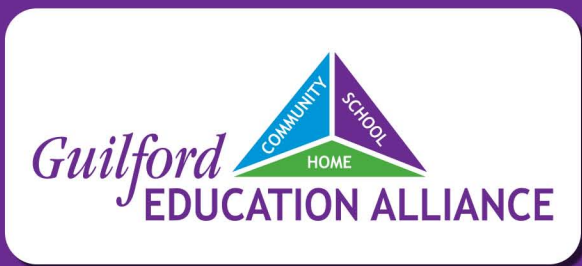




2008

YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY



GUILFORD COUNTY | NORTH CAROLINA



Dear Community Members:

The Youth Risk Behavior Survey, or YRBS, a survey developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, assists local communities in better understanding the risk behaviors of teens in order to address these concerns effectively.

In 2003, several community partners came together to conduct the Youth Risk Behavior Survey in Guilford County. In follow up to the 2003 administration, Guilford Education Alliance provided leadership to the 2008 local administration in partnership with Guilford County Schools and Guilford County Healthy Carolinians. We are very pleased to share results of the 2008 Guilford County Youth Risk Behavior Survey in this report, which was made possible with a grant from the Moses Cone~Wesley Long Community Health Foundation and in-kind report preparation from Guilford County Healthy Carolinians.

By joining with Guilford County Healthy Carolinians, the School Health Advisory Committee, Guilford County Schools and the larger community, we can be certain the youth in our county have every opportunity to develop to their full potential.

Sincerely,

Margaret Bourdeaux Arbuckle, Ph.D.
Executive Director
Guilford Education Alliance



Guilford Education Alliance is a county wide non-profit organization whose mission is to facilitate support and commitment so that education is the TOP priority for Guilford County. For more information about Guilford Education Alliance, call 336-841-4332 or visit www.guilfordeducationalliance.org.

GUILFORD COUNTY



HEALTHY CAROLINIANS

Guilford County Health Carolinians (GCHC) is a group of community organizations and members working together to create a healthier Guilford County through community assessment and collaboration. GCHC is part of Healthy Carolinians, a statewide network of partnerships that address health and safety issues at the community level. Healthy Carolinians partnerships work toward achieving goals inspired by the national Healthy People 2010 objectives and the Healthy Carolinians 2010 objectives. For more information about Guilford County Healthy Carolinians, contact Laura Mroska at 641-6113 or Mark Smith at 641-6844 or visit www.guilfordhealth.org.

Table of Contents

Overview	3
Physical Activity	8
Nutrition	14
Body Weight	19
Safety	27
Violence Related Behaviors	31
Tobacco Use	38
Alcohol Use	44
Other Drug Use	48
HIV/AIDS Education and Sexual Behavior	57
Mental Health	65
Asthma	69
Acknowledgments	71



Guilford County Youth Risk Behavior Survey Overview

The Health of Youth Is Linked to their Behaviors

The health behaviors Guilford County teens adopt when they are young impact their health now and in their future. It is important that we understand teen health behaviors so that we can effectively support healthy youth development. We want all of our youth to grow up to become healthy, capable adults!

Why Is Collecting Information on Youth Behaviors Important?

The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is the primary tool developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to aid communities in defining and measuring risk behaviors of youth in grades six through twelve. This survey tool, which has proven reliability, is widely used throughout the country.

The survey asks questions about important health and safety topics, including: Physical activity, nutrition, body weight, personal and vehicle safety, violence related behaviors, tobacco use, alcohol and other drug use, sexual behavior, HIV education, mental health, and asthma. Because the YRBS is used at both the state and national levels, we can compare the frequency of risk behaviors among local youth with youth in other communities.

What is the YRBS?

The YRBS, or Youth Risk Behavior Survey, is a national questionnaire used to assess the health behaviors of teens.

In 2008, it was given to a sample of Guilford County middle and high school students to learn more about the health of Guilford County teens.

SURVEY TOPICS

Physical Activity

Nutrition

Body Weight

Safety

Violence-Related Behaviors

Tobacco, Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Sexual Behavior

HIV/AIDS Education

Mental Health

Asthma

Statewide, North Carolina Healthy Schools administers the YRBS to a select sample of North Carolina middle and high school students in odd numbered years, most recently in 2007. These repeated surveys provide information on the current risk behaviors of North Carolina youth and on trends in their risk behaviors over time. North Carolina Healthy Schools is supported and administered by the North Carolina Department of Instruction and the North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services.

Why Complete the Youth Risk Behavior Survey Locally?

One of the limitations of the state administered YRBS is that it does not provide county-level YRBS data. Therefore, as a proactive measure to determine the health and resilience of our youth, Guilford Education Alliance, Guilford County Schools (GCS) and Guilford County Healthy Carolinians recommended that the YRBS be administered to a representative sample of Guilford County School students. This YRBS data provides important information on the health behaviors of Guilford County youth. This 2008 local administration serves as follow up data to the 2003 local YRBS administration.

Survey Methodology

The survey, which took about 45 minutes to complete, was administered during the month of November 2008 using the 2007 YRBS survey questions. Prior to administration, staff and volunteers were trained to provide students with instruction in how to complete the survey, and to distribute, monitor and collect the surveys.

SURVEY PARTNERS
Guilford Education Alliance
Guilford County Healthy Carolinians
Guilford County Schools
Moses Cone~Wesley Long Community Health Foundation
Vincent Francisco, PhD, UNCG,
Department of Public Health Education

School counselors were the primary point of contact for administration within each school. Surveys were administered in the students' regular classroom, with the classroom teachers present, but not actively participating in administration of the survey.

As with the previous (2003) administration, the survey sample was drawn from randomly selected second period classes, across all the District's middle and high schools. In all, 26 Guilford County Schools high schools, 7 alternative high school sites and 22 Guilford County Schools middle schools participated. Given the anonymous participation in the survey, passive consent was used to gain parental permission and youth assent. A total of 2767 completed middle school surveys and 3710 completed high school surveys were obtained.

After the administration in the fall of 2008, we discovered that we used the standard Middle School and High School surveys from the CDC. These surveys differed slightly from those used by the State of North Carolina Department of Public Instruction and Department of Public Health. While survey items are comparable in most instances, the surveys are not exact replicas of each other. In the future, every precaution should be made to make certain the Department of Public Instruction/Department of Public Health survey format is used.

SURVEY SAMPLE
2nd Period Middle & High School Classes
Passive Parental Consent
2,767 Completed Middle School Surveys
3,710 Completed High School Surveys

Respondent Characteristics

The gender, age, and race/ethnicity characteristics of the sample correspond to those of all GCS middle and high school students. Overall completion rate was 69% for the high school sample and 79% for the middle school sample. The middle school students were primarily between the ages of 12 and 14 and the high school students were between the ages of 14 and 18+. The following tables provide the number and percent of survey respondents for the middle schools and high schools, broken down by gender, race, and ethnicity. There is a discrepancy in the number of surveys reported overall and the numbers reported for gender and race because some of the students did not completely fill out all measures on the survey.

Gender	Middle School Number	Middle School Percent	High School Number	High School Percent
Female	1628	53.6%	1748	47.5%
Male	1409	46.4%	1886	51.3%

Race	Middle School Number	Middle School Percent	High School Number	High School Percent
White	1150	43.7%	1580	48.6%
Black/African American	1165	44.3%	1341	41.2%
Asian	196	7.5%	213	6.6%
American Indian/Alaska Native	74	2.8%	71	2.2%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	45	1.7%	46	1.4%

Ethnicity	Middle School Number	Middle School Percent	High School Number	High School Percent
Hispanic/Latino	342	11.6%	349	9.7%

Report Format

The report is divided into sections by health topic. Within each health section, there are multiple indicators. For each survey indicator, the following information is included in the report:

- **Bold summary statements** appear at the top of each indicator;
- **Middle school charts and/or high school charts** comparing 2008 Guilford County data to NC 2007 data and 2003 Guilford County data whenever it is available;
- **Challenge statements** that indicate where improvement is needed;
- **2003 Guilford County comparison** narrative that highlights differences between 2003 and 2008;
- **2007 North Carolina comparison** narrative that highlights difference between 2008 Guilford County data and 2007 NC data; and
- Tabular data that provides more detail on the number and percentage of respondents who answered “yes” to each question on the 2008 Guilford County YRBS. These tables provide a **breakdown of the respondents by gender, race, and ethnicity** for a comparison of disparities among groups. On the next page is a sample table and an explanation of how to interpret the tabular data.

Sample Table - Breakdowns by Gender, Race, and Ethnicity - An Explanation

Students Who Attended Physical Education Class Three or More Days per Week														
Middle School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	1246	80.7%	1087	82.3%	905	81.2%	882	81.7%	60	78.6%	24	77.6%	256	81.0%

This and subsequent tables provide a breakdown by gender, race and Latino ethnic group for each indicator. Each section shows the number and percent that reported "yes" to the indicator.

¹ Hispanic/Latino was a question separate from race, since it can include any category of race.

This table represents the number and percentages of respondents who answered "yes" to the given question on the 2008 YRBS. The table breaks the respondents down by gender, race, and ethnicity for a comparison of disparities among groups.

These percentages will not equal 100%. Each number and percentage in the table represents how many students out of 100% in that particular category answered "yes" to the indicator. For example, under Gender, 1246 middle school males who reported they attended physical education class three or more days per week. Of all the middle school males that participated in the 2008 YRBS, 80.7% reported they attended physical education class three more days per week.

Note to Readers

In any report that is as detailed as this, one needs to be very careful in the reading so as not to draw conclusions that are not warranted by the data presented. The following is a list of cautions that need to be taken seriously when interpreting the data:

- Two data points do not make a trend. We have data from 2003 and 2007/2008 in these reports. That is only two data points in a series. We need to have at least 3 data points in a specific direction to make a trend, but that still does not give us firm direction. Without knowing a longer time series trend, we have a difficult time saying that things are definitely getting better or worse.
- In a self-report survey, where questions are asked about potentially illegal, or other behaviors that are considered inappropriate by the broader culture, one cannot read the value point of the data as an absolute value. One needs to look at overall trends upward or downward over a period of several years.
- You do want to look at multiple questions in a category to see if a pattern emerges, and not consider any individual question as absolute. If all of the questions are going in a certain direction (e.g., up or down), then we have a little more confidence that things are getting better or worse. We need more years in the series before we start drawing conclusions about improving or worsening trends.
- All percent data should be graphed on a 100% scale, or in a pie chart, so you can get a true sense of proportion visually. While a 3% difference between data points may be statistically significant, it might not be socially significant. If when graphed on a 100% scale, you don't see a difference that appears big, then it is a very small difference and should be treated as such.
- For all of these data, care should be taken to involve the persons providing the information in the interpretation of the data. It will be very important to put these data before groups of students, and have them help adults understand the conditions behind the data.
- For some items, the state-wide YRBS data were not available, therefore comparisons could not be made.

How Can We Use The Results of This Survey?

YRBS data are very useful at measuring the health of our youth and our community and guiding what we can do to **help our youth be healthy and successful**. These data are valuable for parents, teachers, religious leaders, funders, health professionals, and community organizations.

It is our hope that the results of this survey will be used to:

- Determine the prevalence and age of initiation of specific health-risk behaviors;
- Assess whether behaviors increase, decrease, or remain the same over time;
- Enhance awareness and focus attention on specific youth behaviors;
- Compare local youth behavior patterns to county, state and national data;
- Consider the occurrence of multiple risk behaviors among youth;
- Identify needs for follow-up study;
- Develop interventions to address specific behaviors and identify the best timing (age groups, grades) for interventions;
- Determine how resources can be used to enhance existing interventions and to facilitate the implementation of new interventions; and
- Monitor progress toward achieving the *Healthy People 2010* and Healthy Carolinians objectives and the National Education Goals.

These data are also useful to the Guilford County Healthy Carolinians partnership's assessment and planning activities and may assist our schools and other community partners in obtaining grant funding in the future.

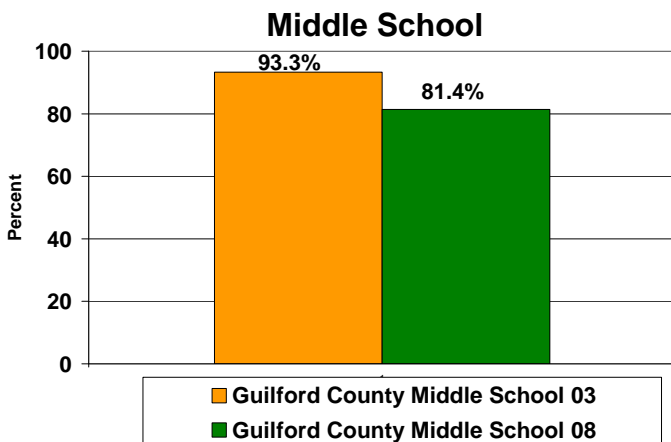
The results of this survey are reported for the county as whole. Ownership of the data will remain with the Guilford Education Alliance which will work collaboratively with interested groups, organizations, and community members to provide more detailed analyses, appropriate to their respective goals and interests. However, it will not be possible to identify individual students or schools in any analysis. For more information or copies of this report, please contact Guilford Education Alliance at 336-841-4332.

Physical Activity

Many youth in our society have lives that are sedentary. Lack of physical activity can have negative impact on our young people's overall health and increase their risk of chronic conditions such as obesity, diabetes, and heart disease later in life. The YRBS tracks indicators of good health including participation in physical education and organized sports as well as those sedentary behaviors like television viewing. Communities, schools, and families share responsibility for creating opportunities for safe and constructive physical activity for our youth.

Physical Education

**Attended Physical Education Class
Three or More Days per Week**



The majority (81.4%) of Guilford County middle school students attended physical education class three or more days per week.

Challenge: 18.5% of middle school students did not attend physical education class three or more times per week.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: 2003 Guilford County middle school students were more likely to report attending physical education class three or more days per week compared to the 2008 middle school students.

2007 NC Comparison: Comparison data not available.

Students Who Attended Physical Education Class Three or More Days per Week

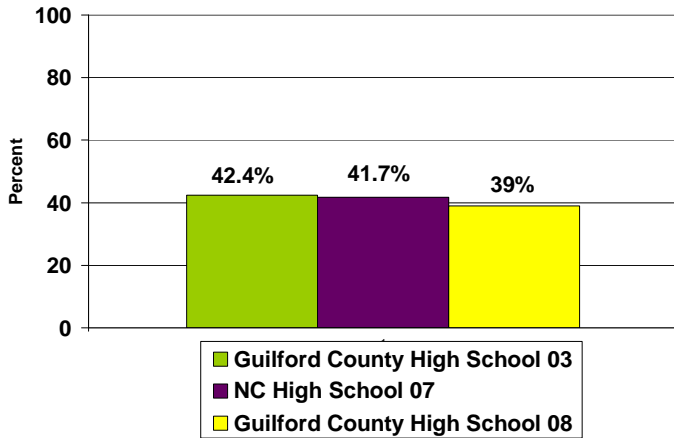
Middle School Students	Gender				Race						Ethnicity ¹			
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	1246	80.7%	1087	82.3%	905	81.2%	882	81.7%	60	78.6%	24	77.6%	256	81.0%

This and subsequent tables provide a breakdown by gender, race and Latino ethnic group for each indicator. Each section shows the number and percent that reported "yes" to the indicator.

¹Hispanic/Latino was a question separate from race, since it can include any category of race.

**Attended Physical Education Class
One or More Days per Week
High School**

39% of Guilford County high school students attended physical education class one or more days per week.



Challenge: 61% of Guilford County high school students did not attend physical education classes one or more days per week.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: 2003 high school students were slightly more likely to report attending physical education class one or more days per week compared to the 2008 high school students.

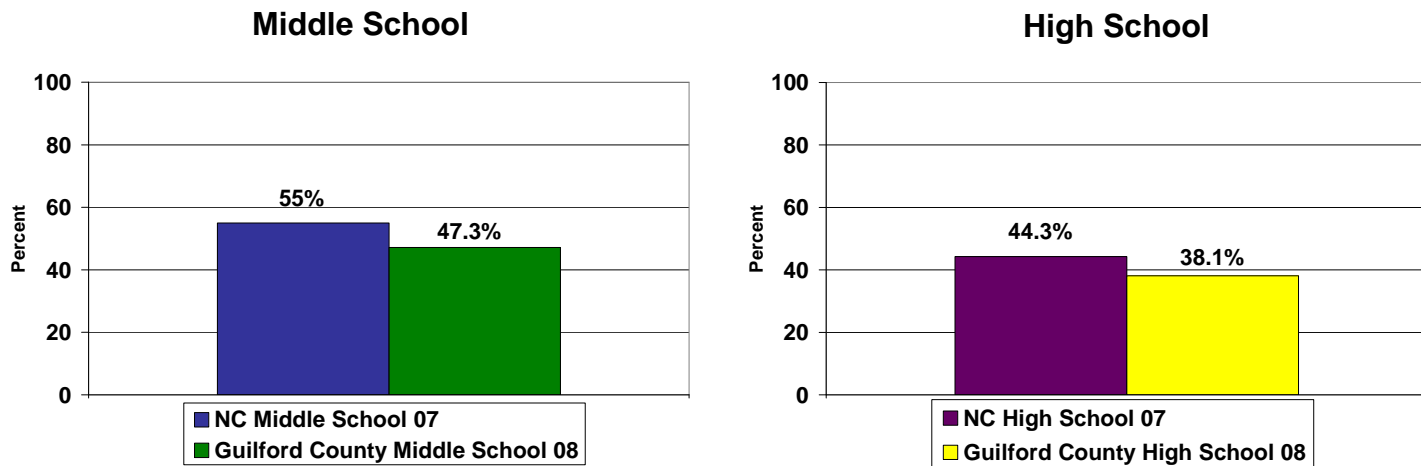
2007 NC Comparison: 2007 statewide high school students responded with a slightly higher rate of attending physical education classes one or more days per week than 2008 Guilford County high school students.

Students Who Attended Physical Education Class One or More Days per Week														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	777	47.9%	557	30.8%	539	35.4%	536	43.3%	83	40.7%	40	38.1%	130	40.0%

Physical Activity

47.3% of Guilford County middle school and 38.1% of Guilford County high school students reported being physically active for 60 minutes for five or more of the past seven days.

Physically Active for 60 Minutes on 5 or More of the Past Seven Days



Challenge: Over half (52.7%) of Guilford County middle school and 61.9% of Guilford County high school students were not physically active for 60 minutes on 5 or more days in the past seven days.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: Comparison data not available.

2007 NC Comparison: Guilford County middle and high school students were less likely to report being physically active for 60 minutes on five or more days in the past seven days compared to statewide middle and high school students.

Students Who Were Physically Active for 60 Minutes on 5 or More of the Past Seven Days														
Middle School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	1370	53.1%	1131	40.6%	1035	56.2%	875	41.8%	155	33.5%	83	48.6%	281	41.5%

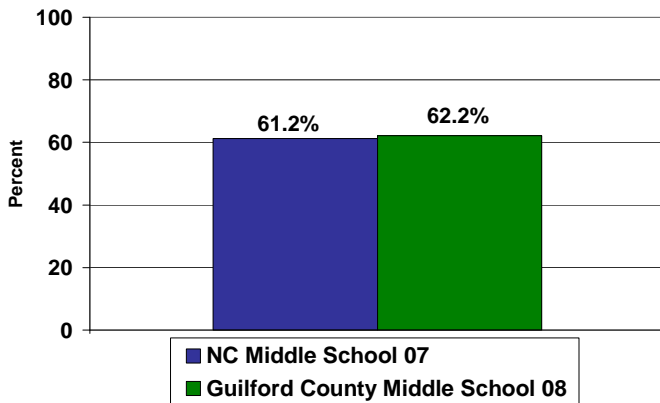
Students Who Were Physically Active for 60 Minutes on 5 Or More of the Past Seven Days														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	814	49.4%	509	27.9%	605	39.3%	520	41.4%	56	27.2%	28	26.0%	99	29.7%

Participation in Organized Sports

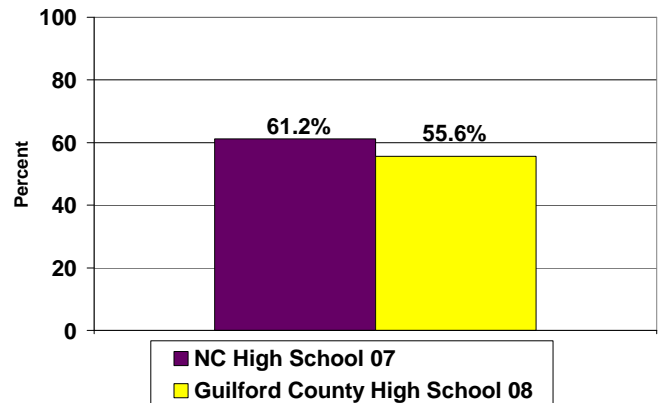
62.2% of Guilford County middle school and 55.6% of Guilford County high school students played on one or more sports teams in the past 12 months.

Students Who Played on One or More Sports Teams in The Past 12 Months

Middle School



High School



Challenge: 37.8% of Guilford County middle school and 44.4% of Guilford County high school students did not play on one or more sports teams in the past 12 months.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: Comparison data not available.

2007 NC Comparison: Guilford County middle school students were as likely and Guilford County high school students were less likely to report playing on one or more sports teams in the past 12 months.

Students Who Played on One or More Sports Teams in the Past 12 Months														
Middle School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	1051	67.5%	750	55.9%	744	66.5%	692	63.3%	80	42.1%	70	64.2%	179	55.9%

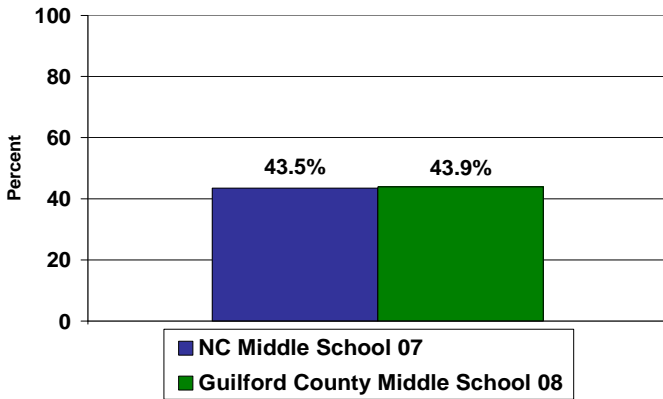
Students Who Played on One or More Sports Teams in the Past 12 Months														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	986	61.1%	910	50.6%	888	58.5%	698	56.8%	80	39.4%	46	45.1%	151	45.9%

Television Viewing

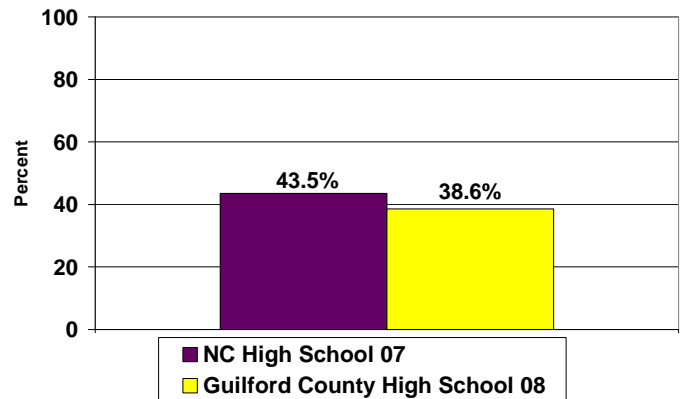
The majority (56.1%) of Guilford County middle school and 61.4% of high school students did not watch TV for three or more hours per day.

Students Who Watched TV For 3 or More Hours per Day

Middle School



High School



Challenge: 43.9% of Guilford County middle school and 38.6% of Guilford County high school students reported watching TV for three or more hours per day.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: Comparison data not available.

2007 NC Comparison: 2008 Guilford County middle students were just as likely and 2008 high school students were less likely to report watching TV more than 3 hours per day.

