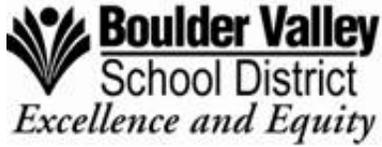




Boulder County, Colorado

**2007 Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)**

## PARTNERS



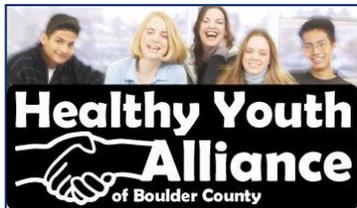
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## FOREWORD

In late 2007, Boulder Valley School District (BVSD), St. Vrain Valley School District (SVVSD), Boulder County Healthy Youth Alliance (HYA), and Boulder County Public Health (BCPH) advanced our collaborative effort to learn more about how we can protect and enhance the well-being of our county's school-age youth. Together, we conducted the fourth Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) among a representative sample of Boulder County high school students.

Since the original survey was conducted in 2001, school- and community-based strategies have been implemented to reduce behavioral risk factors among adolescents. Whether strengthening the health curriculum or addressing disparities among racial, ethnic, or sexual orientation lines, we have seen many improvements. However, the data collected in this most recent survey reveals many challenges. Continued efforts that strengthen the knowledge and skills of our children, as well as that of our youth's parents and other community members, can help us meet the challenge of reducing risk behaviors among our youth.

As we look at these data, four preliminary insights emerge. These insights can be useful as a guide to understanding and responding to these data:

- Parental influence can help reduce or even prevent many risk behaviors (e.g., smoking, alcohol use, marijuana use).
- There are many positive values, beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors (social norms) that we can reinforce and promote (e.g., use of seatbelts).
- There are many risk behaviors that, with effective interventions, can be prevented, reduced, or postponed (e.g., alcohol use, binge drinking, and driving or riding with a driver who has consumed alcohol).
- There are some risk factors that call for immediate intervention and help (e.g., forced sexual intercourse, clinical depression, and suicide ideation).

Future surveys will be expanded to include youth in middle schools to further improve our ability to promote healthy decision-making before behaviors are adopted that can lead to long-lasting, negative impacts.

The data presented in this report reflect a single point in time when the survey was conducted. However, comparing this data to previous YRBS data, we can begin to identify more long-term trends that will help in planning interventions. This information provides the school districts with a valuable opportunity to partner with the communities in which our youth reside. Additionally, these findings can be used to further strengthen the health curriculum to improve the outcome for all of our youth as they move toward the future as healthy, educated, and productive adults.

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## Introduction

Data from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is used to examine the risk behaviors among adolescents in high school as an indicator of health. This report is an update of the YRBS that was conducted in Boulder County high schools in both the Boulder Valley (BVSD) and St. Vrain Valley (SVVSD) school districts during 2003 and 2005. Previous reports are available at [www.BoulderCountyYRBS.org](http://www.BoulderCountyYRBS.org). The 2007 data were collected during the week of November 5, 2007. The data is a catalyst for the community process that has emerged to address the health and well-being of Boulder County youth. Although the data tell us what the youth are doing, it is the community response that creates change and positively impacts our youth. In addition, the data is used as an evaluative tool to monitor the progress of school- and community-based strategies that are being implemented to improve and/or maintain the health of our youth.

Data from the 2007 YRBS are presented in three reports: one each for the St. Vrain Valley School District and Boulder Valley School District, and a Boulder County report that combines the results from each of those districts. In each report, data are reported by grade, gender, race, and ethnicity (i.e., "Hispanic," "white non-Hispanic," or "other non-Hispanic") for specific risk behaviors. Data collected on sexual orientation, "heterosexual," or "LGBQ" (i.e., lesbian, gay, bisexual, or questioning) youth are only reported in the Boulder County report to best protect confidentiality due to the small number of students that self-identify as LGBQ. The results of these analyses provide an opportunity to examine and address disparities in health risk behaviors, and they reinforce the importance of assuring that community efforts address the needs of ALL Boulder County youth.

One significant change in the way the data was collected and is presented in the subsequent tables should be noted. In previous years, race and ethnicity data were collected in a single question, limiting the choices for self-identification. For the first time, data collected on ethnicity was separated from race, allowing analysis to be conducted specifically for Hispanic youth, increasing our ability to identify health and behavior disparities.

Although the data from each survey reflects a specific point in time, we are now able to see emerging trends over several years, and subsequent reports will likely include some trend analysis. Additionally, corresponding data from state and national levels is in the appendices. The partnerships conducting this and previous surveys have committed to continuing this effort every other year through 2013, with future surveys including middle school students.

## Background: Community Engagement

In 2003, the Youth Risk Behavior Survey was administered for the first time in public high schools in both of Boulder County's school districts. It marked the first time comprehensive, countywide data existed on a variety of behaviors impacting the health, safety, and well-being of youth, and it inspired a significant community partnership to address the health risk behaviors of Boulder County youth. The purpose of the partnership is to support and advocate for community actions promoting healthy and empowered youth, families, and communities using data-driven decision making, community-based collaboration, and scientifically based principles and practices.



Because most risk behaviors do not occur or originate in school, but rather they occur in homes and in the community, the inclusion of all facets of the community is necessary to develop community solutions to support youth and reduce risk behaviors. It is also clear that a coordinated community approach is necessary. Therefore, a community strategic planning process was initiated in each school district to engage broad community participation and identify community priorities and strategies.

A summary of the plan in BVSD, *Building Connections: Recommendations for the Boulder Valley to Help Teens Live Happier, Healthier Lives*, was published by the City of Boulder in 2006. Through this process, teen mental health and suicide, substance use and abuse by young people, and harassment and safety of young people emerged as the top three issues of greatest concern.

To address these important issues, three strategies were identified. The first was to shift community values so youth were valued as a positive and contributing force in our community, including ensuring that resource investments were aligned with how much we say we value youth, and community structures and attitudes that support healthy relationships with and between our youth.

The second strategy was to take the following actions:

- Make sure all youth have access to meaningful programs and activities.
- Create support networks and discussion forums for parents.
- Build communication about and appreciation of youth depression and suicide.
- Reduce the impact of substance abuse on youth and on the community.
- Strengthen support for families during the middle school years.

The third strategy was to identify key components that all ideas, strategies, and programs to support young people should incorporate. Effective programs will:

- Include youth in the design, implementation/management, and evaluation.
- Create meaningful relationships between peers and between youth and adults.
- Help youth connect to something outside of themselves.
- Involve youth from diverse social and cultural groups.
- Strengthen the relationship between youth and their families.
- Be grounded in the reality of the lived experiences of youth.

A summary of the plan in SVVSD, *Love, Understanding, & Respect: A Report to Support Youth in the St. Vrain Valley*, was published by the City of Longmont in 2006. That report is a summary of the community planning process and identifies targeted priority areas, how to effectively align programs and initiatives in support of youth, and actions for the community.

As a result of the community process in SVVSD, feeling sad and hopeless (depression) and suicide, binge drinking, early use of drugs and alcohol, and sexual activity were identified as the four most important risk behaviors to address. Participants identified the following as five key objectives to impact the priority risk behaviors:

- Increase awareness about issues and demands for programs.
- Prepare young people to make informed choices.



- Prepare young people to help each other.
- Prepare adults – especially parents – to be role models.
- Make sure teens are known by a caring adult and are part of a supportive peer group.

Participants also identified the following characteristics as being important to guide action plans:

- Build healthy relationships.
- Bring young people and parents together.
- Create safe environments for conversation.
- Start early to educate kids with age-appropriate information and continue as they grow.
- Recognize the different experiences of teens and being peer group-sensitive.
- Ensure that parents and professionals are working together.
- Create incentives to bring parents to the table.
- Focus on effective best practices.
- Involve young people in significant ways, and acknowledge and build on their positive contributions.

Since the publication of both community reports, progress is ongoing in Boulder County in addressing the recommendations and will continue. Inherent in the recommendations is the need for systems change in order to have a lasting, sustainable impact on reducing youth participation in risk behaviors.

## Background: YRBS

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

## Methodology

### Sample Selection Procedures

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

Each school chose a day and class period during November 2007 for administration of the survey. For each participating school, classes were randomly selected from the list of classes that were meeting during the chosen class period until the desired minimum number of students was reached, based on enrollment lists for each of the selected classes. A total of 60 SVVSD and 59 BVSD classrooms were selected to participate, and every 9<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> grade student enrolled in the selected classes was eligible for participation in the survey.



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

## Survey Procedures

Trained volunteers administered the survey in selected classrooms during November 2007. Volunteers included staff from numerous county, municipal, and community agencies, as well as parents and community members. Participating students completed the 103-item survey during regular class time. Surveys were completed by students in the selected classrooms unless they opted out. Student participation was both voluntary and anonymous; no individual identifying information was collected.

## Response Rate

A total of 2,928 students from Boulder County high schools were selected for participation in the survey. Some of these students did not participate because the information mailed to the parents was returned as undeliverable, they were absent, they were no longer enrolled in the selected class, they chose not to participate, or they were opted out by their parents. The total number of students who completed the survey was 2,381, and 17 of the 18 schools participated, yielding an excellent overall response rate of 76.7%. This exceeded the 60% response rate required by the CDC to weight the data and provide prevalence estimates for the entire population of students.

## Weighting

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

## Data Analysis

The data were cleaned and edited for inconsistencies in accordance with CDC procedures, assuring that inconsistent responses were not included in the analysis. Data presented for “*at risk for overweight*” and “*overweight*” reflect a body mass calculation based on students’ self-reported weight and height and risk determination established by the National Center for Health Statistics. Prevalence estimates and confidence intervals were computed using SAS 9.2 statistical analysis software.

## Data Presentation

Data are presented in tables and graphs that include *prevalence estimates* and confidence intervals by grade, race, ethnicity, and gender for each specific risk behavior. Prevalence estimates have

been replaced by “\*\*\*” where the numbers were too small to report, or data analysis was not completed for the specified category. Although prevalence estimates are provided for race and ethnicity, these categories are not further delineated by gender due to the smaller number of participants. Thus, “\*\*\*” appears in these respective sections of each table and graph. Similarly, due to the small numbers of students who identified their race/ethnicity as other than “white, non-Hispanic,” or “Hispanic,” these were combined into the category of “other, non-Hispanic.” Data collected on sexual orientation, “heterosexual,” or “LGBQ” (i.e., lesbian, gay, bisexual, or questioning) youth are only reported in the Boulder County report to best protect confidentiality due to the small number of students that self-identify as being LGBQ.

Also included are 95% *confidence intervals* (in parentheses below the prevalence estimates). These intervals indicate the range in which the *actual prevalence* (when generalized from the sample to the entire school district population) was likely to fall. For example, if the prevalence estimate is 6.1% with a confidence interval of (5.2-7.0), the actual prevalence is most likely between 5.2% and 7.0%. In order to determine whether or not there was a *significant difference* between two estimates (such as comparing females to males for a specific behavior), the confidence intervals can be compared. If they do not overlap, that indicates that the estimates were significantly different.

In 2007, race and ethnicity was separated into two questions for the first time. This improvement allows analysis to be conducted specifically about our Hispanic/Latino youth. In the past, this group was combined with the other race categories.



## BOULDER COUNTY SAMPLE DATA TABLE

**Unintentional Injuries – Seatbelts and Helmets**

Grade	<i>Rarely or never wore seatbelts*</i>			<i>Rarely or never wore bicycle helmets**</i>		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	5.2% (4.4-6.0)	3.2% (2.4-4.2)	7.0% (5.9-8.4)	62.7% (61.2-64.2)	62.3% (60.1-64.4)	63.1% (60.9-65.2)
10th	7.2% (6.4-8.2)	4.4% (3.6-5.5)	10.0% (8.6-11.5)	69.9% (68.4-71.4)	70.4% (68.2-72.6)	69.5% (67.4-71.5)
11th	7.5% (6.5-8.7)	4.1% (3.1-5.4)	10.7% (9.0-12.6)	67.6% (65.8-69.4)	65.0% (61.8-68.0)	69.5% (67.2-71.8)
12th	2.4% (1.8-3.2)	***	3.6% (2.6-5.1)	60.3% (57.1-63.4)	59.7% (54.7-64.5)	60.8% (56.5-64.8)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White, non-Hispanic	3.9% (3.5-4.4)	***	***	59.3% (58.1-60.4)	***	***
Hispanic	10.6% (9.3-12.1)	***	***	87.6% (85.6-89.4)	***	***
Other, non-Hispanic	6.5% (5.3-7.8)	***	***	69.6% (66.4-72.5)	***	***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>						
Heterosexual	5.0% (4.6-5.5)	***	***	65.2% (64.2-66.2)	***	***
LGBQ	7.5% (5.7-9.8)	***	***	63.7% (59.4-67.7)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.6%</b> <b>(5.2-6.0)</b>	<b>3.2%</b> <b>(2.8-3.7)</b>	<b>7.8%</b> <b>(7.2-8.6)</b>	<b>65.4%</b> <b>(64.4-66.3)</b>	<b>64.7%</b> <b>(63.2-66.2)</b>	<b>65.8%</b> <b>(64.5-67.2)</b>

\* When riding in a car driven by someone else  
 \*\* Among the 76.3% of students who rode a bicycle during the 12 months preceding the survey

Confidence interval (points to 4.4-6.0)  
 Prevalence estimate for all 9<sup>th</sup> graders (points to 62.7%)  
 Prevalence estimate for all Boulder County students (points to 5.6%)  
 Prevalence estimate for all female students (points to 3.2%)  
 Prevalence estimate for all male students (points to 7.8%)



## Boulder County Results: Combined Boulder Valley School District (BVSD) and St. Vrain Valley School District (SVVSD)

There were 2,928 students in 119 classrooms sampled to participate in the 2007 Boulder County YRBS. Completed surveys were collected from 2,381 Boulder County high school students and 17 of the 18 schools participated, yielding an overall response rate of 76.7%. The following table summarizes the demographics of the respondents.

Sex		Grade		Race/Ethnicity		Sexual Orientation	
Female	48.5%	9 <sup>th</sup>	33.2%	White, Non-Hispanic	68.8%	Heterosexual	92.8%
Male	51.5%	10 <sup>th</sup>	27.3%	Hispanic	19.6%	LGBQ	7.2%
		11 <sup>th</sup>	26.3%	Other, non-Hispanic	11.6%		
		12 <sup>th</sup>	13.2%				

The overall response rate of 76.7% allowed for weighting of the data to represent all students in grades 9-12 at the participating high schools. In essence, this means that the prevalence rates presented in this report are estimates of the prevalence in this entire population of high school students; they are not merely the prevalence rates within the sample group of students. The data were weighted for sex and grade, but not for race.



### Unintentional Injuries – Seatbelts and Helmets

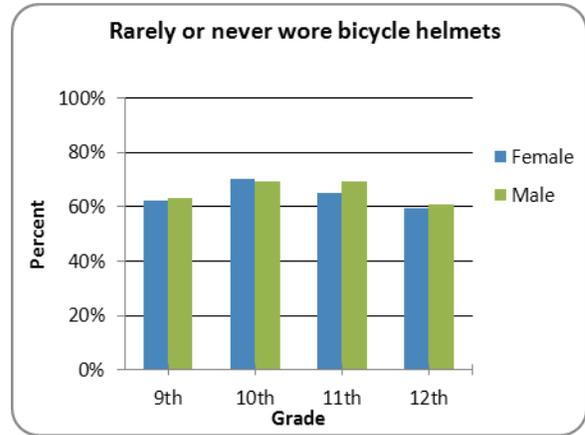
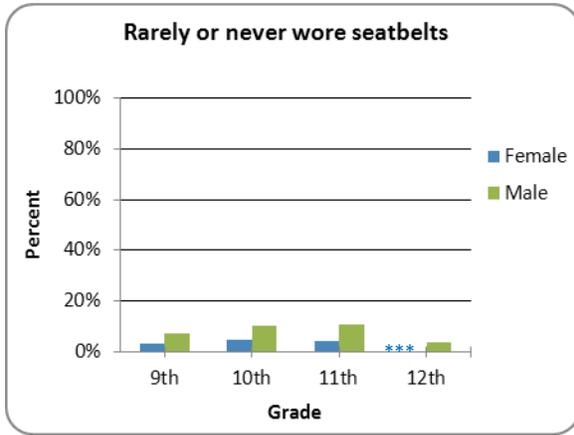
	<i>Rarely or never wore seatbelts*</i>			<i>Rarely or never wore bicycle helmets**</i>		
<b>Grade</b>	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male
9th	<b>5.2%</b> (4.4-6.0)	3.2% (2.4-4.2)	7.0% (5.9-8.4)	<b>62.7%</b> (61.2-64.2)	62.3% (60.1-64.4)	63.1% (60.9-65.2)
10th	<b>7.2%</b> (6.4-8.2)	4.4% (3.6-5.5)	10.0% (8.6-11.5)	<b>69.9%</b> (68.4-71.4)	70.4% (68.2-72.6)	69.5% (67.4-71.5)
11th	<b>7.5%</b> (6.5-8.7)	4.1% (3.1-5.4)	10.7% (9.0-12.6)	<b>67.6%</b> (65.8-69.4)	65.0% (61.8-68.0)	69.5% (67.2-71.8)
12th	<b>2.4%</b> (1.8-3.2)	***	3.6% (2.6-5.1)	<b>60.3%</b> (57.1-63.4)	59.7% (54.7-64.5)	60.8% (56.5-64.8)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White, non-Hispanic	<b>3.9%</b> (3.5-4.4)	***	***	<b>59.3%</b> (58.1-60.4)	***	***
Hispanic	<b>10.6%</b> (9.3-12.1)	***	***	<b>87.6%</b> (85.6-89.4)	***	***
Other, non-Hispanic	<b>6.5%</b> (5.3-7.8)	***	***	<b>69.6%</b> (66.4-72.5)	***	***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>						
Heterosexual	<b>5.0%</b> (4.6-5.5)	***	***	<b>65.2%</b> (64.2-66.2)	***	***
LGBQ	<b>7.5%</b> (5.7-9.8)	***	***	<b>63.7%</b> (59.4-67.7)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.6%</b> (5.2-6.0)	3.2% (2.8-3.7)	7.8% (7.2-8.6)	<b>65.4%</b> (64.4-66.3)	64.7% (63.2-66.2)	65.8% (64.5-67.2)

\* When riding in a car driven by someone else

\*\* Among the 76.3% of students who rode a bicycle during the 12 months preceding the survey

More than nine in ten Boulder County high school students reported regular use of seatbelts when riding in a car driven by someone else. Only 5.6% reported rarely or never wearing seatbelts. Survey data, however, indicated that male (7.8%), Hispanic (10.6%), and other non-Hispanic (6.5%) students were more likely to report rarely or never wearing seatbelts than female (3.2%) and white non-Hispanic (3.9%) students, respectively. In addition, LGBQ students (7.5%) reported rarely or never wearing seatbelts at a higher rate than heterosexual students (5.0%).

Among the students who had bicycled in the past 12 months, almost two-thirds (65.4%) reported never or rarely wearing bicycle helmets. Hispanic (87.6%) and other non-Hispanic (69.6%) students were more likely than white non-Hispanic (59.3%) students to report never or rarely wearing a helmet when bicycling.



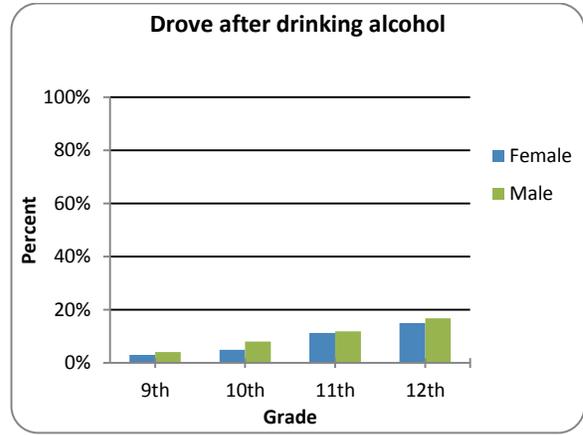
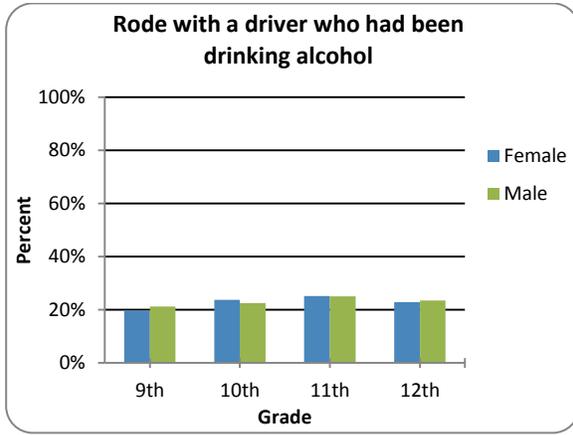
## Unintentional Injuries – Drinking and Driving

	<i>Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol*</i>			<i>Drove after drinking alcohol*</i>		
<b>Grade</b>	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male
9th	<b>20.4%</b> (19.2-21.7)	19.7% (18.1-21.4)	21.2% (19.4-23.1)	<b>3.6%</b> (3.0-4.3)	3.1% (2.4-4.0)	4.1% (3.2-5.2)
10th	<b>23.1%</b> (21.8-24.5)	23.7% (21.7-25.7)	22.5% (20.7-24.5)	<b>6.6%</b> (5.8-7.5)	5.0% (4.0-6.3)	8.1% (6.9-9.4)
11th	<b>25.2%</b> (23.6-26.8)	25.2% (22.8-27.8)	25.1% (23.0-27.3)	<b>11.6%</b> (10.5-12.8)	11.3% (9.6-13.2)	11.9% (10.4-13.6)
12th	<b>23.2%</b> (21.0-25.6)	22.9% (20.1-26.0)	23.5% (20.2-27.1)	<b>15.9%</b> (14.0-18.0)	15.0% (12.6-17.8)	16.8% (14.0-19.9)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White, non-Hispanic	<b>21.7%</b> (20.7-22.7)	***	***	<b>8.8%</b> (8.1-9.6)	***	***
Hispanic	<b>31.0%</b> (28.8-33.2)	***	***	<b>10.5%</b> (9.1-12.1)	***	***
Other, non-Hispanic	<b>15.9%</b> (13.8-18.2)	***	***	<b>8.2%</b> (6.6-10.0)	***	***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>						
Heterosexual	<b>22.1%</b> (21.3-23.0)	***	***	<b>9.2%</b> (8.5-9.8)	***	***
LGBQ	<b>28.8%</b> (25.6-32.3)	***	***	<b>9.9%</b> (7.7-12.6)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.9%</b> (22.1-23.8)	22.8% (21.7-24.0)	23.0% (21.8-24.2)	<b>9.3%</b> (8.7-9.9)	8.4% (7.6-9.3)	10.1% (9.2-11.0)

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

More than one out of five Boulder County students (22.9%) reported they had ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days. Hispanic students (31.0%) were more likely to report this behavior than white non-Hispanic students (21.7%) and other non-Hispanic students (15.9%). In addition, nearly one out of three LGBQ students (28.8%) reported riding with a driver who had been drinking alcohol, compared to slightly more than one in five heterosexual students (22.1%).

Almost one in ten students (9.3%) reported that they had driven after drinking alcohol during the 30 days before the survey. This behavior was more common among 12<sup>th</sup> graders (15.9%) than 9<sup>th</sup> graders (3.6%), with the likelihood of this behavior significantly higher from each grade to the next.





