



District of Columbia YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY

2015



District of Columbia
Office of the State Superintendent of Education

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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SUGGESTED CITATION

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Letter from the **STATE SUPERINTENDENT**

The 2015 District of Columbia Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) continues to be an integral tool to the District of Columbia government and community stakeholders who work with our students in middle and high schools. We collect an incredible amount of student data that tells us about their academic achievement, but have very little about how they are behaving and making decisions about their own health. This rich data source allows us to know what is going well and what may be problematic across the city and in individual schools. Additionally, knowing what pockets of students are most at risk allows us to target those individuals with appropriate programming and development of policy at the state level.

There were some bright findings in the 2015 survey results. Obesity rates have remained flat, which means the rapid growth has finally stalled. More than 60% of our students have a supportive adult at school, which we know is vital, particularly for those that experience trauma in their lives. Pregnancy rates are in decline.

Despite these hopeful findings, there were also some areas of concern. HIV and STD testing rates for high school students are down. Twelve percent of our middle school students reported attempting suicide and that goes up to 18% if you are Latina. Almost half of our LGBTQ students felt sad or hopeless to a point that they stopped doing a variety of activities.

We can do better for our youth and this data is a valuable tool for helping us to direct our time, funding, and efforts. OSSE will continue working with its sister agencies and community partners to ensure students are reaching their maximum academic potential and living healthy lives. We hope that all schools and health care providers see the significance of this survey, the results of which provide rich opportunities for implementing so many important programs at all levels.

A special thanks to our schools and students who were willing to be a part of this process. We strongly encourage all eligible middle and high schools in the District of Columbia to participate in future YRBS administrations.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Hanseul Kang'.

Hanseul Kang, JD
State Superintendent of Education

HOW TO UNDERSTAND THIS REPORT

This report presents data from the District of Columbia Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) data for 2015 and covers the following risk behavior categories, which coincide with the categories of OSSE’s Health Education Standards:

- Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs
- Mental and Emotional Health
- Nutrition and Physical Activity
- Disease Prevention / Sexual Health
- Safety Skills

The report notes significant differences within subgroups of the District of Columbia youth population (e.g., sex, grade, race/ethnicity) for various health behaviors and describes behaviors that have undergone significant changes since the YRBS was previously administered in 2007 and 2012. When data are reported separately for different subgroups (e.g., males and females), the data shown apply only to those groups and should not be added together.

HOW TO UNDERSTAND STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT RESULTS

The term “significant” is used throughout the report to denote a change that is statistically significant. Statistical significance refers to differences in data that do not occur by chance, but because an actual difference exists between the groups or years being compared. All comparisons in this report were calculated using a significance level of 95%, indicating that there is at least a 95% probability that the result did not occur by chance. Significance here does not say anything about the size of the change or difference that has occurred, but rather, it indicates that the change or difference observed has a 95% chance of being true and less than a 5% chance of not being true.

HOW TO UNDERSTAND SIGNIFICANCE REPORTED IN TABLES

Tables are used throughout the report to display changes in the data between the 2007, 2012, and 2015 surveys. Each table has a respective column for the 2007, 2012, and 2015 data in addition to a column indicating whether there was a significant change in students’ behavior between 2007 and 2015. Unless otherwise noted, arrows are used in the significance column to denote if there is a significant linear change between 2007 and 2015. When 2007 data is not available, only significant change between 2012 and 2015 is measured; an arrow with an asterisk indicates that there was a significant change between 2012 and 2015 only. The direction of the arrow indicates if the data shows a significant increase, a significant decrease or a non-significant change. Color is used to show if the behavior has improved over time (green) or if it has worsened over time (red). The arrows used are as follows:

↔	No significant change
↑	Significant increase in a positive direction (e.g., significant increase in eating fruit)
↓	Significant decrease in a positive direction (e.g., significant decrease in riding in a vehicle with someone who drank alcohol)
↑	Significant increase in a negative direction (e.g., significant increase in marijuana use)
↓	Significant decrease in a negative direction (e.g., significant decrease in condom use)

Due to new questions added to the 2015 Youth Risk Behaviors Survey (YRBS), please note additional content was added.

HOW TO UNDERSTAND INCREASED RISK

Several sections of the report present data showing that certain subgroups of the population have a higher or lower likelihood of engaging in particular risk behaviors compared to other subgroups. For example, high school students who reported being bullied were 6.5 times more likely to report bullying someone else compared to high school students who had not been bullied. This means that if the bullying rate for high school students who have not been bullied is 5%, then the bullying rate for high school students who have been bullied is 32.5%. These data are provided to demonstrate the inter-relation of several risk behaviors and to illustrate the amount of increased risk some students face for engaging in risk behaviors.



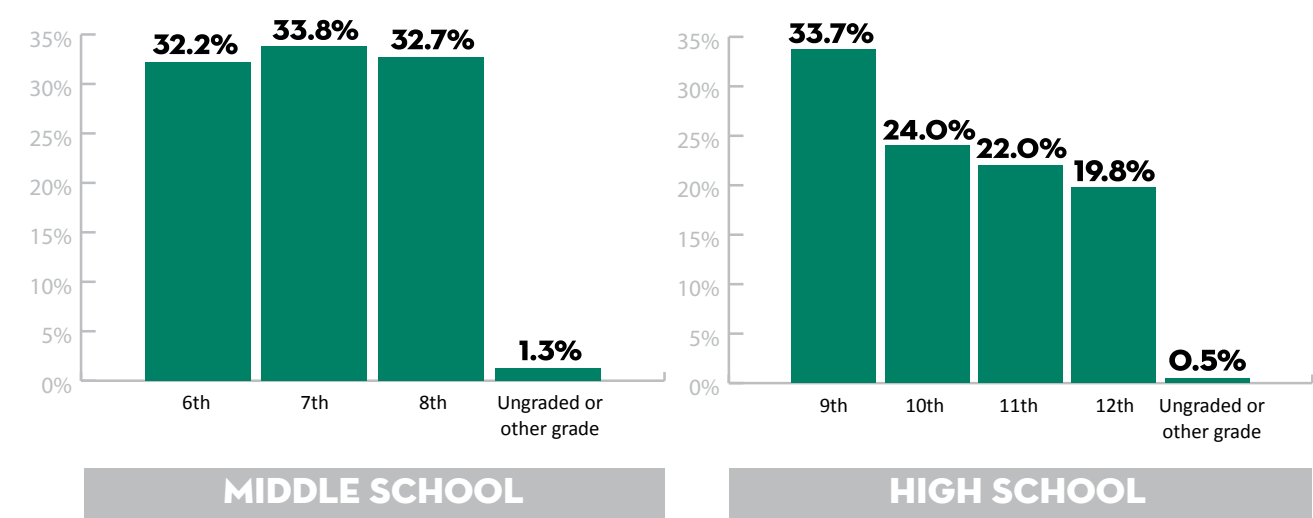
DEMOGRAPHICS AND STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS

DEMOGRAPHICS AND STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS

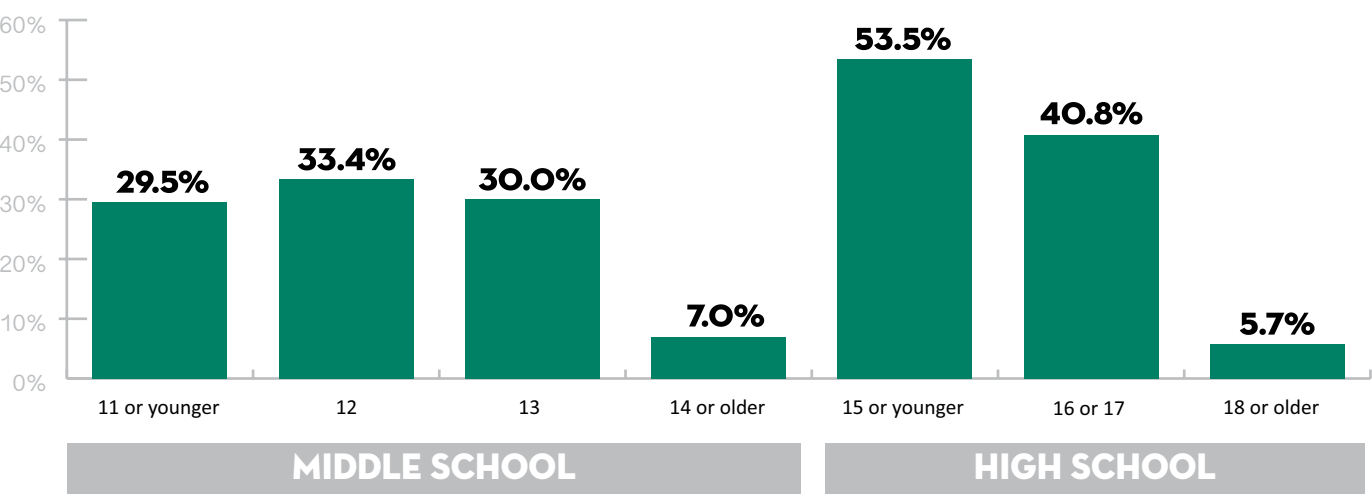
Sex

	Middle School	High School
Male	49.2%	50.4%
Female	50.8%	49.6%

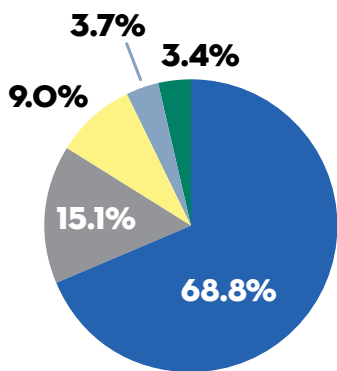
Grade



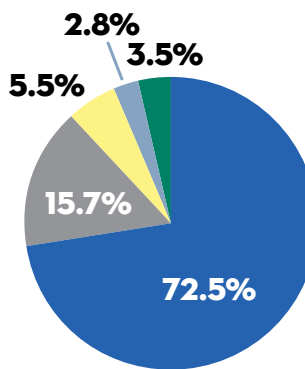
Age



Race/Ethnicity



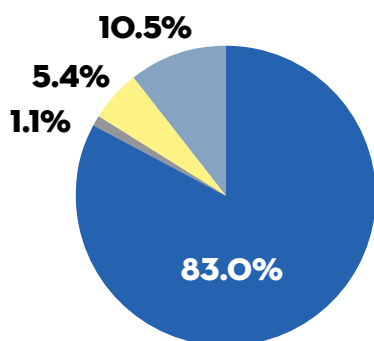
MIDDLE SCHOOL



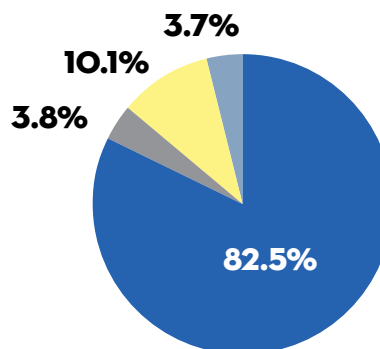
HIGH SCHOOL

Black Hispanic/Latino White All other races Multiple races

Sexual Orientation



MIDDLE SCHOOL



HIGH SCHOOL

Heterosexual Gay/Lesbian Bisexual Not sure

DEMOGRAPHICS AND STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS (CONTINUATION)

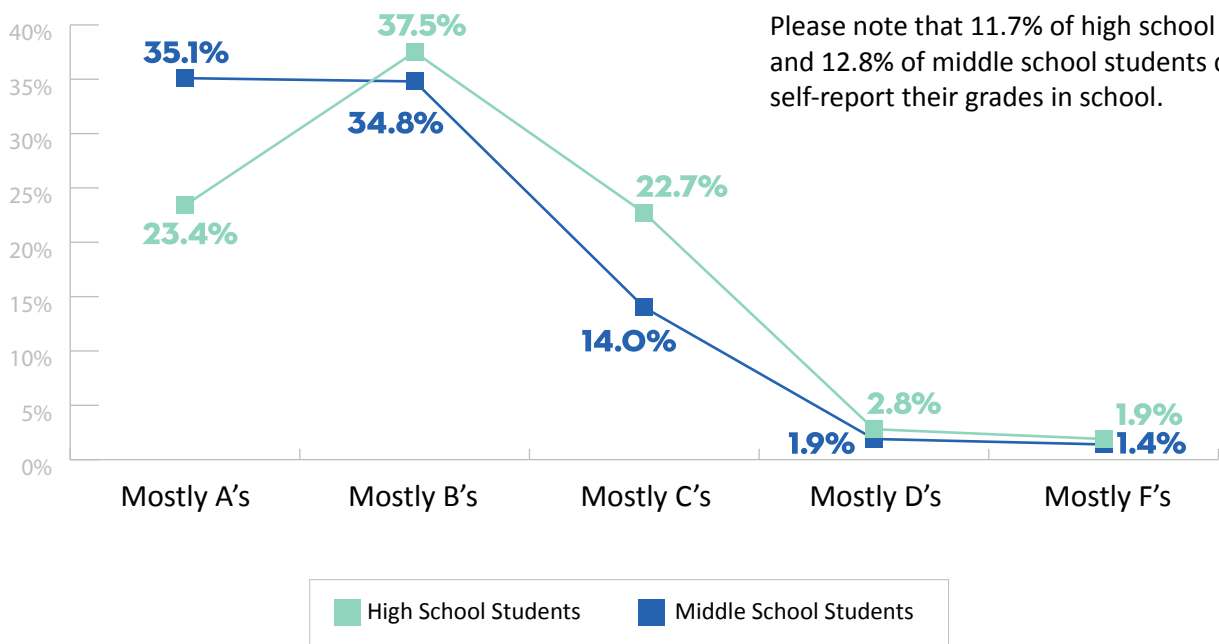


The Human Rights Campaign defines transgender as an umbrella term for people whose gender identity and/or expression is different from cultural expectations based on the sex they were assigned at birth¹. Being transgender does not imply any specific sexual orientation.

TRANSGENDER	
High School Total	High School Percentage
263	2.6%

HAS ONE OR MORE GAY, LESBIAN, BISEXUAL, OR TRANSGENDER PARENT OR GUARDIAN	
Middle School Percentage	High School Percentage
4.9% (Total: 412)	5.8% (Total: 575)

Self-reported academic performance in school – during the previous 12 months







ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND OTHER DRUGS

The use of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs adversely affects the overall health and academic achievement of students. The adolescent years mark major physical, psychological and social transitions. Alcohol and other drug use among our nation's youth remains a major public health problem. Substance use and abuse can increase the risk for injuries; violence, HIV infection, and other diseases. This section will outline the alcohol, tobacco and other drug use by youth in the District of Columbia. Understanding the different perceptions, attitudes and behaviors that increase the risk of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs use in D.C. youth are important when developing effective prevention and intervention programs.

ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND OTHER DRUGS

Current (past 30-day) substance use	Middle School	High School	Middle School Average Age of First Use	High School Average Age of First Use
Smoked cigarettes	3.8%	8.2%	10.2 years	12.1 years
Had at least one drink of alcohol	8.7%	20.1%	10.2 years	12.7 years
Used marijuana	7.6%	28.7%	11.0 years	12.9 years
Smoked cigars	5.1%	11.5%	n/a	n/a
Used an electronic vapor product	5.8%	13.4%	n/a	n/a



High school students were significantly more likely than middle school students to use cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, cigars, and electronic vapor products.

Trends in high school students' current (past 30-day) substance use: 2007 to 2015	2007	2012	2015	Trend
Smoked cigarettes	11.0%	13.8%	8.2%	Down ↓
Smoked cigars, cigarillos or little cigars	10.4%	16.5%	11.5%	Up ↑
Used marijuana	20.5%	32.2%	28.7%	Up ↑
Had at least one drink of alcohol	34.2%	31.4%	20.1%	Down ↓
Used illegal drugs	n/a	25.3%	13.3%	Down ↓*



The percentage of high school students using marijuana, cigarettes, alcohol, and cigars significantly decreased between 2012 and 2015.

Note: 2015 is the first year where data on electronic vapor products was collected; therefore trend data is not available.

Trends in Alcohol Age of Initiation: 2007 to 2015		2007	2012	2015	Trend
HIGH SCHOOL	Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol other than a few sips before age 13 years	25.4%	22.0%	18.8%	Down ↓
MIDDLE SCHOOL	Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol other than a few sips before age 11 years	17.6%	14.2%	10.9%	Down ↓

LGB youth were disproportionately represented in youth who used alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs.

Substance use among lesbian, gay and bisexual middle school youth

LGB youth made up 7.3% of the District middle school population but accounted for..

22.7% of youth who smoked cigars or cigarillos*

21.2% of youth who drank alcohol*

23.4% of youth who used marijuana*

24.6% of youth who ever used synthetic marijuana*

10.0% of youth who ever used cocaine

23.5% of youth who smoked cigarettes*

Substance use among lesbian, gay and bisexual high school youth

LGB youth made up 14.4% of the District high school population but accounted for...

22.4% of youth who smoked cigars or cigarillos*

23.5% of youth who drank alcohol*

22.1% of youth who used marijuana*

21.6% of youth who ever used synthetic marijuana*

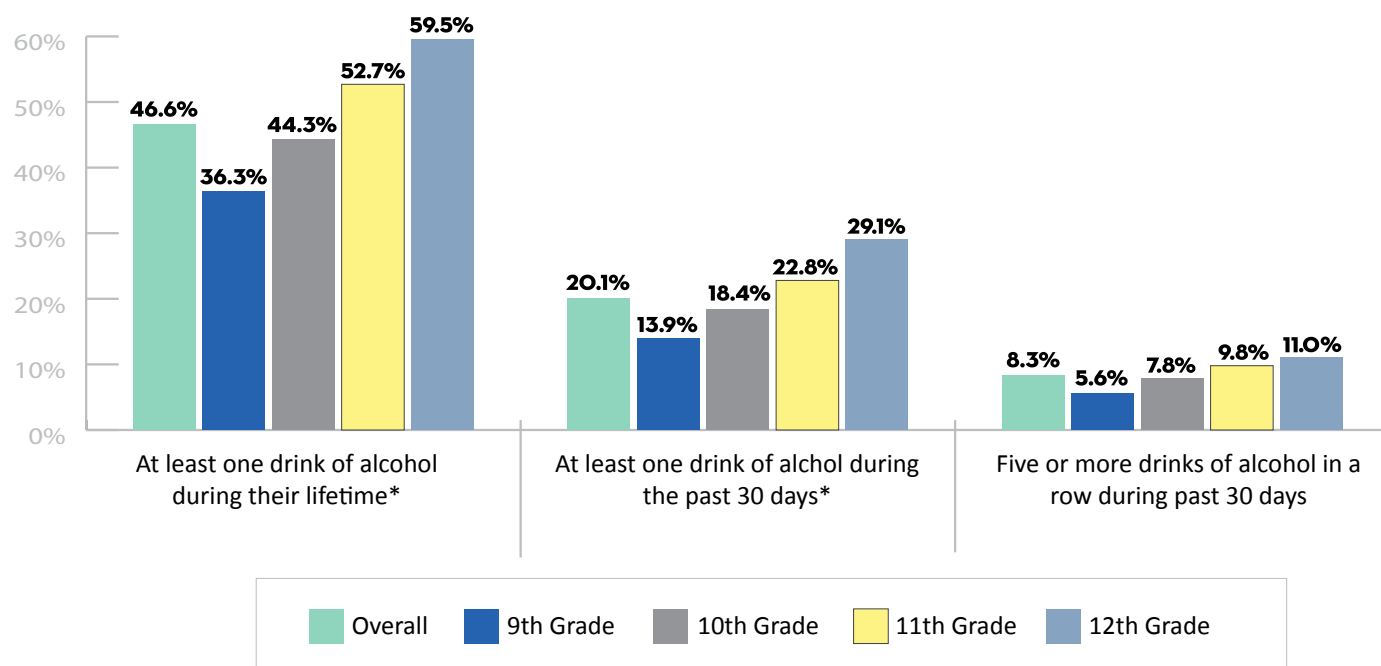
20.2% of youth who ever used cocaine*

22.1% of youth who smoked cigarettes*

*significant difference between students who identify as heterosexual and students who identify as LGB

ALCOHOL, TOBACCO AND OTHER DRUGS (CONTINUATION)

Alcohol use among high school students, by grade



*Significant difference between students in each successive grade.

Trends in substance-related behaviors: 2007 to 2015		2007	2012	2015	Trend between 2007 and 2015
MIDDLE SCHOOL	Rode one or more times during the past 30 days in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol	27.8 %	19.5 %	18.0 %	Down↓
	Rode one or more times during the past 30 days in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol	29.0 %	25.5 %	20.4 %	Down↓
HIGH SCHOOL	Drove a car or other vehicle after drinking alcohol during the past 30 days	6.5 %	11.2 %	7.8 %	Down↓
	Drank alcohol or used drugs before the most recent time they had sexual intercourse during the past three months	17.4 %	20.5 %	18.1 %	No Change↔

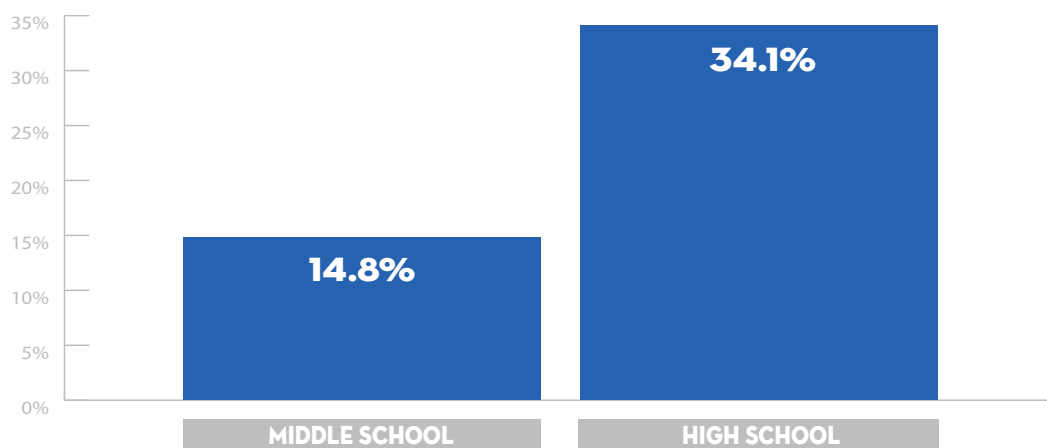


In 2015, high school students were significantly less likely to have ridden in a car with a driver who had been drinking alcohol or have driven after drinking alcohol than they were in 2012.

Ever used an electronic vapor product

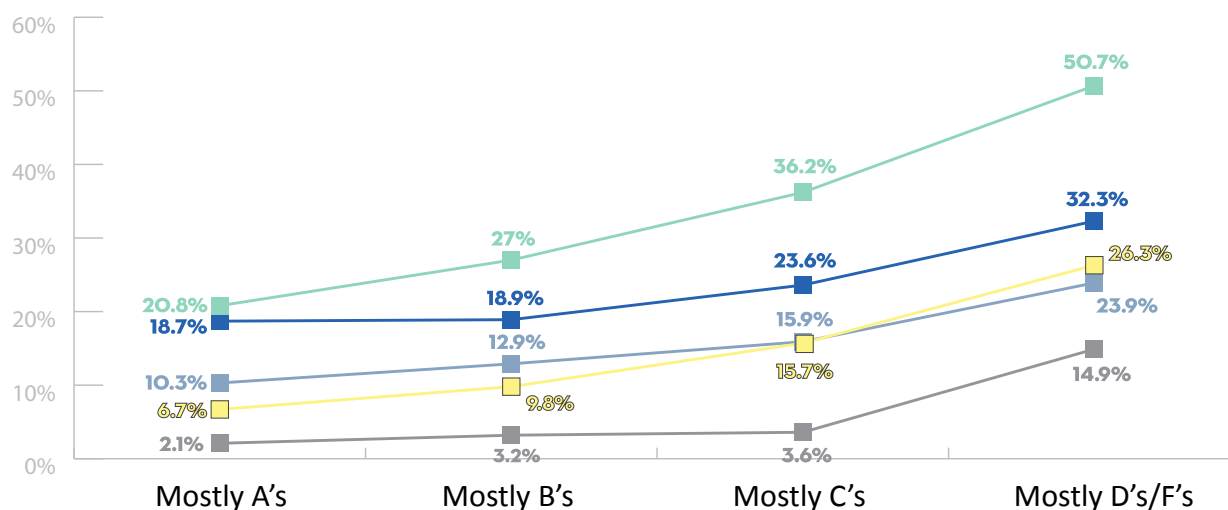
Electronic cigarettes, or e-cigarettes, include e-pens, e-pipes, e-hookah, and e-cigars are known collectively as ENDS – electronic nicotine delivery systems. According to the FDA, e-cigarettes are devices that allow users to inhale an aerosol (vapor) containing nicotine or other substances².

Unlike traditional cigarettes, e-cigarettes are generally battery operated and use a heating element to heat e-liquid from a refillable cartridge, releasing a chemical-filled aerosol³.



Significantly more high school students than middle schools students report having ever used an electronic vapor product.

