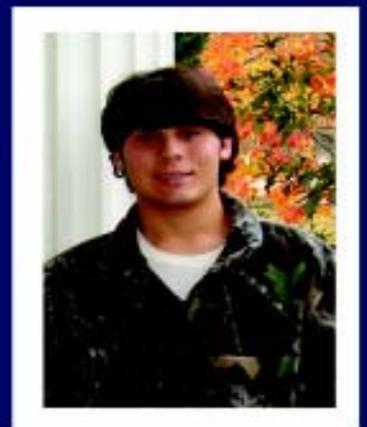


2007 MISSISSIPPI YRBS REPORT

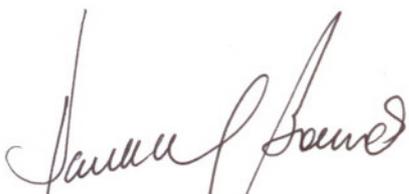


Foreword

The Mississippi Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is a survey that provides information to measure and monitor health risk behaviors among adolescents in the state. These behaviors contribute to the leading causes of morbidity and mortality among the state's youth. Furthermore, many adult health risk behaviors, particularly those relating to unhealthy dietary behaviors, physical inactivity, tobacco use, and alcohol and drug use are established during adolescence.

As Mississippi schools seek to determine how they may assist students by providing greater educational programs, highly qualified teachers, and additional funding for health and safety programs, the use of statistical data collected from the YRBS has become more prevalent. Preparing the total student for academic success is the aim of the Mississippi Department of Education. Through the YRBS findings, school officials can better meet the mental, academic, and social needs of students by employing the appropriate interventions. In addition, the Mississippi State Department of Health uses the information to partner with the Mississippi Department of Education to eliminate or decrease unhealthy behaviors among middle and high school students.

Our goal is to ensure that every student is fit, healthy, and ready to succeed. The collaboration between the State Departments of Education and Health will provide the best solutions to meeting the needs of all students. It is through this type of collaboration that we can improve the lives of Mississippians for generations to come.



Hank M. Bounds, Ph.D.
State Superintendent of Education



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2007 Mississippi Youth Risk Behavior Survey

Table of Contents

Methodology	ii
Snapshot.....	iv
How to Use the YRBS	v
2007 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Trend.....	vi
Mississippi Youth Risk Behavior Trend.....	1
Injury, Violence, and Suicide	1
Tobacco Use	5
Alcohol and Drug Use	8
Sexual Behavior	12
Diet and Weight	15
Physical Activity.....	18
On School Property.....	20
Healthy People 2010 Objectives That Can Be Monitored by Mississippi YRBS Questions	21
Appendix: 2007 Codebook	23

Methodology

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

1. Behaviors that result in unintentional injuries and violence;
2. Tobacco use;
3. Alcohol and other drug use;
4. Sexual behaviors that result in HIV infection, other sexually transmitted diseases and unintended pregnancies;
5. Diet and weight control behaviors; and
6. Physical activity.

The Mississippi YRBS measures the incidence and prevalence of behaviors that contribute to the leading causes of mortality and morbidity among youth. The YRBS is part of a larger effort to help communities promote the “resiliency” of young people by reducing high risk behaviors and increasing healthy behaviors. The YRBS provides accurate information about Mississippi students that enables us to:

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

The YRBS was completed by 1,614 students in 38 public schools in Mississippi during the spring of 2007. All Mississippi public high schools containing grades 9-12 were included in the sample frame. The school response rate was 78%, the student response rate was 81%, and the overall response rate was 63%.

Comparisons were made between 2007 and 1997 results; when 1997 data were not available, the first incremental year was utilized for analysis.

The results represent all students in grades 9-12. The weighted demographic characteristics of the sample are as follows:

Female	49.0%	9 th grade	31.5%	African American/non-Hispanic	50.8%
Male	51.0%	10 th grade	26.4%	White/non-Hispanic	46.3%
		11 th grade	22.2%	Hispanic/Latino	1.6%
		12 th grade	19.7%	All other races	0.6%
				Multiple races	0.8%

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

Snapshot

First, the good news: among Mississippi public high school students, several measures of unintentional injury, violence, and suicide have generally improved, and alcohol, drug, and tobacco use have declined. Measures of physical activity have improved slightly, although the numbers are still lower than anticipated. Several measures of sexual activity and education have also improved.

For example, we have reached or exceeded some Healthy People 2010 goals:

- § 15-38 Reduce physical fighting among adolescents
HP 2010 Target: 32%; 2007 Mississippi YRBS: 31%
- § 15-39 Reduce weapon carrying by adolescents on school property
HP 2010 Target: 4.9%; 2007 Mississippi YRBS: 4.8%
- § 25-11c Increase the proportion of adolescents who, if currently sexually active, used condom the last time they had sexual intercourse
HP 2010 Target: 65%; 2007 Mississippi YRBS: 67%
- § 26-6 Reduce the proportion of adolescents who report that they rode, during the previous 30 days, with a driver who had been drinking alcohol
HP 2010 Target: 31%; 2007 Mississippi YRBS: 30.5%
- § 26-10b Reduce the proportion of adolescents reporting the use of marijuana during the past 30 days
HP 2010 Target: 21%; 2007 Mississippi YRBS: 17%
- § 27-2c Reduce use of spit tobacco in the past month by adolescents
HP 2010 Target: 8%; 2007 Mississippi YRBS: 8%
- § 27-2d Reduce cigar smoking in the past month by adolescents
HP 2010 Target: 18%; 2007 Mississippi YRBS: 15%

However, there is also bad news. Obesity and overweight among Mississippi public high school students have increased again; and there is an increase in students under age 18 who purchased their own cigarettes. In addition, an upward trend is illustrated for cocaine use among Mississippi high school students:

- The percentage of students who were obese, based on body mass index, has increased from 13.1% in 1999 to 17.9% in 2007.
- Among the students who were less than 18 years of age and who reported cigarette use, the percentage that usually get their own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station during the past 30 days increased from 16% in 2001 to 21% in 2007.
- The percentage of students who have ever used cocaine has increased from 4% in 1997 to 5% in 2007.

These trends should be of great concern to all who are involved with the health of adolescents.

How to Use the YRBS

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

1. Starting the Conversation: Use the YRBS to begin a conversation with young people about the personal choices they make or about the health of their community. Ask if the results accurately reflect what is happening around teenagers. What explanation can be given about the results? What ideas can be implemented to promote healthy behaviors? From a teens' perspective, what seems to be working and what isn't working?

2. Increasing Awareness: The YRBS provides an opportunity to break through denial and to make community members aware of the risks that young people face. It can dispel myths and correct misinformation about the "average teenager". In addition, the YRBS can be used to accentuate the positive, and to celebrate the fact that many students are abstaining from behaviors which endanger their health and their ability to succeed.

3. Planning and Evaluating Programs: The YRBS can serve as the basis for a community needs assessment. Survey results can help identify strengths and weaknesses in the community and can suggest strategies to address those weaknesses.

4. Mississippi Trends and National Comparisons: Mississippi collected YRBS data in 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, and 2007. In addition, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention conducts a biennial YRBS of a national sample of high school students. These results permit us to draw comparisons between Mississippi and the nation.

5. Monitoring Progress Toward Healthy People 2010 Objectives: The results from the YRBS can be used to monitor progress toward certain of the Healthy People 2010 national objectives. These are listed at the end of this report, together with the YRBS 2007 data for comparison.