### Tobacco Use – Cigarettes

Grade	Ever smoked cigarettes*			Current cigarette user**			Current frequent cigarette use <sup>#</sup>		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	<b>31.7%</b> (30.3-33.2)	30.3% (28.3-32.4)	33.1% (31.0-35.3)	<b>10.9%</b> (9.9-11.9)	9.8% (8.5-11.3)	11.8% (10.4-13.4)	<b>3.1%</b> (2.5-3.7)	2.2% (1.6-3.0)	3.9% (3.0-5.0)
10th	<b>44.3%</b> (42.7-45.9)	42.2% (39.7-44.6)	46.4% (44.2-48.6)	<b>18.1%</b> (16.8-19.6)	17.2% (15.3-19.4)	19.0% (17.2-21.0)	<b>7.0%</b> (6.2-8.0)	5.7% (4.6-7.0)	8.3% (7.0-9.8)
11th	<b>46.9%</b> (45.1-48.7)	41.8% (39.1-44.6)	51.8% (49.4-54.2)	<b>19.2%</b> (17.8-20.8)	16.0% (14.0-18.1)	22.5% (20.4-24.6)	<b>7.8%</b> (6.8-9.0)	5.8% (4.5-7.5)	9.8% (8.2-11.5)
12th	<b>57.4%</b> (54.8-60.0)	59.4% (55.7-62.9)	55.5% (51.6-59.3)	<b>23.5%</b> (21.4-25.8)	25.9% (22.8-29.3)	21.0% (18.1-24.3)	<b>8.2%</b> (6.8-9.9)	8.1% (6.2-10.5)	8.3% (6.2-11.0)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White, non-Hispanic	<b>39.7%</b> (38.6-40.8)	***	***	<b>16.9%</b> (16.0-17.9)	***	***	<b>6.4%</b> (5.8-7.0)	***	***
Hispanic	<b>62.2%</b> (59.9-64.5)	***	***	<b>20.2%</b> (18.4-22.3)	***	***	<b>6.9%</b> (5.7-8.5)	***	***
Other, non-Hispanic	<b>45.2%</b> (42.3-48.2)	***	***	<b>16.8%</b> (14.5-19.2)	***	***	<b>5.7%</b> (4.5-7.2)	***	***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>43.2%</b> (42.2-44.2)	***	***	<b>16.1%</b> (15.3-16.9)	***	***	<b>5.2%</b> (4.7-5.8)	***	***
LGBQ	<b>65.0%</b> (61.5-68.3)	***	***	<b>37.5%</b> (33.5-41.6)	***	***	<b>20.5%</b> (17.4-24.0)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>44.9%</b> (44.0-45.9)	43.4% (42.0-44.8)	46.4% (45.0-47.8)	<b>17.7%</b> (17.0-18.5)	17.1% (16.0-18.3)	18.4% (17.3-19.5)	<b>6.4%</b> (5.9-7.0)	5.4% (4.7-6.2)	7.5% (6.7-8.3)

\* Even one or two puffs

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

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

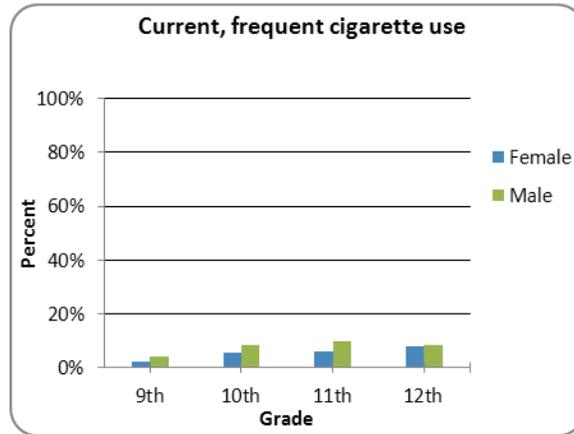
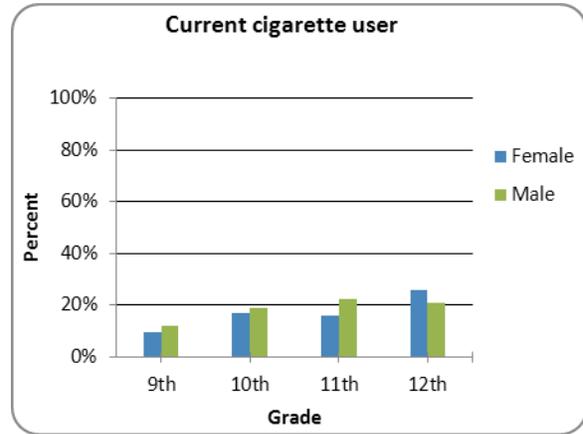
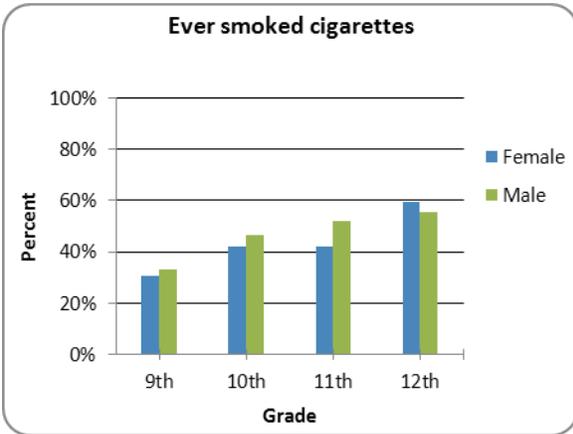
Less than half of Boulder County students (44.9%) reported they had ever smoked a cigarette. Students from lower grades were less likely to report they had ever smoked a cigarette than students from upper grades (31.7% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders, compared to 57.4% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders). Hispanic (62.2%) and other non-Hispanic (45.2%) students were more likely than white non-Hispanic (39.7%) students to have ever smoked a cigarette. In addition, LGBQ students (65%) were much more likely than heterosexual students (43.2%) to have ever smoked a cigarette. Male students (46.4%) were more likely to have ever smoked cigarettes than were female students (43.4%).

Slightly less than one-fifth (17.7%) of students had smoked one or more cigarettes during the 30 days preceding the survey. Hispanic students (20.2%) were more likely than white students (16.9%) to report they had smoked one or more cigarettes in the past 30 days, but the prevalence rates among current frequent cigarette users were statistically equal across race/ethnicity. Male students (7.5%) were more likely than female students (5.4%) to report current, frequent cigarette





use. When compared to heterosexual students, LGBQ students were more than twice as likely to have smoked a cigarette in the last 30 days (37.5% of LGBQ students compared to 16.1% of heterosexual students), and they were almost four times as likely to be current, frequent users of cigarettes (20.5% of LGBQ students, compared to 5.2% of heterosexual students). Students from upper grades were more likely to report current cigarette use (10.9% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders compared to 23.5% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders) and current, frequent cigarette use (3.1% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders compared to 8.2% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders).



## Tobacco Use – Smokeless Tobacco, Cigars, and Overall Tobacco Use

Grade	Current smokeless tobacco use*			Current cigar use**			Current tobacco use <sup>#</sup>		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	<b>5.6%</b> (4.9-6.3)	1.6% (1.1-2.1)	9.4% (8.2-10.7)	<b>11.4%</b> (10.5-12.4)	7.1% (6.1-8.3)	15.5% (14.0-17.1)	<b>16.1%</b> (15.0-17.3)	12.3% (10.9-13.9)	19.6% (17.9-21.4)
10th	<b>8.8%</b> (7.8-9.8)	2.4% (1.6-3.6)	14.9% (13.4-16.6)	<b>21.7%</b> (20.4-23.1)	16.0% (14.1-17.9)	27.4% (25.5-29.4)	<b>26.6%</b> (25.1-28.2)	22.1% (20.0-24.5)	31.1% (29.0-33.2)
11th	<b>9.5%</b> (8.5-10.5)	4.2% (3.1-5.5)	14.5% (12.9-16.2)	<b>22.5%</b> (21.0-24.0)	15.6% (13.6-17.7)	29.0% (26.8-31.2)	<b>28.6%</b> (26.9-30.3)	21.0% (18.8-23.4)	36.1% (33.7-38.5)
12th	<b>11.1%</b> (9.5-13.0)	4.0% (2.7-6.0)	18.1% (15.3-21.2)	<b>25.6%</b> (23.3-27.9)	15.1% (12.6-18.0)	35.7% (32.2-39.4)	<b>34.1%</b> (31.6-36.6)	30.2% (26.9-33.8)	38.1% (34.4-41.9)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White, non-Hispanic	<b>8.4%</b> (7.7-9.1)	***	***	<b>19.9%</b> (19.0-20.8)	***	***	<b>26.4%</b> (25.4-27.4)	***	***
Hispanic	<b>8.1%</b> (6.9-9.5)	***	***	<b>21.4%</b> (19.4-23.4)	***	***	<b>25.8%</b> (23.7-27.9)	***	***
Other, non-Hispanic	<b>10.0%</b> (8.4-11.8)	***	***	<b>18.8%</b> (16.6-21.1)	***	***	<b>22.9%</b> (20.5-25.6)	***	***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>8.7%</b> (8.1-9.3)	***	***	<b>19.4%</b> (18.7-20.3)	***	***	<b>25.0%</b> (24.1-25.9)	***	***
LGBQ	<b>6.6%</b> (5.0-8.8)	***	***	<b>27.5%</b> (24.0-31.3)	***	***	<b>39.2%</b> (35.2-43.2)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.7%</b> (8.1-9.3)	3.0% (2.5-3.6)	14.1% (13.2-15.1)	<b>20.2%</b> (19.4-21.0)	13.4% (12.4-14.4)	26.7% (25.5-27.9)	<b>26.1%</b> (25.2-26.9)	21.3% (20.1-22.5)	30.8% (29.5-32.0)

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

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

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

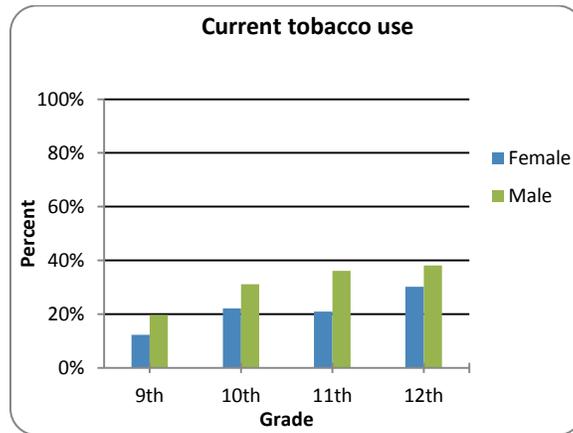
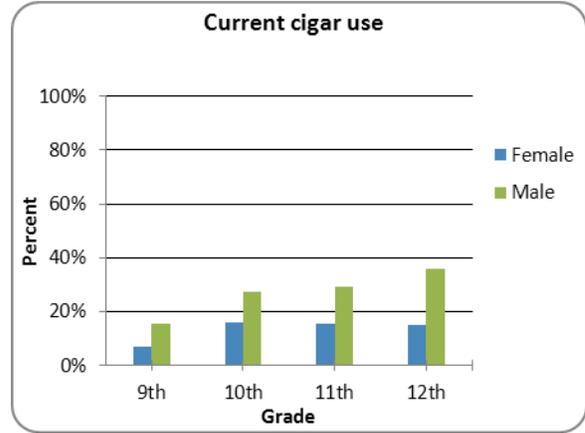
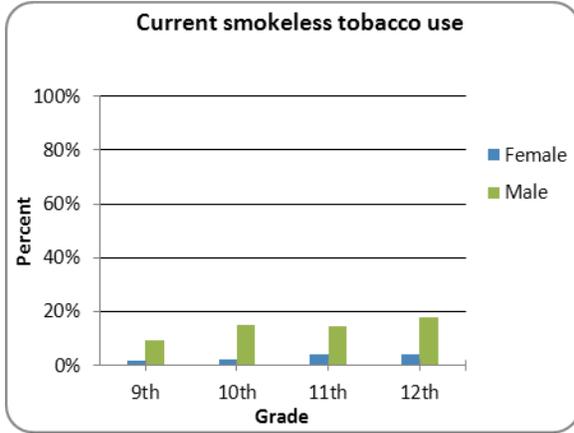
In Boulder County, current use of smokeless tobacco was more prevalent among male students (14.1%) than it was among female students (3.0%). The overall prevalence rate was 8.7%.

Cigar smoking was also more prevalent among males (26.7%) than it was among female students (13.4%); the overall prevalence rate was 20.2%. The rate of current cigar use increased between 9<sup>th</sup> (11.4%) and 10<sup>th</sup> grades (21.7%), and again among 12<sup>th</sup> graders (25.6%). Slightly more than one out of three 12<sup>th</sup> grade males (35.7%) reported current cigar use compared to 15.1% in 12<sup>th</sup> grade females. In addition, LGBQ students (27.5%) were more likely than heterosexual students (19.4%) to use cigars.

Current tobacco use in any form also was more prevalent among males (30.8%) than it was among females (21.3%). More than one out of five students currently used tobacco, with an overall



prevalence rate of 26.1%. Of LGBQ students, (39.2%) reported current tobacco use, compared to heterosexual students (25.0%). Twelfth-grade students reported the highest rate of current tobacco use (34.1%), and 9<sup>th</sup> grade students reported the lowest rate (16.1%).



## Perceptions and Beliefs – Cigarettes

	<i>Smoking 1+ packs per day is moderate or great risk</i>			<i>It is wrong or very wrong for someone your age to smoke</i>			<i>Parents feel it is wrong or very wrong for you to smoke</i>		
<b>Grade</b>	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male
9th	<b>91.3%</b> (90.3-92.2)	95.5% (94.4-96.4)	87.4% (85.7-88.9)	<b>83.1%</b> (81.9-84.3)	85.7% (84.1-87.1)	80.7% (78.8-82.4)	<b>96.5%</b> (95.9-97.0)	97.6% (96.8-98.2)	95.5% (94.5-96.3)
10th	<b>91.6%</b> (90.6-92.6)	94.5% (93.2-95.6)	88.8% (87.3-90.3)	<b>71.2%</b> (69.7-72.7)	74.7% (72.4-76.8)	67.9% (65.7-69.9)	<b>93.3%</b> (92.4-94.1)	93.9% (92.6-95.1)	92.7% (91.6-93.7)
11th	<b>89.9%</b> (88.7-91.0)	95.2% (93.9-96.3)	85.0% (82.9-86.8)	<b>66.5%</b> (64.8-68.2)	71.4% (68.9-73.7)	62.0% (59.6-64.3)	<b>91.8%</b> (90.7-92.8)	93.6% (92.1-94.8)	90.2% (88.5-91.7)
12th	<b>92.9%</b> (91.2-94.3)	96.7% (95.3-97.8)	89.2% (86.2-91.7)	<b>64.3%</b> (61.7-66.8)	65.6% (62.0-69.0)	63.1% (59.3-66.6)	<b>88.7%</b> (87.0-90.3)	91.0% (88.7-93.0)	86.5% (83.9-88.8)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White, non-Hispanic	<b>94.6%</b> (94.0-95.1)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>69.5%</b> (68.4-70.6)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>93.0%</b> (92.4-93.6)	*** ***	*** ***
Hispanic	<b>85.3%</b> (83.4-87.1)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>76.6%</b> (74.6-78.5)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>92.0%</b> (90.5-93.3)	*** ***	*** ***
Other, non-Hispanic	<b>84.1%</b> (81.8-86.2)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>75.5%</b> (72.8-77.9)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>92.7%</b> (91.2-93.9)	*** ***	*** ***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>92.5%</b> (92.0-93.1)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>73.0%</b> (72.1-74.0)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>93.6%</b> (93.1-94.2)	*** ***	*** ***
LGBQ	<b>88.2%</b> (85.6-90.5)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>53.4%</b> (49.5-57.2)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>84.4%</b> (81.3-87.1)	*** ***	*** ***
<b>Total</b>	<b>91.4%</b> (90.9-92.0)	95.5% (94.9-96.0)	87.6% (86.6-88.6)	<b>71.5%</b> (70.6-72.4)	74.5% (73.2-75.7)	68.6% (67.3-69.9)	<b>92.7%</b> (92.1-93.2)	94.1% (93.3-94.8)	91.3% (90.5-92.1)

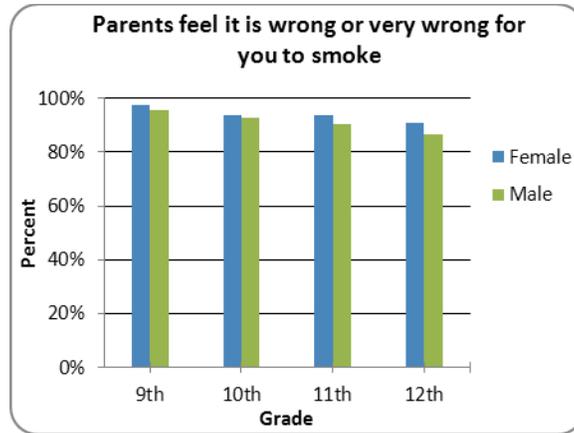
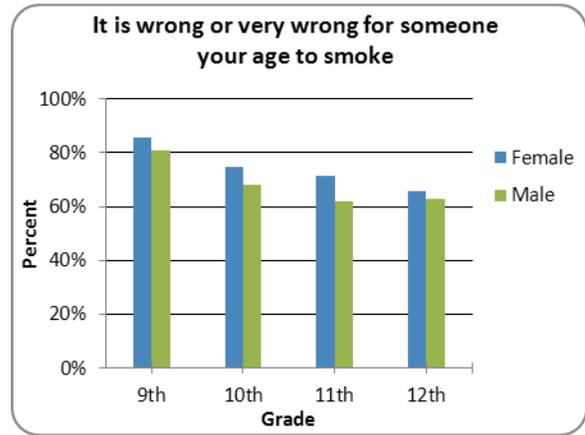
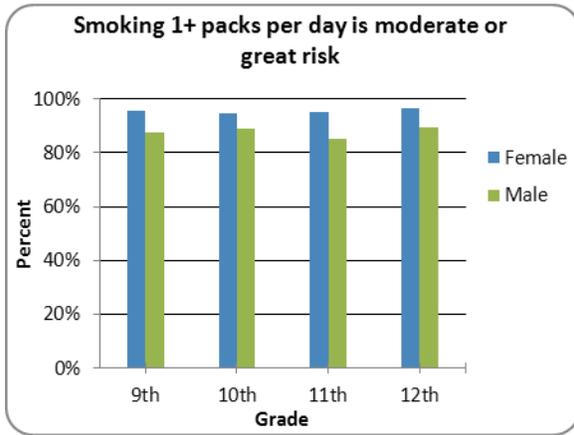
Slightly more than nine in ten Boulder County students (91.4%) believed that smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day was a moderate or great risk. White non-Hispanic students (94.6%) were more likely than Hispanic students (85.3%) and other non-Hispanic students (84.1%) to share that perception. While almost three-fourths of students (71.5%) thought it was wrong for someone their age to smoke, this was truer of 9<sup>th</sup> graders (83.1%) than older students. Likewise, the percentage of students who reported that their parents felt it was wrong for them to smoke decreased as grade level increased (96.5% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders reported that their parents felt it was wrong versus 88.7% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders), with an overall prevalence of 92.7%.

Overall, females (95.5%) were more likely than males (87.6%) to report that smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day was harmful. Females (74.5%) also were slightly more likely than males (68.6%) to report that it was wrong for someone their age to smoke. Similarly, females (94.1%) were more likely than males (91.3%) to report that their parents felt it was wrong or very wrong for them to smoke.



While Hispanic (85.3%) and other non-Hispanic (84.1%) students were less likely than white non-Hispanic students (94.6%) to report that they believed smoking was risky, Hispanic (76.6%) and other non-Hispanic (75.5%) students were more likely than white students (69.5%) to believe it was wrong for someone their age to smoke

LGBQ students (88.2%) were less likely than heterosexual students (92.5%) to perceive smoking as be harmful. LGBQ students (53.4%) were also less likely than heterosexual students (73%) to report that it was wrong for someone their age to smoke, and that their parents would think it was wrong for them to smoke (84.4% of LGBQ students compared to 93.6% of heterosexual students).



## Alcohol Use

	<i>Lifetime alcohol use*</i>			<i>Current alcohol use**</i>			<i>Binge drinking<sup>#</sup></i>		
<b>Grade</b>	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male
9th	<b>52.1%</b> (50.5-53.7)	52.7% (50.6-54.9)	51.6% (49.3-53.9)	<b>28.3%</b> (26.9-29.7)	29.7% (27.8-31.8)	26.9% (25.0-28.9)	<b>15.0%</b> (13.9-16.1)	15.4% (13.8-17.1)	14.6% (13.1-16.2)
10th	<b>71.4%</b> (70.0-72.9)	72.0% (69.8-74.0)	70.9% (68.9-72.9)	<b>39.8%</b> (38.2-41.4)	41.1% (38.7-43.6)	38.5% (36.4-40.7)	<b>28.1%</b> (26.6-29.6)	30.3% (28.0-32.6)	25.9% (24.0-27.9)
11th	<b>78.9%</b> (77.3-80.5)	79.4% (76.9-81.6)	78.5% (76.4-80.6)	<b>49.3%</b> (47.4-51.3)	49.5% (46.7-52.4)	49.2% (46.6-51.8)	<b>30.8%</b> (29.1-32.5)	26.1% (23.8-28.5)	35.2% (32.8-37.6)
12th	<b>83.9%</b> (81.6-86.0)	82.4% (79.0-85.3)	85.4% (82.2-88.1)	<b>56.1%</b> (53.4-58.9)	59.0% (55.2-62.8)	53.2% (49.1-57.2)	<b>35.6%</b> (33.1-38.3)	38.1% (34.6-41.8)	33.1% (29.4-37.0)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White, non-Hispanic	<b>70.7%</b> (69.7-71.8)	***	***	<b>42.5%</b> (41.4-43.7)	***	***	<b>27.1%</b> (26.1-28.2)	***	***
Hispanic	<b>78.6%</b> (76.4-80.5)	***	***	<b>48.4%</b> (45.9-51.0)	***	***	<b>29.8%</b> (27.6-32.0)	***	***
Other, non-Hispanic	<b>64.1%</b> (61.2-66.9)	***	***	<b>36.6%</b> (33.6-39.6)	***	***	<b>22.2%</b> (19.8-24.9)	***	***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>71.4%</b> (70.5-72.3)	***	***	<b>43.1%</b> (42.1-44.2)	***	***	<b>27.0%</b> (26.1-27.9)	***	***
LGBQ	<b>79.7%</b> (76.4-82.8)	***	***	<b>49.4%</b> (45.4-53.4)	***	***	<b>32.0%</b> (28.3-36.0)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>71.6%</b> (70.7-72.5)	71.7% (70.4-73.0)	71.5% (70.2-72.7)	<b>43.1%</b> (42.1-44.1)	44.7% (43.3-46.2)	41.6% (40.1-43.0)	<b>27.1%</b> (26.2-28.0)	27.3% (26.1-28.6)	26.9% (25.7-28.2)

\* More than a few sips

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

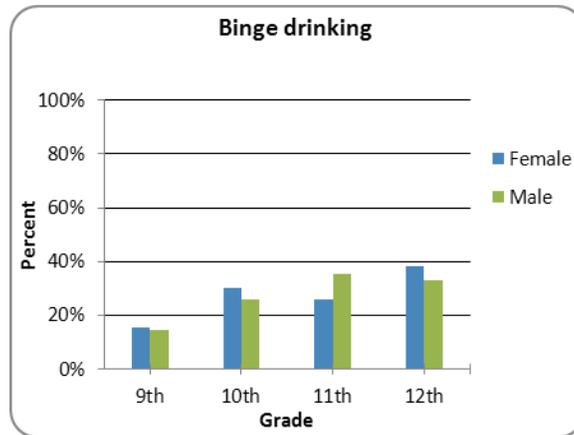
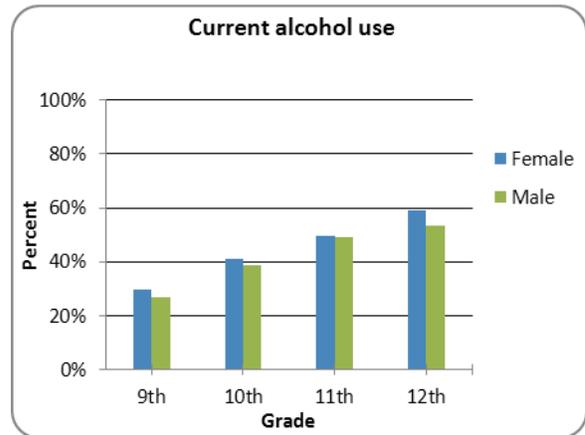
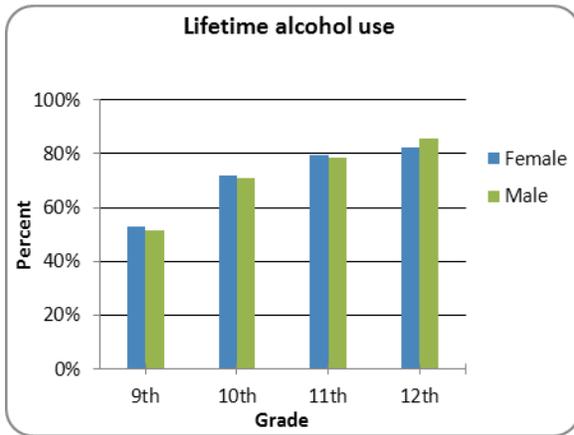
# Drank 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row (within a couple of hours) on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey

More than seven out of ten Boulder County students (71.6%) reported some use of alcohol in their lifetime, and the prevalence increased significantly with every grade, from 52.1% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders to 83.9% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders.

Almost half of all students (43.1%) reported current alcohol use (at least 1 drink on at least 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey), and more than one quarter (27.1%) reported binge drinking (having 5 or more drinks on at least 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey). The prevalence of current alcohol use and binge drinking increased with grade level. Twelfth graders were more likely to report current alcohol use (56.1%) and binge drinking (35.6%) than 9<sup>th</sup> graders (28.3% and 15.0%, respectively). While the likelihood of lifetime alcohol use did not differ by gender, female students (44.7%) were more likely to report current use of alcohol than male students (41.6%).



Hispanic students (78.6%) were most likely to report lifetime alcohol use, followed by white non-Hispanic students (70.7%), and then other non-Hispanic students (64.1%). Current alcohol use follows a similar pattern of statistical difference by race/ethnicity, with Hispanic students (48.4%) most likely to report this behavior, followed by white non-Hispanic students (42.5%), and then other non-Hispanic students (36.6%). While other non-Hispanic students (22.2%) were less likely than white non-Hispanic students (27.1%) and Hispanic students (29.8%) to report binge drinking, there was no statistical difference in the white non-Hispanic and Hispanic student rates of this behavior. LGBQ students reported higher levels of lifetime use (79.7%), current use (49.4%), and binge drinking (32.0%) than heterosexual students (71.4%, 43.1%, and 27.0%, respectively).



