



**2005
Youth Risk
Behavior Survey
for
Boulder County,
Colorado**



Boulder Valley
School District



Public Health

Introduction...

This report presents an update of the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) that was initially conducted in 2003. The updated data was collected in a survey completed in November 2005. The YRBS is being used to establish a baseline and also as a tool to monitor progress; it is conducted every two years (next survey: November 2007). The data provide the basis and support for the community engagement, planning, and action process that has emerged to address the health and well-being of our youth. Although the data tell us what the youth are doing, it is the community response that creates change and positively impacts our youth. This update will only be available online in order to provide access to all three Boulder County YRBS data reports in one location (i.e. Boulder Valley School District, St. Vrain Valley School District, and a combined Boulder County report).

In addition to the general analysis of data, the countywide data (Boulder Valley School District and St. Vrain Valley School District combined) were also analyzed by race/ethnicity and sexual orientation. The results of these analyses provide an opportunity to examine and address disparities in health risk behaviors by race/ethnicity and sexual orientation, looking specifically at our Hispanic/Latino and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and questioning (LGBQ) youth. These additional analyses provide evidence of the disparities in health risk behaviors among youth in Boulder County, and they reinforce the importance of assuring that community efforts address the needs of ALL of our youth.

Background: Community Engagement

In 2003, the Youth Risk Behavior Survey was administered for the first time in all public high schools in Boulder County. It marked the first time comprehensive countywide data existed on a variety of behaviors impacting the health, safety, and well-being of youth, and it launched a significant community partnership to address the health risk behaviors of Boulder County youth. The purpose behind the partnership is to support and advocate for community actions promoting healthy and empowered youth, families, and communities using data-driven decision making, community-based collaboration, and scientifically based principles and practices.

Based on the analysis of the 2003 data, it was clear that a coordinated community approach was necessary in order to see an overall, long-term reduction in risk behaviors among youth. Since most risk behaviors do not occur or originate in school, but instead occur in homes and in the community, the inclusion of all facets of the community was necessary in order to develop community solutions to support youth and reduce risk behaviors. Therefore, a community strategic planning process was initiated in both school districts to engage broad community participation and identify community priorities and action strategies.

The City of Boulder, partnering with the Boulder Valley School District (BVSD), Boulder County, Town of Nederland, and the cities of Lafayette and Louisville, took on a leadership role in the Boulder Valley School District (BVSD) process to educate and engage the community in understanding factors impacting youth and increasing community support. Each step in the process gathered feedback and qualitative data on both the survey results and the priorities of those involved. Due to the

volume of data presented in the YRBS, the community engagement process focused on five areas: sad and hopelessness/suicide; alcohol use/drinking and driving; harassment/safety at school; tobacco/marijuana/other drugs; and sexual behavior.

The steps in the community strategic planning process included:

- A youth summit attended by 115 youth
- Provider focus groups with 30+ providers
- Interviews with 17 community leaders
- Parents focus groups with 50+ parents
- A community summit attended by 125-130 community members
- Formation of work groups that are continuing to refine the priorities and action strategies identified during the community summit

The City of Longmont, partnering with St. Vrain Valley School District (SVVSD) and Boulder County, took on the lead role in creating a community strategic planning process for SVVSD that would decrease risk behaviors by providing support in the community for youth.

The steps in that community strategic planning process included:

- A youth summit attended by 100+ teens
- Focused conversations with parents and people who work with youth
- A community summit attend by 90+ community members
- Formation of work groups that are continuing to refine the priorities and action strategies identified during the community summit

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

Background: YRBS

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

Methodology...

Sample Selection Procedures

Seventeen out of the 19 SVVSD and BVSD high schools participated in the 2005 Youth Risk Behavior Survey. The two high schools not included in the sample were small charter schools that account for less than 2% of all SVVSD and BVSD students enrolled in grades 9-12.

Each school chose a day and class period during the week of November 7, 2005, for the survey administration. For each participating school, classes were randomly selected from the list of classes that were meeting during the chosen class period until the desired minimum number of students was reached, based on enrollment lists for each of the selected classes. A total of 125 classrooms (66 in BVSD and 59 in SVVSD) were selected to participate, and every student enrolled in those selected classes was eligible for participation in the survey.

An information packet was mailed to the parents of each student selected for participation in the survey. The packet informed parents that their student(s) had been selected, provided information about the survey, and offered them the opportunity to exclude their student(s) from participation. A website address was provided that allowed parents to view the survey, obtain additional information, or exclude their student(s) via an online form. E-mail addresses and telephone numbers were also provided to offer parents an opportunity to ask questions, share comments, or exclude their student(s) via telephone.

Survey Procedures

Trained volunteers administered the survey in selected classrooms during the week of November 7, 2005. Volunteers included staff from numerous county, municipal, and community agencies, as well as parents and community members. Participating students completed the 105-item survey during regular class time. Only those students who were selected for the sample and had not been opted-out were allowed to complete the survey. Participation of students selected for the sample was voluntary and anonymous; no individual identifying information was collected.

Response Rate

There were 2,956 students selected for participation in the survey. Of these, 164 students (5.5%) were excluded from participation because their parents withdrew them, or because the information packet mailed to the parents was returned as undeliverable. An additional 448 students selected for the sample (15.2%) did not participate because they were absent, were no longer enrolled in the selected class, or chose not to participate. The resulting number of students who participated in the survey was 2,344, yielding an excellent response rate of 79%. This exceeds the 60% response rate required by the CDC to weight the data and provide prevalence estimates for the entire population of students.

Weighting

The excellent response rate of 79% allowed for weighting the data to more closely match the population from which the sample was selected. The responses for each survey were multiplied by a “weighting factor” according to gender and grade level. Weighting the data allows the survey results to be generalized to the entire population from which the sample was selected. Therefore, the percentages reported are actually estimates of the prevalence of the particular behavior in the *entire population* from which the sample was selected; they are not merely the percentage of students *in the sample* who engaged in the behavior.

Data Analysis

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

Data Presentation

The data presented in this report provide *prevalence estimates* for combined BVSD and SVVSD high school students (grades 9-12) for each specific behavior. Prevalence estimates have been replaced by *** where the numbers were too small to report or data analysis was not completed for the specified category. The analyses by race/ethnicity and sexual orientation did not include analysis by gender, so *** appears under “male” and “female” within those sections of the data tables. Also included are *95% confidence intervals* (in parentheses below the estimates). These indicate the range in which the *actual prevalence* was likely to fall. In order to determine whether or not there was a *significant difference* between two estimates (such as comparing females to males for a specific behavior), the confidence intervals could be compared. If they did not overlap, that indicated that the estimates were significantly different.

U.S. and Colorado data for 2005 have been included in this report as a reference. It is important to view these strictly as reference data. Although similar procedures were followed for the different administrations of the YRBS, the data may not be directly comparable. These reference data were for totals and by gender only, and they did not include U.S. and Colorado data by grade level, race/ethnicity, or sexual orientation. Additional U.S. and Colorado data may be obtained through CDC and Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE) websites:

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

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

Reference data were not available for some of the behaviors; some of the questions on the 2005 Boulder County YRBS were not included in the U.S. and/or Colorado surveys, or they were worded differently.

Reading the Data Tables

Each data table contains *prevalence estimates* for two or three behaviors (such as “Rarely or never wore seatbelts”), as indicated in the top row of each table. Within the tables, each grouping (*grade and race/ethnicity*) presents a different view of the entire dataset. Due to the small numbers of students who identified as American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, these were combined into the category of “Other” for data analysis. Therefore, the data do not provide meaningful information regarding the health risk behaviors of any other specific race/ethnicity besides “white” and “Hispanic/Latino.” For the analysis by sexual orientation, the data are categorized as “Heterosexual” or “Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, & Not Sure” (LGBQ). An additional response option to the question regarding sexual orientation, “None of the above,” was not included in this analysis.

The prevalence estimates in **bold** are the totals within each category (such as all 10th grade students, all Hispanic/Latino students, or all female students). The prevalence estimate for **all** BVSD and SVVSD 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 6.1%, with a confidence interval of (5.2-7.0), the *actual prevalence* is most likely between 5.2% and 7.0%.

Sample Data Table

	<i>Rarely or never wore seatbelts*</i>			<i>Rarely or never wore bicycle helmets†</i>		
<i>Grade</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
9th	4.2% (3.3-5.2)	1.7% (0.8-2.6)	6.5% (4.9-8.1)	47.6% (45.4-49.8)	37.7% (34.3-41.0)	56.3% (53.3-59.2)
10th	4.9% (3.9-5.8)	3.4% (2.3-4.6)	6.3% (4.8-7.7)	62.8% (60.5-65.2)	55.4% (51.8-59.0)	68.7% (65.6-71.9)
11th	3.7% (2.7-4.6)	2.7% (1.4-4.0)	4.7% (3.3-6.1)	58.3% (56.0-60.6)	55.6% (52.3-58.9)	60.7% (57.5-63.9)
12th	6.1% (4.9-7.3)	4.2% (2.8-5.6)	7.8% (5.9-9.8)	53.4% (50.1-56.8)	54.2% (49.1-59.4)	52.8% (48.2-57.5)
Race/Ethnicity						
White	3.5% (3.0-4.0)	***	***	51.4% (50.0-52.8)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	8.9% (7.0-10.8)	***	***	80.4% (76.7-84.1)	***	***
Other	7.8% (6.0-9.6)	***	***	60.4% (56.7-64.2)	***	***
Total	4.7% (4.2-5.2)	3.0% (2.4-3.6)	6.4% (5.6-7.2)	55.4% (54.1-56.6)	50.0% (48.1-51.9)	59.8% (58.0-61.5)
Colorado	7.6%	4.9%	10.5%	70.7%	66.6%	73.7%
U.S.	10.2%	7.8%	12.5%	83.4%	79.9%	86.1%

Confidence interval

Prevalence estimate for all 9th graders

Prevalence estimate for all BVSD/SVSD students

Prevalence estimate for all female students

Prevalence estimate for all male students

Results for Boulder County Combined for Boulder Valley School District and St. Vrain Valley School District

The following demographic information provides details on the 2,344 BVSD and SVVSD high school students who participated in the 2005 Youth Risk Behavior Survey.

<i>Sample Size: 2,956</i>		<i>Response Rate: 79.3% (N = 2,344)</i>					
Sex		Grade		Race/Ethnicity		Sexual Orientation	
Female	49.7%	9th	28.9%	American Indian	1.3%	Heterosexual	89.2%
Male	50.3%	10th	24.4%	Asian	4.1%	Gay or lesbian	0.7%
		11th	24.7%	Black or African American	1.6%	Bisexual	3.6%
		12th	21.7%	Hispanic or Latino	17.3%	Not sure	2.2%
				White	72.1%	None of the above	4.3%
				Multiple races	3.7%		

The overall response rate of 79.3% allowed for weighting of the data to represent all students in grades 9-12 at the 17 participating high schools. In essence, this means that the prevalence rates presented in this report are estimates of the prevalence in this entire population of high school students; they are not merely the prevalence rates within the sample group of students. The data were weighted for sex and grade, but not for race/ethnicity.

Unintentional Injuries – seatbelts & helmets

<i>Grade</i>	<i>Rarely or never wore seatbelts*</i>			<i>Rarely or never wore bicycle helmets†</i>		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	5.9% (5.2-6.6)	4.0% (3.1-4.8)	7.6% (6.5-8.8)	59.8% (58.3-61.2)	54.4% (52.2-56.5)	64.4% (62.4-66.4)
10th	5.3% (4.5-6.1)	4.6% (3.5-5.7)	6.0% (4.9-7.2)	70.0% (68.3-71.8)	63.5% (60.7-66.4)	75.1% (72.8-77.4)
11th	5.8% (4.9-6.7)	3.6% (2.5-4.6)	8.1% (6.7-9.6)	65.2% (63.4-67.1)	62.4% (59.7-65.2)	67.6% (65.1-70.1)
12th	7.0% (5.9-8.0)	4.6% (3.4-5.8)	9.2% (7.5-10.9)	63.0% (60.5-65.4)	58.7% (54.9-62.5)	66.2% (63.0-69.5)
Race/ Ethnicity						
White	4.2% (3.8-4.7)	***	***	59.7% (58.6-60.7)	***	***
Hispanic/ Latino	12.0% (10.5-13.4)	***	***	89.1% (87.5-90.8)	***	***
Other	8.6% (7.0-10.1)	***	***	63.6% (60.7-66.5)	***	***
Sexual Orientation						
Heterosexual	5.3% (4.8-5.7)	***	***	63.7% (62.8-64.7)	***	***
LGBQ	11.6% (9.2-13.9)	***	***	72.2% (68.2-76.1)	***	***
Total	6.0% (5.5-6.4)	4.2% (3.6-4.7)	7.7% (7.0-8.4)	64.5% (63.6-65.4)	59.5% (58.1-61.0)	68.4% (67.2-69.7)
Colorado	7.6%	4.9%	10.5%	70.7%	66.6%	73.7%
U.S.	10.2%	7.8%	12.5%	83.4%	79.9%	86.1%

* When riding in a car driven by someone else

† Among the 77.2% of students who rode a bicycle during the 12 months preceding the survey

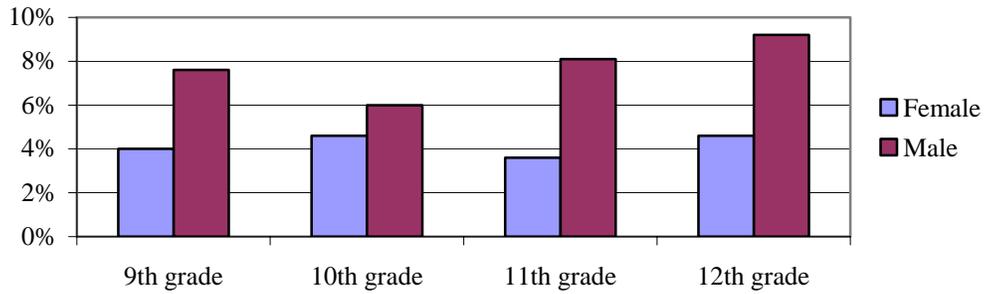
Summary...

Unintentional injuries are the leading cause of death among adolescents, both nationally and in Colorado.^{1,2} Basic safety precautions, such as wearing seatbelts and bicycle helmets, can help prevent unintentional injuries. More than nine out of ten BVSD and SVVSD high school students regularly wore seatbelts when riding in a motor vehicle, and only 6.0% rarely or never wore seatbelts. The number of Hispanic/Latino students who rarely or never wore seatbelts (12.0%) was higher than the number of white students (4.2%) that rarely or never wore seatbelts. LGBQ students rarely or never wore seatbelts (11.6%) at a higher rate than heterosexual students (5.3%).

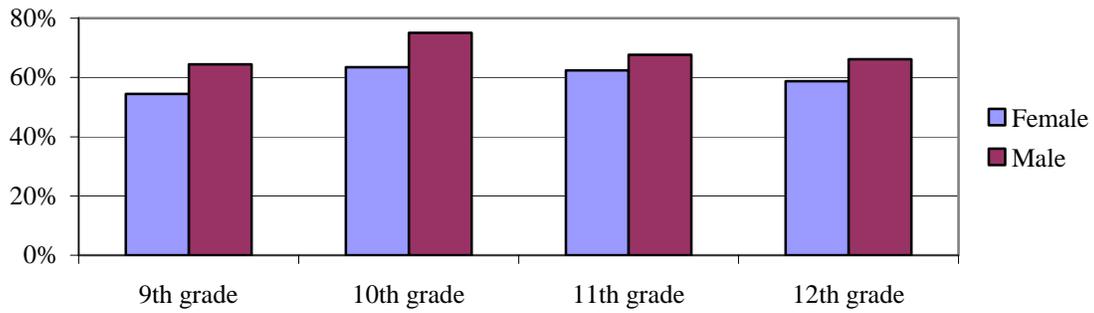
Although more than three-fourths of students had ridden a bicycle within the past year, only one-third of them regularly wore a helmet. White or other race/ethnicity students were more likely than Hispanic/Latino students to wear a helmet.

Another view...

Rarely or never wore seatbelts



Rarely or never wore bicycle helmets



Unintentional Injuries – drinking & driving

	<i>Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol*</i>			<i>Drove after drinking alcohol*</i>		
<i>Grade</i>	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	23.0% (21.7-24.2)	23.2% (21.4-25.0)	22.7% (20.9-24.5)	2.7% (2.3-3.2)	4.0% (3.2-4.9)	1.5% (1.1-1.8)
10th	22.0% (20.4-23.5)	19.5% (17.6-21.5)	24.3% (22.0-26.6)	6.2% (5.3-7.2)	3.8% (2.8-4.9)	8.5% (6.9-10.1)
11th	23.8% (22.3-25.3)	24.0% (22.0-26.1)	23.6% (21.5-25.8)	9.6% (8.5-10.7)	8.5% (7.1-10.0)	10.8% (9.1-12.4)
12th	22.6% (20.8-24.4)	22.8% (20.2-25.3)	22.4% (19.9-24.9)	16.5% (14.9-18.1)	14.1% (12.0-16.2)	18.7% (16.4-21.1)
Race/Ethnicity						
White	20.6% (19.7-21.5)	***	***	8.2% (7.5-8.8)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	28.7% (26.7-30.7)	***	***	10.3% (8.8-11.7)	***	***
Other	28.2% (25.7-30.7)	***	***	9.1% (7.4-10.7)	***	***
Sexual Orientation						
Heterosexual	22.1% (21.3-22.9)	***	***	8.1% (7.6-8.7)	***	***
LGBQ	32.6% (29.1-36.1)	***	***	14.6% (11.8-17.4)	***	***
Total	22.8% (22.1-23.6)	22.3% (21.3-23.4)	23.3% (22.2-24.4)	8.5% (8.0-9.1)	7.5% (6.7-8.2)	9.6% (8.8-10.4)
Colorado	26.9%	29.8%	24.0%	11.0%	11.9%	10.5%
U.S.	28.5%	29.6%	27.2%	9.9%	8.1%	11.7%

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

Summary...

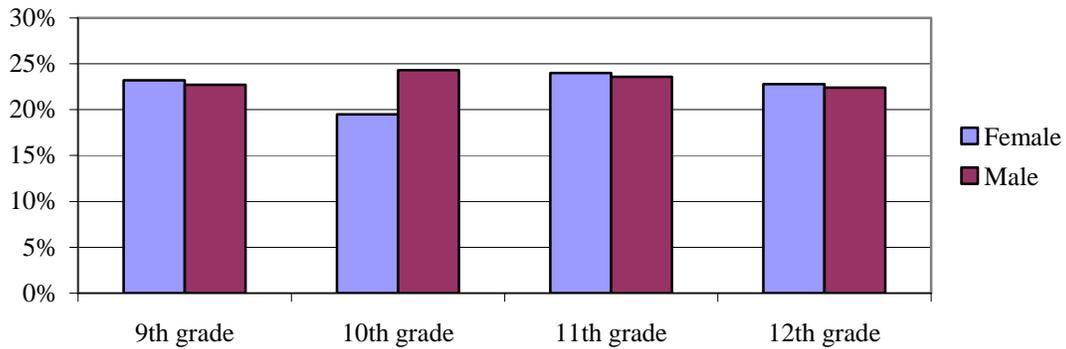
Over three-quarters of unintentional injury deaths for teens aged 15 to 19 years, both nationally and in Colorado, are motor vehicle-related.^{2,3} The combination of alcohol and driving can be deadly, especially for inexperienced drivers.

More than one out of five students (22.8%) had ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol, and overall, there was no significant difference between females (22.3%) and males (23.3%). Hispanic/Latino (28.7%) and other race/ethnicity students (28.2%) were more likely than white students (20.6%) to have ridden with a driver that had been drinking alcohol.

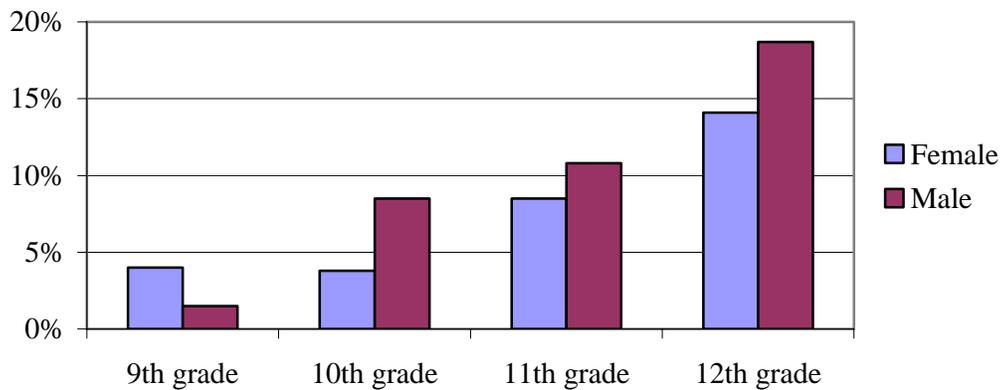
The prevalence rate for driving after drinking alcohol was 8.5%, and this behavior was most common among 12th graders (16.5%). LGBTQ students (14.6%) were more likely than heterosexual students (8.1%) to drive after drinking alcohol.

Another view...

Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol



Drove after drinking alcohol



Tobacco Use – cigarettes

Grade	Ever smoked cigarettes*			Current cigarette use†			Current frequent cigarette use‡		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9 th	33.0% (31.6-34.4)	31.4% (29.5-33.4)	34.5% (32.5-36.5)	10.8% (9.9-11.7)	13.3% (11.8-14.7)	8.5% (7.3-9.6)	3.4% (2.8-3.9)	5.3% (4.3-6.3)	1.5% (0.9-2.1)
10 th	46.7% (44.8-48.6)	42.8% (40.2-45.3)	50.5% (47.8-53.2)	17.3% (15.8-18.8)	20.1% (18.0-22.3)	14.6% (12.6-16.6)	6.1% (5.1-7.1)	7.6% (6.1-9.1)	4.7% (3.5-5.9)
11 th	52.6% (50.9-54.3)	53.5% (51.1-56.0)	51.7% (49.2-54.1)	21.1% (19.6-22.6)	22.9% (20.7-25.0)	19.4% (17.2-21.5)	7.8% (6.9-8.8)	7.9% (6.5-9.2)	7.8% (6.4-9.2)
12 th	57.5% (55.6-59.5)	56.8% (53.9-59.6)	58.3% (55.4-61.2)	25.5% (23.6-27.4)	24.5% (21.8-27.2)	26.5% (23.7-29.2)	11.9% (10.5-13.3)	10.7% (8.7-12.7)	13.0% (11.0-15.1)
Race/Ethnicity									
White	44.7% (43.7-45.7)	***	***	17.6% (16.8-18.5)	***	***	7.3% (6.8-7.9)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	63.0% (60.9-65.2)	***	***	23.4% (21.5-25.4)	***	***	6.6% (5.4-7.9)	***	***
Other	37.2% (34.4-39.9)	***	***	16.0% (13.8-18.1)	***	***	7.0% (5.4-8.6)	***	***
Sexual Orientation									
Heterosexual	45.8% (44.9-46.7)	***	***	16.6% (15.8-17.3)	***	***	6.1% (5.6-6.5)	***	***
LGBQ	63.2% (59.7-66.7)	***	***	42.5% (38.7-46.3)	***	***	20.2% (17.2-23.3)	***	***
Total	47.0% (46.2-47.9)	45.7% (44.5-47.0)	48.3% (47.0-49.6)	18.4% (17.7-19.1)	20.0% (19.0-21.1)	16.9% (15.9-17.9)	7.1% (6.7-7.6)	7.8% (7.0-8.5)	6.6% (5.9-7.2)
Colorado	48.8%	47.8%	49.7%	18.7%	18.0%	19.3%	6.4%	6.2%	6.6%
U.S.	54.3%	52.7%	55.9%	23.0%	23.0%	22.9%	9.4%	9.3%	9.3%

* Even one or two puffs

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

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

Summary...

