

2009 Cuyahoga County High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey Report

Grades 9 - 12

CENTER FOR HEALTH PROMOTION RESEARCH

DEPARTMENT OF EPIDEMIOLOGY AND BIOSTATISTICS

CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY



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Introduction

The Center for Health Promotion Research (CHPR) has been actively involved with administration of the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) in schools throughout Cuyahoga County since 2000. The YRBS is a cross-sectional tool developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to track adolescent risk behavior over time. The national YRBS has tracked the major causes of morbidity and mortality for adolescents since 1991. Nationwide, the YRBS is conducted every two years among students in grades 9-12.

In the spring of 2009, the YRBS was administered among students in grades 9 through 12 in Cuyahoga County High Schools (CCHS). The survey was tailored to fit local needs and addressed a wide range of topics. The 2009 Cuyahoga County YRBS asked questions from the following areas:

- Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries
- Dietary Behaviors
- Physical Activity
- Obesity, Overweight, and Weight Control
- Tobacco Use
- Alcohol Use
- Marijuana and Other Drug Use
- Behaviors that Contribute to Violence
- Sexual Behaviors
- Other Health Topics

This report summarizes results from the 2009 Cuyahoga County High School YRBS.

Attached at the end of this report are two appendices aimed at supplementing the findings presented herein.

In **Appendix I**, data tables are displayed that provide a more in-depth look at the prevalence of a given risk behavior. These tables supplement the results provided in this report and allow for further comparisons between demographic groups (e.g., male vs. female). A simple way to look for significant differences between groups is to check if the 95% confidence intervals overlap. A statistically significant difference exists if the confidence intervals do not overlap.

In **Appendix II**, a copy of the 2009 Cuyahoga County High School YRBS instrument is provided.

Methods

The Center for Health Promotion Research (CHPR) regularly uses a two-stage cluster sample design that mimics the sampling method of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and its national Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). For the 2009 Cuyahoga County High School YRBS sample, all schools in Cuyahoga County containing grades 9-12 were included in the sampling frame.

In the first stage of sampling, 30 schools were selected with probability proportional to school enrollment size. Schools with larger 9th through 12th grade enrollments had a greater chance of being selected to take part in the 2009 CCHS YRBS. In the second stage of sampling, 9th through 12th grade classrooms were selected in each chosen school. Classroom selection was random, though schools were given the option to alternatively have the survey administered to the entire student body (i.e., every classroom). All students in the selected classrooms were eligible to participate.

Of the 30 schools selected for participation in the 2009 CCHS YRBS, 20 agreed to take part. A total of 6597 students were eligible to complete the survey, and 4529 usable questionnaires remained after the data set was cleaned and edited for inconsistencies. Missing data were not statistically imputed. The school response rate was 67%; the student response rate was 69%; the overall response rate was 46% (67% x 69%).

Student participation was both anonymous and voluntary. Permission slips were mailed home to selected students, giving parents or guardians the option of excluding their child from participating in the 2009 CCHS YRBS. Student nonparticipation was due to absence on the day of survey administration, parental refusal, or student refusal. Additionally, a small number of questionnaires failed quality control and were removed from the final data set.

Despite the low response rate, data were weighted to the population of 9th-12th grade students in Cuyahoga County. While an overall response rate of 60% is generally needed to appropriately weight the data, we feel that there were a sufficient number of students in each of the ring, race, gender, and grade level sub-groups to apply weights and post-stratification adjustments to the responses. However, because not all sub-groups had sufficient numbers, it is important to note that the estimates may be unstable and no analyses should be performed on more than two sub-groups at a time (i.e. analysis on Hispanic, 9th grade females would be inappropriate but analysis on 9th grade females or Hispanic females would be acceptable).

Statistical analyses were conducted on weighted data using SAS software to account for the sampling design. Prevalence estimates and 95% confidence intervals were computed for all variables. Differences between prevalence estimates were considered statistically significant if the 95% confidence intervals did not overlap for main effects (gender, race, parental education, and grade), for changes over time within the Cuyahoga County schools, and for differences between state of Ohio and nation with respect to their 2007 YRBS results. Only statistically significant differences in prevalence estimates are reported in the results section in the following order: between state of Ohio and nation, and for main effects in the following order: gender, race, parent education and grade.

Sample Demographics

The table below presents a demographic profile of the sample of students who completed the 2009 Cuyahoga County High School YRBS. A total of 4532 usable surveys were completed.

There were slightly more female than male students in the sample. The sample was comprised of more 9th and 10th graders than 11th and 12th graders having completed the survey.

Broken down by race/ethnicity, 48.7% of the students in the sample were white. Black students comprised the second-largest race/ethnicity group with 32.4% of the sample, while 8.4% of the students were Hispanic and 3.6% were Asian/Pacific Islander. The remaining 6.9% of the students were grouped into the race/ethnicity category of “Multiple” or “Other”. Analyses in this report across the race/ethnicity groups do not include students that fell into the “Multiple” or “Other” and Asian/Pacific Islander categories.

Approximately twice as many students from high parental education households completed the survey than students from low parental education households. A large number of students were excluded from the parental education analyses because they were unaware of their parents' education history.

2009 Cuyahoga County High School

YRBS Sample

| | n | % |
|---------------------------|------|--------|
| Total | 4532 | 100.0% |
| Sex | | |
| Female | 2380 | 52.6% |
| Male | 2144 | 47.4% |
| Race/Ethnicity | | |
| White* | 2188 | 48.7% |
| Black* | 1457 | 32.4% |
| Hispanic | 375 | 8.4% |
| Multiple/Other | 312 | 6.9% |
| Asian/PI [†] | 161 | 3.6% |
| Parental Education | | |
| Low | 1288 | 32.9% |
| High | 2630 | 67.1% |
| Grade Level | | |
| 9th | 1348 | 29.9% |
| 10th | 1201 | 26.6% |
| 11th | 957 | 21.2% |
| 12th | 1007 | 22.3% |

* Non-Hispanic

† American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander (PI).

Terms and Conventions

Cigar use: Having smoked any of the following products: cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, such as Black and Milds, Swisher Sweets, or Phillips.

Obese/overweight: Classification based on a student's Body Mass Index (BMI) (kg/m²), which was calculated from self-reported height and weight. The BMI values were compared with sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts. Obese was defined as a BMI of >95th percentile for age and sex. Overweight was defined as a BMI of >85th percentile and <95th percentile for age and sex. Previous YRBS reports used the terms "overweight" to describe youth with a BMI >95th percentile for age and sex and "at risk for overweight" for those with a BMI >85th percentile and <95th percentile. However, this report uses the terms "obese" and "overweight" in accordance with the 2007 recommendations from the Expert Committee on the Assessment, Prevention, and Treatment of Child and Adolescent Overweight and Obesity convened by the American Medical Association (AMA) and co-funded by AMA in collaboration with the Health Resources and Services Administration and CDC. These classifications are not intended to diagnose obesity or overweight in individual students, rather to provide estimates of obesity and overweight for the population of students surveyed.

Parental education: Computed from two questions: 1) "What is the highest level of school your father completed," and 2) "What is the highest level of school your mother completed." Response options for both questions were "completed grade school or less," "some high school," "completed high school," "some college," "completed college," "graduate or professional degree," or "don't know." For this report, students were classified as "low parental education" if neither parent completed college. Students were classified as "high parental education" if at least one parent completed college. Parental education was classified as missing for students who answered neither of the questions; answered "don't know" to both questions; or answered "completed grade school or less," "some high school," "completed high school," or "some college" to one of the questions, but did not answer the second question.

Race/ethnicity: Computed from two questions: 1) "Are you Hispanic or Latino?" (response options were "yes" or "no"), and 2) "What is your race?" (response options were "American Indian or Alaska Native," "Asian," "black or African American," "Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander," or "white"). For the second question, students could select more than one response option. For this report, students were classified as "Hispanic/Latino" if they answered "yes" to the first question, regardless of how they answered the second question. Students were classified as "black" if they answered "no" to the first question and selected only "black or African American" to the second question. Students were classified as "white" if they answered "no" to the first question and selected only "white" to the second question. Students were classified as "other" if they answered "no" to the first question and selected "American Indian or Alaska Native," "Asian," and/or "Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander" or selected more than one response to the second question. Race/ethnicity was classified as missing for students who did not answer the first question and for students who answered "no" to the first question but did not answer the second question. Throughout this report, students who self-identified as "Hispanic/Latino" are referred to as "Hispanic" and students who self-identified as "black or African American" are referred to as "Black."

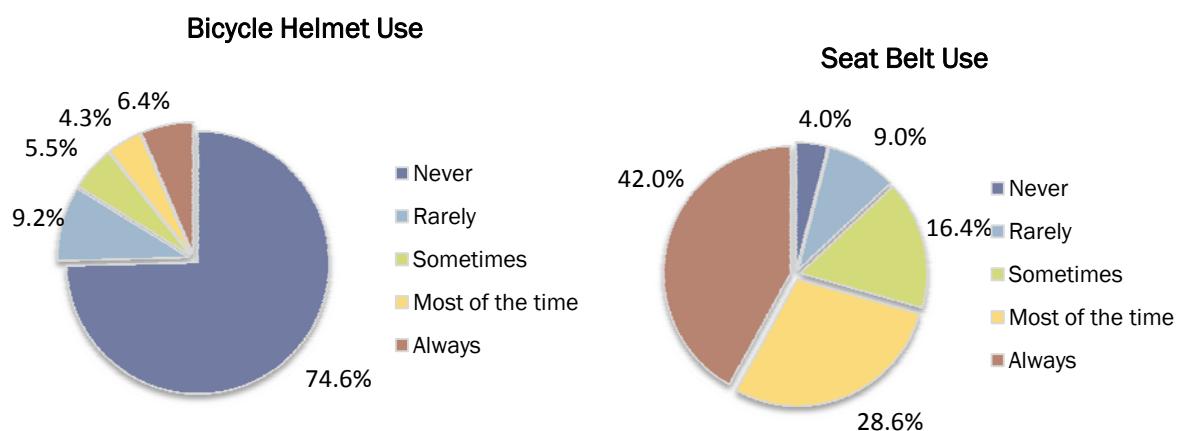
Results

Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries

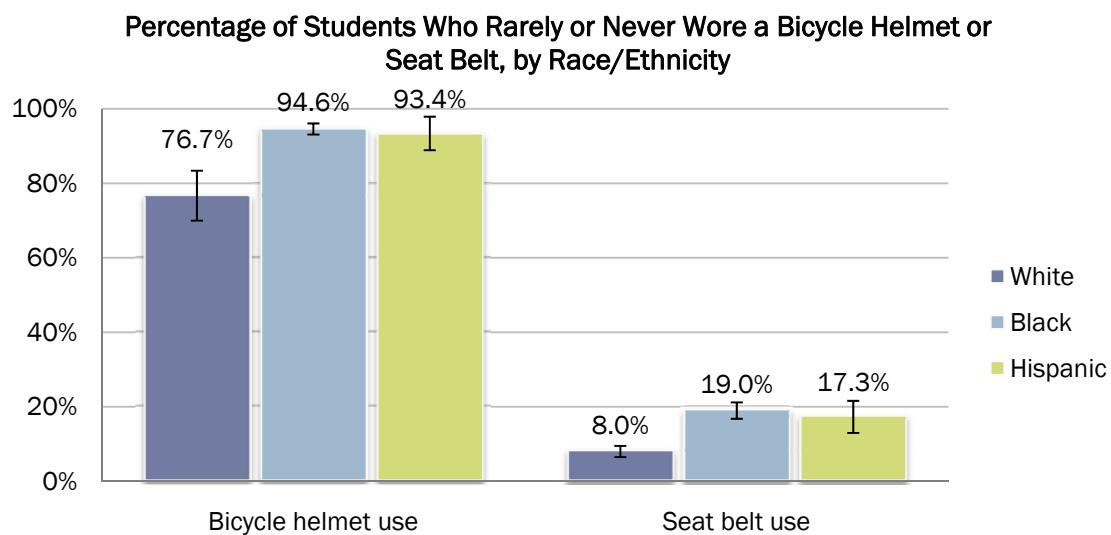
The 2009 CCHS YRBS asked students how often they wore a bicycle helmet when riding a bicycle, wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else, rode in a car driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol, and drove a car when drinking alcohol. Head injury is the leading cause of death in bicycle crashes and use of bicycle helmets is the single most effective way of reducing head injuries and fatalities.^{1,2}

Motor vehicle accidents are the leading cause of death for children and youth ages 5 to 24.³ The use of seat belts and child safety restraints greatly reduces the chance of fatalities and serious injuries in motor vehicle crashes.

The pie charts below depict the frequency of bicycle helmet use among students who rode a bicycle, along with seat belt use among Cuyahoga County students. 10.7% of students who rode a bicycle had worn a bicycle helmet most of the time or always. Students were much more likely to have worn a seat belt, although some students still reported never (4.0%) or rarely (9.0%) wearing a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else.



Differences were noted for bicycle helmet and seat belt use across race/ethnicity groups. For both behaviors, Black and Hispanic students were more likely than White students to have rarely or never worn a bicycle helmet or seat belt. The following graph depicts these differences.



RELEVANT HEALTHY PEOPLE 2010 GOAL: Increase use of seat belts to 92%.

AMONG CUYAHOGA COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS: 87.0% of students had worn a seat belt sometimes, most of the time, or always.

RELEVANT HEALTHY PEOPLE 2010 GOAL: Reduce the percentage of students who rode in a car by driven someone who had been drinking alcohol to 30%.

AMONG CUYAHOGA COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS: 26.7% of students rode in a car driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol in the 30 days before the survey.

Bicycle Helmet Use

Among the 78.7% of Cuyahoga County students who ride a bicycle, 83.8% had rarely or never worn a bicycle helmet (Table 1). The prevalence of having rarely or never worn a bicycle helmet was higher among black (94.6%) and Hispanic (93.4%) than white (76.7%) students. The prevalence of having rarely or never worn a bicycle helmet was higher among low parental education (95.1%) than high parental education (75.4%) students.

Seat Belt Use

In Cuyahoga County, 13.0% of students had rarely or never worn a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else (Table 1). The prevalence of having rarely or never worn a seat belt was higher among male (15.1%) than female (11.0%) students. The prevalence of having rarely or never worn a seat belt was higher among Black (19.0%) and Hispanic (17.3%) than White (8.0%) students. The prevalence of having rarely or never worn a seat belt was higher among low parental education (18.4%) than high parental education (7.9%) students.

Rode with a Driver who Had Been Drinking Alcohol

In Cuyahoga County, 26.7% of students had ridden in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol one or more times in the 30 days before the survey (Table 2). The prevalence of having ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol was higher among black (30.4%) than white (23.8%) students. The prevalence of having ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol was higher among low parental education (31.8%) than high parental education (23.0%) students.

Drove when Drinking Alcohol

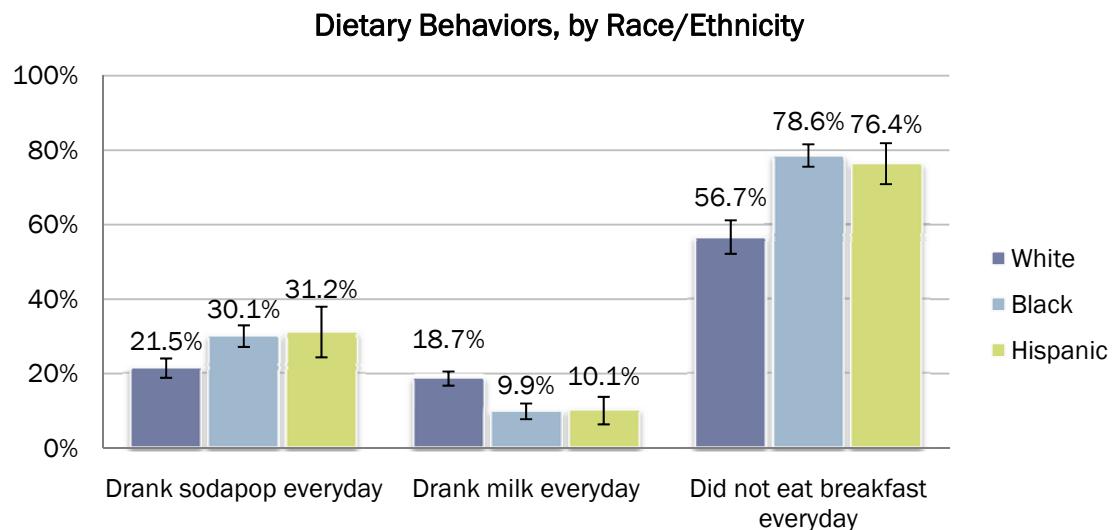
In Cuyahoga County, 8.6% of students had driven a car when they had been drinking alcohol one or more times in the 30 days before the survey (Table 2). The prevalence of having driven when they had been drinking alcohol was higher among 12th grade (16.1%) than 9th, 10th, and 11th grade students (4.0%, 6.4%, 10.0%), respectively. The prevalence of having driven when they had been drinking alcohol was higher among 11th grade (10.0%) than 9th and 10th grade students (4.0%, 6.4%), respectively.

Dietary Behaviors

The 2009 CCHS YRBS asked students about their consumption of fruits and vegetables, milk, breakfast, and fast food. Diet and nutrition have important links to adolescent health and well-being, as well as to major causes of morbidity and mortality later in life. Fruits and vegetables are good sources of complex carbohydrates, vitamins, minerals, and other substances that are important for good health. There is probable evidence to suggest that dietary patterns with higher intakes of fruits and vegetables are associated with a decreased risk for some types of cancer,^{4,5,6} cardiovascular disease,⁷ and stroke.⁸ Although data are limited, an increased intake of fruits and vegetables appears to be associated with a decreased risk of being overweight.

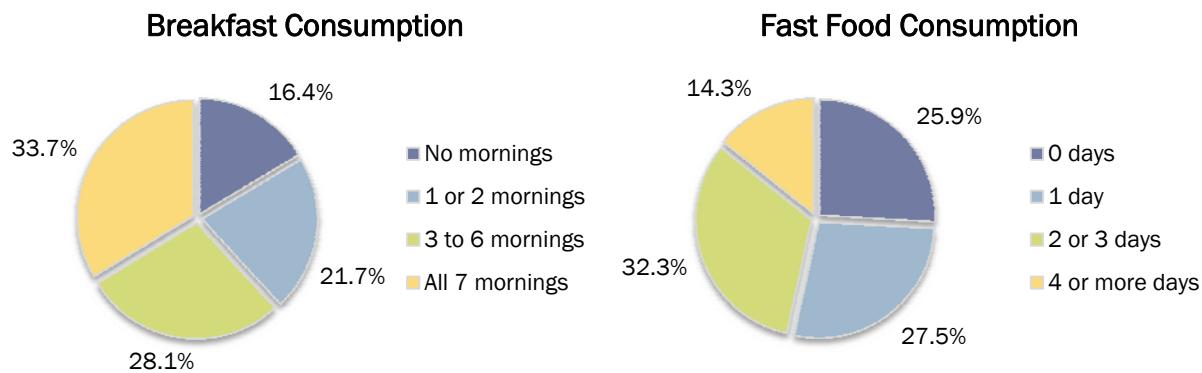
Milk is an important source of calcium for adolescents.^{9,10} Calcium is essential for forming and maintaining healthy bones and low calcium intake during the first two to three decades of life is an important risk factor in developing osteoporosis.¹¹ Although the recommended intake of calcium is 1,300 mg/day, most adolescents consume far less.¹² National data indicate that the average calcium intake per day among persons aged 12 to 19 years was 1125 mg/day (among males) and 814 mg/day (among females).¹⁰

Among Cuyahoga County high school students, important dietary differences were found between White, Black, and Hispanic students. The chart below depicts these comparisons for fruit and vegetable consumption, soda pop consumption, and not eating breakfast every day during the 7 days before the survey. Black and Hispanic students were significantly more likely than White students to drink soda pop every day in addition to not eating breakfast every day. White students were significantly more likely than Black or Hispanic students to drink milk every day.



Eating breakfast every day may reduce the risk for obesity and insulin resistance syndrome — an early sign of developing diabetes — by as much as 35 to 50 percent.¹³ Breakfast eaters tend to eat fewer calories, less saturated fat and cholesterol and have better overall nutritional status than breakfast skippers.¹⁴ Breakfast skipping can interfere with cognition and learning among children and is associated with mental distress and impaired academic performance among adolescents in addition to an increased likelihood of being overweight or obese.¹⁵

The pie charts below depict the frequency of breakfast and fast food consumption during the 7 days before the survey among Cuyahoga County students. Eating fast food is typically an unhealthy option and increased consumption is closely linked with obesity. Studies have shown that youths who ate fast food, compared with those who did not, consumed, on average, more total energy, fat, carbohydrates, added sugars, sweetened beverages, less fiber, less milk, and fewer fruits and non-starchy vegetables.¹⁶



Ate Fruits and Vegetables Five or More Times per Day

In Cuyahoga County, 21.6% of students had eaten fruits and vegetables five or more times per day during the 7 days before the survey (Table 3). The prevalence of having eaten fruits and vegetables five or more times per day was higher among students in Cuyahoga County than students statewide (15.5%). The prevalence of having eaten fruits and vegetables five or more times per day was higher among high parental education (25.5%) than low parental education (17.1%) students.

Drank Three or More Glasses per Day of Milk

In Cuyahoga County, 14.6% of students had drunk three or more glasses of milk per day during the 7 days before the survey (Table 3). The prevalence of having drunk three or more glasses of milk per day was higher among male (18.2%) than female (11.3%) students. The prevalence of having drunk three or more glasses of milk per day was higher among White (18.7%) than Black and Hispanic students (9.9%, 10.1%), respectively. The prevalence of having drunk three or more glasses of milk per day was higher among high parental education (17.0%) than low parental education (11.9%) students.

Drank Soda or Pop Everyday

In Cuyahoga County, 25.3% had drunk soda or pop every day during the 7 days before the survey (Table 4). Overall, the prevalence of having drunk soda or pop everyday was higher among students across the state and nation (30.3%, 33.8%), respectively. The prevalence of having drunk soda or pop everyday was higher among male (28.0%) than female (22.7%) students. The prevalence of having drunk soda or pop everyday was higher among Black and Hispanic students (30.1%, 31.2%), respectively, than White students (21.5%). The prevalence of having drunk soda or pop everyday was higher among low parental education (30.2%) than high parental education (20.1%) students.

Did Not Eat Breakfast Everyday

In Cuyahoga County, 66.3% of students did not eat breakfast everyday during the 7 days before the survey (Table 4). The prevalence of having not eaten breakfast everyday was higher among Black and Hispanic students (78.6%, 76.4%), respectively, than among White (56.7%) students. The prevalence of having not eaten breakfast everyday was higher among low parental education (77.2%) than high parental education (57.2%) students.

Ate Fast Food during Week

In Cuyahoga County, 74.1% of students had eaten fast food on one or more days during the 7 days before the survey (Table 5). The prevalence of having eaten fast food during the 7 days before the survey was higher among male (77.0%) than female (71.2%) students. The prevalence of having eaten fast food was higher among Black and Hispanic students (82.6%, 81.7%), respectively, than among White students (67.5%). The prevalence of having eaten fast food was higher among low parental education (80.5%) than high parental education (69.3%) students. The prevalence of having eaten fast food was higher among 12th grade (78.1%) than 9th grade (71.5%) students.

Ate Dinner with Family during Week

In Cuyahoga County, 79.5% of students had eaten dinner with their family on at least one day during the 7 days before the survey (Table 5). The prevalence of having eaten dinner with family was higher among White (87.7%) than Black and Hispanic students (67.7%, 77.6%), respectively. The prevalence of having eaten dinner with family was higher among high parental education (85.5%) than low parental education (73.6%) students.

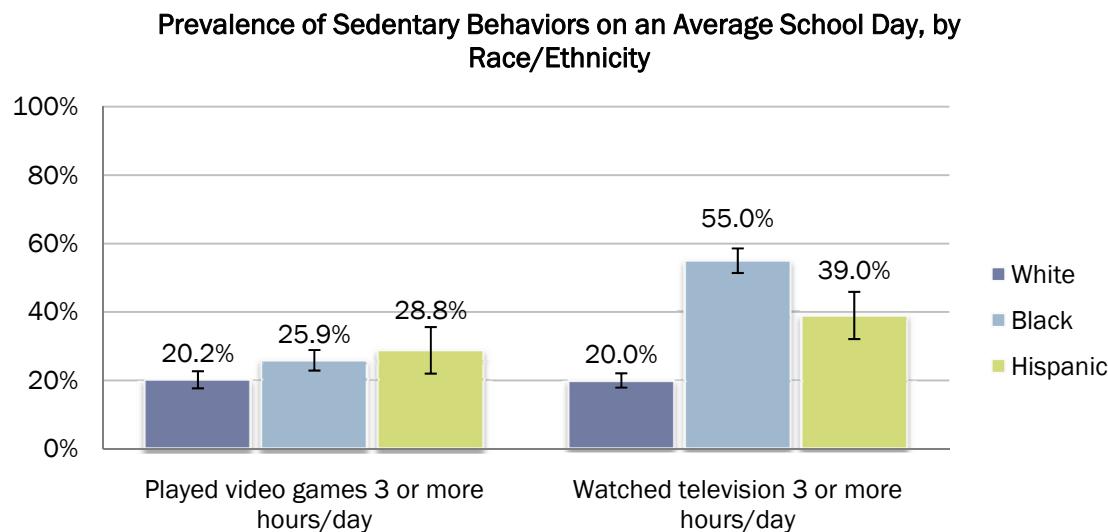
Physical Activity

The 2009 CCHS YRBS asked students about their computer/video game usage and television watching habits, along with how many days during the 7 days before the survey they had engaged in 60 minutes or more of physical activity. Television (TV) viewing, computer usage, and video/DVD usage are all considered sedentary behaviors. Child and adolescent TV viewing, in particular, is associated with childhood and adult obesity and youth who engage in less than two hours of TV viewing per day tend to be more active. Computer usage and video game playing are associated with physical inactivity among adolescents and young adults.

When students are watching television excessively, they are less likely to be spending time doing homework or reading, participating in after school activities, exercising frequently or being engaged in other intellectually stimulating activities.¹⁷

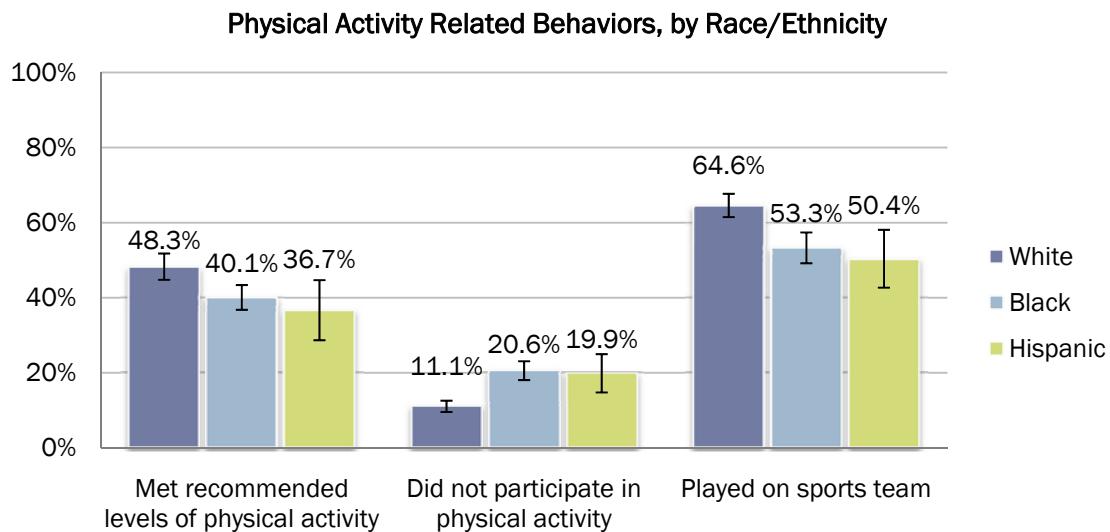
Television watching was assessed in the same manner as having used a computer and played video games; with having watched 3 or more hours per day of television on an average school day considered a risky, sedentary behavior.

A significant difference was noted between race/ethnicity groups, with Black and Hispanic students being more likely than White students to have engaged in sedentary behaviors such as video game playing and television watching. The following chart depicts these differences.



Participation in regular physical activity among young people can help build and maintain healthy bones and muscles, maintain body weight and reduce body fat, reduce feelings of depression and anxiety, and promote psychological well-being.^{18,19} Over time, regular physical activity decreases the risk of high blood pressure, heart disease, diabetes, some types of cancer, and premature death. The 2005 Dietary Guidelines for Americans recommends that youth engage in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on most, preferably all, days of the week.⁹

The following chart depicts the percentages of students who met the recommended levels of physical activity, by race/ethnicity. White students were significantly more likely to meet recommended levels of physical activity and to have played on sports teams than were Black and Hispanic students. Black and Hispanic students were significantly more likely than White students to have not participated in physical activity on any day during the 7 days before the survey.



RELEVANT HEALTHY PEOPLE 2010 GOAL: Increase the proportion of adolescents who view television 2 or fewer hours on a school day to 75%.

AMONG CUYAHOGA COUNTY STUDENTS: 65.8% viewed television 2 or fewer hours on school days.

Used Computers 3 or More Hours per Day

In Cuyahoga County, 23.2% of students had played computer or video games or used a computer for something that was not school work for 3 or more hours per day on an average school day (Table 6). The prevalence of computer use was higher among male (27.7%) than female (18.8%) students. The prevalence of computer use was higher among black (25.9%) than White (20.2%) students. The prevalence of computer use was higher among low parental education (25.8%) than high parental education (19.0%) students. The prevalence of computer use was higher among 9th grade (28.0%) than 11th and 12th grade (21.1%, 18.7%) students, respectively.

Watched Television 3 or More Hours per Day

In Cuyahoga County, 34.2% of students had watched television 3 or more hours per day on an average school day (Table 6). The prevalence of having watched television 3 or more hours per day was higher among Black (55.0%) and Hispanic (39.0%) than white (20.0%) students. The prevalence of having watched television 3 or more hours per day was higher among Black (55.0%) than Hispanic (39.0%) students. The prevalence of having watched television 3 or more hours per day was higher among low parental education (44.3%) than high parental education (25.3%) students.

Met Recommended Levels of Physical Activity

In Cuyahoga County, 44.2% of students had been physically active doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more days during the 7 days before the survey (Table 7). Overall, the prevalence of having met recommended levels of physical activity was higher among students in Cuyahoga County than students nationwide (34.7%). The prevalence of having met recommended levels of physical activity was higher for male (51.4%) than female (37.4%) students. The prevalence of having met recommended levels of physical activity was higher among White (48.3%) than Black and Hispanic students (40.1%, 36.7%), respectively. The prevalence of having met recommended levels of physical activity was higher among high parental education (50.5%) than low parental education (36.5%) students. The prevalence of having met recommended levels of physical activity was higher among 9th and 10th grade (48.7%, 46.5%) students, respectively, than 11th and 12th grade (41.2%, 38.4%) students, respectively.

Did Not Participate in 60 or More Minutes of Physical Activity on Any Day

In Cuyahoga County, 15.4% of students did not participate in 60 or more minutes of any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time on any day during the 7 days before the survey (Table 7). Overall, the prevalence of not participating in 60 or more minutes of physical activity on any day was higher among students nationwide (24.9%). The prevalence of not participating in 60 or more minutes of physical activity on any day was higher among female (18.4%) than male (12.0%) students. The prevalence of not participating in 60 or more minutes of physical activity on any day was higher among Black (20.6%) and Hispanic (19.9%) than White (11.1%) students. The prevalence of not participating in 60 or more minutes of physical activity on any day was higher among low parental education (19.5%) than high parental education (11.1%) students.

Attended Physical Education Classes

In Cuyahoga County, 35.6% of students went to physical education (PE) classes on one or more days in an average week when they were in school (i.e., attended PE classes) (Table 8). Overall, the prevalence of attending PE classes was higher among students nationwide (53.6%). The prevalence of attending PE classes was higher among Black (43.7%) than White (30.1%) students. The prevalence of attending PE classes was higher among 9th grade (53.6%) than 11th and 12th grade (23.9%, 19.5%) students, respectively. The prevalence of attending PE classes was higher among 10th grade (37.3%) than 12th grade (19.5%) students, respectively.

