



**2005**  
**Youth Risk**  
**Behavior Survey**  
**for**  
**St. Vrain 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 only be available online in order to provide access to all three Boulder County YRBS data reports in one location (i.e. Boulder Valley School District, St. Vrain Valley School District, and a combined Boulder County report).

Trend analysis is not included in the 2005 YRBS data report for St. Vrain Valley School District (SVVSD). While it may be informative to compare the 2003 and 2005 data, two data points do not establish a trend. It is interesting to note that overall, there was no substantive change in the data. The community has embarked on a long-term effort to address complex and interrelated behaviors, aiming for normative change. The focus thus far has been primarily on strategic planning, community mobilization, and coordination of efforts. Therefore, this finding is not surprising. Continued monitoring of these behaviors will allow trend analysis in future years.

In addition to the general analysis of data, the SVVSD data were analyzed by race/ethnicity. An additional analysis of the Boulder County data (Boulder Valley School District, or BVSD, and 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 was 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 Longmont, partnering with the St. Vrain Valley School District and Boulder County, took on a leadership role in the St. Vrain 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 100+ teens
- Focused conversations with parents and people who work with youth
- A community summit attend by 90+ community members
- Formation of work groups that are continuing to refine the priorities and action strategies identified during the community summit

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

## **Background: YRBS**

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

## **Methodology...**

### **Sample Selection Procedures**

Eight out of the nine SVVSD 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 4% of all SVVSD 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 59 SVVSD 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 1,456 students selected for participation in the survey. Of these, 79 students (5.4%) were excluded from participation because their parents withdrew them, or because the information packet mailed to the parents was returned as undeliverable. An additional 250 students selected for the sample (17.2%) 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 1,127, yielding a response rate of 77%. 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 response rate of 77% 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 SVVSD high school students (grades 9-12) for each specific behavior. Prevalence estimates have been replaced by \*\*\* where the numbers were too small to report or data analysis was not completed for the specified category. The 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 10<sup>th</sup> grade students, all Hispanic/Latino students, or all female students). The prevalence estimate for **all** SVVSD students can be found near the bottom of the table, just above the comparison between 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 6.1%, with a confidence interval of (5.2-7.0), the actual prevalence is most likely between 5.2% and 7.0%.

# Sample Data Table

Grade	<i>Rarely or never wore seatbelts*</i>			<i>Rarely or never wore bicycle helmets†</i>		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9 <sup>th</sup>	<b>7.7%</b> (6.6-8.8)	6.4% (4.9-7.9)	8.8% (7.2-10.5)	<b>74.1%</b> (72.4-75.8)	74.6% (72.4-76.8)	73.7% (71.2-76.2)
10 <sup>th</sup>	<b>5.8%</b> (4.4-7.2)	5.9% (3.9-7.8)	5.8% (3.9-7.6)	<b>78.4%</b> (75.8-81.0)	73.5% (69.1-77.9)	82.1% (78.9-85.3)
11 <sup>th</sup>	<b>8.2%</b> (6.7-9.8)	4.5% (2.8-6.3)	11.9% (9.3-14.4)	<b>73.0%</b> (70.2-75.9)	70.3% (65.8-74.8)	75.2% (71.5-78.9)
12 <sup>th</sup>	<b>8.0%</b> (6.2-9.8)	5.0% (3.0-7.0)	10.7% (7.9-13.6)	<b>74.4%</b> (71.0-77.7)	63.8% (58.3-69.3)	82.5% (78.4-86.5)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White	<b>5.0%</b> (4.3-5.8)	***	***	<b>70.4%</b> (68.7-72.0)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	<b>14.0%</b> (12.1-16.0)	***	***	<b>94.1%</b> (92.6-95.5)	***	***
Other	<b>9.6%</b> (6.8-12.4)	***	***	<b>68.6%</b> (64.1-73.0)	***	***
<b>Total</b>						
Total	<b>7.4%</b> (6.7-8.1)	<b>5.5%</b> (4.6-6.4)	<b>9.2%</b> (8.1-10.3)	<b>75.1%</b> (73.8-76.4)	<b>71.3%</b> (69.3-73.4)	<b>78.1%</b> (76.5-79.7)
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%

Confidence interval

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

Prevalence estimate for all SVVSD students

Prevalence estimate for all female students

Prevalence estimate for all male students

# Results for St. Vrain Valley School District

The following demographic information provides details on the 1,127 SVVSD high school students who participated in the 2005 Youth Risk Behavior Survey.

<i>Sample Size: 1,456</i>		<i>Response Rate: 77.4% (N =1,127 )</i>			
Sex		Grade		Race / Ethnicity	
<b>Female</b>	<b>50.5%</b>	<b>9<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>32.2%</b>	<b>American Indian</b>	<b>1.6%</b>
<b>Male</b>	<b>49.5%</b>	<b>10<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>20.8%</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>2.9%</b>
		<b>11<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>24.8%</b>	<b>Black or African American</b>	<b>1.6%</b>
		<b>12<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>22.0%</b>	<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	<b>21.7%</b>
				<b>White</b>	<b>69.1%</b>
				<b>Multiple races</b>	<b>3.1%</b>

The excellent overall response rate of 77% allowed for weighting of the data to represent all students in grades 9-12 at the eight 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 St. Vrain Valley School District.

<b>SVVSD Race/Ethnicity*</b>	
<b>American Indian</b>	<b>0.7%</b>
<b>Asian</b>	<b>2.6%</b>
<b>Black or African American</b>	<b>0.9%</b>
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	<b>21.6%</b>
<b>White</b>	<b>74.3%</b>

\*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>		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>
<b>9<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>7.7%</b> (6.6-8.8)	6.4% (4.9-7.9)	8.8% (7.2-10.5)	<b>74.1%</b> (72.4-75.8)	74.6% (72.4-76.8)	73.7% (71.2-76.2)
<b>10<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>5.8%</b> (4.4-7.2)	5.9% (3.9-7.8)	5.8% (3.9-7.6)	<b>78.4%</b> (75.8-81.0)	73.5% (69.1-77.9)	82.1% (78.9-85.3)
<b>11<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>8.2%</b> (6.7-9.8)	4.5% (2.8-6.3)	11.9% (9.3-14.4)	<b>73.0%</b> (70.2-75.9)	70.3% (65.8-74.8)	75.2% (71.5-78.9)
<b>12<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>8.0%</b> (6.2-9.8)	5.0% (3.0-7.0)	10.7% (7.9-13.6)	<b>74.4%</b> (71.0-77.7)	63.8% (58.3-69.3)	82.5% (78.4-86.5)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
<b>White</b>	<b>5.0%</b> (4.3-5.8)	***	***	<b>70.4%</b> (68.7-72.0)	***	***
<b>Hispanic/Latino</b>	<b>14.0%</b> (12.1-16.0)	***	***	<b>94.1%</b> (92.6-95.5)	***	***
<b>Other</b>	<b>9.6%</b> (6.8-12.4)	***	***	<b>68.6%</b> (64.1-73.0)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.4%</b> (6.7-8.1)	<b>5.5%</b> (4.6-6.4)	<b>9.2%</b> (8.1-10.3)	<b>75.1%</b> (73.8-76.4)	<b>71.3%</b> (69.3-73.4)	<b>78.1%</b> (76.5-79.7)
<b>Colorado</b>	7.6%	4.9%	10.5%	70.7%	66.6%	73.7%
<b>U.S.</b>	10.2%	7.8%	12.5%	83.4%	79.9%	86.1%

\* When riding in a car driven by someone else

† Among the 75% 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.<sup>1,2</sup> Basic safety precautions, such as wearing seatbelts and bicycle helmets, can help prevent unintentional injuries. More than 92% of SVVSD high school students regularly wore seatbelts when riding in a motor vehicle, and only 7.4% rarely or never wore seatbelts. More Hispanic/Latino (14.0%) and other race/ethnicity (9.6%) students rarely or never wore seatbelts than white students (5.0%).

Three out of four students had ridden a bicycle within the past year, yet only one-fourth of those students regularly wore a helmet. 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>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>
<b>9<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>28.5%</b> (26.6-30.3)	28.8% (26.4-31.3)	28.1% (25.5-30.7)	<b>4.2%</b> (3.5-5.0)	5.4% (4.1-6.8)	3.1% (2.4-3.7)
<b>10<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>18.8%</b> (16.4-21.1)	16.7% (13.7-19.7)	20.9% (17.3-24.5)	<b>6.5%</b> (4.9-8.1)	4.1% (2.4-5.8)	8.8% (6.1-11.5)
<b>11<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>28.7%</b> (26.1-31.2)	26.8% (23.3-30.3)	30.4% (26.8-34.1)	<b>13.6%</b> (11.6-15.6)	11.0% (8.4-13.6)	16.3% (13.2-19.4)
<b>12<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>23.9%</b> (21.3-26.6)	25.2% (21.3-29.2)	22.8% (19.0-26.5)	<b>14.8%</b> (12.6-17.1)	13.4% (10.3-16.5)	16.2% (12.9-19.5)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
<b>White</b>	<b>22.9%</b> (21.6-24.3)	***	***	<b>8.7%</b> (7.7-9.7)	***	***
<b>Hispanic/Latino</b>	<b>29.1%</b> (26.5-31.7)	***	***	<b>11.6%</b> (9.8-13.5)	***	***
<b>Other</b>	<b>29.0%</b> (24.9-33.1)	***	***	<b>9.2%</b> (6.6-11.8)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>24.9%</b> (23.8-26.1)	<b>24.2%</b> (22.6-25.9)	<b>25.6%</b> (23.9-27.3)	<b>9.4%</b> (8.5-10.2)	<b>8.1%</b> (7.0-9.2)	<b>10.6%</b> (9.3-11.9)
<b>Colorado</b>	26.9%	29.8%	24.0%	11.0%	11.9%	10.5%
<b>U.S.</b>	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.<sup>2,3</sup> The combination of alcohol and driving can be deadly, especially for inexperienced drivers.

One-fourth of students (24.9%) had ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol. Overall, there was not a significant difference between females (24.2%) and males (25.6%). Hispanic/Latino (29.1%) and other race/ethnicity students (29.0%) were more likely than white students (22.9%) to have ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol.

The prevalence rate for driving after drinking alcohol was 9.4%. This behavior was most common among 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> graders (13.6% and 14.8%, respectively), and it was also more common among males (10.6%) than females (8.1%). Hispanic/Latino students (11.6%) were more likely than white students (8.7%) to have 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 <sup>th</sup>	<b>39.4%</b> (37.5-41.3)	38.8% (36.3-41.4)	39.9% (37.1-42.8)	<b>14.4%</b> (13.1-15.8)	17.7% (15.6-19.8)	11.4% (9.7-13.2)	<b>3.5%</b> (2.7-4.3)	4.5% (3.2-5.8)	2.5% (1.5-3.5)
10 <sup>th</sup>	<b>50.9%</b> (47.8-54.0)	48.0% (43.9-52.2)	53.7% (49.3-58.1)	<b>16.4%</b> (14.1-18.7)	20.0% (16.5-23.5)	13.0% (9.9-16.1)	<b>6.6%</b> (5.0-8.2)	9.2% (6.7-11.8)	4.1% (2.2-6.0)
11 <sup>th</sup>	<b>58.6%</b> (55.9-61.4)	56.0% (51.9-60.1)	61.2% (57.4-65.1)	<b>25.9%</b> (23.3-28.5)	25.2% (21.6-28.7)	26.7% (23.0-30.4)	<b>10.3%</b> (8.6-12.0)	8.2% (6.0-10.5)	12.3% (9.7-15.0)
12 <sup>th</sup>	<b>61.8%</b> (58.9-64.7)	61.5% (57.3-65.7)	62.0% (57.8-66.3)	<b>23.4%</b> (20.6-26.1)	22.1% (18.2-25.9)	24.5% (20.6-28.4)	<b>13.4%</b> (11.2-15.6)	11.8% (8.8-14.8)	14.9% (11.6-18.1)
<b>Race/ Ethnicity</b>									
White	<b>49.8%</b> (48.2-51.4)	***	***	<b>18.1%</b> (16.8-19.4)	***	***	<b>8.3%</b> (7.3-9.2)	***	***
Hispanic/ Latino	<b>65.6%</b> (62.9-68.4)	***	***	<b>24.7%</b> (22.1-27.3)	***	***	<b>7.3%</b> (5.7-8.9)	***	***
Other	<b>35.4%</b> (30.8-39.9)	***	***	<b>19.6%</b> (15.8-23.4)	***	***	<b>8.6%</b> (5.8-11.3)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>51.9%</b> (50.6-53.2)	<b>50.3%</b> (48.4-52.2)	<b>53.5%</b> (51.5-55.4)	<b>19.6%</b> (18.5-20.7)	<b>21.1%</b> (19.5-22.7)	<b>18.2%</b> (16.7-19.8)	<b>8.1%</b> (7.3-8.8)	<b>8.2%</b> (7.1-9.3)	<b>7.9%</b> (6.8-9.0)
<b>Colorado</b>	48.8%	47.8%	49.7%	18.7%	18.0%	19.3%	6.4%	6.2%	6.6%
<b>U.S.</b>	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.<sup>4</sup>

More than half of SVVSD students (51.9%) had ever smoked a cigarette. Rates were higher for upper grades than for lower grades; 61.8% of 12<sup>th</sup> grade students had smoked a cigarette, while 39.4% of 9<sup>th</sup> grade students had done so. Hispanic/Latino students (65.6%) were more likely than white (49.8%) or other race/ethnicity (35.4%) students to have ever smoked cigarettes.

