

# The Results...

## 2003 Youth Risk Behavior Survey

*Boulder Valley School District*



Public Health



Boulder Valley  
School District

# Forward...

In late 2003, Boulder Valley School District (BVSD) and Boulder County Public Health (BCPH) advanced our collaborative effort to learn more about how we can protect and enhance the well-being of our county's school-age youth. Together, we conducted the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) with a representative sample of students in nine of the ten BVSD high schools.

The data presented in this report provide us with reinforcement for the steps taken recently to update and strengthen the health education curriculum throughout the district. The data also provide an opportunity to reassess current community-based strategies and to better target our efforts in response to these data. Implementing both school- and community-based strategies that strengthen the knowledge and skill base of our children, and that of our children's parents and other community members, can help us meet the challenge of significantly reducing the risk behaviors among our youth.

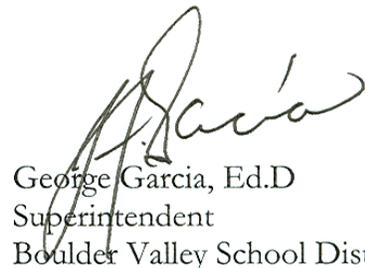
As we look at these data, four preliminary insights emerge. These insights can be useful as a guide to understanding and responding to these data:

- \* There are many positive social norms we want to reinforce and promote (e.g. use of seatbelts, lower than state and national averages of cigarette use and sexual activity).
- \* There are many risk behaviors that, with effective interventions, can be prevented, reduced, or postponed (e.g. alcohol use, binge drinking, and driving or riding with a driver who has consumed alcohol).
- \* There are some risk factors that call for immediate intervention and help (e.g. forced sexual intercourse, clinical depression, and suicide ideation).
- \* There are significant health disparities based on ethnicity/race and sexual orientation that are untenable (e.g. harassment, safety at school, depression, and suicide ideation).

We now have the Youth Risk Behavior Survey completed for both St. Vrain Valley School District and Boulder Valley School District, providing reliable local data for the entire county. This provides the school district with an unprecedented opportunity to partner with the communities in which our youth reside. We can use these findings as a catalyst to improve the prospects for all of our youth as they move toward the future as healthy, educated, and productive adults.



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  - \* YMCA of Boulder Valley
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# Executive Summary...

Our community has launched a significant collaboration to address the health risk behaviors of our youth. In order to strategically and effectively address these risky behaviors, we must collect reliable local data, commit to repeating data collection on a regular basis, and identify and implement best practices in response to these data. Boulder Valley School District (BVSD), St. Vrain Valley School District (SVVSD), and Boulder County Public Health (BCPH), along with a broad range of community partners, have embarked on this long-term path toward improving the health and well-being of our youth.

This report presents the results of the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS), conducted in late 2003, as a crucial step in this collaborative process. Although this survey was conducted in both BVSD and SVVSD, only the BVSD results are included in this report. These survey results provide data that can guide and inform our community planning and action. These data, along with data from subsequent administrations of the YRBS, will provide evidence of trends over time and will be a valuable indicator of the long-term effectiveness of parent, community, and school district efforts to address youth risk behaviors.



It is important to look at both sides of the data – the good news as well as the challenges – in order to get an accurate and useful picture of how our youth are doing. The positive side of the data not only sheds light on the behaviors among our youth, it can also be a tool to promote positive decision making. As student perceptions of “everyone’s doing it” are challenged by data that clearly show “everyone’s NOT doing it,” decreases in risk behaviors can result. Research has demonstrated the effectiveness of this “social norms” approach to preventing risk behaviors. The positive side of the

data can be used to guide strategic decision making for prevention efforts, as it is important to look at what is working well along with determining areas for improvement. The challenging data can inform strategic planning for both prevention and intervention efforts.

Attention to both prevention and intervention are necessary to comprehensively address these risk behaviors in an effective and strategic manner. While BVSD certainly has a crucial role in addressing these behaviors, the larger role of the community must be widely acknowledged and embraced. Most of these risky behaviors do not occur or originate at school – they occur in homes and out in the community.

Comparisons to 2001 YRBS data for BVSD are included in the summaries for select behaviors. Overall, few significant changes in prevalence rates are evident. These data, however, along with the data from subsequent administrations of the YRBS, will provide evidence of trends over time and will be a valuable indicator of the long-term effectiveness of parent, community, and school district efforts to address youth risk behaviors.

The questions in the survey cover a range of behaviors that contribute to morbidity and mortality among youth and adults, including the following categories:

- Injury (unintentional and intentional)
- Tobacco use
- Alcohol and other drug use
- Sexual behaviors
- Nutrition and physical activity
- School climate and harassment

The Boulder County Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) was conducted during the week of November 17, 2003, as more than 90 trained volunteers administered the survey to 1,960 students (grades 9-12) in selected BVSD and SVVSD classrooms. Classes were randomly selected within each of 17 high schools, yielding a total of 109 classes selected for participation in the survey. This methodology assured a representative cross-section of the student population. The 72.5% overall response rate allowed for weighting of the data, providing prevalence estimates that can be generalized for the entire student population of the 17 participating high schools. In BVSD, 1,050 students from 57 randomly selected classrooms in 9 high schools participated, yielding a response rate of 77%.

In addition to the general analysis of data, the data were also analyzed by race/ethnicity and by sexual orientation. These additional analyses provide evidence of the disparities in health risk behaviors among youth in Boulder County. These data reinforce the importance of assuring that community efforts address the needs of ALL of our youth. Strategic and targeted approaches can focus on eliminating such disparities, as well as creating a community that is safe and affirming for all of our youth.

The analysis by sexual orientation was conducted using countywide data. It is not available for each individual school district; however, a sample of the countywide survey results by sexual orientation is included in this report, and these data may provide insight into the needs of the gay, lesbian, bisexual, and questioning student population of BVSD.



# Summary of Results...

## Unintentional Injuries...

***Unintentional injuries are the leading cause of death among adolescents and youth in the United States. Most of these injuries are preventable.***

- ✓ Only 4.5% of students rarely or never wore a seatbelt when riding in a car or truck driven by someone else.
- ✓ Over half of students (53.5%) who had ridden a bicycle in the past 12 months rarely or never wore a helmet.
- ✓ More than one out of five students (22.7%), and more than one out of three Hispanic/Latino students (34.2%), had ridden in a car driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol.
- ✓ Nearly one out of five 12<sup>th</sup> grade students (19.4%) had driven a car after drinking alcohol.



## Intentional Injuries...

***Suicide and homicide are the second and third leading causes of death for adolescents in Colorado.***

- ✓ 16.5% of male students carried a weapon (such as a gun, knife, or club) during the past 30 days, and 7.1% of male students carried a weapon on school property.
- ✓ More than one out of four male students (28.6%) were involved in a physical fight in the past year; 12.6% of male students had been in a physical fight at school.
- ✓ 7.2% of female students had been forced to have sexual intercourse.
- ✓ Nearly one out of four students (23.3%) had felt sad or hopeless almost every day for two or more weeks during the past year.
- ✓ 13.5% of students attempted suicide during the past year; that rate was 30.7% among Hispanic/Latino students.

## Tobacco Use...

***Tobacco use is the leading preventable cause of death in the United States. Nearly all adults who smoke cigarettes began smoking before the age of 18.***

- ✓ Less than half of all students (43.1%) have ever tried smoking cigarettes.
- ✓ Nearly one out of five students (19.2%) currently smokes cigarettes.

- ✓ 12.8% of male students currently use smokeless tobacco.
- ✓ 28.5% of students currently use some form of tobacco.

## Alcohol and Other Drug Use...

***Alcohol and other drug use are associated with unintentional injury, violence, academic failure, and risky sexual behavior.***

- ✓ Seven out of ten students (70.6%) had tried alcohol.
- ✓ More than four out of ten students (44.0%) currently drink alcohol.
- ✓ Three out of 10 students (29.7%) drank 5 or more drinks within a couple of hours at least once during the past 30 days.
- ✓ Nearly six out of ten 12<sup>th</sup> grade students (59.7%) have tried marijuana.
- ✓ Nearly one out of four students (24.8%) currently use marijuana.
- ✓ 7.6% of students have used cocaine.
- ✓ 10.2% of students have used inhalants (such as glue, aerosol spray cans, or paint) to get high.
- ✓ 23.4% of students were offered, sold, or given illegal drugs on school property during the past year.



## Sexual Behavior...

***Risky sexual behaviors are related to unintended pregnancy, sexually transmitted infections, and negative social and psychological development.***

- ✓ Nearly half of 12<sup>th</sup> grade students (48.3%) have had sexual intercourse, and more than one-third of 12<sup>th</sup> grade students (36.7%) were currently sexually active.
- ✓ 14.6% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders have had four or more sexual partners.
- ✓ 71.8% of currently sexually active students used a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse.
- ✓ 23.1% of currently sexually active students used alcohol or other drugs the last time they had sexual intercourse.

## Nutrition and Physical Activity...

***Obesity is on the rise in the U.S., contributing to increased rates for numerous chronic illnesses. Good nutrition and physical activity can prevent many of these chronic illnesses.***

- ✓ 8.5% of students were at risk for becoming overweight, 5.5% were overweight, and 23.0% thought they were overweight.
- ✓ Less than one out of four students (24.2%) ate five or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day during the week preceding the survey.
- ✓ 67.2% of students participated in vigorous physical activity and 54.3% of students participated in strengthening exercises.
- ✓ 26.7% of students watched more than 2 hours of TV during an average school day.

## School Climate and Harassment...

***Harassment can contribute to poor school performance as well as low self-esteem and depression.***

- ✓ 68.0% of students reported they could talk to at least one teacher or other adult at school if they had a problem.
- ✓ 1.5% of students felt unsafe or afraid at school most or all of the time.
- ✓ 4.6% of students felt too unsafe to go to school 1 or more times during the past 30 days.
- ✓ 32.5% of students had been harassed at school, or on their way to or from school, during the past 12 months.
- ✓ 28.5% of female students had received unwanted sexual comments or attention.



# Introduction...

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



## Methodology...

### ***Sample Selection Procedures***

Nine out of ten Boulder Valley School District (BVSD) high schools participated in the 2003 Youth Risk Behavior Survey. The only high school that was not included in the sample was a small charter school that accounts for less than 1% of all BVSD students enrolled in grades 9-12.

Each participating school chose the day and class period during the week of November 17<sup>th</sup>, 2003, when the survey would be administered. For each school, classes were randomly selected from all of the classes meeting during the chosen class period until the desired minimum of 15% of students was reached; this was based on enrollment lists for each of the selected classes. A total of 57 BVSD classrooms were selected to participate, and every student enrolled in the selected classes was eligible for participation in the survey.

A packet of information was mailed to the parents of each student selected to participate in the survey. The packet informed them that their child had been selected, and it included information

about the survey; it also offered them the opportunity to exclude their child from participating in the survey. A website address was provided so parents could view the survey, obtain additional information, or exclude their child from participation via an online form. E-mail addresses and telephone numbers were given so parents could ask questions, share comments, or exclude their child from participation via telephone.

### **Survey Procedures**

Trained volunteers administered the survey in selected classrooms during the week of November 17, 2003. Volunteers included staff from numerous county, municipal, and community agencies, as well as parents and community members. Participating students completed the 100-item survey during regular class time. Only those students who were selected for the sample, and had not opted out, were allowed to complete the survey. Participation of students selected for the sample was voluntary and anonymous; no individual identifying information was collected.

### **Response Rate**

There were 1,369 BVSD students selected for participation in the survey. Of these, 84 students (6.1%) were excluded from participation because their parents elected to exclude them, or because the information packet mailed to the parents was returned as undeliverable. An additional 235 students selected for the sample (17.2%) did not participate because they were absent, were no longer enrolled in the selected class, or chose not to participate. It is worth noting that the height of flu season in Boulder County coincided with administration of the survey, so that may have been a factor in the number of students participating. The resulting number of students that did participate in the survey was 1,050, yielding an excellent response rate of 77%. This exceeds the 60% response rate required by the CDC in order to weight the data and provide prevalence estimates for the entire population of students.

### **Weighting**

The response rate of 77% allowed for weighting the data to more closely match the population from which the sample was selected. The responses for each survey were multiplied by a “weighting factor” according to gender and grade level. This weighting of data allowed the survey results to be generalized to the entire population from which the sample was selected. Therefore, the percentages reported are actually estimates of the prevalence of the particular behavior for the *entire population* from which the sample was selected; they are not merely the percentage of students *in the sample* who engaged in the behavior.

### **Data Analysis**

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

## **Data Presentation**

The data presented in this report provide *prevalence estimates* for BVSD high school students (grades 9-12) for each specific behavior and are presented in two sections: Section 1 provides detailed data for the youth enrolled in BVSD, including analysis by gender and grade level, as well as by race/ethnicity, and Section 2 provides an analysis of the countywide data by sexual orientation.

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

U.S. and Colorado data for 2003 are included in this report as a reference, but it is important to view these strictly as reference data. Although similar procedures were followed for the different administrations of the YRBS, the data may not be directly comparable. The 2003 Colorado data were not weighted due to a low response rate, which means that the resulting data could not be generalized for the entire population of students from which the sample was taken; the data only represented the students that participated in the survey. These reference data are for totals and by gender only; they do not include U.S. and Colorado data by grade level, race/ethnicity, or sexual orientation. Additional U.S. and Colorado data may be obtained through the following CDC and Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) websites:

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

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

Reference data are not available for some of the behaviors because some of the questions on the 2003 Boulder County YRBS were not included in the U.S. and/or Colorado surveys or were worded differently.

## **Reading the data tables**

Each data table contains *prevalence estimates* for two or three behaviors (such as “*Rarely or never wore seatbelts*”), as indicated in the top row of each table. Within the tables, each grouping (*grade* and *race/ethnicity*) presents a different view of the entire dataset. Due to the small numbers of students who identified as American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, these were combined into the category of “Other” for data analysis. Therefore, the data do not provide meaningful information regarding the health risk behaviors of any other specific race/ethnicity besides “White” and “Hispanic/Latino.” The prevalence estimates in **BOLD** are the totals within each category (such as all 10<sup>th</sup> grade students, all Hispanic/Latino students, or all female students). The prevalence estimate for **ALL** BVSD students can be found near the bottom of the table, just above the Colorado and U.S. estimates. Directly below each prevalence estimate is the *95% confidence interval*. The numbers in parentheses indicate the range within which the *actual prevalence* most likely falls. For example, if the prevalence estimate is 4.5% with a confidence interval of (3.8-5.2), the actual prevalence is most likely between 3.8% and 5.2%.

# Sample Data Table

	<i>Rarely or never wore seatbelts*</i>			<i>Rarely or never wore bicycle helmets†</i>		
<i>Grade</i>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>
<b>9<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>5.7%</b> (4.2-7.3)	4.4% (2.6-6.1)	7.1% (4.7-9.6)	<b>52.8%</b> (48.7-57.0)	46.4% (40.2-52.7)	59.1% (53.7-64.5)
<b>10<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>4.6%</b> (3.0-6.1)	6.1% (3.3-8.8)	3.1% (1.5-4.8)	<b>63.8%</b> (59.8-67.9)	59.8% (53.0-66.7)	66.8% (61.7-71.9)
<b>11<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>3.7%</b> (2.2-5.1)	2.3% (0.6-4.0)	5.1% (2.7-7.5)	<b>50.9%</b> (47.2-54.6)	41.8% (36.5-47.2)	58.7% (53.6-63.9)
<b>12<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>3.9%</b> (3.0-4.7)	1.6% (1.0-2.3)	5.9% (4.3-7.4)	<b>45.0%</b> (41.9-48.1)	33.3% (28.8-37.7)	54.6% (50.2-58.9)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
<b>White</b>	<b>2.9%</b> (2.3-3.5)	***	***	<b>50.2%</b> (47.9-52.4)	***	***
<b>Hispanic/Latino</b>	<b>10.1%</b> (6.7-13.6)	***	***	<b>77.3%</b> (71.4-83.2)	***	***
<b>Other</b>	<b>10.7%</b> (7.2-14.3)	***	***	<b>54.7%</b> (48.2-61.2)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.5%</b> (3.8-5.2)	<b>3.7%</b> (2.7-4.7)	<b>5.3%</b> (4.3-6.4)	<b>53.5%</b> (51.5-55.5)	<b>45.8%</b> (42.7-48.9)	<b>60.1%</b> (57.5-62.7)
<b>Colorado</b>	9.2%	7.8%	10.2%	72.8%	66.1%	77.3%
<b>U.S.</b>	18.2%	14.6%	21.5%	85.9%	84.2%	87.2%

Confidence interval

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

Prevalence estimate for all BVSD students

Prevalence estimate for all female students

Prevalence estimate for all male students

# SECTION 1...

## Results for Boulder Valley School District

The following demographic information provides details on the 1,050 BVSD high school students who participated in the 2003 Youth Risk Behavior Survey.