Played on at Least One Sports Team

In Cuyahoga County, 59.3% of students had played on at least one sports team during the 12 months before the survey (Table 8). The prevalence of having played on at least one sports team was higher among male (67.2%) than female (51.8%) students. The prevalence of having played on at least one sports team was higher among White (64.6%) than Black and Hispanic (53.3%, 50.4%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having played on at least one sports team was higher among high parental education (67.0%) than low parental education (53.0%) students. The prevalence of having played on at least one sports team was higher among 9th grade (63.2%) than 11th (54.8%) students.

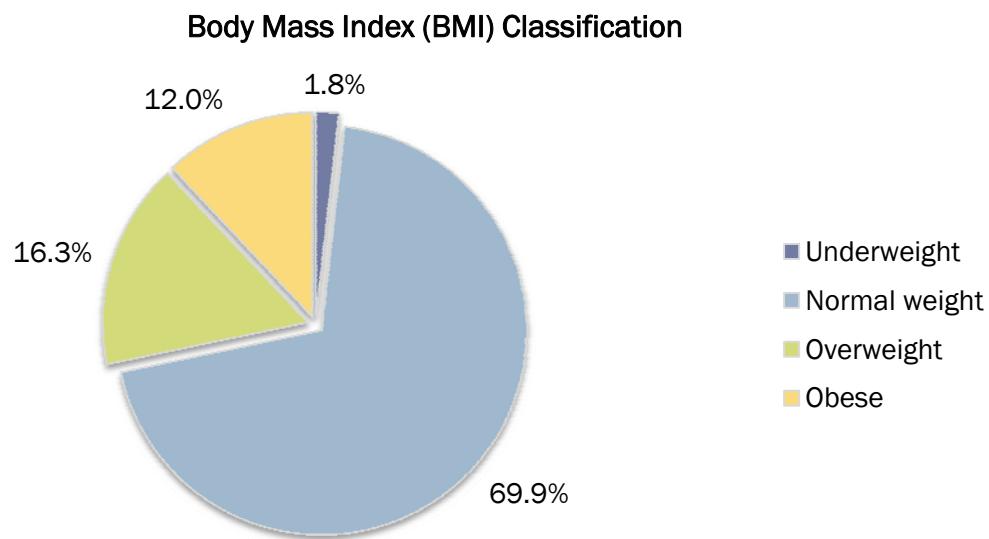
Obesity, Overweight, and Weight Control

The 2009 CCHS YRBS asked students about their height and weight in order to calculate the student's Body Mass Index (BMI). Additionally, students were asked how they describe their own weight and what (if anything) they were currently trying to do about their weight.

Obesity has reached epidemic proportions. In the past 20 years, the prevalence of obesity has increased by more than 60% among adults and tripled in children and adolescents.²⁰ Overweight adolescents often become overweight adults with an increased risk for a wide variety of poor health outcomes including diabetes, stroke, heart disease, arthritis and certain cancers.^{21,22} Obesity during adolescence is associated with negative psychological and social consequences and health problems such as type 2 diabetes, obstructive sleep apnea, hypertension, dyslipidemia, and metabolic syndrome.²³

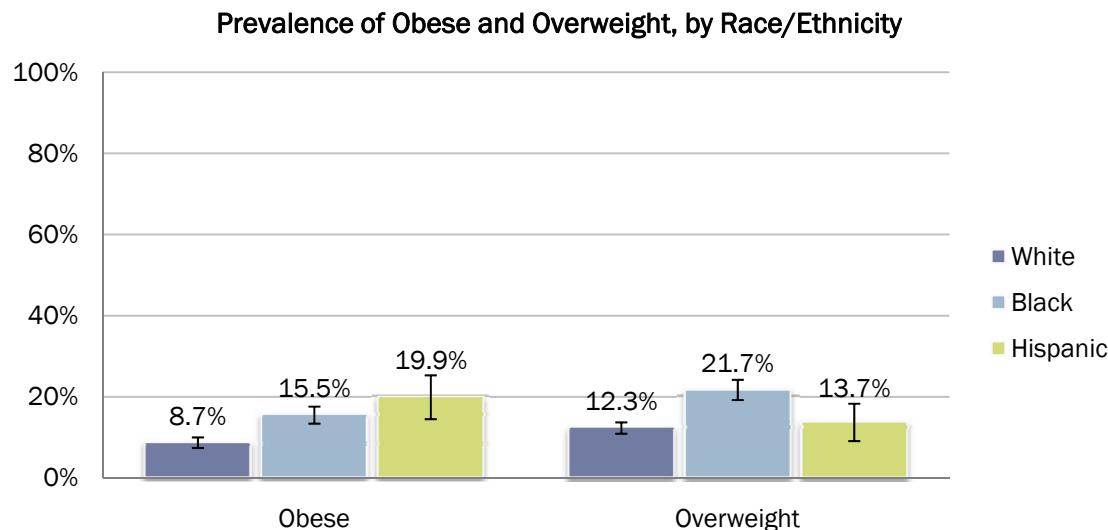
The chart below depicts the distribution of Body Mass Index (BMI) classifications among Cuyahoga County students.

- Obese was defined as a BMI of $\geq 95^{\text{th}}$ percentile for age and sex.
- Overweight was defined as a BMI of $\geq 85^{\text{th}}$ percentile and $< 95^{\text{th}}$ percentile for age and sex.
- Normal weight was defined as a BMI of $\geq 5^{\text{th}}$ percentile and $< 85^{\text{th}}$ percentile for age and sex.
- Underweight was defined as a BMI of $< 5^{\text{th}}$ percentile for age and sex.

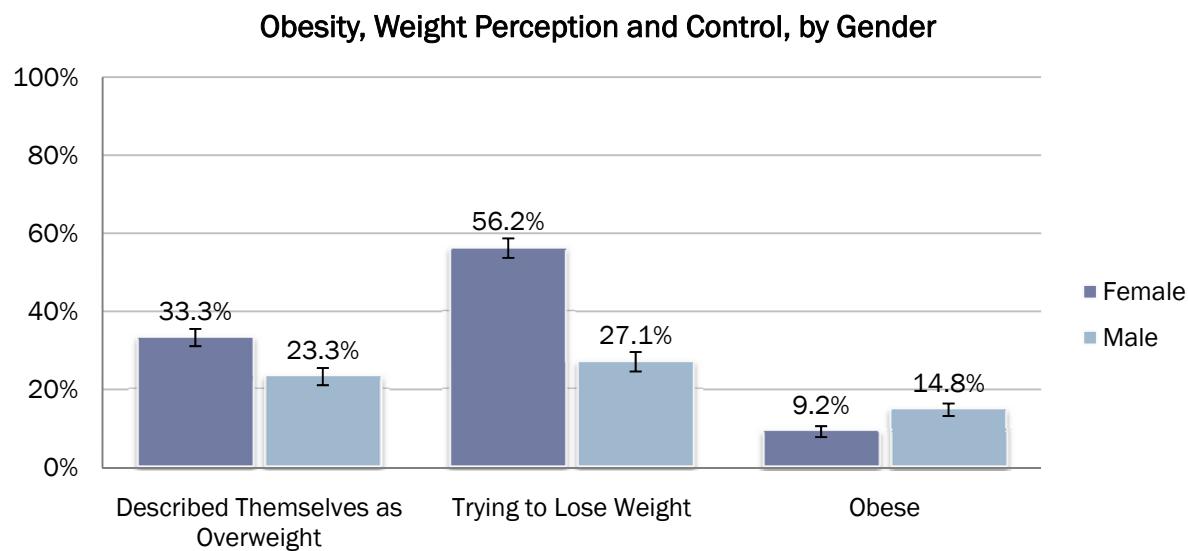


Thirty percent of Cuyahoga County students had a BMI for their age and sex that put them into a category of risk (underweight, overweight, or obese). It is important to note that BMI is calculated using self-reported height and weight and, therefore, may underestimate the actual prevalence of overweight and obese.

Differences across race/ethnicity groups were noted among Cuyahoga County students for the obese and overweight BMI categories. Black and Hispanic students were significantly more likely than White students to be obese. Black students were significantly more likely to be overweight than White or Hispanic students. The chart below depicts these differences.



Student perceptions of their own weight are linked to overall health and decisions about what to do about one's weight. Differences were found among Cuyahoga County high school students when examined by gender. Female students described themselves as slightly or very overweight and were trying to lose weight more often than male students. The chart below highlights these gender differences. While female students were more likely to report these behaviors, male students were more likely to be obese, among Cuyahoga County students.



RELEVANT HEALTHY PEOPLE 2010 GOAL: Reduce the proportion of children and adolescents who are overweight or obese to no more than 5 percent.

IN CUYAHOGA COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS: 12.0% of students were obese. 16.3% of students were overweight.

Obese

In Cuyahoga County, 12.0% of students were obese (Table 9). The prevalence of obesity was higher among male (14.8%) than female (9.2%) students. The prevalence of obesity was higher among Black and Hispanic students (15.5%, 19.9%), respectively, than White (8.7%) students. The prevalence of obesity was higher among low parental education (16.1%) than high parental education (9.9%) students.

Overweight

In Cuyahoga County, 16.3% of students were overweight (Table 9). The prevalence of overweight was higher among Black (21.7%) than White and Hispanic students (12.3%, 13.7%), respectively. The prevalence of overweight was higher among low parental education (21.3%) than high parental education (12.5%) students.

Described Themselves as Overweight

In Cuyahoga County, 28.4% of students described themselves as slightly or very overweight (Table 10). The prevalence of describing themselves as slightly or very overweight was higher among female (33.3%) than male (23.3%) students. The prevalence of describing themselves as slightly or very overweight was higher among low parental education (33.1%) than high parental education (26.5%) students.

Were Trying to Lose Weight

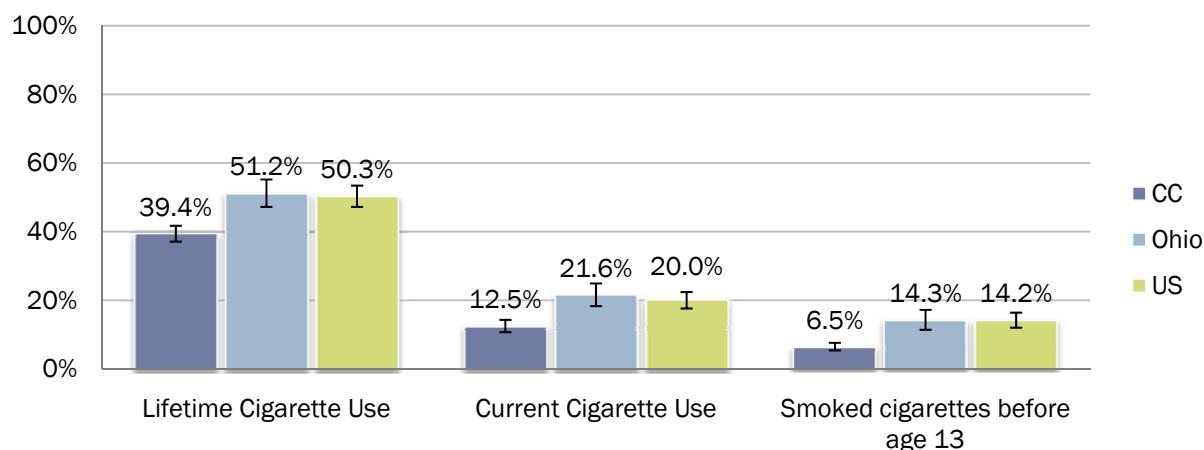
In Cuyahoga County, 41.9% of students were trying to lose weight (Table 10). Overall, the prevalence of trying to lose weight was higher across the state (46.7%). The prevalence of trying to lose weight was higher among female (56.2%) than male (27.1%) students.

Tobacco Use

The 2009 CCHS YRBS asked students about cigarette, cigar and smokeless tobacco use. Using tobacco can have serious effects on long-term health. The use of cigarettes is the single leading preventable cause of death in the United States.²⁴ Almost 90% of adult smokers initiated use before or at age 18.²⁵ Tobacco use in adolescence is associated with many other health risk behaviors, including higher-risk sexual behavior and use of alcohol or other drugs.²⁵

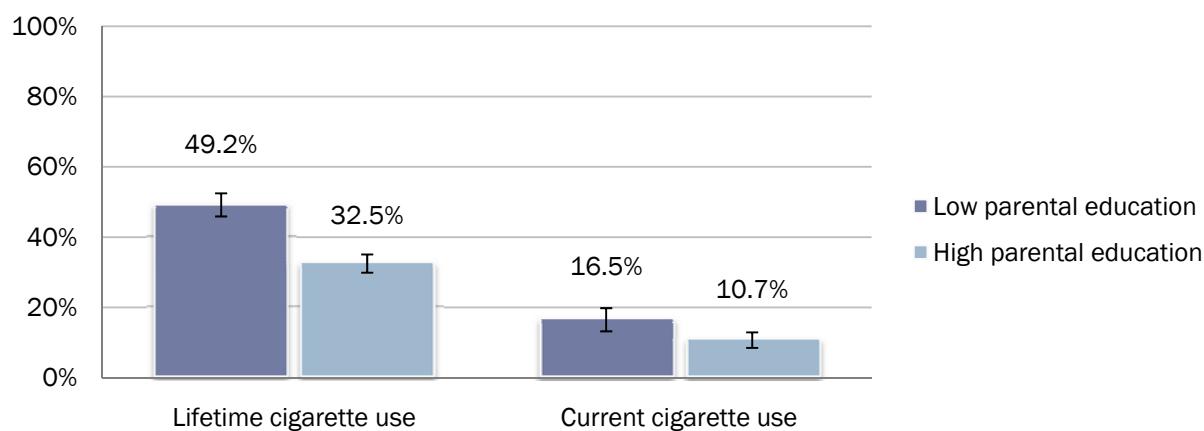
The following graph illustrates the prevalence of lifetime cigarette use, current cigarette use, and smoking cigarettes before age 13, among Cuyahoga County students as compared to students across the state and nation. The prevalence of these behaviors was significantly lower in Cuyahoga County than across the state and nation in all three of these tobacco risk categories.

Prevalence of Lifetime and Current Cigarette Use, by Region

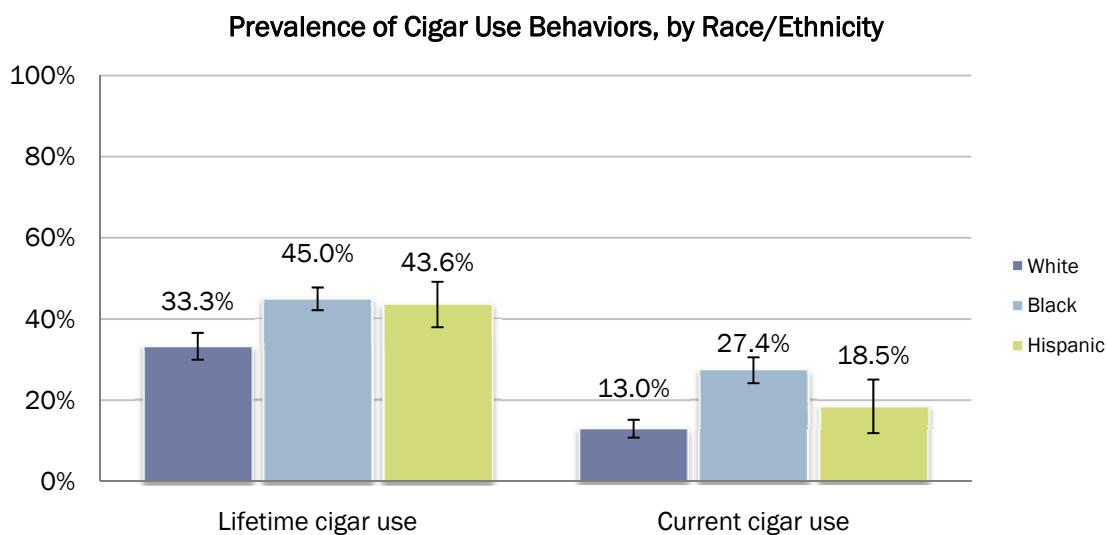


The following graph illustrates that students with low parental education were significantly more likely to report both lifetime and current cigarette use, than were students with high parental education.

Prevalence of Cigarette Related Behaviors, by Parental Education



The following graph illustrates that Black and Hispanic students were significantly more likely to report lifetime cigar use than were White students. The prevalence of current cigar use was significantly higher among Black than White students.



RELEVANT HEALTHY PEOPLE 2010 GOAL: Reduce the percentage of adolescents reporting cigarette smoking during the past 30 days to no more than 16%.

AMONG CUYAHOGA COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS: 12.5% of Cuyahoga County students smoked a cigarette on one or more days in the 30 days before the survey.

RELEVANT HEALTHY PEOPLE 2010 GOAL: Reduce the percentage of adolescents reporting cigar smoking during the past 30 days to no more than 8%.

AMONG CUYAHOGA COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS: 19.4% of Cuyahoga County students smoked a cigar in the 30 days before the survey.

RELEVANT HEALTHY PEOPLE 2010 GOAL: Reduce the percentage of adolescents reporting smokeless tobacco use during the past 30 days to no more than 1%.

AMONG CUYAHOGA COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS: 3.7% of Cuyahoga County students used smokeless tobacco in the 30 days before the survey.

Lifetime Cigarette Use

In Cuyahoga County, 39.4% of students had ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs) (i.e., lifetime cigarette use) (Table 11). Overall, the prevalence of lifetime cigarette use was higher among students at the state level (51.2%) and nationwide (50.3%). The prevalence of lifetime cigarette use was higher among Hispanic students (50.6%) than Black and White students (39.9%, 37.6%), respectively. The prevalence of lifetime cigarette use was higher among low parental education (49.2%) than high parental education (32.5%) students. The prevalence of lifetime cigarette use was higher among 11th and 12th grade (44.6%, 46.5%) students, respectively, than 9th (33.1%) students. The prevalence of lifetime cigarette use was higher among 12th grade (46.5%) than 10th grade (36.4%) students.

Current Cigarette Use

In Cuyahoga County, 12.5% of students had smoked cigarettes on one or more days in the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current cigarette use) (Table 11). Overall, the prevalence of current cigarette use was higher among students at the state level (21.6%) and nationwide (20.0%). The prevalence of current cigarette use was higher among White and Hispanic students (16.4%, 15.2%), respectively, than among Black (6.9%) students. The prevalence of current cigarette use was higher among low parental education (16.5%) than high parental education (10.7%) students. The prevalence of current cigarette use was higher among 12th grade (17.3%) than 9th grade (8.8%) students.

Smoked a Whole Cigarette before Age 13 Years

In Cuyahoga County, 6.5% of students had smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13 years (Table 12). Overall, the prevalence of having smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13 years was higher among students at the state level (14.3%) and nationwide (14.2%). The prevalence of having smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13 years was higher among low parental education (10.2%) than high parental education (4.0%) students.

Smoked Cigarettes on School Property

In Cuyahoga County, 4.1% of students had smoked cigarettes on school property on one or more days in the 30 days before the survey (Table 12). The prevalence of having smoked cigarettes on school property was higher among White (5.6%) than Black (2.0%) students. The prevalence of having smoked cigarettes on school property was higher among low parental education (6.1%) than high parental education (3.2%) students.

Tried to Quit Smoking Cigarettes

In Cuyahoga County, 45.2% of students who currently smoked cigarettes, had tried to quit smoking cigarettes during the 12 months before the survey (Table 13).

Lifetime Cigar Use

In Cuyahoga County, 38.4% of students had tried smoking cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, (i.e., Black & Milds, Swisher Sweets, or Phillies, even one or two puffs in their lifetime (i.e., lifetime cigar use (Table 13). The prevalence of lifetime cigar use was higher among Black and Hispanic students (45.0%, 43.6%), respectively, than White (33.3%) students. The prevalence of lifetime cigar use was higher among low parental education (46.8%) than high parental education (32.8%) students. The prevalence of lifetime cigar use was higher among 11th and 12th grade (44.3%, 46.4%) students, respectively, than 9th and 10th grade (31.4%, 35.1%) students, respectively.

Current Cigar Use

In Cuyahoga County, 19.4% of students had smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, (i.e., Black & Milds, Swisher Sweets, or Phillies on one or more days in the 30 days before the survey (Table 14). The prevalence of current cigar use was higher among Black (27.4%) than White (13.0%) students. The prevalence of current cigar use was higher among low parental education (23.4%) than high parental education (15.1%) students.

Current Smokeless Tobacco Use

In Cuyahoga County, 3.7% of students had used smokeless tobacco (e.g., chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip) on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey (i.e. current smokeless tobacco use) (Table 14). The prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use was higher among students at the state level (9.8%) and nationwide (7.9%). The prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use was higher among male (6.0%) than female (1.3%) students. The prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use was higher among White and Hispanic students (4.5%, 6.8%), respectively, than among Black (1.9%) students.

Student Perception that Smoking Cigarettes is Very Wrong

In Cuyahoga County, 46.1% of students thought it was “very wrong” for someone their age to smoke cigarettes.

Parents’ Feeling that Smoking Cigarettes is Very Wrong

In Cuyahoga County, 76.3% of students believed that their parents would feel it is “very wrong” for them to smoke cigarettes.

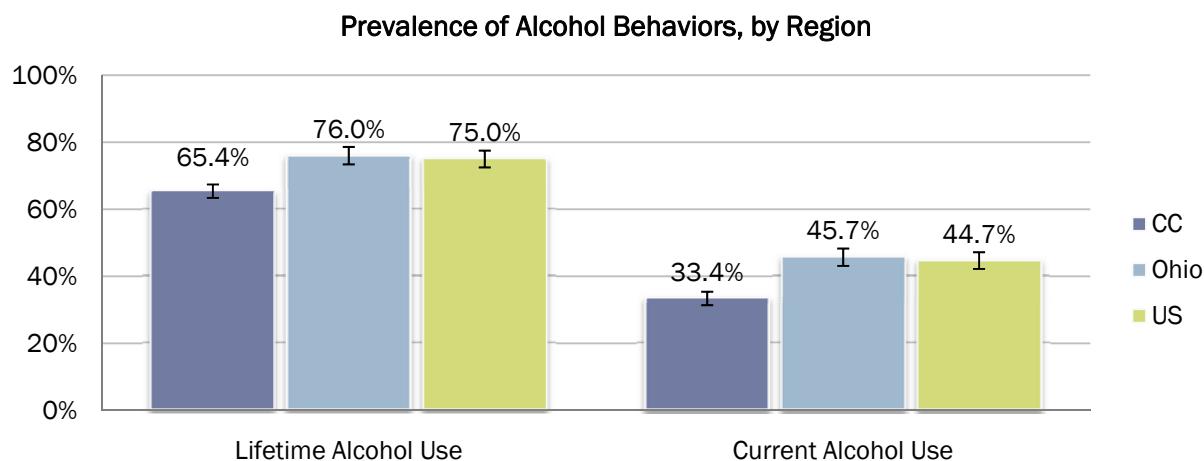
Perceived Harm: Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes a Day

In Cuyahoga County, 66.1% of students perceived “great risk” of harm (physically or in other ways) from smoking one or more packs of cigarettes a day.

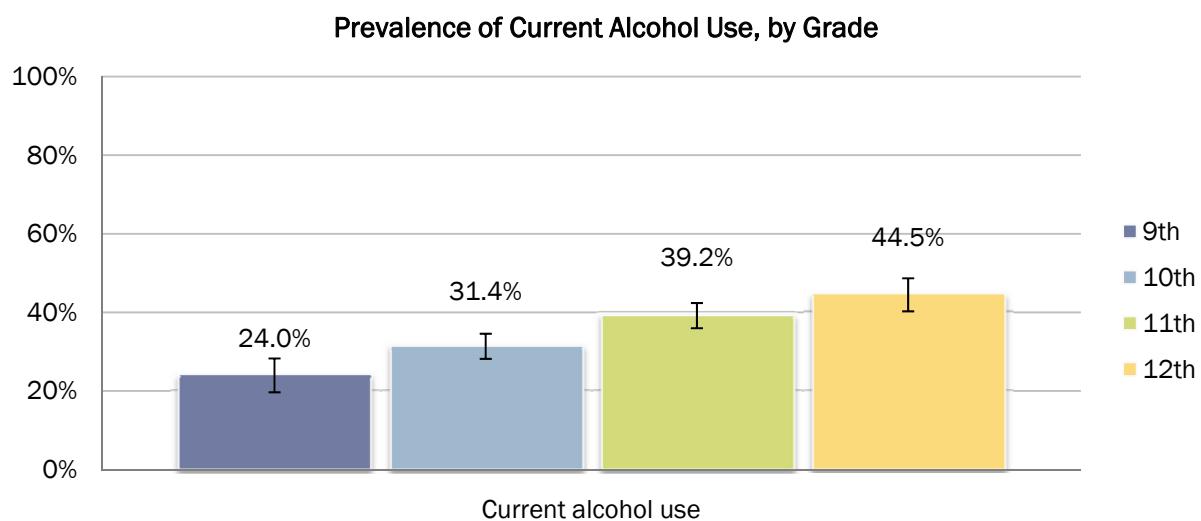
Alcohol Use

The 2009 CCHS YRBS asked students about drinking alcohol. Alcohol use among youth has been linked to unintentional injuries, physical fights, academic problems, job problems and illegal behavior.²⁶ Alcohol use has been identified as a major contributing factor in approximately one-third of all unintentional injury deaths, homicides and suicides, which are the leading causes of death and disability among young people.²⁷ More young people use alcohol than tobacco or illicit drugs in the United States. Teens that begin drinking before age 15 are five times more likely to develop alcohol dependence than those who begin drinking at age 21.²⁸

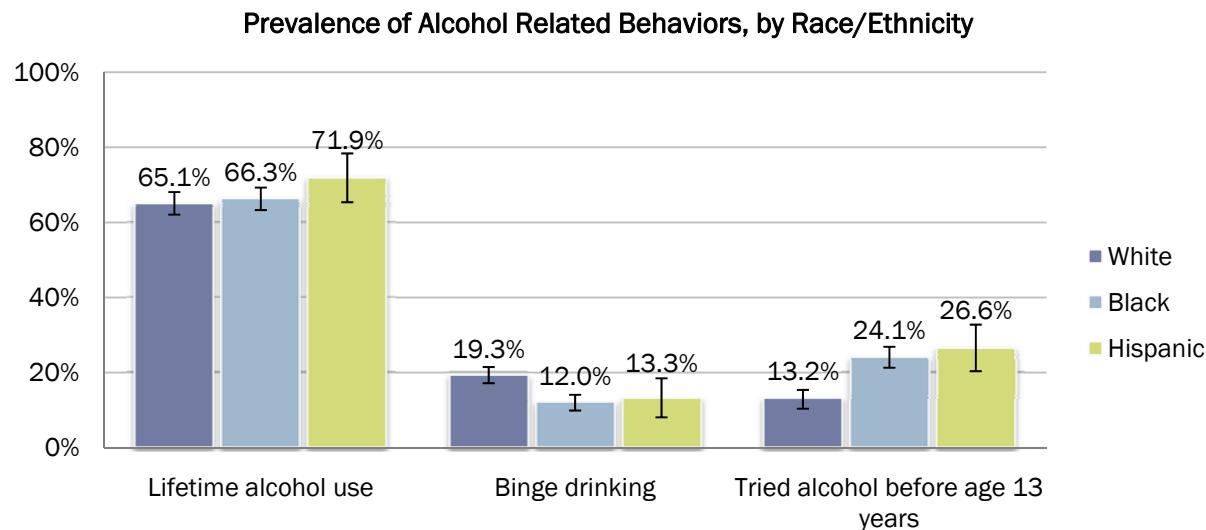
The graph below compares lifetime and current alcohol use among Cuyahoga County students, and among students across the state of Ohio and nationwide. The prevalence of both lifetime and current alcohol use was significantly lower among Cuyahoga County students than was reported at the state and national levels.



The prevalence of current alcohol use increased as Cuyahoga County students progressed through high school. Eleventh and twelfth grade students were significantly more likely to report current alcohol use than were ninth and tenth grade students.



The prevalence of lifetime alcohol use was similar across race/ethnicity groups. White students were significantly more likely to report binge drinking than were Black students. Black and Hispanic students were significantly more likely than White students to have drunk alcohol before age 13 years.



Lifetime Alcohol Use

In Cuyahoga County, 65.4% of students had had at least one drink of alcohol on at least one day during their life (i.e., lifetime alcohol use) (Table 15). Overall, the prevalence of lifetime alcohol use was higher among students across the state and nation (76.0%, 75.0%), respectively. The prevalence of lifetime alcohol use was higher among low parental education (73.9%) than high parental education (61.8%) students. The prevalence of lifetime alcohol use was higher among 10th, 11th and 12th grade (63.5%, 72.8%, 77.5%) students, respectively, than 9th (53.2%). The prevalence of lifetime alcohol use was higher among 11th and 12th grade (72.8%, 77.5%) students, respectively than 10th grade (63.5%) students.

Current Alcohol Use

In Cuyahoga County, 33.4% of students had had at least one drink of alcohol on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current alcohol use) (Table 15). Overall, the prevalence of current alcohol use was higher among students at the state level (45.7%) and nationwide (44.7%). The prevalence of current alcohol use was higher among 11th and 12th grade (39.2%, 44.5%) students, respectively, than 9th grade and 10th grade (24.0%, 31.4%) students, respectively.

Episodic Heavy Drinking (Binge Drinking)

In Cuyahoga County, 15.9% of students had had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (i.e., within a couple of hours) on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., episodic heavy drinking) (Table 16). Overall, the prevalence of episodic heavy drinking was higher among students at the state level (28.8%) and nationwide (26.0%). The prevalence of episodic heavy drinking was higher among White (19.3%) than Black (12.0%) students. The prevalence of episodic heavy drinking was higher among 11th and 12th grade (20.3%, 25.8%) students, respectively, than 9th and 10th grade (8.9%, 13.1%) students, respectively.

Drank Alcohol before Age 13 Years

In Cuyahoga County, 18.0% of students had drunk alcohol (other than a few sips) for the first time before age 13 years (Table 16). Overall, the prevalence of having drunk alcohol before age 13 years, was higher among students nationwide (23.8%). The prevalence of having drunk alcohol before age 13 years, was higher among Black and Hispanic students (24.1%, 26.6%), respectively, than among White (13.2%) students. The prevalence of having drunk alcohol before age 13 years was higher among low parental education (24.5%) than high parental education (13.6%) students. The prevalence of having drunk alcohol before age 13 years was higher among 9th grade (21.9%) than 12th grade (14.1%) students.

Drank Alcohol on School Property

In Cuyahoga County, 3.2% of students had drunk at least one drink of alcohol on school property on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey (Table 17). The prevalence of having drunk alcohol on school property was higher among Black and Hispanic (4.7%, 5.4%) students, respectively, than among White (1.9%) students.

Parental Expectations Regarding Alcohol Use

In Cuyahoga County, 74.4% of students indicated that their parents or other adults in their family had talked to them about their expectations when it comes to drinking alcohol (Table 17). The prevalence of parents having talked to students about their expectations when it comes to drinking alcohol was higher among White (77.9%) than Black (69.9%) students.

Student Perception that Drinking Alcohol Regularly is Very Wrong

In Cuyahoga County, 33.8% of students thought that it was “very wrong” for someone their age to drink alcohol regularly.

Parents’ Feeling that Drinking Alcohol Regularly is Very Wrong

In Cuyahoga County, 64.5% of students believed that their parents would feel it is “very wrong” for them to drink alcohol regularly.

Perceived Harm: Great Risk of Regular Use of Alcohol

In the Cuyahoga County sample, 46.5% of students perceived “great risk” of harm (physically or in other ways) from taking one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day.