### Perceptions and Beliefs – Alcohol

	<i>Drinking 1 or 2 drinks per day is moderate or great risk</i>			<i>It is wrong or very wrong for someone your age to drink</i>			<i>Parents feel it is wrong or very wrong for you to drink</i>		
<b>Grade</b>	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male
9th	<b>69.6%</b> (68.1-71.0)	77.4% (75.6-79.2)	62.2% (60.0-64.4)	<b>74.4%</b> (73.0-75.7)	76.2% (74.3-78.0)	72.7% (70.6-74.7)	<b>89.4%</b> (88.4-90.3)	90.4% (89.0-91.7)	88.4% (86.9-89.7)
10th	<b>67.3%</b> (65.8-68.8)	72.9% (70.6-75.0)	62.0% (59.9-64.0)	<b>65.4%</b> (63.8-66.9)	68.0% (65.7-70.2)	62.8% (60.7-64.9)	<b>88.5%</b> (87.4-89.5)	92.1% (90.6-93.4)	85.0% (83.4-86.5)
11th	<b>64.4%</b> (62.6-66.1)	75.0% (72.6-77.3)	54.5% (52.0-56.9)	<b>62.1%</b> (60.4-63.9)	70.2% (67.6-72.6)	54.7% (52.2-57.1)	<b>85.0%</b> (83.6-86.2)	90.1% (88.2-91.7)	80.2% (78.2-82.1)
12th	<b>63.3%</b> (60.7-65.8)	72.5% (69.0-75.7)	54.4% (50.7-58.2)	<b>56.3%</b> (53.7-58.8)	63.6% (60.0-67.0)	49.3% (45.6-53.0)	<b>77.1%</b> (74.8-79.3)	82.3% (79.2-85.0)	72.0% (68.5-75.4)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White, non-Hispanic	<b>66.6%</b> (65.6-67.7)	***	***	<b>63.3%</b> (62.2-64.4)	***	***	<b>85.3%</b> (84.4-86.1)	***	***
Hispanic	<b>65.2%</b> (62.8-67.5)	***	***	<b>69.8%</b> (67.6-71.9)	***	***	<b>84.5%</b> (82.7-86.2)	***	***
Other, non-Hispanic	<b>65.0%</b> (62.2-67.7)	***	***	<b>65.5%</b> (62.7-68.2)	***	***	<b>86.2%</b> (84.0-88.1)	***	***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>66.3%</b> (65.3-67.2)	***	***	<b>64.7%</b> (63.8-65.7)	***	***	<b>85.8%</b> (85.0-86.5)	***	***
LGBQ	<b>69.9%</b> (66.4-73.3)	***	***	<b>60.1%</b> (56.3-63.7)	***	***	<b>80.3%</b> (77.0-83.2)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>66.2%</b> (65.3-67.1)	74.5% (73.2-75.7)	58.4% (57.0-59.7)	<b>64.7%</b> (63.8-65.6)	69.6% (68.2-70.8)	60.1% (58.8-61.5)	<b>85.1%</b> (84.4-85.8)	88.8% (87.8-89.7)	81.6% (80.5-82.7)

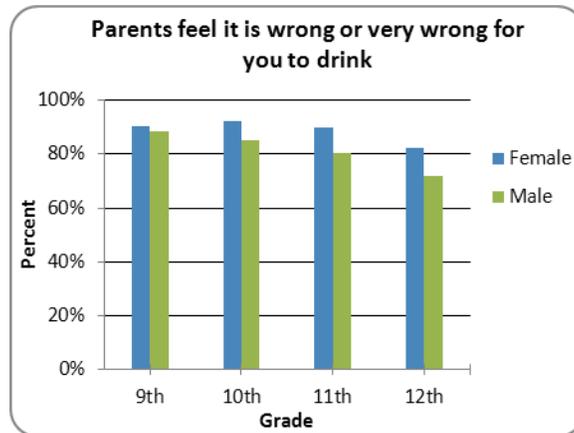
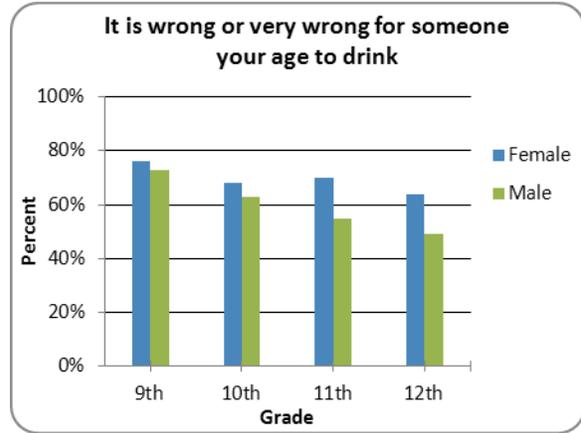
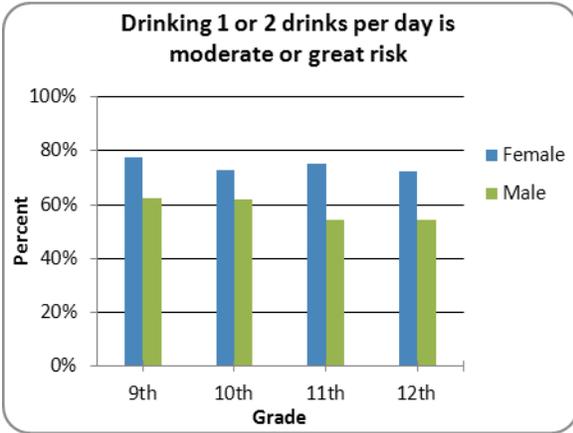
Two-thirds of Boulder County students (66.2%) reported that drinking one or two drinks per day is harmful. However, perception of risk was lower among 12<sup>th</sup> graders (63.3%) than among students in 9<sup>th</sup> grade (69.6%).

Over six out of ten students (64.7%) indicated that they thought it was wrong for someone their age to drink. Acceptability of drinking increased with grade levels, with 74.4% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders reporting they thought it was wrong for someone their age to drink compared to 56.3% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders. LGBQ students (60.1%) were less likely than heterosexual students (64.7%) to report that it was wrong for someone their age to drink. White non-Hispanic (63.3%) students were less likely than Hispanic (69.8%) students to report they thought it was wrong for someone their age to drink.

Overall, 85.1% of students reported they thought their parents felt it is wrong for them to drink. Perceived disapproval among parents, however, decreased with grade level, with 89.4% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders reporting they thought their parents felt it was wrong, compared to 77.1% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders.



Females (74.5%) were more likely than males (58.4%) to believe that drinking alcohol regularly was harmful, that it was wrong for someone their age to drink (69.6% of female students compared to 60.1% of male students), and that their parents felt it was wrong for them to drink (88.8% of females students compared to 81.6% of male students).



## Marijuana Use

	<i>Lifetime marijuana use*</i>			<i>Current marijuana use**</i>		
<b>Grade</b>	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male
9th	<b>22.7%</b> (21.4-24.0)	19.8% (18.1-21.5)	25.4% (23.5-27.4)	<b>14.3%</b> (13.2-15.4)	12.8% (11.5-14.3)	15.7% (14.1-17.4)
10th	<b>40.3%</b> (38.7-41.9)	37.8% (35.5-40.2)	42.7% (40.6-44.9)	<b>25.1%</b> (23.7-26.6)	22.4% (20.4-24.5)	27.8% (25.9-29.9)
11th	<b>45.7%</b> (44.0-47.5)	38.0% (35.4-40.6)	53.1% (50.7-55.4)	<b>27.2%</b> (25.6-28.8)	19.8% (17.8-22.0)	34.1% (31.9-36.4)
12th	<b>51.6%</b> (49.0-54.3)	54.4% (50.6-58.1)	48.9% (45.2-52.7)	<b>28.6%</b> (26.2-31.1)	27.3% (24.1-30.7)	29.9% (26.4-33.6)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White, non-Hispanic	<b>37.2%</b> (36.1-38.3)	***	***	<b>22.4%</b> (21.5-23.4)	***	***
Hispanic	<b>49.1%</b> (46.8-51.5)	***	***	<b>25.7%</b> (23.7-27.7)	***	***
Other, non-Hispanic	<b>39.1%</b> (36.2-42.0)	***	***	<b>25.9%</b> (23.3-28.8)	***	***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>						
Heterosexual	<b>38.9%</b> (37.9-39.9)	***	***	<b>22.7%</b> (21.8-23.6)	***	***
LGBQ	<b>52.9%</b> (48.9-56.7)	***	***	<b>34.4%</b> (30.7-38.3)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>39.8%</b> (38.9-40.8)	37.3% (36.0-38.7)	42.3% (41.0-43.6)	<b>23.6%</b> (22.8-24.5)	20.5% (19.4-21.6)	26.7% (25.4-27.9)

\* Ever used marijuana

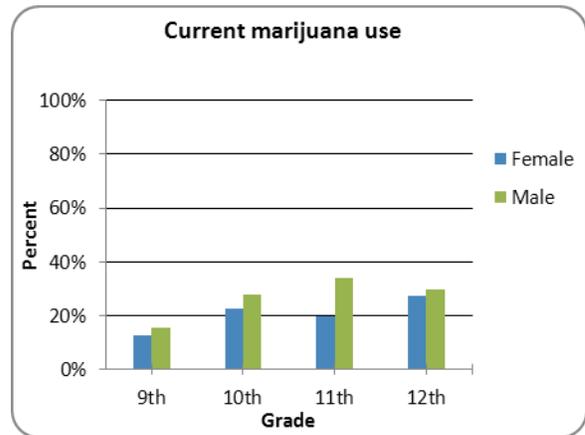
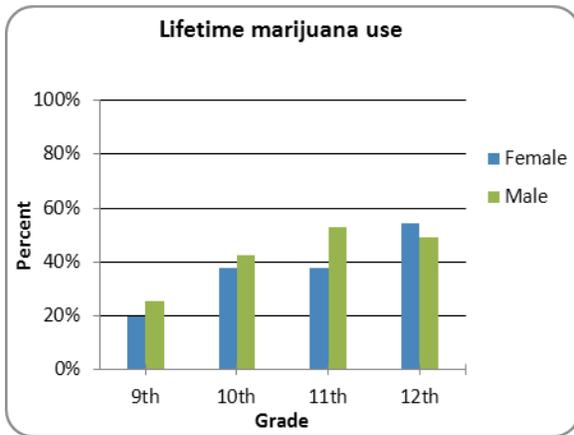
\*\* Used marijuana 1 or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey

In Boulder County school districts, 39.8% of students reported they had tried marijuana. The prevalence rate was higher among male students (42.3%) than female students (37.3%). Hispanic students (49.1%) were more likely than both other non-Hispanic students (39.1%) and white non-Hispanic students (37.2%) to report they had tried marijuana. Prevalence rates rose significantly with each grade; slightly more than half of all 12<sup>th</sup> grade students (51.6%) reported they had tried marijuana, compared to less than one in four 9<sup>th</sup> grade students (22.7%).

The rate of current marijuana use was 23.6%, with a marked difference between 9<sup>th</sup> grade students (14.3%) and upper grades (ranging from 25.1% to 28.6%). More than one in four 12<sup>th</sup> graders (28.6%) reported they had used marijuana in the last 30 days. A higher prevalence of current marijuana use was found among males (26.7%) compared to females (20.5%). In addition, Hispanic students (25.7%) were more likely to report current use compared to white non-Hispanic students (22.4%).



The rate of lifetime use (52.9%) and current use (34.4%) of marijuana among LGBQ students was much higher than it was among heterosexual students (38.9% and 22.7%, respectively).



## Perceptions and Beliefs – Marijuana

	<i>Smoking marijuana regularly is a moderate or great risk</i>			<i>It is wrong or very wrong for someone your age to smoke marijuana</i>			<i>Parents feel it is wrong or very wrong for you to smoke marijuana</i>		
<b>Grade</b>	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male
9th	<b>71.1%</b> (69.7-72.5)	79.4% (77.6-81.1)	63.3% (61.1-65.5)	<b>72.8%</b> (71.4-74.2)	75.1% (73.2-76.9)	70.7% (68.6-72.7)	<b>92.4%</b> (91.6-93.2)	93.7% (92.5-94.7)	91.2% (89.9-92.3)
10th	<b>60.1%</b> (58.5-61.7)	64.6% (62.2-66.8)	55.7% (53.6-57.9)	<b>55.3%</b> (53.7-56.9)	59.5% (57.1-61.8)	51.2% (49.0-53.3)	<b>89.4%</b> (88.4-90.3)	90.8% (89.4-92.0)	88.1% (86.6-89.4)
11th	<b>58.1%</b> (56.3-59.9)	66.3% (63.7-68.8)	50.4% (48.0-52.9)	<b>54.5%</b> (52.8-56.3)	60.6% (57.9-63.1)	48.8% (46.5-51.2)	<b>87.8%</b> (86.6-89.0)	89.5% (87.7-91.0)	86.3% (84.6-87.9)
12th	<b>56.6%</b> (53.9-59.2)	63.5% (59.8-67.1)	49.8% (46.0-53.7)	<b>51.4%</b> (48.8-54.0)	54.4% (50.7-58.0)	48.4% (44.7-52.2)	<b>80.7%</b> (78.6-82.7)	82.1% (79.1-84.7)	79.4% (76.1-82.3)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White, non-Hispanic	<b>62.7%</b> (61.6-63.8)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>57.1%</b> (56.0-58.2)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>87.2%</b> (86.4-88.0)	*** ***	*** ***
Hispanic	<b>60.6%</b> (58.3-63.0)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>64.0%</b> (61.8-66.2)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>90.4%</b> (88.7-91.8)	*** ***	*** ***
Other, non-Hispanic	<b>58.5%</b> (55.6-61.4)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>59.7%</b> (56.8-62.5)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>87.0%</b> (84.8-88.9)	*** ***	*** ***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>63.8%</b> (62.8-64.7)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>60.1%</b> (59.2-61.1)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>88.7%</b> (88.1-89.4)	*** ***	*** ***
LGBQ	<b>45.6%</b> (41.8-49.4)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>40.3%</b> (36.6-44.0)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>77.4%</b> (73.6-80.7)	*** ***	*** ***
<b>Total</b>	<b>61.6%</b> (60.7-62.6)	68.5% (67.2-69.8)	55.0% (53.7-56.4)	<b>58.7%</b> (57.8-59.6)	62.5% (61.2-63.8)	55.0% (53.7-56.4)	<b>87.7%</b> (87.0-88.4)	89.1% (88.2-90.0)	86.4% (85.4-87.4)

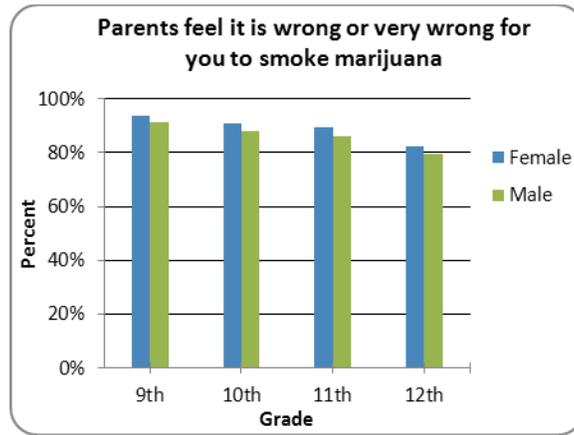
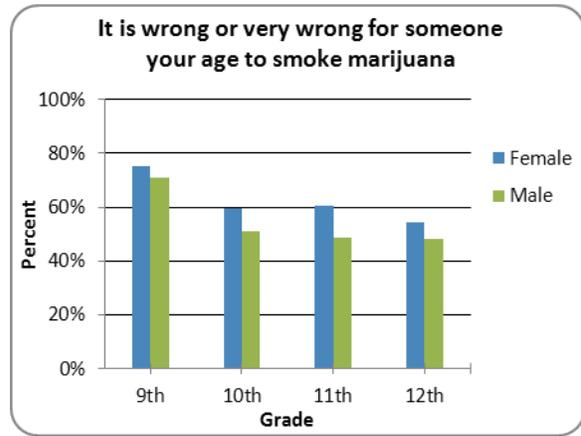
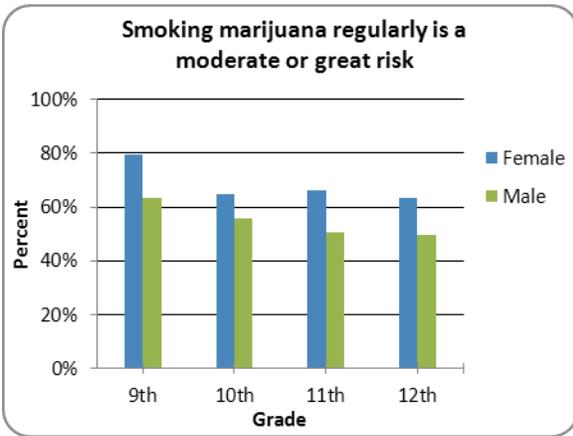
Over six out of ten Boulder County students (61.6%) believed that smoking marijuana regularly was harmful. While 71.1% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders perceived regular use of marijuana as harmful, this rate was lower among 10<sup>th</sup> graders (60.1%); but the rate did not decline among older students. Although nearly six out of ten students (58.7%) thought it was wrong for someone their age to smoke marijuana, that number decreased from 72.8% among 9<sup>th</sup> graders to 51.4% among 12<sup>th</sup> graders. Likewise, the percentage of students who thought their parents felt it was wrong for them to smoke marijuana decreased by grade level, from 92.4% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders to 80.7% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders, with an overall prevalence rate of 87.7%.

Females (68.5%) were more likely than males (55.0%) to believe that smoking marijuana was harmful, and that it was wrong for someone their age to smoke (62.5% of female students compared to 55.0% of male students). Likewise, female students (89.1%) reported parental disapproval of marijuana smoking more than did male students (86.4%).



Other non-Hispanic students (58.5%) were less likely to perceive smoking marijuana as harmful when compared to white non-Hispanic students (62.7%). Hispanic students (64.0%) were more likely than white non-Hispanic students (57.1%) to think it was wrong for someone their age to smoke marijuana and to report that they thought their parents felt smoking marijuana was wrong (90.4% in Hispanics compared to 87.2% in white non-Hispanics).

LGBQ students (45.6%) were consistently less likely than heterosexual students (63.8%) to perceive marijuana use as harmful, to believe it was wrong for someone their age to smoke marijuana (40.3% of LGBQ students compared to 60.1% of heterosexual students), and to report parental disapproval of marijuana (77.4% of LGBQ students compared to 88.7% of heterosexual students).



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

Grade	Smoked a whole cigarette before age 13			Drank alcohol before age 13 years*			Tried marijuana before age 13 years		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	<b>9.7%</b> (8.8-10.8)	9.4% (8.2-10.9)	10.0% (8.6-11.6)	<b>28.2%</b> (26.8-29.7)	27.5% (25.6-29.6)	28.8% (26.8-31.0)	<b>7.9%</b> (7.0-8.8)	5.7% (4.7-6.8)	10.0% (8.6-11.5)
10th	<b>10.9%</b> (9.9-12.1)	8.7% (7.3-10.3)	13.2% (11.6-14.9)	<b>25.9%</b> (24.5-27.4)	21.8% (19.8-24.0)	30.0% (28.0-32.0)	<b>9.6%</b> (8.6-10.7)	7.2% (5.8-8.9)	12.0% (10.6-13.5)
11th	<b>11.0%</b> (9.8-12.3)	10.4% (8.8-12.3)	11.5% (9.9-13.4)	<b>20.7%</b> (19.2-22.4)	19.0% (16.8-21.4)	22.3% (20.2-24.5)	<b>8.1%</b> (7.2-9.2)	6.8% (5.4-8.4)	9.5% (8.1-11.0)
12th	<b>10.2%</b> (8.5-12.0)	8.4% (6.5-10.7)	12.0% (9.4-15.1)	<b>20.1%</b> (17.9-22.4)	13.6% (11.1-16.6)	26.2% (22.9-29.9)	<b>9.4%</b> (7.9-11.2)	9.1% (7.0-11.8)	9.7% (7.7-12.2)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White, non-Hispanic	<b>8.1%</b> (7.5-8.8)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>20.6%</b> (19.7-21.6)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>7.3%</b> (6.7-7.9)	*** ***	*** ***
Hispanic	<b>17.2%</b> (15.3-19.3)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>31.7%</b> (29.5-34.0)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>14.1%</b> (12.4-16.0)	*** ***	*** ***
Other, non-Hispanic	<b>10.9%</b> (9.2-12.8)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>26.3%</b> (23.7-29.1)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>8.8%</b> (7.3-10.4)	*** ***	*** ***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>8.9%</b> (8.3-9.5)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>22.6%</b> (21.7-23.4)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>7.6%</b> (7.1-8.2)	*** ***	*** ***
LGBQ	<b>25.5%</b> (22.0-29.3)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>39.2%</b> (35.4-43.2)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>19.9%</b> (16.7-23.6)	*** ***	*** ***
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.4%</b> (9.8-11.1)	9.2% (8.4-10.1)	11.6% (10.7-12.6)	<b>23.8%</b> (22.9-24.6)	20.4% (19.3-21.6)	26.9% (25.6-28.1)	<b>8.8%</b> (8.2-9.4)	7.2% (6.4-8.0)	10.3% (9.5-11.2)

\*More than a few sips

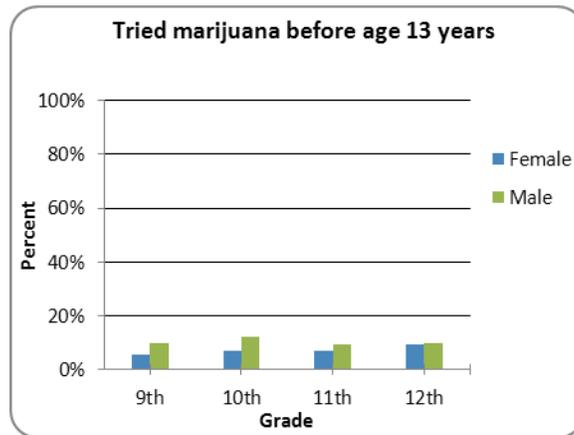
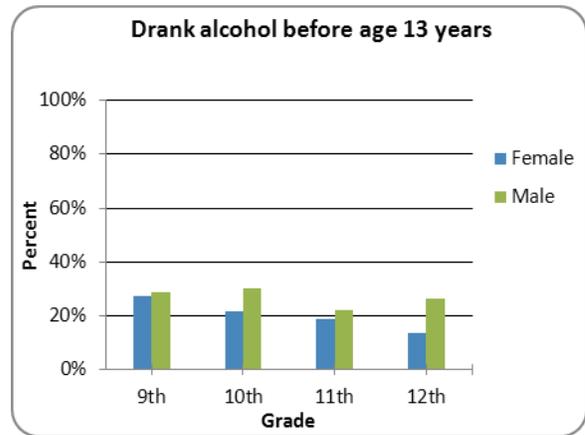
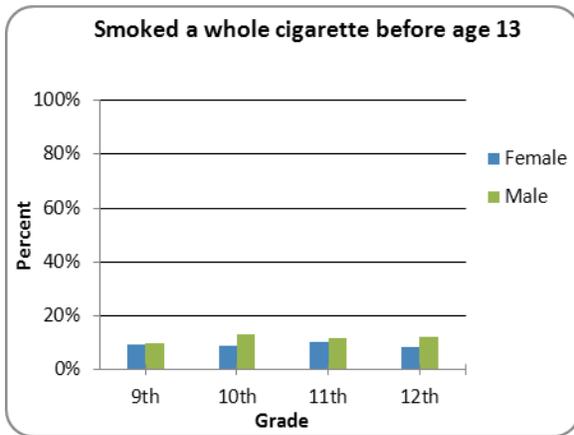
Among Boulder County students, the rate for smoking a whole cigarette before the age of 13 was 10.4%. The rate for alcohol consumption before age 13 was 23.8%, with the highest rate of consumption before age 13 among 9<sup>th</sup> graders (28.2% among 9<sup>th</sup> graders, compared to 20.1% among 12<sup>th</sup> graders). The rate for trying marijuana before age 13 was 8.8%. Among males, early initiation of cigarette (11.6%), alcohol (26.9%), and marijuana use (10.3%) was more common than it was for females (9.2%, 20.4%, and 7.2%, respectively).

Hispanic students were more likely than other non-Hispanic and white non-Hispanic students to report early initiation for all three drugs, with about twice as many Hispanic students (17.2% and 14.1%) as white non-Hispanic students (8.1% and 7.3%) reporting early cigarette use and early marijuana use (respectively).

LGBQ students were nearly two to three times more likely than heterosexual students to report early initiation of all three drugs. For LGBQ students, the prevalence of early cigarette use was



25.5% compared to 8.9% among heterosexuals; the rate of early alcohol use was 39.2% compared to 22.6%; and the rate of early marijuana use was 19.9% compared to 7.6%.



