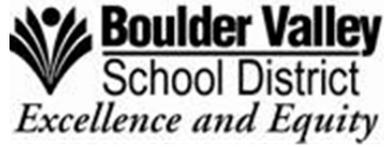




Boulder County, Colorado

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

## PARTNERS



**Boulder Valley School District**  
6500 Arapahoe  
Boulder, CO 80303



**St. Vrain Valley School District**  
395 South Pratt Parkway  
Longmont, CO 80501



**Health Planning Program**  
Boulder County Public Health  
3450 Broadway  
Boulder, CO 80304



**Healthy Youth Alliance of Boulder County**  
Boulder County Community Services  
3481 Broadway  
Boulder, CO 80304

## 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 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> 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 among adolescents. Whether strengthening the health curriculum or addressing disparities along 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, 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](http://www.BoulderCountyYRBS.org).

Robin Bohannan  
Director  
Boulder County  
Community Services

Don Haddad  
Superintendent  
St. Vrain Valley  
School District

Bruce Messinger  
Superintendent  
Boulder Valley  
School District

Jeffrey Zayach  
Director  
Boulder County  
Public Health



## Introduction

Data from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) are used to examine risk and preventive behaviors among adolescents in middle and high schools across the country as an indicator of health. In addition, the data are 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 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> grades. Data from the 2009 YRBS are presented in four reports: a Boulder County report combining results from high schools in both districts, as well as one each for SVVSD and BVSD high schools, and one for BVSD middle schools. All reports and background information on the YRBS are available at [www.BoulderCountyYRBS.org](http://www.BoulderCountyYRBS.org).

## 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](http://www.BoulderCountyYRBS.org).

The results are generalizable to the schools from which each sample was selected. Data are presented by grade, gender, sexual orientation, and race/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.

Where available, data from the 2009 Colorado YRBS and the 2009 national YRBS are included in appendices. 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](http://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](http://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. From each of these periods, classes 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 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> 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 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 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](http://www.BoulderCountyYRBS.org)



## BOULDER COUNTY SAMPLE DATA TABLE

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

### Unintentional Injuries – Helmets and Seatbelts

Grade	<i>Never or rarely wore bicycle helmet*</i>			<i>Never or rarely wore seat belt**</i>		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	66.2% (64.5-67.9)	65.7% (63.1-68.2)	66.7% (64.3-69.1)	7.0% (6.1-8.1)	5.6% (4.4-7.2)	8.3% (7.0-9.9)
10th	66.6% (64.6-68.4)	67.4% (64.6-70.1)	65.8% (63.0-68.4)	4.9% (4.1-6.0)	3.4% (2.4-4.7)	6.4% (5.1-8.1)
11th	70.8% (69.2-72.4)	65.9% (63.2-68.5)	74.8% (72.6-76.9)	5.6% (4.7-6.8)	2.9% (1.7-4.9)	8.1% (6.8-9.7)
12th	71.7% (69.3-74.0)	71.4% (67.8-74.7)	71.9% (68.6-75.0)	3.7% (2.9-4.8)	1.7% (1.0-2.9)	5.6% (4.2-7.5)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White non-Hispanic	62.9% (61.8-64.1)	---	---	3.5% (3.1-4.0)	---	---
Hispanic	89.5% (87.6-91.1)	---	---	10.9% (9.3-12.8)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	71.7% (68.9-74.3)	---	---	6.0% (4.7-7.7)	---	---
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>						
Heterosexual	68.8% (67.8-69.7)	---	---	5.0% (4.5-5.5)	---	---
LGBQ	67.1% (63.3-70.6)	---	---	7.7% (6.2-9.6)	---	---
<b>Total</b>	<b>68.6%</b> <b>(67.7-69.5)</b>	<b>67.4%</b> <b>(65.9-68.8)</b>	<b>69.7%</b> <b>(68.4-71.0)</b>	<b>5.3%</b> <b>(4.8-5.8)</b>	<b>3.4%</b> <b>(2.8-4.1)</b>	<b>7.1%</b> <b>(6.4-7.9)</b>

- \* Among the 81.3% 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
- Not available

Prevalence estimate for all Boulder County students

Prevalence estimate for all female students

Prevalence estimate for all male students



## Boulder County Results: Combined Boulder Valley School District (BVSD) and St. Vrain Valley School District (SVVSD) High School Narrative

The narrative following each data table in this report consists of one paragraph for each survey question. This paragraph reports the overall 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 9<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> grade, 10<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> grade, and 11<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> 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., 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> grade or 9<sup>th</sup> grade females and 9<sup>th</sup> grade males) may exist but are not reported in the narrative.

## Boulder County Results: Combined Boulder Valley School District (BVSD) and St. Vrain Valley School District (SVVSD) High School Results

There were 3,228 students in 133 classrooms sampled to participate in the 2009 Boulder County High School YRBS. Completed surveys were collected from 2,491 Boulder County high school students, and 18 schools participated, yielding an overall response rate of 77.2%. The following table summarizes the weighted demographics of the respondents.

Sex		Grade		Race/Ethnicity		Sexual Orientation	
Female	51.3%	9 <sup>th</sup>	25.1%	White, non-Hispanic	68.9%	Heterosexual	90.7%
Male	48.7%	10 <sup>th</sup>	24.5%	Hispanic	19.2%	LGBQ	9.3%
		11 <sup>th</sup>	24.5%	Other, non-Hispanic	12.0%		
		12 <sup>th</sup>	25.9%				

The overall response rate of 77.2% 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

	<i>Parents have clear rules and standards for behavior</i>			<i>Ate 4 or more meals with family*</i>			<i>Did community service **</i>		
<b>Grade</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>
9th	<b>82.8%</b> (81.3-84.2)	82.5% (80.3-84.5)	83.2% (81.1-85.0)	<b>79.3%</b> (77.7-80.8)	76.5% (74.2-78.6)	82.0% (79.8-84.1)	<b>38.4%</b> (36.6-40.2)	46.0% (43.5-48.6)	31.0% (28.8-33.4)
10th	<b>84.5%</b> (83.0-85.8)	88.5% (86.7-90.2)	80.5% (78.1-82.7)	<b>81.1%</b> (79.6-82.6)	81.1% (78.9-83.1)	81.2% (78.8-83.3)	<b>43.9%</b> (41.9-45.8)	46.9% (44.1-49.7)	40.9% (38.2-43.7)
11th	<b>85.3%</b> (83.9-86.7)	84.6% (82.5-86.5)	86.0% (84.0-87.8)	<b>70.8%</b> (69.0-72.5)	66.5% (63.8-69.1)	74.7% (72.3-77.0)	<b>44.6%</b> (42.8-46.4)	51.6% (48.9-54.3)	38.0% (35.6-40.4)
12th	<b>88.2%</b> (86.4-89.9)	91.2% (88.8-93.1)	85.5% (82.4-88.1)	<b>71.4%</b> (69.1-73.6)	67.0% (63.7-70.2)	75.4% (72.4-78.3)	<b>44.3%</b> (42.0-46.6)	58.5% (55.1-61.8)	31.1% (28.2-34.3)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White non-Hispanic	<b>87.2%</b> (86.3-88.0)	---	---	<b>78.6%</b> (77.5-79.6)	---	---	<b>44.7%</b> (43.5-45.9)	---	---
Hispanic	<b>81.1%</b> (78.9-83.1)	---	---	<b>64.8%</b> (62.2-67.3)	---	---	<b>35.9%</b> (33.5-38.4)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	<b>81.6%</b> (79.3-83.6)	---	---	<b>76.0%</b> (73.5-78.3)	---	---	<b>43.3%</b> (40.5-46.1)	---	---
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>86.0%</b> (85.2-86.8)	---	---	<b>76.9%</b> (76.0-77.8)	---	---	<b>43.3%</b> (42.3-44.3)	---	---
LGBQ	<b>77.8%</b> (74.9-80.5)	---	---	<b>63.8%</b> (60.2-67.3)	---	---	<b>37.8%</b> (34.4-41.4)	---	---
<b>Total</b>	<b>85.2%</b> (84.5-86.0)	<b>86.7%</b> (85.7-87.7)	<b>83.8%</b> (82.6-84.9)	<b>75.6%</b> (74.7-76.5)	<b>72.8%</b> (71.4-74.1)	<b>78.3%</b> (77.1-79.5)	<b>42.8%</b> (41.8-43.8)	<b>50.8%</b> (49.4-52.3)	<b>35.2%</b> (33.9-36.5)

\* During the 7 days preceding the survey  
 \*\* In the 30 days preceding the survey  
 --- Not available

More than 4 in 5 students in surveyed Boulder County high schools (85.2%) reported they believed their parents or other adults in the family had clear rules and standards for their behavior. Overall, the prevalence of this belief was higher among white non-Hispanic students (87.2%) than both other non-Hispanic and Hispanic students (81.6% and 81.1%, respectively). The prevalence was higher among heterosexual students (86.0%) than LGBQ students (77.8%); it was also higher among female students, 86.7% than male students (83.8%).

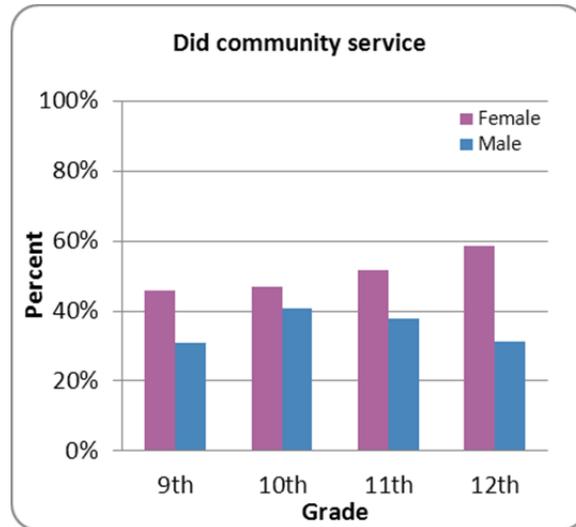
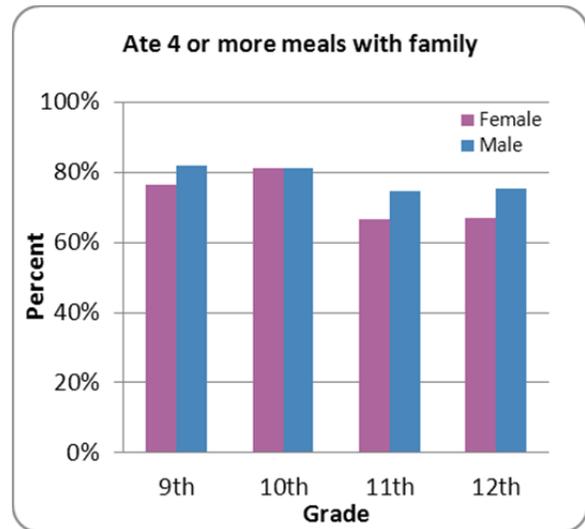
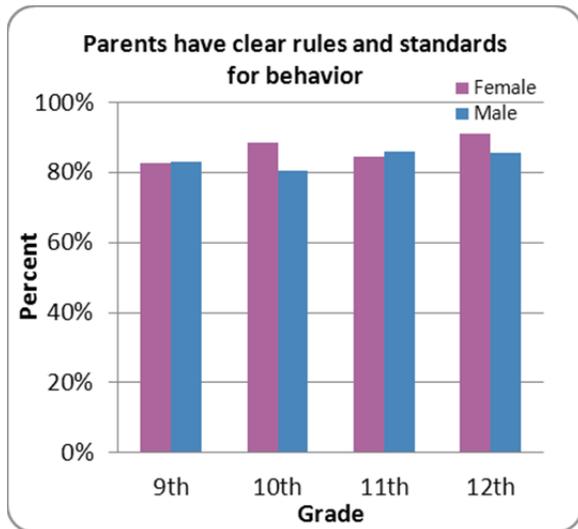
More than 3 in 4 students in surveyed Boulder County high schools (75.6%) reported they had eaten 4 or more meals with their families in the 7 days prior to the survey. Overall, prevalence of having eaten 4 or meals with their families was higher among both white non-Hispanic and other non-Hispanic students (78.6% and 76.0%, respectively) than Hispanic students (64.8%). The prevalence was higher among heterosexual students (76.9%) than LGBQ students (63.8%); it was also higher among male students (78.3%) than female students (72.8%).

Among students in surveyed Boulder County high schools, 42.8% reported they had performed organized community service as a non-paid volunteer at least once during the 30 days prior to the





survey. The prevalence for having performed community service was higher among both white non-Hispanic and other non-Hispanic students (44.7% and 43.3%, respectively) than Hispanic students (35.9%). The prevalence was higher among heterosexual students (43.3%) than LGBTQ students (37.8%); it was also higher among female students (50.8%) than male students (35.2%). Additionally, at each of the four grade levels, female students had a higher prevalence of having performed volunteer community service than male students.





### Unintentional Injuries – Helmets and Seatbelts

Grade	Never or rarely wore bicycle helmet*			Never or rarely wore seat belt**		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	66.2% (64.5-67.9)	65.7% (63.1-68.2)	66.7% (64.3-69.1)	7.0% (6.1-8.1)	5.6% (4.4-7.2)	8.3% (7.0-9.9)
10th	66.6% (64.6-68.4)	67.4% (64.6-70.1)	65.8% (63.0-68.4)	4.9% (4.1-6.0)	3.4% (2.4-4.7)	6.4% (5.1-8.1)
11th	70.8% (69.2-72.4)	65.9% (63.2-68.5)	74.8% (72.6-76.9)	5.6% (4.7-6.8)	2.9% (1.7-4.9)	8.1% (6.8-9.7)
12th	71.7% (69.3-74.0)	71.4% (67.8-74.7)	71.9% (68.6-75.0)	3.7% (2.9-4.8)	1.7% (1.0-2.9)	5.6% (4.2-7.5)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White non-Hispanic	62.9% (61.8-64.1)	---	---	3.5% (3.1-4.0)	---	---
Hispanic	89.5% (87.6-91.1)	---	---	10.9% (9.3-12.8)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	71.7% (68.9-74.3)	---	---	6.0% (4.7-7.7)	---	---
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>						
Heterosexual	68.8% (67.8-69.7)	---	---	5.0% (4.5-5.5)	---	---
LGBQ	67.1% (63.3-70.6)	---	---	7.7% (6.2-9.6)	---	---
<b>Total</b>	<b>68.6%</b> (67.7-69.5)	<b>67.4%</b> (65.9-68.8)	<b>69.7%</b> (68.4-71.0)	<b>5.3%</b> (4.8-5.8)	<b>3.4%</b> (2.8-4.1)	<b>7.1%</b> (6.4-7.9)

\* Among the 81.3% of students who rode a bicycle during the 12 months preceding the survey

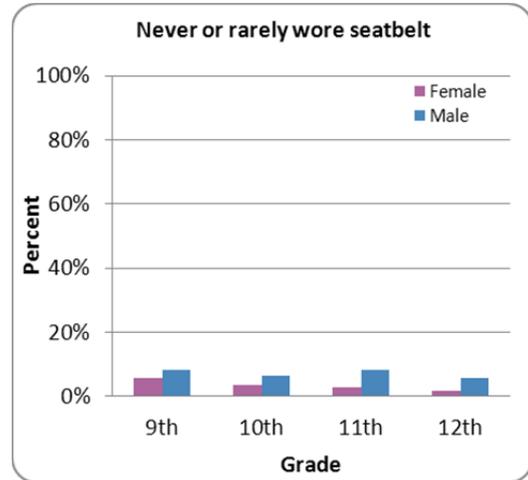
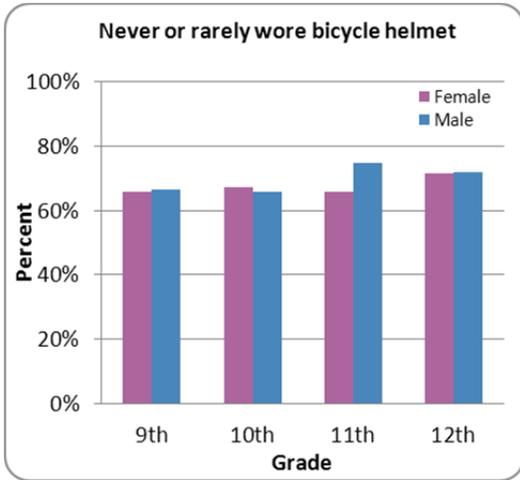
\*\* When riding in a car driven by someone else in the 30 days preceding the survey

--- Not available

Among the 81.3% of students in surveyed Boulder County high schools, who reported they had ridden a bicycle in the 12 months prior to the survey, nearly 7 in 10 (68.6%) reported they had never or rarely wore a helmet while riding a bicycle. Overall, the prevalence of never or rarely wearing a bicycle helmet was higher among Hispanic students (89.5%) than other non-Hispanic students (71.7%) and both were higher than white non-Hispanic students (62.9%).

Overall, 5.3% of the students in surveyed Boulder County high schools reported they rarely or never wore a seatbelt when they rode in a car driven by someone else. Hispanic students (10.9%) had a higher prevalence of this behavior than other non-Hispanic students (3.5%) and both had a higher prevalence than white non-Hispanic students (6.0%). Prevalence among LGBQ students was higher than heterosexual students (7.7% and 5.0%, respectively); it was also higher among male students (7.1%) than female students (3.4%).







### Drinking and Driving

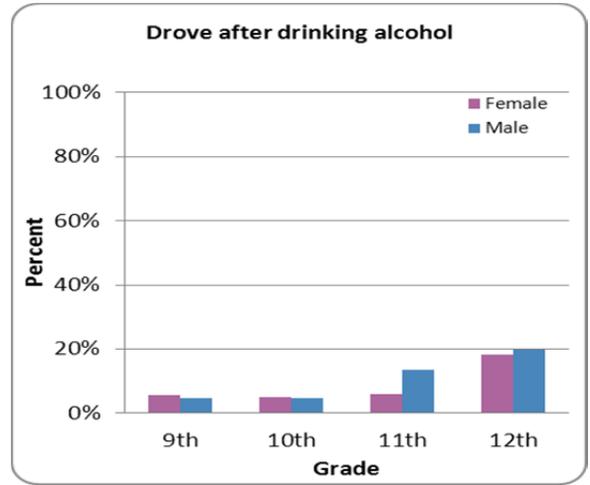
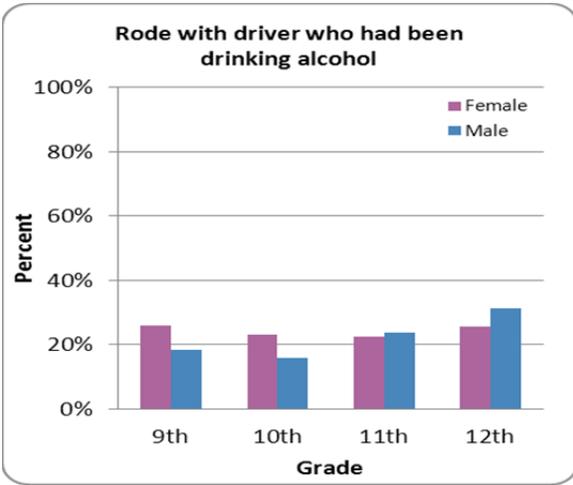
Grade	<i>Rode with a driver who had been drinking alcohol*</i>			<i>Drove after drinking alcohol*</i>		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	<b>22.0%</b> (20.5-23.6)	25.9% (23.6-28.3)	18.3% (16.4-20.3)	<b>5.1%</b> (4.3-6.2)	5.5% (4.3-7.1)	4.7% (3.6-6.2)
10th	<b>19.3%</b> (17.8-21.0)	22.9% (20.5-25.5)	15.9% (13.9-18.1)	<b>4.9%</b> (4.1-5.8)	5.1% (3.9-6.7)	4.6% (3.6-5.9)
11th	<b>23.0%</b> (21.5-24.7)	22.5% (20.2-24.9)	23.6% (21.4-25.8)	<b>9.8%</b> (8.7-11.0)	5.9% (4.9-7.2)	13.5% (11.7-15.4)
12th	<b>28.5%</b> (26.4-30.8)	25.5% (22.7-28.5)	31.4% (28.1-34.8)	<b>19.1%</b> (17.2-21.1)	18.2% (15.7-21.1)	19.9% (17.2-22.9)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White non-Hispanic	<b>21.9%</b> (20.9-23.0)	---	---	<b>9.8%</b> (9.0-10.6)	---	---
Hispanic	<b>30.9%</b> (28.5-33.4)	---	---	<b>11.2%</b> (9.6-12.9)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	<b>19.8%</b> (17.7-22.2)	---	---	<b>7.8%</b> (6.3-9.5)	---	---
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>						
Heterosexual	<b>22.4%</b> (21.5-23.4)	---	---	<b>9.6%</b> (8.9-10.3)	---	---
LGBQ	<b>31.6%</b> (28.3-35.1)	---	---	<b>12.1%</b> (10.1-14.4)	---	---
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.3%</b> (22.4-24.2)	<b>24.2%</b> (23.0-25.5)	<b>22.4%</b> (21.2-23.7)	<b>9.8%</b> (9.2-10.5)	<b>8.8%</b> (7.9-9.7)	<b>10.8%</b> (9.9-11.8)

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

More than 1 in 5 students in surveyed Boulder County high schools (23.3%) reported that, during the 30 days before the survey, they had ridden in a 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 (30.9%) than both white non-Hispanic and other non-Hispanic students (21.9% and 19.8%, respectively). LGBQ students (31.6%) had a higher prevalence than heterosexual students (22.4%) of having ridden with a driver who had been drinking.

Nearly 1 in 10 students in surveyed Boulder County high schools (9.8%) reported that, in the 30 days prior to the survey, they had driven a vehicle after drinking alcohol. Overall, the prevalence of having driven a vehicle after drinking alcohol was higher among Hispanic students (11.2%) than other non-Hispanic students (7.8%); it was also higher among male students than female students (10.8% and 8.8%, respectively).





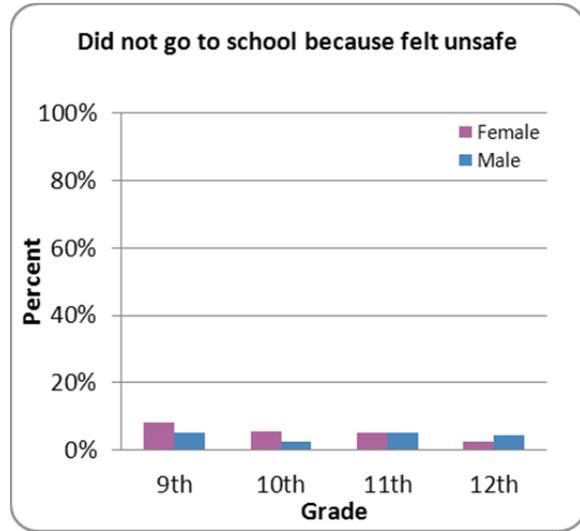
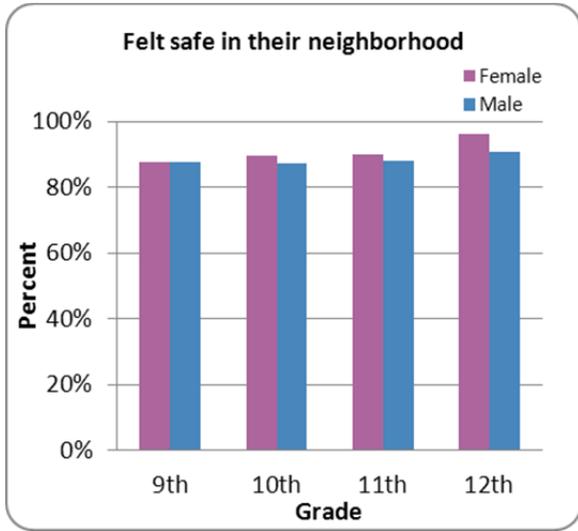
**Safety**

	<i>Felt safe in their neighborhood</i>			<i>Did not go to school because felt unsafe*</i>		
<b>Grade</b>	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male
9th	<b>87.7%</b> (86.2-88.9)	87.8% (85.7-89.7)	87.5% (85.6-89.2)	<b>6.7%</b> (5.8-7.8)	8.3% (6.9-10.1)	5.2% (4.1-6.5)
10th	<b>88.2%</b> (86.8-89.6)	89.4% (87.4-91.1)	87.2% (84.9-89.1)	<b>4.1%</b> (3.4-5.0)	5.6% (4.4-7.2)	2.7% (1.9-3.7)
11th	<b>89.0%</b> (87.6-90.2)	90.0% (87.7-91.9)	88.0% (86.0-89.7)	<b>5.2%</b> (4.4-6.1)	5.3% (4.2-6.7)	5.1% (4.1-6.4)
12th	<b>93.2%</b> (91.7-94.5)	96.0% (94.0-97.3)	90.7% (88.2-92.7)	<b>3.6%</b> (2.6-5.0)	2.6% (1.5-4.5)	4.6% (3.1-6.8)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White non-Hispanic	<b>92.4%</b> (91.7-93.1)	---	---	<b>3.5%</b> (3.0-4.0)	---	---
Hispanic	<b>82.0%</b> (80.0-83.8)	---	---	<b>8.9%</b> (7.4-10.6)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	<b>85.2%</b> (82.9-87.2)	---	---	<b>6.8%</b> (5.7-8.3)	---	---
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>						
Heterosexual	<b>90.8%</b> (90.1-91.4)	---	---	<b>4.0%</b> (3.5-4.4)	---	---
LGBQ	<b>78.4%</b> (74.9-81.6)	---	---	<b>13.4%</b> (11.0-16.3)	---	---
<b>Total</b>	<b>89.6%</b> (88.9-90.2)	<b>90.8%</b> (89.8-91.7)	<b>88.4%</b> (87.4-89.3)	<b>4.9%</b> (4.5-5.4)	<b>5.5%</b> (4.8-6.2)	<b>4.4%</b> (3.8-5.1)

\* At school (or on the way to/from school) during 30 days preceding the survey  
 --- Not available

Nearly 9 in 10 students in surveyed Boulder County high schools (89.6%) reported feeling safe in their neighborhood most or all of the time. Overall, the prevalence of feeling safe in their neighborhood was higher among white non-Hispanic students (92.4%) than both other non-Hispanic and Hispanic students (85.2% and 82.0%, respectively). The prevalence was higher among heterosexual students (90.8%) than LGBQ students (78.4%); it was also higher among female students than male students (90.8% and 88.4%, respectively).

Nearly 1 in 20 students in surveyed Boulder County high schools (4.9%) 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 both Hispanic and other non-Hispanic students (8.9% and 6.8%, respectively) than white non-Hispanic students (3.5%); it was also higher among LGBQ students (13.4%) than heterosexual students (4.0%).





### Harassment at School (or on the way to/from school) – Race/Ethnicity 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	<b>36.6%</b> (34.8-38.4)	35.4% (32.8-38.2)	37.6% (35.2-40.1)	<b>7.4%</b> (6.4-8.5)	4.9% (3.7-6.5)	9.8% (8.4-11.3)	<b>7.9%</b> (6.9-9.1)	6.8% (5.4-8.5)	9.1% (7.7-10.6)
10th	<b>27.8%</b> (26.0-29.7)	28.5% (25.9-31.3)	27.1% (24.6-29.8)	<b>6.3%</b> (5.3-7.5)	4.0% (2.9-5.6)	8.5% (6.9-10.4)	<b>6.5%</b> (5.5-7.6)	4.1% (3.0-5.5)	8.7% (7.2-10.5)
11th	<b>28.4%</b> (26.7-30.2)	31.8% (29.3-34.4)	25.2% (22.9-27.6)	<b>6.1%</b> (5.2-7.1)	4.5% (3.6-5.7)	7.5% (6.1-9.2)	<b>5.7%</b> (4.9-6.6)	5.3% (4.2-6.6)	6.0% (4.9-7.3)
12th	<b>19.5%</b> (17.6-21.6)	19.1% (16.5-22.0)	19.9% (17.3-22.8)	<b>5.0%</b> (4.0-6.2)	2.4% (1.7-3.5)	7.4% (5.7-9.6)	<b>3.8%</b> (2.9-4.8)	2.3% (1.6-3.2)	5.1% (3.7-7.0)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White non-Hispanic	<b>28.8%</b> (27.7-29.9)	---	---	<b>3.6%</b> (3.1-4.1)	---	---	<b>5.7%</b> (5.1-6.3)	---	---
Hispanic	<b>24.0%</b> (22.0-26.2)	---	---	<b>11.8%</b> (10.2-13.5)	---	---	<b>6.0%</b> (5.0-7.2)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	<b>29.7%</b> (27.1-32.4)	---	---	<b>12.7%</b> (11.1-14.6)	---	---	<b>7.5%</b> (6.2-9.2)	---	---
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>25.5%</b> (24.6-26.5)	---	---	<b>5.3%</b> (4.8-5.8)	---	---	<b>3.9%</b> (3.5-4.3)	---	---
LGBQ	<b>52.5%</b> (48.7-56.3)	---	---	<b>14.8%</b> (12.3-17.7)	---	---	<b>26.8%</b> (23.7-30.1)	---	---
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.9%</b> (27.0-28.9)	<b>28.6%</b> (27.3-30.0)	<b>27.3%</b> (26.0-28.6)	<b>6.2%</b> (5.7-6.7)	<b>4.0%</b> (3.4-4.6)	<b>8.3%</b> (7.5-9.2)	<b>5.9%</b> (5.5-6.4)	<b>4.6%</b> (4.0-5.3)	<b>7.2%</b> (6.5-8.0)

\* At school (or on the way to/from school) during the 12 months preceding the survey  
 --- 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, 27.9% of students in surveyed Boulder County high schools reported they had experienced harassment 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 both other non-Hispanic (29.7%) and white non-Hispanic students (28.8%) than Hispanic students (24.0%); it was also higher among LGBQ students (52.5%) than heterosexual students (25.5%).

