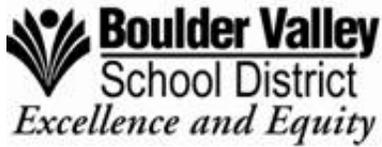




2015 Healthy Kids Colorado Survey (HKCS)
Boulder Valley School District - High School

Partners



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2015 Boulder County Survey Process and Results

Background

The Healthy Kids Colorado Survey (HKCS) collects anonymous health information from middle and high school students throughout the state. HKCS is conducted during odd-numbered years, most recently in the fall of 2015. More than 40,000 students in 252 middle and high schools participated in the fall 2015 survey. The questionnaire measures a wide range of health behaviors that affect a student's health, including physical activity, nutrition, health care, bullying, mental health, tobacco and substance use, sexual health (high school only), and family and school protective factors. HKCS is supported by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE), Colorado Department of Education (CDE), and Colorado Department of Human Services (CDHS). The survey is administered by the University of Colorado Anschutz Medical Campus by the Community, Epidemiology & Program Evaluation Group (CEPEG). In 2015, Boulder County Public Health participated on the HKCS Advisory Board and served as a liaison between the state HKCS survey administrators and local partners, primarily Boulder Valley School District (BVSD). In 2015, the high school sampling methodology differed from the middle school sampling methodology. See the “2015 BVSD Middle School Results Tables” at BoulderCountyHKCS.org for the middle school methodology and results.

Questionnaire, Parental Consent, and Survey Administration

The majority of HKCS questions are drawn from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System, the nation's largest adolescent health survey, which has been ongoing for more than 20 years. Other questions included in the HKCS have been added with community input to meet additional data needs in Colorado.

The questionnaire is available in English and Spanish and takes about 45 minutes, or 1 class period, to complete by paper and pencil. Teachers are given a script to read to students that emphasizes the anonymous and voluntary nature of the survey. Parental consent procedures are followed according to each district's guidelines, with a minimum of two weeks notification in advance of the administration date. Parents of BVSD students can opt out their student by completing a paper form and returning it electronically, in a postage-paid envelope, or verbally by phone.

Students are ineligible to participate if they are unable to complete the survey in English or Spanish or because of disabilities. If a parent chooses not to allow their child to participate, or if the student declines to participate, they are asked to sit quietly at their desk and work on other school work.

There are two versions of the high school questionnaire, called “modules,” that have an identical core set of questions plus additional questions unique to each version. This approach allows more information to be collected while limiting the survey length. Modules A and B contain 107 and 108 questions, respectively. The modules are randomly distributed, so roughly half the students in each classroom complete Module A, and half complete Module B.

For the high school survey, the state HKCS team selected a sample of schools to represent the 21 Health Statistics Regions across Colorado. Within selected schools, a sample of classrooms was selected to participate in order to minimize the time commitment from schools. The results from the few BVSD schools participating in the regional sample were weighted to the full BVSD demographics in order to be representative of the BVSD student population. The following table summarizes the demographics of the 2015 BVSD sample.

Table 1. BVSD Sample Demographics and Response Rate**2015 BVSD High School Response Rate = 82.8%**

	Demographic	Number	Number/Total Sample
	Total	1556	100.0%
Gender	Female	821	53.4%
	Male	716	46.6%
Grade	9th Grade	478	31%
	10th Grade	396	25.7%
	11th Grade	374	24.3%
	12th Grade	294	19.1%
Race/Ethnicity	Hispanic	196	12.9%
	Other Non-Hispanic*	128	8.4%
	White Non-Hispanic	1,200	78.8%
Sexual Orientation	Heterosexual (Straight)	1309	86.8%
	Gay/Lesbian/Bisexual	115	7.6%
	Not Sure**	84	5.6%

* Other category includes students who identify as multiple races or who identify as Hispanic but non-white (Hispanic other race).

** Not Sure category includes students who question their sexual identity.

2015 Boulder Valley School District Results

Complete results from the 2015 BVSD survey are posted at www.BoulderCountyHKCS.org. Results are presented by grade, gender, race/ethnicity, and sexual orientation. The results are generalizable to the entire population (i.e. the school district) from which the sample was selected.

Key Definitions

Percentage: Estimated percentage of students who reported a given behavior or answer. A period (.) appears whenever results meet the suppression criteria and are not shown to protect student confidentiality.

Weighting: The results in the current report are adjusted (“weighted”) so that the answers can represent all students in the district. The process of weighting takes into account each participating student’s probability of selection and matches the participant group to the total enrollment by grade, gender, and race/ethnicity.

Response Rates: District response rate is the total number of students who participated in the survey divided by the number of students within BVSD randomly chosen to take the survey. Generally, the higher the response rate, the more confidence there is that the survey results reflect the student population. Student response rates of 80% or higher are very desirable and increase confidence that the results are representative of the entire student population.

Confidentiality: In order to protect confidentiality, student responses are not released if they might allow someone to identify individual students. A “***” appears whenever results meet certain “suppression” criteria used to maintain confidentiality. Suppression criteria include results of 0% or 100%; results where the numerator has 3 or fewer students (i.e. the number of students who reported a given behavior or answer), or the number in the denominator is 30 or fewer (i.e. the number of students who answered the question).

Considerations When Interpreting Results

The results presented in this report are snapshot estimates of population-level behavior. They can be used to make general observations and as general guidance, supplemented with other sources of information and expertise.

Generalizability: The results are generalizable to the entire district population from which the sample was selected and weighted.

Comparability: The comparison to results within the same administration year to previous years, and to other geographies, are intended to be general observations only; due to differences in survey methodology, statistically

significant differences cannot be inferred. Specifically, middle school and high school results are not comparable because question scope, wording, and response options vary. It is not possible to identify time trends, as a trend requires three distinct data points. While effort was made to align with CDC protocol and processes used at a local level in the past, the shifts in roles, methodology, and environment make pre-2013 results not comparable to results from 2013 and beyond. Results of the 2017, 2015, and 2013 HKCS may be compared to identify trends. While CDPHE used a different categorization of the race/ethnicity and sexual orientation, this report presents results based on local historical categorizations of race/ethnicity and sexual orientation so that the 2015 results may be compared to the 2013 results.

Confidence: While in the past statistically significant differences were identified solely based on non-overlapping confidence intervals, the 2015 sampling frame unintentionally resulted in some very wide confidence intervals. The percentages are still accurate, but they are not precise. As an alternative to using confidence intervals, statistical analyses are possible to identify high-risk groups or track progress, but these are very complex. A simpler method is to look for patterns over multiple data points to identify a higher-risk sub-population, even if there is not statistical significance for individual points.

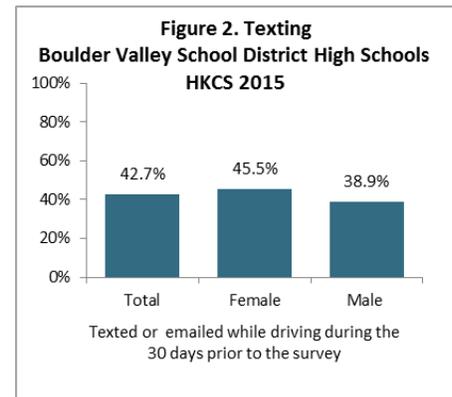
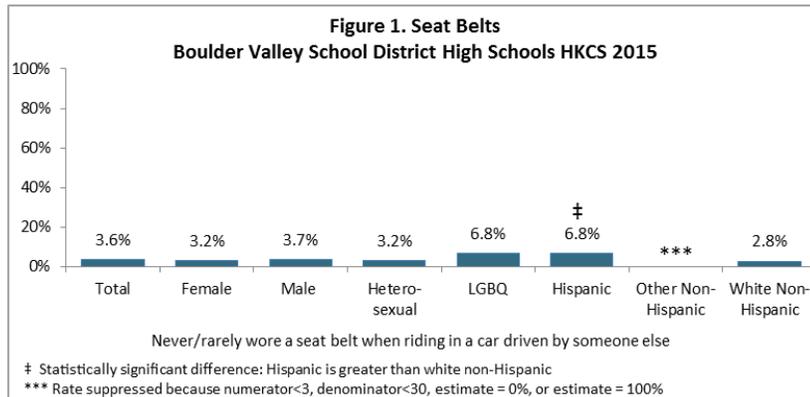
For More Information

For information about local survey modules, methods, results, and technical assistance, visit BoulderCountyHKCS.org. For Colorado-level information, visit [Healthy Kids Colorado](http://HealthyKidsColorado) (www.colorado.gov/pacific/cdphe/hkcs). For information about the national CDC Adolescent and School Health Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System survey, visit the [CDC YRBSS website](http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/index.htm) (<http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/index.htm>).



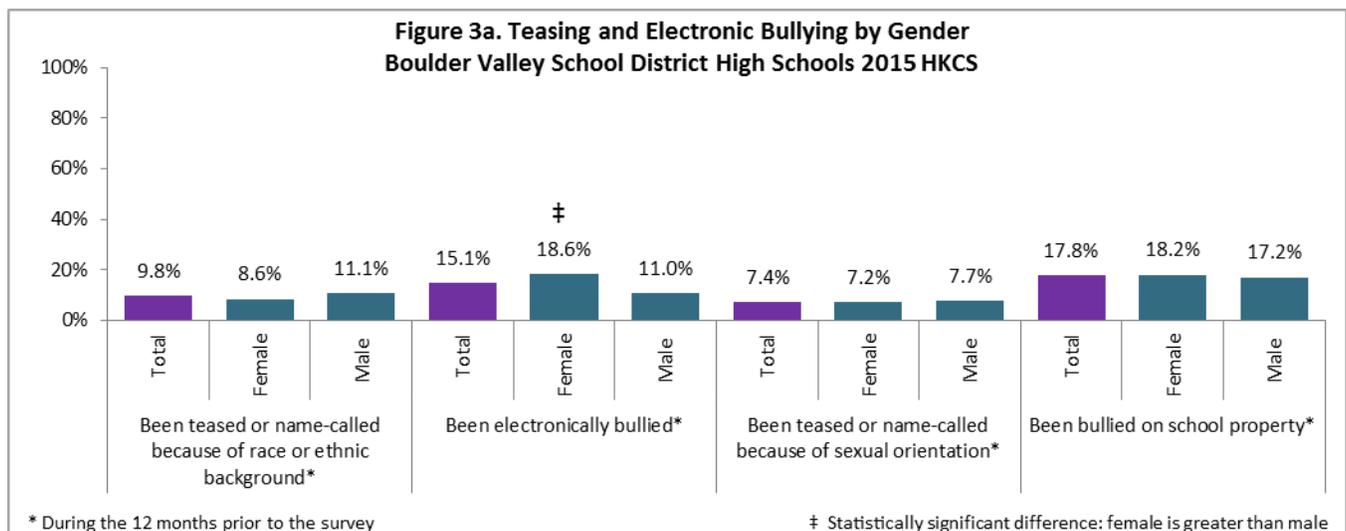
Safety

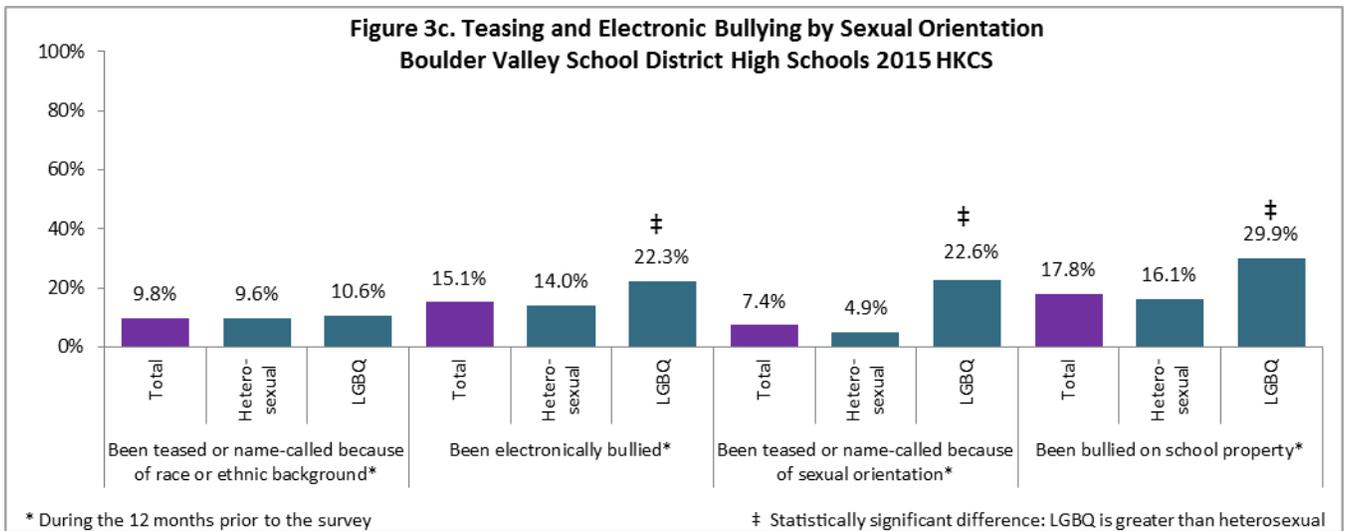
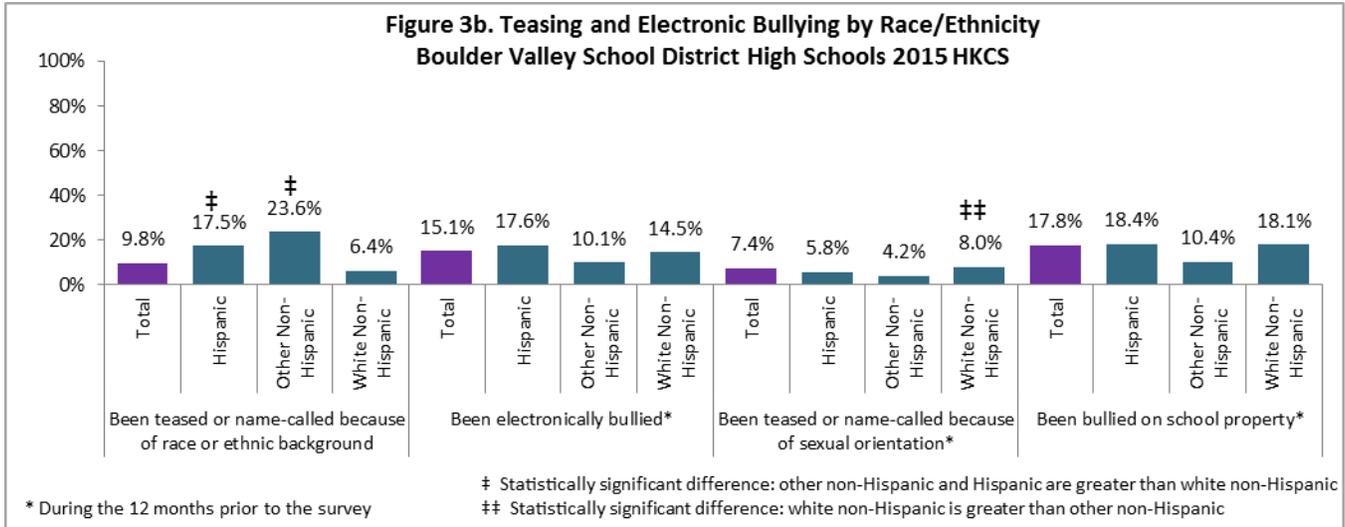
Overall, 3.6% of students surveyed never or rarely wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else in the 30 days prior to the survey. Hispanic students (6.8%) had a higher rate than white non-Hispanic students (2.8%). Among students who drove a car or other vehicle during the 30 days prior to the survey, more than 4 out of 10 students (42.7%) texted or emailed while driving.