Substance use among high school students, by academic performance



- Used marijuana one or more times during the prior 30 days
- Had at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during the prior 30 days
- Used synthetic marijuana one or more times during the prior 30 days
- Smoked cigars, cigarillos or little cigars during the prior 30 days
- Used electronic vapor products during the prior 30 days

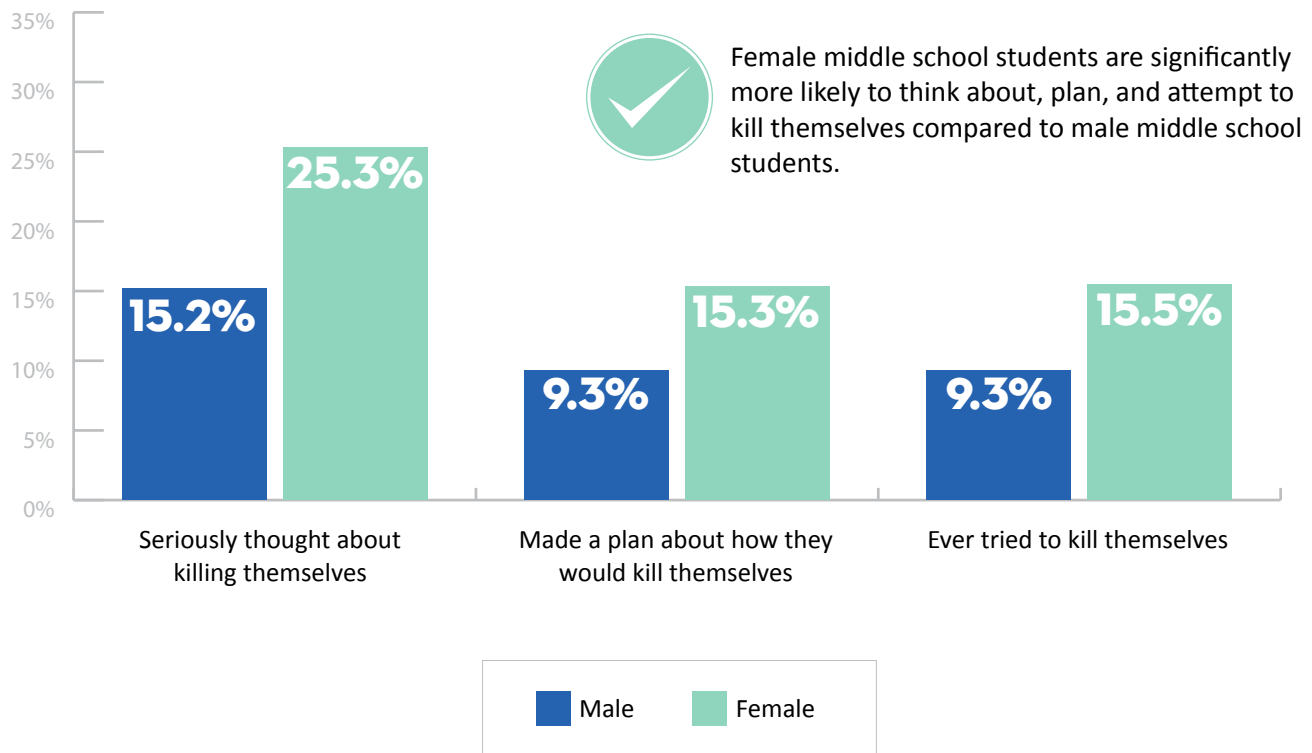


MENTAL AND EMOTIONAL HEALTH

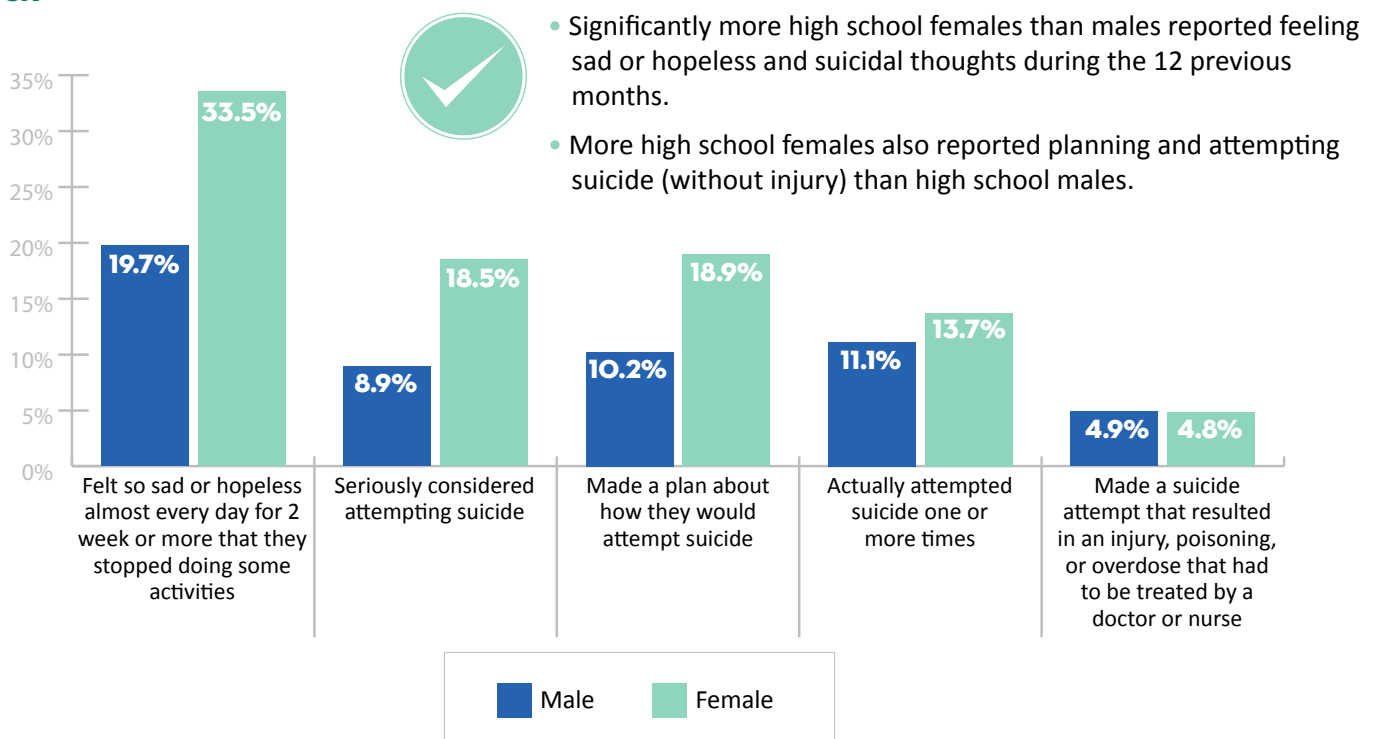
Depression is one of the most common emotional health problems among youth across the nation⁴. Mental and emotional health in childhood are crucial for reaching both developmental and emotional milestones. In the District of Columbia it is important to have culturally appropriate prevention and intervention programs for females who continue to be at higher risk for depression, suicidal thoughts, and suicidal behaviors. Youth who are mentally healthy have an overall positive quality of life and can function well at home, in school, and in their communities.

MENTAL AND EMOTIONAL HEALTH

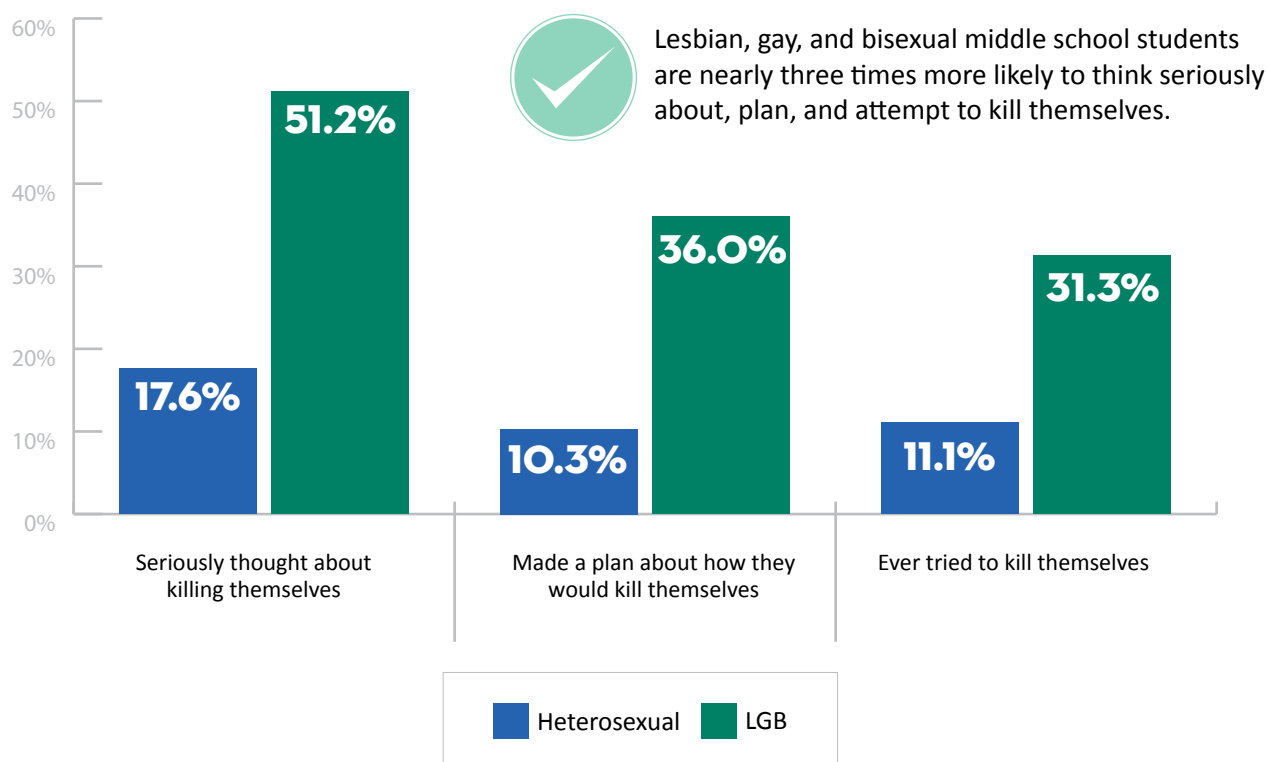
Middle school students' lifetime suicidal thoughts and behaviors, by sex



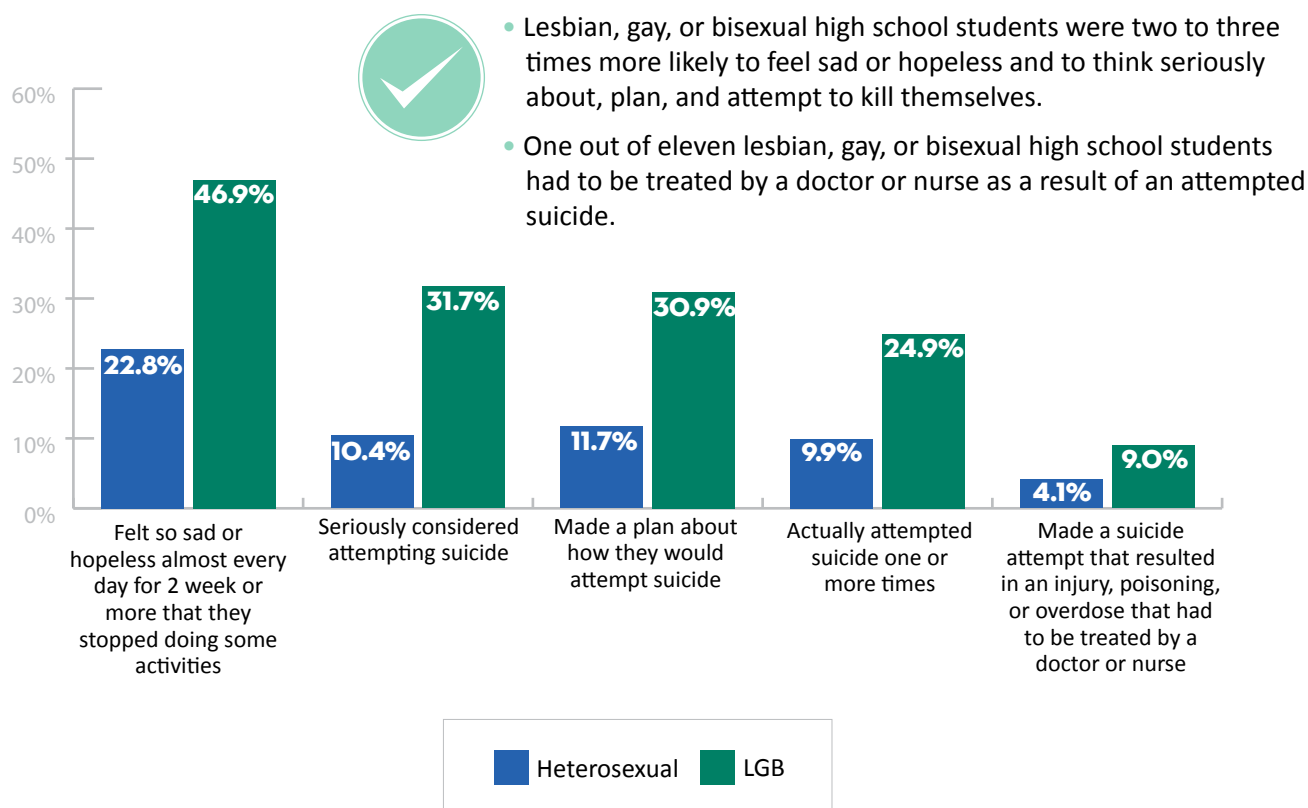
High school students' moods, suicidal thoughts, and behaviors during the past 12 months, by sex



Middle school students' lifetime suicidal thoughts and behaviors, by sexual identity



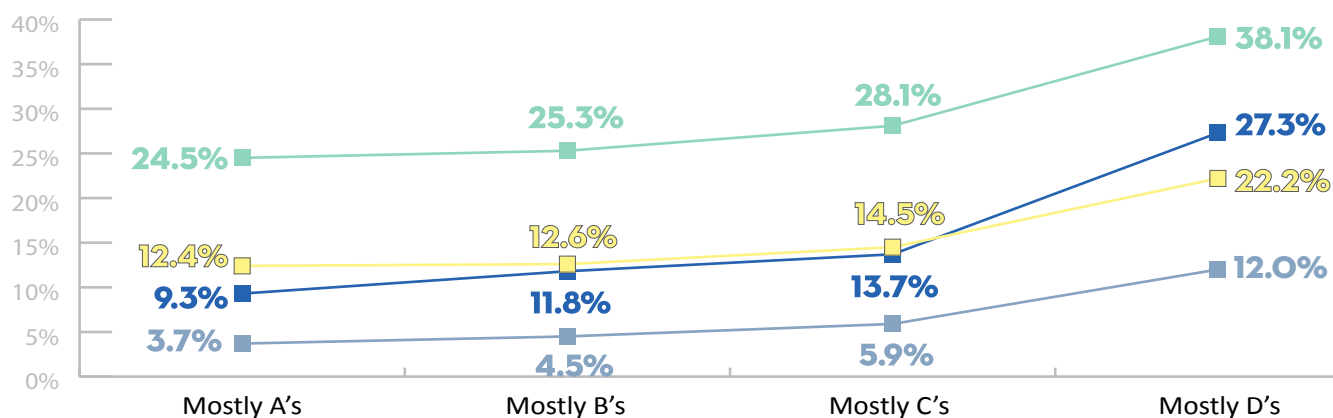
High school students' moods, suicidal thoughts, and behaviors during the prior 12 months, by sexual identity



*during the previous 12 months

MENTAL AND EMOTIONAL HEALTH (CONTINUATION)

Depressed mood and suicide attempts during the prior 12 months among high school students, by academic performance



■ Felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for 2 weeks or more that they stopped doing some activities

■ Seriously considered attempting suicide

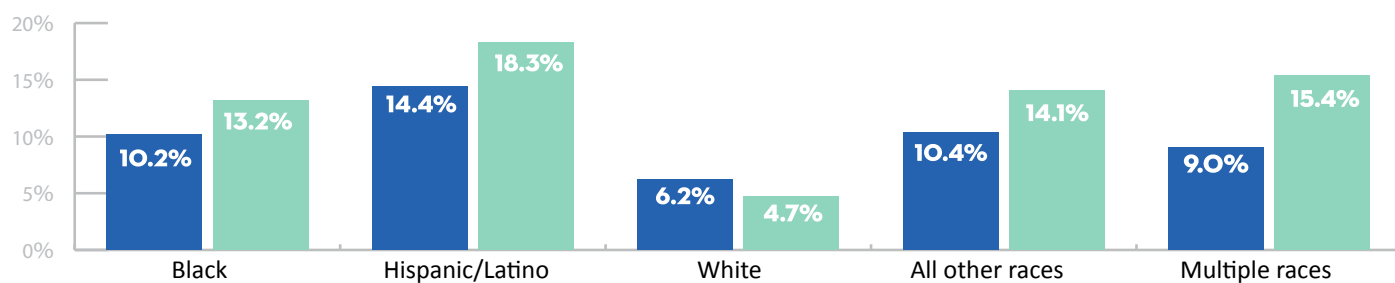
■ Actually attempted suicide one or more times

■ Made a suicide attempt that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse



Mood and suicidal behaviors were associated with academic performance among high school students. More than one quarter of students receiving mostly D's and F's reporting having attempted suicide one or more times during the previous 12 months.

Percentage of high school students attempting suicide during the previous 12 months, by race and sex



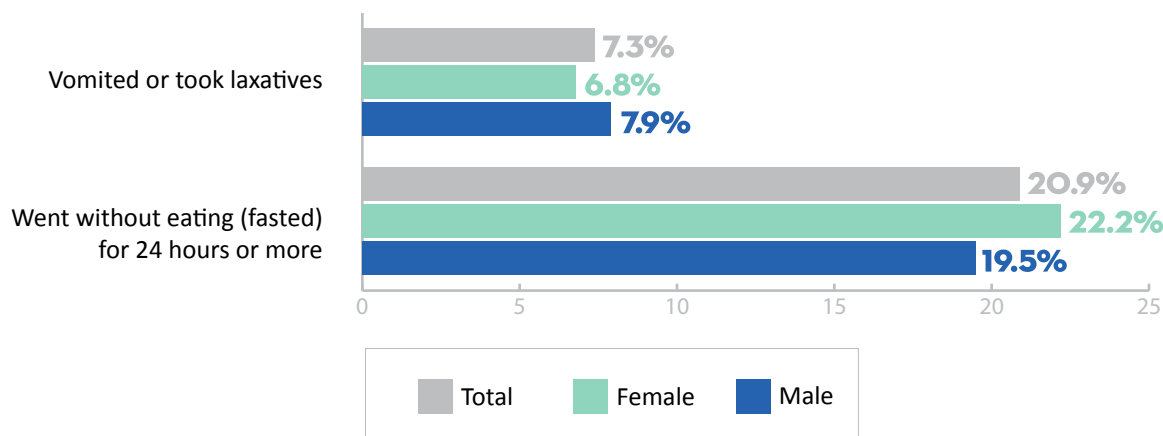
Hispanic/Latino high school students reported significantly higher rates of attempting suicide compared to non-Hispanic Black and White students; Hispanic/Latina females reported particularly high rates of suicidality with 18.3% of Hispanic/Latina females reporting having attempted suicide at least once during the 12 months prior to the survey.

■ Male

■ Female

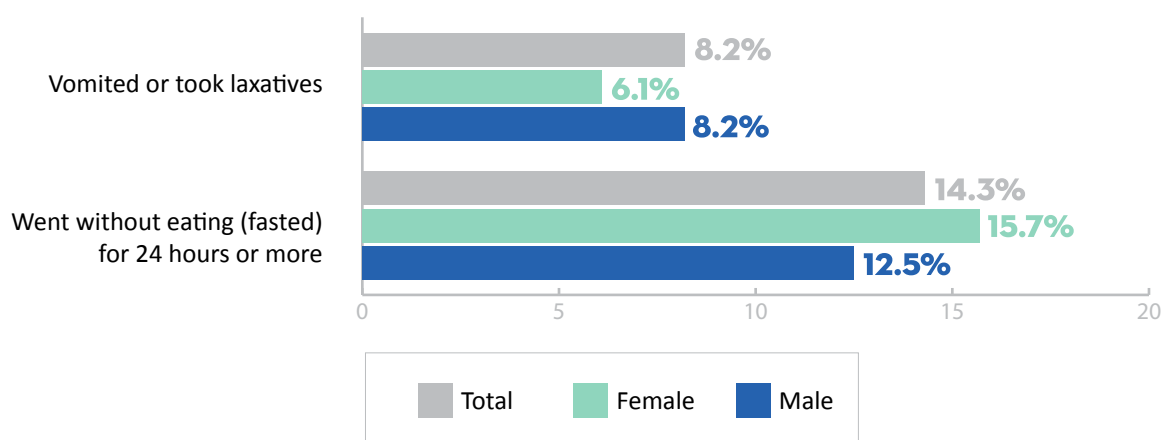
Middle school students' lifetime disordered eating behaviors, by sex

Adolescence is a period of rapid growth and development. Disordered eating behaviors in adolescence can cause serious problems such as growth delay, suppressed height, abnormal weight, pubertal delay, menstrual periods absence, and menses unpredictability. When the adolescent is growing, there will be critical tissue component loss like loss of body fat, muscle mass and bone mineral⁵. Eating disorders not only result in physical abnormalities, but also psychological abnormalities. Adolescents with eating disorders may also experience social isolation, low self-esteem, affective disorders, low self-concept, substance abuse, anxiety, and depression.



- Significantly more middle school females than males reported having ever fasted for 24 hours or more to lose weight.
- Male and female middle school students report similar rates of vomiting or taking laxatives to lose weight.

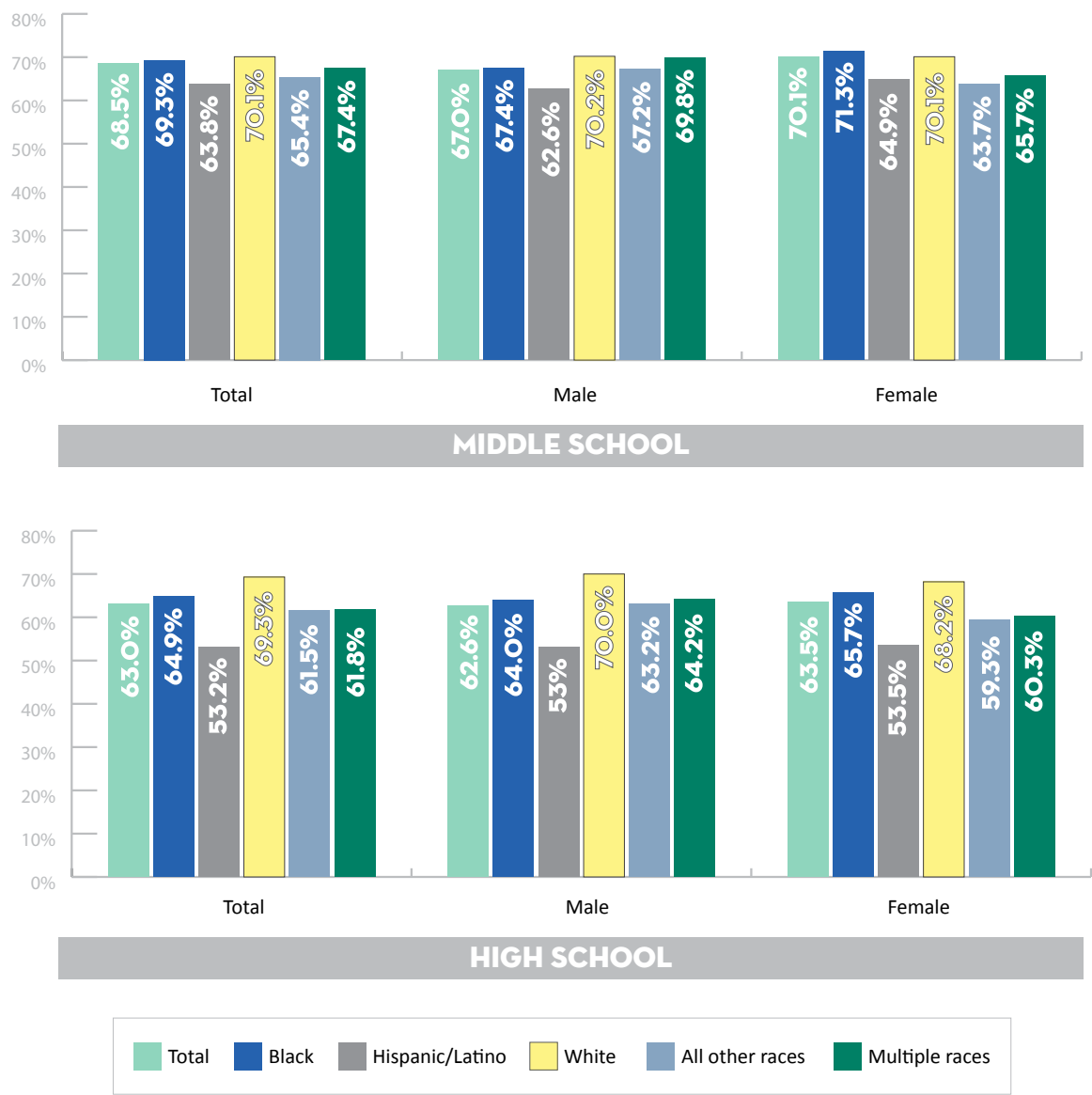
High school students' current (past 30-day) disordered eating, by sex



- Female high school students were significantly more likely than males to have fasted in order to lose weight.
- In contrast, male high school students were significantly more likely than female students to have vomitted or taken laxatives to lose weight.

MENTAL AND EMOTIONAL HEALTH (CONTINUATION)

Students’ feelings of social support from at least one teacher or other adult at school, by race/ethnicity



Hispanic/Latino middle and high school students were significantly less likely than their peers to have a teacher or other adult that they could talk to if they had a problem.

Had at least one teacher or other adult in school that they could talk to if they have a problem





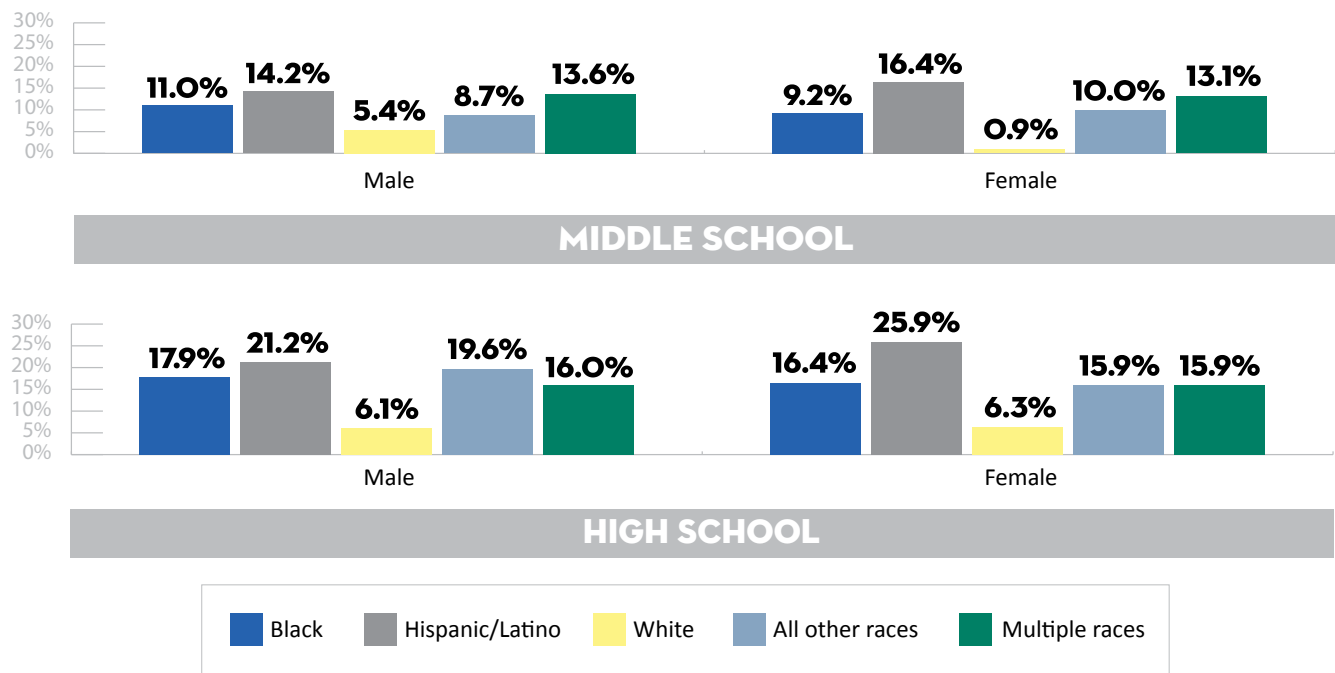


NUTRITION AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

The Nutrition and Weight Status objectives for Healthy People 2020 reflect strong science supporting the health benefits of eating a healthful diet and maintaining a healthy body weight. The objectives also emphasize that efforts to change diet and weight should address individual behaviors, as well as the policies and environments that support these behaviors in settings such as schools and communities⁶. The goal of promoting healthful diets and healthy weight encompasses increasing household food security and eliminating hunger. Diet and body weight are related to health status. Good nutrition is important to the growth and development of youth. Healthy eating and physical activity contributes to overall healthy growth and development, including healthy bones, skin, and energy levels; and a lowered risk of dental caries, eating disorders, constipation, malnutrition, and iron deficiency anemia⁷. A healthful diet and consistent physical activity also helps youth reduce their risks for many health conditions.