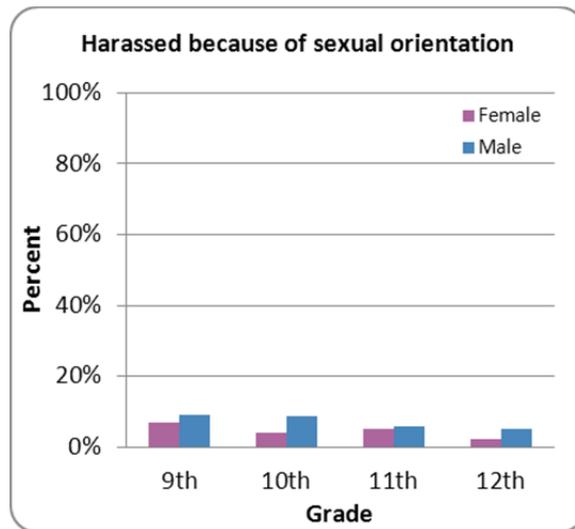
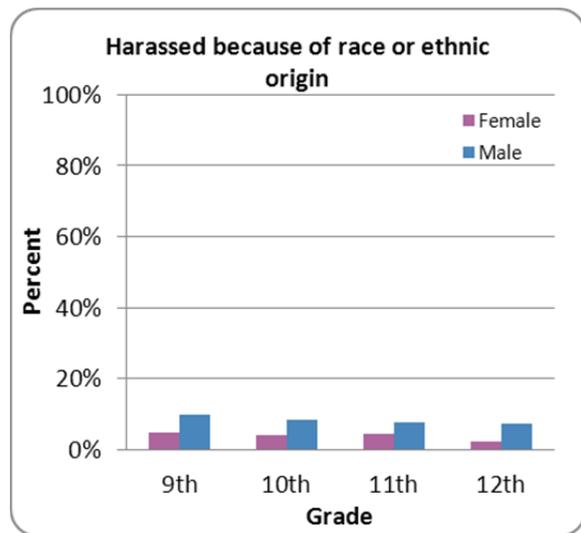
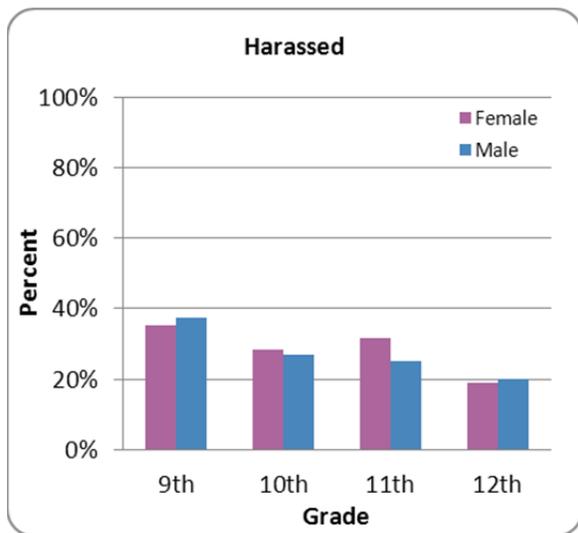
During the 12 months preceding the survey, 6.2% of students in surveyed Boulder County high schools, reported they had been harassed at school (or on the way to or from school) because of their race or ethnic origin. Overall, the prevalence of harassment because of their race or ethnic origin was higher among both other non-Hispanic and Hispanic students (12.7% and 11.8%, respectively) than white non-Hispanic students (3.6%). The prevalence was higher among LGBQ (14.8% than heterosexual students (5.3%); it was also higher among male students (8.3%) than





female students (4.0%). Additionally, at each of the four grade levels, male students had a higher prevalence of being harassed because of their race or ethnicity than female students.

During the 12 months prior to the survey, more than 1 in 20 students in surveyed Boulder County high schools (5.9%) reported they had been harassed at school (or on the way to or from school) because someone thought they were gay, lesbian, or bisexual. Overall, the prevalence of having been harassed because someone thought they were gay, lesbian, or bisexual was higher among LGBQ students (26.8%) than heterosexual students (3.9%); it was also higher among male students (7.2%) than female students (4.6%).





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

Grade	Harassed because of religious beliefs*			Harassed because of weight, size, physical appearance*			Received unwanted sexual comments or attention*		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	5.6% (4.8-6.5)	5.4% (4.2-6.8)	5.8% (4.8-7.1)	16.4% (15.0-17.8)	16.4% (14.3-18.7)	16.3% (14.7-18.2)	19.8% (18.4-21.4)	32.4% (30.0-34.9)	7.9% (6.6-9.4)
10th	4.6% (3.8-5.5)	5.4% (4.2-6.9)	3.8% (2.8-5.0)	11.7% (10.5-13.1)	12.3% (10.4-14.5)	11.2% (9.5-13.2)	16.8% (15.3-18.3)	28.5% (26.0-31.2)	5.5% (4.4-6.8)
11th	5.1% (4.3-6.0)	5.7% (4.6-7.1)	4.6% (3.6-5.8)	11.1% (10.0-12.4)	11.5% (9.9-13.2)	10.8% (9.3-12.5)	18.1% (16.8-19.6)	28.5% (26.2-31.0)	8.3% (7.1-9.8)
12th	4.9% (3.9-6.1)	6.2% (4.6-8.4)	3.6% (2.5-5.0)	10.1% (8.7-11.7)	8.8% (6.9-11.1)	11.3% (9.3-13.6)	18.1% (16.4-20.0)	27.9% (24.9-31.0)	9.1% (7.5-11.0)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White non-Hispanic	5.1% (4.5-5.7)	---	---	12.7% (11.9-13.6)	---	---	18.5% (17.6-19.5)	---	---
Hispanic	4.5% (3.6-5.5)	---	---	10.7% (9.2-12.4)	---	---	17.7% (16.0-19.5)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	6.0% (4.7-7.7)	---	---	12.4% (10.7-14.4)	---	---	17.8% (15.7-20.0)	---	---
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	4.6% (4.2-5.1)	---	---	10.8% (10.2-11.5)	---	---	16.2% (15.5-17.0)	---	---
LGBQ	9.0% (6.9-11.6)	---	---	26.9% (23.7-30.4)	---	---	37.0% (33.7-40.5)	---	---
<b>Total</b>	5.0% (4.6-5.5)	5.7% (5.0-6.5)	4.4% (3.9-5.0)	12.3% (11.6-13.0)	12.2% (11.2-13.2)	12.4% (11.5-13.4)	18.2% (17.5-19.0)	29.3% (28.0-30.7)	7.7% (7.0-8.5)

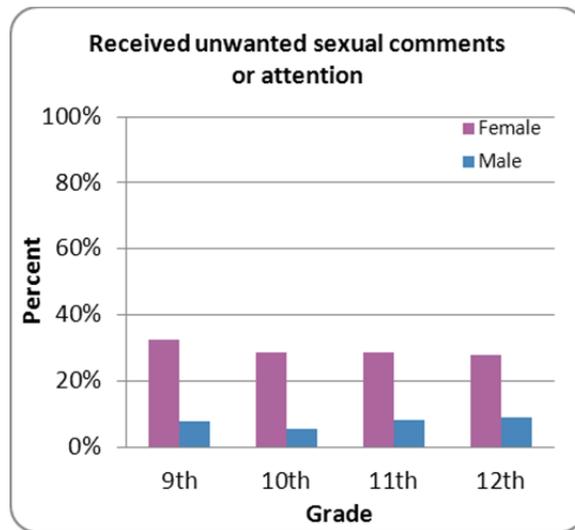
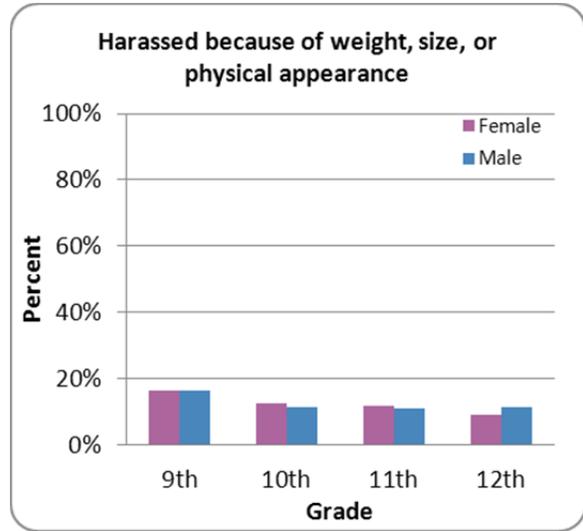
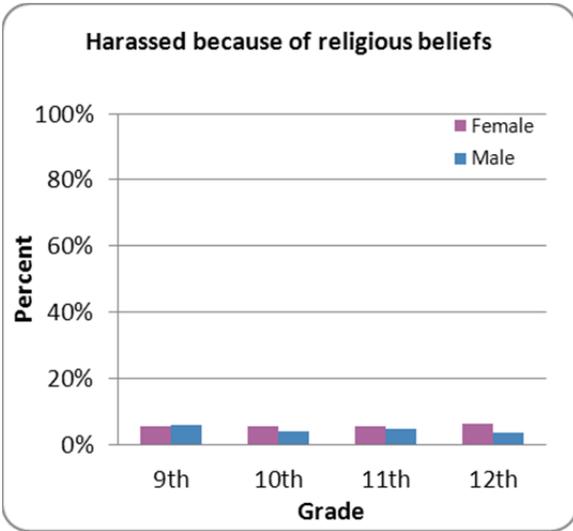
\* At school (or on the way to/from school) during the 12 months preceding the survey  
 --- Not available

During the 12 months prior to the survey, 1 in 20 students in surveyed Boulder County high schools (5.0%) reported they had been harassed at school (or on the way to or from school) because of their religious beliefs. The prevalence of this type of harassment was higher among LGBQ students than heterosexual students (9.0% and 4.6%, respectively).

During the 12 months prior to the survey, more than 1 in 10 students in surveyed Boulder County high schools (12.3%) reported they had been harassed at school (or on the way to or from school) because of their weight, size, or physical appearance. Overall, the prevalence of this type of harassment was higher among LGBQ students (26.9%) than heterosexual students (10.8%).

During the 12 months before the survey, 18.2% of students in surveyed Boulder County high schools reported they had received unwanted sexual comments or attention at school (or on the way to or from school). Overall, LGBQ students (37.0%) had a higher prevalence of having received unwanted sexual comments or attention than heterosexual students (16.2%). Female students (29.3%) had a higher prevalence of having received unwanted sexual comments or attention than male students (7.7%).







### Violence Anywhere

Grade	Carried a weapon*			In physical fight**			Injured in fight and needed medical treatment**		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	15.5% (14.2-16.9)	7.6% (6.4-9.2)	23.0% (20.9-25.3)	33.3% (31.6-35.0)	23.1% (20.9-25.4)	43.0% (40.5-45.6)	3.6% (3.0-4.4)	3.6% (2.8-4.8)	3.6% (2.7-4.8)
10th	14.3% (13.0-15.8)	6.2% (4.9-7.8)	22.2% (20.0-24.6)	25.0% (23.3-26.7)	17.7% (15.6-19.9)	32.0% (29.4-34.7)	2.4% (1.8-3.2)	1.5% (0.9-2.7)	3.2% (2.3-4.4)
11th	16.2% (14.8-17.7)	4.5% (3.5-5.7)	27.3% (25.0-29.7)	26.1% (24.5-27.8)	16.4% (14.2-18.8)	35.5% (33.1-38.0)	4.5% (3.7-5.4)	2.9% (1.9-4.4)	6.0% (4.9-7.3)
12th	13.1% (11.6-14.8)	6.9% (5.2-9.1)	19.0% (16.6-21.7)	21.0% (19.1-23.0)	10.8% (9.0-13.0)	30.6% (27.5-33.9)	1.9% (1.4-2.7)	***	3.4% (2.3-4.8)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White non-Hispanic	15.0% (14.2-15.9)	---	---	25.0% (24.0-26.0)	---	---	2.5% (2.1-2.9)	---	---
Hispanic	15.5% (13.7-17.5)	---	---	32.8% (30.5-35.3)	---	---	4.5% (3.5-5.7)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	11.9% (10.2-14.0)	---	---	23.8% (21.5-26.2)	---	---	4.3% (3.4-5.5)	---	---
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	14.1% (13.4-14.9)	---	---	25.1% (24.2-26.0)	---	---	2.4% (2.1-2.8)	---	---
LGBQ	20.8% (17.9-24.1)	---	---	37.3% (34.0-40.7)	---	---	9.3% (7.4-11.5)	---	---
<b>Total</b>	14.8% (14.1-15.5)	6.3% (5.6-7.1)	22.8% (21.7-24.0)	26.3% (25.4-27.2)	16.9% (15.9-18.1)	35.3% (33.9-36.7)	3.1% (2.7-3.5)	2.1% (1.7-2.6)	4.0% (3.5-4.6)

\* 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

In surveyed Boulder County high schools, 14.8% of students reported they had carried a weapon, such as a gun, knife, or club, in the 30 days before the survey. Overall, white non-Hispanic students (15.0%) had a higher prevalence of having carried a weapon than other non-Hispanic students (11.9%). LGBQ students had a higher prevalence than heterosexual students (20.8% and 14.1%, respectively) of having carried a weapon in the 30 days prior to the survey and male students (22.8%) had a higher prevalence than female students (6.3%).

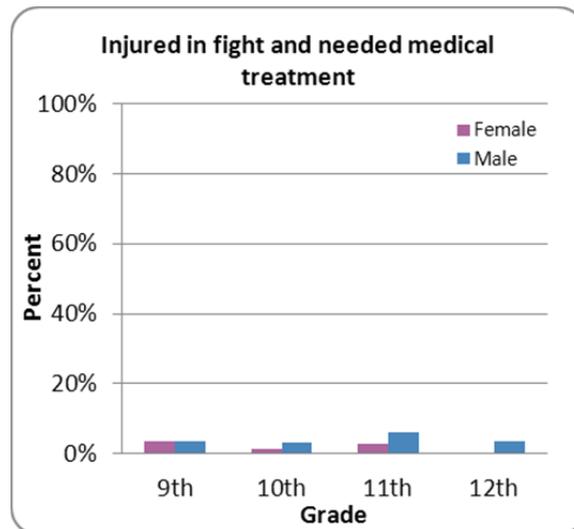
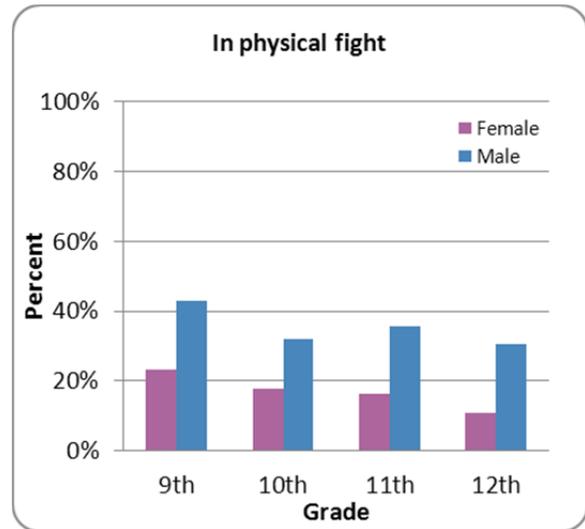
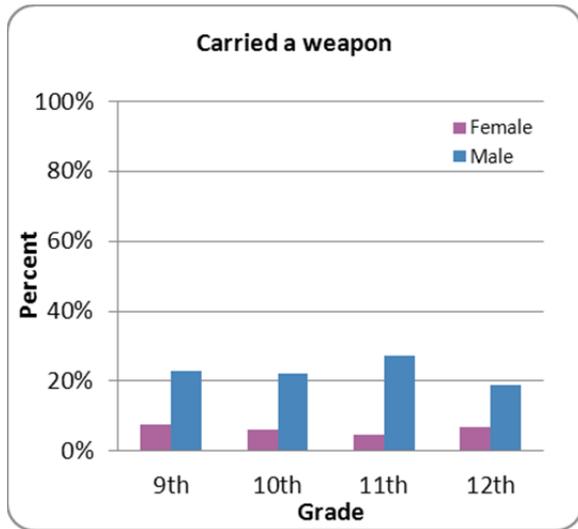
More than 1 in 4 students in surveyed Boulder County high schools (26.3%) reported they had been in a physical fight during the 12 months before the survey. Overall, Hispanic students (32.8%) had a higher prevalence of having been in a physical fight than both white non-Hispanic and other non-Hispanic students (25.0% and 23.8%, respectively). LGBQ students (37.3%) had a higher prevalence than heterosexual students (25.1%) and male students (35.3%) had a higher prevalence than female students (16.9%).

In surveyed Boulder County high schools, 3.1% of students reported that, during the 12 months prior to the survey, they had been injured in a physical fight that required treatment from a doctor





or nurse. Both Hispanic and other non-Hispanic students (4.5% and 4.3%, respectively) had a higher prevalence of having been in a physical fight that required treatment than white non-Hispanic students (2.5%). LGBQ students (9.3%) had a higher prevalence than heterosexual students (2.4%) and male students had a higher prevalence than female students (4.0% and 2.1%, respectively).





### Violence on School Property

	<i>Carried a weapon on school property*</i>			<i>Threatened or injured with a weapon on school property**</i>			<i>In physical fight on school property**</i>		
<b>Grade</b>	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male
9th	<b>4.0%</b> <b>(3.3-4.9)</b>	3.7% (2.7-5.0)	4.4% (3.4-5.6)	<b>9.1%</b> <b>(8.0-10.3)</b>	5.7% (4.4-7.3)	12.4% (10.7-14.3)	<b>14.5%</b> <b>(13.3-15.8)</b>	8.4% (7.1-9.8)	20.3% (18.3-22.5)
10th	<b>4.1%</b> <b>(3.4-5.0)</b>	2.6% (1.8-3.8)	5.5% (4.3-7.1)	<b>6.2%</b> <b>(5.2-7.3)</b>	4.4% (3.5-5.5)	7.9% (6.3-9.9)	<b>8.5%</b> <b>(7.4-9.8)</b>	7.3% (5.9-9.0)	9.7% (8.1-11.7)
11th	<b>6.5%</b> <b>(5.5-7.6)</b>	2.1% (1.4-3.1)	10.6% (9.0-12.5)	<b>6.1%</b> <b>(5.2-7.1)</b>	2.8% (2.1-3.7)	9.2% (7.7-10.9)	<b>10.4%</b> <b>(9.3-11.6)</b>	5.0% (3.8-6.4)	15.6% (13.8-17.5)
12th	<b>5.7%</b> <b>(4.7-6.8)</b>	2.6% (1.7-3.9)	8.6% (6.9-10.5)	<b>6.0%</b> <b>(5.0-7.2)</b>	2.5% (1.8-3.5)	9.2% (7.4-11.3)	<b>6.6%</b> <b>(5.5-7.9)</b>	***	12.3% (10.2-14.7)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White non-Hispanic	<b>4.6%</b> <b>(4.1-5.2)</b>	---	---	<b>5.6%</b> <b>(5.0-6.2)</b>	---	---	<b>8.8%</b> <b>(8.2-9.5)</b>	---	---
Hispanic	<b>6.7%</b> <b>(5.5-8.2)</b>	---	---	<b>8.6%</b> <b>(7.3-10.1)</b>	---	---	<b>14.0%</b> <b>(12.4-15.7)</b>	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	<b>4.8%</b> <b>(3.7-6.1)</b>	---	---	<b>11.0%</b> <b>(9.4-12.9)</b>	---	---	<b>10.4%</b> <b>(8.9-12.2)</b>	---	---
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>4.3%</b> <b>(3.9-4.8)</b>	---	---	<b>5.9%</b> <b>(5.4-6.5)</b>	---	---	<b>9.2%</b> <b>(8.6-9.8)</b>	---	---
LGBQ	<b>11.8%</b> <b>(9.6-14.3)</b>	---	---	<b>14.9%</b> <b>(12.7-17.4)</b>	---	---	<b>17.2%</b> <b>(15.0-19.8)</b>	---	---
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.1%</b> <b>(4.6-5.6)</b>	<b>2.7%</b> <b>(2.3-3.3)</b>	<b>7.3%</b> <b>(6.5-8.1)</b>	<b>6.8%</b> <b>(6.3-7.4)</b>	<b>3.8%</b> <b>(3.3-4.4)</b>	<b>9.7%</b> <b>(8.8-10.6)</b>	<b>10.0%</b> <b>(9.4-10.6)</b>	<b>5.3%</b> <b>(4.7-5.9)</b>	<b>14.5%</b> <b>(13.5-15.5)</b>

\* 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

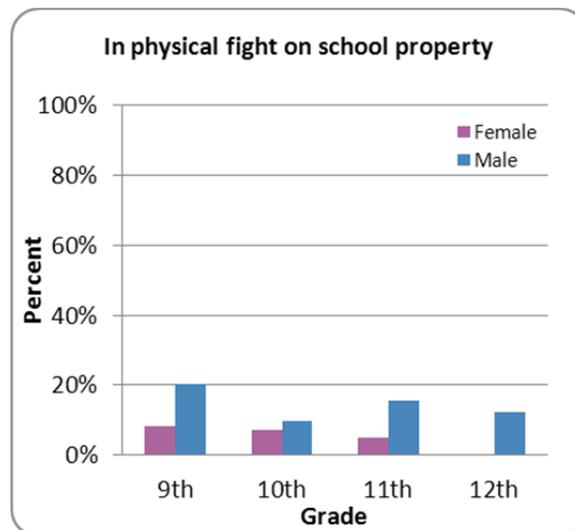
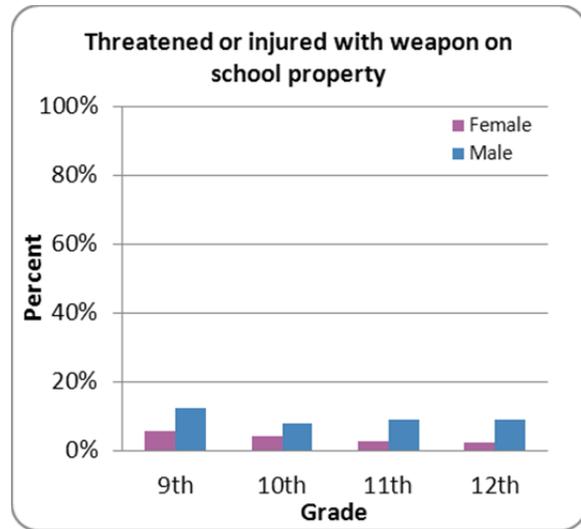
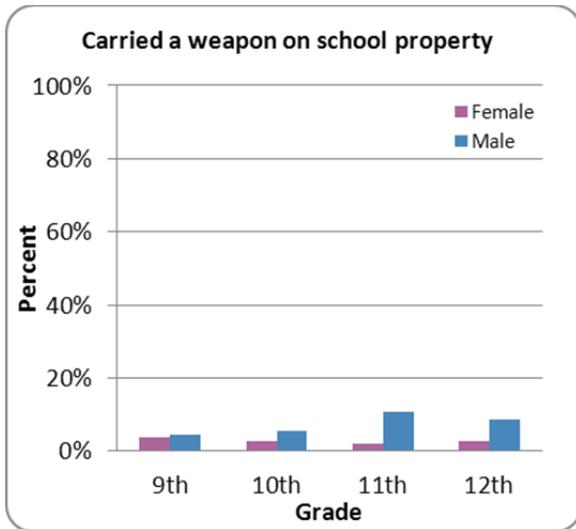
More than 1 in 20 students in surveyed Boulder County high schools (5.1%) reported they had carried a weapon, such as a gun, knife, or club, on school property during the 30 days preceding the survey. Overall, Hispanic students (6.7%) had a higher prevalence of having carried such a weapon on school property than white non-Hispanic students (4.6%). The prevalence rate among LGBQ students (11.8%) of having carried a weapon on school property was higher than among heterosexual students (4.3%). It was also higher among male students (7.3%) than female students (2.7%).

In surveyed Boulder County high schools, 6.8% of students reported they had been threatened or injured with a weapon, such as a gun, knife, or club, on school property during the 12 months prior to the survey. Both other non-Hispanic and Hispanic students (11.0% and 8.6%, respectively) had a higher prevalence than white non-Hispanic students (5.6%) of having been threatened or injured with such a weapon on school property. LGBQ students had a higher prevalence (14.9%) than heterosexual students (5.9%) and male students had a higher prevalence than female students (9.7% and 3.8%, respectively).





One in 10 students in surveyed Boulder County high schools (10.0%) reported they had been in a physical fight on school property during the 12 months before the survey. Hispanic students (14.0%) had a higher prevalence of having been in a physical fight on school property than both other non-Hispanic and white non-Hispanic students (10.4% and 8.8%, respectively). LGBQ students had a higher prevalence than heterosexual students (17.2% and 9.2%, respectively); it was also higher among male students (14.5%) than among female students (5.3%).





### Dating Violence and Electronic Bullying

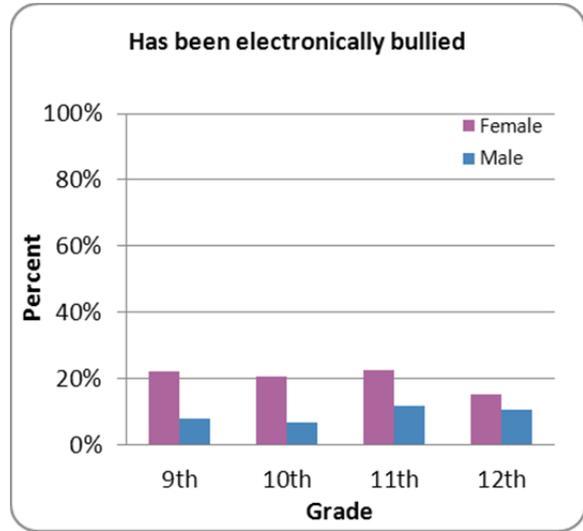
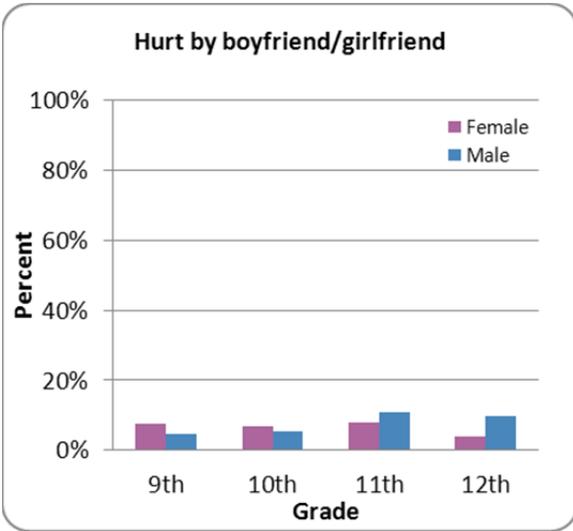
	<i>Hurt by boyfriend/girlfriend*</i>			<i>Has been electronically bullied**</i>		
<b>Grade</b>	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male
9th	<b>6.0%</b> (5.2-7.0)	7.5% (6.2-9.0)	4.6% (3.6-5.9)	<b>14.9%</b> (13.6-16.2)	22.1% (20.0-24.4)	7.8% (6.7-9.1)
10th	<b>6.1%</b> (5.2-7.1)	6.7% (5.5-8.1)	5.5% (4.3-6.9)	<b>13.5%</b> (12.1-14.9)	20.6% (18.3-23.1)	6.6% (5.3-8.0)
11th	<b>9.4%</b> (8.3-10.7)	8.0% (6.5-9.8)	10.9% (9.3-12.7)	<b>16.8%</b> (15.5-18.3)	22.4% (20.2-24.7)	11.6% (10.0-13.3)
12th	<b>6.9%</b> (5.8-8.2)	4.0% (3.1-5.1)	9.6% (7.8-11.8)	<b>12.9%</b> (11.3-14.6)	15.3% (13.1-17.9)	10.6% (8.6-12.9)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White non-Hispanic	<b>6.2%</b> (5.6-6.8)	---	---	<b>14.2%</b> (13.4-15.1)	---	---
Hispanic	<b>8.1%</b> (6.9-9.6)	---	---	<b>14.5%</b> (13.0-16.2)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	<b>10.9%</b> (9.2-12.8)	---	---	<b>16.1%</b> (14.0-18.3)	---	---
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>						
Heterosexual	<b>6.4%</b> (5.9-6.9)	---	---	<b>12.9%</b> (12.2-13.6)	---	---
LGBQ	<b>13.8%</b> (11.7-16.2)	---	---	<b>29.8%</b> (26.6-33.3)	---	---
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.1%</b> (6.6-7.6)	<b>6.5%</b> (5.9-7.2)	<b>7.7%</b> (6.9-8.5)	<b>14.5%</b> (13.8-15.2)	<b>20.1%</b> (18.9-21.3)	<b>9.2%</b> (8.4-10.0)

\* 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

In surveyed Boulder County high schools, 7.1% of students reported they had been hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by a boyfriend or girlfriend during the 12 months before the survey. The prevalence of having been hurt by a boyfriend or girlfriend was higher among both other non-Hispanic and Hispanic students (10.9% and 8.1%, respectively) than white non-Hispanic students (6.2%). Overall, LGBQ students (13.8%) had a higher prevalence than heterosexual students (6.4%) of having been hurt by a boyfriend or girlfriend.

Electronic bullying can occur via e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, websites, text messaging, or sexting (i.e., sexually explicit messages or photos sent on cell phones). The prevalence of electronic bullying among students in surveyed Boulder County high schools in the 12 months before the survey was 14.5%. LGBQ students had a higher prevalence for having been electronically bullied than heterosexual students (29.8% and 12.9%, respectively). Female students (20.1%) had a higher prevalence than male students (9.2%). Additionally, at each of the four grade levels, female students had a higher prevalence than male students for having been electronically bullied.







