

**2007**

**Youth Risk Behavior Survey**

**for**

**Boulder County, Colorado**



Boulder Valley  
School District



## **Introduction...**

This report presents an update of the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) that was conducted in both 2003 and 2005. The updated data were collected in a survey completed in the fall semester of 2007. The YRBS is being used to establish a baseline and also as a tool to monitor progress; it is conducted every two years (next survey: November 2009). The data provide the basis and support for the community engagement, planning, and action process that has emerged to address the health and well-being of our youth. Although the data tell us what the youth are doing, it is the community response that creates change and positively impacts our youth. This update will only be available online in order to provide access to all three Boulder County YRBS data reports in one location (i.e., Boulder Valley School District, St. Vrain Valley School District, and a combined Boulder County report).

Trend analysis was not performed for these reports. Although the reader may compare 2007 reports to those published for 2003 and 2005, the identification of trends in health behaviors will require additional years of data. The community has embarked on a long-term effort to address complex and interrelated behaviors, aiming for normative change. Continued monitoring of these behaviors will allow trend analysis in future years.

In each report, data are reported by grade. Reports also present analyses which compare “white” students to students from “other” racial groups. Some additional analyses are presented in the St. Vrain Valley School District report and the Boulder County report, which combines data from both the Boulder Valley School District (BVSD) and the St. Vrain Valley School District (SVVSD). The St. Vrain Valley School District report presents analyses by ethnicity, “Hispanic” and “non-Hispanic,” and the Boulder County report presents analyses by sexual orientation, “heterosexual” or “LGBQ” (lesbian, gay, bisexual, and questioning youth). The results of these analyses provide an opportunity to examine and address disparities in health risk behaviors, and they reinforce the importance of assuring that community efforts address the needs of ALL of our youth.

## **Background: Community Engagement**

In 2003, the Youth Risk Behavior Survey was administered for the first time in all public high schools in Boulder County. It marked the first time comprehensive countywide data existed on a variety of behaviors impacting the health, safety, and well-being of youth, and it launched a significant community partnership to address the health risk behaviors of Boulder County youth. The purpose behind the partnership is to support and advocate for community actions promoting healthy and empowered youth,

families, and communities using data-driven decision making, community-based collaboration, and scientifically based principles and practices.

Based on the analysis of the 2003 data, it was clear that a coordinated community approach was necessary in order to see an overall, long-term reduction in risk behaviors among youth. Since most risk behaviors do not occur or originate in school, but instead occur in homes and in the community, the inclusion of all facets of the community is necessary in order to develop community solutions to support youth and reduce risk behaviors. Therefore, a community strategic planning process was initiated in both school districts to engage broad community participation and identify community priorities and action strategies.

The City of Boulder, partnering with the Boulder Valley School District (BVSD) and Boulder County, Town of Nederland, and the cities of Lafayette and Louisville, took on a leadership role in the BVSD process to educate and engage the community in understanding factors impacting youth and increasing community support. Each step in the process gathered feedback and qualitative data on both the survey results and the priorities of those involved. Due to the volume of data presented in the YRBS, the community engagement process focused on five areas: sad and hopelessness/suicide; alcohol use/drinking and driving; harassment/safety at school; tobacco/marijuana/other drugs; and sexual behavior.

The steps in the community strategic planning process included:

- A youth summit attended by 115 youth
- Provider focus groups with 30+ providers
- Interviews with 17 community leaders
- Parents focus groups with 50+ parents
- A community summit attended by 125-130 community members
- Formation of work groups that are continuing to refine the priorities and action strategies identified during the community summit

The City of Longmont, partnering with St. Vrain Valley School District (SVVSD) and Boulder County, took on the lead role in creating a community strategic planning process for SVVSD that would decrease risk behaviors by providing support in the community for youth.

The steps in that community strategic planning process included:

- A youth summit attended by 100+ teens
- Focused conversations with parents and people who work with youth
- A community summit attended by 90+ community members
- Formation of work groups that are continuing to refine the priorities and action strategies identified during the community summit

A separate community engagement report is being produced by the Boulder County Healthy Youth Alliance that will be available both online and in hard copy. This report highlights this dynamic, ongoing community process and offers clear, robust recommendations for moving forward with our efforts to create a safe and healthy community for all of our youth.

## **Background: YRBS**

The Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) was developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in 1990 to monitor the behaviors among youth that contribute to the leading causes of morbidity and mortality among both youth and adults. Since 1991, the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), a key component of the YRBSS, has been administered every odd numbered year, both nationally and in many states and other locales throughout the country. The regular administration of the survey provides information on trends over time, and it provides an assessment tool to measure progress on specific initiatives aimed at reducing risk behaviors among our youth.

## **Methodology**

### **Sample Selection Procedures**

Nine out of the ten BVSD high schools and eight of eight SVVSD high schools participated in the 2007 Youth Risk Behavior Survey. The only high school that was not included in the sample was a small charter school that accounts for less than 1.5% of all BVSD students enrolled in grades 9-12, and less than 0.9% of all BVSD and SVVSD students enrolled in grades 9-12.

Each school chose a day and class period during November 2007 for the survey administration. For each participating school, classes were randomly selected from the list of classes that were meeting during the chosen class period until the desired minimum number of students was reached, based on enrollment lists for each of the selected classes. A total of 119 classrooms (59 from BVSD and 60 from SVVSD) were selected to participate, and every student enrolled in the selected classes was eligible for participation in the survey.

An information packet was mailed to the parents of each student selected for participation in the survey. The packet informed parents that their student(s) had been selected, provided information about the survey, and offered them the opportunity to exclude their student(s) from participation. A website address was provided that allowed parents to view the survey, obtain additional information, or exclude their student(s) via an online form. E-mail addresses and telephone numbers were also

provided to offer parents an opportunity to ask questions, share comments, or exclude their student(s) via telephone.

### **Survey Procedures**

Trained volunteers administered the survey in selected classrooms during November 2007. Volunteers included staff from numerous county, municipal, and community agencies, as well as parents and community members. Participating students completed the 103-item survey during regular class time. Only those students who were selected for the sample and had not opted out were allowed to complete the survey.

Participation of students selected for the sample was voluntary and anonymous; no individual identifying information was collected.

### **Response Rate**

There were 2,375 students selected for participation in the survey. Of these, 269 (11.3%) students did not participate because their parents withdrew them (or because the packed mailed to the parents was returned as undeliverable), they were absent, were no longer enrolled in the selected class, or chose not to participate. The resulting number of students who participated in the survey was 2,106, yielding an excellent response rate of 88.7%. This exceeds the 60% response rate required by the CDC to weight the data and provide prevalence estimates for the entire population of students.

### **Weighting**

The excellent response rate of 88.7% allowed for weighting the data to more closely match the population from which the sample was selected responses for each survey were multiplied by a “weighting factor” according to gender and grade level. Weighting the data allows the survey results to be generalized to the entire population from which the sample was selected. Therefore, the percentages reported are actually estimates of the prevalence of the particular behavior in the *entire population* from which the sample was selected; they are not merely the percentage of students *in the sample* who engaged in the behavior.

### **Data Analysis**

The data were cleaned and edited for inconsistencies in accordance with CDC procedures, assuring that inconsistent responses were not included in the analysis. Data presented for “*at risk for overweight*” and “*overweight*” reflect a body mass calculation, based on students’ self-reported weight and height, and risk determination established by the National Center for Health Statistics. Across items, prevalence estimates and confidence intervals were computed using SPSS 15.0, a statistical analysis program.

### **Data Presentation**

The data presented in this report provide *prevalence estimates* for combined BVSD and SVVSD high school students (grades 9-12) for each specific behavior. Prevalence

estimates have been replaced by \*\*\* where the numbers were too small to report or data analysis was not completed for the specified category. The analyses by race, ethnicity (SVVSD report only), and sexual orientation (Boulder County report only) did not include analysis by gender, so \*\*\* appears under “male” and “female” within that section of the data tables. Also included are *95% confidence intervals* (in parentheses below the estimates). These intervals indicate the range in which the *actual prevalence* (when generalized from the sample to the entire school population) was likely to fall. In order to determine whether or not there was a *significant difference* between two estimates (such as comparing females to males for a specific behavior), the confidence intervals can be compared. If they do not overlap, that indicates that the estimates were significantly different.

### **Reading the Data Tables**

Each data table contains *prevalence estimates* for two or three behaviors (such as “*Rarely or never wore seatbelts*”), as indicated in the top row of each table. Within the tables, each grouping (*grade* and *race*) presents a different view of the entire dataset. Due to the small numbers of students who identified as American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, these were combined into the category of “Other” for data analysis. Therefore, the data do not provide meaningful information regarding the health risk behaviors of any other specific race besides “white.”

The prevalence estimates in **bold** are the totals within each category (such as all 10th grade students or all female students). Directly below each prevalence estimate is the *95% confidence interval*. The numbers in parentheses indicate the range within which the *actual prevalence* most likely falls. For example, if the prevalence estimate is 6.1%, with a confidence interval of (5.2-7.0), the actual prevalence is most likely between 5.2% and 7.0%.

# Sample Data Table

Seatbelts and Helmets						
	<i>Rarely or never wore seatbelts*</i>			<i>Rarely or never wore bicycle helmets**</i>		
Grade	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male
9th	<b>9.4%</b> (8.5-10.3)	2.9% (2.1-3.6)	7.0% (5.9-8.1)	<b>61.8%</b> (60.2-63.4)	61.7% (59.3-64.0)	79.1% (76.9-81.3)
10th	<b>11.2%</b> (10.2-12.2)	6.4% (5.3-7.5)	9.0% (7.8-10.3)	<b>68.8%</b> (67.2-70.4)	70.1% (67.8-72.4)	64.0% (61.2-66.9)
11th	<b>10.8%</b> (9.8-11.8)	7.4% (6.3-8.6)	10.5% (9.2-11.9)	<b>67.7%</b> (66.0-69.4)	65.1% (62.4-67.8)	59.3% (56.2-62.3)
12th	<b>9.6%</b> (8.6-10.5)	10.1% (8.8-11.5)	3.5% (2.7-4.3)	<b>59.9%</b> (58.0-61.9)	59.8% (56.7-62.8)	68.6% (65.6-71.6)
<b>Race</b>						
White	<b>8.6%</b> (8.1-9.1)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>60.0%</b> (59.0-60.9)	*** ***	*** ***
Other	<b>15.0%</b> (13.5-16.6)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>79.8%</b> (77.8-81.8)	*** ***	*** ***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>						
Heterosexual	<b>6.7%</b> (5.9-7.5)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>64.7%</b> (63.8-65.6)	*** ***	*** ***
LGBQ	<b>2.3%</b> (1.8-2.8)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>67.7%</b> (66.0-69.4)	*** ***	*** ***
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.4%</b> (5.1-5.8)	3.2% (2.8-3.6)	7.5% (7.0-8.1)	<b>64.7%</b> (63.9-65.6)	64.5% (63.2-65.8)	64.9% (63.8-66.1)

Confidence interval

Prevalence estimate for all 9<sup>th</sup> graders

Prevalence estimate for all BVSD/SVVSD students

Prevalence estimate for all female students

Prevalence estimate for all male students

# Results for Boulder County

Combined for Boulder Valley School District

And St. Vrain Valley School District

The following demographic information provides details on the BVSD and SVVSD high school students who participated in the 2007 Youth Risk Behavior Survey.

Sample Size = 2,375		Response Rate = 88.7% (N=2,106)					
Sex		Grade		Race		Sexual Orientation	
Female	48.3%	9 <sup>th</sup>	33.0%	White	74.0%	Heterosexual	89.0%
Male	51.1%	10 <sup>th</sup>	27.0%	Other	13.5%	Gay or lesbian	1.5%
		11 <sup>th</sup>	26.1%			Bisexual	3.7%
		12 <sup>th</sup>	13.2%			Not Sure	2.3%
						None of the above	3.2%

The overall response rate of 88.6% allowed for weighting of the data to represent all students in grades 9-12 at the 17 participating high schools. In essence, this means that the prevalence rates presented in this report are estimates of the prevalence in this entire population of high school students; they are not merely the prevalence rates within the sample group of students. The data were weighted for sex and grade, but not for race.



## Unintentional Injuries – Seatbelts and Helmets

Grade	Rarely or never wore seatbelts*			Rarely or never wore bicycle helmets**		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	<b>5.1%</b> (4.5-5.8)	3.2% (2.4-4.0)	7.0% (5.9-8.1)	<b>61.8%</b> (60.2-63.4)	61.7% (59.3-64.0)	61.8% (59.7-64.0)
10th	<b>6.7%</b> (5.9-7.5)	4.3% (3.4-5.2)	9.0% (7.8-10.3)	<b>68.8%</b> (67.2-70.4)	70.1% (67.8-72.4)	67.7% (65.6-69.9)
11th	<b>7.4%</b> (6.6-8.3)	4.1% (3.2-5.0)	10.5% (9.2-11.9)	<b>67.7%</b> (66.0-69.4)	65.1% (62.4-67.8)	69.6% (67.3-71.8)
12th	<b>2.3%</b> (1.8-2.8)	1.1% (0.6-1.5)	3.5% (2.7-4.3)	<b>59.9%</b> (58.0-61.9)	59.8% (56.7-62.8)	60.0% (57.5-62.6)
<b>Race</b>						
White	<b>4.3%</b> (3.9-4.6)	***	***	<b>60.0%</b> (59.0-60.9)	***	***
Other	<b>10.2%</b> (8.9-11.5)	***	***	<b>79.8%</b> (77.8-81.8)	***	***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>						
Heterosexual	<b>4.9%</b> (4.5-5.2)	***	***	<b>64.7%</b> (63.8-65.6)	***	***
LGBQ	<b>8.7%</b> (6.7-10.7)	***	***	<b>65.4%</b> (61.4-69.4)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.4%</b> (5.1-5.8)	3.2% (2.8-3.6)	7.5% (7.0-8.1)	<b>64.7%</b> (63.9-65.6)	64.5% (63.2-65.8)	64.9% (63.8-66.1)

\*When riding in a car driven by someone else

\*\*Among the number of students who reported riding a bicycle in the past 12 months

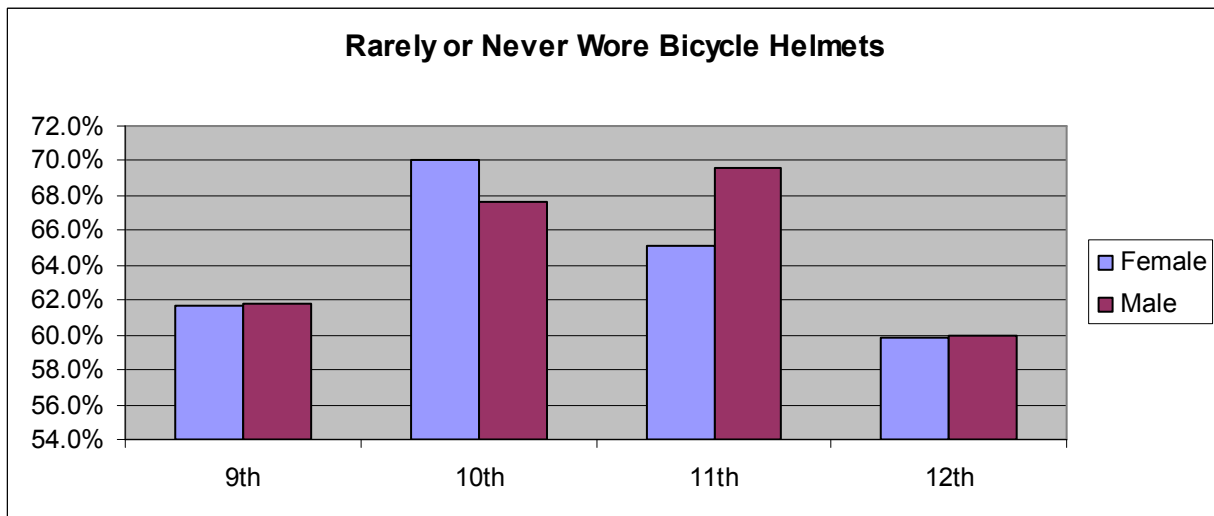
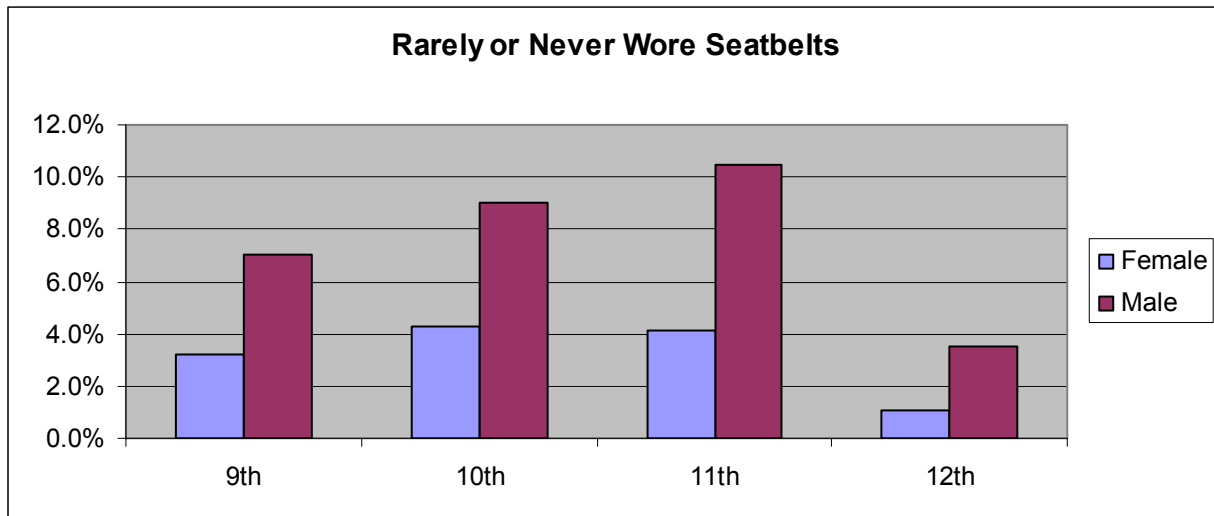
### Summary...

Unintentional injuries are a leading cause of death among adolescents. Basic safety precautions, such as wearing seatbelts and bicycle helmets, can help prevent unintentional injuries.

More than nine in ten BVSD and SVVSD high school students reported regular use of seatbelts when riding in a car driven by someone else. Only 5.4% reported rarely or never wearing seatbelts. Survey data, however, indicated that males (7.5%) were more likely to report rarely or never wearing seatbelts than females (3.2%). Also, non-white students (10.2%) were more likely than white (4.3%) students to report rarely or never wearing seatbelts. LGBQ students (8.7%) reported rarely or never wearing seatbelts at a higher rate than heterosexual students (4.9%).

Among the students who have bicycled in the past 12 months, almost two-thirds (64.7%) reported never or rarely wearing bicycle helmets. Non-white students (79.8%) were more likely than white students (60.0%) to report never or rarely wearing a helmet when bicycling.

**Another View...**



## Unintentional Injuries – Drinking and Driving

	<i>Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol*</i>			<i>Drove after drinking alcohol*</i>		
Grade	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male
9th	<b>19.9%</b> (18.7-21.1)	19.2% (17.5-20.9)	20.6% (18.8-22.3)	<b>4.3%</b> (3.7-4.9)	3.1% (2.4-3.9)	5.4% (4.4-6.4)
10th	<b>22.8%</b> (21.5-24.1)	23.7% (21.8-25.5)	22.0% (20.3-23.8)	<b>7.5%</b> (6.7-8.3)	5.6% (4.6-6.6)	9.4% (8.1-10.7)
11th	<b>24.9%</b> (23.5-26.2)	25.0% (23.0-27.0)	24.8% (22.9-26.7)	<b>12.3%</b> (11.2-13.3)	11.5% (10.1-13.0)	13.0% (11.5-14.4)
12th	<b>22.8%</b> (21.4-24.1)	22.7% (20.8-24.6)	22.9% (21.0-24.7)	<b>17.2%</b> (16.0-18.4)	17.6% (15.9-19.4)	16.8% (14.7-17.9)
<b>Race</b>						
White	<b>21.9%</b> (21.1-22.6)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>9.9%</b> (9.3-10.4)	*** ***	*** ***
Other	<b>21.2%</b> (19.4-22.9)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>10.5%</b> (9.1-11.8)	*** ***	*** ***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>						
Heterosexual	<b>21.7%</b> (21.0-22.4)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>10.0%</b> (9.5-10.5)	*** ***	*** ***
LGBQ	<b>31.7%</b> (28.4-35.0)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>10.1%</b> (8.0-12.3)	*** ***	*** ***
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.6%</b> (21.9-23.2)	22.6% (21.7-23.5)	22.5% (21.6-23.4)	<b>10.2%</b> (9.7-10.6)	9.3% (8.7-10.0)	11.0% (10.3-11.7)

\*One or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey

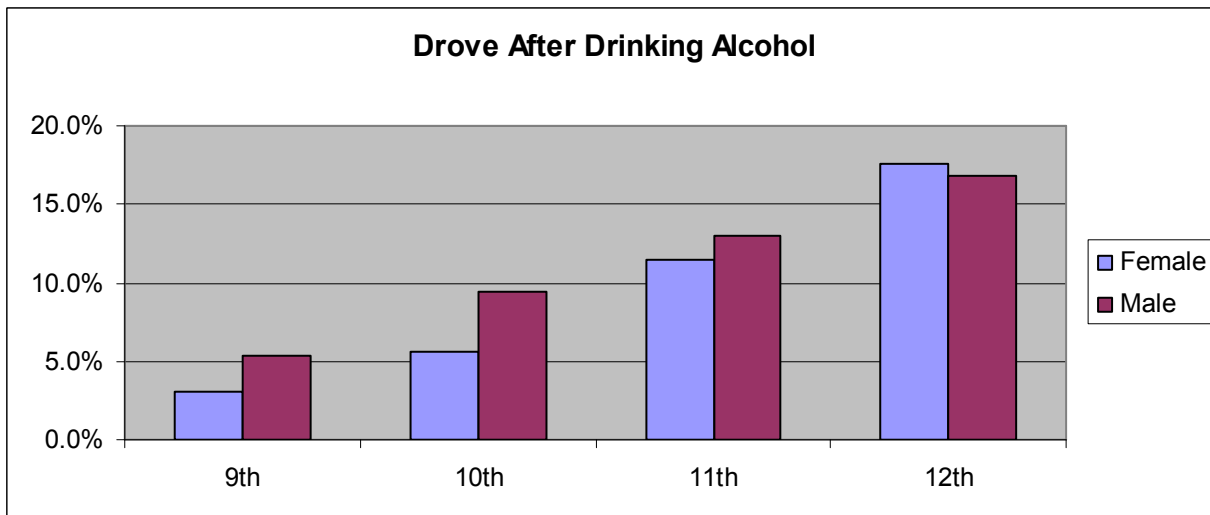
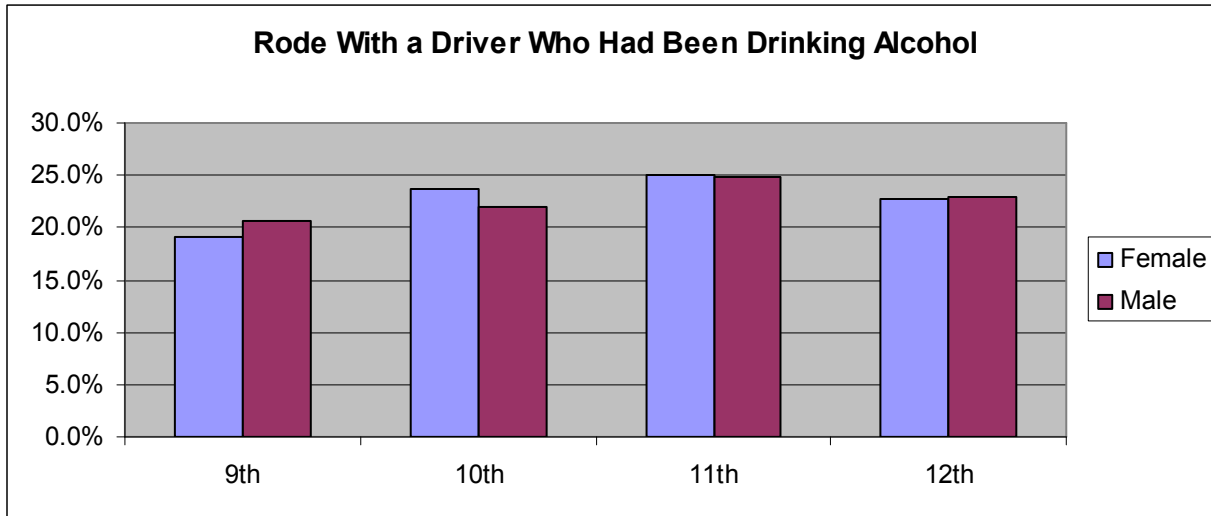
### Summary...

Motor vehicle-related fatalities account for a large proportion of unintentional injury deaths among teens. The combination of alcohol and driving can be deadly, especially for inexperienced drivers.

More than one out of five students (22.6%) reported that in the past 30 days they had ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol, and overall, females and males were equally likely to report this behavior. In addition, nearly a third of LGBQ students (31.7%) reported riding with a driver who had been drinking alcohol, compared to slightly more than one in five heterosexual students (21.7%).

Approximately one in ten students (10.2%) reported that in the past 30 days they had driven after drinking alcohol, and this behavior was more common among 12<sup>th</sup> graders (17.2%). Overall, males (11.0%) were slightly more likely than females (9.3%) to report driving after drinking alcohol.

### Another View...



## Tobacco Use – Cigarettes

Grade	Ever smoked cigarettes*			Current cigarette user**			Current frequent cigarette use***		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	<b>29.6%</b> (28.2-31.1)	27.7% (25.7-29.6)	31.5% (29.5-33.5)	<b>13.3%</b> (12.3-14.4)	12.8% (11.4-14.3)	13.8% (12.3-15.2)	<b>3.4%</b> (2.8-3.9)	2.9% (2.1-3.6)	3.9% (3.0-4.7)
10th	<b>42.0%</b> (40.5-43.5)	41.0% (38.9-43.2)	42.9% (40.8-45.1)	<b>21.7%</b> (20.4-23.0)	22.1% (20.3-24.0)	21.3% (19.5-23.1)	<b>7.3%</b> (6.5-8.1)	6.4% (5.3-7.5)	8.2% (7.0-9.4)
11th	<b>44.7%</b> (43.1-46.3)	40.3% (38.1-42.6)	48.8% (46.6-51.0)	<b>21.8%</b> (20.5-23.1)	18.0% (16.2-19.7)	25.3% (23.4-27.2)	<b>9.5%</b> (8.5-10.4)	7.4% (6.3-8.6)	11.4% (10.0-12.8)
12th	<b>55.3%</b> (53.7-56.8)	58.5% (56.3-60.7)	52.0% (49.8-54.3)	<b>29.6%</b> (28.1-31.0)	29.3% (27.2-31.4)	29.8% (27.8-31.9)	<b>10.0%</b> (9.0-10.9)	10.1% (8.8-11.5)	9.8% (8.5-11.2)
<b>Race</b>									
White	<b>39.7%</b> (38.8-40.6)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>19.9%</b> (19.2-20.6)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>7.0%</b> (6.5-7.4)	*** ***	*** ***
Other	<b>47.6%</b> (45.4-49.8)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>25.4%</b> (23.5-27.3)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>8.2%</b> (7.0-9.4)	*** ***	*** ***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>40.9%</b> (40.1-41.8)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>19.4%</b> (18.8-20.1)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>6.0%</b> (5.6-6.3)	*** ***	*** ***
LGBQ	<b>73.0%</b> (69.8-76.2)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>49.5%</b> (46.0-53.1)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>26.7%</b> (23.6-29.8)	*** ***	*** ***
<b>Total</b>	<b>42.7%</b> (41.9-43.4)	41.7% (40.6-42.8)	43.6% (42.5-44.7)	<b>21.4%</b> (20.8-22.1)	20.5% (19.6-21.4)	22.4% (21.5-23.3)	<b>7.5%</b> (7.1-7.9)	6.7% (6.1-7.2)	8.2% (7.6-8.8)

\*Even one or two puffs

\*\*Smoked cigarettes on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey

\*\*\*Smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey

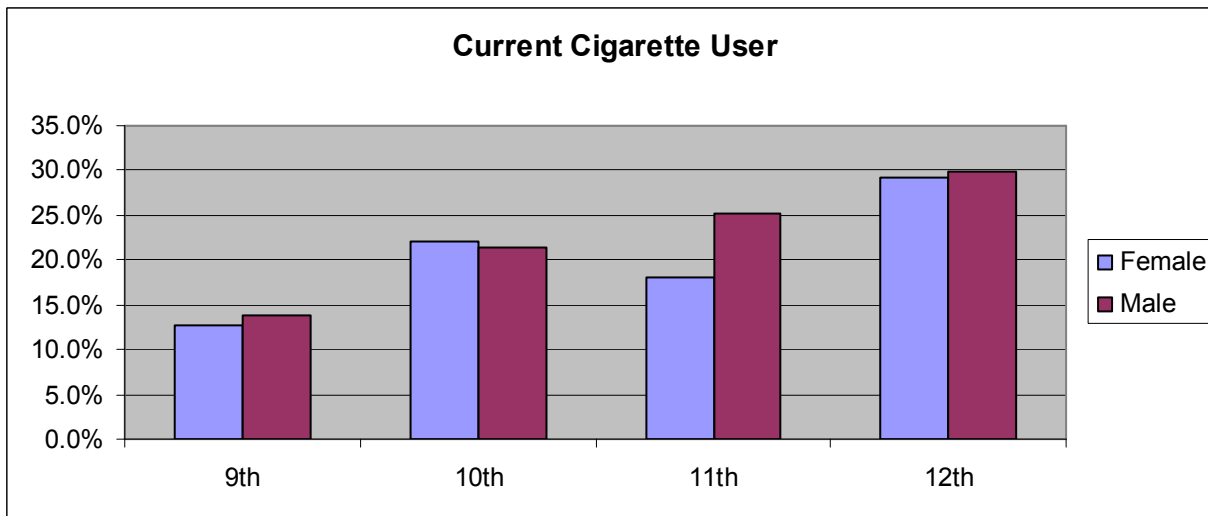
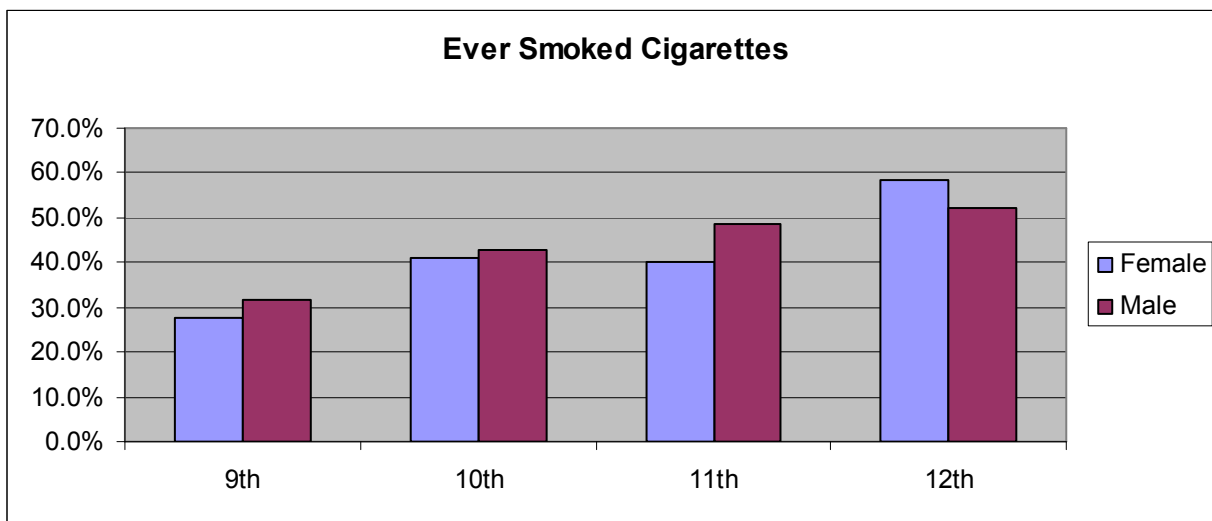
### Summary...

Tobacco use is the leading preventable cause of death in the United States. Although the negative consequences of smoking often do not manifest until adulthood, most smokers begin this habit in adolescence.

Less than half of BVSD and SVVSD students (42.7%) reported ever having smoked a cigarette. Students from upper grades were more likely to report having ever smoked a cigarette than students from lower grades (29.6% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders as compared to 55.3% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders), and non-white students (47.6%) were more likely than white students (39.7%) to report having smoked a cigarette. In addition, LGBQ students (73.0%) were more likely than heterosexual students (40.9%) to have ever smoked a cigarette.

Slightly more than one-fifth (21.4%) of students had smoked one or more cigarettes during the 30 days preceding the survey. Non-white students (25.4%) were more likely than white students (19.9%) to report smoking one or more cigarettes in the past 30 days, but the prevalence rates among current frequent cigarette users was statistically equal. When compared to heterosexual students, LGBTQ students were more than twice as likely to have smoked a cigarette in the last 30 days (49.5% of LGBTQ students compared to 19.4% of heterosexual students) and were almost four times as likely to be current frequent users of cigarettes (26.7% of LGBTQ students compared to 6.0% of heterosexual students).