NUTRITION AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

Students who most of the time or always went hungry, by race and sex



*Students who did not report their sex or race are excluded from this analysis.

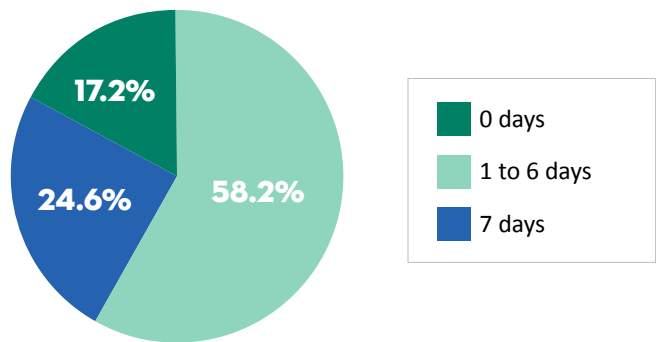


- More than one out of six high school students and one out of ten middle school students reported going hungry during the prior 30 days.
- Middle students who reported going hungry were 1.5 times more likely to be overweight or obese than students who never or rarely went hungry.
- High school students who reported going hungry were no more likely to be overweight or obese than students who never or rarely went hungry.

Number of days that high school students ate breakfast during the prior week



- Seventeen percent of high school students reported that they never ate breakfast during the previous week.
- High school students who never ate breakfast were 1.3 times more likely to be obese or overweight than students who ate breakfast at least once per week.

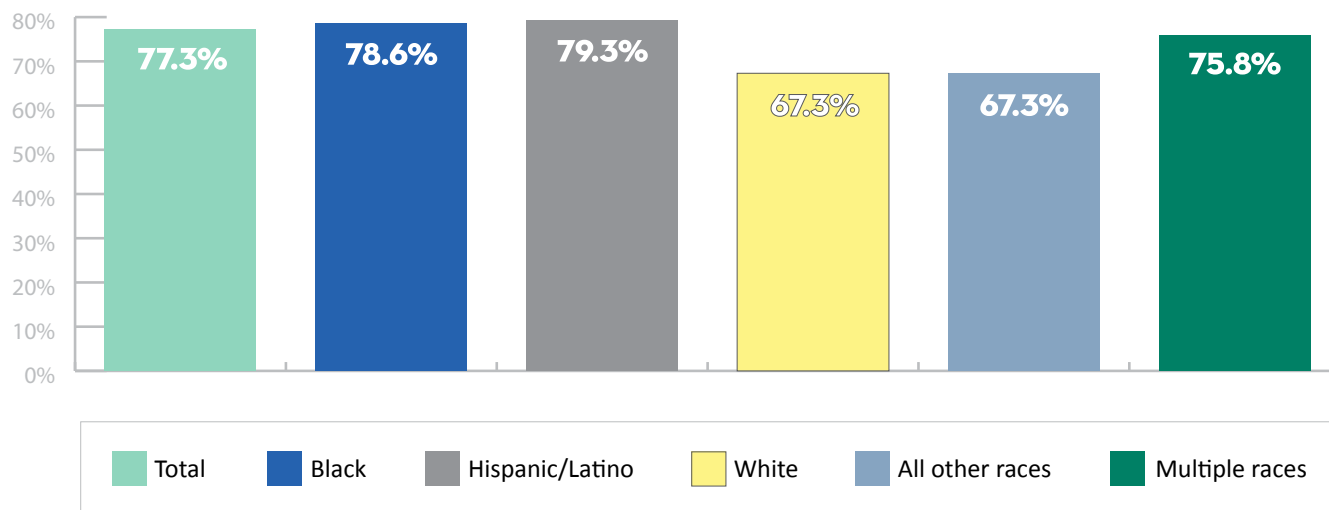


* Overweight and obese determinations based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts; Obese: ≥ 95 th percentile for body mass index; Overweight: ≥ 85 th percentile for body mass index; Underweight: ≤ 5 th percentile for body mass index.

Fast food consumption among high school students, by race

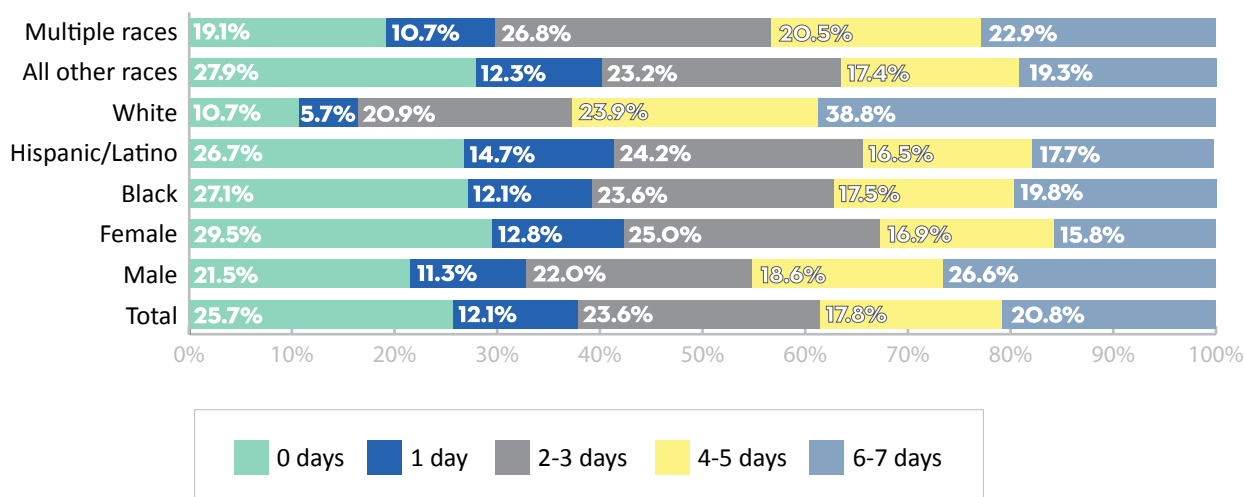


More than 3/4 of DC high school students ate at a fast food chain or carry out restaurant on at least one day during the previous week.



*Middle school students did not answer this question.

Percentage of high school students who reported physical activity for at least 60 minutes per day, by race and sex



White high school students were nearly twice as likely as their peers of any other race to get 60 minutes of physical activity on six or seven days a week.

NUTRITION AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY (CONTINUATION)

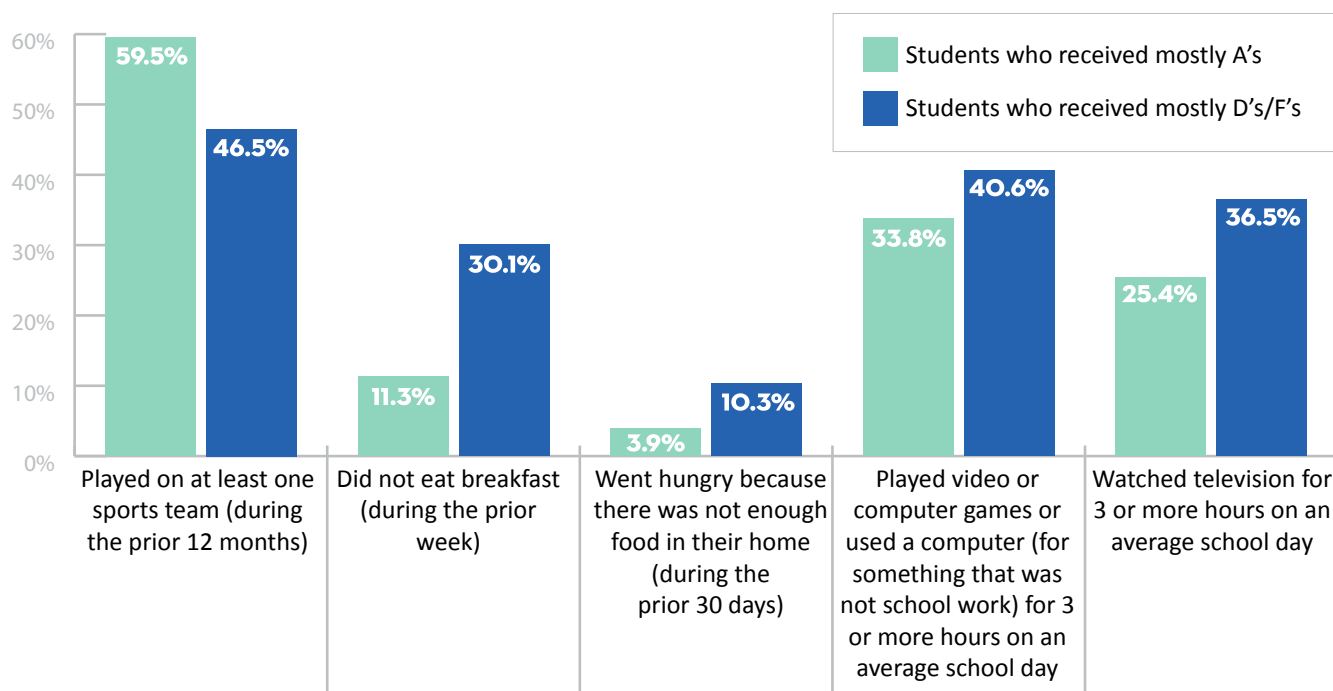
Percentage of high school students who, during the prior 12 months...	2007	2012	2015	Trend
Played on at least one sports team (run by their school or community groups)	48.6%	54.5%	54.9%	Up ↑



Sports team participation remained constant between 2012 and 2015.



Physical activity and sedentary behaviors among high school students, by academic performance



- Sports team participation and eating breakfast have a significant positive association with academic achievement.
- Watching television or playing video or computer games and hunger have a significant negative association with academic achievement.





DISEASE PREVENTION/SEXUAL HEALTH

Sexual risk behaviors place adolescents at risk for HIV infection, other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), and unintended pregnancy. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), youth ages 15-24 make up just over one quarter of the sexually active population, but account for half of the 20 million new sexually transmitted diseases that occur in the United States each year⁸. Many young people engage in sexual risk behaviors that can result in unintended health outcomes⁹. It is essential to understand the attitudes and behaviors which lead to risky behaviors in order to reduce the risk for HIV, other STDs and unintended pregnancy in DC youth.

DISEASE PREVENTION/SEXUAL HEALTH

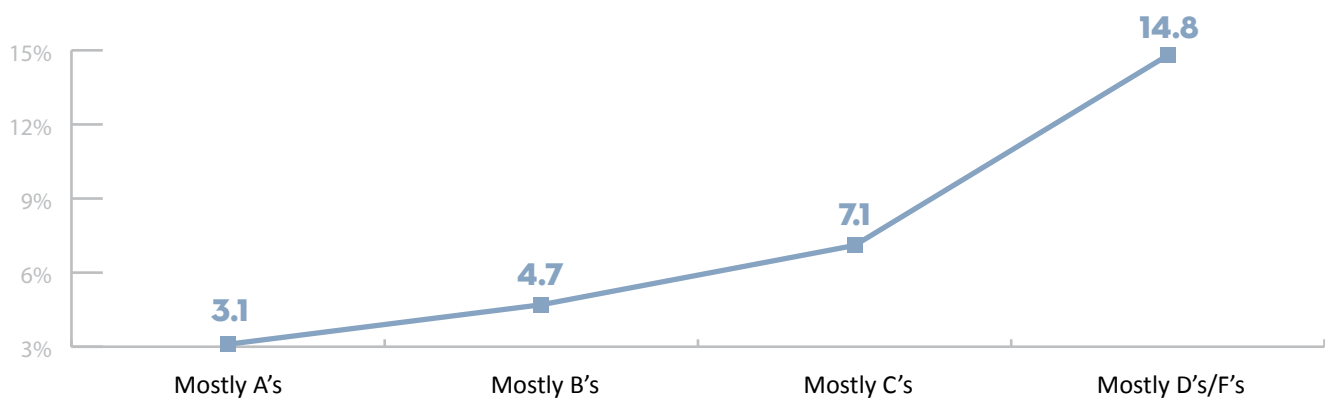
	MIDDLE SCHOOL				HIGH SCHOOL			
Percentage of youth who...	2007	2012	2015	Trend	2007	2012	2015	Trend
Had sexual intercourse during their life*	29.2%	18.5%	11.6%	Down ↓	56.5%	53.5%	40.9%	Down ↓
Male youth	43.1%	28.5%	19.5%	Down ↓	64.1%	61.5%	50.9%	Down ↓
Female youth	16.5%	9.3%	4.1%	Down ↓	51.0%	46.7%	32.7%	Down ↓
Had sexual intercourse with one or more people during the past three months	-	-	-		40.6%	36.6%	28.2%	Down ↓
Had sexual intercourse with four or more people (high school) or three or more people (middle school) during their life*	12.0%	8.1%	4.7%	Down ↓	20.3%	21.7%	13.8%	Down ↓
Male youth	21.2%	13.8%	8.5%	Down ↓	29.9%	33.0%	23.4%	Down ↓
Female youth	3.4%	2.8%	1.0%	Down ↓	14.3%	12.2%	5.9%	Down ↓

*Significant difference between male and female youth



- In 2015, significantly fewer middle and high school students reported having sexual intercourse than in 2012.
- 33.5% of high school youth reported having oral sex with one or more people during their lifetime.

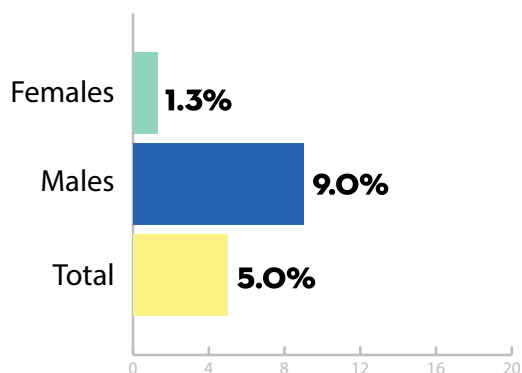
Percentage of high school students who have been pregnant or gotten someone else pregnant, by academic performance



High school students who have received mostly D's and F's are nearly five times more likely to have been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant compared to students who have received mostly A's.

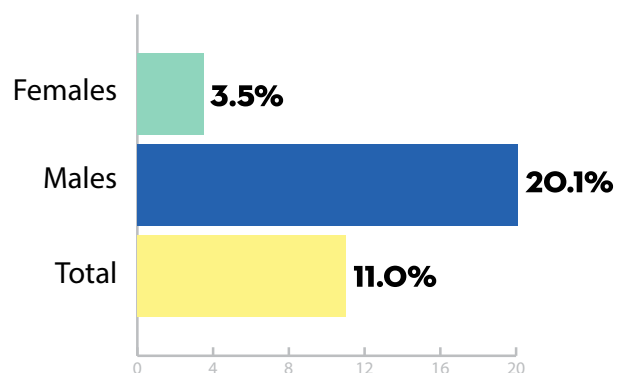
MIDDLE SCHOOL

Initiation of sexual intercourse by age 11 among middle school youth, by sex*



HIGH SCHOOL

Initiation of sexual intercourse by age 13 among high school youth, by sex*



*Significant difference between male and female youth



There are significant differences in age of initiation of sexual intercourse by sex in high school and middle school students.

Trends in Condom use during most recent sexual intercourse among middle school and high school youth*: 2007 to 2015	2007	2012	2015	Trend
Middle School	78.1%	73.0%	68.8%	Down ↓
High School	70.0%	70.1%	66.6%	No Change ↔

*This question was asked of high school youth who reported having sexual intercourse in the past three months and of middle school youth who reported ever having sexual intercourse.



- Condom use significantly decreased among middle school students between 2007 and 2015.
- When controlling for demographic variables, condom use among high school youth is statistically unchanged since 2007.

DISEASE PREVENTION/SEXUAL HEALTH (CONTINUATION)

Trends in students who have been taught about AIDS or HIV infection in school: 2007 to 2015	2007	2012	2015	Trend
Middle School	72.2%	56.5%	43.4%	Down ↓
High School	85.3%	82.6%	76.0%	Down ↓

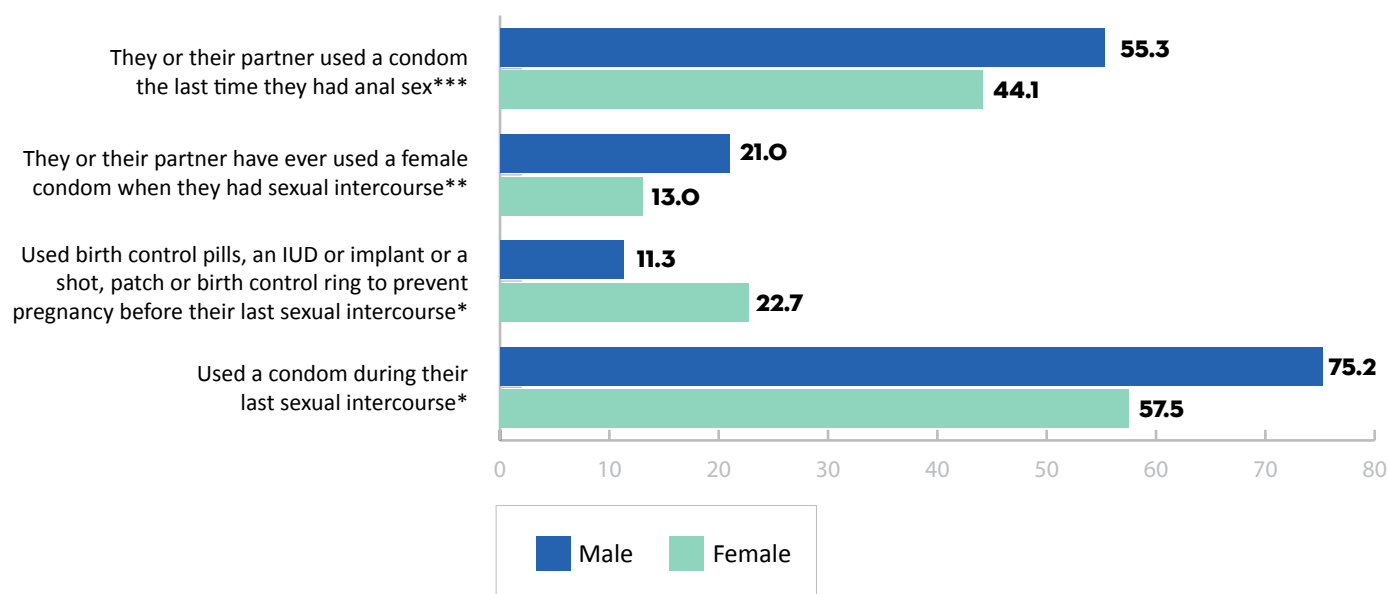


Since 2007, there has been a significant decrease in the percentage of high school and middle school students who were taught about HIV/AIDS in school.

Birth control and condom use among high school youth, by sex



- A significantly higher percentage of male high school students than female high school students reported using a condom during sexual intercourse and anal sex, or using a female condom during sexual intercourse.
- In 2015, a greater proportion of those high school students who have had anal sex reported using a condom during anal sex than in 2012.

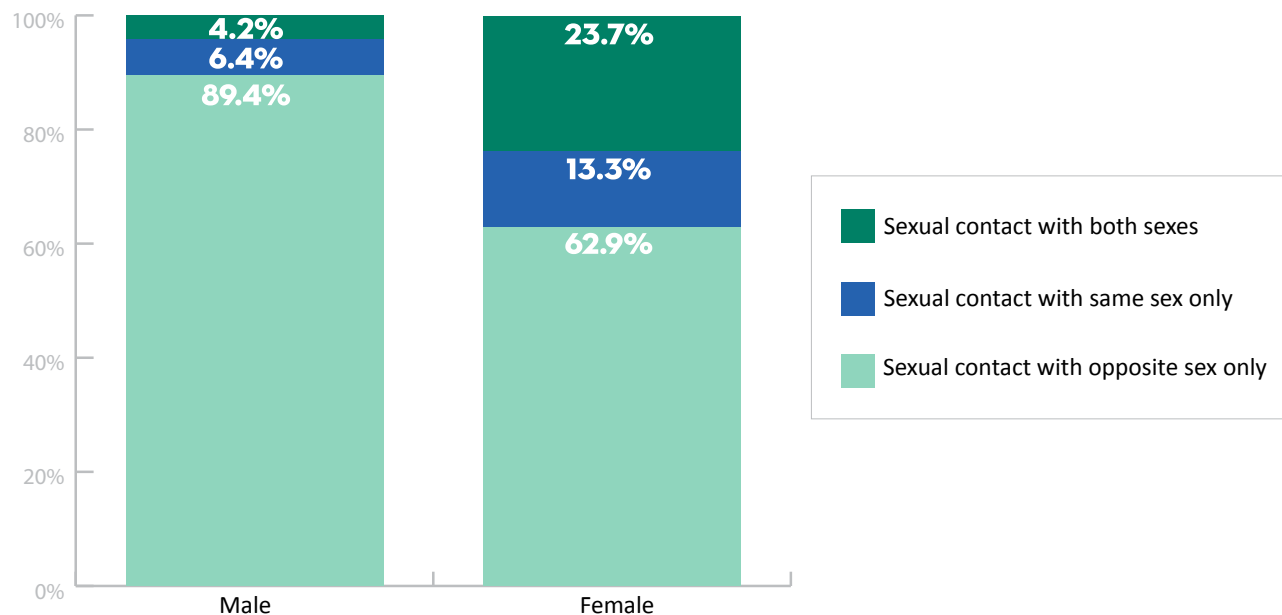


* Among students who are currently sexually active

** Among students who have ever had sexual intercourse

*** Among students who have had anal sex

Sexual contact among high school youth*, by sex



* Among students who have ever had sexual intercourse



A higher proportion of female high school students reported having sexual contact with the same sex only or with both sexes.



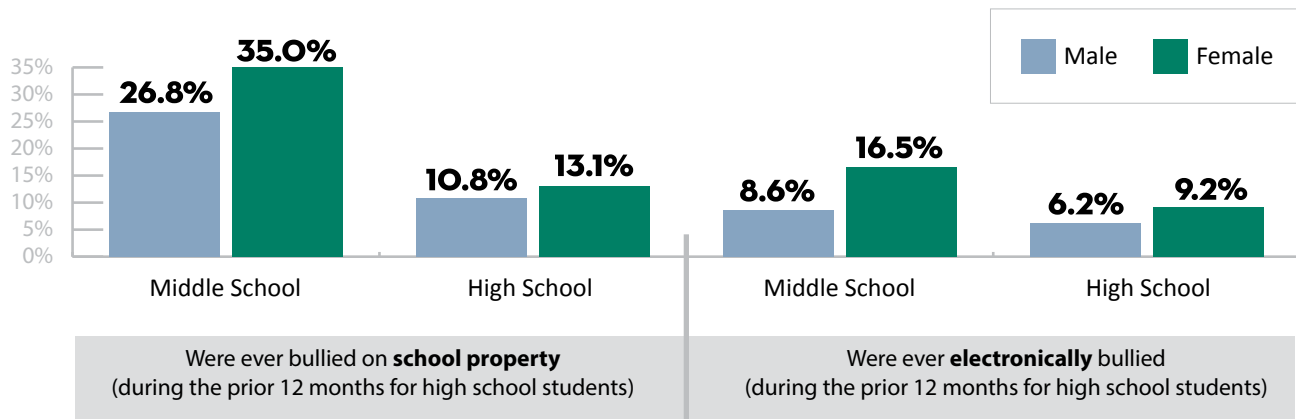
SAFETY SKILLS

Violence can take different forms, such as fighting, bullying, threats with weapons, and gang-related violence¹⁰. Others, such as robbery and assault (with or without weapons), can lead to serious injury or even death. Violence is one of the leading causes of death and injuries of young people between the ages of 10 and 24 in the United States¹¹. This section describes D.C. youth's experience with a variety of violence and the relationship between these experiences and other health-related factors. It is important to prevent youth violence before it begins.