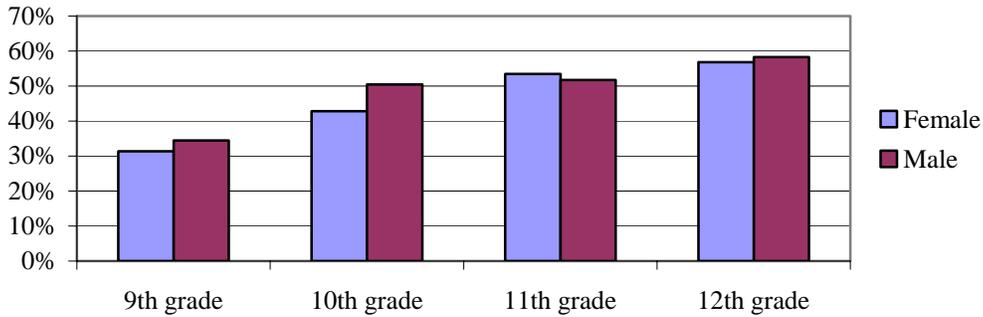
Tobacco use is the leading preventable cause of death in the United States, causing more than 440,000 deaths each year. Although the negative consequences of smoking often do not manifest until adulthood, most smokers begin this habit in adolescence.⁴

Less than half of BVSD and SVVSD students (47.0%) had ever smoked a cigarette, which was lower than the U.S. rate of 54.3%. The number of students who had smoked cigarettes was higher in the upper grades than in the lower grades, and Hispanic/Latino students (63.0%) were more likely than white (44.7%) or other race/ethnicity (37.2%) students to have smoked cigarettes.

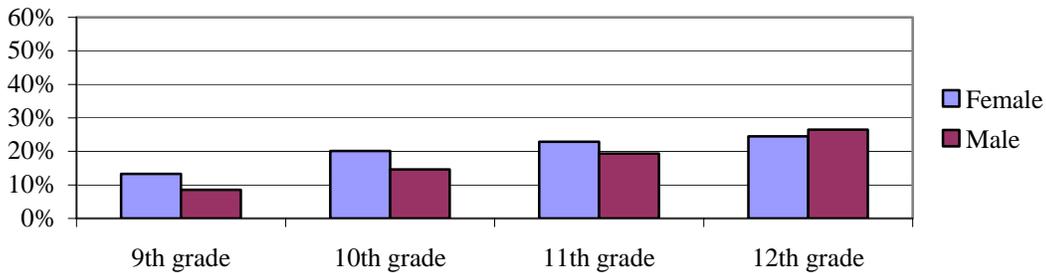
Less than one-fifth of students (18.4%) had smoked one or more cigarettes during the 30 days preceding the survey. White (17.6%) and other race/ethnicity (16.0%) students were less likely than Hispanic/Latino students (23.4%) to be current smokers. One-fifth of LGBTQ students (20.2%) had smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey, compared to 6.1% of heterosexual students.

Another view...

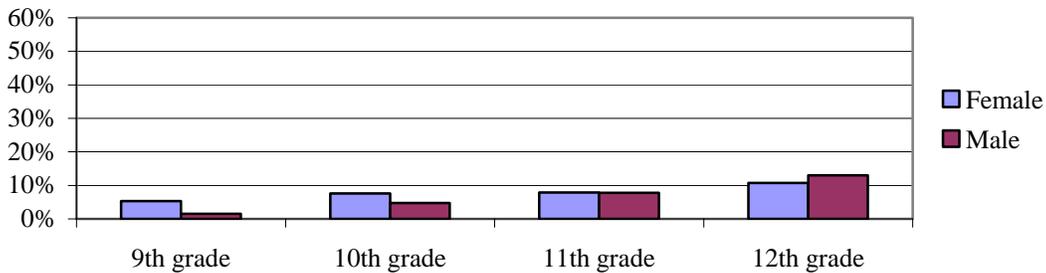
Ever smoked cigarettes



Current cigarette use



Current frequent cigarette use



Tobacco Use – smokeless tobacco & cigars

Grade	Current smokeless tobacco use*			Current cigar use†			Current tobacco use ‡		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9 th	5.1% (4.4-5.9)	2.5% (1.7-3.2)	7.7% (6.4-8.9)	10.3% (9.4-11.3)	7.5% (6.4-8.7)	13.0% (11.5-14.4)	17.9% (16.7-19.0)	16.1% (14.5-17.7)	19.5% (17.8-21.2)
10 th	9.4% (8.2-10.5)	5.2% (4.0-6.5)	13.4% (11.5-15.3)	18.9% (17.3-20.4)	14.9% (13.0-16.9)	22.7% (20.3-25.0)	30.0% (28.3-31.8)	26.6% (24.2-29.0)	33.3% (30.7-35.9)
11 th	9.5% (8.4-10.6)	1.6% (1.0-2.3)	17.8% (15.8-19.8)	20.0% (18.5-21.4)	12.6% (10.8-14.4)	27.6% (25.3-29.8)	31.0% (29.3-32.6)	26.1% (23.9-28.4)	36.0% (33.6-38.4)
12 th	11.4% (10.0-12.7)	3.6% (2.5-4.7)	18.6% (16.3-21.0)	23.6% (21.9-25.4)	13.7% (11.8-15.7)	33.0% (30.1-35.8)	39.2% (37.1-41.2)	30.5% (27.7-33.4)	47.0% (44.0-50.0)
Race/Ethnicity									
White	9.1% (8.4-9.7)	***	***	18.2% (17.3-19.0)	***	***	29.3% (28.3-30.3)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	7.7% (6.4-9.0)	***	***	18.1% (16.4-19.9)	***	***	31.9% (29.8-34.1)	***	***
Other	8.6% (6.9-10.4)	***	***	16.1% (13.9-18.4)	***	***	23.9% (21.4-26.5)	***	***
Sexual Orientation									
Heterosexual	8.6% (8.0-9.2)	***	***	17.5% (16.8-18.3)	***	***	27.8% (27.0-28.7)	***	***
LGBQ	13.3% (10.7-15.8)	***	***	23.9% (20.7-27.2)	***	***	47.8% (44.1-51.6)	***	***
Total	8.8% (8.2-9.3)	3.2% (2.8-3.7)	14.1% (13.2-15.1)	18.0% (17.3-18.8)	12.2% (11.3-13.1)	23.7% (22.6-24.8)	29.2% (28.4-30.0)	24.7% (23.5-25.8)	33.6% (32.3-34.8)
Colorado	9.1%	2.8%	15.2%	16.4%	11.0%	21.6%	26.1%	20.7%	31.5%
U.S.	8.0%	2.2%	13.6%	14.0%	8.7%	19.2%	28.4%	25.1%	31.7%

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

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

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

Summary...

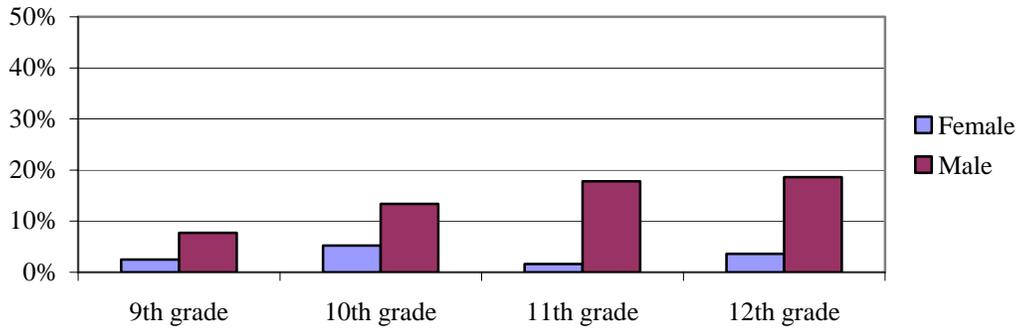
Tobacco use in any form is addictive, and it contributes to increased risk of illness and death.⁵ Current use of smokeless tobacco was more prevalent among male students (14.1%) than it was among female students (3.2%); the overall prevalence rate was 8.8%.

Cigar smoking was also more prevalent among males (23.7%) than it was among female students (12.2%); the overall prevalence rate was 18.0%. Current cigar use increased by grade level, from 10.3% among 9th grade students to 23.6% among 12th grade students. One out of three 12th grade males reported current cigar use.

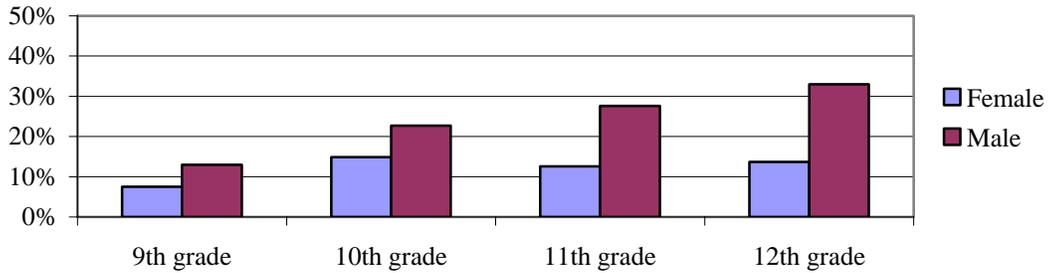
Current tobacco use in any form was also more prevalent among males (33.6%) than it was among females (24.7%). Nearly three out of ten students currently used tobacco, and the overall prevalence rate was 29.2%. Almost half of LGBTQ students reported current tobacco use (47.8%).

Another View...

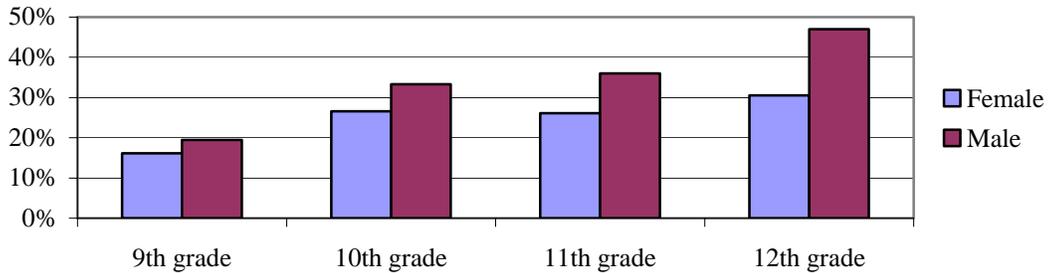
Current smokeless tobacco use



Current cigar use



Current tobacco use



Perceptions & Beliefs – cigarettes

	<i>Smoking 1+ packs per day is moderate or great risk</i>			<i>Wrong or very wrong for someone your age to smoke</i>			<i>Parents feel it is wrong or very wrong for you to smoke</i>		
<i>Grade</i>	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	91.7% (90.9-92.6)	95.0% (94.1-96.0)	88.6% (87.2-90.1)	78.0% (76.7-79.2)	82.1% (80.4-83.9)	74.1% (72.3-75.9)	95.4% (94.7-96.0)	97.9% (97.3-98.6)	93.0% (91.9-94.1)
10th	90.5% (89.5-91.5)	91.9% (90.5-93.2)	89.2% (87.6-90.7)	73.1% (71.4-74.7)	76.2% (73.9-78.5)	70.1% (67.6-72.5)	92.7% (91.7-93.7)	94.2% (92.9-95.5)	91.3% (89.7-92.8)
11th	93.5% (92.6-94.4)	96.4% (95.4-97.5)	90.4% (88.9-91.9)	63.8% (62.1-65.4)	70.8% (68.6-73.1)	56.5% (54.1-58.9)	90.4% (89.3-91.5)	93.3% (91.9-94.7)	87.4% (85.7-89.1)
12th	92.8% (91.7-93.9)	95.0% (93.8-96.3)	90.7% (88.9-92.4)	57.8% (55.7-59.9)	64.4% (61.5-67.3)	51.6% (48.5-54.6)	86.9% (85.4-88.3)	90.3% (88.5-92.1)	83.6% (81.3-85.8)
Race/Ethnicity									
White	94.4% (93.9-94.9)	***	***	67.6% (66.7-68.6)	***	***	92.0% (91.4-92.6)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	83.3% (81.7-85.0)	***	***	73.0% (71.0-75.0)	***	***	91.4% (90.1-92.7)	***	***
Other	90.0% (88.5-91.6)	***	***	68.3% (65.6-70.9)	***	***	88.6% (86.7-90.5)	***	***
Sexual Orientation									
Heterosexual	93.1% (92.6-93.6)	***	***	69.6% (68.7-70.4)	***	***	92.0% (91.4-92.5)	***	***
LGBQ	84.6% (82.0-87.1)	***	***	43.1% (39.6-46.7)	***	***	84.2% (81.5-86.9)	***	***
Total	92.1% (91.6-92.6)	94.6% (94.0-95.1)	89.7% (88.9-90.4)	68.5% (67.7-69.3)	73.6% (72.5-74.8)	63.5% (62.3-64.8)	91.5% (91.0-92.0)	94.0% (93.4-94.7)	89.0% (88.2-89.8)
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

Summary...

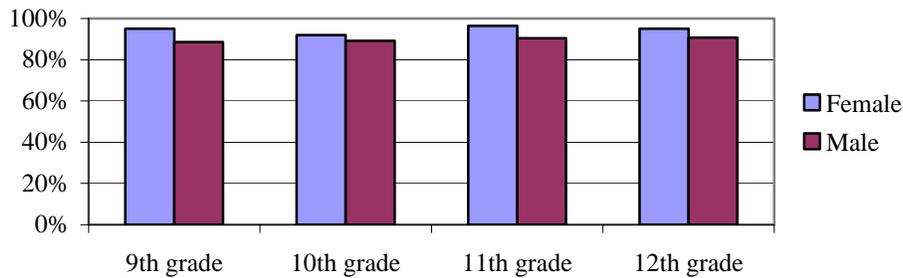
More than nine out of ten students (92.1%) believed that smoking was harmful, and white students (94.4%) were more likely than Hispanic/Latino (83.3%) and other race/ethnicity (90.0%) students to share that belief. While more than two-thirds of students thought it was wrong for someone their age to smoke, that number decreased by grade level, from 78.0% among 9th graders to 57.8% among 12th graders. Likewise, the percentage of students who thought their parents felt it was wrong for them to smoke decreased by grade level, from 95.4% of 9th graders to 86.9% of 12th graders.

Females (94.6%) were more likely than males (89.7%) to believe that smoking was harmful, that it was wrong for someone their age to smoke (73.6% of females, 63.5% of males), and that their par-

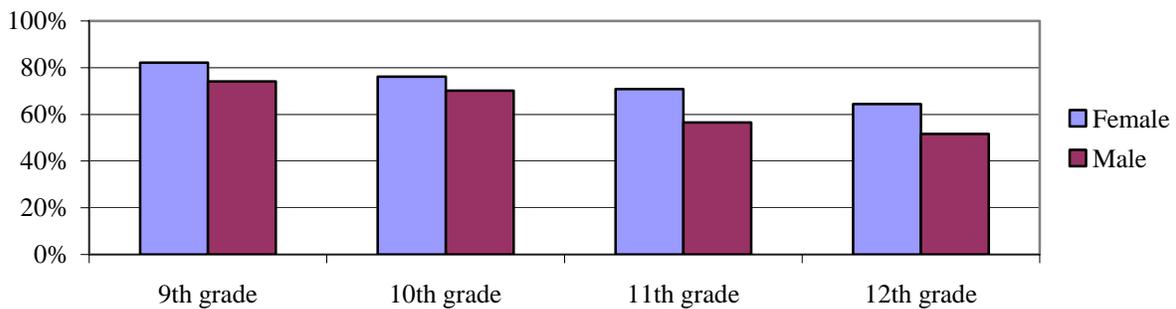
ents felt it was wrong for them to smoke (94.0% of females, 89.0% of males). Hispanic/Latino students (83.3%) were less likely than white students (94.4%) to believe that smoking was harmful, yet they were more likely than white students to think it was wrong for someone their age to smoke (73.0% vs. 67.6%). LGBTQ students (84.6%) were less likely than heterosexual students (93.1%) to believe that smoking was harmful, that it was wrong for someone their age to smoke (43.1% vs. 69.6%), and that their parents felt it was wrong for them to smoke (84.2% vs. 92.0%).

Another View...

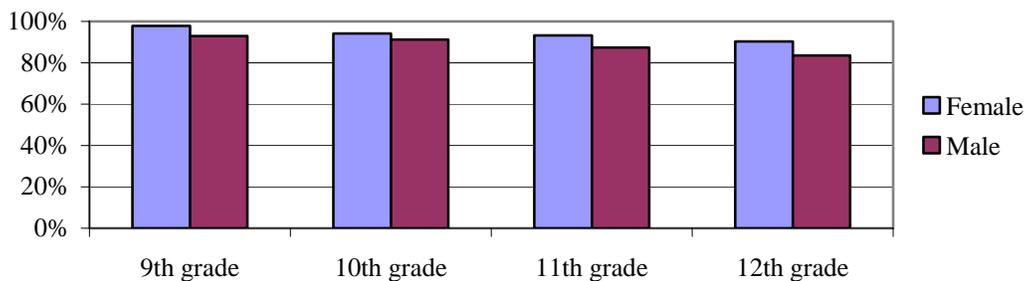
Smoking 1+ packs per day is moderate or great risk



Wrong or very wrong for someone your age to smoke



Parents feel it is wrong or very wrong for you to smoke



Alcohol Use

	<i>Lifetime alcohol use*</i>			<i>Current alcohol use†</i>			<i>Binge drinking‡</i>		
<i>Grade</i>	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	61.1%	59.4%	62.7%	30.5%	32.1%	29.0%	15.0%	16.7%	13.4%
	(59.6-62.6)	(57.2-61.6)	(60.6-64.8)	(29.1-31.9)	(30.0-34.1)	(27.0-30.9)	(13.9-16.1)	(15.0-18.3)	(11.9-14.9)
10th	72.8%	70.7%	74.7%	45.3%	43.4%	47.1%	27.6%	24.4%	30.6%
	(71.2-74.4)	(68.4-73.0)	(72.4-76.9)	(43.4-47.2)	(40.7-46.0)	(44.4-49.9)	(25.8-29.3)	(22.2-26.7)	(28.1-33.1)
11th	74.4%	76.2%	72.6%	48.9%	51.3%	46.3%	32.5%	30.7%	34.4%
	(72.9-76.0)	(74.1-78.3)	(70.3-74.8)	(47.2-50.7)	(48.9-53.8)	(43.8-48.9)	(30.9-34.2)	(28.4-33.1)	(32.0-36.8)
12th	83.1%	83.5%	82.8%	56.4%	56.4%	56.4%	38.0%	34.1%	41.8%
	(81.5-84.7)	(81.2-85.7)	(80.5-85.1)	(54.3-58.5)	(53.5-59.4)	(53.4-59.5)	(36.0-40.1)	(31.2-37.1)	(38.8-44.8)
Race/Ethnicity									
White	72.6%	***	***	46.1%	***	***	28.6%	***	***
	(71.7-73.5)			(45.0-47.1)			(27.6-29.6)		
Hispanic/Latino	76.7%	***	***	44.1%	***	***	27.5%	***	***
	(74.7-78.7)			(41.8-46.4)			(25.4-29.6)		
Other	67.0%	***	***	38.1%	***	***	23.5%	***	***
	(64.2-69.7)			(35.2-41.0)			(20.9-26.0)		
Sexual Orientation									
Heterosexual	72.7%	***	***	44.8%	***	***	27.7%	***	***
	(71.9-73.6)			(43.8-45.7)			(26.9-28.6)		
LGBQ	80.7%	***	***	54.2%	***	***	32.0%	***	***
	(77.9-83.4)			(50.5-57.9)			(28.5-35.5)		
Total	72.8%	72.4%	73.2%	44.9%	45.5%	44.3%	27.9%	26.2%	29.6%
	(72.0-73.6)	(71.3-73.5)	(72.1-74.3)	(44.0-45.8)	(44.3-46.8)	(43.0-45.6)	(27.1-28.7)	(25.1-27.4)	(28.3-30.8)
Colorado	75.9%	77.6%	75.0%	47.4%	49.4%	45.8%	30.6%	33.4%	27.9%
U.S.	74.3%	74.8%	73.8%	43.3%	42.8%	43.8%	25.5%	23.5%	27.5%

* More than a few sips

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

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

Summary...

Alcohol is the most commonly used drug in adolescence, and it is a contributing factor to motor vehicle crashes, homicide, and suicide.^{6,7} More than seven out of ten students (72.8%) had tried alcohol, and the prevalence of lifetime alcohol use increased by grade level – 83.1% of 12th graders had consumed at least one drink of alcohol.

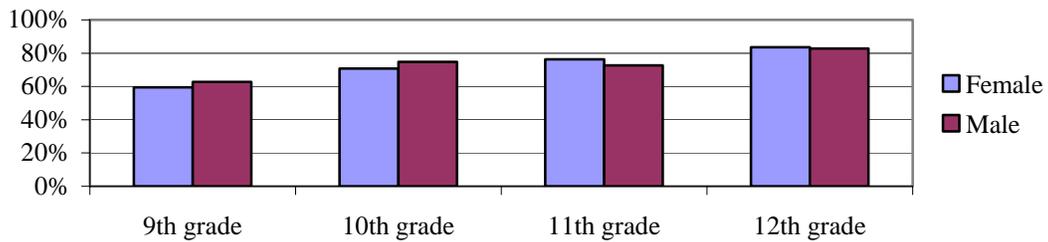
Current alcohol use and binge drinking were also more prevalent among the upper grades – 56.4% of 12th graders had used alcohol in the 30 days preceding the survey, and 38.0% had engaged in

binge drinking. Overall prevalence rates for current alcohol use and binge drinking were 44.9% and 27.9%, respectively.

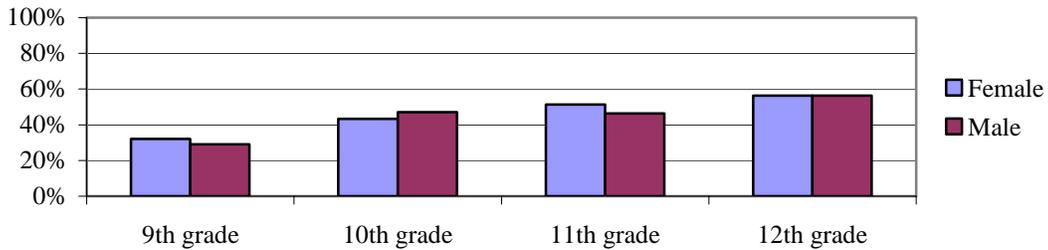
Binge drinking was more likely to occur among males (29.6%) than females (26.2%), but there was no significant difference in binge drinking between Hispanic/Latino and white students. Likewise, there was no significant difference in binge drinking by sexual orientation.

Another view...