Students Who Watched TV Three or More Hours per Day

Middle School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	1270	45.2%	1036	42.1%	854	28.5%	945	59.9%	138	35.7%	92	44.3%	262	40.9%

Students Who Watched TV Three or More Hours per Day

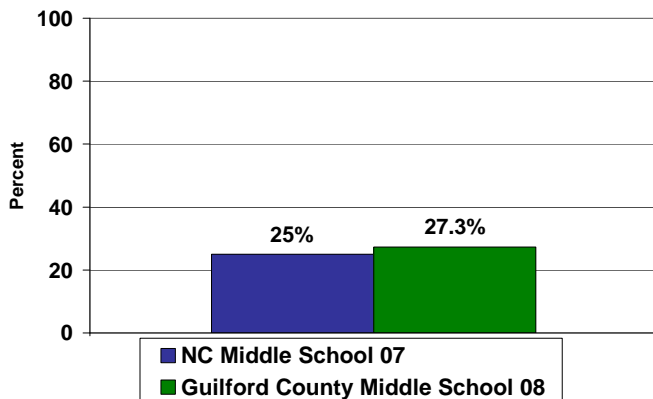
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	661	40.3%	672	37.0%	366	23.9%	690	55.5%	61	29.5%	44	41.1%	142	42.8%

Use of Video Games and Computers

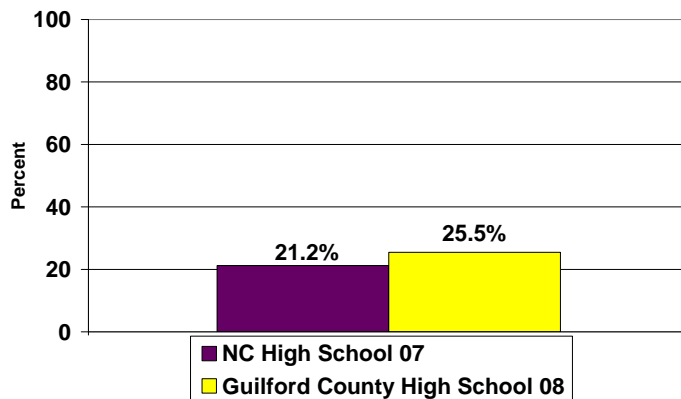
72.7% of Guilford County middle school students and 74.5% of Guilford County high school students did not play video games or use the computer for non-schoolwork for three hours or more on a school day.

Students Who Played Video Games or Used the Computer 3 Hours or More on a School Day (Not for School Work)

Middle School



High School



Challenge: Two in seven (27.3%) Guilford County middle school students and one in four (25.5%) of Guilford County high school students reported playing video games or using the computer for non-schoolwork for three hours or more on a school day.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: Comparison data not available.

2007 NC Comparison: Guilford County middle and high school students were slightly more likely to report playing video games or using the computer for non-schoolwork for three hours or more on a school day when compared to the 2007 statewide middle school students.

Students Who Played Video Games or Used the Computer for 3 or More Hours on a School Day (Not School Work)														
Middle School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	500	31.6%	309	22.6%	235	20.7%	382	34.1%	48	24.5%	22	19.8%	97	29.9%

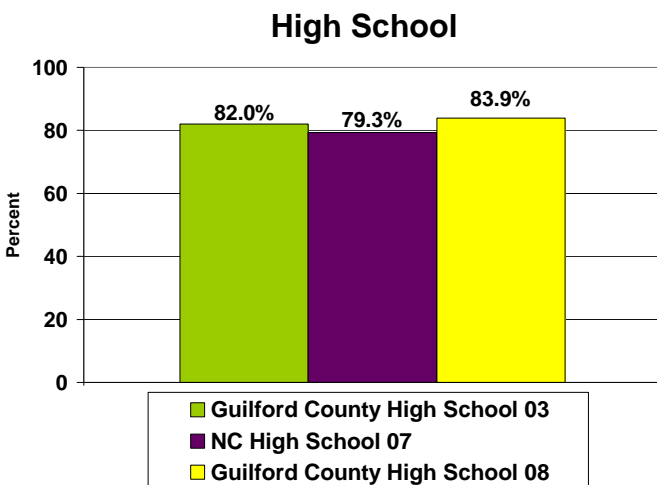
Students Who Play Video Games or Used the Computer for 3 or More Hours on a School Day (Not School Work)														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	474	28.9%	411	22.6%	334	21.8%	354	28.4%	70	34.0%	31	29.2%	86	25.9%

Nutrition

Nutritionally, Guilford County youth were on par with, or even slightly better than, their statewide counterparts in their consumption of fruits, vegetables, and milk. Nevertheless, there is considerable room for improvement.

Food Consumption

Students Who Have Eaten Fruit in the Past 7 Days



The majority of Guilford County high school students reported eating fruit in the past 7 days.

Challenge: 16.1% of Guilford County high school students reported not eating fruit in the past 7 days.

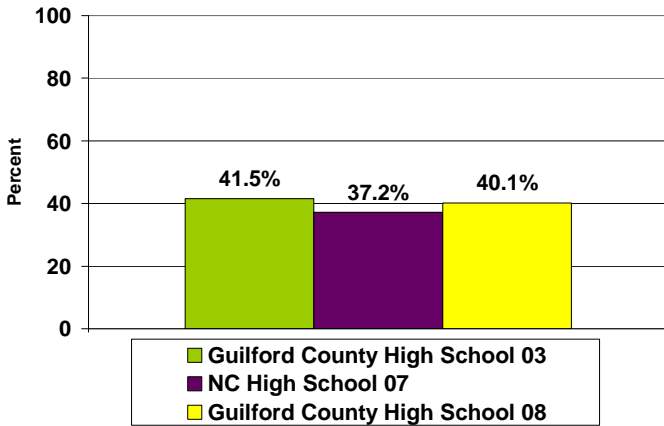
2003 Guilford County Comparison: 2008 high school students are slightly more likely to report eating fruit in the past 7 days compared to 2003 high school students.

2007 NC Comparison: 2008 Guilford County high school students are slightly more likely to report eating fruit in the past 7 days compared to statewide high school students.

Students Who Have Eaten Fruit in the Past 7 Days														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	1361	82.1%	1537	83.8%	1342	86.9%	973	77.1%	179	86.5%	83	76.1%	203	86.3%

Students Who Have Eaten Carrots in the Past 7 Days

High School



Two in five (40.1%) high school students reported eating carrots once or more in the past 7 days.

Challenge: 59.9% of Guilford County high school students reported not eating carrots once or more in the past 7 days.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: 2008 high school students were as likely to report eating carrots once or more in the past 7 days as high school students in the 2003 YRBS (41.5%).

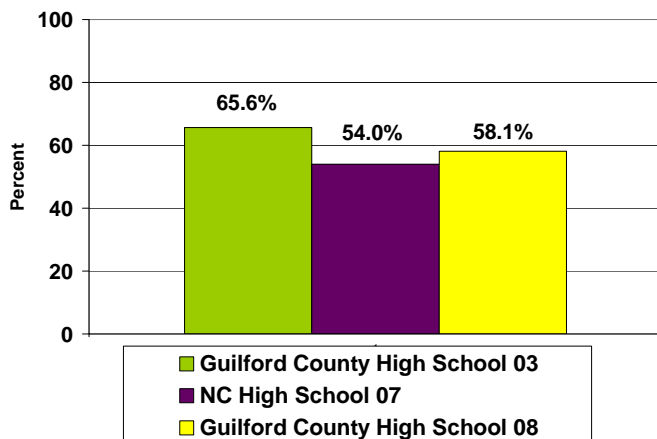
2007 NC Comparison: Guilford County students were slightly more likely to report eating carrots once or more in the past 7 days compared to statewide high school students (37.2%).

Students Who Have Eaten Carrots in the Past 7 Days

High School Students	Gender				Race						Ethnicity ¹			
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	664	40.1%	727	39.8%	697	45.2%	383	30.4%	115	56.1%	37	34.9%	146	43.2%

Students Who Have Eaten Green Salad in the Past 7 Days

High School



Over half (58.1%) of high school students have eaten a green salad once or more daily in the past 7 days.

Challenge: Over four in ten (41.9%) of Guilford County high school students have not eaten a green salad in the past 7 days.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: 2008 high school students are less likely to have eaten a green salad within the past 7 days than high school students in the 2003 YRBS (65.6%).

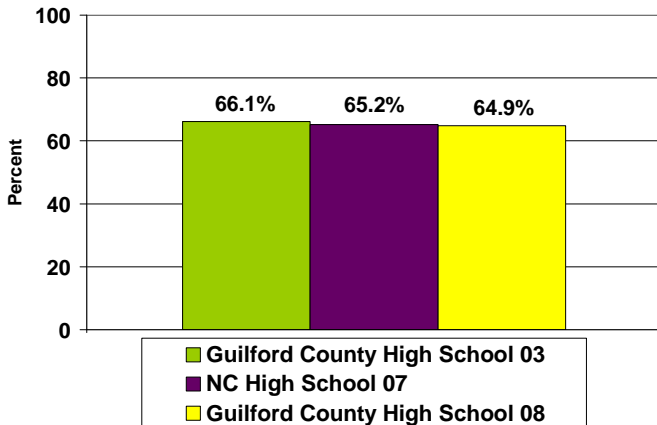
2007 NC Comparison: Guilford County high school respondents were slightly more likely to have eaten a green salad once or more daily in the past 7 days compared to statewide high school respondents (54.0%).

Students Who Have Eaten A Green Salad in the Past 7 Days

High School Students	Gender				Race						Ethnicity ¹			
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	907	54.6%	1116	61.1%	992	64.1%	643	51.0%	130	63.4%	56	51.9%	188	55.5%

Students Who Have Eaten Potatoes in the Past 7 Days

High School



Just over three in five (64.9%) high school students reported eating potatoes once or more in the past 7 days.

Challenge: 35.1% of Guilford County high school students did not report eating potatoes once or more in the past 7 days.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: 2008 high school students were as likely to report eating potatoes once or more in the past 7 days as high school students in the 2003 YRBS (66.1%).

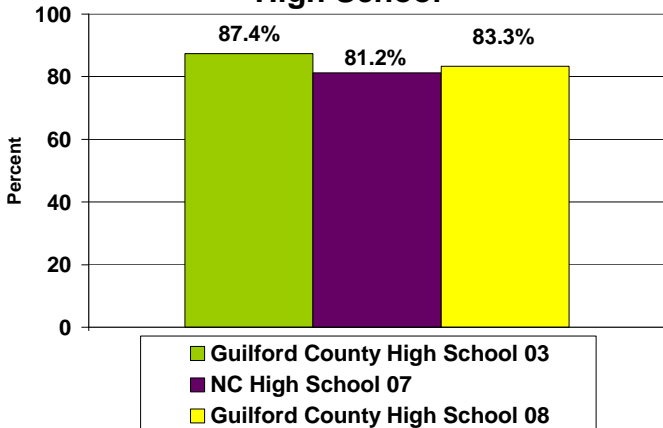
2007 NC Comparison: Guilford County high school students were as likely to report eating potatoes once or more in the past 7 days as statewide high school students (65.2%).

Students Who Have Eaten Potatoes in the Past 7 Days

High School Students	Gender				Race						Ethnicity ¹			
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	1091	66.1%	1170	64.0%	1077	69.6%	748	59.5%	135	65.5%	60	54.5%	221	65.2%

Students Who Have Eaten Other Vegetables Once or More Daily in the Past 7 Days

High School



The majority of high school respondents (83.3%) have eaten vegetables other than green salad, potatoes, or carrots once or more daily within the past 7 days.

Challenge: 16.7% of Guilford County high school students did not eat other vegetables within the past 7 days.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: 2008 high school students were less likely to have eaten vegetables other than green salad, potatoes, or carrots once or more within the past 7 days than the high school students in the 2003 YRBS (87.4%).

2007 NC Comparison: Guilford County high school respondents were slightly more likely to report having eaten vegetables other than green salad, potatoes, or carrots once or more daily within the past 7 days compared to statewide high school respondents (81.2%).

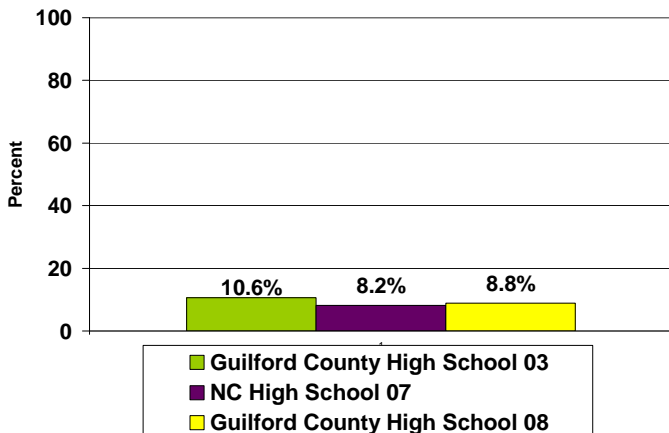
Students Who Have Eaten Other Vegetables Once or More Daily in the Past 7 Days

High School Students	Gender				Race						Ethnicity ¹			
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	1329	80.5%	1568	85.9%	1329	86.1%	1014	80.8%	177	86.3%	74	68.5%	257	76.0%

Beverage Consumption

Students Who Drank 3 Or More Glasses Of Milk Daily in the Past 7 Days

High School



About one in thirteen (8.8%) high school respondents reported drinking three or more glasses of milk daily during the past 7 days.

Challenge: The majority of Guilford County high school students (91.2%) reported they did not drink 3 or more glasses of milk daily in the past 7 days.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: 2008 high school students were less likely to report drinking three or more glasses of milk daily during the past 7 days than the high school students in the 2003 YRBS (10.6%).

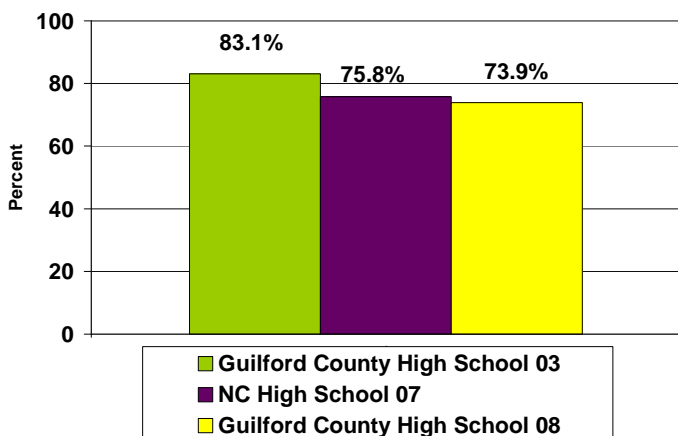
2007 NC Comparison: Guilford County high school students were slightly more likely to report drinking three or more glasses of milk daily during the past 7 days compared to statewide high school students (8.2%).

Students Who Drank 3 or More Glasses of Milk Daily in the Past 7 Days

High School Students	Gender				Race						Ethnicity ¹			
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	196	12.0%	106	5.9%	156	10.2%	84	6.8%	14	6.9%	13	12.3%	28	8.4%

Students Who Drank 100% Fruit Juices One or More Times in the Past 7 Days

High School



The majority of Guilford County high school students reported drinking 100% fruit juices one or more times in the past 7 days.

Challenge: 26.1% of Guilford County high school students reported not drinking 100% fruit juice in the past 7 days.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: 2003 high school students are more likely to report drinking 100% fruit juice one or more times in the past 7 days (83.1%) than 2008 high school students.

2007 NC Comparison: 2008 Guilford County high school students are just as likely to report drinking 100% fruit juices as statewide high school students.

Students Who Drank 100% Fruit Juice One or More Times in the Past 7 Days

High School Students	Gender				Race						Ethnicity ¹			
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	1247	75.2%	1332	72.7%	1121	72.6%	961	76.0%	147	71.4%	69	64.5%	244	72%

Other Nutrition Indicators

Drank Soda Once or More in the Past 7 Days, Guilford County 2008: Eight out of ten (81.2%) high school students reported drinking soda once or more during the past 7 days.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: Comparison data not available.

2007 NC Comparison: Comparison data not available.

Students Who Drank Soda Once or More in the Past 7 Days														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	1368	82.9%	1453	79.6%	1241	80.5%	1046	83.4%	154	74.4%	77	75.5%	278	82.5%

Body Weight

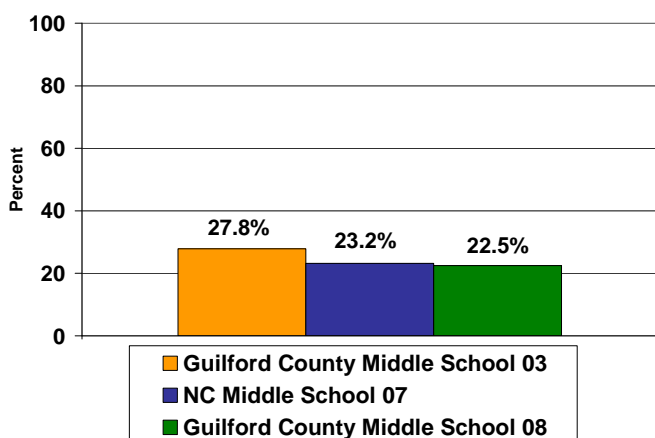
The nationwide obesity epidemic has drawn our attention to the physical activity and nutrition of our youth. Communities, schools, and families share responsibility for providing youth with opportunities for safe and constructive physical activity, helping them develop and maintain healthy eating habits and building environments that are supportive of active lifestyles and good nutrition.

Self Image

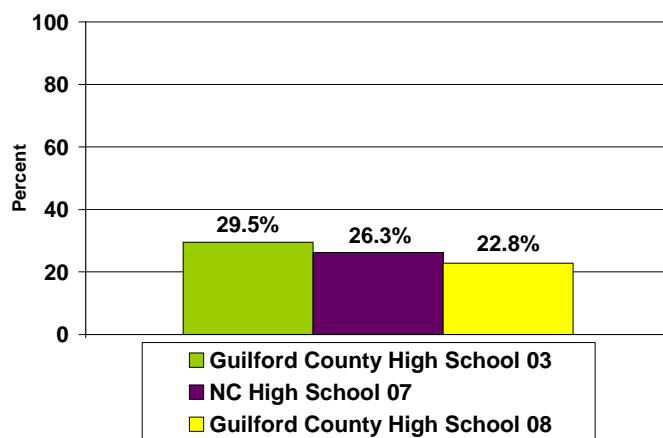
The majority of both middle school and high school students did not describe their weight as “slightly” or “very” overweight.

Students Who Described Own Weight as “Slightly” or “Very” Overweight

Middle School



High School



Challenge: A similar percentage (22.5% and 22.8%) of middle school and high school students described their weight as slightly or very overweight.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: 2008 middle school and high school students were less likely to report describing their weight as slightly or very overweight than the middle school and high school students in the 2003 YRBS (27.8% and 29.5%).

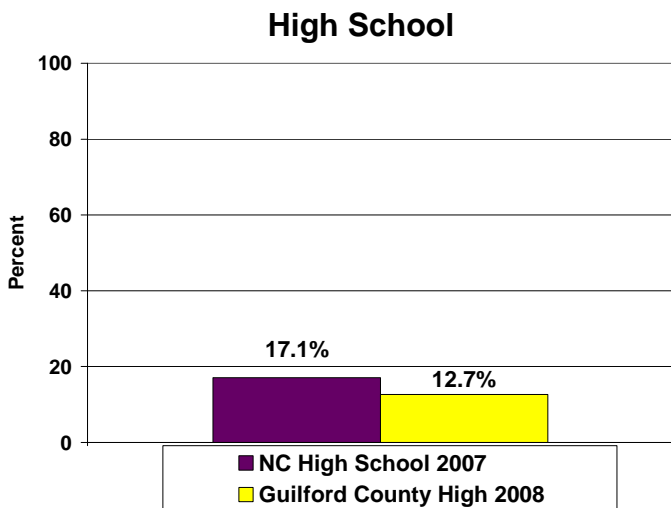
2007 NC Comparison: A lower percentage of Guilford County middle school and high school students reported their weight as slightly or very overweight as compared to statewide high school and middle school respondents (23.2% and 26.3% respectively).

Students Who Described Own Weight As “Slightly” Or “Very” Overweight														
Middle School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	342	21.5%	324	23.6%	262	23.1%	243	21.5%	43	22.1%	20	17.5%	75	22.8%
Students Who Describe Own Weight As “Slightly” Or “Very” Overweight														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	313	18.6%	487	26.5%	359	23.1%	275	21.5%	48	24.3%	23	21.5%	86	25.7%

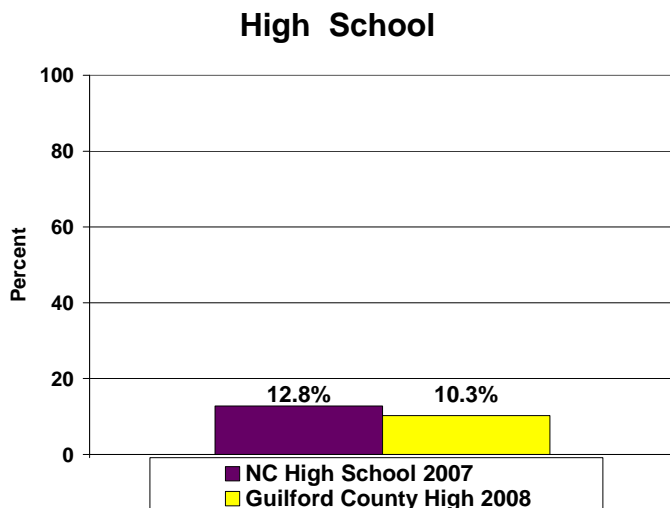
Being Overweight or Being at Risk of Becoming Overweight

The majority of high school students were not at risk of becoming overweight or overweight.

Students at Risk for Becoming Overweight²



Students Who Were Overweight³



Challenge: 12.7% of Guilford County high school students are at risk of becoming overweight and 10.3% of high school students were overweight.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: Comparison data not available.

2007 NC Comparison: Guilford County high school students were less likely to be at risk of becoming overweight and slightly less likely to be overweight than North Carolina.

Students Who Were at Risk for Becoming Overweight ²														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	205	12.9%	217	12.7%	190	13.2%	164	13.4%	18	9.3%	9	9.3%	85	26.3%

Students Who Were Overweight ³														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	157	9.9%	183	10.8%	144	10.0%	130	10.7%	18	9.3%	11	11.3%	35	10.8%

Definitions:

² **At Risk of Becoming Overweight:** Percent of students who were at risk for becoming overweight (i.e., at or above the 85th percentile but below the 95th percentile for body mass index,⁴ by age and sex).

³ **Overweight:** Percent of students who were overweight (i.e., at or above the 95th percentile for body mass index,⁴ by age and sex).

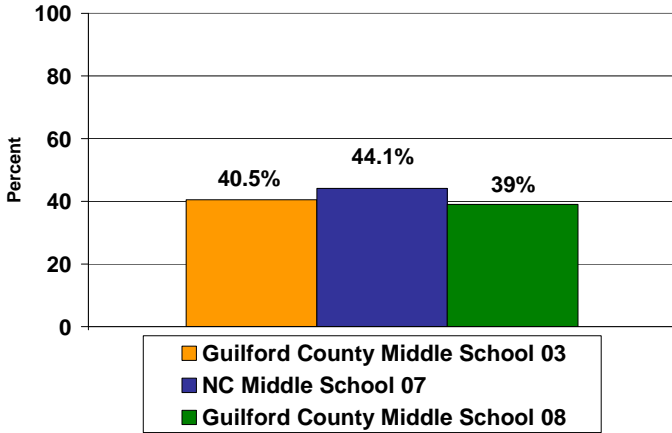
⁴ **Body Mass Index (BMI):** A measure of body fat based on a person's height and weight. BMI is computed as weight in kilograms divided by height in meters squared (kg/m²).

Weight Loss

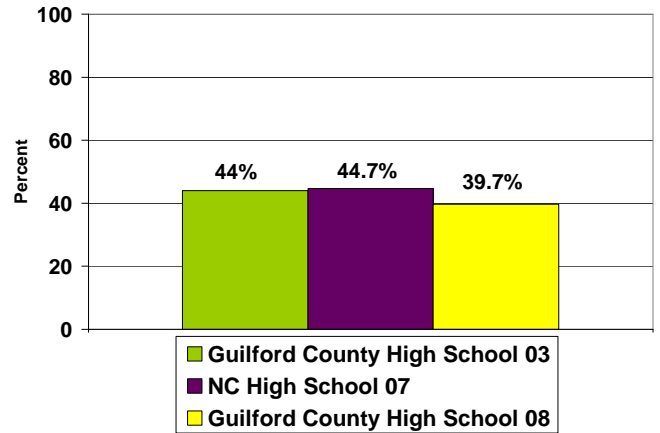
Over half of both middle and high school students were not trying to lose weight.