SAFETY SKILLS

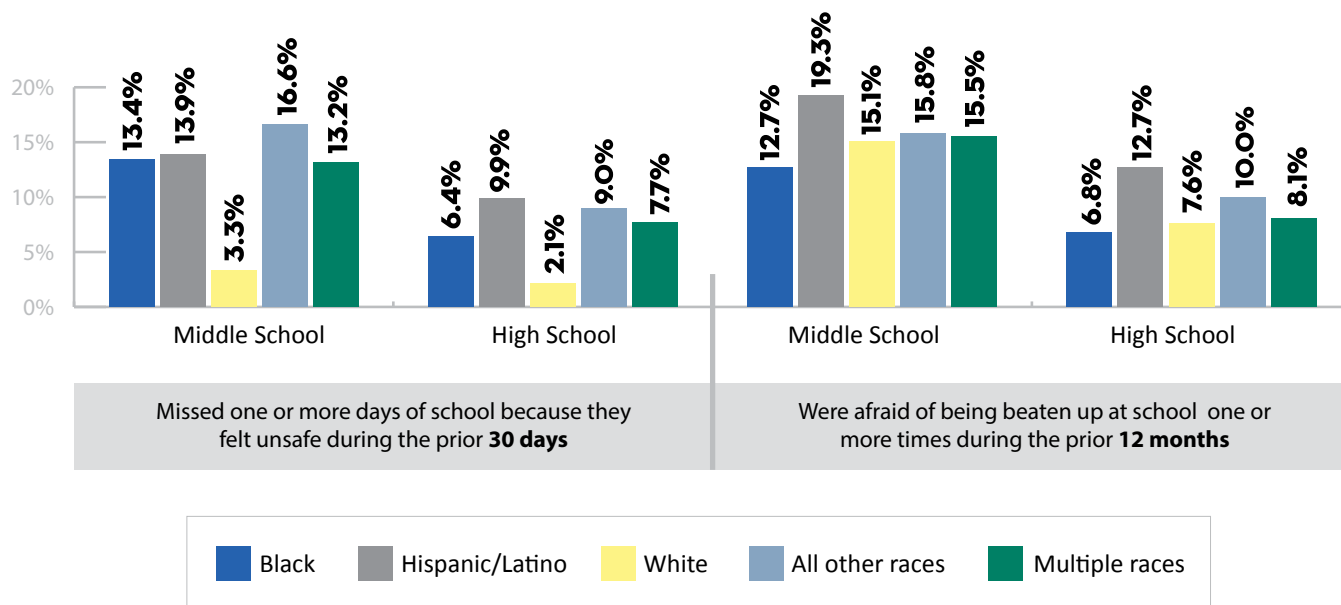
Bullying among middle and high school students, by sex

Research shows cyberbullying (electronic bullying) among preteens and teens has increased dramatically in recent years as young people spend more time socializing online. Cyberbullying includes sending hurtful or threatening e-mails or instant messages, spreading rumors, or posting embarrassing photos of others¹².



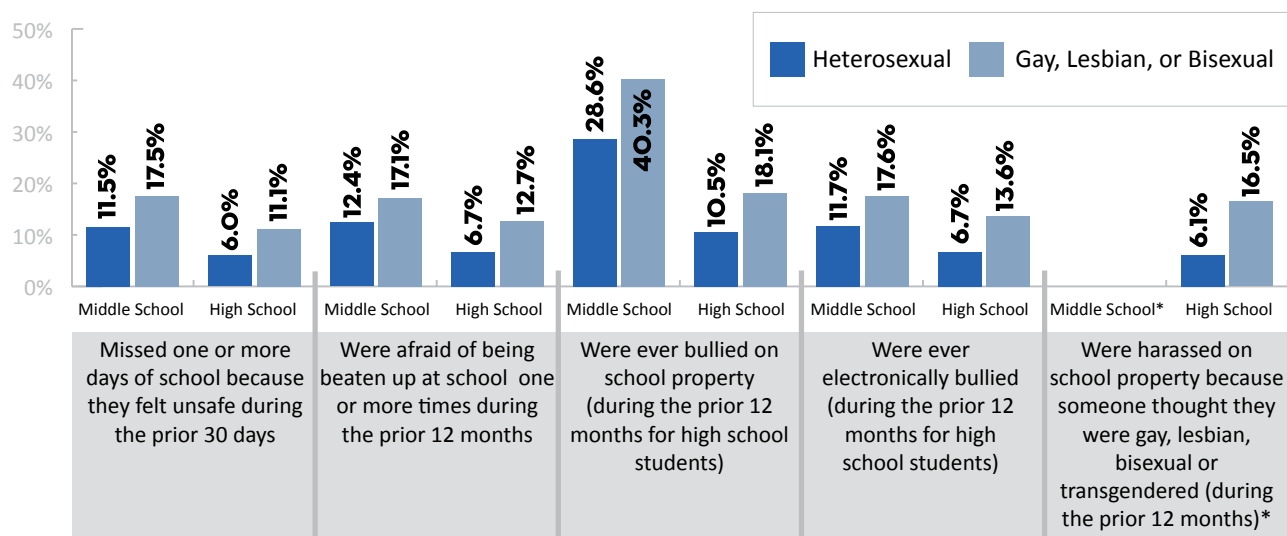
Among both middle and high school students, significantly more females than males reported being bullied on school property and being electronically bullied.

Feelings of safety and fear among middle and high school students, by race/ethnicity



- Significantly fewer White middle and high school students reported missing one or more days of school because they felt unsafe compared to all other racial/ethnic groups.
- Significantly more Hispanic/Latino middle and high school students were afraid of being beaten up at school than Black and White students.

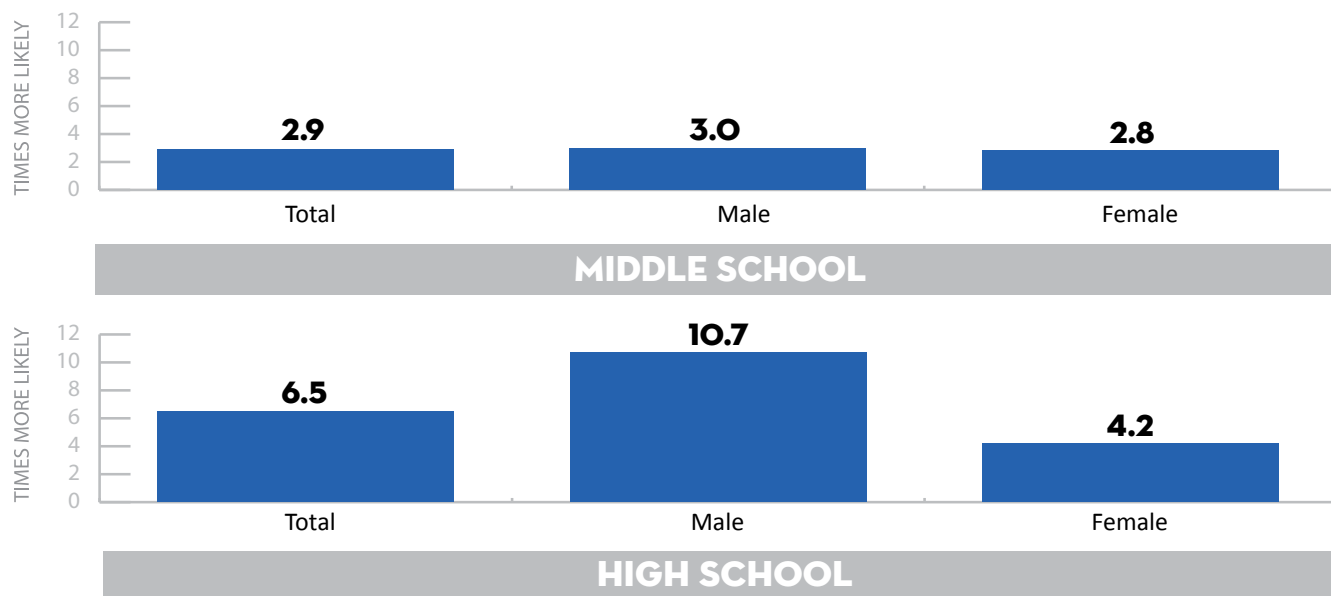
Negative attitudes toward lesbian, gay, and bisexual (LGB) people put these youth at increased risk for experiences with violence, than with other students¹³. Violence can include behaviors such as bullying, teasing, harassment, physical assault, and suicide-related behaviors.



Gay, lesbian, and bisexual middle school and high school students are significantly more likely to be bullied at school, be afraid of being beaten up at school, or feel unsafe at or on their way to school compared to heterosexual middle and high school students.

* This question was not included in the middle school questionnaire.

Likelihood of being bullied among students who report having been bullied, by sex



*Compared to students who do not report having been bullied.



- Middle school students who reported having ever been bullied were 2.9 times more likely to report having ever bullied someone else compared to students who did not report being bullied.
- High school students who reported having been bullied during the prior 12 months were 6.5 times more likely to report having ever bullied someone else on school property during the same 12 months compared to students who did not report being bullied.
- High school males who reported having been bullied were 10.7 times more likely to report having bullied someone else.

Trends in violent behaviors among middle school students: 2007 to 2015

Violence perpetration among middle school students during the prior 12 months	2007	2012	2015	Trend
Were ever in a physical fight	76.3%	69.8%	63.0%	Down↓
Ever carried a weapon	33.8%	22.8%	23.1%	Down↓
Bullied someone else on school property during the prior 12 months	N/A	17.0%	13.9%	Down↓*



Similar to the trends seen with high school students, fewer middle school students engaged in violent behavior in 2015 compared to 2007.

*Data were not available in 2007. Trend is from 2012 to 2015.

Trends in violence victimization and violent behaviors among high school students: 2007 to 2015

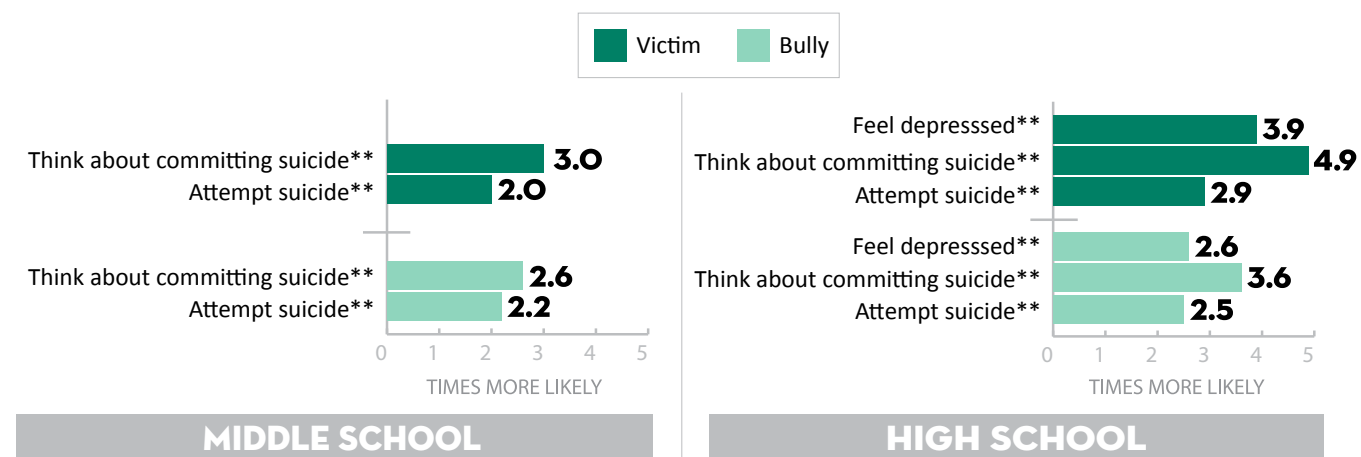
Violence victimization among high school students during the prior 12 months	2007	2012	2015	Trend
Were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property during the prior 12 months	11.2%	8.5%	7.6%	Down↓
Had property stolen or deliberately damaged on school property one or more times during the prior 12 months	27.9%	21.3%	17.5%	Down↓
Violence perpetration among high school students during the prior 12 months	2007	2012	2015	Trend
Were in a physical fight on school property one or more times during the prior 12 months	18.8%	15.3%	13.8%	Down↓
Were in a physical fight one or more times during the prior 12 months	44.1%	37.6%	32.4%	Down↓
Carried a weapon one or more times during the prior 30 days	21.5%	20.0%	18.1%	Down↓
Bullied someone else on school property during the prior 12 months	N/A	12.3%	9.9%	Down↓



Overall, there has been a significant reduction in school violence with fewer high school students both experiencing victimization or engaging in violent behavior in 2015 than in 2007.

Risk Factors Associated with Bullying Aggression and Victimization

Middle and high school students who bully others and who are bullied were more likely to...



*Compared to students who did not report bullying victimization or perpetration, respectively

*Questions around depression for high school students ask if students have in the prior 12 months “felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for a two weeks or more in a row that you stopped doing some usual activities”.

*Questions around suicidality for middle school students ask if students have in their lifetime “ever seriously thought about killing” or “ever tried to kill” themselves; questions for high school students ask if students have in the prior 12 months “ever seriously considered attempting suicide” or “actually attempted suicide”.



Students’ mental health and wellness were closely related to both bullying aggression and victimization.

MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS...

Were **1.7X** more likely to be victims of bullying if they...

Always, most of the time or sometimes went hungry because there was not enough food in their home



Students who reported always, most of the time or sometimes going hungry were more likely to both bully others and be bullied.

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS...

Were **1.8X** more likely to be victims of bullying if they...

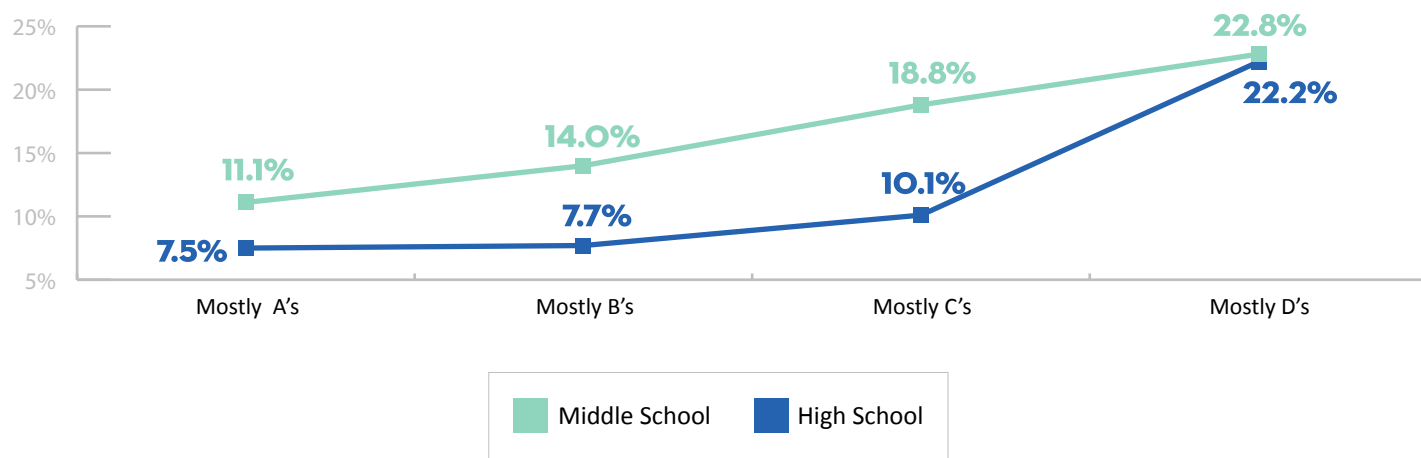
Always, most of the time or sometimes went hungry because there was not enough food in their home

Were **1.6X** more likely to bully others if they...

Always, most of the time or sometimes went hungry because there was not enough food in their home

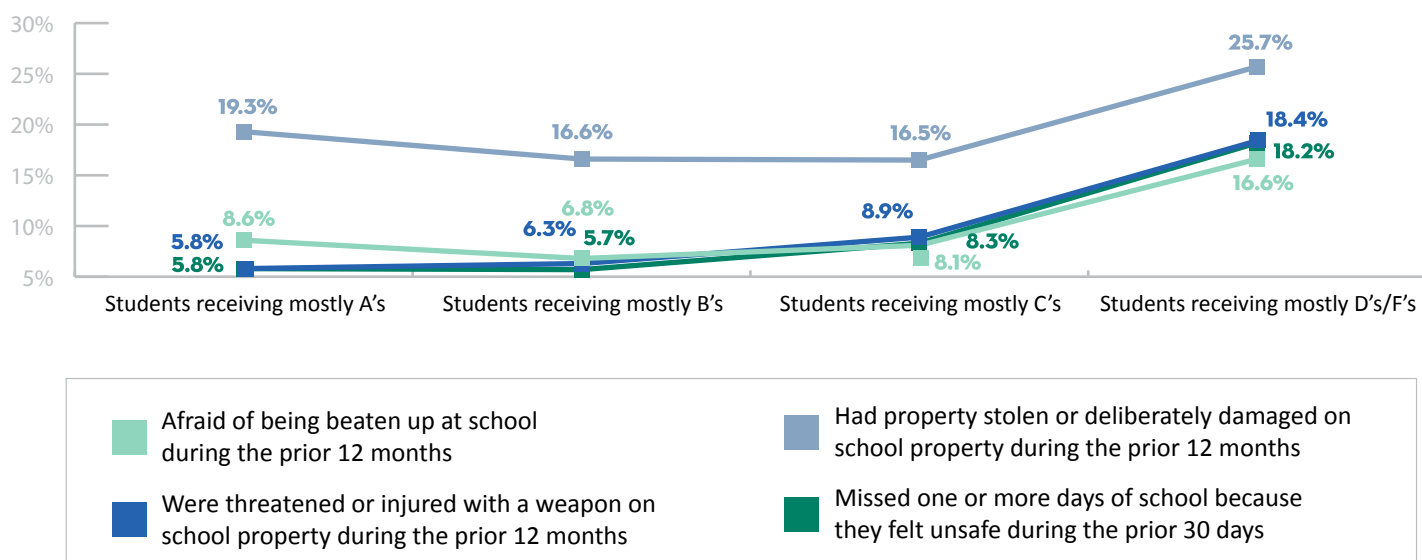
SAFETY SKILLS (CONTINUATION)

Bullying perpetration among middle and high school students, by academic performance



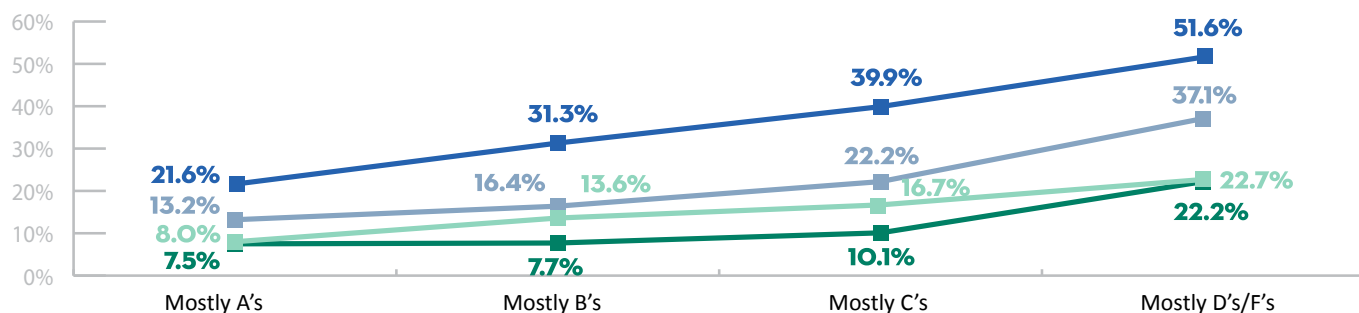
Among both middle and high school students, those receiving mostly Ds and Fs were significantly more likely to have bullied someone else on school property during the prior 12 months compared to students receiving mostly As.

Experiences of bullying, safety and fear among high school students, by academic performance



High school students who received mostly D's/F's are more than three times as likely than students who received mostly A's to have missed one or more days of school because they felt unsafe or to have been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property; they were almost two times more likely than students who received A's to be afraid of being beaten up at school.

Physical violence and weapon carrying among high school students, by academic performance



Were in a physical fight one or more times during the prior 12 months

Carried a weapon one or more times during the prior 30 days

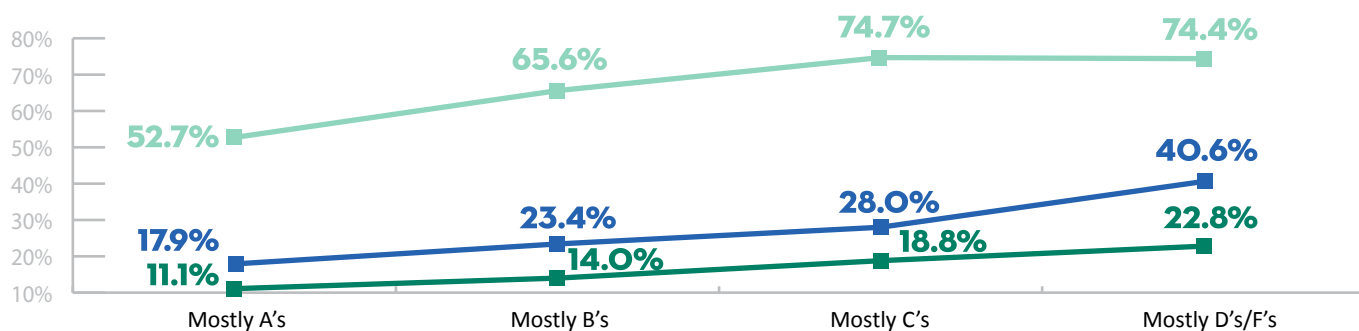
Were in a physical fight one or more times during the prior 12 months

Bullied someone else on school property during the prior 12 months



- High school students receiving mostly D's and F's are significantly more likely to engage in violence-related behaviors compared to students who receive mostly A's.
- One out of two high school students who receive mostly D's and F's report being in a physical fight one or more times during the prior 12 months.

Physical violence and weapon carrying among middle school students, by academic performance



Were in a physical fight one or more times during the prior 12 months

Bullied someone else on school property during the prior 12 months

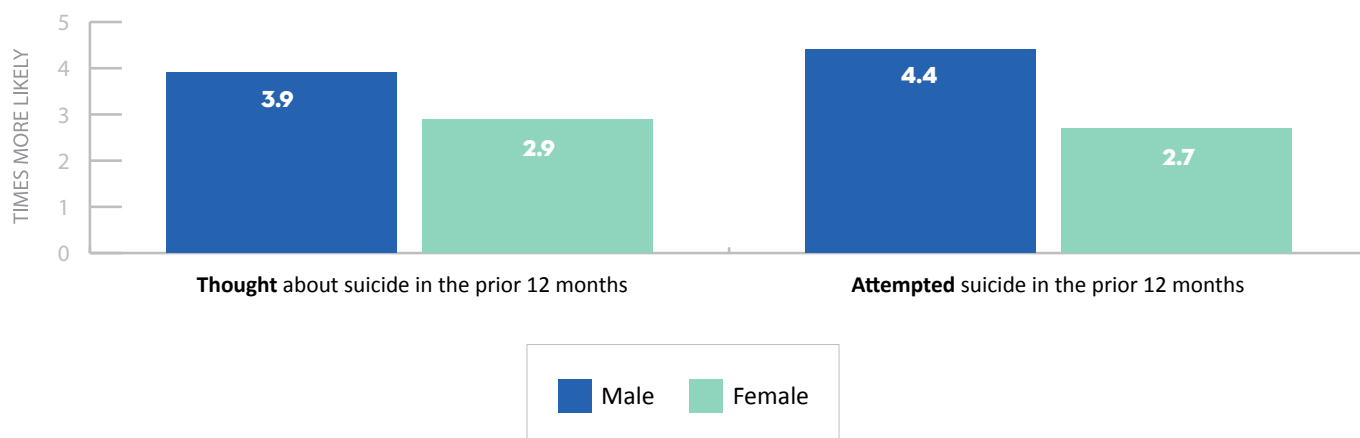
Carried a weapon one or more times during the prior 30 days



- Middle school students receiving mostly D's and F's are significantly more likely to engage in violence-related behaviors compared to students who receive mostly A's.
- Three out of four middle school students who receive mostly D's and F's report being in a physical fight one or more times during the prior 12 months.

SAFETY SKILLS (CONTINUATION)

High school students who have been raped are more likely to have...

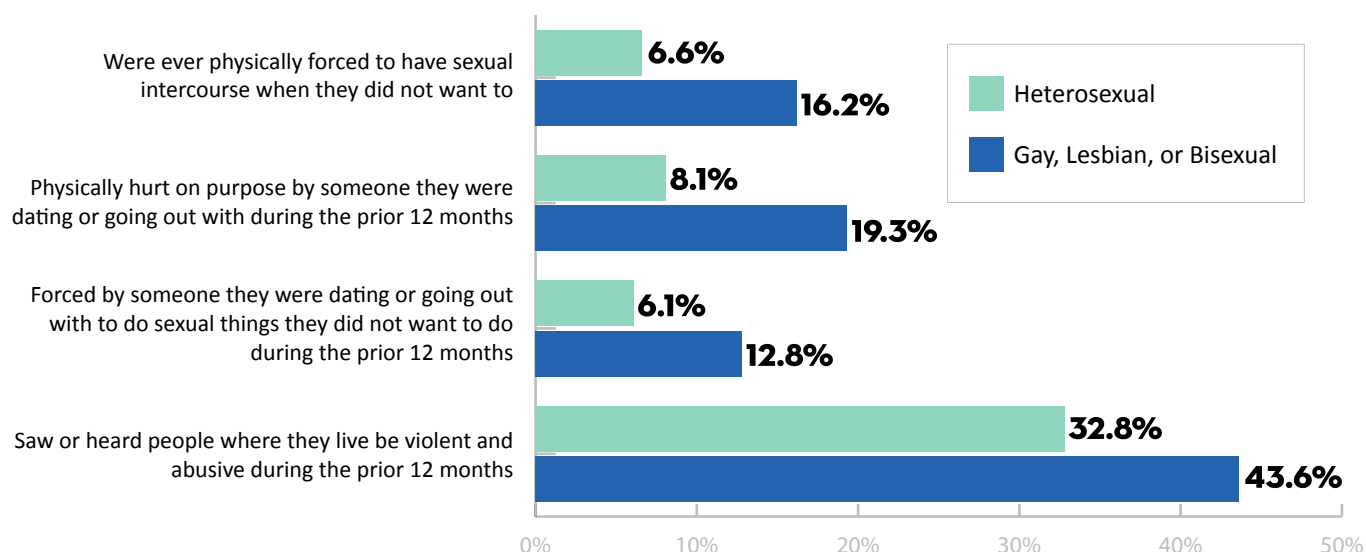


*Compared to high school students who did not report ever being forced to have sexual intercourse



- Male and female high school students who have been raped are at a significantly increased risk for both thinking about suicide and attempting suicide compared to other male and female high school students who did not report being raped.
- Among high school students who reported being raped, 29.6% of males and 27.0% of females reported at least one suicide attempt during the prior 12 months.

Violent experiences among high school students, by sexual orientation



LGB high school students were more than two times more likely to report being forced to have sexual intercourse (raped), being forced to do sexual things they did not want to do by the person they were dating and being physically hurt by the person they were dating compared to heterosexual youth.