2007 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Trend

Notes:

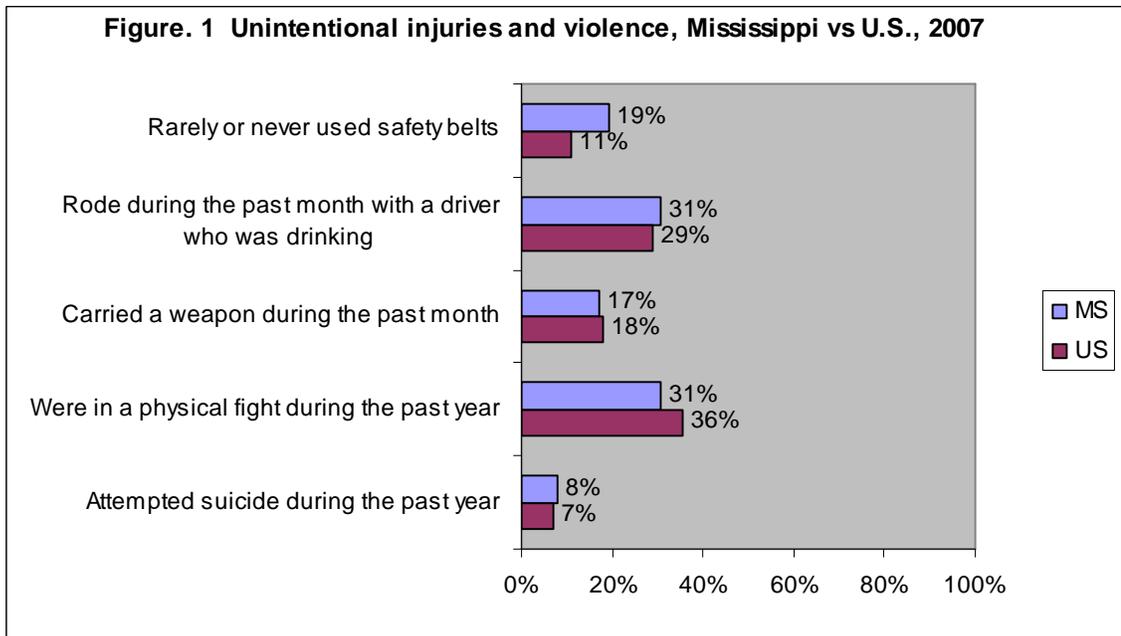
- CDC conducts a biennial national school-based YRBS survey (identical to the state YRBS) which is used to develop national estimates of youth risk behavior. Selected national results for 2007 are compared at the start of each section with the results from Mississippi's 2007 state YRBS survey.
- To save space, some of the longer questions have been abbreviated slightly. For the exact wording of the questions, refer to the Codebook (Appendix).
- All percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number in narratives.
- A trend over time is judged to be statistically significant at the $\alpha = 0.05$ level if the 95% confidence intervals do not overlap. The word "significant" in this report means "statistically significant".

Mississippi Youth Risk Behavior Trend

Injury, Violence, and Suicide

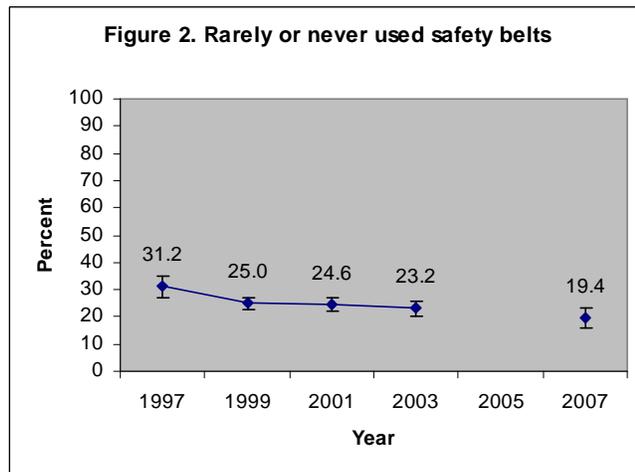
Most measures of unintentional injuries and violence among Mississippi students are comparable to national numbers in 2007 (Figure 1):

- 19% of Mississippi students rarely used safety belts, compared to 11% nationally.
- 31% of Mississippi students rode, during the past month, with a person who was drinking, compared to 29% nationally.
- 17% of Mississippi students carried a weapon during the past month, compared to 18% nationally.
- 31% of Mississippi students were in a physical fight during the past year, compared to 36% nationally.
- 8% of Mississippi students attempted suicide during the past year, compared to 7% nationally.

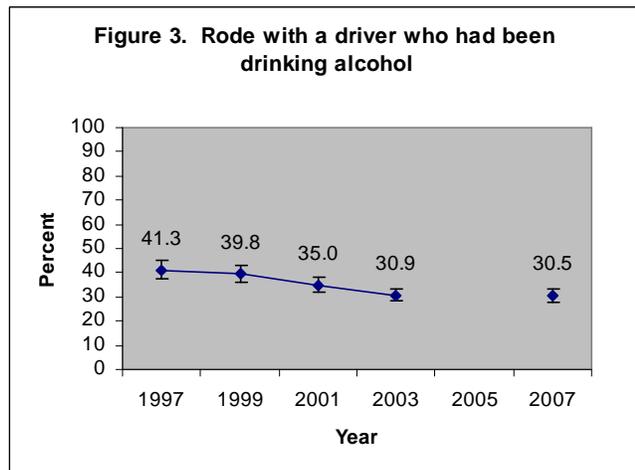


There has been significant improvement (an overall downward trend) in several measures of unintentional injuries and violence among Mississippi students.

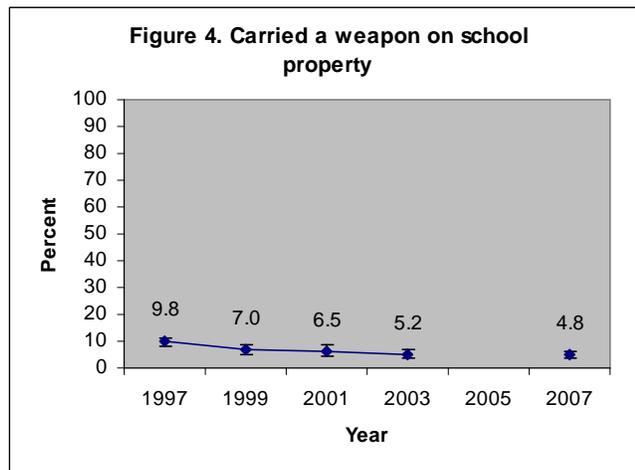
- The percentage of students rarely or never using safety belts has decreased from 31% in 1997 to 19% in 2007 (Figure 2).



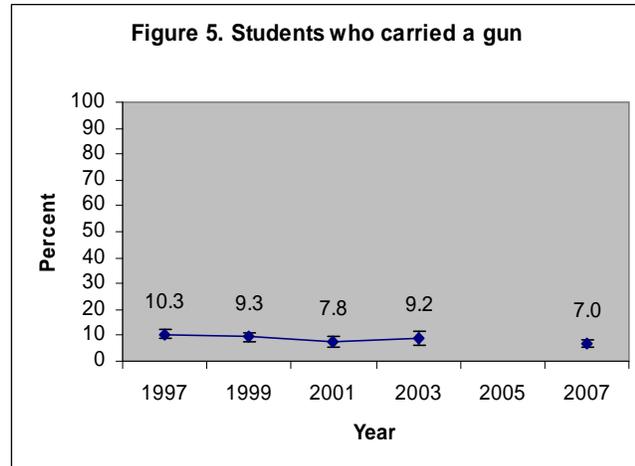
- The percentage of students who, during the past 30 days, rode with a driver who has been drinking alcohol has decreased from 41% in 1997 to 31% in 2007 (Figure 3).



