



St. Vrain Valley School District

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

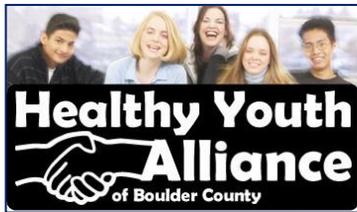
## PARTNERS



**St. Vrain Valley School District**  
395 South Pratt Parkway  
Longmont, CO 80501



**Health Planning Program**  
Boulder County Public Health  
3450 Broadway  
Boulder, CO 80304



**Healthy Youth Alliance of Boulder County**  
Boulder County Community Services  
3481 Broadway  
Boulder, CO 80304



## FOREWORD

In late 2007, 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 third Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) among students in all eight of the SVVSD high schools.

Since the original YRBS survey was conducted in 2003, 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 still lay before us. 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 the 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) 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).

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 district with an unprecedented 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.

Leisha Conners Bauer  
Manager  
Healthy Youth Alliance

Don Haddad  
Superintendent  
St. Vrain Valley School District

Jeffrey Zayach  
Director  
Boulder County Public Health





## 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 their health. This report is an update of the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) conducted among St. Vrain Valley School District high schools in 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 the 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 St. Vrain Valley School District (SVVSD) and Boulder Valley School District (BVSD), 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 who 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.

## 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 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 this plan, *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, 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 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 *Love, Understanding, & Respect*, progress is ongoing in addressing the report's 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

All eight SVVSD high schools participated in the 2007 Youth Risk Behavior Survey.

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 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 1,448 SVVSD students were eligible to participate in the survey. The total number of students who completed the survey was 1,129, and all schools participated, yielding an excellent overall response rate of 78.0%. 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 v9.2 statistical analysis software.

### Data Presentation

Data are presented in tables 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. 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.”

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.



## 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	4.7% (3.8-5.9)	3.0% (2.1-4.4)	6.3% (4.8-8.2)	71.6% (69.6-73.6)	73.9% (71.1-76.5)	69.8% (66.8-72.6)
10th	9.2% (7.8-11.0)	4.6% (3.3-6.6)	13.8% (11.3-16.7)	85.1% (82.9-87.2)	88.8% (85.7-91.4)	82.0% (78.7-84.8)
11th	9.1% (7.4-11.2)	6.2% (4.3-8.8)	11.8% (9.1-15.2)	75.5% (72.4-78.3)	79.0% (73.4-83.6)	73.2% (69.4-76.7)
12th	1.6% (0.9-2.9)	***	3.2% (1.8-5.9)	71.6% (66.7-76.0)	68.9% (60.3-76.3)	73.3% (67.3-78.6)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White non-Hispanic	4.7% (4.0-5.6)	***	***	70.8% (69.0-72.5)	***	***
Hispanic	9.0% (7.4-10.8)	***	***	89.9% (87.2-92.1)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	7.1% (5.1-9.8)	***	***	79.0% (74.7-82.7)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.2%</b> (5.5-7.0)	<b>3.5%</b> (2.8-4.3)	<b>8.9%</b> (7.7-10.2)	<b>76.3%</b> (74.9-77.6)	<b>78.6%</b> (76.4-80.7)	<b>74.5%</b> (72.6-76.3)

\* When riding in a car driven by someone else  
 \*\* Among the 74.2% of students who reported riding a bicycle in the past 12 months

Prevalence estimate  
for all SVVSD students

Prevalence estimate  
for all female students

Prevalence estimate  
for all male students





## St. Vrain Valley School District Results

There were 1,448 students in 60 classrooms that were eligible to participate in the 2007 SVVSD YRBS. Completed surveys were collected from 1,129 SVVSD high school students and all schools participated, yielding an overall response rate of 78.0%. The following table summarizes the demographics of the respondents.

Sex		Grade		Race/Ethnicity*		Sexual Orientation	
Female	46.0%	9 <sup>th</sup>	41.4%	White, non-Hispanic	63.5%	Heterosexual	92.2%
Male	54.0%	10 <sup>th</sup>	23.3%	Hispanic	26.9%	LGBQ	7.8%
		11 <sup>th</sup>	22.5%	Other, non-Hispanic	9.7%		
		12 <sup>th</sup>	12.8%				

\*Percentages do not add up to 100% due to missing or invalid data

The overall response rate (taking into account school and student response rates) of 78.0% 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/ethnicity.



### Unintentional Injuries – Seatbelts and Helmets

Grade	Rarely or never wore seatbelts*			Rarely or never wore bicycle helmets**		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	<b>4.7%</b> (3.8-5.9)	3.0% (2.1-4.4)	6.3% (4.8-8.2)	<b>71.6%</b> (69.6-73.6)	73.9% (71.1-76.5)	69.8% (66.8-72.6)
10th	<b>9.2%</b> (7.8-11.0)	4.6% (3.3-6.6)	13.8% (11.3-16.7)	<b>85.1%</b> (82.9-87.2)	88.8% (85.7-91.4)	82.0% (78.7-84.8)
11th	<b>9.1%</b> (7.4-11.2)	6.2% (4.3-8.8)	11.8% (9.1-15.2)	<b>75.5%</b> (72.4-78.3)	79.0% (73.4-83.6)	73.2% (69.4-76.7)
12th	<b>1.6%</b> (0.9-2.9)	***	3.2% (1.8-5.9)	<b>71.6%</b> (66.7-76.0)	68.9% (60.3-76.3)	73.3% (67.3-78.6)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White non-Hispanic	<b>4.7%</b> (4.0-5.6)	***	***	<b>70.8%</b> (69.0-72.5)	***	***
Hispanic	<b>9.0%</b> (7.4-10.8)	***	***	<b>89.9%</b> (87.2-92.1)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	<b>7.1%</b> (5.1-9.8)	***	***	<b>79.0%</b> (74.7-82.7)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.2%</b> (5.5-7.0)	<b>3.5%</b> (2.8-4.3)	<b>8.9%</b> (7.7-10.2)	<b>76.3%</b> (74.9-77.6)	<b>78.6%</b> (76.4-80.7)	<b>74.5%</b> (72.6-76.3)

\* When riding in a car driven by someone else

\*\* Among the 74.2% of students who reported riding a bicycle in the past 12 months

In SVVSD, the total rate reported by high school students for rarely or never wearing seatbelts when riding in a motor vehicle as a passenger was 6.2%. Male students (8.9%) were more likely to exhibit this behavior than female students (3.5%). Hispanic students (9.0%) reported a higher rate of rarely or never wearing a seatbelt than white non-Hispanic students (4.7%).

Of the students who rode a bicycle in the past 12 months (74.2%), over three-quarters (76.3%) rarely or never wore a helmet. Female students (78.6%) were less likely to wear a helmet than male students (74.5%). Hispanic students (89.9%) were more likely than other non-Hispanic students (79.0%) to rarely or never wearing a helmet, and both had higher rates than white non-Hispanic students (70.8%).



## 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>21.8%</b> (20.0-23.6)	21.6% (19.2-24.2)	21.9% (19.4-24.7)	<b>4.2%</b> (3.3-5.3)	3.4% (2.4-4.7)	4.9% (3.6-6.7)
10th	<b>25.8%</b> (23.6-28.2)	25.6% (22.2-29.2)	26.1% (23.1-29.4)	<b>8.2%</b> (6.9-9.9)	8.9% (6.8-11.4)	7.6% (5.9-9.8)
11th	<b>27.0%</b> (24.4-29.9)	28.2% (24.2-32.8)	25.9% (22.5-29.7)	<b>10.8%</b> (9.0-12.9)	9.2% (6.7-12.5)	12.3% (9.9-15.1)
12th	<b>18.3%</b> (15.2-21.7)	13.4% (10.2-17.4)	23.3% (18.4-28.9)	<b>13.4%</b> (10.8-16.4)	11.8% (8.6-15.9)	15.0% (11.2-19.7)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White non-Hispanic	<b>21.3%</b> (19.8-22.8)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>9.6%</b> (8.6-10.9)	*** ***	*** ***
Hispanic	<b>29.9%</b> (27.2-32.7)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>6.8%</b> (5.3-8.6)	*** ***	*** ***
Other non-Hispanic	<b>16.7%</b> (13.6-20.3)	*** ***	*** ***	<b>7.6%</b> (5.1-11.3)	*** ***	*** ***
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.3%</b> (22.0-24.6)	22.2% (20.6-24.0)	24.3% (22.5-26.1)	<b>8.9%</b> (8.0-9.8)	8.1% (6.9-9.5)	9.6% (8.3-11.0)

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

Nearly one-quarter of SVVSD students (23.3%) reported having ridden in a car with a driver who had been drinking alcohol in the 30 days preceding the survey. Hispanic students (29.9%) were more likely to have ridden with a driver who had been drinking than white non-Hispanic students (21.3%) and other non-Hispanic students (16.7%).

Driving after drinking alcohol 1 or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey was reported by 8.9% of the students.



## 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>33.1%</b> (31.0-35.2)	34.1% (31.2-37.1)	32.1% (29.2-35.2)	<b>10.4%</b> (9.1-11.9)	8.8% (7.0-10.9)	11.9% (10.0-14.1)	<b>2.7%</b> (2.0-3.6)	2.5% (1.6-3.8)	2.8% (1.8-4.4)
10th	<b>52.5%</b> (49.8-55.1)	50.0% (45.9-54.1)	55.0% (51.5-58.4)	<b>22.7%</b> (20.3-25.3)	21.8% (18.4-25.8)	23.6% (20.4-27.2)	<b>8.4%</b> (7.0-10.2)	7.7% (5.8-10.1)	9.1% (7.0-11.9)
11th	<b>51.2%</b> (48.2-54.3)	47.5% (42.8-52.2)	54.7% (50.7-58.6)	<b>19.7%</b> (17.4-22.2)	16.8% (13.6-20.6)	22.3% (19.1-25.9)	<b>9.1%</b> (7.4-11.2)	7.9% (5.6-11.0)	10.3% (7.9-13.3)
12th	<b>55.3%</b> (51.4-59.2)	49.2% (43.6-54.9)	61.7% (56.2-67.0)	<b>23.4%</b> (20.2-27.0)	24.9% (20.3-30.2)	21.8% (17.6-26.7)	<b>6.2%</b> (4.3-9.0)	5.2% (2.8-9.4)	7.3% (4.6-11.5)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White	<b>41.1%</b> (39.3-42.9)	***	***	<b>18.1%</b> (16.6-19.6)	***	***	<b>6.8%</b> (5.8-7.9)	***	***
Hispanic	<b>61.0%</b> (58.0-63.9)	***	***	<b>19.4%</b> (17.1-21.9)	***	***	<b>6.3%</b> (4.9-8.1)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	<b>47.6%</b> (43.0-52.3)	***	***	<b>19.3%</b> (15.2-24.2)	***	***	<b>4.1%</b> (2.6-6.6)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>47.5%</b> (46.1-49.0)	45.0% (42.8-47.2)	50.0% (48.0-52.0)	<b>18.6%</b> (17.4-19.9)	17.8% (16.1-19.6)	19.4% (17.8-21.2)	<b>6.4%</b> (5.7-7.3)	5.7% (4.7-6.9)	7.2% (6.1-8.5)

\* 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

Close to one-half of SVVSD students (47.5%) had ever smoked a cigarette. Male students (50.0%) were more likely to have ever smoked a cigarette than female students (45.0%). Hispanic students (61.0%) were more likely to have ever smoked cigarettes than other non-Hispanic students (47.6%), and both had higher rates than white non-Hispanic students (41.1%).

