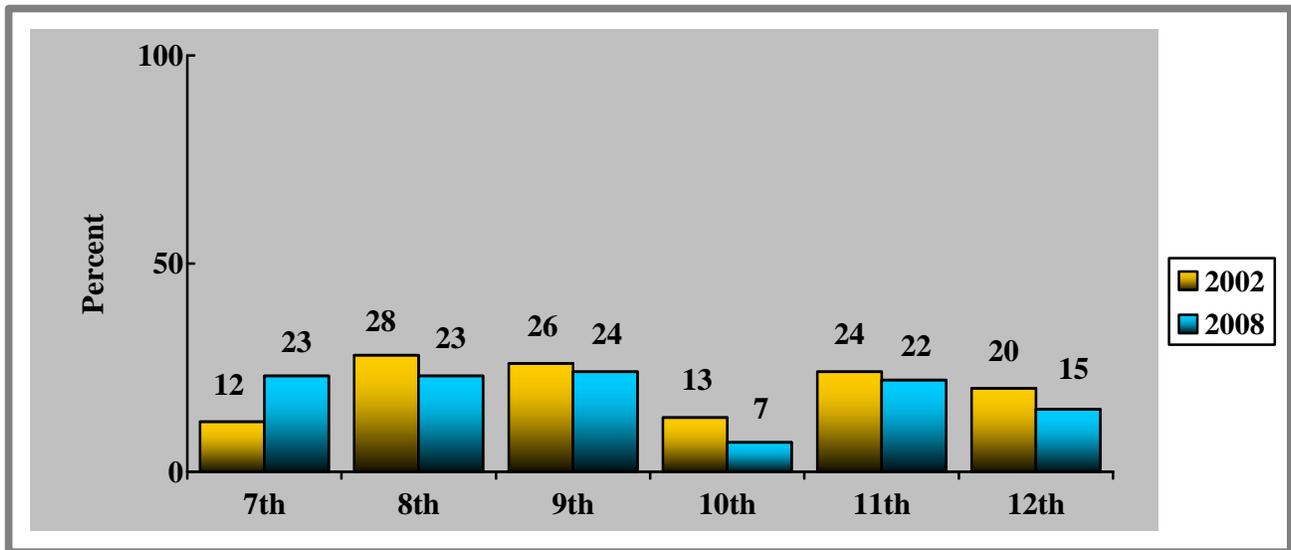


Figure 2: The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey, by grade.



Behaviors that Contribute to Violence (continued)

(Comparing Monroe 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 lower among students in Monroe County (18%) than among students in Arkansas (20%); and equal to 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 Monroe County (11%) 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 lower among male students in Monroe County (26%) 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:
 - Equal among 9th graders in Monroe County (24%) and 9th graders in Arkansas (24%), and higher than among 9th graders in the nation (20%);
 - Lower among 10th graders in Monroe County (7%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (25%), and 10th graders in the nation (19%);
 - Higher among 11th graders in Monroe County (22%) and 11th graders in Arkansas (21%), and higher than among 11th graders in the nation (17%); and
 - Higher among 12th graders in Monroe County (15%) 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 Monroe 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

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

Grade	Monroe County (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	24	24	20
10th	7	25	19
11th	22	21	17
12th	15	11	16

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

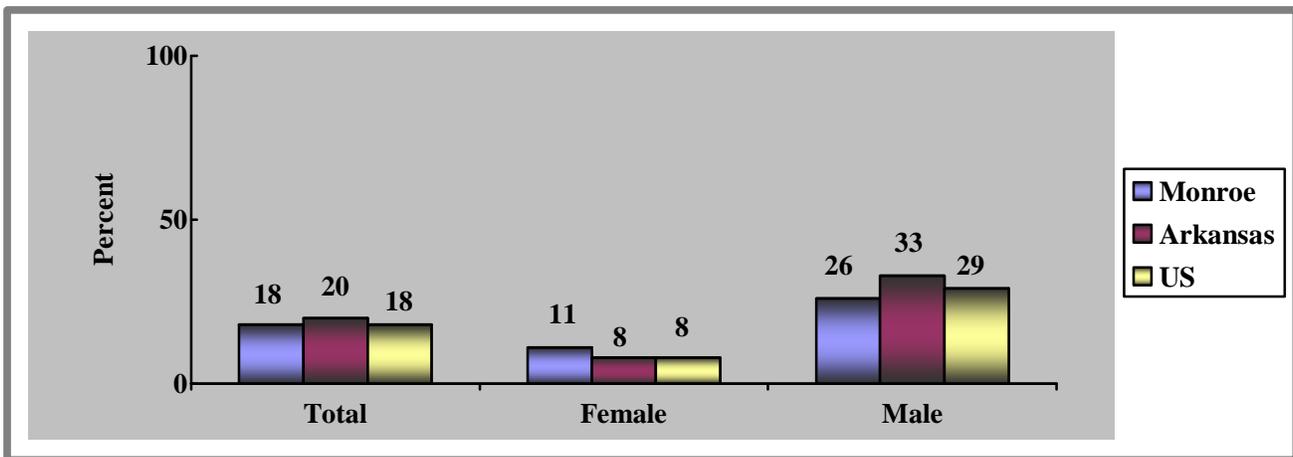
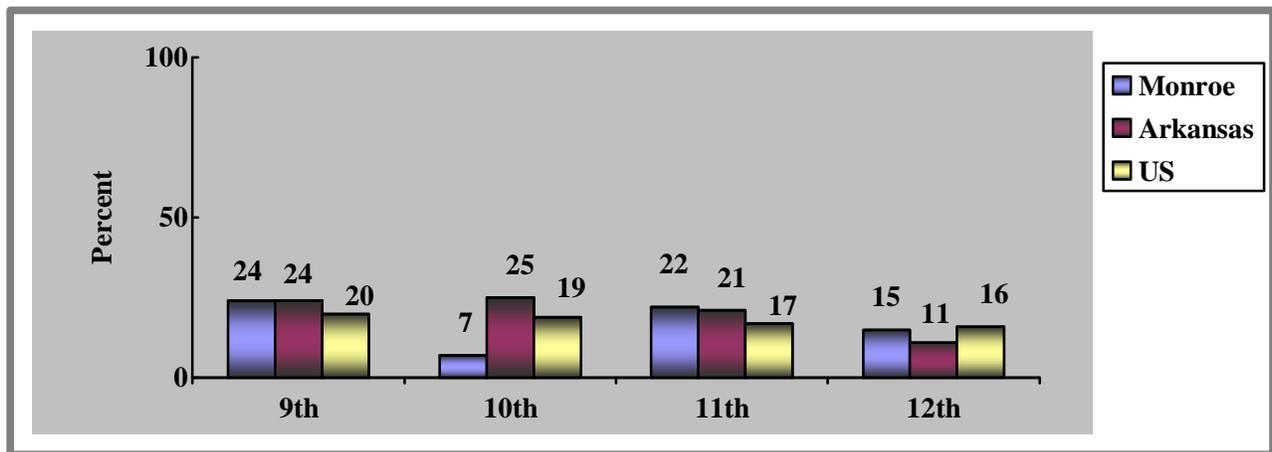


Figure 4: Carried a weapon (9th-12th graders), by grade



Behaviors that Contribute to Violence (continued)
(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Carried a gun:

The percentage of students in the 7th-12th grades who carried a gun on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.

Results

- The prevalence of having carried a gun on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was **nine percent (9%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and eight percent (8%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 3 and Figure 4).
- The prevalence of having carried a gun on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was **two percent (2%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and two percent (2%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 3 and Figure 4).
- The prevalence of having carried a gun on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was **sixteen percent (16%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and fourteen percent (14%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 3 and Figure 4).

Table 3: Carried a gun

Carried a gun	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	9	2	16	4	10	12	6	9	11
2008	8	2	14	10	10	9	2	8	4

Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 4: The percentage of students in the 7th-12th grades who carried a gun on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.

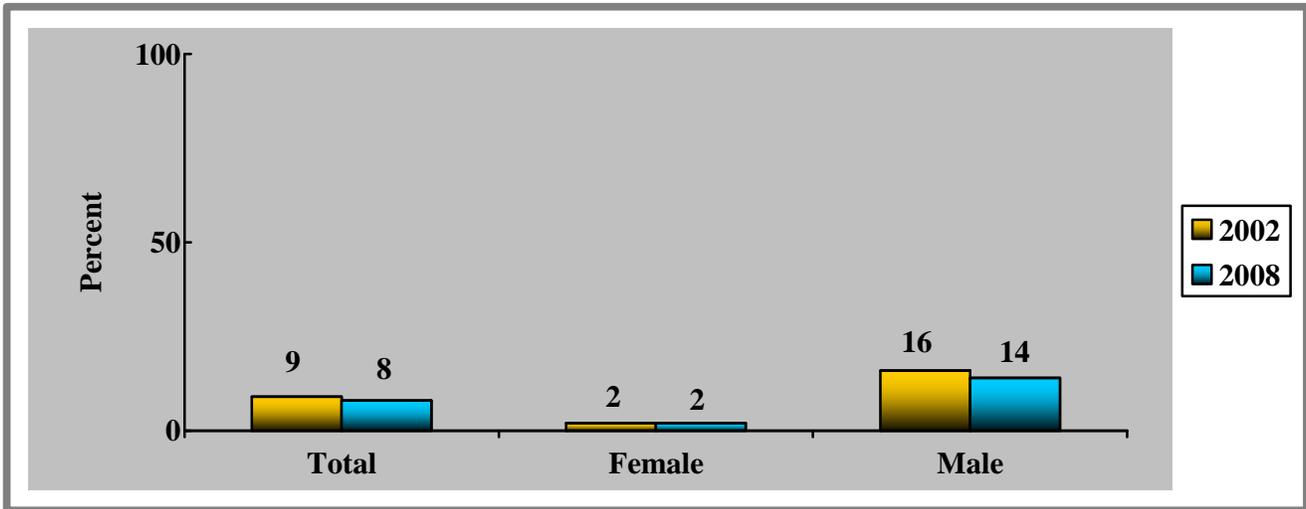
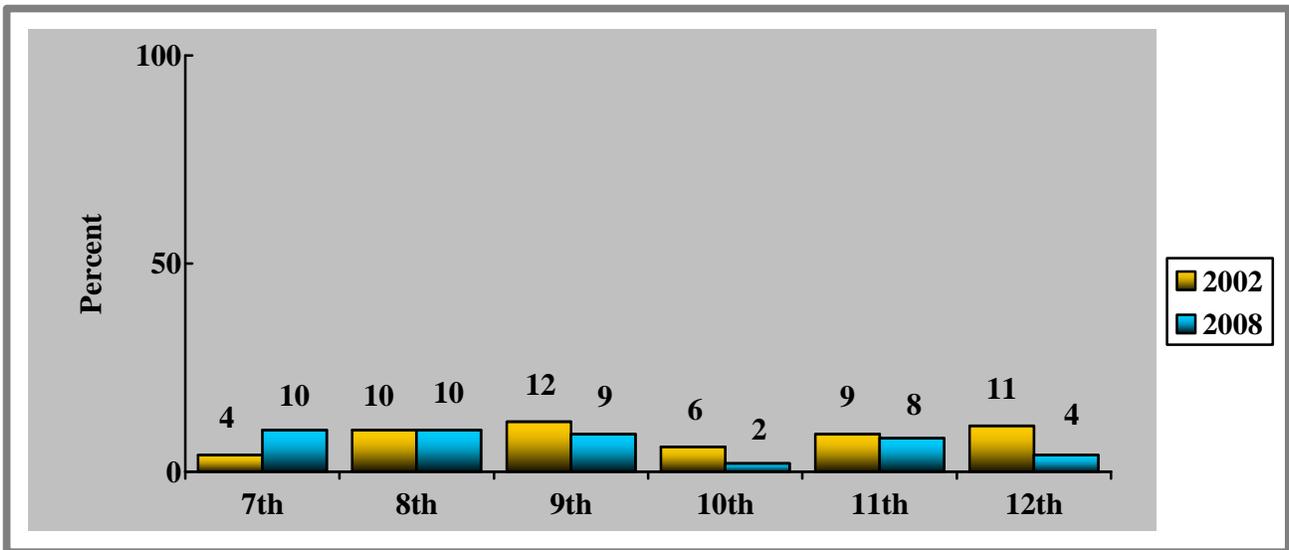


Figure 5: The percentage of students in the 7th-12th grades who carried a gun on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey, by grade.



Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries (continued)

(Comparing Monroe 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 lower among students in Monroe County (6%) than among students in Arkansas (7%); and higher than among 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 Monroe County (1%) than among female students in Arkansas (3%), and equal to 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 equal among male students in Monroe County (12%) and among male students in Arkansas (12%); and higher than among 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:
 - Equal among 9th graders in Monroe County (9%) and 9th graders in Arkansas (9%), and higher than among 9th graders in the nation (5%);
 - Lower among 10th graders in Monroe County (2%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (7%), and 10th graders in the nation (6%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Monroe County (8%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (9%), and higher than among 11th graders in the nation (5%); and
 - Higher among 12th graders in Monroe County (4%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (3%), and lower than among 12th graders in the nation (5%) (Table 4 and Figure 8).

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

Table 4: Carried a gun (9th-12th graders)

Grade	Monroe County (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	9	9	5
10th	2	7	6
11th	8	9	5
12th	4	3	5

Figure 7: Carried a gun (9th-12th graders), by gender

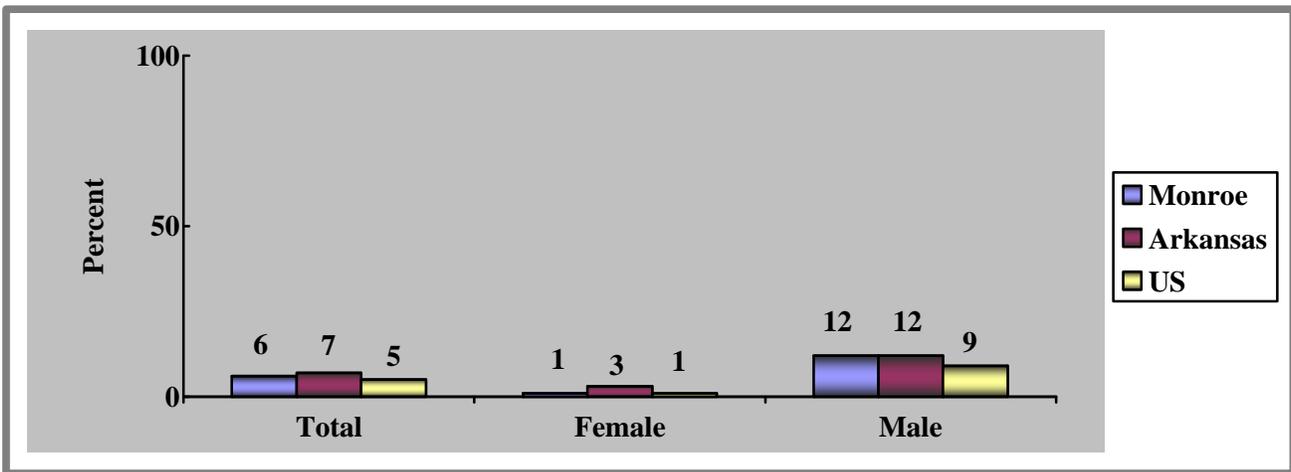
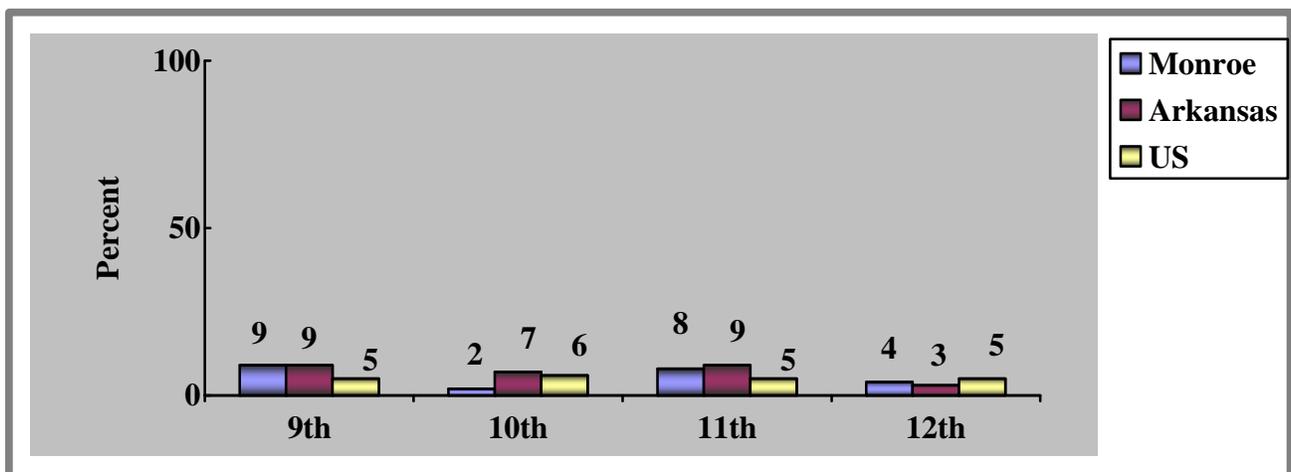


Figure 8: Carried a gun (9th-12th graders), by grade



Behaviors that Contribute to Violence (continued)
(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

In a physical fight:

The percentage of students in the 7th-12th grades who were in a physical fight one or more times during the twelve months preceding the survey.

Results

- The prevalence of having been in a physical fight in the twelve months preceding the survey was **thirty-nine percent (39%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and eight percent (40%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 5 and Figure 9).
- The prevalence of having been in a physical fight in the twelve months preceding the survey was **twenty-eight percent (28%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and thirty-one percent (31%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 5 and Figure 9).
- The prevalence of having been in a physical fight in the twelve months preceding the survey was **fifty percent (50%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and forty-nine percent (49%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 5 and Figure 9).

Table 5: In a physical fight

In a physical fight	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	39	28	50	46	44	43	41	34	26
2008	40	31	49	39	35	50	39	29	47

Behaviors that Contribute to Violence (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 9: The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who were in a physical fight one or more times during the twelve months preceding the survey.

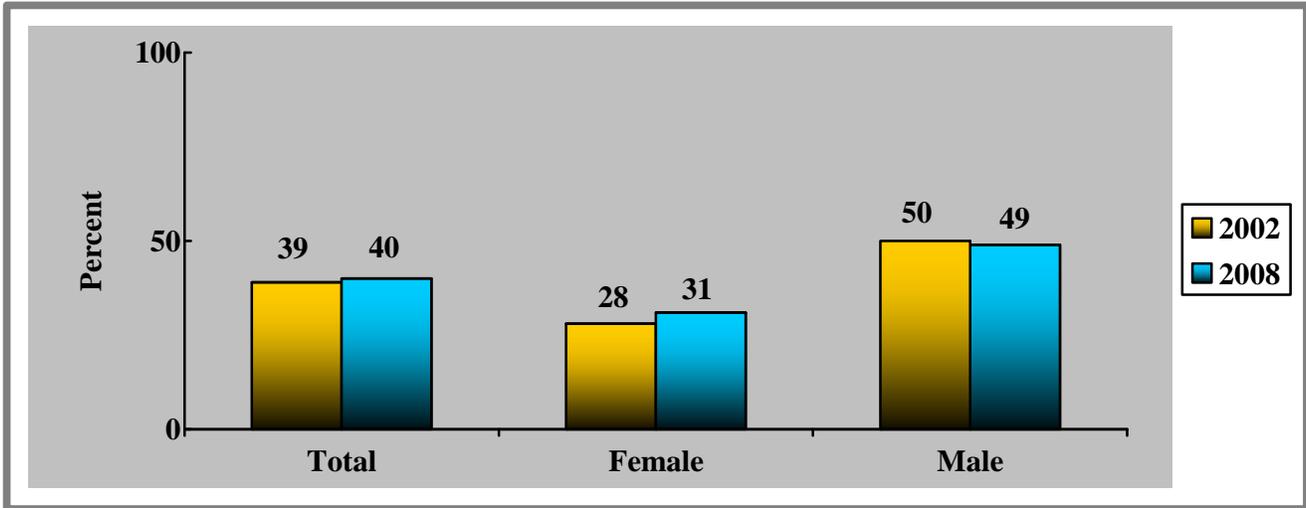
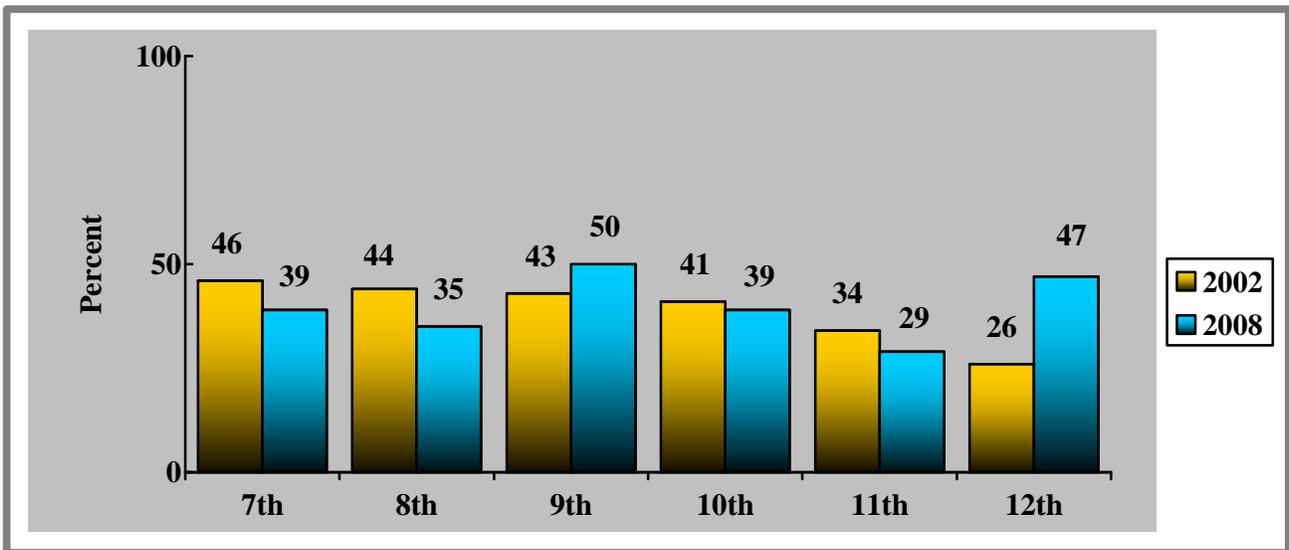


Figure 10: The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who were in a physical fight one or more times during the twelve months preceding the survey, by grade.



Behaviors that Contribute to Violence (continued)

(Comparing Monroe 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 Monroe County (41%) 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 Monroe County (34%) 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 Monroe County (49%) 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 Monroe County (50%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (37%), and 9th graders in the nation (41%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Monroe County (39%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (37%), and 10th graders in the nation (36%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Monroe County (29%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (30%), and 11th graders in the nation (35%); and
 - Higher among 12th graders in Monroe County (47%) 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 Monroe 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 6: In a physical fight (9th-12th graders)

Grade	Monroe County (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	50	37	41
10th	39	37	36
11th	29	30	35
12th	47	24	28

Figure 11: In a physical fight (9th-12th graders), by gender

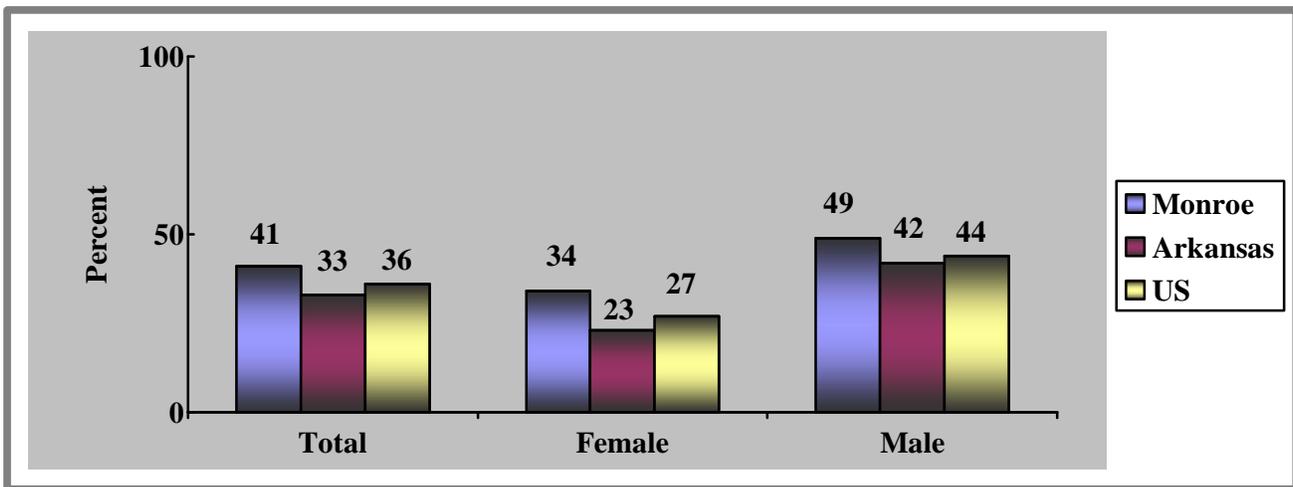
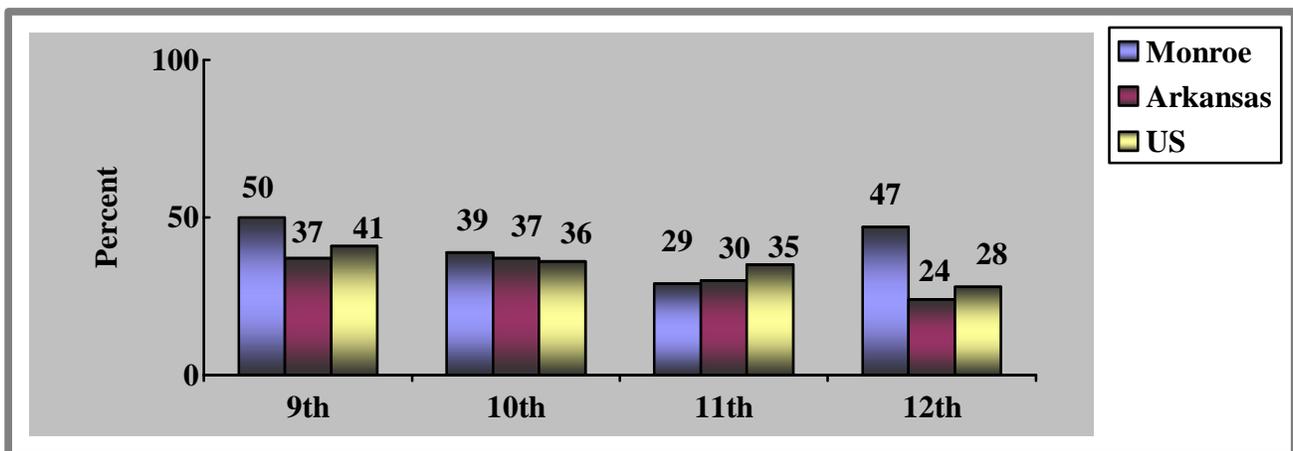


Figure 12: In a physical fight (9th-12th graders), by grade



Behaviors that Contribute to Violence (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Injured in a physical fight:

Of the 7th-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.

Results

- The prevalence of having been treated by a doctor or nurse one more times after being in a physical fight in the twelve months preceding the survey was **seven percent (7%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and thirteen percent (13%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 7 and Figure 13).
- The prevalence of having been treated by a doctor or nurse one more times after being in a physical fight in the twelve months preceding the survey was **five percent (5%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and five percent (5%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 7 and Figure 13).
- The prevalence of having been treated by a doctor or nurse one more times after being in a physical fight in the twelve months preceding the survey was **nine percent (9%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and twenty percent (20%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 7 and Figure 13).

Table 7: Injured in a physical fight

Injured in a physical fight	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	7	5	9	9	2	2	9	8	20
2008	13	5	20	24	14	14	13	10	5

Behaviors that Contribute to Violence (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 13: The percentage of students in the 7th - 12th grades who had to be treated by a doctor or nurse one or more times after being in a physical fight in the twelve months preceding the survey.

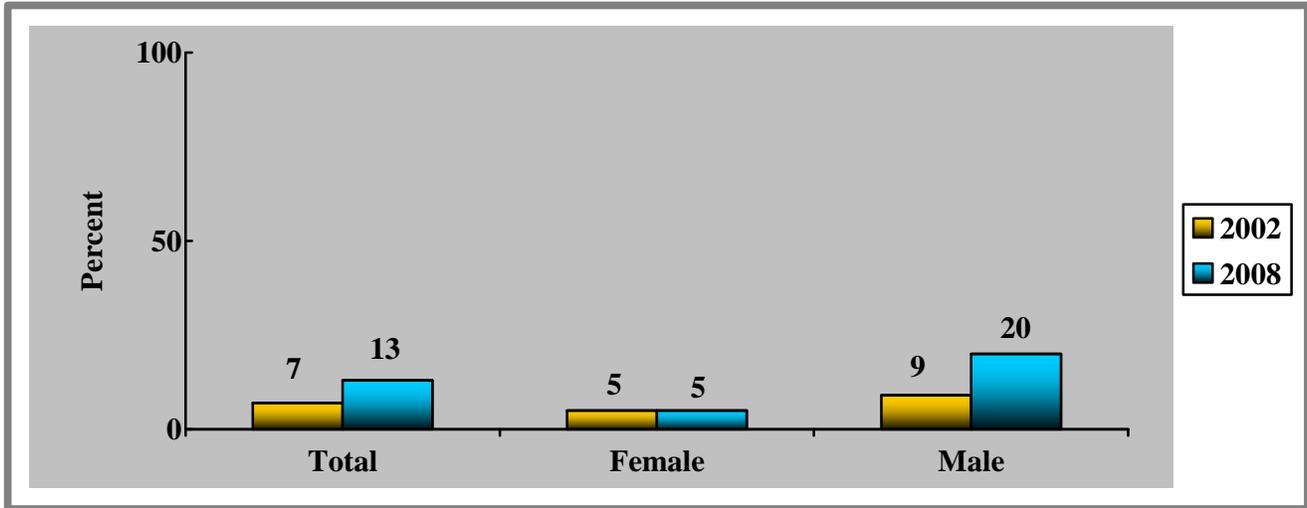
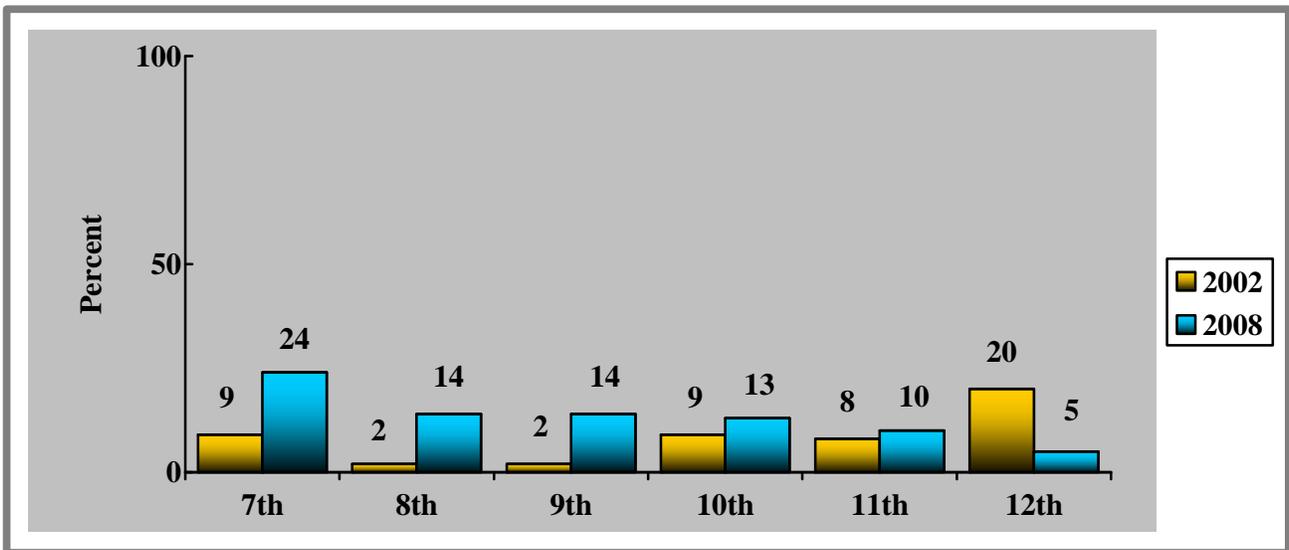


Figure 14: The percentage of students in the 7th - 12th grades who had to be treated by a doctor or nurse one or more times after being in a physical fight in the twelve months preceding the survey, by grade.



Behaviors that Contribute to Violence (continued)

(Comparing Monroe 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 **eleven percent (11%)** among students in Monroe 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 **two percent (2%)** among female students in Monroe 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 **eighteen percent (18%)** among male students in Monroe 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:
 - **Fourteen percent (14%)** among 9th graders in Monroe County, **three percent (3%)** among 9th graders in Arkansas, **six percent (6%)** among 9th graders in the nation;
 - **Thirteen percent (13%)** among 10th graders in Monroe County, **four percent (4%)** among 10th graders in Arkansas, and **four percent (4%)** among 10th graders in the nation;
 - **Ten percent (10%)** among 11th graders in Monroe County, **three percent (3%)** among 11th graders in Arkansas, and **four percent (4%)** among 11th graders in the nation; and
 - **Five percent (5%)** among 12th graders in Monroe 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 Monroe 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 8: Injured a physical fight (9th-12th graders)

Grade	Monroe County (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	14	3	6
10th	13	4	4
11th	10	3	4
12th	5	7	3

Figure 15: Injured in a physical fight (9th-12th graders), by gender

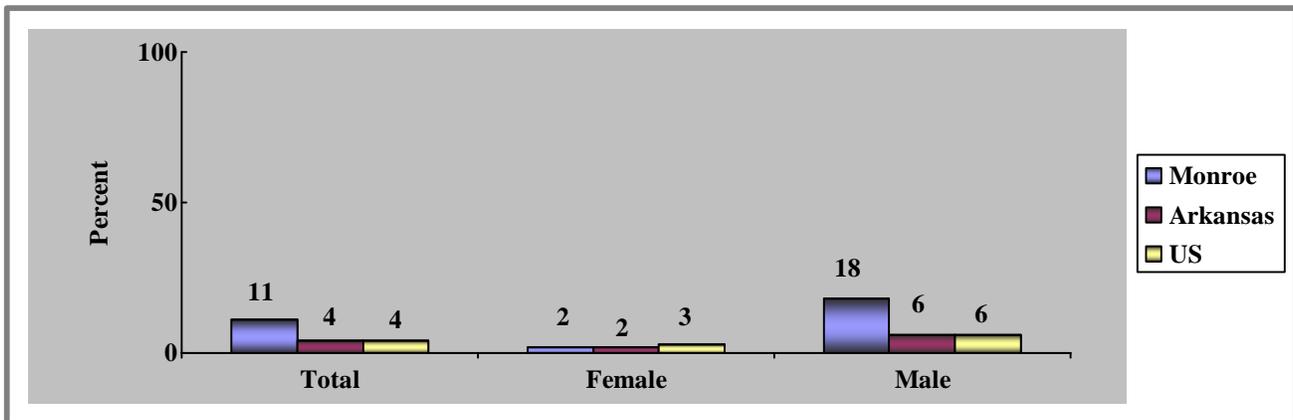
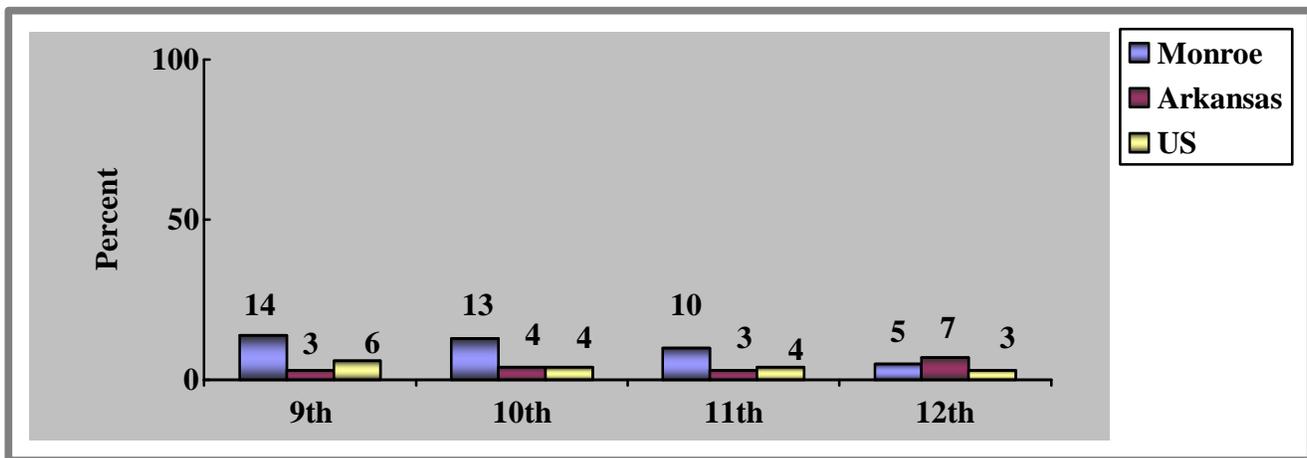


Figure 16: Injured in a physical fight (9th-12th graders), by grade



Behaviors that Contribute to Violence (continued)
(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Dating violence:

The percentage of students in the 7th-12th grades who were hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by a boyfriend or girlfriend.

Results

- The prevalence of having been hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by a boyfriend or girlfriend was **fourteen percent (14%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and seventeen percent (17%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 9 and Figure 17).
- The prevalence of having been hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by a boyfriend or girlfriend was **twelve percent (12%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and sixteen percent (16%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 9 and Figure 17).
- The prevalence of having been hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by a boyfriend or girlfriend was **fifteen percent (15%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and eighteen percent (18%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 9 and Figure 17).

Table 9: Dating violence

Dating violence	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	14	12	15	6	19	5	16	22	15
2008	17	16	18	18	12	15	18	17	25

Behaviors that Contribute to Violence (continued)
(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 17: The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who were hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by a boyfriend or girlfriend.

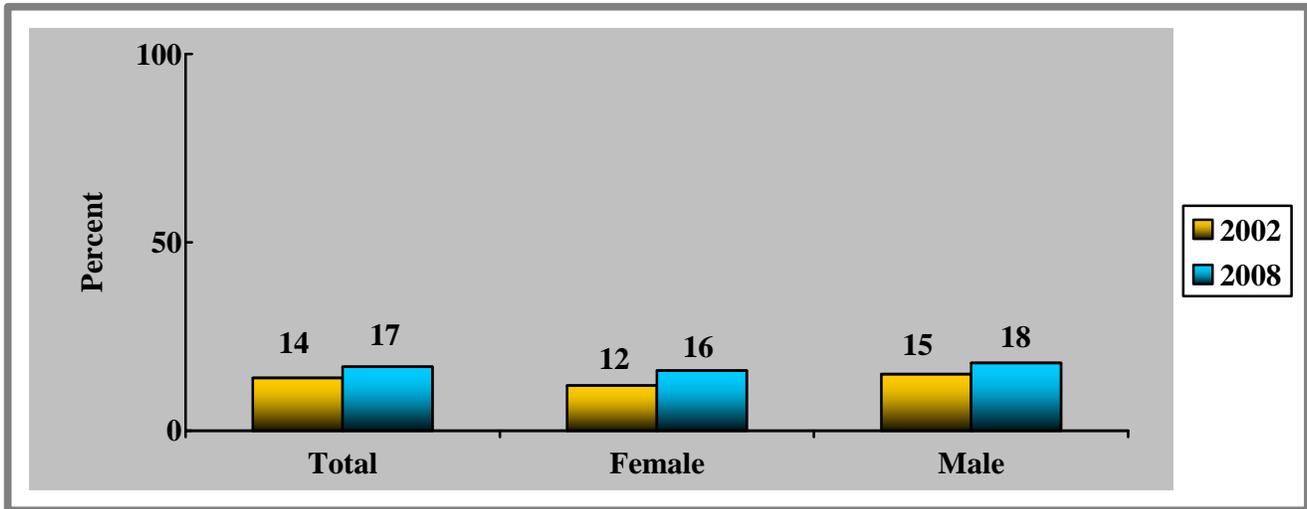
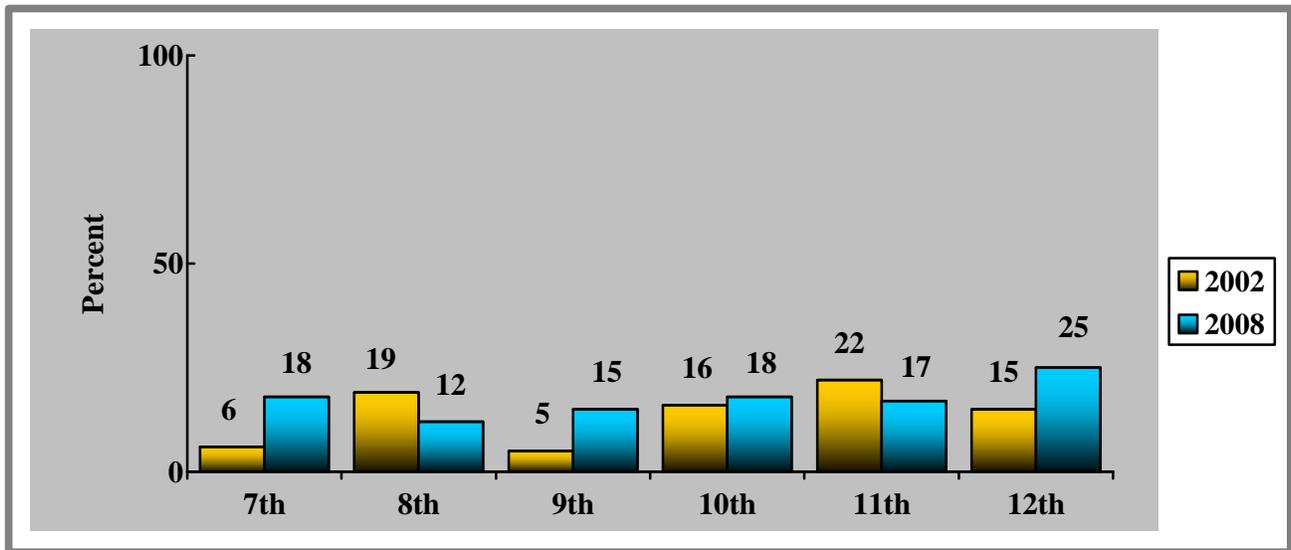


Figure 18: The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who were hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by a boyfriend or girlfriend, by grade.



Behaviors that Contribute to Violence (continued)

(Comparing Monroe 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 Monroe County (18%) 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 Monroe County (17%) 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 Monroe County (19%) 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 Monroe County (15%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (12%), and 9th graders in the nation (9%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Monroe County (18%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (14%), and 10th graders in the nation (9%);
 - Equal among 11th graders in Monroe County (17%) and 11th graders in Arkansas (17%), and higher than among 11th graders in the nation (11%); and
 - Higher among 12th graders in Monroe County (25%) 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 Monroe 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 10: Dating violence (9th-12th graders)

Grade	Monroe County (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	15	12	9
10th	18	14	9
11th	17	17	11
12th	25	13	12

Figure 19: Dating violence (9th -12th graders), by gender

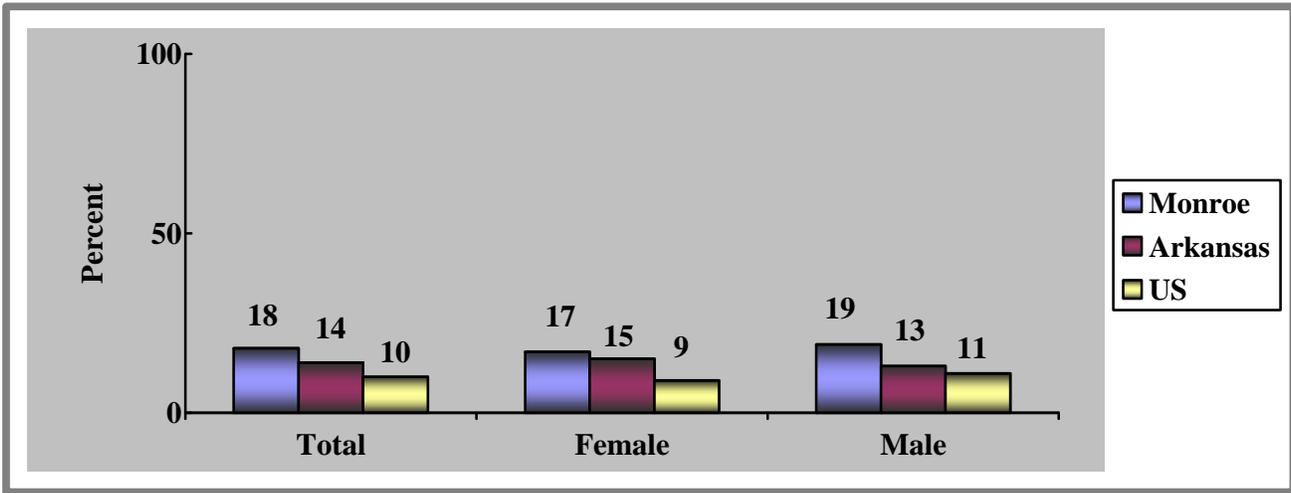
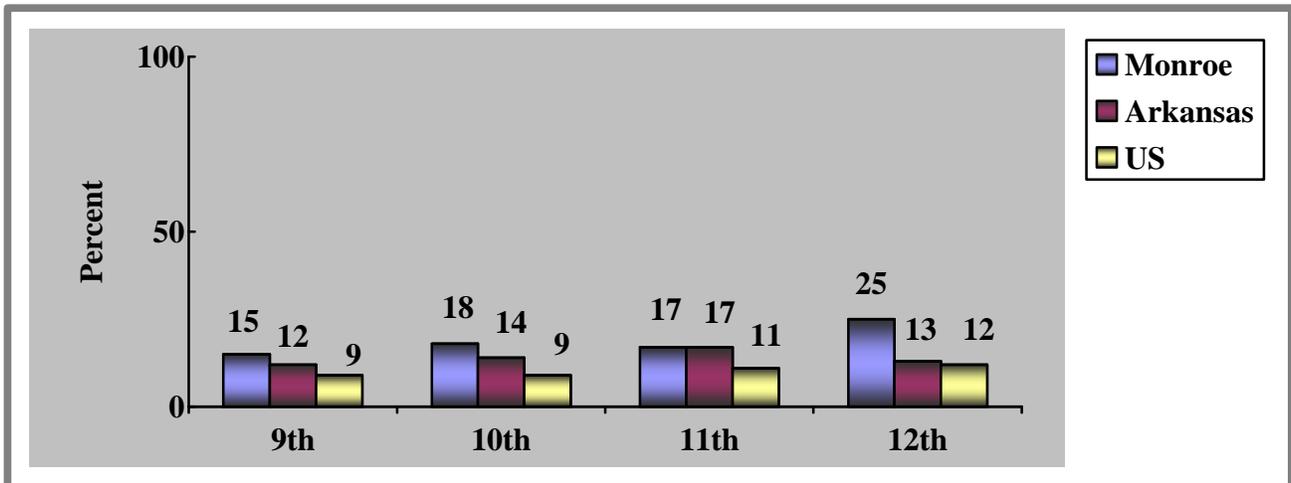


Figure 20: Dating violence (9th -12th graders), by grade



Behaviors that Contribute to Violence (continued)
(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Forced to have sexual intercourse:

The percentage of students in the 7th-12th grade who had been forced to have sexual intercourse when student did not want to.

- The prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse when student did not want to was **ten percent (10%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and thirteen percent (13%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 11 and Figure 21).
- The prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse when student did not want to was **thirteen percent (13%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and seventeen percent (17%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 11 and Figure 21).
- The prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse when student did not want to was **six percent (6%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and nine percent (9%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 11 and Figure 21).

Table 11: Forced to have sexual intercourse

Forced to have sexual intercourse	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	10	13	6	8	13	5	7	14	11
2008	13	17	9	10	5	16	18	17	16

Behaviors that Contribute to Violence (continued)
(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 21: The percentage of students in the 7th - 12th grades who had been forced to have sexual intercourse when student did not want to.

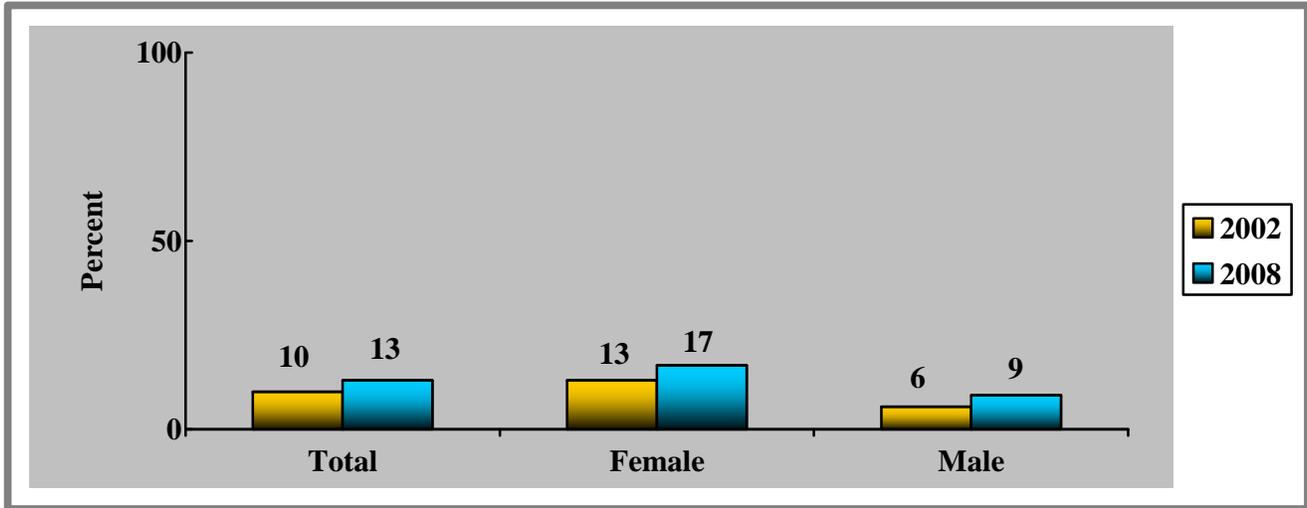
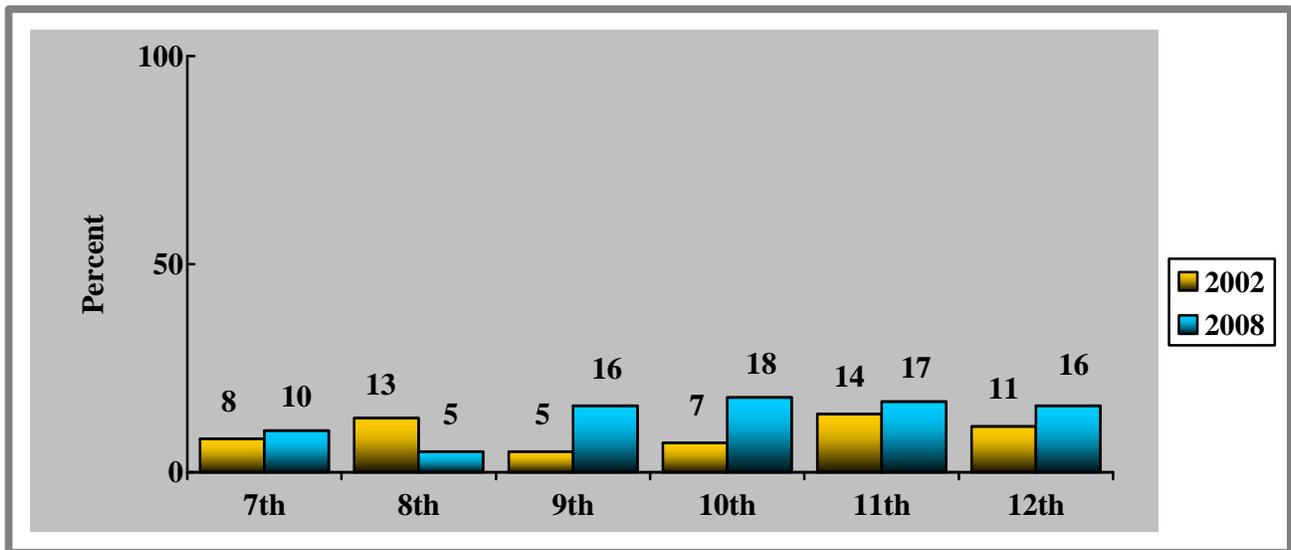


Figure 22: The percentage of students in the 7th - 12th grades who had been forced to have sexual intercourse when student did not want to, by grade.



Behaviors that Contribute to Violence (continued)

(Comparing Monroe 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 higher among students in Monroe County (17%) than among students in Arkansas (14%), and 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 higher among female students in Monroe County (22%) than among female students in Arkansas (19%), and 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 Monroe 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:
 - Higher among 9th graders in Monroe County (16%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (12%), and 9th graders in the nation (7%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Monroe County (18%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (14%), and 10th graders in the nation (8%);
 - Higher among 11th graders in Monroe County (17%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (12%), and 11th graders in the nation (9%); and
 - Lower among 12th graders in Monroe County (16%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (18%), and higher among 12th graders in the nation (8%) (Table 12 and Figure 24).

Behaviors that Contribute to Violence (continued)

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

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

Grade	Monroe County (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	16	12	7
10th	18	14	8
11th	17	12	9
12th	16	18	8

Figure 23: Forced to have sexual intercourse (9th - 12th graders), by gender

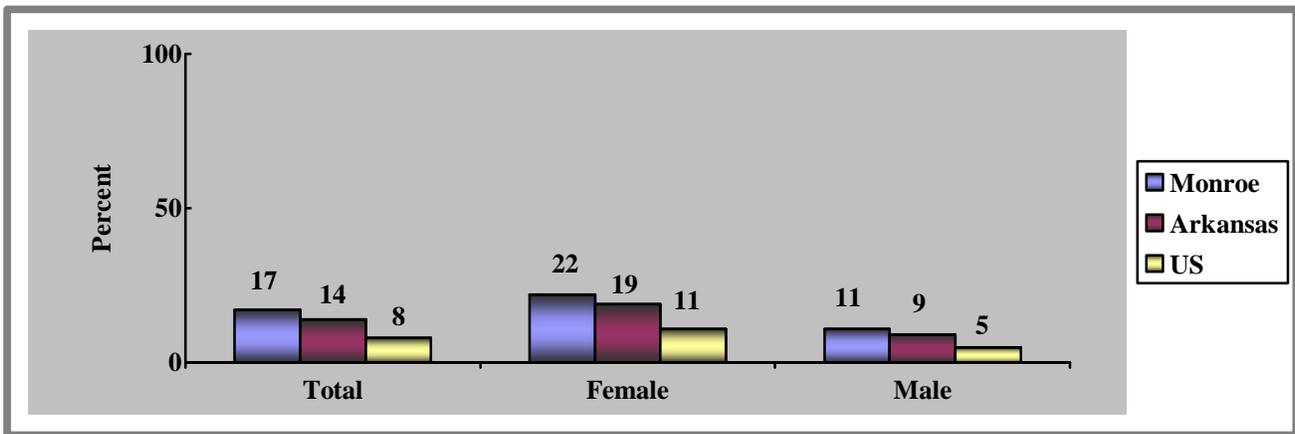
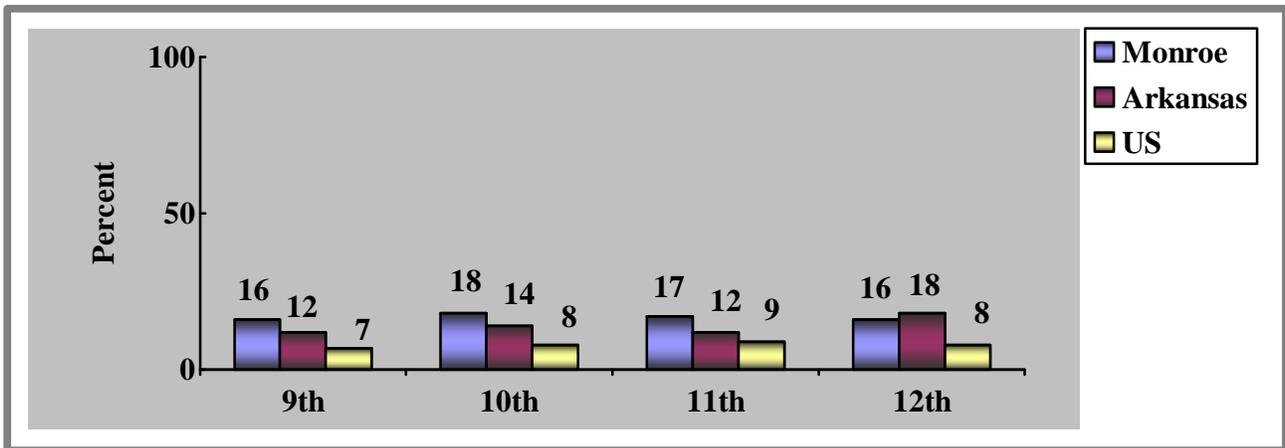


Figure 24: Forced to have sexual intercourse (9th -12th graders), by grade



Depression and Suicide

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Felt sad or hopeless:

The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who felt so sad or hopeless for two weeks or longer that they stopped doing usual activities during the twelve months preceding the survey.

Results

- The prevalence of having felt so sad or hopeless for two weeks or longer that they stopped doing usual activities during the twelve months preceding the survey was **thirty percent (30%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and thirty-three percent (33%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 1 and Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having felt so sad or hopeless for two weeks or longer that they stopped doing usual activities during the twelve months preceding the survey was **thirty-six percent (36%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and forty percent (40%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 1 and Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having felt so sad or hopeless for two weeks or longer that they stopped doing usual activities during the twelve months preceding the survey was **twenty-four percent (24%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and twenty-five percent (25%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 1 and Figure 1).

Table 1: Felt sad or hopeless

Felt sad or hopeless	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	30	36	24	27	28	31	27	35	35
2008	33	40	25	32	34	36	37	29	34

Depression and Suicide (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 1: The percentage of students in the 7th -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.

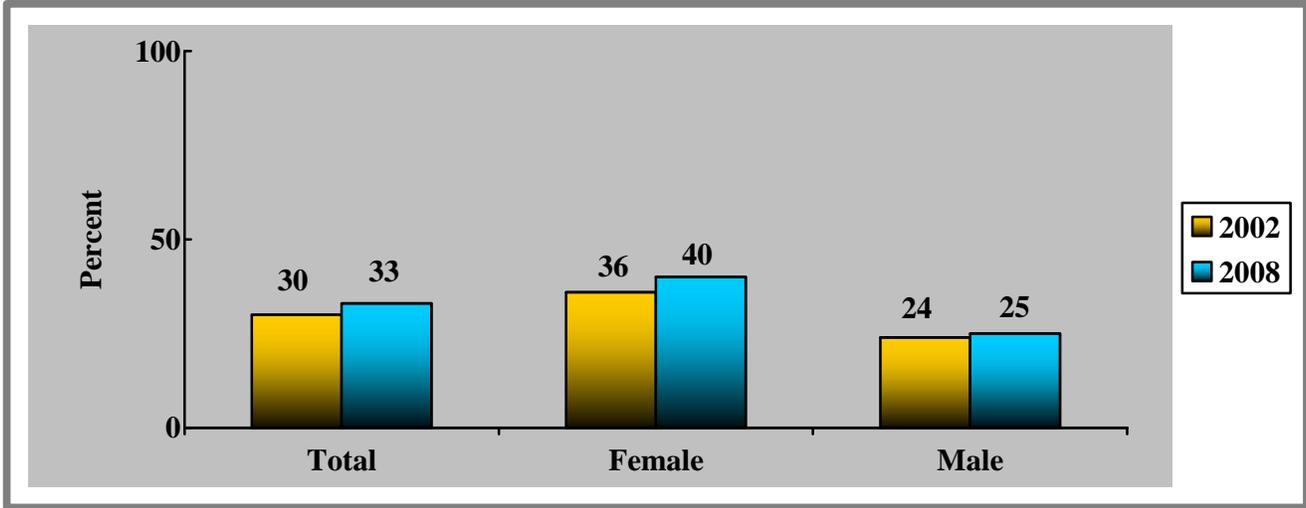
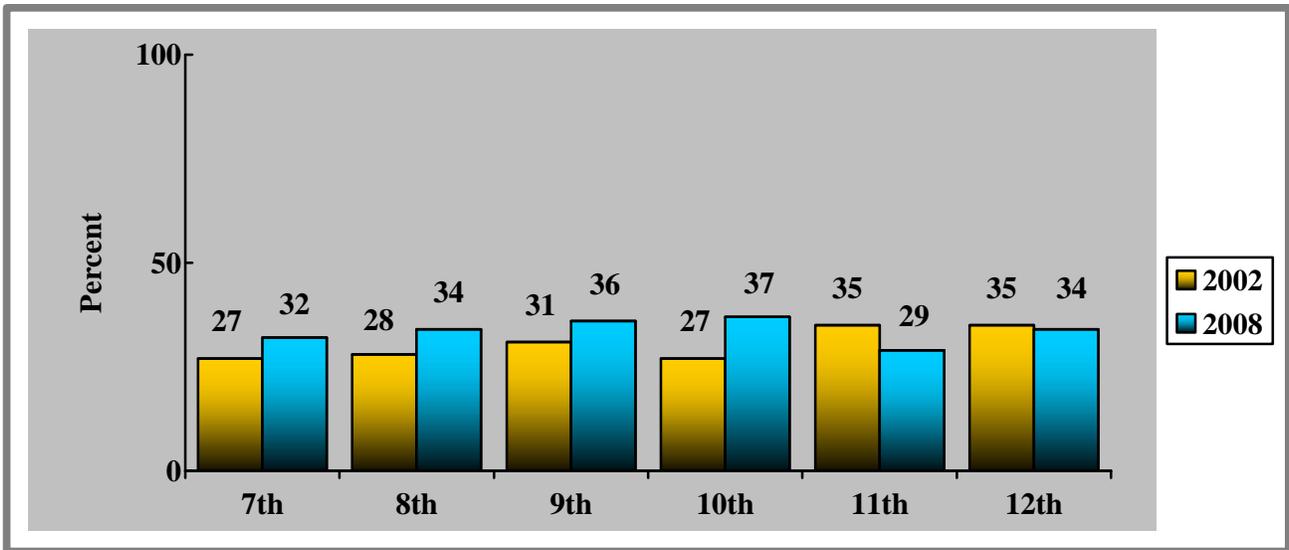


Figure 2: The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who felt so sad or hopeless for two weeks or longer that they stopped doing some usual activities during the twelve months preceding the survey, by grade.



Depression and Suicide (continued)

(Comparing Monroe 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 Monroe 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 lower among female students in Monroe County (40%) than among female students in Arkansas (41%), and higher than among 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 Monroe County (27%) 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:
 - Higher among 9th graders in Monroe County (36%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (34%), and 9th graders in the nation (28%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Monroe County (37%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (30%), and 10th graders in the nation (29%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Monroe County (29%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (30%), and higher than among 11th graders in the nation (27%); and
 - Higher among 12th graders in Monroe County (34%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (33%), and 12th graders in the nation (29%) (Table 2).

Depression and Suicide (continued)

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

Table 2: Felt sad or hopeless (9th-12th graders)

Grade	Monroe County (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	36	34	28
10th	37	30	29
11th	29	30	27
12th	34	33	29

Figure 3: Felt sad or hopeless (9th - 12th graders), by gender

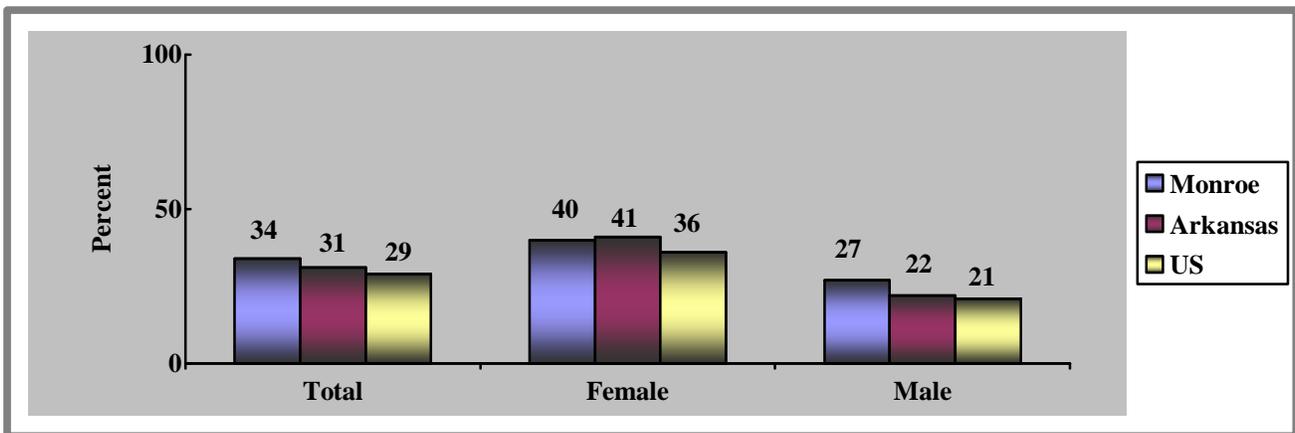
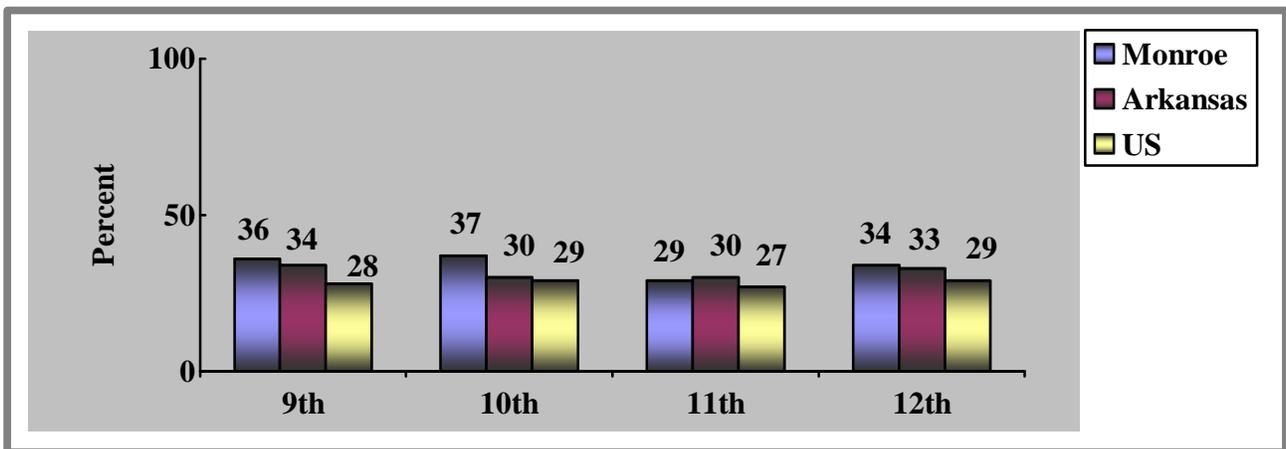


Figure 4: Felt sad or hopeless (9th -12th graders), by grade



Depression and Suicide (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Seriously considered attempting suicide:

The percentage of students in the 7th-12th grades who seriously considered attempting suicide in the twelve months preceding the survey.

Results

- The prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide in the twelve months preceding the survey was **sixteen percent (16%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and sixteen percent (16%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 3 and Figure 5).
- The prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide in the twelve months preceding the survey was **twenty percent (20%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and twenty percent (20%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 3 and Figure 5).
- The prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide in the twelve months preceding the survey was **twelve percent (12%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and eleven percent (11%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 3 and Figure 5).

Table 3: Seriously considered attempting suicide

Seriously considered attempting suicide	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	16	20	12	9	16	15	17	24	14
2008	16	20	11	13	12	13	18	14	31

Depression and Suicide (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 5: The percentage of students in the 7th - 12th grades who seriously considered attempting suicide in the twelve months preceding the survey.

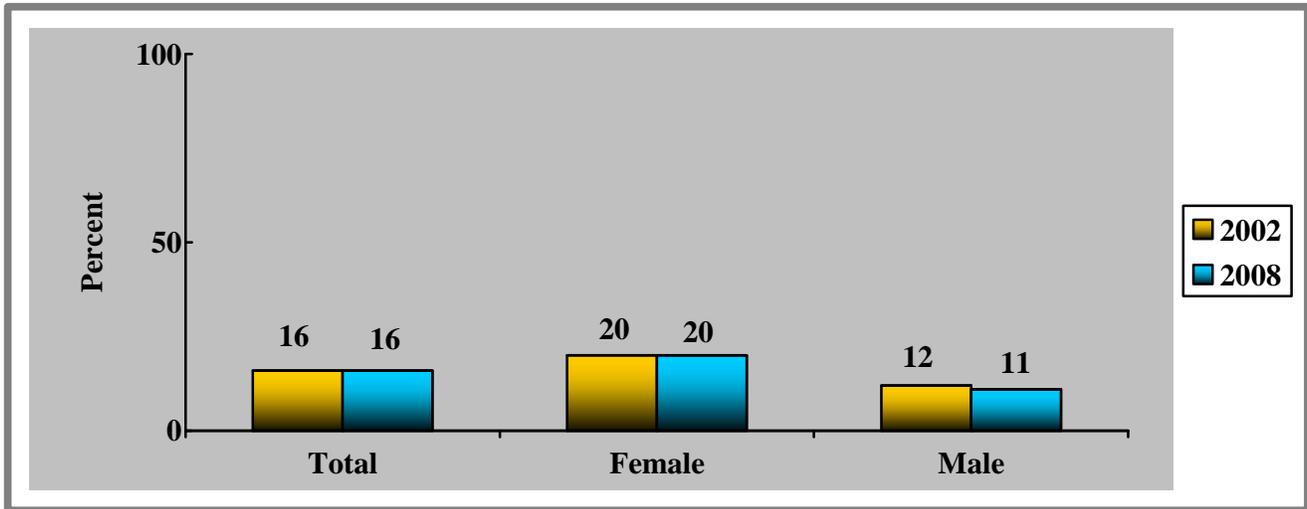
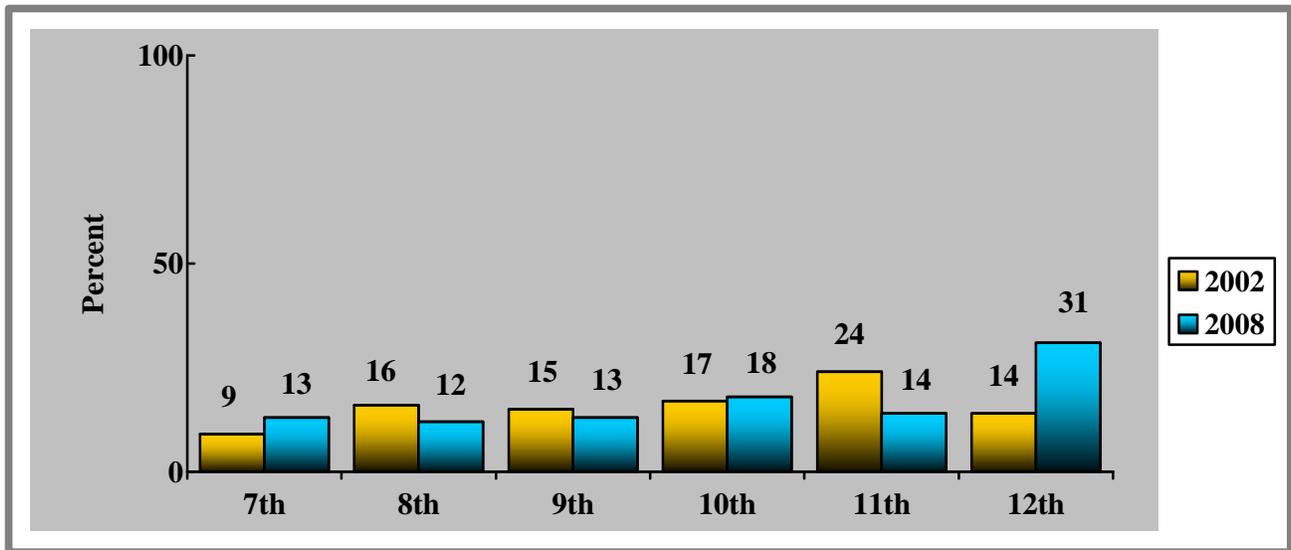


Figure 6: The percentage of students in the 7th - 12th grades who seriously considered attempting suicide in the twelve months preceding the survey, by grade.



Depression and Suicide (continued)

(Comparing Monroe 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 lower among students in Monroe County (18%) than among students in Arkansas (17%); and among students in nation (15%) (Figure 11).
- The prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide in the twelve months preceding the survey was higher among female students in Monroe County (23%) than among female students in Arkansas (22%); and 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 lower among male students in Monroe County (11%) than among 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 Monroe County (13%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (20%), and 9th graders in the nation (15%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Monroe County (18%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (15%), and 10th graders in the nation (16%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Monroe County (14%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (16%), and equal among 11th graders in the nation (14%); and
 - Higher among 12th graders in Monroe County (31%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (18%), and 12th graders in the nation (14%) (Table 2).

Depression and Suicide (continued)

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

Table 4: Seriously considered attempting suicide (9th-12th graders)

Grade	Monroe County (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	13	20	15
10th	18	15	16
11th	14	16	14
12th	31	18	14

Figure 7: Seriously considered attempting suicide (9th - 12th graders), by gender

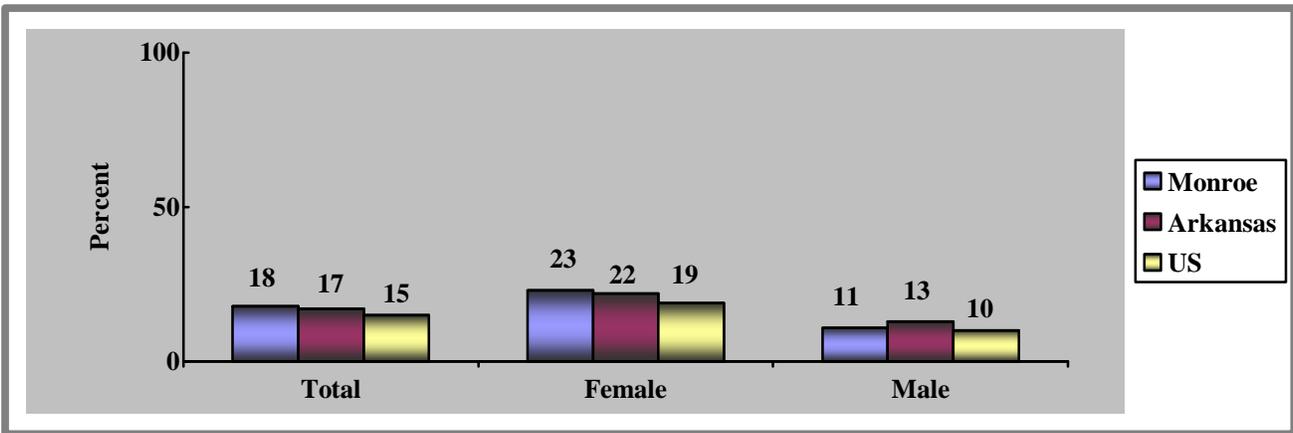
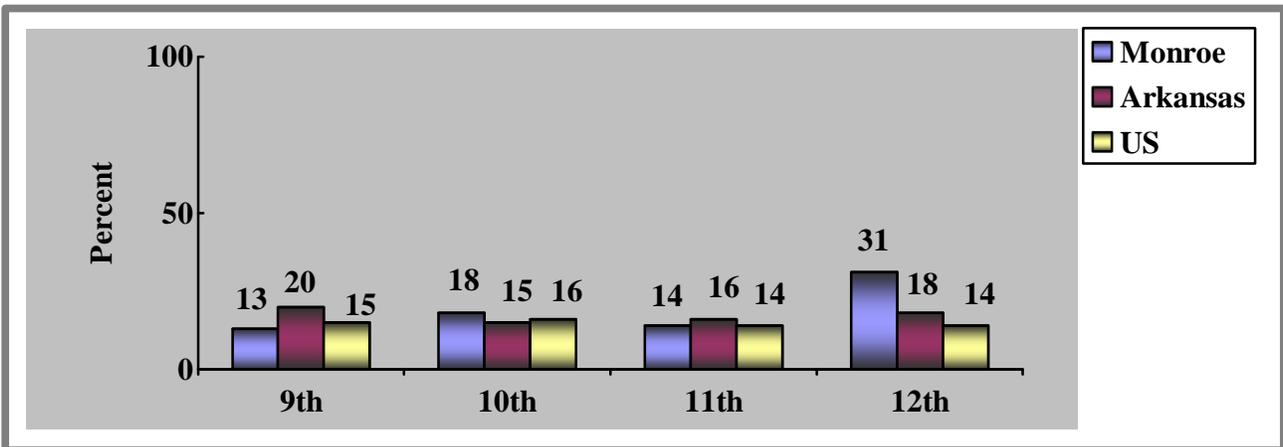


Figure 8: Seriously considered attempting suicide (9th -12th graders), by grade



Depression and Suicide (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Made a suicide plan:

The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide in the twelve months preceding the survey.