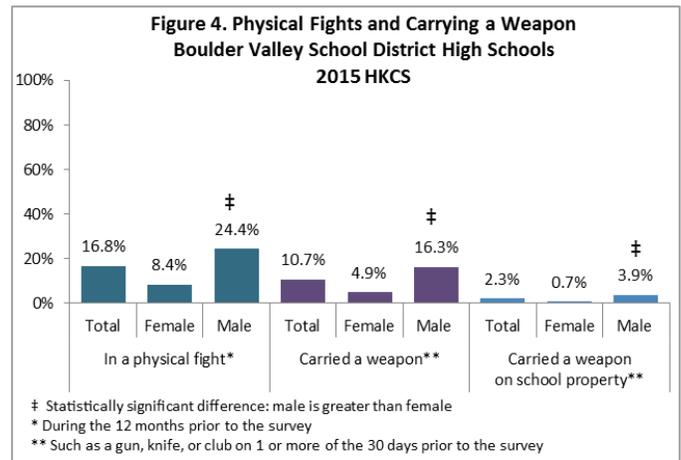
Bullying and Violence

Overall, 9.8% of students had been teased because of race or ethnic background in the 12 months prior to the survey. Hispanic students (17.5%) and other non-Hispanic students (23.6%) had a higher rate than white non-Hispanic students (6.4%). The prevalence rate among students for electronic bullying in the 12 months prior to the survey was 15.1%. Female students had a higher prevalence than male students (18.6% and 11.0%, respectively). LGBQ students (22.3%) had a higher rate than heterosexual students (14.0%) The prevalence rate among students that had been teased or name-called because of sexual orientation was 7.4%. Nearly one in five students (17.8%) had been bullied on school property.



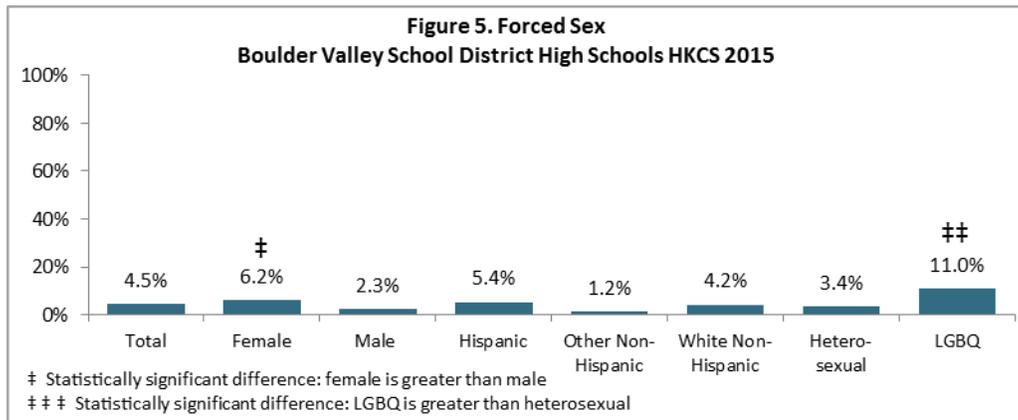


Overall, the prevalence rate for students being in a physical fight in the 12 months prior to the survey was 16.8%. Male students had a higher prevalence than female students (24.4% and 8.4%, respectively). The prevalence rate for carrying a weapon in the 30 days prior to the survey was 10.7%. Male students (16.3%) had a higher prevalence of carrying a weapon than female students (4.9%). Overall, the prevalence rate for students carrying a weapon on school property on 1 or more of the 30 days prior to the survey was 2.3%. Male students had a higher prevalence than female students (3.9% and 0.7%, respectively).

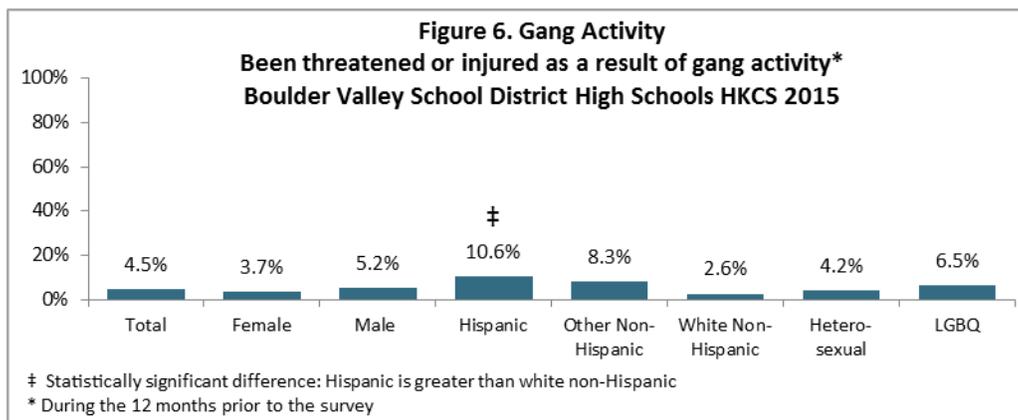




The prevalence rate for students who had ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to was 4.5%. Female students had a higher prevalence than male students (6.2% and 2.3%, respectively). LGBQ students (11.0%) had a higher rate than heterosexual students (3.4%).



The prevalence rate for students being threatened or injured as a result of gang activity was 4.5%. Hispanic students had a higher rate than white non-Hispanic students (10.6% and 2.6%, respectively). Overall, 13.9% of students did not go to school on 1 or more of the 30 days prior to the survey because they felt they would be unsafe at school or on their way to or from school. LGBQ students had a higher rate than heterosexual students (13.4% and 2.5%, respectively).

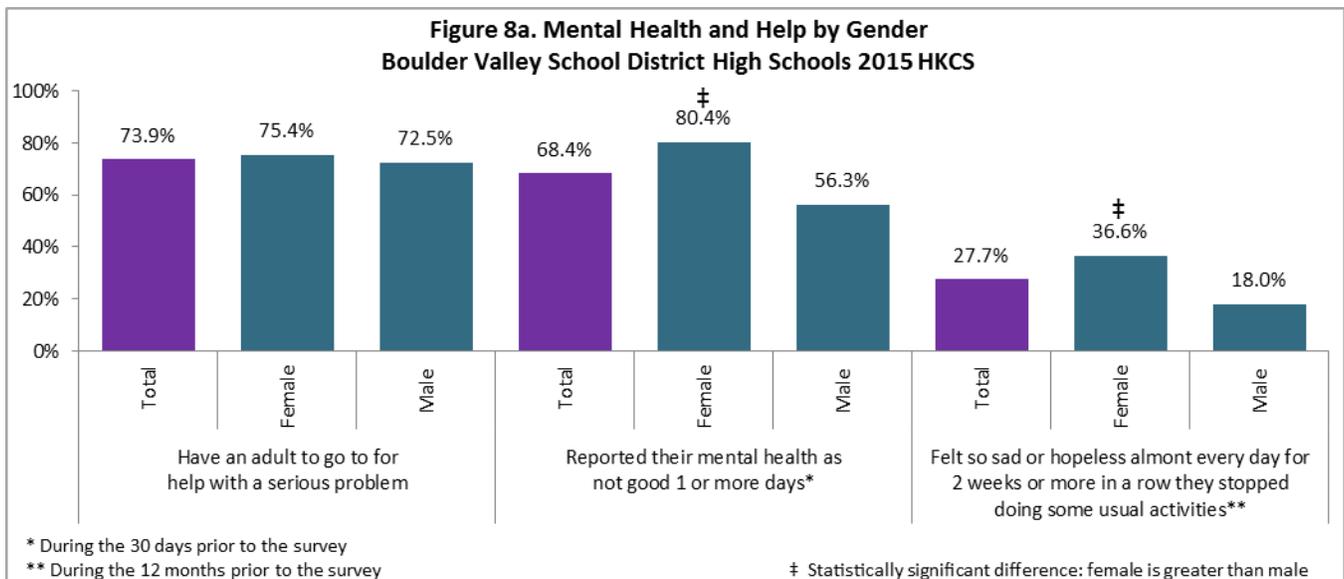
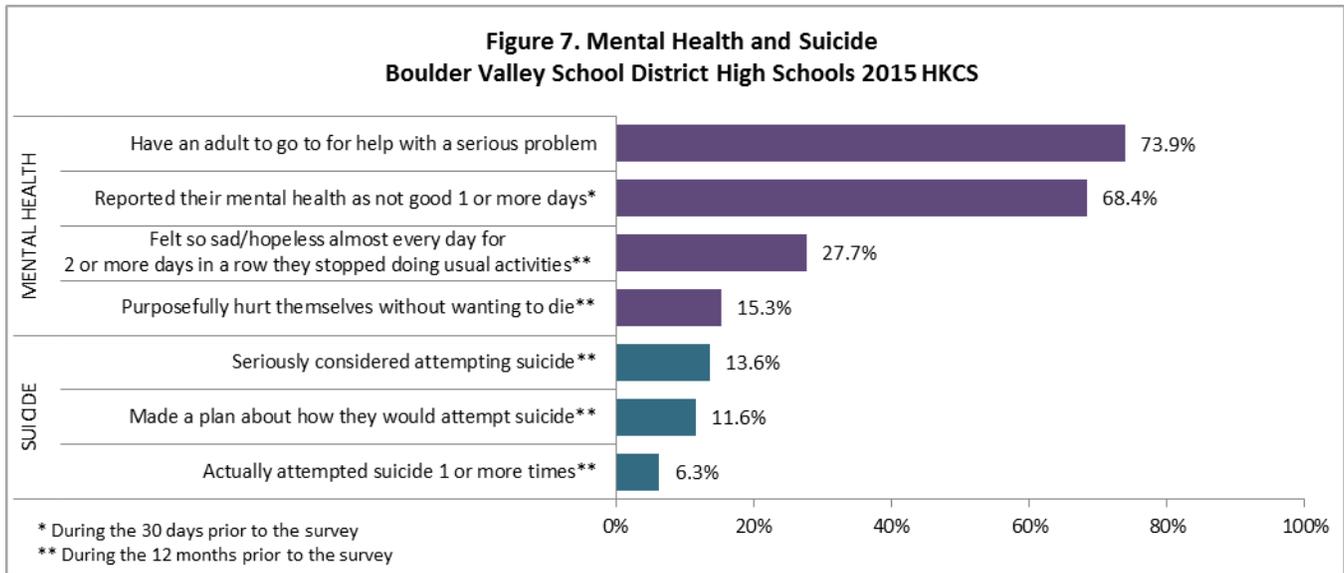


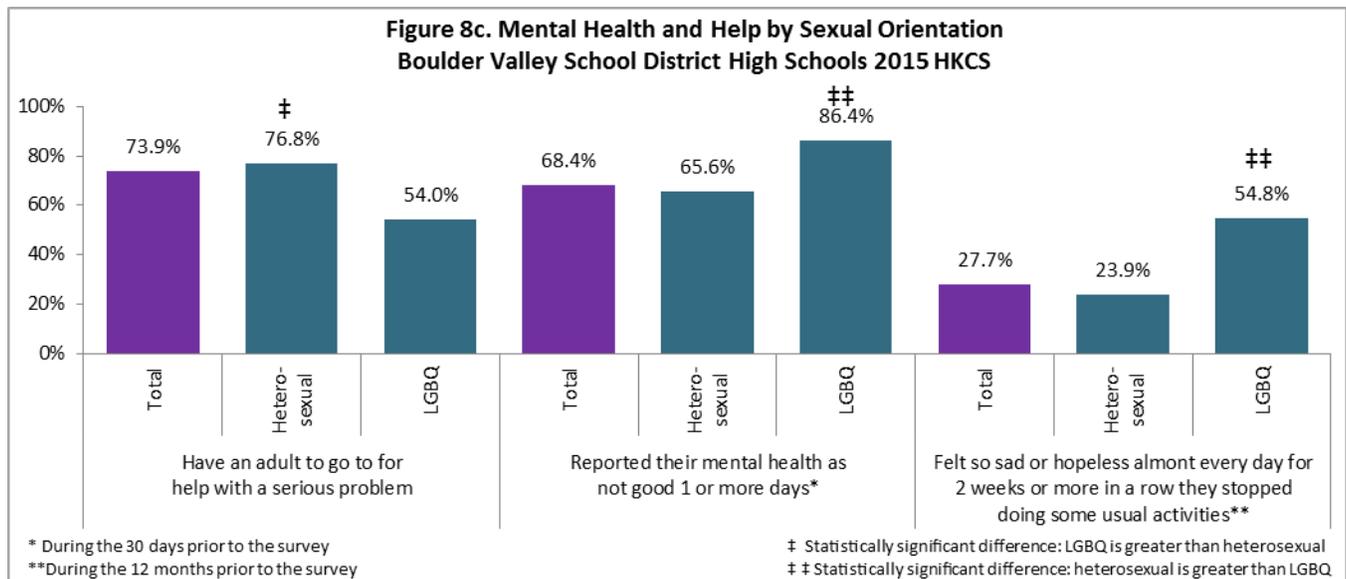
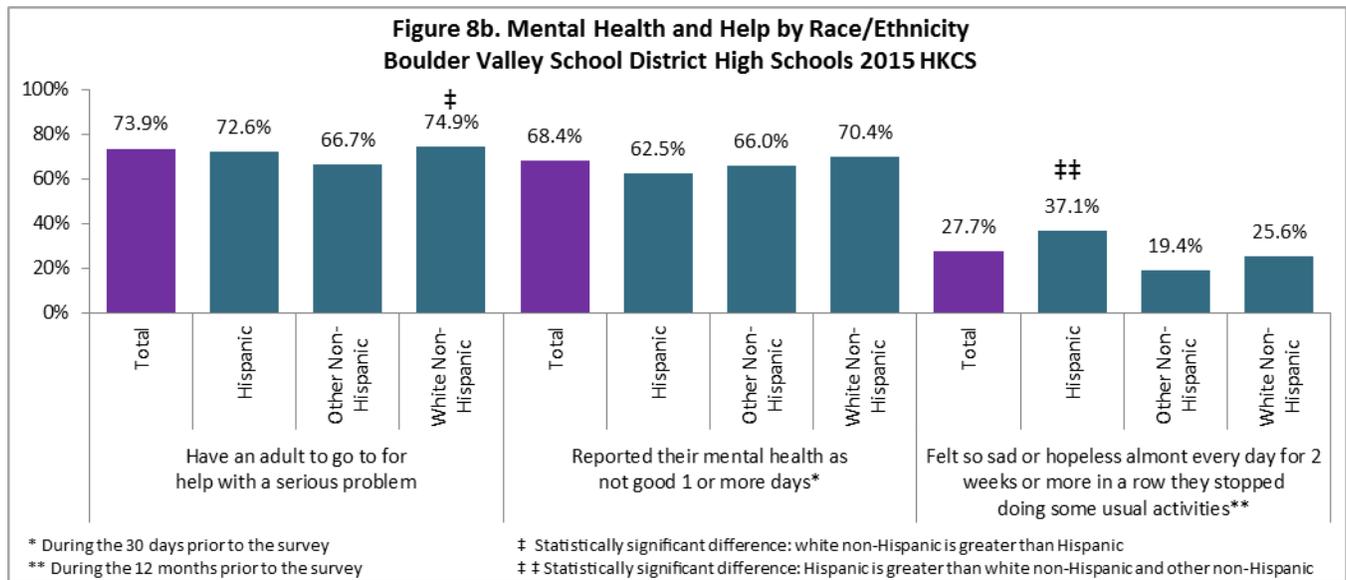
Mental Health and Suicide

