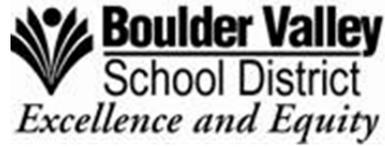




Boulder Valley School District High School

2009 **Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)**

PARTNERS



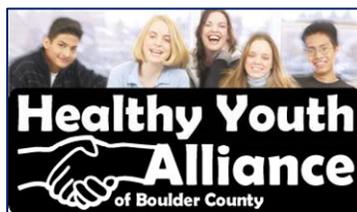
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FOREWORD

In late 2009, Boulder Valley School District (BVSD), St. Vrain Valley School District (SVVSD), Boulder County Healthy Youth Alliance (HYA), and Boulder County Public Health (BCPH) advanced our collaborative effort to learn more about how we can protect and enhance the well-being of our county's school-age youth. Together, we conducted the fifth Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) among a representative sample of Boulder County high school students. Additionally, in BVSD, a middle school survey was administered to 7th and 8th grade students to further improve our ability to promote healthy decision-making and prevent behaviors that can lead to long-lasting, negative impacts.

The data presented in this report reflect a single point in time when the survey was conducted; however, comparing this data to previous YRBS data, we can begin to identify more long-term trends that help in planning interventions. Since the original survey was conducted in 2001, the data have been used to develop school- and community-based strategies that have been implemented to reduce behavioral risk factors along adolescents. Whether strengthening the health curriculum or addressing disparities among racial, ethnic, or sexual orientation lines, we have seen many improvements and yet still face many challenges. Continued efforts that strengthen the knowledge and skills of our children, as well as that of our youths' parents and other community members, can help promote preventive behavior and reduce risk behaviors among our youth.

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

- Parental influence can help reduce or even prevent many risk behaviors (e.g., smoking, alcohol use, and marijuana use).
- There are many positive values, beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors (social norms) that we can reinforce and promote (e.g., use of seatbelts).
- There are many risk behaviors that, with effective interventions, can be prevented, reduced, or postponed (e.g., alcohol use, binge drinking, and driving or riding with a driver who has consumed alcohol).
- There are some risk factors that call for immediate intervention and help (e.g., forced sexual intercourse, clinical depression, and suicide ideation).

This information provides the school districts with a valuable opportunity to partner with the communities in which our youth reside and to support our youth as they move toward the future as healthy, educated, and productive adults.

For additional information, please visit www.BoulderCountyYRBS.org.

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Introduction

Data from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is used to examine the risk and preventative behaviors among adolescents in middle and high schools across the country as an indicator of health. In addition, the data is used as an evaluative tool to monitor the progress of school- and community-based strategies that are being implemented to improve and/or maintain the health of our youth. The data are a catalyst for the community 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.

The 2009 Boulder County YRBS follows YRBS surveys conducted in Boulder County high schools in both the Boulder Valley (BVSD) and St. Vrain Valley (SVVSD) School Districts in 2003, 2005, and 2007. The 2009 YRBS survey marked the first time that data were collected at the middle school level in Boulder County. These data were collected from middle schools in BVSD and included students in the 7th and 8th grades. Data from the 2009 YRBS are presented in four reports: one each for St. Vrain Valley School District and Boulder Valley School District high schools, one for Boulder Valley School District middle schools, and a Boulder County report that combines the results from the high schools in each of the districts.

2009 YRBS results

All reports, background information, and data from the 2009 Boulder County YRBS for each school district, as well as data for Boulder County high schools overall, can be found at www.BoulderCountyYRBS.org.

The results are generalizable to the schools from which each sample was selected. Data are presented by grade, gender, race, and ethnicity (i.e., “Hispanic,” “white non-Hispanic,” or “other non-Hispanic”). Since 2007, data collected on ethnicity have been separated from race, allowing analysis to be conducted specifically for Hispanic youth, increasing our ability to identify health and behavior disparities. Data about sexual orientation (i.e., “heterosexual” or “LGBQ” [lesbian, gay, bisexual, or questioning]) are only reported at the county level to protect the confidentiality of the LGBQ students. The results of these stratified analyses provide an opportunity to examine and address disparities in health risk behaviors. They also reinforce the importance of assuring that community efforts address the needs of ALL Boulder County youth.

Data from the 2009 Colorado YRBS and the 2009 national YRBS are included in appendices where available. While every effort was made to collect and analyze the data using similar protocols, these data are not directly comparable and should be used for reference only. Colorado YRBS data and methods are detailed at <http://hkcs.omni.org/state>; national YRBS data and methods are described at www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/index.htm.

Conducting the YRBS

The Boulder County YRBS survey procedures are based on the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) protocol (www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/yrbs_methods.htm).

Sample selection

Nine SVVSD high schools, 9 BVSD high schools, and 16 BVSD middle schools participated in the 2009 YRBS. Each school chose a day and class period in early November 2009 for survey administration. Classes from each of these periods were randomly selected to be surveyed. This selection yielded 66 SVVSD high school and 67 BVSD high school classrooms. A separate sample selection identified 41 BVSD middle school classrooms in which 7th and 8th grade students would have the opportunity to take the middle school survey. Information was mailed to the parents of each student in the selected classrooms to inform them about the survey, student selection, and how they could ask questions and/or exclude their student from participating if they wished.

Survey administration

Data for the 2009 survey were collected during the week of November 9, 2009, for BVSD middle schools, and the week of November 16, 2009, for high schools in both BVSD and SVVSD. Survey implementation procedures were designed to protect students' privacy by allowing for anonymous and voluntary participation. Participating students completed the survey during regular class time, under the supervision of trained volunteers.

Data analysis

Prevalence estimates and 95% confidence intervals were calculated and are presented in the data tables. The high response rate enabled data to be weighted by gender and grade level so that the results are representative of the entire population in schools from which each sample was selected. Therefore, the percentages reported are estimates of the occurrence of the behaviors in the *entire population* from which the sample was selected, not just for the students *who took the survey*.

Data tables

A sample data table appears on the next page. Percentages presented in the tables are *prevalence estimates*. Prevalence estimates have been replaced by "***" where numbers were too small to report for statistical or confidentiality reasons and "---" when data analysis was not completed for the specified category for confidentiality reasons or because the question was not asked. Also included are *95% confidence intervals* (in parentheses below the prevalence estimates). These intervals indicate the range in which the *actual prevalence* (when generalized from the sample to the survey population) was likely to fall. The size of the confidence interval reflects the certainty of the accuracy of the estimate. Larger confidence intervals reflect less certainty; smaller confidence intervals reflect greater certainty. Confidence intervals may be used to determine the statistical significance of differences in observed results. Confidence intervals that do not overlap indicate that the difference in estimates is statistically significant (assuming a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$).

For more information

www.BoulderCountyYRBS.org

Boulder Valley School District (BVSD) High School Sample Data Table

Unintentional Injuries – Helmets and Seatbelts

	<i>Never or rarely wore bicycle helmet*</i>			<i>Never or rarely wore seat belt**</i>		
Grade	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	52.1% (49.6-54.6)	53.2% (49.6-56.7)	51.1% (47.5-54.7)	6.4% (5.2-8.0)	4.4% (3.0-6.5)	8.3% (6.4-10.9)
10th	58.3% (55.4-61.1)	61.8% (57.6-65.9)	55.0% (50.9-59.1)	4.0% (3.0-5.3)	3.2% (1.9-5.3)	4.8% (3.5-6.6)
11th	64.0% (61.6-66.2)	54.8% (51.0-58.6)	72.2% (69.3-75.0)	5.2% (4.1-6.5)	2.1% (1.0-4.3)	8.2% (6.6-10.2)
12th	68.8% (65.6-71.9)	67.5% (62.6-72.1)	69.9% (65.3-74.1)	2.6% (1.6-4.3)	***	5.0% (3.0-8.1)
Race/Ethnicity						
White non-Hispanic	56.0% (54.4-57.6)	---	---	3.2% (2.7-3.9)	---	---
Hispanic	84.5% (80.8-87.6)	---	---	9.1% (6.8-12.2)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	63.3% (59.4-67.0)	---	---	6.2% (4.7-8.2)	---	---
Total	60.4% (59.0-61.7)	59.0% (56.9-61.0)	61.7% (59.7-63.6)	4.5% (3.9-5.2)	2.4% (1.8-3.2)	6.5% (5.5- 7.6)

Confidence interval

Prevalence estimate for all 9th graders

Prevalence estimate for all Boulder County students

Prevalence estimate for all female students

Prevalence estimate for all male students

* Among the 83.3% of students who rode a bicycle during the 12 months preceding the survey
 ** When riding in a car driven by someone else
 *** Numerator <3 and/or denominator <30
 --- Not available

Boulder Valley School District (BVSD) High School Narrative

The narrative following each data table in this report consists of one paragraph for each survey question. This paragraph reports the total prevalence estimate for each behavior, followed by all statistically significant differences and only statistically significant differences by race/ethnicity total, sexual orientation total, and gender total, as well as grade if it changed significantly in the same direction (increase or decrease) from 9th to 10th grade, 10th to 11th grade, and 11th to 12th grade. If differences in the totals are not noted in the narrative, prevalence estimates are not statistically different and should not be interpreted or reported as such. If there are no statistically significant differences in the totals, the narrative includes only the total prevalence estimate. Statistically significant differences among the gender and grade strata subtotals (e.g., 9th and 10th grade or 9th grade females and 9th grade males) may exist but are not reported in the narrative.

Boulder Valley School District High School Results

There were 1,592 high school students in 67 classrooms sampled to participate in the 2009 Boulder Valley School District YRBS. Completed surveys were collected from 1,270 BVSD high school students, and 9 high schools participated, yielding an overall response rate of 80%. The following table summarizes the weighted demographics of the respondents.

Sex		Grade		Race/Ethnicity	
Female	48.4%	9 th	24.7%	White, non-Hispanic	72.4%
Male	51.6%	10 th	24.7%	Hispanic	13.9%
		11 th	23.6%	Other, non-Hispanic	13.7%
		12 th	27.0%		

The overall response rate of 80% allowed for weighting of the data to represent all students in grades 9-12 at the 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.

Family and Community Service

Grade	Parents have clear rules and standards for behavior			Ate 4 or more meals with family*			Did community service **		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	84.9% (83.0-86.7)	86.8% (84.2-89.0)	83.1% (80.2-85.7)	79.5% (77.4-81.5)	76.9% (73.9-79.7)	82.0% (78.9-84.7)	39.4% (37.0-41.7)	48.4% (45.0-51.7)	30.8% (27.8-34.0)
10th	86.0% (84.0-87.8)	91.5% (88.9-93.5)	80.8% (77.5-83.7)	82.0% (79.7-84.0)	83.9% (80.8-86.7)	80.1% (76.9-83.0)	48.4% (45.6-51.3)	52.5% (48.4-56.6)	44.5% (40.6-48.6)
11th	85.0% (83.0-86.9)	85.2% (82.2-87.8)	84.8% (81.9-87.3)	77.4% (75.1-79.4)	71.5% (67.9-74.8)	83.0% (80.0-85.6)	43.3% (41.0-45.6)	52.7% (49.1-56.2)	34.3% (31.3-37.3)
12th	87.0% (84.3-89.3)	87.4% (83.9-90.3)	86.6% (82.4-90.0)	73.3% (70.1-76.3)	70.0% (65.5-74.2)	76.2% (71.7-80.2)	43.3% (40.1-46.5)	61.3% (56.7-65.6)	27.2% (23.2-31.6)
Race/Ethnicity									
White non-Hispanic	87.7% (86.6-88.8)	---	---	79.4% (78.0-80.7)	---	---	43.8% (42.2-45.3)	---	---
Hispanic	82.2% (77.9-85.9)	---	---	67.2% (62.6-71.5)	---	---	43.6% (39.1-48.2)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	79.9% (77.0-82.5)	---	---	80.9% (78.1-83.4)	---	---	43.3% (39.7-46.9)	---	---
Total	85.8% (84.7-86.8)	87.8% (86.3-89.1)	83.9% (82.3-85.4)	77.9% (76.7-79.1)	75.6% (73.8-77.3)	80.2% (78.4-81.8)	43.6% (42.2-45.0)	53.8% (51.9-55.8)	34.0% (32.1-35.9)

* During the 7 days preceding the survey

** In the 30 days preceding the survey

--- Not available

Among students in surveyed BVSD high schools, 85.8% reported they believed their parents or other adults in their family had clear rules and standards for their behavior. Overall, the prevalence of this belief was higher among white non-Hispanic students (87.7%) than both Hispanic and other non-Hispanic students (82.2% and 79.9%, respectively); it was also higher among female students (87.8%) than male students (83.9%).

More than 3 in 4 students in surveyed BVSD high schools (77.9%) reported they had eaten 4 or more meals with their families during the 7 days prior to the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having eaten 4 or more meals with their families was higher among both other non-Hispanic (80.9%) and white non-Hispanic (79.4%) students than Hispanic students (67.2%); it was also higher among male students (80.2%) than female students (75.6%).

More than 4 in 10 students in surveyed BVSD high schools (43.6%) reported they had performed some kind of organized community service as a non-paid volunteer during the 30 days prior to the survey. Overall, prevalence for having performed some kind of organized community service as a non-paid volunteer was higher among female students (53.8%) than male students (34.0%).

Unintentional Injuries – Helmets and Seatbelts

	<i>Never or rarely wore bicycle helmet*</i>			<i>Never or rarely wore seat belt**</i>		
Grade	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	52.1% (49.6-54.6)	53.2% (49.6-56.7)	51.1% (47.5-54.7)	6.4% (5.2-8.0)	4.4% (3.0-6.5)	8.3% (6.4-10.9)
10th	58.3% (55.4-61.1)	61.8% (57.6-65.9)	55.0% (50.9-59.1)	4.0% (3.0-5.3)	3.2% (1.9-5.3)	4.8% (3.5-6.6)
11th	64.0% (61.6-66.2)	54.8% (51.0-58.6)	72.2% (69.3-75.0)	5.2% (4.1-6.5)	2.1% (1.0-4.3)	8.2% (6.6-10.2)
12th	68.8% (65.6-71.9)	67.5% (62.6-72.1)	69.9% (65.3-74.1)	2.6% (1.6-4.3)	*** ***	5.0% (3.0-8.1)
Race/Ethnicity						
White non-Hispanic	56.0% (54.4-57.6)	---	---	3.2% (2.7-3.9)	---	---
Hispanic	84.5% (80.8-87.6)	---	---	9.1% (6.8-12.2)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	63.3% (59.4-67.0)	---	---	6.2% (4.7-8.2)	---	---
Total	60.4% (59.0-61.7)	59.0% (56.9-61.0)	61.7% (59.7-63.6)	4.5% (3.9-5.2)	2.4% (1.8-3.2)	6.5% (5.5- 7.6)

* Among the 83.3% of students who rode a bicycle during the 12 months preceding the survey

** When riding in a car driven by someone else in the 30 days preceding the survey

*** Numerator <3 and/or denominator <30

--- Not available

Among students in surveyed BVSD high schools who reported they had ridden a bicycle in the previous year, more than 3 in 5 students (60.4%) reported they had never or rarely wore a bicycle helmet while riding a bicycle. Overall, the prevalence of never or rarely wearing a bicycle helmet was higher among Hispanic students (84.5%) than other non-Hispanic students (63.3%), and both were higher than white non-Hispanic students (56.0%).

Overall, 4.5% of the students in surveyed BVSD high schools reported they rarely or never wore a seat belt when they rode in a car driven by someone else. Overall, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among both Hispanic (9.1%) and other non-Hispanic students (6.2%) than white non-Hispanic students (3.2%); it was also higher among male students (6.5%) than female students (2.4%).

Drinking and Driving

Grade	Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol*			Drove after drinking alcohol*		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	18.3% (16.5-20.3)	20.9% (18.2-23.9)	15.8% (13.5-18.5)	4.9% (3.8-6.4)	4.3% (2.8-6.5)	5.5% (3.9-7.7)
10th	17.5% (15.3-19.9)	19.4% (16.2-23.1)	15.7% (13.0-18.9)	5.0% (3.9-6.4)	6.7% (4.8-9.2)	3.4% (2.2-5.2)
11th	23.3% (21.3-25.5)	23.9% (20.9-27.2)	22.8% (20.2-25.6)	11.1% (9.6-12.7)	7.0% (5.5-8.8)	15.1% (12.7-17.9)
12th	32.8% (29.6-36.1)	31.2% (27.3-35.5)	34.1% (29.4-39.1)	24.1% (21.4-27.1)	24.6% (21.0-28.6)	23.7% (19.7-28.3)
Race/Ethnicity						
White non-Hispanic	22.8% (21.4-24.2)	---	---	12.1% (10.9-13.3)	---	---
Hispanic	28.5% (24.3-33.1)	---	---	11.3% (8.7-14.6)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	20.4% (17.7-23.4)	---	---	9.0% (7.0-11.4)	---	---
Total	23.2% (22.0-24.5)	24.0% (22.3-25.8)	22.5% (20.7-24.3)	11.6% (10.7-12.6)	10.8% (9.6-12.2)	12.3% (10.9-13.8)

* One or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey
 --- Not available

More than 1 in 5 of the students in surveyed BVSD high schools (23.2%) reported that, in the 30 days preceding the survey, they had ridden in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol. Overall, the prevalence of having ridden in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol was higher among Hispanic students (28.5%) than both white non-Hispanic students (22.8%) and other non-Hispanic students (20.4%).