### Sexual Violence

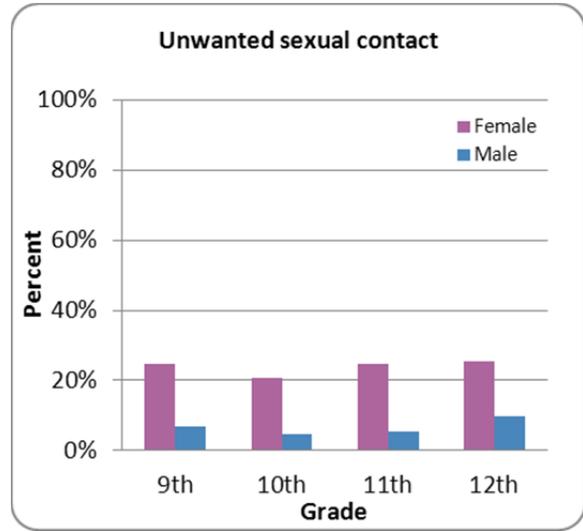
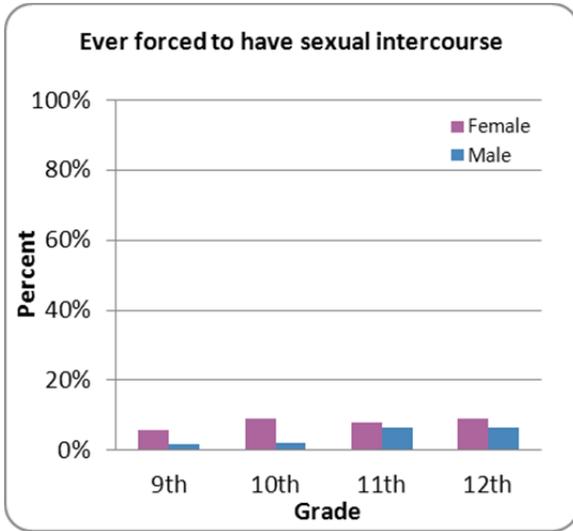
	<i>Ever forced to have sexual intercourse</i>			<i>Unwanted sexual contact*</i>		
<b>Grade</b>	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male
9th	<b>3.8%</b> (3.0-4.7)	5.8% (4.5-7.4)	1.8% (1.2-2.9)	<b>15.4%</b> (14.1-16.8)	24.6% (22.3-27.0)	6.7% (5.5-8.2)
10th	<b>5.4%</b> (4.5-6.4)	8.9% (7.3-10.7)	2.1% (1.4-3.1)	<b>12.5%</b> (11.3-13.9)	20.7% (18.5-23.1)	4.7% (3.7-6.0)
11th	<b>7.0%</b> (6.1-8.1)	7.8% (6.4-9.5)	6.3% (5.0-7.8)	<b>14.9%</b> (13.6-16.3)	24.8% (22.6-27.2)	5.5% (4.3-7.0)
12th	<b>7.7%</b> (6.4-9.2)	9.0% (7.1-11.2)	6.5% (4.7-8.8)	<b>17.3%</b> (15.7-19.1)	25.6% (22.8-28.7)	9.7% (7.9-11.8)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White non-Hispanic	<b>4.7%</b> (4.1-5.3)	---	---	<b>15.1%</b> (14.2-16.0)	---	---
Hispanic	<b>9.1%</b> (7.7-10.8)	---	---	<b>15.9%</b> (14.2-17.7)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	<b>8.5%</b> (7.0-10.3)	---	---	<b>14.0%</b> (12.2-16.1)	---	---
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>						
Heterosexual	<b>4.4%</b> (3.9-4.9)	---	---	<b>12.8%</b> (12.1-13.6)	---	---
LGBQ	<b>20.8%</b> (17.9-24.1)	---	---	<b>36.8%</b> (33.3-40.3)	---	---
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.0%</b> (5.5-6.5)	<b>7.9%</b> (7.1-8.7)	<b>4.2%</b> (3.5-5.0)	<b>15.1%</b> (14.4-15.8)	<b>23.9%</b> (22.7-25.2)	<b>6.7%</b> (6.0-7.5)

\* Other than forced sexual intercourse  
 --- Not available

In surveyed Boulder County high schools, 6.0% of students reported ever having been forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to. Overall, both Hispanic and other non-Hispanic students (9.1% and 8.5%, respectively) had a higher prevalence for being forced to have sex than white non-Hispanic students (4.7%). LGBQ students (20.8%) had a higher prevalence than heterosexual students (4.4%); it was also higher among female students than male students (7.9% and 4.2%, respectively).

Among students in surveyed Boulder County high schools, 15.1% of students reported they had been touched sexually when they did not want to be touched (excluding forced sexual intercourse). LGBQ students had a higher prevalence than heterosexual students (36.8% and 12.8%, respectively) for unwanted sexual contact; it was also higher among female students (23.9%) than male students (6.7%). Additionally, at each of the four grade levels, female students had a higher prevalence of unwanted sexual contact than male students.







### Sadness and Support

	<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>		
<b>Grade</b>	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male
9th	<b>24.9%</b> (23.3-26.5)	31.3% (28.9-33.9)	18.7% (16.8-20.8)	<b>78.9%</b> (77.3-80.4)	86.5% (84.4-88.3)	71.1% (68.7-73.4)	<b>47.9%</b> (46.0-49.8)	51.0% (48.3-53.7)	44.6% (42.0-47.3)
10th	<b>22.3%</b> (20.6-24.0)	27.8% (25.3-30.5)	16.9% (14.8-19.2)	<b>83.1%</b> (81.4-84.6)	89.5% (87.7-91.1)	75.7% (72.9-78.3)	<b>50.0%</b> (47.9-52.2)	53.5% (50.6-56.4)	46.2% (43.1-49.3)
11th	<b>28.0%</b> (26.3-29.7)	35.1% (32.4-37.8)	21.3% (19.3-23.5)	<b>78.2%</b> (76.4-79.8)	82.1% (79.7-84.3)	73.8% (71.2-76.2)	<b>48.1%</b> (46.1-50.0)	52.1% (49.2-54.9)	43.7% (40.9-46.5)
12th	<b>25.4%</b> (23.4-27.5)	35.0% (31.9-38.3)	16.4% (14.2-18.9)	<b>82.6%</b> (80.6-84.5)	83.2% (80.4-85.6)	81.9% (78.7-84.8)	<b>51.4%</b> (48.8-54.0)	53.7% (50.3-57.1)	48.6% (44.8-52.5)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White non-Hispanic	<b>24.5%</b> (23.5-25.6)	---	---	<b>82.2%</b> (81.2-83.1)	---	---	<b>51.6%</b> (50.3-52.9)	---	---
Hispanic	<b>26.4%</b> (24.3-28.7)	---	---	<b>81.2%</b> (79.0-83.2)	---	---	<b>46.1%</b> (43.3-48.9)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	<b>25.6%</b> (23.3-28.1)	---	---	<b>71.6%</b> (68.7-74.3)	---	---	<b>42.2%</b> (39.3-45.2)	---	---
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>22.3%</b> (21.4-23.2)	---	---	<b>81.6%</b> (80.7-82.4)	---	---	<b>51.6%</b> (50.4-52.7)	---	---
LGBQ	<b>52.2%</b> (48.7-55.7)	---	---	<b>72.9%</b> (69.4-76.1)	---	---	<b>29.3%</b> (25.9-32.8)	---	---
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.1%</b> (24.2-26.0)	<b>32.3%</b> (31.0-33.7)	<b>18.3%</b> (17.2-19.4)	<b>80.7%</b> (79.8-81.5)	<b>85.3%</b> (84.1-86.3)	<b>75.6%</b> (74.2-76.9)	<b>49.4%</b> (48.3-50.4)	<b>52.6%</b> (51.1-54.1)	<b>45.7%</b> (44.2-47.3)

\* Almost every day, 2 weeks or more, during the 12 months preceding the survey  
 --- Not available

During the 12 months before the survey, more than 1 in 4 students in surveyed Boulder County high schools (25.1%) reported they had felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for 2 weeks or more in a row that they had stopped doing usual activities. LGBQ students (52.2%) had a higher prevalence than heterosexual students (22.3%) and female students (32.3%) had a higher prevalence than male students (18.3%). Additionally, at each of the four grade levels, female students had a higher prevalence for having felt sad or hopeless than male students.

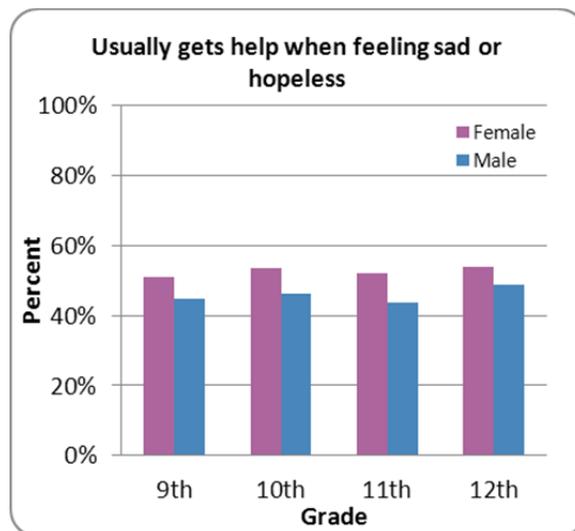
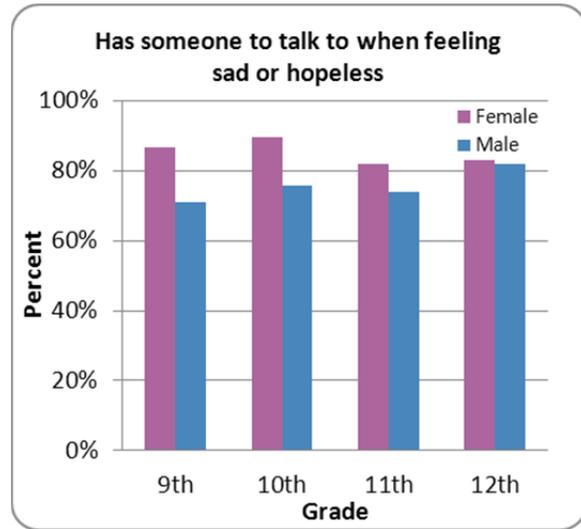
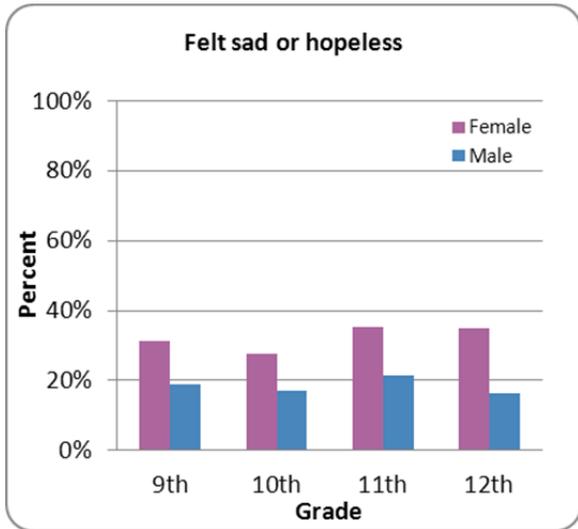
More than 4 in 5 students in surveyed Boulder County high schools (80.7%) reported they had someone with whom they could talk to when they felt sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious. Both white non-Hispanic and Hispanic students (82.2% and 81.2%, respectively) had a higher prevalence than other non-Hispanic students (71.6%) of having someone they could talk to when feeling sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious. Heterosexual students (81.6%) had a higher prevalence than LGBQ students (72.9%) and female students (85.3%) had a higher prevalence than male students (75.6%).

Nearly half of students in surveyed Boulder County high schools (49.4%) reported they got the help they needed always or most of the time whenever they felt sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious.





White non-Hispanic students (51.6%) had a higher prevalence than both Hispanic and other non-Hispanic students (46.1% and 42.2%, respectively) of having gotten the help they needed. The prevalence among heterosexual students (51.6%) was higher than LGBTQ students (29.3%) and female students (52.6%) had a higher prevalence than male students (45.7%).





### Self-Injury and Suicide

	<i>Intentionally self-injured*</i>			<i>Seriously considered attempting suicide**</i>			<i>Planned suicide**</i>		
<b>Grade</b>	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male
9th	<b>20.9%</b> (19.4-22.4)	28.7% (26.4-31.1)	13.4% (11.8-15.1)	<b>14.2%</b> (12.9-15.6)	14.6% (12.7-16.8)	13.8% (12.2-15.7)	<b>12.0%</b> (10.7-13.3)	14.0% (12.1-16.2)	10.0% (8.6-11.6)
10th	<b>19.7%</b> (18.2-21.4)	26.8% (24.4-29.4)	12.9% (11.1-14.9)	<b>12.0%</b> (10.8-13.2)	15.4% (13.5-17.6)	8.6% (7.4-10.0)	<b>10.6%</b> (9.4-11.8)	13.5% (11.6-15.7)	7.7% (6.5-9.1)
11th	<b>22.3%</b> (20.8-24.0)	28.3% (25.9-30.9)	16.7% (14.8-18.8)	<b>15.0%</b> (13.7-16.5)	16.7% (14.6-19.0)	13.5% (11.8-15.4)	<b>12.4%</b> (11.2-13.7)	12.7% (10.9-14.7)	12.1% (10.5-13.9)
12th	<b>14.9%</b> (13.3-16.6)	20.0% (17.4-22.8)	10.1% (8.4-12.2)	<b>12.2%</b> (10.8-13.8)	16.2% (14.1-18.6)	8.5% (6.7-10.6)	<b>9.6%</b> (8.2-11.1)	12.6% (10.5-15.1)	6.7% (5.2-8.6)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White non-Hispanic	<b>18.2%</b> (17.3-19.2)	---	---	<b>12.5%</b> (11.8-13.4)	---	---	<b>10.3%</b> (9.5-11.0)	---	---
Hispanic	<b>20.9%</b> (19.0-23.0)	---	---	<b>13.4%</b> (11.8-15.3)	---	---	<b>11.7%</b> (10.2-13.4)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	<b>23.1%</b> (20.8-25.6)	---	---	<b>17.8%</b> (15.9-20.0)	---	---	<b>14.5%</b> (12.7-16.6)	---	---
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>16.1%</b> (15.3-16.8)	---	---	<b>11.1%</b> (10.4-11.7)	---	---	<b>9.2%</b> (8.6-9.8)	---	---
LGBQ	<b>51.0%</b> (47.4-54.7)	---	---	<b>35.3%</b> (32.1-38.6)	---	---	<b>28.9%</b> (25.7-32.3)	---	---
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.4%</b> (18.6-20.2)	<b>25.9%</b> (24.6-27.2)	<b>13.2%</b> (12.3-14.2)	<b>13.3%</b> (12.7-14.0)	<b>15.7%</b> (14.7-16.8)	<b>11.1%</b> (10.2-12.0)	<b>11.1%</b> (10.5-11.8)	<b>13.2%</b> (12.9-14.3)	<b>9.1%</b> (8.3-9.9)

\* 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

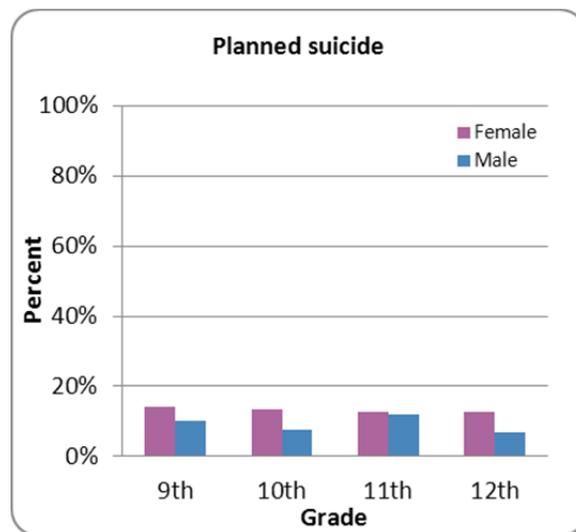
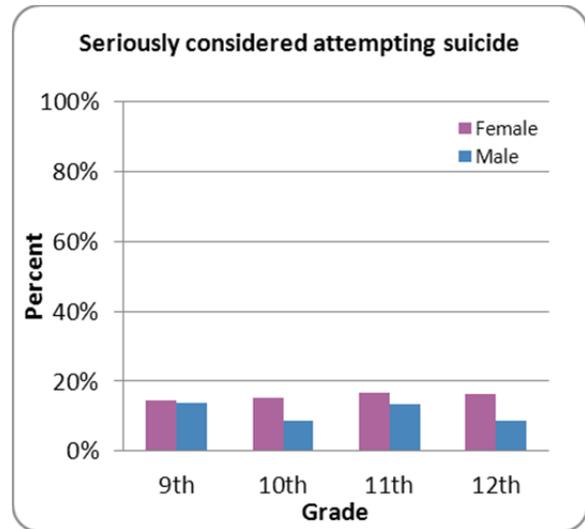
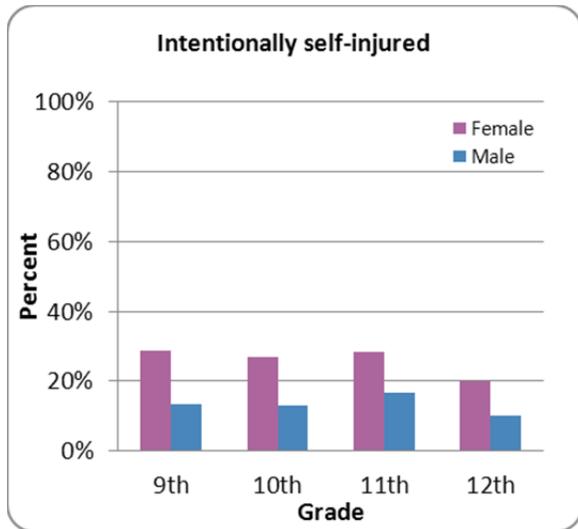
Nearly 1 in 5 students in surveyed Boulder County high schools (19.4%) reported that, in the 12 months prior to the survey, they had intentionally self-injured without wanting to die, such as cutting or burning. Other non-Hispanic students had a higher prevalence for self-injury than white non-Hispanic students (23.1% and 18.2%, respectively). LGBQ students (51.0%) had a higher prevalence than heterosexual students (16.1%) and female students (25.9%) had a higher prevalence than male students (13.2%). Additionally, at each of the four grade levels, female students had a higher prevalence of self-injury than male students.

More than 1 in 10 students in surveyed Boulder County high schools (13.3%) reported they had seriously considered suicide at least once during the 12 months prior to the survey. The prevalence for having seriously considered suicide was higher among other non-Hispanic students (17.8%) than both Hispanic and white non-Hispanic students (13.4% and 12.5%, respectively). LGBQ students had a higher prevalence than heterosexual students (35.3% and 11.1%, respectively) and female students (15.7%) had a higher prevalence than male students (11.1%) for having seriously considered suicide.





More than 1 in 10 students in surveyed Boulder County high schools (11.1%) reported that, in the 12 months prior to the survey, they had made a plan about how they would attempt suicide. Other non-Hispanic students had a higher prevalence than white non-Hispanic students (14.5% and 10.3%, respectively) of having made a suicide plan. LGBQ students had a higher prevalence than heterosexual students (28.9% and 9.2%, respectively) and female students (13.2%) had a higher prevalence than among male students (9.1%) of having made a suicide plan.





### Suicide

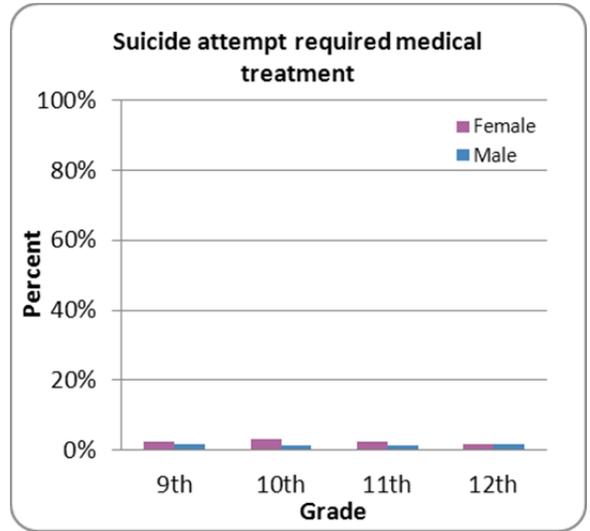
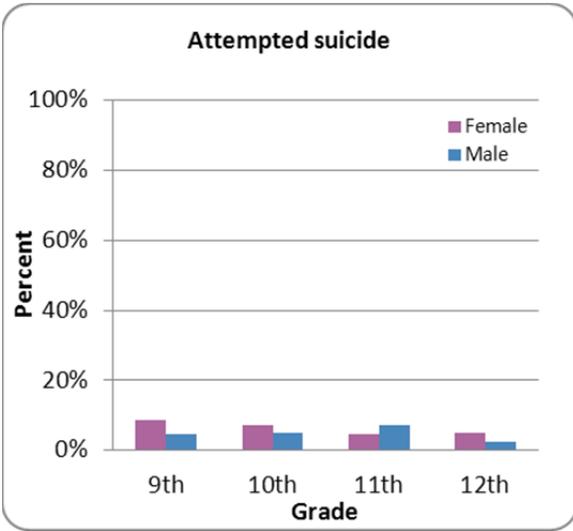
Grade	Attempted suicide*			Suicide attempt required medical treatment*		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	<b>6.7%</b> (5.6-7.8)	8.5% (6.8-10.5)	4.8% (3.6-6.4)	<b>2.0%</b> (1.4-2.9)	2.3% (1.3-3.9)	1.8% (1.2-2.6)
10th	<b>6.1%</b> (5.3-7.1)	7.1% (5.8-8.8)	5.2% (4.1-6.5)	<b>2.3%</b> (1.7-3.1)	3.1% (2.1-4.5)	1.5% (0.9-2.5)
11th	<b>5.9%</b> (5.0-7.0)	4.7% (3.5-6.2)	7.2% (5.9-8.8)	<b>1.9%</b> (1.4-2.6)	2.3% (1.5-3.5)	1.5% (0.9-2.4)
12th	<b>3.7%</b> (2.8-4.8)	4.9% (3.6-6.6)	2.4% (1.4-4.2)	<b>1.7%</b> (1.1-2.6)	1.7% (1.1-2.5)	1.7% (0.8-3.7)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White non-Hispanic	<b>4.5%</b> (4.0-5.1)	---	---	<b>1.6%</b> (1.2-2.0)	---	---
Hispanic	<b>8.5%</b> (7.0-10.2)	---	---	<b>2.1%</b> (1.4-3.1)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	<b>7.5%</b> (6.2-9.1)	---	---	<b>4.0%</b> (3.0-5.2)	---	---
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>						
Heterosexual	<b>4.2%</b> (3.7-4.7)	---	---	<b>1.8%</b> (1.4-2.2)	---	---
LGBQ	<b>20.3%</b> (17.6-23.2)	---	---	<b>4.1%</b> (3.0-5.5)	---	---
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.6%</b> (5.1-6.1)	<b>6.3%</b> (5.6-7.1)	<b>4.9%</b> (4.3-5.6)	<b>2.0%</b> (1.7-2.4)	<b>2.3%</b> (1.9-2.9)	<b>1.6%</b> (1.2-2.1)

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

In surveyed Boulder County high schools, 5.6% of students reported they had attempted suicide at least once in the 12 months prior to the survey. Overall, the prevalence for attempted suicide was higher among both Hispanic and other non-Hispanic students (8.5% and 7.5%, respectively) than white non-Hispanic students (4.5%); it was also higher among LGBQ students (20.3%) than heterosexual students (4.2%).

Among students in surveyed Boulder County high schools, 2.0% 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 (4.0%) than white non-Hispanic students (1.6%); it was also higher among LGBQ students (4.1%) than among heterosexual students (1.8%).







**Tobacco Use - Cigarettes**

Grade	Ever smoked cigarettes*			Current cigarette user**			Current frequent cigarette user <sup>+</sup>		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	<b>28.3%</b> (26.8-30.0)	26.0% (23.9-28.3)	30.6% (28.3-33.0)	<b>12.7%</b> (11.5-14.0)	12.4% (10.8-14.2)	13.0% (11.4-14.8)	***	***	***
10th	<b>32.3%</b> (30.5-34.2)	32.8% (30.2-35.6)	31.8% (29.2-34.4)	<b>12.9%</b> (11.7-14.3)	14.3% (12.3-16.5)	11.6% (10.1-13.5)	***	***	***
11th	<b>43.2%</b> (41.3-45.0)	41.7% (39.0-44.5)	44.5% (42.1-47.0)	<b>18.1%</b> (16.7-19.6)	17.0% (15.0-19.3)	19.1% (17.1-21.2)	<b>6.9%</b> (5.0-9.3)	***	9.5% (6.6-13.4)
12th	<b>55.4%</b> (53.1-57.6)	57.4% (54.2-60.6)	53.5% (50.1-56.9)	<b>25.4%</b> (23.3-27.6)	27.6% (24.5-30.9)	23.4% (20.5-26.6)	<b>9.9%</b> (6.7-14.5)	***	16.6% (11.5-23.4)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White non-Hispanic	<b>38.3%</b> (37.1-39.4)	---	---	<b>16.8%</b> (15.9-17.7)	---	---	<b>7.2%</b> (5.2-9.8)	---	---
Hispanic	<b>52.1%</b> (49.5-54.6)	---	---	<b>20.6%</b> (18.5-22.9)	---	---	<b>3.2%</b> (1.9-5.6)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	<b>30.4%</b> (27.8-33.2)	---	---	<b>15.1%</b> (13.1-17.5)	---	---	<b>7.1%</b> (4.7-10.7)	---	---
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>38.2%</b> (37.3-39.2)	---	---	<b>15.3%</b> (14.5-16.2)	---	---	<b>6.3%</b> (4.6-8.4)	---	---
LGBQ	<b>57.2%</b> (53.6-60.8)	---	---	<b>37.9%</b> (34.4-41.6)	---	---	<b>6.3%</b> (4.3-9.1)	---	---
<b>Total</b>	<b>40.0%</b> (39.0-40.9)	<b>39.7%</b> (38.3-41.1)	<b>40.3%</b> (38.9-41.7)	<b>17.3%</b> (16.5-18.1)	<b>17.8%</b> (16.7-19.1)	<b>16.8%</b> (15.7-18.0)	<b>6.3%</b> (4.8-8.1)	<b>3.5%</b> (1.9-6.2)	<b>9.1%</b> (7.0-11.8)

\* Even 1 or 2 puffs  
 \*\* Smoked cigarettes on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey  
 + Among the 17.3% of students who reported current cigarette use  
 \*\*\* Numerator <3 and/or denominator <30  
 --- Not available

Two in 5 students in surveyed Boulder County high schools (40.0%) 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 (52.1%) than both white non-Hispanic and other non-Hispanic students (38.3% and 30.4%, respectively). The prevalence was higher among LGBQ students (57.2%) than heterosexual students (38.2%). Cigarette smoking increased with each grade level.

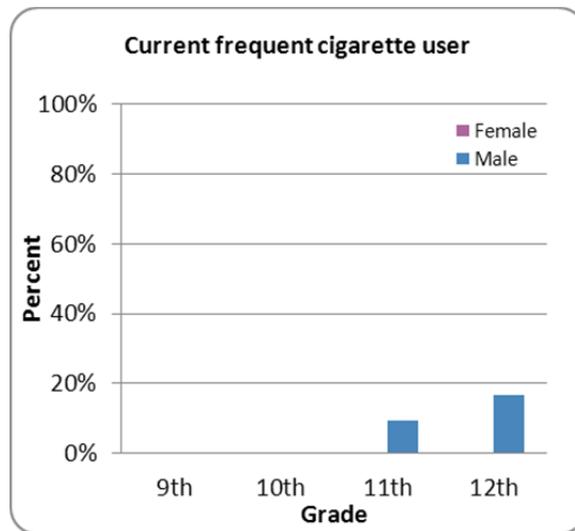
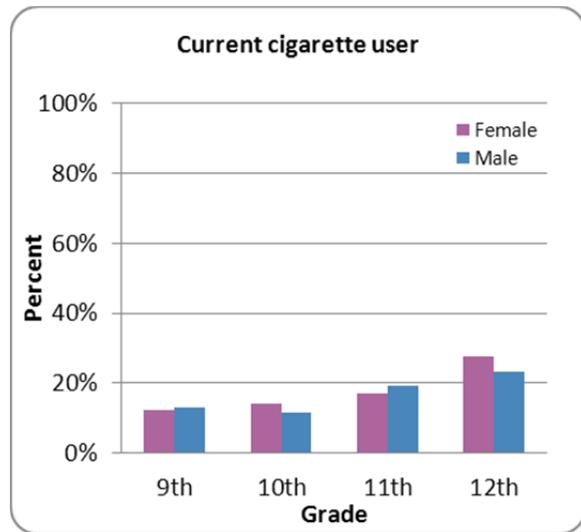
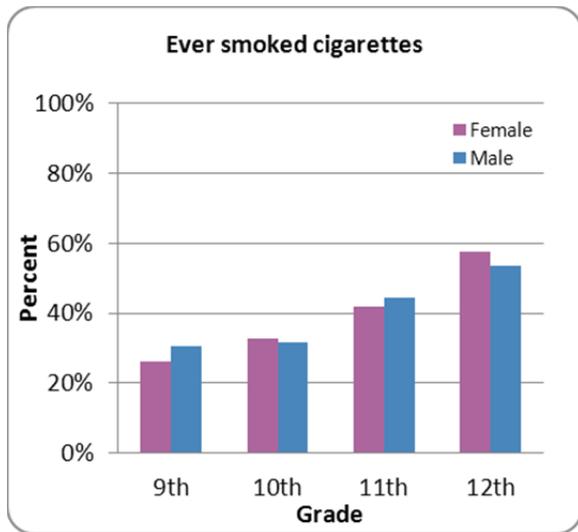
In surveyed Boulder County high schools, 17.3% of high school students reported current cigarette use (i.e., smoked cigarettes on at least 1 or more of the previous 30 days). Overall, the prevalence for current cigarette use was higher among Hispanic students (20.6%) than both white non-Hispanic and other non-Hispanic students (16.8% and 15.1%, respectively); it was also higher among LGBQ students (37.9%) than heterosexual students (15.3%).

Among the 17.3% of students in surveyed Boulder County high schools who reported current cigarette use, 6.3% reported they were frequent cigarette users (i.e., smoked 10 or more cigarettes





per day). Overall, the prevalence for frequent cigarette use was higher among male students than female students (9.1% and 3.5%, respectively).





