

2009 Cuyahoga County High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey Report

Grades 9 - 12

CENTER FOR HEALTH PROMOTION RESEARCH

DEPARTMENT OF EPIDEMIOLOGY AND BIostatISTICS

CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY



Child and Family Health Services



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Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Methods

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sample Demographics

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

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

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

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

2009 Cuyahoga County High School YRBS Sample

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

* Non-Hispanic

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

Terms and Conventions

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

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

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

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

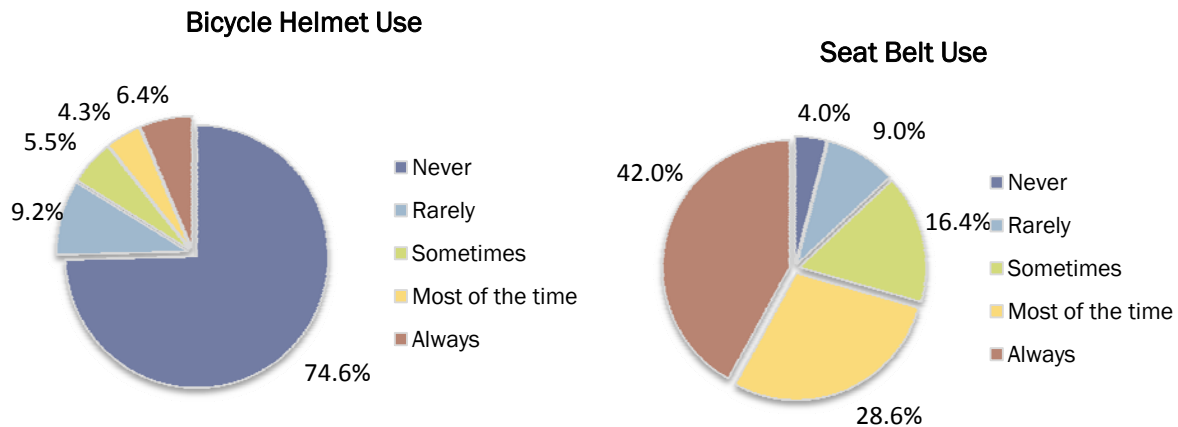
Results

Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries

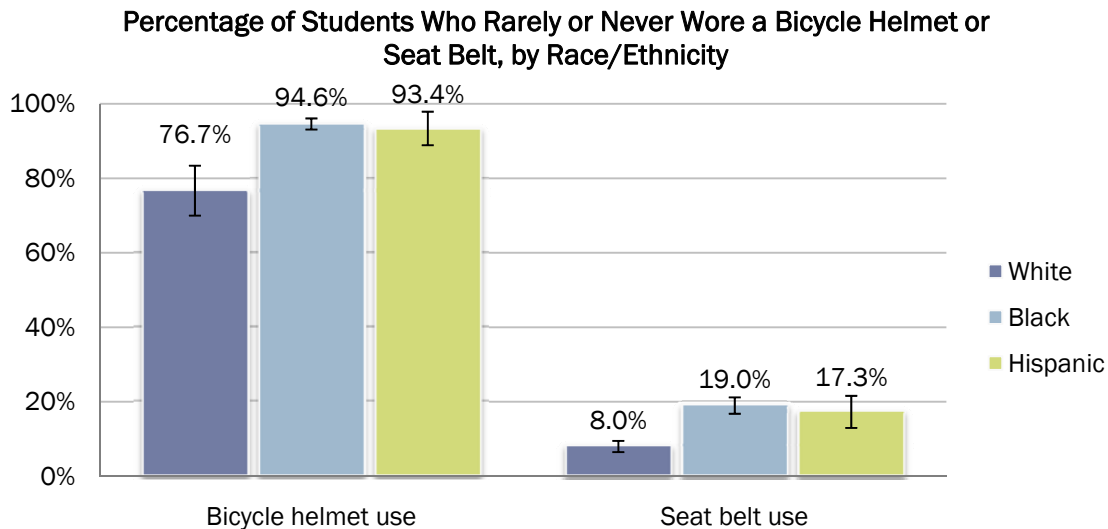
The 2009 CCHS YRBS asked students how often they wore a bicycle helmet when riding a bicycle, wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else, rode in a car driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol, and drove a car when drinking alcohol. Head injury is the leading cause of death in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

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

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



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



RELEVANT HEALTHY PEOPLE 2010 GOAL: Increase use of seat belts to 92%.
AMONG CUYAHOGA COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS: 87.0% of students had worn a seat belt sometimes, most of the time, or always.

RELEVANT HEALTHY PEOPLE 2010 GOAL: Reduce the percentage of students who rode in a car by driven someone who had been drinking alcohol to 30%.
AMONG CUYAHOGA COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS: 26.7% of students rode in a car driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol in the 30 days before the survey.

Bicycle Helmet Use

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

Seat Belt Use

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

Rode with a Driver who Had Been Drinking Alcohol

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

Drove when Drinking Alcohol

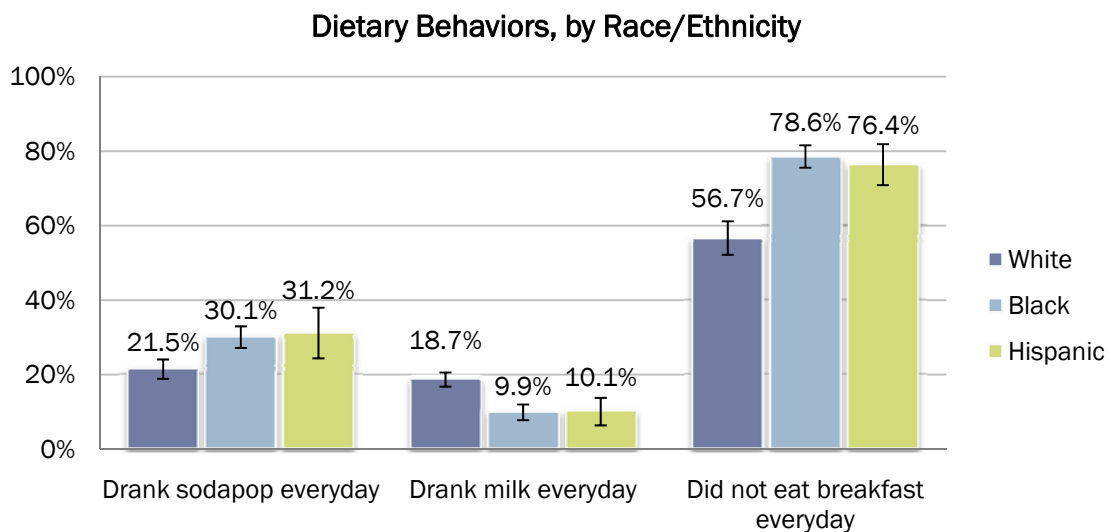
In Cuyahoga County, 8.6% of students had driven a car when they had been drinking alcohol one or more times in the 30 days before the survey (Table 2). The prevalence of having driven when they had been drinking alcohol was higher among 12th grade (16.1%) than 9th, 10th, and 11th grade students (4.0%,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

Dietary Behaviors

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

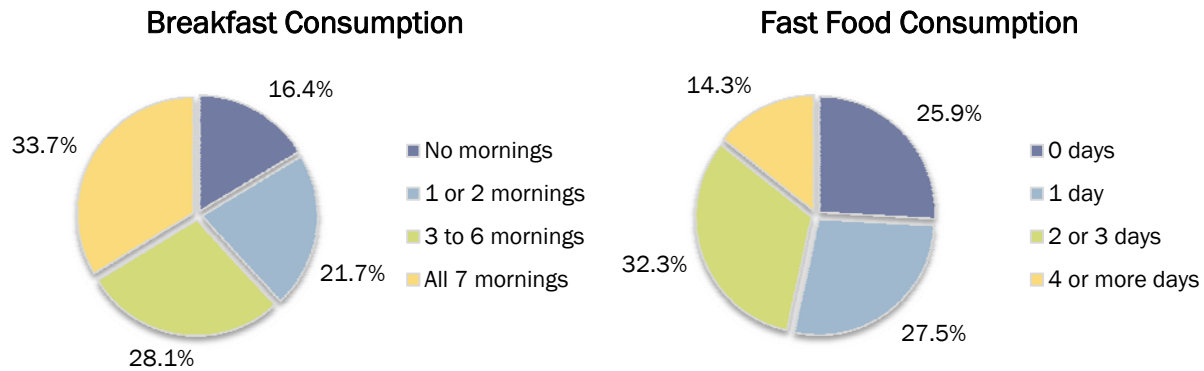
Milk is an important source of calcium for adolescents.^{9,10} Calcium is essential for forming and maintaining healthy bones and low calcium intake during the first two to three decades of life is an important risk factor in developing osteoporosis.¹¹ Although the recommended intake of calcium is 1,300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

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



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

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



Ate Fruits and Vegetables Five or More Times per Day

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

Drank Three or More Glasses per Day of Milk

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

Drank Soda or Pop Everyday

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

Did Not Eat Breakfast Everyday

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

Ate Fast Food during Week

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

Ate Dinner with Family during Week

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

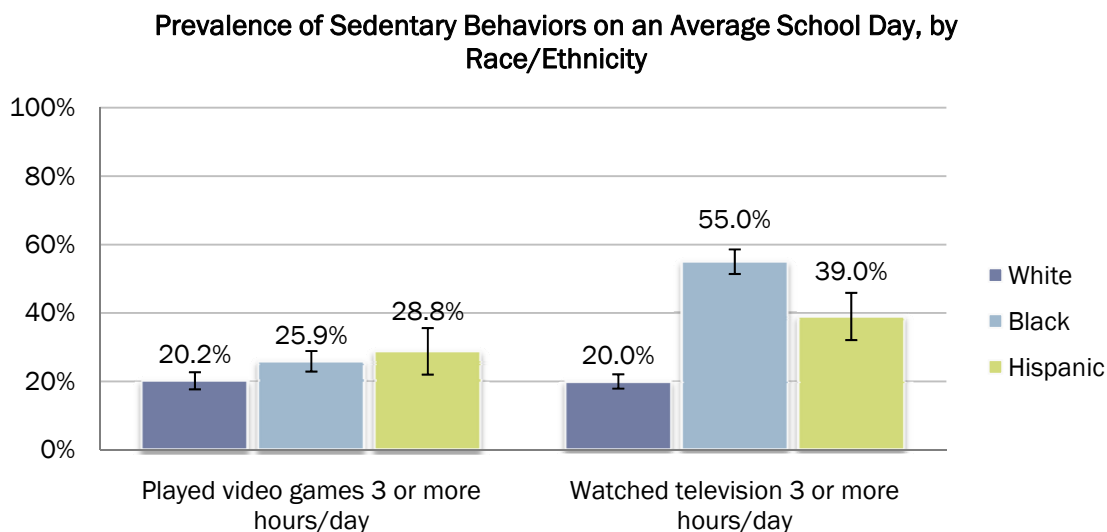
Physical Activity

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

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

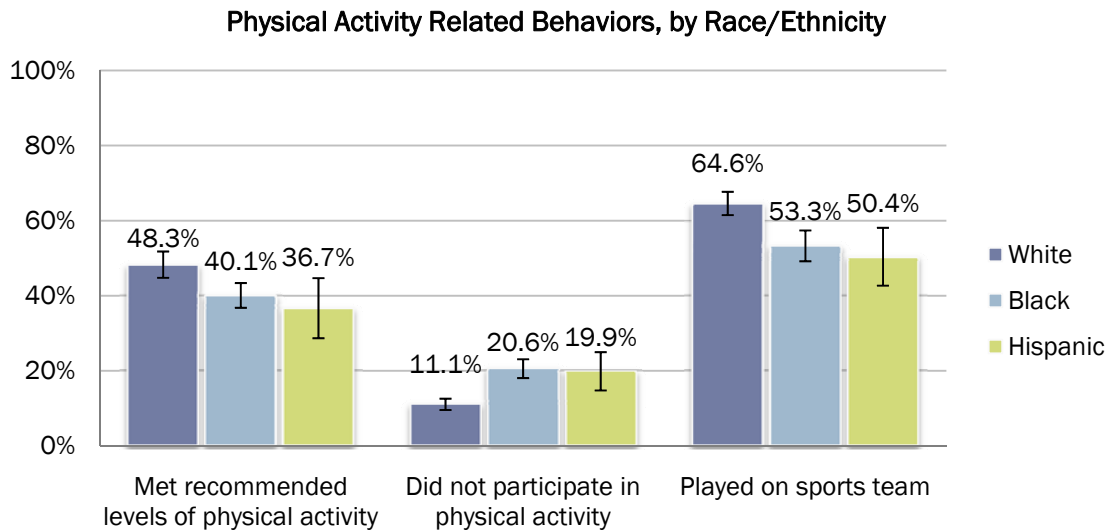
Television watching was assessed in the same manner as having used a computer and played video games; with having watched 3 or more hours per day of television on an average school day considered a risky, sedentary behavior.

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



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

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



RELEVANT HEALTHY PEOPLE 2010 GOAL: Increase the proportion of adolescents who view television 2 or fewer hours on a school day to 75%.
AMONG CUYAHOGA COUNTY STUDENTS: 65.8% viewed television 2 or fewer hours on school days.