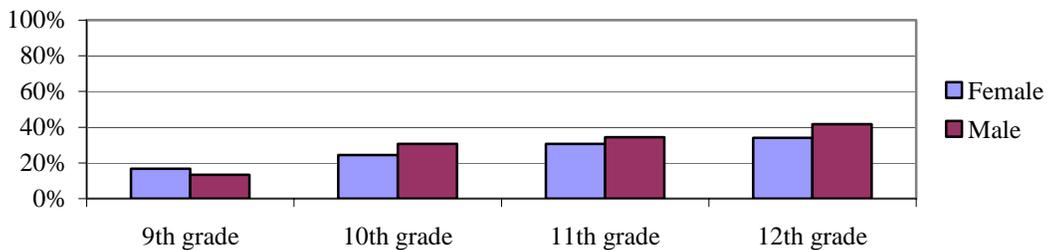
Lifetime alcohol use



Current alcohol use



Binge drinking



Perceptions & Beliefs – alcohol

	<i>Drinking 1 or 2 drinks per day is moderate or great risk</i>			<i>Wrong or very wrong for someone your age to drink</i>			<i>Parents feel it is wrong or very wrong for you to drink</i>		
<i>Grade</i>	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	66.8% (65.3-78.2)	75.7% (73.9-77.6)	58.4% (56.3-60.4)	70.7% (69.3-72.1)	73.7% (71.8-75.7)	67.9% (65.9-69.8)	88.7% (87.7-89.7)	90.1% (88.7-91.5)	87.4% (85.9-88.8)
10th	66.5% (64.7-68.3)	74.2% (71.9-76.4)	59.0% (56.3-61.7)	60.2% (58.4-62.0)	68.8% (66.4-71.2)	51.8% (49.2-54.5)	85.1% (83.7-86.4)	85.6% (83.7-87.4)	84.6% (82.6-86.5)
11th	65.6% (64.0-67.3)	73.9% (71.8-76.0)	57.2% (54.7-59.6)	60.1% (58.4-61.8)	60.9% (58.5-63.4)	59.3% (56.9-61.8)	84.0% (82.7-85.3)	88.0% (86.3-89.7)	79.8% (77.8-81.9)
12th	61.5% (59.4-63.6)	69.4% (66.6-72.1)	54.0% (50.9-57.1)	54.5% (52.4-56.7)	61.3% (58.3-64.2)	48.2% (45.1-51.2)	77.7% (75.9-79.4)	82.7% (80.5-84.9)	72.9% (70.2-75.6)
Race/Ethnicity									
White	64.8% (63.7-65.8)	***	***	59.9% (58.9-61.0)	***	***	84.2% (83.4-85.0)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	64.5% (62.3-66.6)	***	***	68.5% (66.4-70.6)	***	***	84.1% (82.5-85.8)	***	***
Other	69.7% (67.1-72.3)	***	***	62.9% (60.1-65.7)	***	***	82.4% (80.2-84.6)	***	***
Sexual Orientation									
Heterosexual	65.4% (64.5-66.4)	***	***	61.7% (60.7-62.6)	***	***	84.4% (83.7-85.1)	***	***
LGBQ	58.4% (54.8-62.0)	***	***	50.1% (46.5-53.7)	***	***	78.8% (75.6-81.9)	***	***
Total	65.2% (64.3-66.0)	73.4% (72.3-74.5)	57.2% (55.9-58.5)	61.6% (60.7-62.5)	66.4% (65.1-67.6)	57.0% (55.7-58.3)	84.0% (83.3-84.7)	86.7% (85.8-87.6)	81.4% (80.4-82.5)
Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
U.S.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

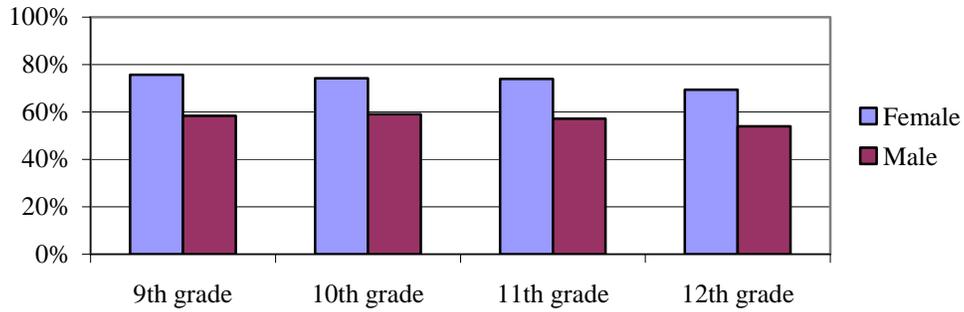
Summary...

Two-thirds of students (65.2%) believed that drinking alcohol regularly was harmful. The percentage of students who thought it was wrong for someone their age to drink decreased by grade level, from 70.7% among 9th graders to 54.5% among 12th graders.

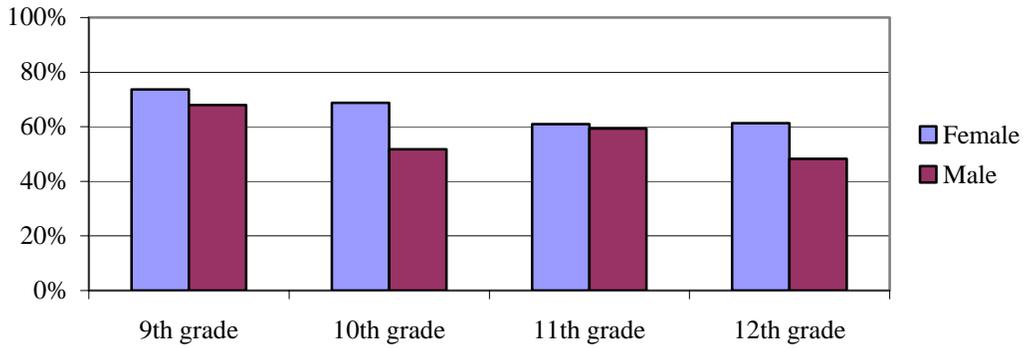
Females (73.4%) were more likely than males (57.2%) to believe that drinking alcohol regularly was harmful, that it was wrong for someone their age to drink (66.4% vs. 57.0%), and that their parents felt it was wrong for them to drink (86.7% vs. 81.4%). Hispanic/Latino students (68.5%) were more likely than white students (59.9%) to believe it was wrong for someone their age to drink.

Another View...

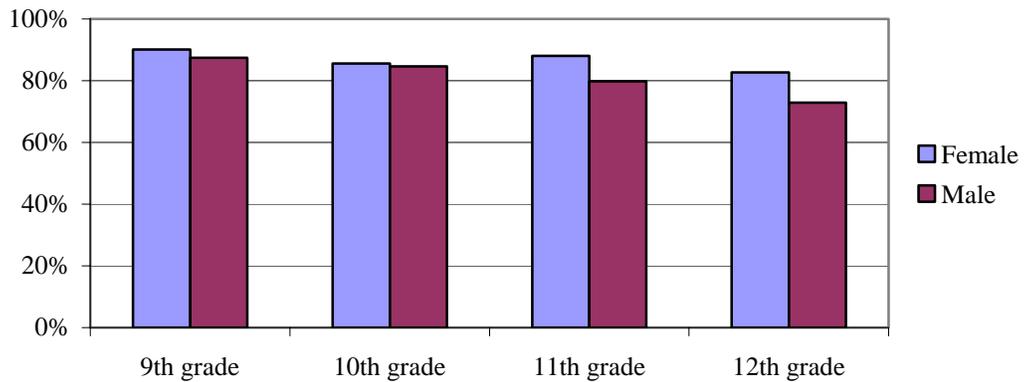
Drinking 1 or 2 drinks per day is moderate or great risk



Wrong or very wrong for someone your age to drink



Parents feel it is wrong or very wrong for you to drink



Marijuana Use

Grade	Lifetime marijuana use*			Current marijuana use†		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9 th	25.8% (24.5-27.1)	22.7% (20.8-24.5)	28.8% (26.8-30.7)	15.4% (14.4-16.5)	15.5% (13.9-17.0)	15.4% (13.9-16.8)
10 th	38.4% (36.5-40.2)	32.7% (30.3-35.2)	43.8% (41.1-46.5)	21.7% (20.1-23.3)	18.1% (16.0-20.2)	25.1% (22.7-27.5)
11 th	45.4% (43.6-47.1)	43.1% (40.6-45.5)	47.8% (45.3-50.3)	28.4% (26.8-29.9)	25.7% (23.5-28.0)	31.1% (28.8-33.4)
12 th	52.8% (50.8-54.9)	50.4% (47.5-53.4)	55.1% (52.1-58.1)	31.0% (29.0-33.0)	28.8% (26.0-31.6)	33.1% (30.2-36.0)
Race/Ethnicity						
White	40.4% (39.4-41.4)	***	***	24.3% (23.4-25.2)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	44.1% (41.8-46.3)	***	***	24.2% (22.2-26.1)	***	***
Other	32.4% (29.7-35.1)	***	***	19.6% (17.1-22.0)	***	***
Sexual Orientation						
Heterosexual	39.5% (38.6-40.4)	***	***	23.0% (22.2-23.8)	***	***
LGBQ	56.5% (52.9-60.1)	***	***	39.9% (36.3-43.6)	***	***
Total	40.2% (39.3-41.0)	36.9% (35.7-38.1)	43.4% (42.1-44.7)	23.8% (23.1-24.6)	21.8% (20.8-22.9)	25.8% (24.6-27.0)
Colorado	42.4%	42.2%	43.0%	22.7%	23.1%	22.5%
U.S.	38.4%	35.9%	40.9%	20.2%	18.2%	22.1%

* Ever used marijuana

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

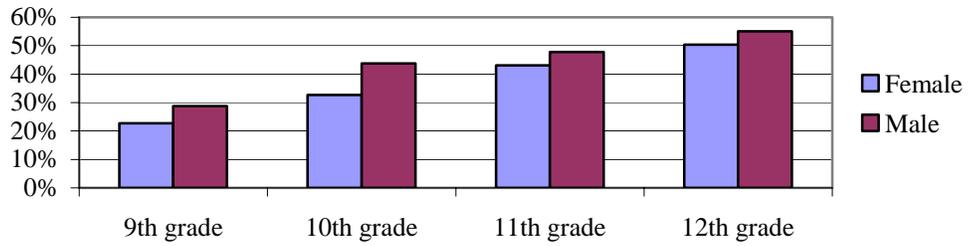
Summary...

Marijuana is the most widely used illegal drug among adolescents.⁶ In BVSD and SVVSD, 40.2% of students had tried marijuana, and that rate increased by grade level. More than half of all 12th grade students (52.8%) reported they had tried marijuana.

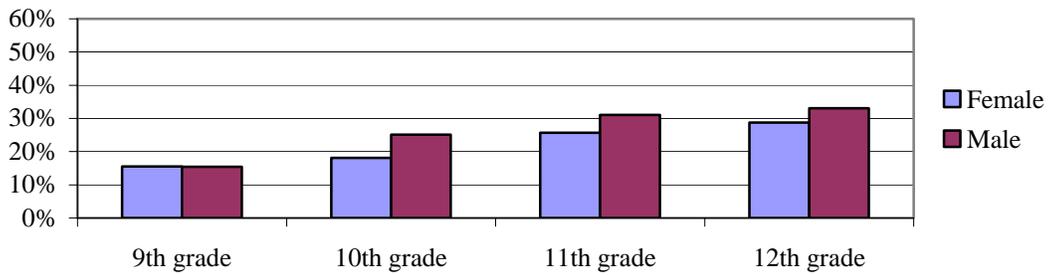
The rate of current marijuana use was 23.8%, with more prevalent use among the upper grades. One-third of 12th grade male students (33.1%) currently used marijuana. The rate of current use among LGBQ students (39.9%) was significantly higher than it was among heterosexual students (23.0%).

Another view...

Lifetime marijuana use



Current marijuana use



Perceptions & Beliefs – marijuana

	<i>Smoking marijuana regularly is a moderate or great risk</i>			<i>Wrong or very wrong for someone your age to smoke marijuana</i>			<i>Parents feel it is wrong or very wrong for you to smoke marijuana</i>		
<i>Grade</i>	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	73.0% (71.6-74.3)	75.7% (73.9-77.6)	70.3% (68.4-72.2)	72.5% (71.2-73.8)	73.1% (71.1-75.0)	72.0% (70.2-73.9)	92.5% (91.6-93.3)	92.8% (91.6-94.0)	92.1% (91.0-93.3)
10th	68.2% (66.5-70.0)	75.4% (73.2-77.5)	61.3% (58.6-63.9)	62.8% (61.0-64.6)	68.7% (66.3-71.0)	57.1% (54.4-59.7)	90.2% (89.1-91.3)	90.2% (88.6-91.9)	90.1% (88.6-91.7)
11th	60.6% (58.9-62.3)	65.6% (63.3-67.9)	55.4% (52.9-57.9)	53.2% (51.4-54.9)	55.8% (53.3-58.2)	50.4% (48.0-52.9)	86.8% (85.6-88.0)	88.4% (86.7-90.1)	85.1% (83.3-86.9)
12th	54.4% (52.3-56.5)	60.7% (57.8-63.6)	48.4% (45.3-51.4)	48.6% (46.5-50.6)	52.0% (49.1-55.0)	45.3% (42.4-48.3)	80.0% (78.3-81.8)	80.7% (78.3-83.0)	79.4% (77.0-81.9)
Race/Ethnicity									
White	64.7% (63.7-65.6)	***	***	57.8% (56.8-58.8)	***	***	87.1% (86.3-87.8)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	64.6% (62.5-66.7)	***	***	68.3% (66.3-70.4)	***	***	91.5% (90.3-92.8)	***	***
Other	62.4% (59.6-65.1)	***	***	59.0% (56.2-61.8)	***	***	85.4% (83.3-87.4)	***	***
Sexual Orientation									
Heterosexual	65.5% (64.6-66.4)	***	***	60.4% (59.5-61.3)	***	***	88.7% (88.1-89.3)	***	***
LGBQ	47.6% (43.9-51.2)	***	***	38.4% (34.9-42.0)	***	***	73.1% (69.7-76.4)	***	***
Total	64.3% (63.5-65.2)	69.6% (68.5-70.8)	59.2% (57.9-60.5)	59.6% (58.8-60.5)	62.7% (61.5-63.9)	56.7% (55.4-57.9)	87.6% (87.0-88.2)	88.2% (87.3-89.1)	86.9% (86.1-87.8)
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

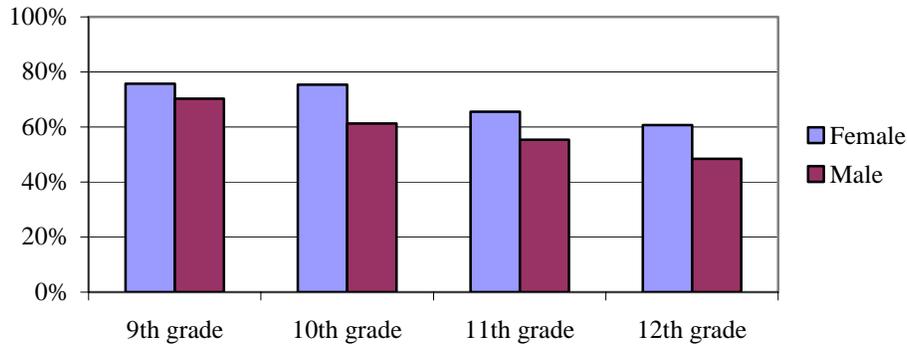
Summary...

More than six out of ten students (64.3%) believed that smoking marijuana regularly was harmful; more than half of 12th graders believed that smoking marijuana regularly was harmful (54.4%). Although six out of ten students (59.6%) thought it was wrong for someone their age to smoke marijuana, that number decreased by grade level, from 72.5% among 9th graders to 48.6% among 12th graders. Likewise, the percentage of students who thought their parents felt it was wrong for them to smoke marijuana decreased by grade level, from 92.5% of 9th graders to 80.0% of 12th graders.

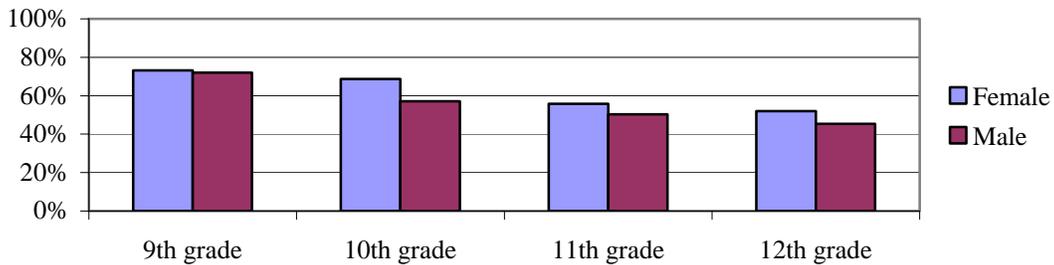
Females (69.6%) were more likely than males (59.2%) to believe that smoking marijuana was harmful and that it was wrong for someone their age to smoke (62.7% vs. 56.7%). Hispanic/Latino students (68.3%) were more likely than white students (57.8%) to think that it was wrong for someone their age to smoke marijuana and that their parents felt it was wrong for them to smoke marijuana (91.5% vs. 87.1%).

Another View...

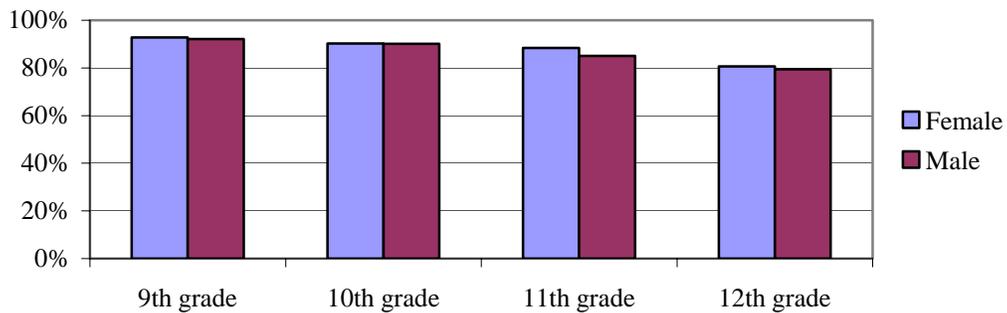
Smoking marijuana regularly is moderate or great risk



Wrong or very wrong for someone your age to smoke marijuana



Parents feel it is wrong or very wrong for you to smoke marijuana



Early Initiation of Tobacco, Alcohol, & Marijuana Use

	<i>Smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years</i>			<i>Drank alcohol before age 13 years*</i>			<i>Tried marijuana before age 13 years</i>		
<i>Grade</i>	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	11.5% (10.5-12.5)	11.0% (9.6-12.4)	12.0% (10.6-13.5)	31.7% (30.2-33.2)	26.1% (24.1-28.1)	37.0% (34.9-39.2)	8.6% (7.7-9.4)	8.8% (7.6-10.0)	8.3% (7.1-9.6)
10th	12.0% (10.7-13.2)	9.8% (8.2-11.4)	14.0% (12.1-15.9)	28.3% (26.5-30.0)	25.4% (23.0-27.8)	30.9% (28.3-33.5)	8.2% (7.1-9.4)	6.0% (4.6-7.3)	10.4% (8.6-12.2)
11th	11.2% (10.0-12.4)	9.7% (8.1-11.3)	12.8% (11.0-14.5)	20.5% (19.0-22.0)	16.9% (15.0-18.8)	24.3% (22.0-26.6)	8.0% (7.0-9.0)	6.3% (5.1-7.5)	9.8% (8.2-11.3)
12th	11.8% (10.3-13.2)	8.7% (6.9-10.4)	14.7% (12.5-17.0)	20.0% (18.2-21.7)	14.6% (12.4-16.9)	25.1% (22.4-27.8)	10.6% (9.2-11.9)	6.2% (4.7-7.7)	14.8% (12.6-16.9)
Race/Ethnicity									
White	9.7% (9.0-10.3)	***	***	23.0% (22.1-24.0)	***	***	6.8% (6.2-7.4)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	19.2% (17.4-21.0)	***	***	32.4% (30.2-34.6)	***	***	16.3% (14.6-18.1)	***	***
Other	12.6% (10.6-14.5)	***	***	28.9% (26.2-31.6)	***	***	10.7% (8.9-12.5)	***	***
Sexual Orientation									
Heterosexual	10.9% (10.3-11.6)	***	***	23.9% (23.0-24.7)	***	***	8.4% (7.9-9.0)	***	***
LGBQ	19.7% (16.8-22.7)	***	***	38.8% (35.1-42.5)	***	***	17.7% (15.0-20.3)	***	***
Total	11.6% (11.0-12.2)	9.8% (9.0-10.6)	13.4% (12.5-14.3)	25.2% (24.4-26.0)	20.8% (19.7-21.8)	29.5% (28.2-30.7)	8.8% (8.3-9.4)	6.9% (6.2-7.5)	10.7% (9.9-11.6)
Colorado	12.3%	9.6%	15.1%	27.1%	21.5%	32.6%	9.9%	7.7%	12.2%
U.S.	16.0%	13.6%	18.3%	25.6%	22.0%	29.2%	8.7%	6.3%	11.0%

* More than a few sips

Summary...

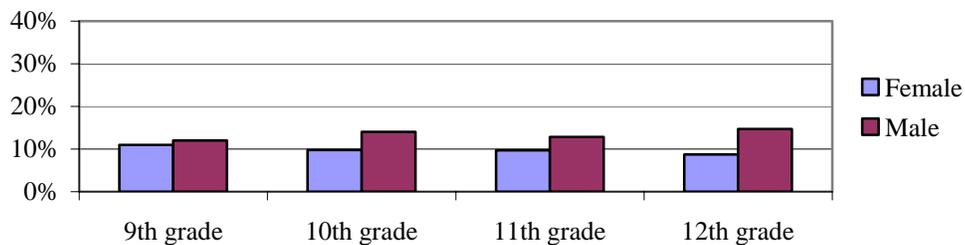
Early initiation of tobacco, alcohol, and other drug use is associated with a greater likelihood of addiction. In addition, use of tobacco and alcohol at a young age increases the risk for other drug use.^{8,9,10} Delaying initial use of these substances can positively impact eventual addiction and use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

The rate for smoking a whole cigarette before the age of 13 was 11.6%. The rate for alcohol consumption before age 13 was 25.2%, with the highest rate being for 9th graders (31.7%). The rate for trying marijuana before age 13 was 8.8%. Early initiation of cigarette, alcohol, and marijuana use was more common among males than it was for females.

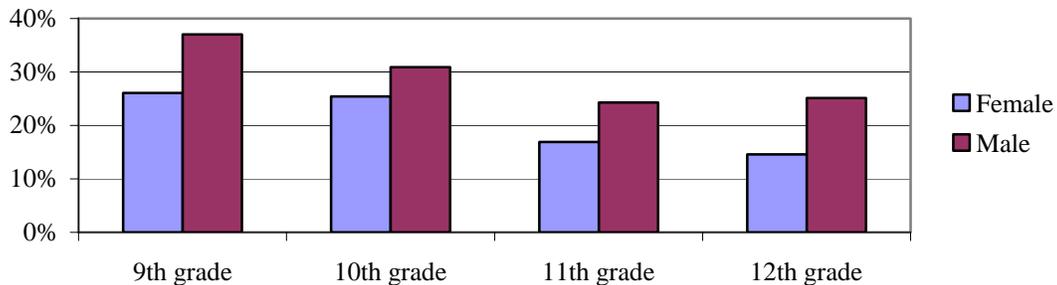
Hispanic/Latino students had significantly higher rates than white students for early initiation of all three of these behaviors: Hispanic/Latino student rates for early initiation of cigarette, alcohol, and marijuana use were 19.2%, 32.4%, and 16.3%, respectively. LGBQ students also had higher rates than heterosexual students for all three of these behaviors.

Another view...