One out of 5 students (19.6%) smoked 1 or more cigarettes during the 30 days preceding the survey. White students (18.1%) were less likely than Hispanic/Latino students (24.7%) to be current smokers. Less than 1 out of 12 students (8.1%) 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 <sup>th</sup>	7.4% (6.2-8.6)	3.8% (2.7-4.8)	10.8% (8.7-12.8)	12.0% (10.7-13.4)	9.7% (8.0-11.4)	14.1% (12.1-16.2)	21.4% (19.8-23.1)	21.2% (19.0-23.5)	21.7% (19.1-24.2)
10 <sup>th</sup>	11.1% (9.1-13.1)	8.6% (6.3-10.9)	13.7% (10.5-16.9)	21.8% (19.3-24.4)	20.7% (17.2-24.2)	23.0% (19.2-26.8)	32.6% (29.8-35.5)	31.5% (27.6-35.4)	33.8% (29.6-37.9)
11 <sup>th</sup>	12.9% (11.0-14.8)	2.9% (1.6-4.2)	23.0% (19.7-26.3)	27.7% (25.2-30.3)	17.1% (14.0-20.3)	38.3% (34.4-42.1)	39.1% (36.3-41.9)	30.1% (26.3-33.9)	48.2% (44.2-52.2)
12 <sup>th</sup>	11.1% (9.2-13.1)	6.0% (3.9-8.1)	15.9% (12.7-19.0)	24.4% (21.7-27.2)	16.4% (13.1-19.6)	31.9% (27.8-36.0)	38.1% (35.1-41.2)	29.4% (25.2-33.5)	45.9% (41.5-50.3)
<b>Race/ Ethnicity</b>									
White	11.7% (10.6-12.8)	***	***	22.2% (20.8-23.6)	***	***	32.8% (31.2-34.3)	***	***
Hispanic/ Latino	7.9% (6.2-9.6)	***	***	18.1% (15.8-20.3)	***	***	32.3% (29.5-35.1)	***	***
Other	8.2% (5.6-10.7)	***	***	19.9% (15.9-23.9)	***	***	28.9% (24.5-33.3)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.5%</b> (9.7-11.4)	<b>5.4%</b> (4.5-6.2)	<b>15.5%</b> (14.1-17.0)	<b>21.1%</b> (20.0-22.3)	<b>15.9%</b> (14.5-17.4)	<b>26.1%</b> (24.4-27.8)	<b>32.3%</b> (31.0-33.6)	<b>27.9%</b> (26.2-29.7)	<b>36.4%</b> (34.5-38.3)
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.<sup>5</sup> Current use of smokeless tobacco was more prevalent among male students (15.5%) than it was among female students (5.4%), with an overall prevalence rate of 10.5%. Hispanic/Latino students (7.9%) were less likely than white students (11.7%) to have used smokeless tobacco.

Cigar smoking was also more prevalent among male students (26.1%) than it was among female students (15.9%), with an overall prevalence rate of 21.1%. Males in 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grades (38.3% and 31.9%, respectively) had a significantly higher rate of cigar use than 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> grade males (14.1% and 23.0%, respectively).

Current tobacco use in any form was also more prevalent among males (36.4%) than it was among females (27.9%). Nearly one-third of all students currently used tobacco; the overall prevalence rate was 32.3%.

## 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>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>
<b>9<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>90.6%</b> (89.4-91.8)	94.7% (93.4-95.9)	86.7% (84.7-88.8)	<b>79.5%</b> (77.9-81.1)	83.6% (81.5-85.8)	75.5% (73.1-78.0)	<b>94.3%</b> (93.3-95.3)	97.3% (96.2-98.3)	91.6% (89.9-93.3)
<b>10<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>90.8%</b> (89.2-92.4)	90.7% (88.6-92.8)	90.9% (88.4-93.3)	<b>74.6%</b> (72.0-77.2)	74.3% (70.6-77.9)	75.0% (71.2-78.8)	<b>92.7%</b> (91.1-94.3)	93.6% (91.4-95.7)	91.8% (89.4-94.2)
<b>11<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>91.4%</b> (89.8-93.1)	96.1% (94.3-97.8)	86.7% (84.0-89.4)	<b>59.2%</b> (56.4-62.0)	67.1% (63.2-70.9)	51.5% (47.5-55.4)	<b>88.3%</b> (86.5-90.2)	92.4% (90.1-94.6)	84.3% (81.4-87.2)
<b>12<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>92.9%</b> (91.2-94.5)	93.7% (91.5-95.9)	92.1% (89.8-94.4)	<b>58.3%</b> (55.2-61.4)	66.8% (62.6-71.0)	50.4% (46.1-54.8)	<b>83.1%</b> (80.7-85.5)	85.6% (82.3-88.9)	80.8% (77.3-84.3)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
<b>White</b>	<b>94.1%</b> (93.3-94.8)	***	***	<b>68.1%</b> (66.6-69.6)	***	***	<b>89.7%</b> (88.6-90.8)	***	***
<b>Hispanic/Latino</b>	<b>82.0%</b> (79.8-84.2)	***	***	<b>73.9%</b> (71.3-76.5)	***	***	<b>92.0%</b> (90.5-93.5)	***	***
<b>Other</b>	<b>92.3%</b> (89.8-94.7)	***	***	<b>60.4%</b> (55.8-65.0)	***	***	<b>87.5%</b> (84.3-90.6)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>91.3%</b> (90.6-92.1)	<b>93.7%</b> (92.8-94.6)	<b>89.0%</b> (87.8-90.2)	<b>68.7%</b> (67.5-70.0)	<b>73.5%</b> (71.7-75.2)	<b>64.1%</b> (62.3-66.0)	<b>90.0%</b> (89.2-90.9)	<b>92.6%</b> (91.5-93.7)	<b>87.6%</b> (86.3-88.9)
<b>Colorado</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>U.S.</b>	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 (91.3%) believed that smoking was harmful, and white students (94.1%) were more likely than Hispanic/Latino (82.0%) to share that belief. While more than two-thirds of students thought it was wrong for someone their age to smoke, that number decreased by grade level – from 79.5% among 9<sup>th</sup> graders to 58.3% among 12<sup>th</sup> graders. Likewise, the percentage of students who thought their parents felt it was wrong for them to smoke decreased by grade level, from 94.3% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders to 83.1% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders.

Females (93.7%) were more likely than males (89.0%) to believe that smoking was harmful, that it was wrong for someone their age to smoke (73.5% vs. 64.1%), and that their parents felt it was wrong for them to smoke (92.6% vs. 87.6%). Hispanic/Latino students (82.0%) were less likely than white students (94.1%) to believe that smoking was harmful, yet they were also more likely to believe that it was wrong for someone their age to smoke (73.9% vs. 68.1%).

# Alcohol Use

Grade	Lifetime alcohol use*			Current alcohol use†			Binge drinking‡		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9 <sup>th</sup>	<b>65.2%</b> (63.4-67.1)	65.2% (62.8-67.6)	65.2% (62.3-68.1)	<b>34.6%</b> (32.7-36.5)	37.4% (34.8-40.0)	32.0% (29.2-34.8)	<b>18.8%</b> (17.3-20.4)	22.7% (20.4-25.1)	15.2% (13.0-17.3)
10 <sup>th</sup>	<b>75.7%</b> (73.3-78.2)	79.9% (76.5-83.4)	72.0% (68.3-75.7)	<b>46.4%</b> (43.3-49.5)	48.6% (44.3-52.9)	44.2% (39.7-48.6)	<b>29.3%</b> (26.5-32.2)	31.9% (28.0-35.7)	26.8% (22.8-30.9)
11 <sup>th</sup>	<b>78.2%</b> (75.7-80.7)	79.6% (76.0-83.2)	76.9% (73.4-80.4)	<b>53.2%</b> (50.3-56.1)	54.8% (50.6-59.0)	51.5% (47.3-55.6)	<b>36.2%</b> (33.4-39.0)	31.7% (27.8-35.6)	40.8% (36.7-44.8)
12 <sup>th</sup>	<b>85.0%</b> (82.8-87.2)	87.1% (84.1-90.1)	83.0% (79.7-86.3)	<b>53.1%</b> (49.9-56.2)	50.5% (46.1-55.0)	55.5% (51.5-59.9)	<b>37.9%</b> (34.8-40.9)	35.6% (31.4-39.9)	40.0% (35.6-44.4)
<b>Race/ Ethnicity</b>									
White	<b>75.7%</b> (74.4-77.1)	***	***	<b>47.2%</b> (45.6-48.9)	***	***	<b>30.8%</b> (29.2-32.3)	***	***
Hispanic/ Latino	<b>77.2%</b> (74.6-79.7)	***	***	<b>46.3%</b> (43.3-49.4)	***	***	<b>31.0%</b> (28.2-33.7)	***	***
Other	<b>70.8%</b> (66.6-74.9)	***	***	<b>37.7%</b> (32.9-42.4)	***	***	<b>21.5%</b> (17.6-25.3)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>75.6%</b> (74.5-76.8)	<b>77.5%</b> (75.9-79.1)	<b>73.9%</b> (72.2-75.5)	<b>46.2%</b> (44.8-47.5)	<b>47.5%</b> (45.5-49.4)	<b>44.9%</b> (42.9-46.9)	<b>29.9%</b> (28.6-31.2)	<b>30.1%</b> (28.3-31.9)	<b>29.7%</b> (27.8-31.5)
<b>Colorado</b>	75.9%	77.6%	75.0%	47.4%	49.4%	45.8%	30.6%	33.4%	27.9%
<b>U.S.</b>	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.<sup>6,7</sup> More than 70% of students had tried alcohol. The prevalence of lifetime alcohol use increased with grade level; 85.0% of 12<sup>th</sup> 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; 53.1% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders had used alcohol in the 30 days preceding the survey, and 37.9% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders had engaged in binge drinking. Overall prevalence rates for current alcohol use and binge drinking were 46.2% and 29.9%, respectively.