**Another View...**



## Tobacco Use – Smokeless Tobacco, Cigars and Overall

Grade	Current smokeless tobacco use*			Current cigar use**			Current tobacco use***		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	<b>5.9%</b> (5.1-6.6)	2.0% (1.4-2.6)	9.6% (8.3-10.8)	<b>11.2%</b> (10.3-12.2)	6.8% (5.7-7.9)	15.4% (13.8-16.9)	<b>18.7%</b> (17.5-19.9)	15.4% (13.8-17.0)	21.9% (20.2-23.7)
10th	<b>8.8%</b> (8.0-9.7)	2.6% (1.9-3.3)	15.0% (13.4-16.5)	<b>21.7%</b> (20.4-23.0)	16.0% (14.4-17.6)	27.4% (25.4-29.3)	<b>30.7%</b> (29.3-32.1)	26.7% (24.7-28.6)	34.6% (32.6-36.7)
11th	<b>9.7%</b> (8.7-10.6)	4.1% (2.8-4.5)	14.9% (13.3-16.5)	<b>22.2%</b> (20.9-23.5)	15.4% (13.8-17.1)	28.6% (26.6-30.5)	<b>31.6%</b> (30.1-33.0)	23.1% (21.2-25.0)	39.5% (37.4-41.7)
12th	<b>11.4%</b> (10.3-12.4)	4.0% (3.1-4.9)	18.5% (16.8-20.3)	<b>25.5%</b> (24.1-26.9)	15.0% (13.4-16.7)	35.6% (33.5-37.7)	<b>39.5%</b> (37.9-41.1)	33.4% (31.3-35.6)	45.3% (43.1-47.6)
<b>Race</b>									
White	<b>8.9%</b> (8.4-9.4)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>20.0%</b> (19.2-20.7)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>29.4%</b> (28.5-30.2)	*** ***	*** ***
Other	<b>11.1%</b> (9.7-12.4)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>20.0%</b> (18.2-21.7)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>30.6%</b> (28.6-32.7)	*** ***	*** ***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>8.8%</b> (8.3-9.2)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>19.3%</b> (18.6-19.9)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>28.5%</b> (27.8-29.3)	*** ***	*** ***
LGBQ	<b>8.0%</b> (6.1-9.9)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>31.2%</b> (28.0-34.5)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>52.0%</b> (48.5-55.5)	*** ***	*** ***
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.9%</b> (8.5-9.4)	3.1% (2.8-3.5)	14.4% (13.6-15.2)	<b>20.0%</b> (19.4-20.7)	13.2% (12.5-14.0)	26.5% (25.6-27.5)	<b>29.9%</b> (29.2-30.6)	24.5% (23.6-25.5)	35.1% (34.1-36.1)

\*Used chewing tobacco or snuff on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey

\*\*Smoked cigars on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey

\*\*\*Smoked cigarettes or cigars or used chewing tobacco or snuff on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey

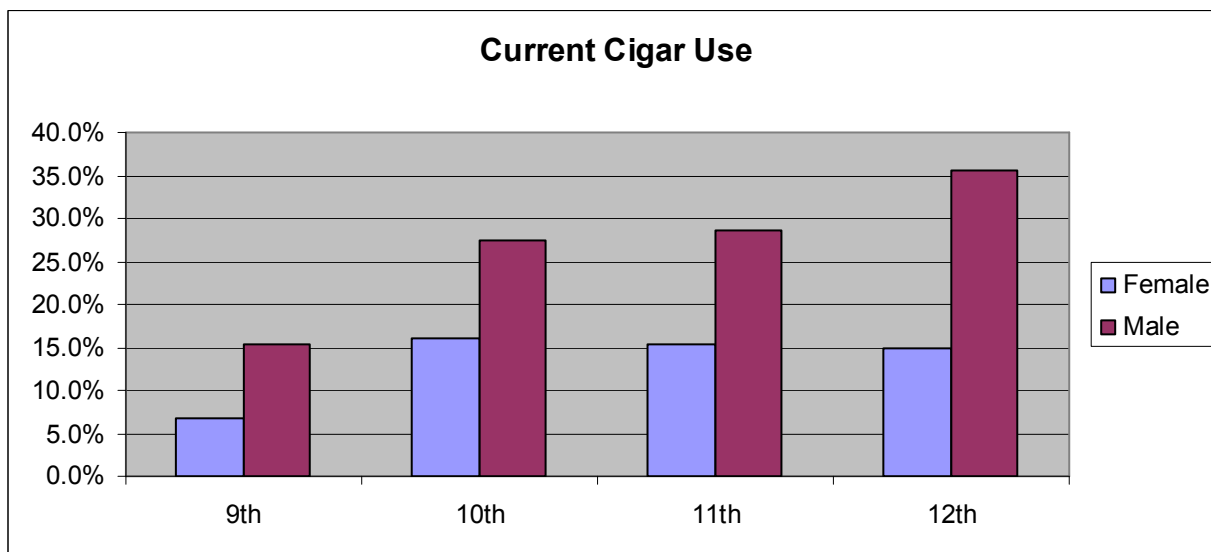
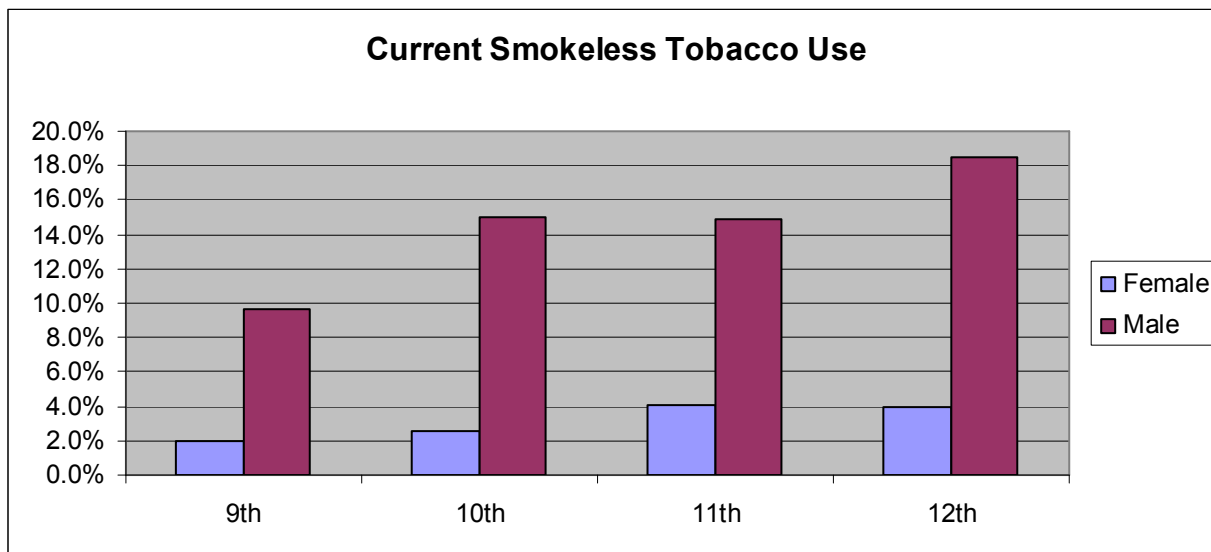
### Summary...

Tobacco use in any form is addictive, and it contributes to increased risk of illness and death. Current use of smokeless tobacco was more prevalent among male students (14.4%) than it was among female students (3.1%), and slightly more prevalent among non-white students (11.1%) than white students (8.9%). The overall prevalence rate was 8.9%.

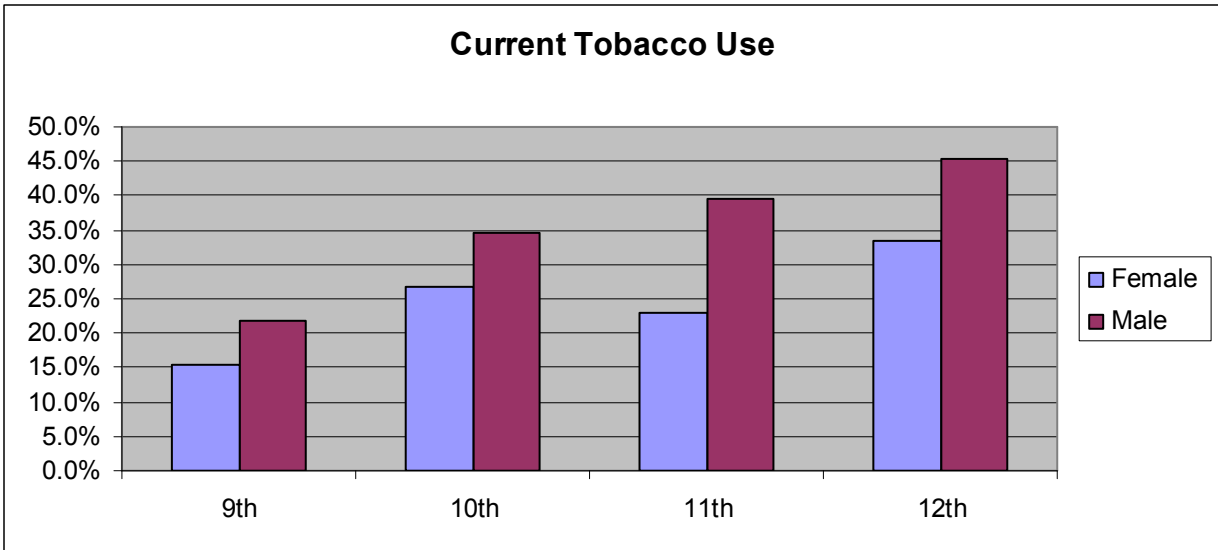
Cigar smoking was also more prevalent among males (26.5%) than it was among female students (13.2%); the overall prevalence rate was 20.0%. The rate of current cigar use increased between ninth (11.2%) and 10<sup>th</sup> grades (21.7%) and, again, among 12<sup>th</sup> graders (25.5%). Slightly more than one out of three 12th grade males (35.6%) reported current cigar use. In addition, LGBQ students (31.2%) were more likely than heterosexual students (19.3%) to use cigars.

Current tobacco use in any form also was more prevalent among males (35.1%) than it was among females (24.5%). Nearly three out of ten students currently used tobacco, with an overall prevalence rate of 29.9%. More than half of LGBTQ students (52.0%) reported current tobacco use, compared to heterosexual students (28.5%). Twelfth-grade students reported the highest rate of current tobacco use (39.5%) and ninth-grade students report the lowest rate (18.7%). Current tobacco use was statistically equal among white students and non-white students.

**Another View...**







## Perceptions and Beliefs – Cigarettes

	<i>Smoking 1+ packs per day is moderate or great risk</i>			<i>It is wrong or very wrong for someone your age to smoke</i>			<i>Parents feel it is wrong or very wrong for you to smoke</i>		
Grade	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	<b>95.7%</b> (95.1-96.4)	97.7% (97.0-98.3)	93.8% (92.7-94.9)	<b>84.8%</b> (83.7-85.9)	86.9% (85.4-88.4)	82.9% (81.3-84.5)	<b>98.1%</b> (97.7-98.5)	98.6% (98.0-99.1)	97.7% (97.0-98.3)
10th	<b>96.7%</b> (96.2-97.3)	98.0% (97.3-98.6)	95.5% (94.6-96.4)	<b>73.0%</b> (71.6-74.4)	74.6% (72.7-76.5)	71.5% (69.5-73.5)	<b>94.8%</b> (94.1-95.5)	94.3% (93.3-95.3)	95.4% (94.4-96.3)
11th	<b>96.2%</b> (95.5-96.8)	98.0% (97.3-98.6)	94.3% (93.2-95.4)	<b>69.4%</b> (67.9-70.9)	73.0% (71.0-75.1)	65.9% (63.8-68.1)	<b>94.5%</b> (93.8-95.2)	94.4% (93.3-95.4)	94.6% (93.6-95.7)
12th	<b>96.8%</b> (96.2-97.4)	98.6% (98.1-99.2)	95.0% (94.0-96.0)	<b>68.9%</b> (67.4-70.5)	69.9% (67.7-72.1)	67.9% (65.8-70.1)	<b>90.8%</b> (89.9-91.7)	92.6% (91.4-93.8)	89.1% (87.6-90.5)
<b>Race</b>									
White	<b>97.5%</b> (97.2-97.8)	***	***	<b>72.1%</b> (71.3-72.9)	***	***	<b>94.1%</b> (93.7-94.5)	***	***
Other	<b>92.7%</b> (91.5-93.9)	***	***	<b>78.8%</b> (77.0-80.6)	***	***	<b>97.1%</b> (96.4-97.9)	***	***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>97.3%</b> (97.1-97.6)	***	***	<b>75.5%</b> (74.8-76.2)	***	***	<b>95.3%</b> (94.9-95.6)	***	***
LGBQ	<b>95.6%</b> (94.1-97.1)	***	***	<b>48.4%</b> (44.7-52.1)	***	***	<b>85.5%</b> (83.0-88.1)	***	***
<b>Total</b>									
	<b>96.3%</b> (96.0-96.6)	98.1% (97.7-98.4)	94.6% (94.1-95.1)	<b>74.3%</b> (73.6-75.0)	76.3% (75.4-77.3)	72.4% (71.4-73.4)	<b>94.6%</b> (94.3-95.0)	95.0% (94.5-95.5)	94.3% (93.8-94.8)

### Summary...

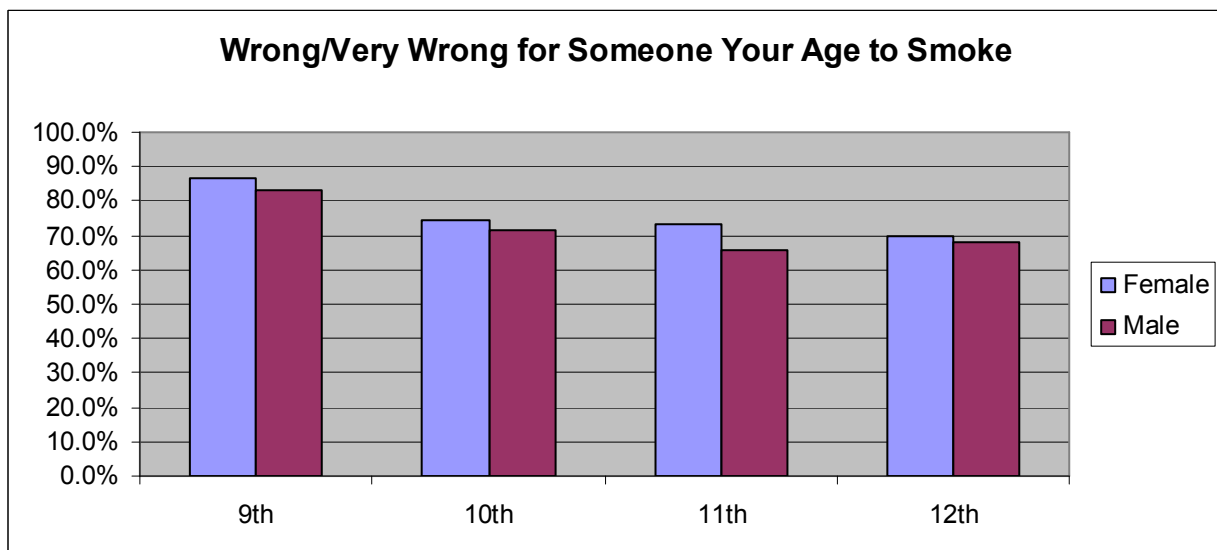
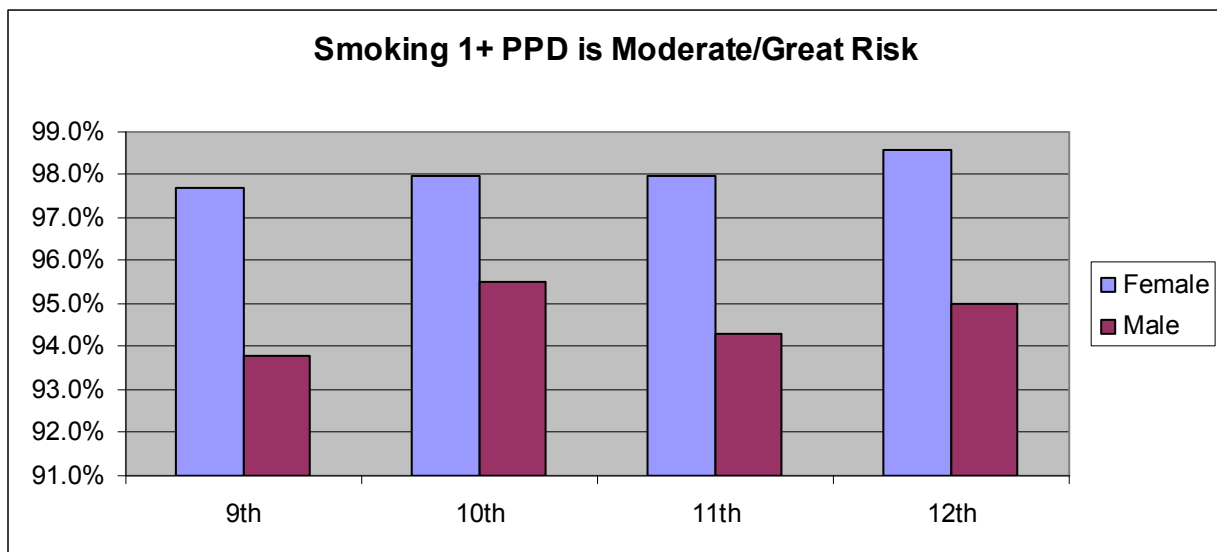
Slightly more than nine in ten students (96.3%) believed that smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day was a moderate or great risk, and white students (97.5%) were more likely than non-white students (92.7%) to share that perception. While almost three-fourths of students (74.3%) thought it was wrong for someone their age to smoke, this was truer of 9<sup>th</sup> graders (84.8%) than older students. Likewise, the percentage of students who reported that their parents felt it was wrong for them to smoke decreased as grade level increased (98.1% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders reported that their parents felt it was wrong versus 90.8% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders).

Overall, females (98.1%) were more likely to report that smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day was harmful than males (94.6%); also, females (76.3%) were slightly more likely than males (72.4%) to report that it was wrong for someone their age to smoke. However, the difference in rates between males and females disappeared when asked about parental disapproval.

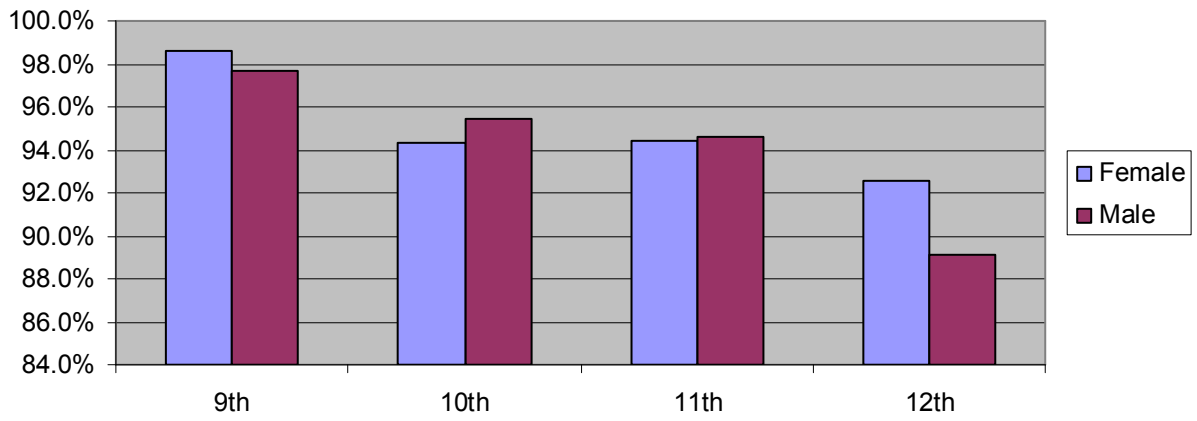
While non-white students (92.7%) were less likely than white students (97.5%) to report that they believed smoking was risky, non-white students were more likely to believe it was wrong for someone their age to smoke (78.8% of non-white students as compared to 72.1% of white students) and to report that their parents would disapprove of their smoking (97.1% of non-white students as compared to 94.1% of white students).

LGBQ students and heterosexual students alike perceived smoking to be harmful. However, LGBQ students (48.4%) were less likely than heterosexual students (75.5%) to report that it was wrong for someone their age to smoke and that their parents would think it was wrong for them to smoke (85.5% of LGBQ students as compared to 95.3% of heterosexual students).

**Another View...**



### Parents Feel it is Wrong/Very Wrong For You To Smoke



## Alcohol Use

Grade	Lifetime alcohol use*			Current alcohol use**			Binge drinking***		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	<b>54.6%</b> (53.1-56.1)	57.9% (55.7-60.0)	51.6% (49.4-53.7)	<b>29.3%</b> (27.9-30.7)	31.2% (29.2-33.3)	27.5% (25.6-29.4)	<b>16.1%</b> (14.9-17.2)	15.9% (14.3-17.5)	16.2% (14.6-17.8)
10th	<b>71.8%</b> (70.4-73.2)	73.4% (71.4-75.3)	70.3% (68.3-72.3)	<b>39.9%</b> (38.4-41.4)	41.8% (39.7-44.0)	38.1% (36.0-40.2)	<b>29.0%</b> (27.6-30.4)	31.1% (29.0-33.1)	26.9% (25.0-28.9)
11th	<b>79.9%</b> (78.6-81.1)	80.7% (78.9-82.5)	79.1% (77.3-80.9)	<b>49.6%</b> (48.0-51.1)	50.3% (48.0-52.6)	48.9% (46.7-51.1)	<b>31.3%</b> (29.8-32.8)	26.2% (24.2-28.2)	36.1% (33.9-38.2)
12th	<b>82.7%</b> (81.5-83.9)	81.2% (79.4-82.9)	84.2% (82.6-85.8)	<b>55.0%</b> (53.4-56.6)	57.0% (54.8-59.3)	53.1% (50.8-55.3)	<b>37.8%</b> (36.2-39.3)	45.2% (42.8-47.1)	38.5% (34.4-38.7)
<b>Race</b>									
White	<b>71.9%</b> (71.1-72.7)	***	***	<b>42.8%</b> (41.9-43.7)	***	***	<b>28.3%</b> (27.5-29.1)	***	***
Other	<b>63.3%</b> (61.2-65.4)	***	***	<b>40.2%</b> (38.1-42.4)	***	***	<b>26.8%</b> (24.9-28.8)	***	***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>71.8%</b> (71.0-72.5)	***	***	<b>42.7%</b> (41.9-43.5)	***	***	<b>28.0%</b> (27.2-28.7)	***	***
LGBQ	<b>84.7%</b> (82.1-87.2)	***	***	<b>58.1%</b> (54.6-61.6)	***	***	<b>36.8%</b> (33.4-40.2)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>72.0%</b> (71.3-72.7)	73.0% (72.0-74.0)	70.9% (69.9-71.9)	<b>43.2%</b> (42.4-43.9)	44.8% (43.7-45.9)	41.6% (40.5-42.6)	<b>28.3%</b> (27.6-29.0)	27.9% (26.9-28.9)	28.7% (27.7-29.7)

\*More than a few sips

\*\*Drank at least 1 drink of alcohol on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey

\*\*\*Drank 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row (within a couple of hours) on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey

### Summary...

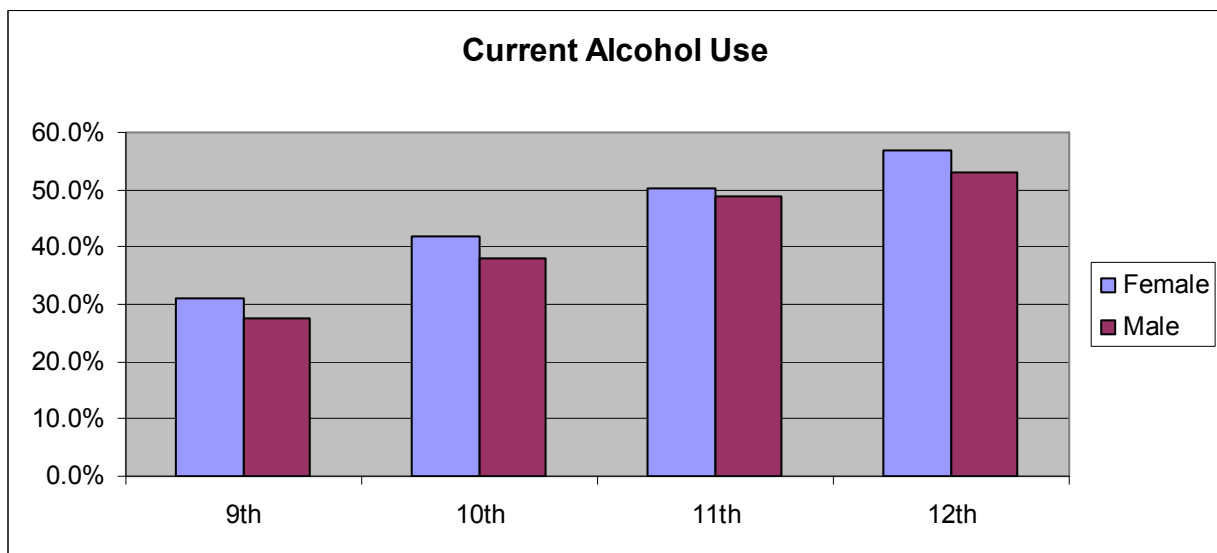
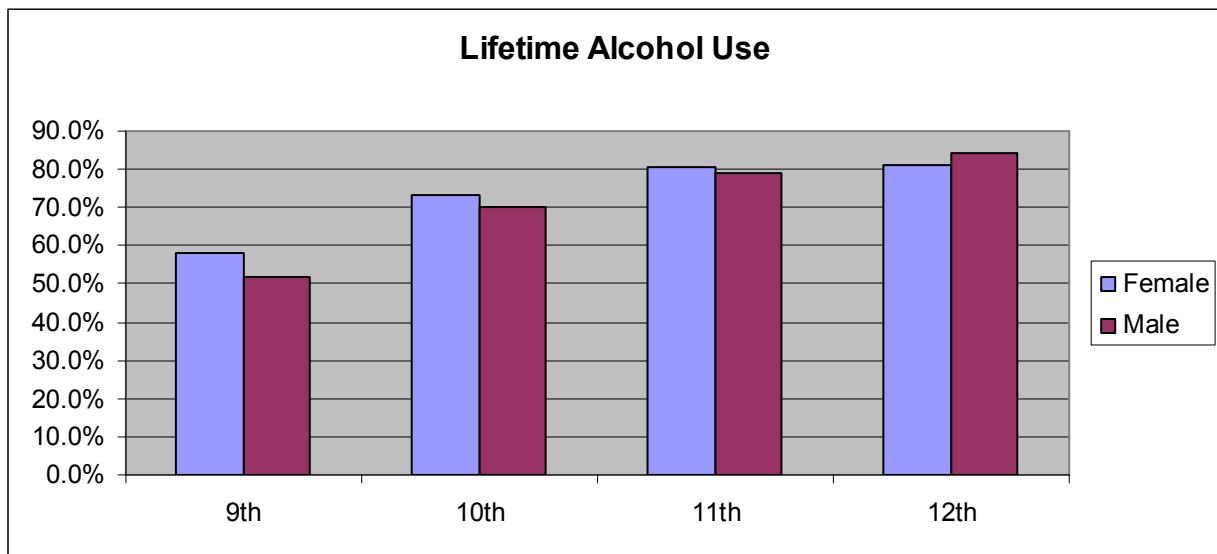
Alcohol is the most commonly used drug in adolescence, and it is a contributing factor to motor vehicle crashes, homicide, and suicide. More than seven out of ten students (72.0%) reported some use of alcohol in their lifetime, and the prevalence increased with grade -- 54.6% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders to 82.7% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders.

Less than half of all students (43.2%) reported current alcohol use (at least one drink on at least one of the 30 days preceding the survey), and more than one quarter (28.3%) reported binge drinking (having five or more drinks) on at least one of the 30 days preceding the survey. The prevalence of current alcohol use and binge drinking increased with grade level. Twelfth graders were more likely to report current alcohol (55.0%) use and binge drinking (37.8%) than 9<sup>th</sup> graders (29.3% and 16.1% respectively). Overall, females were more likely to report lifetime use (73.0%) and current use (44.8%)

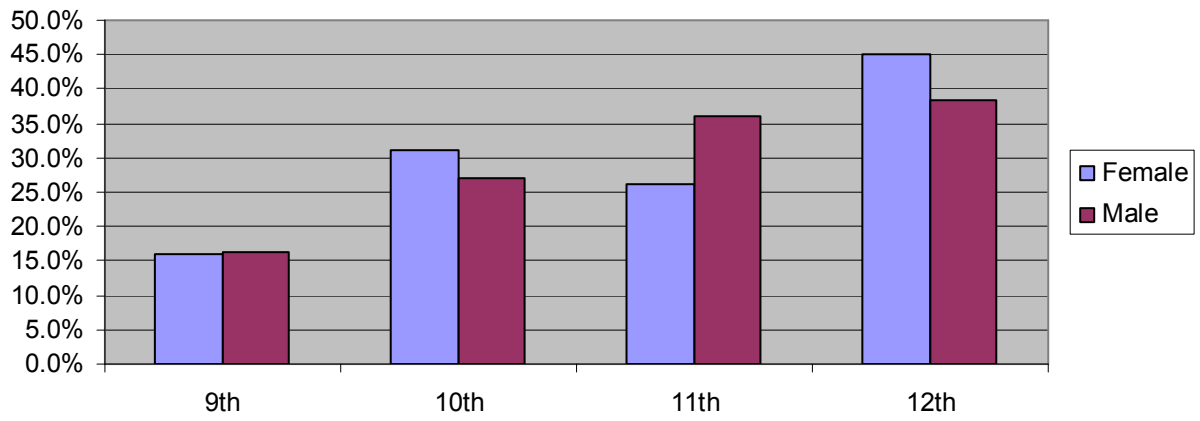
of alcohol than males (70.9% and 41.6% respectively), but shared the same likelihood for binge drinking.

While non-white students (63.3%) were less likely than white students (71.9%) to report use of alcohol in their lifetime, they shared the same likelihood of current alcohol use and binge drinking as white students. LGBTQ students reported higher levels of lifetime use (84.7%), current use (58.1%), and binge drinking (36.8%) than heterosexual students (71.8%, 42.7% and 28.0% respectively).

### Another View...



### Binge Drinking



## Alcohol Acquisition

<i>How did you get the alcohol you drank?</i>															
	<i>I bought it in a store, bar</i>			<i>I gave someone else money</i>			<i>Someone gave it to me</i>			<i>I took it from a store or</i>			<i>I got it some other way</i>		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Grade															
9th	3.4% (2.4-4.5)	2.0% (0.9-3.1)	5.0% (3.2-6.7)	9.4% (7.7-10.9)	9.5% (7.0-11.5)	9.3% (7.0-11.8)	39.2% (36.5-41.9)	44.0% (40.1-47.8)	34.1% (30.2-37.9)	17.6% (15.4-19.7)	22.0% (18.7-25.1)	12.7% (10.0-15.4)	30.4% (27.8-32.9)	22.8% (19.5-26.0)	38.7% (34.8-42.7)
10th	5.4% (4.3-6.5)	6.4% (4.7-7.9)	4.3% (2.8-5.7)	25.0% (22.9-27.0)	24.9% (22.1-27.8)	25.1% (21.9-28.1)	33.6% (31.3-35.8)	40.0% (36.7-43.2)	26.2% (23.1-29.3)	11.4% (9.9-12.9)	8.9% (7.0-10.7)	14.4% (11.8-16.8)	24.6% (22.4-26.6)	19.8% (17.2-22.5)	30.0% (26.8-33.3)
11th	5.7% (4.6-6.7)	2.2% (1.2-3.1)	8.8% (7.0-10.5)	22.0% (20.2-23.9)	25.7% (22.9-28.4)	18.0% (15.5-20.5)	40.8% (38.6-42.9)	50.6% (47.4-53.8)	31.9% (29.0-34.8)	7.2% (6.0-8.3)	7.4% (5.7-9.1)	6.9% (5.4-8.5)	24.3% (22.4-26.3)	21.8% (19.1-24.5)	26.7% (23.9-29.4)
12th	5.6% (4.7-66.6)	1.8% (0.9-2.6)	9.7% (7.9-11.5)	25.6% (23.7-27.4)	24.0% (21.4-26.5)	27.2% (24.5-29.9)	42.8% (40.7-44.9)	47.7% (44.7-50.7)	37.7% (34.7-40.6)	4.1% (3.2-4.9)	4.1% (2.9-5.3)	4.0% (2.8-5.20)	22.0% (20.2-23.7)	22.5% (19.9-24.9)	21.4% (18.9-23.9)
Race															
White	3.8% (3.3-4.3)	***	***	24.4% (23.2-25.6)	***	***	37.5% (36.1-38.7)	***	***	9.4% (8.6-10.2)	***	***	25.0% (23.8-26.2)	***	***
Other	9.9% (7.9-11.8)	***	***	13.5% (11.3-15.8)	***	***	42.7% (39.4-45.9)	***	***	9.0% (7.1-10.9)	***	***	25.0% (22.1-27.8)	***	***
Sexual Orientation															
Heterosexual	4.9% (4.3-5.4)	***	***	22.4% (21.4-23.4)	***	***	39.6% (38.3-40.1)	***	***	9.1% (8.4-9.9)	***	***	24.0% (22.9-29.1)	***	***
LGBQ	5.5% (3.3-7.7)	***	***	16.6% (13.0-20.2)	***	***	48.0% (43.1-52.8)	***	***	10.8% (7.9-13.8)	***	***	19.0% (15.3-22.8)	***	***
Total	5.2% (4.7-5.7)	3.1% (2.5-3.6)	7.4% (6.5-8.3)	21.6% (20.5-22.5)	20.0% (18.6-21.3)	23.2% (21.8-24.6)	39.4% (38.2-40.5)	45.8% (44.2-47.4)	32.7% (31.1-34.3)	9.1% (8.4-9.7)	9.5% (8.5-10.4)	8.7% (7.7-9.6)	24.8% (23.7-25.7)	21.7% (20.3-23.0)	27.9% (26.4-29.4)

### Summary...

Overall, 5.2% of students obtained the alcohol they drank by purchasing it in a store, at a bar, or at a public event. Non-white students (9.9%) were more likely than white students (3.8%) and males (7.4%) were more likely than females (3.1%) to obtain alcohol in this manner.



More than one out of five students (21.6%) obtained alcohol by giving someone else money to purchase it. This practice was more common among white students (24.4%) than among non-white students (13.5%) and also more common among upper level students (e.g., 25.6% among 12<sup>th</sup> grade students) as compared to 9<sup>th</sup> grade students (9.4%). This also was more common among heterosexual students (22.4%) than LGBQ students (16.6%).

Two out of five students (39.4%) had someone give them the alcohol they drank. Females (45.8%) were more likely to obtain alcohol in this way than were males (32.7%), as were LGBQ students (48.0%) when compared to heterosexual students (39.6%).

Less than one in ten students (9.1%) took alcohol from a store or from a family member. This behavior decreased by grade level; 17.6% of 9<sup>th</sup> grade students took alcohol from a store or from a family member as compared to 4.1% of 12<sup>th</sup> grade students. Nearly one-fourth of students (24.8%) reported obtaining alcohol in some other way.