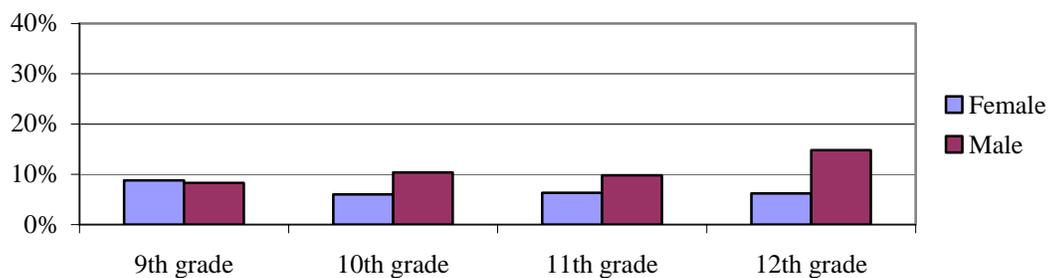
Smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years



Drank alcohol before age 13 years



Tried marijuana before age 13 years



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

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 th	5.0% (4.3-5.7)	6.6% (5.5-7.7)	3.5% (2.8-4.3)	2.8% (2.3-3.4)	2.7% (1.9-3.5)	2.9% (2.2-3.6)	4.0% (3.3-4.6)	2.7% (1.9-3.5)	5.2% (4.2-6.1)
10 th	7.4% (6.4-8.4)	8.5% (7.0-10.1)	6.4% (5.1-7.7)	6.4% (5.5-7.3)	5.1% (3.9-6.3)	7.7% (6.3-9.1)	6.5% (5.5-7.4)	3.7% (2.7-4.7)	9.1% (7.6-10.6)
11 th	11.5% (10.4-12.7)	13.3% (11.6-15.0)	9.7% (8.2-11.3)	5.1% (4.2-5.9)	4.0% (3.0-5.0)	6.1% (4.8-7.5)	6.7% (5.8-7.6)	4.9% (3.7-6.0)	8.5% (7.2-9.9)
12 th	13.9% (12.4-15.4)	13.0% (10.8-15.1)	14.8% (12.6-17.0)	5.5% (4.5-6.6)	4.3% (2.9-5.6)	6.7% (5.2-8.3)	7.9% (6.7-9.1)	6.0% (4.4-7.6)	9.7% (7.8-11.5)
Race/ Ethnicity									
White	9.6% (9.0-10.3)	***	***	4.7% (4.2-5.2)	***	***	5.9% (5.4-6.4)	***	***
Hispanic/ Latino	8.4% (7.2-9.7)	***	***	5.4% (4.3-6.4)	***	***	5.4% (4.5-6.4)	***	***
Other	8.5% (7.0-10.1)	***	***	6.4% (5.0-7.7)	***	***	9.9% (8.2-11.7)	***	***
Sexual Orientation									
Heterosexual	8.0% (7.4-8.5)	***	***	4.5% (4.1-5.0)	***	***	5.6% (5.2-6.1)	***	***
LGBQ	27.7% (24.3-31.2)	***	***	10.7% (8.2-13.1)	***	***	13.5% (10.8-16.3)	***	***
Total	9.3% (8.8-9.8)	10.2% (9.4-11.0)	8.4% (7.6-9.1)	4.9% (4.5-5.4)	4.0% (3.5-4.6)	5.8% (5.2-6.5)	6.2% (5.7-6.6)	4.3% (3.7-4.8)	8.1% (7.3-8.8)
Colorado	5.4%	6.3%	4.6%	5.9%	6.2%	5.7%	6.0%	4.6%	7.4%
U.S.	6.8%	6.2%	7.4%	4.3%	3.3%	5.3%	4.5%	3.0%	6.0%

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

Summary...

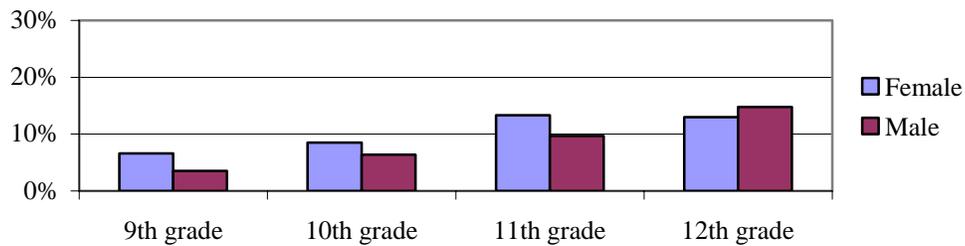
Students are more likely to use tobacco, alcohol, and other drugs if these substances are used and available at school.¹⁰ In BVSD and SVVSD, the rate for smoking cigarettes on school property was 9.3% and was higher for females (10.2%) than it was for males (8.4%).

One out of 20 students (4.9%) had used alcohol on school property, and that rate was higher for males (5.8%) than it was for females (4.0%). The rate for marijuana use on school property was 6.2%, and that rate was also higher for males (8.1%) than it was for females (4.3%).

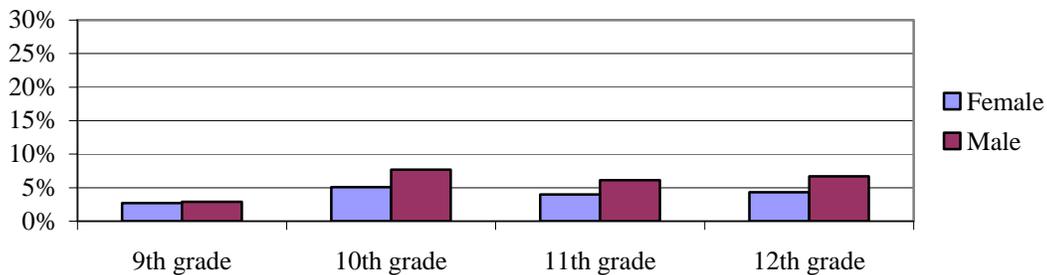
There were no significant differences between Hispanic/Latino students and white students for cigarette, alcohol, and marijuana use on school property. LGBQ students (27.7%, 10.7%, and 13.5%, respectively) had higher rates than heterosexual students (8.0%, 4.5%, and 5.6%, respectively) for all three of these behaviors.

Another view...

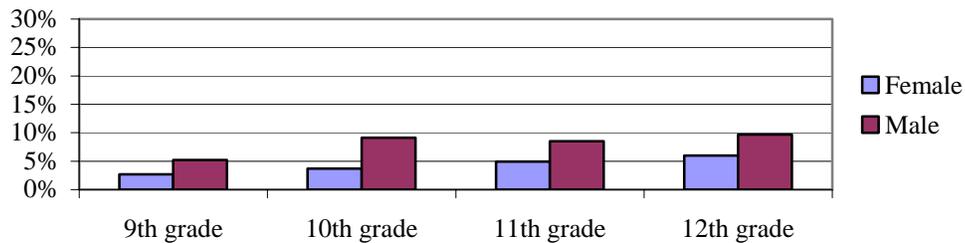
Smoked cigarettes on school property



Drank alcohol on school property



Marijuana use on school property



Substance Use on School Property – tobacco & drugs

<i>Grade</i>	<i>Tobacco use on school property*</i>			<i>Offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property†</i>		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	6.7% (5.9-7.5)	6.9% (5.7-8.0)	6.6% (5.5-7.6)	18.5% (17.4-19.7)	14.7% (13.2-16.2)	22.2% (20.4-24.0)
10th	10.4% (9.2-11.6)	9.3% (7.6-10.9)	11.4% (9.7-13.2)	28.0% (26.3-29.7)	24.5% (22.2-26.8)	31.4% (28.9-33.9)
11th	15.2% (13.9-16.4)	13.3% (11.6-15.0)	17.1% (15.2-19.1)	25.9% (24.4-27.5)	23.0% (20.9-25.1)	29.1% (26.8-31.3)
12th	19.0% (17.3-20.7)	13.7% (11.5-15.8)	24.0% (21.4-26.6)	28.4% (26.5-30.4)	23.2% (20.6-25.7)	33.5% (30.6-36.3)
Race/Ethnicity						
White	12.9% (12.1-13.6)	***	***	24.8% (23.9-25.7)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	12.2% (10.7-13.7)	***	***	25.5% (23.5-27.4)	***	***
Other	11.1% (9.3-12.9)	***	***	27.1% (24.5-29.6)	***	***
Sexual Orientation						
Heterosexual	11.5% (10.8-12.1)	***	***	24.4% (23.5-25.2)	***	***
LGBQ	30.1% (26.6-33.5)	***	***	38.2% (34.7-41.8)	***	***
Total	12.6% (12.0-13.2)	10.7% (9.8-11.5)	14.5% (13.5-15.4)	25.1% (24.3-25.9)	21.3% (20.2-22.4)	28.9% (27.7-30.1)
Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.2%	20.7%	21.8%
U.S.	N/A	N/A	N/A	25.4%	21.8%	28.8%

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

† During the 12 months preceding the survey

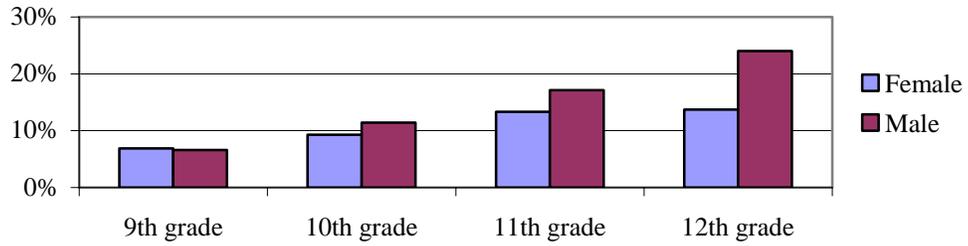
Summary...

The rate for tobacco use on school property, including cigarettes, cigars, and smokeless tobacco, was 12.6%, and male students (14.5%) were more likely than female students (10.7%) to have used tobacco on school property.

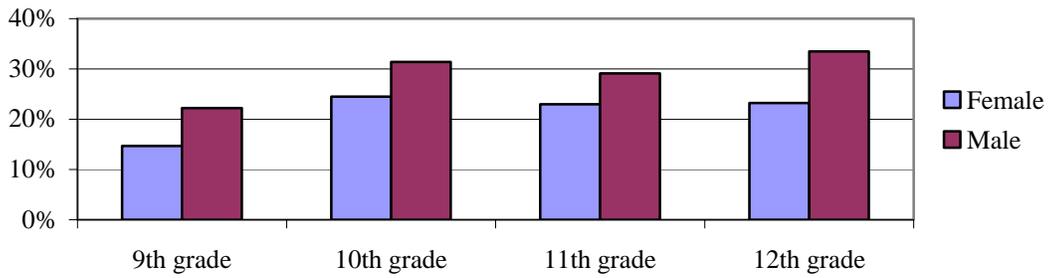
Male students (28.9%) were also more likely than female students (21.3%) and LGBQ students (38.2%) were more likely than heterosexual students (24.4%) to have been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug while on school property.

Another view...

Tobacco use on school property



Offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property



Safety & Self-Injury

	<i>Feel safe in neighborhood*</i>			<i>Felt too unsafe to go to school†</i>			<i>Intentionally self-injured‡</i>		
<i>Grade</i>	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	89.2% (88.3-90.1)	89.2% (87.9-90.5)	89.2% (87.9-90.5)	2.7% (2.1-3.2)	3.3% (2.6-4.0)	2.0% (1.3-2.8)	20.6% (19.4-21.8)	29.5% (27.5-31.4)	12.3% (10.9-13.7)
10th	90.1% (89.0-91.2)	89.2% (87.5-90.9)	91.0% (89.5-92.5)	4.3% (3.6-5.0)	6.2% (5.0-7.5)	2.4% (1.7-3.1)	20.1% (18.6-21.5)	25.4% (23.1-27.7)	14.8% (13.0-16.6)
11th	90.2% (89.0-91.3)	91.3% (89.7-93.0)	89.0% (87.4-90.7)	3.7% (2.9-4.4)	3.0% (2.0-3.9)	4.4% (3.3-5.5)	19.6% (18.2-21.0)	24.3% (22.2-26.4)	14.7% (12.9-16.5)
12th	90.1% (88.8-91.4)	88.9% (87.1-90.8)	91.2% (89.5-93.0)	3.5% (2.7-4.3)	3.4% (2.3-4.5)	3.7% (2.6-4.8)	17.5% (15.9-19.2)	22.1% (19.5-24.6)	13.2% (11.1-15.2)
Race/ Ethnicity									
White	93.1% (92.6-93.7)	***	***	1.8% (1.5-2.1)	***	***	19.2% (18.3-20.0)	***	***
Hispanic/ Latino	78.3% (76.5-80.2)	***	***	8.8% (7.6-9.9)	***	***	17.5% (15.8-19.1)	***	***
Other	86.1% (84.2-87.9)	***	***	6.9% (5.5-8.3)	***	***	25.1% (22.6-27.5)	***	***
Sexual Orientation									
Heterosexual	91.5% (90.9-92.0)	***	***	2.3% (2.0-2.6)	***	***	17.2% (16.5-17.9)	***	***
LGBQ	81.2% (78.4-84.0)	***	***	14.9% (12.4-17.4)	***	***	55.4% (51.7-59.1)	***	***
Total	89.9% (89.3-90.4)	89.7% (88.8-90.5)	90.1% (89.3-90.9)	3.5% (3.2-3.9)	4.0% (3.5-4.5)	3.1% (2.6-3.5)	19.5% (18.8-20.2)	25.4% (24.3-26.5)	13.7% (12.8-14.6)
Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.3%	4.0%	4.6%	N/A	N/A	N/A
U.S.	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.0%	6.3%	5.7%	N/A	N/A	N/A

* Most of the time or always

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

‡ Self-injured (such as cutting or burning) without wanting to die during the 12 months preceding the survey

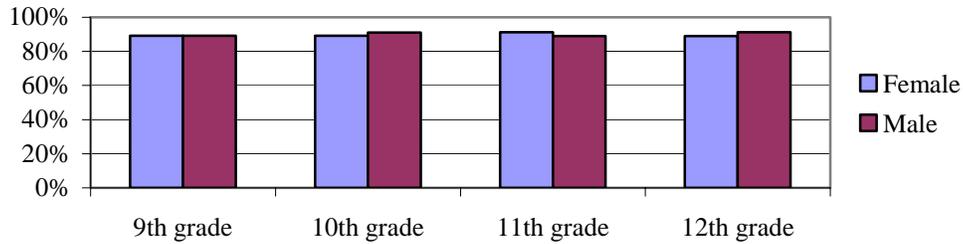
Summary...

A school climate in which students feel afraid or unsafe can interfere with learning and academic achievement. Only 3.5% of students felt too unsafe to go to school; however, Hispanic/Latino students (8.8%) were almost five times as likely as white students (1.8%), and LGBQ students (14.9%) were more than six times as likely as heterosexual students (2.3%) to have felt that way. Nine out of ten students (89.9%) reported feeling safe in their neighborhood. That rate was lower for Hispanic/Latino (78.3%) and other race/ethnicity (86.1%) students than it was for white students (93.1%).

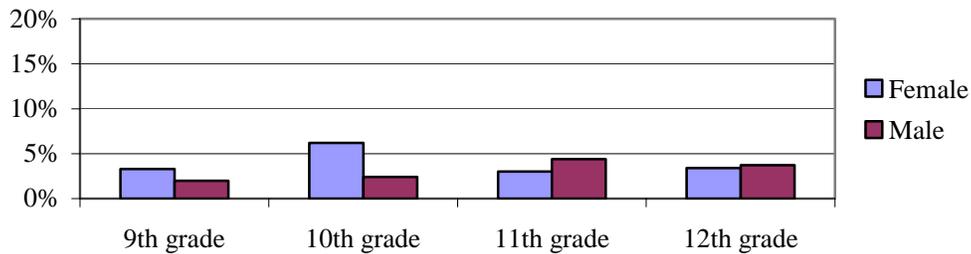
Almost one out of five students (19.5%) reported they had injured themselves intentionally, and that rate was higher among female students (25.4%) than it was among male students (13.7%). More than half of LGBQ students (55.4%) had injured themselves intentionally, compared to 17.2% of heterosexual students.

Another view...

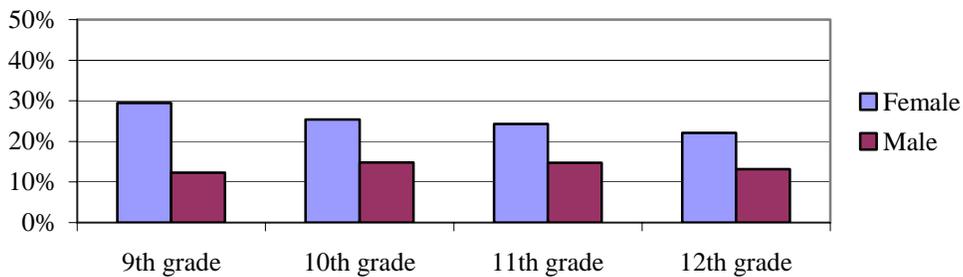
Feel safe in the neighborhood most or all of the time



Felt too unsafe to go to school



Intentionally self-injured



Harassment – ethnic/race or LGB

Grade	Harassed*			Harassed because of race or ethnic origin*			Harassed because someone thought they were lesbian, gay, or bisexual*		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9 th	41.2% (39.7-42.7)	42.4% (40.3-44.6)	40.0% (37.9-42.1)	7.7% (6.8-8.5)	5.9% (4.8-7.0)	9.3% (8.1-10.5)	6.1% (5.4-6.8)	5.1% (4.2-6.0)	7.0% (6.0-8.1)
10 th	38.1% (36.2-40.0)	41.6% (38.9-44.3)	34.8% (32.1-37.5)	9.2% (8.0-10.3)	8.7% (7.0-10.4)	9.6% (8.0-11.2)	7.9% (6.9-8.9)	7.0% (5.7-8.4)	8.7% (7.2-10.1)
11 th	33.6% (31.9-35.3)	38.9% (36.4-41.3)	28.0% (25.6-30.4)	5.5% (4.6-6.4)	4.5% (3.3-5.7)	6.5% (5.2-7.9)	4.3% (3.5-5.0)	2.7% (1.8-3.6)	5.9% (4.7-7.1)
12 th	26.0% (24.0-27.9)	27.3% (24.5-30.0)	24.7% (21.9-27.5)	5.1% (4.1-6.1)	4.0% (2.7-5.2)	6.2% (4.6-7.8)	6.4% (5.3-7.5)	4.9% (3.5-6.2)	7.9% (6.2-9.7)
Race/Ethnicity									
White	34.4% (33.3-35.4)	***	***	4.3% (3.9-4.8)	***	***	5.9% (5.4-6.4)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	34.5% (32.2-36.9)	***	***	11.6% (10.0-13.1)	***	***	5.3% (4.1-6.5)	***	***
Other	40.4% (37.5-43.2)	***	***	17.5% (15.3-19.7)	***	***	10.0% (8.2-11.7)	***	***
Sexual Orientation									
Heterosexual	33.9% (33.0-34.8)	***	***	6.5% (6.0-7.0)	***	***	4.6% (4.2-5.0)	***	***
LGBQ	55.9% (52.1-59.8)	***	***	13.3% (10.5-16.0)	***	***	30.0% (26.4-33.6)	***	***
Total	34.9% (34.0-35.8)	37.8% (36.5-39.0)	32.2% (30.9-33.4)	6.9% (6.4-7.4)	5.8% (5.1-6.5)	8.0% (7.3-8.7)	6.2% (5.7-6.6)	4.9% (4.4-5.5)	7.4% (6.7-8.1)
Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
U.S.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

Summary...

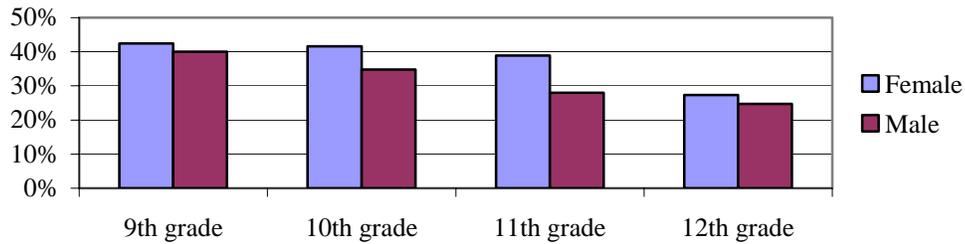
Harassment, as explained in the survey, can include threatening, bullying, name calling or obscenities, offensive notes or graffiti, exclusion from unwanted groups, unwanted attention or unwanted touching, and physical assault.

More than one-third of students (34.9%) had been harassed during the 12 months preceding the survey, and other race/ethnicity students (40.4%) were more likely to be harassed than white (34.4%) or Hispanic/Latino (34.5%) students. LGBQ students (55.9%) were far more likely than heterosexual students (33.9%) to be harassed.

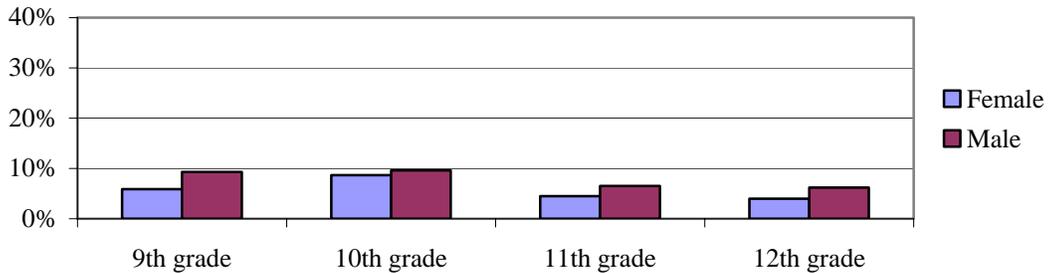
Hispanic/Latino (11.6%) and other race/ethnicity (17.5%) students experienced considerably higher rates of harassment due to race or ethnic origin than white students (4.3%). Other race/ethnicity students (10.0%) had a significantly higher rate than white (5.9%) and Hispanic/Latino students (5.3%) for being harassed because someone thought they were lesbian, gay, or bisexual (overall prevalence rate of 6.2%). LGBQ students were more than six times as likely as heterosexual students to be harassed because someone thought they were lesbian, gay, or bisexual (30.0% vs. 4.6%).

Another view...

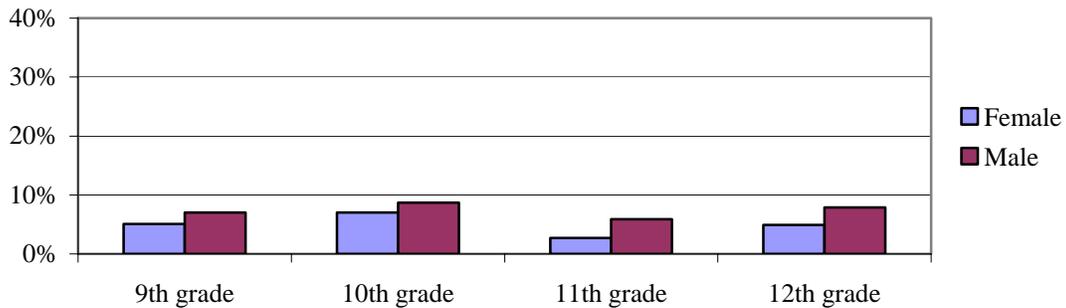
Harassed



Harassed because of race or ethnic origin



Harassed because someone thought they were lesbian, gay, or bisexual



Harassment – religion, appearance, & unwanted sexual attention

Grade	Harassed because of religious beliefs*			Harassed because of weight, size, physical appearance*			Received unwanted sexual comments or attention*		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9 th	5.1% (4.5-5.7)	6.4% (5.5-7.4)	3.8% (3.1-4.6)	17.4% (16.3-18.6)	19.2% (17.4-20.9)	15.8% (14.3-17.3)	18.1% (17.0-19.2)	31.1% (29.2-33.1)	6.0% (5.0-6.9)
10 th	8.8% (7.7-9.8)	9.8% (8.1-11.5)	7.8% (6.5-9.1)	17.3% (15.8-18.8)	19.8% (17.5-22.0)	15.0% (13.0-17.1)	20.9% (19.3-22.4)	32.7% (30.2-35.2)	9.4% (7.9-10.9)
11 th	7.1% (6.2-8.1)	5.1% (4.0-6.2)	9.3% (7.7-10.9)	13.3% (12.1-14.5)	14.2% (12.4-15.9)	12.4% (10.6-14.1)	19.7% (18.3-21.1)	32.7% (30.5-35.0)	6.3% (4.9-7.7)
12 th	5.0% (4.1-5.9)	7.7% (6.1-9.3)	2.4% (1.5-3.3)	11.6% (10.1-13.0)	11.0% (9.0-12.9)	12.1% (10.0-14.2)	15.4% (13.9-16.9)	24.0% (21.5-26.5)	7.3% (5.7-8.8)
Race/Ethnicity									
White	6.3% (5.8-6.8)	***	***	14.5% (13.7-15.3)	***	***	18.8% (18.0-19.7)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	5.8% (4.7-6.9)	***	***	14.8% (13.0-16.5)	***	***	17.4% (15.7-19.1)	***	***
Other	9.2% (7.6-10.8)	***	***	19.2% (17.0-21.4)	***	***	19.6% (17.4-21.8)	***	***
Sexual Orientation									
Heterosexual	5.7% (5.3-6.2)	***	***	14.4% (13.7-15.1)	***	***	18.1% (17.4-18.8)	***	***
LGBQ	19.0% (16.1-22.0)	***	***	26.7% (23.2-30.3)	***	***	31.7% (28.4-35.1)	***	***
Total	6.5% (6.1-7.0)	7.2% (6.5-7.9)	5.8% (5.2-6.4)	15.0% (14.3-15.7)	16.1% (15.2-17.1)	13.9% (13.0-14.9)	18.6% (17.9-19.3)	30.3% (29.1-31.4)	7.3% (6.6-7.9)
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

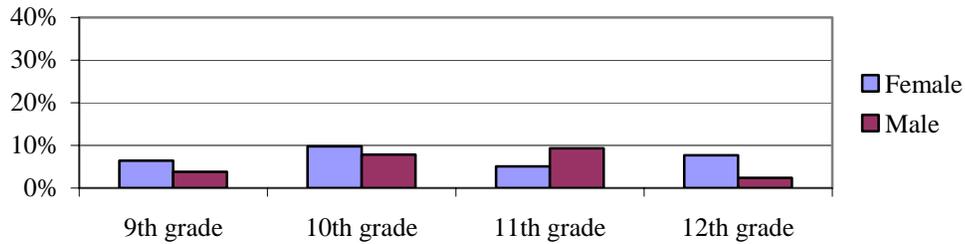
Summary...