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

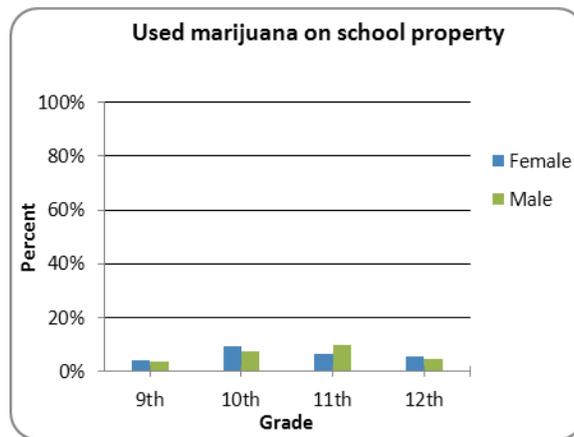
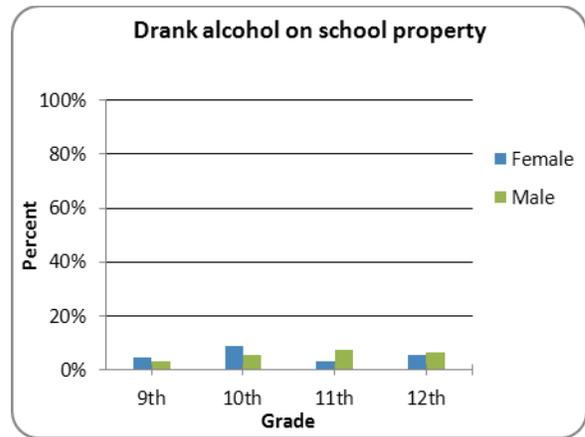
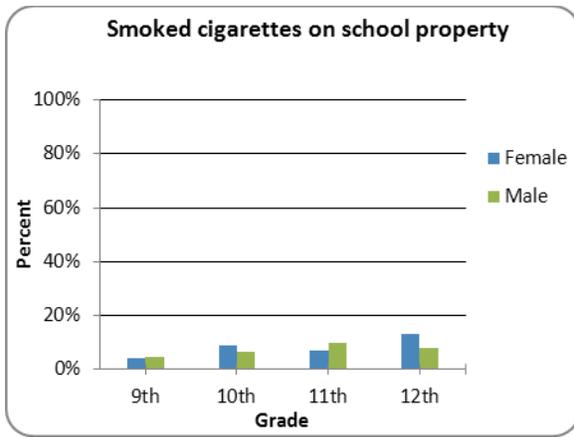
Grade	Smoked cigarettes on school property*			Drank alcohol on school property*			Used marijuana on school property*		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	<b>4.2%</b> (3.6-4.9)	4.0% (3.2-4.9)	4.5% (3.6-5.6)	<b>4.0%</b> (3.3-4.6)	4.5% (3.6-5.7)	3.4% (2.6-4.3)	<b>3.8%</b> (3.2-4.5)	3.9% (3.1-4.8)	3.8% (2.9-4.8)
10th	<b>7.7%</b> (6.8-8.7)	8.7% (7.4-10.3)	6.6% (5.5-7.9)	<b>7.1%</b> (6.3-8.1)	8.8% (7.4-10.5)	5.5% (4.7-6.4)	<b>8.3%</b> (7.4-9.3)	9.2% (7.7-10.8)	7.5% (6.5-8.7)
11th	<b>8.4%</b> (7.4-9.6)	7.1% (5.7-8.8)	9.7% (8.3-11.4)	<b>5.4%</b> (4.6-6.3)	3.2% (2.3-4.3)	7.5% (6.2-8.9)	<b>8.0%</b> (7.1-8.9)	6.3% (5.1-7.7)	9.6% (8.3-11.0)
12th	<b>10.4%</b> (8.7-12.3)	13.0% (10.5-16.1)	7.8% (5.9-10.2)	<b>5.9%</b> (4.7-7.3)	5.4% (3.9-7.6)	6.3% (4.8-8.3)	<b>5.2%</b> (4.1-6.5)	5.5% (3.9-7.7)	4.8% (3.4-6.7)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White, non-Hispanic	<b>7.1%</b> (6.4-7.8)	***	***	<b>4.7%</b> (4.2-5.2)	***	***	<b>5.9%</b> (5.4-6.5)	***	***
Hispanic	<b>8.7%</b> (7.4-10.2)	***	***	<b>8.6%</b> (7.3-10.2)	***	***	<b>7.3%</b> (6.2-8.6)	***	***
Other, non-Hispanic	<b>7.8%</b> (6.1-9.8)	***	***	<b>5.4%</b> (4.2-6.9)	***	***	<b>6.8%</b> (5.4-8.6)	***	***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>6.6%</b> (6.0-7.2)	***	***	<b>5.2%</b> (4.8-5.7)	***	***	<b>5.6%</b> (5.2-6.1)	***	***
LGBQ	<b>18.3%</b> (15.1-22.0)	***	***	<b>9.3%</b> (7.1-12.1)	***	***	<b>11.8%</b> (9.6-14.5)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.6%</b> (7.0-8.2)	8.1% (7.3-9.1)	7.1% (6.4-7.9)	<b>5.6%</b> (5.1-6.0)	5.5% (4.9-6.2)	5.6% (5.0-6.3)	<b>6.3%</b> (5.8-6.8)	6.2% (5.5-7.0)	6.4% (5.8-7.0)

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

Among Boulder County students, the rate for smoking cigarettes on school property at least once in the 30 days preceding the survey was 7.6%. The rate of recent alcohol use on school property was somewhat lower (5.6%). The rate for marijuana use on school property (6.3%) was similar to that of alcohol use.

While the prevalence of smoking cigarettes and using marijuana on school property did not vary significantly by race/ethnicity, Hispanic students (8.6%) were more likely than other non-Hispanic students (5.4%) and white students (4.7%) to report that they drank alcohol on school property.

LGBQ students had higher rates than heterosexual students for all three of these behaviors: 18.3% of LGBQ students compared to 6.6% of heterosexual students reported recent cigarette use at school; 9.3% of LGBQ students compared to 5.2% of heterosexual students reported recent alcohol use at school; and 11.8% of LGBQ students compared to 5.6% of heterosexual students reported recent marijuana use at school.



## Substance Use on School Property – Tobacco and Drugs

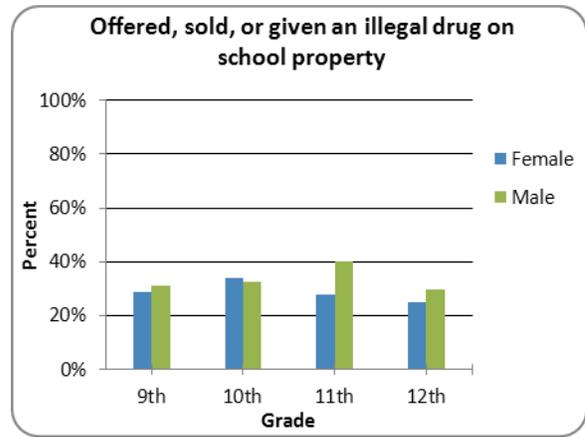
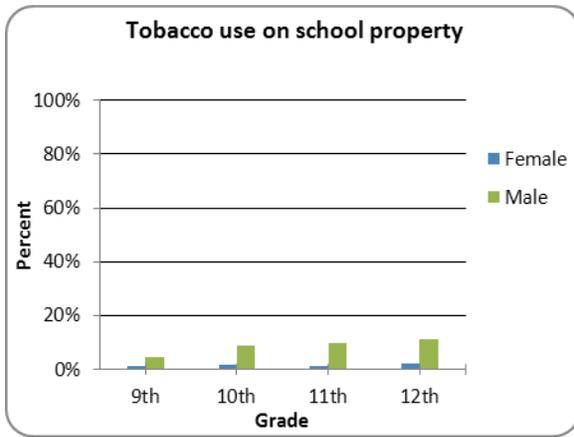
	<i>Tobacco use on school property*</i>			<i>Offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property**</i>		
<b>Grade</b>	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male
9th	<b>3.0%</b> (2.6-3.6)	1.4% (1.0-2.0)	4.6% (3.8-5.6)	<b>29.9%</b> (28.5-31.3)	28.6% (26.7-30.6)	31.1% (29.1-33.1)
10th	<b>5.3%</b> (4.5-6.1)	1.6% (1.0-2.6)	8.8% (7.6-10.3)	<b>33.3%</b> (31.8-34.8)	34.2% (31.9-36.5)	32.4% (30.5-34.4)
11th	<b>5.6%</b> (4.8-6.4)	1.1% (0.6-2.2)	9.8% (8.6-11.3)	<b>34.0%</b> (32.3-35.7)	27.7% (25.5-30.1)	39.9% (37.5-42.3)
12th	<b>6.7%</b> (5.4-8.1)	2.1% (1.2-3.6)	11.1% (9.0-13.7)	<b>27.3%</b> (25.0-29.8)	25.0% (22.0-28.3)	29.6% (26.0-33.4)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White, non-Hispanic	<b>4.8%</b> (4.3-5.4)	***	***	<b>30.8%</b> (29.8-31.8)	***	***
Hispanic	<b>5.2%</b> (4.2-6.5)	***	***	<b>30.9%</b> (28.8-33.2)	***	***
Other, non-Hispanic	<b>6.3%</b> (5.1-7.9)	***	***	<b>31.9%</b> (29.2-34.8)	***	***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>						
Heterosexual	<b>4.9%</b> (4.5-5.4)	***	***	<b>30.3%</b> (29.4-31.2)	***	***
LGBQ	<b>5.4%</b> (3.8-7.4)	***	***	<b>40.2%</b> (36.5-43.9)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.1%</b> (4.7-5.6)	1.6% (1.2-2.0)	8.5% (7.8-9.3)	<b>31.1%</b> (30.2-32.0)	29.0% (27.7-30.2)	33.2% (31.9-34.5)

\* Cigarettes, cigars, chewing tobacco, or snuff on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey

\*\* During the 12 months preceding the survey

Among Boulder County students, the rate for tobacco use on school property, including cigarettes, cigars, and smokeless tobacco, was 5.1%. Male students (8.5%) were more likely than female students (1.6%) to have used tobacco on school property. The rate increased with grade level, with 3.0% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders reporting tobacco use on school property compared to 6.7% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders.

Almost one-third of students (31.1%) reported that they were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property. Male students (33.2%) were somewhat more likely than female students (29.0%), and LGBQ students (40.2%) were more likely than heterosexual students (30.3%) to have been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug while on school property.



## Safety and Self-Injury

Grade	Felt safe in their neighborhood*			Felt too unsafe to go to school**			Intentionally self-injured <sup>#</sup>		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	<b>88.6%</b> (87.6-89.6)	89.3% (87.9-90.5)	88.1% (86.4-89.5)	<b>4.8%</b> (4.1-5.6)	5.0% (4.2-6.1)	4.5% (3.6-5.7)	<b>19.8%</b> (18.6-21.1)	25.1% (23.2-27.0)	14.9% (13.4-16.5)
10th	<b>90.4%</b> (89.3-91.3)	90.3% (88.6-91.7)	90.4% (89.1-91.6)	<b>5.8%</b> (5.0-6.7)	5.9% (4.7-7.3)	5.8% (4.9-6.9)	<b>22.3%</b> (20.9-23.7)	30.7% (28.5-32.9)	14.1% (12.5-15.8)
11th	<b>92.7%</b> (91.7-93.7)	93.8% (92.2-95.0)	91.7% (90.2-93.1)	<b>3.9%</b> (3.2-4.8)	1.9% (1.1-3.1)	5.8% (4.6-7.2)	<b>18.1%</b> (16.7-19.5)	23.3% (21.1-25.7)	13.3% (11.7-15.1)
12th	<b>91.7%</b> (90.0-93.0)	93.7% (91.5-95.4)	89.7% (87.1-91.8)	<b>5.8%</b> (4.6-7.2)	4.7% (3.2-6.9)	6.8% (5.2-9.0)	<b>16.6%</b> (14.7-18.6)	17.2% (14.6-20.1)	16.0% (13.5-18.9)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White, non-Hispanic	<b>94.0%</b> (93.5-94.5)	***	***	<b>2.8%</b> (2.4-3.2)	***	***	<b>19.7%</b> (18.8-20.7)	***	***
Hispanic	<b>84.0%</b> (82.3-85.6)	***	***	<b>8.3%</b> (7.0-9.8)	***	***	<b>18.3%</b> (16.6-20.2)	***	***
Other, non-Hispanic	<b>84.5%</b> (82.0-86.7)	***	***	<b>12.1%</b> (10.2-14.4)	***	***	<b>17.7%</b> (15.7-19.9)	***	***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>92.1%</b> (91.5-92.6)	***	***	<b>4.0%</b> (3.6-4.4)	***	***	<b>17.6%</b> (16.9-18.4)	***	***
LGBQ	<b>82.4%</b> (79.0-85.3)	***	***	<b>12.4%</b> (9.6-15.9)	***	***	<b>38.9%</b> (35.4-42.6)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>90.8%</b> (90.2-91.4)	91.7% (90.9-92.4)	90.0% (89.1-90.8)	<b>5.1%</b> (4.6-5.6)	4.4% (3.8-5.1)	5.7% (5.1-6.4)	<b>19.2%</b> (18.5-20.0)	24.2% (23.0-25.4)	14.6% (13.6-15.6)

\* Most of the time or always

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

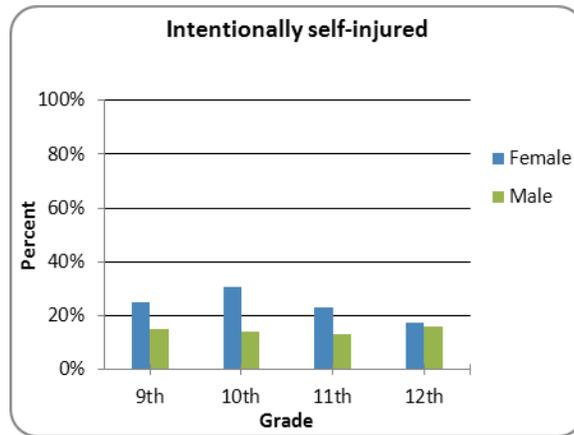
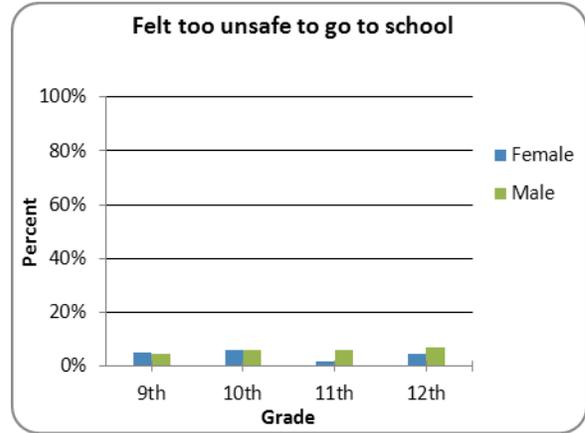
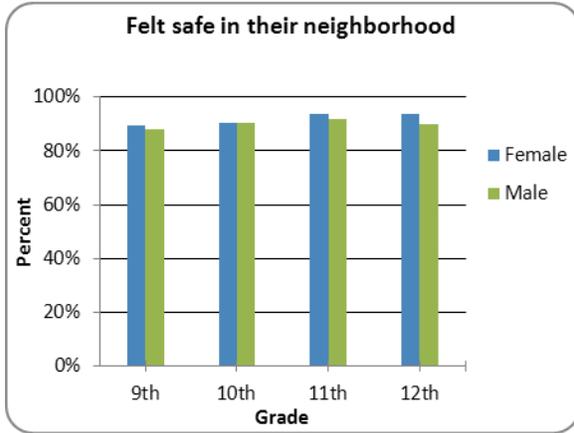
# Self-injured (such as cutting or burning) without wanting to die during the 12 months preceding the survey

Nine of ten Boulder County students (90.8%) reported they felt safe in their neighborhood most of the time or always. Male students (90.0%) were slightly less likely to feel safe in their neighborhood than were female students (91.7%). The rate of feeling safe in one's neighborhood was slightly higher among white non-Hispanic students (94.0%) than among Hispanic students (84.0%) and other non-Hispanic students (84.5%). More heterosexual students (92.1%) felt safe in their neighborhood than did LGBQ students (82.4%).

The rate of students who reported they felt too unsafe to go to school on at least 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey was 5.1%. This perception was more common among LGBQ students (12.4%), than it was among heterosexual (4.0%) students. Other non-Hispanic students (12.1%) felt too unsafe to go to school at a rate four times that of white non-Hispanic students (2.8%), and higher than Hispanic students (8.3%).



The percentage of students who reported they had intentionally self-injured themselves (such as cutting or burning) in the 12 months preceding the survey without wanting to die was 19.2%. Females (24.2%) were more likely than males (14.6%), and LGBQ students (38.9%) were more likely than heterosexual students (17.6%), to report this behavior.



## Harassment – Ethnicity/Race or LGBTQ

Grade	<i>Harassed*</i>			<i>Harassed because of race or ethnic origin*</i>			<i>Harassed because someone thought you were lesbian, gay, or bisexual*</i>		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	<b>40.1%</b> (38.5-41.7)	43.3% (41.0-45.6)	37.1% (34.9-39.4)	<b>7.2%</b> (6.3-8.1)	6.6% (5.5-7.8)	7.7% (6.5-9.2)	<b>7.6%</b> (6.8-8.6)	5.7% (4.6-7.0)	9.4% (8.2-10.8)
10th	<b>33.5%</b> (32.0-35.1)	34.0% (31.5-36.4)	33.1% (31.2-35.2)	<b>6.6%</b> (5.8-7.5)	7.1% (5.8-8.6)	6.2% (5.3-7.2)	<b>5.8%</b> (5.1-6.7)	4.4% (3.4-5.5)	7.3% (6.3-8.6)
11th	<b>29.6%</b> (27.8-31.5)	28.1% (25.5-30.9)	31.1% (28.7-33.6)	<b>6.2%</b> (5.3-7.3)	3.5% (2.4-5.0)	8.8% (7.4-10.5)	<b>4.9%</b> (4.2-5.7)	3.0% (2.2-4.2)	6.6% (5.5-7.9)
12th	<b>22.0%</b> (19.7-24.4)	23.5% (20.3-27.0)	20.3% (17.4-23.6)	<b>6.6%</b> (5.4-8.1)	4.0% (2.7-5.8)	9.3% (7.3-11.8)	<b>3.7%</b> (2.9-4.6)	2.1% (1.2-3.5)	5.2% (4.0-6.8)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White, non-Hispanic	<b>30.9%</b> (29.8-32.0)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>3.4%</b> (3.0-3.8)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>4.9%</b> (4.5-5.4)	*** ***	*** ***
Hispanic	<b>28.9%</b> (26.7-31.2)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>13.6%</b> (12.0-15.4)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>5.6%</b> (4.6-6.9)	*** ***	*** ***
Other, non-Hispanic	<b>39.0%</b> (36.0-42.1)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>16.2%</b> (14.1-18.6)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>9.2%</b> (7.9-10.9)	*** ***	*** ***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>29.5%</b> (28.5-30.4)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>5.8%</b> (5.3-6.3)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>3.1%</b> (2.8-3.5)	*** ***	*** ***
LGBQ	<b>54.5%</b> (50.3-58.6)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>13.0%</b> (10.6-15.9)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>32.5%</b> (29.0-36.1)	*** ***	*** ***
<b>Total</b>	<b>31.5%</b> (30.6-32.5)	32.3% (31.0-33.7)	30.8% (29.5-32.0)	<b>6.7%</b> (6.2-7.2)	5.3% (4.7-6.0)	8.0% (7.2-8.8)	<b>5.6%</b> (5.2-6.0)	3.8% (3.3-4.4)	7.2% (6.6-7.9)

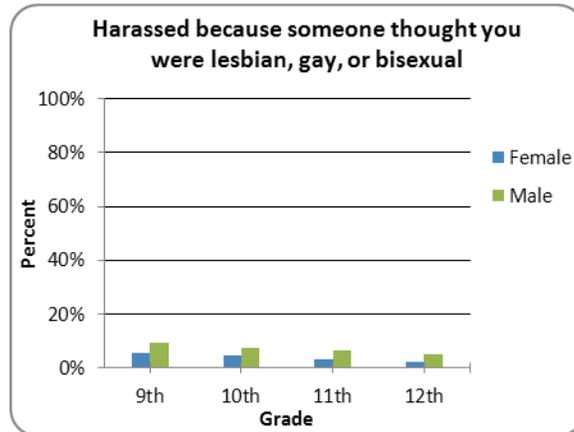
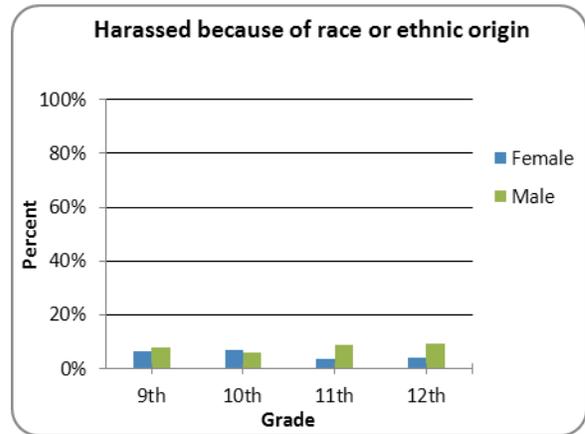
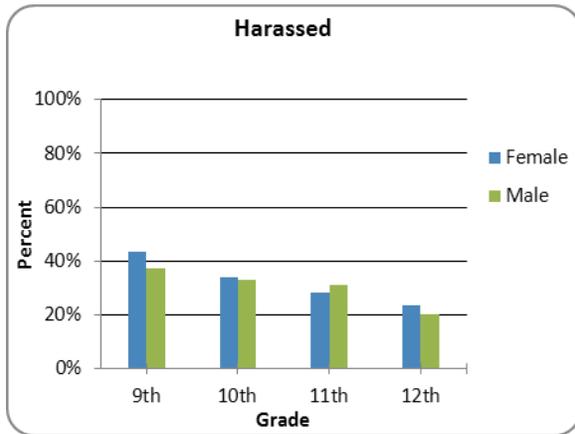
\*At school (or on the way to school) during the 12 months preceding the survey

Nearly one in three Boulder County students (31.5%) reported they had been harassed at school or on the way to school in the 12 months preceding the survey. The rate decreased significantly with each grade level, with the highest prevalence among 9<sup>th</sup> graders at 40.1%, falling to 22.0% among 12<sup>th</sup> graders. LGBQ students (54.5%) were much more likely than heterosexual students (29.5%) to report this experience. Other non-Hispanic students (39.0%) were more likely to report such harassment than Hispanic students (28.9%) and white non-Hispanic students (30.9%).

Approximately one in 15 students (6.7%) reported they had been harassed because of their race or ethnic origin in the prior 12 months at school or on the way to school. Male students (8.0%) were more likely to have reported harassment of this type than female students (5.3%). Harassment based on race or ethnic origin was more commonly reported by LGBQ students (13.0%) than by heterosexual students (5.8%). Other non-Hispanic (16.2%) and Hispanic students (13.6%) were four or more times as likely as white students (3.4%) to report this experience.



The percentage of students who reported they had been harassed at school or on their way to school because someone thought they were lesbian, gay, or bisexual was 5.6%. LGBQ students (32.5%) were over ten times as likely as heterosexual students (3.1%) to report this experience. The incidence was slightly higher among all males (7.2%) than among all females (3.8%). Other non-Hispanic students (9.2%) reported this type of harassment significantly more than did Hispanic students (5.6%) and white non-Hispanic students (4.9%).