Marijuana and Other Drug Use

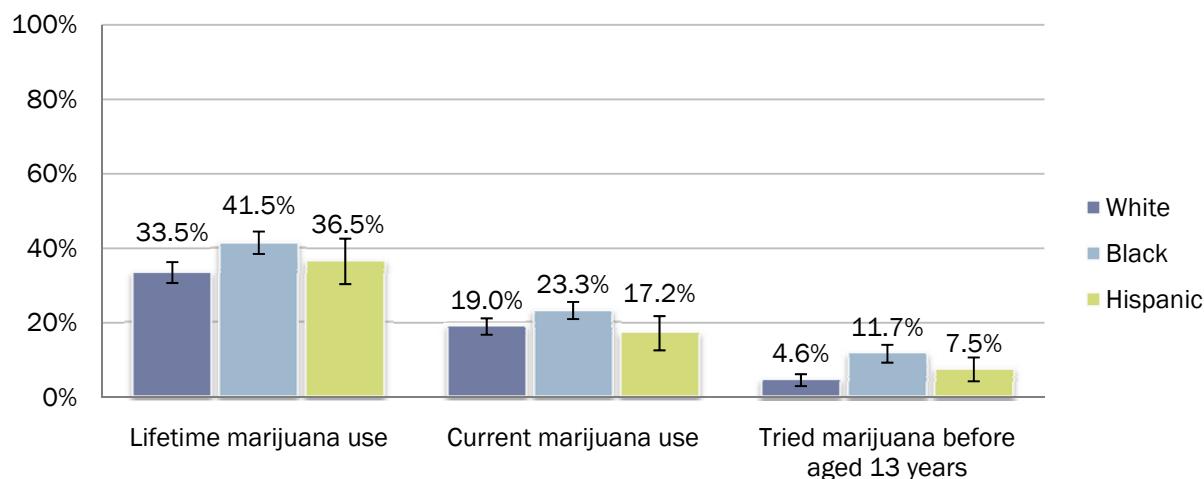
The 2009 CCHS YRBS asked students about marijuana use, other drug use and whether they had been offered, sold, or given drugs on school property. Illegal drug use can lead to unhealthy behaviors and negative consequences. Drug abuse may contribute to depression and suicide, unintended pregnancy, school failure, violent behavior, delinquency, and transmission of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV.²⁹

Marijuana is used for the intoxication or high that it gives most users. For most youth, marijuana is not difficult to obtain.³⁰ Many think marijuana is not as harmful as other illicit drugs; however, it has both short- and long-term health effects. The short-term effects include memory problems, loss of coordination, anxiety attacks, and increased heart rate.³¹ Possible long-term effects include respiratory problems, a weakened immune system, and cognitive deficits.³² While causation is complex, teens that use marijuana are also more likely to have lower achievement, more delinquent behavior and aggression, and weaker relationships with parents than non-users.³¹

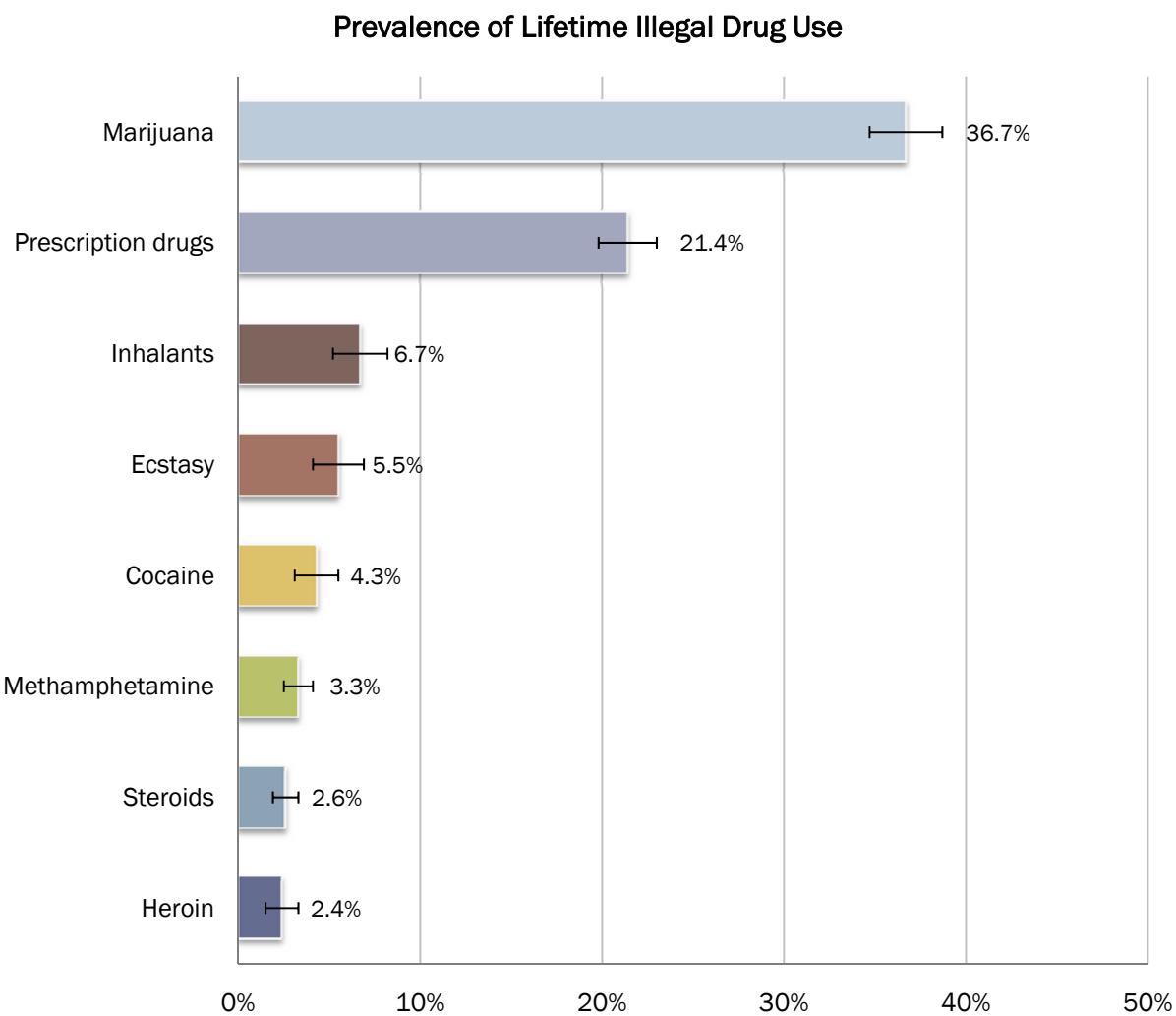
Prescription drug abuse is reaching prevalence levels near use of marijuana among adolescents. 9.1% of teens aged 12-17 misused prescription drugs in 2005. In 2006, there were as many new abusers of prescription drugs as new users of marijuana.³³ Prescription and over the counter medications are widely available, free or inexpensive, and falsely believed to be safer than illicit drugs. In 2006, 2.1 million teens abused prescription drugs and an additional 2.1 million had misused over the counter cough and cold medications at least once in their lifetime.³⁴

Among Cuyahoga County high school students, the prevalence of lifetime and current marijuana use were similar among race/ethnicity groups. The prevalence of having used marijuana for the first time before the age of 13 years was higher among Black than White students.

Prevalence of Marijuana Behaviors, by Race/Ethnicity



The following chart graphically depicts the rates of illegal drug use among Cuyahoga County high school students. The prevalence of lifetime marijuana use was higher than for any other illegal drug. An item assessing the prevalence of prescription drug abuse was included in the survey for the first time, and revealed that 21.4% of Cuyahoga County high school students had used prescription drugs that had not been prescribed for them, in order to relieve pain, relieve anxiety, stay awake, or alter mood.



RELEVANT HEALTHY PEOPLE 2010 GOAL: Reduce the proportion of adolescents reporting use of marijuana during the past 30 days to no more than 0.7%.

AMONG CUYAHOGA COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS: 20.5% of Cuyahoga County students used marijuana one or more times in the 30 days before the survey.

Lifetime Marijuana Use

In Cuyahoga County, 36.7% of students had used marijuana one or more times in their life (i.e., lifetime marijuana use) (Table 18). The prevalence of lifetime marijuana use was higher among Black (41.5%) than White (33.5%) students. The prevalence of lifetime marijuana use was higher among low parental education (45.0%) than high parental education (31.6%) students. The prevalence of lifetime marijuana use was higher among 11th and 12th grade (44.3%, 47.4%) students, respectively than among 9th and 10th grade (26.6%, 33.1%) students, respectively.

Current Marijuana Use

In Cuyahoga County, 20.5% of students had used marijuana one or more times during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current marijuana use) (Table 18). The prevalence of current marijuana use was higher among low parental education (25.2%) than high parental education (18.4%) students. The prevalence of current marijuana use was higher among 11th and 12th grade (23.8%, 26.6%) students, respectively, than among 9th grade (15.3%) students. The prevalence of current marijuana use was higher among 12th grade (26.6%) than 10th grade (18.9%) students.

Tried Marijuana before Age 13 Years

In Cuyahoga County, 7.6% of students had tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years (Table 19). The prevalence of having tried marijuana before age 13 years was higher among Black (11.7%) than White (4.6%) students. The prevalence of having tried marijuana before age 13 years was higher among low parental education (10.6%) than high parental education (5.2%) students.

Student Perception that Smoking Marijuana is Very Wrong

In Cuyahoga County, 45.1% of students thought it was “very wrong” for someone their age to smoke marijuana.

Parents’ Feeling that Smoking Marijuana is Very Wrong

In Cuyahoga County, 77.7% of students believed their parents would feel it is “very wrong” for them to smoke marijuana.

Perceived Harm: Great Risk of Trying Marijuana Once or Twice

In the Cuyahoga County sample, 24.5% of students perceived “great risk” of harm (physically or in other ways) from trying marijuana once or twice.

Perceived Harm: Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Regularly

In the Cuyahoga County sample, 52.9% of students perceived “great risk” of harm (physically or in other ways) from smoking marijuana regularly.

Lifetime Cocaine Use

In Cuyahoga County, 4.3% of students had used any form of cocaine (i.e., powder, crack, or freebase) one or more times during their life (i.e., lifetime cocaine use) (Table 19). Overall, the prevalence of lifetime cocaine use was higher among students at the state level (8.3%) and nationwide (7.2%).

Lifetime Inhalant Use

In Cuyahoga County, 6.7% of students had sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times during their life (i.e., lifetime inhalant use) (Table 20). Overall, the prevalence of lifetime inhalant use was higher among students nationwide (13.3%).

Lifetime Heroin Use

In Cuyahoga County, 2.4% of students had used heroin (also called smack, junk, or China White) one or more days during their life (i.e., lifetime heroin use) (Table 20). The prevalence of lifetime heroin use was higher among male (3.4%) than female (1.4%) students.

Lifetime Methamphetamine Use

In Cuyahoga County, 3.3% of students had used methamphetamines (also called speed, crystal, crank, or ice) one or more time during their life (i.e., lifetime methamphetamine use) (Table 21). Overall, the prevalence of lifetime methamphetamine use was higher among students at the state level (5.9%).

Lifetime Ecstasy Use

In Cuyahoga County, 5.5% of students had used ecstasy (also called MDMA) one or more times during their life (i.e., lifetime ecstasy use) (Table 21). The prevalence of lifetime ecstasy use was higher among 11th grade (8.5%) than 9th and 10th grade (4.2%, 4.3%) students, respectively.

Lifetime Illegal Steroid Use

In Cuyahoga County, 2.6% of students had taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription one or more time during their life (i.e., lifetime illegal steroid use) (Table 22). Overall, the prevalence of lifetime illegal steroid use was higher among students at the state level (5.0%) and nationwide (3.9%). The prevalence of lifetime illegal steroid use was higher among male (3.7%) than female (1.5%) students.

Lifetime Prescription Medication Abuse

In Cuyahoga County, 21.4% of students had used prescription medications without a doctor's prescription to relieve pain, relieve anxiety, stay awake, or alter their mood at least once during their life (i.e., lifetime prescription medication abuse) (Table 22). The prevalence of lifetime prescription medication abuse was higher among low parental education (26.2%) than high parental education (19.2%) students. The prevalence of lifetime prescription medication abuse was higher among 11th grade (25.5%) than 9th grade (17.6%) students.

Offered, Sold, or Given Drugs on School Property

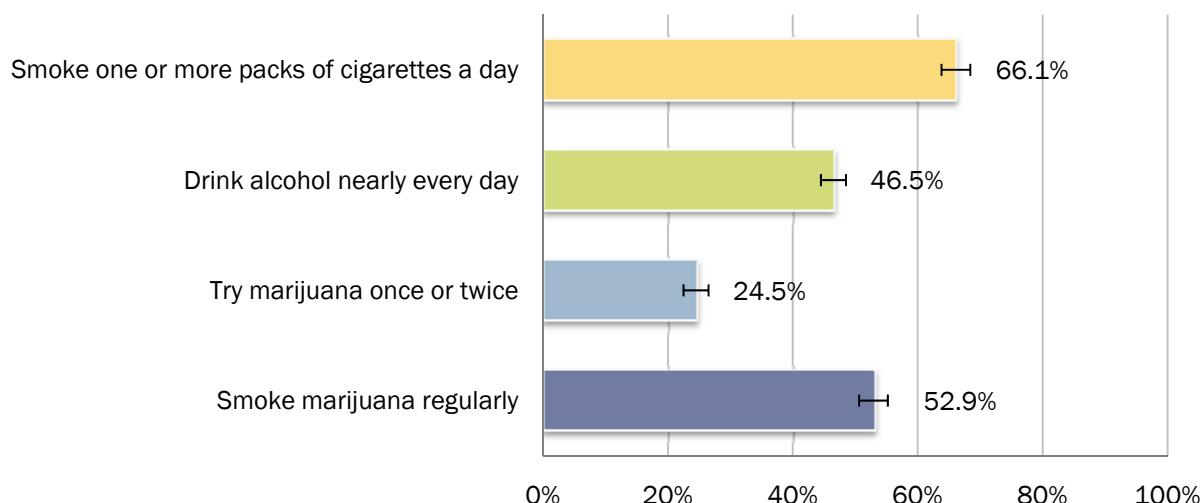
In Cuyahoga County, 25.0% of students had been offered, sold, or given illegal drugs on school property one or more times in the 12 months before the survey (Table 23). The prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given drugs at school was higher among male (30.0%) than female (20.1%) students. The prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given drugs at school was higher among Hispanic (31.4%) and Black (29.1%) than White (21.0%) students. The prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given drugs at school was higher among low parental education (30.0%) than high parental education (22.4%) students.

Perceived Harm and Attitudes about Substance Use

The 2009 CCHS YRBS asked students how much they thought young people risked harming themselves (physically or in other ways) by engaging in various risk behaviors. Students had four answer choices: No Risk; Slight Risk; Moderate Risk; and Great Risk. A student's perception about risk often influences the likelihood of engaging in the behavior themselves.

The chart below shows the prevalence of students reporting that engaging in a risk behavior represents a "Great Risk" of harm for young people.

Prevalence of "Great Risk" Response

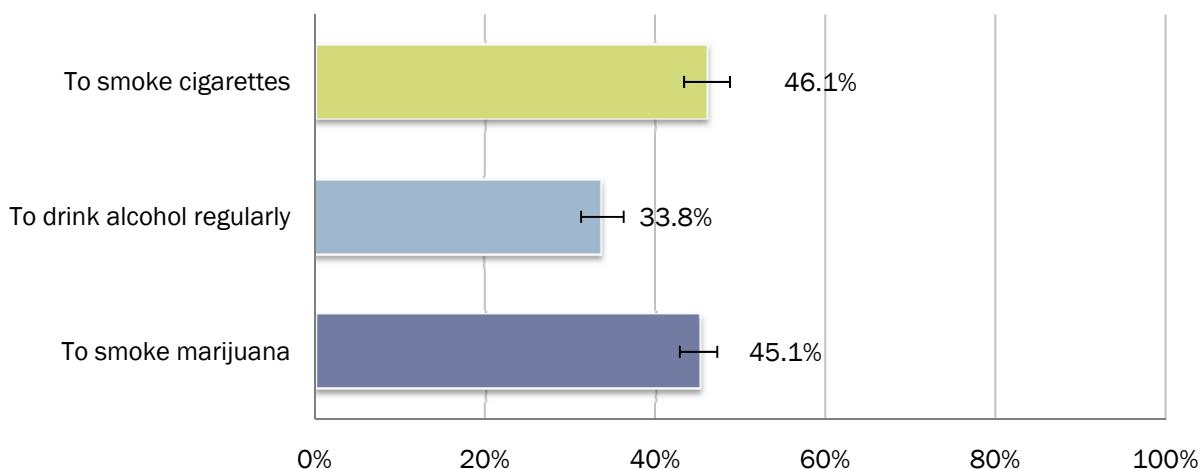


More than 65% of students thought that frequent cigarette smoking posed a great risk of harm to young people, while approximately 50% of students thought the same about regular alcohol and marijuana use. Less than 25% thought occasional marijuana use posed a great risk to their health.

Students were asked about their beliefs and the beliefs of their parents with regard to engaging in a variety of risk behaviors. The 2009 Cuyahoga County School YRBS asked a number of questions regarding students' perceptions of how "wrong" it is for someone their age to participate in risky behaviors like alcohol, cigarette, and marijuana use. In addition to soliciting the students' own perceptions, parallel questions were included that asked students how they think their parent(s) would feel about them engaging in such behaviors. Response choices included "Very wrong", "Wrong", "A little wrong", and "Not at all wrong".

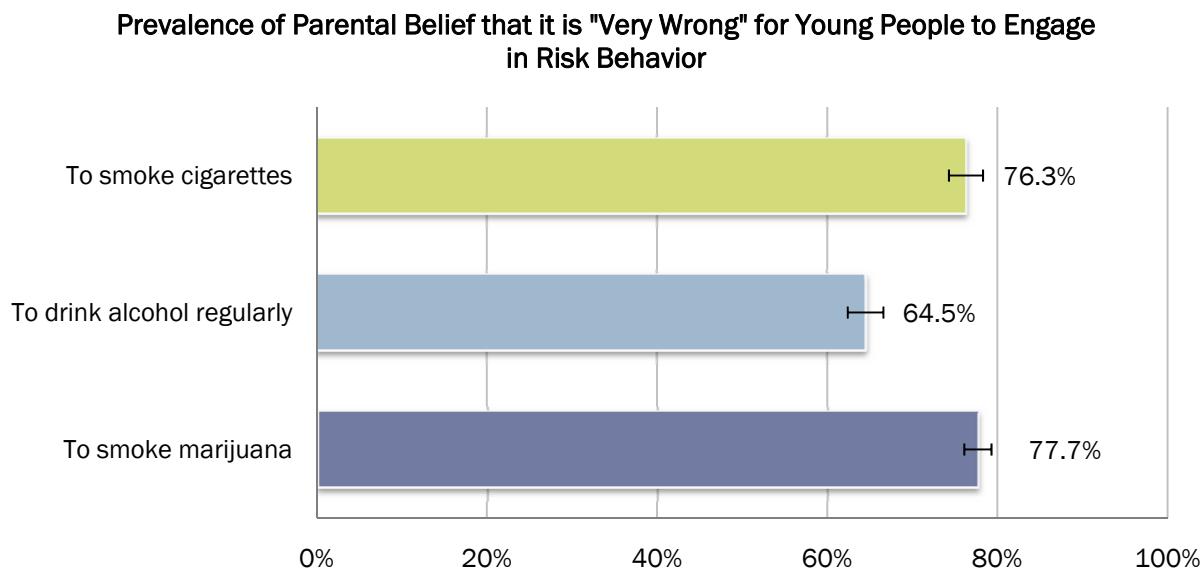
The following chart depicts the prevalence of students who felt it was "Very wrong" for someone their age to engage in these behaviors.

Prevalence of Student Belief that it is "Very Wrong" for Someone Their Age to Engage in Risk Behavior



Nearly 50% of students thought it was very wrong for someone their age to smoke cigarettes and to smoke marijuana. Nearly 35% of students thought it was very wrong and to drink alcohol regularly.

The following chart shows the degree to which students reported that their parents would think it was “very wrong” for them to engage in three specific risk behaviors.

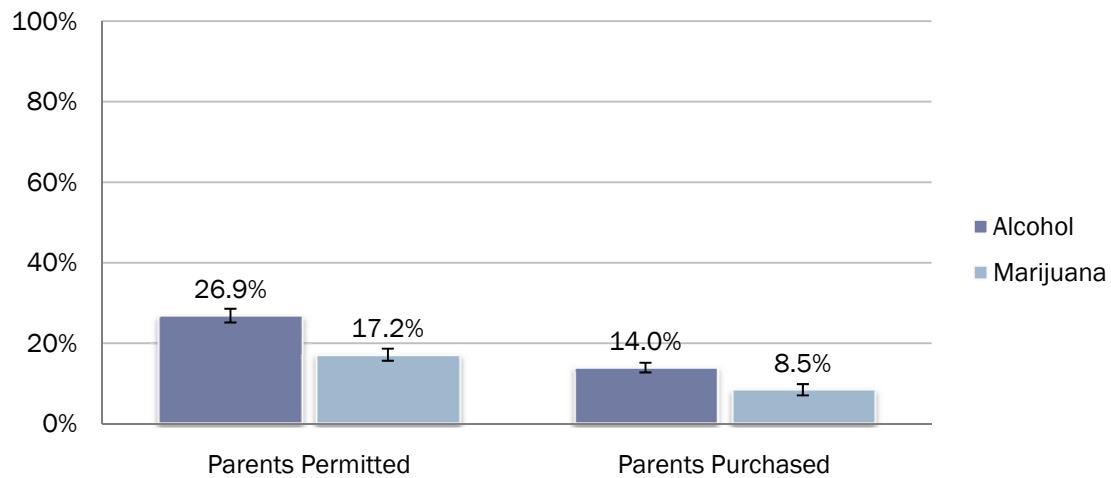


Nearly 80% of students perceived a strong belief of wrongness among their parents related to cigarette and marijuana smoking, while the perception of wrongness among their parents about drinking alcohol regularly was lower at 64.5%.

Social Situations and Substance Use

To measure parental permissiveness, questions were included in the survey to assess whether students attended gatherings or parties in which parents permitted or purchased alcohol or marijuana for student use. Alcohol was more likely to be permitted or purchased than marijuana.

Parental Permissiveness Regarding Alcohol and Marijuana



Gatherings where Parents Permit Alcohol Use

In Cuyahoga County, 26.9% of students had been at gatherings or parties in a home where parents permitted students to use alcohol one or more times in the 30 days before the survey (Table 24). The prevalence of having attended parties where parents permitted alcohol use was higher among 12th grade (36.1%) than 9th, 10th and 11th grade (19.6%, 25.7%, 29.0%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having attended parties where parents permitted alcohol use was higher among 11th grade (29.0%) than 9th grade (19.6%) students.

Gatherings where Parents Permit Marijuana Use

In Cuyahoga County, 17.2% of students had been at gatherings or parties in a home where parents permitted students to use marijuana one or more times in the 30 days before the survey (Table 24). The prevalence of having attended parties where parents permitted marijuana use was higher among Black (21.5%) than White (14.6%) students. The prevalence of having attended parties where parents permitted marijuana use was higher among low parental education (20.8%) than high parental education (14.6%) students. The prevalence of having attended parties where parents permitted marijuana use was higher among 11th and 12th grade (19.3%, 21.7%) students, respectively, than 9th grade (13.1%) students. The prevalence of having attended parties where parents permitted marijuana use was higher among 12th grade (21.7%) than 10th grade (16.0%) students.

Gatherings where Parents Purchase Alcohol for Student Use

In Cuyahoga County, 14.0% of students had been at gatherings or parties in a home where parents had purchased alcohol for student use, one or more times in the 30 days before the survey (Table 25). The prevalence of having attended parties where parents purchased alcohol for student use was higher among Black (16.4%) than White (12.0%) students. The prevalence of having attended parties where parents purchased alcohol for student use was higher among low parental education (19.0%) than high parental education (10.5%) students. The prevalence of having attended parties where parents purchased alcohol for student use was higher among 12th grade (17.6%) than 9th grade (11.4%) students.

Gatherings where Parents Purchase Marijuana for Student Use

In Cuyahoga County, 8.5% of students had been at gatherings or parties in a home where parents had purchased marijuana for student use, one or more times in the 30 days before the survey (Table 25). The prevalence of having attended parties where parents purchased marijuana for student use was higher among Hispanic and Black (13.4%, 12.8%) students, respectively, than White (5.3%) students. The prevalence of having attended parties where parents purchased marijuana for student use was higher among low parental education (12.3%) than high parental education (5.6%) students.

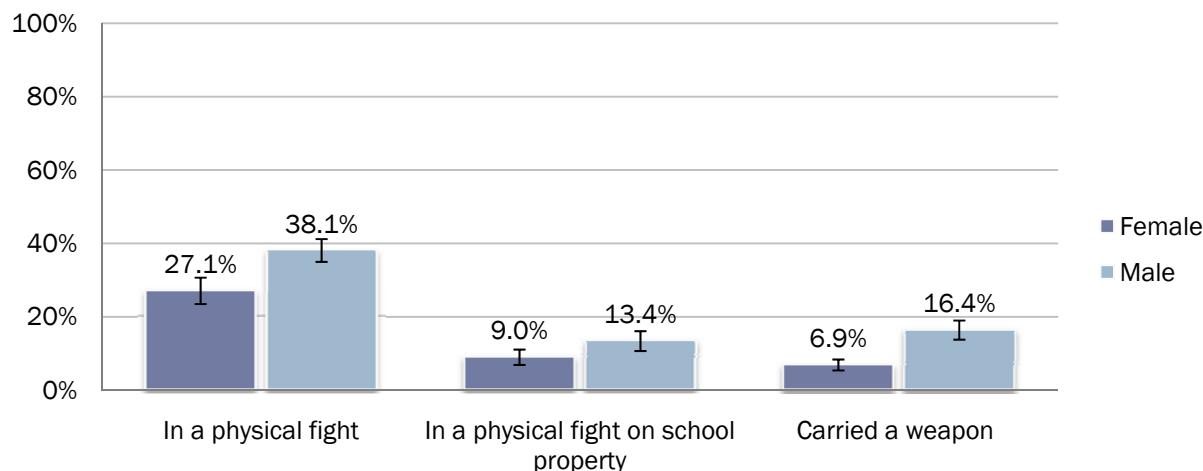
Behaviors that Contribute to Violence

Violence-Related Behaviors

The 2009 CCHS YRBS asked students about violent behaviors, such as physical fighting, weapon carrying, bullying, and suicide. Adolescents can experience violence along a continuum that may begin with verbal harassment and advance into physical acts of violence.³⁵ Violence affects the quality of life of those who experience it and those who witness the acts.³⁵ Bullying and being bullied at school are associated with key violence-related behaviors including carrying weapons, fighting and sustaining injuries from fighting.³⁶ Bullying is no longer limited to school – an estimated 9% of youth online are targets of harassment.³⁷

Differences were found between male and female students across these violence-related behaviors. The chart below depicts some of these differences, by student's gender.

Prevalence of Violence Behaviors, by Gender



Male students were more likely to have been in a physical fight (anywhere and on school property) in the 12 months before the survey than female students. Male students were more likely to have carried a weapon than females on the 30 days before the survey.

RELEVANT HEALTHY PEOPLE 2010 GOAL: Reduce physical fighting among adolescents to no more than 32%.

AMONG CUYAHOGA COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS: 32.7% of students were in a physical fight in the 12 months before the survey.

RELEVANT HEALTHY PEOPLE 2010 GOAL: Reduce weapon carrying by adolescents on school property to 4.9%.

AMONG CUYAHOGA COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS: 2.9% of students carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property in the 30 days before the survey.

In a Physical Fight

In Cuyahoga County, 32.7% of students were in a physical fight one or more times in the 12 months before the survey (Table 26). The prevalence of having been in a physical fight was higher among male (38.1%) than female (27.1%) students. The prevalence of having been in a physical fight was higher among Hispanic and Black (46.7%, 44.2%) students, respectively, than White (22.6%) students. The prevalence of having been in a physical fight was higher among low parental education (41.6%) than high parental education (24.9%) students. The prevalence of having been in a physical fight was higher among 9th, 10th and 11th grade (37.3%, 36.0%, 32.2%) students, respectively, than 12th grade (22.3%) students.

In a Physical Fight on School Property

In Cuyahoga County, 11.2% of students had been in a physical fight on school property one or more times in the 12 months before the survey (Table 26). The prevalence of having been in a fight on school property was higher among Black and Hispanic (18.6%, 14.1%) students, respectively, than White (5.3%) students. The prevalence of having been in a fight on school property was higher among low parental education (15.3%) than high parental education (7.7%) students. The prevalence of having been in a fight on school property was higher among 9th and 10th grade (15.9%, 12.5%) students, respectively, than 12th grade (5.8%) students. The prevalence of having been in a fight on school property was higher among 9th grade (15.9%) than 11th grade (8.5%) students.

Carried a Weapon

In Cuyahoga County, 11.7% of students had carried a weapon (e.g., gun, knife, or club) one or more times in the 30 days before the survey (Table 27). Overall, the prevalence of weapon carrying was higher among students at the state level (16.6%) and nationwide (18.0%). The prevalence of weapon carrying was higher among male (16.4%) than female (6.9%) students. The prevalence of weapon carrying was higher among Hispanic and Black (19.1%, 14.8%) students, respectively, than White (8.6%) students. The prevalence of weapon carrying was higher among low parental education (15.0%) than high parental education (8.6%) students.

Carried a Weapon on School Property

In Cuyahoga County, 2.9% of students had carried a weapon (e.g., gun, knife, or club) one or more times on school property in the 30 days before the survey (Table 27). Overall, the prevalence of having carried a weapon on school property was higher among students nationwide (5.9%). The prevalence of having carried a weapon on school property was higher among male (4.0%) than female (1.9%) students.

Did Not Go to School Because Felt Unsafe

In Cuyahoga County, 5.9% of students did not go to school because they felt unsafe at or on the way to or from school one or more times in the 30 days before the survey (Table 28). The prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns was higher among Hispanic and Black (12.5%, 9.2%) students, respectively, than White (2.6%) students. The prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns was higher among 9th and 10th grade (7.3%, 6.9%) students, respectively, than 12th grade (3.0%) students.

Bullied on School Property

In Cuyahoga County, 16.0% of students had been bullied on school property one or more times in the 12 months before the survey (Table 29). The prevalence of having been bullied on school property was higher among White (18.9%) than Black (12.2%) students. The prevalence of having been bullied on school property was higher among 9th grade (19.8%) than 11th and 12th grade (14.5%, 11.4%) students, respectively.

Victim of Electronic Gossip or Bullying

In Cuyahoga County, 17.4% of students had been the victim of electronic gossip or bullying (e.g., email, chat rooms, instant messaging, web sites, or text messaging) one or more times in the 12 months before the survey (Table 30). The prevalence of having been the victim of electronic bullying was higher among female (22.6%) than male (12.1%) students.

Dating Violence

In Cuyahoga County, 11.3% of students were hit, slapped, or physically hurt by their boyfriend or girlfriend (Table 30). The prevalence of dating violence was higher among Hispanic and Black (19.4%, 15.5%) students, respectively, than White (7.4%) students. The prevalence of dating violence was higher among low parental education (14.5%) than (8.1%) students.

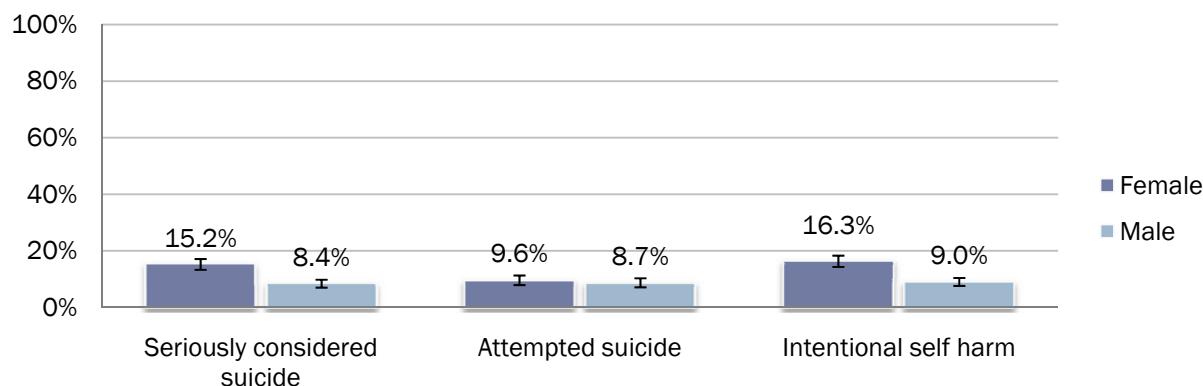
Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse

In Cuyahoga County, 7.7% of students had ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to (Table 31). Overall, the prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse was higher among students statewide (10.2%). The prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse was higher among female (10.5%) than male (4.9%) students. The prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse was higher among Hispanic and Black (14.0%, 9.1%) students, respectively, than White (5.8%) students. The prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse was higher among low parental education (10.2%) than high parental education (6.1%) students.

Suicide-Related Behaviors

The survey asked students whether they considered attempting suicide, whether they actually attempted suicide, and if they purposely hurt themselves one or more times during the 12 months before the survey. Suicide is one of the leading causes of death for adolescents. Among Cuyahoga County High schools, significant differences are noted in suicide ideation and purposely hurting self between male and female students, while suicide attempts displays no difference. Female students are significantly more likely to have seriously considered suicide or intentionally harmed themselves than male students. The following chart depicts these differences.