More females (7.2%) than males (5.8%) had been harassed due to religious beliefs, with an overall prevalence rate of 6.5%. LGBQ students (19.0%) were harassed due to religious beliefs at more than three times the rate of heterosexual students (5.7%). Harassment because of weight, size, or physical appearance was reported by 15.0% of the students, with higher rates for other race/ethnicity students (19.2%) than for white (14.5%) and Hispanic/Latino students (14.8%). Those rates were also higher for LGBQ students (26.7%) than they were for heterosexual students (14.4%).

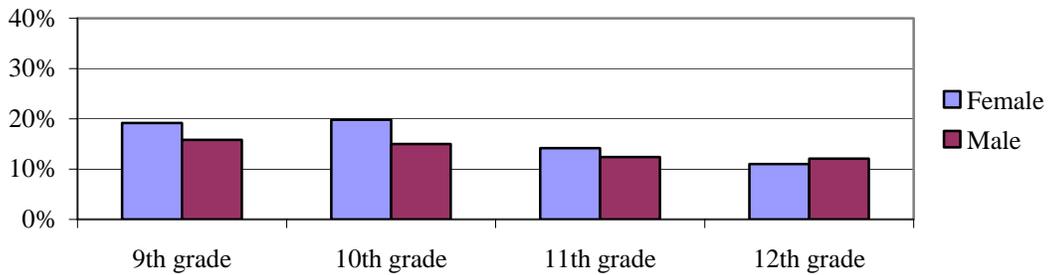
Considerably more females (30.3%) than males (7.3%) had received unwanted sexual comments or attention. The overall prevalence rate was 18.6%. LGBTQ students (31.7%) were more likely to have received unwanted sexual comments or attention than heterosexual students (18.1%).

Another view...

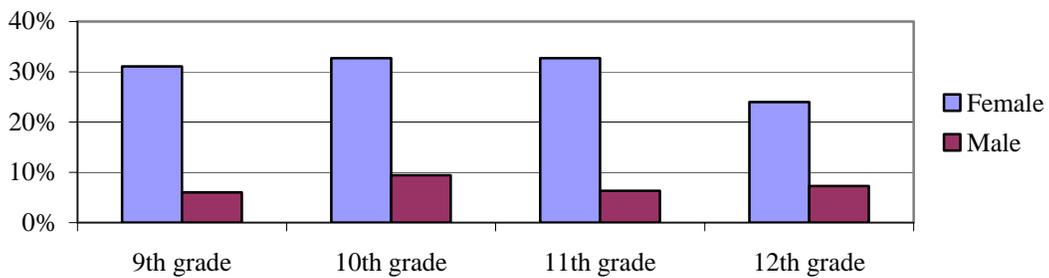
Harassed because of religious beliefs



Harassed because of weight, size, physical appearance



Received unwanted sexual comments or attention



Violence – weapons & physical fights

Grade	Carried a weapon*			Carried a gun*			In a physical fight†		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9 th	14.3% (13.3-15.4)	6.4% (5.2-7.6)	21.8% (20.1-23.6)	4.1% (3.5-4.7)	1.5% (0.9-2.1)	6.5% (5.5-7.6)	30.1% (28.7-31.5)	18.8% (17.1-20.5)	40.6% (38.5-42.7)
10 th	17.1% (15.7-18.5)	7.3% (6.1-8.5)	26.6% (24.3-29.0)	5.0% (4.2-5.8)	2.6% (1.8-3.3)	7.5% (6.0-8.9)	31.0% (29.2-32.7)	20.6% (18.5-22.8)	40.9% (38.2-43.6)
11 th	15.5% (14.1-16.8)	9.2% (7.7-10.7)	22.0% (19.8-24.2)	3.5% (2.8-4.2)	***	6.8% (5.5-8.1)	23.9% (22.4-25.4)	16.3% (14.6-18.1)	31.7% (29.3-34.1)
12 th	14.0% (12.6-15.5)	5.5% (4.2-6.9)	22.2% (19.7-24.7)	3.7% (2.9-4.5)	***	6.5% (5.0-8.1)	19.1% (17.4-20.8)	11.1% (9.2-13.0)	26.8% (24.0-29.5)
Race/Ethnicity									
White	14.2% (13.5-14.9)	***	***	3.6% (3.2-4.0)	***	***	22.3% (21.4-23.2)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	15.8% (14.1-17.5)	***	***	4.6% (3.7-5.5)	***	***	36.7% (34.6-38.9)	***	***
Other	21.8% (19.4-24.1)	***	***	6.6% (5.2-8.0)	***	***	36.2% (33.5-38.9)	***	***
Sexual Orientation									
Heterosexual	14.2% (13.5-14.8)	***	***	3.7% (3.3-4.1)	***	***	25.4% (24.5-26.2)	***	***
LGBQ	32.6% (29.0-36.2)	***	***	8.5% (6.3-10.6)	***	***	36.0% (32.4-39.5)	***	***
Total	15.3% (14.6-15.9)	7.1% (6.5-7.8)	23.2% (22.1-24.3)	4.1% (3.7-4.5)	1.3% (1.0-1.6)	6.8% (6.2-7.5)	26.2% (25.4-27.0)	16.9% (15.9-17.8)	35.3% (34.1-36.6)
Colorado	17.0%	5.7%	28.0%	4.6%	0.9%	8.1%	32.2%	24.5%	40.0%
U.S.	18.5%	7.1%	29.8%	5.4%	0.9%	9.9%	35.9%	28.1%	43.4%

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

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

Summary...

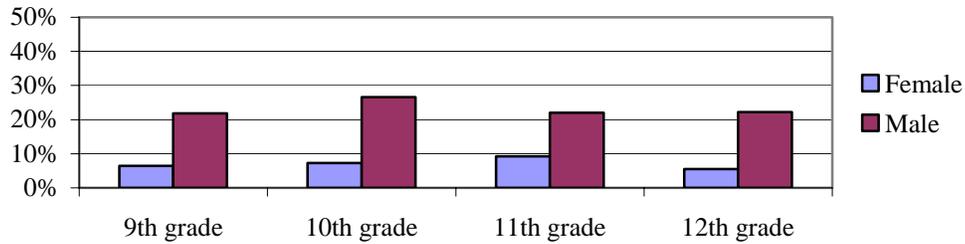
Homicide is the second leading cause of death for adolescents in the U.S., and it is the third leading cause of adolescent deaths in Colorado.^{2,3} In 2001, firearms were used in more than three-fourths of adolescent homicides and in more than half of all youth suicides.^{1,3}

Male students (23.2%) were more than three times as likely as female students (7.1%) to carry a weapon, with an overall prevalence of 15.3% for this behavior. Similarly, male students (6.8%) were more likely than female students (1.3%) to carry a gun. LGBQ students were more than twice as likely as heterosexual students to carry a weapon or to carry a gun.

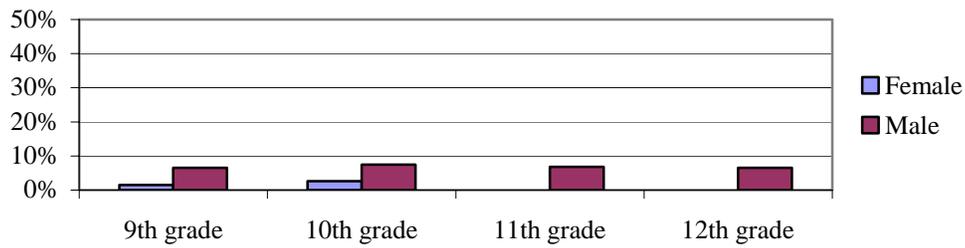
Males (35.3%) were also more likely than females (16.9%) to have been in a physical fight. Hispanic/Latino (36.7%) and other race/ethnicity students (36.2%) were more likely than white students (22.3%), and LGBTQ students (36.0%) were more likely than heterosexual students (25.4%) to have been in a physical fight.

Another view...

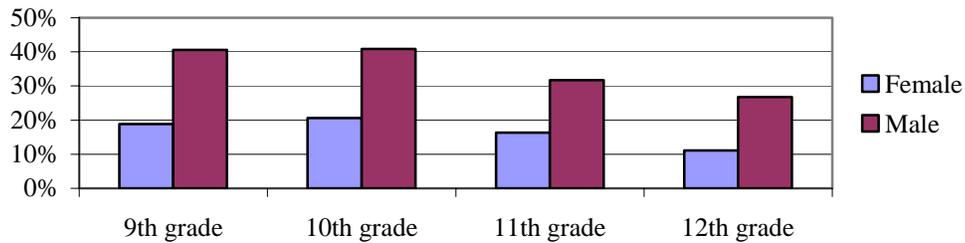
Carried a weapon



Carried a gun



In a physical fight



Violence – weapons & physical fights on school property

Grade	<i>In a physical fight on school property*</i>			<i>Carried a weapon on school property†</i>			<i>Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property*</i>		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9 th	11.2% (10.3-12.1)	6.2% (5.2-7.2)	15.9% (14.4-17.4)	4.3% (3.7-5.0)	3.1% (2.2-3.9)	5.5% (4.6-6.4)	7.7% (6.9-8.4)	4.4% (3.6-5.3)	10.7% (9.4-11.9)
10 th	11.7% (10.4-12.9)	7.4% (6.0-8.7)	15.8% (13.8-17.8)	6.6% (5.7-7.5)	3.6% (2.7-4.5)	9.6% (8.1-11.1)	5.7% (4.8-6.6)	5.6% (4.3-6.9)	5.8% (4.5-7.1)
11 th	7.2% (6.2-8.1)	3.3% (2.4-4.3)	11.2% (9.5-12.8)	6.0% (5.0-6.9)	3.4% (2.5-4.4)	8.5% (7.0-10.1)	5.8% (5.0-6.7)	2.7% (1.8-3.6)	9.0% (7.6-10.5)
12 th	6.1% (5.1-7.2)	4.4% (3.2-5.7)	7.7% (6.1-9.4)	5.5% (4.6-6.4)	2.4% (1.6-3.2)	8.4% (6.8-10.1)	4.6% (3.8-5.5)	3.1% (2.2-4.1)	6.1% (4.7-7.4)
Race/Ethnicity									
White	7.4% (6.8-7.9)	***	***	4.8% (4.3-5.3)	***	***	5.4% (4.9-5.9)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	14.7% (13.2-16.3)	***	***	6.3% (5.2-7.4)	***	***	6.4% (5.5-7.4)	***	***
Other	12.1% (10.2-14.0)	***	***	10.3% (8.5-12.0)	***	***	8.8% (7.2-10.4)	***	***
Sexual Orientation									
Heterosexual	8.5% (8.0-9.1)	***	***	4.8% (4.4-5.3)	***	***	5.2% (4.8-5.6)	***	***
LGBQ	15.7% (12.9-18.5)	***	***	17.1% (14.1-20.1)	***	***	15.3% (12.7-17.9)	***	***
Total	9.2% (8.6-9.7)	5.4% (4.8-5.9)	12.8% (12.0-13.7)	5.6% (5.2-6.0)	3.1% (2.7-3.6)	8.0% (7.3-8.7)	6.0% (5.6-6.4)	4.0% (3.5-4.5)	7.9% (7.2-8.6)
Colorado	12.1%	9.0%	15.3%	5.4%	2.8%	7.6%	7.6%	5.9%	9.5%
U.S.	13.6%	8.8%	18.2%	6.5%	2.6%	10.2%	7.9%	6.1%	9.7%

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

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

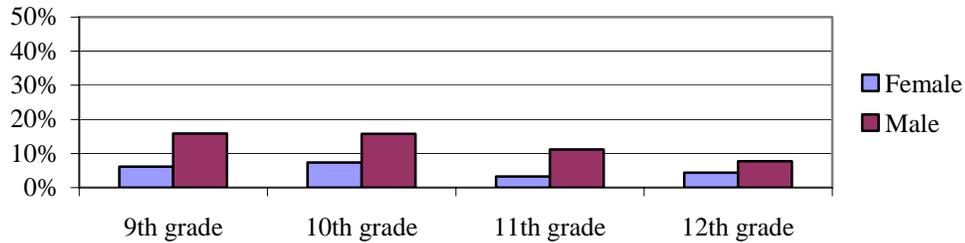
Summary...

Physical fights on school property were more common among male students (12.8%) than among female students (5.4%). Male students also had higher prevalence rates than females for carrying a weapon on school property (8.0% and 3.1%, respectively) and for being threatened or injured with a weapon while on school property (7.9% and 4.0%, respectively).

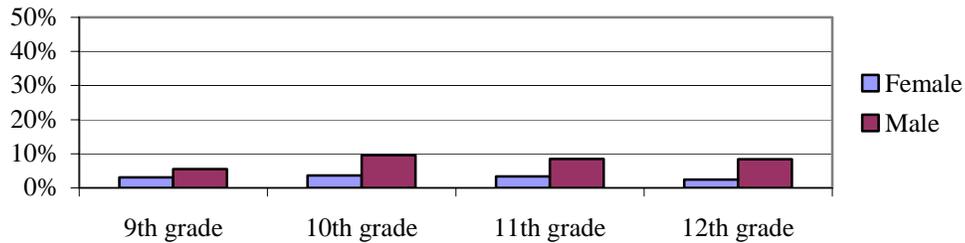
Hispanic/Latino (14.7%) and other race/ethnicity (12.1%) students were more likely than white students (7.4%) to have been in a physical fight on school property. LGBTQ students were more likely than heterosexual students to have been in a physical fight (15.7% vs. 8.5%), carried a weapon on school property (17.1% vs. 4.8%), and to have been threatened or injured with a weapon while on school property (15.3% vs. 5.2%).

Another view...

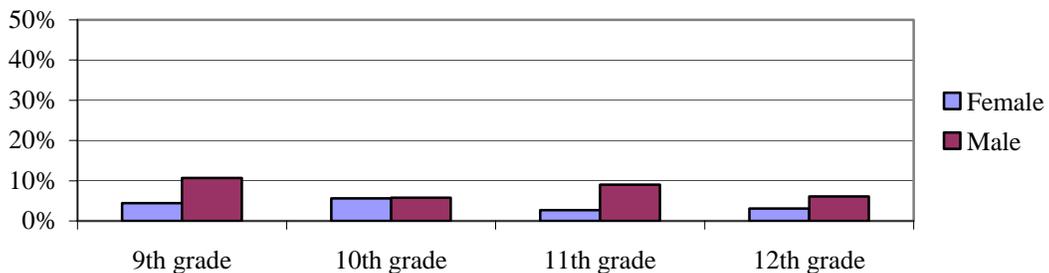
In a physical fight on school property



Carried a weapon on school property



Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property



Violence – sexual assault & dating violence

Grade	Ever forced to have sexual intercourse			Ever touched sexually when they did not want to be touched*			Hurt by boyfriend/girlfriend†		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9 th	3.5% (2.9-4.1)	5.3% (4.4-6.2)	1.8% (1.2-2.5)	15.2% (14.1-16.3)	27.4% (25.5-29.3)	3.9% (3.1-4.7)	4.4% (3.7-5.0)	3.6% (2.8-4.4)	5.1% (4.2-6.0)
10 th	7.4% (6.3-8.4)	12.7% (10.8-14.7)	2.2% (1.5-2.8)	16.9% (15.6-18.3)	30.0% (27.6-32.3)	4.2% (3.3-5.1)	7.0% (6.1-7.9)	6.3% (5.0-7.6)	7.6% (6.3-8.9)
11 th	6.4% (5.4-7.3)	7.9% (6.5-9.4)	4.7% (3.5-5.9)	19.2% (17.8-20.5)	31.4% (29.1-33.7)	6.6% (5.4-7.8)	7.0% (6.1-7.9)	8.1% (6.6-9.5)	5.9% (4.7-7.0)
12 th	9.4% (8.2-10.6)	14.0% (11.9-16.0)	5.2% (4.0-6.3)	19.0% (17.3-20.7)	30.5% (27.7-33.3)	8.2% (6.6-9.8)	10.3% (9.1-11.6)	11.4% (9.4-13.4)	9.4% (7.8-11.0)
Race/Ethnicity									
White	5.9% (5.3-6.4)	***	***	18.0% (17.2-18.8)	***	***	6.4% (5.8-6.9)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	7.4% (6.3-8.6)	***	***	15.8% (14.2-17.4)	***	***	8.9% (7.7-10.1)	***	***
Other	10.8% (9.1-12.4)	***	***	16.9% (15.0-18.8)	***	***	9.0% (7.5-10.5)	***	***
Sexual Orientation									
Heterosexual	5.6% (5.1-6.1)	***	***	16.2% (15.5-16.9)	***	***	6.4% (5.9-6.9)	***	***
LGBQ	22.7% (19.6-25.7)	***	***	42.4% (38.9-46.0)	***	***	16.6% (13.8-19.3)	***	***
Total	6.6% (6.1-7.1)	9.9% (9.1-10.7)	3.4% (2.9-3.9)	17.5% (16.8-18.2)	29.8% (28.6-31.0)	5.7% (5.1-6.2)	7.1% (6.6-7.6)	7.2% (6.5-7.9)	7.0% (6.3-7.6)
Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.0%	6.4%	5.8%
U.S.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9.2%	9.3%	9.0%

* Other than forced sexual intercourse

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

Summary...

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

Females (9.9%) were more likely than males (3.4%) to have ever been forced to have sexual intercourse, and LGBQ students (22.7%) were four times as likely as heterosexual students (5.6%) to

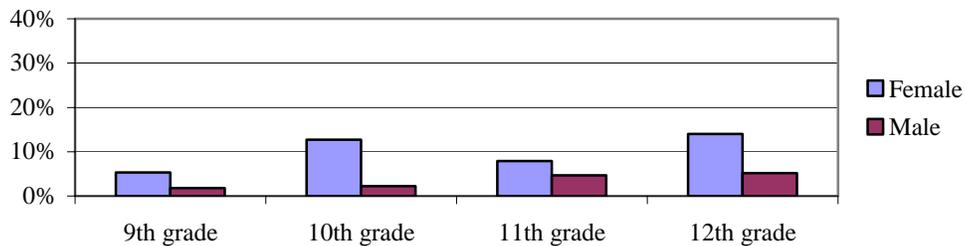
have been forced to do so. The rate among other race/ethnicity students (10.8%) was higher than it was among Hispanic/Latino (7.4%) and white students (5.9%).

More than one in six students (17.5%) had experienced other unwanted sexual contact, and that rate was more than five times higher for females (29.8%) than it was for males (5.7%). It was also higher for LGBQ students (42.4%) than it was for heterosexual students (16.2%).

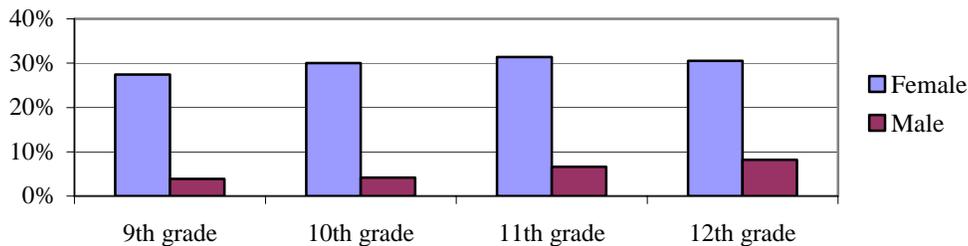
The prevalence rate for having been hurt by a girlfriend or boyfriend was 7.1%, and that rate was higher for Hispanic/Latino students (8.9%) than it was for white students (6.4%). The rate was also higher for LGBQ students (16.6%) than it was for heterosexual students (6.4%).

Another view...

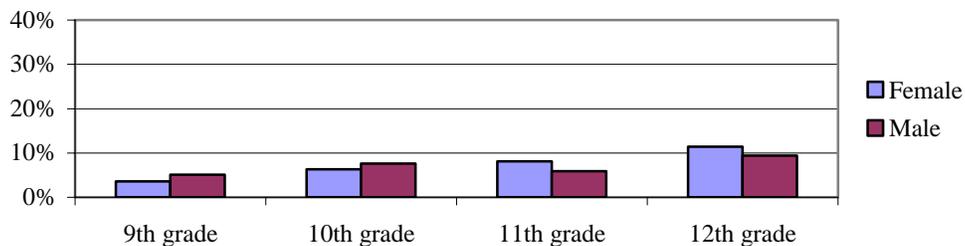
Ever forced to have sexual intercourse



Ever touched sexually when they did not want to be touched



Hurt by boyfriend/girlfriend



Suicide

<i>Grade</i>	<i>Felt sad or hopeless*</i>			<i>Seriously considered attempting suicide†</i>			<i>Attempted suicide†</i>		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	22.5% (21.2-23.7)	32.3% (30.3-34.2)	13.4% (11.9-14.8)	17.2% (16.2-18.3)	23.8% (22.1-25.5)	11.1% (9.8-12.4)	7.6% (6.8-8.4)	13.3% (11.8-14.7)	2.0% (1.4-2.6)
10th	24.0% (22.4-25.6)	32.2% (29.8-34.7)	16.1% (14.1-18.1)	17.4% (16.0-18.8)	20.9% (18.8-23.0)	14.1% (12.2-15.9)	7.9% (6.9-9.0)	10.7% (9.0-12.4)	5.2% (3.9-6.5)
11th	25.1% (23.6-26.7)	32.0% (29.7-34.3)	18.1% (16.2-20.0)	18.2% (16.8-19.6)	23.7% (21.5-25.9)	12.4% (10.7-14.2)	8.7% (7.7-9.8)	11.2% (9.6-12.8)	5.9% (4.6-7.3)
12th	28.5% (26.6-30.4)	35.3% (32.4-38.2)	22.2% (19.6-24.7)	14.8% (13.3-16.3)	19.3% (16.9-21.7)	10.6% (8.8-12.5)	5.0% (4.1-6.0)	6.6% (5.0-8.2)	3.5% (2.4-4.6)
Race/Ethnicity									
White	23.9% (23.0-24.9)	***	***	17.0% (16.2-17.7)	***	***	6.4% (5.8-6.9)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	27.6% (25.6-29.6)	***	***	16.3% (14.7-17.9)	***	***	10.8% (9.3-12.2)	***	***
Other	27.5% (24.9-30.0)	***	***	18.0% (15.8-20.2)	***	***	10.1% (8.3-11.9)	***	***
Sexual Orientation									
Heterosexual	22.8% (22.0-23.6)	***	***	15.0% (14.4-15.7)	***	***	6.3% (5.8-6.7)	***	***
LGBQ	53.7% (50.0-57.3)	***	***	45.9% (42.3-49.5)	***	***	23.6% (20.3-26.9)	***	***
Total	25.0% (24.2-25.7)	32.9% (31.7-34.1)	17.3% (16.3-18.3)	16.9% (16.3-17.6)	22.0% (20.9-23.0)	12.1% (11.2-12.9)	7.4% (6.9-7.8)	10.6% (9.8-11.4)	4.1% (3.6-4.7)
Colorado	25.0%	36.4%	14.4%	13.6%	18.3%	9.3%	6.7%	9.9%	3.4%
U.S.	28.5%	36.7%	20.4%	16.9%	21.8%	12.0%	8.4%	10.8%	6.0%

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

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

Summary...

