



2005
Youth Risk
Behavior Survey
for
Boulder Valley
School District



Boulder Valley
School District



Public Health

Introduction...

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

In addition to the general analysis of data, the Boulder Valley School District (BVSD) data were analyzed by race/ethnicity. An additional analysis of the Boulder County data (BVSD and St. Vrain Valley School District, or SVVSD, combined) by sexual orientation was completed and is available in the Boulder County report. The results of these analyses provide an opportunity to examine and address disparities in health risk behaviors by race/ethnicity and sexual orientation, looking specifically at our Hispanic/Latino and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and questioning (LGBQ) youth. These additional analyses provide evidence of the disparities in health risk behaviors among youth in Boulder County, and they reinforce the importance of assuring that community efforts address the needs of ALL of our youth.

Background: Community Engagement

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

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

The City of Boulder, partnering with the Boulder Valley School District and Boulder County, took on a leadership role in the Boulder Valley School District process to educate and engage the community in understanding factors impacting youth and increasing community support. Each step in the process gathered feedback and qualitative data on both the survey results and the priorities of those involved. Due to the volume of data presented in the YRBS, the community engagement

process focused on five areas: sad and hopelessness/suicide; alcohol use/drinking and driving; harassment/safety at school; tobacco/marijuana/other drugs; and sexual behavior.

The steps in the community strategic planning process included:

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

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

Background: YRBS

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

Methodology...

Sample Selection Procedures

Nine out of the ten Boulder Valley School District (BVSD) high schools participated in the 2005 Youth Risk Behavior Survey. The only high school that was not included in the sample was a small charter school that accounts for less than 1% of all BVSD students enrolled in grades 9-12.

Each school chose a day and class period during the week of November 7, 2005, for the survey administration. For each participating school, classes were randomly selected from the list of classes that were meeting during the chosen class period until the desired minimum number of students was reached, based on enrollment lists for each of the selected classes. A total of 66 BVSD classrooms were selected to participate, and every student enrolled in the selected classes was eligible for participation in the survey.

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

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

Survey Procedures

Trained volunteers administered the survey in selected classrooms during the week of November 7, 2005. Volunteers included staff from numerous county, municipal, and community agencies, as well as parents and community members. Participating students completed the 105-item survey during regular class time. Only those students who were selected for the sample and had not been opted-out were allowed to complete the survey. Participation of students selected for the sample was voluntary and anonymous; no individual identifying information was collected.

Response Rate

There were 1,500 students selected for participation in the survey. Of these, 85 students (5.7%) were excluded from participation because their parents withdrew them, or because the information packet mailed to the parents was returned as undeliverable. An additional 198 students selected for the sample (13.2%) did not participate because they were absent, were no longer enrolled in the selected class, or chose not to participate. The resulting number of students who participated in the survey was 1,217, yielding an excellent response rate of 81%. This exceeds the 60% response rate required by the CDC to weight the data and provide prevalence estimates for the entire population of students.

Weighting

The excellent response rate of 81% allowed for weighting the data to more closely match the population from which the sample was selected. The responses for each survey were multiplied by a “weighting factor” according to gender and grade level. Weighting the data allows the survey results to be generalized to the entire population from which the sample was selected. Therefore, the percentages reported are actually estimates of the prevalence of the particular behavior in the *entire population* from which the sample was selected; they are not merely the percentage of students *in the sample* who engaged in the behavior.

Data Analysis

The data were cleaned and edited for inconsistencies, in accordance with CDC procedures, assuring that inconsistent responses were not included in the analysis. Calculations for “*at risk for overweight*” and “*overweight*” were based on self-reported weight and height and body mass reference data from the National Center for Health Statistics. Prevalence estimates and confidence intervals were computed using SUDAAN, a statistical analysis program.

Data Presentation

The data presented in this report provide *prevalence estimates* for BVSD high school students (grades 9-12) for each specific behavior. Prevalence estimates have been replaced by *** where the numbers were too small to report or data analysis was not completed for the specified category. The analysis by race/ethnicity did not include analysis by gender, so *** appears under “male” and “female” within that section of the data tables. Also included are *95% confidence intervals* (in parentheses below the estimates). These indicate the range in which the *actual prevalence* was likely to fall. In order to determine whether or not there was a *significant difference* between two estimates (such as comparing females to males for a specific behavior), the confidence intervals could be compared. If they did not overlap, that indicated that the estimates were significantly different.

U.S. and Colorado data for 2005 have been included in this report as a reference. It is important to view these strictly as reference data. Although similar procedures were followed for the different administrations of the YRBS, the data may not be directly comparable. These reference data were for totals and by gender only, and they did not include U.S. and Colorado data by grade level, race/ethnicity, or sexual orientation. Additional U.S. and Colorado data may be obtained through CDC and Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) websites:

<http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/index.htm>

<http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/hs/yrbs/>

Reference data were not available for some of the behaviors; some of the questions on the 2005 Boulder County YRBS were not included in the U.S. and/or Colorado surveys, or they were worded differently.

Reading the Data Tables

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

The prevalence estimates in **bold** are the totals within each category (such as all 10th grade students, all Hispanic/Latino students, or all female students). The prevalence estimate for **all** BVSD students can be found near the bottom of the table, just above the Colorado and U.S. estimates. Directly below each prevalence estimate is the *95% confidence interval*. The numbers in parentheses indicate the range within which the *actual prevalence* most likely falls. For example, if the prevalence estimate is 4.5%, with a confidence interval of (3.8-5.2), the actual prevalence is most likely between 3.8% and 5.2%.

Sample Data Table

Confidence interval

Prevalence estimate for all 9th graders

	<i>Rarely or never wore seatbelts*</i>			<i>Rarely or never wore bicycle helmets†</i>		
<i>Grade</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
9 th	4.2% (3.3-5.2)	1.7% (0.8-2.6)	6.5% (4.9-8.1)	47.6% (45.4-49.8)	37.7% (34.3-41.0)	56.3% (53.3-59.2)
10 th	4.9% (3.9-5.8)	3.4% (2.3-4.6)	6.3% (4.8-7.7)	62.8% (60.5-65.2)	55.4% (51.8-59.0)	68.7% (65.6-71.9)
11 th	3.7% (2.7-4.6)	2.7% (1.4-4.0)	4.7% (3.3-6.1)	58.3% (56.0-60.6)	55.6% (52.3-58.9)	60.7% (57.5-63.9)
12 th	6.1% (4.9-7.3)	4.2% (2.8-5.6)	7.8% (5.9-9.8)	53.4% (50.1-56.8)	54.2% (49.1-59.4)	52.8% (48.2-57.5)
Race/Ethnicity						
White	3.5% (3.0-4.0)	***	***	51.4% (50.0-52.8)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	8.9% (7.0-10.8)	***	***	80.4% (76.7-84.1)	***	***
Other	7.8% (6.0-9.6)	***	***	60.4% (56.7-64.2)	***	***
Total						
	4.7% (4.2-5.2)	3.0% (2.4-3.6)	6.4% (5.6-7.2)	55.4% (54.1-56.6)	50.0% (48.1-51.9)	59.8% (58.0-61.5)
Colorado	7.6%	4.9%	10.5%	70.7%	66.6%	73.7%
U.S.	10.2%	7.8%	12.5%	83.4%	79.9%	86.1%

Prevalence estimate for all BVSD students

Prevalence estimate for all female students

Prevalence estimate for all male students

Results for Boulder Valley School District

The following demographic information provides details on the 1,217 BVSD high school students who participated in the 2005 Youth Risk Behavior Survey.

<i>Sample Size: 1,500</i>		<i>Response Rate: 81.1% (N = 1,217)</i>			
Sex		Grade		Race / Ethnicity	
Female	49.1%	9th	25.9%	American Indian	1.0%
Male	50.9%	10th	27.7%	Asian	5.1%
		11th	24.7%	Black or African American	1.6%
		12th	21.5%	Hispanic or Latino	13.2%
				White	74.8%
				Multiple races	4.3%

The excellent overall response rate of 81% allowed for weighting of the data to represent all students in grades 9-12 at the nine participating 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. However, the distribution of race/ethnicity in the sample is similar to the distribution of race/ethnicity for students in grades 9-12 in Boulder Valley School District.

BVSD Race/Ethnicity*	
American Indian	0.7%
Asian	5.4%
Black or African American	1.8%
Hispanic or Latino	10.9%
White	81.2%

*derived from enrollment numbers at the time the sample was selected

Unintentional Injuries – seatbelts & helmets

<i>Grade</i>	<i>Rarely or never wore seatbelts*</i>			<i>Rarely or never wore bicycle helmets†</i>		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	4.2% (3.3-5.2)	1.7% (0.8-2.6)	6.5% (4.9-8.1)	47.6% (45.4-49.8)	37.7% (34.3-41.0)	56.3% (53.3-59.2)
10th	4.9% (3.9-5.8)	3.4% (2.3-4.6)	6.3% (4.8-7.7)	62.8% (60.5-65.2)	55.4% (51.8-59.0)	68.7% (65.6-71.9)
11th	3.7% (2.7-4.6)	2.7% (1.4-4.0)	4.7% (3.3-6.1)	58.3% (56.0-60.6)	55.6% (52.3-58.9)	60.7% (57.5-63.9)
12th	6.1% (4.9-7.3)	4.2% (2.8-5.6)	7.8% (5.9-9.8)	53.4% (50.1-56.8)	54.2% (49.1-59.4)	52.8% (48.2-57.5)
Race/Ethnicity						
White	3.5% (3.0-4.0)	***	***	51.4% (50.0-52.8)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	8.9% (7.0-10.8)	***	***	80.4% (76.7-84.1)	***	***
Other	7.8% (6.0-9.6)	***	***	60.4% (56.7-64.2)	***	***
Total	4.7% (4.2-5.2)	3.0% (2.4-3.6)	6.4% (5.6-7.2)	55.4% (54.1-56.6)	50.0% (48.1-51.9)	59.8% (58.0-61.5)
Colorado	7.6%	4.9%	10.5%	70.7%	66.6%	73.7%
U.S.	10.2%	7.8%	12.5%	83.4%	79.9%	86.1%

* When riding in a car driven by someone else

† Among the 79% of students who rode a bicycle during the 12 months preceding the survey

Summary...

Unintentional injuries are the leading cause of death among adolescents, both nationally and in Colorado.^{1,2} Basic safety precautions, such as wearing seatbelts and bicycle helmets, can help prevent unintentional injuries. More than 95% of BVSD high school students regularly wore seatbelts when riding in a motor vehicle, and only 4.7% rarely or never wore seatbelts. This compares very favorably to state and national data, which indicate that 7.6% and 10.2%, respectively, rarely or never wear seatbelts. Hispanic/Latino (8.9%) and other race/ethnicity (7.8%) students rarely or never wore seatbelts at more than twice the rate of white students (3.5%).

More than 79% of students had ridden a bicycle within the past year, yet less than half of them (44.6%) regularly wore a helmet. Females were more likely than males to wear a helmet, and White or other race/ethnicity students were more likely than Hispanic/Latino students to wear a helmet.

Unintentional Injuries – drinking & driving

	<i>Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol*</i>			<i>Drove after drinking alcohol*</i>		
<i>Grade</i>	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	17.9% (16.1-19.7)	18.0% (15.4-20.5)	17.8% (15.3-20.2)	***	***	***
10th	24.9% (23.0-26.8)	22.1% (19.5-24.7)	27.5% (24.6-30.3)	6.0% (4.9-7.1)	3.6% (2.4-4.8)	8.3% (6.5-10.1)
11th	19.4% (17.8-21.1)	21.4% (19.1-23.8)	17.3% (15.0-19.7)	6.0% (5.0-7.1)	6.3% (4.8-7.8)	5.8% (4.3-7.2)
12th	21.3% (18.9-23.7)	20.5% (17.1-23.9)	22.1% (18.6-25.6)	18.0% (15.7-20.2)	14.8% (11.9-17.6)	21.0% (17.7-24.4)
Race/Ethnicity						
White	18.6% (17.5-19.7)	***	***	7.7% (6.9-8.5)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	28.5% (25.3-31.8)	***	***	8.1% (5.8-10.3)	***	***
Other	27.3% (24.2-30.3)	***	***	8.9% (6.8-11.1)	***	***
Total	20.9% (19.9-21.9)	20.5% (19.1-21.9)	21.3% (19.8-22.7)	7.8% (7.1-8.5)	6.8% (5.9-7.7)	8.8% (7.7-9.9)
Colorado	26.9%	29.8%	24.0%	11.0%	11.9%	10.5%
U.S.	28.5%	29.6%	27.2%	9.9%	8.1%	11.7%

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

Summary...

Over three-quarters of unintentional injury deaths for teens aged 15 to 19 years, both nationally and in Colorado, are motor vehicle-related.^{2,3} The combination of alcohol and driving can be deadly, especially for inexperienced drivers.

One-fifth of students (20.9%) had ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol; one-fourth of 10th grade students (24.9%) had done so. Overall, there was not a significant difference between females (20.5%) and males (21.3%). Hispanic/Latino (28.5%) and other race/ethnicity (27.3%) students were more likely than white students (18.6%) to have ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol.

The prevalence rate for driving after drinking alcohol was 7.8%. This behavior was most common among 12th graders (18.0%); more than one-fifth of 12th grade males (21.0%) had driven after drinking alcohol.