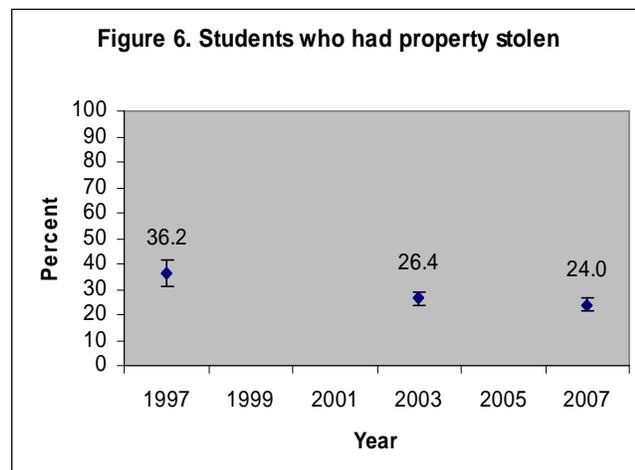
- The percentage of students who, during the past 30 days, carried a weapon on school property has decreased from 10% in 1997 to 5% in 2007 (Figure 4).



- The percentage of students who carried a gun on one or more of the past 30 days decreased from 10% in 1997 to 7% in 2007 (Figure 5).



- The percentage of students who had property stolen or deliberately damaged on school property one or more times during the past 12 months has decreased from 36% in 1997 to 24% in 2007 (Figure 6).



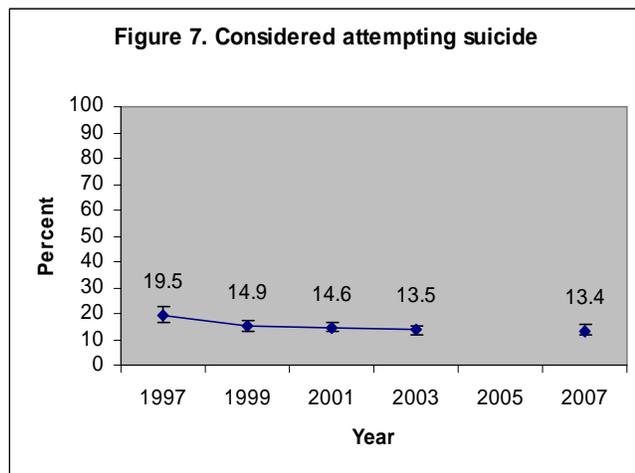
The following measures of injury and violence among Mississippi students have shown no significant change:

- The percentage of students who drove a car or other vehicle one or more times during the past 30 days when they have been drinking alcohol was 15% in 1997 and 12% in 2007.
- The percentage of students who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on one or more of the past 30 days was 23% in 1997 and 17% in 2007.
- The percentage of students who had been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property one or more times during the past 12 months was 9% in 1997 and 8% in 2007.
- The percentage of students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months was 37% in 1997 and 31% in 2007.
- The percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property one or more times during the past 12 months was 16% in 1997 and 12% in 2007.

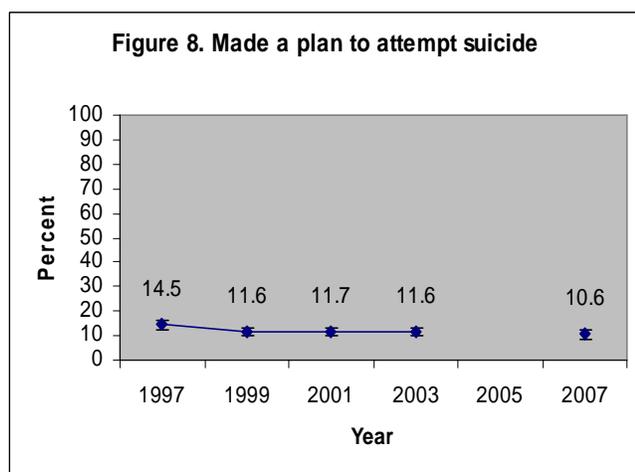
- The percentage of students who were injured in a physical fight during the past 12 months and had to be treated by a doctor or nurse one or more times was 3% in 1997 and 4% in 2007.
- The percentage of students who did not go to school on one or more of the past 30 days because they felt they would be unsafe at school or on their way to or from school was 6% in 1997 and 8% in 2007.
- The percentage of students who rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet during the past 12 months was 97% in 1997 and 95% in 2007

There has been significant improvement (an overall downward trend) in the following measures of suicidal behavior:

- The percentage of students who have considered suicide during the past 12 months has decreased from 20% in 1997 to 13% in 2007 (Figure 7).



- The percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide during the past 12 months has decreased from 15% in 1997 to 11% in 2007 (Figure 8).



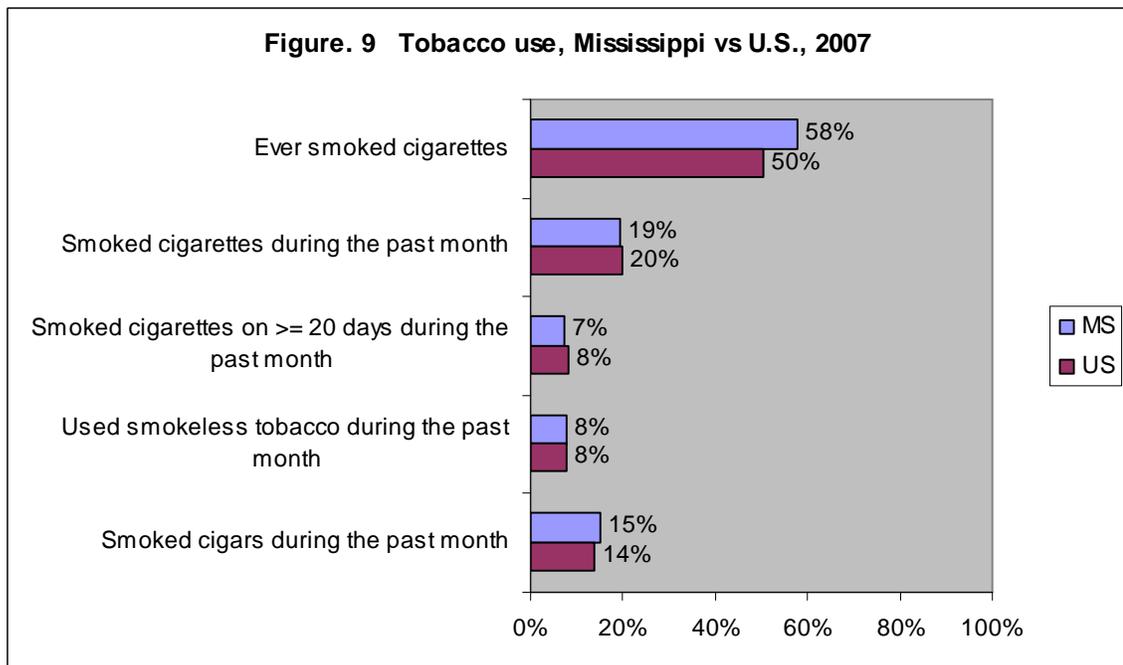
The following measures of suicidal behavior among Mississippi students have shown no significant change:

- The percentage of students who actually attempted suicide one or more times during the past 12 months was 9% in 1997 and 8% in 2007.
- The percentage of students whose attempted suicide during the past 12 months resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse was 3% in both 1997 and 2007.