Suicide is the third leading cause of death for adolescents aged 15-19 in the United States, and it's the second leading cause of death for this age group in Colorado.^{1,2} 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.¹²

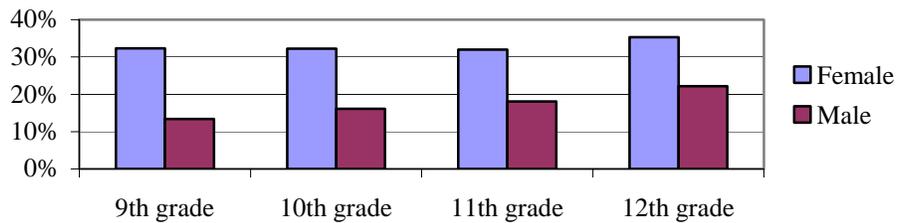
One in four students (25.0%) had felt sad or hopeless for two or more weeks in a row, and the rate for that was higher among female students (32.9%) than it was among male students (17.3%). More than half of LGBQ students (53.7%) reported they had felt sad and hopeless.

One in six students (16.9%) had seriously considered attempting suicide, and that rate was significantly higher among females (22.0%) than it was among males (12.1%). Attempted suicide was reported by 7.4% of students. More females (10.6%) than males (4.1%) had attempted suicide, yet national data indicate that male suicide attempts are more often successful.

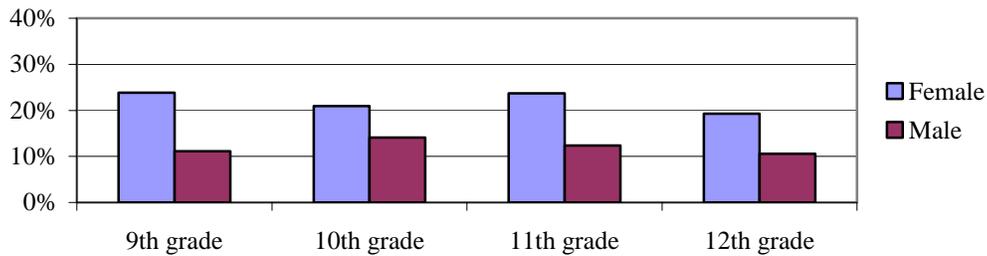
Hispanic/Latino (10.8%) and other race/ethnicity (10.1%) students were more likely than white students (6.4%) to have attempted suicide. The rate for attempted suicide among LGBQ students (23.6%) was more than three times higher than it was among heterosexual students (6.3%).

Another view...

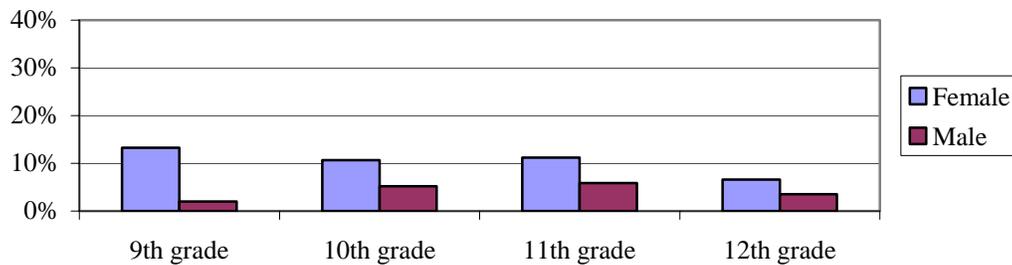
Felt sad or hopeless



Seriously considered attempting suicide



Attempted suicide



Other Drug Use – cocaine, inhalant, & ecstasy use

<i>Grade</i>	<i>Lifetime cocaine use*</i>			<i>Lifetime inhalant use†</i>			<i>Lifetime ecstasy use‡</i>		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	5.4% (4.7-6.1)	4.5% (3.5-5.5)	6.2% (5.2-7.3)	11.1% (10.1-12.1)	11.8% (10.4-13.3)	10.4% (9.1-11.7)	3.7% (3.1-4.4)	4.2% (3.1-5.2)	3.3% (2.4-4.2)
10th	7.5% (6.5-8.5)	9.1% (7.5-10.7)	6.0% (4.6-7.3)	9.2% (8.1-10.3)	10.2% (8.7-11.7)	8.2% (6.7-9.8)	3.5% (2.8-4.2)	3.9% (2.8-5.0)	3.2% (2.1-4.2)
11th	13.2% (12.0-14.4)	11.4% (9.7-13.1)	15.1% (13.4-16.9)	10.8% (9.6-11.9)	11.2% (9.5-12.9)	10.3% (8.7-12.0)	8.2% (7.1-9.3)	7.0% (5.6-8.3)	9.5% (7.9-11.1)
12th	13.8% (12.3-15.3)	16.6% (14.3-19.0)	11.1% (9.2-12.9)	10.9% (9.6-12.2)	9.7% (7.9-11.5)	12.0% (10.1-13.9)	10.5% (9.2-11.9)	11.2% (9.2-13.2)	9.9% (8.1-11.7)
Race/ Ethnicity									
White	8.5% (7.8-9.1)	***	***	9.8% (9.1-10.4)	***	***	5.7% (5.1-6.2)	***	***
Hispanic/ Latino	14.2% (12.5-15.8)	***	***	11.7% (10.3-13.2)	***	***	7.2% (5.9-8.4)	***	***
Other	12.3% (10.4-14.2)	***	***	13.3% (11.4-15.3)	***	***	10.0% (8.1-11.8)	***	***
Sexual Orientation									
Heterosexual	8.9% (8.3-9.5)	***	***	9.0% (8.5-9.6)	***	***	5.5% (5.1-6.0)	***	***
LGBQ	21.6% (18.5-24.6)	***	***	29.7% (26.4-33.0)	***	***	16.5% (13.7-19.2)	***	***
Total	9.8% (9.2-10.4)	10.2% (9.4-11.1)	9.4% (8.6-10.1)	10.5% (9.9-11.0)	10.8% (10.0-11.6)	10.2% (9.4-11.0)	6.3% (5.9-6.8)	6.4% (5.7-7.1)	6.3% (5.6-7.0)
Colorado	8.1%	7.6%	8.4%	9.8%	12.1%	7.7%	6.9%	7.5%	6.2%
U.S.	7.6%	6.8%	8.4%	12.4%	13.5%	11.3%	6.3%	5.3%	7.2%

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

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

‡ Ever used ecstasy

Summary...

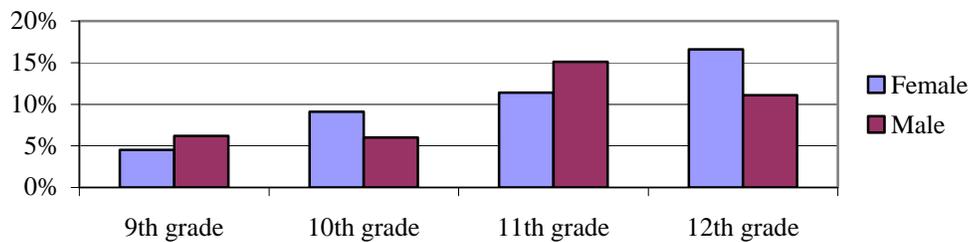
Use of illegal drugs by adolescents, including cocaine, inhalants, heroin, methamphetamines, and illegal steroids, is associated with increased morbidity and mortality from all three of the leading causes of death (i.e. unintentional injury, suicide, and homicide). It is also associated with unintended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

One out of ten students (9.8%) reported they had used cocaine, and there was no significant difference between males and females. The rate increased by grade level, from 5.4% of 9th grade students to 13.8% of 12th grade students. Hispanic/Latino (14.2%) and other race/ethnicity (12.3%) students had used cocaine at a higher rate than white students (8.5%). LGBQ students (21.6%) were more likely than heterosexual students (8.9%) to have ever used cocaine.

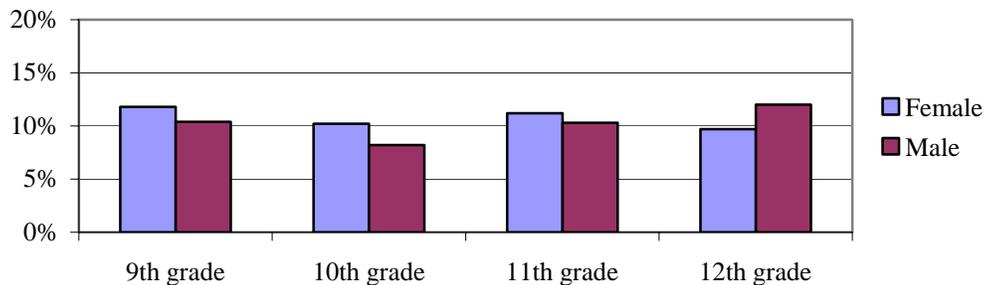
The overall prevalence rate of lifetime inhalant use was 10.5%, and the rate of lifetime ecstasy use was 6.3%. LGBQ students had considerably higher rates than heterosexual students for both inhalant and ecstasy use (29.7% and 16.5% vs. 9.0% and 5.5%, respectively).

Another view...

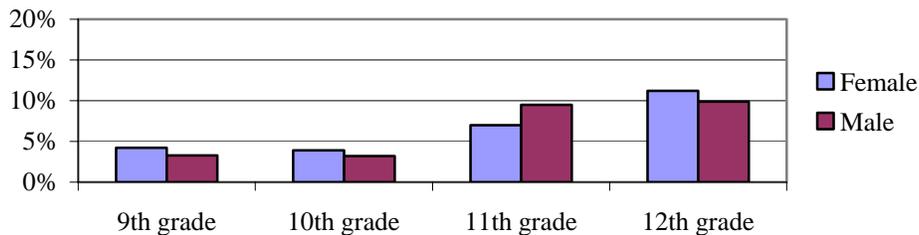
Lifetime cocaine use



Lifetime inhalant use



Lifetime ecstasy use



Other Drug Use – lifetime heroin, methamphetamine, & steroid use

Grade	Lifetime heroin use*			Lifetime methamphetamine use†			Lifetime illegal steroid use‡		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9 th	2.5% (2.0-3.1)	1.7% (1.0-2.4)	3.3% (2.5-4.1)	3.7% (3.1-4.4)	4.2% (3.2-5.2)	3.3% (2.6-4.0)	3.9% (3.3-4.5)	3.7% (2.9-4.5)	4.1% (3.2-5.0)
10 th	1.4% (1.0-1.9)	1.6% (0.9-2.3)	1.3% (0.7-1.8)	4.4% (3.6-5.2)	5.2% (4.0-6.3)	3.7% (2.6-4.8)	2.3% (1.8-2.9)	2.5% (1.7-3.3)	2.2% (1.5-2.8)
11 th	3.6% (3.0-4.3)	0.9% (0.4-1.4)	6.5% (5.2-7.8)	5.9% (5.1-6.8)	3.9% (2.9-5.0)	8.0% (6.6-9.4)	3.4% (2.7-4.1)	2.7% (1.7-3.6)	4.2% (3.1-5.3)
12 th	3.3% (2.5-4.1)	1.8% (1.0-2.6)	4.8% (3.5-6.0)	6.5% (5.5-7.6)	8.5% (6.7-10.2)	4.7% (3.5-5.9)	3.6% (2.8-4.4)	2.8% (1.8-3.8)	4.4% (3.1-5.7)
Race/Ethnicity									
White	1.9% (1.6-2.2)	***	***	4.5% (4.1-5.0)	***	***	2.7% (2.3-3.0)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	3.2% (2.5-4.0)	***	***	7.3% (6.1-8.4)	***	***	5.2% (4.2-6.2)	***	***
Other	7.8% (6.2-9.4)	***	***	5.9% (4.5-7.3)	***	***	4.9% (3.7-6.1)	***	***
Sexual Orientation									
Heterosexual	1.9% (1.6-2.1)	***	***	4.2% (3.8-4.6)	***	***	2.7% (2.4-3.0)	***	***
LGBQ	12.4% (9.9-15.0)	***	***	15.2% (12.5-17.9)	***	***	10.9% (8.7-13.2)	***	***
Total	2.7% (2.4-3.0)	1.5% (1.2-1.9)	3.9% (3.4-4.4)	5.1% (4.7-5.5)	5.4% (4.8-6.0)	4.8% (4.3-5.4)	3.3% (3.0-3.6)	2.9% (2.5-3.4)	3.7% (3.2-4.2)
Colorado	1.3%	1.8%	0.8%	4.0%	3.7%	4.3%	2.0%	1.7%	2.1%
U.S.	2.4%	1.4%	3.3%	6.2%	6.0%	6.3%	4.0%	3.2%	4.8%

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

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

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

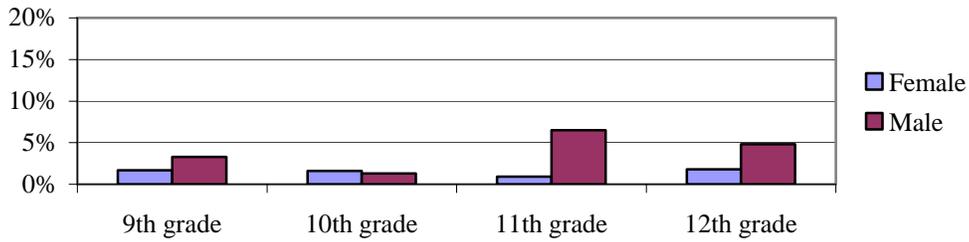
Summary...

Less than 1 out of 35 students (2.7%) had ever used heroin, with a higher rate among males (3.9%) than among females (1.5%). Hispanic/Latino (3.2%) and other race/ethnicity (7.8%) students were also more likely than white students (1.9%) to have used heroin.

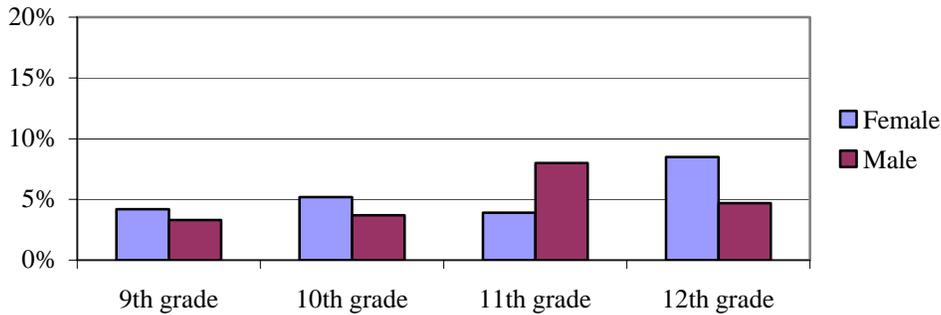
The rate for lifetime methamphetamine use was higher for Hispanic/Latino students (7.3%) than it was for white students (4.5%), with an overall rate of 5.1%. One out of 30 students had ever used illegal steroids (3.3%), and that rate was higher for Hispanic/Latino (5.2%) and other race/ethnicity (4.9%) students than it was for white students (2.7%). The rates for LGBQ students were three to six times higher than they were for heterosexual students for lifetime use of heroin, methamphetamine, and steroids.

Another view...

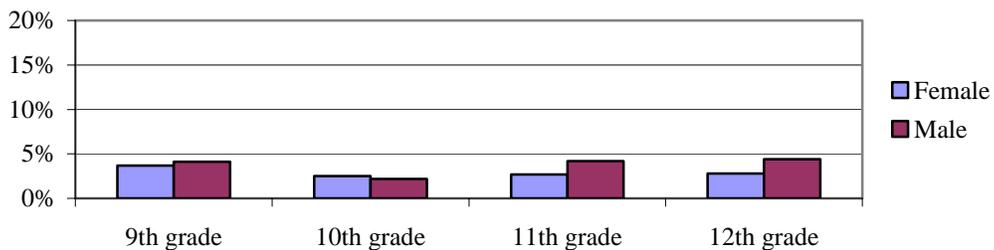
Lifetime heroin use



Lifetime methamphetamine use



Lifetime illegal steroid use



Other Drug Use – other drugs & current cocaine/methamphetamine use

Grade	Lifetime use of other illegal drugs*			Current cocaine use †			Current methamphetamine use ‡		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9 th	6.1% (5.3-6.8)	6.6% (5.4-7.7)	5.6% (4.6-6.5)	3.7% (3.0-4.3)	3.4% (2.5-4.3)	3.9% (3.0-4.9)	2.6% (2.0-3.1)	2.8% (1.9-3.7)	2.4% (1.7-3.1)
10 th	9.2% (8.1-10.3)	9.4% (7.9-11.0)	9.0% (7.3-10.6)	3.1% (2.4-3.8)	3.6% (2.6-4.5)	2.6% (1.6-3.6)	2.1% (1.6-2.7)	2.0% (1.3-2.7)	2.2% (1.4-3.0)
11 th	12.8% (11.6-14.1)	10.0% (8.4-11.5)	15.8% (13.9-17.7)	4.9% (4.1-5.7)	3.0% (2.1-3.9)	6.9% (5.5-8.2)	2.2% (1.7-2.8)	***	3.8% (2.8-4.8)
12 th	16.6% (15.0-18.2)	12.8% (10.6-14.9)	20.3% (17.8-22.7)	5.4% (4.4-6.4)	5.9% (4.4-7.4)	4.9% (3.7-6.2)	2.4% (1.8-3.1)	1.8% (1.0-2.6)	3.0% (2.0-4.1)
Race/Ethnicity									
White	10.8% (10.1-11.5)	***	***	3.1% (2.7-3.5)	***	***	1.9% (1.6-2.2)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	10.7% (9.3-12.2)	***	***	6.9% (5.7-8.1)	***	***	3.4% (2.7-4.1)	***	***
Other	13.2% (11.2-15.2)	***	***	7.9% (6.4-9.3)	***	***	3.9% (2.7-5.0)	***	***
Sexual Orientation									
Heterosexual	9.9% (9.3-10.5)	***	***	3.4% (3.0-3.8)	***	***	1.7% (1.4-1.9)	***	***
LGBQ	27.0% (23.7-30.4)	***	***	14.0% (11.3-16.6)	***	***	10.6% (8.3-13.0)	***	***
Total	11.0% (10.4-11.6)	9.6% (8.8-10.4)	12.4% (11.5-13.3)	4.2% (3.8-4.6)	3.9% (3.4-4.5)	4.5% (3.9-5.1)	2.3% (2.1-2.6)	1.9% (1.5-2.2)	2.8% (2.4-3.3)
Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.7%	2.8%	2.7%	N/A	N/A	N/A
U.S.	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.4%	2.8%	4.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

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

‡ During the 30 days preceding the survey

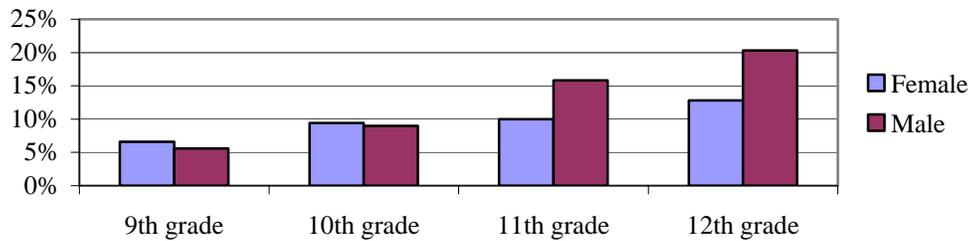
Summary...

One out of nine students (11.0%) had ever used other illegal drugs, such as LSD, PCP, mushrooms, Ketamine, Rohypnol, or GHB, and that rate increased by grade level. One in 25 students (4.2%) currently used cocaine, and that rate was higher for Hispanic/Latino (6.9%) and other race/ethnicity (7.9%) students than it was for white students (3.1%).

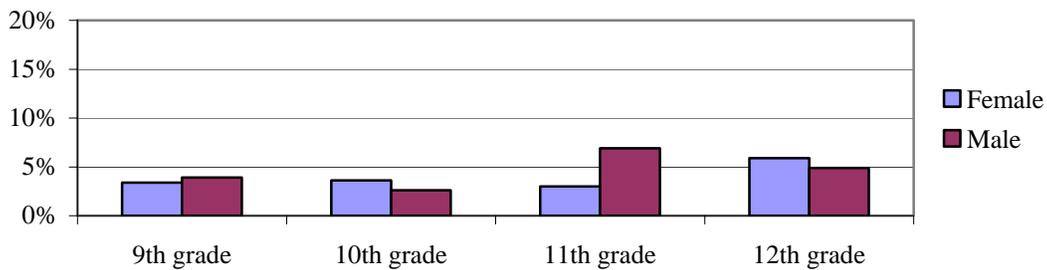
Current methamphetamine use was reported by 2.3% of all students, with no significant difference by grade level. LGBQ students were considerably more likely than heterosexual students to report use of other illegal drugs, current cocaine use, and current methamphetamine use (27.0%, 14.0%, and 10.6% vs. 9.9%, 3.4%, and 1.7%, respectively).

Another view...

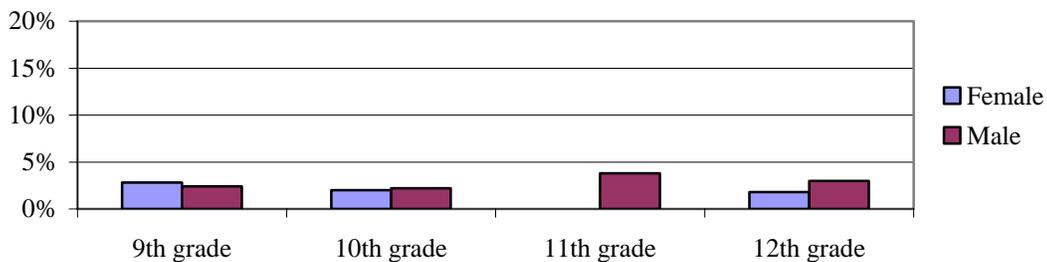
Lifetime use of other illegal drugs



Current cocaine use



Current methamphetamine use



Sexual Behaviors – sexual intercourse & sexual activity

<i>Grade</i>	<i>Ever had sexual intercourse</i>			<i>Currently sexually active*</i>		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	12.7% (11.7-13.8)	9.6% (8.4-10.9)	15.7% (14.1-17.4)	6.8% (5.9-7.6)	6.6% (5.4-7.7)	6.9% (5.7-8.1)
10th	25.4% (23.6-27.1)	24.0% (21.7-26.4)	26.7% (24.1-29.3)	16.7% (15.1-18.2)	16.9% (14.8-18.9)	16.4% (14.1-18.7)
11th	34.0% (32.2-35.7)	33.0% (30.5-35.5)	35.0% (32.5-37.6)	25.5% (23.8-27.2)	26.1% (23.7-28.5)	24.9% (22.5-27.2)
12th	44.2% (42.0-46.4)	43.4% (40.3-46.5)	44.9% (41.7-48.2)	32.0% (29.8-34.1)	36.8% (33.7-39.9)	27.2% (24.3-30.1)
Race/Ethnicity						
White	25.4% (24.4-26.4)	***	***	18.4% (17.5-19.3)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	43.6% (41.2-46.1)	***	***	28.4% (26.1-30.7)	***	***
Other	25.8% (23.0-28.5)	***	***	16.1% (13.7-18.5)	***	***
Sexual Orientation						
Heterosexual	27.2% (26.3-28.1)	***	***	18.6% (17.8-19.5)	***	***
LGBQ	44.8% (40.8-48.8)	***	***	33.5% (29.6-37.4)	***	***
Total	28.4% (27.6-29.3)	26.9% (25.7-28.1)	30.0% (28.7-31.2)	19.7% (18.9-20.5)	21.1% (19.9-22.2)	18.4% (17.2-19.5)
Colorado	39.3%	37.2%	41.3%	29.5%	29.3%	29.4%
U.S.	46.8%	45.7%	47.9%	33.9%	34.6%	33.3%

*Sexual intercourse during the 3 months preceding the survey

Summary...