Tobacco Use - cigarettes

Grade	Ever smoked cigarettes*			Current cigarette use†			Current frequent cigarette use‡		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9 th	27.1% (25.1-29.1)	24.7% (21.8-27.6)	29.5% (26.7-32.2)	7.4% (6.2-8.6)	9.2% (7.3-11.2)	5.6% (4.1-7.1)	3.2% (2.5-4.0)	6.0% (4.5-7.5)	***
10 th	42.9% (40.7-45.2)	38.2% (35.2-41.2)	47.5% (44.3-50.8)	18.2% (16.3-20.0)	20.3% (17.7-22.9)	16.2% (13.6-18.7)	5.7% (4.5-6.8)	6.1% (4.4-7.8)	5.3% (3.7-6.9)
11 th	47.1% (45.0-49.1)	51.2% (48.3-54.0)	42.8% (39.7-45.9)	16.8% (15.1-18.4)	20.7% (18.2-23.2)	12.7% (10.6-14.7)	5.7% (4.7-6.6)	7.5% (5.8-9.2)	3.7% (2.7-4.7)
12 th	53.6% (50.9-56.4)	52.5% (48.5-56.5)	54.8% (50.7-58.8)	27.5% (24.9-30.2)	26.7% (22.9-30.5)	28.3% (24.5-32.2)	10.5% (8.7-12.4)	9.7% (7.1-12.3)	11.3% (8.7-13.9)
Race/ Ethnicity									
White	40.3% (39.0-41.5)	***	***	17.2% (16.2-18.3)	***	***	6.5% (5.8-7.2)	***	***
Hispanic/ Latino	59.3% (55.9-62.7)	***	***	21.9% (18.9-24.9)	***	***	5.6% (3.8-7.5)	***	***
Other	38.3% (34.7-41.8)	***	***	13.4% (10.9-16.0)	***	***	5.9% (3.9-7.9)	***	***
Total	42.6% (41.4-43.7)	41.6% (40.0-43.2)	43.5% (41.8-45.2)	17.4% (16.5-18.3)	19.2% (17.8-20.6)	15.7% (14.4-17.0)	6.3% (5.6-6.9)	7.3% (6.4-8.2)	5.2% (4.4-6.1)
Colorado	48.8%	47.8%	49.7%	18.7%	18.0%	19.3%	6.4%	6.2%	6.6%
U.S.	54.3%	52.7%	55.9%	23.0%	23.0%	22.9%	9.4%	9.3%	9.3%

* 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

Summary...

Tobacco use is the leading preventable cause of death in the United States, causing more than 440,000 deaths each year. Although the negative consequences of smoking often do not manifest until adulthood, most smokers begin this habit in adolescence.⁴

Less than half of BVSD students (42.6%) had ever smoked a cigarette, which was significantly lower than the U.S. rate of 54.3%. Rates increased with grade level; more than half of 12th grade students (53.6%) had smoked a cigarette. Hispanic/Latino students (59.3%) were more likely than white (40.3%) or other race/ethnicity (38.3%) students to have ever smoked cigarettes.

Less than one-fifth of students (17.4%) had smoked 1 or more cigarettes during the 30 days preceding the survey, with higher rates for white (17.2%) and Hispanic/Latino (21.9%) students than for other race/ethnicity students (13.4%). One out of ten 12th graders (10.5%) smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

Tobacco Use – smokeless tobacco & cigars

Grade	Current smokeless tobacco use*			Current cigar use†			Current tobacco use‡		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9 th	3.1% (2.2-4.0)	***	4.8% (3.4-6.2)	8.8% (7.5-10.2)	5.5% (3.9-7.2)	11.9% (9.8-13.9)	14.6% (12.9-16.2)	11.4% (9.2-13.5)	17.5% (15.2-19.9)
10 th	7.8% (6.5-9.0)	***	13.1% (10.9-15.3)	16.2% (14.4-18.0)	9.6% (7.8-11.5)	22.4% (19.6-25.2)	27.7% (25.5-29.8)	22.0% (19.3-24.8)	32.9% (29.7-36.0)
11 th	6.4% (5.3-7.6)	***	12.9% (10.7-15.2)	12.9% (11.4-14.3)	8.4% (6.6-10.2)	17.7% (15.4-20.0)	23.6% (21.8-25.4)	22.3% (19.8-24.9)	24.9% (22.3-27.6)
12 th	11.5% (9.7-13.4)	***	21.2% (17.8-24.6)	22.9% (20.5-25.3)	11.3% (9.0-13.6)	33.9% (30.0-37.8)	40.1% (37.4-42.9)	31.6% (27.7-35.5)	47.9% (43.9-52.0)
Race/Ethnicity									
White	6.8% (6.1-7.6)	***	***	14.7% (13.7-15.7)	***	***	26.4% (25.2-27.6)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	7.6% (5.5-9.6)	***	***	18.6% (15.7-21.4)	***	***	31.7% (28.4-35.1)	***	***
Other	9.0% (6.7-11.3)	***	***	13.5% (10.8-16.1)	***	***	20.4% (17.3-23.4)	***	***
Total	7.2% (6.5-7.9)	1.3% (0.9-1.7)	13.0% (11.8-14.2)	15.2% (14.3-16.1)	8.7% (7.8-9.7)	21.5% (20.0-22.9)	26.5% (25.4-27.5)	21.8% (20.3-23.2)	30.9% (29.3-32.5)
Colorado	9.1%	2.8%	15.2%	16.4%	11.0%	21.6%	26.1%	20.7%	31.5%
U.S.	8.0%	2.2%	13.6%	14.0%	8.7%	19.2%	28.4%	25.1%	31.7%

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

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

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

Summary...

Tobacco use in any form is addictive and contributes to increased risk of illness and death.⁵ Current use of smokeless tobacco was much more prevalent among male students (13.0%) than it was among female students (1.3%); the overall prevalence rate was 7.2%. The data suggest that use of smokeless tobacco has declined since 2001, when the overall prevalence rate was 9.8%.

Cigar smoking was also more prevalent among male students (21.5%) than it was among female students (8.7%), with an overall prevalence rate of 15.2%. Males in 12th grade had a significantly higher rate (33.9%) of cigar use than males in all lower grade levels.

Current tobacco use in any form was more prevalent among males (30.9%) than it was among females (21.8%), with an overall prevalence rate of 26.5%. Hispanic/Latino students (31.7%) had a higher prevalence rate for current tobacco use than both white (26.4%) and other race/ethnicity (20.4%) students.

Perceptions and Beliefs – cigarettes

	<i>Smoking 1+ packs per day is moderate or great risk</i>			<i>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>		
<i>Grade</i>	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	92.8% (91.5-94.1)	95.4% (93.9-96.9)	90.4% (88.4-92.4)	76.6% (74.7-78.4)	80.7% (78.0-83.4)	72.8% (70.2-75.4)	96.3% (95.5-97.2)	98.6% (97.8-99.4)	94.3% (92.8-95.8)
10th	90.2% (88.9-91.5)	93.0% (91.3-94.6)	87.6% (85.6-89.6)	71.6% (69.4-73.7)	78.0% (75.2-80.8)	65.5% (62.3-68.7)	92.8% (91.5-94.0)	94.8% (93.4-96.3)	90.8% (88.7-92.9)
11th	95.3% (94.4-96.3)	96.8% (95.6-98.0)	93.7% (92.2-95.2)	67.9% (66.0-69.8)	74.4% (71.8-76.9)	61.2% (58.3-64.0)	92.3% (91.1-93.4)	94.2% (92.6-95.8)	90.2% (88.5-92.0)
12th	92.7% (91.3-94.2)	96.3% (95.0-97.5)	89.4% (86.8-91.9)	57.3% (54.4-60.2)	62.2% (58.2-66.2)	52.6% (48.4-56.8)	90.3% (88.6-92.0)	94.7% (93.1-96.3)	86.1% (83.2-89.0)
Race/ Ethnicity									
White	94.6% (93.9-95.2)	***	***	67.3% (66.1-68.6)	***	***	94.1% (93.4-94.7)	***	***
Hispanic/ Latino	85.3% (82.8-87.9)	***	***	71.6% (68.3-74.9)	***	***	90.6% (88.3-92.8)	***	***
Other	88.7% (86.7-90.7)	***	***	73.7% (70.7-76.8)	***	***	89.5% (87.2-91.8)	***	***
Total	92.7% (92.1-93.4)	95.4% (94.6-96.1)	90.2% (89.1-91.2)	68.4% (67.3-69.5)	73.8% (72.3-75.3)	63.1% (61.5-64.8)	92.9% (92.3-93.6)	95.6% (94.9-96.3)	90.4% (89.3-91.4)
Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
U.S.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Summary...

More than nine out of ten students (92.7%) believed that smoking was harmful. White students (94.6%) were more likely than Hispanic/Latino (85.3%) and other race/ethnicity (88.7%) students to share that belief. While more than two-thirds of students (68.4%) thought it was wrong for someone their age to smoke, that number decreased by grade level, from 76.6% among 9th graders to 57.3% among 12th graders. Likewise, the percentage of students who thought their parents felt it was wrong for them to smoke decreased by grade level, although the lowest level (12th graders) remained above 90%.

Females (95.4%) were more likely than males (90.2%) to believe that smoking was harmful, that it was wrong for someone their age to smoke (73.8% vs. 63.1%), and that their parents felt it was wrong for them to smoke (95.6% vs. 90.4%). Hispanic/Latino (85.3%) and other race/ethnicity (88.7%) students were less likely than white students (94.6%) to believe that smoking was harmful and that their parents felt it was wrong for them to smoke. Yet, other race/ethnicity students (73.7%) were more likely than white students (67.3%) to think that it was wrong for someone their age to smoke.

Alcohol Use

Grade	Lifetime alcohol use*			Current alcohol use†			Binge drinking‡		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9 th	57.3% (55.1-59.6)	53.9% (50.4-57.4)	60.5% (57.5-63.5)	26.7% (24.7-28.7)	27.2% (24.1-30.3)	26.2% (23.4-28.9)	11.5% (10.0-13.0)	11.1% (8.8-13.3)	11.8% (9.7-13.9)
10 th	70.3% (68.2-72.4)	63.0% (59.8-66.1)	77.2% (74.4-79.9)	44.4% (42.1-46.7)	38.6% (35.5-41.8)	49.9% (46.6-53.2)	26.1% (24.0-28.1)	17.6% (15.2-20.1)	34.1% (31.1-37.2)
11 th	71.0% (69.1-72.9)	73.2% (70.8-75.6)	68.6% (65.7-71.6)	45.1% (43.0-47.3)	48.2% (45.3-51.0)	41.8% (38.6-45.0)	29.3% (27.4-31.2)	29.8% (27.1-32.5)	28.7% (25.9-31.5)
12 th	81.4% (79.2-83.7)	80.1% (76.9-83.4)	82.7% (79.5-85.8)	59.6% (56.8-62.4)	62.0% (58.1-65.8)	57.3% (53.0-61.5)	38.2% (35.3-41.0)	32.7% (28.7-36.8)	43.4% (39.2-47.5)
Race/ Ethnicity									
White	70.1% (68.9-71.3)	***	***	45.3% (44.0-46.6)	***	***	26.9% (25.7-28.1)	***	***
Hispanic/ Latino	76.0% (72.8-79.1)	***	***	40.3% (36.6-43.9)	***	***	21.8% (18.7-24.9)	***	***
Other	64.2% (60.6-67.9)	***	***	38.1% (34.5-41.7)	***	***	24.5% (21.2-27.8)	***	***
Total	70.3% (69.2-71.3)	67.9% (66.3-69.4)	72.6% (71.1-74.1)	43.9% (42.7-45.1)	44.0% (42.4-45.7)	43.8% (42.0-45.5)	26.2% (25.1-27.2)	22.8% (21.3-24.3)	29.5% (27.9-31.1)
Colorado	75.9%	77.6%	75.0%	47.4%	49.4%	45.8%	30.6%	33.4%	27.9%
U.S.	74.3%	74.8%	73.8%	43.3%	42.8%	43.8%	25.5%	23.5%	27.5%

* More than a few sips

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

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

Summary...

Alcohol is the most commonly used drug in adolescence, and it is a contributing factor to motor vehicle crashes, homicide, and suicide.^{6,7} More than 70% of students had tried alcohol. The prevalence of lifetime alcohol use increased with grade level; 81.4% of 12th graders had had at least one drink of alcohol.

This increase by grade level was mirrored in the prevalence rates for current alcohol use and binge drinking; 59.6% of 12th graders had used alcohol in the 30 days preceding the survey, and 38.2% of 12th graders had engaged in binge drinking. Overall prevalence rates for current alcohol use and binge drinking were 43.9% and 26.2%, respectively.

Although rates of lifetime alcohol use were higher for Hispanic/Latino students (76.0%) than white (70.1%) and other race/ethnicity (64.2%) students, white students (26.9%) engaged in binge drinking at a higher rate than Hispanic/Latino (21.8%) students.