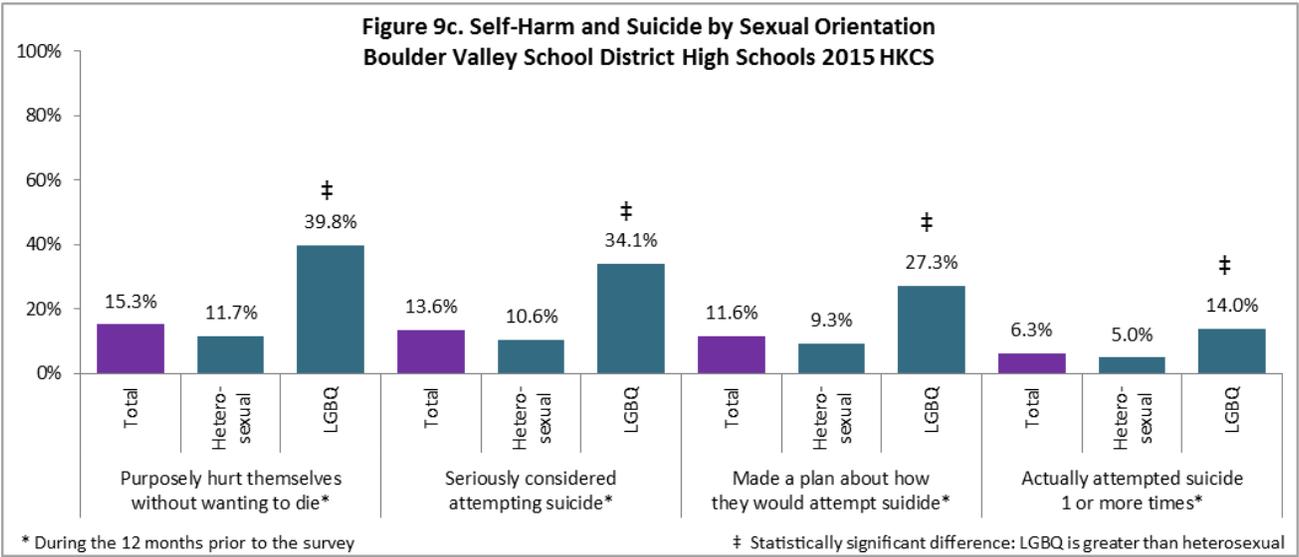
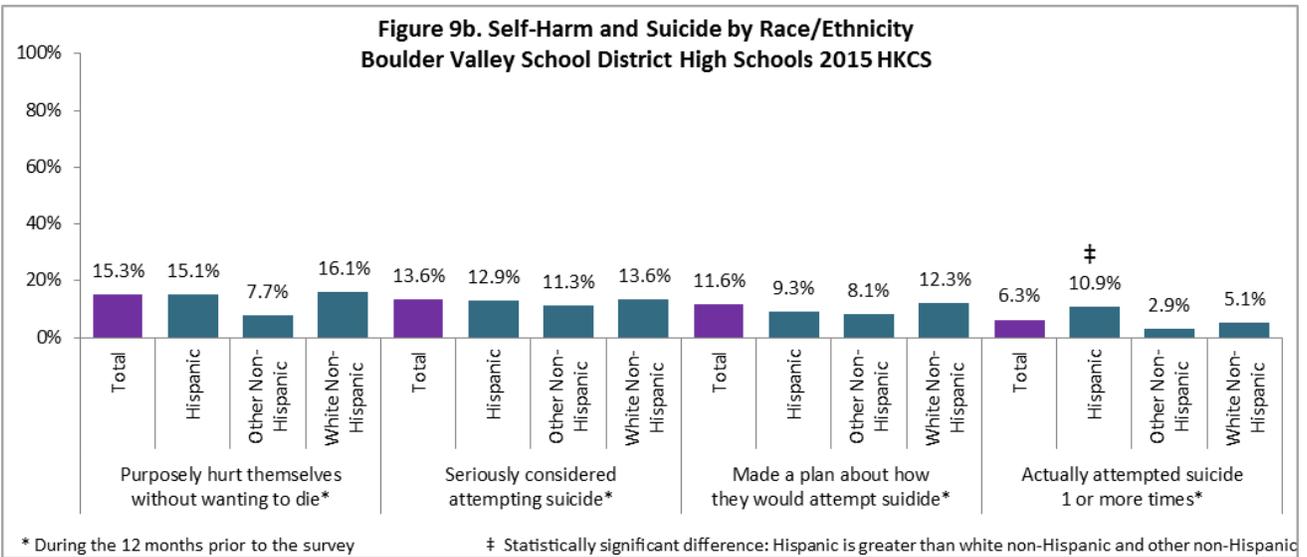
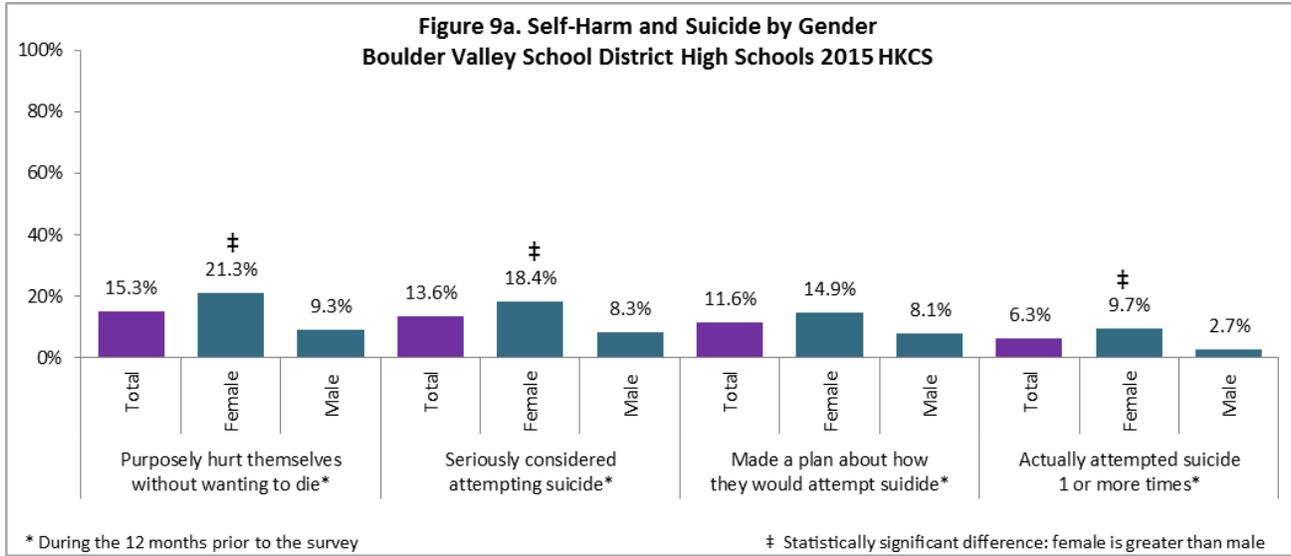
More than seven in ten students (73.9%) reported they had an adult to go to for help with a serious problem. Heterosexual students (76.8%) had a higher rate than LGBQ students (54.0%). For students who reported their mental health as not being good 1 or more days during the 30 days prior to the survey, the prevalence rate was 68.4%. The rate was higher for female students (80.4%) than for male students (56.3%). White non-Hispanic students (70.4%) had a higher rate than Hispanic students (62.5%) and LGBQ students (86.4%) had a higher rate than heterosexual students (65.6%). More than 1 in 4 students (27.7%) surveyed reported they felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for 2 weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some of their usual activities during the 12 months prior to the survey. Female students had a higher rate than male students (36.6% and 18.0%, respectively). Hispanic students (37.1%) had a higher rate than white non-Hispanic students (25.6%) and other non-Hispanic students (19.4%). LGBQ students (54.8%) had a higher rate than heterosexual students (23.9%). More than 1 in 6 students surveyed (15.3%) reported they purposefully hurt themselves (such as cutting or burning) without wanting to die in the 12 months prior

to the survey. The prevalence rate was higher for female students (21.3%) than for male students (9.3%) and higher for LGBTQ students (39.8%) than heterosexual students (11.7%).

Overall, 13.6% of students surveyed reported they had considered attempting suicide during the 12 months prior to the survey. The prevalence rate was higher in female students (18.4%) than male students (8.3%). LGBTQ students (34.1%) had a higher rate than heterosexual students (10.6%). More than 1 in 10 students (11.6%) reported they had made a plan about how they would attempt suicide during the 12 months prior to the survey. LGBTQ students (27.3%) had a higher rate than heterosexual students (9.3%). The prevalence rate for students who attempted suicide 1 or more times during the 12 months prior to the survey was 6.3%. The rate was higher for female students (9.7%) than for male students (2.7%). Hispanic students (10.9%) had a higher rate than white non-Hispanics students (5.1%) and other non-Hispanic students (2.9%). LGBTQ students (14.0%) had a higher rate than heterosexual students (5.0%).









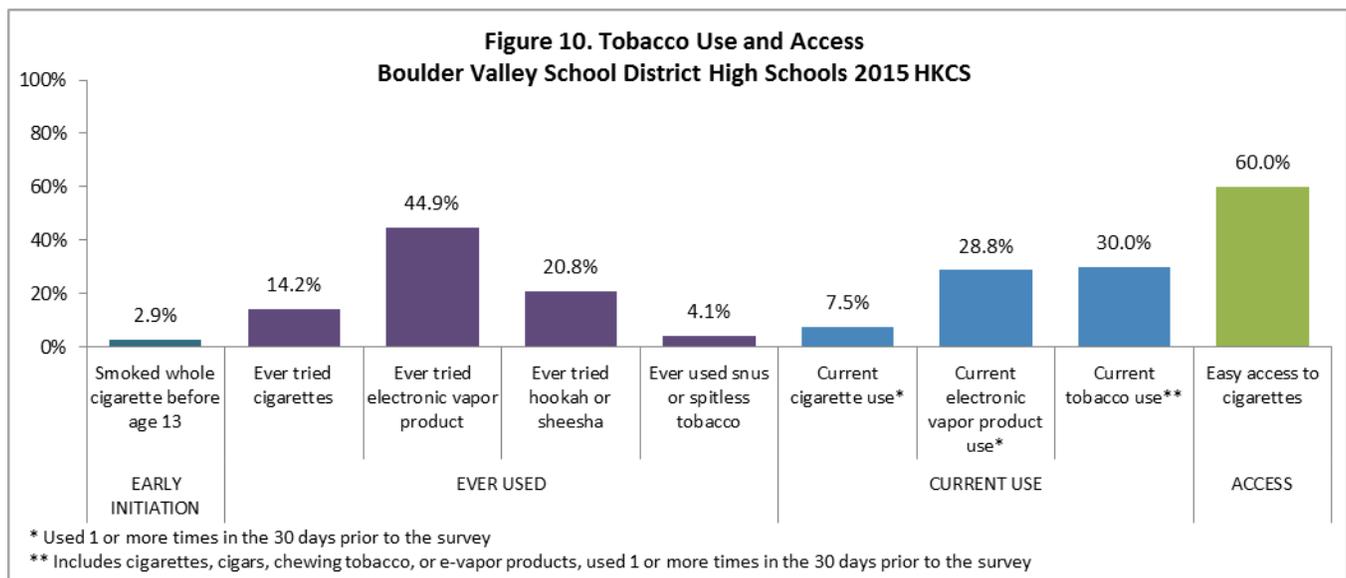
Substance Use

Cigarette Use

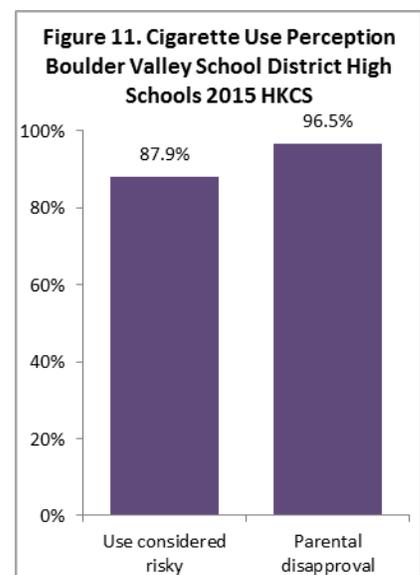
Overall, 2.9% of students reported they had smoked a cigarette for the first time before age 13. The prevalence rate for smoking a cigarette before age 13 was higher for male students (4.1%) than for female students (1.5%) and higher for Hispanics students (4.7%) than white non-Hispanic students (2.2%). One in seven students (14.2%) had ever smoked a whole cigarette. The prevalence rate for having ever tried an electronic vapor product was 44.9%. Hispanic students (63.3%) had a higher rate than white non-Hispanics students (41.5%) and other non-Hispanic students (27.0%) and 20.8% for having ever tried a hookah or sheesha. Hispanic students (29.0%) had a higher rate than other non-Hispanic students (10.6%). One in 25 students (4.1%) reported ever trying snus or other spitless tobacco.

In the 30 days prior to the survey (current use), 7.5% of students had smoked cigarettes. More than 1 in 4 students (28.8%) reported current use of an electronic vapor product, and 30.0% reported current use of any tobacco (cigarettes, cigars, chewing tobacco, or electronic vapor products).

Six in ten students (60.0%) felt it would be sort of easy or very easy to get cigarettes if they wanted. White non-Hispanic students (63.8%) had a higher rate than other non-Hispanic students (26.6%).



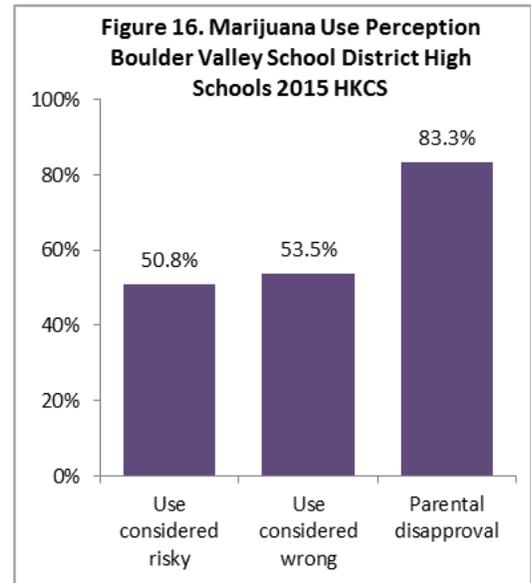
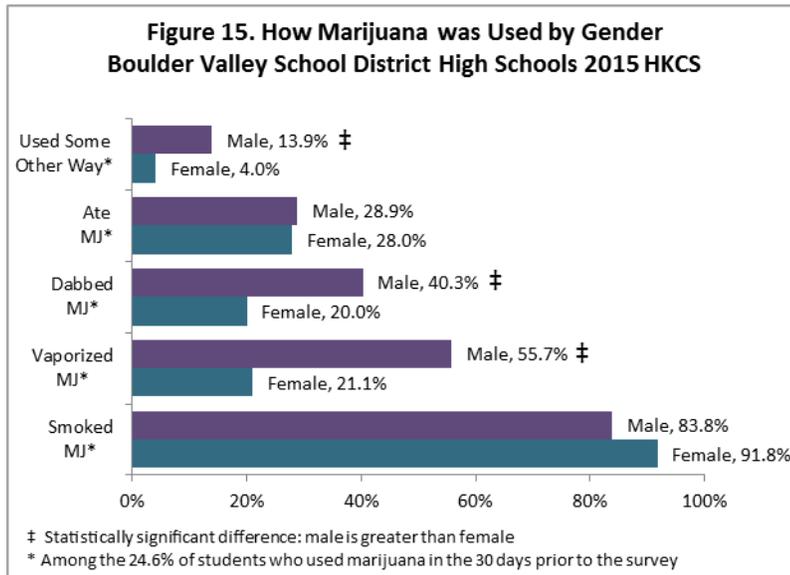
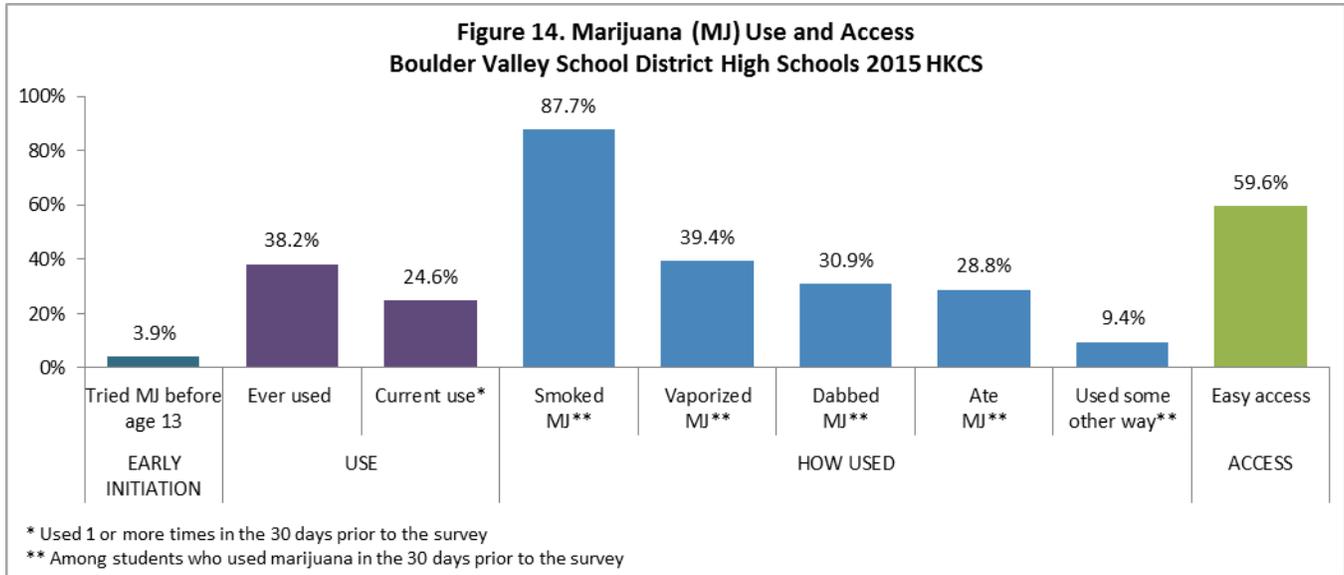
Nearly nine out of ten students (87.9%) thought it was a moderate/great risk to smoke one or more packs of cigarettes a day. Other non-Hispanic students (94.1%) and white non-Hispanic students (91.4%) had a higher rate than Hispanic students (74.1%). Overall, 96.5% of students thought their parents felt it was wrong/very wrong if they smoked cigarettes. Heterosexual students (97.3%) had a higher rate than LGBTQ students (91.2%).