Slightly less than 1 out of 5 students (18.6%) reported smoking 1 or more cigarettes during the 30 days preceding the survey.

Approximately 1 out of 16 students (6.4%) had smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.



## 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>5.5%</b> (4.6-6.7)	1.3% (0.8-2.3)	9.4% (7.7-11.4)	<b>10.3%</b> (9.1-11.7)	6.7% (5.3-8.4)	13.7% (11.7-15.9)	<b>16.3%</b> (14.7-18.0)	11.8% (9.9-14.0)	20.5% (18.1-23.1)
10th	<b>10.5%</b> (9.0-12.3)	2.8% (1.6-4.7)	18.3% (15.6-21.4)	<b>26.5%</b> (24.2-29.0)	22.2% (18.9-25.8)	30.9% (27.6-34.4)	<b>33.3%</b> (30.6-36.0)	29.6% (25.7-33.8)	37.1% (33.6-40.7)
11th	<b>7.7%</b> (6.3-9.4)	5.2% (3.6-7.3)	10.0% (7.8-12.8)	<b>23.6%</b> (21.2-26.2)	17.1% (14.0-20.8)	29.5% (26.1-33.2)	<b>28.7%</b> (26.0-31.5)	22.4% (18.7-26.7)	34.5% (30.7-38.5)
12th	<b>9.3%</b> (7.2-12.0)	5.1% (2.9-8.7)	13.7% (10.2-18.2)	<b>23.8%</b> (20.6-27.3)	15.0% (11.7-19.2)	32.8% (27.7-38.3)	<b>35.2%</b> (31.5-39.1)	30.4% (25.3-36.0)	40.4% (35.0-46.1)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White non-Hispanic	<b>8.8%</b> (7.7-9.9)	***	***	<b>20.9%</b> (19.4-22.4)	***	***	<b>28.3%</b> (26.6-30.0)	***	***
Hispanic	<b>6.5%</b> (5.2-8.0)	***	***	<b>20.6%</b> (18.2-23.2)	***	***	<b>25.5%</b> (23.0-28.2)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	<b>7.3%</b> (5.3-10.0)	***	***	<b>20.3%</b> (16.8-24.4)	***	***	<b>28.1%</b> (23.8-33.0)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.2%</b> (7.4-9.1)	3.4% (2.7-4.4)	12.8% (11.4-14.2)	<b>20.7%</b> (19.6-22.0)	15.2% (13.7-16.8)	26.1% (24.3-27.9)	<b>27.7%</b> (26.4-29.1)	23.2% (21.3-25.2)	32.2% (30.3-34.2)

\* 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

The overall prevalence rate for current use of smokeless tobacco in SVVSD high school students was 8.2%. Male students (12.8%) had a higher rate than female students (3.4%).

Overall prevalence rate for cigar smoking was 20.7%. Cigar smoking was also more prevalent among male students (26.1%) than female students (15.2%).

Nearly one-third (27.7%) of all students currently used tobacco. Current tobacco use in any form was more prevalent among male students (32.2%) than female students (23.2%).



### 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>90.6%</b> (89.1-92.0)	95.2% (93.5-96.5)	86.5% (84.0-88.6)	<b>83.8%</b> (82.1-85.4)	85.2% (82.8-87.3)	82.5% (80.0-84.7)	<b>96.2%</b> (95.3-96.9)	96.1% (94.8-97.2)	96.2% (94.9-97.2)
10th	<b>88.7%</b> (86.9-90.3)	93.6% (91.6-95.2)	83.8% (80.9-86.4)	<b>67.7%</b> (65.0-70.2)	70.3% (66.4-74.0)	65.0% (61.4-68.4)	<b>92.7%</b> (91.2-94.0)	91.9% (89.1-93.9)	93.6% (91.8-95.0)
11th	<b>90.1%</b> (88.0-91.8)	97.2% (95.8-98.2)	83.5% (79.9-86.6)	<b>69.3%</b> (66.4-72.0)	73.1% (69.1-76.8)	65.8% (61.9-69.5)	<b>91.8%</b> (89.9-93.4)	94.0% (91.5-95.7)	89.8% (86.9-92.2)
12th	<b>92.4%</b> (89.8-94.3)	95.3% (93.5-96.7)	89.4% (84.6-92.8)	<b>65.7%</b> (61.8-69.4)	67.5% (62.0-72.6)	63.8% (58.4-69.0)	<b>91.4%</b> (89.0-93.3)	92.9% (89.2-95.4)	89.8% (86.5-92.4)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White non-Hispanic	<b>93.6%</b> (92.7-94.4)	***	***	<b>68.5%</b> (66.7-70.2)	***	***	<b>92.4%</b> (91.3-93.3)	***	***
Hispanic	<b>85.8%</b> (83.4-88.0)	***	***	<b>78.5%</b> (76.0-80.8)	***	***	<b>94.4%</b> (92.8-95.7)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	<b>84.2%</b> (80.8-87.0)	***	***	<b>78.4%</b> (73.9-82.4)	***	***	<b>95.3%</b> (92.9-96.9)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>90.4%</b> (89.5-91.2)	95.3% (94.4-96.0)	85.7% (84.1-87.2)	<b>72.1%</b> (70.7-73.4)	74.3% (72.3-76.2)	69.9% (68.0-71.8)	<b>93.2%</b> (92.4-93.9)	93.7% (92.5-94.8)	92.6% (91.5-93.6)

Nine out of 10 SVVSD students (90.4%) believed that smoking more than a pack of cigarettes per day posed a moderate or great risk. Female students (95.3%) were more likely than male students (85.7%) to believe that smoking was a risk. White non-Hispanic students (93.6%) reported this belief more than Hispanic (85.8%) and other non-Hispanic students (84.2%).

Nearly three-fourths of students (72.1%) thought it was wrong for someone their age to smoke. Female students (74.3%) thought it was wrong for someone their age to smoke more so than male students (69.9%). Hispanic students (78.5%) and other non-Hispanic students (78.4%) were more likely than white non-Hispanic students (68.5%) to think it was wrong for someone their age to smoke.

More than 9 out of 10 students (93.2%) thought their parents felt it was wrong for them to smoke.



## 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>55.2%</b> (53.0-57.4)	58.4% (55.4-61.4)	52.2% (48.9-55.5)	<b>30.6%</b> (28.7-32.7)	31.6% (28.8-34.6)	29.8% (27.0-32.7)	<b>14.8%</b> (13.3-16.4)	15.7% (13.6-18.2)	13.9% (11.9-16.2)
10th	<b>78.1%</b> (75.6-80.3)	80.8% (77.2-83.9)	75.4% (72.2-78.5)	<b>46.5%</b> (43.7-49.3)	51.0% (46.8-55.3)	41.7% (38.0-45.4)	<b>32.9%</b> (30.3-35.6)	38.3% (34.4-42.4)	27.3% (24.1-30.8)
11th	<b>79.8%</b> (77.0-82.4)	82.6% (78.1-86.3)	77.3% (73.5-80.7)	<b>49.2%</b> (45.9-52.5)	50.2% (45.2-55.2)	48.3% (44.0-52.6)	<b>30.4%</b> (27.6-33.4)	27.9% (24.0-32.1)	32.8% (28.8-37.0)
12th	<b>80.7%</b> (77.0-83.9)	76.7% (70.8-81.6)	84.8% (80.4-88.4)	<b>52.6%</b> (48.5-56.7)	54.4% (48.4-60.3)	50.7% (45.0-56.5)	<b>31.4%</b> (27.7-35.3)	30.9% (25.7-36.6)	31.9% (26.9-37.4)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White non-Hispanic	<b>70.8%</b> (69.0-72.5)	***	***	<b>43.5%</b> (41.6-45.4)	***	***	<b>26.0%</b> (24.4-27.7)	***	***
Hispanic	<b>78.6%</b> (75.8-81.1)	***	***	<b>46.2%</b> (42.9-49.4)	***	***	<b>30.0%</b> (27.2-32.9)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	<b>69.9%</b> (65.8-73.7)	***	***	<b>40.8%</b> (36.0-45.9)	***	***	<b>22.3%</b> (18.3-26.8)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>73.1%</b> (71.7-74.4)	74.4% (72.3-76.3)	71.8% (70.0-73.6)	<b>44.2%</b> (42.6-45.8)	46.5% (44.2-48.8)	41.9% (39.8-44.0)	<b>26.9%</b> (25.6-28.3)	28.1% (26.1-30.2)	25.8% (23.9-27.7)

\* More than a few sips

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

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

More than 70% of SVVSD students had tried alcohol. Hispanic students (78.6%) were more likely to report lifetime alcohol use than white non-Hispanic students (70.8%) and other non-Hispanic students (69.9%).

Current alcohol use in SVVSD high school students was 44.2%, with female students (46.5%) reporting higher current alcohol use than male students (41.9%).

More than one-quarter of students (26.9%) reported binge drinking (drank 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row within a couple of hours on 1 or more occasions in the 30 days preceding the survey). Hispanic student (30.0%) prevalence rates were higher than prevalence rates for other non-Hispanic students (22.3%).