Tobacco Use

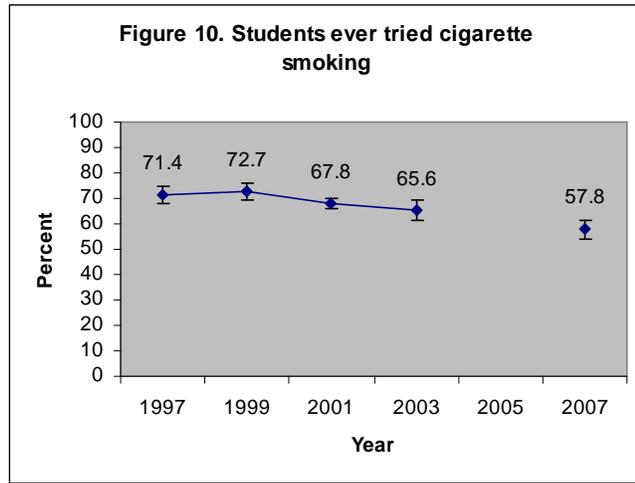
Most measures of tobacco use among Mississippi students are comparable to national numbers in 2007 (Figure 9):

- 58% of Mississippi students have ever smoked cigarettes, compared to 50% nationally.
- 19% of Mississippi students have smoked cigarettes during the past month, compared to 20% nationally.
- 7% of Mississippi students have smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the past 30 days, compared to 8% nationally.
- The percentage of Mississippi students who have used smokeless tobacco during the past month was 8%, which is the same at the national level.
- 15% of Mississippi students have smoked cigars during the past month, compared to 14% nationally.

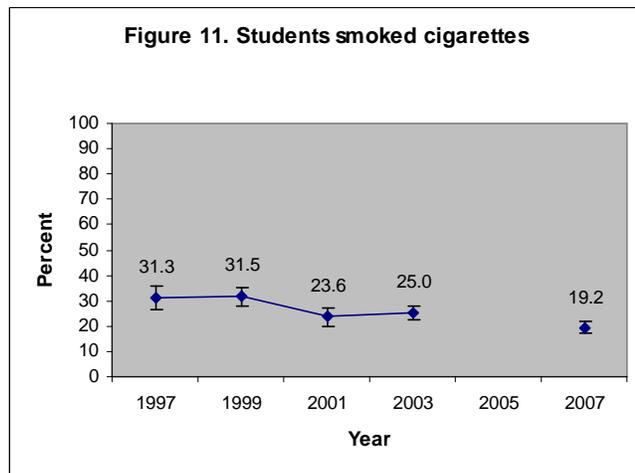


There has been significant improvement (an overall downward trend) in several measures of tobacco use among Mississippi students.

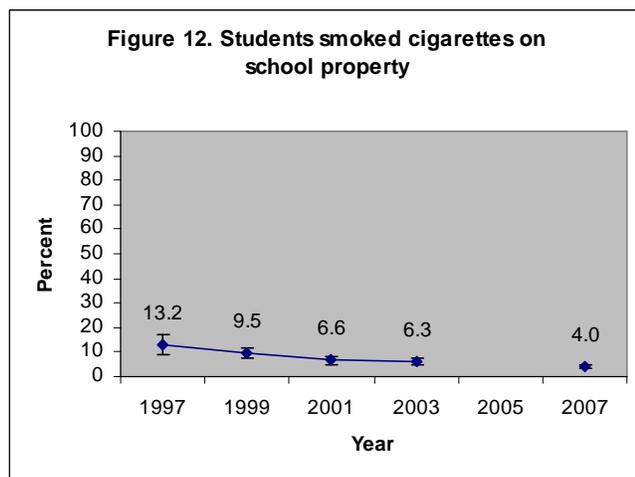
- The percentage of students who have ever tried cigarette smoking has decreased from 71% in 1997 to 58% in 2007 (Figure 10).



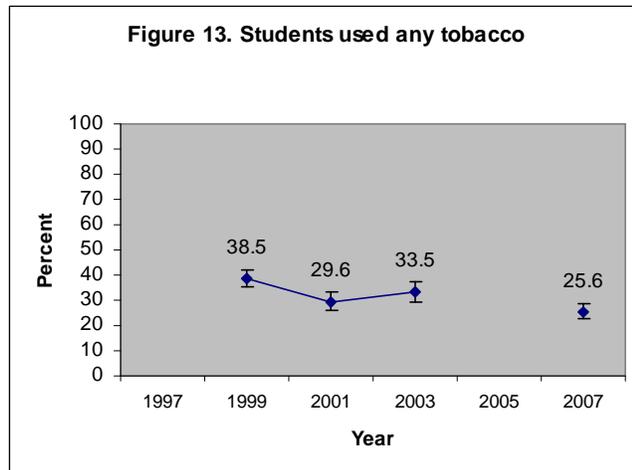
- The percentage of students who have smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days has decreased from 31% in 1997 to 19% in 2007 (Figure 11).



- The percentage of students who have smoked cigarettes on school property during the past 30 days has decreased from 13% in 1997 to 4% in 2007 (Figure 12).



- The percentage of students who have used any form of tobacco during the past 30 days has decreased from 39% in 1999 to 26% in 2007 (Figure 13).



- The percentage of students who have smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day during the past 30 days has decreased from 6% in 1997 to 2% in 2007.
- The percentage of students who have smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the past 30 days has decreased from 14% in 1997 to 7% in 2007.
- The percentage of students who ever smoked daily, that is, at least one cigarette every day of the past 30 days decreased from 21% in 1999 to 12% in 2007.
- The percentage of students who smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on one or more of the past 30 days decreased from 22% in 1999 to 15% in 2007.
- The percentage of students who reported current cigarette use and tried to quit smoking cigarettes during the past 12 months decreased from 61% in 2001 to 50% in 2007.