## Perceptions and Beliefs – Alcohol

	<i>Drinking 1 or 2 drinks per day is moderate or great risk</i>			<i>It is wrong or very wrong for someone your age to drink</i>			<i>Parents feel it is wrong or very wrong for you to drink</i>		
Grade	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	<b>69.7%</b> (68.3-71.1)	76.6% (74.7-78.5)	63.2% (61.1-65.2)	<b>79.5%</b> (78.2-80.8)	80.8% (79.0-82.6)	78.2% (76.4-80.1)	<b>92.2%</b> (91.4-93.0)	92.9% (91.7-94.0)	91.6% (90.4-92.8)
10th	<b>67.9%</b> (66.5-69.4)	72.9% (71.0-74.9)	63.1% (61.0-65.2)	<b>72.7%</b> (71.2-74.1)	71.8% (69.7-73.8)	73.6% (71.6-75.7)	<b>90.5%</b> (89.6-91.5)	92.9% (91.7-94.0)	88.2% (86.7-89.6)
11th	<b>64.7%</b> (63.2-66.2)	75.3% (73.4-77.3)	54.8% (52.6-57.0)	<b>69.5%</b> (67.9-71.0)	74.1% (72.1-76.2)	64.6% (62.3-66.9)	<b>88.3%</b> (87.3-89.3)	93.2% (92.0-94.4)	83.7% (82.0-85.3)
12th	<b>63.6%</b> (62.0-65.1)	72.7% (70.7-74.7)	54.7% (52.5-57.0)	<b>64.9%</b> (63.3-66.6)	70.1% (67.9-72.3)	59.5% (57.1-61.9)	<b>82.7%</b> (81.5-84.0)	84.5% (82.8-86.1)	80.9% (79.0-82.7)
<b>Race</b>									
White	<b>66.7%</b> (65.8-67.5)	***	***	<b>71.0%</b> (70.1-71.8)	***	***	<b>87.8%</b> (87.2-88.4)	***	***
Other	<b>66.2%</b> (64.1-68.2)	***	***	<b>73.8%</b> (71.8-75.8)	***	***	<b>89.5%</b> (88.1-90.9)	***	***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>66.6%</b> (65.9-67.4)	***	***	<b>72.0%</b> (71.2-72.8)	***	***	<b>88.8%</b> (88.3-89.4)	***	***
LGBQ	<b>71.8%</b> (68.6-75.0)	***	***	<b>61.6%</b> (57.9-65.3)	***	***	<b>88.0%</b> (85.6-90.5)	***	***
<b>Total</b>									
	<b>66.5%</b> (65.8-67.3)	74.4% (73.4-75.4)	59.1% (58.0-60.1)	<b>71.9%</b> (71.2-72.7)	74.3% (73.3-75.3)	69.5% (68.5-70.6)	<b>88.6%</b> (88.1-89.1)	90.9% (90.3-91.6)	86.3% (85.5-87.1)

### Summary...

Two-thirds of students (66.5%) reported that drinking one or two drinks per day is harmful. However, perception of risk was lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders (63.6%) than among students in 9<sup>th</sup> grade (69.7%).

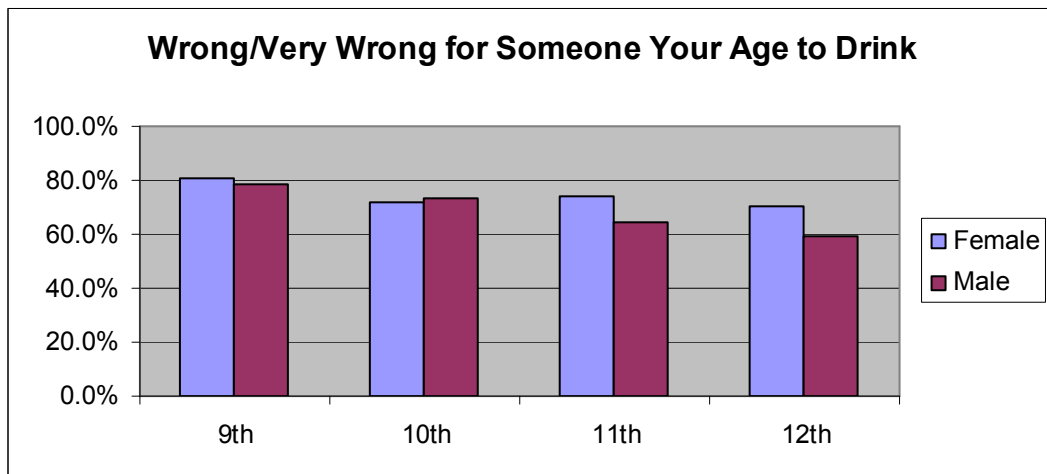
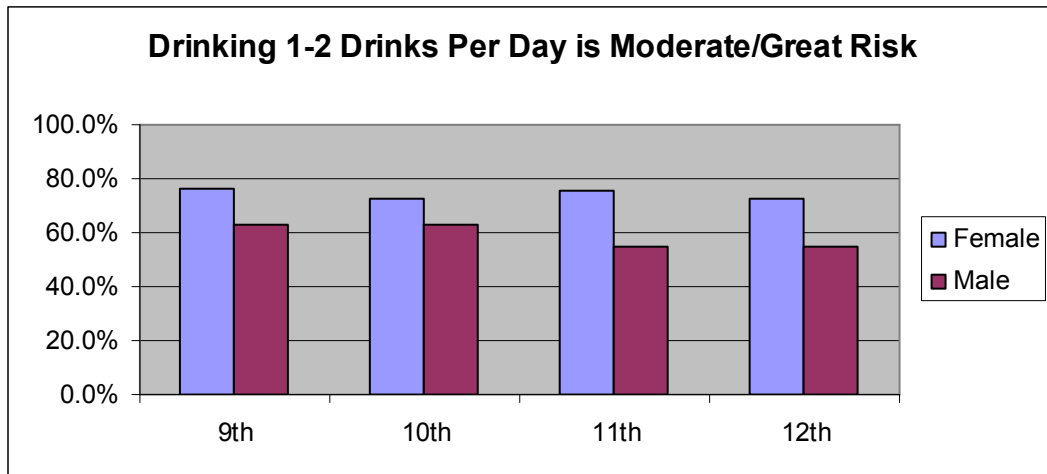
Over seven out of ten students (71.9%) overall indicated that they thought it was wrong for someone their age to drink. Acceptability of drinking increased with grade levels, with 79.5% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders reporting that it was wrong for someone their age to drink compared to 64.9% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders. LGBQ students (61.6%) were less likely than heterosexual students (72.0%) to report it was wrong for someone their age to drink.

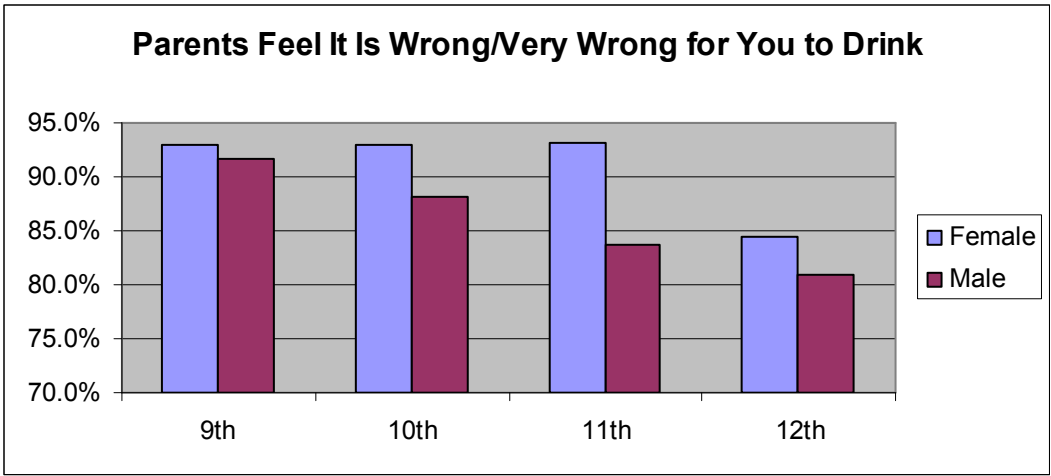
Students more commonly reported that their parents feel it is wrong for them to drink; the overall prevalence rate was 88.6%. Perceived disapproval among parents, however,

decreased with grade level, with 82.7% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders reporting that their parents felt it was wrong.

Females (74.4%) were more likely than males (59.1%) to believe that drinking alcohol regularly was harmful, that it was wrong for someone their age to drink (74.3% of female students compared to 69.5% of male students), and that their parents felt it was wrong for them to drink (90.9% of females students compared to 86.3% of male students).

### Another View...





## Marijuana Use

Grade	<i>Lifetime marijuana use*</i>			<i>Current marijuana use**</i>		
	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male
9th	<b>22.6%</b> (21.3-23.9)	20.2% (18.4-21.9)	24.9% (23.0-26.7)	<b>14.6%</b> (13.5-15.7)	13.4% (11.9-15.0)	15.6% (14.1-17.2)
10th	<b>39.3%</b> (37.8-40.8)	38.3% (36.2-40.5)	40.3% (38.2-42.4)	<b>25.4%</b> (24.1-26.7)	23.0% (21.2-24.9)	27.7% (25.8-29.7)
11th	<b>45.2%</b> (43.6-46.7)	37.6% (35.4-39.8)	52.2% (50.0-54.4)	<b>27.6%</b> (26.2-29.0)	20.4% (18.6-22.2)	34.3% (32.2-36.4)
12th	<b>51.1%</b> (49.6-52.7)	53.9% (51.7-56.2)	48.4% (46.2-50.7)	<b>29.1%</b> (27.7-30.6)	27.5% (25.4-29.5)	30.7% (28.7-32.8)
<b>Race</b>						
White	<b>38.1%</b> (37.3-39.0)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>22.9%</b> (22.2-23.7)	*** ***	*** ***
Other	<b>38.4%</b> (36.3-40.6)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>26.4%</b> (24.5-28.3)	*** ***	*** ***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>						
Heterosexual	<b>38.3%</b> (37.5-39.1)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>23.1%</b> (22.4-23.8)	*** ***	*** ***
LGBQ	<b>57.8%</b> (54.3-61.3)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>39.1%</b> (35.6-42.6)	*** ***	*** ***
<b>Total</b>	<b>39.3%</b> (38.5-40.0)	37.3% (36.2-38.3)	41.1% (40.1-42.2)	<b>24.0%</b> (23.3-24.7)	21.0% (20.1-21.9)	26.9% (25.9-27.9)

\*Ever used marijuana

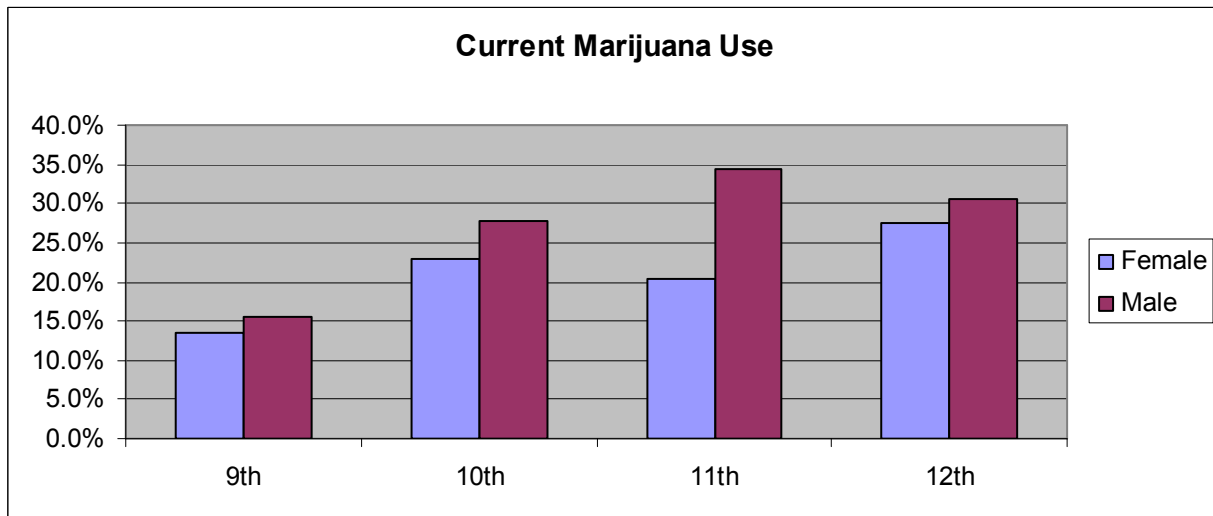
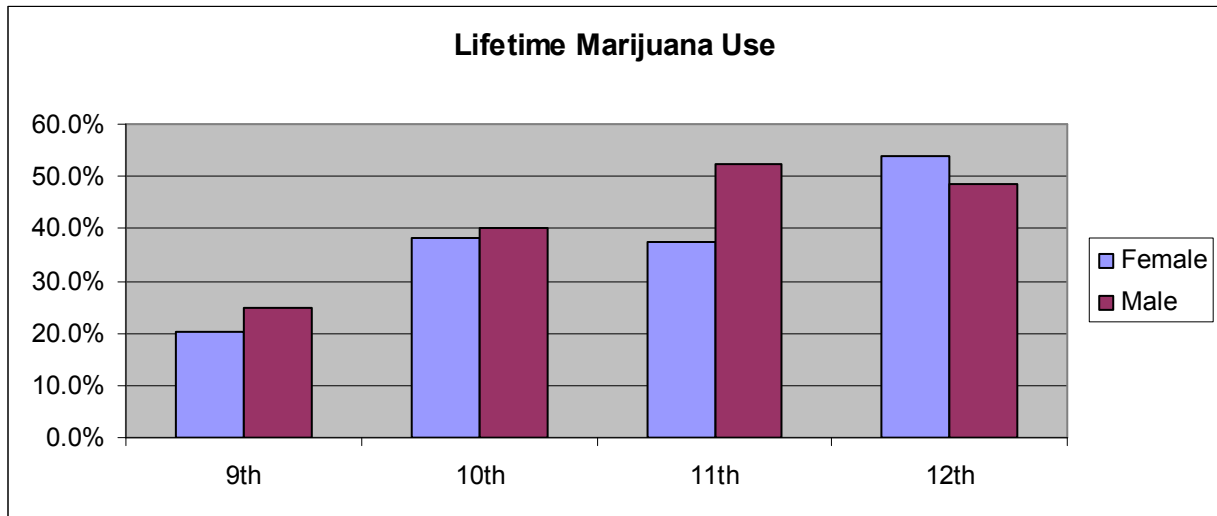
\*\*Used marijuana 1 or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey

### Summary...

Marijuana is the most widely used illegal drug among adolescents. In BVSD and SVVSD, 39.3% of students reported having tried marijuana, and that rate increased by grade level. Slightly more than half of all 12th grade students (51.1%) reported they had tried marijuana, compared to less than one in four (22.6%) 9<sup>th</sup> grade students.

The rate of current marijuana use was 24.0%, with more prevalent use among the upper grades. More than one in four (29.1%) 12<sup>th</sup> graders reported using marijuana in the last 30 days. The rate of lifetime use (57.8%) and current use (39.1%) of marijuana among LGBQ students was much higher than among heterosexual students (38.3% and 23.1% respectively).

### Another View...



## Perceptions and Beliefs – Marijuana

	<i>Smoking marijuana regularly is a moderate or great risk</i>			<i>It is wrong or very wrong for someone your age to smoke marijuana</i>			<i>Parents feel it is wrong or very wrong for you to smoke marijuana</i>		
Grade	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	<b>70.5%</b> (68.2-72.8)	77.1% (73.9-80.2)	65.2% (62.0-68.5)	<b>76.3%</b> (74.7-77.9)	79.8% (77.7-82.0)	72.7% (70.3-75.1)	<b>94.9%</b> (94.2-95.6)	95.9% (95.0-96.8)	93.9% (92.8-95.0)
10th	<b>64.8%</b> (62.4-67.2)	74.4% (71.2-77.7)	57.0% (53.6-60.3)	<b>57.8%</b> (55.9-59.8)	58.2% (55.5-61.0)	57.5% (54.7-60.3)	<b>90.6%</b> (89.6-91.6)	89.3% (87.8-90.8)	91.9% (90.6-93.3)
11th	<b>63.9%</b> (61.5-66.2)	75.5% (72.4-78.7)	54.7% (51.4-57.9)	<b>53.2%</b> (51.1-55.3)	56.9% (53.9-59.8)	49.4% (46.3-52.4)	<b>90.6%</b> (89.6-91.7)	91.4% (90.0-92.8)	89.9% (88.5-91.4)
12th	<b>65.8%</b> (63.5-68.0)	78.9% (76.1-81.6)	47.2% (46.4-53.2)	<b>49.1%</b> (47.1-51.2)	48.5% (45.5-51.5)	49.7% (46.8-52.6)	<b>82.6%</b> (81.2-84.0)	84.4% (82.5-86.3)	80.8% (78.8-82.9)
<b>Race</b>									
White	<b>69.2%</b> (67.9-70.5)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>58.1%</b> (56.9-59.2)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>89.2%</b> (88.6-89.8)	*** ***	*** ***
Other	<b>56.0%</b> (52.7-59.2)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>66.9%</b> (64.4-69.5)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>92.8%</b> (91.6-94.0)	*** ***	*** ***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>69.2%</b> (68.0-70.5)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>60.8%</b> (59.7-61.8)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>90.1%</b> (90.0-91.1)	*** ***	*** ***
LGBQ	<b>53.0%</b> (47.4-58.7)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>30.1%</b> (25.5-34.7)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>82.4%</b> (79.2-85.6)	*** ***	*** ***
Total	<b>66.2%</b> (65.0-67.4)	76.6% (75.1-78.1)	57.3% (55.7-59.0)	<b>59.9%</b> (58.9-60.9)	61.8% (60.4-63.2)	58.0% (56.6-59.4)	<b>90.0%</b> (89.5-90.5)	90.5% (89.8-91.2)	89.5% (88.7-90.2)

### Summary...

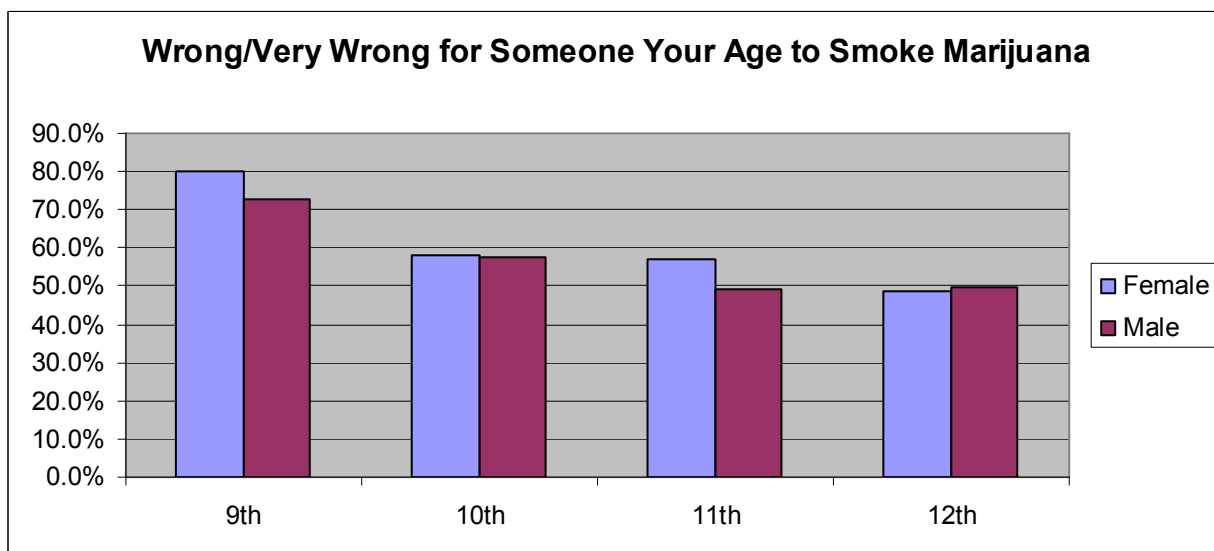
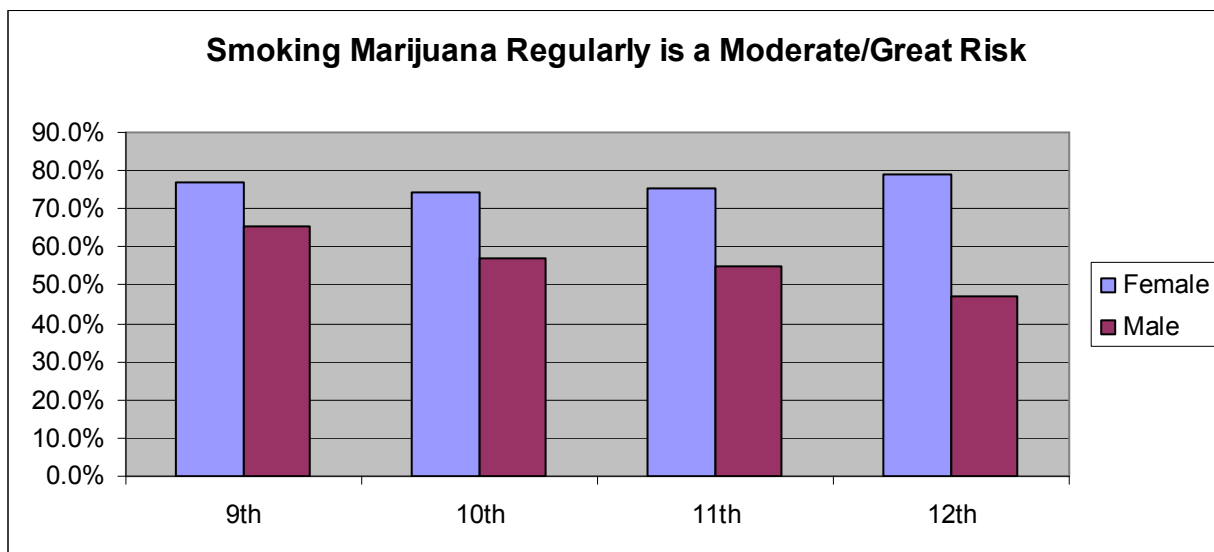
Two-thirds... of students (66.2%) believed that smoking marijuana regularly was harmful. While 70.5% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders perceived regular use of marijuana as harmful, this rate was lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders (64.8%); but, the rate did not decline among older students. Although nearly six out of ten students (59.9%) thought it was wrong for someone their age to smoke marijuana, that number decreased by grade level, from 76.3% among 9<sup>th</sup> graders to 49.1% among 12<sup>th</sup> graders. Likewise, the percentage of students who thought their parents felt it was wrong for them to smoke marijuana decreased by grade level, from 94.9% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders to 82.6% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders.

Females (76.6%) were more likely than males (57.3%) to believe that smoking marijuana was harmful and that it was wrong for someone their age to smoke (61.8% of female students compared to 58.0% of male students). Non-white students (56.0%) were less

likely to perceive smoking marijuana as harmful when compared to white students (69.2%), but were more likely to think it was wrong for someone their age to smoke marijuana (66.9% of non-white students compared to 58.1% of white students) and slightly more likely to report parental disapproval (92.8% of non-white students compared to 89.2% of white students).

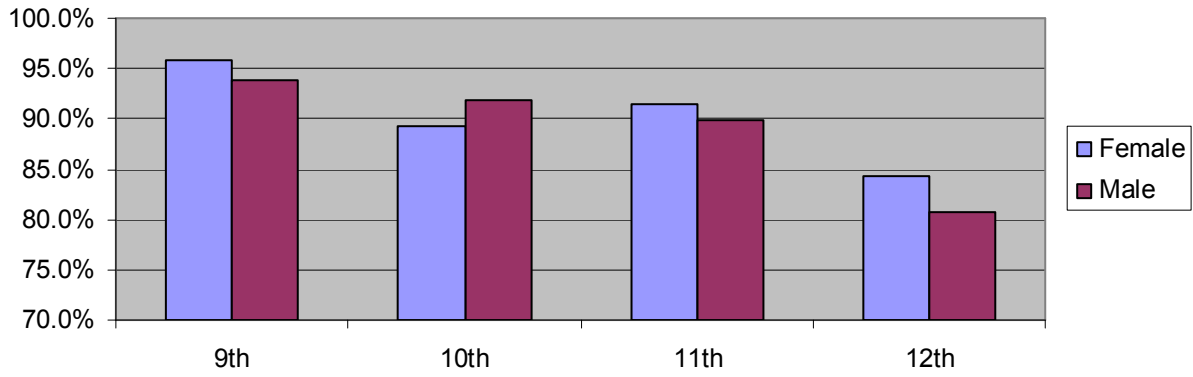
LGBQ students were consistently less likely than heterosexual students to perceive marijuana use as harmful (53.0% of LGBQ students compared to 69.2% of heterosexual students), believe it was wrong for someone their age to smoke marijuana (30.1% of LGBQ students compared to 60.8% of heterosexual students), and report parental disapproval (82.4% of LGBQ students compared to 90.1% of heterosexual students).

**Another View...**





### Parents Feel it is Wrong/Very Wrong for You to Smoke Marijuana



## Early Initiation of Tobacco, Alcohol, and Marijuana Use

	<i>Smoked a whole cigarette before age 13</i>			<i>Drank alcohol before age 13 years*</i>			<i>Tried marijuana before age 13 years</i>		
Grade	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male
9th	<b>9.4%</b> (8.5-10.3)	9.2% (7.9-10.5)	9.6% (8.4-10.9)	<b>25.5%</b> (24.1-26.8)	24.0% (22.1-25.9)	26.8% (24.9-28.7)	<b>7.5%</b> (6.7-8.3)	5.7% (4.7-6.7)	9.3% (8.0-10.5)
10th	<b>11.2%</b> (10.2-12.2)	9.2% (7.9-10.5)	13.2% (11.7-14.7)	<b>24.2%</b> (22.9-25.5)	20.2% (18.5-22.0)	28.1% (26.1-30.0)	<b>10.2%</b> (9.2-11.1)	7.7% (6.5-8.9)	12.5% (11.1-14.0)
11th	<b>10.8%</b> (9.8-11.8)	10.0% (8.7-11.4)	11.5% (10.1-12.9)	<b>19.7%</b> (18.4-20.9)	17.6% (15.9-19.4)	21.6% (19.8-23.4)	<b>8.2%</b> (7.4-9.1)	6.7% (5.5-7.8)	9.7% (8.4-11.0)
12th	<b>9.6%</b> (8.6-10.5)	8.2% (7.0-9.5)	10.9% (9.5-12.3)	<b>19.6%</b> (18.3-20.8)	13.1% (11.6-14.6)	25.9% (23.9-27.8)	<b>9.0%</b> (8.1-9.9)	8.9% (7.6-10.2)	9.1% (7.8-10.4)
<b>Race</b>									
White	<b>8.6%</b> (8.1-9.1)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>20.4%</b> (19.7-21.2)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>7.7%</b> (7.2-8.2)	*** ***	*** ***
Other	<b>15.0%</b> (13.5-16.6)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>29.1%</b> (27.1-31.1)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>12.5%</b> (11.0-13.9)	*** ***	*** ***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>8.8%</b> (8.3-9.2)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>21.2%</b> (20.5-21.9)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>7.6%</b> (7.1-8.0)	*** ***	*** ***
LGBQ	<b>28.0%</b> (24.8-31.2)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>41.8%</b> (38.3-45.3)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>21.1%</b> (18.2-24.0)	*** ***	*** ***
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.3%</b> (9.8-10.7)	9.2% (8.5-9.8)	11.3% (10.6-12.0)	<b>22.3%</b> (21.7-23.0)	18.8% (18.0-19.7)	25.6% (24.7-26.6)	<b>8.7%</b> (8.3-9.2)	7.2% (6.7-7.8)	10.2% (9.5-10.8)

\*More than a few sips

### Summary...

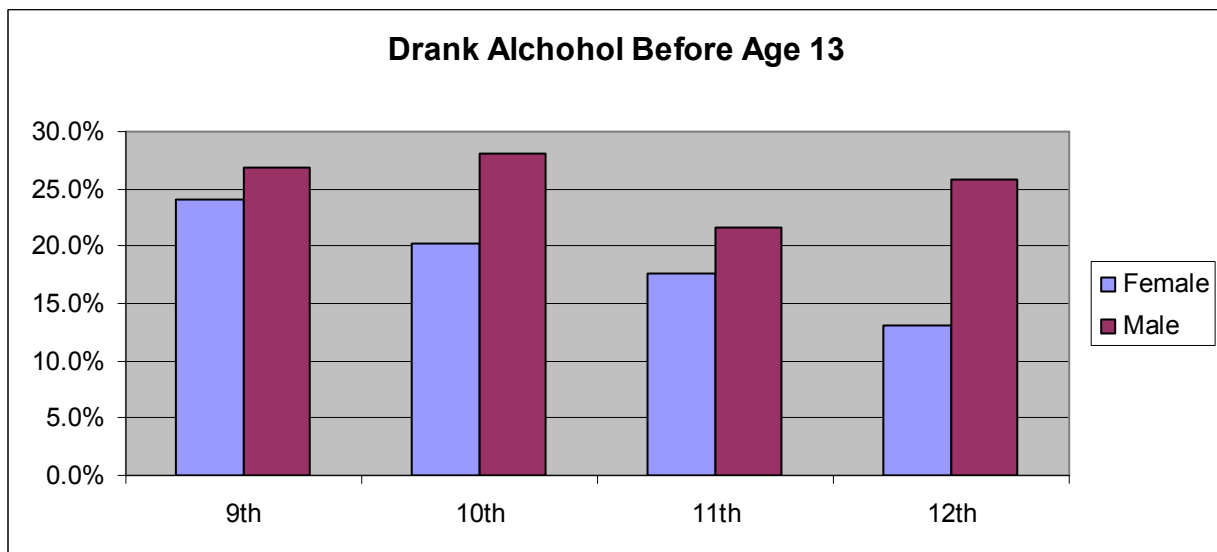
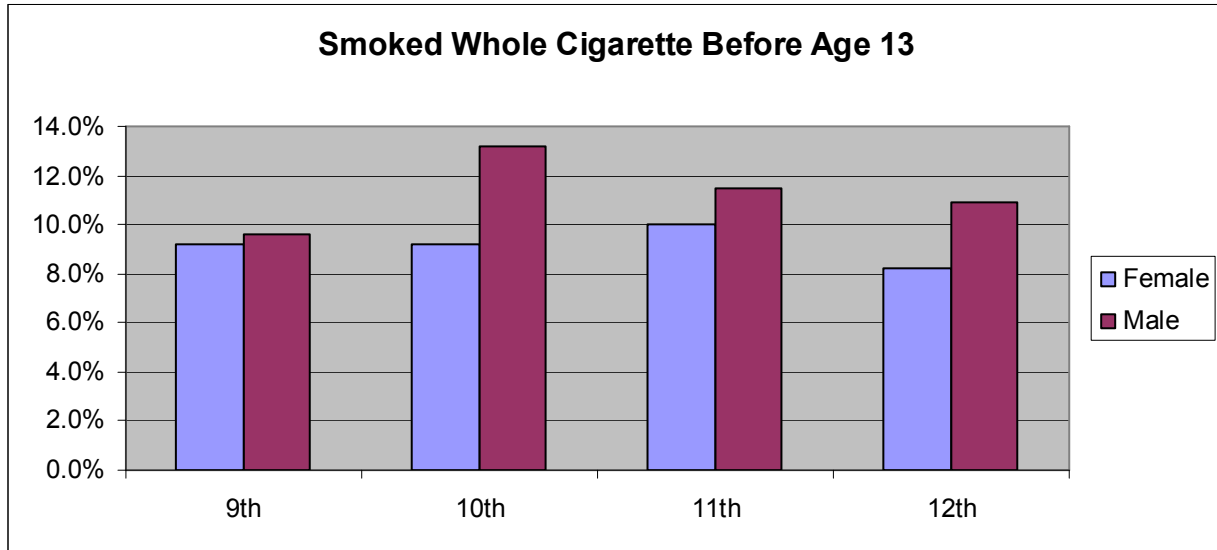
Early initiation of tobacco, alcohol, and other drug use is associated with a greater likelihood of addiction. In addition, use of tobacco and alcohol at a young age is known to increase the risk for other drug use. Delaying initial use of these substances can positively impact eventual addiction and use rates.

The rate for smoking a whole cigarette before the age of 13 was 10.3%. The rate for alcohol consumption before age 13 was 22.3%, with the highest rate of consumption before age 13 among 9<sup>th</sup> graders (25.5% among 9<sup>th</sup> graders compared to 19.6% among 12<sup>th</sup> graders). The rate for trying marijuana before age 13 was 8.7%.

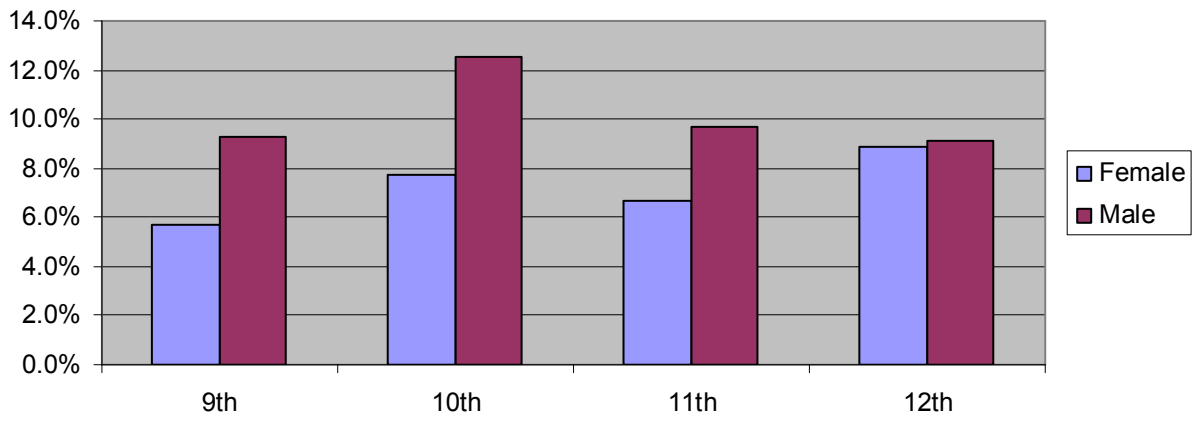
Early initiation of cigarette (11.3%), alcohol (25.6%), and marijuana use (10.2%) was more common among males than it was for females (9.2%, 18.8% and 7.2% respectively). Non-white students were more likely than white students to report early

initiation for all three drugs, with nearly twice as many non-whites (15.0%) as whites (8.6%) reporting early cigarette use. LGBQ students were two and three times more likely than heterosexual students to report early initiation of all three drugs. The prevalence of early cigarette use among LGBQ students was 28.0% compared to 8.8% among heterosexuals; the rate of early alcohol use was 41.8% compared to 21.2%; and the rate of early marijuana use was 21.1% compared to 7.6%.