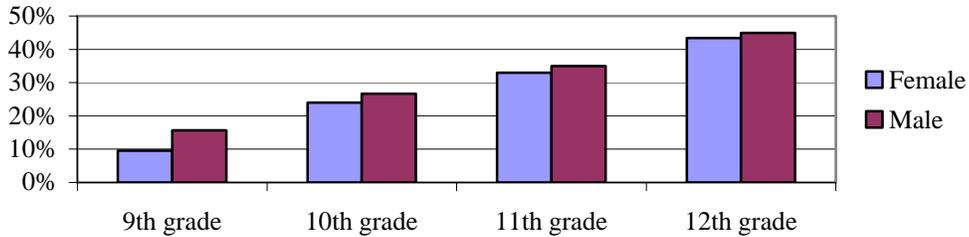
Each year almost 900,000 teens become pregnant, and approximately 3,750,000 new cases of sexually transmitted infections occur among teens.¹³

Almost three out of ten students had ever had sexual intercourse (28.4%), with a higher rate for males (30.0%) than for females (26.9%). That rate increased by grade level, from 12.7% of 9th grade students to 44.2% of 12th grade students. Hispanic/Latino students (43.6%) were more likely than white (25.4%) or other race/ethnicity (25.8%) students to have had sexual intercourse.

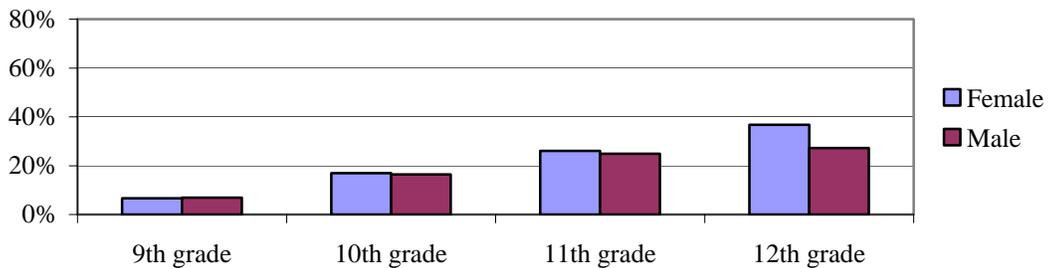
One out of five students was currently sexually active (19.7%), and that rate also increased by grade level, from 6.8% of 9th grade students to 32.0% of 12th grade students. Hispanic/Latino students (28.4%) were more likely than white students (18.4%) to be currently sexually active, and LGBQ students (33.5%) were more likely than heterosexual students (18.6%) to be currently sexually active.

Another view...

Ever had sexual intercourse



Currently sexually active



Sexual Behaviors – 13 or younger & multiple sex partners

<i>Grade</i>	<i>First sexual intercourse at age 13 or younger</i>			<i>Four or more sex partners during lifetime</i>		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	7.6% (6.7-8.4)	5.5% (4.5-6.4)	9.6% (8.3-11.0)	3.7% (3.1-4.3)	2.6% (2.0-3.2)	4.7% (3.7-5.7)
10th	8.4% (7.2-9.6)	6.6% (5.2-8.0)	10.2% (8.3-12.1)	5.2% (4.3-6.1)	4.8% (3.5-6.0)	5.7% (4.4-7.0)
11th	5.3% (4.5-6.1)	3.6% (2.6-4.7)	7.1% (5.7-8.5)	9.4% (8.3-10.5)	9.0% (7.5-10.5)	9.8% (8.2-11.5)
12th	5.8% (4.8-6.8)	4.3% (3.0-5.6)	7.2% (5.6-8.7)	13.8% (12.3-15.4)	14.0% (11.8-16.2)	13.7% (11.4-15.9)
Race/Ethnicity						
White	5.1% (4.6-5.6)	***	***	6.6% (6.0-7.2)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	13.2% (11.5-14.8)	***	***	12.4% (10.7-14.0)	***	***
Other	9.0% (7.4-10.6)	***	***	9.0% (7.1-10.8)	***	***
Sexual Orientation						
Heterosexual	6.0% (5.6-6.5)	***	***	7.1% (6.5-7.6)	***	***
LGBQ	17.9% (14.9-20.9)	***	***	19.1% (15.8-22.3)	***	***
Total	6.8% (6.3-7.3)	5.0% (4.5-5.6)	8.6% (7.8-9.4)	7.8% (7.3-8.4)	7.4% (6.7-8.1)	8.3% (7.5-9.1)
Colorado	N/A	N/A	N/A	11.3%	8.7%	13.9%
U.S.	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.3%	12.0%	16.5%

Summary...

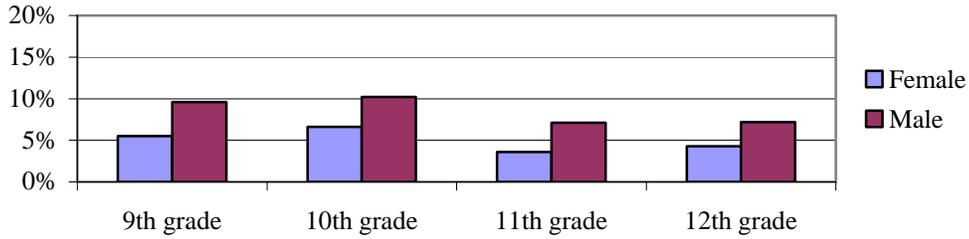
One out of 15 students (6.8%) had their first sexual intercourse at or before the age of 13, and that rate was higher for males (8.6%) than it was for females (5.0%). The rate for first sexual intercourse at age 13 or younger was also higher for Hispanic/Latino students (13.2%) and other race/ethnicity students (9.0%) than it was for white students (5.1%), and it was higher for LGBQ students (17.9%) than it was for heterosexual students (6.0%).

The rate for having had four or more sex partners increased by grade level, from 3.7% of 9th grade students to 13.8% of 12th grade students, with an overall prevalence rate of 7.8%. That rate was

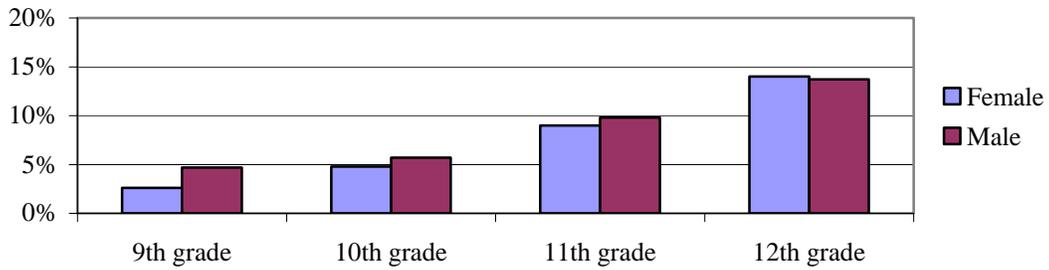
higher for Hispanic/Latino students (12.4%) than it was for white students (6.6%), and it was also higher for LGBQ students (19.1%) than it was for heterosexual students (7.1%).

Another view...

First sexual intercourse at age 13 or younger



Four or more sex partners during lifetime



Sexual Behaviors – condoms, alcohol/drugs, & pregnancy

Grade	<i>Condom use during last sexual intercourse*</i>			<i>Alcohol or drug use at last sexual intercourse*</i>			<i>Have been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant</i>		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9 th	***	***	***	***	***	***	1.2%	***	2.1%
							(0.9-1.5)		(1.5-2.7)
10 th	71.6%	***	***	28.6%	***	***	3.3%	3.0%	3.7%
	(67.0-76.2)			(24.1-33.1)			(2.7-4.0)	(2.0-3.9)	(2.8-4.6)
11 th	63.8%	59.6%	68.7%	34.3%	27.0%	42.8%	3.4%	3.8%	3.0%
	(60.0-67.6)	(54.2-65.0)	(63.3-74.1)	(30.6-38.1)	(22.2-31.8)	(37.2-48.4)	(2.7-4.1)	(2.8-4.9)	(2.0-4.0)
12 th	56.1%	47.1%	68.1%	22.9%	23.0%	22.7%	4.0%	5.2%	2.9%
	(52.0-60.2)	(41.7-52.6)	(62.3-73.9)	(19.3-26.4)	(18.4-27.6)	(17.2-28.2)	(3.2-4.9)	(3.8-6.6)	(1.9-3.9)
Race/Ethnicity									
White	64.1%	***	***	28.2%	***	***	1.9%	***	***
	(61.4-66.9)			(25.6-30.7)			(1.6-2.2)		
Hispanic/Latino	60.7%	***	***	19.1%	***	***	6.3%	***	***
	(55.8-65.6)			(15.4-22.7)			(5.2-7.5)		
Other	***	***	***	***	***	***	5.1%	***	***
							(3.9-6.3)		
Sexual Orientation									
Heterosexual	65.0%	***	***	27.9%	***	***	2.3%	***	***
	(62.5-67.5)			(25.6-30.2)			(2.0-2.6)		
LGBQ	***	***	***	***	***	***	9.8%	***	***
							(7.7-12.0)		
Total	63.7%	57.7%	70.8%	27.9%	24.2%	32.2%	3.0%	3.0%	2.9%
	(61.4-66.0)	(54.5-60.9)	(67.6-73.9)	(25.8-30.0)	(21.5-26.9)	(28.9-35.4)	(2.6-3.3)	(2.5-3.5)	(2.5-3.3)
Colorado	69.3%	60.1%	78.8%	26.0%	22.1%	30.7%	N/A	N/A	N/A
U.S.	62.8%	55.9%	70.0%	23.3%	19.0%	27.6%	N/A	N/A	N/A

* - Among currently sexually active students

Summary...

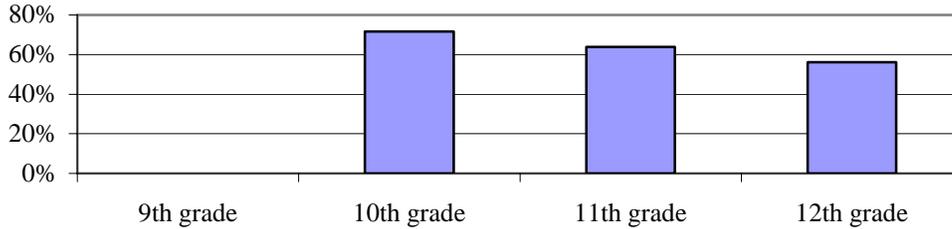
Less than two-thirds of sexually active students (63.7%) used a condom during their last intercourse preceding the survey. More than one out of four sexually active students (27.9%) used alcohol or drugs during their last intercourse. That rate was higher for males (32.2%) than it was for females (24.2%).

Hispanic/Latino (6.3%) and other race/ethnicity (5.1%) students were more likely than white students (1.9%) to have been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant, at an overall prevalence rate of

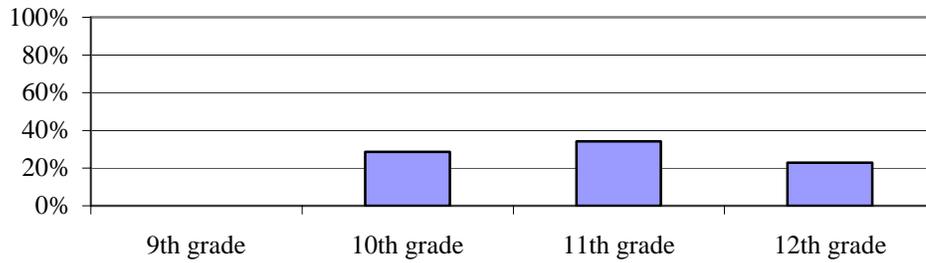
3.0%. The number of LGBTQ students (9.8%) that had been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant was higher than the number of heterosexual students (2.3%).

Another view...

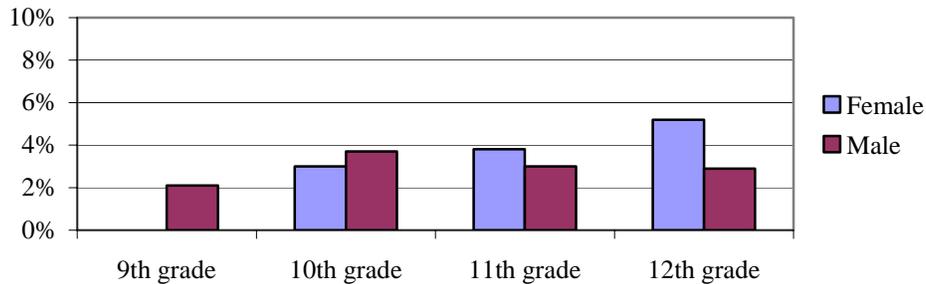
Condom use during last sexual intercourse



Alcohol or drug use at last sexual intercourse



Have been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant



Body Weight – overweight

	<i>At risk for becoming overweight*</i>			<i>Overweight*</i>			<i>Thought they were overweight</i>		
<i>Grade</i>	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	9.0% (8.1-9.8)	5.4% (4.5-6.4)	12.2% (10.9-13.6)	5.4% (4.7-6.1)	4.8% (3.8-5.8)	6.0% (5.0-6.9)	25.2% (23.9-26.5)	29.8% (27.8-31.7)	20.9% (19.3-22.5)
10th	9.0% (8.0-10.0)	7.3% (6.1-8.5)	10.6% (9.1-12.2)	9.2% (8.2-10.3)	5.2% (4.0-6.3)	13.2% (11.5-14.9)	25.4% (23.8-27.0)	29.8% (27.5-32.1)	21.1% (18.9-23.3)
11th	9.2% (8.2-10.2)	7.8% (6.5-9.2)	10.6% (9.2-12.1)	7.1% (6.2-8.0)	3.2% (2.2-4.1)	11.2% (9.7-12.8)	26.3% (24.8-27.8)	32.0% (29.7-34.3)	20.3% (18.4-22.3)
12th	8.1% (6.9-9.2)	6.9% (5.4-8.4)	9.2% (7.5-10.9)	5.3% (4.2-6.3)	3.3% (2.0-4.5)	7.2% (5.5-8.8)	24.2% (22.4-26.0)	30.8% (28.0-33.5)	18.0% (15.6-20.3)
Race/Ethnicity									
White	7.7% (7.2-8.2)	***	***	5.3% (4.8-5.8)	***	***	23.6% (22.7-24.5)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	11.9% (10.5-13.3)	***	***	12.9% (11.3-14.5)	***	***	29.2% (27.1-31.2)	***	***
Other	12.5% (10.7-14.3)	***	***	8.2% (6.6-9.7)	***	***	31.2% (28.6-33.8)	***	***
Sexual Orientation									
Heterosexual	8.8% (8.3-9.3)	***	***	6.2% (5.7-6.6)	***	***	24.1% (23.3-24.9)	***	***
LGBQ	9.4% (7.4-11.4)	***	***	12.5% (9.8-15.2)	***	***	40.3% (36.6-43.9)	***	***
Total	8.8% (8.3-9.3)	6.9% (6.2-7.5)	10.7% (10.0-11.5)	6.8% (6.3-7.3)	4.1% (3.6-4.7)	9.4% (8.6-10.1)	25.3% (24.5-26.1)	30.6% (29.4-31.7)	20.1% (19.1-21.1)
Colorado	10.3%	10.3%	10.3%	9.8%	6.6%	12.8%	24.0%	29.1%	19.5%
U.S.	15.7%	15.5%	15.8%	13.1%	10.0%	16.0%	31.5%	38.1%	25.1%

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

Summary...

Obesity is on the rise throughout the U.S., 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.¹⁴

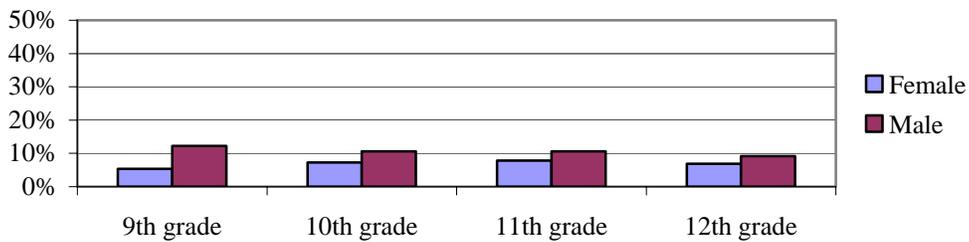
One in 12 students (8.8%) was at risk for becoming overweight, and that rate was higher for males (10.7%) than it was for females (6.9%). One in 15 students (6.8%) was overweight, and that rate was also higher for males (9.4%) than it was for females (4.1%); however, those rates were well below the U.S. rates for those being overweight (13.1%) and at risk for being overweight (15.7%). His-

panic/Latino students (11.9%) were more likely than white students (7.7%) to be at risk for being overweight, and Hispanic/Latino students (12.9%) were also more likely than white (5.3%) and other race/ethnicity (8.2%) students for being overweight. The rate for LGBQ students (12.5%) being overweight was higher than it was for heterosexual students (6.2%).

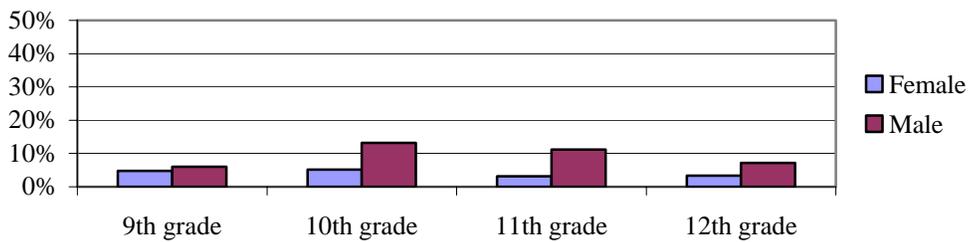
Three out of ten female students (30.6%) thought they were overweight, and the overall prevalence rate was 25.3%. Hispanic/Latino (29.2%) and other race/ethnicity students (31.2%) were more likely than white students (23.6%) to think they were overweight. Four out of ten LGBQ students (40.3%) thought they were overweight, compared to 24.1% of heterosexual students.

Another view...

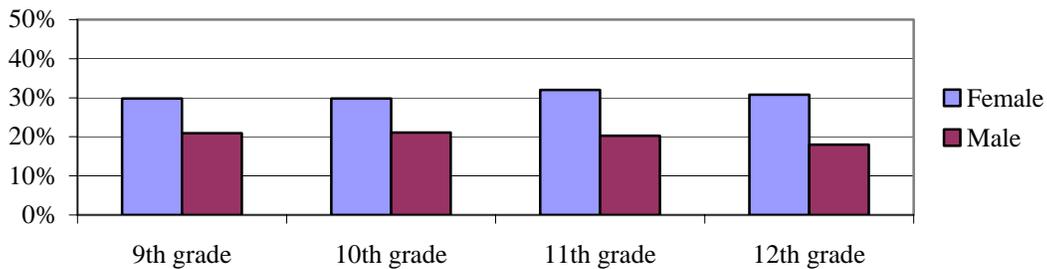
At risk for becoming overweight



Overweight



Thought they were overweight



Body Weight – weight loss

	<i>Attempting weight loss</i>			<i>Exercised to lose weight or avoid gaining weight*</i>			<i>Ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to avoid weight gain*</i>		
<i>Grade</i>	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	38.3% (36.8-39.7)	50.1% (47.9-52.2)	27.3% (25.5-29.2)	59.4% (57.9-60.9)	65.7% (63.8-67.7)	53.5% (51.4-55.6)	29.4% (28.1-30.8)	40.5% (38.4-42.6)	19.1% (17.4-20.8)
10th	38.6% (36.8-40.4)	52.0% (49.4-54.6)	25.4% (23.0-27.8)	60.6% (58.8-62.5)	70.4% (68.0-72.8)	51.1% (48.4-53.7)	34.3% (32.6-36.1)	50.2% (47.6-52.8)	18.7% (16.6-20.7)
11th	39.4% (37.7-41.1)	52.9% (50.4-55.4)	25.3% (23.2-27.3)	55.6% (53.9-57.4)	67.5% (65.1-69.8)	43.3% (40.8-45.8)	35.3% (33.7-37.0)	50.5% (48.1-53.0)	19.5% (17.6-21.3)
12th	35.3% (33.3-37.3)	51.3% (48.3-54.3)	20.1% (17.7-22.5)	52.4% (50.3-54.6)	65.6% (62.8-68.5)	39.8% (36.8-42.8)	35.6% (33.6-37.6)	54.4% (51.4-57.4)	17.8% (15.5-20.1)
Race/Ethnicity									
White	35.8% (34.8-36.8)	***	***	57.5% (56.4-58.6)	***	***	33.4% (32.4-34.4)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	46.1% (43.8-48.3)	***	***	56.1% (53.9-58.3)	***	***	36.5% (34.3-38.7)	***	***
Other	40.0% (37.3-42.7)	***	***	56.9% (54.1-59.8)	***	***	32.1% (29.6-34.6)	***	***
Sexual Orientation									
Heterosexual	36.6% (35.7-37.5)	***	***	57.5% (56.6-58.5)	***	***	32.5% (31.6-33.4)	***	***
LGBQ	52.3% (48.6-55.9)			57.0% (53.4-60.6)	***	***	44.9% (41.2-48.6)	***	***
Total	37.9% (37.0-38.8)	51.6% (50.3-52.8)	24.6% (23.5-25.7)	57.2% (56.3-58.1)	67.4% (66.2-68.6)	47.2% (45.9-48.5)	33.6% (32.8-34.4)	48.8% (47.5-50.1)	18.8% (17.8-19.8)
Colorado	41.0%	58.6%	25.0%	64.5%	75.1%	54.8%	37.0%	50.7%	23.9%
U.S.	45.6%	61.7%	29.9%	60.0%	67.4%	52.9%	40.7%	54.8%	26.8%

* -During the 30 days preceding the survey

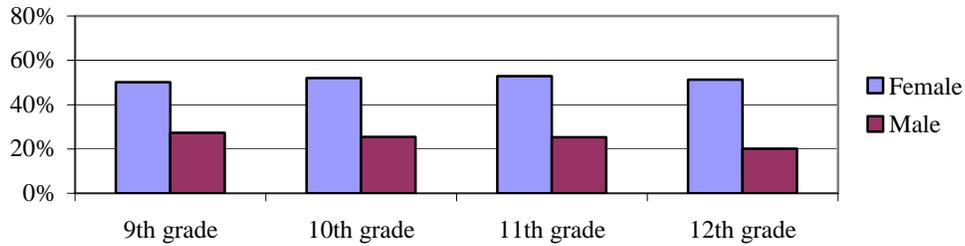
Summary...

Nearly four out of ten students (37.9%) reported they were attempting weight loss; more than half of females (51.6%) were doing so, compared to one-fourth of males (24.6%). The number of Hispanic/Latino students (46.1%) attempting to lose weight was higher than the number of white (35.8%) students, and that number was also higher for LGBQ students (52.3%) than it was for heterosexual students (36.6%).