Results

- The prevalence of having planned a suicide attempt in the twelve months preceding the survey was **fourteen percent (14%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and fifteen percent (15%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 5 and Figure 9).
- The prevalence of having planned a suicide attempt in the twelve months preceding the survey was **fifteen percent (15%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and eighteen percent (18%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 5 and Figure 9).
- The prevalence of having planned a suicide attempt in the twelve months preceding the survey was **twelve percent (12%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and twelve percent (12%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 5 and Figure 9).

Table 5: Made a suicide plan

Made a suicide plan	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	14	15	12	9	17	12	15	19	10
2008	15	18	12	17	13	18	11	12	18

Depression and Suicide (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 9: The percentage of students in the 7th-12th grades who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide in the twelve months preceding the survey.

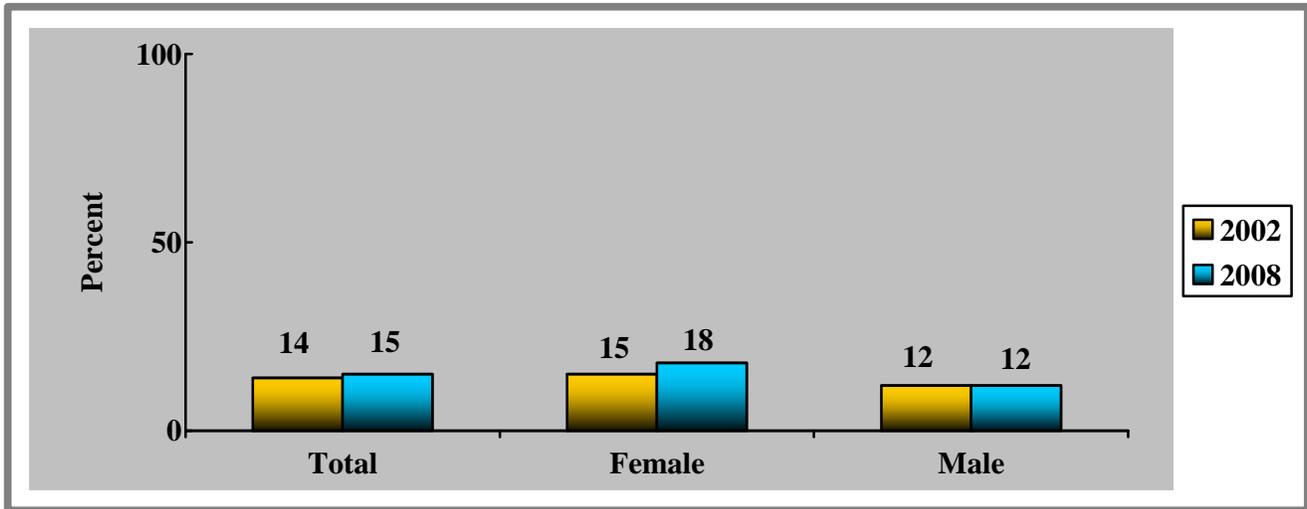
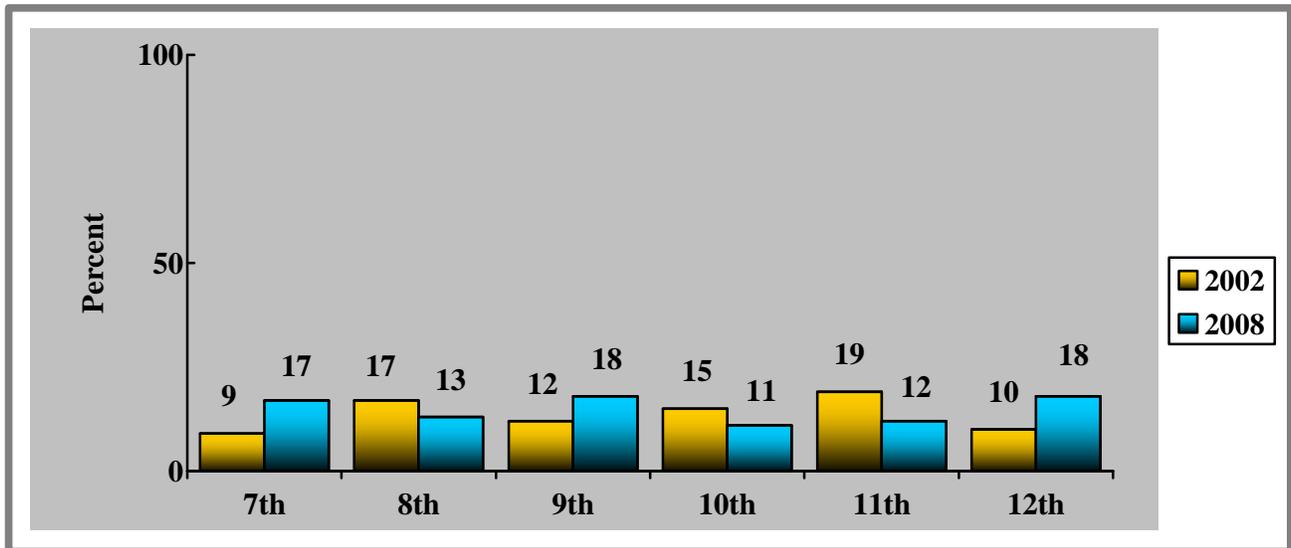


Figure 10: The percentage of students in the 7th-12th grades who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide in the twelve months preceding the survey, by grade.



Depression and Suicide (continued)

(Comparing Monroe 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 Monroe County (15%) than among students in Arkansas (13%); and higher than among students in nation (11%) (Figure 11).
- The prevalence of having planned a suicide attempt in the twelve months preceding the survey was higher among female students in Monroe County (19%) 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 Monroe County (10%) 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 Monroe County (18%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (13%), and 9th graders in the nation (11%);
 - Lower among 10th graders in Monroe County (11%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (14%), and 10th graders in the nation (13%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Monroe County (12%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (10%), and 11th graders in the nation (10%); and
 - Higher among 12th graders in Monroe County (18%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (12%), and 12th graders in the nation (11%) (Table 2).

Depression and Suicide (continued)

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

Table 6: Made a suicide plan (9th-12th graders)

Grade	Monroe County (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	18	13	11
10th	11	14	13
11th	12	10	10
12th	18	12	11

Figure 11: Made a suicide plan (9th - 12th graders), by gender

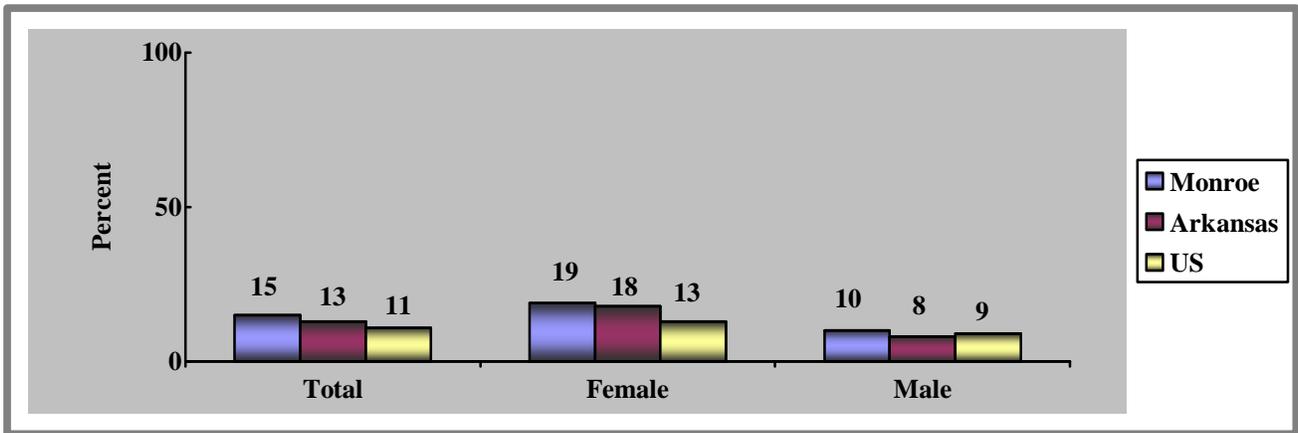
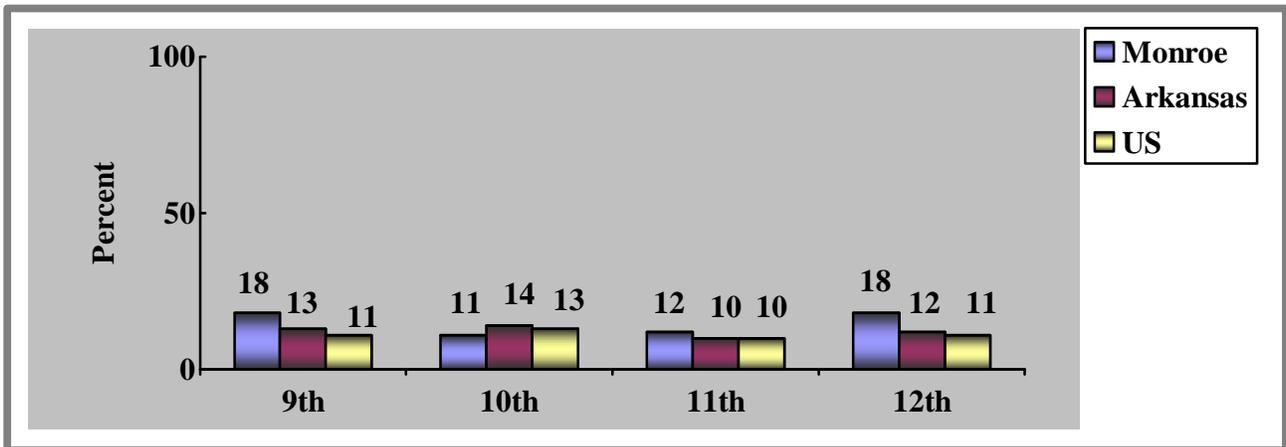


Figure 12: Made a suicide plan (9th - 12th graders), by grade



Depression and Suicide (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Attempting suicide:

The percentage of students in the 7th-12th grades who actually attempted suicide one or more times in the twelve months preceding the survey.

Results

- The prevalence of having actually attempted suicide one or more times in the twelve months preceding the survey was **seven percent (7%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and nine percent (9%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 7 and Figure 13).
- The prevalence of having actually attempted suicide one or more times in the twelve months preceding the survey was **nine percent (9%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and fifteen percent (15%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 7 and Figure 13).
- The prevalence of having actually attempted suicide one or more times in the twelve months preceding the survey was **five percent (5%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and three percent (3%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 7 and Figure 13).

Table 7: Attempting suicide

Attempting suicide	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	7	9	5	3	14	5	7	8	6
2008	9	15	3	11	7	7	5	10	17

Depression and Suicide (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 13: The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who actually attempted suicide one or more times in the twelve months preceding the survey.

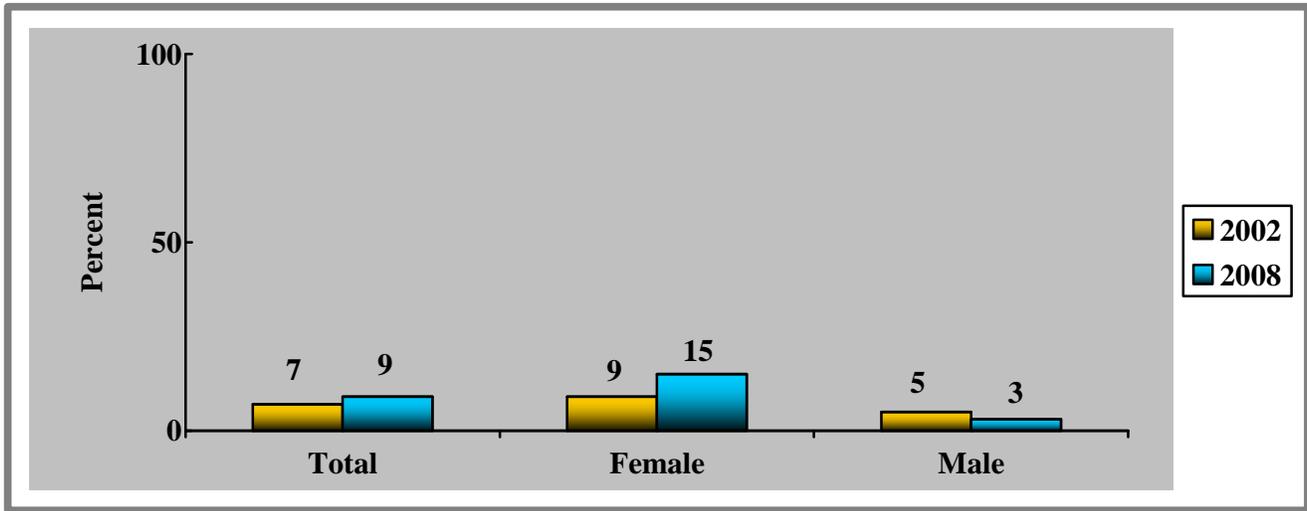
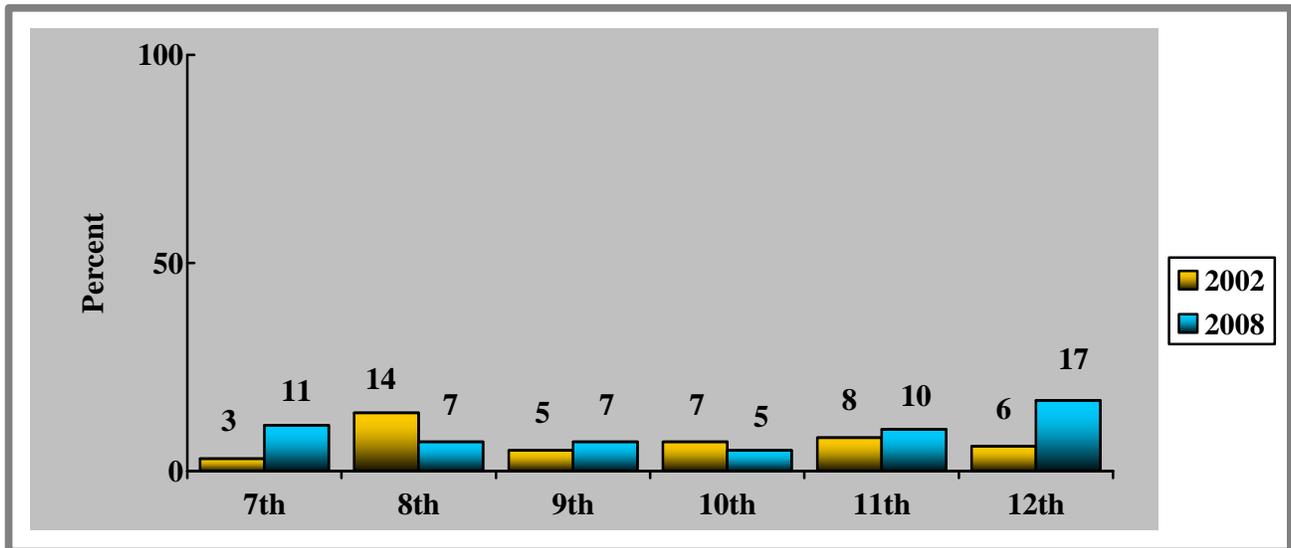


Figure 14: The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who actually attempted suicide one or more times in the twelve months preceding the survey, by grade.



Depression and Suicide (continued)

(Comparing Monroe 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 lower among students in Monroe County (9%) than among students in Arkansas (10%); and higher than among 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 Monroe County (14%) 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 Monroe County (3%) than among male students in Arkansas (8%) and 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 Monroe County (7%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (11%), and 9th graders in the nation (8%);
 - Lower among 10th graders in Monroe County (5%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (8%), and 10th graders in the nation (8%);
 - Higher among 11th graders in Monroe County (10%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (7%), and 11th graders in the nation (6%); and
 - Higher among 12th graders in Monroe County (17%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (14%), and 12th graders in the nation (5%) (Table 2).

Depression and Suicide (continued)

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

Table 8: Attempting suicide (9th-12th graders)

Grade	Monroe County (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	7	11	8
10th	5	8	8
11th	10	7	6
12th	17	14	5

Figure 15: Attempting suicide (9th - 12th graders), by gender

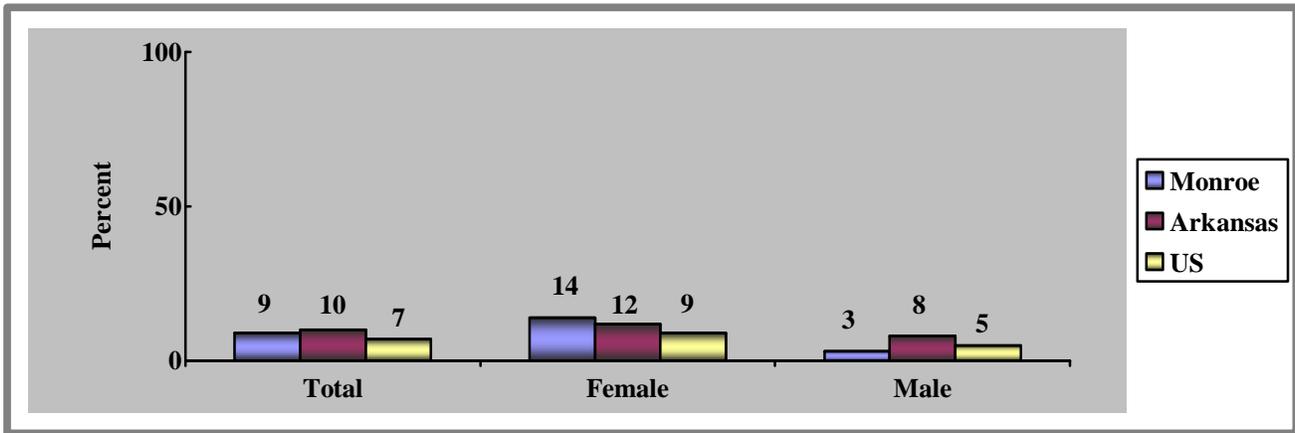
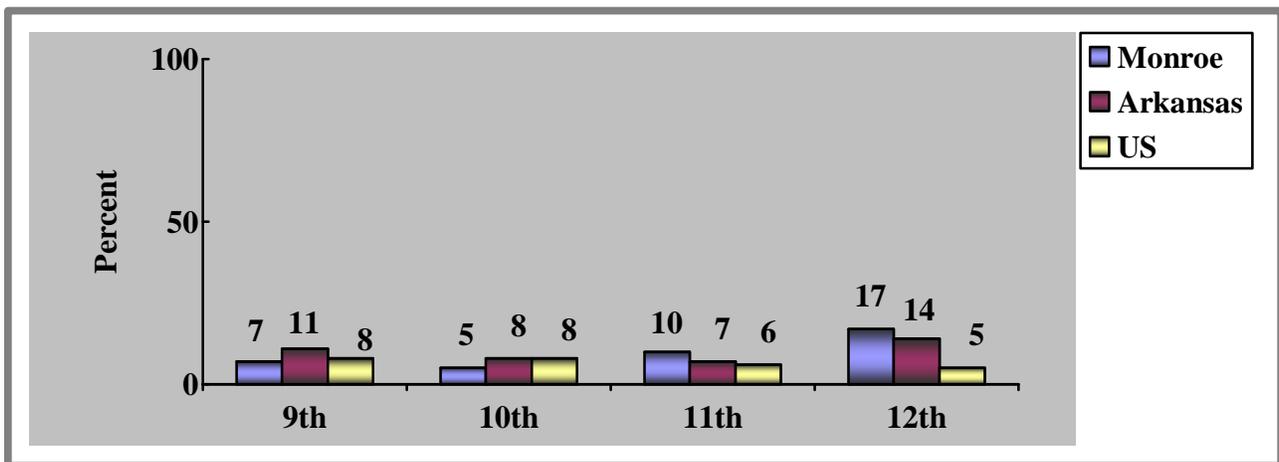


Figure 16: Attempting suicide (9th -12th graders), by grade



Depression and Suicide (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Treated suicide attempt:

The percentage of students in the 7th -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.

Results

- 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 **four percent (4%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and four percent (4%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 9 and Figure 17).
- 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 **four percent (4%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and five percent (5%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 9 and Figure 17).
- 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 **four percent (4%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and three percent (3%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 9 and Figure 17).

Table 9: Treated suicide

Treated suicide	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	4	4	4	3	11	3	3	3	3
2008	4	5	3	6	4	2	5	7	3

Depression and Suicide (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 17: The percentage of students in the 7th - 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.

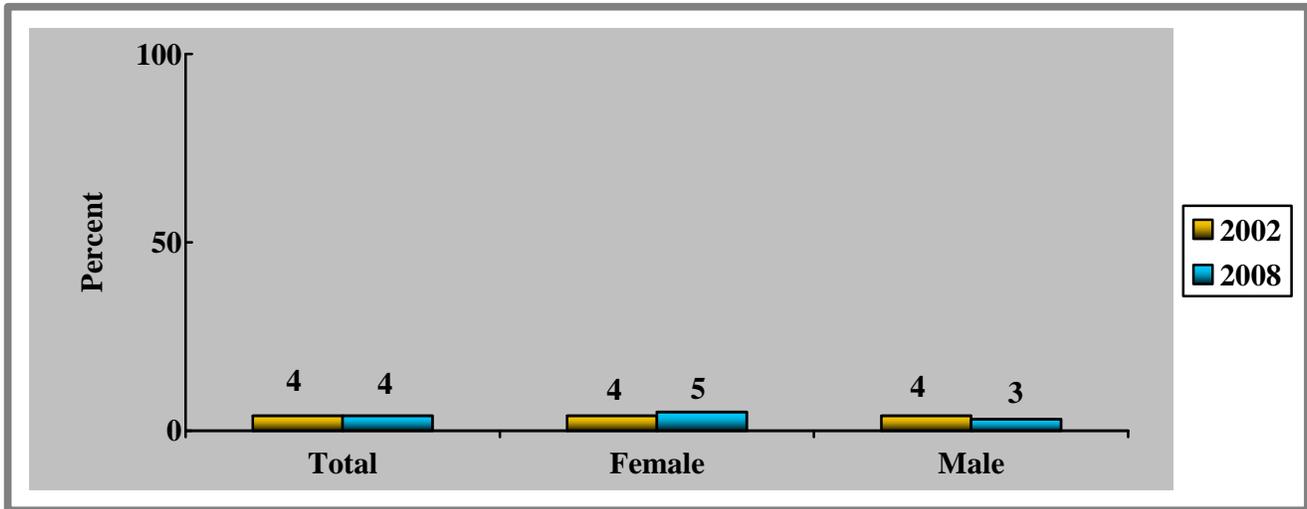
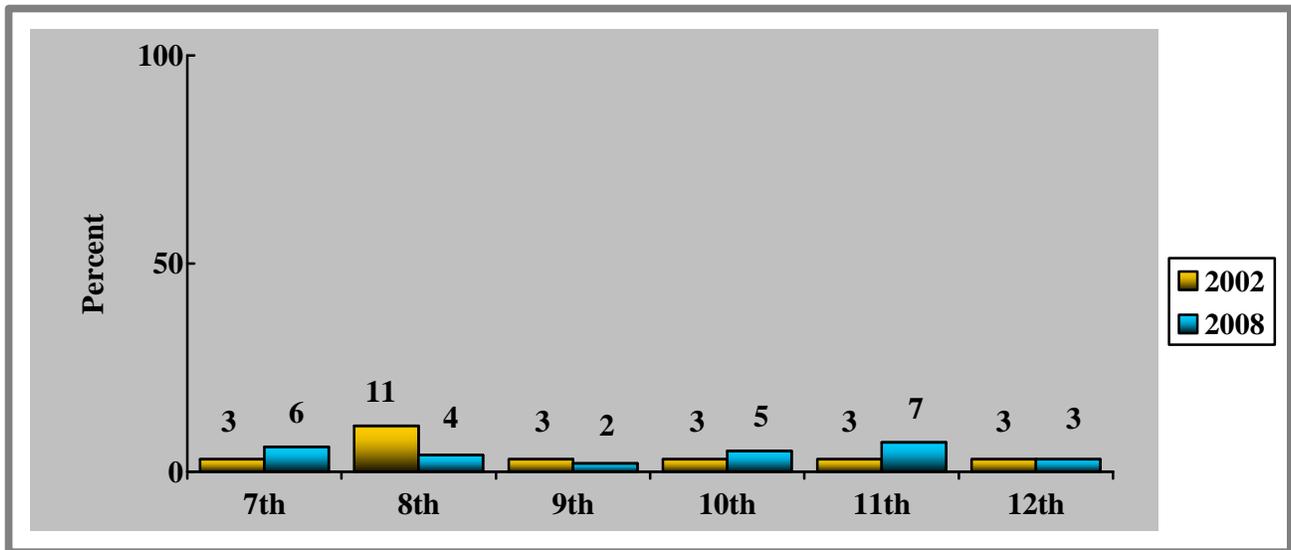


Figure 18: The percentage of students in the 7th - 12th grades who attempted suicide in the twelve months preceding the survey, resulting in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse, by grade.



Depression and Suicide (continued)

(Comparing Monroe 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 Monroe County (4%) 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 Monroe 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 Monroe County (4%) 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:
 - Equal among 9th graders in Monroe County (2%) and 9th graders in Arkansas (2%), and 9th graders in the nation (2%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Monroe County (5%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (3%), and 10th graders in the nation (2%);
 - Higher among 11th graders in Monroe County (7%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (2%), and 11th graders in the nation (2%); and
 - Lower among 12th graders in Monroe County (3%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (4%), and higher than among 12th graders in the nation (2%) (Table 2).

Depression and Suicide (continued)

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

Table 10: Treated suicide attempt (9th-12th graders)

Grade	Monroe County (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	2	2	2
10th	5	3	2
11th	7	2	2
12th	3	4	2

Figure 19: Treated suicide attempt (9th - 12th graders), by gender

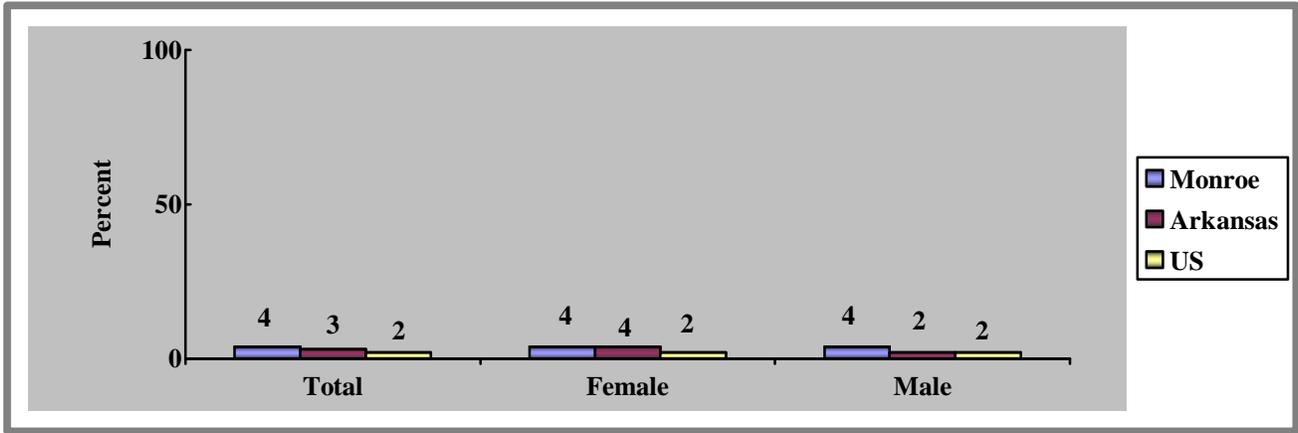
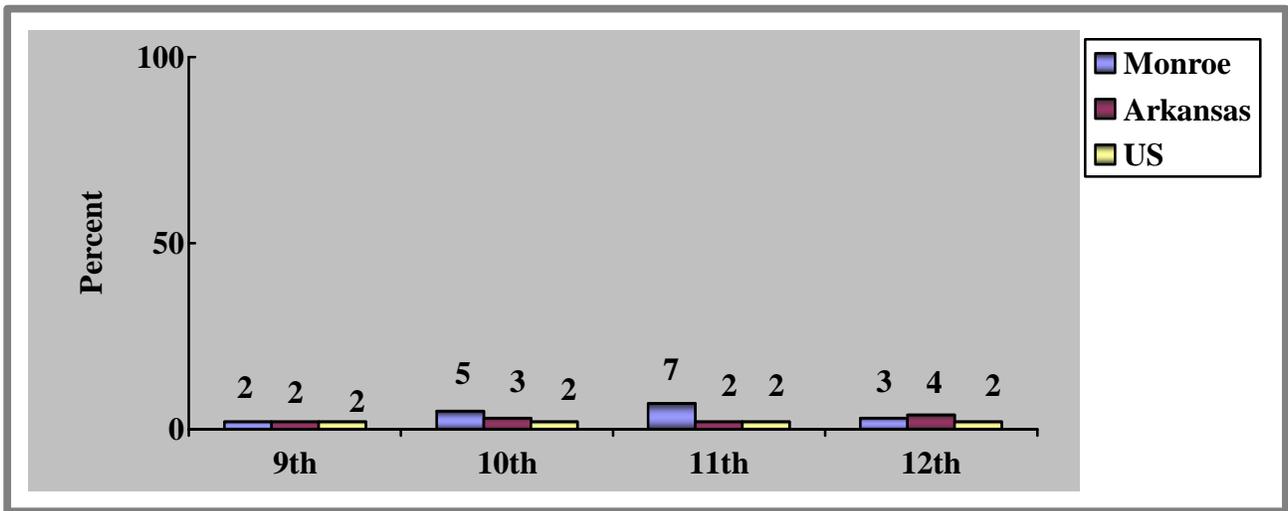


Figure 20: Treated suicide attempt (9th -12th graders), by grade



Tobacco Use

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Lifetime cigarette smoking:

The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.

Results

- The prevalence of having ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs was **sixty-one percent (61%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and fifty-five percent (55%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 1 and Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs was **fifty-nine percent (59%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and fifty-four percent (54%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 1 and Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs was **sixty-three percent (63%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and fifty-five percent (55%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 1 and Figure 1).

Table 1: Lifetime cigarette smoking

Lifetime cigarette smoking	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	61	59	63	29	59	63	67	74	75
2008	55	54	55	49	47	54	61	58	62

Tobacco Use

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 1: The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs.

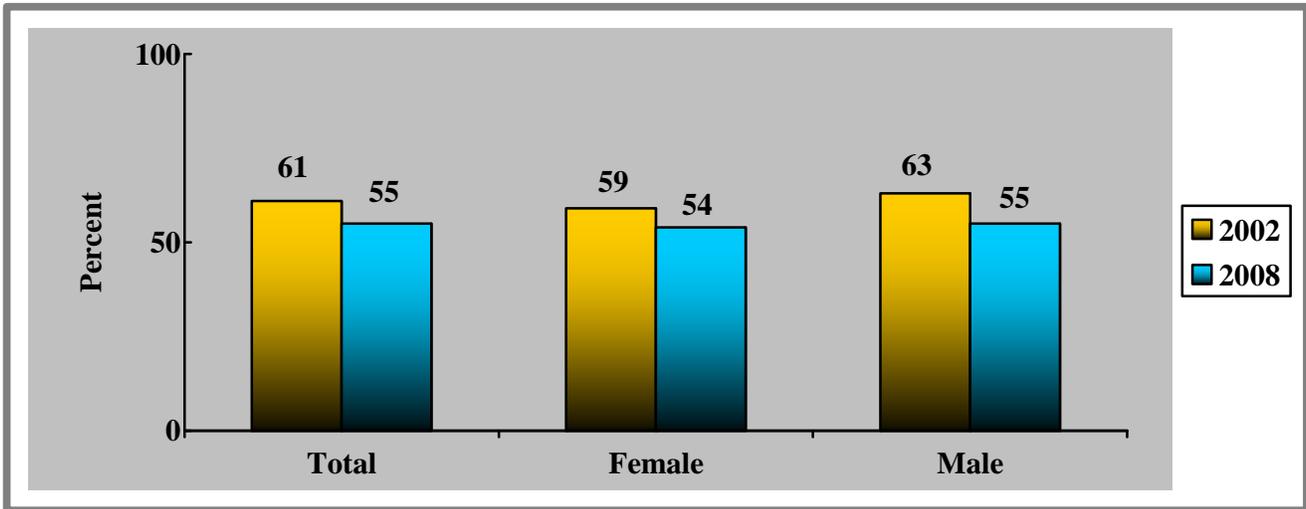
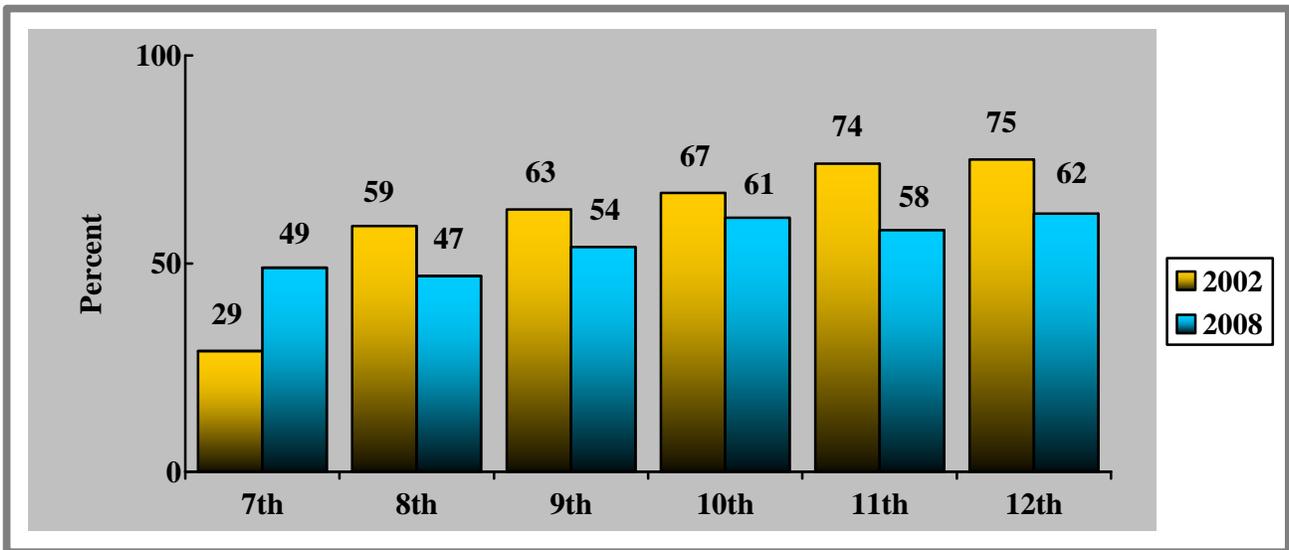


Figure 2: The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs, by grade.



Tobacco Use (continued)

(Comparing Monroe 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 lower among students in Monroe County (58%) 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 equal among female students in Monroe County (59%) and female students in Arkansas (59%); and higher than among female students in the nation (49%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs, was lower among male students in Monroe County (57%) than among male students in Arkansas (60%); and higher than among male students in the nation (52%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs, was:
 - Equal among 9th graders in Monroe County (54%) and 9th graders in Arkansas (54%), and higher than among 9th graders in the nation (50%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Monroe County (61%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (57%), and among 10th graders in the nation (43%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Monroe County (58%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (62%), and 11th graders in the nation (53%); and
 - Lower among 12th graders in Monroe County (62%) 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 Monroe 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 2: Lifetime cigarette smoking (9th -12th graders)

Grade	Monroe County (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	54	54	50
10th	61	57	43
11th	58	62	53
12th	62	69	59

Figure 3: Lifetime cigarette smoking (9th-12th graders), by gender

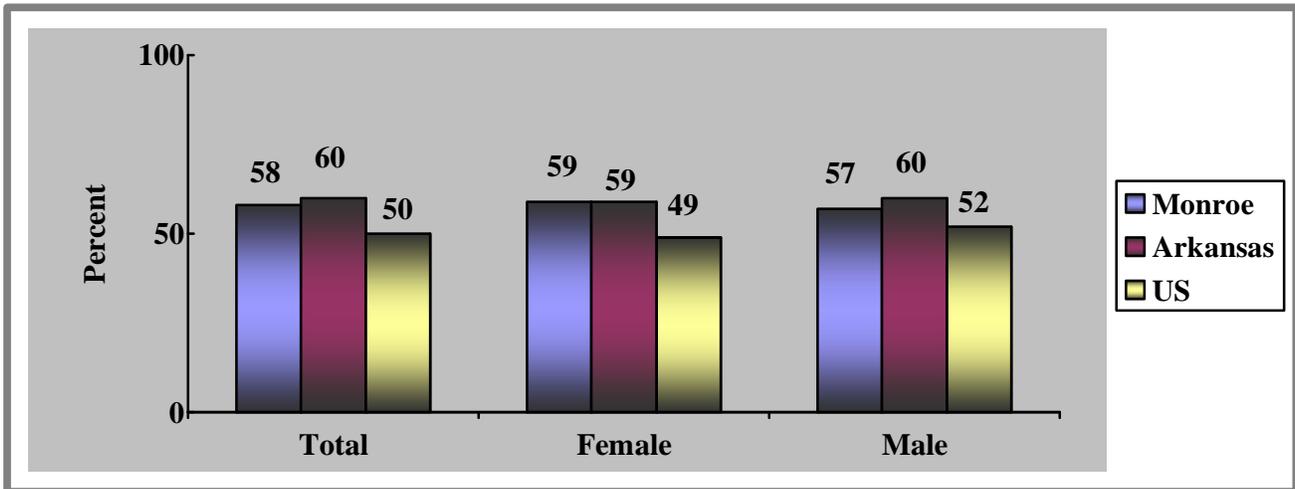
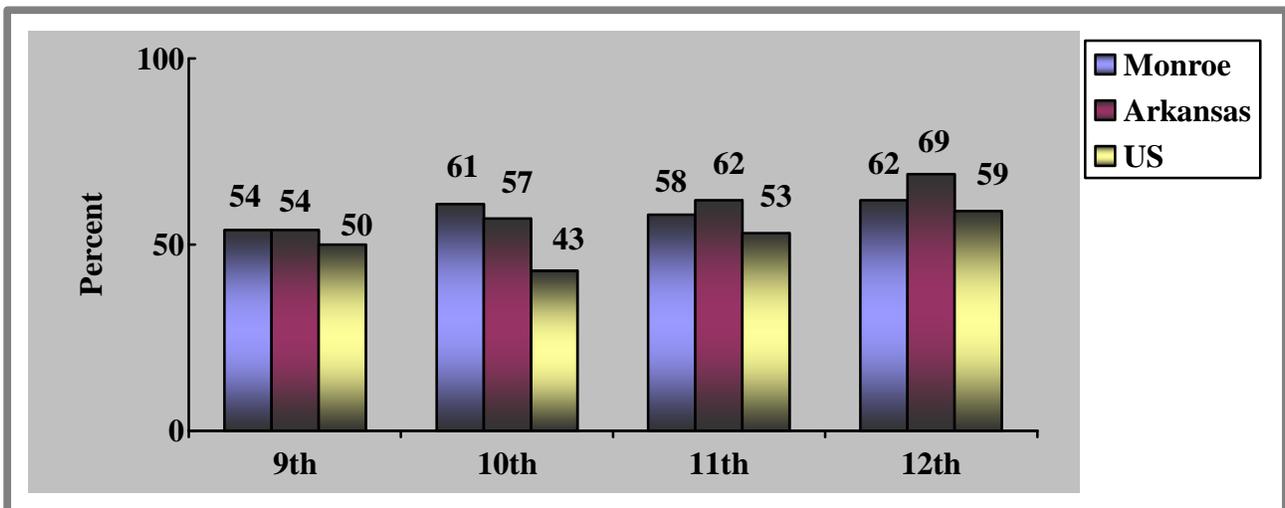


Figure 4: Lifetime cigarette smoking (9th-12th graders), by grade



Tobacco Use (continued)
(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Early initiation of cigarette smoking:

The percentage of students in the 7th-12th grades who smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age thirteen years.

Results

- The prevalence of having smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age thirteen years was **twenty-three percent (23%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and eighteen percent (18%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 3 and Figure 5).
- The prevalence of having smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age thirteen years was **twenty-one percent (21%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and sixteen percent (16%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 3 and Figure 5).
- The prevalence of having smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age thirteen years was **twenty-six percent (26%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and twenty percent (20%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 3 and Figure 5).

Table 3: Early initiation of cigarette smoking

	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	23	21	26	16	34	24	23	28	16
2008	18	16	20	32	12	19	25	8	11

Tobacco Use

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 5: The percentage of students in the 7th - 12th grades who smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age thirteen years.

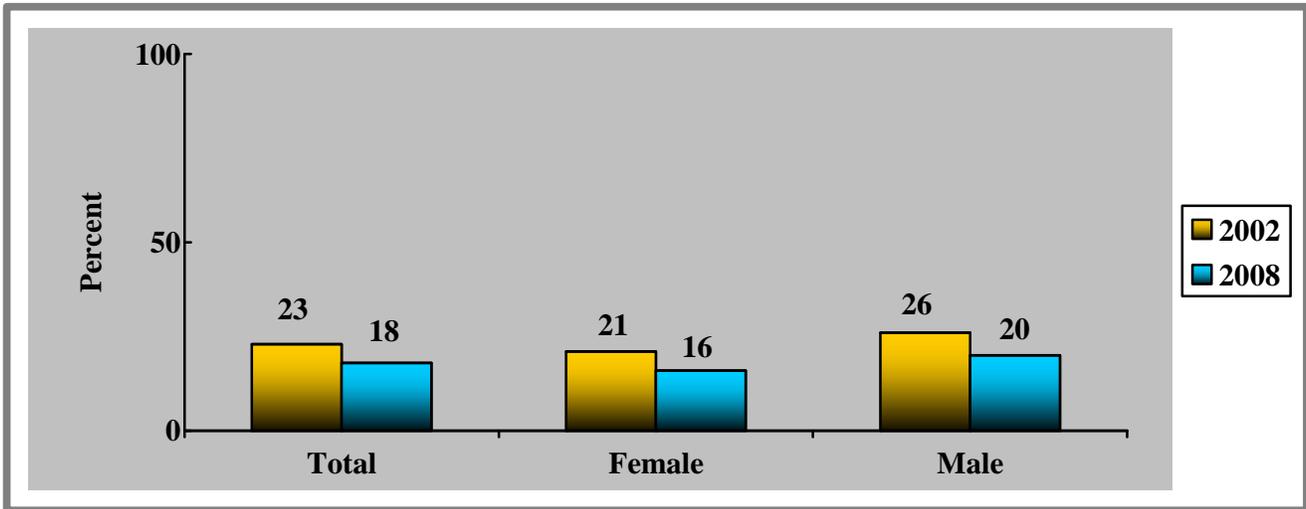
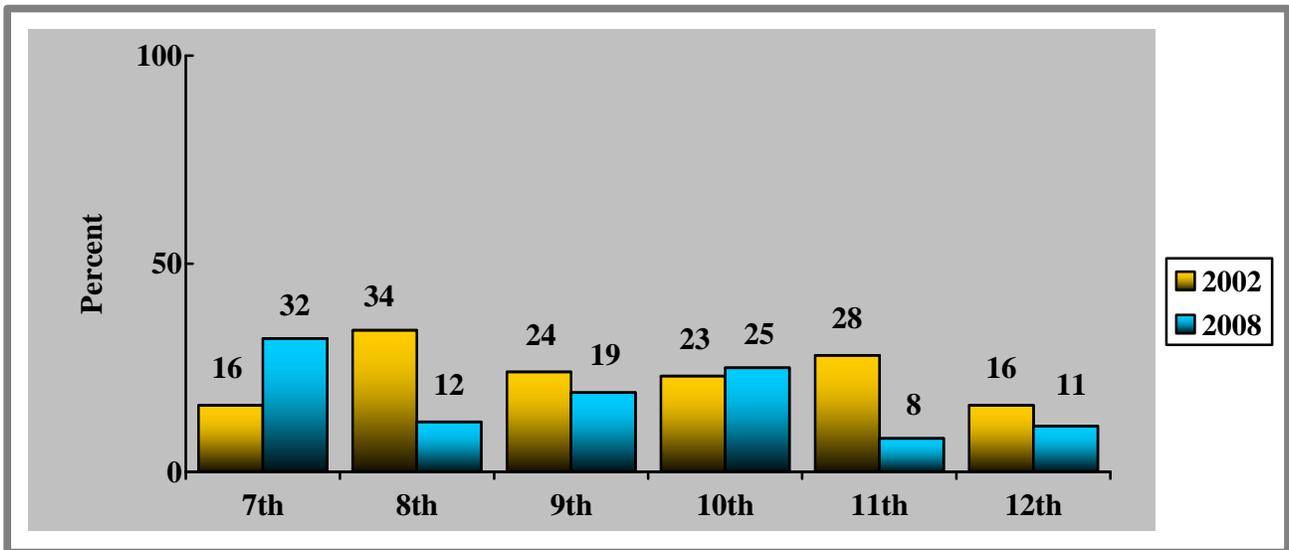


Figure 6: The percentage of students in the 7th - 12th grades who smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age thirteen years, by grade.



Tobacco Use (continued)

(Comparing Monroe 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 Monroe County (15%) 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 equal among female students in Monroe County (15%) and 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 lower among male students in Monroe County (16%) than among male students in Arkansas (22%), and equal 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 Monroe County (19%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (18%), and equal among 9th graders in the nation (16%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Monroe County (25%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (20%), and 10th graders in the nation (14%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Monroe County (8%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (16%), and 11th graders in the nation (12%); and
 - Lower among 12th graders in Monroe County (11%) 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 4: Early initiation of cigarette smoking (9th-12th graders)

Grade	Monroe County (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9 th	19	18	16
10 th	25	20	14
11 th	8	16	12
12 th	11	19	13

Figure 7: Early initiation of cigarette smoking (9th-12th graders), by gender

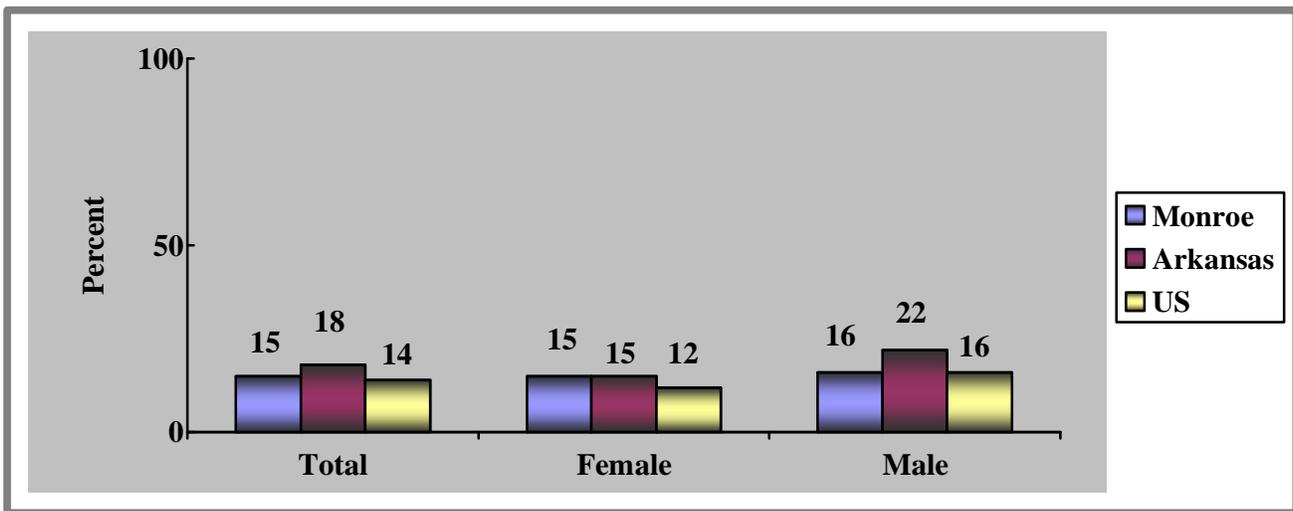
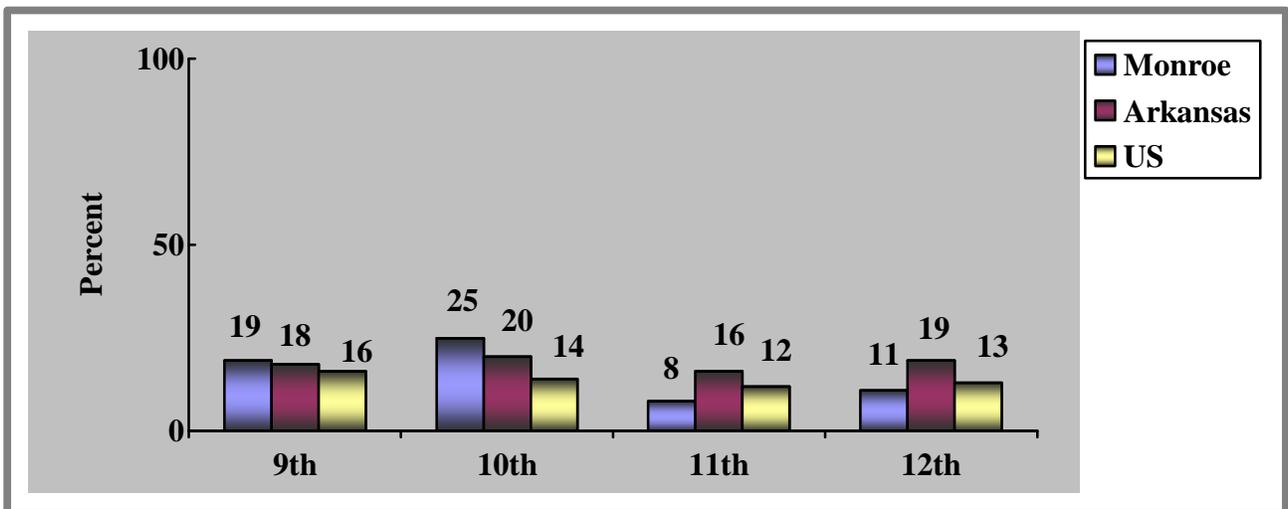


Figure 8: Early initiation of cigarette smoking (9th-12th graders), by grade



Tobacco Use (continued)
(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Current cigarette use:

The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.

Results

- The prevalence of having smoked cigarettes on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was **twenty-two percent (22%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and eighteen percent (18%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 5 and Figure 9).
- The prevalence of having smoked cigarettes on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was **twenty-three percent (23%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and sixteen percent (16%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 5 and Figure 9).
- The prevalence of having smoked cigarettes on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was **twenty-one percent (21%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and twenty percent (20%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 5 and Figure 9).

Table 5: Current cigarette use

	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	22	23	21	7	19	23	20	32	32
2008	18	16	20	15	10	16	23	23	24

Tobacco Use

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 9: The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.

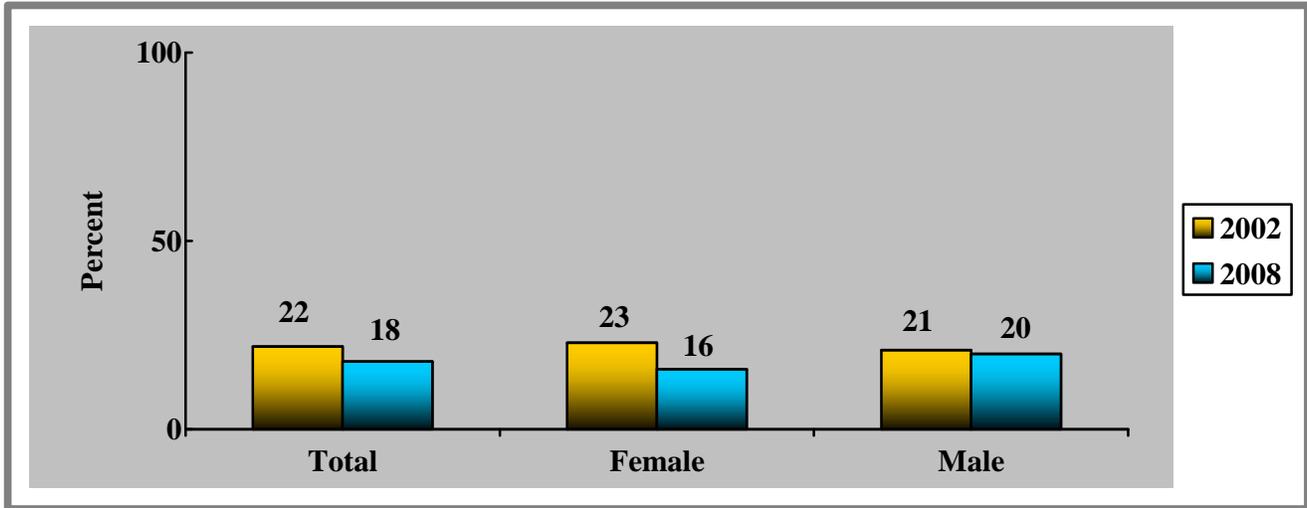
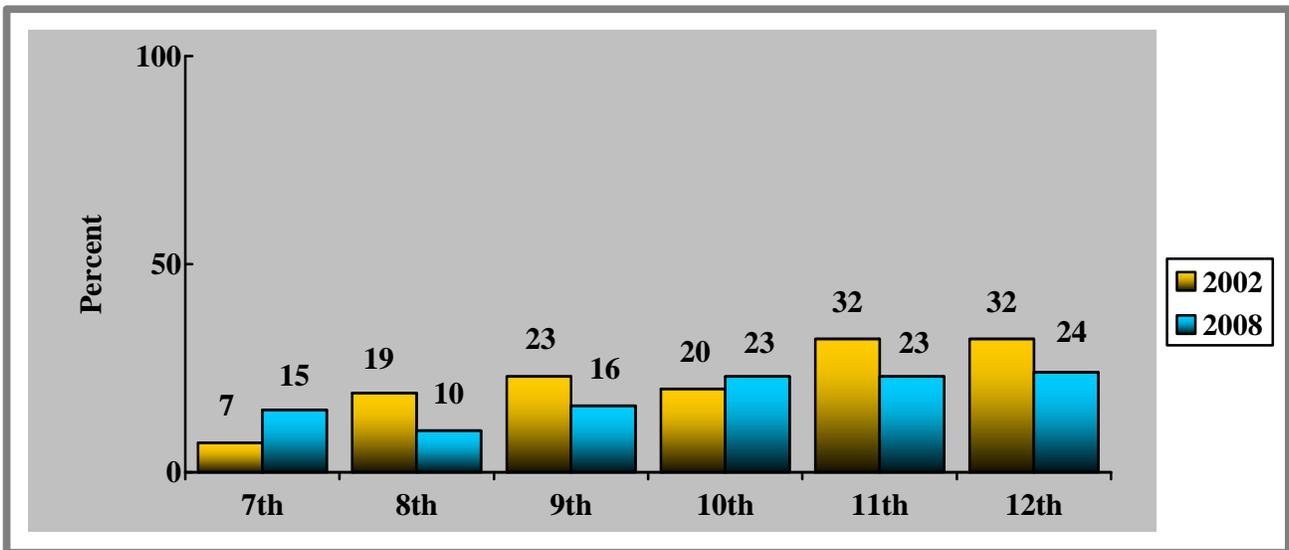


Figure 10: The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey, by grade.



Tobacco Use (continued)

(Comparing Monroe 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 Monroe County (21%) and students in Arkansas (21%), and higher than among 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 Monroe County (20%) than among female students in Arkansas (21%), and higher than among 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 Monroe County (22%) 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 Monroe County (16%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (17%), and higher than among 9th graders in the nation (14%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Monroe County (23%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (18%), and 10th graders in the nation (20%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Monroe County (23%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (25%), and higher than among 11th graders in the nation (22%); and
 - Equal among 12th graders in Monroe County (24%) 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 6: Current cigarette use (9th-12th graders)

Grade	Monroe County (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	16	17	14
10th	23	18	20
11th	23	25	22
12th	24	24	27

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

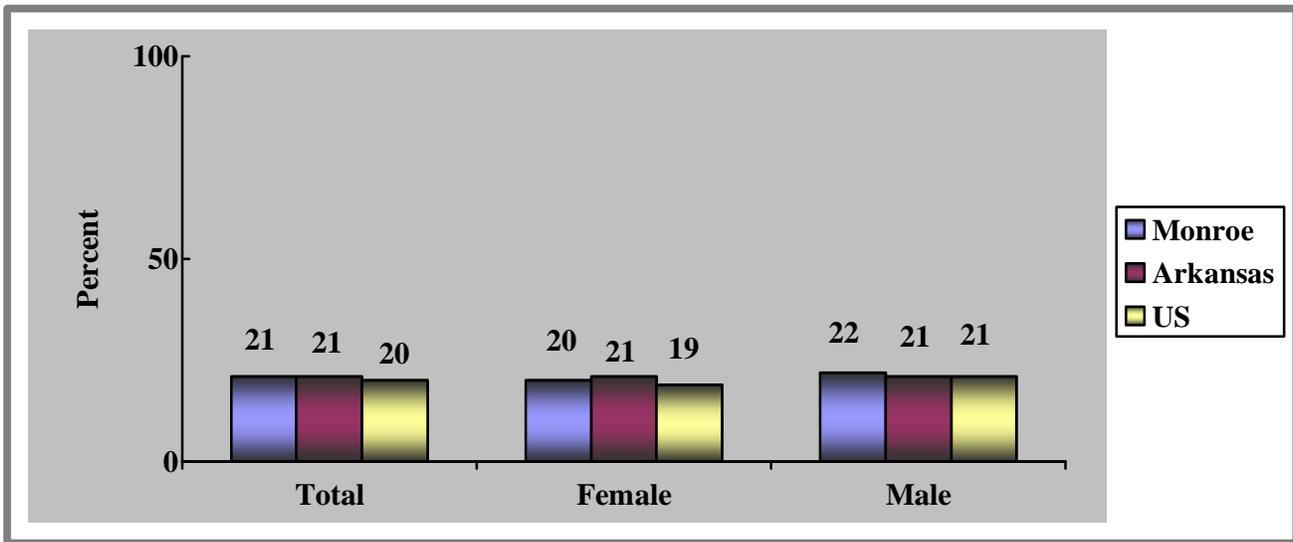
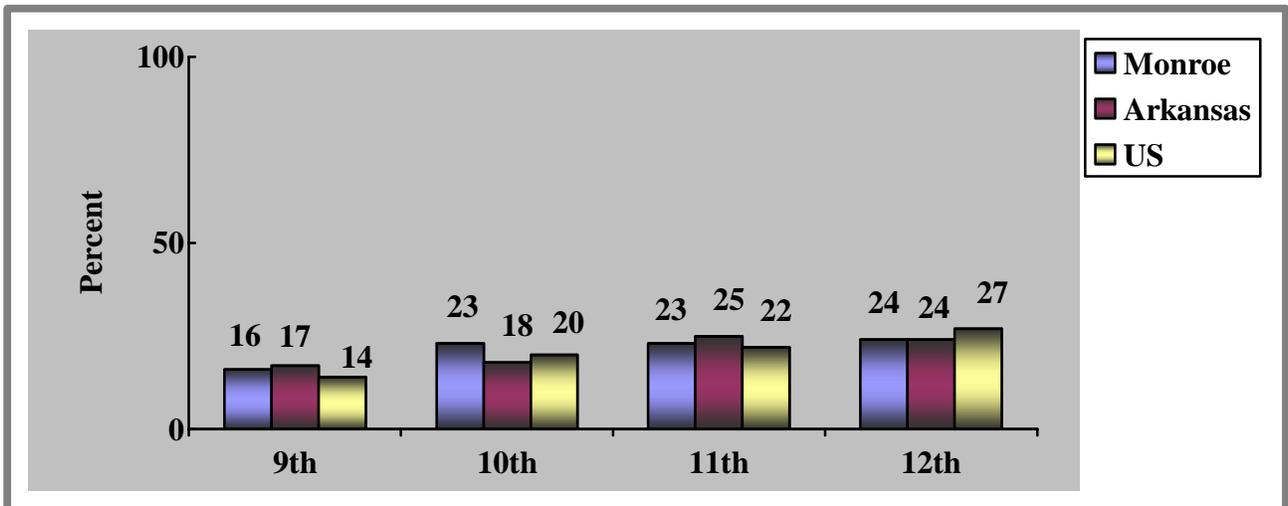


Figure 12: Current cigarette use (9th-12th graders), by grade



Tobacco Use (continued)
(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Smoked two or more cigarettes per day:

Of the students in the 7th -12th grades who smoked during the thirty days preceding the survey, the percentage that smoked two or more cigarettes per day on the days he/she smoked.

Results

- The prevalence of having smoked two or more cigarettes per day on the days smoked was **sixty-two percent (62%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and fifty-eight percent (58%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 7 and Figure 13).
- The prevalence of having smoked two or more cigarettes per day on the days smoked was **sixty-two percent (62%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and sixty-one percent (61%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 7 and Figure 13).
- The prevalence of having smoked two or more cigarettes per day on the days smoked was **sixty-one percent (61%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and fifty-four percent (54%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 7 and Figure 13).

Table 9: Smoked two or more cigarettes per day

	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	62	62	61	50	42	54	71	67	73
2008	58	61	54	33	22	82	71	69	58

Tobacco Use

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 13: Of the students in the 7th -12th grades who smoked during the thirty days preceding the survey, the percentage that smoked two or more cigarettes per day on the days he/she smoked.

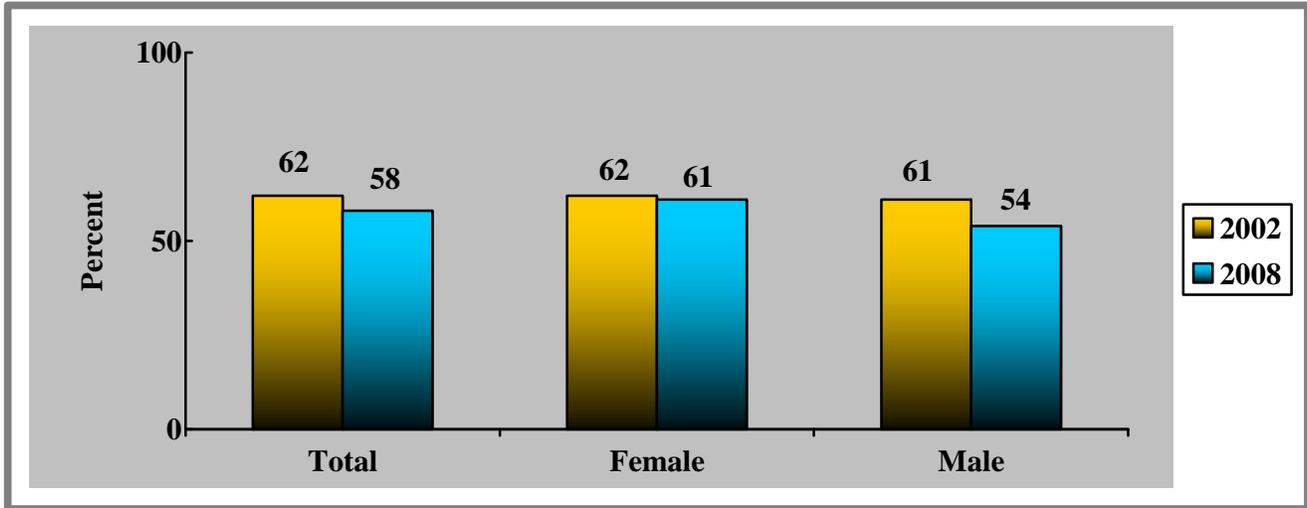
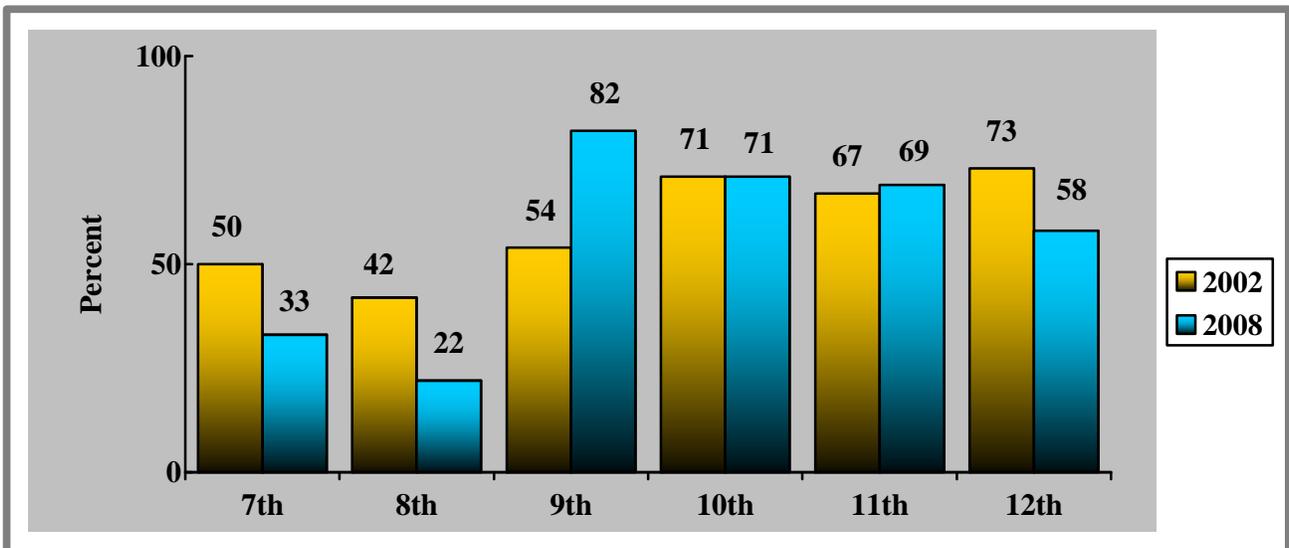


Figure 14: Of the students in the 7th -12th grades who smoked during the thirty days preceding the survey, the percentage that smoked two or more cigarettes per day on the days he/she smoked, by grade.



Tobacco Use (continued)
(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Personally bought cigarettes:

Of the students in the 7th-12th grades who smoked in 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.

Results

- The prevalence of having personally bought cigarettes in a store or at a gas station was **seventeen percent (17%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and thirteen percent (13%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 8 and Figure 15).
- The prevalence of having personally bought cigarettes in a store or at a gas station was **twelve percent (12%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and zero percent (0%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 8 and Figure 15).
- The prevalence of having personally bought cigarettes in a store or at a gas station was **twenty-three percent (23%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and twenty-two percent (22%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 8 and Figure 15).

Table 8: Personally bought cigarettes

	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	17	12	23	0	16	3	9	23	33
2008	13	0	22	0	11	8	0	13	50

Tobacco Use

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 15: Of the students in the 7th - 12th grades who smoked in 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.

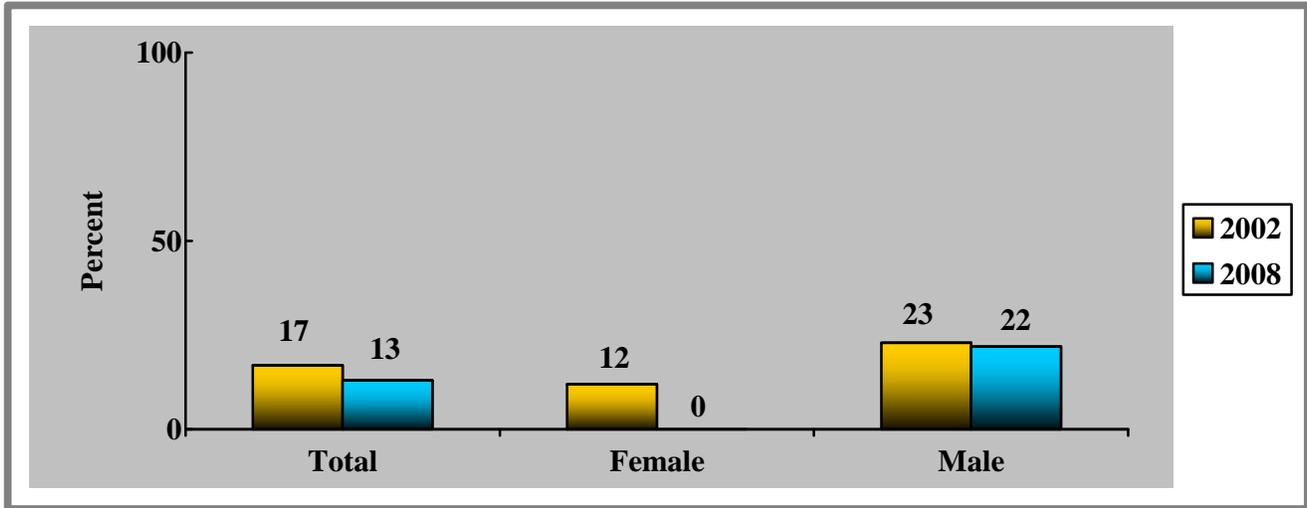
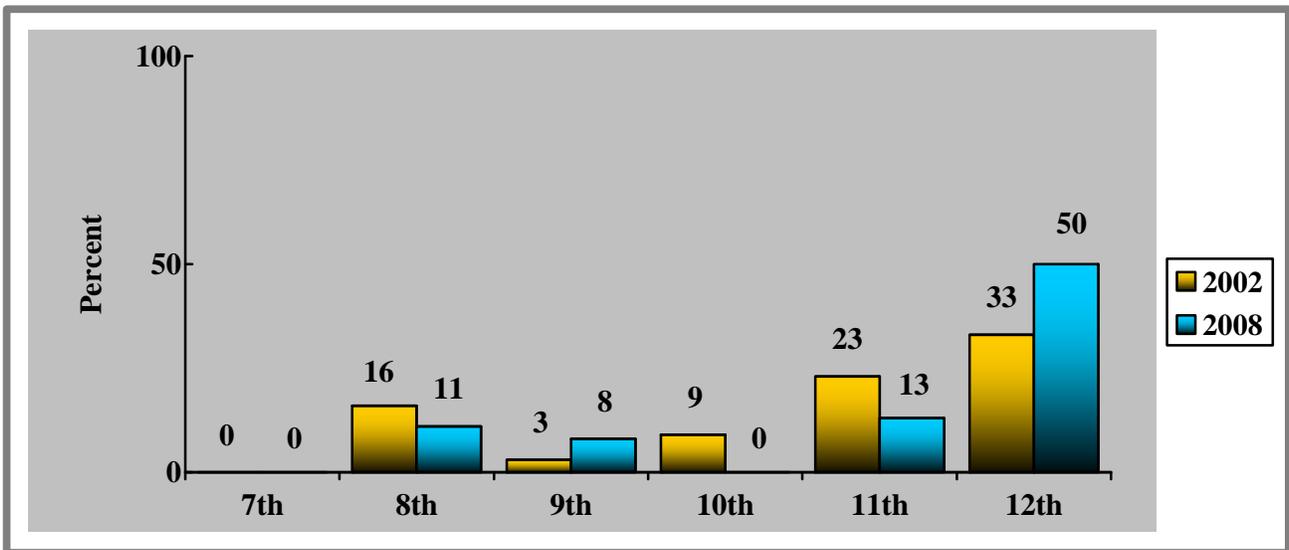


Figure 16: Of the students in the 7th - 12th grades who smoked in the thirty days preceding the survey, the percentage that usually got his/her own cigarettes by buying them in a store or at a gas station, by grade.



Tobacco Use (continued)

(Comparing Monroe 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 **sixteen percent (16%)** among students in Monroe 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 **less than one percent (0%)** among female students in Monroe County, **eight percent (8%)** 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 **thirty percent (30%)** among male students in Monroe County, **twenty-two percent (22%)** 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:
 - **Eight percent (8%)** among 9th graders in Monroe County, **three percent (3%)** among 9th graders in Arkansas, **ten percent (10%)** among 9th graders in the nation;*
 - **Less than one percent (0%)** among 10th graders in Monroe County, **fifteen percent (15%)** among 10th graders in the nation;
 - **Thirteen percent (13%)** among 11th graders in Monroe County, and **eighteen percent (18%)** among 11th graders in the nation;*
 - **Fifty percent (50%)** among 12th graders in Monroe 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 Monroe 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

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

Grade	Monroe County (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	8	3	10
10th	0	N/A*	15
11th	13	N/A*	18
12th	50	N/A*	26

* Less than 100 respondents in a subgroup.

Figure 17: Personally bought cigarettes (9th-12th graders), by gender

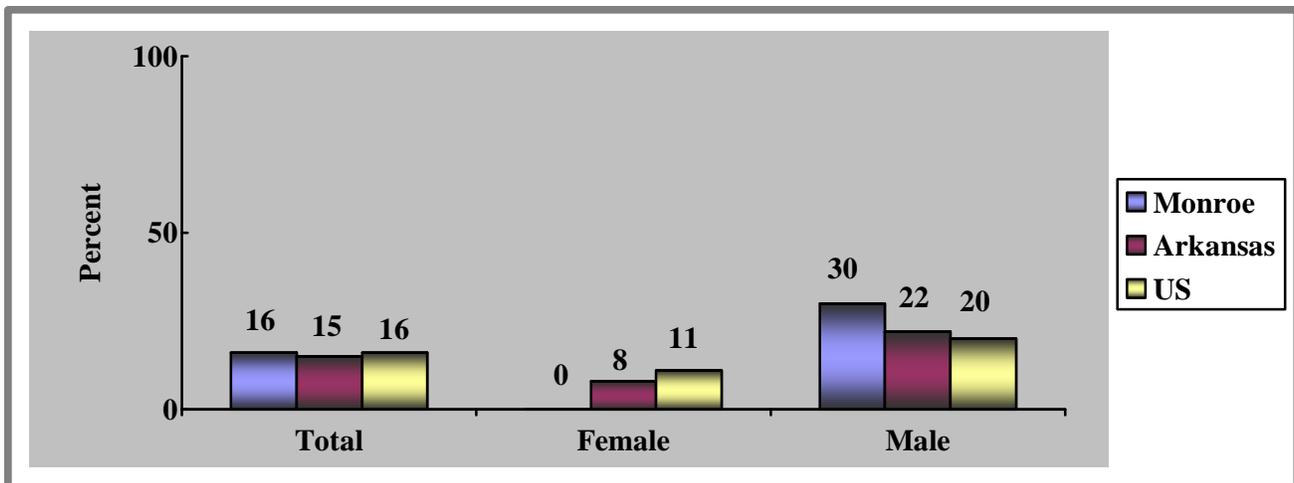
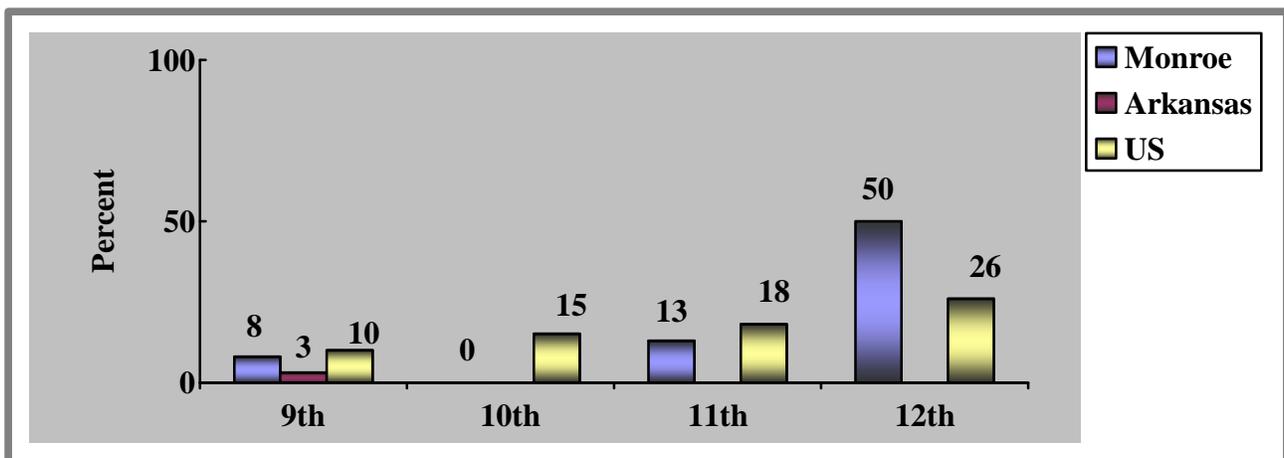


Figure 18: Personally bought cigarettes (9th-12th graders), by grade



Tobacco Use (continued)
(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Tried to quit smoking cigarettes:

Of the students in the 7th -12th grades who smoked regularly, the percentage that ever tried to quit smoking cigarettes.