**Another View...**



### Tried Marijuana Before Age 13



## Substance use on School Property – Cigarettes, Alcohol, Marijuana

	<i>Smoked cigarettes on school property*</i>			<i>Drank alcohol on school property*</i>			<i>Used marijuana on school property*</i>		
Grade	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	<b>4.7%</b> (4.1-5.4)	4.5% (3.6-5.4)	5.0% (4.0-5.9)	<b>5.7%</b> (5.0-6.4)	6.0% (4.9-7.0)	5.4% (4.4-6.3)	<b>4.3%</b> (3.7-4.9)	4.6% (3.6-5.5)	4.1% (3.2-4.9)
10th	<b>11.2%</b> (10.2-12.1)	12.0% (10.1-13.5)	10.3% (9.0-11.6)	<b>8.3%</b> (7.4-9.2)	9.9% (8.5-11.2)	6.8% (5.7-7.9)	<b>9.1%</b> (8.2-10.0)	9.8% (8.5-11.1)	8.4% (7.2-9.6)
11th	<b>10.7%</b> (9.8-11.7)	9.3% (8.0-10.7)	12.1% (10.6-13.5)	<b>7.1%</b> (6.3-7.7)	3.6% (2.4-3.8)	10.3% (10.1-13.0)	<b>8.8%</b> (7.9-9.7)	6.5% (5.4-7.6)	10.9% (9.5-12.3)
12th	<b>13.5%</b> (12.4-14.6)	15.1% (13.5-16.7)	11.9% (10.5-13.3)	<b>8.5%</b> (7.0-8.9)	6.4% (5.5-6.9)	10.5% (10.2-13.1)	<b>5.8%</b> (5.0-6.5)	5.9% (4.9-7.0)	5.6% (4.6-6.6)
<b>Race</b>									
White	<b>9.1%</b> (8.6-9.6)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>6.2%</b> (5.8-6.7)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>6.0%</b> (5.6-6.4)	*** ***	*** ***
Other	<b>11.1%</b> (9.7-12.4)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>10.4%</b> (9.1-11.7)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>8.0%</b> (6.8-9.2)	*** ***	*** ***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>8.5%</b> (8.0-8.9)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>6.7%</b> (6.3-7.1)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>6.2%</b> (5.8-6.6)	*** ***	*** ***
LGBQ	<b>28.8%</b> (25.6-32.0)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>13.3%</b> (10.9-15.7)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>13.9%</b> (11.4-16.4)	*** ***	*** ***
Total	<b>10.0%</b> (9.5-10.4)	10.2% (9.5-10.8)	9.7% (9.1-10.4)	<b>7.4%</b> (7.0-7.8)	6.5% (5.9-7.1)	8.2% (7.6-8.8)	<b>7.0%</b> (6.6-7.4)	6.7% (6.2-7.3)	7.2% (6.6-7.8)

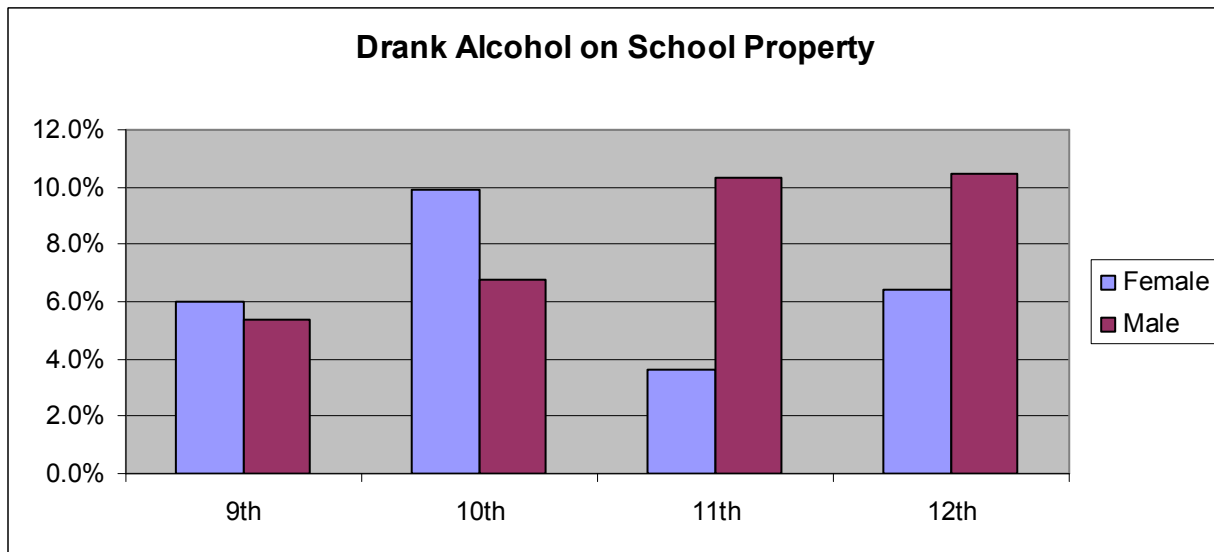
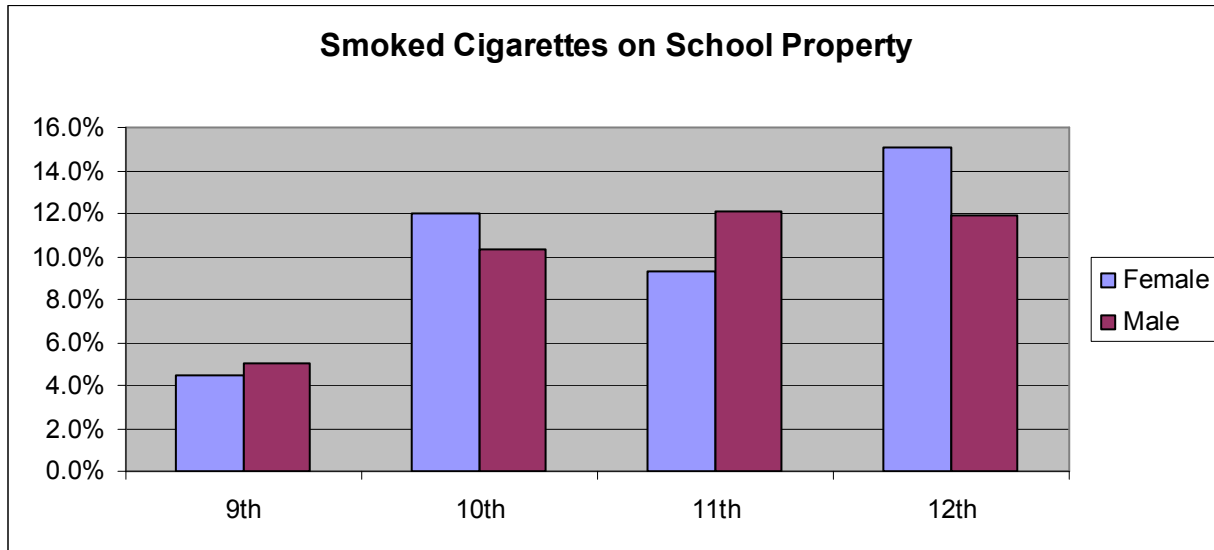
### Summary...

Students are more likely to use tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs if these substances if there is greater social accessibility, such as availability and use at school. In BVSD and SVVSD, the rate for smoking cigarettes on school property at least once in the 30 days preceding the survey was 10.0%. The rate of recent alcohol use on school property was somewhat less prevalent (7.4%), and that rate was somewhat higher among males (8.2%) than it was for females (6.5%). The rate for marijuana use on school property was similar to that of alcohol use, but males and females were equally likely to report use of marijuana on school property in the last 30 days.

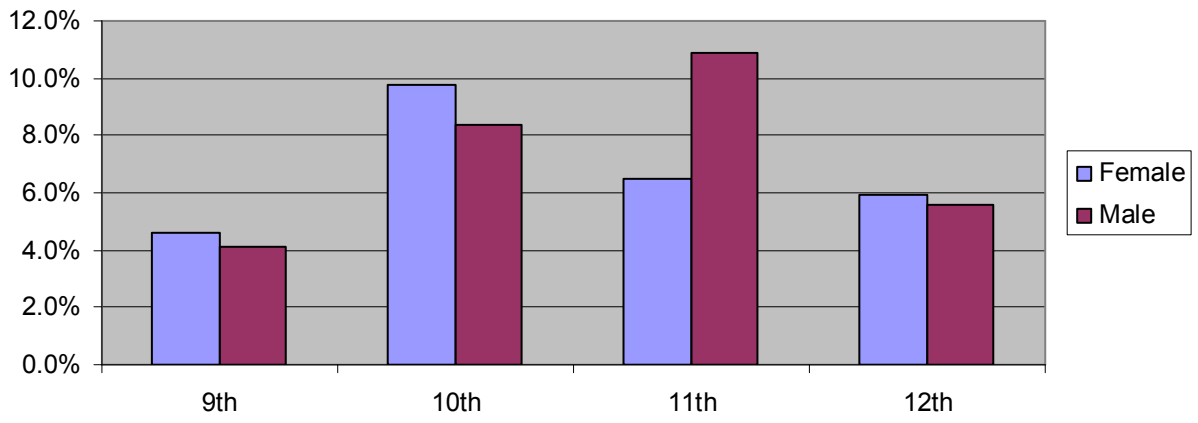
Non-white students (11.1%) were more likely than white students (9.1%) to report that they drank alcohol on school property. LGBQ students had higher rates than heterosexual students for all three of these behaviors (28.8% of LGBQ students compared to 8.5% of heterosexual students reported recent cigarette use at school;

13.3% of LGBTQ students compared to 6.7% of heterosexual students reported recent alcohol use at school; and 13.9% of LGBTQ students compared to 6.2% of heterosexual students reported recent marijuana use at school).

**Another View...**



### Used Marijuana on School Property



## Substance Use on School Property – Tobacco and Drugs

	<i>Tobacco use on school property*</i>			<i>Offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property**</i>		
Grade	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male
9th	<b>7.2%</b> (6.9-8.8)	5.8% (4.4-7.0)	8.6% (6.6-9.4)	<b>29.9%</b> (28.5-31.3)	28.5% (26.5-30.4)	31.2% (29.3-33.2)
10th	<b>14.1%</b> (12.3-14.4)	12.8% (11.5-14.5)	15.3% (14.1-16.1)	<b>33.4%</b> (31.9-34.9)	33.9% (31.8-36.0)	32.9% (30.9-35.0)
11th	<b>13.8%</b> (11.9-14.0)	9.3% (8.5-11.2)	18.0% (17.3-19.5)	<b>33.5%</b> (32.0-35.0)	27.4% (25.3-29.4)	39.3% (37.1-41.4)
12th	<b>17.8%</b> (15.1-18.4)	16.7% (14.4-17.4)	18.8% (15.8-19.2)	<b>27.2%</b> (25.8-28.7)	24.8% (22.8-26.7)	29.6% (27.6-31.7)
<b>Race</b>						
White	<b>12.6%</b> (12.0-13.2)	***	***	<b>31.0%</b> (30.1-31.8)	***	***
Other	<b>14.4%</b> (12.9-16.0)	***	***	<b>29.5%</b> (27.5-31.5)	***	***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>						
Heterosexual	<b>11.8%</b> (11.2-12.3)	***	***	<b>30.1%</b> (29.3-30.8)	***	***
LGBQ	<b>31.9%</b> (28.6-35.2)	***	***	<b>43.4%</b> (39.9-47.0)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.1%</b> (12.6-13.7)	11.1% (10.4-11.8)	15.1% (14.3-15.8)	<b>31.0%</b> (30.3-31.7)	28.7% (27.7-29.7)	33.2% (32.2-34.3)

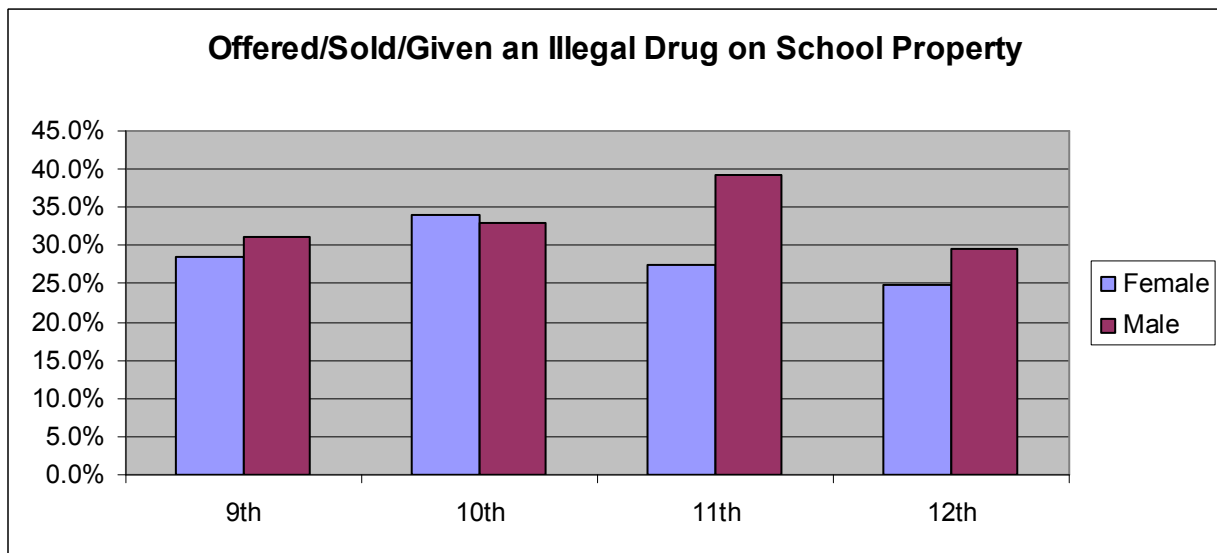
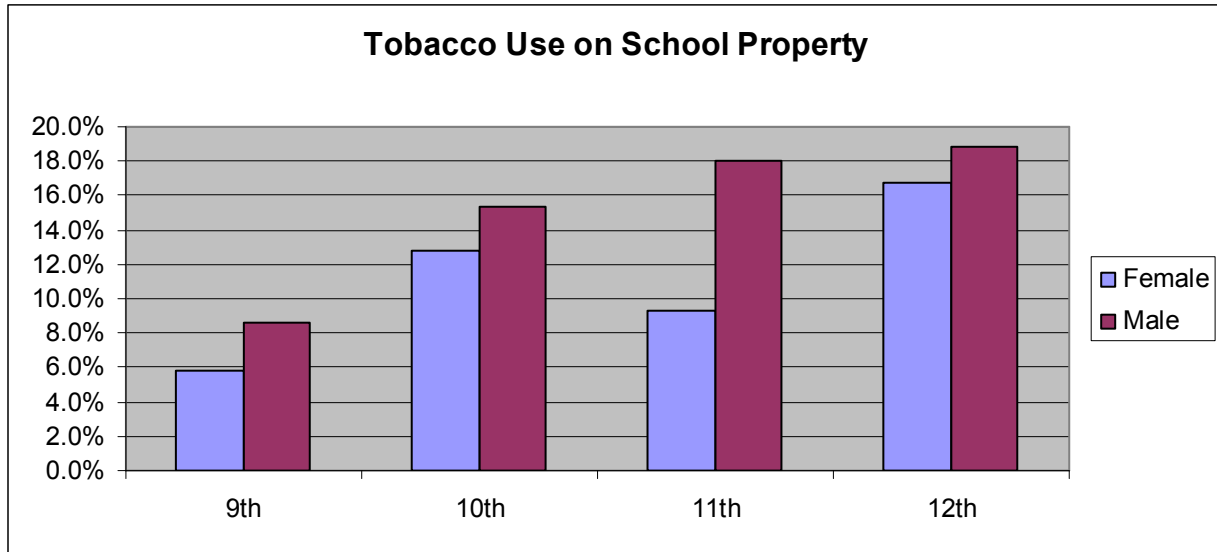
### Summary...

The rate for tobacco use on school property, including cigarettes, cigars, and smokeless tobacco, was 13.1%, and male students (15.1%) were more likely than female students (11.1%) to have used tobacco on school property. The rate increased with grade level, with 17.8% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders reporting tobacco use on school property compared to 7.2% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders. LGBQ students (31.9%) were nearly three times more likely than heterosexual students (11.8%) to report tobacco use on school property.

Almost one-third of students (31.0%) reported that they were offered, sold or given an illegal drug on school property. Male students (33.2%) were somewhat more likely than female students (28.7%), and LGBQ students (43.4%) were more likely than heterosexual students (30.1%) to have been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug while on school property.



**Another View...**



## Safety and Self-Injury

	<i>Felt safe in a neighborhood*</i>			<i>Felt too unsafe to go to school**</i>			<i>Intentionally self-injured***</i>		
Grade	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	<b>93.2%</b> (92.0-94.3)	96.0% (94.8-97.3)	90.1% (88.1-92.1)	<b>5.0%</b> (4.3-5.6)	5.3% (4.3-6.3)	4.7% (3.8-5.6)	<b>19.5%</b> (18.2-20.7)	24.6% (22.7-26.5)	14.6% (13.1-16.1)
10th	<b>95.0%</b> (94.0-96.1)	96.9% (95.8-98.0)	92.8% (91.0-94.7)	<b>5.7%</b> (5.0-6.4)	5.7% (4.7-6.7)	5.7% (4.7-6.7)	<b>22.1%</b> (20.8-23.3)	30.5% (28.4-32.5)	14.0% (12.5-15.5)
11th	<b>93.2%</b> (91.9-94.5)	96.5% (95.2-97.7)	88.7% (86.1-91.2)	<b>3.9%</b> (3.3-4.5)	1.8% (1.2-2.4)	5.9% (4.9-6.9)	<b>18.0%</b> (16.8-19.3)	23.1% (21.1-25.0)	13.4% (11.9-14.9)
12th	<b>96.5%</b> (95.5-97.5)	96.9% (95.6-98.3)	96.0% (94.5-97.5)	<b>5.9%</b> (5.2-6.7)	4.7% (3.7-5.6)	7.1% (6.0-8.3)	<b>16.4%</b> (15.2-17.6)	17.1% (15.4-18.8)	15.7% (14.1-17.3)
<b>Race</b>									
White	<b>98.4%</b> (98.2-98.6)	***	***	<b>3.1%</b> (2.8-3.4)	***	***	<b>19.8%</b> (19.1-20.5)	***	***
Other	<b>94.5%</b> (93.4-95.6)	***	***	<b>11.8%</b> (10.4-13.2)	***	***	<b>13.6%</b> (12.1-15.1)	***	***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>98.1%</b> (97.8-98.3)	***	***	<b>3.9%</b> (3.6-4.3)	***	***	<b>17.4%</b> (14.8-20.0)	***	***
LGBQ	<b>97.2%</b> (95.9-98.4)	***	***	<b>11.7%</b> (9.5-14.0)	***	***	<b>40.2%</b> (36.7-43.7)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>97.6%</b> (97.4-97.9)	98.4% (98.1-98.7)	96.9% (96.4-97.2)	<b>5.1%</b> (4.8-5.5)	4.4% (4.0-4.9)	5.8% (5.3-6.3)	<b>19.0%</b> (18.4-19.7)	23.9% (23.0-24.9)	14.4% (13.6-15.2)

\*Most of the time or always

\*\*On 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey

### Summary...

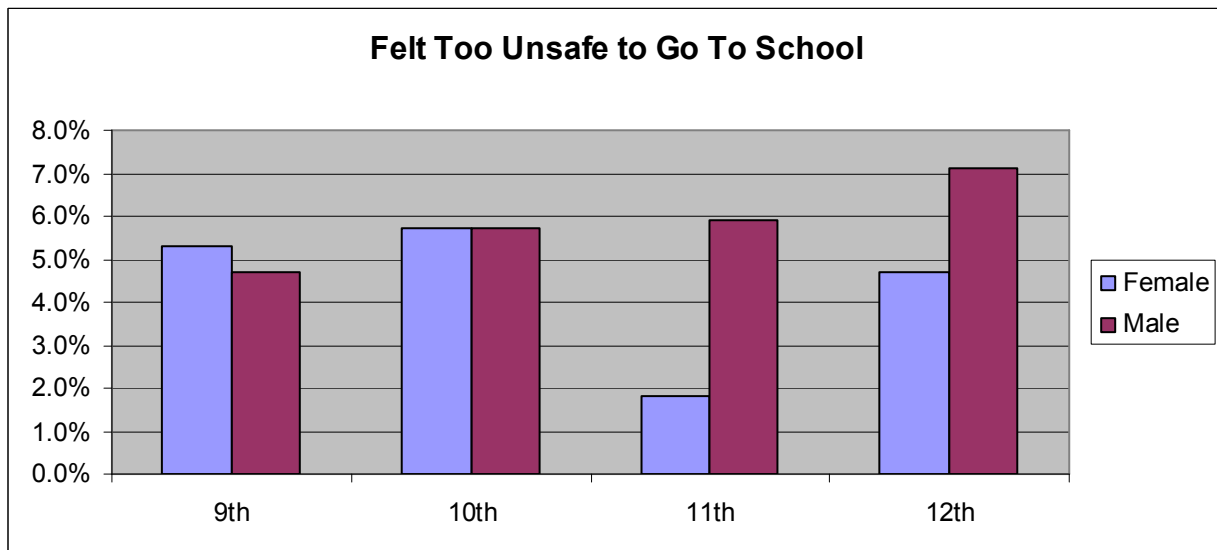
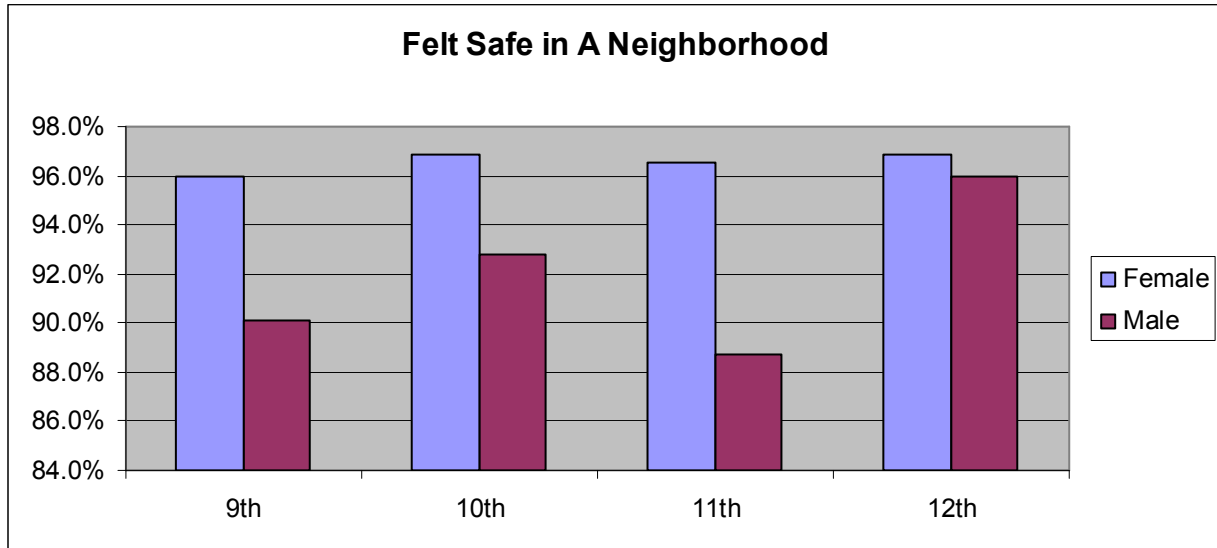
Nearly all students (97.6%) reported that they felt in safe in their neighborhood most of the time or always. The rate of feeling safe in one's neighborhood was slightly lower among non-white students (94.5%) than among white students (98.4%).

The rate of students who reported that they felt too unsafe to go to school on at least one of the 30 days preceding the survey was 5.1%. This perception was more common among LGBQ students (11.7%) and non-white students (11.8%) than among heterosexual (3.9%) and white (3.1%) students.

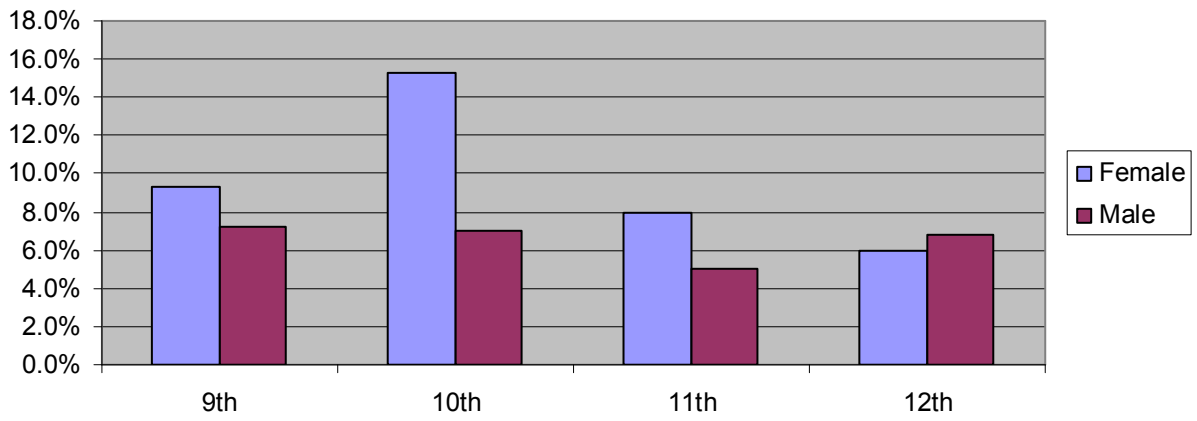
The percentage of students who reported that they have intentionally self-injured themselves (such as cutting or burning) in the 12 months preceding the survey without wanting to die was 19.0%. Females (23.9%) were more likely than males (14.4%) and

LGBQ students (40.2%) were more likely than heterosexual students (17.4%) to report this behavior.

### Another View...



### Intentionally Self-Injured



## Harassment –Ethnicity/Race or LGB

Grade	Harassed*			Harassed because of race or ethnic origin*			Harassed because someone thought they were lesbian, gay, or bisexual*		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	<b>35.7%</b> (34.3-37.2)	38.6% (36.5-40.8)	33.0% (31.0-35.0)	<b>8.8%</b> (7.9-9.7)	7.6% (6.4-8.8)	9.9% (8.6-11.2)	<b>8.8%</b> (7.9-9.6)	6.4% (5.4-7.5)	10.9% (9.6-12.3)
10th	<b>29.8%</b> (28.4-31.2)	29.8% (27.8-31.8)	29.8% (27.8-31.8)	<b>9.9%</b> (9.0-10.8)	9.5% (8.2-10.8)	10.2% (8.9-11.5)	<b>7.6%</b> (6.8-8.4)	5.4% (4.4-6.4)	9.7% (8.4-11.0)
11th	<b>26.5%</b> (25.1-27.9)	25.9% (23.9-27.9)	27.0% (25.1-29.0)	<b>10.1%</b> (9.2-11.1)	6.7% (5.5-7.8)	13.4% (11.9-14.9)	<b>6.3%</b> (5.6-7.1)	4.1% (3.2-5.0)	8.5% (7.2-9.7)
12th	<b>19.7%</b> (18.5-21.0)	22.3% (20.4-24.2)	17.2% (15.5-18.9)	<b>10.3%</b> (9.4-11.3)	6.1% (5.0-7.2)	14.5% (12.9-16.1)	<b>5.6%</b> (4.9-6.3)	3.8% (2.9-4.6)	7.4% (6.2-8.6)
<b>Race</b>									
White	<b>27.6%</b> (26.8-28.4)	***	***	<b>5.5%</b> (5.1-5.9)	***	***	<b>6.3%</b> (5.9-6.7)	***	***
Other	<b>27.1%</b> (25.1-29.0)	***	***	<b>22.3%</b> (20.5-24.2)	***	***	<b>9.0%</b> (7.8-10.3)	***	***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>26.2%</b> (25.5-26.9)	***	***	<b>8.8%</b> (8.3-9.3)	***	***	<b>4.4%</b> (4.1-4.8)	***	***
LGBQ	<b>49.6%</b> (46.7-52.6)	***	***	<b>13.2%</b> (10.8-15.7)	***	***	<b>39.4%</b> (35.9-42.9)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>28.1%</b> (27.4-28.8)	29.3% (28.3-30.3)	27.0% (26.0-28.0)	<b>9.8%</b> (9.3-10.2)	7.5% (6.9-8.1)	11.9% (11.2-12.6)	<b>7.1%</b> (6.7-7.5)	5.0% (4.5-5.4)	9.2% (8.5-9.8)

\*At school (or on the way to school) during the 12 months preceding the survey

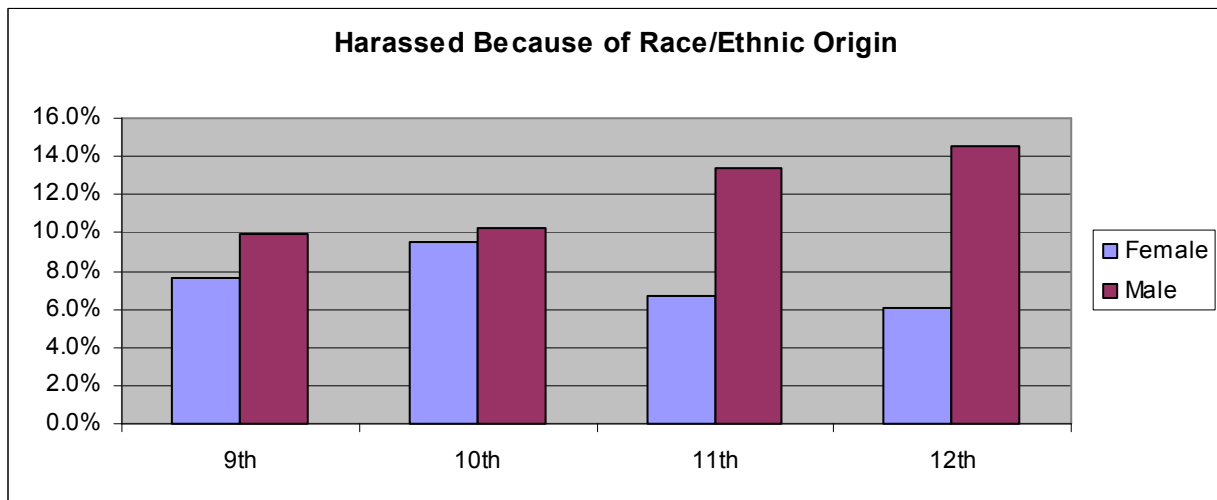
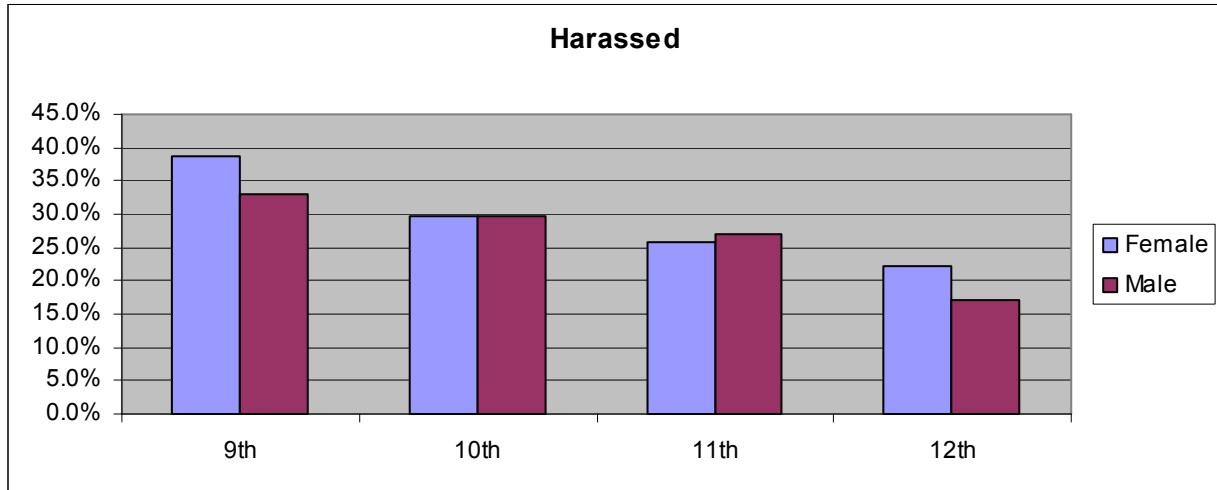
### Summary...

Harassment, as explained in the survey, can include threatening, bullying, name calling or obscenities, offensive notes or graffiti, exclusion from unwanted groups, unwanted attention or unwanted touching, and physical assault. More than one in four students (28.1%) reported that they have been harassed at school or on the way to school in the 12 months preceding the survey. The rate decreased with grade level, with the highest prevalence among 9<sup>th</sup> graders at 35.7% falling to 19.7% among 12<sup>th</sup> graders. LGBQ students (49.6%) were almost twice as likely as heterosexual students (26.2%) to report this experience.