### 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>68.7%</b> (66.6-70.7)	76.2% (73.6-78.6)	61.8% (58.7-64.8)	<b>73.2%</b> (71.3-75.1)	73.9% (71.1-76.5)	72.7% (69.8-75.4)	<b>89.5%</b> (88.1-90.7)	88.8% (86.7-90.7)	90.0% (88.1-91.7)
10th	<b>67.0%</b> (64.4-69.5)	70.1% (66.1-73.8)	63.9% (60.5-67.3)	<b>62.7%</b> (60.0-65.4)	62.7% (58.6-66.7)	62.7% (59.2-66.2)	<b>88.3%</b> (86.4-89.9)	92.2% (89.4-94.2)	84.4% (81.6-86.8)
11th	<b>68.0%</b> (65.0-70.8)	79.6% (75.6-83.1)	57.4% (53.2-61.5)	<b>65.3%</b> (62.2-68.2)	70.9% (66.4-75.0)	60.2% (56.0-64.2)	<b>86.4%</b> (84.2-88.4)	91.6% (88.3-94.0)	81.7% (78.5-84.6)
12th	<b>65.4%</b> (61.5-69.1)	76.8% (71.6-81.3)	53.7% (48.0-59.2)	<b>59.2%</b> (55.4-62.9)	66.0% (60.7-71.0)	52.2% (46.8-57.4)	<b>76.9%</b> (73.4-80.0)	83.3% (78.8-87.0)	70.3% (64.9-75.2)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White non-Hispanic	<b>65.6%</b> (63.9-67.3)	***	***	<b>63.2%</b> (61.5-65.0)	***	***	<b>83.7%</b> (82.3-85.1)	***	***
Hispanic	<b>69.1%</b> (66.1-72.0)	***	***	<b>71.2%</b> (68.4-73.9)	***	***	<b>90.0%</b> (87.8-91.7)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	<b>72.0%</b> (67.8-75.9)	***	***	<b>61.0%</b> (56.4-65.5)	***	***	<b>85.9%</b> (82.5-88.7)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>67.3%</b> (65.9-68.7)	75.5% (73.5-77.3)	59.5% (57.5-61.5)	<b>65.4%</b> (64.0-66.8)	68.4% (66.3-70.3)	62.6% (60.6-64.6)	<b>85.6%</b> (84.5-86.6)	89.0% (87.5-90.4)	82.3% (80.6-83.8)

Over two-thirds of SVVSD students (67.3%) believed that drinking 1 or 2 alcoholic drinks per day was a moderate or great risk. Female students (75.5%) were more likely to believe that drinking alcohol regularly was a risk than male students (59.5%). Other non-Hispanic students (72.0%) were more likely to believe drinking regularly was a risk than white non-Hispanic students (65.6%).

Over 6 out of 10 (65.4%) students thought it was wrong for someone their age to drink alcohol. Female students (68.4%) were more likely to believe it was wrong for someone their age to drink alcohol than male students (62.6%). Hispanic students (71.2%) were more likely than white non-Hispanic students (63.2%) and other non-Hispanic students (61.0%) to believe it was wrong for someone their age to drink.

Overall, 85.6% of students thought their parents felt it was wrong for them to drink. Female students (89.0%) were more likely than male students (82.3%) to feel that way. Hispanic students (90.0%) were more likely than white non-Hispanic students (83.7%) to believe that their parents thought it was wrong for them to drink.



## 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>19.8%</b> (18.0-21.6)	19.1% (16.8-21.6)	20.4% (18.0-23.0)	<b>10.4%</b> (9.2-11.9)	11.0% (9.2-13.0)	9.9% (8.2-12.0)
10th	<b>42.9%</b> (40.2-45.7)	40.7% (36.6-44.9)	45.2% (41.6-48.8)	<b>26.4%</b> (24.0-29.0)	22.7% (19.3-26.6)	29.9% (26.6-33.5)
11th	<b>45.8%</b> (42.8-48.8)	42.8% (38.4-47.4)	48.5% (44.5-52.5)	<b>25.3%</b> (22.9-27.9)	20.2% (17.0-23.8)	30.0% (26.6-33.6)
12th	<b>48.0%</b> (44.0-52.0)	49.6% (43.8-55.5)	46.2% (40.9-51.7)	<b>22.6%</b> (19.4-26.1)	20.3% (16.1-25.3)	25.0% (20.4-30.2)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White non-Hispanic	<b>33.1%</b> (31.4-34.9)	***	***	<b>18.1%</b> (16.7-19.6)	***	***
Hispanic	<b>48.2%</b> (45.2-51.3)	***	***	<b>24.5%</b> (22.2-27.0)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	<b>42.9%</b> (38.2-47.8)	***	***	<b>26.8%</b> (22.6-31.6)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>38.4%</b> (36.9-39.8)	37.5% (35.4-39.7)	39.2% (37.3-41.2)	<b>20.8%</b> (19.6-22.1)	18.4% (16.7-20.2)	23.2% (21.5-25.0)

\* Ever used marijuana

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

In SVVSD, 38.4% of students had ever tried marijuana. The rate for Hispanic students (48.2%) and other non-Hispanic students (42.9%) was higher than the rate for white non-Hispanic students (33.1%).

The prevalence rate for current marijuana use was 20.8%. Male students (23.2%) were more likely to report current marijuana use than female students (18.4%). The rate for current marijuana use for other non-Hispanic students (26.8%) and Hispanic students (24.5%) was higher than for white non-Hispanic students (18.1%).



### 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>77.8%</b> (75.8-79.6)	81.2% (78.7-83.5)	74.6% (71.6-77.3)	<b>77.8%</b> (76.0-79.6)	78.8% (76.3-81.1)	77.0% (74.2-79.6)	<b>94.6%</b> (93.5-95.4)	96.1% (94.8-97.1)	93.1% (91.4-94.5)
10th	<b>61.5%</b> (58.8-64.1)	64.3% (60.2-68.1)	58.6% (55.1-62.1)	<b>57.0%</b> (54.3-59.7)	60.0% (55.8-64.0)	54.1% (50.6-57.6)	<b>91.8%</b> (90.1-93.2)	93.8% (91.2-95.6)	89.8% (87.4-91.8)
11th	<b>63.6%</b> (60.5-66.5)	72.3% (68.1-76.2)	55.5% (51.3-59.7)	<b>60.9%</b> (58.0-63.7)	66.4% (62.0-70.5)	55.9% (52.1-59.7)	<b>90.4%</b> (88.4-92.0)	91.6% (88.7-93.8)	89.3% (86.5-91.6)
12th	<b>62.4%</b> (58.3-66.3)	69.4% (63.8-74.6)	55.2% (49.4-60.7)	<b>57.4%</b> (53.5-61.3)	59.9% (54.2-65.4)	54.9% (49.5-60.1)	<b>87.0%</b> (84.3-89.3)	87.1% (83.1-90.3)	86.9% (83.1-90.0)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White non-Hispanic	<b>68.6%</b> (66.9-70.3)	***	***	<b>61.8%</b> (60.0-63.6)	***	***	<b>90.5%</b> (89.4-91.5)	***	***
Hispanic	<b>65.0%</b> (61.9-67.9)	***	***	<b>69.4%</b> (66.7-72.0)	***	***	<b>93.0%</b> (91.1-94.5)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	<b>61.2%</b> (56.5-65.7)	***	***	<b>61.2%</b> (56.6-65.6)	***	***	<b>89.7%</b> (86.2-92.4)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>66.7%</b> (65.2-68.1)	71.9% (69.9-73.9)	61.7% (59.6-63.6)	<b>63.8%</b> (62.4-65.2)	66.6% (64.4-68.6)	61.2% (59.3-63.1)	<b>91.2%</b> (90.3-92.0)	92.4% (91.0-93.5)	90.0% (88.7-91.1)

Two-thirds of SVVSD students (66.7%) believed that smoking marijuana regularly was a risk. Female students (71.9%) were more likely than male students (61.7%) to believe that smoking marijuana regularly was a risk. White non-Hispanic students (68.6%) were more likely than other non-Hispanic students (61.2%) to believe that smoking marijuana regularly was a risk.

Overall, 63.8% of students thought it was wrong for someone their age to smoke marijuana. Females (66.6%) were more likely than males (61.2%) to believe it was wrong for someone their age to smoke marijuana. Hispanic students (69.4%) were more likely than white non-Hispanic students (61.8%) and other non-Hispanic students (61.2%) to report that it is wrong for someone their age to smoke marijuana.

Nine out of 10 students (91.2%) thought their parents felt it was wrong for them to smoke marijuana.



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

Grade	Smoked whole cigarette before age 13			Drank alcohol before age 13*			Tried marijuana before age 13		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	<b>9.4%</b> (8.1-10.9)	11.9% (9.9-14.3)	7.1% (5.5-9.1)	<b>28.2%</b> (26.2-30.4)	31.2% (28.3-34.2)	25.6% (22.9-28.6)	<b>7.3%</b> (6.2-8.7)	6.9% (5.4-8.9)	7.7% (6.1-9.7)
10th	<b>13.2%</b> (11.4-15.3)	12.3% (9.7-15.4)	14.1% (11.7-17.0)	<b>30.5%</b> (28.0-33.1)	29.5% (25.8-33.6)	31.5% (28.2-34.9)	<b>10.7%</b> (9.0-12.7)	9.8% (7.3-13.1)	11.6% (9.6-14.1)
11th	<b>14.2%</b> (12.2-16.4)	12.8% (10.2-16.1)	15.3% (12.5-18.6)	<b>23.4%</b> (20.8-26.1)	20.9% (17.3-25.1)	25.5% (22.1-29.2)	<b>9.5%</b> (7.9-11.3)	9.4% (7.1-12.3)	9.6% (7.5-12.1)
12th	<b>10.6%</b> (8.3-13.5)	10.5% (7.7-14.3)	10.7% (7.2-15.6)	<b>16.1%</b> (13.2-19.6)	10.9% (7.6-15.4)	21.4% (16.8-26.9)	<b>8.3%</b> (6.3-10.8)	8.8% (5.9-13.0)	7.7% (5.3-11.0)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White non-Hispanic	<b>9.8%</b> (8.8-10.9)	***	***	<b>22.3%</b> (20.8-23.8)	***	***	<b>6.9%</b> (6.0-7.8)	***	***
Hispanic	<b>14.7%</b> (12.5-17.3)	***	***	<b>28.5%</b> (25.8-31.4)	***	***	<b>14.0%</b> (11.9-16.3)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	<b>13.6%</b> (10.8-17.0)	***	***	<b>27.0%</b> (23.0-31.3)	***	***	<b>9.2%</b> (6.9-12.1)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.8%</b> (10.8-12.8)	11.9% (10.6-13.4)	11.7% (10.3-13.2)	<b>24.8%</b> (23.6-26.2)	23.4% (21.6-25.4)	26.2% (24.4-28.0)	<b>8.9%</b> (8.1-9.8)	8.7% (7.5-10.2)	9.2% (8.1-10.3)

\*More than a few sips

Among SVVSD students, 11.8% reported smoking a cigarette before the age of 13. Hispanic students (14.7%) had a higher rate than white non-Hispanic students (9.8%) for smoking a cigarette before the age of 13.

The rate for drinking alcohol before age 13 was 24.8%. Hispanic students (28.5%) had a higher rate than white non-Hispanic students (22.3%) for drinking alcohol before age 13.

Overall, the rate for trying marijuana before age 13 was 8.9%. Hispanic students (14.0%) had a higher rate than white non-Hispanic students (6.9%) for trying marijuana before age 13.



