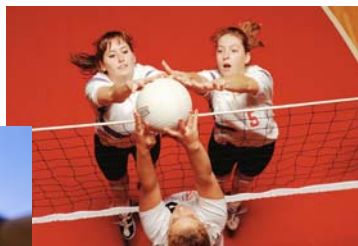


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## Background

The Division of Adolescent Health has been actively involved with the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) since 1996. In 1999-2000, administration of the YRBS was included in the Child and Family Health Service/Maternal and Child Health (CFHS) program. The plan called for expansion of survey administration into high schools throughout Cuyahoga County over a five-year period. A countywide administration of the YRBS was conducted from 2002-2004. This report is the Division of Adolescent Health's first effort at collecting data in private, parochial, independent, and charter schools in Cuyahoga County. While this report is specific to the private, parochial, independent, and charter schools sampled, the results will be combined with next year's public high school YRBS, resulting in a more complete picture of health risk behaviors in Cuyahoga County.

Interest in local data has increased recently as the value of this information has been recognized. School-based health and risk behavior surveillance has been included as an integral component of local grants currently sponsored by the CDC Steps to a Healthier US, Child and Family Health Services Program, Cuyahoga County Wellness Initiative, Cuyahoga County Comprehensive Partnership for Tobacco Reduction, and the Drug-Free Communities Support Program and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

**The Instrument:** The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is a national health behavior survey developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). It is a collection of questions designed to provide a "snapshot" of teenage students' health risk behaviors. Questions are grouped into several broad categories, which have been identified as leading causes of morbidity and mortality:

- Personal Safety
- Violence and Weapons
- Depression and Suicide
- Tobacco
- Alcohol
- Marijuana, Cocaine and Other Drugs
- Sexual Behaviors
- Physical Activity and Nutrition

The CDC surveys ninth through twelfth grade public and private high school students at the national level and the Ohio Department of Education coordinates the administration of the YRBS for the state of Ohio. Results from the YRBS are used to develop curricula for health and nutrition; safety training; and drug, sexuality, and violence education programs. Survey results also help us to better understand non-academic barriers to learning, which can affect test scores, graduation rates and school attendance rates.

In addition to the standard YRBS questions, supplemental questions were added to the survey in order to meet specific goals of grantors, explore new research questions, and address concerns of specific schools or youth programs. These supplemental questions were often asked of only a subset of schools, and do not represent the county as a whole. However, the supplemental questions enhance the YRBS by adding depth to some health topics and providing insight into some of the protective factors which may help to reduce health risk behavior engagement.

The survey results contained in this report are intended to help schools, communities and local youth-serving organizations to better understand the problems faced by our adolescents and to give insight into ways to support and enhance the health of adolescents throughout Cuyahoga County.

## Methodology

In order to establish a more complete picture of youth health risk behaviors in Cuyahoga County and to shift the administration of public school surveillance to occur simultaneously with both National and State Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) administrations, the Division of Adolescent Health administered the YRBS survey in private, parochial, independent, and charter schools in Cuyahoga County during the spring of 2006.

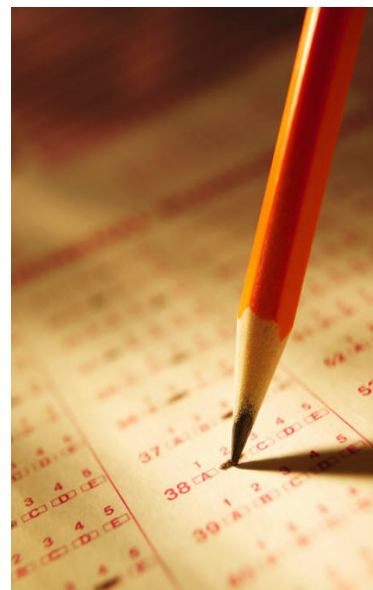
Private, parochial, independent, and charter schools within Cuyahoga County received a modified version of the YRBS consisting of 103 questions. All current and future surveys administered by the Division of Adolescent Health consist of a shared set of 66 questions which measure a wide range of adolescent risk behaviors. It is anticipated that these core items will be folded into a larger county wide sample following the public high school administration of the YRBS in the spring of 2007, giving a more complete picture of youth health risk behaviors in the county. The CFHS/Wellness survey also includes additional items designed to measure adolescent risk behaviors related to sexual behaviors.

A total of twenty private, parochial, independent, and charter schools throughout Cuyahoga County were contacted to participate in the CFHS/Wellness surveillance. Of these nine agreed, resulting in a school participation rate of 45%. Each participating school was given a five hundred dollar incentive as compensation for time and effort inherent to the survey process. They were also given access to school-specific results.

A variety of methods were used to administer the survey, from whole school administration to a random sample of required classes. All students within selected classrooms were asked to participate, resulting in 2,168 students sampled. The survey lasted between thirty and forty-five minutes for students. All parties involved in data collection, survey administration and data analysis signed pledges of confidentiality consistent with the human subjects' research protocol approved by the MetroHealth Medical Center Institutional Review Board.

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 survey. Due to school absence, refusal, lack of parent permission, or lack of consistent answers, 453 students were excluded. The final sample consisted of a total of 1,715 high school students, resulting in a student response rate of 79%.

Data regarding demographic make up of private, parochial, independent, and charter schools are not readily available. Because of this and a low school participation rate, data could not be weighted to reflect the prevalence of health risk behaviors across all private, parochial, independent, and charter schools in Cuyahoga County. Generalizations should not be made across all private and charter schools in the county. However, due to the high student participation rate within the sample, prevalence rates of health risk behaviors from the participating schools are representative of the collected sample.



## Limitations

Guidelines for the YRBS indicate that an overall response rate of 60% must be reached in order to weight data.<sup>1</sup> The overall response rate is calculated by multiplying the response rate of the schools by the response rate of the students. Weighted data adjusts for student non-response and the distribution of students by grade, sex, and race/ethnicity. Because the overall response rate for this survey administration was 35.6%, data could not be weighted. Due to a low school participation rate, the size of the sample did not meet our goal and data could not be weighted to reflect the prevalence of risk behaviors across all private, parochial, independent, and charter schools in the county. For this reason, the data are not comparable to all adolescents in private, parochial, independent, and charter schools throughout Cuyahoga County. Additionally, to avoid greatly disrupting school schedules, students were selected by class, not individually. This sample may also not include students whose regular school schedule required them to be out of the building during survey administration.

In addition, available resources did not allow all schools to be surveyed at once. Instead, each school was sampled on different days and at different time periods.

Finally, although effort was made to ensure a representative sample, it is not logistically possible to guarantee each adolescent in private, parochial, independent, and charter schools throughout Cuyahoga County had an equal likelihood of being selected. This sample does not include adolescents who were enrolled but did not attend or were absent from school due to disciplinary procedures.

These limitations, while present, are practical limitations often associated with survey research. Many of these limitations are shared by both the national and state surveillance systems. Because of these limitations, generalizations should not be made across all private, parochial, independent, and charter schools in Cuyahoga County.

However, due to the high student participation rate within the sample, prevalence rates of health risk behaviors from the participating schools are representative of the collected sample.

## Introduction to the Core 66 Survey Items

In the summer of 2005, the Division of Adolescent Health began meeting with representatives from various granting agencies, community members, and school officials to plan the future of the YRBS in Cuyahoga County. The Surveillance Partnership included representatives from Steps to a Healthier Cleveland, the Cleveland Department of Public Health, the Cuyahoga County Board of Health, the Shaker Prevention Coalition, the SAY Prevention Coalition, and the Division of Adolescent Health. A key outcome of this partnership was the creation of the “Core 66,” or 66 survey items which will be shared by all future youth risk behaviors surveys administered by the Division of Adolescent Health.

Inclusion of the “Core 66” on all future survey administrations serves several purposes. First, by sharing a core set of survey items, data collected for various agencies can now be combined, providing a more complete picture of risk behaviors in Cuyahoga County. The larger sample size resulting from this combination allows us to detect smaller differences between groups (gender, race, parent education level, and grade level) within our local data as well as differences between local, state, and national data. Second, inclusion of the “Core 66” allows for a greater degree of data sharing across agencies, schools, and communities, improving the sustainability of current countywide surveillance.

Items included in the “Core 66” were chosen for several reasons. First, the “Core 66” was designed to capture a wide range of adolescent risk behaviors and protective factors. The range captured by these items allows the survey to meet many of the requirements set forth by different grants. This range acknowledges youth risk behaviors do not occur in isolation, but are often dependent on one another. Items selected also improve upon previous efforts. The “Core 66” represents the most valid and commonly used items available on the YRBS. However, several items were added to improve upon existing measures or changed to more accurately capture prevalence of adolescent risk behaviors.

The “Core 66” represents the universal portion of the various surveys administered by the Division of Adolescent Health. In order to further investigate specific risk behaviors and/or to meet grant requirements, surveys were supplemented with items specific to the needs of granting agencies and communities. The “Core 66” and supplemental items allow the Division of Adolescent Health to create data comparable across communities, states and the nation while meeting the specific requirements and needs of local agencies and communities.

The Core 66 Survey Items ask about:

- **Demographics:** Age, Gender, Grade Level, Race, & Socioeconomic Status
- **Lifetime Use:** Alcohol, Illegal Drugs, Sexual Intercourse, & Tobacco Products
- **Current Use:** Alcohol, Marijuana, Tobacco, Sexual Intercourse, & Weapon Use
- **Early Onset:** Cigarette, Alcohol, Marijuana, & Sexual Intercourse
- **Extent of Behavior:** Binge Drinking & Smoking Cessation Attempts
- **Personal Safety:** Drunk Driving, Riding with A Drinker, & Seatbelt Use
- **Physical Activity:** Adequate Activity, Body Mass Index, Body Image, Television Viewing, & Sports Team Participation
- **Protective Factors:** Adult Help, After-School Activities, & Volunteerism
- **Quality of Life:** Last Doctor Visit, Self-Described Health, & Suicide
- **School Property Risk:** Alcohol, Cigarette, Physical Fighting, & Weapon Use
- **Sexual Health:** HIV/AIDS Education, Condom Use, Number of Partners, Pregnancy, & Pregnancy Prevention
- **Violent Behaviors:** Abuse, Forced Sex, Drugs at School, Physical Fighting, & Unsafe Feelings at/near School



## Healthy People 2010

Healthy People 2010<sup>2</sup> is a collaborative program that establishes a holistic set of national health goals in an effort to measure improvement in wellbeing throughout the decade. The Healthy People initiative was established in 1979 with the release of “Healthy People: The Surgeon General’s Report on Health Promotion and Disease Prevention”. The goal of the Healthy People program is to remove disparities from the health care system while improving quality and years of healthy life for all citizens. Healthy People have identified ten Leading Health Indicators (major national health issues), twenty-eight Health Foci, and 467 science-based Specific Objectives, to be tracked, measured, and reported on during the current decade.

The twenty-eight Health Foci and 467 Specific Objectives fall under the umbrella of the ten Leading Health Indicators:

- Access to Health Care
- Environmental Quality
- Immunization
- Injury and Violence
- Mental Health
- Overweight and Obesity
- Physical Activity
- Responsible Sexual Behavior
- Substance Abuse
- Tobacco Use

Further, the ten Leading Health Indicators, twenty-eight Health Foci, and 467 Specific Objectives are used to create “a smaller set of objectives to track progress toward meeting *Healthy People 2010* goals”. According to *Healthy People 2010*, the Leading Health Indicators are “a set of ten high-priority public health issues in the United States. The indicators are intended to help everyone understand more easily how healthy we are as a Nation and which are the most important changes we can make to improve our own health...”

The Youth Risk Behavior Survey asks many questions related to the Specific Objectives of *Healthy People 2010*. Throughout this report, *Healthy People 2010* Specific Objective goal percentages have been reported along side relevant Youth Risk Behavior Survey topics and questions.



## Terms & Conventions

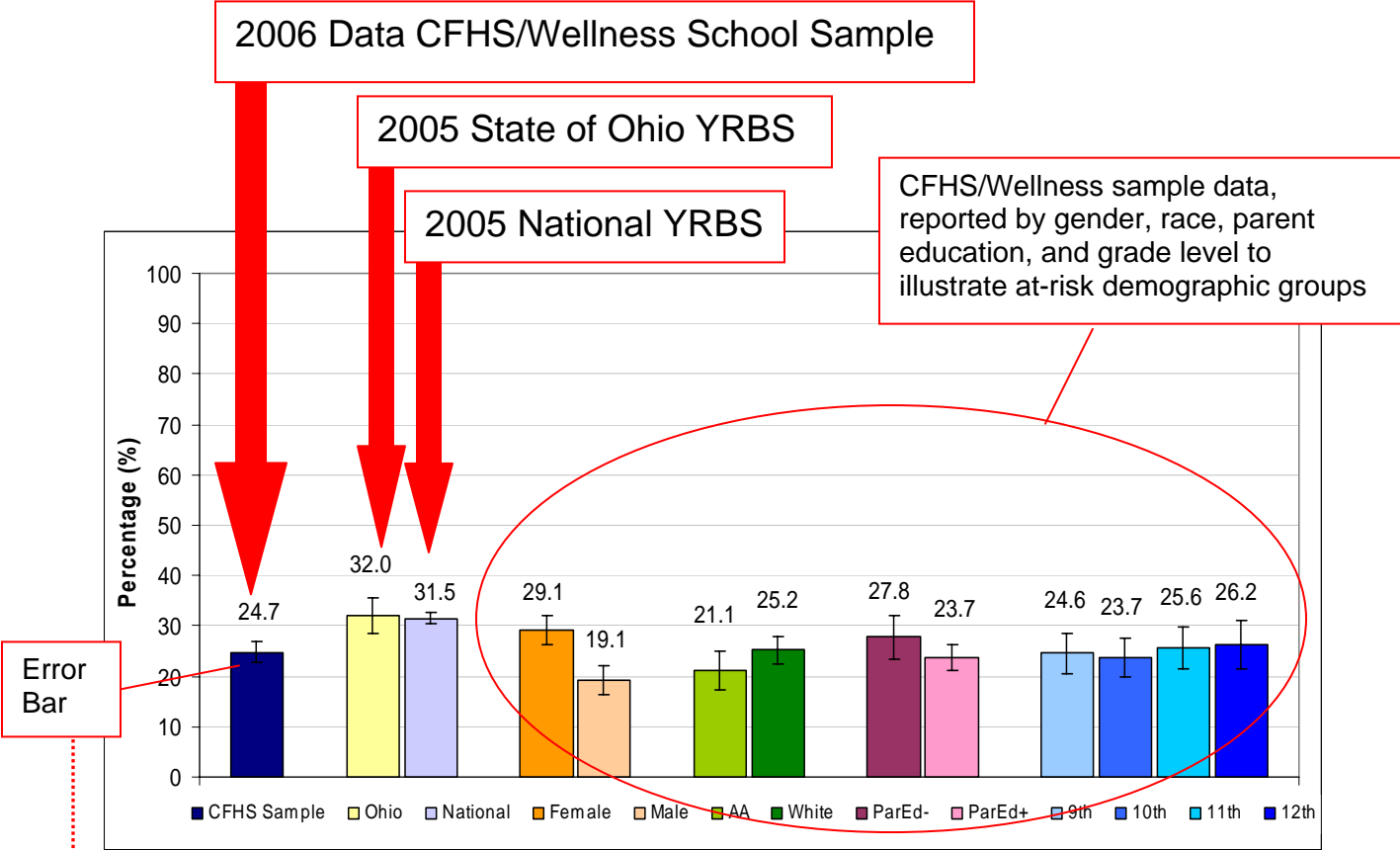
<b><i>Adequate Physical Activity:</i></b>	Meeting the requirements of vigorous and/or moderate physical activity in the seven days preceding survey administration.
<b><i>Charter School:</i></b>	A publicly funded school that, in accordance with an enabling state statute, has been granted a charter exempting it from selected state or local rules and regulations. It may be newly created or may previously have been a public or private school. The school is typically governed by a group or organization (e.g., a group of educators, a corporation) under a charter with the state. A school's charter is reviewed and can be revoked if guidelines on curriculum and management are not followed or the standards are not met. <sup>3</sup>
<b><i>Confidence Interval:</i></b>	A statistical demonstration of the margin of error associated with each risk estimate. In this report a ninety-five percent confidence interval is used. We are ninety-five percent certain the true sample mean falls within the reported range.
<b><i>Current Use:</i></b>	Use of a product on one or more of the thirty days preceding YRBS administration.
<b><i>Current Sexual Activity:</i></b>	Sexual activity in the past three months preceding YRBS administration.
<b><i>Dark Clouds:</i></b>	A criteria-based instrument used to screen for clinical depression. In clinical settings, an endorsement of five or more of the nine criteria, including positive scores on items measuring dysphoria (feeling down or blue), anhedonia (difficulty feeling happy), and/or anger suggests major depressive symptomology meriting further investigation.
<b><i>Early Onset:</i></b>	Use of a product or engagement in behavior for the first time before the age of thirteen.
<b><i>Independent School:</i></b>	A school that has a distinct mission and is primarily supported by tuition, endowment revenue, and charitable gifts. These include: coeducational and single sex schools, boarding schools and day schools. Each school is held to high standards and must report to a Board of Directors. <sup>4</sup>
<b><i>Lifetime Use:</i></b>	Ever use of a product, even a small amount.
<b><i>Little Cigar:</i></b>	A product including specific brands, such as Black & Mild, Phillies, and Swisher Sweet. The current cigar use survey item when asked at the national level does not include brand specific information.

<b><i>Parent Education:</i></b>	Students were divided into two groups based on parents' reported education level. Students who reported at least one parent had completed college were designated into one group (+) while students who reported neither parent had a college degree were assigned to the second group (-).
<b><i>Parochial School:</i></b>	A private Catholic school serving students in one or more grades kindergarten through twelfth grade that is the domain of a local church parish. <sup>3</sup>
<b><i>Private School or Institution:</i></b>	A school or institution that is controlled by an individual or agency other than a state, a subdivision of a state, or the federal government; that is usually not supported primarily by public funds; and that is not operated by publicly elected or appointed officials. <sup>3</sup>
<b><i>Race:</i></b>	Due to the small number of students identifying as American Indian/Alaskan Native, Hispanic, Asian and Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, comparisons are only made between African-American and White students.
<b><i>Significant Difference:</i></b>	A result in statistics that is probably true (not due to chance). When results are significantly different, we can be relatively certain the true means are not equal to one another.
<b><i>Standard of Comparison:</i></b>	National and state level data are provided for comparison when available.



# Interpreting the Graphs

The data for these graphs comes from three sources: The 2006 private, parochial, independent, and charter school YRBS sample; the 2005 Ohio YRBS of private and public schools; and the 2005 National YRBS of private and public schools. For additional emphasis and information, the 2006 CFHS/Wellness YRBS data are also reported by gender, race, parent education, and grade level. The most recent state and national information reported by gender and grade level can be requested from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) or found on their website ([www.cdc.gov](http://www.cdc.gov)).



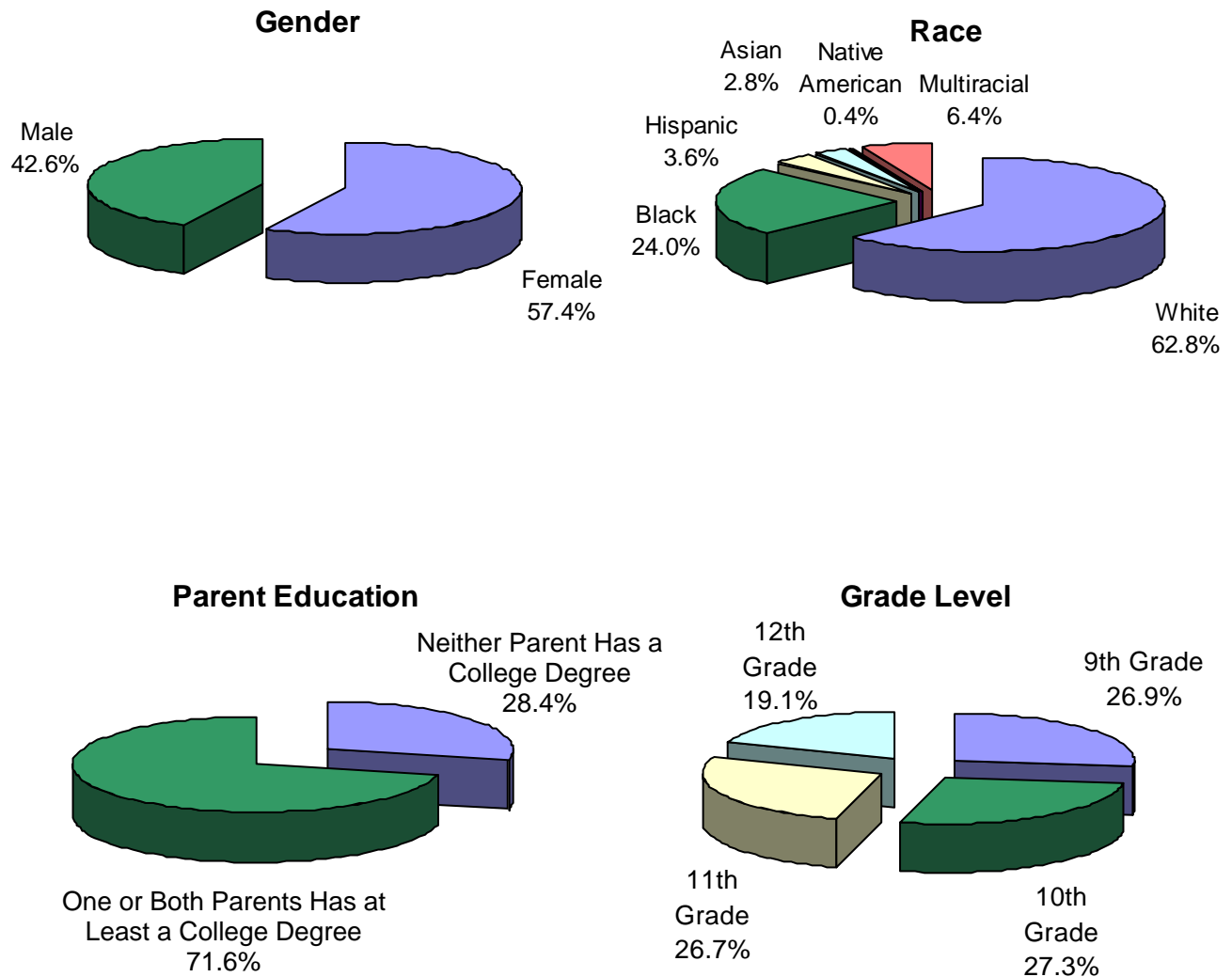
Because only a sample of students was surveyed, the percentages presented here are estimates and carry with them a margin of error. Therefore, to determine that there is a statistically *significant* difference between two groups, the error bars must not overlap. When significant differences occur, they are noted in the text.

**No significant difference**

**Significant difference**

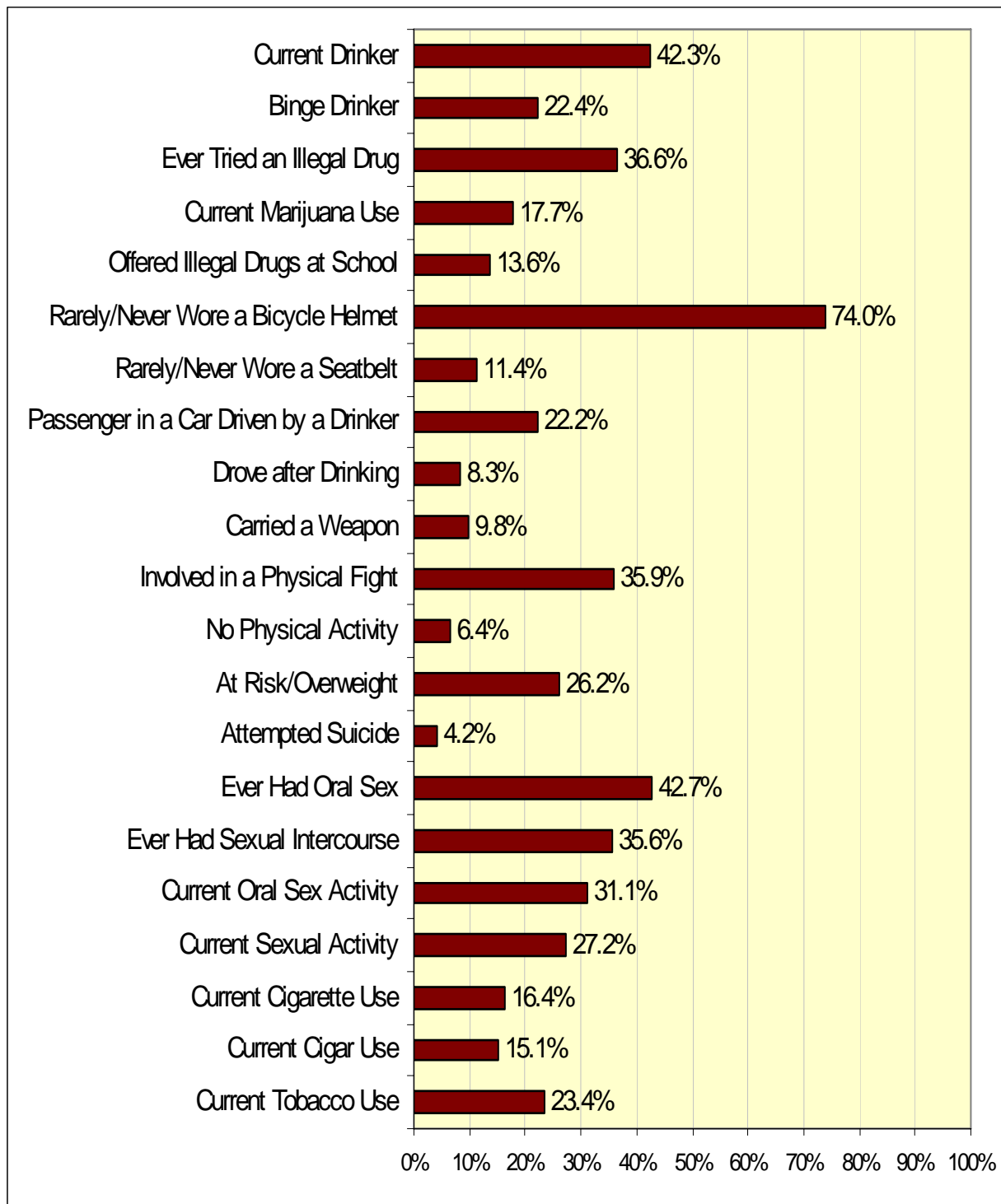
## Sample Demographics

Data regarding demographic make up of private, parochial, independent, and charter schools are not readily available. Because of this and a low school participation rate, data could not be weighted to reflect the prevalence of health risk behaviors across all private, parochial, independent, and charter schools in Cuyahoga County. Generalizations should not be made across all private and charter schools in the county. However, due to the high student participation rate within the sample, prevalence rates of health risk behaviors from the participating schools are representative of the collected sample. The pie-charts contained on this page represent the self-reported demographic characteristics of the students who actually completed the Youth Risk Behavior Survey in the spring of 2006.



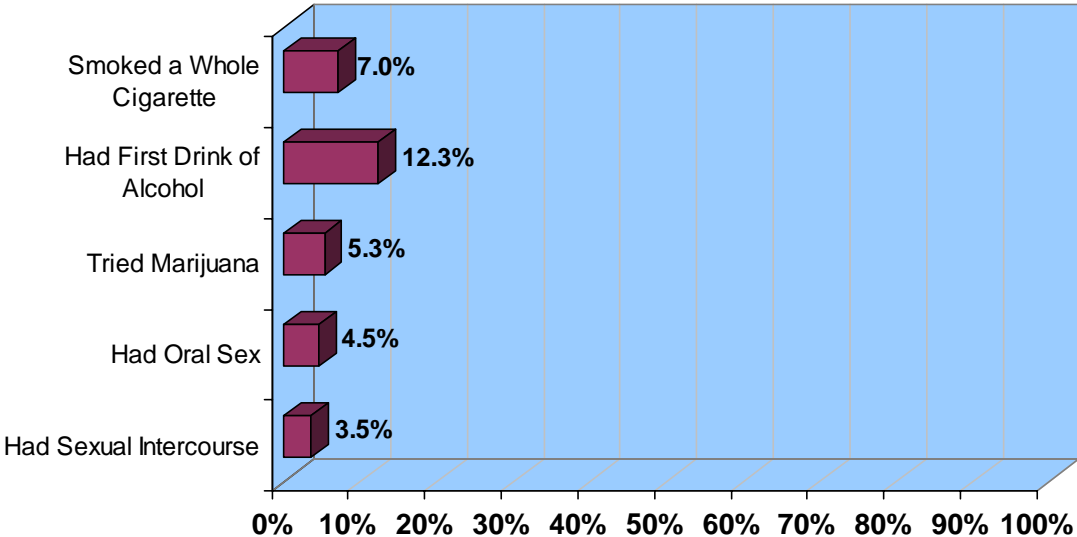
## Summary Highlights

### Percentage Who Engage in Health Risk Behaviors

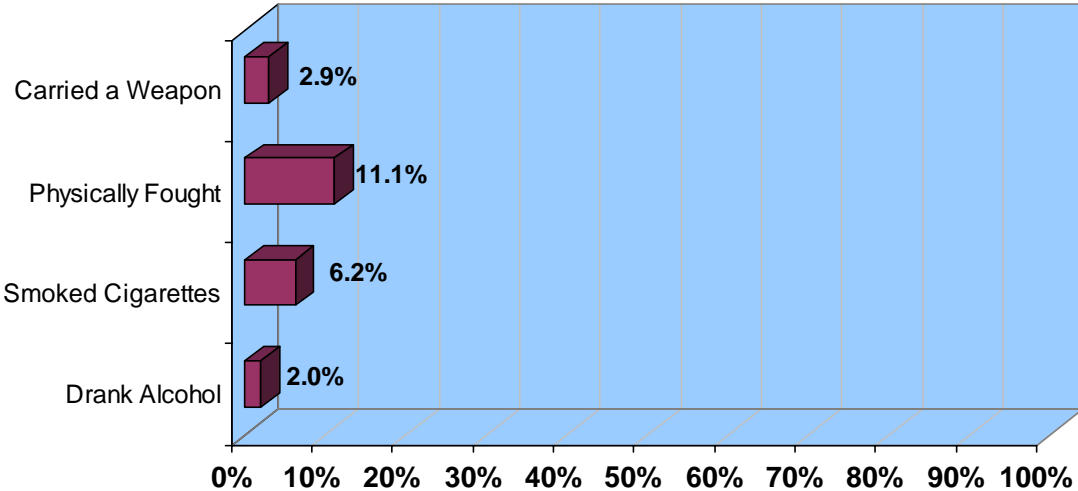


# Summary Highlights

## Risk Behaviors before the Age of Thirteen



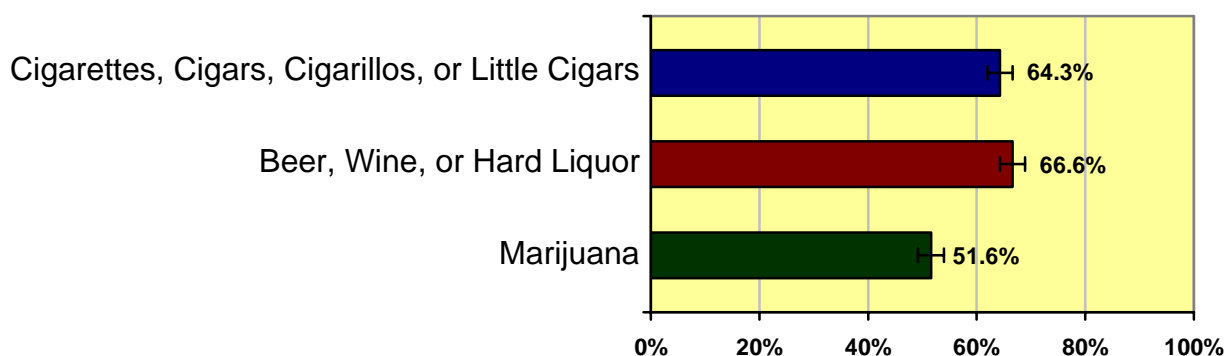
## Risk Behaviors on School Property



## Summary Highlights

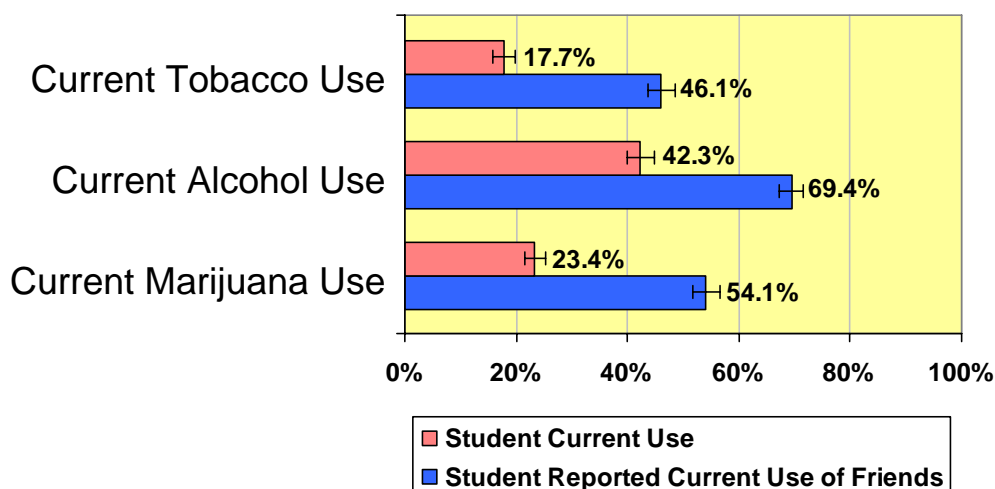
### Perceived Ease of Access

Students in the CFHS/Wellness sample were asked how difficult they thought it would be for them to get tobacco, alcohol, or marijuana if they wanted to get them. 64.3% thought it would be “Sort of Easy” or “Very Easy” to get cigarettes, cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars (such as Black & Milds, Phillies, or Swisher Sweets). 66.6% thought it would be “Sort of Easy” or “Very Easy” to get beer, wine, or hard liquor (such as vodka, whiskey, or gin). 51.6% thought it would be “Sort of Easy” or “Very Easy” to get marijuana. Students were *significantly more* likely to indicate they thought it would be “Sort of Easy” or “Very Easy” for them to get tobacco (64.3%) or alcohol (66.6%) than to get marijuana (51.6%).



### Current Use & Best Friend Use

Students were asked how often they had smoked cigarettes and cigars, had a drink of alcohol, and smoked marijuana in the past thirty days. Students were also asked to think of their four best friends and to report whether one or more of those friends had participated in the same health risk behaviors in the past month. Students were *significantly less* likely to report current use than their four best friends for all behaviors. Students were *significantly more* likely to report current alcohol use than marijuana or cigarette use. Students were *significantly more* likely to report current alcohol use for their four best friends than marijuana or cigarette use.



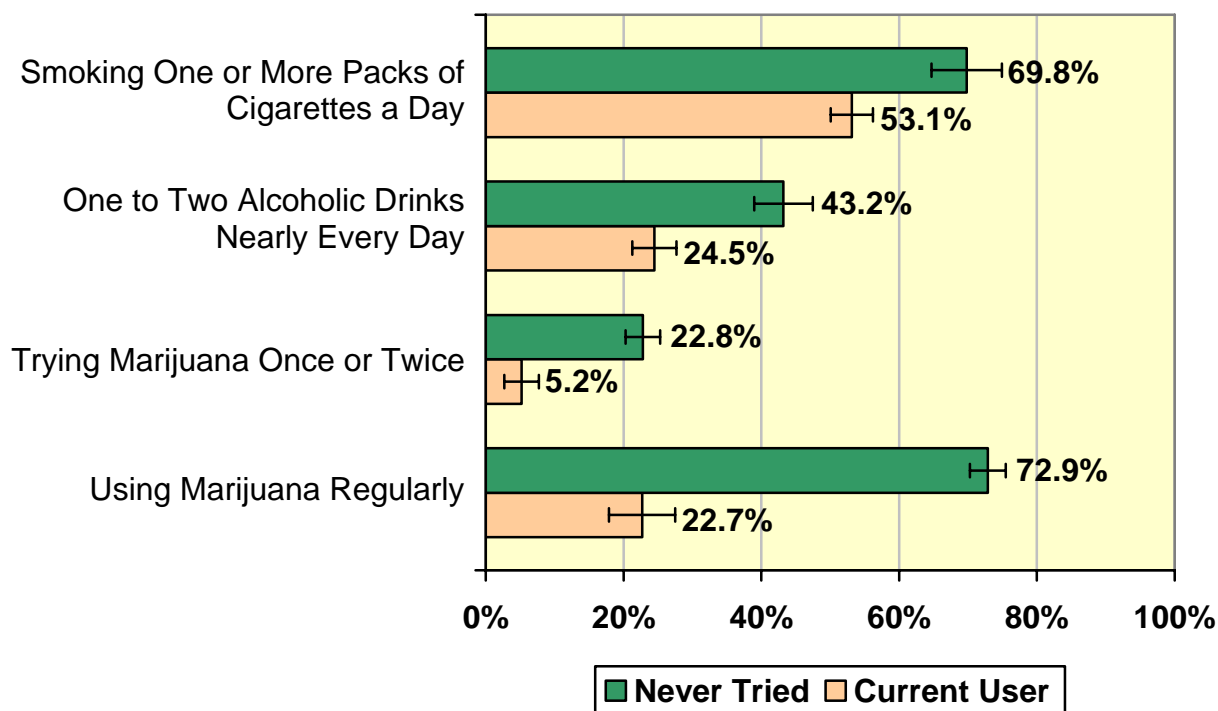
## Summary Highlights

### Perceived Harm: Risk from Exposure

Students in the CFHS/Wellness sample were asked questions about the perceived harm if they smoked cigarettes, drank alcohol, or used marijuana.

- ❖ 64.1% of students reported a belief that one or more cigarette packs daily is a “Great Risk”.
- ❖ 33.5% of students reported a belief that one to two alcoholic drinks daily is a “Great Risk”.
- ❖ 17.5% of students reported a belief that trying marijuana is a “Great Risk”.
- ❖ 58.7% of students reported a belief that smoking marijuana regularly is a “Great Risk”.

Students were then categorized and compared by use status of tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana. Students who had never smoked (69.8%) were *significantly more* likely to feel smoking one or more packs of cigarettes a day is a “Great Risk” than were current smokers (53.1%). Students who had never drank alcohol (43.2%) were *significantly more* likely to feel taking one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day is a “Great Risk” than were current drinkers (24.5%). Students who had never used marijuana (22.8%) were *significantly more* likely to feel trying marijuana once or twice is a “Great Risk” than were current marijuana users (5.2%). Students who had never used marijuana (72.9%) were *significantly more* likely to feel using marijuana regularly is a “Great Risk” than were current marijuana users (22.7%).

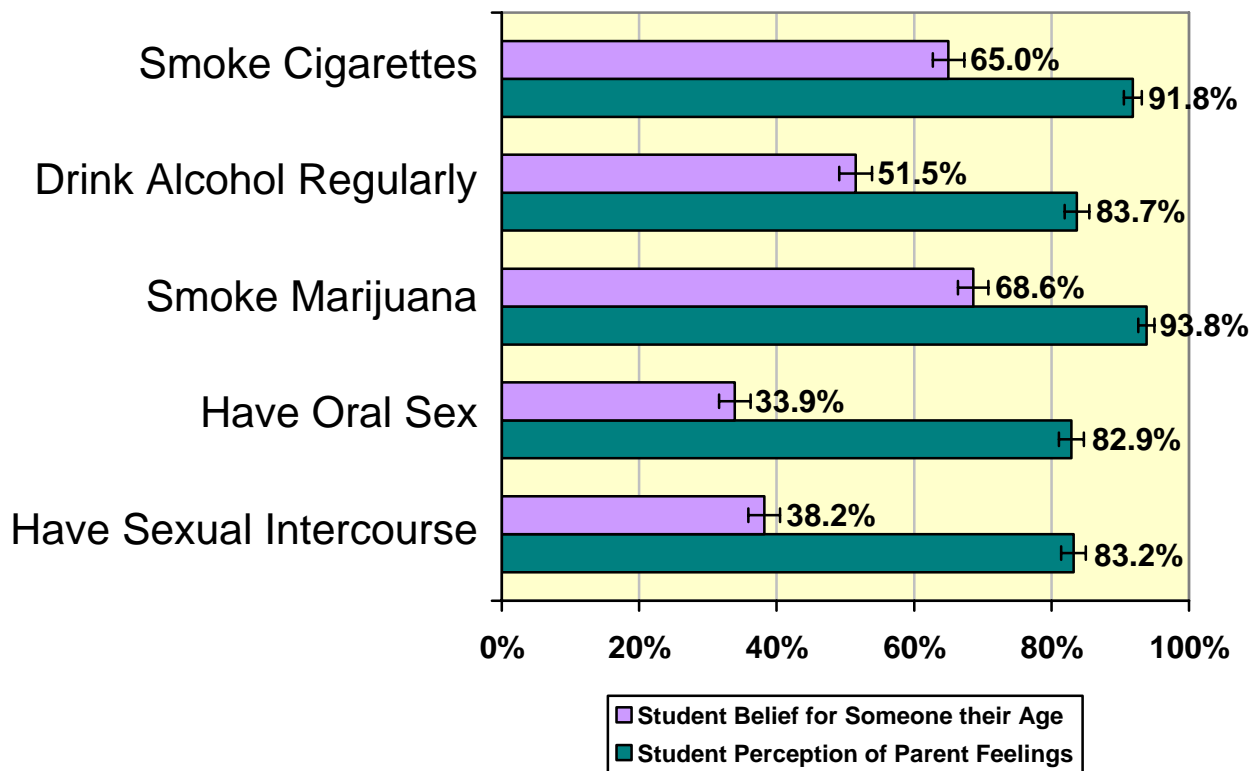




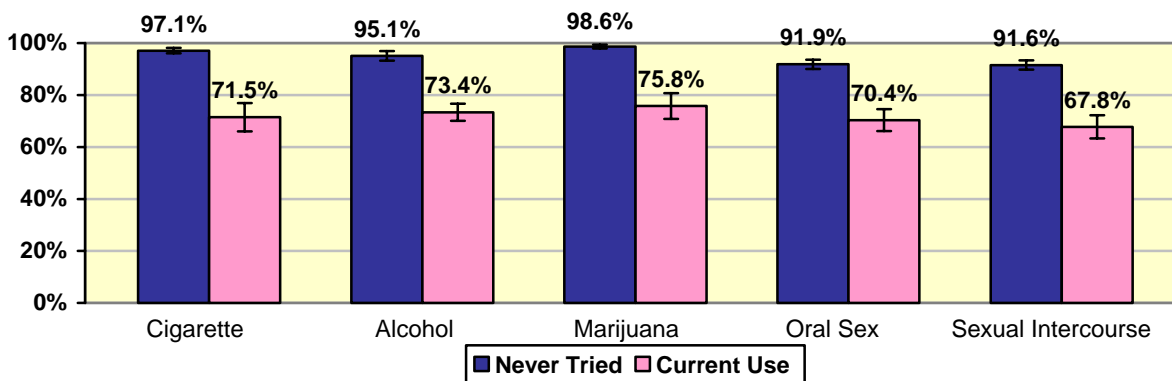
## Summary Highlights

### Student Perception Regarding Use

Students in the CFHS/Wellness sample were asked how wrong they thought it would be for someone their age to smoke cigarettes, drink alcohol regularly, smoke marijuana, have oral sex, and have sexual intercourse. Students were also asked how wrong their parents would think it was for their child to engage in the same health risk behaviors. Students were *significantly more* likely to report their parents thought each behavior was wrong than students were to report the same behavior was wrong for someone their age.



Students were then categorized and compared by tobacco, alcohol, marijuana, and sexual intercourse engagement status. Students who had never participated in these behaviors were *significantly more* likely to feel that their parents would believe these behaviors were “Very Wrong” or “Wrong” than students who were currently participating in these risk behaviors.



# Summary Highlights

## Dark Clouds

A criteria-based instrument used to screen for clinical depression. Students were asked how often they experienced particular feelings or behaviors within the past month. In clinical settings, an endorsement of five or more of the nine criteria, including positive scores on items measuring dysphoria (feeling down or blue), anhedonia (difficulty feeling happy), and/or anger suggests major depressive symptomology meriting further investigation. Students were asked:

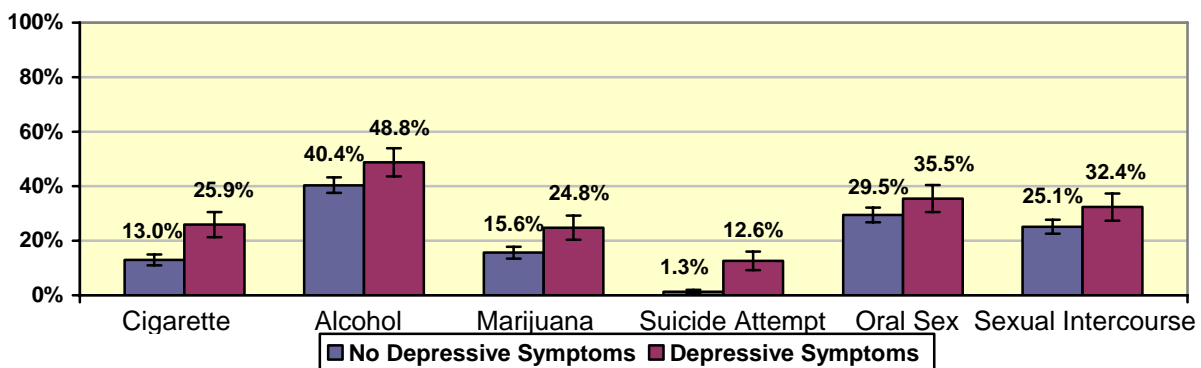
### ***During the past month...***

- ❖ Have you found your self feeling down or blue? (**Dysphoria**)
- ❖ Has it been difficult for you to feel happy? (**Anhedonia**)
- ❖ Have you felt irritable, angry, or easily annoyed? (**Anger**)
- ❖ Have you felt unusually tired?
- ❖ Have you felt stuck in the mud, like it was difficult to get up and get going?
- ❖ Have you found it harder to think or concentrate?
- ❖ Have you found yourself feeling guilty or worthless?
- ❖ Has your appetite been much more or less than usual?
- ❖ Have you felt hopeless?
- ❖ Have you been preoccupied with thoughts of death or suicide?
- ❖ Have you slept much more or less than usual?

22.6% of students in the 2006 CFHS/Wellness sample scored in a range indicating major depressive symptomology on the Dark Clouds scale. The National Mental Health Association estimates approximately one in five adolescents may suffer from clinical depression.<sup>5</sup> Teens struggling with depression may turn to drugs or alcohol or act out by becoming sexually promiscuous or violent.<sup>5</sup> Adolescent depression is also associated with poor academic achievement, deficits in social functioning, and suicide.<sup>6</sup> Adults who can identify the symptoms of depression paired with adequate mental health services are critical to supporting distressed adolescents.

### **Depressive Symptoms & Risk Behavior Engagement**

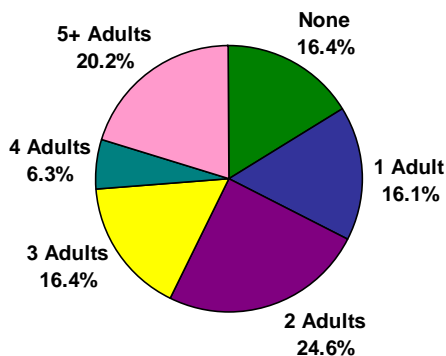
Students who reported no depressive symptoms were *significantly less* likely to report current cigarette, alcohol, and marijuana use and attempting suicide in the past year than students who reported clinical depressive symptomology on the Dark Clouds scale. Students who reported no depressive symptoms did not vary *significantly* in reporting current oral sex activity and sexual intercourse than students who reported clinical depressive symptomology on the Dark Clouds scale.



# Summary Highlights

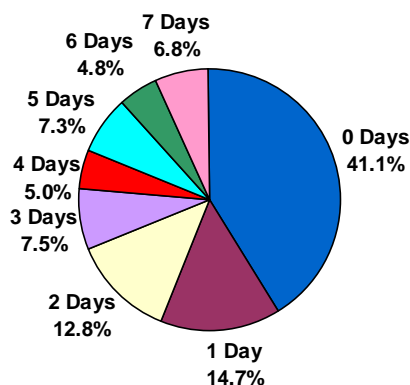
## Protective Influences

Having a trusted adult from which to seek help, involvement in extra-curricular activities, and volunteerism are examples of protective influences known to inhibit, reduce, or buffer the probability of an adolescent participating in health risk behaviors.



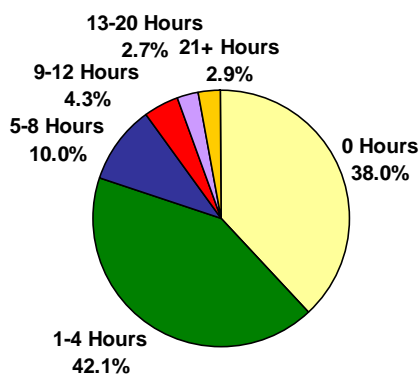
### Number of Trusted Adults

83.6% of students reported having one or more adults they would feel comfortable seeking help from if they had an important issue or question affecting their lives.



### After-School Activities per Week

58.9% of students reported taking 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 activities on one or days in the week preceding the survey.



### Service Hours per Month

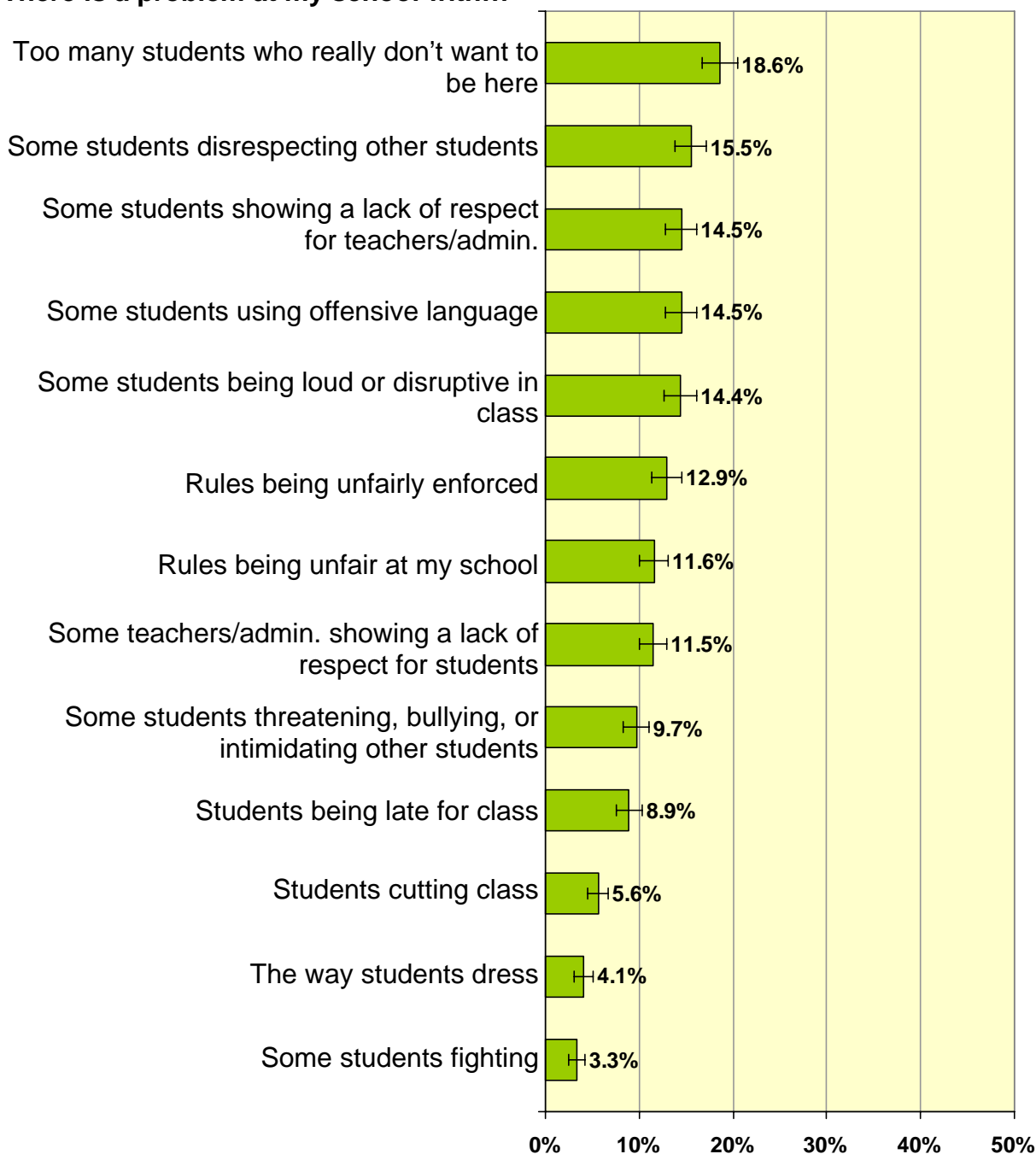
Sixty-two percent of students reported that during an average month they had spent one or more hours doing volunteer work, community service, and helping people outside of their homes without getting paid.

## Summary Highlights

### School Environment

The 2006 private, parochial, independent, and charter school YRBS survey included a newly developed scale on school environment. Scale items were designed to measure students' perceptions of their school. Rates reported below indicate areas where students indicated there was a "Big Problem" at their school.