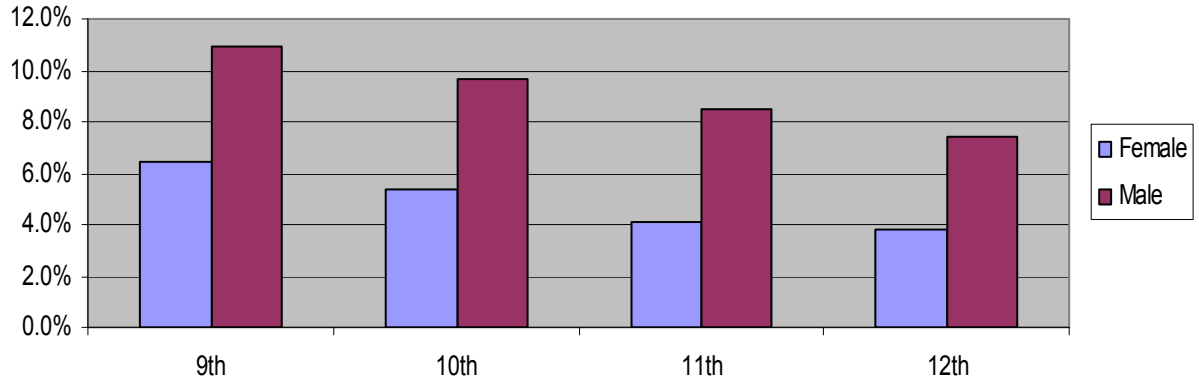
Approximately one in ten students (9.8%) reported having been harassed because of their race or ethnic origin in the prior 12 months at school or on the way to school. Non-white students (22.3%) were four times as likely as white students (5.5%) to report this experience.

The percentage of students who reported having been harassed at school or on their way to school because someone thought they were lesbian, gay or bisexual was 7.1%. LGBTQ students (39.4%) were nearly nine times as likely as heterosexual students (4.4%) to report this experience. The incidence was slightly higher among all males (9.2%) than among all females (5.0%).

**Another View...**



### Harassed Because Someone Thought They Were Lesbian/Gay/Bisexual



## Harassment – Religion, Appearance, Unwanted Sexual Attention

Grade	<i>Harassed because of religious beliefs*</i>			<i>Harassed because of weight, size, physical appearance*</i>			<i>Received unwanted sexual comments or attention*</i>		
	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male
9th	<b>7.6%</b> (6.8-8.4)	8.6% (7.3-9.8)	6.7% (5.6-7.8)	<b>24.5%</b> (23.2-25.8)	28.6% (26.6-30.6)	20.7% (19.0-22.4)	<b>21.9%</b> (20.6-23.2)	30.2% (28.1-32.2)	14.2% (12.7-15.6)
10th	<b>9.3%</b> (8.4-10.2)	8.9% (7.7-10.2)	9.7% (8.4-10.9)	<b>20.4%</b> (19.1-21.6)	24.4% (22.5-26.3)	16.4% (14.8-18.0)	<b>22.6%</b> (21.3-23.9)	33.9% (31.8-36.0)	11.4% (10.0-12.8)
11th	<b>6.5%</b> (5.7-7.3)	5.0% (4.0-6.0)	7.8% (6.7-9.0)	<b>15.3%</b> (14.2-16.5)	13.8% (12.2-15.3)	16.8% (15.2-18.4)	<b>20.4%</b> (19.1-21.6)	29.6% (27.5-31.7)	11.7% (10.3-13.2)
12th	<b>6.3%</b> (5.5-7.1)	6.0% (4.9-7.1)	6.6% (5.5-7.7)	<b>13.2%</b> (12.1-14.3)	16.2% (14.5-17.8)	10.4% (9.0-11.7)	<b>17.0%</b> (15.8-18.2)	22.6% (20.7-24.5)	11.5% (10.1-13.0)
<b>Race</b>									
White	<b>6.7%</b> (6.3-7.2)	***	***	<b>17.8%</b> (17.1-18.5)	***	***	<b>19.6%</b> (18.9-20.4)	***	***
Other	<b>9.7%</b> (8.4-11.0)	***	***	<b>18.1%</b> (16.4-19.8)	***	***	<b>21.6%</b> (19.8-23.4)	***	***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>6.8%</b> (6.4-7.3)	***	***	<b>17.0%</b> (16.4-17.6)	***	***	<b>18.7%</b> (18.0-19.3)	***	***
LGBQ	<b>9.9%</b> (7.8-12.1)	***	***	<b>31.5%</b> (28.2-34.8)	***	***	<b>41.0%</b> (37.5-44.5)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.5%</b> (7.1-7.9)	7.2% (6.6-7.8)	7.7% (7.1-8.3)	<b>18.5%</b> (17.9-19.1)	20.9% (20.0-21.8)	16.2% (15.4-17.0)	<b>20.5%</b> (19.9-21.2)	29.2% (28.1-30.2)	12.2% (11.5-13.0)

\*At school (or on the way to school) during the 12 months preceding the survey

### Summary...

In the 12 months preceding the survey, 7.5% of students reported that they were harassed at school or on the way to school because of their religious beliefs. The prevalence was slightly higher among non-white students (9.7%) than white students (6.7%).

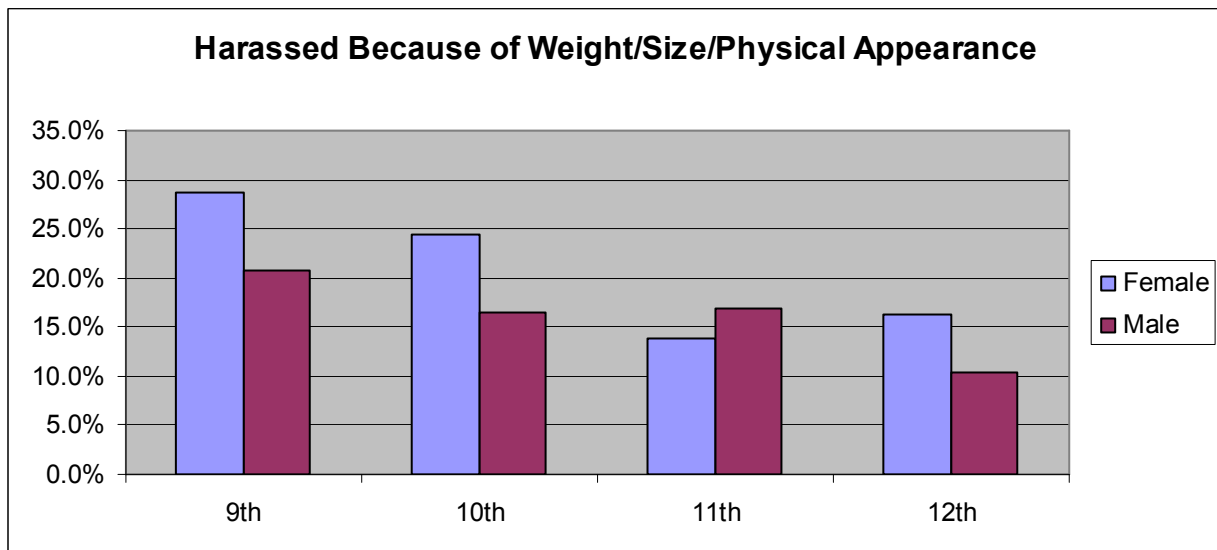
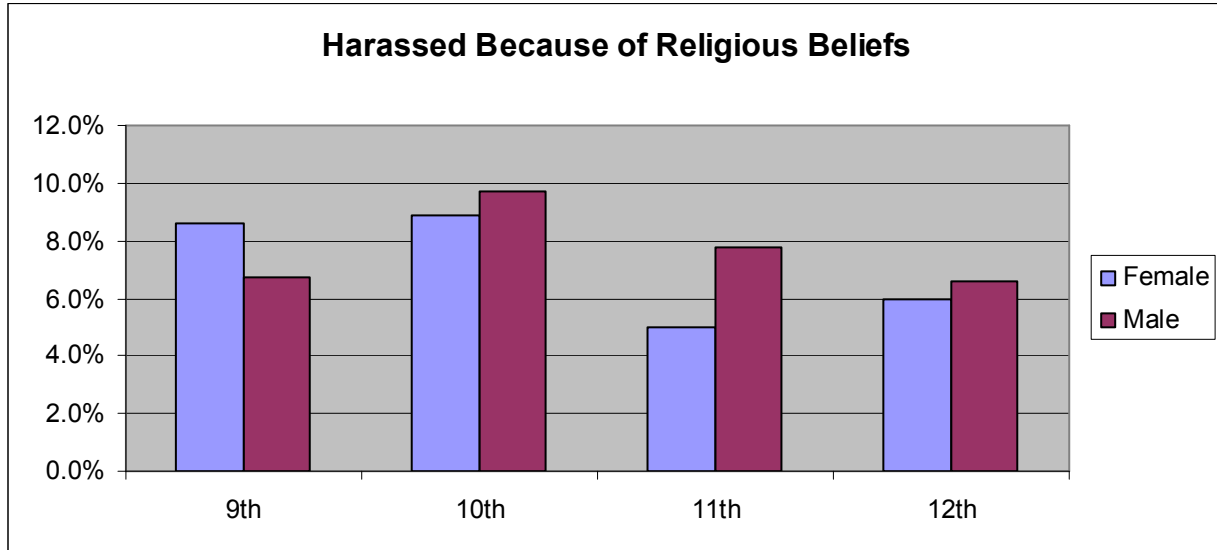
Almost one in five students (18.5%) reported that they were harassed in the prior 12 months at or on the way to school because of their weight, size or physical appearance. The prevalence decreased with grade level, with 24.5% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders reporting this compared to 13.2% of 12 graders. Females (20.9%) were more likely to report this experience than males (16.2%).

One in five (20.5%) students reported that they received unwanted sexual comments or attention at or on the way to school in the 12 months preceding the survey. The



prevalence of this experience for female students (29.2%) was more than twice that of male students (12.2%), and the rate among LGBQ students (41.0%) was more than twice that of heterosexual students (18.7%).

### Another View...



## Violence – Weapons and Physical Fights

Grade	<i>Carried a weapon*</i>			<i>Carried a gun*</i>			<i>In a physical fight**</i>		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	<b>10.9%</b> (9.4-11.3)	4.5% (3.6-5.4)	15.8% (14.2-17.4)	<b>3.7%</b> (2.9-4.0)	0.7% (0.3-1.0)	6.0% (5.0-7.0)	<b>28.9%</b> (27.5-30.2)	21.5% (19.7-23.3)	35.7% (33.7-37.8)
10th	<b>17.3%</b> (16.2-18.5)	8.9% (7.6-10.1)	25.6% (23.7-27.5)	<b>5.8%</b> (5.1-6.6)	2.7% (2.0-3.4)	8.9% (7.6-10.1)	<b>29.7%</b> (28.3-31.1)	20.7% (18.9-22.5)	38.5% (36.4-40.6)
11th	<b>16.1%</b> (14.9-17.2)	7.0% (5.9-8.2)	24.5% (22.6-26.4)	<b>4.1%</b> (3.5-4.7)	0.8% (0.4-1.2)	7.1% (6.0-8.3)	<b>23.7%</b> (22.4-25.1)	13.4% (11.9-15.0)	33.3% (31.2-35.4)
12th	<b>11.9%</b> (10.9-12.9)	7.4% (6.2-8.6)	16.3% (14.6-17.9)	<b>4.7%</b> (4.0-5.4)	0.5% (0.2-0.9)	8.7% (7.4-9.9)	<b>22.6%</b> (21.3-23.9)	15.0% (13.4-16.6)	29.9% (27.9-32.0)
<b>Race</b>									
White	<b>12.8%</b> (12.2-13.4)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>3.5%</b> (3.2-3.9)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>24.6%</b> (23.8-25.4)	*** ***	*** ***
Other	<b>17.4%</b> (15.8-19.1)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>7.4%</b> (6.2-8.5)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>32.5%</b> (30.5-34.5)	*** ***	*** ***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>12.8%</b> (12.3-13.4)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>4.0%</b> (3.7-4.4)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>24.9%</b> (24.2-25.6)	*** ***	*** ***
LGBQ	<b>28.3%</b> (25.1-31.5)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>7.6%</b> (5.8-9.5)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>36.0%</b> (33.1-38.8)	*** ***	*** ***
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.9%</b> (13.4-14.4)	6.9% (6.4-7.5)	20.5% (19.6-21.4)	<b>4.5%</b> (4.2-4.8)	1.2% (1.0-1.4)	7.7% (7.1-8.2)	<b>26.3%</b> (25.6-27.0)	17.8% (16.9-18.6)	34.4% (33.4-35.5)

\*On 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey

\*\*One or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey

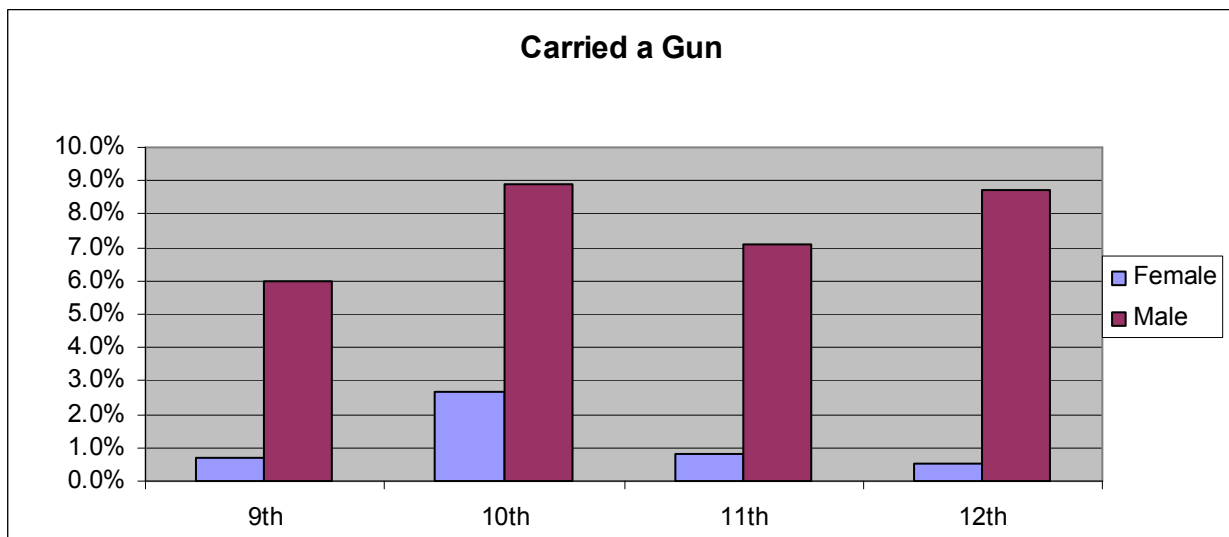
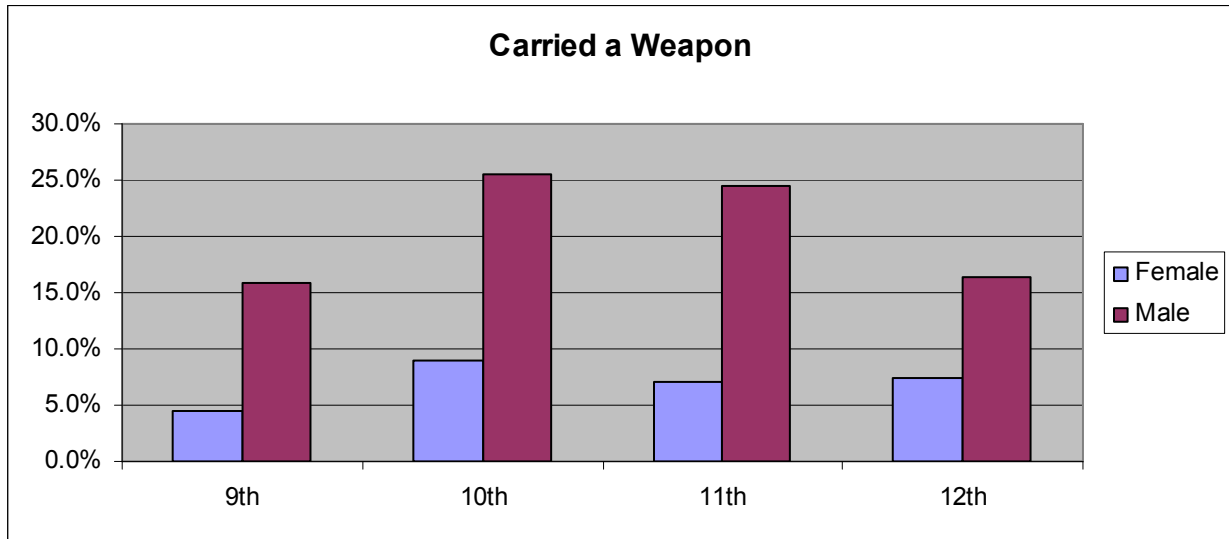
### Summary...

Homicide is a leading cause of death for adolescents in the U.S. Firearms are used in the majority of adolescent homicides and suicides. Male students (20.5%) were three times as likely as female students (6.9%) to carry a weapon, with an overall prevalence of 13.9% for this behavior. Similarly, male students (7.7%) were more likely than female students (1.2%) to carry a gun.

LGBQ students were more likely than heterosexual students to carry a weapon (28.3% of LGBQ students compared to 12.8% heterosexual students) and to carry a gun (7.6% of LGBQ students compared to 4.0% of heterosexual students). There also was a somewhat higher likelihood of a non-white student reporting carrying a weapon, in general, or a gun than white students.

More than one in four students (26.3%) reported having been in a physical fight at least once in the 12 months preceding the survey. The prevalence of this experience was almost twice as high among male students (34.4%) than female students (17.8%). In addition, LGBQ students (36.0%) were more likely than heterosexual students (24.9%), and non-white students (32.5%) were more likely than white students (24.6%) to report having been in a physical fight.

**Another View...**



## Violence – Weapons and Physical Fights on School Property

Grade	<i>In physical fight on school property*</i>			<i>Carried a weapon on school property**</i>			<i>Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property*</i>		
	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male
9th	<b>13.2%</b> (12.1-14.2)	7.6% (6.4-8.8)	18.4% (16.7-20.0)	<b>3.5%</b> (2.9-4.0)	1.8% (1.2-2.4)	5.0% (4.1-5.9)	<b>7.1%</b> (6.3-7.8)	3.9% (3.0-4.7)	10.0% (8.8-11.3)
10th	<b>15.2%</b> (14.1-16.3)	11.2% (9.9-12.6)	19.0% (17.3-20.7)	<b>7.2%</b> (6.4-8.0)	4.2% (3.3-5.0)	10.1% (8.8-11.5)	<b>7.7%</b> (6.9-8.6)	4.2% (3.3-5.0)	11.3% (9.9-12.6)
11th	<b>11.7%</b> (10.7-12.7)	7.0% (5.8-8.1)	16.1% (14.5-17.8)	<b>7.0%</b> (6.2-7.8)	3.6% (2.7-4.4)	10.1% (8.8-11.5)	<b>7.5%</b> (6.7-8.3)	4.9% (3.9-5.8)	10.0% (8.6-11.3)
12th	<b>9.8%</b> (8.8-10.7)	5.2% (4.2-6.3)	14.1% (12.6-15.7)	<b>6.0%</b> (5.2-6.7)	3.5% (2.7-4.4)	8.3% (7.1-9.5)	<b>5.7%</b> (5.0-6.4)	1.6% (1.0-2.1)	9.7% (8.4-11.0)
<b>Race</b>									
White	<b>10.5%</b> (9.9-11.0)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>4.9%</b> (4.5-5.3)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>5.9%</b> (5.4-6.3)	*** ***	*** ***
Other	<b>20.4%</b> (18.6-22.1)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>7.9%</b> (6.8-9.1)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>11.2%</b> (9.8-12.5)	*** ***	*** ***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>11.4%</b> (10.9-11.9)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>5.0%</b> (4.7-5.4)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>5.7%</b> (5.3-6.1)	*** ***	*** ***
LGBQ	<b>15.7%</b> (13.2-18.3)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>13.9%</b> (11.5-16.4)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>17.8%</b> (15.5-20.0)	*** ***	*** ***
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.5%</b> (12.0-13.0)	7.8% (7.2-8.4)	17.0% (16.1-17.8)	<b>5.9%</b> (5.5-6.2)	3.3% (2.9-3.7)	8.3% (7.7-8.9)	<b>7.0%</b> (6.6-7.4)	3.6% (3.2-4.0)	10.2% (9.6-10.9)

\*One or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey

\*\*One or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey

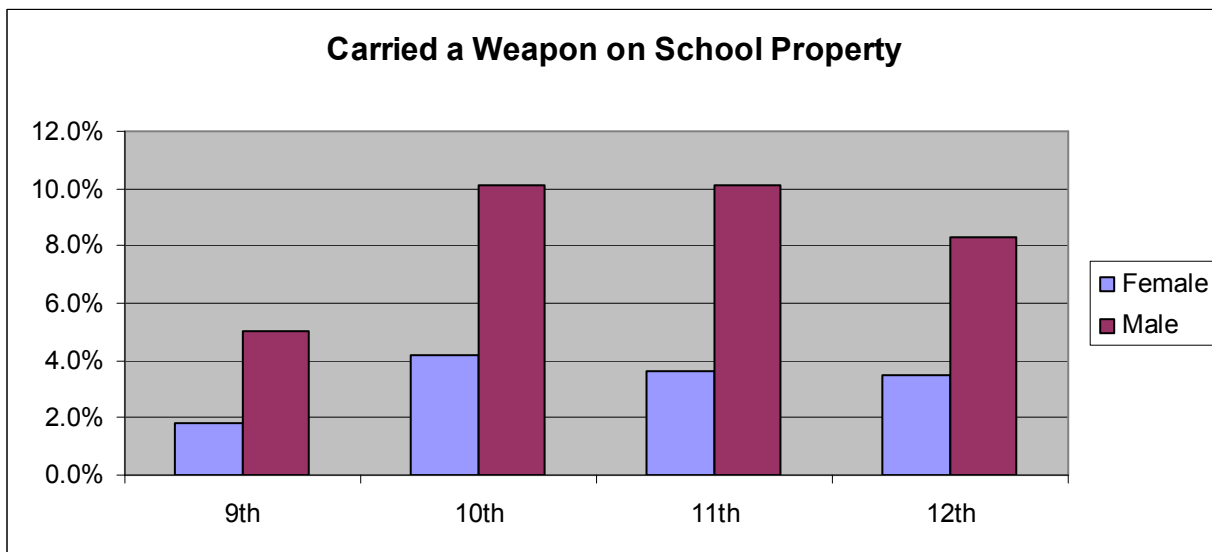
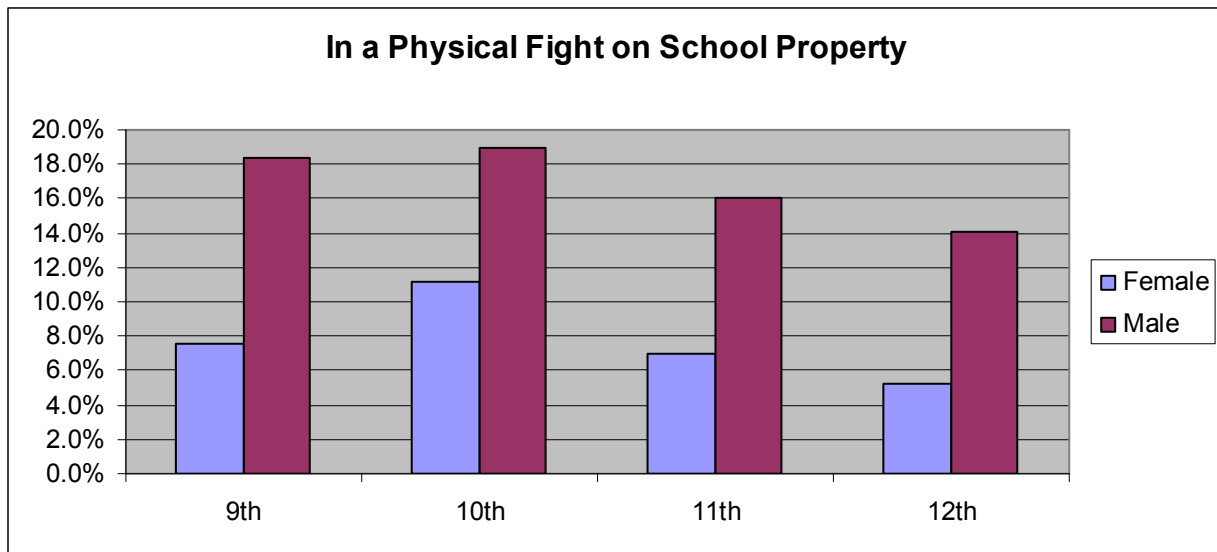
### Summary...

Physical fights on school property were more common among male students (17.0%) than among female students (7.8%). Male students also had higher prevalence rates than females for carrying a weapon on school property (8.3% and 3.3% respectively) and for being threatened or injured with a weapon while on school property (10.2% and 3.6%, respectively).

Non-white students (20.4%) were twice as likely as white students (10.5%) to report being in a physical fight on school property. Non-white students also were slightly more likely than white students to have carried a weapon on school property (7.9% compared to 4.9%) and more likely to have been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (11.2% compared to 5.9%).

LGBQ students (15.7%) were more likely than heterosexual students (11.4%) to report being in a fight on school property. LGBQ students (13.9%) were almost three times as likely as heterosexual students (5.0%) to have carried a weapon on school property and also more than three times as likely to have been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (17.8% compared to 5.7%).

### Another View...



## Violence – Sexual Assault and Dating Violence

	<i>Ever forced to have sexual intercourse</i>			<i>Ever touched sexually when they did not want to be touched*</i>			<i>Hurt by boyfriend/girlfriend**</i>		
Grade	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	8.5% (7.6-9.3)	10.1% (8.8-11.4)	7.0% (5.9-8.0)	17.0% (15.9-18.2)	25.3% (23.3-27.2)	9.4% (8.1-10.6)	10.9% (9.9-11.8)	9.7% (8.4-11.0)	12.0% (10.6-13.4)
10th	9.2% (8.3-10.1)	13.0% (11.5-14.4)	5.6% (4.6-6.6)	19.1% (17.9-20.4)	28.2% (26.3-30.2)	10.3% (9.0-11.7)	13.3% (12.3-14.4)	13.0% (11.5-14.5)	13.6% (12.1-15.1)
11th	8.4% (7.5-9.3)	8.1% (6.9-9.3)	8.7% (7.4-9.9)	20.4% (19.1-26.6)	29.8% (27.7-31.9)	11.6% (10.1-13.0)	12.9% (11.9-14.0)	9.8% (8.5-11.2)	15.9% (14.3-17.5)
12th	12.7% (11.6-13.7)	13.7% (12.1-15.2)	11.7% (10.3-13.2)	21.1% (19.8-22.4)	30.9% (28.8-32.9)	5.9% (10.2-13.1)	15.2% (14.1-16.4)	12.9% (11.4-14.4)	17.5% (15.8-19.2)
<b>Race</b>									
White	8.7% (8.2-9.2)	***	***	19.0% (18.3-19.8)	***	***	12.4% (11.8-13.0)	***	***
Other	12.0% (10.6-13.5)	***	***	18.3% (16.6-20.0)	***	***	16.9% (15.2-18.5)	***	***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	8.2% (7.7-8.6)	***	***	17.4% (16.8-18.0)	***	***	12.3% (11.7-12.8)	***	***
LGBQ	21.8% (18.8-24.7)	***	***	40.7% (37.2-44.2)	***	***	24.4% (21.3-27.4)	***	***
Total	9.7% (9.2-10.1)	11.2% (10.5-11.9)	8.2% (7.6-8.8)	19.4% (18.7-20.0)	28.5% (27.5-29.5)	10.7% (10.0-11.4)	13.0% (12.5-13.6)	11.4% (10.6-12.1)	14.7% (13.9-15.4)

\*Other than forced sexual intercourse

\*\*Hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose during the 12 months preceding the survey

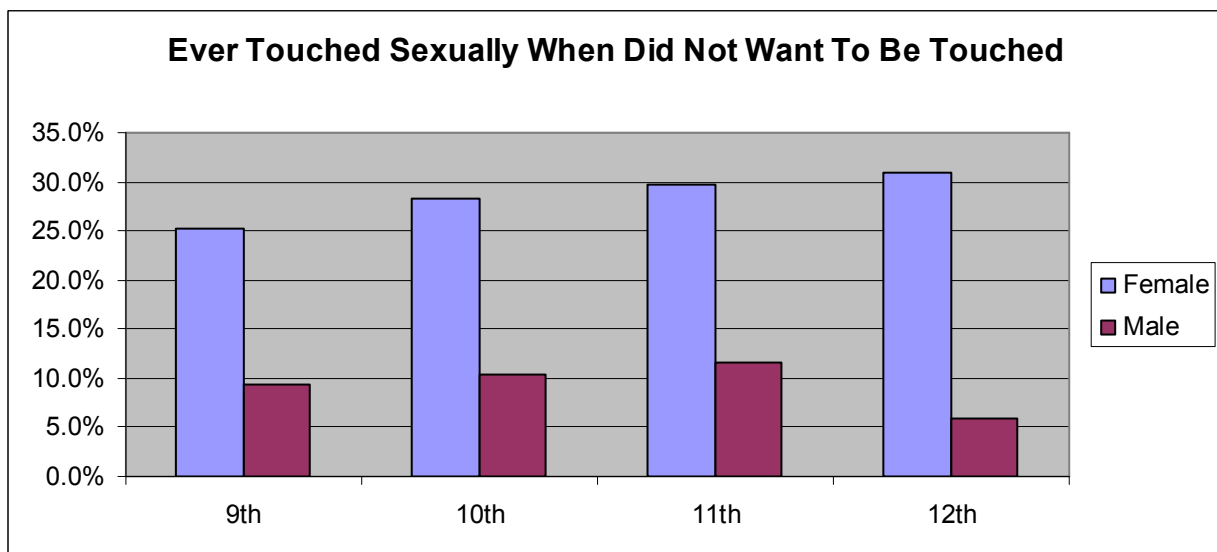
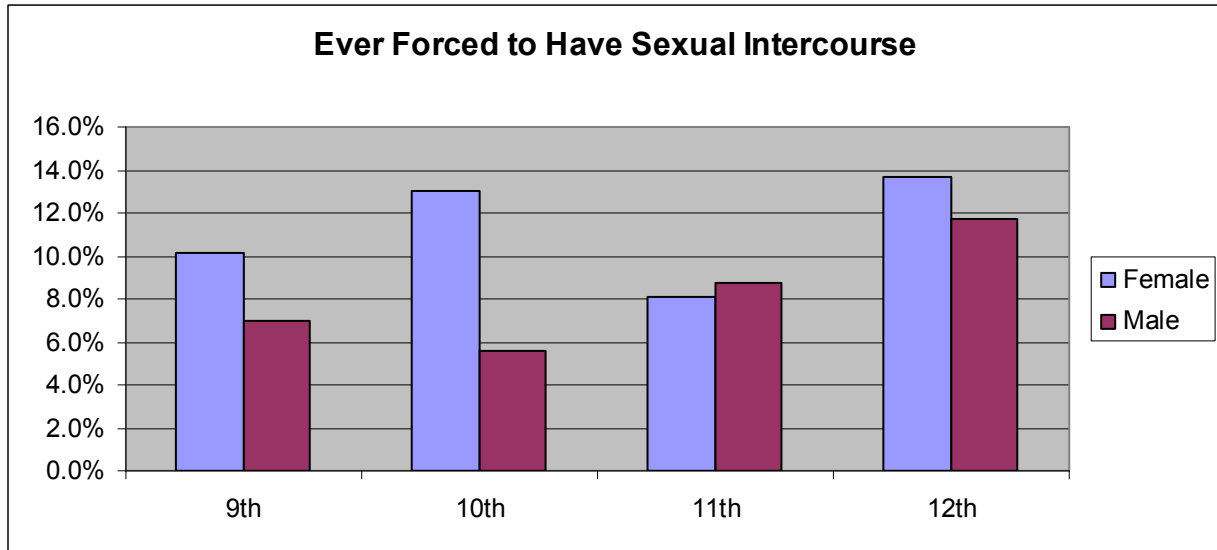
### Summary...

Sexual violence can result in numerous health and behavioral consequences for adolescents, including poor academic performance, emotional disturbances, eating disorders, alcohol and drug use, and suicide attempts. Nearly one in ten students (9.7%) reported that they have been forced to have sexual intercourse at some point in their life (11.2% of females and 8.2% of males). LGBQ students (21.8%) were more likely than heterosexual students (8.2%) to report this experience.

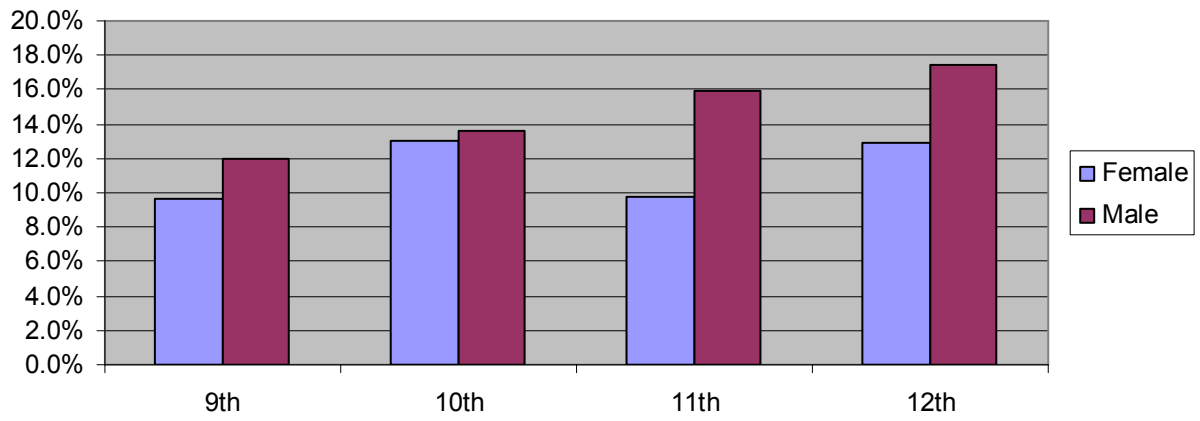
Almost one in five students (19.4%) reported that they had been touched sexually against their will (excluding forced intercourse). This rate was nearly three times more prevalent among females (28.5%) than males (10.7%). It was more than twice as likely among LGBQ students (40.7%) than among heterosexual students (17.4%).

The percentage of students who reported having been intentionally hit, slapped or physically hurt by a boyfriend/girlfriend in the 12 months preceding the survey was 13.0%. This was nearly twice as likely to occur among LGBQ students (24.4%) as heterosexual students (12.3%).