During the 30 days prior to the survey, more than 1 in 10 of the students in surveyed BVSD high schools (11.6%) reported they had driven a vehicle after drinking alcohol.

Safety

	<i>Felt safe in their neighborhood</i>			<i>Did not go to school because felt unsafe*</i>		
Grade	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	90.5% (88.7-91.9)	92.6% (90.3-94.4)	88.4% (85.7-90.6)	7.1% (5.8-8.6)	5.9% (4.5-7.7)	8.3% (6.3-10.8)
10th	90.4% (88.4-92.0)	91.2% (88.7-93.3)	89.5% (86.4-92.0)	3.1% (2.3-4.1)	3.7% (2.6-5.2)	2.5% (1.6-4.0)
11th	89.5% (87.6-91.1)	89.6% (86.5-92.1)	89.3% (86.6-91.5)	5.4% (4.4- 6.6)	4.2% (3.0-5.8)	6.5% (5.0-8.4)
12th	93.0% (90.6-94.8)	96.3% (94.7-97.5)	90.0% (85.8-93.1)	3.4% (2.1-5.4)	2.2% (1.4-3.5)	4.4% (2.3-8.3)
Race/Ethnicity						
White non-Hispanic	93.4% (92.4-94.2)	---	---	3.2% (2.7-3.8)	---	---
Hispanic	81.6% (78.2-84.6)	---	---	7.0% (4.4-10.9)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	86.8% (84.2-89.1)	---	---	10.1% (8.3-12.2)	---	---
Total	90.9% (90.0- 91.7)	92.5% (91.4-93.5)	89.3% (87.8-90.7)	4.7% (4.1- 5.4)	4.0% (3.4- 4.7)	5.4% (4.4-6.6)

* At school (or on the way to/from school) during 30 days preceding the survey

--- Not available

More than 9 out of 10 of the students in surveyed BVSD high schools (90.9%) reported feeling safe in their neighborhood always or most of the time. Overall, the prevalence of feeling safe in their neighborhood always or most of the time was higher among white non-Hispanic students (93.4%) than other non-Hispanic (86.8%) and Hispanic students (81.6%); it was also higher among female students (92.5%) than male students (89.3%).

In surveyed BVSD high schools, 4.7% of students reported that, during the 30 days prior to the survey, they had not gone to school because they felt they would be unsafe at school or on the way to or from school. Overall, the prevalence of not going to school because they felt they would be unsafe at school or on the way to or from school was higher among other non-Hispanic and Hispanic students (10.1% and 7.0%, respectively) than white non-Hispanic students (3.2%).

Harassment at School (or on the way to/from school) – Ethnic/Racial or Sexual Orientation

Grade	<i>Harassed*</i>			<i>Harassed because of race or ethnic origin*</i>			<i>Harassed because someone thought you were lesbian, gay, or bisexual*</i>		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	37.3% (34.9-39.7)	32.0% (28.6-35.6)	41.9% (38.6-45.4)	7.5% (6.2- 8.9)	3.1% (2.0-4.7)	11.6% (9.6-13.9)	6.5% (5.4-7.8)	4.5% (3.3-6.2)	8.3% (6.6-10.5)
10th	27.1% (24.6-29.8)	26.6% (23.0-30.5)	27.7% (24.1-31.7)	5.1% (3.9-6.6)	2.4% (1.3-4.3)	7.9% (5.9-10.4)	4.4% (3.4-5.8)	***	7.3% (5.4-9.8)
11th	28.2% (26.0-30.4)	32.1% (28.9-35.5)	24.3% (21.5-27.4)	6.4% (5.3-7.7)	4.7% (3.7-6.0)	8.0% (6.2-10.3)	3.8% (3.1-4.7)	3.4% (2.6-4.6)	4.2% (3.1-5.6)
12th	19.0% (16.5-21.6)	21.3% (17.9-25.2)	16.9% (13.6-20.8)	5.7% (4.5-7.3)	3.1% (2.1- 4.7)	8.0% (6.0-10.8)	3.0% (2.3-3.9)	3.6% (2.5-5.4)	2.4% (1.7-3.5)
Race/Ethnicity									
White non-Hispanic	28.1% (26.7- 29.6)	---	---	4.1% (3.5-4.9)	---	---	4.1% (3.5-4.7)	---	---
Hispanic	21.2% (18.2-24.5)	---	---	9.8% (7.7-12.5)	---	---	3.0% (2.0-4.5)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	32.1% (28.7-35.7)	---	---	13.6% (11.7-15.9)	---	---	7.7% (6.1-9.8)	---	---
Total	27.7% (26.5-28.9)	27.8% (26.1-29.7)	27.5% (25.8-29.3)	6.2% (5.5-6.8)	3.3% (2.7-4.0)	8.9% (7.8-10.1)	4.4% (3.9-5.0)	3.3% (2.7-3.9)	5.5% (4.7-6.4)

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

*** Numerator <3 and/or denominator <30

--- Not available

Harassment can include threatening, bullying, name-calling or obscenities, offensive notes or graffiti, exclusion from groups, unwanted attention, or unwanted touching and physical assault. During the 12 months prior to the survey, more than 1 in 4 students in surveyed BVSD high schools (27.7%) reported they had been harassed at school (or on the way to or from school). Overall, the prevalence of harassment at school (or on the way to or from school) was higher among other non-Hispanic (32.1%) and white non-Hispanic students (28.1%) than Hispanic students (21.2%).

In the 12 months prior to the survey, more than 1 in 20 students in surveyed BVSD high schools (6.2%) reported they had been harassed because of their race or ethnic origin at school (or on the way to or from school). Overall, the prevalence of harassment because of their race or ethnic origin at school was higher among other non-Hispanic (13.6%) and Hispanic (9.8%) students than white non-Hispanic students (4.1%); it was also higher among male students (8.9%) than female students (3.3%).

In the 12 months prior to the survey, more than 1 in 25 students in surveyed BVSD high schools (4.4%) reported they had been harassed at school (or on the way to or from school) because someone thought they were lesbian, gay, or bisexual. Overall, the prevalence of this type of harassment was higher among other non-Hispanic students (7.7%) than both white non-Hispanic (4.1%) and Hispanic (3.0%) students; it was also higher among male students (5.5%) than female students (3.3%).

Harassment at School (or on the way to/from school) – Religion, Physical Appearance, Unwanted Sexual Attention

	<i>Harassed because of religious beliefs*</i>			<i>Harassed because of weight, size, physical appearance*</i>			<i>Received unwanted sexual comments or attention*</i>		
Grade	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	6.9% (5.7-8.4)	6.0% (4.4-8.3)	7.7% (6.0-9.9)	16.7% (15.0-18.6)	14.1% (11.7-17.0)	19.0% (16.7-21.5)	18.3% (16.3-20.3)	29.4% (26.3-32.8)	7.8% (6.0-10.0)
10th	4.6% (3.5-6.0)	5.2% (3.6-7.4)	4.1% (2.7-6.0)	10.2% (8.6-11.9)	9.9% (7.7-12.6)	10.4% (8.2-13.1)	14.3% (12.3-16.5)	23.3% (19.9-27.1)	5.7% (4.2-7.7)
11th	5.9% (4.7-7.4)	6.6% (4.8-9.0)	5.3% (3.8-7.2)	9.5% (8.2-11.0)	9.4% (7.8-11.1)	9.6% (7.7-12.0)	19.6% (17.8-21.5)	29.2% (26.2-32.4)	10.3% (8.5-12.5)
12th	5.1% (3.9-6.6)	6.9% (5.0-9.5)	3.4% (2.0-5.6)	10.2% (8.4-12.3)	11.2% (8.8-14.2)	9.3% (6.9-12.6)	18.3% (16.0-20.9)	29.6% (25.7-33.9)	8.2% (6.2-10.6)
Race/Ethnicity									
White non-Hispanic	5.7% (5.0-6.6)	---	---	11.8% (10.8-12.8)	---	---	17.2% (16.0-18.5)	---	---
Hispanic	4.3% (3.1-6.0)	---	---	7.3% (5.4-9.8)	---	---	17.8% (15.1-20.9)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	6.4% (4.5-9.1)	---	---	15.5% (13.0-18.4)	---	---	20.1% (17.3-23.1)	---	---
Total	5.6% (5.0-6.3)	6.2% (5.2-7.3)	5.1% (4.3-6.0)	11.6% (10.8-12.5)	11.1% (10.0-12.4)	12.1% (10.9-13.4)	17.6% (16.6-18.7)	27.9% (26.1-29.7)	8.0% (7.0-9.0)

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

--- Not available

During the 12 months prior to the survey, the prevalence rate of harassment at school (or on the way to or from school) due to religious beliefs, was 5.6% among students in surveyed BVSD high schools.

More than 1 in 10 students in surveyed BVSD high schools (11.6%) reported that, during the 12 months preceding the survey, they experienced harassment at school (or on the way to or from school) because of their weight, size, or physical appearance. Overall, the prevalence of harassment at school because of weight, size, or physical appearance was higher among other non-Hispanic students (15.5%) than white non-Hispanic students (11.8%) and both were higher than Hispanic students (7.3%).

During the 12 months prior to the survey, 17.6% of students in surveyed BVSD high schools reported they had received unwanted sexual comments or attention at school (or on the way to or from school). Overall, prevalence of unwanted sexual comments or attention was higher among female students (27.9%) than male students (8.0%).

Violence Anywhere

Grade	<i>Carried a weapon*</i>			<i>In physical fight**</i>			<i>Injured in fight and needed medical treatment**</i>		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	13.9% (12.2-15.8)	5.6% (4.1- 7.7)	21.9% (19.1-25.0)	30.8% (28.5-33.1)	17.4% (14.8-20.4)	43.3% (39.9-46.7)	5.0% (3.9-6.4)	4.1% (2.9-5.8)	5.9% (4.3-8.2)
10th	13.5% (11.7-15.6)	6.5% (4.7-8.9)	20.3% (17.3-23.6)	23.6% (21.3-26.1)	16.2% (13.6-19.3)	30.8% (27.2-34.6)	1.8% (1.2-2.8)	***	3.6% (2.3-5.5)
11th	15.2% (13.5-17.2)	4.0% (2.9-5.6)	26.1% (23.2-29.3)	23.7% (21.6-26.0)	13.5% (10.8-16.9)	33.8% (30.8-36.9)	5.7% (4.6-7.1)	2.6% (1.4-4.7)	8.7% (7.0-10.9)
12th	12.6% (10.7-14.8)	8.3% (6.6-10.4)	16.6% (13.3-20.4)	19.5% (16.9-22.4)	11.6% (9.1-14.6)	26.7% (22.4-31.5)	2.6% (1.8-4.0)	***	4.3% (2.8-6.8)
Race/Ethnicity									
White non-Hispanic	12.9% (11.9-13.9)	---	---	23.2% (21.9-24.6)	---	---	3.0% (2.4-3.6)	---	---
Hispanic	18.8% (15.4-22.7)	---	---	28.5% (24.3-33.0)	---	---	5.3% (3.5-7.9)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	12.9% (10.8-15.3)	---	---	25.5% (22.5-28.6)	---	---	6.1% (4.8-7.8)	---	---
Total	13.8% (12.9-14.8)	6.1% (5.3-7.1)	21.0% (19.4-22.7)	24.3% (23.1-25.5)	14.7% (13.3-16.1)	33.5% (31.6-35.4)	3.8% (3.2-4.4)	1.8% (1.4-2.5)	5.6% (4.7-6.6)

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

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

*** Numerator <3 and/or denominator <30

--- Not available

More than 1 in 10 students in surveyed BVSD high schools (13.8%) reported they had carried a weapon, such as a gun, knife, or club, in the 30 days preceding the survey. Overall, the prevalence of carrying such a weapon was higher among Hispanic students (18.8%) than other non-Hispanic (12.9%) and white non-Hispanic students (12.9%); it was also higher among male students (21.0%) than female students (6.1%).

Nearly 1 in 4 students in surveyed BVSD high schools (24.3%) reported they had been in a physical fight during the 12 months prior to the survey. Overall, the prevalence for having been in a physical fight was higher among male students than female students (33.5% and 14.7%, respectively). Additionally, at each of the four grade levels, male students had a higher prevalence for having been in a physical fight than female students.

Not all physical fights result in injuries serious enough to be treated by a doctor or nurse; however, 3.8% of students in surveyed BVSD high schools reported that, in the 12 months prior to the survey, they had been in a physical fight in which they were injured and had to be treated. Overall, the prevalence for having been in a physical fight that required treatment was higher among other non-Hispanic students (6.1%) than white non-Hispanic students (3.0%); it was also higher among male students (5.6%) than female students (1.8%).

Violence on School Property

Grade	Carried a weapon on school property*			Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property**			In physical fight on school property**		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	3.8% (2.8-5.0)	2.7% (1.5-4.6)	4.8% (3.5-6.7)	9.8% (8.3-11.6)	4.2% (2.8-6.1)	15.2% (12.7-18.1)	14.8% (13.1-16.7)	5.0% (3.7-6.9)	24.2% (21.3-27.4)
10th	4.0% (3.1-5.2)	2.8% (1.7- 4.7)	5.2% (3.8- 6.9)	6.5% (5.1-8.1)	4.7% (3.5-6.2)	8.2% (6.0-11.1)	7.0% (5.7-8.5)	5.7% (4.1-7.9)	8.2% (6.3-10.6)
11th	7.4% (6.0-9.1)	1.8% (1.0-3.3)	12.8% (10.3-15.9)	5.5% (4.5-6.7)	1.6% (1.0-2.6)	9.2% (7.4-11.5)	9.9% (8.6-11.4)	3.6% (2.4-5.4)	16.1% (13.9-18.5)
12th	5.0% (3.8-6.6)	3.2% (2.3-4.4)	6.7% (4.6-9.7)	7.4% (5.8-9.5)	3.7% (2.5-5.5)	10.7% (7.9-14.5)	5.8% (4.4-7.7)	***	10.5% (7.8-14.0)
Race/Ethnicity									
White non-Hispanic	4.0% (3.4-4.8)	---	---	5.1% (4.3-6.0)	---	---	8.7% (7.8-9.7)	---	---
Hispanic	8.6% (6.3-11.6)	---	---	11.0% (8.8-13.7)	---	---	11.2% (9.0-13.9)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	6.3% (4.8-8.2)	---	---	15.1% (12.8-17.8)	---	---	10.2% (8.5-12.3)	---	---
Total	5.0% (4.4-5.7)	2.6% (2.1-3.4)	7.3% (6.2-8.5)	7.3% (6.6-8.1)	3.6% (3.0-4.3)	10.9% (9.6-12.3)	9.3% (8.5-10.1)	3.7% (3.1-4.5)	14.6% (13.3-16.0)

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

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

*** Numerator <3 and/or denominator <30

--- Not available

Exactly 1 in 20 students in surveyed BVSD high schools (5.0%) reported that, during the 30 days prior to the survey, they had carried a weapon, such as a gun, knife, or club, while on school property. Overall, the prevalence for having carried such a weapon while on school property was higher among Hispanic students (8.6%) than white non-Hispanic students (4.0%); it was also higher among male students than female students (7.3% and 2.6%, respectively).

More than 1 in 20 students in surveyed BVSD high schools (7.3%) reported that, in the 12 months before the survey, they had been threatened or injured with a weapon, such as a gun, knife, or club, while on school property. Overall, the prevalence of having been threatened or injured with such a weapon while on school property was higher among other non-Hispanic (15.1%) and Hispanic students (11.0%) than white non-Hispanic students (5.1%); it was also higher among male students (10.9%) than female students (3.6%).

Nearly 1 in 10 students in surveyed BVSD high schools (9.3%) reported they had been in a physical fight on school property during the 12 months prior to the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property was higher among male students than female students (14.6% and 3.7%, respectively).