<i>Sample Size: 1,369</i>		<i>Response Rate: 76.7% (N = 1,050)</i>			
<b>SEX</b>		<b>GRADE</b>		<b>RACE/ETHNICITY</b>	
<b>Female</b>	<b>49.3%</b>	<b>9<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>28.4%</b>	<b>American Indian</b>	<b>0.7%</b>
<b>Male</b>	<b>50.7%</b>	<b>10<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>26.0%</b>	<b>Asian</b>	<b>4.7%</b>
		<b>11<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>22.8%</b>	<b>Black or African American</b>	<b>1.9%</b>
		<b>12<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>22.7%</b>	<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	<b>11.5%</b>
				<b>White</b>	<b>78.0%</b>
				<b>Multiple races</b>	<b>3.2%</b>

The excellent overall response rate of 77% allowed for weighting of the data to represent all students in grades 9-12 at the nine participating schools. In essence, this means that the prevalence rates presented in this report are estimates of the prevalence in this entire population of high school students – not merely the prevalence rates within the sample group of students. The data were weighted for gender and grade, but not for race/ethnicity. However, the distribution of race/ethnicity in the sample is similar to the distribution of race/ethnicity for students in grades 9-12 in Boulder Valley School District.

<b>BVSD RACE/ETHNICITY*</b>	
<b>American Indian</b>	<b>0.7%</b>
<b>Asian</b>	<b>5.0%</b>
<b>Black or African American</b>	<b>1.6%</b>
<b>Hispanic or Latino</b>	<b>10.3%</b>
<b>White</b>	<b>82.3%</b>

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

## Unintentional Injuries – seatbelts & helmets

(See pages 12-13 for directions on reading the data table)

Grade	Rarely or never wore seatbelts*			Rarely or never wore bicycle helmets†		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9 <sup>th</sup>	5.7% (4.2-7.3)	4.4% (2.6-6.1)	7.1% (4.7-9.6)	52.8% (48.7-57.0)	46.4% (40.2-52.7)	59.1% (53.7-64.5)
10 <sup>th</sup>	4.6% (3.0-6.1)	6.1% (3.3-8.8)	3.1% (1.5-4.8)	63.8% (59.8-67.9)	59.8% (53.0-66.7)	66.8% (61.7-71.9)
11 <sup>th</sup>	3.7% (2.2-5.1)	2.3% (0.6-4.0)	5.1% (2.7-7.5)	50.9% (47.2-54.6)	41.8% (36.5-47.2)	58.7% (53.6-63.9)
12 <sup>th</sup>	3.9% (3.0-4.7)	1.6% (1.0-2.3)	5.9% (4.3-7.4)	45.0% (41.9-48.1)	33.3% (28.8-37.7)	54.6% (50.2-58.9)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White	2.9% (2.3-3.5)	***	***	50.2% (47.9-52.4)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	10.1% (6.7-13.6)	***	***	77.3% (71.4-83.2)	***	***
Other	10.7% (7.2-14.3)	***	***	54.7% (48.2-61.2)	***	***
<b>Total</b>						
	4.5% (3.8-5.2)	3.7% (2.7-4.7)	5.3% (4.3-6.4)	53.5% (51.5-55.5)	45.8% (42.7-48.9)	60.1% (57.5-62.7)
Colorado	9.2%	7.8%	10.2%	72.8%	66.1%	77.3%
U.S.	18.2%	14.6%	21.5%	85.9%	84.2%	87.2%

\* When riding in a car driven by someone else

† Among the 71.2% of students who rode a bicycle during the 12 months preceding the survey

### Summary...



Unintentional injuries are the leading cause of death among adolescents, both nationally and in Colorado.<sup>1,2</sup> Basic safety precautions, such as wearing seatbelts and bicycle helmets, can help prevent unintentional injuries. More than 95% of BVSD high school students regularly wore seatbelts when riding in a motor vehicle, and only 4.5% rarely or never wore seatbelts. This compared very favorably to state and national data, which indicate that 9.2% and 18.2%, respectively, rarely or never wore seatbelts. The numbers of Hispanic/Latino (10.1%) and other race/ethnicity (10.7%) students who rarely or never wore seatbelts were three times higher than the same for White students (2.9%).

Although more than 70% of students rode a bicycle in the past year, less than half of them (46.5%) regularly wore a helmet. Females were more likely than males to wear a helmet, and White or other race/ethnicity students were more likely than Hispanic/Latino students to wear a helmet.

## Unintentional Injuries – drinking & driving

(See pages 12-13 for directions on reading the data table)

Grade	Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol*			Drove after drinking alcohol*		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
<b>9<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>22.6%</b> (19.5-25.7)	21.9% (17.5-26.4)	23.3% (18.9-27.7)	<b>10.8%</b> (8.5-13.1)	9.0% (5.6-12.3)	12.6% (9.4-15.8)
<b>10<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>20.3%</b> (17.3-23.2)	28.3% (23.4-33.1)	12.7% (9.4-16.1)	<b>5.5%</b> (3.6-7.3)	9.3% (5.8-12.7)	1.9% (0.8-2.9)
<b>11<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>19.7%</b> (17.1-22.3)	21.9% (18.4-25.4)	17.4% (13.6-21.3)	<b>9.9%</b> (7.9-11.8)	10.5% (7.8-13.1)	9.2% (6.4-12.0)
<b>12<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>28.7%</b> (26.5-30.9)	23.3% (20.3-26.3)	33.5% (30.3-36.7)	<b>19.4%</b> (17.4-21.4)	11.6% (9.3-13.8)	26.5% (23.4-29.5)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
<b>White</b>	<b>20.7%</b> (19.2-22.2)	***	***	<b>10.5%</b> (9.4-11.6)	***	***
<b>Hispanic/Latino</b>	<b>34.2%</b> (28.9-39.4)	***	***	<b>17.3%</b> (13.1-21.4)	***	***
<b>Other</b>	<b>25.6%</b> (21.0-30.1)	***	***	<b>10.5%</b> (7.5-13.4)	***	***
<b>Total</b>						
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.7%</b> (21.3-24.1)	<b>23.8%</b> (21.8-25.9)	<b>21.6%</b> (19.7-23.5)	<b>11.2%</b> (10.2-12.2)	<b>10.0%</b> (8.4-11.5)	<b>12.3%</b> (11.0-13.7)
<b>Colorado</b>	29.2%	29.6%	28.5%	12.7%	10.1%	14.6%
<b>U.S.</b>	30.2%	31.1%	29.2%	12.1%	8.9%	15.0%

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

### Summary...

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

More than one-fifth of the students (22.7%) had ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol, and more than one-third of 12<sup>th</sup> grade males (33.5%) had done so. Overall, there was no significant difference between females (23.8%) and males (21.6%). Hispanic/Latino students (34.2%) were more likely than White students (20.7%) to have ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol.

The prevalence rate for driving after drinking alcohol was 11.2%. This behavior was most common among 12<sup>th</sup> graders (19.4%), as more than one-fourth of 12<sup>th</sup> grade males (26.5%) had driven after drinking alcohol. Hispanic/Latino students (17.3%) were more likely than White students (10.5%) to drive after drinking alcohol.

## Tobacco Use - cigarettes

(See pages 12-13 for directions on reading the data table)

Grade	Ever smoked cigarettes*			Current cigarette use†			Current frequent cigarette use‡		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9 <sup>th</sup>	36.4% (32.7-40.2)	37.7% (32.1-43.3)	35.1% (30.1-40.1)	15.5% (12.4-18.6)	13.3% (8.9-17.6)	17.9% (13.4-22.4)	2.5% (1.4-3.7)	***	4.9% (2.6-7.1)
10 <sup>th</sup>	39.7% (36.3-43.1)	44.4% (39.2-49.7)	35.3% (30.9-39.7)	18.5% (15.7-21.4)	24.3% (19.7-29.0)	13.0% (9.7-16.3)	11.9% (9.4-14.3)	16.9% (12.8-20.9)	7.1% (4.4-9.8)
11 <sup>th</sup>	45.9% (42.8-49.0)	44.5% (40.4-48.6)	47.3% (42.7-51.9)	20.8% (18.2-23.4)	23.2% (19.6-26.7)	18.4% (14.5-22.3)	7.9% (6.0-9.8)	7.4% (4.9-9.9)	8.4% (5.5-11.3)
12 <sup>th</sup>	52.5% (50.0-54.9)	54.5% (50.9-58.0)	50.7% (47.2-54.1)	22.9% (20.8-24.9)	24.7% (21.6-27.9)	21.1% (18.4-23.9)	7.8% (6.6-9.1)	6.2% (4.7-7.7)	9.3% (7.3-11.3)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White	40.4% (38.6-42.3)	***	***	17.0% (15.5-18.5)	***	***	6.0% (5.1-6.9)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	60.6% (55.1-66.0)	***	***	32.9% (27.7-38.0)	***	***	13.8% (9.9-17.7)	***	***
Other	44.6% (39.2-49.9)	***	***	20.1% (16.0-24.3)	***	***	10.8% (7.6-14.0)	***	***
<b>Total</b>									
Total	43.1% (41.4-44.7)	44.7% (42.3-47.1)	41.5% (39.3-43.8)	19.2% (17.8-20.5)	20.9% (18.9-22.9)	17.5% (15.6-19.3)	7.4% (6.5-8.3)	7.5% (6.2-8.8)	7.3% (6.1-8.5)
Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
U.S.	58.4%	58.1%	58.7%	21.9%	21.9%	21.8%	9.7%	9.7%	9.6%

\* Even 1 or 2 puffs

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

‡ Smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey

### Summary...

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

Less than half of BVSD students (43.1%) have smoked a cigarette, which is significantly lower than the U.S. rate of 58.4% and the 2001 BVSD rate of 49.9%. Rates increased with grade level, and more than half of 12<sup>th</sup> grade students (52.5%) had smoked cigarettes. Hispanic/Latino students (60.6%) were more likely than White (40.4%) or other race/ethnicity (44.6%) students to have smoked cigarettes.



Although less than one-fifth of students (19.2%) smoked 1 or more cigarettes during the 30 days preceding the survey, nearly one-third (32.9%) of Hispanic/Latino students had done so. This was significantly higher than the rates for White (17.0%) and other race/ethnicity (20.1%) students. Hispanic/Latino (13.8%) and other race/ethnicity (10.8%) students also had higher rates than White students (6.0%) for smoking cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey.

## Tobacco Use – smokeless tobacco & cigars

(See pages 12-13 for directions on reading the data table)

Grade	Current smokeless tobacco use*			Current cigar use†			Current tobacco use ‡		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
<b>9th</b>	<b>11.1%</b> (8.9-13.2)	3.0% (1.0-5.0)	19.5% (15.7-23.2)	<b>14.8%</b> (12.1-17.5)	5.4% (2.7-8.0)	24.7% (20.2-29.1)	<b>24.5%</b> (21.0-27.9)	15.3% (10.8-19.8)	34.1% (29.0-39.1)
<b>10th</b>	<b>2.5%</b> (1.8-3.2)	***	4.2% (2.9-5.6)	<b>13.7%</b> (11.2-16.2)	14.7% (10.5-18.8)	12.8% (9.8-15.8)	<b>25.2%</b> (22.0-28.3)	29.5% (24.5-34.5)	21.0% (17.2-24.8)
<b>11th</b>	<b>6.5%</b> (5.0-8.0)	***	11.5% (8.9-14.2)	<b>14.8%</b> (12.5-17.1)	10.4% (7.6-13.3)	19.3% (15.7-23.0)	<b>29.9%</b> (26.9-32.8)	25.3% (21.6-29.0)	34.5% (29.9-39.1)
<b>12th</b>	<b>9.4%</b> (8.0-10.8)	2.3% (1.2-3.3)	15.9% (13.4-18.3)	<b>18.8%</b> (16.9-20.7)	10.6% (8.3-12.9)	26.2% (23.3-29.2)	<b>36.1%</b> (33.7-38.5)	30.3% (26.9-33.6)	41.4% (38.0-44.8)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
<b>White</b>	<b>6.2%</b> (5.4-7.0)	***	***	<b>14.4%</b> (13.0-15.7)	***	***	<b>26.4%</b> (24.7-28.0)	***	***
<b>Hispanic/Latino</b>	<b>10.1%</b> (7.3-12.9)	***	***	<b>20.4%</b> (16.0-24.7)	***	***	<b>41.3%</b> (35.9-46.6)	***	***
<b>Other</b>	<b>13.5%</b> (10.2-16.9)	***	***	<b>18.9%</b> (14.8-23.0)	***	***	<b>31.0%</b> (26.3-35.7)	***	***
<b>Total</b>									
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.4%</b> (6.6-8.2)	<b>1.9%</b> (1.2-2.7)	<b>12.8%</b> (11.5-14.2)	<b>15.4%</b> (14.2-16.6)	<b>10.1%</b> (8.5-11.6)	<b>20.7%</b> (18.9-22.5)	<b>28.5%</b> (27.0-30.0)	<b>24.6%</b> (22.4-26.7)	<b>32.5%</b> (30.3-34.6)
<b>Colorado</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>U.S.</b>	6.7%	2.2%	11.0%	14.8%	9.4%	19.9%	27.5%	24.6%	30.3%

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

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

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

### Summary...

Tobacco use in any form is addictive, and it contributes to increased risk of illness and death.<sup>5</sup> Current use of smokeless tobacco was more prevalent among male students (12.8%) than it was among female students (1.9%), with an overall prevalence rate of 7.4%. The data suggest that use of smokeless tobacco has declined since 2001, when the overall prevalence rate was 9.8%.

Cigar smoking was also more prevalent among males (20.7%) than it was for females (10.1%), with an overall prevalence rate of 15.4%. Males in the 12<sup>th</sup> grade had a significantly higher rate of cigar use (26.2%) than 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> grade males (12.8% and 19.3%, respectively), although 9<sup>th</sup> grade males (24.7%) had a rate close to that of 12<sup>th</sup> grade males.

Current tobacco use in any form was also more prevalent among males (32.5%) than it was among females (24.6%), with an overall prevalence rate of 28.5%. Disparities by race/ethnicity were evident for all forms of tobacco use. Hispanic/Latino students reported a 41.3% prevalence rate for current tobacco use, compared to 26.4% for White students and 31.0% for other race/ethnicity students.