Prevalence of Suicide-Related Behaviors, by Gender



RELEVANT HEALTHY PEOPLE 2010 GOAL: Reduce the rate of suicide attempts by adolescents to 1%.

AMONG CUYAHOGA COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS: 9.2% of students had attempted suicide one or more times in the 12 months before the survey.

Felt Sad or Hopeless

In Cuyahoga County, 25.5% of students had felt so sad and hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities one or more times in the 30 days before the survey (Table 32). The prevalence of having felt sad and hopeless was higher among female (32.4%) than male (18.4%) students. The prevalence of having felt sad and hopeless was higher among Hispanic and Black (36.3%, 27.9%) students, respectively, than White (22.5%) students. The prevalence of having felt sad and hopeless was higher among low parental education (28.8%) than high parental education (22.6%) students.

Self-Injurious Behavior

In Cuyahoga County, 12.8% of students had injured themselves purposely, (e.g., cutting or burning themselves) without wanting to die one or more times in the 12 months before the survey (Table 31). The prevalence of students injuring themselves without wanting to die was higher among female (16.3%) than male (9.0%) students. The prevalence of students injuring themselves without wanting to die was higher among 9th grade (14.5%) than 12th grade (9.3%) students.

Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide

In Cuyahoga County, 11.9% of students had seriously considered attempting suicide one or more times in the 12 months before the survey (Table 28). Overall, the prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide was higher among students nationwide (14.5%). The prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide was higher among female (15.2%) than male (8.4%) students. The prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide was higher among low parental education (13.5%) than high parental education (9.6%) students.

Attempted Suicide

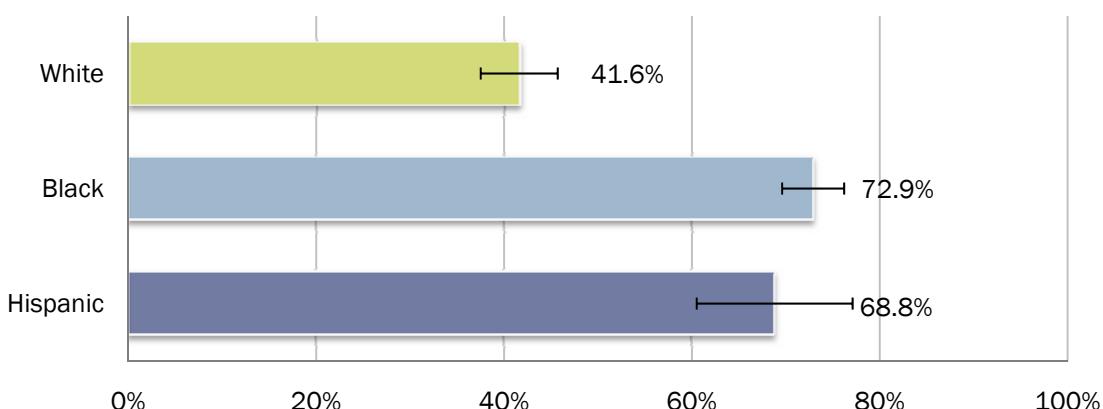
In Cuyahoga County, 9.2% of students had attempted suicide one or more times during the 12 months before the survey (Table 29). Overall, the prevalence of having attempted suicide was higher among Cuyahoga County students (9.2%) than among students nationwide (6.9%). The prevalence of having attempted suicide was higher among Hispanic and Black (13.7%, 11.3%) students, respectively, than White (7.0%) students. The prevalence of having attempted suicide was higher among 9th grade (11.1%) than 12th grade (6.6%) students.

Sexual Behaviors

The 2009 CCHS YRBS asked students a number of questions about sexual behavior and feelings. Early sexual activity is associated with a high number of sexual partners,^{38,39} STI contraction, teenage pregnancy,³⁸ and greater risk for unwanted sex.⁴⁰ Since 1990, teen pregnancy and birth rates in the United States have declined significantly. Researchers cite two main factors: fewer teens are having sex, and among those who are, more are using contraceptives.⁴¹ While this is a positive trend, there are still risks for those teens that are entering into sexual relationships during their adolescent years.⁴¹

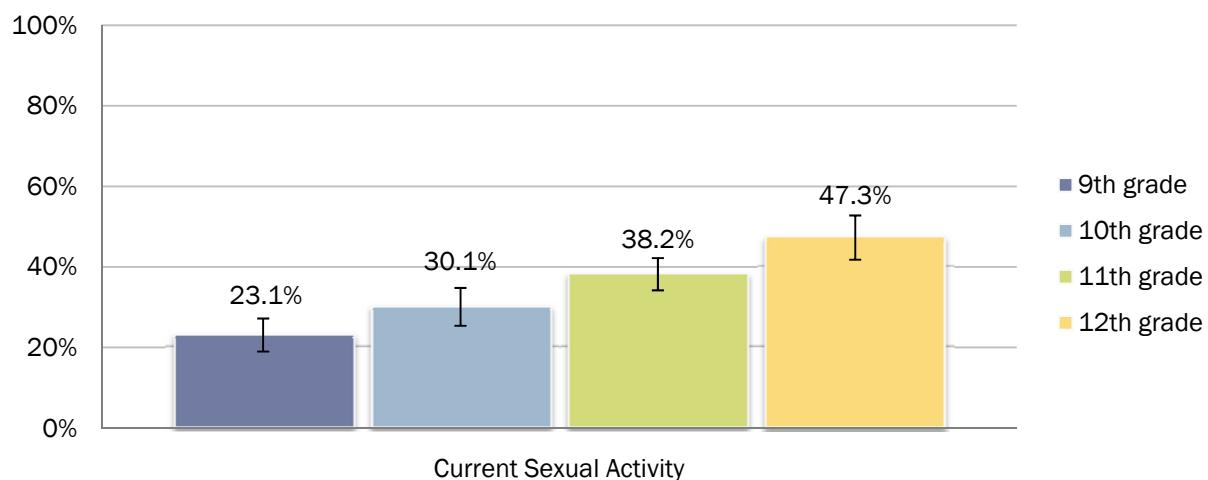
The following chart depicts the prevalence of lifetime sexual intercourse among students in Cuyahoga County high schools, broken down by race/ethnicity. Black and Hispanic students were significantly more likely to have ever had sexual intercourse than White students.

Prevalence of Ever Had Sexual Intercourse, by Race/Ethnicity



The following chart depicts the prevalence of being currently sexually active by grade level. The prevalence of being currently sexually active increases as Cuyahoga County students progress through high school. Eleventh and twelfth grade students were significantly more likely to be currently sexually active than 9th grade students.

Prevalence of Current Sexual Activity, by Grade



Ever Had Sexual Intercourse

In Cuyahoga County, 55.5% of students had had sexual intercourse during their life (Table 33). Overall, the prevalence of having had sexual intercourse was higher among Cuyahoga County students (55.5%) than among students across the state and nation (44.5%, 47.8%), respectively. The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse was higher among Black and Hispanic (72.9%, 68.8%) students, respectively, than White (41.6%) students. The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse was higher among low parental education (68.6%) than high parental education (45.4%) students. The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse was higher among 11th and 12th grade (64.3%, 69.8%) students, respectively, than 9th and 10th grade (42.5%, 50.9%) students, respectively.

Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons during their Life

In Cuyahoga County, 20.0% of students had had sexual intercourse with four or more partners during their life (Table 33). Overall, the prevalence of having had sexual intercourse with four or more partners was higher among Cuyahoga County students (20.0%) than among students across the state and nation (14.1%, 14.9%) respectively. The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse with four or more partners was higher among male (24.9%) than female (15.5%) students. The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse with four or more partners was higher among Black (34.7%) students than Hispanic and White (21.5%, 8.7%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse with four or more partners was higher among Hispanic (21.5%) than White (8.7%) students. The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse with four or more partners was higher among low parental education (27.8%) than high parental education (12.9%) students. The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse with four or more partners was higher among 12th grade (29.1%) than 9th, 10th, and 11th grade (14.4%, 18.5%, 20.0%) students, respectively.

Currently Sexually Active

In Cuyahoga County, 33.6% of students had had sexual intercourse with at least one person during the 3 months before the survey (i.e., currently sexually active) (Table 34). The prevalence of being currently sexually active was higher among Black and Hispanic (47.6%, 43.8%) students, respectively, than White (23.9%) students. The prevalence of being currently sexually active was higher among low parental education (44.8%) than high parental education (26.1%) students. The prevalence of being currently sexually active was higher among 11th and 12th grade (38.2%, 47.3%) students, respectively, than 9th grade (23.1%) students. The prevalence of being currently sexually active was higher among 12th grade (47.3%) than 10th grade (30.1%) students.

Had First Sexual Intercourse before Age 13 Years

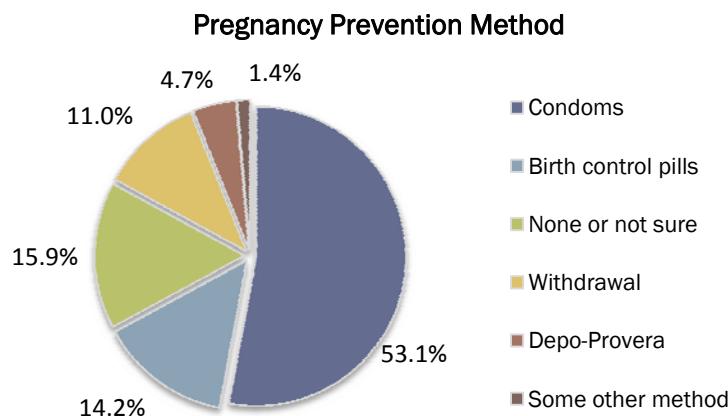
In Cuyahoga County, 11.0% of students had had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years (Table 34). Overall, the prevalence of having had first sexual intercourse before age 13 years was higher among Cuyahoga County students (11.0%) than among students across the state and nation (6.3%, 7.1%), respectively. The prevalence of having had first sexual intercourse before age 13 years was higher among male (17.9%) than female (4.4%) students. The prevalence of having had first sexual intercourse before age 13 years, was higher among Black and Hispanic (19.3%, 16.2%), students, respectively, than White (3.8%) students. The prevalence of having had first sexual intercourse before age 13 years was higher among low parental education (13.8%) than high parental education (7.2%) students. The prevalence of having had first sexual intercourse before age 13 years was higher among 9th grade (16.6%) than 11th and 12th grade (7.1%, 5.8%) students, respectively.

Condom Use

In Cuyahoga County, 63.2% of currently sexually active students had used a condom during their most recent sexual intercourse (Table 35). The prevalence of having used a condom during last sexual intercourse was higher among male (70.1%) than female (56.3%) students. The prevalence of having used a condom during last sexual intercourse was higher among high parental education (69.0%) than low parental education (58.4%) students.

Pregnancy Prevention Method

In Cuyahoga County, 53.1% of currently sexually active students had used condoms to prevent pregnancy the last time they had sexual intercourse. 28.3% of currently sexually active students reported having used withdrawal, no method at all, or were not sure about the method they used to prevent pregnancy at their last sexual intercourse. The following pie chart depicts the breakdown of methods used by sexually active students in Cuyahoga County high schools.



Hormonal Birth Control Use

In Cuyahoga County, 18.9% of currently sexually active students had used hormonal birth control to prevent pregnancy (Table 35). The prevalence of having used hormonal birth control to prevent pregnancy was higher among White (24.4%) than Black and Hispanic (16.0%, 11.6%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having used hormonal birth control to prevent pregnancy was higher among 12th grade (25.0%) than 9th and 10th grade (10.5%, 17.3%) students, respectively.

Have Been or Gotten Someone Pregnant

In Cuyahoga County, 6.2% of students had been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant in their lifetime (Table 36). The prevalence of having been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant was higher among Hispanic and Black (14.3%, 11.1%) students, respectively, than White (2.1%) students. The prevalence of having been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant was higher among low parental education (9.5%) than high parental education (3.4%) students.

Student Perception that Sexual Activity is Very Wrong

In Cuyahoga County, 21.7% of students thought it was “very wrong” for someone their age to have sexual intercourse.

Parents' Feeling that Sexual Activity is Very Wrong

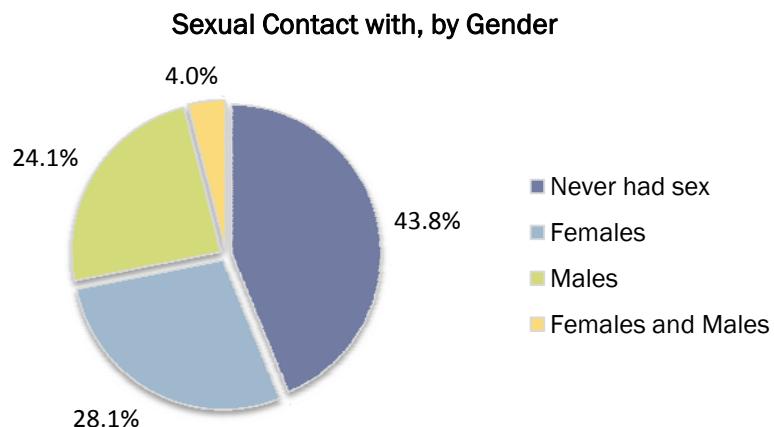
In Cuyahoga County, 46.9% of students believed their parents would feel it is “very wrong” for them to have sexual intercourse.

Parental Expectations Regarding Sexual Activity

In Cuyahoga County, 71.1% of students indicated that their parents or other adults in their family had talked to them about their expectations when it comes to sex (Table 36). The prevalence of parents talking to students about their expectations when it comes to sex was higher among Black and Hispanic (79.0%, 76.8%) students, respectively, than White (66.2%) students.

Sexual Contact

In Cuyahoga County, 43.8% of students report never having had sexual contact in their lifetime. Of those who had sexual contact, 28.1% had sexual contact with females, 24.1% had sexual contact with males, and 4.0% had sexual contact with both males and females. The following pie chart depicts the breakdown of sexual contact reported by students in Cuyahoga County high schools.



Describes Sexual Feelings

In Cuyahoga County, 84.1% described their sexual feelings as 100% heterosexual and 6.5% described their feelings as mostly heterosexual. 3.4% described their feelings as bisexual. 0.8% described their feeling as mostly homosexual and 1.0% described their feelings as 100% homosexual. 1.6% reported “not sure” and 2.6% reported “none of the above” options described their sexual feelings.

Taught about AIDS or HIV in School

In Cuyahoga County, 90.0% of students were taught about Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) or Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection in school (Table 37). The prevalence of having been taught about AIDS or HIV in school was higher among White (92.5%) than Black (86.8%) students. The prevalence of having been taught about AIDS or HIV in school was higher among 10th and 12th grade (91.1%, 92.3%) students, respectively, than 9th grade (85.8%) students.

Taught about Other Sexually Transmitted Diseases in School

In Cuyahoga County, 90.3% of students had been taught in school about other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) (e.g., genital herpes, genital warts, chlamydia, syphilis, gonorrhea, or human papillomavirus) (Table 37). The prevalence of having been taught in school about STDs was higher among female (92.6%) than male (88.1%) students. The prevalence of having been taught in school about STDs was higher among 11th and 12th grade (92.8%, 94.1%) students, respectively, than 9th grade (85.9%) students.

Tested for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

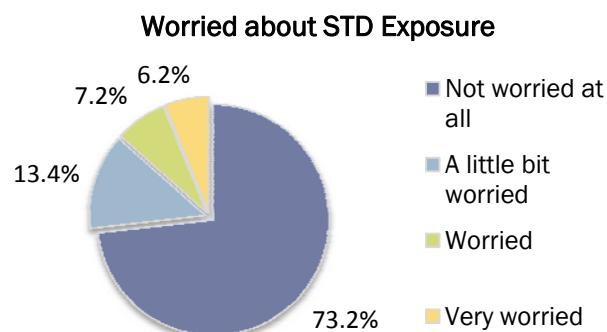
In Cuyahoga County, 14.9% had been tested for HIV (Table 38). The prevalence of having been tested for HIV was higher among Black and Hispanic (24.3%, 22.0%) than White (8.4%) students. The prevalence of having been tested for HIV was higher among low parental education (21.5%) than high parental education (9.3%) students. The prevalence of having been tested for HIV was higher among 12th grade (19.4%) than 9th grade (11.5%) students.

Lifetime STD Diagnosis

In Cuyahoga County, 4.8% of students had been diagnosed by a doctor or nurse with a sexually transmitted disease (STD) (Table 38). The prevalence of having been diagnosed with an STD was higher among Black and Hispanic (8.8%, 7.5%) students, respectively, than White (1.9%) students. The prevalence of having been diagnosed with an STD was higher among low parental education (7.1%) than (2.8%) students.

Worried about STD Exposure

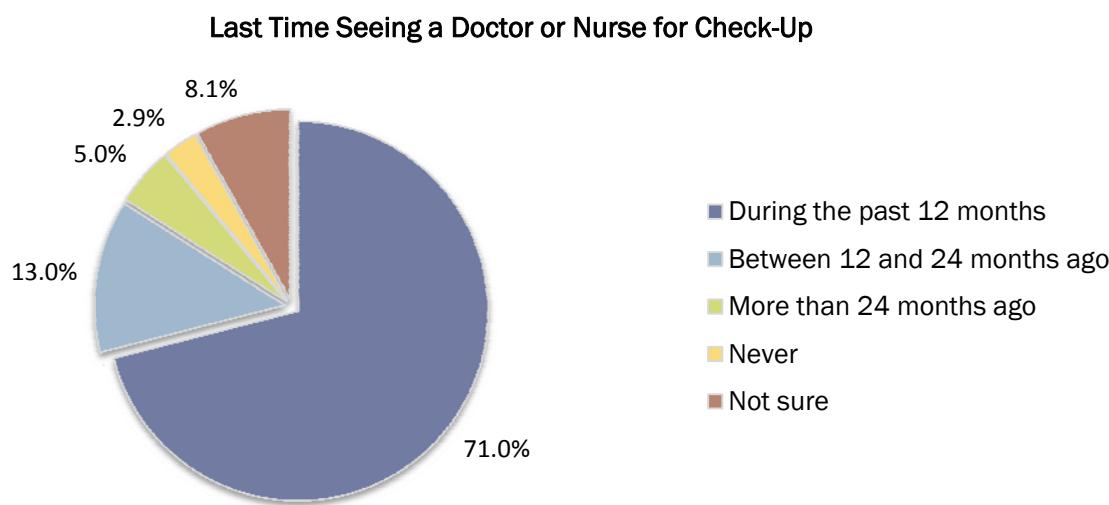
In Cuyahoga County, 6.2% of students were very worried, 7.2% were worried, 13.4% were a little bit worried, and 73.2% were not worried at all, about being exposed to a sexually transmitted disease. The following pie chart depicts the breakdown of “level of worry about STD exposure: expressed by students in Cuyahoga County high schools.



Other Health Topics

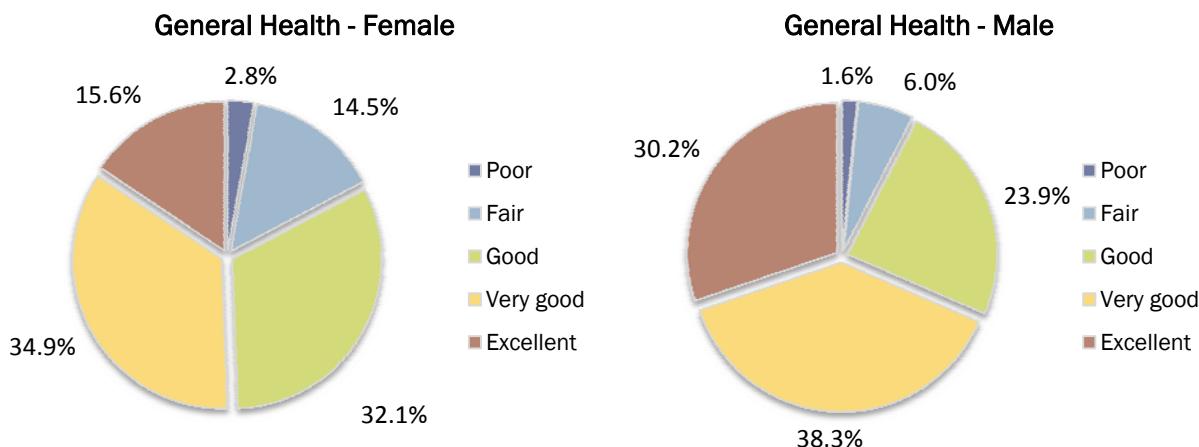
The 2009 Cuyahoga County high school YRBS asked students about other health-related issues, including seeing a doctor for a check-up, general health, and asthma. Nationwide, adolescents have the lowest utilization rate of health care services of any age group. Barriers to care include cost of care; low family income; stigma; distrust; confidentiality and parental consent; lack of medical insurance; embarrassment about and lack of transportation to reproductive health services; lack of knowledge about where or how to access care; and lack of adolescent-friendly services.⁴²

The following pie chart describes student responses to a question about the last time they had seen a doctor or nurse for a check-up when they were not injured or sick.



Just under three-quarters of Cuyahoga County students had seen a doctor or nurse for a check-up or physical exam during the 12 months before the survey. Over 20% of students had not seen a doctor in over a year.

The pie charts below depict how female and male students described their health in general. Female students more often described their health, in general, as fair or poor.



Doctor Check-up in Past Year

In Cuyahoga County, 71.0% of students saw a doctor or nurse in the 12 months before the survey when they were not sick or injured (Table 39). The prevalence of having had a doctor's check up within the 12 months before the survey was higher among White (74.8%) than Black and Hispanic (67.7%, 57.8%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having had a doctor's check up was higher among high parental education (77.6%) than low parental education (65.4%) students.

Described Health as Fair or Poor

In Cuyahoga County, 12.6% of students described their health, in general, as fair or poor (Table 39). The prevalence of having described their health as fair or poor was higher among female (17.3%) than male (7.7%) students. The prevalence of having described their health as fair or poor was higher among low parental education (17.2%) than high parental education (9.4%) students.

Lifetime Asthma

In Cuyahoga County, 22.3% of students had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma (i.e., lifetime asthma) (Table 40). The prevalence of lifetime asthma was higher among 11th grade (25.0%) than 10th grade (19.1%) students.

Current Asthma

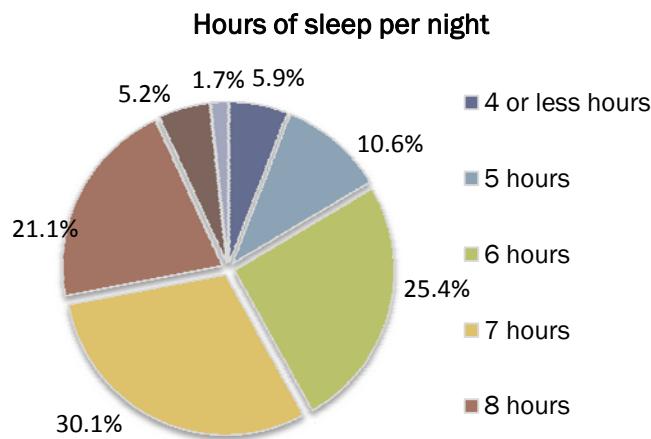
In Cuyahoga County, 11.2% of students had lifetime asthma and still had asthma (i.e., current asthma) (Table 40). The prevalence of current asthma was higher among female (13.1%) than male (9.3%) students.

Sleep

Sleep is an important dimension to adolescent health. Most adolescents need slightly more than 9 hours of sleep each night, although this varies slightly among individuals.⁴³ Adolescents who consistently get less than 8 hours of sleep lose the last two hours of sleep, which are the most important for storing new information.⁴⁴ Sleep deprivation can affect school performance through lower grades; decreased alertness and concentration; and an increase in anger, impulsivity, and sadness.⁴⁵

Insufficient Sleep on School Nights

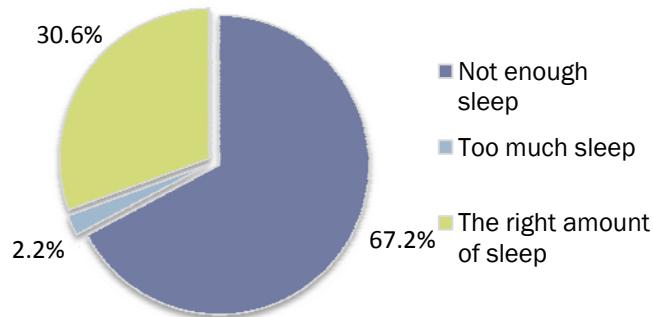
In Cuyahoga County, 41.9% of students reported getting an insufficient amount of sleep (e.g., 6 or less hours of sleep on an average school night) (Table 41). The prevalence of getting insufficient sleep was higher among Black (47.8%) than White (37.3%) students. The prevalence of getting insufficient sleep was higher among low parental education (48.8%) than high parental education (37.1%) students. The prevalence of getting insufficient sleep was higher among 11th and 12th grade (48.0%, 49.6%) students, respectively, than among 9th and 10th grade (34.0%, 39.8%) students, respectively. The following pie chart depicts the breakdown of hours of sleep per night among Cuyahoga County students.



Amount of Sleep per Night during the School Year

Students were asked to select one choice to best describe the amount of sleep they get per night during the school year. 67.2% of students reported that they get “not enough” sleep, 2.2% of students reported that they get “too much” sleep, and 30.6% of students reported that they get “the right amount” of sleep. The following pie chart depicts the breakdown of “quantity of sleep” categories reported by students in Cuyahoga County high schools.

Description of Amount of Sleep



Late to School due to Lack of Sleep

In Cuyahoga County, 49.3% of students arrived late to school due to lack of sleep one or more times in the 30 days before the survey (Table 41). The prevalence of being late to school due to lack of sleep was higher among Black and Hispanic (66.9%, 64.3%) than White (35.8%) students. The prevalence of being late to school due to lack of sleep was higher among low parental education (58.1%) than high parental education (41.7%) students.

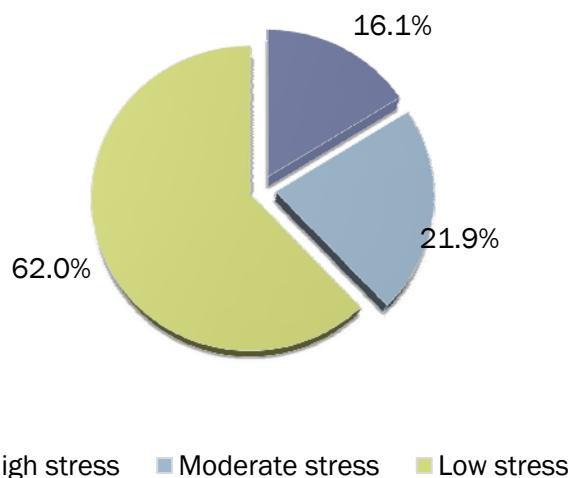
Fell Asleep during Class

In Cuyahoga County, 69.5% of students fell asleep during class one or more times during the 30 days before the survey (Table 42). The prevalence of having fallen asleep during class was higher among Black (75.3%) than White (65.0%) students.

Stress

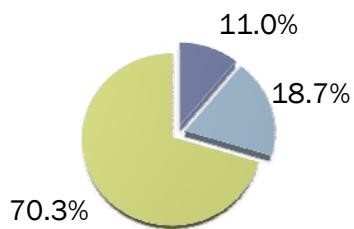
The Brief Encounter Perceived Stress Instrument (BEPSI) included six questions intended to assess the degree of fit between demands placed by one's environment and their ability to respond. Students were to select one of five answer choices, ranging from never to always, for each of the six items. Students who answered "often" or "always" to four or more of the six questions were clustered into the high stress category. Students who answered "often" or "always" to two or three of the six questions were grouped into the some stress category. Students who answered "often" or "always" to zero or one of the six questions were grouped into the no stress category.

All students



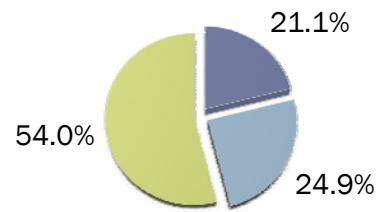
■ High stress ■ Moderate stress ■ Low stress

Male

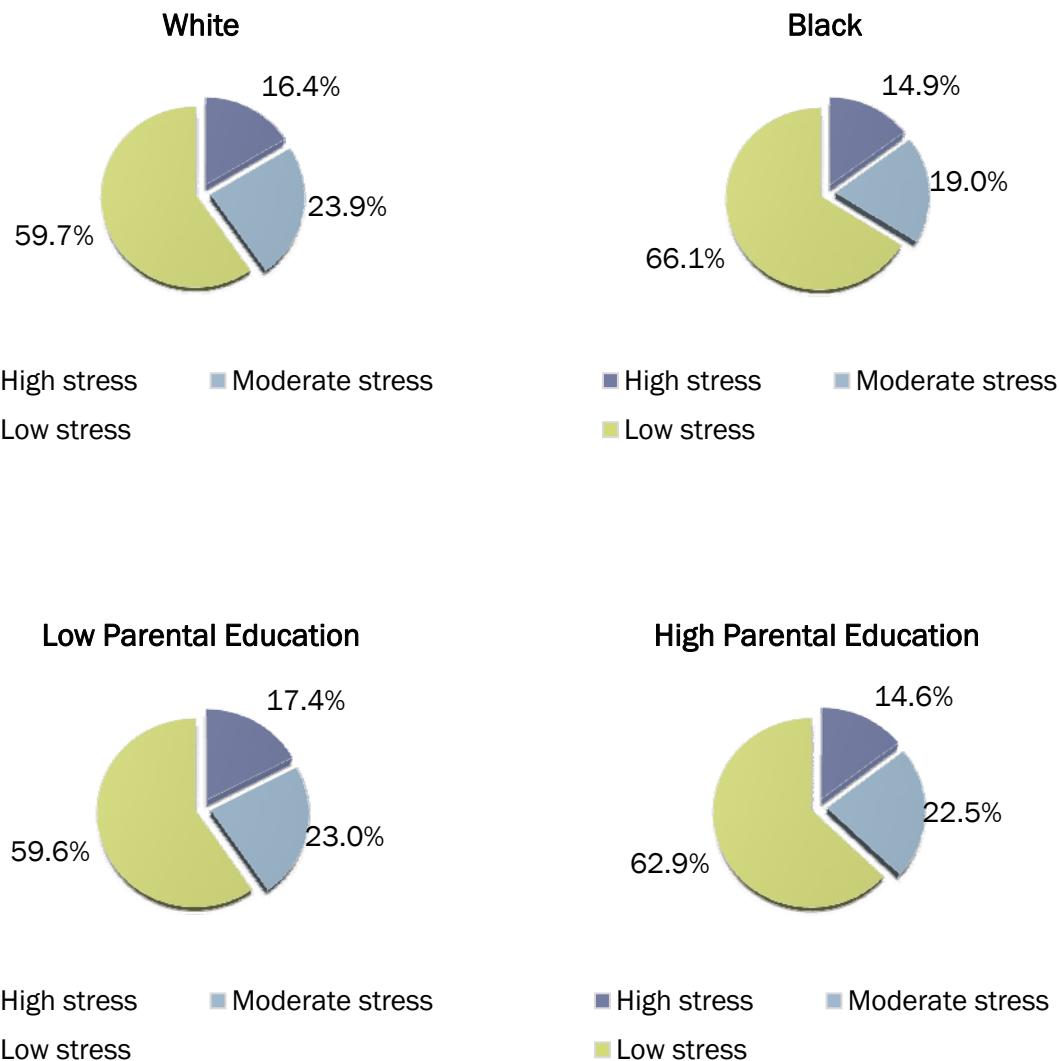


■ High stress ■ Moderate stress
■ Low stress

Female

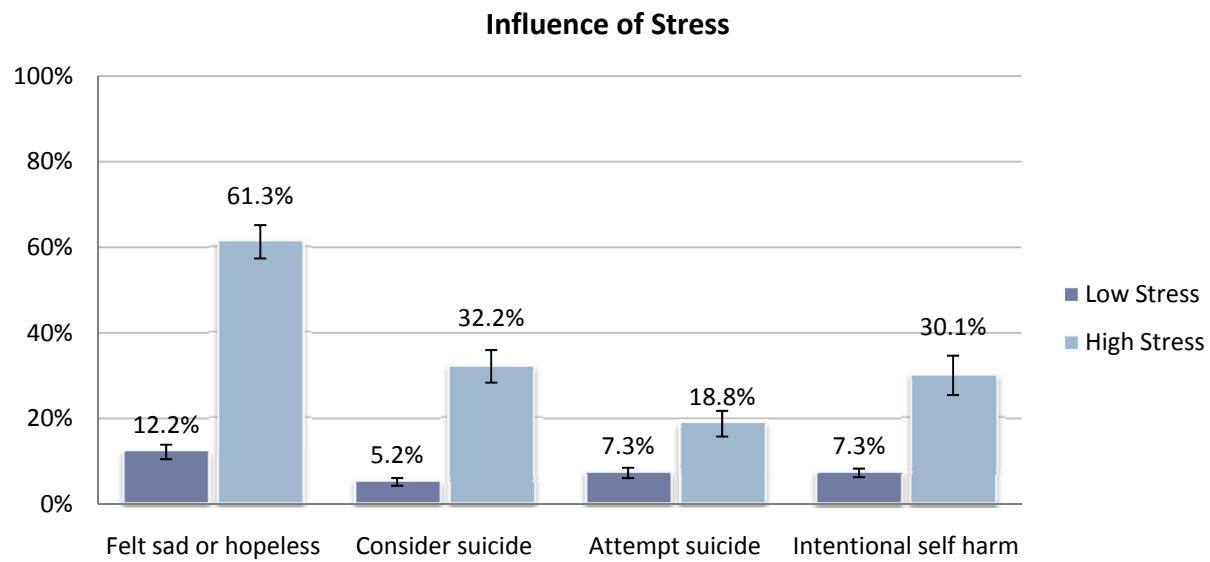


■ High stress ■ Moderate stress
■ Low stress



Students who reported symptoms of low stress were significantly different from students who reported symptoms of high stress. Students who reported symptoms of low stress were:

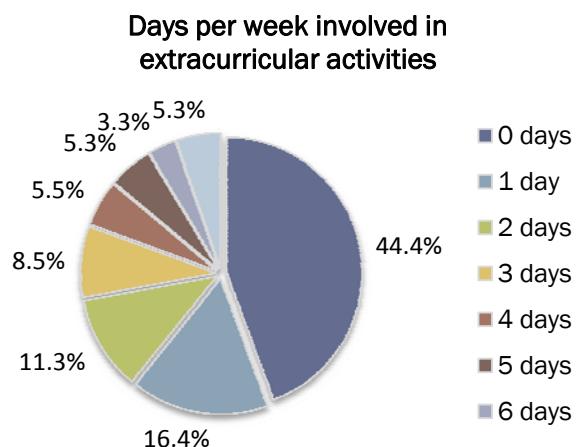
- Less likely to have felt sad or hopeless almost every day for two or more weeks in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities.
- Less likely to have considered attempting suicide during the 12 months preceding the survey.
- Less likely to have actually attempted suicide one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey.
- Less likely to do something to purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die (e.g. such as cutting or burning themselves) one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey.