### 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<sup>+</sup></i>		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	<b>3.9%</b> (2.1-7.2)	*** ***	7.5% (4.0-13.6)	<b>4.8%</b> (4.1-5.7)	5.1% (4.0-6.4)	4.6% (3.5-6.0)	<b>45.4%</b> (40.2-50.7)	49.6% (42.1-57.0)	41.6% (34.6-49.0)
10th	<b>7.3%</b> (5.3-10.1)	11.0% (7.6-15.7)	*** ***	<b>7.5%</b> (6.5-8.7)	8.5% (7.0-10.3)	6.5% (5.1-8.2)	<b>43.8%</b> (38.3-49.5)	35.6% (28.7-43.2)	54.2% (46.1-62.1)
11th	<b>10.5%</b> (8.1-13.3)	5.9% (3.5-9.7)	14.3% (10.7-18.8)	<b>11.5%</b> (10.3-12.7)	10.0% (8.4-11.8)	12.8% (11.2-14.7)	<b>47.5%</b> (42.8-52.2)	56.2% (49.3-62.8)	39.9% (33.8-46.3)
12th	<b>10.3%</b> (7.1-14.6)	10.6% (6.8-16.0)	10.0% (5.4-17.6)	<b>12.9%</b> (11.3-14.7)	12.8% (10.5-15.5)	13.0% (10.9-15.4)	<b>41.7%</b> (36.4-47.1)	49.4% (42.5-56.3)	32.8% (26.3-40.1)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White non-Hispanic	<b>10.7%</b> (8.8-13.0)	---	---	<b>9.3%</b> (8.6-10.2)	---	---	<b>41.5%</b> (38.2-44.8)	---	---
Hispanic	*** ***	---	---	<b>8.9%</b> (7.5-10.4)	---	---	<b>48.5%</b> (42.6-54.5)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	<b>8.5%</b> (5.0-14.1)	---	---	<b>8.7%</b> (7.3-10.4)	---	---	<b>48.8%</b> (40.7-56.9)	---	---
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>9.9%</b> (8.2-11.8)	---	---	<b>7.9%</b> (7.3-8.5)	---	---	<b>42.0%</b> (38.9-45.0)	---	---
LGBQ	*** ***	---	---	<b>22.4%</b> (19.3-25.7)	---	---	<b>53.1%</b> (47.2-59.0)	---	---
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.4%</b> (7.0-10.1)	<b>7.3%</b> (5.7-9.4)	<b>9.5%</b> (7.4-12.2)	<b>9.2%</b> (8.6-9.8)	<b>9.1%</b> (8.2-10.1)	<b>9.3%</b> (8.5-10.2)	<b>44.2%</b> (41.5-47.0)	<b>48.2%</b> (44.5-52.0)	<b>40.1%</b> (36.5-43.9)

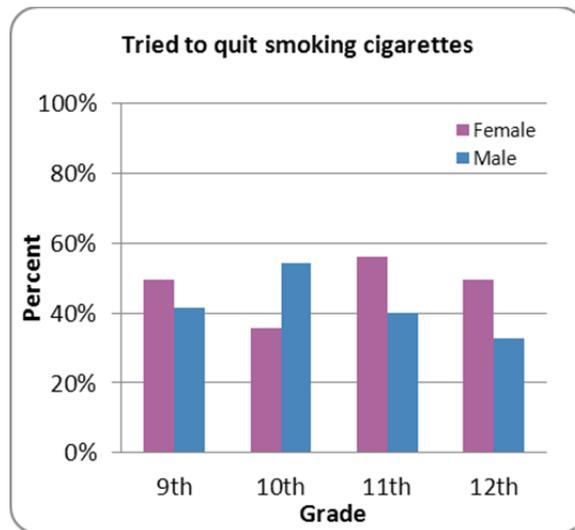
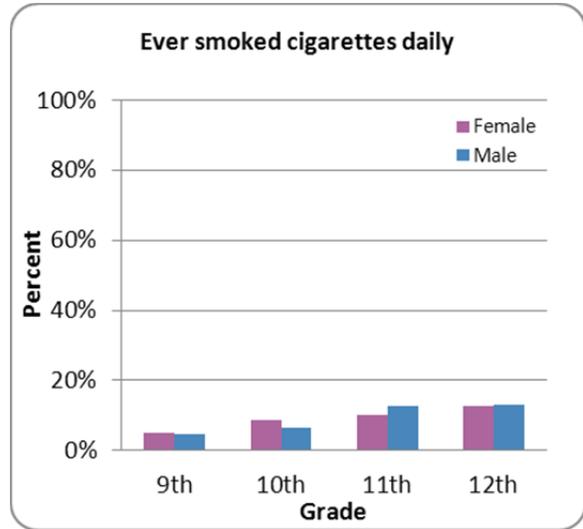
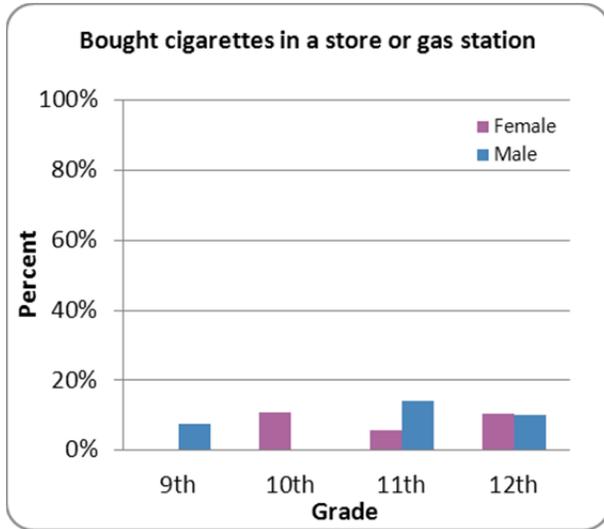
- \* Among students who were less than 18 years old and report current cigarette use
- \*\* At least 1 cigarette every day for 30 days
- + In 12 months preceding the survey
- \*\*\* Numerator <3 and/or denominator <30
- Not available

Among students in surveyed Boulder County high schools who were younger than 18 years old and reported as being a current cigarette user, 8.4% reported they had bought cigarettes from a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station in the 30 days prior to the survey.

Nearly 1 in 10 students in surveyed Boulder County high schools (9.2%) reported having ever smoked on a daily basis (i.e., at least 1 cigarette per day for 30 days). Overall, the prevalence among LGBQ students (22.4%) who reported they had smoked daily was higher than among heterosexual students (7.9%).

Among the 17.3% of students in surveyed Boulder County high schools who reported being current cigarette users, 44.2% reported they had tried to quit smoking during the 12 months prior to the survey. Overall, LGBQ students (53.1%) had a higher prevalence than heterosexual students (42.0%) of having tried to quit smoking. Female students (48.2%) had a higher prevalence of having tried to quit smoking than male students (40.1%).







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

	<i>Current smokeless tobacco user*</i>			<i>Current cigar user**</i>			<i>Current tobacco use<sup>+</sup></i>		
<b>Grade</b>	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male
9th	<b>5.5%</b> (4.7-6.5)	2.0% (1.3-3.1)	9.0% (7.6-10.6)	<b>11.3%</b> (10.1-12.5)	9.8% (8.4-11.4)	12.7% (11.0-14.5)	<b>16.8%</b> (15.5-18.2)	14.0% (12.3-15.9)	19.4% (17.4-21.6)
10th	<b>6.9%</b> (6.0-7.8)	3.1% (2.3-4.2)	10.5% (9.0-12.2)	<b>14.2%</b> (12.8-15.7)	10.0% (8.4-11.9)	18.1% (16.0-20.4)	<b>19.8%</b> (18.2-21.4)	17.1% (15.0-19.5)	22.4% (20.1-24.8)
11th	<b>10.3%</b> (9.3-11.4)	2.7% (2.0-3.8)	17.5% (15.8-19.5)	<b>19.0%</b> (17.5-20.5)	11.0% (9.4-12.9)	26.5% (24.3-28.8)	<b>28.1%</b> (26.4-29.7)	20.0% (17.9-22.3)	35.8% (33.4-38.3)
12th	<b>11.3%</b> (9.9-12.7)	1.5% (0.9-2.5)	20.3% (17.9-23.0)	<b>24.5%</b> (22.5-26.6)	18.1% (15.5-21.0)	30.5% (27.6-33.5)	<b>37.7%</b> (35.3-40.1)	34.4% (31.0-37.8)	40.8% (37.4-44.3)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White non-Hispanic	<b>9.2%</b> (8.6-9.9)	---	---	<b>18.3%</b> (17.4-19.3)	---	---	<b>26.6%</b> (25.5-27.7)	---	---
Hispanic	<b>7.8%</b> (6.5-9.3)	---	---	<b>16.7%</b> (15.0-18.6)	---	---	<b>25.8%</b> (23.5-28.3)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	<b>5.5%</b> (4.4-6.9)	---	---	<b>12.3%</b> (10.6-14.3)	---	---	<b>19.9%</b> (17.6-22.3)	---	---
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>8.5%</b> (8.0-9.0)	---	---	<b>16.3%</b> (15.5-17.1)	---	---	<b>24.3%</b> (23.4-25.3)	---	---
LGBQ	<b>8.6%</b> (6.8-10.9)	---	---	<b>27.0%</b> (23.9-30.4)	---	---	<b>39.0%</b> (35.4-42.8)	---	---
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.5%</b> (7.8-9.1)	<b>2.3%</b> (1.9-2.8)	<b>14.4%</b> (13.5-15.4)	<b>17.3%</b> (16.5-18.1)	<b>12.3%</b> (11.3-13.3)	<b>22.0%</b> (20.9-23.2)	<b>25.6%</b> (24.7-26.5)	<b>21.4%</b> (20.1-22.7)	<b>29.7%</b> (28.3-31.0)

\* 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  
 --- Not available

Among students in surveyed Boulder County high schools, 8.5% of students reported that they were currently using smokeless tobacco products (i.e., used at least once in the 30 days prior to the survey), which include chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip. White non-Hispanic students (9.2%) had a higher prevalence of having used smokeless tobacco than other non-Hispanic students (5.5%). The prevalence among male students (14.4%) was higher than female students (2.3%). Additionally, at each of the four grade levels, male students had a higher prevalence of smokeless tobacco use than female students.

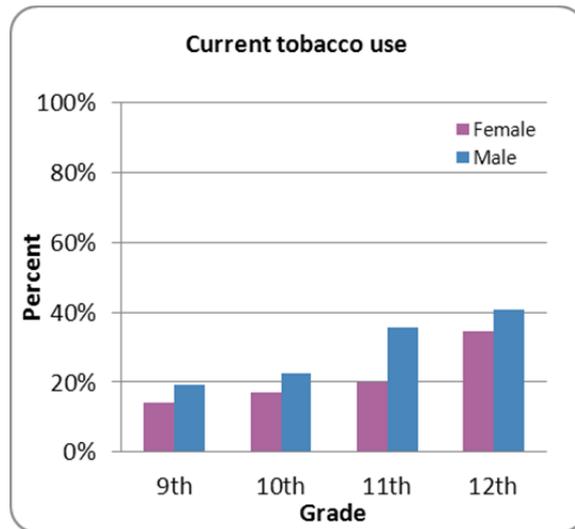
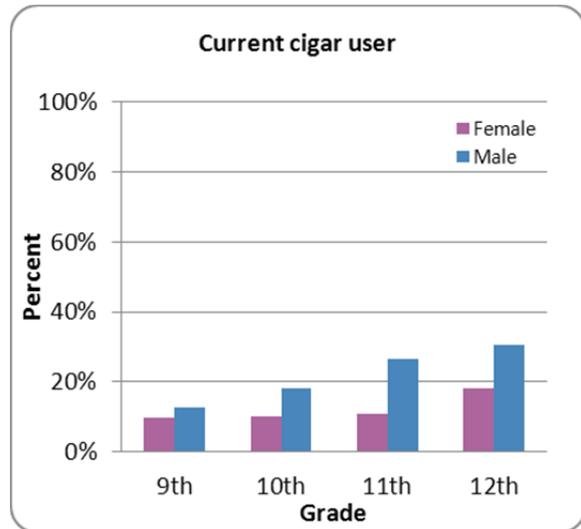
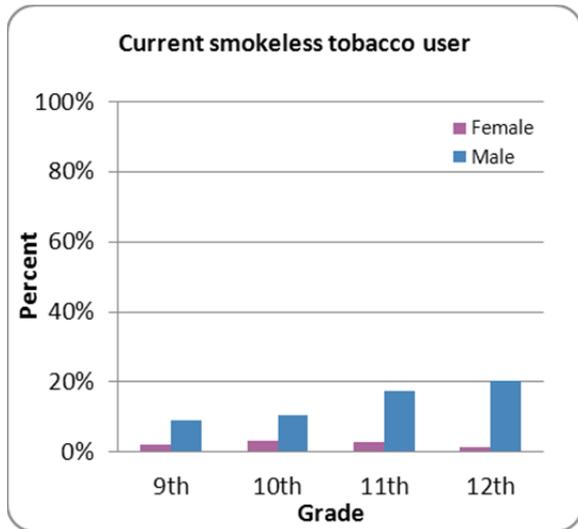
Current use of cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars was reported by 17.3% of students in surveyed Boulder County high schools. Both white non-Hispanic and Hispanic students (18.3% and 16.7%, respectively) had a higher prevalence of current cigar use than other non-Hispanic students (12.3%). The prevalence among LGBQ students (27.0%) was higher than heterosexual students (16.3%); it was also higher among male students than female students (22.0% and 12.3%, respectively). Current cigar use increased with each grade level.

More than 1 in 4 students in surveyed Boulder County high schools (25.6%) reported they were current tobacco users (used at least 1 of the 30 days preceding the survey). Both white non-





Hispanic and Hispanic students (26.6% and 25.8%, respectively) had a higher prevalence of current tobacco use than other non-Hispanic students (19.9%). LGBQ students (39.0%) had a higher prevalence of current tobacco use than heterosexual students (24.3%) and it was higher among male students (29.7%) than female students (21.4%).





### Perceptions and Beliefs - Cigarettes

Grade	Smoking a pack per day poses moderate to great risk			Wrong for someone your age to smoke cigarettes			Parents feel it is wrong for you to smoke cigarettes		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	<b>89.4%</b> (88.1-90.5)	89.8% (88.0-91.3)	89.0% (87.2-90.6)	<b>75.0%</b> (73.4-76.5)	77.5% (75.2-79.7)	72.6% (70.3-74.7)	<b>95.8%</b> (95.0-96.4)	96.9% (95.9-97.6)	94.7% (93.5-95.7)
10th	<b>91.2%</b> (90.0-92.2)	93.1% (91.6-94.4)	89.3% (87.5-90.9)	<b>76.6%</b> (74.8-78.3)	81.9% (79.5-84.1)	71.5% (68.8-74.0)	<b>94.8%</b> (93.8-95.6)	95.0% (93.7-96.0)	94.5% (93.1-95.7)
11th	<b>89.8%</b> (88.5-90.9)	93.6% (92.2-94.8)	86.1% (84.1-87.9)	<b>64.4%</b> (62.7-66.2)	68.0% (65.5-70.5)	61.0% (58.6-63.5)	<b>91.7%</b> (90.7-92.6)	94.8% (93.7-95.7)	88.7% (87.0-90.2)
12th	<b>90.6%</b> (89.3-91.9)	94.2% (92.7-95.4)	87.3% (85.0-89.3)	<b>56.0%</b> (53.6-58.3)	60.4% (56.9-63.7)	51.9% (48.5-55.3)	<b>91.8%</b> (90.4-93.0)	95.2% (93.3-96.6)	88.7% (86.5-90.5)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White non-Hispanic	<b>92.4%</b> (91.7-93.0)	---	---	<b>67.5%</b> (66.3-68.6)	---	---	<b>94.1%</b> (93.5-94.6)	---	---
Hispanic	<b>84.1%</b> (82.1-85.9)	---	---	<b>68.7%</b> (66.2-71.1)	---	---	<b>92.2%</b> (90.9-93.4)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	<b>89.4%</b> (87.5-91.0)	---	---	<b>69.1%</b> (66.4-71.6)	---	---	<b>92.5%</b> (90.9-93.9)	---	---
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>91.3%</b> (90.6-91.8)	---	---	<b>69.3%</b> (68.3-70.3)	---	---	<b>94.2%</b> (93.7-94.7)	---	---
LGBQ	<b>80.3%</b> (77.6-82.7)	---	---	<b>53.4%</b> (49.8-57.0)	---	---	<b>86.4%</b> (83.8-88.7)	---	---
<b>Total</b>	<b>90.3%</b> (89.6-90.8)	<b>92.7%</b> (91.9-93.4)	<b>87.9%</b> (87.0-88.8)	<b>67.9%</b> (66.9-68.8)	<b>71.9%</b> (70.5-73.2)	<b>64.0%</b> (62.7-65.4)	<b>93.5%</b> (93.0-94.0)	<b>95.5%</b> (94.8-96.0)	<b>91.6%</b> (90.8-92.3)

--- Not available

More than 9 in 10 students in surveyed Boulder County high schools (90.3%) reported they believed smoking 1 or more packs of cigarettes per day posed a moderate to great risk of harm. White non-Hispanic students (92.4%) had a higher prevalence of that belief than other non-Hispanic students (89.4%) and both were higher than Hispanic students (84.1%). The prevalence among heterosexual students (91.3%) was higher than LGBQ students (80.3%); it was also higher among female students (92.7%) than male students (87.9%).

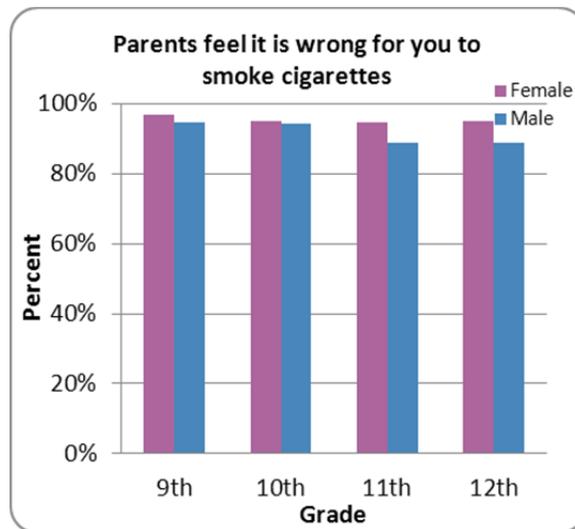
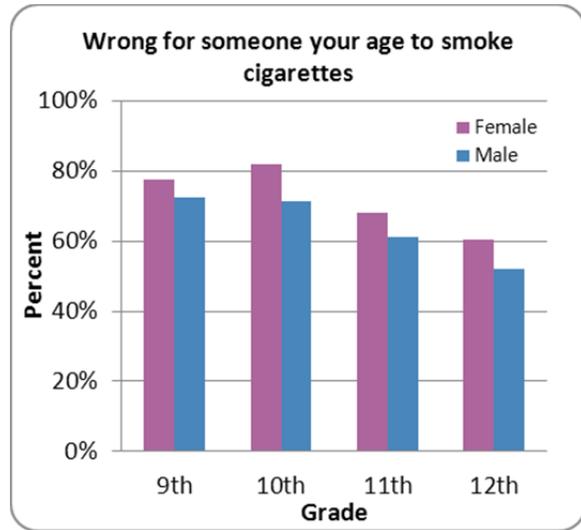
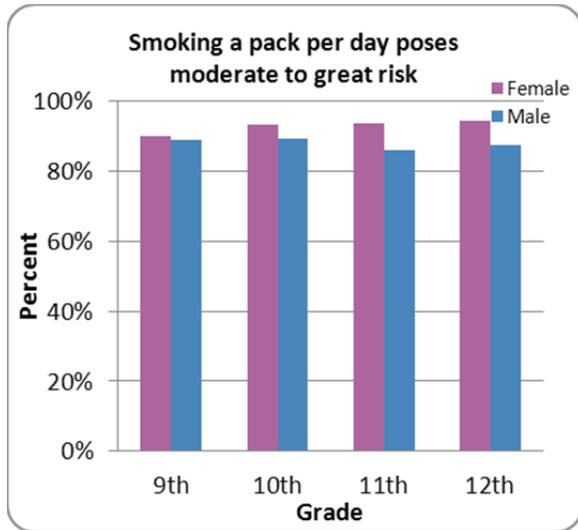
Among students in surveyed Boulder County high schools, 67.9% reported they believed it was either wrong or very wrong for someone their age to smoke cigarettes. Overall, heterosexual students (69.3%) had a higher prevalence than LGBQ students (53.4%) of the belief that it was wrong for someone their age to smoke cigarettes; it was also higher among female students (71.9%) than male students (64.0%). 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 Boulder County high schools (93.5%) reported they believed their parents/guardians felt it was wrong or very wrong for them to smoke cigarettes. White non-Hispanic students (94.1%) had a higher prevalence of having this belief than Hispanic students (92.2%). Overall, heterosexual students (94.2%) had a higher prevalence than LGBQ





students (86.4%) of believing their parents/guardians felt it was wrong or very wrong for them to smoke cigarettes; it was also higher among female students (95.5%) than male students (91.6%).





### Alcohol Use

Grade	Ever drank alcohol*			Current alcohol use**			Binge drinking <sup>+</sup>		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	<b>52.1%</b> (50.2-54.0)	53.6% (50.9-56.3)	50.6% (48.0-53.3)	<b>27.7%</b> (26.2-29.3)	31.3% (29.0-33.7)	24.2% (22.1-26.5)	<b>13.4%</b> (12.2-14.7)	15.5% (13.7-17.4)	11.4% (9.8-13.2)
10th	<b>64.4%</b> (62.4-66.3)	67.6% (64.9-70.2)	61.1% (58.2-63.9)	<b>38.8%</b> (36.8-40.7)	43.7% (40.8-46.6)	34.0% (31.3-36.7)	<b>24.6%</b> (22.9-26.3)	26.2% (23.7-28.8)	23.0% (20.6-25.5)
11th	<b>76.5%</b> (75.0-78.1)	79.2% (76.9-81.3)	73.9% (71.6-76.1)	<b>45.1%</b> (43.3-47.0)	45.4% (42.7-48.2)	44.9% (42.4-47.5)	<b>28.7%</b> (27.0-30.4)	25.6% (23.3-28.2)	31.6% (29.2-34.0)
12th	<b>82.8%</b> (81.0-84.5)	85.4% (83.0-87.5)	80.5% (77.7-83.0)	<b>58.8%</b> (56.5-61.1)	63.5% (60.4-66.6)	54.5% (51.1-57.9)	<b>44.7%</b> (42.3-47.1)	46.3% (43.0-49.6)	43.2% (39.8-46.6)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White non-Hispanic	<b>69.1%</b> (68.0-70.2)	---	---	<b>43.6%</b> (42.5-44.8)	---	---	<b>28.8%</b> (27.7-29.9)	---	---
Hispanic	<b>76.8%</b> (74.6-78.9)	---	---	<b>47.4%</b> (44.7-50.0)	---	---	<b>30.7%</b> (28.2-33.3)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	<b>59.9%</b> (56.9-62.8)	---	---	<b>31.4%</b> (28.8-34.2)	---	---	<b>19.3%</b> (17.1-21.7)	---	---
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>68.7%</b> (67.8-69.7)	---	---	<b>41.8%</b> (40.8-42.9)	---	---	<b>27.5%</b> (26.6-28.5)	---	---
LGBQ	<b>76.7%</b> (73.5-79.7)	---	---	<b>52.3%</b> (48.5-56.0)	---	---	<b>32.9%</b> (29.5-36.6)	---	---
<b>Total</b>	<b>69.5%</b> (68.6-70.4)	<b>72.0%</b> (70.7-73.2)	<b>67.1%</b> (65.7-68.4)	<b>42.8%</b> (41.9-43.8)	<b>46.1%</b> (44.7-47.6)	<b>39.7%</b> (38.3-41.1)	<b>28.0%</b> (27.1-28.9)	<b>28.5%</b> (27.2-29.9)	<b>27.5%</b> (26.2-28.9)

\* 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 Boulder County high schools (69.5%) reported ever having had more than a few sips of alcohol (e.g., beer, wine, wine coolers, and liquor) during their life. Overall, Hispanic students (76.8%) had a higher prevalence of alcohol use than both white non-Hispanic and other non-Hispanic students (69.1% and 59.9%, respectively). The prevalence among LGBQ students (76.7%) was higher than heterosexual students (68.7%); it was also higher among female students (72.0%) than male students (67.1%). Alcohol use increased with each grade level.

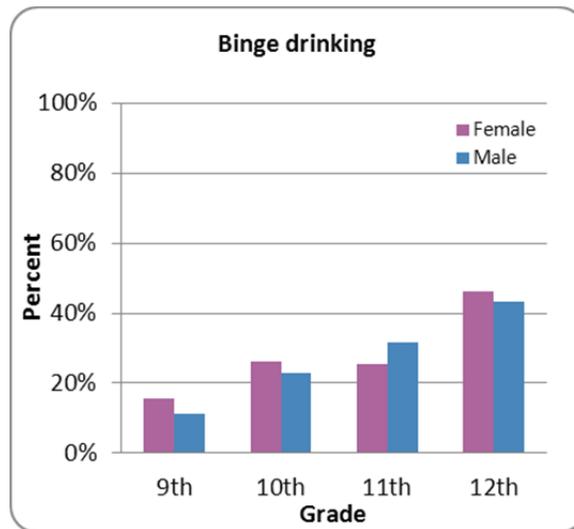
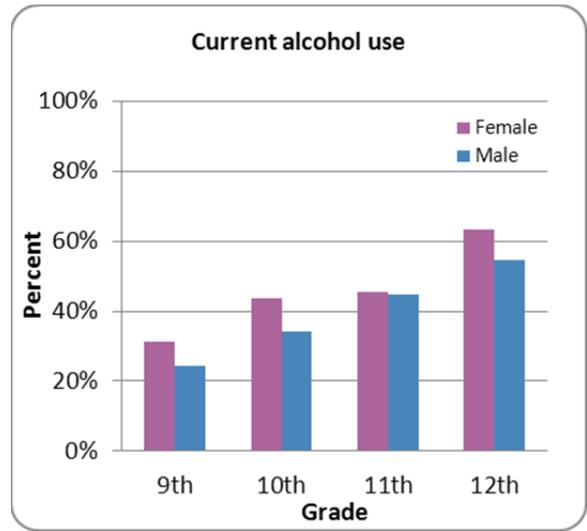
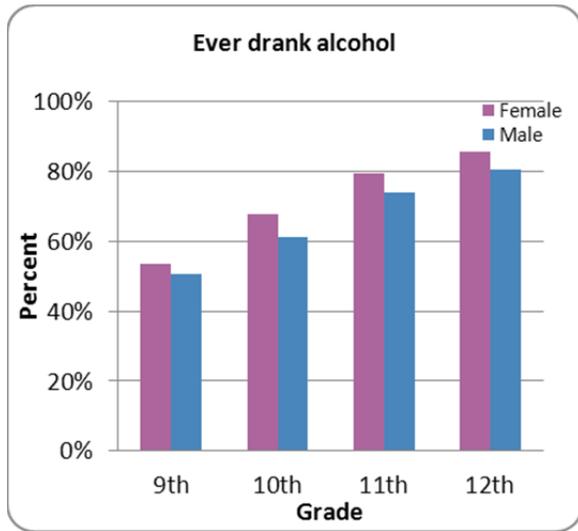
More than 2 in 5 students in surveyed Boulder County high schools (42.8%) reported they were current alcohol users (i.e., they had drunk alcohol on at least 1 or of the 30 days prior to the survey). Overall, both Hispanic and white non-Hispanic students (47.4% and 43.6%, respectively) had a higher prevalence of current alcohol use than other non-Hispanic students (31.4%). LGBQ students (52.3%) had a higher prevalence than heterosexual students (41.8%); it was also higher among female students (46.1%) than male students (39.7%). Current alcohol use increased with each grade level.

More than 1 in 4 students in surveyed Boulder County high schools (28.0%) reported they had, in the 30 days preceding the survey, participated in binge drinking (defined as having 5 or more





drinks of alcohol in a row or within a couple of hours). Overall, the prevalence among both Hispanic and white non-Hispanic students (30.7% and 28.8%, respectively) of binge drinking was higher than other non-Hispanic students (19.3%). LGBQ students had a higher prevalence than heterosexual students (32.9% and 27.5%, respectively). Binge drinking increased with each grade level.





### Perceptions and Beliefs - Alcohol

Grade	1 or 2 drinks per day poses moderate to great risk			Wrong for someone your age to drink			Parents feel it is wrong for you to drink		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	<b>64.1%</b> (62.3-65.8)	70.1% (67.7-72.4)	58.3% (55.7-60.8)	<b>73.1%</b> (71.4-74.7)	73.6% (71.2-75.8)	72.6% (70.2-74.9)	<b>89.5%</b> (88.4-90.6)	90.3% (88.7-91.7)	88.8% (87.1-90.4)
10th	<b>63.7%</b> (61.7-65.6)	72.5% (69.8-75.0)	55.2% (52.4-58.0)	<b>67.9%</b> (66.0-69.8)	72.5% (69.8-75.0)	63.4% (60.7-66.1)	<b>87.4%</b> (86.0-88.7)	90.7% (88.9-92.2)	84.3% (82.1-86.3)
11th	<b>60.7%</b> (58.8-62.5)	66.7% (64.0-69.3)	55.0% (52.5-57.6)	<b>60.1%</b> (58.2-61.9)	65.6% (62.8-68.2)	54.9% (52.4-57.4)	<b>80.6%</b> (79.1-82.0)	83.9% (81.8-85.7)	77.6% (75.5-79.6)
12th	<b>56.0%</b> (53.6-58.4)	63.2% (59.9-66.4)	49.4% (45.9-52.8)	<b>51.4%</b> (49.0-53.8)	55.8% (52.4-59.1)	47.4% (44.0-50.8)	<b>78.0%</b> (75.8-80.0)	82.8% (79.9-85.4)	73.4% (70.2-76.4)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White non-Hispanic	<b>60.4%</b> (59.2-61.5)	---	---	<b>62.9%</b> (61.7-64.0)	---	---	<b>83.1%</b> (82.2-84.0)	---	---
Hispanic	<b>60.4%</b> (57.8-63.0)	---	---	<b>62.3%</b> (59.7-64.8)	---	---	<b>84.3%</b> (82.2-86.2)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	<b>65.9%</b> (63.0-68.6)	---	---	<b>64.4%</b> (61.6-67.2)	---	---	<b>87.6%</b> (85.4-89.5)	---	---
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>61.4%</b> (60.3-62.5)	---	---	<b>63.7%</b> (62.7-64.8)	---	---	<b>84.2%</b> (83.3-85.0)	---	---
LGBQ	<b>57.2%</b> (53.6-60.7)	---	---	<b>55.6%</b> (52.0-59.2)	---	---	<b>80.4%</b> (77.5-82.9)	---	---
<b>Total</b>	<b>61.1%</b> (60.0-62.1)	<b>68.1%</b> (66.7-69.4)	<b>54.4%</b> (52.9-55.8)	<b>63.0%</b> (62.0-64.0)	<b>66.8%</b> (65.4-68.2)	<b>59.4%</b> (58.0-60.8)	<b>83.8%</b> (83.0-84.6)	<b>86.9%</b> (85.8-87.9)	<b>80.9%</b> (79.7-82.1)

--- Not available

More than 3 in 5 students in surveyed Boulder County high schools (61.1%) reported the belief that consumption of 1 or 2 drinks of alcohol nearly every day posed a moderate or great risk of harm to themselves. The prevalence of this belief was higher among other non-Hispanic students (65.9%) than white non-Hispanic students (60.4%). The prevalence among female students (68.1%) was higher than male students (54.4%). Additionally, at each of the four grade levels, female students had a higher prevalence than male students of the belief that consumption of 1 or 2 drinks of alcohol nearly every day posed a moderate or great risk of harm to themselves.