Perceptions and Beliefs – alcohol

	<i>Drinking 1 or 2 drinks per day is moderate or great risk</i>			<i>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>		
<i>Grade</i>	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	68.1% (66.0-70.2)	75.5% (72.6-78.3)	61.2% (58.3-64.2)	71.0% (69.0-73.1)	75.8% (72.9-78.7)	66.6% (63.8-69.4)	92.3% (91.0-93.6)	93.1% (91.1-95.1)	91.5% (89.8-93.2)
10th	69.8% (67.7-71.9)	80.1% (77.5-82.8)	60.0% (56.8-63.2)	61.8% (59.6-63.9)	72.8% (69.9-75.7)	51.3% (48.1-54.5)	84.8% (83.2-86.5)	86.9% (84.8-89.0)	82.8% (80.3-85.3)
11th	66.8% (64.9-68.8)	75.2% (72.7-77.7)	58.0% (55.0-61.0)	63.9% (61.8-65.9)	64.3% (61.6-67.1)	63.4% (60.4-66.4)	86.3% (84.8-87.8)	91.2% (89.6-92.9)	81.2% (78.6-83.7)
12th	61.2% (58.2-64.1)	69.2% (65.5-73.0)	53.4% (49.1-57.7)	53.3% (50.3-56.2)	60.2% (56.2-64.2)	46.7% (42.4-50.9)	81.5% (79.2-83.7)	86.3% (83.6-88.9)	76.9% (73.3-80.5)
Race/Ethnicity									
White	66.3% (65.0-67.6)	***	***	61.4% (60.1-62.8)	***	***	86.7% (85.7-87.7)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	66.4% (63.1-69.8)	***	***	68.0% (64.8-71.3)	***	***	86.2% (83.7-88.6)	***	***
Other	68.9% (65.6-72.2)	***	***	65.5% (62.1-69.0)	***	***	83.9% (81.1-86.7)	***	***
Total									
Total	66.5% (65.3-67.6)	75.0% (73.6-76.5)	58.2% (56.5-59.9)	62.5% (61.3-63.6)	68.3% (66.7-69.8)	56.9% (55.2-58.6)	86.2% (85.4-87.1)	89.4% (88.3-90.4)	83.1% (81.8-84.5)
Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
U.S.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Summary...

Two-thirds of students (66.5%) believed that drinking alcohol regularly was harmful. The percentage of students who thought it was wrong for someone their age to drink generally decreased by grade level, from 71.0% among 9th graders to 53.3% among 12th graders.

Females (75.0%) were more likely than males (58.2%) to believe that drinking alcohol regularly was harmful, that it was wrong for someone their age to drink (68.3% vs. 56.9%), and that their parents felt it was wrong for them to drink (89.4% vs. 83.1%). Hispanic/Latino students (68.0%) were more likely than white students (61.4%) to believe that it was wrong for someone their age to drink.

Marijuana Use

<i>Grade</i>	<i>Lifetime marijuana use*</i>			<i>Current marijuana use†</i>		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	25.9% (24.0-27.9)	22.4% (19.6-25.2)	29.2% (26.4-32.0)	16.0% (14.4-17.6)	16.5% (14.0-18.9)	15.6% (13.5-17.8)
10th	40.5% (38.3-42.8)	32.4% (29.4-35.5)	48.2% (44.9-51.4)	24.1% (22.1-26.1)	18.6% (16.0-21.2)	29.3% (26.3-32.2)
11th	43.0% (41.0-45.1)	43.5% (40.6-46.3)	42.5% (39.5-45.6)	27.7% (25.8-29.6)	25.7% (23.1-28.3)	29.9% (27.1-32.7)
12th	55.8% (53.0-58.6)	53.4% (49.5-57.4)	58.0% (54.0-62.1)	34.9% (32.1-37.7)	33.1% (29.1-37.1)	36.6% (32.6-40.7)
Race/Ethnicity						
White	42.1% (40.9-43.4)	***	***	27.3% (26.1-28.5)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	42.6% (39.1-46.1)	***	***	19.9% (17.0-22.8)	***	***
Other	34.0% (30.6-37.4)	***	***	19.8% (16.7-22.9)	***	***
Total	41.3% (40.1-42.4)	38.0% (36.4-39.6)	44.5% (42.8-46.1)	25.6% (24.6-26.7)	23.5% (22.0-24.9)	27.8% (26.2-29.3)
Colorado	42.4%	42.2%	43.0%	22.7%	23.1%	22.5%
U.S.	38.4%	35.9%	40.9%	20.2%	18.2%	22.1%

* Ever used marijuana

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

Summary...

Marijuana is the most widely used illegal drug among adolescents.⁶ In BVSD, 41.3% of students had ever tried marijuana. This rate increased by grade level, with 55.8% of 12th grade students reporting they had tried marijuana.

The rate of current marijuana use was 25.6%, and that rate also increased by grade level. Among 12th grade students, 34.9% currently used marijuana. The rate for current marijuana use was higher among white students (27.3%) than it was among Hispanic/Latino (19.9%) and other race/ethnicity (19.8%) students.

Perceptions and Beliefs – marijuana

Grade	Smoking marijuana regularly is a moderate or great risk			Wrong or very wrong for someone your age to smoke marijuana			Parents feel it is wrong or very wrong for you to smoke marijuana		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9 th	69.1% (67.1-71.1)	70.5% (67.5-73.5)	67.8% (65.0-70.6)	66.1% (64.0-68.2)	68.3% (65.2-71.4)	64.0% (61.2-66.9)	91.5% (90.3-92.7)	92.6% (90.8-94.4)	90.5% (88.8-92.1)
10 th	66.6% (64.4-68.8)	73.7% (70.9-76.5)	59.9% (56.7-63.1)	58.9% (56.7-61.1)	65.8% (62.8-68.8)	52.3% (49.2-55.4)	89.2% (87.8-90.6)	89.7% (87.6-91.7)	88.8% (86.7-90.8)
11 th	56.7% (54.7-58.8)	60.0% (57.2-62.9)	53.2% (50.2-56.2)	53.4% (51.3-55.4)	56.4% (53.6-59.2)	50.2% (47.2-53.2)	86.0% (84.5-87.5)	86.6% (84.4-88.7)	85.4% (83.2-87.7)
12 th	48.9% (46.0-51.8)	54.0% (50.0-58.1)	44.0% (40.0-48.1)	42.6% (39.8-45.3)	45.0% (41.0-48.9)	40.3% (36.3-44.3)	78.3% (75.8-80.7)	79.0% (75.6-82.4)	77.6% (74.0-81.1)
Race/Ethnicity									
White	60.7% (59.4-62.0)	***	***	53.4% (52.1-54.6)	***	***	86.5% (85.6-87.5)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	64.7% (61.3-68.0)	***	***	66.2% (62.8-69.5)	***	***	87.6% (85.1-90.0)	***	***
Other	56.1% (52.6-59.7)	***	***	57.8% (54.2-61.3)	***	***	84.4% (81.7-87.1)	***	***
Total									
	60.4% (59.2-61.6)	64.6% (63.0-66.2)	56.3% (54.6-58.0)	55.3% (54.1-56.4)	58.9% (57.2-60.5)	51.8% (50.1-53.4)	86.3% (85.4-87.1)	87.0% (85.7-88.2)	85.6% (84.3-86.9)
Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
U.S.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Summary...

Six out of ten students (60.4%) believed that smoking marijuana regularly was harmful; less than half of 12th graders believed that smoking marijuana regularly was harmful (48.9%). Although more than half of students thought it was wrong for someone their age to smoke marijuana (55.3%), this number decreased by grade level, from 66.1% among 9th graders to 42.6% among 12th graders. Likewise, the percentage of students who thought their parents felt it was wrong for them to smoke marijuana decreased by grade level (from 91.5% for 9th graders to 78.3% for 12th graders).

Females (64.6%) were more likely than males (56.3%) to believe that smoking marijuana was harmful and that it is wrong for someone their age to smoke (58.9% vs. 51.8%). Hispanic/Latino students (66.2%) were more likely than white students (53.4%) to think that it was wrong for someone their age to smoke marijuana.

Early Initiation of Tobacco, Alcohol, and Marijuana Use

Grade	Smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years			Drank alcohol before age 13 years*			Tried marijuana before age 13 years		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9 th	9.6% (8.2-11.0)	9.7% (7.8-11.6)	9.6% (7.5-11.6)	27.5% (25.4-29.6)	22.6% (19.6-25.7)	32.0% (29.1-35.0)	7.7% (6.4-8.9)	9.0% (7.2-10.9)	6.4% (4.7-8.1)
10 th	11.9% (10.3-13.5)	8.7% (6.8-10.6)	15.0% (12.5-17.5)	26.0% (23.9-28.1)	20.2% (17.6-22.8)	31.4% (28.2-34.6)	7.8% (6.5-9.1)	5.3% (3.9-6.8)	10.1% (8.1-12.1)
11 th	7.2% (6.0-8.4)	6.2% (4.7-7.7)	8.2% (6.4-10.0)	17.8% (16.1-19.4)	14.5% (12.4-16.6)	21.3% (18.7-23.8)	7.8% (6.6-9.0)	7.2% (5.6-8.8)	8.3% (6.5-10.1)
12 th	8.6% (7.0-10.2)	5.3% (3.6-7.0)	11.9% (9.1-14.6)	18.1% (15.8-20.5)	13.3% (10.4-16.3)	22.7% (19.1-26.3)	10.0% (8.3-11.8)	6.5% (4.4-8.6)	13.4% (10.7-16.2)
Race/Ethnicity									
White	7.6% (6.8-8.3)	***	***	20.1% (19.0-21.2)	***	***	7.0% (6.3-7.8)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	16.5% (13.8-19.2)	***	***	26.8% (23.4-30.2)	***	***	13.1% (10.7-15.5)	***	***
Other	13.6% (11.0-16.2)	***	***	32.2% (28.7-35.7)	***	***	10.8% (8.5-13.0)	***	***
Total									
	9.4% (8.6-10.1)	7.5% (6.6-8.4)	11.2% (10.1-12.4)	22.3% (21.3-23.3)	17.5% (16.2-18.9)	26.9% (25.4-28.5)	8.3% (7.6-9.0)	7.0% (6.1-7.9)	9.6% (8.5-10.6)
Colorado	12.3%	9.6%	15.1%	27.1%	21.5%	32.6%	9.9%	7.7%	12.2%
U.S.	16.0%	13.6%	18.3%	25.6%	22.0%	29.2%	8.7%	6.3%	11.0%

* More than a few sips

Summary...

Early initiation of tobacco, alcohol, and other drug use is associated with a greater likelihood of addiction. In addition, use of tobacco and alcohol at a young age increases the risk for other drug use.^{8,9,10} Delaying initial use of these substances can positively impact eventual addiction and use rates.

The rate for smoking a cigarette before the age of 13 was 9.4%, which was significantly lower than the 2001 rate of 14.2%. The rate for use of alcohol before age 13 was 22.3%, with higher rates in the lower grade levels; 27.5% of 9th graders compared to 18.1% of 12th graders. The rate for use of marijuana before age 13 was 8.3%, with a significant difference between male (9.6%) and female (7.0%) students.

Hispanic/Latino students had higher rates than white students for early initiation of all three of these behaviors. Hispanic/Latino student rates for early initiation of cigarette, alcohol, and marijuana use were 16.5%, 26.8%, and 13.1%, respectively. Other race/ethnicity students also had a higher rate for early initiation of cigarette, alcohol, and marijuana use than white students.

Substance Use on School Property – cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana

	<i>Smoked cigarettes on school property*</i>			<i>Drank alcohol on school property*</i>			<i>Used marijuana on school property*</i>		
<i>Grade</i>	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	4.4% (3.5-5.4)	6.0% (4.4-7.6)	2.9% (1.9-4.0)	2.5% (1.7-3.3)	*** (1.8-4.0)	2.9% (1.8-4.0)	4.1% (3.1-5.0)	2.7% (1.4-4.0)	5.4% (4.0-6.8)
10th	8.5% (7.1-9.8)	7.7% (5.9-9.4)	9.3% (7.3-11.2)	7.3% (6.1-8.5)	4.9% (3.5-6.4)	9.5% (7.6-11.4)	8.8% (7.5-10.1)	3.9% (2.7-5.1)	13.4% (11.2-15.6)
11th	9.0% (7.7-10.3)	12.8% (10.6-14.9)	5.0% (3.8-6.2)	4.6% (3.7-5.5)	5.7% (4.3-7.1)	3.4% (2.4-4.5)	6.1% (5.2-7.1)	4.7% (3.4-6.0)	7.7% (6.3-9.1)
12th	14.9% (12.8-17.0)	15.6% (12.5-18.8)	14.1% (11.1-17.1)	6.2% (4.7-7.8)	5.9% (3.5-8.2)	6.6% (4.5-8.7)	10.4% (8.5-12.3)	8.4% (5.8-11.1)	12.2% (9.4-15.0)
<i>Race/ Ethnicity</i>									
White	9.8% (8.9-10.7)	***	***	4.5% (3.9-5.2)	***	***	7.4% (6.6-8.1)	***	***
Hispanic/ Latino	7.8% (5.9-9.8)	***	***	6.4% (4.5-8.3)	***	***	7.4% (5.6-9.2)	***	***
Other	6.0% (4.3-7.6)	***	***	8.4% (6.5-10.4)	***	***	7.7% (5.9-9.6)	***	***
Total	9.2% (8.4-9.9)	10.5% (9.4-11.6)	7.9% (6.9-8.8)	5.2% (4.6-5.8)	4.7% (3.9-5.5)	5.7% (4.8-6.5)	7.4% (6.7-8.0)	4.9% (4.1-5.8)	9.7% (8.7-10.8)
Colorado	5.4%	6.3%	4.6%	5.9%	6.2%	5.7%	6.0%	4.6%	7.4%
U.S.	6.8%	6.2%	7.4%	4.3%	3.3%	5.3%	4.5%	3.0%	6.0%

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

Summary...