Dating Violence and Electronic Bullying

Grade	<i>Hurt by boyfriend/girlfriend*</i>			<i>Has been electronically bullied**</i>		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	6.8% (5.6-8.3)	7.5% (5.6-9.9)	6.1% (4.6-8.1)	12.7% (11.2-14.4)	16.3% (13.9-19.2)	9.3% (7.6-11.2)
10th	7.7% (6.3-9.4)	8.3% (6.5-10.6)	7.2% (5.3-9.7)	13.2% (11.3-15.3)	20.0% (16.7-23.8)	6.6% (5.0-8.6)
11th	9.3% (7.8-11.1)	7.3% (5.3-9.8)	11.4% (9.2-14.0)	17.5% (15.8-19.3)	20.4% (18.0-23.1)	14.7% (12.5-17.3)
12th	8.6% (6.9-10.6)	5.1% (3.8-6.8)	11.6% (8.8-15.3)	12.0% (10.2-14.2)	16.9% (13.9-20.2)	7.7% (5.6-10.6)
Race/Ethnicity						
White non-Hispanic	6.9% (6.1-7.9)	---	---	12.3% (11.3-13.4)	---	---
Hispanic	10.3% (8.1-13.0)	---	---	15.5% (12.8-18.5)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	12.2% (10.2-14.6)	---	---	19.6% (17.0-22.6)	---	---
Total	8.1% (7.3-8.9)	7.0% (6.1-8.1)	9.1% (7.9-10.5)	13.8% (12.9-14.7)	18.4% (16.9-19.9)	9.4% (8.4-10.6)

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

** During the 12 months preceding the survey. Including via e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, websites, text messaging, and sexting. NOTE: The last portion of this question regarding sexting is not included on the 2009 National Survey.

--- Not available

Among students in surveyed BVSD high schools, 8.1% reported they had been hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by a boyfriend or girlfriend in the 12 months prior to the survey. Overall, the prevalence for having been hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by a boyfriend or girlfriend was higher in both other non-Hispanic (12.2%) and Hispanic (10.3%) students than in white non-Hispanic students (6.9%).

Electronic bullying can occur via e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, websites, text messaging, or sexting (i.e., sexually explicit messages or photos sent by cell phone). Among students in surveyed BVSD high schools, more than 1 in 10 students (13.8%) reported having been electronically bullied at least once during the 12 months preceding the survey. Overall, the prevalence for having been electronically bullied was higher among other non-Hispanic students (19.6%) than white non-Hispanic students (12.3%); it was also higher among female students than male students (18.4% and 9.4%, respectively). Additionally, at each of the four grade levels, female students had a higher prevalence than male students for having been electronically bullied.

Sexual Violence

Grade	<i>Ever forced to have sexual intercourse</i>			<i>Unwanted sexual contact*</i>		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	3.1% (2.3-4.1)	4.5% (3.4-6.1)	1.8% (0.9-3.5)	16.6% (14.8-18.6)	25.7% (22.6-29.0)	8.1% (6.3-10.4)
10th	4.1% (3.2-5.4)	5.6% (4.1-7.5)	2.7% (1.6-4.6)	12.1% (10.3-14.1)	18.3% (15.3-21.7)	6.2% (4.4-8.5)
11th	7.6% (6.3-9.1)	6.7% (5.1-8.9)	8.5% (6.6-10.8)	14.7% (13.1-16.4)	24.3% (21.6-27.3)	5.4% (4.0-7.3)
12th	6.8% (5.2-8.8)	9.2% (7.0-11.9)	4.6% (2.7-7.8)	17.9% (15.8-20.3)	28.2% (24.4-32.3)	8.8% (7.1-10.9)
Race/Ethnicity						
White non-Hispanic	4.2% (3.6-4.9)	---	---	15.0% (13.9-16.1)	---	---
Hispanic	9.9% (7.2-13.5)	---	---	19.0% (16.2-22.1)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	7.4% (5.9-9.3)	---	---	14.3% (11.9-17.1)	---	---
Total	5.4% (4.8-6.1)	6.5% (5.7-7.6)	4.4% (3.5-5.4)	15.4% (14.4-16.4)	24.2% (22.5-25.9)	7.2% (6.3-8.2)

* Other than forced sexual intercourse

--- Not available

More than 1 in 20 students in surveyed BVSD high schools (5.4%) reported ever having been forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to. Overall, the prevalence for being forced to have sex was higher among Hispanic (9.9%) and other non-Hispanic (7.4%) students than white non-Hispanic students (4.2%); it was also higher among female students than male students (6.5% and 4.4%, respectively).

Among students in surveyed BVSD high schools, 15.4% of students reported they had been touched sexually when they did not want to be touched (excluding forced sexual intercourse). Overall, the prevalence for unwanted sexual contact was higher among Hispanic students (19.0%) than white non-Hispanic students (15.0%); it was also higher among female students (24.2%) than male students (7.2%). Additionally, at each of the four grade levels, female students had a higher prevalence of unwanted sexual contact than male students.

Sadness and Support

Grade	<i>Felt sad or hopeless*</i>			<i>Has someone to talk to when feeling sad or hopeless</i>			<i>Usually gets help when feeling sad or hopeless</i>		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	24.7% (22.7-27.0)	26.3% (23.3-29.5)	23.3% (20.5-26.4)	79.4% (77.3-81.4)	88.1% (85.6-90.2)	70.7% (67.4-73.8)	49.2% (46.7-51.8)	54.6% (51.0-58.0)	43.6% (40.0-47.3)
10th	23.2% (20.9-25.8)	27.8% (24.2-31.7)	18.9% (15.9-22.3)	84.9% (82.8-86.8)	88.6% (86.1-90.8)	80.5% (76.9-83.6)	52.6% (49.5-55.7)	52.9% (48.7-57.2)	52.2% (47.6-56.7)
11th	24.5% (22.5-26.7)	29.5% (26.3-32.9)	19.8% (17.3-22.5)	79.7% (77.7-81.6)	82.9% (80.2-85.4)	76.0% (72.9-78.8)	50.7% (48.1-53.3)	53.8% (50.0-57.6)	47.4% (43.8-50.9)
12th	23.5% (20.9-26.3)	33.2% (29.1-37.5)	14.8% (11.8-18.4)	80.0% (77.2-81.6)	78.7% (75.0-82.1)	81.5% (76.8-85.4)	52.4% (48.8-56.0)	55.2% (50.6-59.8)	49.2% (43.8-54.7)
Race/Ethnicity									
White non-Hispanic	23.2% (21.9-24.6)	---	---	81.4% (80.0-82.6)	---	---	52.8% (51.1-54.5)	---	---
Hispanic	24.9% (21.6-28.6)	---	---	85.4% (82.1-88.2)	---	---	44.7% (39.6-49.9)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	26.0% (23.0-29.3)	---	---	74.9% (71.4-78.1)	---	---	49.3% (45.5-53.2)	---	---
Total	24.0% (22.8-25.2)	29.2% (27.4-31.1)	19.1% (17.6-20.6)	81.0% (79.8-82.1)	84.4% (83.0-85.8)	77.1% (75.3-78.8)	51.3% (49.7-52.8)	54.2% (52.1-56.2)	48.0% (45.8-50.3)

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

--- Not available

Nearly 1 in 4 students in surveyed BVSD high schools (24.0%) reported that, in the 12 months before the survey, they had felt so sad and hopeless almost every day for 2 weeks or more that they had stopped doing usual activities. Overall, the prevalence for having felt sad or hopeless was higher among female students than male students (29.2% and 19.1%, respectively).

More than 4 in 5 students in surveyed BVSD high schools (81.0%) reported they had someone with whom they could talk when they had felt sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious. Overall, the prevalence for having someone they could talk to when they felt sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious was higher among both Hispanic (85.4%) and white non-Hispanic students (81.4%) than other non-Hispanic students (74.9%); it was also higher among female students (84.4%) than male students (77.1%).

Over half of students in surveyed BVSD high schools (51.3%) reported that when they felt sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious, they had gotten the help they needed always or most of the time. Overall, the prevalence for having gotten the help they needed was higher among white non-Hispanic students (52.8%) than Hispanic students (44.7%); it was also higher among female students (54.2%) than male students (48.0%).

Self-Injury and Suicide

Grade	<i>Intentionally self-injured*</i>			<i>Seriously considered attempting suicide**</i>			<i>Planned suicide**</i>		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	17.9% (16.2-19.9)	20.6% (17.9-23.6)	15.4% (13.2-18.0)	13.8% (12.1-15.7)	10.8% (8.5-13.6)	16.6% (14.2-19.4)	10.9% (9.3-12.7)	8.1% (6.2-10.7)	13.5% (11.2-16.1)
10th	20.7% (18.4-23.1)	28.9% (25.4-32.7)	12.8% (10.3-15.7)	10.6% (9.1-12.4)	14.6% (12.0-17.6)	6.9% (5.3-8.9)	11.6% (9.9-13.5)	14.1% (11.4-17.4)	9.1% (7.2-11.5)
11th	21.5% (19.4-23.7)	29.5% (26.2-33.0)	13.8% (11.4-16.7)	15.4% (13.6-17.5)	17.5% (14.8-20.7)	13.4% (11.2-16.1)	12.1% (10.5-13.9)	13.4% (11.0-16.1)	10.9% (8.9-13.2)
12th	14.4% (12.4-16.7)	22.0% (18.6-25.8)	7.7% (5.5-10.6)	12.8% (10.9-15.1)	19.3% (16.1-23.0)	7.1% (4.9-10.1)	9.8% (8.2-11.8)	15.7% (12.9-19.0)	4.6% (2.9-7.1)
Race/Ethnicity									
White non-Hispanic	16.8% (15.7-18.0)	---	---	11.4% (10.4-12.5)	---	---	9.6% (8.7-10.6)	---	---
Hispanic	21.1% (17.8-24.8)	---	---	17.0% (14.0-20.5)	---	---	13.9% (11.5-16.7)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	24.3% (21.3-27.6)	---	---	18.4% (15.8-21.3)	---	---	15.6% (13.1-18.4)	---	---
Total	18.5% (17.5-19.6)	25.2% (23.5- 26.9)	12.3% (11.0-13.6)	13.1% (12.2-14.1)	15.6% (14.2-17.1)	10.9% (9.7-12.1)	11.1% (10.2-12.0)	12.9% (11.5-14.3)	9.3% (8.3-10.5)

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

** During the 12 months preceding the survey

--- Not available

Among students in surveyed BVSD high schools, 18.5% reported they had intentionally self-injured without wanting to die, such as cutting or burning themselves, during the 12 months preceding the survey. Overall, the prevalence for intentional self-injury was higher among other non-Hispanic students (24.3%) than white non-Hispanic students (16.8%); it was also higher among female students (25.4%) than male students (12.3%).

More than 1 in 10 students in surveyed BVSD high schools (13.1%) reported they had seriously considered suicide during the 12 months preceding the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having seriously considered suicide was higher among both other non-Hispanic (18.4%) and Hispanic students (17.0%) than white non-Hispanic students (11.4%); it was also higher among female students than male students (15.6% and 10.9%, respectively).

More than 1 in 10 students in surveyed BVSD high schools (11.1%) reported they had, during the 12 months prior to the survey, made a plan about how they would attempt suicide. Overall, the prevalence was higher among other non-Hispanic and Hispanic students (15.6% and 13.9%, respectively) than white non-Hispanic students (9.6%); it was also higher among female students (12.9%) than male students (9.3%).

Suicide

Grade	Attempted suicide*			Suicide attempt required medical treatment*		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	4.7% (3.6-5.9)	3.7% (2.3-5.8)	5.6% (4.3-7.4)	2.1% (1.4-3.0)	*** ***	2.8% (1.8-4.2)
10th	4.9% (3.8-6.3)	5.2% (3.6-7.5)	4.6% (3.3-6.5)	2.3% (1.5-3.5)	2.5% (1.3-4.6)	2.1% (1.2-3.8)
11th	5.3% (4.3-6.6)	4.4% (3.1-6.1)	6.3% (4.7-8.3)	1.8% (1.1-2.8)	2.0% (1.1-3.4)	*** ***
12th	4.7% (3.3-6.6)	5.6% (3.6-8.6)	3.8% (2.0-7.1)	2.5% (1.4-4.2)	2.5% (1.6-3.9)	*** ***
Race/Ethnicity						
White non-Hispanic	3.8% (3.2-4.6)	---	---	1.5% (1.0-2.2)	---	---
Hispanic	6.1% (4.1-9.0)	---	---	2.2% (1.4-3.5)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	9.4% (7.5-11.7)	---	---	5.4% (3.9-7.3)	---	---
Total	4.9% (4.3-5.6)	4.7% (3.9-5.8)	5.0% (4.2-6.1)	2.2% (1.7-2.7)	2.1% (1.6-2.8)	2.2% (1.6-3.2)

* During the 12 months preceding the survey
 *** Numerator <3 and/or denominator <30
 --- Not available

Nearly 1 in 20 students in surveyed BVSD high schools (4.9%) reported they had attempted suicide at least once in the 12 months preceding the survey. Overall, the prevalence for attempted suicide was higher among other non-Hispanic students (9.4%) than white non-Hispanic students (3.8%).

Among students in surveyed BVSD high schools, 2.2% reported a suicide attempt in the 12 months prior to the survey which resulted in an injury, poisoning, or overdose that had to be treated by a doctor or nurse. Overall, the prevalence for having attempted suicide that required medical treatment was higher among other non-Hispanic students (5.4%) than both Hispanic (2.2%) and white non-Hispanic students (1.5%).

Tobacco Use - Cigarettes

Grade	Ever smoked cigarettes*			Current cigarette user**			Current frequent cigarette use+		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	25.3% (23.2-27.5)	24.5% (21.8-27.5)	26.1% (23.0-29.4)	11.6% (10.0-13.3)	9.2% (7.3-11.7)	13.8% (11.5-16.3)	***	***	***
10th	30.5% (27.9-33.2)	31.5% (27.7-35.5)	29.5% (26.2-33.0)	13.8% (11.9-15.9)	14.3% (11.5-17.6)	13.3% (11.0-16.0)	***	***	***
11th	40.6% (38.3-42.9)	35.1% (31.7-38.6)	46.0% (42.8-49.1)	18.3% (16.4-20.3)	16.8% (14.2-19.8)	19.7% (17.2-22.5)	6.4% (4.3-9.4)	***	11.5% (7.7-16.7)
12th	56.0% (52.8-59.2)	57.8% (53.5-62.0)	54.4% (49.5-59.2)	27.2% (24.1-30.6)	29.3% (25.1-33.9)	25.3% (21.0-30.3)	8.8% (5.0-14.9)	***	***
Race/Ethnicity									
White non-Hispanic	37.7% (36.2-39.2)	---	---	17.3% (16.0-18.6)	---	---	5.3% (3.2-8.9)	---	---
Hispanic	52.0% (47.4-56.5)	---	---	22.8% (18.8-27.4)	---	---	---	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	29.3% (26.1-32.8)	---	---	15.4% (12.8-18.3)	---	---	---	---	---
Total	38.5% (37.2-39.8)	37.6% (35.7-39.5)	39.3% (37.4-41.3)	17.8% (16.6-18.9)	17.4% (15.9-19.1)	18.1% (16.5-19.8)	5.6% (3.9-8.0)	---	9.6% (6.5-13.9)

* Even 1 or 2 puffs

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

+ Among the 17.8% of students who reported current cigarette use

*** Numerator <3 and/or denominator <30

--- Not available

Nearly 2 in 5 students in surveyed BVSD high schools (38.5%) reported having ever tried cigarette smoking, even if it was only 1 or 2 puffs. Overall, the prevalence for having tried smoking cigarettes was higher among Hispanic students (52.0%) than white non-Hispanic students (37.7%), and both were higher than other non-Hispanic students (29.3%). Students reporting that they had tried cigarette smoking increased with each grade level.

Among students in surveyed BVSD high schools, 17.8% reported current cigarette use (i.e., smoked cigarettes on at least 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey). Overall, the prevalence for current cigarette use was higher among Hispanic students (22.8%) than both white non-Hispanic (17.3%) and other non-Hispanic students (15.4%).

Among the 17.8% of the students in surveyed BVSD high schools who reported current cigarette use, more than 1 in 20 students (5.6%) reported smoking more than 10 cigarettes per day.