# Alcohol Use

(See pages 12-13 for directions on reading the data table)

Grade	Lifetime alcohol use*			Current alcohol use†			Binge drinking‡		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9 <sup>th</sup>	<b>58.6%</b> (54.6-62.6)	54.8% (49.0-60.6)	62.7% (57.3-68.0)	<b>32.7%</b> (29.1-36.4)	33.2% (27.8-38.6)	32.2% (27.4-37.0)	<b>20.4%</b> (17.5-23.3)	20.5% (16.1-24.8)	20.4% (16.6-24.1)
10 <sup>th</sup>	<b>63.4%</b> (59.9-67.0)	71.5% (66.8-76.2)	56.1% (51.2-61.0)	<b>38.2%</b> (34.7-41.6)	48.0% (42.8-53.3)	28.8% (24.6-33.0)	<b>28.0%</b> (24.7-31.2)	36.4% (31.3-41.6)	19.9% (16.0-23.7)
11 <sup>th</sup>	<b>76.6%</b> (74.0-79.3)	77.7% (74.3-81.1)	75.5% (71.4-79.5)	<b>47.1%</b> (44.0-50.2)	50.8% (46.5-55.1)	43.3% (38.6-48.0)	<b>30.0%</b> (27.1-32.9)	28.0% (24.2-31.7)	32.0% (27.5-36.5)
12 <sup>th</sup>	<b>85.8%</b> (84.0-87.6)	86.3% (83.8-88.7)	85.4% (82.7-88.0)	<b>61.4%</b> (58.9-63.8)	60.6% (57.1-64.1)	62.1% (58.7-65.4)	<b>43.1%</b> (40.6-45.5)	37.5% (34.0-41.0)	48.1% (44.6-51.5)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White	<b>71.5%</b> (69.7-73.3)	***	***	<b>43.8%</b> (41.9-45.6)	***	***	<b>28.3%</b> (26.7-29.9)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	<b>72.3%</b> (67.2-77.4)	***	***	<b>45.5%</b> (40.0-51.0)	***	***	<b>38.2%</b> (33.0-43.4)	***	***
Other	<b>63.2%</b> (57.9-68.5)	***	***	<b>45.6%</b> (40.3-50.9)	***	***	<b>32.5%</b> (27.6-37.3)	***	***
<b>Total</b>									
	<b>70.6%</b> (68.9-72.2)	<b>71.7%</b> (69.4-74.0)	<b>69.5%</b> (67.2-71.7)	<b>44.0%</b> (42.3-45.6)	<b>47.1%</b> (44.7-49.6)	<b>40.9%</b> (38.7-43.1)	<b>29.7%</b> (28.2-31.2)	<b>30.0%</b> (27.8-32.2)	<b>29.4%</b> (27.4-31.4)
Colorado	80.1%	82.1%	77.9%	48.4%	50.0%	46.2%	29.1%	29.8%	27.6%
U.S.	74.9%	76.1%	73.7%	44.9%	45.8%	43.8%	28.3%	27.5%	29.0%

\* More than a few sips

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

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

## Summary...

Alcohol is the most commonly used drug in adolescence, and it is a contributing factor to motor vehicle crashes, homicide, and suicide.<sup>6,7</sup> More than 70% of students have tried alcohol, and the data suggest that the prevalence of lifetime alcohol use increased by grade level – 85.8% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders have consumed at least one drink of alcohol.

This increase by grade level was mirrored in the prevalence rates for current alcohol use and binge drinking: 61.4% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders had used alcohol in the 30 days preceding the survey, and 43.1% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders had engaged in binge drinking. Overall prevalence rates for current alcohol use and binge drinking were 44.0% and 29.7%, respectively.

Although rates of lifetime alcohol use were very similar for White (71.5%) and Hispanic/Latino (72.3%) students, Hispanic/Latino students engaged in binge drinking at a significantly higher rate (38.2%) than White students (28.3%).

# Marijuana Use

(See pages 12-13 for directions on reading the data table)

Grade	Lifetime marijuana use*			Current marijuana use†		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9 <sup>th</sup>	<b>31.0%</b> (27.4-34.6)	23.1% (18.1-28.1)	39.1% (34.0-44.2)	<b>19.2%</b> (16.0-22.4)	14.1% (9.9-18.4)	24.5% (19.7-29.3)
10 <sup>th</sup>	<b>36.9%</b> (33.5-40.4)	43.6% (38.3-48.9)	30.7% (26.4-35.0)	<b>22.1%</b> (19.1-25.0)	26.2% (21.4-30.9)	18.2% (14.7-21.8)
11 <sup>th</sup>	<b>45.3%</b> (42.2-48.4)	42.9% (38.8-47.1)	47.8% (43.2-52.5)	<b>27.4%</b> (24.6-30.2)	29.5% (25.8-33.2)	25.2% (21.0-29.4)
12 <sup>th</sup>	<b>59.7%</b> (57.2-62.2)	56.0% (52.4-59.6)	63.0% (59.7-66.3)	<b>32.2%</b> (29.9-34.5)	30.0% (26.8-33.2)	34.1% (30.8-37.4)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White	<b>40.7%</b> (38.9-42.5)	***	***	<b>23.8%</b> (22.2-25.4)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	<b>52.2%</b> (46.7-57.7)	***	***	<b>31.0%</b> (26.4-35.6)	***	***
Other	<b>46.5%</b> (41.2-51.7)	***	***	<b>26.4%</b> (21.9-30.8)	***	***
<b>Total</b>						
	<b>42.4%</b> (40.7-44.0)	<b>40.2%</b> (37.8-42.6)	<b>44.5%</b> (42.2-46.7)	<b>24.8%</b> (23.4-26.2)	<b>24.3%</b> (22.2-26.4)	<b>25.3%</b> (23.3-27.3)
Colorado	48.0%	44.6%	51.6%	25.4%	25.1%	25.5%
U.S.	40.2%	37.6%	42.7%	22.4%	19.3%	25.1%

\* Ever used marijuana

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

## Summary...

Marijuana is the most widely used illegal drug among adolescents.<sup>6</sup> In BVSD, 42.4% of students have tried marijuana, and that rate increased by grade level, as nearly 60% of 12<sup>th</sup> grade students reported using marijuana.

The rate of current marijuana use was 24.8%, and rates increased by grade level. Among 12<sup>th</sup> grade students, 32.2% currently use marijuana.

The number of Hispanic/Latino students (52.2%) trying marijuana was higher than it was for White students (40.7%). Similarly, the rate for current marijuana use was higher among Hispanic/Latino students (31.0%) than it was among White students (23.8%).

## Early Initiation of Tobacco, Alcohol, & Marijuana Use

(See pages 12-13 for directions on reading the data table)

Grade	Smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years			Drank alcohol before age 13 years*			Tried marijuana before age 13 years		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
<b>9<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>9.7%</b> (7.4-11.9)	8.8% (5.2-12.4)	10.6% (7.9-13.2)	<b>28.9%</b> (25.2-32.5)	26.7% (21.5-32.0)	31.0% (26.1-35.9)	<b>8.5%</b> (6.4-10.6)	4.5% (2.3-6.8)	12.6% (9.1-16.0)
<b>10<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>13.4%</b> (10.8-16.0)	14.2% (10.4-18.0)	12.7% (9.1-16.2)	<b>25.2%</b> (22.0-28.4)	31.6% (26.7-36.6)	19.1% (15.1-23.1)	<b>10.5%</b> (8.1-12.9)	10.7% (7.2-14.2)	10.2% (7.0-13.5)
<b>11<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>11.9%</b> (9.6-14.3)	9.3% (6.5-12.1)	14.6% (10.8-18.5)	<b>19.5%</b> (16.8-22.2)	13.2% (10.0-16.4)	26.2% (21.8-30.5)	<b>7.5%</b> (5.6-9.5)	4.7% (2.6-6.8)	10.5% (7.2-13.7)
<b>12<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>10.3%</b> (8.7-12.0)	10.3% (7.7-12.8)	10.4% (8.3-12.5)	<b>17.6%</b> (15.6-19.5)	13.5% (11.0-16.1)	21.2% (18.3-24.2)	<b>7.6%</b> (6.2-9.0)	4.4% (2.9-5.8)	10.5% (8.3-12.7)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
<b>White</b>	<b>8.8%</b> (7.6-9.9)	***	***	<b>20.3%</b> (18.6-21.9)	***	***	<b>7.2%</b> (6.2-8.3)	***	***
<b>Hispanic/Latino</b>	<b>31.0%</b> (25.7-36.3)	***	***	<b>39.2%</b> (33.8-44.6)	***	***	<b>17.6%</b> (13.2-22.0)	***	***
<b>Other</b>	<b>8.9%</b> (5.7-12.1)	***	***	<b>28.7%</b> (23.7-33.8)	***	***	<b>9.5%</b> (6.5-12.6)	***	***
<b>Total</b>									
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.3%</b> (10.2-12.4)	<b>10.6%</b> (8.9-12.2)	<b>12.0%</b> (10.4-13.5)	<b>23.2%</b> (21.7-24.7)	<b>21.9%</b> (19.7-24.1)	<b>24.5%</b> (22.4-26.5)	<b>8.6%</b> (7.6-9.6)	<b>6.1%</b> (4.8-7.4)	<b>11.0%</b> (9.4-12.5)
<b>Colorado</b>	18.8%	15.9%	22.1%	29.2%	27.1%	30.4%	14.7%	11.6%	17.4%
<b>U.S.</b>	18.3%	16.4%	20.0%	27.8%	23.3%	32.0%	9.9%	6.9%	12.6%

\* More than a few sips

### Summary...

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

The rate for smoking a whole cigarette before the age of 13 was 11.3%, a decrease from the 2001 rate of 14.2%. The current rate of 9<sup>th</sup> graders smoking a cigarette before 13 was also significantly lower (9.7%) than it was for 9<sup>th</sup> graders in 2001 (17.5%). The rate for consumption of alcohol before age 13 was 23.2%, with higher rates in the lower grade levels – 28.9% for 9<sup>th</sup> graders, compared to 17.6% for 12<sup>th</sup> graders. The rate for trying marijuana before age 13 was 8.6%, and there was a significant difference between male (11.0%) and female (6.1%) students.

Hispanic/Latino students had significantly higher rates than White students for early initiation of all three of these behaviors: Hispanic/Latino student rates for early initiation of cigarette, alcohol, and marijuana use were 31.0%, 39.2%, and 17.6%, respectively. Other race/ethnicity students also had a higher rate for early initiation of alcohol use (28.7%) than White students (20.3%).

# Substance Use on School Property – cigarettes, alcohol, & marijuana

(See pages 12-13 for directions on reading the data table)

Grade	Smoked cigarettes on school property*			Drank alcohol on school property*			Used marijuana on school property*		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9 <sup>th</sup>	2.2% (1.4-3.1)	***	3.4% (2.0-4.8)	6.2% (4.5-7.9)	4.3% (2.2-6.4)	8.2% (5.6-10.9)	6.1% (4.3-7.8)	***	10.2% (7.0-13.4)
10 <sup>th</sup>	8.8% (6.7-10.9)	12.2% (8.5-15.8)	5.5% (3.3-7.7)	6.1% (4.3-7.9)	9.7% (6.3-13.0)	2.6% (1.3-4.0)	6.7% (4.9-8.4)	5.6% (2.9-8.2)	7.7% (5.4-9.9)
11 <sup>th</sup>	6.9% (5.0-8.8)	5.3% (3.0-7.5)	8.6% (5.5-11.7)	4.8% (3.4-6.1)	6.2% (4.1-8.3)	3.4% (1.6-5.1)	8.7% (6.7-10.6)	5.2% (3.4-6.9)	12.3% (8.8-15.7)
12 <sup>th</sup>	8.8% (7.4-10.1)	9.3% (7.4-11.3)	8.2% (6.4-10.1)	14.9% (13.1-16.7)	13.4% (11.0-15.8)	16.3% (13.7-18.9)	12.2% (10.6-13.9)	9.4% (7.4-11.4)	14.8% (12.2-17.3)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White	5.2% (4.4-6.0)	***	***	7.0% (6.2-7.9)	***	***	7.3% (6.3-8.2)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	12.5% (8.8-16.1)	***	***	11.0% (7.7-14.3)	***	***	13.4% (9.9-16.8)	***	***
Other	9.7% (6.7-12.8)	***	***	11.2% (8.0-14.3)	***	***	10.3% (7.3-13.2)	***	***
<b>Total</b>									
Total	6.5% (5.7-7.3)	6.7% (5.5-7.9)	6.2% (5.1-7.3)	7.9% (7.0-8.7)	8.1% (6.8-9.4)	7.6% (6.5-8.7)	8.2% (7.3-9.1)	5.3% (4.3-6.3)	11.1% (9.6-12.5)
Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
U.S.	8.0%	7.6%	8.2%	5.2%	4.2%	6.0%	5.8%	3.7%	7.6%

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

## Summary...

Students are more likely to use tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs if these substances are used and available at school.<sup>10</sup> In BVSD, the rate for smoking cigarettes on school property was 6.5%, with similar rates for males (6.2%) and females (6.7%). Hispanic/Latino (12.5%) and other race/ethnicity (9.7%) students had higher rates than White students (5.2%), consistent with higher rates of smoking among these populations.

Alcohol use on school property (7.9%) showed an increase by grade level, with a rate of 14.9% for 12<sup>th</sup> graders. Hispanic/Latino (11.0%) and other race/ethnicity (11.2%) students appeared to have higher rates for this behavior than White students (7.0%).

The rate for marijuana use on school property has increased significantly since 2001, from 2.7% to 8.2%. The rates showed an increase by grade level, with 12.2% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders using marijuana on school property. Male students had a significantly higher rate (11.1%) for this behavior than female students (5.3%), and Hispanic/Latino students had a higher rate (13.4%) for using marijuana on school property than White students (7.3%).

# Substance Use on School Property – tobacco & drugs

(See pages 12-13 for directions on reading the data table)

Grade	Used tobacco on school property*			Offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property†		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9 <sup>th</sup>	<b>6.6%</b> (4.9-8.3)	***	12.3% (9.0-15.5)	<b>22.4%</b> (19.4-25.4)	17.1% (13.1-21.1)	27.8% (23.3-32.2)
10 <sup>th</sup>	<b>10.3%</b> (8.0-12.5)	12.2% (8.5-15.8)	8.4% (5.7-11.2)	<b>20.5%</b> (17.7-23.3)	22.2% (17.9-26.5)	18.9% (15.4-22.4)
11 <sup>th</sup>	<b>10.2%</b> (8.1-12.3)	5.3% (3.0-7.5)	15.3% (11.7-18.9)	<b>24.9%</b> (22.1-27.6)	19.0% (15.9-22.2)	30.9% (26.5-35.3)
12 <sup>th</sup>	<b>12.8%</b> (11.3-14.4)	9.3% (7.4-11.3)	16.0% (13.6-18.3)	<b>26.3%</b> (24.1-28.4)	22.6% (19.7-25.5)	29.6% (26.5-32.6)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White	<b>8.1%</b> (7.1-9.0)	***	***	<b>22.8%</b> (21.3-24.3)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	<b>16.5%</b> (12.3-20.7)	***	***	<b>26.6%</b> (22.0-31.3)	***	***
Other	<b>15.0%</b> (11.5-18.5)	***	***	<b>23.9%</b> (19.4-28.3)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.8%</b> (8.8-10.7)	<b>6.7%</b> (5.5-7.9)	<b>12.8%</b> (11.3-14.3)	<b>23.4%</b> (22.0-24.7)	<b>20.1%</b> (18.2-21.9)	<b>26.5%</b> (24.5-28.5)
<b>Colorado</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>U.S.</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	28.7%	25.0%	31.9%

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

† During the 12 months preceding the survey

## Summary...

The rate for tobacco use on school property, including cigarettes, cigars, and smokeless tobacco, was 9.8%. The data suggested an increase by grade level, with 12.8% of 12<sup>th</sup> graders using tobacco on school property. Male students (12.8%) were more likely than female students (6.7%) to use tobacco at school, and Hispanic/Latino (16.5%) and other race/ethnicity (15.0%) students had higher rates than White students (8.1%) for this behavior.

The current rate of 23.4% for being offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property was significantly lower than the 2001 rate of 28.4%. Male students (26.5%) were more likely than female students (20.1%) to have been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property, but the rates did not appear to differ significantly by grade level or race/ethnicity.