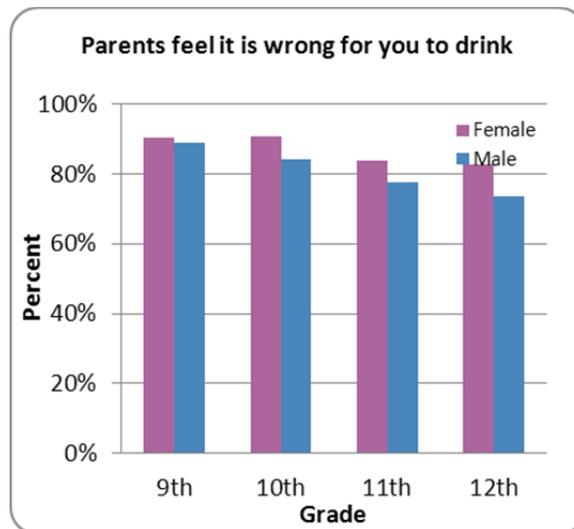
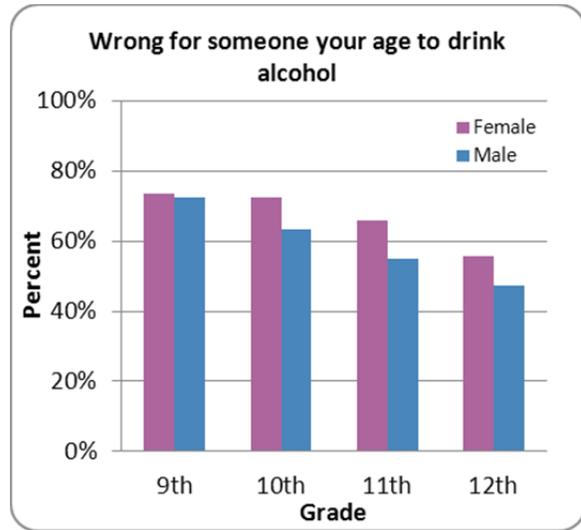
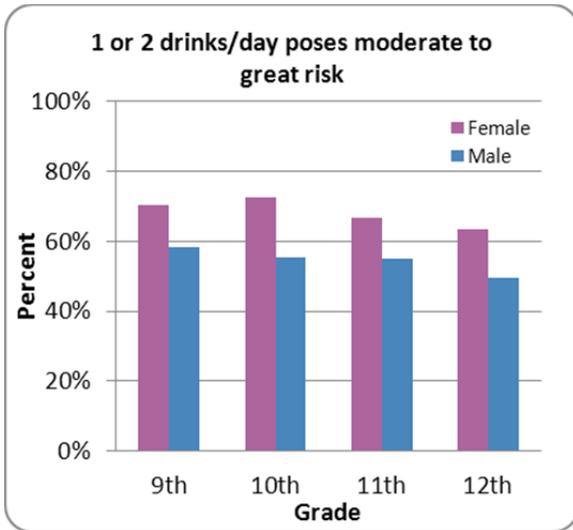
Among students in surveyed Boulder County high schools, 63.0% reported it was wrong or very wrong for someone their age to drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly. Overall, the prevalence of that belief was higher among heterosexual students (63.7%) than LGBQ students (55.6%). It was also higher among female students (66.8%) than male students (59.4%). 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 Boulder County high schools (83.8%) reported they believed their parents/guardians felt it would be wrong or very wrong for them to drink alcohol regularly. Overall, the prevalence of this belief was higher among other non-Hispanic students (87.6%) than white non-Hispanic students (83.1%). The prevalence of this belief was higher among heterosexual





students (84.2%) than LGBQ students (80.4%) and it was higher among female students (86.9%) than male students (80.9%).



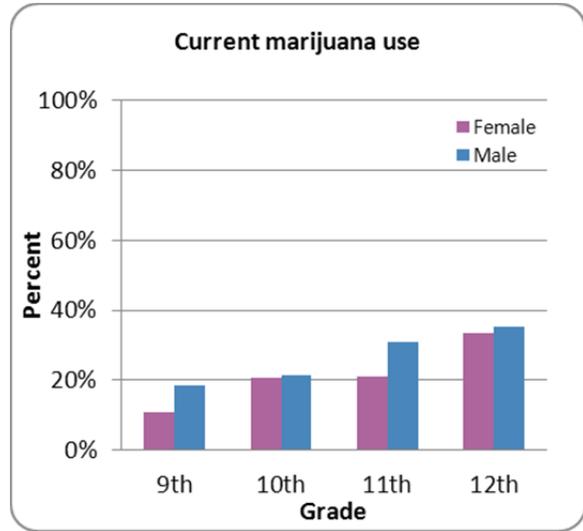
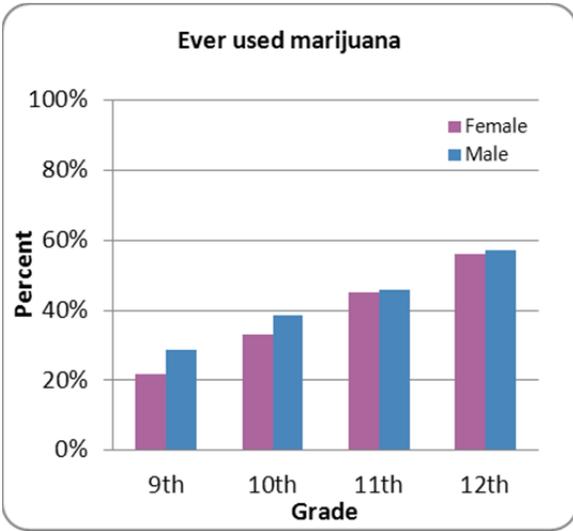
### Marijuana Use

Grade	Ever used marijuana			Current marijuana use*		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	<b>25.3%</b> (23.7-26.9)	21.8% (19.7-24.1)	28.7% (26.4-31.0)	<b>14.7%</b> (13.4-16.0)	10.7% (9.2-12.3)	18.6% (16.7-20.7)
10th	<b>36.0%</b> (34.1-37.9)	33.2% (30.6-36.0)	38.7% (36.0-41.4)	<b>21.0%</b> (19.4-22.8)	20.8% (18.5-23.4)	21.3% (19.0-23.7)
11th	<b>45.4%</b> (43.5-47.3)	45.0% (42.3-47.8)	45.8% (43.3-48.3)	<b>26.1%</b> (24.4-27.8)	21.0% (18.9-23.3)	30.8% (28.5-33.3)
12th	<b>56.8%</b> (54.5-59.0)	56.2% (52.9-59.4)	57.3% (53.9-60.6)	<b>34.4%</b> (32.2-36.6)	33.3% (30.2-36.6)	35.4% (32.2-38.7)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White non-Hispanic	<b>40.5%</b> (39.3-41.6)	---	---	<b>24.9%</b> (23.9-26.0)	---	---
Hispanic	<b>48.8%</b> (46.1-51.4)	---	---	<b>25.6%</b> (23.3-28.0)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	<b>31.9%</b> (29.2-34.6)	---	---	<b>17.6%</b> (15.5-19.9)	---	---
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>						
Heterosexual	<b>40.2%</b> (39.2-41.3)	---	---	<b>23.4%</b> (22.5-24.3)	---	---
LGBQ	<b>49.4%</b> (45.8-53.1)	---	---	<b>31.9%</b> (28.7-35.4)	---	---
<b>Total</b>	<b>41.0%</b> (40.1-42.0)	<b>39.2%</b> (37.8-40.7)	<b>42.8%</b> (41.4-44.2)	<b>24.2%</b> (23.3-25.1)	<b>21.6%</b> (20.3-22.8)	<b>26.7%</b> (25.4-28.0)

\* Used marijuana 1 or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey  
 --- Not available

More than 2 in 5 students in surveyed Boulder County high schools (41.0%) reported ever having used marijuana in their life. Overall, the prevalence of marijuana use was higher among both Hispanic and white non-Hispanic students (48.8% and 40.5%, respectively) than other non-Hispanic students (31.9%). LGBQ students (49.4%) had a higher prevalence than heterosexual students (40.2%), and male students (42.8%) had a higher prevalence than female students (39.2%). Having ever tried marijuana increased with each grade level.

In surveyed Boulder County high schools, 24.2% of students reported they were current marijuana users (i.e., had used marijuana on at least 1 or more of the 30 days prior to the survey). Overall, the prevalence of current marijuana use was higher among both Hispanic and white non-Hispanic students (25.6% and 24.9%, respectively) than other non-Hispanic students (17.6%). LGBQ students (31.9%) had a higher prevalence than heterosexual students (23.4%). It was also higher among male students (26.7%) than female students (21.6%). Current marijuana use increased with each grade level.





### Perceptions and Beliefs - Marijuana

Grade	Smoking marijuana regularly poses moderate to great risk			Wrong for someone your age to smoke marijuana			Parents feel it is wrong for you to smoke marijuana		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	66.7% (65.0-68.4)	71.0% (68.6-73.3)	62.6% (60.2-65.0)	67.8% (66.1-69.5)	71.3% (68.8-73.7)	64.4% (62.0-66.8)	90.9% (89.8-91.9)	92.5% (91.0-93.7)	89.4% (87.7-90.9)
10th	61.2% (59.2-63.1)	69.5% (66.8-72.1)	53.2% (50.4-56.0)	60.6% (58.7-62.6)	65.0% (62.2-67.7)	56.5% (53.7-59.2)	89.4% (88.1-90.5)	88.9% (86.9-90.6)	89.9% (88.1-91.4)
11th	50.9% (49.0-52.7)	59.3% (56.6-62.0)	42.8% (40.3-45.3)	48.7% (46.8-50.5)	52.9% (50.2-55.6)	44.6% (42.2-47.2)	82.6% (81.2-83.9)	85.1% (83.2-86.8)	80.2% (78.1-82.2)
12th	46.5% (44.1-48.9)	50.6% (47.2-54.0)	42.6% (39.3-46.1)	41.9% (39.6-44.2)	39.7% (36.5-42.9)	43.9% (40.6-47.3)	82.3% (80.4-84.1)	83.5% (80.9-85.9)	81.2% (78.2-83.9)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White non-Hispanic	56.4% (55.2-57.6)	---	---	52.5% (51.3-53.7)	---	---	85.3% (84.4-86.2)	---	---
Hispanic	53.2% (50.6-55.7)	---	---	59.3% (56.7-61.9)	---	---	88.2% (86.4-89.9)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	59.5% (56.7-62.3)	---	---	58.9% (56.1-61.7)	---	---	88.6% (86.7-90.2)	---	---
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	57.3% (56.3-58.4)	---	---	55.8% (54.8-56.8)	---	---	87.3% (86.5-88.0)	---	---
LGBQ	44.0% (40.4-47.7)	---	---	42.8% (39.2-46.4)	---	---	76.6% (73.4-79.5)	---	---
<b>Total</b>	56.2% (55.2-57.2)	62.5% (61.1-64.0)	50.1% (48.7-51.6)	54.6% (53.6-55.6)	57.1% (55.7-58.6)	52.2% (50.8-53.6)	86.3% (85.5-87.0)	87.5% (86.5-88.4)	85.1% (84.0-86.1)

--- Not available

In surveyed Boulder County high schools, 56.2% of students reported they believed that regularly smoking marijuana posed a moderate or great risk of harm. Overall, other non-Hispanic students (59.5%) had a higher prevalence than Hispanic students (53.2%) of that belief. The prevalence among heterosexual students (57.3%) was higher than LGBQ students (44.0%), and the prevalence among female students (62.5%) was higher than male students (50.1%). Additionally, at each of the four grade levels, female students had a higher prevalence than male students. The belief in increased risk of harm from regularly smoking marijuana decreased as grade level increased.

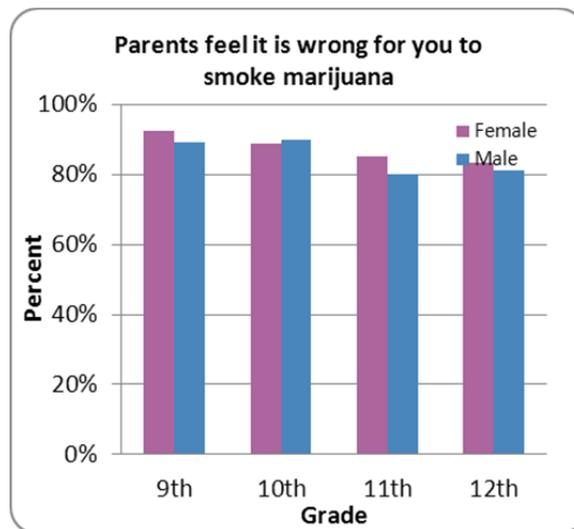
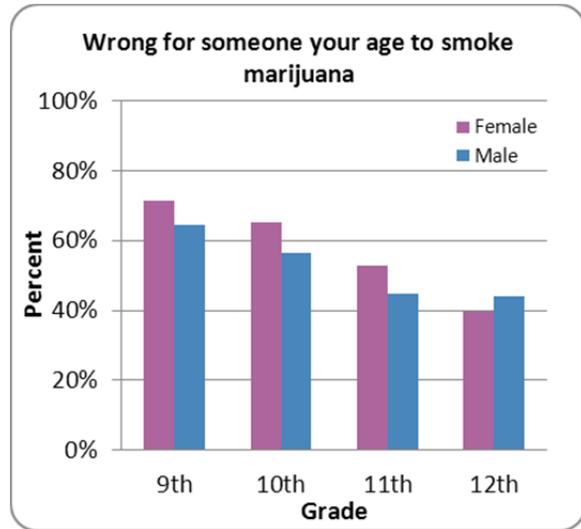
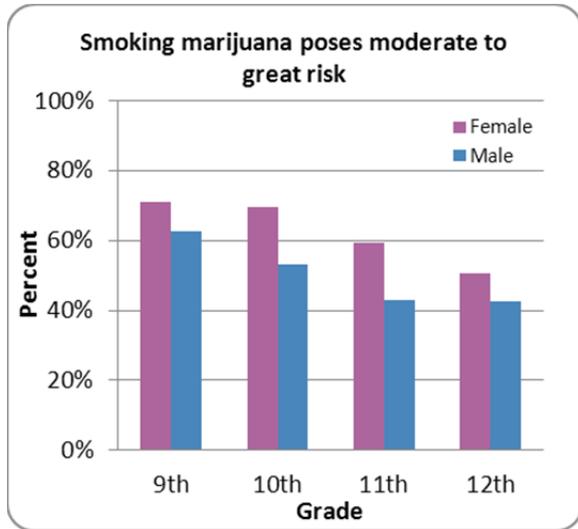
Among students in surveyed Boulder County high schools, 54.6% reported they believed it was wrong or very wrong for someone their age to smoke marijuana. Overall, the prevalence of that belief was higher among both Hispanic and other non-Hispanic students (59.3% and 58.9%, respectively) than white non-Hispanic students (52.5%). Heterosexual students (55.8%) had a higher prevalence rate than LGBQ students (42.8%). It was also higher among female students (57.1%) than male students (52.2%). The belief that smoking marijuana was wrong for someone their age decreased as grade level increased.

More than 4 in 5 students in surveyed Boulder County high schools (86.3%) reported they believed their parents thought it was wrong or very wrong for them to smoke marijuana. Overall, the prevalence of this belief was higher in both other non-Hispanic and Hispanic students (88.6% and





88.2%, respectively) than white non-Hispanic students (85.3%). The prevalence was higher among heterosexual students (87.3%) than LGBQ students (76.6%) and it was higher among female students (87.5%) than male students (85.1%).





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

Grade	Smoked a whole cigarette before age 13			Drank alcohol before age 13*			Smoked marijuana before age 13		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	<b>8.1%</b> (7.2-9.1)	6.3% (5.2-7.7)	9.8% (8.4-11.5)	<b>27.6%</b> (25.9-29.4)	26.6% (24.3-29.1)	28.5% (26.1-31.1)	<b>6.6%</b> (5.8-7.6)	4.0% (3.1-5.2)	9.2% (7.8-10.7)
10th	<b>6.2%</b> (5.3-7.3)	5.0% (3.9-6.5)	7.3% (6.0-9.0)	<b>19.5%</b> (18.0-21.2)	17.9% (15.7-20.3)	21.2% (19.0-23.6)	<b>6.9%</b> (6.1-7.9)	5.5% (4.3-6.9)	8.4% (7.0-9.9)
11th	<b>6.8%</b> (5.9-7.8)	5.2% (4.0-6.6)	8.3% (6.9-9.9)	<b>18.4%</b> (16.9-19.9)	17.3% (15.2-19.5)	19.5% (17.4-21.7)	<b>8.3%</b> (7.2-9.4)	4.5% (3.5-5.7)	11.9% (10.1-13.8)
12th	<b>8.7%</b> (7.3-10.3)	6.2% (4.5-8.5)	11.0% (9.0-13.5)	<b>17.9%</b> (16.0-19.9)	15.1% (12.5-18.1)	20.4% (17.7-23.6)	<b>7.8%</b> (6.5-9.3)	5.6% (3.9-7.8)	9.8% (8.0-12.0)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White non-Hispanic	<b>6.1%</b> (5.5-6.8)	---	---	<b>19.4%</b> (18.4-20.4)	---	---	<b>6.1%</b> (5.5-6.8)	---	---
Hispanic	<b>13.1%</b> (11.5-14.9)	---	---	<b>26.0%</b> (23.8-28.3)	---	---	<b>11.5%</b> (9.9-13.2)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	<b>5.7%</b> (4.6-6.9)	---	---	<b>19.3%</b> (17.0-21.8)	---	---	<b>7.3%</b> (6.0-8.9)	---	---
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>6.4%</b> (5.9-6.9)	---	---	<b>19.5%</b> (18.6-20.4)	---	---	<b>6.7%</b> (6.2-7.3)	---	---
LGBQ	<b>17.8%</b> (15.0-21.1)	---	---	<b>33.6%</b> (30.3-37.1)	---	---	<b>14.0%</b> (11.7-16.7)	---	---
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.5%</b> (6.9-8.1)	<b>5.7%</b> (5.0-6.5)	<b>9.2%</b> (8.3-10.1)	<b>20.7%</b> (19.9-21.6)	<b>19.0%</b> (17.8-20.3)	<b>22.4%</b> (21.1-23.7)	<b>7.4%</b> (6.9-8.0)	<b>4.9%</b> (4.3-5.6)	<b>9.8%</b> (9.0-10.7)

\* More than a few sips  
 --- Not available

Among students in surveyed Boulder County high schools, 7.5% 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 (13.1%) than both white non-Hispanic and other non-Hispanic students (6.1% and 5.7%, respectively). The prevalence was higher among LGBQ students (17.8%) than heterosexual students (6.4%), and it was higher among male students than female students (9.2% and 5.7%, respectively)

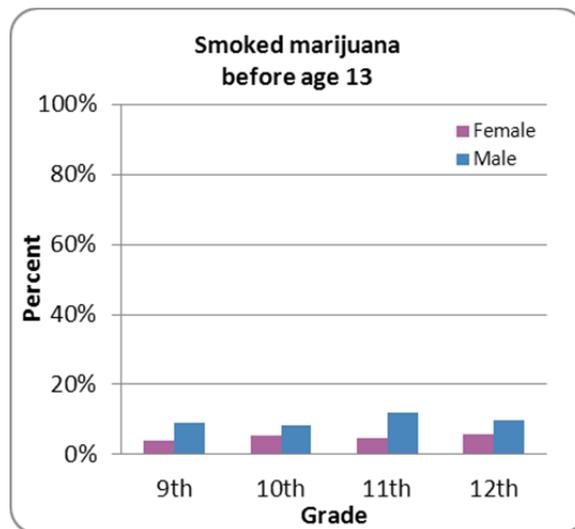
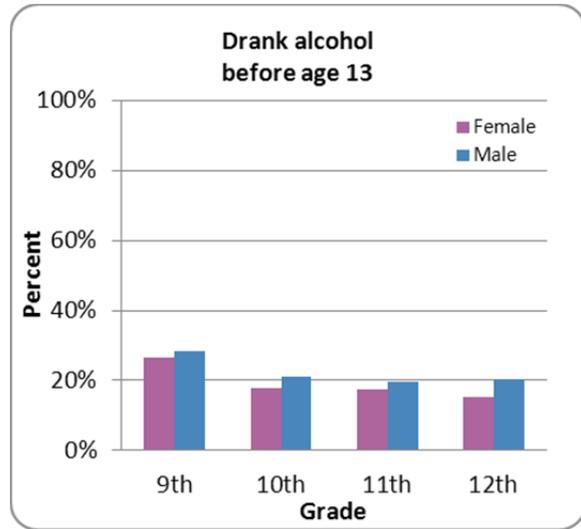
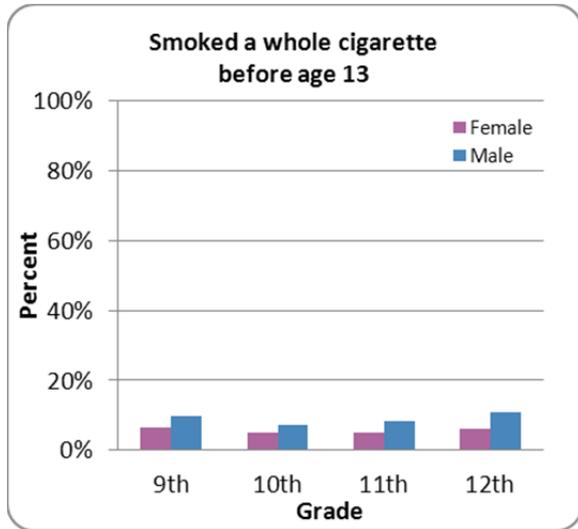
More than 1 in 5 students in surveyed Boulder County high schools (20.7%) reported they had had their first drink of more than a few sips of alcohol before the age of 13. Overall, the prevalence of drinking alcohol before age 13 was higher among Hispanic students (26.0%) than both white non-Hispanic and other non-Hispanic students (19.4% and 19.3%, respectively). The prevalence was higher among LGBQ students (33.6%) than heterosexual students (19.5%) and it was higher among male students (22.4%) than female students (19.0%).

In surveyed Boulder County high schools, 7.4% of high school students reported having tried marijuana before the age of 13. Overall, the prevalence of marijuana use before age 13 was higher among Hispanic students (11.5%) than both other non-Hispanic and white non-Hispanic students (7.3% and 6.1%, respectively). The prevalence was higher among LGBQ students (14.0%) than





heterosexual students (6.7%) and it was higher among male students (9.8%) than female students (4.9%). Additionally, at each of the four grade levels, male students had a higher prevalence of marijuana use before age 13 than female students.





### 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	5.0% (4.2-5.9)	5.0% (4.0-6.3)	4.9% (3.9-6.3)	9.8% (8.7-10.9)	12.5% (10.9-14.2)	7.2% (5.9-8.8)	5.3% (4.5-6.2)	6.3% (5.2-7.8)	4.3% (3.4-5.4)
10th	7.0% (6.1-8.0)	6.9% (5.8-8.2)	7.1% (5.8-8.7)	10.9% (9.6-12.3)	12.5% (10.6-14.7)	9.3% (7.7-11.2)	9.0% (8.0-10.2)	9.6% (8.1-11.4)	8.5% (7.1-10.2)
11th	10.5% (9.4-11.9)	9.1% (7.5-11.0)	11.9% (10.2-13.9)	9.7% (8.5-11.0)	9.2% (7.6-11.2)	10.1% (8.6-11.9)	15.6% (14.2-17.1)	13.5% (11.7-15.6)	17.5% (15.5-19.7)
12th	11.9% (10.4-13.6)	10.5% (8.4-13.0)	13.3% (11.2-15.7)	8.7% (7.4-10.1)	8.1% (6.4-10.1)	9.2% (7.5-11.4)	14.5% (12.7-16.4)	13.8% (11.3-16.7)	15.1% (12.6-18.0)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White non-Hispanic	6.9% (6.3-7.6)	---	---	8.8% (8.1-9.5)	---	---	10.0% (9.3-10.8)	---	---
Hispanic	14.8% (13.0-16.8)	---	---	13.0% (11.4-14.8)	---	---	14.5% (12.7-16.6)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	8.4% (7.0-9.9)	---	---	9.4% (7.9-11.0)	---	---	11.6% (9.9-13.4)	---	---
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	7.3% (6.8-8.0)	---	---	8.3% (7.7-9.0)	---	---	9.5% (8.8-10.2)	---	---
LGBQ	21.3% (18.8-24.0)	---	---	23.1% (20.4-26.1)	---	---	27.1% (24.0-30.5)	---	---
<b>Total</b>	8.6% (8.1-9.3)	7.9% (7.1-8.7)	9.4% (8.5-10.3)	9.7% (9.1-10.4)	10.6% (9.7-11.5)	9.0% (8.1-9.8)	11.1% (10.5-11.8)	10.8% (9.9-11.8)	11.4% (10.5-12.4)

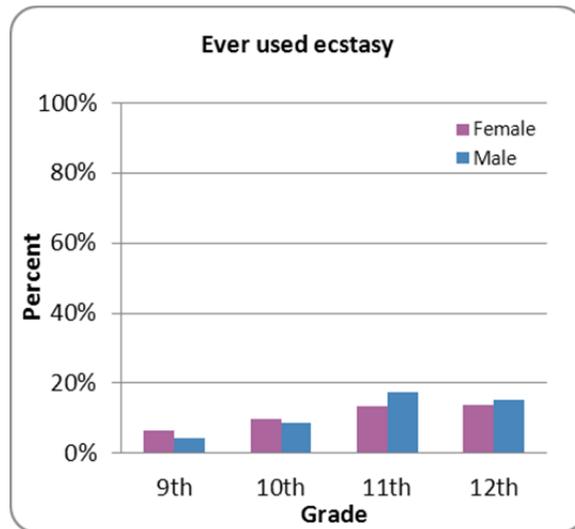
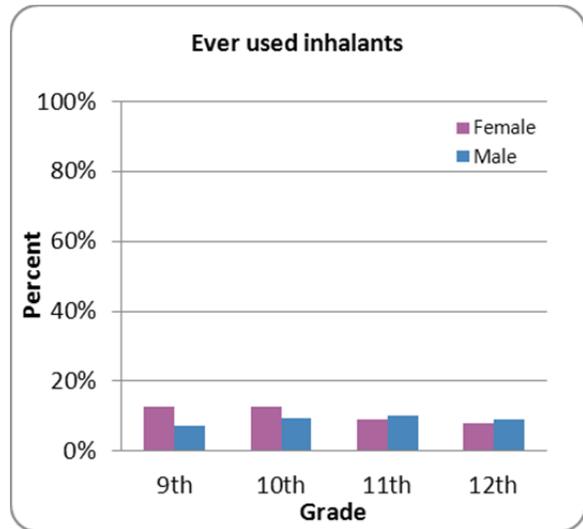
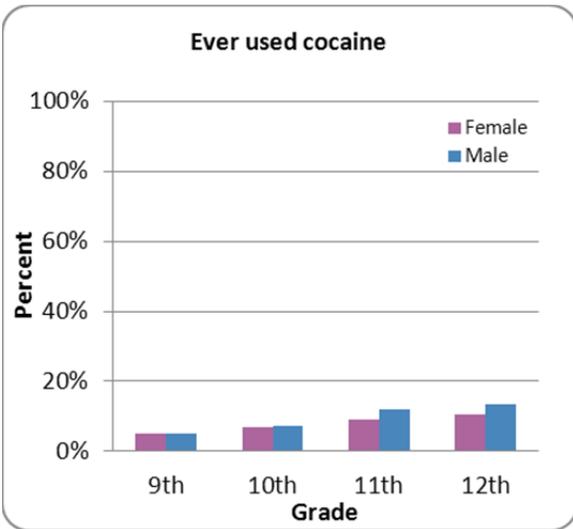
\* Ever tried any form of cocaine (e.g., "powder," "crack," "freebase," "blow," or "yah")  
 \*\* Ever sniffed glue or breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans or inhaled any paints to get high  
 --- Not available

Among students in surveyed Boulder County high schools, 8.6% reported they had used any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack, freebase, blow, or yah). Overall, the prevalence of cocaine use was higher among Hispanic students (14.8%) than both other non-Hispanic and white non-Hispanic students (8.4% and 6.9%, respectively). The prevalence among LGBQ students (21.3%) of having used any form of cocaine was higher than it was among heterosexual students (7.3%).

Nearly 1 in 10 students in surveyed Boulder County high schools (9.7%) 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 (13.0%) than both other non-Hispanic and white non-Hispanic students (9.4% and 8.8%, respectively). LGBQ students (23.1%) had a higher prevalence of having used inhalants to get high than heterosexual students (8.3%).

More than 1 in 10 students in surveyed Boulder County high schools (11.1%) 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 (14.5%) than white non-Hispanic students (10.0%). LGBQ students (27.1%) had a higher prevalence than heterosexual students (9.5%).







### Other Drug Use - Heroin, Methamphetamine, and Needles

Grade	Ever used heroin*			Ever used methamphetamine*			Ever used a needle to inject drugs*		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	<b>2.0%</b> (1.5-2.7)	1.4% (0.9-2.1)	2.5% (1.7-3.7)	<b>2.6%</b> (2.0-3.4)	3.1% (2.2-4.3)	2.1% (1.4-3.2)	<b>2.0%</b> (1.6-2.6)	2.0% (1.3-3.0)	2.1% (1.5-2.8)
10th	<b>2.1%</b> (1.6-2.8)	1.1% (0.6-2.2)	3.1% (2.2-4.2)	<b>2.8%</b> (2.2-3.6)	1.9% (1.1-3.1)	3.6% (2.8-4.8)	<b>1.5%</b> (1.1-2.1)	1.5% (0.9-2.5)	1.6% (1.1-2.3)
11th	<b>3.5%</b> (2.8-4.2)	1.3% (0.8-1.9)	5.6% (4.5-7.0)	<b>4.2%</b> (3.4-5.1)	2.0% (1.3-3.1)	6.3% (5.0-7.9)	<b>3.0%</b> (2.4-3.8)	0.9% (0.6-1.4)	5.0% (3.9-6.4)
12th	<b>3.6%</b> (2.9-4.5)	1.5% (1.0-2.3)	5.5% (4.2-7.2)	<b>4.5%</b> (3.5-5.6)	3.3% (2.1-5.1)	5.6% (4.2-7.3)	<b>2.7%</b> (2.0-3.7)	*** ***	4.6% (3.2-6.4)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White non-Hispanic	<b>1.8%</b> (1.5-2.2)	---	---	<b>2.5%</b> (2.1-3.0)	---	---	<b>1.5%</b> (1.2-1.9)	---	---
Hispanic	<b>5.2%</b> (4.2-6.6)	---	---	<b>6.4%</b> (5.2-8.0)	---	---	<b>4.2%</b> (3.2-5.5)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	<b>4.3%</b> (3.4-5.4)	---	---	<b>4.6%</b> (3.7-5.8)	---	---	<b>3.9%</b> (3.1-4.9)	---	---
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>2.0%</b> (1.7-2.3)	---	---	<b>2.4%</b> (2.1-2.8)	---	---	<b>1.6%</b> (1.3-2.0)	---	---
LGBQ	<b>10.3%</b> (8.5-12.3)	---	---	<b>13.8%</b> (11.7-16.2)	---	---	<b>9.4%</b> (7.7-11.4)	---	---
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.8%</b> (2.5-3.2)	<b>1.3%</b> (1.0-1.7)	<b>4.2%</b> (3.6-4.8)	<b>3.5%</b> (3.1-4.0)	<b>2.6%</b> (2.1-3.2)	<b>4.4%</b> (3.8-5.1)	<b>2.3%</b> (2.0-2.7)	<b>1.3%</b> (1.0-1.6)	<b>3.3%</b> (2.8-4.0)

\* One or more times during your life

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

--- Not available

Among students in surveyed Boulder County high schools, 2.8% 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 and other non-Hispanic students (5.2% and 4.3%, respectively) than white non-Hispanic students (1.8%). The prevalence among LGBQ students (10.3%) was higher than heterosexual students (2.0%), and male students (4.2%) had a higher prevalence than female students (1.3%) of having used heroin.