Results

- The prevalence of having ever tried to quit smoking cigarettes was **sixty-four percent (64%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and seventy-four percent (74%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 10 and Figure 19).
- The prevalence of having ever tried to quit smoking cigarettes was **sixty-nine percent (69%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and seventy-five percent (75%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 10 and Figure 19).
- The prevalence of having ever tried to quit smoking cigarettes was **fifty-four percent (58%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and seventy-four percent (74%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 10 and Figure 19).

Table 10: Tried to quit smoking cigarettes

	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	64	69	58	50	43	67	71	67	62
2008	74	75	74	100	100	60	75	85	60

Tobacco Use

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 19: Of the students in the 7th - 12th grades who smoked regularly, the percentage that ever tried to quit smoking cigarettes.

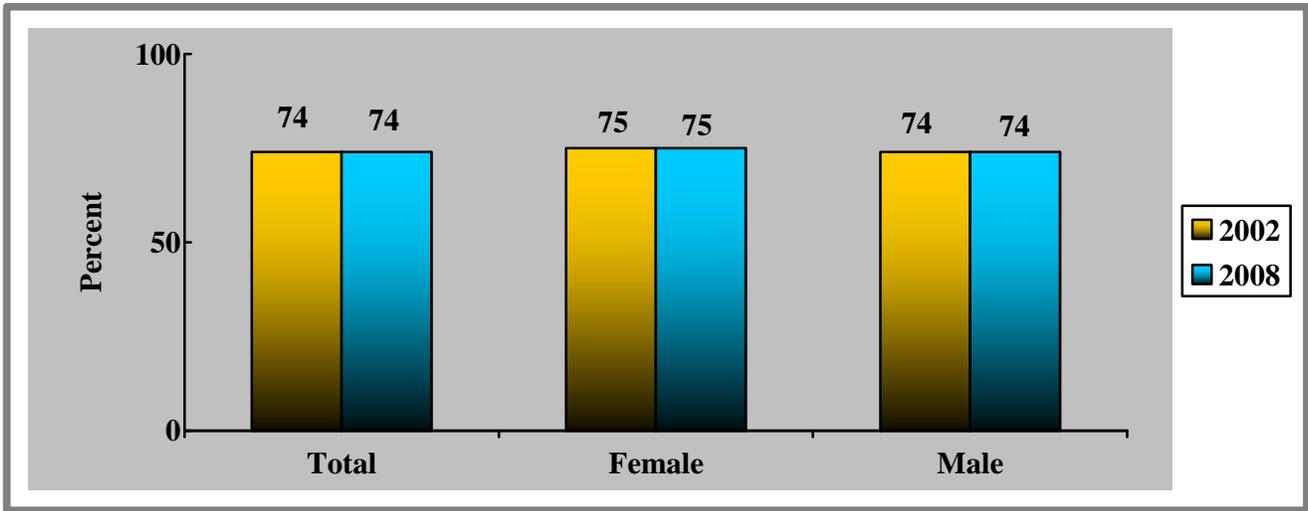
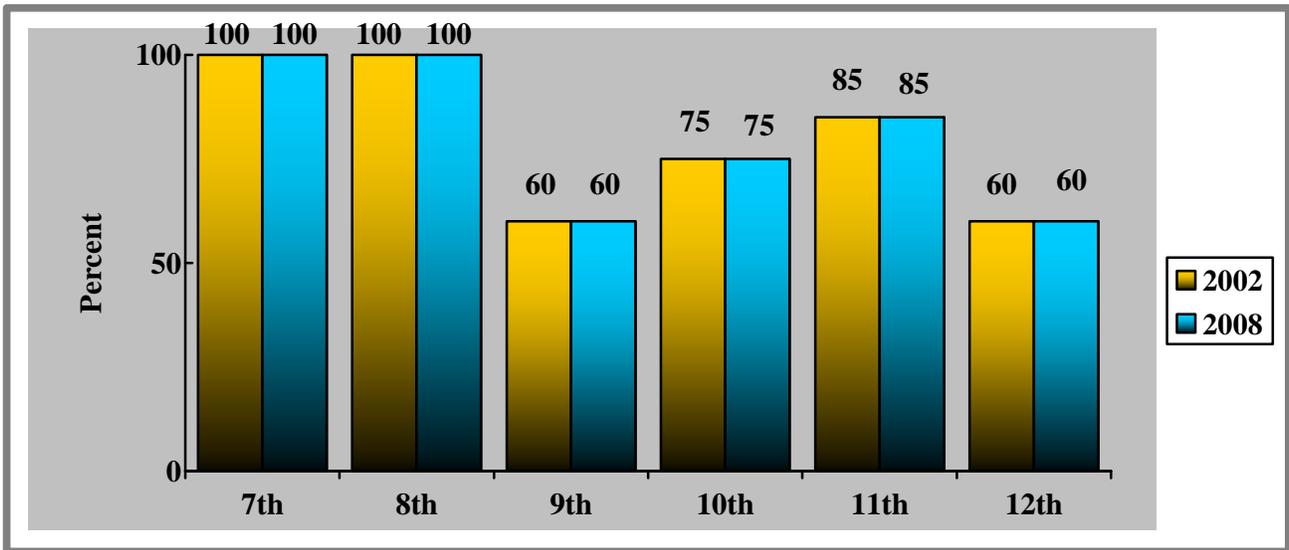


Figure 20: Of the students in the 7th - 12th grades who smoked regularly, the percentage that ever tried to quit smoking cigarettes, by grade.



Tobacco Use (continued)
(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Current smokeless tobacco use:

The percentage of students in the 7th-12th grades who used chewing tobacco or snuff on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.

Results

- The prevalence of having used chewing tobacco or snuff on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was **seven percent (7%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and five percent (5%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 11 and Figure 21).
- The prevalence of having used chewing tobacco or snuff on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was **two percent (2%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and one percent (1%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 11 and Figure 21).
- The prevalence of having used chewing tobacco or snuff on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was **twelve percent (12%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and nine percent (9%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 11 and Figure 21).

Table 11: Current smokeless tobacco use

	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	7	2	12	1	9	11	5	8	7
2008	5	1	9	7	6	4	5	4	2

Tobacco Use (continued)
(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 21: The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who used chewing tobacco or snuff on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.

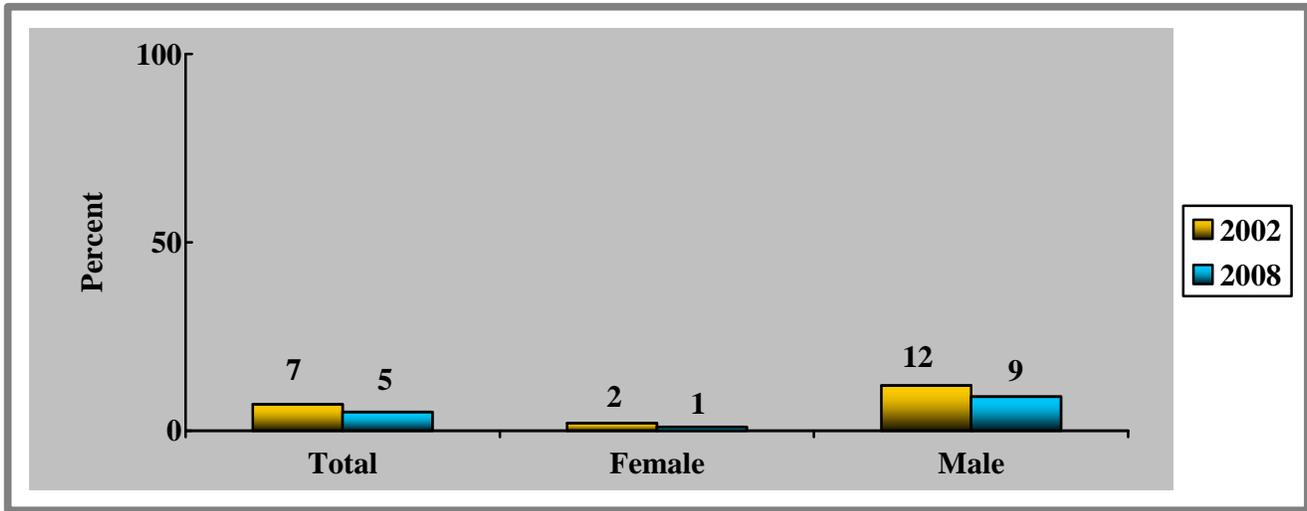
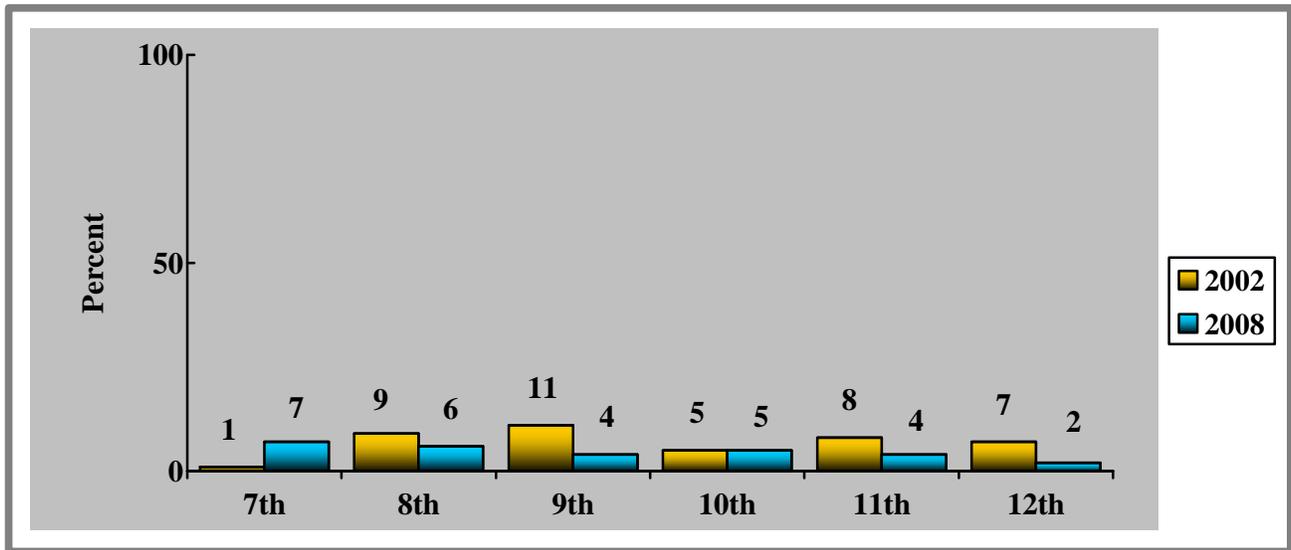


Figure 22: The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who used chewing tobacco or snuff on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey, by grade.



Tobacco Use (continued)

(Comparing Monroe 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 Monroe 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 Monroe County (1%) than among female students in Arkansas (4%), and 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 Monroe County (7%) 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 Monroe County (4%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (12%), and 9th graders in the nation (6%);
 - Lower among 10th graders in Monroe County (5%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (11%), and 10th graders in the nation (9%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Monroe County (4%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (11%), and 11th graders in the nation (8%); and
 - Higher among 12th graders in Monroe County (2%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (11%), and 12th graders in the nation (9%) (Table 12 and Figure 24).

Tobacco Use (continued)

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

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

Grade	Monroe County (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	4	12	6
10th	5	11	9
11th	4	11	8
12th	2	11	9

Figure 23: Current smokeless tobacco use (9th-12th graders), by gender

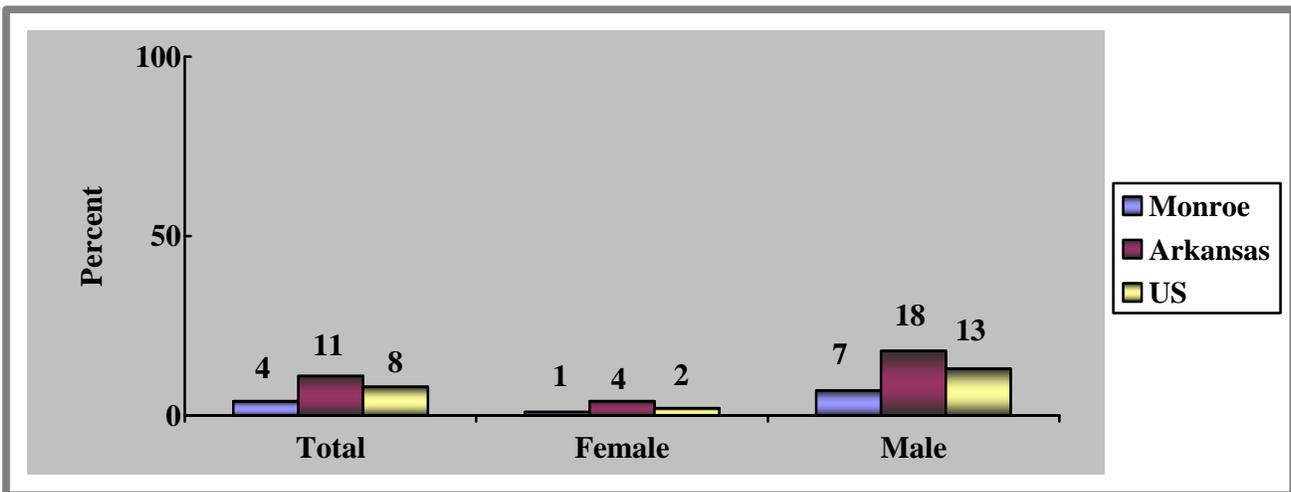
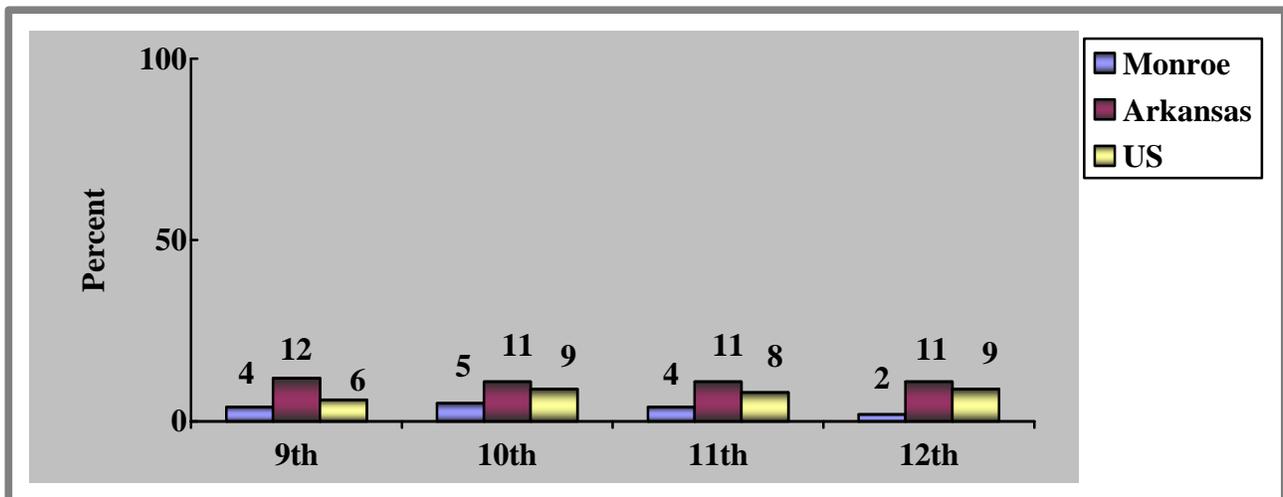


Figure 24: Current smokeless tobacco use (9th-12th graders), by grade



Tobacco Use (continued)
(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Current cigar use:

The percentage of students in the 7th-12th grades who smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars during the thirty days preceding the survey.

Results

- The prevalence of having smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars during the thirty days preceding the survey was **sixteen percent (16%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and thirteen percent (13%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 13 and Figure 25).
- The prevalence of having smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars during the thirty days preceding the survey was **eleven percent (11%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and twelve percent (12%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 13 and Figure 25).
- The prevalence of having smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars during the thirty days preceding the survey was **twenty-one percent (21%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and fifteen percent (15%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 13 and Figure 25).

Table 13: Current cigar use

	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	16	11	21	7	15	16	11	26	23
2008	13	12	15	14	11	13	10	16	17

Tobacco Use (continued)
(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 25: The percentage of students in the 7th-12th grades who smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars during the thirty days preceding the survey.

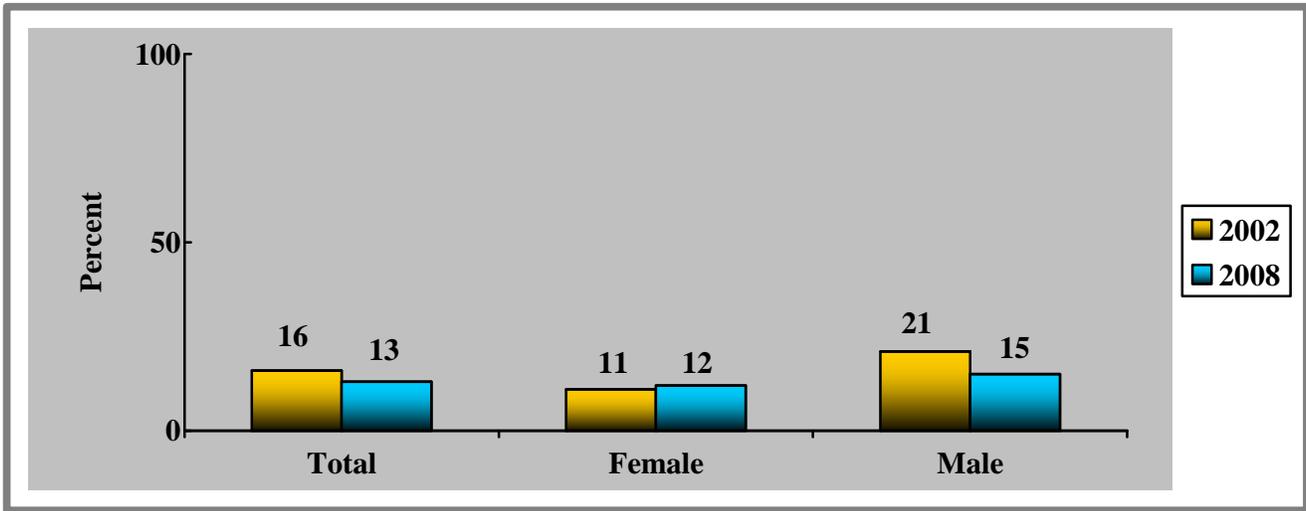
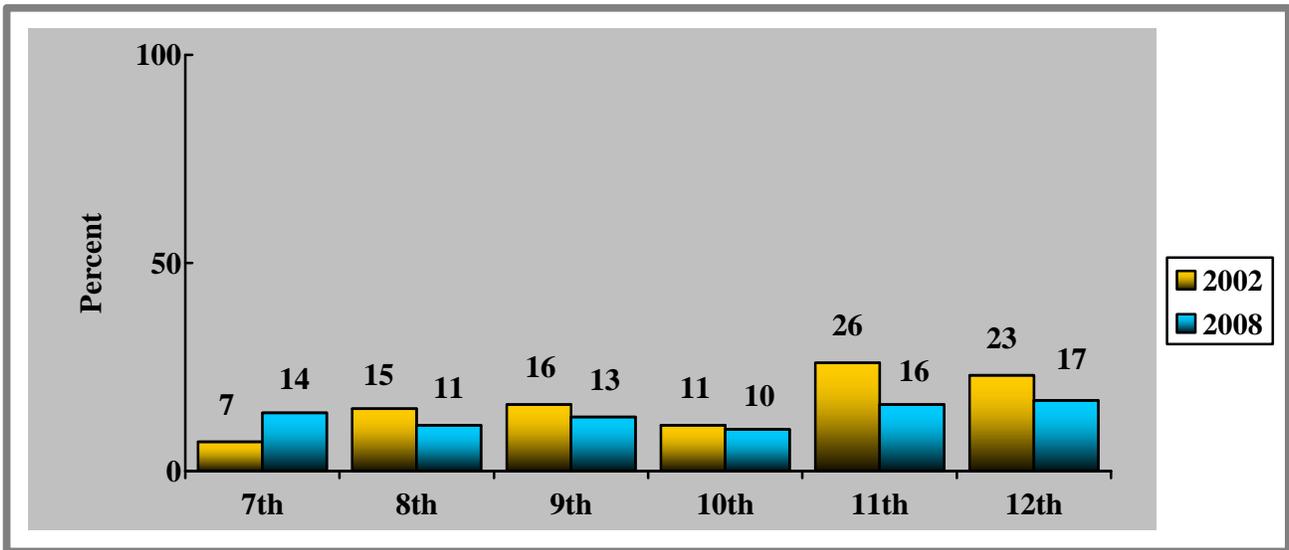


Figure 26: The percentage of students in the 7th-12th grades who smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars during the thirty days preceding the survey, by grade.



Tobacco Use (continued)

(Comparing Monroe 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 Monroe 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 lower among female students in Monroe County (13%) than among female students in Arkansas (11%); and higher than 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 Monroe County (15%) 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 Monroe County (13%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (14%), and higher than among 9th graders in the nation (10%);
 - Lower among 10th graders in Monroe County (10%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (17%), and 10th graders in the nation (13%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Monroe County (16%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (19%), and equal among 11th graders in the nation (16%); and
 - Lower among 12th graders in Monroe County (17%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (20%), and 12th graders in the nation (18%) (Table 14 and 28).

Tobacco Use (continued)

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

Table 14: Current cigar use (9th-12th graders)

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

Figure 27: Current cigar use (9th-12th graders), by gender

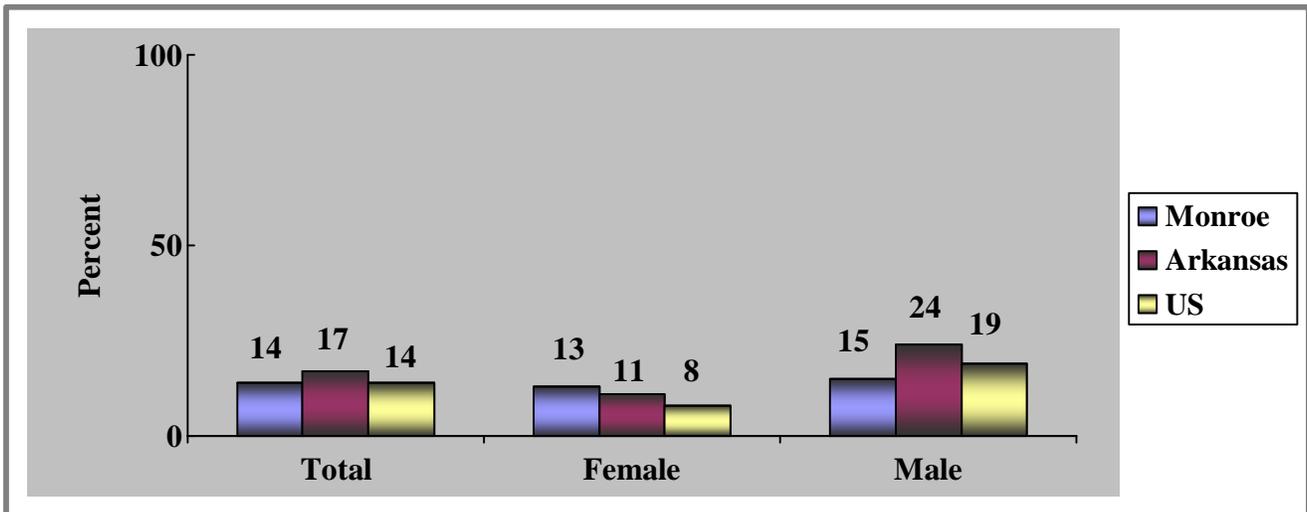
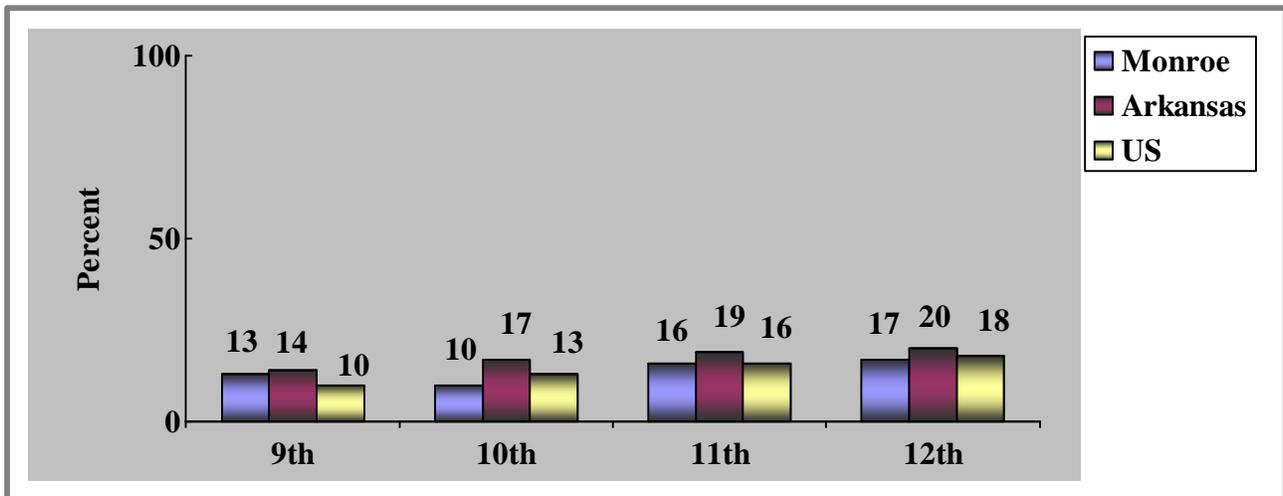


Figure 28: Current cigar use (9th-12th graders), by grade



Alcohol Use

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Lifetime alcohol use:

The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during his/her life.

Results

- The prevalence of having had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days in a lifetime was **sixty-six percent (66%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and seventy percent (70%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 1 and Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days in a lifetime was **sixty-three percent (63%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and seventy-three percent (73%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 1 and Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days in a lifetime was **seventy percent (70%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and sixty-seven percent (67%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 1 and Figure 1).

Table 1: Lifetime alcohol use

	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	66	63	70	36	65	70	64	89	76
2008	70	73	67	63	52	76	74	75	80

Alcohol Use (continued)
(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 1: The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during his/her lifetime.

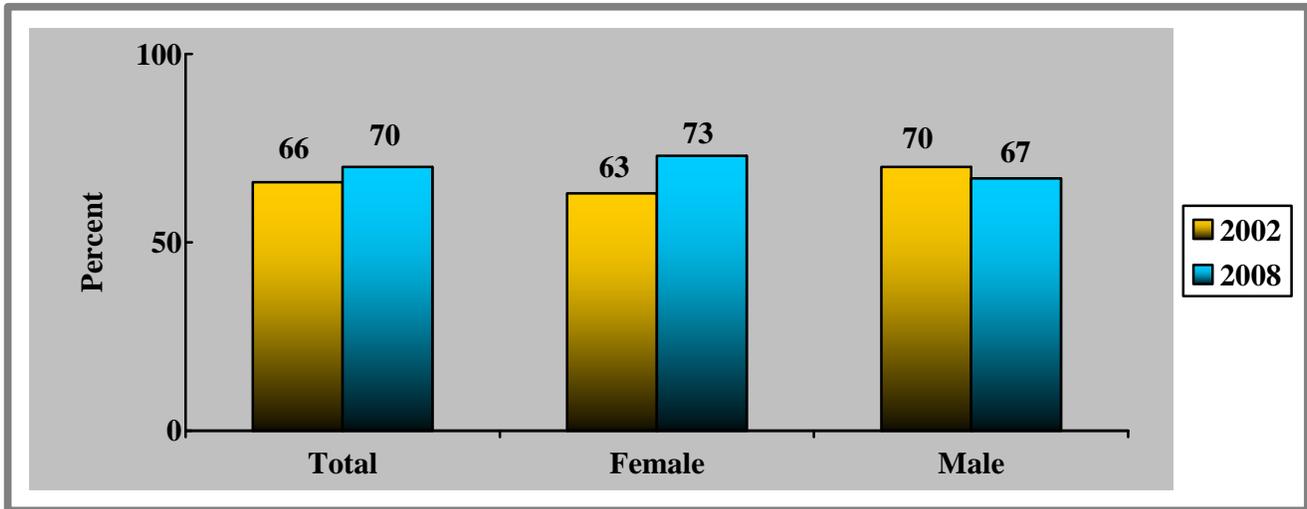
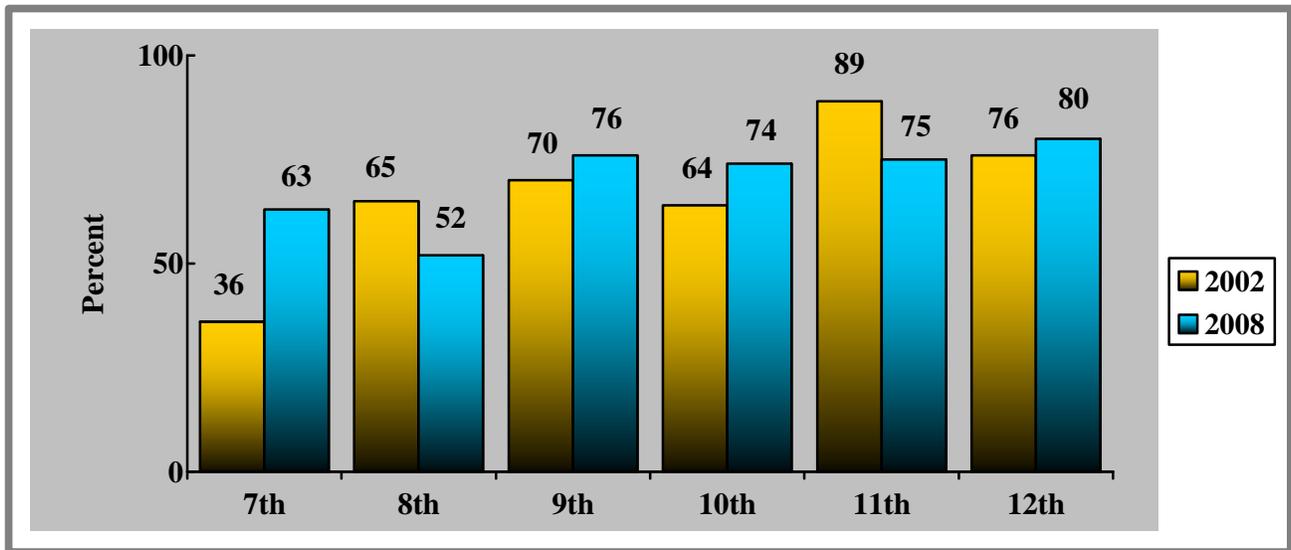


Figure 2: The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during his/her lifetime, by grade.



Alcohol Use (continued)

(Comparing Monroe 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 Monroe County (76%) 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 Monroe County (80%) 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 lower among male students in Monroe County (72%) 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:
 - Higher among 9th graders in Monroe County (76%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (70%), and 9th graders in the nation (66%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Monroe County (74%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (73%), and lower than among 10th graders in the nation (75%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Monroe County (75%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (77%), and 11th graders in the nation (80%); and
 - Higher among 12th graders in Monroe County (80%) and 12th graders in Arkansas (76%), and lower than among 12th graders in the nation (83%) (Table 2 and Figure 4).

Alcohol Use (continued)

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

Table 2: Lifetime alcohol use (9th-12th graders)

Grade	Monroe County (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	76	70	66
10th	74	73	75
11th	75	77	80
12th	80	76	83

Figure 3: Lifetime alcohol use (9th-12th graders), by gender

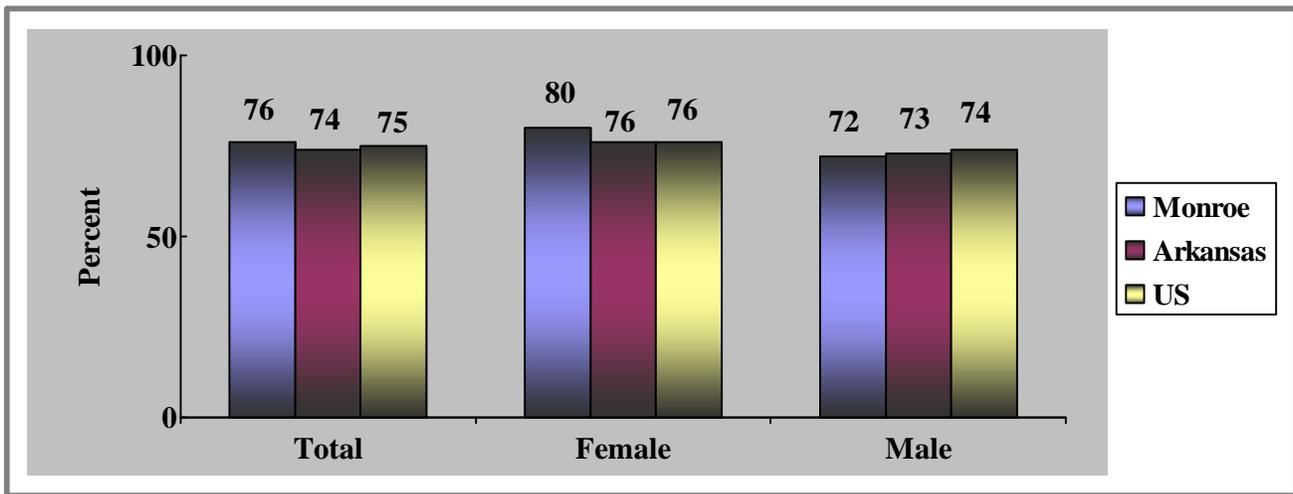
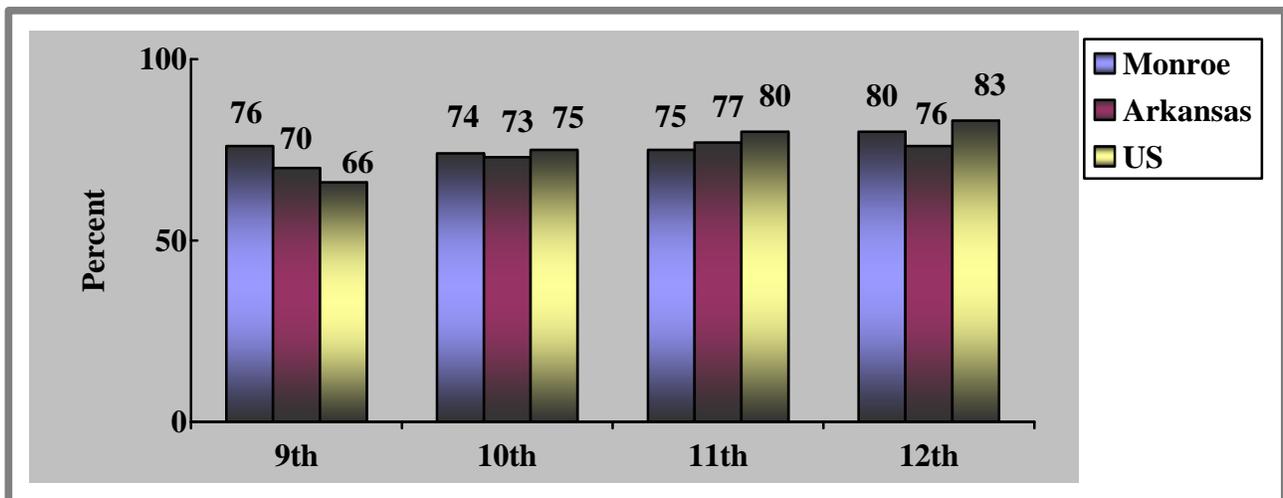


Figure 4: Lifetime alcohol use (9th-12th graders), by grade



Alcohol Use (continued)
(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Early initiation of alcohol use:

The percentage of students in the 7th-12th grades who had is/her first drink of alcohol, other than a few sips, before age thirteen years.

Results

- The prevalence of having had alcohol before age thirteen years was **thirty-four percent (34%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and thirty-three percent (33%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 3 and Figure 5).
- The prevalence of having had alcohol before age thirteen years was **twenty-nine percent (29%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and thirty-three percent (33%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 3 and Figure 5).
- The prevalence of having had alcohol before age thirteen years was **thirty-nine percent (39%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and thirty-three percent (33%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 3 and Figure 5).

Table 3: Early initiation of alcohol use

	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	34	29	39	34	52	40	30	29	22
2008	33	33	33	54	39	31	33	24	14

Alcohol Use (continued)
(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 5: The percentage of students in the 7th - 12th grades who had his/her first drink of alcohol, other than a few sips, before age thirteen years.

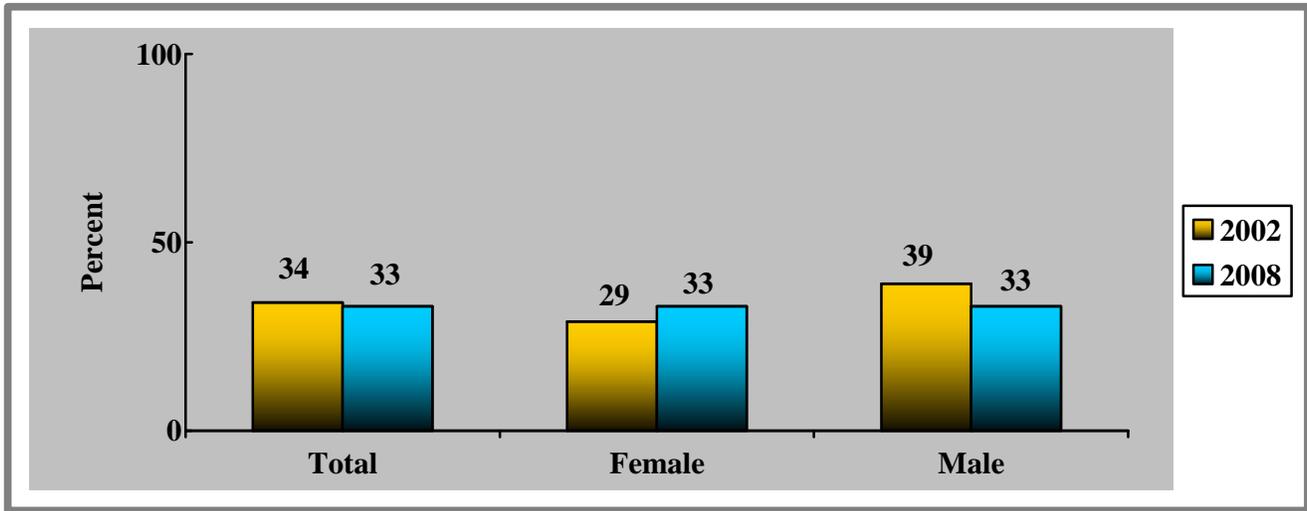
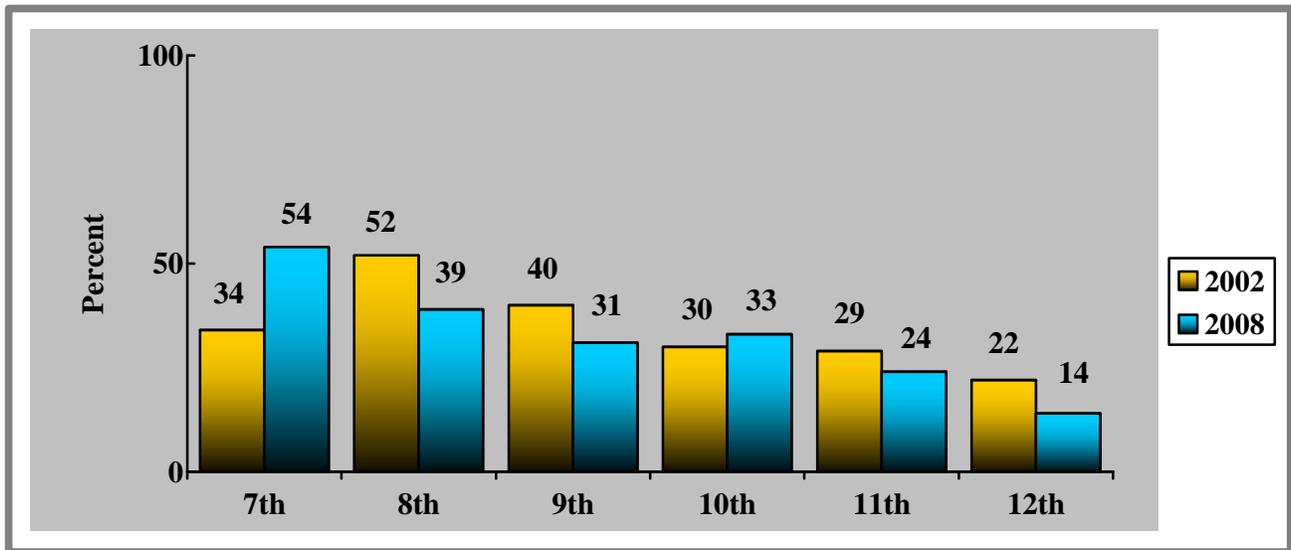


Figure 6: The percentage of students in the 7th - 12th grades who had his/her first drink of alcohol, other than a few sips, before age thirteen years, by grade.



Alcohol Use (continued)

(Comparing Monroe 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 equal among students in Monroe County (26%) and students in Arkansas (26%); and higher than among to students in nation (24%) (Figure 7).
- The prevalence of having had alcohol before age thirteen was higher among female students in Monroe County (27%) 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 lower among male students in Monroe County (27%) than among male students in Arkansas (29%), and equal among male students in the nation (27%) (Figure 7).
- The prevalence of having had alcohol before age thirteen was:
 - Equal among 9th graders in Monroe County (31%) and 9th graders in Arkansas (31%), and 9th graders in the nation (31%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Monroe County (33%) and 10th graders in Arkansas (25%), and than among 10th graders in the nation (24%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Monroe County (24%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (25%), and higher than among 11th graders in the nation (20%); and
 - Lower among 12th graders in Monroe County (14%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (22%), and 12th graders in the nation (18%) (Table 4 and Figure 8).

Alcohol Use (continued)

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

Table 4: Early initiation of alcohol use (9th-12th graders)

Grade	Monroe County (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	31	31	31
10th	33	25	24
11th	24	25	20
12th	14	22	18

Figure 7: Early initiation of alcohol use (9th-12th graders), by gender

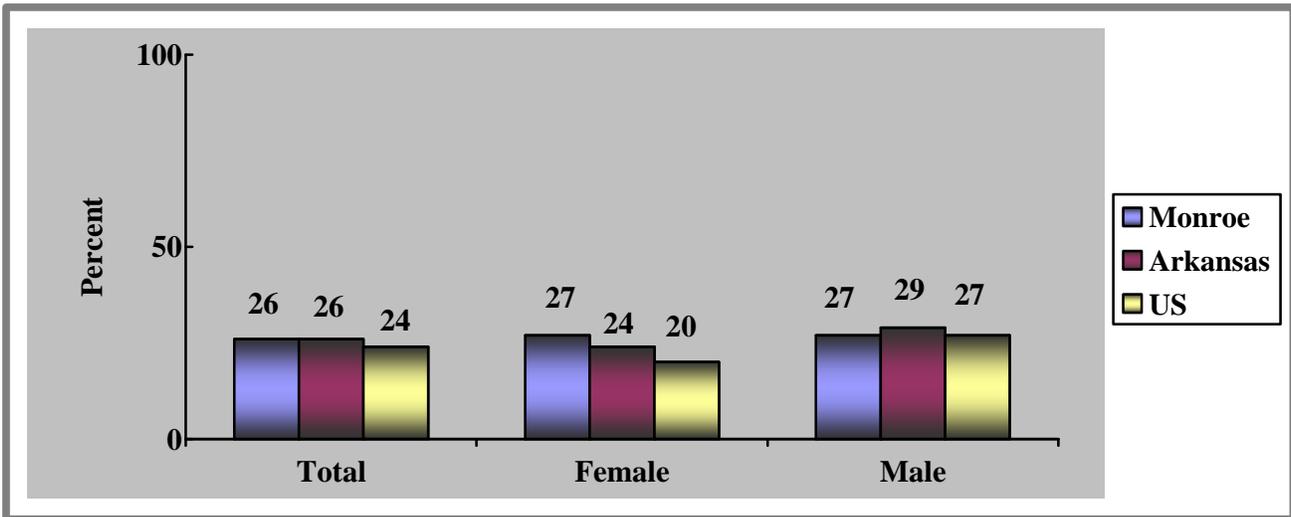
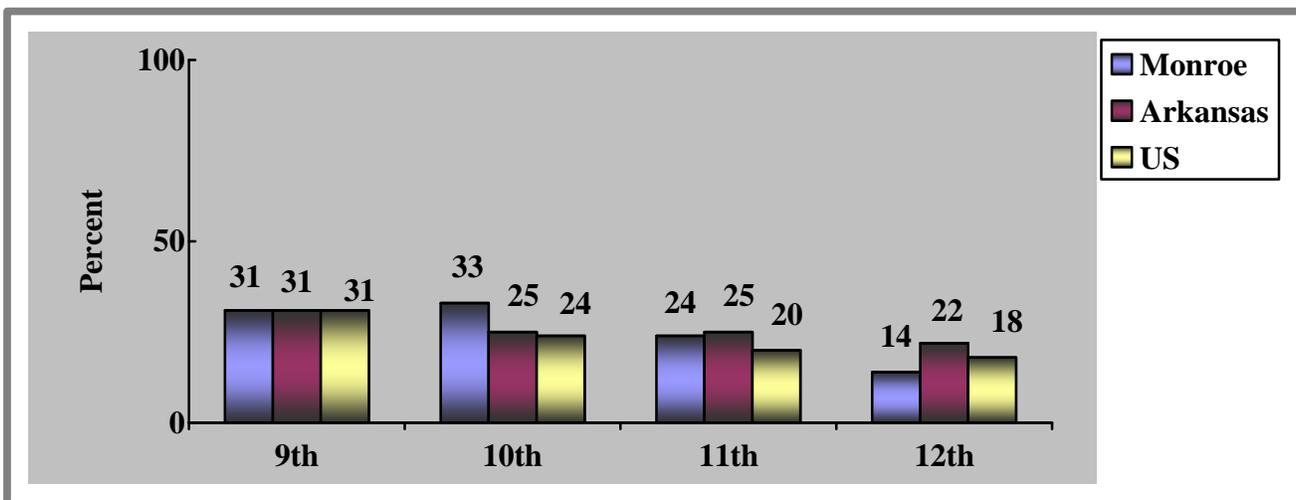


Figure 8: Early initiation of alcohol use (9th-12th graders), by grade



Alcohol Use (continued)
(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Current alcohol use:

The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.

Results

- The prevalence of having had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was **thirty-eight percent (38%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and thirty-three percent (33%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 5 and Figure 9).
- The prevalence of having had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was **thirty-five percent (35%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and thirty-four percent (34%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 5 and Figure 9).
- The prevalence of having had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was **forty percent (40%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and thirty-one percent (31%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 5 and Figure 9).

Table 5: Current alcohol use

	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	38	35	40	11	36	43	33	53	52
2008	33	34	31	38	19	29	34	41	42

Alcohol Use (continued)
(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 9: The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.

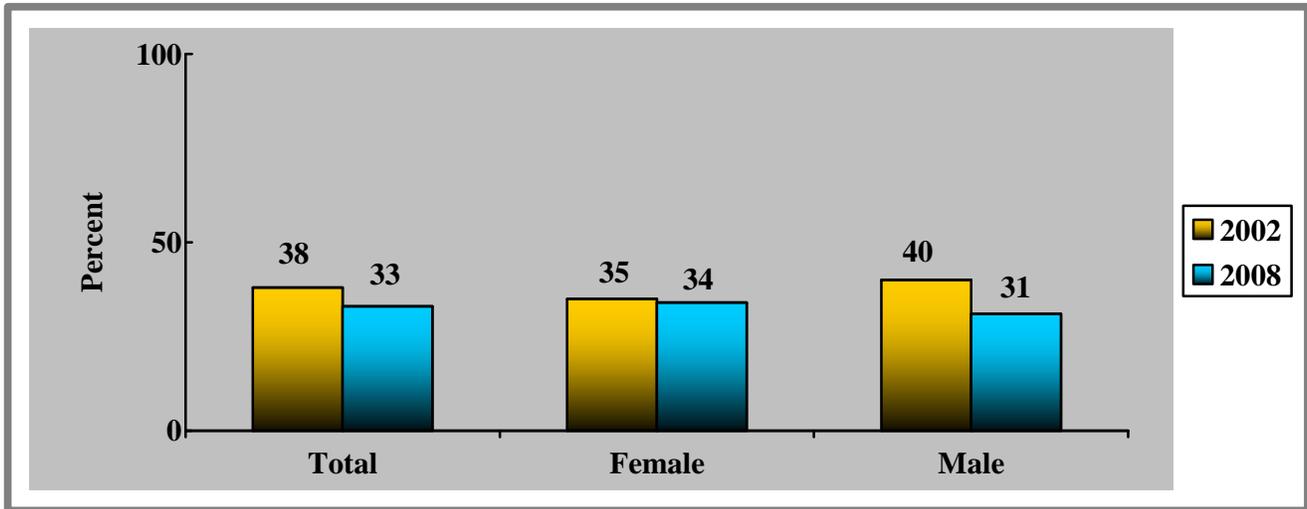
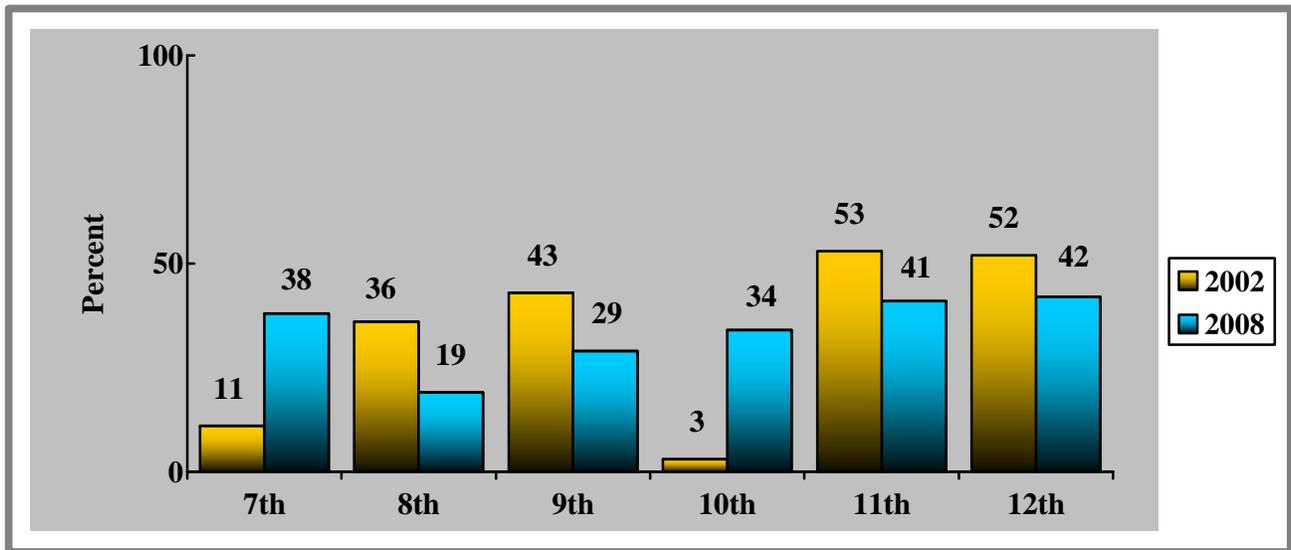


Figure 10: The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey, by grade.



Alcohol Use (continued)

(Comparing Monroe 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 Monroe County (36%) 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 Monroe County (40%) 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 lower among male students in Monroe County (31%) 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:
 - Lower among 9th graders in Monroe County (29%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (35%), and 9th graders in the nation (36%);
 - Lower among 10th graders in Monroe County (34%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (42%), and 10th graders in the nation (42%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Monroe County (41%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (45%), and 11th graders in the nation (49%); and
 - Lower among 12th graders in Monroe County (42%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (50%), and 12th graders in the nation (55%) (Table 6 and Figure 12).

Alcohol Use (continued)

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

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

Grade	Monroe County (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	29	35	36
10th	34	42	42
11th	41	45	49
12th	42	50	55

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

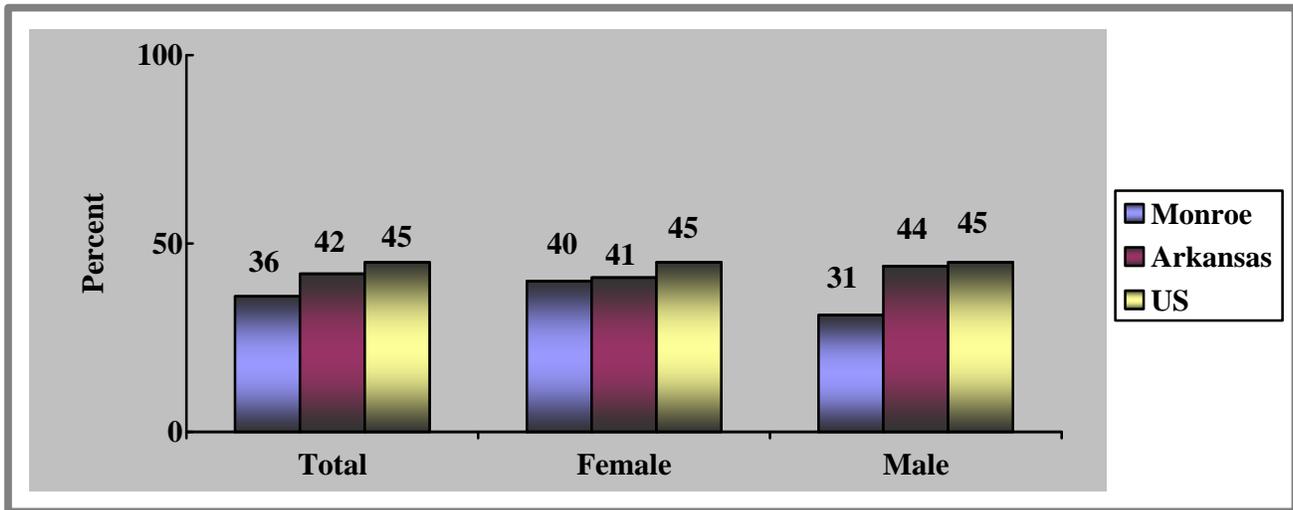
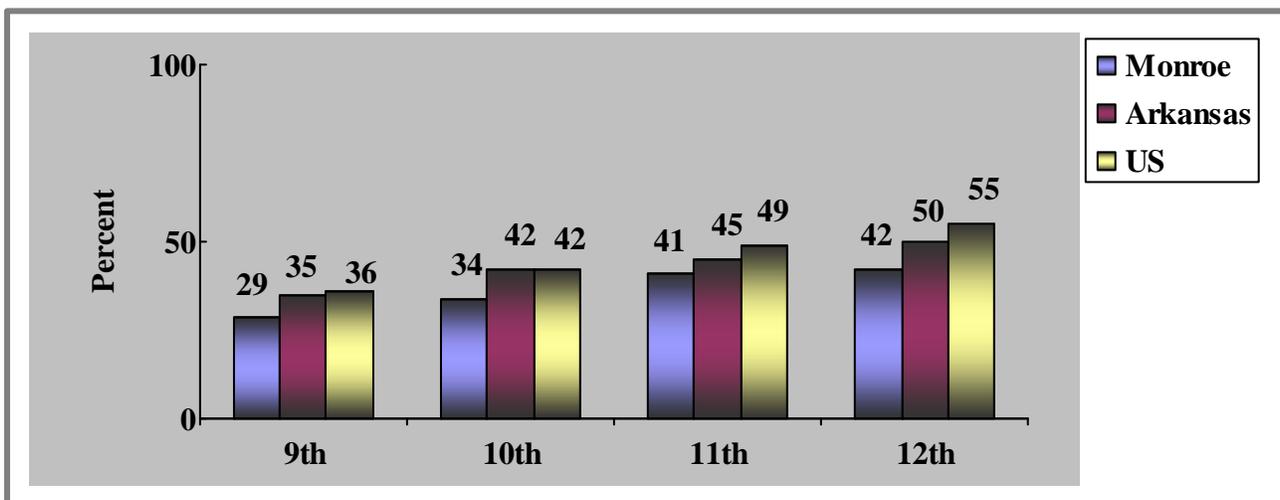


Figure 12: Current alcohol use (9th-12th graders), by grade



Alcohol Use (continued)
(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Heavy alcohol use:

The percentage of students in the 7th-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.

Results

- The prevalence of having have had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was **twenty-one percent (21%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and sixteen percent (16%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 7 and Figure 13).
- The prevalence of having have had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was **eighteen percent (18%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and seventeen percent (17%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 7 and Figure 13).
- The prevalence of having have had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was **twenty-five percent (25%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and fifteen percent (15%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 7 and Figure 13).

Table 7: Heavy alcohol use

	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	21	18	25	4	21	23	23	26	32
2008	16	17	15	15	10	13	15	28	19

Alcohol Use (continued)
(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 13: The percentage of students in the 7th - 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.

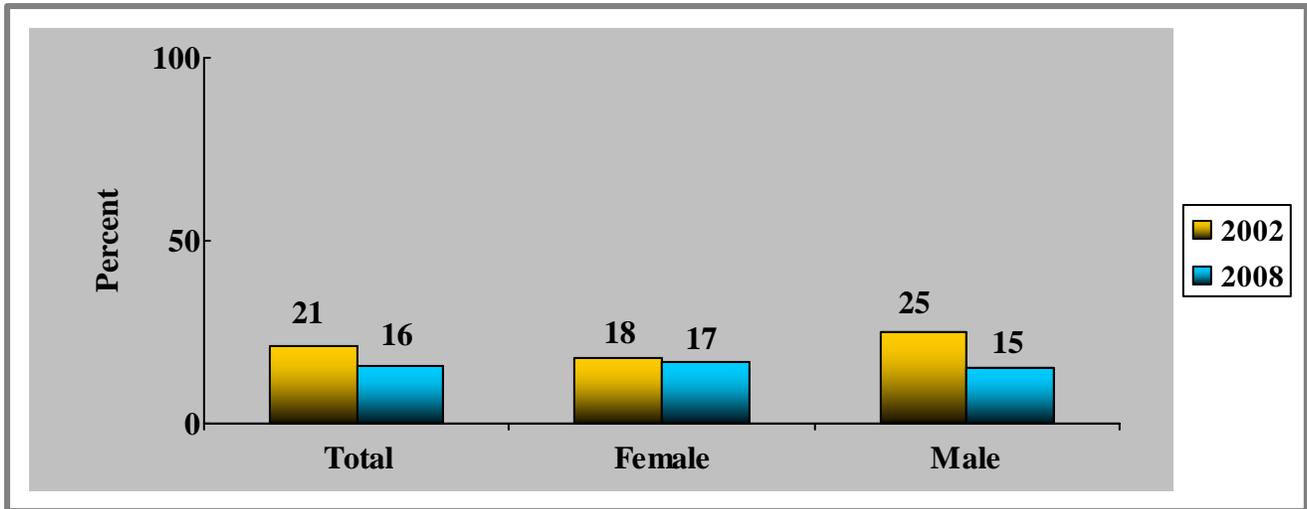
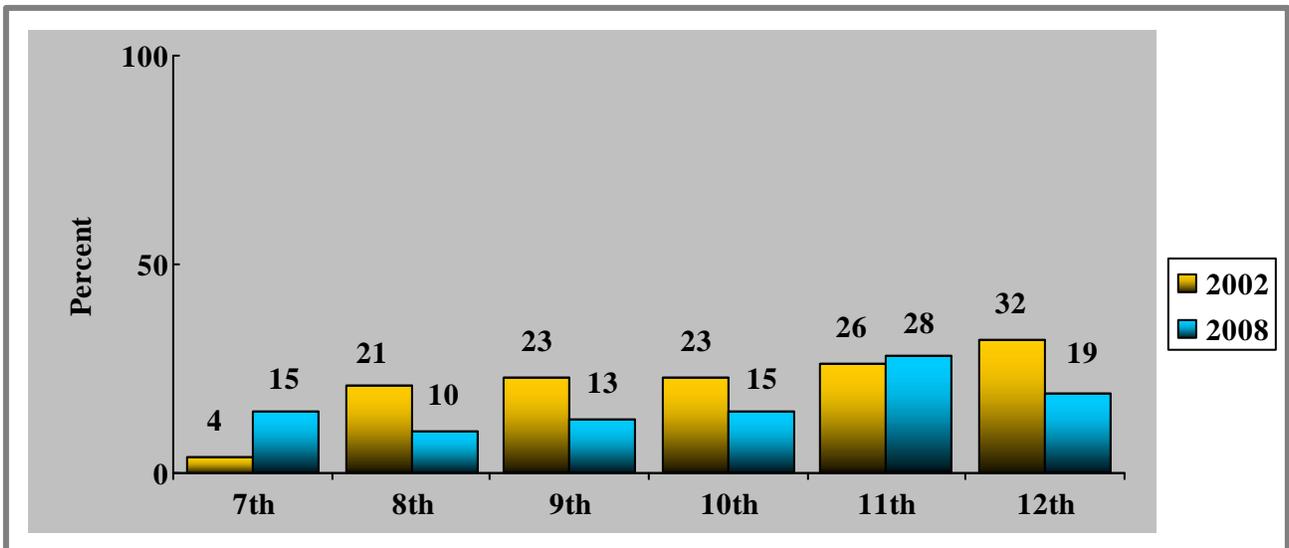


Figure 14: The percentage of students in the 7th - 12th grades who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours, on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey, by grade.



Alcohol Use (continued)

(Comparing Monroe 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 Monroe County (19%) 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 Monroe County (22%) 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 Monroe County (15%) 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 Monroe County (13%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (19%), and 9th graders in the nation (17%);
 - Lower among 10th graders in Monroe County (15%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (22%), and 10th graders in the nation (24%);
 - Higher among 11th graders in Monroe County (28%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (27%), and lower than among 11th graders in the nation (30%); and
 - Lower among 12th graders in Monroe County (19%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (35%), and 12th graders in the nation (37%) (Table 8 and Figure 16).

Alcohol Use (continued)

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

Table 8: Heavy alcohol use (9th-12th graders)

Grade	Monroe County (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	13	19	17
10th	15	22	24
11th	28	27	30
12th	19	35	37

Figure 15: Heavy alcohol use (9th-12th graders), by gender

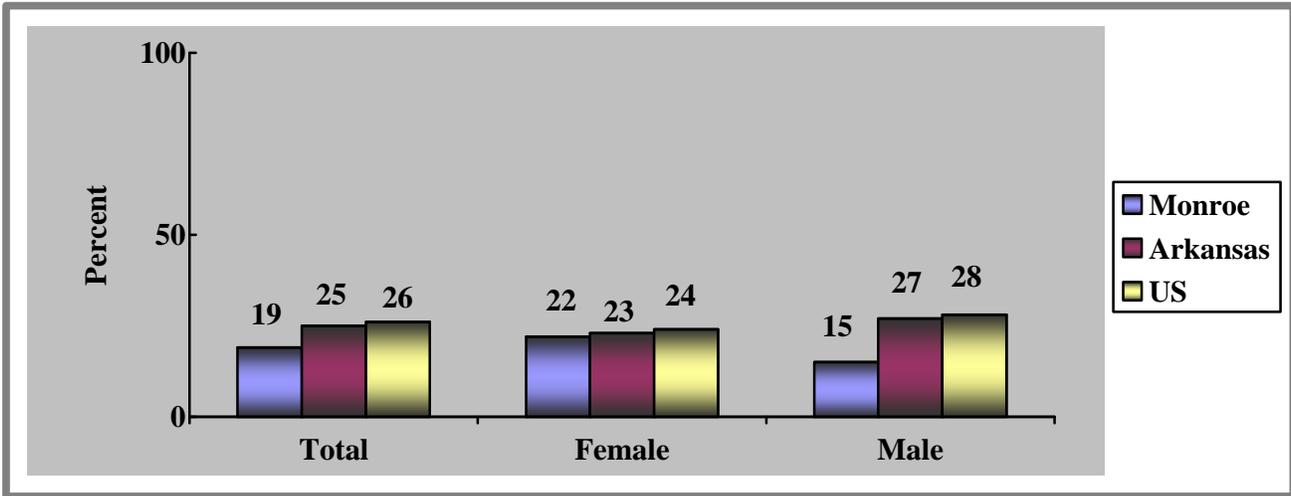
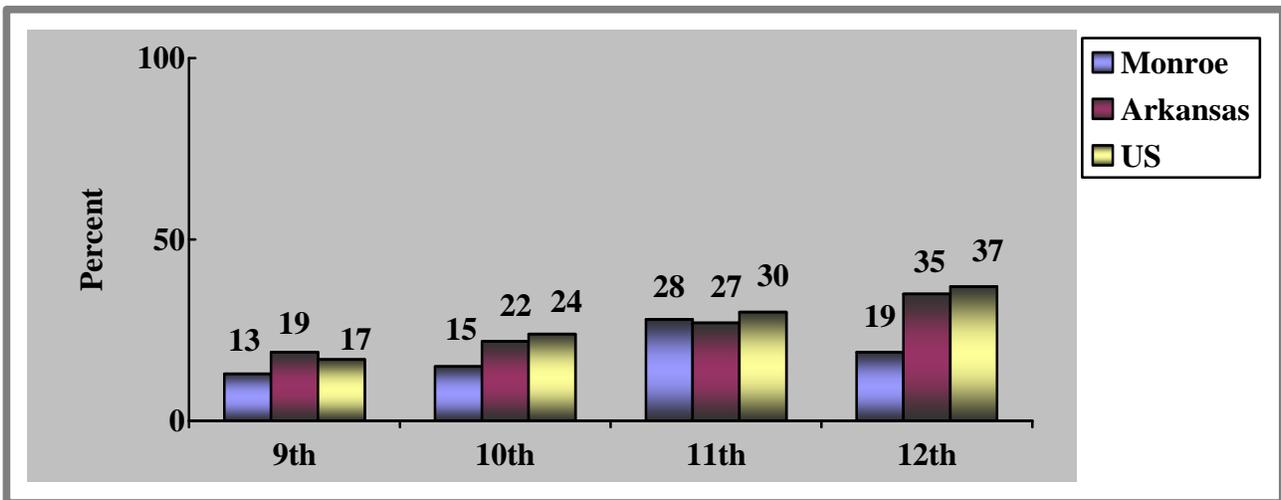


Figure 16: Heavy alcohol use (9th-12th graders), by grade



Illegal Drug Use

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Lifetime marijuana use:

The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who had used marijuana one or more times during his/her lifetime.

Results

- The prevalence of having used marijuana one or more times during a lifetime was **thirty-one percent (31%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and thirty-two percent (32%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 1 and Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having used marijuana one or more times during a lifetime was **twenty-five percent (25%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and thirty percent (30%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 1 and Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having used marijuana one or more times during a lifetime was **thirty-eight percent (38%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and thirty-four percent (34%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 1 and Figure 1).

Table 1: Lifetime marijuana use

	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	31	25	38	3	15	28	39	57	47
2008	32	30	34	21	27	37	28	41	42

Illegal Drug Use (continued) (2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 1: The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who used marijuana one or more times during his/her lifetime.

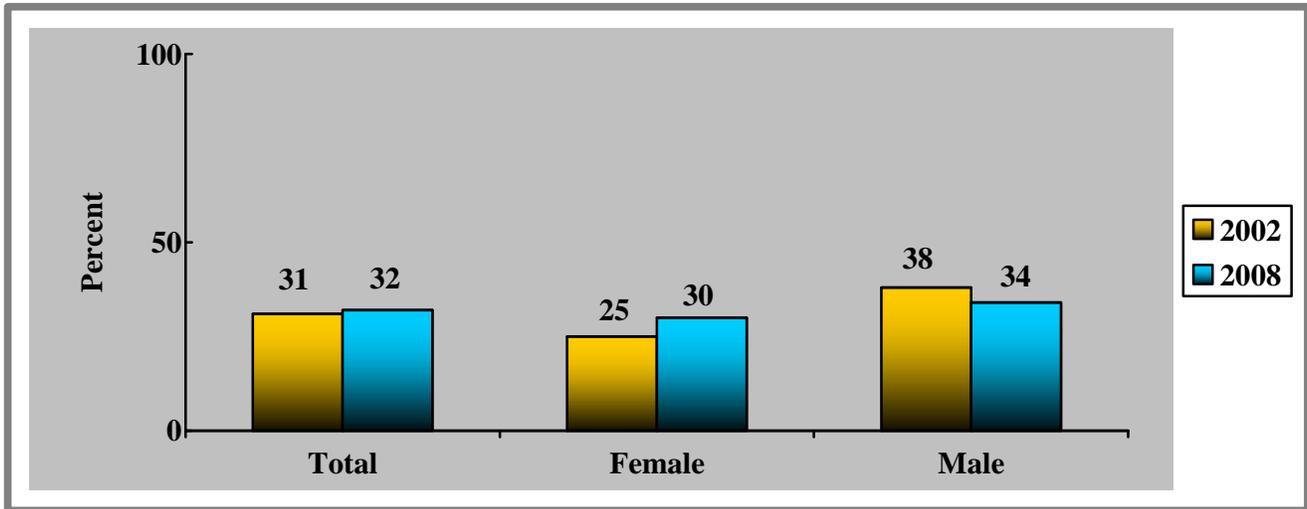
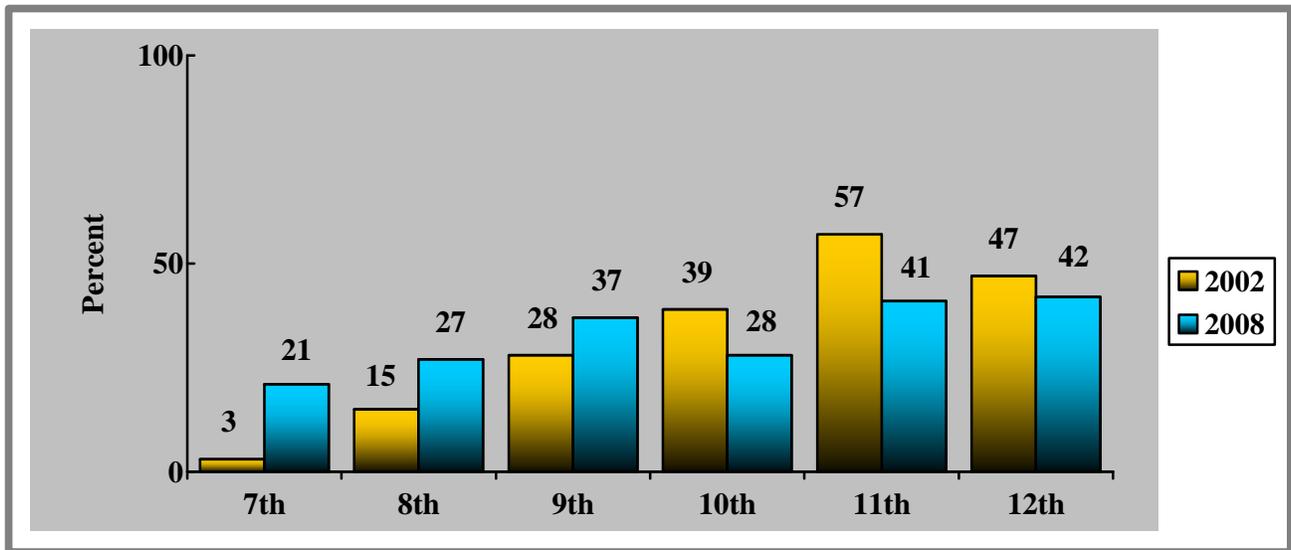


Figure 2: The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who used marijuana one or more times during his/her lifetime, by grade.



Illegal Drug Use (continued)

(Comparing Monroe 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 Monroe County (37%) than among students in Arkansas (35%), and lower than among 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 Monroe County (34%) than among female students in Arkansas (29%), and lower than among 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 Monroe County (41%) than among male students in Arkansas (40%); and lower than among 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 Monroe County (37%) and 9th graders in Arkansas (29%), and 9th graders in the nation (28%);
 - Lower among 10th graders in Monroe County (28%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (36%), and 10th graders in the nation (37%);
 - Higher among 11th graders in Monroe County (41%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (39%), and lower than among 11th graders in the nation (42%); and
 - Higher among 12th graders in Monroe County (42%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (37%), and lower than among 12th graders in the nation (49%) (Table 2 and Figure 4).

Illegal Drug Use (continued)

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

Table 2: Lifetime marijuana use (9th-12th graders)

Grade	Monroe County (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	37	29	28
10th	28	36	37
11th	41	39	42
12th	42	37	49

Figure 3: Lifetime marijuana use (9th-12th graders), by gender

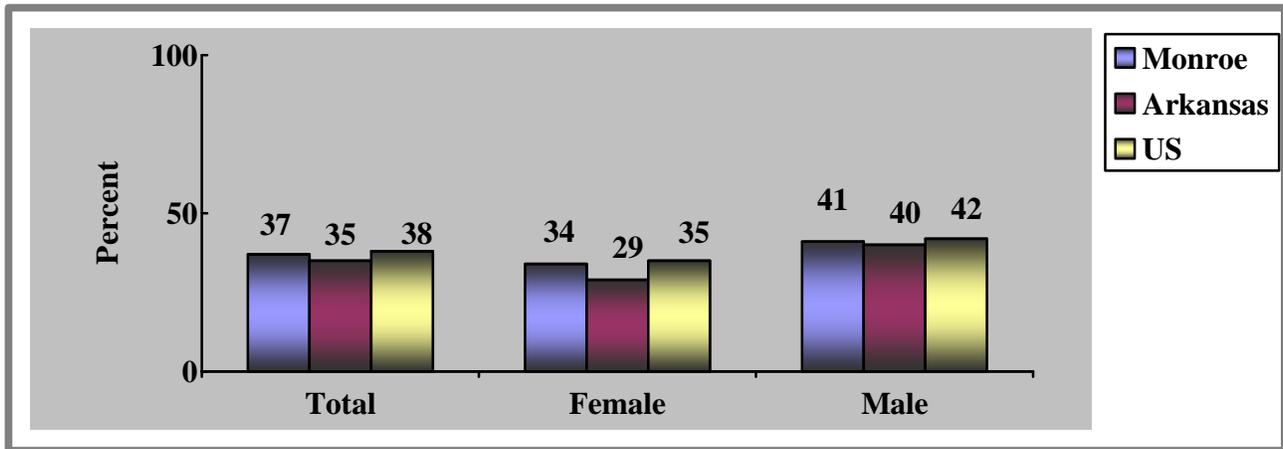
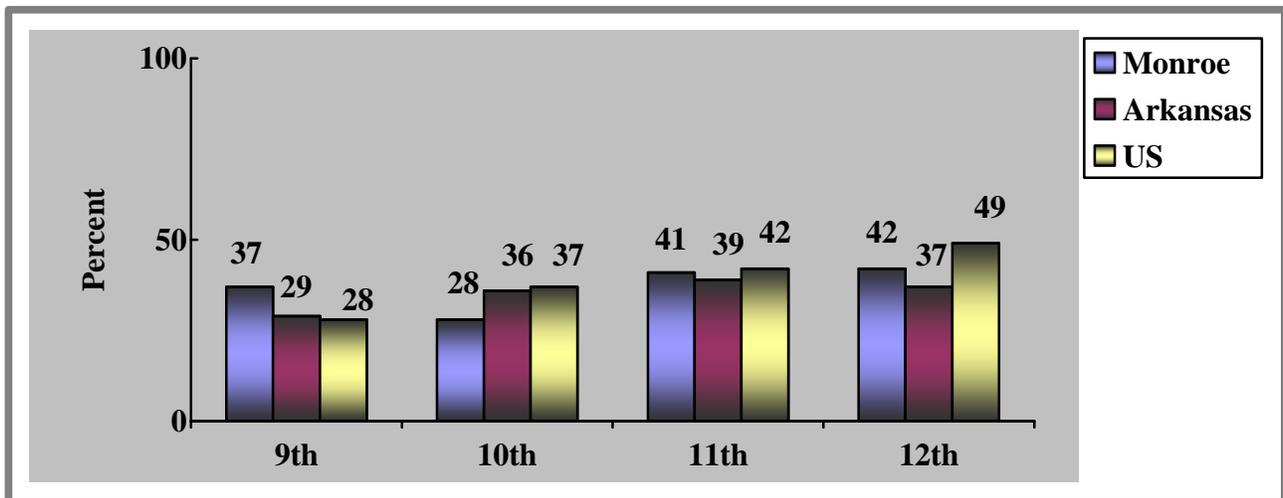


Figure 4: Lifetime marijuana use (9th-12th graders), by grade



Illegal Drug Use (continued)
(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Early initiation of marijuana use:

The percentage of students in the 7th-12th grade who had tried marijuana for the first time before age thirteen years.