# School Climate

(See pages 12-13 for directions on reading the data table)

	<i>Could talk to adult at school if having a problem*</i>			<i>Felt too unsafe to go to school†</i>			<i>Felt unsafe or afraid at school‡</i>		
<i>Grade</i>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>
<b>9<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>60.0%</b> (56.3-63.7)	64.3% (58.8-69.7)	55.7% (50.5-60.8)	<b>7.4%</b> (5.2-9.6)	6.8% (3.4-10.2)	8.0% (5.3-10.7)	<b>2.2%</b> (1.3-3.0)	***	3.7% (1.9-5.4)
<b>10<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>70.3%</b> (67.1-73.5)	70.4% (65.5-75.2)	70.2% (66.0-74.5)	<b>5.4%</b> (3.7-7.0)	5.8% (3.4-8.2)	5.0% (2.8-7.2)	***	***	***
<b>11<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>67.7%</b> (64.9-70.6)	63.3% (59.3-67.3)	72.3% (68.2-76.4)	<b>3.0%</b> (1.8-4.2)	3.7% (2.0-5.4)	***	<b>1.5%</b> (0.9-2.2)	3.0% (1.7-4.3)	***
<b>12<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>75.6%</b> (73.4-77.8)	79.9% (76.9-82.8)	71.7% (68.6-74.9)	<b>1.7%</b> (1.0-2.3)	***	2.3% (1.3-3.4)	<b>1.4%</b> (0.8-2.0)	***	2.3% (1.3-3.4)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
<b>White</b>	<b>69.2%</b> (67.4-71.0)	***	***	<b>3.3%</b> (2.5-4.1)	***	***	<b>1.1%</b> (0.8-1.5)	***	***
<b>Hispanic/Latino</b>	<b>62.2%</b> (56.8-67.5)	***	***	<b>11.4%</b> (7.6-15.3)	***	***	<b>2.8%</b> (1.3-4.4)	***	***
<b>Other</b>	<b>67.5%</b> (62.6-72.3)	***	***	<b>6.8%</b> (4.3-9.2)	***	***	<b>3.2%</b> (1.8-4.7)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>68.0%</b> (66.4-69.5)	<b>69.0%</b> (66.7-71.3)	<b>67.0%</b> (64.8-69.2)	<b>4.6%</b> (3.7-5.4)	<b>4.5%</b> (3.3-5.8)	<b>4.6%</b> (3.6-5.6)	<b>1.5%</b> (1.2-1.9)	<b>1.0%</b> (0.7-1.3)	<b>2.0%</b> (1.4-2.6)
<b>Colorado</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.9%	7.5%	6.2%	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>U.S.</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.4%	5.3%	5.5%	N/A	N/A	N/A

\* At least 1 teacher or other adult

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

‡ Most or all of the time

## Summary...



A school climate in which students feel afraid or unsafe can interfere with learning and academic achievement. In BVSD, 68% of the students reported they could talk to at least one teacher or other adult at school if they had a problem. The data suggested that White students (69.2%) were more likely than Hispanic/Latino students (62.2%) to feel they could talk to an adult at school.

The data also indicated that the rate of students who felt too unsafe to go to school decreased with grade level – from 7.4% of 9<sup>th</sup> grade students to 1.7% of 12<sup>th</sup> grade students, with an overall prevalence rate of 4.6%. This rate was significantly higher than the 2001 rate of 2.4%. Hispanic/Latino (11.4%) and other race/ethnicity (6.8%) students were also more likely than White students (3.3%) to feel unsafe going to school.

Only 1.5% of students felt unsafe or afraid at school most or all of the time. The data suggested that Hispanic/Latino (2.8%) and other race/ethnicity (3.2%) students were more likely than White students (1.1%) to feel unsafe or afraid at school most or all of the time.

# Harassment – race/ethnicity & GLB (gay, lesbian, or bisexual)

(See pages 12-13 for directions on reading the data table)

Grade	Harassed*			Harassed because of race or ethnic origin*			Harassed because someone thought they were gay, lesbian or bisexual*		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9 <sup>th</sup>	<b>35.4%</b> (31.7-39.1)	33.4% (28.1-38.7)	37.4% (32.3-42.5)	<b>7.2%</b> (5.4-8.9)	3.5% (1.6-5.3)	10.9% (7.8-14.0)	<b>10.0%</b> (7.9-12.2)	6.6% (4.0-9.1)	13.6% (10.0-17.1)
10 <sup>th</sup>	<b>36.4%</b> (33.0-39.8)	40.4% (35.4-45.5)	32.5% (28.0-37.1)	<b>9.1%</b> (6.7-11.5)	8.3% (5.2-11.5)	9.8% (6.2-13.3)	<b>6.1%</b> (4.2-8.1)	7.8% (4.3-11.3)	4.7% (2.7-6.6)
11 <sup>th</sup>	<b>31.7%</b> (28.8-34.5)	35.4% (31.5-39.4)	27.8% (23.7-31.9)	<b>5.4%</b> (3.7-7.1)	4.4% (2.1-6.6)	6.5% (4.0-8.9)	<b>4.0%</b> (2.7-5.4)	2.6% (1.0-4.2)	5.6% (3.3-7.8)
12 <sup>th</sup>	<b>25.2%</b> (23.0-27.3)	27.6% (24.5-30.7)	23.0% (20.1-25.9)	<b>6.2%</b> (4.8-7.6)	1.8% (0.7-2.8)	10.4% (7.9-12.8)	<b>5.7%</b> (4.5-6.9)	3.7% (2.5-4.8)	7.7% (5.7-9.6)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White	<b>30.9%</b> (29.2-32.7)	***	***	<b>3.2%</b> (2.5-3.9)	***	***	<b>5.4%</b> (4.5-6.3)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	<b>35.9%</b> (30.5-41.2)	***	***	<b>20.5%</b> (15.5-25.5)	***	***	<b>11.1%</b> (7.3-14.8)	***	***
Other	<b>40.1%</b> (34.8-45.4)	***	***	<b>19.8%</b> (15.4-24.1)	***	***	<b>10.7%</b> (7.1-14.2)	***	***
<b>Total</b>									
	<b>32.5%</b> (30.9-34.1)	<b>34.4%</b> (32.1-36.7)	<b>30.6%</b> (28.4-32.8)	<b>7.0%</b> (6.1-7.9)	<b>4.5%</b> (3.4-5.5)	<b>9.5%</b> (8.0-11.0)	<b>6.7%</b> (5.8-7.6)	<b>5.2%</b> (4.0-6.4)	<b>8.1%</b> (6.8-9.4)
Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
U.S.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

## Summary...

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

Nearly one-third of students (32.5%) were harassed during the 12 months preceding the survey, and other race/ethnicity students (40.1%) were more likely to be harassed than White students (30.9%).

Harassment due to race or ethnic origin was more likely for males (9.5%) than females (4.5%), and also more for Hispanic/Latino (20.5%) and other race/ethnicity (19.8%) students than for White students (3.2%).

More males (8.1%) than females (5.2%) were harassed because someone thought they were gay, lesbian, or bisexual (overall rate of 6.7%), and the rates were higher for Hispanic/Latino (11.1%) and other race/ethnicity (10.7%) students than for White students (5.4%).

## Harassment – religion, appearance, & unwanted sexual attention

(See pages 12-13 for directions on reading the data table)

Grade	Harassed because of religious beliefs*			Harassed because of weight, size, physical appearance*			Received unwanted sexual comments or attention*		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9 <sup>th</sup>	5.1% (3.5-6.7)	5.2% (2.8-7.5)	5.1% (2.9-7.3)	16.8% (14.1-19.6)	14.2% (10.5-17.8)	19.5% (15.2-23.8)	19.9% (16.9-22.9)	24.2% (19.6-28.7)	15.5% (11.8-19.2)
10 <sup>th</sup>	5.4% (3.9-7.0)	8.0% (5.0-11.0)	3.2% (1.9-4.4)	19.7% (16.6-22.9)	22.8% (17.9-27.6)	17.0% (12.9-21.1)	19.9% (17.1-22.8)	37.5% (32.6-42.4)	3.5% (2.1-4.9)
11 <sup>th</sup>	7.0% (5.5-8.5)	6.3% (4.1-8.4)	7.8% (5.6-9.9)	11.6% (9.7-13.4)	13.4% (10.7-16.2)	9.7% (7.2-12.1)	16.5% (14.3-18.7)	27.4% (23.8-31.0)	5.1% (2.9-7.3)
12 <sup>th</sup>	6.5% (5.2-7.7)	6.1% (4.6-7.6)	6.8% (4.9-8.6)	11.7% (10.1-13.4)	11.9% (9.5-14.4)	11.6% (9.3-13.8)	16.8% (15.1-18.5)	24.9% (21.9-27.8)	9.4% (7.6-11.2)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White	5.8% (5.0-6.6)	***	***	12.7% (11.4-14.0)	***	***	16.5% (15.1-17.8)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	5.9% (3.2-8.6)	***	***	24.2% (19.0-29.4)	***	***	25.1% (20.5-29.8)	***	***
Other	6.6% (4.3-8.9)	***	***	24.6% (19.4-29.8)	***	***	26.8% (22.2-31.5)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.9%</b> (5.2-6.7)	<b>6.3%</b> (5.1-7.5)	<b>5.6%</b> (4.6-6.5)	<b>15.2%</b> (13.9-16.4)	<b>15.5%</b> (13.7-17.3)	<b>14.8%</b> (13.0-16.6)	<b>18.4%</b> (17.1-19.7)	<b>28.5%</b> (26.3-30.6)	<b>8.6%</b> (7.3-9.8)
Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
U.S.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

### Summary...

There was little difference in the rates of harassment due to religious beliefs by gender, grade, and race/ethnicity (the overall rate was 5.9%). However, harassment because of weight, size, or physical appearance was reported by 15.2% of students, and that rate was significantly higher for Hispanic/Latino (24.2%) and other race/ethnicity (24.6%) students than it was for White students (12.7%).

More females (28.5%) than males (8.6%) received unwanted sexual comments or attention, with an overall prevalence rate of 18.4%. Hispanic/Latino (25.1%) and other race/ethnicity (26.8%) students were more likely to receive unwanted sexual comments or attention than White students (16.5%).

## Violence – weapons & physical fights

(See pages 12-13 for directions on reading the data table)

Grade	Carried a weapon*			Carried a gun*			In a physical fight†		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9 <sup>th</sup>	13.6% (10.9-16.3)	8.4% (5.0-11.9)	19.1% (14.9-23.3)	4.5% (3.0-5.9)	1.0% (0.0-2.2)	8.2% (5.5-10.8)	27.3% (23.9-30.6)	17.9% (13.7-22.1)	36.9% (31.8-41.9)
10 <sup>th</sup>	6.7% (4.8-8.7)	4.7% (2.2-7.2)	8.6% (5.7-11.5)	***	***	***	24.5% (21.5-27.4)	21.4% (17.0-25.8)	27.4% (23.3-31.5)
11 <sup>th</sup>	14.1% (11.8-16.3)	8.8% (6.2-11.5)	19.6% (15.9-23.2)	3.5% (2.3-4.6)	***	5.3% (3.4-7.2)	20.8% (18.1-23.5)	13.7% (10.4-17.0)	28.2% (23.8-32.6)
12 <sup>th</sup>	13.4% (11.8-15.1)	6.5% (4.6-8.4)	19.7% (17.1-22.3)	2.8% (2.1-3.5)	***	4.7% (3.5-5.9)	15.4% (13.7-17.2)	9.7% (7.8-11.7)	20.6% (17.8-23.4)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White	11.1% (9.9-12.3)	***	***	2.3% (1.7-2.8)	***	***	18.3% (16.8-19.8)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	15.0% (10.9-19.1)	***	***	4.5% (2.0-7.1)	***	***	37.8% (32.3-43.2)	***	***
Other	15.0% (11.2-18.7)	***	***	6.3% (3.9-8.8)	***	***	33.9% (28.7-39.1)	***	***
<b>Total</b>									
Total	11.9% (10.7-13.0)	7.2% (5.8-8.5)	16.5% (14.8-18.2)	2.9% (2.4-3.5)	1.2% (0.5-1.8)	4.7% (3.8-5.6)	22.4% (20.9-23.8)	16.0% (14.1-17.9)	28.6% (26.4-30.7)
Colorado	17.1%	8.4%	25.2%	4.8%	1.6%	7.6%	32.6%	24.3%	40.9%
U.S.	17.1%	6.7%	26.9%	6.1%	1.6%	10.2%	33.0%	25.1%	40.5%

\* On one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey

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

### Summary...

Homicide is the second leading cause of death in adolescents in the U.S., and it is the third leading cause of adolescent deaths in Colorado.<sup>2,3</sup> In 2001, firearms were used in more than three-fourths of adolescent homicides and in more than half of all youth suicides.<sup>1,3</sup>

In BVSD, male students (16.5%) were more than twice as likely as females (7.2%) to carry a weapon, with an overall prevalence of 11.9% for this behavior. There was not a significant difference by race/ethnicity. Similarly, male students (4.7%) were more likely than female students (1.2%) to carry a gun. Other race/ethnicity students (6.3%) carried a gun at a significantly higher rate than White students (2.3%).

Males (28.6%) were also more likely than females (16.0%) to have been in a physical fight. The prevalence for this behavior decreased with grade level – from 27.3% for 9<sup>th</sup> graders to 15.4% for 12<sup>th</sup> graders. The overall rate for being involved in a physical fight (22.4%) was significantly lower than the 2001 rate of 27.2%.

## Violence – weapons & physical fights on school property

(See pages 12-13 for directions on reading the data table)

Grade	In a physical fight on school property*			Carried a weapon on school property†			Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property*		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9 <sup>th</sup>	<b>14.3%</b> (11.7-16.9)	6.9% (4.0-9.9)	21.9% (17.7-26.0)	<b>5.8%</b> (4.0-7.6)	3.2% (0.8-5.6)	8.4% (5.8-11.0)	<b>6.8%</b> (4.9-8.7)	***	11.6% (8.4-14.9)
10 <sup>th</sup>	<b>12.9%</b> (10.4-15.4)	14.9% (10.7-19.1)	11.0% (8.2-13.8)	<b>2.5%</b> (1.1-4.0)	***	***	<b>4.4%</b> (3.0-5.8)	3.7% (1.5-6.0)	5.1% (3.3-6.9)
11 <sup>th</sup>	<b>8.3%</b> (6.4-10.2)	7.9% (5.5-10.3)	8.7% (5.7-11.8)	<b>6.8%</b> (5.2-8.4)	3.2% (1.7-4.7)	10.6% (7.7-13.5)	<b>2.9%</b> (1.8-4.0)	***	4.5% (2.4-6.6)
12 <sup>th</sup>	<b>4.9%</b> (3.9-5.8)	2.3% (1.4-3.2)	7.2% (5.5-8.8)	<b>4.8%</b> (3.8-5.7)	2.7% (1.6-3.8)	6.6% (5.0-8.2)	<b>1.7%</b> (1.2-2.3)	***	3.3% (2.3-4.3)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White	<b>7.2%</b> (6.2-8.3)	***	***	<b>3.9%</b> (3.1-4.7)	***	***	<b>2.6%</b> (2.0-3.2)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	<b>23.2%</b> (18.5-28.0)	***	***	<b>10.0%</b> (6.5-13.4)	***	***	<b>7.7%</b> (4.4-10.9)	***	***
Other	<b>18.1%</b> (13.6-22.6)	***	***	<b>7.5%</b> (5.1-9.9)	***	***	<b>10.8%</b> (7.5-14.2)	***	***
<b>Total</b>									
Total	<b>10.4%</b> (9.3-11.5)	<b>8.2%</b> (6.7-9.7)	<b>12.6%</b> (11.0-14.2)	<b>4.9%</b> (4.2-5.7)	<b>2.8%</b> (1.8-3.7)	<b>7.1%</b> (5.9-8.2)	<b>4.1%</b> (3.4-4.8)	<b>1.9%</b> (1.1-2.7)	<b>6.3%</b> (5.2-7.5)
Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.3%	3.5%	8.7%	8.8%	4.6%	12.8%
U.S.	12.8%	8.0%	17.1%	6.1%	3.1%	8.9%	9.2%	6.5%	11.6%

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

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

### Summary...

Physical fights on school property were more common among male students (12.6%) than female students (8.2%), and decreased with grade level – from 14.3% for 9<sup>th</sup> grade students to 4.9% for 12<sup>th</sup> grade students. Hispanic/Latino (23.2%) and other race/ethnicity (18.1%) students were more likely than White students (7.2%) to have been in a physical fight on school property.

Male students also had higher prevalence rates than female students for carrying a weapon on school property (7.1% and 2.8%, respectively) and for being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (6.3% and 1.9%, respectively). Hispanic/Latino and other race/ethnicity students had higher rates than White students for carrying a weapon on school property (10.0%, 7.5%, and 3.9%, respectively) and for being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property (7.7%, 10.8%, and 2.6%, respectively).