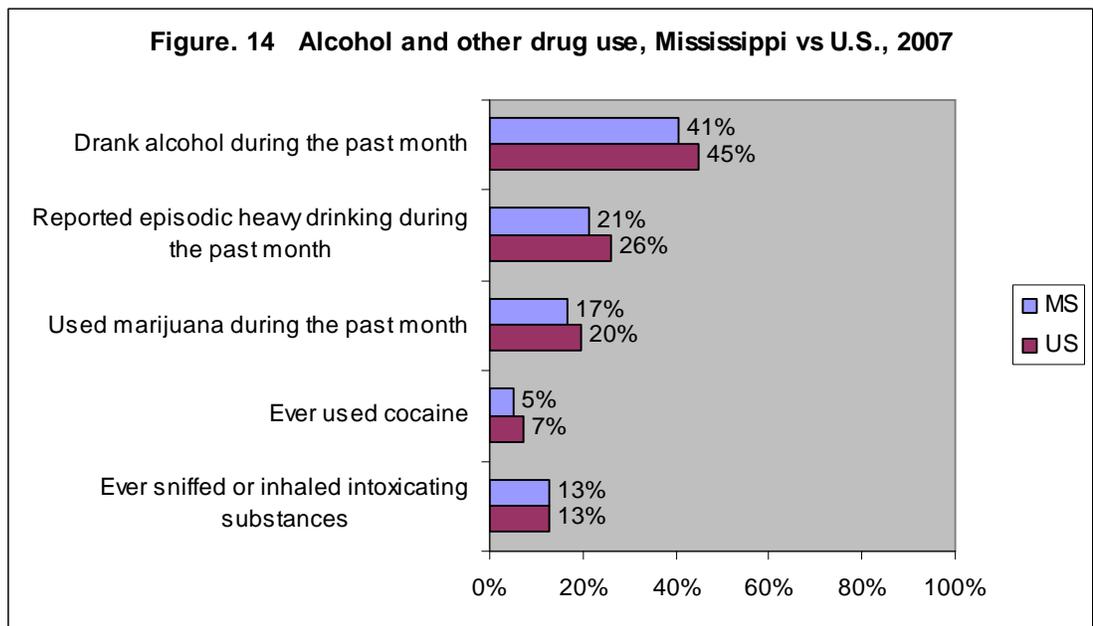
The following measures of tobacco use among Mississippi students have shown no significant change:

- The percentage of students who smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13 was 23% in 1997 and 17% in 2007.
- The percentage of students who have used chewing tobacco or snuff during the past 30 days was 7% in 1997 and 8% in 2007.
- The percentage of students who have used chewing tobacco or snuff on school property during the past 30 days was 5% in 1997 and 4% in 2007.
- Among the students who were less than 18 years of age and who reported current cigarette use, the percentage who usually gets their own cigarettes by buying them in a store or gas station during the past 30 days was 16% in 2001 and 21% in 2007.

Alcohol and Drug Use

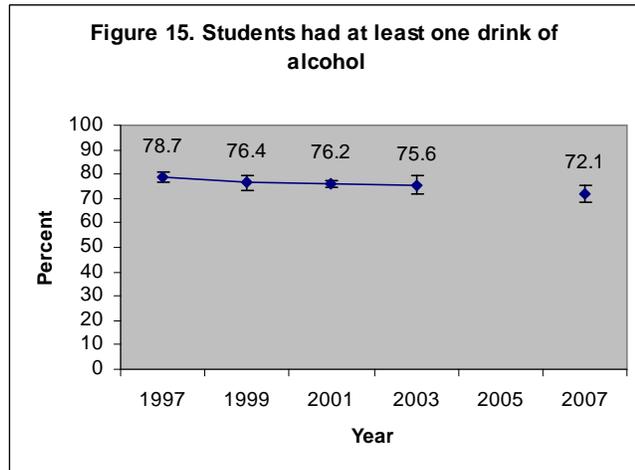
Most measures of alcohol and drug use among Mississippi students are lower (better) than the national average in 2007 (Figure 14):

- 41% of Mississippi students drank alcohol during the past month, compared to 45% nationally.
- 21% of Mississippi students reported episodic heavy drinking during the past month, compared to 26% nationally.
- 17% of Mississippi students used marijuana during the past month, compared to 20% nationally.
- 5% of Mississippi students have ever used cocaine, compared to 7% nationally.
- 13% of Mississippi students have ever sniffed or inhaled intoxicating substances; this percentage was the same as the national level.

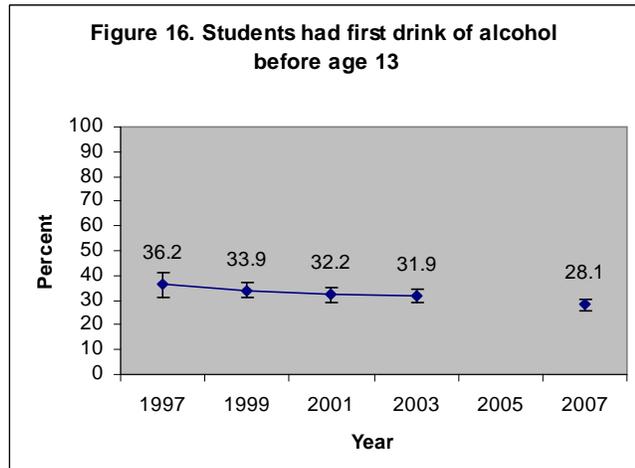


There has been significant improvement (an overall downward trend) in several measures of alcohol and drug use among Mississippi students:

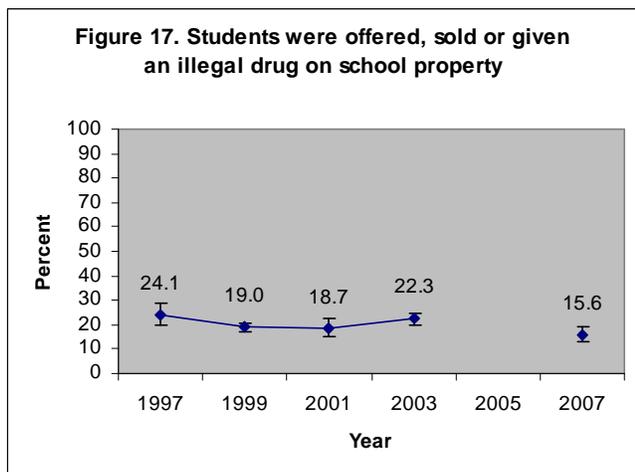
- The percentage of students who have ever had at least one drink of alcohol has decreased from 79% in 1997 to 72% in 2007 (Figure 15).



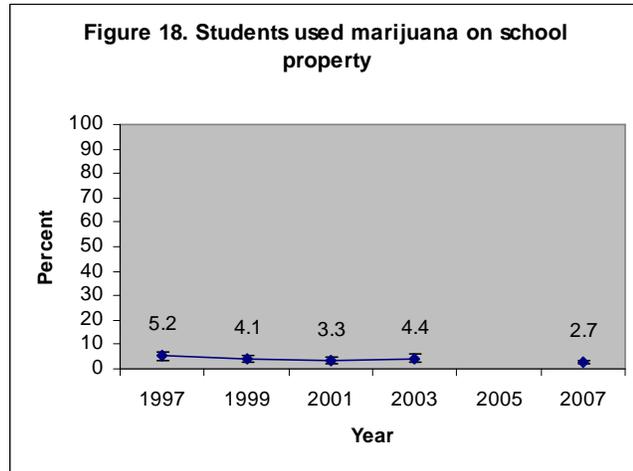
- The percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol before age 13 has decreased from 36% in 1997 to 28% in 2007 (Figure 16).



- The percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property during the past 12 months has decreased from 24% in 1997 to 16% in 2007 (Figure 17).



- The percentage of students who have used marijuana on school property during the past 30 days has decreased from 5% in 1997 to 3% in 2007 (Figure 18).



The following measures of alcohol and drug use among Mississippi students have shown no significant change:

- The percentage of students who have had at least one drink of alcohol on school property during the past 30 days was 7% in 1997 and 5% in 2007.
- The percentage of students who used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase one or more times during the past 30 days was 2% in 1997 and 3% in 2007.
- The percentage of students who used any form of cocaine including powder, crack, or freebase one or more times during their life was 4% in 1997 and 5% in 2007.
- The percentage of students who used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days was 21% in 1997 and 17% in 2007.
- The percentage of students who used marijuana one or more times during their life was 41% in 1997 and 36% in 2007.
- The percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 was 9% in 1997 and 8% in 2007.
- The percentage of students who used methamphetamines one or more times during their life was 6% in 1997 and 4% in 2007.
- The percentage of students who used heroin one or more times during their life was 2% in 1997 and 3% in 2007.
- The percentage of students who sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times during their life was 17% in 1997 and 13% in 2007.
- The percentage of students who used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life was 3% in both 1997 and 2007.