### 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>3.0%</b> (2.3-3.9)	2.5% (1.6-3.7)	3.6% (2.5-5.0)	<b>2.4%</b> (1.7-3.4)	3.0% (2.0-4.4)	1.9% (1.1-3.3)	<b>1.7%</b> (1.2-2.6)	2.2% (1.4-3.6)	1.3% (0.7-2.4)
10th	<b>9.0%</b> (7.4-10.8)	12.5% (10.0-15.5)	5.5% (3.9-7.8)	<b>6.7%</b> (5.3-8.3)	9.2% (6.9-12.4)	4.1% (3.1-5.4)	<b>6.6%</b> (5.2-8.4)	9.0% (6.6-12.2)	4.2% (3.1-5.8)
11th	<b>8.3%</b> (6.7-10.3)	7.6% (5.4-10.7)	9.0% (6.8-11.7)	<b>4.1%</b> (3.0-5.6)	***	7.9% (5.9-10.6)	<b>6.8%</b> (5.5-8.2)	6.5% (4.8-8.7)	7.0% (5.3-9.1)
12th	<b>8.8%</b> (6.5-11.9)	12.4% (8.6-17.4)	5.1% (2.8-9.0)	<b>4.4%</b> (3.1-6.0)	4.7% (2.9-7.4)	4.0% (2.5-6.4)	<b>3.0%</b> (1.8-4.8)	3.5% (1.7-6.8)	2.4% (1.2-4.7)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White non-Hispanic	<b>6.8%</b> (5.7-7.9)	***	***	<b>3.7%</b> (3.0-4.4)	***	***	<b>3.6%</b> (3.0-4.4)	***	***
Hispanic	<b>8.0%</b> (6.5-9.8)	***	***	<b>6.9%</b> (5.4-8.7)	***	***	<b>5.5%</b> (4.3-6.9)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	<b>6.7%</b> (3.9-11.2)	***	***	<b>1.0%</b> (0.7-1.5)	***	***	<b>6.9%</b> (4.4-10.7)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.1%</b> (6.3-8.0)	8.6% (7.3-10.1)	5.7% (4.7-6.8)	<b>4.4%</b> (3.8-5.0)	4.4% (3.5-5.4)	4.4% (3.6-5.3)	<b>4.5%</b> (3.9-5.1)	5.3% (4.3-6.5)	3.7% (3.0-4.4)

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

Among SVVSD students, the rate for smoking cigarettes on school property was 7.1%. The rate for female students (8.6%) was higher than it was for male students (5.7%).

The overall prevalence for drinking alcohol on school property was 4.4%. Hispanic students (6.9%) reported this behavior more often than white non-Hispanic students (3.7%), and both reported it more than other non-Hispanic students (1.0%).

Nearly 1 in 20 students (4.5%) reported using marijuana on school property 1 or more times during the last 30 days preceding the survey.



### Substance Use on School Property – Tobacco and Drugs

Grade	Tobacco use on school property*			Offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property**		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	<b>1.8%</b> (1.3-2.6)	***	2.6% (1.7-3.9)	<b>24.2%</b> (22.4-26.2)	24.8% (22.3-27.6)	23.7% (21.2-26.4)
10th	<b>6.7%</b> (5.4-8.3)	2.8% (1.6-4.7)	10.6% (8.4-13.3)	<b>31.2%</b> (28.7-33.7)	36.0% (32.1-40.0)	26.4% (23.6-29.5)
11th	<b>3.2%</b> (2.2-4.4)	***	6.1% (4.4-8.4)	<b>29.6%</b> (26.9-32.5)	25.9% (22.2-29.9)	33.1% (29.2-37.2)
12th	<b>5.1%</b> (3.7-6.9)	3.4% (1.9-5.8)	6.8% (4.7-9.8)	<b>22.1%</b> (19.0-25.6)	16.7% (12.9-21.3)	27.7% (22.8-33.2)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White non-Hispanic	<b>4.6%</b> (3.8-5.4)	***	***	<b>25.8%</b> (24.3-27.4)	***	***
Hispanic	<b>3.7%</b> (2.6-5.0)	***	***	<b>29.1%</b> (26.4-31.8)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	***	***	***	<b>25.7%</b> (21.8-30.0)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.1%</b> (3.6-4.8)	1.8% (1.2-2.5)	6.4% (5.5-7.5)	<b>26.8%</b> (25.5-28.1)	26.1% (24.3-28.0)	27.5% (25.7-29.4)

\* 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 SVVSD students, the prevalence rate for tobacco use, including cigarettes, cigars, and smokeless tobacco, on school property was 4.1%. Male students (6.4%) reported this behavior more than female students (1.8%).

The overall prevalence rate for students who had been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property during the 12 months preceding the survey was 26.8%.



### 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>87.9%</b> (86.4-89.3)	86.7% (84.5-88.6)	89.1% (86.8-91.0)	<b>4.6%</b> (3.7-5.7)	5.8% (4.5-7.5)	3.5% (2.4-5.1)	<b>21.1%</b> (19.3-23.0)	28.2% (25.5-31.2)	14.5% (12.5-16.7)
10th	<b>89.5%</b> (87.7-91.1)	89.2% (86.2-91.6)	89.8% (87.6-91.7)	<b>6.1%</b> (4.7-7.7)	7.9% (5.7-10.8)	4.2% (2.9-6.1)	<b>22.4%</b> (20.2-24.9)	31.7% (28.0-35.6)	13.4% (11.0-16.3)
11th	<b>92.9%</b> (91.1-94.3)	93.0% (90.4-94.9)	92.8% (90.1-94.7)	<b>2.7%</b> (1.7-4.3)	***	4.3% (2.6-7.1)	<b>18.4%</b> (16.2-20.8)	26.7% (22.9-30.9)	11.0% (8.8-13.7)
12th	<b>93.2%</b> (91.3-94.7)	94.8% (92.4-96.6)	91.5% (88.5-93.8)	<b>3.9%</b> (2.5-6.0)	5.3% (3.1-8.9)	2.5% (1.2-5.1)	<b>22.1%</b> (19.1-25.5)	22.2% (17.9-27.1)	22.1% (18.0-26.9)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White non-Hispanic	<b>92.0%</b> (91.1-92.9)	***	***	<b>2.8%</b> (2.3-3.4)	***	***	<b>23.8%</b> (22.3-25.4)	***	***
Hispanic	<b>87.8%</b> (85.8-89.5)	***	***	<b>4.9%</b> (3.6-6.7)	***	***	<b>16.4%</b> (14.4-18.7)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	<b>90.2%</b> (87.0-92.7)	***	***	<b>11.7%</b> (8.5-15.8)	***	***	<b>16.2%</b> (13.1-19.9)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>90.7%</b> (89.8-91.5)	90.7% (89.5-91.8)	90.7% (89.5-91.8)	<b>4.4%</b> (3.8-5.1)	5.2% (4.2-6.3)	3.6% (2.9-4.6)	<b>21.1%</b> (19.9-22.3)	27.4% (25.5-29.3)	15.0% (13.6-16.6)

\* 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

Nearly 9 out of 10 SVVSD students (90.7%) reported feeling safe in their neighborhood. This was higher for white non-Hispanic students (92.0%) than it was for Hispanic students (87.8%).

In SVVSD, 4.4% of students felt too unsafe to go to school at least once during the 30 days preceding the survey. Other non-Hispanic students (11.7%) were more likely to feel it was too unsafe to go to school than Hispanic students (4.9%), and both had higher rates than white non-Hispanic students (2.8%).

Overall, 1 in 5 students (21.1%) reported intentional self-injury. Female students (27.4%) had a higher rate than male students (15.0%). White non-Hispanic students (23.8%) were more likely than Hispanic students (16.4%) and other non-Hispanic students (16.2%) to report intentional self-injury.



## Harassment – Ethnicity/Race or Sexual Orientation

Grade	<i>Harassed*</i>			<i>Harassed because of or ethnic origin*</i>			<i>Harassed because someone thought they were lesbian, gay, or bisexual*</i>		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	<b>37.8%</b> (35.6-40.1)	43.3% (40.1-46.5)	32.7% (29.7-35.9)	<b>4.9%</b> (3.9-6.1)	4.8% (3.6-6.5)	4.9% (3.6-6.7)	<b>6.3%</b> (5.2-7.6)	6.2% (4.7-8.3)	6.4% (5.0-8.0)
10th	<b>29.5%</b> (27.0-32.2)	35.5% (31.4-39.9)	23.7% (20.9-26.7)	<b>7.3%</b> (6.0-8.8)	9.7% (7.5-12.5)	4.9% (3.7-6.4)	<b>5.7%</b> (4.5-7.1)	5.0% (3.4-7.3)	6.3% (4.7-8.5)
11th	<b>32.9%</b> (29.8-36.1)	32.9% (28.4-37.8)	32.8% (28.8-37.1)	<b>6.5%</b> (5.0-8.4)	4.2% (2.4-7.1)	8.6% (6.4-11.4)	<b>5.0%</b> (4.0-6.3)	3.4% (2.2-5.2)	6.5% (4.9-8.5)
12th	<b>20.0%</b> (16.9-23.5)	21.1% (16.6-26.4)	18.7% (14.9-23.4)	<b>5.8%</b> (4.2-7.8)	4.6% (2.8-7.5)	7.1% (4.8-10.4)	<b>1.6%</b> (1.0-2.4)	***	3.2% (2.1-4.8)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White non-Hispanic	<b>30.7%</b> (29.0-32.4)	***	***	<b>3.2%</b> (2.6-3.9)	***	***	<b>5.1%</b> (4.5-5.9)	***	***
Hispanic	<b>28.1%</b> (25.4-31.1)	***	***	<b>10.9%</b> (9.2-12.9)	***	***	<b>2.8%</b> (2.0-4.0)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	<b>35.1%</b> (30.8-39.7)	***	***	<b>11.7%</b> (9.1-14.8)	***	***	<b>8.9%</b> (6.8-11.7)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>30.5%</b> (29.1-31.9)	33.6% (31.4-35.8)	27.5% (25.7-29.3)	<b>6.1%</b> (5.4-6.9)	5.9% (4.9-7.1)	6.2% (5.3-7.3)	<b>4.8%</b> (4.2-5.4)	3.8% (3.1-4.7)	5.7% (4.9-6.6)

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

Almost one-third of SVVSD students (30.5%) reported they were harassed during the 12 months preceding the survey. Female students (33.6%) were more likely to be harassed than male students (27.5%).

In all, 6.1% of students reported they had been harassed because of race or ethnic origin. Other non-Hispanic students (11.7%) and Hispanic students (10.9%) were more likely to be harassed due to race or ethnic origin than white non-Hispanic students (3.2%).

Overall, 4.8% of students reported they were harassed because someone thought they were lesbian, gay, or bisexual. Male student (5.7%) prevalence rates were higher than prevalence rates for female students (3.8%). Other non-Hispanic students (8.9%) were more likely to be harassed because someone thought they were lesbian, gay, or bisexual than white non-Hispanic students (5.1%), and both were more likely to be harassed for those reasons than Hispanic students (2.8%).