The prevalence rate for being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property decreased with grade level – from 6.8% for 9<sup>th</sup> grade students to 1.7% for 12<sup>th</sup> grade students. The overall rate of 4.1% was significantly lower than the 2001 rate of 8.0%.

## Violence – sexual assault & dating violence

(See pages 12-13 for directions on reading the data table)

Grade	Ever forced to have sexual intercourse			Ever touched sexually when they did not want to be touched*			Hurt by boyfriend/girlfriend†		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
<b>9th</b>	<b>3.9%</b> (2.7-5.1)	2.7% (1.6-3.9)	5.1% (2.9-7.3)	<b>18.6%</b> (15.7-21.5)	29.6% (24.5-34.7)	7.4% (4.9-9.9)	<b>7.4%</b> (5.5-9.3)	6.3% (4.2-8.5)	8.5% (5.5-11.5)
<b>10th</b>	<b>6.5%</b> (4.5-8.5)	12.7% (8.8-16.5)	***	<b>21.8%</b> (18.8-24.8)	42.2% (36.9-47.5)	2.6% (1.4-3.8)	<b>5.8%</b> (4.0-7.6)	5.5% (2.7-8.3)	6.1% (3.9-8.2)
<b>11th</b>	<b>4.5%</b> (2.9-6.0)	5.9% (3.5-8.2)	3.0% (1.1-4.9)	<b>17.1%</b> (14.7-19.6)	26.2% (22.5-29.9)	7.8% (4.8-10.7)	<b>5.3%</b> (3.8-6.8)	5.2% (3.1-7.2)	5.5% (3.3-7.6)
<b>12th</b>	<b>6.0%</b> (4.9-7.0)	8.2% (6.5-9.9)	4.0% (2.8-5.2)	<b>21.0%</b> (19.0-22.9)	33.3% (29.9-36.6)	9.8% (7.9-11.7)	<b>6.4%</b> (5.2-7.6)	4.5% (3.2-5.8)	8.1% (6.2-10.0)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
<b>White</b>	<b>4.1%</b> (3.3-4.8)	***	***	<b>18.3%</b> (16.8-19.8)	***	***	<b>4.7%</b> (3.9-5.5)	***	***
<b>Hispanic/Latino</b>	<b>10.7%</b> (7.2-14.1)	***	***	<b>37.8%</b> (32.3-43.2)	***	***	<b>14.4%</b> (10.3-18.5)	***	***
<b>Other</b>	<b>8.0%</b> (5.1-10.8)	***	***	<b>33.9%</b> (28.7-39.1)	***	***	<b>9.9%</b> (7.2-12.6)	***	***
<b>Total</b>									
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.2%</b> (4.4-5.9)	<b>7.2%</b> (5.9-8.5)	<b>3.2%</b> (2.4-4.0)	<b>19.6%</b> (18.3-21.0)	<b>32.8%</b> (30.5-35.2)	<b>6.8%</b> (5.7-7.9)	<b>6.3%</b> (5.5-7.1)	<b>5.5%</b> (4.4-6.5)	<b>7.1%</b> (5.9-8.3)
<b>Colorado</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	10.1%	11.3%	8.7%
<b>U.S.</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.9%	8.8%	8.9%

\* Other than forced sexual intercourse

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

### Summary...

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

More females (7.2%) than males (3.2%), and more Hispanic/Latino (10.7%) and other race/ethnicity students (8.0%) than White students (4.1%), had been forced to have sexual intercourse.

Nearly one in five students (19.6%) had experienced other unwanted sexual contact, and that rate was more than four times higher among females (32.8%) than it was for males (6.8%). The rates were also significantly higher for Hispanic/Latino (37.8%) and other race/ethnicity (33.9%) students than it was for White students (18.3%).

The prevalence rate for being hurt by a girlfriend or boyfriend was 6.3%, which was significantly higher than the 2001 rate of 3.7%. Hispanic/Latino (14.4%) and other race/ethnicity (9.9%) students were also hurt by a girlfriend or boyfriend at higher rates than White students (4.7%).

# Suicide

(See pages 12-13 for directions on reading the data table)

Grade	Felt sad or hopeless*			Seriously considered attempting suicide†			Attempted suicide†		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9 <sup>th</sup>	24.8% (21.4-28.1)	28.8% (23.5-34.1)	20.6% (16.4-24.7)	18.1% (15.3-20.9)	21.8% (17.2-26.3)	14.4% (11.1-17.7)	15.4% (12.7-18.1)	15.2% (11.4-18.9)	15.6% (11.9-19.4)
10 <sup>th</sup>	25.8% (22.7-29.0)	39.4% (34.3-44.4)	13.2% (9.8-16.6)	20.4% (17.5-23.4)	28.7% (23.8-33.6)	12.6% (9.5-15.7)	15.3% (12.7-18.0)	21.3% (17.0-25.6)	9.8% (6.8-12.8)
11 <sup>th</sup>	19.8% (17.4-22.2)	24.8% (21.2-28.4)	14.8% (11.7-17.8)	17.1% (14.7-19.4)	25.4% (21.6-29.2)	8.4% (5.9-11.0)	12.6% (10.4-14.8)	18.4% (15.0-21.9)	6.6% (4.1-9.0)
12 <sup>th</sup>	22.2% (20.2-24.2)	27.0% (24.0-30.1)	17.9% (15.3-20.4)	17.1% (15.4-18.8)	20.6% (17.7-23.5)	14.0% (11.9-16.0)	9.8% (8.3-11.2)	11.5% (9.2-13.9)	8.1% (6.5-9.8)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White	21.6% (20.0-23.2)	***	***	16.2% (14.8-17.6)	***	***	9.3% (8.2-10.4)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	27.4% (22.5-32.3)	***	***	25.8% (21.1-30.5)	***	***	30.7% (25.5-35.8)	***	***
Other	31.9% (26.8-37.0)	***	***	26.4% (21.8-31.0)	***	***	25.4% (20.6-30.2)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.3%</b> (21.9-24.8)	<b>30.2%</b> (27.9-32.5)	<b>16.7%</b> (14.9-18.4)	<b>18.2%</b> (16.9-19.5)	<b>24.2%</b> (22.0-26.3)	<b>12.5%</b> (11.1-13.9)	<b>13.5%</b> (12.3-14.6)	<b>16.7%</b> (14.8-18.5)	<b>10.3%</b> (8.8-11.8)
<b>Colorado</b>	30.8%	37.9%	24.1%	18.6%	24.2%	12.8%	13.2%	15.5%	10.1%
<b>U.S.</b>	28.6%	35.5%	21.9%	16.9%	21.3%	12.8%	8.5%	11.5%	5.4%

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

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

## Summary...



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

More females (30.2%) than males (16.7%) were sad or hopeless for two or more weeks in a row. Other race/ethnicity students (31.9%) had significantly higher rates than White students (21.6%) for feeling sad or hopeless.

Nearly one in five students (18.2%) seriously considered attempting suicide, and the rate was significantly higher among females (24.2%) than it was for males (12.5%). The BVSD (13.5%) and Colorado (13.2%) rates for attempted suicide were higher than the U.S. rate of 8.5%. The current BVSD rate (13.5%) was also more than twice the 2001 rate of 6.1%. More females than males attempted suicide, yet national data indicate that male suicide attempts were successful more often.

## Other Drug Use – cocaine, inhalant, & ecstasy use

(See pages 12-13 for directions on reading the data table)

Grade	Lifetime cocaine use*			Lifetime inhalant use†			Lifetime ecstasy use‡		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9 <sup>th</sup>	3.9% (2.5-5.3)	***	5.9% (3.6-8.3)	12.7% (10.1-15.3)	10.9% (7.2-14.7)	14.5% (11.0-18.0)	5.6% (3.8-7.4)	5.0% (2.2-7.7)	6.3% (4.1-8.5)
10 <sup>th</sup>	8.6% (6.4-10.8)	12.2% (8.4-16.0)	5.3% (2.9-7.6)	10.3% (8.2-12.4)	10.8% (7.6-14.0)	9.8% (7.1-12.6)	4.1% (2.7-5.6)	5.8% (3.4-8.3)	***
11 <sup>th</sup>	6.8% (5.0-8.6)	5.7% (3.4-8.1)	7.9% (5.0-10.8)	8.5% (6.6-10.4)	10.9% (7.9-13.9)	6.0% (3.9-8.1)	3.1% (2.0-4.3)	***	4.5% (2.7-6.3)
12 <sup>th</sup>	11.9% (10.3-13.5)	11.7% (9.4-13.9)	12.2% (9.8-14.5)	8.5% (7.2-9.8)	9.0% (7.0-11.0)	8.1% (6.5-9.8)	9.4% (7.9-10.8)	9.8% (7.7-11.9)	9.0% (7.0-11.0)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White	6.4% (5.5-7.3)	***	***	8.1% (7.1-9.2)	***	***	4.5% (3.7-5.3)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	10.5% (6.9-14.1)	***	***	16.3% (12.1-20.5)	***	***	7.8% (5.4-10.1)	***	***
Other	14.2% (10.5-18.0)	***	***	18.9% (14.7-23.1)	***	***	11.0% (7.7-14.2)	***	***
<b>Total</b>									
Total	7.6% (6.7-8.5)	7.5% (6.2-8.8)	7.7% (6.4-8.9)	10.2% (9.1-11.2)	10.5% (8.9-12.0)	9.9% (8.5-11.2)	5.5% (4.8-6.3)	5.5% (4.3-6.7)	5.6% (4.6-6.5)
Colorado	13.1%	11.7%	14.2%	13.8%	16.2%	10.2%	9.5%	8.8%	9.4%
U.S.	8.7%	7.7%	9.5%	12.1%	11.4%	12.6%	11.1%	10.4%	11.6%

\* Ever tried any form of cocaine (e.g., "powder," "crack," or "freebase")

† Ever sniffed glue or breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans or inhaled any paints or sprays in order to get high

‡ Ever used ecstasy

### Summary...

Use of illegal drugs by adolescents, including cocaine, inhalants, heroin, methamphetamines, and illegal steroids, is associated with increased morbidity and mortality from all three of the leading causes of death (i.e. unintentional injury, suicide, and homicide). It is also associated with unintended pregnancy, school failure, and sexually transmitted infections.<sup>9</sup>

One out of 13 students (7.6%) reported they have used cocaine, and there was no significant difference between males and females. The data suggested an increase by grade level, with a significant difference between 9<sup>th</sup> grade (3.9%) and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (11.9%). The rate for using cocaine was also higher among other race/ethnicity students (14.2%) than it was for White students (6.4%).

The rate for lifetime inhalant use was 10.2%, with the highest rate being among 9<sup>th</sup> graders (12.7%). Hispanic/Latino (16.3%) and other race/ethnicity students (18.9%) had higher rates than White students (8.1%) for lifetime inhalant use. The overall rate for lifetime ecstasy use was 5.5%; it was higher for Hispanic/Latino (7.8%) and other race/ethnicity (11.0%) students than it was for White students (4.5%).

## Other Drug Use – other drugs & current cocaine/inhalant use

(See pages 12-13 for directions on reading the data table)

Grade	Lifetime use of other illegal drugs*			Current cocaine use †			Current inhalant use ‡		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9 <sup>th</sup>	<b>6.7%</b> (5.1-8.4)	4.1% (2.0-6.1)	9.4% (6.7-12.1)	<b>2.1%</b> (1.0-3.1)	***	4.2% (2.1-6.3)	<b>7.0%</b> (5.0-9.1)	8.4% (5.1-11.8)	5.6% (3.3-7.9)
10 <sup>th</sup>	<b>9.6%</b> (7.5-11.7)	12.8% (9.2-16.3)	6.6% (4.2-9.0)	<b>3.1%</b> (1.5-4.6)	4.1% (1.3-6.9)	2.1% (0.6-3.7)	<b>2.4%</b> (1.2-3.6)	3.2% (1.1-5.3)	***
11 <sup>th</sup>	<b>9.9%</b> (7.7-12.1)	6.2% (3.8-8.7)	13.8% (10.1-17.5)	<b>2.5%</b> (1.4-3.5)	***	3.2% (1.7-4.6)	<b>1.8%</b> (0.9-2.8)	***	***
12 <sup>th</sup>	<b>18.6%</b> (16.6-20.6)	19.7% (16.6-22.7)	17.7% (15.0-20.3)	<b>5.8%</b> (4.7-6.9)	3.4% (2.2-4.5)	8.0% (6.2-9.8)	<b>2.6%</b> (2.0-3.3)	***	4.4% (3.2-5.6)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White	<b>10.6%</b> (9.5-11.7)	***	***	<b>3.0%</b> (2.3-3.6)	***	***	<b>2.4%</b> (1.7-3.1)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	<b>10.8%</b> (7.8-13.9)	***	***	<b>3.5%</b> (1.0-6.0)	***	***	<b>8.2%</b> (4.9-11.6)	***	***
Other	<b>14.3%</b> (10.6-18.0)	***	***	<b>5.6%</b> (3.5-7.7)	***	***	<b>8.1%</b> (5.2-11.0)	***	***
<b>Total</b>									
	<b>10.9%</b> (9.9-11.9)	<b>10.2%</b> (8.8-11.6)	<b>11.6%</b> (10.2-13.0)	<b>3.3%</b> (2.6-3.9)	<b>2.2%</b> (1.4-3.1)	<b>4.3%</b> (3.4-5.2)	<b>3.6%</b> (2.9-4.3)	<b>3.9%</b> (2.7-5.0)	<b>3.4%</b> (2.6-4.3)
Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.4%	5.3%	8.7%	5.6%	5.3%	4.7%
U.S.	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.1%	3.5%	4.6%	3.9%	3.4%	4.3%

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

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

‡ Sniffed glue, breathed contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high 1 or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey

### Summary...

One in ten students (10.9%) has used other illegal drugs, such as LSD, PCP, mushrooms, Ketamine, Rohypnol, or GHB. The rate increased by grade level – 6.7% of 9<sup>th</sup> grade students reported use of other illegal drugs compared to 18.6% of 12<sup>th</sup> grade students. There were no significant differences by race/ethnicity or gender.

One in 30 students (3.3%) currently uses cocaine, with no significant difference by race/ethnicity. Students in 12<sup>th</sup> grade (5.8%) were using cocaine at a higher rate than other grade levels, and males (4.3%) were using cocaine at a higher rate than females (2.2%). Current inhalant use was reported by 3.6% of students, with a higher rate being reported among 9<sup>th</sup> graders (7.0%) than among upper grade levels. Both Hispanic/Latino (8.2%) and other race/ethnicity (8.1%) students reported higher rates than White students (2.4%) for current inhalant use.

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

(See pages 12-13 for directions on reading the data table)

Grade	Lifetime heroin use*			Lifetime methamphetamine use†			Lifetime illegal steroid use‡		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9 <sup>th</sup>	2.1% (1.0-3.1)	***	4.2% (2.1-6.3)	3.8% (2.4-5.2)	*** (4.1-8.8)	6.5% (4.1-8.8)	6.1% (4.1-8.0)	7.2% (4.0-10.4)	4.9% (2.8-7.0)
10 <sup>th</sup>	***	***	***	2.4% (1.3-3.4)	4.2% (2.2-6.3)	***	2.2% (1.1-3.4)	***	***
11 <sup>th</sup>	***	***	***	3.2% (1.9-4.5)	3.2% (1.5-4.9)	3.2% (1.3-5.1)	3.0% (1.9-4.1)	3.7% (1.9-5.5)	2.3% (1.1-3.6)
12 <sup>th</sup>	2.0% (1.5-2.5)	1.1% (0.5-1.6)	2.8% (2.0-3.6)	5.5% (4.5-6.4)	5.5% (4.1-6.9)	5.4% (3.9-6.8)	3.7% (2.7-4.6)	2.2% (1.2-3.2)	4.9% (3.3-6.5)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White	1.3% (0.8-1.7)	***	***	3.5% (2.8-4.1)	***	***	3.0% (2.3-3.8)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	***	***	***	3.9% (2.1-5.7)	***	***	4.9% (2.7-7.1)	***	***
Other	2.8% (1.1-4.4)	***	***	5.3% (3.2-7.3)	***	***	9.1% (5.9-12.4)	***	***
<b>Total</b>									
Total	1.4% (1.0-1.8)	0.9% (0.4-1.4)	1.9% (1.3-2.5)	3.7% (3.1-4.3)	3.4% (2.6-4.2)	3.9% (3.1-4.8)	3.8% (3.1-4.5)	4.0% (2.8-5.1)	3.7% (2.9-4.6)
Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A	11.9%	11.6%	11.4%	N/A	N/A	N/A
U.S.	3.3%	2.0%	4.3%	7.6%	6.8%	8.3%	6.1%	5.3%	6.8%

\* Ever used heroin (also called smack, junk, or China White)

† Ever used methamphetamines (also called speed, crystal, crank, or ice)

‡ Ever taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription

### Summary...

One out of 70 students (1.4%) has ever used heroin. The data suggested that males (1.9%) were more likely to have used heroin than females (0.9%), but there was no significant difference by race/ethnicity.