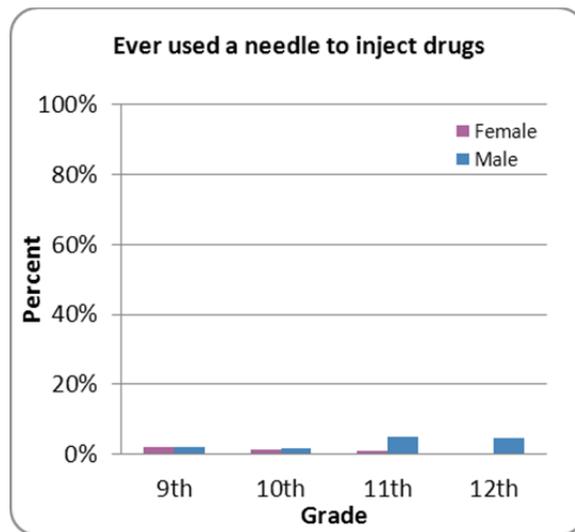
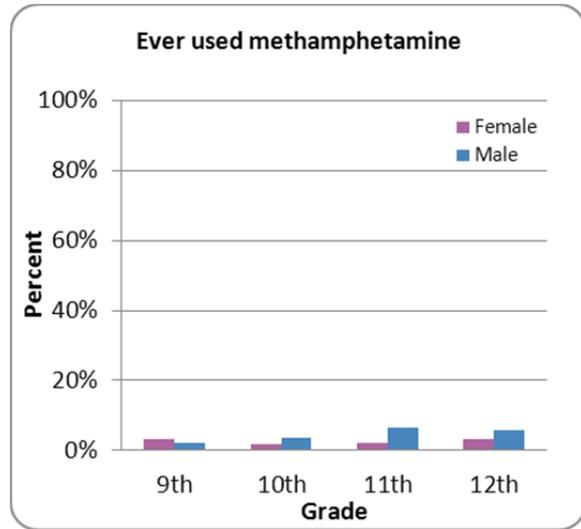
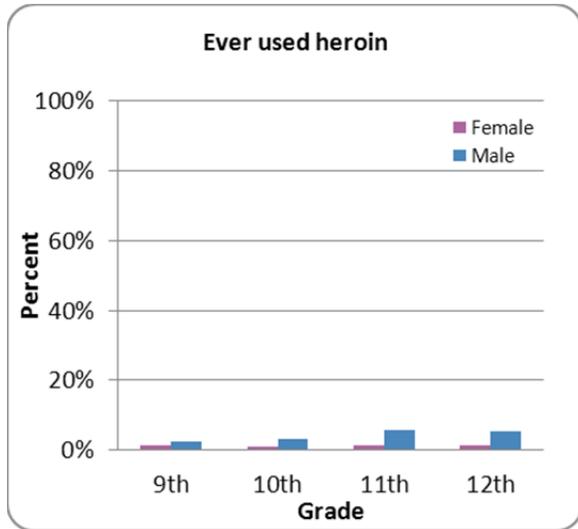
In surveyed Boulder County high schools, 3.5% of students reported they had ever used methamphetamines (also called speed, crystal, crank, ice, meth, or tweaking). Overall, the prevalence of having used methamphetamines was higher among both Hispanic and other non-Hispanic students (6.4% and 4.6%, respectively) than white non-Hispanic students (2.5%). LGBQ students (13.8%) had a higher prevalence than heterosexual students (2.4%) and male students had a higher prevalence than female students (4.4% and 2.6%, respectively).

In surveyed Boulder County high schools, 2.3% of high school students reported they had ever used a needle to inject any illegal drug. Overall, the prevalence of having used a needle to inject any illegal drugs was higher among both Hispanic and other non-Hispanic students (4.2% and 3.9%,





respectively) than white non-Hispanic students (1.5%). The prevalence was higher among LGBTQ students (9.4%) than heterosexual students (1.6%) and it was higher among male students than female students (3.3% and 1.3%, respectively).



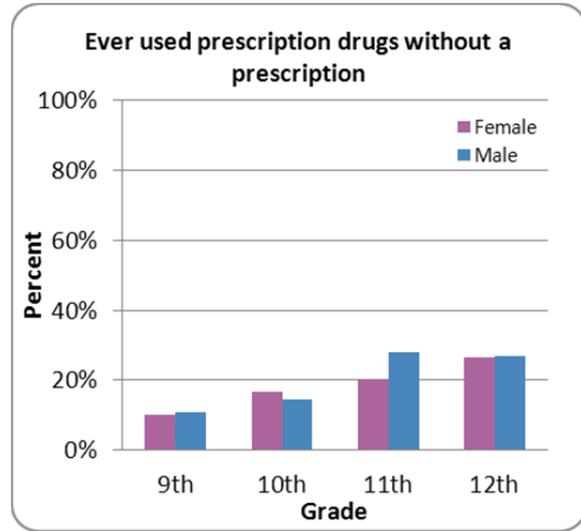
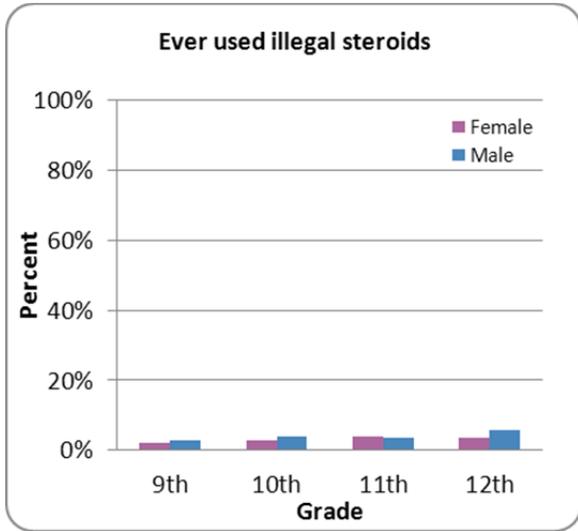
**Drug Use - Illegal Steroids and Prescription Drugs**

Grade	Ever used illegal steroids*			Ever used prescription drugs without a prescription**		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	2.5% (2.0-3.2)	2.1% (1.5-2.8)	3.0% (2.2-4.0)	10.6% (9.5-11.7)	10.3% (8.8-12.0)	10.9% (9.4-12.5)
10th	3.6% (2.9-4.3)	3.0% (2.1-4.2)	4.1% (3.2-5.2)	15.5% (14.1-17.0)	16.7% (14.6-19.1)	14.4% (12.6-16.3)
11th	3.6% (3.0-4.4)	3.8% (2.8-5.1)	3.5% (2.7-4.6)	24.2% (22.6-25.9)	20.3% (18.1-22.6)	28.0% (25.7-30.4)
12th	4.8% (3.9-5.8)	3.7% (2.8-4.8)	5.8% (4.3-7.7)	26.7% (24.6-28.9)	26.6% (23.7-29.8)	26.8% (23.8-30.0)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White non-Hispanic	3.1% (2.7-3.5)	---	---	19.6% (18.7-20.6)	---	---
Hispanic	4.9% (3.9-6.3)	---	---	18.5% (16.4-20.7)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	4.4% (3.5-5.6)	---	---	19.6% (17.3-22.0)	---	---
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>						
Heterosexual	3.2% (2.9-3.7)	---	---	17.9% (17.1-18.8)	---	---
LGBQ	7.5% (6.0-9.3)	---	---	33.4% (30.1-36.8)	---	---
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.6%</b> <b>(3.3-4.0)</b>	<b>3.1%</b> <b>(2.7-3.6)</b>	<b>4.1%</b> <b>(3.6-4.7)</b>	<b>19.4%</b> <b>(18.6-20.2)</b>	<b>18.5%</b> <b>(17.4-19.7)</b>	<b>20.1%</b> <b>(19.0-21.3)</b>

\* 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)  
 --- Not available

Among students in surveyed Boulder County high schools, 3.6% reported they had ever 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 Hispanic students (4.9%) than white non-Hispanic students (3.1%). The prevalence was higher among LGBQ students (7.5%) than heterosexual students (3.2%).

Nearly 1 in 5 students in surveyed Boulder County high schools (19.4%) reported they had ever taken a prescription drug (e.g., OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, Adderall, Ritalin, or Xanax) without a doctor’s prescription. Overall, LGBQ students had a higher prevalence of having taken a prescription drug without a doctor’s prescription than heterosexual students (33.4% and 17.9%, respectively).





### Other Drug Use and Current Cocaine Use

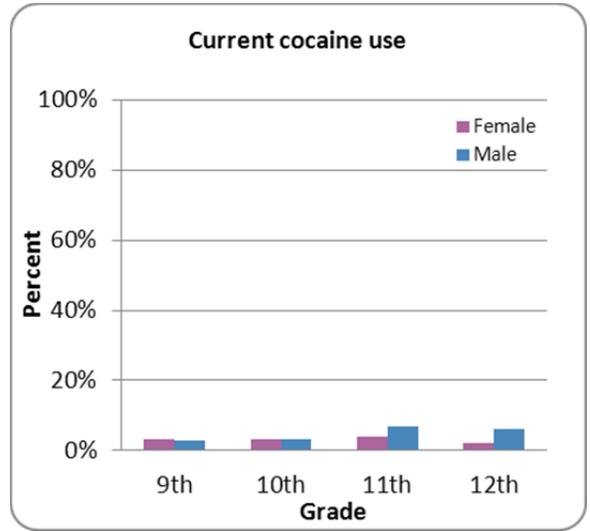
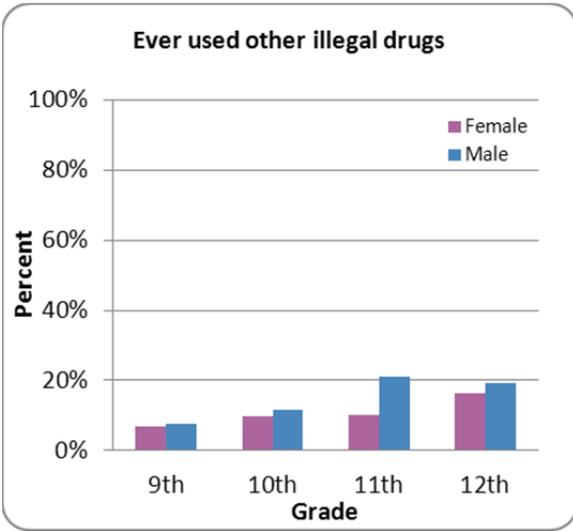
	<i>Ever used other illegal drugs*</i>			<i>Current cocaine use**</i>		
<b>Grade</b>	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male
9th	<b>7.1%</b> <b>(6.1-8.1)</b>	6.8% (5.4-8.5)	7.4% (6.2-8.8)	<b>3.1%</b> <b>(2.5-3.9)</b>	3.2% (2.4-4.2)	3.0% (2.1-4.2)
10th	<b>10.6%</b> <b>(9.4-11.8)</b>	9.6% (8.0-11.4)	11.5% (9.9-13.4)	<b>3.2%</b> <b>(2.6-3.8)</b>	3.2% (2.4-4.1)	3.2% (2.4-4.1)
11th	<b>15.8%</b> <b>(14.5-17.3)</b>	10.2% (8.7-11.9)	21.2% (19.1-23.4)	<b>5.5%</b> <b>(4.6-6.6)</b>	4.1% (3.0-5.5)	6.9% (5.6-8.6)
12th	<b>17.8%</b> <b>(16.0-19.7)</b>	16.3% (13.8-19.1)	19.1% (16.5-22.0)	<b>4.2%</b> <b>(3.4-5.2)</b>	2.1% (1.3-3.5)	6.1% (4.8-7.7)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White non-Hispanic	<b>12.4%</b> <b>(11.6-13.3)</b>	---	---	<b>2.5%</b> <b>(2.2-2.9)</b>	---	---
Hispanic	<b>14.7%</b> <b>(12.9-16.7)</b>	---	---	<b>8.5%</b> <b>(7.1-10.0)</b>	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	<b>12.2%</b> <b>(10.6-14.1)</b>	---	---	<b>5.4%</b> <b>(4.3-6.7)</b>	---	---
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>						
Heterosexual	<b>11.3%</b> <b>(10.6-12.1)</b>	---	---	<b>3.1%</b> <b>(2.7-3.5)</b>	---	---
LGBQ	<b>28.0%</b> <b>(24.8-31.3)</b>	---	---	<b>13.0%</b> <b>(11.1-15.1)</b>	---	---
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.9%</b> <b>(12.2-13.6)</b>	<b>10.7%</b> <b>(9.8-11.7)</b>	<b>14.9%</b> <b>(13.8-16.0)</b>	<b>4.0%</b> <b>(3.6-4.4)</b>	<b>3.1%</b> <b>(2.7-3.7)</b>	<b>4.8%</b> <b>(4.2-5.5)</b>

\* 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  
 --- 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). In surveyed Boulder County high schools, 12.9% of students reported they had ever taken any other type of illegal drugs. The prevalence of having used other drugs was higher among LGBQ students (28.0%) than heterosexual students (11.3%); it was also higher among male students (14.9%) than female students (10.7%).

Among students in surveyed Boulder County high schools, 4.0% 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 students (8.5%) than both other non-Hispanic and white non-Hispanic students (5.4% and 2.5%, respectively). LGBQ students had a higher prevalence of current cocaine use than heterosexual students (13.0% and 3.1%, respectively); it was also higher among male students (4.8) than female students (3.1%).







### Drug and Alcohol Activity on School Property

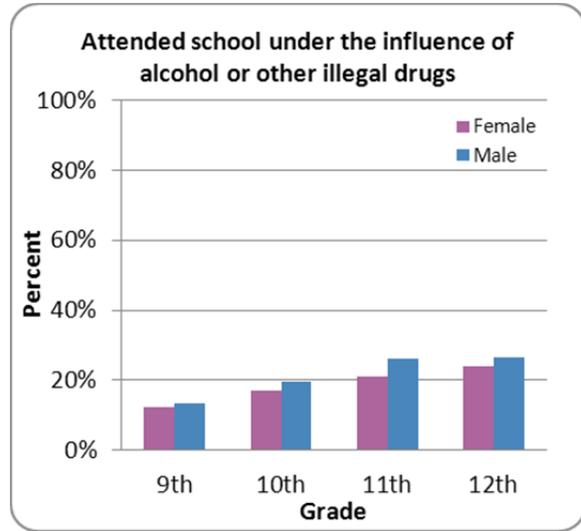
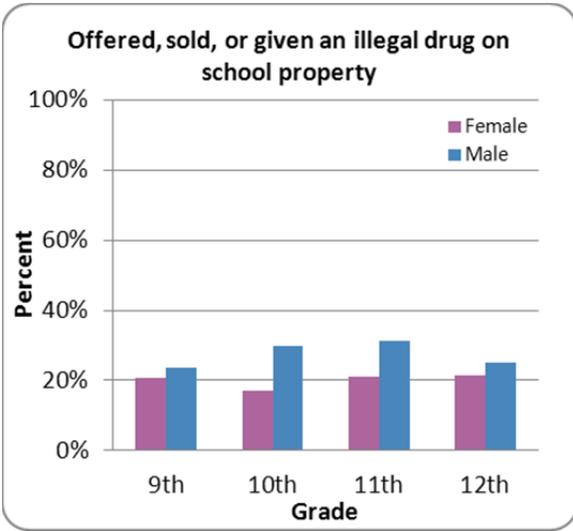
	<i>Offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property*</i>			<i>Attended school under the influence of alcohol or other illegal drugs*</i>		
<b>Grade</b>	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male
9th	<b>22.2%</b> (20.7-23.7)	20.6% (18.4-22.9)	23.7% (21.6-26.0)	<b>13.0%</b> (11.8-14.3)	12.4% (10.7-14.3)	13.5% (11.8-15.4)
10th	<b>23.7%</b> (21.9-25.5)	17.1% (14.9-19.6)	29.9% (27.4-32.6)	<b>18.4%</b> (16.8-20.0)	17.2% (15.1-19.6)	19.5% (17.3-21.8)
11th	<b>26.4%</b> (24.9-28.1)	21.2% (19.2-23.3)	31.4% (29.1-33.9)	<b>23.7%</b> (22.1-25.4)	21.1% (18.8-23.5)	26.2% (24.0-28.6)
12th	<b>23.4%</b> (21.6-25.3)	21.6% (19.2-24.2)	25.1% (22.4-28.0)	<b>25.4%</b> (23.5-27.4)	24.0% (21.4-26.8)	26.7% (23.8-29.7)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White non-Hispanic	<b>23.4%</b> (22.4-24.4)	---	---	<b>19.3%</b> (18.4-20.3)	---	---
Hispanic	<b>27.1%</b> (24.9-29.3)	---	---	<b>25.1%</b> (22.8-27.6)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	<b>22.3%</b> (20.1-24.7)	---	---	<b>17.2%</b> (15.2-19.5)	---	---
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>						
Heterosexual	<b>22.4%</b> (21.5-23.3)	---	---	<b>19.1%</b> (18.3-20.0)	---	---
LGBQ	<b>38.6%</b> (35.4-41.8)	---	---	<b>30.8%</b> (27.8-34.0)	---	---
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.9%</b> (23.1-24.8)	<b>20.1%</b> (19.0-21.3)	<b>27.5%</b> (26.2-28.8)	<b>20.2%</b> (19.4-21.0)	<b>18.7%</b> (17.6-19.8)	<b>21.6%</b> (20.4-22.8)

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

Among students in surveyed Boulder County high schools, 23.9% reported that, in the 12 months prior to the survey, they had been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug while on school property. Overall, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among Hispanic students (27.1%) than both white non-Hispanic and other non-Hispanic students (23.4% and 22.3%, respectively). LGBQ students (38.6%) had a higher prevalence than heterosexual students (22.4%); it was also higher among male students (27.5%) than female students (20.1%).

More than 1 in 5 students in surveyed Boulder County high schools (20.2%) reported they had attended school while under the influence of alcohol or other illegal drugs during the 12 months before the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having attended school while under the influence was higher among Hispanic students (25.1%) than both white non-Hispanic and other non-Hispanic students (19.3% and 17.2%, respectively). The prevalence was higher among LGBQ students (30.8%) than heterosexual students (19.1%); it was also higher among male students than female students (21.6% and 18.7%, respectively).







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

	<i>Smoked cigarettes on school property*</i>			<i>Used smokeless tobacco on school property**</i>			<i>Drank alcohol on school property*</i>		
<b>Grade</b>	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male
9th	<b>3.5%</b> <b>(2.8-4.3)</b>	3.4% (2.5-4.6)	3.6% (2.7-4.7)	<b>3.5%</b> <b>(2.8-4.2)</b>	0.9% (0.5-1.5)	5.9% (4.8-7.4)	<b>2.7%</b> <b>(2.1-3.5)</b>	3.6% (2.6-4.8)	1.9% (1.2-3.0)
10th	<b>6.2%</b> <b>(5.3-7.2)</b>	6.6% (5.3-8.1)	5.8% (4.6-7.3)	<b>3.3%</b> <b>(2.8-4.0)</b>	2.1% (1.5-2.8)	4.6% (3.7-5.8)	<b>3.4%</b> <b>(2.7-4.2)</b>	3.9% (3.0-5.1)	2.9% (2.0-4.1)
11th	<b>8.7%</b> <b>(7.7-9.9)</b>	6.6% (5.3-8.3)	10.8% (9.2-12.5)	<b>5.9%</b> <b>(5.1-6.8)</b>	***	11.0% (9.6-12.7)	<b>4.9%</b> <b>(4.2-5.8)</b>	1.9% (1.3-2.7)	7.8% (6.5-9.3)
12th	<b>8.2%</b> <b>(6.9-9.7)</b>	7.1% (5.4-9.3)	9.2% (7.3-11.4)	<b>7.6%</b> <b>(6.5-8.8)</b>	***	13.9% (11.9-16.2)	<b>7.5%</b> <b>(6.4-8.7)</b>	6.3% (5.1-7.8)	8.5% (6.9-10.6)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White non-Hispanic	<b>6.4%</b> <b>(5.8-7.1)</b>	---	---	<b>5.4%</b> <b>(4.9-6.0)</b>	---	---	<b>4.3%</b> <b>(3.8-4.8)</b>	---	---
Hispanic	<b>7.3%</b> <b>(6.2-8.7)</b>	---	---	<b>5.0%</b> <b>(4.0-6.2)</b>	---	---	<b>5.9%</b> <b>(4.8-7.3)</b>	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	<b>6.6%</b> <b>(5.3-8.2)</b>	---	---	<b>3.4%</b> <b>(2.7-4.4)</b>	---	---	<b>4.6%</b> <b>(3.6-5.9)</b>	---	---
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>5.6%</b> <b>(5.1-6.2)</b>	---	---	<b>5.0%</b> <b>(4.6-5.4)</b>	---	---	<b>4.0%</b> <b>(3.5-4.4)</b>	---	---
LGBQ	<b>17.5%</b> <b>(15.2-20.2)</b>	---	---	<b>5.8%</b> <b>(4.4-7.6)</b>	---	---	<b>11.0%</b> <b>(9.2-13.0)</b>	---	---
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.7%</b> <b>(6.1-7.2)</b>	<b>5.9%</b> <b>(5.2-6.7)</b>	<b>7.3%</b> <b>(6.6-8.2)</b>	<b>5.1%</b> <b>(4.7-5.5)</b>	<b>1.1%</b> <b>(0.8-1.4)</b>	<b>8.9%</b> <b>(8.2-9.8)</b>	<b>4.7%</b> <b>(4.2-5.1)</b>	<b>4.0%</b> <b>(3.4-4.5)</b>	<b>5.3%</b> <b>(4.7-6.0)</b>

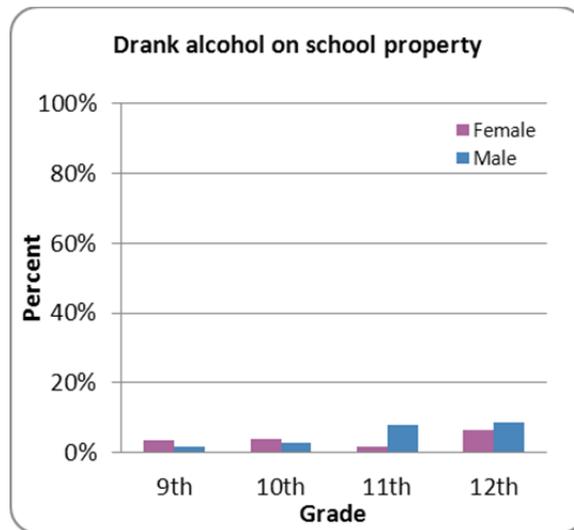
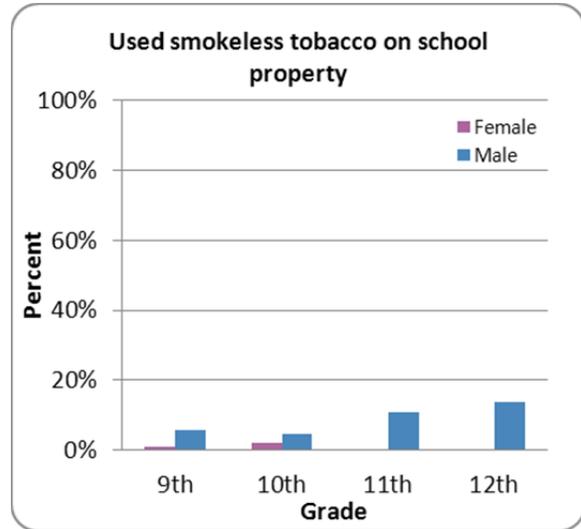
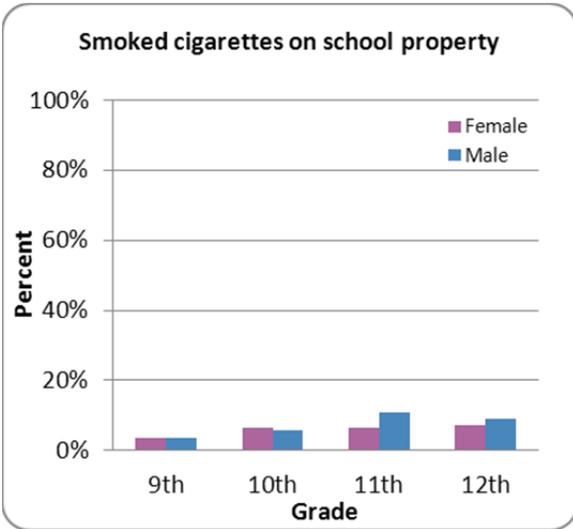
\* During the 30 days preceding the survey  
 \*\* During the 30 days preceding the survey including chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip  
 \*\*\* Numerator <3 and/or denominator <30  
 --- Not available

Among students in surveyed Boulder County high schools, 6.7% reported they had smoked a cigarette while on school property during the 30 days prior to the survey. Overall, LGBQ students (17.5%) had a higher prevalence than heterosexual students (5.6%) of smoking on school property.

More than 1 in 20 students in surveyed Boulder County high schools (5.1%) reported they had used smokeless tobacco (e.g., chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip) on school property during the 30 days preceding the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having used smokeless tobacco was higher among white non-Hispanic students (5.4%) than other non-Hispanic students (3.4%); it was also higher among male students than female students (8.9% and 1.1%, respectively).

In surveyed Boulder County high schools, 4.7% of students reported they had drunk at least 1 drink of alcohol on school property during the 30 days prior to the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having drunk alcohol on school property was higher among LGBQ students (11.0%) than heterosexual students (4.0%); it was also higher among male students (5.3%) than female students (4.0%).







### 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	<b>46.1%</b> (44.3-47.9)	48.0% (45.4-50.6)	44.3% (41.8-46.9)	<b>58.0%</b> (56.2-59.7)	63.3% (60.9-65.7)	52.8% (50.3-55.4)	<b>49.8%</b> (48.0-51.6)	49.5% (46.9-52.1)	50.0% (47.5-52.6)
10th	<b>47.6%</b> (45.6-49.6)	48.2% (45.4-51.0)	47.0% (44.3-49.8)	<b>68.8%</b> (67.0-70.6)	70.5% (68.1-72.9)	67.2% (64.5-69.8)	<b>57.2%</b> (55.3-59.0)	56.3% (53.6-59.0)	58.0% (55.3-60.6)
11th	<b>56.1%</b> (54.3-57.9)	58.8% (56.2-61.4)	53.5% (51.0-56.0)	<b>81.4%</b> (80.0-82.8)	84.0% (82.1-85.8)	79.0% (76.8-81.0)	<b>69.9%</b> (68.2-71.5)	70.8% (68.3-73.1)	69.0% (66.6-71.3)
12th	<b>62.7%</b> (60.5-64.8)	65.0% (62.0-67.9)	60.5% (57.2-63.7)	<b>85.2%</b> (83.5-86.8)	86.2% (83.9-88.2)	84.3% (81.6-86.6)	<b>76.6%</b> (74.7-78.3)	78.7% (76.1-81.2)	74.5% (71.7-77.2)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White non-Hispanic	<b>51.4%</b> (50.3-52.6)	---	---	<b>73.3%</b> (72.3-74.3)	---	---	<b>63.9%</b> (62.8-64.9)	---	---
Hispanic	<b>63.0%</b> (60.5-65.5)	---	---	<b>78.7%</b> (76.7-80.7)	---	---	<b>68.3%</b> (66.0-70.5)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	<b>47.2%</b> (44.4-50.0)	---	---	<b>65.6%</b> (62.9-68.2)	---	---	<b>53.6%</b> (50.8-56.4)	---	---
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>51.6%</b> (50.6-52.7)	---	---	<b>72.8%</b> (71.9-73.7)	---	---	<b>62.8%</b> (61.8-63.7)	---	---
LGBQ	<b>69.0%</b> (65.9-72.0)	---	---	<b>79.9%</b> (77.3-82.4)	---	---	<b>70.7%</b> (67.6-73.6)	---	---
<b>Total</b>	<b>53.2%</b> (52.3-54.2)	<b>55.1%</b> (53.7-56.4)	<b>51.5%</b> (50.1-52.9)	<b>73.5%</b> (72.6-74.3)	<b>76.1%</b> (74.9-77.2)	<b>71.0%</b> (69.7-72.2)	<b>63.5%</b> (62.6-64.4)	<b>63.9%</b> (62.6-65.2)	<b>63.1%</b> (61.8-64.4)

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

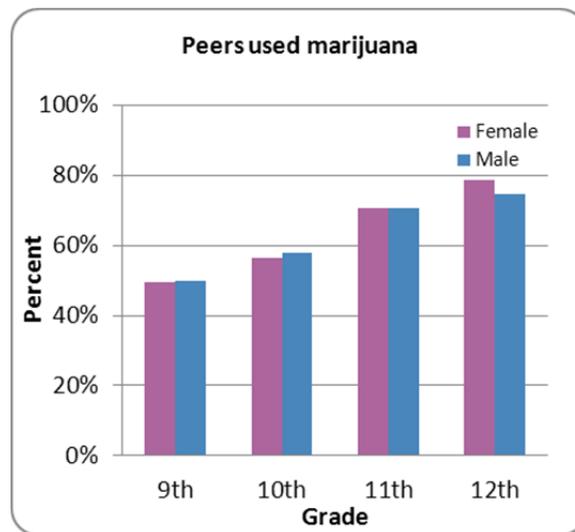
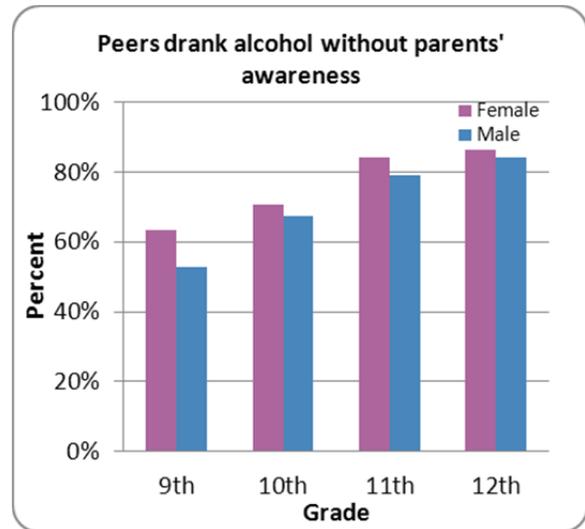
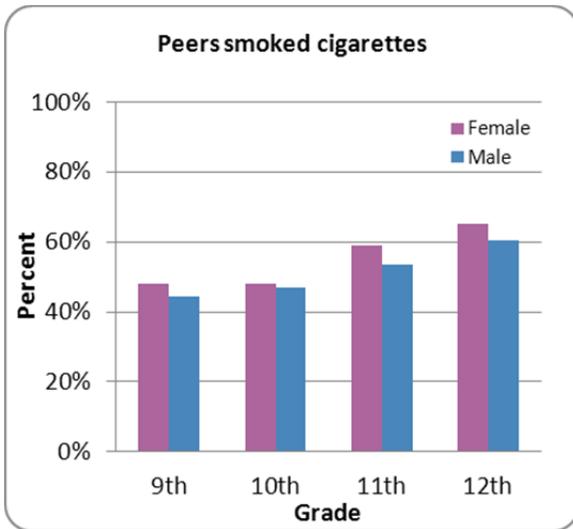
Students in surveyed Boulder County high schools were asked to think of their 4 best friends and determine if any of them had smoked cigarettes in the 12 months prior to the survey. More than half (53.2%) of the students reported that at least 1 of these 4 friends had smoked cigarettes. Overall, the prevalence of having a friend who had smoked cigarettes was higher among Hispanic students (63.0%) than both white non-Hispanic and other non-Hispanic students (51.4% and 47.2%, respectively). The prevalence of having a friend who had smoked cigarettes was higher among LGBQ students (69.0%) than heterosexual students (51.6%); it was also higher among female students (55.1%) than male students (51.5%).