### Harassment – Religion, Appearance, Unwanted Sexual Attention

Grade	Harassed because of religious beliefs*			Harassed because of weight, size, physical appearance*			Received unwanted sexual comments or attention*		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	<b>5.8%</b> (4.9-7.0)	6.8% (5.3-8.6)	5.0% (3.8-6.6)	<b>21.0%</b> (19.2-22.9)	26.3% (23.5-29.3)	16.3% (14.1-18.8)	<b>23.2%</b> (21.4-25.0)	32.8% (30.0-35.7)	14.4% (12.4-16.5)
10th	<b>6.0%</b> (4.8-7.5)	6.4% (4.6-9.0)	5.6% (4.3-7.4)	<b>16.7%</b> (14.6-19.0)	22.8% (19.3-26.7)	10.8% (8.8-13.3)	<b>27.2%</b> (24.7-29.7)	40.9% (36.9-45.0)	13.3% (11.0-16.1)
11th	<b>3.8%</b> (3.0-4.8)	3.0% (2.2-3.9)	4.5% (3.2-6.4)	<b>13.6%</b> (11.6-15.7)	13.8% (11.1-17.1)	13.4% (10.8-16.4)	<b>21.0%</b> (18.7-23.6)	31.8% (27.6-36.2)	11.3% (9.0-14.1)
12th	<b>2.3%</b> (1.6-3.3)	***	***	<b>7.0%</b> (5.2-9.3)	9.5% (6.6-13.4)	4.4% (2.6-7.4)	<b>17.9%</b> (14.8-21.5)	28.2% (23.0-34.0)	7.2% (4.5-11.3)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White non-Hispanic	<b>5.1%</b> (4.4-5.9)	***	***	<b>15.4%</b> (14.2-16.7)	***	***	<b>22.0%</b> (20.5-23.5)	***	***
Hispanic	<b>2.9%</b> (2.2-3.9)	***	***	<b>11.8%</b> (10.0-13.8)	***	***	<b>22.7%</b> (20.2-25.4)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	<b>7.2%</b> (5.4-9.4)	***	***	<b>20.4%</b> (16.9-24.4)	***	***	<b>22.6%</b> (19.0-26.7)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.6%</b> (4.1-5.2)	5.0% (4.2-5.9)	4.2% (3.6-5.0)	<b>14.9%</b> (13.9-16.0)	18.4% (16.8-20.2)	11.6% (10.4-12.9)	<b>22.5%</b> (21.3-23.8)	33.6% (31.6-35.8)	11.8% (10.6-13.2)

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

Among SVVSD students, 4.6% had been harassed due to religious beliefs at or on the way to school during the 12 months preceding the survey. Other non-Hispanic students (7.2%) and white non-Hispanic students (5.1%) were more likely than Hispanic students (2.9%) to have been harassed due to religious beliefs.

Harassment because of weight, size, or physical appearance was reported by 14.9% of students. There was a higher rate among female students (18.4%) than among male students (11.6%). Other non-Hispanic students (20.4%) were more likely than white non-Hispanic students (15.4%) to have been harassed due to or weight, size, or physical appearance, and both had higher rates than Hispanic students (11.8%).

The overall prevalence rate for receiving unwanted sexual comments or attention was 22.5%. More female students (33.6%) than male students (11.8%) had received unwanted sexual comments or attention.



## Violence – Weapons and Physical Fights

Grade	Carried a weapon*			Carried a gun*			In a physical fight**		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	<b>11.5%</b> (10.1-13.0)	5.5% (4.1-7.2)	17.0% (14.8-19.4)	<b>2.3%</b> (1.8-3.0)	***	4.0% (3.1-5.1)	<b>27.0%</b> (25.0-29.0)	22.9% (20.3-25.6)	30.8% (28.0-33.8)
10th	<b>19.6%</b> (17.5-21.8)	10.7% (8.2-13.8)	28.4% (25.3-31.7)	<b>4.1%</b> (3.2-5.2)	2.8% (1.8-4.3)	5.5% (4.1-7.2)	<b>33.6%</b> (31.1-36.1)	27.1% (23.6-30.8)	40.0% (36.6-43.5)
11th	<b>16.0%</b> (14.0-18.2)	8.3% (6.3-10.9)	23.0% (19.9-26.4)	<b>3.6%</b> (2.7-4.8)	***	6.9% (5.2-9.1)	<b>25.5%</b> (23.1-28.1)	15.0% (12.1-18.6)	35.0% (31.5-38.7)
12th	<b>11.2%</b> (9.0-13.9)	7.6% (4.9-11.8)	15.0% (11.8-18.8)	***	***	***	<b>17.6%</b> (14.7-21.0)	9.9% (6.9-14.0)	25.7% (20.9-31.1)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White non-Hispanic	<b>13.9%</b> (12.7-15.2)	***	***	<b>2.0%</b> (1.6-2.5)	***	***	<b>23.1%</b> (21.8-24.6)	***	***
Hispanic	<b>13.3%</b> (11.6-15.3)	***	***	<b>3.6%</b> (2.7-4.8)	***	***	<b>32.4%</b> (29.7-35.3)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	<b>22.4%</b> (18.9-26.5)	***	***	<b>5.0%</b> (3.6-6.9)	***	***	<b>27.6%</b> (23.6-31.9)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.6%</b> (13.6-15.6)	8.0% (6.8-9.4)	20.9% (19.4-22.4)	<b>2.8%</b> (2.4-3.2)	0.9% (0.6-1.3)	4.6% (3.9-5.4)	<b>26.2%</b> (25.0-27.5)	19.2% (17.6-20.9)	33.1% (31.3-35.0)

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

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

Overall, the prevalence rate for SVVSD students carrying a weapon at least once in the 30 days preceding the survey was 14.6%. Male students (20.9%) were more likely than female students (8.0%) to have carried a weapon. Other non-Hispanic students (22.4%) were more likely to have carried a weapon than white non-Hispanic students (13.9%) and Hispanic students (13.3%).

In SVVSD, the total prevalence rate for carrying a gun was 2.8%. Male students (4.6%) were more likely than female students (0.9%) to have carried a gun. Other non-Hispanic students (5.0%) and Hispanic students (3.6%) were more likely to have carried a gun in the 30 days preceding the survey than white non-Hispanic students (2.0%).

More than 1 in 4 students, 26.2%, had been in a physical fight 1 or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey. Male students (33.1%) were more likely to have been in a fight than female students (19.2%). Hispanic students (32.4%) had a higher rate than white non-Hispanic students (23.1%).



### 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>10.5%</b> (9.2-12.0)	6.4% (5.0-8.0)	14.4% (12.3-16.8)	<b>3.4%</b> (2.7-4.3)	1.8% (1.0-3.0)	4.9% (3.8-6.2)	<b>6.0%</b> (4.9-7.2)	3.9% (2.7-5.6)	7.8% (6.3-9.8)
10th	<b>15.9%</b> (14.0-18.1)	15.6% (12.7-19.0)	16.3% (13.8-19.2)	<b>7.1%</b> (6.0-8.5)	4.8% (3.4-6.6)	9.4% (7.7-11.6)	<b>8.9%</b> (7.5-10.5)	6.5% (4.7-9.1)	11.2% (9.2-13.5)
11th	<b>12.2%</b> (10.5-14.0)	6.7% (4.8-9.2)	17.1% (14.6-19.9)	<b>5.3%</b> (4.2-6.7)	3.4% (2.1-5.4)	7.0% (5.3-9.3)	<b>7.8%</b> (6.5-9.5)	6.1% (4.3-8.6)	9.4% (7.5-11.8)
12th	<b>4.2%</b> (2.5-6.8)	***	6.6% (3.8-11.2)	<b>6.1%</b> (4.5-8.1)	3.0% (1.5-5.8)	9.3% (6.8-12.6)	<b>2.4%</b> (1.5-3.8)	***	4.9% (3.1-7.6)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White non-Hispanic	<b>8.4%</b> (7.6-9.4)	***	***	<b>5.0%</b> (4.3-5.9)	***	***	<b>6.1%</b> (5.3-7.0)	***	***
Hispanic	<b>15.6%</b> (13.5-18.0)	***	***	<b>4.6%</b> (3.6-5.7)	***	***	<b>5.7%</b> (4.6-7.0)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	<b>13.6%</b> (10.4-17.7)	***	***	<b>10.4%</b> (7.9-13.6)	***	***	<b>9.2%</b> (6.9-12.1)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.9%</b> (10.0-11.8)	7.8% (6.7-9.1)	13.8% (12.5-15.3)	<b>5.4%</b> (4.8-6.1)	3.2% (2.5-4.1)	7.5% (6.6-8.6)	<b>6.4%</b> (5.7-7.1)	4.2% (3.4-5.1)	8.4% (7.5-9.5)

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

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

Approximately 1 in 10 SVVSD students, 10.9%, reported being in a physical fight on school property 1 or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey. Male students (13.8%) were more likely than female students (7.8%) to have engaged in this behavior. Hispanic students (15.6%) and other non-Hispanic students (13.6%) had higher rates than white non-Hispanic students (8.4%).

Overall, the prevalence rate for carrying a weapon on school property was 5.4%. Male students (7.5%) had a higher prevalence rate than female students (3.2%) for carrying a weapon on school property. Other non-Hispanic students (10.4%) reported a higher incidence of this behavior than white non-Hispanic (5.0%) and Hispanic students (4.6%).

In SVVSD, the total rate for being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property was 6.4%. The rate for male students (8.4%) was higher than it was for female students (4.2%).



## Violence – Sexual Assault and Dating Violence

Grade	Ever forced to have sexual intercourse			Ever touched sexually when they did not want to be touched*			Hurt by boyfriend/girlfriend*, **		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	<b>8.5%</b> (7.4-9.8)	12.1% (10.3-14.1)	5.3% (4.0-6.8)	<b>17.0%</b> (15.4-18.6)	27.3% (24.6-30.1)	7.6% (6.3-9.1)	<b>9.8%</b> (8.7-11.1)	9.7% (8.2-11.4)	9.9% (8.2-11.9)
10th	<b>11.9%</b> (10.2-13.9)	17.3% (14.4-20.7)	6.6% (5.0-8.7)	<b>23.2%</b> (21.0-25.6)	35.8% (32.0-39.8)	10.7% (8.7-13.0)	<b>18.1%</b> (16.0-20.4)	21.0% (17.8-24.7)	15.2% (12.9-17.9)
11th	<b>9.3%</b> (7.8-11.1)	10.5% (8.2-13.5)	8.3% (6.5-10.4)	<b>21.8%</b> (19.4-24.6)	31.2% (27.0-35.7)	13.4% (11.0-16.3)	<b>14.5%</b> (12.4-16.9)	13.5% (10.3-17.5)	15.4% (12.9-18.3)
12th	<b>8.6%</b> (6.7-11.0)	6.9% (5.1-9.2)	10.5% (7.2-15.0)	<b>23.0%</b> (19.6-26.8)	36.5% (31.0-42.3)	9.2% (5.9-13.9)	<b>16.0%</b> (13.0-19.5)	12.2% (8.8-16.8)	19.9% (15.4-25.4)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White non-Hispanic	<b>9.7%</b> (8.7-10.9)	***	***	<b>20.2%</b> (18.7-21.8)	***	***	<b>14.5%</b> (13.2-16.0)	***	***
Hispanic	<b>9.5%</b> (8.1-11.1)	***	***	<b>21.8%</b> (19.4-24.4)	***	***	<b>14.5%</b> (12.4-17.0)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	<b>8.6%</b> (6.6-11.1)	***	***	<b>21.1%</b> (17.2-25.6)	***	***	<b>14.3%</b> (11.2-18.1)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.6%</b> (8.8-10.5)	11.9% (10.7-13.2)	7.4% (6.4-8.7)	<b>21.1%</b> (19.9-22.4)	32.6% (30.6-34.8)	10.1% (8.9-11.5)	<b>14.5%</b> (13.4-15.6)	14.2% (12.6-15.9)	14.8% (13.3-16.4)

\* Other than forced sexual intercourse

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

Nearly 1 out of 10 SVVSD students (9.6%) reported that they had ever been forced to have sexual intercourse. A higher prevalence rate was reported among female students (11.9%) than male students (7.4%).