The rate of lifetime methamphetamine use was 3.7%, with no significant difference by gender or race/ethnicity. This rate was also significantly lower than the 2001 rate of 5.7%. Less than 1 in 25 students had used illegal steroids (3.8%), but that rate was considerably higher for other race/ethnicity students (9.1%) than it was for White students (3.0%).

# Sexual Behaviors – sexual intercourse & sexual activity

(See pages 12-13 for directions on reading the data table)

Grade	Ever had sexual intercourse			Currently sexually active*		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9 <sup>th</sup>	<b>13.1%</b> (10.8-15.4)	5.6% (3.6-7.5)	20.7% (16.7-24.7)	<b>7.6%</b> (5.8-9.3)	4.4% (2.9-5.9)	10.9% (7.8-14.0)
10 <sup>th</sup>	<b>32.6%</b> (29.2-35.9)	31.9% (26.9-36.9)	33.2% (28.6-37.8)	<b>21.9%</b> (18.9-24.9)	25.7% (20.9-30.4)	18.4% (14.4-22.3)
11 <sup>th</sup>	<b>31.4%</b> (28.4-34.3)	30.0% (26.0-34.0)	32.8% (28.4-37.2)	<b>24.5%</b> (21.6-27.3)	26.8% (22.9-30.7)	22.0% (18.0-26.0)
12 <sup>th</sup>	<b>48.3%</b> (45.8-50.8)	47.5% (44.0-51.1)	49.0% (45.6-52.5)	<b>36.7%</b> (34.3-39.1)	39.4% (35.9-42.8)	34.3% (31.0-37.5)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White	<b>26.7%</b> (25.2-28.3)	***	***	<b>19.5%</b> (18.2-20.9)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	<b>44.4%</b> (39.0-49.9)	***	***	<b>30.8%</b> (25.8-35.8)	***	***
Other	<b>39.3%</b> (34.2-44.5)	***	***	<b>27.0%</b> (22.4-31.5)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>30.3%</b> (28.9-31.8)	<b>27.2%</b> (25.2-29.2)	<b>33.4%</b> (31.3-35.5)	<b>21.8%</b> (20.5-23.1)	<b>22.7%</b> (20.8-24.6)	<b>20.9%</b> (19.0-22.7)
<b>Colorado</b>	39.1%	37.8%	39.8%	27.8%	29.2%	25.5%
<b>U.S.</b>	46.7%	45.3%	48.0%	34.3%	34.6%	33.8%

\* Sexual intercourse during the 3 months preceding the survey

## Summary...

Each year almost 900,000 teens become pregnant, and approximately 3,750,000 new cases of sexually transmitted infections occur among teens.<sup>13</sup>

Three out of ten students have had sexual intercourse (30.3%), and that rate was higher for males (33.4%) than it was for females (27.2%). The current rate was significantly higher than the 2001 rate of 26.0%. It also increased by grade level – nearly half of 12<sup>th</sup> grade students (48.3%) have had sexual intercourse. Hispanic/Latino (44.4%) and other race/ethnicity (39.3%) students were more likely than White students (26.7%) to have had sexual intercourse.



More than one in five students were currently sexually active (21.8%), and that rate increased by grade level – 36.7% of 12<sup>th</sup> grade students were currently sexually active. Hispanic/Latino students (30.8%) and other race/ethnicity students (27.0%) were also more likely than White students (19.5%) to be currently sexually active.

## Sexual Behaviors -13 or younger & multiple sex partners

(See pages 12-13 for directions on reading the data table)

<i>Grade</i>	<i>First sexual intercourse at age 13 or younger</i>			<i>Four or more sex partners during lifetime</i>		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>
<b>9<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>7.5%</b> (5.7-9.2)	3.5% (2.1-4.9)	11.6% (8.4-14.8)	<b>4.0%</b> (2.7-5.2)	2.6% (1.4-3.7)	5.5% (3.2-7.7)
<b>10<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>11.2%</b> (8.8-13.7)	10.3% (6.6-14.0)	12.1% (8.9-15.3)	<b>8.6%</b> (6.4-10.7)	8.3% (5.1-11.4)	8.9% (5.8-11.9)
<b>11<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>4.9%</b> (3.2-6.6)	2.4% (0.8-4.0)	7.5% (4.4-10.5)	<b>7.2%</b> (5.1-9.2)	5.2% (2.8-7.5)	9.2% (5.9-12.6)
<b>12<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>3.7%</b> (2.8-4.6)	1.7% (0.8-2.7)	5.6% (4.1-7.1)	<b>14.6%</b> (12.8-16.4)	14.2% (11.7-16.6)	15.0% (12.4-17.6)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
<b>White</b>	<b>4.4%</b> (3.6-5.3)	***	***	<b>5.9%</b> (5.2-6.7)	***	***
<b>Hispanic/Latino</b>	<b>20.2%</b> (15.6-24.8)	***	***	<b>20.3%</b> (15.7-24.9)	***	***
<b>Other</b>	<b>12.6%</b> (8.9-16.3)	***	***	<b>14.0%</b> (10.3-17.7)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.0%</b> (6.1-7.9)	<b>4.6%</b> (3.5-5.7)	<b>9.4%</b> (8.0-10.8)	<b>8.3%</b> (7.4-9.2)	<b>7.2%</b> (6.0-8.3)	<b>9.5%</b> (8.1-10.9)
<b>Colorado</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	12.2%	10.9%	12.8%
<b>U.S.</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.4%	11.2%	17.5%

### Summary...

One in 14 students (7.0%) had their first sexual intercourse at or before the age of 13, and the rate was higher for male students (9.4%) than it was for females (4.6%). With regard to grade level, the highest rate was among 10<sup>th</sup> grade students (11.2%). The rate for first sexual intercourse at age 13 or younger was also higher for Hispanic/Latino (20.2%) and other race/ethnicity (12.6%) students than it was for White students (4.4%).

The rate for having had four or more sex partners was highest among 12<sup>th</sup> graders – 14.6%, which was more than twice that for 11<sup>th</sup> grade students (7.2%). The overall rate was 8.3%, which was significantly higher than the 2001 rate of 5.7%. Hispanic/Latino (20.3%) and other race/ethnicity (14.0%) students had a higher rate than White students (5.9%) for having four or more sex partners.

## Sexual Behaviors – condoms, alcohol/drugs, & pregnancy

(See pages 12-13 for directions on reading the data table)

Grade	Used condom during last sexual intercourse*			Used alcohol or drug use during last sexual intercourse*			Have been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9 <sup>th</sup>	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
10 <sup>th</sup>	***	***	***	***	***	***	2.6% (1.4-3.8)	4.6% (2.3-6.8)	***
11 <sup>th</sup>	82.2% (76.8-87.6)	***	***	27.4% (20.8-33.9)	***	***	1.8% (0.8-2.8)	3.6% (1.6-5.6)	***
12 <sup>th</sup>	60.7% (56.7-64.7)	56.3% (50.9-61.7)	65.4% (59.4-71.4)	22.7% (19.1-26.3)	13.7% (9.6-17.8)	32.2% (26.3-38.1)	2.0% (1.2-2.7)	1.8% (0.5-3.2)	2.1% (1.4-2.8)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White	70.3% (66.8-73.7)	***	***	21.1% (17.8-24.5)	***	***	1.1% (0.7-1.6)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	***	***	***	***	***	***	5.3% (2.8-7.8)	***	***
Other	***	***	***	***	***	***	3.4% (1.5-5.2)	***	***
<b>Total</b>									
Total	71.8% (68.8-74.8)	68.9% (64.7-73.0)	74.9% (70.8-79.1)	23.1% (20.1-26.0)	21.3% (17.1-25.4)	25.0% (20.7-29.2)	1.8% (1.4-2.2)	2.6% (1.9-3.4)	1.0% (0.6-1.4)
Colorado	63.4%	***	***	31.9%	***	***	4.9%	5.6%	3.5%
U.S.	63.0%	57.4%	68.8%	25.4%	21.0%	29.8%	4.2%	4.9%	3.5%

\* Among currently sexually active students

### Summary...

Seven out of ten sexually active students (71.8%) used a condom during their last sexual intercourse preceding the survey. The rate of condom use was higher for sexually active 11<sup>th</sup> grade students (82.2%) than it was for sexually active 12<sup>th</sup> grade students (60.7%).

Nearly one out of four students (23.1%) used alcohol or drugs during their last sexual intercourse preceding the survey, and there was no significant difference by gender. Hispanic/Latino students (5.3%) were also more likely than White students (1.1%) to have been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant (the overall rate was 1.8%).

# Body Weight – overweight

(See pages 12-13 for directions on reading the data table)

Grade	At risk for becoming overweight*			Overweight*			Thought they were overweight		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
<b>9<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>9.2%</b> (7.2-11.3)	8.9% (5.7-12.2)	9.6% (7.1-12.0)	<b>7.5%</b> (5.5-9.5)	5.2% (2.5-7.9)	9.9% (6.9-12.9)	<b>22.2%</b> (18.9-25.5)	29.4% (24.0-34.8)	14.9% (11.4-18.4)
<b>10<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>7.7%</b> (6.0-9.5)	3.6% (1.6-5.6)	11.7% (8.9-14.5)	<b>9.5%</b> (7.2-11.7)	***	15.8% (12.0-19.5)	<b>28.7%</b> (25.5-31.9)	32.6% (27.7-37.6)	25.0% (20.8-29.2)
<b>11<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>9.6%</b> (7.7-11.6)	7.2% (4.9-9.4)	12.2% (9.0-15.3)	<b>1.7%</b> (0.8-2.6)	***	2.0% (1.2-2.8)	<b>19.0%</b> (16.7-21.4)	28.5% (24.7-32.2)	9.3% (6.7-12.0)
<b>12<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>7.4%</b> (5.9-8.9)	5.4% (3.4-7.4)	9.2% (7.0-11.5)	<b>2.4%</b> (1.7-3.0)	1.7% (0.7-2.7)	2.9% (2.1-3.8)	<b>21.5%</b> (19.5-23.5)	30.6% (27.3-33.9)	13.3% (11.0-15.7)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
<b>White</b>	<b>7.8%</b> (6.8-8.8)	***	***	<b>3.8%</b> (3.1-4.5)	***	***	<b>21.2%</b> (19.7-22.8)	***	***
<b>Hispanic/Latino</b>	<b>13.3%</b> (9.7-16.9)	***	***	<b>16.6%</b> (12.1-21.1)	***	***	<b>26.0%</b> (21.1-30.8)	***	***
<b>Other</b>	<b>7.0%</b> (4.6-9.5)	***	***	<b>6.9%</b> (3.3-10.4)	***	***	<b>29.9%</b> (24.6-35.1)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.5%</b> (7.6-9.4)	<b>6.4%</b> (5.1-7.7)	<b>10.6%</b> (9.3-12.0)	<b>5.5%</b> (4.6-6.4)	<b>3.0%</b> (1.9-4.1)	<b>8.0%</b> (6.7-9.4)	<b>23.0%</b> (21.5-24.5)	<b>30.2%</b> (27.9-32.6)	<b>16.0%</b> (14.3-17.7)
<b>Colorado</b>	10.9%	10.4%	11.4%	9.5%	6.1%	12.7%	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>U.S.</b>	15.4%	15.3%	15.5%	13.5%	9.4%	17.4%	29.6%	36.1%	23.5%

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

## Summary...

Obesity is on the rise throughout the U.S., and it is increasing the risk for numerous chronic illnesses, such as diabetes and hypertension. Obesity is second only to tobacco as the leading preventable cause of death and illness.<sup>14</sup>

One in 12 students (8.5%) was at risk for becoming overweight, and the rate was higher for males (10.6%) than it was for females (6.4%). One in 18 students (5.5%) was overweight, and that rate was also higher for males (8.0%) than it was for females (3.0%). However, these rates were well below the U.S. rates of 13.5% for being overweight and 15.4% for being at risk of being overweight. Hispanic/Latino students are also more likely than White and other race/ethnicity students to be at risk of being overweight (13.3%, 7.8%, and 7.0%, respectively) or for being overweight (16.6%, 3.8%, and 6.9%, respectively).

Three out of ten female students (30.2%) thought they were overweight, at an overall rate of 23.0%, and other race/ethnicity students (29.9%) were more likely than White students (21.2%) to think they were overweight.

## Body Weight – weight loss

(See pages 12-13 for directions on reading the data table)

Grade	Attempting weight loss			Exercised to lose weight or avoid gaining weight*			Ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to avoid weight gain*		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9 <sup>th</sup>	33.6% (29.9-37.4)	50.4% (44.7-56.0)	16.7% (12.9-20.4)	54.6% (50.8-58.4)	63.9% (58.5-69.3)	45.3% (40.2-50.3)	32.3% (28.6-36.0)	44.6% (38.9-50.3)	19.9% (15.9-23.9)
10 <sup>th</sup>	42.0% (38.5-45.4)	58.6% (53.8-63.4)	26.5% (22.0-30.9)	58.0% (54.6-61.4)	71.4% (66.9-75.8)	45.5% (40.8-50.2)	40.9% (37.4-44.4)	57.0% (52.0-62.1)	25.8% (21.4-30.2)
11 <sup>th</sup>	34.6% (31.8-37.4)	53.1% (48.9-57.4)	15.4% (12.4-18.4)	53.0% (49.9-56.2)	68.7% (64.6-72.9)	36.8% (32.3-41.3)	34.3% (31.4-37.1)	45.8% (41.6-49.9)	22.4% (18.7-26.0)
12 <sup>th</sup>	35.2% (32.9-37.6)	57.5% (53.9-61.1)	15.1% (12.8-17.5)	48.6% (46.1-51.0)	70.2% (66.9-73.4)	29.2% (26.1-32.2)	35.7% (33.4-38.0)	56.9% (53.4-60.5)	16.6% (13.9-19.4)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White	34.3% (32.4-36.1)	***	***	52.2% (50.3-54.1)	***	***	34.8% (33.0-36.6)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	43.3% (37.8-48.7)	***	***	55.9% (50.3-61.6)	***	***	39.0% (33.6-44.4)	***	***
Other	42.7% (37.3-48.0)	***	***	61.4% (56.3-66.6)	***	***	38.0% (32.7-43.2)	***	***
<b>Total</b>									
Total	36.4% (34.8-38.0)	54.7% (52.2-57.1)	18.6% (16.8-20.5)	53.8% (52.1-55.5)	68.3% (66.0-70.6)	39.7% (37.4-41.9)	35.8% (34.1-37.4)	50.8% (48.3-53.2)	21.2% (19.3-23.2)
Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
U.S.	43.8%	59.3%	29.1%	57.1%	65.7%	49.0%	42.2%	56.2%	28.9%

\* During the 30 days preceding the survey

### Summary...

Although the BVSD rates for being overweight and for being at risk of being overweight were well below the U.S. rates, the BVSD rates for females attempting weight loss (54.7%) and exercising to lose weight or avoid gaining weight (68.3%) were similar to the U.S. rates (59.3% and 65.7%, respectively). The overall rates for these behaviors were 36.4% and 53.8%, respectively. Hispanic/Latino (43.3%) and other race/ethnicity (42.7%) students attempted to lose weight at higher rates than White students (34.3%).