School & Community Involvement

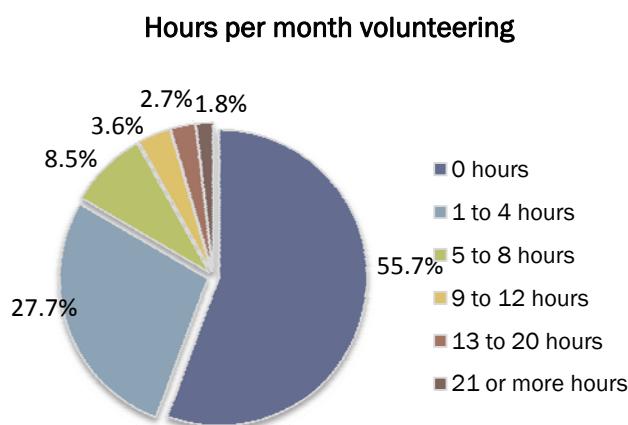
Extracurricular Activities

In Cuyahoga County, 55.6% of students took part in organized after school, evening or weekend activities, other than sports teams, such as school clubs, community center groups, music/art/dance lessons, drama, church, or other supervised activity, on one or more of the 7 days before completing the survey. The following pie chart depicts the breakdown in prevalence of extracurricular activity involvement by students in Cuyahoga County high schools.



Volunteerism

In Cuyahoga County, 44.3% of students volunteered one or more hours in an average month, doing community service or helping people outside of their home without getting paid. The following pie chart depicts the breakdown of volunteerism by students in Cuyahoga County high schools.

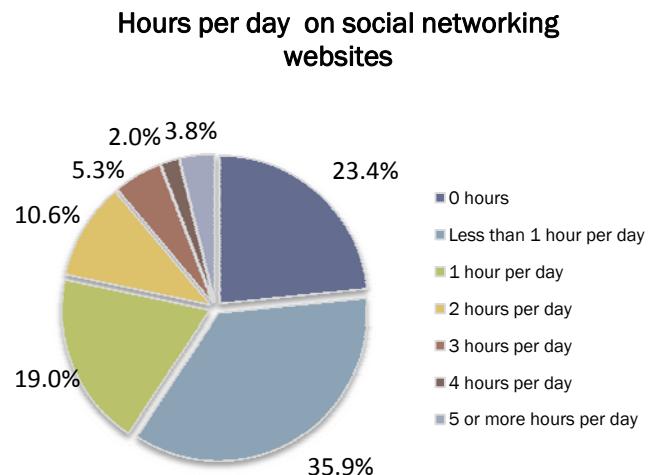


Social Networking and Texting

Social networking websites and texting are becoming an emerging communication tools in the lives of adolescents. Social networking sites (SNS) are a medium of identity exploration and peer interaction. Adolescents are avid Internet users – more than 90% of adolescents report having access and most report daily use.⁴⁶ Adolescent do not feel that using the Internet, e-mail, IM, and text messaging takes time away from their friendships, with 48% of adolescents saying that they use the Internet to improve their relationships with friends.⁴⁷ Nationwide, teens send more than 75 million messages in a month, averaging 2,272 text messages a month (compared with 203 phone calls a month). Most avid texters are between 13 and 17 years of age. Serious concerns arise with texting due to spelling and word choice, sexting, inability to focus due to multitasking, and texting and driving become detrimental outcomes of this new social medium.⁴⁸

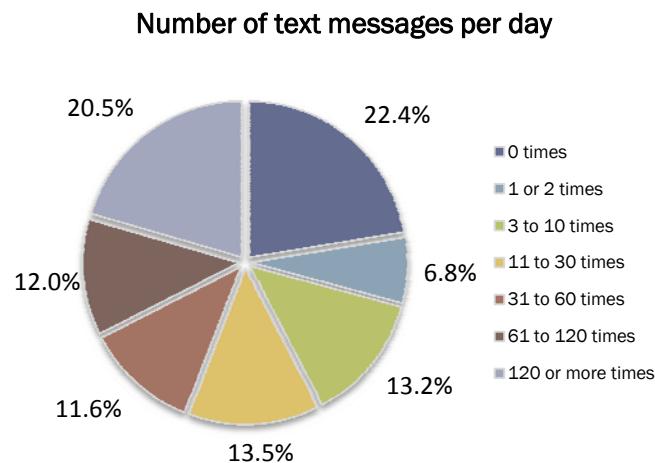
Time Spent on Social Networking Sites

In Cuyahoga County, 40.3% of students spend one or more hours on an average school day, on social networking sites such as MySpace, FaceBook, Orkut, or Bebo. The following chart describes the amount of time students reported spending on social networking sites on an average school day. The following pie chart depicts the breakdown of social network use by students in Cuyahoga County high schools.



Social Networking through Text Messaging

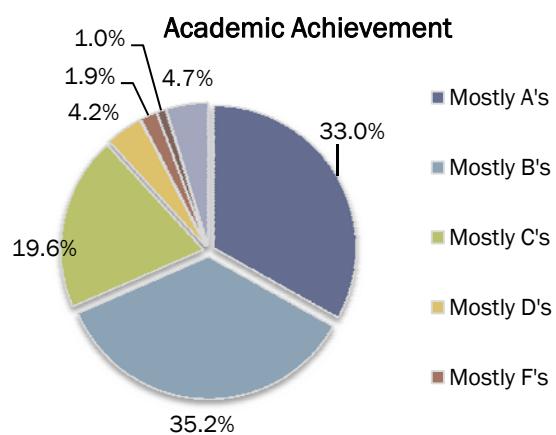
In Cuyahoga County, 78.3% of students reported texting (sending and receiving) their friends, one or more times on an average school day. The following chart describes the number of times students reported texting their friends on an average school day. The following pie chart depicts the breakdown of text message use frequency by students in Cuyahoga County high schools.



School Performance & Attendance

Academic Achievement

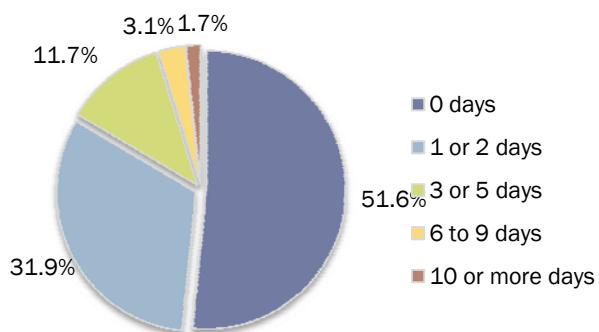
In Cuyahoga County, 68.5% of students described their grades as A's and B's in the 12 months before the survey. The prevalence of describing their grades as A's and B's was higher among White (81.9%) than Black and Hispanic (50.4%, 49.2%) students, respectively. The prevalence of describing their grades as A's and B's was higher among high parental education (79.8%) than low parental education (56.8%) students. The following pie chart depicts the breakdown of self-reported school grades by students in Cuyahoga County high schools.



Missed school because of illness

In Cuyahoga County, 48.4% of students missed school because of illness on one or more days in the 30 days before the survey. The following pie chart depicts the breakdown of school days missed due to illness by students in Cuyahoga County high schools.

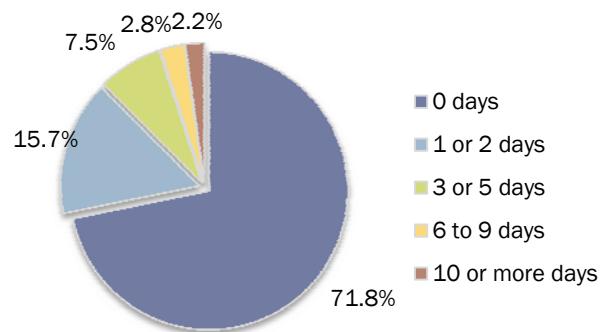
School days missed due to illness



Missed school without permission

In Cuyahoga County, 28.2% of students missed school without permission one or more times in the 30 days before the survey (Table 42). The prevalence of missing school without permission was higher among Black and Hispanic (41.8%, 43.2%) than White (17.8%) students. The prevalence of missing school without permission was higher among low parental education (37.4%) than high parental education (21.3%) students. The following pie chart depicts the breakdown of school days missed due without permission by students in Cuyahoga County high schools.

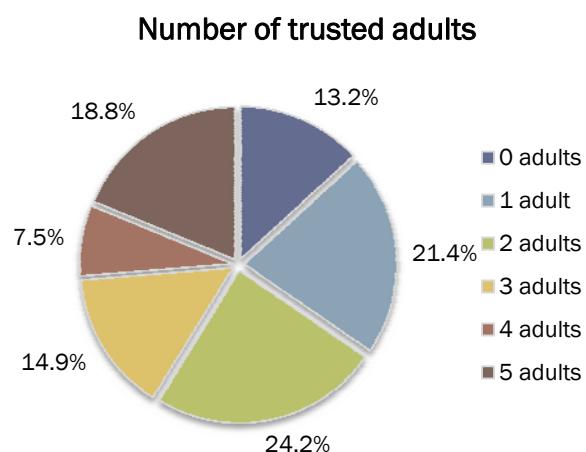
School days missed due to skipping class



Family Interaction & Social Support

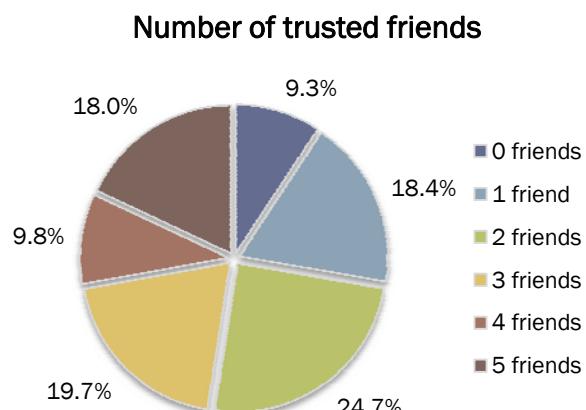
Number of Trusted Adults

In Cuyahoga County, 86.8% of students had one or more trusted adults they would feel comfortable seeking help from if they had an important issue or question affecting their life (Table 43). The prevalence of having at least one trusted adult was higher among White (88.9%) than Hispanic (78.0%) students. The prevalence of having at least one trusted adult was higher among high parental education (89.7%) than low parental education (84.7%) students. The prevalence of having at least one trusted adult was higher among 10th and 12th grade (88.6%, 89.3%) students, respectively, than among 9th grade (84.1%) students.



Number of Trusted Friends

In Cuyahoga County, 90.7% of students had one or more friends they would trust to offer good advice on a really important secret or problem affecting their life (Table 43). The prevalence of having at least one trusted friend was higher among White (94.6%) than Black and Hispanic (85.9%, 85.8%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having at least one trusted friend was higher among 11th and 12th grade (92.3%, 94.7%) students, respectively, than 9th grade (86.9%) students.



Get Help When Needed

In Cuyahoga County, 34.4% of students get the kind of help they need most of the time or always when they feel sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious (Table 44).

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DATA TABLES – CUYAHOGA COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL 2009 YRBS

Data tables are provided for this report to display means and confidence intervals for nearly all of the questions asked on the 2009 Cuyahoga County High School YRBS. Each of these tables is broken down by a total prevalence for the sample of Cuyahoga County High School students and by demographic groups.

To check for a significant difference between groups (e.g., male vs. female), compare the lower and upper bounds of the confidence intervals for both groups. If there is no overlap, groups are significantly different.

These data tables are especially useful in seeing the complete breakdown by demographic groups for particular questions on the YRBS. Inclusion of this data in a rawer format allows readers of this report to have an even more specific portrayal of the data at their disposal. Because certain groups of adolescents demonstrate higher levels of risky behaviors, interventions are often aimed at these high risk groups. Paying close attention to the prevalence data included in the data tables in this report offers a means to a fuller understanding of the 2009 Cuyahoga County High School YRBS results.

Table 1. Percentage of high school students who had rarely or never worn a bicycle helmet and had rarely or never worn a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else, by sex, race, parental education and grade

| Rarely or never wore a bicycle helmet | | | Rarely or never wore a seatbelt | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Category | % | CI | Category | % | CI |
| Gender | | | Gender | | |
| Female | 81.7 | 78.2 - 85.3 | Female | 11.0 | 9.1 - 12.8 |
| Male | 85.7 | 82.5 - 88.9 | Male | 15.1 | 13.0 - 17.1 |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | Race/Ethnicity | | |
| White | 76.7 | 70.0 - 83.5 | White | 8.0 | 6.5 - 9.5 |
| Black | 94.6 | 93.1 - 96.0 | Black | 19.0 | 16.8 - 21.2 |
| Hispanic | 93.4 | 88.8 - 97.9 | Hispanic | 17.3 | 12.9 - 21.6 |
| Asian | 72.0 | 62.9 - 81.0 | Asian | 9.0 | 3.2 - 62.0 |
| Multiple | 83.1 | 77.0 - 89.3 | Multiple | 16.4 | 11.2 - 21.5 |
| Parental Education | | | Parental Education | | |
| Low | 95.1 | 93.7 - 96.6 | Low | 18.4 | 15.5 - 21.2 |
| High | 75.4 | 70.0 - 80.7 | High | 7.9 | 6.8 - 9.0 |
| Grade | | | Grade | | |
| 9th | 83.1 | 78.6 - 87.5 | 9th | 16.0 | 13.1 - 18.8 |
| 10th | 82.9 | 78.3 - 87.4 | 10th | 11.4 | 8.8 - 14.0 |
| 11th | 83.6 | 79.0 - 88.3 | 11th | 12.2 | 9.6 - 14.9 |
| 12th | 86.3 | 82.4 - 90.2 | 12th | 11.2 | 8.9 - 13.5 |
| Total | 83.8 | 80.7 - 86.8 | Total | 13.0 | 11.4 - 14.5 |

Table 2. Percentage of high school students who had rode in a car with a driver who had been drinking alcohol and had drove after drinking alcohol, by sex, race, parental education and grade

| Rode with drunk driver | | | Drove while drinking alcohol | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------|------------------------------|------------|------------------|
| Category | % | CI | Category | % | CI |
| Gender | | | Gender | | |
| Female | 27.8 | 25.6 - 29.9 | Female | 7.9 | 6.7 - 9.0 |
| Male | 25.5 | 23.3 - 27.7 | Male | 9.2 | 7.8 - 10.6 |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | Race/Ethnicity | | |
| White | 23.8 | 22.0 - 25.6 | White | 9.2 | 7.7 - 10.7 |
| Black | 30.4 | 27.4 - 33.3 | Black | 7.8 | 6.4 - 9.3 |
| Hispanic | 29.6 | 22.2 - 37.1 | Hispanic | 7.7 | 4.1 - 11.4 |
| Asian | 16.3 | 9.7 - 22.9 | Asian | 5.4 | 1.1 - 62.0 |
| Multiple | 31.1 | 23.9 - 38.3 | Multiple | 7.6 | 3.8 - 11.4 |
| Parental Education | | | Parental Education | | |
| Low | 31.8 | 28.8 - 34.7 | Low | 9.0 | 7.4 - 10.7 |
| High | 23.0 | 21.2 - 24.8 | High | 8.2 | 6.9 - 9.5 |
| Grade | | | Grade | | |
| 9th | 24.8 | 21.1 - 28.4 | 9th | 4.0 | 2.8 - 5.1 |
| 10th | 26.9 | 23.8 - 30.0 | 10th | 6.4 | 5.1 - 7.7 |
| 11th | 27.0 | 24.3 - 29.7 | 11th | 10.0 | 8.3 - 11.8 |
| 12th | 28.3 | 24.4 - 32.1 | 12th | 16.1 | 13.3 - 18.9 |
| Total | 26.7 | 25.2 - 28.2 | Total | 8.6 | 7.5 - 9.6 |

Table 3. Percentage of high school students who ate fruit or vegetables five or more times a day and had drunk three or more glasses of milk per day, by sex, race, parental education and grade

| Ate fruits or vegetables 5 or more times a day | | | Drank 3 or more glasses of milk per day | | |
|--|-------------|--------------------|---|-------------|--------------------|
| Category | % | CI | Category | % | CI |
| Gender | | | Gender | | |
| Female | 20.9 | 18.7 - 23.2 | Female | 11.3 | 9.6 - 12.9 |
| Male | 22.3 | 19.9 - 24.7 | Male | 18.2 | 16.1 - 20.3 |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | Race/Ethnicity | | |
| White | 22.3 | 19.3 - 25.2 | White | 18.7 | 16.8 - 20.5 |
| Black | 20.2 | 17.8 - 22.6 | Black | 9.9 | 7.8 - 12.0 |
| Hispanic | 21.1 | 16.6 - 25.5 | Hispanic | 10.1 | 6.4 - 13.8 |
| Asian | 35.8 | 27.4 - 44.1 | Asian | 15.4 | 9.6 - 62.0 |
| Multiple | 22.5 | 17.5 - 27.6 | Multiple | 11.0 | 7.1 - 14.8 |
| Parental Education | | | Parental Education | | |
| Low | 17.1 | 14.1 - 20.0 | Low | 11.9 | 9.4 - 14.3 |
| High | 25.5 | 23.4 - 27.5 | High | 17.0 | 15.0 - 18.9 |
| Grade | | | Grade | | |
| 9th | 21.8 | 19.1 - 24.5 | 9th | 15.6 | 12.8 - 18.4 |
| 10th | 23.1 | 20.5 - 25.7 | 10th | 17.3 | 13.6 - 20.9 |
| 11th | 22.3 | 19.1 - 25.5 | 11th | 12.6 | 10.3 - 15.0 |
| 12th | 18.6 | 15.5 - 21.7 | 12th | 12.3 | 10.0 - 14.7 |
| Total | 21.6 | 19.9 - 23.3 | Total | 14.6 | 13.1 - 16.1 |

Table 4. Percentage of high school students who drank soda pop every day and did not eat breakfast every day, by sex, race, parental education and grade

| Drank soda pop every day | | | Did not eat breakfast every day | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|--|-------------|--------------------|
| Category | % | CI | Category | % | CI |
| Gender | | | Gender | | |
| Female | 22.7 | 20.6 - 24.8 | Female | 68.0 | 65.2 - 70.7 |
| Male | 28.0 | 25.5 - 30.4 | Male | 64.6 | 61.4 - 67.8 |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | Race/Ethnicity | | |
| White | 21.5 | 18.8 - 24.1 | White | 56.7 | 52.2 - 61.1 |
| Black | 30.1 | 27.2 - 33.0 | Black | 78.6 | 75.6 - 81.6 |
| Hispanic | 31.2 | 24.4 - 38.0 | Hispanic | 76.4 | 70.8 - 81.9 |
| Asian | 15.8 | 9.5 - 22.1 | Asian | 56.1 | 46.2 - 62.0 |
| Multiple | 26.5 | 21.1 - 31.9 | Multiple | 72.9 | 66.2 - 79.6 |
| Parental Education | | | Parental Education | | |
| Low | 30.2 | 27.2 - 33.2 | Low | 77.2 | 74.5 - 80.0 |
| High | 20.1 | 17.9 - 22.3 | High | 57.2 | 54.3 - 60.0 |
| Grade | | | Grade | | |
| 9th | 26.9 | 23.3 - 30.5 | 9th | 65.5 | 61.7 - 69.3 |
| 10th | 24.0 | 20.6 - 27.4 | 10th | 64.4 | 60.2 - 68.5 |
| 11th | 24.4 | 21.6 - 27.1 | 11th | 67.9 | 63.7 - 72.1 |
| 12th | 25.4 | 22.1 - 28.7 | 12th | 68.1 | 62.6 - 73.5 |
| Total | 25.3 | 23.6 - 27.0 | Total | 66.3 | 64.0 - 68.6 |

Table 5. Percentage of high school students who ate fast food on one or more days during the 7 days before the survey and ate dinner with family on at least one day during the 7 days before the survey, by sex, race, parental education and grade

| Ate fast food on 1 or more days during week | | | Ate dinner with family at least one day during week | | |
|---|-------------|--------------------|---|-------------|--------------------|
| Category | % | CI | Category | % | CI |
| Gender | | | Gender | | |
| Female | 71.2 | 68.9 - 73.4 | Female | 78.5 | 75.0 - 82.0 |
| Male | 77.0 | 75.0 - 79.0 | Male | 80.5 | 77.9 - 83.1 |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | Race/Ethnicity | | |
| White | 67.5 | 64.6 - 70.4 | White | 87.7 | 85.4 - 90.1 |
| Black | 82.6 | 80.3 - 84.8 | Black | 67.7 | 64.7 - 70.6 |
| Hispanic | 81.7 | 76.7 - 86.8 | Hispanic | 77.6 | 72.4 - 82.9 |
| Asian | 61.9 | 52.6 - 71.2 | Asian | 88.2 | 81.9 - 92.0 |
| Multiple | 75.4 | 69.9 - 81.0 | Multiple | 76.0 | 69.3 - 82.7 |
| Parental Education | | | Parental Education | | |
| Low | 80.5 | 77.8 - 83.1 | Low | 73.6 | 69.8 - 77.3 |
| High | 69.3 | 67.0 - 71.6 | High | 85.5 | 82.8 - 88.2 |
| Grade | | | Grade | | |
| 9th | 71.5 | 68.2 - 74.7 | 9th | 79.9 | 76.9 - 82.8 |
| 10th | 73.4 | 70.2 - 76.5 | 10th | 80.8 | 76.4 - 85.2 |
| 11th | 74.2 | 70.6 - 77.8 | 11th | 79.9 | 76.9 - 82.8 |
| 12th | 78.1 | 75.2 - 81.0 | 12th | 76.9 | 70.8 - 82.9 |
| Total | 74.1 | 72.5 - 75.6 | Total | 79.5 | 76.7 - 82.2 |

Table 6. Percentage of high school students who played computer or video games for 3 or more hours on an average school day and watched television for 3 or more hours on an average school day, by sex, race, parental education and grade

| Played video games for 3 or more hours per day | | | Watched TV for 3 or more hours per day | | |
|--|-------------|--------------------|--|-------------|--------------------|
| Category | % | CI | Category | % | CI |
| Gender | | | Gender | | |
| Female | 18.8 | 16.1 - 21.5 | Female | 34.9 | 30.4 - 39.5 |
| Male | 27.7 | 25.2 - 30.2 | Male | 33.4 | 30.0 - 36.7 |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | Race/Ethnicity | | |
| White | 20.2 | 17.7 - 22.7 | White | 20.0 | 17.8 - 22.1 |
| Black | 25.9 | 23.0 - 28.9 | Black | 55.0 | 51.3 - 58.6 |
| Hispanic | 28.8 | 22.0 - 35.6 | Hispanic | 39.0 | 32.1 - 45.9 |
| Asian | 26.2 | 18.1 - 34.4 | Asian | 19.9 | 13.4 - 62.0 |
| Multiple | 31.8 | 24.5 - 39.1 | Multiple | 34.0 | 27.4 - 40.6 |
| Parental Education | | | Parental Education | | |
| Low | 25.8 | 22.3 - 29.2 | Low | 44.3 | 39.4 - 49.2 |
| High | 19.0 | 16.1 - 21.9 | High | 25.3 | 22.3 - 28.3 |
| Grade | | | Grade | | |
| 9th | 28.0 | 25.1 - 30.9 | 9th | 37.5 | 33.5 - 41.5 |
| 10th | 22.9 | 18.8 - 27.0 | 10th | 33.3 | 27.0 - 39.6 |
| 11th | 21.1 | 18.6 - 23.6 | 11th | 32.9 | 26.9 - 38.9 |
| 12th | 18.7 | 15.2 - 22.1 | 12th | 31.7 | 26.3 - 37.2 |
| Total | 23.2 | 21.0 - 25.3 | Total | 34.2 | 30.9 - 37.5 |

Table 7. Percentage of high school students who met physical activity standards and did not participate in physical activity on any of the 7 days before the survey, by sex, race, parental education and grade

| Met physical activity standards | | | Did not participate in physical activity | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|--|-------------|--------------------|
| Category | % | CI | Category | % | CI |
| Gender | | | Gender | | |
| Female | 37.4 | 34.0 - 40.7 | Female | 18.4 | 16.3 - 20.5 |
| Male | 51.4 | 48.2 - 54.6 | Male | 12.0 | 10.1 - 13.9 |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | Race/Ethnicity | | |
| White | 48.3 | 44.8 - 51.8 | White | 11.1 | 9.6 - 12.7 |
| Black | 40.1 | 36.7 - 43.4 | Black | 20.6 | 18.1 - 23.2 |
| Hispanic | 36.7 | 28.7 - 44.8 | Hispanic | 19.9 | 14.8 - 25.1 |
| Asian | 30.4 | 20.9 - 39.8 | Asian | 23.3 | 14.6 - 62.0 |
| Multiple | 46.0 | 39.5 - 52.5 | Multiple | 14.5 | 9.1 - 19.9 |
| Parental Education | | | Parental Education | | |
| Low | 36.5 | 33.0 - 40.0 | Low | 19.5 | 16.5 - 22.4 |
| High | 50.5 | 47.5 - 53.5 | High | 11.1 | 9.6 - 12.7 |
| Grade | | | Grade | | |
| 9th | 48.7 | 43.8 - 53.5 | 9th | 12.6 | 10.2 - 15.1 |
| 10th | 46.5 | 43.1 - 49.9 | 10th | 16.4 | 13.4 - 19.3 |
| 11th | 41.2 | 37.4 - 45.0 | 11th | 15.0 | 12.0 - 18.0 |
| 12th | 38.4 | 34.3 - 42.5 | 12th | 18.0 | 14.9 - 21.1 |
| Total | 44.2 | 41.5 - 46.9 | Total | 15.4 | 13.8 - 16.9 |

Table 8. Percentage of high school students who participated in PE classes on at least one day during an average school week and played on at least one sports team during the 12 months before the survey, by sex, race, parental education and grade

| Participated in PE classes at least 1 day during week | | | Played on sports teams | | |
|--|-------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Category | % | CI | Category | % | CI |
| Gender | | | Gender | | |
| Female | 33.0 | 29.0 - 37.0 | Female | 51.8 | 48.5 - 55.1 |
| Male | 38.2 | 34.0 - 42.5 | Male | 67.2 | 64.0 - 70.3 |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | Race/Ethnicity | | |
| White | 30.1 | 25.8 - 34.4 | White | 64.6 | 61.5 - 67.8 |
| Black | 43.7 | 39.1 - 48.2 | Black | 53.3 | 49.2 - 57.4 |
| Hispanic | 33.1 | 23.6 - 42.6 | Hispanic | 50.4 | 42.7 - 58.1 |
| Asian | 37.3 | 26.1 - 48.4 | Asian | 47.0 | 38.6 - 62.0 |
| Multiple | 40.0 | 34.0 - 46.0 | Multiple | 61.5 | 54.9 - 68.2 |
| Parental Education | | | Parental Education | | |
| Low | 36.2 | 30.9 - 41.5 | Low | 53.0 | 49.1 - 56.9 |
| High | 34.7 | 29.9 - 39.4 | High | 67.0 | 64.3 - 69.7 |
| Grade | | | Grade | | |
| 9th | 53.6 | 43.6 - 63.6 | 9th | 63.2 | 58.9 - 67.5 |
| 10th | 37.3 | 27.8 - 46.8 | 10th | 60.2 | 56.0 - 64.4 |
| 11th | 23.9 | 19.0 - 28.8 | 11th | 54.8 | 51.2 - 58.4 |
| 12th | 19.5 | 14.3 - 24.7 | 12th | 57.1 | 51.7 - 62.6 |
| Total | 35.6 | 31.9 - 39.3 | Total | 59.3 | 56.7 - 61.8 |

Table 9. Percentage of high school students who were obese and overweight, by sex, race, parental education and grade

| Obese | | | Overweight | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Category | % | CI | Category | % | CI |
| Gender | | | Gender | | |
| Female | 9.2 | 7.8 - 10.7 | Female | 16.7 | 14.6 - 18.8 |
| Male | 14.8 | 13.2 - 16.4 | Male | 15.8 | 13.7 - 17.9 |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | Race/Ethnicity | | |
| White | 8.7 | 7.4 - 9.9 | White | 12.3 | 10.9 - 13.6 |
| Black | 15.5 | 13.4 - 17.7 | Black | 21.7 | 19.2 - 24.2 |
| Hispanic | 19.9 | 14.5 - 25.2 | Hispanic | 13.7 | 9.2 - 18.3 |
| Asian | 5.7 | 2.0 - 9.4 | Asian | 14.9 | 7.3 - 62.0 |
| Multiple | 15.2 | 10.2 - 20.2 | Multiple | 19.1 | 13.3 - 24.9 |
| Parental Education | | | Parental Education | | |
| Low | 16.1 | 13.8 - 18.4 | Low | 21.3 | 18.0 - 24.7 |
| High | 9.9 | 8.5 - 11.2 | High | 12.5 | 11.0 - 14.1 |
| Grade | | | Grade | | |
| 9th | 13.3 | 11.2 - 15.4 | 9th | 18.3 | 15.7 - 20.8 |
| 10th | 11.9 | 9.4 - 14.4 | 10th | 15.5 | 13.2 - 17.8 |
| 11th | 11.0 | 8.9 - 13.1 | 11th | 16.3 | 13.5 - 19.0 |
| 12th | 11.6 | 9.2 - 14.1 | 12th | 14.3 | 10.8 - 17.9 |
| Total | 12.0 | 10.9 - 13.2 | Total | 16.3 | 14.8 - 17.7 |