Students Who Reported Trying to Lose Weight

Middle School



High School



Challenge: 39% and 39.7% of middle and high school students reported they were trying to lose weight.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: 2008 middle school students were slightly less likely to report trying to lose weight and high school students were less likely to report trying to lose weight when compared to the 2003 middle and high school students.

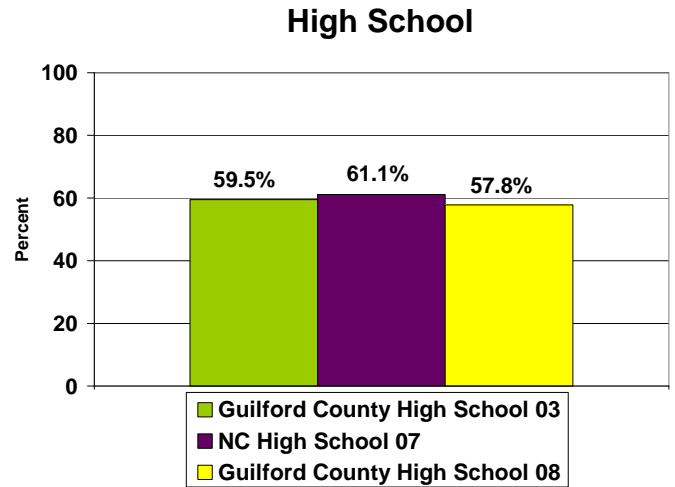
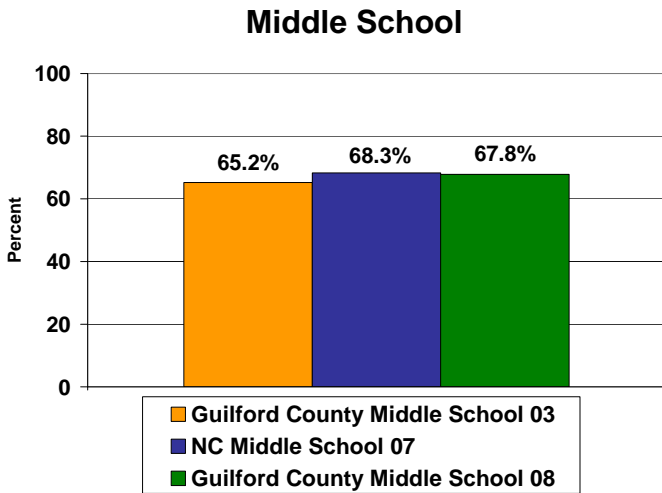
2007 NC Comparison: 2008 Guilford County middle school students and high school students were less likely to report trying to lose weight when compared to the 2007 statewide middle and high school students.

Students Who Reported Trying to Lose Weight														
Middle School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	539	33.9%	618	44.8%	416	36.7%	441	39.1%	67	34.5%	49	43.4%	164	49.5%

Students Who Reported Trying to Lose Weight														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	454	27.0%	944	51.4%	624	40.1%	500	39.0%	71	34.6%	46	43.4%	146	43.2%

Over half of the middle and high school students who tried to lose weight reported using exercise as a strategy to lose weight or keep from gaining weight.

Students Who Exercised to Lose Weight or Keep from Gaining Weight



Challenge: 32.2% of Guilford County middle school and 42.2% of high school students who tried to lose weight or keep from gaining weight did not report exercising to lose weight.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: 2008 middle school students were slightly more likely to exercise to lose weight while high school students were slightly less likely to exercise to lose weight or keep from gaining weight, compared to the 2003 middle and high school students.

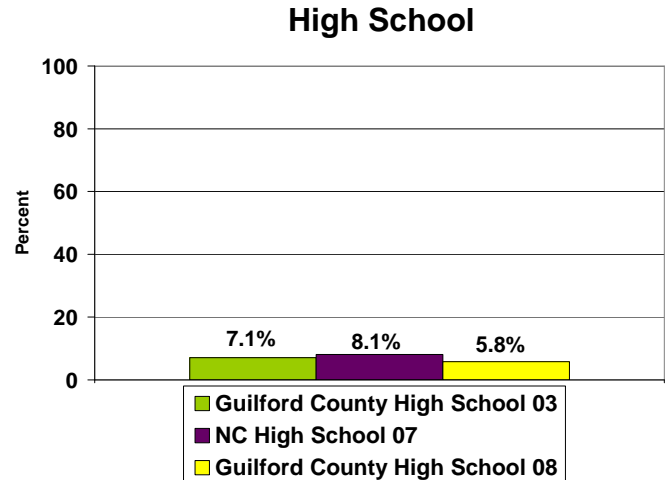
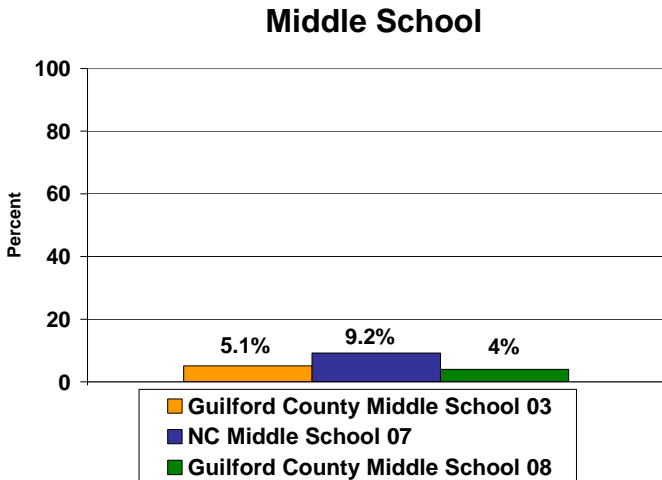
2007 NC Comparison: Guilford County middle school students were as likely to report exercising to lose weight while Guilford County high school students were slightly less likely to exercise to lose weight or keep from gaining weight, compared to 2007 statewide middle and high school students.

Students Who Exercised to Lose Weight or Keep from Gaining Weight														
Middle School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	1014	64.0%	993	72.2%	775	68.3%	743	66.5%	126	64.9%	79	69.3%	232	70.1%

Students Who Exercised to Lose Weight or Keep from Gaining Weight														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	910	55.0%	1099	60.4%	940	60.7%	67.8%	54.1%	117	58.5%	51	51.0%	195	58.7%

The majority of middle and high school students did not use diet pills, powders, or liquids to lose weight or keep from gaining weight without a doctor's advice.

Students Who Used Diet Pills, Powders or Liquids to Lose Weight or Keep from Gaining Weight without a Doctor's Advice



Challenge: 4% of Guilford County middle school students and 5.8% of Guilford County high school students reported using diet pills, powders, or liquids to lose weight or keep from gaining weight without a doctor's advice.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: 2008 middle and high school students were less likely to report using diet pills, powders, or liquids to lose weight or keep from gaining weight without a doctor's advice, when compared to the 2003 middle and high school students.

2007 NC Comparison: Both Guilford County middle and high school students were less likely to report using diet pills, powders, or liquids to lose weight or keep from gaining weight without a doctor's advice, when compared to statewide middle and high school students.

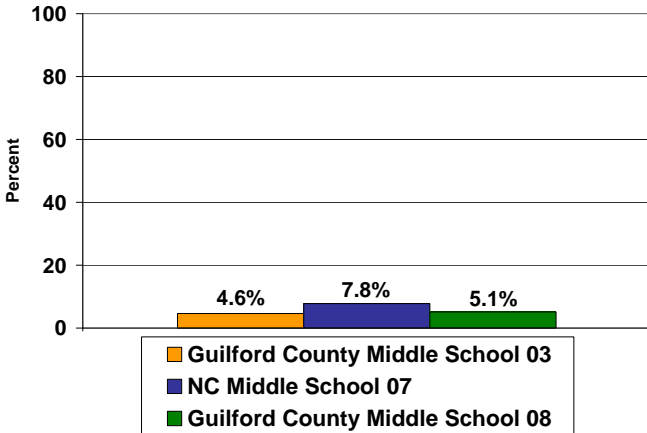
Students Who Used Diet Pills, Powders, Liquids to Lose Weight or Keep from Gaining Weight without a Doctor's Advice														
Middle School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	58	3.7%	59	4.3%	32	2.8%	41	3.7%	6	3.1%	8	7.0%	18	5.5%

Students Who Used Diet Pills, Powders, Liquids to Lose Weight or Keep from Gaining Weight without a Doctor's Advice														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	100	6.1%	100	5.5%	82	5.3%	67	5.4%	13	6.4%	19	18.6%	27	8.2%

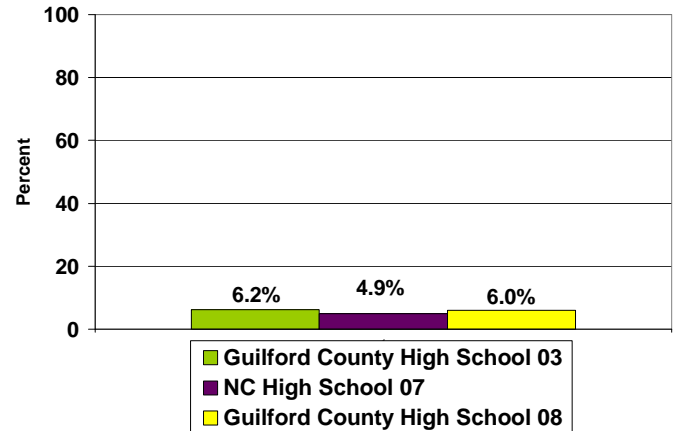
Over 90% of both middle and high school students have not vomited or taken laxatives to lose weight or keep from gaining weight.

Students Who Have Vomited or Taken Laxatives to Lose Weight or Keep from Gaining Weight

Middle School



High School



Challenge: 5.1% of Guilford County middle school and 6.0% of Guilford County high school students reported having vomited or taken laxatives to lose weight or keep from gaining weight.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: 2008 middle school students were more likely while 2008 high school student were as likely to report vomiting or using laxatives to lose weight or keep from gaining weight when compared to the 2003 middle and high school students.

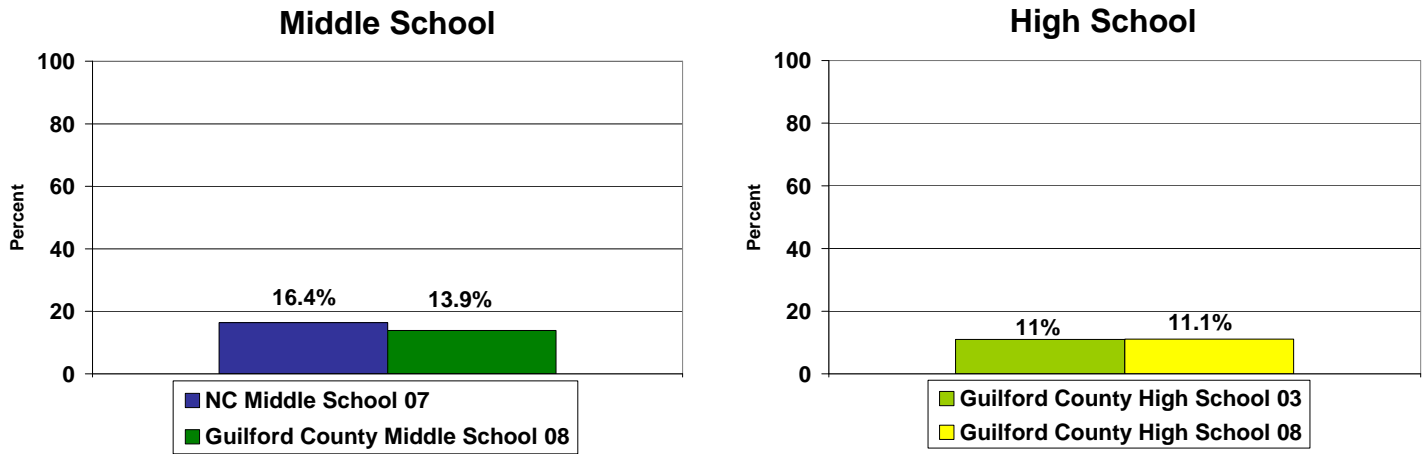
2007 NC Comparison: Guilford County middle school students were less likely while Guilford County high school students are more likely to report vomiting or taking laxatives to lose or keep from gaining weight when compared to statewide middle and high school students.

Students Who Have Vomited Or Taken Laxatives to Lose Weight or Keep from Gaining Weight														
Middle School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	65	4.2%	84	6.2%	43	3.8%	64	5.8%	6	3.2%	13	11.5%	18	5.5%

Students Who Have Vomited Or Taken Laxatives to Lose Weight or Keep from Gaining Weight														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	90	5.5%	115	6.3%	75	4.9%	79	6.4%	12	5.9%	21	21.4%	29	8.9%

The majority of middle and high school students have not gone without eating for 24 hours or more to lose weight or keep from gaining weight.

Students Who Have Gone Without Eating for 24 Hours or More to Lose Weight or Keep from Gaining Weight



Challenge: 13.9% of Guilford County middle and 11.1% of high school students have gone without eating for 24 hours or more to lose weight or keep from gaining weight.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: 2008 high school students were as likely to report having gone without eating for 24 hours or more to lose weight or keep from gaining weight as compared to 2003 high school students.

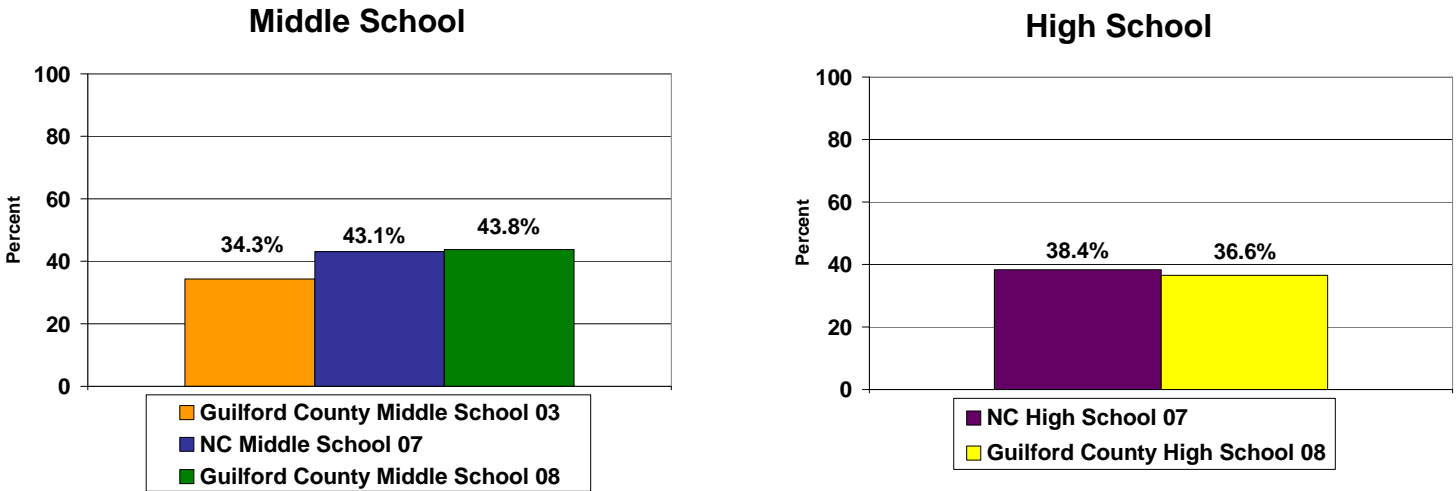
2007 NC Comparison: In 2008, Guilford County middle school students were slightly less likely to report having gone without eating for 24 hours or more to lose weight or keep from gaining weight compared to the statewide middle school students.

Students Who Have Gone Without Eating for 24 or More Hours to Lose Weight or Keep from Gaining Weight														
Middle School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	190	12.0%	223	16.2%	116	10.2%	180	16.1%	22	11.3%	8	19.5%	53	16.2%

Students Who Have Gone Without Eating for 24 or More Hours to Lose Weight or Keep from Gaining Weight														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	148	8.9%	234	12.8%	154	10.0%	151	12.0%	21	10.2%	24	24.0%	52	15.8%

The majority of Guilford County middle school and high school students have not eaten less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or keep from gaining weight.

Students Who Have Eaten Less Food, Fewer Calories, or Foods Low in Fat to Lose Weight or Keep from Gaining Weight



Challenge: 43.8% of Guilford County middle school and 36.6% of Guilford County high school students have eaten less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or keep from gaining weight.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: 2008 middle school students were more likely to report having eaten less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or keep from gaining weight than 2003 middle school students.

2007 NC Comparison: Statewide middle school and high school students are just as likely to report having eaten less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or keep from gaining weight.

Students Who Have Eaten Less Food, Fewer Calories, or Foods Low in Fat to Lose Weight or Keep from Gaining Weight														
Middle School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	593	37.7%	700	50.8%	494	43.7%	480	43.1%	75	38.9%	52	45.6%	167	50.5%

Students Who Have Eaten Less Food, Fewer Calories, or Foods Low in Fat to Lose Weight or Keep from Gaining Weight														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	433	26.3%	836	45.8%	639	41.4%	381	30.3%	69	34.0%	41	39.8%	120	36.7%

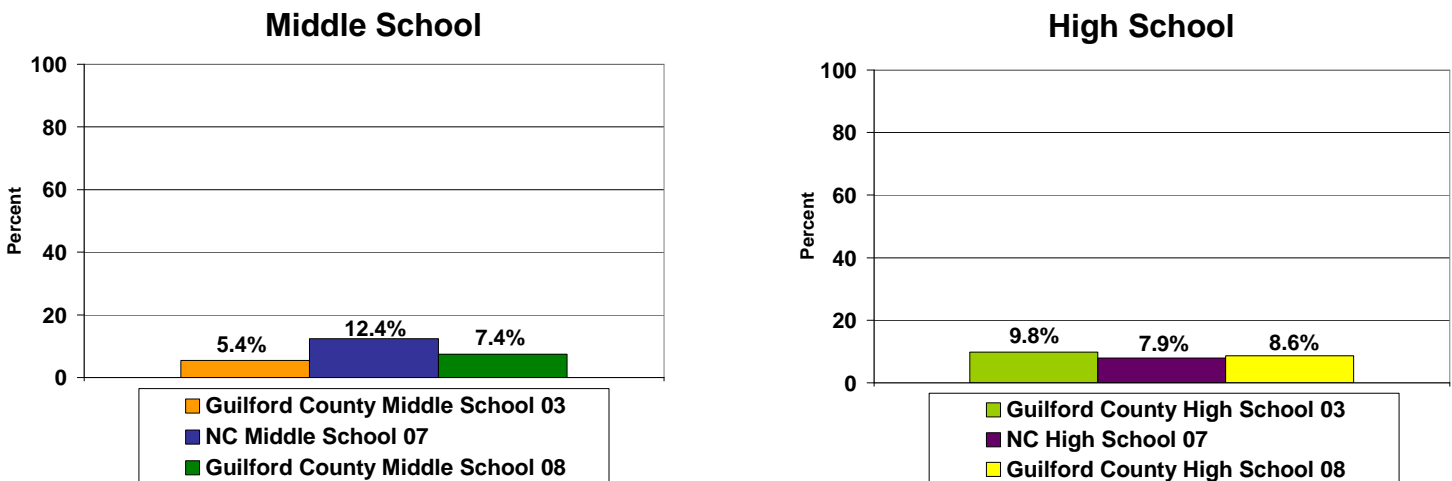
Safety

Youth behaviors that result in injury can be avoided in most instances. Risk taking behaviors that compromise personal safety can have grave and life-long impact on a person's health and well being. Since most unintentional injuries are preventable, we can reduce the risks by improving the physical and social environments that can negatively impact individual behaviors. We can also encourage our youth to make choices that result in their personal safety.

Seatbelt Use

The vast majority of Guilford County middle and high school students surveyed wear seat belts always or most of the time.⁵

Students Who "Rarely" or "Never" Use Seat Belts



Challenge: 7.4% of Guilford County middle school students and 8.6% of Guilford County high school students reported that they wear seat belts "rarely" or "never."

2003 Guilford County Comparison: 2008 seat belt use rates for both high school and middle school respondents were similar to 2003 rates.

2007 NC Comparison: Guilford County middle school students were less likely and Guilford County high school students were slightly more likely than statewide respondents to answer "rarely" or "never" when asked if they wear their seat belt.

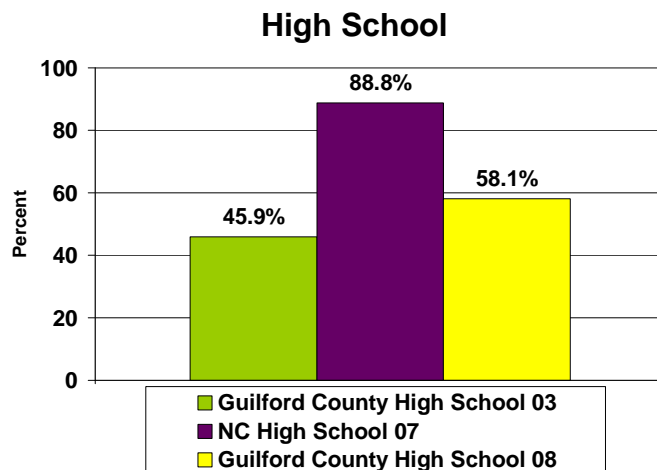
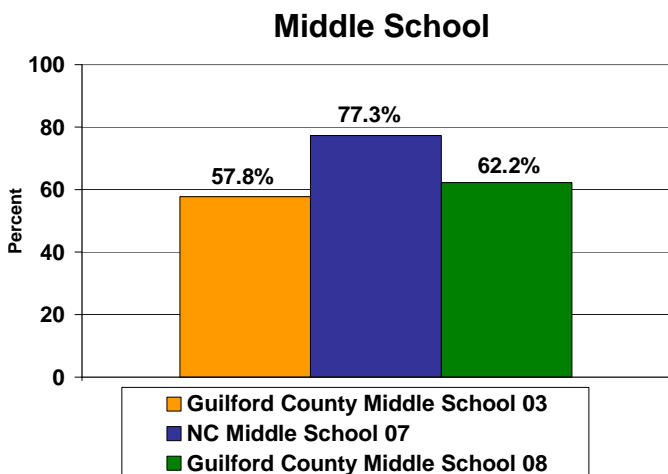
Students Who Rarely or Never Use Seat Belts														
Middle School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	155	9.7%	67	4.8%	49	4.4%	107	9.3%	22	11.3%	12	10.6%	32	9.6%

Students Who Rarely or Never Use Seat Belts														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	197	11.4%	108	5.7%	92	5.8%	129	9.7%	24	11.4%	28	24.8%	51	14.9%

Helmet Use

14.7% of Guilford County middle and 6.4% of high school students reported wearing a helmet most of the time or always when riding a bike.⁵

Students Who “Rarely” or “Never” Wore A Helmet When Riding a Bike



Challenge: 62.2% of Guilford County middle school students and 58.1% of Guilford County high school students reported that they “rarely” or “never” wore a helmet when riding a bike.⁵

2003 Guilford County Comparison: The percentage of middle and high school students who reported they “rarely” or “never” wear a helmet when riding a bike increased from 2003 to 2008.

2007 NC Comparison: Guilford County students were less likely to “rarely” or “never” wear a helmet when riding a bike compared to the statewide YRBS.