# Perceptions and Beliefs – alcohol

Grade	Drinking 1 or 2 drinks per day is moderate or great risk			Wrong or very wrong for someone your age to drink			Parents feel it is wrong or very wrong for you to drink		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9 <sup>th</sup>	<b>65.3%</b> (63.4-67.2)	76.0% (73.8-78.2)	55.3% (52.4-58.2)	<b>70.3%</b> (68.5-72.2)	71.5% (69.0-73.9)	69.3% (66.5-72.0)	<b>84.8%</b> (83.2-86.3)	86.8% (84.8-88.8)	82.9% (80.5-85.2)
10 <sup>th</sup>	<b>62.8%</b> (59.9-65.7)	67.7% (64.0-71.5)	57.9% (53.6-62.3)	<b>58.5%</b> (55.5-61.5)	64.5% (60.5-68.5)	52.4% (48.1-56.7)	<b>85.3%</b> (83.2-87.4)	84.1% (81.0-87.1)	86.5% (83.5-89.5)
11 <sup>th</sup>	<b>64.3%</b> (61.6-67.0)	72.5% (68.9-76.0)	56.2% (52.2-60.2)	<b>56.1%</b> (53.3-58.9)	57.3% (53.3-61.4)	54.9% (50.9-58.8)	<b>81.5%</b> (79.3-83.6)	84.5% (81.6-87.5)	78.3% (75.1-81.5)
12 <sup>th</sup>	<b>61.8%</b> (58.8-64.8)	69.5% (65.5-73.5)	54.6% (50.2-59.0)	<b>55.9%</b> (52.8-59.0)	62.5% (58.2-66.7)	49.8% (45.5-54.1)	<b>73.5%</b> (70.8-76.3)	78.9% (75.3-82.5)	68.6% (64.5-72.7)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White	<b>62.8%</b> (61.2-64.4)	***	***	<b>58.0%</b> (56.4-59.7)	***	***	<b>81.4%</b> (80.1-82.7)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	<b>63.0%</b> (60.2-65.8)	***	***	<b>68.8%</b> (66.1-71.5)	***	***	<b>82.8%</b> (80.6-85.0)	***	***
Other	<b>70.7%</b> (66.5-74.9)	***	***	<b>60.0%</b> (55.4-64.5)	***	***	<b>80.5%</b> (76.9-84.0)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>63.7%</b> (62.3-65.0)	<b>71.5%</b> (69.8-73.2)	<b>56.1%</b> (54.1-58.0)	<b>60.6%</b> (59.3-61.9)	<b>64.2%</b> (62.4-66.1)	<b>57.1%</b> (55.2-59.0)	<b>81.7%</b> (80.7-82.8)	<b>83.8%</b> (82.4-85.3)	<b>79.7%</b> (78.1-81.2)
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

## Summary...

Less than two-thirds of students (63.7%) believed that drinking alcohol regularly was harmful. The percentage of students who thought it was wrong for someone their age to drink decreased by grade level, from 70.3% among 9<sup>th</sup> graders to 55.9% among 12<sup>th</sup> graders.

Females (71.5%) were more likely than males (56.1%) to believe that drinking alcohol regularly was harmful, that it was wrong for someone their age to drink (64.2% vs. 57.1%), and that their parents felt it was wrong for them to drink (83.8% vs. 79.7%). Hispanic/Latino students (68.8%) were more likely than white students (58.0%) 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>		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>
<b>9<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>25.7%</b> (23.9-27.5)	23.0% (20.6-25.3)	28.3% (25.6-31.0)	<b>14.7%</b> (13.4-16.1)	14.4% (12.5-16.3)	15.1% (13.1-17.0)
<b>10<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>36.1%</b> (33.1-39.1)	33.1% (29.2-37.0)	39.0% (34.7-43.4)	<b>19.1%</b> (16.5-21.6)	17.6% (14.3-20.9)	20.5% (16.6-24.4)
<b>11<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>48.0%</b> (45.2-50.9)	42.6% (38.6-46.7)	53.6% (49.6-57.5)	<b>29.1%</b> (26.5-31.7)	25.8% (22.1-29.4)	32.5% (28.7-36.3)
<b>12<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>49.6%</b> (46.6-52.6)	47.2% (42.8-51.6)	51.9% (47.5-56.3)	<b>26.8%</b> (24.0-29.6)	24.2% (20.3-28.1)	29.3% (25.2-33.3)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
<b>White</b>	<b>38.3%</b> (36.8-39.9)	***	***	<b>20.8%</b> (19.4-22.2)	***	***
<b>Hispanic/Latino</b>	<b>45.1%</b> (42.1-48.0)	***	***	<b>26.7%</b> (24.1-29.3)	***	***
<b>Other</b>	<b>30.0%</b> (25.5-34.5)	***	***	<b>19.1%</b> (15.2-22.9)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>39.0%</b> (37.7-40.3)	<b>35.7%</b> (33.8-37.5)	<b>42.2%</b> (40.3-44.2)	<b>21.9%</b> (20.8-23.1)	<b>20.1%</b> (18.5-21.7)	<b>23.7%</b> (22.0-25.4)
<b>Colorado</b>	42.4%	42.2%	43.0%	22.7%	23.1%	22.5%
<b>U.S.</b>	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.<sup>6</sup> In SVVSD, 39.0% of students had ever tried marijuana. This rate increased by grade level, with half of 12<sup>th</sup> grade students (49.6%) reporting they had tried marijuana.

The rate of current marijuana use was 21.9%. Among 12<sup>th</sup> grade students, 26.8% currently used marijuana. The rates for lifetime and current marijuana use were higher among Hispanic/Latino students (45.1% and 26.7%, respectively) than white (38.3% and 20.8%, respectively) and other race/ethnicity (30.0% and 19.1%, respectively) students.

## Perceptions and Beliefs – marijuana

	<i>Smoking marijuana regularly is a moderate or great risk</i>			<i>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>		
<i>Grade</i>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>
<b>9<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>77.1%</b> (75.5-78.8)	81.5% (79.3-83.6)	73.0% (70.5-75.6)	<b>79.5%</b> (77.9-81.1)	78.2% (76.0-80.4)	80.7% (78.5-82.9)	<b>93.5%</b> (92.4-94.5)	93.0% (91.5-94.5)	94.0% (92.5-95.4)
<b>10<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>70.0%</b> (67.2-72.8)	77.2% (73.9-80.6)	62.7% (58.5-67.0)	<b>67.0%</b> (64.1-70.0)	71.8% (68.2-75.5)	62.3% (57.9-66.6)	<b>91.2%</b> (89.5-93.0)	90.9% (88.2-93.5)	91.6% (89.2-94.0)
<b>11<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>64.7%</b> (62.0-67.4)	71.6% (67.9-75.2)	57.8% (53.8-61.7)	<b>52.9%</b> (50.1-55.7)	55.1% (51.0-59.3)	50.7% (46.7-54.6)	<b>87.6%</b> (85.7-89.5)	90.4% (87.9-92.9)	84.7% (81.9-87.6)
<b>12<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>60.3%</b> (57.3-63.3)	68.0% (63.9-72.1)	53.1% (48.7-57.5)	<b>55.1%</b> (52.1-58.1)	59.8% (55.5-64.1)	50.8% (46.6-55.1)	<b>82.0%</b> (79.6-84.3)	82.5% (79.2-85.8)	81.5% (78.1-84.9)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
<b>White</b>	<b>69.3%</b> (67.8-70.8)	***	***	<b>63.1%</b> (61.5-64.6)	***	***	<b>87.7%</b> (86.5-88.8)	***	***
<b>Hispanic/Latino</b>	<b>64.4%</b> (61.7-67.2)	***	***	<b>69.8%</b> (67.2-72.4)	***	***	<b>93.8%</b> (92.5-95.1)	***	***
<b>Other</b>	<b>71.4%</b> (67.3-75.5)	***	***	<b>61.2%</b> (56.7-65.7)	***	***	<b>87.2%</b> (84.1-90.4)	***	***
<b>Total</b>									
	<b>68.6%</b> (67.3-69.8)	<b>75.1%</b> (73.4-76.7)	<b>62.3%</b> (60.4-64.2)	<b>64.5%</b> (63.2-65.8)	<b>67.0%</b> (65.2-68.7)	<b>62.1%</b> (60.2-64.0)	<b>89.0%</b> (88.1-89.9)	<b>89.6%</b> (88.3-90.8)	<b>88.5%</b> (87.2-89.7)
<b>Colorado</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>U.S.</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

### Summary...

Less than seven out of ten students (68.6%) felt that smoking marijuana regularly was harmful. Nearly two-thirds of students (64.5%) thought it was wrong for someone their age to smoke marijuana, and students in the higher grades were less likely than students in the lower grades to think that was wrong (from 79.5% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders to 55.1% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders). Likewise, the percentage of students who thought their parents felt it was wrong for them to smoke marijuana decreased by grade level, from 93.5% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders to 82.0% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders.

Females (75.1%) were more likely than males (62.3%) to believe that smoking marijuana was harmful and that it was wrong for someone their age to smoke (67.0% vs. 62.1%). Hispanic/Latino students (69.8%) were more likely than white students (63.1%) to think 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
<b>9<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>13.6%</b> (12.1-15.0)	12.4% (10.4-14.5)	14.6% (12.6-16.6)	<b>36.3%</b> (34.2-38.3)	29.7% (27.2-32.3)	42.6% (39.5-45.8)	<b>9.6%</b> (8.4-10.8)	8.6% (7.2-10.1)	10.5% (8.6-12.3)
<b>10<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>12.1%</b> (10.1-14.1)	11.2% (8.5-13.9)	13.0% (10.1-15.8)	<b>30.9%</b> (28.0-33.8)	31.5% (27.3-35.7)	30.4% (26.3-34.5)	<b>8.7%</b> (6.8-10.6)	6.6% (4.3-9.0)	10.7% (7.6-13.8)
<b>11<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>15.5%</b> (13.4-17.6)	13.3% (10.5-16.2)	17.6% (14.6-20.7)	<b>23.5%</b> (21.0-26.1)	19.4% (16.2-22.7)	27.6% (23.8-31.4)	<b>8.3%</b> (6.7-9.9)	5.3% (3.6-7.1)	11.3% (8.8-13.9)
<b>12<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>15.2%</b> (12.8-17.5)	12.3% (9.2-15.5)	17.8% (14.3-21.3)	<b>22.0%</b> (19.3-24.7)	16.1% (12.6-19.5)	27.7% (23.6-31.8)	<b>11.2%</b> (9.2-13.2)	5.9% (3.8-8.1)	16.2% (12.9-19.6)
<b>Race/ Ethnicity</b>									
<b>White</b>	<b>12.1%</b> (10.9-13.2)	***	***	<b>26.7%</b> (25.2-28.2)	***	***	<b>6.5%</b> (5.6-7.4)	***	***
<b>Hispanic/ Latino</b>	<b>21.0%</b> (18.6-23.4)	***	***	<b>36.0%</b> (33.1-38.9)	***	***	<b>18.5%</b> (16.1-20.9)	***	***
<b>Other</b>	<b>11.0%</b> (8.1-14.0)	***	***	<b>24.1%</b> (19.7-28.4)	***	***	<b>10.7%</b> (7.9-13.5)	***	***
<b>Total</b>									
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.0%</b> (13.0-15.0)	<b>12.3%</b> (11.0-13.6)	<b>15.6%</b> (14.2-17.0)	<b>28.5%</b> (27.3-29.8)	<b>24.6%</b> (22.8-26.3)	<b>32.3%</b> (30.4-34.2)	<b>9.4%</b> (8.5-10.2)	<b>6.7%</b> (5.7-7.7)	<b>12.0%</b> (10.6-13.3)
<b>Colorado</b>	12.3%	9.6%	15.1%	27.1%	21.5%	32.6%	9.9%	7.7%	12.2%
<b>U.S.</b>	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.<sup>8,9,10</sup> 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 14.0%, and the rate was higher for males (15.6%) than it was for females (12.3%). The rate for use of alcohol before age 13 was 28.5%, with higher rates in the lower grade levels; 36.3% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders compared to 22.0% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders. The rate for use of marijuana before age 13 was 9.4%, and that rate was higher for males (12.0%) than it was for females (6.7%).