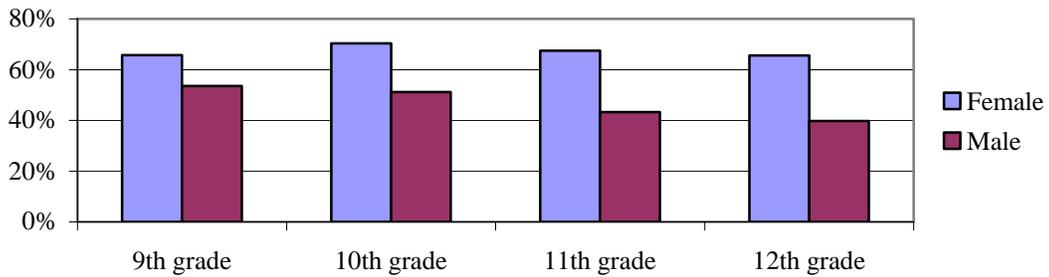
Females (67.4%) also exercised at a higher rate than males (47.2%) to lose weight or avoid gaining weight. The rate for females who ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to avoid weight gain (48.8%) was more than twice that of males (18.8%), at an overall prevalence rate of 33.6%. That rate was higher for LGBTQ students (44.9%) than it was for heterosexual students (32.5%).

Another view...

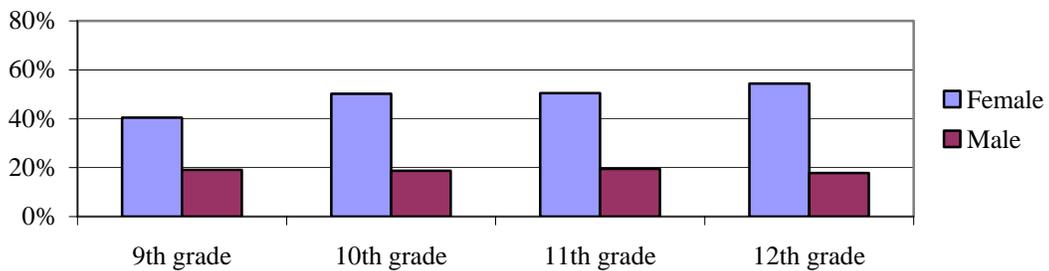
Attempting weight loss



Exercised to lose weight or avoid gaining weight



Ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to avoid weight gain



Body Weight – unhealthy weight loss practices

	<i>Fasting 24 hours or more to lose weight or avoid gaining weight*</i>			<i>Took diet pills, powders, or liquids to lose weight or avoid gaining weight†</i>			<i>Vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or avoid gaining weight*</i>		
<i>Grade</i>	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	8.7% (7.7-9.6)	12.9% (11.4-14.4)	4.7% (3.6-5.7)	3.4% (2.8-4.0)	3.8% (2.9-4.7)	3.1% (2.3-4.0)	3.6% (3.0-4.2)	5.8% (4.8-6.8)	1.6% (1.0-2.3)
10th	8.4% (7.4-9.4)	13.0% (11.3-14.7)	3.9% (2.9-4.9)	3.9% (3.2-4.5)	3.7% (2.7-4.6)	4.1% (3.1-5.0)	4.3% (3.5-5.1)	7.4% (6.0-8.9)	1.2% (0.6-1.8)
11th	10.3% (9.2-11.4)	13.7% (12.0-15.5)	6.8% (5.5-8.1)	4.9% (4.1-5.8)	5.7% (4.4-6.9)	4.1% (3.0-5.3)	4.4% (3.6-5.2)	5.4% (4.2-6.6)	3.4% (2.4-4.3)
12th	9.8% (8.5-11.1)	13.9% (11.8-16.1)	5.9% (4.5-7.3)	5.7% (4.7-6.6)	6.8% (5.4-8.2)	4.6% (3.4-5.9)	5.5% (4.6-6.5)	7.6% (6.0-9.3)	3.5% (2.5-4.5)
Race/Ethnicity									
White	8.8% (8.1-9.4)	***	***	4.0% (3.6-4.5)	***	***	4.0% (3.5-4.4)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	8.8% (7.6-10.1)	***	***	4.8% (3.8-5.8)	***	***	3.8% (3.0-4.6)	***	***
Other	13.5% (11.7-15.4)	***	***	6.8% (5.3-8.2)	***	***	8.7% (7.2-10.3)	***	***
Sexual Orientation									
Heterosexual	8.0% (7.4-8.5)	***	***	3.9% (3.6-4.3)	***	***	3.6% (3.3-4.0)	***	***
LGBQ	24.0% (20.7-27.2)			12.6% (10.2-15.0)	***	***	14.1% (11.3-16.9)	***	***
Total	9.3% (8.7-9.8)	13.4% (12.5-14.3)	5.3% (4.7-5.8)	4.4% (4.1-4.8)	4.9% (4.4-5.5)	4.0% (3.4-4.5)	4.4% (4.0-4.8)	6.6% (5.9-7.2)	2.4% (2.0-2.8)
Colorado	8.9%	12.0%	5.9%	4.7%	4.5%	4.9%	3.6%	5.2%	2.0%
U.S.	12.3%	17.0%	7.6%	6.3%	8.1%	4.6%	4.5%	6.2%	2.8%

* During the 30 days preceding the survey

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

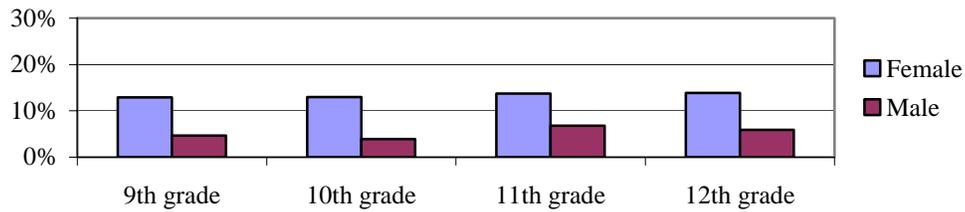
Summary...

Unhealthy weight control practices, such as fasting, vomiting, and taking diet pills or laxatives, can contribute to abnormal physical and psychological development.¹⁵ One out of 11 students (9.3%) had fasted for 24 hours or more to lose weight or avoid gaining weight; 13.4% of females had done so, compared to 5.3% of males. There was no significant difference by gender of having used diet pills, powders, or liquids for weight loss; that overall prevalence rate was 4.4%.

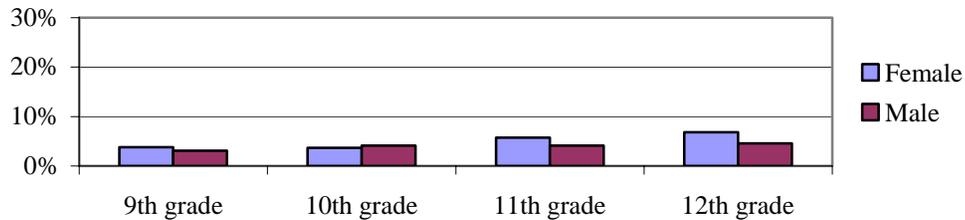
Females (6.6%) used laxatives or vomiting to lose weight or avoid gaining weight at a higher rate than males (2.4%). The overall prevalence rate was 4.4%. LGBTQ students were more likely than heterosexual students to engage in all three of these behaviors.

Another view...

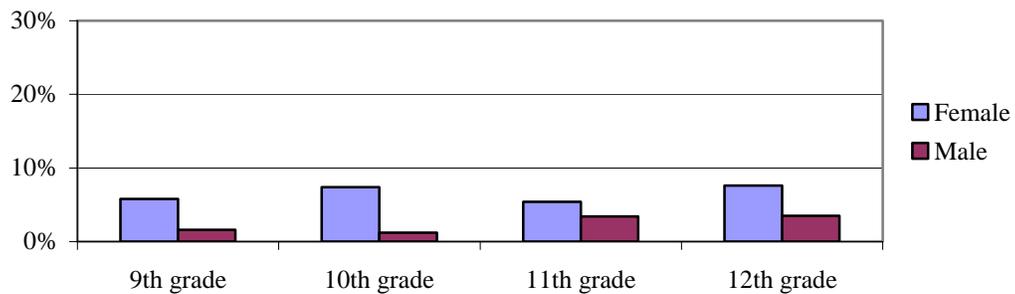
Fasting 24 hours or more to lose weight or avoid gaining weight



Took diet pills, powders, or liquids to lose weight or avoid gaining weight



Vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or avoid gaining weight



Physical Activity

	<i>Participated in vigorous physical activity*</i>			<i>Participated in moderate physical activity†</i>			<i>Played on one or more sports teams‡</i>		
<i>Grade</i>	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	71.2% (69.9-72.5)	69.2% (67.2-71.1)	73.1% (71.2-74.9)	33.9% (32.5-35.4)	33.4% (31.4-35.4)	34.5% (32.4-36.5)	64.4% (63.0-65.8)	61.3% (59.3-63.4)	67.3% (65.4-69.2)
10th	69.6% (67.9-71.4)	64.0% (61.6-66.5)	75.2% (72.8-77.5)	33.0% (31.2-34.7)	31.3% (29.0-33.7)	34.5% (32.0-37.1)	60.4% (58.5-62.2)	57.4% (54.9-60.0)	63.3% (60.7-65.9)
11th	62.9% (61.2-64.6)	58.7% (56.3-61.1)	67.3% (65.0-69.6)	31.2% (29.6-32.8)	31.7% (29.4-33.9)	30.7% (28.4-33.0)	55.8% (54.1-57.4)	53.3% (50.9-55.7)	58.4% (56.0-60.7)
12th	64.2% (62.2-66.2)	59.4% (56.5-62.3)	68.7% (65.9-71.6)	30.8% (28.8-32.7)	24.7% (22.2-27.2)	36.5% (33.6-39.4)	51.1% (49.0-53.2)	44.0% (41.1-46.9)	57.9% (54.9-60.9)
Race/Ethnicity									
White	69.6% (68.6-70.5)	***	***	33.3% (32.3-34.3)	***	***	61.3% (60.3-62.3)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	59.3% (57.1-61.5)	***	***	27.5% (25.5-29.5)	***	***	45.2% (42.9-47.5)	***	***
Other	62.2% (59.5-64.9)	***	***	32.7% (30.1-35.4)	***	***	57.0% (54.3-59.8)	***	***
Sexual Orientation									
Heterosexual	68.7% (67.8-69.6)	***	***	32.5% (31.6-33.3)	***	***	60.3% (59.4-61.2)	***	***
LGBQ	53.6% (50.0-57.3)			36.4% (32.8-40.0)	***	***	36.0% (32.5-39.6)	***	***
Total	67.1% (66.3-68.0)	62.9% (61.7-64.1)	71.2% (70.1-72.4)	32.3% (31.4-33.1)	30.4% (29.3-31.5)	34.1% (32.9-35.3)	58.1% (57.3-59.0)	54.3% (53.0-55.5)	61.9% (60.7-63.1)
Colorado	70.1%	62.0%	78.2%	29.5%	25.9%	32.6%	61.2%	57.8%	65.0%
U.S.	64.1%	55.9%	72.3%	26.5%	24.2%	28.7%	56.0%	50.2%	61.8%

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

† For at least 30 minutes on 5 or more of the 7 days preceding the survey

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

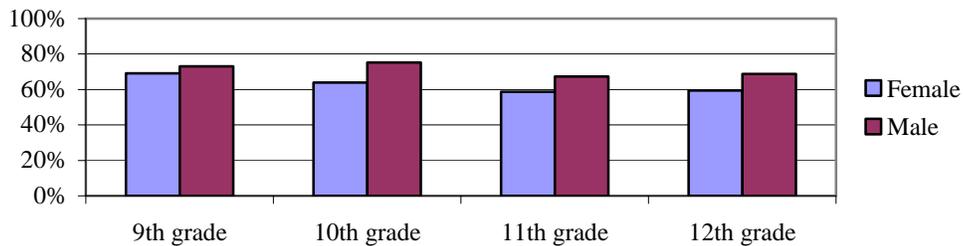
Summary...

Exercise contributes to maintaining a healthy weight and preventing many chronic diseases. More than two out of three students (67.1%) participated in vigorous physical activity. That rate was higher for males (71.2%) than it was for females (62.9%). More white students (69.6%) participated in vigorous physical activity than Hispanic/Latino students (59.3%), and that rate was also higher for heterosexual students (68.7%) than it was for LGBQ students (53.6%).

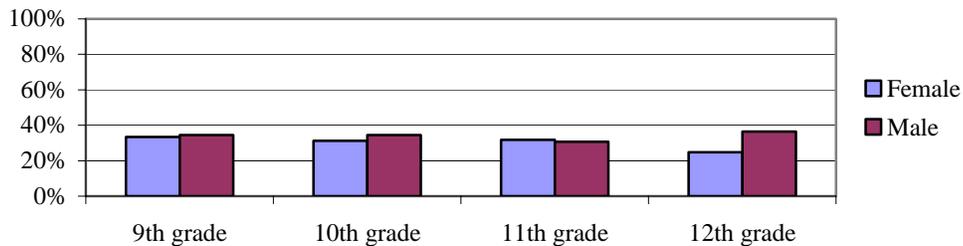
Less than one-third of the students (32.3%) participated in regular moderate exercise, and that rate was higher for males (34.1%) than it was for females (30.4%). Nearly six out of ten students (58.1%) played on one or more sports teams, and that rate was higher for males (61.9%) than it was for females (54.3%). White students (61.3%) were more likely than Hispanic/Latino (45.2%) or other race/ethnicity (57.0%) students to play on a sports team, and heterosexual students (60.3%) were more likely than LGBQ students (36.0%) to play on a sports team.

Another view...

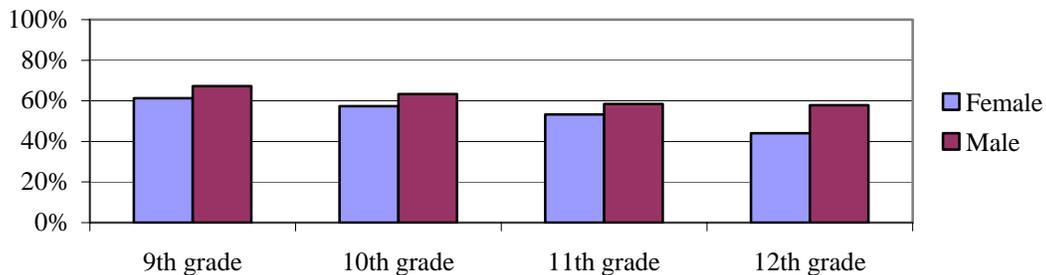
Participated in vigorous physical activity



Participated in moderate exercise



Played on one or more sports teams



Health Status and Rest

Grade	Describe health as fair or poor			Got enough sleep*			Currently have asthma		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9 th	6.7% (5.9-7.5)	7.3% (6.2-8.4)	6.1% (5.1-7.2)	9.0% (8.1-9.9)	6.4% (5.2-7.5)	11.4% (10.1-12.7)	16.0% (14.9-17.1)	15.6% (14.1-17.1)	16.3% (14.7-17.9)
10 th	8.5% (7.4-9.5)	8.2% (6.8-9.6)	8.7% (7.1-10.2)	7.5% (6.5-8.6)	4.6% (3.5-5.7)	10.4% (8.7-12.2)	15.3% (13.9-16.8)	14.2% (12.2-16.1)	16.5% (14.4-18.5)
11 th	8.5% (7.5-9.5)	9.1% (7.6-10.6)	7.9% (6.5-9.3)	6.6% (5.7-7.4)	2.8% (2.2-3.4)	10.5% (9.0-12.1)	16.1% (14.8-17.5)	17.9% (16.0-19.9)	14.2% (12.5-16.0)
12 th	6.4% (5.5-7.3)	6.7% (5.4-8.1)	6.1% (4.8-7.5)	6.6% (5.5-7.6)	5.2% (3.9-6.6)	7.8% (6.2-9.4)	18.8% (17.1-20.5)	19.0% (16.6-21.3)	18.6% (16.1-21.1)
Race/Ethnicity									
White	5.0% (4.5-5.5)	***	***	6.7% (6.1-7.2)	***	***	17.5% (16.7-18.4)	***	***
Hispanic/Latino	17.4% (15.8-19.1)	***	***	9.2% (7.9-10.5)	***	***	10.3% (8.9-11.8)	***	***
Other	8.5% (6.9-10.2)	***	***	9.7% (8.0-11.5)	***	***	19.2% (16.8-21.5)	***	***
Sexual Orientation									
Heterosexual	5.7% (5.3-6.2)	***	***	7.2% (6.7-7.7)	***	***	17.0% (16.2-17.7)	***	***
LGBQ	19.4% (16.4-22.4)	***	***	8.1% (6.1-10.0)	***	***	16.5% (13.4-19.6)	***	***
Total	7.5% (7.1-8.0)	7.9% (7.2-8.5)	7.2% (6.5-7.9)	7.5% (7.0-7.9)	4.7% (4.2-5.3)	10.1% (9.3-10.9)	16.5% (15.8-17.2)	16.6% (15.6-17.6)	16.4% (15.4-17.4)
Colorado	7.2%	9.5%	5.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	15.9%	16.8%	15.3%
U.S.	8.3%	9.6%	7.1%	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.5%	14.7%	14.3%

* Enough sleep to feel rested upon waking in the morning, 7 out of the 7 days preceding the survey

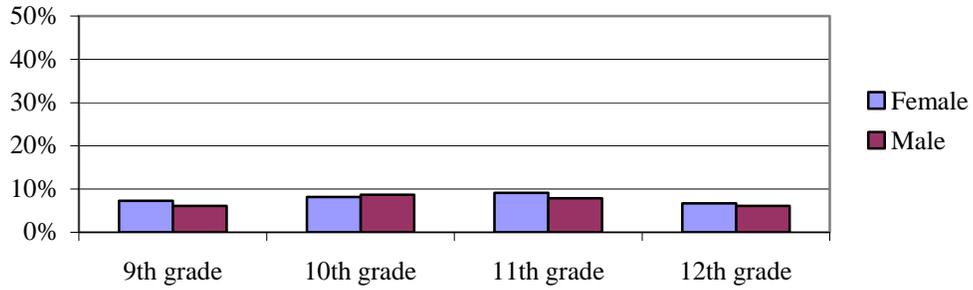
Summary...

One out of 13 students (7.5%) described their health as being fair or poor. Hispanic/Latino students (17.4%) were more than three times as likely as white students (5.0%) to describe their health as being fair or poor.

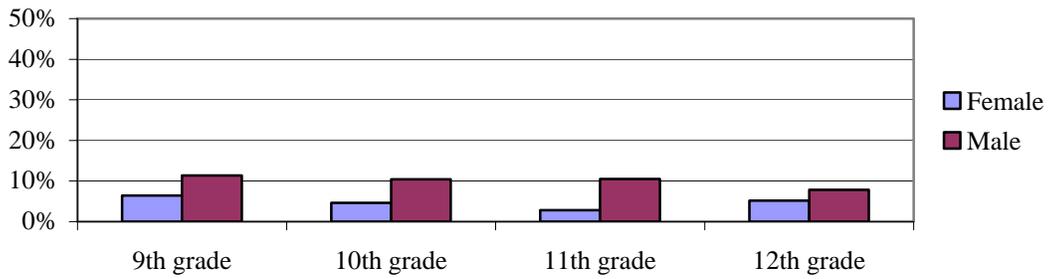
Only one out of 13 students (7.5%) reported getting enough sleep on all seven of the seven days preceding the survey. Females (4.7%) were less likely than males (10.1%), and white students (6.7%) were less likely than Hispanic/Latino (9.2%) and other race/ethnicity (8.5%) students to get enough sleep. One out of six students (16.5%) currently had asthma.

Another view...

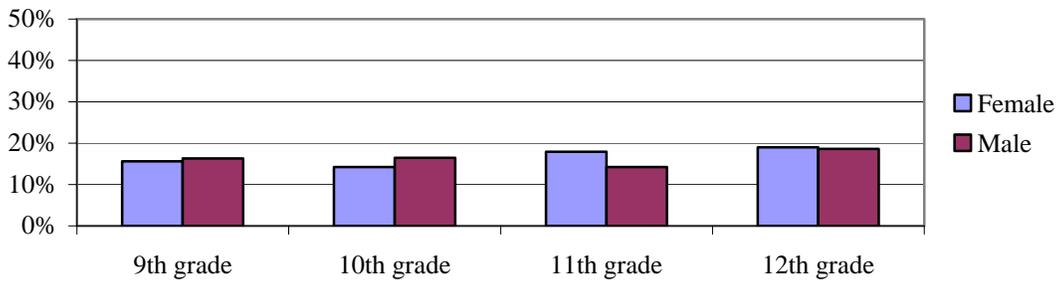
Describe health as fair or poor



Got enough sleep



Currently has asthma



-
- ¹ Robert N. Anderson and Betty L. Smith. "Deaths: Leading Causes for 2001," *National Vital Statistics Reports*, Vol. 52, No. 9, National Center for Health Statistics, 2003.
- ² Health Statistics Section. Colorado births and deaths 2002. Denver, CO: Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment: http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/hs/vs/2002/Colorado_2002.pdf.
- ³ National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, "Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System," Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars/>.
- ⁴ Tobacco Information and Prevention Source, "Tobacco Use in the United States," Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/overview/tobus_us.htm.
- ⁵ National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, "Targeting Tobacco Use: The Nation's Leading Cause of Death 2004," Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: http://www.cdc.gov/nccdphp/aag/pdf/aag_osh2004.pdf.
- ⁶ Jo Anne Grunbaum et al., "Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance – United States, 2003," *Morbidity & Mortality Weekly Report*, Vol. 53, No. SS-2, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2004: <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/PDF/SS/SS5302.pdf>.
- ⁷ CDC, Alcohol and Public Health, "General Alcohol Information", National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, "Alcohol and Public Health: General Alcohol Information", Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: http://www.cdc.gov/alcohol/factsheets/general_information.htm.
- ⁸ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *Preventing Tobacco Use Among Young People: A Report of the Surgeon General*, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Office on Smoking and Health, 1994: http://www.cdc.gov/tobacco/sgr/sgr_1994/index.htm.
- ⁹ J. D. Hawkins et al., "Risk and Protective Factors for Alcohol and Other Drug Problems in Adolescence and Early Adulthood: Implications for Substance Abuse Prevention," *Psychological Bulletin*, Vol. 112, No. 1, 1992.
- ¹⁰ *Malignant Neglect: Substance Abuse and America's Schools*, The National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University, New York, 2001: <http://www.casacolumbia.org/pdshopprov/files/80624.pdf>.
- ¹¹ National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, "Sexual Violence: Fact Sheet," Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/factsheets/svfacts.htm>.
- ¹² *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 4th ed., American Psychiatric Association, Washington, DC, 1994.
- ¹³ National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, "Healthy Youth: Sexual Behaviors," Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: <http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/sexualbehaviors/index.htm>.
- ¹⁴ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, *The Surgeon General's Call to Action to Prevent and Decrease Overweight and Obesity 2001*, Public Health Service, Office of the Surgeon General, 2001: <http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/topics/obesity/calltoaction/CalltoAction.pdf>.
- ¹⁵ D. Neumark-Sztainer and P. J. Hannan, "Weight-Related Behaviors Among Adolescent Girls and Boys: Results from a National Survey," *Archives of Pediatric and Adolescent Medicine*, Vol. 154, No. 6, 2000.
- ¹⁶ Colorado Health Information Dataset, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment: www.cdphe.state.co.us/cohid.
- ¹⁷ National Center for HIV, STD and TB Prevention, *Tracking the Hidden Epidemics 2000: Trends in STDs in the United States*, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: http://www.cdc.gov/nchstp/dstd/Stats_Trends/Trends2000.pdf.
- ¹⁸ Adolescent Health Program, *Adolescent Health in Colorado, 2003*, Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment: <http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/ps/adolschool/adolehealthreport.asp>.