Student Who “Rarely” Or “Never” Wore A Helmet When Riding a Bike														
Middle School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	1099	68%	778	55.3%	578	50.4%	855	73.5%	109	55.6%	72	61.5%	227	67.5%

Student Who “Rarely” Or “Never” Wore A Helmet When Riding a Bike														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	1174	67.6%	925	49.3%	877	55.6%	815	61.2%	122	57.9%	70	61.9%	208	60.5%

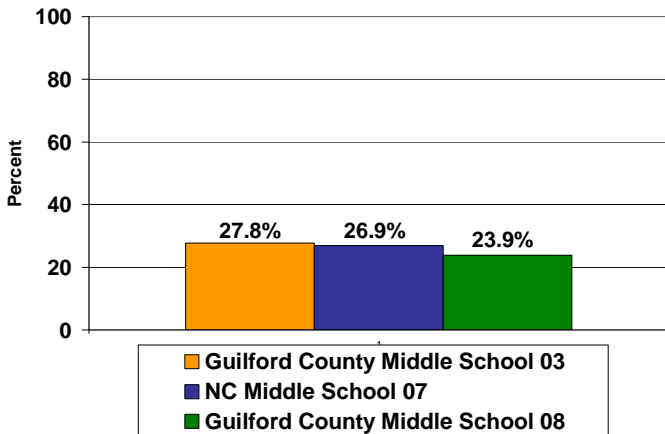
⁵ Students could choose from the following options for these questions: Never, Rarely, Sometimes, Most of the Time, or Always. The percentages above are grouped into one of two categories: those who responded most of the time or always and those who responded rarely or never. Consequently, these percentages will not equal 100%.

Motor Vehicle Safety

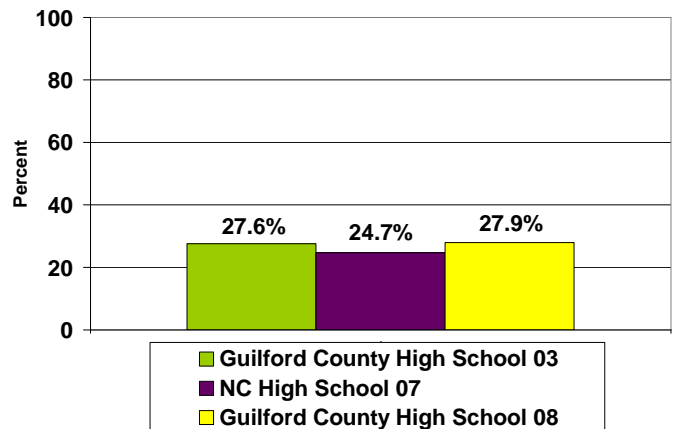
The majority of Guilford County youth responded that they have not ridden in a car with a driver who had been drinking alcohol.

Students Who Have Ridden in a Car with a Drinking Driver One Time or More

Middle School



High School



Challenge: 23.9% of Guilford County middle school students and 27.9% of Guilford County high school students reported they have ridden in a car with a drinking driver one time or more.

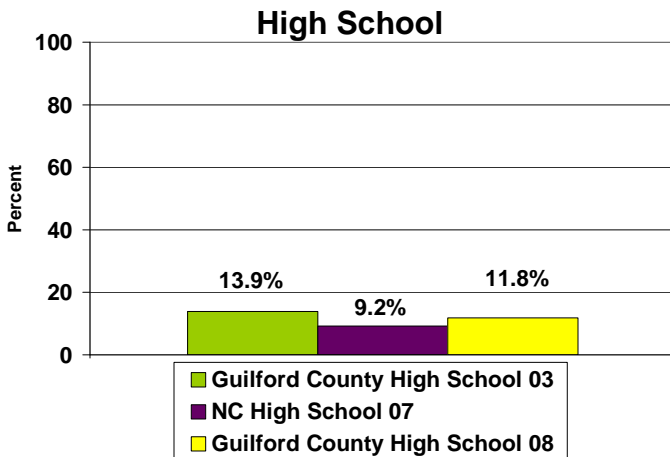
2003 Guilford County Comparison: While the percentage of middle school students who report they have ridden in a car with a driver who had been drinking alcohol decreased from 2003 to 2008, the response rates for high school students have not changed significantly.

2007 NC Comparison: Guilford County middle school students were slightly less likely and Guilford County high school students were slightly more likely to ride in a car with a drinking driver as statewide respondents.

Students Who Have Ridden In A Car With A Drinking Driver One Time or More														
Middle School Students	Gender				Race						Ethnicity ¹			
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	384	24.3%	327	23.6%	274	24.2%	269	23.6%	31	16.1%	34	29.6%	87	26.1%

Students Who Have Ridden In A Car With A Drinking Driver One Time or More														
High School Students	Gender				Race						Ethnicity ¹			
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	477	27.7%	516	27.8%	448	28.6%	334	25.4%	56	26.8%	50	44.2%	117	34.5%

Students Who Have Driven a Car After Drinking Alcohol One or More Times



The vast majority of Guilford County high school students have never driven a car after drinking alcohol.

Challenge: 11.8% of Guilford County high school students reported they have driven a car after drinking alcohol one or more times.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: 2003 and 2008 response rates of students who have driven a car after drinking alcohol one or more times have changed slightly.

2007 NC Comparison: Guilford County high school students are more likely than those respondents in the statewide YRBS to drive a car after drinking alcohol one or more times.

Students Who Have Driven a Car After Drinking Alcohol One or More Times														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	255	14.8%	162	8.7%	207	13.2%	123	9.3%	21	10.1%	35	31.0%	63	18.5%

Other Safety Indicators

Students Who “Rarely” or “Never” Wear a Helmet While Skateboarding or Rollerblading, Guilford County 2008: Over four in ten (42.9%) middle school students reported “rarely” or “never” wearing a helmet while skateboarding or rollerblading.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: Comparison data not available.

2007 NC Comparison: Comparison data not available.

Students Who “Rarely” Or “Never” Wear a Helmet While Skateboarding or Rollerblading														
Middle School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	765	47.4%	526	37.5%	472	41.1%	525	45.3%	62	31.7%	55	47.4%	144	43.1%

Violence Related Behaviors

Both witnessing and experiencing violence can have profound impact on the health of young people. We must work to reduce both self-inflicted behaviors and the experience of violence perpetrated by others in the lives of our youth.

Weapons

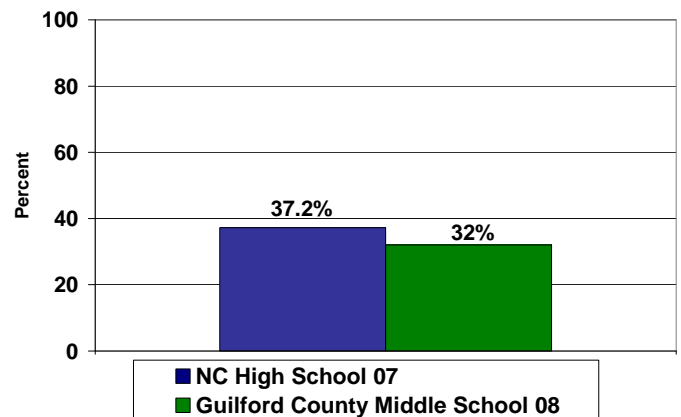
More than half (68%) of Guilford County middle school students have never carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club.

Challenge: Almost one in three (32%) middle school students have carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: Comparison data not available.

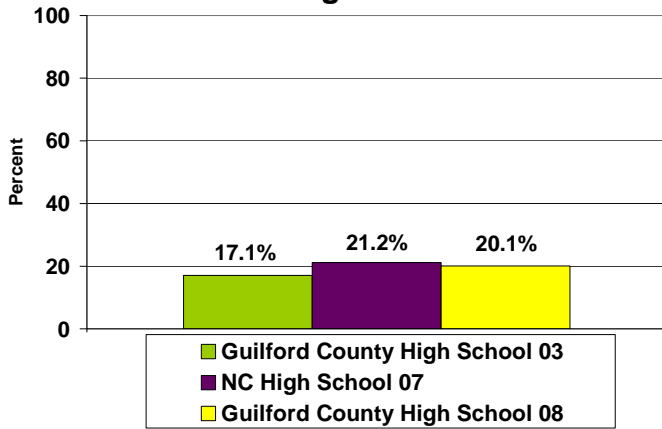
2007 NC Comparison: Guilford County middle school students were slightly less likely to report having carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club than the statewide middle school respondents (37.2%).

Students Who Carried a Weapon Such as a Gun, Knife, or Club
Middle School



Students Who Carried a Weapon Such as a Gun, Knife or Club														
Middle School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	747	46.5%	214	15.3%	417	36.5%	311	26.9%	48	24.9%	45	39.1%	107	31.8%

Students Who Carried a Weapon in the Last 30 Days High School



The vast majority of Guilford County high school students have not carried a weapon in the past 30 days.

Challenge: One in five (20.1%) of Guilford County high school students reported carrying a weapon in the last 30 days.

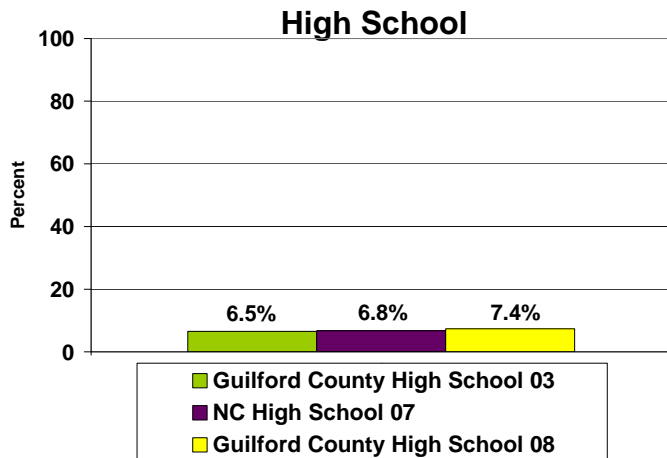
2003 Guilford County Comparison: The 2008 high school students were slightly more likely to report carrying a weapon in the last 30 days as the 2003 high school students.

2007 NC Comparison: Guilford County high school students were just as likely to report carrying a weapon in the past 30 days as statewide high school students.

High School Students	Students Who Have Carried a Weapon in the Past 30 Days													
	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	531	30.6%	185	9.9%	345	21.9%	239	17.9%	33	15.7%	34	30.1%	86	25.0%

Weapons on School Property

Students Who Have Carried a Weapon on School Property in the Past 30 Days



The vast majority of Guilford high school students have not carried a weapon on school property in the past 30 days.

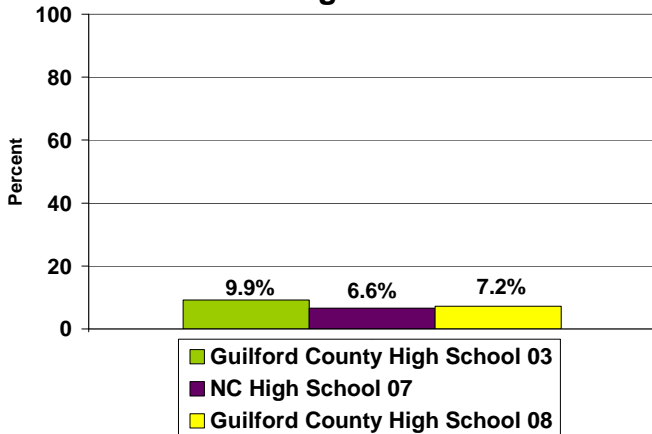
Challenge: 7.4% of students have carried a weapon on school property in the past 30 days.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: The percentage of high school students who report they carried a weapon on school property in the past 30 days has increased from 6.5% in 2003 to 7.4% in 2008.

2007 NC Comparison: Guilford County high school students were slightly more likely to report having carried a weapon on school property in the past 30 days.

High School Students	Students Who Have Carried a Weapon on School Property in the Past 30 Days													
	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	158	9.1%	97	5.2%	97	6.2%	103	7.7%	14	6.6%	25	22.5%	35	10.3%

Students Who Have Been Threatened or Injured by a Weapon on School Property High School



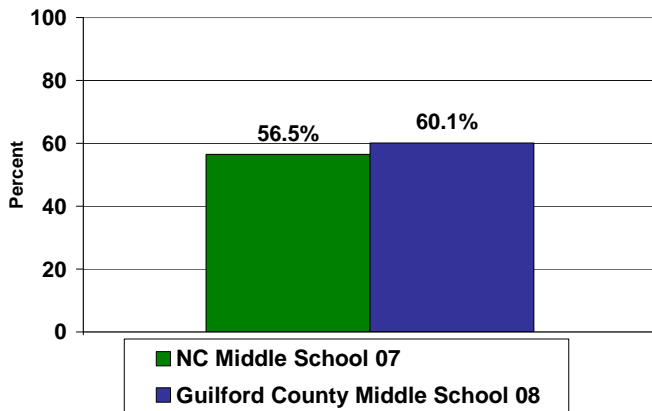
The majority (92.8%) of Guilford County high school students have not been injured by a weapon on school property.

Challenge: 7.2% of Guilford County high school students have been threatened or injured by a weapon on school property.
2003 Guilford County Comparison: Guilford County high school students were less likely to have been threatened or injured by a weapon on school property in 2008 than the Guilford County high school students in 2003.
2007 NC Comparison: Guilford County high school students were just as likely to have been threatened or injured by a weapon on school property as statewide high school students.

Students Who Have Been Threatened or Injured by a Weapon on School Property														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	145	8.6%	92	5.0%	90	6.8%	96	7.3%	11	5.6%	17	16.7%	25	7.7%

Fighting

Been in a Physical Fight Middle School



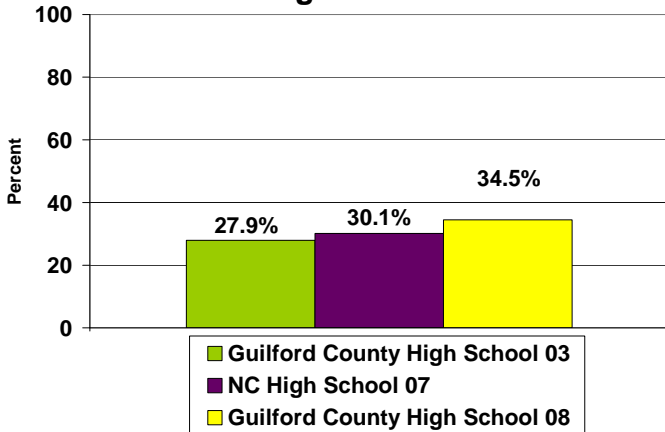
39.9% of Guilford County middle school students reported never being in a physical fight.

Challenge: Three in five (60.1%) middle school respondents reported they had been in a physical fight.
2003 Guilford County Comparison: Comparison data not available.
2007 NC Comparison: Guilford County middle school respondents were more likely to report being in a physical fight as compared to North Carolina middle school respondents (56.5%).

Students Who Have Been in a Physical Fight														
Middle School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	1195	73.8%	619	44.2%	559	48.9%	850	73.1%	91	46.7%	61	52.6%	193	57.1%

Involvement in a Physical Fight in the Past 12 Months

High School



Just over 65 percent (65.5%) of Guilford County high school students responded that they have not been involved in a physical fight in the past 12 months.

Challenge: 34.5% of respondents have been involved in a physical fight within the last 12 months.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: The percentage of high school students who report being involved in a physical fight has risen from 27.9% in 2003 to 34.5% in 2008.

2007 NC Comparison: Guilford County high school students were more likely to be involved in physical fights than statewide respondents.

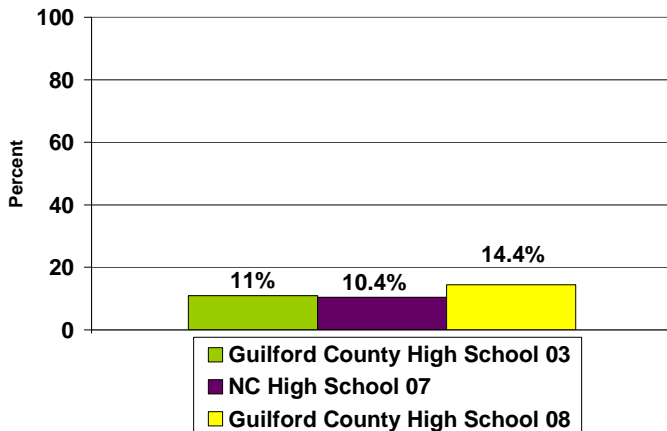
Students Involved in a Physical Fight in the Past 12 Months

High School Students	Gender				Race						Ethnicity ¹			
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	744	42.9%	496	26.5%	418	26.6%	572	42.9%	62	29.2%	52	46.4%	143	41.7%

Fighting on School Property

Physical Fight on School Property in the Past 12 Months

High School



The majority of Guilford County high school students reported that they have not been in a physical fight on school property in the past 12 months.

Challenge: 14.4% of Guilford County high school students have been in a physical fight on school property in the past 12 months.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: In 2003, 11% of high school students reported they had been in a fight on school property, a 3.4% increase in five years.

2007 NC Comparison: 14.4% of Guilford high school students reported that they had been in a physical fight at least once on school property in the past 12 months, as compared to 10.4% of North Carolina high school students.

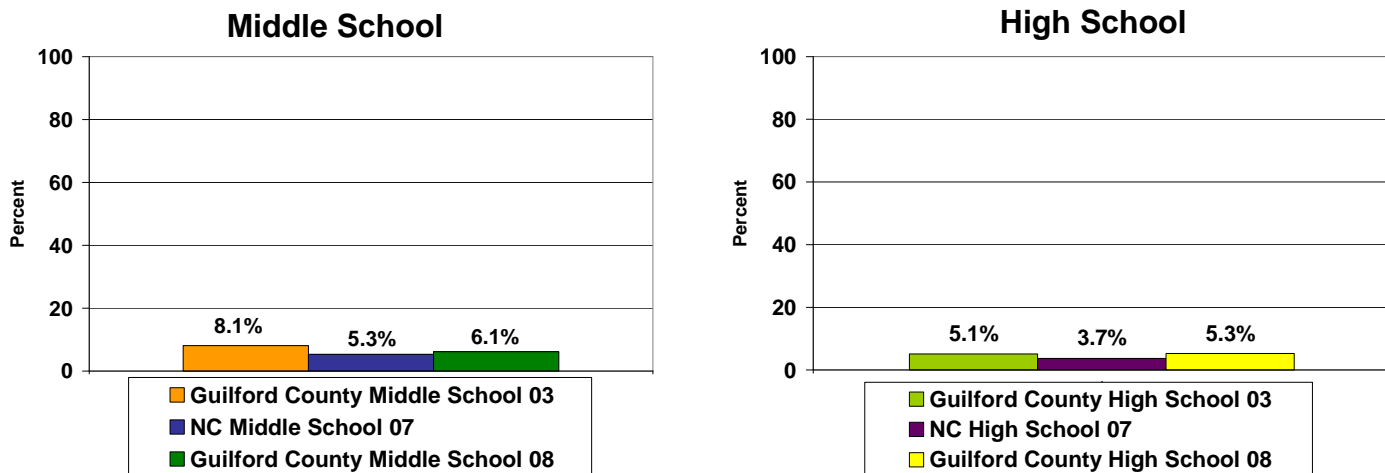
Physical Fight on School Property In Past 12 Months

High School Students	Gender				Race						Ethnicity ¹			
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	314	18.1%	194	10.3%	130	8.3%	255	19.1%	30	14.2%	37	32.7%	77	22.4%

Physical Injuries from Fighting

The majority of Guilford County middle and high school students reported never requiring medical attention for injuries from a fight in the past 12 months.

Injuries from a Fight Required Medical Attention in the Past 12 Months



Challenge: 6.1% of Guilford County middle school and 5.3% of Guilford County high school students have reported injuries from a fight required medical attention in the past 12 months.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: The percentage of middle school students who reported they required medical attention in the past 12 months in 2008 was slightly less than in 2003, while the percentage of high school students remained the about the same in 2003 and 2008.

2007 NC Comparison: Compared to the 2007 North Carolina middle and high school students, Guilford County was more likely to report injuries from a fight required medical attention in the past 12 months.

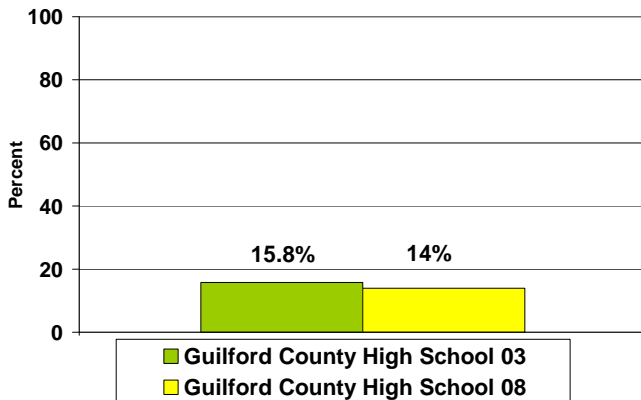
Injuries from a Fight Required Medical Attention in the Past 12 Months														
Middle School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	127	7.9%	57	4.1%	61	5.3%	72	6.2%	9	4.7%	13	11.2%	26	7.7%

Injuries from a Fight Required Medical Attention in the Past 12 Months														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	115	6.7%	66	3.5%	56	3.6%	74	5.6%	12	5.6%	20	18.0%	33	9.6%

Unhealthy Relationships

Students Who Have Been Hit, Slapped or Physically Hurt by their Boyfriend or Girlfriend in the Past 12 months

High School



86% of Guilford County high school students reported they were not hit, slapped, or physically hurt by their boyfriend or girlfriend in the past 12 months.

Challenge: 14% of Guilford County high school students have reported being hit, slapped, or physically hurt by their boyfriend or girlfriend in the past 12 months.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: 2008 high school respondents reported a slightly lower percentage of being hit, slapped, or physically hurt by their boyfriend or girlfriend on purpose during the last 12 months than did the high school students (15.8%) in the 2003 YRBS.

2007 NC Comparison: No comparison data available.

Students Who Have Been Physically Hurt by Their Boyfriend or Girlfriend, Past 12 Months														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	266	15.5%	233	12.5%	182	11.6%	200	15.2%	29	13.9%	36	33.3%	66	19.2%

Other Unhealthy Relationships Indicators

Been Physically Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse in the Past 12 Months, Guilford County 2008: One in ten (10.3%) of high school students reported having been physically forced to have sexual intercourse in the past 12 months.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: Comparison data not available.

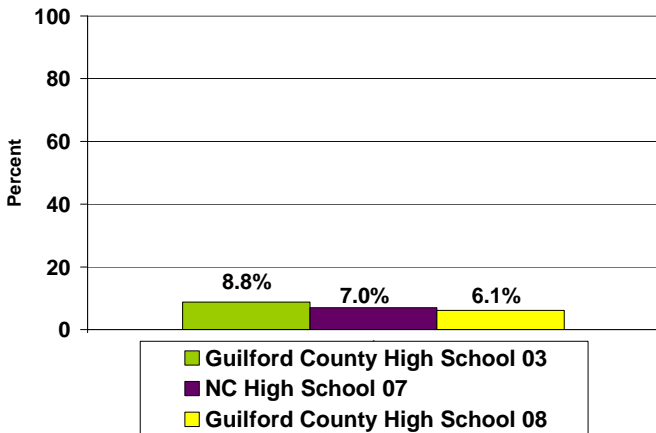
2007 NC Comparison: Comparison data not available.

Been Physically Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse in the Past 12 Months														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	152	8.9%	214	11.5%	135	8.6%	156	11.9%	27	12.9%	17	16.3%	48	14.1%

School Safety

Students Who Did Not Go to School Because Felt Unsafe in the Past 30 Days

High School



The majority of Guilford County high school student did not stay home from school because they felt unsafe in the past 30 days.

Challenge: 6.1% of high school students reported they did not go to school because they felt unsafe.

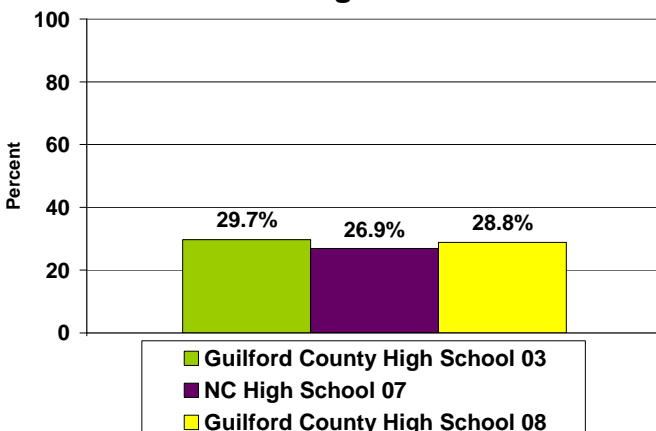
2003 Guilford County Comparison: 2008 high school respondents were less likely to report they did not go to school because they felt unsafe.

2007 NC Comparison: Guilford County high school respondents were slightly less likely to report they did not go to school because they felt unsafe, as compared to the North Carolina high school respondents (7.0%).