Trends in helmet use: 2012 to 2015	Middle School 2012	Middle School 2015	High School 2012	High School 2015
Never or rarely wore a helmet when riding a bicycle or using rollerblades or a skateboard during the prior 12 months	71.1%	67.4%	84.0%	83.6%



The percent of students who never or rarely wore a helmet has decreased among middle school students, but remained constant among high school students, since 2012.





APPENDIX A | YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEY METHODOLOGY

The District of Columbia Office of the State Superintendent of Education (OSSE), conducts the D.C. Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). The YRBS is part of the national Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System led by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). As such, the DC YRBS follows protocols developed by the CDC, and the DC middle and high school questionnaires are adapted from the CDC-developed core instruments. The following information describes the sampling, recruitment and field data collection methods used for the 2015 D.C. YRBS.

SAMPLING METHOD

The first sampling stage included a census of all District of Columbia public schools (DCPS) and public charter middle and high schools, serving grades 6–8 and 9–12. In the second sampling stage, a census of students was taken using classes during second period. All students in these classes were eligible to participate in the survey.

Local YRBS surveys, such as the D.C. YRBS, that have (1) a scientifically selected sample, (2) appropriate documentation and (3) an overall response rate of greater than 60% are able to be weighted by the CDC to adjust for student nonresponse and the distribution of students by grade, sex and race/ethnicity. These three criteria ensure that data from the 2015 D.C. YRBS surveys can be considered representative of D.C. students in grades 6–8 and 9–12. Surveys that do not meet these criteria are not weighted by the CDC and are representative only of the students who participate in the survey.

School and Student Participation

Of the 99 schools eligible to participate in the 2015 D.C. YRBS, 88 schools chose to take part in the survey, for a 70% school response rate.

Of the 25,637 students eligible to participate in the 2015 D.C. YRBS, 20,253 students took part, for a 79% student response rate.

The overall response rate for the 2015 D.C. YRBS was 70%.

OBTAINING AGREEMENTS TO PARTICIPATE AND MANAGING SURVEY LOGISTICS

Gaining approval to conduct the 2015 D.C. YRBS from Local Education Authorities (LEAs) and each school required a well-coordinated effort from OSSE and the contractor, ICF International.

Beginning in the summer of 2015, OSSE provided LEA leaders with information about the survey through various communication methods (i.e., memoranda, newsletters, e-mails and telephone calls). These communiqués included information on the purposes of the survey, content of the survey, uses of the D.C. YRBS data, the survey collection window, parental permission and the requirements of the LEA and school for participating in the survey.

Local Education Agency Approval Process

Each LEA was provided with a form to be signed and returned to OSSE signifying their agreement to participate and designating a primary point of contact at the LEA. After the form was received, OSSE notified ICF and each school was assigned an ICF school liaison. OSSE and ICF school liaisons jointly worked with each LEA or each school directly to (1) identify a point of contact for the school to coordinate the survey logistics, (2) determine a date for the survey that was convenient and minimized disruptions to normal school day activities, and (3) obtain a list of second period classes for the data collection. ICF school liaisons worked closely with school points of contact to quickly finalize the survey arrangements in preparation for the field data collection.

D.C. YRBS DATA COLLECTION

The data collection included the training of survey administrators, classroom-level data collection and processing of the data collected.

Training the Field Data Collection Staff

The survey administrators participated in a two-day training that was modeled after the highly successful national YRBS training. The training develops technical skills of the survey administrator, while engendering a strong commitment to the concept of the project and the project team. Over the course of the training, the survey administrators first observe demonstrations by the training team on the procedures for data collection. The survey administrators then acquire these skills through practice, demonstrating them to one another and refining each other's performance through constructive feedback.

By the end of the training, the survey administrators acquire the requisite skills; are capable of professionally representing OSSE and ICF; are bonded to the project, the training team and each other; and are better equipped to perform effectively in the field.

Classroom-level Data Collection

The 2015 D.C. YRBS was conducted by the trained survey administrators at the eligible schools between October 31, 2015, and January 28, 2016. Prior to the scheduled survey administration date, a packet containing the following information was mailed to each school point of contact: finalized survey arrangement details, permission forms and instructions for teachers to read when distributing the permission forms. Approximately two to three days prior to the scheduled administration date, the field staff communicated with the school point of contact to confirm that all teachers had sent the permission forms home with students and were tracking the return of any forms where a parent opted his or her student out of participating in the survey. On the day of the survey, the field staff provided all the materials necessary to conduct the 2015 D.C. YRBS.

Survey administrators reviewed all survey materials to ensure that all classes were accounted for and student response rates had been documented accurately. Students who were absent or unable to participate in the original survey administration were offered a make-up session. Revisits to schools also were made to survey classes that may have missed the original survey session due to a field trip or other unforeseen circumstances.

Processing the Data Collected

On a weekly basis, the survey administrators returned all collected 2015 D.C. YRBS data to the ICF project office for processing. Processing of the data included ensuring that all school - and classroom - level data were received, and reviewing individual surveys for excessive stray marks or damage.

At the conclusion of data processing, all survey forms were packaged and transmitted to CDC's YRBS technical assistance (TA) contractor for scanning. After scanning was completed, a data file was created and sent to the CDC to be edited. The CDC edits the data for logical consistency and overall data quality and returns the edited file to the YRBS TA contractor for weighting.

APPENDIX B | MIDDLE SCHOOL DATA

Question Text	2007 Total	2012 Total	2015 Total	2015 Male	2015 Female	2015 6th Grade	2015 7th Grade	2015 8th Grade	2015 Black	2015 Hispanic/ Latino	2015 White	2015 All other races	2015 Multiple Races	Trend, from 2007-2015	
Drugs and Alcohol															
Alcohol Use															
Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol other than a few sips before age 11 years	17.6% (16.0 - 19.3)	14.2% (13.5 - 15.0)	10.9% (10.2 - 11.7)	11.6% (10.6 - 12.7)	10.2% (9.2 - 11.2)	9.8% (8.6 - 11.1)	12.2% (10.9 - 13.5)	10.7% (9.5 - 12.0)	11.7% (10.7 - 12.7)	11.6% (10.0 - 13.4)	4.2% (3.1-5.6)	13.5% (10.6-17.2)	12.2% (9.4-15.8)	↓	
	3,579	8,941	8,337	4,051	4,228	2,561	2,855	2,773	4,703	1,503	914	416	399		
	N/A	N/A	8.7%	7.9%	9.3%	5.1%	8.6%	11.8%	8.5%	10.3%	5.6%	9.6%	8.7%		
	N/A	N/A	(8.0 - 9.3)	(7.1 - 8.9)	(8.4 - 10.2)	(4.3 - 6.1)	(7.6 - 9.7)	(10.6 - 13.1)	(7.7-9.4)	(8.9-12.0)	(4.3-7.3)	(7.1-12.9)	(6.4-11.8)		
Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days	N/A	N/A	8,577	4,159	4,359	2,684	2,930	2,810	4,831	1,561	917	427	413	↓*	
Tobacco Use															
Percentage of students who smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 11 years	7.0% (6.0 - 8.2)	4.6% (4.2 - 5.1)	3.3% (3.0 - 3.7)	3.6% (3.0 - 4.2)	3.0% (2.5 - 3.6)	3.4% (2.7 - 4.2)	3.5% (2.8 - 4.2)	2.8% (2.3 - 3.5)	3.2% (2.7-3.7)	3.8% (2.9-5.0)	1.7% (1.0-2.8)	5.3% (3.5-8.0)	2.4% (1.3-4.4)		↓
	3,726	9,108	8,575	4,161	4,360	2,670	2,922	2,835	4,836	1,553	920	431	412		
	7.6%	5.0%	3.8%	4.0%	3.4%	2.9%	3.6%	4.3%	3.4%	6.4%	1.9%	4.2%	2.2%		
	(6.6 - 8.8)	(4.5 - 5.6)	(3.4 - 4.2)	(3.5 - 4.7)	(2.9 - 4.0)	(2.3 - 3.7)	(2.9 - 4.3)	(3.6 - 5.1)	(2.9-3.9)	(5.2-7.8)	(1.1-3.1)	(2.7-6.6)	(1.1-4.1)		
Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days	3,676	9,269	8,636	4,185	4,394	2,698	2,955	2,834	4,873	1,571	917	435	412	↓	
Percentage of students who smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on one or more of the past 30 days	7.5% (6.4 - 8.8)	6.4% (5.8 - 7.0)	5.1% (4.6 - 5.6)	5.5% (4.8 - 6.3)	4.5% (3.9 - 5.2)	3.5% (2.9 - 4.4)	4.8% (4.1 - 5.7)	6.4% (5.5 - 7.5)	5.2% (4.6-5.9)	6.0% (4.9-7.3)	2.0% (1.3-3.2)	7.4% (5.2-10.4)	3.8% (2.4-6.1)		
	3,991	9,283	8,716	4,233	4,426	2,733	2,983	2,846	4,917	1,588	921	439	417		
	N/A	N/A	14.8%	15.3%	14.2%	9.1%	15.1%	20.3%	14.9%	17.9%	8.0%	16.7%	15.6%		
Percentage of students who have used electronic vapor products during their lifetime	N/A	N/A	(14.1 - 15.6)	(14.2 - 16.5)	(13.2 - 15.3)	(8.0 - 10.3)	(13.8 - 16.6)	(18.8 - 22.0)	(13.9 - 16.0)	(16.0 - 19.9)	(6.4-9.9)	(13.4-20.6)	(12.5-19.4)	N/A	
Percentage of students who have used electronic vapor products in the past 30 days	N/A	N/A	8,330	4,021	4,263	2,615	2,855	2,722	4,726	1,514	880	406	409		
	N/A	N/A	5.8%	6.4%	5.1%	3.2%	5.8%	8.3%	5.8%	7.6%	2.7%	6.7%	5.1%		
	N/A	N/A	(5.3 - 6.4)	(5.6 - 7.2)	(4.5 - 5.9)	(2.6 - 4.1)	(4.9 - 6.8)	(7.2 - 9.4)	(5.2-6.6)	(6.4-9.1)	(1.8-4.0)	(4.6-9.8)	(3.4-7.7)		
	N/A	N/A	8,301	4,013	4,237	2,608	2,829	2,719	4,703	1,510	877	407	407	N/A	

Question Text	2007 Total	2012 Total	2015 Total	2015 Male	2015 Female	2015 6th Grade	2015 7th Grade	2015 8th Grade	2015 Black	2015 Hispanic/ Latino	2015 White	2015 All other races	2015 Multiple Races	Trend, from 2007-2015
Marijuana Use														
Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 11 years	5.6% (4.7 - 6.6)	4.7% (4.2 - 5.2)	3.7% (3.2 - 4.1)	4.4% (3.8 - 5.1)	2.8% (2.3 - 3.4)	2.6% (2.0 - 3.4)	3.9% (3.2 - 4.8)	4.1% (3.4 - 5.0)	3.9% (3.3-4.5)	3.3% (2.5-4.4)	1.5% (0.9-2.7)	6.9% (4.9-9.7)	3.9% (2.4-6.2)	↓
	3,768	9,113	8,575	4,143	4,375	2,679	2,935	2,814	4,826	1,572	918	428	408	
	N/A	9.3%	7.6%	8.2%	6.8%	3.3%	6.8%	12.0%	8.5%	6.8%	2.6%	9.1%	5.9%	
Percentage of students who used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days	N/A	(8.5 - 10.1)	(7.0 - 8.2)	(7.4 - 9.2)	(6.0 - 7.6)	(2.6 - 4.1)	(5.8 - 7.8)	(10.8 - 13.4)	(7.7-9.3)	(5.6-8.2)	(1.7-3.9)	(6.6-12.3)	(4.0-8.6)	↓*
	N/A	9,084	8,531	4,128	4,347	2,668	2,918	2,798	4,801	1,564	915	428	408	
	N/A	10.2%	4.0%	4.5%	3.4%	2.9%	3.8%	5.1%	3.9%	5.3%	1.9%	6.7%	3.3%	
Percentage of students who used synthetic marijuana (also called K2, Spice, RedXDawn, fake weed, Skunk, Moon Rocks, or Hannah Montana) one or more times during their lifetime	N/A	(9.2 - 11.0)	(3.6 - 4.5)	(3.8 - 5.2)	(2.9 - 4.0)	(2.2 - 3.7)	(3.1 - 4.6)	(4.2 - 6.0)	(3.4-4.6)	(4.2-6.7)	(1.1-3.1)	(4.5-9.8)	(1.9-5.5)	↓*
	N/A	9,082	8,124	3,921	4,151	2,528	2,777	2,668	4,537	1,444	918	412	398	
	N/A	N/A	3.2%	3.4%	2.7%	2.5%	3.0%	3.4%	2.9%	4.4%	1.5%	5.0%	2.0%	
Percentage of students who used synthetic marijuana (also called K2, Spice, RedXDawn, fake weed, Skunk, Moon Rocks, or Hannah Montana) one or more times in the past 30 days	N/A	N/A	(2.8 - 3.6)	(2.9 - 4.1)	(2.2 - 3.3)	(1.9 - 3.3)	(2.4 - 3.8)	(2.8 - 4.2)	(2.4-3.5)	(3.4-5.7)	(0.8-2.5)	(3.2-7.8)	(1.0-3.9)	N/A
	N/A	N/A	8,064	3,881	4,129	2,497	2,756	2,661	4,498	1,438	916	411	396	
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Other Drug Use														
Percentage of students who ever used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase	5.2% (4.4 - 6.1)	4.8% (4.3 - 5.3)	5.2% (4.7 - 5.7)	6.0% (5.2 - 6.9)	4.2% (3.6 - 4.9)	5.2% (4.3 - 6.2)	4.8% (4.0 - 5.8)	5.0% (4.2 - 6.0)	4.9% (4.3-5.7)	7.0% (5.8-8.5)	3.2% (2.3-4.5)	4.4% (2.7-7.1)	3.1% (1.8-5.2)	↔
	3,945	9,034	7,977	3,823	4,103	2,466	2,734	2,631	4,444	1,428	909	409	392	
	11.9% (10.6-13.3)	10.5% (9.8-11.3)	8.7% (8.0 - 9.4)	8.2% (7.3 - 9.1)	9.2% (8.2 - 10.1)	6.8% (5.9 - 8.0)	8.4% (7.3 - 9.6)	10.5% (9.4 - 11.8)	8.7% (7.9-9.6)	11.0% (9.4-12.8)	3.9% (2.9-5.4)	10.2% (7.6-13.6)	9.6% (7.1-12.9)	↓*
Percentage of students who ever sniffed glue, breathed the contents of spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high	3,947	9,013	7,972	3,827	4,097	2,468	2,729	2,635	4,446	1,422	907	409	393	

APPENDIX B | MIDDLE SCHOOL DATA (CONTINUATION)

Question Text	2007 Total	2012 Total	2015 Total	2015 Male	2015 Female	2015 6th Grade	2015 7th Grade	2015 8th Grade	2015 Black	2015 Hispanic/Latino	2015 White	2015 All other races	2015 Multiple Races	Trend, from 2007-2015
Percentage of students who ever took a prescription drug (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax) without a doctor's prescription	N/A	4.5% (4.1 - 5.0)	5.5% (5.0 - 6.0)	5.8% (5.0 - 6.6)	5.1% (4.4 - 5.8)	4.5% (3.7 - 5.5)	5.2% (4.4 - 6.1)	6.4% (5.5 - 7.5)	5.4% (4.7-6.1)	5.8% (4.7-7.2)	3.6% (2.6-5.0)	7.6% (5.4-10.5)	7.3% (5.1-10.2)	↑*
ATOD Behaviors and Perceptions														
Percentage of students who ever rode in a car driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol	27.8% (26.2 - 29.4)	19.5% (18.6 - 20.6)	18.0% (17.2 - 18.9)	16.7% (15.5 - 17.9)	19.3% (18.1 - 20.6)	13.8% (12.5 - 15.3)	18.2% (16.8 - 19.7)	21.9% (20.3 - 23.5)	18.5% (17.4 - 19.6)	19.1% (17.2 - 21.1)	13.9% (11.8 - 16.2)	18.2% (14.9-22.1)	17.0% (13.7-20.9)	↓
Percentage of students who think people greatly risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they have five or more drinks of alcohol (beer, wine, or liquor) once or twice a week	N/A	26.4% (25.4 - 27.4)	24.8% (23.9 - 25.8)	24.4% (23.1 - 25.8)	25.1% (23.8 - 26.5)	24.9% (23.2 - 26.7)	24.5% (22.9 - 26.2)	25.5% (23.9 - 27.2)	23.9% (22.7 - 25.2)	24.5% (22.4 - 26.8)	31.7% (28.7 - 34.9)	27.1% (23.1-31.4)	31.9% (27.6-36.4)	↓*
Percentage of students who think people greatly risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they use marijuana once a month	N/A	23.5% (22.6 - 24.4)	23.4% (22.5 - 24.4)	22.4% (21.1 - 23.8)	24.3% (23.0 - 25.7)	26.7% (25.0 - 28.5)	23.8% (22.2 - 25.5)	20.0% (18.5 - 21.6)	21.7% (20.5 - 22.9)	25.9% (23.7 - 28.2)	29.4% (26.5 - 32.6)	25.3% (21.5-29.5)	25.7% (21.7-30.1)	↔*
Percentage of students who think people greatly risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they smoke synthetic marijuana (also called K2, Spice, RedX Dawn, fake weed, Skunk, Moon Rocks, or Hannah Montana) one or more times once a month	N/A	29.7% (28.6 - 30.8)	36.1% (35.0 - 37.2)	37.0% (35.4 - 38.6)	35.3% (33.8 - 36.8)	33.2% (31.2 - 35.2)	35.8% (33.9 - 37.7)	39.7% (37.8 - 41.7)	36.6% (35.1 - 38.1)	34.7% (32.1 - 37.3)	36.8% (33.7 - 40.1)	31.6% (27.3-36.2)	43.3% (38.5-48.1)	↑*

Question Text	2007 Total	2012 Total	2015 Total	2015 Male	2015 Female	2015 6th Grade	2015 7th Grade	2015 8th Grade	2015 Black	2015 Hispanic/Latino	2015 White	2015 All other races	2015 Multiple Races	Trend, from 2007-2015
Percentage of students who have seen or heard any alcohol, tobacco, or other drug prevention messages from sources outside their school, such as on posters, flyers, the radio, the Internet, or TV, during the past 12 months	N/A	55.7% (54.4 - 56.9)	55.6% (54.4 - 56.7)	56.7% (55.0 - 58.3)	54.7% (53.1 - 56.2)	53.1% (51.0 - 55.1)	54.4% (52.5 - 56.4)	59.8% (57.8 - 61.7)	55.6% (54.0 - 57.1)	50.0% (47.4 - 52.6)	65.4% (62.3 - 68.5)	51.0% (46.1-55.9)	64.2% (59.3-68.7)	↔*
	N/A													
	N/A	8,415	7,931	3,770	4,111	2,455	2,718	2,631	4,428	1,438	899	391	387	
Mental and Emotional Health														
Percentage of students who ever seriously thought about killing themselves	24.7% (22.8 - 26.8)	21.7% (20.7 - 22.8)	20.2% (19.3 - 21.1)	15.2% (14.1 - 16.4)	25.3% (23.9 - 26.7)	17.5% (16.0 - 19.1)	19.2% (17.7 - 20.8)	23.6% (22.0 - 25.3)	20.9% (19.7 - 22.2)	20.2% (18.2 - 22.4)	11.0% (9.1 - 13.3)	24.3% (20.5-28.6)	27.5% (23.4-31.9)	↓
	3,998	9,281	8,300	4,048	4,201	2,597	2,846	2,708	4,674	1,461	912	420	404	
	13.5% (12.2-14.9)	12.8% (12.0 - 13.7)	12.3% (11.6 - 13.1)	9.3% (8.4 - 10.3)	15.3% (14.2 - 16.5)	9.7% (8.5 - 10.9)	11.9% (10.7 - 13.2)	15.3% (13.9 - 16.7)	11.8% (10.9 - 12.8)	12.7% (11.0 - 14.5)	11.0% (9.1 - 13.3)	18.1% (14.7-22.0)	16.2% (12.9-20.0)	↔
Percentage of students who ever made a plan about how they would kill themselves	4,044	9,272	8,292	4,046	4,194	2,594	2,842	2,705	4,669	1,460	913	423	402	↔
	13.3% (11.9 - 14.9)	10.2% (9.5 - 10.9)	12.4% (11.6 - 13.1)	9.3% (8.4 - 10.3)	15.5% (14.4 - 16.7)	10.4% (9.3 - 11.7)	12.9% (11.6 - 14.2)	13.5% (12.2 - 14.9)	12.9% (11.9 - 13.9)	13.4% (11.8 - 15.3)	4.0% (2.9-5.5)	15.4% (12.3-19.2)	13.6% (10.7-17.3)	
	4,011	9,226	8,282	4,035	4,193	2,591	2,847	2,691	4,657	1,461	914	419	403	
Percentage of students who have ever gone without eating for 24 hours or more to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight	20.7% (19.0 - 22.5)	21.3% (20.5 - 22.2)	20.9% (19.9 - 21.8)	19.5% (18.2 - 20.9)	22.2% (21.0 - 23.6)	19.6% (18.0 - 21.3)	20.4% (18.8 - 22.0)	22.7% (21.0 - 24.4)	23.1% (21.9 - 24.4)	20.8% (18.8 - 23.0)	6.6% (5.2-8.4)	18.1% (14.7-22.0)	20.5% (16.8-24.6)	↔
	3,752	8,766	8,083	3,843	4,198	2,511	2,767	2,676	4,509	1,475	899	408	395	↔
	9.4% (8.3 - 10.6)	7.1% (6.6 - 7.8)	7.4% (6.8 - 8.0)	7.9% (7.0 - 8.9)	6.8% (6.0 - 7.7)	6.9% (5.9 - 8.1)	6.5% (5.6 - 7.6)	8.3% (7.3 - 9.5)	7.9% (7.1-8.7)	6.9% (5.7-8.4)	3.1% (2.1-4.5)	7.9% (5.7-10.9)	6.5% (4.5-9.4)	
3,648	8,617	8,099	3,856	4,198	2,508	2,769	2,690	4,520	1,483	902	409	397	↓	

APPENDIX B | MIDDLE SCHOOL DATA (CONTINUATION)

Question Text	2007 Total	2012 Total	2015 Total	2015 Male	2015 Female	2015 6th Grade	2015 7th Grade	2015 8th Grade	2015 Black	2015 Hispanic/Latino	2015 White	2015 All other races	2015 Multiple Races	Trend, from 2007-2015
Nutrition														
Well-being														
Percentage of students who describe themselves as slightly or very overweight	19.9% (18.5 - 21.5)	20.8% (19.8 - 21.7)	20.2% (19.3 - 21.1)	17.1% (15.9 - 18.3)	23.1% (21.8 - 24.5)	17.9% (16.4 - 19.6)	20.0% (18.5 - 21.5)	22.7% (21.1 - 24.4)	20.0% (18.9 - 21.3)	25.5% (23.3 - 27.8)	14.9% (12.7 - 17.4)	18.9% (15.5-23.0)	21.0% (17.3-25.2)	↔
	3,909	8,814	8,146	3,896	4,207	2,510	2,795	2,707	4,573	1,470	897	416	399	
	N/A	2.4%	2.5%	2.6%	2.3%	2.4%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.1%	3.7%	0.9%	4.7%	3.3%
Percentage of students who most of the time or always went hungry during the past 30 days because there was not enough food in their home	N/A	(2.1 - 2.8)	(2.2 - 2.9)	(2.1 - 3.1)	(1.9 - 2.8)	(1.8 - 3.1)	(1.9 - 3.1)	(1.9 - 3.1)	(1.7-2.5)	(2.8-4.7)	(0.4-1.8)	(3.0-7.2)	(1.9-5.6)	↔
	N/A	8,591	8,025	3,816	4,159	2,489	2,746	2,657	4,460	1,468	907	398	392	
Physical Activity and Physical Education														
Physical Activity														
Percentage of students who were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on five or more of the past seven days.	32.7% (30.4 - 33.4)	38.7% (37.7-39.8)	38.6% (37.5 - 39.7)	46.0% (44.4 - 47.7)	31.3% (29.9 - 32.8)	38.0% (36.1 - 40.0)	39.4% (37.5 - 41.3)	39.1% (37.2 - 41.1)	36.4% (35.0 - 37.9)	30.7% (28.3 - 33.2)	62.1% (58.9 - 65.3)	43.2% (38.5-48.0)	52.0% (47.2-56.8)	↑
	3,295	8,702	7,979	3,824	4,110	2,453	2,740	2,649	4,464	1,451	887	407	395	
	51.7% (49.5 - 53.9)	71.1% (70.0 - 72.2)	68.3% (67.2 - 69.3)	72.6% (71.1 - 74.0)	64.1% (62.5 - 65.6)	71.3% (69.4 - 73.2)	68.4% (66.6 - 70.2)	65.3% (63.4 - 67.2)	68.2% (66.7 - 69.5)	62.6% (60.1 - 65.1)	80.2% (77.4 - 82.8)	55.7% (50.8-60.5)	72.2% (67.7-76.4)	↑*
Percentage of students who played on one or more sports teams during the past 12 months	3,456	8,729	8,002	3,807	4,150	2,460	2,749	2,662	4,464	1,470	891	400	388	
Well-being														
Percentage of students who have ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma	26.2% (24.7 - 27.8)	27.8% (26.9 - 28.7)	25.9% (24.9 - 26.9)	26.7% (25.3 - 28.2)	25.1% (23.7 - 26.5)	23.0% (21.3 - 24.8)	26.0% (24.3 - 27.8)	28.9% (27.1 - 30.7)	28.8% (27.4 - 30.2)	21.3% (19.3 - 23.5)	14.0% (11.9 - 16.4)	23.9% (20.0-28.3)	26.8% (22.8-31.3)	↔
	3,599	8,686	8,070	3,845	4,178	2,502	2,775	2,666	4,488	1,480	909	403	398	
	41.0% (39.1 - 42.9)	42.9% (41.8 - 44.1)	42.5% (41.4 - 43.6)	36.6% (35.0 - 38.2)	48.2% (46.6 - 49.8)	42.2% (40.2 - 44.2)	42.6% (40.7 - 44.5)	42.9% (41.0 - 44.9)	43.6% (42.1 - 45.1)	50.3% (47.8 - 52.9)	26.0% (23.2 - 28.9)	38.5% (33.9-43.3)	41.9% (37.2-46.7)	↑
Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight	3,818	8,787	8,166	3,900	4,222	2,522	2,809	2,702	4,575	1,485	903	410	398	