Students are more likely to use tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs if these substances are used and available at school.¹⁰ The rate for smoking cigarettes on school property was 9.2%, with a higher rate for females (10.5%) than for males (7.9%). One out of twenty students (5.2%) had used alcohol on school property, and 7.4% of students had used marijuana on school property.

Substance Use on School Property – tobacco & drugs

<i>Grade</i>	<i>Tobacco use on school property*</i>			<i>Offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property†</i>		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	6.0% (4.9-7.1)	6.0% (4.4-7.6)	6.0% (4.5-7.5)	20.8% (19.0-22.6)	15.3% (13.0-17.7)	25.9% (23.3-28.6)
10th	10.8% (9.4-12.3)	8.2% (6.4-10.0)	13.3% (11.1-15.5)	29.7% (27.6-31.8)	23.6% (20.8-26.3)	35.5% (32.4-38.6)
11th	11.6% (10.2-13.0)	12.8% (10.6-14.9)	10.4% (8.6-12.2)	27.6% (25.6-29.5)	26.9% (24.2-29.6)	28.3% (25.5-31.1)
12th	20.6% (18.3-23.0)	16.2% (13.0-19.4)	24.8% (21.2-28.4)	32.1% (29.4-34.9)	27.7% (23.9-31.4)	36.4% (32.3-40.5)
Race/Ethnicity						
White	12.6% (11.7-13.5)	***	***	26.6% (25.4-27.9)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	12.6% (10.1-15.1)	***	***	33.0% (29.7-36.4)	***	***
Other	8.8% (6.7-11.0)	***	***	27.7% (24.4-30.9)	***	***
Total						
Total	12.3% (11.4-13.1)	10.8% (9.7-11.9)	13.7% (12.4-14.9)	27.6% (26.5-28.6)	23.4% (22.0-24.9)	31.6% (30.0-33.2)
Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.2%	20.7%	21.8%
U.S.	N/A	N/A	N/A	25.4%	21.8%	28.8%

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

† During the 12 months preceding the survey

Summary...

The rate for tobacco use on school property, including cigarettes, cigars, and smokeless tobacco, was 12.3%. The rates increased by grade level, with 20.6% of 12th graders having used tobacco on school property. Male students (13.7%) were more likely than female students (10.8%) to have used tobacco at school.

The rate for students having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property was 27.6%, and that rate was higher for male students (31.6%) than it was for female students (23.4%).

Safety & Self-Injury

	<i>Felt safe in neighborhood*</i>			<i>Felt too unsafe to go to school†</i>			<i>Intentionally self-injured‡</i>		
<i>Grade</i>	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	93.4% (92.2-94.6)	94.0% (92.3-95.7)	92.8% (91.1-94.4)	1.9% (1.3-2.5)	***	***	17.5% (15.8-19.3)	27.4% (24.5-30.4)	8.2% (6.5-10.0)
10th	91.3% (89.9-92.6)	91.8% (90.0-93.7)	90.7% (88.8-92.6)	5.4% (4.5-6.4)	7.1% (5.6-8.6)	3.9% (2.6-5.1)	23.1% (21.2-24.9)	28.9% (26.0-31.7)	17.6% (15.3-19.9)
11th	93.1% (91.9-94.3)	95.0% (93.4-96.6)	91.2% (89.3-93.0)	3.0% (2.1-4.0)	2.9% (1.4-4.3)	3.2% (1.9-4.4)	19.2% (17.6-20.9)	24.0% (21.6-26.4)	14.1% (12.0-16.2)
12th	93.8% (92.5-95.1)	94.7% (93.1-96.2)	92.9% (90.8-95.1)	3.8% (2.8-4.9)	2.8% (1.7-3.9)	4.8% (3.0-6.6)	18.2% (15.9-20.5)	24.0% (20.3-27.6)	12.7% (9.9-15.5)
Race/ Ethnicity									
White	96.4% (95.9-96.9)	***	***	1.2% (0.9-1.5)	***	***	19.3% (18.2-20.3)	***	***
Hispanic/ Latino	78.7% (75.8-81.6)	***	***	13.4% (11.1-15.7)	***	***	17.5% (15.0-20.1)	***	***
Other	85.3% (82.8-87.7)	***	***	8.4% (6.4-10.4)	***	***	23.7% (20.7-26.7)	***	***
Total	92.9% (92.3-93.5)	93.9% (93.0-94.7)	91.9% (91.0-92.9)	3.6% (3.1-4.0)	3.7% (3.1-4.3)	3.4% (2.8-4.1)	19.5% (18.6-20.5)	26.1% (24.6-27.6)	13.2% (12.0-14.3)
Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.3%	4.0%	4.6%	N/A	N/A	N/A
U.S.	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.0%	6.3%	5.7%	N/A	N/A	N/A

* 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

Summary...

A school climate in which students feel afraid or unsafe can interfere with learning and academic achievement. Only 3.6% of students felt too unsafe to go to school; however, Hispanic/Latino students (13.4%) were more than ten times as likely as white students (1.2%) to have felt that way. More than nine out of ten students (92.9%) reported feeling safe in their neighborhood, and that rate was lower for Hispanic/Latino (78.7%) and other race/ethnicity (85.3%) students than it was for white students (96.4%).

Almost one out of five students (19.5%) reported they had injured themselves intentionally, and that rate was higher among female students (26.1%) than it was among male students (13.2%).

Harassment – ethnic/race or LGB

Grade	Harassed*			Harassed because of race or ethnic origin*			Harassed because someone thought they were lesbian, gay, or bisexual*		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9 th	41.8% (39.6-44.1)	39.7% (36.4-43.1)	43.8% (40.8-46.9)	8.0% (6.7-9.2)	6.5% (4.6-8.3)	9.4% (7.7-11.1)	6.0% (4.9-7.2)	4.3% (2.9-5.8)	7.7% (6.0-9.4)
10 th	38.3% (36.0-40.7)	41.1% (37.8-44.4)	35.7% (32.4-38.9)	9.8% (8.3-11.2)	7.9% (5.9-9.8)	11.6% (9.4-13.7)	10.0% (8.6-11.4)	8.0% (6.2-9.9)	11.9% (9.7-14.0)
11 th	35.1% (33.0-37.2)	41.9% (39.0-44.8)	27.8% (24.9-30.7)	5.1% (4.0-6.2)	4.2% (2.8-5.6)	6.0% (4.3-7.7)	5.5% (4.4-6.6)	3.4% (2.2-4.6)	7.8% (6.0-9.6)
12 th	24.2% (21.6-26.9)	25.5% (21.9-29.0)	23.0% (19.2-26.8)	3.7% (2.5-5.0)	***	5.8% (3.6-8.0)	4.6% (3.2-6.0)	4.3% (2.4-6.2)	4.9% (2.9-6.9)
Race/ Ethnicity									
White	32.9% (31.6-34.2)	***	***	3.8% (3.2-4.4)	***	***	6.0% (5.3-6.6)	***	***
Hispanic/ Latino	42.7% (38.9-46.6)	***	***	14.6% (11.9-17.2)	***	***	8.1% (5.6-10.5)	***	***
Other	41.0% (37.4-44.7)	***	***	17.2% (14.5-20.0)	***	***	9.2% (7.0-11.4)	***	***
Total	34.9% (33.7-36.1)	37.0% (35.3-38.7)	32.8% (31.1-34.4)	6.7% (6.0-7.3)	5.1% (4.2-5.9)	8.3% (7.3-9.3)	6.5% (5.9-7.2)	5.0% (4.2-5.8)	8.1% (7.1-9.1)
Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
U.S.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

Summary...

Harassment, as explained in the survey, can include threatening, bullying, name calling or obscenities, offensive notes or graffiti, exclusion from unwanted groups, unwanted attention or unwanted touching, and physical assault.

One-third of students (34.9%) had been harassed during the 12 months preceding the survey, and Hispanic/Latino (42.7%) and other race/ethnicity students (41.0%) were more likely to be harassed than white students (32.9%). Female students (37.0%) were also more likely to be harassed than male students (32.8%).

Harassment due to race or ethnic origin was more likely to occur with male students (8.3%) than for female students (5.1%). Hispanic/Latino (14.6%) and other race/ethnicity (17.2%) students had much higher rates than white students (3.8%) for being harassed due to race or ethnic origin. More males (8.1%) than females (5.0%) were harassed because someone thought they were lesbian, gay, or bisexual; the overall prevalence rate was 6.5%.

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
9 th	5.6% (4.7-6.5)	7.4% (5.9-8.9)	3.9% (2.9-5.0)	19.1% (17.3-20.9)	19.2% (16.4-21.9)	19.0% (16.7-21.3)	15.6% (13.9-17.2)	26.5% (23.5-29.5)	5.5% (4.4-6.6)
10 th	9.3% (8.0-10.6)	9.7% (7.8-11.6)	9.0% (7.2-10.7)	17.1% (15.2-18.9)	17.6% (15.0-20.2)	16.5% (14.0-19.0)	20.5% (18.6-22.4)	32.8% (29.7-35.9)	9.0% (7.2-10.8)
11 th	7.2% (6.0-8.4)	5.6% (4.3-6.9)	8.9% (6.9-10.9)	13.7% (12.2-15.3)	13.6% (11.6-15.7)	13.8% (11.5-16.1)	19.9% (18.3-21.6)	34.5% (31.8-37.2)	4.5% (3.0-6.1)
12 th	4.0% (2.9-5.1)	7.1% (5.1-9.1)	***	9.3% (7.6-11.1)	9.1% (6.8-11.4)	9.5% (7.0-12.1)	13.5% (11.6-15.5)	21.1% (17.8-24.4)	6.2% (4.2-8.2)
<i>Race/ Ethnicity</i>									
White	5.9% (5.3-6.5)	***	***	13.1% (12.2-14.1)	***	***	17.3% (16.3-18.3)	***	***
Hispanic/ Latino	7.3% (5.2-9.4)	***	***	20.3% (17.2-23.4)	***	***	19.2% (16.3-22.1)	***	***
Other	10.0% (8.0-11.9)	***	***	20.5% (17.7-23.3)	***	***	16.9% (14.4-19.5)	***	***
Total	6.5% (6.0-7.1)	7.4% (6.6-8.3)	5.6% (4.9-6.4)	14.8% (14.0-15.7)	14.9% (13.6-16.1)	14.8% (13.6-16.0)	17.4% (16.5-18.3)	28.8% (27.3-30.3)	6.4% (5.5-7.2)
Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
U.S.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

Summary...

Other race/ethnicity students (10.0%) were more likely than Hispanic/Latino (7.3%) or white (5.9%) students to have been harassed due to religious beliefs, at an overall prevalence rate of 6.5%. Harassment because of weight, size, or physical appearance was reported by 14.8% of students. Hispanic/Latino (20.3%) and other race/ethnicity (20.5%) students had significantly higher rates than white students (13.1%) for harassment due to weight, size, or physical appearance. Considerably more females (28.8%) than males (6.4%) received unwanted sexual comments or attention; the overall prevalence rate was 17.4%.

Violence – weapons & physical fights

Grade	Carried a weapon*			Carried a gun*			In a physical fight†		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9 th	15.0% (13.4-16.6)	7.1% (5.5-8.8)	22.5% (20.0-25.1)	3.7% (2.8-4.5)	***	5.8% (4.4-7.3)	30.2% (28.2-32.2)	15.5% (13.1-17.9)	43.9% (40.9-46.9)
10 th	17.2% (15.5-19.0)	7.6% (6.0-9.2)	26.4% (23.5-29.2)	3.4% (2.5-4.3)	2.7% (1.7-3.6)	4.0% (2.6-5.5)	28.6% (26.6-30.7)	16.3% (14.1-18.5)	40.3% (37.1-43.5)
11 th	10.9% (9.5-12.4)	7.5% (5.9-9.2)	14.6% (12.2-16.9)	1.5% (1.0-1.9)	***	***	20.6% (18.9-22.3)	15.4% (13.3-17.5)	26.2% (23.5-28.9)
12 th	12.7% (10.9-14.6)	5.5% (3.8-7.2)	19.8% (16.6-23.0)	3.6% (2.5-4.7)	***	6.3% (4.3-8.3)	17.0% (14.7-19.3)	7.6% (5.3-10.0)	26.3% (22.5-30.2)
Race/Ethnicity									
White	12.4% (11.5-13.2)	***	***	2.3% (1.9-2.7)	***	***	20.8% (19.7-21.9)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	16.3% (13.6-18.9)	***	***	3.5% (2.1-4.9)	***	***	31.9% (28.5-35.2)	***	***
Other	22.4% (19.5-25.3)	***	***	6.9% (4.9-8.8)	***	***	36.8% (33.4-40.1)	***	***
Total									
	14.0% (13.2-14.8)	6.9% (6.1-7.8)	21.0% (19.6-22.4)	3.0% (2.6-3.5)	1.2% (0.8-1.6)	4.8% (4.1-5.6)	24.2% (23.2-25.2)	13.7% (12.6-14.8)	34.5% (32.9-36.1)
Colorado	17.0%	5.7%	28.0%	4.6%	0.9%	8.1%	32.2%	24.5%	40.0%
U.S.	18.5%	7.1%	29.8%	5.4%	0.9%	9.9%	35.9%	28.1%	43.4%

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

† One or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey

Summary...