The rate for females who ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to avoid weight gain (50.8%) was more than twice that of males (21.2%). The overall rate for this behavior was 35.8%, with no significant differences by race/ethnicity.

# Body Weight - unhealthy weight loss practices

(See pages 12-13 for directions on reading the data table)

	<i>Fasted 24 hours or more to lose weight or avoid gaining weight*</i>			<i>Took diet pills, powders, or liquids to lose weight or avoid gaining weight†</i>			<i>Vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or avoid gaining weight*</i>		
<i>Grade</i>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>
<b>9<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>6.0%</b> (4.2-7.8)	7.9% (5.1-10.6)	4.1% (1.8-6.4)	<b>4.4%</b> (2.7-6.1)	4.7% (2.1-7.3)	4.2% (2.0-6.4)	<b>3.8%</b> (2.5-5.1)	3.8% (2.1-5.6)	3.8% (1.9-5.7)
<b>10<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>14.7%</b> (12.1-17.3)	22.8% (18.3-27.3)	7.1% (4.4-9.7)	<b>4.6%</b> (2.9-6.2)	7.8% (4.6-10.9)	***	<b>3.8%</b> (2.2-5.5)	6.6% (3.7-9.5)	***
<b>11<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>6.6%</b> (5.1-8.1)	9.3% (7.0-11.6)	3.9% (1.9-5.8)	<b>3.3%</b> (2.2-4.4)	3.6% (1.9-5.3)	3.0% (1.6-4.4)	<b>5.2%</b> (4.0-6.3)	8.0% (6.0-10.0)	2.3% (1.0-3.5)
<b>12<sup>th</sup></b>	<b>4.4%</b> (3.3-5.4)	6.6% (4.9-8.3)	2.4% (1.1-3.7)	<b>6.2%</b> (5.2-7.3)	11.2% (9.2-13.2)	1.8% (0.9-2.6)	<b>3.5%</b> (2.7-4.3)	5.4% (4.0-6.8)	1.8% (0.9-2.6)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
<b>White</b>	<b>7.0%</b> (6.0-8.0)	***	***	<b>4.5%</b> (3.7-5.3)	***	***	<b>3.4%</b> (2.7-4.0)	***	***
<b>Hispanic/Latino</b>	<b>14.4%</b> (10.3-18.4)	***	***	<b>3.4%</b> (1.0-5.8)	***	***	<b>5.0%</b> (2.2-7.7)	***	***
<b>Other</b>	<b>8.0%</b> (5.3-10.7)	***	***	<b>5.6%</b> (2.9-8.2)	***	***	<b>7.2%</b> (4.4-10.1)	***	***
<b>Total</b>									
	<b>8.0%</b> (7.0-9.0)	<b>11.7%</b> (10.1-13.3)	<b>4.4%</b> (3.4-5.5)	<b>4.6%</b> (3.9-5.4)	<b>6.6%</b> (5.4-7.9)	<b>2.7%</b> (1.9-3.4)	<b>4.1%</b> (3.4-4.7)	<b>5.9%</b> (4.8-6.9)	<b>2.3%</b> (1.6-3.0)
<b>Colorado</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>U.S.</b>	13.3%	18.3%	8.5%	9.2%	11.3%	7.1%	6.0%	8.4%	3.7%

\* During the 30 days preceding the survey

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

## Summary...

Unhealthy weight control practices, such as fasting, vomiting, and taking diet pills or laxatives, can contribute to abnormal physical and psychological development.<sup>15</sup> These three unhealthy weight control methods are more common among females than males, both nationally and in BVSD.

Nearly one out of 12 students (8.0%) had fasted for 24 hours or more to lose weight or avoid gaining weight; 11.7% of females had done so, compared to 4.4% of males. Hispanic/Latino students (14.4%) were more likely than White students (7.0%) to have engaged in this weight loss practice.

Females (6.6%) were significantly more likely than males (2.7%) to have used diet pills, powders, or liquids, at an overall rate of 4.6%; they were also more likely than males to use laxatives or vomiting to lose weight or avoid gaining weight (5.9% and 2.3%, respectively), at an overall rate of 3.4%. Other race/ethnicity students (7.2%) were more likely than White students (3.4%) to have used laxatives or vomiting for weight loss.

# Nutrition

(See pages 12-13 for directions on reading the data table)

Grade	Ate 5+ servings of fruits and vegetables per day*			Drank 3+ glasses of milk per day*		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
<b>9th</b>	<b>26.4%</b> (23.0-29.7)	18.7% (14.4-23.1)	34.2% (29.2-39.2)	<b>16.2%</b> (13.6-18.8)	9.2% (6.0-12.4)	23.4% (19.4-27.5)
<b>10th</b>	<b>24.1%</b> (20.9-27.2)	20.6% (16.3-24.9)	27.3% (22.8-31.8)	<b>19.3%</b> (16.6-21.9)	9.7% (6.8-12.5)	28.2% (24.2-32.2)
<b>11th</b>	<b>20.8%</b> (18.2-23.4)	14.9% (11.8-17.9)	26.9% (22.9-31.0)	<b>18.9%</b> (16.4-21.4)	14.2% (11.0-17.3)	23.8% (20.1-27.5)
<b>12th</b>	<b>25.0%</b> (22.8-27.2)	20.6% (17.7-23.5)	28.9% (25.7-32.1)	<b>14.2%</b> (12.4-16.0)	7.2% (5.3-9.1)	20.5% (17.7-23.3)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
<b>White</b>	<b>22.1%</b> (20.5-23.7)	***	***	<b>16.7%</b> (15.4-18.1)	***	***
<b>Hispanic/Latino</b>	<b>26.7%</b> (21.8-31.5)	***	***	<b>18.5%</b> (14.4-22.5)	***	***
<b>Other</b>	<b>36.9%</b> (31.7-42.2)	***	***	<b>19.5%</b> (15.9-23.1)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>24.2%</b> (22.7-25.7)	<b>18.7%</b> (16.8-20.6)	<b>29.5%</b> (27.3-31.7)	<b>17.2%</b> (16.0-18.4)	<b>10.1%</b> (8.6-11.5)	<b>24.1%</b> (22.2-26.0)
<b>Colorado</b>	19.1%	16.6%	21.4%	15.8%	10.8%	21.3%
<b>U.S.</b>	22.0%	20.3%	23.6%	17.1%	11.2%	22.7%

\* During the 7 days preceding the survey

## Summary...

A healthy, balanced diet contributes to the prevention of obesity, cancer, and numerous chronic illnesses. Less than one out of four BVSD students (24.2%) was eating five or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day. Males (29.5%) were doing so at a higher rate than females (18.7%), and other race/ethnicity students (36.9%) were more likely than White (22.1%) or Hispanic/Latino (26.7%) students to have eaten five or more servings of fruits and vegetables per day.

Less than one out of five students (17.2%) drank three or more glasses of milk per day, with a higher rate among males (24.1%) than females (10.1%). There were no significant differences by race/ethnicity for this behavior.



# Physical Activity – vigorous physical activity, strengthening exercise, & PE classes

(See pages 12-13 for directions on reading the data table)

Grade	Participated in vigorous physical activity*			Participated in strengthening exercise†			Enrolled in physical education class		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9 <sup>th</sup>	<b>76.0%</b> (72.5-79.5)	71.0% (65.6-76.3)	81.1% (76.8-85.3)	<b>60.3%</b> (56.6-64.0)	53.4% (47.8-59.0)	67.3% (62.4-72.1)	<b>62.7%</b> (59.2-66.2)	59.6% (54.1-65.1)	65.8% (60.9-70.7)
10 <sup>th</sup>	<b>65.7%</b> (62.3-69.1)	62.4% (57.3-67.4)	68.9% (64.5-73.3)	<b>57.3%</b> (53.9-60.8)	59.6% (54.6-64.7)	55.2% (50.7-59.8)	<b>42.5%</b> (39.2-45.9)	30.3% (25.6-35.0)	54.1% (49.5-58.8)
11 <sup>th</sup>	<b>60.8%</b> (57.7-63.8)	54.9% (50.6-59.1)	66.8% (62.6-71.1)	<b>48.2%</b> (45.0-51.3)	42.7% (38.5-46.9)	53.8% (49.3-58.3)	<b>34.4%</b> (31.5-37.2)	22.1% (18.5-25.7)	47.1% (42.7-51.6)
12 <sup>th</sup>	<b>64.5%</b> (62.1-66.9)	60.4% (56.8-64.0)	68.1% (64.9-71.3)	<b>49.5%</b> (47.0-52.0)	40.7% (37.2-44.2)	57.4% (54.0-60.9)	<b>34.4%</b> (32.1-36.7)	25.7% (22.6-28.8)	42.3% (38.9-45.6)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White	<b>67.2%</b> (65.4-68.9)	***	***	<b>53.3%</b> (51.4-55.1)	***	***	<b>41.6%</b> (39.9-43.3)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	<b>65.5%</b> (60.3-70.7)	***	***	<b>55.5%</b> (50.3-60.8)	***	***	<b>55.4%</b> (50.3-60.6)	***	***
Other	<b>69.7%</b> (64.6-74.8)	***	***	<b>60.5%</b> (55.5-65.6)	***	***	<b>53.3%</b> (48.1-58.5)	***	***
<b>Total</b>	<b>67.2%</b> (65.6-68.8)	<b>62.7%</b> (60.3-65.0)	<b>71.6%</b> (69.6-73.7)	<b>54.3%</b> (52.7-55.9)	<b>49.7%</b> (47.2-52.1)	<b>58.8%</b> (56.6-60.9)	<b>44.5%</b> (43.1-46.0)	<b>35.8%</b> (33.5-38.0)	<b>53.0%</b> (50.9-55.1)
Colorado	64.0%	59.8%	68.4%	N/A	N/A	N/A	46.1%	41.9%	50.6%
U.S.	62.6%	55.0%	70.0%	51.9%	43.4%	60.1%	55.7%	52.8%	58.5%

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

† On 3 or more of the 7 days preceding the survey

## Summary...

Exercise contributes to maintaining a healthy weight and preventing many chronic diseases. More than two out of three students (67.2%) were participating in vigorous physical activity, with a higher rate for males (71.6%) than females (62.7%). The rate for this behavior was also higher for 9<sup>th</sup> grade students (76.0%) than in the upper grade levels.

More than half of the students (54.3%) participated in strengthening exercise, with a higher rate for males (58.8%) than females (49.7%). Less than half of the students (44.5%) were currently enrolled in physical education classes, and the rate was higher for males (53.0%) than females (35.8%).



# Physical Activity – daily PE class, playing on sports teams, & watching TV

(See pages 12-13 for directions on reading the data table)

Grade	Attended physical education classes daily			Played on one or more sports teams*			Watched TV 2 or less hours/day†		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9 <sup>th</sup>	14.4% (12.2-16.6)	15.3% (12.0-18.5)	13.4% (10.3-16.5)	73.2% (69.7-76.8)	70.9% (65.6-76.3)	75.5% (70.8-80.2)	72.7% (69.5-75.9)	81.9% (77.8-86.0)	63.2% (58.3-68.1)
10 <sup>th</sup>	13.2% (10.8-15.7)	6.0% (3.6-8.4)	20.0% (16.0-24.1)	62.0% (58.6-65.4)	65.7% (60.9-70.5)	58.6% (53.8-63.4)	68.9% (65.7-72.1)	75.9% (71.2-80.5)	62.4% (57.9-66.9)
11 <sup>th</sup>	11.2% (9.2-13.1)	11.0% (8.3-13.8)	11.3% (8.4-14.2)	60.3% (57.2-63.4)	57.8% (53.7-62.0)	62.8% (58.3-67.4)	75.4% (72.7-78.2)	78.2% (74.6-81.7)	72.6% (68.4-76.8)
12 <sup>th</sup>	12.5% (10.9-14.1)	8.4% (6.5-10.3)	16.1% (13.6-18.7)	58.7% (56.2-61.1)	56.0% (52.5-59.6)	61.1% (57.6-64.5)	77.0% (75.0-79.1)	86.2% (83.4-88.9)	68.9% (65.8-71.9)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White	10.9% (9.9-11.8)	***	***	65.7% (64.0-67.4)	***	***	77.6% (76.1-79.0)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	24.9% (20.0-29.7)	***	***	58.8% (53.3-64.2)	***	***	55.0% (49.3-60.7)	***	***
Other	14.8% (10.8-18.7)	***	***	59.0% (53.6-64.3)	***	***	61.9% (56.7-67.1)	***	***
<b>Total</b>									
	12.9% (11.9-13.9)	10.4% (9.0-11.7)	15.4% (13.8-17.0)	64.0% (62.5-65.6)	63.2% (60.9-65.6)	64.8% (62.6-67.0)	73.3% (71.9-74.8)	80.4% (78.4-82.4)	66.4% (64.3-68.5)
Colorado	22.2%	21.4%	23.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	67.3%	70.1%	64.8%
U.S.	28.4%	26.4%	30.5%	57.6%	51.0%	64.0%	61.8%	63.0%	60.7%

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

† During an average school day

## Summary...

Physical inactivity contributes to the epidemic of obesity and the resulting chronic illnesses. One out of eight students (12.9%) attended daily physical education classes. Males attended at a higher rate (15.4%) than females (10.4%), and Hispanic/Latino students (24.9%) attended physical education classes daily at a higher rate than White (10.9%) or other race/ethnicity (14.8%) students.

Nearly two out of three students (64.0%) played on one or more sports teams, with no significant differences by gender or race/ethnicity. The rate for this behavior decreased by grade level, with 73.2% of 9<sup>th</sup> grade students compared to 58.7% of 12<sup>th</sup> grade students playing on one or more sports teams.

More than seven out of ten students (73.3%) watched two hours or less of television during an average school day, and the rate was higher for females (80.4%) than it was for males (66.4%). White students (77.6%) were more likely than Hispanic/Latino (55.0%) and other race/ethnicity (61.9%) students to watch two hours or less of television per day.

# SECTION 2...

## Results by Sexual Orientation (countywide data)

The 2003 Boulder County Youth Risk Behavior Survey included a demographic question allowing students to identify their sexual orientation. National data show that students that identify themselves as being gay, lesbian, bisexual, or questioning (GLBQ) their sexual orientation were at risk for significant health disparities when compared to their heterosexual counterparts.<sup>16</sup> Research shows that GLBQ youth often internalize negative societal messages regarding sexual orientation. This, in turn, may influence them to use negative coping mechanisms, such as substance abuse, in an attempt to manage stigma and shame, to deny same-sex sexual feelings, or as a defense against ridicule and violence.<sup>17</sup>

Gay male adolescents are two to three times more likely than their peers to attempt suicide. Evidence suggests lesbians have higher rates of smoking, obesity, alcohol abuse, and stress than heterosexual females.<sup>18</sup> In one nationwide survey, over 83% of GLBQ students reported verbal harassment at school, and over 39% of all GLBQ youth reported being punched, kicked, or injured with a weapon at school because of their sexual orientation.<sup>19</sup> Another study found that GLBQ students were significantly more likely to use crack cocaine, cocaine, anabolic steroids, and inhalants than their heterosexual peers.<sup>20</sup>

The issues surrounding personal, family, and social acceptance of sexual orientation can place a significant burden on mental health and personal safety.<sup>18</sup> We have known that these risk factors are present for GLBQ youth on a national level, yet we had no reliable local data to show us whether health disparities in this population occurred in Boulder County as well. This was the impetus for collecting information on sexual orientation.

Although this report primarily documents the risk behaviors of youth within the Boulder Valley School District, these countywide data by sexual orientation are important to include. The analysis by sexual orientation utilized countywide data in order to get the most accurate picture of GLBQ youth in Boulder County. These data, which reveal disturbing disparities in health risk behaviors, are relevant for both St. Vrain Valley and Boulder Valley School Districts.