Table 10. Percentage of high school students who described themselves as overweight and were trying to lose weight, by sex, race, parental education and grade

| Described themselves as overweight | | | Were trying to lose weight | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Category | % | CI | Category | % | CI |
| Gender | | | Gender | | |
| Female | 33.3 | 31.0 - 35.5 | Female | 56.2 | 53.7 - 58.8 |
| Male | 23.3 | 21.1 - 25.5 | Male | 27.1 | 24.6 - 29.6 |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | Race/Ethnicity | | |
| White | 29.8 | 27.5 - 32.1 | White | 44.1 | 41.4 - 46.7 |
| Black | 25.4 | 23.1 - 27.8 | Black | 38.2 | 34.9 - 41.5 |
| Hispanic | 34.2 | 26.6 - 41.8 | Hispanic | 44.5 | 38.5 - 50.5 |
| Asian | 28.4 | 20.3 - 36.5 | Asian | 38.8 | 30.5 - 62.0 |
| Multiple | 34.8 | 27.7 - 42.0 | Multiple | 46.3 | 39.9 - 52.7 |
| Parental Education | | | Parental Education | | |
| Low | 33.1 | 30.0 - 36.2 | Low | 42.4 | 39.3 - 45.5 |
| High | 26.5 | 24.7 - 28.3 | High | 42.1 | 39.3 - 44.9 |
| Grade | | | Grade | | |
| 9th | 28.1 | 25.3 - 30.9 | 9th | 40.6 | 36.6 - 44.5 |
| 10th | 26.5 | 23.4 - 29.5 | 10th | 39.4 | 36.1 - 42.8 |
| 11th | 31.0 | 28.0 - 34.0 | 11th | 46.0 | 42.3 - 49.6 |
| 12th | 28.7 | 25.6 - 31.8 | 12th | 42.9 | 39.9 - 45.8 |
| Total | 28.4 | 26.9 - 29.8 | Total | 41.9 | 39.8 - 44.0 |

Table 11. Percentage of high school students who had ever tried cigarette smoking and had smoked cigarettes on one or more days in the 30 days before the survey, by sex, race, parental education and grade

| Ever smoked cigarettes | | | Current cigarette use | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Category | % | CI | Category | % | CI |
| Gender | | | Gender | | |
| Female | 39.5 | 36.7 - 42.3 | Female | 12.5 | 10.6 - 14.5 |
| Male | 39.1 | 36.1 - 42.1 | Male | 12.5 | 10.1 - 14.8 |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | Race/Ethnicity | | |
| White | 37.6 | 34.5 - 40.7 | White | 16.4 | 14.1 - 18.6 |
| Black | 39.9 | 36.7 - 43.2 | Black | 6.9 | 5.4 - 8.3 |
| Hispanic | 50.6 | 44.6 - 56.6 | Hispanic | 15.2 | 9.4 - 21.0 |
| Asian | 32.7 | 24.8 - 40.6 | Asian | 5.9 | 1.5 - 62.0 |
| Multiple | 49.4 | 42.6 - 56.1 | Multiple | 14.8 | 9.8 - 19.7 |
| Parental Education | | | Parental Education | | |
| Low | 49.2 | 45.9 - 52.6 | Low | 16.5 | 13.2 - 19.8 |
| High | 32.5 | 29.9 - 35.2 | High | 10.7 | 8.5 - 12.9 |
| Grade | | | Grade | | |
| 9th | 33.1 | 28.1 - 38.2 | 9th | 8.8 | 6.4 - 11.2 |
| 10th | 36.4 | 32.3 - 40.5 | 10th | 11.4 | 9.1 - 13.7 |
| 11th | 44.6 | 40.4 - 48.8 | 11th | 14.0 | 11.2 - 16.8 |
| 12th | 46.5 | 41.0 - 52.0 | 12th | 17.3 | 13.4 - 21.2 |
| Total | 39.4 | 37.1 - 41.7 | Total | 12.5 | 10.7 - 14.2 |

Table 12. Percentage of high school students who had smoked a cigarette for the first time before age 13 years and had smoked cigarettes on school property on one or more days in the 30 days before the survey, by sex, race, parental education and grade

| Smoked cigarettes before age 13 years | | | Smoked cigarettes on school property | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|------------------|
| Category | % | CI | Category | % | CI |
| Gender | | | Gender | | |
| Female | 6.2 | 4.8 - 7.6 | Female | 4.2 | 3.0 - 5.4 |
| Male | 6.8 | 5.3 - 8.3 | Male | 4.0 | 2.9 - 5.1 |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | Race/Ethnicity | | |
| White | 6.0 | 4.7 - 7.3 | White | 5.6 | 4.2 - 7.0 |
| Black | 6.8 | 5.1 - 8.5 | Black | 2.0 | 1.2 - 2.7 |
| Hispanic | 7.6 | 4.3 - 10.9 | Hispanic | 5.7 | 2.1 - 9.3 |
| Asian | 6.8 | 1.4 - 12.3 | Asian | 2.5 | -0.3 - 62.0 |
| Multiple | 9.9 | 6.1 - 13.6 | Multiple | 5.3 | 2.9 - 7.7 |
| Parental Education | | | Parental Education | | |
| Low | 10.2 | 8.1 - 12.2 | Low | 6.1 | 4.6 - 7.5 |
| High | 4.0 | 2.9 - 5.0 | High | 3.2 | 2.3 - 4.1 |
| Grade | | | Grade | | |
| 9th | 7.8 | 5.6 - 10.0 | 9th | 2.8 | 1.7 - 3.8 |
| 10th | 4.1 | 2.6 - 5.6 | 10th | 4.1 | 2.2 - 6.0 |
| 11th | 6.7 | 5.2 - 8.2 | 11th | 4.3 | 2.6 - 5.9 |
| 12th | 6.9 | 5.0 - 8.8 | 12th | 5.7 | 3.8 - 7.6 |
| Total | 6.5 | 5.4 - 7.5 | Total | 4.1 | 3.3 - 5.0 |

Table 13. Percentage of high school students who tried to quit smoking during the 12 months before the survey and had ever tried smoking cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, (i.e., Black & Milds, Swisher Sweets, or Phillies, even one or two puffs in their lifetime, by sex, race, parental education and grade

| Tried to quit smoking | | | Ever smoked cigars | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Category | % | CI | Category | % | CI |
| Gender | | | Gender | | |
| Female | 45.5 | 40.4 - 50.6 | Female | 36.2 | 33.3 - 39.2 |
| Male | 44.7 | 38.8 - 50.5 | Male | 40.7 | 37.8 - 43.6 |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | Race/Ethnicity | | |
| White | 41.6 | 36.4 - 46.9 | White | 33.3 | 30.0 - 36.6 |
| Black | 50.0 | 41.1 - 58.9 | Black | 45.0 | 42.1 - 47.8 |
| Hispanic | 54.3 | 38.3 - 70.3 | Hispanic | 43.6 | 38.0 - 49.2 |
| Asian | 58.3 | 30.6 - 86.0 | Asian | 23.4 | 15.6 - 62.0 |
| Multiple | 64.2 | 52.1 - 76.3 | Multiple | 42.4 | 35.9 - 48.9 |
| Parental Education | | | Parental Education | | |
| Low | 44.7 | 38.4 - 51.0 | Low | 46.8 | 43.3 - 50.3 |
| High | 40.9 | 35.1 - 46.7 | High | 32.8 | 29.9 - 35.6 |
| Grade | | | Grade | | |
| 9th | 48.5 | 40.7 - 56.3 | 9th | 31.4 | 26.7 - 36.2 |
| 10th | 44.0 | 36.0 - 51.9 | 10th | 35.1 | 30.7 - 39.4 |
| 11th | 52.8 | 42.6 - 63.1 | 11th | 44.3 | 40.7 - 47.9 |
| 12th | 35.8 | 28.2 - 43.3 | 12th | 46.4 | 43.1 - 49.6 |
| Total | 45.2 | 41.2 - 49.1 | Total | 38.4 | 36.1 - 40.8 |

Table 14. Percentage of high school students who had smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, (i.e., Black & Milds, Swisher Sweets, or Phillies) on one or more days in the 30 days before the survey and had used smokeless tobacco (e.g., chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip) on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey, by sex, race, parental education and grade

| Current cigar use | | | Current chewing tobacco use | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|------------|------------------|
| Category | % | CI | Category | % | CI |
| Gender | | | Gender | | |
| Female | 18.7 | 15.5 - 21.9 | Female | 1.3 | 0.9 - 1.7 |
| Male | 20.1 | 17.1 - 23.2 | Male | 6.0 | 4.0 - 8.0 |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | Race/Ethnicity | | |
| White | 13.0 | 10.8 - 15.2 | White | 4.5 | 2.9 - 6.2 |
| Black | 27.4 | 24.1 - 30.6 | Black | 1.9 | 1.1 - 2.7 |
| Hispanic | 18.5 | 11.9 - 25.1 | Hispanic | 6.8 | 3.3 - 10.4 |
| Asian | 8.2 | 0.0 - 16.4 | Asian | 6.3 | 2.7 - 62.0 |
| Multiple | 23.1 | 16.5 - 29.8 | Multiple | 3.2 | 0.9 - 5.4 |
| Parental Education | | | Parental Education | | |
| Low | 23.4 | 18.7 - 28.1 | Low | 3.9 | 2.4 - 5.3 |
| High | 15.1 | 13.0 - 17.1 | High | 3.8 | 2.7 - 4.9 |
| Grade | | | Grade | | |
| 9th | 16.6 | 12.6 - 20.6 | 9th | 2.1 | 1.3 - 2.9 |
| 10th | 18.6 | 15.2 - 22.0 | 10th | 3.5 | 2.0 - 5.1 |
| 11th | 18.9 | 15.9 - 21.9 | 11th | 3.9 | 2.4 - 5.5 |
| 12th | 24.7 | 20.5 - 29.0 | 12th | 5.7 | 2.6 - 8.7 |
| Total | 19.4 | 17.2 - 21.5 | Total | 3.7 | 2.6 - 4.7 |

Table 15. Percentage of high school students who had at least one drink of alcohol on at least one day during their life and had at least one drink of alcohol on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey, by sex, race, parental education and grade

| Ever drank alcohol | | | Current alcohol use | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Category | % | CI | Category | % | CI |
| Gender | | | Gender | | |
| Female | 67.7 | 64.9 - 70.4 | Female | 35.2 | 32.4 - 38.0 |
| Male | 63.2 | 60.5 - 65.9 | Male | 31.5 | 28.4 - 34.5 |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | Race/Ethnicity | | |
| White | 65.1 | 62.1 - 68.1 | White | 34.4 | 31.6 - 37.2 |
| Black | 66.3 | 63.3 - 69.3 | Black | 32.4 | 29.1 - 35.6 |
| Hispanic | 71.9 | 65.4 - 78.5 | Hispanic | 33.7 | 25.8 - 41.5 |
| Asian | 42.2 | 32.0 - 52.4 | Asian | 17.0 | 9.5 - 62.0 |
| Multiple | 69.8 | 63.1 - 76.6 | Multiple | 40.1 | 33.7 - 46.6 |
| Parental Education | | | Parental Education | | |
| Low | 73.9 | 70.9 - 76.8 | Low | 37.7 | 34.5 - 41.0 |
| High | 61.8 | 59.0 - 64.5 | High | 32.4 | 29.7 - 35.1 |
| Grade | | | Grade | | |
| 9th | 53.2 | 49.1 - 57.2 | 9th | 24.0 | 19.7 - 28.3 |
| 10th | 63.5 | 59.9 - 67.2 | 10th | 31.4 | 28.2 - 34.6 |
| 11th | 72.8 | 68.3 - 77.2 | 11th | 39.2 | 36.0 - 42.4 |
| 12th | 77.5 | 74.4 - 80.5 | 12th | 44.5 | 40.3 - 48.6 |
| Total | 65.4 | 63.4 - 67.4 | Total | 33.4 | 31.3 - 35.4 |

Table 16. Percentage of high school students who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (i.e., within a couple of hours) on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey and had drunk alcohol (other than a few sips) for the first time before age 13 years, by sex, race, parental education and grade

| Binge drinking | | | Drank alcohol before age 13 years | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Category | % | CI | Category | % | CI |
| Gender | | | | | |
| Female | 15.9 | 14.0 - 17.8 | Female | 16.3 | 13.5 - 19.1 |
| Male | 15.8 | 13.4 - 18.2 | Male | 19.8 | 17.2 - 22.4 |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | | | |
| White | 19.3 | 17.1 - 21.5 | White | 13.2 | 11.0 - 15.4 |
| Black | 12.0 | 9.9 - 14.1 | Black | 24.1 | 21.3 - 27.0 |
| Hispanic | 13.3 | 8.1 - 18.5 | Hispanic | 26.6 | 20.4 - 32.9 |
| Asian | 11.0 | 6.6 - 15.4 | Asian | 11.1 | 6.8 - 62.0 |
| Multiple | 17.3 | 12.2 - 22.3 | Multiple | 17.9 | 13.2 - 22.5 |
| Parental Education | | | | | |
| Low | 16.9 | 14.2 - 19.7 | Low | 24.5 | 20.1 - 28.9 |
| High | 16.2 | 14.2 - 18.3 | High | 13.6 | 11.7 - 15.5 |
| Grade | | | | | |
| 9th | 8.9 | 6.8 - 10.9 | 9th | 21.9 | 18.0 - 25.8 |
| 10th | 13.1 | 10.7 - 15.4 | 10th | 17.2 | 13.2 - 21.3 |
| 11th | 20.3 | 17.1 - 23.4 | 11th | 17.4 | 14.1 - 20.7 |
| 12th | 25.8 | 22.4 - 29.1 | 12th | 14.1 | 11.5 - 16.8 |
| Total | 15.9 | 14.3 - 17.4 | Total | 18.0 | 15.7 - 20.3 |

Table 17. Percentage of high school students who had drunk at least one drink of alcohol on school property on at least one day during the 30 days before the survey and indicated that their parents or other adults in their family had talked to them about their expectations when it comes to drinking alcohol, by sex, race, parental education and grade

| Drank alcohol on school property | | | | Discussed expectations about alcohol with parents | | |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------------|---------------------------|---|-------------|--------------------|
| Category | % | CI | | Category | % | CI |
| Gender | | | Gender | | | |
| Female | 2.9 | 2.0 - 3.8 | | Female | 73.8 | 71.2 - 76.4 |
| Male | 3.4 | 1.9 - 4.8 | | Male | 74.9 | 72.4 - 77.4 |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | Race/Ethnicity | | | |
| White | 1.9 | 1.3 - 2.5 | | White | 77.9 | 76.0 - 79.8 |
| Black | 4.7 | 2.8 - 6.6 | | Black | 69.9 | 66.7 - 73.1 |
| Hispanic | 5.4 | 3.1 - 7.7 | | Hispanic | 71.9 | 66.3 - 77.6 |
| Asian | 2.1 | 0.1 - 4.1 | | Asian | 65.7 | 57.7 - 62.0 |
| Multiple | 3.8 | 1.9 - 5.8 | | Multiple | 70.7 | 64.4 - 76.9 |
| Parental Education | | | Parental Education | | | |
| Low | 4.1 | 2.7 - 5.5 | | Low | 73.8 | 70.8 - 76.9 |
| High | 2.3 | 1.3 - 3.3 | | High | 77.9 | 75.9 - 79.8 |
| Grade | | | Grade | | | |
| 9th | 2.9 | 1.7 - 4.1 | | 9th | 72.4 | 69.4 - 75.3 |
| 10th | 2.9 | 1.5 - 4.3 | | 10th | 75.1 | 70.7 - 79.6 |
| 11th | 2.7 | 1.4 - 4.0 | | 11th | 77.2 | 74.7 - 79.7 |
| 12th | 4.2 | 1.8 - 6.6 | | 12th | 73.7 | 69.8 - 77.6 |
| Total | 3.2 | 2.3 - 4.0 | | Total | 74.4 | 72.4 - 76.3 |

Table 18. Percentage of high school students who had used marijuana one or more times in their life and had used marijuana one or more times in the 30 days before the survey, by sex, race, parental education and grade

| Ever used marijuana | | | Current marijuana use | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Category | % | CI | Category | % | CI |
| Gender | | | Gender | | |
| Female | 34.1 | 31.3 - 36.8 | Female | 18.9 | 16.8 - 20.9 |
| Male | 39.5 | 36.7 - 42.2 | Male | 22.3 | 20.1 - 24.5 |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | Race/Ethnicity | | |
| White | 33.5 | 30.7 - 36.3 | White | 19.0 | 16.8 - 21.2 |
| Black | 41.5 | 38.4 - 44.5 | Black | 23.3 | 21.0 - 25.5 |
| Hispanic | 36.5 | 30.4 - 42.6 | Hispanic | 17.2 | 12.6 - 21.8 |
| Asian | 20.0 | 13.1 - 26.9 | Asian | 11.2 | 6.4 - 62.0 |
| Multiple | 43.1 | 36.1 - 50.1 | Multiple | 24.1 | 18.7 - 29.5 |
| Parental Education | | | Parental Education | | |
| Low | 45.0 | 41.8 - 48.1 | Low | 25.2 | 22.1 - 28.3 |
| High | 31.6 | 29.2 - 34.1 | High | 18.4 | 16.4 - 20.4 |
| Grade | | | Grade | | |
| 9th | 26.6 | 22.5 - 30.7 | 9th | 15.3 | 12.3 - 18.4 |
| 10th | 33.1 | 29.6 - 36.7 | 10th | 18.9 | 16.2 - 21.6 |
| 11th | 44.3 | 40.5 - 48.1 | 11th | 23.8 | 20.4 - 27.1 |
| 12th | 47.4 | 42.3 - 52.5 | 12th | 26.6 | 22.9 - 30.2 |
| Total | 36.7 | 34.7 - 38.7 | Total | 20.5 | 19.1 - 22.0 |

Table 19. Percentage of high school students who had tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years and had used any form of cocaine (i.e., powder, crack, or freebase) one or more times during their life, by sex, race, parental education and grade

| Smoked marijuana before age 13 years | | | | Ever used cocaine | | | | |
|---|------------|------------|----------|---------------------------|------------|------------|----------|------------|
| Category | % | CI | | Category | % | CI | | |
| Gender | | | | Gender | | | | |
| Female | 6.1 | 4.4 | - | 7.9 | 3.4 | 2.4 | - | 4.5 |
| Male | 9.2 | 7.0 | - | 11.3 | 5.2 | 3.6 | - | 6.8 |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | | Race/Ethnicity | | | | |
| White | 4.6 | 3.0 | - | 6.1 | 4.9 | 3.3 | - | 6.5 |
| Black | 11.7 | 9.3 | - | 14.1 | 3.2 | 1.9 | - | 4.5 |
| Hispanic | 7.5 | 4.3 | - | 10.7 | 6.9 | 3.0 | - | 10.8 |
| Asian | 4.9 | 0.4 | - | 9.5 | 4.2 | 0.6 | - | 62.0 |
| Multiple | 10.1 | 6.4 | - | 13.9 | 4.3 | 2.2 | - | 6.4 |
| Parental Education | | | | Parental Education | | | | |
| Low | 10.6 | 7.8 | - | 13.5 | 5.6 | 3.7 | - | 7.5 |
| High | 5.2 | 4.0 | - | 6.5 | 3.5 | 2.2 | - | 4.8 |
| Grade | | | | Grade | | | | |
| 9th | 9.7 | 6.6 | - | 12.7 | 3.6 | 1.7 | - | 5.5 |
| 10th | 7.3 | 4.7 | - | 10.0 | 4.2 | 2.1 | - | 6.2 |
| 11th | 6.8 | 5.0 | - | 8.6 | 4.4 | 3.3 | - | 5.5 |
| 12th | 5.7 | 3.8 | - | 7.6 | 5.4 | 2.6 | - | 8.3 |
| Total | 7.6 | 6.0 | - | 9.2 | 4.3 | 3.1 | - | 5.5 |

Table 20. Percentage of high school students who had sniffed glue, breathed contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times during their life and had used heroin (also called smack, junk, or China White) one or more days during their life, by sex, race, parental education and grade

| Ever used inhalants | | | Ever used heroin | | |
|---------------------------|------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------|------------------|
| Category | % | CI | Category | % | CI |
| Gender | | | Gender | | |
| Female | 7.8 | 6.1 - 9.6 | Female | 1.4 | 0.6 - 2.1 |
| Male | 5.5 | 4.0 - 7.1 | Male | 3.4 | 2.2 - 4.7 |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | Race/Ethnicity | | |
| White | 6.8 | 4.7 - 9.0 | White | 2.1 | 1.0 - 3.2 |
| Black | 6.1 | 4.6 - 7.5 | Black | 2.3 | 1.2 - 3.5 |
| Hispanic | 7.3 | 4.5 - 10.1 | Hispanic | 4.8 | 2.1 - 7.5 |
| Asian | 8.8 | 3.0 - 14.5 | Asian | 5.0 | 1.0 - 62.0 |
| Multiple | 8.8 | 5.4 - 12.3 | Multiple | 1.2 | 0.1 - 2.2 |
| Parental Education | | | Parental Education | | |
| Low | 7.8 | 5.1 - 10.4 | Low | 3.0 | 1.5 - 4.6 |
| High | 5.8 | 4.4 - 7.2 | High | 1.7 | 0.8 - 2.7 |
| Grade | | | Grade | | |
| 9th | 7.4 | 5.3 - 9.4 | 9th | 2.3 | 0.8 - 3.8 |
| 10th | 8.1 | 5.5 - 10.7 | 10th | 2.2 | 0.9 - 3.6 |
| 11th | 6.4 | 4.9 - 8.0 | 11th | 2.5 | 1.8 - 3.2 |
| 12th | 4.3 | 2.6 - 6.0 | 12th | 2.5 | 0.3 - 4.6 |
| Total | 6.7 | 5.3 - 8.2 | Total | 2.4 | 1.5 - 3.3 |

Table 21. Percentage of high school students who had used methamphetamines (also called speed, crystal, crank, or ice) one or more time during their life and had used ecstasy (also called MDMA) one or more times during their life, by sex, race, parental education and grade

| Ever used methamphetamine | | | | Ever used ecstasy | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------|------------|----------|---------------------------|--------------|------------|------------|----------|------------|
| Category | % | CI | | Category | % | CI | | | |
| Gender | | | | Gender | | | | | |
| Female | 2.5 | 1.7 | - | 3.3 | Female | 4.3 | 2.7 | - | 5.9 |
| Male | 4.1 | 2.9 | - | 5.3 | Male | 6.7 | 5.0 | - | 8.4 |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | | Race/Ethnicity | | | | | |
| White | 3.6 | 2.6 | - | 4.6 | White | 6.6 | 4.4 | - | 8.7 |
| Black | 2.7 | 1.5 | - | 4.0 | Black | 4.1 | 2.8 | - | 5.3 |
| Hispanic | 5.6 | 2.2 | - | 9.0 | Hispanic | 5.9 | 3.3 | - | 8.5 |
| Asian | 6.0 | 1.3 | - | 10.6 | Asian | 6.3 | 1.2 | - | 62.0 |
| Multiple | 2.4 | 0.6 | - | 4.2 | Multiple | 4.6 | 2.6 | - | 6.6 |
| Parental Education | | | | Parental Education | | | | | |
| Low | 4.0 | 2.5 | - | 5.4 | Low | 7.7 | 5.7 | - | 9.6 |
| High | 2.7 | 1.8 | - | 3.5 | High | 4.4 | 2.8 | - | 6.0 |
| Grade | | | | Grade | | | | | |
| 9th | 2.6 | 1.1 | - | 4.0 | 9th | 4.2 | 2.6 | - | 5.9 |
| 10th | 3.4 | 1.6 | - | 5.1 | 10th | 4.3 | 2.8 | - | 5.8 |
| 11th | 4.4 | 3.0 | - | 5.7 | 11th | 8.5 | 6.4 | - | 10.6 |
| 12th | 3.2 | 1.9 | - | 4.6 | 12th | 5.8 | 2.6 | - | 8.9 |
| Total | 3.3 | 2.5 | - | 4.2 | Total | 5.5 | 4.1 | - | 6.9 |

Table 22. Percentage of high school students who had taken steroid pills or shots with a doctor's prescription one or more time during their life and had abused prescription medications without a doctor's prescription to relieve pain, relieve anxiety, stay awake, or alter their mood at least once during their life, by sex, race, parental education and grade

| Ever used steroids | | | Ever abused prescription drugs | | |
|---------------------------|------------|------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Category | % | CI | Category | % | CI |
| Gender | | | Gender | | |
| Female | 1.5 | 1.0 - 2.1 | Female | 23.5 | 21.5 - 25.5 |
| Male | 3.7 | 2.5 - 4.8 | Male | 19.2 | 16.8 - 21.7 |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | Race/Ethnicity | | |
| White | 2.0 | 1.4 - 2.7 | White | 22.5 | 20.3 - 24.8 |
| Black | 3.0 | 1.9 - 4.1 | Black | 19.2 | 16.7 - 21.7 |
| Hispanic | 3.8 | 0.8 - 6.8 | Hispanic | 24.1 | 18.0 - 30.3 |
| Asian | 7.0 | 1.9 - 12.1 | Asian | 18.8 | 10.8 - 62.0 |
| Multiple | 3.1 | 1.1 - 5.1 | Multiple | 27.7 | 21.9 - 33.5 |
| Parental Education | | | Parental Education | | |
| Low | 2.7 | 1.5 - 3.9 | Low | 26.2 | 23.2 - 29.2 |
| High | 2.2 | -5.4 - 9.8 | High | 19.2 | 17.1 - 21.2 |
| Grade | | | Grade | | |
| 9th | 2.3 | 1.1 - 3.6 | 9th | 17.6 | 14.9 - 20.4 |
| 10th | 3.1 | 2.0 - 4.3 | 10th | 21.1 | 18.1 - 24.0 |
| 11th | 2.5 | 1.4 - 3.6 | 11th | 25.5 | 22.0 - 29.0 |
| 12th | 2.3 | 1.1 - 3.4 | 12th | 23.1 | 18.2 - 27.9 |
| Total | 2.6 | 1.9 - 3.3 | Total | 21.4 | 19.7 - 23.0 |

Table 23. Percentage of high school students who had been offered, sold, or given illegal drugs on school property one or more times in the 12 months before the survey, by sex, race, parental education and grade

| Offered or sold drugs on school property | | | |
|---|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| Category | % | CI | |
| Gender | | | |
| Female | 20.1 | 18.0 - | 22.2 |
| Male | 30.0 | 27.2 - | 32.8 |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | |
| White | 21.0 | 19.1 - | 22.9 |
| Black | 29.1 | 26.4 - | 31.8 |
| Hispanic | 31.4 | 26.1 - | 36.6 |
| Asian | 20.7 | 13.6 - | 27.7 |
| Multiple | 29.9 | 24.3 - | 35.4 |
| Parental Education | | | |
| Low | 30.0 | 26.9 - | 33.1 |
| High | 22.4 | 20.2 - | 24.6 |
| Grade | | | |
| 9th | 23.1 | 20.1 - | 26.1 |
| 10th | 27.5 | 23.6 - | 31.4 |
| 11th | 26.3 | 23.4 - | 29.2 |
| 12th | 23.2 | 19.7 - | 26.6 |
| Total | 25.0 | 23.2 - | 26.8 |

Table 24. Percentage of high school students who had been at gatherings or parties in a home where parents permitted students to use alcohol one or more times in the 30 days before the survey and had been at gatherings or parties in a home where parents permitted students to use marijuana one or more times in the 30 days before the survey, by sex, race, parental education and grade

| Parents permitted alcohol use | | | Parents permitted marijuana use | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Category | % | CI | Category | % | CI |
| Gender | | | Gender | | |
| Female | 26.7 | 24.2 - 29.2 | Female | 17.5 | 15.6 - 19.5 |
| Male | 27.1 | 24.6 - 29.5 | Male | 16.8 | 14.7 - 19.0 |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | Race/Ethnicity | | |
| White | 25.0 | 23.1 - 26.9 | White | 14.6 | 12.9 - 16.2 |
| Black | 29.5 | 26.2 - 32.8 | Black | 21.5 | 18.9 - 24.0 |
| Hispanic | 31.1 | 25.2 - 37.0 | Hispanic | 19.1 | 13.6 - 24.6 |
| Asian | 18.6 | 10.6 - 26.6 | Asian | 13.3 | 7.1 - 62.0 |
| Multiple | 29.3 | 21.6 - 36.9 | Multiple | 18.9 | 13.5 - 24.3 |
| Parental Education | | | Parental Education | | |
| Low | 28.6 | 25.6 - 31.6 | Low | 20.8 | 18.0 - 23.5 |
| High | 25.9 | 23.6 - 28.3 | High | 14.6 | 13.1 - 16.1 |
| Grade | | | Grade | | |
| 9th | 19.6 | 16.4 - 22.8 | 9th | 13.1 | 10.1 - 16.2 |
| 10th | 25.7 | 22.5 - 28.8 | 10th | 16.0 | 13.5 - 18.5 |
| 11th | 29.0 | 25.7 - 32.3 | 11th | 19.3 | 16.4 - 22.2 |
| 12th | 36.1 | 32.8 - 39.3 | 12th | 21.7 | 18.8 - 24.7 |
| Total | 26.9 | 25.2 - 28.7 | Total | 17.2 | 15.7 - 18.7 |

Table 25. Percentage of high school students who had been at gatherings or parties in a home where parents had purchased alcohol for student use one or more times in the 30 days before the survey and had been at gatherings or parties in a home where parents had purchased marijuana for student use one or more times in the 30 days before the survey, by sex, race, parental education and grade

| Parents purchased alcohol for student use | | | Parents purchased marijuana use for student use | | |
|---|-------------|--------------------|---|------------|------------------|
| Category | % | CI | Category | % | CI |
| Gender | | | Gender | | |
| Female | 12.7 | 10.9 - 14.4 | Female | 7.0 | 5.4 - 8.6 |
| Male | 15.3 | 13.5 - 17.1 | Male | 10.1 | 8.1 - 12.0 |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | Race/Ethnicity | | |
| White | 12.0 | 10.1 - 13.8 | White | 5.3 | 4.2 - 6.4 |
| Black | 16.4 | 14.2 - 18.7 | Black | 12.8 | 10.6 - 15.0 |
| Hispanic | 19.0 | 13.1 - 25.0 | Hispanic | 13.4 | 9.2 - 17.6 |
| Asian | 13.8 | 6.6 - 21.0 | Asian | 8.9 | 3.3 - 62.0 |
| Multiple | 19.5 | 12.9 - 26.2 | Multiple | 12.8 | 7.9 - 17.7 |
| Parental Education | | | Parental Education | | |
| Low | 19.0 | 16.7 - 21.3 | Low | 12.3 | 9.2 - 15.5 |
| High | 10.5 | 9.2 - 11.9 | High | 5.6 | 4.5 - 6.6 |
| Grade | | | Grade | | |
| 9th | 11.4 | 8.6 - 14.2 | 9th | 8.9 | 6.6 - 11.3 |
| 10th | 12.5 | 9.8 - 15.3 | 10th | 8.7 | 5.9 - 11.5 |
| 11th | 15.0 | 11.7 - 18.3 | 11th | 7.5 | 5.4 - 9.6 |
| 12th | 17.6 | 14.8 - 20.5 | 12th | 8.4 | 6.3 - 10.5 |
| Total | 14.0 | 12.7 - 15.2 | Total | 8.5 | 7.1 - 9.9 |

Table 26. Percentage of high school students who had been in a physical fight in the 12 months before the survey and had been in a physical fight on school property one or more times in the 12 months before the survey, by sex, race, parental education and grade

| In a physical fight | | | In a fight on school property | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Category | % | CI | Category | % | CI |
| Gender | | | Gender | | |
| Female | 27.1 | 23.5 - 30.7 | Female | 9.0 | 6.9 - 11.0 |
| Male | 38.1 | 35.0 - 41.2 | Male | 13.4 | 10.8 - 16.1 |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | Race/Ethnicity | | |
| White | 22.6 | 20.0 - 25.2 | White | 5.3 | 3.9 - 6.8 |
| Black | 44.2 | 40.8 - 47.6 | Black | 18.6 | 16.0 - 21.2 |
| Hispanic | 46.7 | 40.3 - 53.0 | Hispanic | 14.1 | 10.1 - 18.1 |
| Asian | 20.7 | 12.6 - 28.8 | Asian | 5.3 | 1.5 - 62.0 |
| Multiple | 39.8 | 32.8 - 46.7 | Multiple | 16.2 | 10.5 - 22.0 |
| Parental Education | | | Parental Education | | |
| Low | 41.6 | 36.2 - 47.0 | Low | 15.3 | 11.8 - 18.7 |
| High | 24.9 | 22.5 - 27.2 | High | 7.7 | 6.0 - 9.3 |
| Grade | | | Grade | | |
| 9th | 37.3 | 32.5 - 42.1 | 9th | 15.9 | 12.2 - 19.6 |
| 10th | 36.0 | 31.1 - 40.9 | 10th | 12.5 | 9.8 - 15.2 |
| 11th | 32.2 | 28.6 - 35.8 | 11th | 8.5 | 6.1 - 10.9 |
| 12th | 22.3 | 18.4 - 26.3 | 12th | 5.8 | 3.4 - 8.1 |
| Total | 32.7 | 29.6 - 35.7 | Total | 11.2 | 9.3 - 13.1 |