Homicide is the second leading cause of death for adolescents in the U.S., and it is the third leading cause of adolescent deaths in Colorado.^{2,3} Firearms were used in more than three-fourths of adolescent homicides and in more than half of all youth suicides in 2001.^{1,3}

Male students (21.0%) were three times as likely as female students (6.9%) to carry a weapon, with an overall prevalence of 14.0% for this behavior. Hispanic/Latino (16.3%) and other race/ethnicity (22.4%) students were more likely than white students (12.4%) to carry a weapon.

Male students (4.8%) were also more likely than female students (1.2%) to carry a gun. Other race/ethnicity students (6.9%) carried a gun at a significantly higher rate than white students (2.3%).

Males (34.5%) were more likely than females (13.7%) to have been in a physical fight. The prevalence for this behavior also decreased by grade level; 30.2% of 9th graders to 17.0% of 12th graders.

Violence – weapons & physical fights on school property

Grade	<i>In a 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	10.3% (8.9-11.6)	3.6% (2.4-4.7)	16.6% (14.3-18.9)	4.0% (3.0-5.0)	*** (3.6-6.6)	5.1% (3.6-6.6)	8.2% (7.0-9.4)	4.1% (2.8-5.4)	12.1% (10.2-13.9)
10th	9.8% (8.4-11.2)	4.3% (3.1-5.6)	15.0% (12.7-17.3)	7.5% (6.3-8.7)	3.7% (2.5-4.8)	11.1% (9.0-13.1)	6.2% (5.0-7.4)	4.4% (3.0-5.8)	7.8% (6.0-9.7)
11th	5.8% (4.7-6.9)	2.9% (1.7-4.1)	8.9% (7.1-10.7)	4.6% (3.5-5.6)	3.4% (2.2-4.7)	5.8% (4.2-7.4)	5.2% (4.2-6.3)	*** (7.0-10.6)	8.8% (7.0-10.6)
12th	4.6% (3.4-5.9)	3.9% (2.3-5.5)	5.4% (3.4-7.4)	6.5% (5.1-7.8)	3.9% (2.5-5.3)	8.9% (6.6-11.2)	3.9% (2.9-5.0)	*** (4.5-8.2)	6.3% (4.5-8.2)
Race/ Ethnicity									
White	6.1% (5.5-6.8)	***	***	4.5% (3.9-5.1)	***	***	4.9% (4.4-5.5)	***	***
Hispanic/ Latino	13.0% (10.6-15.4)	***	***	6.1% (4.5-7.6)	***	***	6.4% (4.7-8.1)	***	***
Other	11.3% (9.0-13.6)	***	***	12.9% (10.5-15.4)	***	***	10.6% (8.3-12.9)	***	***
Total	7.7% (7.0-8.3)	3.7% (3.0-4.3)	11.6% (10.5-12.7)	5.6% (5.1-6.2)	3.5% (2.8-4.1)	7.8% (6.8-8.7)	5.9% (5.3-6.5)	2.9% (2.4-3.5)	8.8% (7.8-9.7)
Colorado	12.1%	9.0%	15.3%	5.4%	2.8%	7.6%	7.6%	5.9%	9.5%
U.S.	13.6%	8.8%	18.2%	6.5%	2.6%	10.2%	7.9%	6.1%	9.7%

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

† One or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey

Summary...

Physical fights on school property were more common among male students (11.6%) than they were among female students (3.7%), and that rate decreased by grade level, from 10.3% of 9th grade students to 4.6% of 12th grade students. Hispanic/Latino (13.0%) and other race/ethnicity (11.3%) students were more likely than white students (6.1%) to have been in a physical fight on school property.

Male students also had higher prevalence rates than female students for carrying a weapon on school property (7.8% vs. 3.5%) and for being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (8.8% vs. 2.9%). Other race/ethnicity students (12.9%) had higher rates than white (4.5%) or Hispanic/Latino (6.1%) students for having carried a weapon on school property and for being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (10.6%, 4.9%, and 6.4% respectively). The prevalence rate for having been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property decreased by grade level, from 8.2% of 9th grade students to 3.9% of 12th grade students.

Violence – sexual assault & 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
9 th	2.9% (2.1-3.7)	4.6% (3.2-6.1)	***	13.9% (12.4-15.5)	25.6% (22.7-28.5)	3.1% (2.0-4.2)	4.4% (3.4-5.3)	3.3% (2.1-4.5)	5.4% (3.9-6.8)
10 th	5.9% (4.8-7.0)	8.6% (6.5-10.6)	3.4%	18.1% (16.4-19.8)	31.0% (28.2-33.9)	5.8% (4.4-7.2)	7.0% (5.8-8.1)	4.1% (2.8-5.5)	9.7% (7.8-11.5)
11 th	5.2% (4.1-6.4)	7.7% (5.9-9.5)	***	19.5% (17.9-21.2)	33.5% (30.8-36.2)	4.9% (3.6-6.2)	6.2% (5.1-7.3)	6.2% (4.7-7.7)	6.1% (4.6-7.7)
12 th	9.6% (8.0-11.1)	12.3% (9.8-14.8)	7.0%	17.8% (15.6-20.1)	28.7% (25.0-32.4)	7.5% (5.4-9.6)	9.8% (8.1-11.5)	9.5% (7.0-12.1)	10.1% (7.9-12.3)
Race/ Ethnicity									
White	4.9% (4.3-5.6)	***	***	17.9% (16.9-19.0)	***	***	6.0% (5.4-6.7)	***	***
Hispanic/ Latino	9.0% (6.9-11.0)	***	***	16.3% (13.6-19.0)	***	***	9.8% (7.7-12.0)	***	***
Other	9.2% (7.2-11.2)	***	***	15.8% (13.4-18.1)	***	***	8.4% (6.5-10.3)	***	***
Total	5.9% (5.3-6.5)	8.3% (7.3-9.3)	3.6% (2.9-4.2)	17.3% (16.4-18.2)	29.8% (28.2-31.3)	5.3% (4.6-6.1)	6.8% (6.2-7.5)	5.8% (4.9-6.7)	7.9% (7.0-8.8)
Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.0%	6.4%	5.8%
U.S.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9.2%	9.3%	9.0%

* Other than forced sexual intercourse

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

Summary...

Sexual violence can result in numerous health and behavioral consequences for adolescents, including poor academic performance, emotional disturbances, eating disorders, alcohol and drug use, and suicide attempts.¹¹

More female students (8.3%) than male students (3.6%) had ever been forced to have sexual intercourse, and more Hispanic/Latino (9.0%) and other race/ethnicity students (9.2%) than white students (4.9%) had ever been forced to do so.

More than one in six students (17.3%) had experienced other unwanted sexual contact. The rate for other unwanted sexual contact was more than five times higher among females (29.8%) than it was among males (5.3%).

The prevalence rate for having been hurt by a girlfriend or boyfriend was 6.8%, which was significantly higher than the 2001 rate of 3.7%. Hispanic/Latino students (9.8%) had a higher rate than white students (6.0%) for having been hurt by a girlfriend or boyfriend.

Suicide

	<i>Felt sad or hopeless*</i>			<i>Seriously considered attempting suicide†</i>			<i>Attempted suicide†</i>		
<i>Grade</i>	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	21.2% (19.4-23.1)	29.2% (26.2-32.2)	13.8% (11.6-16.0)	15.9% (14.3-17.5)	19.2% (16.7-21.7)	12.8% (10.8-14.8)	6.3% (5.1-7.4)	10.7% (8.7-12.8)	2.0% (1.0-3.0)
10th	24.9% (23.0-26.9)	33.0% (30.0-36.0)	17.3% (14.9-19.7)	20.1% (18.4-21.9)	24.1% (21.4-26.8)	16.4% (14.0-18.8)	8.4% (7.2-9.7)	10.9% (8.9-12.9)	6.1% (4.4-7.8)
11th	25.4% (23.5-27.2)	32.8% (30.1-35.4)	17.6% (15.2-20.0)	18.7% (16.9-20.4)	24.9% (22.2-27.5)	12.2% (10.0-14.4)	8.7% (7.5-9.9)	11.1% (9.3-12.9)	6.1% (4.5-7.7)
12th	23.7% (21.2-26.2)	28.7% (25.0-32.4)	18.9% (15.7-22.2)	12.5% (10.6-14.3)	15.4% (12.5-18.3)	9.7% (7.3-12.0)	2.9% (2.1-3.8)	2.6% (1.4-3.9)	3.2% (2.1-4.4)
Race/ Ethnicity									
White	23.5% (22.3-24.7)	***	***	16.7% (15.7-17.7)	***	***	5.6% (5.0-6.2)	***	***
Hispanic/ Latino	22.2% (19.3-25.1)	***	***	15.6% (13.1-18.1)	***	***	12.8% (10.5-15.1)	***	***
Other	27.3% (24.0-30.5)	***	***	18.8% (15.9-21.7)	***	***	7.9% (5.9-9.8)	***	***
Total	23.8% (22.8-24.8)	31.0% (29.4-32.5)	16.9% (15.6-18.2)	16.8% (15.9-17.7)	20.9% (19.6-22.3)	12.8% (11.7-13.9)	6.6% (6.0-7.2)	8.9% (8.0-9.8)	4.3% (3.6-5.0)
Colorado	25.0%	36.4%	14.4%	13.6%	18.3%	9.3%	6.7%	9.9%	3.4%
U.S.	28.5%	36.7%	20.4%	16.9%	21.8%	12.0%	8.4%	10.8%	6.0%

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

† One or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey

Summary...

Suicide is the third leading cause of death for adolescents aged 15-19 in the United States, and it's the second leading cause of death for this age group in Colorado.^{1,2} Feeling sad or hopeless almost every day for two or more weeks in a row is one of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-IV) criteria for depression, a mental illness that is highly correlated with attempted suicide.¹²

More females (31.0%) than males (16.9%) had felt sad or hopeless for two or more weeks in a row, with an overall prevalence rate of 23.8%. One in six students (16.8%) seriously had considered attempting suicide, and that rate was significantly higher among females (20.9%) than it was among males (12.8%). More females (8.9%) than males (4.3%) had attempted suicide, yet national data indicate that male suicide attempts are more often successful.

Other Drug Use – cocaine, inhalant, & ecstasy use

Grade	Lifetime cocaine use*			Lifetime inhalant use†			Lifetime ecstasy use‡		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9 th	2.9% (2.0-3.8)	3.4% (1.9-4.9)	***	9.5% (8.2-10.9)	12.0% (9.7-14.2)	7.2% (5.7-8.8)	2.9% (2.0-3.9)	4.0% (2.4-5.7)	***
10 th	6.9% (5.7-8.1)	8.3% (6.5-10.2)	5.5% (3.9-7.0)	8.6% (7.4-9.8)	10.3% (8.4-12.2)	7.0% (5.5-8.5)	3.2% (2.3-4.0)	***	4.0% (2.6-5.4)
11 th	12.2% (10.7-13.6)	12.1% (9.9-14.3)	12.3% (10.4-14.1)	9.0% (7.7-10.4)	11.1% (9.1-13.2)	6.8% (5.0-8.6)	7.0% (5.8-8.2)	7.2% (5.6-8.9)	6.8% (5.0-8.6)
12 th	14.2% (12.1-16.3)	18.8% (15.4-22.2)	9.7% (7.4-12.1)	11.1% (9.3-12.8)	10.8% (8.3-13.4)	11.3% (8.9-13.6)	10.1% (8.4-11.9)	10.2% (7.6-12.8)	10.0% (7.6-12.4)
Race/Ethnicity									
White	7.8% (7.0-8.6)	***	***	9.2% (8.4-10.0)	***	***	5.3% (4.6-6.0)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	12.6% (10.1-15.2)	***	***	10.4% (8.1-12.6)	***	***	5.2% (3.6-8.8)	***	***
Other	13.0% (10.6-15.5)	***	***	11.6% (9.5-13.8)	***	***	9.9% (7.7-12.1)	***	***
Total									
Total	9.0% (8.3-9.7)	10.7% (9.5-11.8)	7.4% (6.5-8.2)	9.6% (8.8-10.3)	11.1% (10.0-12.2)	8.1% (7.2-9.0)	5.8% (5.2-6.4)	5.9% (5.0-6.8)	5.6% (4.8-6.5)
Colorado	8.1%	7.6%	8.4%	9.8%	12.1%	7.7%	6.9%	7.5%	6.2%
U.S.	7.6%	6.8%	8.4%	12.4%	13.5%	11.3%	6.3%	5.3%	7.2%

* 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 or sprays to get high

‡ Ever used ecstasy

Summary...

Use of illegal drugs by adolescents, including cocaine, inhalants, heroin, methamphetamines, and illegal steroids, is associated with increased morbidity and mortality from all three of the leading causes of death (i.e. unintentional injury, suicide, and homicide). It is also associated with unintended pregnancy, school failure, and sexually transmitted infections.¹³

One out of 11 students (9.0%) had ever used cocaine, and that rate was higher for females (10.7%) than it was for males (7.4%). The rate increased by grade level, from 2.9% in 9th grade to 14.2% in 12th grade. Hispanic/Latino (12.6%) and other race/ethnicity (13.0%) students had used cocaine at a higher rate than white students (7.8%). The overall prevalence rate of lifetime inhalant use was 9.6%, and the rate of lifetime ecstasy use was 5.8%.