Used Computers 3 or More Hours per Day

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

Watched Television 3 or More Hours per Day

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

Met Recommended Levels of Physical Activity

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

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

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

Attended Physical Education Classes

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

Played on at Least One Sports Team

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

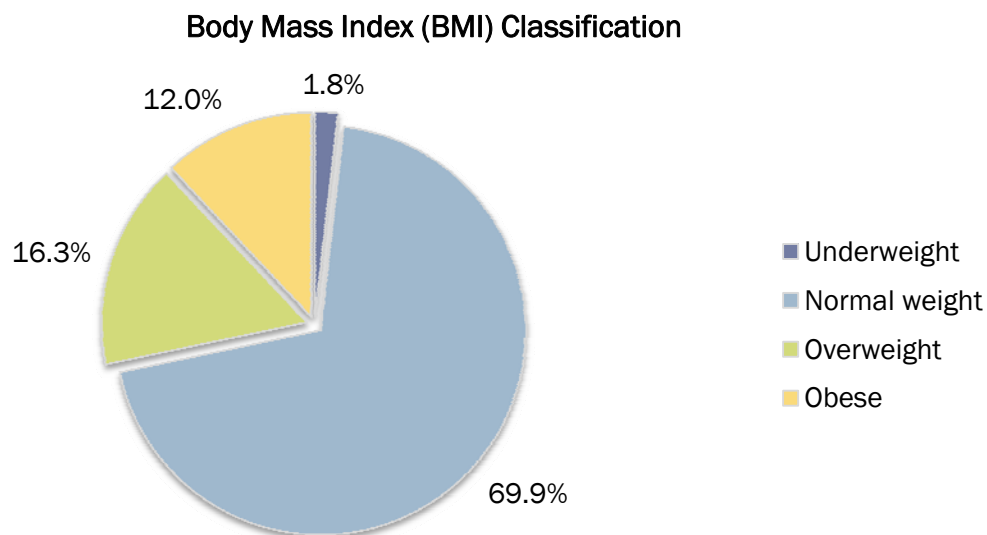
Obesity, Overweight, and Weight Control

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

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

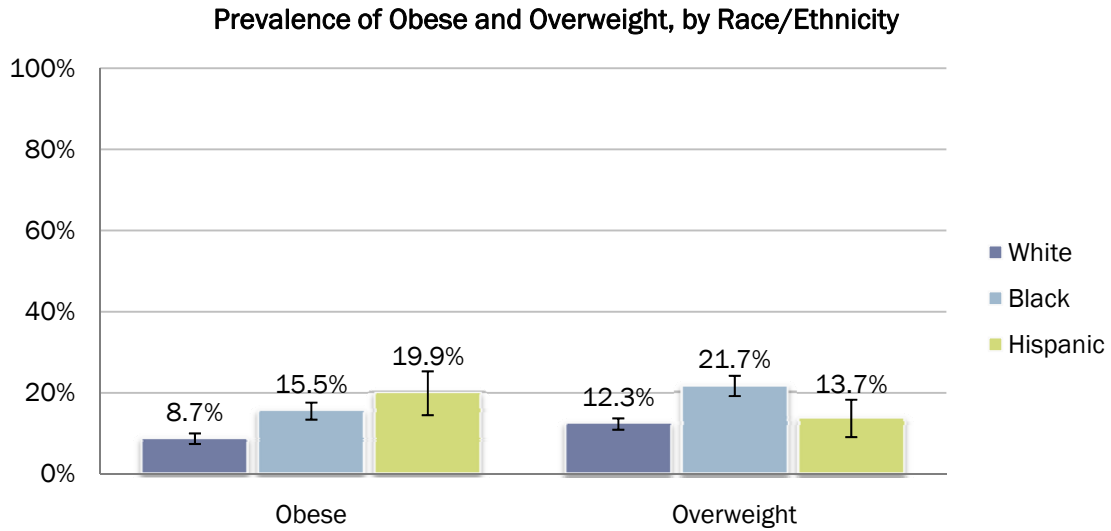
The chart below depicts the distribution of Body Mass Index (BMI) classifications among Cuyahoga County students.

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

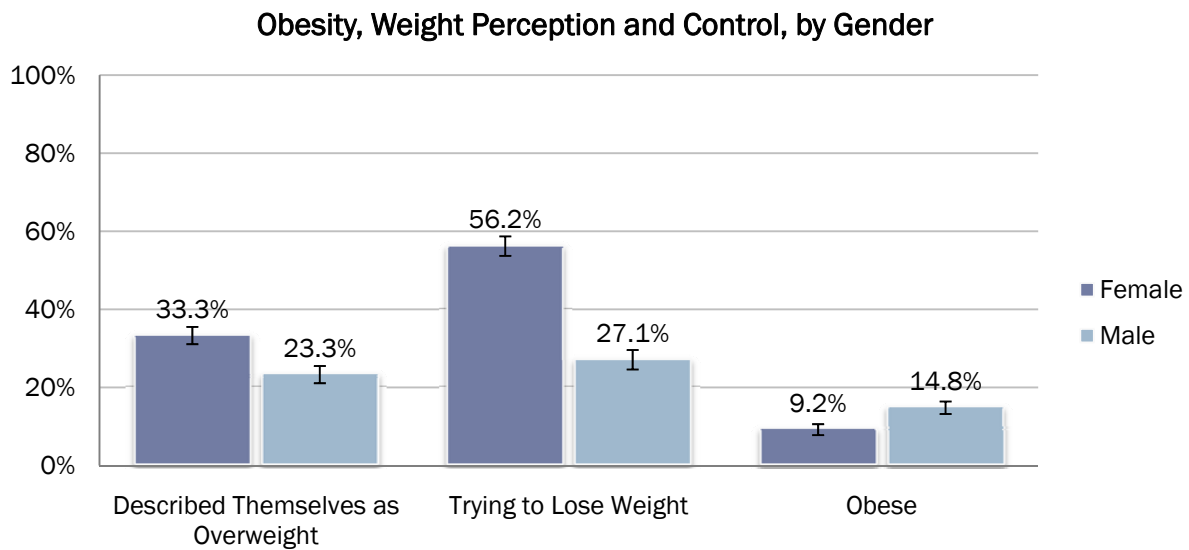


Thirty percent of Cuyahoga County students had a BMI for their age and sex that put them into a category of risk (underweight, overweight, or obese). It is important to note that BMI is calculated using self-reported height and weight and, therefore, may underestimate the actual prevalence of overweight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

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



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



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

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

Obese

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

Overweight

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

Described Themselves as Overweight

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

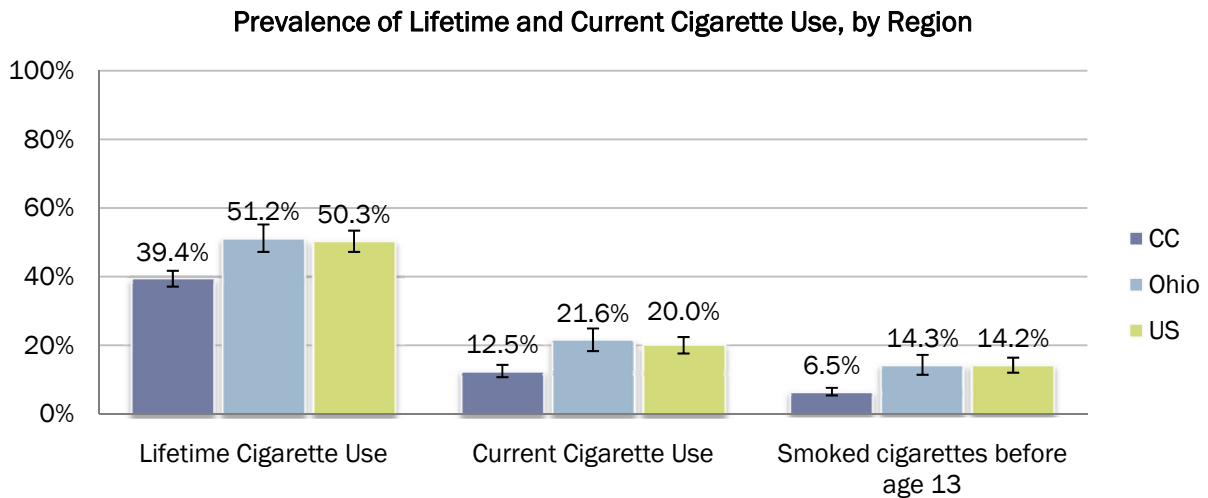
Were Trying to Lose Weight

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

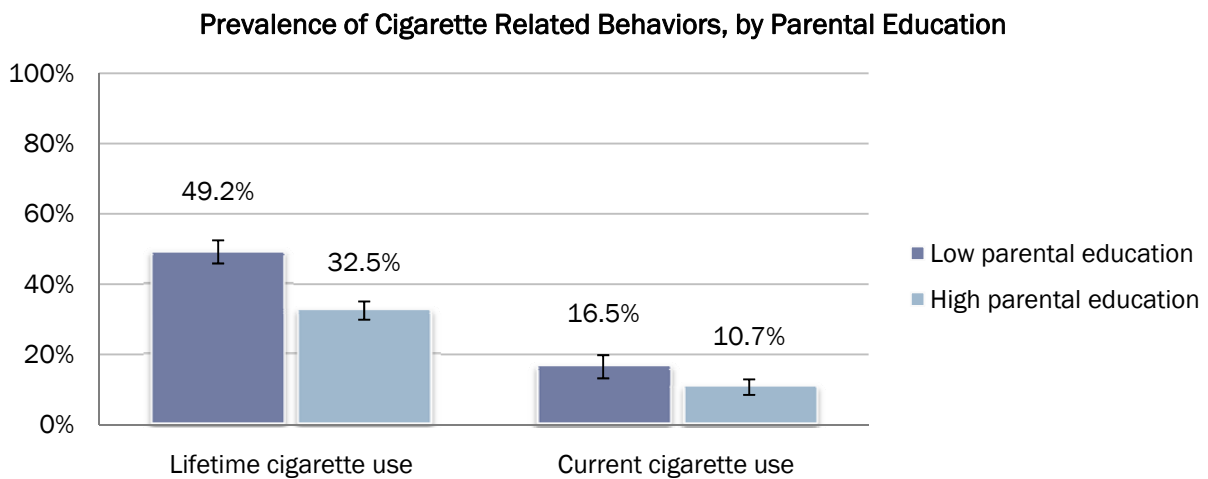
Tobacco Use

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

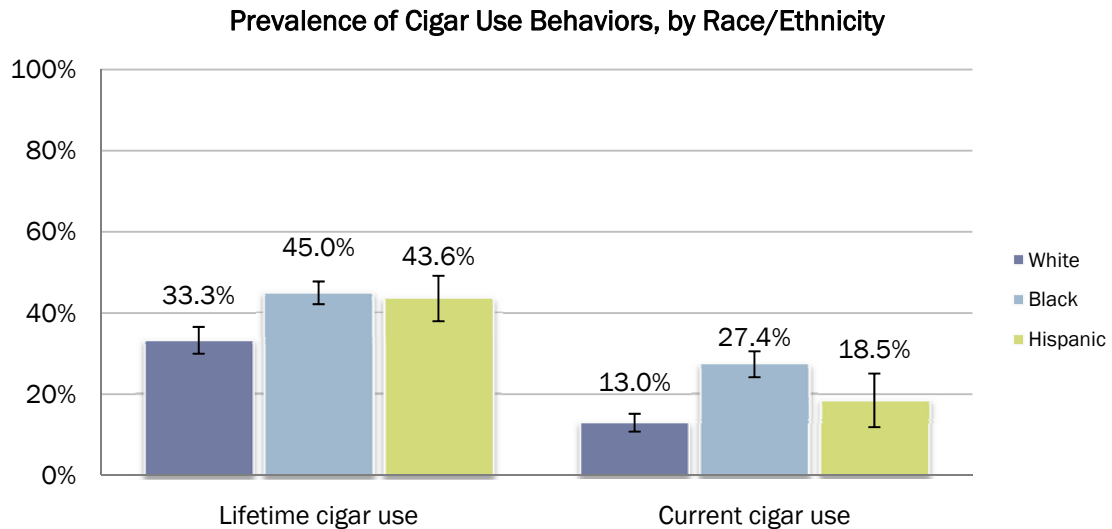
The following graph illustrates the prevalence of lifetime cigarette use, current cigarette use, and smoking cigarettes before age 13, among Cuyahoga County students as compared to students across the state and nation. The prevalence of these behaviors was significantly lower in Cuyahoga County than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



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



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



RELEVANT HEALTHY PEOPLE 2010 GOAL: Reduce the percentage of adolescents reporting cigarette smoking during the past 30 days to no more than 16%.
AMONG CUYAHOGA COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS: 12.5% of Cuyahoga County students smoked a cigarette on one or more days in the 30 days before the survey.

RELEVANT HEALTHY PEOPLE 2010 GOAL: Reduce the percentage of adolescents reporting cigar smoking during the past 30 days to no more than 8%.
AMONG CUYAHOGA COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS: 19.4% of Cuyahoga County students smoked a cigar in the 30 days before the survey.

RELEVANT HEALTHY PEOPLE 2010 GOAL: Reduce the percentage of adolescents reporting smokeless tobacco use during the past 30 days to no more than 1%.
AMONG CUYAHOGA COUNTY HIGH SCHOOLS: 3.7% of Cuyahoga County students used smokeless tobacco in the 30 days before the survey.