Results

- The prevalence of having tried marijuana for the first time before age thirteen years was **nine percent (9%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and ten percent (10%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 3 and Figure 5).
- The prevalence of having tried marijuana for the first time before age thirteen years was **five percent (5%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and six percent (6%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 3 and Figure 5).
- The prevalence of having tried marijuana for the first time before age thirteen years was **fourteen percent (14%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and fifteen percent (15%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 3 and Figure 5).

Table 3: Early initiation of marijuana use

	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	9	5	14	2	12	8	9	13	14
2008	10	6	15	19	13	14	5	7	2

Illegal Drug Use (continued) (2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 5: The percentage of students in the 7th - 12th grades who tried marijuana for the first time before age thirteen years.

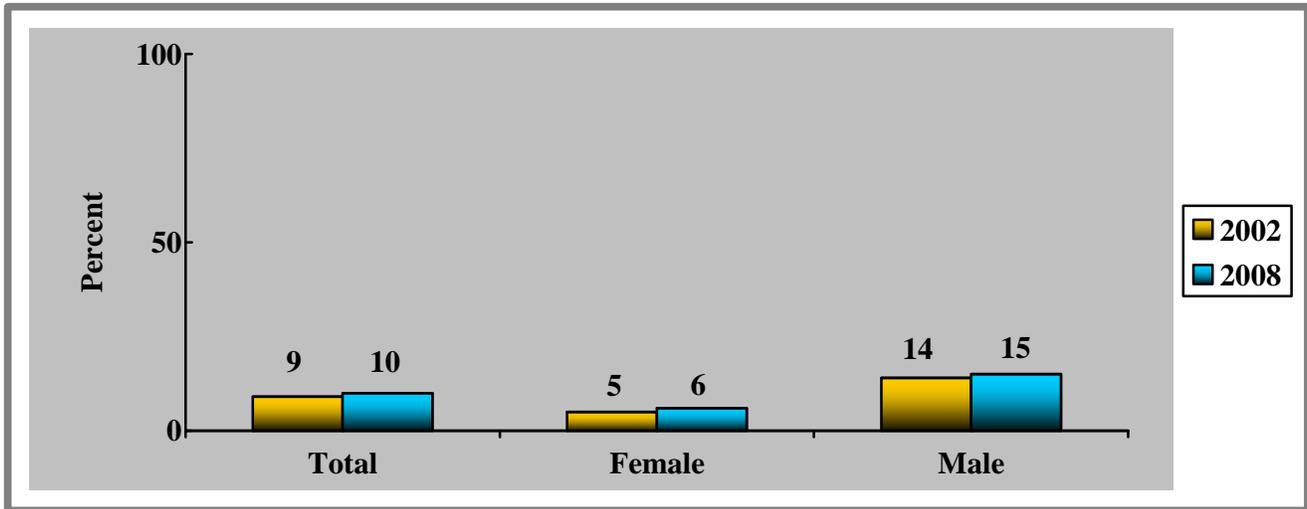
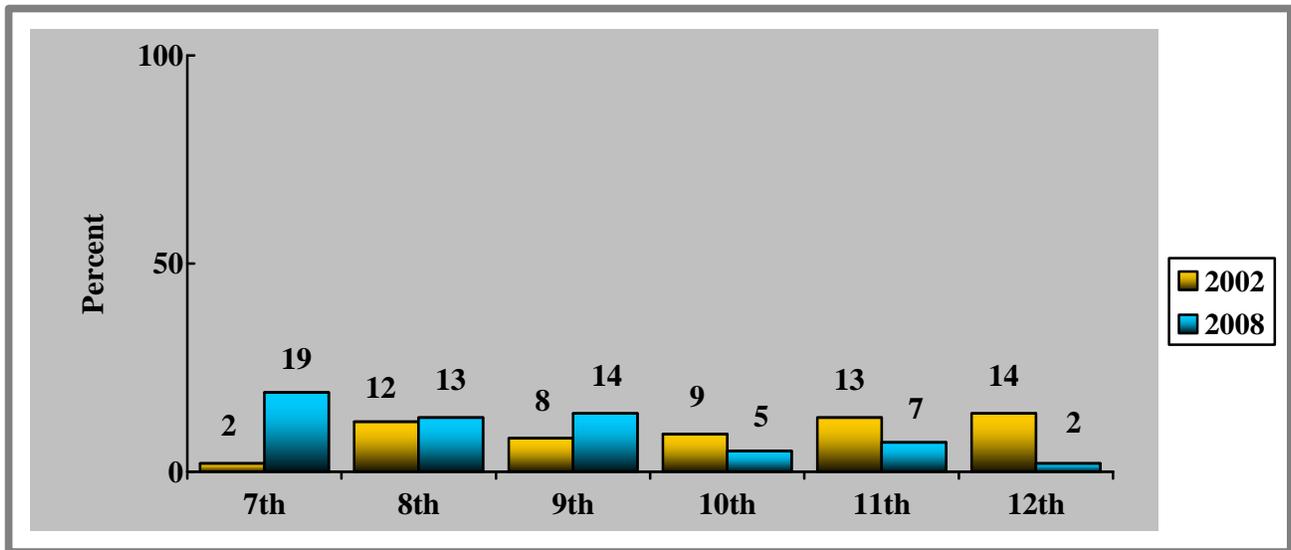


Figure 6: The percentage of students in the 7th - 12th grades who tried marijuana for the first time before age thirteen years, by grade.



Illegal Drug Use (continued)

(Comparing Monroe 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 lower among students in Monroe County (8%) than among students in Arkansas (10%), and equal among students in nation (8%) (Figure 7).
- The prevalence of having tried marijuana for the first time before age thirteen years was lower among female students in Monroe County (4%) 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 lower among male students in Monroe County (12%) than among 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:
 - Higher among 9th graders in Monroe County (14%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (10%), and 9th graders in the nation (10%);
 - Lower among 10th graders in Monroe County (5%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (11%), and 10th graders in the nation (9%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Monroe County (7%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (12%), and equal to 11th graders in the nation (7%); and
 - Lower among 12th graders in Monroe County (2%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (6%), and 12th graders in the nation (7%) (Table 4 and Figure 8).

Illegal Drug Use (continued)

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

Table 4: Early initiation age of marijuana use (9th-12th graders)

Grade	Monroe County (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	14	10	10
10th	5	11	9
11th	7	12	7
12th	2	6	7

Figure 7: Early initiation age of marijuana use (9th-12th graders), by gender

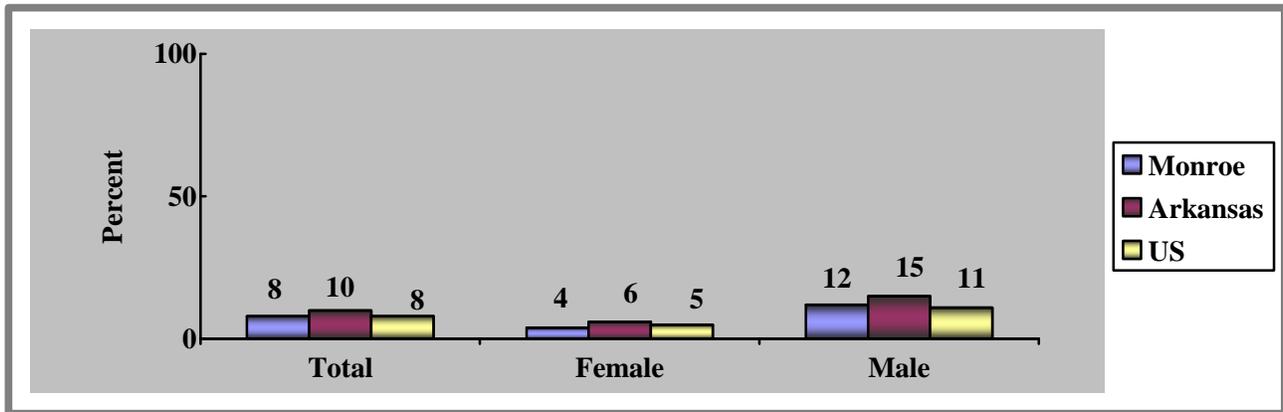
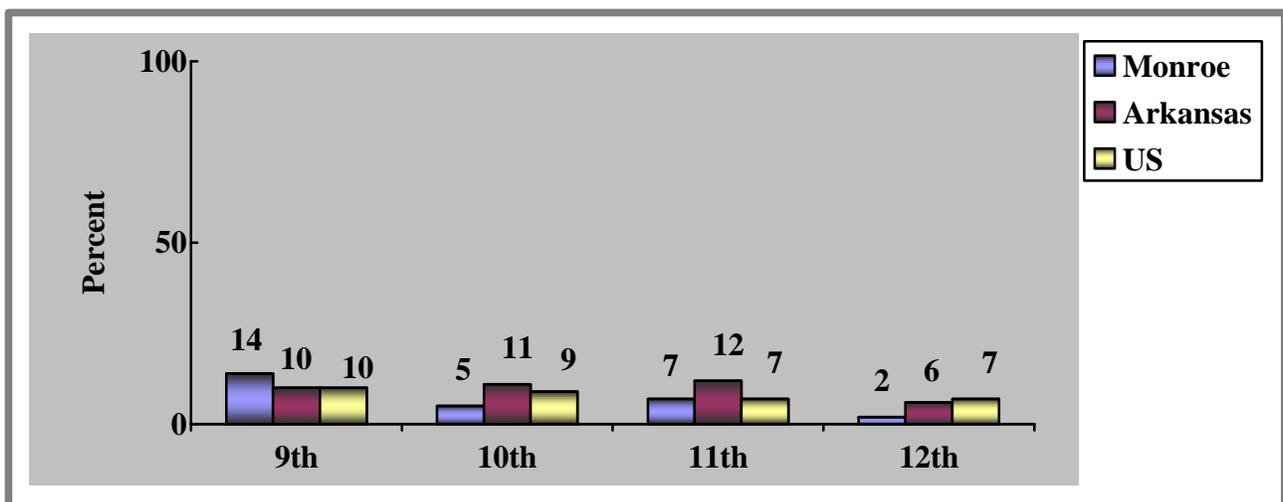


Figure 8: Early initiation age of marijuana use (9th-12th graders), by grade



Illegal Drug Use (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Current marijuana use:

The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who used marijuana one or more times during the thirty days preceding the survey.

Results

- The prevalence of having used marijuana one or more times during the thirty days preceding the survey was **fourteen percent (14%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and fourteen percent (14%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 5 and Figure 9).
- The prevalence of having used marijuana one or more times during the thirty days preceding the survey was **nine percent (9%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and thirteen percent (13%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 5 and Figure 9).
- The prevalence of having used marijuana one or more times during the thirty days preceding the survey was **twenty percent (20%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and fifteen percent (15%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 5 and Figure 9).

Table 5: Current marijuana use

	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	14	9	20	1	8	14	11	27	26
2008	14	13	15	10	13	9	13	22	22

Illegal Drug Use (continued) (2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 9: The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who used marijuana one or more times during the thirty days preceding the survey.

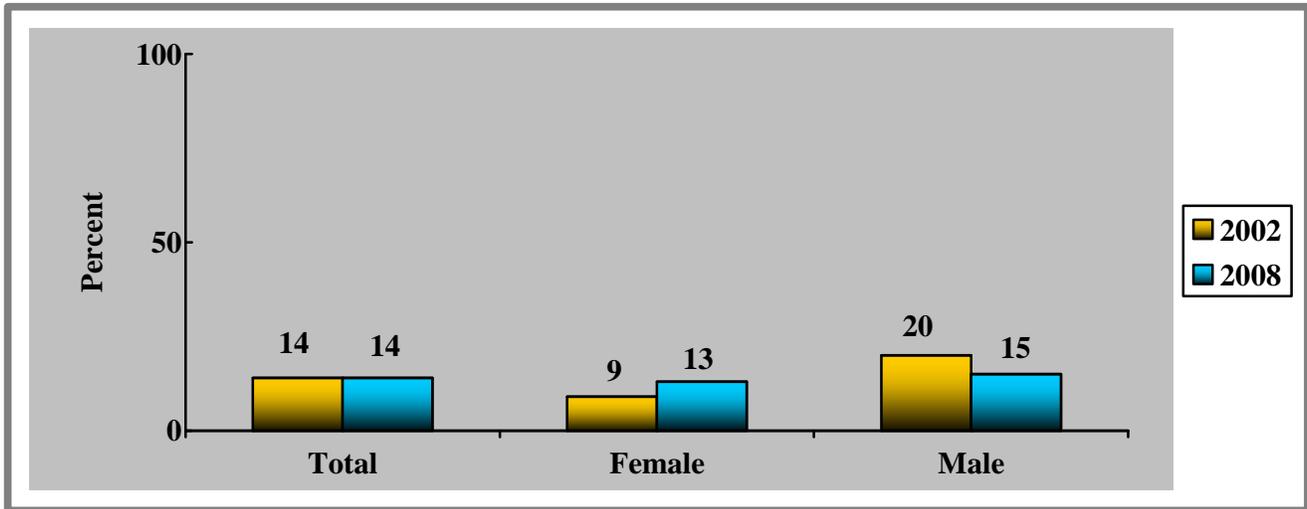
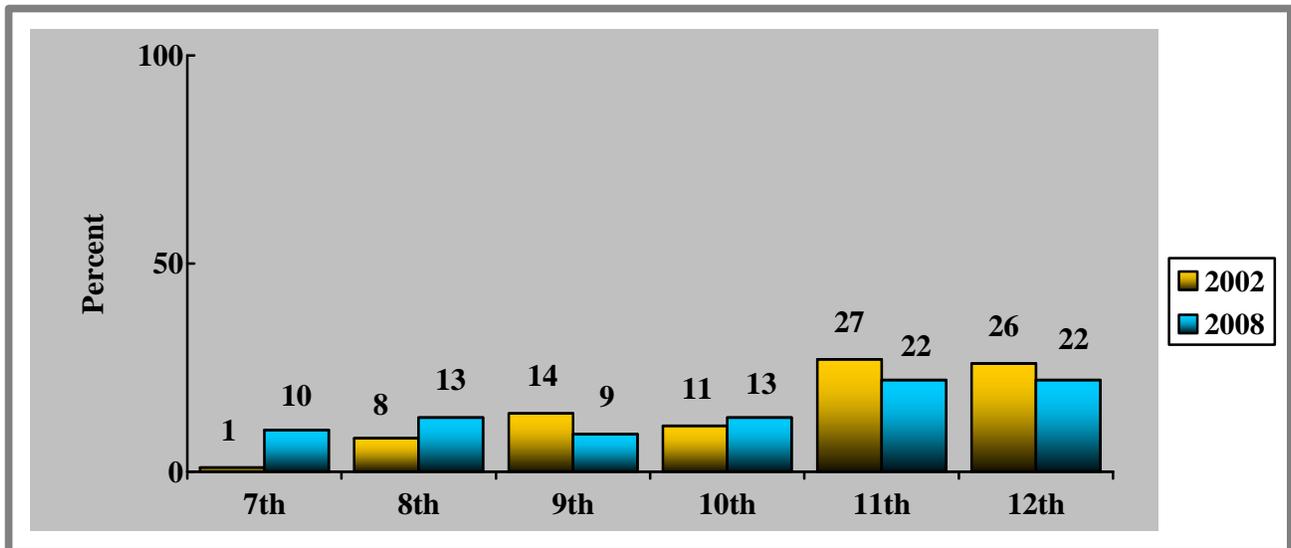


Figure 10: The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who used marijuana one or more times during the thirty days preceding the survey, by grade.



Illegal Drug Use (continued)

(Comparing Monroe 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 equal among students in Monroe County (16%) and students in Arkansas (16%), and lower than among 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 Monroe County (15%) than among female students in Arkansas (11%), and lower than among 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 lower among male students in Monroe County (17%) than among male students in Arkansas (21%), and 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 Monroe County (9%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (14%), and 9th graders in the nation (15%);
 - Lower among 10th graders in Monroe County (13%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (17%), and 10th graders in the nation (20%);
 - Higher among 11th graders in Monroe County (22%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (18%), and among 11th graders in the nation (21%); and
 - Higher among 12th graders in Monroe County (22%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (16%), and lower than among 12th graders in the nation (25%) (Table 6 and Figure 12).

Illegal Drug Use (continued)

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

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

Grade	Monroe County (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	9	14	15
10th	13	17	20
11th	22	18	21
12th	22	16	25

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

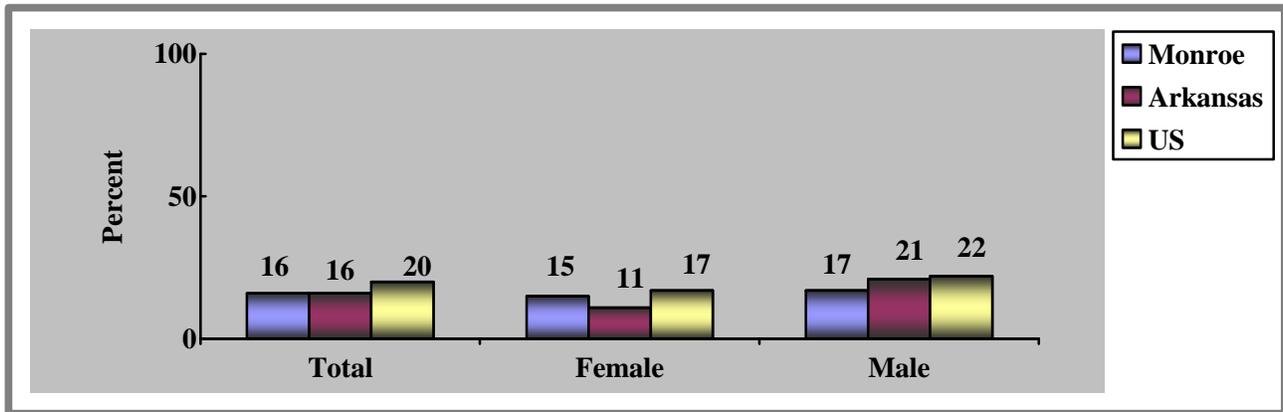
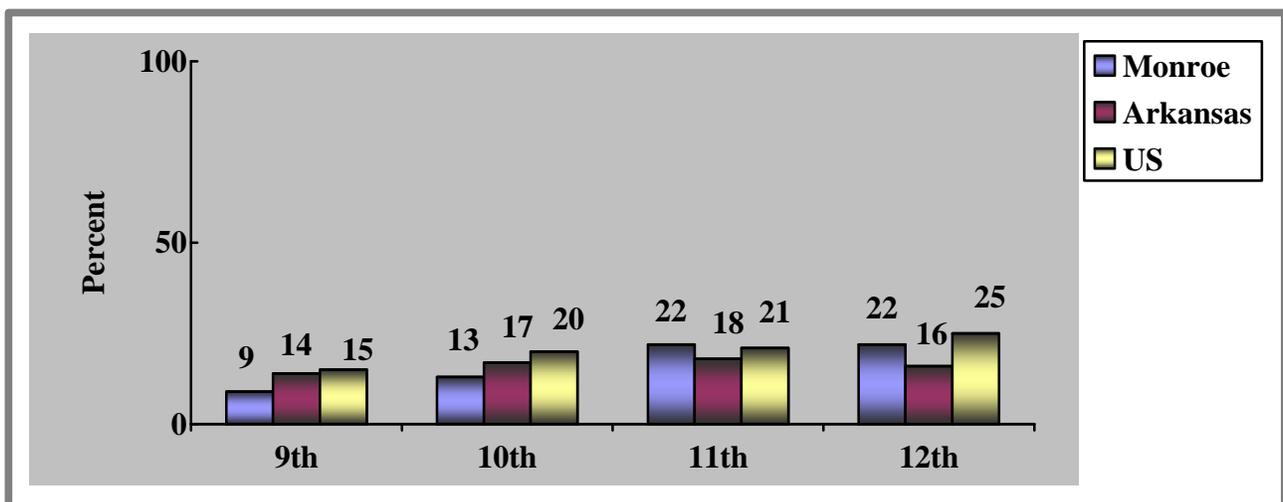


Figure 12: Current marijuana use (9th-12th graders), by grade



Illegal Drug Use (continued) (2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Lifetime inhalant use:

The percentage of students in the 7th-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.

Results

- The prevalence of having ever sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get was **thirteen percent (13%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and twelve percent (12%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 7 and Figure 13).
- The prevalence of having ever sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get was **fourteen percent (14%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and fifteen percent (15%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 7 and Figure 13).
- The prevalence of having ever sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get was **twelve percent (12%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and ten percent (10%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 7 and Figure 13).

Table 7: Lifetime inhalant use

	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	13	14	12	13	16	14	11	12	13
2008	12	15	10	20	15	10	8	13	4

Illegal Drug Use (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 13: The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who sniffed glue, breathed the contents or aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high during his/her lifetime.

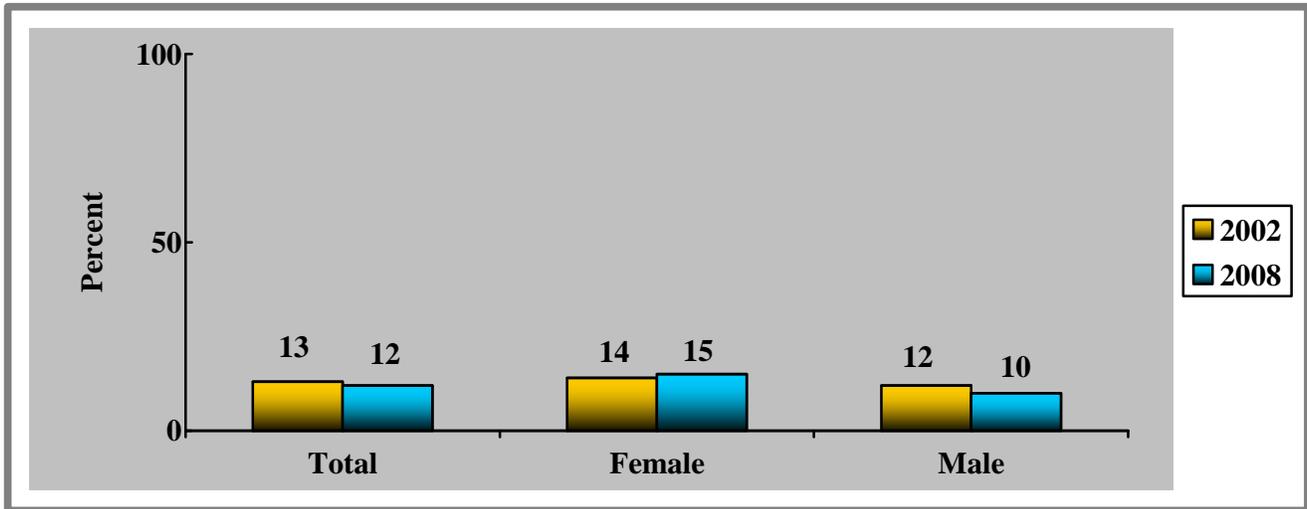
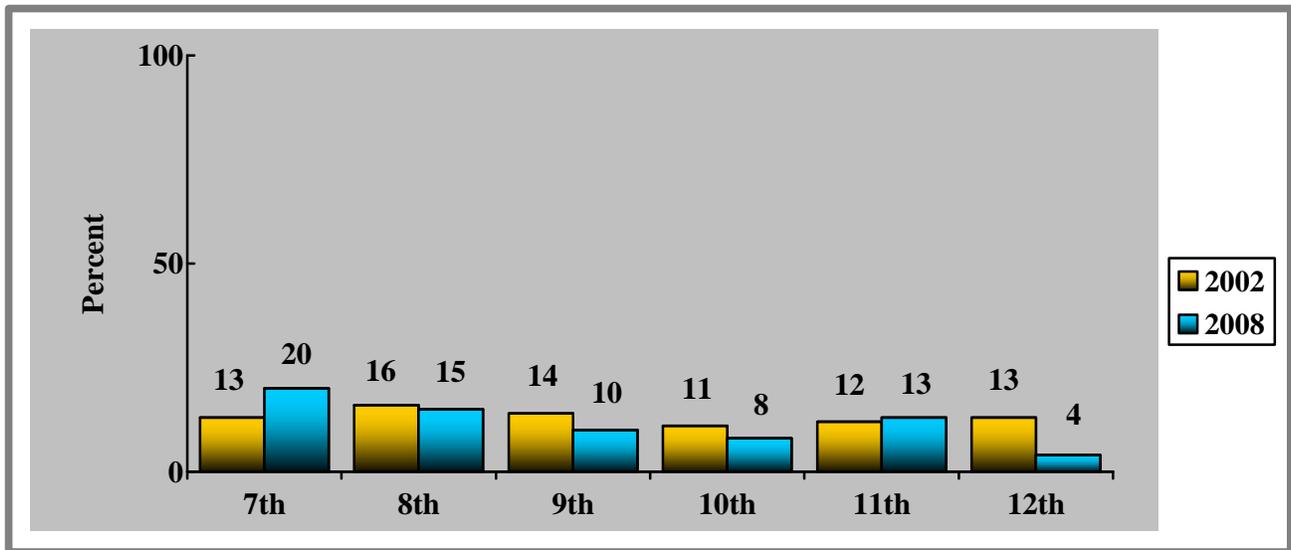


Figure 14: The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who sniffed glue, breathed the contents or aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high during his/her lifetime, by grade.



Illegal Drug Use (continued)

(Comparing Monroe 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 Monroe County (9%) 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 Monroe County (12%) 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 Monroe County (6%) 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 Monroe County (10%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (17%), and 9th graders in the nation (15%);
 - Lower among 10th graders in Monroe County (8%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (16%), and 10th graders in the nation (15%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Monroe County (13%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (14%), and equal to 11th graders in the nation (13%); and
 - Lower among 12th graders in Monroe County (4%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (14%), and 12th graders in the nation (10%) (Table 8 and Figure 16).

Illegal Drug Use *(continued)*

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

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

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

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

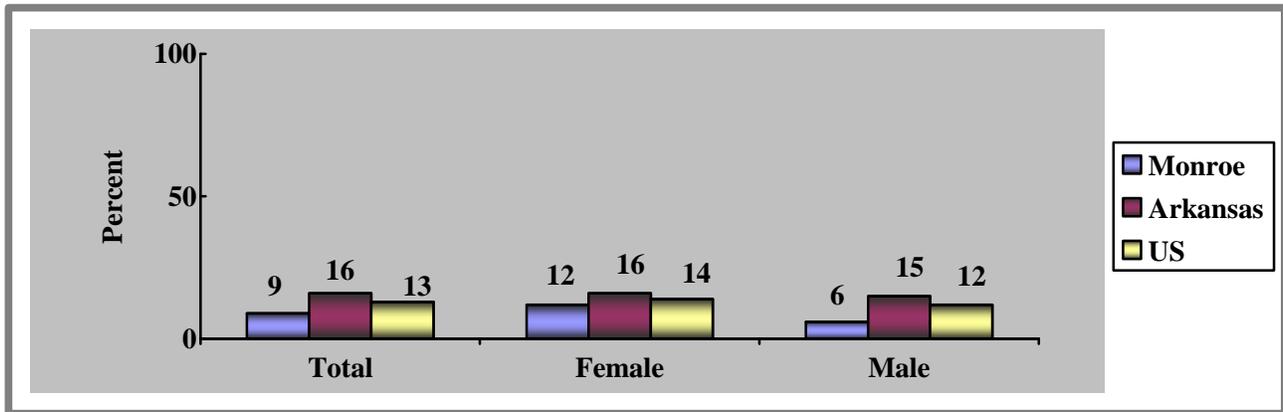
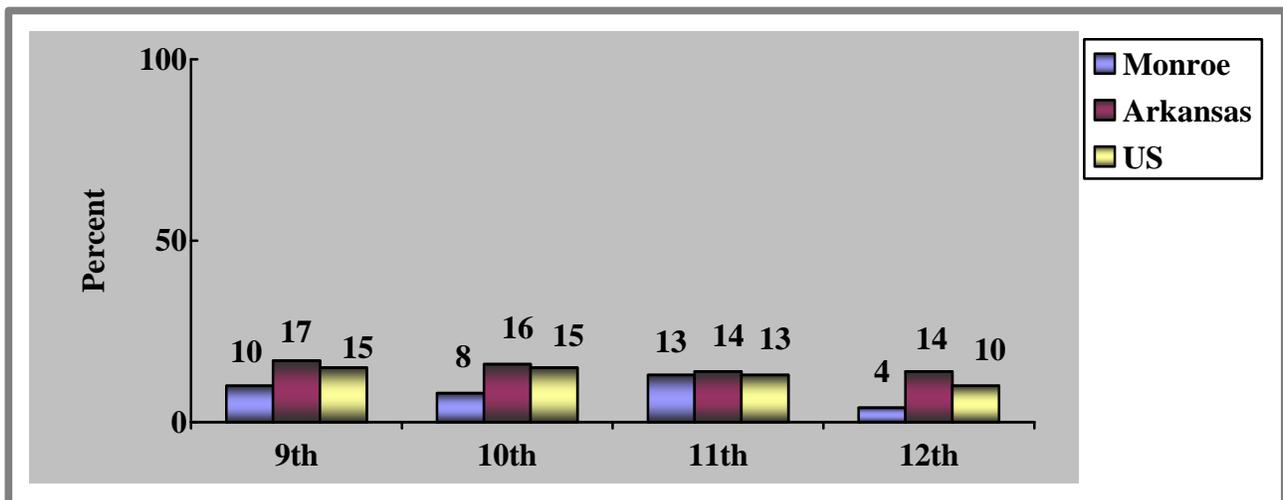


Figure 16: Lifetime inhalant use (9th-12th graders), by grade



Illegal Drug Use (continued)
(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Lifetime methamphetamines use:

The percentage of students in the 7th-12th grades who used methamphetamines, one or more times, during his/her lifetime.

Results

- The prevalence of having ever used methamphetamines, one or more times, was **four percent (4%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and one percent (1%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 9 and Figure 13).
- The prevalence of having ever used methamphetamines, one or more times, was **four percent (4%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and less than one percent (<1%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 9 and Figure 13).
- The prevalence of having ever used methamphetamines, one or more times, was **three percent (3%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and three percent (3%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 9 and Figure 13).

Table 9: Lifetime methamphetamines use

	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	4	4	3	1	5	3	1	6	8
2008	1	0	3	3	3	1	0	0	2

Illegal Drug Use (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 17: The percentage of students in the 7th - 12th grades who used methamphetamines one or more times during his/her lifetime.

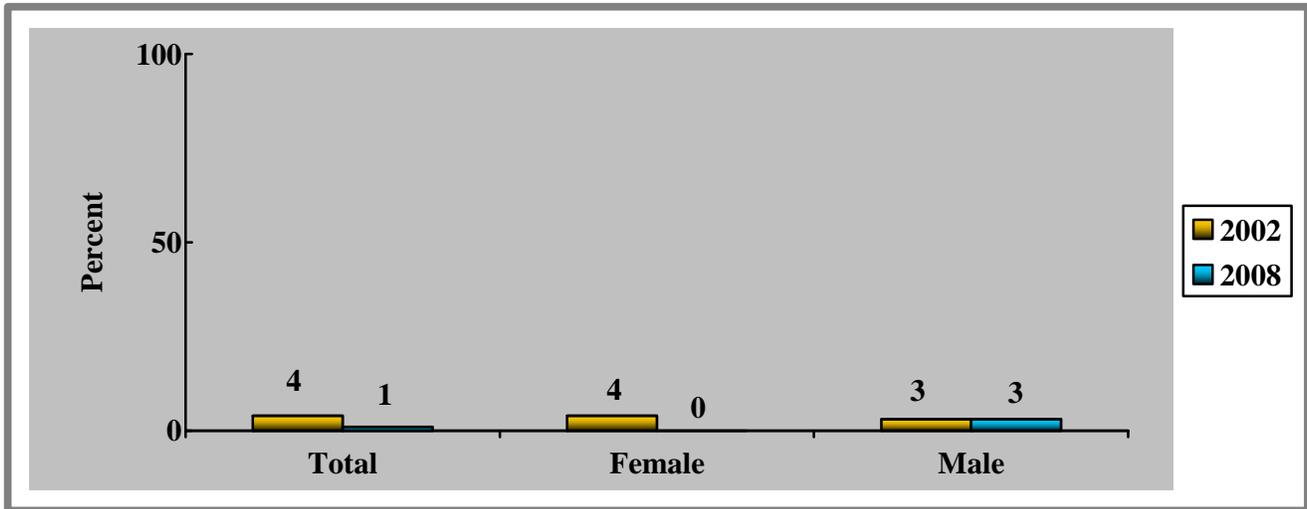
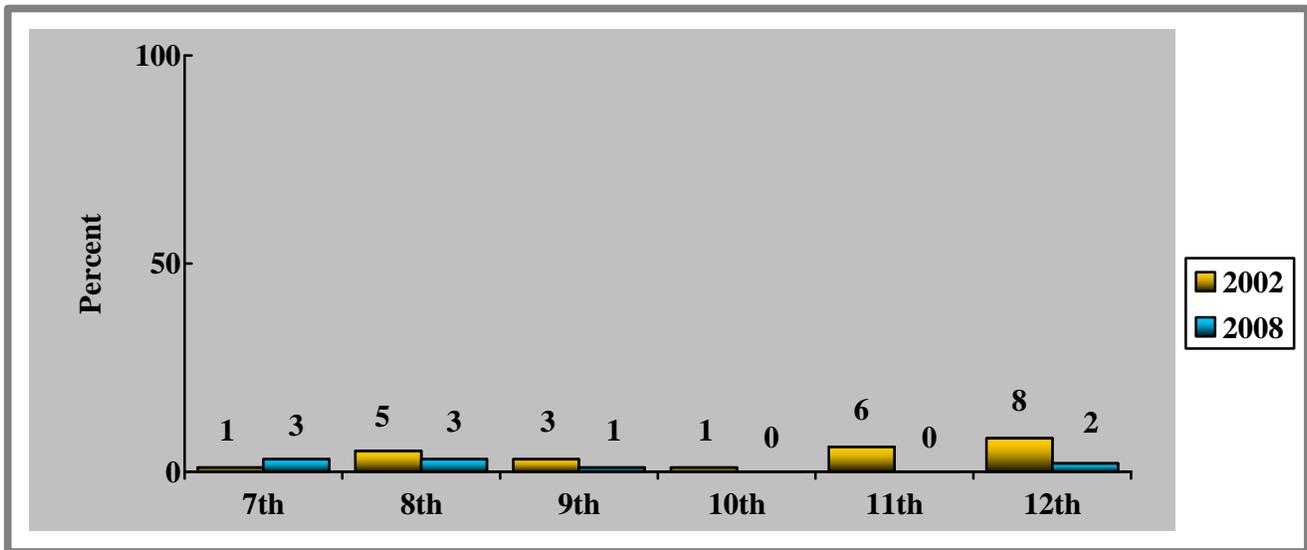


Figure 18: The percentage of students in the 7th - 12th grades who used methamphetamines one or more times during his/her lifetime, by grade.



Illegal Drug Use (continued)

(Comparing Monroe 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 Monroe County (1%) 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 Monroe County (0%) 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 Monroe 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 Monroe County (1%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (4%), and 9th graders in the nation (4%);
 - Lower among 10th graders in Monroe County (0%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (6%), and 10th graders in the nation (4%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Monroe County (0%) and 11th graders in Arkansas (7%), and 11th graders in the nation (5%); and
 - Lower among 12th graders in Monroe County (2%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (10%), and 12th graders in the nation (5%) (Table 10 and Figure 20).

Illegal Drug Use (continued)

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

Table 10: Lifetime methamphetamines use (9th-12th graders)

Grade	Monroe County (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	1	4	4
10th	0	6	4
11th	0	7	5
12th	2	10	5

Figure 19: Lifetime methamphetamines use (9th-12th graders), by gender

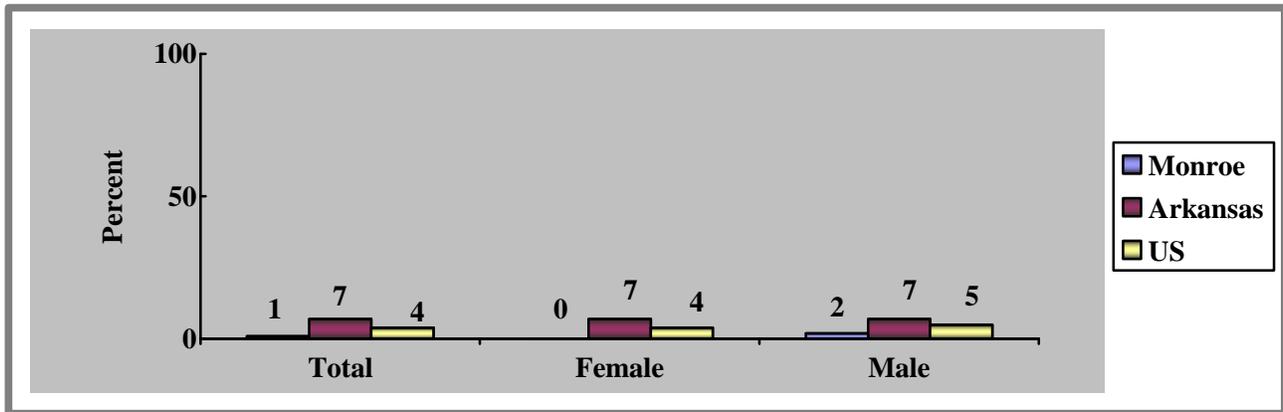
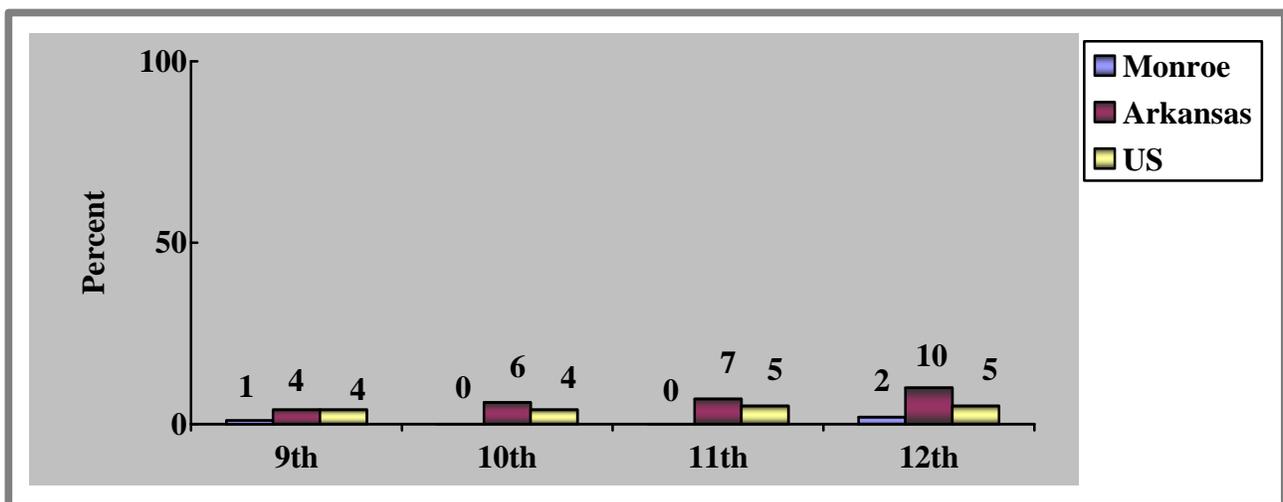


Figure 20: Lifetime methamphetamines use (9th-12th graders), by grade



Illegal Drug Use (continued)

(Comparing Monroe 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 Monroe County (4%) 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 lower among female students in Monroe County (3%) than among female students in Arkansas (5%), and 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 Monroe County (5%) 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 Monroe County (1%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (4%), and 9th graders in the nation (5%);
 - Lower among 10th graders in Monroe County (3%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (7%), and 10th graders in the nation (5%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Monroe County (8%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (9%), and higher than among 11th graders in the nation (6%); and
 - Lower among 12th graders in Monroe County (4%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (7%), and 12th graders in the nation (8%) (Table 11 and Figure 22).

Illegal Drug Use (continued)

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

Table 11: Lifetime ecstasy use (9th-12th graders)

Grade	Monroe County (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	1	4	5
10th	3	7	5
11th	8	9	6
12th	4	7	8

Figure 21: Lifetime ecstasy use (9th-12th graders), by gender

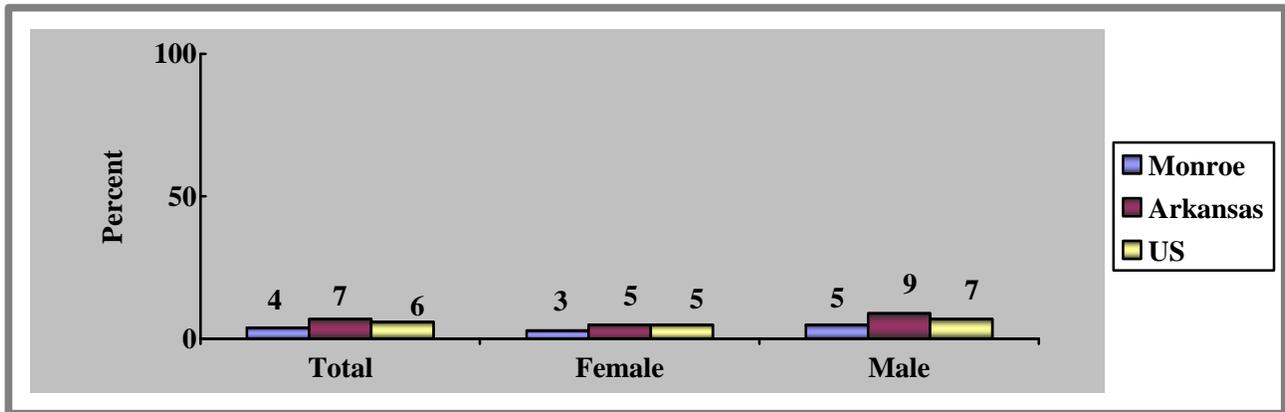
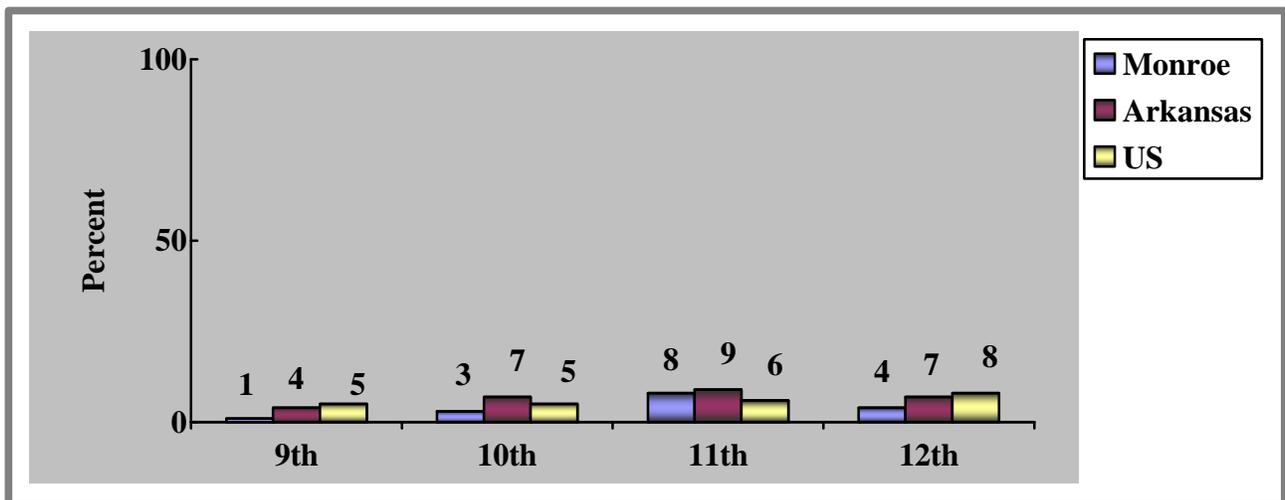


Figure 22: Lifetime ecstasy use (9th-12th graders), by grade



Illegal Drug Use (continued)
(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Lifetime heroin use:

The percentage of students in the 7th-12th grades who used heroin, one or more times, during his/her lifetime.

Results

- The prevalence of having ever used heroin, one or more times was **one percent (1%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and two percent (2%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 12 and Figure 23).
- The prevalence of having ever used heroin, one or more times was **one percent (1%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and one percent (1%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 12 and Figure 23).
- The prevalence of having ever used heroin, one or more times was **two percent (2%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and three percent (3%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 12 and Figure 23).

Table 12: Lifetime heroin use

	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	1	1	2	0	4	0	2	2	2
2008	2	1	3	7	1	1	2	0	2

Illegal Drug Use (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 25: The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who used heroin one or more times during his/her lifetime.

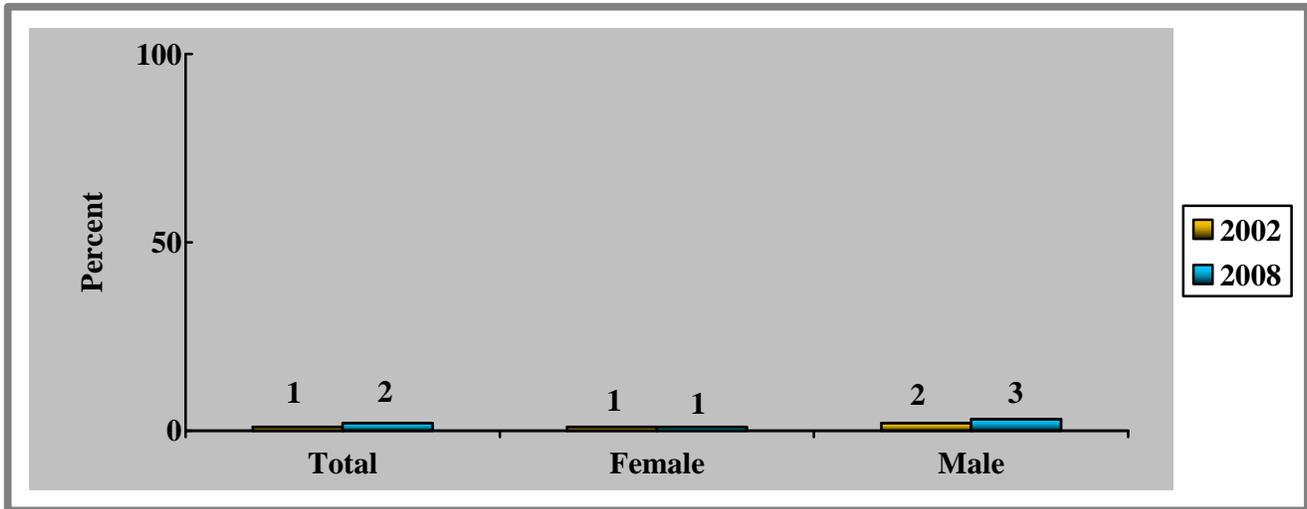
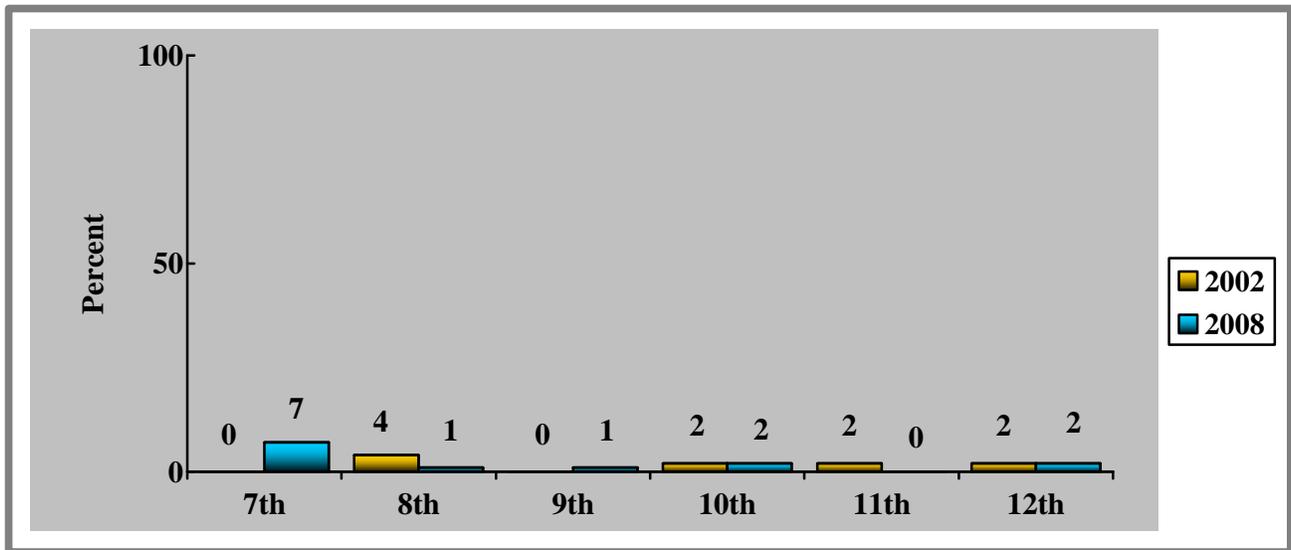


Figure 26: The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who used heroin one or more times during his/her lifetime, by grade.



Illegal Drug Use (continued)

(Comparing Monroe 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 Monroe 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 Monroe 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 Monroe 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:
 - Lower among 9th graders in Monroe County (1%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (2%), and 9th graders in the nation (3%);
 - Lower among 10th graders in Monroe County (2%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (3%), and equal to 10th graders in the nation (2%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Monroe County (0%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (5%), and 11th graders in the nation (2%); and
 - Lower among 12th graders in Monroe County (2%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (3%), and 12th graders in the nation (3%) (Table 13 Figure 26).

Illegal Drug Use (continued)

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

Table 13: Lifetime heroin use (9th-12th graders)

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

Figure 25: Lifetime heroin use (9th-12th graders), by gender

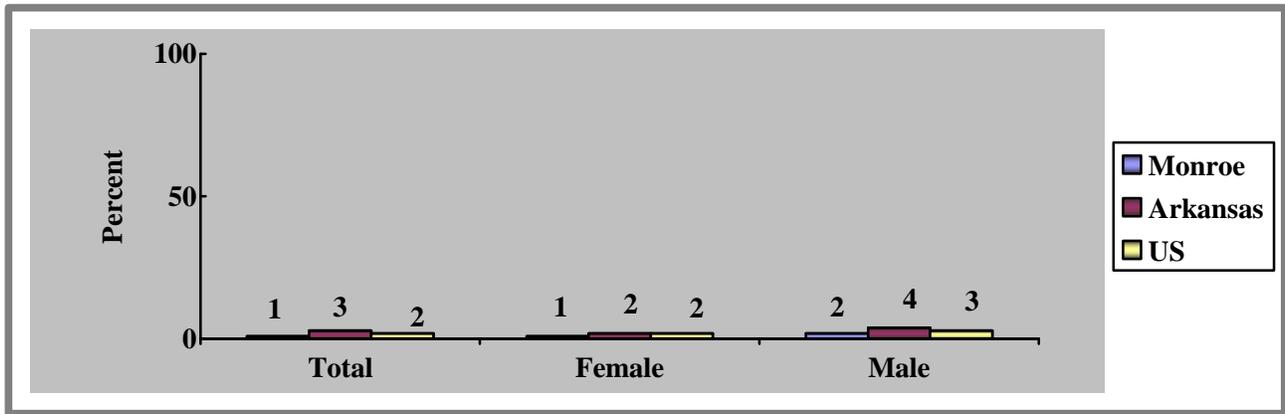
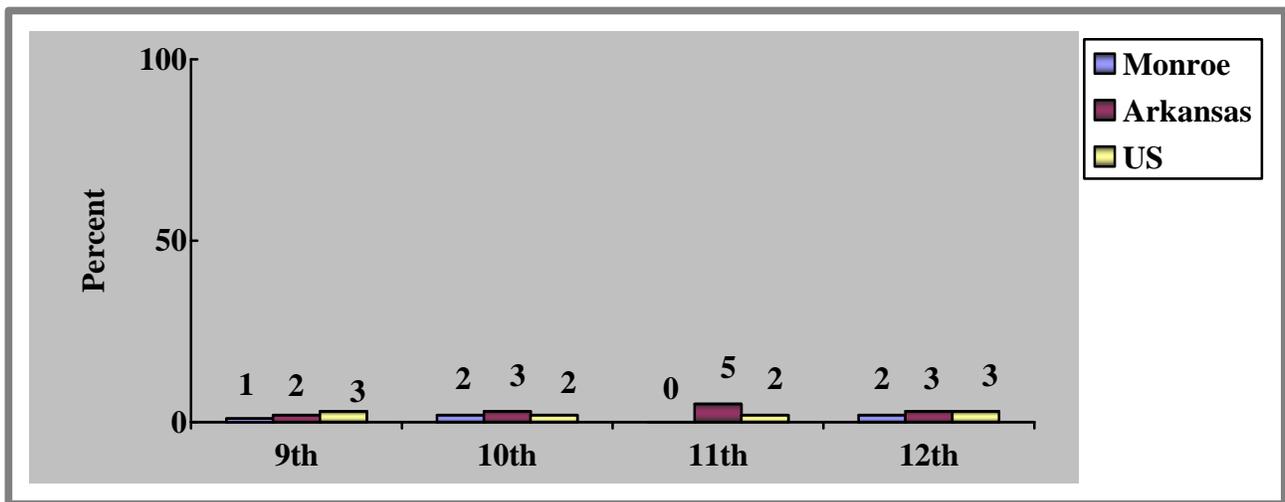


Figure 26: Lifetime heroin use (9th-12th graders), by grade



Illegal Drug Use (continued)
(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Lifetime illegal steroid use:

The percentage of students in the 7th-12th grades who took steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription, one or more times, during his/her lifetime.

Results

- The prevalence of having ever used steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription was **three percent (3%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and four percent (4%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 14 and Figure 27).
- The prevalence of having ever used steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription was **three percent (3%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and three percent (3%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 14 and Figure 27).
- The prevalence of having ever used steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription was **four percent (4%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and four percent (5%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 14 and Figure 27).

Table 14: Lifetime illegal steroid use

	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	3	3	4	4	7	2	1	4	2
2008	4	3	5	8	4	7	2	0	2

Illegal Drug Use (continued) (2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 27: The percentage of students in the 7th - 12th grades who took steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription, one or more times, during his/her life.

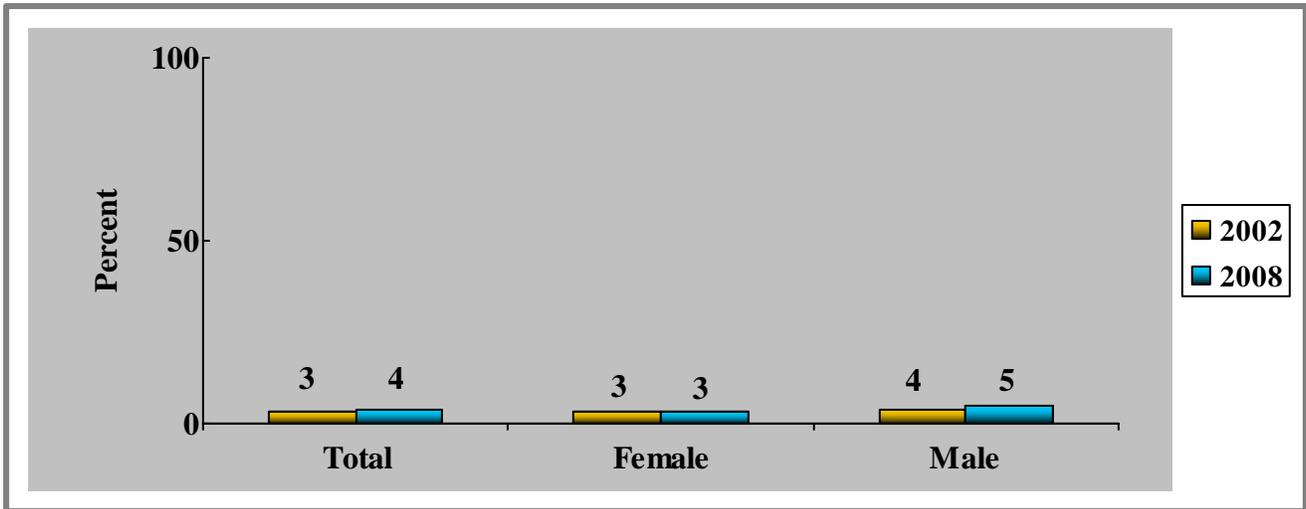
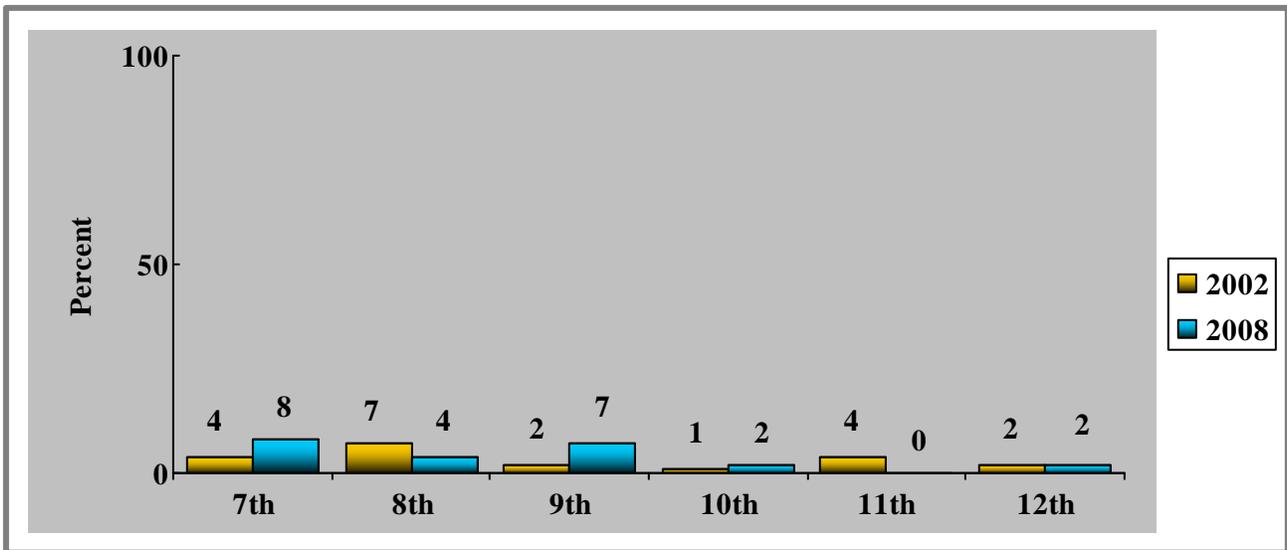


Figure 28: The percentage of students in the 7th - 12th grades who took steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription, one or more times, during his/her life, by grade.



Illegal Drug Use (continued)

(Comparing Monroe 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 lower among students in Monroe County (3%) than among students in Arkansas (5%), and students in nation (4%) (Figure 29).
- The prevalence of having ever used steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription was lower among female students in Monroe County (2%) than among 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 Monroe County (4%) than among male students in Arkansas (7%), and 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 Monroe County (7%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (5%), and 9th graders in the nation (5%);
 - Lower among 10th graders in Monroe County (2%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (4%), and 10th graders in the nation (4%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Monroe County (0%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (6%), and 11th graders in the nation (3%); and
 - Lower among 12th graders in Monroe County (2%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (4%), and 12th graders in the nation (4%) (Table 15 and Figure 30).

Illegal Drug Use (continued)

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

Table 15: Lifetime illegal steroid use (9th-12th graders)

Grade	Monroe County (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	7	5	5
10th	2	4	4
11th	0	6	3
12th	2	4	4

Figure 29: Lifetime illegal steroid use (9th-12th graders), by gender

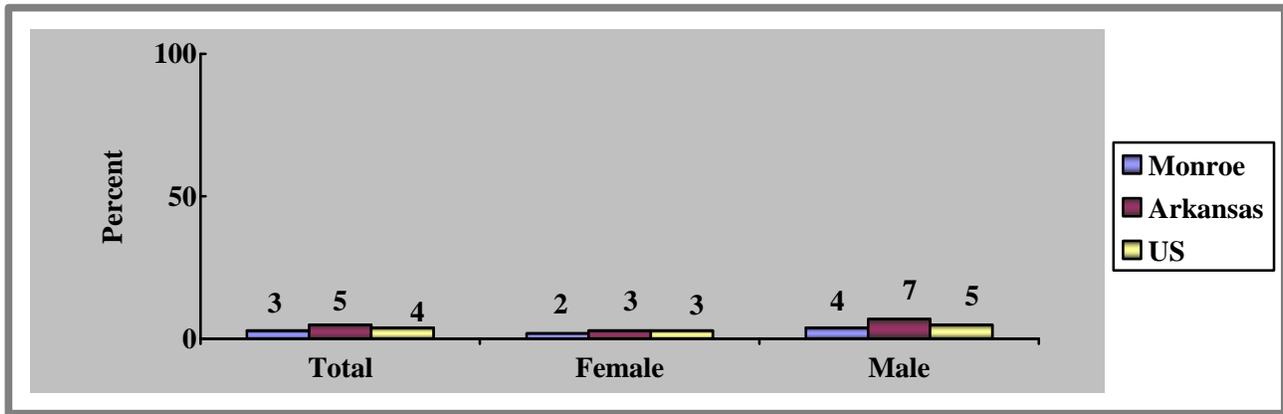
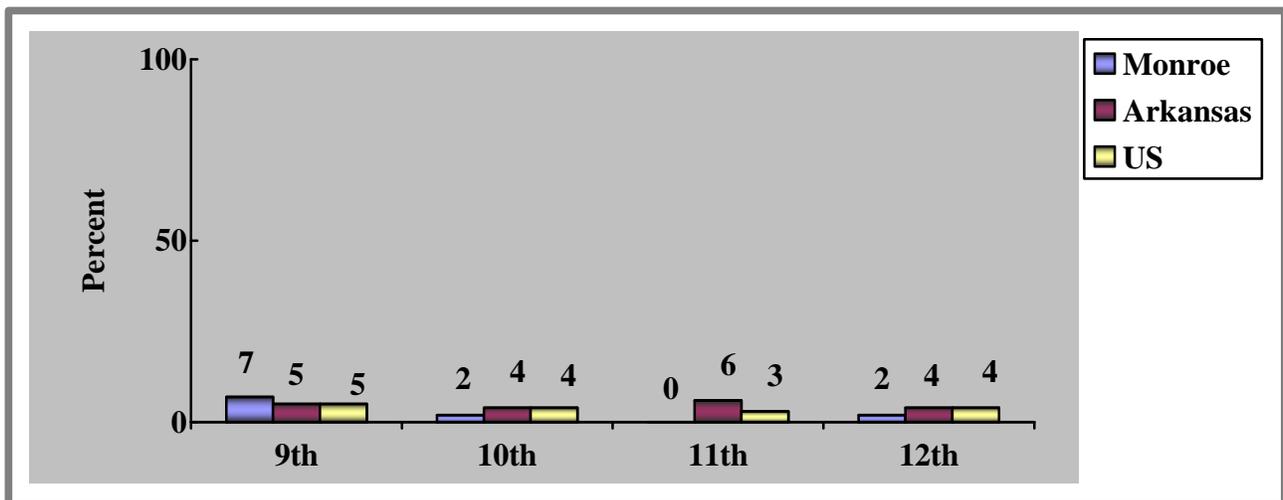


Figure 30: Lifetime illegal steroid use (9th-12th graders), by grade



Sexual Behaviors

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Ever had sexual intercourse:

The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who have ever had sexual intercourse.

Results

- The prevalence of having ever had sexual intercourse was **fifty-four percent (54%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and sixty percent (60%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 1 and Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having ever had sexual intercourse was **forty-nine percent (49%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and fifty-two percent (52%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 1 and Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having ever had sexual intercourse was **fifty-nine percent (59%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and sixty-nine percent (69%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 1 and Figure 1).

Table 12: Ever had sexual intercourse

	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	54	49	59	13	39	49	65	79	87
2008	60	52	69	49	43	63	62	65	83

Sexual Behaviors (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 1: The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who have ever had sexual intercourse.

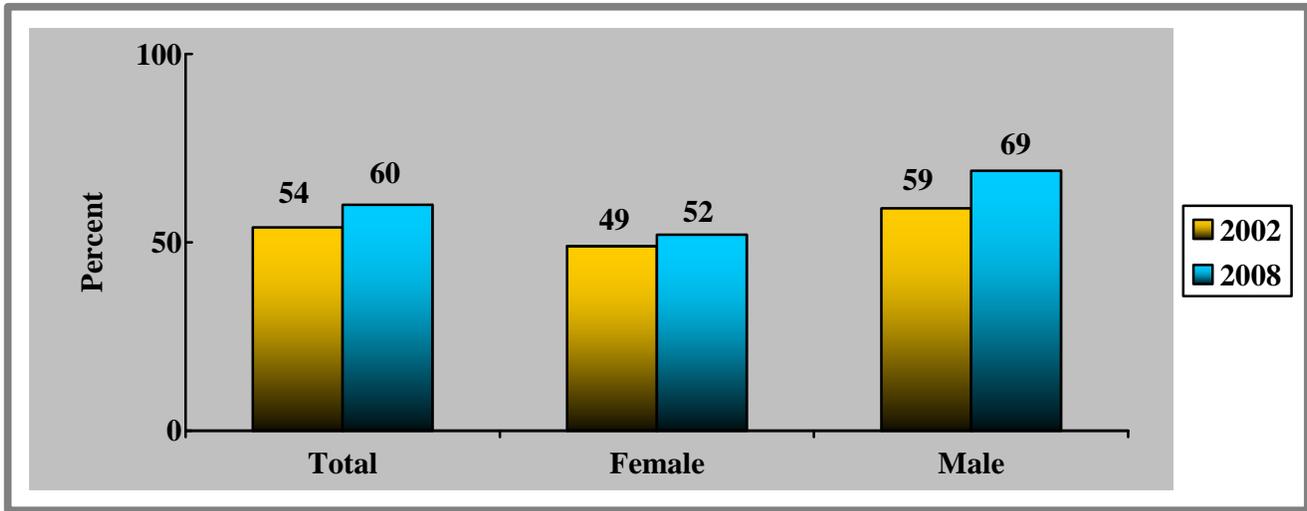
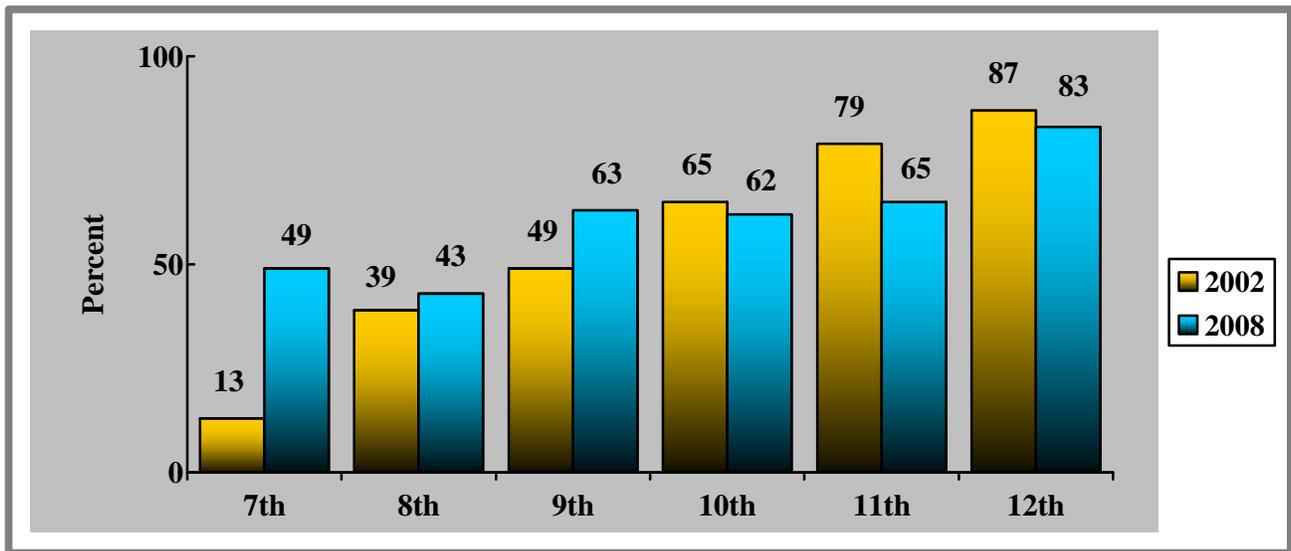


Figure 2: The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who have ever had sexual intercourse, by grade.



Sexual Behavior (continued)

(Comparing Monroe 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 Monroe County (67%) 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 Monroe County (64%) 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 Monroe County (72%) 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 Monroe County (63%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (39%), and 9th graders in the nation (33%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Monroe County (62%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (59%), and 10th graders in the nation (44%);
 - Higher among 11th graders in Monroe County (65%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (63%), and 11th graders in the nation (56%); and
 - Higher among 12th graders in Monroe County (83%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (64%), and 12th graders in the nation (65%) (Table 2 and Figure 4).

Sexual Behavior (continued)

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

Table 2: Ever had sexual intercourse (9th-12th graders)

Grade	Monroe County (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	63	39	33
10th	62	59	44
11th	65	63	56
12th	83	64	65

Figure 3: Ever had sexual intercourse (9th-12th graders), by gender

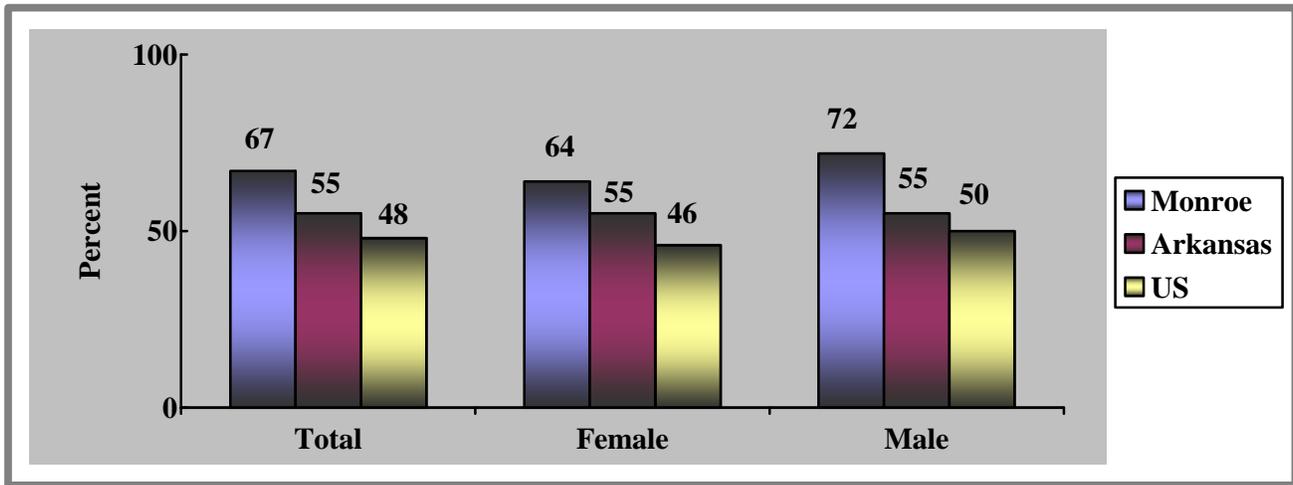
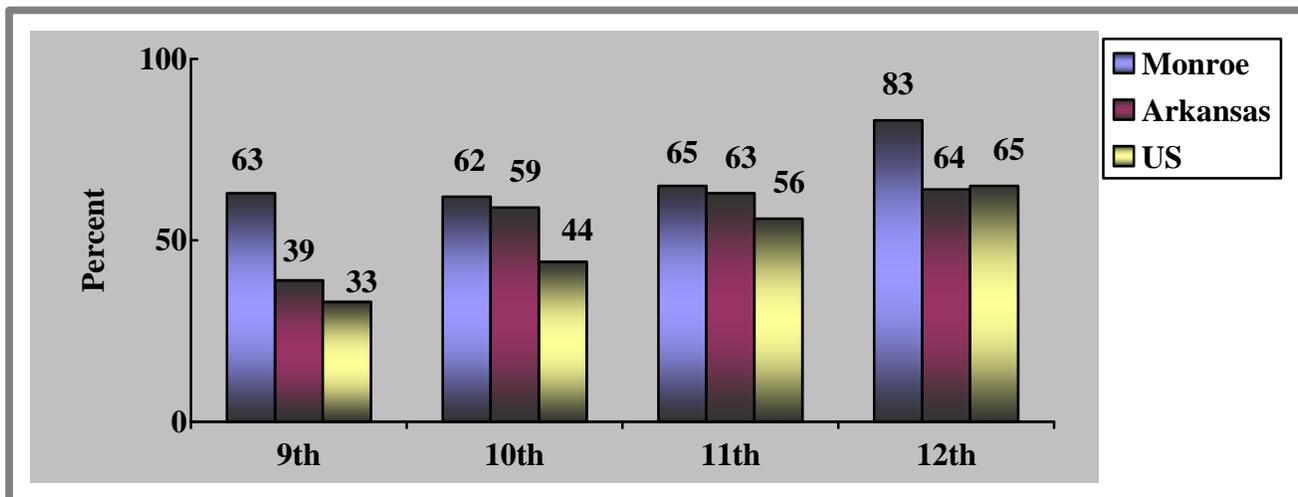


Figure 4: Ever had sexual intercourse (9th-12th graders), by grade



Sexual Behaviors (continued)
(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Early initiation of sexual intercourse:

The percentage of students in the 7th-12th grades who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age thirteen years.

Results

- The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse before age thirteen years was **twenty percent (20%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and nineteen percent (19%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 3 and Figure 5).
- The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse before age thirteen years was **eleven percent (11%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and nine percent (9%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 5 and Figure 23).
- The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse before age thirteen years was **twenty-nine percent (29%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and thirty-two percent (32%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 3 and Figure 5).

Table 3: Early initiation of sexual intercourse

	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	20	11	29	12	26	24	19	17	21
2008	19	9	32	39	17	19	9	15	17

Sexual Behaviors (continued)
(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 5: The percentage of students in the 7th - 12th grades who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age thirteen years.