**Another View...**



### Hurt By Boyfriend/Girlfriend





## Suicide

	<i>Felt sad or hopeless</i>			<i>Seriously considered attempting suicide</i>			<i>Attempted suicide</i>		
Grade	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	<b>23.2%</b> (21.9-24.5)	30.7% (28.7-32.8)	16.1% (14.5-17.7)	<b>15.0%</b> (13.9-16.1)	21.7% (19.9-23.6)	8.7% (7.5-9.9)	<b>14.9%</b> (13.8-16.0)	17.1% (15.5-18.8)	12.1% (11.3-14.2)
10th	<b>31.8%</b> (30.3-33.2)	40.4% (38.2-42.5)	23.4% (21.6-25.2)	<b>22.0%</b> (20.7-23.2)	27.9% (25.9-29.9)	16.2% (14.6-17.8)	<b>14.7%</b> (13.6-15.8)	15.2% (13.6-16.7)	14.3% (12.8-15.8)
11th	<b>27.3%</b> (25.9-28.8)	33.4% (31.2-35.5)	21.7% (19.9-23.6)	<b>15.7%</b> (14.6-16.9)	17.8% (16.1-19.5)	13.8% (12.3-15.3)	<b>12.8%</b> (11.7-13.9)	10.2% (8.8-11.6)	15.2% (13.7-16.8)
12th	<b>27.7%</b> (26.3-29.2)	34.3% (32.1-36.4)	21.3% (19.5-23.1)	<b>12.3%</b> (11.2-13.3)	14.0% (12.4-15.5)	10.6% (9.2-12.0)	<b>11.2%</b> (10.2-12.2)	6.3% (5.2-7.4)	15.9% (13.8-16.7)
<b>Race</b>									
White	<b>26.2%</b> (25.4-27.0)	***	***	<b>16.1%</b> (15.4-16.7)	***	***	<b>12.6%</b> (12.0-13.2)	***	***
Other	<b>26.0%</b> (24.1-27.9)	***	***	<b>13.4%</b> (11.9-14.9)	***	***	<b>14.8%</b> (13.2-16.3)	***	***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>25.2%</b> (24.5-26.0)	***	***	<b>14.1%</b> (13.5-14.7)	***	***	<b>12.5%</b> (12.0-13.1)	***	***
LGBQ	<b>59.5%</b> (56.0-63.0)	***	***	<b>49.7%</b> (46.2-53.3)	***	***	<b>28.1%</b> (25.0-31.3)	***	***
Total	<b>27.5%</b> (26.8-28.2)	34.7% (33.7-35.8)	20.6% (19.7-21.5)	<b>16.3%</b> (15.7-16.9)	20.5% (19.6-21.4)	12.3% (11.6-13.0)	<b>13.4%</b> (12.9-14.0)	12.3% (11.6-13.1)	14.5% (13.8-15.3)

### Summary...

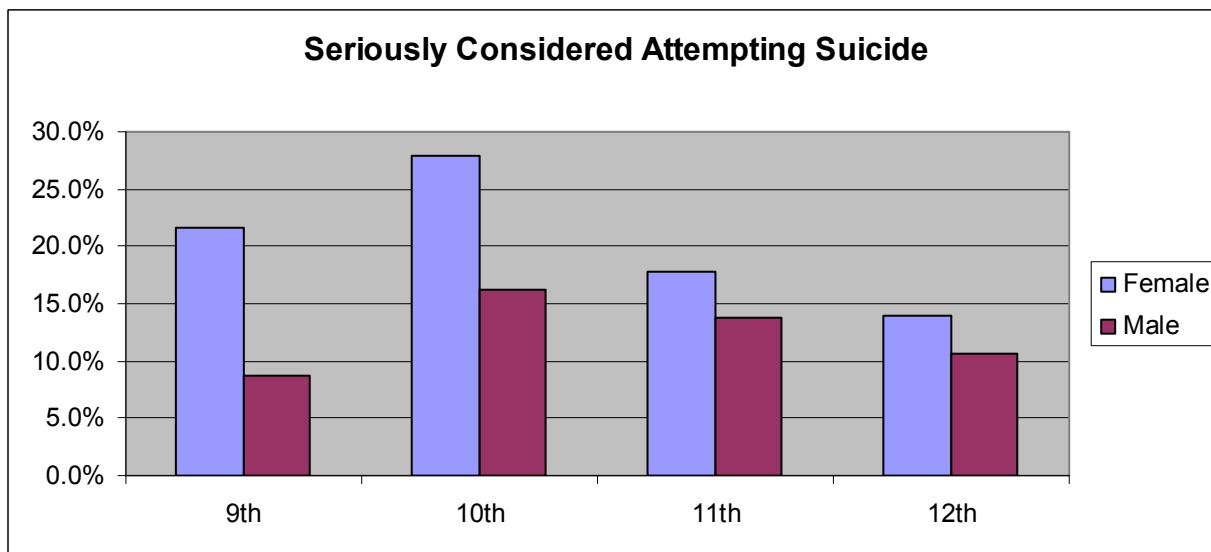
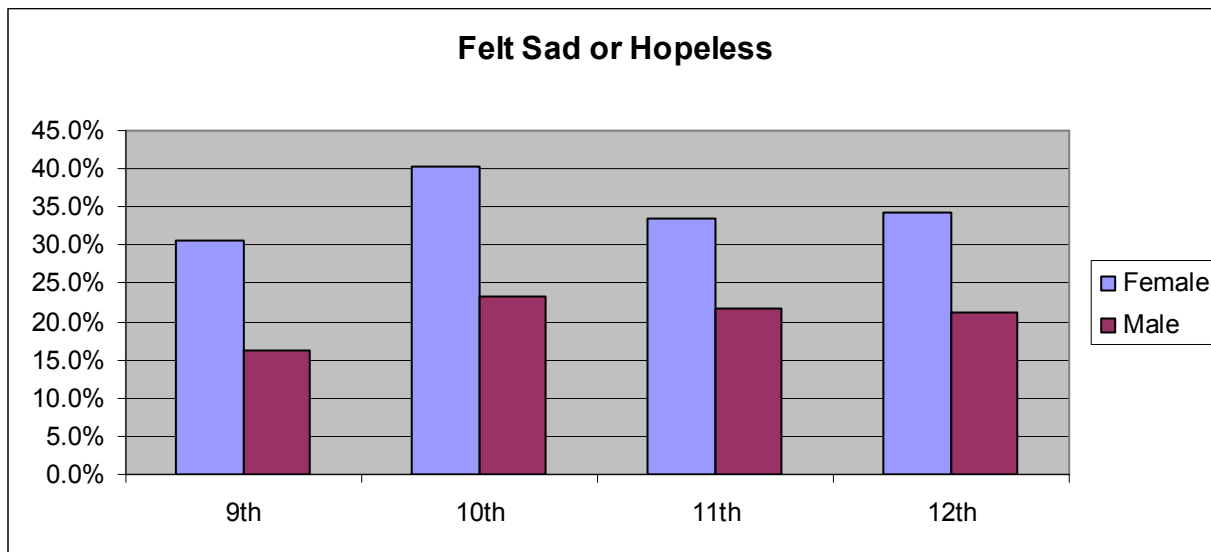
Suicide is a leading cause of death for adolescents aged 15-19 in the United States. Feeling sad or hopeless almost every day for two or more weeks in a row is one of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV) criteria for depression, a mental illness that is highly correlated with attempted suicide.

More than one in four (27.5%) students reported that they felt sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row, and the incidence was higher among females (34.7%) than males (20.6%). More than half of LGBQ students (59.5%) reported feeling sad or hopeless, compared to 25.2% of heterosexual students.

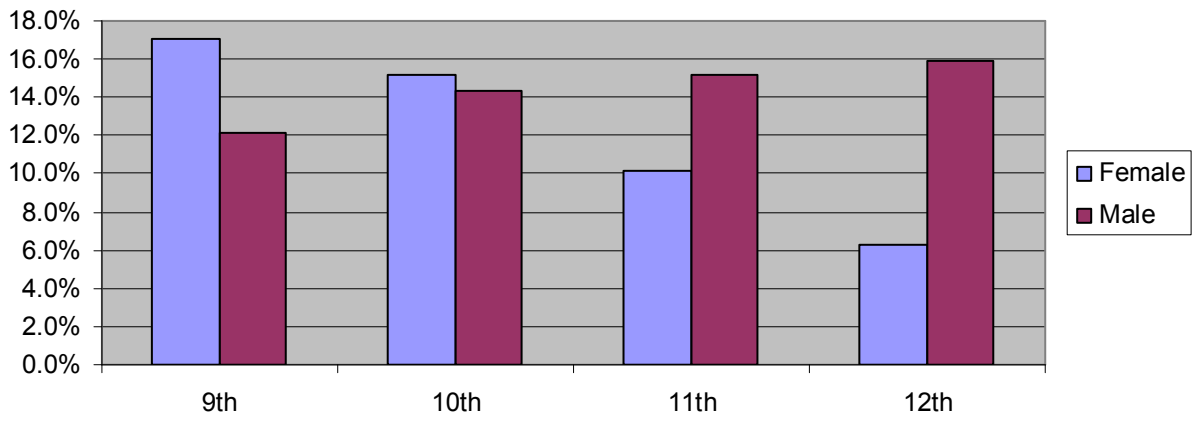
One in six students (16.3%) had seriously considered attempting suicide, and that rate was again higher among females (20.5%) than it was among males (12.3%). Attempted suicide was reported by 13.4% of students overall. The rate for males (14.5%) was slightly higher

than for females (12.3%). The rate for LGBTQ students (28.1%) was twice that of heterosexual students (12.5%).

### Another View...



### Attempted Suicide



## Other Drug Use – Cocaine, Inhalant, and Ecstasy Use

Grade	<i>Lifetime cocaine use*</i>			<i>Lifetime Inhalant use**</i>			<i>Lifetime ecstasy use***</i>		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	<b>4.6%</b> (4.0-5.3)	5.4% (4.4-6.4)	3.9% (3.1-4.7)	<b>11.2%</b> (10.2-12.1)	14.9% (13.3-16.5)	7.6% (6.5-8.8)	<b>2.7%</b> (2.2-3.2)	2.1% (1.4-2.7)	3.2% (2.5-4.0)
10th	<b>8.6%</b> (7.8-9.5)	7.6% (6.4-8.7)	9.7% (8.4-11.0)	<b>13.2%</b> (12.2-14.3)	15.7% (14.1-17.3)	10.8% (9.5-12.2)	<b>3.6%</b> (3.0-4.1)	4.6% (3.7-5.5)	2.5% (1.8-3.2)
11th	<b>10.3%</b> (9.3-11.2)	8.6% (7.3-9.9)	11.8% (10.4-13.3)	<b>10.9%</b> (9.9-11.9)	11.3% (9.9-12.8)	10.5% (9.2-11.9)	<b>4.7%</b> (4.0-5.4)	2.7% (1.9-3.4)	6.6% (5.5-7.7)
12th	<b>12.0%</b> (9.3-11.2)	12.7% (11.1-14.2)	11.3% (10.4-13.3)	<b>8.3%</b> (7.4-9.2)	10.8% (9.4-12.2)	5.9% (4.9-7.0)	<b>6.7%</b> (5.9-7.6)	6.4% (5.3-7.6)	7.1% (5.9-8.3)
<b>Race</b>									
White	<b>7.8%</b> (7.3-8.3)	***	***	<b>10.0%</b> (9.4-10.5)	***	***	<b>4.7%</b> (4.3-5.1)	***	***
Other	<b>9.3%</b> (8.0-10.5)	***	***	<b>12.6%</b> (11.2-14.1)	***	***	<b>1.2%</b> (0.7-1.7)	***	***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>7.6%</b> (7.2-8.1)	***	***	<b>9.4%</b> (8.9-9.8)	***	***	<b>4.1%</b> (3.7-4.4)	***	***
LGBQ	<b>21.8%</b> (18.9-24.8)	***	***	<b>34.5%</b> (31.1-37.9)	***	***	<b>10.1%</b> (7.8-12.3)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.8%</b> (8.4-9.2)	8.5% (7.9-9.1)	9.1% (8.5-9.7)	<b>10.9%</b> (10.5-11.4)	13.2% (12.5-14.0)	8.8% (8.1-9.4)	<b>4.3%</b> (4.0-4.7)	3.9% (3.5-4.3)	4.8% (4.3-5.3)

\*Ever tried any form of cocaine (e.g., "powder," "crack," or "freebase")

\*\*Ever sniffed glue or breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans or inhaled any paints to get high

\*\*\*Ever used ecstasy

### Summary...

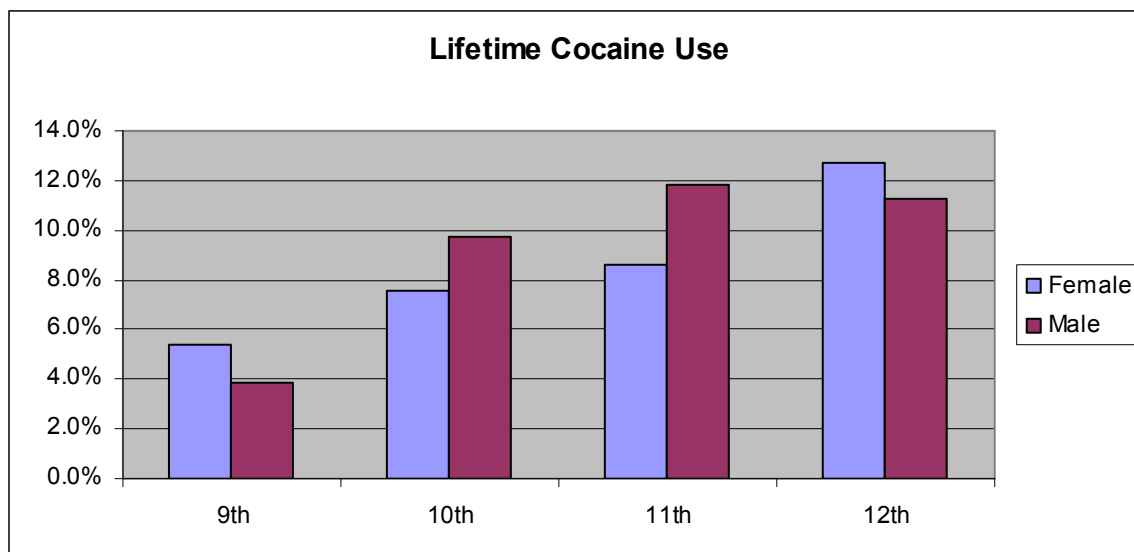
Use of illegal drugs by adolescents, including cocaine, inhalants, heroin, methamphetamines, and illegal steroids, is associated with increased morbidity and mortality from unintentional injury, suicide, and homicide. It is also associated with unintended pregnancy, school failure, and sexually transmitted infections.

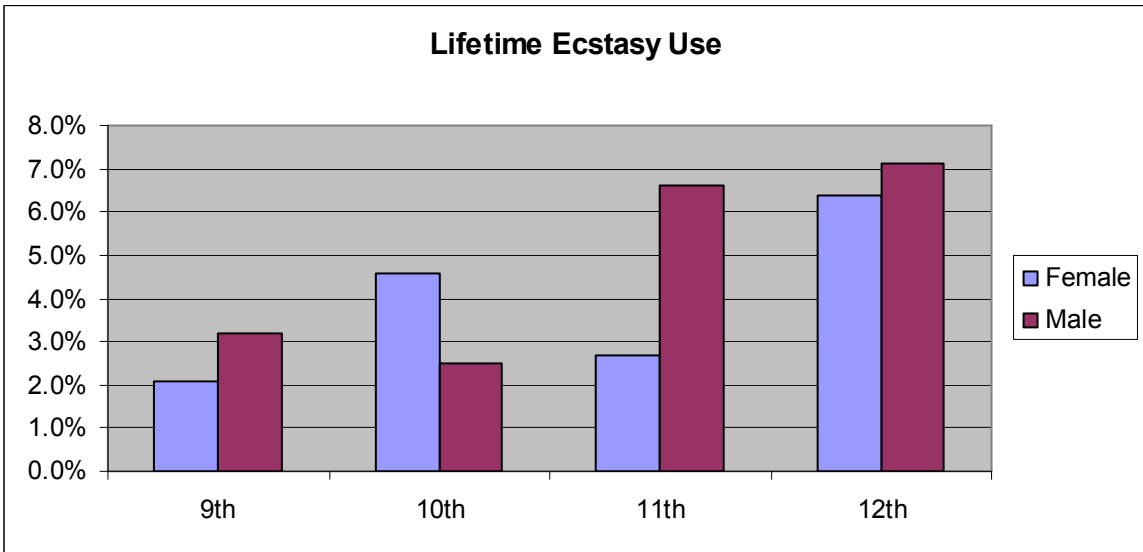
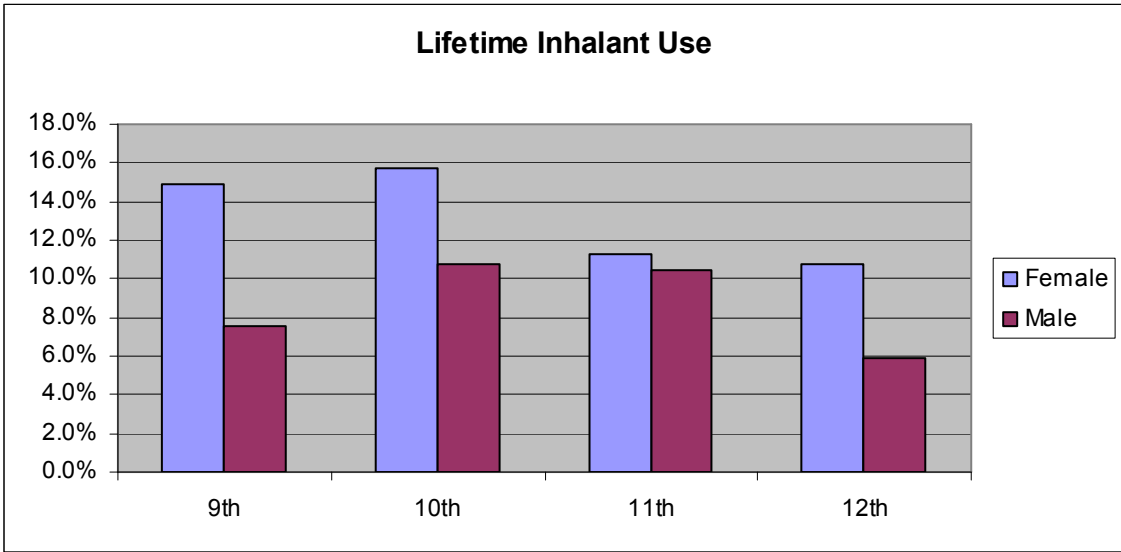
Almost one in ten students (8.8%) reported having used some form of cocaine (e.g., "powder," "crack" or "freebase") at least once in their lifetime. The prevalence increased by grade, with 4.6% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders and 12.0% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders reporting some use of cocaine in their lifetime. LGBQ students (21.8%) were nearly three times as likely as heterosexual students (7.6%) to report cocaine use in their lifetime.

Use of an inhalant (sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can or inhaled paints to get high) at least once in a student's lifetime was slightly more prevalent than cocaine. Females (13.2%) were more likely than males (8.8%) to report this behavior. LGBQ students (34.5%) were more than three times as likely as heterosexual students (9.4%) to report some lifetime inhalant use.

The overall prevalence rate for lifetime ecstasy use was 4.3%. White students (4.7%) were almost four times as likely as non-white students (1.2%) to have used ecstasy. LGBQ students (10.1%) were more than twice as likely as heterosexual students (4.1%) to have used ecstasy. The overall prevalence increased with grade level, with 2.7% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders and 6.7% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders reporting that they had used ecstasy at least one in their lifetime.

### Another View...





## Other Drug Use – Lifetime Heroin, Methamphetamine, and Steroid Use

Grade	Lifetime heroin use*			Lifetime methamphetamine use **			Lifetime illegal steroid use***		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	<b>2.6%</b> (2.1-3.0)	2.0% (1.4-2.6)	3.1% (2.4-3.8)	<b>3.2%</b> (2.6-3.7)	3.0% (2.2-3.7)	3.3% (2.6-4.1)	<b>2.4%</b> (1.9-2.8)	2.4% (1.7-3.1)	2.3% (1.7-3.0)
10th	<b>3.3%</b> (2.7-3.8)	2.1% (1.4-2.7)	4.4% (3.5-5.3)	<b>6.3%</b> (5.5-7.0)	4.3% (3.4-5.2)	8.2% (7.0-9.4)	<b>5.6%</b> (4.9-6.3)	4.6% (3.7-5.5)	6.5% (5.4-7.6)
11th	<b>3.7%</b> (3.1-4.3)	1.2% (0.7-1.8)	6.1% (5.0-7.1)	<b>5.6%</b> (4.9-6.4)	4.0% (3.1-4.9)	7.2% (6.0-8.3)	<b>4.2%</b> (3.5-4.8)	2.7% (2.0-3.4)	5.5% (4.5-6.5)
12th	<b>2.9%</b> (2.3-3.4)	2.0% (1.4-2.7)	3.7% (2.8-4.5)	<b>4.3%</b> (3.6-4.9)	3.5% (2.7-4.4)	5.0% (4.0-5.9)	<b>4.5%</b> (3.8-5.1)	3.4% (2.6-4.3)	5.5% (4.5-6.5)
<b>Race</b>									
White	<b>2.2%</b> (2.0-2.5)	***	***	<b>4.2%</b> (3.8-4.5)	***	***	<b>3.6%</b> (3.3-4.0)	***	***
Other	<b>5.8%</b> (4.7-6.8)	***	***	<b>6.7%</b> (5.6-7.8)	***	***	<b>5.6%</b> (4.6-6.6)	***	***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>2.4%</b> (2.1-2.6)	***	***	<b>3.9%</b> (3.5-4.2)	***	***	<b>3.5%</b> (3.2-3.8)	***	***
LGBQ	<b>8.2%</b> (6.3-10.2)	***	***	<b>14.8%</b> (12.3-17.3)	***	***	<b>7.0%</b> (5.2-8.8)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.1%</b> (2.8-3.4)	1.8% (1.5-2.1)	4.3% (3.9-4.7)	<b>4.8%</b> (4.5-5.2)	3.7% (3.3-4.2)	5.9% (5.4-6.4)	<b>4.1%</b> (3.8-4.4)	3.3% (2.9-3.7)	4.9% (4.5-5.4)

\*Ever used heroin (also called smack, junk, or China White)

\*\*Ever used methamphetamines (also called speed, crystal, crank, or ice)

\*\*\*Ever taken steroid pills or shots without a doctors prescription

### Summary...

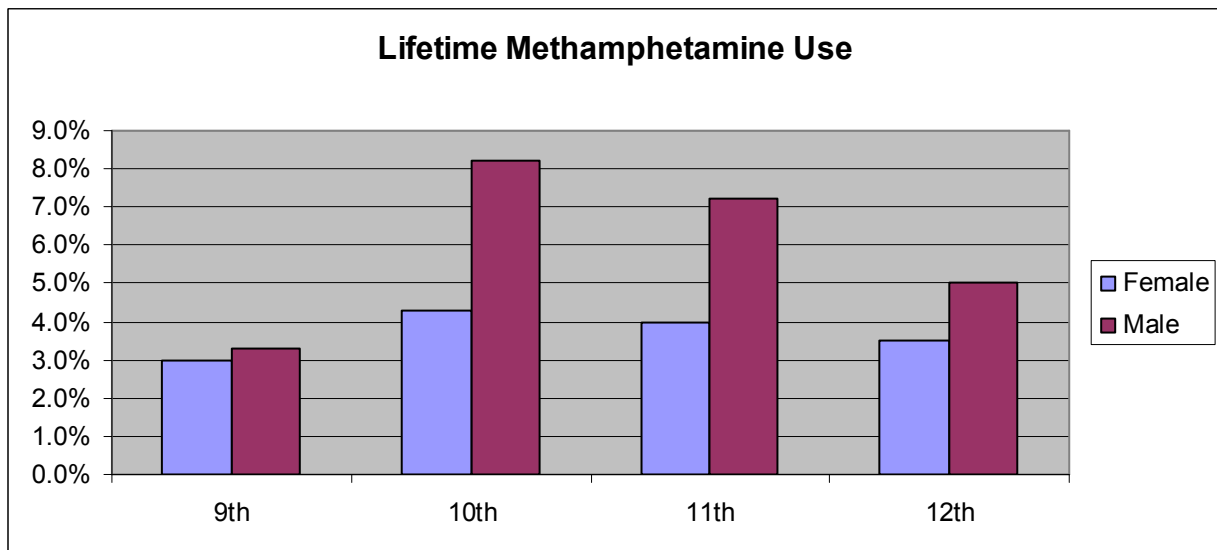
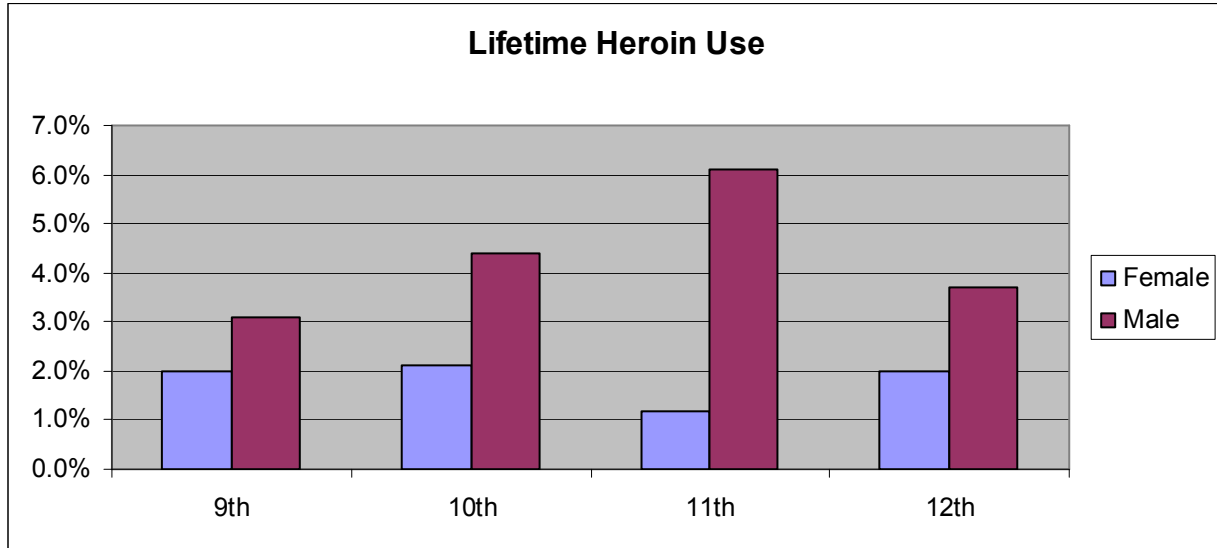
Less than one out of thirty students reported lifetime use of heroin (3.1%), with a higher rate among male students (4.3%) than female students (1.8%). Non-white students (5.8%) were more likely than white students (2.2%) to have used heroin.

The overall rate of lifetime methamphetamine use was 4.8%, and the rate of illegal steroid use in a student's lifetime was 4.1%. Male students (5.9%) were more likely than females (3.7%) to report methamphetamine use in their lifetimes, as well as lifetime use of illegal steroids (4.9% of male students compared to 3.3% of female students).

LGBQ students were more than three times as likely as heterosexual students to have used heroin (8.2% of LGBT students compared to 2.4% of heterosexual), nearly four

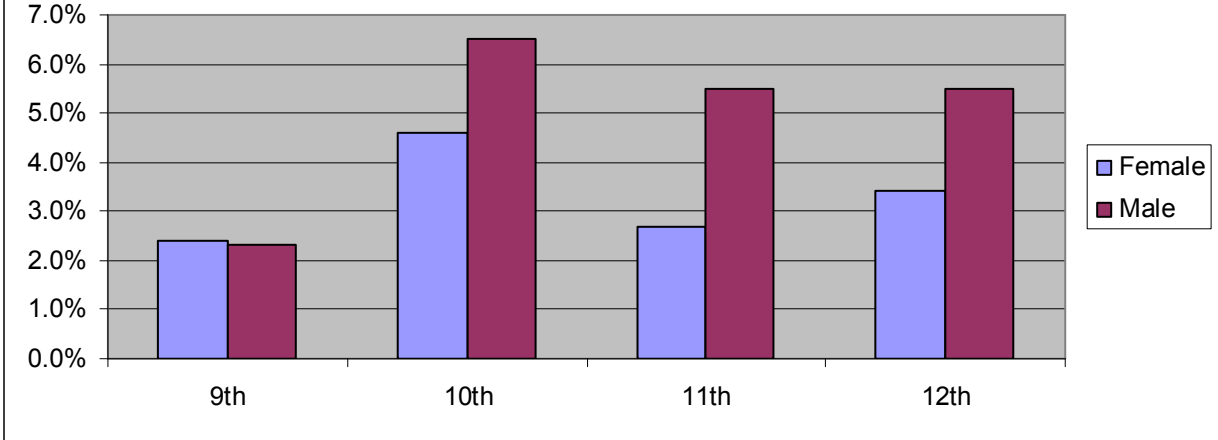
times as likely to have used methamphetamine (14.8% of LGBT students compared to 3.9% of heterosexual students), and more than twice as likely to have used illegal steroids (7.0% of LGBT students compared to 3.5% of heterosexual students).

### Another View...





### Lifetime Illegal Steroid Use



## Other Drug Use – Other Drugs and Current Cocaine/Methamphetamine Use

Grade	Lifetime use of other illegal drugs*			Current cocaine use**			Current methamphetamine use***		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	<b>3.6%</b> (3.0-4.2)	2.2% (1.6-2.9)	4.9% (4.0-5.9)	<b>2.5%</b> (2.0-3.0)	2.7% (2.0-3.4)	2.4% (1.7-3.0)	<b>0.8%</b> (0.5-1.1)	0.8% (0.4-1.2)	0.8% (0.4-1.2)
10th	<b>6.2%</b> (5.4-6.9)	6.9% (5.7-8.0)	5.4% (4.4-6.5)	<b>5.2%</b> (4.6-5.9)	4.5% (3.6-5.4)	6.0% (5.0-7.0)	<b>2.6%</b> (2.1-3.1)	1.6% (1.0-2.2)	3.6% (2.7-4.4)
11th	<b>6.6%</b> (5.7-7.4)	5.5% (4.4-6.5)	7.6% (6.4-8.9)	<b>5.5%</b> (4.8-6.3)	3.4% (2.5-4.2)	7.6% (6.4-8.8)	<b>1.2%</b> (0.8-1.5)	1.3% (0.7-1.8)	1.1% (0.6-1.6)
12th	<b>8.3%</b> (7.4-9.2)	7.8% (6.6-9.1)	8.7% (7.4-10.0)	<b>4.8%</b> (4.1-5.5)	4.0% (3.1-4.9)	5.5% (4.5-6.5)	<b>0.6%</b> (0.4-0.9)	0.0% (0-0)	1.3% (0.8-1.8)
<b>Race</b>									
White	<b>6.1%</b> (5.7-6.6)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>3.6%</b> (3.3-4.0)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>1.0%</b> (0.8-1.1)	*** ***	*** ***
Other	<b>5.4%</b> (4.3-6.4)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>7.1%</b> (6.0-8.3)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>2.8%</b> (2.0-3.5)	*** ***	*** ***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>5.6%</b> (5.2-6.0)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>3.7%</b> (3.4-4.0)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>1.0%</b> (0.8-1.2)	*** ***	*** ***
LGBQ	<b>12.5%</b> (9.9-15.2)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>11.6%</b> (9.7-13.5)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>6.0%</b> (4.3-7.7)	*** ***	*** ***
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.1%</b> (5.7-6.5)	5.6% (5.0-6.1)	6.6% (6.1-7.2)	<b>4.5%</b> (4.2-4.8)	3.6% (3.2-4.0)	5.3% (4.8-5.8)	<b>1.3%</b> (1.1-1.5)	0.9% (0.7-1.1)	1.7% (1.4-2.0)

\*Ever used any other type of illegal drugs such as LSD (acid), PCP, mushrooms, Ketamine (Special K), Rohypnol (Roofies), or GHB

\*\*Used any form of cocaine (e.g. "powder," "crack," or "freebase") 1 or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey

\*\*\*During the 30 days preceding the survey

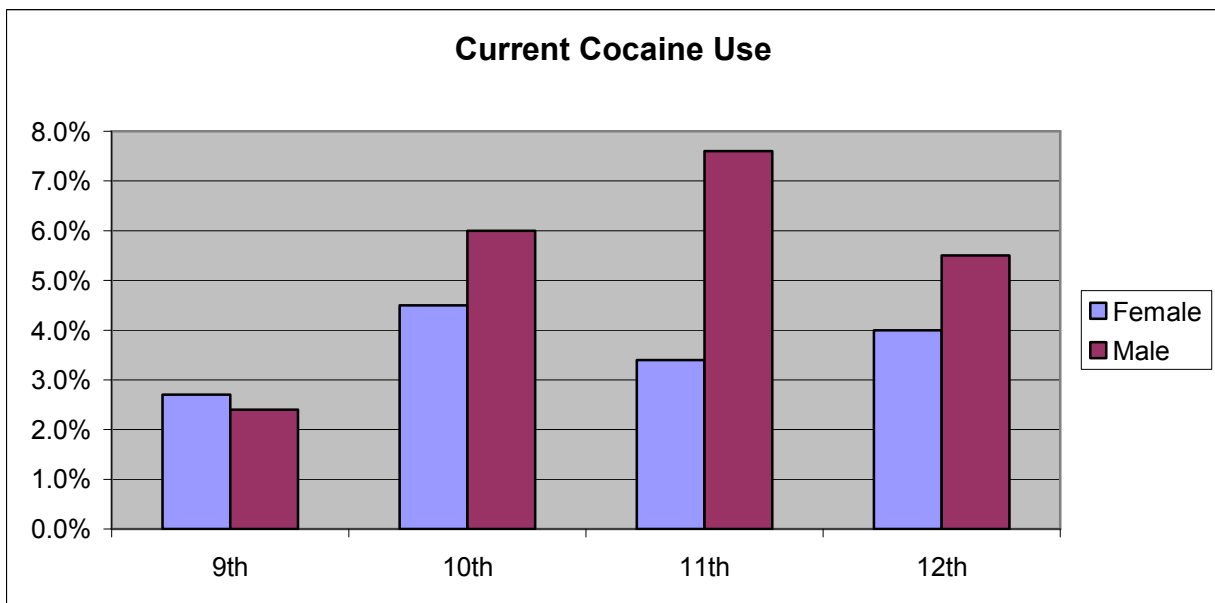
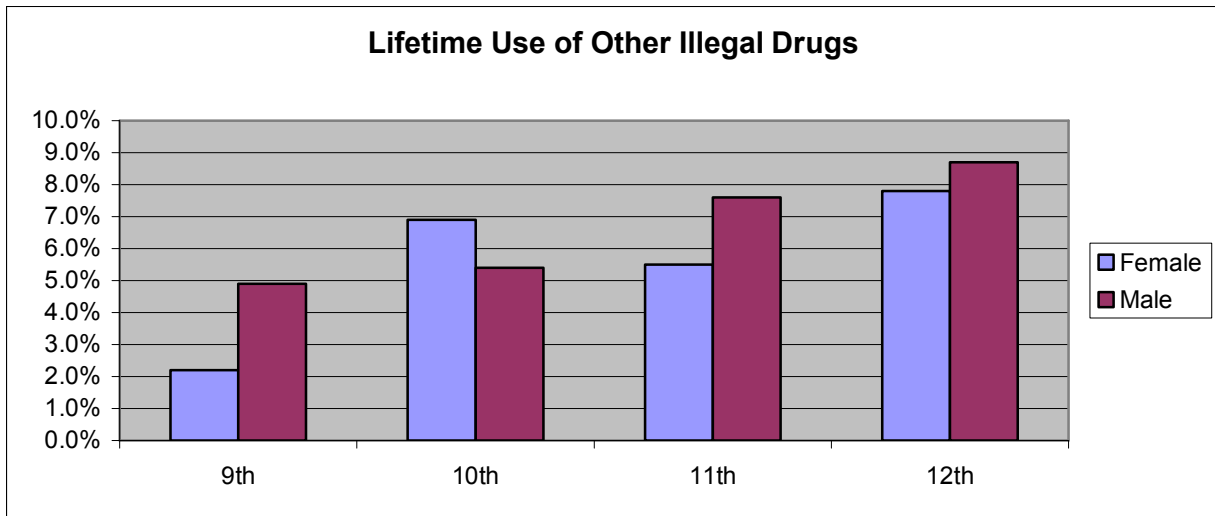
### Summary...