Nearly two-thirds of students (59.6%) felt it would be sort of easy or very easy to get marijuana if they wanted.

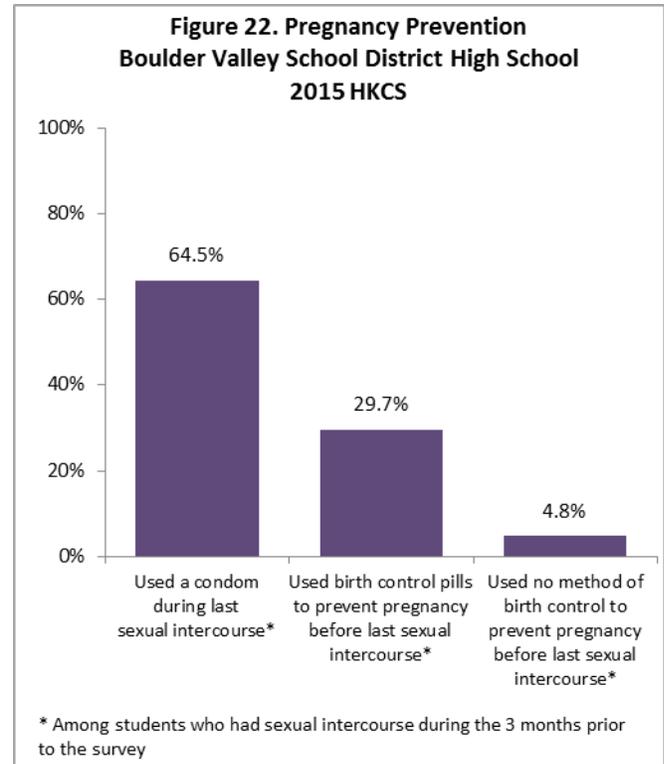
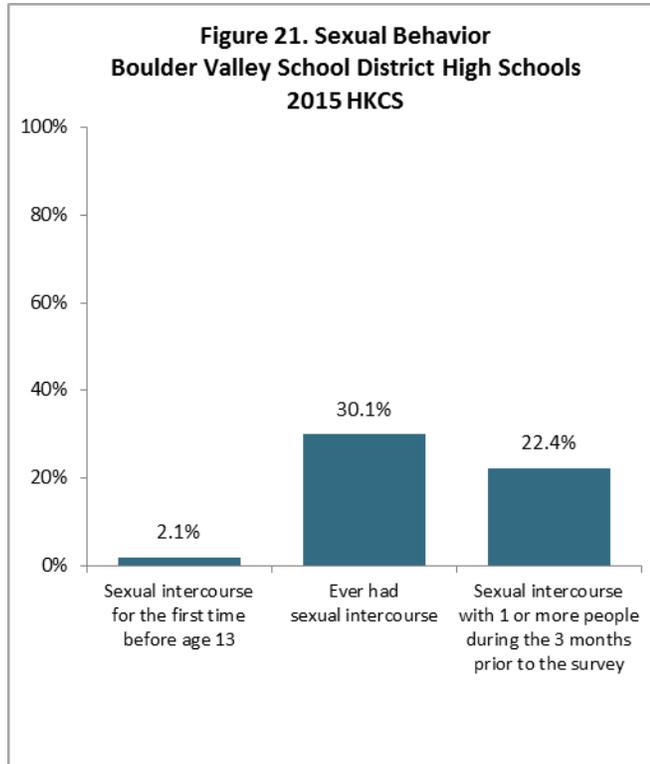
Half of students (50.8%) thought that people who used marijuana regularly had a moderate/great risk of harming themselves. Other non-Hispanic students (69.7%) had a higher rate than white non-Hispanic students (49.3%). Heterosexual students (52.9%) had a higher rate than LGBTQ students (33.0%). More than half of students (53.5%) thought it was wrong or very wrong for someone their age to use marijuana. Other non-Hispanic students (72.9%) had a higher rate than white non-Hispanic students (51.1%) and heterosexual students (54.7%) had a higher rate than LGBTQ students (41.1%). Over eight out of ten students (83.3%) thought their parents felt it was wrong/very wrong if they used marijuana.



Sexual Behavior

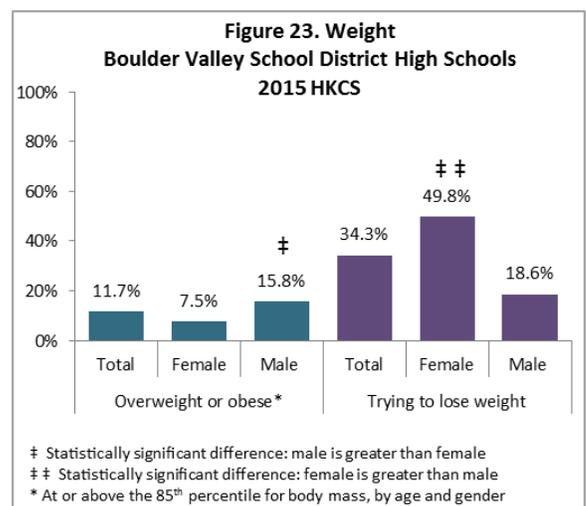
Three in 10 students (30.1%) had ever had sexual intercourse; for 2.1% of students, this occurred before age 13. The prevalence rate for students who had sexual intercourse with 1 or more people during the 3 months prior to the survey was 22.4%.

Among students who had sexual intercourse during the 3 months prior to the survey, 64.5% used a condom during their last sexual intercourse; 29.7% used birth control pills, and 4.8% used no method of birth control before their last sexual intercourse. Heterosexual students (68.4%) had a higher rate for using a condom than LGBQ students (39.0%) and LGBQ students (21.2%) had a higher rate for using no birth control than heterosexual students (2.0%).



Weight

Based on self-reported height and weight measurements, 11.7% of the students were categorized as being overweight or obese (i.e. at or above the 85th percentile for body mass, by age and gender). Overweight/obesity was higher for male students (15.8%) than for female students (7.5%). Hispanic students (22.2%) had a higher rate than white non-Hispanic students (9.1%). LGBQ students (19.4%) had a higher rate than heterosexual students (10.8%). More than one in three students (34.3%) were trying to lose weight. The prevalence rate for trying to lose weight was higher for female students (49.8%) than for male students (18.6%). Hispanic students (45.5%) had a higher rate than white non-Hispanic students (31.9%) and other non-Hispanic students (29.8%). LGBQ students (45.2%) had a higher rate than heterosexual students (32.7%).



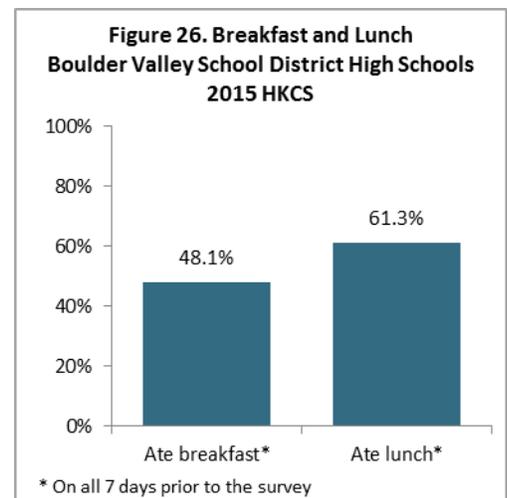
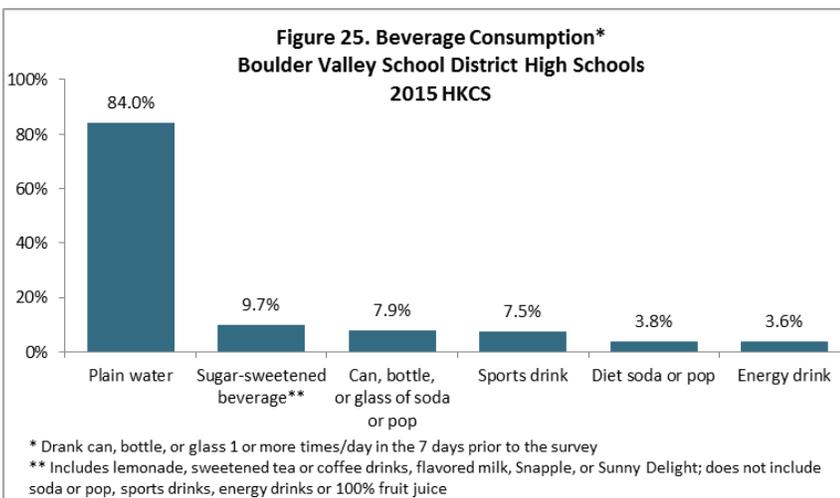
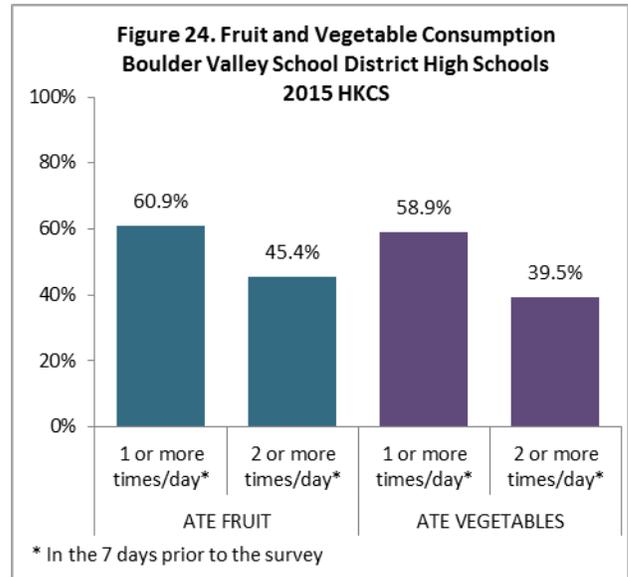
Nutrition

Overall, 60.9% of students surveyed ate fruit 1 or more times per day in the 7 days prior to the survey, and 45.4% ate fruit 2 or times per day in the 7 days prior to the survey. More than half of students (58.9%) reported eating vegetables 1 or more times in the 7 days prior to the survey, and 39.5% reported eating vegetables 2 or more times per day in the 7 days prior to the survey. White non-Hispanic students (61.9%) had a higher rate of eating vegetables one or more times a day than Hispanic students (47.0%).

More than eight out of ten students (84.0%) reported drinking a bottle or glass of plain water one or more times per day during the seven days prior to the survey. Nearly one in ten students (9.7%) drank a can, bottle, or glass of a sugar-sweetened beverage (includes lemonade, sweetened tea or coffee drinks, flavored milk, Snapple, or Sunny Delight; does not include soda or pop, sports drinks, energy drinks or 100% fruit juice). Overall, 7.9% of students drank a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (does not include diet soda or diet pop) one or more times in the 7 days prior to the survey. In the 7 days prior to the survey, 7.5% of students drank a can, bottle, or glass of sports drink (e.g., Gatorade or PowerAde; does not include low-calorie sports drinks, such as Propel or G2). The prevalence rate for students who reported drinking diet soda or diet pop was 3.8%, and energy drinks was 3.6%. Energy drinks include Red Bull or Jolt and do not include diet energy drinks or sport drinks.

The prevalence rate was higher for male students than female students for drinking sports drinks 1 or more times per day during the 7 days prior to the survey (11.9% and 3.3%, respectively) and for drinking a sugar-sweetened beverage (12.1% and 7.5%, respectively).

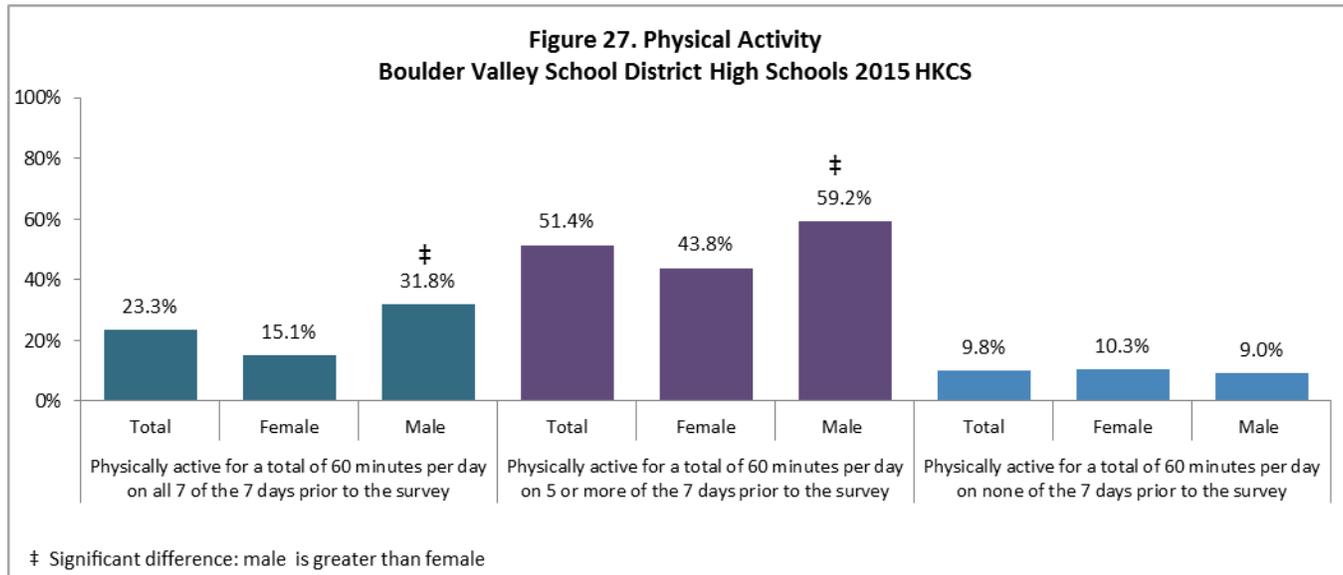
On all of the seven days prior to the survey, nearly half of students (48.1%) ate breakfast. Other non-Hispanic students (56.3%) and white non-Hispanic students (52.7%) had a higher rate than Hispanic students (29.1%). Six out of ten students (61.3%) ate lunch on all of the seven days prior to the survey. Other non-Hispanic students (73.5%) had a higher rate than Hispanic students (52.5%) and heterosexual students (63.6%) had a higher rate than LGBTQ students (48.9%).