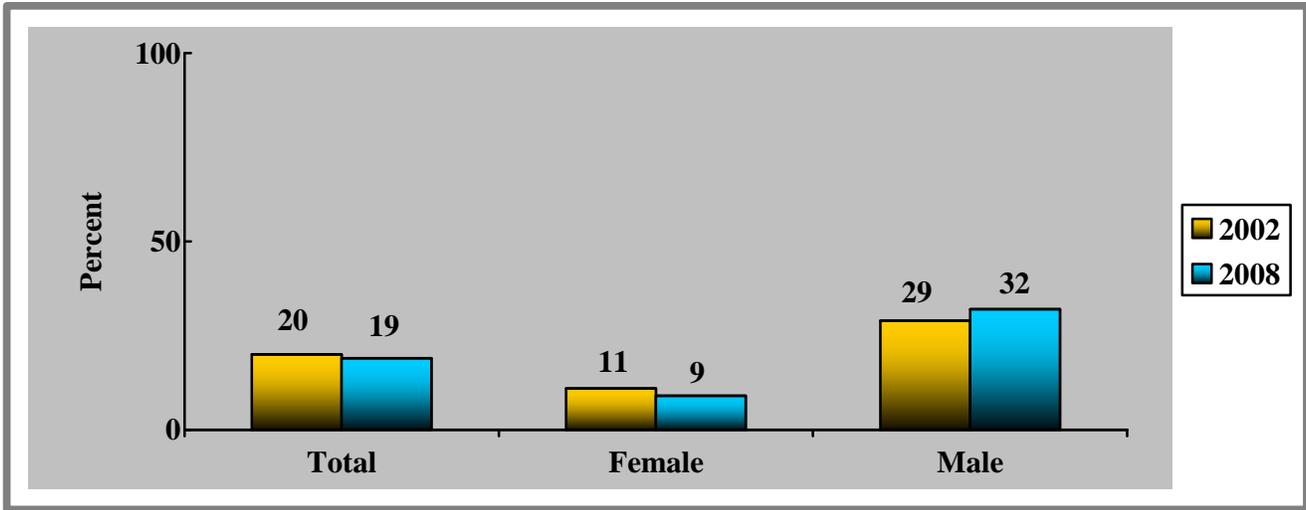
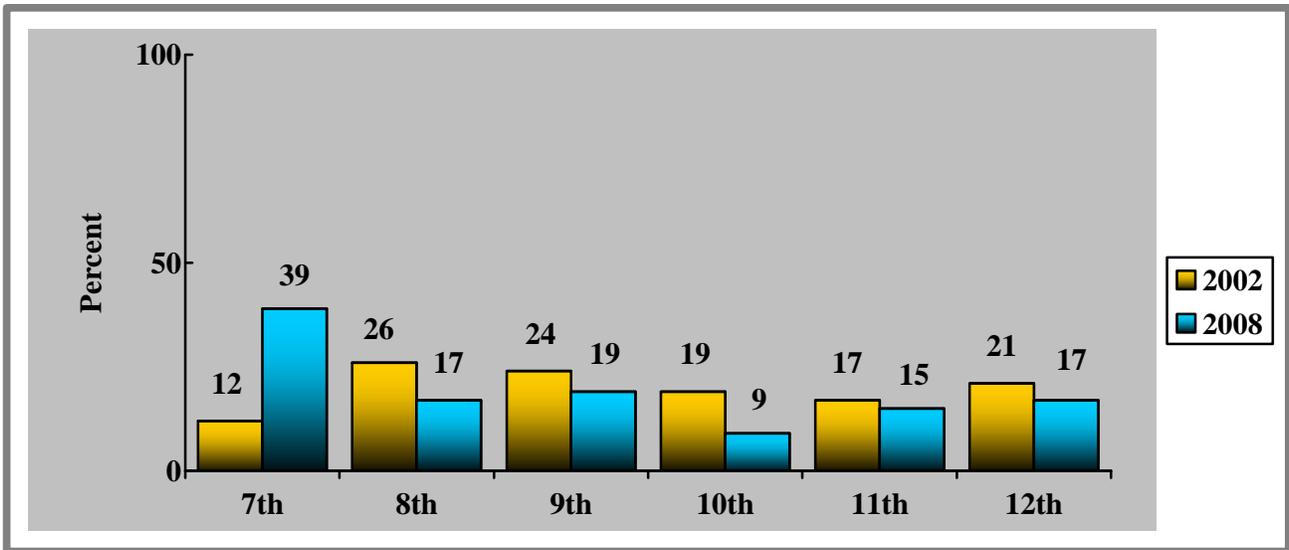


Figure 6: The percentage of students in the 7th - 12th grades who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age thirteen years, by grade.



Sexual Behavior (continued)

(Comparing Monroe 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 Monroe County (15%) 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 equal among female students in Monroe County (6%) and female students in Arkansas (6%), and higher than among 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 Monroe County (27%) 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 Monroe County (19%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (8%), and 9th graders in the nation (9%);
 - Lower among 10th graders in Monroe County (9%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (12%), and higher than among 10th graders in the nation (7%);
 - Higher among 11th graders in Monroe County (15%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (10%), and 11th graders in the nation (7%); and
 - Higher among 12th graders in Monroe 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 Monroe 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

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

Grade	Monroe County (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	19	8	9
10th	9	12	7
11th	15	10	7
12th	17	6	5

Figure 7: Early initiation of sexual intercourse (9th-12th graders), by gender

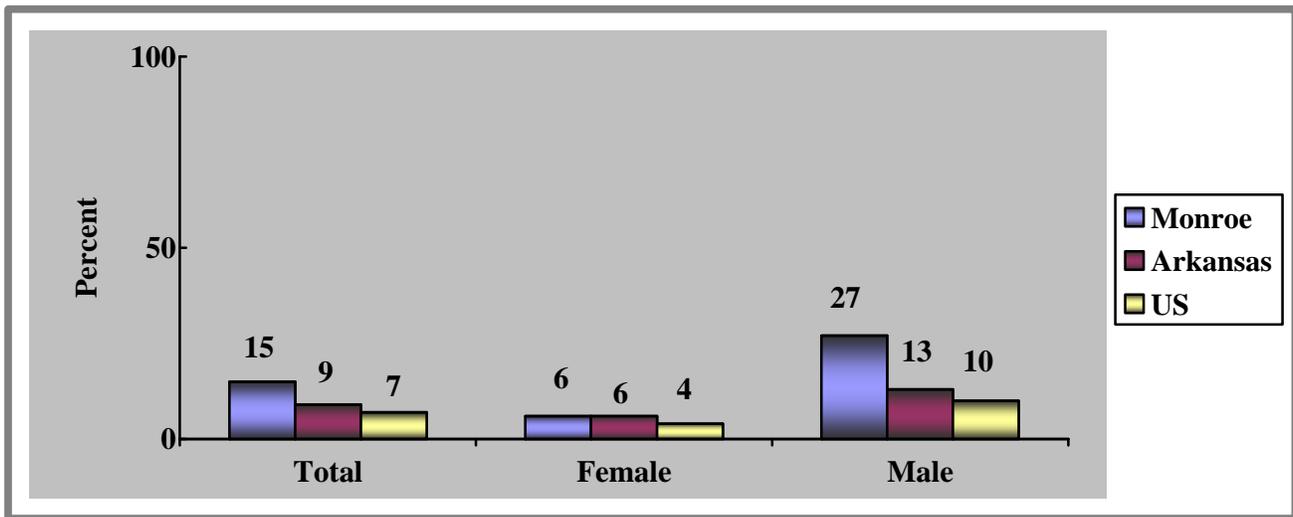
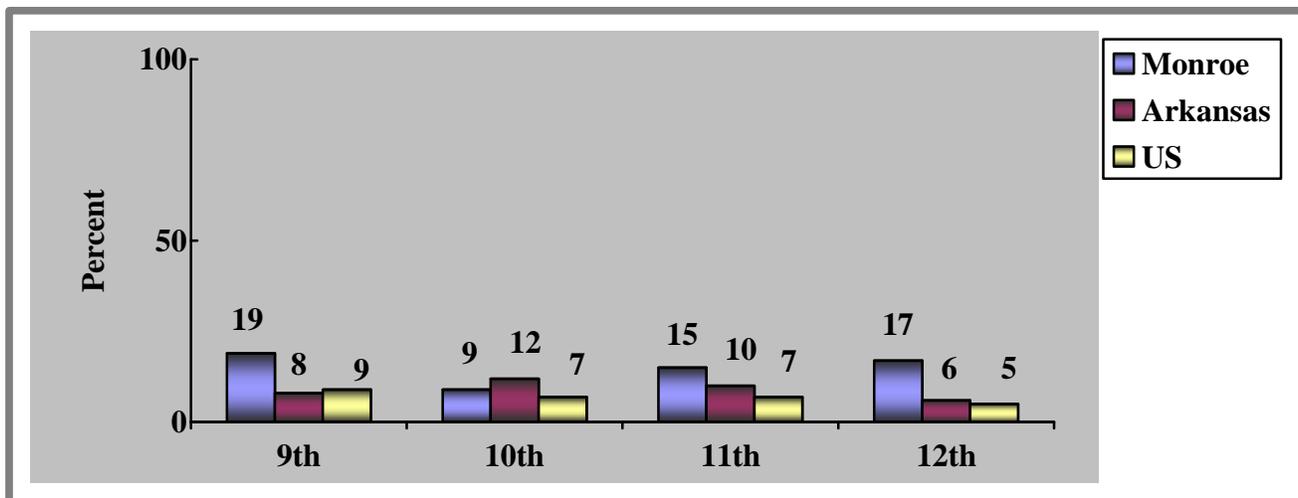


Figure 8: Early initiation of sexual intercourse (9th-12th graders), by grade



Sexual Behaviors (continued)
(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Four or more sexual partners:

The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who have had sexual intercourse with four or more partners during his/her lifetime.

Results

- The prevalence of having had four or more sexual partners was **twenty-one percent (21%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and twenty-one percent (21%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 5 and Figure 9).
- The prevalence of having had four or more sexual partners was **fourteen percent (14%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and eleven percent (11%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 5 and Figure 9).
- The prevalence of having had four or more sexual partners was **thirty percent (30%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and fourteen percent (14%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 5 and Figure 9).

Table 5: Four or more sexual partners

	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	21	14	30	2	6	20	28	40	35
2008	21	11	33	17	10	24	18	30	28

Sexual Behaviors (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 9: The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who have had sexual intercourse with four or more partners during his/her lifetime.

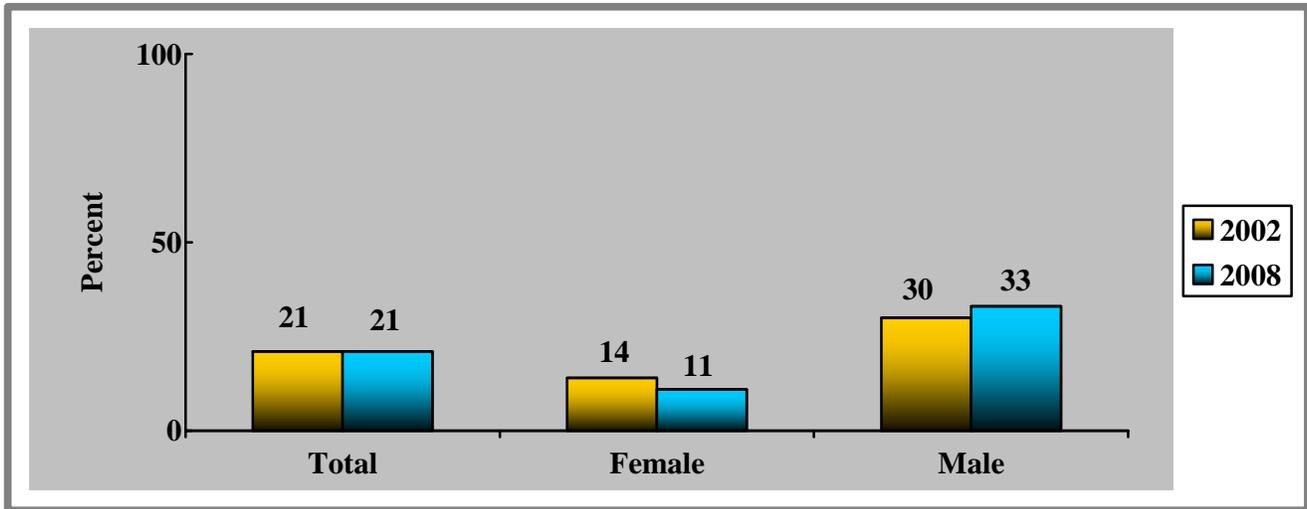
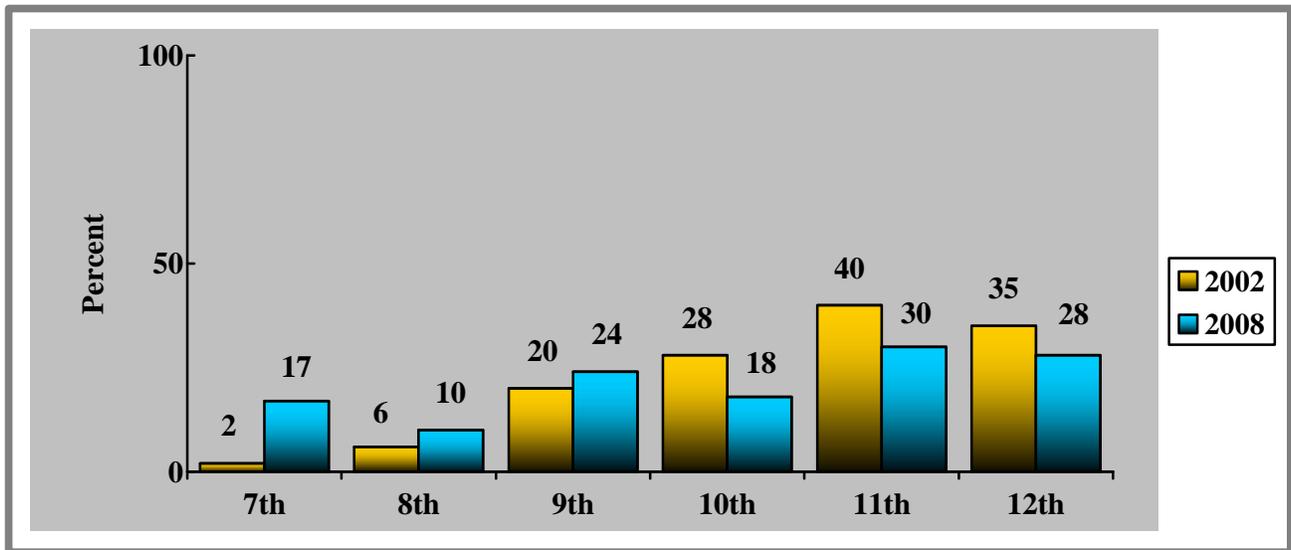


Figure 10: The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who have had sexual intercourse with four or more partners during his/her lifetime, by grade.



Sexual Behavior (continued)

(Comparing Monroe 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 Monroe County (25%) than among students in Arkansas (19%), and students in nation (15%) (Figure 11).
- The prevalence of having had four or more sexual partners was equal among female students in Monroe County (16%) and among female students in Arkansas (16%); and higher than among female students in the nation (12%) (Figure 11).
- The prevalence of having had four or more sexual partners was higher among male students in Monroe County (37%) 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 Monroe County (24%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (11%), and 9th graders in the nation (9%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Monroe County (18%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (17%), and 10th graders in the nation (13%);
 - Higher among 11th graders in Monroe County (30%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (23%), and 11th graders in the nation (17%); and
 - Higher among 12th graders in Monroe County (28%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (26%), and 12th graders in the nation (22%) (Table 6 and Figure 12).

Sexual Behavior (continued)

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

Table 6: Four or more sexual partners (9th-12th graders)

Grade	Monroe County (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	24	11	9
10th	18	17	13
11th	30	23	17
12th	28	26	22

Figure 11: Four or more sexual partners (9th-12th graders), by gender

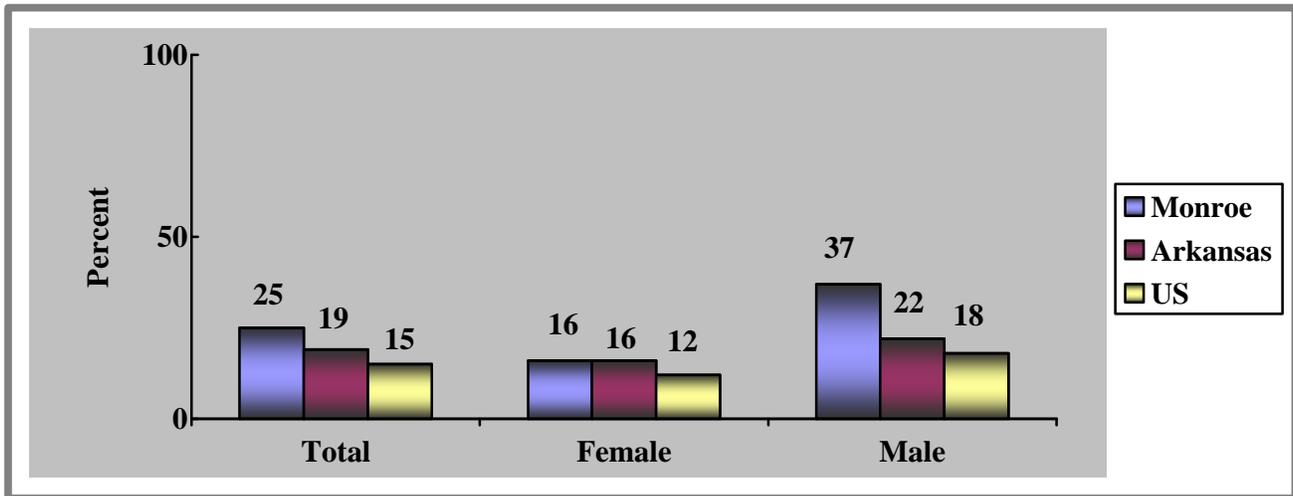
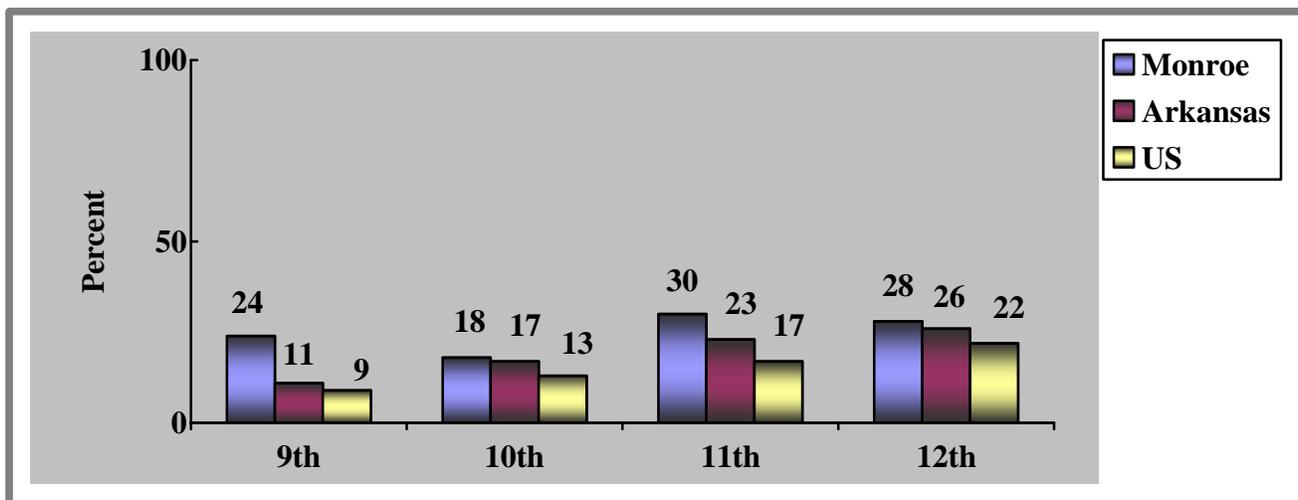


Figure 12: Four or more sexual partners (9th-12th graders), by grade



Sexual Behaviors (continued) (2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Currently sexually active:

The percentage of students in the 7th-12th grades who had sexual intercourse during the three months preceding the survey.

Results

- The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse during the three months preceding the survey was **thirty-eight percent (38%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and thirty-eight percent (38%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 7 and Figure 13).
- The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse during the three months preceding the survey was **thirty-four percent (34%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and forty-two percent (42%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 7 and Figure 13).
- The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse during the three months preceding the survey was **forty-two percent (42%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and forty-five percent (45%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 7 and Figure 13).

Table 7: Currently sexually active

	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	38	34	42	5	21	33	43	62	70
2008	38	32	45	28	22	39	40	44	64

Sexual Behaviors (continued)
(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 13: The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who had sexual intercourse during the three months preceding the survey.

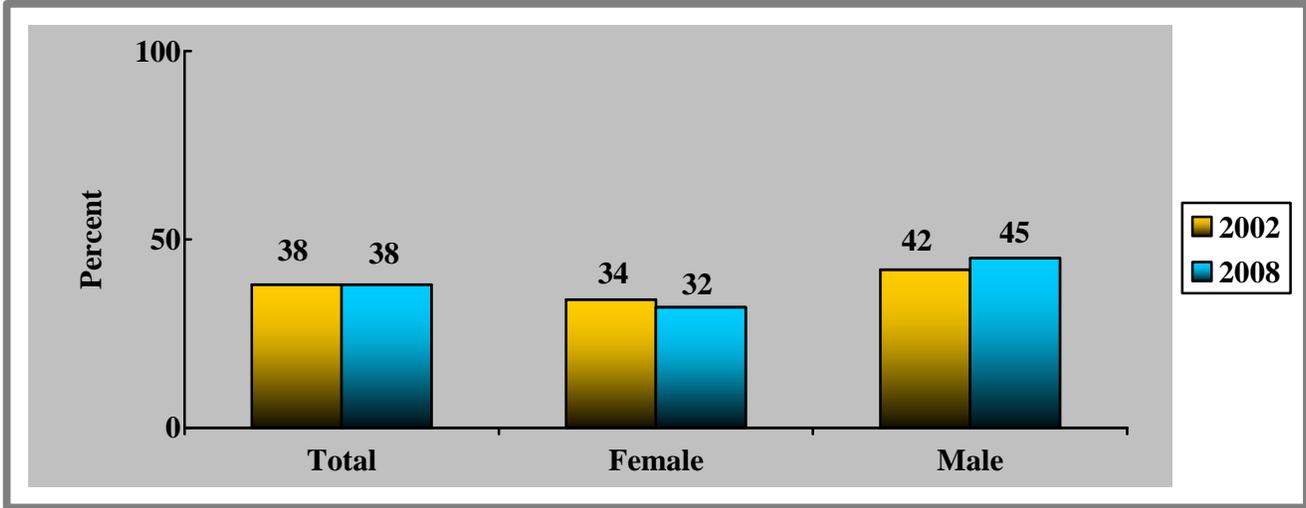
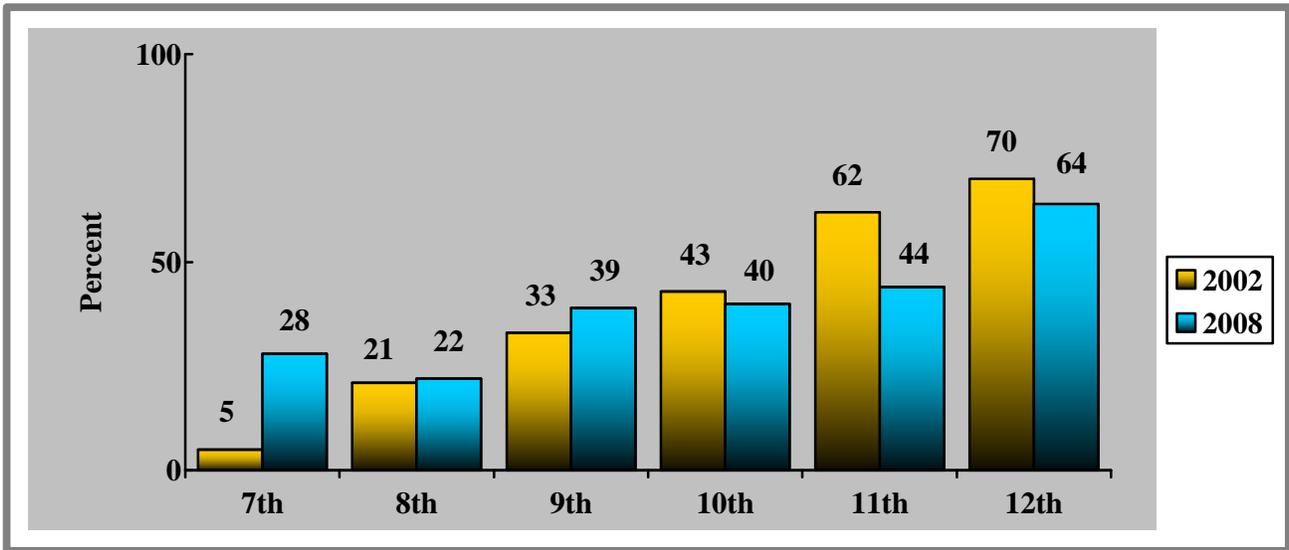


Figure 14: The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who had sexual intercourse during the three months preceding the survey, by grade.



Sexual Behavior (continued)

(Comparing Monroe 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 Monroe County (46%) 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 Monroe County (44%) 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 Monroe County (49%) 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 Monroe County (39%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (24%), and 9th graders in the nation (20%);
 - Equal among 10th graders in Monroe County (40%) and 10th graders in Arkansas (40%), and higher than among 10th graders in the nation (31%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Monroe County (44%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (46%), and higher than among 11th graders in the nation (42%); and
 - Higher among 12th graders in Monroe County (64%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (53%), and 12th graders in the nation (53%) (Table 8 and Figure 16).

Sexual Behavior (continued)

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

Table 8: Currently sexually active (9th-12th graders)

Grade	Monroe County (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	39	24	20
10th	40	40	31
11th	44	46	42
12th	64	53	53

Figure 15: Currently sexually active (9th-12th graders), by gender

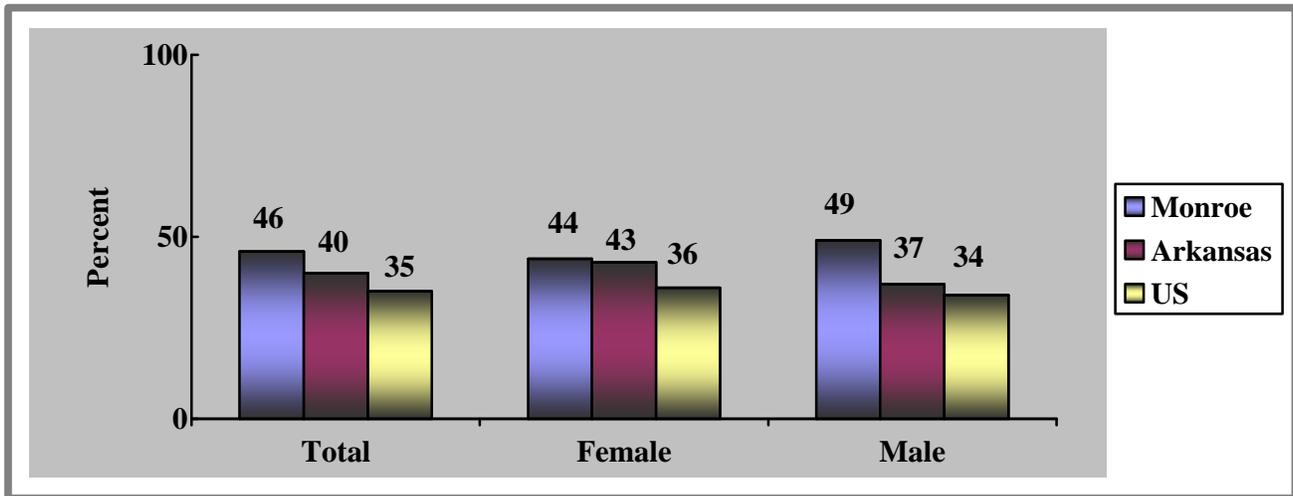
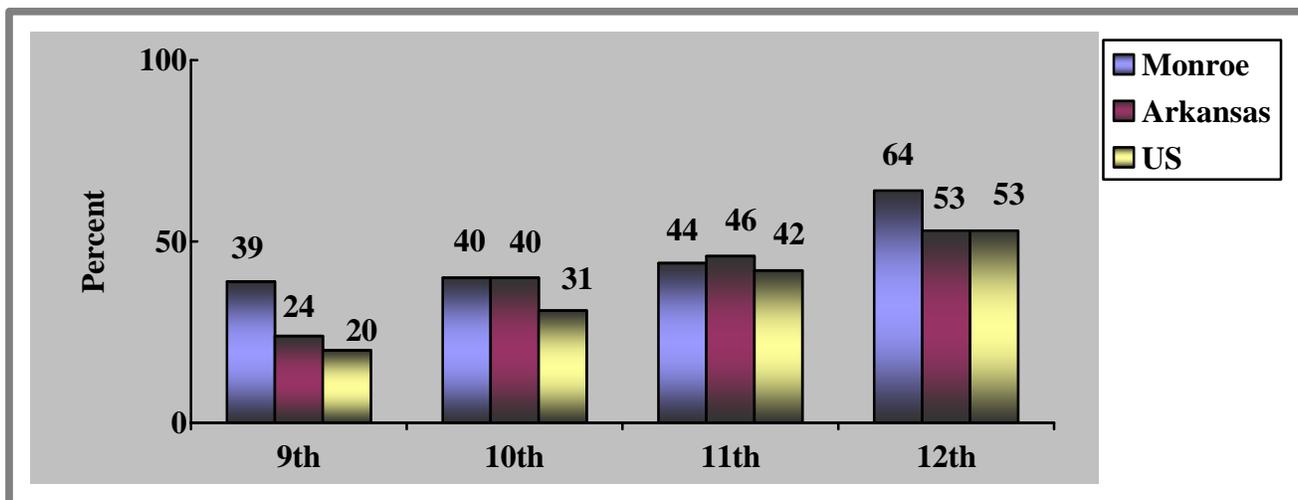


Figure 16: Currently sexually active (9th-12th graders), by grade



Sexual Behaviors (continued)
(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Drug use before last sexual intercourse:

Of the students in the 7th-12th grades who had sexual intercourse, the percentage that drank alcohol or used drugs before is/her last sexual intercourse.

Results

- The prevalence of having drank alcohol or used drugs before students' last sexual intercourse was **eighteen percent (18%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and sixteen percent (16%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 9 and Figure 17).
- The prevalence of having drank alcohol or used drugs before students' last sexual intercourse was **fifteen percent (15%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and eleven percent (11%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 9 and Figure 17).
- The prevalence of having drank alcohol or used drugs before students' last sexual intercourse was **twenty-one percent (21%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and twenty percent (20%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 9 and Figure 17).

Table 9: Drug use before last sexual intercourse

	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	18	15	21	7	23	16	11	24	20
2008	16	11	20	15	14	12	12	21	18

Sexual Behaviors (continued)
(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 17: Of the students in the 7th - 12th grades who had sexual intercourse, the percentage that drank alcohol or used drugs before his/her last sexual intercourse.

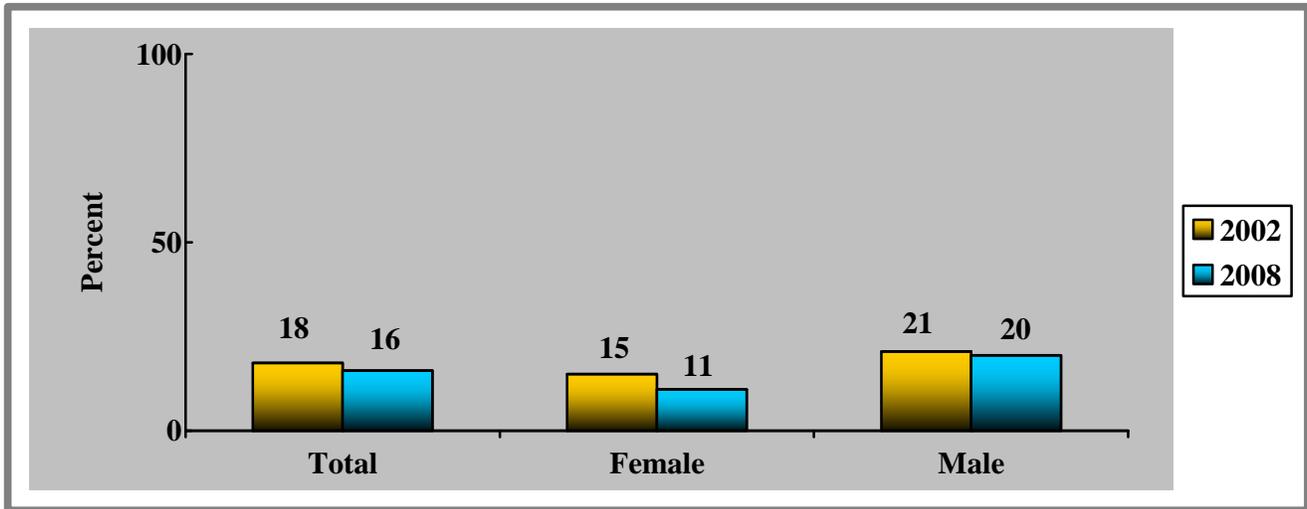
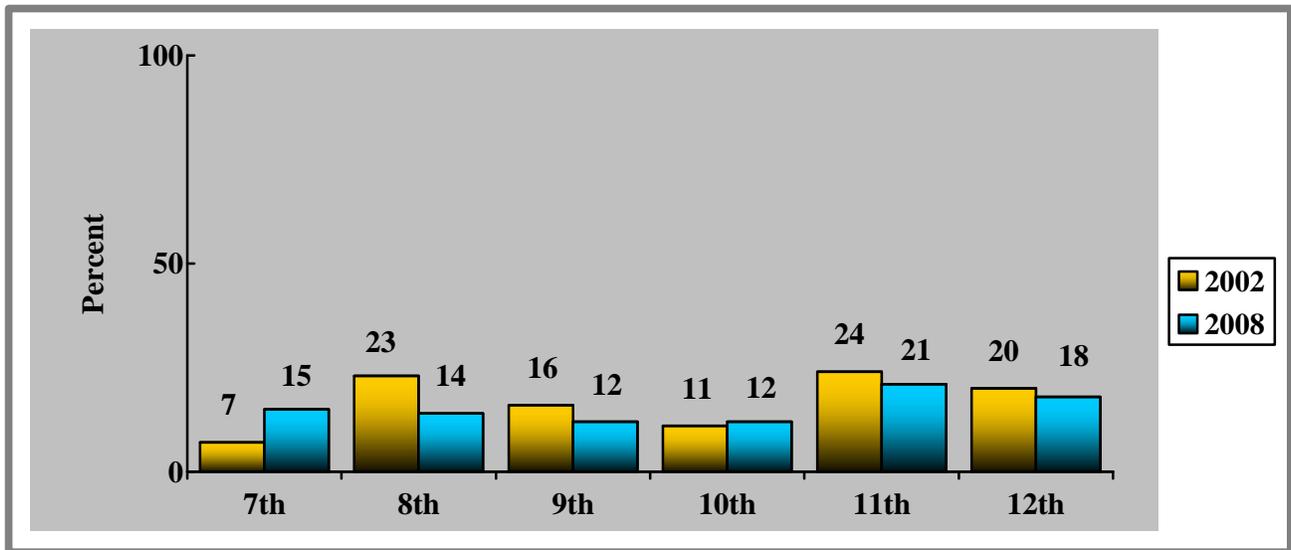


Figure 18: Of the students in the 7th - 12th grades who had sexual intercourse, the percentage that drank alcohol or used drugs before his/her last sexual intercourse, by grade.



Sexual Behavior (continued)

(Comparing Monroe 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 **sixteen percent (16%)** among students in Monroe 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 **eleven percent (11%)** among female students in Monroe 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 percent (20%)** among male students in Monroe 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:
 - **Twelve percent (12%)** among 9th graders in Monroe County, **sixteen percent (16%)** among 9th graders in Arkansas, and **twenty-two percent (22%)** among 9th graders in the nation;
 - **Twelve percent (12%)** among 10th graders in Monroe County, **thirteen percent (13%)** among 10th graders in Arkansas, and **twenty-four percent (24%)** among 10th graders in the nation;
 - **Twenty-one percent (21%)** among 11th graders in Monroe County, **twenty-three percent (23%)** among 11th graders in Arkansas, and **twenty-two percent (22%)** among 11th graders in the nation; and
 - **Eighteen percent (18%)** among 12th graders in Monroe County, and **twenty-three percent (23%)** among 12th graders in the nation (Table 10 and Figure 20).

Sexual Behavior (continued)

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

Table 10: Drug use before last sexual intercourse (9th-12th graders)

Grade	Monroe County (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	12	16	22
10th	12	13	24
11th	21	23	22
12th	18	N/A*	23

* Less than 100 respondents in a subgroup.

Figure 19: Drug use before last sexual intercourse (9th-12th graders), by gender

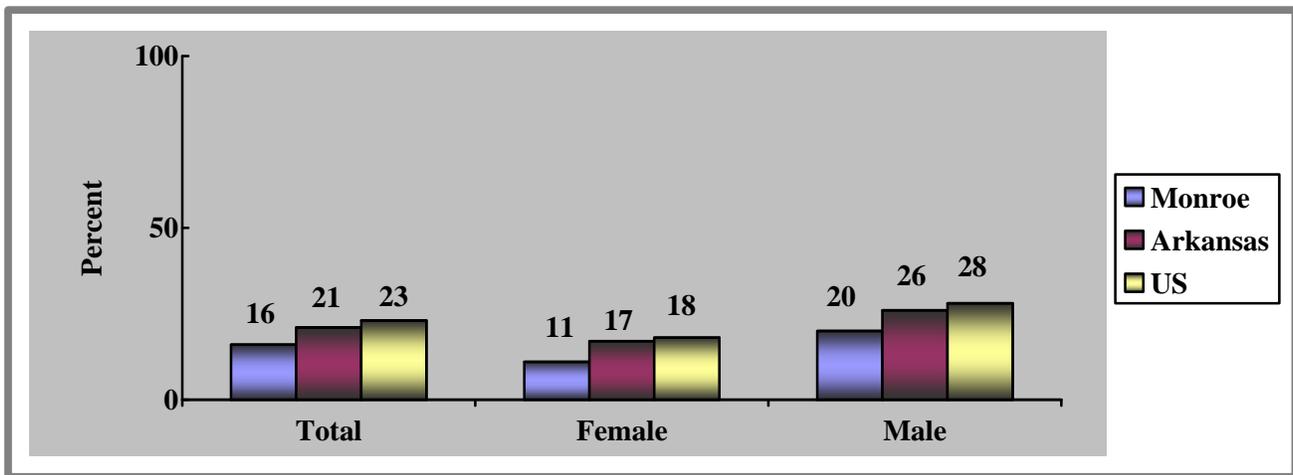
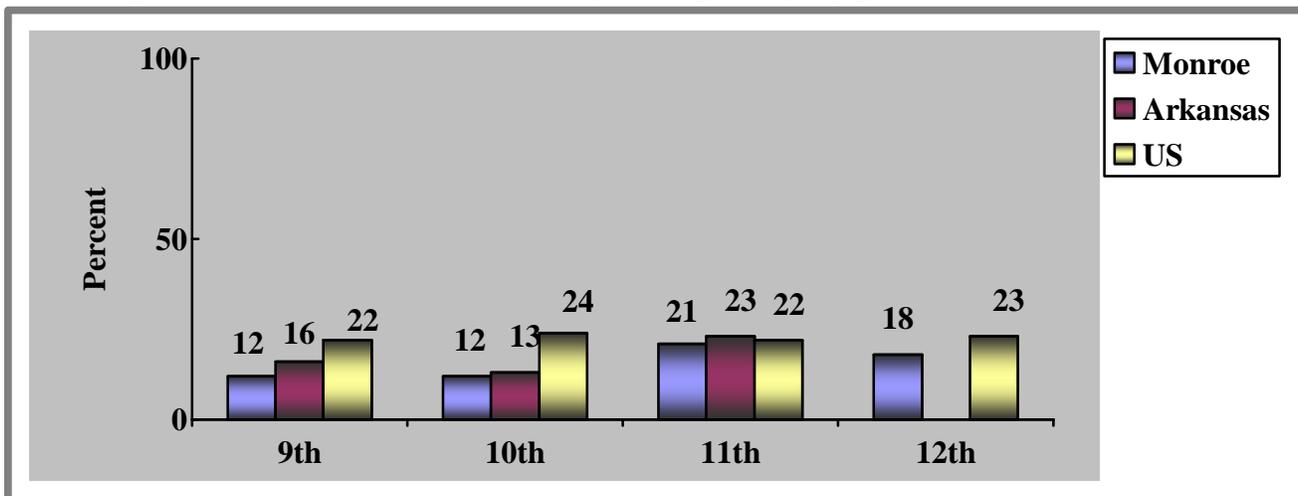


Figure 20: Drug use before last sexual intercourse (9th-12th graders), by grade



Sexual Behaviors (continued)
(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Condom use:

Of the students in the 7th -12th grades who had sexual intercourse, the percentage that used a condom during his/her last sexual intercourse.

Results

- The prevalence of having used a condom during students' last sexual intercourse was **seventy-two percent (72%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and seventy-one percent (71%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 11 and Figure 21).
- The prevalence of having used a condom during students' last sexual intercourse was **seventy percent (70%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and sixty-six percent (66%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 11 and Figure 21).
- The prevalence of having used a condom during students' last sexual intercourse was **seventy-three percent (73%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and seventy-eight percent (78%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 11 and Figure 21).

Table 11: Condom use

	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	72	70	73	73	76	82	63	75	66
2008	71	66	78	77	82	81	65	71	33

Sexual Behaviors (continued)
(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 21: Of the students in the 7th - 12th grades who had sexual intercourse, the percentage that used a condom during the his/her last sexual intercourse.

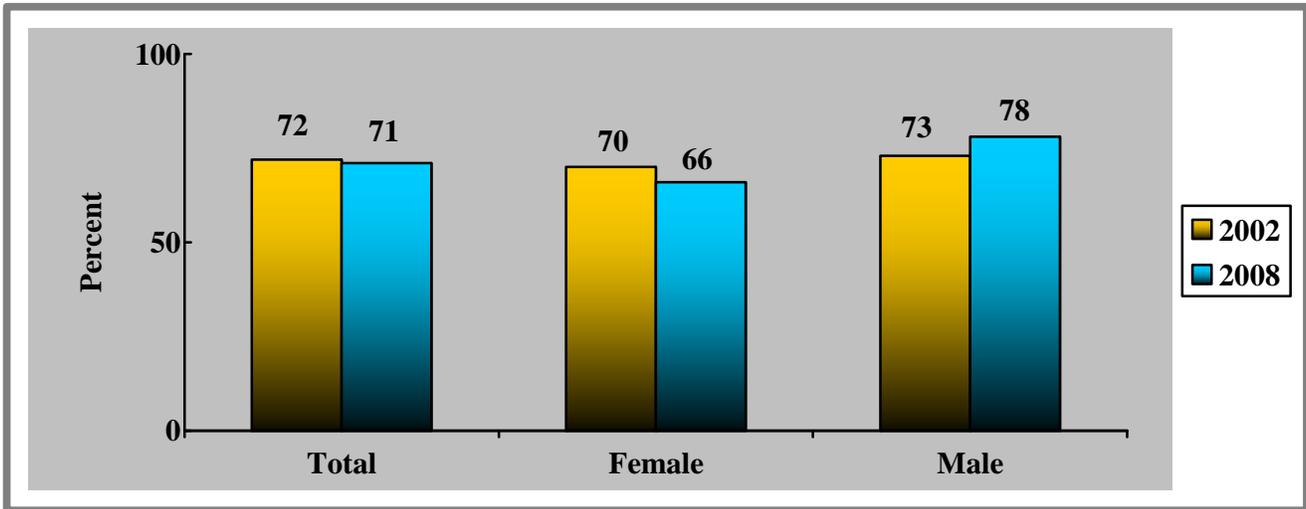
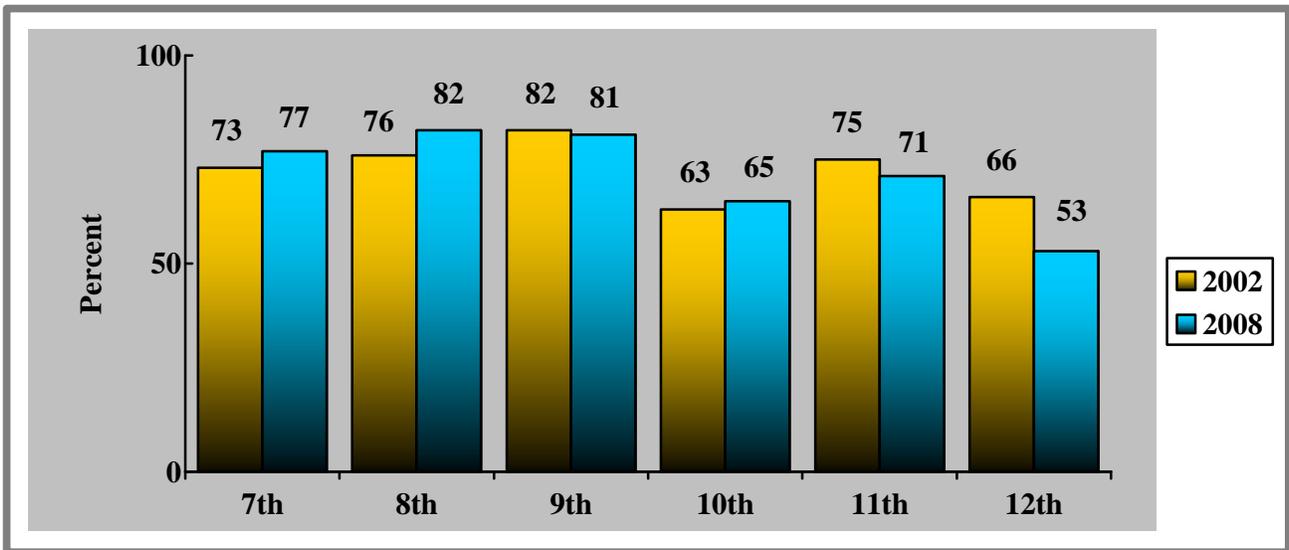


Figure 22: Of the students in the 7th - 12th grades who had sexual intercourse, the percentage that used a condom during the his/her last sexual intercourse, by grade.



Sexual Behavior (continued)

(Comparing Monroe 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-eight percent (68%)** among students in Monroe 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-four percent (64%)** among female students in Monroe 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 **seventy-four percent (74%)** among male students in Monroe 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:
 - **Eighty-one percent (81%)** among 9th graders in Monroe County, **fifty-eight percent (58%)** among 9th graders in Arkansas, and **seventy percent (70%)** among 9th graders in the nation;
 - **Sixty-five percent (65%)** among 10th graders in Monroe County, **sixty-eight percent (68%)** among 10th graders in Arkansas, and **sixty-six percent (66%)** among 10th graders in the nation;
 - **Seventy-one percent (71%)** among 11th graders in Monroe County, **fifty-nine percent (59%)** among 11th graders in Arkansas, and **sixty-two percent (62%)** among 11th graders in the nation; and
 - **Fifty-three percent (53%)** among 12th graders in Monroe County, and **fifty-four percent (54%)** among 12th graders in the nation (Table 12 and Figure 24).

Sexual Behavior (continued)

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

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

Grade	Monroe County (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	81	58	70
10th	65	68	66
11th	71	59	62
12th	53	N/A*	54

* Less than 100 respondents in a subgroup.

Figure 23: Condom use (9th-12th graders), by gender

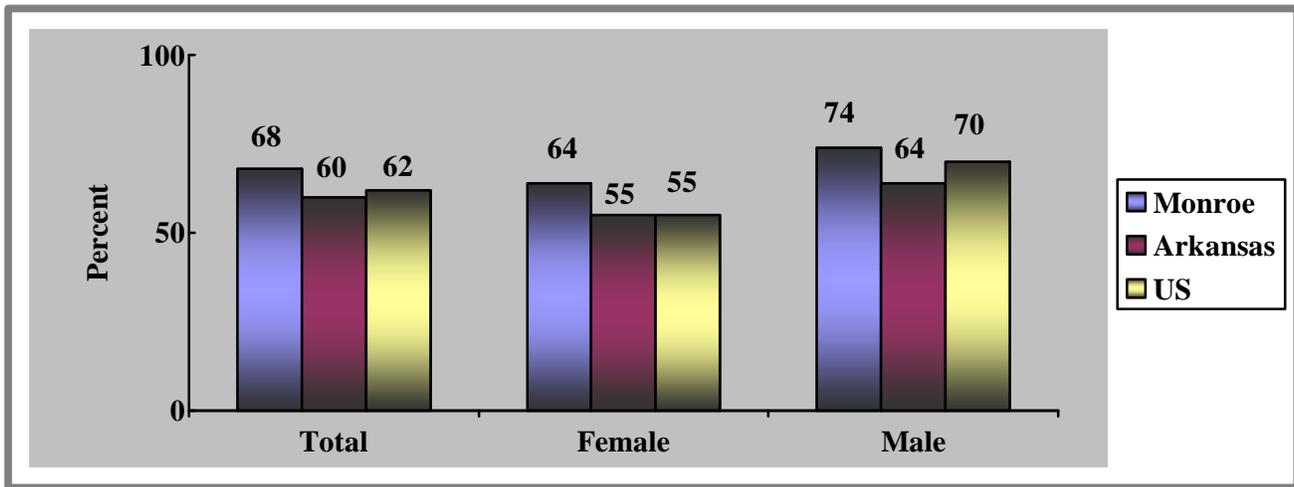
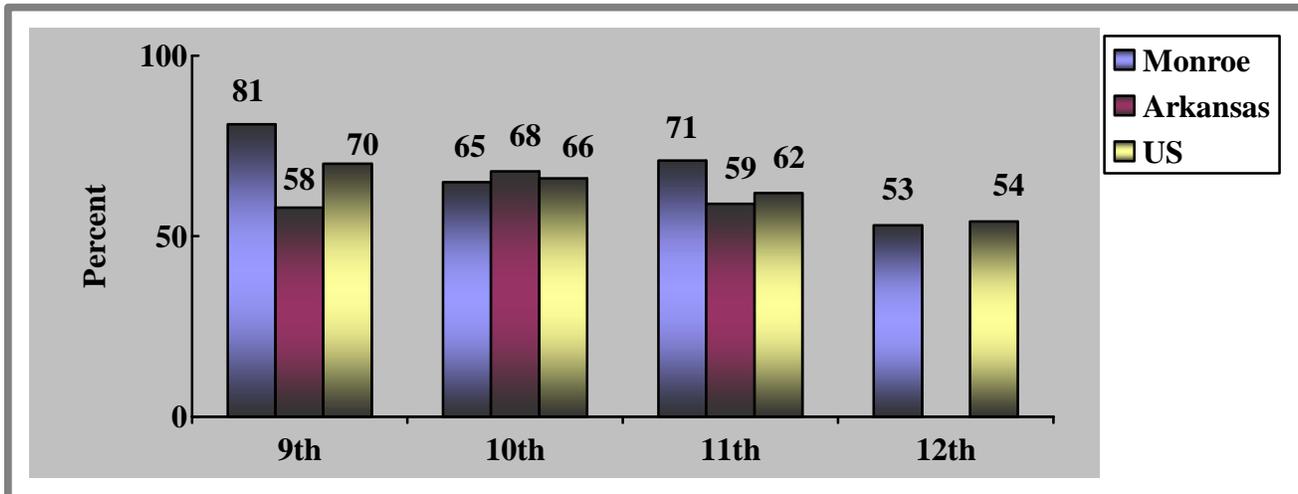


Figure 24: Condom use (9th-12th graders), by gender



Health Education – HIV/AIDS

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Health education:

The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who were taught about HIV or AIDS infection in school.

Results

- The prevalence of having received information on HIV/AIDS at school was **seventy-five percent (75%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and seventy-three percent (73%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 1 and Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having received information on HIV/AIDS at school was **seventy-seven percent (77%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and seventy-nine percent (79%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 1 and Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having received information on HIV/AIDS at school was **seventy-three percent (73%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and sixty-eight percent (68%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 1 and Figure 1).

Table 1: Health education

	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	75	77	73	53	75	85	77	80	82
2008	73	79	68	56	75	81	77	72	76

Health Education – HIV/AIDS (continued)
(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 1: The percentage of students in the 7th – 12th grades who were taught about HIV or AIDS infection in school.

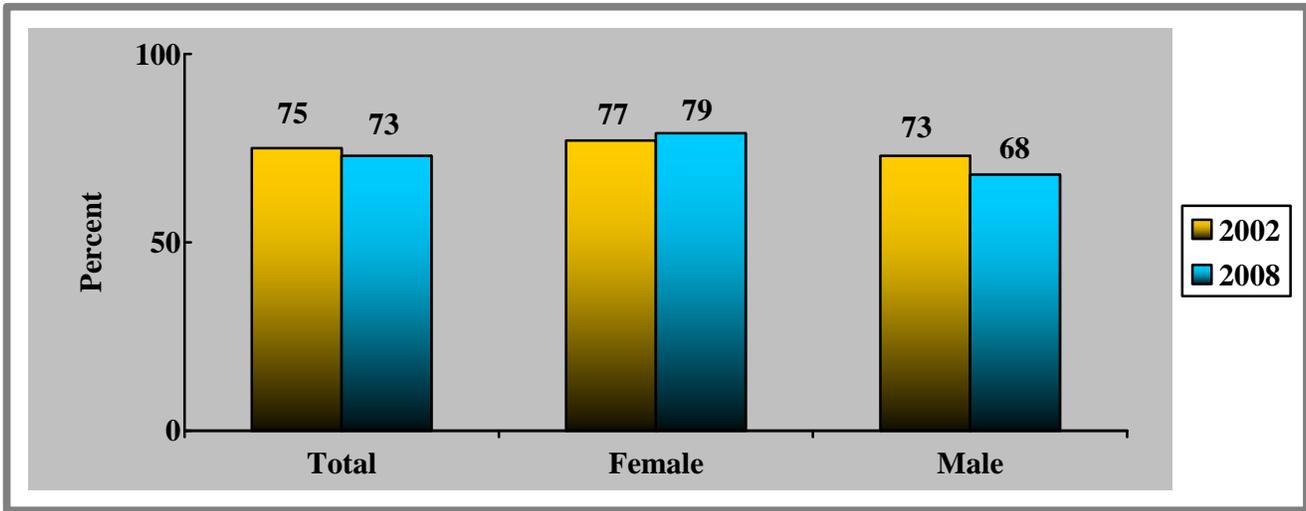
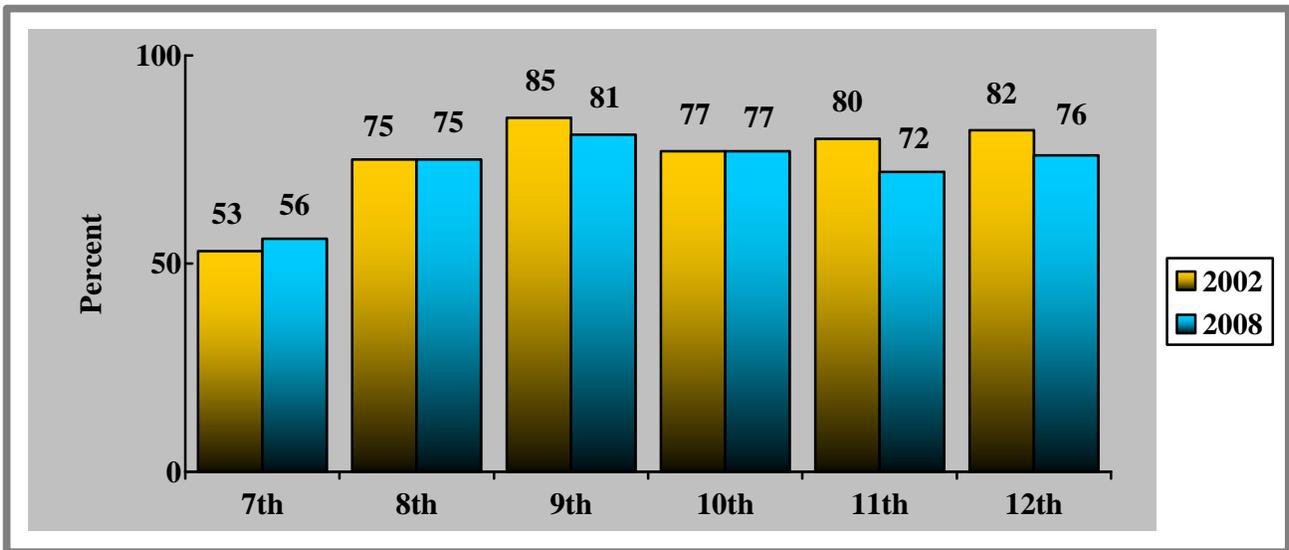


Figure 2 The percentage of students in the 7th – 12th grades who were taught about HIV or AIDS infection in school, by grade.



Health Education – HIV/AIDS (continued)

(Comparing Monroe 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 lower among students in Monroe County (77%) than among students in Arkansas (86%), and students in the nation (90%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having received information on HIV/AIDS at school was lower among female students in Monroe County (80%) than among female students in Arkansas (87%), and female students in the nation (90%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having received information on HIV/AIDS at school was lower among male students in Monroe County (74%) than among male students in Arkansas (85%), and 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 Monroe County (81%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (84%), and 9th graders in the nation (87%);
 - Lower among 10th graders in Monroe County (77%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (89%), and 10th graders in the nation (90%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Monroe County (72%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (86%), and than among 11th graders in the nation (92%); and
 - Lower among 12th graders in Monroe County (76%) 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 Monroe 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 2: Health Education (9th-12th graders)

Grade	Monroe County (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	81	84	87
10th	77	89	90
11th	72	86	92
12th	76	84	90

Figure 3: Health Education (9th-12th graders), by gender

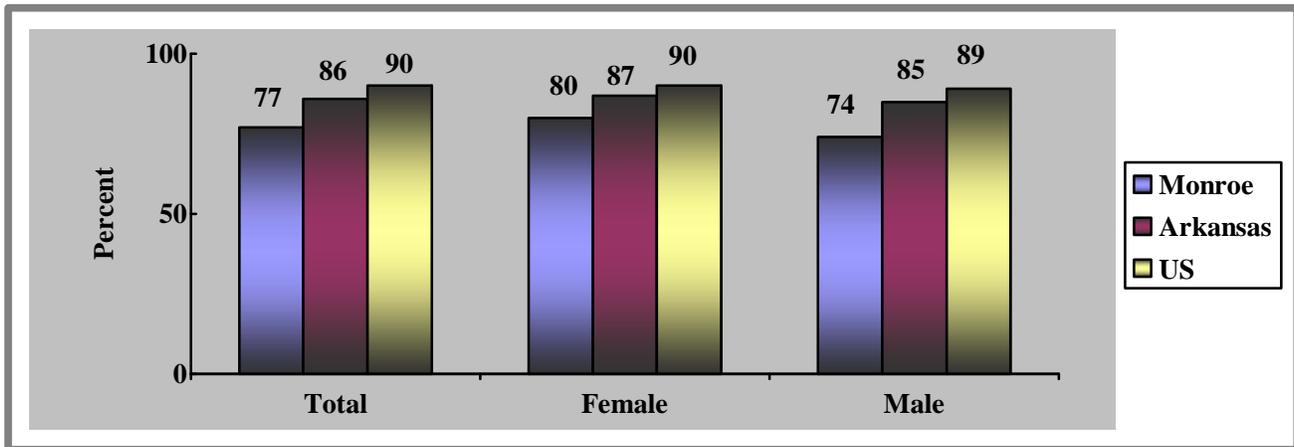
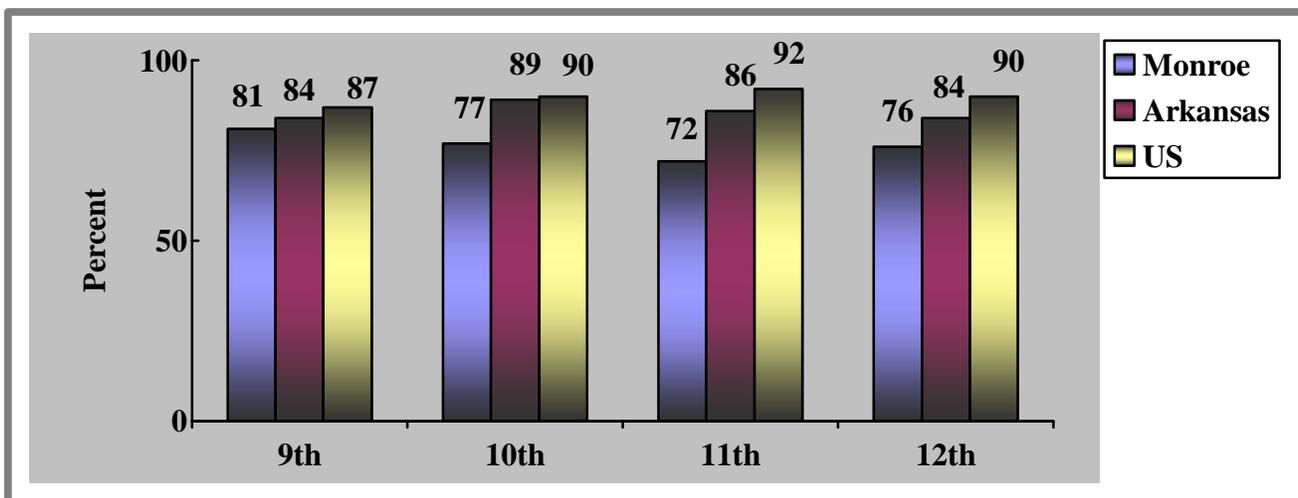


Figure 4: Health Education (9th-12th graders), by grade



Overweight and Weight Control

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Overweight:

The percentage of students in the 7th-12th grades who were overweight, as calculated by Body Mass Index.

Results

- The prevalence of being overweight was **twenty-eight percent (28%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and thirty-two percent (32%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 1 and Figure 1).
- The prevalence of being overweight was **twenty-eight percent (28%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and thirty-one percent (31%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 1 and Figure 1).
- The prevalence of being overweight was **twenty-eight percent (28%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and thirty-three percent (33%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 1 and Figure 1).

Table 1: Overweight

	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	28	28	28	27	22	34	29	25	28
2008	32	31	33	31	41	36	33	28	18

Overweight and Weight Control (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 1: The percentage of students in the 7th - 12th grades who described themselves as slightly or very overweight.

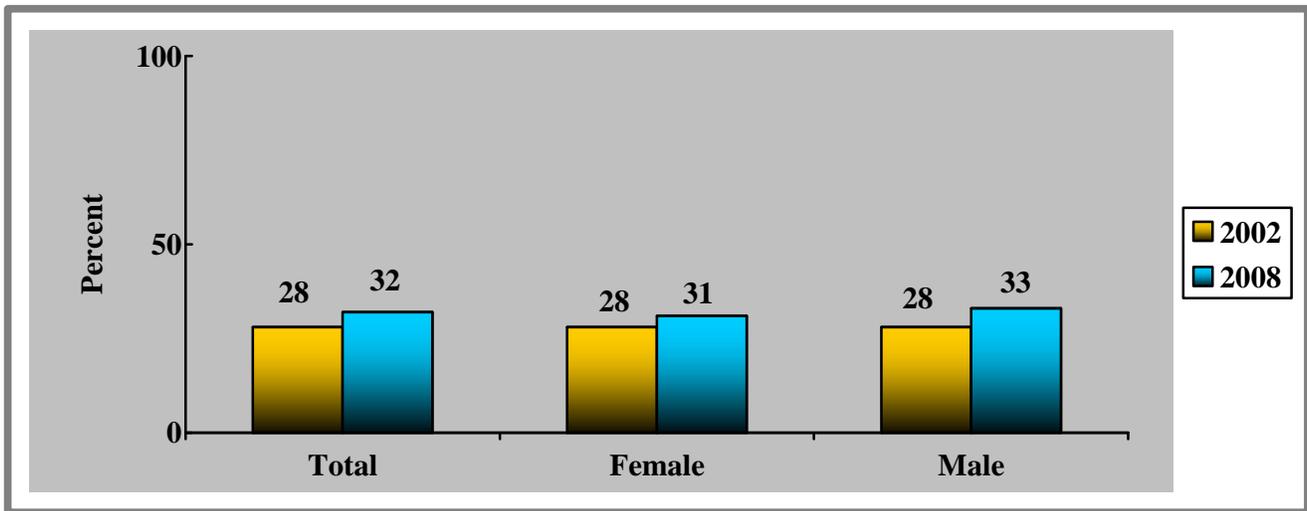
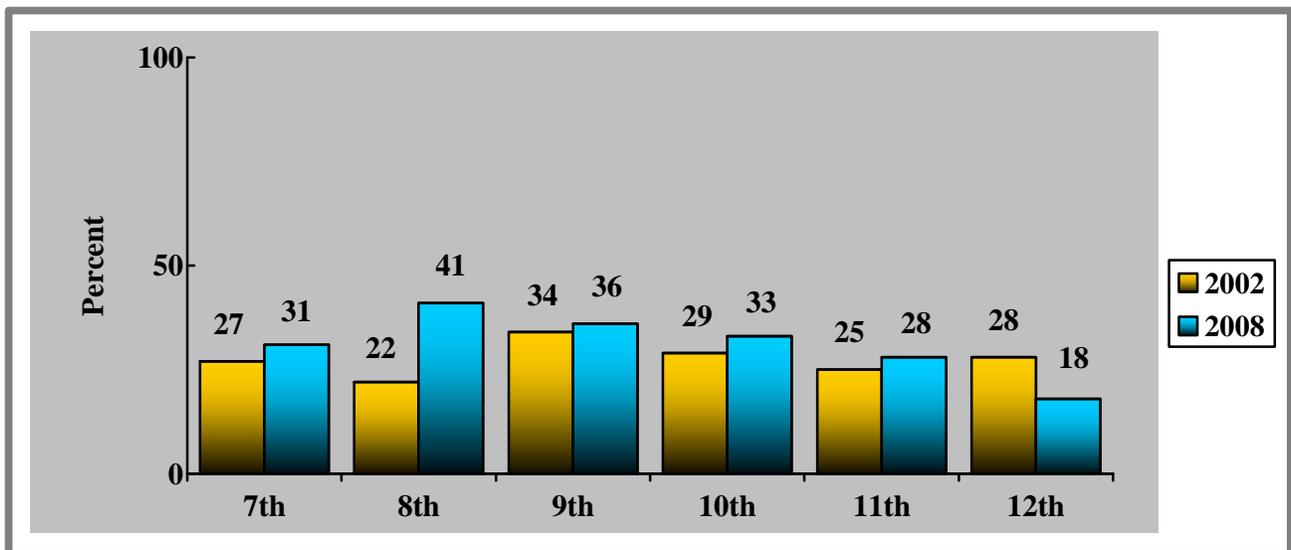


Figure 2: The percentage of students in the 7th - 12th grades who described themselves as slightly or very overweight, by grade.



Overweight and Weight Control (continued)

(Comparing Monroe 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 Monroe County (30%) than among students in Arkansas (16%), and students in nation (16%) (Figure 3).
- The prevalence of being overweight was higher among female students in Monroe County (31%) 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 Monroe County (28%) 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 Monroe County (36%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (13%), and 9th graders in the nation (18%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Monroe County (33%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (16%), and 10th graders in the nation (16%);
 - Higher among 11th graders in Monroe County (28%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (15%), and 11th graders in the nation (15%); and
 - Lower among 12th graders in Monroe County (18%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (20%), and higher than among 12th graders in the nation (14%) (Table 2 and Figure 4).

Overweight and Weight Control (continued)

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

Table 2: Overweight (9th-12th graders)

Grade	Monroe County (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	36	13	18
10th	33	16	16
11th	28	15	15
12th	18	20	14

Figure 3: Overweight (9th-12th graders), by gender

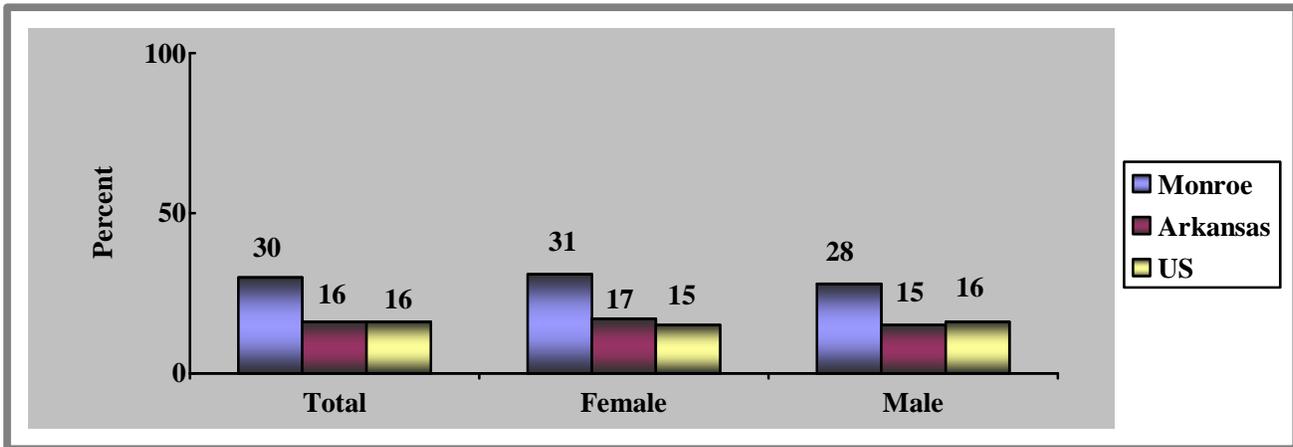
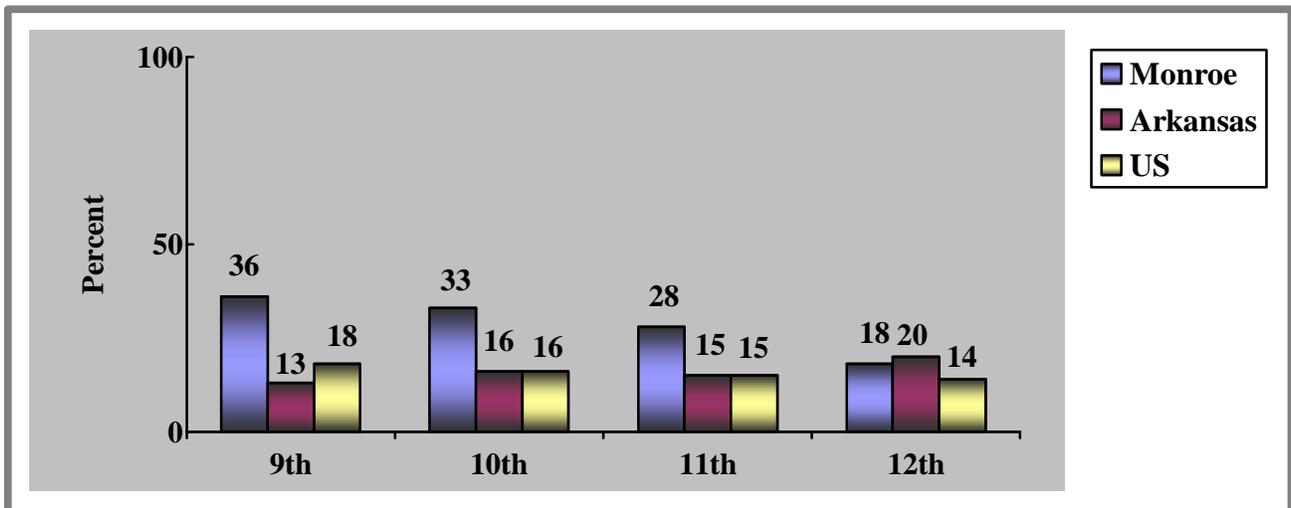


Figure 4: Overweight (9th-12 graders), by grade



Overweight and Weight Control (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Described themselves as overweight:

The percentage of students in the 7th-12th grades who described themselves as slightly or very overweight.

Results

- The prevalence of describing themselves as overweight was **twenty-six percent (26%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and twenty-eight percent (28%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 3 and Figure 5).
- The prevalence of describing themselves as overweight was **twenty-nine percent (29%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and thirty-three percent (33%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 3 and Figure 5).
- The prevalence of describing themselves as overweight was **twenty-three percent (23%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and twenty-two percent (22%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 3 and Figure 5).

Table 3: Described themselves as overweight

	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	26	29	23	21	28	27	18	29	32
2008	28	33	23	22	34	30	32	26	20

Overweight and Weight Control (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 5: The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who were overweight, as calculated by Body Mass Index.

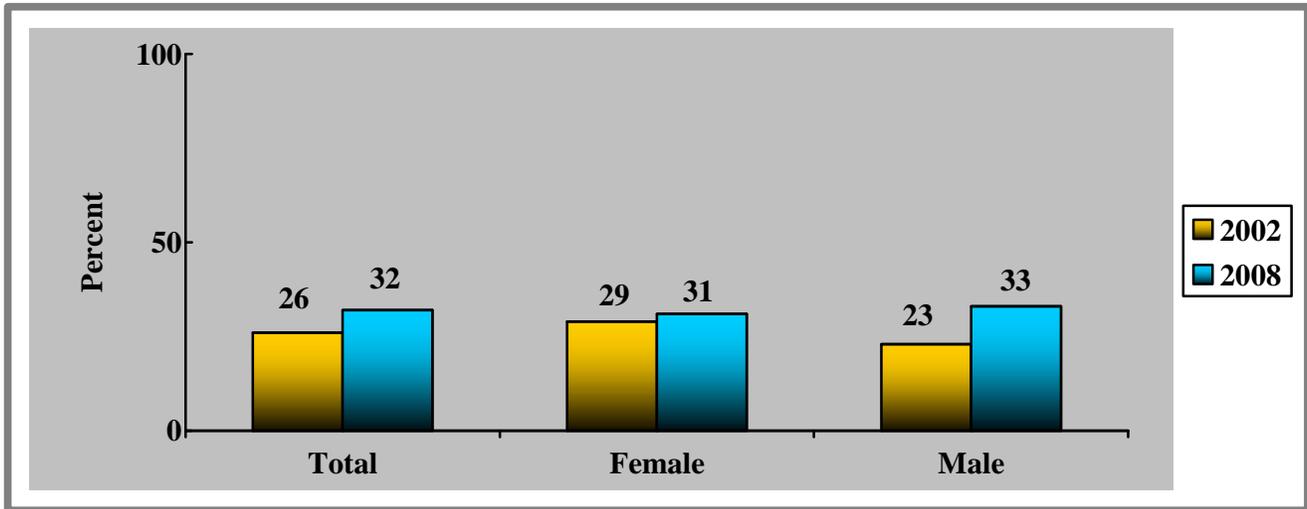
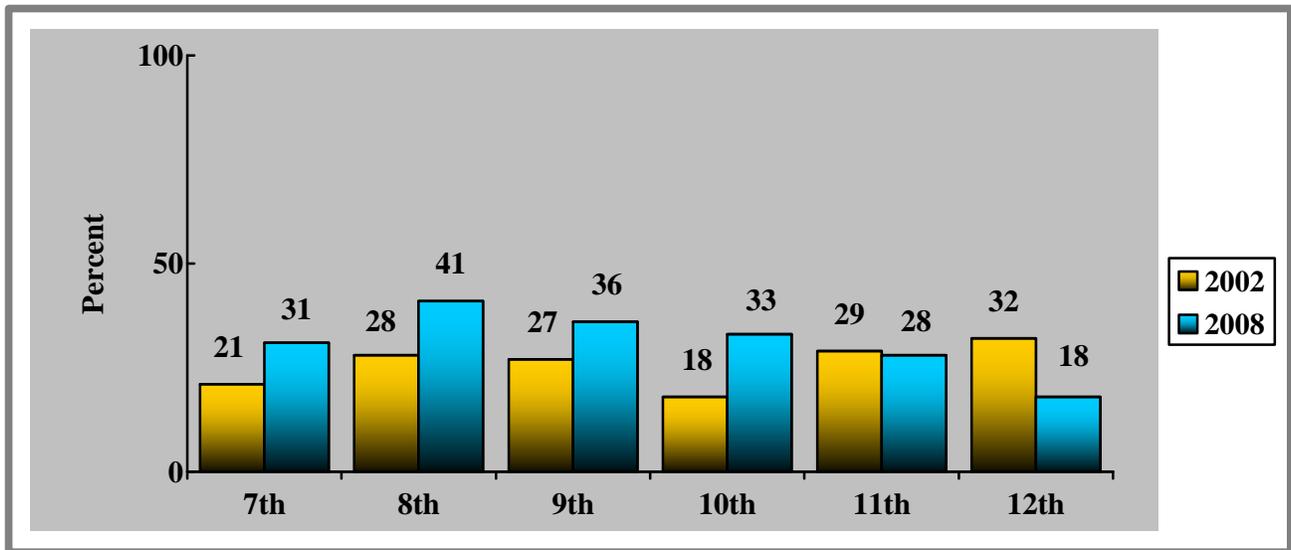


Figure 6: The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who were overweight, as calculated by Body Mass Index, by grade.