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 21.0%, 36.0%, and 18.5%, respectively. Other race/ethnicity students also had a higher rate for early initiation of 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>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
<b>9<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>5.7%</b> (4.7-6.6)	7.3% (5.8-8.7)	4.2% (3.1-5.3)	<b>3.2%</b> (2.5-3.8)	3.3% (2.2-4.5)	3.0% (2.2-3.8)	<b>3.8%</b> (3.0-4.6)	2.7% (1.7-3.6)	4.9% (3.6-6.2)
<b>10<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>6.3%</b> (4.8-7.9)	9.5% (6.9-12.2)	3.3% (1.5-5.0)	<b>5.5%</b> (4.1-6.9)	5.3% (3.4-7.2)	5.7% (3.6-7.8)	<b>4.0%</b> (2.6-5.3)	3.4% (1.8-5.0)	4.5% (2.4-6.6)
<b>11<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>14.4%</b> (12.4-16.3)	13.8% (11.1-16.6)	14.9% (12.1-17.7)	<b>5.6%</b> (4.2-7.1)	2.3% (0.9-3.6)	9.1% (6.5-11.6)	<b>7.3%</b> (5.7-8.8)	5.1% (3.2-7.0)	9.5% (7.1-11.9)
<b>12<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>12.9%</b> (10.7-15.1)	10.0% (7.2-12.8)	15.5% (12.2-18.8)	<b>4.8%</b> (3.4-6.1)	2.5% (1.2-3.9)	6.9% (4.6-9.2)	<b>5.2%</b> (3.8-6.5)	3.4% (1.8-5.0)	6.8% (4.6-9.1)
<b>Race/ Ethnicity</b>									
<b>White</b>	<b>9.4%</b> (8.4-10.3)	***	***	<b>5.0%</b> (4.2-5.8)	***	***	<b>4.2%</b> (3.5-5.0)	***	***
<b>Hispanic/ Latino</b>	<b>8.9%</b> (7.2-10.5)	***	***	<b>4.7%</b> (3.6-5.9)	***	***	<b>4.2%</b> (3.2-5.3)	***	***
<b>Other</b>	<b>12.2%</b> (9.2-15.1)	***	***	<b>3.0%</b> (1.4-4.6)	***	***	<b>12.7%</b> (9.6-15.8)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.5%</b> (8.7-10.3)	<b>10.1%</b> (8.9-11.3)	<b>8.9%</b> (7.8-10.0)	<b>4.7%</b> (4.1-5.4)	<b>3.4%</b> (2.7-4.2)	<b>6.0%</b> (5.0-7.0)	<b>5.0%</b> (4.3-5.6)	<b>3.6%</b> (2.9-4.4)	<b>6.3%</b> (5.3-7.3)
<b>Colorado</b>	5.4%	6.3%	4.6%	5.9%	6.2%	5.7%	6.0%	4.6%	7.4%
<b>U.S.</b>	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.<sup>10</sup> The rate for smoking cigarettes on school property was 9.5%, with similar rates for males (8.9%) and females (10.1%). Less than one out of 20 students (4.7%) had used alcohol on school property, and 5.0% 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>		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>
<b>9<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>7.4%</b> (6.4-8.5)	7.8% (6.2-9.3)	7.1% (5.7-8.6)	<b>16.1%</b> (14.7-17.5)	14.0% (12.3-15.7)	18.1% (15.9-20.4)
<b>10<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>9.9%</b> (8.0-11.9)	10.5% (7.7-13.2)	9.4% (6.6-12.2)	<b>26.2%</b> (23.5-29.0)	25.5% (21.7-29.3)	26.9% (22.9-30.9)
<b>11<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>19.1%</b> (16.9-21.3)	13.8% (11.1-16.6)	24.4% (21.0-27.9)	<b>24.3%</b> (21.8-26.8)	18.7% (15.6-21.9)	29.9% (26.2-33.6)
<b>12<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>17.3%</b> (14.8-19.7)	10.9% (8.0-13.7)	23.1% (19.3-26.9)	<b>24.4%</b> (21.8-27.1)	18.2% (14.8-21.7)	30.2% (26.2-34.2)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
<b>White</b>	<b>13.2%</b> (12.0-14.4)	***	***	<b>22.7%</b> (21.3-24.2)	***	***
<b>Hispanic/Latino</b>	<b>12.0%</b> (10.1-14.0)	***	***	<b>20.8%</b> (18.4-23.3)	***	***
<b>Other</b>	<b>14.5%</b> (11.3-17.6)	***	***	<b>26.0%</b> (21.8-30.2)	***	***
<b>Total</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.0%</b> (12.1-14.0)	<b>10.6%</b> (9.4-11.9)	<b>15.3%</b> (13.8-16.7)	<b>22.6%</b> (21.4-23.8)	<b>19.2%</b> (17.6-20.8)	<b>25.9%</b> (24.1-27.7)
<b>Colorado</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.2%	20.7%	21.8%
<b>U.S.</b>	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 13.0%. Male students (15.3%) were more likely than female students (10.6%) to have used tobacco at school.

The rate for students having been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property was 22.6%. Male students (25.9%) were more likely than female students (19.2%) to have been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property.

# Safety & Self-Injury

Grade	Felt safe in neighborhood*			Felt too unsafe to go to school†			Intentionally self-injured‡		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9 <sup>th</sup>	<b>84.6%</b> (83.2-86.1)	83.9% (82.0-85.9)	85.3% (83.2-87.4)	<b>3.5%</b> (2.6-4.4)	4.8% (3.5-6.2)	2.2% (1.1-3.4)	<b>23.9%</b> (22.2-25.6)	31.7% (29.2-34.2)	16.7% (14.5-18.9)
10 <sup>th</sup>	<b>88.8%</b> (86.9-90.6)	86.3% (83.4-89.2)	91.3% (89.0-93.6)	<b>3.1%</b> (2.0-4.1)	5.3% (3.3-7.3)	***	<b>16.8%</b> (14.4-19.2)	21.8% (18.1-25.5)	11.7% (8.8-14.6)
11 <sup>th</sup>	<b>87.0%</b> (85.1-89.0)	87.4% (84.5-90.3)	86.7% (84.0-89.5)	<b>4.4%</b> (3.2-5.5)	3.0% (1.7-4.4)	5.7% (3.8-7.6)	<b>20.0%</b> (17.7-22.3)	24.5% (21.0-28.1)	15.4% (12.5-18.3)
12 <sup>th</sup>	<b>86.2%</b> (84.0-88.3)	82.7% (79.3-86.1)	89.3% (86.6-92.1)	<b>3.2%</b> (2.0-4.4)	4.1% (2.1-6.1)	2.4% (1.1-3.8)	<b>16.8%</b> (14.4-19.1)	20.1% (16.5-23.6)	13.7% (10.7-16.7)
<b>Race/ Ethnicity</b>									
<b>White</b>	<b>89.3%</b> (88.3-90.4)	***	***	<b>2.5%</b> (1.9-3.0)	***	***	<b>19.0%</b> (17.8-20.3)	***	***
<b>Hispanic/ Latino</b>	<b>77.8%</b> (75.5-80.2)	***	***	<b>6.0%</b> (4.7-7.4)	***	***	<b>17.6%</b> (15.4-19.8)	***	***
<b>Other</b>	<b>87.6%</b> (84.9-90.4)	***	***	<b>4.7%</b> (2.7-6.7)	***	***	<b>27.5%</b> (23.2-31.7)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>86.7%</b> (85.7-87.6)	<b>85.2%</b> (83.8-86.5)	<b>88.1%</b> (86.9-89.3)	<b>3.5%</b> (3.0-4.0)	<b>4.4%</b> (3.5-5.2)	<b>2.7%</b> (2.1-3.4)	<b>19.5%</b> (18.4-20.6)	<b>24.7%</b> (23.0-26.4)	<b>14.4%</b> (13.0-15.8)
<b>Colorado</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.3%	4.0%	4.6%	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>U.S.</b>	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 3.5% of students felt too unsafe to go to school, and Hispanic/Latino students (6.0%) were more likely than white students (2.5%) to have felt that way. Nearly nine out of ten students (86.7%) reported feeling safe in their neighborhood, yet that rate was significantly lower for Hispanic/Latino (77.8%) students than it was for white students (89.3%).

Almost one out of five students (19.5%) reported they had injured themselves intentionally, and that rate was higher among female students (24.7%) than it was among male students (14.4%).

# 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 <sup>th</sup>	<b>40.5%</b> (38.5-42.5)	45.5% (42.8-48.2)	35.8% (33.0-38.6)	<b>7.3%</b> (6.2-8.4)	5.3% (4.1-6.4)	9.2% (7.5-11.0)	<b>6.1%</b> (5.3-6.9)	5.9% (4.8-6.9)	6.3% (5.1-7.5)
10 <sup>th</sup>	<b>37.9%</b> (34.9-41.0)	42.2% (37.9-46.5)	33.9% (29.5-38.2)	<b>8.5%</b> (6.8-10.3)	9.6% (6.7-12.4)	7.5% (5.3-9.8)	<b>5.6%</b> (4.3-6.9)	5.9% (4.0-7.8)	5.3% (3.4-7.2)
11 <sup>th</sup>	<b>32.0%</b> (29.3-34.8)	35.7% (31.8-39.7)	28.2% (24.3-32.0)	<b>5.9%</b> (4.4-7.3)	4.7% (2.8-6.7)	7.1% (4.9-9.2)	<b>2.9%</b> (1.9-4.0)	2.0% (0.7-3.3)	3.9% (2.2-5.6)
12 <sup>th</sup>	<b>27.8%</b> (24.9-30.8)	29.3% (25.1-33.5)	26.5% (22.4-30.6)	<b>6.6%</b> (5.0-8.2)	6.5% (4.3-8.8)	6.6% (4.3-9.0)	<b>8.4%</b> (6.7-10.2)	5.5% (3.6-7.4)	11.1% (8.2-13.9)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White	<b>36.2%</b> (34.6-37.8)	***	***	<b>5.0%</b> (4.2-5.8)	***	***	<b>5.7%</b> (4.9-6.4)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	<b>29.3%</b> (26.4-32.2)	***	***	<b>9.5%</b> (7.7-11.3)	***	***	<b>3.7%</b> (2.5-4.9)	***	***
Other	<b>39.4%</b> (34.7-44.0)	***	***	<b>17.9%</b> (14.3-21.4)	***	***	<b>10.7%</b> (8.0-13.4)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>35.0%</b> (33.7-36.4)	<b>38.7%</b> (36.8-40.7)	<b>31.4%</b> (29.5-33.3)	<b>7.1%</b> (6.4-7.9)	<b>6.5%</b> (5.5-7.6)	<b>7.7%</b> (6.6-8.7)	<b>5.7%</b> (5.1-6.3)	<b>4.8%</b> (4.0-5.6)	<b>6.5%</b> (5.6-7.5)
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

\*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.

More than one-third of students (35.0%) had been harassed during the 12 months preceding the survey, and other race/ethnicity (39.4%) and white students (36.2%) were more likely to be harassed than Hispanic/Latino students (29.3%). Female students (38.7%) were more likely to be harassed than male students (31.4%).

Hispanic/Latino (9.5%) and other race/ethnicity (17.9%) students had higher rates of harassment due to race or ethnic origin than white students (5.0%). Other race/ethnicity students (10.7%) were harassed at a higher rate than white (5.7%) and Hispanic/Latino (3.7%) students because someone thought they were lesbian, gay, or bisexual. The overall prevalence rate was 5.7%.