The percentage of students who have used other illegal drugs (such as LSD, PCP, mushrooms, Ketamine, Rohypnol or GHB) is 6.1%. The rate for LGBQ students (12.5%) is nearly twice that of heterosexual students (5.6%).

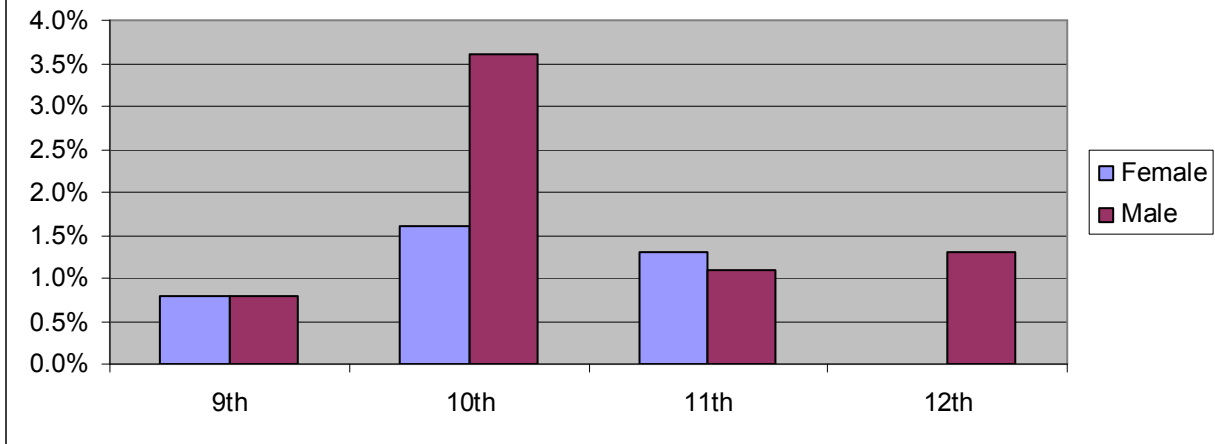
The percentage of students who reported current use (used at least once in the 30 days preceding the survey) of cocaine in any form was 4.5%. Males (5.3%) were slightly more likely than females (3.6%) to be current cocaine users. LGBQ students (11.6%) were more than three times as likely as heterosexual students (3.7%) to be current cocaine users. Non-white students (7.1%) were almost twice as likely as white students (3.6%) to be current cocaine users.

Slightly more than one percent (1.3%) of students reported being current methamphetamine users (used at least once in the prior 30 days). LGBQ students (6.0%) were six times as likely as heterosexual students (1.0%) to be current methamphetamine users.

### Another View...



### Current Methamphetamine Use



## Sexual Behaviors – Sexual Intercourse and Sexual Activity

Sexual Behaviors- sexual intercourse and sexual activity						
	<i>Ever had sexual intercourse</i>			<i>Currently sexually active*</i>		
Grade	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	<b>19.5%</b> (18.2-20.7)	17.3% (15.6-19.0)	21.5% (19.7-23.2)	<b>9.4%</b> (8.5-10.3)	8.6% (7.3-9.8)	10.3% (9.0-11.6)
10th	<b>32.3%</b> (30.8-33.7)	28.7% (26.7-30.8)	35.7% (33.6-37.8)	<b>18.4%</b> (17.2-19.6)	18.4% (16.7-20.1)	18.3% (16.6-20.0)
11th	<b>42.6%</b> (41.0-44.1)	42.1% (39.8-44.3)	43.0% (40.8-45.2)	<b>28.5%</b> (27.1-30.0)	27.4% (25.3-29.4)	29.6% (27.6-31.7)
12th	<b>54.9%</b> (53.4-56.5)	55.5% (53.3-57.8)	54.4% (52.2-56.6)	<b>37.6%</b> (36.1-39.1)	38.2% (36.0-40.4)	37.0% (34.9-39.2)
<b>Race</b>						
White	<b>35.0%</b> (34.1-35.8)	***	***	<b>21.8%</b> (21.1-22.6)	***	***
Other	<b>43.8%</b> (41.6-46.0)	***	***	<b>26.4%</b> (24.5-28.4)	***	***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>						
Heterosexual	<b>35.0%</b> (34.2-35.8)	***	***	<b>22.1%</b> (21.4-22.8)	***	***
LGBQ	<b>63.5%</b> (60.1-67.0)	***	***	<b>32.5%</b> (29.2-35.9)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>36.9%</b> (36.2-37.7)	35.5% (34.4-36.6)	38.3% (37.2-39.4)	<b>23.2%</b> (22.5-23.9)	22.9% (21.9-23.8)	23.5% (22.5-24.4)

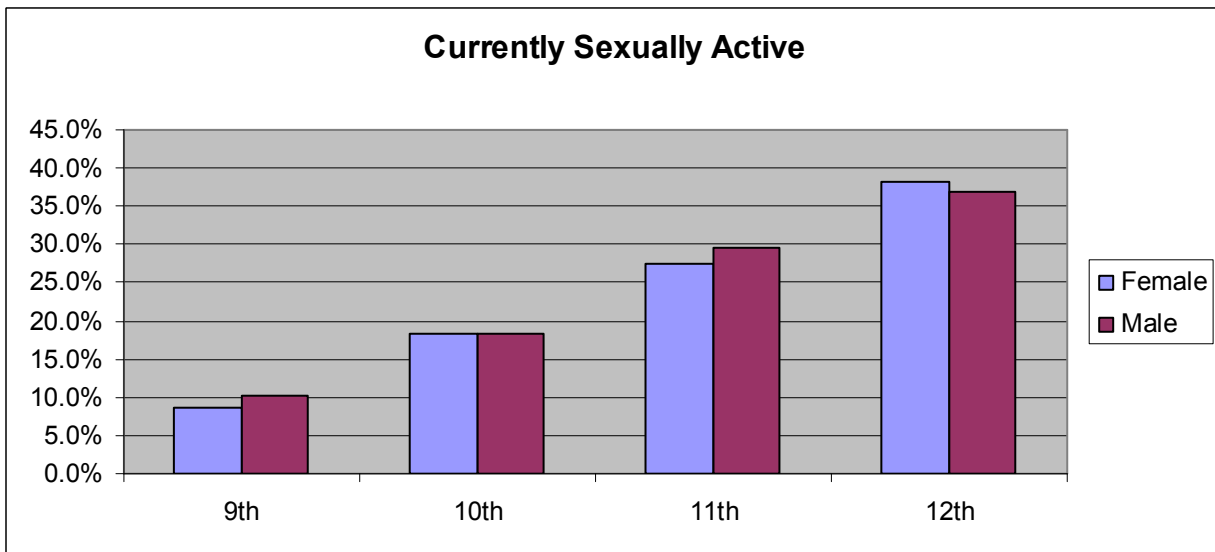
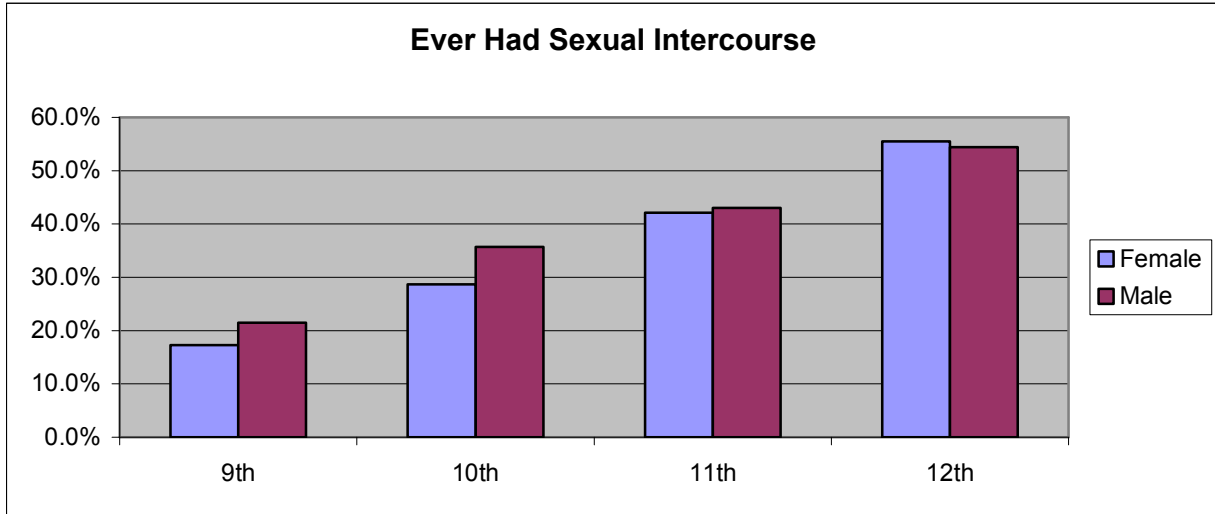
### Summary...

Over a third of students (36.9%) reported having ever had sexual intercourse in their lifetime. The prevalence increased with grade level, from almost one in five (19.5%) 9<sup>th</sup> graders to more than half (54.9%) of 12<sup>th</sup> graders. Overall, non-white students (43.8%) were more likely to have had intercourse than white students (35.0%). LGBQ students (63.5%) were more likely than heterosexual students (35.0%) to have had sexual intercourse.

Almost a quarter (23.2%) of all students reported being currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse during the three months preceding the survey). The prevalence increased with grade level, with 9.4% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders and 37.6% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders reporting that they were currently sexually active. LGBQ students (32.5%) were more likely than

heterosexual students (22.1%) to be sexually active, and non-white students (26.4%) were slightly more likely than white students (21.8%) to be sexually active.

**Another View...**



## Sexual Behaviors – Age 13 or Younger and Multiple Sex Partners

	<i>First sexual intercourse at age 13 or younger</i>			<i>Four or more lifetime partners during lifetime</i>		
Grade	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male
9th	<b>8.8%</b> (7.9-9.7)	6.2% (5.1-7.3)	11.2% (9.8-12.5)	<b>4.2%</b> (3.6-4.8)	2.9% (2.2-3.7)	5.4% (4.4-6.3)
10th	<b>9.7%</b> (8.8-10.7)	7.3% (6.2-8.5)	12.1% (10.7-13.5)	<b>7.4%</b> (6.5-8.2)	5.3% (4.4-6.3)	9.3% (8.0-10.6)
11th	<b>7.8%</b> (6.9-8.6)	5.4% (4.3-6.4)	10.1% (8.7-11.4)	<b>9.6%</b> (8.0-10.6)	5.3% (4.4-6.3)	13.7% (11.2-14.5)
12th	<b>8.0%</b> (7.1-8.9)	7.2% (6.0-8.3)	8.8% (7.5-10.1)	<b>15.7%</b> (14.6-16.9)	17.5% (15.8-19.2)	14.0% (12.4-15.6)
<b>Race</b>						
White	<b>6.3%</b> (5.9-6.8)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>7.8%</b> (7.3-8.3)	*** ***	*** ***
Other	<b>14.5%</b> (13.0-16.0)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>13.8%</b> (12.3-15.3)	*** ***	*** ***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>						
Heterosexual	<b>7.1%</b> (6.7-7.5)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>7.8%</b> (7.3-8.2)	*** ***	*** ***
LGBQ	<b>25.3%</b> (22.2-28.4)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>25.8%</b> (22.7-29.0)	*** ***	*** ***
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.6%</b> (8.2-9.0)	6.5% (6.0-7.1)	10.6% (9.9-11.2)	<b>9.1%</b> (8.7-9.6)	7.7% (7.1-8.3)	10.5% (9.8-11.1)

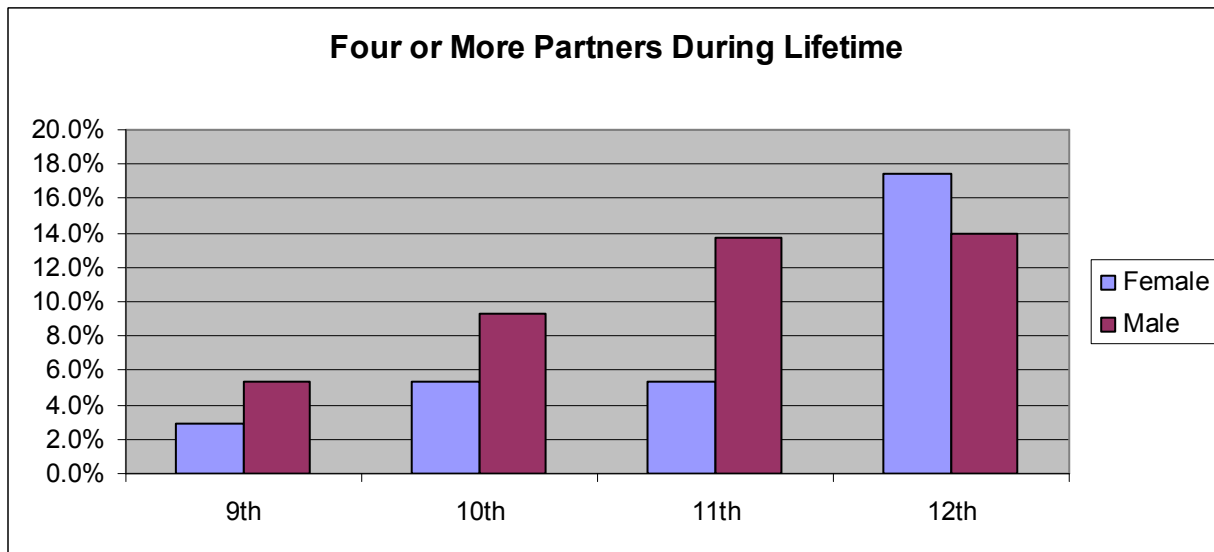
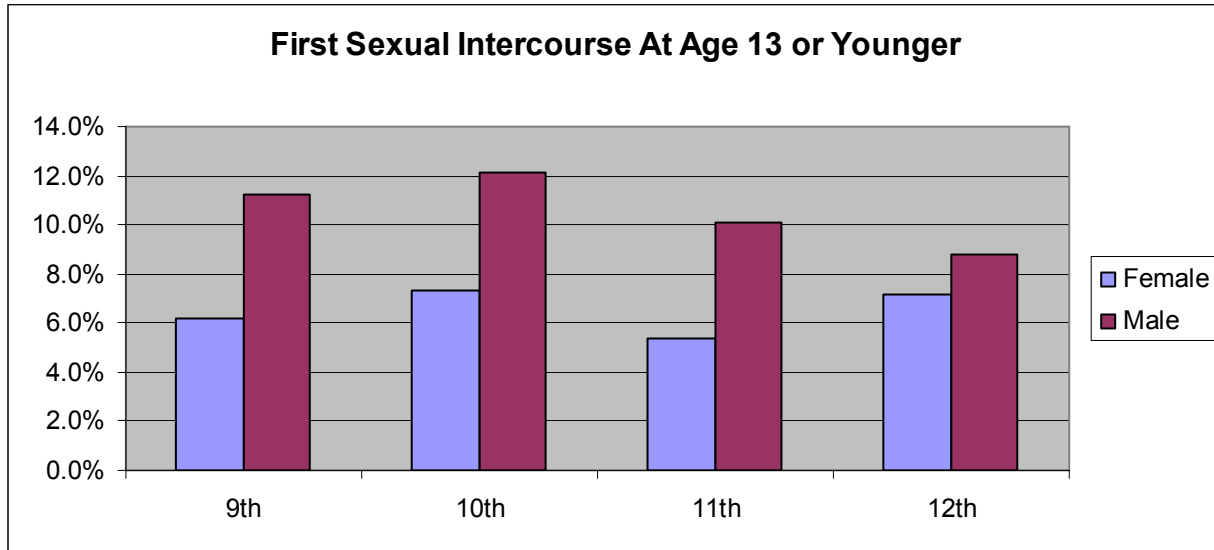
### Summary...

The percentage of students who reported having sexual intercourse for the first time at or before the age of 13 was 8.6%. The rate among male students (10.6%) was higher than among female students (6.5%). Non-white students were more than twice as likely as white students (14.5% compared to 6.3%), and LGBQ students were more than three times as likely as heterosexual students (25.3% compared to 7.1%) to report this experience.

Almost one in ten students (9.1%) reported having four or more sexual partners during their lifetime. Prevalence increased with grade level, from 4.2% among 9<sup>th</sup> graders to 15.7% among 12<sup>th</sup> graders. Non-white students were somewhat more likely than white students (13.8% compared to 7.8%) to report having four or more sexual partners in a lifetime, and LGBQ students (25.8%) were more than three times as likely as heterosexual students (7.8%) to report this experience. Male students (10.5%) were

slightly more likely than female students (7.7%) to have had four or more lifetime sexual partners.

### Another View...





## Sexual Behaviors – Condoms, Alcohol/Drugs, and Pregnancy

	<i>Condom use during last sexual intercourse*</i>			<i>Alcohol or drug use at last sexual intercourse*</i>			<i>Have been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant</i>		
Grade	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male
9th	<b>68.7%</b> (63.9-73.5)	59.1% (51.3-66.9)	76.0% (70.1-81.8)	<b>34.2%</b> (29.4-39.1)	34.0% (26.6-41.3)	34.5% (28.0-41.0)	<b>1.4%</b> (1.0-1.8)	1.4% (0.9-2.0)	1.4% (0.9-1.9)
10th	<b>72.8%</b> (69.4-76.1)	73.4% (68.7-78.2)	72.1% (67.4-76.9)	<b>41.7%</b> (38.0-45.4)	47.0% (41.8-52.2)	36.3% (31.2-41.4)	<b>4.4%</b> (3.7-5.0)	4.7% (3.8-5.7)	4.0% (3.1-4.9)
11th	<b>67.2%</b> (64.4-70.1)	64.5% (60.3-68.7)	69.9% (66.0-73.7)	<b>33.1%</b> (30.2-36.0)	28.8% (24.8-32.8)	27.0% (32.9-41.1)	<b>4.1%</b> (3.4-4.7)	2.4% (1.7-3.1)	5.7% (4.6-6.7)
12th	<b>61.3%</b> (58.7-63.9)	55.7% (52.0-59.5)	67.0% (63.4-70.5)	<b>27.2%</b> (24.8-29.5)	25.9% (22.7-29.2)	28.4% (25.0-31.8)	<b>2.8%</b> (2.3-3.3)	3.6% (2.8-4.5)	2.0% (1.4-2.7)
<b>Race</b>									
White	<b>67.8%</b> (65.9-69.6)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>31.7%</b> (29.9-33.5)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>2.2%</b> (1.9-2.5)	*** ***	*** ***
Other	<b>64.4%</b> (60.0-68.8)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>38.9%</b> (34.5-43.2)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>6.0%</b> (5.0-7.1)	*** ***	*** ***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>68.0%</b> (66.3-69.7)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>31.8%</b> (30.1-33.5)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>2.5%</b> (2.3-2.8)	*** ***	*** ***
LGBQ	<b>51.6%</b> (45.0-58.1)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>30.7%</b> (24.7-36.7)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>8.8%</b> (7.1-10.5)	*** ***	*** ***
<b>Total</b>	<b>66.2%</b> (64.6-67.8)	62.3% (59.9-64.6)	69.9% (67.8-72.1)	<b>32.5%</b> (31.0-34.1)	31.8% (29.6-34.0)	33.2% (31.0-35.4)	<b>3.2%</b> (2.9-3.4)	3.1% (2.7-3.4)	3.3% (2.9-3.6)

\*Among currently sexually active students

### Summary...

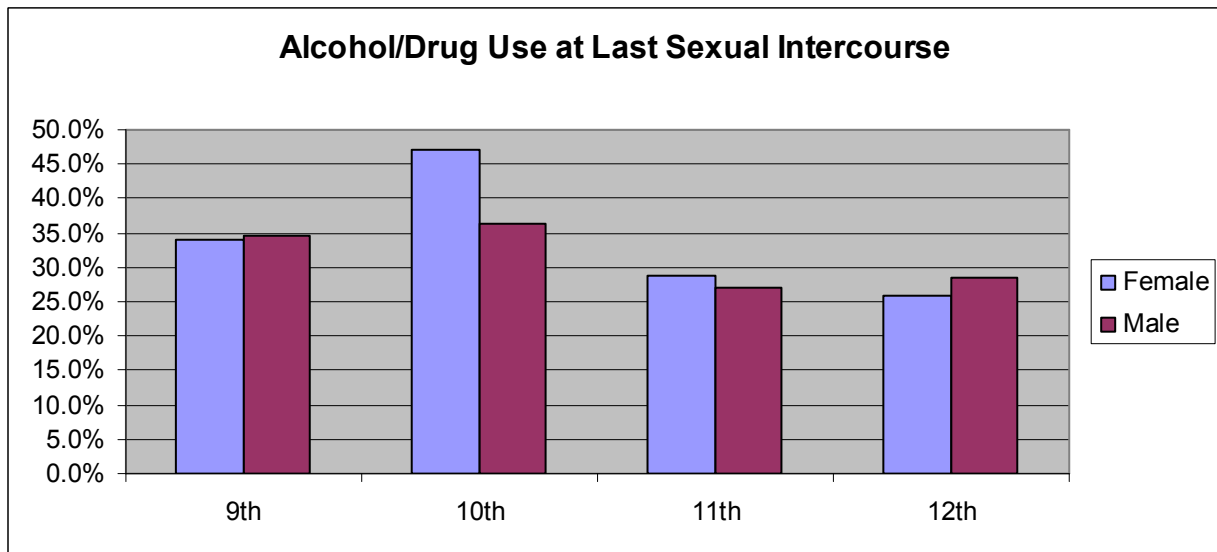
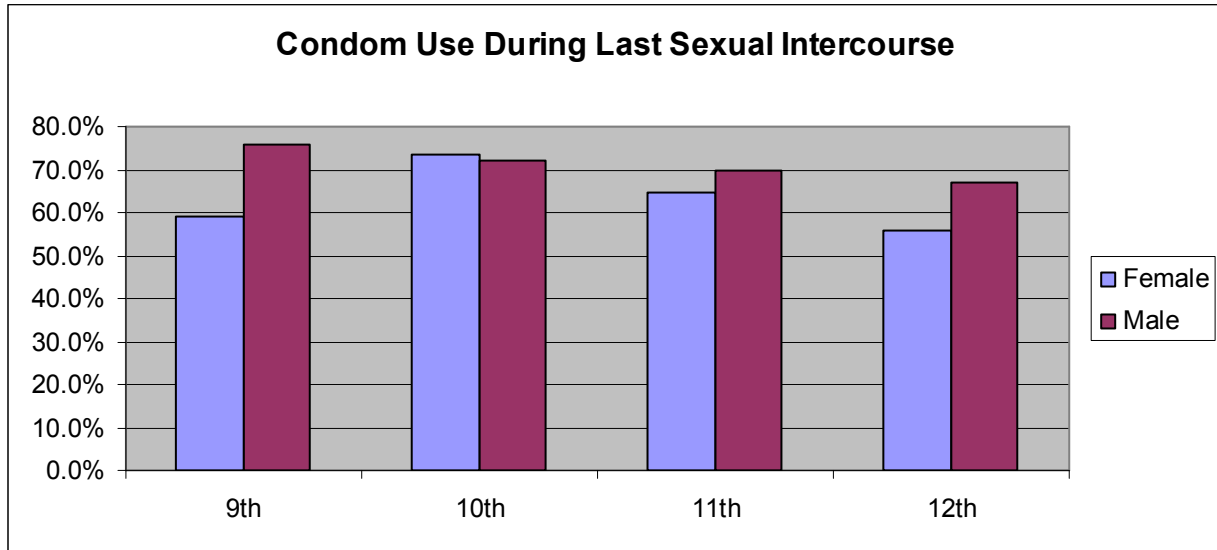
Among currently sexually active students, two-thirds (66.2%) reported that they or their partner used a condom during their last sexual intercourse. Females (62.3%) were less likely than males (69.9%), and LGBQ students (51.6%) were less likely than heterosexual students (68.0%) to report condom use.

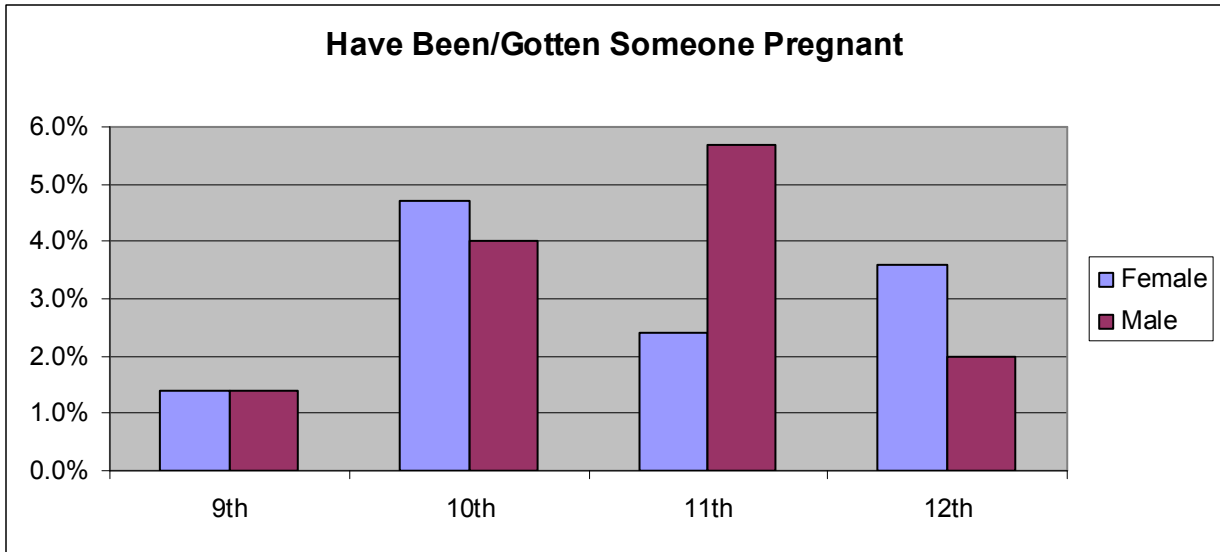
Almost a third of sexually active students (32.5%) reported that they used alcohol or drugs before their last sexual intercourse. Non-white students (38.9%) were somewhat more likely than white students (31.7%) to report this behavior (38.9% compared to 31.7%).

The percentage of sexually active students who reported that they have ever been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant was 3.2%. Non-white students (6.0%) were more than three times as likely to report this experience as white students (2.2%). LGBQ

students (8.8%) were more likely to report this experience than heterosexual students (2.5%).

### Another View...





### Body Weight – Overweight

Grade	<i>At risk for becoming overweight*</i>			<i>Overweight*</i>			<i>Thought they were overweight</i>		
	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male
9th	<b>9.6%</b> (8.7-10.5)	5.7% (4.7-6.8)	13.3% (11.8-14.8)	<b>10.7%</b> (9.8-11.7)	8.2% (7.0-9.5)	13.1% (11.6-14.6)	<b>21.9%</b> (20.7-23.2)	27.1% (25.1-29.0)	17.1% (15.5-18.7)
10th	<b>7.9%</b> (7.1-8.8)	6.4% (5.3-7.5)	9.4% (8.1-10.7)	<b>9.0%</b> (8.1-9.9)	7.6% (6.4-8.8)	10.4% (9.1-11.8)	<b>22.3%</b> (21.0-23.6)	29.5% (27.5-31.5)	15.4% (13.8-17.0)
11th	<b>10.2%</b> (9.2-11.2)	8.0% (6.8-9.3)	12.2% (10.7-13.7)	<b>11.3%</b> (10.3-12.4)	7.3% (6.1-8.5)	15.2% (13.5-16.8)	<b>21.8%</b> (20.5-23.1)	25.7% (23.7-27.7)	18.1% (16.4-19.8)
12th	<b>5.8%</b> (5.0-6.5)	5.0% (4.0-6.0)	6.5% (5.4-7.6)	<b>10.7%</b> (9.7-11.7)	7.0% (5.8-8.2)	14.2% (12.6-15.8)	<b>20.0%</b> (18.7-21.2)	22.5% (20.7-24.4)	17.5% (15.8-19.2)
<b>Race</b>									
White	<b>8.2%</b> (7.7-8.7)	***	***	<b>8.4%</b> (7.9-8.9)	***	***	<b>19.8%</b> (19.1-20.6)	***	***
Other	<b>10.5%</b> (9.1-11.9)	***	***	<b>17.9%</b> (16.1-19.6)	***	***	<b>25.2%</b> (23.3-27.1)	***	***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>8.2%</b> (7.8-8.7)	***	***	<b>9.4%</b> (8.9-9.9)	***	***	<b>20.5%</b> (18.0-24.0)	***	***
LGBQ	<b>13.1%</b> (10.6-15.5)	***	***	<b>21.0%</b> (18.0-24.0)	***	***	<b>31.2%</b> (27.9-34.5)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.4%</b> (7.9-8.8)	6.3% (5.7-6.8)	10.4% (9.9-10.9)	<b>10.4%</b> (9.9-10.9)	7.6% (7.0-8.2)	13.2% (12.4-14.0)	<b>21.5%</b> (20.9-22.2)	26.3% (25.3-27.3)	17.0% (16.2-17.8)

\*Based on body mass index reference data from the National Center for Health Statistics

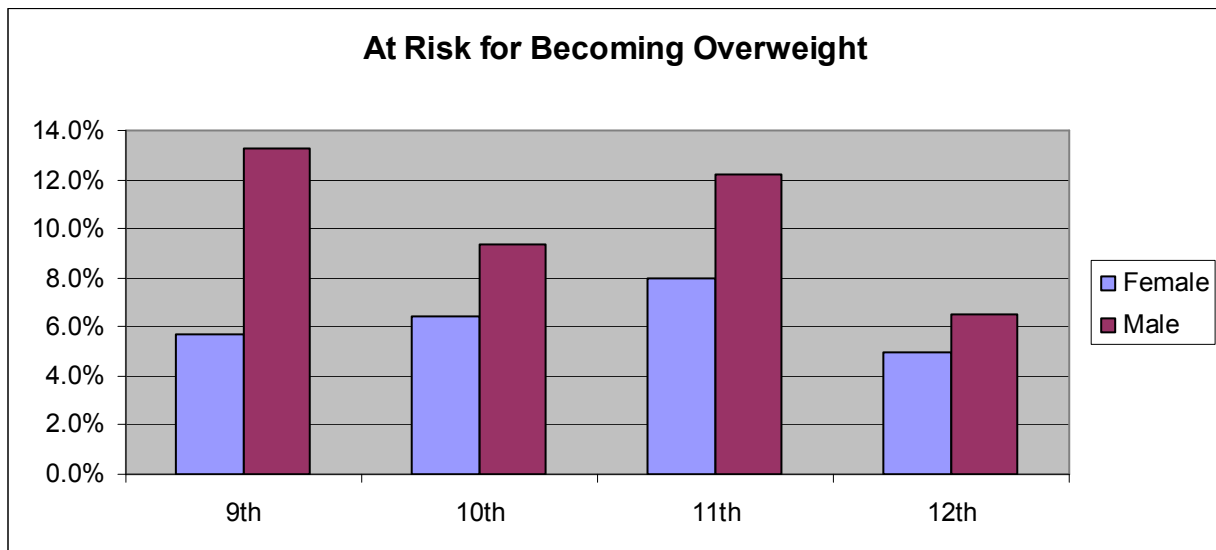
### Summary...