Overweight and Weight Control (continued)

(Comparing Monroe 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 equal among students in Monroe County (27%) and students in Arkansas (27%), and lower than among students in nation (29%) (Figure 7).
- The prevalence of describing themselves as overweight was lower among female students in Monroe County (32%) than among female students in Arkansas (33%), and female students in the nation (35%) (Figure 7).
- The prevalence of describing themselves as overweight was higher among male students in Monroe County (23%) than among male students in Arkansas (22%), and lower than among male students in the nation (24%) (Figure 7).
- The prevalence of describing themselves as overweight was:
 - Higher among 9th graders in Monroe County (30%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (25%), and 9th graders in the nation (29%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Monroe County (32%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (23%), and 10th graders in the nation (29%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Monroe County (26%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (31%), and 11th graders in the nation (31%); and
 - Lower among 12th graders in Monroe County (20%) 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 Monroe 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 4: Described themselves as overweight (9th-12th graders)

Grade	Monroe County (%)	Arkansas (%)	U.S. (%)
9th	30	25	29
10th	32	23	29
11th	26	31	31
12th	20	30	28

Figure 7: Described themselves as overweight (9th-12th graders), by gender

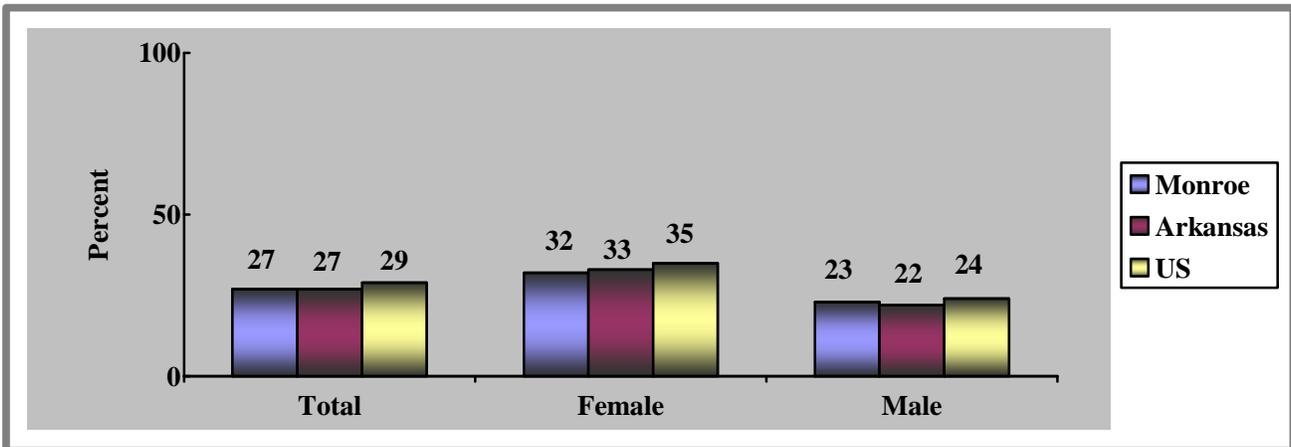
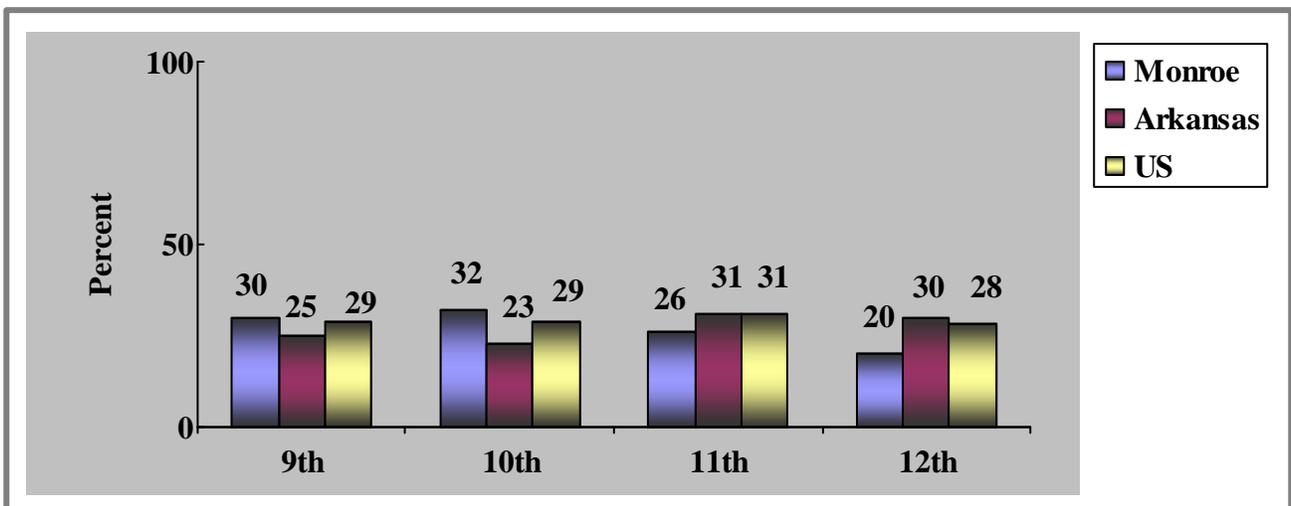


Figure 8: Described themselves overweight (9th-12th graders), by grade



Overweight and Weight Control (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Were trying to lose weight:

The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who were trying to lose weight.

Results

- The prevalence of trying to lose weight was **forty-two percent (42%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and forty-six percent (46%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 5 and Figure 9).
- The prevalence of trying to lose weight was **fifty-five percent (55%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and fifty-four percent (54%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 5 and Figure 9).
- The prevalence of trying to lose weight was **twenty-nine percent (29%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and thirty-seven percent (37%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 5 and Figure 9).

Table 5: Were trying to lose weight

	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	42	55	29	45	40	40	39	39	45
2008	46	54	37	42	54	49	48	36	41

Overweight and Weight Control (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 9: The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who were trying to lose weight.

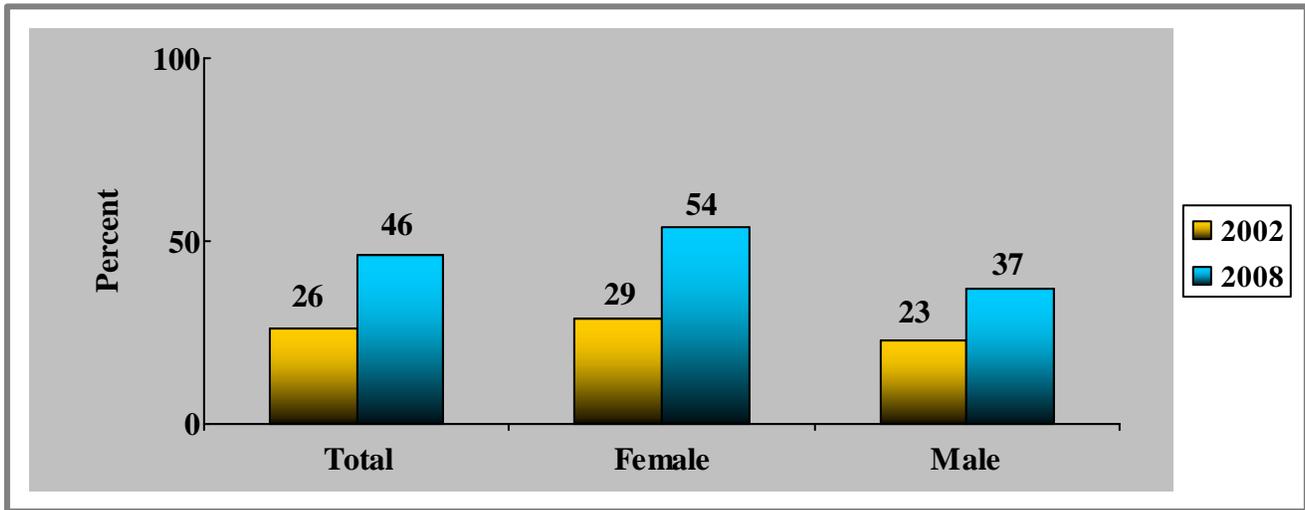
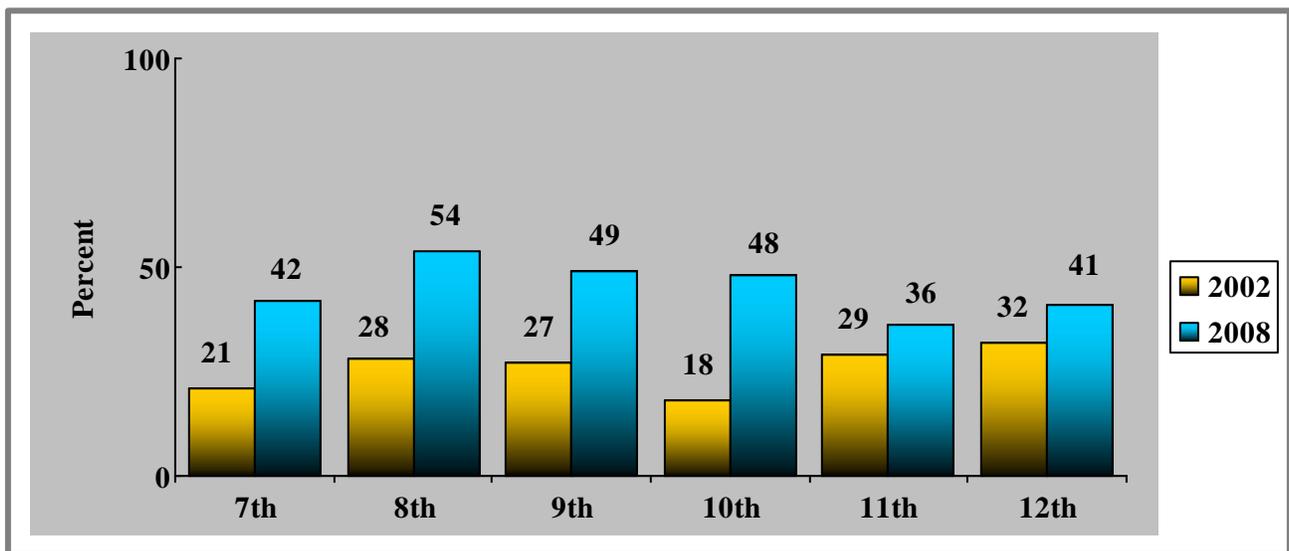


Figure 10: The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who were trying to lose weight, by grade.



Overweight and Weight Control (continued)

(Comparing Monroe 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 Monroe County (44%) than among students in Arkansas (43%), and lower than among students in nation (45%) (Figure 11).
- The prevalence of trying to lose weight was lower among female students in Monroe County (54%) than among female students in Arkansas (56%) and female students in the nation (60%) (Figure 11).
- The prevalence of trying to lose weight was higher among male students in Monroe 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:
 - Higher among 9th graders in Monroe County (49%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (43%) and 9th graders in the nation (44%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Monroe County (48%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (40%), and 10th graders in the nation (46%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Monroe County (36%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (45%), and 11th graders in the nation (46%); and
 - Lower among 12th graders in Monroe County (41%) 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 Monroe 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 6: Were trying to lose weight (9th-12th graders)

Grade	Monroe County	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	49	43	44
10th	48	40	46
11th	36	45	46
12th	41	45	45

Figure 11: Were trying to lose weight (9th-12th graders), by gender

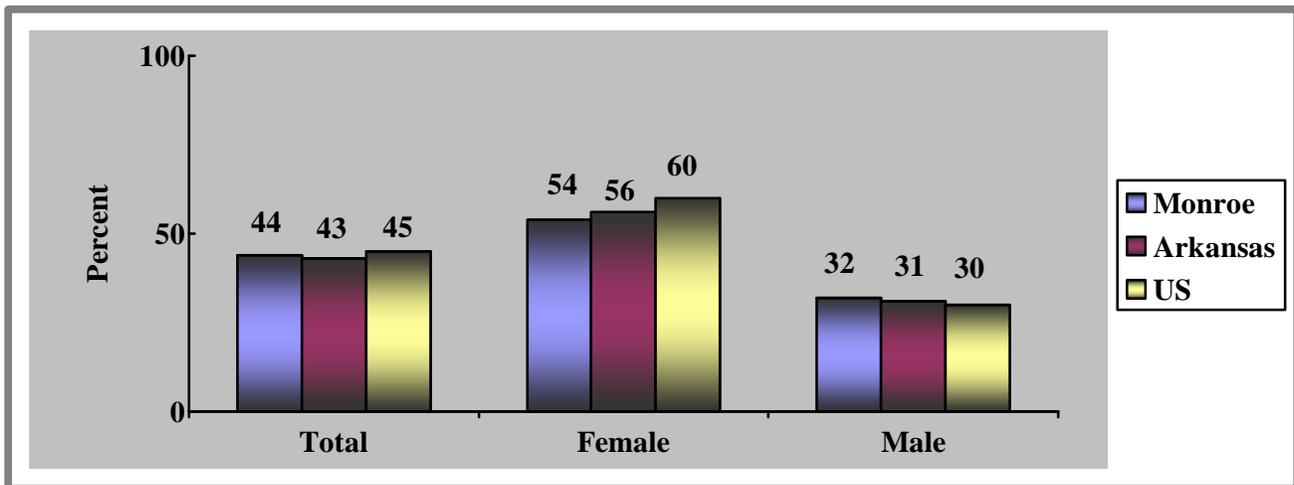
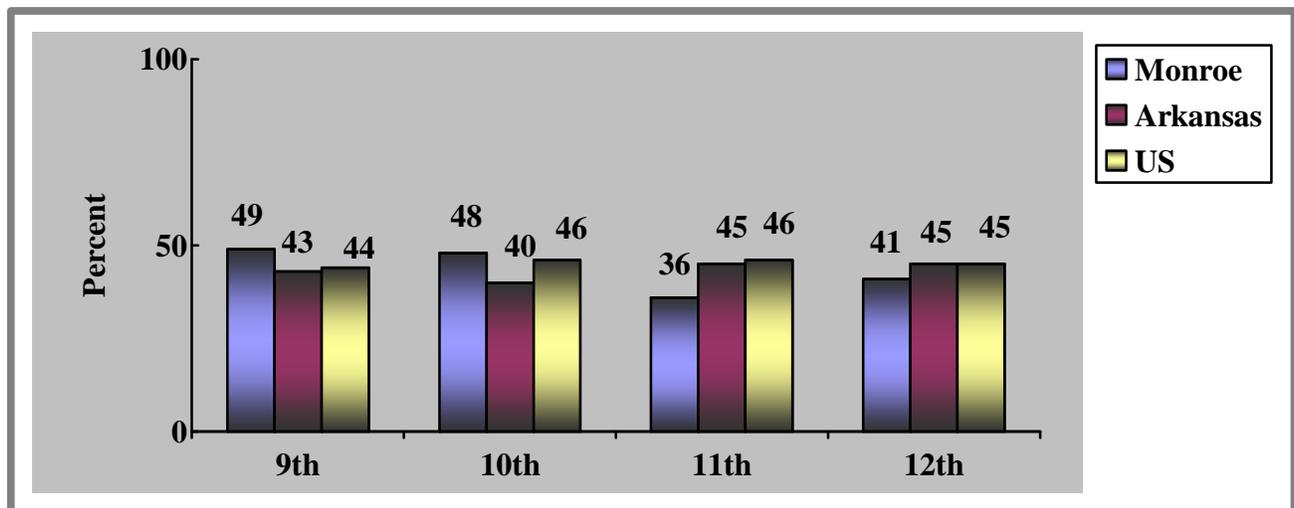


Figure 12: Were trying to lose weight (9th-12th graders), by grade



Overweight and Weight Control (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Ate less food to lose weight:

The percentage of students in the 7th-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.

Results

- 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 **thirty-two percent (32%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and thirty-five percent (35%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 7 and Figure 13).
- 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 **forty-three percent (43%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and forty percent (40%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 7 and Figure 13).
- 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 **twenty-two percent (22%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and forty percent (40%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 7 and Figure 13).

Table 7: Ate less food to lose weight

	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	32	43	22	32	39	30	36	26	33
2008	35	40	40	38	36	33	31	33	36

Overweight and Weight Control (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 14: The percentage of students in the 7th - 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.

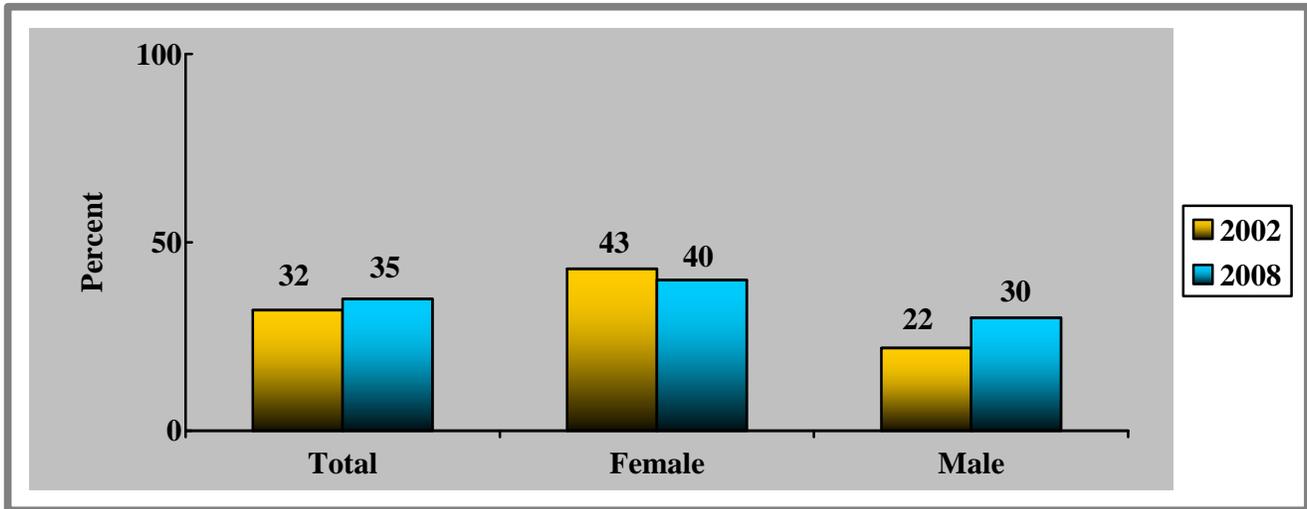
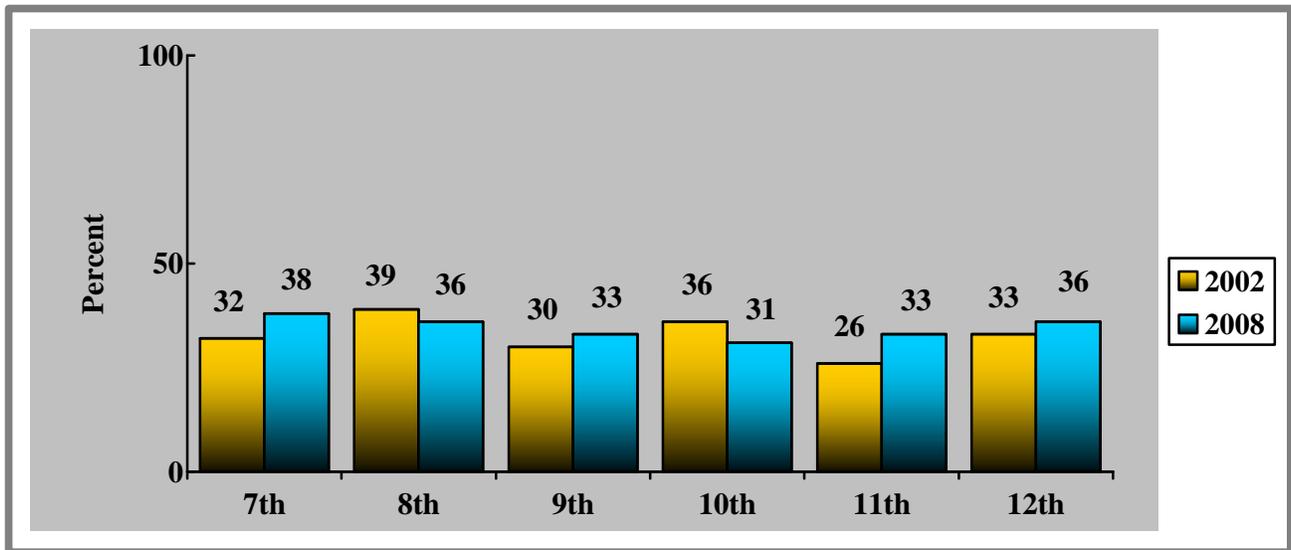


Figure 13: The percentage of students in the 7th - 12th grades who ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey, by grade.



Overweight and Weight Control (continued)

(Comparing Monroe 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 Monroe County (33%) 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 Monroe County (39%) 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 Monroe 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 Monroe County (33%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (40%), and 9th graders in the nation (39%);
 - Lower among 10th graders in Monroe County (31%) and 10th graders in Arkansas (32%), and lower 10th graders in the nation (41%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Monroe County (33%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (39%), and 11th graders in the nation (42%); and
 - Lower among 12th graders in Monroe County (36%) 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 Monroe 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 8: Ate less food to lose weight (9th-12th graders)

Grade	Monroe County	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	33	40	39
10th	31	32	41
11th	33	39	42
12th	36	40	42

Figure 15: Ate less food to lose weight (9th-12th graders), by gender

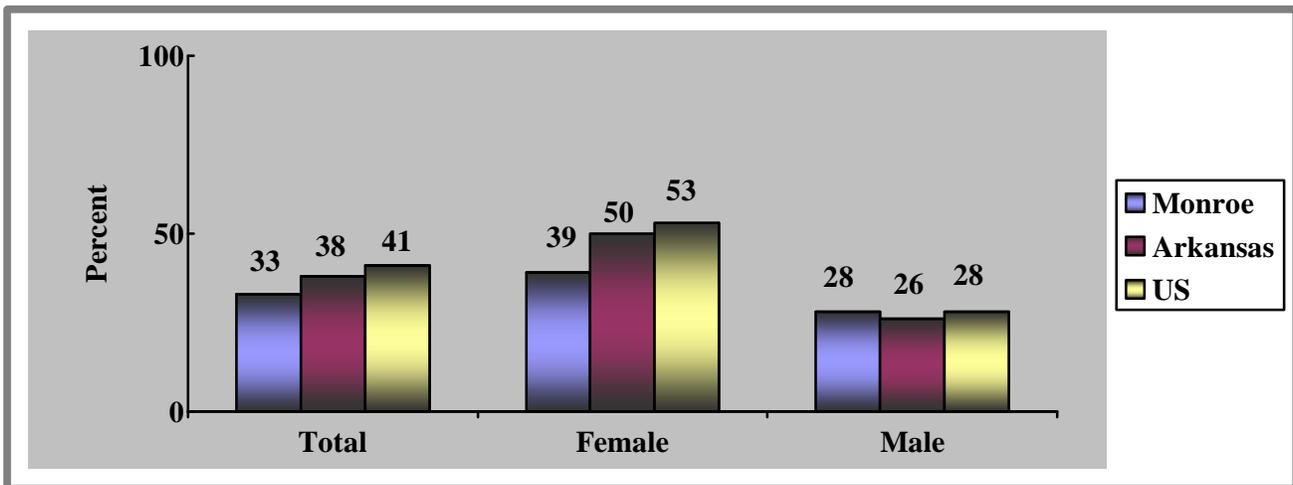
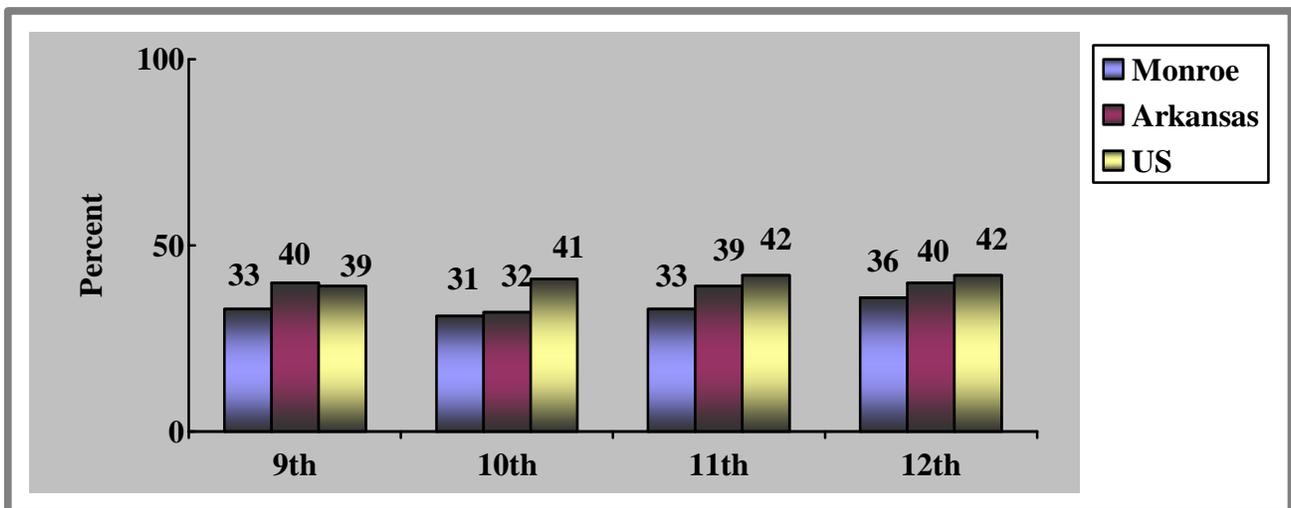


Figure 16: Ate less food to lose weight (9th-12th graders), by grade



Overweight and Weight Control (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Exercised to lose weight:

The percentage of students in the 7th-12th grades who exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey.

Results

- The prevalence of having exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was **fifty-two percent (52%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and fifty-four percent (54%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 9 and Figure 17).
- The prevalence of having exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was **fifty-eight percent (58%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and fifty-nine percent (59%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 9 and Figure 17).
- The prevalence of having exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was **forty-seven percent (47%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and forty-nine percent (49%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 9 and Figure 17).

Table 9: Exercised to lose weight

	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	52	58	47	61	56	53	55	46	42
2008	54	59	49	51	60	52	61	51	47

Overweight and Weight Control (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 17: The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey.

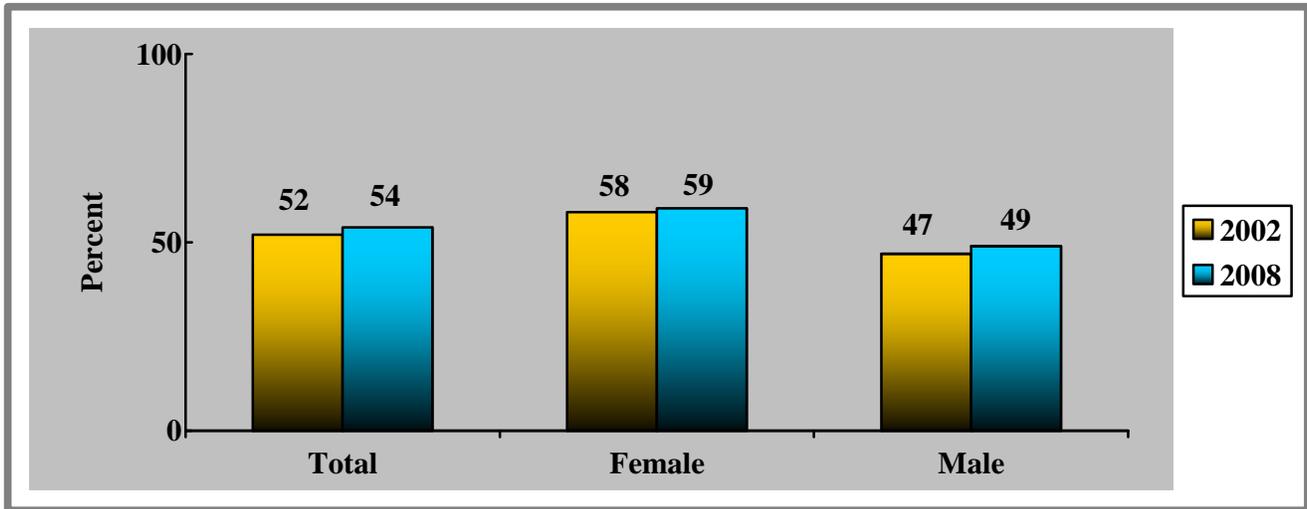
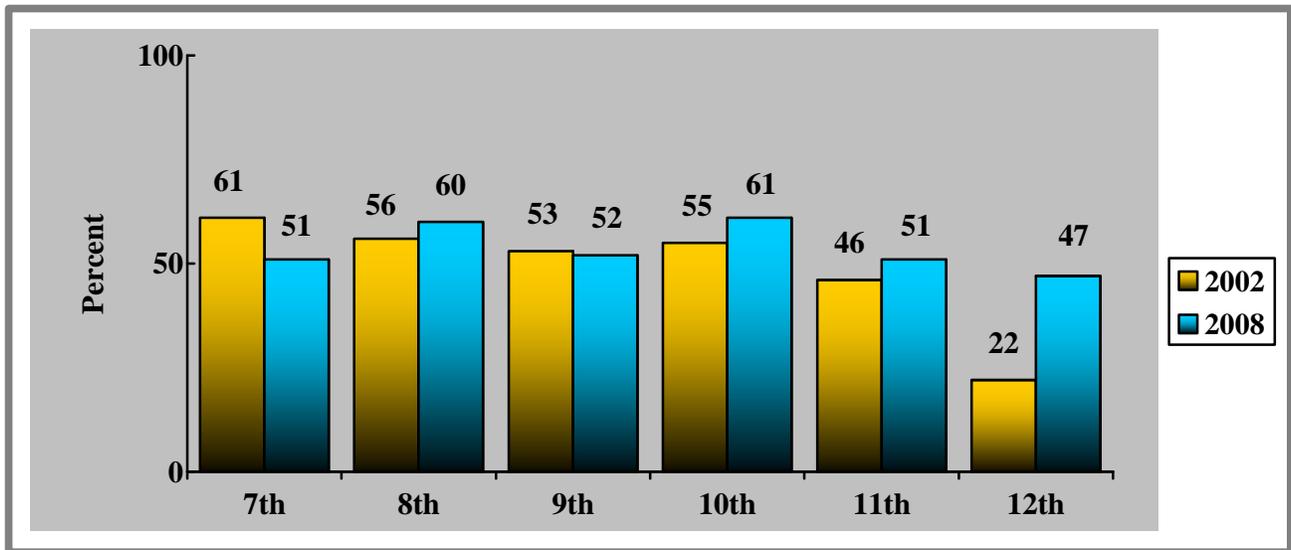


Figure 18: The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey, by grade.



Overweight and Weight Control (continued)

(Comparing Monroe 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 Monroe County (53%) 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 Monroe County (61%) 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 Monroe County (44%) 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 Monroe County (52%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (63%), and 9th graders in the nation (65%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Monroe County (61%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (58%), and equal to 10th graders in the nation (61%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Monroe County (51%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (58%), and 11th graders in the nation (60%); and
 - Lower among 12th graders in Monroe County (47%) 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 Monroe 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 10: Exercised to lose weight (9th-12th graders)

Grade	Monroe County	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	52	63	65
10th	61	58	61
11th	51	58	60
12th	47	59	58

Figure 19: Exercised to lose weight (9th-12th graders), by gender

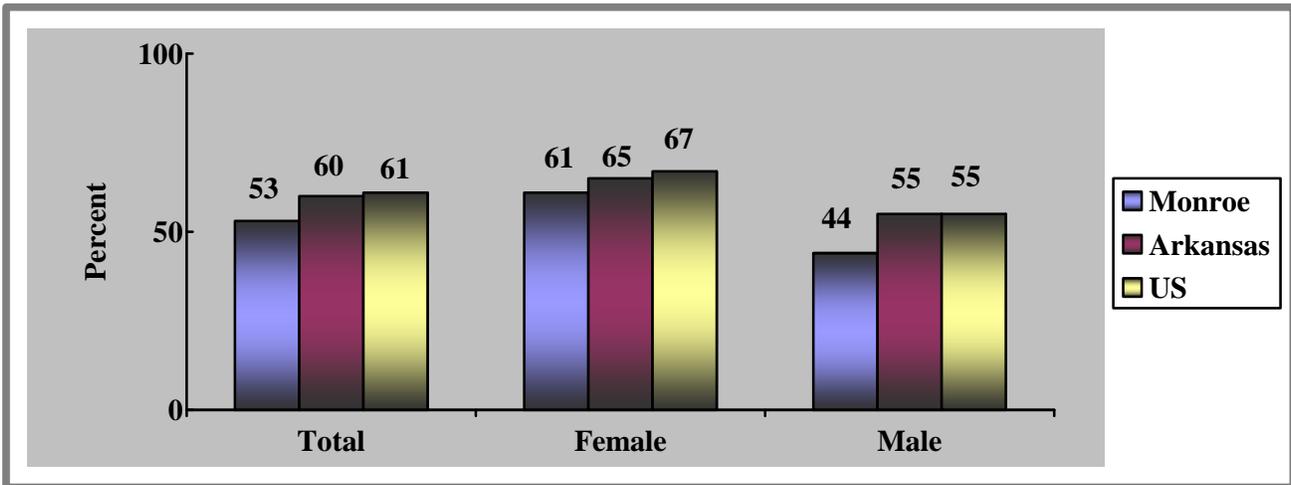
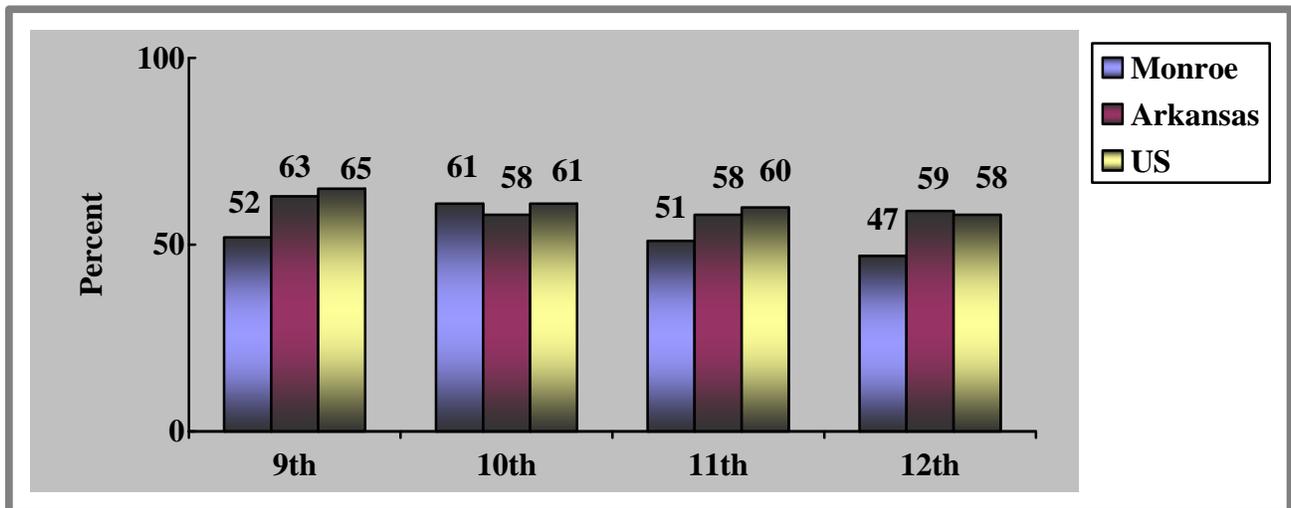


Figure 20: Exercised to lose weight (9th-12th graders), by grade



Overweight and Weight Control (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Vomited or took laxatives to lose weight:

The percentage of students in the 7th-12th grades who vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey.

Results

- 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 **six percent (6%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and seven percent (7%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 11 and Figure 21).
- 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 **eight percent (8%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and five percent (5%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 11 and Figure 21).
- 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 **three percent (3%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and nine percent (9%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 11 and Figure 21).

Table 11: Vomited or took laxatives to lose weight

	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	6	8	3	6	7	6	4	6	5
2008	7	5	9	10	9	4	8	5	6

Overweight and Weight Control (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 21: The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey.

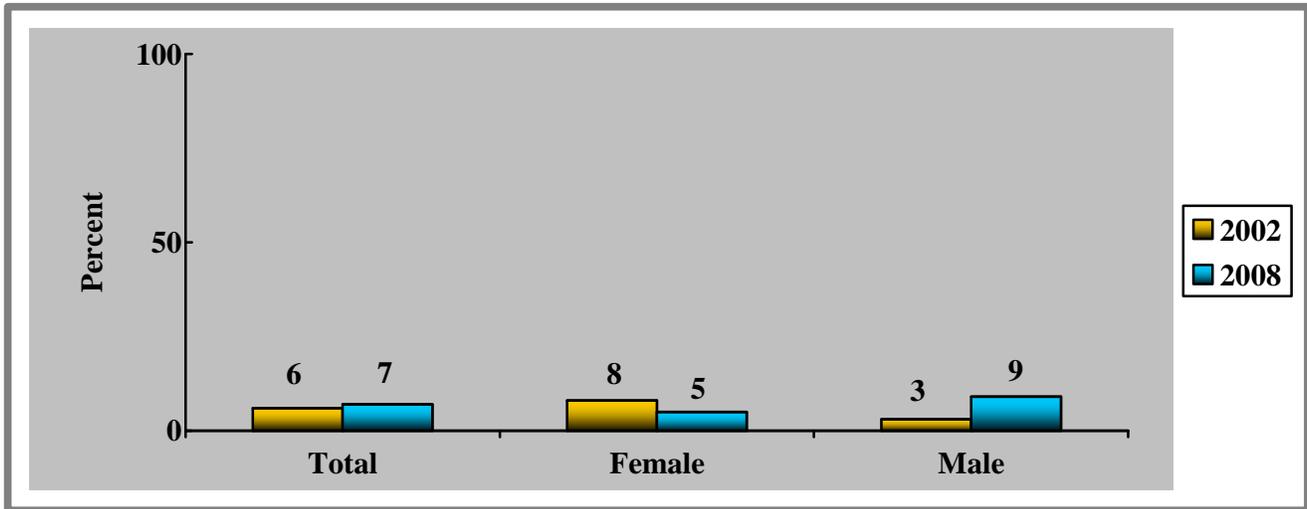
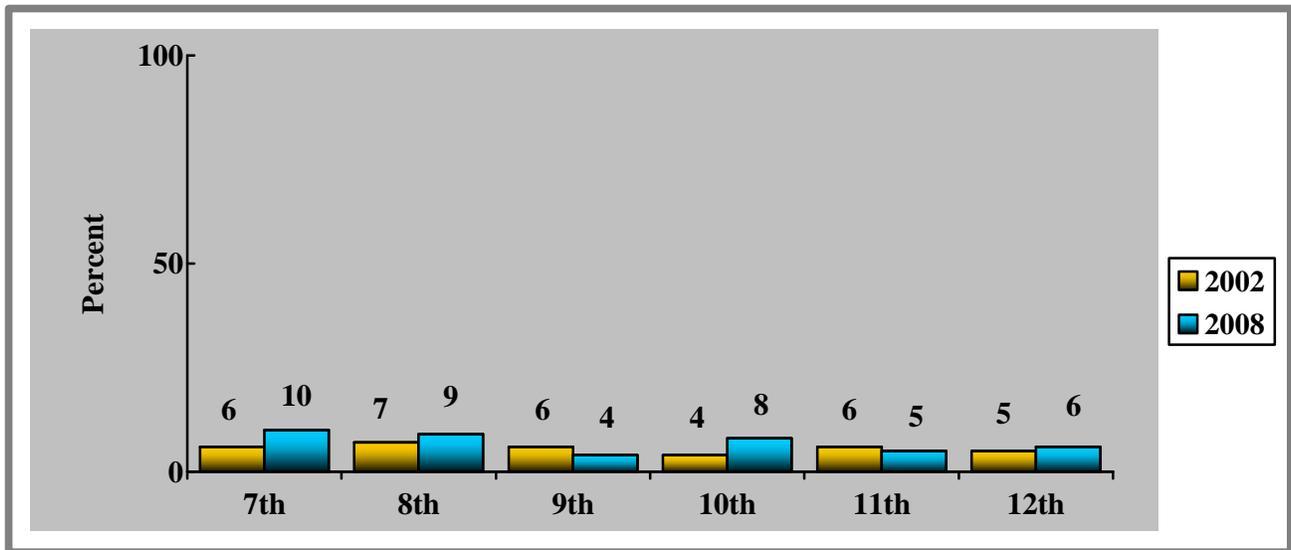


Figure 22: The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey, by grade.



Overweight and Weight Control (continued)

(Comparing Monroe 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 Monroe County (6%) 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 Monroe County (3%) 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 higher among male students in Monroe County (9%) than among male students in Arkansas (6%), and 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:
 - Higher among 9th graders in Monroe County (9%) and 9th graders in the Arkansas (8%), and 9th graders in the nation (4%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Monroe County (8%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (6%), and 10th graders in the nation (5%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Monroe 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 Monroe County (6%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (7%), and higher than among 12th graders in the nation (5%) (Table 12 and Figure 24).

Overweight and Weight Control (continued)

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

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

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

Figure 23: Vomited or took laxatives to lose weight (9th-12th graders), by gender

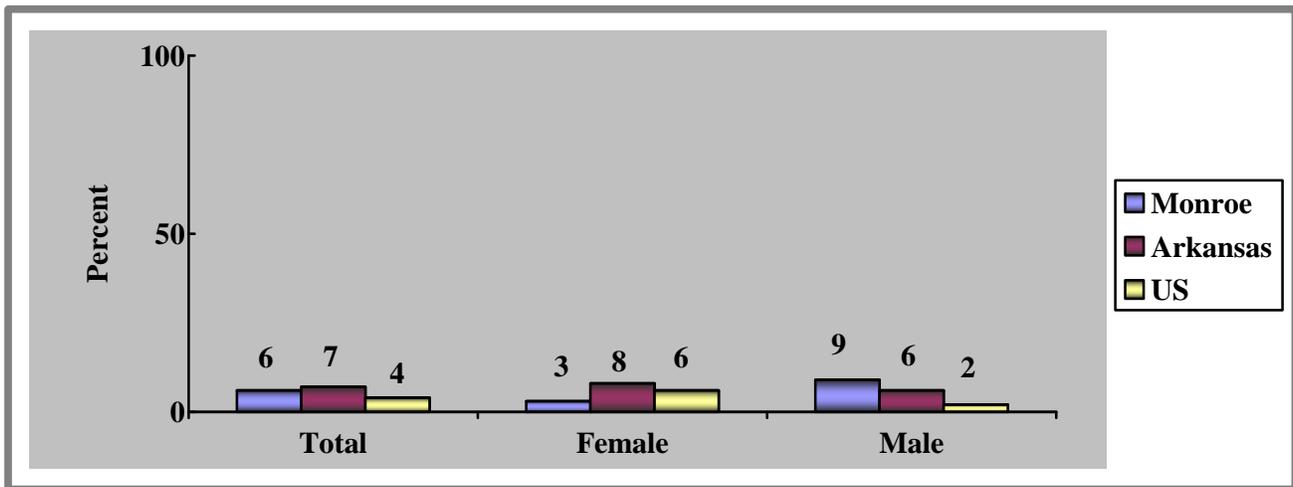
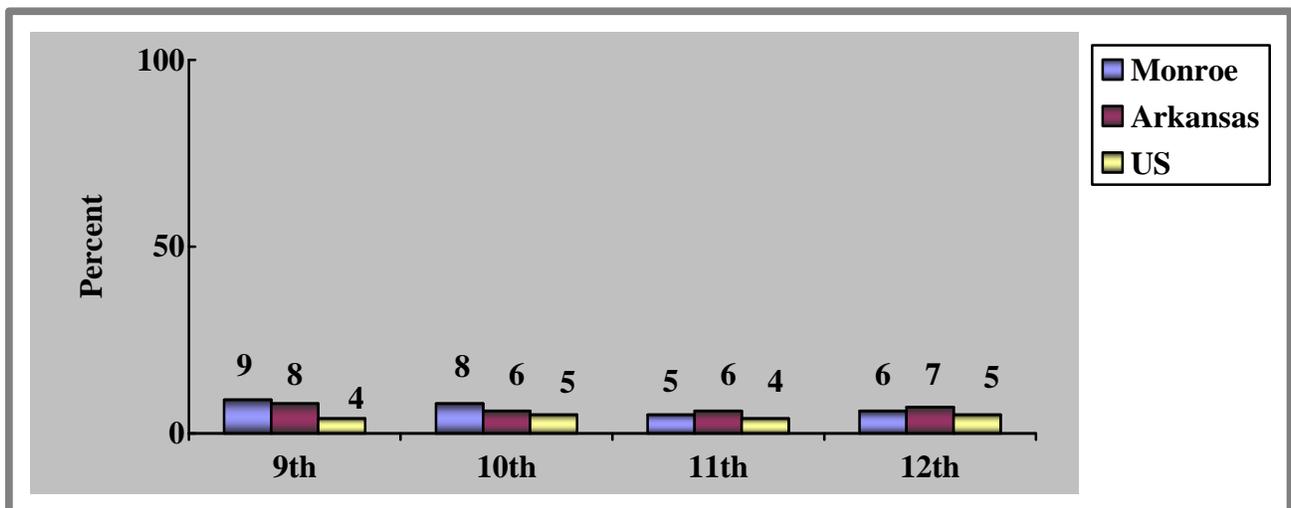


Figure 24: Vomited or took laxatives to lose weight (9th-12th graders), by grade



Overweight and Weight Control (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Took diet pills to lose weight:

The percentage of students in the 7th-12th grades who took diet pills to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey.

Results

- The prevalence of having taken diet pills to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was **six percent (6%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and six percent (6%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 13 and Figure 25).
- The prevalence of having taken diet pills to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was **eight percent (8%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and five percent (5%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 13 and Figure 25).
- The prevalence of having taken diet pills to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey was **four percent (4%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and six percent (6%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 13 and Figure 25).

Table 13: Took diet pills to lose weight

	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	6	8	4	2	5	8	11	6	3
2008	6	5	6	3	5	5	8	8	8

Overweight and Weight Control (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 25: The percentage of the students in the 7th - 12th grades who took diet pills to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey.

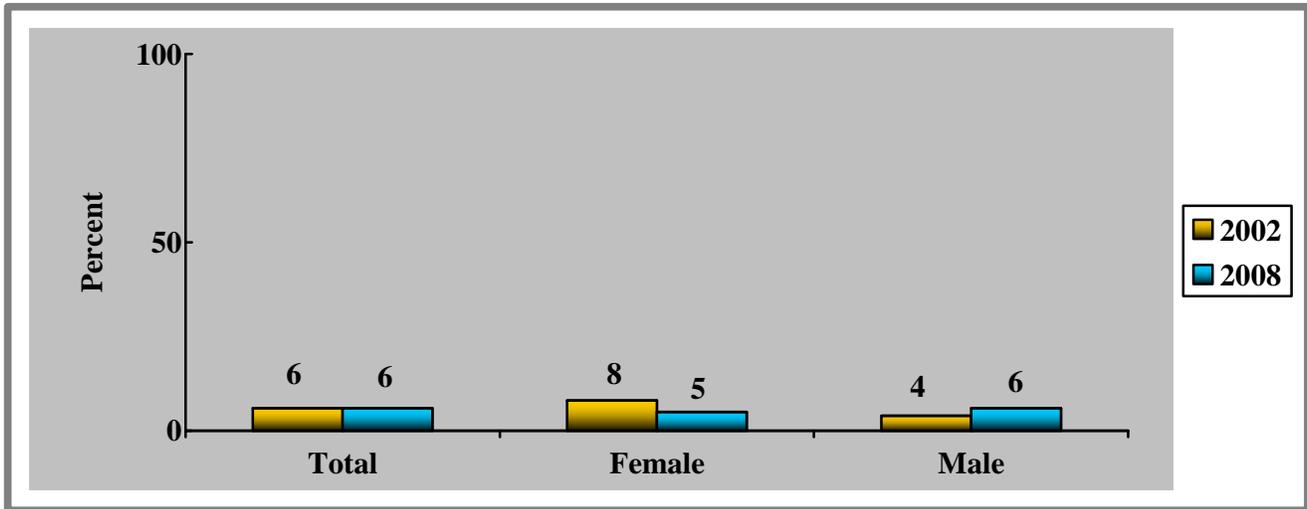
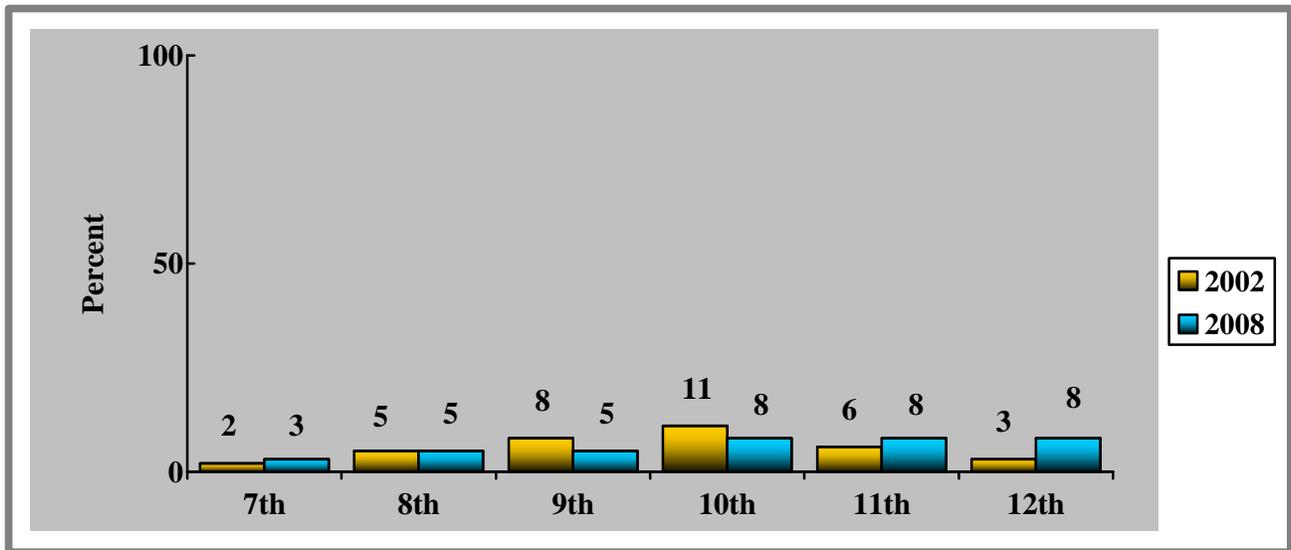


Figure 26: The percentage of the students in the 7th - 12th grades who took diet pills to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey, by grade.



Overweight and Weight Control (continued)

(Comparing Monroe 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 lower among students in Monroe County (7%) than among 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 Monroe 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 lower among male students in Monroe County (7%) than among 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:
 - Lower among 9th graders in Monroe County (5%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (7%); and higher than among 9th graders in the nation (4%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Monroe County (8%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (6%), and 10th graders in the nation (5%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Monroe County (8%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (12%), and higher than among 11th graders in the nation (6%); and
 - Lower among 12th graders in Monroe County (8%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (10%), and equal to 12th graders in the nation (8%) (Table 14 and Figure 28).

Overweight and Weight Control (continued)

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

Table 14: Took diet pills to lose weight (9th-12th graders)

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

Figure 27: Took diet pills to lose weight (9th-12th graders), by gender

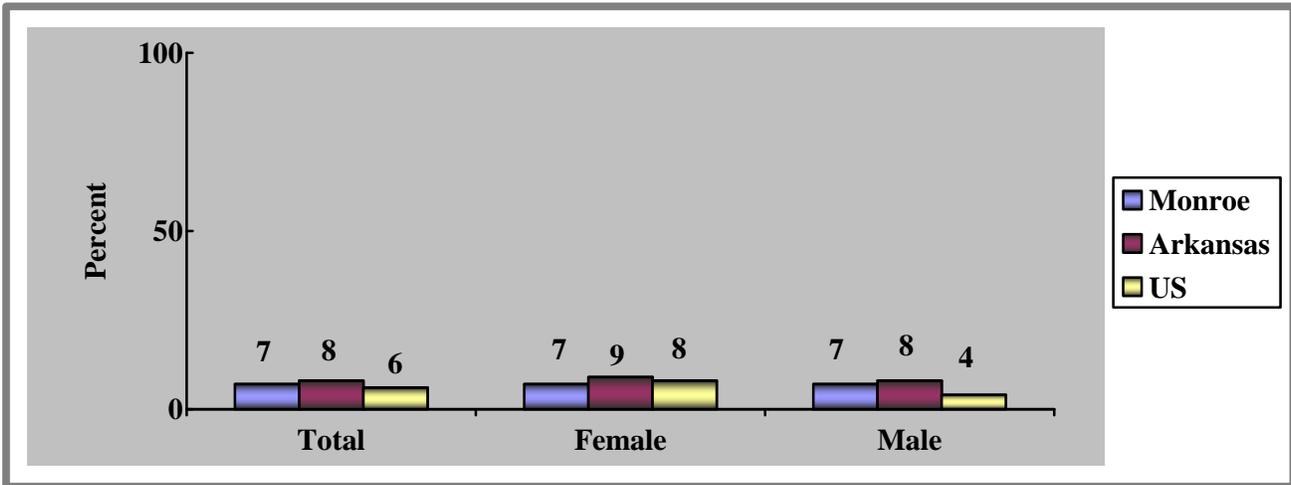
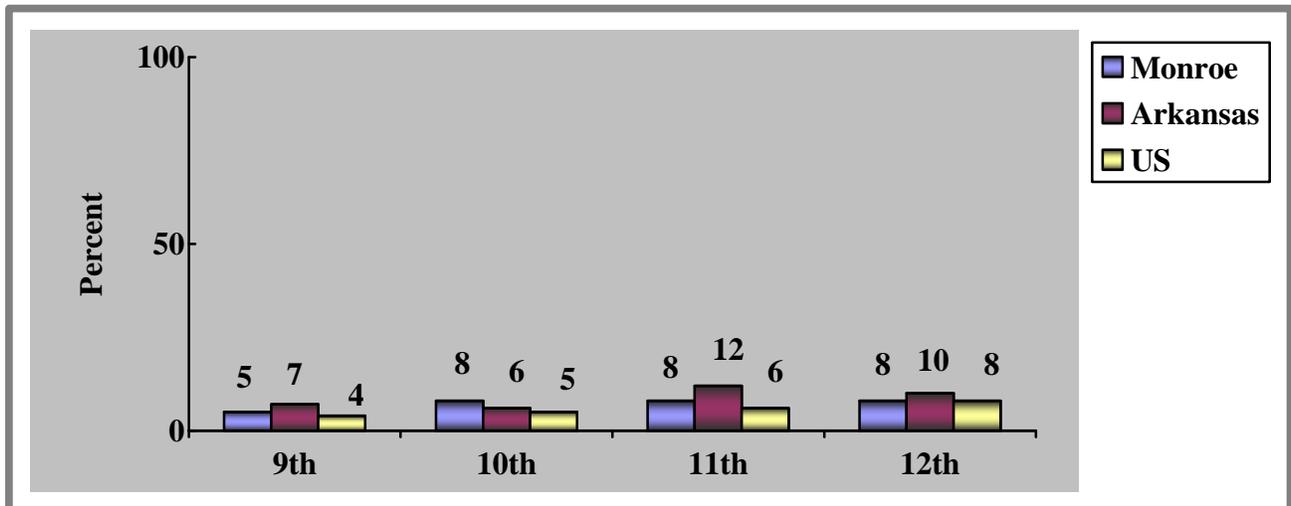


Figure 28: Took diet pills to lose weight (9th-12th graders), by grade



Overweight and Weight Control (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Went without eating to lose weight:

The percentage of students in the 7th-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.

Results

- 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 was **fourteen percent (14%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and fifteen percent (15%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 15 and Figure 29).
- 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 was **eighteen percent (18%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and seventeen percent (17%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 15 and Figure 29).
- 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 was **eleven percent (11%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and twelve percent (12%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 15 and Figure 29).

Table 15: Went without eating to lose weight

	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	14	18	11	12	16	16	11	15	15
2008	15	17	12	15	20	16	16	8	14

Overweight and Weight Control (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 29: The percentage of students in the 7th - 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.

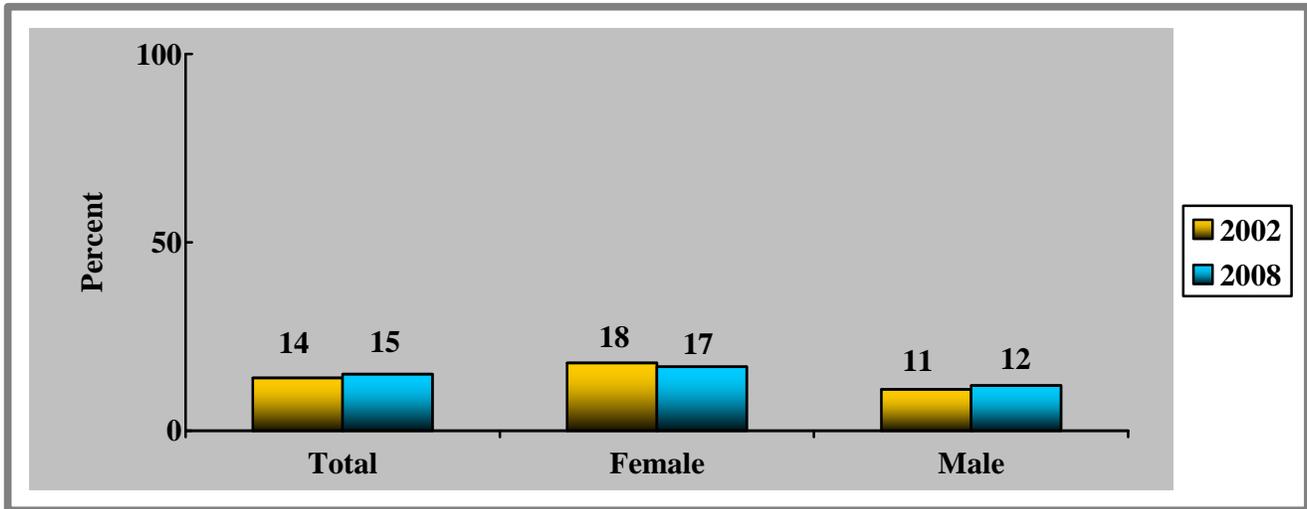
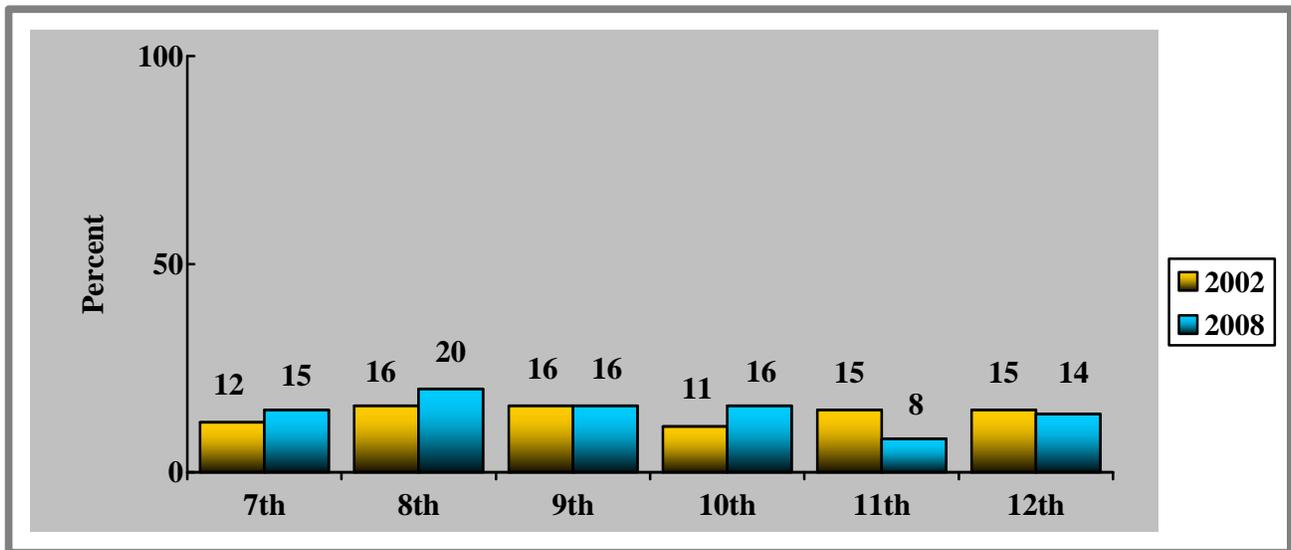


Figure 30: The percentage of students in the 7th - 12th grades who went on a fast, or without eating, for twenty-four hours or more to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the thirty days preceding the survey, by grade.



Overweight and Weight Control (continued)

(Comparing Monroe 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 Monroe County (13%) 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 lower among female students in Monroe County (15%) than among female students in Arkansas (17%), and 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 Monroe County (12%) 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 Monroe County (16%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (13%), and 9th graders in the nation (12%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Monroe County (16%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (10%), and 10th graders in the nation (13%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Monroe County (8%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (13%), and 11th graders in the nation (12%); and
 - Higher among 12th graders in Monroe County (14%) 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 Monroe 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 16: Went without eating to lose weight (9th-12th graders)

Grade	Monroe County	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	16	13	12
10th	16	10	13
11th	8	13	12
12th	14	12	11

Figure 31: Went without eating to lose weight (9th-12th graders), by gender

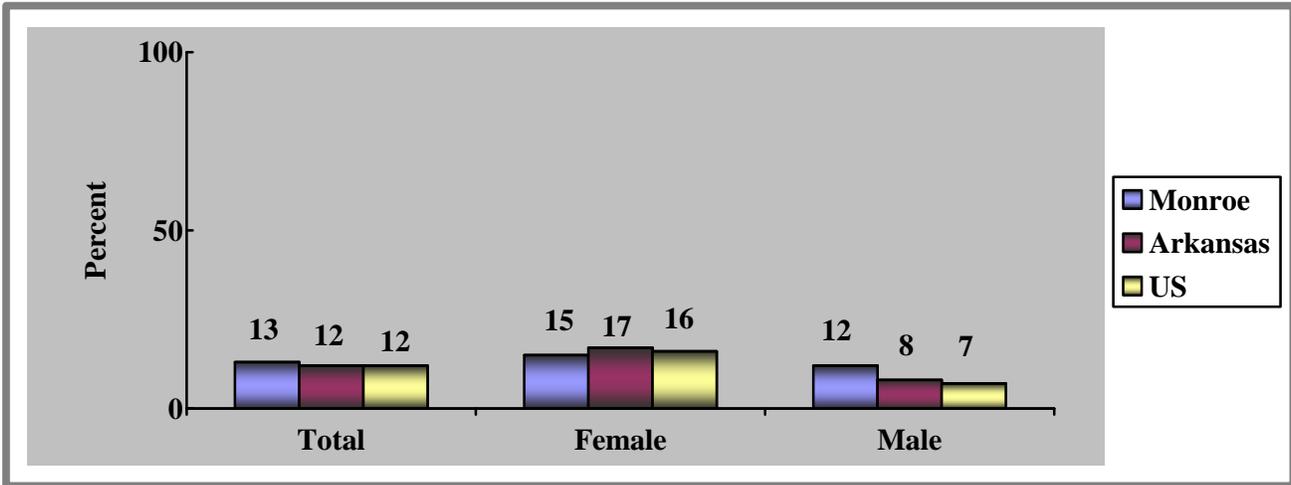
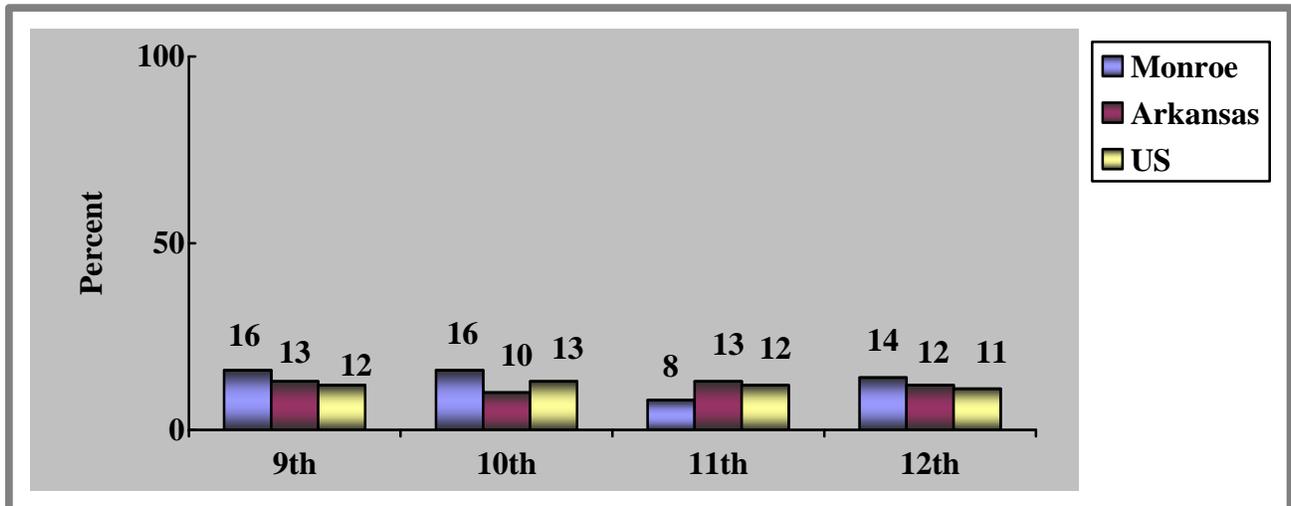


Figure 32: Went without eating to lose weight (9th-12th graders), by grade



Dietary Behaviors

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Ate fruit:

The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who ate fruit four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey.

Results

- The prevalence of having eaten fruit four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey was **thirty-three percent (33%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and forty percent (40%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 1 and Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having eaten fruit four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey was **thirty percent (30%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and thirty-five percent (35%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 1 and Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having eaten fruit four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey was **thirty-five percent (35%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and forty-five percent (45%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 1 and Figure 1).

Table 1: Ate fruit

	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	33	30	35	44	35	28	35	27	27
2008	40	35	45	41	47	44	32	35	38

Dietary Behaviors

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 1: The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who ate fruit four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey.

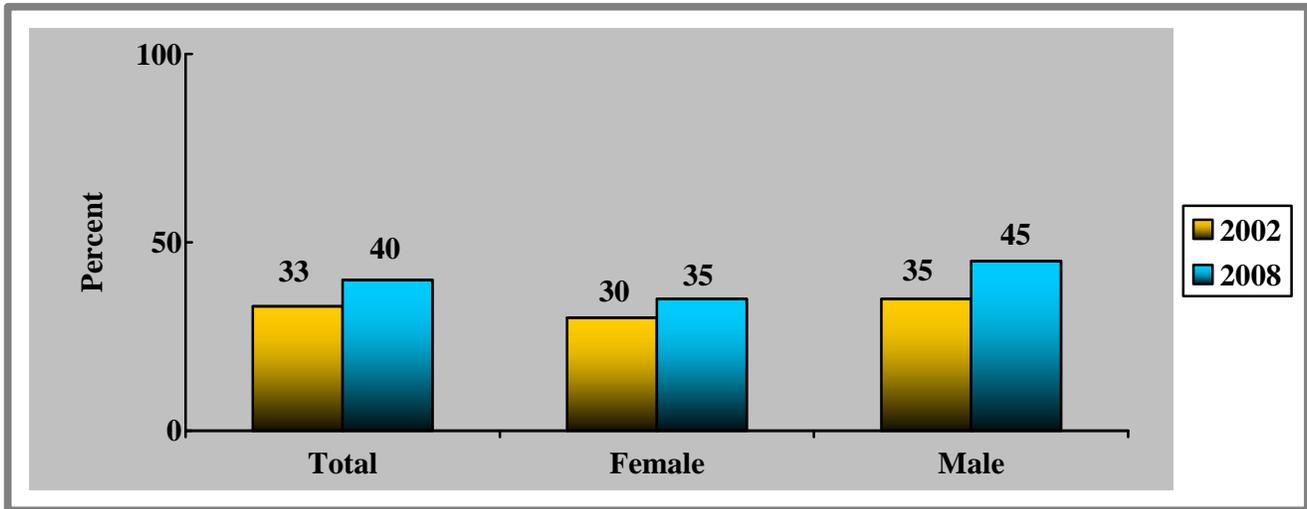
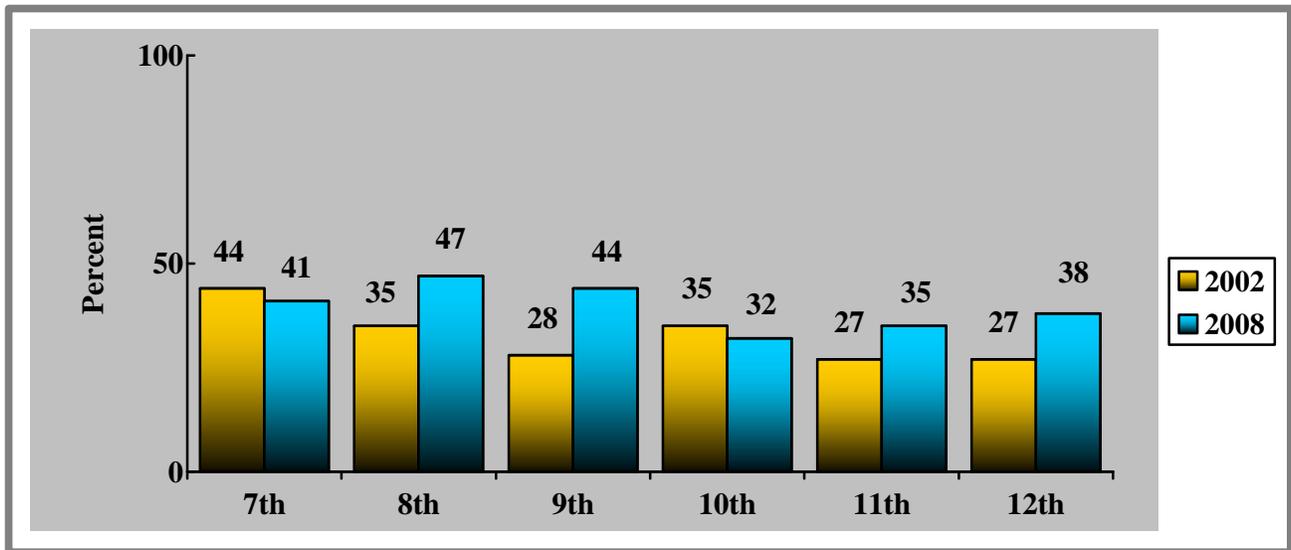


Figure 2: The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who ate fruit four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey, by grade.



Dietary Behaviors (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Drank fruit juices:

The percentage of students in the 7th-12th grades who drank fruit juices four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey.

Results

- The prevalence of having drank fruit juices four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey was **forty-three percent (43%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and forty-two percent (42%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 2 and Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having drank fruit juices four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey was **thirty-nine percent (39%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and thirty-eight percent (38%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 2 and Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having drank fruit juices four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey was **forty-eight percent (48%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and forty-five percent (45%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 2 and Figure 3).

Table 2: Drank fruit juices

	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	43	39	48	38	47	43	44	46	41
2008	42	38	45	39	44	40	34	49	45

Dietary Behaviors

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 3: The percentage of students in the 7th - 12th grades who drank fruit juices four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey.

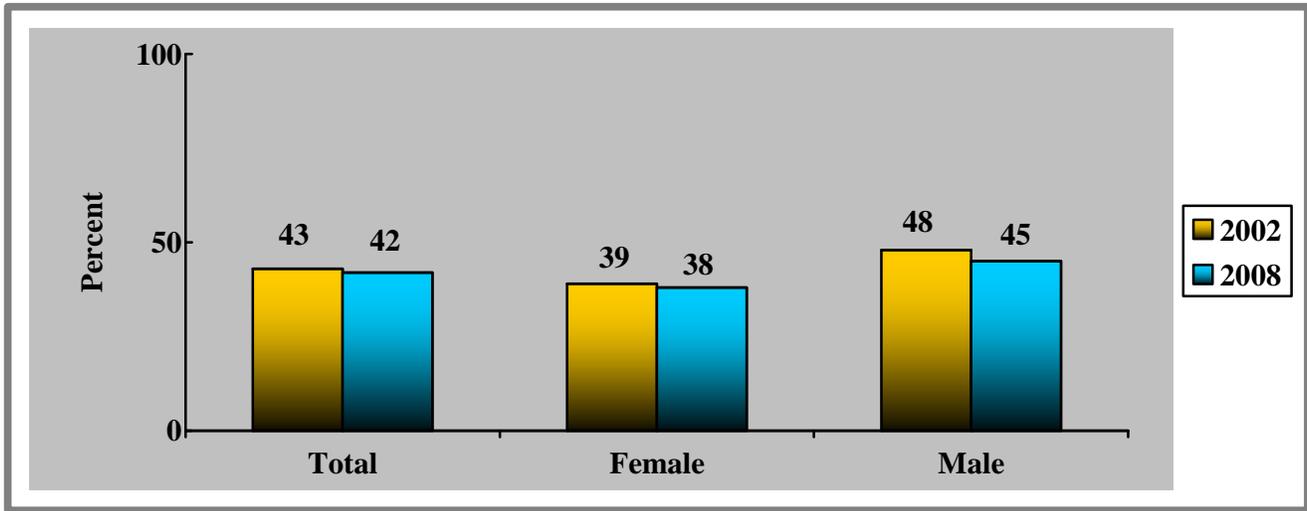
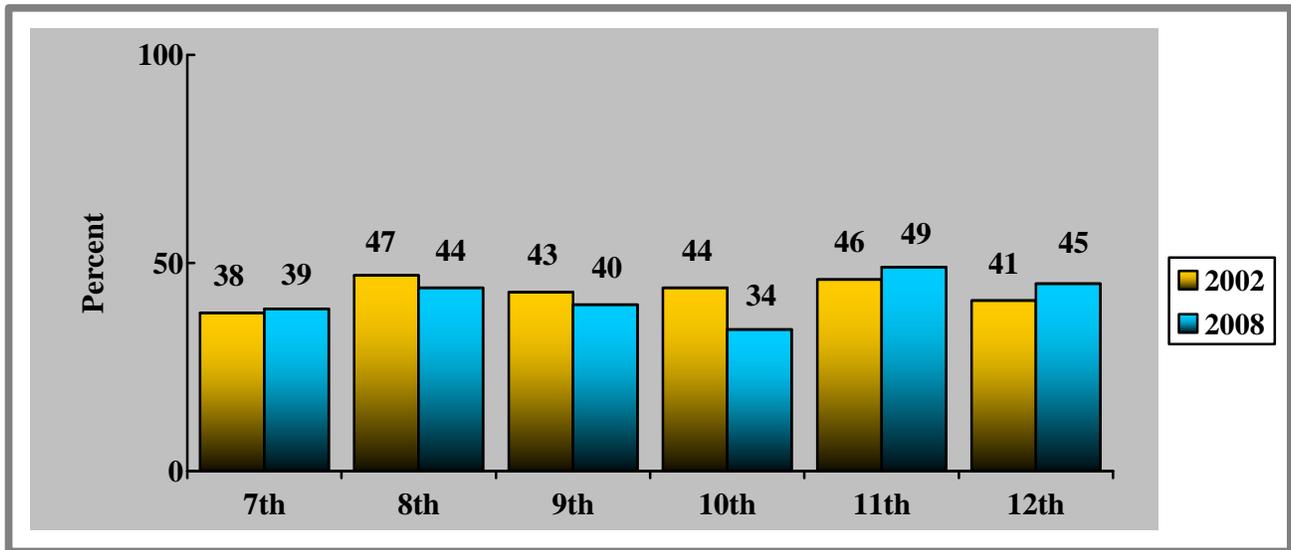


Figure 4: The percentage of students in the 7th - 12th grades who drank fruit juices four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey, by grade.



Dietary Behaviors (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Ate green salad:

The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who ate green salad four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey.

Results

- The prevalence of having eaten green salad four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey was **Fifteen percent (15%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and eighteen percent (18%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 3 and Figure 5).
- The prevalence of having eaten green salad four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey was **fourteen percent (14%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and fourteen percent (14%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 3 and Figure 5).
- The prevalence of having eaten green salad four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey was **fifteen percent (15%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and twenty-three percent (23%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 3 and Figure 5).

Table 3: Ate green salad

	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	15	14	15	17	14	15	15	10	15
2008	18	14	23	20	18	17	15	17	20

Dietary Behaviors

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 5: The percentage of students in the 7th-12th grades who ate green salad four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey.