## 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
9 <sup>th</sup>	<b>4.5%</b> (3.8-5.2)	5.3% (4.3-6.3)	3.7% (2.7-4.8)	<b>15.6%</b> (14.3-17.0)	19.1% (17.0-21.2)	12.4% (10.7-14.1)	<b>20.8%</b> (19.3-22.3)	36.2% (33.7-38.6)	6.5% (5.0-8.0)
10 <sup>th</sup>	<b>8.2%</b> (6.6-9.9)	9.9% (7.1-12.7)	6.7% (4.8-8.6)	<b>17.7%</b> (15.2-20.2)	22.1% (18.4-25.9)	13.4% (10.1-16.7)	<b>21.3%</b> (18.8-23.8)	32.6% (28.6-36.5)	9.9% (7.4-12.4)
11 <sup>th</sup>	<b>7.1%</b> (5.5-8.6)	4.6% (2.8-6.4)	9.7% (7.1-12.3)	<b>12.8%</b> (10.9-14.7)	14.7% (11.9-17.6)	10.8% (8.1-13.5)	<b>19.4%</b> (17.2-21.7)	30.8% (27.1-34.6)	8.2% (5.9-10.5)
12 <sup>th</sup>	<b>6.0%</b> (4.5-7.6)	8.4% (5.8-11.0)	3.9% (2.3-5.6)	<b>14.0%</b> (11.7-16.3)	13.1% (9.9-16.4)	14.8% (11.4-18.2)	<b>17.3%</b> (15.0-19.6)	27.1% (23.3-30.9)	8.3% (5.9-10.8)
Race/ Ethnicity									
White	<b>6.7%</b> (5.8-7.6)	***	***	<b>16.1%</b> (14.8-17.3)	***	***	<b>20.7%</b> (19.4-22.0)	***	***
Hispanic/ Latino	<b>5.0%</b> (3.8-6.3)	***	***	<b>11.3%</b> (9.3-13.3)	***	***	<b>16.3%</b> (14.2-18.3)	***	***
Other	<b>7.9%</b> (5.1-10.7)	***	***	<b>16.9%</b> (13.3-20.6)	***	***	<b>23.1%</b> (19.3-26.8)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.5%</b> (5.8-7.2)	<b>7.0%</b> (5.9-8.1)	<b>6.0%</b> (5.0-6.9)	<b>15.1%</b> (14.1-16.2)	<b>17.6%</b> (16.0-19.1)	<b>12.8%</b> (11.4-14.2)	<b>19.9%</b> (18.8-20.9)	<b>32.0%</b> (30.2-33.7)	<b>8.2%</b> (7.1-9.3)
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...

One out of 15 students (6.5%) had been harassed due to religious beliefs. Harassment because of weight, size, or physical appearance was reported by 15.1% of students, with a higher rate among females (17.6%) than among males (12.8%). Considerably more females (32.0%) than males (8.2%) received unwanted sexual comments or attention. The overall prevalence rate was 19.9%.

# 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 <sup>th</sup>	<b>13.6%</b> (12.2-15.0)	5.6% (4.0-7.2)	21.1% (18.7-23.4)	<b>4.5%</b> (3.7-5.4)	1.6% (0.8-2.4)	7.2% (5.7-8.7)	<b>30.0%</b> (28.1-31.8)	22.5% (20.1-24.8)	37.0% (34.1-39.8)
10 <sup>th</sup>	<b>16.9%</b> (14.7-19.0)	6.9% (5.1-8.7)	26.9% (23.1-30.7)	<b>6.8%</b> (5.4-8.2)	2.4% (1.3-3.6)	11.1% (8.7-13.6)	<b>33.5%</b> (30.6-36.5)	25.4% (21.7-29.1)	41.6% (37.2-46.1)
11 <sup>th</sup>	<b>20.5%</b> (18.2-22.8)	11.0% (8.4-13.6)	30.0% (26.3-33.6)	<b>5.8%</b> (4.5-7.1)	***	10.8% (8.3-13.3)	<b>27.5%</b> (25.0-30.1)	17.4% (14.5-20.2)	37.7% (33.8-41.6)
12 <sup>th</sup>	<b>15.5%</b> (13.2-17.8)	5.6% (3.5-7.7)	24.9% (21.0-28.7)	<b>3.9%</b> (2.6-5.2)	***	6.8% (4.4-9.2)	<b>21.3%</b> (18.7-23.9)	14.9% (11.8-18.0)	27.3% (23.4-31.2)
<b>Race/ Ethnicity</b>									
<b>White</b>	<b>16.3%</b> (15.1-17.5)	***	***	<b>5.2%</b> (4.5-5.9)	***	***	<b>24.1%</b> (22.6-25.5)	***	***
<b>Hispanic/ Latino</b>	<b>15.7%</b> (13.5-17.9)	***	***	<b>5.3%</b> (4.1-6.6)	***	***	<b>40.0%</b> (37.2-42.9)	***	***
<b>Other</b>	<b>20.5%</b> (16.7-24.4)	***	***	<b>6.2%</b> (4.2-8.1)	***	***	<b>35.0%</b> (30.5-39.5)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.6%</b> (15.5-17.6)	<b>7.3%</b> (6.2-8.3)	<b>25.6%</b> (23.9-27.3)	<b>5.3%</b> (4.7-5.9)	<b>1.4%</b> (1.0-1.8)	<b>9.0%</b> (7.9-10.1)	<b>28.5%</b> (27.2-29.7)	<b>20.4%</b> (18.9-21.9)	<b>36.2%</b> (34.3-38.2)
<b>Colorado</b>	17.0%	5.7%	28.0%	4.6%	0.9%	8.1%	32.2%	24.5%	40.0%
<b>U.S.</b>	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.<sup>2,3</sup> Firearms were used in more than three-fourths of adolescent homicides and in more than half of all youth suicides in 2001.<sup>1,3</sup>

Male students (25.6%) were more than three times as likely as female students (7.3%) to carry a weapon, with an overall prevalence of 16.6% for this behavior. Male students (9.0%) were also much more likely than female students (1.4%) to carry a gun. There were no significant differences by race/ethnicity for these behaviors.

Males (36.2%) were more likely than females (20.4%) to have been in a physical fight. Hispanic/Latino (40.0%) and other race/ethnicity (35.0%) students were also more likely than white students (24.1%) to have been in a physical fight.

# 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
9 <sup>th</sup>	<b>12.3%</b> (11.1-13.5)	9.1% (7.6-10.7)	15.2% (13.3-17.0)	<b>4.6%</b> (3.8-5.5)	3.3% (2.1-4.5)	5.9% (4.8-7.0)	<b>7.1%</b> (6.1-8.1)	4.8% (3.7-6.0)	9.2% (7.6-10.7)
10 <sup>th</sup>	<b>13.8%</b> (11.7-15.9)	10.7% (8.2-13.2)	16.8% (13.5-20.1)	<b>5.7%</b> (4.4-7.1)	3.5% (2.0-5.0)	8.0% (5.8-10.2)	<b>5.3%</b> (3.8-6.7)	6.9% (4.6-9.2)	3.6% (1.9-5.3)
11 <sup>th</sup>	<b>8.7%</b> (7.1-10.4)	3.8% (2.3-5.4)	13.6% (10.8-16.4)	<b>7.5%</b> (6.0-9.1)	3.4% (2.0-4.9)	11.5% (8.8-14.2)	<b>6.4%</b> (5.1-7.8)	3.5% (2.1-5.0)	9.3% (7.0-11.6)
12 <sup>th</sup>	<b>7.8%</b> (6.1-9.4)	5.1% (3.1-7.0)	10.3% (7.6-13.0)	<b>4.5%</b> (3.2-5.7)	***	7.9% (5.5-10.3)	<b>5.4%</b> (4.0-6.8)	5.0% (3.2-6.9)	5.7% (3.8-7.7)
<b>Race/ Ethnicity</b>									
White	<b>8.8%</b> (7.8-9.7)	***	***	<b>5.2%</b> (4.5-5.9)	***	***	<b>5.9%</b> (5.1-6.7)	***	***
Hispanic/ Latino	<b>16.1%</b> (14.0-18.1)	***	***	<b>6.7%</b> (5.2-8.2)	***	***	<b>6.7%</b> (5.5-7.8)	***	***
Other	<b>13.7%</b> (10.5-16.9)	***	***	<b>6.3%</b> (4.0-8.6)	***	***	<b>6.2%</b> (4.0-8.4)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.8%</b> (10.0-11.7)	<b>7.4%</b> (6.4-8.4)	<b>14.2%</b> (12.8-15.5)	<b>5.6%</b> (5.0-6.2)	<b>2.9%</b> (2.2-3.5)	<b>8.2%</b> (7.2-9.3)	<b>6.1%</b> (5.4-6.7)	<b>5.1%</b> (4.2-6.0)	<b>7.0%</b> (6.0-7.9)
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 for male students (14.2%) than they were for female students (7.4%), and they were more common for Hispanic/Latino (16.1%) and other race/ethnicity (13.7%) students than they were for white students (8.8%). Male students (8.2%) also had higher prevalence rates than female students (2.9%) for carrying a weapon on school property. The prevalence rate for being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property was 6.1%, with no significant differences by gender, grade, or race/ethnicity.

# 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 <sup>th</sup>	4.2% (3.4-4.9)	6.0% (4.8-7.1)	2.4% (1.4-3.5)	16.6% (15.2-18.0)	29.3% (26.9-31.7)	4.8% (3.6-6.0)	4.3% (3.5-5.1)	3.9% (2.7-5.0)	4.7% (3.7-5.8)
10 <sup>th</sup>	9.1% (7.3-10.9)	17.3% (13.9-20.6)	***	15.7% (13.6-17.9)	28.8% (25.0-32.7)	2.6% (1.4-3.7)	7.1% (5.6-8.5)	8.7% (6.3-11.0)	5.5% (3.7-7.3)
11 <sup>th</sup>	7.6% (6.1-9.1)	8.2% (6.0-10.4)	7.0% (4.9-9.1)	18.8% (16.5-21.0)	29.2% (25.5-32.9)	8.5% (6.4-10.5)	7.8% (6.3-9.3)	10.1% (7.6-12.5)	5.6% (4.0-7.3)
12 <sup>th</sup>	9.2% (7.4-11.0)	15.8% (12.5-19.1)	3.2% (1.7-4.6)	20.2% (17.7-22.7)	32.4% (28.2-36.8)	8.9% (6.4-11.5)	10.9% (8.9-12.8)	13.4% (10.3-16.5)	8.6% (6.2-10.9)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White	7.0% (6.1-7.9)	***	***	18.0% (16.8-19.3)	***	***	6.8% (5.9-7.6)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	6.6% (5.3-8.0)	***	***	15.7% (13.7-17.7)	***	***	8.3% (6.9-9.7)	***	***
Other	12.9% (9.9-15.8)	***	***	18.3% (15.1-21.5)	***	***	9.7% (7.2-12.3)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.4%</b> (6.6-8.2)	<b>11.7%</b> (10.4-13.0)	<b>3.3%</b> (2.6-3.9)	<b>17.7%</b> (16.6-18.7)	<b>29.8%</b> (28.0-31.6)	<b>6.0%</b> (5.1-6.9)	<b>7.3%</b> (6.6-8.0)	<b>8.7%</b> (7.6-9.9)	<b>6.0%</b> (5.1-6.8)
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.<sup>11</sup>

More female students (11.7%) than male students (3.3%) had ever been forced to have sexual intercourse, and more other race/ethnicity students (12.9%) than Hispanic/Latino (6.6%) and white students (7.0%) had been forced to do so.

More than one in six students (17.7%) had experienced other unwanted sexual contact. The rate for other unwanted sexual contact was nearly five times higher among females (29.8%) than it was among males (6.0%).

The prevalence rate for having been hurt by a girlfriend or boyfriend was 7.3%, and that rate increased by grade level, from 4.3% of 9<sup>th</sup> grade students to 10.9% of 12<sup>th</sup> grade students. There were no significant differences by race/ethnicity.