Students Who Did Not Go to School Because Felt Unsafe, in the Past 30 Days														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	111	6.4%	102	5.4%	75	4.7%	72	5.3%	21	10.1%	20	17.9%	37	10.8%

Personal Property Stolen or Damaged on School Property in the Past 12 Months

High School



The majority (71.2%) of high school students have never had their personal property stolen or damaged on school property in the past 12 months.

Challenge: 28.8% of high school students reported having their personal property stolen or damaged on school property in the past 12 months.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: 2008 high school students were just as likely to report having their personal property stolen or damaged on school property as the high school students in 2003.

2007 NC Comparison: Guilford County high school students were slightly more likely to report having their personal property stolen or damaged on school property in the past 12 months compared to the 2007 North Carolina respondents.

Personal Property Stolen or Damaged on School Property in the Past 12 Months														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	520	29.9%	507	27.0%	448	28.5%	369	27.7%	57	27%	47	41.2%	106	30.9%

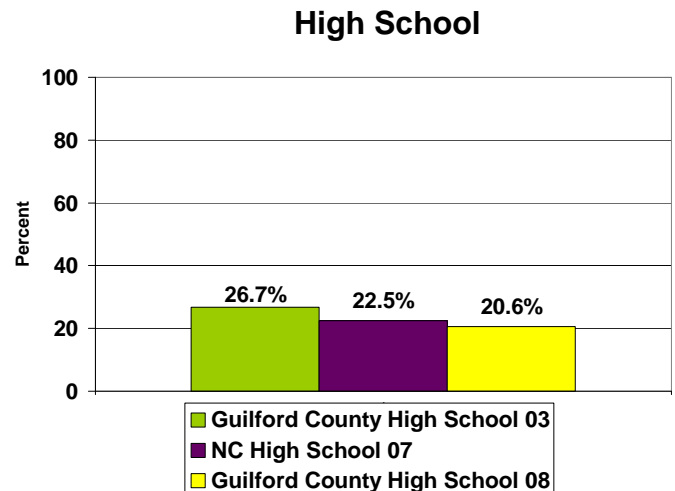
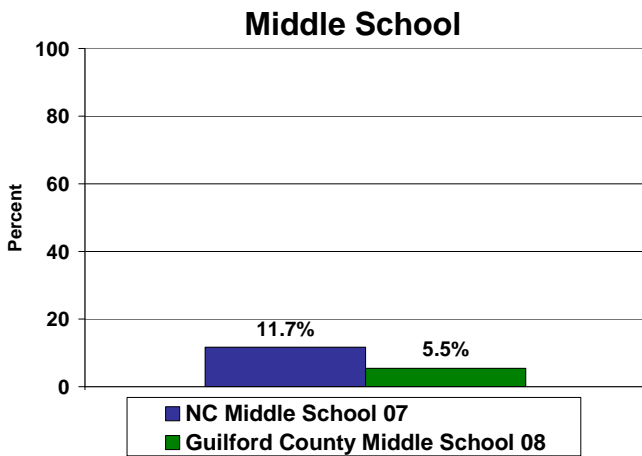
Tobacco Use

Evidence of the negative impact of tobacco use has been substantiated and is generally accepted by our society. However, tobacco use continues, particularly smoking. During the middle school and high school years, our youth may begin a habit that can persist into adulthood and lead to serious health consequences. Guilford County Schools has adopted a Tobacco Free Campus policy but we still witness tobacco use by our youth. As a community, we should continue to discourage teen tobacco use, reduce access to tobacco products, and eliminate exposure to second hand smoke.

Cigarette Use

Most middle school students and many high school students have not smoked during the past 30 days.

Students Who Smoked Any During the Past 30 Days



Challenge: 5.5% of Guilford County middle school students and over one-fifth (20.6%) of Guilford County high school students have smoked one or more cigarettes in the past 30 days.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: Guilford County high school 2008 YRBS respondents were less likely to have smoked in the past 30 days than 2003 respondents.

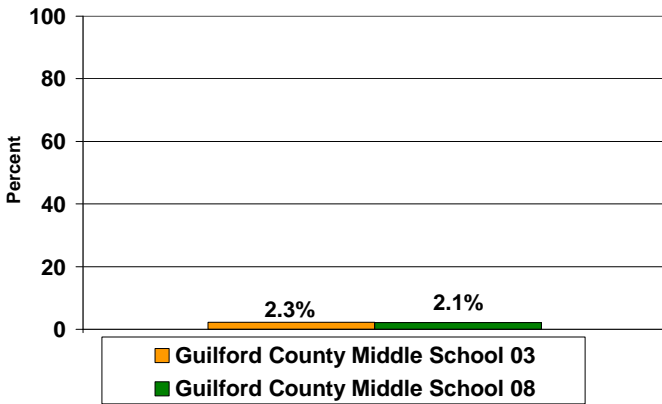
2007 NC Comparison: Guilford County middle and high school students are less likely than statewide respondents to have smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days.

Students Who Have Smoked Any During the Past 30 Days														
Middle School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	122	7.7%	42	3.0%	61	5.3%	62	5.5%	9	4.7%	11	9.6%	21	6.3%
Students Who Have Smoked Any During the Past 30 Days														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	409	23.7%	321	17.2%	399	25.3%	202	15.4%	27	12.9%	42	37.8%	93	27%

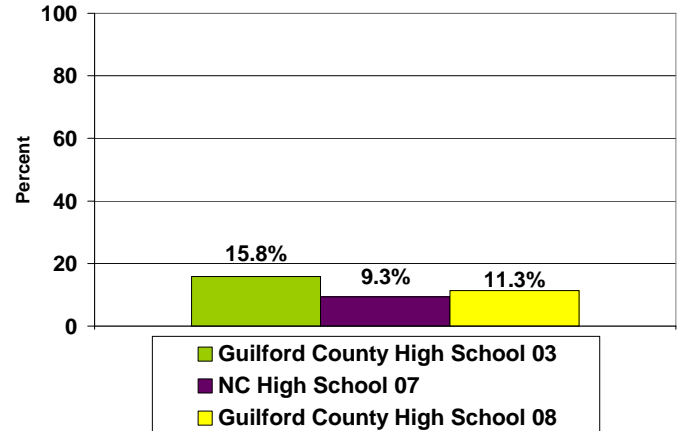
The vast majority of respondents from Guilford County have not smoked 2 or more cigarettes per day in the past 30 days.

Students Who Have Smoked 2 or More Cigarettes Per Day in Past 30 Days

Middle School



High School



Challenge: 2.1% of middle school and 11.3% of high school students report having smoked 2 or more cigarettes in the past 30 days.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: Response rates from Guilford County middle school students were about the same in 2008 as they were in 2003. High school smoking of 2 or more cigarettes per day in Guilford County has shown a decrease from 15.8% in 2003 to 11.8% in 2008.

2007 NC Comparison: Guilford County high school respondents were more likely to have smoked 2 or more cigarettes per day as statewide respondents.

Students Who Have Smoked 2 or More Cigarettes Per Day in the Past 30 Days														
Middle School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	48	3.1%	14	1%	31	2.8%	19	1.8%	1	0.5%	4	3.4%	6	1.8%

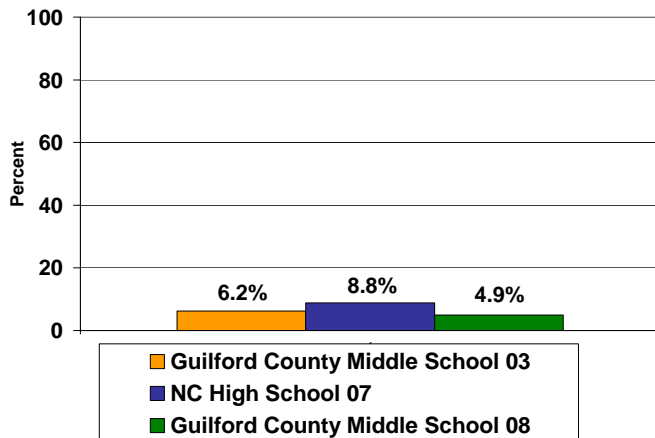
Students Who Have Smoked 2 or More Cigarettes Per Day in the Past 30 Days														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	236	13.8%	164	8.9%	241	15.4%	89	6.8%	19	9.3%	24	21.8%	46	13.5%

Age of First Cigarette Use

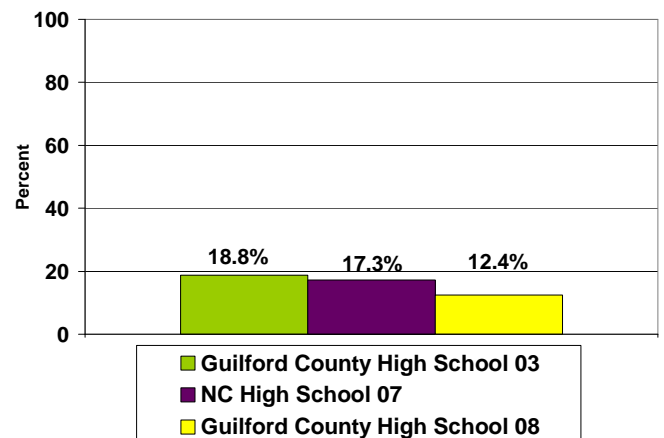
Most middle and high school students have never smoked a whole cigarette.

Students' Age At First Cigarette

Middle School: Prior to 11



High School: Prior to 13



Challenge: 4.9% of Guilford County middle school students had their first cigarette prior to age 11 and 12.4% of Guilford County high school students had their first cigarette prior to age 13.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: 2008 middle school and high school respondents were less likely to report having smoked first cigarette prior to age 11 or 13 as compared to middle and high school students in the 2003 YRBS, who reported 6.2% and 18.8% respectively.

2007 NC Comparison: Guilford County middle school students were less likely to report their smoking their first cigarette prior to age 11 than statewide middle school students (8.8%). Guilford County high school students also less likely to report smoking their first cigarette prior to age 13 than North Carolina high school students (17.3%).

Students Who Have Smoked A Whole Cigarette Prior to Age 11														
Middle School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	98	6.2%	44	3.2%	33	3.0%	65	5.7%	10	5.2%	10	8.6%	18	5.5%
Students Who Have Smoked A Whole Cigarette Prior to Age 13														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	256	14.9%	180	9.6%	163	10.4%	164	12.5%	35	16.7%	33	29.5%	60	17.4%

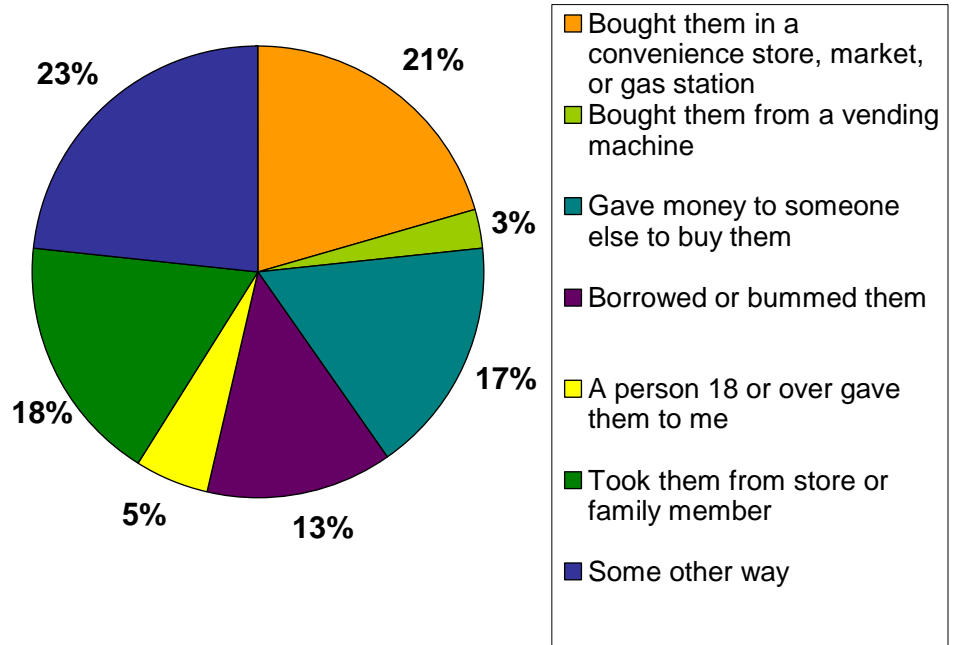
Access to Cigarettes

How Middle School Students Got Their Cigarettes

Most Guilford County middle school students reported that they did not smoke. Those who did smoke reported diverse ways of obtaining cigarettes.

Middle school students reported buying cigarettes from stores such as convenience stores and gas stations (21%) or some other way (23%).

Lesser reported methods of obtaining cigarettes are taking them from stores or family members (18%), giving someone money (17%), or bumming them (13%). Vending machines were the least used method of getting cigarettes (3%).

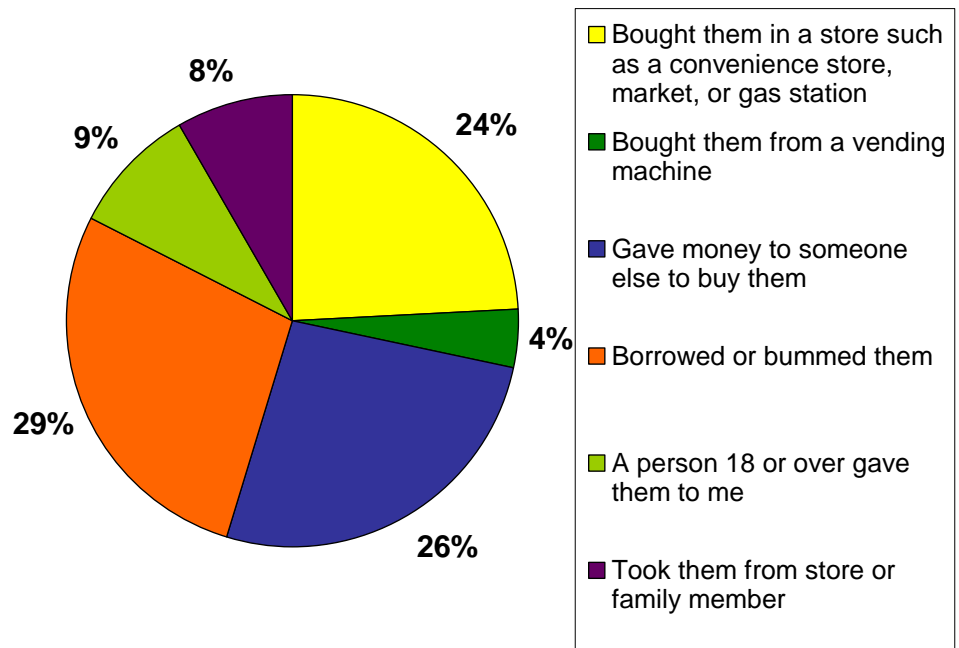


How High School Students Got Their Cigarettes

Over three-fourths of Guilford County high school students (77%) reported that they did not smoke. Those who did smoke obtained their cigarettes primarily from other people.

High school students reported obtaining cigarettes by borrowing or bumming them from others (29%) or through giving someone money to buy them (26%).

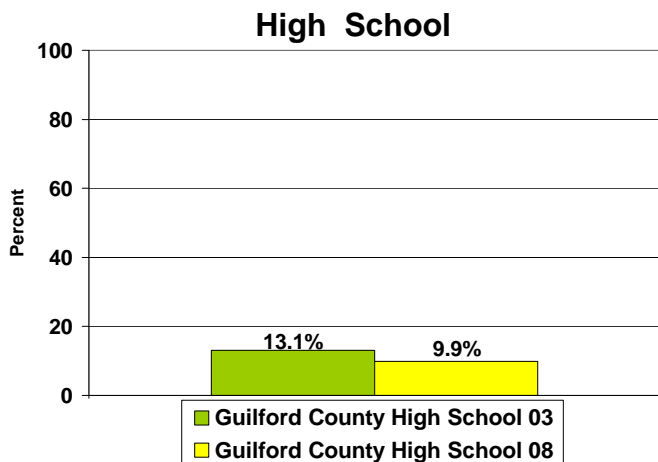
Lesser reported methods of obtaining cigarettes are buying them in stores such as convenience stores or gas stations (24%), taking them from family members or stores (8%), or getting them from someone 18 or over (9%). Vending machines were the least used method of getting cigarettes (4%).



Smoking on School Property

About 90 percent of Guilford County high school students have not smoked cigarettes on school property in the past 30 days.

Smoked at Least One Day on School Property



Challenge: One in ten (9.9%) of Guilford County high school students responded that they have smoked on school property in the past 30 days.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: Response rates of smoking on school property have declined from 13.1% in 2003 to 9.9% in 2008.

2007 State Comparison: Comparison data not available.

Students Who Have Smoked Cigarettes on School Property At Least One Day In the Past 30 Days														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	205	11.9%	135	7.3%	165	10.5%	111	8.5%	16	7.6%	27	24.3%	49	14.2%

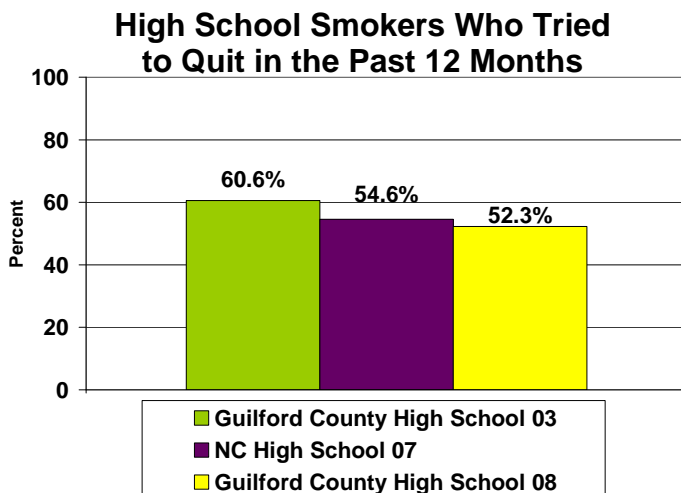
Reported Quit Attempts

Over half (52.3%) of Guilford County high school smokers report that they have tried to quit in the past 12 months.

Challenge: 47.7% of Guilford County high school smokers responded that they have not tried to quit in the past 12 months.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: 2008 high school smokers were less likely to report trying to quit smoking during the past 12 months as compared to the 2003 YRBS high school smokers (60.6%).

2007 NC Comparison: Guilford County high school smokers were about as likely to report trying to quit as statewide respondents.



Smokers Who Have Tried to Quit in the Past 12 Months														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	227	52.2%	195	52.8%	228	53.1%	120	53.8%	13	33.3%	12	42.9%	53	51.0%

Other Tobacco Indicators

Tried Smoking, 2008 Guilford County: 19.2% of middle school students and 45.5% of high school students report that they have tried smoking.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: Comparison data not available.

2007 NC Comparison: Comparison data not available.

Used Chewing Tobacco, Snuff, or Dip in the Past 30 Days, 2008 Guilford County: 3.1% of middle school students and 7.0% of high school students reported using chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip two or more times in the past 30 days.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: Comparison data not available.

2007 NC Comparison: Comparison data not available.

Used Chewing Tobacco, Snuff or Dip on School Property, 2008 Guilford County: About one in fourteen (7.1%) high school students reported using chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip one or more times in the past 30 days on school property.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: Comparison data not available.

2007 NC Comparison: Comparison data not available.

Smoked Cigars, Cigarillos, or Little Cigars in the Past 30 Days, 2008 Guilford County: One in twenty (5.0%) middle school students smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars during the past 30 days.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: Comparison data not available.

2007 NC Comparison: Comparison data not available.

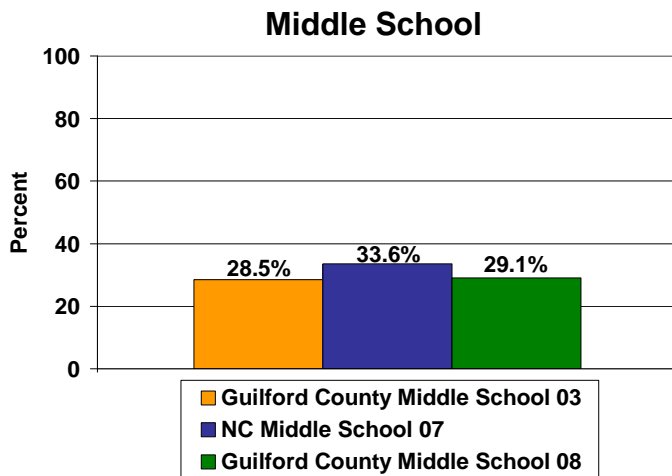
Alcohol Use

Alcohol use is unlawful for middle and high school youth. However, our youth are able to acquire it. Short-term the risks of injury and death are greatly increased for youth who use alcohol. Long term health is impacted as well.

Middle School Alcohol Use

Over two-thirds (70.9%) of Guilford County middle school students report that they have never had an alcoholic drink.

Students Who Have Had an Alcoholic Drink



Challenge: Almost 30% of middle school students have reported that they have had an alcoholic drink.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: 2008 respondents were as likely to have had an alcoholic drink as 2003 respondents.

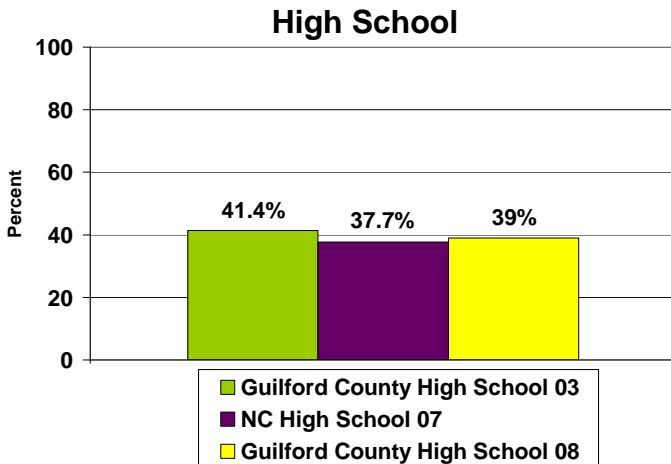
2007 NC Comparison: Guilford County middle school students are less likely to have had an alcoholic drink than statewide respondents.

Students Who Have Had an Alcoholic Drink														
Middle School Students	Gender				Race						Ethnicity ¹			
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	511	32.0%	360	25.9%	274	24.0%	373	32.7%	40	20.8	42	36.2%	111	33.4%

High School Alcohol Use

Most of Guilford County high school students (61%) have not had alcohol in the past 30 days.

Students Who Drank at Least One Drink in the Past 30 days



Challenge: 39% of respondents have had at least one drink in the past 30 days.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: The percentage of students who have had at least one drink in the past 30 days has declined from 41.4% in 2003 to 39% in the 2008 YRBS.

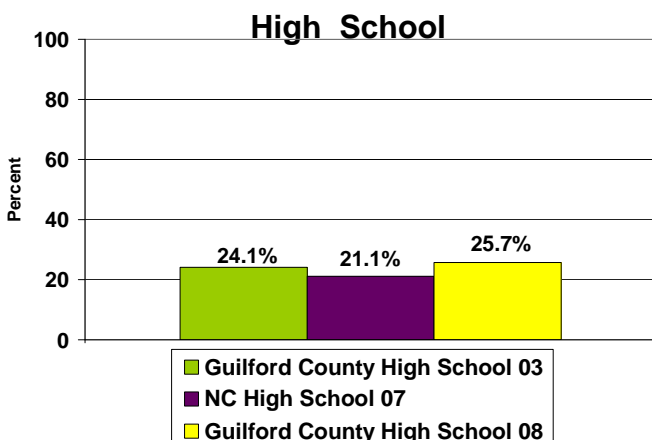
2007 NC Comparison: Guilford County students were about as likely as statewide respondents to have had a drink in the past 30 days.

High School Students	Students Who Have Had at Least One Drink in the Past 30 Days													
	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	653	38.3%	723	39.1%	721	46.1%	428	33%	46	22.1%	47	41.6%	150	44.0%

Binge Drinking

Three-fourths of Guilford County high school students have not consumed five or more drinks in a row within a few hours (also called binge drinking) during the past 30 days.