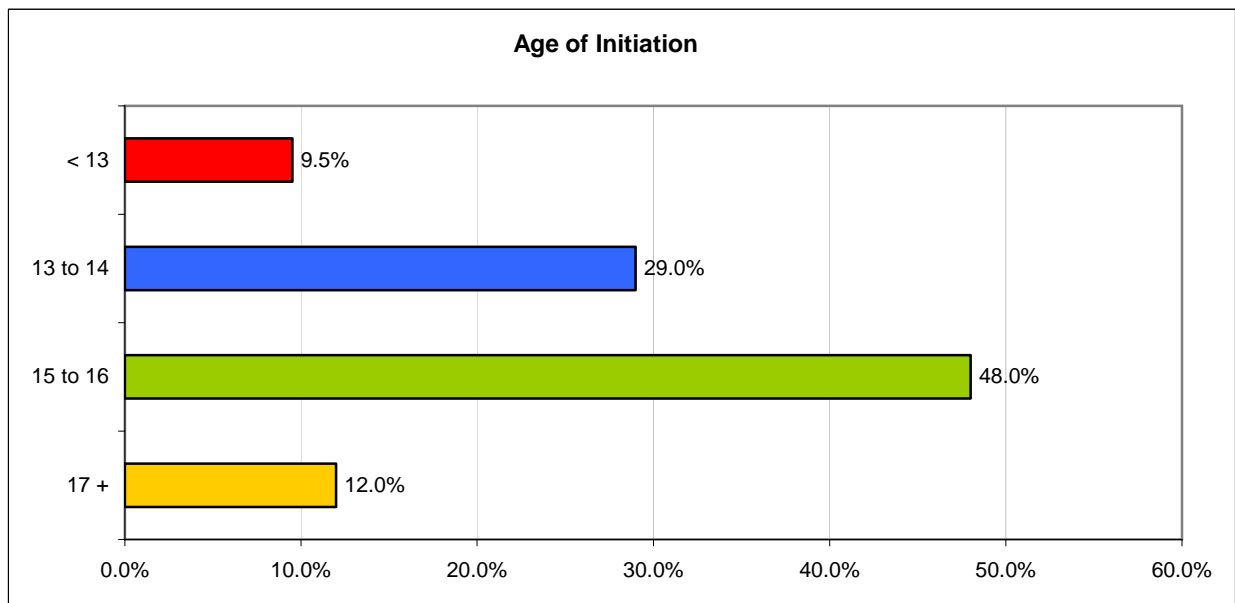
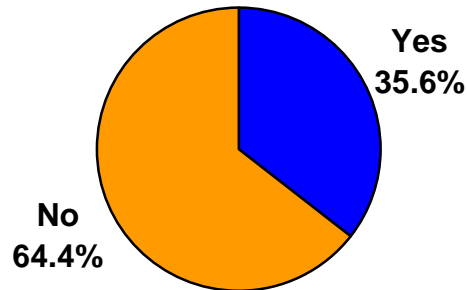
#### There is a problem at my school with...



## Summary Highlights

### Age of First Sexual Intercourse

Have you ever had sexual intercourse?

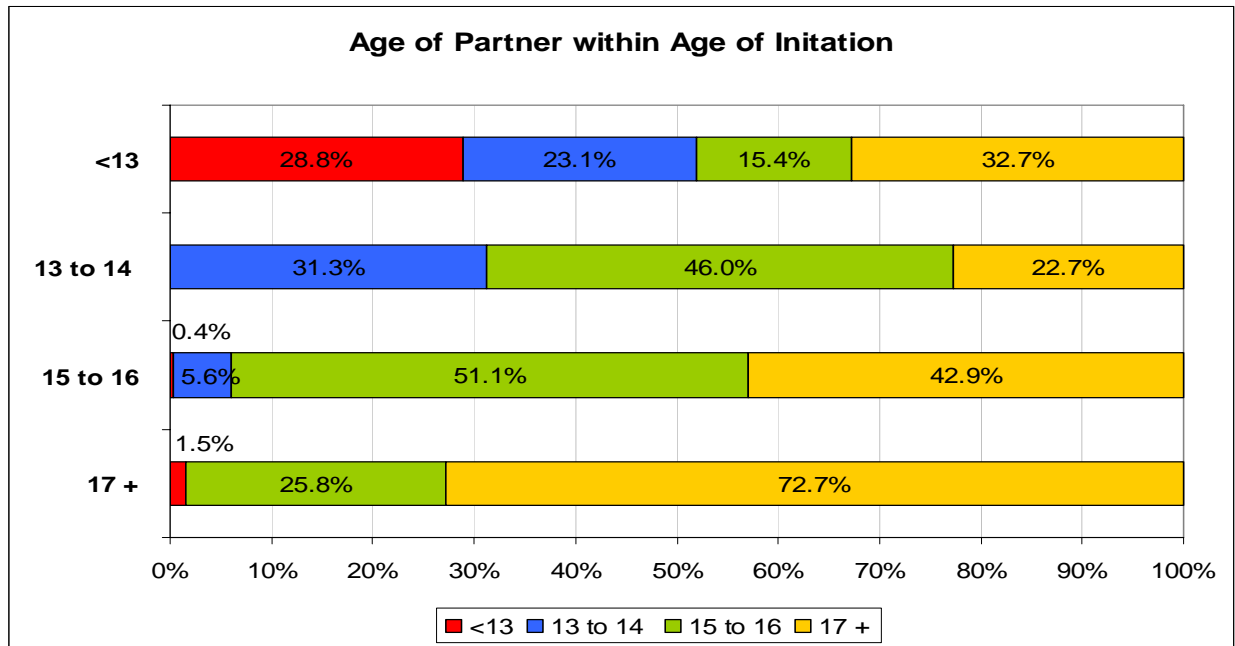


35.6% percent of the CFHS/Wellness sample reported lifetime sexual intercourse. Of the students who reported lifetime sexual intercourse, forty-eight percent indicated the first time they had sexual intercourse was between the ages of fifteen and sixteen; twenty-nine percent of students had sexual intercourse between the ages of thirteen and fourteen; 9.5% of the students had sexual intercourse before the age of thirteen; and twelve percent of students had sexual intercourse when they were seventeen or older.

Seventy-seven percent of the students in the CFHS/Wellness sample, who reported lifetime sexual intercourse, indicated having sexual intercourse for the first time between the ages of thirteen and sixteen years old.

## Summary of Highlights

### Age of Partner during First Sexual Intercourse



Of those students who reported lifetime sexual intercourse, most reported the age of their first partner was similar to their own age the first time they had sexual intercourse. By similar, it is meant within the same category or within a one category difference.

Of the 9.5% students who reported having sexual intercourse for the first time before the age of thirteen, 51.9% reported having sexual intercourse for the first time with someone of a similar age (red and blue bar) and 32.7% reported the age of their partner as seventeen or older (yellow bar).

Of the twenty-nine percent of students who reported having sexual intercourse for the first time between the ages of thirteen and fourteen, no students in this category reported having sexual intercourse for the first time with someone younger than thirteen. 31.3% reported having a sexual partner who was within the same age category the first time they had sexual intercourse. Forty-six percent reported having a sexual partner who was fifteen or sixteen. 22.7% reported having a sexual partner who was seventeen or older the first time they had sexual intercourse.

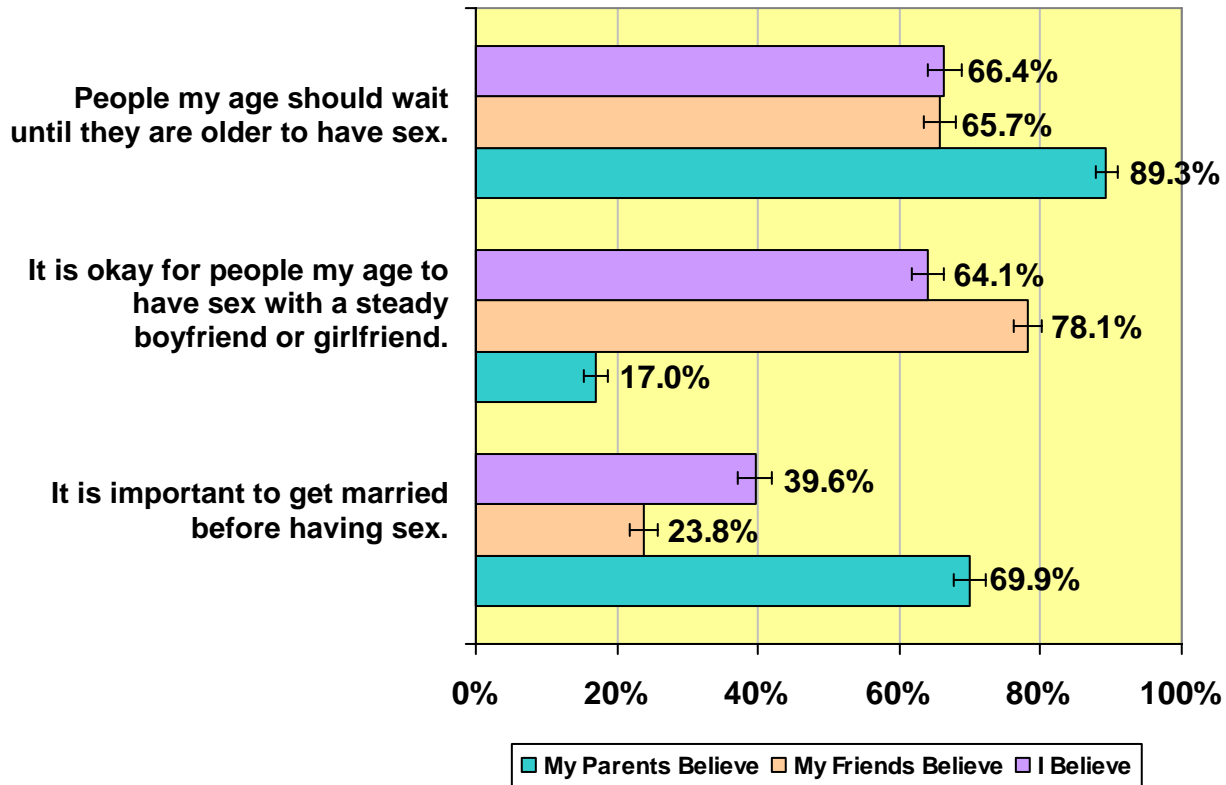
Of the forty-eight percent of students who reported having sexual intercourse for the first time between the ages of fifteen and sixteen, 51.1% reported having a sexual partner who was within the same age category the first time they had sexual intercourse. 42.9% reported having a sexual partner who was seventeen or older the first time they had sexual intercourse. Ninety-four percent of these students reported their first sexual partner was the same age or one category older (green and yellow areas within fifteen to sixteen).

Of the twelve percent of students who reported having sexual intercourse for the first time when they were seventeen or older, 72.7% reported having a sexual partner who was within the same age category the first time they had sexual intercourse. 25.8% reported having a sexual partner who was between the ages of fifteen and sixteen the first time they had sexual intercourse. 98.5% of these students reported their first sexual partner was fifteen years of age or older.



## Summary of Highlights

### Student Beliefs & Perceptions about Sexual Intercourse



Students in the CFHS/Wellness sample were asked whether or not they believed the statements that people their age should wait until they are older to have sexual intercourse; it is okay for people my age to have sexual intercourse with a steady boyfriend or girlfriend; and it is important to get married before having sexual intercourse. Students were also asked whether or not their friends and parents would believe the same statements. Students indicated belief with an endorsement of “Definitely Yes” or “Probably Yes”.

- ❖ 66.4% of students believed and 65.7% of students felt their friends believed people their age should wait until they were older to have sexual intercourse. Students were *significantly more* likely to report that they felt their parents agreed with this belief (89.3%).
- ❖ 64.1% of students believed it is okay for people my age to have sexual intercourse with a steady boyfriend or girlfriend. Students were *significantly more* likely to report that they felt their friends believed sexual intercourse with a steady boyfriend or girlfriend was okay (78.1%). Students were *significantly less* likely to report that they felt their parents agreed with this belief (17.0%).
- ❖ 39.6% of students believed it is important to get married before having sexual intercourse. Students were *significantly less* likely to report that they felt their friends believed it is important to get married before having sexual intercourse (23.8%). Students were *significantly more* likely to report that they felt their parents agreed with this belief (69.9%).

## National & State Comparisons

Students in the CFHS/Wellness sample were *significantly less* likely to report early onset of risk behaviors, alcohol, illegal drug, and tobacco use, violent and unsafe personal behaviors, suicidal contemplation and attempts, and sexual behaviors than students at the state or national level. Students in the CFHS/Wellness sample were *significantly more* likely to report adequate physical activity and sports team participation than students at the state or national level.

	Survey Item	Sample	Ohio	USA
<b>Alcohol Use</b>	Lifetime Alcohol Use	67.8	76.5*	74.3*
	Current Alcohol Use on School Property	2.0	3.2	4.3*
	Alcohol Use on before the Age of Thirteen	12.3	22.7*	25.6*
<b>Illegal Drug Use</b>	Marijuana Use on before the Age of Thirteen	5.3	9.4*	8.7*
	Lifetime Marijuana Use	32.1	40.5*	35.9*
	Lifetime Inhalant Use	9.1	11.9	12.4*
	Lifetime Cocaine Use	4.5	8.9*	7.6*
	Lifetime Ecstasy Use	4.3	6.7	6.3*
	Lifetime Methamphetamine Use	3.4	7.5*	6.2*
	Lifetime Steroid Use with no Prescription	1.4	3.6*	4.0*
	Lifetime Heroin Use	1.1	2.3	2.4*
	Offered, Sold, or Given Drugs at School	13.6	30.9*	25.4*
	<b>Personal Safety &amp; Violence</b>	Never/Rarely Wore a Bicycle Helmet	74.0	-----
Never/Rarely Wore a Seatbelt		11.4	16.5*	10.2
Passenger in a Car Driven by a Drinker		22.2	21.3	28.5*
Current Weapon Carrying		9.8	15.2*	18.5*
Current Weapon Carrying at School		2.9	4.4	6.5*
Dating Violence		6.1	-----	9.2*
Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse		4.8	11.0*	7.5*
Avoided School due to Unsafe Feelings		2.2	5.1*	6.0*
<b>Physical Activity &amp; Obesity</b>	Adequate Physical Activity	76.4	67.9*	68.7*
	No Physical Activity	6.4	10.4*	9.6*
	Excessive Television Viewing	29.7	36.4	37.2*
	Sports Team Participation	69.3	58.1*	56.0*
	Slightly/Very Overweight (Self-Described)	24.7	32.0*	31.5*
	Trying to Lose Weight	39.9	48.5*	45.6*
<b>Quality of Life</b>	Seriously Considered Suicide	10.6	17.9*	16.9*
	Made a Suicide Plan	7.4	13.6*	13.0*
	Attempted Suicide in Last Year	4.2	9.1*	8.4*
	Injured by Suicide Attempt	1.3	3.1*	2.3*
<b>Sexual Behaviors</b>	Lifetime Sexual Intercourse	35.6	47.8*	46.8*
	Current Sexual Activity	27.2	36.4*	33.9*
	Sexual Intercourse before the Age of Thirteen	3.5	5.3	6.2*
	Condom Use during Last Intercourse	69.9	61.7	62.8*
	Taught about HIV/AIDS in School	91.6	90.9	87.9*
<b>Tobacco Use</b>	Current Tobacco Use	23.4	-----	28.4*
	Lifetime Cigarette Use	40.5	54.4*	54.3*
	Current Cigarette Use	16.4	24.4*	23.0*
	Cigarette Use before the Age of Thirteen	7.0	18.0*	16.0*
	Current Smokeless Tobacco Use	3.7	7.9*	8.0*

\* Item is significantly different from CFHS/Wellness Sample.

## Significant Differences by Gender

Female students in the CFHS/Wellness sample were *significantly more* likely to report poor body image and self-reported health, parent perceptions that risk behavior engagement is wrong, suicidal risk, and depressive symptomology than male students. Male students were *significantly more* likely to report alcohol, marijuana, and tobacco use and violent and sexual behaviors than female students.

	Survey Item	Female	Male
<b>Alcohol Use</b>	Binge Drinking		*
	“Great Risk” from Regular Alcohol Use	*	
	Parents Feel Alcohol Use is “Wrong”	*	
<b>Illegal Drug Use</b>	Current Marijuana Use		*
	Current Marijuana Use among Best Friends		*
	Marijuana Use before the Age of Thirteen		*
	“Great Risk” from Regular Marijuana Use	*	
	Parents Feel Marijuana Use is “Wrong”	*	
	Lifetime Steroid Use with no Prescription		*
	Offered, Sold, or Given Drugs at School		*
<b>Personal Safety &amp; Violence</b>	Never/Rarely Wore a Seatbelt		*
	Current Weapon Carrying		*
	Physical Fight in Past Year or at School		*
	Dating Violence	*	
	Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse		*
<b>Physical Activity &amp; Obesity</b>	Adequate Physical Activity		*
	Normal Body Mass Index	*	
	Slightly/Very Overweight (Self-Described)	*	
	Trying to Lose Weight	*	
<b>Quality of Life</b>	Self-Reported Health is Excellent to Good		*
	Mental/Physical Health Not Good Past Month	*	
	Dark Clouds: Clinical Depressive Symptomology	*	
	Considered/Made Plan/Attempted Suicide	*	
	Organized After-School Activities	*	
	Service and Volunteerism	*	
<b>Sexual Behaviors</b>	Lifetime Oral Sex		*
	Oral Sex and Sex before the Age of Thirteen		*
	Oral Sex with Four or More Partners		*
	Oral Sex “Not as Big of a Deal” as Sex		*
	Oral Sex and Sex is “Wrong” at their Age	*	
	Parents Feel Oral Sex and Sex is “Wrong”	*	
	Should have Sex when Older	*	
	Should be Married before Sex	*	
	Friends Think Should have Sex when Older	*	
	Friends Think Sex is Okay with Steady		*
	Friends Think Should be Married before Sex	*	
	Parents Think Should have Sex when Older	*	
	Parents Think Sex is Okay with Steady		*
	Parents Think should be Married before Sex	*	
<b>Tobacco Use</b>	Current Tobacco Use		*
	Current Cigarette Use on School Property		*
	Cigarette Use before the Age of Thirteen		*
	“Great Risk” from Regular Cigarette Use	*	
	Lifetime and Current Cigar Use		*
	Current Smokeless Tobacco Use		*

\* Indicates *significantly higher* prevalence.

## Significant Differences by Race

African-American students in the CFHS/Wellness sample were *significantly more* likely to report violent and unsafe personal behaviors, excessive television viewing, school environment issues, sexual behaviors, tobacco use, and to believe risk behavior engagement was wrong. White students were *significantly more* likely to report alcohol use, harm from behavior engagement, adequate physical activity, high quality of life, protective influences, birth control use, and parent perceptions that risk behavior engagement is wrong.

	Survey Item	African-American	White
<b>Alcohol Use</b>	Lifetime and Current Alcohol Use		*
	Binge Drinking		*
	Current Alcohol Use among Best Friends		*
	Alcohol Use before the Age of Thirteen	*	
	Regular Alcohol Use is "Wrong" at their Age	*	
<b>Illegal Drug Use</b>	Perceived Ease of Access to Marijuana	*	
	Lifetime Inhalants, Cocaine, Ecstasy, or Methamphetamine Use		*
<b>Personal Safety &amp; Violence</b>	Never/Rarely Wore a Bicycle Helmet	*	
	Never/Rarely Wore a Seatbelt	*	
	Current Weapon Carrying	*	
	Physical Fight in Past Year or at School	*	
	Dating Violence	*	
<b>Physical Activity &amp; Obesity</b>	Adequate Physical Activity		*
	No Physical Activity	*	
	Excessive Television Viewing	*	
	Normal Body Mass Index		*
	At Risk for Becoming/Are Overweight BMI	*	
<b>Quality of Life</b>	Mental/Physical Health Not Good Past Month		*
	Doctor Check-Up in Past Year		*
	Organized After-School Activities		*
	Service and Volunteerism		*
	Problem at School: Rules Unfairly Enforced	*	
	Problem at School: Teachers Respect for Students	*	
	Problem at School: Rules Being Unfair	*	
	Problem at School: Students Bullying Students	*	
Problem at School: Students Cutting Class	*		
<b>Sexual Behaviors</b>	Oral Sex "Not as Big of a Deal" as Sex		*
	Oral Sex is "Wrong" at their Age	*	
	Lifetime and Current Sexual Intercourse	*	
	Oral Sex and Sex before the Age of Thirteen	*	
	Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Partners	*	
	Parents Feel Sex is "Wrong"		*
	Condom Use Last Sexual Intercourse		*
	Consistent Birth Control Use		*
	Been/Gotten Someone Pregnant	*	
	Friends think Sex is Okay with Steady	*	
	Parents think Sex is Okay with Steady	*	
<b>Tobacco Use</b>	Current Cigarette & Smokeless Tobacco Use		*
	Perceived Ease of Access to Tobacco	*	
	Cigarette Use Is "Wrong" at their Age	*	
	Lifetime and Current Cigar Use	*	

\* Indicates *significantly higher* prevalence.

## Significant Differences by Parent Education Level

Students of parents with low education in the CFHS/Wellness sample were *significantly more* likely to report early onset of risk behaviors, illegal drug use, unsafe personal behaviors, no physical activity, excessive television viewing, perceived school environment issues, sexual behaviors, and tobacco use. Students of parents with high education were *significantly more* likely to report birth control use and parent perceptions that risk behavior engagement is wrong for students their age.

	Survey Item	- Par. Ed.	+ Par. Ed.
<b>Alcohol Use</b>	Alcohol Use before the Age of Thirteen	*	
	Lifetime Illegal Drug Use	*	
<b>Illegal Drug Use</b>	Lifetime and Current Marijuana Use	*	
	Marijuana Use before the Age of Thirteen	*	
	Perceived Ease of Access to Marijuana	*	
	Parents Feel Marijuana Use is “Wrong”		*
	Lifetime Ecstasy Use	*	
<b>Personal Safety &amp; Violence</b>	Never/Rarely Wore a Bicycle Helmet	*	
	Never/Rarely Wore a Seatbelt	*	
	Passenger in Car Driven by Drinker	*	
	Current Weapon Carrying	*	
	Dating Violence	*	
<b>Physical Activity &amp; Obesity</b>	No Physical Activity	*	
	Excessive Television Viewing	*	
	Sports Team Participation		*
	Normal Body Mass Index		*
	At Risk for Becoming/Are Overweight BMI	*	
<b>Quality of Life</b>	Doctor Check-Up in Past Year		*
	Organized After-School Activities		*
	Problem at School: Students Disrespect Students	*	
	Problem at School: Students Don’t Want to be There	*	
	Problem at School: Students’ Offensive Language	*	
	Problem at School: Students Disruptive in Class	*	
	Problem at School: Teachers Respect for Students	*	
	Problem at School: Students Bullying Students	*	
	Problem at School: Students Cutting Class	*	
	Problem at School: The Way Students Dress	*	
<b>Sexual Behaviors</b>	Lifetime and Current Oral Sex Activity	*	
	Oral Sex “Not as Big of a Deal” as Sex		*
	Lifetime and Current Sexual Activity	*	
	Sexual Intercourse Four or More Partners	*	
	Condom Use during Last Intercourse		*
	Been/Gotten Someone Pregnant	*	
	Consistent Birth Control Use		*
<b>Tobacco Use</b>	Lifetime Tobacco Use	*	
	Lifetime and Current Cigarette Use	*	
	Current Cigarette Use on School Property	*	
	Cigarette Use before the Age of Thirteen	*	
	Perceived Ease of Access to Tobacco	*	
	Parents Feel Cigarette Use is “Wrong”		*
	Lifetime and Current Cigar Use	*	

\* Indicates *significantly higher* prevalence.

## Significant Differences by Grade Level

Younger students in the CFHS/Wellness sample were *significantly more* likely to report adequate physical activity, perceived harm from risk behavior engagement, parent perceptions that risk behavior engagement is wrong for students their age, and violent behaviors. Older students were *significantly more* likely to report alcohol use, illegal drug use, sexual behaviors, tobacco use, and risk behavior engagement among close friends.

	Survey Item	Younger	Older
<b>Alcohol Use</b>	Lifetime and Current Alcohol Use		*
	Binge Drinking		*
	Current Alcohol Use among Best Friends		*
	Perceived Ease of Access to Alcohol		*
	Alcohol Use is "Wrong" at their Age	*	
	Parents Feel Alcohol Use is "Wrong"	*	
<b>Illegal Drug Use</b>	Lifetime Illegal Drug Use		*
	Lifetime and Current Marijuana Use		*
	Current Marijuana Use among Best Friends		*
	Perceived Ease of Access to Marijuana		*
	"Great Risk" from Trying/Regular Marijuana Use	*	
	Marijuana Use is "Wrong" at their Age	*	
<b>Personal Safety &amp; Violence</b>	Driving after Drinking		*
	Physical Fight in Past Year	*	
	Physical Fight in Past Year at School	*	
<b>Physical Activity &amp; Obesity</b>	Adequate Physical Activity	*	
	Sports Team Participation	*	
	At Risk for Becoming Overweight BMI	*	
<b>Quality of Life</b>	Problem at School: Rules Unfairly Enforced		*
	Problem at School: Teachers Respect for Students		*
	Problem at School: Rules Being Unfair		*
	Problem at School: Students Bullying Students	*	
	Problem at School: Students Fighting	*	
<b>Sexual Behaviors</b>	Lifetime & Current Oral Sex & Sexual Intercourse		*
	Oral Sex and Sex with Four or More Partners		*
	Had Oral Sex to Avoid Having Sex		*
	Oral Sex and Sex is "Wrong" at their Age	*	
	Parents Believe Oral Sex and Sex is "Wrong"	*	
	Hormonal Birth Control Use Last Sex		*
	Consistent Birth Control Use		*
	Have Been/Gotten Someone Pregnant		*
	Should have Sex when Older	*	
	Sex is Okay with a Steady		*
	Should be Married before Sex	*	
	Friends think Should have Sex when Older	*	
	Friends think Sex is Okay with Steady		*
	Friends think Should be Married before Sex	*	
	Parents think Should have Sex when Older	*	
Parents think Sex is Okay with Steady		*	
Parents think Should be Married before Sex	*		
<b>Tobacco Use</b>	Current Tobacco Use among Best Friends		*
	Lifetime and Current Cigarette or Cigar Use		*
	Perceived Ease of Access to Tobacco		*
	Tobacco Use is "Wrong" at their Age	*	

\* Indicates *significantly higher* prevalence.



## Subgroups Most at Risk

**\*\* All genders, ages, and races are at risk. \*\***

Although all adolescents have the potential to engage in all types of health risk behaviors, some subgroups are *significantly more* likely to engage in specific health risk behaviors. A summary of trends found throughout this report are presented here:

Adolescent Group:	Male	Female	Black	White	- Par. Ed.	+ Par. Ed.	Younger	Older
Alcohol Use				High				High
Illegal Drug Use	High			Modest	Modest			Modest
Unsafe Behaviors & Violence	High		High		High		Modest	
Poor Physical Activity & Obesity			High		High			
Low Quality of Life		High	Modest					
Sexual Behaviors	Modest		Modest		Modest			High
Tobacco Use	High				High			Modest

**High (H)** denotes subgroups that reported they were *significantly more likely* to engage in at least half of the health risk **behaviors** in the category.

**Modest (M)** denotes subgroups that reported they were *significantly more likely* to engage in some of the health risk **behaviors** in the category.



While all students have the potential to be involved in adolescent health risk behaviors, understanding which adolescents may be *most* at risk for different types of health risk behaviors can assist communities in program development, as well as tailoring services and other resources for individuals who are most at risk.

## Alcohol

### Known Facts

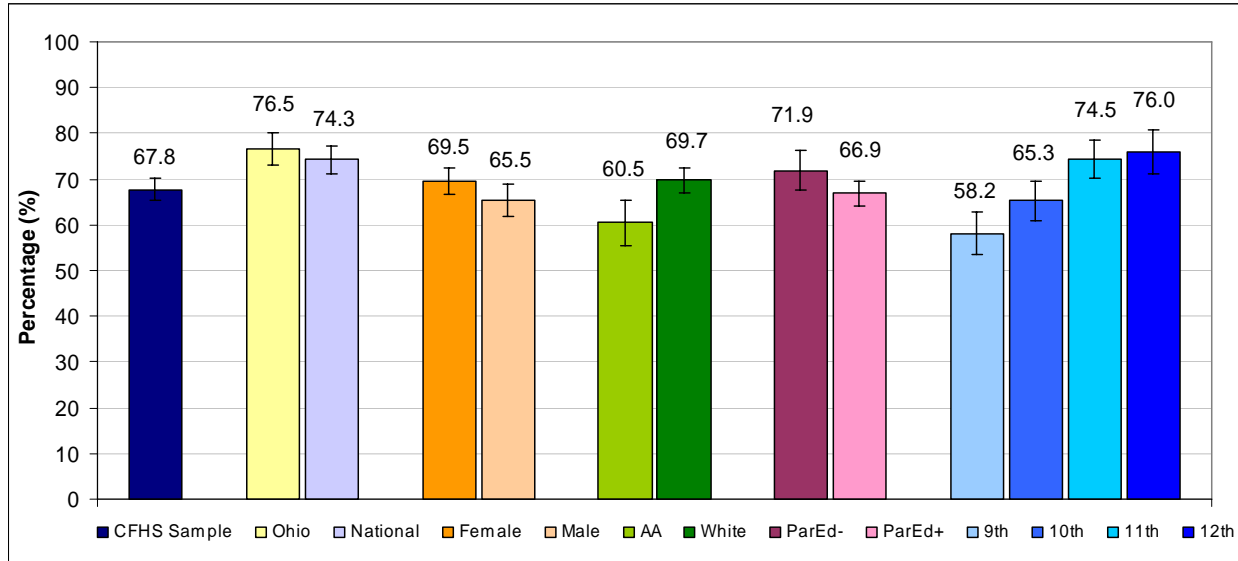
- ❖ Alcohol is the most commonly used drug by children and adolescents in the United States.<sup>7</sup>
- ❖ In 2005, 42.3% of high school students in the United States reported current alcohol use.<sup>8</sup>
- ❖ Alcohol use is a primary risk factor for three of the leading causes of death among youth: unintentional injuries, suicides, and homicides.<sup>9</sup>
- ❖ Alcohol use among adolescents is associated with a wide variety of risky behaviors, including vulnerability to coerced sexual activity, unprotected sexual intercourse, poor academic performance, and marijuana use.<sup>10</sup>
- ❖ In 2004, thirty-four percent of males reported binge drinking in twelfth grade, while twenty-four percent of females reported the same behavior.<sup>11</sup>
- ❖ Early onset of alcohol use is a risk factor: data show youth who begin drinking before the age of 15 are four times more likely to become dependent on alcohol than persons who begin drinking at age 21.<sup>12</sup>
- ❖ Health problems associated with binge drinking include: cancer, cardiovascular diseases, gastrointestinal conditions, neurological disorders, and reproductive system conditions.<sup>13</sup>

### Our Findings

- ❖ Over two-thirds of students in the sample reported lifetime alcohol use; while over forty percent of students reported current alcohol use.
- ❖ White students were more likely to report lifetime use, current use, and binge drinking, while African-American students were more likely to report early onset.
- ❖ Over twenty percent of students reported binge drinking with male students reporting this significantly more often than female students.
- ❖ More than ten percent of students indicated early onset of alcohol use. This is significantly lower than reported at state or national level.
- ❖ Two-thirds of students in the sample reported it would be “Sort of Easy” or “Very Easy” to acquire alcohol with twelfth grade students reporting ease of access more often than all other grades.
- ❖ 33.5% of students in the sample reported that it is a “Great Risk” for young people to drink alcoholic beverages nearly every day with female students reporting this belief more frequently than male students.
- ❖ About half of students in the sample perceive regular alcohol use as “Wrong” or “Very Wrong” for their age. This perception tends to decrease as students age.

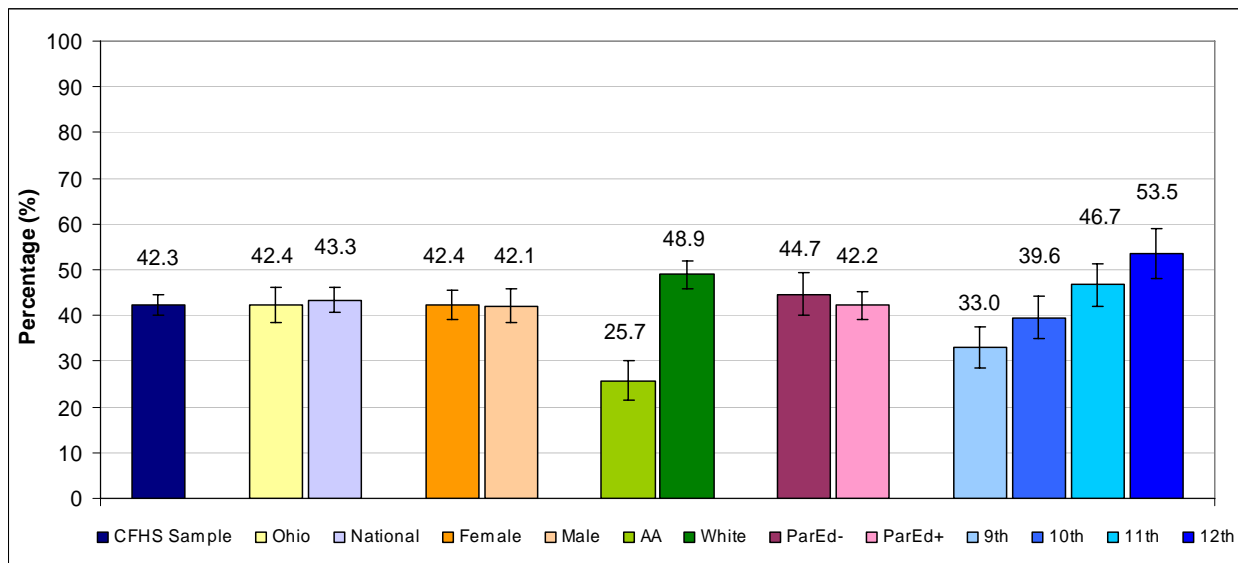
### Lifetime Alcohol Use

67.8% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported having had at least one drink of alcohol in their lifetime. This is *significantly lower* than reported at the state (76.5%) or national (74.3%) level. White students (69.7%) were *significantly more* likely to report lifetime alcohol use than African-American students (60.5%). Eleventh (74.5%) and twelfth (76.0%) grade students were *significantly more* likely to report lifetime alcohol use than ninth (58.2%) and tenth (65.3%) grade students.



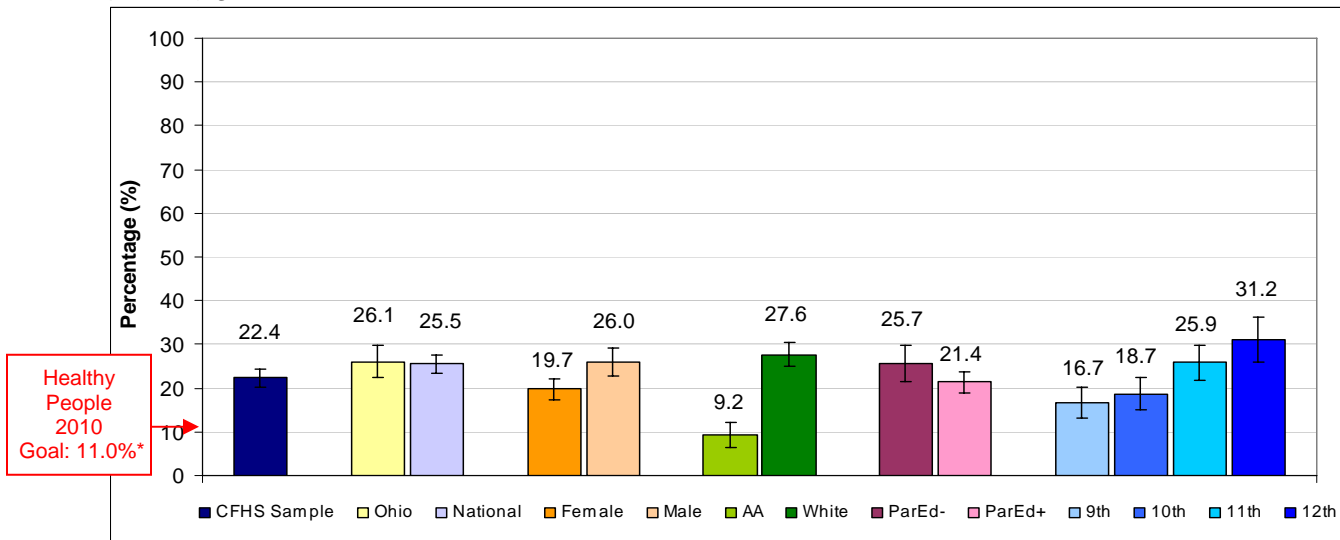
### Current Alcohol Use

42.3% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported they consumed at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days in the thirty days prior to completing the survey. White students (48.9%) were *significantly more* likely to report current alcohol use than African-American students (25.7%). Eleventh grade students (46.7%) were *significantly more* likely to report current alcohol use than ninth grade students (33.0%). Twelfth grade students (53.5%) were *significantly more* likely to report current alcohol use than ninth (33.0%) and tenth (39.6%) grade students.



## Binge Drinking

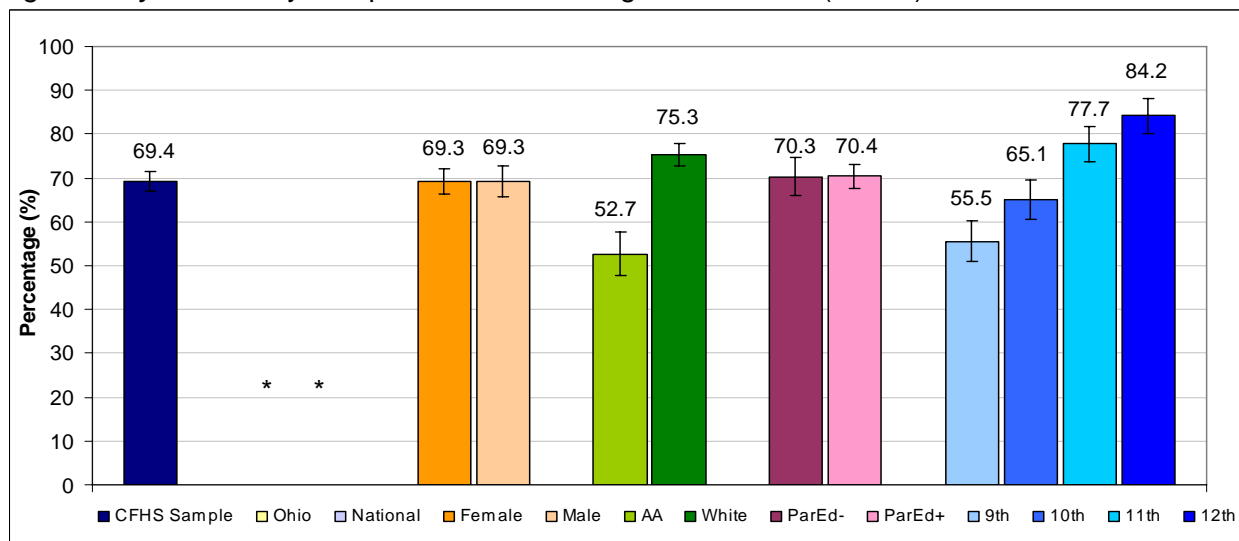
22.4% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported consuming five or more drinks of alcohol in a row within a couple of hours in the thirty days prior to completing the survey. Male students (26.0%) were *significantly more* likely to report binge drinking than female students (19.7%). White students (27.6%) were *significantly more* likely to report binge drinking than African-American students (9.2%). Eleventh grade students (25.9%) were *significantly more* likely to report binge drinking than ninth grade students (16.7%). Twelfth grade students (31.2%) were *significantly more* likely to report binge drinking than ninth (16.7%) and tenth (18.7%) grade students.



\*Healthy People 2010 Percentage reflects binge drinking of high school seniors during the past two weeks.

## Current Alcohol Use among Best Friends

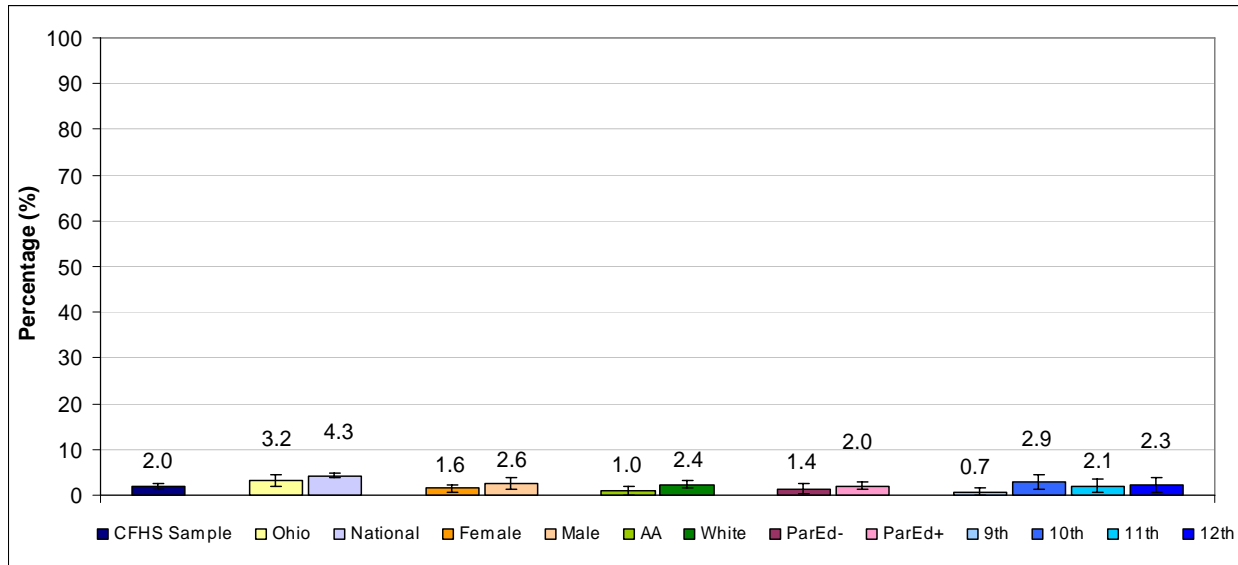
69.4% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample indicated one or more of their best friends had at least one drink of alcohol in the thirty days before the survey. White students (75.3%) were *significantly more* likely to report having at least one friend who currently drank alcohol than African-American students (52.7%). Ninth grade students (55.5%) were *significantly less* likely to report this than all other grades. Eleventh (77.7%) and twelfth (84.2%) grade students were *significantly more* likely to report this than tenth grade students (65.1%).



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

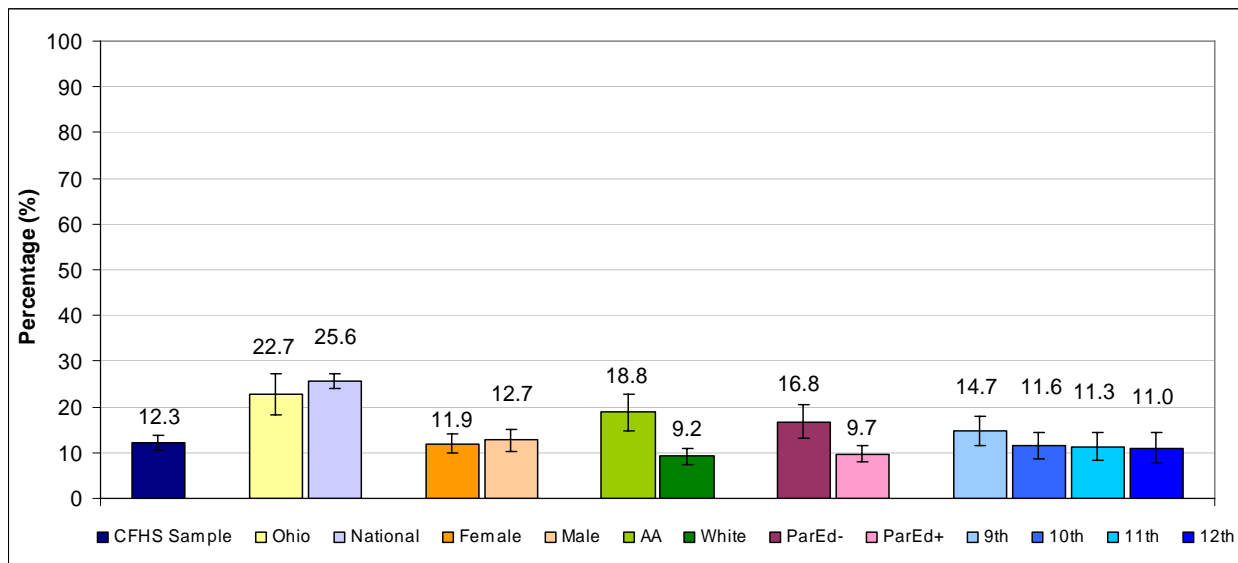
### Current Alcohol Use on School Property

Two percent of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported they had consumed at least one drink of alcohol on school property in the thirty days prior to completing the survey. This is *significantly lower* than reported at the national level (4.3%). No significant differences were reported by demographic group.



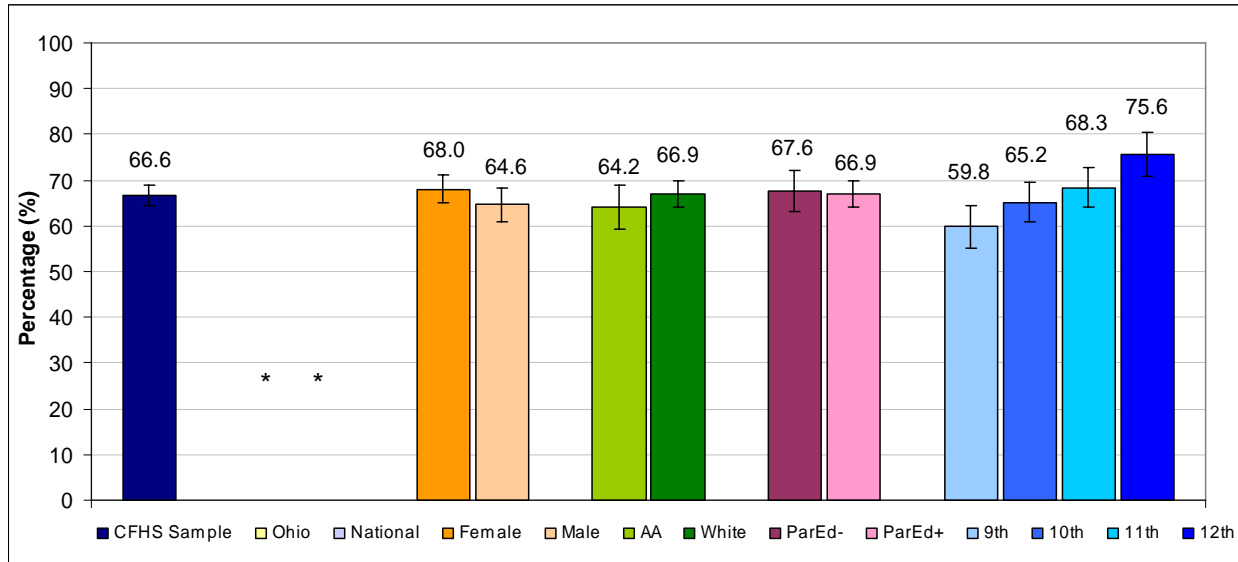
### Early Onset of Alcohol Use

12.3% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported they had their first drink of alcohol, other than a few sips, before the age of thirteen. This is *significantly lower* than reported at the state (22.7%) or national level (25.6%). African-American students (18.8%) were *significantly more* likely to report having their first drink of alcohol before the age of thirteen than White students (9.2%). Students of parents with low education (16.8%) were *significantly more* likely to report they had their first drink of alcohol before the age of thirteen than students of parents with high education (9.7%).



### Perceived Ease of Access to Alcohol

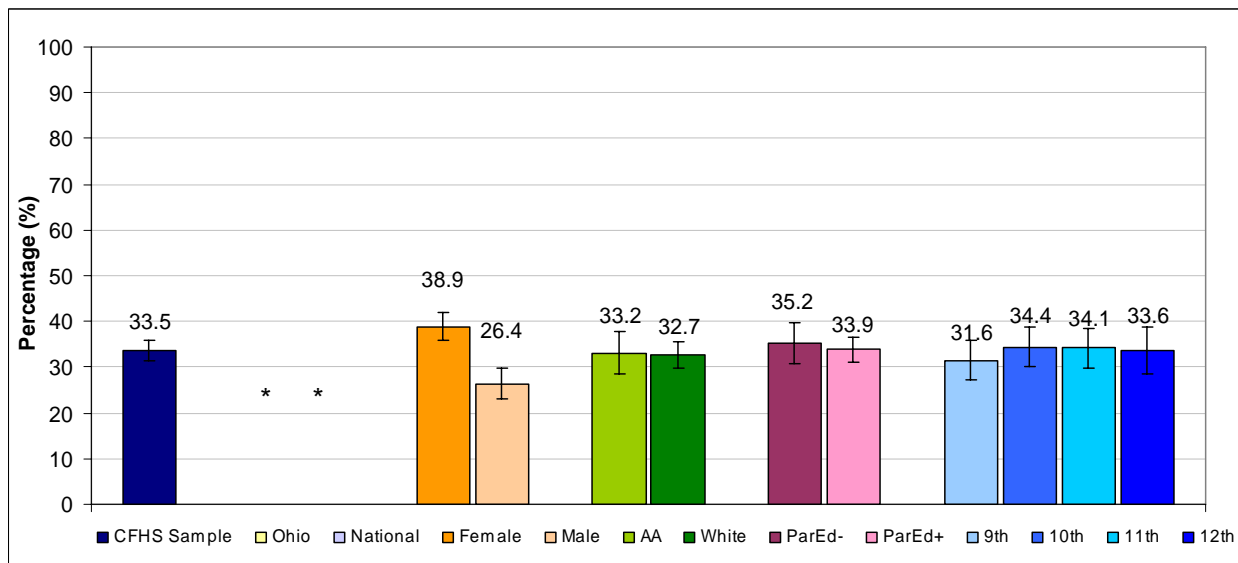
66.6% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported it would be “Sort of Easy” or “Very Easy” to get beer, wine, or hard liquor. Twelfth grade students (75.6%) were *significantly more* likely to report alcohol was easy to get than ninth (59.8%) and tenth (65.2%) grade students.



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

### Perceived Harm: Great Risk of Regular Exposure to Alcohol

33.5% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported the belief that it would be a “Great Risk” (physically or in other ways) for young people if they drink one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day. Female students (38.9%) were *significantly more* likely to believe young people risk harming themselves than male students (26.4%).

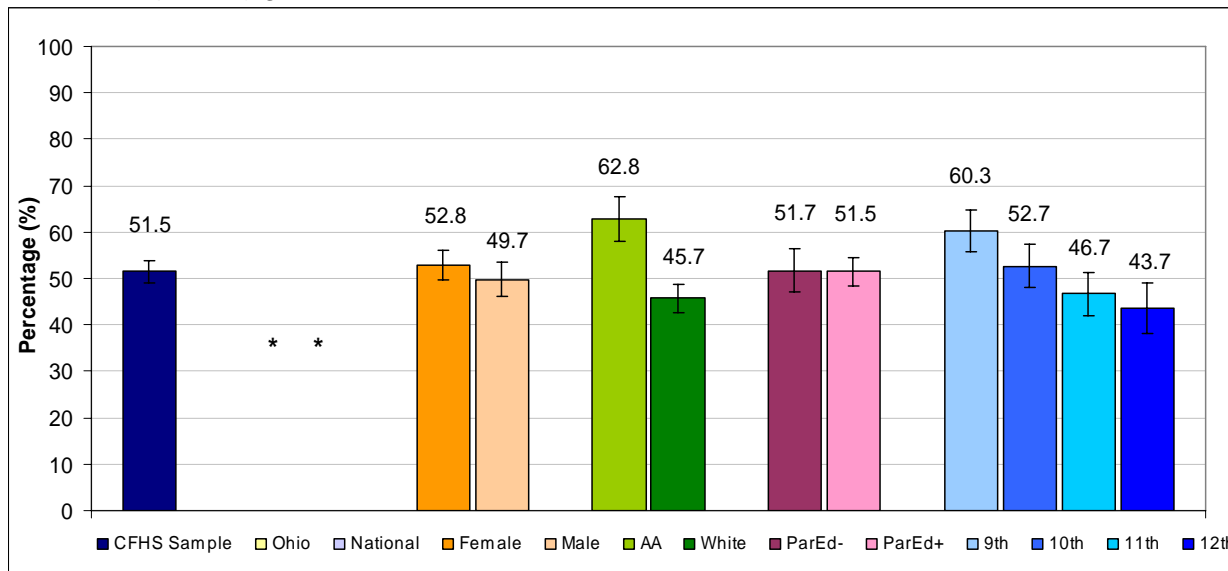


\* Data not reported at the state or national level.



### Student Perception that Regular Alcohol Use is “Wrong”

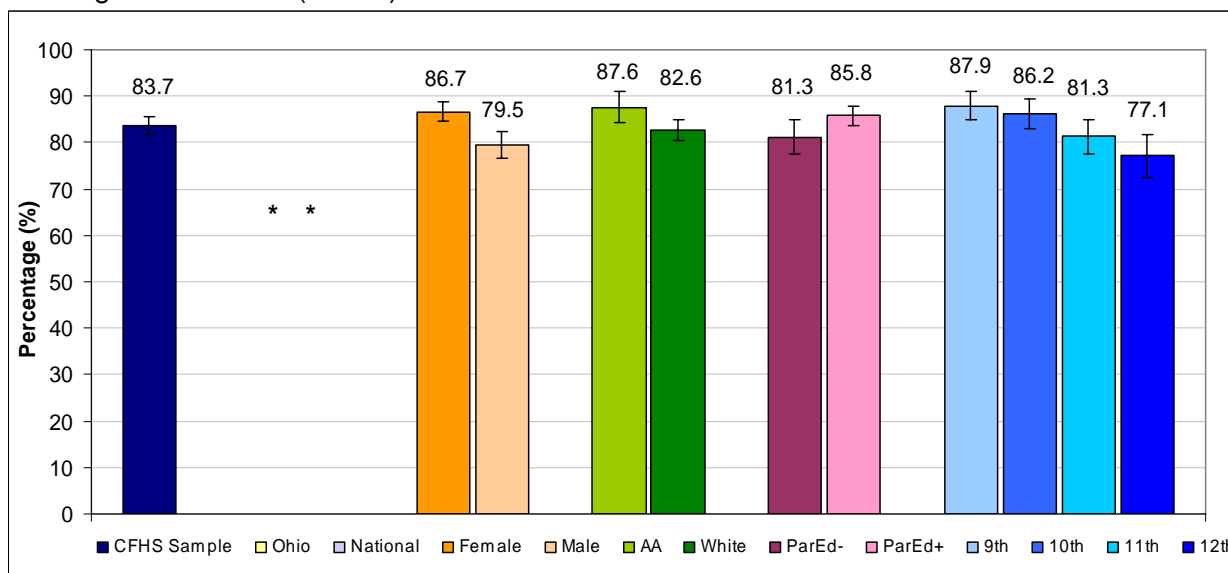
51.5% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample think it is “Wrong” or “Very Wrong” for someone their age to drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly. African-American students (62.8%) were *significantly more* likely to report this belief than White students (45.7%). Ninth grade students (60.3%) were *significantly more* likely to report this belief than eleventh (46.7%) and twelfth (43.7%) grade students.