Cigarettes - Purchase and Usage

Grade	<i>Bought cigarettes in a store or gas station*</i>			<i>Ever smoked cigarettes daily**</i>			<i>Tried to quit smoking cigarettes⁺</i>		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	8.3% (4.4-15.1)	***	***	3.0% (2.2-4.1)	2.1% (1.3-3.5)	3.8% (2.5-5.8)	40.8% (33.5-48.5)	***	***
10th	13.2% (9.5-18.1)	***	***	7.1% (5.6-8.9)	7.5% (5.6-10.1)	6.7% (4.7-9.6)	40.1% (32.7-48.0)	***	***
11th	13.3% (10.1-17.5)	***	14.7% (10.5-20.1)	11.4% (9.8-13.1)	10.4% (8.2-13.1)	12.3% (10.3-14.7)	45.3% (39.2-51.5)	***	41.7% (34.2-49.6)
12th	13.3% (8.7-19.7)	***	***	13.3% (11.1-15.8)	13.2% (10.4-16.6)	13.4% (10.2-17.2)	40.3% (33.3-47.7)	45.7% (36.6-55.1)	***
Race/Ethnicity									
White non-Hispanic	14.9% (12.0-18.3)	---	---	8.2% (7.3-9.3)	---	---	37.7% (33.5-42.0)	---	---
Hispanic	---	---	---	10.0% (7.7-13.0)	---	---	50.7% (40.5-60.8)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	---	---	---	10.8% (8.9-13.1)	---	---	---	---	---
Total	12.4% (10.1-15.1)	13.9% (10.8-17.7)	11.0% (7.9-15.1)	8.8% (8.0-9.7)	8.4% (7.3-9.6)	9.2% (8.0-10.5)	41.6% (37.9-45.4)	45.7% (40.5-51.0)	37.7% (32.7-42.9)

* Among students who were less than 18 years old and report current cigarette use
 ** At least 1 cigarette every day for 30 days
 + In 12 months preceding the survey
 *** Numerator <3 and/or denominator <30
 --- Not available

Among students in surveyed BVSD high schools who were younger than 18 years old and reported as being a current cigarette user, more than 1 in 10 (12.4%) reported they had bought cigarettes in a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station during the 30 days prior to the survey.

Among students in surveyed BVSD high schools, nearly 1 in 10 (8.8%) reported having ever smoked at least 1 cigarette per day for 30 days (daily smoking).

Among the 17.8% of students in surveyed BVSD high schools who reported being current cigarette users, more than 2 in 5 (41.6%) reported that, in the 12 months prior to the survey, they had tried to quit smoking.

Tobacco Use - Smokeless Tobacco, Cigars, and Overall Tobacco Use

	<i>Current smokeless tobacco use*</i>			<i>Current cigar use**</i>			<i>Current tobacco use⁺</i>		
Grade	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	4.8% (3.7-6.1)	1.9% (1.0-3.9)	7.5% (5.7-9.7)	11.8% (10.3-13.6)	8.1% (6.3-10.4)	15.4% (13.0-18.2)	15.7% (14.0-17.6)	12.0% (9.8-14.6)	19.2% (16.6-22.1)
10th	5.9% (4.9-7.2)	3.5% (2.5-5.0)	8.2% (6.5-10.3)	15.8% (13.8-18.0)	10.2% (7.8-13.2)	21.1% (18.1-24.6)	19.6% (17.4-22.0)	16.8% (13.8-20.3)	22.2% (19.1-25.6)
11th	11.2% (9.8-12.8)	*** ***	21.1% (18.5-24.0)	19.9% (18.1-22.0)	9.7% (7.8-12.1)	29.9% (27.0-33.0)	28.9% (26.8-31.1)	19.1% (16.4-22.1)	38.7% (35.6-41.9)
12th	12.3% (10.4-14.6)	3.1% (1.9-4.9)	20.7% (17.3-24.6)	30.0% (27.2-33.0)	18.6% (15.4-22.4)	40.2% (35.8-44.8)	41.6% (38.2-45.1)	35.8% (31.3-40.5)	47.0% (41.8-52.1)
Race/Ethnicity									
White non-Hispanic	9.1% (8.2-10.0)	---	---	21.1% (19.8-22.5)	---	---	27.4% (26.0-28.8)	---	---
Hispanic	9.4% (7.2-12.3)	---	---	18.0% (15.0-21.6)	---	---	29.4% (25.0-34.2)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	5.6% (4.1-7.5)	---	---	13.1% (11.0-15.7)	---	---	19.1% (16.4-22.2)	---	---
Total	8.6% (7.9-9.4)	2.4% (1.9-3.1)	14.4% (13.1-15.9)	19.6% (18.5-20.8)	11.8% (10.5-13.2)	27.0% (25.3-28.8)	26.5% (25.2-27.8)	21.0% (19.3-22.7)	31.8% (29.9-33.7)

* 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

*** Numerator <3 and/or denominator <30

--- Not available

The prevalence of reported use of chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip during the 30 days prior to the survey among students in surveyed BVSD high schools was 8.6%. Overall, the prevalence for having used smokeless tobacco was higher among white non-Hispanic students (9.1%) than other non-Hispanic students (5.6%); it was also higher among male students than female students (14.4% and 2.4%, respectively).

Nearly 1 in 5 students in surveyed BVSD high schools (19.6%) reported smoking cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars at least once during the 30 days prior to the survey. Overall, the prevalence for smoking cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars was higher among white non-Hispanic students (21.1%) than other non-Hispanic students (13.1%); it was also higher among male students (27.0%) than female students (11.8%). Cigar use increased with each grade level.

More than 1 in 4 students in surveyed BVSD high schools (26.5%) reported they were current tobacco users (used on at least 1 or more of preceding 30 days). Overall, the prevalence for being a current tobacco user was higher among both Hispanic (29.4%) and white non-Hispanic students (27.4%) than other non-Hispanic students (19.1%); it was also higher among male students (31.8%) than female students (21.0%).



Perceptions and Beliefs - Cigarettes

	<i>Smoking a pack/per day poses moderate to great risk</i>			<i>Wrong for someone your age to smoke cigarettes</i>			<i>Parents feel it is wrong for you to smoke cigarettes</i>		
Grade	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	90.6% (89.0-92.0)	91.9% (89.6-93.7)	89.4% (86.8-91.5)	76.2% (74.0-78.2)	79.5% (76.4-82.2)	73.1% (70.0-76.0)	95.7% (94.5-96.6)	96.6% (95.2-97.7)	94.7% (92.9-96.1)
10th	93.5% (92.0-94.7)	96.3% (94.4-97.6)	90.7% (88.2-92.7)	75.8% (73.2-78.3)	81.5% (77.7-84.8)	70.5% (66.7-74.0)	97.2% (96.2-97.9)	97.0% (95.8-97.8)	97.4% (95.6-98.5)
11th	89.8% (88.1-91.3)	95.8% (94.3-96.9)	84.1% (81.2-86.7)	64.5% (62.2-66.7)	73.0% (69.9-75.9)	56.2% (53.0-59.4)	92.8% (91.5-94.0)	96.1% (94.7-97.1)	89.7% (87.4-91.6)
12th	90.3% (88.1-92.1)	92.5% (89.9-94.5)	88.2% (84.7-91.0)	52.7% (49.4-56.0)	62.3% (57.7-66.6)	44.3% (39.5-49.2)	92.9% (91.2-94.3)	96.1% (94.2-97.4)	90.0% (87.1-92.3)
Race/Ethnicity									
White non-Hispanic	92.3% (91.4-93.2)	---	---	67.1% (65.6-68.7)	---	---	95.6% (95.0-96.2)	---	---
Hispanic	84.8% (81.3-87.8)	---	---	62.9% (58.2-67.3)	---	---	91.8% (89.3-93.8)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	91.3% (89.0-93.1)	---	---	71.1% (67.8-74.3)	---	---	92.2% (89.9-94.0)	---	---
Total	91.0% (90.2-91.8)	94.1% (93.1-95.0)	88.2% (86.8-89.4)	67.0% (65.6-68.3)	73.9% (72.0-75.6)	60.6% (58.6-62.5)	94.6% (94.0-95.2)	96.5% (95.8-97.0)	92.9% (91.8-93.8)

--- Not available

More than 9 in 10 students in surveyed BVSD high schools (91.0%) reported they believed smoking 1 or more packs of cigarettes per day posed moderate to great risk of harm. Overall, the prevalence of that belief was higher in both white non-Hispanic (92.3%) and other non-Hispanic (91.3%) students than Hispanic students (84.8%); it was also higher in female students (94.1%) than male students (88.2%).

Among students in surveyed BVSD high schools, 67.0% reported they believed it was either wrong or very wrong for someone their age to smoke cigarettes. Overall, the prevalence of the belief that it was wrong or very wrong for someone their age to smoke cigarettes was higher among other non-Hispanic students (71.1%) than Hispanic students (62.9%); it was also higher among female students (73.9%) than male students (60.6%). Additionally, at each of the four grade levels, female students had a higher prevalence than male students of the belief that it was wrong for someone their age to smoke cigarettes.

More than 9 in 10 students in surveyed BVSD high schools (94.6%) reported they believed their parents/guardians felt it was wrong or very wrong for them to smoke cigarettes. Overall, the prevalence of this belief was higher among white non-Hispanic students (95.6%) than both other non-Hispanic (92.2%) and Hispanic (91.8%) students; it was also higher among female students (96.5%) than male students (92.9%).



Alcohol Use

Grade	Ever drank alcohol*			Current alcohol use**			Binge drinking ⁺		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	49.2% (46.7-51.7)	50.5% (47.0-54.0)	47.9% (44.3-51.6)	24.7% (22.6-27.0)	27.4% (24.3-30.6)	22.2% (19.3-25.4)	12.2% (10.6-14.1)	10.7% (8.6-13.2)	13.7% (11.3-16.5)
10th	66.1% (63.2-68.9)	68.5% (64.6-72.2)	63.5% (59.1-67.7)	40.1% (37.3-43.0)	47.1% (42.9-51.3)	33.3% (29.6-37.1)	24.5% (22.1-27.0)	28.8% (25.2-32.6)	20.3% (17.1-23.8)
11th	75.6% (73.5-77.5)	75.0% (71.9-77.8)	76.2% (73.4-78.8)	47.4% (45.0-49.8)	44.2% (40.7-47.7)	50.6% (47.3-53.9)	31.5% (29.2-33.9)	25.3% (22.1-28.7)	37.5% (34.3-40.8)
12th	83.2% (80.8-85.4)	84.3% (80.9-87.3)	82.3% (78.7-85.3)	65.6% (62.5-68.9)	71.2% (67.4-74.7)	60.7% (55.9-65.3)	51.7% (48.4-55.0)	53.7% (49.3-58.0)	50.0% (45.0-55.0)
Race/Ethnicity									
White non-Hispanic	70.0% (68.6-71.4)	---	---	46.7% (45.1-48.2)	---	---	31.4% (30.0-32.9)	---	---
Hispanic	75.3% (71.4-78.9)	---	---	49.2% (44.3-54.0)	---	---	34.5% (29.9-39.5)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	57.7% (53.8-61.5)	---	---	31.5% (28.2-35.1)	---	---	21.4% (18.4-24.8)	---	---
Total	69.3% (68.1-70.5)	70.2% (68.4-71.9)	68.4% (66.6-70.2)	45.0% (43.7-46.3)	47.8% (45.9-49.8)	42.3% (40.3-44.3)	30.5% (29.3-31.8)	30.0% (28.2-31.9)	31.0% (29.1-33.0)

* More than a few sips

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

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

--- Not available

Nearly 7 in 10 students in surveyed BVSD high schools (69.3%) reported ever having had more than a few sips of alcohol (e.g., beer, wine, wine coolers, and liquor) during their life. Overall, the prevalence of alcohol use was higher among Hispanic (75.3%) and white non-Hispanic students (70.0%) than other non-Hispanic students (57.7%). Alcohol use increased with each grade level.

Among students in surveyed BVSD high schools, 45% reported they were current alcohol users (i.e., they had drunk alcohol on at least 1 of the 30 days prior to the survey). Overall, the prevalence of current alcohol use was higher among both Hispanic (49.2%) and white non-Hispanic (46.7%) students than other non-Hispanic students (31.5%); it was also higher among female students (47.8%) than male students (42.3%). Current alcohol use increased with each grade level.

Binge drinking (defined as having 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row within a couple of hours) during the 30 days preceding the survey was reported by nearly 1 in 3 students in surveyed BVSD high schools (30.5%). Overall, the prevalence of binge drinking was higher among Hispanic (34.5%) and white non-Hispanic (31.4%) students than other non-Hispanic students (21.4%). Binge drinking increased with each grade level.

Perceptions and Beliefs - Alcohol

	<i>1 or 2 drinks/day poses moderate to great risk</i>			<i>Wrong for someone your age to drink</i>			<i>Parents feel it is wrong for you to drink</i>		
Grade	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	65.8% (63.4-68.1)	70.4% (67.1-73.4)	61.4% (57.9-64.8)	73.6% (71.3-75.8)	72.8% (69.6-75.9)	74.3% (71.0-77.4)	90.5% (88.9-91.9)	89.9% (87.6-91.8)	91.1% (88.8-93.0)
10th	65.2% (62.4-67.9)	74.4% (70.5-77.9)	56.5% (52.5-60.4)	66.5% (63.7-69.2)	68.9% (64.8-72.7)	64.2% (60.3-68.0)	85.3% (83.2-87.2)	87.3% (84.4-89.7)	83.4% (80.2-86.1)
11th	60.9% (58.5-63.2)	66.8% (63.4-70.1)	55.3% (52.0-58.5)	59.3% (56.9-61.7)	70.3% (66.8-73.6)	48.8% (45.5-52.0)	79.1% (77.2-81.0)	84.3% (81.7-86.6)	74.2% (71.3-76.9)
12th	55.9% (52.5-59.2)	65.9% (61.4-70.2)	46.9% (42.0-51.9)	44.8% (41.5-48.1)	52.4% (48.0-56.9)	37.9% (33.3-42.9)	75.0% (71.8-78.0)	83.0% (79.0-86.4)	67.7% (62.8-72.3)
Race/Ethnicity									
White non-Hispanic	62.3% (60.7-63.9)	---	---	61.3% (59.7-62.9)	---	---	82.5% (81.2-83.7)	---	---
Hispanic	55.7% (50.8-60.5)	---	---	56.7% (52.1-61.3)	---	---	77.6% (73.0-81.7)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	65.6% (61.9-69.1)	---	---	62.0% (58.4-65.4)	---	---	86.5% (83.5-89.0)	---	---
Total	61.8% (60.4-63.2)	69.4% (67.5-71.2)	54.8% (52.7-56.8)	60.7% (59.3-62.0)	65.8% (63.9-67.7)	55.8% (53.8-57.8)	82.3% (81.2-83.5)	86.1% (84.6-87.5)	78.8% (77.0-80.5)

--- Not available

More than 3 in 5 students in surveyed BVSD high schools 61.8%, reported the belief that consumption of 1 or 2 drinks of alcohol nearly every day posed a moderate or great risk for harm to themselves. Overall, the prevalence of this belief was higher among both other non-Hispanic and white non-Hispanic students (65.6% and 62.3%, respectively) than Hispanic students (55.7%); it was also higher among female students (69.4%) than male students (54.8%).

More than 3 in 5 students in surveyed BVSD high schools (60.7%) reported it was either wrong or very wrong for someone their own age to drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly. Overall, the prevalence of that belief was higher among female students (65.8%) than male students (55.8%). The belief that regularly drinking alcohol by someone their own age is wrong or very wrong decreased as each grade level increased.

More than 4 in 5 students in surveyed BVSD high schools (82.3%) reported they believed their parents/guardians felt it would be wrong or very wrong for them to drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly. Overall, the prevalence of this belief was higher among other non-Hispanic students (86.5%) than Hispanic students (77.6%); it was also higher among female students (86.1%) than male students (78.8%).