Lifetime Cigarette Use

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

Current Cigarette Use

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

Smoked a Whole Cigarette before Age 13 Years

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

Smoked Cigarettes on School Property

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

Tried to Quit Smoking Cigarettes

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

Lifetime Cigar Use

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

Current Cigar Use

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

Current Smokeless Tobacco Use

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

Student Perception that Smoking Cigarettes is Very Wrong

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

Parents’ Feeling that Smoking Cigarettes is Very Wrong

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

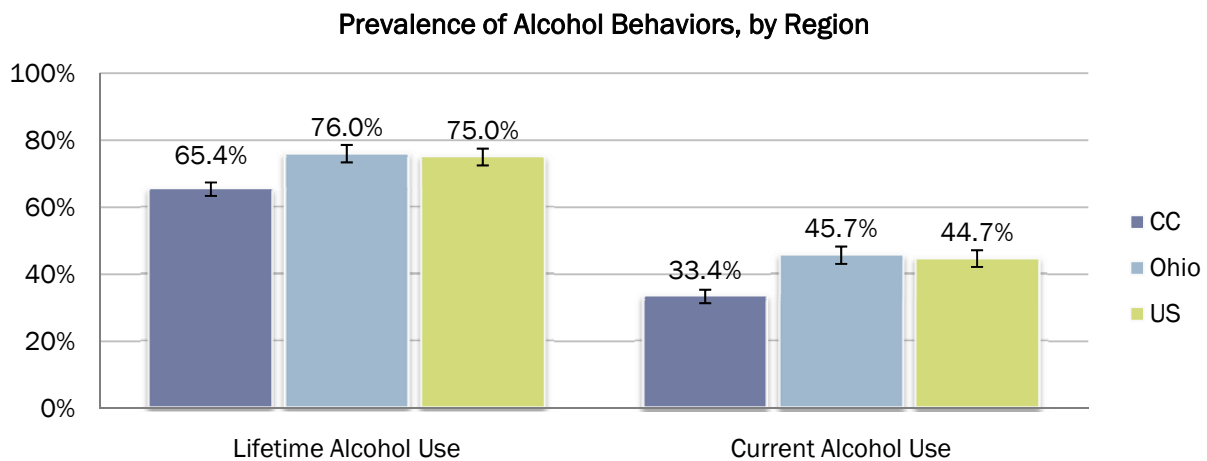
Perceived Harm: Great Risk of Smoking One or More Packs of Cigarettes a Day

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

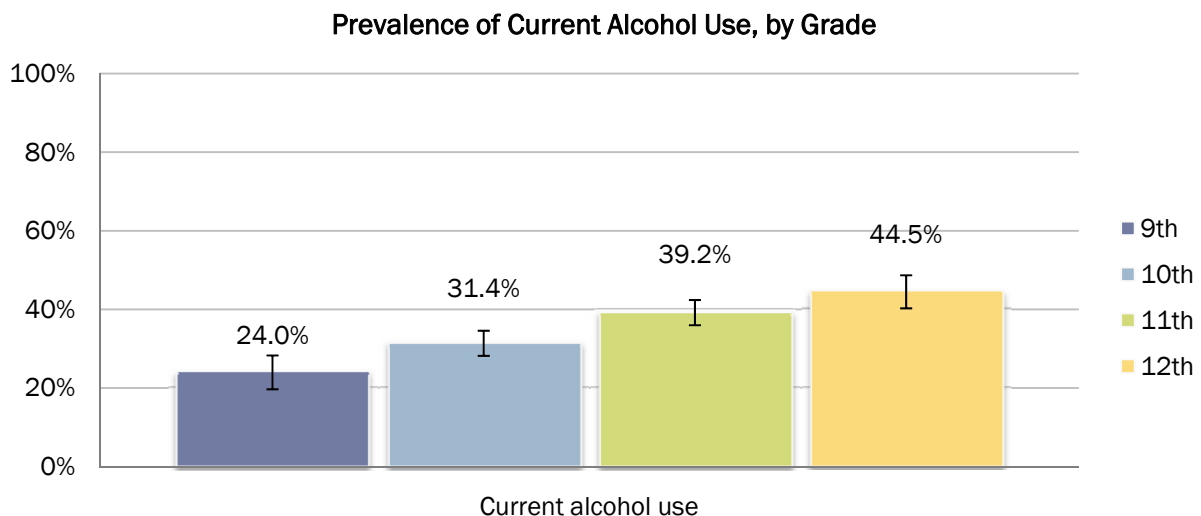
Alcohol Use

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

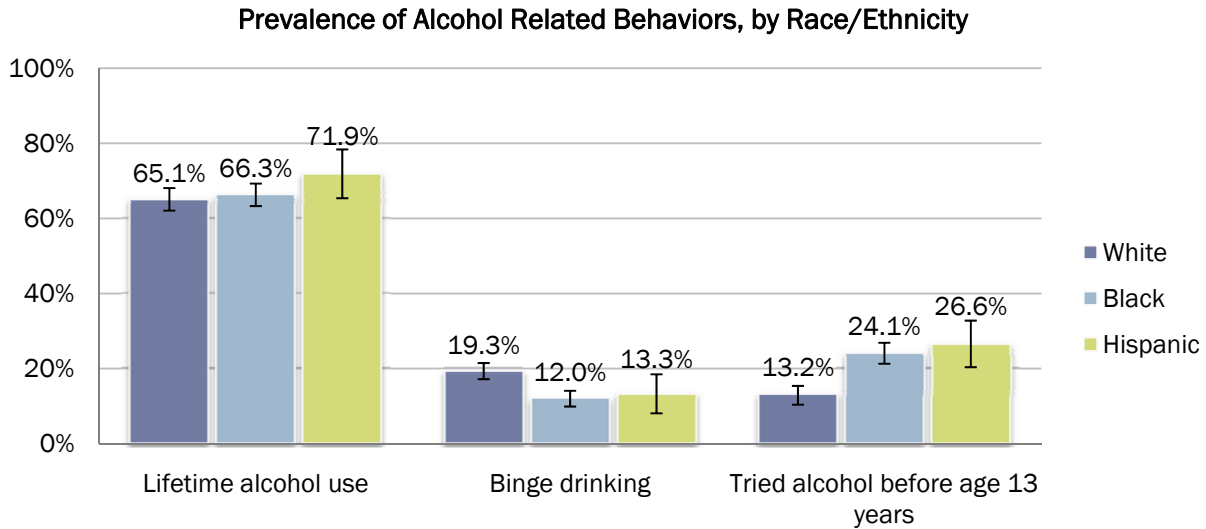
The graph below compares lifetime and current alcohol use among Cuyahoga County students, and among students across the state of Ohio and nationwide. The prevalence of both lifetime and current alcohol use was significantly lower among Cuyahoga County students than was reported at the state and national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



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



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



Lifetime Alcohol Use

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

Current Alcohol Use

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

Episodic Heavy Drinking (Binge Drinking)

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

Drank Alcohol before Age 13 Years

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

Drank Alcohol on School Property

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

Parental Expectations Regarding Alcohol Use

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

Student Perception that Drinking Alcohol Regularly is Very Wrong

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

Parents’ Feeling that Drinking Alcohol Regularly is Very Wrong

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

Perceived Harm: Great Risk of Regular Use of Alcohol

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

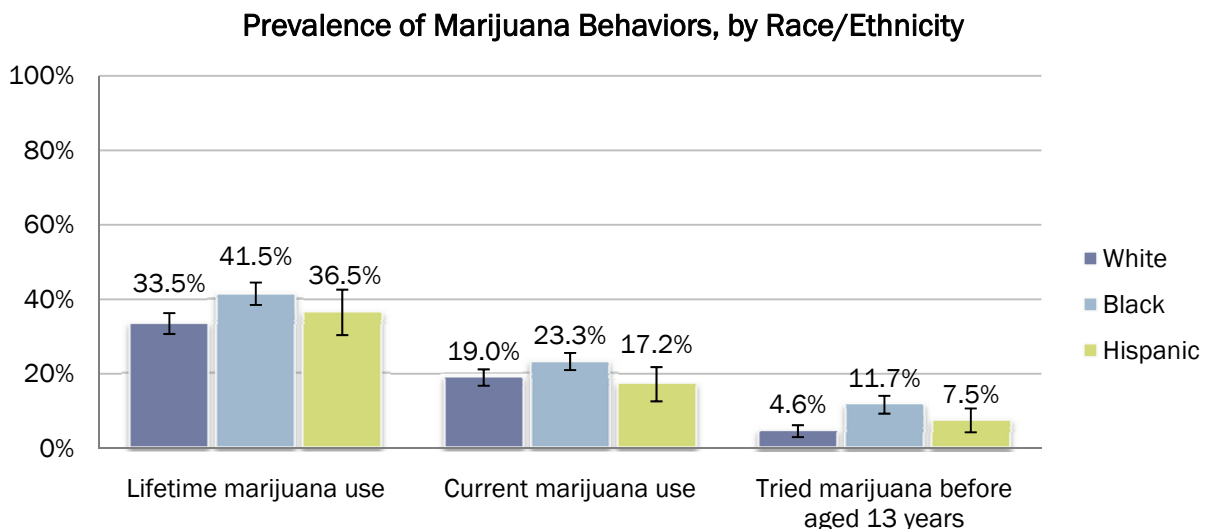
Marijuana and Other Drug Use

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

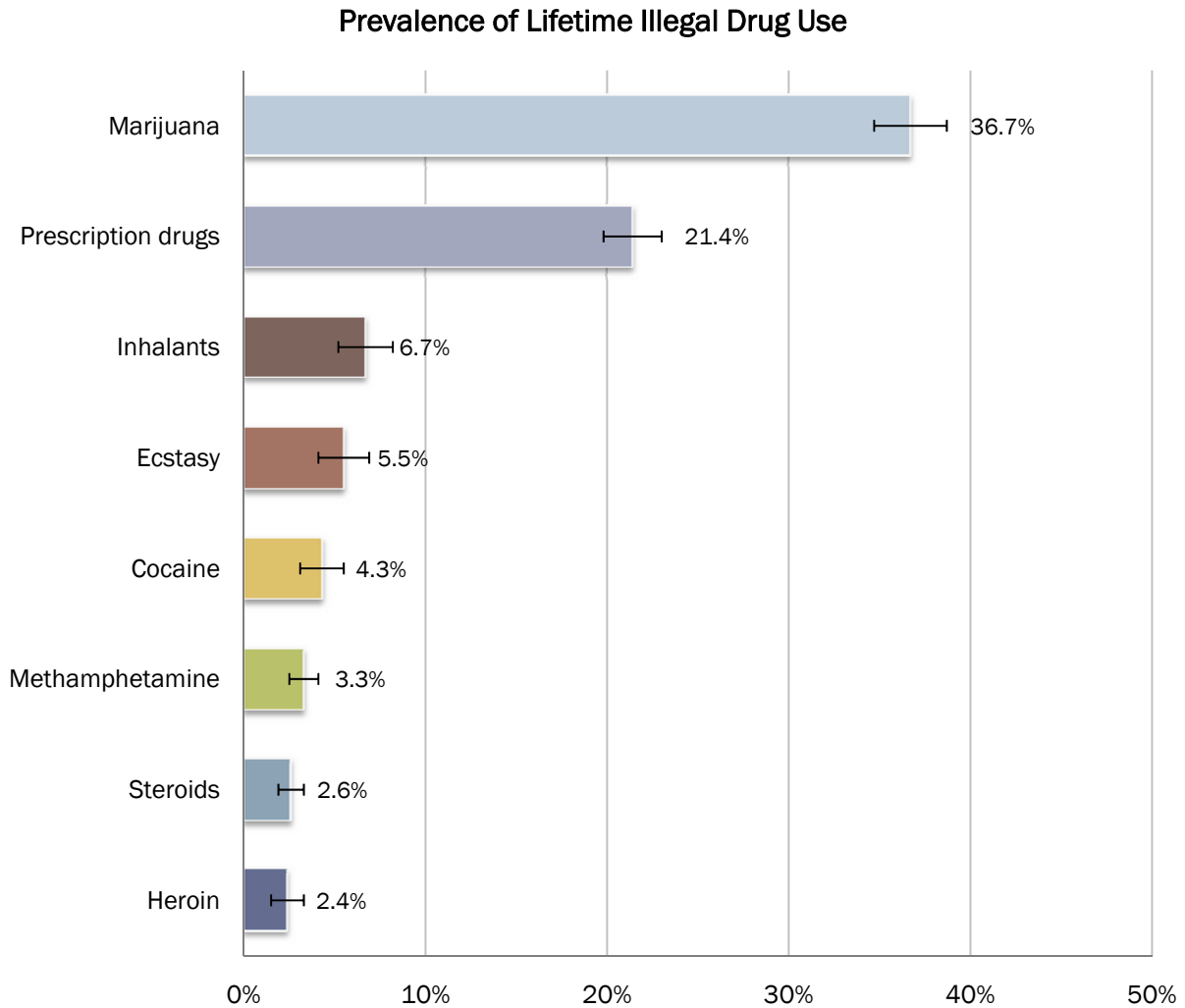
Marijuana is used for the intoxication or high that it gives most users. For most youth, marijuana is not difficult to obtain.³⁰ Many think marijuana is not as harmful as other illicit drugs; however, it has both short- and long-term health effects. The short-term effects include memory problems, loss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

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

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



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



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

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

Lifetime Marijuana Use

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

Current Marijuana Use

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

Tried Marijuana before Age 13 Years

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

Student Perception that Smoking Marijuana is Very Wrong

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

Parents’ Feeling that Smoking Marijuana is Very Wrong

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

Perceived Harm: Great Risk of Trying Marijuana Once or Twice

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

Perceived Harm: Great Risk of Smoking Marijuana Regularly

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

Lifetime Cocaine Use

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

Lifetime Inhalant Use

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

Lifetime Heroin Use

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

Lifetime Methamphetamine Use

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

Lifetime Ecstasy Use

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

Lifetime Illegal Steroid Use

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

Lifetime Prescription Medication Abuse

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

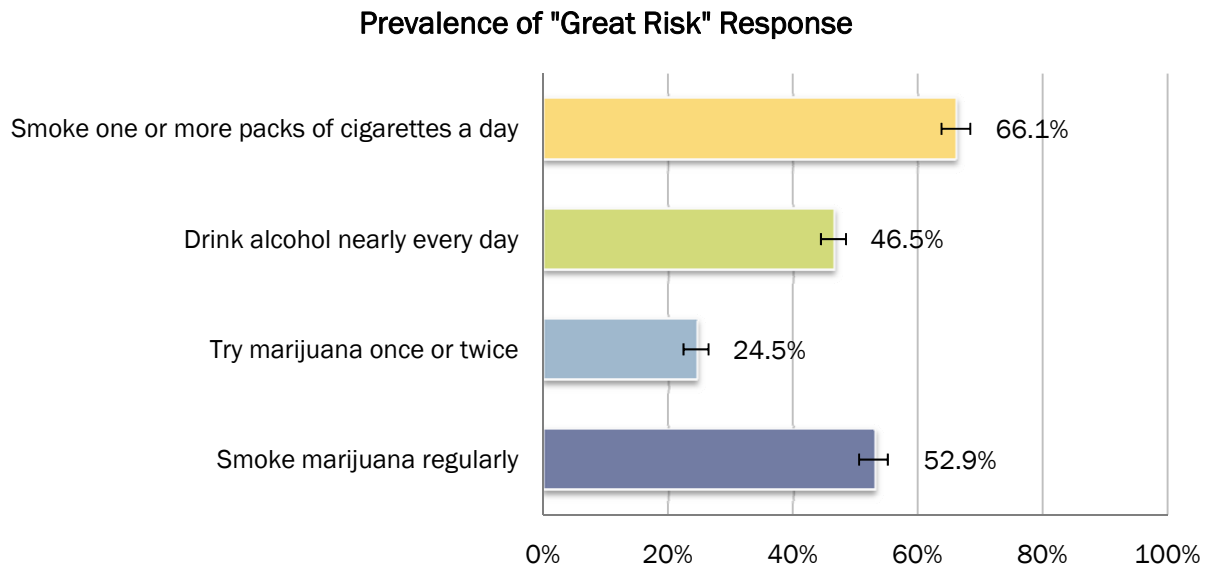
Offered, Sold, or Given Drugs on School Property