- The percentage of students who took steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life was 4% in both 1997 and 2007.
- The percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days was 46% in 1997 and 41% in 2007.
- The percentage of students who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours, on one or more of the past 30 days was 24% in 1997 and 21% in 2007.
- The percentage of students who used ecstasy one or more times during their life was 6% in 2003 and 7% in 2007.

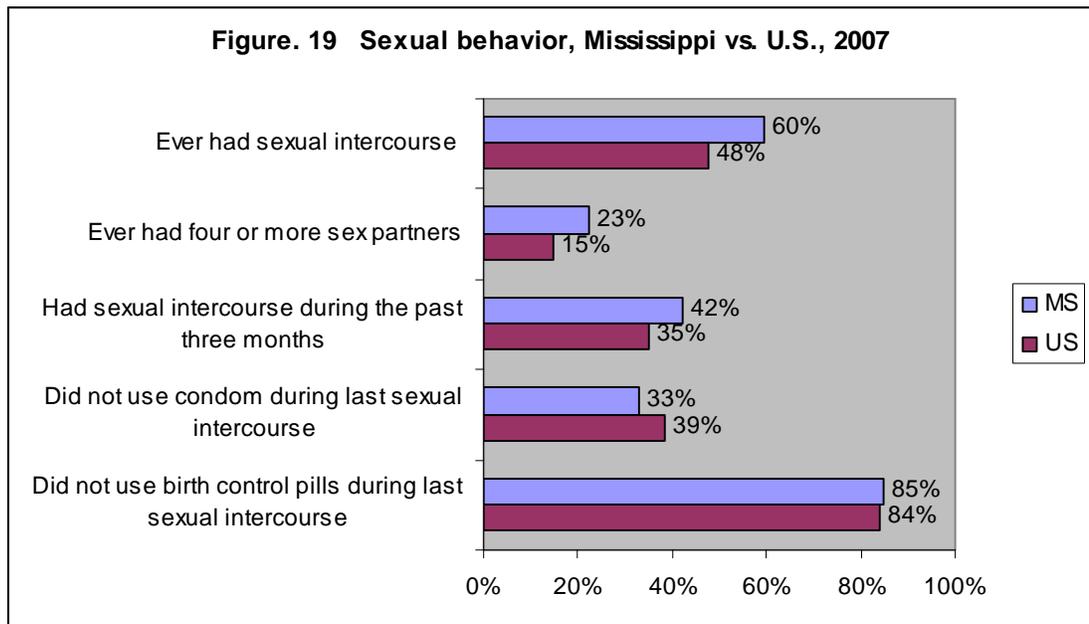
Sexual Behavior

Most measures of sexual activity among Mississippi students are worse (higher) than the national average in 2007 (Figure 19):

- 60% of Mississippi students have ever had sexual intercourse, compared to 48% nationally.
- 23% of Mississippi students have ever had four or more sex partners, compared to 15% nationally.
- 42% of Mississippi students have had sexual intercourse in the past three months, compared to 35% nationally.

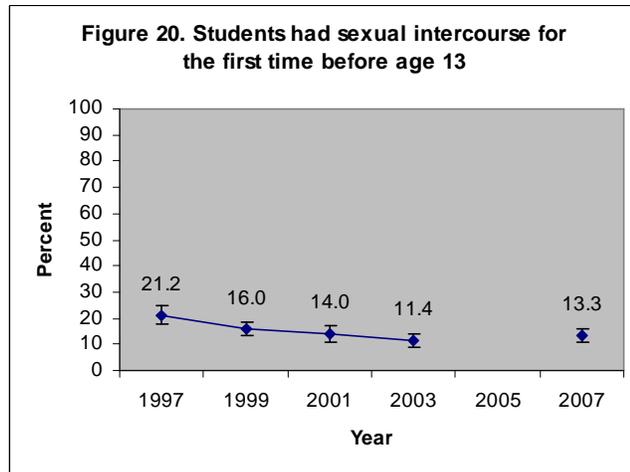
In lines of unsafe sexual behavior (Figure 19):

- 33% of Mississippi students did not use a condom during last sexual intercourse, compared to 39% nationally.
- 85% of Mississippi students did not use birth control pills during last sexual intercourse, compared to 84% nationally.

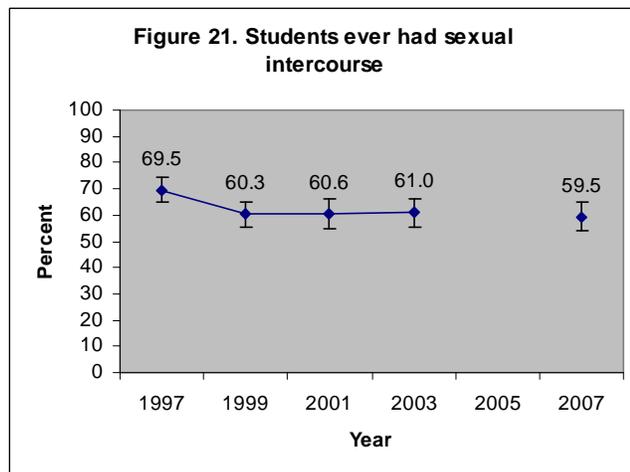


Several measures of sexual activity among Mississippi students have shown significant improvement over time (an overall downward trend):

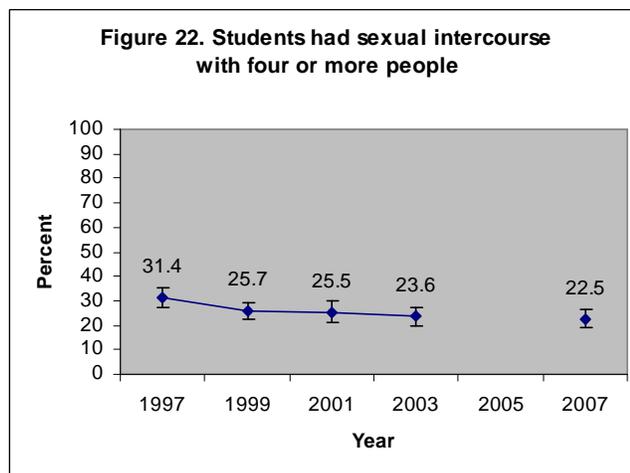
- The percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 has decreased from 21% in 1997 to 13% in 2007 (Figure 20).



- The percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse has decreased from 70% in 1997 to 60% in 2007 (Figure 21).



- The percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with four or more people during their life has decreased from 31% in 1997 to 23% in 2007 (Figure 22).