Marijuana Use

Grade	Ever used marijuana			Current marijuana use*		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	25.5% (23.4-27.7)	21.8% (19.0-24.8)	29.0% (26.0-32.3)	14.1% (12.4-16.0)	8.4% (6.7-10.6)	19.6% (16.9-22.7)
10th	38.1% (35.3-40.9)	38.8% (34.8-43.0)	37.4% (33.7-41.2)	23.0% (20.5-25.6)	24.5% (21.0-28.4)	21.5% (18.3-25.1)
11th	47.7% (45.4-50.1)	41.3% (37.9-44.8)	54.1% (51.0-57.3)	29.2% (27.1-31.5)	20.0% (17.3-22.9)	38.3% (35.1-41.7)
12th	65.2% (62.0-68.2)	62.5% (58.2-66.6)	67.8% (62.9-72.3)	45.0% (41.7-48.3)	41.4% (37.0-45.9)	48.3% (43.3-53.3)
Race/Ethnicity						
White non-Hispanic	44.6% (43.1-46.1)	---	---	28.8% (27.3-30.3)	---	---
Hispanic	53.6% (48.8-58.4)	---	---	32.8% (28.2-37.7)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	34.4% (31.1-37.9)	---	---	20.0% (17.3-23.0)	---	---
Total	44.5% (43.1-45.8)	41.5% (39.6-43.4)	47.4% (45.4-49.3)	28.2% (26.9-29.5)	23.9% (22.2-25.7)	32.3% (30.4-34.2)

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

--- Not available

Among students in surveyed BVSD high schools, 44.5% reported ever having used marijuana in their life. Overall, the prevalence of marijuana use was higher among Hispanic students (53.6%) than white non-Hispanic students (44.6%); both were higher than other non-Hispanic students (34.4%). The prevalence was higher among male than female students (47.4% and 41.5%, respectively). Marijuana use increased as grade level increased.

Nearly 3 in 10 students in surveyed BVSD high schools (28.2%) reported they were current marijuana users (i.e., had used marijuana on at least 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey). Overall, the prevalence of current marijuana use was higher among Hispanic (32.8%) and white non-Hispanic students (28.8%) than other non-Hispanic students (20.0%); it was also higher among male students (32.3%) than female students (23.9%). Current marijuana use increased with each grade level.

Perceptions and Beliefs - Marijuana

	<i>Smoking marijuana regularly poses moderate to great risk</i>			<i>Wrong for someone your age to smoke marijuana</i>			<i>Parents feel it is wrong for you to smoke marijuana</i>		
Grade	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	64.8% (62.4-67.1)	70.7% (67.4-73.8)	59.1% (55.6-62.5)	65.7% (63.3-68.0)	69.6% (66.3-72.8)	62.0% (58.5-65.3)	87.8% (86.0-89.4)	90.7% (88.4-92.7)	85.0% (82.2-87.5)
10th	55.3% (52.3-58.2)	66.1% (62.0-70.0)	44.9% (40.9-49.0)	52.3% (49.4-55.2)	56.3% (52.1-60.4)	48.5% (44.5-52.4)	87.6% (85.6-89.3)	88.4% (85.4-90.8)	86.9% (84.4-89.1)
11th	47.0% (44.6-49.4)	62.4% (58.9-65.7)	32.0% (29.1-35.0)	43.6% (41.3-46.0)	56.4% (53.0-59.7)	31.3% (28.5-34.3)	78.1% (76.1- 80.0)	83.0% (80.4-85.3)	73.4% (70.3-76.2)
12th	37.0% (33.8-40.4)	43.3% (38.8-48.0)	31.6% (27.1-36.5)	32.8% (29.8-36.1)	32.4% (28.4-36.6)	33.2% (28.6-38.2)	74.8% (71.6-77.7)	77.7% (73.8-81.2)	72.2% (67.3-76.5)
Race/Ethnicity									
White non-Hispanic	51.4% (49.8-53.0)	---	---	47.0% (45.5-48.6)	---	---	80.7% (79.4-82.0)	---	---
Hispanic	40.1% (35.7-44.7)	---	---	48.1% (43.4-52.8)	---	---	84.3% (80.1- 87.8)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	58.1% (54.4-61.6)	---	---	55.8% (52.2-59.4)	---	---	86.1% (83.6-88.2)	---	---
Total	50.7% (49.3-52.1)	60.5% (58.5-62.4)	41.6% (39.6-43.6)	48.3% (46.9-49.7)	53.4% (51.4-55.3)	43.6% (41.6-45.6)	81.9% (80.8-83.0)	84.9% (83.4-86.2)	79.2% (77.5-80.9)

--- Not available

In surveyed BVSD high schools, 50.7% of students reported they believed that regularly smoking marijuana posed a moderate or great risk. Overall, the prevalence of that belief was higher among other non-Hispanic students (58.1%) than white non-Hispanic students (51.4%) and both were higher than Hispanic students (40.1%). The prevalence was higher among female students (60.5%) than male students (41.6%). The belief in increased risk of harm from regularly smoking marijuana decreased as grade level increased.

Less than half of students in surveyed BVSD high schools (48.3%) reported they believed it was wrong or very wrong for someone their age to smoke marijuana. Overall, the prevalence of that belief was higher among other non-Hispanic students (55.8%) than white non-Hispanic students (47.0%); it was also higher among female students (53.4%) than male students (43.6%). The belief that smoking marijuana was wrong or very wrong decreased as grade level increased.

More than 4 in 5 students in surveyed BVSD high schools (81.9%) reported they believed their parents/guardians thought it was wrong or very wrong for them to smoke marijuana. Overall, the prevalence of this belief was higher among other non-Hispanic students (86.1%) than white non-Hispanic students (80.7%); it was also higher among female students (84.9%) than male students (79.2%).

Early Initiation of Tobacco, Alcohol, and Marijuana Use

Grade	<i>Smoked a whole cigarette before age 13</i>			<i>Drank alcohol before age 13*</i>			<i>Smoked marijuana before age 13</i>		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	5.2% (4.1-6.5)	3.3% (2.3-4.8)	6.9% (5.2-9.1)	26.0% (23.8-28.3)	24.4% (21.4-27.7)	27.5% (24.3-30.9)	5.2% (4.1-6.4)	1.7% (1.0-3.0)	8.4% (6.6-10.7)
10th	3.7% (2.7-5.1)	3.3% (1.9-5.6)	4.1% (2.8-6.1)	16.5% (14.5-18.6)	13.7% (11.1-16.8)	19.4% (16.6-22.7)	6.6% (5.3- 8.1)	4.6% (3.0- 6.9)	8.5% (6.7-10.8)
11th	5.9% (4.9-7.1)	3.1% (2.1-4.7)	8.7% (7.0-10.7)	19.1% (17.2-21.1)	19.1% (16.3-22.1)	19.1% (16.6-21.9)	10.4% (8.9-12.1)	4.7% (3.5-6.3)	15.9% (13.4-18.9)
12th	8.3% (6.4-10.7)	6.1% (3.9-9.5)	10.3% (7.4-14.2)	19.1% (16.4-22.0)	18.3% (14.7-22.6)	19.7% (15.9-24.1)	9.4% (7.5-11.8)	7.4% (5.0-10.9)	11.2% (8.4-14.9)
Race/Ethnicity									
White non-Hispanic	4.9% (4.1- 5.9)	---	---	19.7% (18.4-21.1)	---	---	6.5% (5.7- 7.5)	---	---
Hispanic	9.7% (7.1-13.0)	---	---	22.8% (19.4-26.7)	---	---	12.5% (9.6-16.3)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	6.6% (5.2-8.3)	---	---	18.7% (15.9-22.0)	---	---	10.0% (8.2-12.2)	---	---
Total	5.8% (5.1-6.6)	4.0% (3.2-5.1)	7.6% (6.4-8.8)	20.1% (18.9-21.3)	18.7% (17.2-20.4)	21.4% (19.7-23.2)	7.9% (7.1-8.8)	4.7% (3.8-5.8)	11.0% (9.7-12.4)

* More than a few sips

--- Not available

More than 1 in 20 students in surveyed BVSD high schools students (5.8%) reported having smoked a whole cigarette before the age of 13. Overall, the prevalence of having smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 was higher among Hispanic students (9.7%) than white non-Hispanic students (4.9%); it was also higher among male students (7.6%) than female students (4.0%).

More than 1 in 5 students in surveyed BVSD high schools (20.1%) reported they had had their first drink of more than a few sips of alcohol before the age of 13.

Among students in surveyed BVSD high schools, 7.9% reported having tried marijuana before the age of 13. Overall, the prevalence of having tried marijuana before the age of 13 was higher among Hispanic (12.5%) and other non-Hispanic students (10.0%) than white non-Hispanic students (6.5%); it was also higher among male students (11.0%) than female students (4.7%).

Drug Use - Cocaine, Inhalants, and Ecstasy

Grade	Ever used cocaine*			Ever used inhalants**			Ever used ecstasy		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	3.8% (2.9-5.0)	3.0% (2.0-4.7)	4.5% (3.1-6.6)	7.7% (6.4-9.2)	8.9% (7.2-11.0)	6.6% (4.9-8.9)	4.2% (3.3-5.3)	3.6% (2.4-5.2)	4.7% (3.4-6.5)
10th	8.1% (6.8-9.6)	8.4% (6.7-10.4)	7.9% (6.1-10.1)	10.2% (8.5-12.2)	12.8% (10.2-15.9)	7.7% (5.7-10.4)	8.5% (7.1-10.0)	8.0% (6.2-10.1)	8.9% (7.0-11.3)
11th	10.0% (8.5-11.9)	7.9% (5.8-10.7)	12.0% (9.7-14.8)	9.6% (8.1-11.3)	7.4% (5.6-9.7)	11.7% (9.5-14.3)	15.6% (13.7-17.7)	10.8% (8.5-13.6)	20.2% (17.4-23.4)
12th	15.3% (13.1-17.9)	15.0% (11.9-18.8)	15.5% (12.4-19.2)	9.3% (7.4-11.6)	8.6% (6.5-11.3)	9.9% (7.1-13.6)	14.7% (12.2-17.6)	12.6% (9.6-16.5)	16.6% (12.9-21.0)
Race/Ethnicity									
White non-Hispanic	7.7% (6.9-8.7)	---	---	8.0% (7.1-9.0)	---	---	9.2% (8.3-10.3)	---	---
Hispanic	18.0% (14.5-22.2)	---	---	15.0% (12.1-18.5)	---	---	17.9% (14.1-22.4)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	9.6% (7.9-11.5)	---	---	8.9% (7.3-10.9)	---	---	11.7% (9.9-13.9)	---	---
Total	9.4% (8.6-10.3)	8.7% (7.5-10.0)	10.1% (8.9-11.5)	9.2% (8.4-10.1)	9.4% (8.3-10.7)	9.0% (7.8-10.3)	10.8% (9.9-11.8)	8.8% (7.6-10.1)	12.6% (11.3-14.2)

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

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

--- Not available

Nearly 1 in 10 students in surveyed BVSD high schools (9.4%) reported they had ever used any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack, freebase, blow, or yah). Overall, the prevalence of ever using any form of cocaine was higher among Hispanic students (18.0%) than both other non-Hispanic (9.6%) and white non-Hispanic students (7.7%).

Among students in surveyed BVSD high schools, 9.2% reported they had ever dusted, huffed, sniffed, inhaled, or breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, glues, or any paints or sprays to get high. Overall, the prevalence of having used inhalants was higher among Hispanic students (15.0%) than both other non-Hispanic (8.9%) and white non-Hispanic students (8.0%).

More than 1 in 10 students in surveyed BVSD high schools (10.8%) reported they had ever used ecstasy (also called MDMA, X, candy, molly, E, rolling). Overall, the prevalence of having used ecstasy was higher among Hispanic students (17.9%) than both other non-Hispanic (11.7%) and white non-Hispanic students (9.2%); it was also higher among male students than female students (12.6% and 8.8%, respectively).

Drug Use - Heroin, Methamphetamine, and Needle Use

Grade	Ever used heroin*			Ever used methamphetamine*			Ever used a needle to inject drugs*		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	2.1% (1.4-3.2)	*** ***	3.3% (2.0-5.4)	2.4% (1.6-3.7)	2.0% (1.1-3.5)	2.8% (1.5-5.1)	2.3% (1.6-3.1)	*** ***	3.1% (2.1-4.5)
10th	1.7% (1.1-2.6)	*** ***	2.7% (1.6-4.4)	3.0% (2.2-4.0)	*** ***	4.5% (3.2-6.3)	1.3% (0.9-1.9)	*** ***	*** ***
11th	5.0% (3.9-6.3)	1.8% (1.0-3.1)	8.0% (6.1-10.4)	5.7% (4.4-7.4)	3.2% (1.9-5.4)	8.1% (6.0-10.8)	4.1% (3.1-5.4)	1.8% (1.1-2.9)	6.3% (4.5-8.8)
12th	5.0% (3.8-6.6)	3.0% (2.0-4.6)	6.8% (4.7-9.6)	5.7% (4.4-7.4)	4.4% (3.2-6.2)	6.9% (4.8-9.9)	4.3% (3.0-6.2)	*** ***	6.7% (4.4-10.2)
Race/Ethnicity									
White non-Hispanic	1.9% (1.5-2.4)	--- ---	--- ---	2.6% (2.1-3.3)	--- ---	--- ---	1.6% (1.2-2.1)	--- ---	--- ---
Hispanic	8.8% (6.3-12.0)	--- ---	--- ---	10.4% (7.7-14.0)	--- ---	--- ---	7.2% (4.8-10.5)	--- ---	--- ---
Other non-Hispanic	6.2% (4.9-7.8)	--- ---	--- ---	6.6% (5.2-8.3)	--- ---	--- ---	6.1% (4.8-7.7)	--- ---	--- ---
Total	3.5% (2.9-4.1)	1.6% (1.2-2.1)	5.2% (4.3-6.3)	4.2% (3.6-4.9)	2.8% (2.2-3.5)	5.6% (4.6-6.7)	3.0% (2.5-3.6)	1.5% (1.1-2.0)	4.4% (3.5-5.5)

* One or more times during your life

*** Numerator <3 and/or denominator <30

--- Not available

Nearly 1 in 25 students in surveyed BVSD high schools (3.5%) reported they had ever used heroin (also called smack, junk, or China White). Overall, the prevalence of having used heroin was higher among both Hispanic (8.8%) and other non-Hispanic students (6.2%) than white non-Hispanic students (1.9%); it was also higher among male students (5.2%) than female students (1.6%).

Among students in surveyed BVSD high schools, 4.2% reported they had ever used methamphetamines (also called speed, crystal, crank, ice, meth, or tweaking). Overall, the prevalence of having used methamphetamines was higher among both Hispanic (10.4%) and other non-Hispanic students (6.6%) than white non-Hispanic students (2.6%); it was also higher among male students (5.6%) than female students (2.8%).

Among students in surveyed BVSD high schools, 3.0% reported they had ever used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body. Overall, the prevalence of having used a needle to inject any illegal drugs was higher among both Hispanic (7.2%) and other non-Hispanic students (6.1%) than white non-Hispanic students (1.6%); it was also higher among male students (4.4%) than female students (1.5%).

Drug Use - Illegal Steroids and Prescription Drugs

Grade	Ever used illegal steroids*			Ever used prescription drugs without a prescription**		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	2.3% (1.6-3.2)	1.7% (1.0-2.9)	2.7% (1.7-4.5)	9.1% (7.7-10.6)	5.8% (4.2-7.9)	12.1% (10.0-14.6)
10th	3.4% (2.5-4.6)	*** ***	5.1% (3.7-7.0)	15.7% (13.8-17.8)	15.5% (12.6-18.8)	15.9% (13.6-18.6)
11th	4.3% (3.3-5.7)	2.6% (1.5-4.7)	6.0% (4.4-8.0)	25.1% (23.0-27.3)	17.9% (15.4-20.7)	32.1% (28.9-35.4)
12th	6.1% (4.6-8.1)	5.5% (4.0-7.5)	6.7% (4.4-10.2)	33.0% (29.8-36.3)	33.5% (29.3-38.0)	32.5% (27.9-37.5)
Race/Ethnicity						
White non-Hispanic	3.1% (2.5-3.7)	---	---	20.8% (19.5- 22.2)	---	---
Hispanic	8.1% (5.7-11.5)	---	---	21.0% (17.0-25.6)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	4.9% (3.8-6.4)	---	---	21.3% (18.4-24.6)	---	---
Total	4.1% (3.5-4.7)	2.9% (2.3-3.7)	5.2% (4.2-6.3)	20.9% (19.8-22.1)	18.3% (16.8-20.0)	23.3% (21.6- 25.1)

* Ever taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription
 ** Ever used prescription drugs without a doctor's prescription (e.g., OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax)
 *** Numerator <3 and/or denominator <30
 --- Not available

More than 1 in 25 students in surveyed BVSD high schools (4.1%) reported they had taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor’s prescription. Overall, the prevalence of having used steroids without a doctor’s prescription was higher among both Hispanic (8.1%) and other non-Hispanic (4.9%) students than white non-Hispanic students (3.1%); it was also higher among male students than female students (5.2% and 2.9%, respectively).

More than 1 in 5 students in surveyed BVSD high schools (20.9%) reported they had ever taken a prescription drug (e.g., OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax) without a doctor’s prescription. Overall, the prevalence of ever having taken a prescription drug without a doctor’s prescription was higher among male students (23.3%) than female students (18.3%). Taking a prescription drug without a doctor’s prescription increased with each grade level.