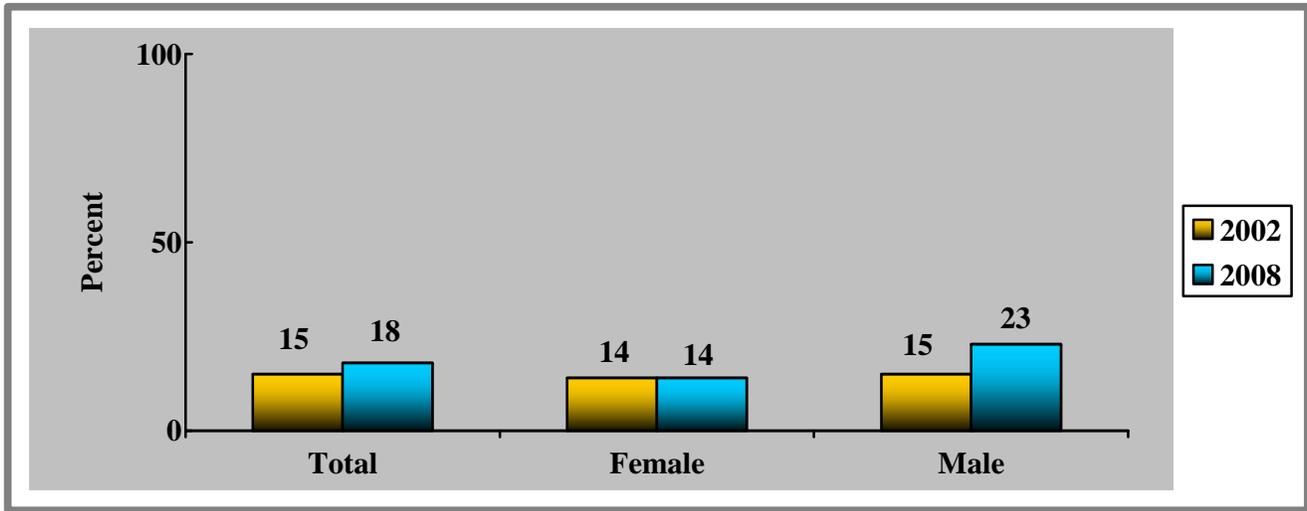
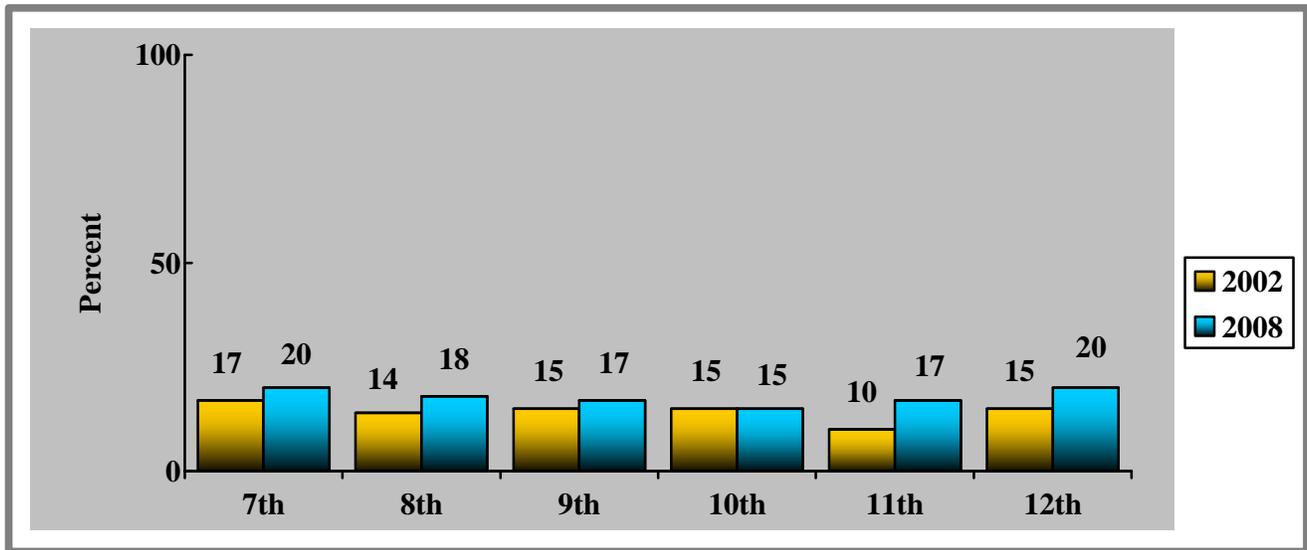


Figure 6: The percentage of students in the 7th-12th grades who ate green salad four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey, by grade.



Dietary Behaviors (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Ate potatoes:

The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who ate potatoes four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey.

Results

- The prevalence of having eaten potatoes four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey was **twenty-two percent (22%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and twenty-three percent (23%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 4 and Figure 7).
- The prevalence of having eaten potatoes four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey was **twenty percent (20%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and eighteen percent (18%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 4 and Figure 7).
- The prevalence of having eaten potatoes four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey was **twenty-four percent (24%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and twenty-nine percent (29%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 4 and Figure 7).

Table 4: Ate potatoes

	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	22	20	24	19	21	24	25	24	18
2008	23	18	29	27	25	22	22	20	26

Dietary Behaviors

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 7: The percentage of students in the 7th - 12th grades who ate potatoes four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey.

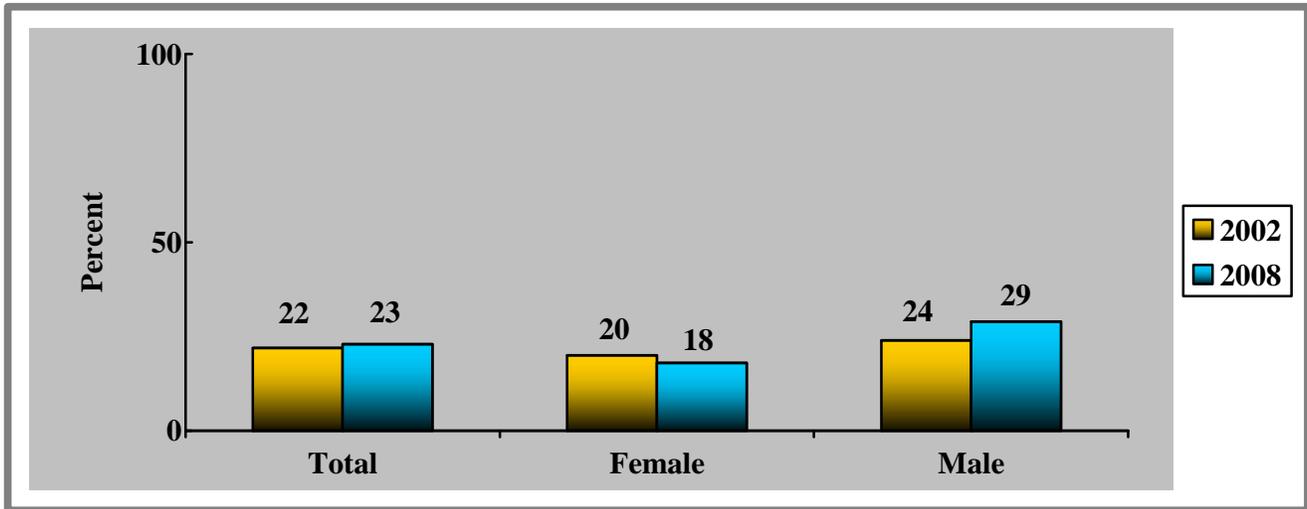
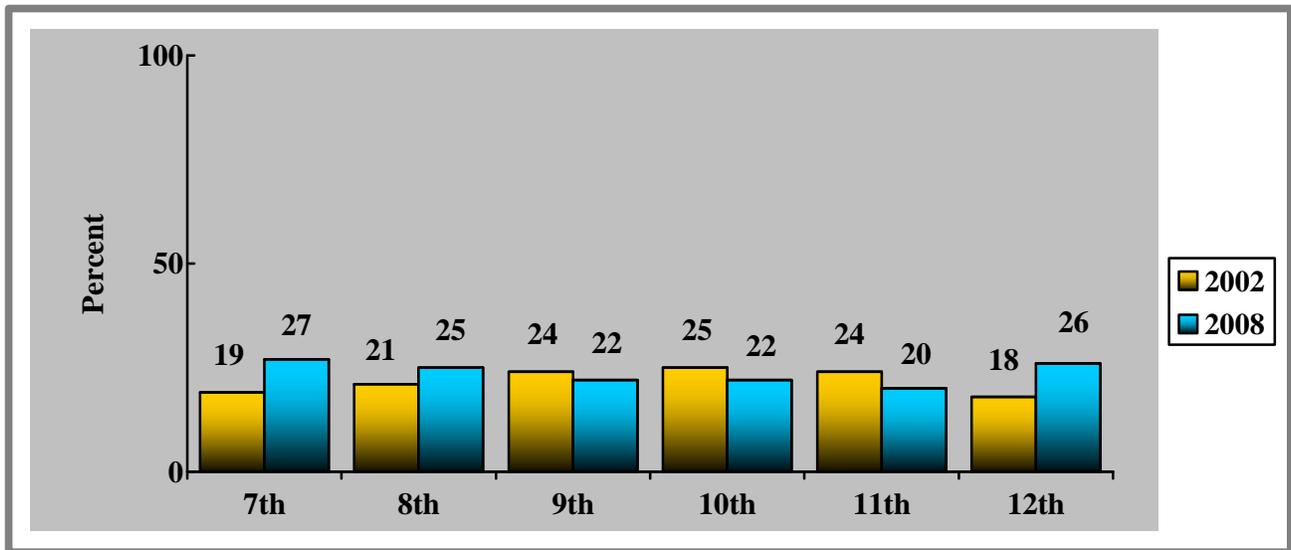


Figure 8: The percentage of students in the 7th - 12th grades who ate potatoes four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey, by grade.



Dietary Behaviors (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Ate carrots:

The percentage of students in the 7th-12th grades who ate carrots four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey.

Results

- The prevalence of having ate carrots four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey was **seven percent (7%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and twelve percent (12%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 5 and Figure 9).
- The prevalence of having ate carrots four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey was **five percent (5%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and eight percent (8%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 5 and Figure 9).
- The prevalence of having ate carrots four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey was **eight percent (8%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and sixteen percent (16%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 5 and Figure 9).

Table 5: Ate carrots

	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	7	5	8	5	9	6	8	4	9
2008	12	8	16	13	21	10	13	8	4

Dietary Behaviors (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 9: The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who ate carrots four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey.

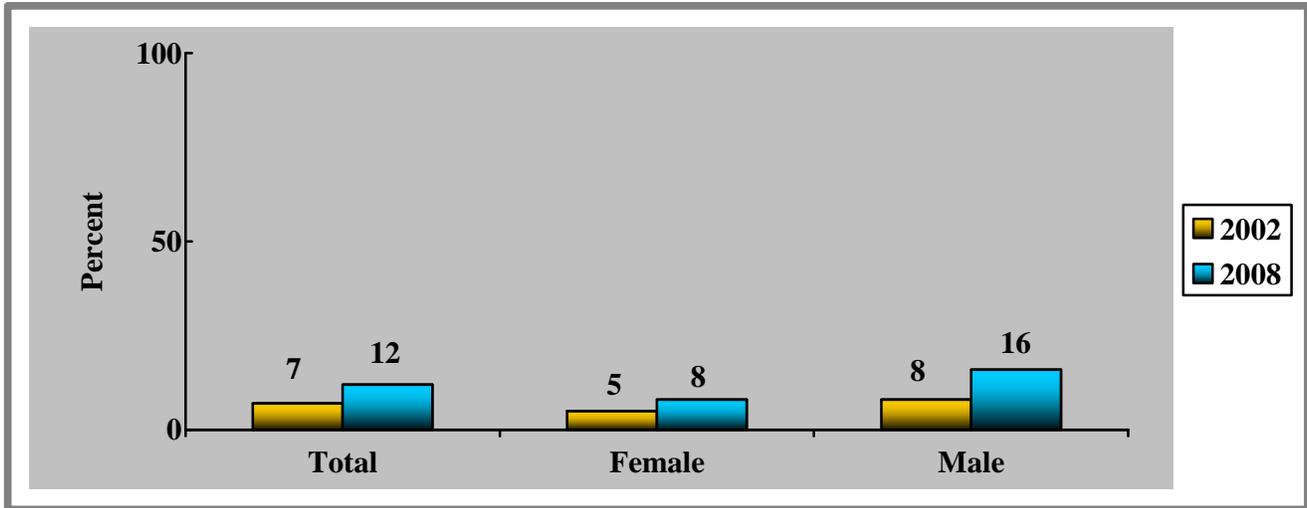
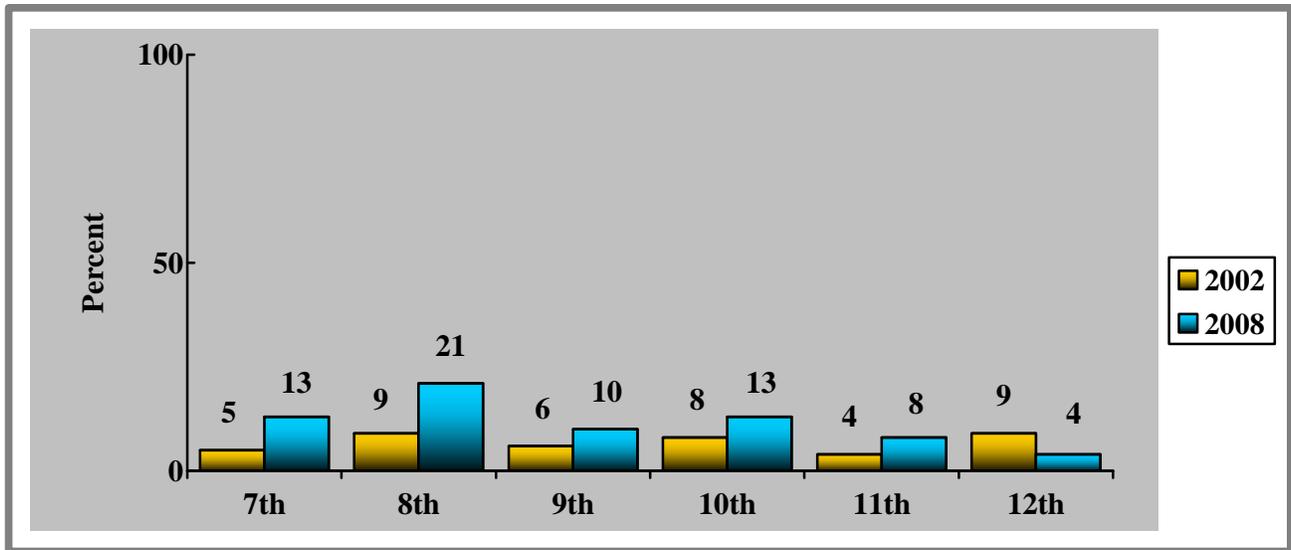


Figure 10: The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who ate carrots four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey, by grade.



Dietary Behaviors (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Ate other vegetables:

The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who ate other vegetables four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey.

Results

- The prevalence of having eaten other vegetables four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey was **thirty-one percent (31%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and thirty-three percent (33%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 6 and Figure 11).
- The prevalence of having eaten other vegetables four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey was **thirty-one percent (31%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and thirty percent (30%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 6 and Figure 11).
- The prevalence of having eaten other vegetables four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey was **thirty-one percent (31%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and thirty-six percent (36%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 6 and Figure 11).

Table 6: Ate other vegetables

	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	31	31	31	30	26	30	34	31	33
2008	33	30	36	30	32	40	21	42	27

Dietary Behaviors (continued) (2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 11: The percentage of students in the 7th - 12th grades who ate other vegetables four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey.

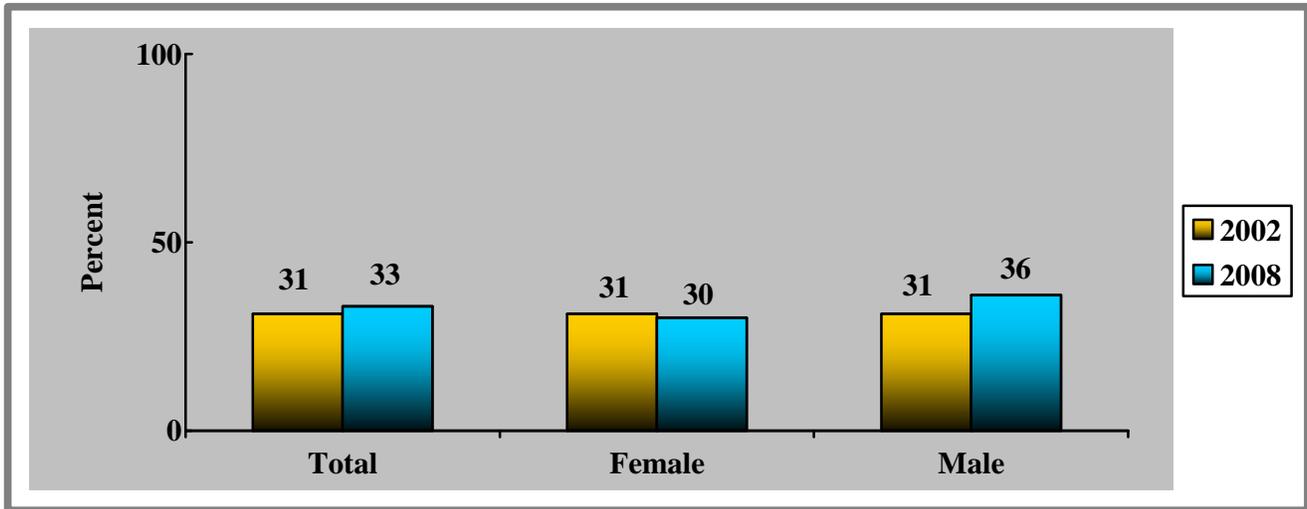
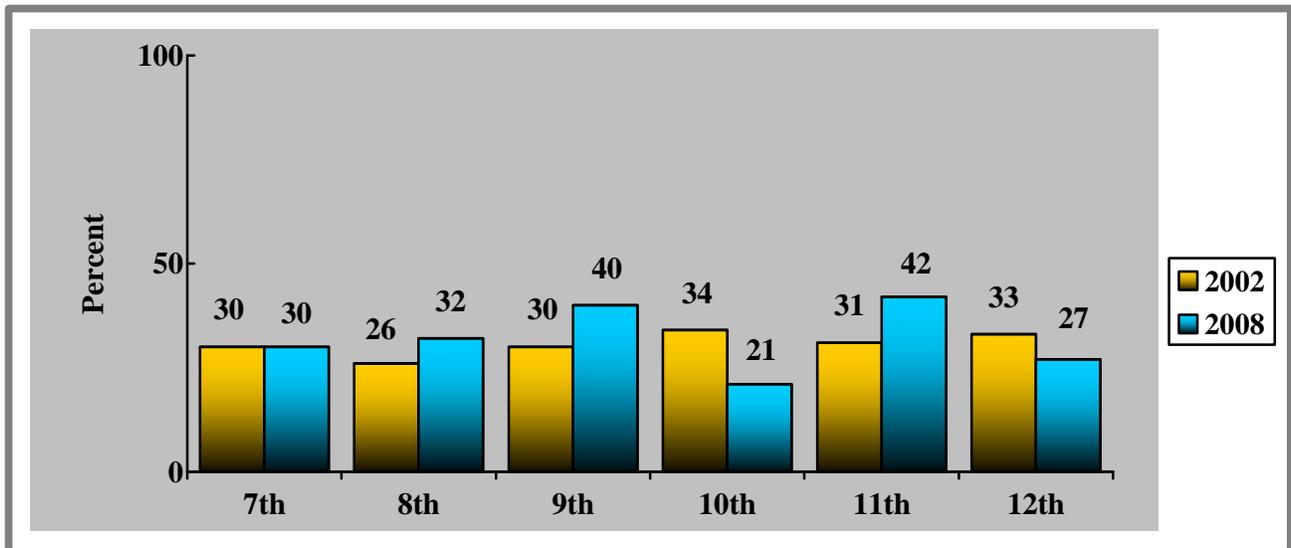


Figure 12: The percentage of students in the 7th - 12th grades who ate other vegetables four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey, by grade.



Dietary Behaviors (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Drank milk:

The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who drank milk four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey.

Results

- The prevalence of having drank milk four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey was **fifty-three percent (53%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and forty-nine percent (49%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 7 and Figure 13).
- The prevalence of having drank milk four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey was **forty-seven percent (47%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and forty-five percent (45%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 7 and Figure 13).
- The prevalence of having drank milk four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey was **sixty-one percent (61%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and fifty-three percent (53%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 7 and Figure 13).

Table 7: Drank milk

	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	53	47	61	52	58	55	49	58	48
2008	49	45	53	43	47	57	50	51	58

Dietary Behaviors (continued) (2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 13: The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who drank milk four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey.

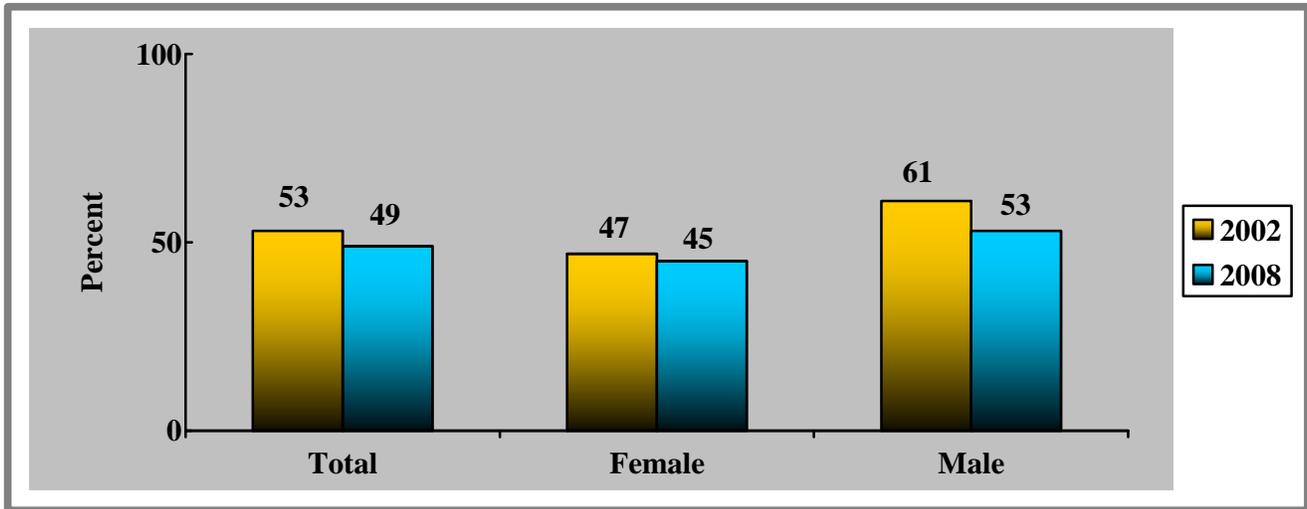
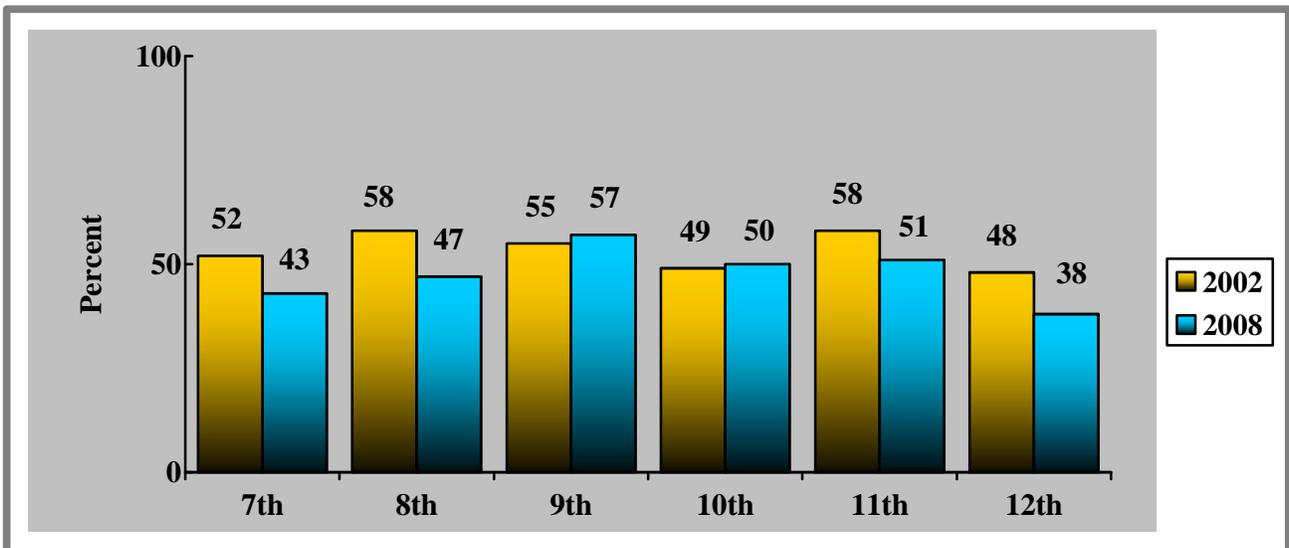


Figure 14: The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who drank milk four or more times during the seven days preceding the survey, by grade.



Physical Activity

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Physical activity with sweat:

The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who participated in physical activity for at least thirty minutes that made them sweat or breathe hard on three or more of the seven days preceding the survey.

Results

- The prevalence of having participated in physical activity for at least thirty minutes that made students sweat or breathe hard on three or more of the seven days preceding the survey was **fifty-seven percent (57%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and fifty-three percent (53%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 1 and Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having participated in physical activity for at least thirty minutes that made students sweat or breathe hard on three or more of the seven days preceding the survey was **fifty-two percent (52%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and forty-six percent (46%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 1 and Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having participated in physical activity for at least thirty minutes that made students sweat or breathe hard on three or more of the seven days preceding the survey was **sixty-three percent (63%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and fifty-nine percent (59%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 1 and Figure 1).

Table 1: Physical activity with sweat

	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	57	52	63	64	51	69	53	55	47
2008	53	46	59	59	55	60	40	53	46

Physical Activity (continued)
(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 1: The percentage of students in the 7th – 12th grades who participated in physical activity for least thirty minutes that did not make them sweat or breathe hard on three or more of the seven days preceding the survey.

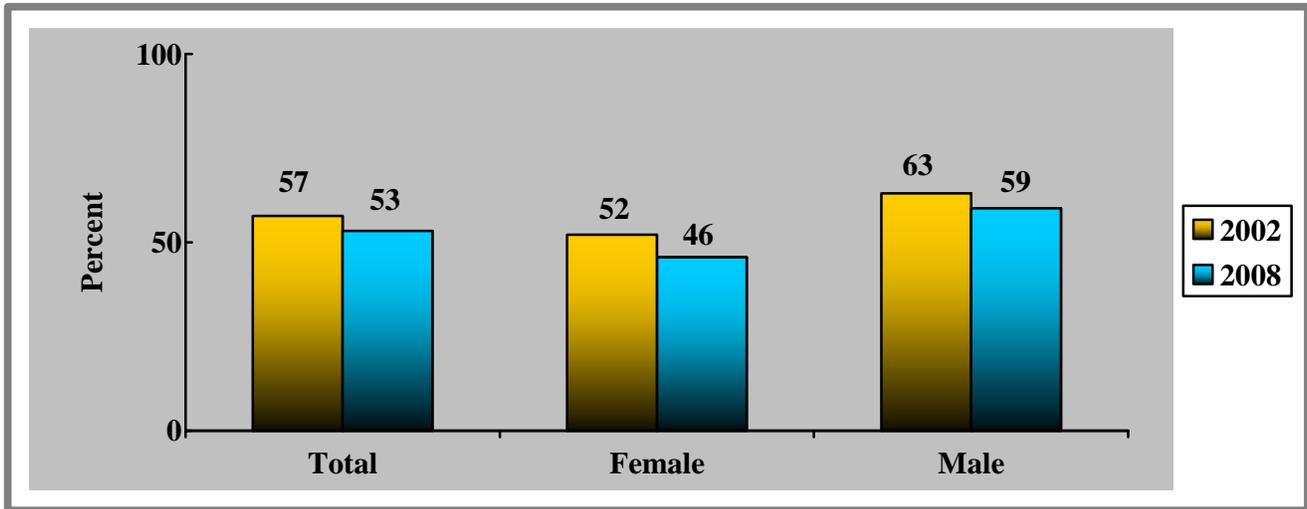
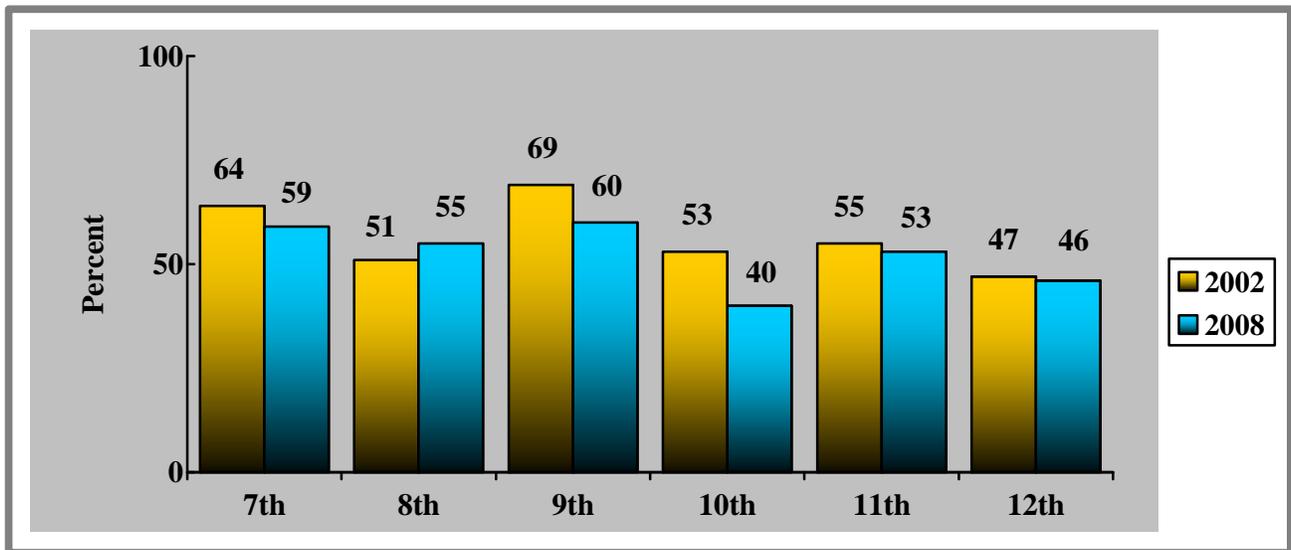


Figure 2: The percentage of students in the 7th – 12th grades who participated in physical activity for least thirty minutes that did not make them sweat or breathe hard on three or more of the seven days preceding the survey, by grade.



Physical Activity (continued) (2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Physical activity without sweat:

The percentage of students in the 7th-12th grades who participated in physical activity for at least thirty minutes that did not make them sweat or breathe hard on three or more of the seven days preceding the survey.

Results

- The prevalence of having participated in physical activity for at least thirty minutes that did not make students sweat or breathe hard on three or more of the seven days preceding the survey was **thirty-five percent (35%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and thirty-six percent (36%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 2 and Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having participated in physical activity for at least thirty minutes that did not make students sweat or breathe hard on three or more of the seven days preceding the survey was **thirty-five percent (35%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and thirty-six percent (36%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 2 and Figure 3).
- The prevalence of having participated in physical activity for at least thirty minutes that did not make students sweat or breathe hard on three or more of the seven days preceding the survey was **thirty-five percent (35%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and thirty-six percent (36%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 2 and Figure 3).

Table 2: Physical activity without sweat

	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	35	35	35	27	37	35	35	36	39
2008	36	36	36	42	25	38	36	36	38

Physical Activity (continued) (2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 3: The percentage of students in the 7th – 12th grades who participated in physical activity for least thirty minutes that made them sweat or breathe hard on three or more of the seven days preceding the survey.

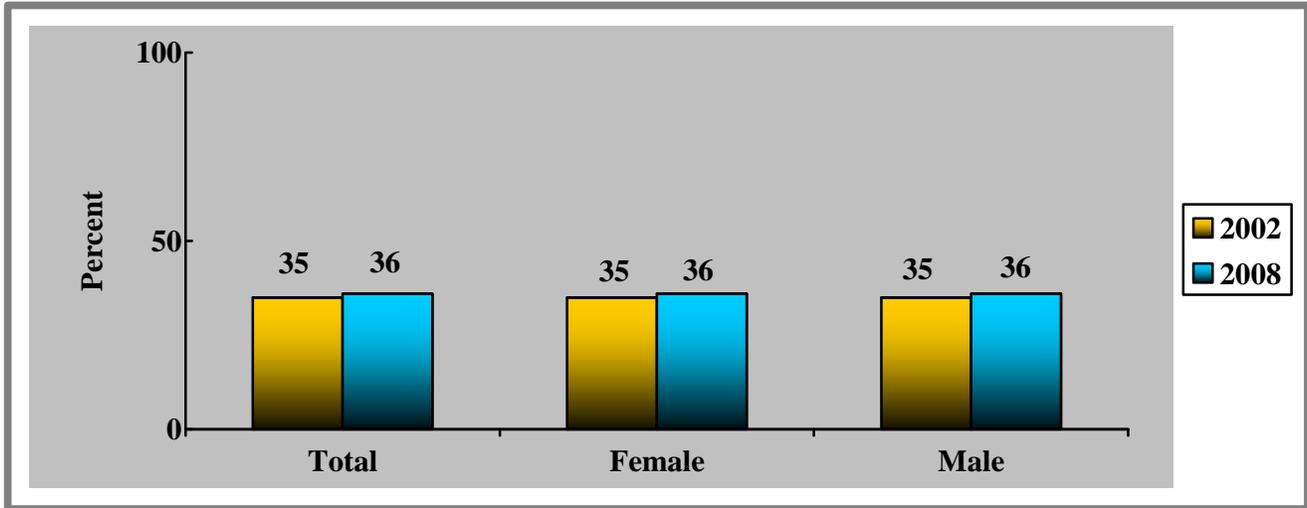
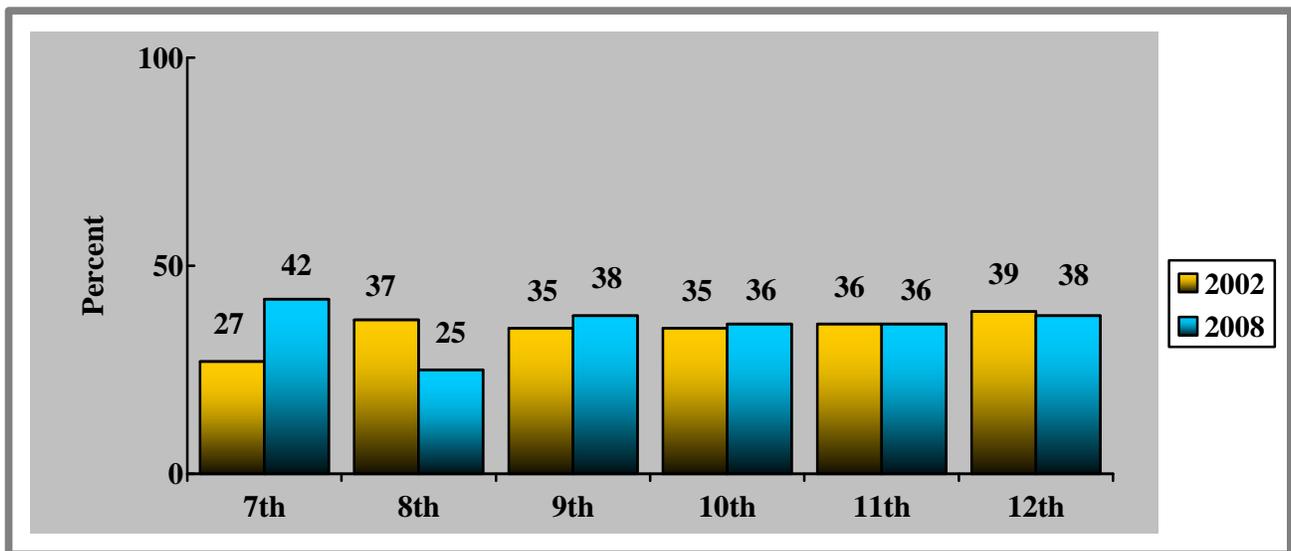


Figure 4: The percentage of students in the 7th – 12th grades who participated in physical activity for least thirty minutes that made them sweat or breathe hard on three or more of the seven days preceding the survey, by grade.



Physical Activity (continued) (2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Physical education class

The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who attended physical education class (PE) on one or more days in an average week when he/she was in school.

Results

- The prevalence of having attended physical education class on one or more days in an average week when in school was **thirty-three percent (33%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and fifty-one percent (51%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 3 and Figure 5).
- The prevalence of having attended physical education class on one or more days in an average week when in school was **thirty percent (30%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and forty-five percent (45%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 3 and Figure 5).
- The prevalence of having attended physical education class on one or more days in an average week when in school was **thirty-six percent (36%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and fifty-eight percent (58%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 3 and Figure 5).

Table 3: Physical education class

	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	33	30	36	60	38	60	13	11	11
2008	51	45	58	84	76	59	26	25	20

Physical Activity (continued)

Figure 5: The percentage of students in the 7th – 12th grades who attended physical education class on one or more days in an average week when in school.

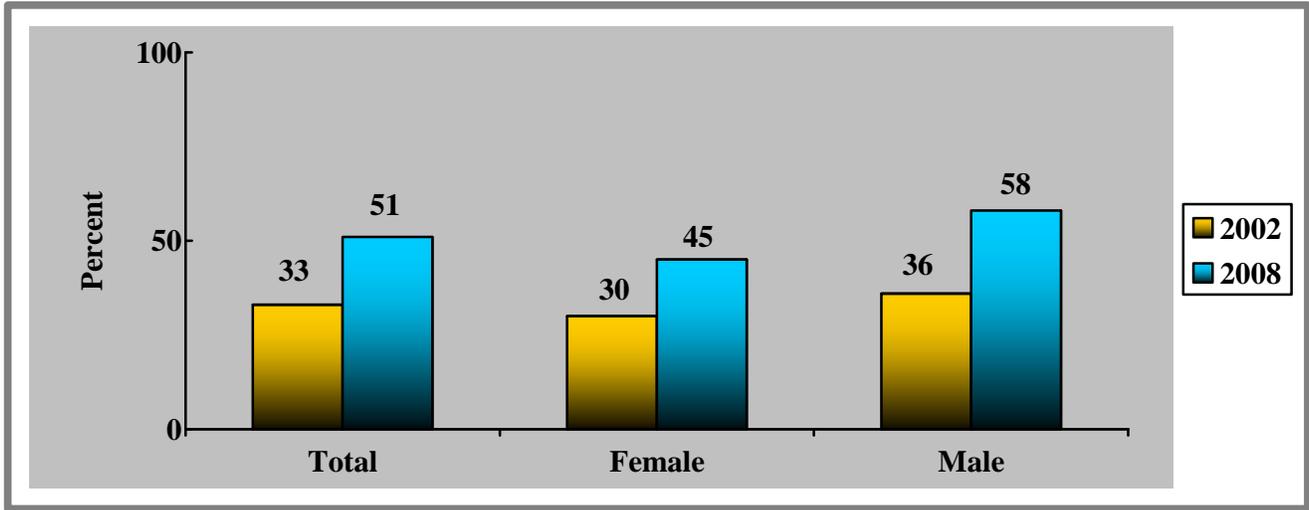
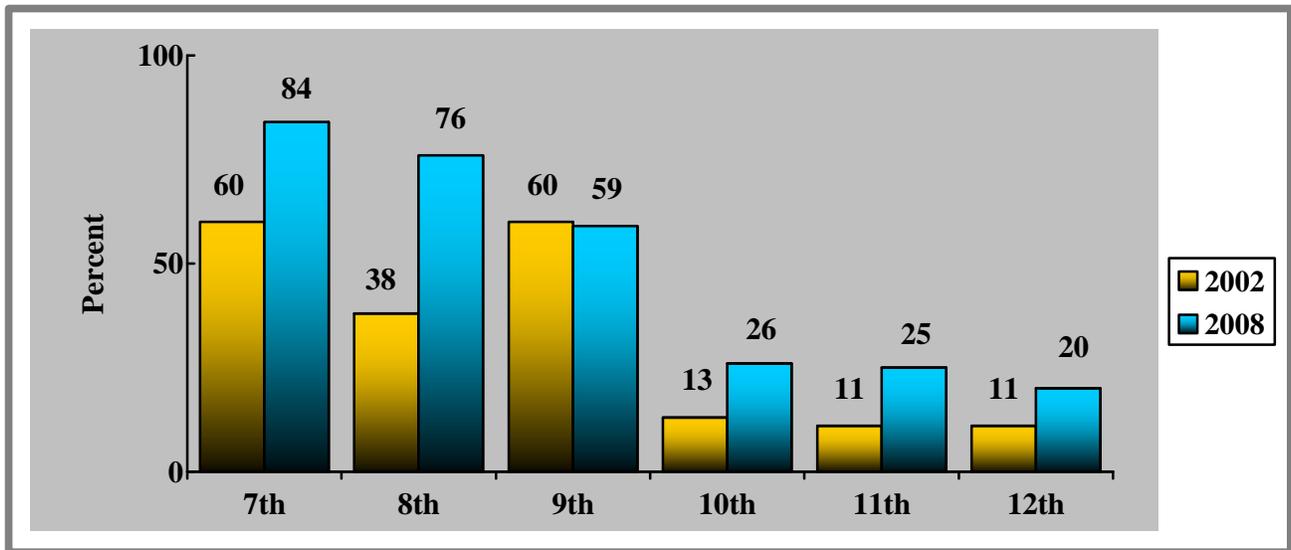


Figure 6: The percentage of students in the 7th – 12th grades who attended physical education class on one or more days in an average week when in school, by grade.



Physical Activity (continued)

(Comparing Monroe 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 lower among students in Monroe County (35%) than among students in Arkansas (39%), and 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 lower among female students in Monroe County (30%) than among female students in Arkansas (39%), and 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 higher among male students in Monroe County (41%) than among 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 Monroe County (59%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (57%); and lower than among 9th graders in the nation (67%);
 - Lower among 10th graders in Monroe County (26%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (31%), and 10th graders in the nation (57%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Monroe County (25%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (29%), and 11th graders in the nation (45%); and
 - Lower among 12th graders in Monroe County (20%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (35%), and 12th graders in the nation (42%) (Table 4 and Figure 8).

Physical Activity (continued)

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

Table 4: Physical education class (9th-12th graders)

Grade	Monroe County	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	59	57	67
10th	26	31	57
11th	25	29	45
12th	20	35	42

Figure 7: Physical education class (9th-12th graders), by gender

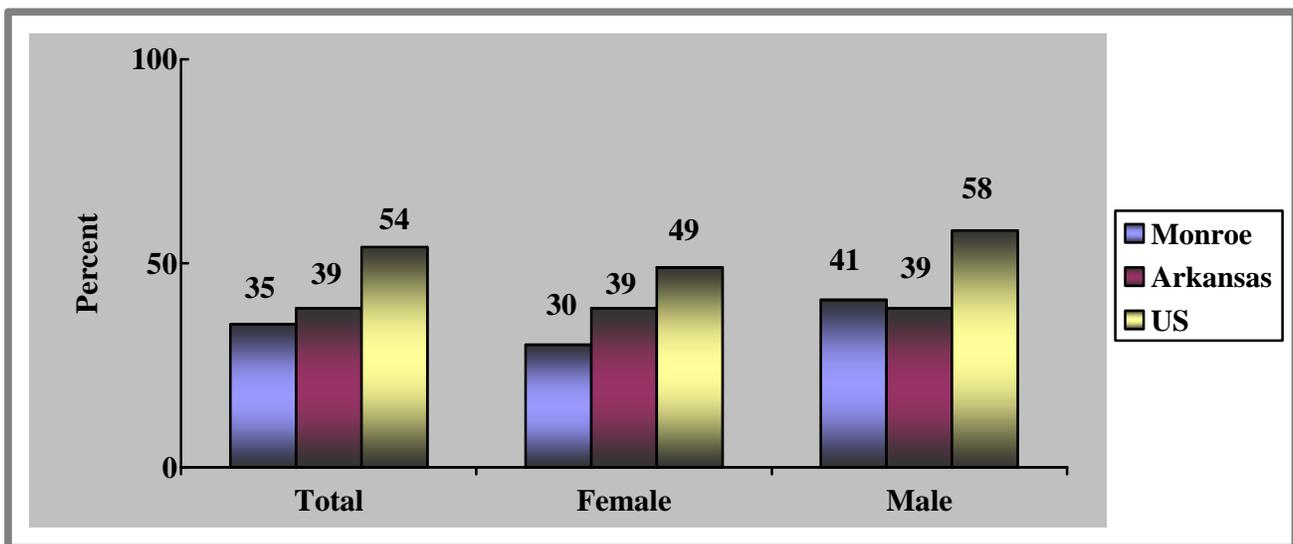
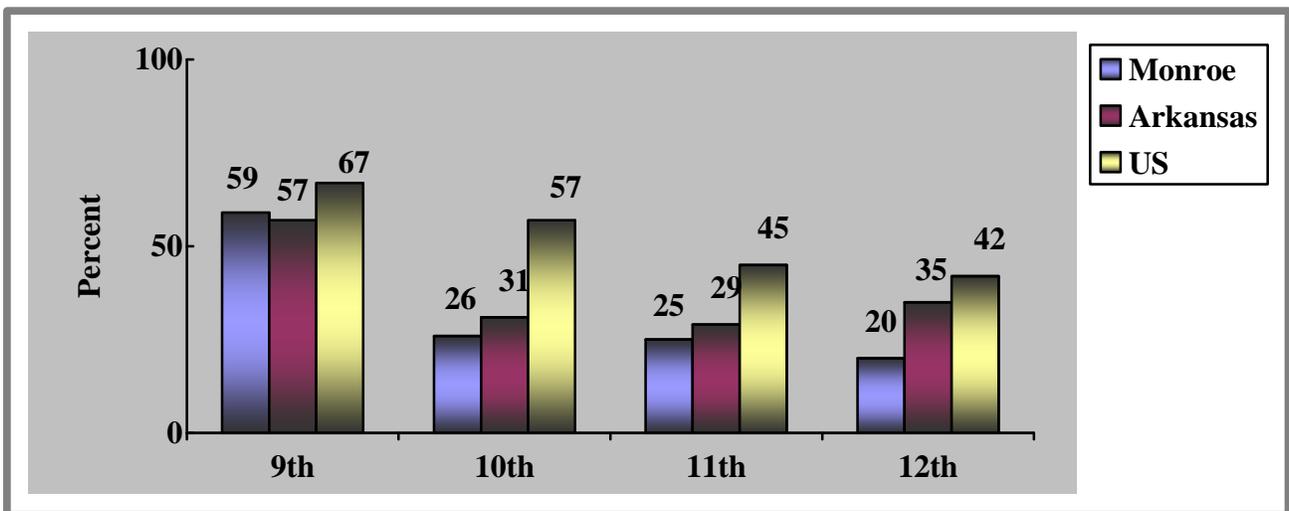


Figure 8: Physical education class (9th-12th graders), by grade



Physical Activity (continued)
(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Played on sports teams:

The percentage of students in the 7th-12th grades who played on one or more sports teams during the twelve months preceding the survey.

Results

- The prevalence of having played on one or more sports teams during the twelve months preceding the survey was **sixty-four percent (64%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and sixty-one percent (61%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 5 and Figure 9).
- The prevalence of having played on one or more sports teams during the twelve months preceding the survey was **fifty-seven percent (57%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and fifty-six percent (56%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 5 and Figure 9).
- The prevalence of having played on one or more sports teams during the twelve months preceding the survey was **seventy-one percent (71%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and sixty-seven percent (67%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 5 and Figure 9).

Table 5: Played on sports teams

	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	64	57	71	61	64	65	69	62	62
2008	61	56	67	66	71	57	57	58	54

Physical Activity (continued) (2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 9: The percentage of students in the 7th-12th grades who played on one or more sports teams during the twelve months preceding the survey.

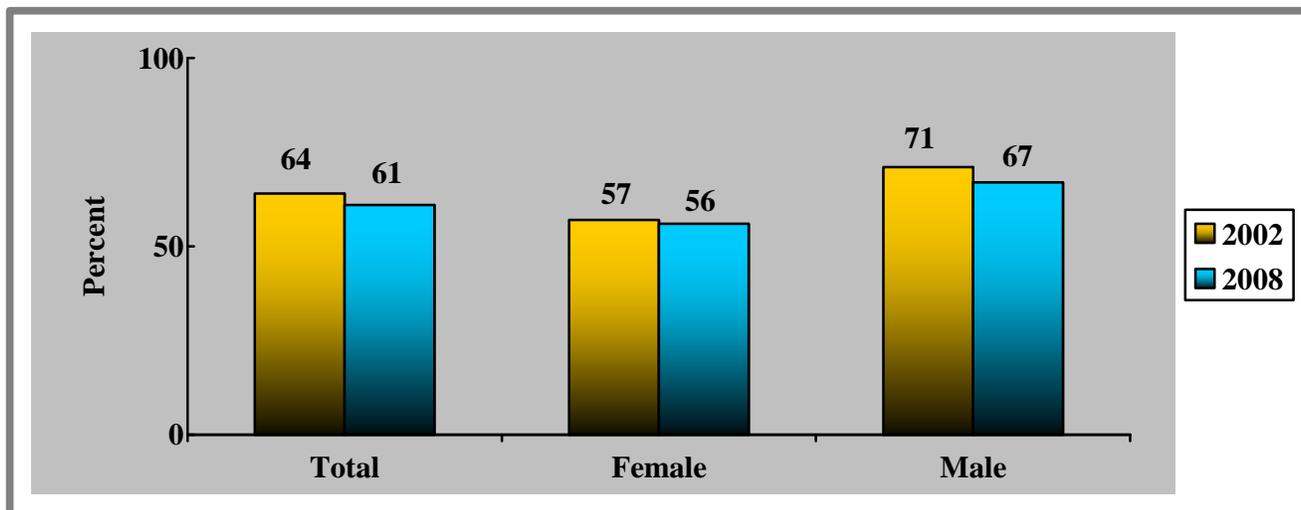
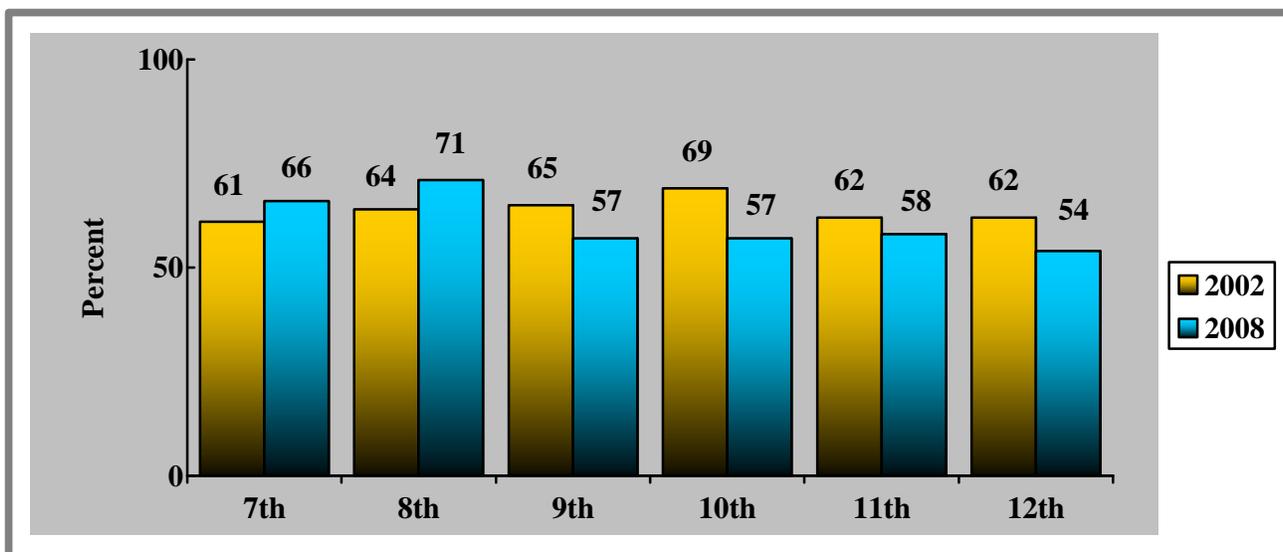


Figure 10: The percentage of students in the 7th-12th grades who played on one or more sports teams during the twelve months preceding the survey, by grade.



Physical Activity (continued)

(Comparing Monroe 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 higher among students in Monroe County (57%) 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 higher among female students in Monroe County (51%) 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 Monroe County (63%) 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 Monroe County (57%) and among 9th graders in Arkansas (61%), and 9th graders in the nation (59%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Monroe County (57%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (50%), and lower than among 10th graders in the nation (58%);
 - Higher among 11th graders in Monroe County (58%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (48%), and equal to 11th graders in the nation (58%); and
 - Higher among 12th graders in Monroe County (54%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (43%), and 12th graders in the nation (49%) (Table 6 and Figure 12).

Physical Activity (continued)

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

Table 6: Played on sports teams (9th-12th graders)

Grade	Monroe County	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	57	61	59
10th	57	50	58
11th	58	48	58
12th	54	43	49

Figure 11: Played on sports teams (9th-12th graders), by gender

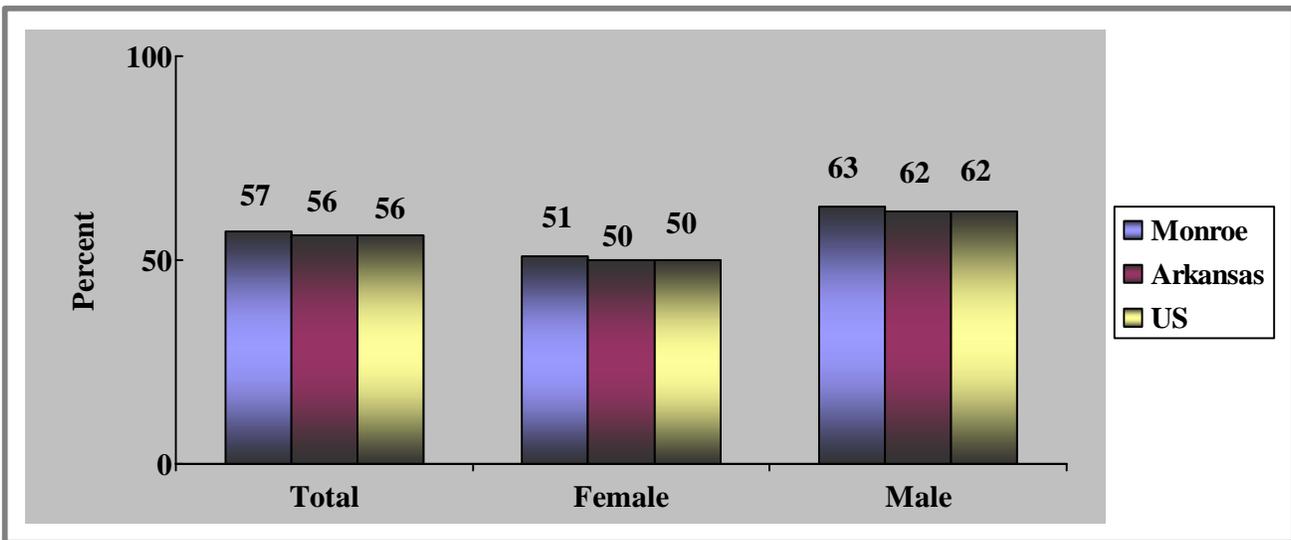
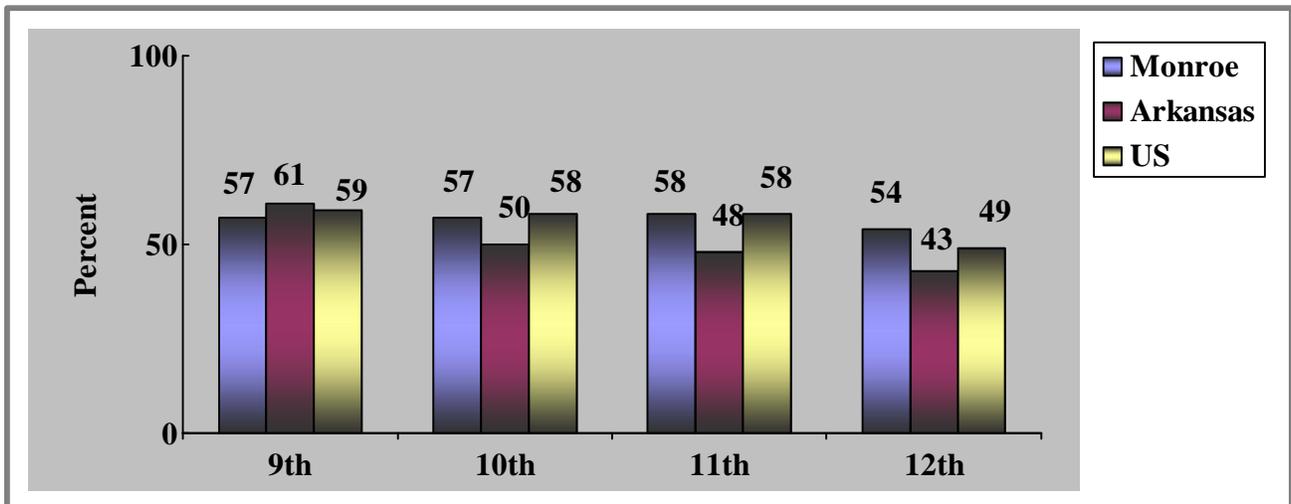


Figure 12: Played on sports teams (9th-12th graders), by grade



Violence Related Behaviors on School Property

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Carried a weapon on school property

The percentage of students in the 7th-12th grades who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.

Results

- 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 **three percent (3%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and four percent (4%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 1 and Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having played on one or more sports teams during the twelve months preceding the survey was **one percent (1%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and three percent (3%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 1 and Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having played on one or more sports teams during the twelve months preceding the survey was **five percent (5%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and five percent (5%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 1 and Figure 1).

Table 1: Carried a weapon on school property

	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	3	1	5	2	3	2	3	5	3
2008	4	3	5	4	2	4	2	8	6

Violence Related Behaviors on School Property (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 1: The percentage of students in the 7th – 12th grades who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.

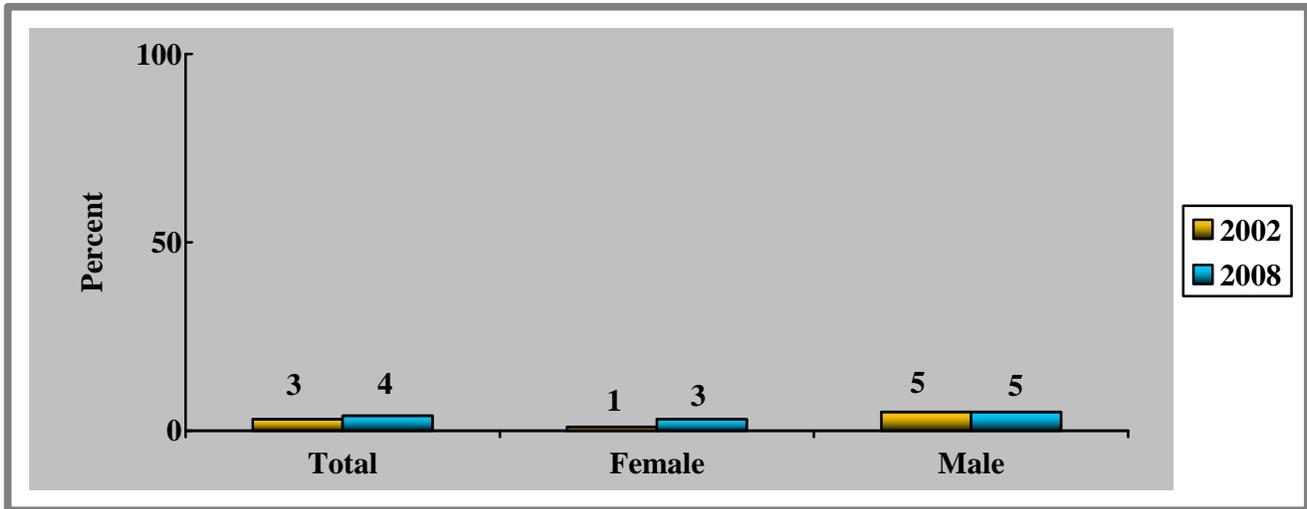
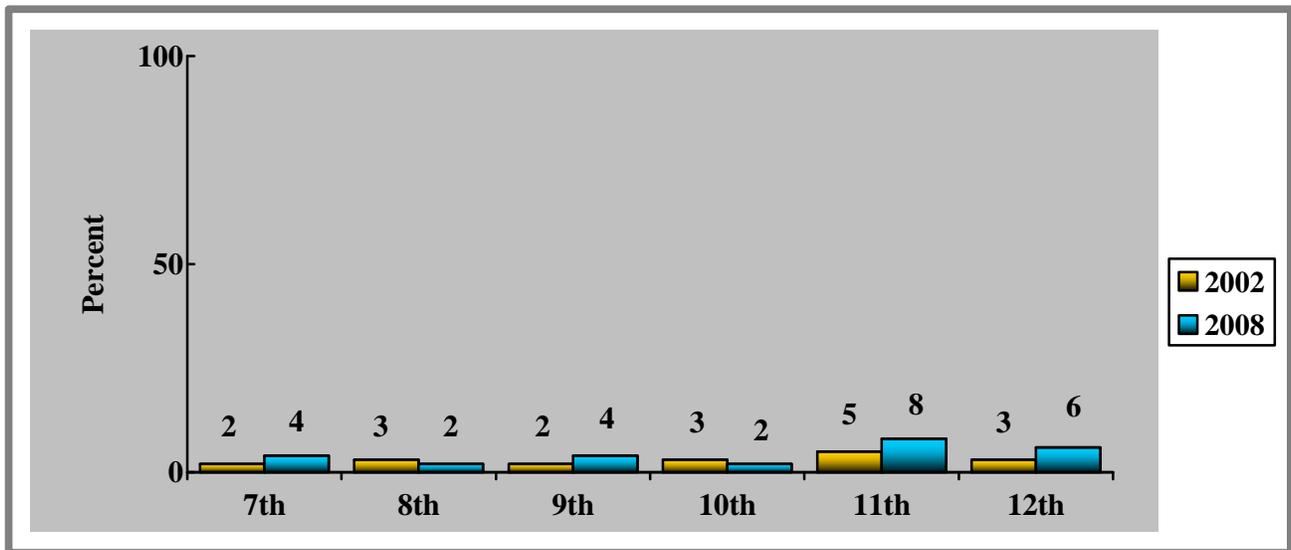


Figure 2: The percentage of students in the 7th – 12th grades who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey, by grade.



Violence Related Behaviors on School Property (continued) (Comparing Monroe 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 lower among students in Monroe County (5%) than among students in Arkansas (7%), and 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 equal among female students in Monroe County (3%) and 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 Monroe County (7%) than among male students in Arkansas (11%), and 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 Monroe County (4%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (8%), and 9th graders in the nation (6%);
 - Lower among 10th graders in Monroe County (2%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (7%), and 10th graders in the nation (6%);
 - Higher among 11th graders in Monroe County (8%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (6%), and 11th graders in the nation (6%); and
 - Lower among 12th graders in Monroe County (6%) 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 Monroe 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 2: Carried a weapon school property (9th-12th graders)

Grade	Monroe County	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	4	8	6
10th	2	7	6
11th	8	6	6
12th	6	7	6

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

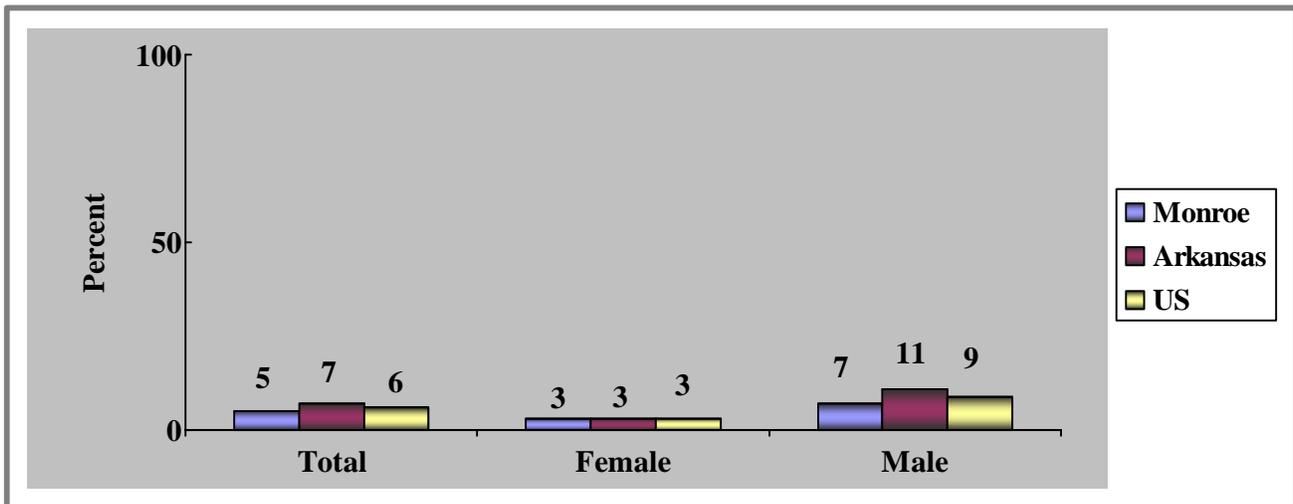
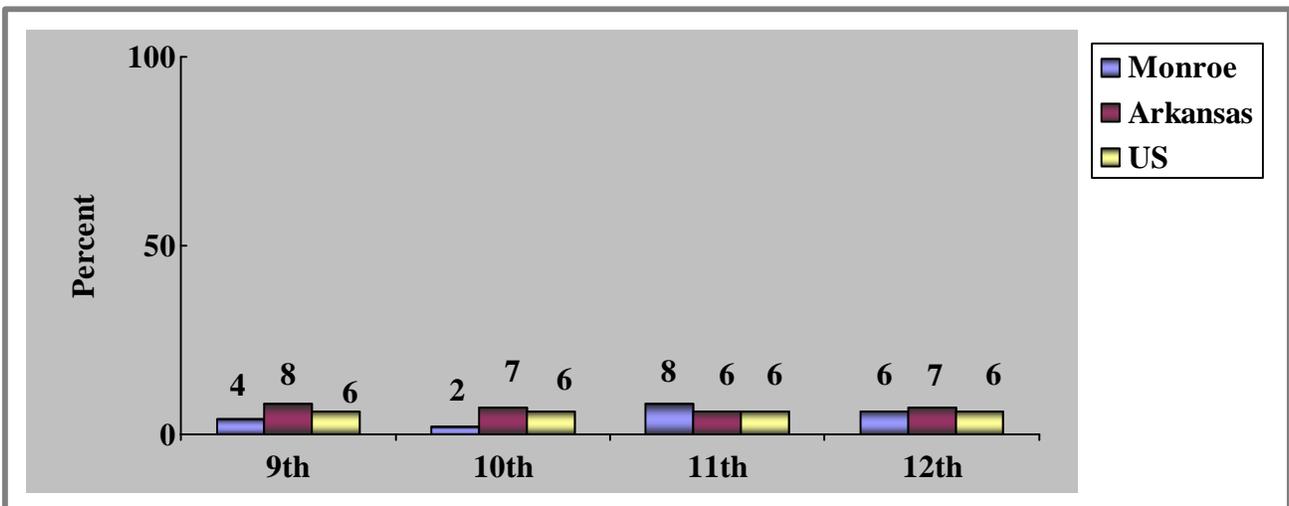


Figure 4: Carried a weapon on school property (9th-12th graders), by grade



Violence Related Behaviors on School Property (continued) (Comparing Monroe 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 lower among students in Monroe County (24%) 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 lower among female students in Monroe County (23%) 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 lower among male students in Monroe County (24%) 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 Monroe County (35%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (34%), and 9th graders in the nation (31%);
 - Lower among 10th graders in Monroe County (22%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (29%), and 10th graders in the nation (28%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Monroe County (14%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (29%), and 11th graders in the nation (26%); and
 - Lower among 12th graders in Monroe County (23%) 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 Monroe 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 3: Had property stolen or damaged (9th-12th graders)

Grade	Monroe County	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	35	34	31
10th	22	29	28
11th	14	29	26
12th	23	27	23

Figure 5: Had property stolen or damaged (9th-12th graders), by gender

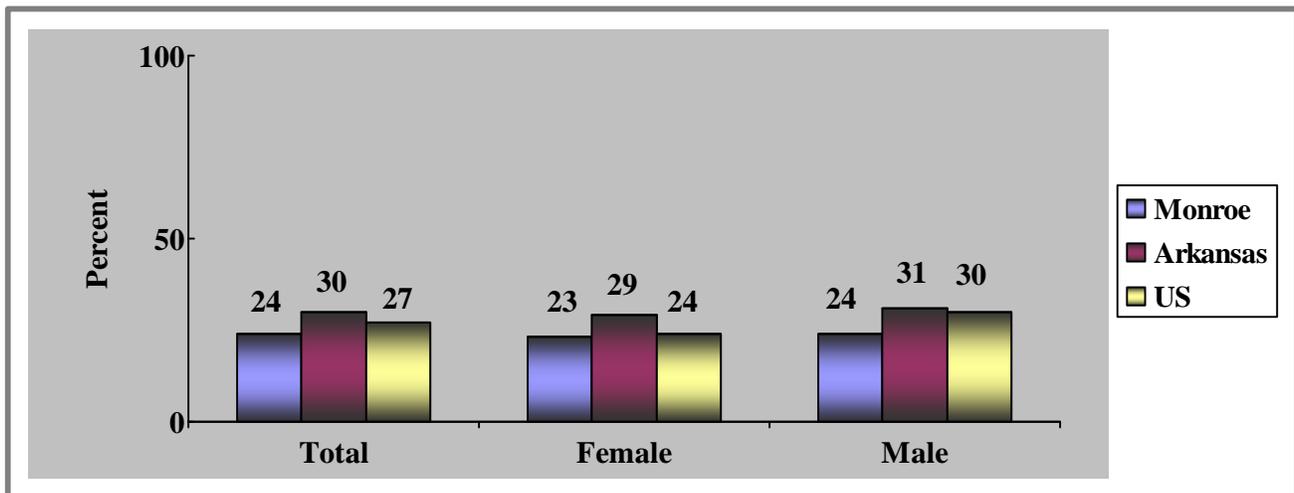
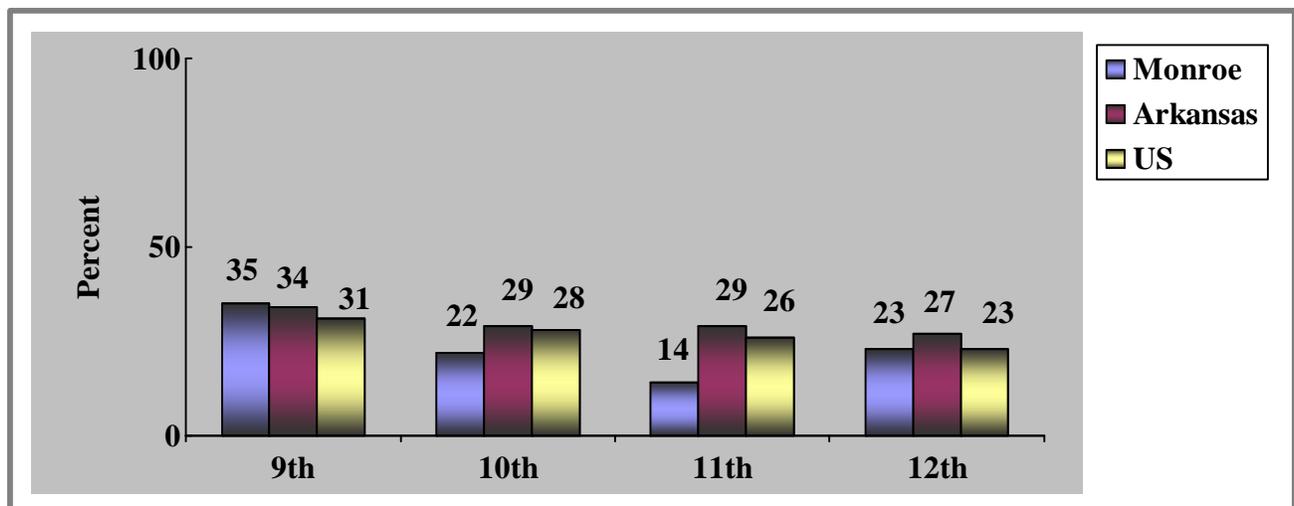


Figure 6: Had property stolen or damaged (9th-12th graders), by grade



Violence Related Behaviors on School Property (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Felt unsafe on the way or at school:

The percentage of students in the 7th-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.

Results

- The prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns during the thirty days preceding the survey was **seven percent (7%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and eleven percent (11%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 4 and Figure 7).
- The prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns during the thirty days preceding the survey was **seven percent (7%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and ten percent (10%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 4 and Figure 7).
- The prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns during the thirty days preceding the survey was **eight percent (8%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and eleven percent (11%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 4 and Figure 7).

Table 4: Felt unsafe on the way or at school

	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	7	7	8	9	9	8	8	5	6
2008	11	10	11	15	12	4	14	11	6

Violence Related Behaviors on School Property (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 7: The percentage of students in the 7th – 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.

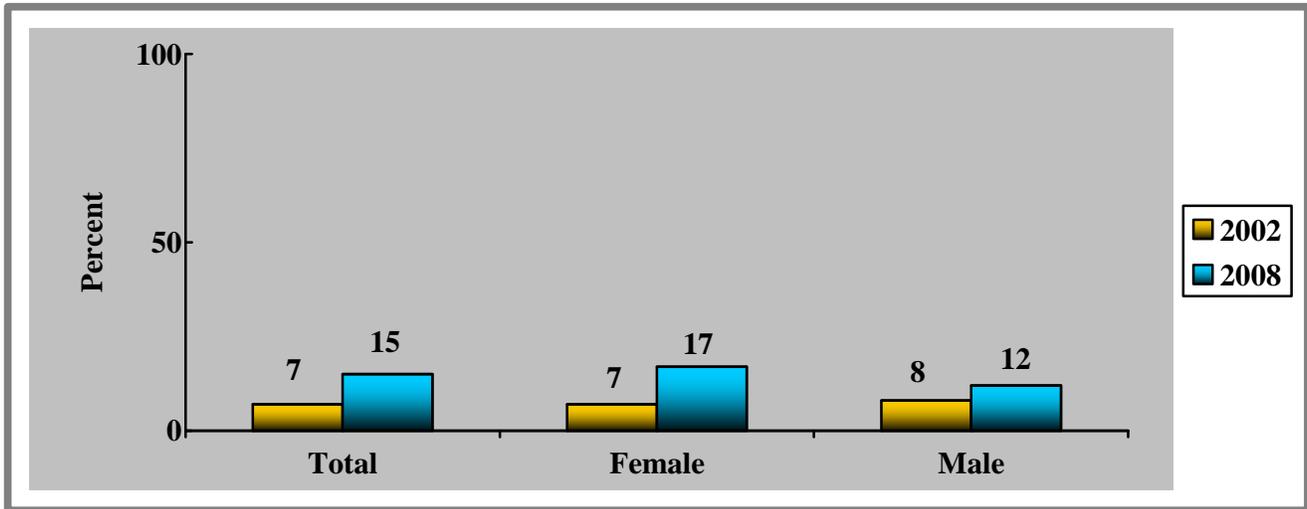
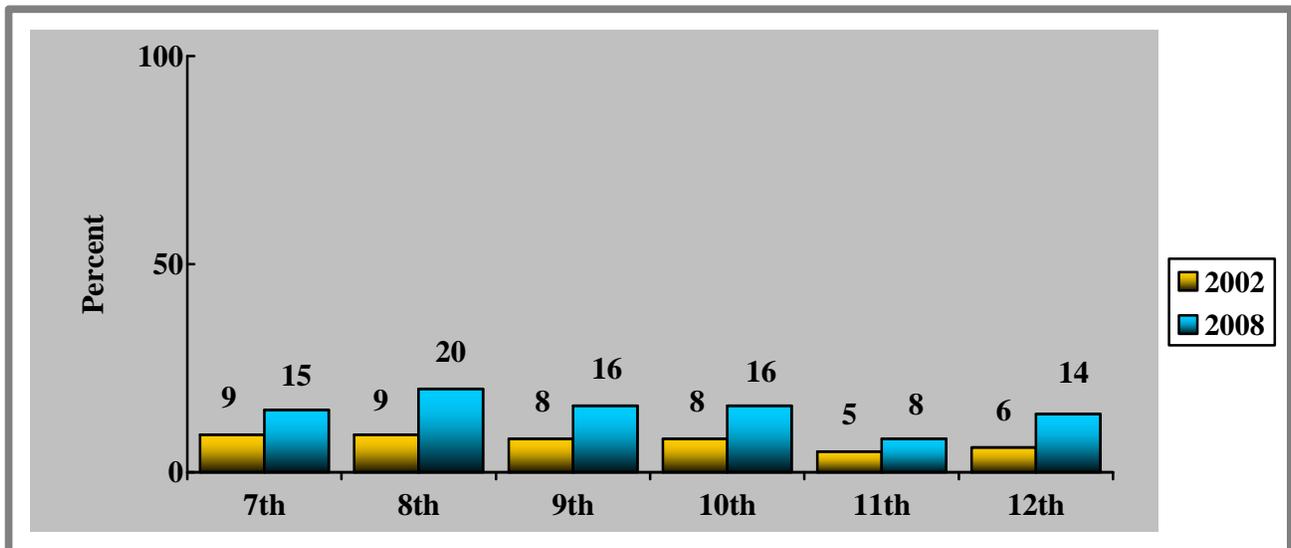


Figure 8: The percentage of students in the 7th – 12th grades who did not go to school on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school, by grade.