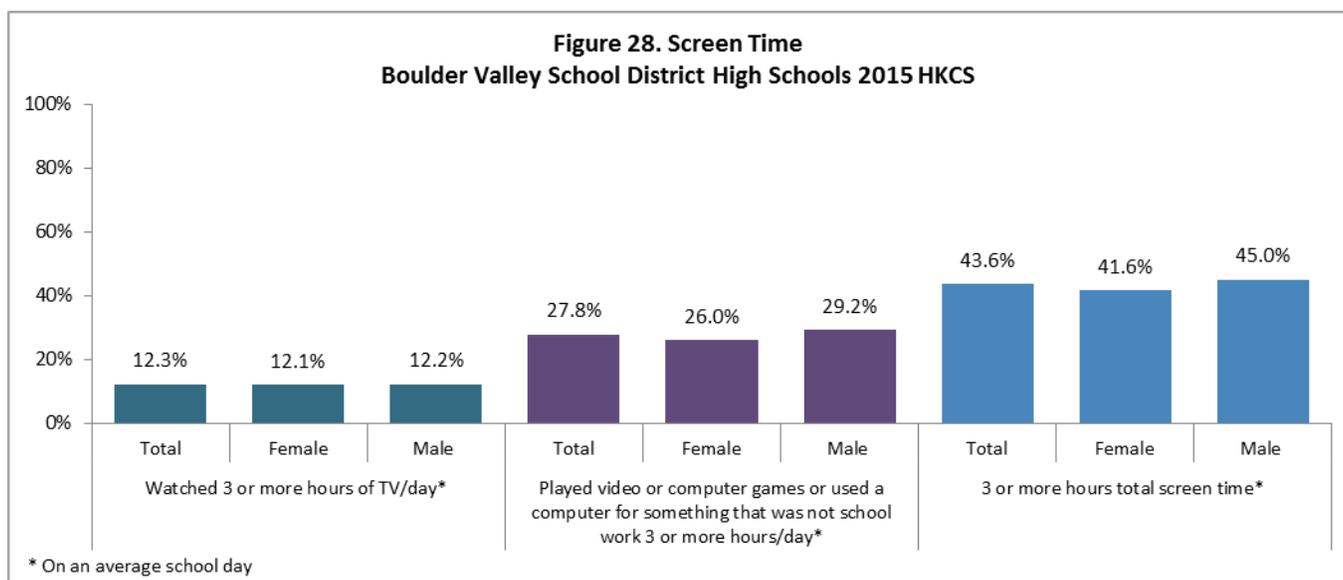


Physical Activity and Screen Time

Overall, 23.3% of students surveyed participated in vigorous physical exercise 60 minutes or more on all 7 of the 7 days prior to the survey. The prevalence rate was higher for male students (31.8%) than for female students (15.1%). Half of students (51.4%) were physically active for at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more of the prior 7 days. Heterosexual students (53.9%) had a higher rate than LGBTQ students (34.8%). Male students (59.2%) had a higher rate than female students (43.8%). Nearly 1 out of 10 students (9.8%) were physically active for a total of 60 minutes per day on none of the 7 days prior to the survey.



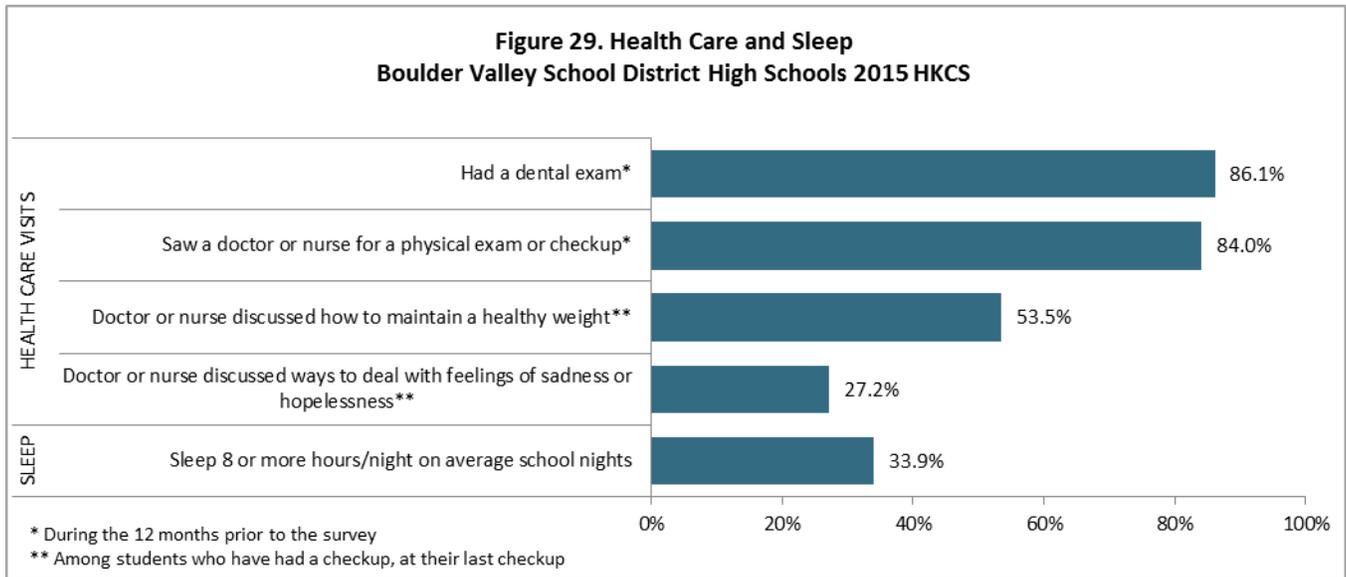
Overall, the prevalence rate for students who watched 3 or more hours of TV per day on an average school day was 12.3%. More than one in four students (27.8%) played video or computer games or used a computer for something that was not school work three or more hours per day on an average school day. LGBTQ students (46.2%) had a higher rate than heterosexual students (25.1%). More than four in ten students (43.6%) reported having three or more hours total screen time on an average school day.



Health Care

Overall, 86.1% of students surveyed had a dental exam in the 12 months prior to the survey, and 84.0% of students had a physical exam within the 12 months prior to the survey. Among the students who had a physical exam, 53.5% had a doctor or nurse discuss how to maintain a healthy weight, and 27.2% discussed ways to deal with sadness or hopelessness. Other non-Hispanic students (91.5%) and white non-Hispanic students (88.0%) had a higher rate than Hispanic students (77.2%) for having a dental exam. Heterosexual students (85.1%) had a higher rate than LGBTQ students (75.6%) for having a physical exam.

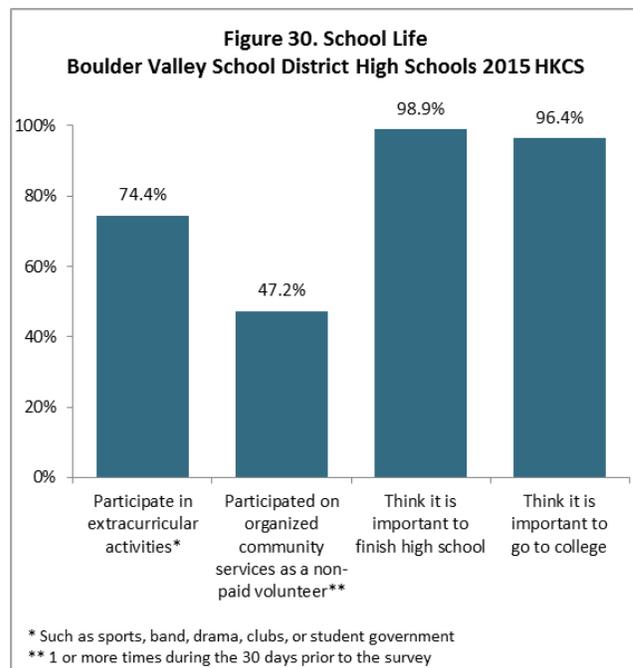
More than one in three students (33.9%) slept eight or more hours per night on an average school night. Heterosexual students (36.7%) had a higher rate than LGBTQ students (17.6%).



School Life

Nearly three-fourths of students (74.4%) participated in extracurricular activities. White non-Hispanic students (79.7%) had a higher rate than Hispanic students (54.9%). Almost half of students (47.2%) participated in organized community services as a non-paid volunteer.

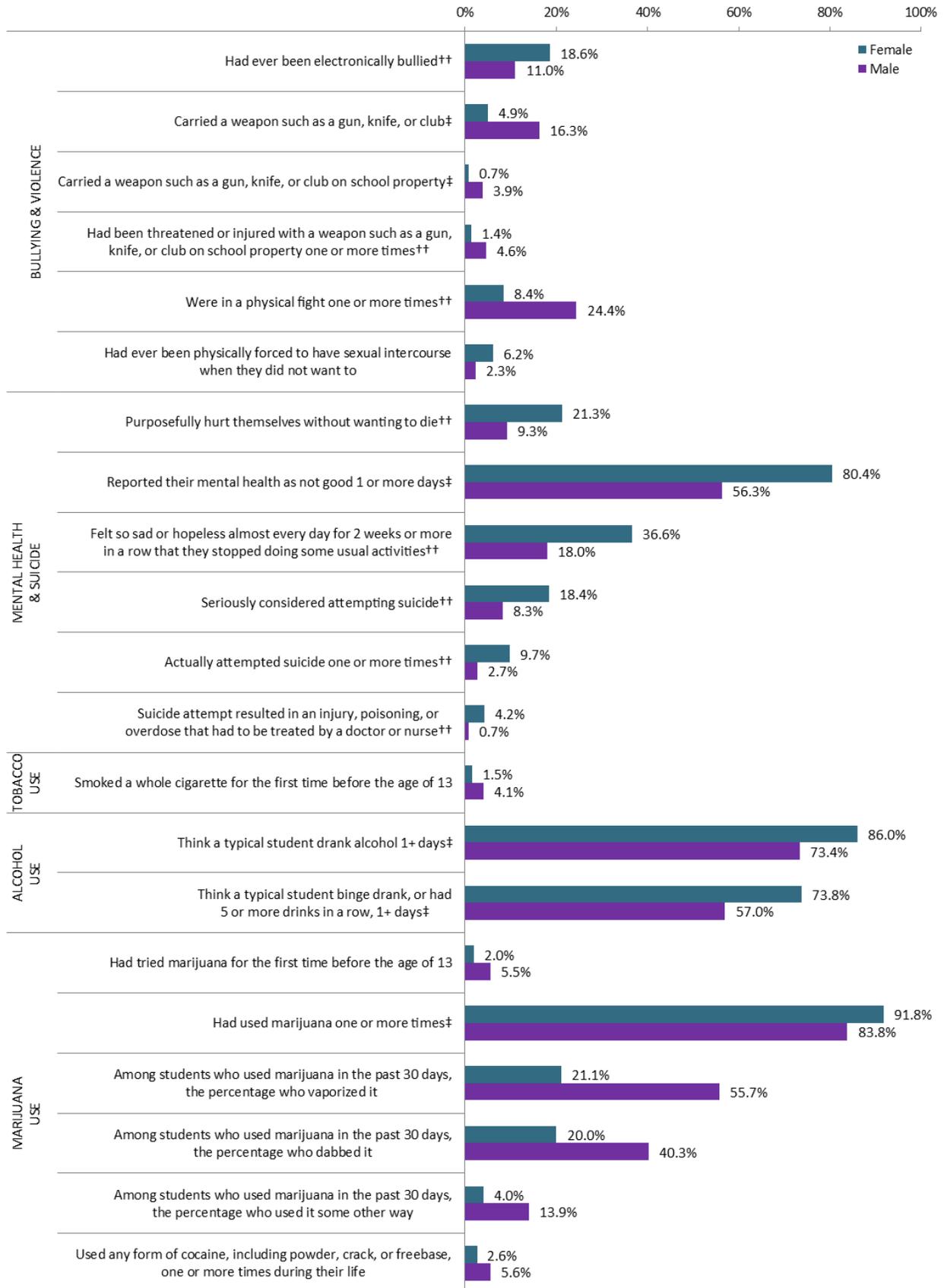
Overall, the prevalence rate for students who thought it was important to finish high school was 98.9%. Nearly as many students, 96.4%, thought it was important to go to college.





Appendices

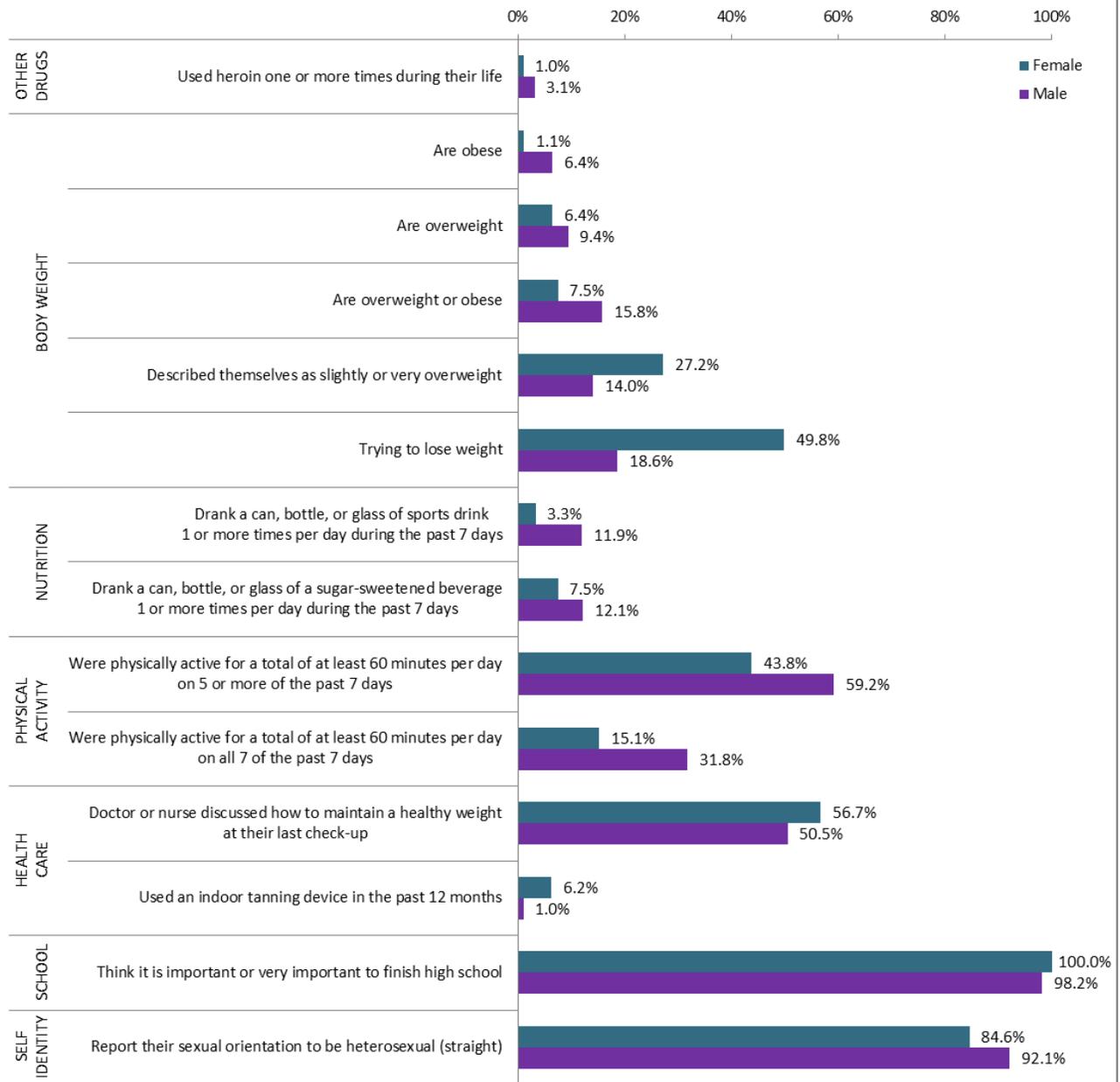
Appendix 1. Risks and Behaviors with Statistically Significant Differences by Gender