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

### Student Perception of Parents’ Feelings that Regular Alcohol Use is “Wrong”

83.7% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported that their parents feel it would be “Wrong” or “Very Wrong” for them to drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly. Female students (86.7%) were *significantly more* likely to report this belief than male students (79.5%). Ninth (87.9%) and tenth (86.2%) grade students were *significantly more* likely to report this belief than twelfth grade students (77.1%).



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

## Illegal Drug Use

### Known Facts

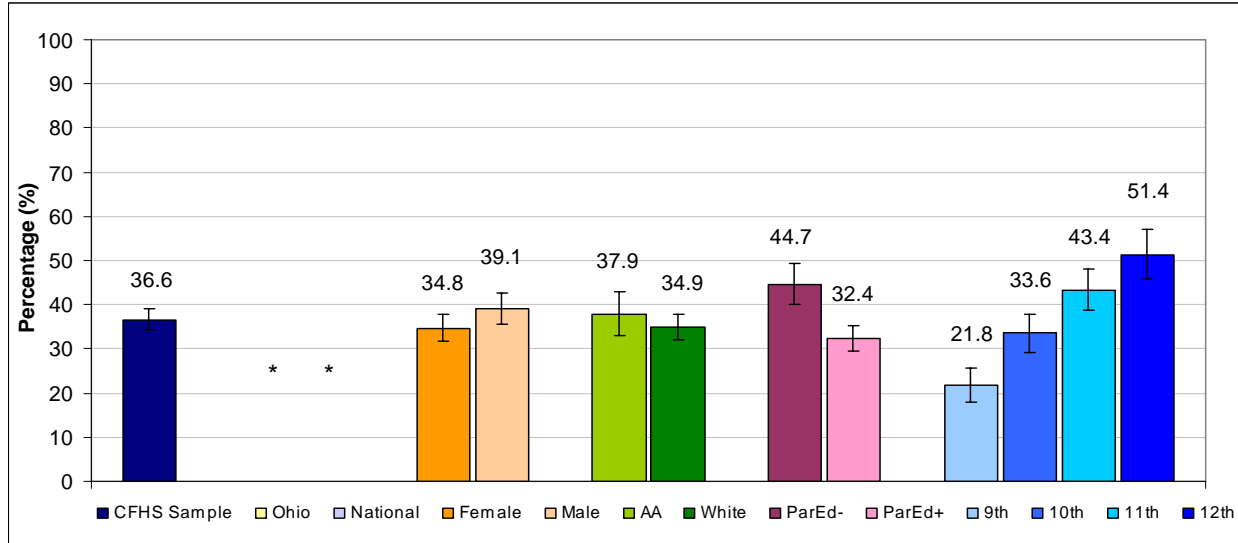
- ❖ Marijuana is the most commonly used illegal drug in the United States.<sup>14</sup>
- ❖ In 2001, almost fifty percent of students reported having tried marijuana by the time they were seniors in high school.<sup>15</sup>
- ❖ Nationally, adolescent current marijuana use rose from 15% in 1991 to 27% in 1999 and then dropped to 20% in 2005.<sup>8</sup>
- ❖ Many students think marijuana is not hard to obtain and is not as harmful as other illegal drugs.<sup>16</sup>
- ❖ Nationally, reported rates of lifetime inhalant use (12%) and lifetime heroin use (2%) remained steady from 2003 to 2005, while reported rates of lifetime methamphetamine use (6%) and lifetime ecstasy use (6%) decreased.<sup>8</sup>
- ❖ Use of illegal drugs during childhood can lead to poor academic performance, a greater likelihood of dropping out or being expelled, and many other risk behaviors.<sup>17</sup>
- ❖ Illegal drug use in childhood is also associated with higher mortality risks for users due to accidents, suicide, homicide, and illness.<sup>18</sup>
- ❖ Mental health problems correlated with illegal drug use include: anxiety, depression, paranoia, hallucinations, delusions, and mood disturbances.<sup>19</sup>

### Our Findings

- ❖ Nearly forty percent of students in the sample reported having tried an illegal drug in their lifetime.
- ❖ Nearly one-third of students in the sample indicated lifetime marijuana use. This is significantly lower than reported at the state level.
- ❖ Over fifteen percent of students in the sample reported current marijuana use.
- ❖ More than half of the students in the sample reported access to marijuana was “Sort of Easy” or “Very Easy”, with African-American students indicating this perception more often than White students.
- ❖ Perceived ease of access to marijuana increased as students aged, with twelfth grade students more likely to report this belief than all other grades.
- ❖ 58.7% of students in the sample reported it is a “Great Risk” for young people to use marijuana regularly.
- ❖ Fewer students in the sample reported lifetime inhalant, cocaine, ecstasy, methamphetamine, steroid, and heroin use than reported at the national level.
- ❖ Only 13.6% of students in the sample were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property in the past year. This is significantly lower than reported at the state or national level.

### Lifetime Illegal Drug Use

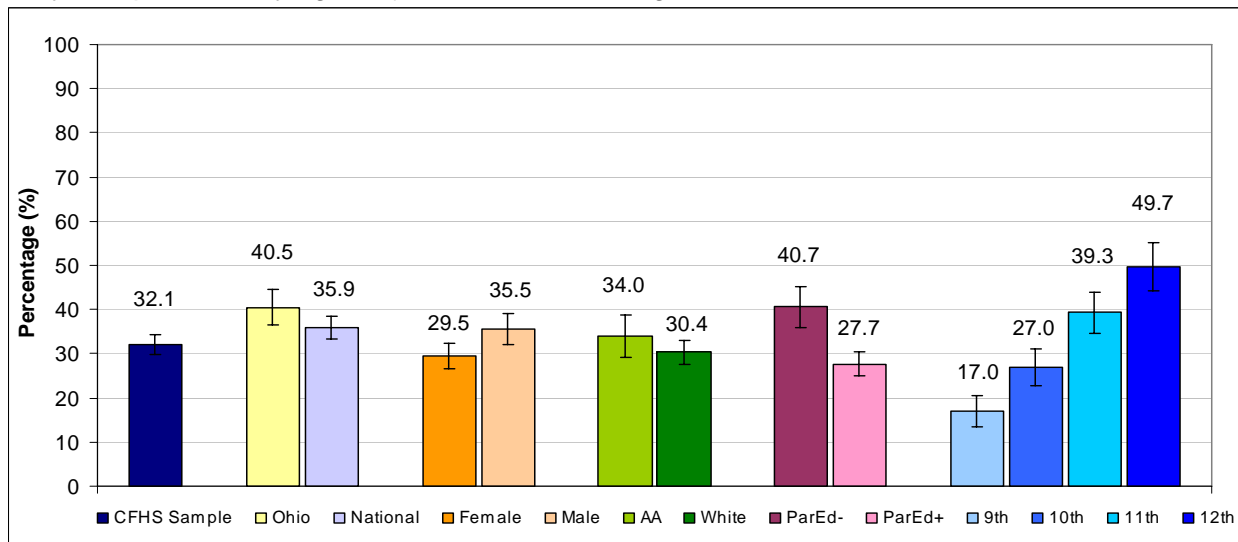
36.6% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported they had used marijuana, inhalants, cocaine, methamphetamines, ecstasy, heroin, or steroids (without a prescription) one or more times during their lifetime. Students of parents with low education (44.7%) were *significantly more* likely to report ever trying an illegal drug than students of parents with high education (32.4%). Ninth grade students (21.8%) were *significantly less* likely to report ever trying an illegal drug than all other grades. Eleventh (43.4%) and twelfth (51.4%) grade students were *significantly more* likely to report ever trying an illegal drug than tenth grade students (33.6%).



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

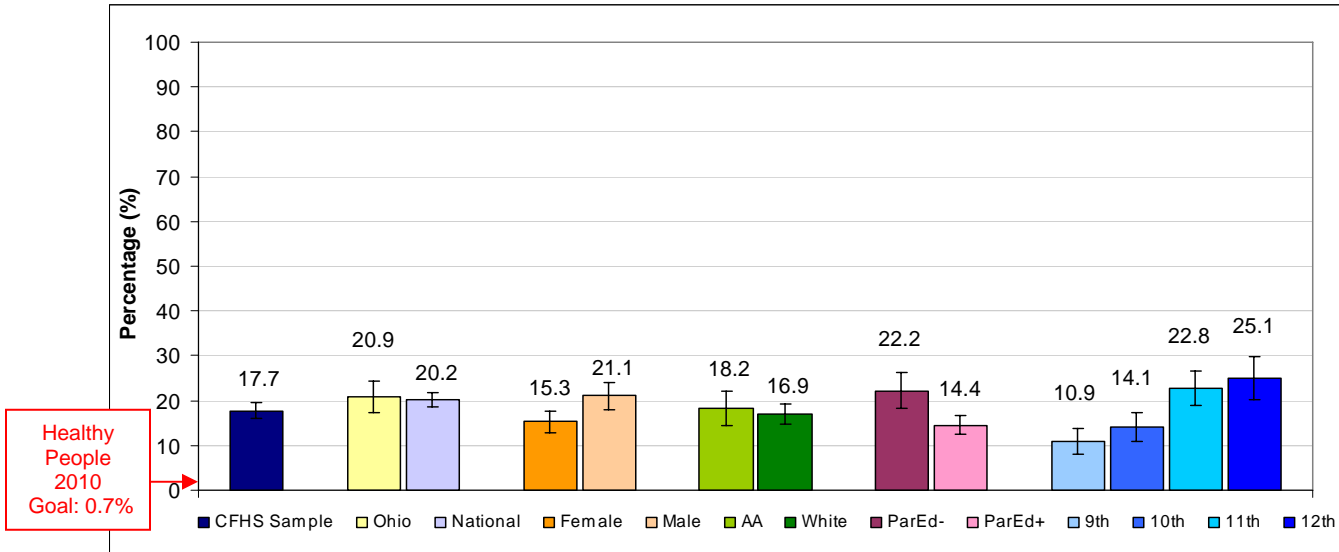
### Lifetime Marijuana Use

32.1% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported using marijuana one or more times during their lifetime. This is *significantly lower* than reported at the state level (40.5%). Students of parents with low education (40.7%) were *significantly more* likely to report ever trying marijuana than students of parents with high education (27.7%). Ninth grade students (17.0%) were *significantly less* likely to report ever trying marijuana than all other grades. Eleventh grade students (39.3%) were *significantly more* likely to report ever trying marijuana than tenth grade students (27.0%). Twelfth grade students (49.7%) were *significantly more* likely to report ever trying marijuana than all other grades.



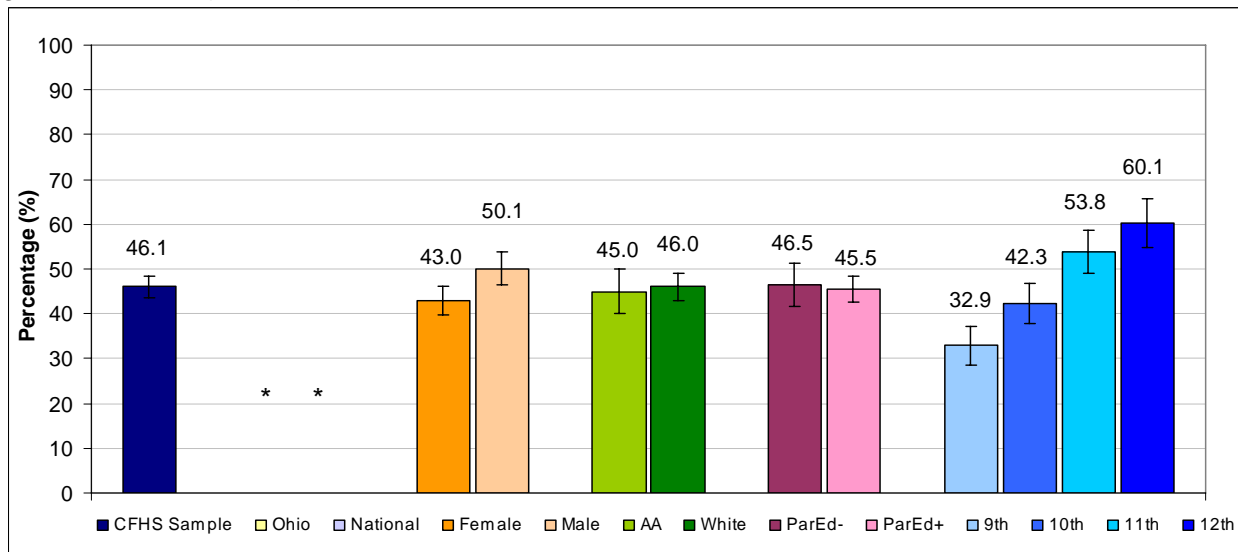
### Current Marijuana Use

17.7% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported marijuana use during the thirty days prior to completing the survey. Male students (21.1%) were *significantly more* likely to report current marijuana use than female students (15.3%). Students of parents with low education (22.2%) were *significantly more* likely to report current marijuana use than students of parents with high education (14.4%). Eleventh (22.8%) and twelfth (25.1%) grade students were *significantly more* likely to report current marijuana use than ninth (10.9%) and tenth (14.1%) grade students.



### Current Marijuana Use among Best Friends

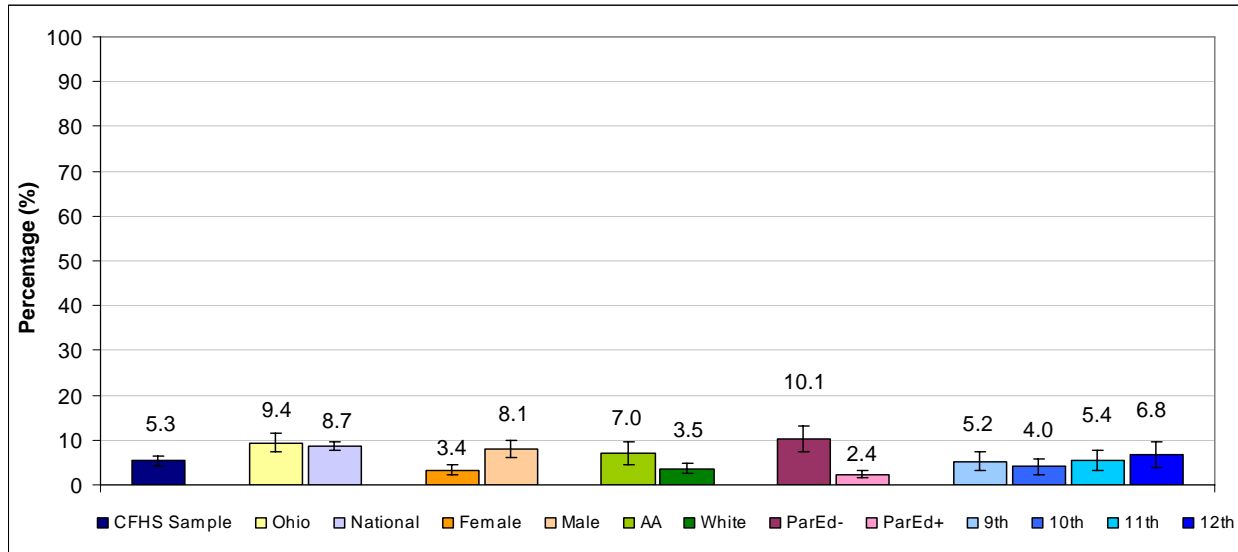
46.1% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample indicated one or more of their best friends had smoked marijuana in the thirty days before the survey. Male students (50.1%) were *significantly more* likely to report having at least one friend who currently smoked marijuana than female students (43.0%). Ninth grade students (32.9%) were *significantly less* likely to report this than all other grades. Eleventh (53.8%) and twelfth (60.1%) grade students were *significantly more* likely to report having one or more best friends who currently smoked marijuana than tenth grade students (42.3%).



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

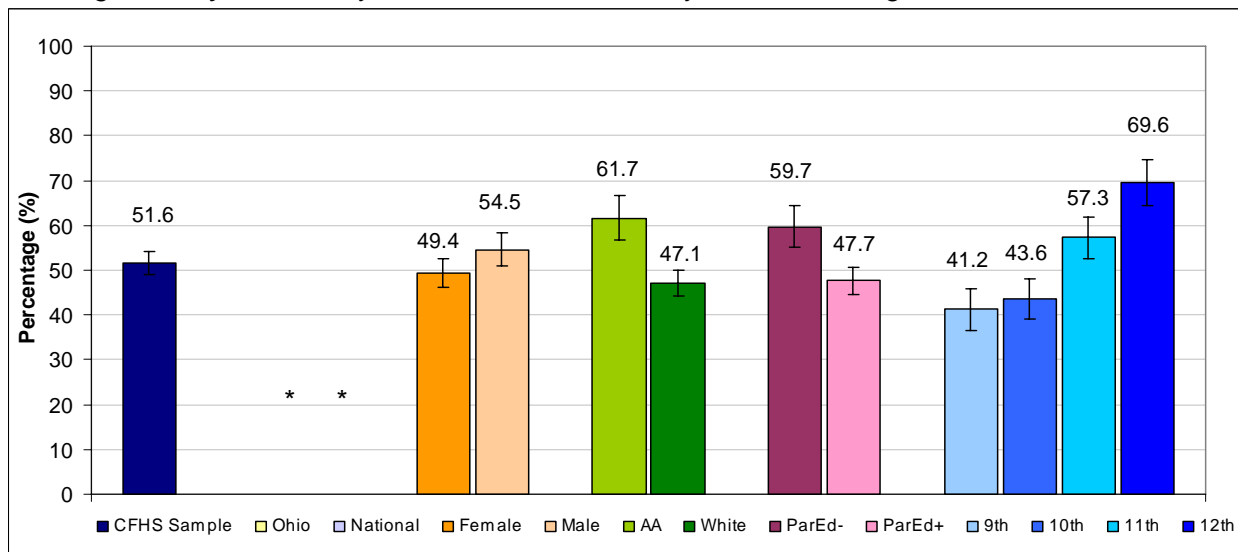
### Early Onset of Marijuana Use

5.3% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported they tried marijuana for the first time before the age of thirteen. This is *significantly lower* than reported at the state (9.4%) or national (8.7%) level. Male students (8.1%) were *significantly more* likely to report they had tried marijuana before the age of thirteen than female students (3.4%). Students of parents with low education (10.1%) were *significantly more* likely to report they had tried marijuana before the age of thirteen than students of parents with high education (2.4%).



### Perceived Ease of Access to Marijuana

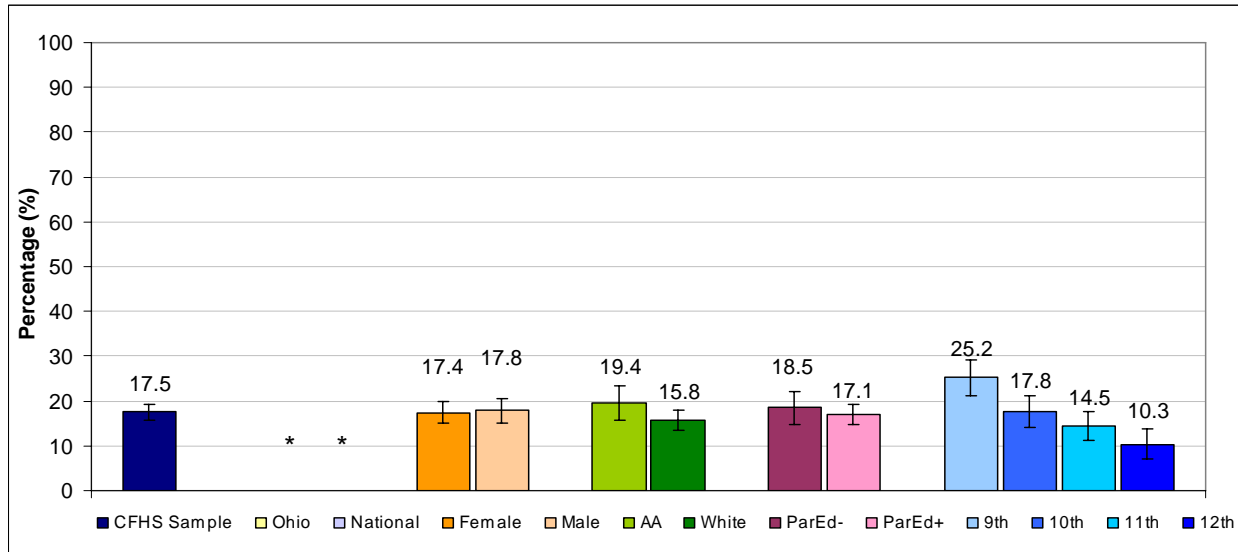
51.6% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported it was either “Sort of Easy” or “Very Easy” to get some marijuana. African-American students (61.7%) were *significantly more* likely to report this was easy than White students (47.1%). Students of parents with low education (59.7%) were *significantly more* likely to report this was easy than students of parents with high education (47.7%). Eleventh grade students (57.3%) were *significantly more* likely to report this was easy than ninth (41.2%) and tenth (43.6%) grade students. Twelfth grade students (69.6%) were *significantly more* likely to indicate this was easy than all other grades.



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

### Perceived Harm: Great Risk of Exposure to Trying Marijuana

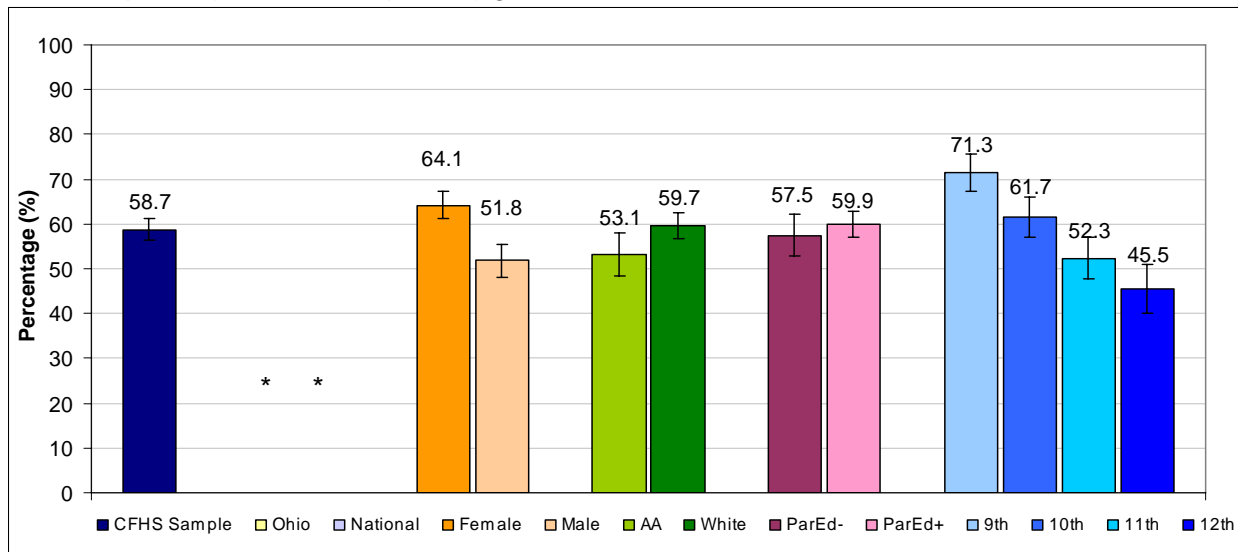
17.5% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported the belief that it would be a “Great Risk” (physically or in other ways) for young people if they try marijuana once or twice. Ninth grade students (25.2%) were *significantly more* likely to believe young people risk harming themselves than eleventh (14.5%) and twelfth (10.3%) grade students. Tenth grade students (17.8%) were *significantly more* likely to believe young people risk harming themselves than twelfth grade students (10.3%).



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

### Perceived Harm: Great Risk of Regular Exposure to Marijuana

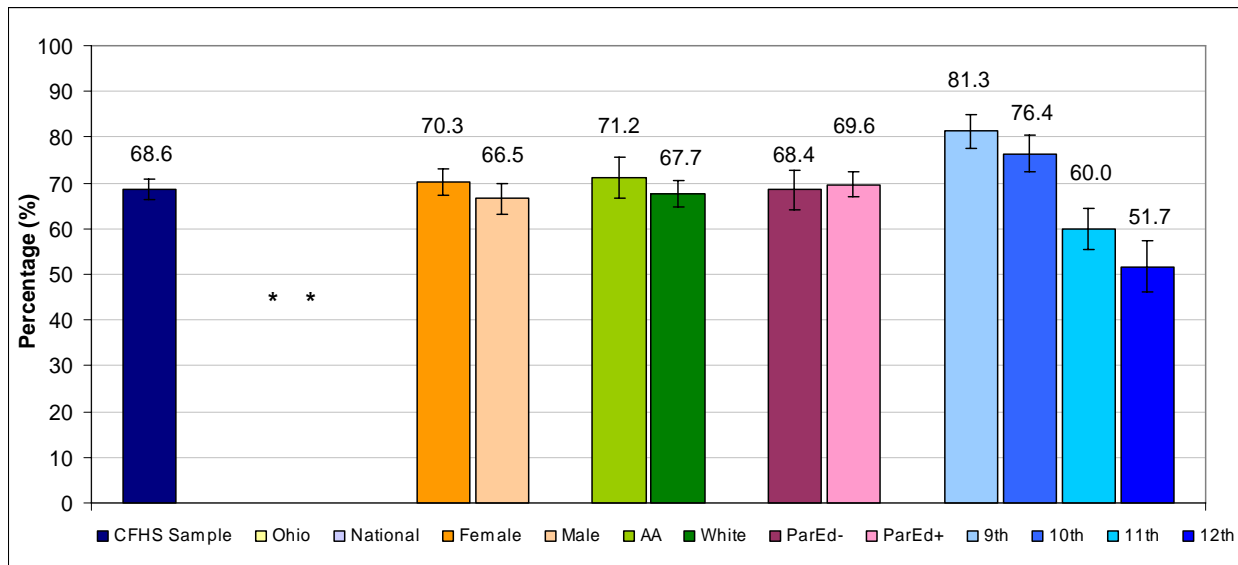
58.7% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported the belief that it would be a “Great Risk” (physically or in other ways) for young people if they smoke marijuana regularly. Female students (64.1%) were *significantly more* likely to believe young people risk harming themselves than male students (51.8%). Ninth grade students (71.3%) were *significantly more* likely to believe young people risk harming themselves than all other grades. Tenth grade students (61.7%) were *significantly more* likely to believe young people risk harming themselves than eleventh (52.3%) and twelfth (45.5%) grade students.



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

### Student Perception that Marijuana Use is “Wrong”

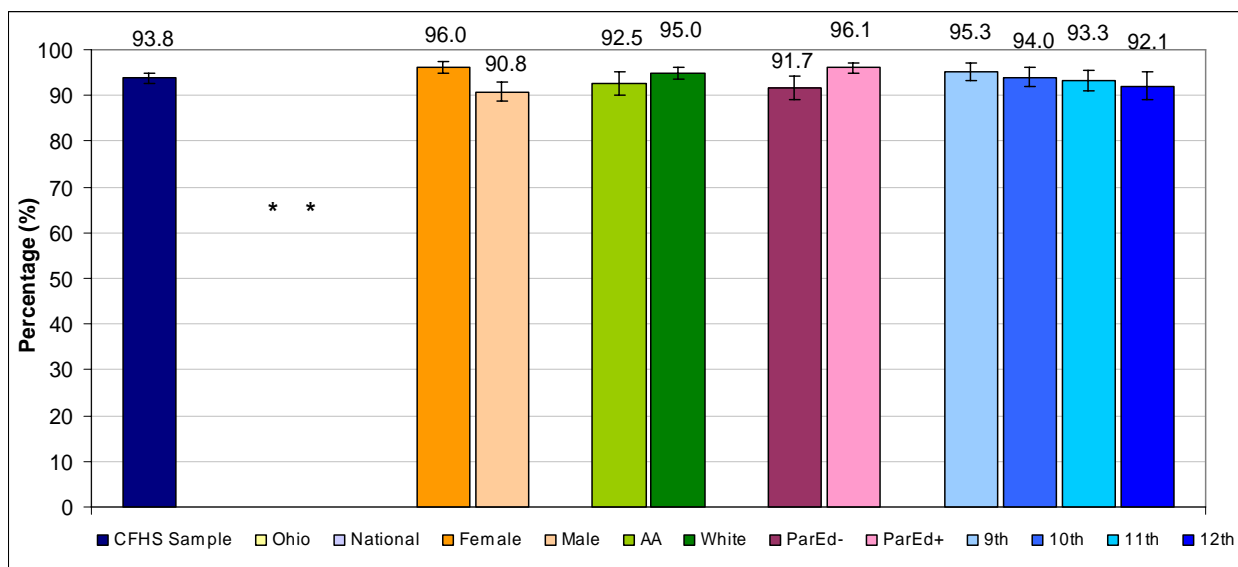
68.6% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample think it is “Wrong” or “Very Wrong” for someone their age to smoke marijuana. Ninth (81.3%) and tenth (76.4%) grade students were *significantly more* likely to report this belief than eleventh (60.0%) and twelfth (51.7%) grade students.



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

### Student Perception of Parents’ Feelings that Marijuana Use is “Wrong”

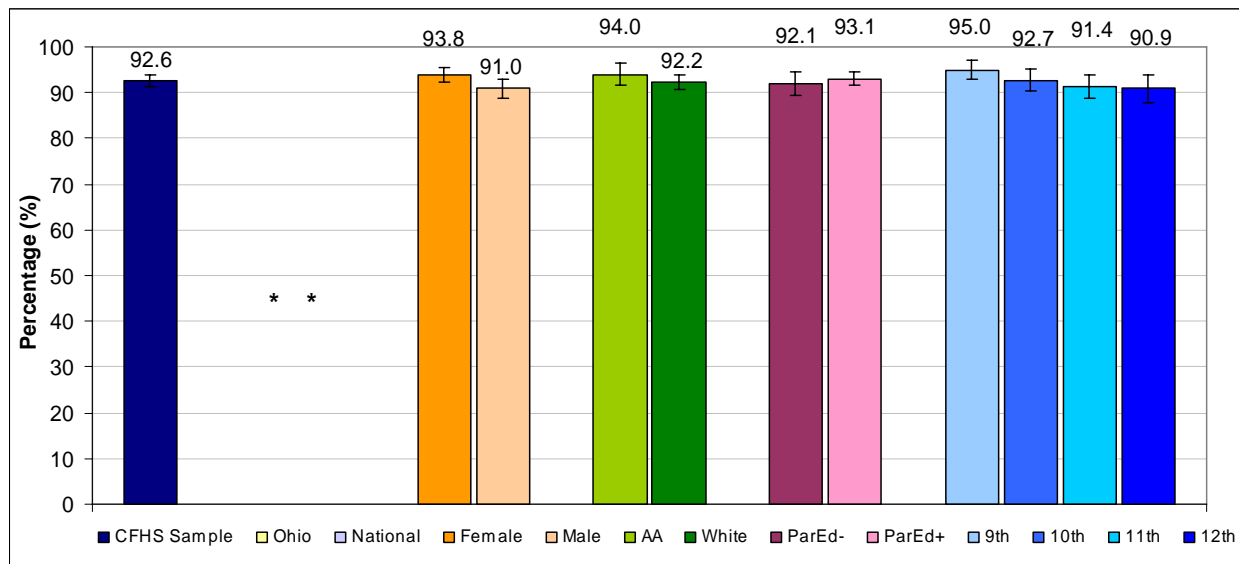
93.8% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported that their parents feel it would be “Wrong” or “Very Wrong” for them to smoke marijuana. Female students (96.0%) were *significantly more* likely to report this belief than male students (90.8%). Students of parents with high education (96.1%) were *significantly more* likely to report this belief than students of parents with low education (91.7%).



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

### Student Perception that Illegal Drug Use is “Wrong”

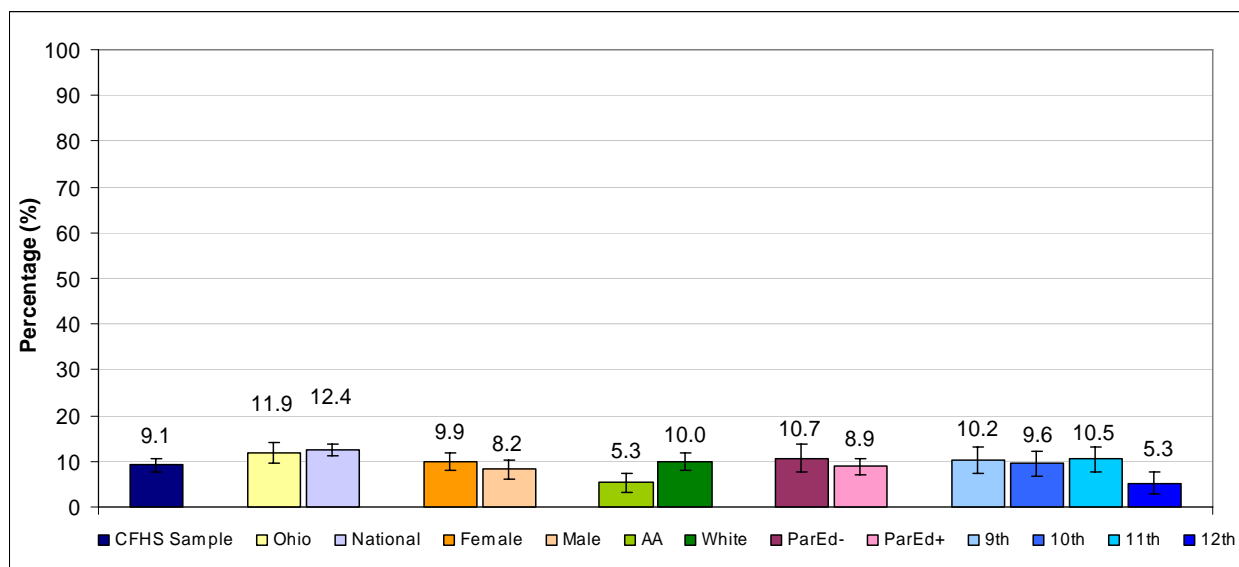
92.6% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample think it is “Wrong” or “Very Wrong” for someone their age to use LSD, cocaine, methamphetamines, or another illegal drug. No significant differences were reported by demographic group.



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

### Lifetime Inhalant Use

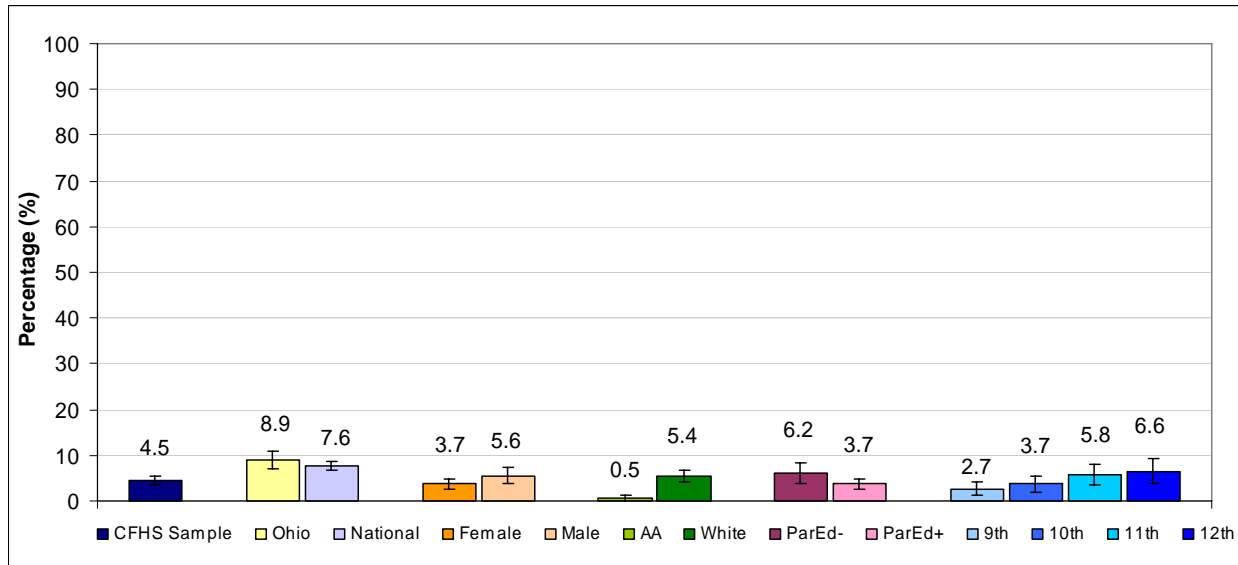
9.1% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported having ever sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high in their lifetime. This is *significantly lower* than reported at the national level (12.4%). White students (10.0%) were *significantly more* likely to report having ever used inhalants than African-American students (5.3%).





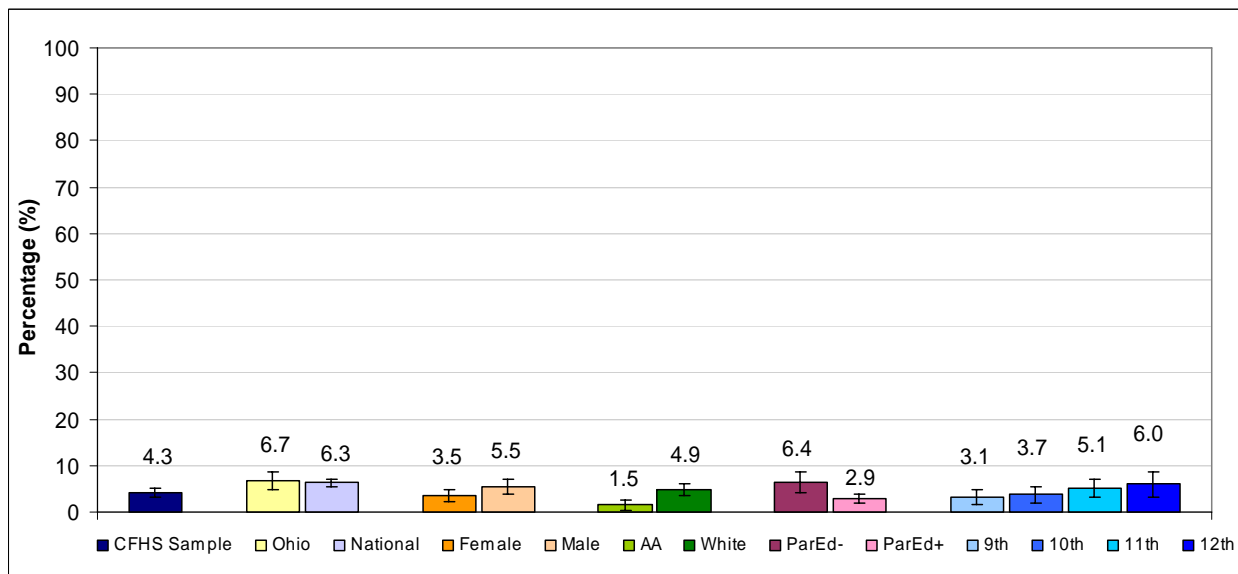
### Lifetime Cocaine Use

4.5% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported having ever used cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, in their lifetime. This is *significantly lower* than reported at the state (8.9%) or national (7.6%) level. White students (5.4%) were *significantly more* likely to report having ever used cocaine than African-American students (0.5%).



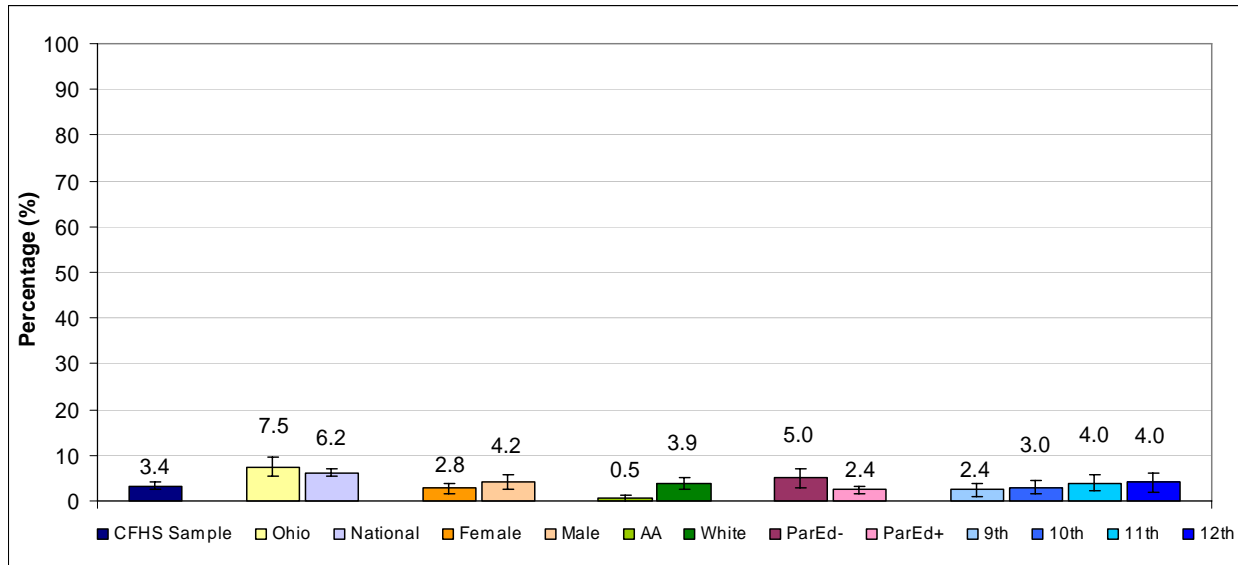
### Lifetime Ecstasy Use

4.3% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported having ever used ecstasy (also called MDMA) in their lifetime. This is *significantly lower* than reported at the national level (6.3%). White students (4.9%) were *significantly more* likely to report having ever used ecstasy than African-American students (1.5%). Students of parents with low education (6.4%) were *significantly more* likely to report having ever used ecstasy than students of parents with high education (2.9%).



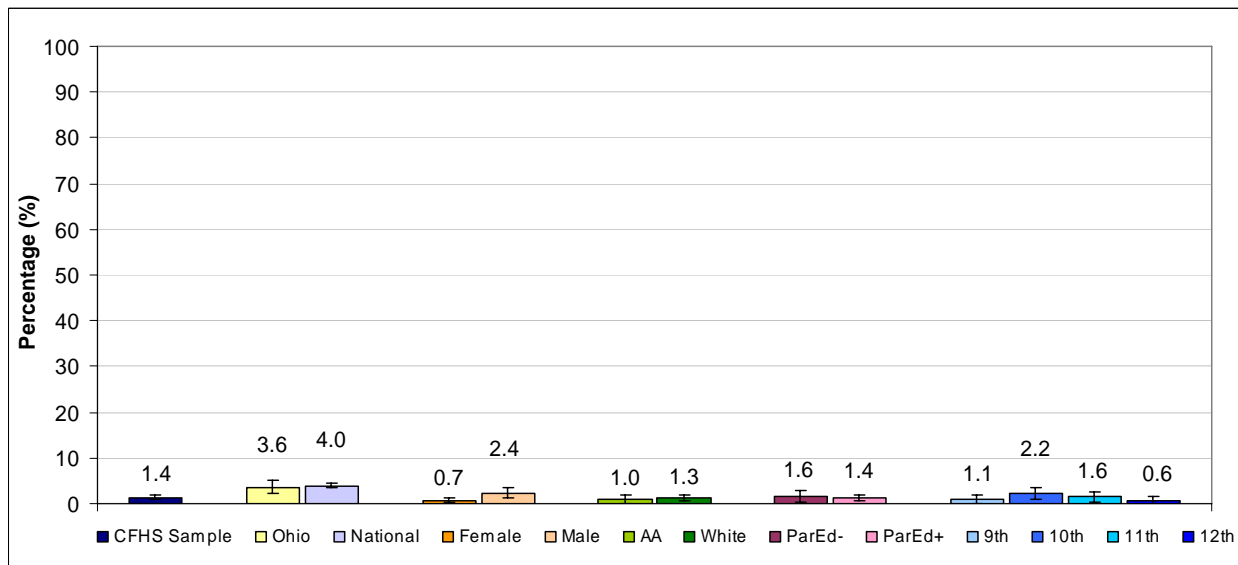
### Lifetime Methamphetamine Use

3.4% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported having ever used methamphetamines, such as speed, crystal, crank, or ice, in their lifetime. This is *significantly lower* than reported at the state (7.5%) or national (6.2%) level. White students (3.9%) were *significantly more* likely to report having ever used methamphetamines than African-American students (0.5%).



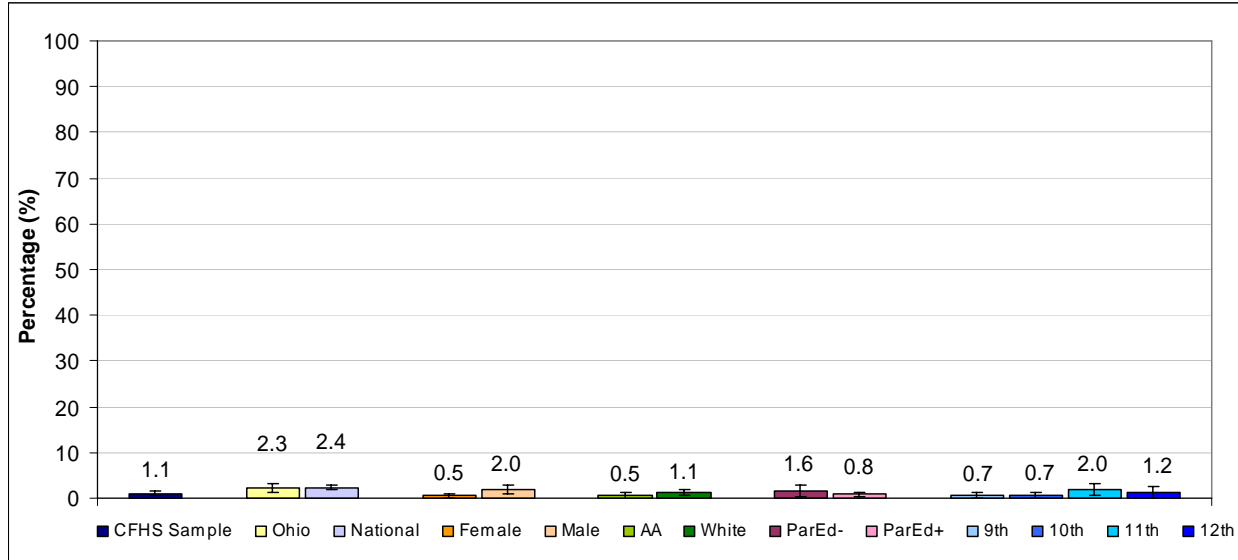
### Lifetime Steroid Use without a Prescription

1.4% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported having ever used steroid pills or shots without a prescription in their lifetime. This is *significantly lower* than reported at the state (3.6%) or national (4.0%) level. Male students (2.4%) were *significantly more* likely to report having ever used steroids than female students (0.7%).



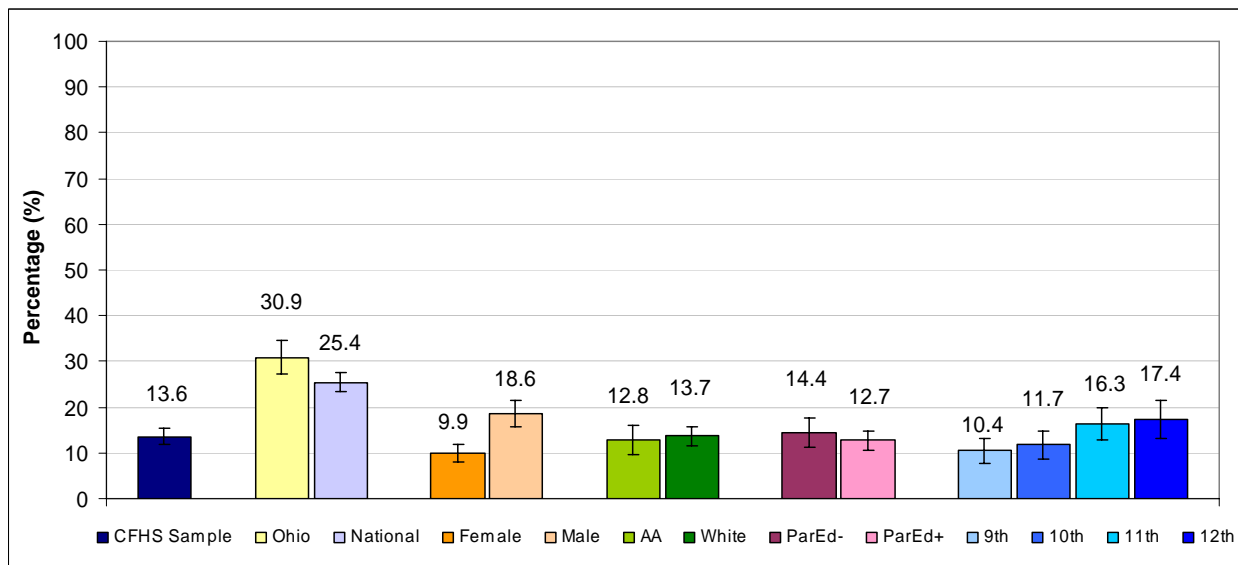
### Lifetime Heroin Use

1.1% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported having used heroin (also called smack, junk, or China White) in their lifetime. This is *significantly lower* than reported at the national level (2.4%). No significant differences were reported by demographic group.



### Offered, Sold, or Given Illegal Drugs on School Property

13.6% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported they had been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property at some time in the twelve months prior to completing the survey. This is *significantly lower* than reported at the state (30.9%) or national (25.4%) level. Male students (18.6%) were *significantly more* likely to indicate this than female students (9.9%). Twelfth grade students (17.4%) were *significantly more* likely to report they had been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property than ninth grade students (10.4%).



## Personal Safety & Violence

### Known Facts

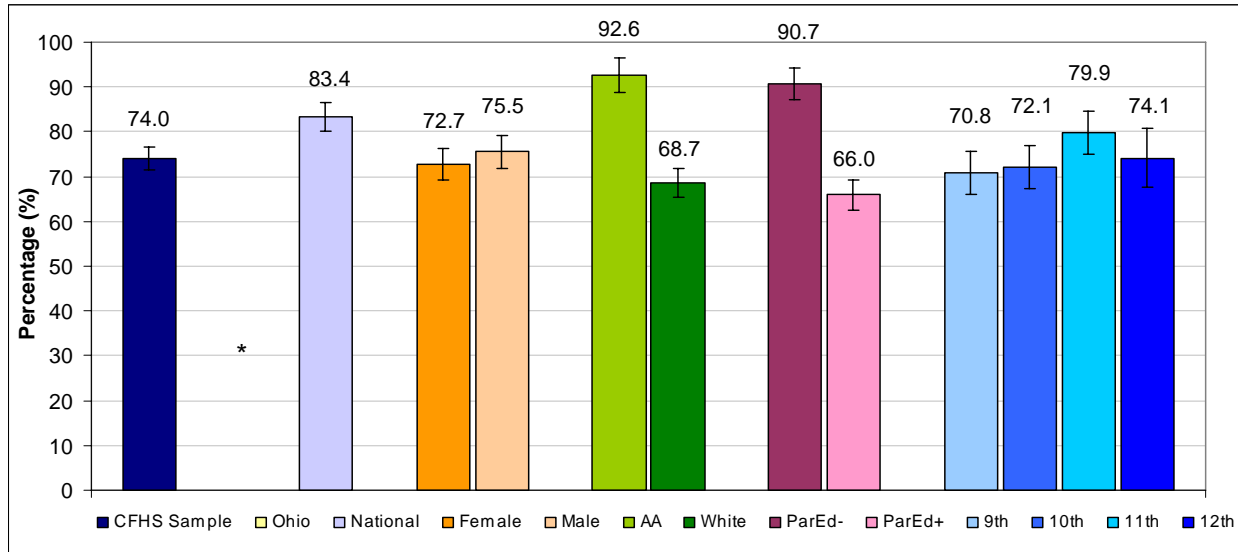
- ❖ Research suggests helmet use could prevent many bicycle-related deaths and nonfatal head injuries.<sup>20</sup>
- ❖ While seatbelt use reduces the risk of fatal injury by about fifty percent,<sup>21</sup> data indicates teenagers are the age group least likely to use seatbelts.<sup>22</sup>
- ❖ Two-thirds of all deaths among youth ages 5-19 years are injury-related: 32% from motor vehicle injuries and 14% from all other unintentional injuries.<sup>23</sup>
- ❖ Motor vehicle accidents are the leading cause of death for young drivers ages fifteen to twenty.<sup>24</sup>
- ❖ In 2002, nearly one quarter of young drivers killed in an automobile accident had been drinking and were legally intoxicated.<sup>25</sup>
- ❖ Homicide is the second leading cause of death for ages five to twenty-four.<sup>26</sup>
- ❖ Among youth, “instant access to weapons, especially firearms, has often turned an angry encounter into a seriously violent or lethal one”.<sup>27</sup>
- ❖ Students at schools where fighting is common may be unable to maintain academic focus<sup>28</sup> and youth who feel unsafe at school may be prompted to start risk behaviors.<sup>29</sup>
- ❖ Youth victims of dating violence often report lower self-esteem, suicidal ideation, eating disorders, and poorer emotional well-being.<sup>30</sup>

### Our Findings

- ❖ Nearly one-quarter of students in the sample reported riding with a drinker in the past month, with students of parents with low education indicating this more often than students of parents with high education.
- ❖ Nearly ten percent of students reported driving after drinking in the past month.
- ❖ African-American students in this sample were significantly more likely to report never or rarely wearing a bike helmet or seatbelt, current weapon carrying, physical fighting, fighting on school property, and dating violence than White students.
- ❖ Male students were significantly more likely to indicate never or rarely wearing a seatbelt, weapon carrying, physical fighting, fighting on school property, and dating violence than female students.
- ❖ Almost ten percent of students reported carrying a weapon in the past month, with students of parents with low education indicating this more often than students of parents with high education.
- ❖ Younger students reported physical fighting and fighting on school property significantly more often than older students.
- ❖ Among students in the sample, female students were significantly more likely to report having been forced to have sexual intercourse than male students.