Question Text	2007 Total	2012 Total	2015 Total	2015 Male	2015 Female	2015 6th Grade	2015 7th Grade	2015 8th Grade	2015 Black	2015 Hispanic/Latino	2015 White	2015 All other races	2015 Multiple Races	Trend, from 2007-2015
Human Body and Sexual Health														
Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse	29.2% (27.1 - 31.5)	18.5% (17.3 - 19.7)	11.6% (10.8 - 12.4)	19.5% (18.2 - 21.0)	4.1% (3.5 - 4.7)	6.5% (5.4 - 7.7)	10.3% (9.1 - 11.7)	17.2% (15.7 - 18.8)	13.7% (12.6 - 14.8)	9.0% (7.5 - 10.7)	1.9% (1.2 - 3.0)	10.6% (7.9 - 14.2)	9.4% (6.9 - 12.8)	↓
	3,413	8,060	7,504	3,494	3,973	2,280	2,596	2,516	4,189	1,355	860	370	381	
	10.3% (9.1 - 11.7)	9.1% (8.4 - 9.9)	5.0% (4.5 - 5.6)	9.0% (8.0 - 10.1)	1.3% (0.9 - 1.7)	4.8% (3.9 - 5.9)	5.1% (4.3 - 6.1)	5.0% (4.2 - 6.0)	6.0% (5.3 - 6.8)	3.0% (2.2 - 4.1)	1.2% (0.7 - 2.2)	5.1% (3.3 - 7.8)	4.0% (2.4 - 6.5)	
Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 11 years	3,420	7,823	7,470	3,466	3,963	2,266	2,584	2,510	4,166	1,346	861	372	377	↓
	12.0% (10.7 - 13.4)	8.1% (7.4 - 8.8)	4.7% (4.2 - 5.2)	8.5% (7.5 - 9.6)	1.0% (0.7 - 1.4)	1.7% (1.2 - 2.4)	4.4% (3.6 - 5.4)	7.3% (6.3 - 8.5)	5.7% (5.0 - 6.5)	3.1% (2.2 - 4.2)	1.3% (0.7 - 2.4)	4.0% (2.5 - 6.5)	2.4% (1.3 - 4.5)	
	3,401	8,027	7,444	3,456	3,947	2,265	2,570	2,496	4,148	1,341	862	372	377	
Among students who ever had sexual intercourse, the percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	78.1% (74.8 - 81.1)	73.0% (70.5 - 75.4)	68.8% (65.2 - 72.1)	70.8% (66.9 - 74.5)	59.5% (51.0 - 67.4)	59.8% (50.3 - 68.5)	66.6% (59.8 - 72.7)	73.4% (68.7 - 77.7)	71.0% (66.8 - 74.9)	66.5% (57.1 - 74.6)	—	—	—	↓
	892	1,382	771	613	151	123	230	396	535	113	17	37	34	
	N/A	2.0% (1.7 - 2.4)	1.6% (1.4 - 2.0)	2.5% (2.1 - 3.1)	0.7% (0.5 - 1.0)	0.7% (0.4 - 1.1)	1.8% (1.4 - 2.4)	2.0% (1.5 - 2.6)	1.4% (1.1 - 1.8)	1.9% (1.3 - 2.9)	1.4% (0.8 - 2.5)	2.8% (1.5 - 5.2)	1.5% (0.7 - 3.4)	
Percentage of students who have been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant one or more times	N/A	8,698	7,694	3,650	3,997	2,357	2,639	2,562	4,273	1,373	893	386	388	↔*
	72.2% (70.1 - 74.2)	56.5% (54.6 - 58.5)	43.4% (42.3 - 44.5)	44.1% (42.5 - 45.7)	42.9% (41.3 - 44.4)	23.0% (21.3 - 24.8)	46.3% (44.3 - 48.2)	60.3% (58.4 - 62.1)	48.5% (47.1 - 50.0)	35.5% (33.0 - 38.0)	25.5% (22.8 - 28.5)	35.4% (30.9 - 40.1)	46.8% (42.0 - 51.7)	
	3,614	8,602	8,047	3,821	4,180	2,483	2,764	2,669	4,490	1,470	897	404	394	

APPENDIX B | MIDDLE SCHOOL DATA (CONTINUATION)

Question Text	2007 Total	2012 Total	2015 Total	2015 Male	2015 Female	2015 6th Grade	2015 7th Grade	2015 8th Grade	2015 Black	2015 Hispanic/Latino	2015 White	2015 All other races	2015 Multiple Races	Trend, from 2007-2015
Percentage of students who reported their partners were three or more years older than themselves the last time they had sexual intercourse (among students who have had sexual intercourse)	N/A	N/A	12.8% (10.8 - 15.0)	11.5% (9.5 - 14.0)	17.3% (12.8 - 23.0)	11.9% (8.0 - 17.5)	11.3% (8.1 - 15.5)	13.3% (10.6 - 16.6)	11.9% (9.7-14.6)	16.2% (11.1-23.0)	—	—	—	↔*
	N/A	N/A									—	—	—	
	N/A	N/A												
	N/A	N/A	1,020	789	214	199	307	476	680	155	33	49	40	
Violence and Bullying														
Bullying														
Percentage of students who have ever bullied someone else on school property during the past 12 months	N/A	17.0% (16.2 - 17.8)	13.9% (13.2 - 14.7)	13.6% (12.6 - 14.7)	14.2% (13.1 - 15.3)	12.6% (11.3 - 14.0)	13.4% (12.2 - 14.8)	15.5% (14.1 - 16.9)	14.8% (13.8 - 15.9)	14.0% (12.4 - 15.9)	6.7% (5.3-8.5)	11.9% (9.2-15.2)	11.9% (9.1-15.3)	↓*
	N/A													
	N/A	9,247	8,736	4,245	4,436	2,739	2,994	2,849	4,933	1,590	918	437	412	
	N/A	29.9% (28.9 - 31.0)	30.8% (29.8 - 31.8)	26.8% (25.4 - 28.2)	35.0% (33.5 - 36.4)	35.0% (33.1 - 36.9)	30.4% (28.7 - 32.1)	27.3% (25.6 - 29.0)	29.0% (27.7 - 30.3)	33.7% (31.3 - 36.1)	34.2% (31.2 - 37.4)	30.0% (26.0-34.4)	37.3% (32.8-42.0)	
Percentage of students who have ever been bullied on school property	N/A	9,340	8,724	4,249	4,425	2,741	2,984	2,852	4,938	1,582	914	437	412	↔*
	N/A	11.6% (11.0 - 12.3)	12.6% (11.9 - 13.3)	8.6% (7.8 - 9.5)	16.5% (15.4 - 17.7)	12.3% (11.1 - 13.7)	12.7% (11.5 - 14.0)	13.0% (11.7 - 14.3)	12.2% (11.3 - 13.2)	12.4% (10.9 - 14.2)	12.0% (10.1 - 14.3)	15.2% (12.1-18.8)	16.2% (13.0-20.0)	
	N/A													
	N/A	9,315	8,712	4,238	4,427	2,732	2,990	2,846	4,931	1,580	917	431	413	
Violence Victimization														
Among students who dated or went out with someone during the past 12 months, the percentage who have been physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with one or more times during the past 12 months	N/A	N/A	9.7% (8.9 - 10.6)	10.0% (8.9 - 11.3)	9.1% (7.9 - 10.4)	9.7% (8.1 - 11.6)	9.1% (7.7 - 10.6)	9.8% (8.5 - 11.3)	9.8% (8.8-11.0)	9.8% (7.8-12.1)	5.3% (3.2-8.8)	14.2% (10.1-19.5)	8.2% (5.2-12.7)	↔*
	N/A	N/A												
	N/A	N/A	4,791	2,565	2,199	1,240	1,678	1,784	3,076	807	249	214	207	
	N/A													

Question Text	2007 Total	2012 Total	2015 Total	2015 Male	2015 Female	2015 6th Grade	2015 7th Grade	2015 8th Grade	2015 Black	2015 Hispanic/ Latino	2015 White	2015 All other races	2015 Multiple Races	Trend, from 2007-2015
Violence Perpetration														
Percentage of students who ever carried a weapon, such as a gun, knife, or club	33.8% (31.8 - 35.8)	22.8% (21.7 - 23.9)	23.1% (22.2 - 24.1)	29.5% (28.1 - 31.0)	16.6% (15.5 - 17.8)	15.6% (14.2 - 17.1)	22.8% (21.3 - 24.5)	30.9% (29.1 - 32.7)	24.7% (23.4 - 25.9)	16.5% (14.7 - 18.4)	22.0% (19.4 - 24.8)	21.6% (18.0-25.6)	24.0% (20.2-28.3)	↓
	3,991	9,248	8,657	4,204	4,408	2,720	2,964	2,830	4,902	1,574	913	432	407	
	76.3% (74.3 - 78.2)	69.8% (68.6 - 70.9)	63.7% (62.7 - 64.7)	72.8% (71.4 - 74.1)	54.6% (53.1 - 56.1)	58.5% (56.6 - 60.4)	63.8% (62.0 - 65.5)	68.6% (66.9 - 70.3)	72.2% (71.0 - 73.5)	45.6% (43.1 - 48.1)	32.8% (29.7 - 35.9)	53.8% (49.2-58.4)	60.8% (56.1-65.3)	↓
Percentage of students who have ever been in a physical fight	3,962	9,292	8,715	4,238	4,427	2,737	2,979	2,852	4,933	1,584	910	439	412	
	N/A	15.8% (14.9 - 16.7)	17.0% (16.2 - 17.8)	18.7% (17.5 - 20.0)	15.2% (14.1 - 16.4)	14.9% (13.5 - 16.4)	17.5% (16.1 - 19.0)	17.8% (16.4 - 19.4)	19.8% (18.7 - 20.9)	11.1% (9.6-12.8)	5.9% (4.5-7.6)	17.2% (13.9-21.1)	12.2% (9.4-15.7)	↔*
	N/A	9,270	8,649	4,208	4,392	2,710	2,965	2,831	4,909	1,566	913	431	408	
Safety														
Percentage of students who did not go to school on one or more of the past 30 days because they felt unsafe at school or on the way to school their way to or from school	N/A	13.3% (12.6-14.1)	12.9% (12.2 - 13.6)	12.7% (11.7 - 13.8)	12.8% (11.8 - 13.9)	14.2% (12.9 - 15.7)	12.4% (11.2 - 13.7)	11.6% (10.4 - 12.9)	13.4% (12.4 - 14.4)	13.9% (12.2 - 15.7)	3.3% (2.3 - 4.6)	16.6% (13.4 - 20.5)	13.2% (10.3 - 16.8)	↔*
	N/A	9,334	8,684	4,216	4,418	2,724	2,983	2,829	4,901	1,577	920	437	415	
	N/A	14.7% (13.9 - 15.5)	14.4% (13.7 - 15.2)	14.4% (13.3 - 15.5)	14.3% (13.3 - 15.4)	19.5% (18.0 - 21.1)	13.4% (12.2 - 14.7)	10.4% (9.3 - 11.6)	12.7% (11.8 - 13.7)	19.3% (17.5 - 21.4)	15.1% (13.0 - 17.5)	15.8% (12.7-19.4)	15.5% (12.4 - 19.2)	
Percentage of students who have been afraid of being beaten up at school one or more times during the past 12 months	N/A	9,281	8,781	4,272	4,452	2,754	3,009	2,865	4,955	1,594	924	440	418	↔*
	N/A	71.1% (69.7% - 72.4%)	67.4% (66.3 - 68.5)	70.7% (69.2 - 72.2)	63.4% (61.7 - 65.1)	57.3% (55.1 - 59.4)	69.6% (67.7 - 71.5)	76.0% (74.1 - 77.8)	77.0% (75.6 - 78.4)	66.2% (63.3 - 68.9)	14.5% (12.3 - 17.0)	62.8% (57.5-67.9)	60.0% (54.6-65.2)	↓*
	N/A	7,076	6,472	3,402	3,035	2,134	2,222	2,013	3,578	1,100	832	319	310	
Percentage of students who never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car	N/A	13.3% (12.6 - 14.1)	12.9% (12.2 - 13.6)	12.7% (11.7 - 13.8)	12.8% (11.8 - 13.9)	14.2% (12.9 - 15.7)	12.4% (11.2 - 13.7)	11.6% (10.4 - 12.9)	13.4% (12.4 - 14.4)	13.9% (12.2 - 15.7)	3.3% (2.3-4.6)	16.6% (13.4-20.5)	13.2% (10.3 - 16.8)	↔*
	N/A	9,334	8,684	4,216	4,418	2,724	2,983	2,829	4,901	1,577	920	437	415	
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

APPENDIX C | HIGH SCHOOL DATA

Question Text	2007 Total	2012 Total	2015 Total	2015 Male	2015 Female	2015 9th Grade	2015 10th Grade	2015 11th Grade	2015 12th Grade	2015 Black	2015 Hispanic/Latino	2015 White	2015 All other races	2015 Multiple races	Trend, from 2007-2015
Drugs and Alcohol															
Alcohol Use															
Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during their lifetime	66.8%	58.4%	46.6%	41.6%	51.1%	36.3%	44.3%	52.7%	59.5%	44.7%	49.4%	59.5%	43.2%	55.7%	↓
	(64.5-69.0)	(57.2-59.7)	(45.6-47.7)	(40.1-43.1)	(49.7-52.5)	(34.4-38.3)	(42.3-46.3)	(50.6-54.8)	(57.3-61.7)	(43.4-46.0)	(46.9-51.9)	(55.8-63.2)	(38.4-48.2)	(51.4-60.0)	
	3,415	9,859	9,365	4,284	5,019	2,586	2,458	2,243	1,952	5,902	1,586	657	379	495	
Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol other than a few sips before age 13 years	25.4%	22.0%	18.8%	19.4%	18.0%	22.0%	19.3%	16.8%	15.0%	18.1%	21.3%	14.1%	20.4%	23.9%	↓
	(23.2-27.8)	(21.1-23.0)	(18.0-19.7)	(18.2-20.7)	(17.0-19.2)	(20.3-23.7)	(17.8-20.9)	(15.3-18.4)	(13.5-16.6)	(17.1-19.1)	(19.3-23.5)	(11.6-16.9)	(16.9-24.6)	(20.5-27.8)	
	3,678	10,199	9,593	4,381	5,146	2,598	2,521	2,298	2,036	6,020	1,632	667	406	506	
Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days	34.20%	31.40%	20.1%	17.4%	22.5%	13.9%	18.4%	22.8%	29.1%	18.4%	22.6%	31.7%	17.6%	26.0%	↓
	(31.9-36.6)	(30.2-32.5)	(19.3-21.0)	(16.2-18.6)	(21.4-23.7)	(12.5-15.3)	(16.9-20.1)	(21.1-24.6)	(27.1-31.2)	(17.4-19.5)	(20.5-24.7)	(28.4-35.3)	(14.1-21.7)	(22.4-30.0)	
	3,034	9,534	9,109	4,131	4,929	2,519	2,379	2,180	1,913	5,721	1,549	655	369	485	
Percentage of students who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours, on one or more of the past 30 days	12.7%	12.3%	8.3%	8.3%	8.1%	5.6%	7.8%	9.8%	11.0%	6.6%	12.0%	15.6%	8.4%	8.7%	↓
	(11.1-14.5)	(11.6-13.2)	(7.8-8.9)	(7.5-9.2)	(7.4-8.9)	(4.7-6.6)	(6.8-9.0)	(8.6-11.1)	(9.7-12.5)	(6.0-7.3)	(10.5-13.7)	(13.1-18.5)	(6.0-11.5)	(6.5-11.4)	
	3,551	9,847	9,368	4,268	5,044	2,568	2,464	2,233	1,971	5,871	1,602	662	381	495	
Tobacco Use															
Percentage of students who smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13 years	12.4%	9.7%	7.0%	8.3%	5.4%	7.0%	7.0%	6.2%	7.1%	6.0%	11.4%	3.6%	7.7%	6.3%	↓
	(10.8-14.2)	(9.1-10.4)	(6.5-7.6)	(7.5-9.2)	(4.8-6.1)	(6.1-8.1)	(6.0-8.0)	(5.3-7.3)	(6.1-8.3)	(5.4-6.6)	(9.9-13.1)	(2.4-5.4)	(5.6-10.7)	(4.5-8.7)	
	3,362	10,347	9,821	4,496	5,259	2,694	2,595	2,306	2,080	6,195	1,662	672	412	507	
Percentage of students who smoked cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars on one or more of the past 30 days	10.4%	16.5%	11.5%	12.9%	9.6%	8.6%	11.5%	12.6%	14.3%	10.7%	14.0%	6.6%	13.4%	11.6%	↑
	(8.8-12.2)	(15.7-17.3)	(10.8-12.1)	(11.9-13.9)	(8.9-10.5)	(7.5-9.8)	(10.3-12.8)	(11.3-14.1)	(12.9-15.9)	(10.0-11.6)	(12.4-15.8)	(4.9-8.8)	(10.6-17.0)	(9.1-14.6)	
	3,699	10,392	9,968	4,581	5,313	2,716	2,631	2,365	2,107	6,265	1,687	678	423	518	
Percentage of students who have used electronic vapor products during their lifetime	—	—	34.1%	33.7%	34.3%	28.6%	34.8%	38.2%	37.5%	32.7%	38.2%	36.1%	31.8%	40.6%	N/A
	—	—	(33.1-35.1)	(32.2-35.1)	(33.0-35.6)	(26.8-30.5)	(33.0-36.8)	(36.2-40.2)	(35.4-39.7)	(31.5-34.0)	(35.9-40.7)	(32.6-39.8)	(27.5-36.4)	(36.4-44.8)	
	—	—	9,530	4,346	5,136	2,583	2,524	2,269	2,025	6,003	1,619	668	405	505	
Percentage of students who have used electronic vapor products in the past 30 days	—	—	13.4%	13.1%	13.4%	11.7%	14.3%	13.2%	14.8%	12.3%	16.7%	12.6%	11.9%	15.9%	N/A
	—	—	(12.7-14.1)	(12.1-14.1)	(12.5-14.4)	(10.4-13.0)	(13.0-15.8)	(11.8-14.6)	(13.3-16.4)	(11.5-13.2)	(14.9-18.6)	(10.3-15.3)	(9.2-15.4)	(13.0-19.3)	
	—	—	9,640	4,415	5,165	2,615	2,541	2,309	2,036	6,055	1,640	672	409	502	

Question Text	2007 Total	2012 Total	2015 Total	2015 Male	2015 Female	2015 9th Grade	2015 10th Grade	2015 11th Grade	2015 12th Grade	2015 Black	2015 Hispanic/Latino	2015 White	2015 All other races	2015 Multiple races	Trend, from 2007-2015
Marijuana Use															
Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years	11.40%	17.50%	15.6%	20.0%	11.0%	14.9%	18.1%	14.6%	14.3%	16.4%	14.2%	5.2%	13.8%	17.1%	↑
	(10.0-13.0)	(16.6-18.5)	(14.8-16.3)	(18.7-21.3)	(10.2-12.0)	(13.4-16.4)	(16.6-19.8)	(13.1-16.2)	(12.8-15.9)	(15.4-17.4)	(12.5-16.0)	(3.8-7.2)	(10.8-17.4)	(14.1-20.7)	
	3,513	10,016	9,460	4,321	5,069	2,556	2,490	2,267	2,007	5,905	1,624	667	399	496	
Percentage of students who used marijuana one or more times in the past 30 days	20.50%	32.20%	28.7%	28.2%	29.1%	19.7%	29.1%	32.3%	39.1%	29.9%	25.1%	23.3%	24.3%	31.5%	↑
	(18.6-22.6)	(31.0-33.3)	(27.8-29.7)	(26.8-29.6)	(27.8-30.4)	(18.1-21.4)	(27.3-30.9)	(30.4-34.3)	(36.9-41.2)	(28.7-31.1)	(23.1-27.4)	(20.3-26.5)	(20.4-28.7)	(27.6-35.7)	
	3,448	9,923	9,377	4,269	5,042	2,527	2,470	2,249	1,992	5,869	1,601	668	394	491	
Percentage of students who used synthetic marijuana (also called K2, Spice, RedXDown, fake weed, Skunk, Moon Rocks, or Hannah Montana) one or more times during their lifetime	—	20.0%	8.6%	9.9%	6.9%	7.5%	9.0%	8.3%	9.8%	7.8%	11.3%	4.3%	9.3%	8.0%	↓*
	—	(19.0-21.0)	(8.0 - 9.2)	(9.0 - 10.9)	(6.2 - 7.7)	(6.4 - 8.7)	(7.8 - 10.2)	(7.2 - 9.6)	(8.6 - 11.2)	(7.1-8.6)	(9.8-13.0)	(3.0-6.1)	(6.9-12.5)	(5.9-10.7)	
	—	9,953	9,364	4,264	5,032	2,524	2,459	2,243	1,997	5,841	1,604	670	396	489	
Percentage of students who used synthetic marijuana (also called K2, Spice, RedXDown, fake weed, Skunk, Moon Rocks, or Hannah Montana) in the past 30 days	—	—	3.5%	4.4%	2.2%	3.7%	3.7%	2.9%	3.1%	2.9%	4.7%	1.9%	5.9%	1.9%	N/A
	—	—	(3.1 - 3.9)	(3.8 - 5.2)	(1.8 - 2.7)	(2.9 - 4.6)	(3.0 - 4.7)	(2.3 - 3.8)	(2.4 - 3.9)	(2.4-3.4)	(3.8-6.0)	(1.1-3.5)	(4.0-8.6)	(1.0-3.5)	
	—	—	9,279	4,203	5,012	2,491	2,444	2,217	1,993	5,788	1,598	665	391	482	
Other Drug Use															
Percentage of students who used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase, one or more times during their lifetime	5.9%	6.4%	6.3%	8.0%	4.2%	5.7%	6.5%	6.4%	6.2%	5.0%	8.8%	4.7%	10.3%	6.1%	↔
	(4.6- 7.5)	(5.9-7.0)	(5.8- 6.8)	(7.2- 8.9)	(3.7- 4.8)	(4.7- 6.7)	(5.5- 7.6)	(5.4- 7.5)	(5.2- 7.4)	(4.4-5.6)	(7.4-10.4)	(3.2- 6.8)	(7.7-13.7)	(4.3-8.6)	
	3,555	9,924	9,098	4,132	4,901	2,454	2,397	2,172	1,943	5,661	1,559	663	387	477	
Percentage of students who sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times during their lifetime	10.7%	13.4%	11.5%	11.2%	11.5%	12.7%	12.0%	10.9%	9.4%	11.2%	11.8%	6.7%	11.6%	15.0%	↑
	(9.3-12.3)	(12.6-14.2)	(10.9- 12.2)	(10.2- 12.2)	(10.6- 12.5)	(11.4- 14.2)	(10.7- 13.3)	(9.6- 12.3)	(8.2- 10.8)	(10.4- 12.0)	(10.3-13.5)	(5.0- 8.8)	(8.8-15.0)	(12.2- 18.4)	
	3,645	9,825	9,360	4,254	5,041	2,523	2,461	2,231	2,008	5,825	1,612	674	396	486	

APPENDIX C | HIGH SCHOOL DATA (CONTINUATION)

Question Text	2007 Total	2012 Total	2015 Total	2015 Male	2015 Female	2015 9th Grade	2015 10th Grade	2015 11th Grade	2015 12th Grade	2015 Black	2015 Hispanic/Latino	2015 White	2015 All other races	2015 Multiple races	Trend, from 2007-2015
Percentage of students who used heroin one or more times during their lifetime	5.2%	4.3%	4.6%	6.0%	2.9%	4.5%	4.4%	4.8%	4.1%	3.9%	6.1%	2.1%	8.9%	3.3%	↔
	(4.0-6.8)	(3.9-4.9)	(4.2 - 5.1)	(5.3 - 6.8)	(2.5 - 3.5)	(3.7 - 5.5)	(3.6 - 5.3)	(4.0 - 5.9)	(3.3 - 5.1)	(3.4-4.4)	(4.9-7.4)	(1.2- 3.7)	(6.5-12.0)	(2.0-5.3)	
	3,628	9,945	9,320	4,242	5,013	2,505	2,448	2,224	2,004	5,796	1,611	674	394	485	
Percentage of students who used methamphetamines one or more times during their lifetime	5.8%	4.6%	4.5%	6.2%	2.5%	3.9%	5.2%	4.3%	4.2%	3.9%	5.4%	2.1%	7.9%	3.1%	↔
	(4.5-7.3)	(4.1-5.2)	(4.1 - 5.0)	(5.5 - 7.0)	(2.1 - 3.1)	(3.1 - 4.9)	(4.3 - 6.2)	(3.5 - 5.3)	(3.4 - 5.2)	(3.4-4.5)	(4.4-6.7)	(1.2- 3.5)	(5.7-11.0)	(1.9-5.0)	
	3,602	9,915	9,215	4,181	4,968	2,475	2,419	2,199	1,985	5,728	1,583	671	390	487	
Percentage of students who used ecstasy one or more times during their lifetime	7.5%	7.5%	5.5%	7.6%	3.0%	4.3%	5.4%	5.9%	6.2%	4.7%	6.6%	4.2%	7.8%	5.3%	↓
	(6.3-9.0)	(6.9-8.2)	(5.0 - 6.0)	(6.8 - 8.5)	(2.6 - 3.6)	(3.5 - 5.3)	(4.5 - 6.4)	(5.0 - 7.0)	(5.2 - 7.4)	(4.1-5.3)	(5.5-8.0)	(2.8- 6.1)	(5.6-10.8)	(3.7-7.6)	
	3,636	9,805	9,304	4,229	5,009	2,495	2,446	2,219	2,002	5,775	1,608	673	396	488	
Percentage of students who have taken a prescription drug (such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax) without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their lifetime	—	13.5%	13.5%	16.4%	10.3%	10.5%	13.1%	14.6%	16.9%	12.8%	14.4%	11.1%	15.1%	16.9%	↔ *
	—	(12.8-14.3)	(12.8 - 14.2)	(15.3 - 17.6)	(9.4 - 11.1)	(9.3 - 11.8)	(11.8 - 14.5)	(13.2 - 16.2)	(15.3 - 18.6)	(11.9 - 13.7)	(12.7-16.3)	(9.0- 13.6)	(12.0- 18.9)	(13.9- 20.4)	
	—	9,835	9,277	4,208	5,003	2,488	2,432	2,216	2,002	5,764	1,600	673	396	486	
Percentage of students who used any illegal drugs one or more times during the past 30 days	—	25.3%	13.3%	14.8%	11.5%	10.1%	14.6%	14.0%	15.5%	11.8%	15.8%	16.6%	15.2%	13.5%	↓ *
	—	(24.3-26.4)	(12.6 - 14.0)	(13.7 - 15.9)	(10.7 - 12.5)	(8.9 - 11.5)	(13.1 - 16.1)	(12.6 - 15.5)	(13.9 - 17.2)	(10.9 - 12.7)	(14.0-17.8)	(14.0- 19.6)	(12.0- 19.1)	(10.7- 16.8)	
	—	9,748	8,987	4,057	4,867	2,413	2,351	2,146	1,950	5,579	1,548	665	380	475	
ATOD Behaviors and Perceptions															
Percentage of students who rode one or more times during the past 30 days in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol	29.0%	25.5%	20.4%	19.5%	20.7%	20.0%	21.2%	19.3%	20.1%	20.2%	21.1%	15.1%	18.5%	20.7%	↓
	(26.8-31.3)	(24.6-26.4)	(19.6 - 21.2)	(18.4 - 20.7)	(19.6 - 21.9)	(18.5 - 21.6)	(19.6 - 22.8)	(17.8 - 21.0)	(18.4 - 21.8)	(19.2 - 21.2)	(19.2-23.1)	(12.7- 18.0)	(15.2- 22.4)	(17.5- 24.3)	
	3,773	10,622	10,323	4,774	5,473	2,826	2,714	2,446	2,180	6,548	1,729	681	430	530	
Among students who drove a car or other vehicle during the past 30 days, the percentage who drove when they had been drinking alcohol one or more times during the past 30 days	6.5%	11.2%	7.8%	8.6%	6.1%	6.6%	6.7%	8.2%	8.6%	5.4%	12.8%	8.3%	13.9%	6.7%	↓
	(5.3-7.9)	(10.1-12.4)	(6.9 - 8.7)	(7.4 - 10.0)	(5.0 - 7.4)	(5.1 - 8.5)	(5.2 - 8.6)	(6.5 - 10.3)	(6.8 - 10.7)	(4.6-6.5)	(10.2-15.8)	(4.9- 13.8)	(9.0-20.8)	(3.8- 11.6)	
	3,643	3,896	3,553	1,873	1,647	907	882	840	859	2,325	598	164	129	163	