More than 1 in 5 students (21.1%) had ever been touched sexually when they did not want to be touched. The rate for other unwanted sexual contact was higher among female students (32.6%) than it was among male students (10.1%).

The overall prevalence rate for having been hurt by a girlfriend or boyfriend was 14.5%.



### 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>28.1%</b> (26.2-30.1)	37.8% (34.9-40.8)	19.3% (17.0-21.7)	<b>18.1%</b> (16.5-19.8)	25.8% (23.3-28.6)	11.1% (9.3-13.1)	<b>11.5%</b> (10.0-13.3)	12.9% (10.7-15.5)	10.2% (8.1-12.7)
10th	<b>38.4%</b> (35.8-41.0)	50.2% (46.1-54.2)	26.6% (23.7-29.9)	<b>24.6%</b> (22.2-27.1)	33.5% (29.7-37.5)	15.7% (13.4-18.4)	<b>12.1%</b> (10.2-14.3)	17.7% (14.6-21.3)	6.0% (4.3-8.3)
11th	<b>30.3%</b> (27.4-33.3)	39.6% (35.2-44.2)	21.8% (18.3-25.8)	<b>18.2%</b> (16.0-20.7)	21.8% (18.2-25.9)	14.9% (12.3-18.0)	<b>7.7%</b> (6.1-9.7)	7.5% (5.2-10.8)	7.9% (5.9-10.5)
12th	<b>27.4%</b> (23.8-31.2)	35.0% (29.8-40.6)	19.5% (15.2-24.8)	<b>12.3%</b> (10.1-14.9)	15.5% (12.0-19.8)	9.1% (6.6-12.4)	<b>4.9%</b> (3.4-7.0)	***	6.0% (4.0-9.0)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White non-Hispanic	<b>29.3%</b> (27.8-31.0)	***	***	<b>18.4%</b> (17.2-19.8)	***	***	<b>8.8%</b> (7.8-9.9)	***	***
Hispanic	<b>34.4%</b> (31.5-37.4)	***	***	<b>19.4%</b> (17.0-21.9)	***	***	<b>11.4%</b> (9.3-13.9)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	<b>30.0%</b> (26.0-34.3)	***	***	<b>15.6%</b> (13.0-18.5)	***	***	<b>5.8%</b> (4.1-8.2)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>31.2%</b> (29.8-32.6)	40.9% (38.8-43.0)	21.8% (20.2-23.6)	<b>18.5%</b> (17.4-19.6)	24.6% (22.8-26.4)	12.8% (11.6-14.1)	<b>9.2%</b> (8.4-10.2)	10.8% (9.4-12.3)	7.6% (6.6-8.8)

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

\*\* During the 12 months preceding the survey

Among SVVSD students, 31.2% had felt sad or hopeless for 2 or more weeks in a row. Female students (40.9%) were more likely than male students (21.8%) to have felt sad or hopeless. Hispanic students (34.4%) were more likely white non-Hispanic students (29.3%) to have felt sad or hopeless for 2 or more weeks in a row.

Almost 1 in 5 students (18.5%) had seriously considered attempting suicide, and that rate was higher among female students (24.6%) than it was among male students (12.8%).

Overall, nearly 1 in 10 students (9.2%) had attempted suicide. This was higher among female students (10.8%) than male students (7.6%). Hispanic students (11.4%) were more likely to have attempted suicide than other non-Hispanic students (5.8%).



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

Grade	Lifetime cocaine use*			Lifetime Inhalant use**			Lifetime ecstasy use <sup>#</sup>		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	<b>4.1%</b> (3.2-5.2)	4.4% (3.2-6.0)	3.8% (2.6-5.5)	<b>11.5%</b> (10.2-13.0)	17.1% (14.9-19.6)	6.4% (5.1-7.9)	<b>4.3%</b> (3.5-5.3)	4.1% (3.0-5.6)	4.5% (3.4-6.0)
10th	<b>7.9%</b> (6.5-9.5)	7.0% (5.2-9.4)	8.8% (6.9-11.1)	<b>16.1%</b> (14.2-18.1)	18.8% (16.0-22.1)	13.2% (10.9-16.0)	<b>8.7%</b> (7.0-10.6)	9.1% (6.6-12.4)	8.2% (6.3-10.8)
11th	<b>10.9%</b> (9.1-13.0)	11.6% (8.9-15.0)	10.3% (8.0-13.1)	<b>10.1%</b> (8.4-12.1)	11.3% (9.0-14.2)	9.0% (6.7-11.9)	<b>9.1%</b> (7.6-10.9)	7.6% (5.5-10.3)	10.5% (8.3-13.1)
12th	<b>8.0%</b> (6.0-10.5)	7.2% (4.7-10.8)	8.8% (6.1-12.6)	<b>6.7%</b> (5.0-8.9)	7.7% (5.3-11.2)	5.6% (3.6-8.8)	<b>7.5%</b> (5.6-9.8)	***	13.3% (10.0-17.3)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White non-Hispanic	<b>6.2%</b> (5.4-7.2)	***	***	<b>9.9%</b> (9.0-11.0)	***	***	<b>7.7%</b> (6.8-8.8)	***	***
Hispanic	<b>11.2%</b> (9.3-13.4)	***	***	<b>14.7%</b> (12.8-16.8)	***	***	<b>7.5%</b> (6.0-9.4)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	<b>5.5%</b> (3.8-8.0)	***	***	<b>9.2%</b> (6.9-12.1)	***	***	<b>3.4%</b> (2.2-5.3)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.6%</b> (6.8-8.4)	7.4% (6.3-8.6)	7.7% (6.6-8.9)	<b>11.3%</b> (10.4-12.2)	14.0% (12.7-15.5)	8.6% (7.5-9.8)	<b>7.3%</b> (6.5-8.1)	5.7% (4.7-6.9)	8.8% (7.7-10.1)

\* 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

<sup>#</sup>\* Ever used ecstasy

One out of 13 SVVSD students (7.6%) had ever used cocaine. Hispanic students (11.2%) reported a higher rate of cocaine use than white non-Hispanic students (6.2%) and other non-Hispanic students (5.5%).

The overall prevalence rate of lifetime inhalant use was 11.3%, with a higher rate for females (14.0%) than males (8.6%). Hispanic students (14.7%) used inhalants at a higher rate than white non-Hispanic students (9.9%) and other non-Hispanic students (9.2%).

The prevalence rate for lifetime ecstasy use was 7.3%, with a higher rate for females (5.7%) than males (8.8%). White non-Hispanics (7.7%) and Hispanics (7.5%) had higher rates of lifetime ecstasy use than other non-Hispanic students (3.4%).



### 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>2.1%</b> (1.5-3.0)	***	3.2% (2.2-4.7)	<b>1.9%</b> (1.3-2.8)	1.8% (1.0-3.1)	1.9% (1.1-3.3)	<b>1.8%</b> (1.3-2.6)	1.3% (0.7-2.5)	2.3% (1.5-3.6)
10th	<b>3.0%</b> (2.2-4.0)	2.7% (1.7-4.3)	3.3% (2.3-4.8)	<b>6.4%</b> (5.3-7.6)	5.5% (4.1-7.3)	7.2% (5.6-9.1)	<b>6.1%</b> (4.9-7.6)	6.4% (4.6-8.9)	5.8% (4.3-7.7)
11th	<b>3.2%</b> (2.4-4.2)	***	5.3% (4.0-7.2)	<b>4.1%</b> (3.0-5.4)	4.4% (2.8-6.8)	3.7% (2.6-5.4)	<b>2.4%</b> (1.8-3.3)	***	3.2% (2.1-4.8)
12th	***	***	***	***	***	***	<b>2.4%</b> (1.4-4.0)	***	3.2% (1.7-5.8)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White non-Hispanic	<b>2.0%</b> (1.5-2.6)	***	***	<b>3.4%</b> (2.8-4.0)	***	***	<b>3.8%</b> (3.2-4.6)	***	***
Hispanic	<b>1.6%</b> (1.1-2.5)	***	***	<b>3.6%</b> (2.7-4.8)	***	***	<b>2.4%</b> (1.7-3.5)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	<b>6.3%</b> (4.4-8.7)	***	***	<b>3.0%</b> (1.8-4.8)	***	***	***	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.3%</b> (1.9-2.8)	1.2% (0.8-1.7)	3.5% (2.8-4.3)	<b>3.4%</b> (2.9-3.9)	3.0% (2.4-3.7)	3.7% (3.1-4.5)	<b>3.2%</b> (2.7-3.8)	2.8% (2.1-3.6)	3.6% (2.9-4.4)

\* Ever used heroin (also called smack, junk, or China White)  
 \*\* Ever used methamphetamines (also called speed, crystal, crank, or ice)  
 # Ever taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription

In SVVSD, the overall prevalence rate of having ever used heroin was (2.3%), with male students (3.5%) more likely than female students (1.2%) to have done so. The rate for other non-Hispanic students (6.3%) was higher than it was for white non-Hispanic students (2.0%) and Hispanic students (1.6%).

The overall rate of lifetime methamphetamine use was 3.4%, and the lifetime illegal steroid use rate was 3.2%.