### Never or Rarely Wore Helmet while Riding a Bicycle

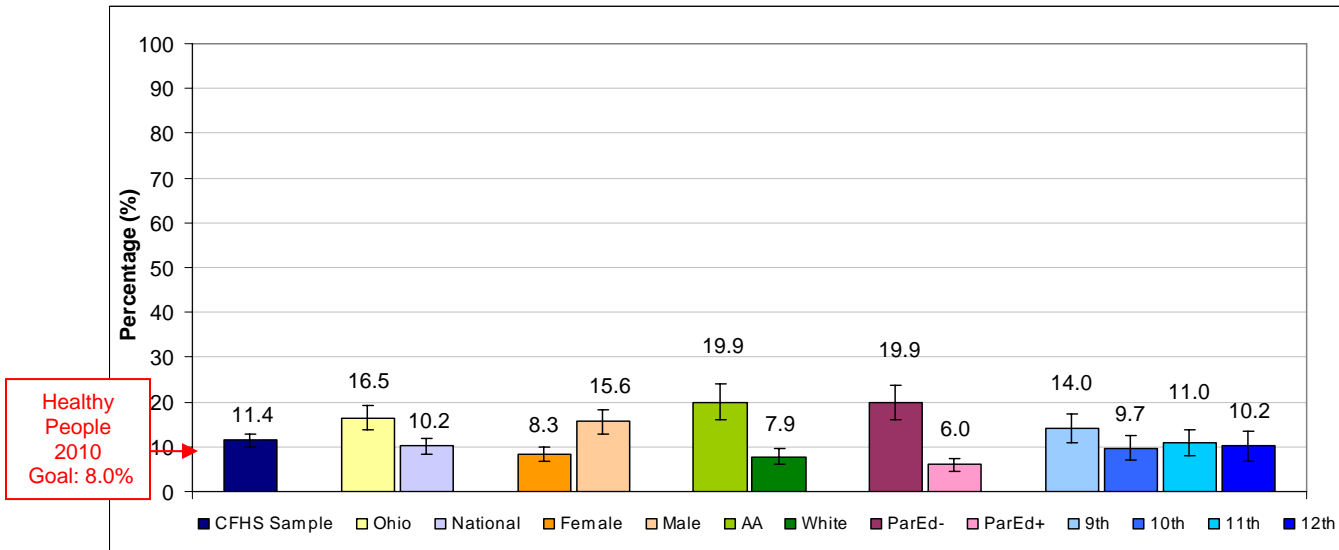
77.3% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported they had ridden a bicycle in the past twelve months. Among those students, 74.0% indicated that when they rode their bicycle, they never or rarely wore a bicycle helmet. This is *significantly lower* than reported at the national level (83.4%). African-American students (92.6%) were *significantly more* likely to report never or rarely wearing a helmet than White students (68.7%). Students of parents with low education (90.7%) were *significantly more* likely to report never or rarely wearing a helmet than students of parents with high education (66.0%).



\* Data not reported at the state level.

### Never or Rarely Wore a Seatbelt while a Passenger in a Car

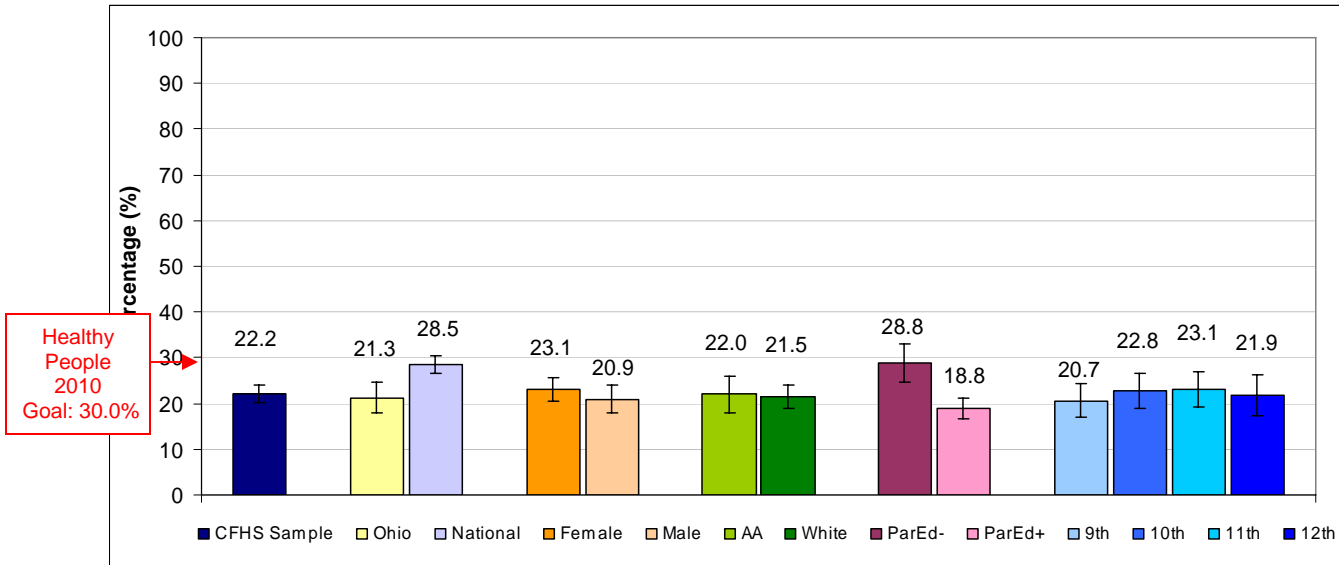
11.4% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported they never or rarely wore a seatbelt while riding in a car driven by someone else. This is *significantly lower* than reported at the state level (16.5%). Male students (15.6%) were *significantly more* likely to report never or rarely wearing a seatbelt than female students (8.3%). African-American students (19.9%) were *significantly more* likely to report never or rarely wearing a seatbelt than White students (7.9%). Students of parents with low education (19.9%) were *significantly more* likely to report never or rarely wearing a seatbelt than students of parents with high education (6.0%).



Healthy People 2010 Goal: 8.0%

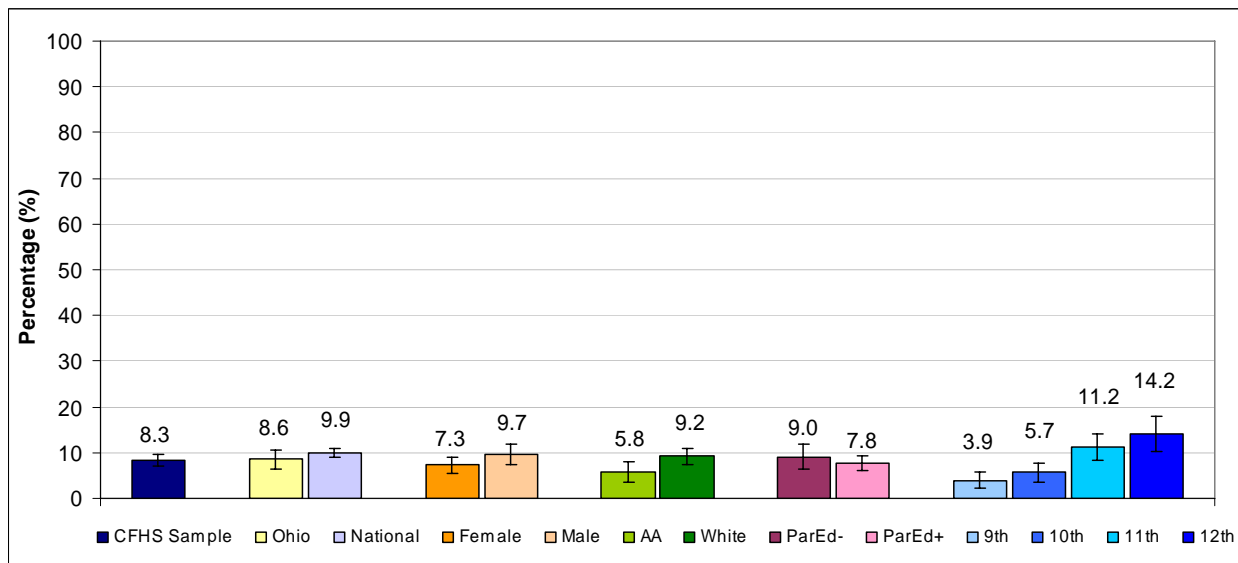
### Passenger in Car Driven by Drinker

22.2% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported they had ridden in a vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking in the thirty days prior to completing the survey. This is *significantly lower* than reported at the national level (28.5%). Students of parents with low education (28.8%) were *significantly more* likely to report they had ridden in a vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking than students of parents with high education (18.8%).



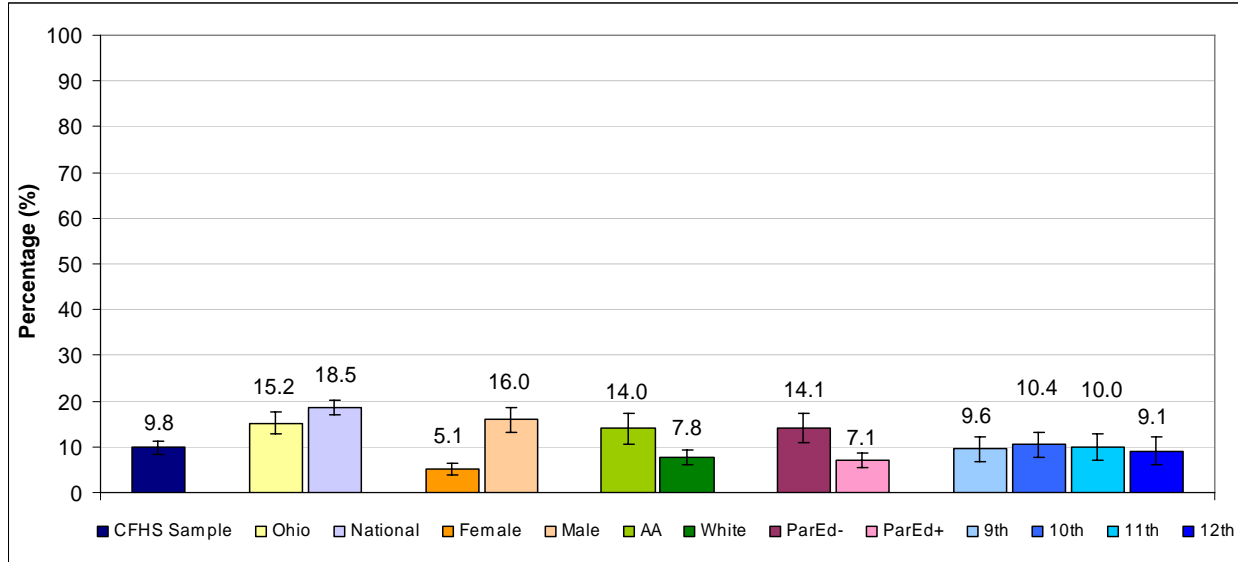
### Driving after Drinking

8.3% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported they had driven a vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol at least once in the thirty days before completing the survey. Eleventh (11.2%) and twelfth (14.2%) grade students were *significantly more* likely to report they had driven a vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol than ninth (3.9%) or tenth (5.7%) grade students.



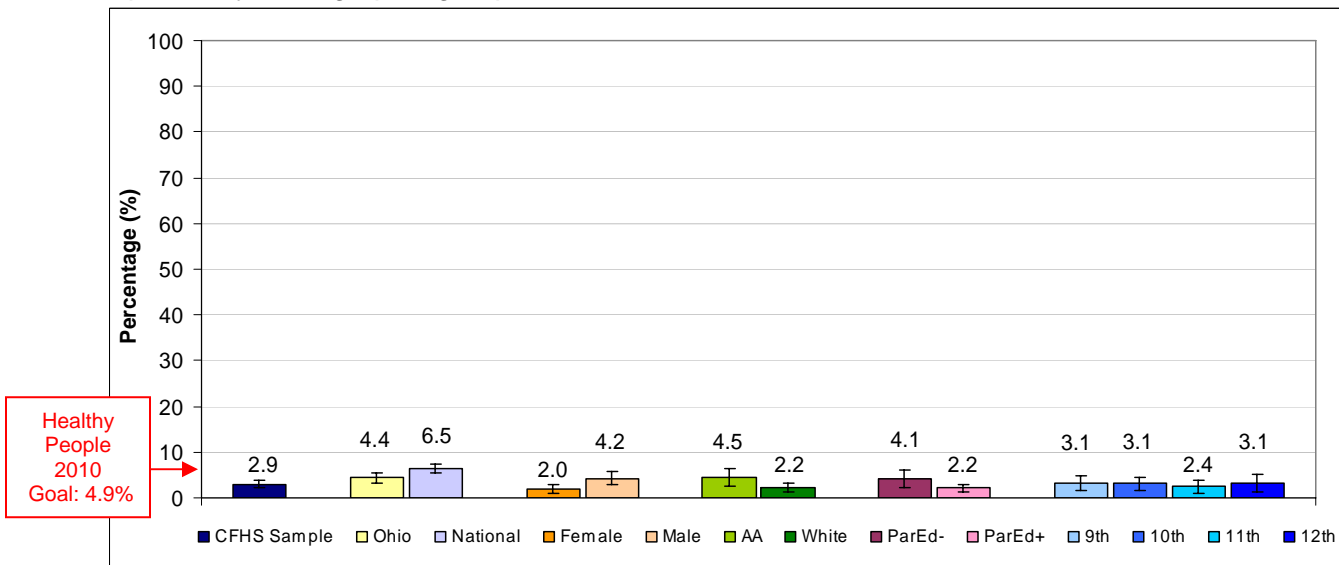
### Current Weapon Carrying

9.8% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported they had carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club in the thirty days prior to completing the survey. This is *significantly lower* than reported at the state (15.2%) or national (18.5%) level. Male students (16.0%) were *significantly more* likely to report current weapon carrying than female students (5.1%). African-American students (14.0%) were *significantly more* likely to report current weapon carrying than White students (7.8%). Students of parents with low education (14.1%) were *significantly more* likely to report current weapon carrying than students of parents with high education (7.1%).



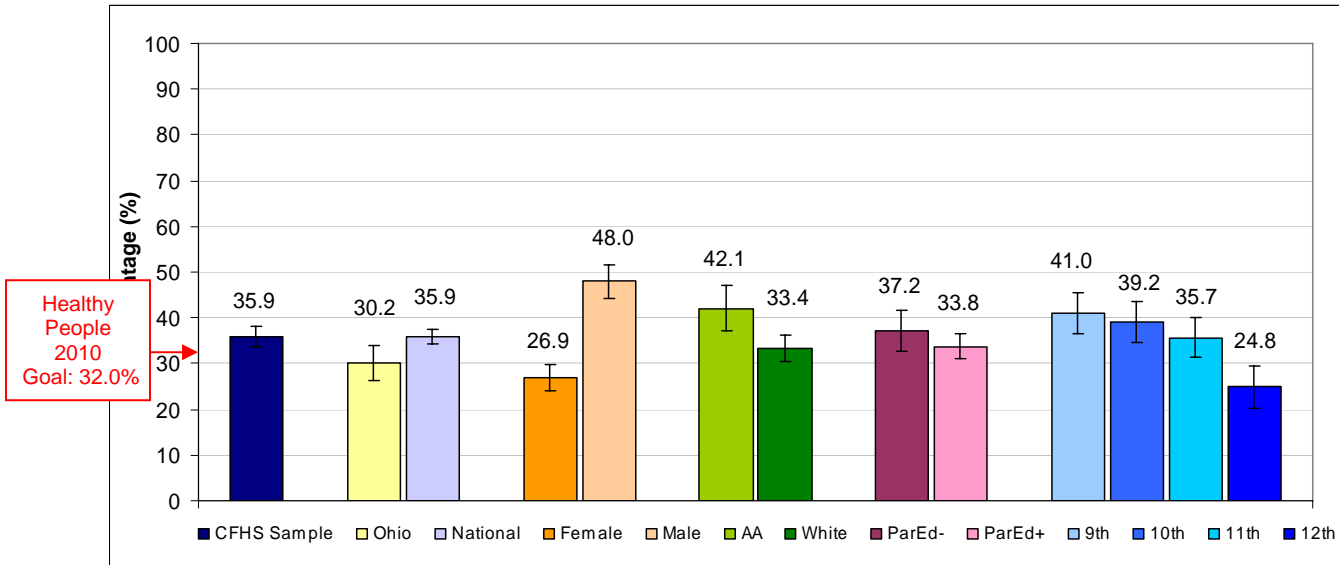
### Current Weapon Carrying on School Property

2.9% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported they had carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property in the thirty days prior to completing the survey. This is *significantly lower* than reported at the national level (6.5%). No significant differences were reported by demographic group.



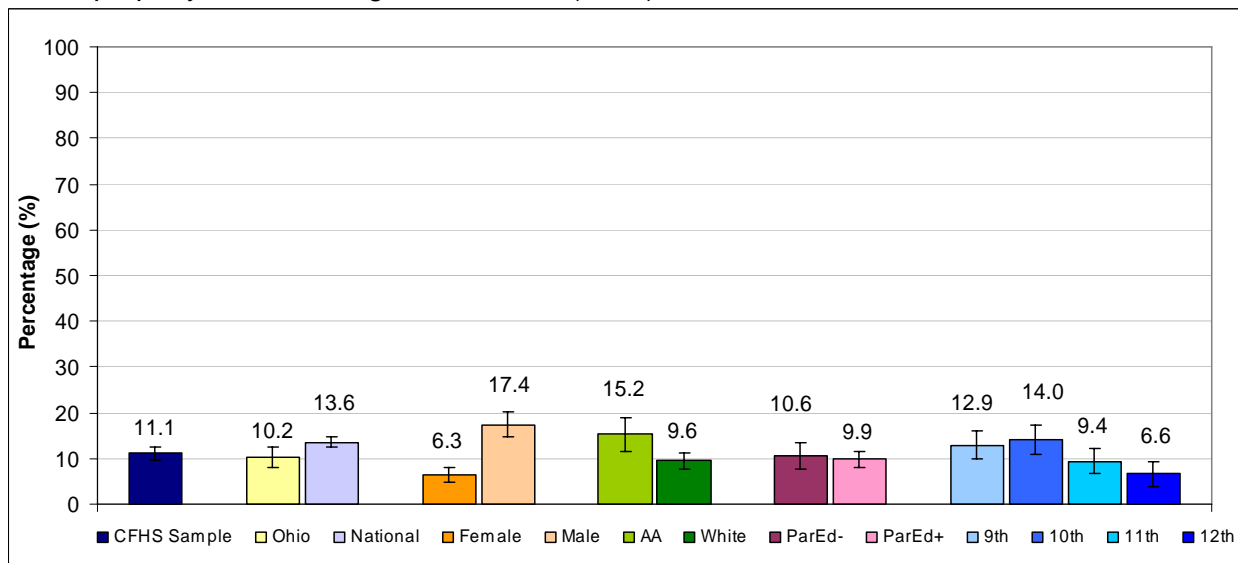
### Physical Fight in the Past Twelve Months

35.9% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported being in a physical fight during the twelve months prior to completing the survey. Male students (48.0%) were *significantly more* likely to report being in a physical fight than female students (26.9%). African-American students (42.1%) were *significantly more* likely to report being in a physical fight than White students (33.4%). Twelfth grade students (24.8%) were *significantly less* likely to report being in a physical fight than all other grades.



### Physical Fight on School Property in the Past Twelve Months

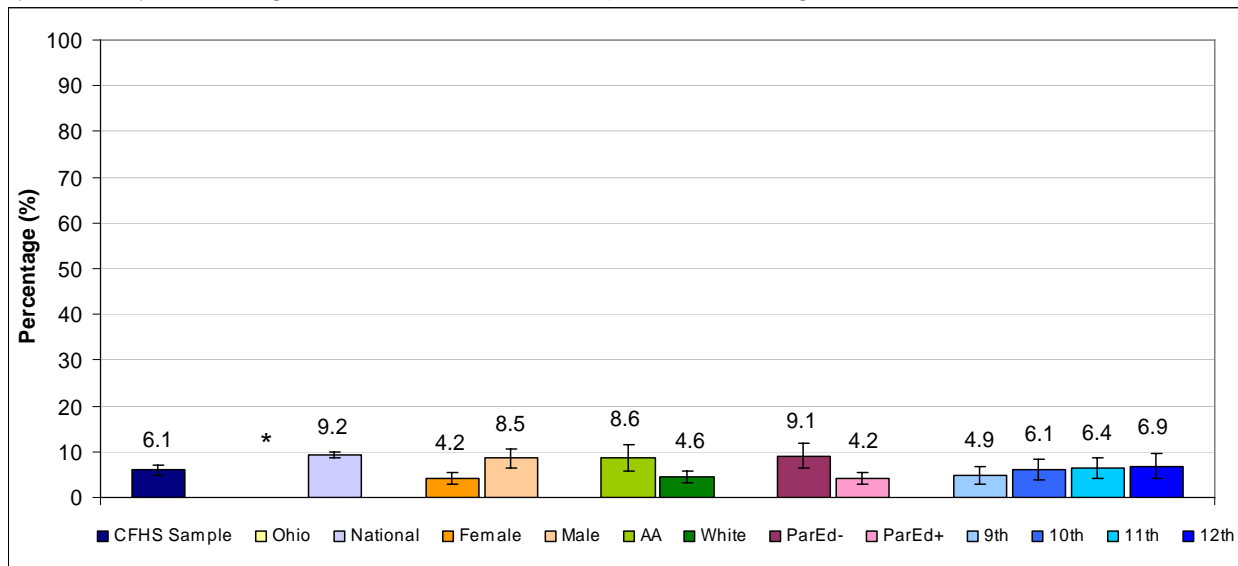
11.1% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported being in a physical fight on school property during the twelve months prior to completing the survey. Male students (17.4%) were *significantly more* likely to report being in a physical fight on school property than female students (6.3%). African-American students (15.2%) were *significantly more* likely to report being in a physical fight on school property than White students (9.6%). Ninth (12.9%) and tenth (14.0%) grade students were *significantly more* likely to report being in a physical fight on school property than twelfth grade students (6.6%).





## Dating Violence

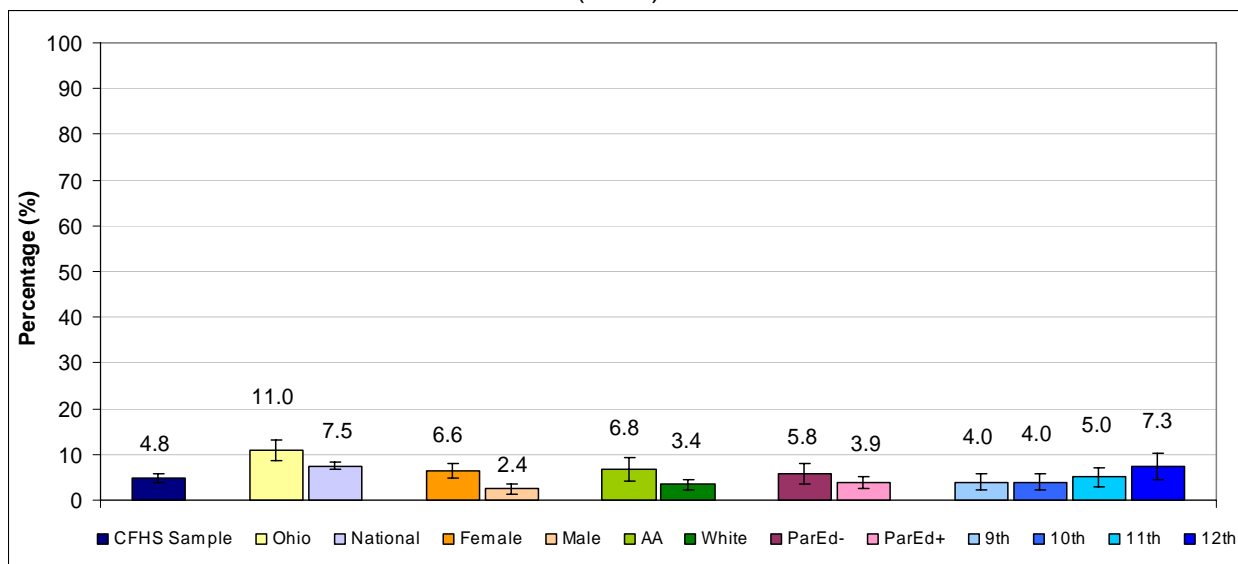
6.1% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported that in the twelve months prior to completing the survey they had been hit, slapped, or physically hurt by their boyfriend or girlfriend. This is *significantly lower* than reported at the national level (9.2%). Male students (8.5%) were *significantly more* likely to have been physically hurt by their boyfriend or girlfriend than female students (4.2%). African-American students (8.6%) were *significantly more* likely to have been physically hurt by their boyfriend or girlfriend than White students (4.6%). Students of parents with low education (9.1%) were *significantly more* likely to have been physically hurt by their boyfriend or girlfriend than students of parents with high education (4.2%).



\* Data not reported at the state level.

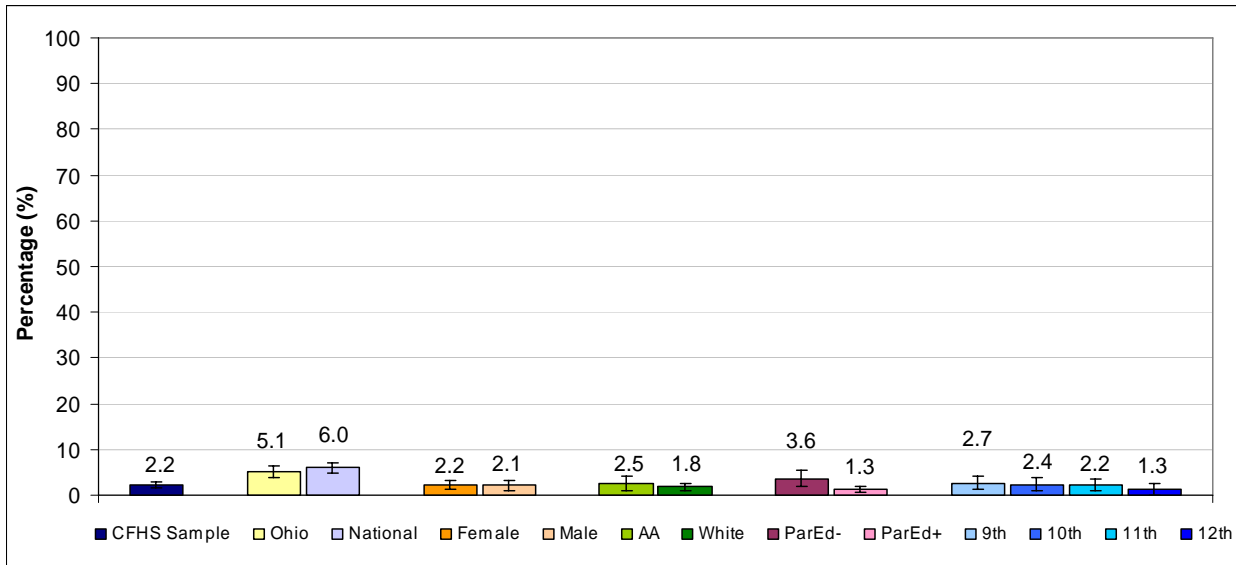
## Forced Sexual Intercourse

4.8% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported they had been forced to have sexual intercourse. This is *significantly lower* than reported at the state (11.0%) or national (7.5%) level. Female students (6.6%) were *significantly more* likely to report they had been forced to have sexual intercourse than male students (2.4%).



### Avoided School Because of Feeling Unsafe

2.2% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported they had not gone to school because they felt they would be unsafe at school or on their way to and from school in the thirty days prior to completing the survey. This is *significantly lower* than reported at the state (5.1%) or national (6.0%) level. No significant differences were reported by demographic group.



## Physical Activity and Obesity

### Known Facts

- ❖ Nearly half of all American youth do not get adequate exercise. In fact, almost 14% of adolescents report no recent physical activity, with inactivity more common among females (14%) than males (7%).<sup>31</sup>
- ❖ Regular physical activity decreases the risk of coronary heart disease, stroke, colon cancer, diabetes, and high blood pressure; helps control weight; contributes to healthy bones, muscles, and joints; and reduces anxiety and depressive symptoms.<sup>32</sup>
- ❖ A national study examining sports participation, found lower rates of substance use among teens involved in school athletics.<sup>33</sup>
- ❖ Since 1980, the percentage of overweight youth has tripled with sixteen percent of youth ages six to nineteen (over nine million) considered overweight.<sup>34</sup>
- ❖ Being overweight as an adolescent may negatively affect social and psychological development, has been associated with premature onset of puberty, and is a risk factor for becoming an overweight adult.<sup>35</sup>
- ❖ Physical inactivity may lead to cardiovascular disease such as high blood pressure and heart disease, as well as cancer<sup>36</sup> and overweight adolescents are at an increased risk for developing type II diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, and other health conditions.<sup>37</sup>

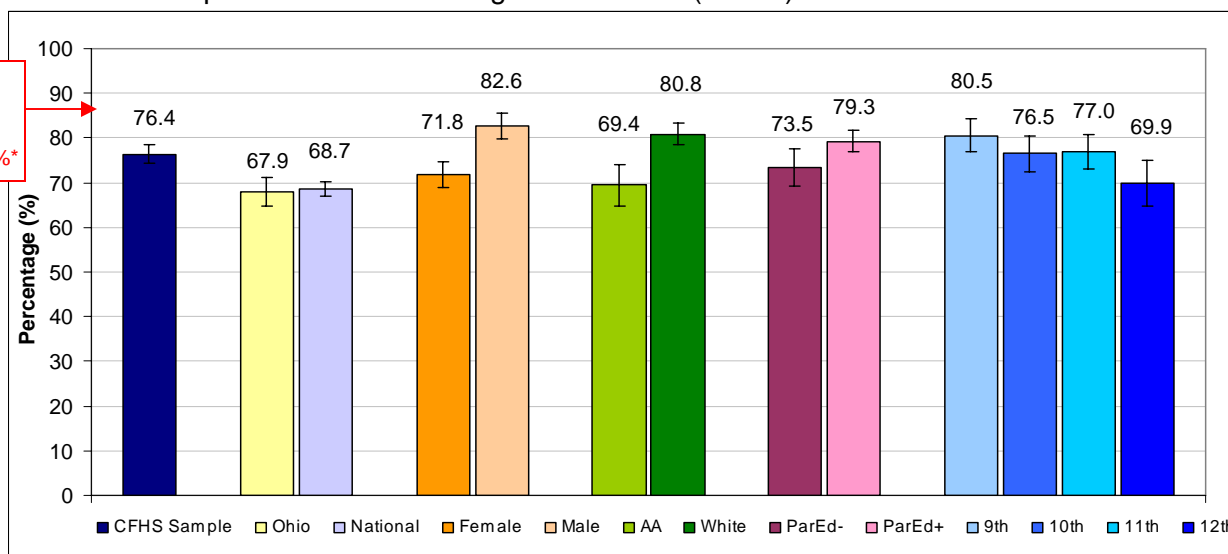
### Our Findings

- ❖ Over three-quarters of students in the sample reported adequate exercise in the past week. This is significantly higher than reported at the state or national level.
- ❖ 6.4% of students reported no physical activity in the past week, which is significantly lower than reported at the state or national level.
- ❖ About thirty percent of students in the sample reported watching three or more hours of television a day, with African-American students reporting this more often than White students.
- ❖ Nearly seventy percent of students in the sample reported playing on at least one sports team in the past year, with younger students reporting sports team participation significantly more often than older students.
- ❖ Over seventy percent of students in the sample had a normal Body Mass Index, with female students reporting normal weight significantly more often than male students.
- ❖ 26.2% of students in the sample were determined to be at risk for becoming overweight (85<sup>th</sup>-95<sup>th</sup> BMI percentile) or overweight (higher than 95<sup>th</sup> BMI percentile).
- ❖ Fewer students in the sample report trying to lose weight than students at the state or national level, with female students significantly more likely to indicate this than male students.

### Adequate Physical Activity (Vigorous and Moderate)

76.4% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample met the requirement for an adequate amount of exercise. Adequate physical activity is defined as meeting the requirements of vigorous and/or moderate physical activity in the seven days preceding the survey. This is *significantly higher* than reported at the state (67.9%) or national (68.7%) level. Male students (82.6%) were *significantly more* likely to meet the exercise requirement than female students (71.8%). White students (80.8%) were *significantly more* likely to meet the exercise requirement than African-American students (69.4%). Ninth grade students (80.5%) were *significantly more* likely to meet the exercise requirement than twelfth grade students (69.9%).

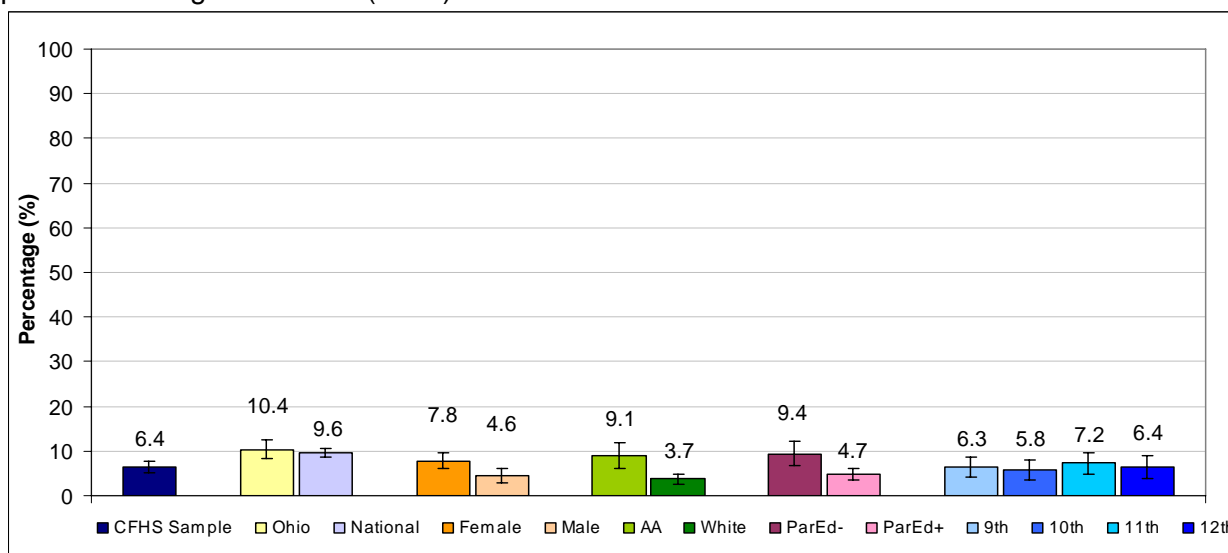
Healthy People 2010 Goal: 85.0%\*



\*Healthy People 2010 Percentage reflects vigorous physical activity in the past week.

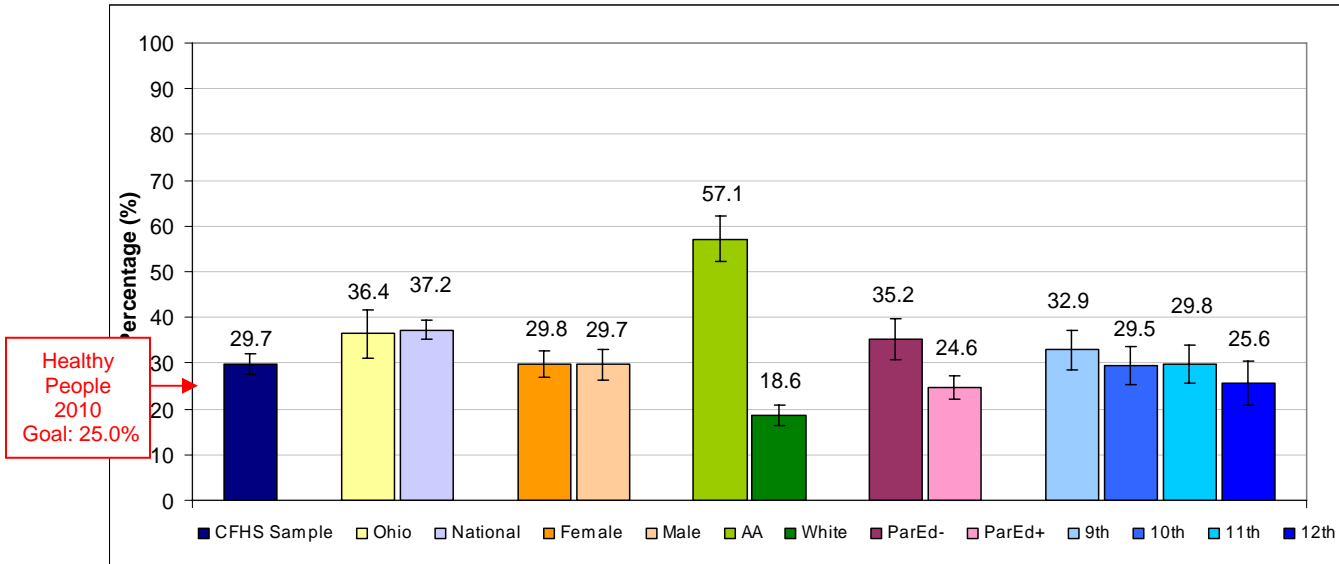
### No Physical Activity

6.4% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported no vigorous or moderate physical activity in the seven days preceding the survey. This is *significantly lower* than reported at the state (10.4%) or national (9.6%) level. African-American students (9.1%) were *significantly more* likely to report no physical activity than White students (3.7%). Students of parents with low education (9.4%) were *significantly more* likely to report no physical activity than students of parents with high education (4.7%).



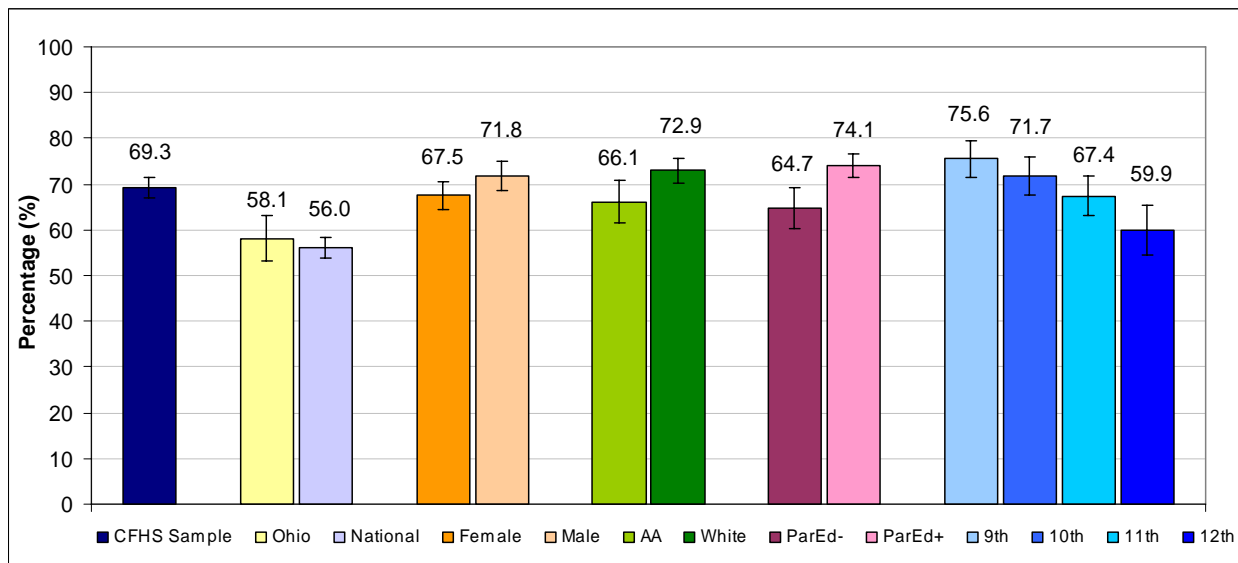
### Excessive Television Viewing on School Days

29.7% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample indicated they watch three hours or more of television on an average school day. This is *significantly lower* than reported at the national level (37.2%). African-American students (57.1%) were *significantly more* likely to report excessive television viewing than White students (18.6%). Students of parents with low education (35.2%) were *significantly more* likely to report excessive television watching than students of parents with high education (24.6%).



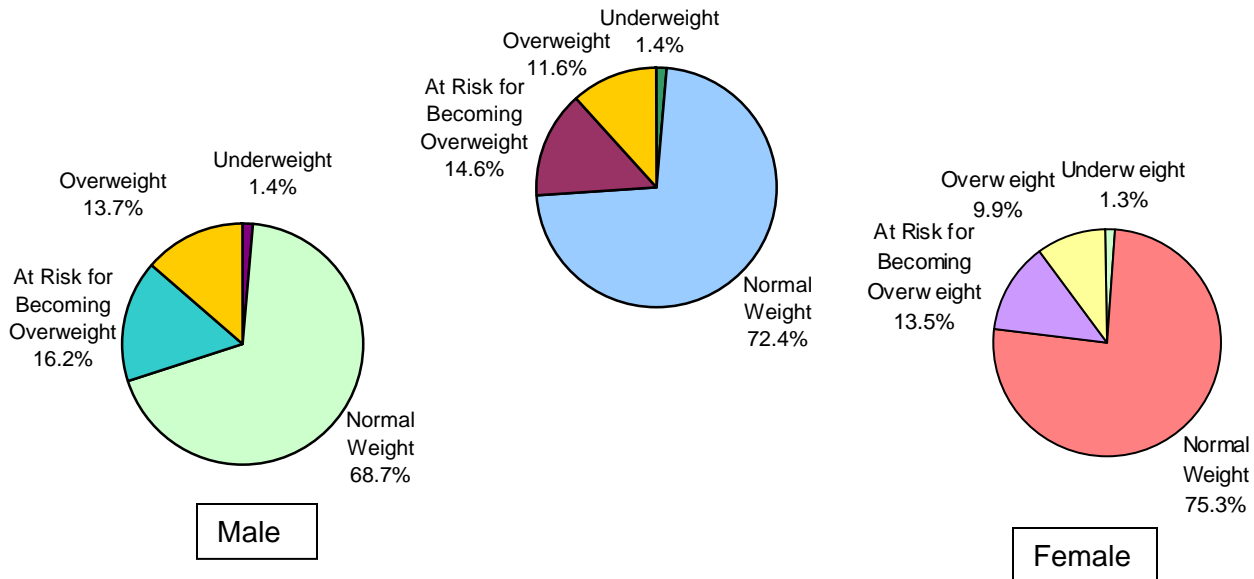
### Sports Team Participation

69.3% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported having played on at least one sports team in the past twelve months. This is *significantly higher* than reported at the state (58.1%) or national (56.0%) level. Students of parents with high education (74.1%) were *significantly more* likely to report sports team participation than students of parents with low education (64.7%). Ninth (75.6%) and tenth (71.7%) grade students were *significantly more* likely to report sports team participation than twelfth grade students (59.9%).



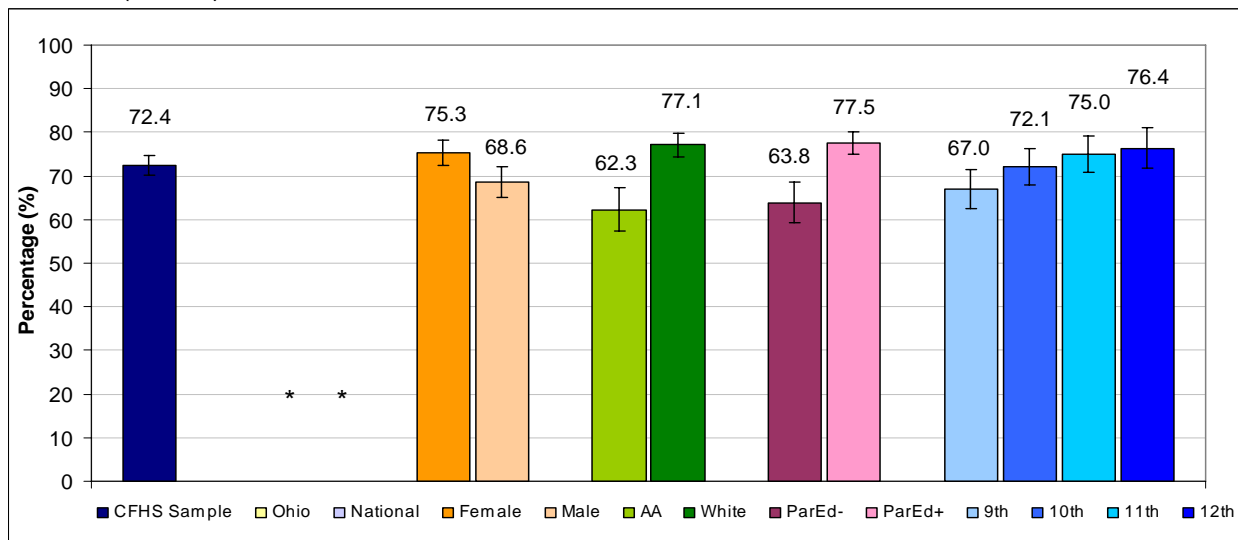
### BMI: Body Mass Index

Students in the CFHS/Wellness sample were asked to report their height and weight for the purpose of determining their Body Mass Index (BMI). The BMI is obtained by dividing the weight in kilograms by the height in meters squared. A BMI above the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile based on gender and age categories indicates being overweight. At risk for becoming overweight describes students whose BMI falls between the 85<sup>th</sup> and 95<sup>th</sup> percentiles. A BMI below the 5<sup>th</sup> percentile based on gender and age categories indicates being underweight.



### Normal BMI

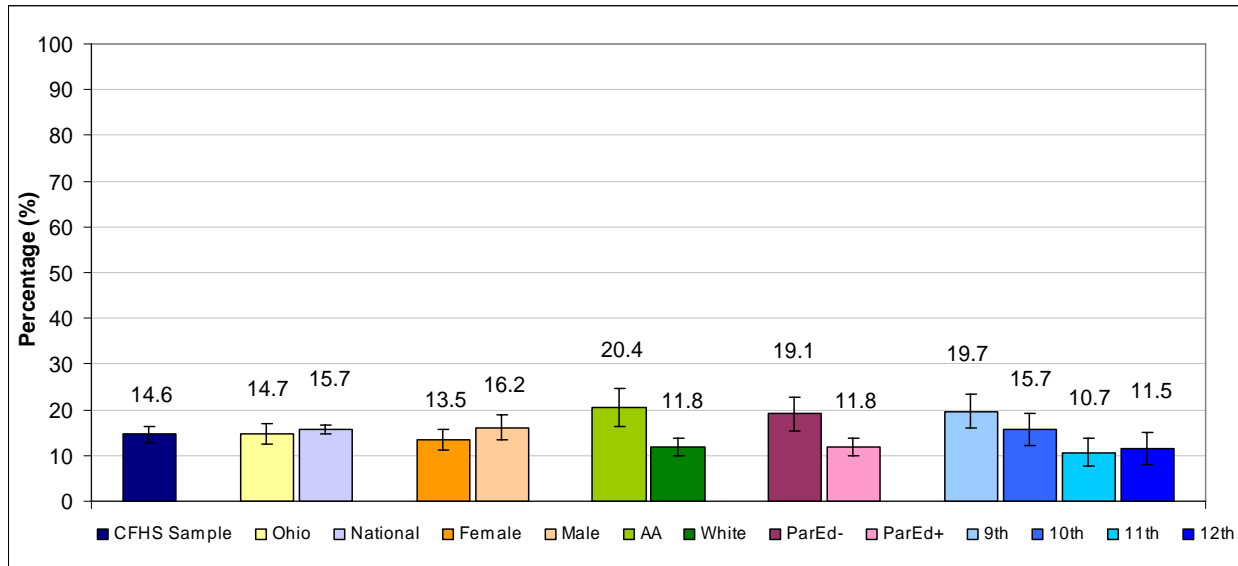
A BMI between the 5<sup>th</sup> and 85<sup>th</sup> percentiles is an indication of normal weight. 72.4% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported a height and weight consistent with being of normal weight. Female students (75.3%) were *significantly more* likely to be normal weight than male students (68.6%). White students (77.1%) were *significantly more* likely to report this than African-American students (62.3%). Students of parents with high education (77.5%) were *significantly more* likely to report this than students of parents with low education (63.8%). Twelfth grade students (76.4%) were *significantly more* likely to report this than ninth grade students (67.0%).



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

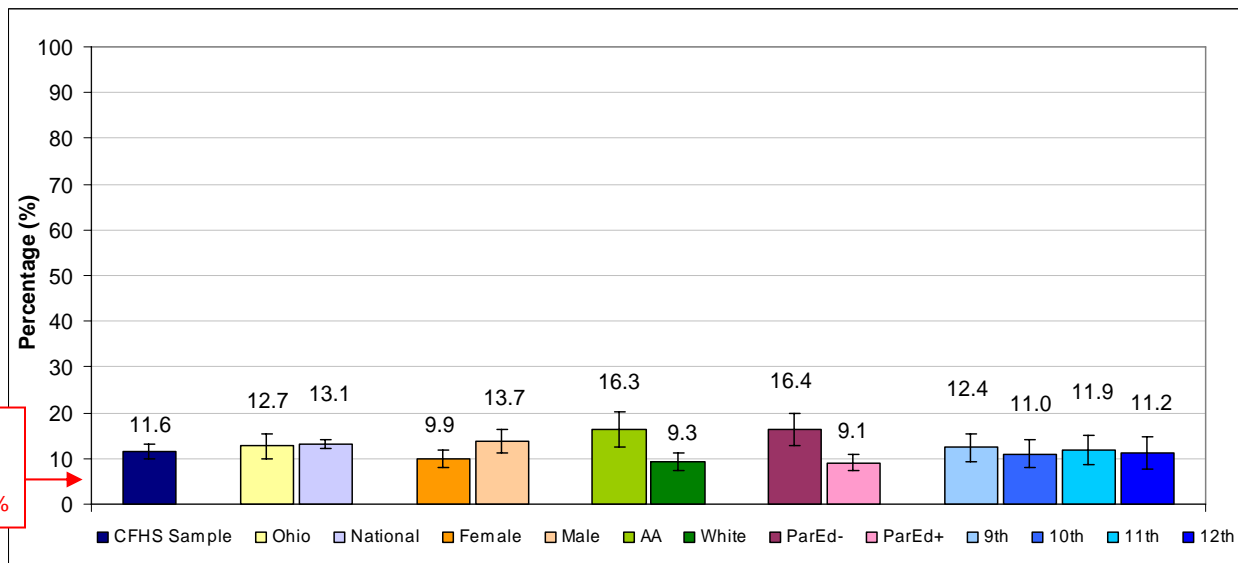
### At Risk for Becoming Overweight

A BMI between the 85<sup>th</sup> to 95<sup>th</sup> percentiles is an indication of being at risk for becoming overweight. 14.6% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported a height and weight consistent with being at risk for becoming overweight. African-American students (20.4%) were *significantly more* at risk than White students (11.8%). Students of parents with low education (19.1%) were *significantly more* at risk than students of parents with high education (11.8%). Ninth grade students (19.7%) were *significantly more* at risk than eleventh (10.7%) and twelfth (11.5%) grade students.



### Overweight

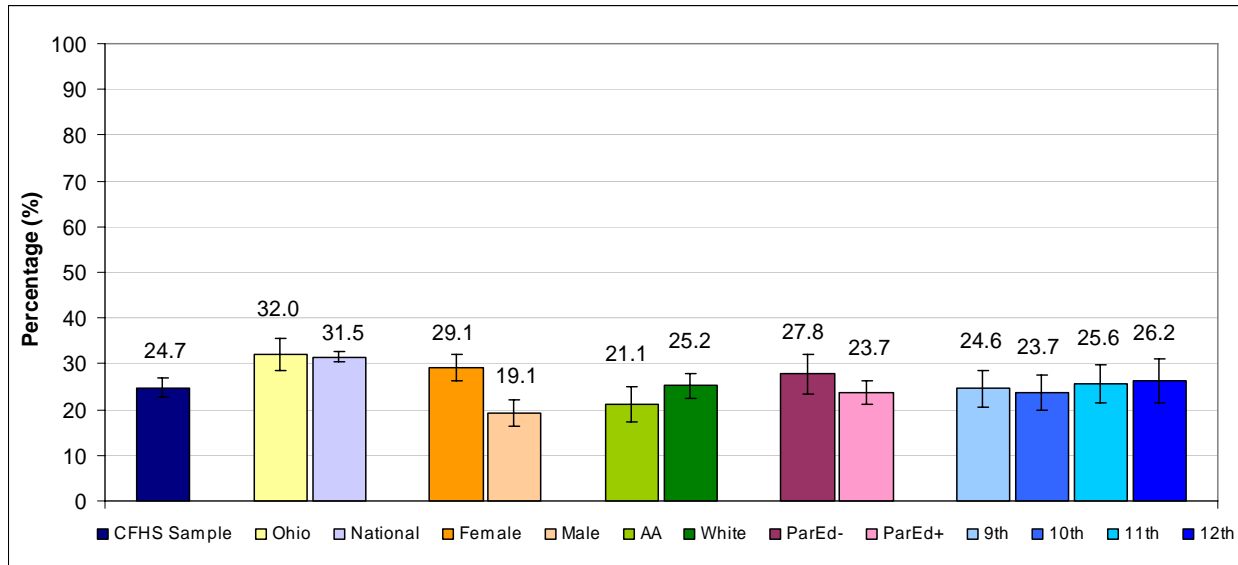
A BMI above the 95<sup>th</sup> percentile is an indication of being overweight. 11.6% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported a height and weight consistent with being overweight. African-American students (16.3%) were *significantly more* likely to be overweight than White students (9.3%). Students of parents with low education (16.4%) were *significantly more* likely to be overweight than students of parents with high education (9.1%).