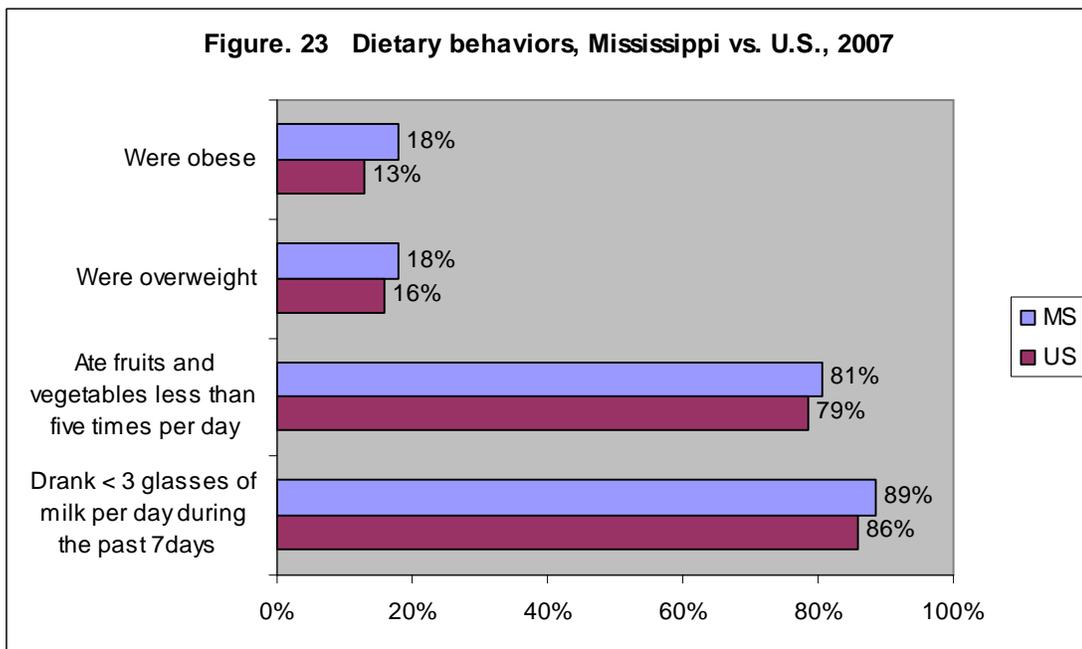
The following measures of sexual activity among Mississippi students showed no significant change:

- The percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with one or more people during the past three months was 52% in 1997 and 42% in 2007.
- Among the students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the percentage who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse was 19% in 1997 and 18% in 2007.
- Among students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse was 62% in 1997 and 67% in 2007.
- Among the students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the percentage who used birth control pills to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse was 14% in 1997 and 15% in 2007.
- The percentage of students who had ever been taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection was 86% in 1997 and 82% in 2007.

Diet and Weight

Mississippi students have less than optimum diets. The frequency of obese and overweight students in Mississippi was higher than the national average in 2007 (Figure 23).

- 18% of Mississippi students were obese, compared to 13% nationally.
- 18% of Mississippi students were overweight, compared to 16% nationally.
- 81% of Mississippi students ate less than 5 servings of fruits and vegetables per day during the past 7 days, compared to 79% nationally.
- 89% of Mississippi students drank less than 3 glasses of milk per day during the past seven days, compared to 86% nationally.

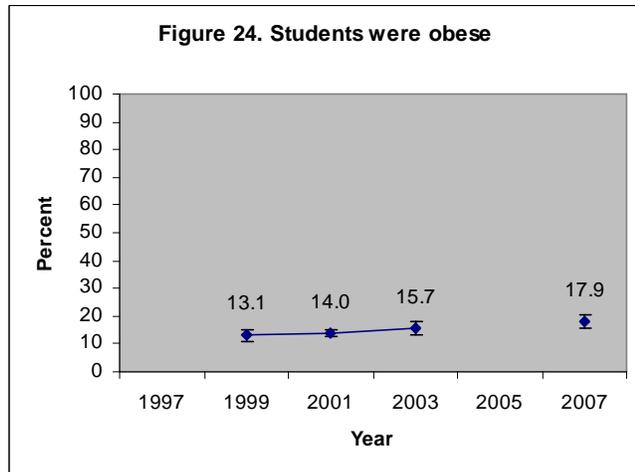


Most measures of diet and weight among Mississippi students have shown no significant change:

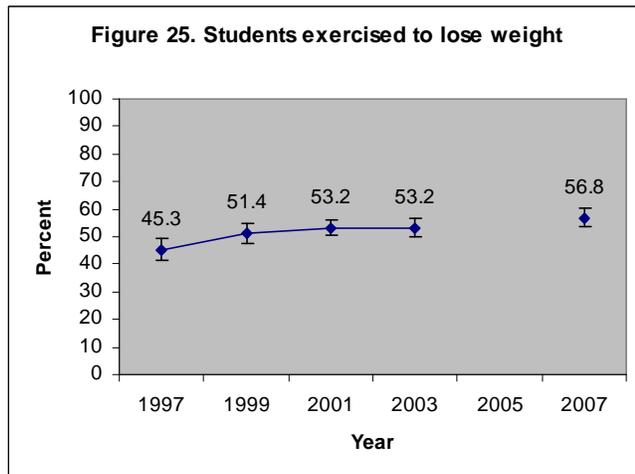
- The percentage of students who were overweight (based on body mass index) was 17% in 1999 and 18% in 2007.
- The percentage of students who described themselves as slightly or very overweight was 25% in 1997 and 27% in 2007.
- The percentage of students who were trying to lose weight was 38% in 1997 and 43% in 2007.
- The percentage of students who ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days was 37% in both 1999 and 2007.
- The percentage of students who went without eating for 24 hours or more to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days was 17% in 1999 and 13% in 2007.
- The percentage of students who took any diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days was 10% in 1999 and 7% in 2007.
- The percentage of students who vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days was 5% in 1997 and 6% in 2007.
- The percentage of students who drank 100% fruit juices one or more times during the past seven days was 79% in 1999 and 76% in 2007.
- The percentage of students who ate fruit one or more times during the past seven days was 81% in 1999 and 82% in 2007.
- The percentage of students who ate green salad one or more times during the past seven days was 52% in 1999 and 50% in 2007.
- The percentage of students who ate potatoes one or more times during the past seven days was 68% in 1999 and 63% in 2007.
- The percentage of students who ate carrots one or more times during the past seven days was 30% for in 1999 and 2007.
- The percentage of students who ate other vegetables one or more times during the past seven days was 80% in 1999 and 75% in 2007.
- The percentage of students who ate fruits and vegetables five or more times per day during the past seven days was 20% in 1999 and 19% in 2007.

The following measures of diet and weight among Mississippi students have shown significant worsening (an overall upward trend):

- The percentage of students who were obese (based on body mass index) has increased from 13% in 1999 to 18% in 2007 (Figure 24).