Among students in surveyed Boulder County high schools, 73.5% reported that at least 1 of their 4 best friends had tried beer, wine, or hard liquor within the past year without their parents' knowledge. Overall, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among Hispanic students (78.7%) than it was among white non-Hispanic students (73.3%) and both were higher than other non-Hispanic students (65.6%). The prevalence among LGBQ students (79.9%) was higher than heterosexual students (72.8%); it was also higher among female students (76.1%) than male students (71.0). Having at least one friend who had tried alcohol without parental knowledge increased with each grade level.





When recalling their 4 best friends, 63.5% of students in surveyed Boulder County high schools reported that at least 1 of those friends had used marijuana in the 12 months prior to the survey. Overall, the prevalence for having a friend who had used marijuana was higher among both Hispanic and white non-Hispanic students (68.3% and 63.9%, respectively) than other non-Hispanic students (53.6%). LGBTQ students (70.7%) had a higher prevalence than heterosexual students (62.8%). Having at least one friend who had tried marijuana increased with each grade level.





### Sexual Behavior - Sexual Intercourse and Sexual Activity

	<i>Ever had sexual intercourse</i>			<i>Currently sexually active*</i>			<i>Four or more sex partners during lifetime</i>		
<b>Grade</b>	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male
9th	<b>16.9%</b> (15.6-18.4)	15.6% (13.8-17.6)	18.2% (16.3-20.3)	<b>8.6%</b> (7.6-9.7)	8.9% (7.5-10.5)	8.3% (6.9-9.9)	<b>3.4%</b> (2.7-4.1)	2.5% (1.8-3.4)	4.2% (3.2-5.5)
10th	<b>24.8%</b> (23.1-26.6)	24.0% (21.7-26.6)	25.5% (23.0-28.2)	<b>15.4%</b> (13.9-17.0)	17.0% (14.9-19.3)	13.8% (11.7-16.1)	<b>4.3%</b> (3.5-5.2)	3.9% (2.8-5.2)	4.7% (3.5-6.2)
11th	<b>41.2%</b> (39.3-43.1)	39.9% (37.1-42.7)	42.5% (40.0-45.0)	<b>29.4%</b> (27.6-31.2)	29.2% (26.6-31.9)	29.6% (27.2-32.0)	<b>11.8%</b> (10.5-13.3)	9.0% (7.4-11.0)	14.6% (12.7-16.7)
12th	<b>61.4%</b> (59.1-63.7)	60.2% (56.9-63.5)	62.5% (59.1-65.8)	<b>43.0%</b> (40.7-45.4)	42.6% (39.2-46.0)	43.5% (40.1-46.9)	<b>17.4%</b> (15.6-19.4)	16.2% (13.7-19.2)	18.5% (15.8-21.5)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White non-Hispanic	<b>33.9%</b> (32.8-35.1)	---	---	<b>23.2%</b> (22.2-24.3)	---	---	<b>8.5%</b> (7.8-9.3)	---	---
Hispanic	<b>50.5%</b> (47.8-53.1)	---	---	<b>32.1%</b> (29.6-34.8)	---	---	<b>14.4%</b> (12.5-16.5)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	<b>29.2%</b> (26.7-31.9)	---	---	<b>18.4%</b> (16.2-20.7)	---	---	<b>5.9%</b> (4.7-7.4)	---	---
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>35.1%</b> (34.1-36.1)	---	---	<b>23.2%</b> (22.3-24.1)	---	---	<b>8.2%</b> (7.6-8.9)	---	---
LGBQ	<b>49.2%</b> (45.3-53.0)	---	---	<b>34.9%</b> (31.5-38.5)	---	---	<b>19.7%</b> (16.9-22.7)	---	---
<b>Total</b>	<b>36.3%</b> (35.4-37.3)	<b>35.0%</b> (33.6-36.4)	<b>37.6%</b> (36.2-39.0)	<b>24.2%</b> (23.4-25.1)	<b>24.4%</b> (23.1-25.7)	<b>24.1%</b> (22.8-25.4)	<b>9.3%</b> (8.7-10.0)	<b>7.9%</b> (7.1-8.9)	<b>10.6%</b> (9.6-11.7)

\* At least 1 sexual partner in 3 months prior to the survey  
 --- Not available

In surveyed Boulder County high schools, 36.3% of high school students reported they had ever had sexual intercourse. Overall, the prevalence of having had sexual intercourse was higher among Hispanic students (50.5%) than both white non-Hispanic and other non-Hispanic students (33.9% and 29.2%, respectively). The prevalence was higher among LGBQ students (49.2%) than heterosexual students (35.1%). Having had sexual intercourse increased with each grade level.

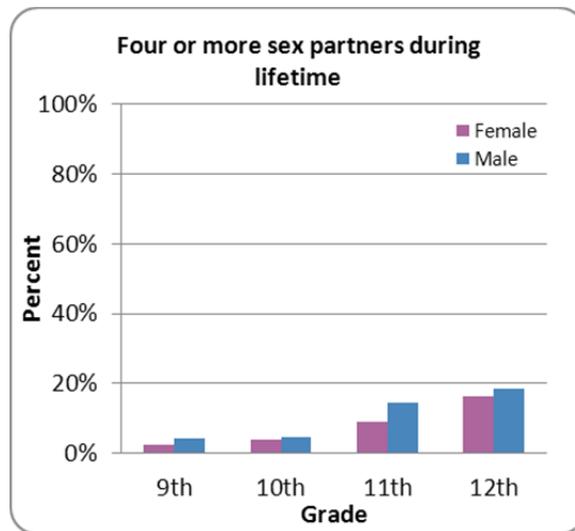
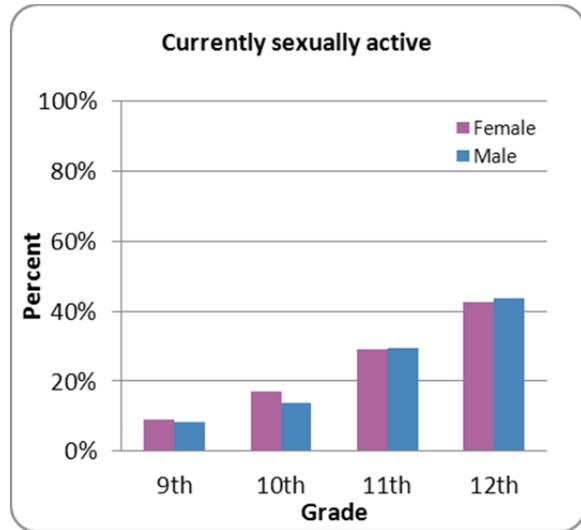
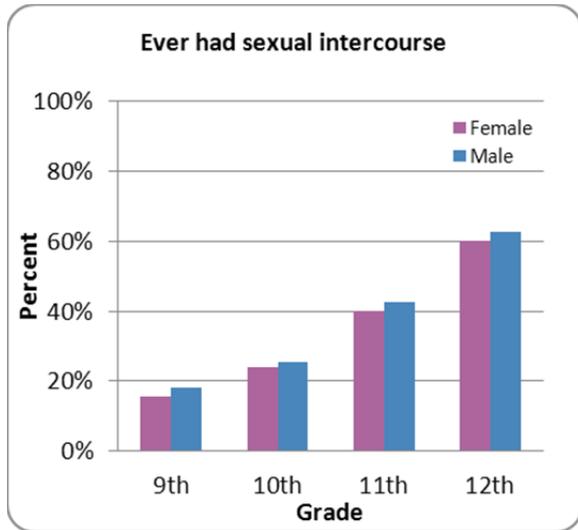
Nearly 1 in 4 students in surveyed Boulder County high schools(24.2%) reported they were currently sexually active (i.e., had sex with 1 or more partners within the 3 months prior to the survey). Overall, the prevalence of being sexually active was higher among Hispanic students (32.1%) than both white non-Hispanic and other non-Hispanic students (23.2% and 18.4%, respectively). LGBQ students (34.9%) had a higher prevalence than heterosexual students (23.2%) of being currently sexually active. Being sexually active increased with each grade level.

Nearly 1 in 10 students in surveyed Boulder County high schools (9.3%) 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 (14.4%) than white non-Hispanic students (8.5%) and both were higher than other non-Hispanic students (5.9%). The prevalence was higher among LGBQ students





(19.7%) than heterosexual students (8.2%); it was also higher among male students (10.6%) than female students (7.9%).





**Sexual Behavior – First Intercourse and Parental Perception**

Grade	First sexual intercourse under age 13			First sexual partner was 5 or more years older or younger*			Parents feel it would be wrong for you to have sex		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	<b>3.3%</b> (2.7-4.0)	2.0% (1.3-3.1)	4.6% (3.7-5.8)	<b>7.8%</b> (5.6-10.9)	5.3% (3.0-9.3)	10.1% (6.7-14.9)	<b>78.0%</b> (76.4-79.4)	87.2% (85.5-88.8)	69.0% (66.6-71.3)
10th	<b>2.1%</b> (1.6-2.8)	1.0% (0.6-1.7)	3.2% (2.2-4.5)	<b>4.8%</b> (3.4-6.7)	3.6% (2.2-5.8)	5.8% (3.7-9.1)	<b>68.5%</b> (66.6-70.3)	79.1% (76.7-81.3)	58.3% (55.5-61.0)
11th	<b>2.9%</b> (2.3-3.7)	1.4% (0.9-2.1)	4.4% (3.3-5.7)	<b>6.8%</b> (5.4-8.5)	8.3% (6.0-11.5)	5.4% (4.1-7.2)	<b>59.4%</b> (57.5-61.2)	69.8% (67.3-72.3)	49.4% (46.9-51.9)
12th	<b>4.1%</b> (3.2-5.1)	2.4% (1.5-3.9)	5.6% (4.3-7.3)	<b>5.5%</b> (4.0-7.4)	4.9% (2.8-8.3)	6.0% (4.2-8.5)	<b>50.0%</b> (47.6-52.4)	56.7% (53.3-60.1)	43.8% (40.3-47.2)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White non-Hispanic	<b>2.0%</b> (1.7-2.3)	---	---	<b>4.5%</b> (3.5-5.8)	---	---	<b>63.1%</b> (62.0-64.3)	---	---
Hispanic	<b>7.2%</b> (5.9-8.7)	---	---	<b>8.0%</b> (6.2-10.2)	---	---	<b>62.4%</b> (59.7-64.9)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	<b>3.3%</b> (2.4-4.6)	---	---	<b>9.7%</b> (7.1-13.2)	---	---	<b>70.0%</b> (67.2-72.6)	---	---
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>2.4%</b> (2.0-2.7)	---	---	<b>4.4%</b> (3.7-5.3)	---	---	<b>64.5%</b> (63.5-65.5)	---	---
LGBQ	<b>10.7%</b> (8.8-12.9)	---	---	<b>17.6%</b> (13.3-22.9)	---	---	<b>57.0%</b> (53.4-60.6)	---	---
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.1%</b> (2.8-3.5)	<b>1.7%</b> (1.3-2.2)	<b>4.5%</b> (3.9-5.1)	<b>6.0%</b> (5.1-7.0)	<b>5.7%</b> (4.4-7.3)	<b>6.3%</b> (5.2-7.6)	<b>63.8%</b> (62.8-64.8)	<b>73.1%</b> (71.8-74.4)	<b>55.0%</b> (53.5-56.4)

\* Among the 36.3% of students who reported ever having had sexual intercourse  
 --- Not available

Among students in surveyed Boulder County high schools, 3.1% 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 (7.2%) than both other non-Hispanic and white non-Hispanic students (3.3% and 2.0%, respectively). The prevalence among LGBQ students (10.7%) was higher than it was among heterosexual students (2.4%); it was also higher among male students (4.5%) than female students (1.7%). Additionally, at each of the four grade levels, male students had a higher prevalence of having had sex before 13 years of age than female students.

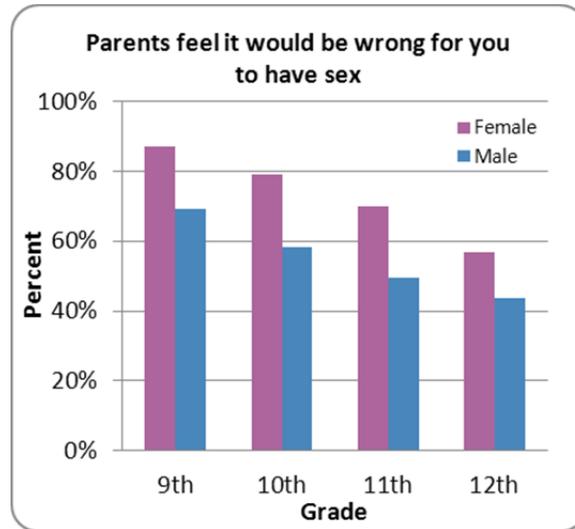
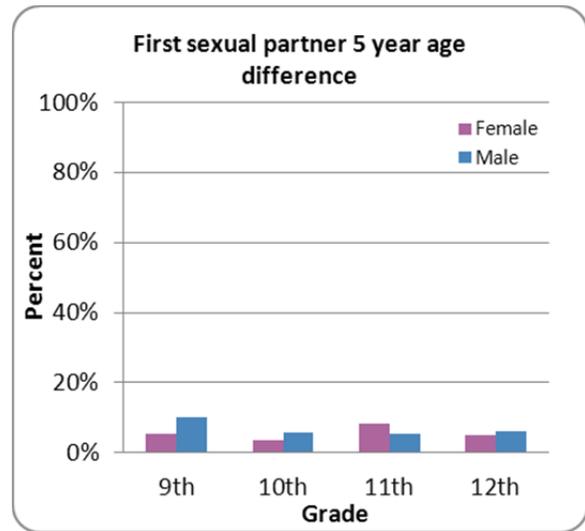
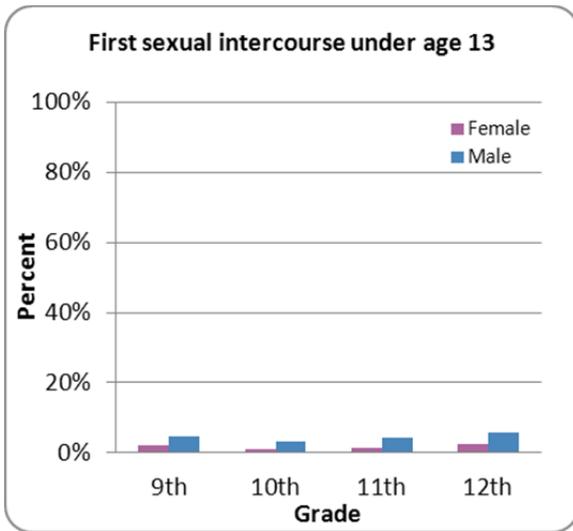
Among students in surveyed Boulder County high schools, 6.0% reported their first sexual partner was 5 years older or younger than them. Overall, the prevalence of having a 5-year age difference from their first sexual partner was higher among both other non-Hispanic and Hispanic students (9.7% and 8.0%, respectively) than white non-Hispanic students (4.5%); it was also higher among LGBQ students (17.6%) than heterosexual students (4.4%).

More than 3 in 5 students in surveyed Boulder County high schools (63.8%) reported that their parents/guardians felt it would be wrong or very wrong for them to have sex. The prevalence of this belief was higher among other non-Hispanic students (70.0%) than both white non-Hispanic





and Hispanic students (63.1% and 62.4%, respectively). The prevalence was higher among heterosexual students (64.5%) than LGBQ students (57.0%); it was also higher among female students (73.1%) than male students (55.0%). Additionally, at each of the four grade levels, female students had a higher prevalence than male students. 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

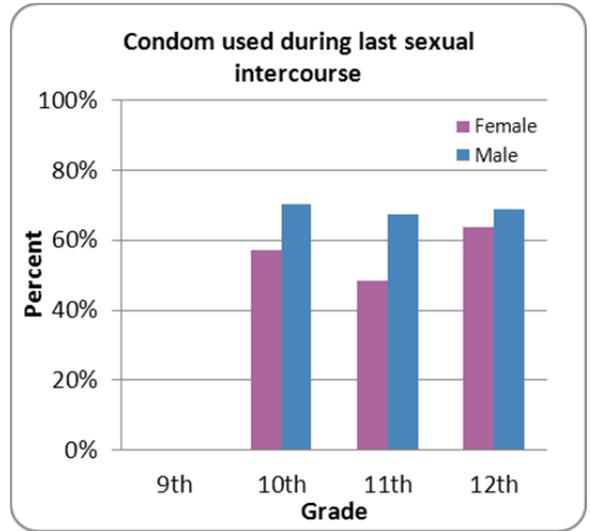
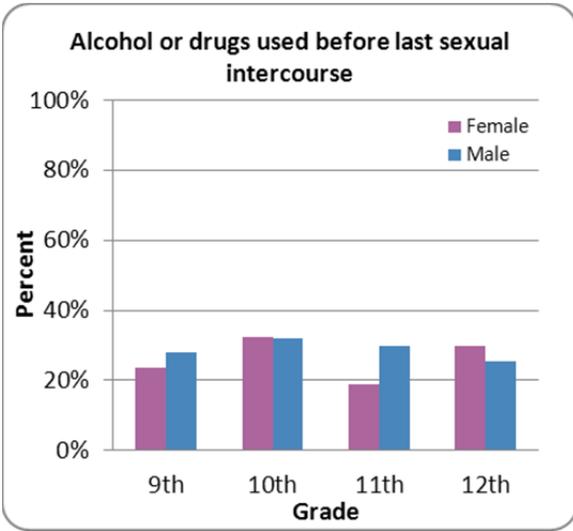
	<i>Alcohol or drugs used before last sexual intercourse*</i>			<i>Condom use during last sexual intercourse*</i>		
<b>Grade</b>	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male
9th	<b>25.7%</b> <b>(20.1-32.2)</b>	23.6% (16.7-32.2)	28.0% (19.7-38.0)	<b>71.4%</b> <b>(64.4-77.6)</b>	***	***
10th	<b>32.2%</b> <b>(27.2-37.7)</b>	32.5% (26.0-39.7)	31.9% (24.5-40.5)	<b>63.1%</b> <b>(57.6-68.4)</b>	57.3% (49.9-64.3)	70.2% (61.8-77.4)
11th	<b>24.6%</b> <b>(21.4-28.0)</b>	19.0% (14.9-23.8)	29.9% (25.4-34.8)	<b>58.0%</b> <b>(54.2-61.7)</b>	48.4% (42.9-54.0)	67.2% (62.4-71.7)
12th	<b>27.5%</b> <b>(24.5-30.8)</b>	29.7% (25.1-34.6)	25.6% (21.5-30.1)	<b>66.3%</b> <b>(62.5-69.8)</b>	63.7% (58.3-68.7)	68.7% (63.2-73.7)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White non-Hispanic	<b>24.1%</b> <b>(21.9-26.4)</b>	---	---	<b>63.7%</b> <b>(60.9-66.3)</b>	---	---
Hispanic	<b>31.3%</b> <b>(26.8-36.2)</b>	---	---	<b>65.3%</b> <b>(59.9-70.3)</b>	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	<b>40.1%</b> <b>(33.4-47.2)</b>	---	---	<b>61.2%</b> <b>(54.5-67.6)</b>	---	---
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>						
Heterosexual	<b>24.9%</b> <b>(22.8-27.0)</b>	---	---	<b>65.9%</b> <b>(63.4-68.2)</b>	---	---
LGBQ	<b>42.0%</b> <b>(36.1-48.2)</b>	---	---	<b>50.0%</b> <b>(43.6-56.3)</b>	---	---
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.2%</b> <b>(25.3-29.3)</b>	<b>26.5%</b> <b>(23.7-29.4)</b>	<b>28.0%</b> <b>(25.2-30.9)</b>	<b>63.7%</b> <b>(61.4-66.0)</b>	<b>57.9%</b> <b>(54.7-61.1)</b>	<b>69.5%</b> <b>(66.2-72.6)</b>

\* Among the 24.2% of students who reported being currently sexually active  
 \*\*\* Numerator <3 and/or denominator <30  
 --- Not available

Among the 24.2% of students in surveyed Boulder County high schools who reported being currently sexually active at the time of the survey, more than 1 in 4 (27.2%) reported they had used alcohol or drugs the last time they had sex. Overall, the prevalence of alcohol or drug use before they last had sexual intercourse was higher among both other non-Hispanic and Hispanic students (40.1% and 31.3%, respectively) than white non-Hispanic students (24.1%); it was also higher among LGBQ students (42.0%) than heterosexual students (24.9%).

Among the 24.2% of students in surveyed Boulder County high schools who reported being sexually active at the time of the survey, 63.7% reported that either they or their partner had used a condom the last time they had sex. Overall, the prevalence of condom use (by the student or their partner) was higher among heterosexual students (65.9%) than LGBQ students (50.0%); it was also higher among male students (69.5%) than female students (57.9%).







### Sexual Behavior - Birth Control and Pregnancy

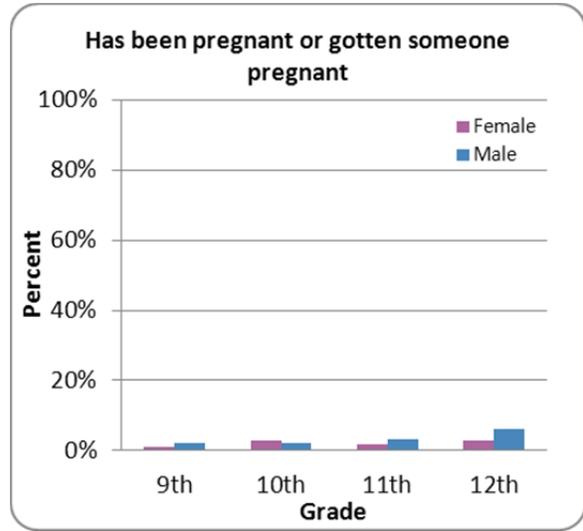
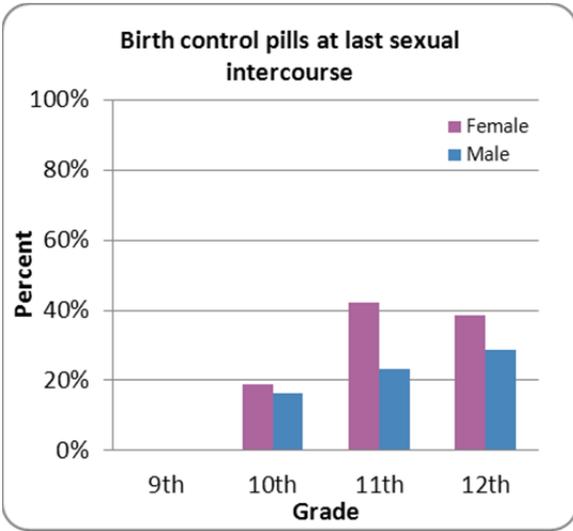
Grade	Birth control pills at last sexual intercourse*			Has been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
9th	<b>12.3%</b> (8.4-17.8)	***	***	<b>1.6%</b> (1.1-2.3)	1.1% (0.6-1.8)	2.0% (1.3-3.3)
10th	<b>17.8%</b> (14.0-22.5)	18.9% (13.9-25.1)	16.5% (11.0-24.0)	<b>2.5%</b> (1.9-3.3)	2.7% (1.9-3.9)	2.2% (1.4-3.5)
11th	<b>32.5%</b> (29.1-36.1)	42.3% (36.9-47.9)	23.1% (19.2-27.5)	<b>2.4%</b> (1.9-3.2)	1.7% (1.1-2.7)	3.2% (2.3-4.4)
12th	<b>33.4%</b> (29.9-37.1)	38.7% (33.5-44.1)	28.6% (24.1-33.7)	<b>4.3%</b> (3.4-5.5)	2.7% (1.8-4.0)	6.0% (4.4-8.0)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White non-Hispanic	<b>34.1%</b> (31.5-36.9)	---	---	<b>1.9%</b> (1.6-2.4)	---	---
Hispanic	<b>18.5%</b> (14.9-22.6)	---	---	<b>6.1%</b> (4.8-7.6)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	<b>19.5%</b> (14.6-25.6)	---	---	<b>2.0%</b> (1.3-3.0)	---	---
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>						
Heterosexual	<b>30.8%</b> (28.5-33.2)	---	---	<b>2.2%</b> (1.9-2.6)	---	---
LGBQ	<b>17.5%</b> (13.5-22.4)	---	---	<b>7.3%</b> (5.7-9.2)	---	---
<b>Total</b>	<b>29.0%</b> (26.9-31.1)	<b>34.4%</b> (31.3-37.6)	<b>23.6%</b> (20.9-26.5)	<b>2.7%</b> (2.4-3.1)	<b>2.1%</b> (1.7-2.5)	<b>3.4%</b> (2.8-4.1)

\* Among the 24.2% of students who reported being currently sexually active  
 \*\*\* Numerator <3 and/or denominator <30  
 --- Not available

Among the 24.2% of students in surveyed Boulder County high schools, 29.0% reported they had used birth control pills to prevent pregnancy at the time of their last sexual intercourse. Overall, the prevalence of birth control use (by the student or their partner) was higher among white non-Hispanic students (34.1%) than both other non-Hispanic and Hispanic students (19.5% and 18.5%, respectively). The prevalence was higher among heterosexual students (30.8%) than LGBQ students (17.5%); it was also higher among female students (34.4%) than male students (23.6%).

Among students in surveyed Boulder County high schools, 2.7% 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 (6.1%) than both other non-Hispanic and white non-Hispanic students (2.0% and 1.9%, respectively). The prevalence was higher among LGBQ students (7.3%) than heterosexual students (2.2%); it was also higher among male students (3.4%) than female students (2.1%).







### Body Weight - Overweight

	<i>Overweight*</i>			<i>Obese*</i>			<i>Thought they were overweight</i>		
<b>Grade</b>	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male
9th	<b>8.9%</b> (8.0-10.0)	7.3% (6.1-8.7)	10.5% (9.0-12.2)	<b>5.2%</b> (4.4-6.2)	3.6% (2.6-5.0)	6.8% (5.5-8.4)	<b>19.9%</b> (18.5-21.4)	24.8% (22.6-27.2)	15.3% (13.5-17.3)
10th	<b>9.1%</b> (8.0-10.3)	7.0% (5.7-8.7)	11.2% (9.5-13.0)	<b>6.5%</b> (5.6-7.7)	4.4% (3.4-5.7)	8.6% (7.0-10.5)	<b>21.2%</b> (19.6-22.8)	24.0% (21.7-26.4)	18.5% (16.4-20.8)
11th	<b>10.7%</b> (9.5-12.2)	9.6% (7.9-11.7)	11.8% (10.0-13.8)	<b>4.6%</b> (3.8-5.6)	1.9% (1.2-2.9)	7.2% (5.8-8.9)	<b>23.1%</b> (21.5-24.7)	26.2% (23.8-28.8)	20.0% (18.1-22.1)
12th	<b>11.3%</b> (9.9-12.8)	7.1% (5.7-8.8)	15.6% (13.2-18.4)	<b>6.3%</b> (5.2-7.7)	3.9% (2.7-5.7)	8.8% (6.9-11.0)	<b>26.5%</b> (24.6-28.5)	31.3% (28.4-34.3)	22.0% (19.5-24.8)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White non-Hispanic	<b>8.7%</b> (8.0-9.4)	---	---	<b>3.9%</b> (3.4-4.4)	---	---	<b>20.3%</b> (19.4-21.3)	---	---
Hispanic	<b>16.3%</b> (14.4-18.3)	---	---	<b>12.9%</b> (11.1-14.9)	---	---	<b>30.2%</b> (27.8-32.6)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	<b>8.6%</b> (7.1-10.3)	---	---	<b>5.3%</b> (4.0-7.1)	---	---	<b>25.0%</b> (22.5-27.6)	---	---
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>10.0%</b> (9.4-10.7)	---	---	<b>5.1%</b> (4.6-5.6)	---	---	<b>21.9%</b> (21.1-22.8)	---	---
LGBQ	<b>9.9%</b> (8.0-12.1)	---	---	<b>11.8%</b> (9.5-14.6)	---	---	<b>30.4%</b> (27.4-33.7)	---	---
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.0%</b> (9.4-10.7)	<b>7.7%</b> (7.0-8.6)	<b>12.2%</b> (11.3-13.3)	<b>5.7%</b> (5.2-6.2)	<b>3.5%</b> (2.9-4.1)	<b>7.9%</b> (7.0-8.7)	<b>22.7%</b> (21.9-23.6)	<b>26.6%</b> (25.4-27.9)	<b>19.0%</b> (17.9-20.2)

\* Overweight = Body Mass Index (BMI) at or above the 85th percentile and below the 95th percentile; Obese = BMI at or above the 95th percentile  
 --- Not available

According to self-reported height and weight measurements (without shoes), 1 in 10 students in surveyed Boulder County high schools (10.0%) were categorized as overweight. Overall, the prevalence of being overweight was higher among Hispanic students (16.3%) than both white non-Hispanic and other non-Hispanic students (8.7% and 8.6%, respectively); it was also higher among male students (12.2%) than female students (7.7%).