Healthy People 2010 Goal: 5.0%

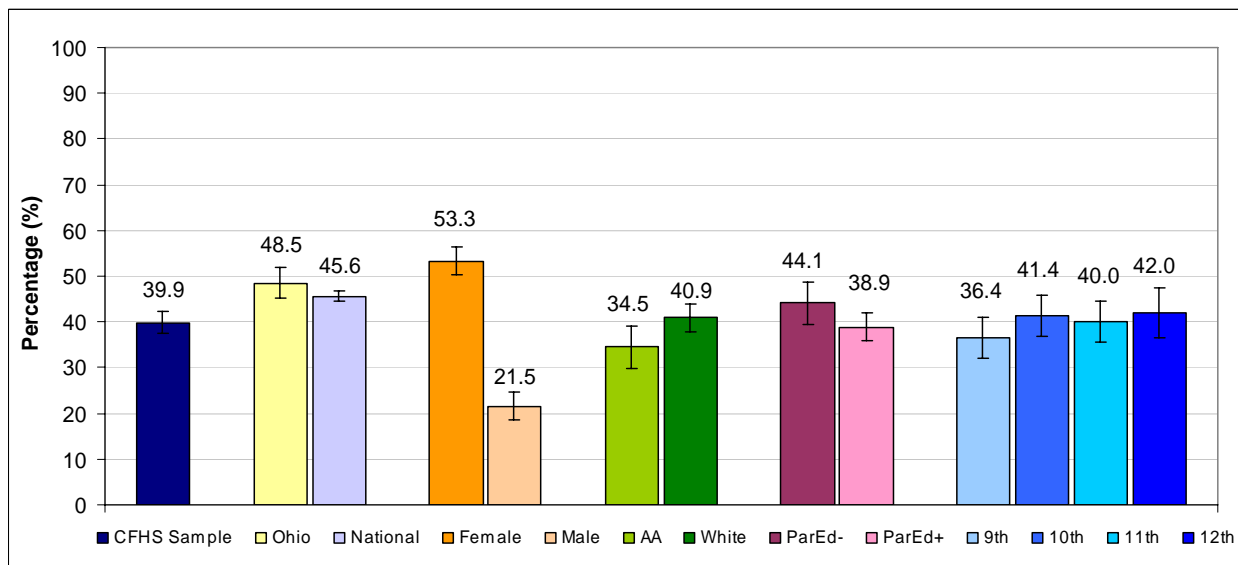
### Slightly or Very Overweight (Self-Described)

24.7% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported they would describe their weight as slightly or very overweight. This is *significantly lower* than reported at the state (32.0%) or national (31.5%) level. Female students (29.1%) were *significantly more* likely to report they were slightly or very overweight than male students (19.1%).



### Trying to Lose Weight

39.9% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported they were trying to lose weight. This is *significantly lower* than reported at the state (48.5%) or national (45.6%) level. Female students (53.3%) were *significantly more* likely to report they were trying to lose weight than male students (21.5%).





## Quality Of Life

### Known Facts

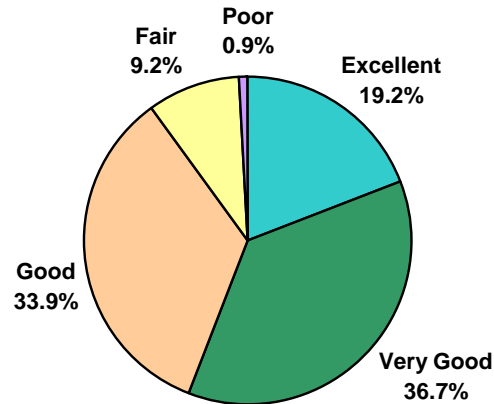
- ❖ Perception of physical health is considered an indicator of overall quality of life.<sup>38</sup>
- ❖ Uninsured youth were less likely to have usual health care or a recent visit to a healthcare professional than youth with health insurance.<sup>39</sup>
- ❖ Persistent hopelessness and sadness are predictors of clinical depression. Depression, manic depression, and other mood disorders are major risk factors for youth suicide.<sup>40</sup>
- ❖ Suicide is the third leading cause of death for youth ages 15 to 24, with about 5,000 deaths annually.<sup>41</sup>
- ❖ A dual diagnosis of mental disorders and substance/alcohol abuse, family history of suicide, physical illness, and access to lethal methods are all suicide risk factors.<sup>42</sup>
- ❖ Although male youth are more likely to commit suicide, female youth report considering and attempting suicide at a much higher rate.<sup>43</sup>
- ❖ Adolescents who attend after-school activities are also less likely to start drinking alcohol, skip school, or exhibit other problem behaviors.<sup>44</sup>
- ❖ Community service participation has been linked to positive academic and psychological outcomes and youth who volunteer are less likely to use drugs or become pregnant.<sup>45</sup>
- ❖ Adolescents with one or more adults they trust may be more likely to avoid risk behaviors while building confidence to aid healthy growth.<sup>46</sup>

### Our Findings

- ❖ About ninety percent of students reported their general health was excellent, very good, or good.
- ❖ On one or more days in the month prior to the survey, more than half of the students in the sample reported their physical health was not good, while more than two-thirds reported their mental health was not good.
- ❖ Over seventy-five percent of students reported having a check-up in the twelve months prior to the survey, with White students reporting this significantly more often than African-American students.
- ❖ Fewer students reported considering suicide, making a suicide plan, attempting suicide, or injury from a suicide attempt than reported at the state or national level.
- ❖ Female students in this sample were more likely than male students to indicate depressive symptoms, making a suicide plan, and seriously considering or attempting suicide in the twelve months prior to the survey.
- ❖ The majority of students in the sample reported the presence of protective factors, such as after-school activities, volunteerism, and one or more adult with whom they could discuss important issues.
- ❖ When asked about school environment, 44.5% of students reported problems with some students disrespecting other students at their school.

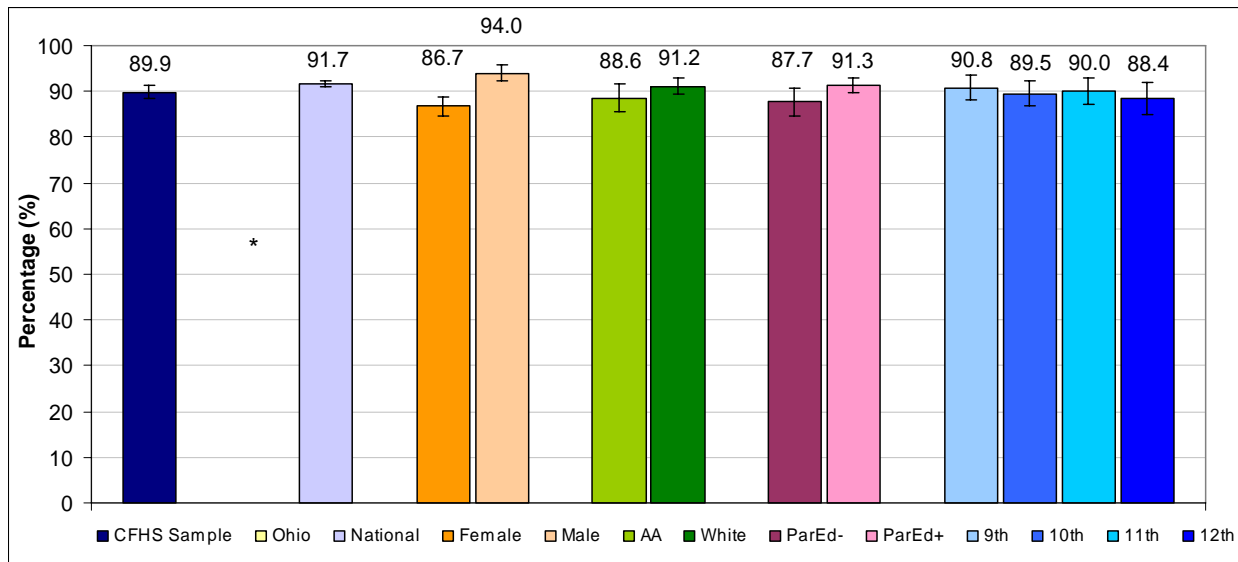
### Self-Reported Health

Students in the CFHS/Wellness sample were asked how they would describe their health in general. Nearly ninety percent of students rated their health as excellent, very good, or good. A little over ten percent of students rated their health as fair or poor. This question has been shown to be a very accurate estimate of individual's actual health status.



### Self-Reported Health

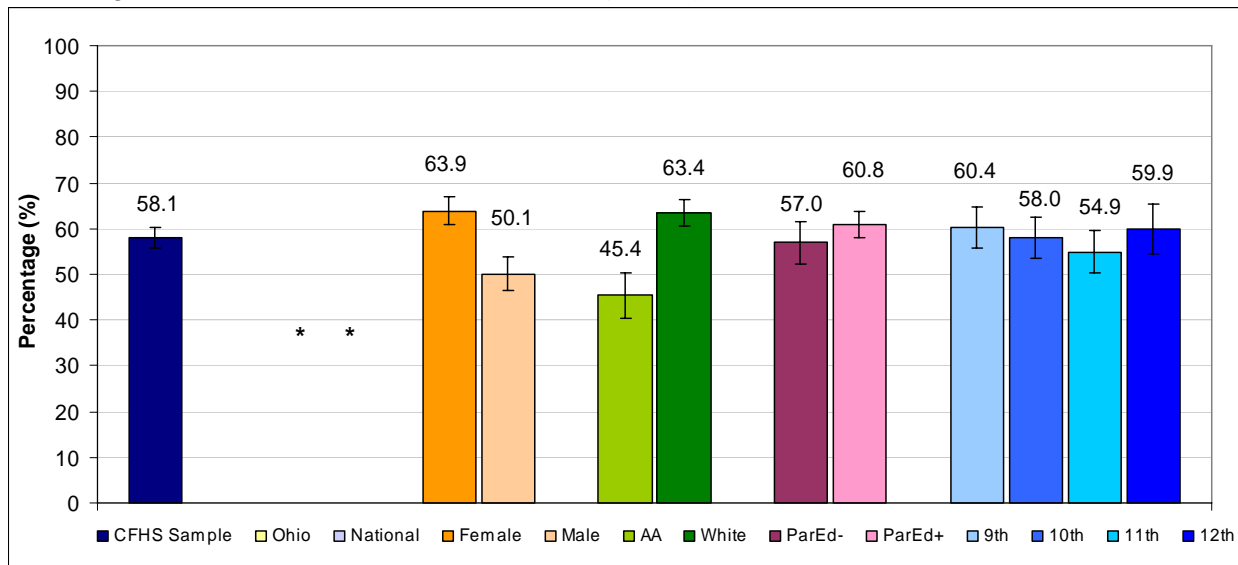
89.9% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported they would describe their health as excellent, very good, or good. Male students (94.0%) were *significantly more* likely to report their health was excellent, very good, or good than female students (86.7%).



\* Data not reported at the state level.

### Self-Described Physical Health

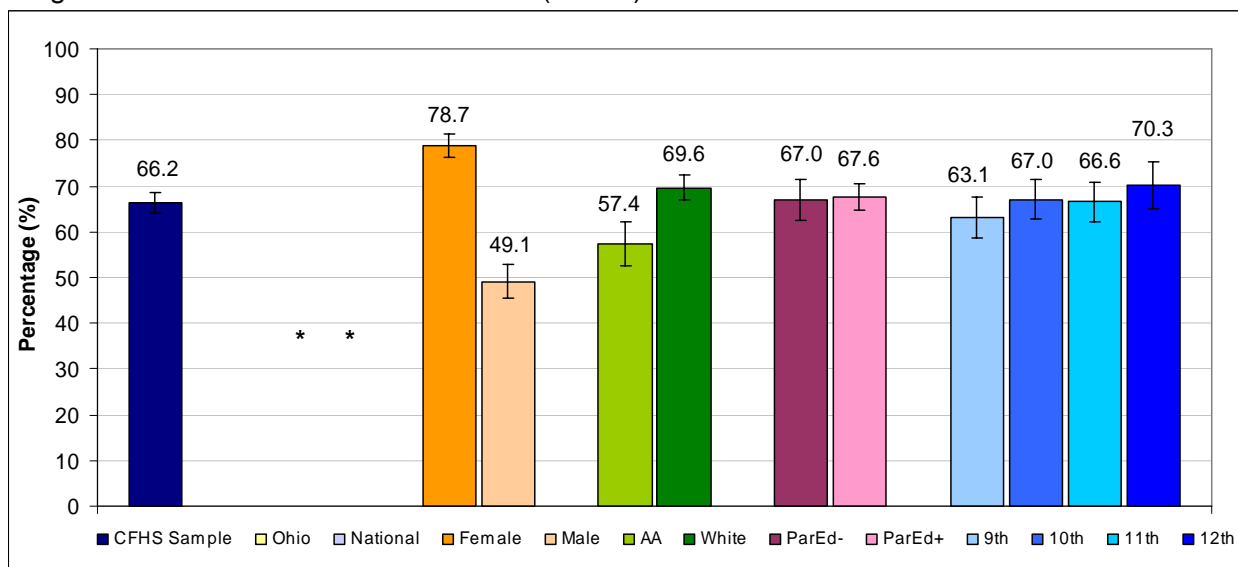
58.1% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported their physical health was not good on one or more days in the thirty days prior to completing the survey. Female students (63.9%) were *significantly more* likely to report their physical health was not good than male students (50.1%). White students (63.4%) were *significantly more* likely to report their physical health was not good than African-American students (45.4%).



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

### Self-Described Mental Health

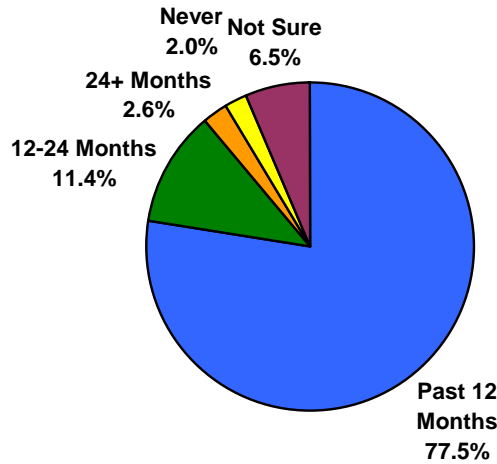
66.2% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported their mental health was not good on one or more days in the thirty days prior to completing the survey. Female students (78.7%) were *significantly more* likely to report their mental health was not good than male students (49.1%). White students (69.6%) were *significantly more* likely to report their mental health was not good than African-American students (57.4%).



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

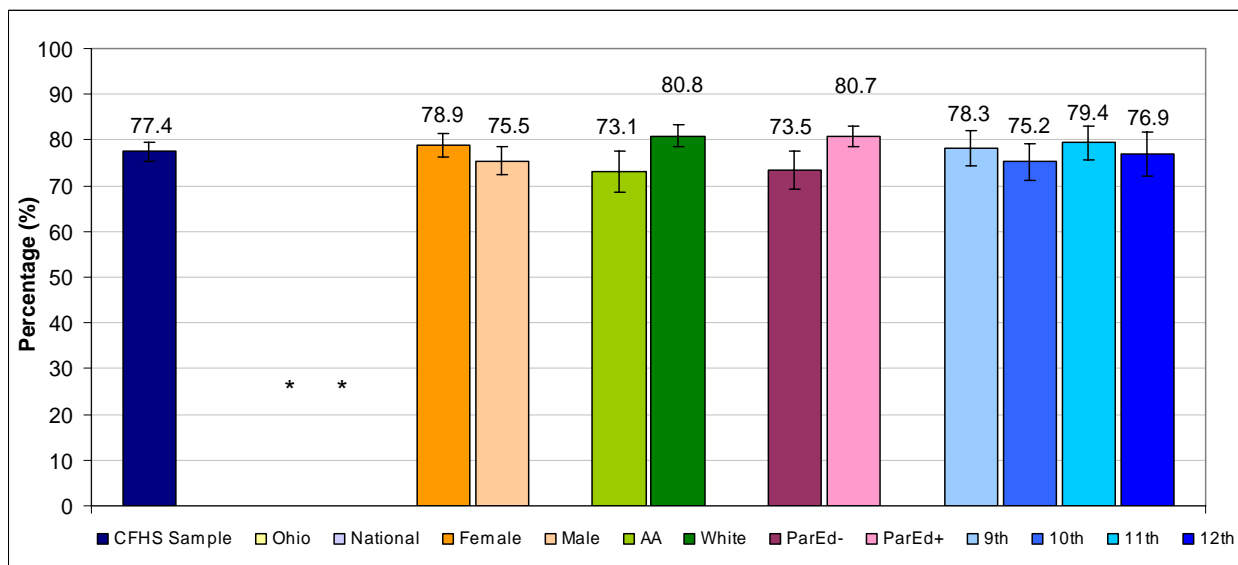
### Doctor Check-up in Past Year

Students in the CFHS/Wellness sample were asked when was the last time they had seen a doctor or nurse for a check-up or physical exam when they were not sick or injured. More than seventy-five percent of students reported they had seen a doctor within the past twelve months, indicating they were conforming to current medical recommendations.



### Doctor Check-up in Past Year

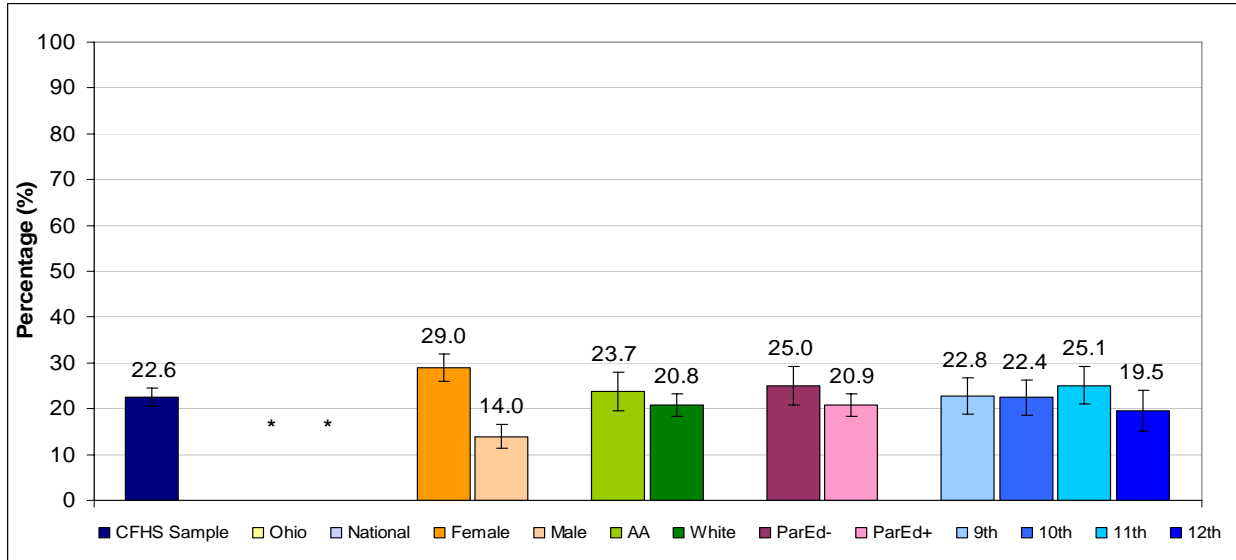
77.4% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported having seen a doctor or nurse in the past twelve months for a check-up or physical exam when they were not sick or injured. White students (80.8%) were *significantly more* likely to indicate having seen a doctor or nurse than African-American students (73.1%). Students of parents with high education (80.7%) were *significantly more* likely to have seen a doctor or nurse in the past year than students of parents with low education (73.5%).



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

### Dark Clouds: Clinical Depression

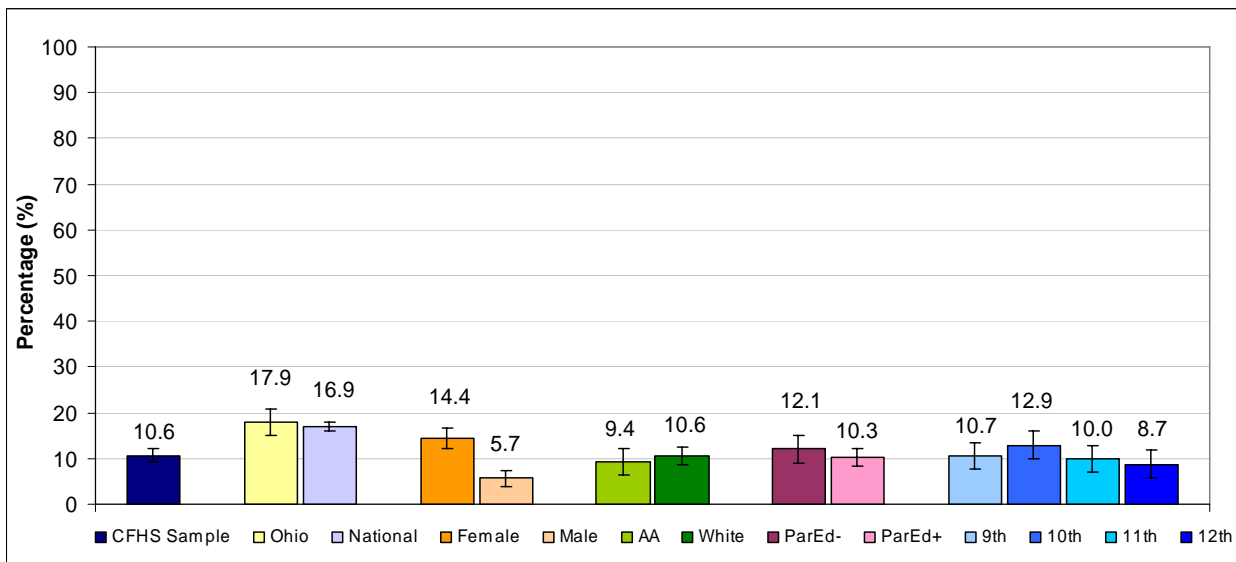
22.6% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample scored in a range indicating major depressive symptomology on the Dark Clouds scale. In clinical settings, an endorsement of five or more of the nine criteria, including positive scores on items measuring dysphoria (feeling down or blue), anhedonia (difficulty feeling happy), and/or anger suggests major depressive symptomology meriting further investigation. Female students (29.0%) were *significantly more* likely to endorse items indicating for clinical depression than male students (14.0%).



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

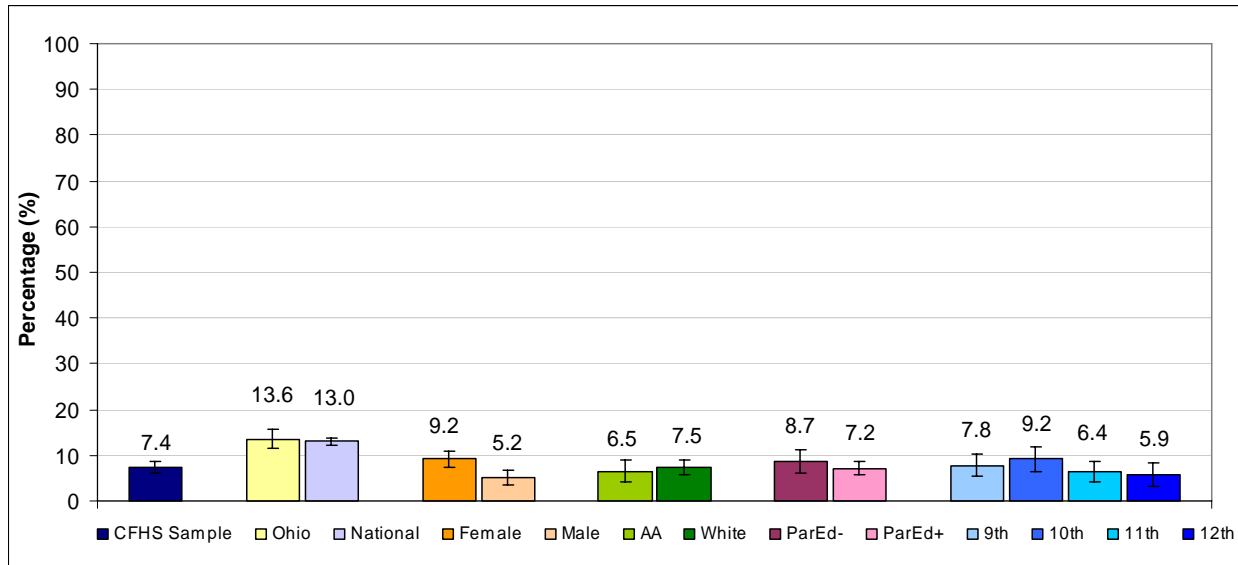
### Considered Attempting Suicide in the Past Twelve Months

10.6% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported having seriously considered attempting suicide in the twelve months prior to completing the survey. This is *significantly lower* than reported at the state (17.9%) or national (16.9%) level. Female students (14.4%) were *significantly more* likely to report having seriously considered attempting suicide than male students (5.7%).



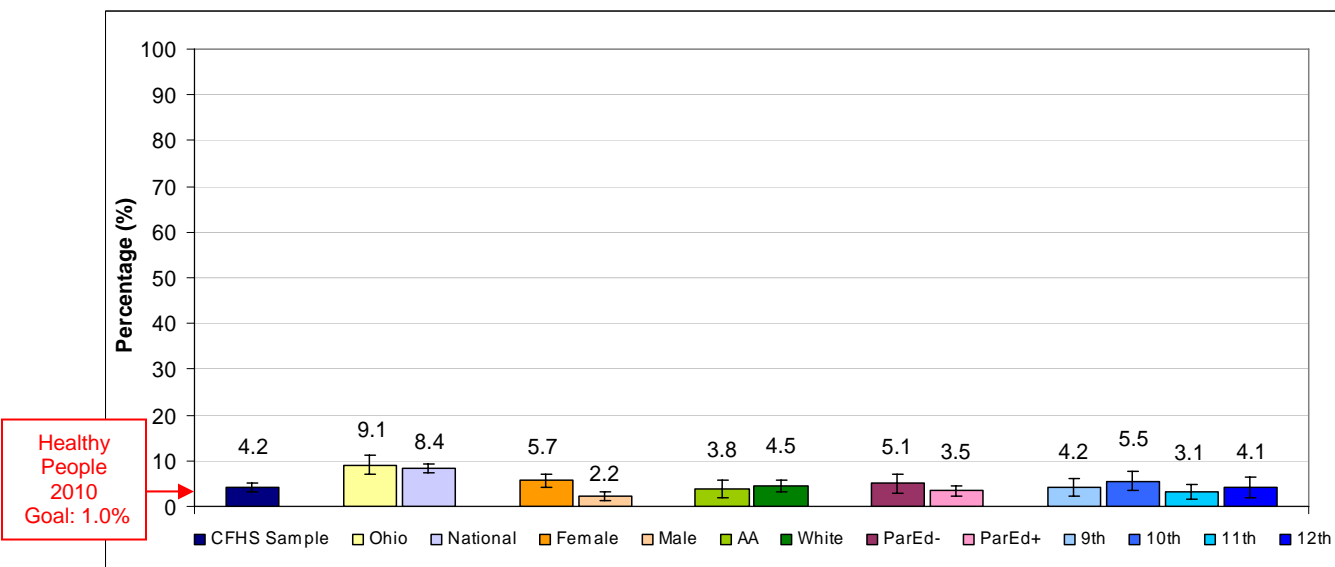
### Made a Suicide Plan during the Past Twelve Months

7.4% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported having made a suicide plan during the twelve months prior to completing the survey. This is *significantly lower* than reported at the state (13.6%) or national (13.0%) level. Female students (9.2%) were *significantly more* likely to report having made a suicide plan than male students (5.2%).



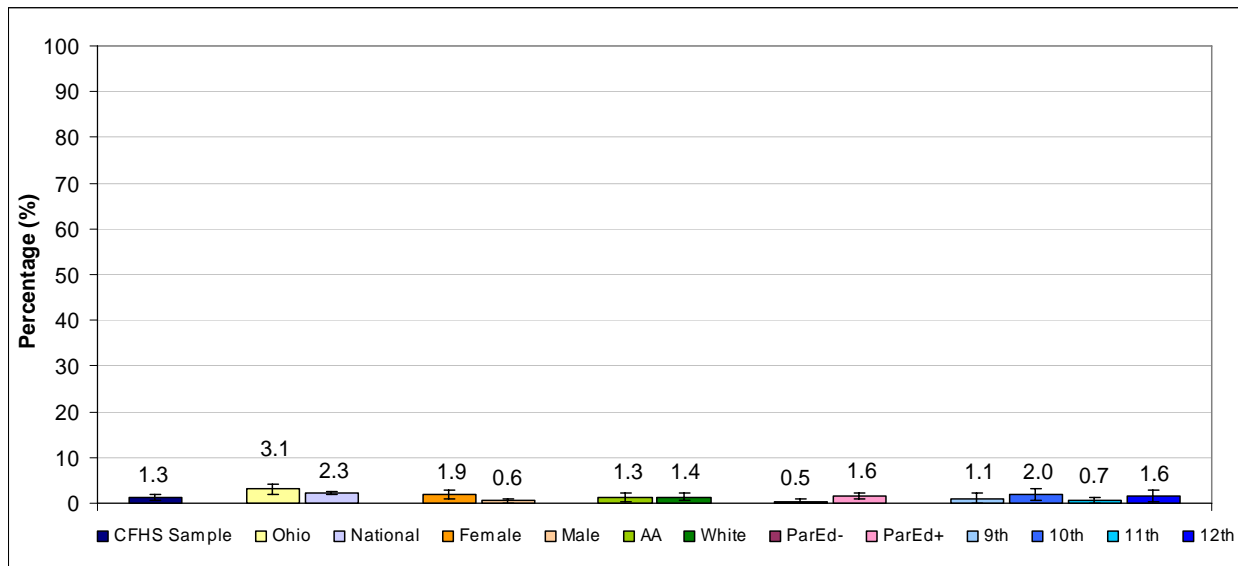
### Attempted Suicide during the Past Twelve Months

4.2% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported having attempted suicide during the twelve months prior to completing the survey. This is *significantly lower* than reported at the state (9.1%) or national (8.4%) level. Female students (5.7%) were *significantly more* likely to report having attempted suicide than male students (2.2%).



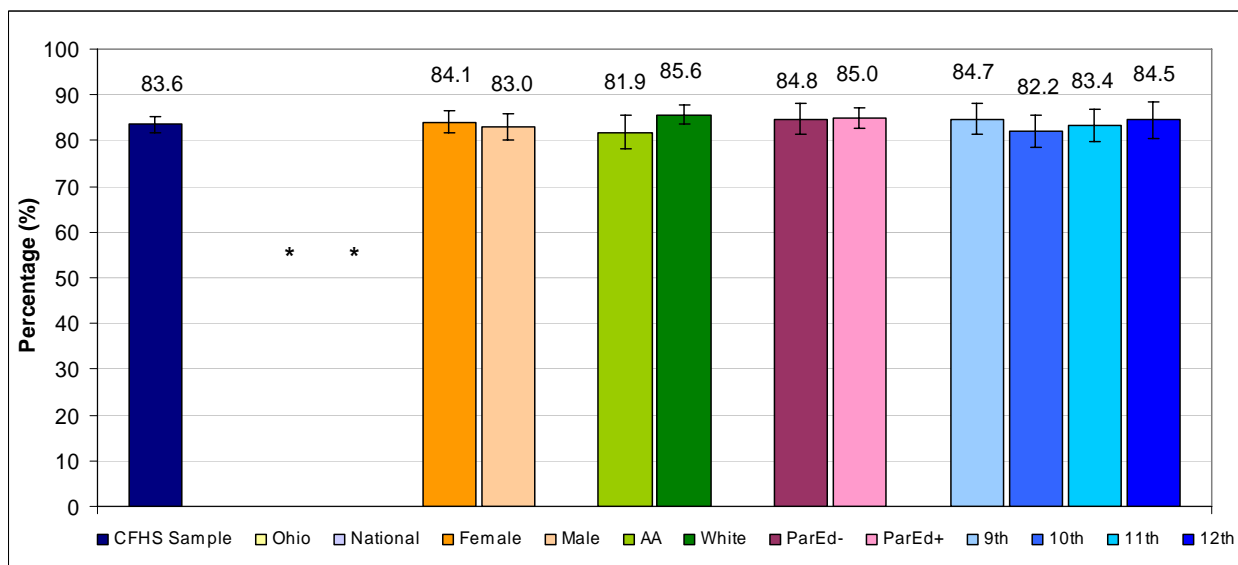
### Serious Injury as a Result of Suicide Attempt

1.3% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported they had suffered an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse, due to a suicide attempt in the twelve months prior to completing the survey. This is *significantly lower* than reported at the state (3.1%) or national (2.3%) level. No significant differences were reported by demographic group. Additionally, thirty-one percent of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample who made at least one suicide attempt in the past year had suffered an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse as a result.



### Number of Trusted Adults

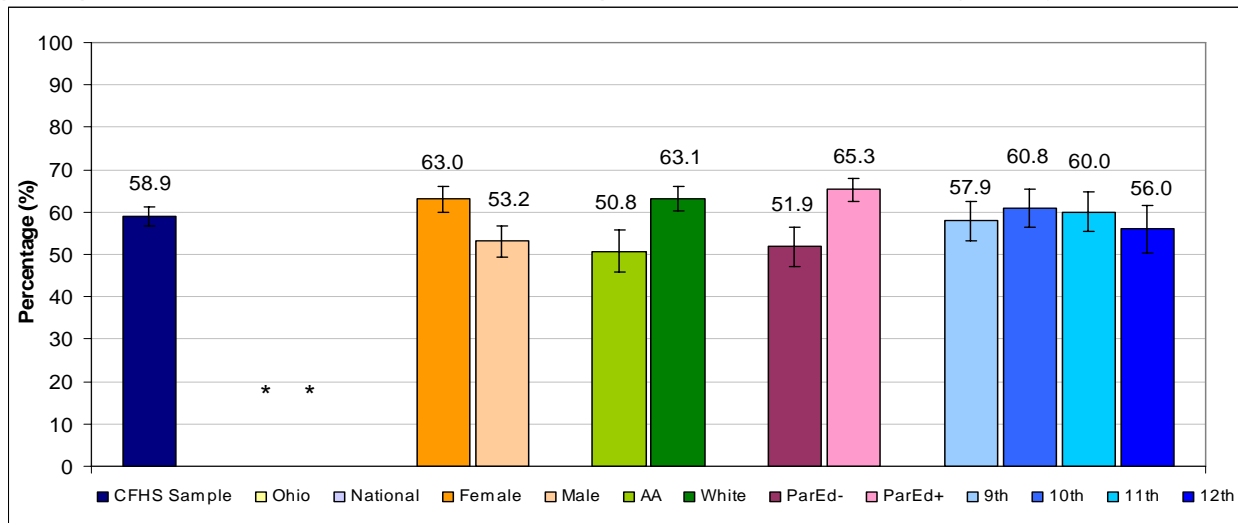
83.6% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported they had one or more adult they would feel comfortable seeking help from if they had an important issue or question affecting their life. No significant differences were reported by demographic group.



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

### Organized Activities Outside of School

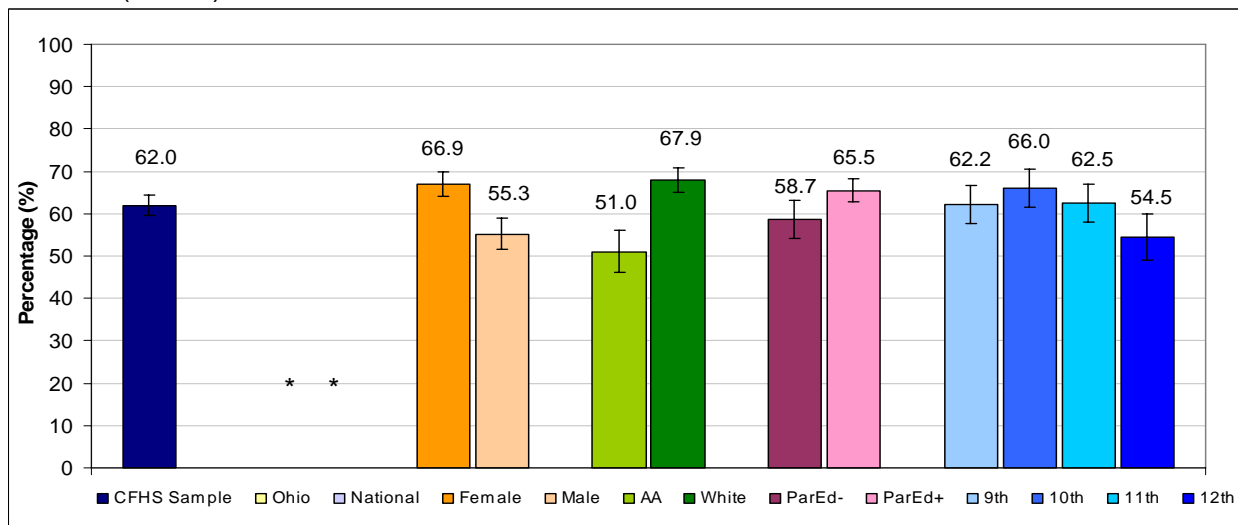
58.9% of the students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported they participated in organized after-school, evening, or weekend activities (other than sports teams) such as school clubs, community center groups, music/art/dance lessons, drama, church, or other supervised activity in the past seven days. Female students (63.0%) were *significantly more* likely to have participated in such activities than male students (53.2%). White students (63.1%) were *significantly more* likely to have participated in such activities than African-American students (50.8%). Students of parents with high education (65.3%) were *significantly more* likely to have participated in such activities than students of parents with low education (51.9%).



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

### Service and Volunteerism

Sixty-two percent of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported having spent at least one hour on volunteer work, community service, or helping people outside of their home without getting paid in an average month. Female students (66.9%) were *significantly more* likely to indicate volunteerism than male students (55.3%). White students (67.9%) were *significantly more* likely to report volunteerism than African-American students (51.0%). Tenth grade students (66.0%) were *significantly more* likely to report volunteerism than twelfth grade students (54.5%).

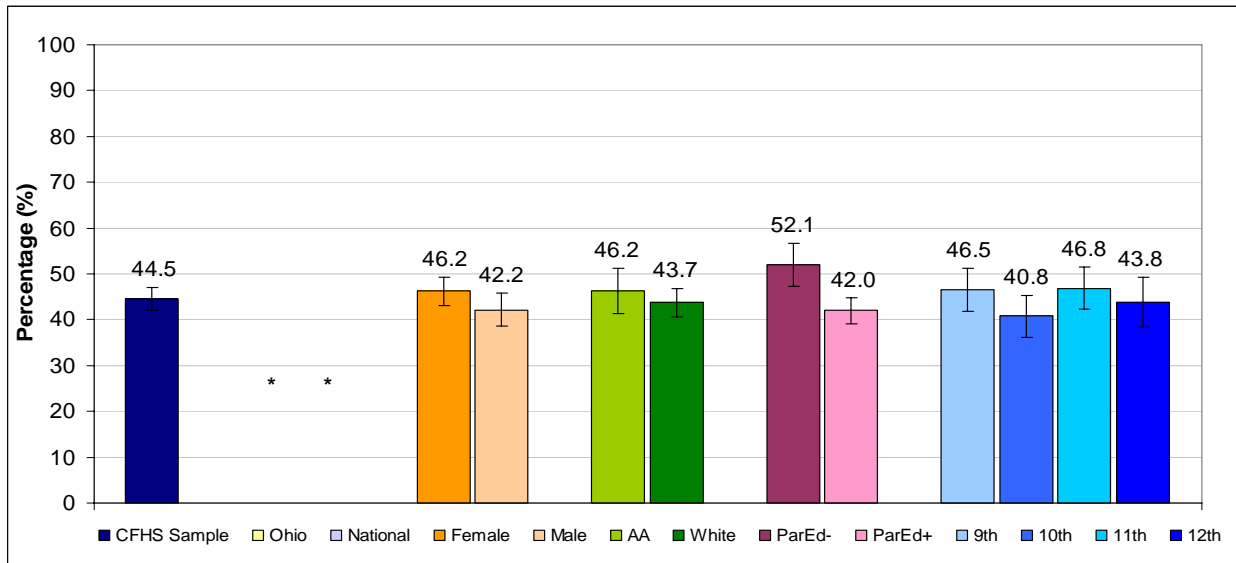


\* Data not reported at the state or national level.



### Problems at My School: Students Disrespecting Students

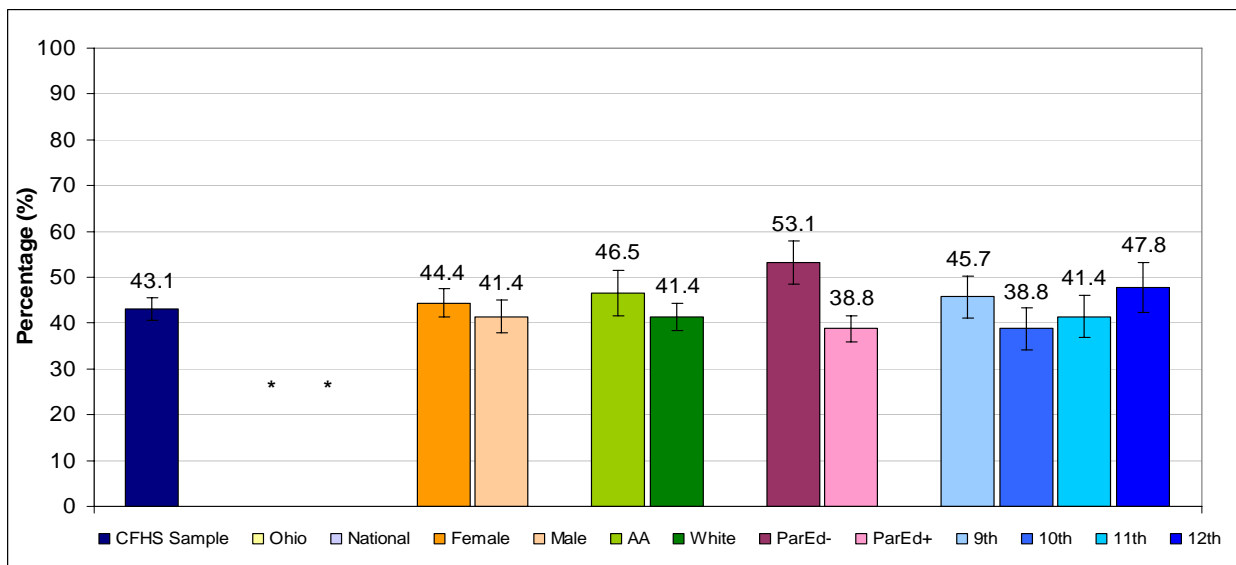
44.5% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample indicated there was a “Big Problem” or “Problem” in their school with students disrespecting other students. Students of parents with low education (52.1%) were *significantly more* likely to report this problem than students of parents with high education (42.0%).



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

### Problems at My School: Students Don't Want to Be Here

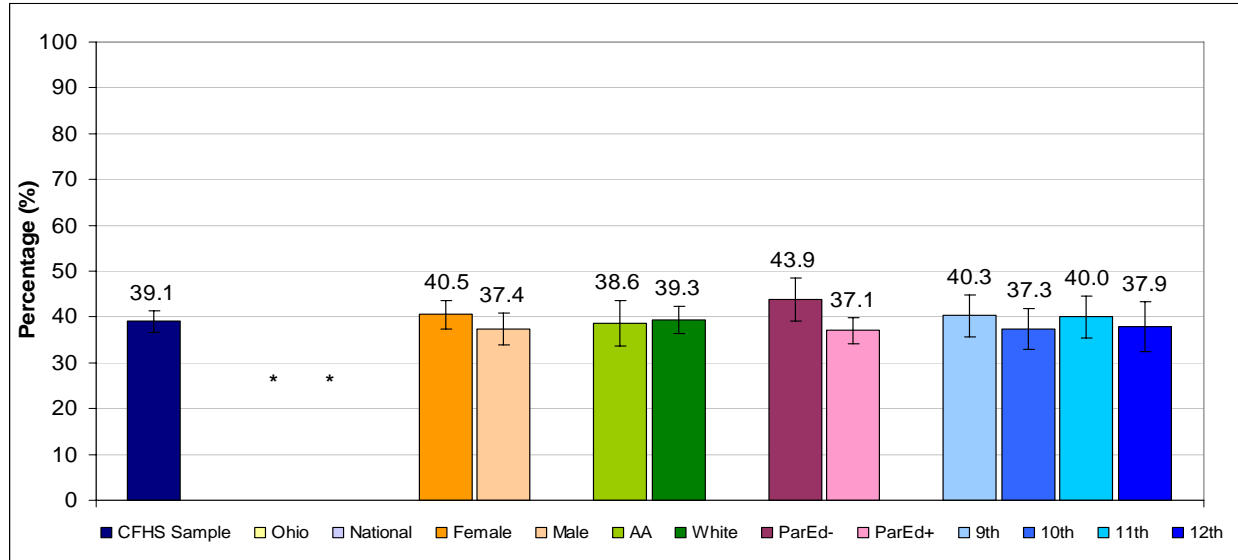
43.1% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample indicated there was a “Big Problem” or “Problem” in their school with too many students who really don't want to be there. Students of parents with low education (53.1%) were *significantly more* likely to report this problem than students of parents with high education (38.8%).



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

### Problems at My School: Students Lack of Respect for Teachers

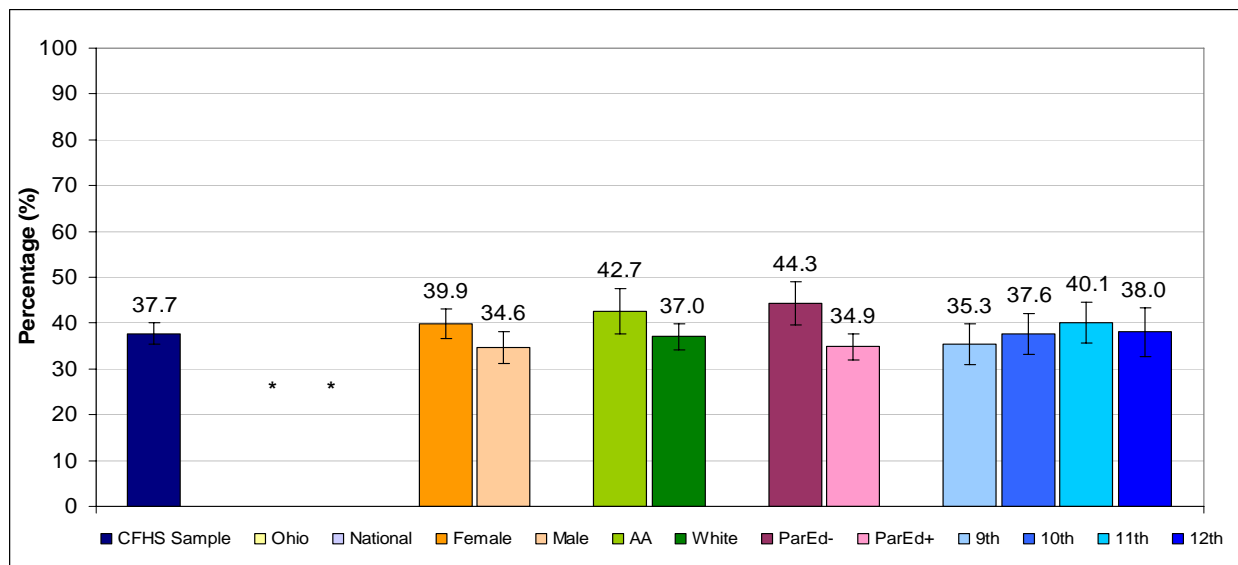
39.1% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample indicated there was a “Big Problem” or “Problem” in their school with some students showing a lack of respect for teachers and administrators. No significant differences were reported by demographic group.



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

### Problems at My School: Students Using Offensive Language

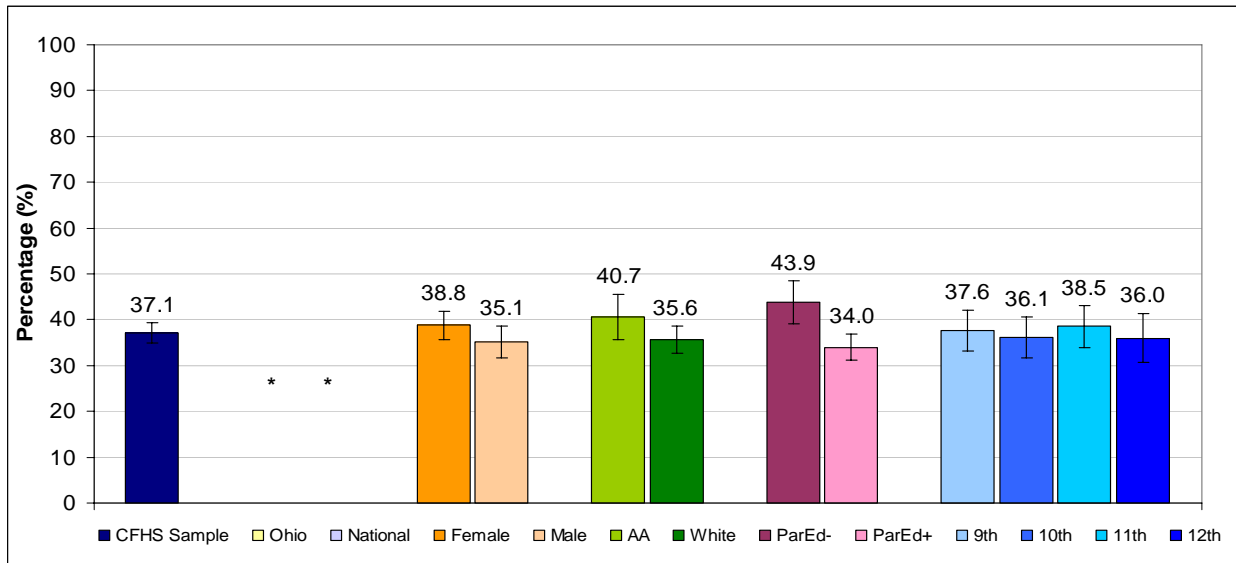
37.7% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample indicated there was a “Big Problem” or “Problem” in their school with some students using offensive language. Students of parents with low education (44.3%) were *significantly more* likely to report this problem than students of parents with high education (34.9%).



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

### Problems at My School: Students Disruptive in Class

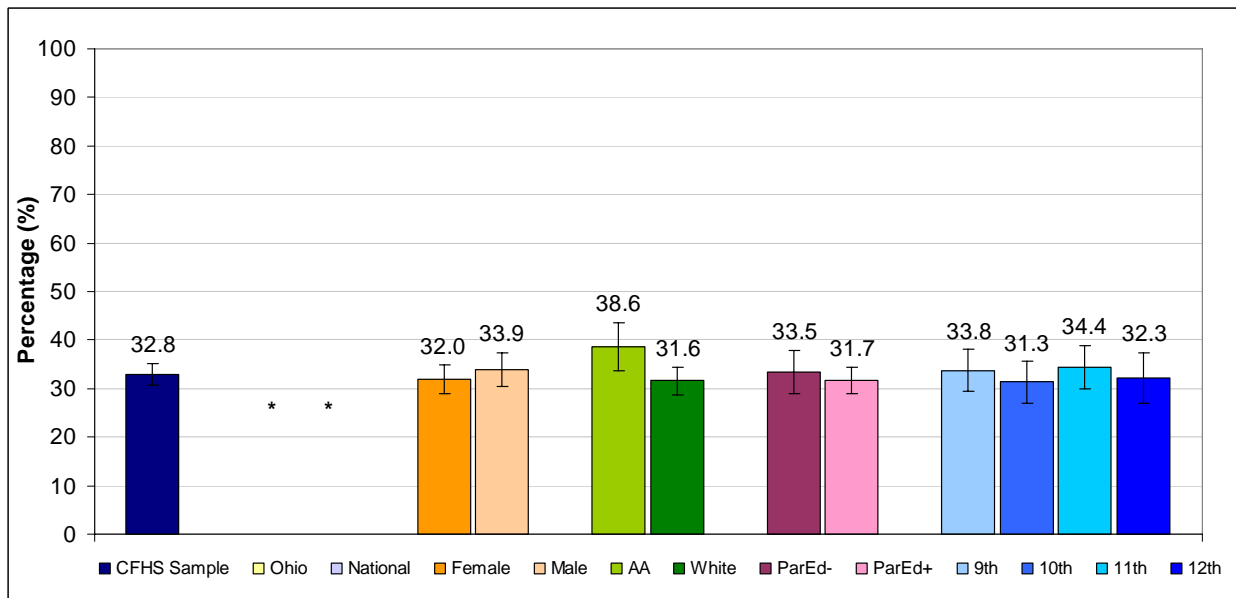
37.1% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample indicated there was a “Big Problem” or “Problem” in their school with some students being loud and disruptive in class. Students of parents with low education (43.9%) were *significantly more* likely to report this problem than students of parents with high education (34.0%).



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

### Problems at My School: Students Late for Class

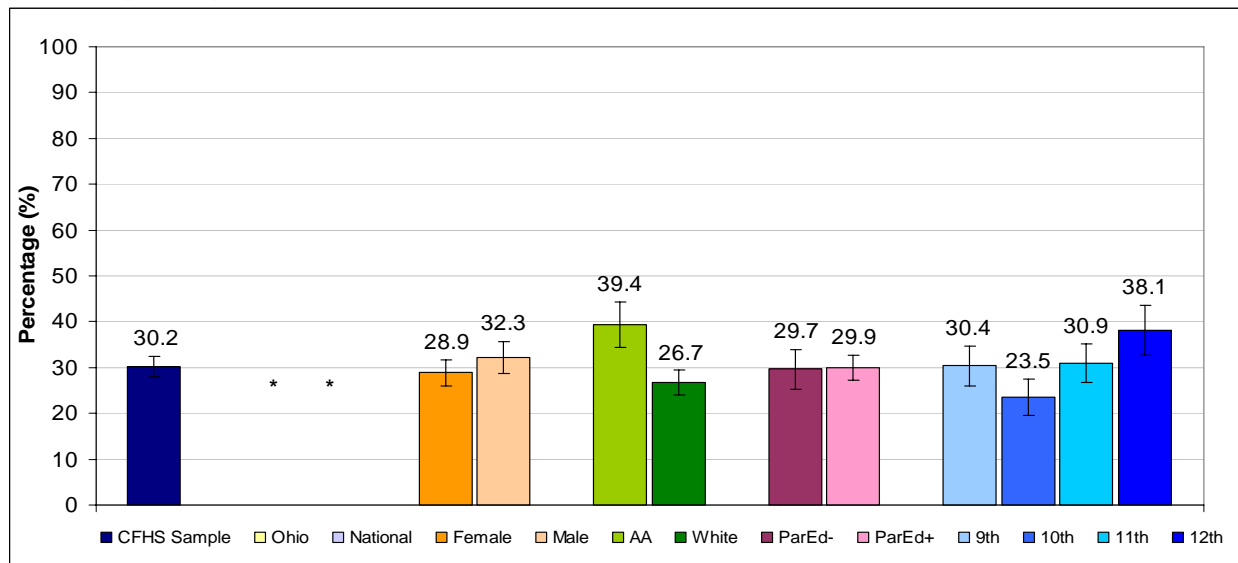
32.8% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample indicated there was a “Big Problem” or “Problem” in their school with students being late for class. No significant differences were reported by demographic group.