Students Who Binge Drink during the Past 30 Days



Challenge: 25.7% of Guilford County high school students report consuming five or more drinks within a few hours at least one time during the last 30 days.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: 2008 respondents are slightly more likely to binge drink than 2003 YRBS respondents.

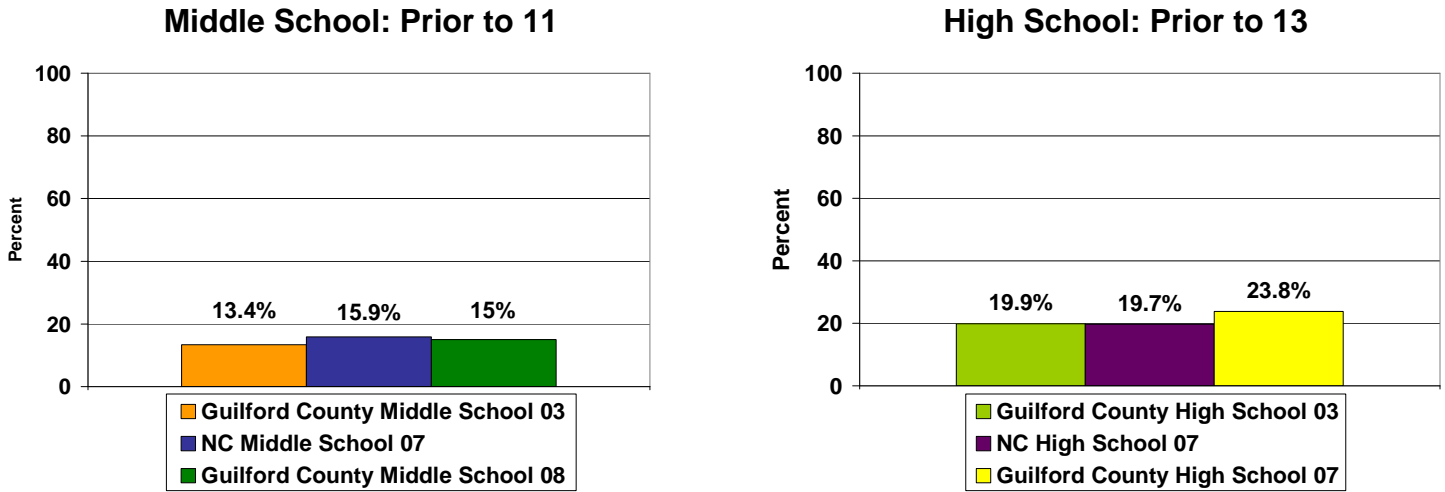
2007 State Comparison: Guilford County high school students are more likely than statewide respondents to have consumed five or more drinks during the past 30 days.

High School Students	Students Who Have Consumed 5 or More Alcoholic Drinks Within a Few Hours At Least Once in the Past 30 Days													
	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	449	26.3%	388	20.9%	478	30.5%	211	16.2%	32	15.3%	38	33.9%	99	29.0%

Age of First Alcohol Use

The majority (85%) of Guilford County middle school students did not have an alcoholic drink before age 11 and over three fourths of Guilford County high school students (76.2%) did not have their first alcoholic drink before the age of 13.

Students' Age at First Alcoholic Drink



Challenge: 15% of middle school students drank before age 11 and 23.8% of high school students drank before age 13.
2003 Guilford County Comparison: 2008 response rates from both Guilford County middle and high school were slightly higher than reports from the 2003 YRBS.
2007 NC Comparison: Guilford County middle school students were as likely to drink before the age of 11 as statewide respondents, while high school students were slightly more likely to drink before the age of 13.

Students Who Had an Alcoholic Drink Prior to Age 11														
Middle School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	269	17.4%	166	12.4%	127	11.4%	185	16.7%	26	14.0%	23	19.5%	62	19.7%

Students Who Had an Alcoholic Drink Prior to Age 13														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	458	27.1%	373	20.2%	317	20.4%	341	26.5%	40	19.3%	36	32.1%	114	33.6%

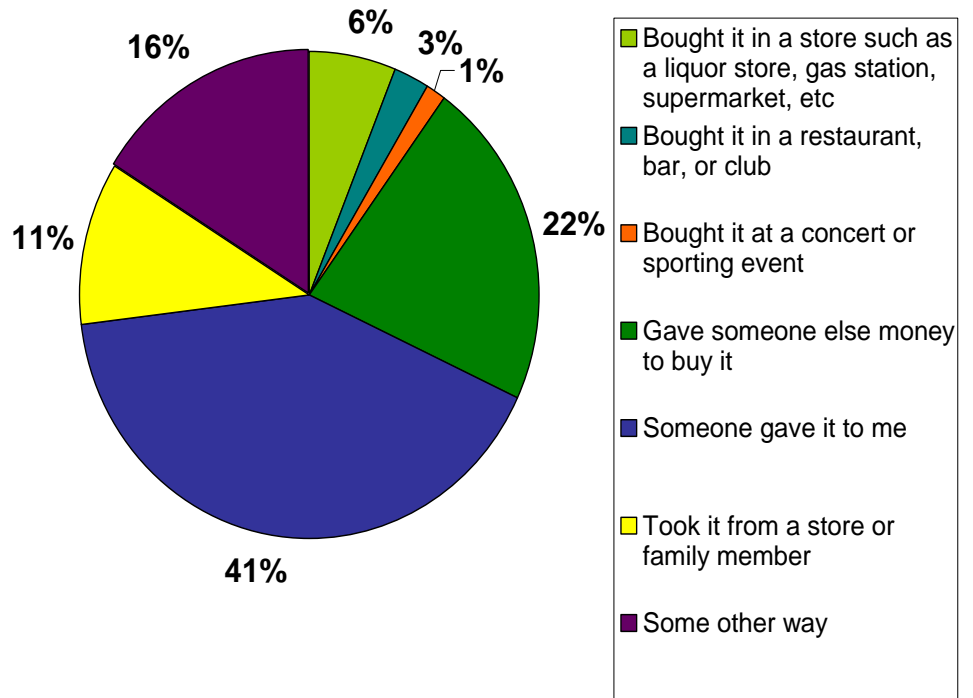
Access to Alcohol

How High School Students Got Alcohol

The majority of Guilford County high school students did not drink in the past 30 days.

Those who did report consuming alcohol primarily obtained alcohol from someone else giving it to them (41%), giving money to someone to buy it for them (22%) or some other way (16%).

Lesser reported methods of obtaining alcohol included taking it from family members or stores (11%), buying it in a store (6%), buying it in a restaurant, bar or club (3%), or purchasing it at a concert or sporting event (1%).

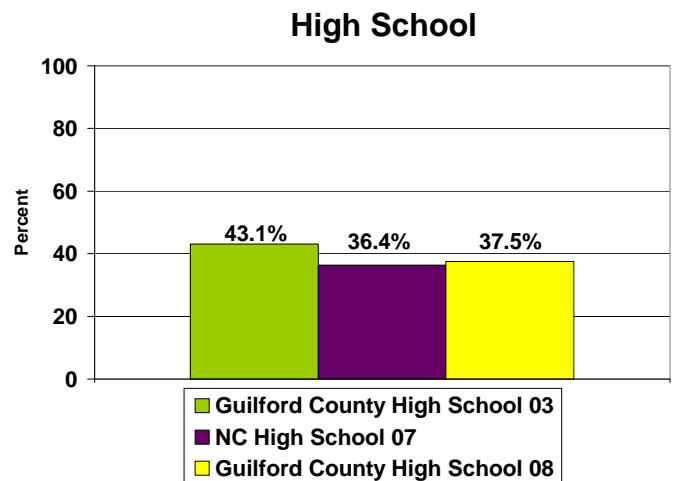
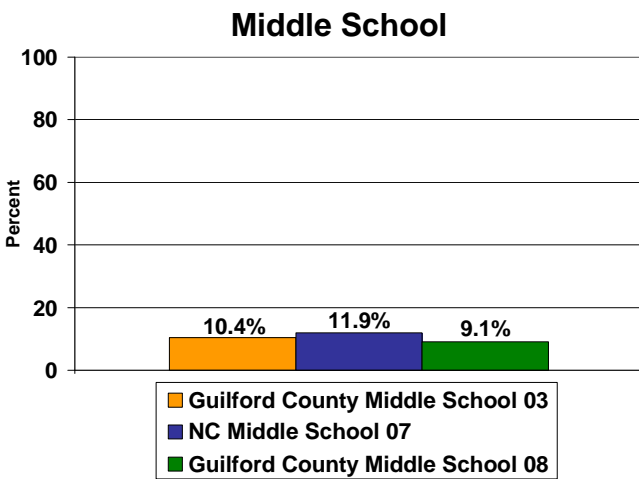


Other Drug Use

Both illegal and prescription drug use that begins during adolescence has lifetime negative impact. Injury and illness, potentially leading to early death, can be a result of drug use.

Marijuana Use

Students Who Have Used Marijuana



Challenge: 9.1% of Guilford County middle school students and 37.5% of Guilford County high school students report that they have used marijuana.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: 2008 YRBS respondents in both middle and high school were slightly less likely to have used marijuana than 2003 YRBS respondents.

2007 NC Comparison: Guilford County middle school students were less likely and Guilford County high school students were slightly more likely than statewide respondents to have used marijuana.

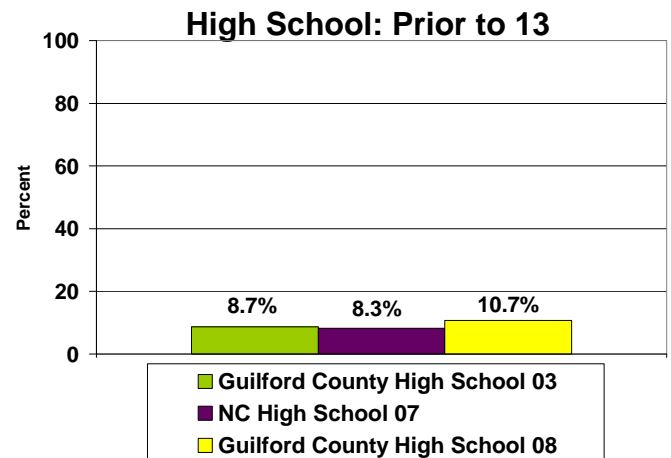
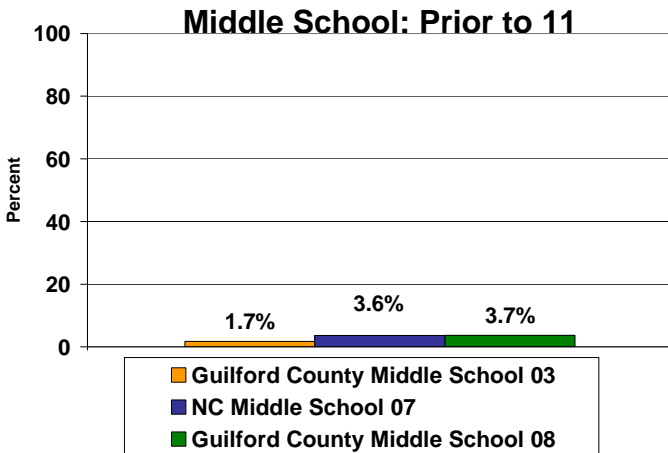
Students Who Have Used Marijuana														
Middle School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	175	11.0%	99	7.1%	78	6.8%	125	11%	7	3.6%	12	10.4%	43	12.9%

Students Who Have Used Marijuana														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	728	42.6%	607	32.8%	573	36.5%	541	41.8%	45	21.7%	53	46.5%	124	36.3%

Marijuana Use

While most respondents have never used marijuana, a small percentage of middle school students (3.7%) have used before age 11 and high school students (10.7%) have used before age 13.

Students' Age at First Marijuana Use



Challenge: 3.7% of Guilford County middle school students and 10.7% of Guilford County high school students have used marijuana before the age of 11 or 13 respectively.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: Middle school respondents of the 2008 YRBS were more likely to have tried marijuana before the age of 11 than those in 2003, while high school students were slightly more likely to have tried marijuana before age 13 than respondents of the 2003 YRBS.

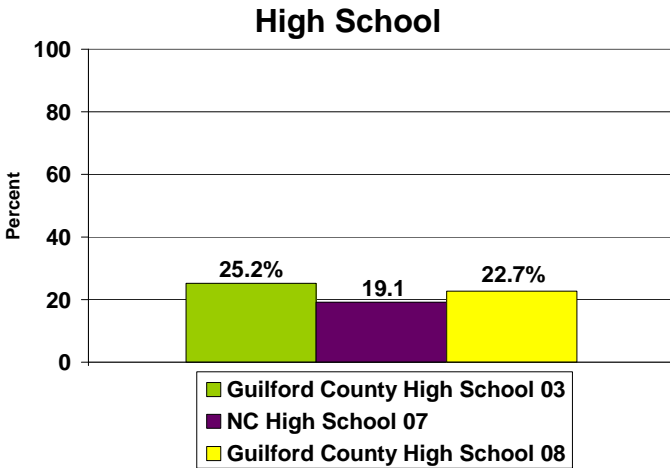
2007 NC Comparison: Guilford County middle school students were as likely to have tried marijuana as state respondents, while high schools students were more likely than statewide respondents to have tried marijuana prior to age 13.

Students' Age At First Marijuana Use: Prior to 11														
Middle School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	76	4.8%	35	2.5%	29	2.6%	83	4.8%	4	2.1%	6	5.4%	20	6.0%

Students' Age At First Marijuana Use: Prior to 13														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	250	14.7%	130	7.0%	124	7.9%	180	13.9%	22	10.6%	23	20.5%	52	15.2%

About three-fourths (77.3%) of Guilford County high school students have not used marijuana in the past 30 days.

Students Who Have Used Marijuana in the Past 30 Days



Challenge: 22.7% of respondents have used marijuana in the past 30 days.

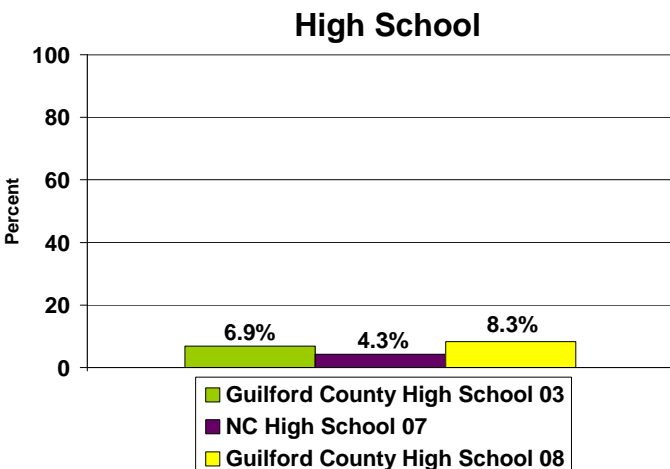
2003 Guilford County Comparison: The percentage of students who have used marijuana in the past 30 days has decreased from 25.2% in the 2003 YRBS to 22.7% in 2008.

2007 NC Comparison: Guilford County high school students are more likely to have used marijuana in the past 30 days than statewide respondents.

Students Who Have Used Marijuana in the Past 30 Days														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	462	27.2%	340	18.5%	366	23.4%	292	22.7%	31	15.1%	40	37.0%	86	25.2%

Over 90 percent (91.7%) of Guilford County high school students report that they have not used marijuana on school property within the past 30 days.

Students Who Have Used Marijuana on School Property in the Past 30 Days



Challenge: 8.3% of respondents have used marijuana on school property in the last 30 days.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: Percentages of students using marijuana on school property rose from 6.9% in 2003 to 8.3% in 2008.

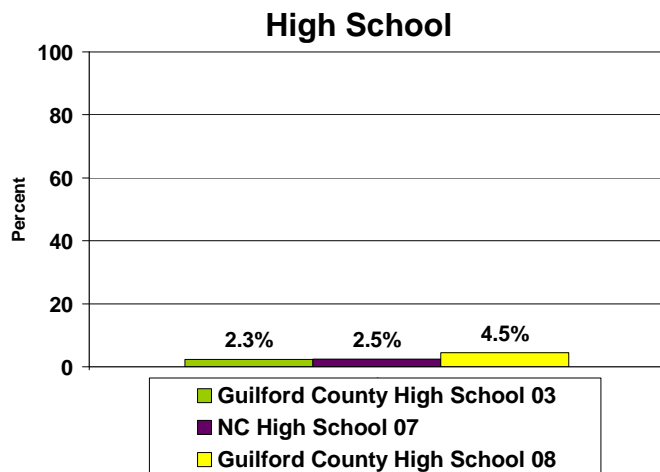
2007 NC Comparison: Guilford County high school students are more likely to use marijuana on school property than statewide respondents.

Students Who Have Used Marijuana on School Property in the Past 30 Days														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	195	11.5%	98	5.3%	112	7.2%	114	8.9%	20	9.7%	23	21.7%	45	13.2%

Injectable Drugs

Almost all (95.5%) of Guilford County high school students have never injected drugs with a needle.

Students Who Have Injected Illegal Drugs With A Needle



Challenge: 4.5% of respondents report that they have used a needle to inject illegal drugs.

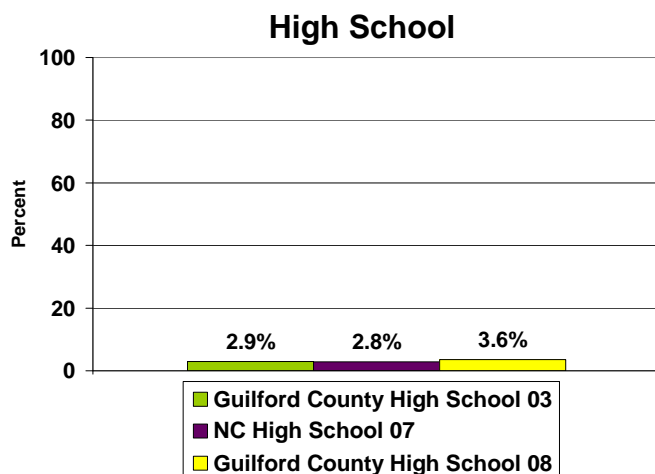
2003 Guilford County Comparison: The percentage of students who have used a needle to inject illegal drugs has risen from 2.3% in 2003 to 4.5% in 2008.

2007 NC Comparison: Guilford County high school students are more likely than statewide respondents to have used a needle to inject illegal drugs.

Students Who Have Ever Injected Drugs With a Needle														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	83	4.9%	40	2.2%	51	3.3%	35	2.7%	18	8.6%	16	15.2%	26	7.8%

Nearly all (96.4%) of Guilford County high school students report that they have never used heroin.

Students Who Have Used Heroin



Challenge: 3.6% of high school students report that they have used heroin.

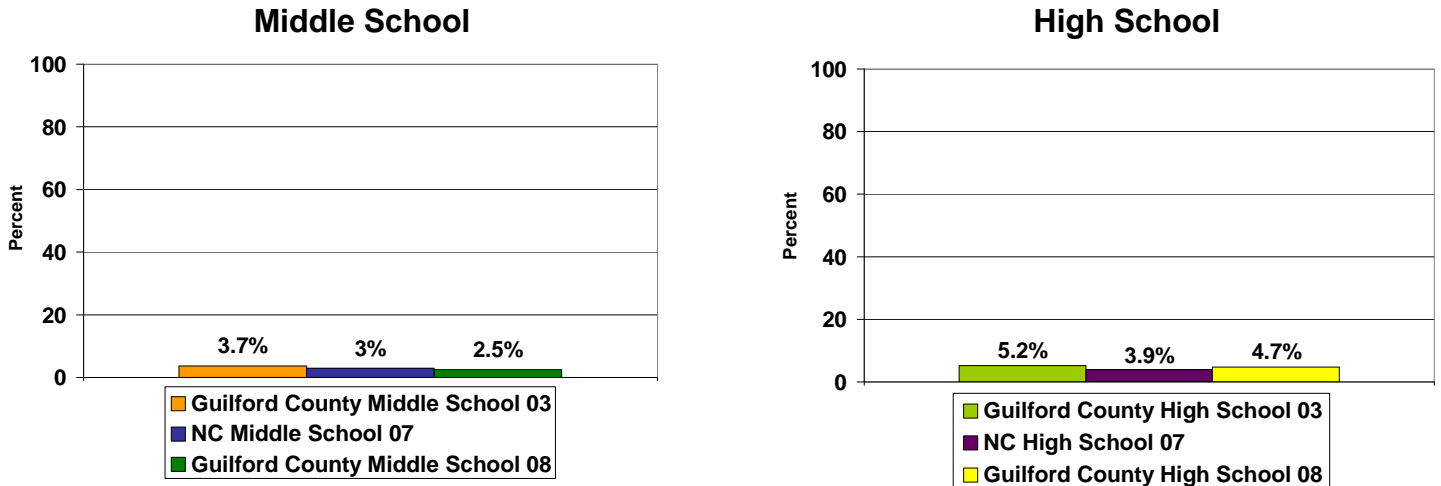
2003 Guilford County Comparison: The percentage of high school students who report they have used heroin has risen from 2.9% in 2003 to 3.6% in 2008.

2007 NC Comparison: Guilford County high school students are slightly more likely to have tried heroin than statewide respondents.

Students Who Have Ever Used Heroin														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	84	4.9%	42	2.3%	49	3.1%	31	2.4%	16	7.6%	22	20.0%	34	9.9%

The vast majority of Guilford County middle school respondents (97.5%) and high school respondents (95.3%) report that they have never used steroids.

Students Who Have Used Steroids



Challenge: 2.5% of middle school students and 4.7% of high school students report they have used steroids.
2003 Guilford County Comparison: From 2003 to 2008, reports of steroid use have declined from 3.7% to 2.5% among Guilford County middle school students and from 5.2% to 4.7% among Guilford County high school students.
2007 NC Comparison: Rates of steroid use are similar between Guilford County students and statewide respondents.

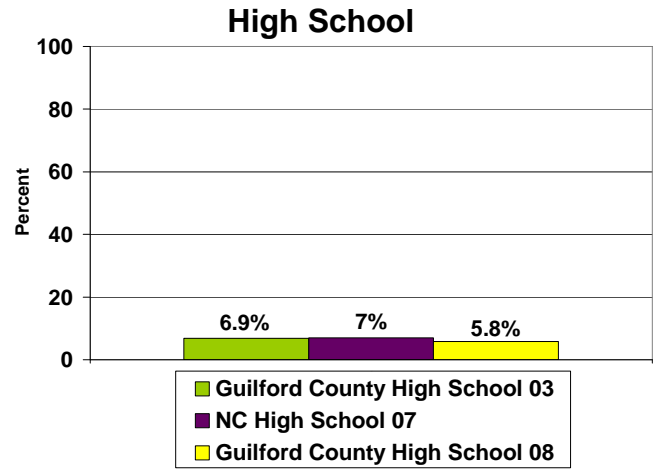
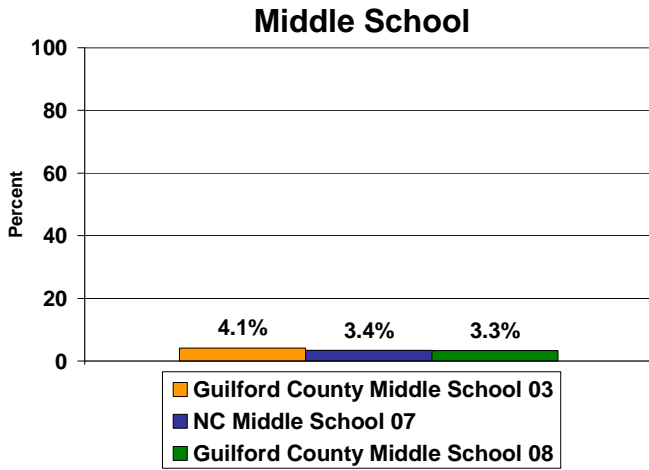
Students Who Have Used Steroids Without a Doctor's Prescription														
Middle School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	53	3.3%	21	1.5%	18	1.6%	29	2.6%	3	1.6%	9	7.9%	13	3.9%

Students Who Have Used Steroids Without a Doctor's Prescription														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	102	6.0%	62	3.4%	62	4.0%	46	3.6%	16	7.6%	23	20.9%	37	10.9%

Cocaine Use

Almost all of the Guilford County middle school respondents (96.3%) and high school respondents (94.2%) reported that they have never used cocaine.