Other Drug Use and Current Cocaine Use

	<i>Ever used other illegal drugs*</i>			<i>Current cocaine use**</i>		
Grade	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	6.8% (5.6-8.2)	3.6% (2.4-5.1)	9.9% (7.9-12.3)	2.1% (1.4-3.1)	***	2.8% (1.6-4.6)
10th	11.0% (9.4-12.7)	10.2% (8.1-12.8)	11.6% (9.5-14.1)	3.9% (3.1-4.9)	3.4% (2.3-4.8)	4.4% (3.2-6.0)
11th	19.0% (17.1-21.0)	11.6% (9.5-14.1)	26.1% (23.2-29.2)	5.7% (4.4-7.3)	4.7% (3.1-7.0)	6.7% (4.9-9.2)
12th	22.5% (19.8-25.5)	21.2% (17.6-25.3)	23.6% (19.8-28.0)	6.4% (5.0-8.3)	3.4% (1.9-6.2)	9.1% (6.9-11.9)
Race/Ethnicity						
White non-Hispanic	14.6% (13.4-15.8)	---	---	2.5% (2.0-3.1)	---	---
Hispanic	16.9% (13.7-20.7)	---	---	12.9% (10.0-16.4)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	15.1% (12.8-17.6)	---	---	7.4% (5.9-9.2)	---	---
Total	14.9% (13.9-16.0)	11.7% (10.5-13.2)	17.9% (16.4-19.5)	4.6% (4.0-5.2)	3.2% (2.5-4.1)	5.8% (4.9-6.9)

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

** During the 30 days preceding the survey, including any form of cocaine

*** Numerator <3 and/or denominator <30

--- Not available

Other types of illegal drugs include LSD (acid), phencyclidine (PCP), mushrooms (shrooms), Ketamine (Special K), Rohypnol (Roofies), or GHB (liquid X or liquid ecstasy). Among students in surveyed BVSD high schools, 14.9% reported ever having used any of these drugs. Overall, the prevalence having used other drugs was higher among male students (17.9%) than female students (11.7%).

Close to 1 in 20 students in surveyed BVSD high schools (4.6%) reported they were current cocaine users (i.e., used some form of cocaine on at least 1 of the 30 days prior to the survey). Overall, the prevalence of current cocaine use was higher among Hispanic (12.9%) students than both other non-Hispanic (7.4%) students and white non-Hispanic students (2.5%); it was also higher among male students than female students (5.8% and 3.2%, respectively).

Drug and Alcohol Activity on School Property

	<i>Offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property*</i>			<i>Attended school under the influence of alcohol or other illegal drugs*</i>		
Grade	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	23.0% (21.0-25.1)	19.9% (17.1-22.9)	25.9% (23.0-29.0)	12.2% (10.5-14.1)	10.0% (7.9-12.4)	14.3% (11.8-17.3)
10th	30.2% (27.6-33.0)	19.1% (15.8-22.9)	40.9% (37.0-44.9)	21.1% (18.9-23.5)	19.1% (16.0-22.6)	23.0% (19.8-26.4)
11th	29.8% (27.7-32.0)	23.7% (21.0-26.5)	35.7% (32.6-38.9)	27.0% (24.8-29.3)	21.4% (18.5-24.7)	32.3% (29.2-35.6)
12th	29.8% (26.9-32.9)	27.9% (24.1-32.0)	31.5% (27.3-36.0)	34.9% (31.9- 38.0)	35.2% (31.0-39.5)	34.7% (30.3-39.3)
Race/Ethnicity						
White non-Hispanic	28.4% (26.9-29.9)	---	---	23.5% (22.2- 24.9)	---	---
Hispanic	31.6% (27.9-35.5)	---	---	31.4% (27.0-36.2)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	24.1% (21.2-27.2)	---	---	18.9% (16.2-22.0)	---	---
Total	28.2% (27.0-29.5)	22.7% (21.0-24.4)	33.4% (31.5-35.3)	24.0% (22.8-25.3)	21.6% (19.9- 23.3)	26.3% (24.5-28.2)

* During the 12 months preceding the survey
 --- Not available

Among students in surveyed BVSD high schools, 28.2% reported they had been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property during the 12 months prior to the survey. Overall, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among Hispanic students (31.6%) than other non-Hispanic students (24.1%); it was also higher among male students (33.4%) than female students (22.7%).

Nearly 1 in 4 students in surveyed BVSD high schools (24%) reported that, during the 12 months preceding the survey, they had attended school while under the influence of alcohol or other illegal drugs. Overall, the prevalence of having attended school while under the influence was higher among Hispanic students (31.4%) than both white non-Hispanic students (23.5%) and other non-Hispanic students (18.9%). The prevalence was higher among white non-Hispanic students (23.5%) than other non-Hispanic students (18.9%); it was also higher among male students (26.3%) than female students (21.6%). As grade level increased, so did school attendance while under the influence.

Substance Use on School Property - Cigarettes, Smokeless Tobacco, Alcohol

Grade	Smoked cigarettes on school property*			Used smokeless tobacco on school property**			Drank alcohol on school property*		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	3.0% (2.2-4.2)	2.5% (1.4-4.4)	3.6% (2.4-5.4)	3.0% (2.2-4.2)	***	5.3% (3.8-7.4)	2.8% (1.9-4.0)	3.9% (2.6-5.9)	1.8% (0.9-3.5)
10th	7.0% (5.7-8.6)	6.4% (4.7-8.8)	7.6% (5.7-10.0)	4.3% (3.4-5.4)	3.5% (2.5-5.0)	5.0% (3.7-6.7)	4.4% (3.5-5.6)	4.8% (3.5-6.6)	4.1% (2.8-5.8)
11th	10.5% (9.0-12.3)	8.6% (6.5-11.2)	12.5% (10.3-15.0)	6.5% (5.4-7.8)	***	11.8% (9.7-14.2)	5.4% (4.5-6.5)	3.0% (2.2-4.2)	7.8% (6.3-9.6)
12th	8.7% (6.9-11.0)	9.2% (7.1-12.0)	8.3% (5.7-11.9)	8.2% (6.6-10.1)	***	14.1% (11.3-17.5)	11.5% (9.7-13.7)	12.7% (10.2-15.6)	10.5% (7.9-13.9)
Race/Ethnicity									
White non-Hispanic	6.7% (5.8-7.7)	---	---	5.2% (4.5-5.9)	---	---	5.6% (4.9-6.4)	---	---
Hispanic	9.2% (7.1-11.7)	---	---	8.1% (6.0-10.9)	---	---	8.9% (6.8-11.7)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	8.4% (6.5-10.7)	---	---	4.9% (3.7-6.5)	---	---	6.5% (5.0-8.3)	---	---
Total	7.3% (6.6-8.1)	6.7% (5.7-7.8)	7.9% (6.8-9.2)	5.5% (4.9-6.2)	1.7% (1.3-2.2)	9.2% (8.1-10.4)	6.2% (5.5-6.9)	6.2% (5.4-7.2)	6.2% (5.2-7.3)

* During the 30 days preceding the survey

** During the 30 days preceding the survey including chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip

*** Numerator <3 and/or denominator <30

--- Not available

In surveyed BVSD high schools, 7.3% of students reported they had smoked a cigarette while on school property during the 30 days prior to the survey.

More than 1 in 20 students in surveyed BVSD high schools (5.5%) reported they had used smokeless tobacco (e.g., chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip) while on school property in the 30 days prior to the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having used smokeless tobacco was higher among Hispanic students (8.1%) than white non-Hispanic students (5.2%); it was also higher among male students (9.2%) than female students (1.7%).

Among students in surveyed BVSD high schools, 6.2% reported they had drunk at least 1 drink of alcohol while on school property during the 30 days before the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having drunk alcohol on school property was higher among Hispanic students (8.9%) than white non-Hispanic students (5.6%).



Peer Use of Cigarettes, Alcohol, and Marijuana

Grade	Peers smoked cigarettes*			Peers drank alcohol without parents' awareness*			Peers used marijuana*		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	42.8% (40.4-45.3)	43.2% (39.9-46.6)	42.5% (39.1-46.0)	52.8% (50.4-55.2)	56.7% (53.4-60.0)	49.1% (45.7-52.6)	49.7% (47.3-52.1)	48.0% (44.6-51.4)	51.2% (47.7-54.7)
10th	51.5% (48.6-54.3)	54.1% (50.1-58.0)	48.9% (44.9-53.0)	72.6% (70.0-75.0)	73.2% (69.8-76.4)	71.9% (68.1-75.5)	64.2% (61.5-67.0)	64.7% (60.8-68.3)	63.8% (59.9-67.6)
11th	52.2% (49.9-54.6)	50.5% (47.1-54.0)	53.9% (50.7-57.0)	80.9% (79.0-82.7)	81.4% (78.5-84.0)	80.5% (77.8-82.9)	66.9% (71.0-75.0)	69.9% (66.7-72.9)	76.0% (73.4-78.5)
12th	64.3% (61.1-67.3)	66.3% (62.0-70.3)	62.6% (57.8-67.0)	85.5% (83.1-87.7)	86.4% (83.0-89.3)	84.7% (81.0-87.8)	79.5% (77.0-81.9)	79.7% (76.0-83.0)	79.4% (75.6-82.7)
Race/Ethnicity									
White non-Hispanic	51.7% (50.1-53.2)	---	---	74.3% (72.9-75.5)	---	---	67.0% (65.6-68.3)	---	---
Hispanic	65.1% (60.5-69.5)	---	---	76.4% (72.6-79.8)	---	---	73.5% (69.6-77.1)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	47.1% (43.5-50.6)	---	---	64.1% (60.6-67.4)	---	---	58.9% (55.4-62.3)	---	---
Total	53.0% (51.6-54.3)	53.8% (51.9-55.6)	52.3% (50.3-54.2)	73.2% (72.0-74.3)	74.6% (73.0-76.1)	71.8% (70.1-73.5)	66.9% (66.6-68.1)	65.8% (64.0-67.5)	67.9% (66.1-69.6)

* Four best friends in 12 months preceding survey
 --- Not available

Students in surveyed BVSD high schools were asked to think of their 4 best friends and determine if any of them had smoked cigarettes in the 12 months prior to the survey. More than half (53%) of the students reported that at least 1 of these 4 friends had smoked cigarettes. Overall, the prevalence of having a friend who had smoked cigarettes was higher among Hispanic students (65.1%) than white non-Hispanic (51.7%) and other non-Hispanic students (47.1%).

Students in surveyed BVSD high schools were also asked to determine how many of their 4 best friends had tried beer, wine, or hard liquor without their parents' knowledge in the 12 months prior to the survey. Nearly 3 in 4 students (73.2%) reported that at least 1 of these 4 friends had tried alcohol without parental knowledge. Overall, the prevalence for this behavior was higher among both Hispanic (76.4%) and white non-Hispanic (74.3%) students than other non-Hispanic (64.1%) students. Having at least one friend that had tried alcohol without parental knowledge increased with each grade level.

Students in surveyed BVSD high schools recalled their 4 best friends and were asked how many of them had used marijuana in the 12 months before the survey. More than 2 in 3 students (66.9%) reported that at least 1 of those 4 friends had used marijuana in the previous year. Overall, the prevalence for having a friend who had used marijuana in the 12 months before the survey was higher among Hispanic students (73.5%) than both white non-Hispanic students (67.0%) and other non-Hispanic students (58.9%); it was also higher among white non-Hispanic students (67.0%) than other non-Hispanic students (58.9%). Having at least one friend who had used marijuana increased with grade level.



Sexual Behavior - Sexual Intercourse and Sexual Activity

Grade	Ever had sexual intercourse			Currently sexually active*			Four or more sex partners during lifetime		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	12.9% (11.3-14.7)	13.7% (11.4-16.5)	12.1% (10.1-14.5)	9.0% (7.6-10.7)	8.9% (7.0-11.2)	9.2% (7.1-11.7)	3.1% (2.2-4.3)	3.1% (2.0-4.7)	3.1% (1.8-5.2)
10th	24.4% (22.1-26.9)	22.6% (19.3-26.2)	26.3% (22.8-30.0)	15.5% (13.5-17.7)	16.3% (13.5-19.4)	14.7% (11.8-18.0)	2.9% (2.1-4.0)	***	4.2% (2.9-6.2)
11th	41.0% (38.6-43.4)	36.6% (33.1-40.3)	45.5% (42.2-48.8)	29.6% (27.3-32.0)	25.8% (22.5-29.5)	33.5% (30.3-36.7)	10.4% (8.8-12.4)	6.2% (4.3-8.8)	14.7% (12.1-17.7)
12th	62.8% (59.7-65.8)	62.9% (58.6-66.9)	62.8% (58.0-67.3)	46.3% (43.1-49.4)	46.3% (41.9-50.8)	46.2% (41.4-51.1)	18.5% (16.0-21.4)	20.5% (16.9-24.6)	16.7% (13.1-21.1)
Race/Ethnicity									
White non-Hispanic	33.7% (32.2-35.2)	---	---	24.3% (22.9-25.7)	---	---	7.8% (6.9-8.8)	---	---
Hispanic	53.4% (48.6-58.0)	---	---	37.6% (32.9-42.5)	---	---	17.5% (13.8-21.9)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	29.5% (26.3-33.0)	---	---	19.5% (16.7-22.7)	---	---	6.2% (4.8-7.9)	---	---
Total	35.7% (34.4-36.9)	34.2% (32.4-36.1)	37.1% (35.2-39.1)	25.4% (24.2-26.6)	24.5% (22.8-26.3)	26.2% (24.4-28.1)	8.9% (8.0-9.8)	8.0% (6.8-9.3)	9.7% (8.4-11.2)

* At least 1 sexual partner in 3 months preceding the survey

*** Numerator <3 and/or denominator <30

--- Not available

More than 1 in 3 students in surveyed BVSD high schools (35.7%) reported they had ever had sexual intercourse. Overall, the prevalence of having had sexual intercourse was higher among Hispanic students (53.4%) than both white non-Hispanic (33.7%) and other non-Hispanic (29.5%) students. Having had sexual intercourse increased with each grade level.

More than 1 in 4 students in surveyed BVSD high schools (25.4%) reported they were sexually active (i.e., had sex with 1 or more partners within the 3 months preceding the survey). Overall, the prevalence of being sexually active was higher among Hispanic students (37.6%) than white non-Hispanic (24.3%) and other non-Hispanic students (19.5%); it was also higher among white non-Hispanic students (24.3%) than other non-Hispanic students (19.5%). Being sexually active increased with each grade level.

Among students in surveyed BVSD high schools, 8.9% reported they had had 4 or more sexual partners in their life. Overall, the prevalence of having 4 or more sexual partners was higher among Hispanic students (17.5%) than both white non-Hispanic (7.8%) and other non-Hispanic (6.2%) students.

Sexual Behavior – First Intercourse and Parental Perceptions

Grade	<i>First sexual intercourse under age 13</i>			<i>First sexual partner was 5 or more years older or younger*</i>			<i>Parents feel it would be wrong for you to have sex</i>		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	1.7% (1.2-2.4)	*** ***	2.5% (1.7-3.6)	8.4% (5.0-13.5)	*** ***	*** ***	74.2% (72.0-76.3)	81.6% (78.8-84.1)	67.3% (63.9-70.5)
10th	2.1% (1.4-3.0)	*** ***	2.8% (1.7-4.6)	*** ***	*** ***	*** ***	65.1% (62.4-67.8)	75.5% (71.9-78.8)	55.1% (51.1-59.0)
11th	2.9% (2.2-4.0)	*** ***	4.6% (3.3-6.5)	6.8% (4.9-9.2)	5.8% (3.1-10.8)	7.5% (5.4-10.4)	53.9% (51.5-56.3)	64.3% (60.8-67.7)	43.9% (40.8-47.1)
12th	4.2% (2.9-6.0)	2.8% (1.3-5.8)	5.6% (3.7-8.3)	5.7% (3.9-8.4)	*** ***	8.8% (5.6-13.7)	46.2% (42.9-49.6)	55.0% (50.5-59.5)	38.3% (33.5-43.4)
Race/Ethnicity									
White non-Hispanic	1.7% (1.3-2.2)	---	---	3.6% (2.5-5.3)	---	---	58.4% (56.8-59.9)	---	---
Hispanic	8.1% (5.8-11.4)	---	---	8.4% (5.4-12.8)	---	---	60.1% (55.2-64.8)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	3.0% (2.0-4.4)	---	---	14.4% (10.5-19.3)	---	---	66.1% (62.5-69.6)	---	---
Total	2.7% (2.3-3.3)	1.5% (1.0-2.3)	3.9% (3.2-4.8)	5.8% (4.6-7.2)	4.3% (3.1-6.0)	7.1% (5.3-9.4)	59.7% (58.3-61.0)	69.0% (67.1-70.8)	50.9% (48.9-53.0)

* Among the 35.7% of students who reported ever having had sexual intercourse

*** Numerator <3 and/or denominator <30

--- Not available

Among students in surveyed BVSD high schools, 2.7% reported their first sexual intercourse was before 13 years of age. Overall, the prevalence of having had sex before age 13 was higher among Hispanic students (8.1%) than both other non-Hispanic (3.0%) and white non-Hispanic students (1.7%); it was also higher among male students (3.9%) than female students (1.5%).