[‡] During the 30 days prior to the survey
^{††} During the 12 months prior to the survey



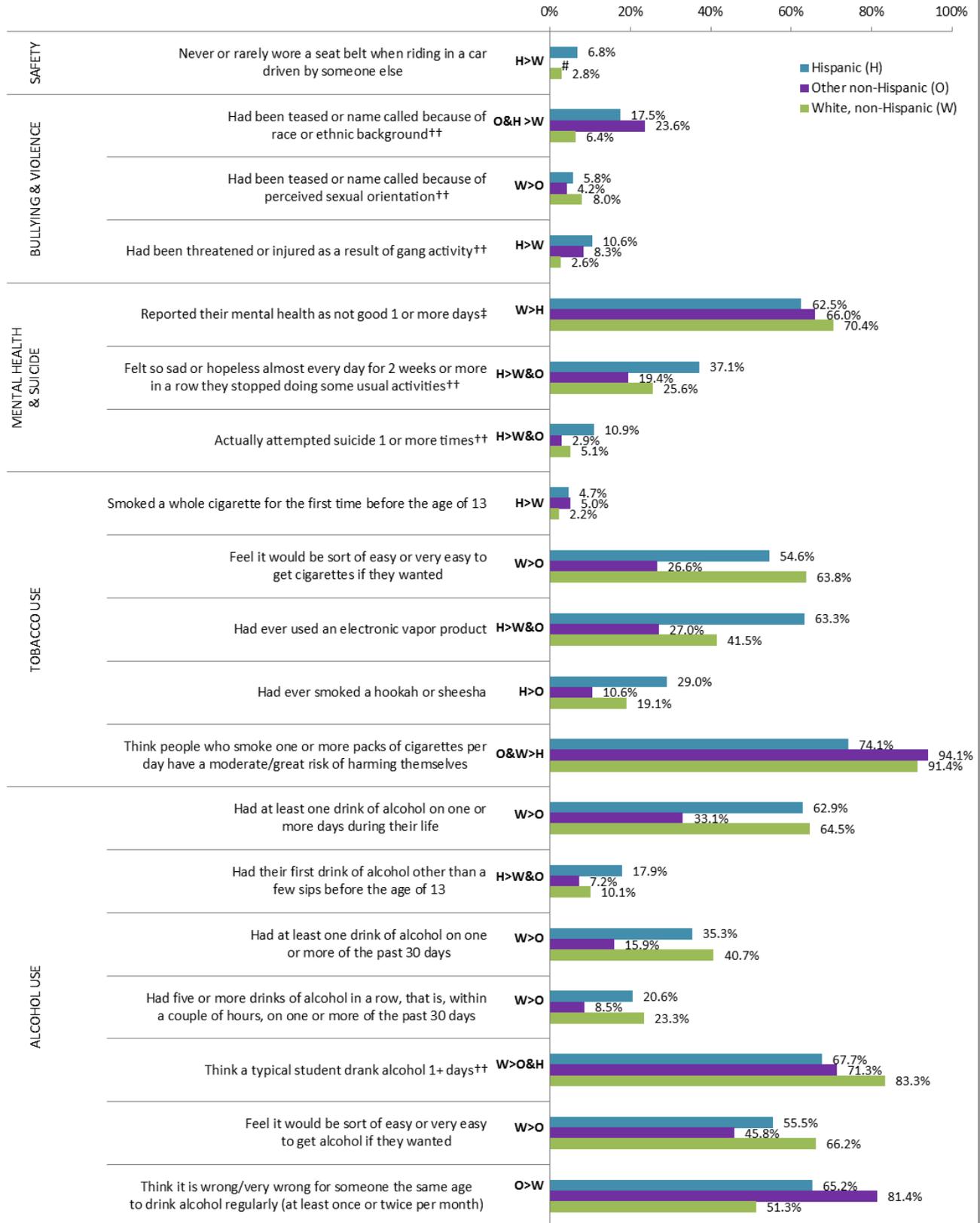
Appendix 1. Risks and Behaviors with Statistically Significant Differences by Gender (Continued)



‡ During the 30 days prior to the survey
 †† During the 12 months prior to the survey



Appendix 2. Risks and Behaviors with Statistically Significant Differences by Race/Ethnicity



‡ During the 30 days prior to the survey

†† During the 12 months prior to the survey

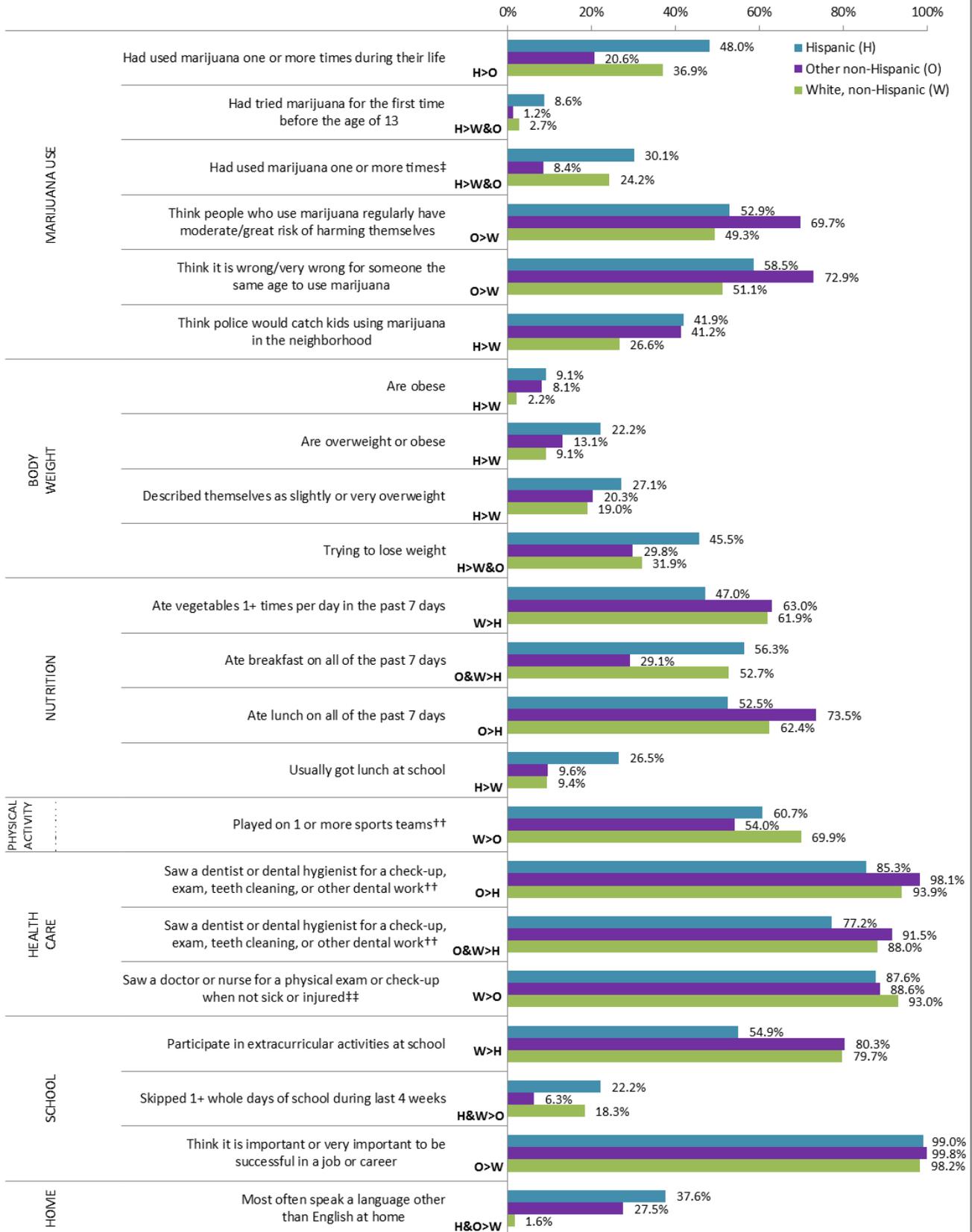
‡‡ In the 24 months prior to the survey

Data are suppressed to ensure confidentiality when the number of students responding is fewer than 30 and/or the number of students responding YES is fewer than 3, 0%, or 100%

H indicates Hispanic
 O indicates Other non-white Hispanic
 W indicates White non-Hispanic
 > indicates statistically greater than



Appendix 2. Risks and Behaviors with Statistically Significant Differences by Race/Ethnicity (Continued)

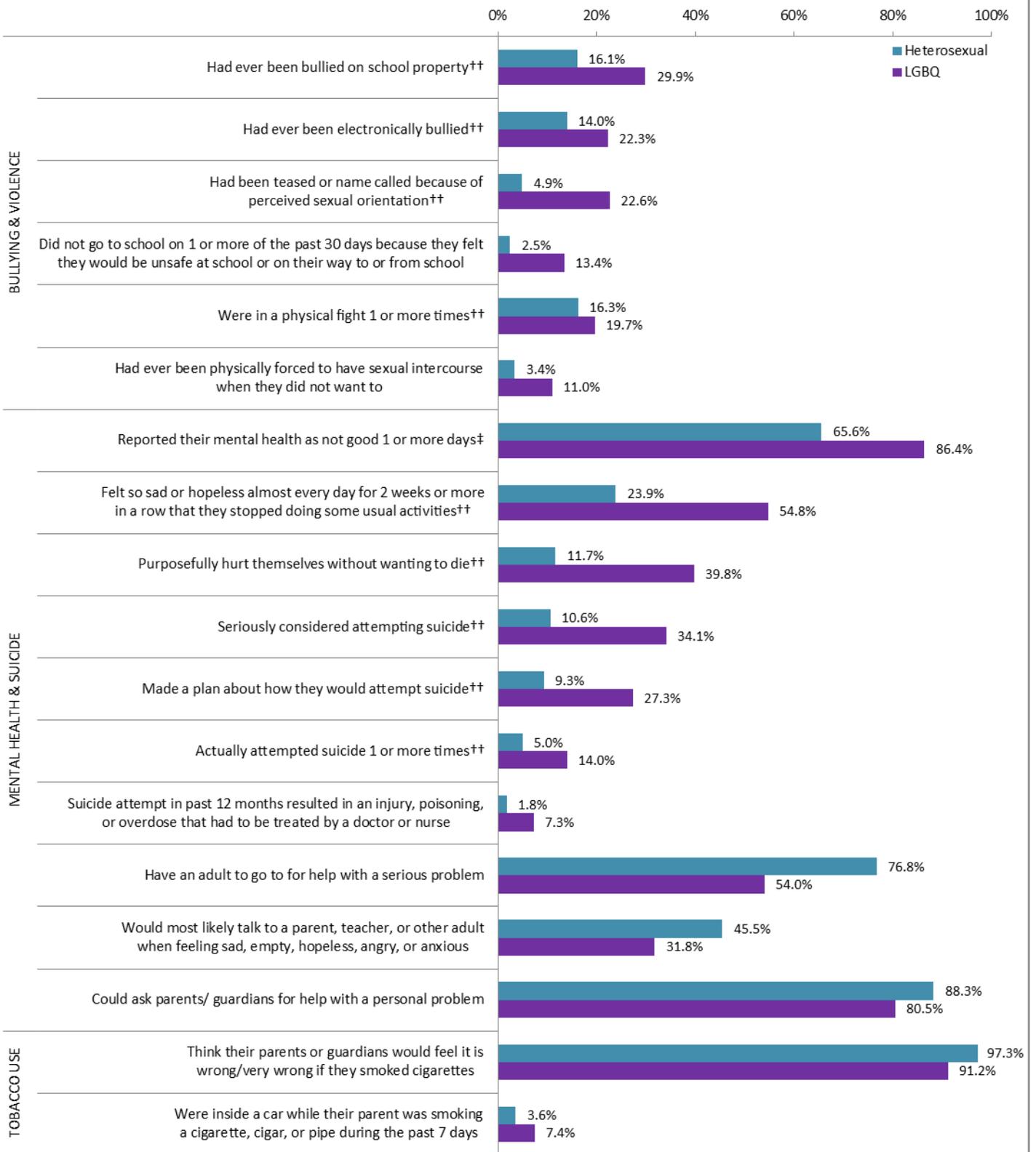


‡ During the 30 days prior to the survey
 †† During the 12 months prior to the survey
 ‡‡ In the 24 months prior to the survey

H indicates Hispanic
 O indicates Other non-white Hispanic
 W indicates White non-Hispanic
 > indicates statistically greater than



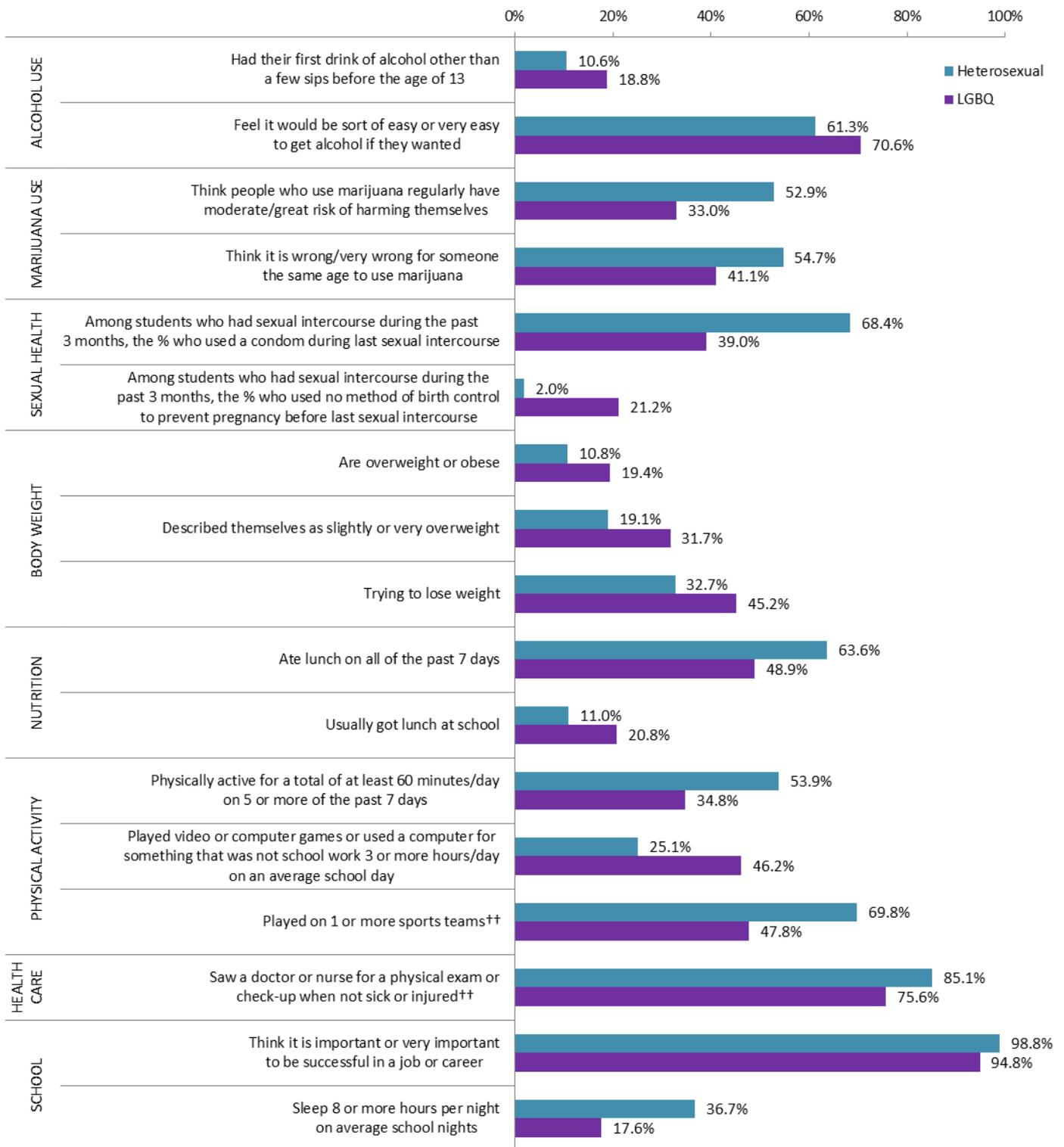
Appendix 3. Risks and Behaviors with Statistically Significant Differences by Sexual Orientation