# Suicide

	<i>Felt sad or hopeless*</i>			<i>Seriously considered attempting suicide†</i>			<i>Attempted suicide†</i>		
<i>Grade</i>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>
<b>9<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>23.8%</b> (22.2-25.4)	35.6% (33.1-38.0)	12.9% (11.1-14.6)	<b>18.7%</b> (17.3-20.1)	28.8% (26.5-31.0)	9.3% (7.8-10.9)	<b>9.2%</b> (8.1-10.3)	16.1% (14.1-18.1)	2.0% (1.5-2.5)
<b>10<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>23.1%</b> (20.5-25.7)	31.4% (27.4-35.4)	14.8% (11.7-18.0)	<b>14.5%</b> (12.3-16.6)	17.4% (14.1-20.6)	11.5% (8.7-14.3)	<b>7.4%</b> (5.6-9.1)	10.5% (7.6-13.5)	4.1% (2.3-6.0)
<b>11<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>24.9%</b> (22.4-27.3)	31.1% (27.4-34.9)	18.7% (15.6-21.7)	<b>17.6%</b> (15.4-19.8)	22.5% (19.0-26.0)	12.7% (10.0-15.4)	<b>8.7%</b> (7.0-10.4)	11.3% (8.7-13.9)	5.7% (3.5-8.0)
<b>12<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>33.7%</b> (30.8-36.6)	42.4% (38.0-46.8)	25.7% (21.7-29.6)	<b>17.3%</b> (15.0-19.7)	23.5% (19.6-27.3)	11.6% (8.8-14.5)	<b>7.3%</b> (5.5-9.1)	10.8% (7.8-13.9)	3.8% (1.9-5.6)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
<b>White</b>	<b>24.2%</b> (22.8-25.6)	***	***	<b>17.0%</b> (15.8-18.3)	***	***	<b>7.2%</b> (6.3-8.1)	***	***
<b>Hispanic/Latino</b>	<b>30.8%</b> (28.2-33.4)	***	***	<b>16.8%</b> (14.7-18.9)	***	***	<b>9.5%</b> (7.6-11.3)	***	***
<b>Other</b>	<b>28.0%</b> (23.9-32.1)	***	***	<b>17.2%</b> (13.7-20.6)	***	***	<b>13.3%</b> (10.1-16.5)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>26.0%</b> (24.8-27.2)	<b>34.8%</b> (32.9-36.6)	<b>17.6%</b> (16.1-19.1)	<b>17.0%</b> (16.0-18.0)	<b>23.0%</b> (21.4-24.6)	<b>11.2%</b> (10.0-12.5)	<b>8.2%</b> (7.4-9.0)	<b>12.3%</b> (11.0-13.6)	<b>3.9%</b> (3.0-4.7)
<b>Colorado</b>	25.0%	36.4%	14.4%	13.6%	18.3%	9.3%	6.7%	9.9%	3.4%
<b>U.S.</b>	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.<sup>1,2</sup> 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.<sup>12</sup>

Nearly twice as many females (34.8%) as males (17.6%) had felt sad or hopeless for two or more weeks in a row, with an overall prevalence rate of 26.0%. One in six students (17.0%) seriously considered attempting suicide, and that rate was significantly higher among females (23.0%) than it was among males (11.2%). More females (12.3%) than males (3.9%) 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 <sup>th</sup>	<b>8.1%</b> (6.9-9.2)	5.8% (4.5-7.0)	10.3% (8.4-12.2)	<b>12.8%</b> (11.4-14.1)	11.6% (9.9-13.4)	13.9% (11.8-15.9)	<b>4.6%</b> (3.7-5.5)	4.3% (3.1-5.5)	4.9% (3.4-6.3)
10 <sup>th</sup>	<b>8.2%</b> (6.5-9.9)	9.9% (7.3-12.5)	6.5% (4.3-8.8)	<b>9.8%</b> (8.0-11.7)	10.1% (7.8-12.5)	9.6% (6.8-12.4)	<b>3.9%</b> (2.7-5.2)	5.6% (3.5-7.6)	2.3% (0.8-3.7)
11 <sup>th</sup>	<b>14.4%</b> (12.4-16.4)	10.6% (8.1-13.2)	18.3% (15.2-21.4)	<b>12.7%</b> (10.8-14.6)	11.3% (8.7-13.9)	14.2% (11.4-17.0)	<b>9.5%</b> (7.7-11.3)	6.7% (4.4-8.9)	12.4% (9.6-15.2)
12 <sup>th</sup>	<b>13.4%</b> (11.2-15.5)	14.2% (11.0-17.4)	12.5% (9.5-15.5)	<b>10.7%</b> (8.8-12.7)	8.5% (6.0-11.0)	12.8% (9.9-15.8)	<b>11.0%</b> (8.9-13.0)	12.3% (9.2-15.3)	9.8% (7.1-12.4)
<b>Race/ Ethnicity</b>									
White	<b>9.2%</b> (8.2-10.2)	***	***	<b>10.6%</b> (9.5-11.6)	***	***	<b>6.2%</b> (5.3-7.0)	***	***
Hispanic/ Latino	<b>15.3%</b> (13.2-17.5)	***	***	<b>12.8%</b> (10.8-14.8)	***	***	<b>8.4%</b> (6.7-10.1)	***	***
Other	<b>10.9%</b> (8.0-13.8)	***	***	<b>15.7%</b> (12.2-19.2)	***	***	<b>9.8%</b> (6.8-12.8)	***	***
<b>Total</b>									
	<b>10.8%</b> (9.9-11.6)	<b>9.9%</b> (8.6-11.1)	<b>11.6%</b> (10.4-12.9)	<b>11.5%</b> (10.7-12.4)	<b>10.5%</b> (9.3-11.6)	<b>12.6%</b> (11.3-13.9)	<b>7.0%</b> (6.2-7.7)	<b>6.9%</b> (5.8-8.0)	<b>7.0%</b> (6.0-8.1)
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.<sup>15</sup>

One out of ten students (10.8%) had ever used cocaine, with no significant difference between males (11.6%) and females (9.9%). Hispanic/Latino students (15.3%) had used cocaine at a higher rate than white students (9.2%). The overall prevalence rate of lifetime inhalant use was 11.5%, and it was 7.0% for lifetime ecstasy use.

## 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 <sup>th</sup>	<b>3.9%</b> (3.0-4.7)	2.2% (1.2-3.1)	5.5% (4.1-6.9)	<b>5.3%</b> (4.4-6.2)	4.4% (3.4-5.4)	6.1% (4.7-7.6)	<b>4.1%</b> (3.3-5.0)	4.0% (2.9-5.2)	4.2% (3.0-5.5)
10 <sup>th</sup>	***	***	***	<b>4.3%</b> (3.0-5.6)	6.4% (4.4-8.4)	2.2% (0.7-3.7)	<b>1.6%</b> (0.9-2.2)	***	***
11 <sup>th</sup>	<b>4.2%</b> (3.2-5.3)	***	8.5% (6.4-10.6)	<b>6.6%</b> (5.3-8.0)	4.9% (3.2-6.6)	8.4% (6.2-10.6)	<b>5.1%</b> (3.8-6.5)	4.4% (2.7-6.2)	5.8% (3.9-7.8)
12 <sup>th</sup>	<b>4.4%</b> (3.1-5.7)	2.9% (1.3-4.4)	5.8% (3.8-7.9)	<b>6.8%</b> (5.2-8.5)	9.9% (7.2-12.7)	3.9% (2.1-5.7)	<b>4.4%</b> (3.0-5.7)	3.3% (1.6-5.0)	5.3% (3.3-7.4)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White	<b>2.5%</b> (2.0-3.0)	***	***	<b>5.4%</b> (4.6-6.2)	***	***	<b>3.1%</b> (2.5-3.7)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	<b>3.8%</b> (2.8-4.8)	***	***	<b>7.0%</b> (5.6-8.4)	***	***	<b>5.3%</b> (4.0-6.5)	***	***
Other	<b>8.1%</b> (5.5-10.6)	***	***	<b>4.9%</b> (2.7-7.0)	***	***	<b>5.1%</b> (3.1-7.0)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.3%</b> (2.8-3.7)	<b>1.6%</b> (1.1-2.2)	<b>4.8%</b> (4.0-5.6)	<b>5.7%</b> (5.0-6.3)	<b>6.2%</b> (5.3-7.2)	<b>5.1%</b> (4.3-6.0)	<b>3.7%</b> (3.2-4.2)	<b>3.3%</b> (2.6-4.1)	<b>4.1%</b> (3.3-4.9)
<b>Colorado</b>	1.3%	1.8%	0.8%	4.0%	3.7%	4.3%	2.0%	1.7%	2.1%
<b>U.S.</b>	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 30 students (3.3%) had ever used heroin, and males (4.8%) were more likely than females (1.6%) to have done so. The rate for other race/ethnicity students (8.1%) was significantly higher than it was for Hispanic/Latino (3.8%) and white students (2.5%).

The rate of lifetime methamphetamine use was 5.7%, with no significant differences by gender, grade, or race/ethnicity. Less than 1 in 25 students had ever used illegal steroids (3.7%), and that rate was higher for Hispanic/Latino students (5.3%) than it was for white students (3.1%).

## 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 <sup>th</sup>	<b>6.6%</b> (5.5-7.7)	7.2% (5.6-8.7)	6.1% (4.6-7.6)	<b>5.5%</b> (4.5-6.5)	4.1% (2.9-5.4)	6.8% (5.1-8.5)	<b>3.3%</b> (2.5-4.0)	2.2% (1.4-3.0)	4.3% (2.9-5.6)
10 <sup>th</sup>	<b>9.5%</b> (7.7-11.3)	10.6% (8.1-13.1)	8.3% (5.8-10.9)	<b>2.3%</b> (1.4-3.3)	2.4% (1.2-3.6)	2.3% (0.7-3.8)	<b>1.3%</b> (0.6-2.0)	***	***
11 <sup>th</sup>	<b>13.9%</b> (11.9-15.9)	10.9% (8.3-13.4)	16.9% (13.8-20.1)	<b>6.7%</b> (5.2-8.1)	2.2% (0.9-3.4)	11.2% (8.6-13.7)	<b>2.5%</b> (1.6-3.5)	***	3.5% (2.0-5.0)
12 <sup>th</sup>	<b>13.0%</b> (10.9-15.2)	11.1% (8.3-14.0)	14.8% (11.6-18.0)	<b>6.4%</b> (4.8-7.9)	6.8% (4.6-9.1)	5.9% (3.9-7.9)	<b>3.0%</b> (1.9-4.0)	2.0% (0.8-3.2)	3.9% (2.1-5.7)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White	<b>10.1%</b> (9.0-11.1)	***	***	<b>3.7%</b> (3.0-4.3)	***	***	<b>1.9%</b> (1.4-2.4)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	<b>11.6%</b> (9.7-13.6)	***	***	<b>8.3%</b> (6.7-10.0)	***	***	<b>3.7%</b> (2.8-4.6)	***	***
Other	<b>11.8%</b> (8.7-14.8)	***	***	<b>9.1%</b> (6.5-11.7)	***	***	<b>4.1%</b> (2.2-6.1)	***	***
<b>Total</b>									
	<b>10.5%</b> (9.6-11.4)	<b>9.9%</b> (8.7-11.0)	<b>11.1%</b> (9.8-12.4)	<b>5.1%</b> (4.5-5.7)	<b>3.8%</b> (3.0-4.5)	<b>6.4%</b> (5.4-7.4)	<b>2.5%</b> (2.1-2.9)	<b>1.8%</b> (1.3-2.4)	<b>3.1%</b> (2.4-3.8)
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...

One in ten students (10.5%) had ever used other illegal drugs, such as LSD, PCP, mushrooms, Ketamine, Rohypnol, or GHB. There was no significant difference by race/ethnicity or gender.

One in 20 students (5.1%) currently used cocaine, with that rate was higher for other race/ethnicity students (9.1%) than it was for Hispanic/Latino (8.3%) and white (3.7%) students. Current methamphetamine use was reported by 2.5% of students.