## 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>5.0%</b> (4.1-6.2)	4.7% (3.4-6.4)	5.3% (4.0-7.0)	<b>1.7%</b> (1.2-2.6)	2.2% (1.4-3.4)	1.4% (0.7-2.7)	***	***	***
10th	<b>13.0%</b> (11.2-15.1)	15.6% (12.6-19.0)	10.4% (8.3-13.0)	<b>4.3%</b> (3.3-5.6)	4.3% (2.8-6.4)	4.3% (3.2-5.9)	<b>2.7%</b> (2.0-3.7)	***	3.6% (2.5-5.2)
11th	<b>13.1%</b> (11.2-15.3)	11.2% (8.7-14.4)	14.9% (12.2-18.1)	<b>4.8%</b> (3.7-6.3)	3.6% (2.3-5.6)	6.0% (4.3-8.2)	<b>2.1%</b> (1.4-3.2)	***	2.6% (1.5-4.2)
12th	<b>10.1%</b> (8.0-12.6)	4.4% (2.6-7.4)	15.9% (12.4-20.1)	<b>3.1%</b> (1.9-5.0)	*** (2.6-7.6)	4.5% (2.6-7.6)	***	***	***
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White non-Hispanic	<b>10.0%</b> (8.9-11.2)	***	***	<b>2.6%</b> (2.0-3.2)	***	***	<b>1.5%</b> (1.1-2.0)	***	***
Hispanic	<b>10.0%</b> (8.2-12.0)	***	***	<b>5.6%</b> (4.3-7.2)	***	***	<b>1.8%</b> (1.2-2.8)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	<b>12.4%</b> (9.8-15.6)	***	***	<b>2.5%</b> (1.4-4.5)	***	***	***	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.2%</b> (9.3-11.1)	9.0% (7.8-10.4)	11.2% (10.0-12.6)	<b>3.4%</b> (2.9-4.0)	3.0% (2.3-3.9)	3.9% (3.2-4.8)	<b>1.6%</b> (1.2-2.0)	1.0% (0.7-1.5)	2.1% (1.6-2.8)

\* 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

<sup>#</sup> During the 30 days preceding the survey

One out of 10 SVVSD students (10.2%) had ever used other illegal drugs, such as LSD, PCP, mushrooms, Ketamine, Rohypnol, or GHB.

Overall, 3.4% of students reported current cocaine use (1 or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey). Hispanic students (5.6%) were more likely than white non-Hispanic students (2.6%) to currently use cocaine.

Current methamphetamine use was reported by 1.6% of students. Methamphetamine use was higher among male students (2.1%) than it was among female students (1.0%).



### Sexual Behaviors – Sexual Intercourse and Sexual Activity

Grade	Ever had sexual intercourse			Currently sexually active*		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	<b>16.1%</b> (14.4-18.0)	16.5% (14.1-19.2)	15.7% (13.3-18.5)	<b>10.6%</b> (9.2-12.3)	10.8% (8.8-13.3)	10.4% (8.4-12.8)
10th	<b>34.7%</b> (32.0-37.6)	28.3% (24.3-32.5)	41.3% (37.5-45.2)	<b>24.7%</b> (22.1-27.4)	25.0% (21.3-29.2)	24.3% (21.1-27.8)
11th	<b>44.3%</b> (41.3-47.4)	42.7% (38.1-47.4)	45.9% (41.8-50.0)	<b>27.5%</b> (24.9-30.2)	25.7% (22.2-29.7)	29.1% (25.5-33.0)
12th	<b>52.9%</b> (48.7-57.1)	53.9% (47.7-60.0)	51.9% (46.0-57.8)	<b>36.7%</b> (32.7-40.9)	40.6% (34.7-46.8)	32.6% (27.4-38.4)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White non-Hispanic	<b>32.2%</b> (30.4-34.0)	***	***	<b>21.8%</b> (20.2-23.5)	***	***
Hispanic	<b>44.1%</b> (40.9-47.3)	***	***	<b>27.9%</b> (25.0-30.9)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	<b>36.9%</b> (31.9-42.2)	***	***	<b>28.5%</b> (23.6-33.9)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>36.2%</b> (34.6-37.7)	34.5% (32.3-36.8)	37.8% (35.7-39.9)	<b>24.2%</b> (22.9-25.7)	25.0% (23.0-27.1)	23.5% (21.7-25.4)

\*Sexual intercourse during the 3 months preceding the survey

Over one-third of SVVSD students (36.2%) had ever had sexual intercourse. The prevalence rate increased for female students with each grade level: 9<sup>th</sup> grade females (16.5%), 10<sup>th</sup> grade females (28.3%), 11<sup>th</sup> grade females (42.7%), and 12<sup>th</sup> grade females (53.9%). Hispanic students (44.1%) were more likely than white non-Hispanic students (32.2%) to have ever had sexual intercourse.

Almost 1 in 4 students (24.2%) reported they were currently sexually active. Hispanic students (28.5%) and other non-Hispanic students (27.9%) were more likely to be currently sexually active than white non-Hispanic students (21.8%).



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

Grade	First sexual intercourse under age 13			Four or more lifetime partners during lifetime		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	<b>3.1%</b> (2.3-4.1)	2.9% (2.0-4.4)	3.3% (2.2-4.8)	<b>2.6%</b> (1.8-3.7)	2.4% (1.5-4.0)	2.7% (1.7-4.4)
10th	<b>4.2%</b> (3.3-5.5)	***	7.7% (5.9-10.0)	<b>8.9%</b> (7.4-10.8)	6.8% (4.8-9.5)	11.1% (8.9-13.7)
11th	<b>6.0%</b> (4.7-7.7)	5.2% (3.5-7.8)	6.8% (5.0-9.2)	<b>8.3%</b> (6.8-10.2)	3.0% (1.8-4.9)	13.3% (10.7-16.5)
12th	<b>2.0%</b> (1.1-3.9)	***	4.1% (2.2-7.8)	<b>17.4%</b> (14.2-21.1)	20.3% (15.7-25.9)	14.3% (10.3-19.6)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White non-Hispanic	<b>2.8%</b> (2.3-3.4)	***	***	<b>7.7%</b> (6.7-8.8)	***	***
Hispanic	<b>6.1%</b> (4.7-8.0)	***	***	<b>10.0%</b> (7.9-12.6)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	<b>4.7%</b> (3.1-7.2)	***	***	<b>10.0%</b> (6.9-14.2)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.9%</b> (3.3-4.5)	2.3% (1.7-3.0)	5.4% (4.5-6.5)	<b>9.0%</b> (8.0-10.0)	7.9% (6.5-9.4)	10.1% (8.7-11.6)

One out of 25 SVVSD students (3.9%) had their first sexual intercourse at age 13 or younger. The rate for male students (5.4%) was higher than it was for female students (2.3%). The rate for first sexual intercourse at age 13 or younger was higher for Hispanic students (6.1%) than it was for white non-Hispanic students (2.8%).

The overall rate for having had 4 or more sex partners was 9.0%.



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

Grade	Condom use during last sexual intercourse*			Alcohol or drug use at last sexual intercourse*			Have been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	<b>70.6%</b> (62.6-77.5)	57.6% (46.1-68.3)	83.4% (71.1-91.2)	<b>26.9%</b> (20.1-34.9)	27.3% (18.5-38.3)	26.5% (17.1-38.6)	***	***	***
10th	<b>61.9%</b> (55.7-67.7)	58.3% (48.9-67.1)	66.0% (58.2-72.9)	<b>42.2%</b> (36.2-48.5)	50.7% (41.4-59.9)	33.4% (25.8-41.9)	<b>3.3%</b> (2.4-4.6)	4.4% (3.1-6.3)	2.2% (1.2-4.0)
11th	<b>69.6%</b> (64.5-74.3)	62.2% (54.2-69.5)	76.0% (69.6-81.4)	<b>26.9%</b> (22.3-32.1)	26.5% (19.9-34.2)	27.4% (21.1-34.6)	<b>2.4%</b> (1.8-3.3)	***	4.0% (2.9-5.4)
12th	<b>62.4%</b> (55.6-68.6)	51.6% (42.2-60.9)	76.4% (67.4-83.6)	<b>23.5%</b> (18.2-29.8)	17.2% (10.8-26.2)	31.8% (23.6-41.2)	<b>2.5%</b> (1.5-4.0)	***	***
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White non-Hispanic	<b>69.8%</b> (65.5-73.6)	***	***	<b>34.9%</b> (30.9-39.0)	***	***	<b>1.7%</b> (1.3-2.2)	***	***
Hispanic	<b>50.0%</b> (43.6-56.4)	***	***	<b>23.3%</b> (18.3-29.1)	***	***	<b>2.2%</b> (1.7-3.0)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	<b>92.5%</b> (87.8-95.5)	***	***	<b>24.0%</b> (14.8-36.3)	***	***	***	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>65.2%</b> (62.0-68.4)	56.6% (51.6-61.4)	74.5% (70.5-78.2)	<b>29.5%</b> (26.5-32.7)	28.9% (24.7-33.6)	30.1% (26.1-34.5)	<b>2.0%</b> (1.7-2.5)	2.3% (1.7-3.1)	1.8% (1.3-2.4)

\*Among the 24.2% of students who are currently sexually active.

Among the 24.2% of SVVSD students who reported being currently sexually active, two-thirds of them (65.2%) used a condom during their last sexual intercourse. Male students (74.5%) had a higher prevalence rate of using a condom during their last sexual intercourse than female students (56.6%). Other non-Hispanic students (92.5%) were more likely than white non-Hispanic students (69.8%) to have used a condom during their last sexual intercourse preceding the survey, and both had higher rates than Hispanic students (50.0%).

Among currently sexually active SVVSD students, 3 out of 10 students (29.5%) used alcohol or drugs during their last sexual intercourse preceding the survey. White non-Hispanic students (34.9%) were more likely to use alcohol or drugs at their last sexual intercourse compared to Hispanic students (23.3%).

Overall prevalence for having been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant was 2.0%.



## 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>12.3%</b> (10.9-13.8)	9.5% (7.9-11.4)	14.9% (12.7-17.3)	<b>11.6%</b> (10.1-13.1)	8.5% (6.8-10.5)	14.4% (12.2-17.0)	<b>26.0%</b> (24.1-28.0)	29.0% (26.3-31.8)	23.2% (20.7-26.0)
10th	<b>12.2%</b> (10.5-14.0)	10.9% (8.8-13.5)	13.3% (11.0-16.1)	<b>8.6%</b> (7.1-10.3)	4.7% (3.2-6.9)	12.4% (10.1-15.0)	<b>25.4%</b> (23.2-27.8)	31.6% (28.0-35.4)	19.5% (16.8-22.4)
11th	<b>14.5%</b> (12.5-16.7)	13.8% (11.2-17.0)	15.1% (12.3-18.4)	<b>11.8%</b> (9.6-14.3)	8.8% (6.5-11.8)	14.6% (11.3-18.6)	<b>24.8%</b> (22.3-27.6)	29.0% (25.0-33.3)	21.1% (18.0-24.7)
12th	<b>6.7%</b> (5.0-8.8)	5.9% (3.8-9.0)	7.6% (5.2-10.8)	<b>13.0%</b> (10.2-16.4)	7.2% (4.3-11.8)	18.8% (14.3-24.3)	<b>23.9%</b> (20.5-27.6)	26.5% (21.6-32.1)	21.2% (16.9-26.2)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White non-Hispanic	<b>11.0%</b> (10.0-12.1)	***	***	<b>8.5%</b> (7.4-9.8)	***	***	<b>23.9%</b> (22.4-25.6)	***	***
Hispanic	<b>13.3%</b> (11.5-15.3)	***	***	<b>16.0%</b> (13.6-18.7)	***	***	<b>28.9%</b> (26.3-31.7)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	<b>11.0%</b> (8.4-14.2)	***	***	<b>13.0%</b> (10.2-16.5)	***	***	<b>22.6%</b> (18.5-27.4)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.5%</b> (10.6-12.4)	10.0% (8.9-11.3)	12.9% (11.6-14.3)	<b>11.2%</b> (10.1-12.3)	7.3% (6.1-8.6)	14.9% (13.3-16.6)	<b>25.1%</b> (23.8-26.4)	29.1% (27.2-31.1)	21.3% (19.7-23.0)

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

One out of 9 SVVSD students (11.5%) was at risk for becoming overweight, with a higher rate for male students (12.9%) than for female students (10.0%).