## Harassment – Religion, Appearance, Unwanted Sexual Attention

Grade	<i>Harassed because of religious beliefs*</i>			<i>Harassed because of weight, size, physical appearance*</i>			<i>Received unwanted sexual comments or attention*</i>		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	<b>5.7%</b> (5.0-6.5)	6.2% (5.1-7.4)	5.2% (4.2-6.4)	<b>19.0%</b> (17.7-20.3)	21.9% (20.1-23.9)	16.3% (14.6-18.0)	<b>22.2%</b> (20.9-23.5)	30.8% (28.8-32.8)	14.2% (12.6-15.8)
10th	<b>6.1%</b> (5.4-6.9)	5.6% (4.5-6.9)	6.6% (5.7-7.7)	<b>15.2%</b> (14.1-16.5)	18.1% (16.2-20.2)	12.5% (11.2-14.0)	<b>22.8%</b> (21.4-24.3)	34.1% (31.8-36.4)	11.7% (10.3-13.3)
11th	<b>4.1%</b> (3.5-4.8)	3.3% (2.6-4.2)	4.8% (3.9-6.0)	<b>11.2%</b> (10.0-12.4)	10.7% (9.1-12.5)	11.6% (10.0-13.4)	<b>20.2%</b> (18.8-21.8)	29.2% (26.8-31.8)	11.9% (10.4-13.5)
12th	<b>4.8%</b> (3.8-6.0)	4.0% (2.8-5.7)	5.6% (4.2-7.4)	<b>9.2%</b> (7.7-10.9)	11.9% (9.6-14.6)	6.6% (4.9-8.9)	<b>17.0%</b> (15.0-19.2)	22.7% (19.6-26.1)	11.4% (9.0-14.3)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White, non-Hispanic	<b>4.2%</b> (3.9-4.7)	***	***	<b>13.4%</b> (12.7-14.2)	***	***	<b>20.1%</b> (19.2-21.0)	***	***
Hispanic	<b>4.9%</b> (4.0-6.1)	***	***	<b>11.7%</b> (10.2-13.4)	***	***	<b>21.7%</b> (19.7-23.8)	***	***
Other, non-Hispanic	<b>11.2%</b> (9.5-13.3)	***	***	<b>18.3%</b> (16.1-20.8)	***	***	<b>21.2%</b> (18.9-23.8)	***	***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>4.5%</b> (4.1-4.9)	***	***	<b>12.2%</b> (11.6-12.9)	***	***	<b>18.9%</b> (18.1-19.7)	***	***
LGBQ	<b>10.6%</b> (8.6-13.0)	***	***	<b>31.1%</b> (27.6-34.8)	***	***	<b>37.3%</b> (33.6-41.1)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.2%</b> (4.8-5.6)	4.8% (4.2-5.4)	5.6% (5.0-6.2)	<b>13.7%</b> (13.1-14.4)	15.7% (14.7-16.8)	11.8% (11.0-12.7)	<b>20.6%</b> (19.8-21.4)	29.3% (28.0-30.6)	12.3% (11.4-13.3)

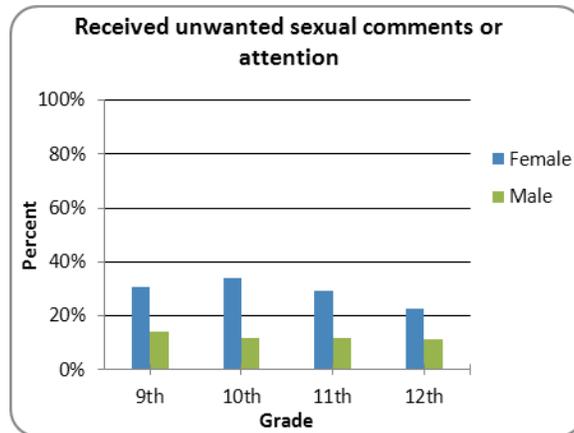
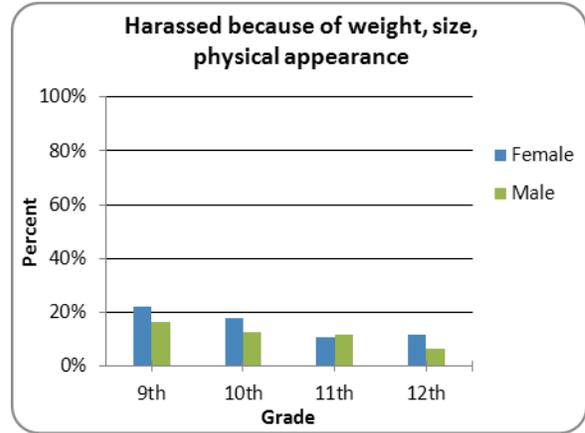
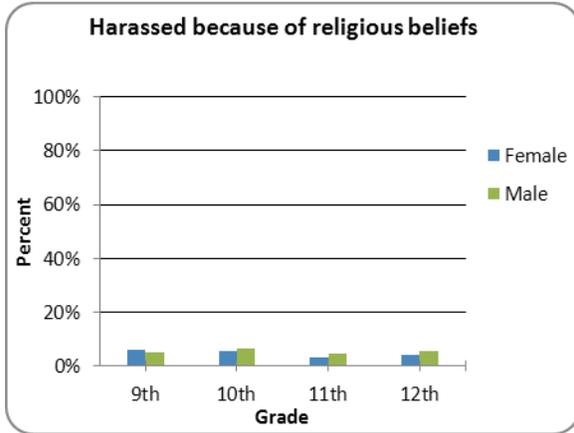
\*At school (or on the way to school) during the 12 months preceding the survey

In the 12 months preceding the survey, 5.2% of Boulder County students reported they had been harassed at school or on the way to school because of their religious beliefs. The prevalence among LGBQ students (10.6%) was higher than that among heterosexual students (4.5%). The prevalence was higher among other non-Hispanic students (11.2%) than among Hispanic (4.9%) and white non-Hispanic students (4.2%).

Almost one in seven students (13.7%) reported they were harassed in the prior 12 months at or on the way to school because of their weight, size, or physical appearance. The prevalence decreased with grade level, with 19.0% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders reporting this, compared to 9.2% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders. Females (15.7%) and LGBQ students (31.1%) were more likely to report this experience than males (11.8%) and heterosexual students (12.2%). The prevalence of this harassment was higher among other non-Hispanic students (18.3%) than among white non-Hispanic students (13.4%) and Hispanic students (11.7%).



One in five students (20.6%) reported they had received unwanted sexual comments or attention at or on the way to school in the 12 months preceding the survey. The prevalence of this experience for female students (29.3%) was more than twice that of male students (12.3%), and the rate among LGBQ students (37.3%) was more than twice that of heterosexual students (18.9%).



## Violence – Weapons and Physical Fights

	<i>Carried a weapon*</i>			<i>Carried a gun*</i>			<i>In a physical fight**</i>		
<b>Grade</b>	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male
9th	<b>10.2%</b> (9.2-11.2)	4.5% (3.6-5.7)	15.5% (13.9-17.3)	<b>3.0%</b> (2.5-3.6)	*** (1.8-3.3)	5.3% (4.5-6.3)	<b>28.9%</b> (27.5-30.4)	20.9% (19.1-22.8)	36.4% (34.3-38.6)
10th	<b>16.8%</b> (15.6-18.0)	7.9% (6.5-9.6)	25.4% (23.5-27.3)	<b>4.9%</b> (4.3-5.5)	2.4% (1.8-3.3)	7.2% (6.3-8.3)	<b>30.2%</b> (28.7-31.7)	21.3% (19.4-23.4)	38.9% (36.8-41.0)
11th	<b>15.8%</b> (14.5-17.1)	6.9% (5.6-8.4)	24.0% (22.1-26.2)	<b>3.6%</b> (3.0-4.4)	0.9% (0.4-1.8)	6.2% (5.1-7.5)	<b>23.5%</b> (22.0-25.0)	13.0% (11.3-15.0)	33.3% (31.1-35.6)
12th	<b>12.2%</b> (10.6-14.0)	7.5% (5.6-9.9)	16.8% (14.4-19.6)	<b>3.6%</b> (2.7-4.7)	*** (4.9-8.6)	6.5% (4.9-8.6)	<b>21.9%</b> (19.8-24.2)	15.2% (12.8-18.1)	28.6% (25.2-32.3)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White, non-Hispanic	<b>12.1%</b> (11.4-12.9)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>2.5%</b> (2.2-2.9)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>23.9%</b> (23.0-24.9)	*** ***	*** ***
Hispanic	<b>16.3%</b> (14.7-18.0)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>6.3%</b> (5.2-7.5)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>32.3%</b> (30.1-34.6)	*** ***	*** ***
Other, non-Hispanic	<b>17.5%</b> (15.4-19.7)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>6.4%</b> (5.3-7.7)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>28.2%</b> (25.7-30.9)	*** ***	*** ***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>12.7%</b> (12.0-13.4)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>3.3%</b> (3.0-3.7)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>24.9%</b> (24.0-25.7)	*** ***	*** ***
LGBQ	<b>23.9%</b> (20.8-27.2)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>6.2%</b> (4.5-8.3)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>34.9%</b> (31.4-38.5)	*** ***	*** ***
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.7%</b> (13.1-14.4)	6.7% (5.9-7.5)	20.4% (19.4-21.5)	<b>3.8%</b> (3.4-4.1)	1.1% (0.8-1.5)	6.3% (5.7-7.0)	<b>26.2%</b> (25.4-27.1)	17.7% (16.7-18.8)	34.4% (33.2-35.7)

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

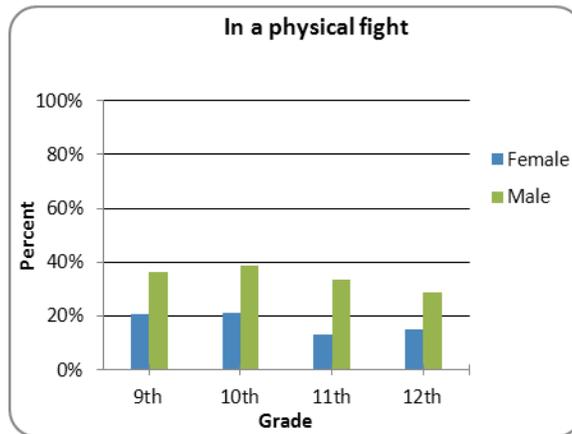
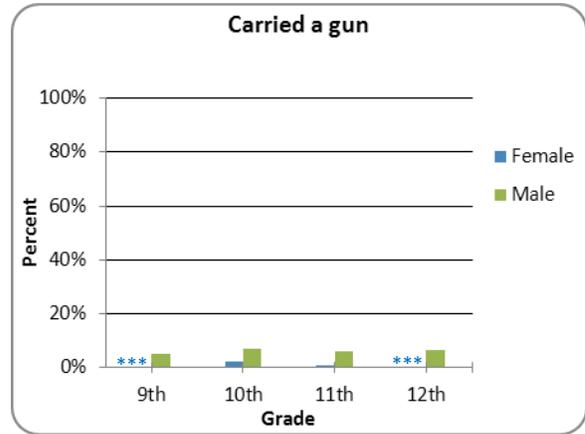
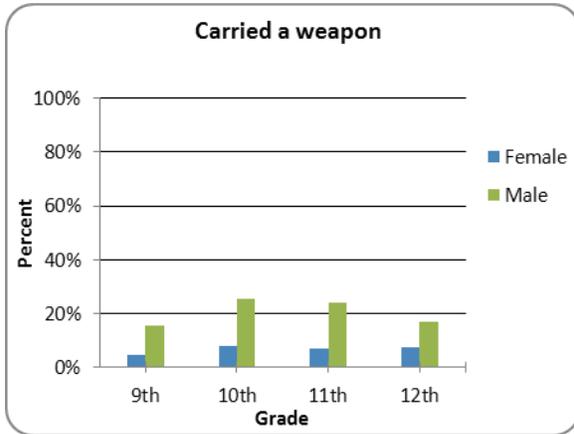
\*\* One or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey

Among Boulder County students, male students (20.4%) were three times as likely as female students (6.7%) to carry a weapon at least once in the 30 days prior to the survey, with an overall prevalence of 13.7% for this behavior. The prevalence for carrying a weapon was lower among white non-Hispanic students (12.1%) than it was among Hispanic students (16.3%) and other non-Hispanic students (17.5%). LGBQ students (23.9%) reported nearly double the rate of carrying a weapon than did heterosexual students (12.7%).

Overall prevalence for carrying a gun was 3.8%. Male students (6.3%) were over five times more likely to carry a gun than were female students (1.1%). LGBQ students (6.2%) were more likely to carry a gun compared to heterosexual students (3.3%). Similar to carrying a weapon, the prevalence for carrying a gun was lower among white non-Hispanic students (2.5%) than it was among Hispanic students (6.3%) and other non-Hispanic students (6.4%).



More than one in four students (26.2%) reported they had been in a physical fight at least once in the 12 months preceding the survey. The prevalence of this experience was almost twice as high among male students (34.4%) than it was among female students (17.7%). In addition, LGBQ students (34.9%) were more likely than heterosexual students (24.9%) to have been in a physical fight in the previous year. Hispanic students (32.3%) and other non-Hispanic students (28.2%) were more likely than white non-Hispanic students (23.9%) to report they had been in a physical fight.



## Violence – Weapons and Physical Fights on School Property

Grade	<i>In physical fight on school property*</i>			<i>Carried a weapon on school property**</i>			<i>Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property*</i>		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	<b>12.4%</b> (11.4-13.5)	7.2% (6.1-8.5)	17.3% (15.6-19.1)	<b>2.8%</b> (2.2-3.4)	1.4% (0.9-2.3)	4.0% (3.2-5.0)	<b>7.4%</b> (6.6-8.3)	3.9% (3.0-5.0)	10.6% (9.3-12.2)
10th	<b>14.3%</b> (13.1-15.5)	10.7% (9.1-12.5)	17.8% (16.2-19.6)	<b>6.3%</b> (5.6-7.1)	2.8% (2.1-3.8)	9.6% (8.4-10.9)	<b>7.9%</b> (7.0-8.8)	4.2% (3.2-5.5)	11.4% (10.2-12.8)
11th	<b>11.0%</b> (10.0-12.2)	6.0% (4.8-7.6)	15.6% (14.0-17.4)	<b>6.1%</b> (5.3-7.0)	2.8% (2.0-4.0)	9.1% (7.9-10.6)	<b>7.4%</b> (6.6-8.5)	4.6% (3.5-6.1)	10.1% (8.7-11.6)
12th	<b>8.0%</b> (6.5-9.7)	4.8% (3.4-6.8)	11.0% (8.6-14.0)	<b>5.8%</b> (4.6-7.2)	3.6% (2.3-5.4)	7.9% (6.1-10.1)	<b>5.6%</b> (4.5-7.0)	1.6% (0.8-3.2)	9.4% (7.5-11.8)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White, non-Hispanic	<b>9.2%</b> (8.6-9.9)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>4.1%</b> (3.7-4.6)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>5.6%</b> (5.1-6.1)	*** ***	*** ***
Hispanic	<b>17.2%</b> (15.4-19.2)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>6.0%</b> (5.0-7.2)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>8.8%</b> (7.6-10.2)	*** ***	*** ***
Other, non-Hispanic	<b>14.4%</b> (12.3-16.8)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>8.4%</b> (6.9-10.3)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>12.1%</b> (10.4-14.0)	*** ***	*** ***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>10.4%</b> (9.8-11.0)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>4.5%</b> (4.1-4.9)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>5.8%</b> (5.4-6.3)	*** ***	*** ***
LGBQ	<b>15.3%</b> (13.0-18.0)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>11.4%</b> (9.0-14.4)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>17.1%</b> (14.4-20.2)	*** ***	*** ***
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.5%</b> (10.9-12.1)	7.2% (6.5-8.0)	15.5% (14.6-16.5)	<b>5.2%</b> (4.8-5.6)	2.6% (2.2-3.2)	7.6% (7.0-8.4)	<b>7.1%</b> (6.6-7.6)	3.6% (3.1-4.2)	10.4% (9.6-11.2)

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

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

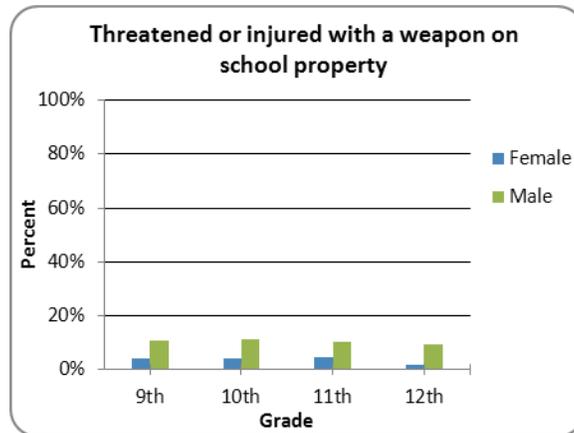
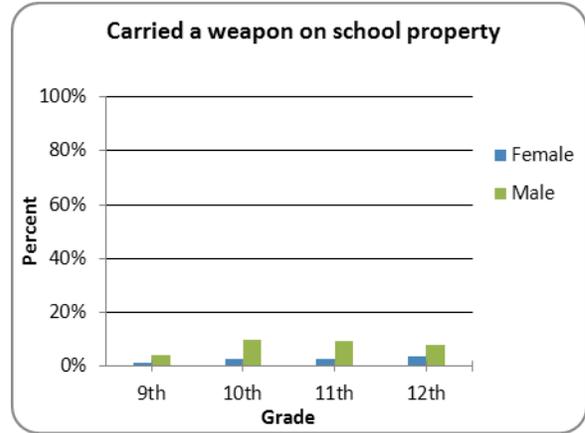
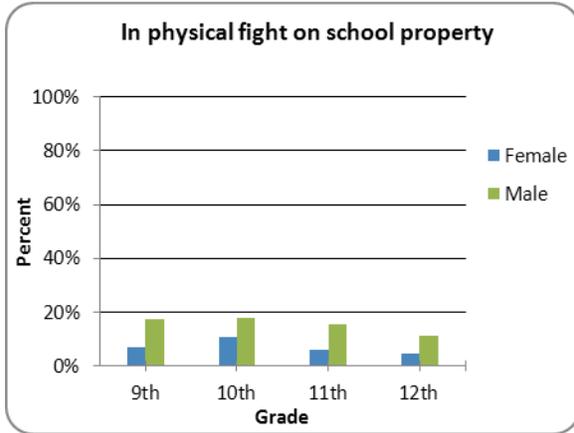
Among Boulder County high school students, physical fights on school property were more common among male students (15.5%) than female students (7.2%); the overall prevalence was 11.5%. Hispanic students (17.2%) were almost twice as likely as white non-Hispanic students (9.2%) to report they had been in a physical fight on school property, and LGBQ students (15.3%) were more likely than heterosexual students (10.4%) to report they had been in a fight on school property.

Carrying a weapon on school property was reported by 5.2% of the students; males (7.6%) were more likely to do so than females (2.6%). Other non-Hispanic students (8.4%) were twice as likely to report carrying a weapon to school as white non-Hispanic students (4.1%). The highest prevalence of carrying a weapon to school was among LGBQ students at 11.4%.

Being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property was very similar across each grade, with an overall prevalence of 7.1%. Similar to physical fights and carrying a weapon on school property, LGBQ students were most likely to report being threatened or injured with a weapon on



school property, with a prevalence rate of 17.1% compared to 5.8% in heterosexual students. Other non-Hispanic students (12.1%) and Hispanic students (8.8%) reported higher rates compared to white non-Hispanic students (5.6%) of being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property.



## Violence – Sexual Assault and Dating Violence

	<i>Ever forced to have sexual intercourse</i>			<i>Ever touched sexually when you did not want to be touched*</i>			<i>Hurt by boyfriend/girlfriend*,**</i>		
<b>Grade</b>	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male
9th	<b>8.7%</b> (7.8-9.6)	10.5% (9.3-11.8)	7.0% (5.9-8.3)	<b>17.4%</b> (16.2-18.6)	25.8% (24.0-27.8)	9.5% (8.3-10.9)	<b>11.1%</b> (10.2-12.1)	9.8% (8.6-11.1)	12.3% (10.9-13.8)
10th	<b>9.3%</b> (8.3-10.4)	12.9% (11.3-14.7)	5.8% (4.8-7.0)	<b>19.4%</b> (18.1-20.7)	28.5% (26.4-30.8)	10.5% (9.2-11.9)	<b>13.6%</b> (12.5-14.8)	13.2% (11.4-15.1)	14.1% (12.6-15.7)
11th	<b>8.5%</b> (7.5-9.6)	8.2% (6.8-9.8)	8.8% (7.5-10.3)	<b>20.2%</b> (18.8-21.8)	29.4% (26.9-32.0)	11.7% (10.1-13.5)	<b>13.1%</b> (11.8-14.5)	9.9% (8.2-12.0)	16.1% (14.4-18.0)
12th	<b>13.0%</b> (11.4-14.8)	13.8% (11.7-16.2)	12.2% (9.8-14.9)	<b>21.3%</b> (19.1-23.7)	31.0% (27.6-34.7)	12.0% (9.6-15.0)	<b>15.5%</b> (13.6-17.6)	13.0% (10.6-15.9)	17.9% (15.1-21.1)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White, non-Hispanic	<b>8.7%</b> (8.0-9.4)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>18.3%</b> (17.4-19.2)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>12.2%</b> (11.4-13.0)	*** ***	*** ***
Hispanic	<b>11.5%</b> (10.2-13.0)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>22.2%</b> (20.2-24.3)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>15.4%</b> (13.6-17.3)	*** ***	*** ***
Other, non-Hispanic	<b>14.1%</b> (12.2-16.1)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>20.9%</b> (18.5-23.5)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>16.6%</b> (14.6-18.8)	*** ***	*** ***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>8.3%</b> (7.8-8.9)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>17.6%</b> (16.8-18.5)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>12.5%</b> (11.8-13.2)	*** ***	*** ***
LGBQ	<b>23.7%</b> (20.6-27.1)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>41.8%</b> (38.0-45.7)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>23.3%</b> (19.9-27.1)	*** ***	*** ***
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.8%</b> (9.2-10.4)	11.4% (10.5-12.2)	8.4% (7.6-9.2)	<b>19.5%</b> (18.7-20.4)	28.7% (27.4-30.0)	10.9% (10.0-11.8)	<b>13.3%</b> (12.6-14.0)	11.5% (10.5-12.5)	15.0% (14.0-16.0)

\* Other than forced sexual intercourse

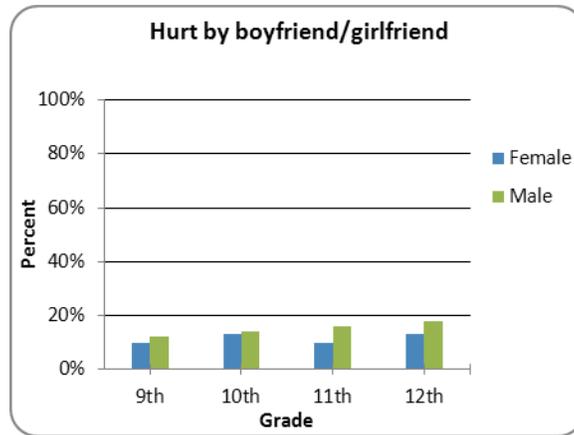
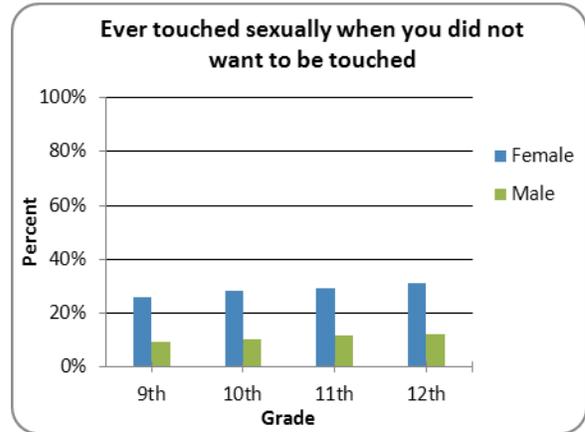
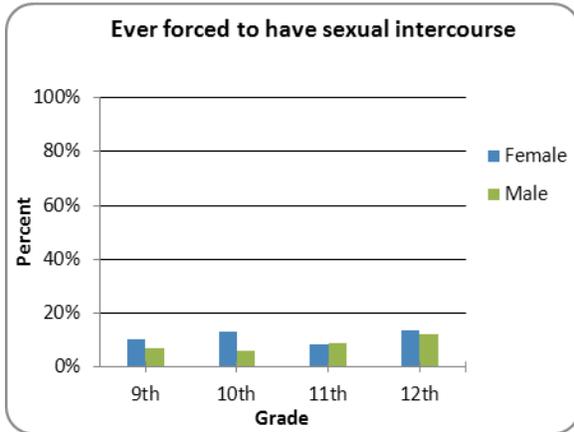
\*\* Hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose during the 12 months preceding the survey

Nearly one in ten Boulder County high school students (9.8%) reported they had been forced to have sexual intercourse at some point in their life, and this was more common among females (11.4%) than males (8.4%). LGBQ students (23.7%) were almost three times more likely than heterosexual students (8.3%) to be forced to have sexual intercourse at some point in their lives. Other non-Hispanic students (14.1%) and Hispanic students (11.5%) were more likely than white non-Hispanic students (8.7%) to report this experience.

Almost one in five students (19.5%) reported they had been touched sexually against their will (excluding forced intercourse) during the 12 months preceding the survey. This rate was nearly three times higher among females (28.7%) than males (10.9%). In addition, it was more than twice as likely among LGBQ students (41.8%) than among heterosexual students (17.6%).



The percentage of students who reported they had been intentionally hit, slapped, or physically hurt by a boyfriend/girlfriend in the 12 months preceding the survey was 13.3%. Hispanic students (15.4%) were more likely to have experienced this than white non-Hispanic students (12.2%). LGBQ students (23.3%) were nearly twice as likely to report this compared to heterosexual students (12.5%).