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

### Problems at My School: Rules Unfairly Enforced

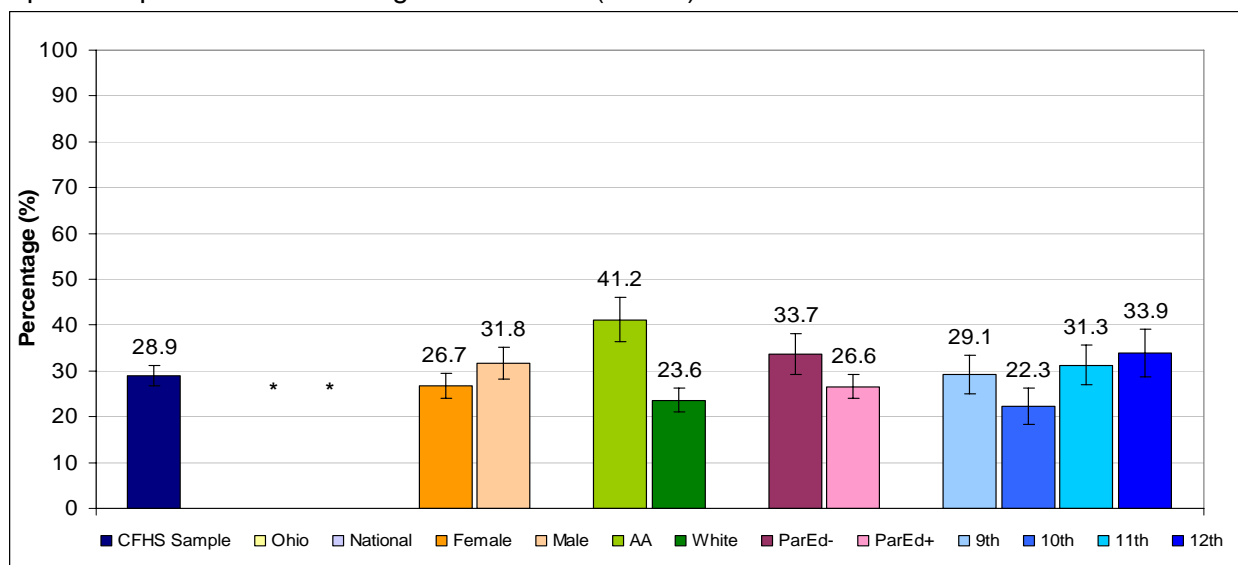
30.2% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample indicated there was a “Big Problem” or “Problem” in their school with rules being unfairly enforced. African-American students (39.4%) were *significantly more* likely to report this problem than White students (26.7%). Twelfth grade students (38.1%) were *significantly more* likely to consider this a problem than tenth grade students (23.5%).



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

### Problems at My School: Teachers Lack of Respect for Students

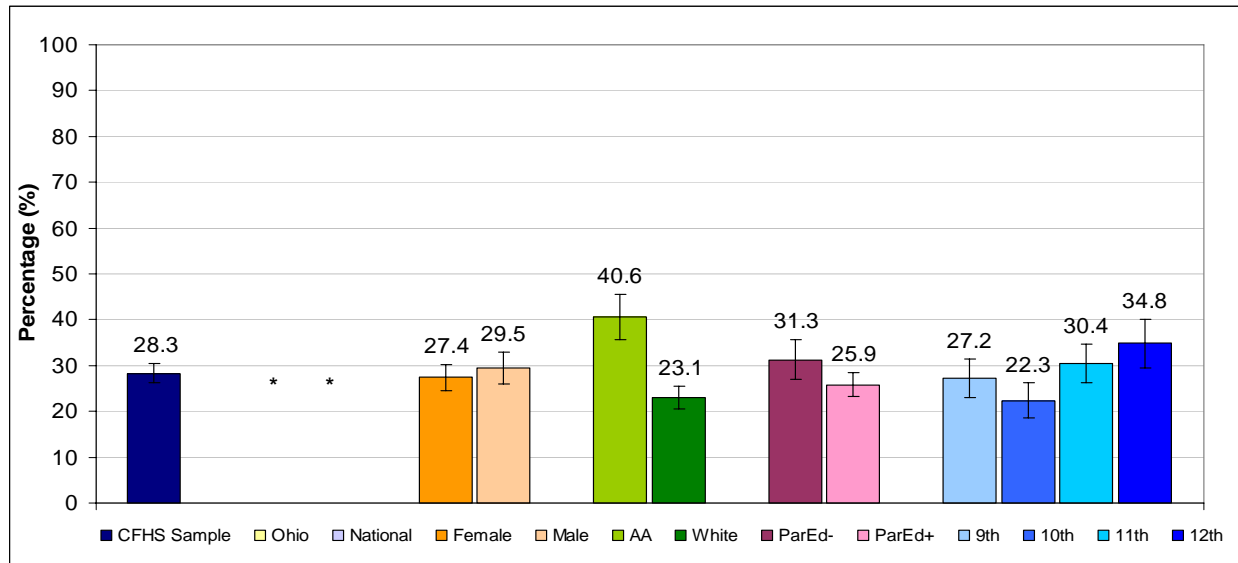
28.9% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample indicated there was a “Big Problem” or “Problem” in their school with some teachers and administrators showing a lack of respect for students. African-American students (41.2%) were *significantly more* likely to report this problem than were White students (23.6%). Students of parents with low education (33.7%) were *significantly more* likely to report this problem than students of parents with high education (26.6%). Eleventh (31.3%) and twelfth (33.9%) grade students were *significantly more* likely to report this problem than tenth grade students (22.3%).



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

### Problems at My School: Rules Being Unfair

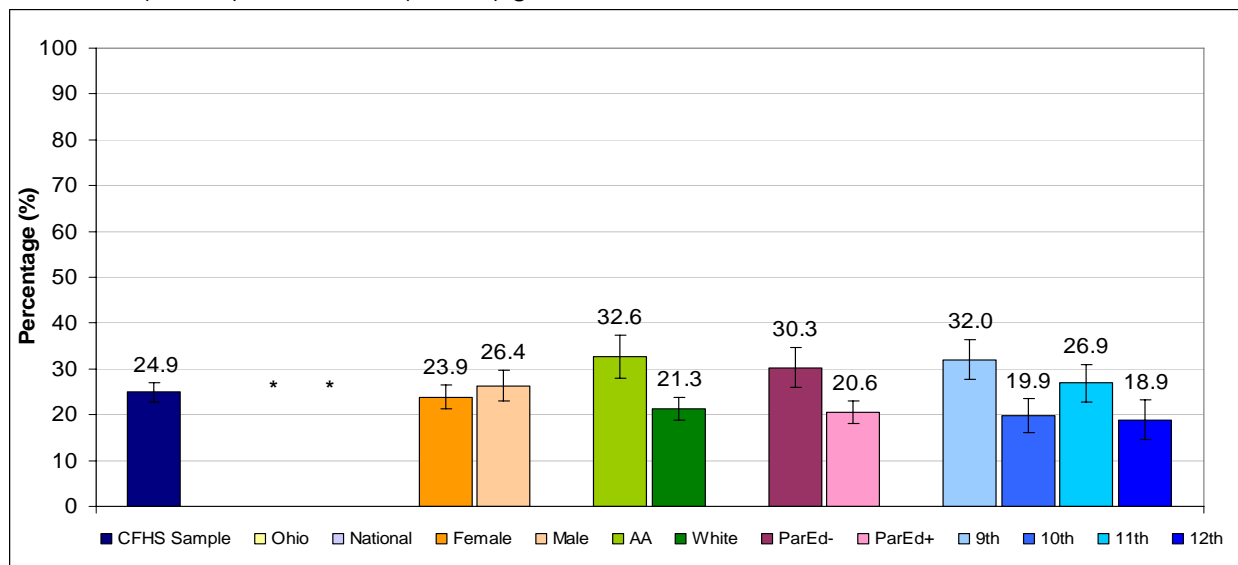
28.3% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample indicated there was a “Big Problem” or “Problem” in their school with rules being unfair. African-American students (40.6%) were *significantly more* likely to report this problem than White students (23.1%). Twelfth grade students (34.8%) were *significantly more* likely to report this problem than tenth grade students (22.3%).



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

### Problems at My School: Students Bullying Students

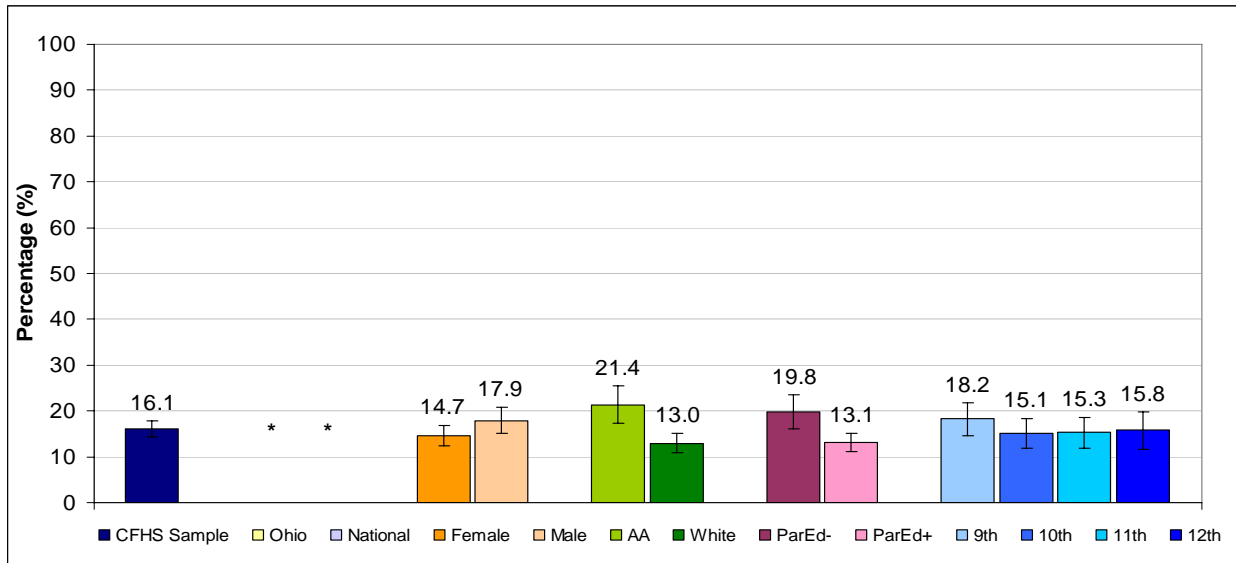
24.9% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample indicated there was a “Big Problem” or “Problem” in their school with some students threatening, bullying, or intimidating other students. African-American students (32.6%) were *significantly more* likely to report this problem than White students (21.3%). Students of parents with low education (30.3%) were *significantly more* likely to report this problem than students of parents with high education (20.6%). Ninth grade students (32.0%) were *significantly more* likely to indicate this problem than tenth (19.9%) and twelfth (18.9%) grade students.



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

### Problems at My School: Students Cutting Class

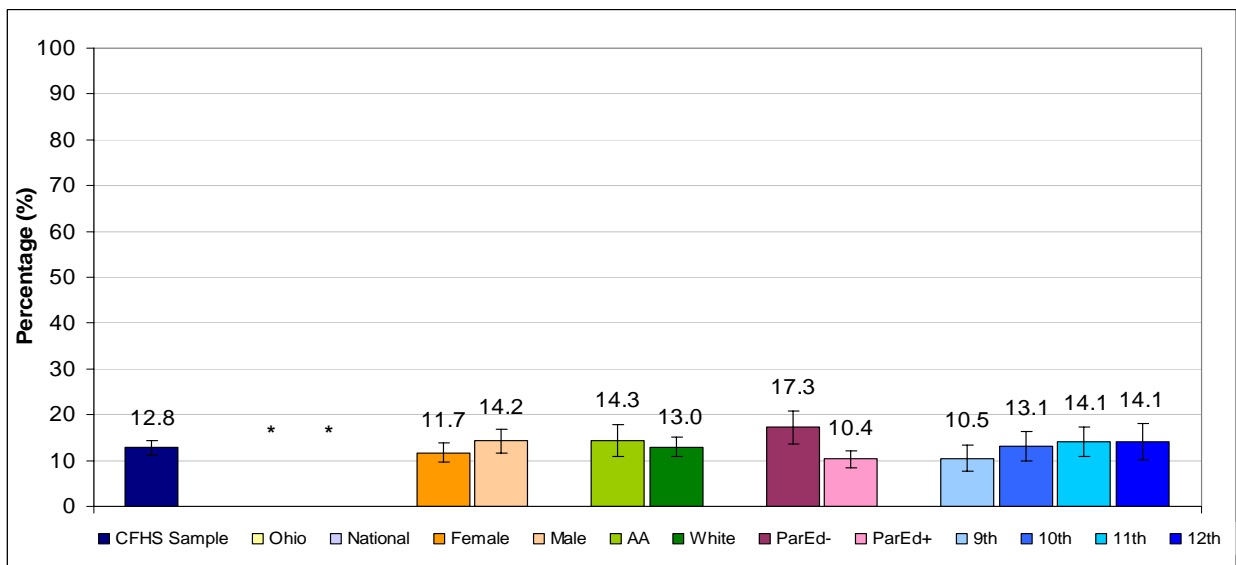
16.1% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample indicated there was a “Big Problem” or “Problem” in their school with students cutting class. African-American students (21.4%) were *significantly more* likely to report this problem than were White students (13.0%). Students of parents with low education (19.8%) were *significantly more* likely to report this problem than students of parents with high education (13.1%).



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

### Problems at My School: The Way Students Dress

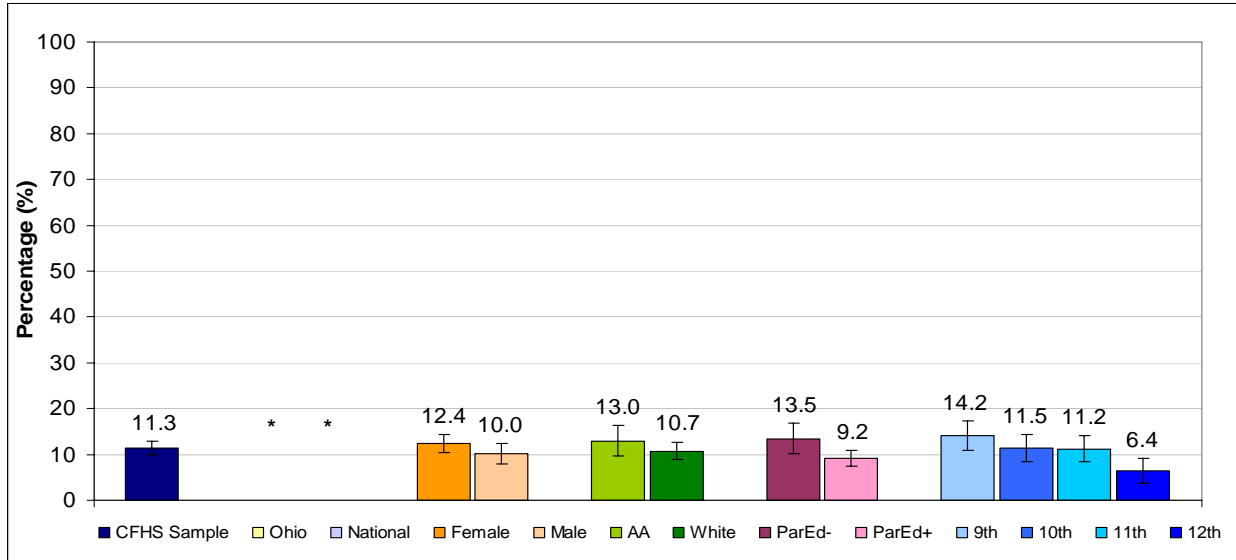
12.8% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample indicated there was a “Big Problem” or “Problem” in their school with the way students dress. Students of parents with low education (17.3%) were *significantly more* likely to report this problem than students of parents with high education (10.4%).



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

### Problems at My School: Students Fighting

11.3% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample indicated there was a “Big Problem” or “Problem” in their school with some students fighting. Ninth grade students (14.2%) were significantly more likely to report this as a problem than twelfth grade students (6.4%).



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

## School Environment

The 2006 YRBS survey included a newly developed scale on school environment. Scale items were designed to measure students' perceptions of their school. Rates reported below indicate areas where students reported any type of problem (small problem, problem, or big problem). Below are a summary of significant differences in the demographic groups:

Survey Item	CFHS/ Wellness Sample	Gender		Race		Parent Education		Grade Level	
		Female	Male	Black	White	Low	High	Grade	%
Students Disrespecting Students	44.5%					52.1*	42.0		
Students Don't Want to be Here	43.1%					53.1*	38.8		
Students Lack of Respect for Teachers	39.1%								
Students Using Offensive Language	37.7%					44.3*	34.9		
Students Disruptive in Class	37.1%					43.9*	34.0		
Students Late for Class	32.8%								
Rules Unfairly Enforced	30.2%			39.4*	26.7			12 <sup>th</sup>	38.1*
Teachers Lack of Respect for Students	28.9%			41.2*	23.6	33.7*	26.6	11 <sup>th</sup> 12 <sup>th</sup>	31.3* 33.9*
Rules Being Unfair	28.3%			40.6*	23.1			12 <sup>th</sup>	34.8*
Students Bullying Students	24.9%			32.6*	21.3	30.3*	20.6	9 <sup>th</sup>	32.0*
Students Cutting Class	16.1%			21.4*	13.0	19.8*	13.1		
Way Students Dress	12.8%					17.3*	10.4		
Some Students Fighting	11.3%							9 <sup>th</sup>	14.2*

\* Indicates significantly higher prevalence.



## Sexual Behaviors

### Known Facts

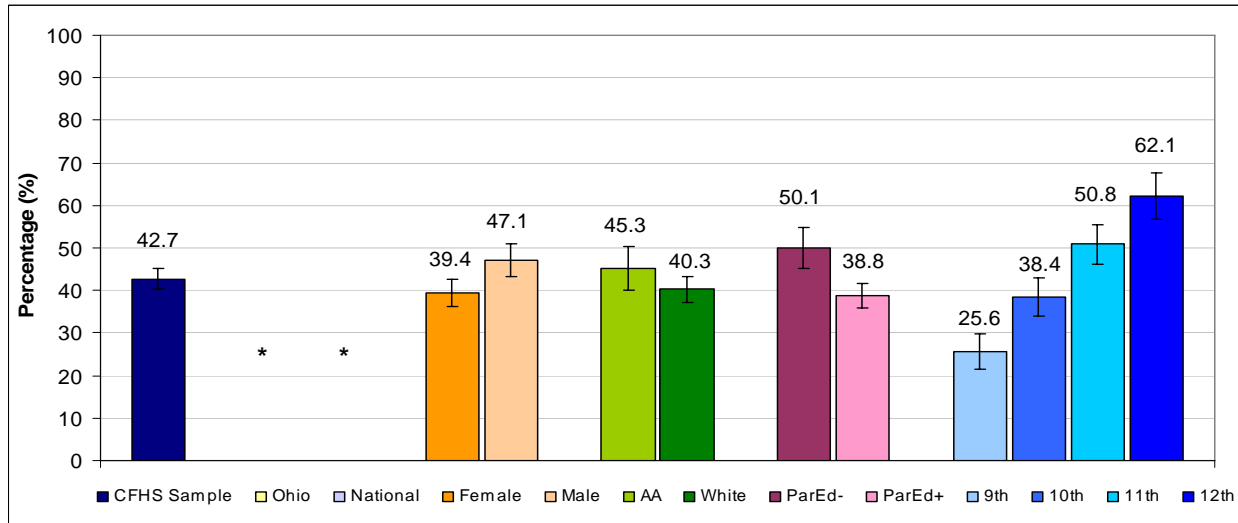
- ❖ In a national survey, forty-three percent of students reported oral sex was not as big of a deal as sex.<sup>47</sup>
- ❖ Early sexual activity is associated with a high number of sexual partners, STI contraction, teenage pregnancy, and a greater risk for nonvoluntary or unwanted sex.<sup>48</sup>
- ❖ Teens are most likely to talk to their friends regarding sex and sexual relationships, although parents were more likely to provide information.<sup>47</sup>
- ❖ Although incidence of AIDS cases is declining nationally, the number of newly diagnosed AIDS cases among American teens rose to 458 (the highest number ever recorded) in 2003,<sup>49</sup> making 13-24 individuals 4.7% of all persons with AIDS.<sup>50</sup>
- ❖ Teen birth rates have declined by nearly a third since 1991, from 61.8 per 1,000 females ages 15 to 19 to 41.1 per 1,000 in 2004, the lowest national rate ever reported.<sup>51</sup>
- ❖ The teen birth rate in the United States is one of the highest among developed nations, with about one million teenage girls becoming pregnant each year.<sup>52</sup>
- ❖ Teen mothers who give birth are, on average, more disadvantaged and have children who face negative health, behavioral, cognitive, and financial outcomes.<sup>51</sup>
- ❖ Young teens are much less likely than older teens to use contraception consistently.<sup>53</sup>

### Our Findings

- ❖ Students in the sample were more likely to report lifetime and current oral sex than lifetime and current sexual intercourse and more than half of the students reported oral sex is “not as big of a deal” as sexual intercourse.
- ❖ Over one-third of students reported lifetime sexual intercourse and about one-quarter reported current sexual activity which is lower than reported at the state or national level.
- ❖ Male students reported lifetime oral sex, early onset of oral sex, four or more oral sex partners, and early onset of sexual intercourse more often than female students.
- ❖ African-American students indicated lifetime and current sexual activity, early onset of oral sex, four or more partners, and having been or gotten someone pregnant significantly more often than White students.
- ❖ Over seventy-five percent of students reported using condom or hormonal birth control the last time they had sexual intercourse with condom use indicated most often.
- ❖ Nearly seventy percent of students reported using a condoms the last time they had sexual intercourse, which is significantly higher than reported at the national level.
- ❖ Over ninety percent of students reported having been taught about HIV/AIDS in school which is higher than reported at the national level.

### Lifetime Oral Sex

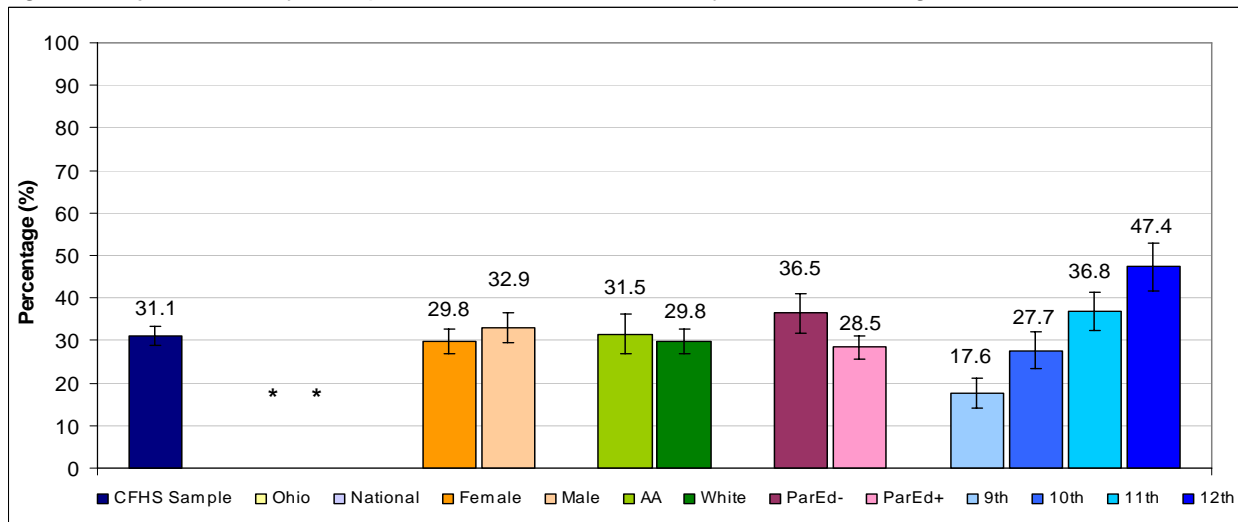
42.7% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported having ever had oral sex. Male students (47.1%) were *significantly more* likely to have ever had oral sex than female students (39.4%). Students of parents with low education (50.1%) were *significantly more* likely to have ever had oral sex than students of parents with high education (38.8%). Ninth grade students (25.6%) were *significantly less* likely to have ever had oral sex than all other grades. Eleventh grade students (50.8%) were *significantly more* likely to have ever had oral sex than tenth grade students (38.4%). Twelfth grade students (62.1%) were *significantly more* likely to indicate having had oral sex than all other grades.



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

### Current Oral Sex Activity

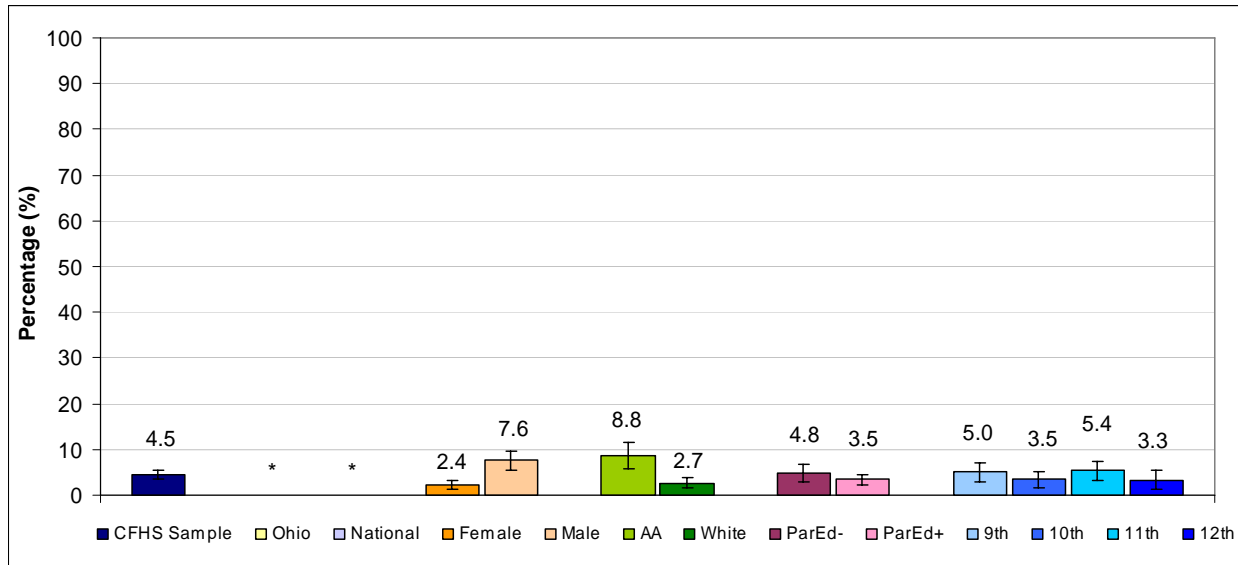
31.1% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported having had oral sex within the three months prior to completing the survey. Students of parents with low education (36.5%) were *significantly more* likely to report current oral sex activity than students of parents with high education (28.5%). Ninth grade students (17.6%) were *significantly less* likely to report current oral sex activity than all other grades. Eleventh grade students (36.8%) were *significantly more* likely to report this than tenth grade students (27.7%). Twelfth grade students (47.4%) were *significantly more* likely to report current oral sex activity than all other grades.



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

### Early Onset of Oral Sex Activity

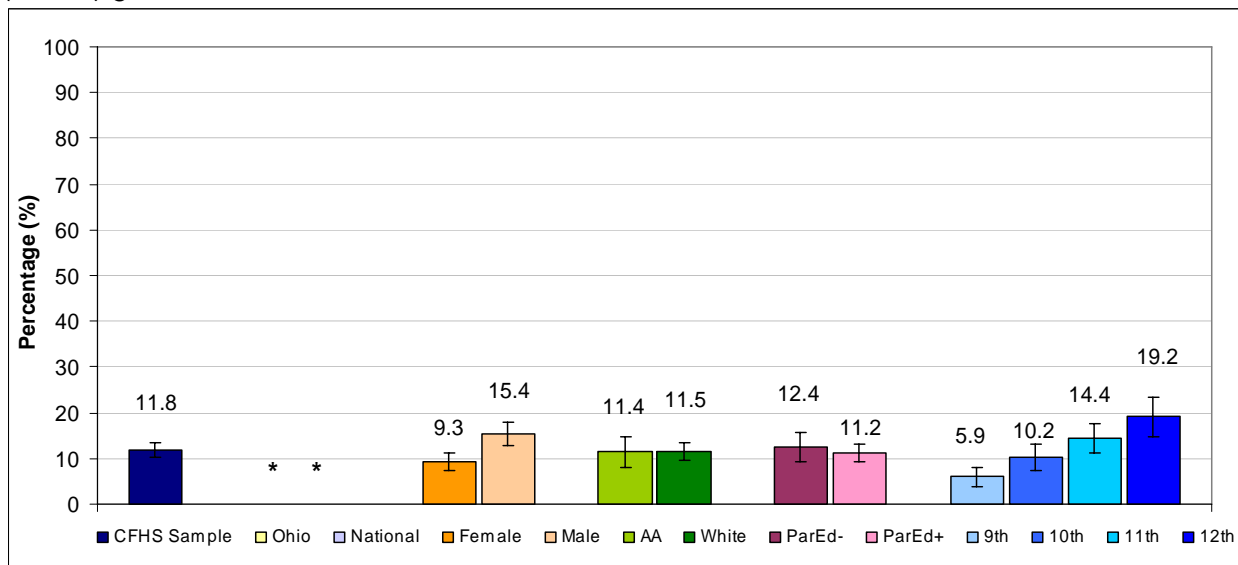
4.5% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported they had oral sex for the first time before the age of thirteen. Male students (7.6%) were *significantly more* likely to report they had oral sex before the age of thirteen than female students (2.4%). African-American students (8.8%) were *significantly more* likely to report they had oral sex before the age of thirteen than White students (2.7%).



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

### Oral Sex with Four or More People in Lifetime

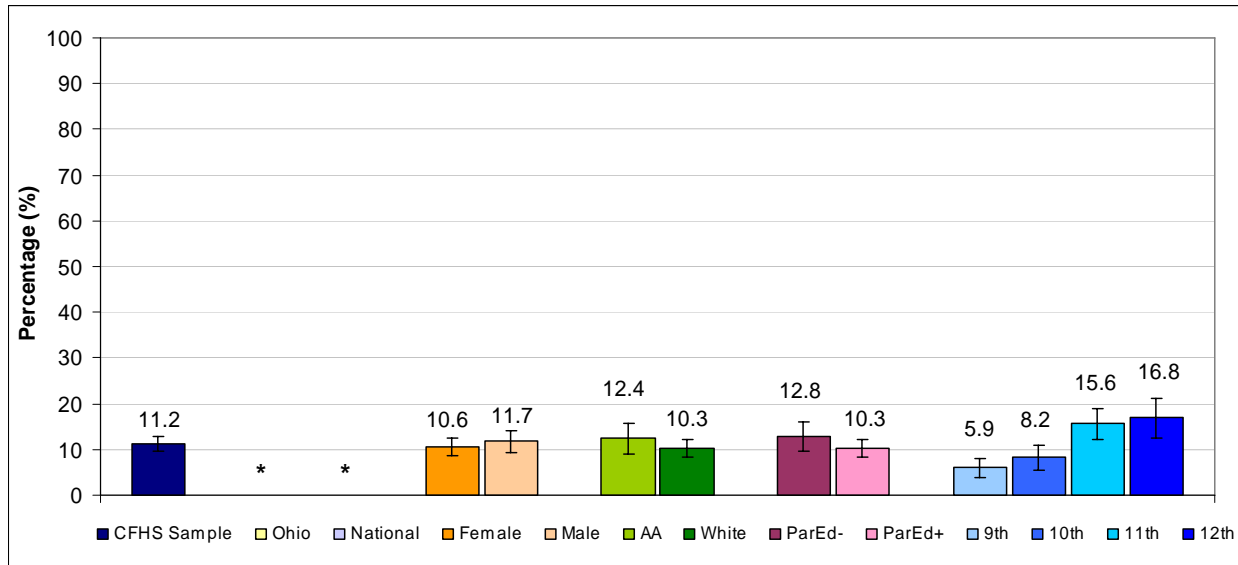
11.8% of students who have had oral sex in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported having had oral sex with four or more partners during their lifetime. Male students (15.4%) were *significantly more* likely to report having had four or more partners than female students (9.3%). Eleventh grade students (14.4%) were *significantly more* likely to report having had four or more partners than ninth grade students (5.9%). Twelfth grade students (19.2%) were *significantly more* likely to report having had four or more oral sex partners than ninth (5.9%) and tenth (10.2%) grade students.



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

### Oral Sex Activity to Avoid Sexual Intercourse

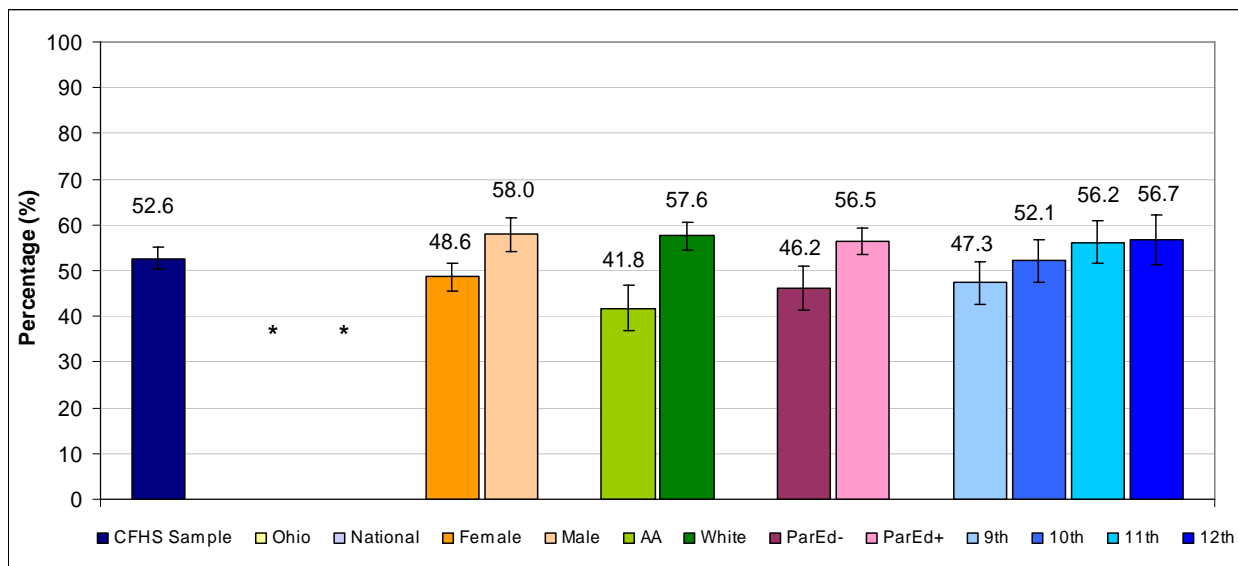
11.2% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported having ever had oral sex to avoid sexual intercourse. Eleventh (15.6%) and twelfth (16.8%) grade students were *significantly more* likely to have ever had oral sex to avoid sexual intercourse than ninth (5.9%) and tenth (8.2%) grade students.



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

### Importance of Oral Sex

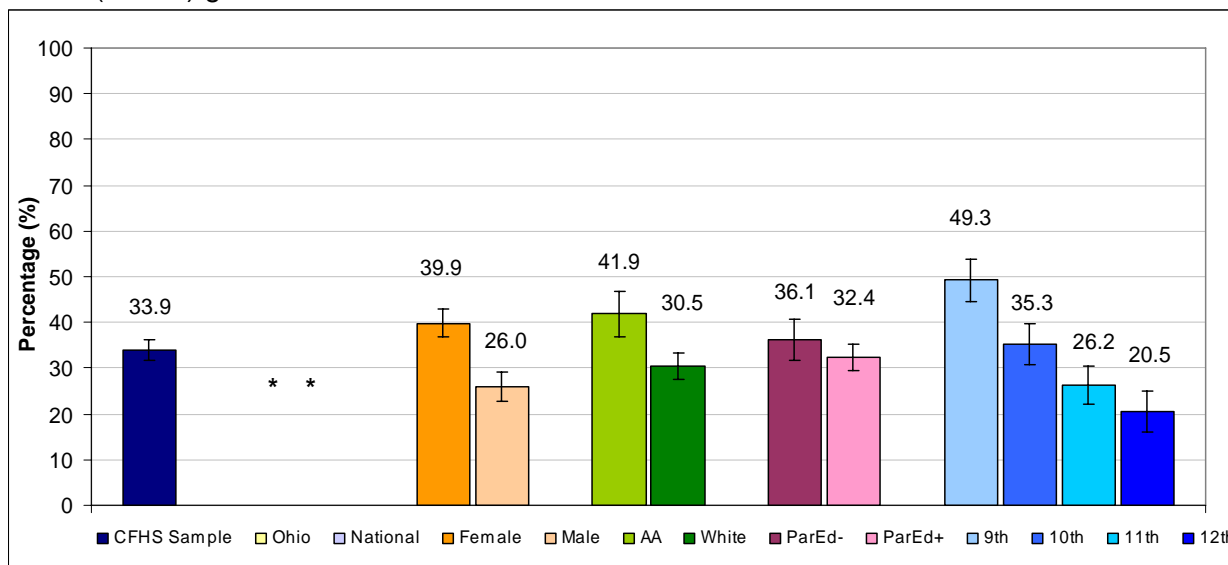
52.6% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported they believe oral sex is not as big of a deal as sexual intercourse. Male students (58.0%) were *significantly more* likely to indicate this belief than female students (48.6%). White students (57.6%) were *significantly more* likely to indicate this belief than African-American students (41.8%). Students of parents with high education (56.5%) were *significantly more* likely to indicate this belief than students of parents with low education (46.2%).



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

### Student Perception that Oral Sex Activity is “Wrong”

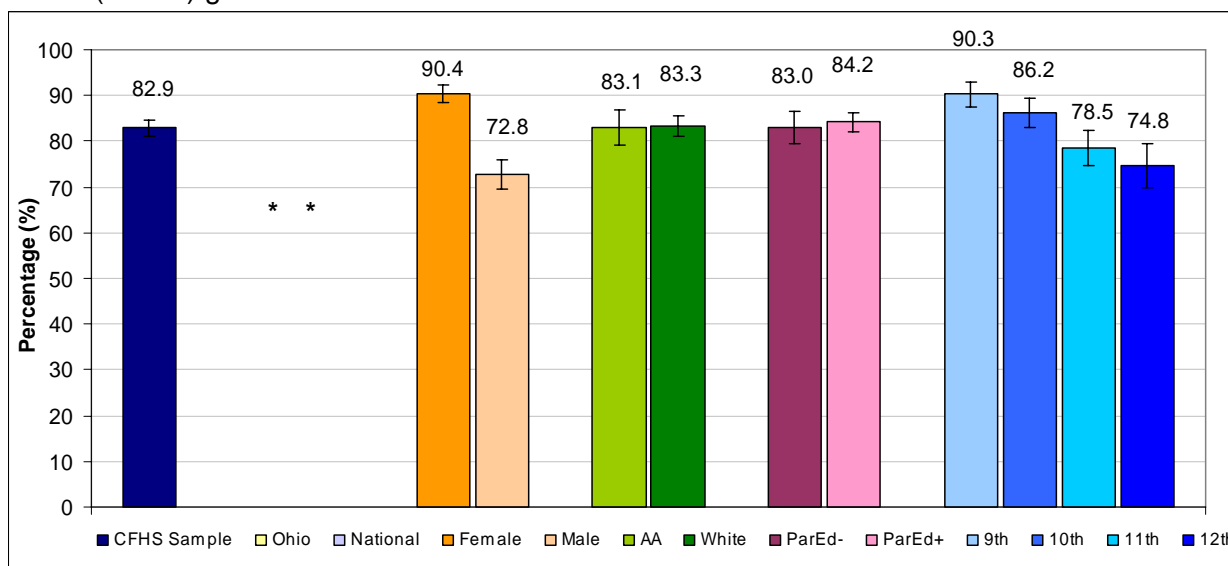
33.9% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample think it is “Wrong” or “Very Wrong” for someone their age to have oral sex. Female students (39.9%) were *significantly more* likely to report this belief than male students (26.0%). African-American students (41.9%) were *significantly more* likely to report this belief than White students (30.5%). Ninth grade students (49.3%) were *significantly more* likely to indicate this belief than all other grades. Tenth grade students (35.3%) were *significantly more* likely to report this belief than eleventh (26.2%) and twelfth (20.5%) grade students.



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

### Student Perception of Parents’ Feelings that Oral Sex Activity is “Wrong”

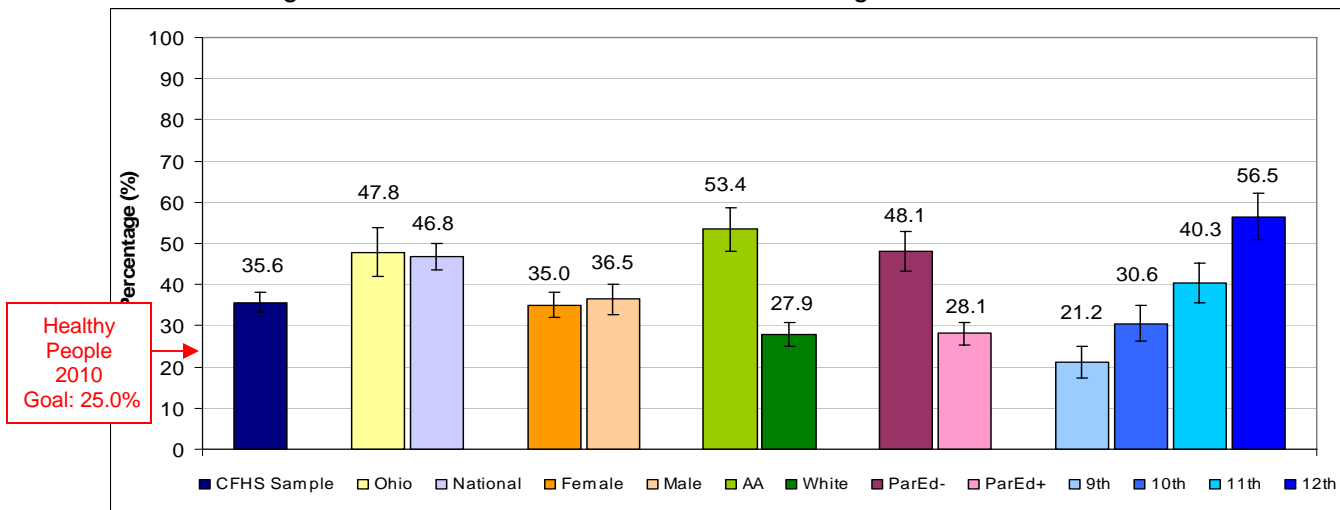
82.9% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported that their parents feel it would be “Wrong” or “Very Wrong” for them to have oral sex. Female students (90.4%) were *significantly more* likely to report this belief than male students (72.8%). Ninth (90.3%) and tenth (86.2%) grade students were *significantly more* likely to report this belief than eleventh (78.5%) and twelfth (74.8%) grade students.



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

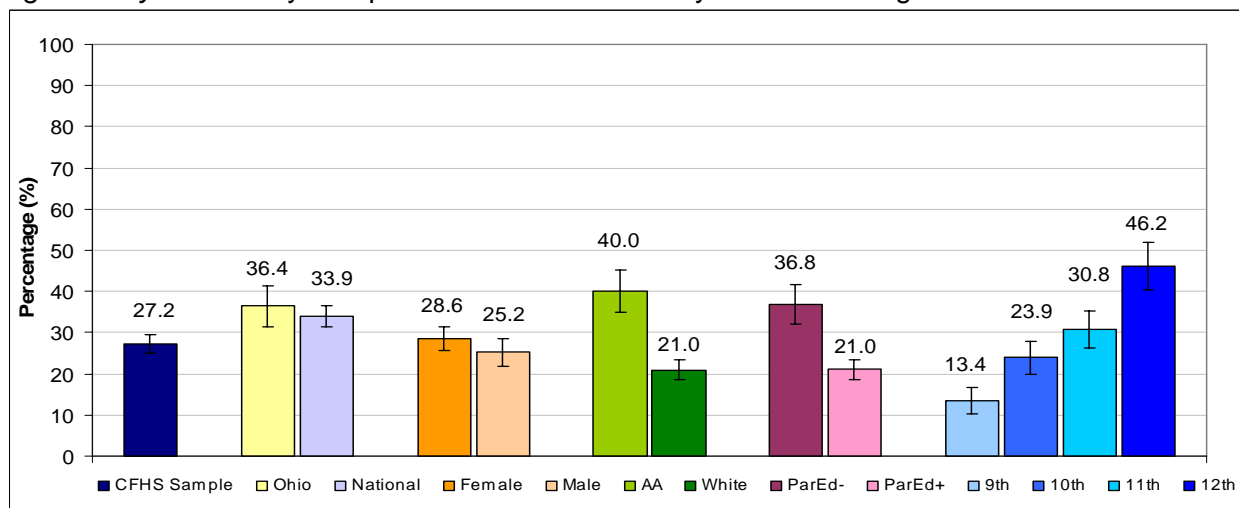
### Lifetime Sexual Intercourse

35.6% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported having ever had sexual intercourse. This is *significantly lower* than reported at the state (47.8%) or national (46.8%) level. African-American students (53.4%) were *significantly more* likely to report having ever had sexual intercourse than White students (27.9%). Students of parents with low education (48.1%) were *significantly more* likely to report having ever had sexual intercourse than students of parents with high education (28.1%). Ninth grade students (21.2%) were *significantly less* likely to report having ever had sexual intercourse than all other grades. Eleventh grade students (40.3%) were *significantly more* likely to report having ever had sexual intercourse than tenth grade students (30.6%). Twelfth grade students (56.5%) were *significantly more* likely to indicate having ever had sexual intercourse than all other grades.



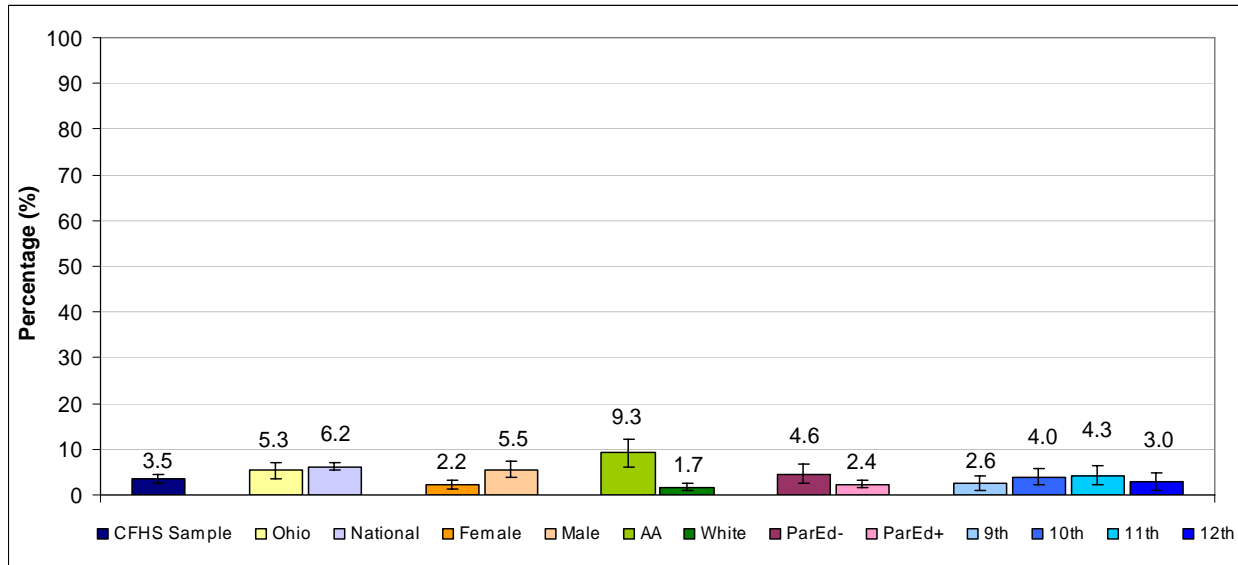
### Current Sexual Activity

27.2% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported having had sexual intercourse within the three months prior to completing the survey. This is *significantly lower* than reported at the state (36.4%) or national (33.9%) level. African-American students (40.0%) were *significantly more* likely to report current sexual activity than White students (21.0%). Students of parents with low education (36.8%) were *significantly more* likely to report this than students of parents with high education (21.0%). Ninth grade students (13.4%) were *significantly less* likely to report current sexual activity than all other grades. Twelfth grade students (46.2%) were *significantly more* likely to report current sexual activity than all other grades.



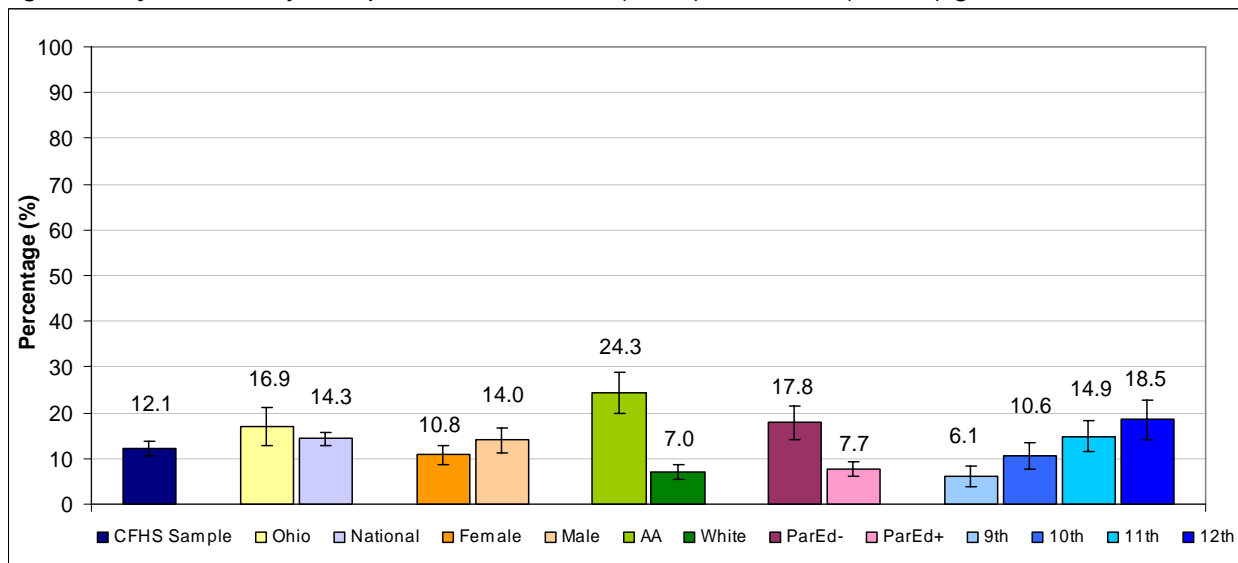
### Early Onset of Sexual Intercourse

3.5% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported they sexual intercourse for the first time before the age of thirteen. This is *significantly lower* than reported at the national level (6.2%). Male students (5.5%) were *significantly more* likely to report they had sexual intercourse before the age of thirteen than female students (2.2%). African-American students (9.3%) were *significantly more* likely to report they had sexual intercourse before the age of thirteen than White students (1.7%).



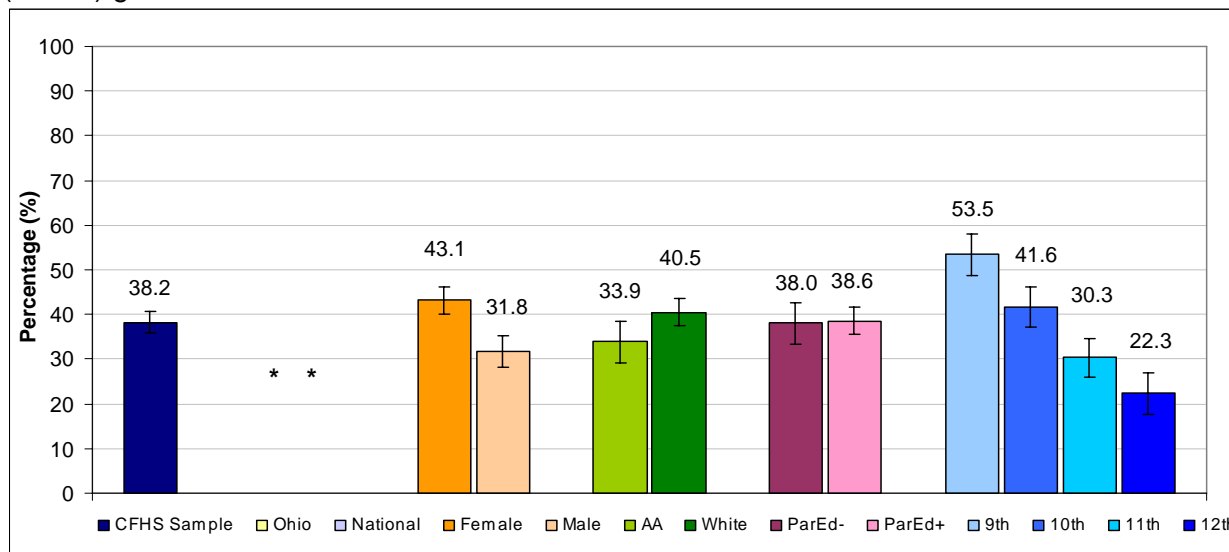
### Sexual Intercourse with Four or More People in Lifetime

12.1% of students who have had sexual intercourse in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported having had sexual intercourse with four or more partners during their lifetime. African-American students (24.3%) were *significantly more* likely to report having had four or more partners than White students (7.0%). Students of parents with low education (17.8%) were *significantly more* likely to report having had four or more partners than students of parents with high education (7.7%). Eleventh grade students (14.9%) were *significantly more* likely to report having had four or more partners than ninth grade students (6.1%). Twelfth grade students (18.5%) were *significantly more* likely to report this than ninth (6.1%) and tenth (10.6%) grade students.