Question Text	2007 Total	2012 Total	2015 Total	2015 Male	2015 Female	2015 9th Grade	2015 10th Grade	2015 11th Grade	2015 12th Grade	2015 Black	2015 Hispanic/Latino	2015 White	2015 All other races	2015 Multiple races	Trend, from 2007-2015
Among students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the percentage who drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse	17.4%	20.5%	18.1%	20.3%	15.6%	16.4%	19.3%	15.6%	20.1%	16.4%	22.4%	—	—	22.9%	↔
	(15.0-20.1)	(19.0-22.2)	(16.4-19.8)	(17.9-23.0)	(13.5-18.0)	(12.4-21.5)	(15.7-23.4)	(12.8-18.8)	(17.3-23.3)	(14.5-18.5)	(18.0-27.5)	—	—	(16.1-31.6)	
	1,118	2,972	1,978	971	998	252	424	582	692	1,370	298	78	63	109	
Percentage of students who think people greatly risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they smoke synthetic marijuana (also called K2, Spice, RedXDown, fake weed, Skunk, Moon Rocks, or Han-nah Montana) once a month	—	38.4%	51.4%	50.0%	52.9%	43.3%	50.0%	57.3%	59.8%	54.5%	42.7%	43.7%	47.1%	57.0%	↑*
	—	(37.3-39.6)	(50.4-52.5)	(48.4-51.6)	(51.5-54.3)	(41.3-45.3)	(47.9-52.0)	(55.2-59.4)	(57.6-61.9)	(53.1-55.8)	(40.3-45.2)	(39.9-47.4)	(42.3-51.9)	(52.5-61.2)	
	—	9,851	9,294	4,218	5,011	2,497	2,445	2,224	1,988	5,796	1,602	659	392	489	
Percentage of students who think their close friends would strongly approve or approve if they were having one or more drinks of alcohol (beer, wine, or liquor) nearly every day	—	20.1%	15.4%	18.7%	11.9%	15.7%	15.3%	14.3%	15.1%	14.9%	19.4%	6.4%	14.8%	8.8%	↓*
	—	(19.2-21.1)	(14.6-16.2)	(17.5-20.0)	(11.0-12.8)	(14.2-17.3)	(13.9-16.9)	(12.9-15.8)	(13.5-16.7)	(14.0-15.9)	(17.4-21.5)	(4.7-8.6)	(11.7-18.5)	(6.7-11.6)	
	—	10,026	9,504	4,342	5,098	2,563	2,504	2,283	2,014	5,939	1,627	670	405	497	
Percentage of students who think people greatly risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they have five or more drinks of alcohol (beer, wine, or liquor) once or twice a week	—	27.2%	25.9%	23.2%	28.4%	22.3%	25.5%	28.8%	29.2%	25.7%	23.2%	29.8%	30.7%	33.4%	↔*
	—	(26.2-28.2)	(25.0-26.8)	(22.0-24.5)	(27.1-29.6)	(20.7-24.0)	(23.8-27.3)	(27.0-30.7)	(27.2-31.2)	(24.6-26.9)	(21.2-25.3)	(26.6-33.4)	(26.5-35.3)	(29.5-37.6)	
	—	10,007	9,502	4,342	5,094	2,565	2,502	2,278	2,018	5,949	1,627	671	400	496	
Percentage of students who think people greatly risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they use marijuana once a month	—	13.4%	11.0%	10.4%	11.5%	14.5%	11.4%	8.6%	7.1%	10.5%	13.3%	8.1%	17.4%	9.3%	↓*
	—	(12.6-14.2)	(10.4-11.7)	(9.5-11.4)	(10.6-12.5)	(13.1-16.0)	(10.2-12.7)	(7.5-9.8)	(6.0-8.3)	(9.7-11.3)	(11.7-15.1)	(6.2-10.5)	(14.0-21.3)	(7.1-12.2)	
	—	9,996	9,484	4,337	5,081	2,558	2,492	2,271	2,020	5,923	1,631	671	401	499	

APPENDIX C | HIGH SCHOOL DATA (CONTINUATION)

Question Text	2007 Total	2012 Total	2015 Total	2015 Male	2015 Female	2015 9th Grade	2015 10th Grade	2015 11th Grade	2015 12th Grade	2015 Black	2015 Hispanic/Latino	2015 White	2015 All other races	2015 Multiple races	Trend, from 2007-2015
Percentage of students who think their close friends would strongly approve or approve if they were using marijuana once a month or more	—	31.80%	31.0% (30.1 - 32.0)	33.3% (31.9 - 34.8)	28.7% (27.4 - 30.0)	25.5% (23.7 - 27.3)	30.0% (28.2 - 31.9)	34.4% (32.5 - 36.5)	36.7% (34.6 - 38.8)	31.8% (30.6 - 33.0)	31.1% (28.8-33.5)	21.3% (18.4 - 24.5)	27.0% (23.0 - 31.5)	28.4% (24.7 - 32.4)	↔*
	—	(30.8-32.9)													
	—	9,947	9,384	4,268	5,050	2,523	2,473	2,246	2,003	5,858	1,611	668	398	496	
Percentage of students who have talked with at least one parent or guardian about the dangers of tobacco, alcohol, or drug use during the past 12 months	—	47.0%	49.4% (48.3 - 50.5)	50.4% (48.7 - 52.1)	48.5% (47.0 - 50.0)	48.0% (45.8 - 50.1)	49.3% (47.2 - 51.5)	50.3% (48.1 - 52.6)	50.9% (48.5 - 53.2)	47.7% (46.3 - 49.1)	45.9% (43.3-48.6)	70.8% (67.2 - 74.1)	50.2% (45.0 - 55.3)	55.5% (50.8 - 60.1)	↑*
	—	(45.9-48.1)													
	—	8,714	8,158	3,608	4,502	2,186	2,147	1,976	1,742	5,050	1,425	654	341	422	
Mental and Emotional Health															
Percentage of students who felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities during the past 12 months	28.3% (26.3-30.3)	25.5% (24.5-26.4)	27.0% (26.1 - 27.9)	19.7% (18.6 - 21.0)	33.5% (32.2 - 34.8)	25.7% (24.0 - 27.4)	26.5% (24.9 - 28.3)	28.1% (26.3 - 30.0)	27.6% (25.8 - 29.6)	25.0% (23.9 - 26.1)	35.2% (32.9-37.6)	23.9% (20.9 - 27.3)	25.4% (21.6 - 29.7)	34.0% (30.1 - 38.1)	↑
	3,681	10,438	10,016	4,607	5,347	2,747	2,654	2,363	2,104	6,328	1,704	675	419	520	
Percentage of students who seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months	15.1% (13.5-16.9)	14.8% (14.0-15.5)	13.9% (13.2 - 14.6)	8.9% (8.1 - 9.8)	18.5% (17.4 - 19.6)	15.2% (13.9 - 16.7)	13.3% (12.0 - 14.6)	13.9% (12.6 - 15.4)	12.4% (11.1 - 13.9)	13.0% (12.2 - 13.9)	16.6% (14.8-18.5)	12.2% (9.9 - 14.8)	13.1% (10.2 - 16.6)	20.8% (17.6 - 24.5)	↔
	3,736	10,386	9,966	4,578	5,335	2,734	2,639	2,354	2,100	6,306	1,690	677	413	519	
Percentage of students who made a plan about how they would attempt suicide during the past 12 months	12.5% (11.0-14.1)	14.7% (14.0-15.4)	14.8% (14.1 - 15.5)	10.2% (9.3 - 11.2)	18.9% (17.8 - 20.0)	16.4% (15.0 - 17.9)	14.7% (13.3 - 16.1)	14.1% (12.7 - 15.6)	12.5% (11.1 - 14.0)	13.8% (13.0 - 14.7)	16.7% (14.9-18.6)	11.9% (9.6 - 14.5)	16.7% (13.4 - 20.5)	21.6% (18.3 - 25.4)	↑
	3,721	10,424	9,899	4,546	5,295	2,707	2,616	2,341	2,094	6,254	1,678	676	413	516	
Percentage of students who actually attempted suicide one or more times during the past 12 months	12.7% (11.1-14.5)	13.4% (12.6-14.3)	12.7% (11.9 - 13.4)	11.1% (10.0 - 12.2)	13.7% (12.6 - 14.8)	13.8% (12.4 - 15.4)	12.5% (11.1 - 14.0)	12.3% (10.9 - 13.9)	10.8% (9.4 - 12.3)	11.9% (11.0 - 12.8)	16.6% (14.7-18.8)	5.5% (4.0 - 7.7)	12.8% (9.7-16.6)	13.1% (10.3 - 16.4)	↔
	2,957	8,424	8,298	3,748	4,497	2,282	2,160	2,009	1,739	5,115	1,410	649	351	459	

Question Text	2007 Total	2012 Total	2015 Total	2015 Male	2015 Female	2015 9th Grade	2015 10th Grade	2015 11th Grade	2015 12th Grade	2015 Black	2015 Hispanic/Latino	2015 White	2015 All other races	2015 Multiple races	Trend, from 2007-2015
Percentage of students who made a suicide attempt during the past 12 months that resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse	4.1%	5.3%	5.0%	4.9%	4.8%	5.4%	4.9%	4.5%	4.5%	4.6%	7.4%	2.1%	3.9%	4.9%	↔
	(3.2-5.1)	(4.8-5.9)	(4.5-5.5)	(4.2-5.8)	(4.2-5.5)	(4.5-6.5)	(4.0-5.9)	(3.7-5.6)	(3.6-5.7)	(4.0-5.2)	(6.0-9.0)	(1.2-3.5)	(2.3-6.5)	(3.2-7.2)	
	2,946	8,215	8,140	3,653	4,440	2,235	2,132	1,966	1,708	5,027	1,385	644	339	453	
Percentage of students who went without eating for 24 hours or more to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days	13.6%	15.3%	14.3%	12.5%	15.7%	15.4%	13.8%	12.2%	15.0%	14.5%	15.6%	8.5%	14.3%	16.9%	↔
	(12.1-15.1)	(14.3-16.2)	(13.6-15.1)	(11.5-13.7)	(14.6-16.8)	(13.9-17.1)	(12.4-15.4)	(10.8-13.7)	(13.4-16.8)	(13.2-15.1)	(13.8-17.7)	(6.7-10.9)	(11.1-18.3)	(13.8-20.6)	
	3,417	9,284	8,604	3,826	4,724	2,299	2,261	2,085	1,842	5,340	1,485	668	361	453	
Percentage of students who vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the past 30 days	6.0%	6.3%	7.3%	8.2%	6.1%	7.8%	6.9%	5.9%	7.6%	6.9%	7.9%	5.0%	8.0%	7.8%	↑
	(5.0-7.1)	(5.7-6.9)	(6.7-7.9)	(7.3-9.2)	(5.4-6.9)	(6.7-9.1)	(5.9-8.1)	(4.9-7.0)	(6.5-9.0)	(6.2-7.6)	(6.6-9.5)	(3.5-7.1)	(5.6-11.2)	(5.7-10.6)	
	3,376	8,997	8,502	3,781	4,670	2,273	2,239	2,060	1,818	5,274	1,478	669	352	450	
Nutrition															
Well-being															
Percentage of students who were obese (>= 95th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data fro the 2000 CDC growth charts)	16.9%	14.8%	15.1%	15.9%	14.4%	14.4%	14.9%	15.7%	15.9%	15.7%	17.0%	2.6%	12.5%	15.0%	↓
	—	(14.0-15.7)	(14.4-15.9)	(14.7-17.0)	(13.4-15.5)	(12.9-15.9)	(13.5-16.5)	(14.2-17.4)	(14.3-17.6)	(14.7-16.7)	(15.0-19.2)	(1.6-4.2)	(9.5-16.2)	(12.1-18.4)	
	—	9,426	8,974	4,249	4,725	2,379	2,326	2,192	1,979	5,824	1,359	636	371	487	
Percentage of students who describe themselves as slightly or very overweight	25.5%	24.6%	25.0%	18.4%	31.0%	22.9%	25.4%	26.8%	26.0%	23.8%	32.3%	19.5%	22.7%	26.3%	↔
	(23.6-27.5)	(23.6-25.6)	(24.1-25.9)	(17.2-19.7)	(29.7-32.4)	(21.3-24.7)	(23.6-27.3)	(25.0-28.7)	(24.0-28.0)	(22.7-25.0)	(29.9-34.7)	(16.7-22.6)	(18.8-27.1)	(22.5-30.4)	
	3,539	9,492	8,803	3,961	4,782	2,366	2,318	2,129	1,868	5,465	1,517	669	374	460	

APPENDIX C | HIGH SCHOOL DATA (CONTINUATION)

Question Text	2007 Total	2012 Total	2015 Total	2015 Male	2015 Female	2015 9th Grade	2015 10th Grade	2015 11th Grade	2015 12th Grade	2015 Black	2015 Hispanic/Latino	2015 White	2015 All other races	2015 Multiple races	Trend, from 2007-2015
Percentage of students who were overweight (>= 85th percentile for body mass index, based on sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts)	17.9%	17.5%	17.9%	15.0%	20.8%	19.0%	18.5%	16.8%	16.6%	18.4%	20.3%	8.4%	14.6%	15.6%	↔
	—	(16.7 - 18.3)	(17.0 - 18.7)	(13.9 - 16.1)	(19.6 - 22.0)	(17.4 - 20.7)	(17.0 - 20.2)	(15.3 - 18.4)	(15.0 - 18.4)	(17.4 - 19.5)	(18.2 - 22.5)	(6.5 - 10.9)	(11.4 - 18.4)	(12.7 - 19.0)	
	—	9,426	8,974	4,249	4,725	2,379	2,326	2,192	1,979	5,824	1,359	636	371	487	
Percentage of students who most of the time or always went hungry during the past 30 days because there was not enough food in their home	—	4.8%	5.1%	5.7%	4.4%	4.1%	5.2%	5.6%	5.5%	4.8%	6.5%	2.3%	7.2%	4.5%	↔*
	—	(4.3-5.2)	(4.7 - 5.7)	(5.0 - 6.5)	(3.8 - 5.1)	(3.4 - 5.1)	(4.3 - 6.3)	(4.7 - 6.8)	(4.6 - 6.7)	(4.2-5.4)	(5.3-8.0)	(1.4-3.8)	(5.0-10.3)	(2.9-6.8)	
	—	8,923	8,415	3,765	4,591	2,250	2,210	2,028	1,809	5,191	1,474	662	362	426	
Nutrition															
Percentage of students who drank 100% fruit juices one or more times during the past seven days	81.5%	78.2%	72.6%	74.3%	71.3%	73.1%	72.4%	73.2%	72.1%	72.9%	71.5%	72.8%	68.4%	75.3%	↑
	(79.7-83.1)	(77.3-79.1)	(71.6 - 73.6)	(72.8 - 75.7)	(69.9 - 72.6)	(71.1 - 74.9)	(70.5 - 74.2)	(71.2 - 75.1)	(69.9 - 74.1)	(71.6 - 74.0)	(69.1-73.8)	(69.2 - 76.1)	(63.4 - 73.0)	(71.1 - 79.1)	
	3,429	9,263	8,731	3,917	4,747	2,341	2,304	2,098	1,863	5,405	1,521	669	365	452	
Percentage of students who ate fruit one or more times during the past seven days	77.50%	82.90%	83.0%	82.3%	83.7%	82.9%	83.2%	83.3%	83.1%	81.5%	85.3%	92.1%	84.2%	86.9%	↓
	(75.6-79.4)	(82.0-83.8)	(82.1-83.8)	(81.0 - 83.6)	(82.5 - 84.8)	(81.1 - 84.5)	(81.5 - 84.7)	(81.5 - 84.9)	(81.2 - 84.8)	(80.4 - 82.6)	(83.2-87.1)	(89.6 - 94.1)	(80.1 - 87.6)	(83.4 - 89.8)	
	3,480	9,226	8,607	3,864	4,678	2,307	2,264	2,076	1,839	5,318	1,501	664	367	443	
Percentage of students who ate green salad one or more times during the past seven days	59.5%	56.9%	53.9%	53.1%	54.5%	54.5%	52.7%	54.0%	53.5%	50.9%	55.7%	73.1%	59.1%	56.0%	↑
	(57.1-61.8)	(55.8-58.0)	(52.7-55.0)	(51.4 - 54.7)	(53.0 - 56.0)	(52.3 - 56.6)	(50.5 - 54.8)	(51.8 - 56.2)	(51.1 - 55.8)	(49.5 - 52.3)	(53.1-58.3)	(69.5 - 76.4)	(53.9 - 64.1)	(51.3 - 60.6)	
	3,462	9,107	8,528	3,816	4,647	2,287	2,242	2,054	1,829	5,262	1,491	662	364	443	
Percentage of students who ate potatoes one or more times during the past seven days	56.6%	56.8%	52.3%	54.5%	50.0%	51.5%	52.3%	52.9%	52.2%	50.5%	51.9%	67.8%	55.1%	55.6%	↑
	(54.3-58.9)	(55.7-57.9)	(51.1-53.4)	(52.9 - 56.2)	(48.5 - 51.5)	(49.3 - 53.6)	(50.2 - 54.4)	(50.6 - 55.1)	(49.8 - 54.5)	(49.1 - 51.9)	(49.3-54.5)	(64.1 - 71.4)	(49.9 - 60.1)	(50.9 - 60.2)	
	3,422	9,164	8,553	3,844	4,646	2,290	2,254	2,058	1,832	5,281	1,498	662	367	439	
Percentage of students who ate carrots one or more times during the past seven days	35.4%	38.0%	37.8%	43.0%	32.8%	39.4%	38.1%	36.6%	36.4%	32.8%	43.3%	64.9%	46.9%	40.0%	↔
	(33.0-37.8)	(36.8-39.2)	(36.7-38.9)	(41.3 - 44.6)	(31.5 - 34.2)	(37.3 - 41.5)	(36.0 - 40.1)	(34.5 - 38.7)	(34.2 - 38.7)	(31.5 - 34.2)	(40.8-45.9)	(61.1 - 68.5)	(41.8 - 52.0)	(35.5 - 44.7)	
	3,440	9,115	8,537	3,834	4,640	2,283	2,284	2,058	1,831	5,269	1,494	666	365	437	
Percentage of students who ate other vegetables one or more times during the past seven days	77.1%	79.2%	76.7%	76.1%	77.6%	75.8%	76.4%	77.8%	78.3%	76.2%	70.9%	92.5%	80.4%	87.0%	↔
	(75.3-78.8)	(78.2-80.2)	(75.8-77.7)	(74.6 - 77.5)	(76.3 - 78.9)	(73.8 - 77.6)	(74.5 - 78.2)	(75.9 - 79.6)	(76.2 - 80.2)	(75.0 - 77.4)	(68.4-73.3)	(90.2 - 94.3)	(77.0 - 84.2)	(83.5 - 90.0)	
	3,429	9,009	8,434	3,774	4,598	2,254	2,224	2,037	1,804	5,198	1,476	663	362	430	

Question Text	2007 Total	2012 Total	2015 Total	2015 Male	2015 Female	2015 9th Grade	2015 10th Grade	2015 11th Grade	2015 12th Grade	2015 Black	2015 Hispanic/ Latino	2015 White	2015 All other races	2015 Multiple races	Trend, from 2007-2015
Percentage of students who drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop one or more times per day during the past seven days	29.7%	23.4%	19.1%	19.8%	18.4%	20.5%	18.5%	19.0%	16.9%	20.6%	19.0%	9.4%	10.0%	12.4%	↓
	(27.6-31.9)	(22.5-24.4)	(18.2-20.0)	(18.5-21.2)	(17.2-19.6)	(18.8-22.3)	(16.9-20.2)	(17.3-20.8)	(15.2-18.8)	(19.5-21.8)	(17.0-21.1)	(7.4-11.9)	(7.3-13.5)	(9.7-15.8)	
	3,398	9,070	8,505	3,818	4,625	2,282	2,240	2,042	1,823	5,254	1,486	661	361	435	
Percentage of students who ate at a fast food chain or carry out restaurant on one or more of the past seven days	—	77.1%	77.3%	74.9%	79.8%	77.2%	77.7%	77.6%	76.7%	78.6%	79.3%	67.3%	67.3%	75.8%	↔*
	—	(76.1-78.1)	(76.4-78.2)	(73.4-76.3)	(78.6-80.9)	(75.4-79.0)	(75.9-79.4)	(75.7-79.4)	(74.6-78.6)	(77.4-79.7)	(77.1-81.3)	(63.6-70.7)	(62.4-71.9)	(71.6-79.5)	
	—	8,945	8,424	3,779	4,584	2,253	2,209	2,035	1,811	5,194	1,481	662	361	425	
Percentage of students who ate breakfast on all of the past seven days	—	24.5%	24.6%	28.4%	21.2%	29.3%	25.6%	21.6%	19.4%	21.5%	24.0%	53.7%	31.1%	25.6%	↔*
	—	(23.4-25.5)	(23.6-25.5)	(27.0-29.9)	(20.0-22.4)	(27.5-31.3)	(23.8-27.5)	(19.9-23.4)	(17.6-21.2)	(20.4-22.7)	(21.8-26.2)	(49.9-57.5)	(26.8-36.1)	(21.8-29.9)	
	—	9,005	8,431	3,778	4,592	2,258	2,217	2,023	1,817	5,203	1,475	662	358	429	
Percentage of students who did not eat breakfast on any of the 7 days before the survey	—	18.0%	17.2%	16.9%	17.4%	15.1%	17.4%	18.1%	19.1%	17.7%	20.0%	7.7%	14.8%	13.5%	↔*
	—	(17.2-18.9)	(16.4-18.1)	(15.7-18.2)	(16.2-18.5)	(13.6-16.7)	(15.8-19.1)	(16.4-19.9)	(17.3-21.0)	(16.6-18.8)	(17.9-22.1)	(5.9-9.9)	(11.5-18.8)	(10.6-17.0)-429	
	—	9,005	8,431	3,778	4,592	2,258	2,217	2,023	1,817	5,203	1,475	662	358	429	
Physical Activity and Physical Education															
Physical Activity															
Percentage of students who were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on five or more of the past seven days	28.4%	28.1%	30.5%	37.0%	24.8%	31.6%	31.1%	31.6%	27.4%	29.4%	26.8%	52.5%	28.0%	33.4%	Not Available
	(26.6-30.3)	(27.1-29.2)	(29.5-31.5)	(35.4-38.6)	(23.6-26.1)	(29.7-33.6)	(29.2-33.1)	(29.5-33.7)	(25.4-29.5)	(28.1-30.7)	(24.6-29.2)	(48.7-56.3)	(23.6-32.7)	(29.1-37.9)	
	3,378	8,956	8,374	3,768	4,546	2,235	2,201	2,018	1,807	5,156	1,474	662	358	429	
Percentage of students who played on one or more sports teams during the past 12 months	48.6%	54.5%	54.9%	60.7%	49.7%	59.7%	53.7%	52.3%	51.8%	54.4%	50.2%	71.6%	47.4%	60.1%	↑
	(46.3-51.0)	(53.2-55.8)	(53.8-56.0)	(59.1-62.4)	(48.2-51.2)	(57.5-61.8)	(51.5-55.8)	(50.1-54.5)	(49.4-54.1)	(53.0-55.8)	(47.6-52.8)	(68.1-74.9)	(42.4-52.6)	(55.5-64.5)	
	3,275	8,839	8,294	3,698	4,541	2,206	2,187	2,012	1,777	5,110	1,455	659	350	428	
Sedentary Behaviors															
Percentage of students who watched three or more hours per day of TV on an average school day	51.4%	40.1%	32.2%	31.9%	32.6%	34.9%	33.5%	29.3%	29.9%	36.5%	26.8%	8.7%	21.1%	31.1%	↓
	(49.0-53.7)	(38.9-41.2)	(31.2-33.3)	(30.4-33.5)	(31.2-34.0)	(32.9-37.0)	(31.4-35.5)	(27.4-31.4)	(27.8-32.1)	(35.2-37.9)	(24.5-29.2)	(6.9-11.1)	(17.2-25.5)	(26.9-35.5)	
	3,302	8,872	8,317	3,717	4,545	2,213	2,191	2,018	1,787	5,122	1,466	659	356	425	

APPENDIX C | HIGH SCHOOL DATA (CONTINUATION)