## Suicide

Grade	<i>Felt sad or hopeless*</i>			<i>Seriously considered attempting suicide**</i>			<i>Attempted suicide**</i>		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	<b>23.4%</b> (22.1-24.7)	31.0% (29.0-33.0)	16.3% (14.8-17.9)	<b>15.4%</b> (14.3-16.5)	22.2% (20.5-24.0)	9.0% (7.8-10.3)	<b>9.8%</b> (8.9-10.9)	12.1% (10.6-13.6)	7.7% (6.4-9.2)
10th	<b>31.8%</b> (30.3-33.4)	40.3% (37.9-42.7)	23.6% (21.8-25.5)	<b>22.2%</b> (20.8-23.6)	28.2% (26.1-30.5)	16.3% (14.8-17.9)	<b>9.7%</b> (8.7-10.9)	13.1% (11.3-15.0)	6.3% (5.2-7.6)
11th	<b>27.1%</b> (25.4-28.9)	33.0% (30.4-35.7)	21.7% (19.6-24.0)	<b>15.7%</b> (14.4-17.1)	17.9% (15.9-20.2)	13.6% (11.9-15.4)	<b>8.2%</b> (7.1-9.4)	7.7% (6.2-9.6)	8.6% (7.1-10.3)
12th	<b>27.7%</b> (25.3-30.2)	34.5% (31.1-38.1)	21.0% (17.9-24.5)	<b>12.4%</b> (10.8-14.2)	14.0% (11.8-16.7)	10.9% (8.8-13.5)	<b>6.1%</b> (4.9-7.5)	3.2% (2.0-5.2)	8.8% (6.9-11.2)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White, non-Hispanic	<b>25.5%</b> (24.5-26.5)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>15.8%</b> (15.0-16.6)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>6.7%</b> (6.2-7.3)	*** ***	*** ***
Hispanic	<b>33.7%</b> (31.4-36.1)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>19.7%</b> (17.9-21.8)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>14.4%</b> (12.6-16.4)	*** ***	*** ***
Other, non-Hispanic	<b>27.1%</b> (24.6-29.8)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>14.9%</b> (13.2-16.8)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>9.6%</b> (7.9-11.7)	*** ***	*** ***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>25.4%</b> (24.5-26.3)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>14.3%</b> (13.7-15.0)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>7.2%</b> (6.6-7.7)	*** ***	*** ***
LGBQ	<b>53.2%</b> (49.5-57.0)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>45.7%</b> (41.9-49.6)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>23.0%</b> (19.6-26.9)	*** ***	*** ***
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.5%</b> (26.6-28.4)	34.7% (33.4-36.1)	20.6% (19.5-21.8)	<b>16.5%</b> (15.8-17.2)	20.8% (19.7-21.9)	12.4% (11.6-13.3)	<b>8.5%</b> (7.9-9.1)	9.1% (8.3-10.0)	7.8% (7.1-8.7)

\* Almost every day, 2 weeks or more, during the 12 months preceding the survey

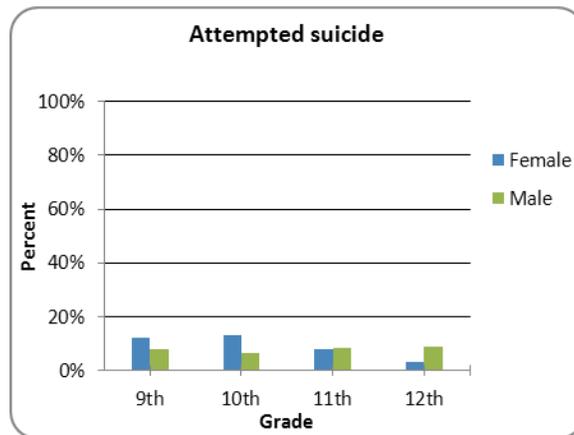
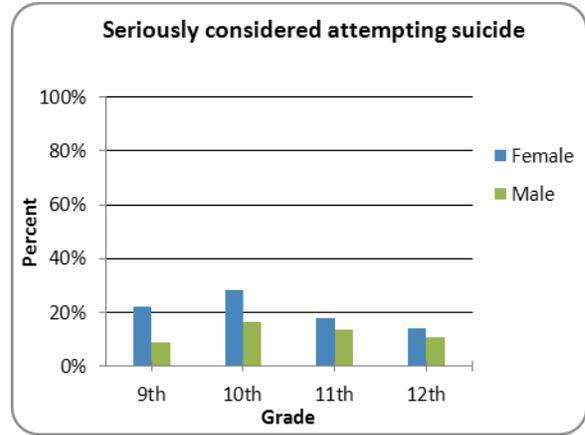
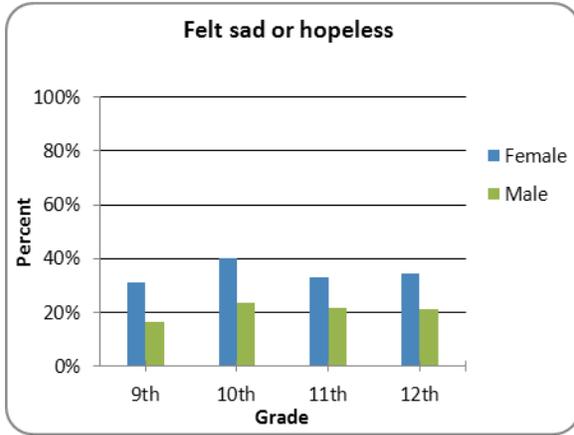
\*\* During the 12 months preceding the survey

More than one in four (27.5%) Boulder County students reported they had felt sad or hopeless almost every day for 2 weeks or more in a row during the 12 months preceding the survey, and the prevalence was higher among females (34.7%) than males (20.6%). The prevalence was higher among Hispanic students (33.7%), compared to white non-Hispanic students (25.5%) and other non-Hispanic students (27.1%). More than half of LGBQ students (53.2%) reported feeling sad or hopeless, compared to one-quarter (25.4%) of heterosexual students.

One in six students (16.5%) had seriously considered attempting suicide, and that rate was again higher among females (20.8%) than it was among males (12.4%). Hispanic students (19.7%) were more likely to report considering suicide than white non-Hispanic students (15.8%) and other non-Hispanic students (14.9%). LGBQ students (45.7%) were more than three times as likely to report this than heterosexual students (14.3%).



Attempted suicide was reported by 8.5% of students overall. Hispanic students (14.4%) reported this more often than other non-Hispanic students (9.6%) and white non-Hispanic students (6.7%). The rate for LGBQ students (23.0%) was three times that of heterosexual students (7.2%).



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

	<i>Lifetime cocaine use*</i>			<i>Lifetime Inhalant use**</i>			<i>Lifetime ecstasy use<sup>#</sup></i>		
<b>Grade</b>	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male
9th	<b>4.5%</b> (3.9-5.3)	5.1% (4.2-6.2)	4.0% (3.2-5.1)	<b>11.0%</b> (10.0-12.0)	14.8% (13.4-16.4)	7.4% (6.2-8.7)	<b>4.3%</b> (3.7-5.0)	3.5% (2.8-4.4)	5.1% (4.2-6.2)
10th	<b>8.5%</b> (7.6-9.5)	7.3% (6.0-8.7)	9.8% (8.5-11.2)	<b>13.4%</b> (12.3-14.6)	15.6% (13.9-17.4)	11.3% (9.9-12.9)	<b>8.1%</b> (7.1-9.2)	7.1% (5.6-8.8)	9.1% (7.8-10.6)
11th	<b>9.9%</b> (8.8-11.1)	8.4% (6.8-10.3)	11.3% (9.8-13.0)	<b>11.1%</b> (10.0-12.3)	11.4% (9.8-13.2)	10.8% (9.2-12.5)	<b>9.4%</b> (8.4-10.5)	7.7% (6.2-9.4)	11.0% (9.5-12.7)
12th	<b>12.0%</b> (10.3-13.8)	12.8% (10.4-15.6)	11.2% (9.0-13.8)	<b>8.4%</b> (7.1-10.0)	10.9% (8.9-13.3)	6.1% (4.4-8.4)	<b>11.8%</b> (10.2-13.6)	9.6% (7.7-11.9)	14.0% (11.5-16.8)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White, non-Hispanic	<b>7.4%</b> (6.7-8.1)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>9.7%</b> (9.1-10.4)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>7.8%</b> (7.1-8.5)	*** ***	*** ***
Hispanic	<b>14.0%</b> (12.3-15.9)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>16.1%</b> (14.4-17.9)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>11.4%</b> (9.8-13.1)	*** ***	*** ***
Other, non-Hispanic	<b>7.2%</b> (6.0-8.7)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>9.4%</b> (7.9-11.2)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>6.0%</b> (4.9-7.4)	*** ***	*** ***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>7.5%</b> (6.9-8.1)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>9.5%</b> (8.9-10.1)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>7.4%</b> (6.9-8.0)	*** ***	*** ***
LGBQ	<b>19.2%</b> (16.2-22.6)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>31.8%</b> (28.2-35.5)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>19.1%</b> (16.2-22.5)	*** ***	*** ***
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.7%</b> (8.1-9.3)	8.3% (7.5-9.2)	9.0% (8.2-9.8)	<b>11.0%</b> (10.4-11.6)	13.2% (12.4-14.2)	8.9% (8.1-9.7)	<b>8.3%</b> (7.8-8.9)	6.9% (6.2-7.7)	9.7% (8.9-10.6)

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

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

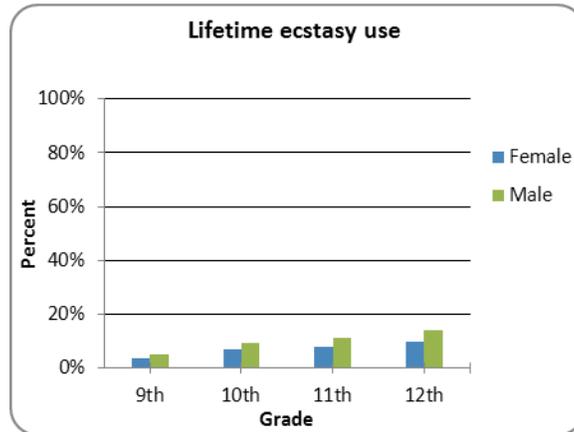
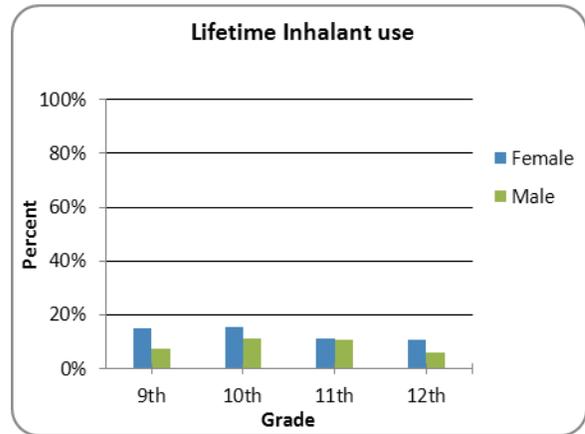
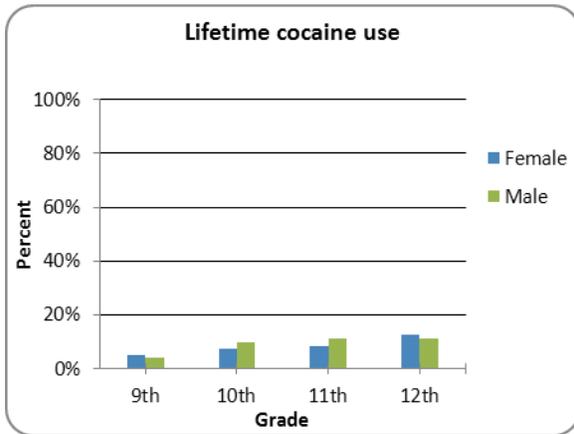
# Ever used ecstasy

Almost one in ten Boulder County students (8.7%) reported they had used some form of cocaine (e.g., "powder," "crack," or "freebase") at least once in their lifetime. The prevalence increased by grade, with 4.5% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders and 12.0% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders reporting some use of cocaine in their lifetime. Hispanic students (14.0%) were nearly twice as likely as white non-Hispanic students (7.4%) and other non-Hispanic students (7.2%) to report this. LGBQ students (19.2%) were more than twice as likely as heterosexual students (7.5%) to report cocaine use in their lifetime.

Use of an inhalant (e.g., sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled paints to get high) at least once in a student's lifetime was slightly more prevalent than cocaine, with an overall rate of 11.0%. Females (13.2%) were more likely than males (8.9%), and Hispanic students (16.1%) were more likely than white non-Hispanic students (9.7%) and other non-Hispanic students (9.4%) to report this behavior. LGBQ students (31.8%) were more than three times as likely as heterosexual students (9.5%) to report some lifetime inhalant use.



The overall prevalence rate for lifetime ecstasy use was 8.3%. Hispanic students (11.4%) were almost twice as likely as other non-Hispanic students (6.0%) to have used ecstasy and more likely than white non-Hispanic students (7.8%) to have done so. LGBQ students (19.1%) were more than twice as likely as heterosexual students (7.4%) to have used ecstasy. The overall prevalence increased with grade level, with 4.3% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders and 11.8% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders reporting they had used ecstasy at least once in their lifetime.



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

Grade	Lifetime heroin use*			Lifetime methamphetamine use **			Lifetime illegal steroid use#		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	<b>2.7%</b> (2.2-3.3)	1.9% (1.4-2.7)	3.3% (2.5-4.4)	<b>3.1%</b> (2.6-3.8)	2.7% (2.1-3.6)	3.5% (2.6-4.5)	<b>2.5%</b> (2.0-3.1)	2.4% (1.8-3.2)	2.5% (1.8-3.5)
10th	<b>3.5%</b> (2.9-4.1)	2.1% (1.5-3.1)	4.8% (3.9-5.8)	<b>5.8%</b> (5.2-6.6)	3.2% (2.4-4.1)	8.5% (7.4-9.7)	<b>5.9%</b> (5.1-6.7)	4.7% (3.7-6.0)	7.0% (5.9-8.2)
11th	<b>3.8%</b> (3.2-4.6)	1.3% (0.7-2.2)	6.2% (5.1-7.4)	<b>5.1%</b> (4.3-6.0)	3.8% (2.8-5.2)	6.2% (5.1-7.6)	<b>4.1%</b> (3.4-4.9)	2.8% (2.0-3.8)	5.4% (4.3-6.7)
12th	<b>3.0%</b> (2.1-4.1)	2.1% (1.2-3.6)	3.8% (2.5-5.8)	<b>3.8%</b> (2.8-5.1)	3.1% (2.0-4.8)	4.4% (2.9-6.7)	<b>4.6%</b> (3.5-5.9)	3.4% (2.3-5.2)	5.7% (4.1-7.9)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White, non-Hispanic	<b>2.0%</b> (1.6-2.3)	***	***	<b>3.6%</b> (3.2-4.0)	***	***	<b>3.4%</b> (3.0-3.9)	***	***
Hispanic	<b>4.9%</b> (3.9-6.1)	***	***	<b>6.2%</b> (5.1-7.6)	***	***	<b>5.9%</b> (4.9-7.2)	***	***
Other, non-Hispanic	<b>6.8%</b> (5.6-8.3)	***	***	<b>6.1%</b> (4.9-7.5)	***	***	<b>5.4%</b> (4.4-6.7)	***	***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>2.5%</b> (2.2-2.8)	***	***	<b>3.5%</b> (3.1-3.9)	***	***	<b>3.6%</b> (3.2-4.0)	***	***
LGBQ	<b>8.9%</b> (6.7-11.7)	***	***	<b>12.6%</b> (10.0-15.8)	***	***	<b>9.5%</b> (7.2-12.4)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.2%</b> (2.9-3.6)	1.9% (1.5-2.3)	4.5% (4.0-5.1)	<b>4.4%</b> (4.0-4.9)	3.2% (2.7-3.8)	5.6% (5.0-6.3)	<b>4.3%</b> (3.9-4.7)	3.4% (2.9-3.9)	5.1% (4.5-5.8)

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

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

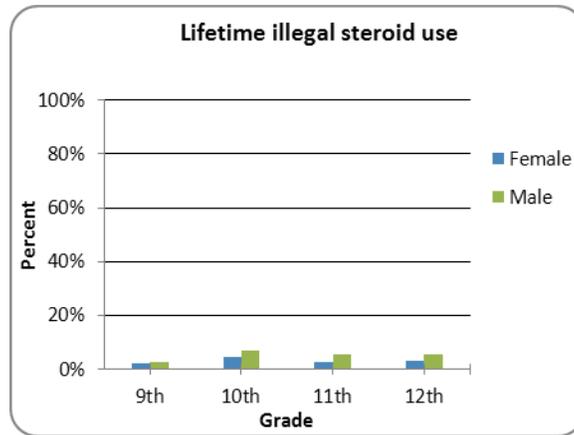
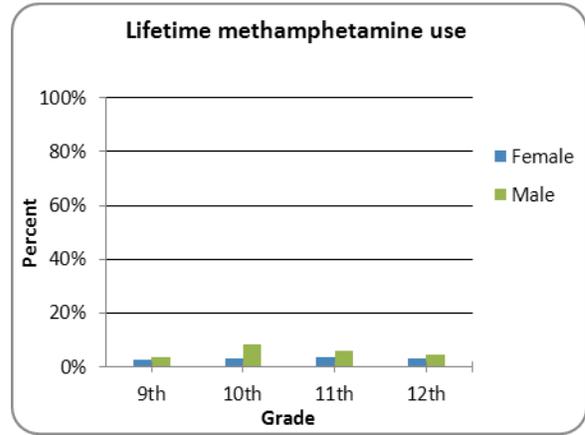
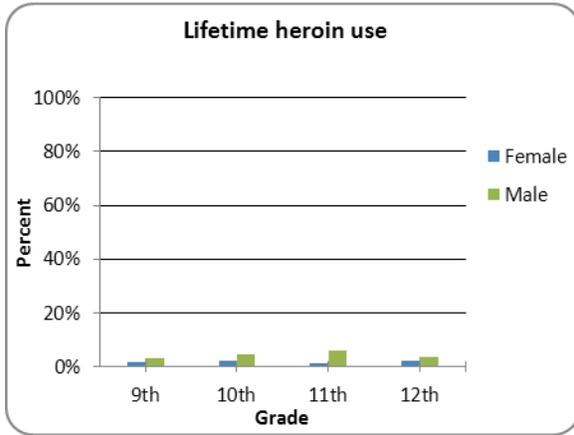
# Ever taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription

Among Boulder County high school students, 3.2% reported lifetime use of heroin, with male students (4.5%) reporting use more than twice that of female students (1.9%). Other non-Hispanic students (6.8%) were over three times as likely as white non-Hispanic students (2.0%) to have used heroin. LGBQ students (8.9%) were more than three times as likely as heterosexual students (2.5%) to report this behavior.

The overall rate of lifetime methamphetamine use was 4.4%. Male students (5.6%) were more likely than females (3.2%) to report methamphetamine use in their lifetimes. Hispanic students (6.2%) and other non-Hispanic students (6.1%) reported this behavior almost twice as much as white non-Hispanic students (3.6%). LGBQ students (12.6%) reported methamphetamine use in their lifetimes almost four times more than heterosexual students (3.5%).



Illegal steroid use was reported among 4.3% of students. Male students reported this slightly more than female students (5.1% and 3.4%, respectively). Hispanic students (5.9%) and other non-Hispanic students (5.4%) were more likely than white non-Hispanic students (3.4%) to use illegal steroids. LGBQ students (9.5%) were almost three times as likely as heterosexual students (3.6%) to report any illegal steroid use.



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

Grade	Lifetime use of other illegal drugs*			Current cocaine use**			Current methamphetamine use <sup>#</sup>		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	<b>6.2%</b> (5.4-7.0)	4.4% (3.6-5.5)	7.9% (6.7-9.2)	<b>1.9%</b> (1.4-2.4)	2.0% (1.4-2.8)	1.7% (1.2-.2.6)	<b>1.6%</b> (1.2-2.1)	1.5% (1.1-2.0)	1.7% (1.1-2.6)
10th	<b>12.4%</b> (11.3-13.6)	10.7% (9.1-12.6)	14.1% (12.6-15.7)	<b>4.5%</b> (3.8-5.3)	3.4% (2.5-4.6)	5.5% (4.6-6.6)	<b>3.2%</b> (2.7-3.9)	1.2% (0.7-2.0)	5.2% (4.4-6.3)
11th	<b>13.2%</b> (12.0-14.5)	9.4% (7.8-11.2)	16.8% (15.0-18.8)	<b>4.8%</b> (4.0-5.6)	3.1% (2.2-4.4)	6.3% (5.2-7.6)	<b>2.8%</b> (2.2-3.5)	1.4% (0.8-2.3)	4.1% (3.2-5.4)
12th	<b>15.0%</b> (13.3-17.0)	12.8% (10.5-15.4)	17.2% (14.6-20.1)	<b>4.2%</b> (3.2-5.6)	4.1% (2.7-6.1)	4.4% (3.0-6.3)	<b>1.5%</b> (0.9-2.6)	***	2.4% (1.3-4.4)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White non-Hispanic	<b>11.0%</b> (10.2-11.7)	***	***	<b>2.8%</b> (2.4-3.3)	***	***	<b>1.4%</b> (1.1-1.6)	***	***
Hispanic	<b>13.7%</b> (12.0-15.5)	***	***	<b>7.2%</b> (6.0-8.6)	***	***	<b>4.0%</b> (3.1-5.1)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	<b>11.4%</b> (9.8-13.2)	***	***	<b>3.4%</b> (2.6-4.6)	***	***	<b>4.2%</b> (3.3-5.4)	***	***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>10.1%</b> (9.5-10.8)	***	***	<b>3.2%</b> (2.8-3.6)	***	***	<b>1.7%</b> (1.5-2.0)	***	***
LGBQ	<b>27.5%</b> (23.9-31.4)	***	***	<b>9.1%</b> (6.9-11.9)	***	***	<b>5.6%</b> (3.6-8.5)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.6%</b> (11.0-12.3)	9.3% (8.4-10.2)	13.9% (13.0-14.9)	<b>3.8%</b> (3.4-4.2)	3.1% (2.6-3.8)	4.5% (3.9-5.1)	<b>2.3%</b> (2.0-2.6)	1.1% (0.9-1.5)	3.4% (2.9-3.9)

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

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

# During the 30 days preceding the survey

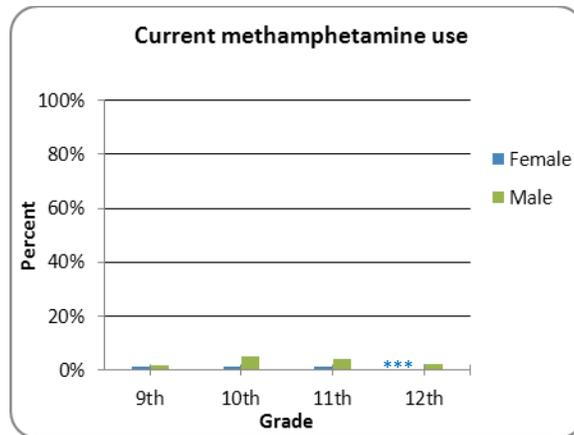
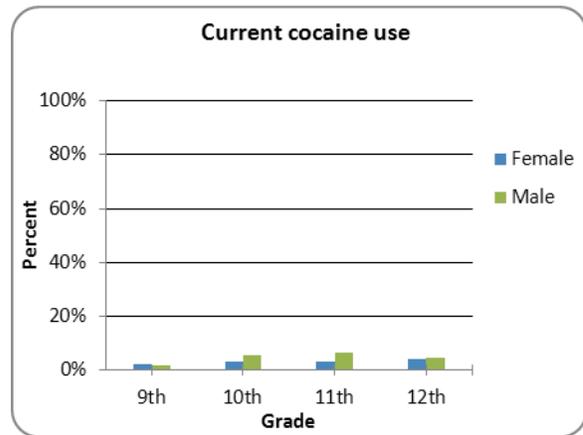
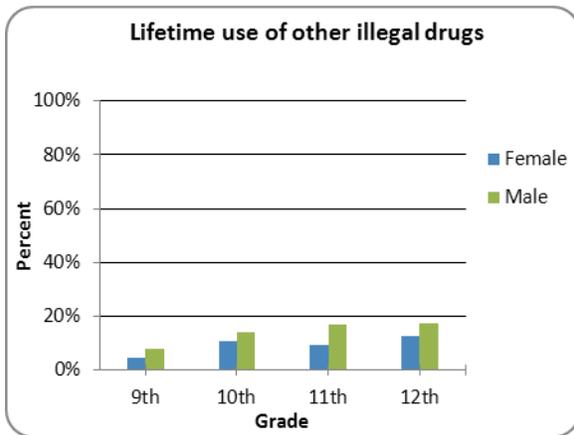
The percentage of Boulder County students who had used other illegal drugs (such as LSD, PCP, mushrooms, Ketamine, Rohypnol, or GHB) was 11.6%. The rate for Hispanic students (13.7%) was higher than white non-Hispanic students (11.0%). The rate for LGBQ students (27.5%) was over twice that of heterosexual students (10.1%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students (15.0%) reported using other illegal drugs over twice as often as 9<sup>th</sup> grade students (6.2%). Male students (13.9%) were more likely to use other illegal drugs than female students (9.3%).

The percentage of students who reported current cocaine use (used at least once in the 30 days preceding the survey) was 3.8%. Males (4.5%) were slightly more likely than females (3.1%) to be current cocaine users. Hispanic students (7.2%) reported more than twice the current cocaine use of white non-Hispanic students (2.8%) and other non-Hispanic students (3.4%). In addition, LGBQ students (9.1%) were almost three times as likely as heterosexual students (3.2%) to be current



cocaine users. Twelfth grade students (4.2%) were twice as likely to use cocaine as 9<sup>th</sup> grade students (1.9%),

Among Boulder County students, 2.3% reported being current methamphetamine users (used at least once in the prior 30 days). LGBQ students (5.6%) were over three times as likely as heterosexual students (1.7%) to be current methamphetamine users. The rate among male students (3.4%) was three times higher than it was among female students (1.1%). White non-Hispanic students (1.4%) were less likely to report current meth use than Hispanic students (4.0%) and other non-Hispanic students (4.2%).