Table 27. Percentage of high school students who carried a weapon (e.g., gun, knife, or club) one or more times in the 30 days before the survey and students who carried a weapon (e.g., gun, knife, or club) one or more times on school property in the 30 days before the survey, by sex, race, parental education and grade

| Carried a weapon | | | | Carried weapon on school property | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------------|--|-----------------------------------|------------|------------------|
| Category | % | CI | | Category | % | CI |
| Gender | | | | | | |
| Female | 6.9 | 5.4 - 8.5 | | Female | 1.9 | 1.3 - 2.6 |
| Male | 16.4 | 13.8 - 19.1 | | Male | 4.0 | 2.8 - 5.1 |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | | | | |
| White | 8.6 | 6.8 - 10.3 | | White | 2.0 | 1.3 - 2.6 |
| Black | 14.8 | 12.3 - 17.2 | | Black | 4.0 | 2.5 - 5.5 |
| Hispanic | 19.1 | 13.1 - 25.1 | | Hispanic | 4.9 | 1.9 - 8.0 |
| Asian | 8.7 | 3.4 - 14.1 | | Asian | 4.0 | 0.2 - 62.0 |
| Multiple | 13.2 | 8.8 - 17.6 | | Multiple | 2.6 | 0.6 - 4.6 |
| Parental Education | | | | | | |
| Low | 15.0 | 11.4 - 18.6 | | Low | 3.7 | 2.1 - 5.2 |
| High | 8.6 | 7.2 - 10.0 | | High | 2.3 | 1.7 - 2.9 |
| Grade | | | | | | |
| 9th | 11.3 | 8.5 - 14.2 | | 9th | 3.3 | 2.0 - 4.6 |
| 10th | 13.8 | 10.8 - 16.8 | | 10th | 3.2 | 2.0 - 4.4 |
| 11th | 11.1 | 8.5 - 13.7 | | 11th | 3.0 | 1.6 - 4.4 |
| 12th | 9.9 | 7.6 - 12.2 | | 12th | 2.0 | 1.2 - 2.8 |
| Total | 11.7 | 9.8 - 13.6 | | Total | 2.9 | 2.2 - 3.7 |

Table 28. Percentage of high school students who did not go to school because they felt unsafe at or on the way to or from school one or more times in the 30 days before the survey and had seriously considered attempting suicide one or more times in the 12 months before the survey, by sex, race, parental education and grade

| Did not go to school because of safety concerns | | | Seriously considered suicide | | | | |
|---|------------|------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------|--|
| Category | % | CI | Category | % | CI | | |
| Gender | | | | Gender | | | |
| Female | 5.3 | 4.0 - 6.5 | | Female | 15.2 | 13.3 - 17.1 | |
| Male | 6.6 | 5.0 - 8.1 | | Male | 8.4 | 7.0 - 9.8 | |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | | Race/Ethnicity | | | |
| White | 2.6 | 1.8 - 3.4 | | White | 10.7 | 9.6 - 11.9 | |
| Black | 9.2 | 7.3 - 11.1 | | Black | 12.3 | 10.4 - 14.3 | |
| Hispanic | 12.5 | 7.2 - 17.7 | | Hispanic | 15.1 | 9.4 - 20.8 | |
| Asian | 8.9 | 3.2 - 14.5 | | Asian | 13.1 | 7.1 - 62.0 | |
| Multiple | 8.2 | 4.7 - 11.7 | | Multiple | 19.4 | 15.0 - 23.8 | |
| Parental Education | | | | Parental Education | | | |
| Low | 6.9 | 5.1 - 8.8 | | Low | 13.5 | 11.6 - 15.4 | |
| High | 4.4 | 3.4 - 5.5 | | High | 9.6 | 8.4 - 10.9 | |
| Grade | | | | Grade | | | |
| 9th | 7.3 | 5.1 - 9.4 | | 9th | 12.3 | 10.0 - 14.7 | |
| 10th | 6.9 | 5.1 - 8.6 | | 10th | 12.0 | 9.3 - 14.6 | |
| 11th | 5.7 | 4.0 - 7.5 | | 11th | 12.7 | 10.5 - 15.0 | |
| 12th | 3.0 | 1.6 - 4.4 | | 12th | 10.1 | 8.2 - 12.0 | |
| Total | 5.9 | 4.8 - 7.1 | | Total | 11.9 | 10.7 - 13.1 | |

Table 29. Percentage of high school students who had attempted suicide one or more times during the 12 months before the survey and had been bullied on school property one or more times in the 12 months before the survey, by sex, race, parental education and grade

| Attempted suicide | | | Bullied on school property | | |
|---------------------------|------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Category | % | CI | Category | % | CI |
| Gender | | | Gender | | |
| Female | 9.6 | 8.0 - 11.3 | Female | 16.3 | 14.2 - 18.5 |
| Male | 8.7 | 7.2 - 10.3 | Male | 15.6 | 13.7 - 17.5 |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | Race/Ethnicity | | |
| White | 7.0 | 5.7 - 8.3 | White | 18.9 | 16.7 - 21.2 |
| Black | 11.3 | 9.2 - 13.4 | Black | 12.2 | 10.1 - 14.3 |
| Hispanic | 13.7 | 8.4 - 18.9 | Hispanic | 14.6 | 10.1 - 19.1 |
| Asian | 14.0 | 7.8 - 20.2 | Asian | 20.9 | 14.4 - 62.0 |
| Multiple | 11.8 | 6.8 - 16.8 | Multiple | 17.7 | 12.5 - 23.0 |
| Parental Education | | | Parental Education | | |
| Low | 10.3 | 7.8 - 12.7 | Low | 15.2 | 13.1 - 17.3 |
| High | 8.0 | 6.7 - 9.3 | High | 17.2 | 15.1 - 19.3 |
| Grade | | | Grade | | |
| 9th | 11.1 | 8.9 - 13.4 | 9th | 19.8 | 17.0 - 22.6 |
| 10th | 9.0 | 6.8 - 11.3 | 10th | 16.4 | 14.0 - 18.8 |
| 11th | 9.2 | 7.2 - 11.1 | 11th | 14.5 | 12.1 - 16.8 |
| 12th | 6.6 | 4.5 - 8.7 | 12th | 11.4 | 7.9 - 14.8 |
| Total | 9.2 | 7.9 - 10.5 | Total | 16.0 | 14.4 - 17.6 |

Table 30. Percentage of high school students who had been the victim of electronic gossip or bullying (e.g., email, chat rooms, instant messaging, web sites, or text messaging) one or more times in the 12 months before the survey and were hit, slapped, or physically hurt by their boyfriend or girlfriend (dating violence), by sex, race, parental education and grade

| Victim of electronic bullying | | | Dating violence | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------|-------------------|--|
| Category | % | CI | Category | % | CI | | |
| Gender | | | | Gender | | | |
| Female | 22.6 | 20.8 - 24.4 | | Female | 11.7 | 9.8 - 13.5 | |
| Male | 12.1 | 10.5 - 13.7 | | Male | 11.0 | 8.5 - 13.4 | |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | | Race/Ethnicity | | | |
| White | 18.4 | 16.8 - 20.0 | | White | 7.4 | 5.6 - 9.2 | |
| Black | 15.2 | 12.9 - 17.6 | | Black | 15.5 | 13.2 - 17.7 | |
| Hispanic | 21.6 | 15.6 - 27.5 | | Hispanic | 19.4 | 14.6 - 24.2 | |
| Asian | 14.9 | 8.9 - 21.0 | | Asian | 8.4 | 4.0 - 62.0 | |
| Multiple | 21.3 | 16.4 - 26.1 | | Multiple | 14.0 | 8.3 - 19.7 | |
| Parental Education | | | | Parental Education | | | |
| Low | 18.9 | 16.7 - 21.1 | | Low | 14.5 | 11.6 - 17.4 | |
| High | 17.2 | 15.7 - 18.7 | | High | 8.1 | 6.7 - 9.6 | |
| Grade | | | | Grade | | | |
| 9th | 16.6 | 14.4 - 18.7 | | 9th | 11.2 | 8.4 - 14.1 | |
| 10th | 18.4 | 15.4 - 21.4 | | 10th | 10.7 | 7.6 - 13.8 | |
| 11th | 18.5 | 16.0 - 21.0 | | 11th | 11.6 | 9.7 - 13.5 | |
| 12th | 15.9 | 12.6 - 19.2 | | 12th | 11.4 | 9.1 - 13.7 | |
| Total | 17.4 | 16.1 - 18.6 | | Total | 11.3 | 9.6 - 13.0 | |

Table 31. Percentage of high school students who had been forced to have sexual intercourse and had injured themselves purposely, (e.g., cutting or burning themselves) without wanting to die one or more times in the 12 months before the survey (intentional self harm), by sex, race, parental education and grade

| Forced to have sexual intercourse | | | | Intentional self harm | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Category | % | CI | | Category | % | CI |
| Gender | | | Gender | | | |
| Female | 10.5 | 9.1 - 11.8 | | Female | 16.3 | 14.4 - 18.3 |
| Male | 4.9 | 3.7 - 6.0 | | Male | 9.0 | 7.6 - 10.5 |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | Race/Ethnicity | | | |
| White | 5.8 | 4.7 - 6.9 | | White | 12.7 | 11.0 - 14.4 |
| Black | 9.1 | 7.4 - 10.9 | | Black | 11.9 | 9.9 - 13.9 |
| Hispanic | 14.0 | 10.1 - 17.8 | | Hispanic | 17.2 | 12.8 - 21.6 |
| Asian | 6.7 | 2.7 - 10.7 | | Asian | 11.1 | 4.7 - 62.0 |
| Multiple | 13.0 | 8.4 - 17.6 | | Multiple | 16.7 | 11.7 - 21.8 |
| Parental Education | | | Parental Education | | | |
| Low | 10.2 | 8.5 - 11.9 | | Low | 12.5 | 10.5 - 14.4 |
| High | 6.1 | 5.0 - 7.2 | | High | 12.0 | 10.7 - 13.4 |
| Grade | | | Grade | | | |
| 9th | 7.3 | 5.6 - 8.9 | | 9th | 14.5 | 11.6 - 17.4 |
| 10th | 6.4 | 4.5 - 8.2 | | 10th | 12.8 | 10.5 - 15.0 |
| 11th | 8.8 | 7.1 - 10.4 | | 11th | 13.3 | 10.7 - 16.0 |
| 12th | 8.5 | 6.5 - 10.4 | | 12th | 9.3 | 7.5 - 11.0 |
| Total | 7.7 | 6.7 - 8.7 | | Total | 12.8 | 11.5 - 14.1 |

Table 32. Percentage of high school students who felt so sad and hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities one or more times in the 30 days before the survey, by sex, race, parental education and grade

| Felt sad or hopeless | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| Category | % | CI | |
| Gender | | | |
| Female | 32.4 | 29.4 - | 35.5 |
| Male | 18.4 | 16.7 - | 20.1 |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | |
| White | 22.5 | 20.5 - | 24.6 |
| Black | 27.9 | 24.8 - | 30.9 |
| Hispanic | 36.3 | 27.9 - | 44.6 |
| Asian | 20.6 | 13.8 - | 27.3 |
| Multiple | 33.8 | 26.2 - | 41.4 |
| Parental Education | | | |
| Low | 28.8 | 26.1 - | 31.5 |
| High | 22.6 | 20.6 - | 24.5 |
| Grade | | | |
| 9th | 25.0 | 22.0 - | 27.9 |
| 10th | 25.8 | 22.4 - | 29.2 |
| 11th | 28.1 | 24.9 - | 31.3 |
| 12th | 22.9 | 18.9 - | 26.9 |
| Total | 25.5 | 23.7 - | 27.4 |

Table 33. Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse during their life and had sexual intercourse with four or more partners during their life, by sex, race, parental education and grade

| Ever had sexual intercourse | | | Sex with 4 or more partners | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------|--|
| Category | % | CI | Category | % | CI | | |
| Gender | | | | Gender | | | |
| Female | 52.6 | 49.0 - 56.1 | | Female | 15.5 | 13.1 - 17.9 | |
| Male | 58.5 | 54.3 - 62.7 | | Male | 24.9 | 21.5 - 28.2 | |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | | Race/Ethnicity | | | |
| White | 41.6 | 37.4 - 45.7 | | White | 8.7 | 6.8 - 10.6 | |
| Black | 72.9 | 69.6 - 76.2 | | Black | 34.7 | 30.5 - 38.9 | |
| Hispanic | 68.8 | 60.5 - 77.2 | | Hispanic | 21.5 | 15.7 - 27.3 | |
| Asian | 19.5 | 13.9 - 25.1 | | Asian | 5.4 | 1.4 - 62.0 | |
| Multiple | 58.4 | 50.8 - 66.0 | | Multiple | 20.4 | 14.8 - 26.0 | |
| Parental Education | | | | Parental Education | | | |
| Low | 68.6 | 64.6 - 72.6 | | Low | 27.8 | 23.5 - 32.2 | |
| High | 45.4 | 41.4 - 49.3 | | High | 12.9 | 10.5 - 15.3 | |
| Grade | | | | Grade | | | |
| 9th | 42.5 | 35.5 - 49.6 | | 9th | 14.4 | 10.2 - 18.5 | |
| 10th | 50.9 | 44.1 - 57.8 | | 10th | 18.5 | 13.3 - 23.8 | |
| 11th | 64.3 | 59.3 - 69.3 | | 11th | 20.0 | 16.5 - 23.6 | |
| 12th | 69.8 | 65.5 - 74.0 | | 12th | 29.1 | 23.9 - 34.3 | |
| Total | 55.5 | 52.2 - 58.8 | | Total | 20.0 | 17.5 - 22.4 | |

Table 34. Percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse with one or more person during the 3 months before the survey and had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years, by sex, race, parental education and grade

| Current sexual activity | | | Had sexual intercourse before age 13 years | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------|--|---------------------------|-------------|-------------------|--|
| Category | % | CI | Category | % | CI | | |
| Gender | | | | Gender | | | |
| Female | 34.0 | 31.3 - 36.7 | | Female | 4.4 | 3.0 - 5.9 | |
| Male | 33.0 | 29.9 - 36.1 | | Male | 17.9 | 13.9 - 21.9 | |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | | Race/Ethnicity | | | |
| White | 23.9 | 20.4 - 27.3 | | White | 3.8 | 2.4 - 5.3 | |
| Black | 47.6 | 43.7 - 51.4 | | Black | 19.3 | 14.8 - 23.8 | |
| Hispanic | 43.8 | 36.5 - 51.1 | | Hispanic | 16.2 | 11.2 - 21.1 | |
| Asian | 14.6 | 9.6 - 19.5 | | Asian | 3.7 | 0.8 - 62.0 | |
| Multiple | 34.2 | 27.1 - 41.2 | | Multiple | 12.3 | 7.8 - 16.9 | |
| Parental Education | | | | Parental Education | | | |
| Low | 44.8 | 41.2 - 48.3 | | Low | 13.8 | 9.7 - 18.0 | |
| High | 26.1 | 23.4 - 28.7 | | High | 7.2 | 5.1 - 9.2 | |
| Grade | | | | Grade | | | |
| 9th | 23.1 | 19.0 - 27.3 | | 9th | 16.6 | 11.3 - 21.8 | |
| 10th | 30.1 | 25.4 - 34.8 | | 10th | 11.0 | 6.2 - 15.7 | |
| 11th | 38.2 | 34.2 - 42.2 | | 11th | 7.1 | 4.6 - 9.5 | |
| 12th | 47.3 | 41.8 - 52.8 | | 12th | 5.8 | 3.4 - 8.2 | |
| Total | 33.6 | 31.3 - 35.9 | | Total | 11.0 | 8.5 - 13.4 | |

Table 35. Percentage of high school students who were currently sexually active condom use during their most recent sexual intercourse and currently sexually active hormonal birth control use to prevent pregnancy, by sex, race, parental education and grade

| Condom use | | | Used hormonal birth control | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Category | % | CI | Category | % | CI |
| Gender | | | Gender | | |
| Female | 56.3 | 52.1 - 60.5 | Female | 25.6 | 21.9 - 29.2 |
| Male | 70.1 | 66.6 - 73.6 | Male | 12.6 | 10.1 - 15.0 |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | Race/Ethnicity | | |
| White | 66.5 | 62.5 - 70.5 | White | 24.4 | 20.6 - 28.1 |
| Black | 62.3 | 58.7 - 66.0 | Black | 16.0 | 13.1 - 19.0 |
| Hispanic | 58.7 | 49.5 - 68.0 | Hispanic | 11.6 | 5.7 - 17.5 |
| Asian | 28.6 | 7.5 - 49.7 | Asian | 23.1 | -3.1 - 62.0 |
| Multiple | 57.8 | 47.1 - 68.5 | Multiple | 15.7 | 9.5 - 22.0 |
| Parental Education | | | Parental Education | | |
| Low | 58.4 | 54.4 - 62.3 | Low | 17.7 | 13.8 - 21.6 |
| High | 69.0 | 65.3 - 72.6 | High | 20.2 | 16.9 - 23.6 |
| Grade | | | Grade | | |
| 9th | 65.9 | 59.0 - 72.7 | 9th | 10.5 | 6.4 - 14.5 |
| 10th | 65.9 | 60.9 - 70.9 | 10th | 17.3 | 12.0 - 22.6 |
| 11th | 61.6 | 57.4 - 65.8 | 11th | 21.6 | 17.7 - 25.5 |
| 12th | 60.2 | 54.8 - 65.6 | 12th | 25.0 | 21.0 - 29.0 |
| Total | 63.2 | 60.5 - 65.9 | Total | 18.9 | 16.5 - 21.3 |

Table 36. Percentage of high school students who had been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant in their lifetime and students who indicated that their parents or other adults in their family had talked to them about their expectations when it comes to sex, by sex, race, parental education and grade

| Pregnant or got someone pregnant | | | Discussed expectations about sex with parents | | |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------------|---|-------------|--------------------|
| Category | % | CI | Category | % | CI |
| Gender | | | Gender | | |
| Female | 7.3 | 5.6 - 9.0 | Female | 75.5 | 55.5 - 95.4 |
| Male | 5.0 | 3.8 - 6.3 | Male | 66.5 | 64.2 - 68.9 |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | Race/Ethnicity | | |
| White | 2.1 | 1.5 - 2.8 | White | 66.2 | 64.0 - 68.4 |
| Black | 11.1 | 8.9 - 13.3 | Black | 79.0 | 76.5 - 81.5 |
| Hispanic | 14.3 | 8.3 - 20.3 | Hispanic | 76.8 | 71.4 - 82.2 |
| Asian | 2.7 | -0.4 - 5.9 | Asian | 49.5 | 39.8 - 62.0 |
| Multiple | 5.8 | 3.0 - 8.7 | Multiple | 72.7 | 66.3 - 79.1 |
| Parental Education | | | Parental Education | | |
| Low | 9.5 | 6.8 - 12.2 | Low | 73.4 | 69.8 - 77.0 |
| High | 3.4 | 2.6 - 4.2 | High | 70.2 | 68.1 - 72.3 |
| Grade | | | Grade | | |
| 9th | 4.3 | 2.8 - 5.8 | 9th | 68.7 | 65.7 - 71.7 |
| 10th | 6.0 | 3.8 - 8.2 | 10th | 72.1 | 68.2 - 76.1 |
| 11th | 7.5 | 5.4 - 9.7 | 11th | 72.8 | 69.6 - 76.0 |
| 12th | 7.8 | 5.4 - 10.3 | 12th | 71.8 | 68.6 - 75.0 |
| Total | 6.2 | 5.0 - 7.4 | Total | 71.1 | 69.5 - 72.8 |

Table 37. Percentage of high school students who had been taught about Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) or Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) infection in school and had been taught in school about other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) (e.g., genital herpes, genital warts, chlamydia, syphilis, gonorrhea, or human papillomavirus), by sex, race, parental education and grade

| Taught about HIV/AIDS in school | | | Taught about STDs in school | | |
|--|-------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Category | % | CI | Category | % | CI |
| Gender | | | Gender | | |
| Female | 91.9 | 90.4 - 93.3 | Female | 92.6 | 91.1 - 94.1 |
| Male | 88.1 | 86.0 - 90.1 | Male | 88.1 | 85.5 - 90.7 |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | Race/Ethnicity | | |
| White | 92.5 | 91.1 - 94.0 | White | 92.2 | 90.2 - 94.3 |
| Black | 86.8 | 84.1 - 89.5 | Black | 87.8 | 84.9 - 90.7 |
| Hispanic | 87.0 | 81.8 - 92.1 | Hispanic | 88.6 | 84.3 - 92.8 |
| Asian | 84.5 | 77.7 - 91.3 | Asian | 83.7 | 76.1 - 62.0 |
| Multiple | 90.1 | 86.5 - 93.6 | Multiple | 91.0 | 87.5 - 94.6 |
| Parental Education | | | Parental Education | | |
| Low | 89.3 | 86.7 - 91.8 | Low | 89.9 | 86.8 - 92.9 |
| High | 91.6 | 90.0 - 93.1 | High | 92.4 | 90.8 - 93.9 |
| Grade | | | Grade | | |
| 9th | 85.8 | 82.6 - 89.1 | 9th | 85.9 | 82.4 - 89.4 |
| 10th | 91.1 | 89.3 - 92.9 | 10th | 90.6 | 88.4 - 92.8 |
| 11th | 92.7 | 72.4 - 113.0 | 11th | 92.8 | 90.7 - 94.9 |
| 12th | 92.3 | 90.2 - 94.5 | 12th | 94.1 | 91.4 - 96.7 |
| Total | 90.0 | 88.5 - 91.5 | Total | 90.3 | 88.5 - 92.2 |

Table 38. Percentage of high school students who had been tested for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and had had been diagnosed by a doctor or nurse with a sexually transmitted disease (STD), by sex, race, parental education and grade

| Tested for HIV | | | Diagnosed with STD | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------|---------------------------|------------|------------------|
| Category | % | CI | Category | % | CI |
| Gender | | | Gender | | |
| Female | 16.3 | 13.8 - 18.8 | Female | 5.2 | 3.9 - 6.4 |
| Male | 13.3 | 11.1 - 15.5 | Male | 4.3 | 2.9 - 5.6 |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | Race/Ethnicity | | |
| White | 8.4 | 6.8 - 9.9 | White | 1.9 | 1.2 - 2.6 |
| Black | 24.3 | 21.1 - 27.5 | Black | 8.8 | 6.9 - 10.7 |
| Hispanic | 22.0 | 15.3 - 28.8 | Hispanic | 7.5 | 4.1 - 10.9 |
| Asian | 10.8 | 5.8 - 15.9 | Asian | 6.1 | 2.0 - 62.0 |
| Multiple | 14.8 | 9.9 - 19.8 | Multiple | 3.4 | 1.4 - 5.3 |
| Parental Education | | | Parental Education | | |
| Low | 21.5 | 18.0 - 24.9 | Low | 7.1 | 4.8 - 9.4 |
| High | 9.3 | 7.6 - 10.9 | High | 2.8 | 2.0 - 3.7 |
| Grade | | | Grade | | |
| 9th | 11.5 | 9.0 - 13.9 | 9th | 3.8 | 2.4 - 5.2 |
| 10th | 14.2 | 10.5 - 17.9 | 10th | 4.2 | 2.3 - 6.1 |
| 11th | 15.7 | 12.6 - 18.8 | 11th | 4.8 | 3.4 - 6.3 |
| 12th | 19.4 | 15.4 - 23.4 | 12th | 6.4 | 3.6 - 9.2 |
| Total | 14.9 | 12.8 - 16.9 | Total | 4.8 | 3.7 - 5.8 |

Table 39. Percentage of high school students who saw a doctor or nurse in the 12 months before the survey when they were not sick or injured and who had described their health, in general, as fair or poor, by sex, race, parental education and grade

| Had doctors check up in past 12 months | | | Described health as fair or poor | | | | |
|--|-------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------|--|
| Category | % | CI | Category | % | CI | | |
| Gender | | | | Gender | | | |
| Female | 73.0 | 70.7 - 75.3 | | Female | 17.3 | 15.1 - 19.5 | |
| Male | 69.0 | 66.1 - 72.0 | | Male | 7.7 | 6.2 - 9.1 | |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | | Race/Ethnicity | | | |
| White | 74.8 | 72.0 - 77.5 | | White | 11.8 | 9.8 - 13.8 | |
| Black | 67.7 | 65.0 - 70.4 | | Black | 13.5 | 10.2 - 16.7 | |
| Hispanic | 57.8 | 48.9 - 66.6 | | Hispanic | 17.6 | 11.6 - 23.6 | |
| Asian | 60.5 | 50.4 - 70.7 | | Asian | 12.5 | 7.6 - 62.0 | |
| Multiple | 69.0 | 63.5 - 74.6 | | Multiple | 12.4 | 7.8 - 17.0 | |
| Parental Education | | | | Parental Education | | | |
| Low | 65.4 | 61.7 - 69.2 | | Low | 17.2 | 14.7 - 19.6 | |
| High | 77.6 | 75.2 - 80.0 | | High | 9.4 | 8.0 - 10.8 | |
| Grade | | | | Grade | | | |
| 9th | 69.8 | 66.3 - 73.2 | | 9th | 11.3 | 9.0 - 13.7 | |
| 10th | 70.4 | 66.6 - 74.1 | | 10th | 12.0 | 9.4 - 14.7 | |
| 11th | 72.0 | 68.5 - 75.4 | | 11th | 15.2 | 12.6 - 17.7 | |
| 12th | 72.7 | 68.9 - 76.6 | | 12th | 12.8 | 10.1 - 15.4 | |
| Total | 71.0 | 68.8 - 73.2 | | Total | 12.6 | 11.1 - 14.1 | |

Table 40. Percentage of high school students who had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma and who had lifetime asthma and still had asthma, in general, as fair or poor, by sex, race, parental education and grade

| Lifetime asthma | | | Current asthma | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------|--|
| Category | % | CI | Category | % | CI | | |
| Gender | | | | Gender | | | |
| Female | 21.9 | 20.2 - 23.5 | | Female | 13.1 | 11.7 - 14.4 | |
| Male | 22.8 | 20.7 - 24.9 | | Male | 9.3 | 7.8 - 10.7 | |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | | Race/Ethnicity | | | |
| White | 21.2 | 19.5 - 22.8 | | White | 10.8 | 9.6 - 12.1 | |
| Black | 23.5 | 20.7 - 26.3 | | Black | 11.5 | 9.7 - 13.3 | |
| Hispanic | 29.0 | 22.3 - 35.7 | | Hispanic | 14.5 | 8.7 - 20.3 | |
| Asian | 14.0 | 8.2 - 19.8 | | Asian | 4.4 | 0.9 - 62.0 | |
| Multiple | 22.0 | 16.4 - 27.6 | | Multiple | 13.1 | 8.2 - 17.9 | |
| Parental Education | | | | Parental Education | | | |
| Low | 23.0 | 20.1 - 25.8 | | Low | 12.4 | 10.3 - 14.5 | |
| High | 22.1 | 20.3 - 23.9 | | High | 11.1 | 9.8 - 12.4 | |
| Grade | | | | Grade | | | |
| 9th | 22.4 | 20.2 - 24.7 | | 9th | 11.1 | 9.1 - 13.1 | |
| 10th | 19.1 | 17.1 - 21.0 | | 10th | 10.1 | 8.1 - 12.0 | |
| 11th | 25.0 | 22.4 - 27.5 | | 11th | 12.9 | 10.8 - 14.9 | |
| 12th | 23.1 | 20.5 - 25.6 | | 12th | 10.8 | 8.7 - 12.8 | |
| Total | 22.3 | 21.0 - 23.6 | | Total | 11.2 | 10.2 - 12.2 | |

Table 41. Percentage of high school students who report getting an insufficient amount of sleep (e.g., 6 or less hours of sleep on an average school night) and arrived late to school due to lack of sleep one or more times in the 30 days before the survey, in general, as fair or poor, by sex, race, parental education and grade

| Received insufficient sleep | | | Late to school due to sleep | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Category | % | CI | Category | % | CI |
| Gender | | | Gender | | |
| Female | 44.4 | 41.3 - 47.5 | Female | 50.5 | 45.5 - 55.4 |
| Male | 39.2 | 36.3 - 42.1 | Male | 48.1 | 43.6 - 52.6 |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | Race/Ethnicity | | |
| White | 37.3 | 35.0 - 39.6 | White | 35.8 | 32.0 - 39.6 |
| Black | 47.8 | 44.3 - 51.3 | Black | 66.9 | 63.6 - 70.1 |
| Hispanic | 43.9 | 38.4 - 49.5 | Hispanic | 64.3 | 57.8 - 70.7 |
| Asian | 45.7 | 36.9 - 54.6 | Asian | 36.7 | 27.9 - 62.0 |
| Multiple | 46.4 | 40.4 - 52.4 | Multiple | 55.1 | 48.3 - 61.9 |
| Parental Education | | | Parental Education | | |
| Low | 48.8 | 45.9 - 51.7 | Low | 58.1 | 52.1 - 64.0 |
| High | 37.1 | 33.8 - 40.4 | High | 41.7 | 37.8 - 45.6 |
| Grade | | | Grade | | |
| 9th | 34.0 | 30.6 - 37.3 | 9th | 47.7 | 42.1 - 53.3 |
| 10th | 39.8 | 36.1 - 43.5 | 10th | 47.8 | 41.9 - 53.7 |
| 11th | 48.0 | 44.5 - 51.5 | 11th | 48.2 | 42.3 - 54.1 |
| 12th | 49.6 | 45.2 - 53.9 | 12th | 54.3 | 46.4 - 62.1 |
| Total | 41.9 | 39.5 - 44.3 | Total | 49.3 | 45.0 - 53.6 |

Table 42. Percentage of high school students who feel asleep during class one or more times during the 30 days before the survey and missed school without permission one or more times in 30 days before the survey, in general, as fair or poor, by sex, race, parental education and grade

| Fell asleep during class | | | Skipped class | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Category | % | CI | Category | % | CI |
| Gender | | | Gender | | |
| Female | 69.3 | 65.5 - 73.1 | Female | 28.7 | 25.0 - 32.4 |
| Male | 69.6 | 66.8 - 72.3 | Male | 27.6 | 24.0 - 31.1 |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | Race/Ethnicity | | |
| White | 65.0 | 62.3 - 67.6 | White | 17.8 | 15.2 - 20.5 |
| Black | 75.3 | 72.2 - 78.5 | Black | 41.8 | 38.1 - 45.6 |
| Hispanic | 72.4 | 65.7 - 79.0 | Hispanic | 43.2 | 35.8 - 50.6 |
| Asian | 63.3 | 53.6 - 73.0 | Asian | 16.9 | 10.2 - 62.0 |
| Multiple | 79.1 | 73.7 - 84.5 | Multiple | 32.2 | 26.1 - 38.3 |
| Parental Education | | | Parental Education | | |
| Low | 72.5 | 69.2 - 75.9 | Low | 37.4 | 32.6 - 42.2 |
| High | 66.1 | 62.7 - 69.6 | High | 21.3 | 18.5 - 24.2 |
| Grade | | | Grade | | |
| 9th | 64.7 | 60.7 - 68.7 | 9th | 27.3 | 22.8 - 31.7 |
| 10th | 71.6 | 67.5 - 75.7 | 10th | 25.5 | 21.0 - 29.9 |
| 11th | 71.6 | 67.2 - 76.0 | 11th | 29.8 | 24.3 - 35.2 |
| 12th | 71.8 | 68.0 - 75.6 | 12th | 30.9 | 24.2 - 37.7 |
| Total | 69.5 | 66.8 - 72.2 | Total | 28.2 | 25.0 - 31.3 |

Table 43. Percentage of high school students who had one or more trusted adults they would feel comfortable seeking help from if they had an important issue or question affecting their life and had one or more trusted friends they would trust to offer good advice on a really important secret or problem affecting their life, in general, as fair or poor, by sex, race, parental education and grade

| One or more trust adults | | | One or more trusted friends | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Category | % | CI | Category | % | CI |
| Gender | | | Gender | | |
| Female | 88.3 | 86.3 - 90.2 | Female | 93.0 | 91.4 - 94.6 |
| Male | 85.2 | 83.3 - 87.2 | Male | 88.3 | 86.0 - 90.6 |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | Race/Ethnicity | | |
| White | 88.9 | 87.0 - 90.8 | White | 94.6 | 93.3 - 95.8 |
| Black | 84.9 | 82.6 - 87.3 | Black | 85.9 | 83.3 - 88.4 |
| Hispanic | 78.0 | 72.7 - 83.3 | Hispanic | 85.8 | 80.5 - 91.1 |
| Asian | 83.8 | 77.1 - 90.5 | Asian | 90.0 | 85.0 - 92.0 |
| Multiple | 83.6 | 79.1 - 88.2 | Multiple | 87.9 | 84.2 - 91.5 |
| Parental Education | | | Parental Education | | |
| Low | 84.7 | 81.9 - 87.5 | Low | 89.5 | 86.9 - 92.1 |
| High | 89.7 | 88.2 - 91.1 | High | 92.8 | 91.2 - 94.4 |
| Grade | | | Grade | | |
| 9th | 84.1 | 81.7 - 86.4 | 9th | 86.9 | 84.3 - 89.5 |
| 10th | 88.6 | 86.9 - 90.4 | 10th | 90.2 | 87.6 - 92.9 |
| 11th | 86.1 | 82.3 - 89.8 | 11th | 92.3 | 90.2 - 94.3 |
| 12th | 89.3 | 87.0 - 91.6 | 12th | 94.7 | 92.7 - 96.7 |
| Total | 86.8 | 85.3 - 88.3 | Total | 90.7 | 89.1 - 92.2 |

Table 44. Percentage of high school students who had got the kind of help they need most of the time or always when they feel sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious, by sex, race, parental education and grade

| Get help when needed | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| Category | % | CI | |
| Gender | | | |
| Female | 35.9 | 33.1 | - 38.7 |
| Male | 32.5 | 29.7 | - 35.3 |
| Race/Ethnicity | | | |
| White | 37.1 | 34.4 | - 39.8 |
| Black | 31.9 | 28.1 | - 35.7 |
| Hispanic | 33.8 | 27.6 | - 40.0 |
| Asian | 33.9 | 22.8 | - 45.0 |
| Multiple | 22.0 | 15.8 | - 28.2 |
| Parental Education | | | |
| Low | 32.1 | 28.5 | - 35.6 |
| High | 37.4 | 34.8 | - 40.0 |
| Grade | | | |
| 9th | 32.8 | 28.8 | - 36.9 |
| 10th | 35.1 | 30.9 | - 39.4 |
| 11th | 34.9 | 30.4 | - 39.3 |
| 12th | 35.4 | 30.9 | - 39.9 |
| Total | 34.4 | 32.4 | - 36.4 |

Cuyahoga County High School YRBS

2009

Directions

This survey is about health behavior. It has been developed so you can tell us what you do that may affect your health. The information you give will be used to develop better health education for young people like yourself.