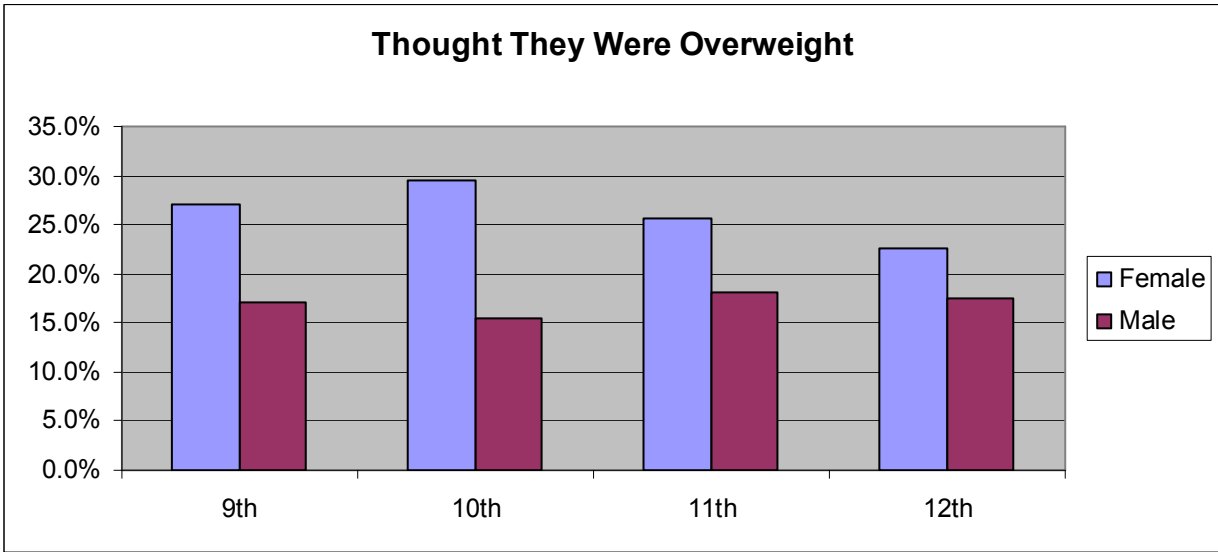
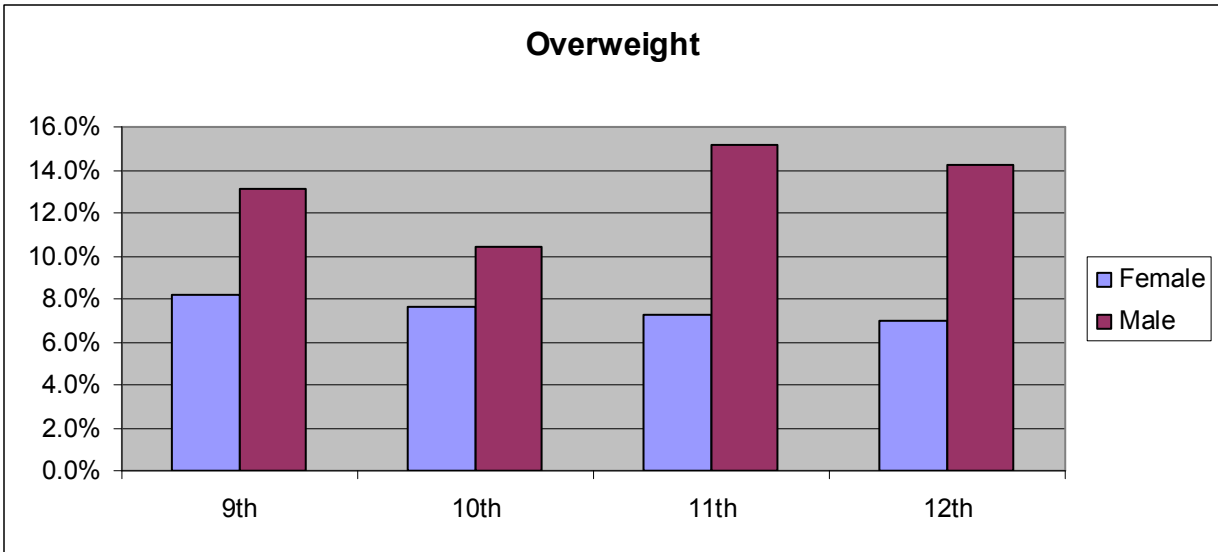
Obesity is on the rise throughout the U.S., and it is increasing the risk for numerous chronic illnesses, such as diabetes and hypertension. Obesity is second only to tobacco as the leading preventable cause of death and illness.

Over one in ten (10.4%) students was currently overweight, and an additional one in twelve students (8.4%) was at risk for becoming overweight, based on body mass index. A higher percentage of males (13.2%) than females (7.6%) were currently overweight, and a higher percentage of males (10.4%) than females (6.3%) were at risk for becoming overweight. Non-white students (17.9%) were more than twice as likely as white students (8.4%) to be overweight.

While 10.5% of students actually were overweight, 21.5% reported thinking that they were overweight. This was more common among females than males; over a fourth of all females (26.3%) thought that they were overweight, compared to 17.0% of males.

### Another View...





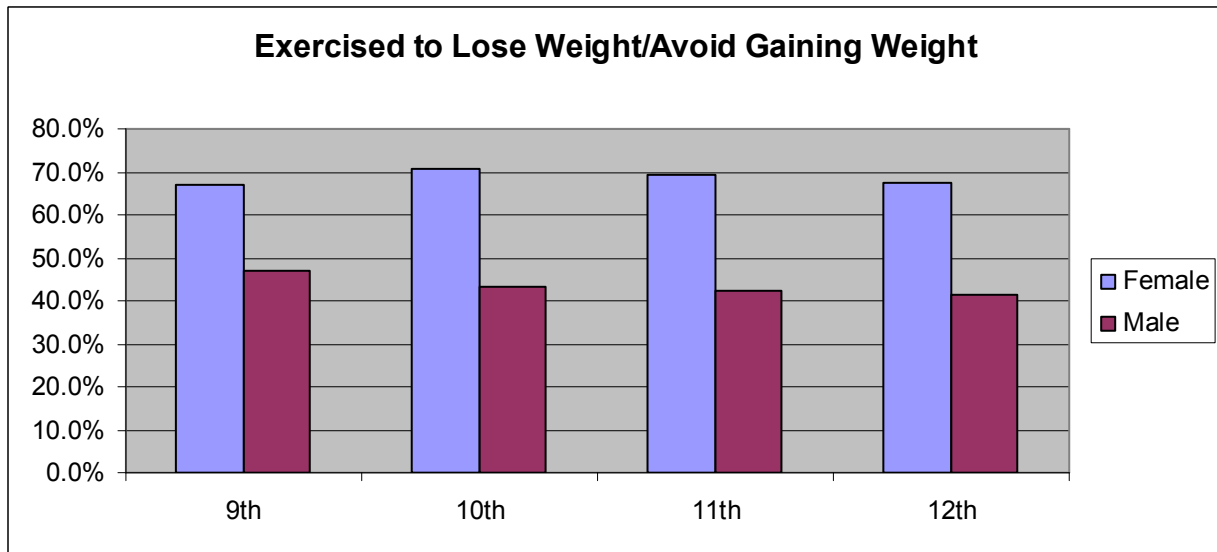
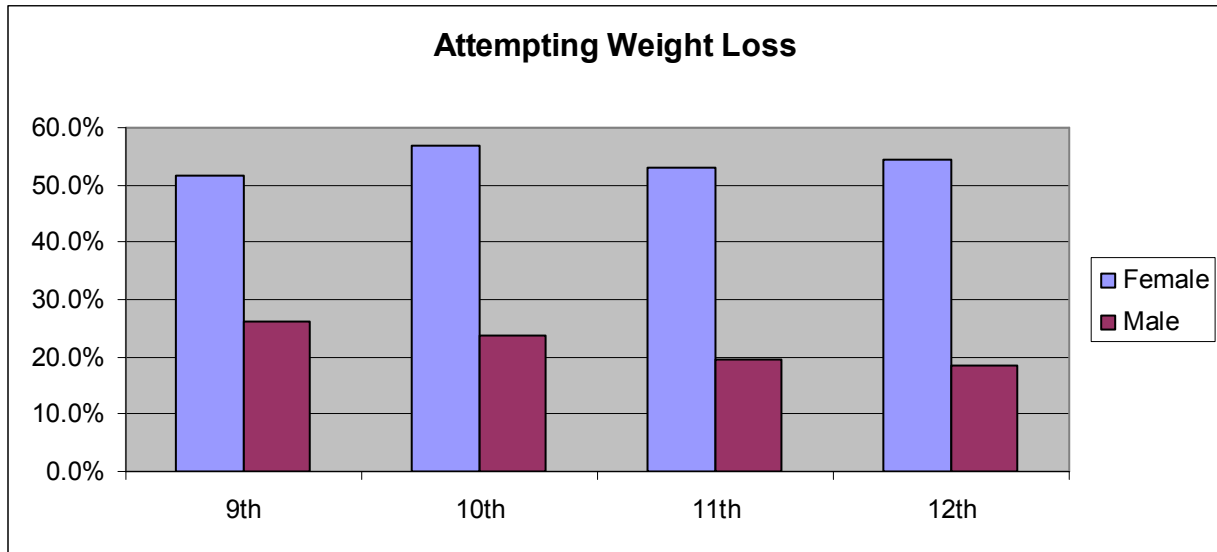
## Body Weight – Weight Loss

Body Weight-weight loss									
	Attempting weight loss			Exercised to lose weight or avoid gaining weight*			Ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to avoid weight gain*		
Grade	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	<b>38.5%</b> (37.0-40.0)	51.7% (49.5-53.9)	26.0% (24.1-27.9)	<b>56.8%</b> (55.3-58.4)	67.2% (65.1-69.3)	47.0% (44.9-49.2)	<b>31.8%</b> (30.4-33.2)	43.9% (41.8-46.1)	20.2% (18.5-22.0)
10th	<b>40.1%</b> (38.6-41.6)	56.9% (54.7-59.0)	23.8% (21.9-25.6)	<b>56.7%</b> (55.2-58.2)	70.5% (68.5-72.5)	43.4% (41.2-45.6)	<b>35.0%</b> (33.5-36.5)	52.1% (49.8-54.3)	18.2% (16.5-19.9)
11th	<b>35.5%</b> (34.0-37.0)	52.9% (50.6-55.1)	19.4% (17.7-21.2)	<b>55.3%</b> (53.8-56.9)	69.2% (67.1-71.4)	42.3% (40.1-44.5)	<b>31.0%</b> (29.6-32.5)	44.3% (42.1-46.6)	18.6% (16.9-20.4)
12th	<b>36.1%</b> (34.6-37.7)	54.5% (52.3-56.8)	18.4% (16.6-20.1)	<b>54.2%</b> (52.6-55.8)	67.3% (65.1-69.4)	41.5% (39.3-43.7)	<b>32.1%</b> (30.7-33.6)	46.5% (44.2-48.8)	18.4% (16.6-20.1)
<b>Race</b>									
White	<b>36.3%</b> (35.4-37.1)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>55.1%</b> (54.2-56.0)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>32.4%</b> (31.5-33.2)	*** ***	*** ***
Other	<b>39.6%</b> (37.4-41.7)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>59.2%</b> (57.0-61.4)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>31.4%</b> (29.3-33.4)	*** ***	*** ***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>37.1%</b> (36.3-37.9)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>56.4%</b> (55.5-57.2)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>32.4%</b> (31.6-33.1)	*** ***	*** ***
LGBQ	<b>47.7%</b> (44.8-50.7)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>50.3%</b> (46.7-53.8)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>34.3%</b> (30.9-37.6)	*** ***	*** ***
<b>Total</b>	<b>37.6%</b> (36.8-38.3)	54.0% (52.9-55.1)	22.0% (21.1-22.9)	<b>55.8%</b> (55.0-56.6)	68.6% (67.5-70.0)	43.6% (42.5-44.7)	<b>32.5%</b> (31.8-33.2)	46.8% (45.7-47.9)	18.9% (18.0-19.7)

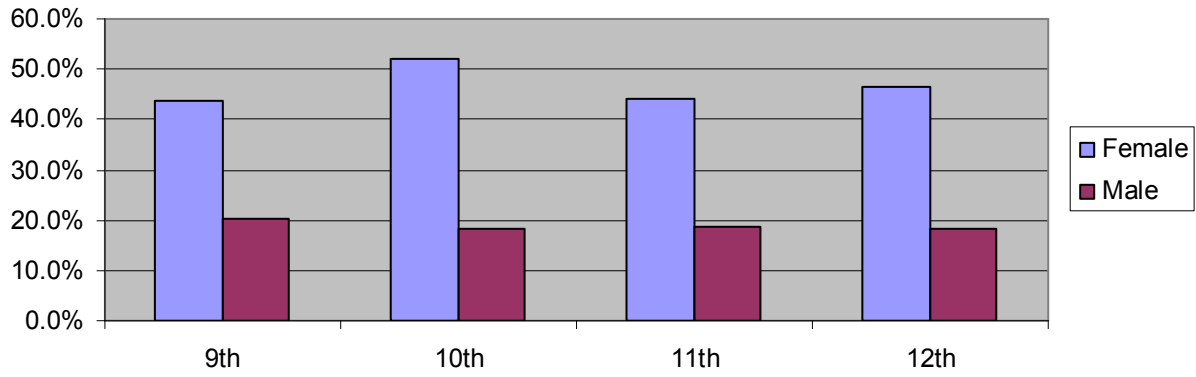
### Summary...

More than one in three students (37.6%) reported that they are attempting to lose weight, over half of all females (54.0%) and almost a quarter of all males (22.0%). Over half (55.8%) of all students reported having exercised to lose weight or avoid gaining weight in the 30 days preceding the survey. Over two-thirds of females (68.6%) and less than half of males (43.6%) reported this activity. Almost one in three students (32.5%) report that they ate less food, fewer calories or foods low in fat to avoid weight gain in the prior 30 days. Females (46.8%) were more than twice as likely as males (18.9%) to report this behavior. While LGBQ students (47.7%) were more likely to report that they were attempting weight loss than heterosexual students (37.1%), LGBQ students (50.3%) were slightly less likely to have exercised to lose weight or avoid gaining weight when compared to heterosexual students (56.4%).

**Another View...**



### Ate Less Food/Fewer Calories/Foods Low in Fat to Avoid Weight Gain





## Body Weight – Unhealthy Weight Loss Practices

	<i>Fasting 24 hours or more to lose weight or to avoid gaining weight*</i>			<i>Took diet pills, powders, or liquids to lose weight or to avoid gaining weight**</i>			<i>Vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or to avoid gaining weight*</i>		
Grade	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male
9th	<b>9.7%</b> (8.8-10.6)	14.2% (12.7-15.8)	5.3% (4.3-6.3)	<b>3.3%</b> (2.8-3.9)	3.9% (3.0-4.8)	2.8% (2.1-3.5)	<b>4.6%</b> (4.0-5.3)	6.4% (5.3-7.5)	2.9% (2.2-3.6)
10th	<b>12.5%</b> (11.5-13.5)	20.3% (18.5-22.0)	4.9% (4.0-5.9)	<b>5.9%</b> (5.2-6.6)	7.5% (6.4-8.7)	4.3% (3.4-5.2)	<b>6.6%</b> (5.8-7.3)	8.8% (7.5-10.0)	4.4% (3.5-5.3)
11th	<b>8.9%</b> (8.0-9.8)	12.6% (11.1-14.1)	5.4% (4.4-6.4)	<b>4.3%</b> (3.6-4.9)	4.7% (3.0-4.8)	3.9% (3.1-4.8)	<b>4.2%</b> (3.5-4.8)	5.5% (4.4-6.5)	2.9% (2.2-3.7)
12th	<b>6.5%</b> (5.8-7.3)	9.6% (8.2-10.9)	3.6% (2.7-4.4)	<b>3.4%</b> (2.8-3.9)	4.4% (3.4-5.3)	2.4% (1.7-3.1)	<b>4.2%</b> (3.5-4.8)	6.1% (5.0-7.2)	2.3% (1.6-3.0)
<b>Race</b>									
White	<b>8.5%</b> (8.0-9.0)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>2.8%</b> (2.5-3.1)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>3.5%</b> (3.1-3.8)	*** ***	*** ***
Other	<b>11.6%</b> (10.2-13.0)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>7.6%</b> (6.5-8.8)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>7.3%</b> (6.2-8.4)	*** ***	*** ***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>8.5%</b> (8.0-9.0)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>3.9%</b> (3.6-4.2)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>4.5%</b> (4.2-4.8)	*** ***	*** ***
LGBQ	<b>21.3%</b> (18.4-24.2)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>5.9%</b> (4.2-7.5)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>8.5%</b> (6.5-10.5)	*** ***	*** ***
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.4%</b> (9.0-9.9)	14.3% (13.5-15.0)	4.8% (4.3-5.33)	<b>4.2%</b> (4.5-5.2)	5.1% (6.1-7.3)	3.4% (2.7-3.5)	<b>4.9%</b> (4.5-5.2)	6.7% (6.1-7.3)	3.1% (2.7-3.5)

\*During the 30 days preceding the survey

\*\*During the 30 days preceding the survey (not including meal replacement products such as Slim Fast)

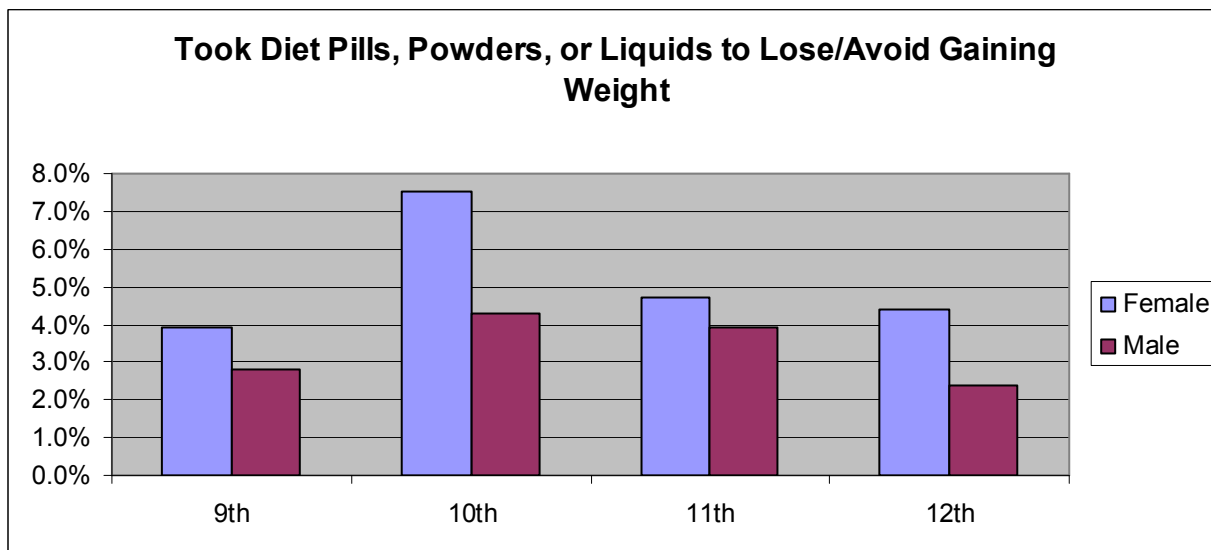
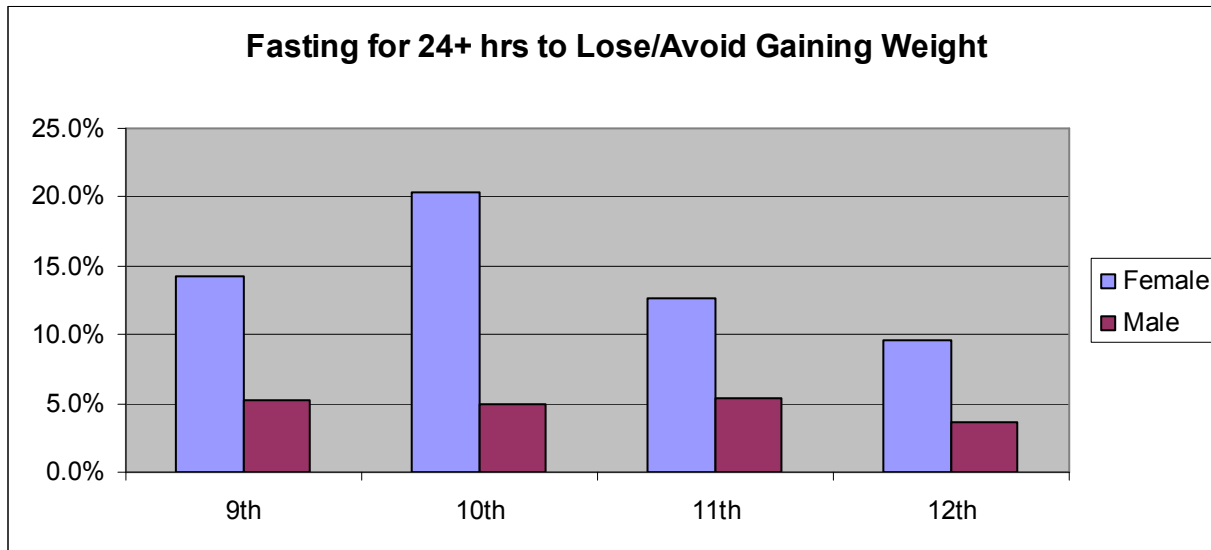
### Summary...

Almost one in ten students (9.4%) report fasting for 24 hours or more to lose weight or avoid gaining weight in the 30 days preceding the survey. Females (14.3%) are three times as likely as males (4.8%) to report this behavior. LGBQ students are more than twice as likely as heterosexual students to report this behavior (21.3% compared to 8.5%).

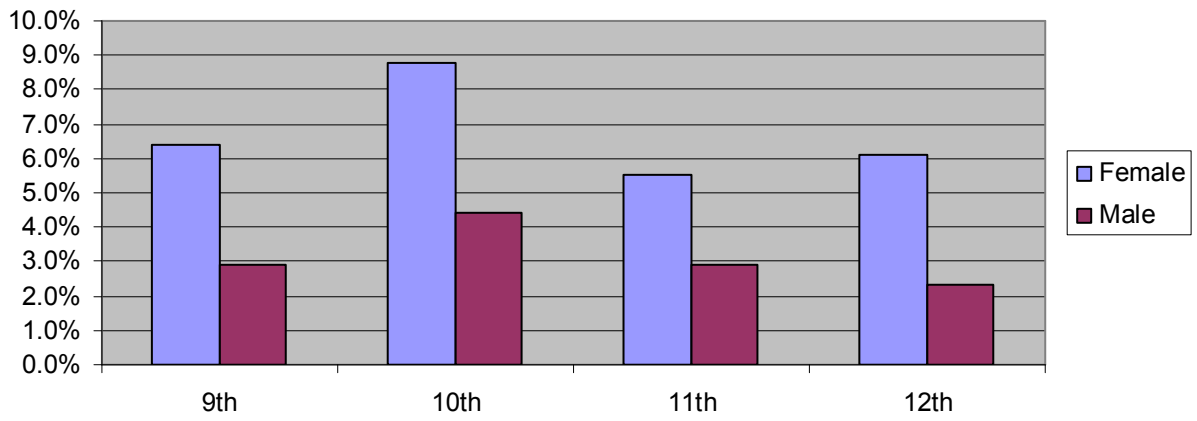
The percentage of students who took diet pills, powders or liquids to lose weight or avoid gaining weight in the 30 days preceding the survey was 4.2%. Non-white students (7.6%) were more likely than white students (2.8%) to report this behavior.

One in twenty students (4.9%) reported that they vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or avoid gaining weight in the 30 days preceding the survey. Females (6.7%) were more than twice as likely as males (3.1%) to report this practice. LGBQ students (8.5%) were almost twice as likely as heterosexual students (4.5%), and non-white students (7.3%) were almost twice as likely as white students (3.5%) to report this practice.

**Another View...**



### Vomited to Look Laxitives to Lose/Avoid Gaining Weight



## Physical Activity and Rest

	<i>Participated in vigorous physical activity*</i>			<i>Played on one or more sports teams**</i>			<i>Got enough sleep***</i>		
Grade	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	<b>54.2%</b> (50.7-57.6)	57.9% (53.6-63.5)	48.3% (42.7-53.8)	<b>47.6%</b> (45.6-49.7)	49.9% (47.1-52.6)	45.0% (42.1-48.0)	<b>25.7%</b> (23.1-28.2)	18.9% (15.6-22.2)	31.6% (27.9-35.3)
10th	<b>53.9%</b> (50.9-56.9)	57.5% (53.7-61.4)	48.7% (44.0-53.4)	<b>39.9%</b> (38.1-41.8)	38.4% (35.9-40.9)	41.6% (38.9-44.3)	<b>20.5%</b> (18.3-22.8)	19.5% (16.3-22.8)	21.4% (18.3-24.4)
11th	<b>58.1%</b> (54.9-61.2)	58.1% (53.9-62.3)	58.2% (53.4-62.9)	<b>42.6%</b> (40.6-44.6)	42.1% (39.3-44.9)	43.0% (40.2-45.8)	<b>25.9%</b> (23.3-28.5)	18.8% (15.2-22.4)	31.0% (27.4-34.7)
12th	<b>41.4%</b> (38.4-44.4)	36.3% (32.3-40.3)	47.5% (42.9-52.0)	<b>42.4%</b> (40.4-44.4)	39.3% (36.6-42.0)	45.7% (42.9-48.6)	<b>19.2%</b> (16.8-21.5)	14.3% (11.1-17.5)	22.8% (19.5-26.2)
<b>Race</b>									
White	<b>55.1%</b> (53.2-57.1)	***	***	<b>44.8%</b> (43.7-46.0)	***	***	<b>22.7%</b> (21.2-24.2)	***	***
Other	<b>46.6%</b> (42.7-50.5)	***	***	<b>37.8%</b> (35.3-40.3)	***	***	<b>23.2%</b> (20.0-26.4)	***	***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>53.8%</b> (52.1-55.5)	***	***	<b>44.9%</b> (43.8-45.9)	***	***	<b>24.3%</b> (22.9-25.6)	***	***
LGBQ	<b>35.2%</b> (28.2-48.1)	***	***	<b>25.8%</b> (22.3-29.3)	***	***	<b>19.6%</b> (14.9-24.2)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>51.7%</b> (50.1-53.2)	52.5% (50.4-54.5)	50.7% (48.2-53.1)	<b>43.0%</b> (42.0-44.)	42.3% (41.0-43.7)	43.8% (42.3-45.2)	<b>22.7%</b> (21.5-23.9)	17.9% (16.3-19.6)	26.5% (24.8-28.3)

\*For at least 20 minutes on 3 or more of the 7 days preceding the survey

\*\*During the 12 months preceding the survey, including those run by school or community groups

\*\*\*Enough sleep to feel rested upon waking in the morning, 7 out of the 7 days preceding the survey

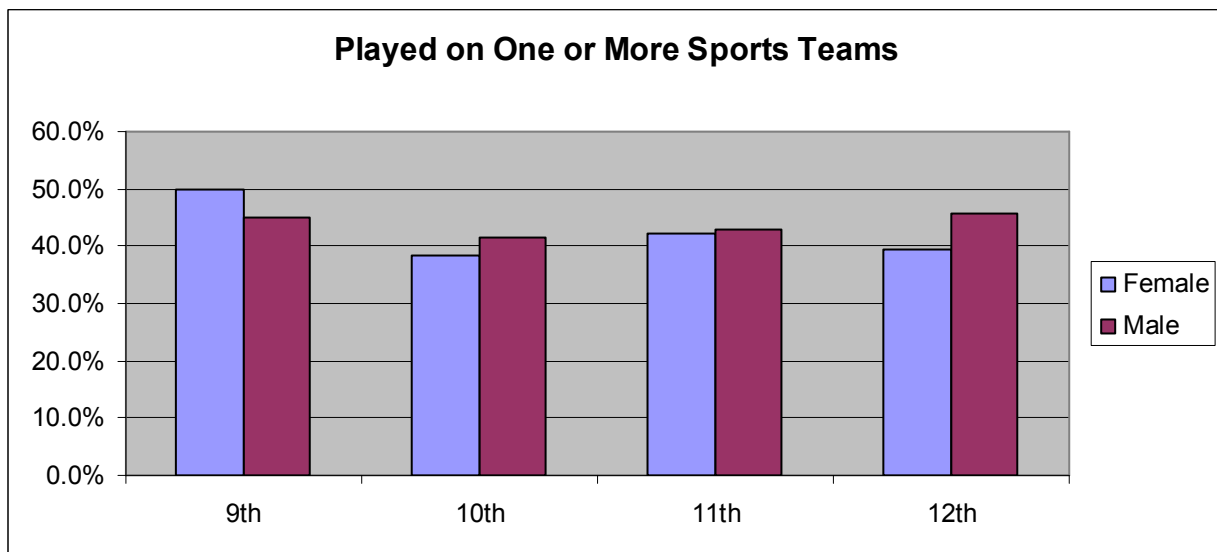
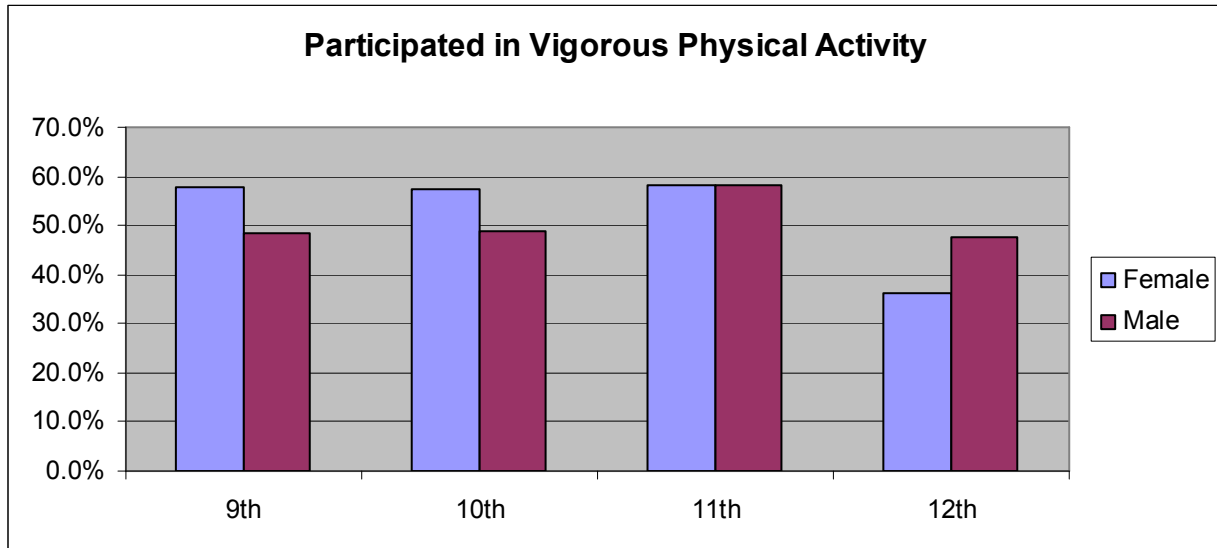
### Summary...

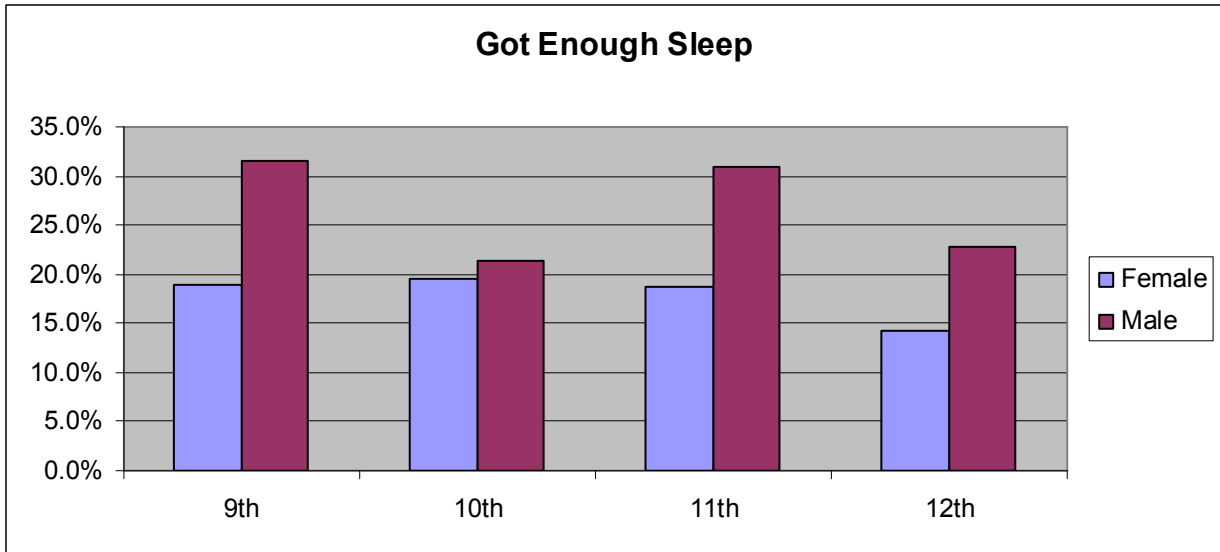
Over half (51.7%) of all students participated in vigorous physical activity for at least 20 minutes on three or more of the seven days preceding the survey. Non-white students (46.6%) were less likely than white students (55.1%) to have exercised. LGBQ students (35.2%) were less likely than heterosexual students (53.8%) to have exercised.

In the 12 months preceding the survey, 43.0% of students played on one or more sports teams, including those run by school and community groups. A lower percentage of LGBQ students (25.8%) than heterosexual students (44.9%) played on sports teams. A lower percentage of non-white students (37.8%) than white students (44.8%) played on sports teams.

Slightly more than one in five students (22.7%) report that they got enough sleep to feel rested upon waking every morning of the seven days preceding the survey. Males (26.5%) were more likely than females (17.9%) to report that they got enough sleep.

**Another View...**





### Television and Video

	<i>Watched or played one or more hours of television or video games a day</i>		
Grade	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male
9th	<b>61.8%</b> (59.5-64.2)	60.9% (57.7-64.1)	63.0% (59.5-66.5)
10th	<b>64.1%</b> (61.7-66.5)	65.1% (61.7-68.4)	63.0% (59.6-66.5)
11th	<b>64.2%</b> (61.6-66.8)	60.9% (57.2-64.6)	67.8% (64.1-71.4)
12th	<b>56.0%</b> (53.5-58.6)	55.6% (52.1-59.1)	56.5% (52.7-60.3)
<b>Race</b>			
White	<b>61.1%</b> (59.7-62.6)	*** ***	*** ***
Other	<b>67.0%</b> (63.6-70.5)	*** ***	*** ***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>			
Heterosexual	<b>62.5%</b> (61.2-63.8)	*** ***	*** ***
LGBQ	<b>44.9%</b> (39.2-50.6)	*** ***	*** ***
<b>Total</b>	<b>61.5%</b> (60.2-62.7)	60.6% (58.9-62.3)	62.5% (60.7-64.3)

### Summary....

The majority of students (61.5%) watches television or plays video games one or more hours a day on an average school day. Twelfth graders (56.0%), however, are less likely than other students to report watching television or playing video games for at least an hour on school days. LGBTQ students (44.9%) are much less likely to report this behavior than heterosexual students (62.5%).

### Another View....