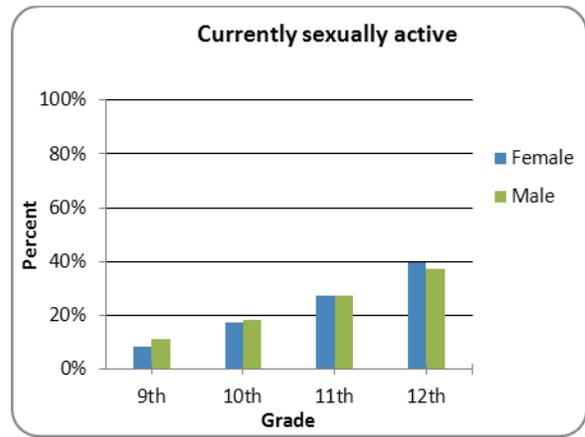
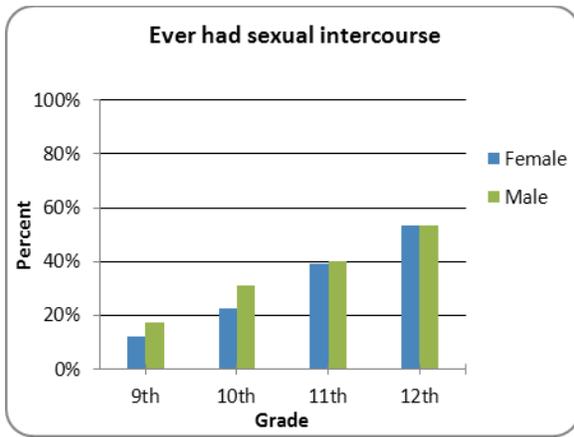
## Sexual Behaviors – Sexual Intercourse and Sexual Activity

Grade	Ever had sexual intercourse			Currently sexually active*		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	<b>14.8%</b> (13.6-16.0)	12.0% (10.6-13.6)	17.5% (15.8-19.4)	<b>9.9%</b> (9.0-10.9)	8.3% (7.1-9.7)	11.4% (10.0-13.0)
10th	<b>26.7%</b> (25.1-28.3)	22.5% (20.4-24.8)	31.0% (28.8-33.3)	<b>17.8%</b> (16.4-19.2)	17.2% (15.2-19.4)	18.3% (16.4-20.3)
11th	<b>39.6%</b> (37.8-41.5)	39.2% (36.4-41.9)	40.1% (37.6-42.6)	<b>27.4%</b> (25.8-29.1)	27.4% (25.0-29.8)	27.5% (25.3-29.8)
12th	<b>53.5%</b> (50.8-56.3)	53.6% (49.7-57.4)	53.4% (49.4-57.4)	<b>38.5%</b> (35.8-41.2)	39.7% (36.0-43.5)	37.2% (33.4-41.2)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White, non-Hispanic	<b>30.1%</b> (29.0-31.2)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>21.6%</b> (20.5-22.6)	*** ***	*** ***
Hispanic	<b>45.7%</b> (43.1-48.2)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>28.0%</b> (25.7-30.4)	*** ***	*** ***
Other, non-Hispanic	<b>31.6%</b> (28.6-34.9)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>23.3%</b> (20.4-26.4)	*** ***	*** ***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>						
Heterosexual	<b>31.9%</b> (30.9-32.9)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>22.4%</b> (21.4-23.3)	*** ***	*** ***
LGBQ	<b>53.0%</b> (48.9-57.1)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>31.1%</b> (27.2-35.2)	*** ***	*** ***
<b>Total</b>	<b>33.5%</b> (32.5-34.5)	31.6% (30.2-33.0)	35.3% (33.9-36.8)	<b>23.2%</b> (22.4-24.2)	23.0% (21.8-24.3)	23.5% (22.2-24.8)

\*Sexual intercourse during the 3 months preceding the survey

One-third of Boulder County students (33.5%) reported they had engaged in sexual intercourse during their lifetime. The prevalence rate increased significantly with each grade level, from one in seven 9<sup>th</sup> graders (14.8%) to more than half of 12<sup>th</sup> graders (53.5%). Overall, Hispanic students (45.7%) were more likely than white non-Hispanic students (30.1%) and other non-Hispanic students (31.6%) to have ever had intercourse. LGBQ students (53.0%) were more likely than heterosexual students (31.9%) to have had sexual intercourse. Male students (35.3%) were slightly more likely than female students (31.6%) to have ever had sexual intercourse.

Almost one-quarter of all students (23.2%) reported being currently sexually active (had sexual intercourse during the three months preceding the survey). The prevalence rate increased significantly with each grade level, with 9.9% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders and 38.5% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders reporting they were currently sexually active. Hispanic students (28.0%) were slightly more likely than white non-Hispanic students (21.6%) to be sexually active. LGBQ students (31.1%) were more likely than heterosexual students (22.4%) to be sexually active.

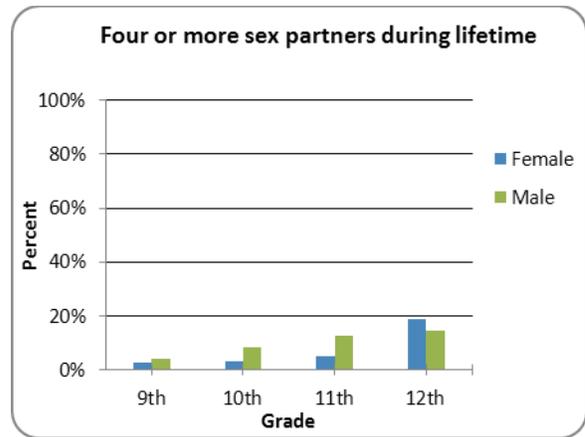
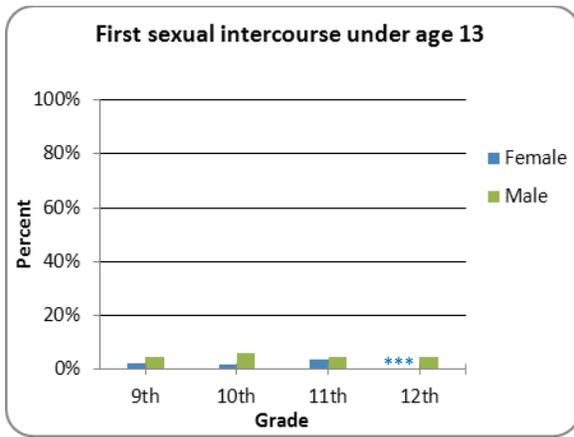


### Sexual Behaviors – Age 13 or Younger and Multiple Sex Partners

	<i>First sexual intercourse under age 13</i>			<i>Four or more sex partners during lifetime</i>		
<b>Grade</b>	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male
9th	<b>3.4%</b> (2.8-4.0)	2.4% (1.8-3.1)	4.4% (3.5-5.5)	<b>3.3%</b> (2.8-4.0)	2.5% (1.8-3.3)	4.1% (3.3-5.2)
10th	<b>3.7%</b> (3.1-4.4)	1.7% (1.2-2.4)	5.8% (4.8-7.1)	<b>5.7%</b> (4.9-6.6)	3.4% (2.4-4.7)	8.2% (7.0-9.6)
11th	<b>4.2%</b> (3.4-5.1)	3.5% (2.5-4.9)	4.8% (3.8-6.2)	<b>8.8%</b> (7.8-10.0)	4.9% (3.8-6.3)	12.6% (10.9-14.5)
12th	<b>2.2%</b> (1.5-3.1)	***	4.4% (3.0-6.3)	<b>16.7%</b> (14.6-19.0)	18.6% (15.7-21.9)	14.7% (11.8-18.2)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White, non-Hispanic	<b>2.1%</b> (1.8-2.4)	***	***	<b>7.1%</b> (6.5-7.8)	***	***
Hispanic	<b>6.4%</b> (5.2-7.8)	***	***	<b>12.6%</b> (10.7-14.7)	***	***
Other, non-Hispanic	<b>6.9%</b> (5.5-8.6)	***	***	<b>8.4%</b> (6.5-10.8)	***	***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>						
Heterosexual	<b>2.6%</b> (2.3-3.0)	***	***	<b>7.6%</b> (6.9-8.2)	***	***
LGBQ	<b>10.3%</b> (8.1-12.9)	***	***	<b>18.9%</b> (15.4-23.0)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.4%</b> (3.0-3.8)	1.9% (1.6-2.3)	4.8% (4.2-5.5)	<b>8.6%</b> (7.9-9.2)	7.3% (6.4-8.3)	9.8% (8.9-10.9)

The percentage of Boulder County students who reported they had sexual intercourse for the first time at or before the age of 13 was 3.4%. The rate among male students (4.8%) was higher than it was among female students (1.9%). Other non-Hispanic students (6.9%) and Hispanic students (6.4%) were more than twice as likely as white non-Hispanic students (2.1%) to report this behavior. LGBQ students were almost four times as likely as heterosexual students (10.3% compared to 2.6%) to report this experience.

Almost one in ten students (8.6%) reported having four or more sexual partners during their lifetime. Prevalence increased significantly with each grade level, from 3.3% among 9<sup>th</sup> graders to 16.7% among 12<sup>th</sup> graders. Hispanic students (12.6%) were more likely than both other non-Hispanic students (8.4%) and white non-Hispanic students (7.1%) to report having had four or more sexual partners in a lifetime. LGBQ students (18.9%) were more than twice as likely as heterosexual students (7.6%) to report this experience. Male students (9.8%) were slightly more likely than female students (7.3%) to have had four or more lifetime sexual partners.



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

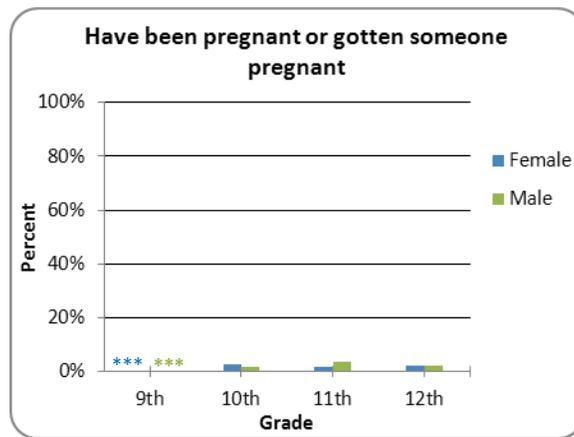
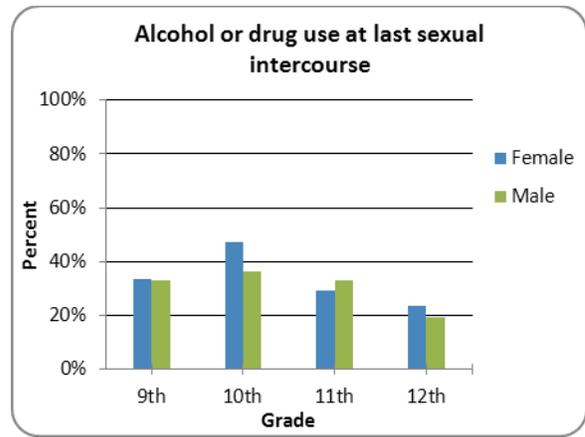
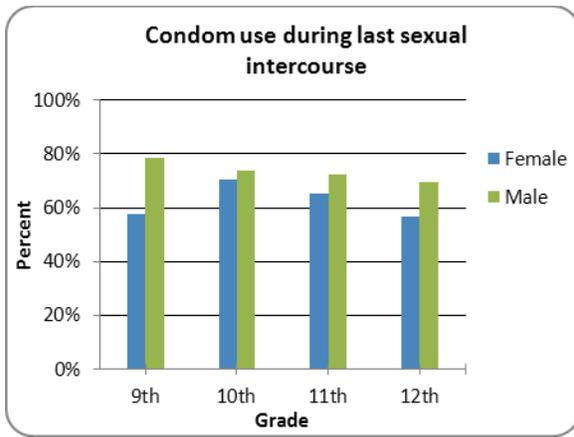
	<i>Condom use during last sexual intercourse*</i>			<i>Alcohol or drug use at last sexual intercourse*</i>			<i>Have been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant</i>		
<b>Grade</b>	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male
9th	<b>70.0%</b> (64.7-74.8)	57.6% (49.4-65.5)	78.6% (71.3-84.4)	<b>33.3%</b> (28.5-38.6)	33.6% (26.4-41.8)	33.1% (26.8-40.1)	<b>0.6%</b> (0.4-1.0)	***	***
10th	<b>72.1%</b> (67.7-76.1)	70.5% (63.5-76.6)	73.7% (68.2-78.6)	<b>41.6%</b> (37.1-46.2)	47.1% (40.3-54.0)	36.2% (30.4-42.5)	<b>2.4%</b> (1.9-3.0)	2.9% (2.1-3.8)	1.9% (1.2-2.8)
11th	<b>68.8%</b> (65.4-71.9)	65.4% (60.4-70.1)	72.2% (67.8-76.2)	<b>30.9%</b> (27.8-34.3)	29.0% (24.6-34.0)	32.8% (28.5-37.4)	<b>2.7%</b> (2.2-3.4)	1.8% (1.2-2.8)	3.6% (2.8-4.6)
12th	<b>62.8%</b> (58.3-67.1)	56.6% (50.4-62.7)	69.5% (63.0-75.3)	<b>21.4%</b> (17.9-25.5)	23.5% (18.8-29.1)	19.2% (14.3-25.3)	<b>2.2%</b> (1.5-3.1)	2.3% (1.4-3.8)	2.1% (1.2-3.6)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White, non-Hispanic	<b>69.9%</b> (67.1-72.6)	***	***	<b>30.5%</b> (28.0-33.1)	***	***	<b>1.4%</b> (1.2-1.7)	***	***
Hispanic	<b>55.8%</b> (50.8-60.7)	***	***	<b>25.5%</b> (21.4-30.0)	***	***	<b>3.5%</b> (2.8-4.4)	***	***
Other, non-Hispanic	<b>75.5%</b> (68.8-81.1)	***	***	<b>30.6%</b> (24.3-37.8)	***	***	<b>2.9%</b> (1.7-4.8)	***	***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>69.1%</b> (66.7-71.4)	***	***	<b>29.3%</b> (27.1-31.6)	***	***	<b>1.6%</b> (1.4-1.9)	***	***
LGBQ	<b>48.6%</b> (40.6-56.7)	***	***	<b>28.0%</b> (21.2-36.1)	***	***	<b>4.6%</b> (3.2-6.5)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>67.1%</b> (64.8-69.3)	61.9% (58.5-65.2)	72.2% (69.1-75.1)	<b>29.3%</b> (27.2-31.4)	30.4% (27.4-33.6)	28.2% (25.3-31.2)	<b>2.0%</b> (1.7-2.3)	1.9% (1.5-2.3)	2.0% (1.7-2.5)

\*Among the 23.2% of students who are currently sexually active.

Among currently sexually active Boulder County students (23.2%), two-thirds (67.1%) reported that they or their partner had used a condom during their last sexual intercourse. Females (61.9%) were less likely than males (72.2%), and LGBQ students (48.6%) were less likely than heterosexual students (69.1%) to report condom use. In addition, other non-Hispanic students (75.5%) and white non-Hispanic students (69.9%) reported using condoms more than Hispanic students (55.8%).

Almost one-third of sexually active students (29.3%) reported they had used alcohol or drugs before their last sexual intercourse.

The percentage of sexually active students who reported they had ever been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant was 2.0%. Hispanic students (3.5%) were more than twice as likely as white non-Hispanic students (1.4%) to report this experience. LGBQ students (4.6%) were more likely to report this experience than heterosexual students (1.6%).



## Body Weight – Overweight

Grade	<i>At risk for becoming overweight*</i>			<i>Overweight*</i>			<i>Thought they were overweight</i>		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	<b>11.3%</b> (10.3-12.3)	7.8% (6.8-9.0)	14.5% (13.0-16.2)	<b>8.9%</b> (8.0-10.0)	5.8% (4.8-7.0)	11.9% (10.4-13.6)	<b>22.3%</b> (21.0-23.6)	27.2% (25.4-29.2)	17.6% (16.0-19.4)
10th	<b>9.4%</b> (8.5-10.4)	8.9% (7.7-10.3)	9.9% (8.6-11.4)	<b>7.9%</b> (7.0-8.9)	6.6% (5.5-8.0)	9.2% (7.9-10.6)	<b>22.5%</b> (21.2-23.9)	29.0% (26.9-31.2)	16.2% (14.6-17.9)
11th	<b>11.3%</b> (10.1-12.5)	9.8% (8.3-11.5)	12.7% (11.1-14.6)	<b>9.9%</b> (8.8-11.3)	6.4% (5.1-8.0)	13.4% (11.5-15.5)	<b>21.7%</b> (20.1-23.3)	25.3% (22.9-27.8)	18.3% (16.4-20.4)
12th	<b>7.1%</b> (5.9-8.6)	7.3% (5.8-9.2)	6.9% (5.1-9.2)	<b>7.9%</b> (6.4-9.9)	4.2% (2.7-6.5)	11.5% (8.9-14.7)	<b>19.8%</b> (17.7-22.1)	22.7% (19.6-26.1)	17.0% (14.2-20.3)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White non-Hispanic	<b>9.3%</b> (8.7-10.0)	***	***	<b>6.3%</b> (5.7-6.9)	***	***	<b>19.8%</b> (18.8-20.7)	***	***
Hispanic	<b>12.1%</b> (10.7-13.6)	***	***	<b>16.5%</b> (14.5-18.6)	***	***	<b>27.4%</b> (25.3-29.6)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	<b>9.4%</b> (7.7-11.4)	***	***	<b>9.6%</b> (8.1-11.3)	***	***	<b>21.6%</b> (19.1-24.2)	***	***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>9.5%</b> (9.0-10.1)	***	***	<b>7.8%</b> (7.2-8.5)	***	***	<b>20.6%</b> (19.7-21.4)	***	***
LGBQ	<b>14.3%</b> (12.1-16.8)	***	***	<b>16.5%</b> (13.7-19.8)	***	***	<b>31.4%</b> (27.9-35.0)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.8%</b> (9.2-10.4)	8.5% (7.8-9.2)	11.1% (10.3-12.0)	<b>8.7%</b> (8.1-9.3)	5.8% (5.1-6.6)	11.5% (10.5-12.5)	<b>21.6%</b> (20.8-22.4)	26.1% (24.9-27.3)	17.3% (16.2-18.4)

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

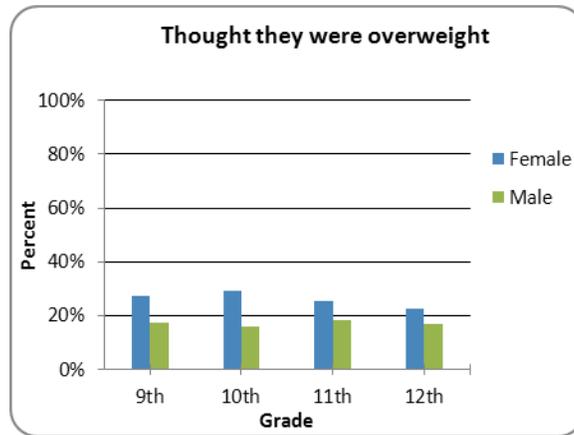
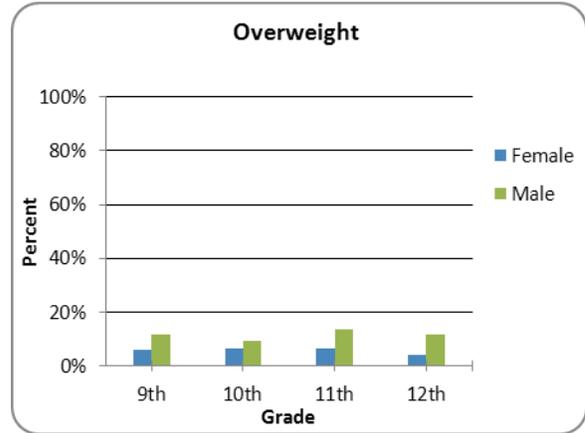
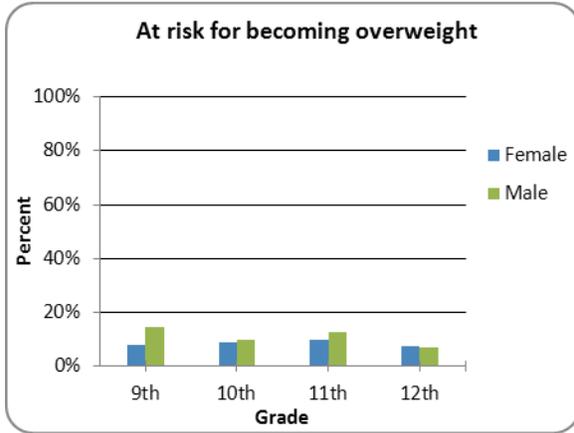
Using the body mass index based on student reported height and weight, 9.8% of Boulder County students are considered at risk for becoming overweight. This risk is more prevalent among males (11.1%) compared to females (8.5%). LGBQ students reported a higher prevalence (14.3%) of risk for being overweight than heterosexual students (9.5%). Hispanic students (12.1%) reported a higher prevalence of being at risk for overweight than white non-Hispanic students (9.3%).

In addition to the risk of becoming overweight, almost one in ten (8.7%) students was currently overweight. Significant differences exist along racial, ethnic, and sexual orientation lines; 16.5% of Hispanic students, compared to 9.6% of other non-Hispanic students and 6.3% of white non-Hispanic students; and 7.8% of heterosexual students, compared to 16.5% of LGBQ students. Male students (11.5%) were more likely to be overweight than female students (5.8%).

While 8.7% of students were actually overweight, 21.6% reported they thought they were overweight. This was more common among females than males; over one-fourth of all females



(26.1%) thought they were overweight, compared to 17.3% of males. This was also more common among Hispanic students (27.4%) than white non-Hispanic students (19.8%) and other non-Hispanic students (21.6%). LGBTQ students (31.4%) thought they were overweight more often than heterosexual students (20.6%).



### Body Weight – Weight Loss

	<i>Attempting weight loss</i>			<i>Exercised to lose weight or avoid gaining weight*</i>			<i>Ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to avoid weight gain*</i>		
<b>Grade</b>	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male
9th	<b>39.0%</b> (37.5-40.5)	52.1% (50.0-54.2)	26.6% (24.7-28.6)	<b>57.2%</b> (55.7-58.7)	66.6% (64.5-68.5)	48.4% (46.2-50.6)	<b>32.4%</b> (31.0-33.9)	44.9% (42.8-47.0)	20.6% (18.8-22.6)
10th	<b>40.4%</b> (38.9-42.0)	56.7% (54.4-59.1)	24.6% (22.7-26.6)	<b>57.3%</b> (55.7-58.8)	70.5% (68.3-72.6)	44.5% (42.4-46.7)	<b>35.4%</b> (33.8-37.0)	51.9% (49.5-54.3)	19.2% (17.5-21.1)
11th	<b>35.7%</b> (33.9-37.4)	52.7% (49.9-55.4)	19.8% (17.9-21.8)	<b>55.8%</b> (53.9-57.6)	69.6% (67.0-72.0)	42.8% (40.3-45.3)	<b>31.1%</b> (29.4-32.8)	44.1% (41.4-46.9)	18.9% (17.0-20.9)
12th	<b>35.6%</b> (33.0-38.3)	54.1% (50.4-57.8)	17.8% (14.9-21.3)	<b>53.7%</b> (50.9-56.4)	67.0% (63.4-70.3)	40.8% (37.1-44.7)	<b>31.6%</b> (29.1-34.2)	46.8% (43.0-50.6)	17.1% (14.4-20.3)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White non-Hispanic	<b>36.1%</b> (35.0-37.2)	***	***	<b>55.1%</b> (54.0-56.3)	***	***	<b>32.5%</b> (31.4-33.6)	***	***
Hispanic	<b>44.5%</b> (42.1-46.9)	***	***	<b>59.3%</b> (57.0-61.7)	***	***	<b>33.3%</b> (31.2-35.5)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	<b>33.6%</b> (30.8-36.5)	***	***	<b>54.5%</b> (51.6-57.4)	***	***	<b>31.1%</b> (28.4-33.9)	***	***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>37.2%</b> (36.2-38.2)	***	***	<b>56.6%</b> (55.6-57.6)	***	***	<b>32.4%</b> (31.5-33.4)	***	***
LGBQ	<b>47.3%</b> (43.5-51.1)	***	***	<b>49.9%</b> (46.1-53.8)	***	***	<b>36.6%</b> (33.1-40.2)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>37.7%</b> (36.8-38.7)	53.9% (52.5-55.3)	22.3% (21.2-23.5)	<b>56.0%</b> (55.0-57.0)	68.4% (67.1-69.7)	44.2% (42.9-45.6)	<b>32.6%</b> (31.7-33.6)	47.0% (45.6-48.4)	19.0% (17.9-20.1)

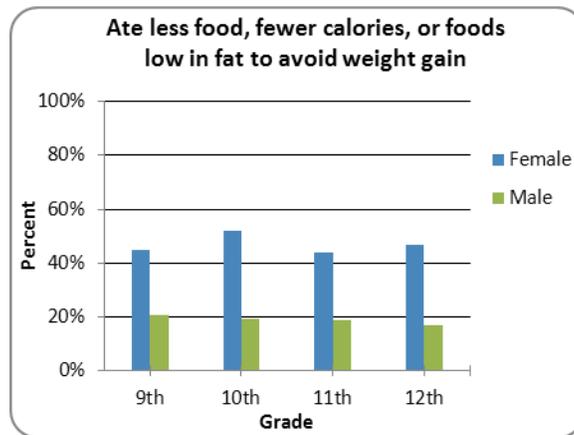
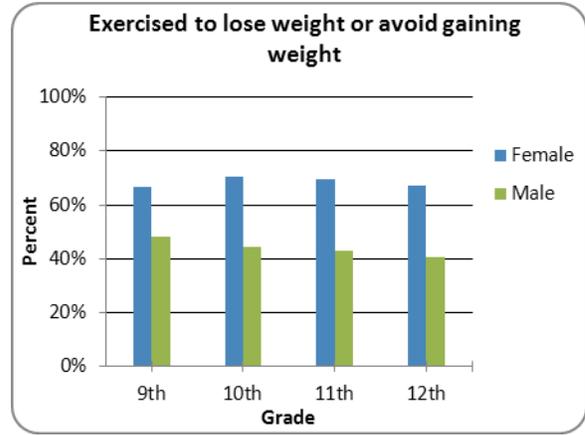
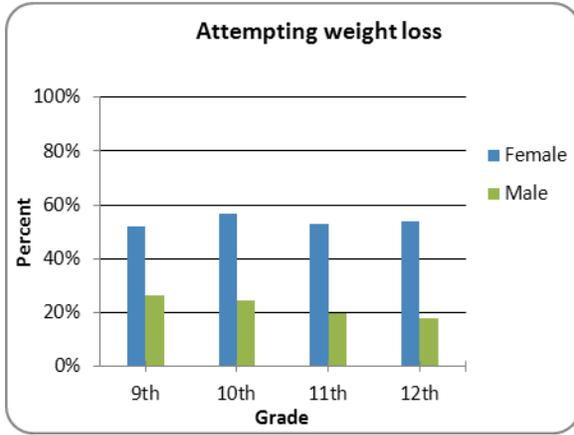
\*During the 30 days preceding the survey

More than one-third of Boulder County students (37.7%) reported they had attempted to lose weight during the 30 days preceding the survey: over half of all females (53.9%) and almost one-quarter of all males (22.3%). Hispanic students (44.5%) were more likely to report attempting to lose weight than white non-Hispanic students (36.1%) and other non-Hispanic students (33.6%). A higher prevalence rate was reported among LGBQ students (47.3%) than among heterosexual students (37.2%).