Other Drug Use - lifetime heroin, methamphetamine, & steroid use

Grade	Lifetime heroin use*			Lifetime methamphetamine use†			Lifetime illegal steroid use‡		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9 th	1.3% (0.7-2.0)	***	***	2.3% (1.5-3.1)	4.1% (2.4-5.7)	***	3.7% (2.8-4.6)	3.3% (2.2-4.5)	4.0% (2.6-5.4)
10 th	2.0% (1.3-2.7)	***	***	4.6% (3.6-5.5)	4.1% (2.9-5.2)	5.1% (3.6-6.6)	3.0% (2.2-3.8)	3.2% (2.0-4.5)	2.9% (1.8-3.9)
11 th	3.1% (2.3-4.0)	***	4.6% (3.1-6.1)	5.3% (4.2-6.3)	3.0% (1.8-4.2)	7.7% (6.0-9.4)	1.8% (1.1-2.5)	***	***
12 th	2.3% (1.5-3.2)		3.8% (2.3-5.3)	6.3% (4.8-7.7)	7.1% (4.8-9.4)	5.4% (3.8-7.0)	3.0% (2.0-3.9)	***	3.5% (2.1-5.0)
Race/Ethnicity									
White	1.3% (1.0-1.6)	***	***	3.7% (3.2-4.3)	***	***	2.2% (1.8-2.6)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	2.6% (1.4-3.8)	***	***	8.2% (6.2-10.2)	***	***	5.4% (3.7-7.1)	***	***
Other	7.5% (5.5-9.5)	***	***	6.6% (4.8-8.4)	***	***	4.9% (3.3-6.4)	***	***
Total									
Total	2.2% (1.8-2.6)	1.4% (0.9-1.8)	3.0% (2.4-3.6)	4.6% (4.1-5.1)	4.6% (3.7-5.4)	4.6% (3.9-5.3)	2.9% (2.5-3.3)	2.5% (1.9-3.0)	3.3% (2.7-3.9)
Colorado	1.3%	1.8%	0.8%	4.0%	3.7%	4.3%	2.0%	1.7%	2.1%
U.S.	2.4%	1.4%	3.3%	6.2%	6.0%	6.3%	4.0%	3.2%	4.8%

* 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

Summary...

One out of 45 students (2.2%) had ever used heroin, with a higher rate for males (3.0%) than for females (1.4%). Other race/ethnicity students (7.5%) were also more likely than white (1.3%) and Hispanic/Latino (2.6%) students to have used heroin.

The rate of lifetime methamphetamine use was 4.6%, with a higher rate for Hispanic/Latino (8.2%) and other race/ethnicity (6.6%) students than for white students (3.7%). One out of 25 students had ever used illegal steroids (2.9%), and that rate was higher for Hispanic/Latino (5.4%) and other race/ethnicity students (4.9%) than it was for white students (2.2%).

Other Drug Use – other drugs & current cocaine/methamphetamine use

Grade	Lifetime use of other illegal drugs*			Current cocaine use †			Current methamphetamine use ‡		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9 th	5.6% (4.5-6.6)	6.1% (4.3-7.8)	5.1% (3.9-6.3)	2.0% (1.2-2.8)	***	***	2.0% (1.2-2.8)	3.4% (1.8-4.9)	***
10 th	9.0% (7.6-10.3)	8.4% (6.6-10.1)	9.5% (7.5-11.5)	3.8% (2.8-4.7)	4.6% (3.2-6.1)	3.0% (1.7-4.2)	2.9% (2.1-3.7)	***	3.4% (2.1-4.6)
11 th	11.9% (10.4-13.3)	9.1% (7.3-11.0)	14.8% (12.5-17.0)	3.4% (2.5-4.2)	3.8% (2.6-5.0)	***	2.0% (1.3-2.6)	***	4.0% (2.7-5.4)
12 th	19.9% (17.5-22.3)	14.3% (11.2-17.3)	25.3% (21.7-28.9)	4.5% (3.2-5.8)	5.0% (3.0-7.0)	4.1% (2.5-5.7)	1.9% (1.2-2.7)	***	***
Race/Ethnicity									
White	11.5% (10.5-12.4)	***	***	2.6% (2.1-3.1)	***	***	1.8% (1.4-2.2)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	9.5% (7.3-11.7)	***	***	5.0% (3.2-6.8)	***	***	3.1% (1.9-4.4)	***	***
Other	14.0% (11.4-16.6)	***	***	6.9% (5.2-8.6)	***	***	3.6% (2.2-4.9)	***	***
Total									
	11.5% (10.7-12.4)	9.5% (8.4-10.5)	13.6% (12.4-14.8)	3.4% (2.9-3.9)	4.0% (3.3-4.8)	2.8% (2.2-3.4)	2.2% (1.8-2.6)	1.8% (1.3-2.3)	2.6% (2.0-3.1)
Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.7%	2.8%	2.7%	N/A	N/A	N/A
U.S.	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.4%	2.8%	4.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

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

‡ During the 30 days preceding the survey

Summary...

Nearly one in nine students (11.5%) had ever used other illegal drugs, such as LSD, PCP, mushrooms, Ketamine, Rohypnol, or GHB. That rate increased by grade level, from 5.6% of 9th grade students to 19.9% of 12th grade students.

One in 30 students (3.4%) currently used cocaine, and that rate was higher for Hispanic/Latino (5.0%) and other race/ethnicity (6.9%) students than it was for white students (2.6%). Current methamphetamine use was reported by 2.2% of all students.

Sexual Behaviors – sexual intercourse & sexual activity

<i>Grade</i>	<i>Ever had sexual intercourse</i>			<i>Currently sexually active*</i>		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	9.3% (7.9-10.7)	6.4% (4.7-8.2)	12.1% (9.9-14.3)	5.2% (4.0-6.3)	5.1% (3.5-6.8)	5.2% (3.7-6.7)
10th	22.7% (20.6-24.8)	20.1% (17.3-22.9)	25.3% (22.3-28.3)	15.5% (13.7-17.3)	15.5% (13.0-18.1)	15.4% (12.9-18.0)
11th	28.0% (26.0-30.1)	28.7% (25.8-31.7)	27.3% (24.4-30.2)	20.7% (18.9-22.6)	20.9% (18.2-23.6)	20.6% (18.0-23.1)
12th	41.1% (38.1-44.2)	41.8% (37.5-46.0)	40.5% (36.0-44.9)	32.1% (29.1-35.0)	38.1% (33.8-42.3)	26.1% (22.1-30.1)
Race/Ethnicity						
White	23.1% (21.8-24.3)	***	***	17.4% (16.3-18.6)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	36.8% (32.9-40.7)	***	***	25.7% (22.1-29.2)	***	***
Other	24.4% (21.2-27.7)	***	***	16.0% (13.2-18.8)	***	***
Total						
Total	25.0% (23.9-26.1)	24.0% (22.5-25.6)	26.0% (24.4-27.6)	18.1% (17.1-19.1)	19.6% (18.1-21.1)	16.6% (15.2-18.0)
Colorado	39.3%	37.2%	41.3%	29.5%	29.3%	29.4%
U.S.	46.8%	45.7%	47.9%	33.9%	34.6%	33.3%

* Sexual intercourse during the 3 months preceding the survey

Summary...

Each year almost 900,000 teens become pregnant, and approximately 3,750,000 new cases of sexually transmitted infections occur among teens.¹⁴

One out of four students had ever had sexual intercourse (25.0%), which was significantly lower than the state and national rates. The rate increased by grade level; four out of ten 12th grade students (41.1%) had had sexual intercourse, compared to 9.3% of 9th grade students. Hispanic/Latino students (36.8%) were more likely than white (23.1%) and other race/ethnicity (24.4%) students to have had sexual intercourse.

More than one out of six students were currently sexually active (18.1%). That rate increased by grade level, from 5.2% of 9th grade students to 32.1% of 12th grade students. Hispanic/Latino students (25.7%) were also more likely than white (17.4%) and other race/ethnicity (16.0%) students to be currently sexually active.

Sexual Behaviors – 13 or younger & multiple sex partners

<i>Grade</i>	<i>First sexual intercourse at age 13 or younger</i>			<i>Four or more sex partners during lifetime</i>		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	5.5% (4.3-6.7)	***	8.3% (6.3-10.2)	2.9% (2.1-3.8)	***	4.6% (3.1-6.0)
10th	6.4% (5.2-7.6)	5.4% (3.9-6.9)	7.4% (5.5-9.4)	4.4% (3.3-5.6)	***	6.9% (5.0-8.9)
11th	3.6% (2.8-4.5)	3.6% (2.3-4.9)	3.7% (2.5-4.9)	7.6% (6.3-8.9)	8.4% (6.4-10.3)	6.8% (5.2-8.5)
12th	1.7% (1.0-2.4)	***	***	12.7% (10.6-14.8)	13.5% (10.5-16.5)	11.9% (8.9-14.9)
Race/Ethnicity						
White	3.4% (2.9-3.9)	***	***	6.0% (5.3-6.7)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	7.7% (5.3-10.0)	***	***	10.7% (8.1-13.4)	***	***
Other	6.4% (4.8-8.1)	***	***	7.6% (5.3-10.0)	***	***
Total						
Total	4.4% (3.8-4.9)	3.2% (2.5-3.8)	5.6% (4.8-6.4)	6.8% (6.1-7.5)	6.2% (5.2-7.1)	7.5% (6.5-8.5)
Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A	11.3%	8.7%	13.9%
U.S.	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.3%	12.0%	16.5%

Summary...

Less than 1 out of 20 students (4.4%) had their first sexual intercourse at age 13 or younger, and that rate was higher for male students (5.6%) than it was for female students (3.2%). The rate for first sexual intercourse at age 13 or younger was higher for Hispanic/Latino (7.7%) and other race/ethnicity students (6.4%) than it was for white students (3.4%).

The rate for having had four or more sex partners was highest among 12th graders (12.7%); the overall prevalence rate was 6.8%. Hispanic/Latino students (10.7%) were at a higher rate than white students (6.0%) for having had four or more sex partners.

Sexual Behaviors – condoms, alcohol/drugs, & 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>		
<i>Grade</i>	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
10th	***	***	***	***	***	***	3.7% (2.8-4.6)	***	5.6% (4.0-7.1)
11th	76.4% (71.8-81.0)	***	***	28.3% (23.8-32.8)	***	***	2.5% (1.8-3.3)	***	***
12th	59.6% (54.1-65.1)	***	***	25.1% (20.0-30.2)	***	***	2.2% (1.4-3.0)	***	***
Race/ Ethnicity									
White	67.9% (64.3-71.6)	***	***	25.9% (22.5-29.3)	***	***	1.2% (0.9-1.5)	***	***
Hispanic/ Latino	***	***	***	***	***	***	5.0% (3.3-6.8)	***	***
Other	***	***	***	***	***	***	5.5% (4.0-7.0)	***	***
Total	67.9% (64.8-71.0)	62.1% (57.7-66.6)	75.2% (71.1-79.3)	27.0% (24.1-29.9)	23.7% (19.8-27.5)	31.0% (26.6-35.5)	2.2% (1.8-2.5)	1.5% (1.2-1.9)	2.8% (2.2-3.4)
Colorado	69.3%	60.1%	78.8%	26.0%	22.1%	30.7%	N/A	N/A	N/A
U.S.	62.8%	55.9%	70.0%	23.3%	19.0%	27.6%	N/A	N/A	N/A

* Among currently sexually active students

Summary...

Less than seven out of ten (67.9%) sexually active students used a condom during their last intercourse preceding the survey. The rate of condom use was higher for sexually active 11th grade students (76.4%) than it was for sexually active 12th grade students (59.6%).

More than one out of four students (27.0%) used alcohol or drugs during their last intercourse preceding the survey. Hispanic/Latino (5.0%) and other race/ethnicity (5.5%) students were more likely than white students (1.2%) to have been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant, with an overall prevalence rate of 2.2%.

Body Weight – overweight

	<i>At risk for becoming overweight*</i>			<i>Overweight*</i>			<i>Thought they were overweight</i>		
<i>Grade</i>	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	8.2% (7.0-9.4)	4.1% (2.7-5.6)	11.9% (10.0-13.9)	4.8% (3.8-5.9)	4.1% (2.5-5.7)	5.5% (4.0-6.9)	24.1% (22.1-26.0)	26.6% (23.6-29.7)	21.7% (19.2-24.2)
10th	9.9% (8.6-11.3)	6.8% (5.6-8.1)	12.9% (10.6-15.2)	8.1% (6.8-9.4)	3.6% (2.3-4.9)	12.4% (10.2-14.6)	23.6% (21.8-25.5)	28.3% (25.6-31.0)	19.2% (16.7-21.7)
11th	8.3% (7.3-9.2)	5.6% (4.4-6.8)	11.1% (9.6-12.6)	5.8% (4.8-6.8)	***	9.8% (8.1-11.6)	25.7% (24.0-27.4)	28.0% (25.6-30.5)	23.2% (20.8-25.6)
12th	7.1% (5.7-8.5)	3.5% (2.2-4.9)	10.5% (8.1-13.0)	2.4% (1.5-3.2)	***	4.0% (2.4-5.6)	19.0% (16.8-21.3)	25.9% (22.5-29.4)	12.4% (9.6-15.2)
Race/Ethnicity									
White	7.2% (6.6-7.9)	***	***	3.7% (3.2-4.2)	***	***	20.9% (19.9-22.0)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	10.1% (8.2-11.9)	***	***	15.6% (12.8-18.4)	***	***	29.3% (26.2-32.4)	***	***
Other	14.7% (12.1-17.2)	***	***	6.1% (4.5-7.7)	***	***	31.4% (28.2-34.6)	***	***
Total	8.4% (7.8-9.0)	5.0% (4.4-5.7)	11.6% (10.6-12.7)	5.3% (4.8-5.8)	2.6% (2.0-3.2)	7.9% (7.0-8.8)	23.1% (22.1-24.1)	27.2% (25.8-28.7)	19.1% (17.8-20.4)
Colorado	10.3%	10.3%	10.3%	9.8%	6.6%	12.8%	24.0%	29.1%	19.5%
U.S.	15.7%	15.5%	15.8%	13.1%	10.0%	16.0%	31.5%	38.1%	25.1%

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

Summary...