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

Perceived Harm and Attitudes about Substance Use

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

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

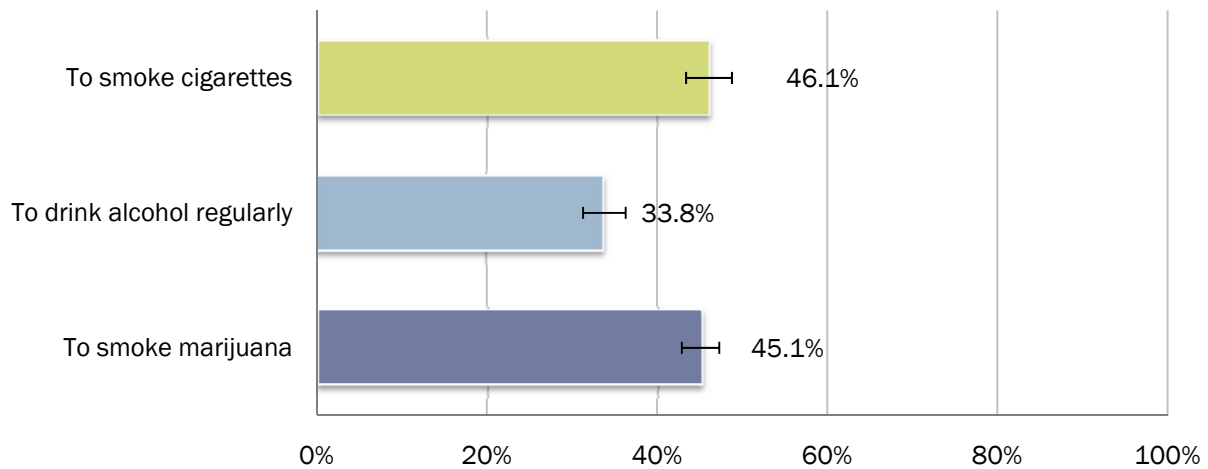


More than 65% of students thought that frequent cigarette smoking posed a great risk of harm to young people, while approximately 50% of students thought the same about regular alcohol and marijuana use. Less than 25% thought occasional marijuana use posed a great risk to their health.

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

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

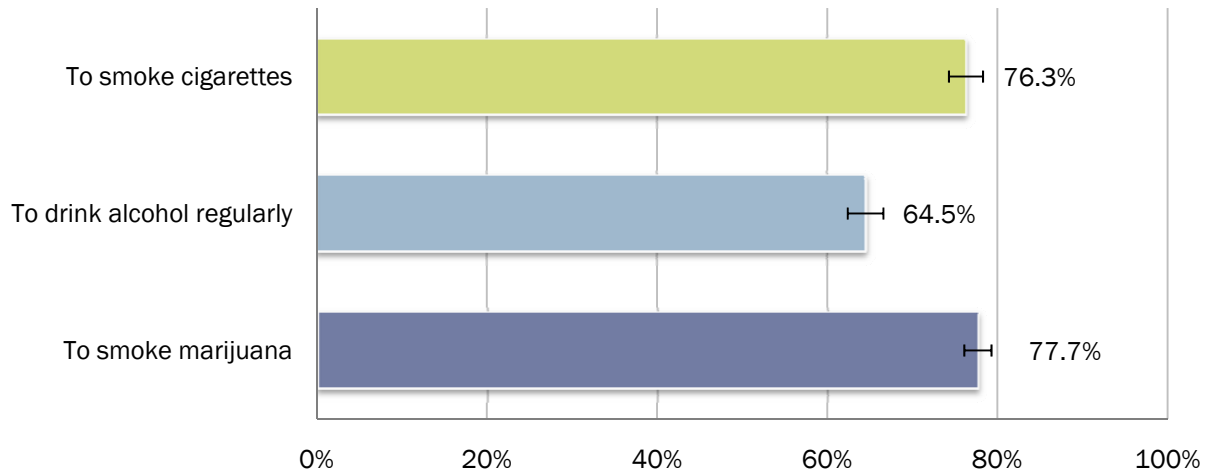
Prevalence of Student Belief that it is "Very Wrong" for Someone Their Age to Engage in Risk Behavior



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

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

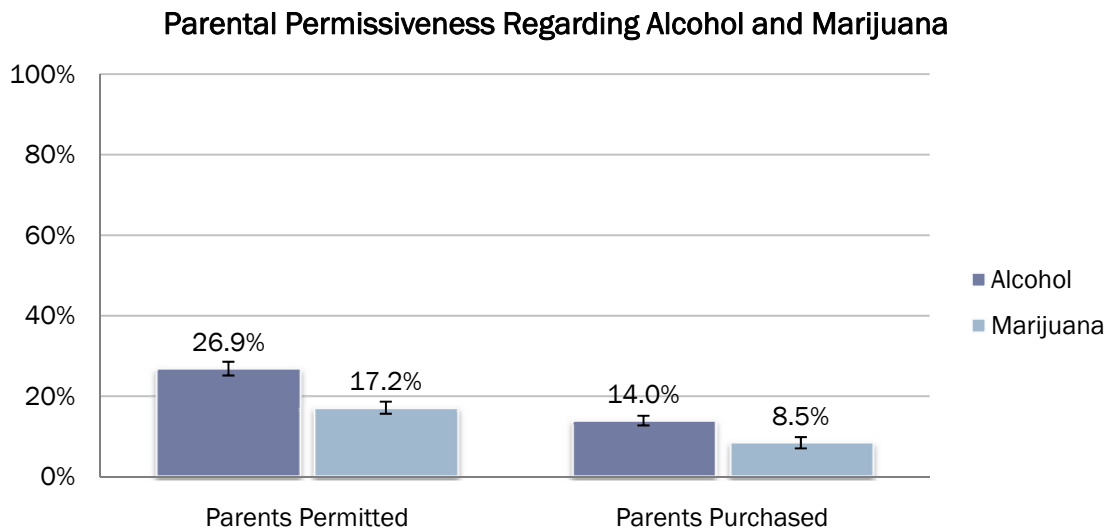
Prevalence of Parental Belief that it is "Very Wrong" for Young People to Engage in Risk Behavior



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

Social Situations and Substance Use

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



Gatherings where Parents Permit Alcohol Use

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

Gatherings where Parents Permit Marijuana Use

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

Gatherings where Parents Purchase Alcohol for Student Use

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

Gatherings where Parents Purchase Marijuana for Student Use

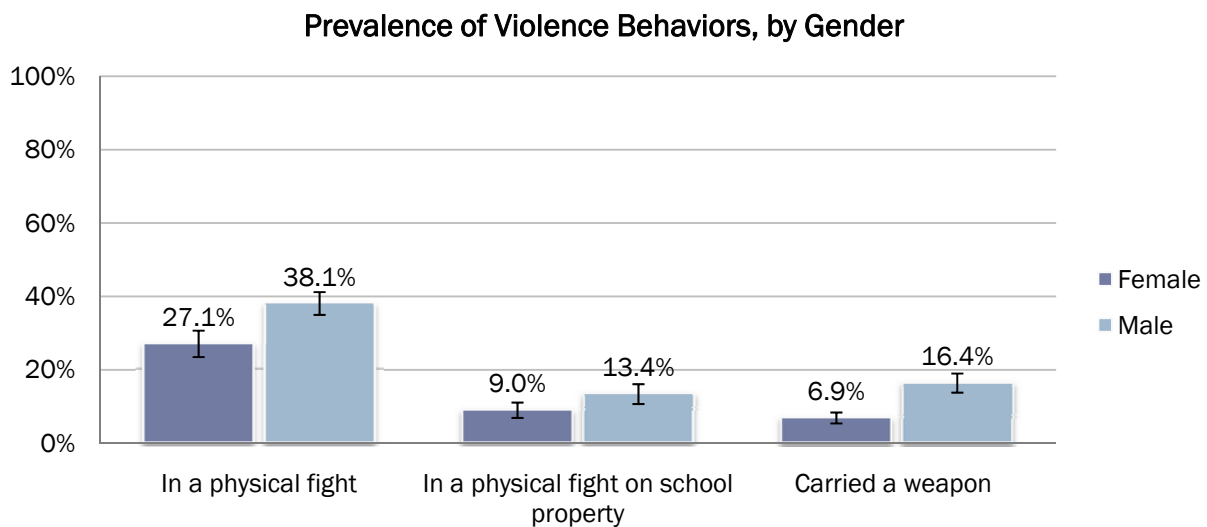
In Cuyahoga County, 8.5% of students had been at gatherings or parties in a home where parents had purchased marijuana for student use, one or more times in the 30 days before the survey (Table 25). The prevalence of having attended parties where parents purchased marijuana for student use was higher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

Behaviors that Contribute to Violence

Violence-Related Behaviors

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

In a Physical Fight

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

In a Physical Fight on School Property

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

Carried a Weapon

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

Carried a Weapon on School Property

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

Did Not Go to School Because Felt Unsafe

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

Bullied on School Property

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

Victim of Electronic Gossip or Bullying

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

Dating Violence

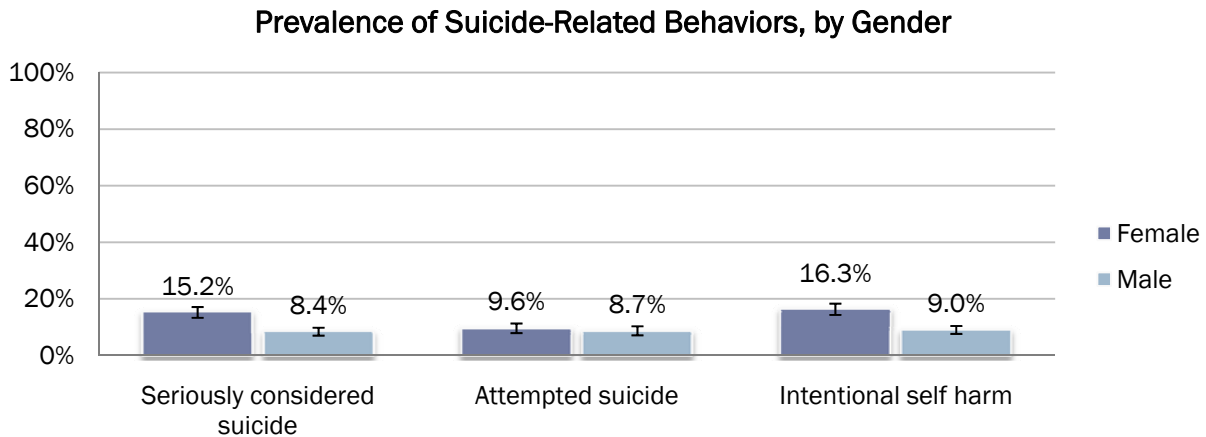
In Cuyahoga County, 11.3% of students were hit, slapped, or physically hurt by their boyfriend or girlfriend (Table 30). The prevalence of dating violence was higher among Hispanic and Black (19.4%, 15.5%) students, respectively, than White (7.4%) students. The prevalence of dating violence was higher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

Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse

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

Suicide-Related Behaviors

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



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

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

Felt Sad or Hopeless

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

Self-Injurious Behavior

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

Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide

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

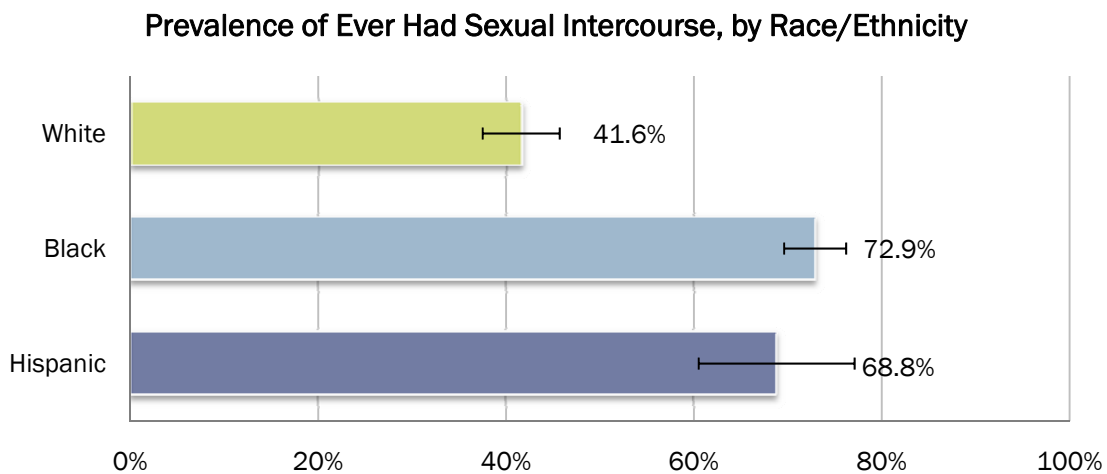
Attempted Suicide

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

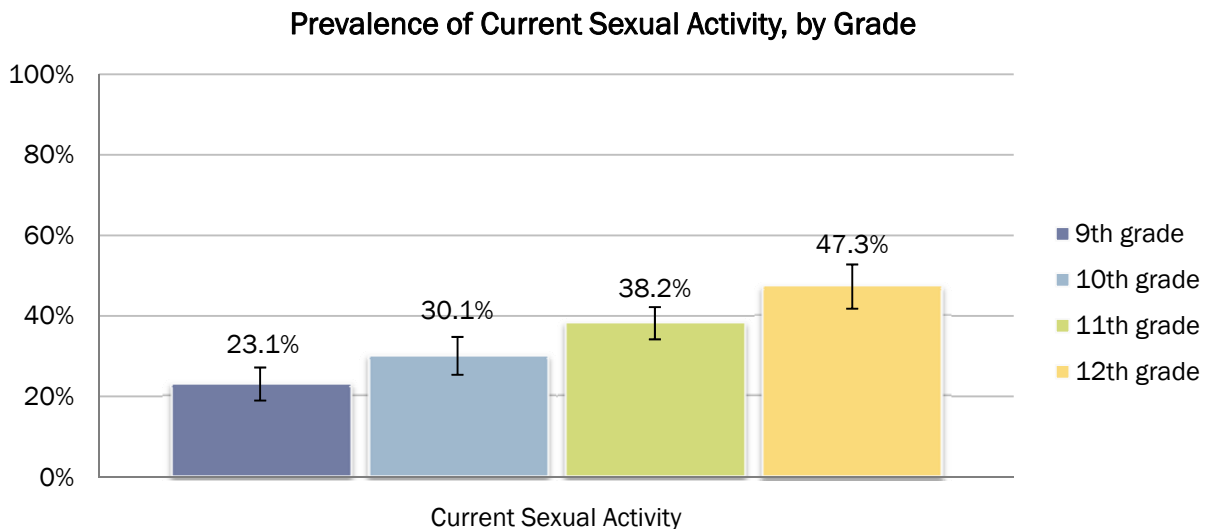
Sexual Behaviors

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

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



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



Ever Had Sexual Intercourse

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

Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons during their Life

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

Currently Sexually Active

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

Had First Sexual Intercourse before Age 13 Years

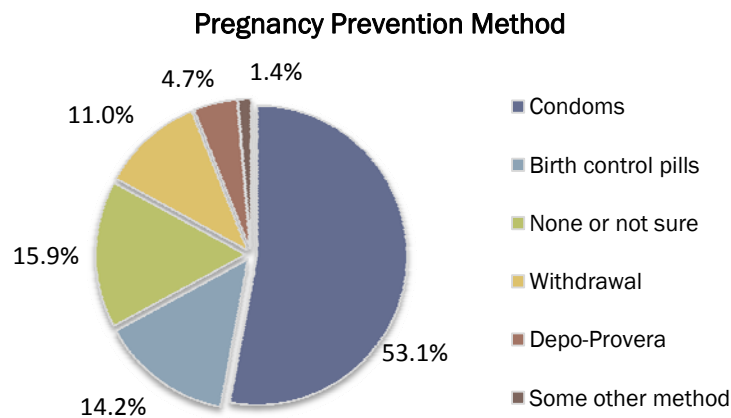
In Cuyahoga County, 11.0% of students had had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years (Table 34). Overall, the prevalence of having had first sexual intercourse before age 13 years was higher among Cuyahoga County students (11.0%) than among students across the state and nation (6.3%,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

Condom Use

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

Pregnancy Prevention Method

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



Hormonal Birth Control Use

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

Have Been or Gotten Someone Pregnant

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

Student Perception that Sexual Activity is Very Wrong

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

Parents’ Feeling that Sexual Activity is Very Wrong

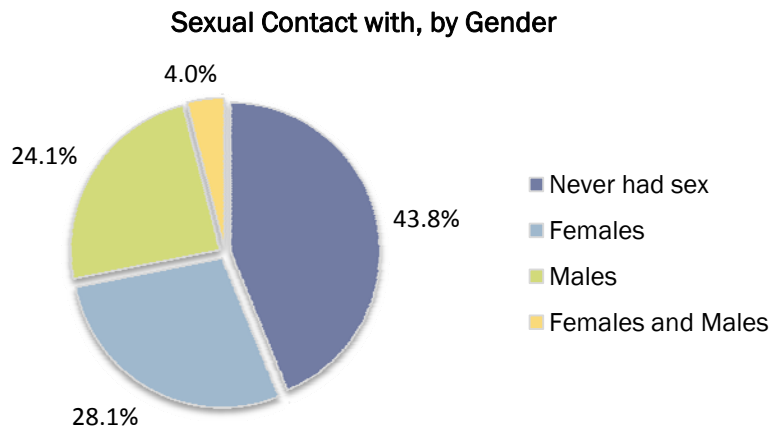
In Cuyahoga County, 46.9% of students believed their parents would feel it is “very wrong” for them to have sexual intercourse.

Parental Expectations Regarding Sexual Activity

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

Sexual Contact

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



Describes Sexual Feelings

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

Taught about AIDS or HIV in School

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

Taught about Other Sexually Transmitted Diseases in School

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

Tested for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

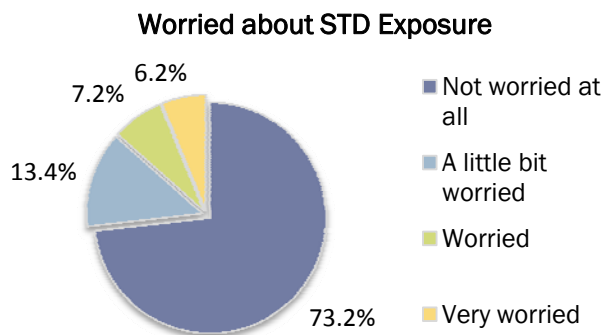
In Cuyahoga County, 14.9% had been tested for HIV (Table 38). The prevalence of having been tested for HIV was higher among Black and Hispanic (24.3%, 22.0%) than White (8.4%) students. The prevalence of having been tested for HIV was higher among low parental education (21.5%) than high parental education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

Lifetime STD Diagnosis

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

Worried about STD Exposure

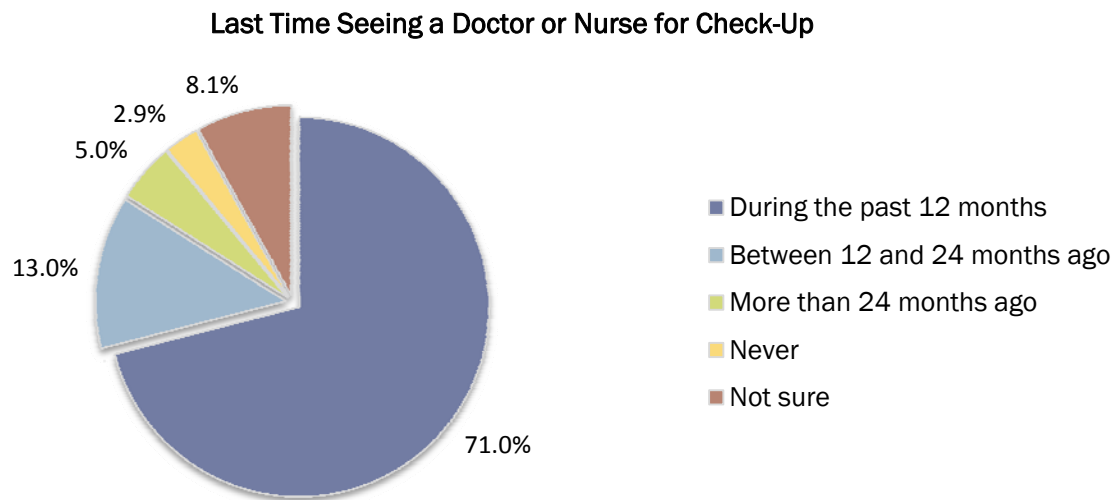
In Cuyahoga County, 6.2% of students were very worried, 7.2% were worried, 13.4% were a little bit worried, and 73.2% were not worried at all, about being exposed to a sexually transmitted disease. The following pie chart depicts the breakdown of “level of worry about STD exposure: expressed by students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



Other Health Topics

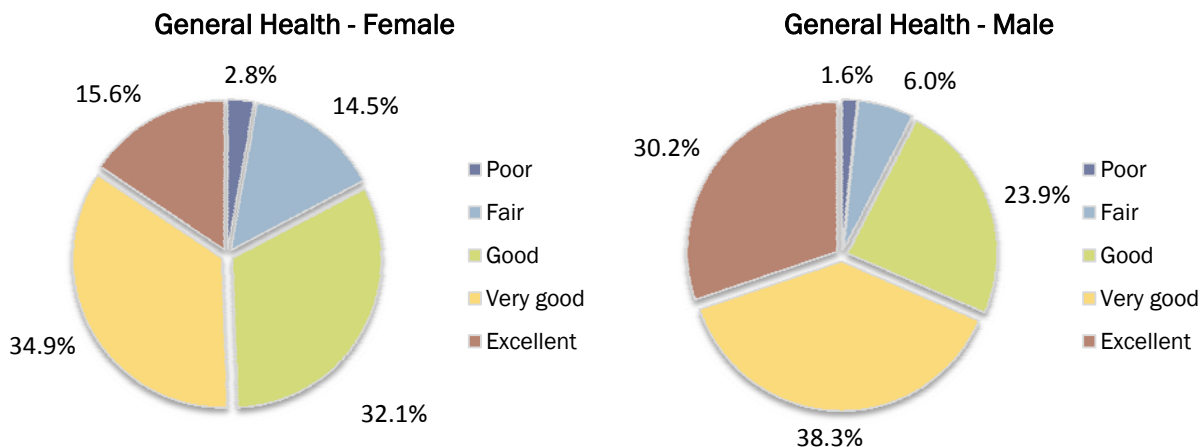
The 2009 Cuyahoga County high school YRBS asked students about other health-related issues, including seeing a doctor for a check-up, general health, and asthma. Nationwide, adolescents have the lowest utilization rate of health care services of any age group. Barriers to care include cost of care; low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

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



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

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



Doctor Check-up in Past Year

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

Described Health as Fair or Poor

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

Lifetime Asthma

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

Current Asthma

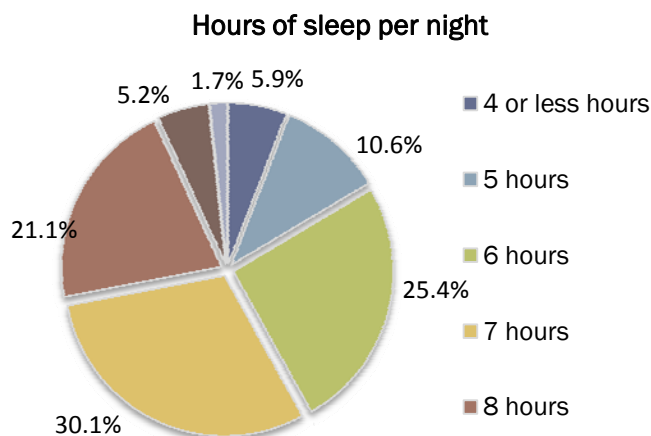
In Cuyahoga County, 11.2% of students had lifetime asthma and still had asthma (i.e., current asthma) (Table 40). The prevalence of current asthma was higher among female (13.1%) than male (9.3%) students.

Sleep

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

Insufficient Sleep on School Nights

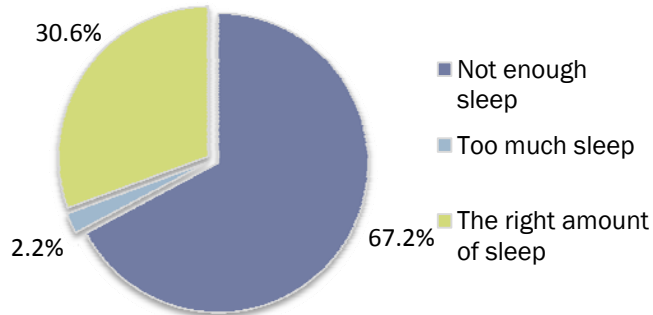
In Cuyahoga County, 41.9% of students reported getting an insufficient amount of sleep (e.g., 6 or less hours of sleep on an average school night) (Table 41). The prevalence of getting insufficient sleep was higher among Black (47.8%) than White (37.3%) students. The prevalence of getting insufficient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