Over half (56.0%) of all students reported they had exercised to lose weight or avoid gaining weight in the 30 days preceding the survey. Over two-thirds of females (68.4%) and less than half of males (44.2%) reported this activity. Hispanic students (59.3%) reported more exercise than white non-Hispanic students (55.1%). LGBQ students (49.9%) were less likely to exercise to lose weight or avoid gaining weight than heterosexual students (56.6%).



Approximately one-third of students (32.6%) reported they had eaten less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to avoid weight gain in the prior 30 days. Females (47.0%) were more than twice as likely as males (19.0%) to report this behavior.



## Body Weight – Unhealthy Weight Loss Practices

	<i>Fasting 24 hours or more to lose weight or to avoid gaining weight*</i>			<i>Took diet pills, powders, or liquids to lose weight or to avoid gaining weight**</i>			<i>Vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or to avoid gaining weight*</i>		
<b>Grade</b>	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male
9th	<b>10.0%</b> (9.0-11.0)	14.6% (13.1-16.2)	5.6% (4.6-6.9)	<b>3.4%</b> (2.8-4.1)	3.8% (3.0-4.9)	3.0% (2.2-4.1)	<b>4.9%</b> (4.3-5.7)	6.9% (5.8-8.1)	3.1% (2.3-4.1)
10th	<b>12.6%</b> (11.4-13.9)	20.0% (18.0-22.2)	5.4% (4.4-6.6)	<b>6.3%</b> (5.5-7.2)	7.7% (6.4-9.3)	4.9% (4.0-6.0)	<b>6.6%</b> (5.8-7.4)	8.7% (7.4-10.1)	4.5% (3.7-5.6)
11th	<b>9.0%</b> (7.9-10.1)	12.7% (11.1-14.6)	5.5% (4.3-6.9)	<b>4.4%</b> (3.7-5.3)	4.8% (3.7-6.3)	4.0% (3.1-5.1)	<b>4.2%</b> (3.6-5.0)	5.5% (4.5-6.8)	3.0% (2.3-3.9)
12th	<b>6.6%</b> (5.4-8.0)	9.6% (7.7-12.0)	3.6% (2.5-5.3)	<b>3.4%</b> (2.5-4.7)	4.4% (3.0-6.4)	2.5% (1.4-4.2)	<b>4.2%</b> (3.3-5.4)	6.2% (4.7-8.1)	2.4% (1.3-4.3)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White non-Hispanic	<b>8.2%</b> (7.6-8.8)	***	***	<b>2.6%</b> (2.2-3.1)	***	***	<b>3.6%</b> (3.2-4.0)	***	***
Hispanic	<b>12.6%</b> (11.2-14.3)	***	***	<b>7.3%</b> (6.1-8.7)	***	***	<b>7.4%</b> (6.4-8.6)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	<b>12.9%</b> (10.9-15.2)	***	***	<b>9.4%</b> (7.9-11.3)	***	***	<b>9.1%</b> (7.3-11.3)	***	***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>8.6%</b> (8.0-9.2)	***	***	<b>4.0%</b> (3.6-4.4)	***	***	<b>4.6%</b> (4.2-5.1)	***	***
LGBQ	<b>20.8%</b> (17.9-24.0)	***	***	<b>6.0%</b> (4.4-8.3)	***	***	<b>9.4%</b> (7.6-11.6)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.6%</b> (9.0-10.2)	14.3% (13.4-15.3)	5.1% (4.5-5.7)	<b>4.4%</b> (4.0-4.8)	5.2% (4.6-5.9)	3.6% (3.1-4.2)	<b>5.0%</b> (4.6-5.4)	6.8% (6.2-7.6)	3.2% (2.8-3.8)

\* During the 30 days preceding the survey

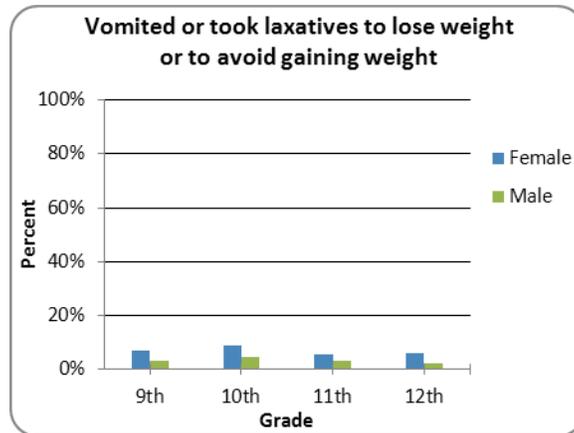
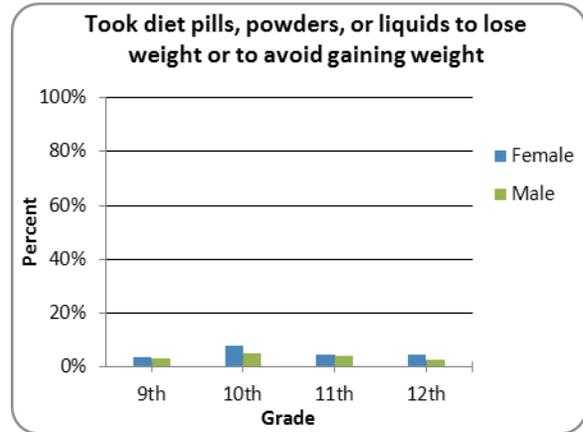
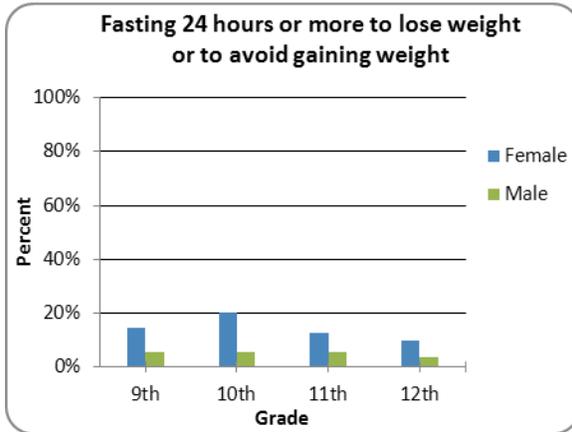
\*\* During the 30 days preceding the survey (not including meal replacement products, such as Slim Fast)

Almost 1 in 10 Boulder County students (9.6%) reported fasting for 24 hours or more to lose weight or avoid gaining weight in the 30 days preceding the survey. Females (14.3%) were nearly three times as likely as males (5.1%) to report this behavior. LGBQ students were more than twice as likely as heterosexual students to report this behavior (20.8% compared to 8.6%, respectively). White non-Hispanic students (8.2%) were less likely to have fasted than Hispanic students (12.6%) and other non-Hispanic students (12.9%).

The percentage of students who took diet pills, powders, or liquids to lose weight or avoid gaining weight in the 30 days preceding the survey was 4.4%, with female students (5.2%) reporting this practice more often than male students (3.6%). Other non-Hispanic students (9.4%) and Hispanic students (7.3%) were more likely to report this behavior than white non-Hispanic students (2.6%).



One in 20 students (5.0%) reported that they vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or avoid gaining weight in the 30 days preceding the survey. Females (6.8%) were more than twice as likely as males (3.2%) to report this practice. LGBQ students (9.4%) were almost twice as likely as heterosexual students (4.6%) to do so. White non-Hispanic students (3.6%) were less likely to report this behavior than Hispanic students (7.4%) and other non-Hispanic students (9.1%).



## Physical Activity and Rest

	<i>Participated in vigorous physical activity*</i>			<i>Played on one or more sports teams**</i>			<i>Got enough sleep<sup>#</sup></i>		
<b>Grade</b>	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male
9th	<b>71.4%</b> (70.0-72.7)	67.4% (65.5-69.2)	75.2% (73.2-77.1)	<b>68.7%</b> (67.2-70.1)	67.1% (65.1-69.1)	70.2% (68.1-72.3)	<b>7.2%</b> (6.4-8.1)	5.1% (4.3-6.0)	9.2% (7.9-10.7)
10th	<b>69.4%</b> (67.8-70.8)	63.2% (60.9-65.5)	75.3% (73.4-77.1)	<b>58.6%</b> (57.0-60.2)	55.6% (53.2-57.9)	61.6% (59.6-63.7)	<b>6.4%</b> (5.6-7.4)	5.5% (4.3-6.9)	7.4% (6.3-8.6)
11th	<b>70.9%</b> (69.2-72.6)	65.9% (63.2-68.4)	75.7% (73.4-77.8)	<b>63.7%</b> (61.9-65.5)	62.2% (59.4-64.9)	65.1% (62.7-67.5)	<b>7.6%</b> (6.6-8.7)	5.0% (3.8-6.5)	10.0% (8.5-11.6)
12th	<b>69.9%</b> (67.4-72.3)	65.7% (62.2-69.0)	74.0% (70.4-77.3)	<b>62.3%</b> (59.6-64.9)	58.6% (54.8-62.2)	65.9% (62.0-69.6)	<b>5.4%</b> (4.2-7.0)	3.4% (2.1-5.7)	7.4% (5.6-9.7)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White non-Hispanic	<b>74.3%</b> (73.3-75.3)	***	***	<b>66.6%</b> (65.6-67.7)	***	***	<b>5.8%</b> (5.2-6.4)	***	***
Hispanic	<b>58.8%</b> (56.4-61.1)	***	***	<b>53.5%</b> (51.1-56.0)	***	***	<b>10.2%</b> (8.9-11.8)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	<b>68.0%</b> (65.4-70.5)	***	***	<b>63.1%</b> (60.4-65.8)	***	***	<b>6.0%</b> (4.6-7.7)	***	***
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>72.5%</b> (71.6-73.4)	***	***	<b>65.6%</b> (64.6-66.6)	***	***	<b>6.8%</b> (6.2-7.3)	***	***
LGBQ	<b>47.7%</b> (43.9-51.6)	***	***	<b>39.0%</b> (35.4-42.8)	***	***	<b>7.3%</b> (5.5-9.6)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>70.4%</b> (69.5-71.3)	65.5% (64.2-66.8)	75.0% (73.8-76.2)	<b>63.4%</b> (62.4-64.3)	60.8% (59.5-62.2)	65.8% (64.4-67.0)	<b>6.7%</b> (6.2-7.2)	4.8% (4.1-5.5)	8.5% (7.7-9.3)

\* For at least 60 minutes on 3 or more of the 7 days preceding the survey

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

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

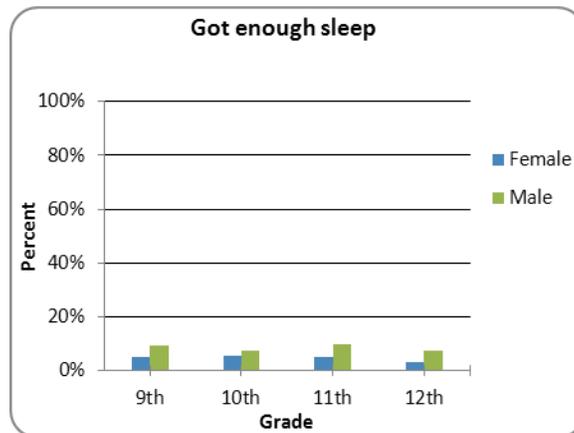
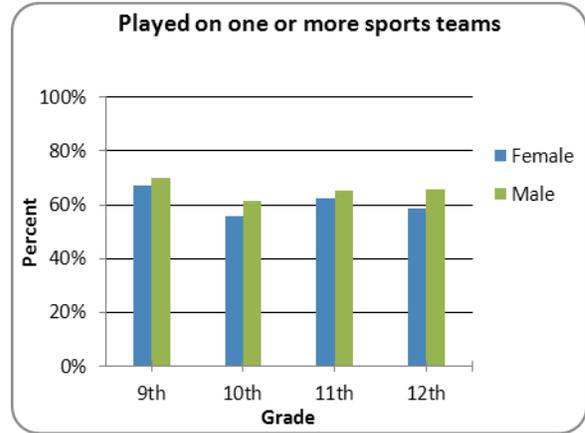
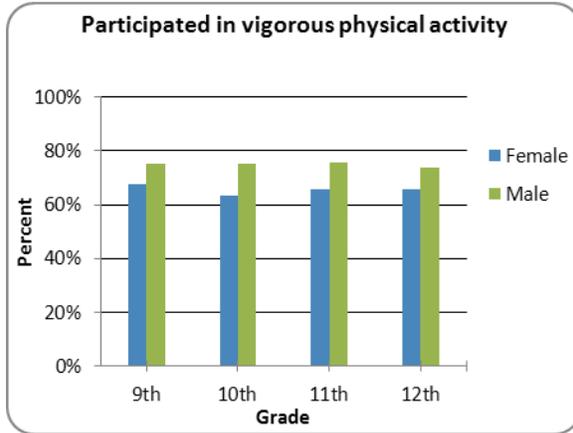
Over 70% of all Boulder County students participated in vigorous physical activity for at least 20 minutes on 3 or more of the 7 days preceding the survey. Hispanic students (58.8%) were less likely than other non-Hispanic students (68.0%) and white non-Hispanic students (74.3%) to have exercised. Physical activity was reported among LGBQ students (47.7%) at a rate much lower than heterosexual students (72.5%). Male students (75.0%) were more likely to participate in vigorous physical activity than female students (65.5%).

In the 12 months preceding the survey, 63.4% of students played on 1 or more sports teams, including those run by school and community groups. Male students (65.8%) played on sports teams more often than female students (60.8%). A lower percentage of Hispanic students (53.5%)



played on sports teams than white non-Hispanic students (66.6%) and other non-Hispanic students (63.1%). LGBTQ students (39.0%) reported a lower percentage than heterosexual students (65.6%).

Only 6.7% of all Boulder County students reported they got enough sleep to feel rested upon waking every morning of the seven days preceding the survey. Males (8.5%) were more likely than females (4.8%) to report they got enough sleep. A higher prevalence was reported among Hispanic students (10.2%) compared to white non-Hispanic students (5.8%) and other non-Hispanic students (6.0%).



## APPENDIX 1

### YRBS 2007 STATE AND NATIONAL DATA

		Total	Female	Male
Rarely or never wore seatbelt	Colorado	10.9	6.9	14.4
	National	11.1	8.5	13.6
Rarely or never wore bicycle helmet	Colorado	76.7	69.8	82.0
	National	85.1	82.2	87.4
Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol	Colorado	28.8	28.8	29.1
	National	29.1	28.8	29.5
Drove after drinking alcohol	Colorado	11.3	8.5	13.7
	National	10.5	8.1	12.8
Ever smoked cigarettes	Colorado	49.7	49.0	50.0
	National	50.3	48.8	51.8
Current cigarette user	Colorado	18.1	18.4	17.4
	National	20.0	18.7	21.3
Current frequent cigarette use	Colorado	6.0	5.4	6.2
	National	8.1	7.4	8.7
Current smokeless tobacco use	Colorado	9.5	4.3	14.1
	National	7.9	2.3	13.4
Current cigar use	Colorado	18.2	13.3	22.6
	National	13.6	7.6	19.4
Current tobacco use	Colorado	27.2	22.9	30.9
	National	25.7	21.0	30.3
Smoking 1+ packs per day is moderate or great risk*	Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A
	National	N/A	N/A	N/A
It is wrong or very wrong for someone your age to smoke*	Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A
	National	N/A	N/A	N/A
Parents feel It is wrong or very wrong for you to smoke*	Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A
	National	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lifetime alcohol use	Colorado	75.3	75.4	75.1
	National	75.0	75.7	74.3
Current alcohol use	Colorado	48.7	47.2	49.7
	National	44.7	44.6	44.7
Binge drinking	Colorado	31.8	28.9	34.1
	National	26.0	24.1	27.8
Drinking 1 or 2 drinks per day is moderate or great risk*	Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A
	National	N/A	N/A	N/A
It is wrong or very wrong for someone your age to drink*	Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A
	National	N/A	N/A	N/A
Parents feel it is wrong or very wrong for you to drink*	Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A
	National	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lifetime marijuana use	Colorado	42.3	40.6	43.6
	National	38.1	34.5	41.6
Current marijuana use	Colorado	22.8	19.5	25.6
	National	19.7	17.0	22.4
Smoking marijuana regularly is a moderate or great risk*	Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A
	National	N/A	N/A	N/A
It is wrong or very wrong for someone your age to smoke marijuana*	Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A
	National	N/A	N/A	N/A

\*Survey question was used only by Boulder County

## YRBS 2007 STATE AND NATIONAL DATA (CONT'D)

		Total	Female	Male
Parents feel it is wrong or very wrong for you to smoke marijuana*	Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A
	National	N/A	N/A	N/A
Smoked a whole cigarette before age 13	Colorado	13.4	13.0	13.9
	National	14.2	11.9	16.4
Drank alcohol before age 13 years	Colorado	28.1	24.9	31.3
	National	23.8	20.0	27.4
Tried marijuana before age 13 years	Colorado	12.4	11.0	13.8
	National	8.3	5.2	11.2
Smoked cigarettes on school property	Colorado	7.8	5.8	9.4
	National	5.7	4.8	6.5
Drank alcohol on school property	Colorado	6.0	6.4	5.6
	National	4.1	3.6	4.6
Used marijuana on school property	Colorado	7.8	6.3	9.3
	National	4.5	3.0	5.9
Tobacco use on school property*	Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A
	National	N/A	N/A	N/A
Offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property	Colorado	24.6	19.8	29.0
	National	22.3	18.7	25.7
Felt safe in their neighborhood*	Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A
	National	N/A	N/A	N/A
Felt too unsafe to go to school	Colorado	7.7	9.3	6.4
	National	5.5	5.6	5.4
Intentionally self-injured*	Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A
	National	N/A	N/A	N/A
Harassed*	Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A
	National	N/A	N/A	N/A
Harassed because of race or ethnic origin*	Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A
	National	N/A	N/A	N/A
Harassed because someone thought you were lesbian, gay, or bisexual*	Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A
	National	N/A	N/A	N/A
Harassed because of religious beliefs*	Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A
	National	N/A	N/A	N/A
Harassed because of weight, size, physical appearance*	Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A
	National	N/A	N/A	N/A
Received unwanted sexual comments or attention*	Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A
	National	N/A	N/A	N/A
Carried a weapon	Colorado	17.5	9.0	25.6
	National	18.0	7.5	28.5
Carried a gun	Colorado	6.3	2.6	9.8
	National	5.2	1.2	9.0
In a physical fight	Colorado	34.6	29.7	39.3
	National	35.5	26.5	44.4
In physical fight on school property	Colorado	14.2	12.7	15.7
	National	12.4	8.5	16.3
Carried a weapon on school property	Colorado	5.3	2.9	7.5
	National	5.9	2.7	9.0
Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property	Colorado	9.4	6.9	11.7
	National	7.8	5.4	10.2

\* Survey question was used only by Boulder County

## YRBS 2007 STATE AND NATIONAL DATA (CONT'D)

		Total	Female	Male
Ever forced to have sexual intercourse	Colorado	8.1	10.3	6.0
	National	7.8	11.3	4.5
Ever touched sexually when you did not want to be touched*	Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A
	National	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hurt by boyfriend/girlfriend	Colorado	10.6	9.2	11.8
	National	9.9	8.8	11.0
Felt sad or hopeless	Colorado	27.0	37.2	17.8
	National	28.5	35.8	21.2
Seriously considered attempting suicide	Colorado	16.4	21.6	11.8
	National	14.5	18.7	10.3
Attempted suicide	Colorado	9.0	14.7	3.7
	National	6.9	9.3	4.6
Lifetime cocaine use	Colorado	11.1	8.9	13.2
	National	7.2	6.5	7.8
Lifetime inhalant use	Colorado	12.4	15.2	10.0
	National	13.3	14.3	12.4
Lifetime ecstasy use	Colorado	11.9	11.7	12.1
	National	5.8	4.8	6.7
Lifetime heroin use	Colorado	3.1	3.7	2.6
	National	2.3	1.6	2.9
Lifetime methamphetamine use	Colorado	5.8	6.3	5.3
	National	4.4	4.1	4.6
Lifetime illegal steroid use	Colorado	4.0	4.0	4.0
	National	3.9	2.7	5.1
Lifetime use of other illegal drugs*	Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A
	National	N/A	N/A	N/A
Current cocaine use	Colorado	4.2	2.6	5.8
	National	3.3	2.5	4.0
Current methamphetamine use*	Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A
	National	N/A	N/A	N/A
Ever had sexual intercourse	Colorado	46.7	44.3	48.7
	National	47.8	45.9	49.8
Currently sexually active	Colorado	33.0	30.0	35.4
	National	35.0	35.6	34.3
First sexual intercourse under age 13	Colorado	6.9	4.8	8.9
	National	7.1	4.0	10.1
Four or more sex partners during lifetime	Colorado	12.2	10.5	14.0
	National	14.9	11.8	17.9
Condom use during last sexual intercourse	Colorado	58.0	**	65.3
	National	61.5	54.9	68.5
Alcohol or drug use at last sexual intercourse	Colorado	25.4	**	30.1
	National	22.5	17.7	27.5
Have been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant*	Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A
	National	N/A	N/A	N/A
At risk for becoming overweight*	Colorado	11.7	9.9	13.3
	National	N/A	N/A	N/A

\* Survey question was used only by Boulder County

\*\* Less than 100 students in the subgroup



## YRBS 2007 STATE AND NATIONAL DATA (CONT'D)

		Total	Female	Male
Overweight	Colorado	9.1	5.3	12.7
	National	15.8	15.1	16.4
Thought they were overweight	Colorado	23.4	27.7	19.6
	National	29.3	34.5	24.2
Attempting weight loss	Colorado	40.9	53.0	29.6
	National	45.2	60.3	30.4
Exercised to lose weight or avoid gaining weight	Colorado	60.1	64.8	55.8
	National	60.9	67.0	55.0
Ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to avoid weight gain	Colorado	34.3	47.8	21.8
	National	40.6	53.2	28.3
Fasting 24 hours or more to lose weight or to avoid gaining weight	Colorado	12.8	17.6	8.5
	National	11.8	16.3	7.3
Took diet pills, powders, or liquids to lose weight or to avoid gaining weight	Colorado	4.9	6.6	3.4
	National	5.9	7.5	4.2
Vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or to avoid gaining weight	Colorado	4.4	6.6	2.4
	National	4.3	6.4	2.2
Participated in vigorous physical activity*	Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A
	National	N/A	N/A	N/A
Played on one or more sports teams	Colorado	61.8	57.3	66.4
	National	56.3	50.4	62.1
Got enough sleep*	Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A
	National	N/A	N/A	N/A

\* Survey question was used only by Boulder County