Overall, the prevalence rate for being overweight was 11.2%. That rate was higher for male students (14.9%) than it was for female students (7.3%). Hispanic students (16.0%) and other non-Hispanic students (13.0%) were more likely than white non-Hispanic students (8.5%) to be overweight.

One out of 4 students (25.1%) thought they were overweight, with Hispanic students (28.9%) reporting a higher rate than white non-Hispanic students (23.9%).



### 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>44.6%</b> (42.5-46.8)	56.9% (53.9-59.8)	33.3% (30.4-36.3)	<b>57.8%</b> (55.7-60.0)	66.8% (63.9-69.6)	49.5% (46.4-52.6)	<b>35.2%</b> (33.1-37.3)	46.6% (43.6-49.6)	24.5% (21.9-27.4)
10th	<b>42.7%</b> (40.1-45.4)	56.8% (52.7-60.9)	28.7% (25.5-32.2)	<b>65.4%</b> (62.7-67.9)	76.4% (72.6-79.8)	54.4% (50.8-57.9)	<b>39.0%</b> (36.4-41.8)	55.2% (51.0-59.3)	23.1% (20.1-26.4)
11th	<b>37.8%</b> (34.9-40.8)	57.4% (52.6-62.0)	20.1% (17.1-23.6)	<b>58.6%</b> (55.4-61.6)	72.7% (68.2-76.8)	45.7% (41.5-50.0)	<b>32.8%</b> (30.0-35.7)	45.9% (41.3-50.5)	20.9% (17.9-24.3)
12th	<b>45.1%</b> (41.0-49.3)	65.2% (59.4-70.6)	24.4% (19.6-30.0)	<b>59.2%</b> (55.2-63.2)	75.3% (70.2-79.8)	42.7% (37.2-48.4)	<b>35.4%</b> (31.6-39.5)	53.8% (48.0-59.6)	16.8% (13.0-21.5)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White non-Hispanic	<b>41.2%</b> (39.4-43.0)	***	***	<b>59.6%</b> (57.8-61.4)	***	***	<b>36.0%</b> (34.2-37.8)	***	***
Hispanic	<b>46.7%</b> (43.6-49.8)	***	***	<b>60.9%</b> (57.8-63.9)	***	***	<b>35.5%</b> (32.8-38.4)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	<b>36.5%</b> (32.0-41.2)	***	***	<b>63.6%</b> (59.2-67.7)	***	***	<b>33.0%</b> (28.6-37.8)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>42.7%</b> (41.2-44.1)	58.9% (56.8-61.1)	27.0% (25.2-28.9)	<b>60.3%</b> (58.8-61.8)	72.7% (70.7-74.6)	48.4% (46.3-50.4)	<b>35.7%</b> (34.3-37.2)	50.4% (48.2-52.6)	21.6% (20.0-23.3)

\*During the 30 days preceding the survey

The rate for attempting weight loss among SVVSD students was 42.7%. The rate was higher for female students (58.9%) than it was for male students (27.0%). Hispanic students (46.7%) were more likely to attempt weight loss than white non-Hispanic students (41.2%) and other non-Hispanic students (36.5%).

Six out of 10 students (60.3%) exercised to lose weight or avoid gaining weight. Female students (72.7%) were more likely than male students (48.4%) to have exercised to lose weight or avoid gaining weight.

Over one-third of students (35.7%) ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to avoid weight gain. The rate was higher for female students (50.4%) than it was for male students (21.6%).



## 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>10.7%</b> <b>(9.3-12.2)</b>	17.3% (15.1-19.8)	4.5% (3.2-6.2)	<b>3.5%</b> <b>(2.6-4.5)</b>	5.0% (3.7-6.8)	2.0% (1.1-3.5)	<b>4.8%</b> <b>(3.8-5.9)</b>	7.8% (6.2-9.8)	1.9% (1.1-3.3)
10th	<b>17.4%</b> <b>(15.3-19.6)</b>	27.4% (23.9-31.3)	7.4% (5.8-9.5)	<b>7.3%</b> <b>(5.9-9.0)</b>	10.1% (7.8-13.0)	4.5% (3.2-6.4)	<b>7.4%</b> <b>(6.1-8.8)</b>	9.9% (7.8-12.4)	4.9% (3.6-6.7)
11th	<b>10.0%</b> <b>(8.4-12.0)</b>	15.8% (13.0-19.1)	4.9% (3.3-7.2)	<b>2.6%</b> <b>(1.9-3.7)</b>	2.8% (1.7-4.7)	2.4% (1.6-3.8)	<b>2.3%</b> <b>(1.7-3.1)</b>	3.6% (2.4-5.4)	***
12th	<b>7.2%</b> <b>(5.4-9.4)</b>	10.9% (7.8-14.9)	3.3% (1.9-5.7)	***	***	***	<b>2.8%</b> <b>(1.9-4.2)</b>	***	***
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White non-Hispanic	<b>11.4%</b> <b>(10.3-12.6)</b>	***	***	<b>2.4%</b> <b>(1.8-3.0)</b>	***	***	<b>3.7%</b> <b>(3.1-4.4)</b>	***	***
Hispanic	<b>11.5%</b> <b>(9.9-13.4)</b>	***	***	<b>4.6%</b> <b>(3.4-6.2)</b>	***	***	<b>6.3%</b> <b>(5.2-7.7)</b>	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	<b>11.8%</b> <b>(8.9-15.6)</b>	***	***	<b>9.8%</b> <b>(7.6-12.7)</b>	***	***	<b>3.2%</b> <b>(2.2-4.5)</b>	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.5%</b> <b>(10.6-12.4)</b>	18.2% (16.6-19.8)	5.1% (4.2-6.0)	<b>3.7%</b> <b>(3.2-4.4)</b>	4.7% (3.9-5.7)	2.8% (2.1-3.7)	<b>4.4%</b> <b>(3.9-5.0)</b>	6.4% (5.6-7.4)	2.6% (2.0-3.3)

\* During the 30 days preceding the survey

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

More than 1 out of 10 SVVSD students (11.5%) had fasted for 24 hours or more to lose weight or avoid gaining weight. Female students (18.2%) were more likely to exhibit this behavior than male students (5.1%).

Overall prevalence for students who had used diet pills, powders, or liquids to lose weight or avoid gaining weight was 3.7%, with the rate for female students (4.7%) being higher than the rate for male students (2.8%). Other non-Hispanic students (9.8%) had a higher rate of taking diet pills, powders or liquids to lose weight or to avoid gaining weight than Hispanic students (4.6%), and both had a higher rate than white non-Hispanic students (2.4%).

The total prevalence rate for students who had used laxatives or vomited to lose weight or avoid gaining weight was 4.4%. Female students (6.4%) were more likely than male students (2.6%) to have used laxatives or vomited to lose weight or avoid gaining weight. Hispanic students (6.3%) had a higher prevalence of vomiting or taking laxatives to lose or avoid gaining weight than white non-Hispanic students (3.7%) and other non-Hispanic students (3.2%).



### Physical Activity and Rest

Grade	Participated in vigorous physical activity*			Played on one or more sports teams**			Got enough sleep <sup>#</sup>		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	<b>72.3%</b> (70.4-74.0)	66.3% (63.5-68.9)	77.9% (75.3-80.2)	<b>64.8%</b> (62.7-66.9)	60.9% (57.9-63.8)	68.4% (65.4-71.3)	<b>8.0%</b> (6.8-9.2)	4.8% (3.8-6.1)	10.9% (9.0-13.1)
10th	<b>72.8%</b> (70.2-75.2)	66.7% (62.6-70.5)	78.8% (75.8-81.4)	<b>57.5%</b> (54.8-60.2)	53.0% (48.9-57.0)	62.0% (58.5-65.4)	<b>7.9%</b> (6.5-9.6)	6.1% (4.1-8.8)	9.7% (7.8-11.9)
11th	<b>72.2%</b> (69.3-75.0)	66.2% (61.5-70.6)	77.6% (73.9-80.8)	<b>58.3%</b> (55.3-61.3)	58.3% (53.5-63.0)	58.3% (54.4-62.2)	<b>9.0%</b> (7.3-11.0)	5.8% (3.9-8.5)	11.9% (9.3-15.0)
12th	<b>74.6%</b> (70.9-78.0)	73.8% (68.6-78.5)	75.4% (69.9-80.1)	<b>60.8%</b> (56.7-64.8)	55.6% (49.6-61.4)	66.3% (60.5-71.6)	<b>7.0%</b> (5.0-9.6)	7.3% (4.4-11.9)	6.7% (4.6-9.8)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White non-Hispanic	<b>79.1%</b> (77.5-80.5)	***	***	<b>65.8%</b> (64.1-67.5)	***	***	<b>6.9%</b> (5.9-8.0)	***	***
Hispanic	<b>58.7%</b> (55.6-61.7)	***	***	<b>51.0%</b> (47.9-54.1)	***	***	<b>10.2%</b> (8.6-12.1)	***	***
Other non-Hispanic	<b>75.9%</b> (72.0-79.5)	***	***	<b>58.3%</b> (53.9-62.5)	***	***	<b>7.7%</b> (5.6-10.6)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>72.9%</b> (71.6-74.2)	68.2% (66.1-70.2)	77.5% (75.7-79.2)	<b>60.5%</b> (59.0-61.9)	56.9% (54.7-59.1)	63.9% (61.9-65.8)	<b>8.0%</b> (7.2-8.8)	6.0% (4.8-7.3)	9.9% (8.8-11.1)

\* 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

Nearly three-quarters of all SVVSD students (72.9%) reported participating in vigorous physical activity. Female students (77.5%) were more likely than male students (68.2%) to participate in vigorous physical activity. A higher rate for this behavior was reported in white non-Hispanic students (79.1%) and other non-Hispanic students (75.9%) than Hispanic students (58.7%).

Three out of 5 students (60.5%) played on 1 or more sports teams. Female students (63.9%) were more likely than male students (56.9%) to have played 1 or more sports teams. White non-Hispanic students (65.8%) were more likely to play on 1 or more sports teams than other non-Hispanic students (58.3%) and Hispanic students (51.0%).

Overall prevalence for students getting enough sleep on all 7 of the 7 days preceding the survey was 8.0%. Male students (9.9%) were more likely than female students (6.0%) to get enough sleep. Hispanic students (10.2%) reported a higher rate for getting enough sleep than white non-Hispanic students (6.9%).



## 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