Obesity is on the rise throughout the U.S., increasing the risk for numerous chronic illnesses, such as diabetes and hypertension. Obesity is second only to tobacco as the leading preventable cause of death and illness.¹⁵

One in 12 students (8.4%) was at risk for becoming overweight, and that rate was higher for males (11.6%) than it was for females (5.0%). One in 18 students (5.3%) was overweight, and that rate was also higher for males (7.9%) than it was for females (2.6%). These rates, however, were well below the U.S. rates for those being overweight and at risk for being overweight. Hispanic/Latino students (15.6%) were more likely than white students (3.7%) to be overweight.

More than one out of four female students (27.2%) thought they were overweight. The overall prevalence rate was 23.1%. Hispanic/Latino (29.3%) and other race/ethnicity (31.4%) students were more likely than white students (20.9%) to think they were overweight.

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>		
<i>Grade</i>	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	35.5% (33.3-37.6)	44.2% (40.9-47.5)	27.4% (24.7-30.1)	59.6% (57.4-61.7)	63.9% (60.9-67.0)	55.5% (52.6-58.5)	28.6% (26.5-30.6)	36.3% (33.1-39.6)	21.3% (18.8-23.9)
10th	33.6% (31.5-35.7)	50.0% (46.8-53.2)	18.1% (15.5-20.6)	57.9% (55.7-60.2)	67.8% (64.7-70.8)	48.6% (45.4-51.9)	34.8% (32.7-36.8)	49.3% (46.1-52.5)	20.9% (18.4-23.3)
11th	40.8% (38.8-42.8)	53.6% (50.8-56.5)	27.2% (24.7-29.8)	53.4% (51.3-55.4)	66.5% (63.7-69.2)	39.5% (36.4-42.6)	37.0% (35.1-39.0)	52.3% (49.5-55.1)	20.8% (18.6-23.1)
12th	30.3% (27.6-33.0)	46.5% (42.5-50.6)	14.8% (11.8-17.8)	48.4% (45.5-51.4)	63.8% (60.0-67.6)	33.7% (29.7-37.8)	32.4% (29.7-35.1)	52.7% (48.6-56.7)	12.9% (10.1-15.8)
Race/ Ethnicity									
White	34.1% (32.9-35.4)	***	***	55.3% (53.9-56.7)	***	***	32.9% (31.6-34.1)	***	***
Hispanic/ Latino	37.0% (33.6-40.4)	***	***	49.0% (45.5-52.5)	***	***	32.0% (28.6-35.3)	***	***
Other	40.3% (36.9-43.7)	***	***	59.5% (55.9-63.1)	***	***	38.0% (34.7-41.3)	***	***
Total	35.0% (33.9-36.2)	48.6% (47.0-50.3)	21.8% (20.4-23.1)	54.9% (53.7-56.1)	65.5% (63.9-67.1)	44.5% (42.8-46.2)	33.2% (32.1-34.3)	47.7% (46.1-49.4)	19.0% (17.7-20.3)
Colorado	41.0%	58.6%	25.0%	64.5%	75.1%	54.8%	37.0%	50.7%	23.9%
U.S.	45.6%	61.7%	29.9%	60.0%	67.4%	52.9%	40.7%	54.8%	26.8%

* During the 30 days preceding the survey

Summary...

The overall prevalence rate for attempting weight loss was 35.0%, and that rate was higher among females (48.6%) than it was for among males (21.8%). More than half of the students (54.9%) exercised to lose weight or avoid gaining weight. One-third of students (33.2%) ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to avoid weight gain. That rate was also higher for females (47.7%) than it was for males (19.0%).

Body Weight – unhealthy weight loss practices

	<i>Fasting 24 hours or more to lose weight or avoid gaining weight*</i>			<i>Took diet pills, powders, or liquids to lose weight or avoid gaining weight†</i>			<i>Vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or avoid gaining weight*</i>		
<i>Grade</i>	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	8.0% (6.7-9.4)	10.0% (7.8-12.2)	6.2% (4.5-7.9)	3.6% (2.7-4.5)	***	4.9% (3.5-6.3)	3.3% (2.5-4.2)	4.2% (2.8-5.5)	***
10th	9.1% (7.9-10.3)	13.4% (11.4-15.5)	5.0% (3.7-6.2)	3.7% (3.0-4.5)	3.4% (2.3-4.4)	4.1% (2.9-5.2)	4.3% (3.4-5.2)	8.1% (6.4-9.8)	***
11th	10.4% (9.1-11.8)	14.4% (12.2-16.6)	6.3% (4.7-7.8)	3.6% (2.8-4.5)	4.9% (3.7-6.1)	***	5.1% (4.1-6.1)	5.1% (3.8-6.4)	5.1% (3.7-6.5)
12th	8.7% (7.1-10.4)	11.6% (8.8-14.4)	6.0% (4.1-7.9)	4.7% (3.6-5.8)	5.2% (3.7-6.7)	4.3% (2.6-6.0)	5.7% (4.4-7.0)	8.5% (6.2-10.8)	***
Race/Ethnicity									
White	8.5% (7.7-9.2)	***	***	3.5% (3.0-3.9)	***	***	3.7% (3.2-4.3)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	6.3% (4.5-8.0)	***	***	4.3% (2.9-5.8)	***	***	4.5% (3.1-5.9)	***	***
Other	16.2% (13.6-18.7)	***	***	6.5% (4.6-8.3)	***	***	10.2% (8.2-12.2)	***	***
Total									
Total	9.1% (8.4-9.8)	12.4% (11.2-13.5)	5.8% (5.0-6.7)	3.9% (3.5-4.4)	3.9% (3.3-4.5)	3.9% (3.2-4.6)	4.6% (4.1-5.1)	6.5% (5.6-7.3)	2.7% (2.2-3.3)
Colorado	8.9%	12.0%	5.9%	4.7%	4.5%	4.9%	3.6%	5.2%	2.0%
U.S.	12.3%	17.0%	7.6%	6.3%	8.1%	4.6%	4.5%	6.2%	2.8%

* During the 30 days preceding the survey

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

Summary...

Unhealthy weight control practices, such as fasting, vomiting, and taking diet pills or laxatives, can contribute to abnormal physical and psychological development.¹⁶ These three unhealthy weight control methods were more common among females than among males, both nationally and in BVSD.

Nearly one out of ten students (9.1%) had fasted for 24 hours or more to lose weight or avoid gaining weight; 12.4% of females had done so, compared to 5.8% of males. Other race/ethnicity students (16.2%) were more likely than white (8.5%) and Hispanic/Latino (6.3%) students to have engaged in this weight loss practice.

Less than 1 out of 25 students (3.9%) had used diet pills, powders, or liquids to lose weight or avoid gaining weight. Females (6.5%) were at a higher rate than males (2.7%) for having used laxatives or vomiting to lose weight or avoid gaining weight, with an overall prevalence rate of 4.6%. Other race/ethnicity students were more likely than white and Hispanic/Latino students to have used laxatives or vomiting for weight loss (10.2%, 3.7%, and 4.5%, respectively).

Physical Activity

	<i>Participated in vigorous physical activity*</i>			<i>Participated in moderate physical activity †</i>			<i>Played on one or more sports teams‡</i>		
<i>Grade</i>	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	75.5% (73.5-77.4)	74.9% (71.9-77.9)	76.0% (73.4-78.6)	37.9% (35.7-40.0)	33.9% (30.7-37.0)	41.5% (38.6-44.5)	67.0% (65.0-69.1)	65.9% (62.7-69.1)	68.1% (65.4-70.9)
10th	70.0% (67.9-72.0)	59.8% (56.7-62.9)	79.6% (77.0-82.3)	36.5% (34.4-38.7)	33.5% (30.5-36.4)	39.4% (36.3-42.6)	61.7% (59.5-64.0)	55.4% (52.2-58.6)	67.8% (64.8-70.9)
11th	61.1% (59.2-63.1)	58.6% (55.9-61.4)	63.8% (61.0-66.7)	31.3% (29.4-33.2)	33.6% (31.0-36.2)	28.8% (26.1-31.5)	56.4% (54.4-58.4)	58.3% (55.5-61.1)	54.4% (51.5-57.3)
12th	60.3% (57.5-63.1)	54.0% (50.0-58.0)	66.4% (62.4-70.4)	28.7% (26.1-31.3)	25.2% (21.9-28.5)	32.2% (28.2-36.1)	53.4% (50.6-56.3)	48.3% (44.3-52.2)	58.4% (54.4-62.5)
Race/Ethnicity									
White	68.8% (67.6-70.1)	***	***	35.1% (33.8-36.3)	***	***	63.0% (61.7-64.3)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	57.3% (54.0-60.7)	***	***	27.3% (24.4-30.3)	***	***	43.9% (40.4-47.4)	***	***
Other	62.2% (58.8-65.7)	***	***	31.6% (28.3-34.9)	***	***	54.2% (50.7-57.7)	***	***
Total	66.8% (65.7-67.9)	61.8% (60.1-63.4)	71.7% (70.1-73.2)	33.6% (32.5-34.7)	31.5% (30.0-33.1)	35.7% (34.1-37.3)	59.7% (58.5-60.8)	56.9% (55.3-58.6)	62.4% (60.8-64.0)
Colorado	70.1%	62.0%	78.2%	29.5%	25.9%	32.6%	61.2%	57.8%	65.0%
U.S.	64.1%	55.9%	72.3%	26.5%	24.2%	28.7%	56.0%	50.2%	61.8%

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

† For at least 30 minutes on 5 or more of the 7 days preceding the survey

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

Summary...

Exercise contributes to maintaining a healthy weight and preventing many chronic diseases. Two out of three students (66.8%) were participating in vigorous physical activity, and that rate was higher for males (71.7%) than it was for females (61.8%). A higher rate for this behavior was seen in 9th grade students (75.5%) than in upper grade levels.

One-third of the students (33.6%) participated in moderate exercise, and that rate was also higher for males (35.7%) than it was for females (31.5%). One out of six students (59.7%) played on one or more sports teams.

Health Status and Rest

Grade	Describe health as fair or poor			Got enough sleep*			Currently have asthma		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9 th	6.4% (5.3-7.5)	7.6% (5.9-9.3)	5.3% (3.8-6.8)	7.0% (5.7-8.2)	5.6% (4.0-7.3)	8.2% (6.4-9.9)	14.6% (13.0-16.2)	13.5% (11.2-15.8)	15.6% (13.4-17.9)
10 th	6.7% (5.4-7.9)	7.6% (5.6-9.5)	5.8% (4.3-7.4)	5.7% (4.6-6.8)	2.5% (1.4-3.7)	8.7% (6.9-10.6)	14.2% (12.6-15.8)	12.7% (10.5-14.9)	15.7% (13.3-18.0)
11 th	6.7% (5.6-7.9)	6.9% (5.2-8.6)	6.6% (5.0-8.1)	6.3% (5.2-7.4)	3.2% (2.4-4.0)	9.6% (7.6-11.6)	15.9% (14.3-17.5)	15.0% (12.9-17.1)	16.9% (14.6-19.3)
12 th	6.5% (5.3-7.8)	5.9% (4.3-7.5)	7.2% (5.1-9.2)	3.9% (2.9-5.0)	3.1% (1.7-4.5)	4.7% (3.3-6.2)	18.7% (16.4-21.0)	20.0% (16.9-23.1)	17.4% (13.9-20.9)
Race/ Ethnicity									
White	4.6% (4.0-5.1)	***	***	5.0% (4.4-5.6)	***	***	16.5% (15.5-17.6)	***	***
Hispanic/ Latino	16.2% (13.6-18.8)	***	***	9.7% (7.6-11.9)	***	***	10.9% (8.6-13.1)	***	***
Other	9.3% (7.1-11.5)	***	***	5.8% (4.2-7.4)	***	***	16.4% (13.7-19.1)	***	***
Total	6.6% (6.0-7.2)	7.0% (6.1-7.9)	6.2% (5.4-7.0)	5.7% (5.2-6.3)	3.6% (2.9-4.2)	7.8% (6.9-8.7)	15.9% (15.0-16.8)	15.3% (14.1-16.6)	16.4% (15.1-17.7)
Colorado	7.2%	9.5%	5.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	15.9%	16.8%	15.3%
U.S.	8.3%	9.6%	7.1%	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.5%	14.7%	14.3%

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

Summary...

One out of 15 students (6.6%) described their health as being fair or poor. Hispanic/Latino students (16.2%) were more than three times as likely as white students (4.6%) to describe their health as being fair or poor.