‡ During the 30 days prior to the survey
 †† During the 12 months prior to the survey



Appendix 3. Risks and Behaviors with Statistically Significant Differences by Sexual Orientation (Continued)

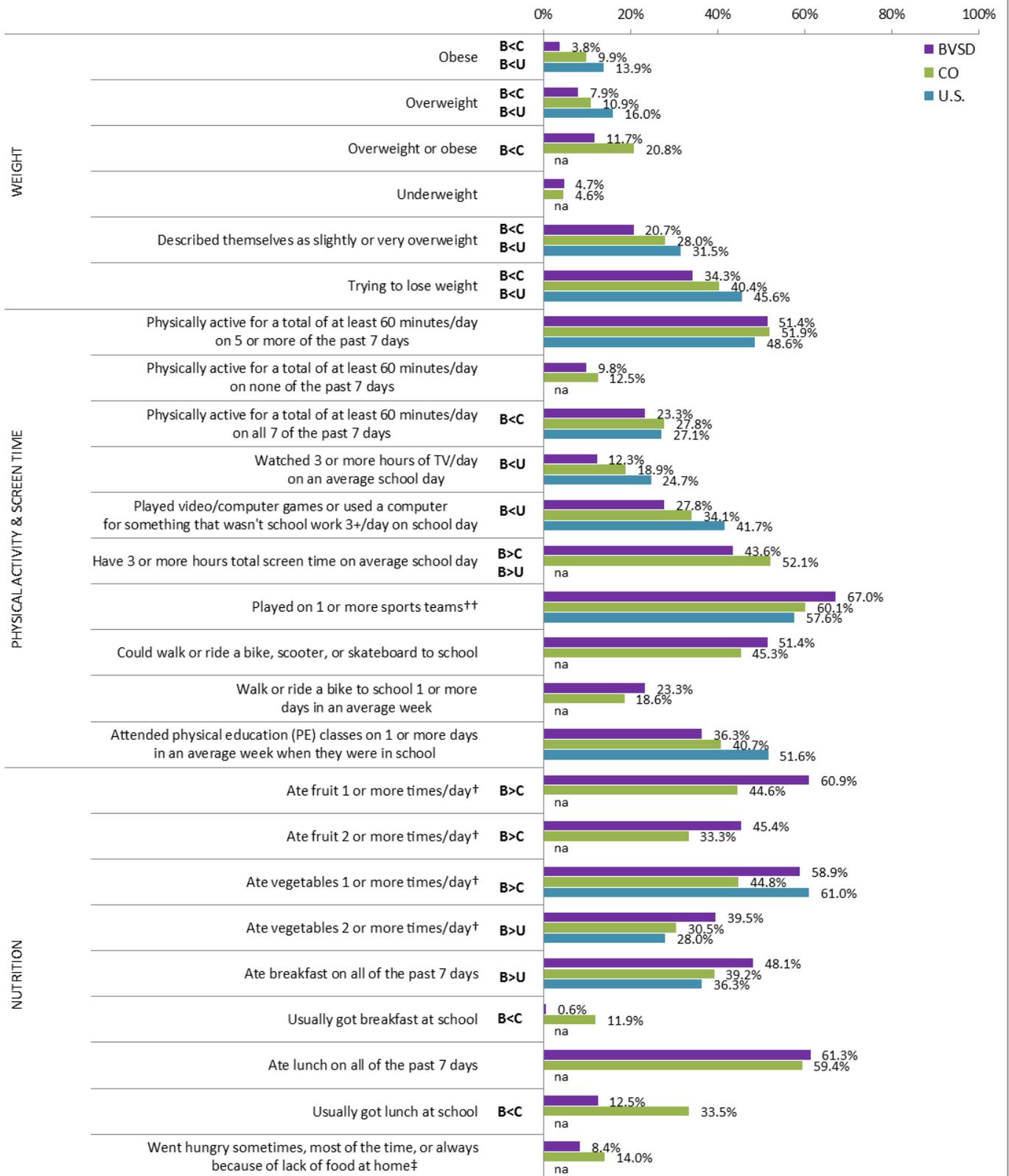


‡ During the 30 days prior to the survey

†† During the 12 months prior to the survey



Appendix 4. 2015 Healthy Kids Colorado (HKCS) Boulder Valley School District (BVSD) High School Compared to Colorado and National High School Results



† In the 7 days prior to the survey

‡ In the 30 days prior to the survey

†† In the 12 months prior to the survey

‡‡ In the 24 months prior to the survey

na indicates survey question was not used in U.S. survey

B indicates BVSD

C indicates Colorado

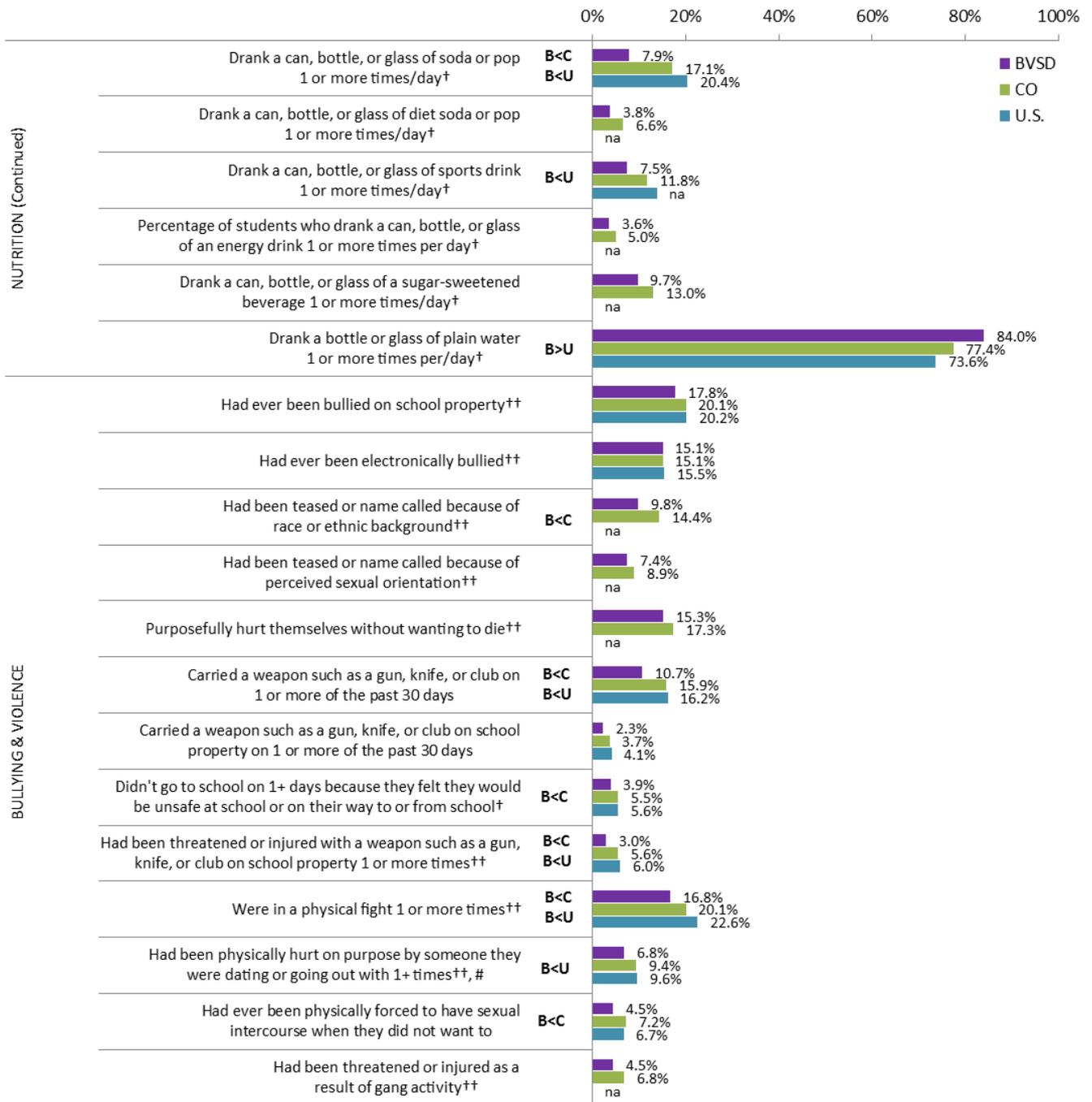
U indicates U.S.

> indicates statistically greater than

< indicates statistically less than



Appendix 4. 2015 Healthy Kids Colorado (HKCS) Boulder Valley School District (BVSD) High School Compared to Colorado and National High School Results (Continued)

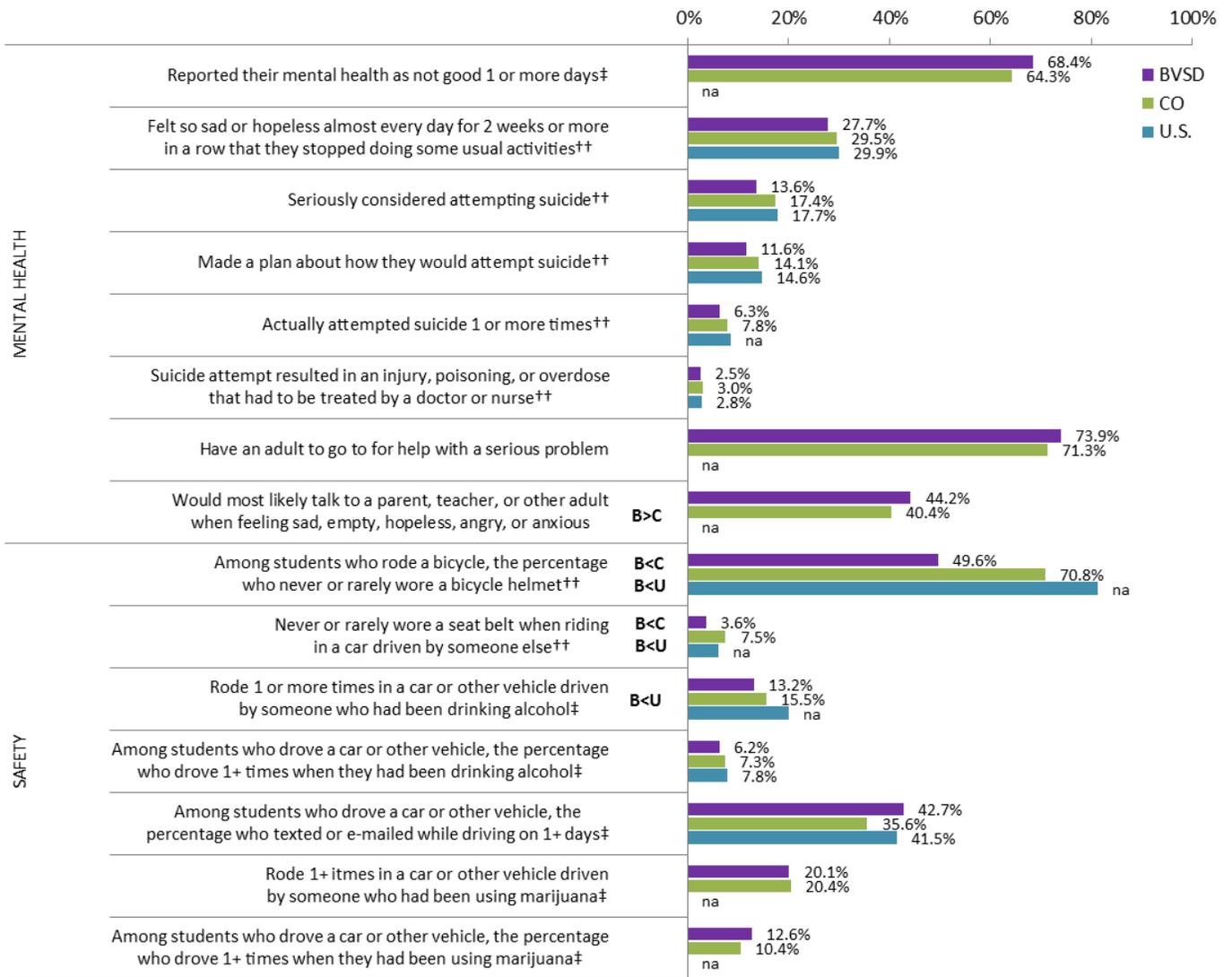


† In the 7 days prior to the survey
 ‡ In the 30 days prior to the survey
 †† In the 12 months prior to the survey
 ††† In the 24 months prior to the survey
 na indicates survey question was not used in U.S. survey
 # Among students who dated or went out with someone

B indicates BVSD
 C indicates Colorado
 U indicates U.S.
 > indicates statistically greater than
 < indicates statistically less than



Appendix 4. 2015 Healthy Kids Colorado (HKCS) Boulder Valley School District (BVSD) High School Compared to Colorado and National High School Results (Continued)



† In the 7 days prior to the survey

‡ In the 30 days prior to the survey

†† In the 12 months prior to the survey

‡‡ In the 24 months prior to the survey

na indicates survey question was not used in U.S. survey

* Among students who were less than 18 years of age and who reported current cigarette use

B indicates BVSD

C indicates Colorado

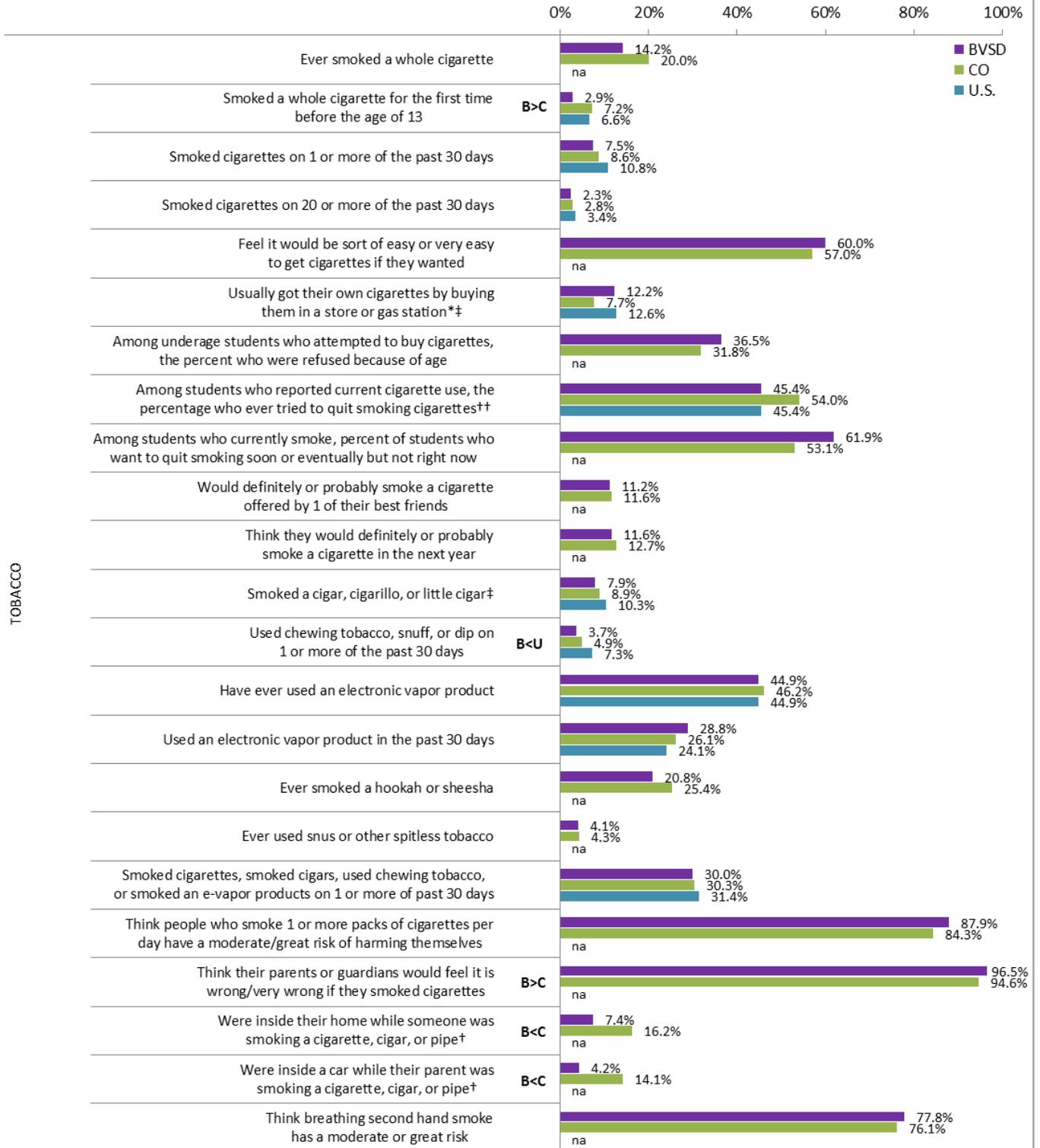
U indicates U.S.