Question Text	2007 Total	2012 Total	2015 Total	2015 Male	2015 Female	2015 9th Grade	2015 10th Grade	2015 11th Grade	2015 12th Grade	2015 Black	2015 Hispanic/Latino	2015 White	2015 All other races	2015 Multiple races	Trend, from 2007-2015
Percentage of students who played video or computer games or used a computer for something that was not school work three or more hours per day on an average school day	27.1% (25.2-29.0)	40.4% (39.2-41.6)	38.1% (37.0-39.1)	38.0% (36.4-39.6)	38.2% (36.8-39.7)	40.1% (38.0-42.2)	39.0% (37.0-41.1)	39.1% (37.0-41.3)	32.8% (30.7-35.1)	39.1% (37.7-40.4)	40.0% (37.5-42.5)	25.7% (22.6-29.1)	35.0% (30.3-40.0)	41.4% (36.9-46.0)	↑
	3,363	8,975	8,379	3,765	4,556	2,228	2,217	2,020	1,800	5,168	1,472	663	354	428	
Well-being															
Percentage of students who have ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had asthma	26.4% (24.6-28.4)	31.0% (30.1-32.0)	30.8% (29.8-31.9)	31.0% (29.4-32.5)	30.4% (29.1-31.8)	28.0% (26.1-30.0)	32.0% (30.0-34.0)	31.8% (29.8-34.0)	32.6% (30.4-34.8)	32.6% (31.3-43)	26.8% (24.5-29.2)	19.0% (16.2-22.2)	27.6% (23.2-32.5)	35.6% (31.3-40.2)	↑
	3,298	8,874	8,279	3,686	4,537	2,220	2,175	2,001	1,772	5,112	1,457	660	344	427	
	41.8% (39.4-44.1)	42.5% (41.4-43.7)	44.7% (43.6-45.8)	33.4% (31.9-35.0)	54.8% (53.4-56.3)	44.2% (42.1-46.3)	44.9% (42.8-47.0)	45.7% (43.6-47.9)	44.6% (42.3-46.9)	44.3% (42.9-45.6)	49.8% (47.3-52.4)	35.1% (31.6-38.8)	44.2% (39.3-49.2)	47.5% (43.1-52.0)	
Percentage of students who were trying to lose weight	3,501	9,433	8,751	3,925	4,768	2,340	2,306	2,118	1,865	5,432	1,514	666	369	462	↑
	51.7% (49.5-53.9)	54.9% (53.9-56.0)	57.4% (56.3-58.5)	59.3% (57.7-60.9)	55.6% (54.1-57.0)	59.3% (57.2-61.3)	58.4% (56.3-60.4)	56.4% (54.2-58.5)	54.4% (52.0-56.7)	56.9% (55.5-58.2)	60.2% (57.6-62.6)	52.5% (48.7-56.2)	59.7% (54.6-64.5)	59.8% (55.3-64.2)	
	3,456	9,182	8,628	3,845	4,732	2,308	2,271	2,095	1,841	5,353	1,500	668	361	452	
Percentage of students who had 8 or more hours of sleep (on an average school night)	—	—	28.4% (27.5-29.4)	29.0% (27.6-30.3)	28.0% (26.8-29.3)	36.2% (34.3-38.0)	30.3% (28.6-32.1)	22.2% (20.5-23.9)	20.1% (18.5-21.9)	28.0% (26.9-29.1)	29.7% (27.5-31.9)	33.2% (29.8-36.8)	27.7% (23.7-32.0)	24.3% (20.9-28.1)	N/A
	—	—	10,313	4,754	5,482	2,828	2,717	2,433	2,180	6,545	1,723	680	431	523	
	Human Body and Sexual Health														
Percentage of students who ever had sexual intercourse	56.5% (53.6-59.3)	53.5% (52.0-54.9)	40.9% (39.8-42.0)	50.9% (49.2-52.7)	32.7% (31.3-34.1)	24.6% (22.7-26.7)	36.4% (34.3-38.6)	49.1% (46.8-51.4)	61.6% (59.2-63.9)	44.9% (43.4-46.3)	36.5% (33.8-39.2)	15.5% (12.9-18.5)	32.2% (27.4-37.5)	42.2% (37.8-46.8)	↓
	2,910	8,537	7,661	3,260	4,371	2,055	2,016	1,869	1,645	4,763	1,276	627	313	435	
	12.9% (11.5-14.5)	14.9% (13.8-16.0)	11.0% (10.3-11.8)	20.1% (18.7-21.6)	3.5% (2.9-4.1)	11.9% (10.4-13.5)	11.2% (9.8-12.8)	9.6% (8.3-11.1)	10.3% (8.8-11.9)	12.3% (11.3-13.3)	9.6% (8.1-11.5)	2.0% (1.2-3.5)	11.1% (8.1-15.0)	7.7% (5.5-10.5)	
Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years	2,958	8,528	7,653	3,257	4,365	2,054	2,016	1,871	1,631	4,756	1,274	625	315	433	↔
	20.3% (18.2-22.6)	21.7% (20.5-22.8)	13.8% (13.0-14.6)	23.4% (21.9-25.0)	5.9% (5.2-6.6)	8.4% (7.1-9.8)	11.4% (10.0-12.9)	15.0% (13.4-16.8)	23.1% (21.1-25.3)	15.3% (14.3-16.4)	11.3% (9.6-13.2)	4.2% (2.9-6.1)	11.3% (8.3-15.2)	11.4% (8.8-14.8)	
	2,940	8,388	7,540	3,196	4,314	2,033	2,001	1,832	1,593	4,673	1,261	624	310	428	

Question Text	2007 Total	2012 Total	2015 Total	2015 Male	2015 Female	2015 9th Grade	2015 10th Grade	2015 11th Grade	2015 12th Grade	2015 Black	2015 Hispanic/Latino	2015 White	2015 All other races	2015 Multiple races	Trend, from 2007-2015
Percentage of students who had sexual intercourse with one or more people during the past three months	40.6% (37.6-43.7)	36.6% (35.3-38.0)	28.2% (27.2-29.3)	33.1% (31.4-34.8)	24.2% (22.9-25.5)	15.5% (13.9-17.4)	23.9% (22.0-25.9)	34.2% (32.0-36.5)	45.9% (43.4-48.3)	30.9% (29.6-32.3)	24.9% (22.6-27.4)	12.4% (10.1-15.2)	22.0% (17.8-26.8)	26.2% (22.3-30.5)	↓
	2,944	8,450	7,580	3,211	4,338	2,031	2,005	1,851	1,613	4,697	1,269	626	314	427	
	69.90% (66.4-73.2)	70.10% (68.2-71.8)	66.6% (64.4-68.7)	75.2% (72.3-77.9)	57.5% (54.3-60.6)	75.0% (69.1-80.0)	69.7% (65.0-74.0)	64.3% (60.3-68.2)	63.1% (59.3-66.7)	68.9% (66.3-71.3)	57.3% (51.5-62.9)	—	—	60.7% (51.4-69.4)	
Among students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the percentage who used a condom during last sexual intercourse	1,085	2,904	1,936	941	985	240	416	575	676	1,343	294	76	59	107	↔
Percentage of students who have ever been taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection	85.3% (83.4-86.9)	82.6% (81.6-83.6)	76.0% (75.0-76.9)	73.9% (72.4-75.4)	78.1% (76.8-79.3)	66.4% (64.3-68.4)	75.2% (73.3-77.0)	83.8% (82.0-85.4)	83.7% (81.8-85.4)	78.8% (77.6-79.9)	69.7% (67.2-72.0)	69.2% (65.6-72.6)	71.8% (66.8-76.3)	77.6% (73.5-81.3)	
	3,303	8,776	8,164	3,640	4,473	2,179	2,148	1,977	1,754	5,046	1,431	659	333	420	
Among students who have had sexual intercourse, the percentage whose partners were three or more years older than themselves the last time they had sexual intercourse	—	14.5% (13.5-15.5)	12.2% (11.1-13.3)	9.3% (8.1-10.8)	15.6% (13.9-17.5)	12.4% (9.9-15.5)	11.0% (9.0-13.3)	11.0% (9.2-13.1)	13.3% (11.4-15.5)	11.8% (10.5-13.1)	15.3% (12.5-18.6)	8.7% (4.6-15.9)	14.6% (9.6-21.6)	7.5% (4.6-12.0)	↓*
	—	4,771	3,589	1,957	1,600	565	832	1,008	1,120	2,459	554	109	130	200	
	—	12.5% (11.8-13.3)	51.4% (48.7-54.1)	55.3% (51.9-58.7)	44.1% (39.8-48.5)	57.9% (52.5-63.2)	52.5% (47.3-57.7)	45.9% (40.5-51.3)	47.7% (42.5-53.0)	53.3% (50.1-56.6)	45.6% (39.5-51.8)	—	—	—	
Percentage of students who responded that they or their partner used a condom the last time they had anal sex	—	9,427	1,427	872	533	341	369	331	352	940	261	36	55	64	↑*
Percentage of students who responded that they or their partner had ever used a female condom when they had sexual intercourse during their lifetime	—	7.9% (7.2-8.6)	17.7% (16.4-19.1)	21.0% (19.1-23.0)	13.0% (11.3-14.9)	21.2% (17.8-25.1)	19.1% (16.4-22.1)	15.2% (13.0-17.7)	15.7% (13.6-18.1)	17.6% (16.0-19.2)	18.6% (15.3-22.3)	11.5% (6.1-20.7)	15.4% (10.0-23.0)	12.0% (8.1-17.3)	
	—	8,760	3,388	1,845	1,517	516	780	968	1,070	2,323	533	105	117	192	
Percentage of students who have had oral sex with one or more people during their lifetime	—	41.2% (39.9-42.5)	33.5% (32.5-34.5)	42.7% (41.2-44.3)	24.6% (23.4-25.9)	21.7% (19.9-23.5)	30.4% (28.5-32.3)	40.3% (38.2-42.4)	47.3% (45.1-49.6)	35.1% (33.9-36.4)	30.1% (27.9-32.5)	22.6% (19.7-25.9)	29.5% (25.2-34.1)	34.6% (30.5-38.9)	↓*
	—	9,515	8,899	4,001	4,834	2,370	2,355	2,155	1,889	5,516	1,536	669	383	465	
	—														

APPENDIX C | HIGH SCHOOL DATA (CONTINUATION)

Question Text	2007 Total	2012 Total	2015 Total	2015 Male	2015 Female	2015 9th Grade	2015 10th Grade	2015 11th Grade	2015 12th Grade	2015 Black	2015 Hispanic/Latino	2015 White	2015 All other races	2015 Multiple races	Trend, from 2007-2015
Percentage of students who have been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant one or more times	—	9.1% (8.4-9.8)	5.5% (5.0-6.0)	6.1% (5.4-7.0)	4.9% (4.3-5.6)	2.9% (2.2-3.8)	4.5% (3.7-5.5)	6.2% (5.2-7.3)	9.8% (8.5-11.3)	5.9% (5.3-6.6)	4.7% (3.7-5.9)	1.3% (0.5-3.1)	5.4% (3.6-8.2)	4.6% (3.0-6.8)	↓*
	—	9,307	8,660	3,857	4,750	2,312	2,284	2,109	1,834	5,378	1,492	657	368	459	
	—	46.5% (44.9-48.0)	32.8% (31.8-33.8)	33.1% (31.6-34.7)	32.4% (31.1-33.8)	15.3% (13.8-17.0)	29.1% (27.2-31.1)	41.2% (39.0-43.4)	54.6% (52.2-56.9)	35.9% (34.5-37.2)	28.0% (25.7-30.4)	16.4% (13.8-19.3)	30.7% (26.2-35.7)	32.6% (28.4-37.1)	↓*
Percentage of students who have ever been tested for a sexually transmitted disease (STD)	—	9,420	8,300	3,696	4,549	2,214	2,185	2,007	1,782	5,136	1,455	660	345	426	
Percentage of students who have ever been tested for HIV, the virus that causes AIDS	—	42.4%	37.4%	37.7%	37.0%	21.5%	34.3%	44.3%	56.7%	40.3%	34.8%	14.5%	34.7%	37.0%	
	—	(41.0-43.9)	(36.3-38.4)	(36.1-39.3)	(35.6-38.4)	(19.8-23.4)	(32.3-36.4)	(42.2-46.6)	(54.4-59.0)	(39.0-41.7)	(32.3-37.3)	(12.0-17.4)	(29.9-39.7)	(32.6-41.6)	↓*
	—	9,296	8,303	3,700	4,555	2,207	2,180	2,013	1,793	5,143	1,451	660	349	427	
Among students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the percentage who used birth control pills, an IUD or implant, or a shot, patch, or birth control ring to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse	10.2% (8.0-12.9)	16.3%	16.9%	11.3%	22.7%	9.6%	13.6%	17.5%	21.8%	15.6%	22.0%	—	—	14.7%	↔*
	1,085	2,882	1,943	950	983	245	417	569	682	1,340	294	79	60	109	
	84.1%	83.0%	80.4%	85.3%	75.3%	77.6%	82.0%	80.0%	81.6%	80.4%	78.6%	—	—	78.0%	
Among students who had sexual intercourse during the past three months, the percentage who used some form of birth control (condom, birth control pills, IUD or implant, shot, patch, or birth control ring) to prevent pregnancy before last sexual intercourse	—	(81.5-84.5)	(78.6-82.2)	(82.8-87.5)	(72.4-78.0)	(71.9-82.4)	(77.9-85.5)	(76.5-83.1)	(78.4-84.4)	(78.2-82.5)	(73.5-83.0)	—	—	(69.4-84.7)	
	1,085	2,882	1,943	950	983	245	417	569	682	1,340	294	79	60	109	↔
Safety Skills															
Bullying															
Percentage of students who have ever bullied someone else on school property during the past 12 months	—	13.0%	9.0%	9.0%	8.8%	10.1%	9.8%	8.1%	6.4%	8.8%	9.9%	5.9%	10.1%	9.8%	
	—	(12.3-13.7)	(8.4-9.6)	(8.1-9.9)	(8.0-9.6)	(8.9-11.3)	(8.7-11.1)	(7.1-9.3)	(5.4-7.6)	(8.1-9.6)	(8.6-11.5)	(4.4-8.0)	(7.6-13.4)	(7.5-12.6)	↓*
	—	10,523	10,075	4,622	5,395	2,767	2,663	2,379	2,119	6,389	1,702	680	413	520	

Question Text	2007 Total	2012 Total	2015 Total	2015 Male	2015 Female	2015 9th Grade	2015 10th Grade	2015 11th Grade	2015 12th Grade	2015 Black	2015 Hispanic/Latino	2015 White	2015 All other races	2015 Multiple races	Trend, from 2007-2015
Percentage of students who have ever been bullied on school property during the past 12 months	—	10.9%	12.1%	10.8%	13.1%	14.3%	12.0%	10.8%	9.2%	11.0%	15.5%	11.8%	13.6%	13.9%	↑*
	—	(10.3-11.6)	(11.4-12.8)	(9.9-11.8)	(12.2-14.0)	(13.0-15.7)	(10.8-13.3)	(9.6-12.2)	(8.0-10.5)	(10.3-11.9)	(13.8-17.3)	(9.6-14.4)	(10.7-17.1)	(11.2-17.1)	
	—	10,530	10,166	4,678	5,432	2,793	2,688	2,402	2,134	6,452	1,718	681	418	524	
Percentage of students who have ever been electronically bullied during the past 12 months	—	7.9%	7.9%	6.2%	9.2%	8.9%	7.9%	6.9%	6.7%	6.5%	11.2%	11.6%	9.3%	10.6%	↔*
	—	(7.4-8.5)	(7.3-8.4)	(5.6-7.0)	(8.4-10.0)	(7.9-10.0)	(6.9-9.0)	(6.0-8.0)	(5.7-7.8)	(6.0-7.2)	(9.8-12.9)	(9.4-14.2)	(6.9-12.3)	(8.3-13.5)	
	—	10,476	10,151	4,659	5,431	2,794	2,678	2,391	2,139	6,443	1,702	682	420	523	
Violence Victimization															
Percentage of students who have been harassed on school property one or more times during the past 12 months because someone thought they were gay, lesbian, bisexual, or transgender	—	9.4%	8.2%	8.7%	7.2%	9.1%	7.9%	7.8%	6.5%	7.2%	9.1%	9.5%	10.4%	9.3%	↓*
	—	(8.7-10.1)	(7.6-8.7)	(7.9-9.5)	(6.5-7.9)	(8.1-10.3)	(6.9-9.0)	(6.8-9.0)	(5.5-7.6)	(6.5-7.8)	(7.8-10.6)	(7.5-12.0)	(7.9-13.6)	(7.1-12.0)	
	—	10,658	10,338	4,772	5,488	2,841	2,722	2,441	2,172	6,552	1,723	685	431	529	
Percentage of students whose property, such as their car, clothing, or books, has been stolen or deliberately damaged on school property one or more times during the past 12 months	27.9%	21.3%	17.5%	17.5%	17.0%	17.4%	18.9%	17.7%	14.7%	16.1%	18.4%	21.8%	23.5%	21.1%	↓
	(25.8-30.2)	(20.4-22.1)	(16.7-18.2)	(16.4-18.7)	(16.0-18.0)	(16.0-18.8)	(17.5-20.5)	(16.2-19.3)	(13.3-16.3)	(15.2-17.0)	(16.6-20.3)	(18.9-25.0)	(19.9-27.7)	(17.9-24.7)	
	3,829	10,649	10,358	4,788	5,491	2,844	2,722	2,448	2,184	6,562	1,730	685	433	530	
Percentage of students who have been threatened or injured with a weapon, such as a gun, knife, or club, on school property one or more times during the past 12 months	11.2%	8.5%	7.6%	8.7%	6.0%	7.7%	7.8%	7.7%	6.2%	6.8%	9.2%	4.9%	9.0%	8.3%	↓
	(9.8-12.8)	(7.9-9.1)	(7.1-8.1)	(7.9-9.5)	(5.4-6.7)	(6.7-8.8)	(6.8-8.9)	(6.7-8.9)	(5.2-7.3)	(6.2-7.4)	(7.9-10.7)	(3.5-6.8)	(6.7-12.0)	(6.3-10.9)	
	3,821	10,713	10,295	4,754	5,462	2,827	2,709	2,424	2,175	6,521	1,719	685	431	529	
Percentage of students who have ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to	9.6%	9.2%	8.2%	6.3%	9.7%	6.7%	7.2%	9.1%	10.1%	8.0%	9.7%	3.8%	8.5%	9.0%	↔
	(8.4-11.0)	(8.6-9.9)	(7.6-8.7)	(5.6-7.1)	(8.9-10.6)	(5.8-7.7)	(6.3-8.3)	(8.0-10.4)	(8.9-11.5)	(7.3-8.7)	(8.3-11.3)	(2.6-5.5)	(6.2-11.5)	(6.9-11.8)	
	3,724	10,530	10,099	4,647	5,395	2,772	2,670	2,384	2,131	6,428	1,684	676	413	527	

APPENDIX C | HIGH SCHOOL DATA (CONTINUATION)

Question Text	2007 Total	2012 Total	2015 Total	2015 Male	2015 Female	2015 9th Grade	2015 10th Grade	2015 11th Grade	2015 12th Grade	2015 Black	2015 Hispanic/Latino	2015 White	2015 All other races	2015 Multiple races	Trend, from 2007-2015
Among students who dated or went out with someone during the past 12 months, the percentage who have been physically hurt on purpose by someone they were dating or going out with one or more times during the past 12 months	—	12.0% (11.2-12.9)	10.3% (9.6 - 11.1)	8.4% (7.4 - 9.5)	11.8% (10.7 - 12.9)	8.4% (7.2 - 9.9)	10.1% (8.8 - 11.7)	11.1% (9.7 - 12.8)	11.7% (10.1 - 13.5)	9.9% (9.0 - 10.8)	10.5% (8.7-12.7)	5.7% (3.6-9.0)	15.2% (11.3-20.2)	12.8% (9.7-16.5)	↓*
	—	7,775	6,648	3,055	3,549	1,768	1,742	1,585	1,452	4,431	1,039	334	242	360	
	—	9.3% (8.6-10.01)	7.7% (7.1 - 8.4)	6.5% (5.7 - 7.5)	8.3% (7.4 - 9.2)	7.6% (6.4 - 8.9)	6.9% (5.8 - 8.2)	8.2% (6.9 - 9.7)	7.7% (6.5 - 9.2)	6.6% (5.9-7.4)	9.9% (8.1-12.0)	7.3% (5.0-10.7)	15.9% (11.9-20.9)	8.4% (6.0-11.6)	
Among students who dated or went out with someone during the past 12 months, the percentage who have been forced by someone they were dating or going out with to do sexual things that they did not want to one or more times during the past 12 months	—	7,720	6,642	3,056	3,540	1,764	1,740	1,586	1,454	4,432	1,031	333	244	358	↓*
	—	40.4% (39.4-41.4)	34.6% (33.6 - 35.5)	30.8% (29.4 - 32.2)	38.0% (36.7 - 39.3)	34.8% (32.9 - 36.6)	34.9% (33.1 - 36.8)	35.2% (33.3 - 37.2)	32.8% (30.8 - 34.9)	36.0% (34.8 - 37.2)	32.6% (30.4-35.0)	23.2% (20.2-26.5)	36.0% (31.6-40.7)	39.0% (35.0-43.2)	
	—	10,532	10,026	4,596	5,371	2,768	2,636	2,368	2,110	6,372	1,678	676	410	520	
Violence Perpetration															
Percentage of students who carried a weapon, such as a gun, knife, or club, on one or more of the past 30 days	21.5% (19.2-23.9)	20.0% (19.1-21.0)	18.1% (17.4 - 18.9)	23.6% (22.4 - 24.9)	12.5% (11.7 - 13.5)	17.1% (15.6 - 18.6)	19.5% (18.0 - 21.1)	18.2% (16.7 - 19.9)	17.5% (15.9 - 19.2)	19.1% (18.1 - 20.1)	15.8% (14.1-17.7)	9.3% (7.3-11.8)	14.7% (11.6-18.3)	18.1% (15.1-21.5)	↓
	3,607	10,660	10,157	4,668	5,416	2,778	2,672	2,412	2,141	6,433	1,703	677	422	525	
	44.1% (41.8-46.5)	37.6% (36.4-38.9)	32.4% (31.4 - 33.3)	34.0% (32.5 - 35.4)	30.6% (29.3 - 31.9)	37.5% (35.6 - 39.4)	32.9% (31.0 - 34.7)	28.0% (26.2 - 29.9)	27.9% (26.0 - 29.9)	35.5% (34.3 - 36.7)	26.8% (24.7-29.1)	15.1% (12.6-18.0)	22.2% (18.5-26.4)	28.8% (25.2-32.8)	
Percentage of students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months	3,560	10,286	10,054	4,613	5,374	2,762	2,641	2,370	2,130	6,376	1,684	679	409	520	↓
	18.8% (17.0-20.7)	15.3% (14.4-16.2)	13.8% (13.1 - 14.5)	14.6% (13.5 - 15.7)	12.8% (11.9 - 13.8)	16.9% (15.5 - 18.5)	14.2% (12.8 - 15.6)	11.4% (10.1 - 12.8)	10.2% (9.0 - 11.6)	15.1% (14.2 - 16.1)	11.2% (9.7-12.9)	5.4% (3.9-7.5)	10.1% (7.5-13.3)	11.9% (9.4-14.9)	
	3,671	10,430	9,971	4,570	5,336	2,737	2,620	2,349	2,116	6,329	1,662	673	408	513	

Question Text	2007 Total	2012 Total	2015 Total	2015 Male	2015 Female	2015 9th Grade	2015 10th Grade	2015 11th Grade	2015 12th Grade	2015 Black	2015 Hispanic/Latino	2015 White	2015 All other races	2015 Multiple races	Trend, from 2007-2015
Percentage of students who have been a member of a gang or crew during the past 12 months	—	16.5% (15.6-17.4)	17.3% (16.6-18.1)	21.3% (20.1-22.6)	13.3% (12.4-14.3)	20.0% (18.5-21.7)	18.4% (16.9-20.0)	14.0% (12.7-15.6)	14.4% (13.0-16.0)	18.1% (17.2-19.2)	15.3% (13.5-17.1)	9.3% (7.3-11.8)	16.6% (13.4-20.4)	16.0% (13.1-19.3)	↔ *
—	—	10,379	10,139	4,662	5,418	2,794	2,670	2,391	2,137	6,448	1,697	681	416	524	
Safety															
Percentage of students who did not go to school on one or more of the past 30 days because they felt they would be unsafe at school or on their way to or from school	13.0% (11.5-14.6)	9.0% (8.3-9.6)	7.3% (6.8-7.8)	7.8% (7.1-8.7)	6.3% (5.7-7.0)	6.9% (6.0-8.0)	6.3% (5.4-7.4)	7.5% (6.4-8.6)	8.0% (6.9-9.2)	6.4% (5.9-7.1)	9.9% (8.5-11.5)	2.1% (1.2-3.5)	9.0% (6.7-12.0)	7.7% (5.8-10.3)	↓
3,781	10,667	10,344	4,773	5,492	2,835	2,722	2,446	2,181	2,182	6,557	1,732	683	431	530	
Percentage of students who have been afraid of being beaten up at school one or more times during the past 12 months	—	8.7% (8.0-9.5)	8.4% (7.8-9.0)	9.0% (8.2-9.9)	7.2% (6.5-7.9)	9.9% (8.8-11.2)	7.6% (6.7-8.7)	7.2% (6.2-8.3)	7.1% (6.1-8.2)	6.8% (6.1-7.4)	12.7% (11.1-14.5)	7.6% (5.8-9.9)	10.0% (7.5-13.1)	8.1% (6.1-10.7)	↔ *
—	10,666	10,346	4,778	5,489	2,841	2,722	2,440	2,182	2,182	6,553	1,735	685	430	531	
Percentage of students who never or rarely wore a helmet when they rode a bicycle or used rollerblades or a skateboard during the past 12 months	86.6% (83.9-88.8)	84.0% (83.0-85.0)	83.6% (82.6-84.5)	85.0% (83.7-86.1)	81.7% (80.1-83.2)	82.6% (80.8-84.3)	83.1% (81.1-84.9)	85.1% (83.1-87.0)	85.0% (82.7-87.1)	90.7% (89.6-91.7)	84.5% (82.0-86.8)	35.5% (31.7-39.5)	72.4% (66.4-77.7)	76.6% (71.5-81.1)	↔
2,192	5,693	5,236	3,068	2,128	1,623	1,423	1,143	962	962	3,070	871	560	228	282	

* Indicates that trend is only available from 2012-2015.

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