### Student Perception that Sexual Intercourse is “Wrong”

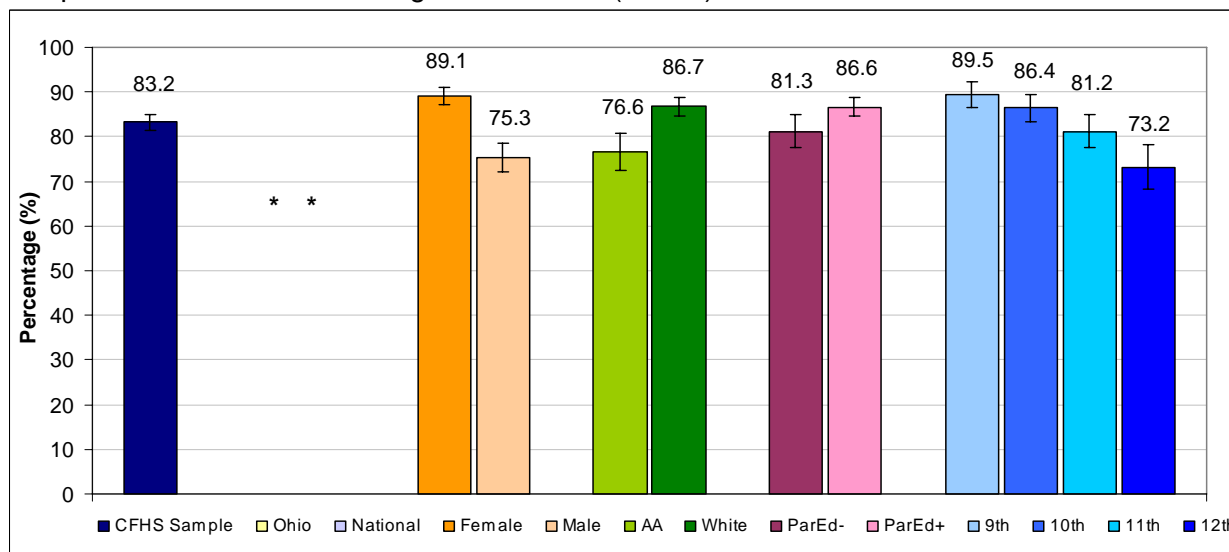
38.2% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample think it is “Wrong” or “Very Wrong” for someone their age to have sexual intercourse. Female students (43.1%) were *significantly more* likely to report this belief than male students (31.8%). Ninth grade students (53.5%) were *significantly more* likely to indicate this belief than all other grades. Tenth grade students (41.6%) were *significantly more* likely to report this belief than eleventh (30.3%) and twelfth (22.3%) grade students.



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

### Student Perception of Parents’ Feelings that Sexual Intercourse is “Wrong”

83.2% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported that their parents feel it would be “Wrong” or “Very Wrong” for them to have sexual intercourse. Female students (89.1%) were *significantly more* likely to report this belief than male students (75.3%). White students (86.7%) were *significantly more* likely to report this belief than African-American students (76.6%). Ninth grade students (89.5%) were *significantly more* likely to report this belief than eleventh (81.2%) and twelfth (73.2%) grade students. Tenth grade students (86.4%) were *significantly more* likely to report this belief than twelfth grade students (73.2%).

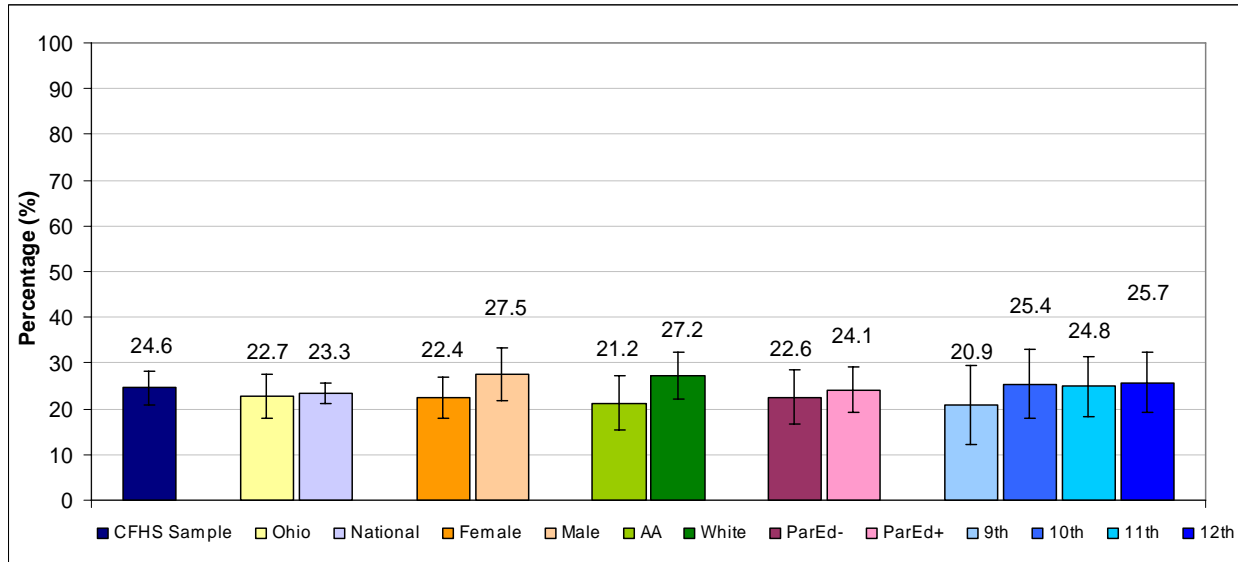


\* Data not reported at the state or national level.



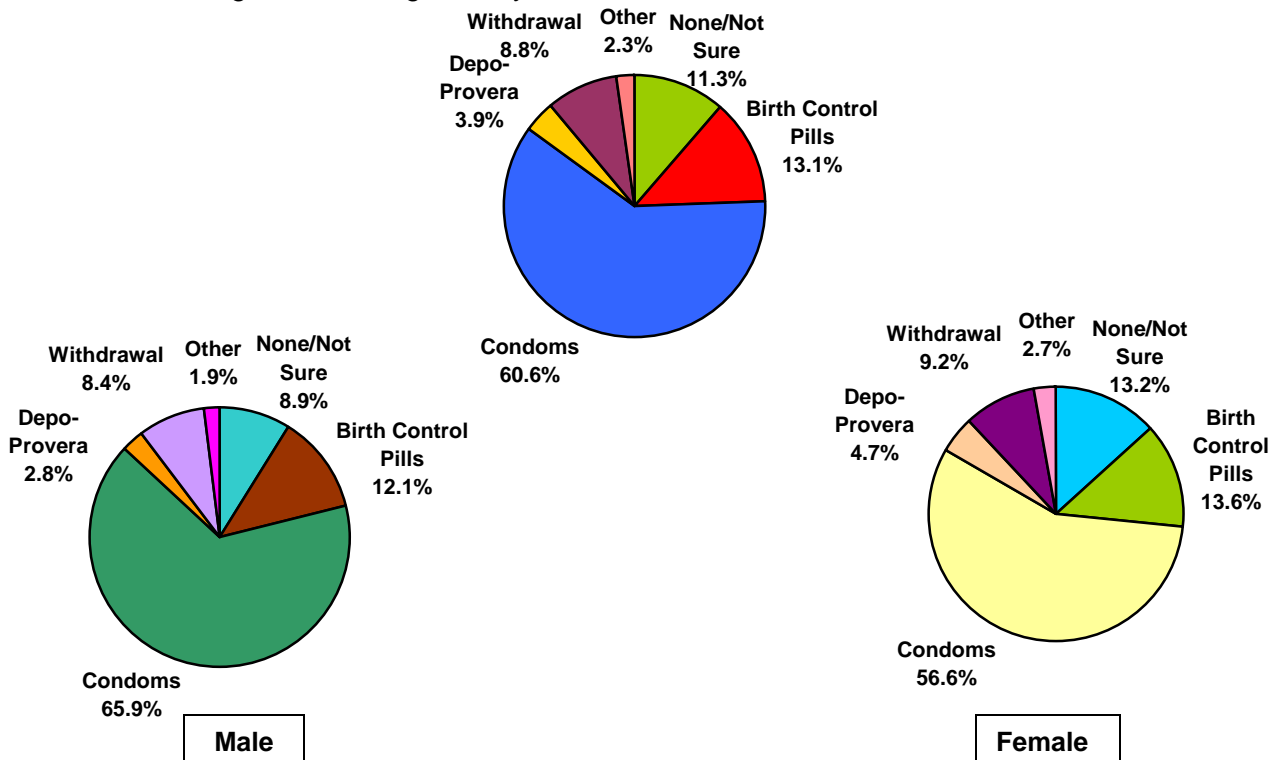
### Drank or Used Drugs before Last Sexual Intercourse

24.6% of students who ever had sexual intercourse in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported using alcohol or drugs before their most recent sexual encounter. No significant differences were reported by demographic group.



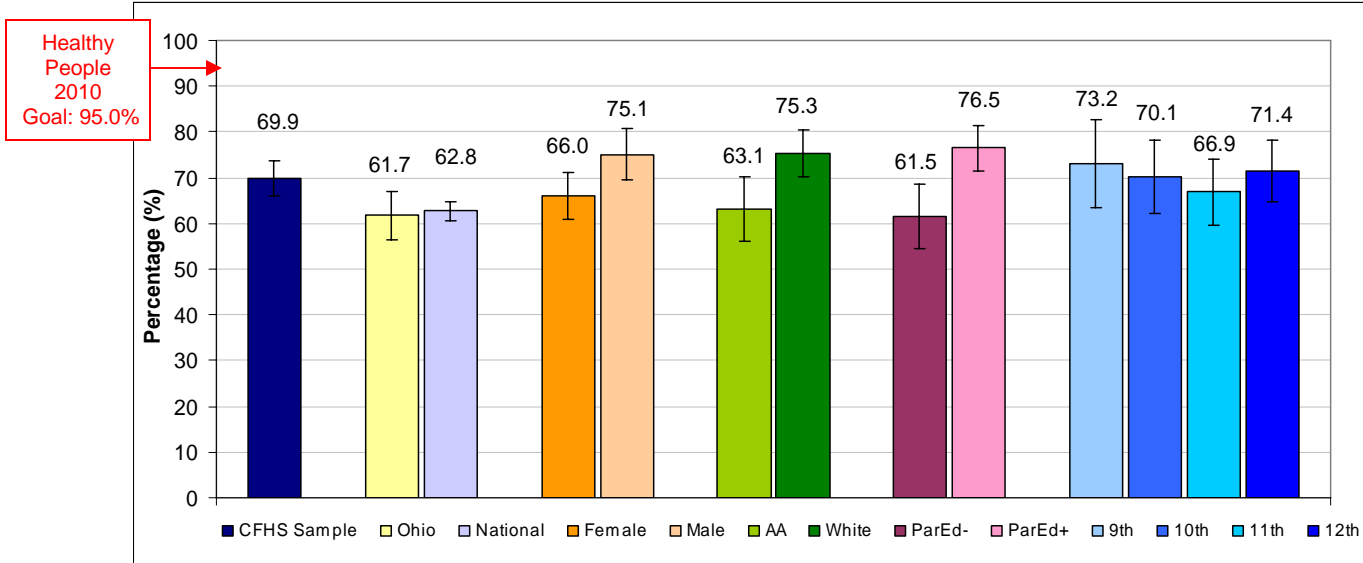
### Birth Control Method during Most Recent Sexual Intercourse

Students who ever had sexual intercourse in the CFHS/Wellness sample were asked what one method of contraception they had used during their most recent sexual intercourse. Sixty-one percent of students reported they had used condoms to prevent pregnancy. Seventeen percent of students reported they used a form of hormonal contraception (birth control pills or Depo-Provera), nine percent reported they had used withdrawal and fourteen percent reported they used something else, nothing, or they weren't sure.



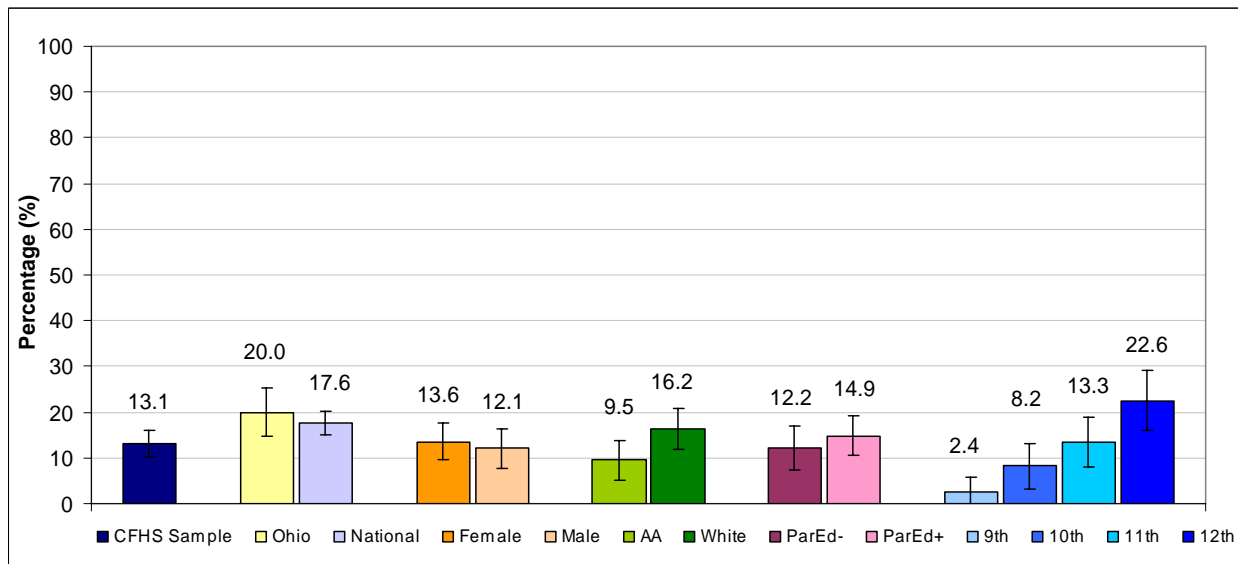
### Condom Use during Most Recent Sexual Intercourse

69.9% of students who have had sexual intercourse in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported using a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse. This is *significantly higher* than reported at the national level (62.8%). Students of parents with high education (76.5%) were *significantly more* likely to report condom use than students of parents with low education (61.5%).



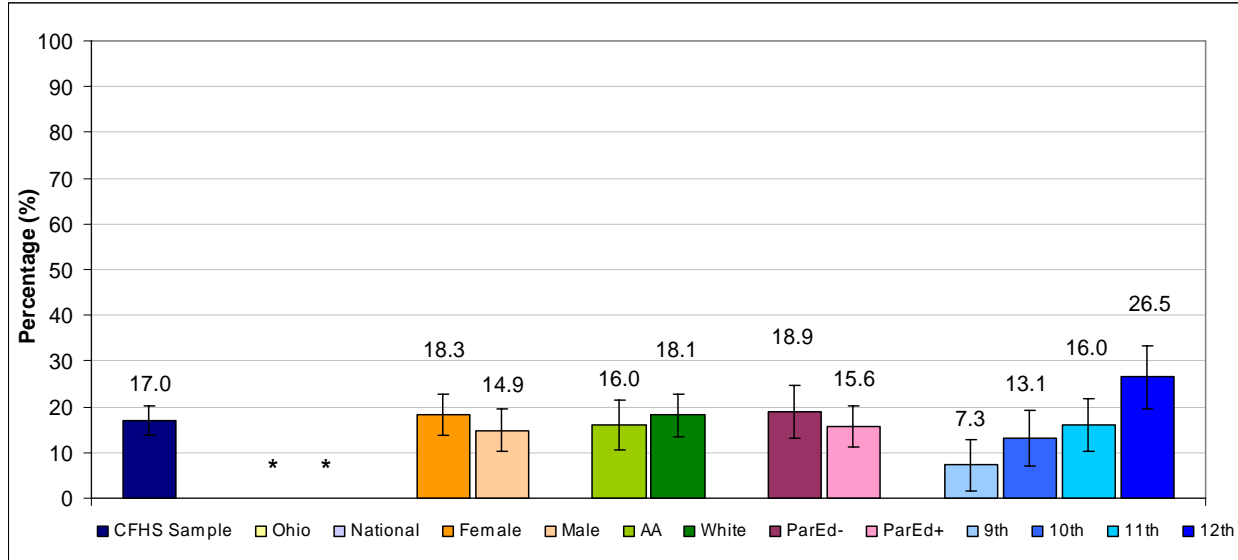
### Oral Contraceptive Use prior to Most Recent Sexual Intercourse

13.1% of students who have had sexual intercourse in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported using birth control pills the last time they had sexual intercourse. Eleventh grade students (13.3%) were *significantly more* likely to report birth control pill use than ninth grade students (2.4%). Twelfth grade students (22.6%) were *significantly more* likely to report birth control pill use than ninth (2.4%) and tenth (8.2%) grade students.



### Hormonal Contraceptive Use prior to Most Recent Sexual Intercourse

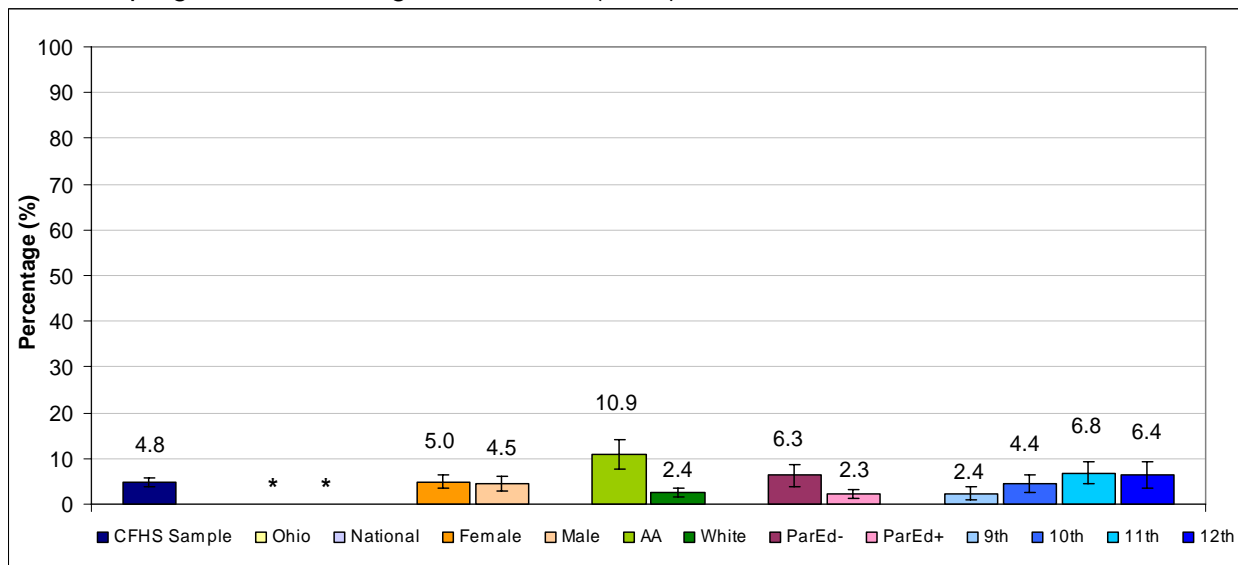
Seventeen percent of students who have had sexual intercourse in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported using birth control pills or Depo-Provera the last time they had sexual intercourse. Twelfth grade students (26.5%) were *significantly more* likely to report hormonal birth control use than ninth (7.3%) and tenth (13.1%) grade students.



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

### Have Been Pregnant or Gotten Someone Pregnant

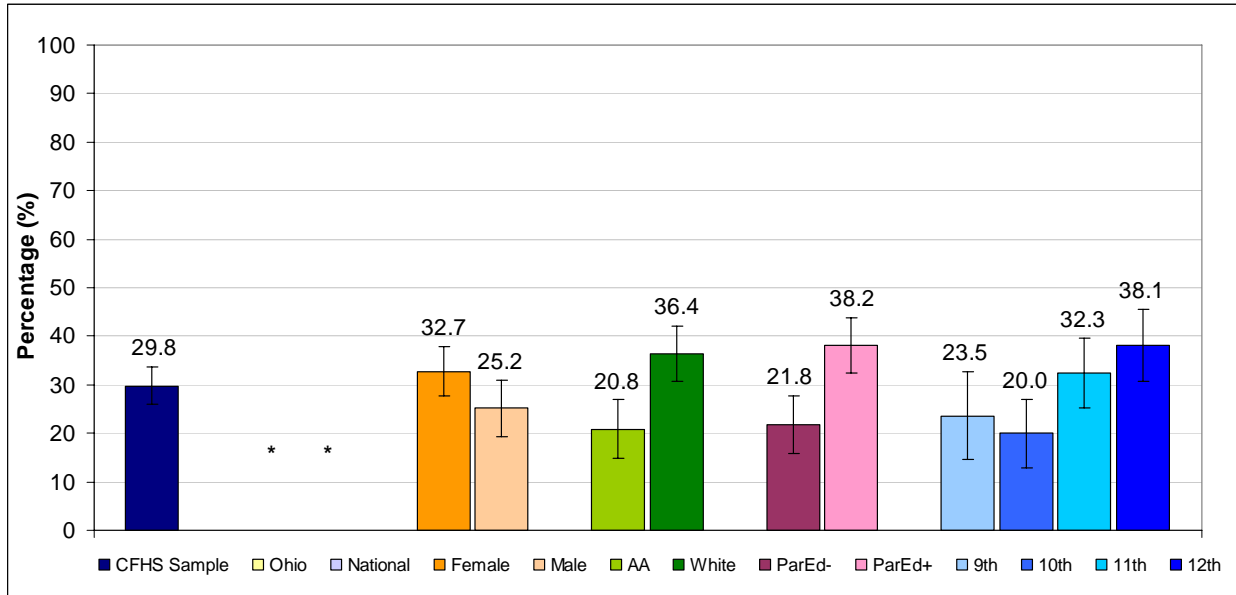
4.8% of students who have had sexual intercourse in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported having been or gotten someone pregnant. African-American students (10.9%) were *significantly more* likely to report having been or gotten someone pregnant than White students (2.4%). Students of parents with low education (6.3%) were *significantly more* likely to report having been or gotten someone pregnant than students of parents with high education (2.3%). Eleventh grade students (6.8%) were *significantly more* likely to report having been or gotten someone pregnant than ninth grade students (2.4%).



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

### Consistent Birth Control Use

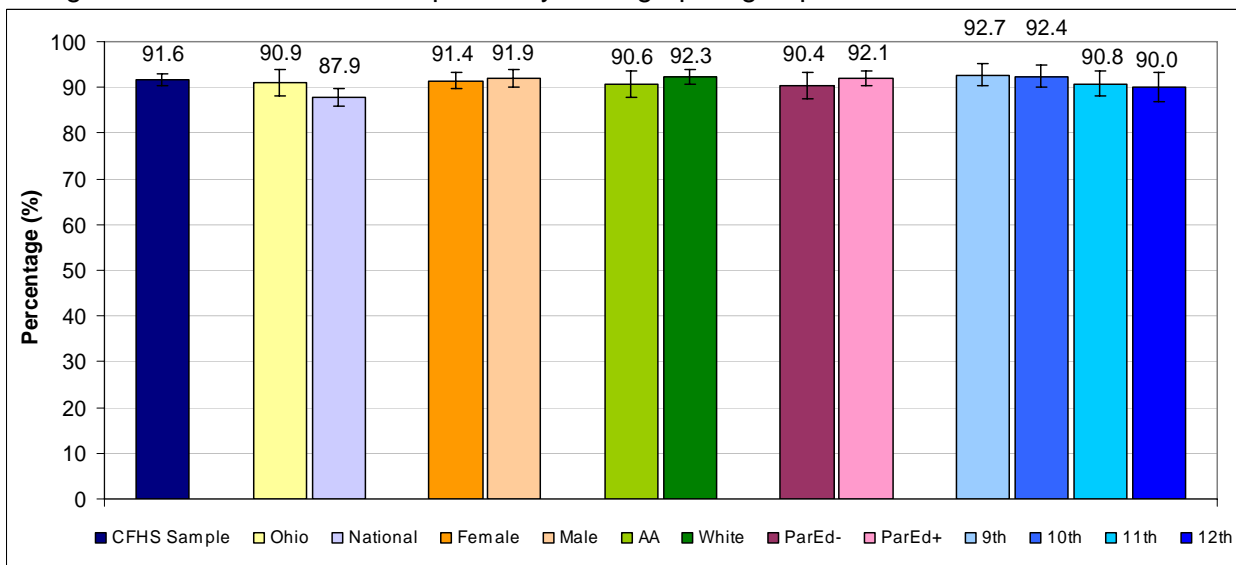
29.8% of students who have had sexual intercourse in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported using birth control every time they had sexual intercourse. White students (36.4%) were *significantly more* likely to report consistent birth control use than African-American students (20.8%). Students of parents with high education (38.2%) were *significantly more* likely to report consistent birth control use than students of parents with low education (21.8%). Twelfth grade students (38.1%) were *significantly more* likely to report consistent birth control use than tenth grade students (20.0%).



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

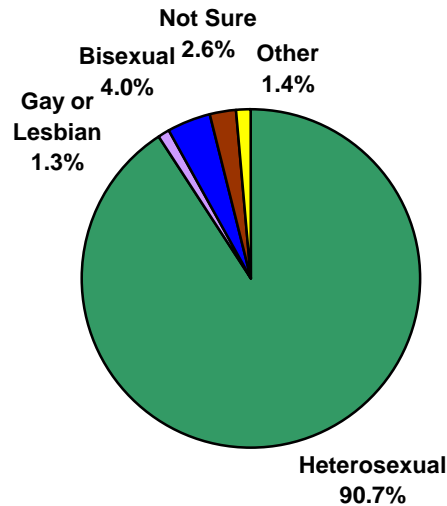
### Taught about HIV or AIDS Infection in School

91.6% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported they had been taught about HIV or AIDS infection in school. This is *significantly higher* than reported at the national level (87.9%). No significant differences were reported by demographic group.



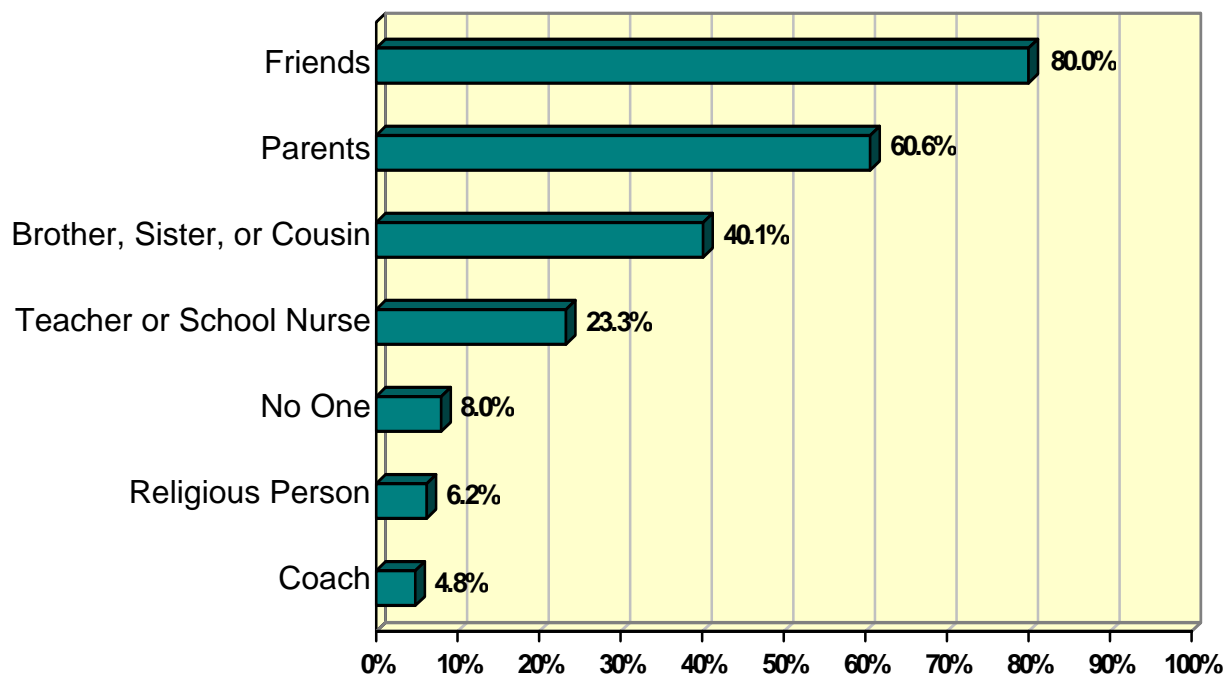
### Sexual Identity

Students in the CFHS/Wellness sample were asked to identify their sexual orientation. More than ninety percent of students reported “heterosexual” was the word that best described their sexual orientation. Four percent of students indicated they were “not sure” or “other”. An additional 5.3% indicated “gay or lesbian” or “bisexual” were the words that best described their sexual orientation.



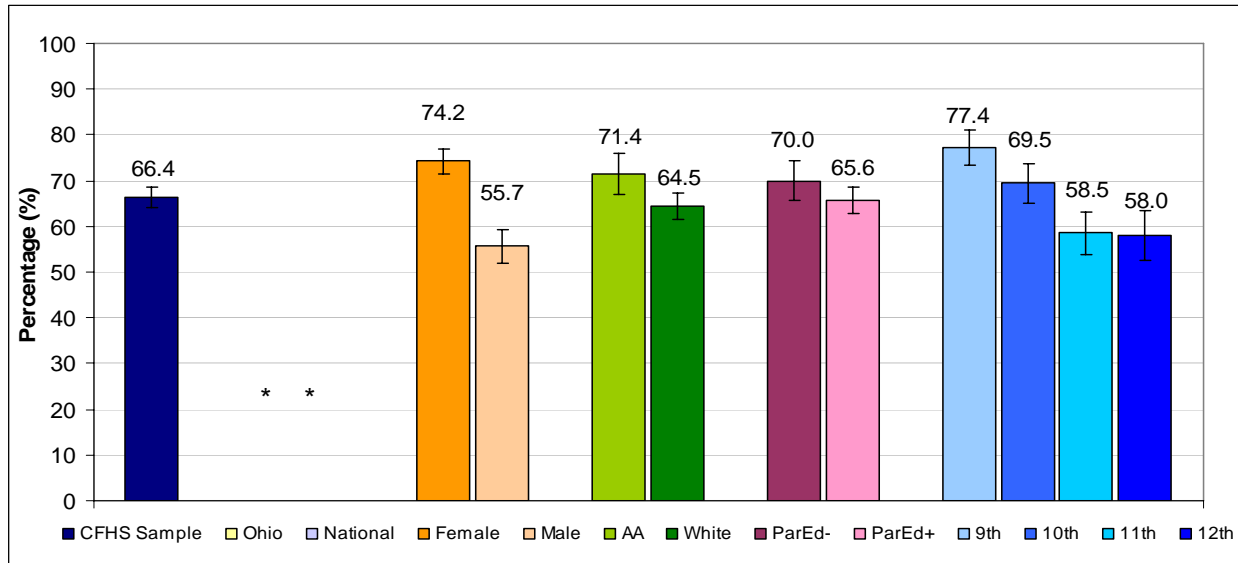
### Students Talk about Sex and Sexual Relationships

Students in the CFHS/Wellness sample were asked to identify with whom they have talked about sex and sexual relationships. Friends were the group most frequently identified, followed by parents, and siblings or cousins. Coaches were the group least often endorsed as someone a student had talked with about sex and sexual relationships.



### Student Perception that They Should Wait to Have Sex

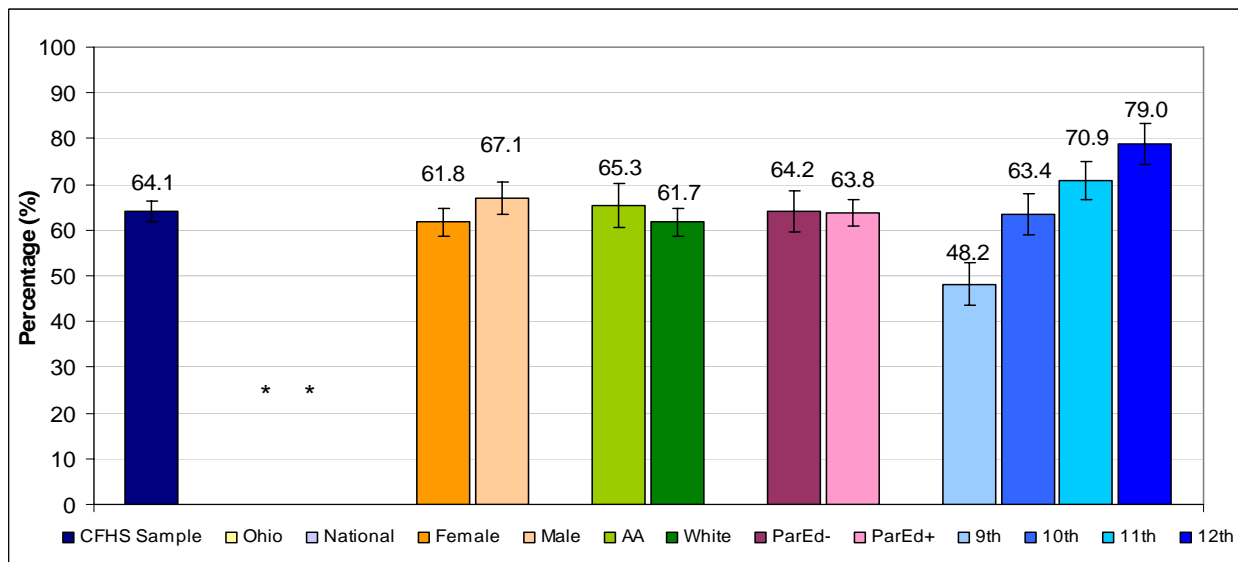
66.4% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported that they probably or definitely agreed that people their age should wait until they were older before they have sex. Female students (74.2%) were *significantly more* likely to agree than male students (55.7%). Ninth (77.4%) and tenth (69.5%) grade students were *significantly more* likely to agree than eleventh (58.5%) and twelfth (58.0%) grade students.



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

### Student Perception that Sex with a Steady Partner is “Okay”

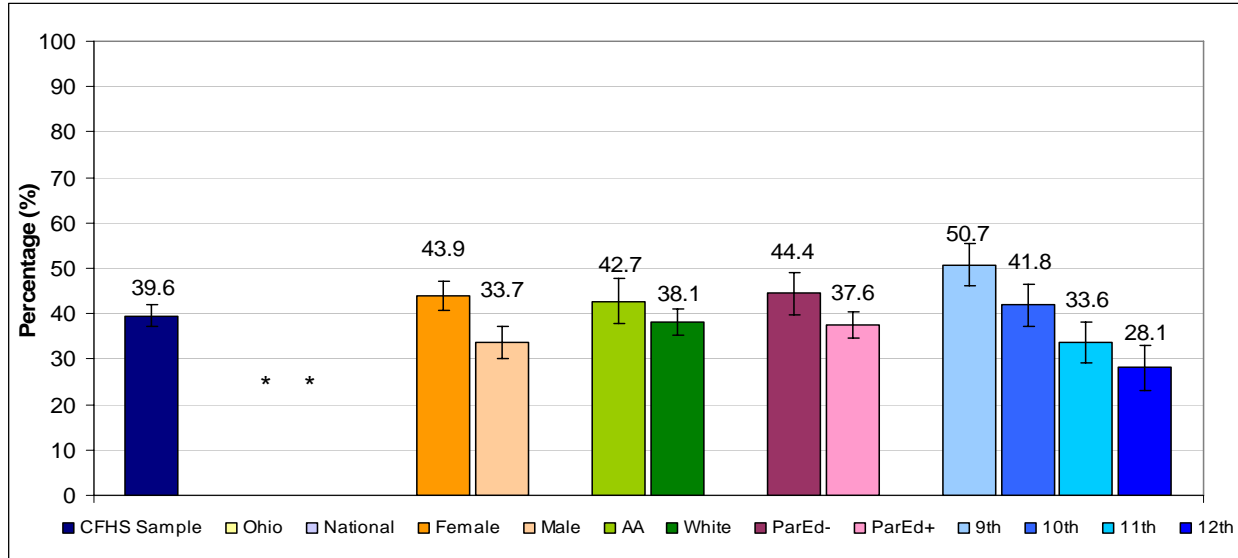
64.1% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported that they probably or definitely agreed that sex with a steady boyfriend or girlfriend was okay for people their age. Ninth grade students (48.2%) were *significantly less* likely to agree than all other grades. Twelfth grade students (79.0%) were *significantly more* likely to agree than tenth grade students (63.4%).



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

### Student Perception that They Should Get Married before Sex

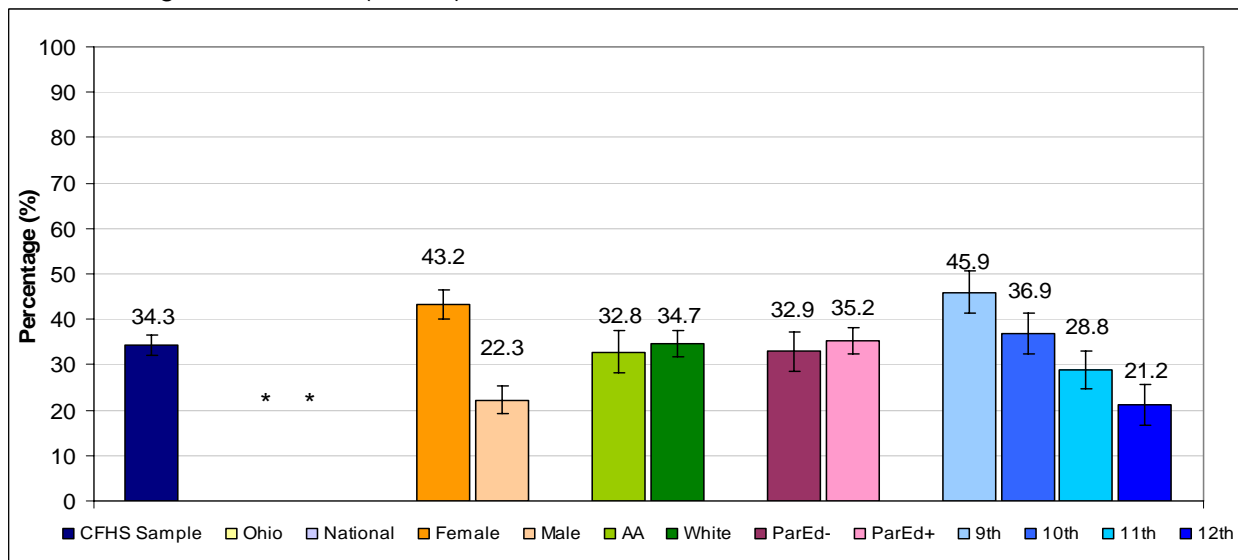
39.6% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported that they probably or definitely agreed that people their age should wait until they were married before they have sex. Female students (43.9%) were *significantly more* likely to agree than male students (33.7%). Ninth grade students (50.7%) were *significantly more* likely to agree than eleventh (33.6%) and twelfth (28.1%) grade students. Tenth grade students (41.8%) were *significantly more* likely to agree than twelfth grade students (28.1%).



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

### Student Perception of Friends' Feelings that Students Should Wait to Have Sex

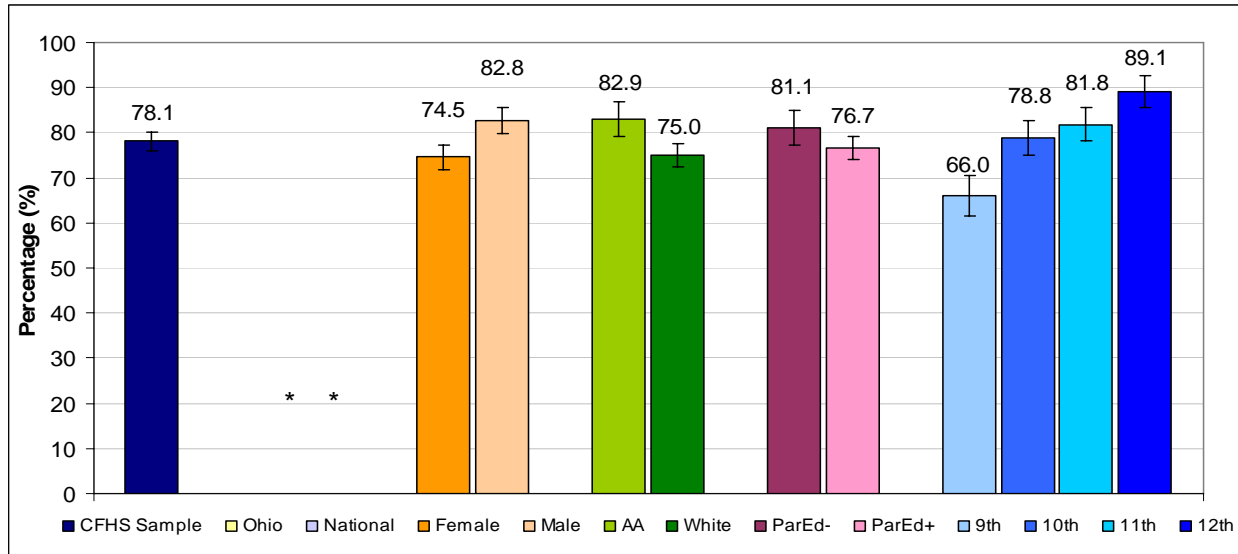
34.3% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported that their friends probably or definitely agreed that people their age should wait until they were older before they have sex. Female students (43.2%) were *significantly more* likely to agree than male students (22.3%). Ninth grade students (45.9%) were *significantly more* likely to agree than eleventh (28.8%) and twelfth (21.2%) grade students. Tenth grade students (36.9%) were *significantly more* likely to agree than twelfth grade students (21.2%).



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

### Student Perception of Friends' Feelings that Sex with a Steady Partner is "Okay"

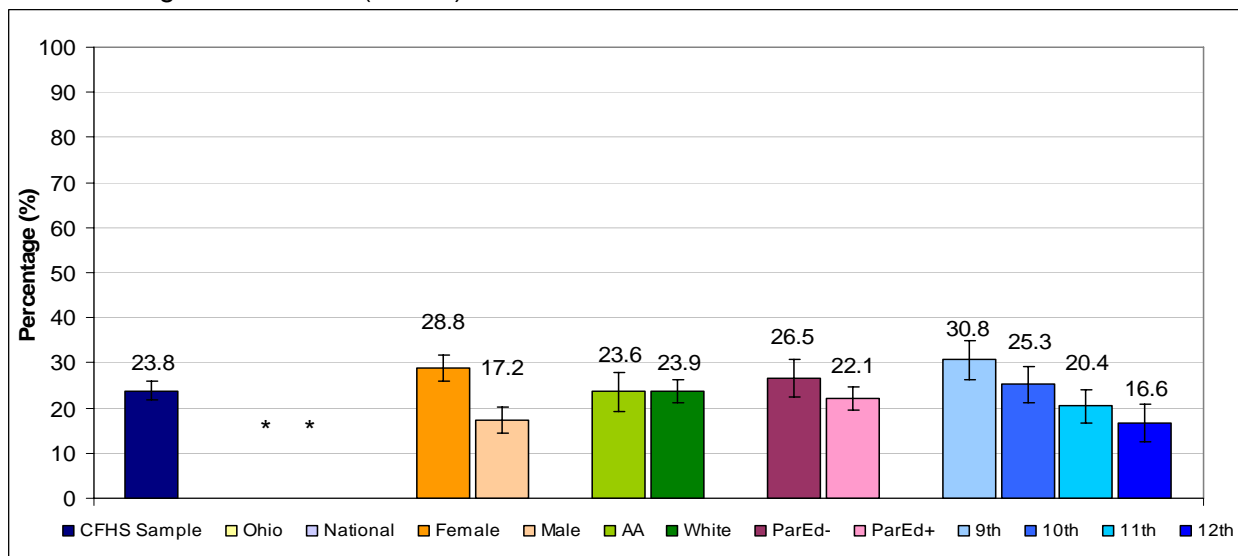
78.1% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported that their friends probably or definitely agreed that sex with a steady boyfriend or girlfriend was okay for people their age. Male students (82.8%) were *significantly more* likely to agree than female students (74.5%). African-American students (82.9%) were *significantly more* likely to agree than White students (75.0%). Ninth grade students (66.0%) were *significantly less* likely to agree than all other grades. Twelfth grade students (89.1%) were *significantly more* likely to agree than tenth (78.8%) and eleventh (81.8%) grade students.



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

### Student Perception of Friends' Feelings that Students Should Get Married before Sex

23.8% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported that their friends probably or definitely agreed that people their age should wait until they were married before they have sex. Female students (28.8%) were *significantly more* likely to agree than male students (17.2%). Ninth grade students (30.8%) were *significantly more* likely to agree than eleventh (20.4%) and twelfth (16.6%) grade students. Tenth grade students (25.3%) were *significantly more* likely to agree than twelfth grade students (16.6%).

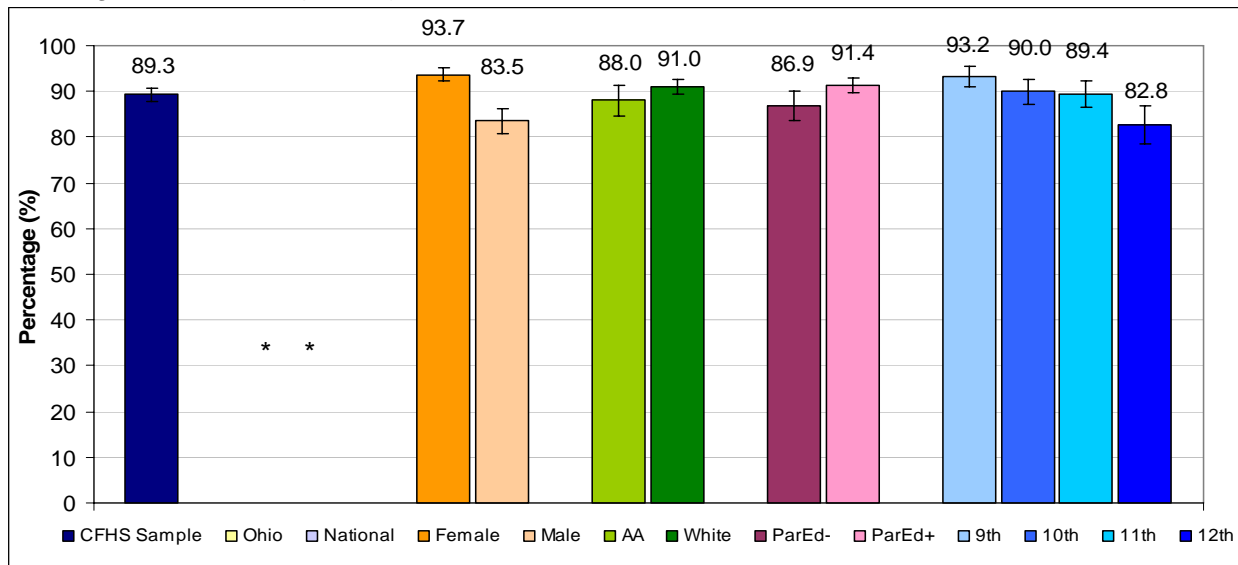


\* Data not reported at the state or national level.



### Student Perception of Parents' Feelings that Students Should Wait to Have Sex

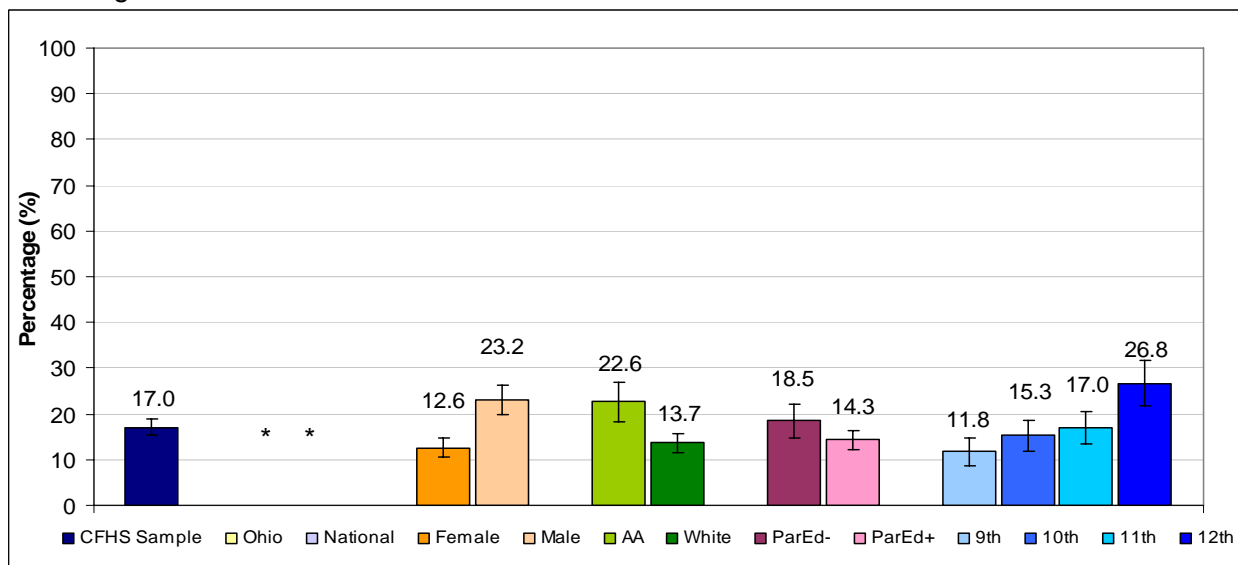
89.3% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported that their parents probably or definitely agreed that people their age should wait until they were older before they have sex. Female students (93.7%) were *significantly more* likely to agree than male students (83.5%). Ninth (93.2%) and tenth (90.0%) grade students were *significantly more* likely to agree than twelfth grade students (82.8%).



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

### Student Perception of Parents' Feelings that Sex with a Steady Partner is "Okay"

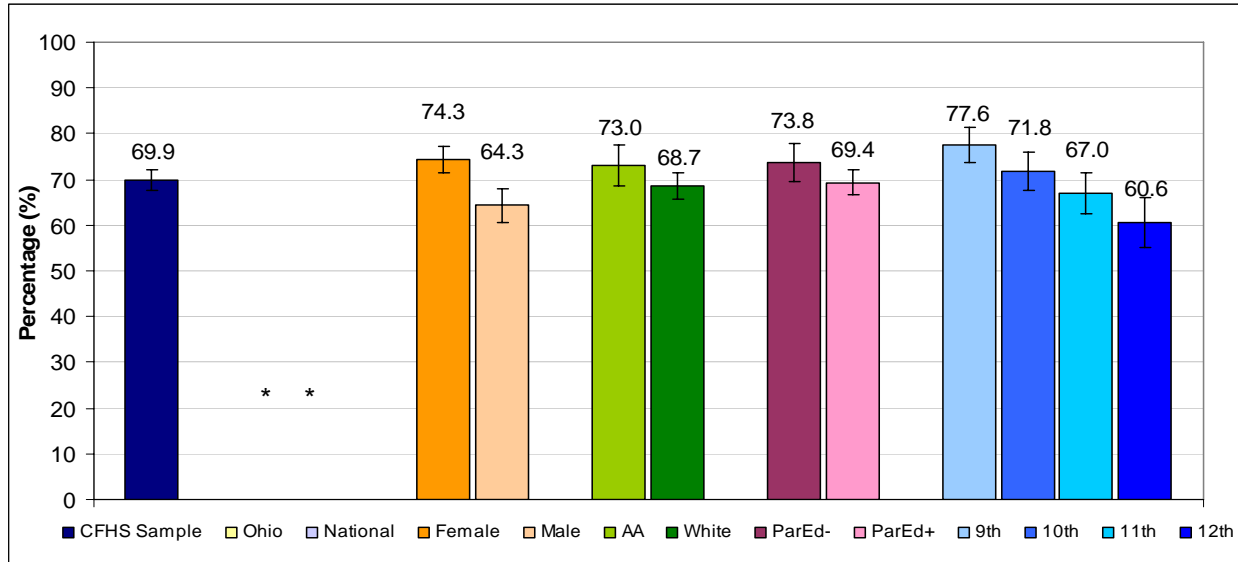
Seventeen percent of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported that their parents probably or definitely agreed that sex with a steady boyfriend or girlfriend was okay for people their age. Male students (23.2%) were *significantly more* likely to agree than female students (12.6%). African-American students (22.6%) were *significantly more* likely to agree than White students (13.7%). Twelfth grade students (26.8%) were *significantly more* likely to agree than all other grades.



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

### Student Perception of Parents' Feelings that Students Should Get Married before Sex

69.9% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported that their parents probably or definitely agreed that people their age should wait until they were married before they have sex. Female students (74.3%) were *significantly more* likely to agree than male students (64.3%). Ninth grade students (77.6%) were *significantly more* likely to agree than eleventh (67.0%) and twelfth (60.6%) grade students. Tenth grade students (71.8%) were *significantly more* likely to agree than twelfth grade students (60.6%).