Amount of Sleep per Night during the School Year

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

Description of Amount of Sleep



Late to School due to Lack of Sleep

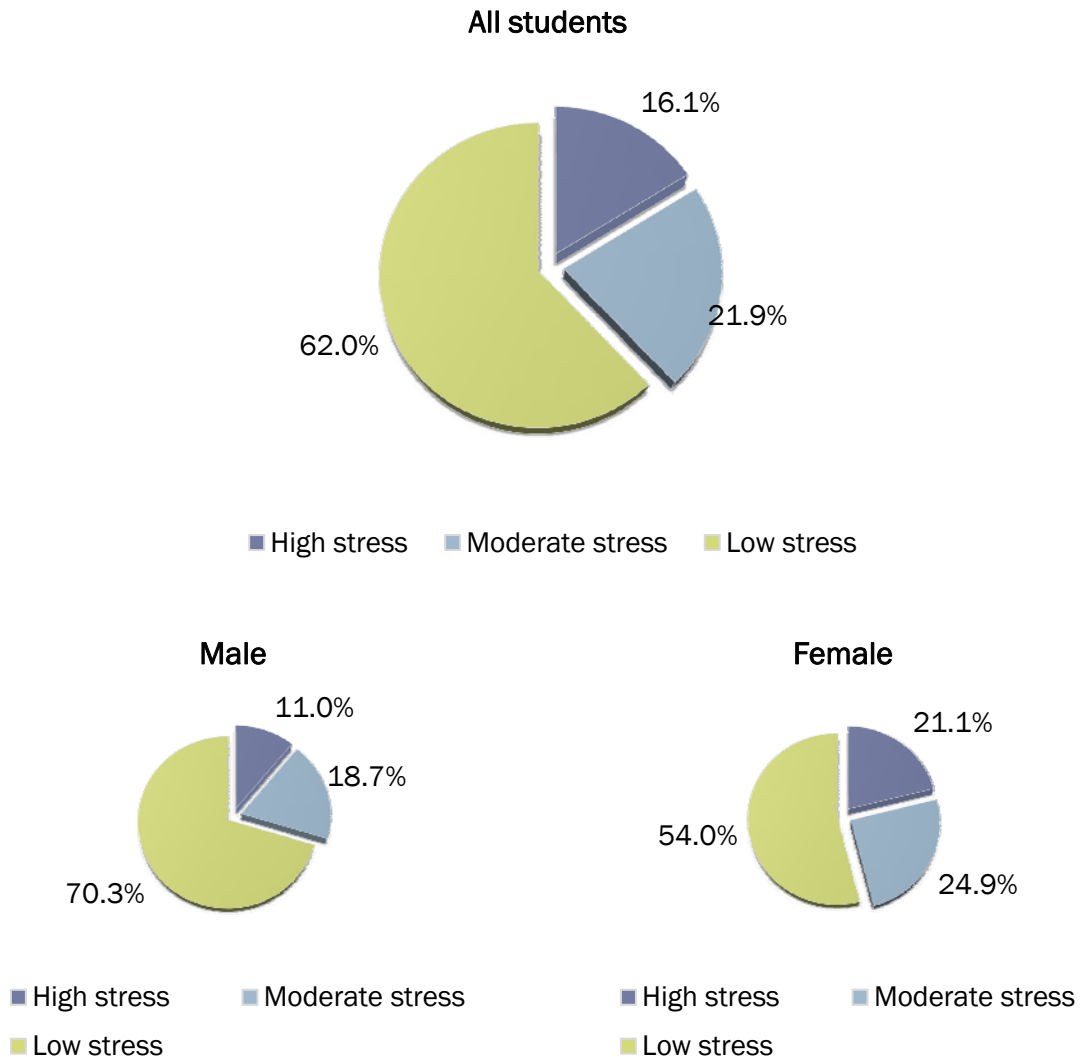
In Cuyahoga County, 49.3% of students arrived late to school due to lack of sleep one or more times in the 30 days before the survey (Table 41). The prevalence of being late to school due to lack of sleep was higher among Black and Hispanic (66.9%, 64.3%) than White (35.8%) students. The prevalence of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

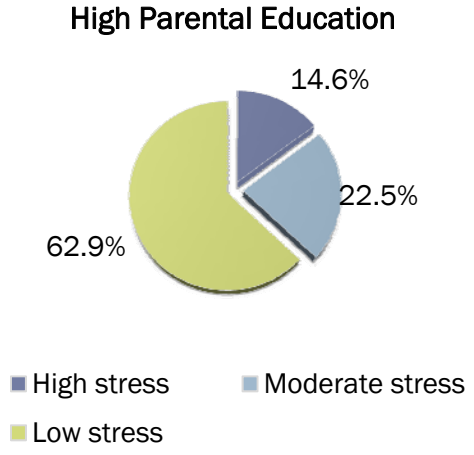
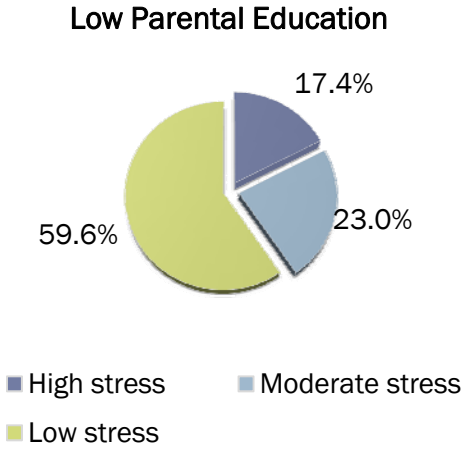
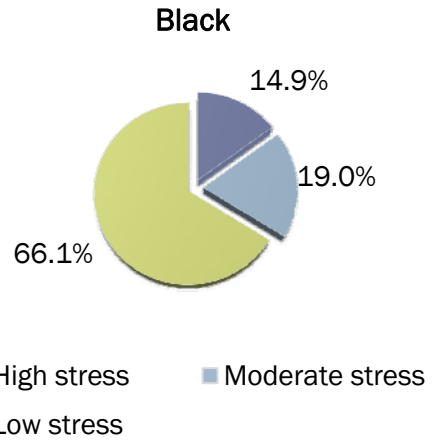
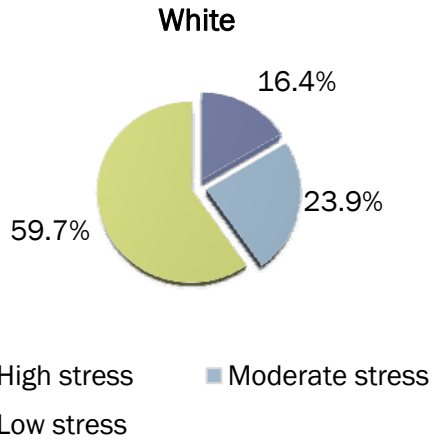
Fell Asleep during Class

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

Stress

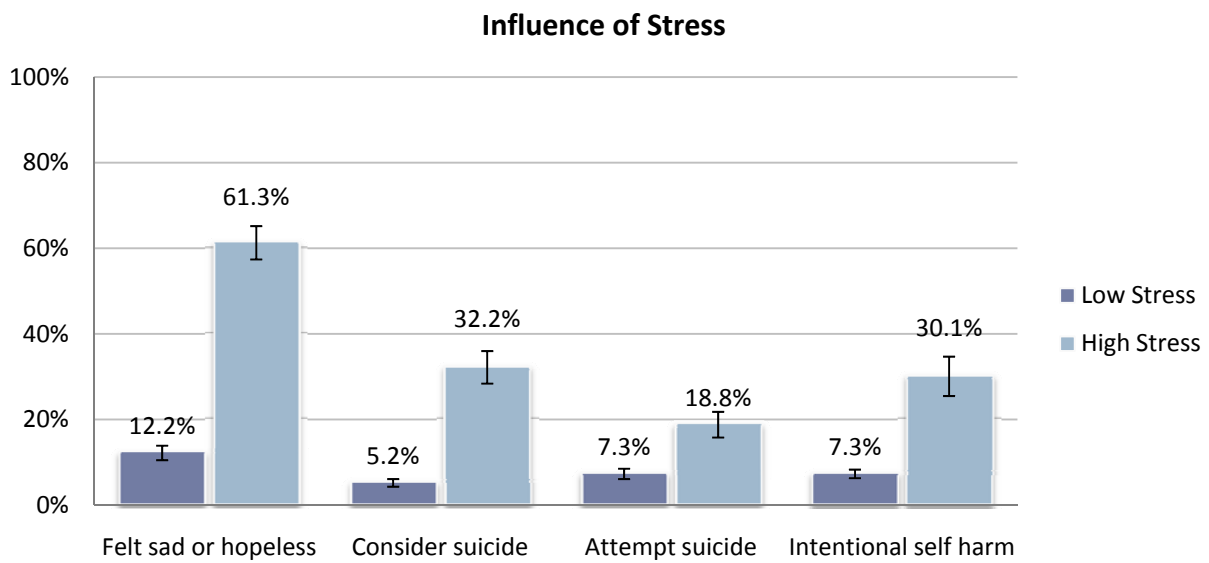
The Brief Encounter Perceived Stress Instrument (BEPSI) included six questions intended to assess the degree of fit between demands placed by one's environment and their ability to respond. Students were to select one of five answer choices, ranging from never to always, for each of the six items. Students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





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

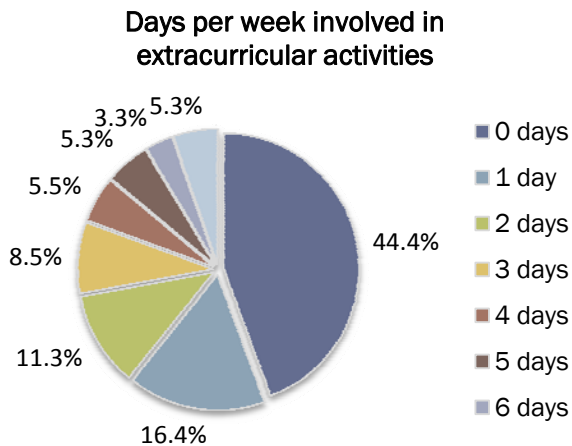
- Less likely to have felt sad or hopeless almost every day for two or more weeks in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities.
- Less likely to have considered attempting suicide during the 12 months preceding the survey.
- Less likely to have actually attempted suicide one or more times during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



School & Community Involvement

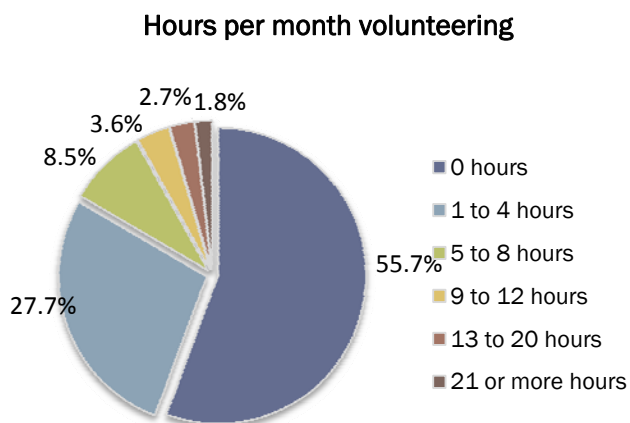
Extracurricular Activities

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



Volunteerism

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

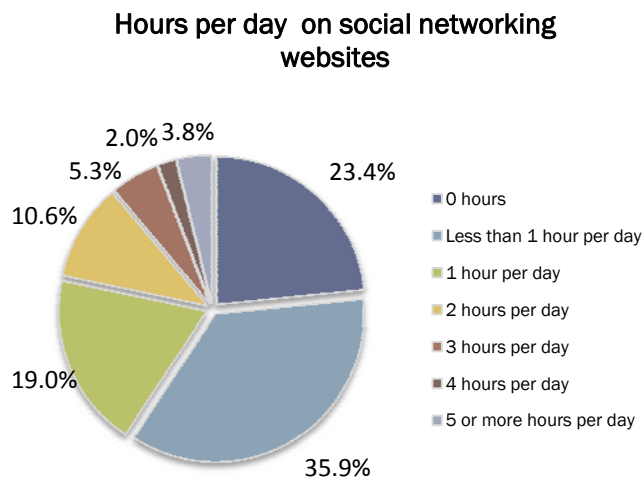


Social Networking and Texting

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

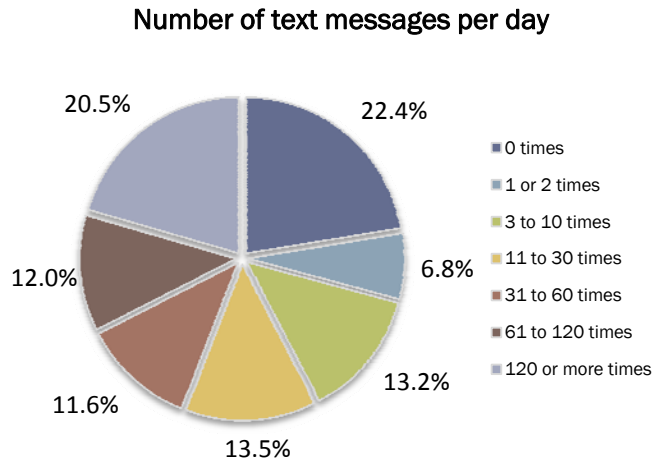
Time Spent on Social Networking Sites

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



Social Networking through Text Messaging

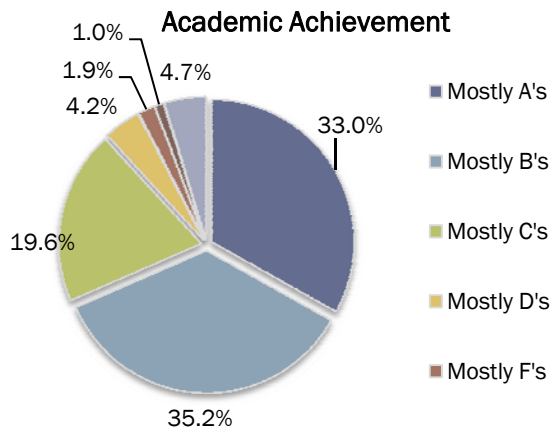
In Cuyahoga County, 78.3% of students reported texting (sending and receiving) their friends, one or more times on an average school day. The following chart describes the number of times students reported texting their friends on an average school day. The following pie chart depicts the breakdown of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



School Performance & Attendance

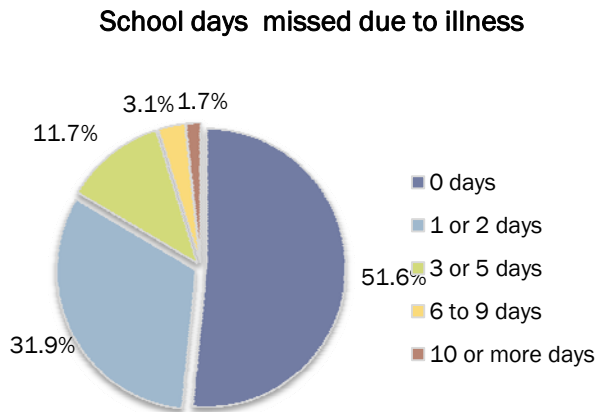
Academic Achievement

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



Missed school because of illness

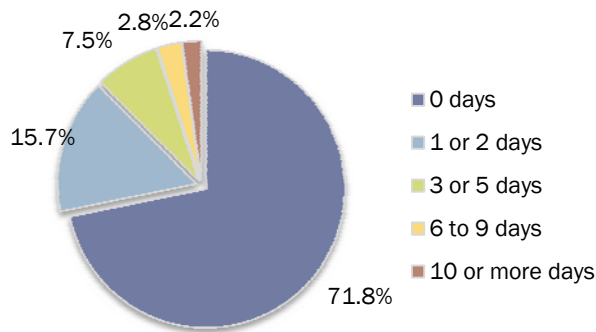
In Cuyahoga County, 48.4% of students missed school because of illness on one or more days in the 30 days before the survey. The following pie chart depicts the breakdown of school days missed due to illness by students in Cuyahoga County high schools.