DO NOT write your name on this survey. The answers you give will be kept private. No one will know what you write. Answer the questions based on what you really do.

Completing this survey is voluntary. Whether or not you answer the questions will not affect your grade in this class. If you are not comfortable answering a question, just leave it blank.

The questions that ask about your background will be used only to describe the types of students completing the survey. The information will not be used to find out your name. No names will ever be reported.

Make sure to read every question. Fill in the circles completely. When you are finished, follow the instructions of the person giving you the survey.

Thank you very much for your help.



Child and Family Health Services

2009 Cuyahoga County Youth Risk Behavior Survey

1. What is your zip code?

Directions: Write your Zip code in the shaded boxes. Fill in the matching oval below each number.

Example

| ZipCode | | | | |
|---------|-----|-----|---|---|
| 4 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| (0) | (0) | (0) | | |
| ● | (1) | (1) | | |
| (2) | (2) | ● | | |
| (3) | (3) | (3) | | |
| (4) | (4) | (4) | | |
| (5) | ● | (5) | | |
| (6) | (6) | (6) | | |
| (7) | (7) | (7) | | |
| (8) | (8) | (8) | | |
| (9) | (9) | (9) | | |

2. How old are you?

- A. 12 years old or younger
- B. 13 years old
- C. 14 years old
- D. 15 years old
- E. 16 years old
- F. 17 years old
- G. 18 years old or older

3. What is your sex?

- A. Female
- B. Male

4. In what grade are you?

- A. 9th grade
- B. 10th grade
- C. 11th grade
- D. 12th grade
- E. Ungraded or other grade

5. Are you Hispanic or Latino?

- A. Yes
- B. No

6. What is your race? (**Select one or more responses.**)

- A. American Indian or Alaska Native
- B. Asian
- C. Black or African American
- D. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- E. White

7. What is the highest level of school your father completed?

- A. Completed grade school or less
- B. Some high school
- C. Completed high school
- D. Some college
- E. Completed college
- F. Graduate or professional school
- G. Don't know

8. What is the highest level of school your mother completed?

- A. Completed grade school or less
- B. Some high school
- C. Completed high school
- D. Some college
- E. Completed college
- F. Graduate or professional school
- G. Don't know

9. Which of the following people live in the same house as you? (**Select one or more responses.**)

- A. Mother
- B. Father
- C. Stepmother
- D. Stepfather
- E. Grandparent(s)
- F. Aunt(s)/Uncle(s)
- G. Brother(s)/Sister(s)
- H. My children
- I. Non-relative or other

10. How tall are you without your shoes on?

Directions: Write your height in the shaded blank boxes. Fill in the matching oval below each number.

Example

| Height | |
|--------|--------|
| Feet | Inches |
| 5 | 11 |
| (3) | (0) |
| (4) | (1) |
| ● | (2) |
| (6) | (3) |
| (7) | (4) |
| | (5) |
| | (6) |
| | (7) |
| | (8) |
| | (9) |
| | (10) |
| | ● |

2009 Cuyahoga County Youth Risk Behavior Survey

11. How much do you weigh without your shoes on?
Directions: Write your weight in the shaded blank boxes. Fill in the matching oval below each number.

Example

| Weight | | |
|--------|-----|-----|
| Pounds | | |
| 1 | 5 | 2 |
| (0) | (0) | (0) |
| ● | (1) | (1) |
| (2) | (2) | ● |
| (3) | (3) | (3) |
| (4) | (4) | |
| ● | (5) | |
| (6) | (6) | |
| (7) | (7) | |
| (8) | (8) | |
| (9) | (9) | |

The next 4 questions ask about safety.

12. When you rode a bicycle during the past 12 months, how often did you wear a helmet?

- A. I did not ride a bicycle during the past 12 months
- B. Never wore a helmet
- C. Rarely wore a helmet
- D. Sometimes wore a helmet
- E. Most of the time wore a helmet
- F. Always wore a helmet

13. How often do you wear a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else?

- A. Never
- B. Rarely
- C. Sometimes
- D. Most of the time
- E. Always

14. During the past 30 days, how many times did you ride in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?

- A. 0 times
- B. 1 time
- C. 2 or 3 times
- D. 4 or 5 times
- E. 6 or more times

15. During the past 30 days, how many times did you drive a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?

- A. 0 times
- B. 1 time
- C. 2 or 3 times
- D. 4 or 5 times
- E. 6 or more times

The next 8 questions ask about violence-related behaviors.

16. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club?

- A. 0 days
- B. 1 day
- C. 2 or 3 days
- D. 4 or 5 days
- E. 6 or more days

17. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property?

- A. 0 days
- B. 1 day
- C. 2 or 3 days
- D. 4 or 5 days
- E. 6 or more days

18. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you not go to school because you felt you would be unsafe at school or on your way to or from school?

- A. 0 days
- B. 1 day
- C. 2 or 3 days
- D. 4 or 5 days
- E. 6 or more days

19. During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight?

- A. 0 times
- B. 1 time
- C. 2 or 3 times
- D. 4 or 5 times
- E. 6 or 7 times
- F. 8 or 9 times
- G. 10 or 11 times
- H. 12 or more times

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20. During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight **on school property**?

- A. 0 times
- B. 1 time
- C. 2 or 3 times
- D. 4 or 5 times
- E. 6 or 7 times
- F. 8 or 9 times
- G. 10 or 11 times
- H. 12 or more times

21. During the past 12 months, did your boyfriend or girlfriend ever hit, slap, or physically hurt you on purpose?

- A. Yes
- B. No

22. Have you ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?

- A. Yes
- B. No

23. During the past 12 months, how many times did you do something to purposely hurt yourself without wanting to die, such as cutting or burning yourself on purpose?

- A. 0 times
- B. 1 time
- C. 2 or 3 times
- D. 4 or 5 times
- E. 6 or more times

The next 2 questions ask about bullying. Bullying is when 1 or more students tease, threaten, spread rumors about, hit, shove, or hurt another student over and over again. It is not bullying when 2 students of about the same strength or power argue or fight or tease each other in a friendly way.

24. During the past 12 months, have you ever been bullied **on school property**?

- A. Yes
- B. No

25. During the past 12 months, have you ever been the victim of **electronic gossip or bullying**, such as through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, Web sites, or text messaging?

- A. Yes
- B. No

The next 3 questions ask about sad feelings and suicide. Sometimes people feel so depressed about the future that they may consider attempting suicide, that is, taking some action to end their own life.

26. During the past 12 months, did you ever feel so sad and hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that you stopped doing some usual activities?

- A. Yes
- B. No

27. During the past 12 months, did you ever **seriously** consider attempting suicide?

- A. Yes
- B. No

28. During the past 12 months, how many times did you actually attempt suicide?

- A. 0 times
- B. 1 time
- C. 2 or 3 times
- D. 4 or 5 times
- E. 6 or more times

The next 8 questions ask about tobacco use.

29. Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?

- A. Yes
- B. No

30. How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?

- A. I have never smoked a whole cigarette
- B. 8 years old or younger
- C. 9 or 10 years old
- D. 11 or 12 years old
- E. 13 or 14 years old
- F. 15 or 16 years old
- G. 17 years old or older

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31. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?
- A. 0 days
 - B. 1 or 2 days
 - C. 3 to 5 days
 - D. 6 to 9 days
 - E. 10 to 19 days
 - F. 20 to 29 days
 - G. All 30 days
32. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes **on school property**?
- A. 0 days
 - B. 1 or 2 days
 - C. 3 to 5 days
 - D. 6 to 9 days
 - E. 10 to 19 days
 - F. 20 to 29 days
 - G. All 30 days
33. During the past 12 months, did you ever try **to quit** smoking cigarettes?
- A. I did not smoke during the past 12 months
 - B. Yes
 - C. No
34. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use **chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip**, such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandits, or Copenhagen?
- A. 0 days
 - B. 1 or 2 days
 - C. 3 to 5 days
 - D. 6 to 9 days
 - E. 10 to 19 days
 - F. 20 to 29 days
 - G. All 30 days
35. Have you ever tried smoking **cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars**, such as Black & Milds, Swisher Sweets, or Phillies, even one or two puffs?
- A. Yes
 - B. No
36. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke **cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars**, such as Black & Milds, Swisher Sweets, or Phillies?
- A. 0 days
 - B. 1 or 2 days
 - C. 3 to 5 days
 - D. 6 to 9 days
 - E. 10 to 19 days
 - F. 20 to 29 days
 - G. All 30 days
- The next 5 questions ask about drinking alcohol. This includes drinking beer, wine, wine coolers, and liquor such as rum, gin, vodka, or whiskey. For these questions, drinking alcohol does not include drinking a few sips of wine for religious purposes.
37. During your life, on how many days have you had at least one drink of alcohol? (Drinking alcohol does not include drinking a few sips of wine for religious purposes.)
- A. 0 days
 - B. 1 or 2 days
 - C. 3 to 9 days
 - D. 10 to 19 days
 - E. 20 to 39 days
 - F. 40 to 99 days
 - G. 100 or more days
38. How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol other than a few sips?
- A. I have never had a drink of alcohol other than a few sips
 - B. 8 years old or younger
 - C. 9 or 10 years old
 - D. 11 or 12 years old
 - E. 13 or 14 years old
 - F. 15 or 16 years old
 - G. 17 years old or older
39. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol?
- A. 0 days
 - B. 1 or 2 days
 - C. 3 to 5 days
 - D. 6 to 9 days
 - E. 10 to 19 days
 - F. 20 to 29 days
 - G. All 30 Days

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40. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours?

- A. 0 days
- B. 1 day
- C. 2 days
- D. 3 to 5 days
- E. 6 to 9 days
- F. 10 to 19 days
- G. 20 or more days

41. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol **on school property**?

- A. 0 days
- B. 1 or 2 days
- C. 3 to 5 days
- D. 6 to 9 days
- E. 10 to 19 days
- F. 20 to 29 days
- G. All 30 Days

The next 3 questions ask about marijuana use.

Marijuana also is called grass or pot.

42. During your life, how many times have you used marijuana?

- A. 0 times
- B. 1 or 2 times
- C. 3 to 9 times
- D. 10 to 19 times
- E. 20 to 39 times
- F. 40 to 99 times
- G. 100 or more times

43. How old were you when you tried marijuana for the first time?

- A. I have never tried marijuana
- B. 8 years old or younger
- C. 9 or 10 years old
- D. 11 or 12 years old
- E. 13 or 14 years old
- F. 15 or 16 years old
- G. 17 years old or older

44. During the past 30 days, how many times did you use marijuana?

- A. 0 times
- B. 1 or 2 times
- C. 3 to 9 times
- D. 10 to 19 times
- E. 20 to 39 times
- F. 40 or more times

The next 8 questions ask about other drugs.

45. During your life, how many times have you used **any** form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase?

- A. 0 times
- B. 1 or 2 times
- C. 3 to 9 times
- D. 10 to 19 times
- E. 20 to 39 times
- F. 40 or more times

46. During your life, how many times have you sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol or spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high?

- A. 0 times
- B. 1 or 2 times
- C. 3 to 9 times
- D. 10 to 19 times
- E. 20 to 39 times
- F. 40 or more times

47. During your life, how many times have you used **heroin** (also called smack, junk, or China White)?

- A. 0 times
- B. 1 or 2 times
- C. 3 to 9 times
- D. 10 to 19 times
- E. 20 to 39 times
- F. 40 or more times

48. During your life, how many times have you used **methamphetamines** (also called speed, crystal, crank, or ice)?

- A. 0 times
- B. 1 or 2 times
- C. 3 to 9 times
- D. 10 to 19 times
- E. 20 to 39 times
- F. 40 or more times

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49. During your life, how many times have you used **ecstasy** (also called MDMA)?
- A. 0 times
 - B. 1 or 2 times
 - C. 3 to 9 times
 - D. 10 to 19 times
 - E. 20 to 39 times
 - F. 40 or more times
50. During your life, how many times have you taken **steroid pills or shots** without a doctor's prescription?
- A. 0 times
 - B. 1 or 2 times
 - C. 3 to 9 times
 - D. 10 to 19 times
 - E. 20 to 39 times
 - F. 40 or more times
51. During your life, how many times have you taken **prescription medication** without a doctor's prescription to relieve pain, relieve anxiety, stay awake, or alter your mood?
- A. 0 times
 - B. 1 or 2 times
 - C. 3 to 9 times
 - D. 10 to 19 times
 - E. 20 to 39 times
 - F. 40 or more times
52. During the past 12 months, has anyone offered, sold, or given you an illegal drug **on school property**?
- A. Yes
 - B. No
- The next 9 questions ask about sex.**
53. Have you ever had sexual intercourse?
- A. Yes
 - B. No
54. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the first time?
- A. I have never had sexual intercourse
 - B. 11 years old or younger
 - C. 12 years old
 - D. 13 years old
 - E. 14 years old
 - F. 15 years old
 - G. 16 years old
 - H. 17 years old or older
55. During your life, with how many people have you had sexual intercourse?
- A. I have never had sexual intercourse
 - B. 1 person
 - C. 2 people
 - D. 3 people
 - E. 4 people
 - F. 5 people
 - G. 6 or more people
56. During the past 3 months, with how many people did you have sexual intercourse?
- A. I have never had sexual intercourse
 - B. I have had sexual intercourse, but not during the past 3 months
 - C. 1 person
 - D. 2 people
 - E. 3 people
 - F. 4 people
 - G. 5 people
 - H. 6 or more people
57. The **last time** you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner use a condom?
- A. I have never had sexual intercourse
 - B. Yes
 - C. No
58. The **last time** you had sexual intercourse, what **one** method did you or your partner use to **prevent pregnancy**? (Select only **one** response.)
- A. I have never had sexual intercourse
 - B. No method was used to prevent pregnancy
 - C. Birth control pills
 - D. Condoms
 - E. Depo-Provera (injectable birth control)
 - F. Withdrawal
 - G. Some other method
 - H. Not sure

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59. How many times in your life have you been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant?
- A. 0 times
 - B. 1 time
 - C. 2 times
 - D. Not sure
60. During your life, with whom have you had sexual contact?
- A. I have never had sexual contact
 - B. Females
 - C. Males
 - D. Females and males
61. Which of the following best describes your feelings?
- A. 100% heterosexual (attracted to persons of the opposite sex)
 - B. Mostly heterosexual
 - C. Bisexual (equally attracted to men and women)
 - D. Mostly homosexual
 - E. 100% homosexual (gay/lesbian; attracted to persons of the same sex)
 - F. Not sure
 - G. None of the above

The next 3 questions ask about body weight.

62. How do **you** describe your weight?
- A. Very underweight
 - B. Slightly underweight
 - C. About the right weight
 - D. Slightly overweight
 - E. Very overweight
63. Which of the following are you trying to do about your weight?
- A. **Lose** weight
 - B. **Gain** weight
 - C. **Stay** the same weight
 - D. I am **not trying to do anything** about my weight

64. During the **past 30 days**, which of the following did you do to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight? (**Select one or more responses.**)
- A. Exercise
 - B. Eat less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat
 - C. Go without eating for 24 hours or more (also called fasting)
 - D. Take any diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice
 - E. Vomit or take laxatives

The next 11 questions ask about food you ate or drank during the past 7 days. Think about all the meals and snacks you had from the time you got up until you went to bed. Be sure to include food you ate at home, at school, at restaurants, or anywhere else.

65. During the past 7 days, how many times did you drink **100% fruit juices** such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice? (Do **not** count punch, Kool-Aid, sports drinks, or other fruit-flavored drinks.)
- A. I did not drink 100% fruit juice during the past 7 days
 - B. 1 to 3 times during the past 7 days
 - C. 4 to 6 times during the past 7 days
 - D. 1 time per day
 - E. 2 times per day
 - F. 3 times per day
 - G. 4 or more times per day
66. During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat **fruit**? (Do **not** count fruit juice.)
- A. I did not eat fruit during the past 7 days
 - B. 1 to 3 times during the past 7 days
 - C. 4 to 6 times during the past 7 days
 - D. 1 time per day
 - E. 2 times per day
 - F. 3 times per day
 - G. 4 or more times per day
67. During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat **green salad**?
- A. I did not eat green salad during the past 7 days
 - B. 1 to 3 times during the past 7 days
 - C. 4 to 6 times during the past 7 days
 - D. 1 time per day
 - E. 2 times per day
 - F. 3 times per day
 - G. 4 or more times per day

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68. During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat **potatoes?** (Do **not** count french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips.)
- A. I did not eat potatoes during the past 7 days
 - B. 1 to 3 times during the past 7 days
 - C. 4 to 6 times during the past 7 days
 - D. 1 time per day
 - E. 2 times per day
 - F. 3 times per day
 - G. 4 or more times per day
69. During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat **carrots?**
- A. I did not eat carrots during the past 7 days
 - B. 1 to 3 times during the past 7 days
 - C. 4 to 6 times during the past 7 days
 - D. 1 time per day
 - E. 2 times per day
 - F. 3 times per day
 - G. 4 or more times per day
70. During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat **other vegetables?** (Do **not** count green salad, potatoes, or carrots.)
- A. I did not eat other vegetables during the past 7 days
 - B. 1 to 3 times during the past 7 days
 - C. 4 to 6 times during the past 7 days
 - D. 1 time per day
 - E. 2 times per day
 - F. 3 times per day
 - G. 4 or more times per day
71. During the past 7 days, how many times did you drink a **can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop**, such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite? (Do **not** include diet soda or diet pop.)
- A. I did not drink soda or pop during the past 7 days
 - B. 1 to 3 times during the past 7 days
 - C. 4 to 6 times during the past 7 days
 - D. 1 time per day
 - E. 2 times per day
 - F. 3 times per day
 - G. 4 or more times per day
72. During the past 7 days, how many **glasses of milk** did you drink? (Include the milk you drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal. Count the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass.)
- A. I did not drink 100% fruit juice during the past 7 days
 - B. 1 to 3 times during the past 7 days
 - C. 4 to 6 times during the past 7 days
 - D. 1 time per day
 - E. 2 times per day
 - F. 3 times per day
 - G. 4 or more times per day
73. During the past 7 days, on how many days did you eat food from a fast food restaurant, such as McDonalds, Burger King, Pizza Hut, Taco Bell, Kentucky Fried Chicken, or Subway?
- A. 0 days
 - B. 1 day
 - C. 2 days
 - D. 3 days
 - E. 4 days
 - F. 5 days
 - G. 6 days
 - H. 7 days
74. During the past 7 days, on how many days did you eat breakfast?
- A. 0 days
 - B. 1 day
 - C. 2 days
 - D. 3 days
 - E. 4 days
 - F. 5 days
 - G. 6 days
 - H. 7 days
75. During the past 7 days, on how many days did you eat dinner with your family?
- A. 0 days
 - B. 1 day
 - C. 2 days
 - D. 3 days
 - E. 4 days
 - F. 5 days
 - G. 6 days
 - H. 7 days

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The next 4 questions ask about sleep.

76. On an average school night, how many hours of sleep do you get?

- A. 4 or less hours
- B. 5 hours
- C. 6 hours
- D. 7 hours
- E. 8 hours
- F. 9 hours
- G. 10 or more hours

77. Which of the following describes the amount of sleep you get per night during the school year?

- A. Not enough sleep
- B. Too much sleep
- C. The right amount of sleep

78. In an average month, how many times do you arrive late to class or miss school due to trouble getting up in the morning?

- A. 0 times
- B. 1 to 2 times
- C. 3 to 5 times
- D. 6 to 15 times
- E. 16 to 30 times

79. In an average month, how many times do you doze off or fall asleep during class?

- A. 0 times
- B. 1 to 2 times
- C. 3 to 5 times
- D. 6 to 15 times
- E. 16 to 30 times

The next 6 questions ask about your experience with stress.

80. During the past month, how often have you felt overwhelmed by the demands placed on you in your life?

- A. Never
- B. Rarely
- C. Sometimes
- D. Often
- E. Always

81. During the past month, how often have you felt frustrated trying to live up to your own expectations or standards?

- A. Never
- B. Rarely
- C. Sometimes
- D. Often
- E. Always

82. During the past month, how often have you felt that your needs as a person are being left unmet?

- A. Never
- B. Rarely
- C. Sometimes
- D. Often
- E. Always

83. During the past month, how often have you felt uncertain or apprehensive about the future?

- A. Never
- B. Rarely
- C. Sometimes
- D. Often
- E. Always

84. During the past month, how often have you felt that there were problems in your life that just could not be solved?

- A. Never
- B. Rarely
- C. Sometimes
- D. Often
- E. Always

85. During the past month, how often have you felt that there were so many everyday hassles and problems that you lost track of the things that are really important?

- A. Never
- B. Rarely
- C. Sometimes
- D. Often
- E. Always

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The next 5 questions ask about physical activity.

86. During the past 7 days, on how many days were you physically active for a total of **at least 60 minutes per day**? (Add up all the time you spend in any kind of physical activity that increases your heart rate and makes you breathe hard some of the time.)

- A. 0 days
- B. 1 day
- C. 2 days
- D. 3 days
- E. 4 days
- F. 5 days
- G. 6 days
- H. 7 days

87. On an average school day, how many hours do you watch TV?

- A. I do not watch TV on an average school day
- B. Less than 1 hour per day
- C. 1 hour per day
- D. 2 hours per day
- E. 3 hours per day
- F. 4 hours per day
- G. 5 or more hours per day

88. On an average school day, how many hours do you play video or computer games or use a computer for something that is not school work? (Include activities such as Nintendo, Game Boy, PlayStation, Xbox, computer games, and the Internet.)

- A. I do not play video or computer games or use a computer for something that is not school work
- B. Less than 1 hour per day
- C. 1 hour per day
- D. 2 hours per day
- E. 3 hours per day
- F. 4 hours per day
- G. 5 or more hours per day

89. In an average week when you are in school, on how many days do you go to physical education (PE) classes?

- A. 0 days
- B. 1 day
- C. 2 days
- D. 3 days
- E. 4 days
- F. 5 days

90. During the past 12 months, on how many sports teams did you play? (Include any teams run by your school or community groups.)

- A. 0 teams
- B. 1 team
- C. 2 teams
- D. 3 or more teams

The next 2 questions ask about school and community involvement.

91. On how many of the past 7 days did you take part in organized after school, evening or weekend activities, other than sports teams, such as school clubs, community center groups, music/art/dance lessons, drama, church, or other supervised activity?

- A. 0 days
- B. 1 day
- C. 2 days
- D. 3 days
- E. 4 days
- F. 5 days
- G. 6 days
- H. 7 days

92. In an average month, how many hours do you spend on volunteer work, community service, or helping people outside of your home without getting paid?

- A. 0 hours
- B. 1 to 4 hours
- C. 5 to 8 hours
- D. 9 to 12 hours
- E. 13 to 20 hours
- F. 21 or more hours

The next 2 questions ask about social networking.

93. On an average school day, how much time do you spend on social networking sites such as MySpace, FaceBook, Orkut, or Bebo?

- A. I do not spend any time on social networking sites
- B. Less than 1 hour per day
- C. 1 hour per day
- D. 2 hours per day
- E. 3 hours per day
- F. 4 hours per day
- G. 5 or more hours per day

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94. On an average school day, how often do you text (send and receive) your friends?

- A. 0 times
- B. 1 or 2 times
- C. 3 to 10 times
- D. 11 to 30 times
- E. 31 to 60 times
- F. 61 to 120 times
- G. 120 or more times

The next 3 questions ask about school performance and attendance.

95. During the past 12 months, how would you describe your grades in school?

- A. Mostly A's
- B. Mostly B's
- C. Mostly C's
- D. Mostly D's
- E. Mostly F's
- F. None of these grades
- G. Not sure

96. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you **not** go to school because you were sick?

- A. 0 days
- B. 1 or 2 days
- C. 3 to 5 days
- D. 6 to 9 days
- E. 10 or more days

97. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you miss classes or school without permission?

- A. 0 days
- B. 1 or 2 days
- C. 3 to 5 days
- D. 6 to 9 days
- E. 10 or more days

The next 9 questions ask about other health-related topics.

98. How do you describe your health in general?

- A. Excellent
- B. Very good
- C. Good
- D. Fair
- E. Poor

99. When was the last time you saw a doctor or nurse for a check-up or physical exam when you were not sick or injured?

- A. During the past 12 months
- B. Between 12 and 24 months ago
- C. More than 24 months ago
- D. Never
- E. Not sure

100. Have you ever been taught about AIDS or HIV infection in school?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Not sure

101. Have you ever been taught in school about other sexually transmitted diseases (STD), such as genital herpes, genital warts, chlamydia, syphilis, gonorrhea, or human papillomavirus?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Not Sure

102. Have you ever been tested for HIV, the virus that causes AIDS? (Do **not** count tests done if you donated blood.)

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Not sure

103. Have you ever been told by a doctor or nurse that you had a sexually transmitted disease (STD)?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Not sure

104. How worried are you that you might have been exposed to a sexually transmitted disease (STD)?

- A. Very worried
- B. Worried
- C. A little bit worried
- D. Not worried at all

105. Has a doctor or nurse ever told you that you have asthma?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Not Sure

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106. Do you still have asthma?

- A. I have never had asthma
- B. Yes
- C. No
- D. Not sure

The next 7 questions ask about family interaction and social support.

107. How many adults would you feel comfortable seeking help from if you had an important issue or question affecting your life?

- A. 0 adults
- B. 1 adult
- C. 2 adults
- D. 3 adults
- E. 4 adults
- F. 5 or more adults

108. How many of your friends would you trust to offer you good advice if you had a really important secret or problem affecting your life?

- A. 0 friends
- B. 1 friend
- C. 2 friends
- D. 3 friends
- E. 4 friends
- F. 5 or more friends

109. When you feel sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious, how often do you get the kind of help you need?

- A. I do not feel sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious
- B. Never
- C. Rarely
- D. Sometimes
- E. Most of the time
- F. Always

110. When you feel sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious, with whom would you **most likely** talk about it?

- A. I do not feel sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious
- B. Parent or other adult family member
- C. Teacher or other adult in school
- D. Other adult
- E. Friend
- F. Sibling
- G. Not sure

111. Have your parents or other adults in your family ever talked to you about what they expect you to do or not do when it comes to drinking alcohol?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Not sure

112. Have your parents or other adults in your family ever talked to you about what they expect you to do or not do when it comes to sex?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Not sure

113. With whom would you talk to about sex and sexual relationships? (**Select one or more responses.**)

- A. Parents
- B. Friends
- C. Coach
- D. Teachers or school nurse
- E. Religious person such as a minister, priest, or rabbi
- F. Brother, sister, or cousin
- G. No one

The next 4 questions ask about social situations.

114. During the past 30 days, how often have you been at gatherings or parties in a home where parents permitted students to use alcohol?

- A. 0 times
- B. 1 time
- C. 2 times
- D. 3 to 5 times
- E. 6 to 10 times
- F. 11 to 15 times
- G. 16 to 25 times
- H. More than 25 times

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115. During the past 30 days, how often have you been at gatherings or parties in a home where parents permitted students to use marijuana?

- A. 0 times
- B. 1 time
- C. 2 times
- D. 3 to 5 times
- E. 6 to 10 times
- F. 11 to 15 times
- G. 16 to 25 times
- H. More than 25 times

116. During the past 30 days, how often have you been at gatherings or parties in a home where parents had purchased alcohol for student use?

- A. 0 times
- B. 1 time
- C. 2 times
- D. 3 to 5 times
- E. 6 to 10 times
- F. 11 to 15 times
- G. 16 to 25 times
- H. More than 25 times

117. During the past 30 days, how often have you been at gatherings or parties in a home where parents had purchased marijuana for student use?

- A. 0 times
- B. 1 time
- C. 2 times
- D. 3 to 5 times
- E. 6 to 10 times
- F. 11 to 15 times
- G. 16 to 25 times
- H. More than 25 times

The next 8 questions ask about how you and your parents feel about some behaviors.

118. How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to smoke cigarettes?

- A. Very wrong
- B. Wrong
- C. A little wrong
- D. Not at all wrong

119. How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to drink beer, wine, or hard liquor (for example vodka, whiskey, or gin) regularly?

- A. Very wrong
- B. Wrong
- C. A little wrong
- D. Not at all wrong

120. How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to smoke marijuana?

- A. Very wrong
- B. Wrong
- C. A little wrong
- D. Not at all wrong

121. How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to have sexual intercourse?

- A. Very wrong
- B. Wrong
- C. A little wrong
- D. Not at all wrong

122. How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to smoke cigarettes?

- A. Very wrong
- B. Wrong
- C. A little wrong
- D. Not at all wrong

123. How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to drink beer, wine, or hard liquor (for example vodka, whiskey, or gin) regularly?

- A. Very wrong
- B. Wrong
- C. A little wrong
- D. Not at all wrong

124. How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to smoke marijuana?

- A. Very wrong
- B. Wrong
- C. A little wrong
- D. Not at all wrong

125. How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to have sexual intercourse?

- A. Very wrong
- B. Wrong
- C. A little wrong
- D. Not at all wrong

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The next 4 questions ask about how much young people risk harming themselves if they do certain behaviors.

126. How much do you think young people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they smoke one or more packs of cigarettes a day?

- A. No risk
- B. Slight risk
- C. Moderate risk
- D. Great risk

127. How much do you think young people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) nearly every day?

- A. No risk
- B. Slight risk
- C. Moderate risk
- D. Great risk

128. How much do you think young people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they try marijuana once or twice?

- A. No risk
- B. Slight risk
- C. Moderate risk
- D. Great risk

129. How much do you think young people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they smoke marijuana regularly?

- A. No risk
- B. Slight risk
- C. Moderate risk
- D. Great risk