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

## Tobacco

### Known Facts

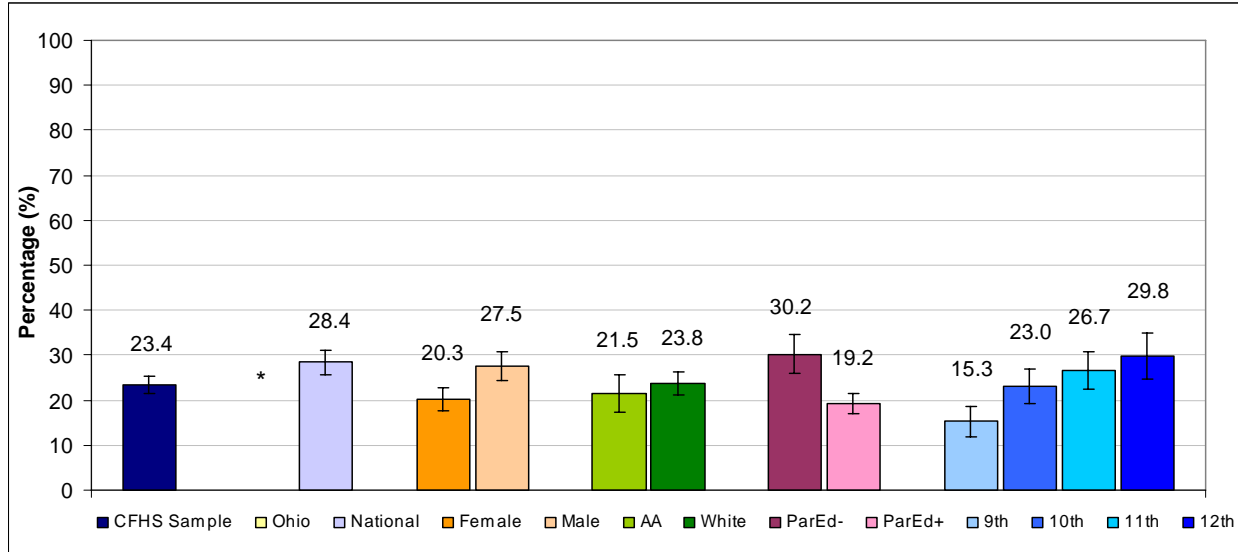
- ❖ Cigarette smoking is the leading cause of preventable death in the United States.<sup>54</sup>
- ❖ The national rate of teen cigarette smoking approaches 30%, while Ohio's teen rate of smoking has been reported as high as 40%.<sup>55</sup>
- ❖ Cigarette smoking is an addictive behavior which usually begins during adolescence.<sup>56</sup> If youth can be kept tobacco-free, most will remain tobacco-free the rest of their lives.<sup>57</sup>
- ❖ In 2005, twenty-three percent of high schools students reported current cigarette use, fourteen percent reported current cigar use, eight percent current smokeless tobacco use.<sup>8</sup>
- ❖ Adolescents who use smokeless tobacco are more likely to smoke cigarettes, drink alcohol, and use marijuana than tobacco nonusers.<sup>58</sup>
- ❖ A Surgeon General report in 2004 speculated that by lowering levels of smoking to Healthy People 2010 goals, 7.1 million deaths could be prevented.<sup>59</sup>
- ❖ Only five percent of high school seniors who smoke daily think they will still be smoking in five years. In reality, nearly seventy-five percent of them will still be smoking.<sup>60</sup>
- ❖ Over seventy percent of adolescent smokers wish they had never started smoking.<sup>47</sup>
- ❖ Youth who smoke are more likely to drink alcohol and to try drugs.<sup>61</sup>

### Our Findings

- ❖ Nearly twenty-five percent of students in the sample report current tobacco use including cigarettes, cigars, cigarillos, little cigars, and/or smokeless tobacco use.
- ❖ Over fifty percent of students in the sample reported one or more of their best friends were currently using tobacco.
- ❖ Lifetime cigarette and cigar use were not significantly different among students in the sample. Current cigarette and cigar use were also not significantly different among students in the sample.
- ❖ Students in the sample were significantly less likely to report lifetime and current cigarette use, early onset of cigarette use, and current smokeless tobacco use than students at the state or national level.
- ❖ Nearly two-thirds of students in the sample indicated it would be "Sort of Easy" or "Very Easy" to get cigars, cigarillos, little cigars, or cigarettes.
- ❖ About sixty-five percent of students in the sample acknowledged there was a "Great Risk" from smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day.
- ❖ Over ninety percent of students reported that their parents thought it was "Wrong" or "Very Wrong" for their student to smoke, while only sixty-five percent of students reported they believed it was wrong for someone their age to smoke.

### Current Tobacco Use

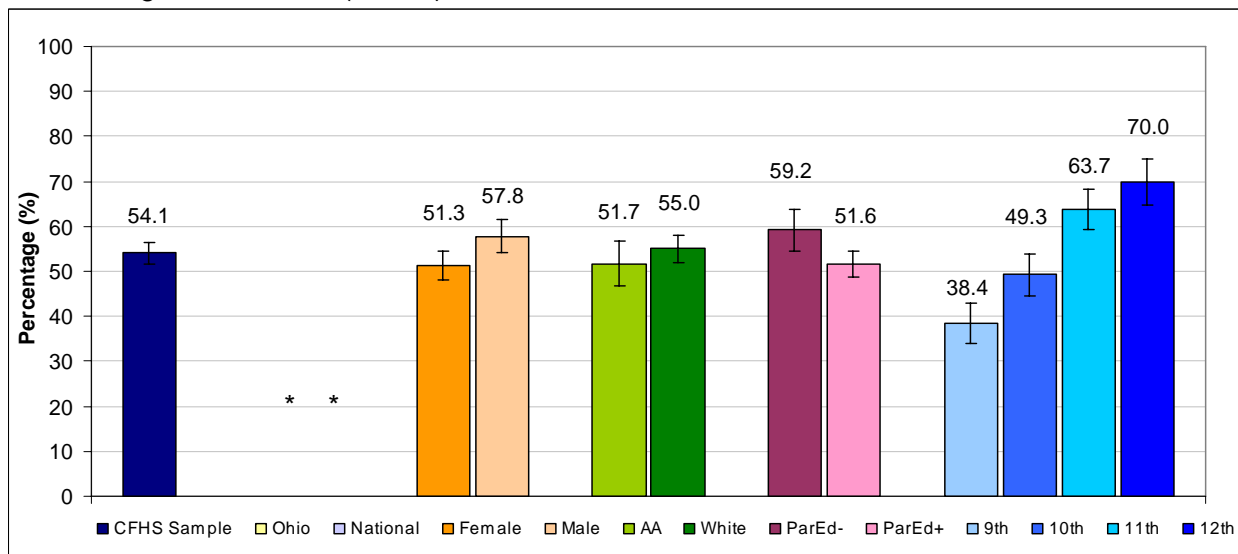
23.4% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported using cigarettes, cigars, cigarillos, little cigars, and/or smokeless tobacco in the thirty days prior to completing the survey. This was *significantly lower* than reported at the national level (28.4%). Male students (27.5%) were *significantly more* likely to report current tobacco use than female students (20.3%). Students of parents with low education (30.2%) were *significantly more* likely to report current tobacco use than students of parents with high education (19.2%). Ninth grade students (15.3%) were *significantly less* likely to report current tobacco use than all other grades.



\* Data not reported at the state level.

### Current Tobacco Use among Best Friends

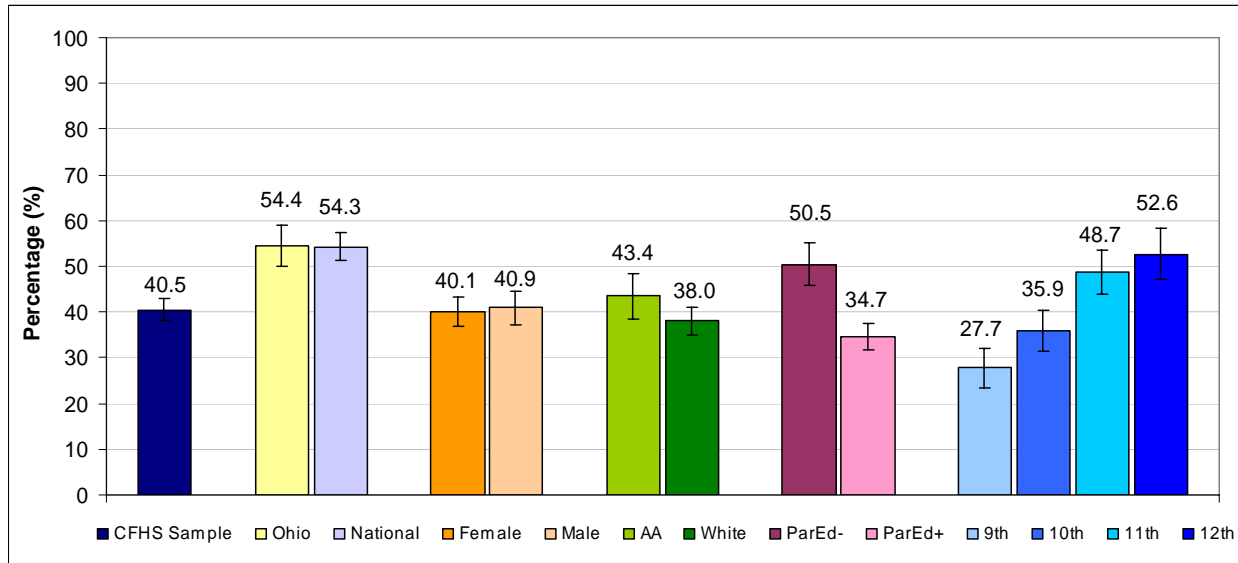
54.1% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample indicated one or more of their best friends smoked cigarettes, cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars in the thirty days prior to completing the survey. Ninth grade students (38.4%) were *significantly less* likely to indicate this than all other grades. Eleventh (63.7%) and twelfth (70.0%) grade students were *significantly more* likely to report having at least one best friend who smoked in the thirty days before survey administration than tenth grade students (49.3%).



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

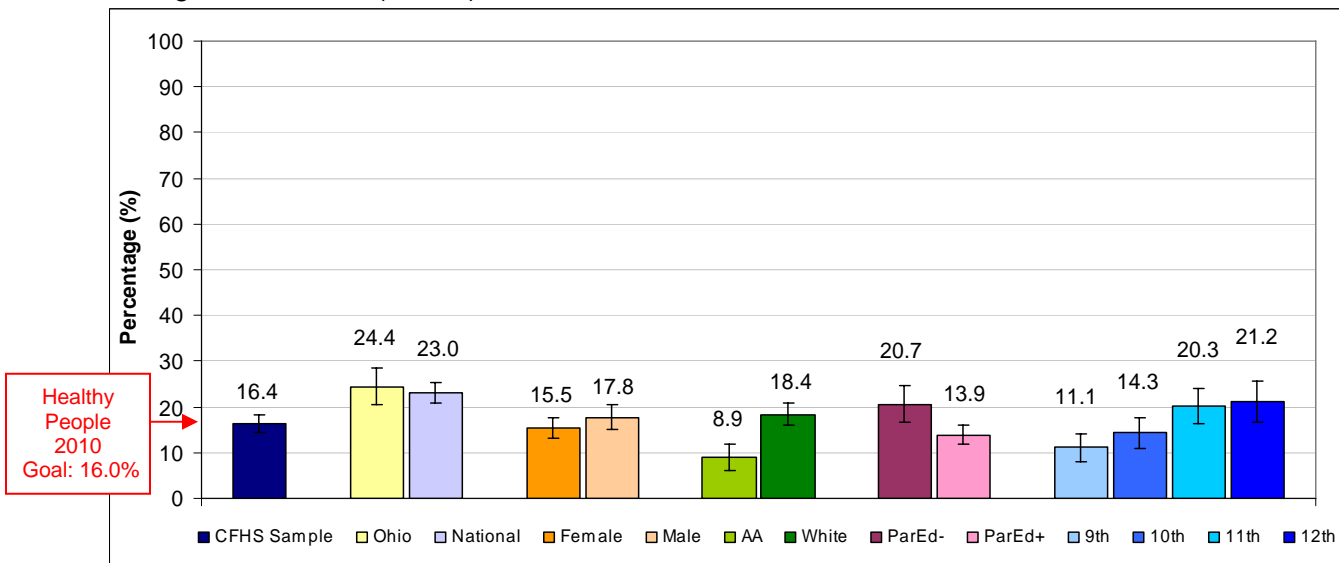
### Lifetime Cigarette Use

40.5% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported having ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs. This is *significantly lower* than reported at the state (54.4%) or national (54.3%) level. Students of parents with low education (50.5%) were *significantly more* likely to report having ever tried cigarette smoking than students of parents with high education (34.7%). Eleventh (48.7%) and twelfth (52.6%) grade students were *significantly more* likely to report having ever tried cigarette smoking than ninth (27.7%) and tenth (35.9%) grade students.



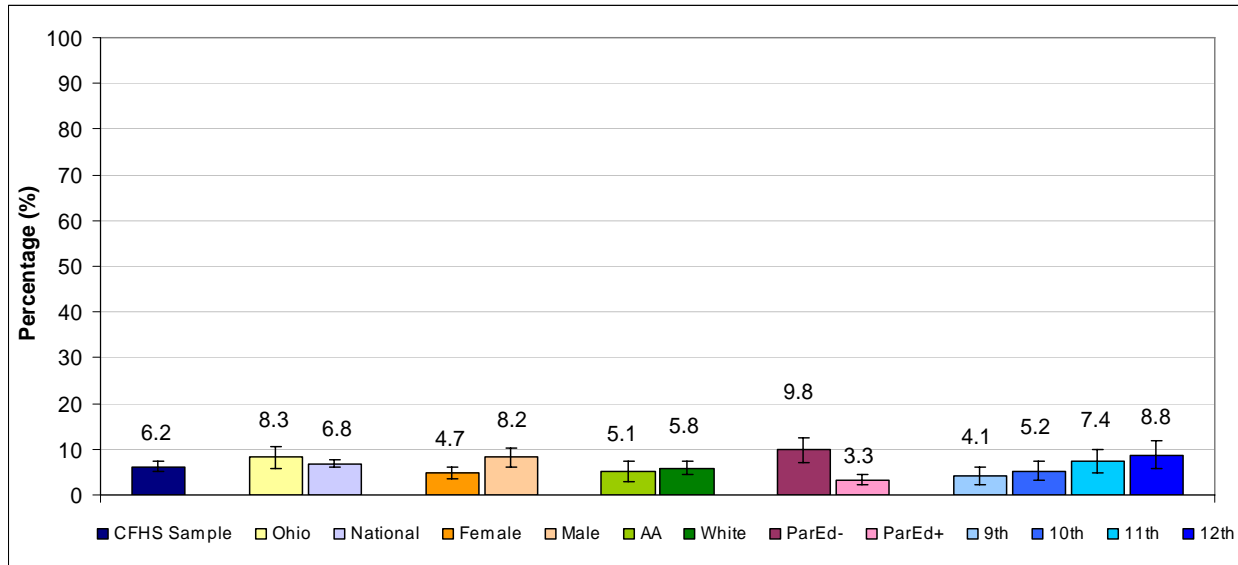
### Current Cigarette Use

16.4% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported they had smoked cigarettes on one or more days in the thirty days prior to completing the survey. This is *significantly lower* than reported at the state (24.4%) or national (23.0%) level. White students (18.4%) were *significantly more* likely to report current cigarette use than African-American students (8.9%). Students of parents with low education (20.7%) were *significantly more* likely to report current cigarette use than students of parents with high education (13.9%). Eleventh (20.3%) and twelfth (21.2%) grade students were *significantly more* likely to report current cigarette use than ninth grade students (11.1%).



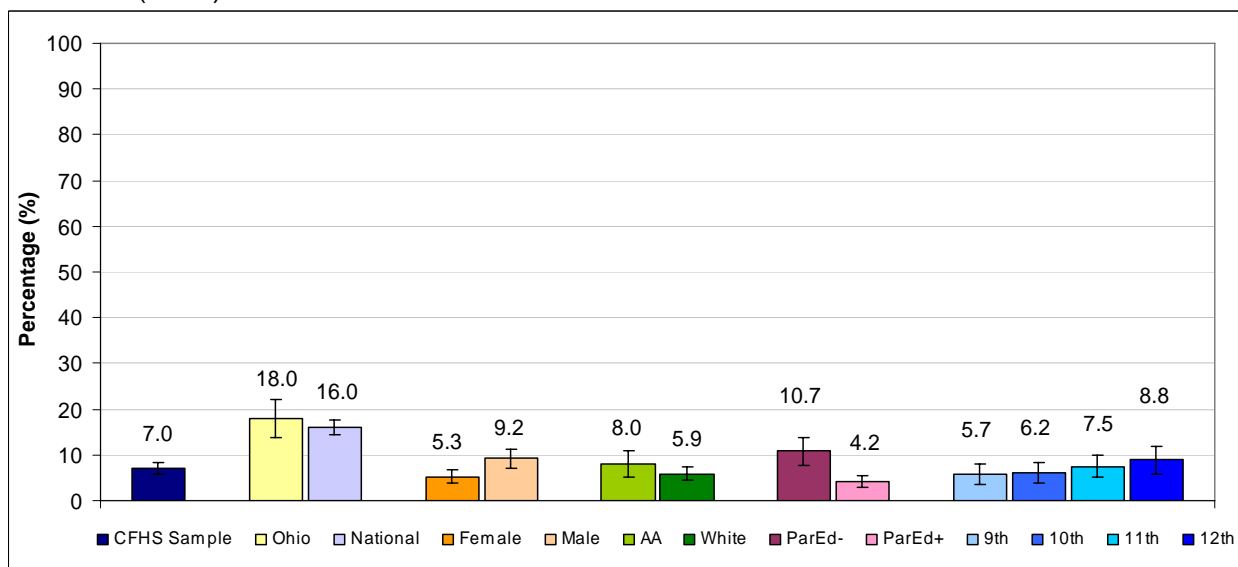
### Current Cigarette Use on School Property

6.2% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported they had smoked cigarettes on school property in the thirty days prior to completing the survey. Male students (8.2%) were *significantly more* likely to report they had smoked cigarettes on school property than female students (4.7%). Students of parents with low education (9.8%) were *significantly more* likely to report they had smoked cigarettes on school property than students of parents with high education (3.3%).



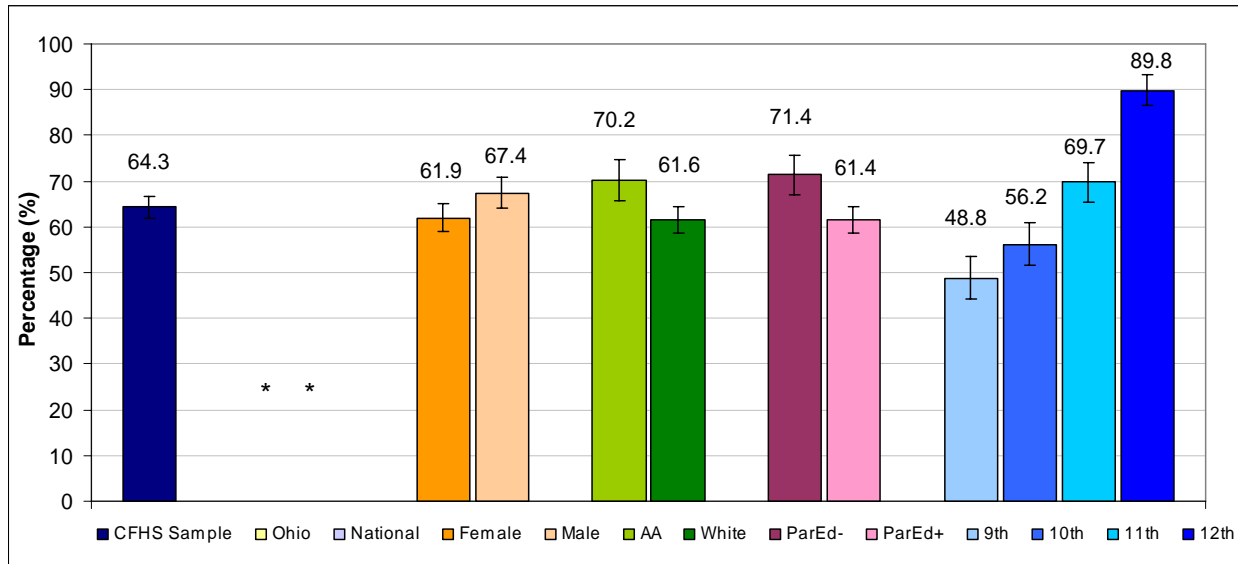
### Early Onset of Cigarette Use

Seven percent of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported they smoked their first whole cigarette before the age of thirteen. This is *significantly lower* than reported at the state (18.0%) or national (16.0%) level. Male students (9.2%) were *significantly more* likely to report they smoked their first whole cigarette before the age of thirteen than female students (5.3%). Students of parents with low education (10.7%) were *significantly more* likely to report they smoked their first whole cigarette before the age of thirteen than students of parents with high education (4.2%).



### Perceived Ease of Access to Tobacco Products

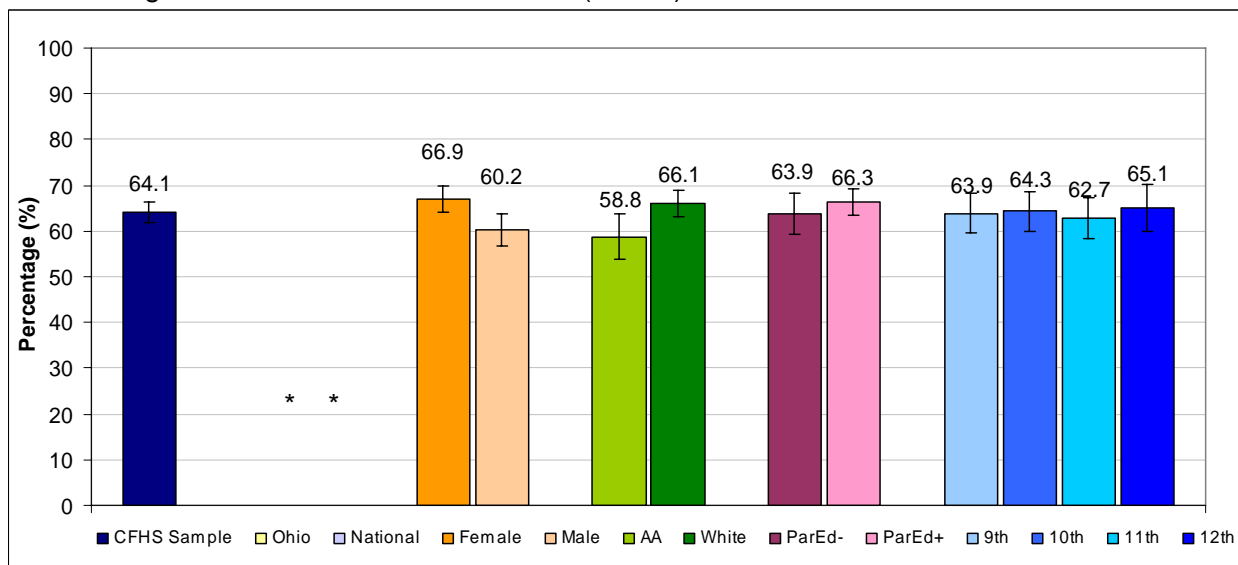
64.3% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample indicated it would be “Sort of Easy” or “Very Easy” to get cigarettes, cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars (such as Black & Milds, Phillies, or Swisher Sweets). African-American students (70.2%) were *significantly more* likely to report this belief than White students (61.6%). Students of parents with low education (71.4%) were *significantly more* likely to report this belief than students of parents with high education (61.4%). Eleventh grade students (69.7%) were *significantly more* likely to report this belief than ninth (48.8%) and tenth (56.2%) grade students. Twelfth grade students (89.8%) were *significantly more* likely to report this belief than all other grades.



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

### Perceived Harm: Great Risk of Regular Exposure to Cigarettes

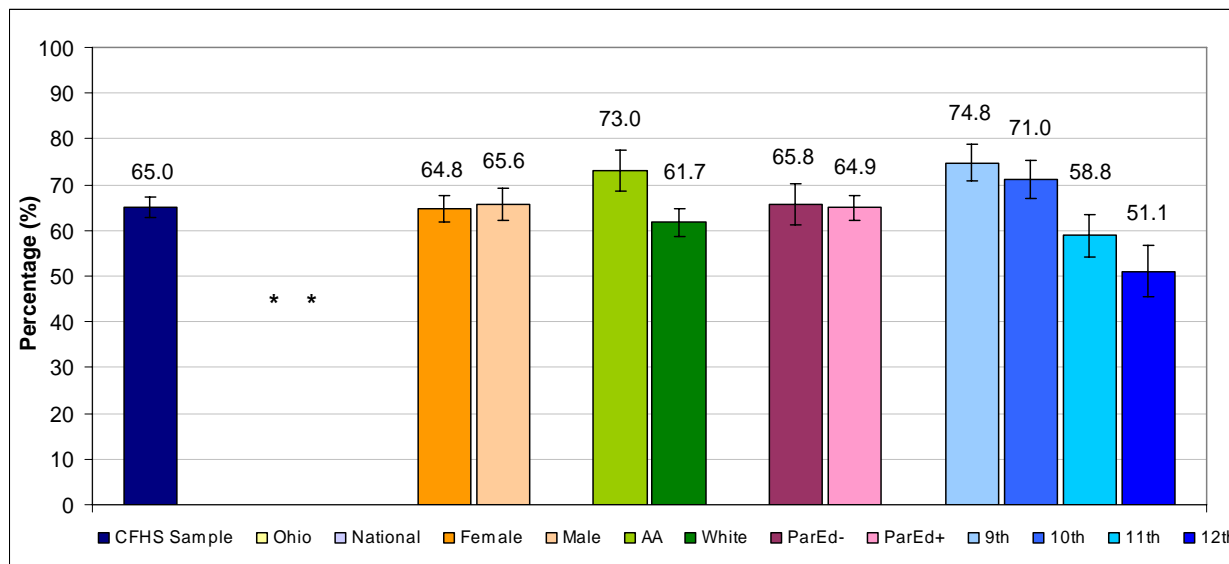
64.1% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported the belief that it would be a “Great Risk” (physically or in other ways) for young people if they smoke one or more packs of cigarettes a day. Female students (66.9%) were *significantly more* likely to report young people risk harming themselves than male students (60.2%).



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

### Student Perception that Cigarette Use is “Wrong”

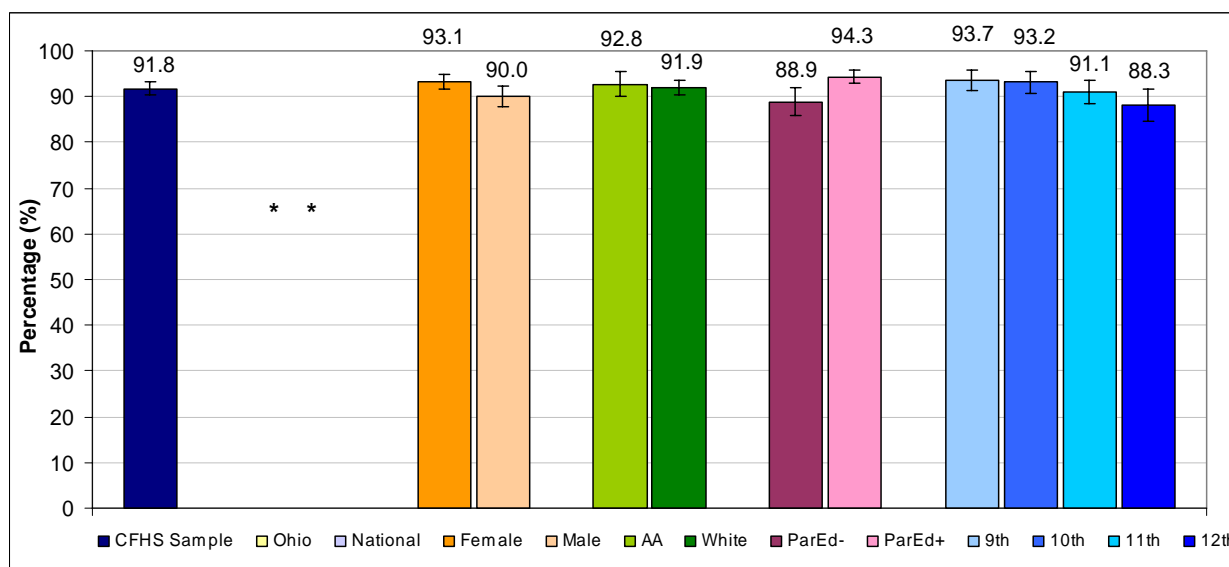
Sixty-five percent of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample think it is “Wrong” or “Very Wrong” for someone their age to smoke cigarettes. African-American students (73.0%) were *significantly more* likely to report this belief than White students (61.7%). Ninth (74.8%) and tenth (71.0%) grade students were *significantly more* likely to report this belief than eleventh (58.8%) and twelfth (51.1%) grade students.



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

### Student Perception of Parents’ Feelings that Cigarette Use is “Wrong”

91.8% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported that their parents feel it would be “Wrong” or “Very Wrong” for them to smoke cigarettes. Students of parents with high education (94.3%) were *significantly more* likely to report this belief than students of parents with low education (88.9%).

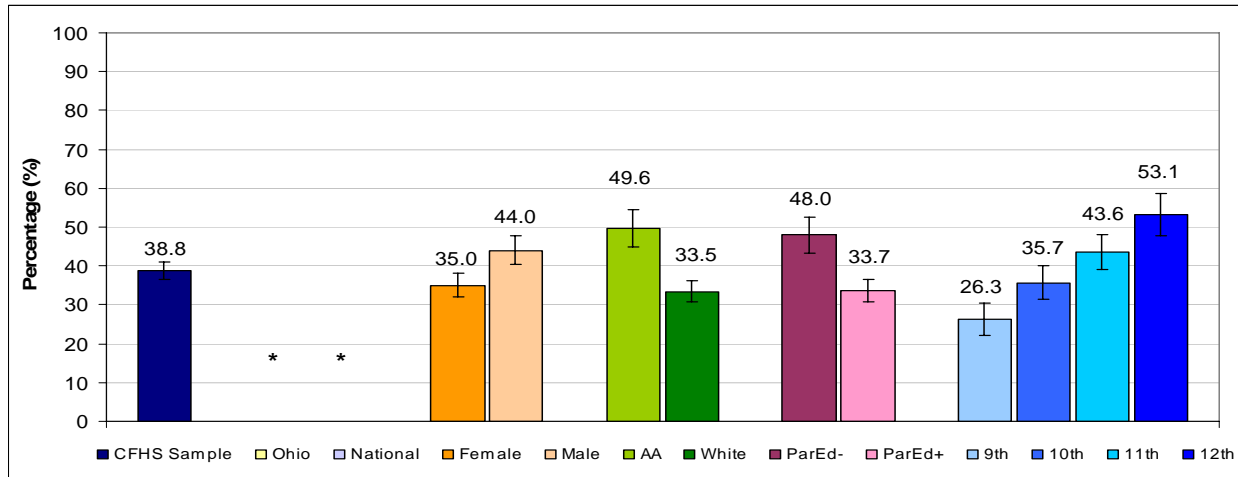


\* Data not reported at the state or national level.



## Lifetime Cigar Use

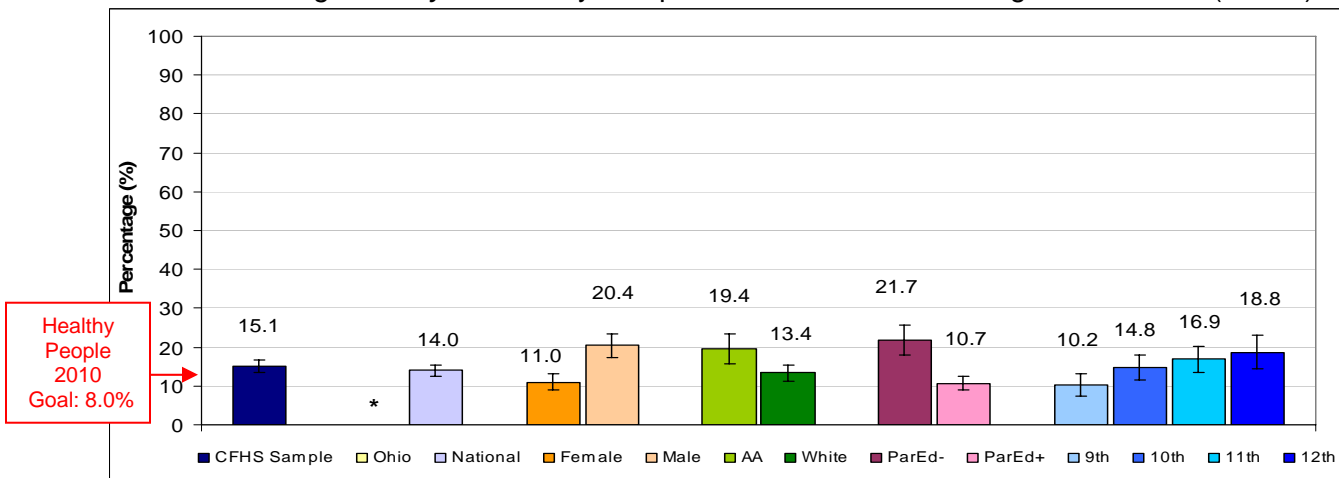
38.8% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported having ever smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars (such as Black & Milds, Phillies, or Swisher Sweets) even one or two puffs. Male students (44.0%) were *significantly more* likely to report having smoked cigars than female students (35.0%). African-American students (49.6%) were *significantly more* likely to report having smoked cigars than White students (33.5%). Students of parents with low education (48.0%) were *significantly more* likely to report having smoked cigars than students of parents with high education (33.7%). Ninth grade students (26.3%) were *significantly less* likely to report having smoked cigars than all other grades. Twelfth grade students (53.1%) were *significantly more* likely to report having smoked cigars than tenth grade students (35.7%).



\* Data not reported at the state or national level.

## Current Cigar Use

15.1% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported they had smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars, such as Black & Milds, Phillies, or Swisher Sweets on one or more days in the thirty days prior to completing the survey. Male students (20.4%) were *significantly more* likely to report current cigar use than female students (11.0%). African-American students (19.4%) were *significantly more* likely to report current cigar use than White students (13.4%). Students of parents with low education (21.7%) were *significantly more* likely to report current cigar use than students of parents with high education (10.7%). Eleventh (16.9%) and twelfth (18.8%) grade students were *significantly more* likely to report current use than ninth grade students (10.2%).

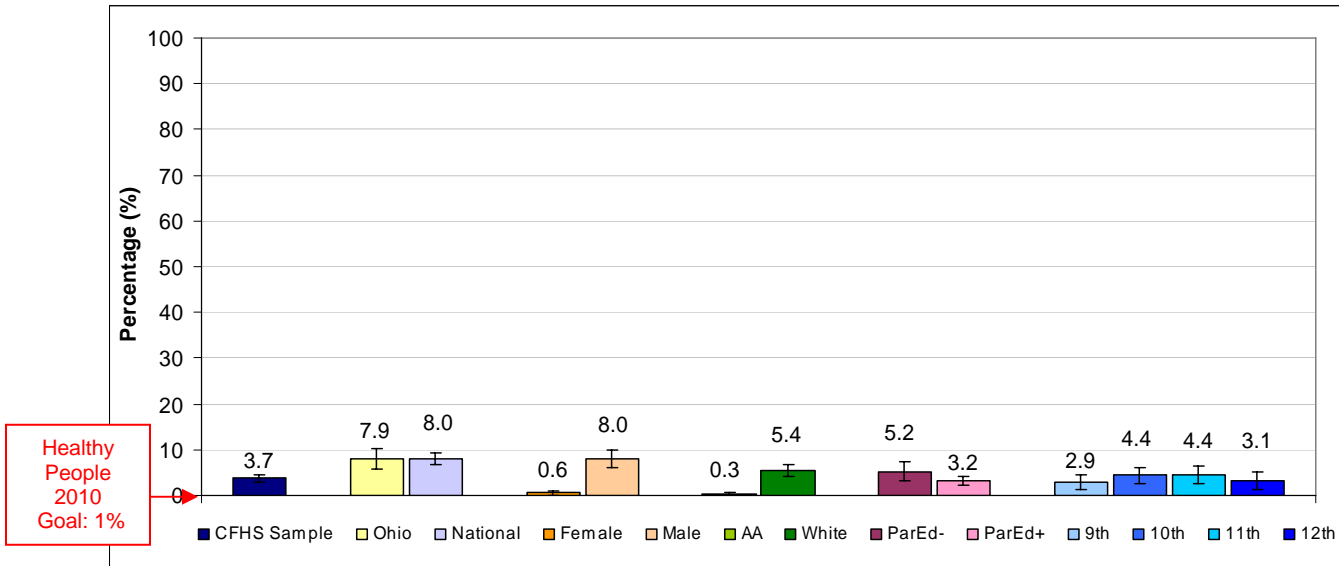


\* Data not reported at the state level.

\* Survey item does not include brand specific information when asked at the national level.

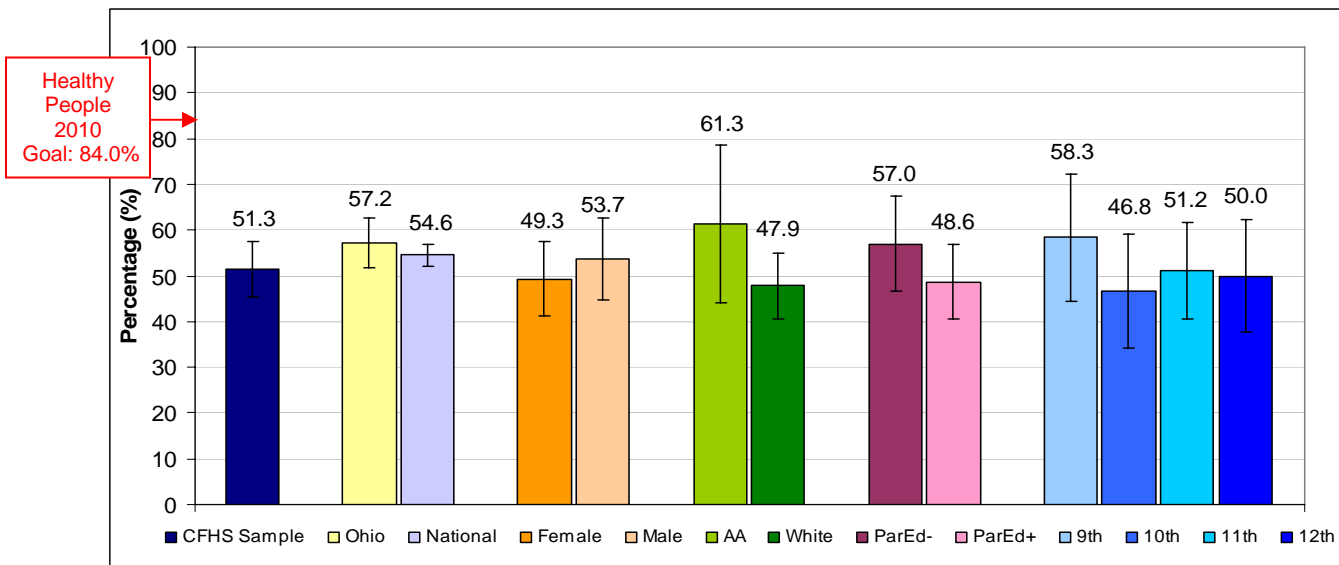
### Current Smokeless Tobacco Use

3.7% of students in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported they had used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandits, or Copenhagen on one or more days in the thirty days prior to completing the survey. This is *significantly lower* than reported at the state (7.9%) or national (8.0%) level. Male students (8.0%) were *significantly more* likely to report current smokeless tobacco use than female students (0.6%). White students (5.4%) were *significantly more* likely to report current smokeless tobacco use than African-American students (0.3%).



### Current Smokers who Reported a Cessation Attempt

51.3% of current cigarette smokers in the CFHS/Wellness sample reported having tried to quit smoking during the twelve months prior to completing the survey. No significant differences were reported by demographic group.



# Appendix A: Youth Risk Behavior Survey

1713397012

S1   C1   F1   I1

## 2006 Cuyahoga County Risk Behavior Survey

### Directions:

Please fill in the bubble that corresponds to your answer. If you make a mistake, cross out the wrong answer, and fill in the right answer.

Shade Circles Like This--> ●

Not Like This--> ~~○~~ ✓

1. What is your ZIP code?

4 4

2. How old are you?

- 13 years or younger     16 years old  
 14 years old             17 years old  
 15 years old               18 years or older

3. What grade are you in?

- 9th grade     12th grade  
 10th grade    Other  
 11th grade

4. What is your sex?

- Female     Male

5. How do you describe yourself?  
(choose all that apply)?

- American Indian or Alaska Native  
 Asian  
 Black or African-American  
 Hispanic or Latino  
 Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander  
 White

6. During the past 12 months, how would you describe your grades in school?

- Mostly A's     Mostly F's  
 Mostly B's     None of these grades  
 Mostly C's     Not sure  
 Mostly D's

7. What was the highest level of schooling your father completed?

- Completed grade school or less  
 Some high school  
 Completed high school  
 Some college  
 Completed college  
 Graduate or professional school, after college  
 Don't know

8. What was the highest level of schooling your mother completed?

- Completed grade school or less  
 Some high school  
 Completed high school  
 Some college  
 Completed college  
 Graduate or professional school, after college  
 Don't know

9. What is your mother's employment status?

- Works full time     Works part time     Not working

10. What is your father's employment status?

- Works full time     Works part time     Not working

11. Which of the following people live in the same house as you? (choose all that apply)

- Mother                       Aunt(s)/uncle(s)  
 Father                         Brother(s)/sister(s)  
 Stepmother                 My children  
 Stepfather                  Non-relative  
 Grandparent(s)           Other

--	--	--	--	--	--

12. How tall are you without your shoes on?

	FT			IN
--	----	--	--	----

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

				Pounds
--	--	--	--	--------

example	4	FT	0	4	IN
example:	1	2	3	Pounds	

14. How do you describe your weight?

<input type="radio"/>	Very Underweight	<input type="radio"/>	Slightly Underweight	<input type="radio"/>	About the Right Weight	<input type="radio"/>	Slightly Overweight	<input type="radio"/>	Very Overweight
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15. Which of the following are you trying to do about your weight?

<input type="radio"/>	Lose Weight	<input type="radio"/>	Gain Weight	<input type="radio"/>	Stay the same weight	<input type="radio"/>	I am not trying to do anything about my weight
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16. How would you describe your health in general?

<input type="radio"/>	Excellent	<input type="radio"/>	Very Good	<input type="radio"/>	Good	<input type="radio"/>	Fair	<input type="radio"/>	Poor
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17. Have you been taught about AIDS or HIV infection in school?

<input type="radio"/>	Yes	<input type="radio"/>	No	<input type="radio"/>	Not sure
-----------------------	-----	-----------------------	----	-----------------------	----------

18. Have you ever tried smoking a cigarette, even one or two puffs?

	Yes	No
--	-----	----

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
-----------------------	-----------------------

19. Have you ever tried smoking cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars (such as Black & Milds, Phillies or Swisher Sweets), even one or two puffs?

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
-----------------------	-----------------------

20. During the past 12 months, has anyone offered, sold, or given you an illegal drug on school property?

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
-----------------------	-----------------------

21. During the past 12 months, did your boyfriend or girlfriend ever hit, slap, or physically hurt you on purpose?

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
-----------------------	-----------------------

22. Have you ever had oral sex?

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
-----------------------	-----------------------

23. Do you feel oral sex is not as big of a deal as sexual intercourse?

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
-----------------------	-----------------------

24. Have you ever had oral sex to avoid having sexual intercourse?

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
-----------------------	-----------------------

25. Have you ever had sexual intercourse?

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
-----------------------	-----------------------

26. Have you ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
-----------------------	-----------------------



		8 or younger	9 or 10 years old	11 or 12 years old	13 or 14 years old	15 or 16 years old	17 years old or older
27. How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?	<input type="radio"/> I have never smoked a whole cigarette	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
28. How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol other than a few sips? (Drinking alcohol does not include drinking a few sips of wine for religious purposes)	<input type="radio"/> I have never had a drink of alcohol other than a few sips	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
29. How old were you when you tried marijuana for the first time? (marijuana is also called grass or pot)	<input type="radio"/> I have never tried marijuana	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
30. How old were you when you had oral sex for the first time?	<input type="radio"/> I have never had oral sex	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
31. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the first time?	<input type="radio"/> I have never had sexual intercourse	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

	0 days	1 day	2 or 3 days	4 or 5 days	6 or more days
32. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a weapon such as a gun, knife or club?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
33. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a weapon such as a gun, knife or club on school property?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
34. 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 and from school?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

	0 time	1 time	2 or 3 times	4 or 5 times	6 or more times
35. During the past 30 days, how many times did you ride in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
36. During the past 30 days, how many times did you drive a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



	0 days	1 or 2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 9 days	10 to 19 days	20 to 29 days	All 30 days
37. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
38. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes on school property?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
39. 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?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
40. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigars/cigarillos, or little cigars? (such as Black & Milds, Phillies or Swisher Sweets)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
41. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
42. 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?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
43. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol on school property?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
44. During the past 30 days, for how many days was your physical health not good? (This includes physical illness and injuries)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
45. During the past 30 days, for how many days was your mental health not good? (This includes stress, depression, and problems with emotions).	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
46. How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they....		No Risk	Slight Risk	Moderate risk	Great risk		
A...smoke one or more packs of cigarettes a day?		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
B...take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) nearly every day?		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
C...try marijuana once or twice?		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		
D...smoke marijuana regularly?		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>		



	0 time	1 or 2 times	3 to 9 times	10 to 19 times	20 to 39 times	40 or more times
47. During your life, how many times have you used methamphetamines (also called speed, crystal, crank, or ice)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
48. During your life, how many times have you used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack or free base?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
49. During your life, how many times have you used used ecstasy (also called MDMA)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
50. During your life, how many times have you sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
51. During your life, how many times have you used steroids or shots without a doctor's prescription?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
52. During your life, how many times have you used heroin (also called smack, junk, or china white)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
53. During the past month....		Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Often	Always
A...have you found yourself feeling down and blue?		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
B...has it been difficult for you to feel happy?		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
C...have you felt irritable, angry, or easily annoyed?		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
D...have you felt unusually tired?		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
E...have you felt stuck in the mud, like it was difficult to get up and get going?		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
F...have you found it harder to think or concentrate?		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
G...have you found yourself feeling guilty or worthless?		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
H...has your appetite been much more or less than usual?		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I...have you felt hopeless?		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
J...have you been preoccupied with thoughts of death or suicide?		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
K...have you slept much more or much less than usual?		<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

54. During the past 12 months, did you ever seriously consider attempting suicide?

- Yes  No

55. During the past 12 months did you make a plan about how you would attempt suicide?

- Yes  No

56. During the past 12 months, how many times did you actually attempt suicide?

- 0 times  4 or 5 times  
 1 time  6 or more times  
 2 or 3 times

57. If you attempted suicide during the past 12 months, did any attempt result in an injury, poisoning, or an overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse?

- I did not attempt suicide in the past 12 months  
 Yes  
 No

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

- None  3 adults  
 1 adult  4 adults  
 2 adults  5 or more adults

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

- 0 times  6 or 7 times  
 1 time  8 or 9 times  
 2 or 3 times  10 or 11 times  
 4 or 5 times  12 or more times

60. During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight on school property?

- 0 times  6 or 7 times  
 1 time  8 or 9 times  
 2 or 3 times  10 or 11 times  
 4 or 5 times  12 or more times

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61. During the past 12 months, did you ever try to quit smoking?

- I did not smoke during the past 12 months  
 Yes  
 No

62. During your life, on how many days have you had at least one drink of alcohol

- 0 days  20 to 39 days  
 1 or 2 days  40 to 99 days  
 3 or 9 days  100 or more days  
 10 to 19 days

63. During your life, on how many times have you used marijuana?(marijuana is also called grass or pot)

- 0 times  20 to 39 times  
 1 or 2 times  40 to 99 times  
 3 or 9 times  100 or more times  
 10 to 19 times

64. During the past 30 days, how many times did you use marijuana?(marijuana is also called grass or pot)

- 0 times  10 to 19 times  
 1 or 2 times  20 to 39 times  
 3 or 9 times  40 or more times

65. Did you drink alcohol or use drugs before you had sexual intercourse the last time?

- I have never had sexual intercourse  
 Yes  
 No

66. With whom have you talked about sex and sexual relationships?(check all that apply)

- Parents  
 Friends  
 Coach  
 Teachers or school nurse  
 Religious person such as a minister, priest, or rabbi  
 Brother, sister, or cousin  
 No one





67. During your life, with how many people have you had oral sex?

- I have never had oral sex     4 people  
 1 person     5 people  
 2 people     6 or more people  
 3 people

68. During the past 3 months, with how many people have you had oral sex?

- I have never had oral sex  
 I have had oral sex, but not in the last 3 months  
 1 person  
 2 people  
 3 people  
 4 people  
 5 people  
 6 or more people

69. During your life, with how many people have you had sexual intercourse?

- I have never had sex     4 people  
 1 person     5 people  
 2 people     6 or more people  
 3 people

70. During the past 3 months, with how many people had sexual intercourse

- I have never had sex  
 I have had sex, but not in the last 3 months  
 1 person  
 2 people  
 3 people  
 4 people  
 5 people  
 6 or more people

71. The first time you had sexual intercourse, how old was your partner?

- I have never had sexual intercourse  
 11 years old or younger  
 12 years old  
 13 years old  
 14 years old  
 15 years old  
 16 years old  
 17 years old  
 18 years old or older

72. Since you began having sexual intercourse, how often have you used birth control?

- I have never had sex     Most of the time  
 Never     Almost every time  
 Hardly ever     Every time  
 Only sometimes

73. The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner use a condom?

- Yes  
 No  
 I have never had sexual intercourse

74. The last time you had sexual intercourse, what one method did you or your partner use to prevent pregnancy? (choose only one)

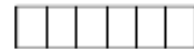
- I have never had sexual intercourse  
 No method was used to prevent pregnancy  
 Birth control pills  
 Condoms  
 Depo-Provera (Injectable birth control)  
 Withdrawal  
 Some other method  
 Not sure

75. How many times in your life have you been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant?

- 0 times  
 1 time  
 2 or more times  
 Not sure

76. Which of the following best describes you?

- Heterosexual (straight)  
 Gay or Lesbian  
 Bisexual  
 Not sure  
 None of the above



	Definatey yes	Probably yes	Probably no	Definatey no
77. I believe people my age should wait until they are older before they have sex.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
78. I believe it is okay for people my age to have sex with a steady boyfriend or girlfriend.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
79. It is important to me that I get married before having sex.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
80. My friends believe people my age should wait until they are older befor they have sex.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
81. My friends believe it is okay for people to have sex with a steady boyfriend or girlfriend.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
82. It is important to my friends that they get married before having sex.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
83. My parents believe I should wait until I am older before I have sex.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
84. My parents believe it is okay for me to have sex with a steady boyfriend or girlfriend.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
85. It is important to my parents that I get married before having sex.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
86. How wrong do you think it is for someone your age...	Very Wrong	Wrong	A Little Wrong	Not Wrong
A...to drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
B...to smoke cigarettes?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
C...to smoke marijuana?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
D...to use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines, or another illegal drug?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
E...to have oral sex?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
F...to have sexual intercourse?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
87. How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you...	Very Wrong	Wrong	A Little Wrong	Not Wrong
A...to smoke cigarettes?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
B...to drink beer, wine, or hard liquor (for example vodka, whiskey, or gin) regularly?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
C...to smoke marijuana?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
D... to have oral sex?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
E...to have sex?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



88. On an average school day, how many hours do you watch TV?

- I do not watch TV on an average school day
- Less than 1 hour per day
- 1 hour per day
- 2 hours per day
- 3 hours per day
- 4 hours per day
- 5 or more hours per day

89. On how many of the past 7 days did you participate in physical activity for at least 20 minutes that made you sweat and breathe hard, such as basketball, soccer, running, swimming laps, fast bicycling, fast dancing, or similar aerobic activities?

- 0 days     4 days
- 1 day     5 days
- 2 days     6 days
- 3 days     7 days

90. On how many of the past 7 days did you participate in physical activity for at least 30 minutes that did not make you sweat and breathe hard, such as fast walking, slow bicycling, skating, pushing a lawn mower, or mopping floors?

- 0 days     4 days
- 1 day     5 days
- 2 days     6 days
- 3 days     7 days

91. During the past 12 months, on how many sports teams did you play? (Include any teams run by your school or community groups)

- 0 teams
- 1 team
- 2 teams
- 3 or more teams

92. On how many of the past 7 days did you take part in an 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?

- 0 days     4 days
- 1 day     5 days
- 2 days     6 days
- 3 days     7 days

93. 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?

- 0 hours     9 to 12 hours
- 1 to 4 hours     13 to 20 hours
- 5 to 8 hours     21 hours or more

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

- I did not ride a bicycle in the past 12 months
- Never wore a helmet
- Rarely wore a helmet
- Sometimes wore a helmet
- Most of the time wore a helmet
- Always wore a helmet

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

- Never     Most of the time
- Rarely     Always
- Sometimes

96. 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?

- During the past 12 months
- Between 12 and 24 months ago
- More than 24 months ago
- Never
- Not Sure



97. There is a problem at my school with...	No Problem	Small Problem	Problem	Big Problem
A. ...some students using offensive language.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
B. ...the way students dress.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
C. ...some students being loud and disruptive in class.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
D. ...some students showing lack of respect for teachers and administrators.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
E. ...some students disrespecting other students	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
F. ...some students threatening, bullying, or intimidating other students	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
G. ...some teachers and administrators showing lack of respect for students.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
H. ...too many students who really don't want to be here.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I. ...students being late for class.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
J. ...students cutting class.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
K. ...rules being unfair at my school.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
L. ...rules being unfairly enforced at my school.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
M. ...some students fighting.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Think of your four best friends (the friends you feel closest to).	None of my friends	1 of my friends	2 of my friends	3 of my friends	4 of my friends
98. In the past 30 days how many of your best friends have smoked cigarettes, cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars (such as Black & Milds, Phillies, or Swisher Sweets)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
99. In the past 30 days how many of your best friends have had a drink of alcohol, other than a few sips?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
100. In the past 30 days how many of your best friends have smoked marijuana?(marijuana is also called grass or pot)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

	Very Hard	Sort of Hard	Sort of Easy	Very Easy
101. If you wanted to get some beer, wine, or hard liquor (for example vodka, whiskey or gin), how easy would it be for you to get some?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
102. If you wanted to get some cigarettets, cigars, cigarillors, or little cigars (such as Black & Milds, Phillies, or Swishter Sweets) how easy would it be for you to get some?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
103. If you wanted to get some marijuana, how easy would it be for you to get some?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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