# Sexual Behaviors – sexual intercourse & sexual activity

<i>Grade</i>	<i>Ever had sexual intercourse</i>			<i>Currently sexually active*</i>		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>
<b>9<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>16.5%</b> (15.0-18.1)	13.2% (11.4-15.0)	19.8% (17.3-22.4)	<b>8.6%</b> (7.3-9.8)	8.2% (6.6-9.8)	8.9% (7.1-10.7)
<b>10<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>28.3%</b> (25.4-31.3)	28.6% (24.7-32.5)	28.1% (23.8-32.5)	<b>17.9%</b> (15.4-20.5)	18.4% (15.2-21.7)	17.5% (13.6-21.3)
<b>11<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>40.5%</b> (37.6-43.5)	37.5% (33.4-41.6)	43.8% (39.6-48.1)	<b>30.7%</b> (27.9-33.5)	31.6% (27.7-35.6)	29.7% (25.7-33.7)
<b>12<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>47.4%</b> (44.2-50.7)	45.2% (40.6-49.7)	49.7% (44.9-54.4)	<b>31.8%</b> (28.7-34.9)	35.4% (30.9-39.8)	28.4% (24.0-32.7)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
<b>White</b>	<b>28.2%</b> (26.6-29.7)	***	***	<b>19.6%</b> (18.2-21.0)	***	***
<b>Hispanic/Latino</b>	<b>47.3%</b> (44.2-50.4)	***	***	<b>29.7%</b> (26.8-32.7)	***	***
<b>Other</b>	<b>27.4%</b> (22.6-32.1)	***	***	<b>16.1%</b> (12.0-20.3)	***	***
<b>Total</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>32.1%</b> (30.8-33.4)	<b>30.1%</b> (28.2-31.9)	<b>34.1%</b> (32.1-36.1)	<b>21.4%</b> (20.2-22.6)	<b>22.6%</b> (20.9-24.3)	<b>20.3%</b> (18.5-22.0)
<b>Colorado</b>	39.3%	37.2%	41.3%	29.5%	29.3%	29.4%
<b>U.S.</b>	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.<sup>14</sup>

One out of three students had ever had sexual intercourse (32.1%), which was lower than the state and national rates. That rate increased by grade level; nearly half of 12<sup>th</sup> grade students (47.4%) had had sexual intercourse, compared to 16.5% of 9<sup>th</sup> graders. Hispanic/Latino students (47.3%) were more likely than white (28.2%) and other race/ethnicity students (27.4%) to have had sexual intercourse.

More than one out of five students were currently sexually active (21.4%). That rate also increased by grade level, from 8.6% of 9<sup>th</sup> grade students to 31.8% of 12<sup>th</sup> grade students. Hispanic/Latino students (29.7%) were more likely than white students (19.6%) 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>		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>
<b>9<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>9.9%</b> (8.7-11.1)	8.6% (7.0-10.1)	11.2% (9.3-13.1)	<b>4.5%</b> (3.7-5.3)	4.1% (3.1-5.1)	4.9% (3.6-6.3)
<b>10<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>10.6%</b> (8.5-12.6)	8.1% (5.7-10.4)	13.0% (9.7-16.4)	<b>6.2%</b> (4.7-7.7)	8.0% (5.7-10.3)	4.4% (2.6-6.3)
<b>11<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>7.2%</b> (5.7-8.7)	3.7% (2.1-5.3)	11.0% (8.4-13.7)	<b>11.4%</b> (9.5-13.2)	9.7% (7.4-12.0)	13.2% (10.2-16.2)
<b>12<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>10.1%</b> (8.2-12.0)	8.1% (5.5-10.6)	12.0% (9.1-15.0)	<b>15.1%</b> (12.8-17.3)	14.5% (11.4-17.7)	15.6% (12.2-19.0)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
<b>White</b>	<b>7.0%</b> (6.1-7.9)	***	***	<b>7.2%</b> (6.3-8.1)	***	***
<b>Hispanic/Latino</b>	<b>16.7%</b> (14.5-19.0)	***	***	<b>13.4%</b> (11.2-15.5)	***	***
<b>Other</b>	<b>12.7%</b> (9.6-15.8)	***	***	<b>10.9%</b> (7.8-13.9)	***	***
<b>Total</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.5%</b> (8.6-10.3)	<b>7.1%</b> (6.1-8.1)	<b>11.8%</b> (10.5-13.2)	<b>8.9%</b> (8.1-9.7)	<b>8.7%</b> (7.6-9.9)	<b>9.1%</b> (7.9-10.3)
<b>Colorado</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	11.3%	8.7%	13.9%
<b>U.S.</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.3%	12.0%	16.5%

### Summary...

Nearly one out of ten students (9.5%) had their first sexual intercourse at age 13 or younger, and that rate was higher for male students (11.8%) than it was for female students (7.1%). The rate for first sexual intercourse at age 13 or younger was higher for Hispanic/Latino (16.7%) and other race/ethnicity students (12.7%) than it was for white students (7.0%).

The rate for having had four or more sex partners was highest among 12<sup>th</sup> graders (15.1%), with an overall prevalence rate of 8.9%. Hispanic/Latino students (13.4%) were at a higher rate than white students (7.2%) 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>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
<b>9<sup>th</sup></b>	***	***	***	***	***	***	<b>2.2%</b> (1.5-2.8)	***	3.7% (2.5-5.0)
<b>10<sup>th</sup></b>	***	***	***	***	***	***	<b>3.0%</b> (2.0-4.0)	4.3% (2.5-6.1)	***
<b>11<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>54.6%</b> (49.0-60.2)	***	***	<b>39.0%</b> (33.4-44.5)	***	***	<b>4.4%</b> (3.1-5.6)	5.1% (3.2-6.9)	3.7% (2.1-5.3)
<b>12<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>52.4%</b> (46.4-58.5)	***	***	<b>20.5%</b> (15.7-25.4)	***	***	<b>5.9%</b> (4.4-7.5)	8.9% (6.2-11.6)	3.1% (1.6-4.6)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
<b>White</b>	<b>60.5%</b> (56.4-64.7)	***	***	<b>30.5%</b> (26.7-34.4)	***	***	<b>2.6%</b> (2.0-3.2)	***	***
<b>Hispanic/Latino</b>	<b>57.3%</b> (51.3-63.4)	***	***	<b>19.3%</b> (14.9-23.7)	***	***	<b>7.2%</b> (5.7-8.8)	***	***
<b>Other</b>	***	***	***	***	***	***	<b>4.4%</b> (2.5-6.3)	***	***
<b>Total</b>									
<b>Total</b>	<b>60.1%</b> (56.8-63.5)	<b>53.8%</b> (49.2-58.4)	<b>67.2%</b> (62.5-71.8)	<b>28.8%</b> (25.8-31.8)	<b>24.8%</b> (21.0-28.7)	<b>33.3%</b> (28.7-37.9)	<b>3.7%</b> (3.2-4.3)	<b>4.4%</b> (3.5-5.3)	<b>3.0%</b> (2.4-3.7)
<b>Colorado</b>	69.3%	60.1%	78.8%	26.0%	22.1%	30.7%	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>U.S.</b>	62.8%	55.9%	70.0%	23.3%	19.0%	27.6%	N/A	N/A	N/A

\* Among currently sexually active students

## Summary...

Six out of ten sexually active students (60.1%) used a condom during their last intercourse preceding the survey, and nearly three out of ten students (28.8%) used alcohol or drugs during their last intercourse preceding the survey. Hispanic/Latino (7.2%) students were more likely than white students (2.6%) to have been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant, with an overall prevalence rate of 3.7%.

# Body Weight – overweight

	<i>At risk for becoming overweight*</i>			<i>Overweight*</i>			<i>Thought they were overweight</i>		
<i>Grade</i>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>
<b>9<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>9.8%</b> (8.6-11.0)	6.8% (5.6-8.0)	12.6% (10.6-14.5)	<b>6.0%</b> (5.2-6.9)	5.5% (4.3-6.7)	6.5% (5.3-7.8)	<b>26.4%</b> (24.8-28.0)	33.2% (30.8-35.6)	20.0% (17.9-22.2)
<b>10<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>8.0%</b> (6.6-9.4)	7.8% (5.7-9.9)	8.2% (6.2-10.1)	<b>10.5%</b> (8.8-12.2)	6.9% (4.9-8.8)	14.0% (11.3-16.8)	<b>27.4%</b> (24.7-30.0)	31.4% (27.6-35.2)	23.2% (19.5-26.9)
<b>11<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>10.2%</b> (8.5-12.0)	10.4% (7.8-12.9)	10.1% (7.6-12.7)	<b>8.6%</b> (7.1-10.2)	4.4% (2.8-6.0)	12.8% (10.1-15.4)	<b>26.8%</b> (24.2-29.3)	36.3% (32.3-40.2)	17.2% (14.1-20.3)
<b>12<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>9.1%</b> (7.3-10.9)	10.5% (7.7-13.4)	7.7% (5.4-10.0)	<b>8.4%</b> (6.5-10.3)	6.0% (3.5-8.5)	10.6% (7.6-13.6)	<b>29.8%</b> (26.9-32.7)	36.0% (31.7-40.4)	24.0% (20.3-27.8)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
<b>White</b>	<b>8.2%</b> (7.3-9.0)	***	***	<b>7.2%</b> (6.3-8.0)	***	***	<b>26.6%</b> (25.2-28.1)	***	***
<b>Hispanic/Latino</b>	<b>13.0%</b> (11.1-14.9)	***	***	<b>11.3%</b> (9.4-13.2)	***	***	<b>28.9%</b> (26.2-31.6)	***	***
<b>Other</b>	<b>9.5%</b> (7.1-12.0)	***	***	<b>11.1%</b> (8.2-14.1)	***	***	<b>30.1%</b> (25.8-34.3)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.3%</b> (8.5-10.0)	<b>8.7%</b> (7.6-9.8)	<b>9.8%</b> (8.7-10.9)	<b>8.4%</b> (7.6-9.1)	<b>5.7%</b> (4.8-6.6)	<b>10.9%</b> (9.7-12.1)	<b>27.5%</b> (26.3-28.7)	<b>34.0%</b> (32.2-35.9)	<b>21.1%</b> (19.5-22.7)
<b>Colorado</b>	10.3%	10.3%	10.3%	9.8%	6.6%	12.8%	24.0%	29.1%	19.5%
<b>U.S.</b>	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.<sup>15</sup>

One in 11 students (9.3%) was at risk for becoming overweight, with a higher rate for Hispanic/Latino students (13.0%) than for white students (8.2%). One in 12 students (8.4%) was overweight, and that rate was also higher for males (10.9%) than it was for females (5.7%); however, these rates were below the U.S. rates for being overweight and at risk for being overweight. Hispanic/Latino (11.3%) and other race/ethnicity (11.1%) students were more likely than white students (7.2%) to be overweight. One out of three female students (34.0%) thought they were overweight, with an prevalence overall rate of 27.5%.

## 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>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>
<b>9<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>41.4%</b> (39.5-43.3)	56.4% (53.9-59.0)	27.3% (24.7-29.8)	<b>59.2%</b> (57.2-61.2)	67.7% (65.4-70.1)	51.2% (48.3-54.2)	<b>30.4%</b> (28.6-32.2)	45.0% (42.5-47.6)	16.6% (14.5-18.7)
<b>10<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>43.9%</b> (41.0-46.9)	54.2% (50.0-58.4)	33.4% (29.3-37.6)	<b>63.6%</b> (60.6-66.6)	73.2% (69.5-76.9)	53.8% (49.4-58.1)	<b>33.9%</b> (31.1-36.8)	51.2% (47.1-55.3)	16.3% (13.0-19.6)
<b>11<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>37.7%</b> (34.9-40.5)	52.1% (47.9-56.2)	23.1% (19.8-26.3)	<b>58.1%</b> (55.2-60.9)	68.5% (64.8-72.3)	47.5% (43.5-51.5)	<b>33.4%</b> (30.7-36.1)	48.6% (44.5-52.7)	17.9% (14.9-21.0)
<b>12<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>40.7%</b> (37.6-43.7)	56.5% (52.0-60.9)	26.0% (22.2-29.8)	<b>56.7%</b> (53.6-59.9)	67.7% (63.4-71.9)	46.5% (42.0-51.0)	<b>39.1%</b> (36.1-42.1)	56.3% (51.9-60.7)	23.1% (19.5-26.7)
<b><i>Race/ Ethnicity</i></b>									
<b>White</b>	<b>37.7%</b> (36.1-39.3)	***	***	<b>60.1%</b> (58.4-61.7)	***	***	<b>33.8%</b> (32.3-35.4)	***	***
<b>Hispanic/ Latino</b>	<b>51.8%</b> (48.9-54.7)	***	***	<b>60.2%</b> (57.3-63.0)	***	***	<b>39.2%</b> (36.3-42.0)	***	***
<b>Other</b>	<b>39.3%</b> (34.9-43.7)	***	***	<b>53.3%</b> (48.7-57.9)	***	***	<b>23.0%</b> (19.2-26.7)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>41.0%</b> (39.7-42.4)	<b>54.8%</b> (52.8-56.7)	<b>27.6%</b> (25.9-29.3)	<b>59.6%</b> (58.2-61.0)	<b>69.4%</b> (67.7-71.2)	<b>50.0%</b> (48.0-51.9)	<b>34.0%</b> (32.7-35.2)	<b>50.0%</b> (48.1-51.9)	<b>18.3%</b> (16.8-19.8)
<b>Colorado</b>	41.0%	58.6%	25.0%	64.5%	75.1%	54.8%	37.0%	50.7%	23.9%
<b>U.S.</b>	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 rate for attempting weight loss was 41.0% and was much higher rate for females (54.8%) than it was for males (27.6%). Six out of ten students (59.6%) exercised to lose weight or avoid gaining weight. One-third of students (34.0%) ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to avoid weight gain. That rate was also higher for females (50.0%) than it was for males (18.3%).