Students Who Have Used Cocaine



Challenge: 3.3% of Guilford County middle school students and 5.8% of Guilford County high school students report they have used cocaine.

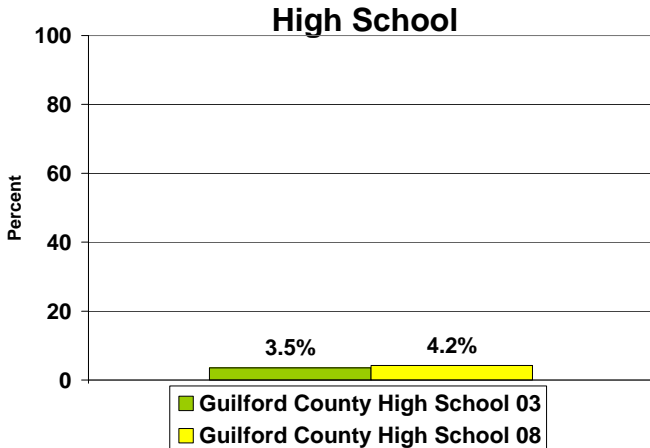
2003 Guilford County Comparison: Middle school rates of cocaine use lowered from 4.1% in 2003 to 3.3% in 2008. High school responses declined from 6.9% to 5.8%.

2007 NC Comparison: Guilford County middle school students are as likely to report cocaine use as statewide respondents. Guilford County high school students, however, are less likely than students statewide to have used cocaine.

Students Who Have Used Cocaine														
Middle School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	63	3.9%	34	2.4%	34	3.0%	32	2.8%	4	2.1%	10	8.6%	24	7.1%

Students Who Have Used Cocaine														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	119	7.0%	86	4.6%	100	6.4%	44	3.4%	14	6.6%	22	20.0%	45	13.2%

Students Who Have Used Cocaine in the Past 30 Days



Almost all (95.8%) of Guilford County high school students report that they have not used cocaine in the past 30 days.

Challenge: 4.2% of respondents report that they have used cocaine within the past 30 days.

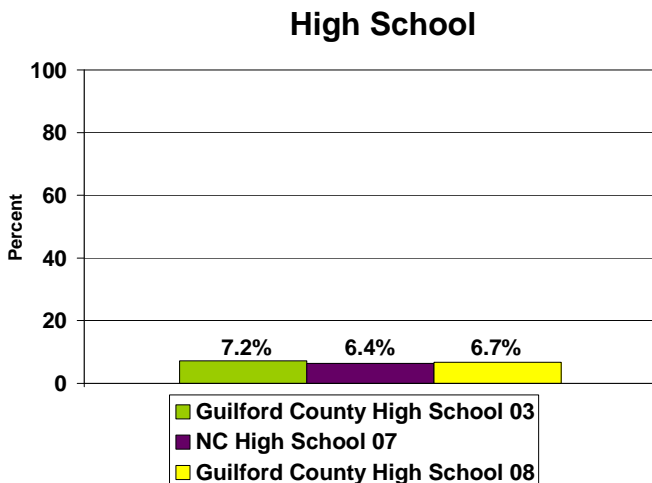
2003 Guilford County Comparison: Rates of cocaine use reported in the 2008 YRBS are similar to those in the 2003 YRBS.

2007 NC Comparison: Comparison data not available.

Students Who Have Used Cocaine in the Past 30 Days														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	85	5.0%	52	2.8%	55	3.5%	41	3.2%	11	5.2%	22	20.0%	34	9.9%

Other Illegal Drugs

Students Who Have Used Ecstasy



The vast majority of Guilford County high school students (93.3%) have never tried ecstasy.

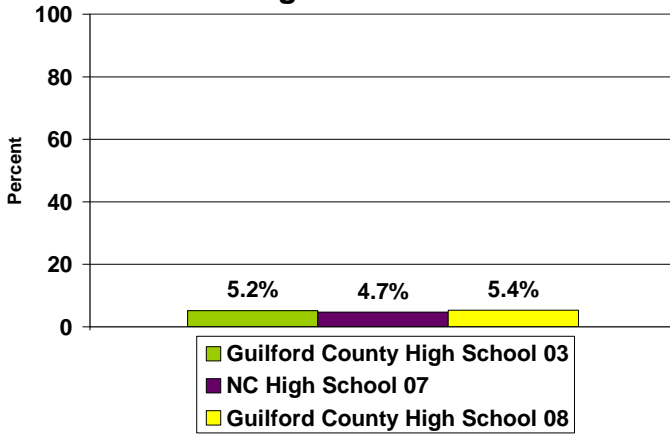
Challenge: 6.7% of high school respondents reported that they have used ecstasy.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: Ecstasy use reported by Guilford County high school respondents declined from 7.2% in 2003 to 6.7% in 2008.

2007 NC Comparison: Guilford County high school students are as likely to report ecstasy use as statewide respondents.

Students Who Have Used Ecstasy														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	134	7.9%	103	5.6%	114	7.3%	67	5.2%	15	7.2%	22	20.2%	43	12.6%

Students Who Have Used Methamphetamine High School



About 95 percent (94.6%) of Guilford County high school students have never used methamphetamine.

Challenge: 5.4% of high school students report that they have used methamphetamine.

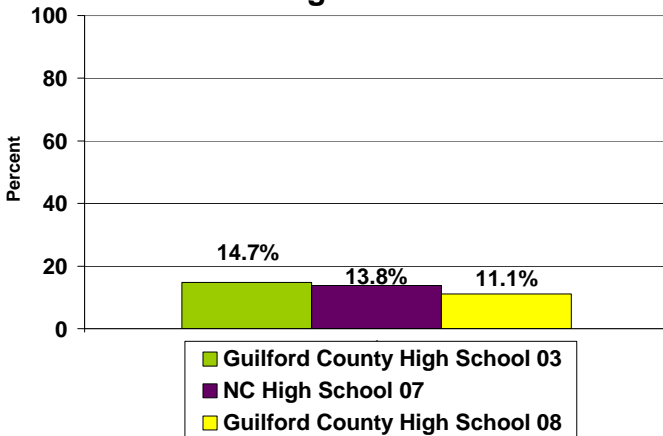
2003 Guilford County Comparison: The percentage of students who have reported using methamphetamine was approximately the same in the 2003 YRBS as in 2008.

2007 NC Comparison: Guilford County high school students are more likely to have used methamphetamine than statewide respondents.

Students Who Have Used Methamphetamine														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	113	6.6%	70	3.8%	89	5.7%	41	3.2%	22	10.5%	21	18.9%	39	11.4%

Almost nine in ten (88.9%) high school students report never having used inhaled solvents.

Students Who Have Used Inhaled Solvents High School



Challenge: 11.1% of Guilford County high school students report that they have used inhaled solvents.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: Fewer respondents in the 2008 YRBS report having used inhaled solvents than respondents in the 2003 YRBS.

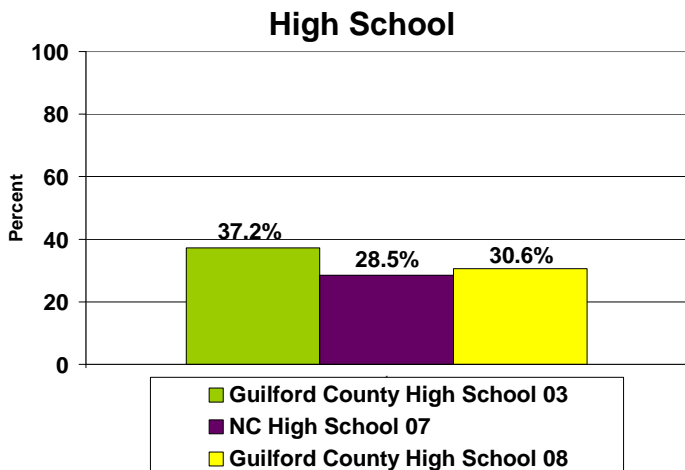
2007 NC Comparison: Guilford County high school students are less likely than statewide respondents to have used inhaled solvents.

Students Who Have Used Inhaled Solvents														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	215	12.6%	210	11.4%	204	13.0%	115	8.9%	21	10.0%	29	26.4%	63	18.5%

Drugs on School Property

Over two-thirds (69.4%) of Guilford County high school students report that they have never been offered, sold, or given illegal drugs on school property.

Students Who Have Been Offered, Sold, or Given Illegal Drugs on School Property



Challenge: 30.6% of respondents have been offered, sold, or given illegal drugs on school property.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: Guilford County high school's percentage of students who have been offered, sold, or given illegal drugs on school property has declined from 37.2% in 2003 to 30.6% in 2008.

2007 NC Comparison: Guilford County high school students were slightly more likely than statewide respondents to report being offered, sold, or given illegal drugs on school property.

Students Who Have Been Offered, Sold, or Given Illegal Drugs on School Property														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	585	34.9%	486	26.7%	512	32.9%	340	26.9%	57	27.9%	38	38.0%	123	37.2%

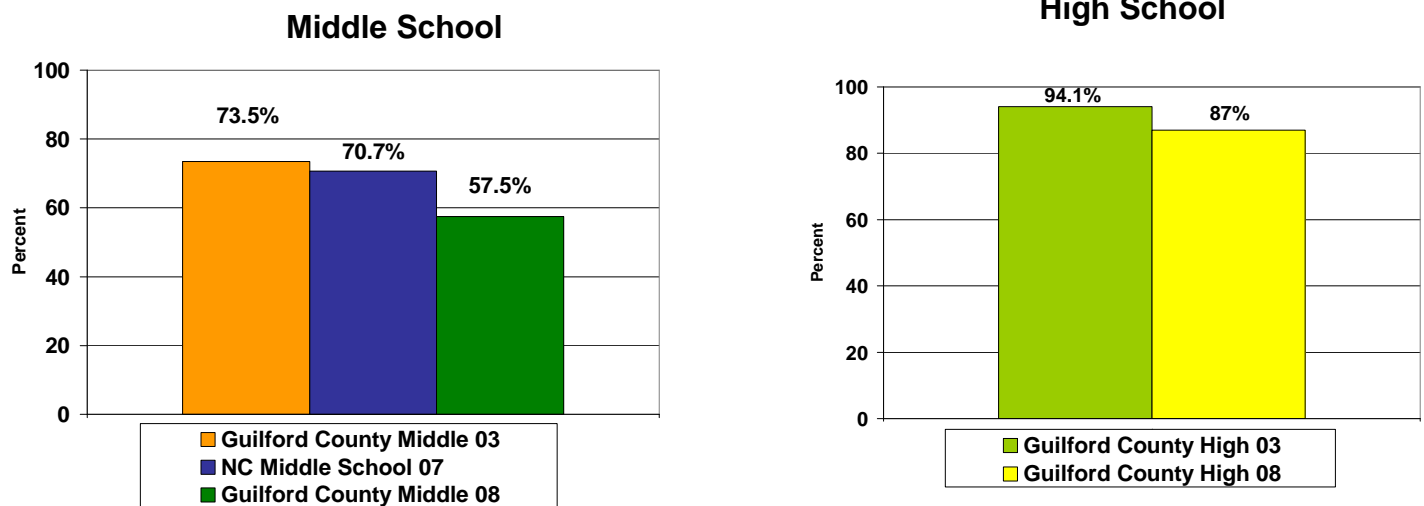
HIV/AIDS Education and Sexual Behavior

Abstinence is the surest way to prevent pregnancies and eliminate the risks of AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs). However, for sexually active youth, education on ways to minimize these risks is essential to protecting their health and that of their partners.

HIV/AIDS Education

Over half (57.5%) of Guilford County middle school students and most of Guilford County high school students (87%) report that they have been taught about HIV/AIDS in school.

Taught about HIV/AIDS in School



Challenge: 42.5% of Guilford County middle school students and 13% of high school respondents have not been taught about HIV/AIDS in school.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: HIV/AIDS education has declined in both Guilford County middle and high schools from 2003 to 2008.

2007 NC Comparison: Guilford County middle school students were much less likely to report being taught about HIV/AIDS in school than statewide respondents.

Students Who Have Been Taught About HIV/AIDS in School														
Middle School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	931	59.2%	761	55.8%	604	53.3%	717	64.8%	86	44.3%	59	52.7%	180	55.4%

Students Who Have Been Taught About HIV/AIDS in School														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	1379	85.0%	1612	88.9%	1359	89.1%	1099	88.8%	153	74.6%	83	79.0%	249	75.0%

Sexual Behavior

The majority (82.6%) of middle school students report that they have never had sexual intercourse.

Challenge: 17% of middle school respondents reported they have had sexual intercourse.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: Comparison data not available.

2007 NC Comparison: Comparison data not available.

Students Who Have Had Sexual Intercourse														
Middle School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	349	22.3%	163	11.8%	106	9.4%	288	25.8%	14	7.3%	28	24.3%	67	20.5%

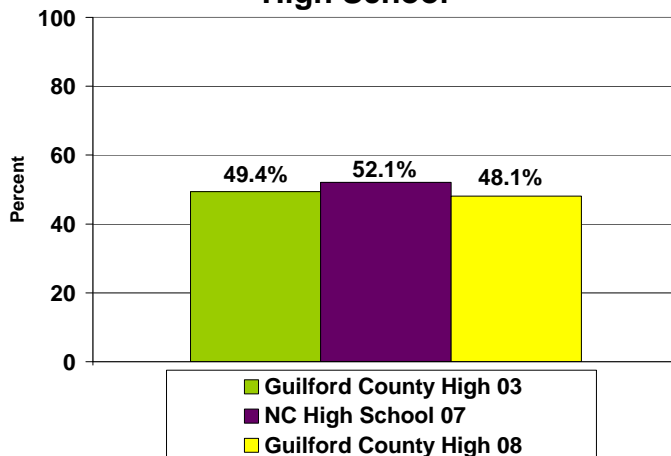
51.7% of Guilford County high school students report that they have never had sexual intercourse.

Challenge: 48.1% of high school respondents report that they have engaged in sexual intercourse.

2003 Comparison: Sexual activity response rates remained about the same in 2003 and 2008.

2007 NC Comparison: Guilford County high school students (48.1%) are less likely than statewide respondents (52.1%) to have had sexual intercourse.

Had Sexual Intercourse
High School



Students Who Have Had Sexual Intercourse														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	899	53.7%	789	43.1%	588	37.8%	798	62.7%	67	33.2%	64	61.5%	174	51.9%

Age at First Sexual Intercourse

The majority of middle school students are not sexually active.

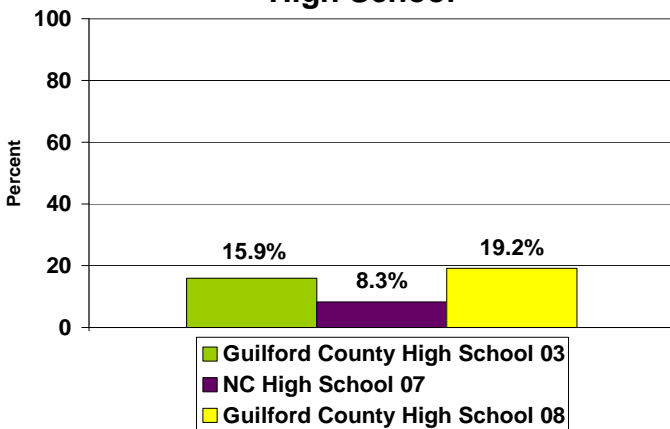
Challenge: 17% of middle school respondents reported first intercourse prior to age 14.
2003 Guilford County Comparison: Comparison data not available.
2007 NC Comparison: Comparison data not available.

Age at First Intercourse: Prior to 14														
Middle School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	348	22.4%	149	10.8%	100	8.8%	286	25.8%	11	5.8%	24	20.9%	67	20.6%

Of those students who are sexually active, the majority of high school students (80.8%) reported their first sexual intercourse after age 14.

Age at First Intercourse

High School



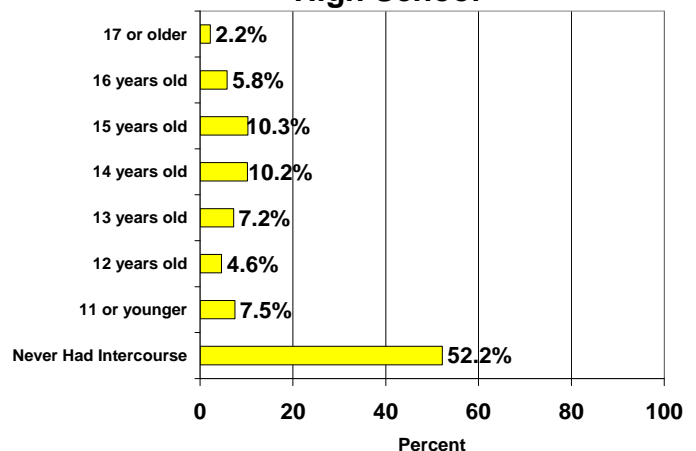
Challenge: One in five (19.2%) high school respondents reported first intercourse prior to age 14.
2003 Guilford County Comparison: 2008 high school respondents were more likely to report first intercourse prior to the age of 14 compared to the high school students in the 2003 YRBS (15.9%).
2007 NC Comparison: Guilford County high school respondents reported a higher percentage of first intercourse prior to age 14 as compared to statewide high school respondents (8.3%).

Age at First Intercourse: Prior to 14														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	443	26.4%	229	12.5%	134	8.7%	402	31.6%	30	14.7%	37	33.9%	70	20.6%

Most high school respondents were not sexually active (52.2%). This chart provides a breakdown of reported age of first sexual intercourse.

Age at First Intercourse

High School



Number of Sexual Partners in Lifetime

The majority of Guilford County middle school respondents reported they are not sexually active. Of those who report being sexually active, 9.5% report having more than one partner.

Challenge: 9.5% of middle school respondents reported they have had more than one sexual partner.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: Comparison data not available.

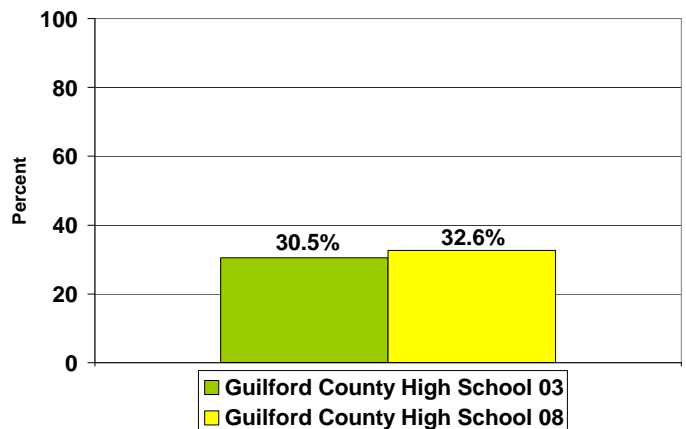
2007 NC Comparison: Comparison data not available.

Students Who Have Had More Than One Sexual Partner in Their Lifetime														
Middle School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	208	13.4%	71	5.1%	58	5.1%	161	14.6%	10	5.3%	7	6.2%	40	12.2%

Number of Sexual Intercourse Partners in Lifetime: More than One

High School

The majority of Guilford County high school respondents reported they are not sexually active. 14.2% report having one partner.



Challenge: 32.6% of high school students have had more than one sexual partner in their lifetime.

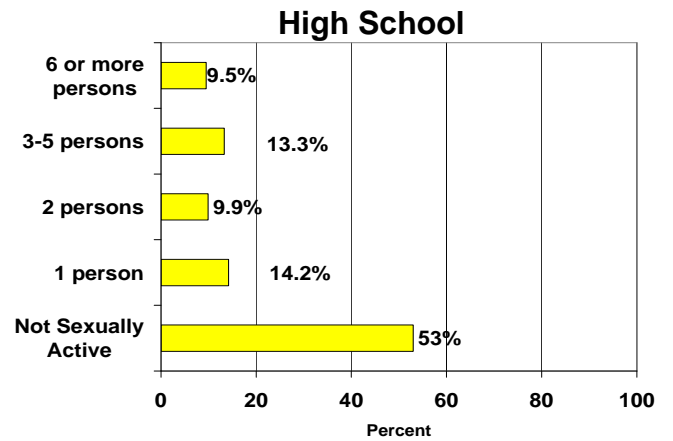
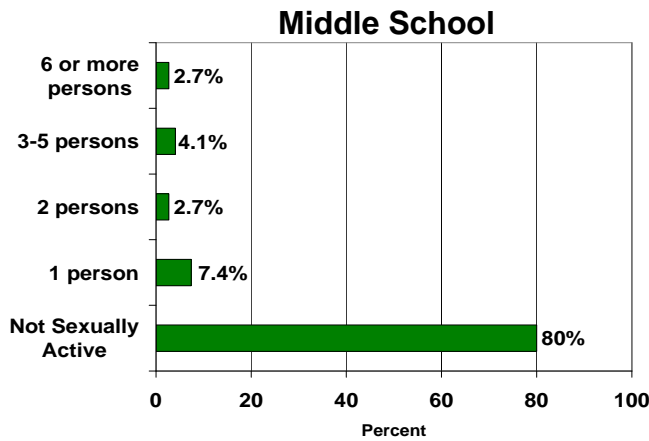
2003 Guilford County Comparison: The number of high school respondents reporting more than one sexual partner has risen from 30.5% to 32.6% from 2003 to 2008.

2007 NC Comparison: Comparison data not available.

Students Who Have Had More Than One Sexual Partner in Their Lifetime														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	646	38.8%	493	26.8%	340	22.1%	597	47.2%	363	22.1%	48	44.4%	120	35.7%

These charts provides a breakdown of the number of sexual partners in a lifetime.

Number of Sexual Intercourse Partners in Lifetime



Number of Sexual Partners in the Past Three Months

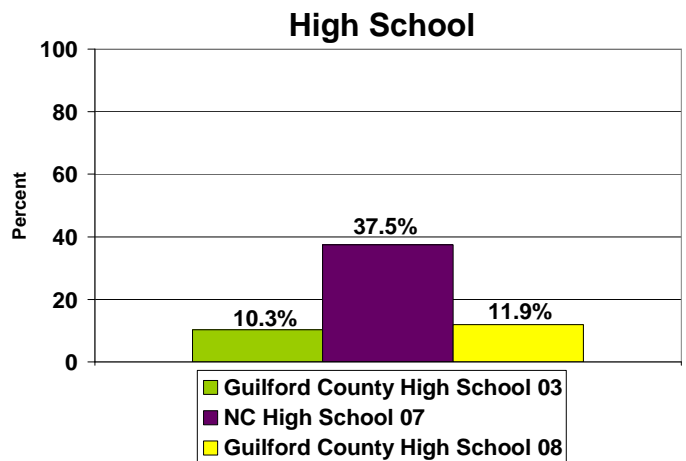
Over half of Guilford County high school students have never been sexually active or have not been sexually active in the past 3 months. Of those who have been sexually active, the majority only had one partner.

Challenge: More than one in ten high school students (11.9%) have had more than one partner in the past 3 months.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: Guilford County high school respondents are just as likely to have had multiple partners in the past 3 months as they were in 2003.

2007 NC Comparison: Guilford County high school students are much less likely than statewide respondents to have had more than one partner in the past 3 months.

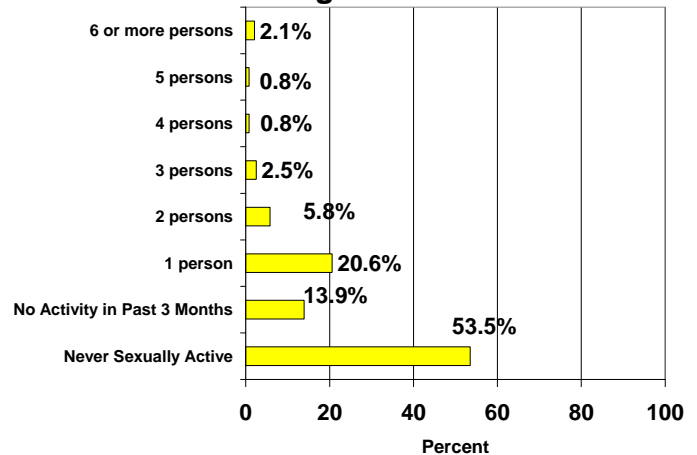
More than One Sexual Intercourse Partner in Past 3 Months



Number of Sexual Intercourse Partners in Past 3 Months: More Than One														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	268	16.0%	150	8.2%	130	8.3%	211	16.6%	19	9.3%	24	21.8%	46	13.6%

Number of Sexual Intercourse Partners in Past 3 Months

High School



Most high school respondents were not sexually active in the past 3 months (67.4%). This chart provides a breakdown of the number of sexual partners reported in the past 3 months.