> indicates statistically greater than

< indicates statistically less than



Appendix 4. 2015 Healthy Kids Colorado (HKCS) Boulder Valley School District (BVSD) High School Compared to Colorado and National High School Results (Continued)



† In the 7 days prior to the survey

‡ In the 30 days prior to the survey

†† In the 12 months prior to the survey

‡‡ In the 24 months prior to the survey

na indicates survey question was not used in U.S. survey

* Among students who were less than 18 years of age and who reported current cigarette use

B indicates BVSD

C indicates Colorado

U indicates U.S.

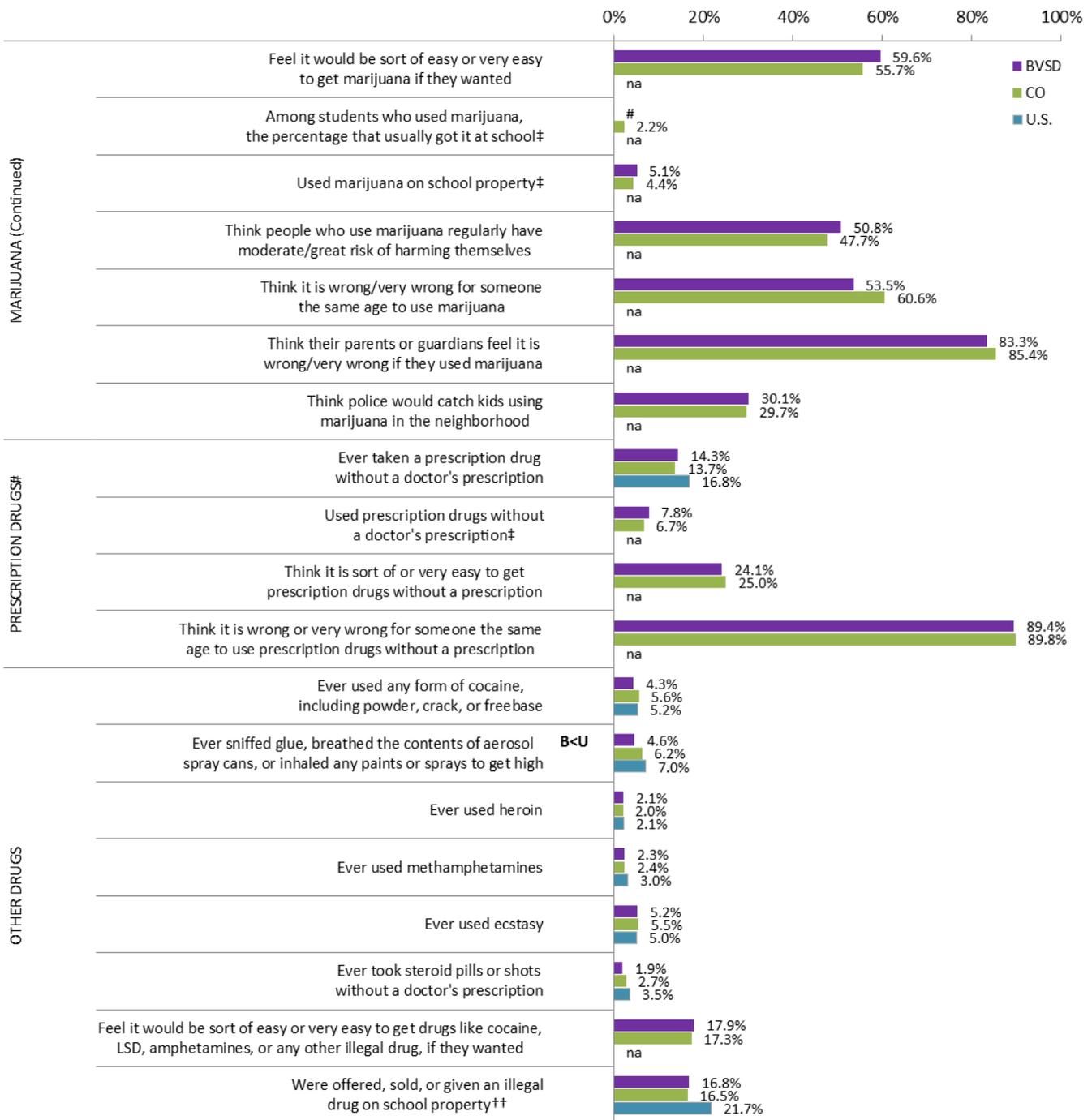
> indicates statistically greater than

< indicates statistically less than





Appendix 4. 2015 Healthy Kids Colorado (HKCS) Boulder Valley School District (BVSD) High School Compared to Colorado and National High School Results (Continued)



† In the 7 days prior to the survey

‡ In the 30 days prior to the survey

†† In the 12 months prior to the survey

‡‡ In the 24 months prior to the survey

na indicates survey question was not used in U.S. survey

Data are suppressed to ensure confidentiality when the number of students responding is fewer than 30 an/or the number of students responding YES is fewer than 3, 0%, or 100%

B indicates BVSD

C indicates Colorado

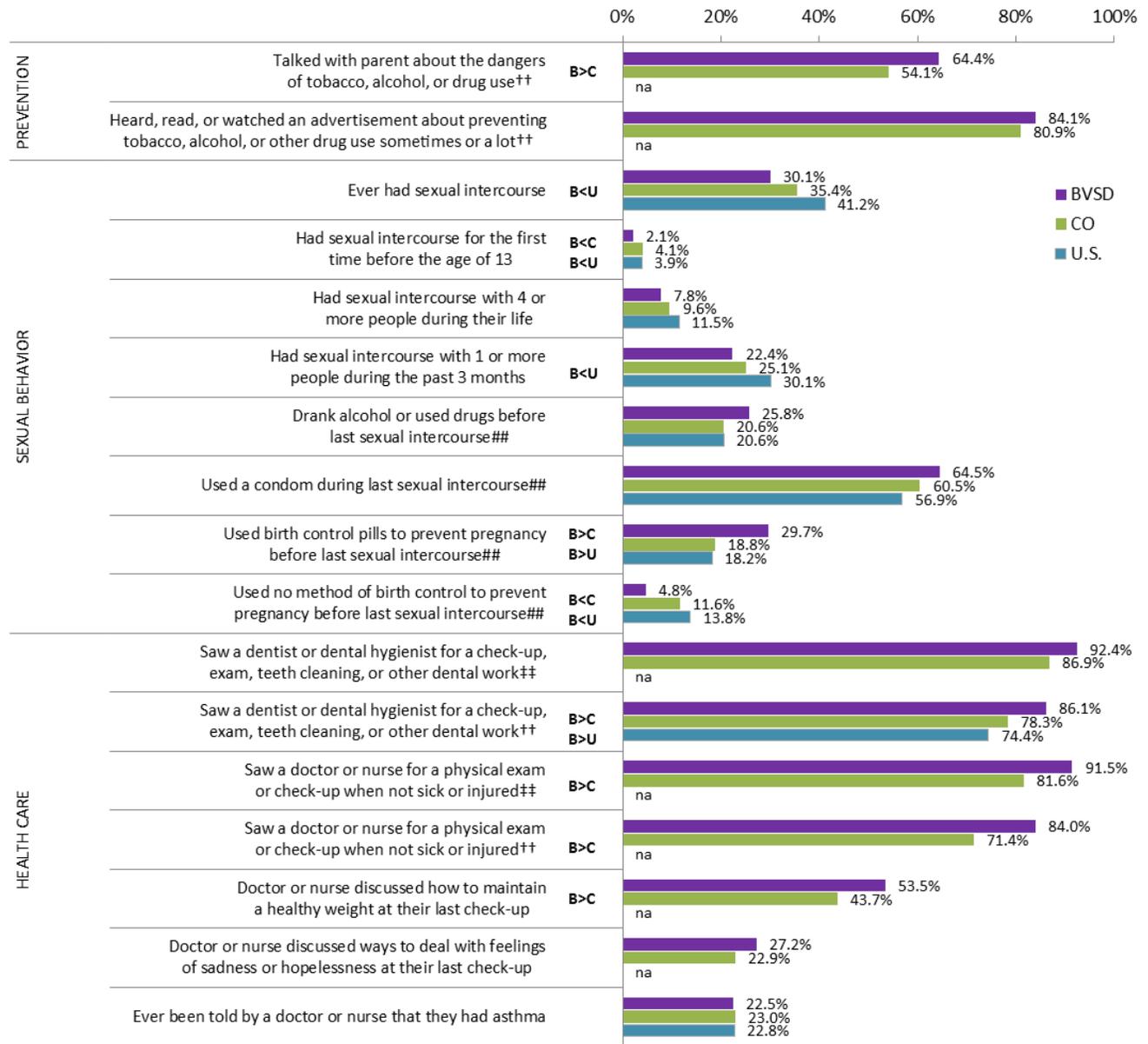
U indicates U.S.

> indicates statistically greater than

< indicates statistically less than



Appendix 4. 2015 Healthy Kids Colorado (HKCS) Boulder Valley School District (BVSD) High School Compared to Colorado and National High School Results (Continued)



† In the 7 days prior to the survey

‡ In the 30 days prior to the survey

†† In the 12 months prior to the survey

‡‡ In the 24 months prior to the survey

na indicates survey question was not used in U.S. survey

Such as OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, codeine, Aderall, Ritalin, or Xanax

Among students who had sexual intercourse during the past 3 months

B indicates BVSD

C indicates Colorado

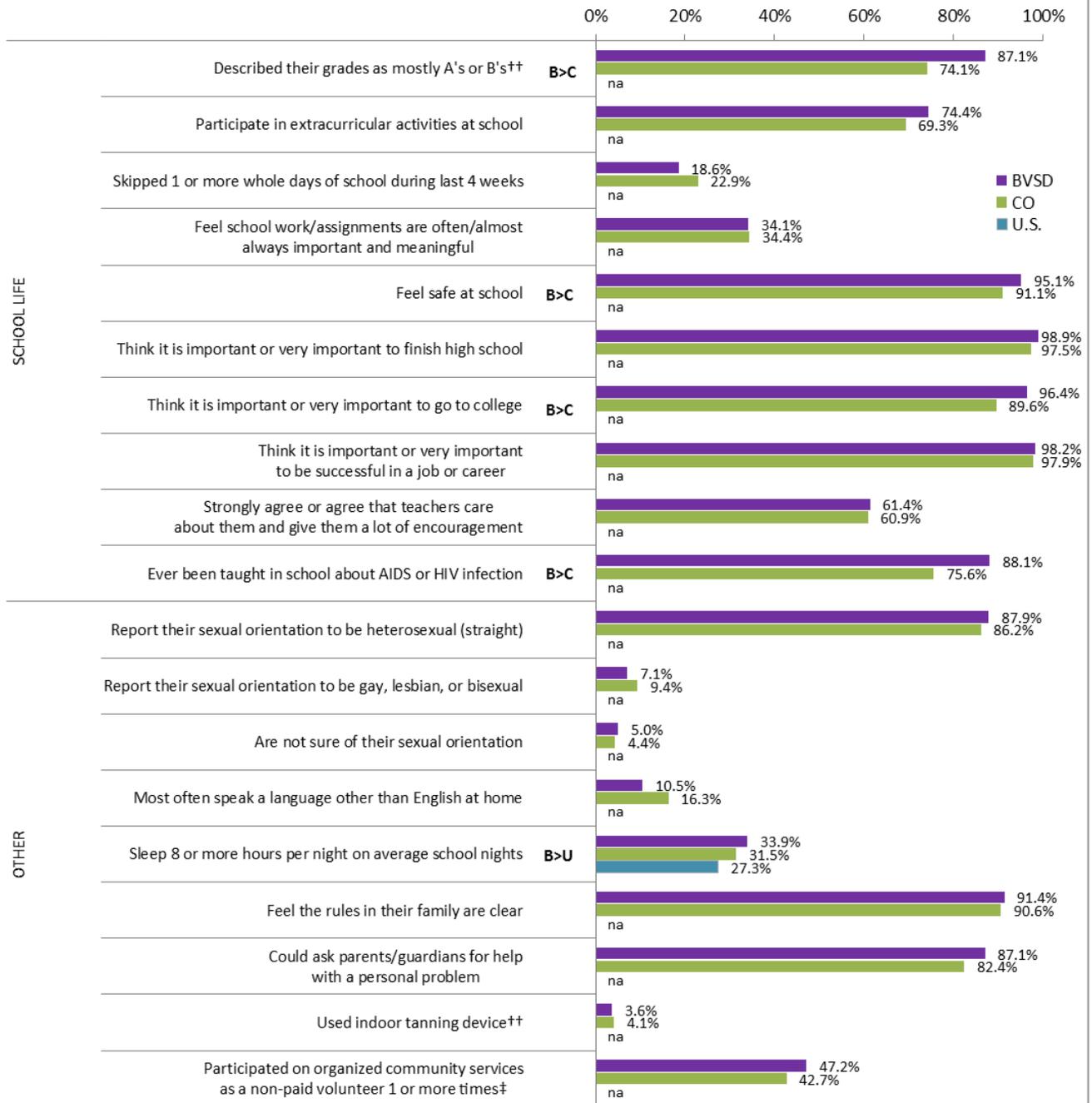
U indicates U.S.

> indicates statistically greater than

< indicates statistically less than



Appendix 4. 2015 Healthy Kids Colorado (HKCS) Boulder Valley School District (BVSD) High School Compared to Colorado and National High School Results (Continued)



[†] In the 7 days prior to the survey

[‡] In the 30 days prior to the survey

^{††} In the 12 months prior to the survey

^{‡‡} In the 24 months prior to the survey

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