Missed school without permission

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

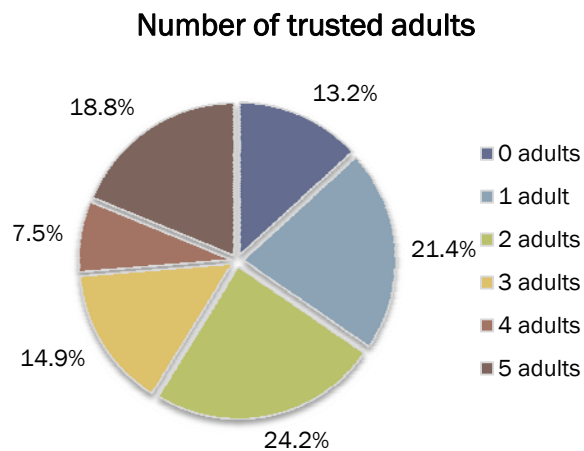
School days missed due to skipping class



Family Interaction & Social Support

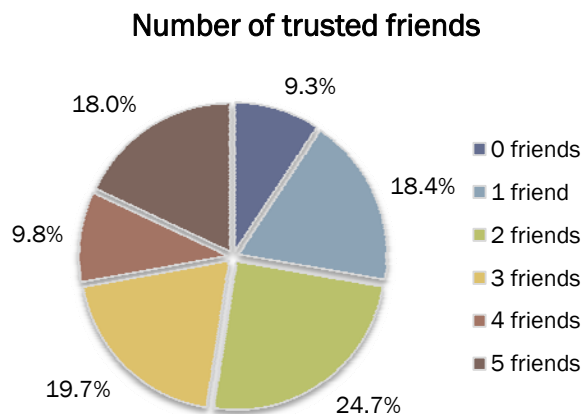
Number of Trusted Adults

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



Number of Trusted Friends

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



Get Help When Needed

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

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DATA TABLES – CUYAHOGA COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL 2009 YRBS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ate fast food on 1 or more days during week			Ate dinner with family at least one day during week		
Category	%	CI	Category	%	CI
Gender			Gender		
Female	71.2	68.9 - 73.4	Female	78.5	75.0 - 82.0
Male	77.0	75.0 - 79.0	Male	80.5	77.9 - 83.1
Race/Ethnicity			Race/Ethnicity		
White	67.5	64.6 - 70.4	White	87.7	85.4 - 90.1
Black	82.6	80.3 - 84.8	Black	67.7	64.7 - 70.6
Hispanic	81.7	76.7 - 86.8	Hispanic	77.6	72.4 - 82.9
Asian	61.9	52.6 - 71.2	Asian	88.2	81.9 - 62.0
Multiple	75.4	69.9 - 81.0	Multiple	76.0	69.3 - 82.7
Parental Education			Parental Education		
Low	80.5	77.8 - 83.1	Low	73.6	69.8 - 77.3
High	69.3	67.0 - 71.6	High	85.5	82.8 - 88.2
Grade			Grade		
9th	71.5	68.2 - 74.7	9th	79.9	76.9 - 82.8
10th	73.4	70.2 - 76.5	10th	80.8	76.4 - 85.2
11th	74.2	70.6 - 77.8	11th	79.9	76.9 - 82.8
12th	78.1	75.2 - 81.0	12th	76.9	70.8 - 82.9
Total	74.1	72.5 - 75.6	Total	79.5	76.7 - 82.2

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

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

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

Met physical activity standards			Did not participate in physical activity		
Category	%	CI	Category	%	CI
Gender			Gender		
Female	37.4	34.0 - 40.7	Female	18.4	16.3 - 20.5
Male	51.4	48.2 - 54.6	Male	12.0	10.1 - 13.9
Race/Ethnicity			Race/Ethnicity		
White	48.3	44.8 - 51.8	White	11.1	9.6 - 12.7
Black	40.1	36.7 - 43.4	Black	20.6	18.1 - 23.2
Hispanic	36.7	28.7 - 44.8	Hispanic	19.9	14.8 - 25.1
Asian	30.4	20.9 - 39.8	Asian	23.3	14.6 - 32.0
Multiple	46.0	39.5 - 52.5	Multiple	14.5	9.1 - 19.9
Parental Education			Parental Education		
Low	36.5	33.0 - 40.0	Low	19.5	16.5 - 22.4
High	50.5	47.5 - 53.5	High	11.1	9.6 - 12.7
Grade			Grade		
9th	48.7	43.8 - 53.5	9th	12.6	10.2 - 15.1
10th	46.5	43.1 - 49.9	10th	16.4	13.4 - 19.3
11th	41.2	37.4 - 45.0	11th	15.0	12.0 - 18.0
12th	38.4	34.3 - 42.5	12th	18.0	14.9 - 21.1
Total	44.2	41.5 - 46.9	Total	15.4	13.8 - 16.9

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Current cigar use			Current chewing tobacco use		
Category	%	CI	Category	%	CI
Gender			Gender		
Female	18.7	15.5 - 21.9	Female	1.3	0.9 - 1.7
Male	20.1	17.1 - 23.2	Male	6.0	4.0 - 8.0
Race/Ethnicity			Race/Ethnicity		
White	13.0	10.8 - 15.2	White	4.5	2.9 - 6.2
Black	27.4	24.1 - 30.6	Black	1.9	1.1 - 2.7
Hispanic	18.5	11.9 - 25.1	Hispanic	6.8	3.3 - 10.4
Asian	8.2	0.0 - 16.4	Asian	6.3	2.7 - 12.0
Multiple	23.1	16.5 - 29.8	Multiple	3.2	0.9 - 5.4
Parental Education			Parental Education		
Low	23.4	18.7 - 28.1	Low	3.9	2.4 - 5.3
High	15.1	13.0 - 17.1	High	3.8	2.7 - 4.9
Grade			Grade		
9th	16.6	12.6 - 20.6	9th	2.1	1.3 - 2.9
10th	18.6	15.2 - 22.0	10th	3.5	2.0 - 5.1
11th	18.9	15.9 - 21.9	11th	3.9	2.4 - 5.5
12th	24.7	20.5 - 29.0	12th	5.7	2.6 - 8.7
Total	19.4	17.2 - 21.5	Total	3.7	2.6 - 4.7

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Parents permitted alcohol use			Parents permitted marijuana use		
Category	%	CI	Category	%	CI
Gender			Gender		
Female	26.7	24.2 - 29.2	Female	17.5	15.6 - 19.5
Male	27.1	24.6 - 29.5	Male	16.8	14.7 - 19.0
Race/Ethnicity			Race/Ethnicity		
White	25.0	23.1 - 26.9	White	14.6	12.9 - 16.2
Black	29.5	26.2 - 32.8	Black	21.5	18.9 - 24.0
Hispanic	31.1	25.2 - 37.0	Hispanic	19.1	13.6 - 24.6
Asian	18.6	10.6 - 26.6	Asian	13.3	7.1 - 22.0
Multiple	29.3	21.6 - 36.9	Multiple	18.9	13.5 - 24.3
Parental Education			Parental Education		
Low	28.6	25.6 - 31.6	Low	20.8	18.0 - 23.5
High	25.9	23.6 - 28.3	High	14.6	13.1 - 16.1
Grade			Grade		
9th	19.6	16.4 - 22.8	9th	13.1	10.1 - 16.2
10th	25.7	22.5 - 28.8	10th	16.0	13.5 - 18.5
11th	29.0	25.7 - 32.3	11th	19.3	16.4 - 22.2
12th	36.1	32.8 - 39.3	12th	21.7	18.8 - 24.7
Total	26.9	25.2 - 28.7	Total	17.2	15.7 - 18.7

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Did not go to school because of safety concerns			Seriously considered suicide		
Category	%	CI	Category	%	CI
Gender			Gender		
Female	5.3	4.0 - 6.5	Female	15.2	13.3 - 17.1
Male	6.6	5.0 - 8.1	Male	8.4	7.0 - 9.8
Race/Ethnicity			Race/Ethnicity		
White	2.6	1.8 - 3.4	White	10.7	9.6 - 11.9
Black	9.2	7.3 - 11.1	Black	12.3	10.4 - 14.3
Hispanic	12.5	7.2 - 17.7	Hispanic	15.1	9.4 - 20.8
Asian	8.9	3.2 - 14.5	Asian	13.1	7.1 - 20.0
Multiple	8.2	4.7 - 11.7	Multiple	19.4	15.0 - 23.8
Parental Education			Parental Education		
Low	6.9	5.1 - 8.8	Low	13.5	11.6 - 15.4
High	4.4	3.4 - 5.5	High	9.6	8.4 - 10.9
Grade			Grade		
9th	7.3	5.1 - 9.4	9th	12.3	10.0 - 14.7
10th	6.9	5.1 - 8.6	10th	12.0	9.3 - 14.6
11th	5.7	4.0 - 7.5	11th	12.7	10.5 - 15.0
12th	3.0	1.6 - 4.4	12th	10.1	8.2 - 12.0
Total	5.9	4.8 - 7.1	Total	11.9	10.7 - 13.1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

One or more trust adults				One or more trusted friends		
Category	%	CI		Category	%	CI
Gender				Gender		
Female	88.3	86.3 - 90.2		Female	93.0	91.4 - 94.6
Male	85.2	83.3 - 87.2		Male	88.3	86.0 - 90.6
Race/Ethnicity				Race/Ethnicity		
White	88.9	87.0 - 90.8		White	94.6	93.3 - 95.8
Black	84.9	82.6 - 87.3		Black	85.9	83.3 - 88.4
Hispanic	78.0	72.7 - 83.3		Hispanic	85.8	80.5 - 91.1
Asian	83.8	77.1 - 90.5		Asian	90.0	85.0 - 95.0
Multiple	83.6	79.1 - 88.2		Multiple	87.9	84.2 - 91.5
Parental Education				Parental Education		
Low	84.7	81.9 - 87.5		Low	89.5	86.9 - 92.1
High	89.7	88.2 - 91.1		High	92.8	91.2 - 94.4
Grade				Grade		
9th	84.1	81.7 - 86.4		9th	86.9	84.3 - 89.5
10th	88.6	86.9 - 90.4		10th	90.2	87.6 - 92.9
11th	86.1	82.3 - 89.8		11th	92.3	90.2 - 94.3
12th	89.3	87.0 - 91.6		12th	94.7	92.7 - 96.7
Total	86.8	85.3 - 88.3		Total	90.7	89.1 - 92.2

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

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

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1. What is your zip code?

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

Example

ZipCode				
4	4	1	5	2
	⓪	⓪	⓪	
	●	①	①	
	②	②	●	
	③	③	③	
	④	④	④	
	⑤	●	⑤	
	⑥	⑥	⑥	
	⑦	⑦	⑦	
	⑧	⑧	⑧	
	⑨	⑨	⑨	

2. How old are you?

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

3. What is your sex?

- A. Female
- B. Male

4. In what grade are you?

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

5. Are you Hispanic or Latino?

- A. Yes
- B. No

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10. How tall are you without your shoes on?

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

Example

Height	
Feet	Inches
5	11
③	⑩
④	①
●	②
⑥	③
⑦	④
	⑤
	⑥
	⑦
	⑧
	⑨
	⑩
	●

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11. How much do you weigh without your shoes on?

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

Example

Weight		
Pounds		
1	5	2
○	○	○
●	○	○
○	○	●
○	○	○
	○	○
	●	○
	○	○
	○	○
	○	○
	○	○

The next 4 questions ask about safety.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The next 8 questions ask about violence-related behaviors.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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20. During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight **on school property**?
- A. 0 times
 - B. 1 time
 - C. 2 or 3 times
 - D. 4 or 5 times
 - E. 6 or 7 times
 - F. 8 or 9 times
 - G. 10 or 11 times
 - H. 12 or more times
21. During the past 12 months, did your boyfriend or girlfriend ever hit, slap, or physically hurt you on purpose?
- A. Yes
 - B. No
22. Have you ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?
- A. Yes
 - B. No
23. During the past 12 months, how many times did you do something to purposely hurt yourself without wanting to die, such as cutting or burning yourself on purpose?
- A. 0 times
 - B. 1 time
 - C. 2 or 3 times
 - D. 4 or 5 times
 - E. 6 or more times

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

24. During the past 12 months, have you ever been bullied **on school property**?
- A. Yes
 - B. No
25. During the past 12 months, have you ever been the victim of **electronic gossip or bullying**, such as through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, Web sites, or text messaging?
- A. Yes
 - B. No

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

26. During the past 12 months, did you ever feel so sad and hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that you stopped doing some usual activities?
- A. Yes
 - B. No
27. During the past 12 months, did you ever **seriously** consider attempting suicide?
- A. Yes
 - B. No
28. During the past 12 months, how many times did you actually attempt suicide?
- A. 0 times
 - B. 1 time
 - C. 2 or 3 times
 - D. 4 or 5 times
 - E. 6 or more times

The next 8 questions ask about tobacco use.

29. Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?
- A. Yes
 - B. No
30. How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?
- A. I have never smoked a whole cigarette
 - B. 8 years old or younger
 - C. 9 or 10 years old
 - D. 11 or 12 years old
 - E. 13 or 14 years old
 - F. 15 or 16 years old
 - G. 17 years old or older

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31. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?
- A. 0 days
 - B. 1 or 2 days
 - C. 3 to 5 days
 - D. 6 to 9 days
 - E. 10 to 19 days
 - F. 20 to 29 days
 - G. All 30 days

32. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes **on school property**?
- A. 0 days
 - B. 1 or 2 days
 - C. 3 to 5 days
 - D. 6 to 9 days
 - E. 10 to 19 days
 - F. 20 to 29 days
 - G. All 30 days

33. During the past 12 months, did you ever try **to quit** smoking cigarettes?
- A. I did not smoke during the past 12 months
 - B. Yes
 - C. No

34. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use **chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip**, such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandits, or Copenhagen?
- A. 0 days
 - B. 1 or 2 days
 - C. 3 to 5 days
 - D. 6 to 9 days
 - E. 10 to 19 days
 - F. 20 to 29 days
 - G. All 30 days

35. Have you ever tried smoking **cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars**, such as Black & Milds, Swisher Sweets, or Phillies, even one or two puffs?
- A. Yes
 - B. No

36. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke **cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars**, such as Black & Milds, Swisher Sweets, or Phillies?
- A. 0 days
 - B. 1 or 2 days
 - C. 3 to 5 days
 - D. 6 to 9 days
 - E. 10 to 19 days
 - F. 20 to 29 days
 - G. All 30 days

The next 5 questions ask about drinking alcohol. This includes drinking beer, wine, wine coolers, and liquor such as rum, gin, vodka, or whiskey. For these questions, drinking alcohol does not include drinking a few sips of wine for religious purposes.

37. During your life, on how many days have you had at least one drink of alcohol? (Drinking alcohol does not include drinking a few sips of wine for religious purposes.)
- A. 0 days
 - B. 1 or 2 days
 - C. 3 to 9 days
 - D. 10 to 19 days
 - E. 20 to 39 days
 - F. 40 to 99 days
 - G. 100 or more days
38. How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol other than a few sips?
- A. I have never had a drink of alcohol other than a few sips
 - B. 8 years old or younger
 - C. 9 or 10 years old
 - D. 11 or 12 years old
 - E. 13 or 14 years old
 - F. 15 or 16 years old
 - G. 17 years old or older

39. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol?
- A. 0 days
 - B. 1 or 2 days
 - C. 3 to 5 days
 - D. 6 to 9 days
 - E. 10 to 19 days
 - F. 20 to 29 days
 - G. All 30 Days

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40. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours?
- A. 0 days
 - B. 1 day
 - C. 2 days
 - D. 3 to 5 days
 - E. 6 to 9 days
 - F. 10 to 19 days
 - G. 20 or more days

41. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol **on school property**?
- A. 0 days
 - B. 1 or 2 days
 - C. 3 to 5 days
 - D. 6 to 9 days
 - E. 10 to 19 days
 - F. 20 to 29 days
 - G. All 30 Days

The next 3 questions ask about marijuana use. Marijuana also is called grass or pot.

42. During your life, how many times have you used marijuana?
- A. 0 times
 - B. 1 or 2 times
 - C. 3 to 9 times
 - D. 10 to 19 times
 - E. 20 to 39 times
 - F. 40 to 99 times
 - G. 100 or more times
43. How old were you when you tried marijuana for the first time?
- A. I have never tried marijuana
 - B. 8 years old or younger
 - C. 9 or 10 years old
 - D. 11 or 12 years old
 - E. 13 or 14 years old
 - F. 15 or 16 years old
 - G. 17 years old or older

44. During the past 30 days, how many times did you use marijuana?
- A. 0 times
 - B. 1 or 2 times
 - C. 3 to 9 times
 - D. 10 to 19 times
 - E. 20 to 39 times
 - F. 40 or more times

The next 8 questions ask about other drugs.

45. During your life, how many times have you used **any** form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase?
- A. 0 times
 - B. 1 or 2 times
 - C. 3 to 9 times
 - D. 10 to 19 times
 - E. 20 to 39 times
 - F. 40 or more times
46. During your life, how many times have you sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol or spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high?
- A. 0 times
 - B. 1 or 2 times
 - C. 3 to 9 times
 - D. 10 to 19 times
 - E. 20 to 39 times
 - F. 40 or more times
47. During your life, how many times have you used **heroin** (also called smack, junk, or China White)?
- A. 0 times
 - B. 1 or 2 times
 - C. 3 to 9 times
 - D. 10 to 19 times
 - E. 20 to 39 times
 - F. 40 or more times
48. During your life, how many times have you used **methamphetamines** (also called speed, crystal, crank, or ice)?
- A. 0 times
 - B. 1 or 2 times
 - C. 3 to 9 times
 - D. 10 to 19 times
 - E. 20 to 39 times
 - F. 40 or more times

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49. During your life, how many times have you used **ecstasy** (also called MDMA)?
- A. 0 times
 - B. 1 or 2 times
 - C. 3 to 9 times
 - D. 10 to 19 times
 - E. 20 to 39 times
 - F. 40 or more times
50. During your life, how many times have you taken **steroid pills or shots** without a doctor's prescription?
- A. 0 times
 - B. 1 or 2 times
 - C. 3 to 9 times
 - D. 10 to 19 times
 - E. 20 to 39 times
 - F. 40 or more times
51. During your life, how many times have you taken **prescription medication** without a doctor's prescription to relieve pain, relieve anxiety, stay awake, or alter your mood?
- A. 0 times
 - B. 1 or 2 times
 - C. 3 to 9 times
 - D. 10 to 19 times
 - E. 20 to 39 times
 - F. 40 or more times
52. During the past 12 months, has anyone offered, sold, or given you an illegal drug **on school property**?
- A. Yes
 - B. No

The next 9 questions ask about sex.

53. Have you ever had sexual intercourse?
- A. Yes
 - B. No
54. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the first time?
- A. I have never had sexual intercourse
 - B. 11 years old or younger
 - C. 12 years old
 - D. 13 years old
 - E. 14 years old
 - F. 15 years old
 - G. 16 years old
 - H. 17 years old or older
55. During your life, with how many people have you had sexual intercourse?
- A. I have never had sexual intercourse
 - B. 1 person
 - C. 2 people
 - D. 3 people
 - E. 4 people
 - F. 5 people
 - G. 6 or more people
56. During the past 3 months, with how many people did you have sexual intercourse?
- A. I have never had sexual intercourse
 - B. I have had sexual intercourse, but not during the past 3 months
 - C. 1 person
 - D. 2 people
 - E. 3 people
 - F. 4 people
 - G. 5 people
 - H. 6 or more people
57. The **last time** you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner use a condom?
- A. I have never had sexual intercourse
 - B. Yes
 - C. No
58. The **last time** you had sexual intercourse, what **one** method did you or your partner use to **prevent pregnancy**? (Select only **one** response.)
- A. I have never had sexual intercourse
 - B. No method was used to prevent pregnancy
 - C. Birth control pills
 - D. Condoms
 - E. Depo-Provera (injectable birth control)
 - F. Withdrawal
 - G. Some other method
 - H. Not sure

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

The next 3 questions ask about body weight.

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

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

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

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

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

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The next 4 questions ask about sleep.

76. On an average school night, how many hours of sleep do you get?
- A. 4 or less hours
 - B. 5 hours
 - C. 6 hours
 - D. 7 hours
 - E. 8 hours
 - F. 9 hours
 - G. 10 or more hours
77. Which of the following describes the amount of sleep you get per night during the school year?
- A. Not enough sleep
 - B. Too much sleep
 - C. The right amount of sleep
78. In an average month, how many times do you arrive late to class or miss school due to trouble getting up in the morning?
- A. 0 times
 - B. 1 to 2 times
 - C. 3 to 5 times
 - D. 6 to 15 times
 - E. 16 to 30 times
79. In an average month, how many times do you doze off or fall asleep during class?
- A. 0 times
 - B. 1 to 2 times
 - C. 3 to 5 times
 - D. 6 to 15 times
 - E. 16 to 30 times

The next 6 questions ask about your experience with stress.

80. During the past month, how often have you felt overwhelmed by the demands placed on you in your life?
- A. Never
 - B. Rarely
 - C. Sometimes
 - D. Often
 - E. Always

81. During the past month, how often have you felt frustrated trying to live up to your own expectations or standards?
- A. Never
 - B. Rarely
 - C. Sometimes
 - D. Often
 - E. Always
82. During the past month, how often have you felt that your needs as a person are being left unmet?
- A. Never
 - B. Rarely
 - C. Sometimes
 - D. Often
 - E. Always
83. During the past month, how often have you felt uncertain or apprehensive about the future?
- A. Never
 - B. Rarely
 - C. Sometimes
 - D. Often
 - E. Always
84. During the past month, how often have you felt that there were problems in your life that just could not be solved?
- A. Never
 - B. Rarely
 - C. Sometimes
 - D. Often
 - E. Always
85. During the past month, how often have you felt that there were so many everyday hassles and problems that you lost track of the things that are really important?
- A. Never
 - B. Rarely
 - C. Sometimes
 - D. Often
 - E. Always

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The next 5 questions ask about physical activity.

86. During the past 7 days, on how many days were you physically active for a total of **at least 60 minutes per day**? (Add up all the time you spend in any kind of physical activity that increases your heart rate and makes you breathe hard some of the time.)
- A. 0 days
 - B. 1 day
 - C. 2 days
 - D. 3 days
 - E. 4 days
 - F. 5 days
 - G. 6 days
 - H. 7 days
87. On an average school day, how many hours do you watch TV?
- A. I do not watch TV on an average school day
 - B. Less than 1 hour per day
 - C. 1 hour per day
 - D. 2 hours per day
 - E. 3 hours per day
 - F. 4 hours per day
 - G. 5 or more hours per day
88. On an average school day, how many hours do you play video or computer games or use a computer for something that is not school work? (Include activities such as Nintendo, Game Boy, PlayStation, Xbox, computer games, and the Internet.)
- A. I do not play video or computer games or use a computer for something that is not school work
 - B. Less than 1 hour per day
 - C. 1 hour per day
 - D. 2 hours per day
 - E. 3 hours per day
 - F. 4 hours per day
 - G. 5 or more hours per day
89. In an average week when you are in school, on how many days do you go to physical education (PE) classes?
- A. 0 days
 - B. 1 day
 - C. 2 days
 - D. 3 days
 - E. 4 days
 - F. 5 days

90. During the past 12 months, on how many sports teams did you play? (Include any teams run by your school or community groups.)
- A. 0 teams
 - B. 1 team
 - C. 2 teams
 - D. 3 or more teams

The next 2 questions ask about school and community involvement.

91. On how many of the past 7 days did you take part in organized after school, evening or weekend activities, other than sports teams, such as school clubs, community center groups, music/art/dance lessons, drama, church, or other supervised activity?
- A. 0 days
 - B. 1 day
 - C. 2 days
 - D. 3 days
 - E. 4 days
 - F. 5 days
 - G. 6 days
 - H. 7 days
92. In an average month, how many hours do you spend on volunteer work, community service, or helping people outside of your home without getting paid?
- A. 0 hours
 - B. 1 to 4 hours
 - C. 5 to 8 hours
 - D. 9 to 12 hours
 - E. 13 to 20 hours
 - F. 21 or more hours

The next 2 questions ask about social networking.

93. On an average school day, how much time do you spend on social networking sites such as MySpace, FaceBook, Orkut, or Bebo?
- A. I do not spend any time on social networking sites
 - B. Less than 1 hour per day
 - C. 1 hour per day
 - D. 2 hours per day
 - E. 3 hours per day
 - F. 4 hours per day
 - G. 5 or more hours per day

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94. On an average school day, how often do you text (send and receive) your friends?
- A. 0 times
 - B. 1 or 2 times
 - C. 3 to 10 times
 - D. 11 to 30 times
 - E. 31 to 60 times
 - F. 61 to 120 times
 - G. 120 or more times

The next 3 questions ask about school performance and attendance.

95. During the past 12 months, how would you describe your grades in school?
- A. Mostly A's
 - B. Mostly B's
 - C. Mostly C's
 - D. Mostly D's
 - E. Mostly F's
 - F. None of these grades
 - G. Not sure

96. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you **not** go to school because you were sick?
- A. 0 days
 - B. 1 or 2 days
 - C. 3 to 5 days
 - D. 6 to 9 days
 - E. 10 or more days

97. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you miss classes or school without permission?
- A. 0 days
 - B. 1 or 2 days
 - C. 3 to 5 days
 - D. 6 to 9 days
 - E. 10 or more days

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

98. How do you describe your health in general?
- A. Excellent
 - B. Very good
 - C. Good
 - D. Fair
 - E. Poor

99. When was the last time you saw a doctor or nurse for a check-up or physical exam when you were not sick or injured?
- A. During the past 12 months
 - B. Between 12 and 24 months ago
 - C. More than 24 months ago
 - D. Never
 - E. Not sure

100. Have you ever been taught about AIDS or HIV infection in school?
- A. Yes
 - B. No
 - C. Not sure

101. Have you ever been taught in school about other sexually transmitted diseases (STD), such as genital herpes, genital warts, chlamydia, syphilis, gonorrhea, or human papillomavirus?
- A. Yes
 - B. No
 - C. Not Sure

102. Have you ever been tested for HIV, the virus that causes AIDS? (Do **not** count tests done if you donated blood.)
- A. Yes
 - B. No
 - C. Not sure

103. Have you ever been told by a doctor or nurse that you had a sexually transmitted disease (STD)?
- A. Yes
 - B. No
 - C. Not sure

104. How worried are you that you might have been exposed to a sexually transmitted disease (STD)?
- A. Very worried
 - B. Worried
 - C. A little bit worried
 - D. Not worried at all

105. Has a doctor or nurse ever told you that you have asthma?
- A. Yes
 - B. No
 - C. Not Sure

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106. Do you still have asthma?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The next 4 questions ask about social situations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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