Among students in surveyed BVSD high schools, 5.8% reported their first sexual partner was 5 years older or younger than them. Overall, the prevalence of having a 5-year age difference from their first sexual partner was higher among both other non-Hispanic and Hispanic students (14.4% and 8.4%, respectively) than white non-Hispanic students (3.6%).

Nearly 3 in 5 students in surveyed BVSD high schools (59.7%) reported that their parents/guardians felt it would be wrong or very wrong for them to have sex. Overall, the prevalence of this belief was higher among other non-Hispanic students (66.1%) than white non-Hispanic students (58.4%); it was also higher among female students (69.0%) than male students (50.9%). Student's belief that their parents/guardians felt it would be either wrong or very wrong for high school students to have sex decreased as grade level increased.

Sexual Behavior - Alcohol/Drugs and Condom Use

	<i>Alcohol or drugs used before last sexual intercourse*</i>			<i>Condom use during last sexual intercourse*</i>		
Grade	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	30.1% (21.9- 39.9)	***	***	***	***	***
10th	35.6% (28.8-43.0)	***	***	63.7% (56.0-70.7)	***	***
11th	30.7% (26.1-35.8)	22.4% (16.3-29.9)	37.2% (31.1-43.7)	62.4% (57.3-67.2)	53.7% (45.7-61.6)	69.2% (62.9-74.9)
12th	35.7% (31.1-40.5)	39.9% (33.2-46.9)	31.7% (25.6-38.5)	63.1% (57.7-68.1)	60.0% (52.9-66.8)	65.9% (57.7-73.1)
Race/Ethnicity						
White non-Hispanic	30.3% (27.1-33.7)	---	---	64.8% (61.1-68.3)	---	---
Hispanic	37.8% (30.2-46.0)	---	---	59.5% (50.2-68.2)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	49.8% (41.1-58.5)	---	---	60.6% (52.1-68.6)	---	---
Total	33.8% (30.9-36.8)	33.3% (29.3-37.7)	34.2% (30.2-38.4)	63.3% (60.0-66.4)	58.5% (54.0-62.8)	67.8% (63.0-72.2)

* Among the 25.4% of students who reported as being currently sexually active

*** Numerator <3 and/or denominator <30

--- Not available

Among the 25.4% of students in surveyed BVSD high schools who reported being currently sexually active at the time of the survey, more than 1 in 3 (33.8%) reported they had either drunk alcohol or used drugs before they last had sexual intercourse. Overall, the prevalence of drinking alcohol or using drugs before they last had sex was higher among other non-Hispanic students (49.8%) than white non-Hispanic students (30.3%).

Among the 25.4% of students in surveyed BVSD high schools who reported being sexually active at the time of the survey, 63.3% reported that either they or their partner had used a condom the last time they had sex. Overall, the prevalence of reported condom use (by the student or their partner) was higher among male students (67.8 %) than female students (58.5%).

Sexual Behavior - Birth Control and Pregnancy

Grade	Birth control pills at last sexual intercourse*			Has been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	*** ***	*** ***	*** ***	2.1% (1.3-3.4)	*** ***	2.8% (1.5-5.1)
10th	17.8% (12.4-24.8)	*** ***	*** ***	1.9% (1.2-2.9)	2.4% (1.3-4.3)	*** ***
11th	28.6% (24.5-33.0)	35.6% (28.4-43.4)	23.1% (18.5-28.5)	2.5% (1.6-3.7)	2.0% (0.9-4.2)	3.0% (1.9-4.6)
12th	37.5% (32.7-42.5)	38.3% (32.0-45.0)	36.7% (29.5-44.6)	4.6% (3.2-6.7)	2.6% (1.2-5.4)	6.5% (4.1-10.1)
Race/Ethnicity						
White non-Hispanic	36.1% (32.6-39.8)	---	---	1.8% (1.3-2.4)	---	---
Hispanic	15.7% (10.9-22.2)	---	---	9.0% (6.3-12.8)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	20.2% (14.4-27.7)	---	---	2.1% (1.3-3.4)	---	---
Total	30.4% (27.6-33.3)	33.8% (29.9-38.0)	27.2% (23.2-31.6)	2.8% (2.3-3.5)	2.1% (1.5-3.0)	3.5% (2.6-4.6)

* Among the 25.4% of students who reported as being currently sexually active

*** Numerator <3 and/or denominator <30

--- Not available

Among the 25.4% of students in surveyed BVSD high schools who reported being sexually active at the time of the survey, nearly 1 in 3 (30.4%) reported that, the last time they had sexual intercourse, either they or their partner used birth control pills to prevent pregnancy. Overall, the prevalence of birth control use (by the student or their partner) was higher among white non-Hispanic (36.1%) than both other non-Hispanic (20.2%) and Hispanic students (15.7%).

Among students in surveyed BVSD high schools, 2.8% reported they had either been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant. Overall, the prevalence of having been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant was higher among Hispanic students (9.0%) than both other non-Hispanic students (2.1%) and white non-Hispanic students (1.8%).

Body Weight - Overweight

Grade	Overweight*			Obese*			Thought they were overweight		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	8.7% (7.3-10.3)	5.6% (4.1-7.4)	11.8% (9.6-14.5)	3.1% (2.3-4.2)	*** ***	4.9% (3.5-6.6)	16.0% (14.2-18.0)	21.1% (18.4-24.2)	11.1% (9.0-13.7)
10th	6.9% (5.6-8.6)	3.6% (2.3-5.8)	10.3% (8.0-13.0)	3.5% (2.6-4.7)	3.9% (2.8-5.5)	3.1% (1.8-5.1)	16.8% (14.8-19.1)	19.4% (16.4-22.9)	14.3% (11.8-17.4)
11th	10.3% (8.7-12.2)	10.6% (8.0-13.8)	10.1% (8.2-12.3)	2.8% (2.1-3.9)	*** ***	5.0% (3.6- 7.0)	20.9% (18.9-23.1)	24.7% (21.5-28.2)	17.3% (15.0-20.0)
12th	10.3% (8.4-12.6)	8.1% (5.9-11.1)	12.5% (9.4-16.4)	3.4% (2.2- 5.2)	3.0% (1.6-5.6)	3.8% (2.1- 6.9)	21.8% (19.2-24.7)	29.3% (25.4-33.7)	15.0% (11.9-18.8)
Race/Ethnicity									
White non-Hispanic	6.9% (6.2-7.8)	---	---	2.7% (2.2-3.3)	---	---	16.3% (15.1-17.5)	---	---
Hispanic	22.5% (18.6-27.0)	---	---	6.9% (4.8-10.0)	---	---	28.6% (24.5-33.1)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	7.7% (5.9-10.0)	---	---	2.5% (1.5-4.2)	---	---	23.7% (20.6-27.1)	---	---
Total	9.0% (8.2- 9.9)	6.9% (5.9-8.1)	11.2% (9.9-12.6)	3.2% (2.7-3.8)	2.3% (1.7-3.0)	4.2% (3.4-5.2)	18.9% (17.8-20.1)	23.7% (22.0-25.5)	14.5% (13.1-15.9)

* Overweight = Body Mass Index (BMI) at or above the 85th percentile and below the 95th percentile; Obese = BMI at or above the 95th percentile

*** Numerator <3 and/or denominator <30

--- Not available

Fewer than 1 in 10 students in surveyed BVSD high schools (9.0%) were categorized as overweight, based on their self-reported height and weight (without shoes). Overall, the prevalence of being overweight was higher among Hispanic students (22.5%) than both other non-Hispanic (7.7%) and white non-Hispanic (6.9%) students; it was also higher among male students than female students (11.2% and 6.9%, respectively).

Among students in surveyed BVSD high schools, 3.2% were categorized as obese, based upon the height and weight they reported on the survey. Overall, the prevalence of obesity was higher among Hispanic students (6.9%) than both white non-Hispanic (2.7%) and other non-Hispanic (2.5%) students; it was also higher among male students than female students (4.2% and 2.3%, respectively).

When asked how they would describe their body weight, 18.9% of students in surveyed BVSD high schools reported they thought of themselves as overweight. Overall, the prevalence of that thinking was higher among Hispanic and other non-Hispanic students (28.6% and 23.7%, respectively) than white non-Hispanic students (16.3%); it was also higher among female students (23.7%) than male students (14.5%).

Body Weight - Weight Loss

Grade	Attempting weight loss*			Exercised to lose weight or avoid gaining weight*			Ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to avoid weight gain*		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	30.6% (28.5-32.9)	40.1% (36.8-43.6)	21.6% (19.1-24.3)	46.5% (44.0-48.9)	56.4% (52.9-59.7)	37.0% (33.8-40.4)	24.3% (22.3-26.5)	33.3% (30.2-36.6)	15.9% (13.4-18.6)
10th	32.7% (30.0-35.6)	44.9% (40.8-49.1)	20.9% (17.7-24.5)	55.0% (52.1-57.8)	66.6% (62.6-70.4)	43.8% (39.9-47.8)	25.9% (23.4-28.5)	35.4% (31.5-39.5)	16.8% (14.0-20.0)
11th	38.2% (35.9-40.6)	52.0% (48.5-55.5)	25.0% (22.1-28.0)	57.4% (55.1-59.8)	71.4% (68.1-74.6)	44.0% (40.8-47.4)	37.8% (35.5-40.3)	52.2% (48.7-55.8)	24.0% (21.4-26.9)
12th	35.4% (32.3-38.7)	52.2% (47.6-56.8)	20.5% (16.6-25.1)	51.8% (48.4-55.2)	64.6% (59.9-69.0)	40.4% (35.5-45.6)	34.9% (31.9-38.1)	55.4% (50.8-59.9)	17.1% (13.3-21.6)
Race/Ethnicity									
White non-Hispanic	32.9% (31.4-34.4)	---	---	52.4% (50.8-54.0)	---	---	30.0% (28.6-31.4)	---	---
Hispanic	47.3% (42.5-52.2)	---	---	58.2% (53.4-62.8)	---	---	40.7% (36.1-45.4)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	28.8% (25.5-32.3)	---	---	47.0% (43.4-50.7)	---	---	25.0% (21.9-28.4)	---	---
Total	34.2% (32.9-35.6)	47.3% (45.3-49.3)	21.9% (20.3-23.7)	52.6% (51.2-54.0)	64.7% (62.8-66.6)	41.3% (39.3-43.3)	30.7% (29.5-32.0)	44.1% (42.2-46.0)	18.3% (16.7-20.0)

* During the 30 days preceding the survey

--- Not available

At the time of the survey, more than 3 in 10 students in surveyed BVSD high schools (34.2%) reported they had tried to lose weight. Overall, prevalence of having attempted weight loss was higher among Hispanic students (47.3%) than both white non-Hispanic (32.9%) and other non-Hispanic (28.8%) students; it was also higher among female students (47.3%) than male students (21.9%). Additionally, at each of the four grade levels, female students had a higher prevalence of having attempted weight loss than male students.

More than half of the students in surveyed BVSD high schools (52.6%) reported that, in the 30 days before the survey, they had exercised to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight. Overall, prevalence of having exercised for weight loss was higher among both Hispanic (58.2%) and white non-Hispanic students (52.4%) than other non-Hispanic students (47.0%); it was also higher among female students (64.7%) than male students (41.3%). Additionally, at each of the four grade levels, female students had a higher prevalence of having exercised for weight loss than male students.

More than 3 in 10 students in surveyed BVSD high schools (30.7%) reported they had eaten less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days prior to the survey. Overall, that prevalence of dietary changes to lose weight was higher among Hispanic students (40.7%) than both white non-Hispanic (30.0%) and other non-Hispanic (25.0%) students, and it was higher for white non-Hispanic than other non-Hispanic students. Prevalence was also higher among female students (44.1%) than male students (18.3%). Additionally, at each of the four grade levels, female students had a higher prevalence of dietary changes to lose weight than male students.

Body Weight - Unhealthy Weight Loss Practices

	<i>Fasting 24 hours or more to lose weight or to avoid gaining weight*</i>			<i>Took diet pills, powders, or liquids to lose weight or to avoid gaining weight**</i>			<i>Vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or to avoid gaining weight*</i>		
Grade	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	6.2% (5.0-7.7)	10.1% (8.0-12.6)	2.6% (1.6-4.3)	2.8% (2.0-4.0)	3.6% (2.5-5.3)	2.0% (1.0-4.0)	2.4% (1.7-3.4)	2.6% (1.7-4.0)	2.2% (1.2-3.9)
10th	3.9% (3.0-5.2)	4.1% (2.9-5.7)	3.8% (2.4-5.9)	1.1% (0.7-1.8)	2.2% (1.4-3.7)	***	2.7% (2.0-3.7)	4.0% (2.9-5.7)	***
11th	8.4% (7.1-9.9)	12.2% (10.0-14.7)	4.8% (3.5-6.4)	5.3% (4.2-6.7)	6.6% (5.0-8.7)	4.0% (2.7-6.0)	5.4% (4.2-6.8)	6.3% (4.6-8.5)	4.5% (3.1-6.6)
12th	6.1% (4.8-7.8)	10.8% (8.2-14.0)	2.0% (1.1-3.6)	5.0% (3.6-6.9)	5.1% (3.4-7.6)	4.9% (3.0-7.9)	5.0% (3.8-6.7)	7.9% (5.8-10.7)	2.5% (1.3-4.8)
Race/Ethnicity									
White non-Hispanic	5.4% (4.7-6.1)	---	---	2.8% (2.3-3.4)	---	---	3.1% (2.5-3.7)	---	---
Hispanic	8.4% (6.4-10.9)	---	---	7.8% (5.6-10.9)	---	---	6.3% (4.5-8.8)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	7.7% (5.9-10.0)	---	---	3.2% (2.3-4.5)	---	---	5.3% (3.8-7.4)	---	---
Total	6.1% (5.5-6.8)	9.2% (8.1-10.5)	3.2% (2.6-4.0)	3.5% (3.0-4.2)	4.4% (3.6-5.3)	2.8% (2.1-3.7)	3.9% (3.3-4.5)	5.2% (4.4-6.2)	2.6% (2.0-3.4)

* During the 30 days preceding the survey

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

*** Numerator <3 and/or denominator <30

--- Not available

Going without eating for 24 hours (i.e., fasting) in an effort to lose or maintain weight in the 30 days prior to the survey was reported by 6.1% of students in surveyed BVSD high schools. Overall, the prevalence of having fasted for weight loss was higher among Hispanic students (8.4%) than white non-Hispanic students (5.4%); it was also higher among female students (9.2%) than male students (3.2%).

Among students surveyed in BVSD high schools, 3.5% reported they had taken diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice in an effort to lose or maintain weight in the 30 days prior to the survey. Overall, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among Hispanic students (7.8%) than both other non-Hispanic (3.2%) and white non-Hispanic students (2.8%).

Nearly 1 in 25 students in surveyed BVSD high schools (3.9%) reported they had vomited or taken laxatives in order to lose or maintain weight in the 30 days before the survey. Overall, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among Hispanic and other non-Hispanic students (6.3% and 5.3%, respectively) than white non-Hispanic students (3.1%); it was also higher among female students (5.2%) than male students (2.6%).