Condom Use

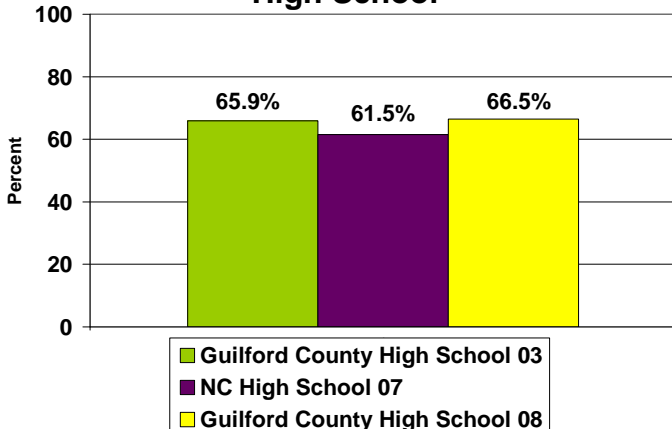
The majority (62.1%) of Guilford County middle school respondents who were sexually active reported they used a condom during their last sexual intercourse.

Challenge: 37.9% of sexually active middle school respondents reported they have did not use a condom during the most recent sexual intercourse.
2003 Guilford County Comparison: Comparison data not available.
2007 NC Comparison: Comparison data not available.

Sexually Active Students Who Report Using a Condom During Last Sexual Intercourse														
Middle School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	210	62.7%	91	61.5%	52	53.1%	179	64.2%	6	33.3%	18	81.8%	39	62.9%

Condom Use During Most Recent Sexual Intercourse

High School



Over half of sexually active high school students (66.5%) in Guilford County reported they used a condom during their last sexual intercourse.

Challenge: 33.5% of sexually active high school respondents did not use a condom during their last sexual intercourse.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: Condom use has remained about the same between 2003 (65.9%) and 2008 (66.5%).

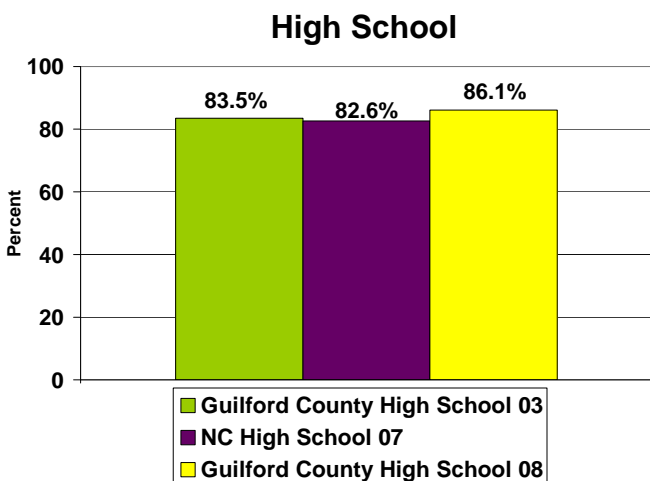
2007 NC Comparison: Guilford County high school students are more likely to use condoms during their last sexual intercourse than statewide respondents.

Sexually Active Students Who Report Using a Condom During Last Sexual Intercourse														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	612	71.2%	466	61.7%	366	65.5%	549	71%	28	45.9%	33	55.9%	98	58.3%

Pregnancy Prevention

The majority (86.1%) of Guilford County high school students who are sexually active used some pregnancy prevention method during their last sexual intercourse.⁶

Use of Pregnancy Prevention Method During Most Recent Sexual Intercourse Among Sexually Active Students



Challenge: 13.9% of respondents did not use a pregnancy prevention method during their last sexual intercourse.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: Reports of pregnancy prevention methods have risen from 83.5% in 2003 to 86.1% in the 2008 YRBS.

2007 NC Comparison: Guilford County high school respondents are more likely than statewide respondents to have used a pregnancy prevention method during their last sexual intercourse.

⁶In this question, pregnancy prevention methods students could choose from included condoms, birth control pills, Depo-Provera, withdrawal, some other method or not sure .

Students Who Used Some Form of Pregnancy Prevention Method During Last Sexual Intercourse														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	770	87.3%	682	88.3%	531	91.9%	682	87.1%	53	82.8%	52	78.8%	144	81.4%

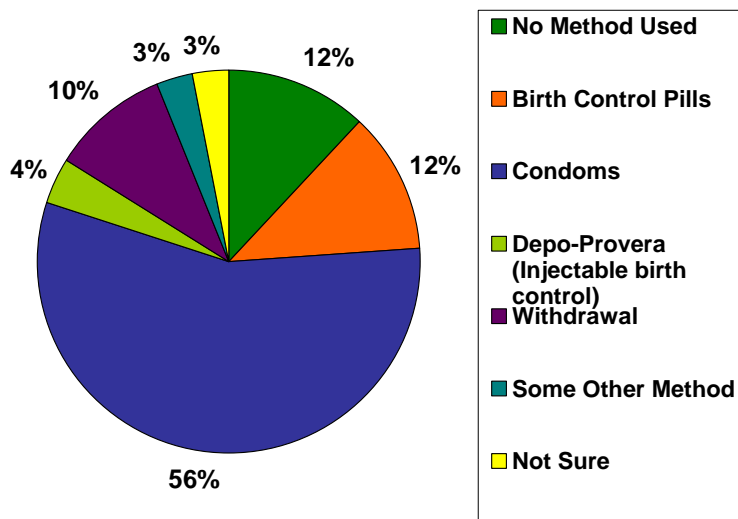
Pregnancy Prevention Method Used During Most Recent Sexual Intercourse Among Those Sexually Active

High School

While most respondents were not sexually active, those who were sexually active reported high levels of birth control use.

Popular forms of birth control used by students were condoms (56%), birth control pills (12%), and Depo-Provera, an injectable birth control (4%).

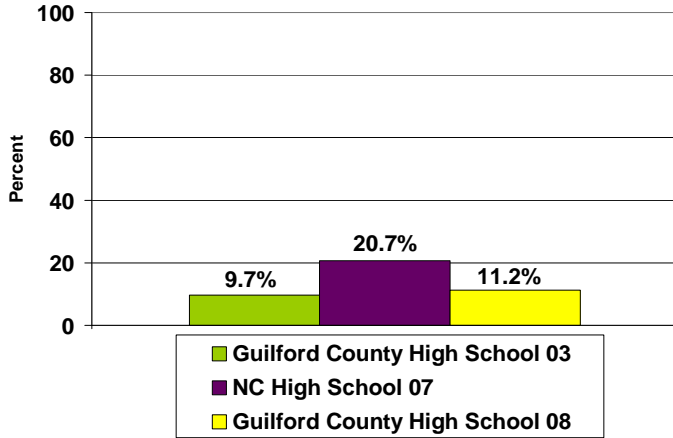
Other respondents reported using some other method (3%), withdrawal (10%), not sure (3%), or no method at all (12%).



Almost nine in ten (88.8%) sexually active Guilford County high school students report they did not use alcohol or drugs before their most recent sexual intercourse.

Use of Alcohol or Drugs Before Most Recent Sexual Intercourse

High School



Challenge: 11.2% of sexually active Guilford County high school students report using alcohol or drugs before their most recent sexual intercourse.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: The percentage of sexually active students reporting drug or alcohol use before their most recent sexual intercourse has risen from 9.7% in the 2003 YRBS to 11.2% in 2008.

2007 State Comparison: Guilford County high school students are less likely than statewide respondents to have used alcohol or drugs before their last sexual intercourse.

Students Who Report Using Drugs or Alcohol Before Most Recent Sexual Intercourse

High School Students	Gender				Race						Ethnicity ¹			
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	242	14.6%	141	7.7%	177	11.4%	138	10.9%	22	10.9%	19	18.1%	19	18.1%

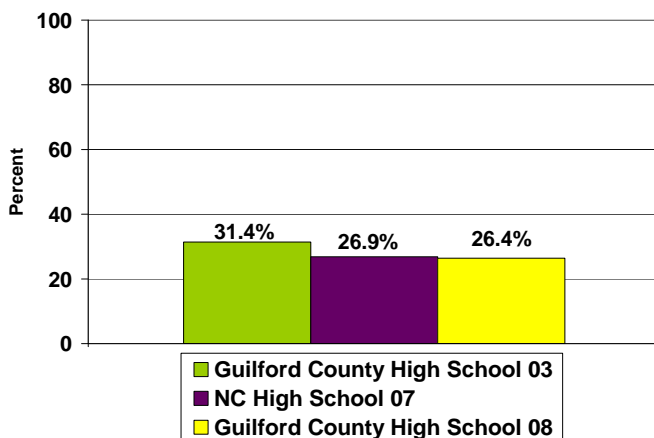
Mental Health

Sound mental health is central to a healthy productive life. However, many of our youth are in a period of high stress and have lifestyles and experiences that present risk to their social and emotional well being. The development of social supports and supportive Interventions to promote positive coping behaviors is needed.

Risk of Depression

The majority of Guilford County high school students did not report they felt so sad or hopeless for two weeks or more in the past year that they stopped doing their usual activities.

Students Who Felt So Sad or Hopeless for Two Weeks or More in the Past Year That They Stopped Doing their Usual Activities



Challenge: About a quarter (26.4%) of Guilford County high school students reported they felt so sad or hopeless for two weeks or more in the past year that they stopped doing their usual activities.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: The percentage of high school students who have reported feeling so sad or hopeless for two weeks or more in the past year that they stopped doing their usual activities dropped from 31.4% in 2003 to 26.4% in 2008.

2007 NC Comparison: Guilford County high school students were about as likely to report they had felt so sad or hopeless in for two weeks or more that they stopped doing their usual activities as statewide respondents.

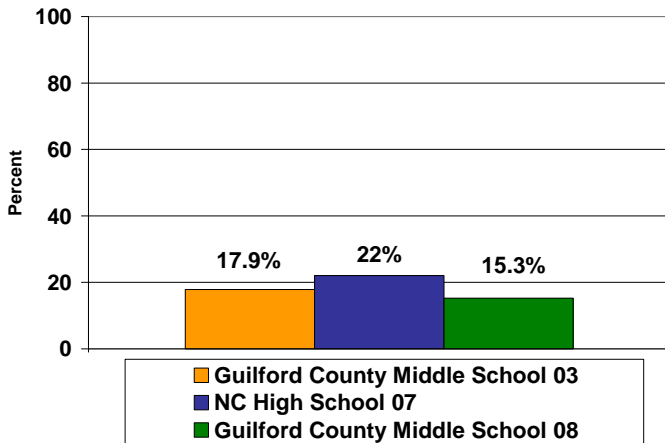
Students So Sad or Hopeless for Two Weeks or More that they Stopped their Usual Activities														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	360	20.9%	604	32.4%	401	25.5%	341	25.9%	63	30.4%	50	46.3%	116	33.7%

Suicide Risk

The majority of Guilford County middle and high school students did not report seriously considering hurting themselves.

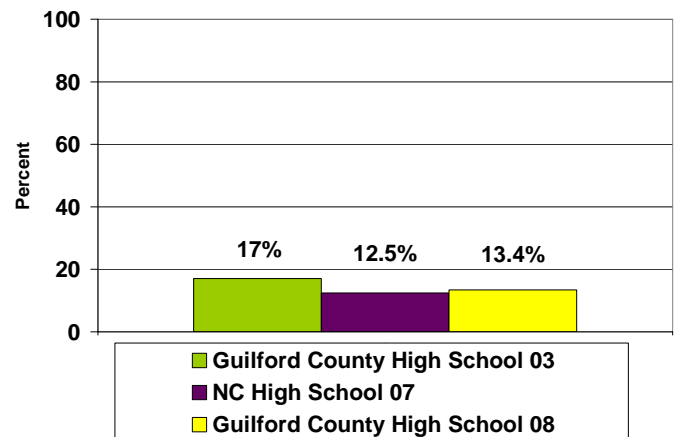
Seriously Considered Killing Self

Middle School



Seriously Considered Suicide in the Past 12 Months

High School



Challenge: 15.3% of Guilford County middle school students reported they had seriously considered killing themselves.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: A lower percentage of Guilford County middle school respondents reported seriously considering suicide in 2008 as compared to Guilford County middle school students in the 2003 YRBS (17.9%).

2007 NC Comparison: A lower percentage of Guilford County middle school respondents reported considering suicide as compared to North Carolina high school respondents (22%).

Challenge: 13.4% of Guilford County high school respondents reported they seriously considered suicide within the past 12 months.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: A lower percentage of Guilford County high school respondents reported seriously considering suicide within the past 12 months in 2008 as compared to Guilford County high school students in the 2003 YRBS (17.0%).

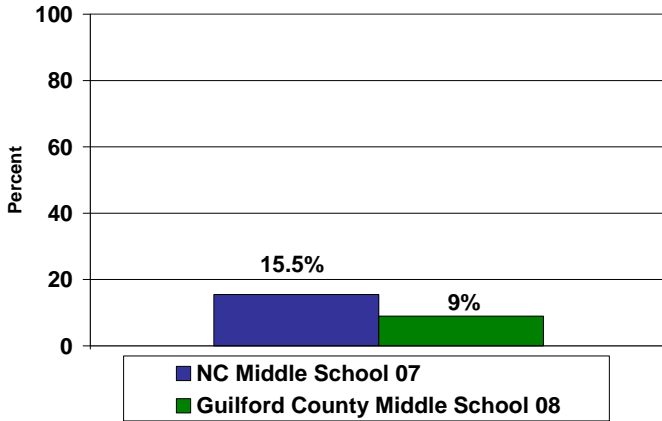
2007 NC Comparison: Guilford County high school respondents report a higher percentage of considering suicide within the past 12 months as compared to North Carolina high school respondents (12.5%).

Students Who Reported Seriously Considering Killing Themselves														
Middle School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	203	12.6%	256	18.3%	148	13%	189	16.4%	24	12.5%	21	18.3%	67	19.8%
Students Who Reported They Seriously Considered Suicide in the Past 12 Months														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	185	10.8%	293	15.8%	211	13.5%	167	12.7%	22	10.7%	26	24.1%	73	21.3%

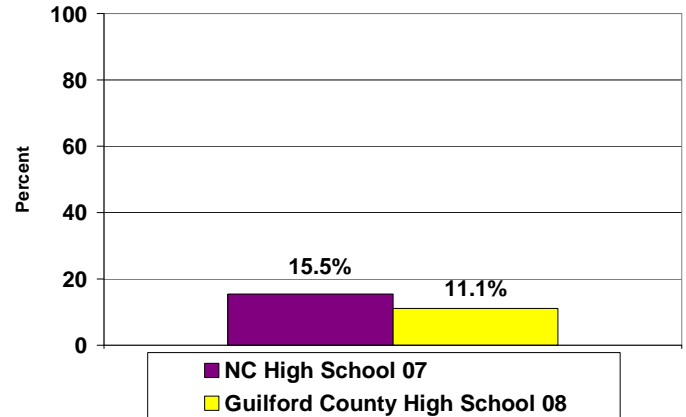
The majority of Guilford County middle and high school students report not having a plan about how they would kill themselves.

Made a Plan About How You Would Kill Yourself

Middle School



High School



Challenge: 9% of Guilford County middle school students and 11.1% of Guilford County high school students reported they had made a plan about how they would kill themselves.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: Comparison data not available.

2007 NC Comparison: Guilford County students were less likely than North Carolina students to report they had made a plan about how they would kill themselves (15.5%).

Students Who Reported Making a Plan About How They Would Kill Themselves														
Middle School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	121	7.5%	148	10.6%	90	7.9%	101	8.7%	13	6.8%	15	13%	38	11.3%
Students Who Reported Making a Plan About How They Would Kill Themselves														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	157	9.2%	233	12.5%	173	11.1%	122	9.3%	22	10.8%	23	21.1%	63	18.4%

Reported Suicide Attempts

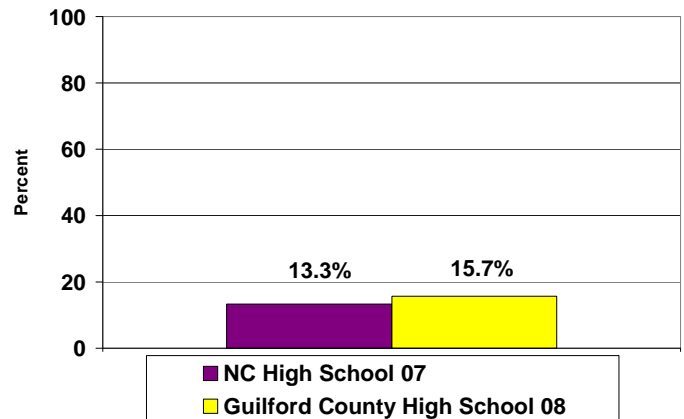
The majority of Guilford County high school students did not report attempting suicide in the past 12 months.

Challenge: 15.7% of high school respondents reported they had attempted suicide within the past 12 months.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: Comparison data not available.

2007 NC Comparison: A slightly higher percentage of Guilford County high school respondents reported a suicide attempt within the past 12 months (15.7%) as compared to North Carolina high school respondents (13.3%).

Attempted Suicide in the Past 12 Months
High School



Other Mental Health Indicators

Tried to Kill Yourself, Guilford County 2008: One in fifteen (6.7%) of middle school students reported they ever tried to kill themselves.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: Comparison data not available.

2007 NC Comparison: Comparison data not available.

Suicide Attempt in the Past Twelve Months Resulted in Injury, Poisoning, or Overdose that required treatment, Guilford County 2008: 6.9% of high school students reported the suicide attempt in the past 12 months resulted in injury, poisoning, or overdose that required treatment from a doctor or nurse.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: Comparison data not available.

2007 NC Comparison: Comparison data not available.

Students Who Reported They Tried to Kill Themselves														
Middle School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	91	5.7%	110	7.9%	49	4.3%	87	7.6%	12	6.3%	14	12.1%	35	10.4%

Students Who Reported Attempting Suicide in the Past 12 Months														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	270	15.7%	281	15.1%	210	13.4%	223	16.9%	38	18%	32	28.8%	73	21.3%

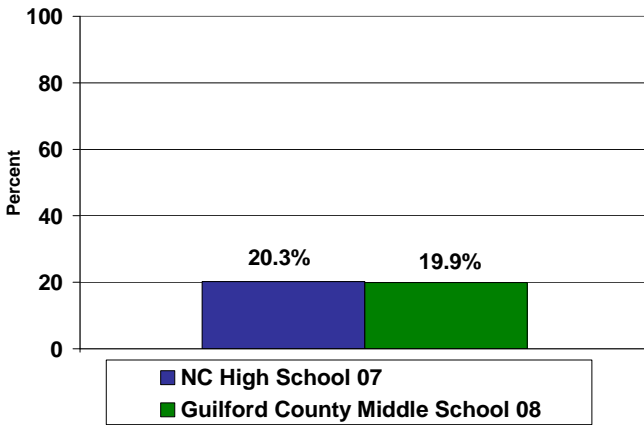
Asthma

A leading chronic condition among youth, asthma is also a major cause of school absenteeism. Parents, educators, coaches can help teens control their asthma. As a community we can pursue strategies to reduce major triggers, like outdoor air pollution, second hand smoke, dust mites, cockroach allergens, and pet dander.

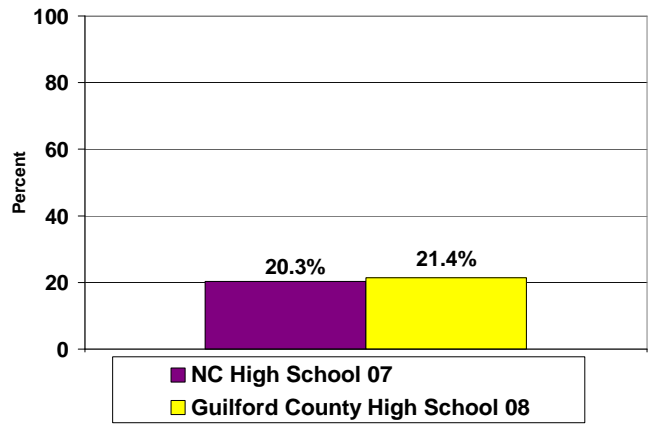
The majority of Guilford County middle and high school students did not report they had been told by a doctor or nurse that they have asthma.

Been Told by Doctor or Nurse that You Have Asthma

Middle School ⁶



High School



Challenge: 19.9% of Guilford County middle school students and 21.4% of Guilford County high school students reported they have been told by a doctor or nurse that they have asthma.

2003 Guilford County Comparison: Comparison data not available.

2007 NC Comparison: Guilford County students were about as likely as North Carolina students to report they have been told by a doctor or nurse that they have asthma.

Students Who Reported Being Told by Doctor/Nurse That They Have Asthma														
Middle School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	337	21.4%	247	18.1%	200	17.7%	262	23.7%	23	11.9%	28	24.8%	56	17.3%
Students Who Reported Being Told by Doctor/Nurse That They Have Asthma														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	377	23.2%	358	19.7%	295	19.3%	322	25.9%	26	12.6%	34	33.7%	67	20.2%

The 34.3% of Guilford County middle school students reported they no longer have asthma.

Challenge: 40.5% of Guilford County middle school students reported they still have asthma.⁷

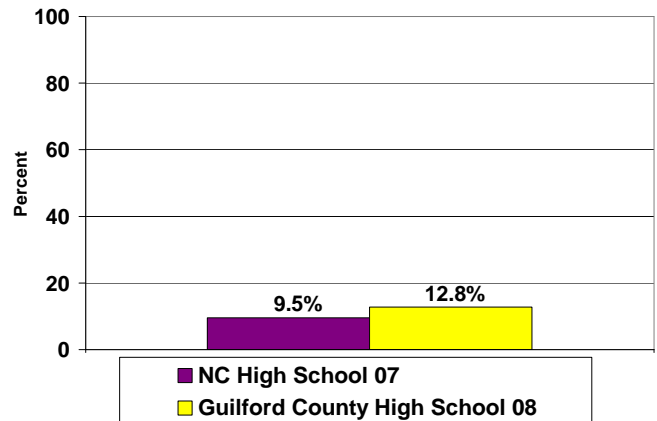
2003 Guilford County Comparison: Comparison data not available.

2007 NC Comparison: Comparison data not available.

Students Who Report They Still Have Asthma

The majority of Guilford County high school students did not report they still have asthma.

High School



Challenge: 12.8% of high school respondents reported they still have asthma.⁷

2003 Guilford County Comparison: Comparison data not available.

2007 NC Comparison: A slightly higher percentage of Guilford County high school respondents reported still having asthma (12.8%) as compared to North Carolina high school respondents (9.5%).

Students Who Reported They Still Have Asthma														
High School Students	Gender				Race								Ethnicity ¹	
	Male		Female		White		Black/African American		Asian		Other		Hispanic/Latino	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
	216	13.3%	223	12.3%	181	11.9%	189	15.2%	19	9.3%	15	15%	44	13.3%

⁷ Asthma questions were asked and answered separately, and therefore, the results for the two asthma questions for Guilford County middle school can contradict.

Acknowledgements

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This report was made possible with the leadership and support of the following individuals and organizations:

Guilford County Schools:

John Morris, Ph.D., Gwen Willis, Vernice Thomas, Robin Bergeron-Nolan, Sadie Bryant-Woods

Guilford County Department of Public Health and Guilford County Healthy Carolinians:

Laura Mrosła, MPH, MSW and Mark H. Smith, Ph.D.

Guilford Education Alliance:

Margaret Bourdeaux Arbuckle, Ph.D.

Moses Cone Wesley Long Community Health Foundation

University of North Carolina at Greensboro Department of Public Health Education:

Vincent Francisco, Ph.D.



Moses Cone ~ Wesley Long
COMMUNITY HEALTH FOUNDATION

The analysis of the YRBS and the printing of this document was made possible with support from the Moses Cone-Wesley Long Community Health Foundation.

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GUILFORD COUNTY



HEALTHY CAROLINIANS