Violence Related Behaviors on School Property (continued) (Comparing Monroe 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 Monroe County (8%) 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 lower among female students in Monroe County (8%) than among female students in Arkansas (10%), and higher than among 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 Monroe County (9%) 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:
 - Lower among 9th graders in Monroe County (4%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (7%), and 9th graders in the nation (7%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Monroe County (14%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (8%), and among 10th graders in the nation (5%);
 - Higher among 11th graders in Monroe County (11%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (6%), and 11th graders in the nation (5%); and
 - Lower among 12th graders in Monroe 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 Monroe 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 5: Felt unsafe on the way or at school (9th-12th graders)

Grade	Monroe County	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	4	7	7
10th	14	8	5
11th	11	6	5
12th	6	9	5

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

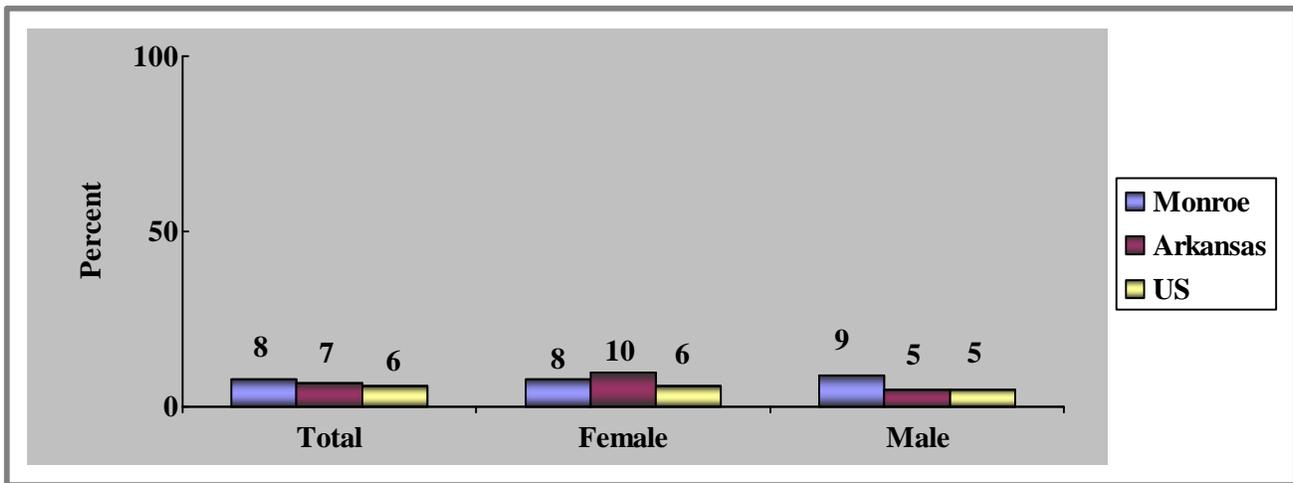
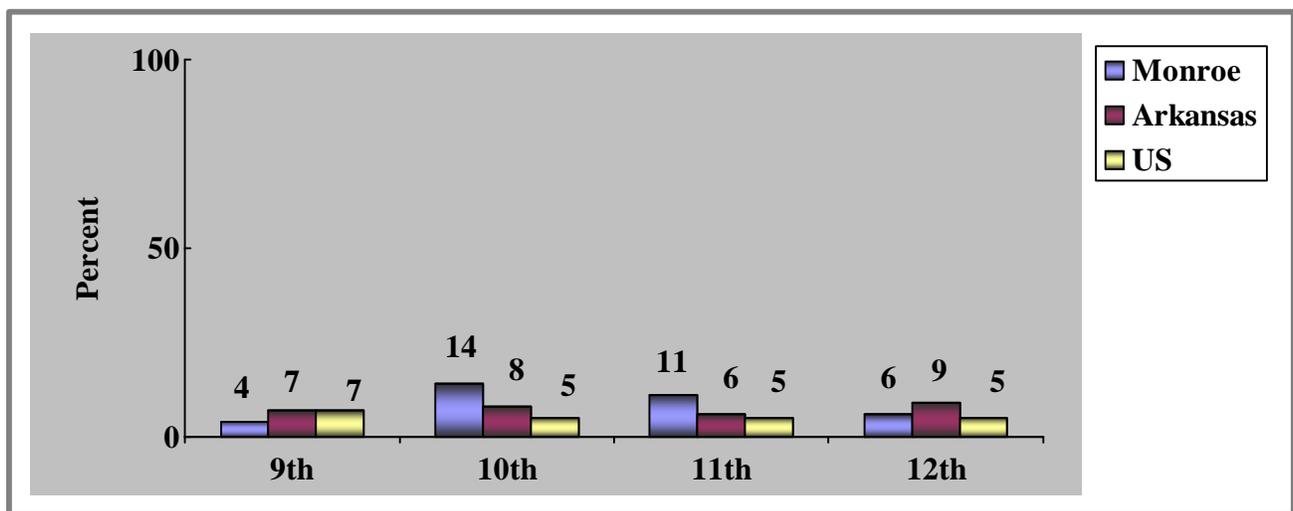


Figure 10: Felt unsafe on the way or at school (9th-12th graders), by grade



Violence Related Behaviors on School Property (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Threatened or injured on school property:

The percentage of students in the 7th-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.

Results

- The prevalence of having played on one or more sports teams during the twelve months preceding the survey was **nine percent (9%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and fourteen percent (14%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 6 and Figure 11).
- 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 **nine percent (9%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and thirteen percent (13%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 6 and Figure 11).
- 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 **ten percent (10%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and fifteen percent (15%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 6 and Figure 11).

Table 6: Threatened or injured on school property

	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	9	9	10	11	13	8	7	9	7
2008	14	13	15	11	18	13	12	12	18

Violence Related Behaviors on School Property (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 11: The percentage of students in the 7th-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.

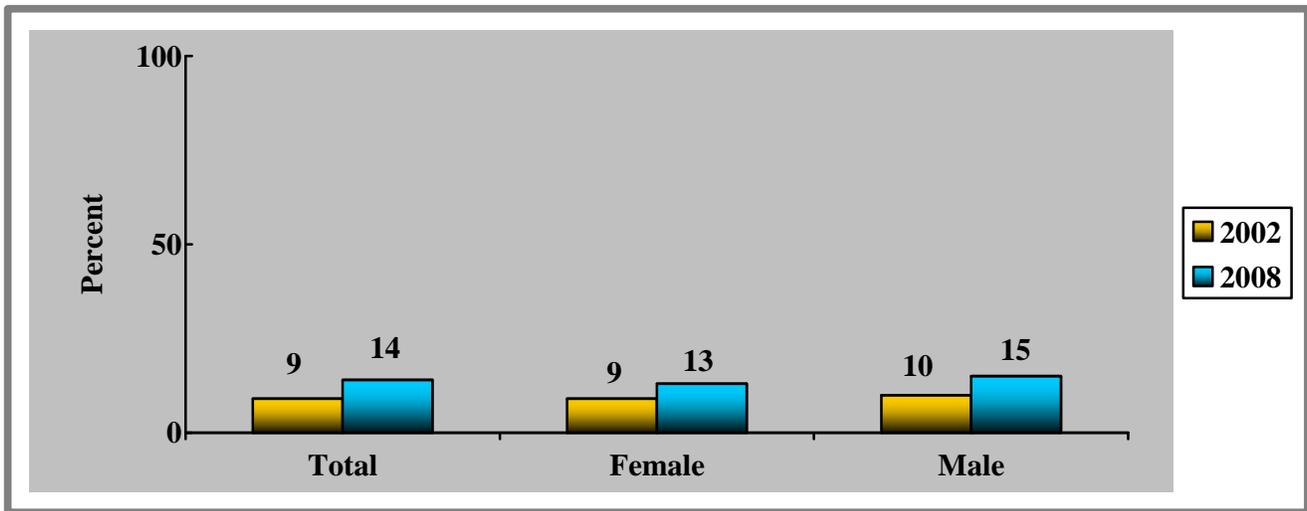
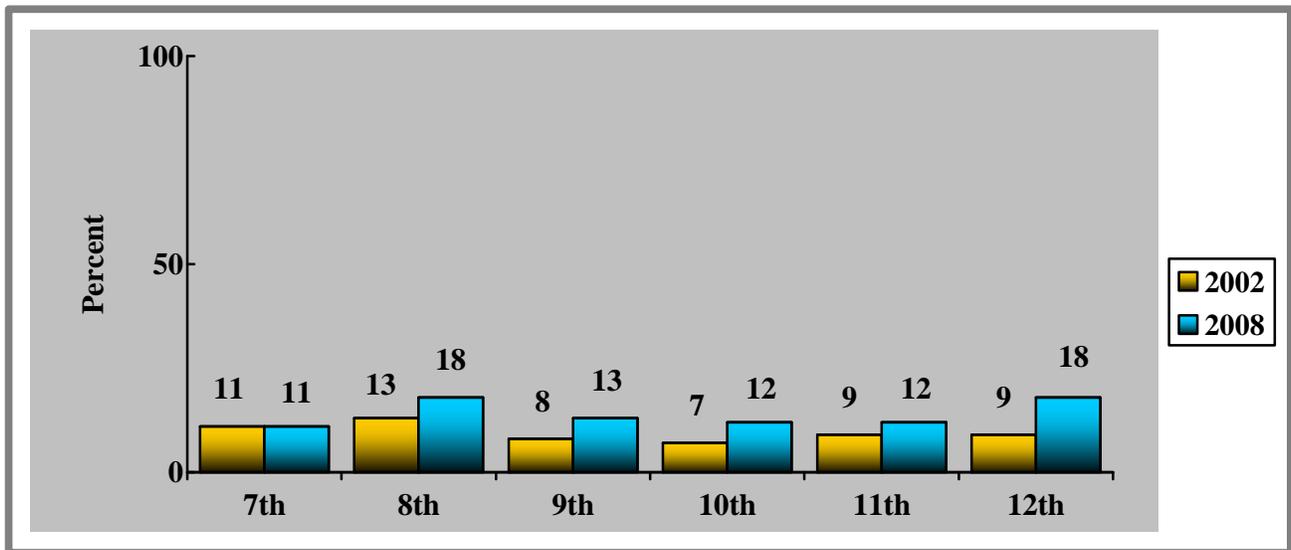


Figure 12: The percentage of students in the 7th-12th grades who had been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property one or more times during the twelve months preceding the survey, by grade.



Violence Related Behaviors on School Property (continued) (Comparing Monroe 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 Monroe County (13%) 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 Monroe 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 Monroe County (16%) 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 Monroe County (13%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (10%), and 9th graders in the nation (9%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Monroe County (12%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (8%), and 10th graders in the nation (8%);
 - Higher among 11th graders in Monroe County (12%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (9%), and 11th graders in the nation (7%); and
 - Higher among 12th graders in Monroe County (18%) 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 Monroe 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 7: Threatened or injured on school property (9th-12th graders)

Grade	Monroe County	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	13	10	9
10th	12	8	8
11th	12	9	7
12th	18	9	6

Figure 13: Threatened or injured on school property (9th-12th graders), by gender

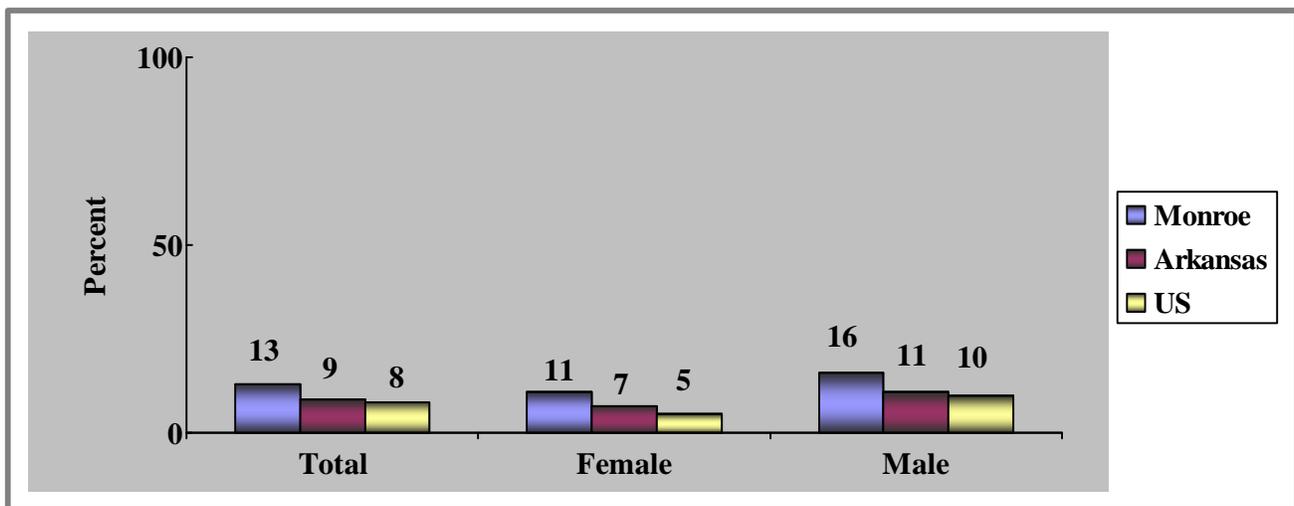
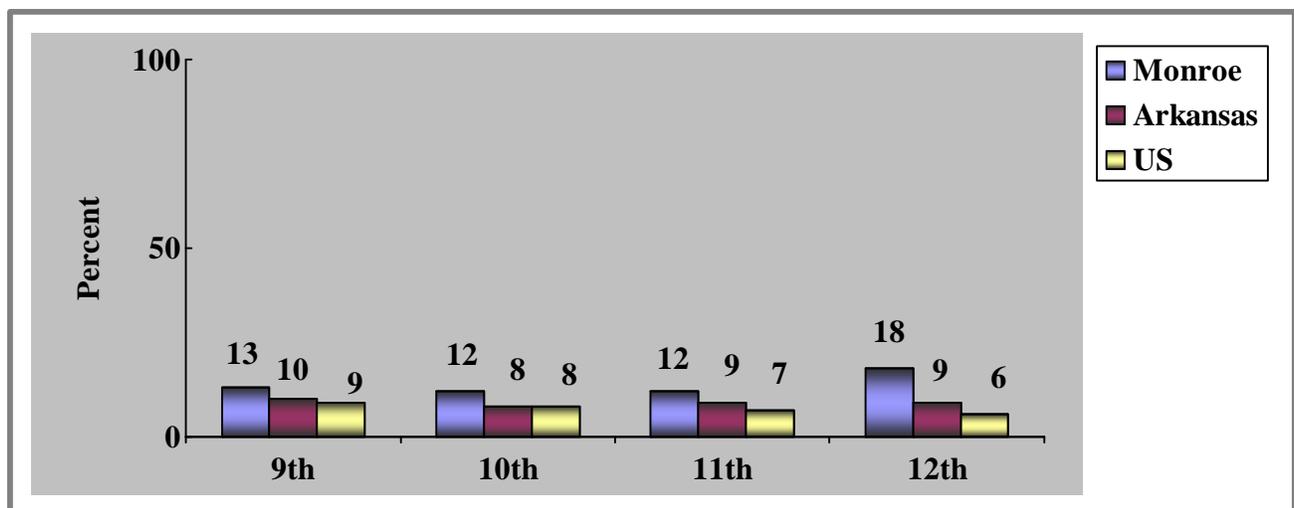


Figure 14: Threatened or injured on school property (9th-12th graders), by grade



Violence Related Behaviors on School Property (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Involved in a physical fight on school property

The percentage of students in the 7th-12th grades who were in a physical fight on school property one or more times during the twelve months preceding the survey.

Results

- The prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property during the twelve months preceding the survey was **sixteen percent (16%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and twenty-one percent (21%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 8 and Figure 15).
- The prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property during the twelve months preceding the survey was **ten percent (10%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and sixteen percent (16%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 8 and Figure 15).
- The prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property during the twelve months preceding the survey was **twenty-three percent (23%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and twenty-five percent (25%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 8 and Figure 15).

Table 8: Involved in a physical fight on school property

	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	16	10	23	22	20	21	13	13	9
2008	21	16	25	32	20	24	18	13	15

Violence Related Behaviors on School Property (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 15: The percentage of students in the 7th – 12th grades who were in a physical fight on school property one or more times during the twelve months preceding the survey.

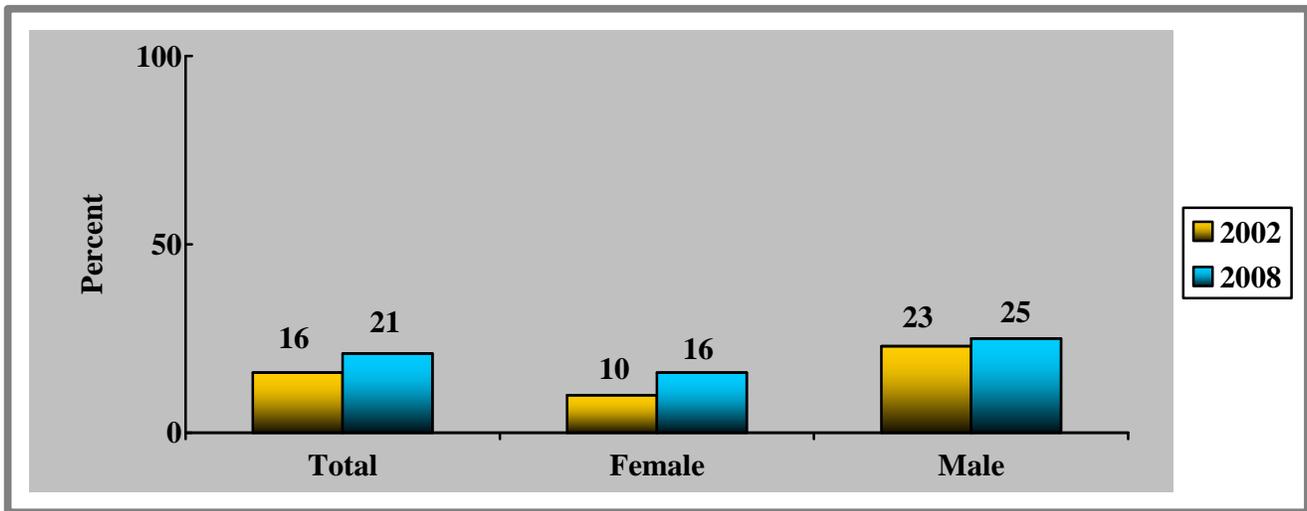
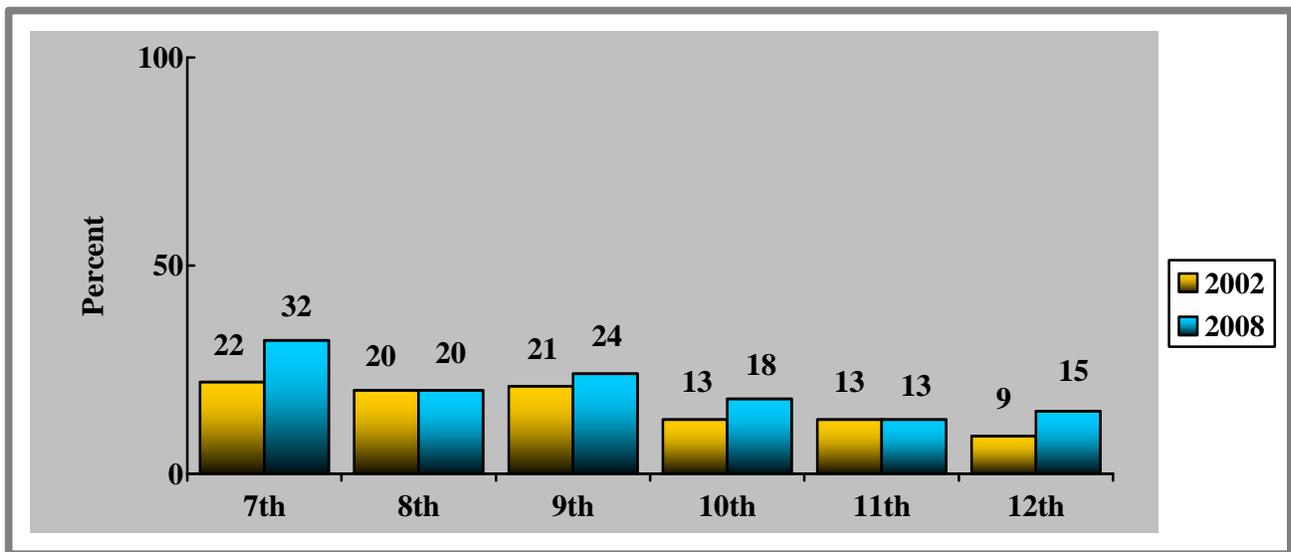


Figure 16: The percentage of students in the 7th – 12th grades who were in a physical fight on school property one or more times during the twelve months preceding the survey, by grade.



Violence Related Behaviors on School Property (continued) (Comparing Monroe 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 Monroe County (18%) 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 Monroe County (16%) 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 Monroe County (19%) 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 Monroe County (24%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (18%), and 9th graders in the nation (17%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Monroe County (18%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (14%), and 10th graders in the nation (12%);
 - Higher among 11th graders in Monroe County (13%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (11%), and 11th graders in the nation (11%); and
 - Higher among 12th graders in Monroe County (15%) 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 Monroe 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

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

Grade	Monroe County	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	24	18	17
10th	18	14	12
11th	13	11	11
12th	15	7	9

Figure 17: Involved in a physical fight (9th-12th graders), by gender

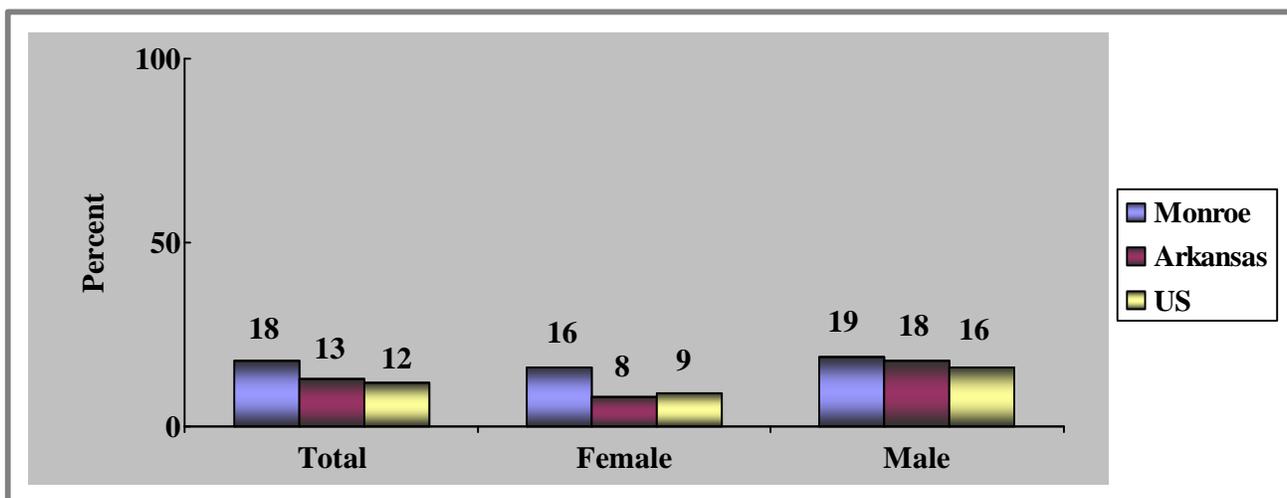
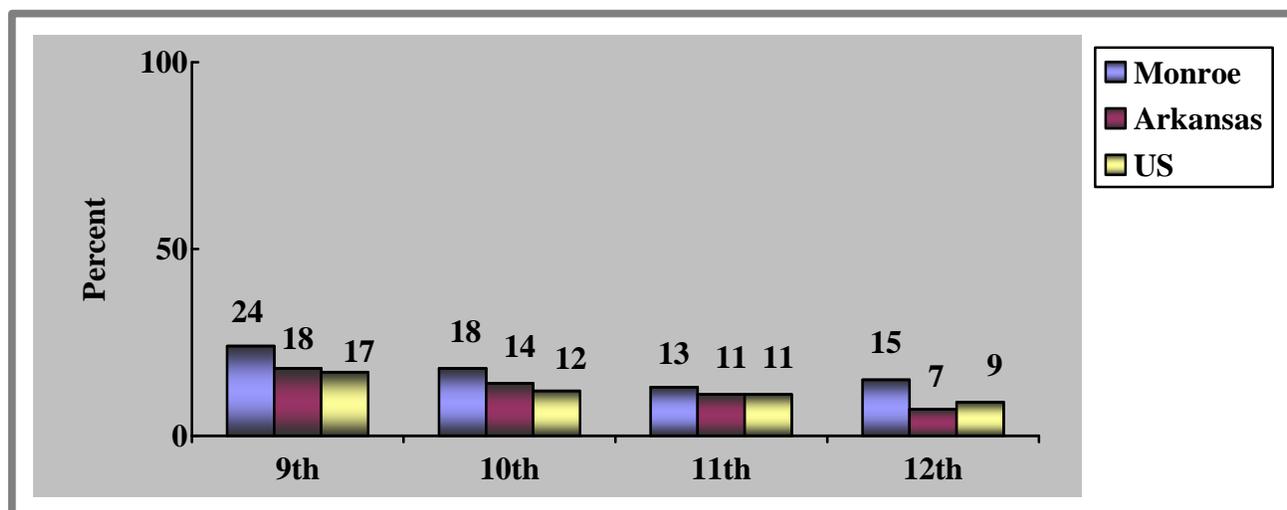


Figure 18: Involved in a physical fight (9th-12th graders), by grade



Tobacco Use on School Property

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Smoked cigarettes on school property:

The percentage of students in the 7th-12th grades who smoked cigarettes on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.

Results

- The prevalence of having smoked cigarettes on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was **four percent (4%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and five percent (5%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 1 and Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having smoked cigarettes on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was **two percent (2%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and four percent (4%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 1 and Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having smoked cigarettes on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was **five percent (5%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and seven percent (7%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 1 and Figure 1).

Table 1: Smoke cigarettes on school property

	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	4	2	5	0	3	5	4	7	2
2008	5	4	7	3	2	4	7	12	6

Tobacco Use on School Property

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 1: The percentage of students in the 7th – 12th grades who smoked cigarettes on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.

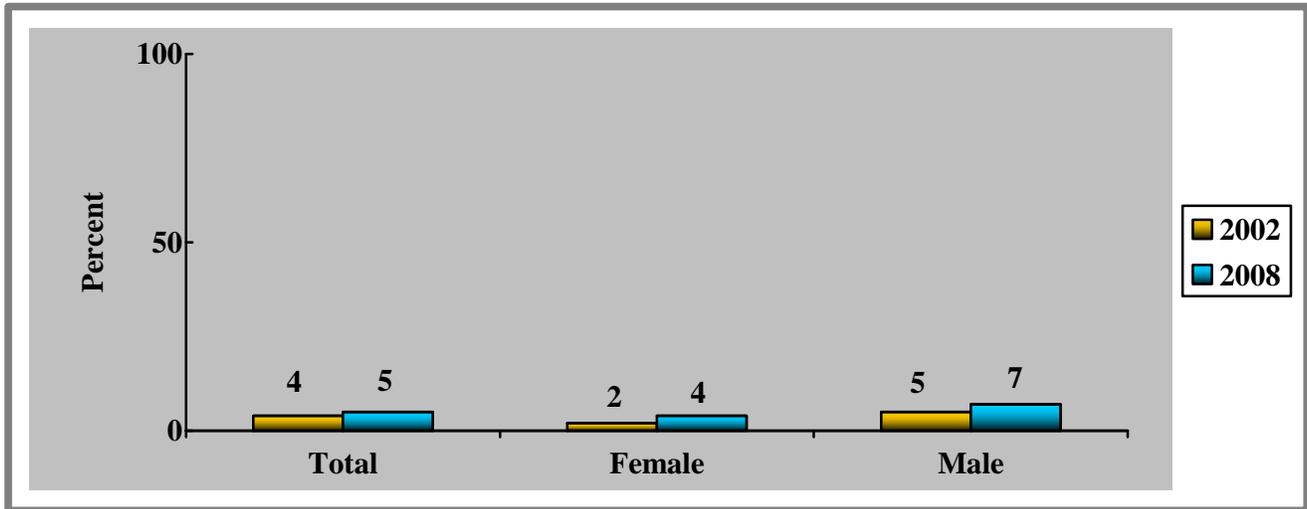
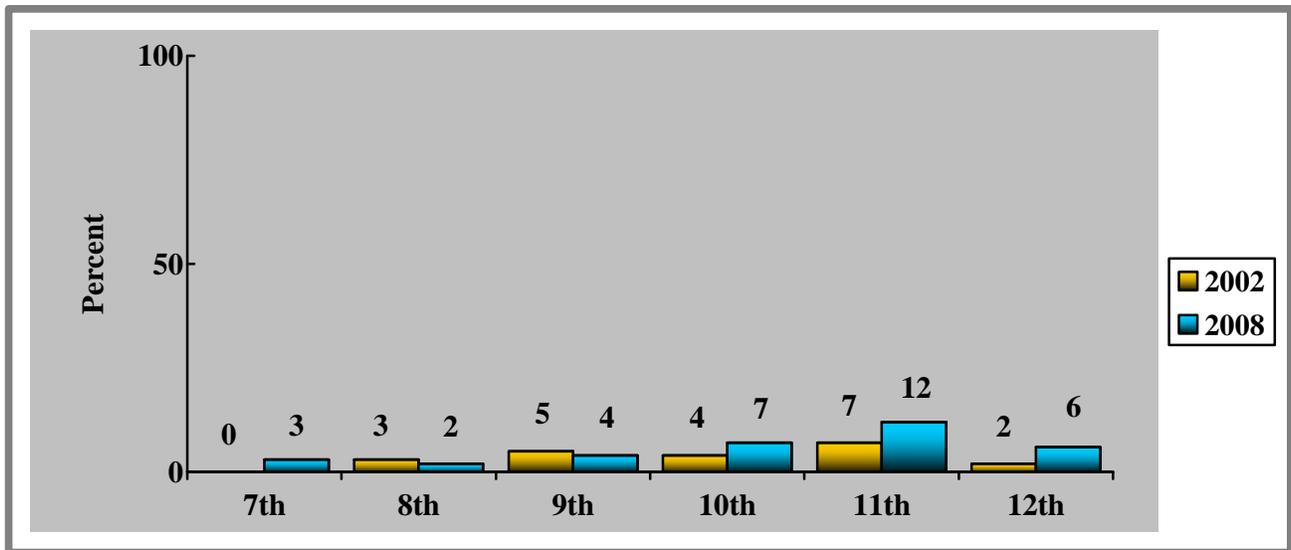


Figure 2: The percentage of students in the 7th – 12th grades who smoked cigarettes on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey, by grade.



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 Monroe County (7%) 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 higher among female students in Monroe County (6%) 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 Monroe County (9%) 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:
 - Equal among 9th graders in Monroe County (4%) and 9th graders in Arkansas (4%), and 9th graders in the nation (4%);
 - Higher among 10th graders in Monroe County (7%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (5%), and 10th graders in the nation (5%);
 - Higher among 11th graders in Monroe County (12%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (6%), and 11th graders in the nation (6%); and
 - Lower among 12th graders in Monroe County (6%) 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 Monroe 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 2: Smoked cigarettes on school property (9th-12th graders)

Grade	Monroe County	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	4	4	4
10th	7	5	5
11th	12	6	6
12th	6	7	6

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

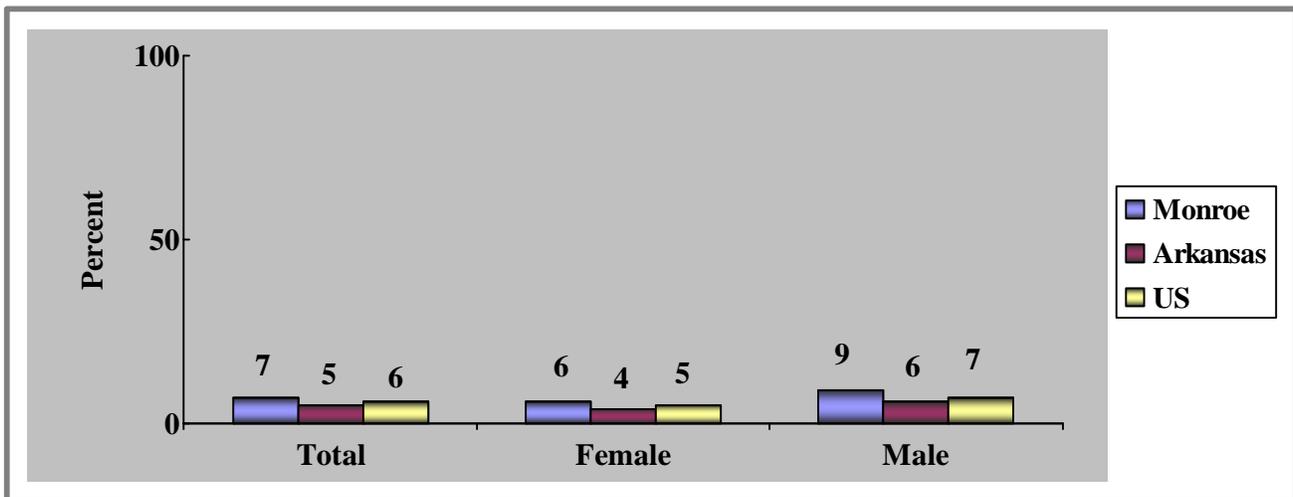
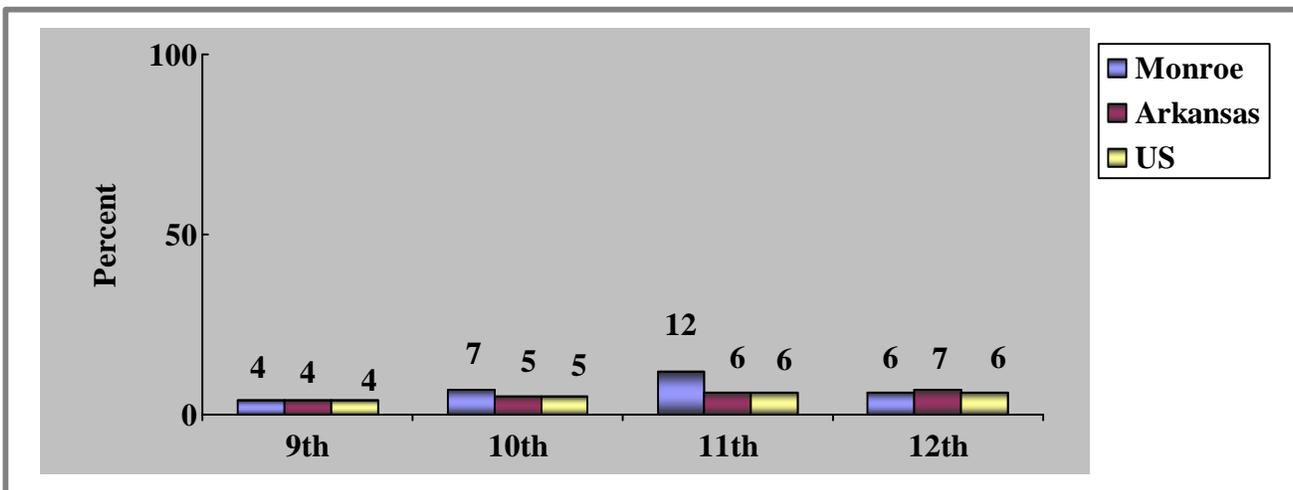


Figure 4: Smoked cigarettes on school property (9th-12th graders), by grade



Tobacco Use on School Property (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Chewed tobacco on school property:

The percentage of students in the 7th-12th grades who used chewing tobacco or snuff on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.

Results

- The prevalence of having used chewing tobacco or snuff on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was **three percent (3%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and three percent (3%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 3 and Figure 5).
- The prevalence of having used chewing tobacco or snuff on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was **one percent (1%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and less than one percent (<1%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 3 and Figure 5).
- The prevalence of having used chewing tobacco or snuff on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was **six percent (6%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and six percent (6%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 3 and Figure 5).

Table 3: Chewed tobacco on school property

	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	3	1	6	0	4	4	4	4	3
2008	3	0	6	1	4	3	5	4	0

Tobacco Use on School Property (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 5: The percentage of students in the 7th-12th grades who used chewing tobacco or snuff on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.

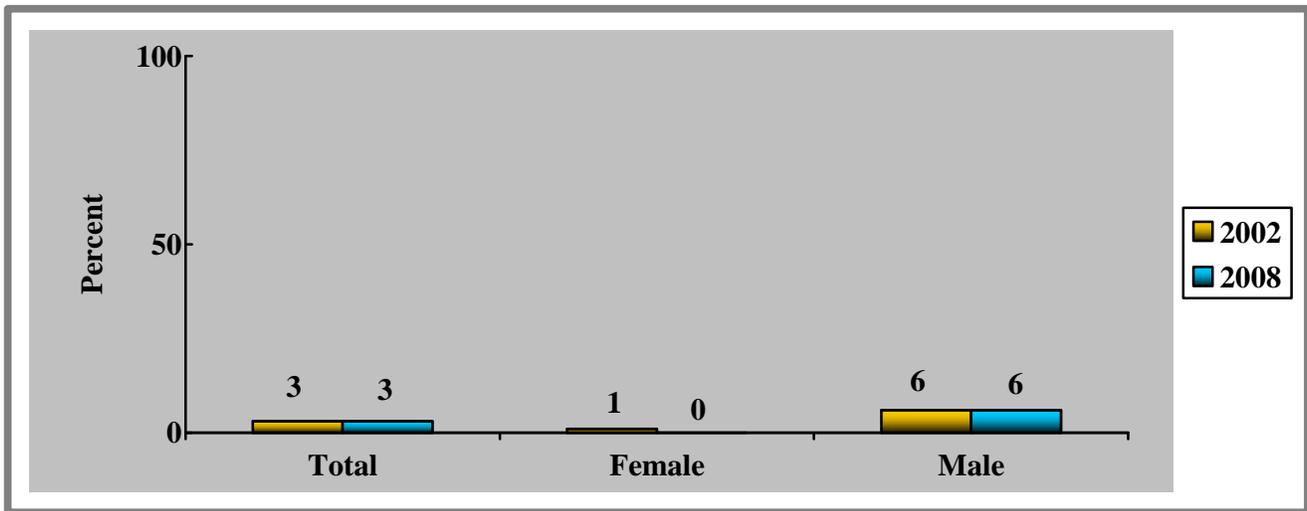
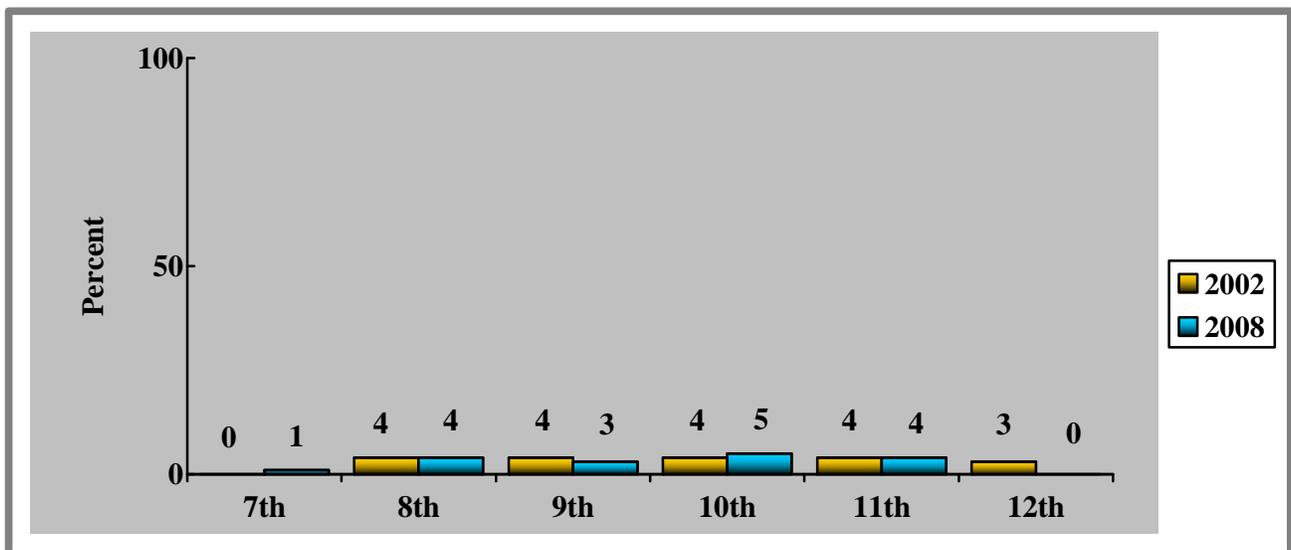


Figure 6: The percentage of students in the 7th-12th grades who used chewing tobacco or snuff on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey, by grade.



Violence Related Behaviors on School Property (continued) (Comparing Monroe 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 Monroe County (3%) 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 Monroe 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 Monroe County (6%) 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 Monroe County (3%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (6%), and 9th graders in the nation (4%);
 - Lower among 10th graders in Monroe County (5%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (7%), and equal to 10th graders in the nation (6%);
 - Lower among 11th graders in Monroe County (4%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (7%), and equal to 11th graders in the nation (4%); and
 - Lower among 12th graders in Monroe County (0%) 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 Monroe 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 4: Chewed tobacco on school property (9th-12th graders)

Grade	Monroe County	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	3	6	4
10th	5	7	6
11th	4	7	4
12th	0	6	6

Figure 7: Chewed tobacco on school property (9th-12th graders), by gender

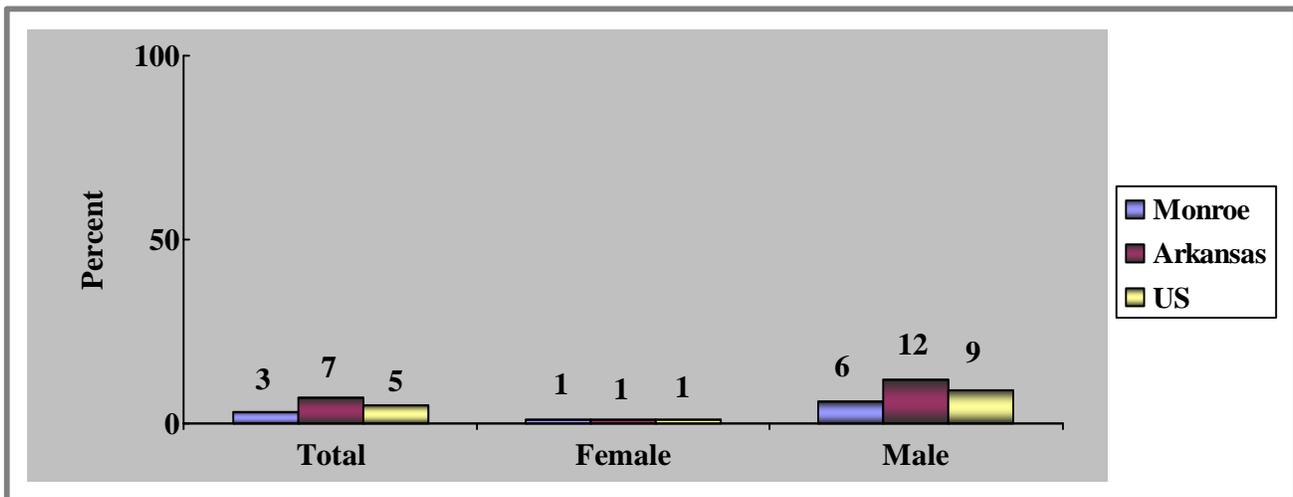
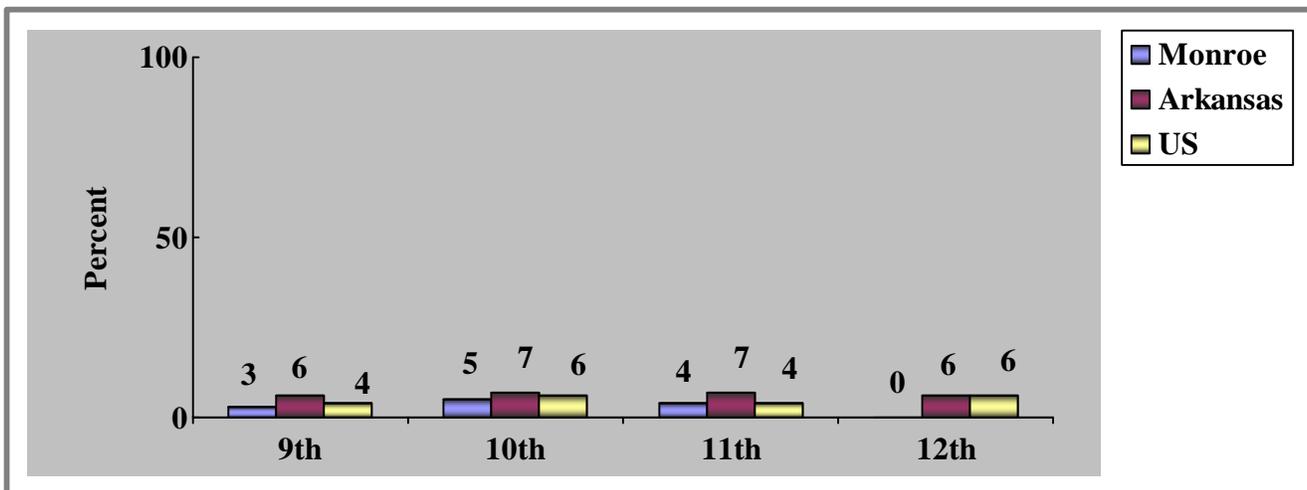


Figure 8: Chewed tobacco on school property (9th-12th graders), by grade



Alcohol Use on School Property

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Alcohol use on school property

The percentage of students in the 7th -12th grades who had at least one drink of alcohol on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.

Results

- 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 **two percent (2%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and three percent (3%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 1 and Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having had at least one drink of alcohol on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was **one percent (1%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and four percent (4%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 1 and Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having had at least one drink of alcohol on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey was **four percent (4%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and three percent (3%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 1 and Figure 1).

Table 1: Alcohol use on school property

	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	2	1	4	0	3	2	3	3	4
2008	3	4	3	3	4	4	3	5	0

Alcohol Use on School Property (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 1: The percentage of students in the 7th – 12th grades who had at least one drink of alcohol on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.

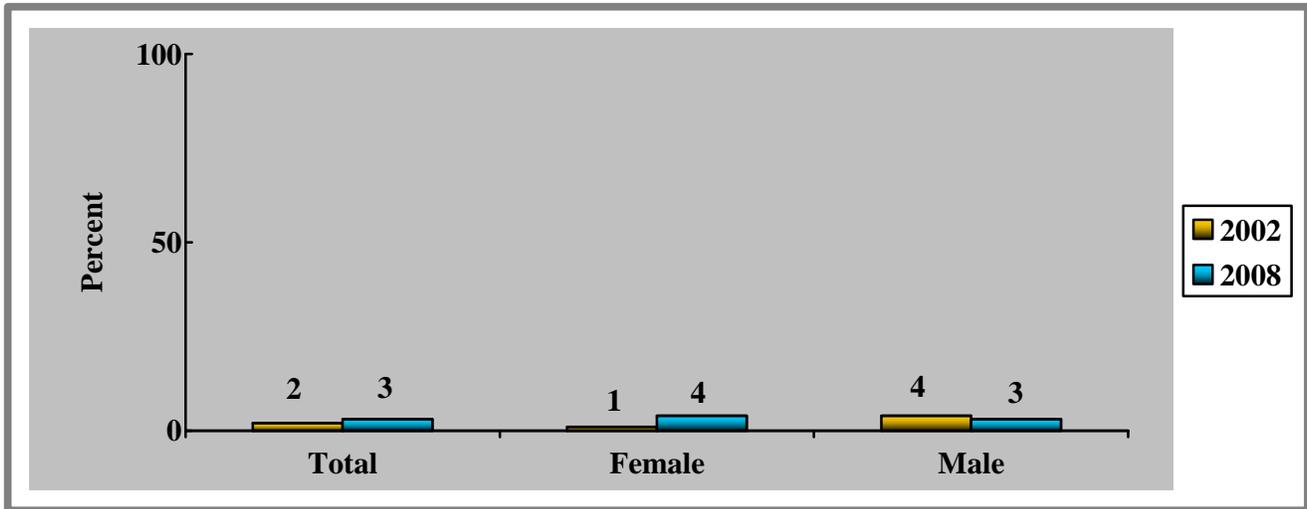
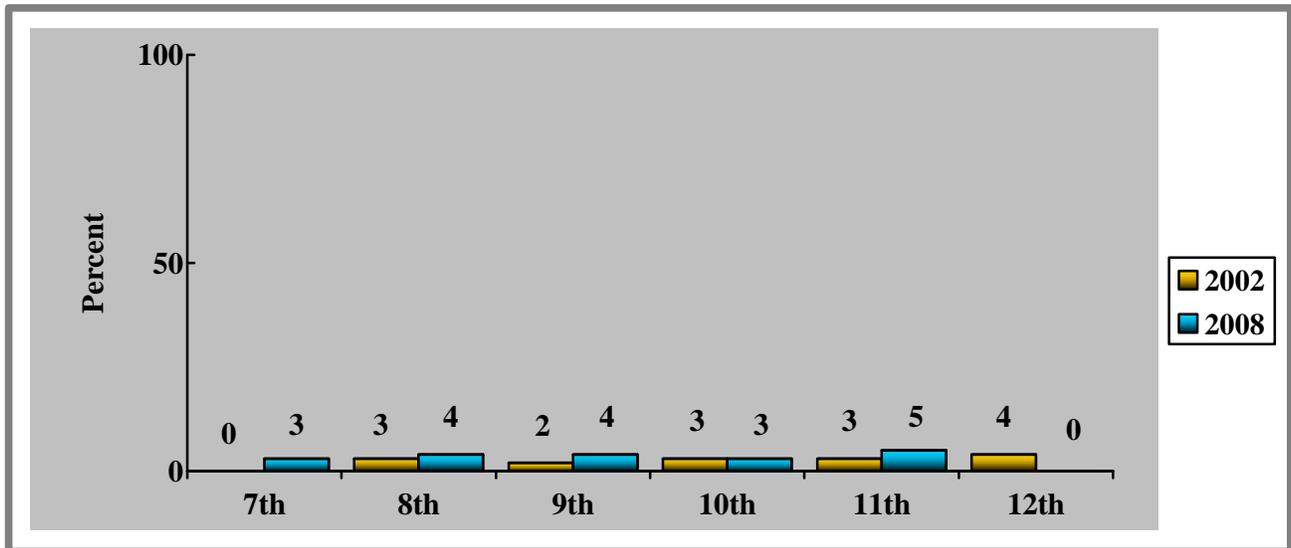


Figure 2: The percentage of students in the 7th – 12th grades who had at least one drink of alcohol on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey, by grade.



Alcohol Use on School Property (continued)

(Comparing Monroe 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 lower among students in Monroe County (3%) than among students in Arkansas (5%), and 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 equal among female students in Monroe County (4%) 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 Monroe County (3%) than among male students in Arkansas (6%), and 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:
 - Equal among 9th graders in Monroe County (4%) and among 9th graders in Arkansas (4%), and lower than among 9th graders in the nation (3%);
 - Lower among 10th graders in Monroe County (3%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (6%), and 10th graders in the nation (4%);
 - Equal among 11th graders in Monroe County (5%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (5%), and lower than among 11th graders in the nation (4%); and
 - Lower among 12th graders in Monroe County (0%) 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 Monroe 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 2: Alcohol use on school property (9th-12th graders)

Grade	Monroe County	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	4	4	3
10th	3	6	4
11th	5	5	4
12th	0	6	5

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

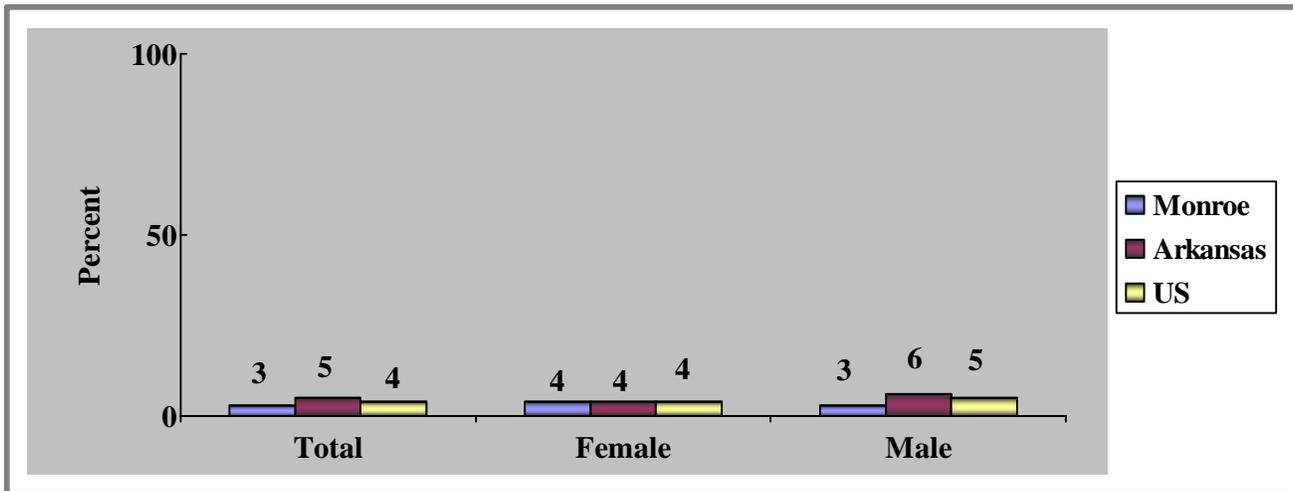
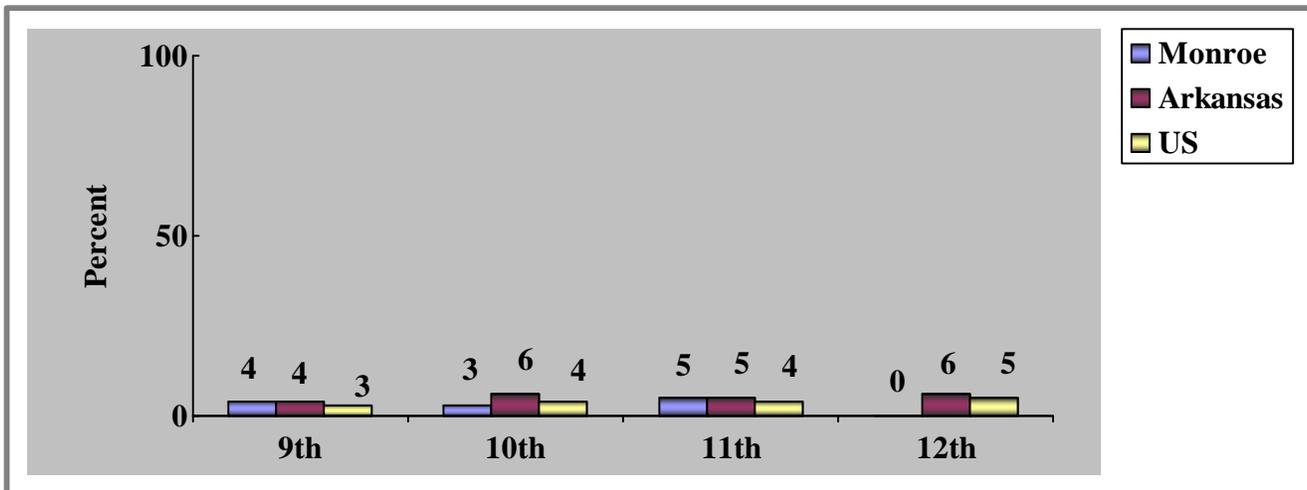


Figure 4: Alcohol use on school property (9th-12th graders), by grade



Illegal Drug Use on School Property

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Marijuana use on school property:

The percentage of students in the 7th-12th grades who used marijuana on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.

Results

- The prevalence of having used marijuana on school property on one or more the thirty days preceding the survey was **one percent (1%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and two percent (2%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 1 and Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having used marijuana on school property on one or more the thirty days preceding the survey was **less than one percent (<1%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and less than one percent (<1%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 1 and Figure 1).
- The prevalence of having used marijuana on school property on one or more the thirty days preceding the survey was **two percent (2%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and three percent (3%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 1 and Figure 1).

Table 1: Marijuana use on school property

	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	1	0	2	0	1	2	1	1	4
2008	2	0	3	1	0	0	2	7	0

Illegal Drug Use on School Property (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 1: The percentage of students in the 7th – 12th grades who used marijuana on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey.

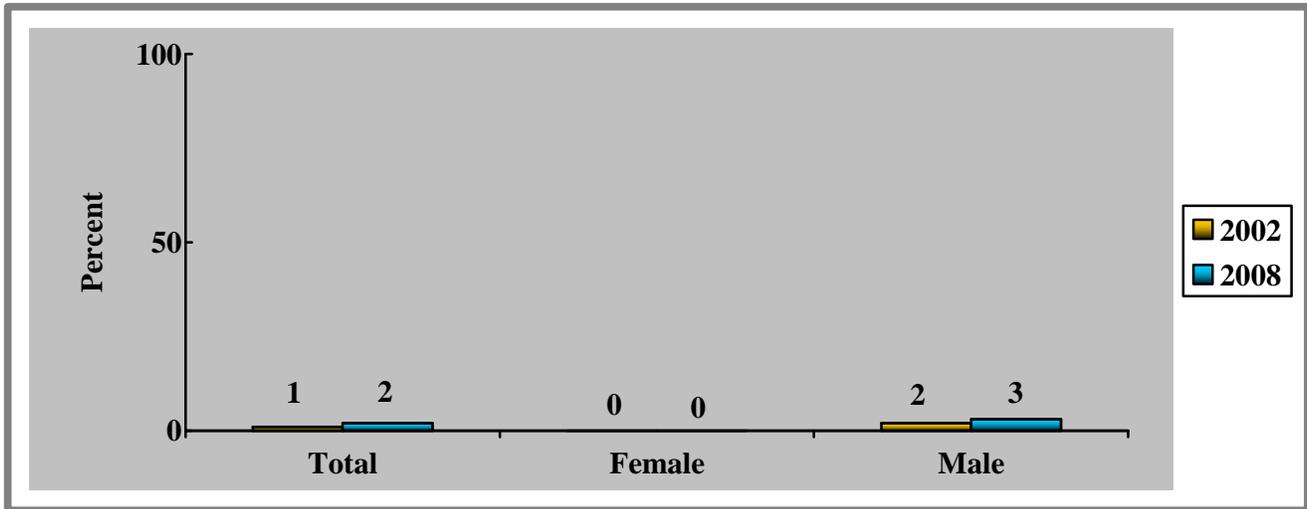
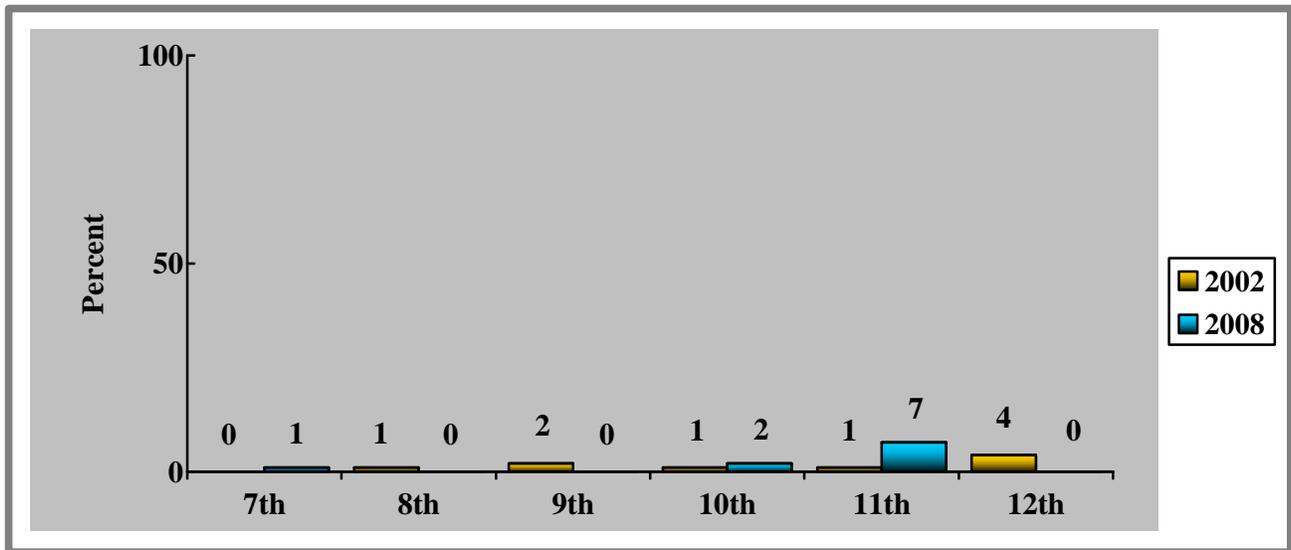


Figure 2: The percentage of students in the 7th – 12th grades who used marijuana on school property on one or more of the thirty days preceding the survey, by grade.



Illegal Drug Use on School Property (continued)

(Comparing Monroe 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 Monroe County (2%) 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 lower among female students in Monroe County (0%) than among female students in Arkansas (2%), 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 higher among male students in Monroe County (5%) than among male students in Arkansas (4%), and lower than among 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 Monroe County (0%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (3%), and 9th graders in the nation (4%);
 - Lower among 10th graders in Monroe County (2%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (4%), and 10th graders in the nation (5%);
 - Higher among 11th graders in Monroe County (7%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (2%), and equal to 11th graders in the nation (4%); and
 - Lower among 12th graders in Monroe 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 Monroe 2008 (Grades 9-12) with Arkansas and US 2007 YRBSS)

Table 2: Marijuana use on school property (9th-12th graders)

Grade	Monroe County	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	0	3	4
10th	2	4	5
11th	7	2	4
12th	0	2	5

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

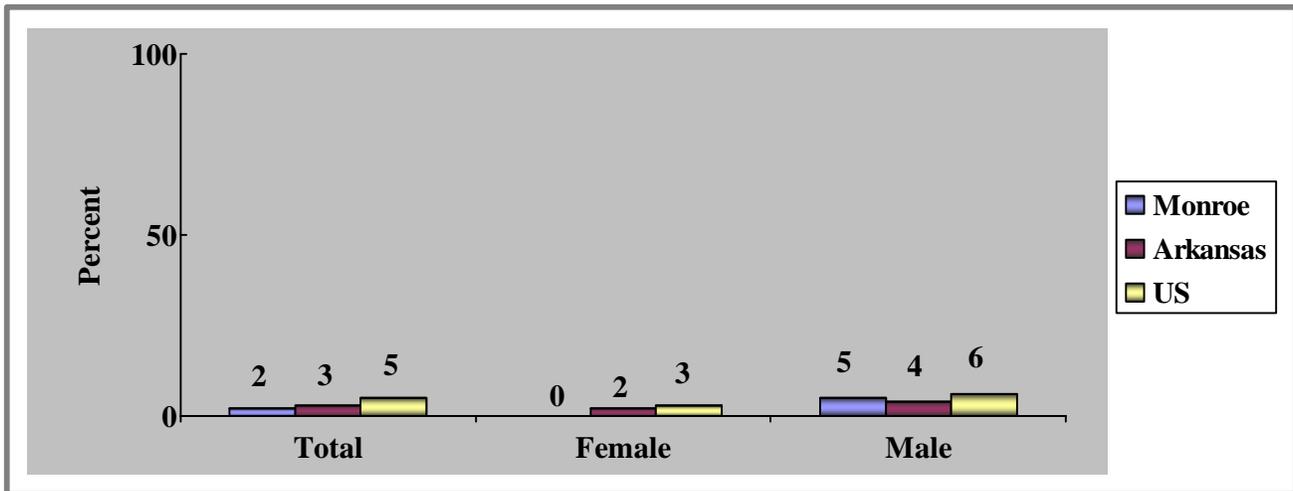
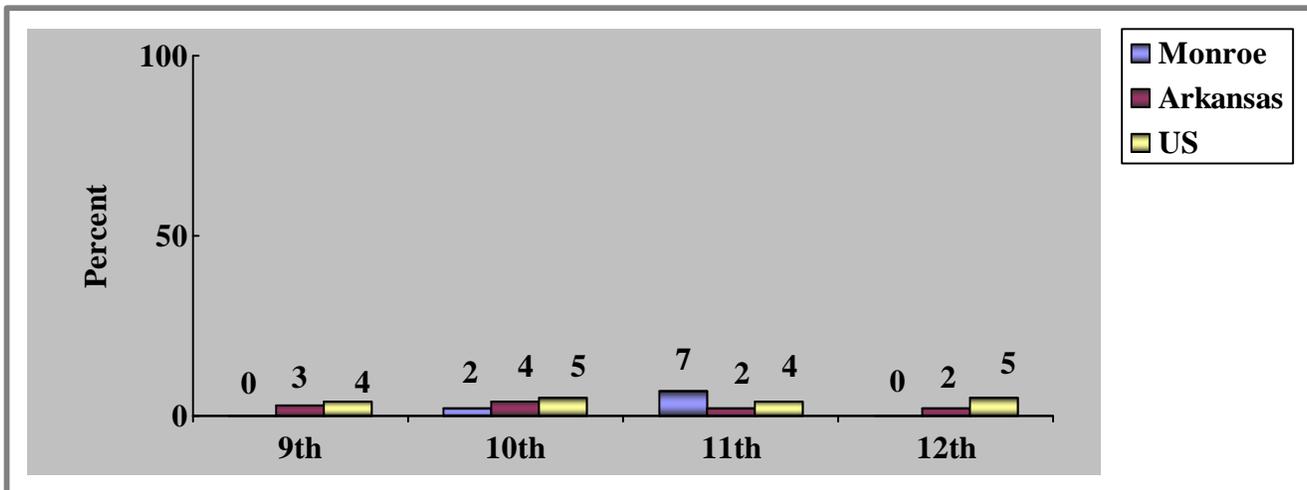


Figure 4: Marijuana use on school property (9th-12th graders), by grade



Illegal Drug Use on School Property (continued) (2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Offer or sale of illegal drugs on school property:

The percentage of students in the 7th-12th grades who had someone offer, sell, or give them an illegal drug on school property during the twelve months preceding the survey.

Results

- The prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property during the twelve months preceding the survey was **twenty percent (20%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and twenty-two percent (22%)** among 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 3 and Figure 5).
- The prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property during the twelve months preceding the survey was **sixteen percent (16%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and twenty percent (20%)** among female 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 3 and Figure 5).
- The prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property during the twelve months preceding the survey was **twenty-four percent (24%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2002 **and twenty-four percent (24%)** among male 7th-12th graders in 2008 (Table 3 and Figure 5).

Table 3: Offer or sale of illegal drugs on school property

	Percent								
	Total	Gender		Grade					
		Female	Male	7	8	9	10	11	12
2002	20	16	24	8	14	19	24	25	32
2008	22	20	24	11	16	18	24	33	33

Illegal Drug Use on School Property (continued)

(2002 and 2008 CYHS Results)

Figure 5: The percentage of students in the 7th-12th grades who had someone offer, sell, or give them an illegal drug on school property during the twelve months preceding the survey.

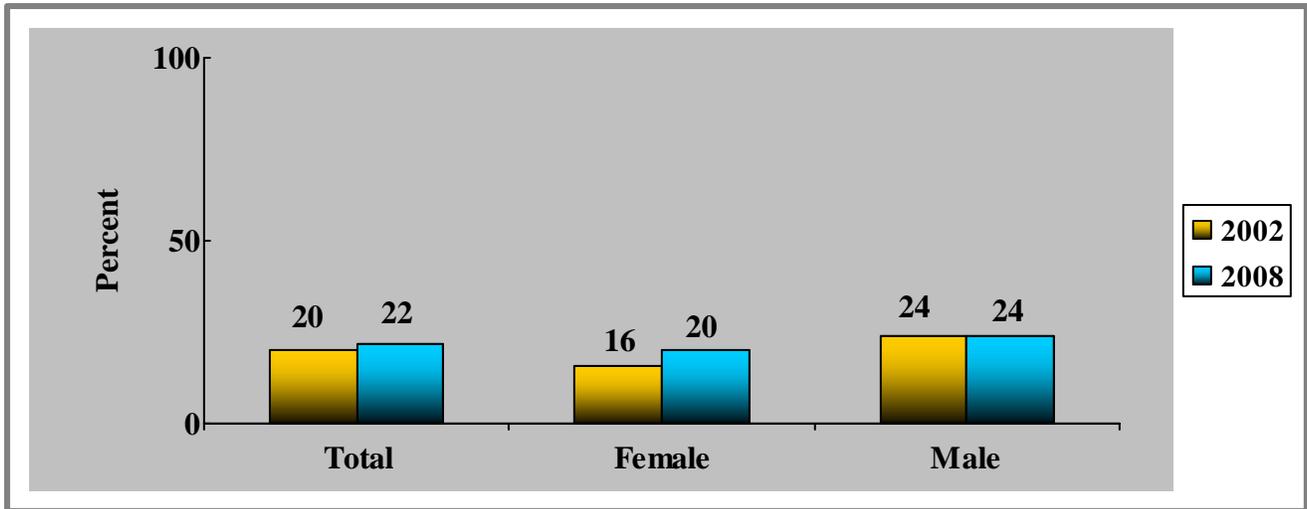
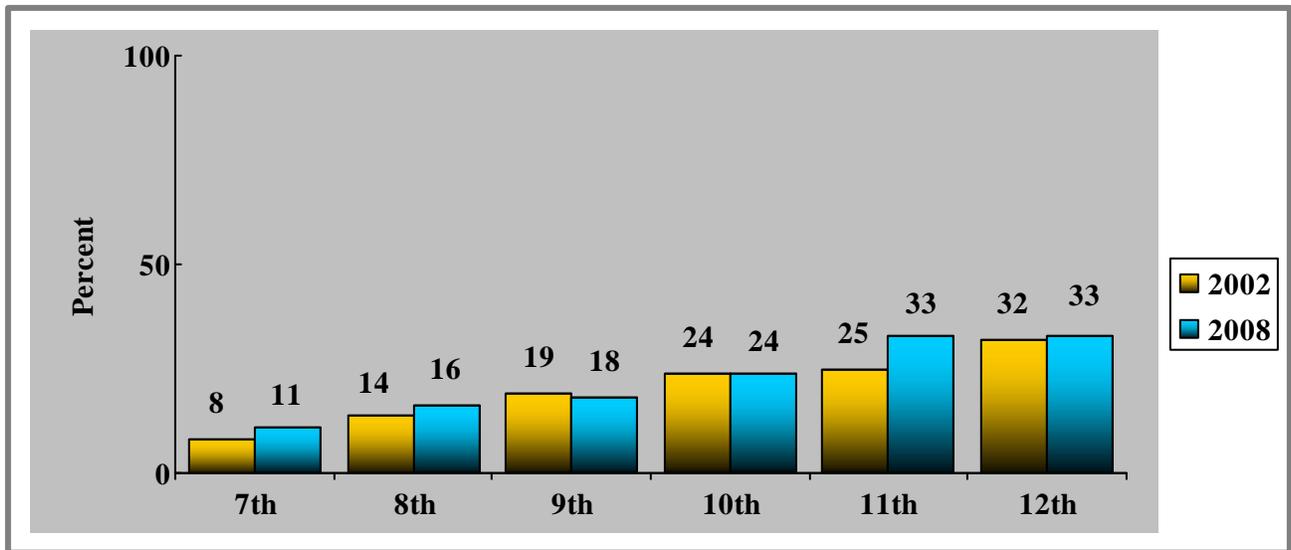


Figure 6: The percentage of students in the 7th-12th grades who had someone offer, sell, or give them an illegal drug on school property during the twelve months preceding the survey, by grade



Illegal Drug Use on School Property (continued)

(Comparing Monroe 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 Monroe County (26%) than among students in Arkansas (28%); and higher than among 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 higher among female students in Monroe County (26%) 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 Monroe County (27%) than among male students in Arkansas (31%), and higher than among 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 Monroe County (18%) than among 9th graders in Arkansas (26%), and 9th graders in the nation (21%);
 - Lower among 10th graders in Monroe County (24%) than among 10th graders in Arkansas (30%), and 10th graders in the nation (25%);
 - Higher among 11th graders in Monroe County (33%) than among 11th graders in Arkansas (26%), and 11th graders in the nation (23%); and
 - Higher among 12th graders in Monroe County (33%) than among 12th graders in Arkansas (31%), and 12th graders in the nation (20%) (Table 4 and Figure 8).

Illegal Drug Use on School Property (continued)

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

Table 4: Offer or sale of illegal drugs on school property (9th-12th graders)

Grade	Monroe County	Arkansas	U.S.
9th	18	26	21
10th	24	30	25
11th	33	26	23
12th	33	31	20

Figure 7: Offer or sale of illegal drugs on school property (9th-12th graders), by gender

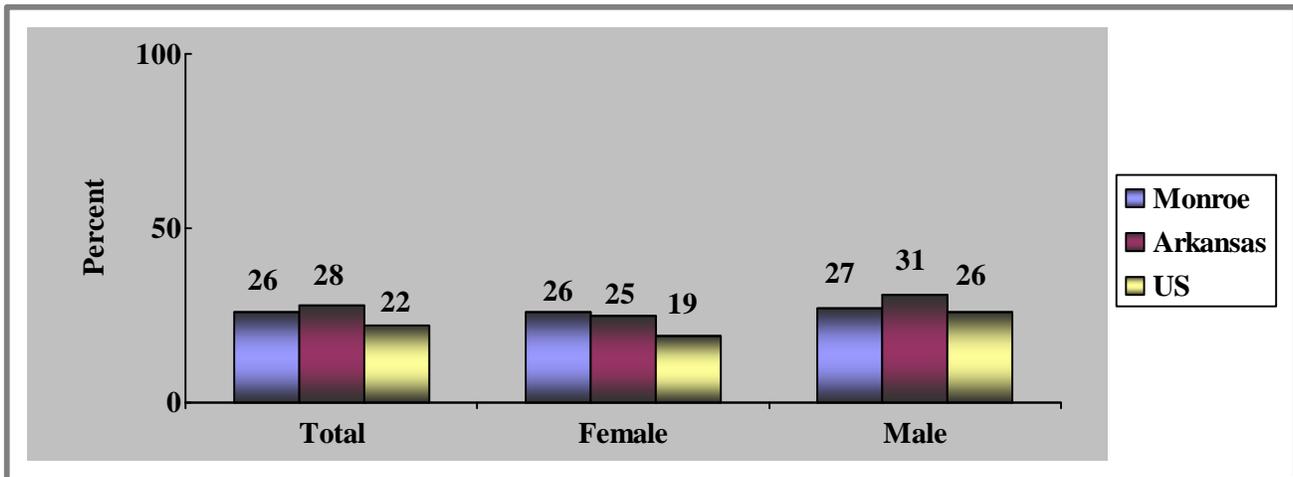
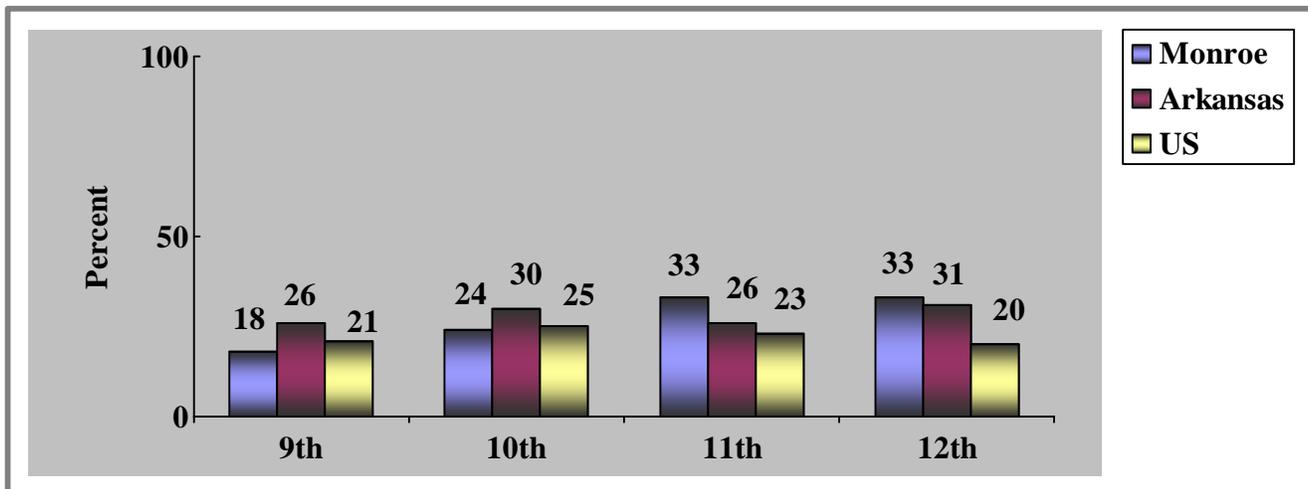


Figure 8: Offer or sale of illegal drugs on school property (9th-12th graders), by grade



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>