Physical Activity and Sleep

	<i>Participated in vigorous physical activity*</i>			<i>Sleeps 8 or more hours on a school night</i>		
Grade	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	75.8% (73.6-77.9)	73.2% (69.9-76.2)	78.3% (75.2-81.2)	47.2% (44.7-49.6)	46.3% (43.0-49.8)	47.9% (44.5-51.4)
10th	71.0% (68.3-73.6)	65.2% (61.2-69.0)	76.6% (73.0-79.9)	45.9% (43.0-48.9)	45.3% (41.2-49.4)	46.6% (42.5-50.6)
11th	70.2% (67.9-72.4)	69.5% (66.0-72.7)	70.9% (67.8-73.8)	33.9% (31.7-36.2)	26.2% (23.3-29.4)	41.4% (38.2-44.6)
12th	69.0% (65.8-72.1)	66.3% (61.6-70.6)	71.5% (66.8-75.6)	31.0% (28.1-34.1)	24.6% (21.3-28.3)	36.7% (32.2-41.4)
Race/Ethnicity						
White non-Hispanic	72.9% (71.4-74.3)	---	---	39.1% (37.5-40.6)	---	---
Hispanic	65.4% (61.0-69.5)	---	---	41.5% (37.3-45.9)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	69.9% (66.3-73.4)	---	---	38.9% (35.4-42.5)	---	---
Total	71.5% (70.2-72.2)	68.5% (66.6-70.3)	74.3% (72.5-76.0)	39.4% (38.1-40.7)	35.5% (33.7-37.4)	43.0% (41.0-45.0)

* For at least 60 minutes on 3 or more of the 7 days preceding the survey
 --- Not available

More than 7 in 10 students in surveyed BVSD high schools (71.5%) reported they had participated in vigorous physical activity for at least 60 minutes on 3 or more of the 7 days prior to the survey. Overall, the prevalence of participating in vigorous physical activity was higher among white non-Hispanic students (72.9%) than Hispanic students (65.4%); it was also higher among male students (74.3%) than female students (68.5%).

On an average school night, 39.4% of students in surveyed BVSD high schools reported they got 8 or more hours of sleep. Overall, the prevalence of having gotten 8 or more hours of sleep on an average school night was higher among male students (43.0%) than female students (35.5%).

Screen Time

	<i>3 or more hours of TV per day*</i>			<i>3 or more hours of video/computer games per day*</i>		
Grade	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	16.5% (14.7-18.4)	10.9% (8.9-13.2)	21.8% (18.9-25.0)	16.5% (14.7-18.4)	12.2% (10.1-14.5)	20.5% (17.8-23.6)
10th	14.3% (12.3-16.5)	10.8% (8.3-14.0)	17.6% (14.7-20.9)	15.3% (13.3-17.7)	11.4% (8.9-14.5)	19.0% (15.9-22.6)
11th	17.0% (15.2-18.9)	13.8% (11.4-16.5)	20.0% (17.5-22.8)	20.3% (18.4-22.8)	13.0% (10.8-15.5)	27.4% (24.5-30.4)
12th	16.0% (13.5-18.9)	13.4% (10.5-17.0)	18.3% (14.5-22.8)	17.7% (15.3-20.3)	16.3% (13.0-20.3)	18.9% (15.7-22.7)
Race/Ethnicity						
White non-Hispanic	13.4% (12.3-14.5)	---	---	15.6% (14.4-16.8)	---	---
Hispanic	27.7% (23.5-32.4)	---	---	20.2% (17.2-23.6)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	17.5% (14.9-20.5)	---	---	24.0% (20.8-27.4)	---	---
Total	15.9% (14.9-17.0)	12.2% (10.9-13.7)	19.4% (17.7-21.1)	17.4% (16.4-18.5)	13.2% (11.9-14.7)	21.3% (19.8-23.0)

* On an average school day

--- Not available

Among students in surveyed BVSD high schools, 15.9% reported they had watched 3 or more hours of TV per day on an average school day. Overall, the prevalence of having watched 3 or more hours of TV per day was higher among Hispanic students (27.7%) than both other non-Hispanic (17.5%) and white non-Hispanic students (13.4%); it was also higher among other non-Hispanic students (17.5%) than white non-Hispanic students (13.4%). The prevalence was higher among male students than female students (19.4% and 12.2%, respectively).

Overall, 17.4% of the students in surveyed BVSD high schools reported they had played video or computer games or used a computer for something other than school work on an average school day for 3 or more hours. Overall, the prevalence of having played video or computer games was higher among other non-Hispanic (24.0%) and Hispanic students (20.2%) than white non-Hispanic students (15.6%); it was also higher among male students (21.3%) than female students (13.2%).

APPENDIX 1

YRBS 2009 STATE AND NATIONAL DATA

		Total	Female	Male
Parents had clear rules and standards for behavior*	Colorado	NA	NA	NA
	National	NA	NA	NA
Ate 4 or more meals with family*	Colorado	NA	NA	NA
	National	NA	NA	NA
Did community service*	Colorado	NA	NA	NA
	National	NA	NA	NA
Rarely or never wore bicycle helmet	Colorado	75.2%	71.9%	77.7%
	National	84.7%	83.1%	85.8%
Rarely or never wore seatbelt	Colorado	7.6%	5.5%	9.7%
	National	9.7%	7.7%	11.5%
Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol	Colorado	24.6%	25.9%	23.4%
	National	28.3%	28.8%	27.8%
Drove after drinking alcohol	Colorado	7.4%	7.0%	7.8%
	National	9.7%	7.6%	11.6%
Felt safe in their neighborhood*	Colorado	NA	NA	NA
	National	NA	NA	NA
Felt too unsafe to go to school	Colorado	5.1%	4.8%	5.5%
	National	5.0%	5.3%	4.6%
Harassed*	Colorado	NA	NA	NA
	National	NA	NA	NA
Harassed because of race or ethnic origin*	Colorado	NA	NA	NA
	National	NA	NA	NA
Harassed because someone thought they were lesbian, gay, or bisexual*	Colorado	NA	NA	NA
	National	NA	NA	NA
Harassed because of religious beliefs*	Colorado	NA	NA	NA
	National	NA	NA	NA
Harassed because of weight, size, physical appearance*	Colorado	NA	NA	NA
	National	NA	NA	NA
Received unwanted sexual comments or attention*	Colorado	NA	NA	NA
	National	NA	NA	NA
Carried a weapon	Colorado	16.7%	8.2%	25.0%
	National	17.5%	7.1%	27.1%
In a physical fight	Colorado	32.0%	21.8%	42.0%
	National	31.5%	22.9%	39.3%

* Survey question was used only by Boulder County

APPENDIX 1 (CONT'D)

YRBS 2009 STATE AND NATIONAL DATA

		Total	Female	Male
Injured in fight and needed medical treatment	Colorado	4.0%	3.3%	4.7%
	National	3.8%	2.2%	5.1%
Carried a weapon on school property	Colorado	5.5%	3.0%	8.0%
	National	5.6%	2.9%	8.0%
Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property	Colorado	8.0%	5.1%	10.8%
	National	7.7%	5.5%	9.6%
In physical fight on school property	Colorado	10.7%	5.0%	16.2%
	National	11.1%	6.7%	15.1%
Hurt by boyfriend/girlfriend	Colorado	9.1%	6.9%	11.2%
	National	9.8%	9.3%	10.3%
Electronically bullied*	Colorado	NA	NA	NA
	National	NA	NA	NA
Ever forced to have sexual intercourse	Colorado	7.7%	11.1%	4.4%
	National	7.4%	10.5%	4.5%
Ever touched sexually when did not want to be touched*	Colorado	NA	NA	NA
	National	NA	NA	NA
Felt sad or hopeless	Colorado	25.4%	31.7%	19.3%
	National	26.1%	33.9%	19.1%
Had someone to talk to when feeling sad or hopeless*	Colorado	NA	NA	NA
	National	NA	NA	NA
Usually got help when feeling sad or hopeless*	Colorado	NA	NA	NA
	National	NA	NA	NA
Intentionally self-injured*	Colorado	NA	NA	NA
	National	NA	NA	NA
Seriously considered attempting suicide	Colorado	13.7%	17.9%	9.7%
	National	13.8%	17.4%	10.5%
Planned suicide	Colorado	11.0%	12.8%	9.3%
	National	10.9%	13.2%	8.6%
Attempted suicide	Colorado	7.6%	9.3%	5.6%
	National	6.3%	8.1%	4.6%
Suicide attempt required medical treatment	Colorado	3.1%	3.5%	2.4%
	National	1.9%	2.3%	1.6%
Ever smoked cigarettes	Colorado	43.1%	41.4%	44.6%
	National	46.3%	46.1%	46.3%

* Survey question was used only by Boulder County

APPENDIX 1 (CONT'D)

YRBS 2009 STATE AND NATIONAL DATA

		Total	Female	Male
Current cigarette user	Colorado	17.7%	17.4%	17.8%
	National	19.5%	19.1%	19.8%
Current frequent cigarette use	Colorado	10.7%	6.2%	15.0%
	National	7.8%	4.1%	11.1%
Bought cigarettes in a store or gas station	Colorado	12.6%	10.3%	**
	National	14.1%	9.6%	18.3%
Ever smoked cigarettes daily	Colorado	10.6%	10.7%	10.5%
	National	11.2%	10.6%	11.7%
Tried to quit smoking cigarettes	Colorado	53.2%	60.6%	46.4%
	National	50.8%	54.2%	48.0%
Current smokeless tobacco use	Colorado	10.7%	4.2%	16.8%
	National	8.9%	2.2%	15.0%
Current cigar use	Colorado	16.3%	11.4%	21.0%
	National	14.0%	8.8%	18.6%
Current tobacco use	Colorado	26.5%	21.6%	31.3%
	National	26.0%	21.8%	29.8%
Felt smoking 1+ packs per day was moderate or great risk*	Colorado	NA	NA	NA
	National	NA	NA	NA
Felt it was wrong or very wrong for someone their age to smoke*	Colorado	NA	NA	NA
	National	NA	NA	NA
Parents felt it was wrong or very wrong for you to smoke*	Colorado	NA	NA	NA
	National	NA	NA	NA
Ever drank alcohol	Colorado	72.4%	77.3%	67.8%
	National	72.5%	74.2%	70.8%
Current alcohol use	Colorado	40.8%	44.2%	37.4%
	National	41.8%	42.9%	40.8%
Binge drinking	Colorado	25.1%	27.2%	23.2%
	National	24.2%	23.4%	25.0%
Felt drinking 1-2 drinks per day was moderate or great risk*	Colorado	NA	NA	NA
	National	NA	NA	NA
Felt it was wrong or very wrong for someone their age to drink*	Colorado	NA	NA	NA
	National	NA	NA	NA
Parents felt it was wrong or very wrong for you to drink*	Colorado	NA	NA	NA
	National	NA	NA	NA

* Survey question was used only by Boulder County

** Less than 100 students in the subgroup

APPENDIX 1 (CONT'D)

YRBS 2009 STATE AND NATIONAL DATA

		Total	Female	Male
Ever used marijuana	Colorado	42.6%	40.8%	44.5%
	National	36.8%	34.3%	39.0%
Current marijuana use	Colorado	24.8%	24.2%	25.5%
	National	20.8%	17.9%	23.4%
Felt smoking marijuana regularly was a moderate or great risk*	Colorado	NA	NA	NA
	National	NA	NA	NA
Felt it was wrong or very wrong for someone their age to smoke marijuana*	Colorado	NA	NA	NA
	National	NA	NA	NA
Parents feel it is wrong or very wrong for you to smoke marijuana*	Colorado	NA	NA	NA
	National	NA	NA	NA
Smoked a whole cigarette before age 13	Colorado	8.8%	7.5%	10.0%
	National	10.7%	9.4%	11.8%
Drank alcohol before age 13	Colorado	22.4%	17.5%	27.2%
	National	21.1%	18.1%	23.7%
Tried marijuana before age 13	Colorado	8.3%	6.6%	10.0%
	National	7.5%	5.0%	9.7%
Offered, sold, or was given an illegal drug on school property	Colorado	22.7%	19.7%	25.7%
	National	22.7%	19.3%	25.9%
Attended school under the influence of alcohol or other illegal drugs*	Colorado	NA	NA	NA
	National	NA	NA	NA
Smoked cigarettes on school property	Colorado	8.3%	7.7%	8.8%
	National	5.1%	4.0%	6.2%
Used smokeless tobacco on school property	Colorado	5.9%	2.6%	9.1%
	National	5.5%	1.1%	9.4%
Drank alcohol on school property	Colorado	4.1%	3.8%	4.5%
	National	4.5%	3.6%	5.3%
Peers smoked cigarettes*	Colorado	NA	NA	NA
	National	NA	NA	NA
Peers drank alcohol without parents' awareness*	Colorado	NA	NA	NA
	National	NA	NA	NA
Peers used marijuana*	Colorado	NA	NA	NA
	National	NA	NA	NA
Ever used cocaine	Colorado	8.3%	7.2%	9.4%
	National	6.4%	5.3%	7.3%

* Survey question was used only by Boulder County

APPENDIX 1 (CONT'D)

YRBS 2009 STATE AND NATIONAL DATA

		Total	Female	Male
Ever used inhalants	Colorado	9.2%	9.9%	8.6%
	National	11.7%	12.9%	10.6%
Ever used ecstasy	Colorado	10.2%	9.1%	11.4%
	National	6.7%	5.5%	7.6%
Ever used heroin	Colorado	3.2%	2.1%	4.1%
	National	2.5%	1.7%	3.2%
Ever used methamphetamines	Colorado	3.5%	2.8%	4.1%
	National	4.1%	3.3%	4.7%
Ever used a needle to inject drugs	Colorado	2.7%	2.1%	3.1%
	National	2.1%	1.4%	2.7%
Ever used illegal steroids	Colorado	3.6%	2.9%	4.3%
	National	3.3%	2.2%	4.3%
Ever used prescription drugs without a prescription	Colorado	NA	NA	NA
	National	20.2%	19.8%	20.4%
Ever used other illegal drugs*	Colorado	NA	NA	NA
	National	NA	NA	NA
Current cocaine use	Colorado	3.6%	3.3%	4.0%
	National	2.8%	2.0%	3.5%
Ever had sexual intercourse	Colorado	40.0%	36.2%	43.7%
	National	46.0%	45.7%	46.1%
Currently sexually active	Colorado	27.4%	25.6%	29.1%
	National	34.2%	35.6%	32.6%
Four or more sex partners during lifetime	Colorado	13.8%	11.0%	16.5%
	National	13.8%	11.2%	16.2%
First sexual intercourse under age 13	Colorado	4.6%	2.7%	6.4%
	National	5.9%	3.1%	8.4%
First sexual partner was 5 or more years older/younger*	Colorado	NA	NA	NA
	National	NA	NA	NA
Parents feel it would be wrong for you to have sex	Colorado	NA	NA	NA
	National	NA	NA	NA
Alcohol or drug use at last sexual intercourse	Colorado	24.4%	26.7%	22.6%
	National	21.6%	17.1%	25.9%
Condom use during last sexual intercourse	Colorado	63.2%	59.0%	66.6%
	National	61.1%	53.9%	68.6%

* Survey question was used only by Boulder County

APPENDIX 1 (CONT'D)

YRBS 2009 STATE AND NATIONAL DATA

		Total	Female	Male
Used birth control pills at last sexual intercourse	Colorado	22.3%	25.6%	19.4%
	National	19.8%	23.0%	16.5%
Have been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant*	Colorado	NA	NA	NA
	National	NA	NA	NA
Overweight	Colorado	11.1%	10.4%	11.7%
	National	15.8%	15.9%	15.7%
Obese	Colorado	7.1%	5.4%	8.6%
	National	12.0%	8.3%	15.3%
Thought they were overweight	Colorado	21.9%	26.1%	18.0%
	National	27.7%	33.1%	22.7%
Attempting weight loss	Colorado	38.6%	52.8%	24.8%
	National	44.4%	59.3%	30.5%
Exercised to lose weight or avoid gaining weight	Colorado	58.6%	68.7%	49.2%
	National	61.5%	67.9%	55.7%
Ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to avoid weight gain	Colorado	32.4%	43.6%	21.5%
	National	39.5%	51.6%	28.4%
Fasted 24 hours or more to lose weight or avoid gaining weight	Colorado	9.8%	14.5%	5.3%
	National	10.6%	14.5%	6.9%
Took diet pills, powders, or liquids to lose weight or avoid gaining weight	Colorado	4.7%	5.8%	3.4%
	National	5.0%	6.3%	3.8%
Vomited or took laxatives to lose weight or avoid gaining weight	Colorado	3.6%	4.6%	2.6%
	National	4.0%	5.4%	2.6%
Participated in vigorous physical activity*	Colorado	NA	NA	NA
	National	NA	NA	NA
Slept 8 or more hours on school nights	Colorado	NA	NA	NA
	National	30.9%	28.2%	33.3%
Watched 3 or more hours of TV per day	Colorado	25.1%	20.5%	29.7%
	National	32.8%	32.1%	33.5%
Watched 3 or more hours of video/computer games per day	Colorado	18.4%	13.2%	23.3%
	National	24.9%	21.2%	28.3%

* Survey question was used only by Boulder County