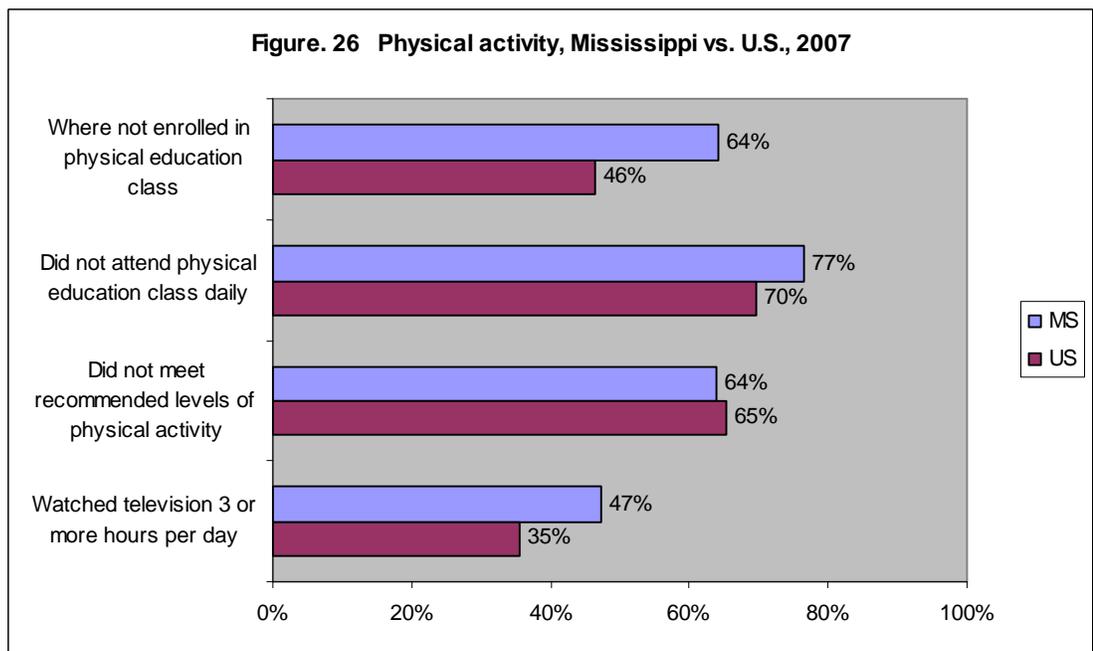
- The percentage of students who exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days has increased from 45% in 1997 to 57% in 2007 (Figure 25).



Physical Activity

Most measures of physical activity among Mississippi students are worse (higher) than the national average in 2007 (Figure 26).

- 64% of Mississippi students were not enrolled in a physical education class, compared to 46% nationally.
- 77% of Mississippi students did not attend a physical education class daily, compared to 70% nationally.
- 64% of Mississippi students did not meet recommended levels of physical activity, compared to 65% nationally.
- 47% of Mississippi students watched television 3 or more hours per day, compared to 35% nationally.

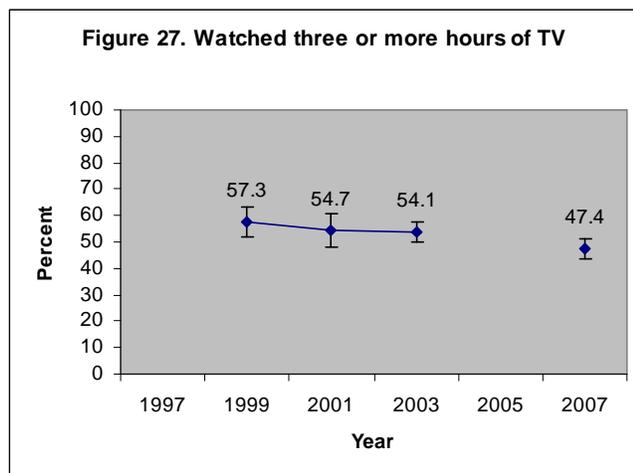


The following measures of physical activity among Mississippi students have shown no significant change:

- The percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes on one or more days in an average week when they were in school was 39% in 1997 and 36% in 2007.
- The percentage of students who attended physical education (PE) classes daily in an average week when they were in school was 28% in 1997 and 23% in 2007.
- The percentage of students who played on one or more sports teams during the past 12 months was 55% in 1999 and 53% in 2007.

The following measure of physical activity among Mississippi students has shown improvement (an overall downward trend):

- The percentage of students who watched three or more hours per day of TV on an average school day has decreased significantly from 57% in 1999 to 47% in 2007 (Figure 27).



On School Property

The following measures have shown improvement (a significant downward trend):

- The percentage of students carrying a weapon on school property during the past 30 days has decreased from 10% in 1997 to 5% in 2007 (Figure 4).
- The percentage of students who had property stolen or deliberately damaged on school property one or more times during the past 12 months has decreased from 36% in 1997 to 24% in 2007 (Figure 6).
- The percentage of students who have smoked cigarettes on school property during the past 30 days has decreased from 13% in 1997 to 4% in 2007 (Figure 12).
- The percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property during the past 12 months has decreased from 24% in 1997 to 16% in 2007 (Figure 17).
- The percentage of students who have used marijuana on school property during the past 30 days has decreased from 5% in 1997 to 3% in 2007 (Figure 18).

The following measures have shown no significant change:

- The percentage of students who had been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property one or more times during the past 12 months was 10% in 1997 and 8% in 2007.
- The percentage of students who did not go to school on one or more of the past 30 days because they felt they would be unsafe at school or on their way to or from school was 6% in 1997 and 8% in 2007.
- The percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property one or more times during the past 12 months was 16% in 1997 and 12% in 2007.
- The percentage of students who had been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property one or more times during the past 12 months was 9% in 1997 and 8% in 2007.
- The percentage of students who did not go to school on one or more of the past 30 days because they felt they would be unsafe at school or on their way to or from school was 6% in 1997 and 8% in 2007.
- The percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property one or more times during the past 12 months was 16% in 1997 and 12% in 2007.

The following measure has shown worsening (an overall upward trend):

- The percentage of students who were obese (based on body mass index) has increased from 13% in 1999 to 18% in 2007 (Figure 24).

Healthy People 2010 Objectives That Can Be Monitored by Mississippi YRBS Questions

Injury, Violence Suicide

- 15-19 Increase use of safety belts.
Target: 92% 2007 Mississippi YRBS: 81%
- 15-38 Reduce physical fighting among adolescents.
Target: 32% 2007 Mississippi YRBS: 31%
- 15-39 Reduce weapon carrying by adolescents on school property.
Target 4.9% 2007 Mississippi YRBS: 4.8%
- 18-2 Reduce the rate of suicide attempts by adolescents.
Target: 1% 2007 Mississippi YRBS: 8%

Tobacco Use

- 27-2a Reduce use of tobacco products in the past month by adolescents.
Target: 21% 2007 Mississippi YRBS: 26%
- 27-2b Reduce cigarette smoking in the past month by adolescents
Target: 16% 2007 Mississippi YRBS: 19%
- 27-2c Reduce use of spit tobacco in the past month by adolescents.
Target: 8% 2007 Mississippi YRBS: 8%
- 27-2d Reduce cigar smoking in the past month by adolescents
Target: 18% 2007 Mississippi YRBS: 15%

Alcohol and Drug Use

- 26-6 Reduce the proportion of adolescents who report that they rode, during the previous 30 days, with a driver who had been drinking alcohol
Target: 31% 2007 Mississippi YRBS: 30.5%
- 26-10b Reduce the proportion of adolescents reporting use of marijuana during the past 30 days
Target: 21% 2007 Mississippi YRBS: 17%

Sexual Behavior

- 25-11a Increase the proportion of adolescents who have never had sexual intercourse
Target: 56% 2007 Mississippi YRBS: 40%.
- 25-11c Increase the proportion of adolescents who, if currently sexually active, used
condom the last time they had sexual intercourse.
Target: 65% 2007 Mississippi YRBS: 67%

Diet Weight

- 19-3b Reduce the proportion of adolescents aged 12 to 19 years who are obese
Target: 5% 2007 Mississippi YRBS: 18%

Physical Activity

- 22-9 Increase the proportion of adolescents who participate in daily school PE
Target: 50% 2007 Mississippi YRBS: 23%

Appendix: 2007 Codebook