The following tables provide a view of the countywide data according to sexual orientation. For this analysis, the data are categorized as “Heterosexual” or “Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, & Not sure.” An additional response option to the question regarding sexual orientation, “None of the above,” was not included in this analysis. Those identifying as “Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, & Not sure” comprise 5.6% of our sample population, with 92.5% identifying as “Heterosexual.” Based on enrollment figures for both SVVSD and BVSD high schools, the 5.6% of the sample population who identified as “Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, & Not Sure” represents approximately 858 Boulder County high school students, or the equivalent of all of the 2003 graduating seniors at both Fairview and Skyline High Schools.

## Unintentional Injury - seatbelts & drinking/driving

<i>Rarely or never wore seatbelts*</i>	<i>Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol†</i>	<i>Drove after drinking alcohol‡</i>
<b>Total</b> 5.2% (4.6-5.7)	<b>Total</b> 24.4% (23.3-25.4)	<b>Total</b> 11.7% (10.9-12.4)
<b>Heterosexual</b> 4.6% (4.1-5.1)	<b>Heterosexual</b> 23.6% (22.5-24.7)	<b>Heterosexual</b> 10.8% (10.0-11.6)
<b>Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and Not Sure</b> 14.1% (10.0-18.1)	<b>Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and Not Sure</b> 37.0% (31.5-42.4)	<b>Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and Not Sure</b> 26.1% (21.3-31.0)

\* When riding in a car driven by someone else

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

## Tobacco Use - cigarettes

<i>Smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years</i>	<i>Current cigarette use*</i>	<i>Current frequent cigarette use‡</i>
<b>Total</b> 14.0% (13.1-14.9)	<b>Total</b> 22.2% (21.1-23.2)	<b>Total</b> 8.9% (8.2-9.6)
<b>Heterosexual</b> 13.0% (12.1-13.8)	<b>Heterosexual</b> 20.6% (19.5-21.6)	<b>Heterosexual</b> 7.9% (7.2-8.6)
<b>Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and Not Sure</b> 32.0% (26.4-37.5)	<b>Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and Not Sure</b> 48.9% (43.2-54.6)	<b>Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and Not Sure</b> 26.1% (21.3-31.0)

\* Smoked cigarettes on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey

‡ Smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey

## Tobacco Use - smokeless tobacco & cigars

<i>Current smokeless tobacco use*</i>	<i>Current cigar use†</i>	<i>Current tobacco use‡</i>
<b>Total</b> 8.2% (7.6-8.9)	<b>Total</b> 15.3% (14.4-16.2)	<b>Total</b> 30.3% (29.1-31.4)
<b>Heterosexual</b> 7.8% (7.1-8.5)	<b>Heterosexual</b> 14.8% (13.9-15.7)	<b>Heterosexual</b> 28.8% (27.7-30.0)
<b>Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and Not Sure</b> 14.8% (11.2-18.4)	<b>Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and Not Sure</b> 23.9% (19.2-28.6)	<b>Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and Not Sure</b> 54.4% (48.8-60.1)

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

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

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

## Alcohol Use

<i>Drank alcohol before age 13 years*</i>		<i>Current alcohol use†</i>		<i>Binge drinking‡</i>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.6%</b> (24.5-26.7)	<b>Total</b>	<b>46.3%</b> (45.1-47.6)	<b>Total</b>	<b>31.0%</b> (29.9-32.1)
<b>Heterosexual</b>	<b>24.3%</b> (23.2-25.5)	<b>Heterosexual</b>	<b>45.3%</b> (44.0-46.5)	<b>Heterosexual</b>	<b>30.0%</b> (28.9-31.2)
<b>Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and Not Sure</b>	<b>46.1%</b> (40.3-51.8)	<b>Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and Not Sure</b>	<b>64.4%</b> (58.8-70.0)	<b>Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and Not Sure</b>	<b>46.6%</b> (40.9-52.3)

\* More than a few sips

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

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

## Marijuana Use

<i>Tried marijuana before age 13 years</i>		<i>Lifetime marijuana use*</i>		<i>Current marijuana use†</i>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.4%</b> (8.7-10.2)	<b>Total</b>	<b>42.4%</b> (41.2-43.7)	<b>Total</b>	<b>23.9%</b> (22.9-24.9)
<b>Heterosexual</b>	<b>8.9%</b> (8.2-9.7)	<b>Heterosexual</b>	<b>41.2%</b> (40.0-42.5)	<b>Heterosexual</b>	<b>22.6%</b> (21.6-23.6)
<b>Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and Not Sure</b>	<b>18.0%</b> (13.6-22.5)	<b>Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and Not Sure</b>	<b>62.0%</b> (56.5-67.5)	<b>Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and Not Sure</b>	<b>45.3%</b> (39.8-50.9)

\* Ever used marijuana

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

## Substance Use on School Property

<i>Smoked cigarettes on school property*</i>		<i>Drank alcohol on school property*</i>		<i>Used marijuana on school property*</i>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.9%</b> (8.2-9.6)	<b>Total</b>	<b>5.9%</b> (5.4-6.5)	<b>Total</b>	<b>7.1%</b> (6.5-7.7)
<b>Heterosexual</b>	<b>7.7%</b> (7.0-8.4)	<b>Heterosexual</b>	<b>4.9%</b> (4.4-5.4)	<b>Heterosexual</b>	<b>6.3%</b> (5.7-6.9)
<b>Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and Not Sure</b>	<b>29.1%</b> (24.2-34.1)	<b>Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and Not Sure</b>	<b>22.9%</b> (18.3-27.5)	<b>Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and Not Sure</b>	<b>20.8%</b> (16.5-25.1)

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

## School Climate

<i>Can talk to adult at school if having a problem*</i>		<i>Felt too unsafe to go to school†</i>		<i>Feel unsafe or afraid at school‡</i>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>66.3%</b> (65.1-67.4)	<b>Total</b>	<b>4.1%</b> (3.6-4.6)	<b>Total</b>	<b>1.8%</b> (1.5-2.2)
<b>Heterosexual</b>	<b>66.9%</b> (65.7-68.1)	<b>Heterosexual</b>	<b>3.0%</b> (2.5-3.4)	<b>Heterosexual</b>	<b>1.3%</b> (1.0-1.7)
<b>Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and Not Sure</b>	<b>55.6%</b> (50.0-61.2)	<b>Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and Not Sure</b>	<b>22.9%</b> (18.0-27.8)	<b>Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and Not Sure</b>	<b>10.1%</b> (7.6-12.6)

\* At least 1 teacher or other adult

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

‡ Most or all of the time

## Harassment – race/ethnicity & GLB (gay, lesbian, or bisexual)

<i>Harassed*</i>		<i>Harassed because of race or ethnic origin*</i>		<i>Harassed because someone thought they were gay, lesbian, or bisexual*</i>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>32.6%</b> (31.4-33.7)	<b>Total</b>	<b>7.1%</b> (6.4-7.7)	<b>Total</b>	<b>6.5%</b> (5.9-7.2)
<b>Heterosexual</b>	<b>30.9%</b> (29.7-32.1)	<b>Heterosexual</b>	<b>6.1%</b> (5.5-6.8)	<b>Heterosexual</b>	<b>4.9%</b> (4.3-5.5)
<b>Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and Not Sure</b>	<b>59.9%</b> (54.3-65.6)	<b>Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and Not Sure</b>	<b>22.4%</b> (17.8-27.0)	<b>Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and Not Sure</b>	<b>33.3%</b> (27.8-38.7)

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

## Harassment – religion, appearance, & unwanted sexual attention

<i>Harassed because of religious beliefs*</i>		<i>Harassed because of weight, size or physical appearance*</i>		<i>Received unwanted sexual comments or attention*</i>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.2%</b> (5.6-6.8)	<b>Total</b>	<b>15.4%</b> (14.4-16.3)	<b>Total</b>	<b>19.2%</b> (18.3-20.2)
<b>Heterosexual</b>	<b>5.5%</b> (4.9-6.0)	<b>Heterosexual</b>	<b>14.1%</b> (13.1-15.1)	<b>Heterosexual</b>	<b>17.8%</b> (16.8-18.8)
<b>Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and Not Sure</b>	<b>17.9%</b> (14.1-21.7)	<b>Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and Not Sure</b>	<b>36.6%</b> (31.1-42.1)	<b>Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and Not Sure</b>	<b>43.1%</b> (37.6-48.6)

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

## Violence – weapons & physical fights

<i>Carried a weapon*</i>		<i>Carried a gun*</i>		<i>In a physical fight†</i>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.8%</b> (12.9-14.7)	<b>Total</b>	<b>3.5%</b> (3.0-4.0)	<b>Total</b>	<b>25.3%</b> (24.2-26.4)
<b>Heterosexual</b>	<b>12.8%</b> (11.9-13.6)	<b>Heterosexual</b>	<b>3.0%</b> (2.6-3.5)	<b>Heterosexual</b>	<b>24.2%</b> (23.1-25.3)
<b>Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and Not Sure</b>	<b>32.1%</b> (26.7-37.4)	<b>Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and Not Sure</b>	<b>11.6%</b> (7.9-15.2)	<b>Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and Not Sure</b>	<b>44.3%</b> (38.7-49.8)

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

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

## Violence – weapons & physical fights on school property

<i>In a physical fight on school property*</i>		<i>Carried a weapon on school property†</i>		<i>Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property*</i>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.9%</b> (11.1-12.8)	<b>Total</b>	<b>5.9%</b> (5.3-6.5)	<b>Total</b>	<b>5.3%</b> (4.7-5.8)
<b>Heterosexual</b>	<b>11.3%</b> (10.4-12.1)	<b>Heterosexual</b>	<b>5.0%</b> (4.4-5.5)	<b>Heterosexual</b>	<b>4.6%</b> (4.1-5.2)
<b>Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and Not Sure</b>	<b>23.1%</b> (18.0-28.3)	<b>Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and Not Sure</b>	<b>22.3%</b> (17.6-27.0)	<b>Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and Not Sure</b>	<b>16.0%</b> (11.9-20.1)

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

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

## Violence – sexual assault & dating violence

<i>Ever forced to have sexual intercourse</i>		<i>Ever touched sexually when they did not want to be touched*</i>		<i>Hurt by boyfriend/girlfriend‡</i>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.0%</b> (5.4-6.6)	<b>Total</b>	<b>18.7%</b> (17.7-19.7)	<b>Total</b>	<b>7.2%</b> (6.6-7.9)
<b>Heterosexual</b>	<b>4.2%</b> (3.7-4.7)	<b>Heterosexual</b>	<b>16.6%</b> (15.7-17.6)	<b>Heterosexual</b>	<b>6.4%</b> (5.8-7.0)
<b>Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and Not Sure</b>	<b>35.1%</b> (29.7-40.5)	<b>Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and Not Sure</b>	<b>53.4%</b> (47.7-59.0)	<b>Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and Not Sure</b>	<b>20.5%</b> (16.1-24.9)

\* Other than forced sexual intercourse

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

## Suicide

<i>Felt sad or hopeless*</i>		<i>Seriously considered attempting suicide†</i>		<i>Attempted suicide‡</i>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.5%</b> (24.4-26.6)	<b>Total</b>	<b>19.5%</b> (18.5-20.5)	<b>Total</b>	<b>15.2%</b> (14.3-16.2)
<b>Heterosexual</b>	<b>24.1%</b> (23.0-25.2)	<b>Heterosexual</b>	<b>16.8%</b> (15.9-17.8)	<b>Heterosexual</b>	<b>13.5%</b> (12.6-14.4)
<b>Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and Not Sure</b>	<b>49.5%</b> (43.8-55.2)	<b>Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and Not Sure</b>	<b>63.3%</b> (57.9-68.7)	<b>Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and Not Sure</b>	<b>44.0%</b> (38.3-49.7)

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

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

## Other Drug Use - lifetime cocaine, inhalant, & ecstasy use

<i>Lifetime cocaine use*</i>		<i>Lifetime inhalant use†</i>		<i>Lifetime ecstasy use‡</i>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.1%</b> (9.4-10.9)	<b>Total</b>	<b>10.6%</b> (9.8-11.3)	<b>Total</b>	<b>6.5%</b> (5.9-7.1)
<b>Heterosexual</b>	<b>9.0%</b> (8.3-9.7)	<b>Heterosexual</b>	<b>9.1%</b> (8.4-9.8)	<b>Heterosexual</b>	<b>5.3%</b> (4.8-5.8)
<b>Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and Not Sure</b>	<b>28.9%</b> (23.9-33.8)	<b>Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and Not Sure</b>	<b>34.4%</b> (28.8-40.0)	<b>Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and Not Sure</b>	<b>27.3%</b> (22.3-32.3)

\* Ever tried any form of cocaine (e.g., "powder," "crack," or "freebase")

† Ever sniffed glue or breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high

‡ Ever used ecstasy

## Sexual Behaviors - sexual activity & multiple partners

<i>Ever had sexual intercourse*</i>		<i>Currently sexually active*</i>		<i>Four or more sex partners during lifetime</i>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>34.3%</b> (33.2-35.4)	<b>Total</b>	<b>25.2%</b> (24.1-26.2)	<b>Total</b>	<b>8.7%</b> (8.0-9.4)
<b>Heterosexual</b>	<b>32.9%</b> (31.7-34.0)	<b>Heterosexual</b>	<b>24.1%</b> (23.0-25.1)	<b>Heterosexual</b>	<b>7.4%</b> (6.7-8.0)
<b>Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and Not Sure</b>	<b>57.7%</b> (51.9-63.5)	<b>Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and Not Sure</b>	<b>43.6%</b> (37.9-49.2)	<b>Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and Not Sure</b>	<b>32.0%</b> (26.8-37.2)

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

## Sexual Behaviors – pregnancy, 13 or younger, & alcohol/drugs

<i>Have been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant</i>		<i>First sexual intercourse at 13 years of age or younger</i>		<i>Alcohol or drugs at last intercourse*</i>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.4%</b> (2.0-2.8)	<b>Total</b>	<b>7.9%</b> (7.2-8.5)	<b>Total</b>	<b>23.2%</b> (21.1-25.3)
<b>Heterosexual</b>	<b>1.9%</b> (1.6-2.3)	<b>Heterosexual</b>	<b>6.7%</b> (6.0-7.3)	<b>Heterosexual</b>	<b>20.6%</b> (18.5-22.7)
<b>Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and Not Sure</b>	<b>11.2%</b> (7.6-14.7)	<b>Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and Not Sure</b>	<b>28.5%</b> (23.5-33.5)	<b>Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and Not Sure</b>	<b>48.2%</b> (40.4-55.9)

\* Among currently sexually active students

## Body Weight

<i>At risk for becoming overweight*</i>		<i>Overweight*</i>		<i>Thought they were overweight</i>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.5%</b> (8.8-10.2)	<b>Total</b>	<b>6.6%</b> (5.9-7.2)	<b>Total</b>	<b>25.6%</b> (24.5-26.7)
<b>Heterosexual</b>	<b>9.2%</b> (8.5-9.9)	<b>Heterosexual</b>	<b>6.3%</b> (5.6-6.9)	<b>Heterosexual</b>	<b>23.9%</b> (22.8-25.0)
<b>Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and Not Sure</b>	<b>14.5%</b> (10.7-18.4)	<b>Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and Not Sure</b>	<b>11.8%</b> (8.1-15.4)	<b>Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and Not Sure</b>	<b>53.0%</b> (47.4-58.5)

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

## Nutrition and Physical Activity

<i>Ate 5+ servings of fruits and vegetables per day*</i>		<i>Played on one or more sports teams †</i>		<i>Watched TV 2 or less hours/day ‡</i>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.2%</b> (20.2-22.3)	<b>Total</b>	<b>62.4%</b> (61.2-63.5)	<b>Total</b>	<b>72.9%</b> (71.9-74.0)
<b>Heterosexual</b>	<b>20.9%</b> (19.8-22.0)	<b>Heterosexual</b>	<b>63.5%</b> (62.3-64.7)	<b>Heterosexual</b>	<b>73.2%</b> (72.1-74.3)
<b>Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and Not Sure</b>	<b>26.5%</b> (21.6-31.5)	<b>Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and Not Sure</b>	<b>43.9%</b> (38.5-49.4)	<b>Gay or Lesbian, Bisexual, and Not Sure</b>	<b>68.4%</b> (63.2-73.6)

\* During the 7 days preceding the survey

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

‡ During an average school day

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