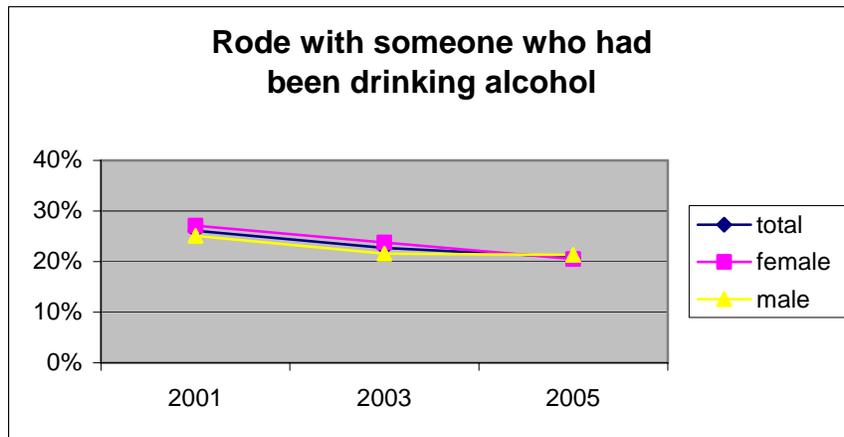
Only 1 out of 18 students (5.7%) reported getting enough sleep on all seven of the seven days preceding the survey. Females (3.6%) were less likely than males (7.8%), and white students (5.0%) were less likely than Hispanic/Latino students (9.7%) to get enough sleep. Nearly one out of six students (15.9%) currently had asthma.

Trends in BVSD

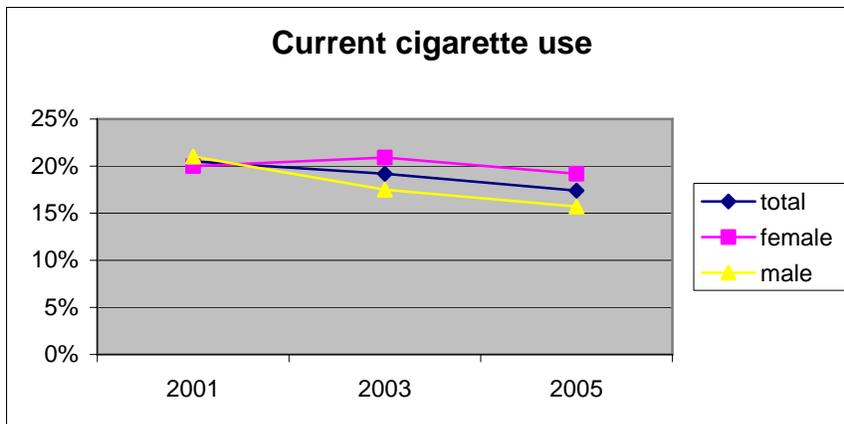
Building on past YRBS administrations in 2001 and 2003, the 2005 YRBS data for BVSD provided an opportunity to start looking at trends. The community has embarked on a long-term effort to address complex and interrelated behaviors, aiming for normative change; therefore, it is not surprising that there was little overall substantive change. The focus, thus far, has been primarily on strategic planning, community mobilization, and coordination of efforts; however, steady progress is apparent in a few areas where there has been focused effort since the 2001 YRBS. Looking at trends also provides an opportunity to identify areas where the data reveal increases in risky behaviors.

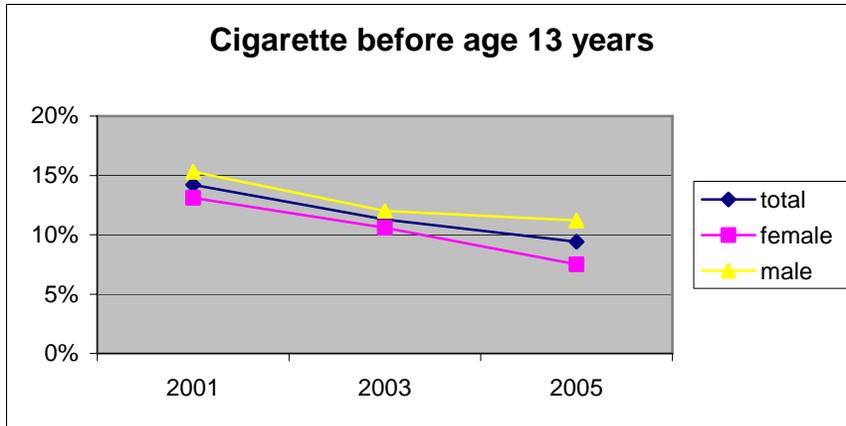
Highlights from the trend data include:

- ❖ The percentage of students who rode in a car driven by someone who had been drinking has decreased from 26.1% in 2001 to 20.9% in 2005.

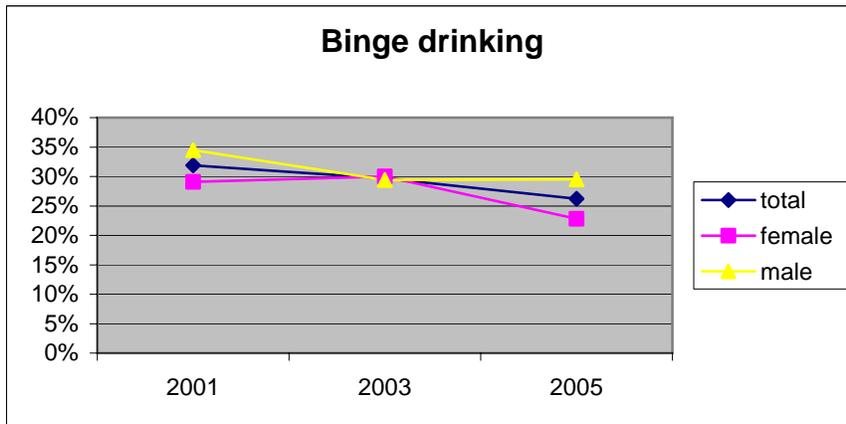


- ❖ Cigarette smoking, including early initiation of smoking, has shown a steady decline since 2001.

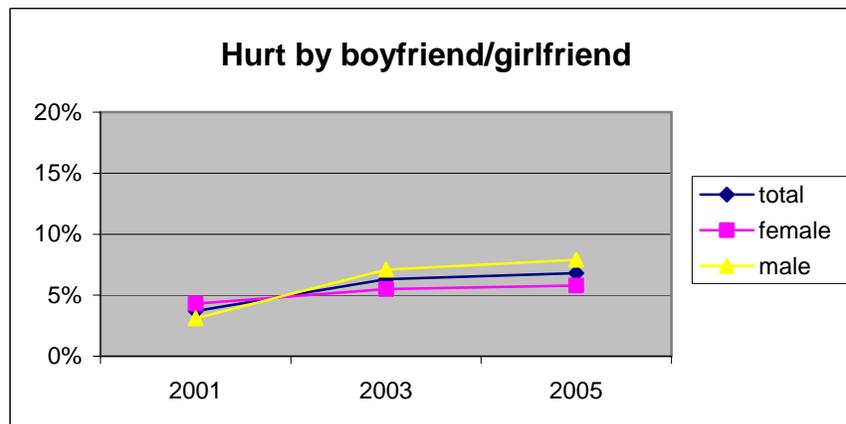




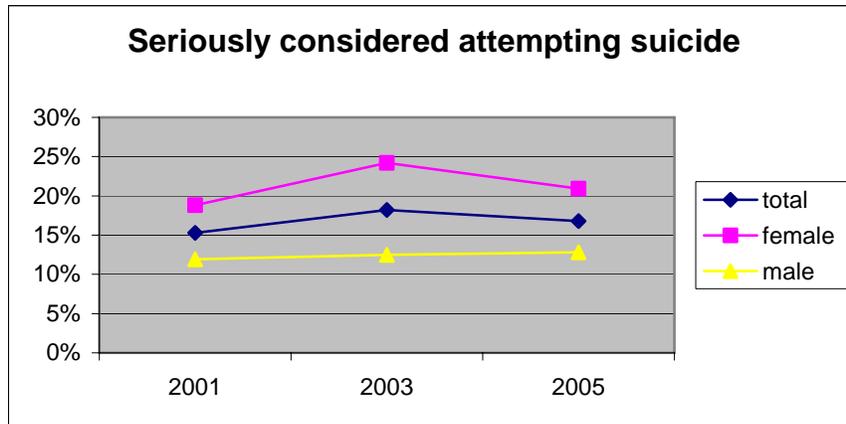
- ❖ Binge drinking (five or more drinks within a couple of hours at least once during the past 30 days) has decreased from 31.9% in 2001 to 26.2% in 2005.



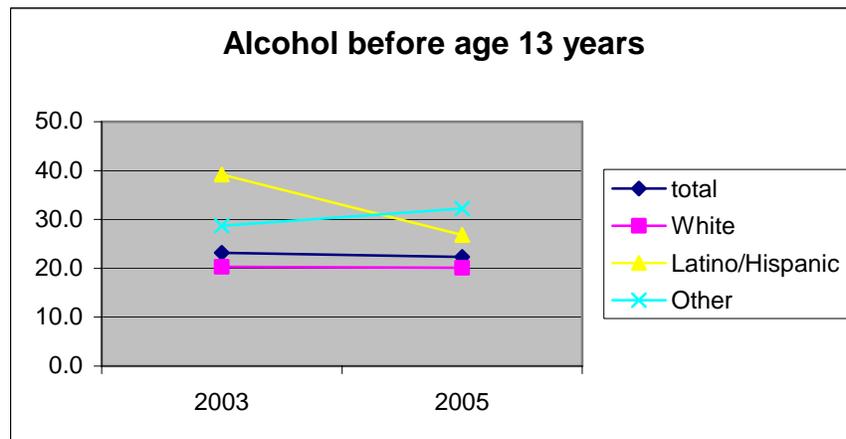
- ❖ Dating violence has increased from 2001 to 2005 – the percentage of students who have been hurt by their boyfriend/girlfriend rose from 3.7% to 6.8%



- ❖ Mental health issues continue to affect a large segment of the student population.



- ❖ The disparities between white and Hispanic/Latino students have decreased across a broad range of behaviors from 2003 to 2005. This is just one example:



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- ¹ Anderson RN, Smith BL. Deaths: Leading Causes for 2001. Hyattsville, MD: National Vital Statistics Reports, National Center for Health Statistics; 52(9); 2003. [Anderson RN, Smith BL. Deaths: leading causes for 2001. National Vital Statistics Report 2003;52(9):1-86.]
- ² Health Statistics Section. Colorado births and deaths 2002. Denver, CO: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. http://www.cdphc.state.co.us/hs/vs/2002/Colorado_2002.pdf.
- ³ CDC, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars/>.
- ⁴ CDC, Tobacco Information and Prevention Source: <http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/issue.htm>.
- ⁵ CDC, Tobacco Information and Prevention Source: http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/aag/pdf/aag_osh2004.pdf.
- ⁶ Grunbaum JA, Kann L, Kinchen S, et al. [Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2003](#) *Morbidity & Mortality Weekly Report* 2004;53(SS-2):1–29.
- ⁷ CDC, Alcohol and Public Health, “General Alcohol Information”, http://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/factsheets/general_information.htm
- ⁸ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Preventing Tobacco Use Among Young People: A Report of the Surgeon General. Atlanta, Georgia: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health; 1994.
- ⁹ Hawkins, JD, Catalano, RF, and Miller, JY. Risk and Protective Factors for Alcohol and Other Drug Problems in Adolescence and Early Adulthood: Implications for Substance Abuse Prevention. *Psychological Bulletin*; 112: 64-105; 1992.
- ¹⁰ The National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, Malignant Neglect: Substance Abuse and America’s Schools, September, 2001.
- ¹¹ CDC, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Sexual Violence: Fact Sheet, <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/factsheets/svfacts.htm>
- ¹² American Psychiatric Association. Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition. Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Association; 1994.
- ¹³ Hawkins, JD, Catalano, RF, and Miller, JY. Risk and Protective Factors for Alcohol and Other Drug Problems in Adolescence and Early Adulthood: Implications for Substance Abuse Prevention. *Psychological Bulletin*; 112: 64-105; 1992.
- ¹⁴ CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Healthy Youth: Sexual Behaviors, <http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/sexualbehaviors/index.htm>.
- ¹⁵ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. The Surgeon General’s call to action to prevent and decrease overweight and obesity. [Rockville, MD]: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Office of the Surgeon General; [2001]. Available from: U.S. GPO, Washington.
- ¹⁶ Neumark-Sztainer D, Hannan PJ. Weight-related behaviors among adolescent girls and boys. *Archives of Pediatric and Adolescent Medicine* 2000; 154:569-577.
- ¹⁷ Advocates for Youth. *GLBTQ Youth: At Risk and Underserved*. Washington, DC. 2003
- ¹⁸ Ryan C, Futterman D. *Lesbian and Gay Youth: Care and Counseling*. [Adolescent Medicine State-of-the-Art Reviews; v.8, no. 2] Philadelphia: Hanley & Belfus, 1997.
- ¹⁹ United States Department of Health and Human Services. *Healthy People 2010*. Washington, DC. 2000.
- ²⁰ Kosciw JG, Cullen MK. *The School-Related Experiences of Our Nation’s Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Youth: The GLSEN 2001 National School Climate Survey*. New York: GLSEN, 2001.
- ²¹ Garofalo R *et al.* The association between health risk behaviors and sexual orientation among a school-based sample of adolescents. *Pediatrics* 1998; 101:895-902.