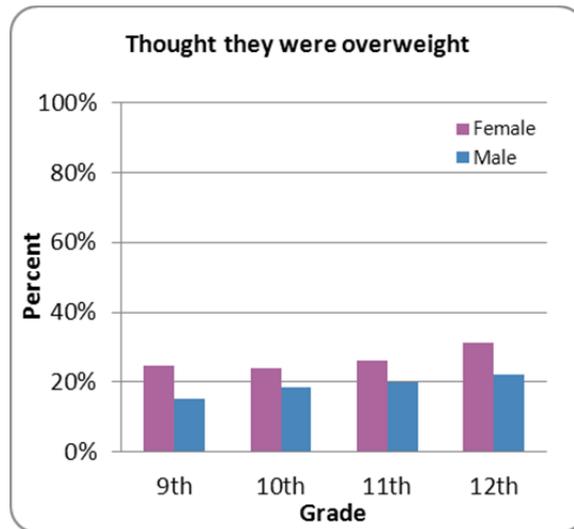
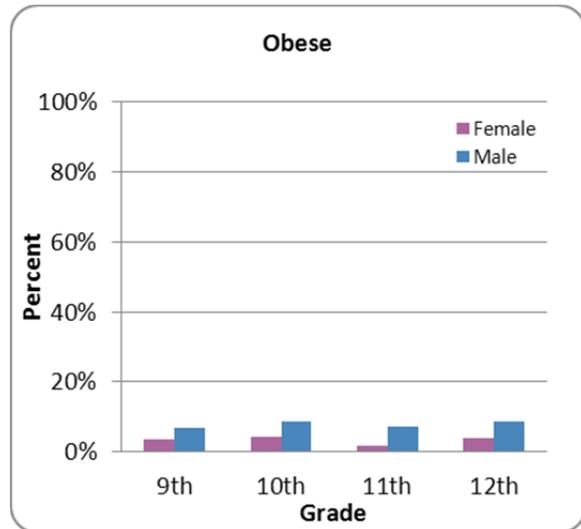
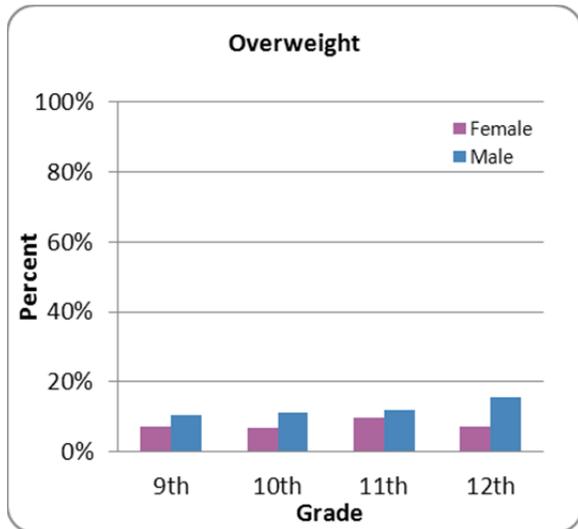
Based upon self-reported height and weight measurements, 5.7% of students in surveyed Boulder County high schools were categorized as obese. Overall, the prevalence of obesity was higher among Hispanic students (12.9%) than both other non-Hispanic and white non-Hispanic students (5.3% and 3.9%, respectively). LGBQ students (11.8%) had a higher prevalence rate of obesity than heterosexual students (5.1%); and it was higher among male students (7.9%) than female students (3.5%). Additionally, at each of the four grade levels, male students had a higher prevalence of obesity than female students.

When asked to describe their weight, more than 1 in 5 students in surveyed Boulder County high schools (22.7%) reported they thought of themselves as overweight. Overall, the prevalence of that thinking was higher among Hispanic students (30.2%) than other non-Hispanic students (25.0%)





and both were higher than white non-Hispanic students (20.3%). The prevalence was higher among LGBQ students (30.4%) than heterosexual students (21.9%); it was also higher among female students (26.6%) than male students (19.0%). Additionally, at each of the four grade levels, female students had a higher prevalence of thinking they were overweight than male students.





### Body Weight - Weight Loss

	<i>Attempting weight loss*</i>			<i>Exercised to lose weight or avoid gaining weight*</i>			<i>Ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to avoid weight gain*</i>		
<b>Grade</b>	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male
9th	<b>35.4%</b> (33.7-37.1)	46.1% (43.5-48.7)	25.0% (22.9-27.2)	<b>52.8%</b> (51.0-54.6)	65.3% (62.8-67.8)	40.7% (38.3-43.2)	<b>28.2%</b> (26.6-29.9)	40.0% (37.4-42.6)	17.0% (15.2-19.0)
10th	<b>37.6%</b> (35.7-39.6)	49.1% (46.3-52.0)	26.5% (24.0-29.1)	<b>57.0%</b> (55.1-58.9)	68.6% (65.9-71.1)	45.8% (43.0-48.6)	<b>29.8%</b> (28.0-31.6)	40.4% (37.6-43.2)	19.6% (17.4-21.9)
11th	<b>40.4%</b> (38.6-42.3)	54.6% (51.9-57.3)	27.1% (24.9-29.6)	<b>57.8%</b> (55.9-59.6)	71.8% (69.2-74.2)	44.6% (42.1-47.2)	<b>37.8%</b> (35.9-39.6)	50.4% (47.6-53.1)	25.8% (23.6-28.2)
12th	<b>41.3%</b> (39.0-43.7)	56.1% (52.8-59.3)	27.6% (24.6-30.9)	<b>56.8%</b> (54.4-59.1)	66.6% (63.4-69.7)	47.6% (44.2-51.1)	<b>38.3%</b> (36.0-40.6)	54.6% (51.4-57.8)	23.4% (20.6-26.4)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White non-Hispanic	<b>35.9%</b> (34.8-37.1)	---	---	<b>54.3%</b> (53.1-55.5)	---	---	<b>32.5%</b> (31.4-33.6)	---	---
Hispanic	<b>51.5%</b> (48.8-54.1)	---	---	<b>65.1%</b> (62.6-67.6)	---	---	<b>41.8%</b> (39.2-44.4)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	<b>35.4%</b> (32.7-38.2)	---	---	<b>52.2%</b> (49.3-55.0)	---	---	<b>27.6%</b> (25.1-30.2)	---	---
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>37.8%</b> (36.8-38.9)	---	---	<b>55.6%</b> (54.6-56.7)	---	---	<b>32.0%</b> (31.0-33.0)	---	---
LGBQ	<b>47.7%</b> (44.2-51.2)	---	---	<b>60.8%</b> (57.4-64.1)	---	---	<b>49.0%</b> (45.5-52.5)	---	---
<b>Total</b>	<b>38.7%</b> (37.7-39.7)	<b>51.5%</b> (50.0-52.9)	<b>26.6%</b> (25.3-27.9)	<b>56.1%</b> (55.1-57.1)	<b>68.0%</b> (66.7-69.4)	<b>44.7%</b> (43.3-46.2)	<b>33.6%</b> (32.6-34.5)	<b>46.4%</b> (44.9-47.8)	<b>21.5%</b> (20.3-22.7)

\* During the 30 days preceding the survey  
 --- Not available

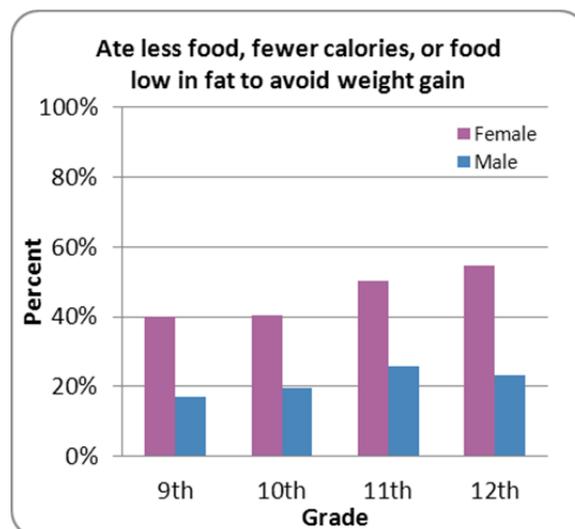
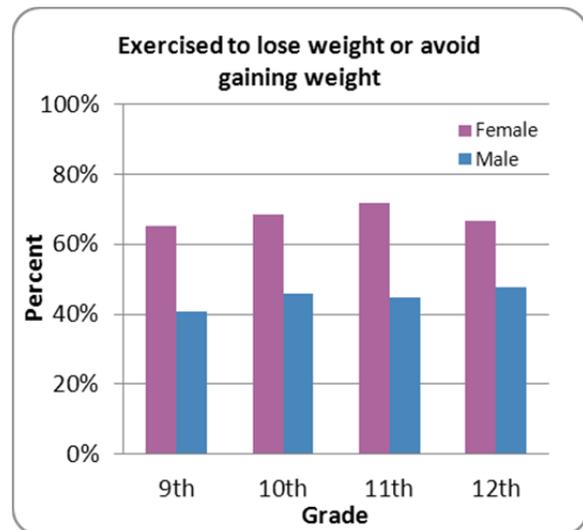
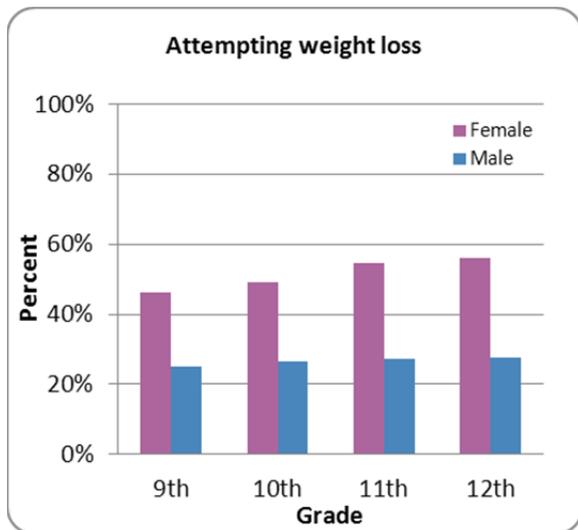
Nearly 2 in 5 students in surveyed Boulder County high schools (38.7%) reported they had tried to lose weight during the 30 days preceding the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having attempted weight loss was higher among Hispanic students (51.5%) than both white non-Hispanic and other non-Hispanic students (35.9% and 35.4%, respectively). The prevalence was higher among LGBQ students (47.7%) than heterosexual students (37.8%); it was also higher among female students (51.5%) than male students (26.6%). 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 students in surveyed Boulder County high schools (56.1%) reported they had exercised to lose or avoid gaining weight in the 30 days prior to the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having exercised for weight loss was higher among Hispanic students (65.1%) than both white non-Hispanic and other non-Hispanic students (54.3% and 52.2%, respectively). The prevalence was higher among LGBQ students (60.8%) than heterosexual students (55.6%); it was also higher among female students (68.0%) than male students (44.7%). 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 1 in 3 students in surveyed Boulder County high schools (33.6%) reported that, in the 30 days before the survey, they had eaten less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose or avoid gaining weight. Overall, the prevalence of dietary changes to lose weight was higher among Hispanic students (41.8%) than white non-Hispanic students (32.5%) and both were higher than other non-Hispanic students (27.6%). The prevalence was higher among LGBQ students (49.0%) than heterosexual students (32.0%); it was also higher among female students (46.4%) than male students (21.5%). 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>		
<b>Grade</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>
9th	<b>7.4%</b> (6.4-8.4)	11.2% (9.6-13.1)	3.6% (2.7-4.9)	<b>1.9%</b> (1.4-2.6)	2.5% (1.8-3.5)	1.3% (0.7-2.4)	<b>2.0%</b> (1.5-2.6)	2.6% (1.9-3.5)	1.4% (0.9-2.3)
10th	<b>6.2%</b> (5.3-7.3)	8.5% (7.1-10.2)	4.0% (2.9-5.4)	<b>2.4%</b> (1.8-3.2)	4.0% (2.9-5.5)	0.9% (0.6-1.4)	<b>3.7%</b> (3.0-4.6)	6.1% (4.8-7.7)	1.4% (0.8-2.3)
11th	<b>8.9%</b> (7.8-10.0)	12.5% (10.8-14.5)	5.4% (4.3-6.8)	<b>5.4%</b> (4.6-6.4)	7.3% (5.9-8.9)	3.7% (2.7-5.0)	<b>5.2%</b> (4.4-6.1)	6.6% (5.4-8.1)	3.8% (2.9-5.0)
12th	<b>8.2%</b> (7.0-9.5)	11.5% (9.5-13.8)	5.2% (4.0-6.7)	<b>3.9%</b> (3.1-4.9)	3.7% (2.7-4.9)	4.1% (2.9-5.7)	<b>4.0%</b> (3.2-5.0)	5.6% (4.4-7.2)	2.5% (1.5-4.0)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>									
White non-Hispanic	<b>6.6%</b> (6.0-7.3)	---	---	<b>2.8%</b> (2.4-3.2)	---	---	<b>3.2%</b> (2.8-3.7)	---	---
Hispanic	<b>11.7%</b> (10.2-13.4)	---	---	<b>6.1%</b> (4.9-7.6)	---	---	<b>5.5%</b> (4.5-6.9)	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	<b>7.1%</b> (5.8-8.7)	---	---	<b>2.8%</b> (2.1-3.8)	---	---	<b>3.5%</b> (2.5-4.7)	---	---
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>									
Heterosexual	<b>6.4%</b> (5.9-7.0)	---	---	<b>3.0%</b> (2.7-3.4)	---	---	<b>3.0%</b> (2.7-3.4)	---	---
LGBQ	<b>19.4%</b> (16.9-22.2)	---	---	<b>6.8%</b> (5.3-8.7)	---	---	<b>10.1%</b> (8.4-12.3)	---	---
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.7%</b> (7.1-8.2)	<b>10.9%</b> (10.1-11.9)	<b>4.6%</b> (4.0-5.2)	<b>3.4%</b> (3.0-3.8)	<b>4.4%</b> (3.8-5.0)	<b>2.5%</b> (2.1-3.1)	<b>3.7%</b> (3.3-4.1)	<b>5.2%</b> (4.6-5.9)	<b>2.3%</b> (1.9-2.8)

\* During the 30 days preceding the survey

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

--- Not available

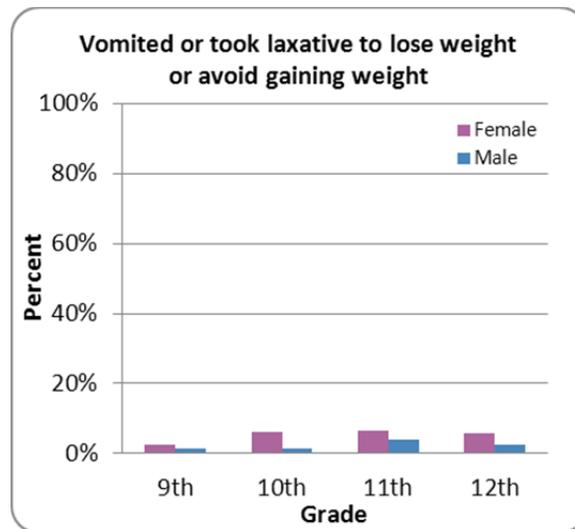
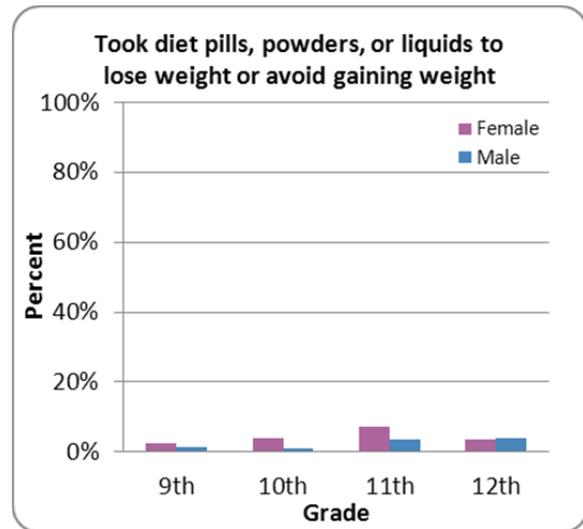
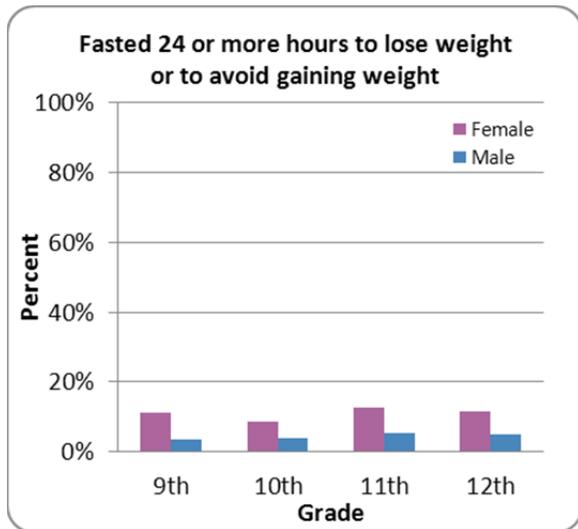
Among students in surveyed Boulder County high schools, 7.7% reported they had gone 24 hours or more without eating (i.e., fasting) in an effort to lose or avoid gaining weight during the 30 days prior to the survey. Overall, the prevalence of having fasted for weight loss was higher among Hispanic students (11.7%) than both other non-Hispanic and white non-Hispanic students (7.1% and 6.6%, respectively). The prevalence was higher among LGBQ students (19.4%) than heterosexual students (6.4%); it was also higher among female students (10.9%) than male students (4.6%). Additionally, at each of the four grade levels, female students had a higher prevalence of having fasted for weight loss than male students of this behavior.

In surveyed Boulder County high schools, 3.4% of high school students reported that, in the 30 days before the survey, they had taken diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor’s advice in order to lose or keep from gaining weight. Overall, the prevalence of this behavior was higher among Hispanic students (6.1%) than both white non-Hispanic and other non-Hispanic students (2.8% for both groups). The prevalence was higher among LGBQ students (6.8%) than heterosexual students (3.0%); it was also higher among female students (4.4%) than male students (2.5%).





Among students in surveyed Boulder County high schools, 3.7% reported they had vomited or taken laxatives to lose weight or prevent weight gain during the 30 days preceding the survey. Overall, the prevalence for this behavior was higher among Hispanic students (5.5%) than white non-Hispanic students (3.2%). The prevalence was higher among LGBQ students (10.1%) than heterosexual students (3.0%) it was also higher among female students (5.2%) than male students (2.3%).





### Physical Activity and Sleep

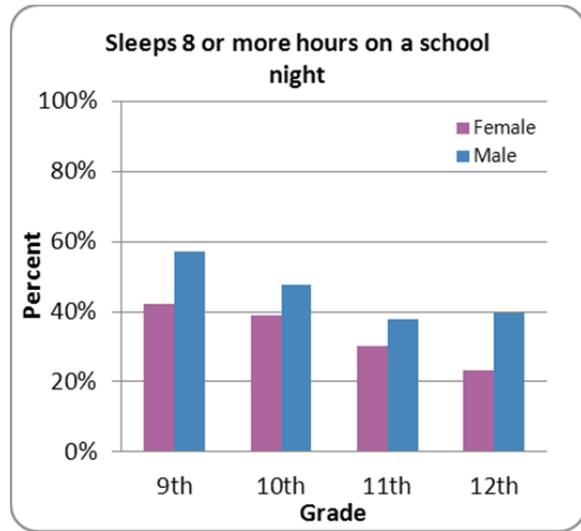
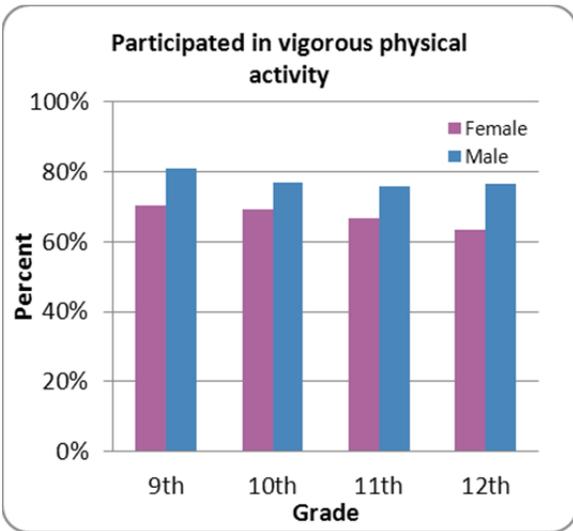
	<i>Participated in vigorous physical activity*</i>			<i>Sleeps 8 or more hours on a school night</i>		
<b>Grade</b>	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male
9th	<b>75.7%</b> <b>(74.0-77.2)</b>	70.4% (67.8-72.8)	80.8% (78.5-82.8)	<b>49.8%</b> <b>(48.0-51.6)</b>	42.1% (39.5-44.8)	57.3% (54.8-59.7)
10th	<b>73.1%</b> <b>(71.3-74.9)</b>	69.1% (66.4-71.7)	77.0% (74.5-79.3)	<b>43.4%</b> <b>(41.4-45.4)</b>	38.9% (36.2-41.8)	47.7% (44.9-50.5)
11th	<b>71.4%</b> <b>(69.7-73.1)</b>	66.6% (63.9-69.2)	75.9% (73.7-78.1)	<b>34.1%</b> <b>(32.3-35.8)</b>	30.2% (27.8-32.8)	37.7% (35.2-40.2)
12th	<b>70.3%</b> <b>(67.9-72.5)</b>	63.4% (60.0-66.7)	76.6% (73.5-79.5)	<b>31.9%</b> <b>(29.7-34.1)</b>	23.4% (21.0-26.0)	39.8% (36.5-43.2)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White non-Hispanic	<b>74.7%</b> <b>(73.6-75.8)</b>	---	---	<b>39.9%</b> <b>(38.7-41.1)</b>	---	---
Hispanic	<b>66.1%</b> <b>(63.6-68.5)</b>	---	---	<b>42.8%</b> <b>(40.3-45.3)</b>	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	<b>70.9%</b> <b>(68.2-73.6)</b>	---	---	<b>34.3%</b> <b>(31.7-37.0)</b>	---	---
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>						
Heterosexual	<b>73.9%</b> <b>(73.0-74.9)</b>	---	---	<b>40.7%</b> <b>(40.0-41.7)</b>	---	---
LGBQ	<b>58.9%</b> <b>(55.2-62.5)</b>	---	---	<b>30.1%</b> <b>(27.1-33.3)</b>	---	---
<b>Total</b>	<b>72.6%</b> <b>(71.6-73.5)</b>	<b>67.4%</b> <b>(65.9-68.7)</b>	<b>77.6%</b> <b>(76.3-78.8)</b>	<b>39.7%</b> <b>(38.7-40.7)</b>	<b>33.6%</b> <b>(32.3-34.9)</b>	<b>45.5%</b> <b>(44.1-46.9)</b>

\* 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 Boulder County high schools (72.6%) reported they had participated in vigorous physical activity for at least 60 minutes on 3 or more of the 7 days preceding the survey. Overall, the prevalence of participating in vigorous physical activity was higher among white non-Hispanic students (74.7%) than Hispanic students (66.1%). The prevalence was higher among heterosexual students (73.9%) than LGBQ students (58.9%); it was also higher among male students (77.6%) than female students (67.4%). Additionally, at each of the four grade levels, male students had a higher prevalence of participating in vigorous physical activity than female students.

Among students in surveyed Boulder County high schools, 39.7% reported they got 8 or more hours of sleep on an average school night. Overall, the prevalence of having gotten 8 or more hours of sleep on an average school night was higher among both Hispanic and white non-Hispanic students (42.8% and 39.9%, respectively) than other non-Hispanic students (34.3%). The prevalence rate among heterosexual students (40.7%) was higher than LGBQ students (30.1%); it was also higher among male students (45.5%) than female students (33.6%). Additionally, at each of the four grade levels, male students had a higher prevalence of having gotten 8 or more hours of sleep on an average school night than female students.







**Screen Time**

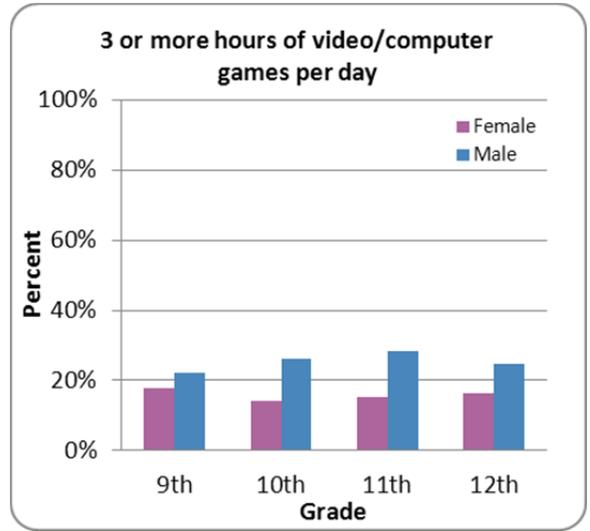
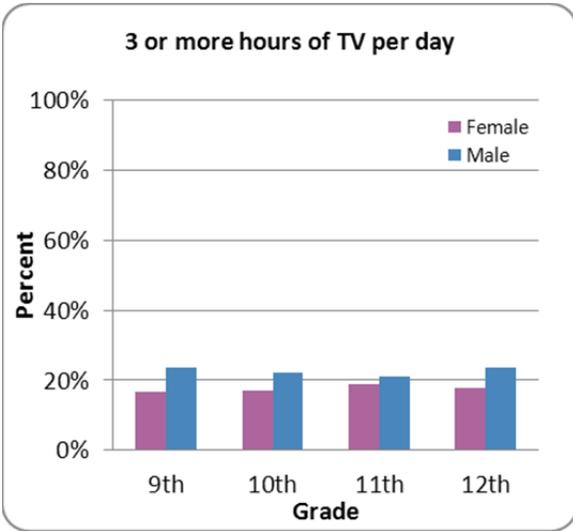
	<i>3 or more hours of TV per day*</i>			<i>3 or more hours of video/computer games per day*</i>		
<b>Grade</b>	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male	<b>Total</b>	Female	Male
9th	<b>20.1%</b> <b>(18.7-21.7)</b>	16.7% (14.7-18.8)	23.5% (21.4-25.8)	<b>20.0%</b> <b>(18.6-21.5)</b>	17.7% (15.7-19.9)	22.3% (20.3-24.4)
10th	<b>19.8%</b> <b>(18.2-21.5)</b>	17.2% (15.2-19.5)	22.3% (20.0-24.8)	<b>20.1%</b> <b>(18.5-21.8)</b>	14.0% (12.1-16.1)	26.0% (23.6-28.6)
11th	<b>20.0%</b> <b>(18.5-21.6)</b>	18.9% (16.6-21.4)	21.0% (19.0-23.2)	<b>22.0%</b> <b>(20.5-23.6)</b>	15.3% (13.5-17.4)	28.5% (26.2-30.9)
12th	<b>20.7%</b> <b>(18.8-22.8)</b>	17.7% (15.3-20.3)	23.5% (20.6-26.8)	<b>20.7%</b> <b>(18.8-22.7)</b>	16.3% (13.7-19.3)	24.8% (22.1-27.6)
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>						
White non-Hispanic	<b>16.3%</b> <b>(15.4-17.3)</b>	---	---	<b>19.7%</b> <b>(18.7-20.7)</b>	---	---
Hispanic	<b>33.2%</b> <b>(30.8-35.8)</b>	---	---	<b>21.9%</b> <b>(19.9-24.1)</b>	---	---
Other non-Hispanic	<b>21.4%</b> <b>(19.0-24.0)</b>	---	---	<b>23.9%</b> <b>(21.5-26.5)</b>	---	---
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>						
Heterosexual	<b>19.8%</b> <b>(19.0-20.7)</b>	---	---	<b>19.5%</b> <b>(18.7-20.4)</b>	---	---
LGBQ	<b>23.1%</b> <b>(20.3-26.2)</b>	---	---	<b>31.3%</b> <b>(28.0-34.8)</b>	---	---
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.2%</b> <b>(19.3-21.0)</b>	<b>17.6%</b> <b>(16.5-18.8)</b>	<b>22.6%</b> <b>(21.4-23.9)</b>	<b>20.7%</b> <b>(19.9-21.6)</b>	<b>15.8%</b> <b>(14.7-17.0)</b>	<b>25.4%</b> <b>(24.1-26.6)</b>

\* On an average school day  
 --- Not available

More than 1 in 5 students in surveyed Boulder County high schools (20.2%) reported they had watched 3 or more hours of TV on an average school day. Overall, the prevalence of having watched 3 or more hours of TV on an average school day was higher among Hispanic students (33.2%) than other non-Hispanic students (21.4%), and both were higher than white non-Hispanic students (16.3%). The prevalence was also higher among male students (22.6%) than female students (17.6%).

More than 1 in 5 students in surveyed Boulder County high schools (20.7%) 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 for 3 or more hours was higher among other non-Hispanic students (23.9%) than white non-Hispanic students (19.7%). The prevalence was higher among LGBQ students (31.3%) than heterosexual students (19.5%); it was also higher among male students (25.4%) than female students (15.8%). Additionally, at each of the four grade levels, male students had a higher prevalence of having played video or computer games for 3 or more hours than female students.







## 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