## 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>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>
<b>9<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>9.3%</b> (8.1-10.5)	16.1% (14.0-18.1)	3.0% (1.9-4.2)	<b>3.3%</b> (2.5-4.1)	5.5% (4.2-6.9)	***	<b>4.0%</b> (3.2-4.8)	7.6% (6.0-9.1)	***
<b>10<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>7.7%</b> (6.1-9.3)	12.6% (9.7-15.4)	2.7% (1.3-4.2)	<b>4.0%</b> (2.9-5.1)	3.9% (2.3-5.5)	4.1% (2.5-5.6)	<b>4.3%</b> (3.0-5.7)	6.7% (4.3-9.1)	***
<b>11<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>10.2%</b> (8.5-11.9)	13.0% (10.3-15.7)	7.4% (5.3-9.5)	<b>6.3%</b> (4.8-7.9)	6.5% (4.2-8.8)	6.2% (4.1-8.3)	<b>3.6%</b> (2.4-4.8)	5.7% (3.7-7.8)	***
<b>12<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>10.9%</b> (9.0-12.8)	16.4% (13.1-19.8)	5.8% (3.8-7.7)	<b>6.7%</b> (5.1-8.2)	8.5% (6.0-11.0)	5.0% (3.2-6.8)	<b>5.4%</b> (3.9-6.8)	6.7% (4.3-9.1)	4.1% (2.6-5.6)
<b>Race/ Ethnicity</b>									
<b>White</b>	<b>9.0%</b> (8.1-10.0)	***	***	<b>4.6%</b> (3.9-5.4)	***	***	<b>4.3%</b> (3.6-5.1)	***	***
<b>Hispanic/ Latino</b>	<b>10.5%</b> (8.8-12.2)	***	***	<b>5.2%</b> (3.9-6.5)	***	***	<b>3.4%</b> (2.5-4.4)	***	***
<b>Other</b>	<b>9.5%</b> (7.0-11.9)	***	***	<b>7.0%</b> (4.7-9.3)	***	***	<b>6.2%</b> (3.9-8.5)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.4%</b> (8.6-10.2)	<b>14.4%</b> (13.1-15.8)	<b>4.6%</b> (3.7-5.4)	<b>4.9%</b> (4.3-5.6)	<b>6.0%</b> (5.0-6.9)	<b>4.0%</b> (3.2-4.7)	<b>4.3%</b> (3.7-4.9)	<b>6.7%</b> (5.6-7.8)	<b>1.9%</b> (1.4-2.5)
<b>Colorado</b>	8.9%	12.0%	5.9%	4.7%	4.5%	4.9%	3.6%	5.2%	2.0%
<b>U.S.</b>	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.<sup>16</sup> These three unhealthy weight control methods were more common among females than among males, both nationally and in SVVSD.

Nearly one out of ten students (9.4%) had fasted for 24 hours or more to lose weight or avoid gaining weight; 14.4% of females had done, so compared to 4.6% of males. There were no significant differences by grade or race/ethnicity.

One out of twenty students (4.9%) had used diet pills, powders, or liquids to lose weight or avoid gaining weight. A higher number of females (6.7%) than males (1.9%) had used laxatives or vomited to lose weight or avoid gaining weight, with an overall prevalence rate of 4.3%.

# 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>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>
<b>9<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>66.5%</b> (64.7-68.3)	62.9% (60.5-65.4)	69.9% (67.3-72.5)	<b>29.7%</b> (27.8-31.5)	32.8% (30.4-35.1)	26.8% (23.9-29.6)	<b>61.6%</b> (59.7-63.5)	56.4% (53.8-58.9)	66.4% (63.7-69.1)
<b>10<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>69.4%</b> (66.6-72.2)	68.6% (64.7-72.4)	70.3% (66.2-74.3)	<b>29.1%</b> (26.3-31.9)	29.1% (25.3-32.8)	29.2% (25.1-33.2)	<b>59.0%</b> (56.0-62.0)	59.6% (55.5-63.7)	58.4% (54.1-62.7)
<b>11<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>64.9%</b> (62.2-67.7)	58.8% (54.7-62.8)	71.2% (67.5-74.9)	<b>31.2%</b> (28.6-33.9)	29.6% (26.0-33.3)	32.8% (29.1-36.6)	<b>55.3%</b> (52.5-58.0)	47.8% (43.9-51.7)	62.8% (59.0-66.6)
<b>12<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>68.5%</b> (65.6-71.3)	65.4% (61.3-69.5)	71.3% (67.3-75.3)	<b>33.0%</b> (30.1-36.0)	24.2% (20.3-28.0)	41.3% (37.0-45.6)	<b>48.6%</b> (45.5-51.7)	39.3% (35.1-43.6)	57.3% (52.9-61.7)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
<b>White</b>	<b>70.2%</b> (68.7-71.7)	***	***	<b>30.9%</b> (29.4-32.4)	***	***	<b>59.4%</b> (57.8-61.0)	***	***
<b>Hispanic/Latino</b>	<b>60.3%</b> (57.5-63.2)	***	***	<b>27.8%</b> (25.1-30.4)	***	***	<b>46.1%</b> (43.2-49.1)	***	***
<b>Other</b>	<b>62.3%</b> (58.0-66.7)	***	***	<b>34.7%</b> (30.3-39.1)	***	***	<b>61.1%</b> (56.6-65.5)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>67.3%</b> (66.1-68.6)	<b>64.0%</b> (62.2-65.8)	<b>70.6%</b> (68.8-72.4)	<b>30.6%</b> (29.3-31.9)	<b>29.2%</b> (27.4-30.9)	<b>32.0%</b> (30.2-33.9)	<b>56.6%</b> (55.2-57.9)	<b>51.6%</b> (49.7-53.5)	<b>61.4%</b> (59.5-63.3)
<b>Colorado</b>	70.1%	62.0%	78.2%	29.5%	25.9%	32.6%	61.2%	57.8%	65.0%
<b>U.S.</b>	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 (67.3%) were participating in vigorous physical activity, and that rate was higher for males (70.6%) than it was for females (64.0%). A higher rate for this behavior was seen in white students (70.2%) than in Hispanic/Latino (60.3%) and other race/ethnicity (62.3%) students.

Three out of ten students (30.6%) participated in moderate exercise, and more than half of the students (56.6%) 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 <sup>th</sup>	<b>7.0%</b> (6.0-8.0)	7.0% (5.5-8.4)	7.0% (5.6-8.5)	<b>11.2%</b> (9.9-12.5)	7.2% (5.6-8.8)	14.9% (12.8-17.0)	<b>17.4%</b> (15.9-18.9)	17.8% (15.9-19.8)	17.0% (14.7-19.3)
10 <sup>th</sup>	<b>10.3%</b> (8.6-12.0)	8.9% (6.8-11.0)	11.8% (9.0-14.5)	<b>9.5%</b> (7.7-11.4)	6.8% (4.9-8.8)	12.3% (9.3-15.3)	<b>16.6%</b> (14.2-19.0)	15.8% (12.5-19.1)	17.4% (13.9-20.8)
11 <sup>th</sup>	<b>10.4%</b> (8.7-12.1)	11.5% (9.0-14.1)	9.3% (6.9-11.6)	<b>6.9%</b> (5.6-8.3)	2.4% (1.4-3.3)	11.6% (9.1-14.0)	<b>16.2%</b> (14.0-18.5)	21.3% (17.9-24.7)	11.2% (8.4-14.0)
12 <sup>th</sup>	<b>6.2%</b> (4.9-7.6)	7.6% (5.4-9.8)	5.0% (3.3-6.7)	<b>9.4%</b> (7.5-11.3)	7.6% (5.2-10.0)	11.2% (8.3-14.1)	<b>18.9%</b> (16.3-21.4)	17.9% (14.3-21.4)	19.9% (16.3-23.4)
<b>Race/ Ethnicity</b>									
<b>White</b>	<b>5.5%</b> (4.8-6.3)	***	***	<b>8.6%</b> (7.6-9.5)	***	***	<b>18.8%</b> (17.5-20.1)	***	***
<b>Hispanic/ Latino</b>	<b>18.2%</b> (16.0-20.3)	***	***	<b>9.0%</b> (7.3-10.6)	***	***	<b>9.8%</b> (8.0-11.5)	***	***
<b>Other</b>	<b>7.6%</b> (5.2-10.1)	***	***	<b>15.6%</b> (12.1-19.1)	***	***	<b>23.0%</b> (18.8-27.1)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.5%</b> (7.8-9.3)	<b>8.7%</b> (7.7-9.8)	<b>8.4%</b> (7.3-9.4)	<b>9.4%</b> (8.6-10.2)	<b>6.0%</b> (5.1-6.9)	<b>12.6%</b> (11.3-13.9)	<b>17.2%</b> (16.2-18.3)	<b>18.1%</b> (16.6-19.6)	<b>16.4%</b> (14.8-17.9)
<b>Colorado</b>	7.2%	9.5%	5.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	15.9%	16.8%	15.3%
<b>U.S.</b>	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 12 students (8.5%) described their health as being fair or poor. Hispanic/Latino students (18.2%) were more than three times as likely as white students (5.5%) to describe their health as being fair or poor.

Less than one out of ten students (9.4%) reported getting enough sleep on all seven of the seven days preceding the survey. Females (6.0%) were less likely than males (12.6%) to get enough sleep. More than one out of six students (17.2%) currently had asthma.

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- <sup>2</sup> Health Statistics Section. Colorado births and deaths 2002. Denver, CO: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. [http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/hs/vs/2002/Colorado\\_2002.pdf](http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/hs/vs/2002/Colorado_2002.pdf).
- <sup>3</sup> CDC, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars/>.
- <sup>4</sup> CDC, Tobacco Information and Prevention Source: <http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/issue.htm>.
- <sup>5</sup> CDC, Tobacco Information and Prevention Source: [http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/aag/pdf/aag\\_osh2004.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/aag/pdf/aag_osh2004.pdf).
- <sup>6</sup> 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.
- <sup>7</sup> CDC, Alcohol and Public Health, “General Alcohol Information,” [http://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/factsheets/general\\_information.htm](http://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/factsheets/general_information.htm)
- <sup>8</sup> 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.
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- <sup>11</sup> CDC, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Sexual Violence: Fact Sheet, <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/factsheets/svfacts.htm>
- <sup>12</sup> American Psychiatric Association. Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition. Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Association; 1994.
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- <sup>14</sup> CDC, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Healthy Youth: Sexual Behaviors, <http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/sexualbehaviors/index.htm>.
- <sup>15</sup> 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.
- <sup>16</sup> Neumark-Sztainer D, Hannan PJ. Weight-related behaviors among adolescent girls and boys. *Archives of Pediatric and Adolescent Medicine* 2000; 154:569-577.
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