

YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR SURVEILLANCE CONNECTICUT, 2011

CONNECTICUT SCHOOL HEALTH SURVEY YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR REPORT

November 2012

CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC HEALTH
IN COLLABORATION
WITH
CONNECTICUT
STATE DEPARTMENT
OF EDUCATION



Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance
Connecticut, 2011

**CONNECTICUT SCHOOL HEALTH SURVEY
YOUTH RISK BEHAVIOR REPORT**

Connecticut Department Of Public Health
In Collaboration With
Connecticut State Department Of Education



NOVEMBER 2012

2011 Connecticut School Health Survey Youth Behavior Component

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INTRODUCTION

Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance-Connecticut, 2011

Youth Behavior Component of the Connecticut School Health Survey

The 2011 Connecticut School Health Survey (CSHS) is a comprehensive survey that consists of two components: the Youth Behavior Component (YBC) and the Youth Tobacco Component (YTC). This report discusses data collected from the YBC. The YBC is known nationally as the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). Between February and June 2011, the Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH) conducted the CSHS in cooperation with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Connecticut State Department of Education, and partners from school districts and local health departments. The Connecticut YRBS/YBC was previously administered in 1997, 2005, 2007, and 2009.

Connecticut YBC data are used to:

- ▼ Measure progress toward achieving national health objectives for Healthy People 2020 and other program and policy indicators
- ▼ Assess trends in priority health-risk behaviors among high school students
- ▼ Evaluate the impact of broad school and community interventions at the national, state, and local levels
- ▼ Analyze risk behaviors that may contribute to school drop out, absenteeism, and lower academic achievement

In addition, survey data are used to set and track progress toward meeting school health and health promotion program goals, support modification of school health curricula or other programs, support new legislation and

policies that promote health, and seek funding and other support for new initiatives. Unless otherwise noted, all Connecticut data presented and discussed in this report are referring to regular public high school students in grades 9-12. National data included in this report taken from Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance - United States, 2011. MMWR 2012;61 (No. SS-4):[49-160].

Background

The YRBS is one component of the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System (YRBSS) developed by the CDC in collaboration with representatives from state and local departments of education and health, other federal agencies, and national and health organizations. The YRBSS was designed to focus the nation on behaviors among youth related to the leading causes of mortality and morbidity among both youth and adults and to assess how these risk behaviors change over time. The survey measures behaviors that fall into six categories:

- ▼ Behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries and violence
- ▼ Tobacco use
- ▼ Alcohol and other drug use
- ▼ Sexual risk behaviors
- ▼ Unhealthy dietary behaviors
- ▼ Physical inactivity

In addition, the YRBS measures asthma and self-reported height and weight to allow calculation of body mass index for assessment of overweight and obesity. More information about the YRBSS can be obtained from <http://www.cdc.gov/yrbss>.

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Purpose

The YRBS was designed to:

- ▼ Determine the prevalence of health risk behaviors
- ▼ Assess whether health risk behaviors increase, decrease, or stay the same over time
- ▼ Examine the co-occurrence of health risk behaviors
- ▼ Provide comparable national, state, territorial, tribal, and local data
- ▼ Provide comparable data among subpopulations of youth
- ▼ Monitor progress toward achieving the Healthy People objectives and other program indicators

Methods

Sample Description

The 2011 YBC was completed by 2,058 students in 44 public high schools in Connecticut during the spring of 2011. The school response rate was 80%, the student response rate was 75%, and the overall response rate was 60%. The results are representative of all students in grades 9-12.

School Level - All regular public schools containing grades 9, 10, 11, or 12 were included in the sampling frame. Schools were selected systematically with probability proportional to enrollment in grades 9 through 12 using a random start. Fifty-five (55) schools were sampled.

Class Level - All classes in a required subject or all classes meeting during a particular period of the day, depending on the school, were included in the sampling frame. Systematic equal probability sampling with a random start was used to select classes from each school that participated in the survey.

Response Rates

Schools - 80%	44 of the 55 sampled schools participated.
Students - 75%	2,074 of the 2,749 sampled students submitted questionnaires. 2,058 questionnaires were usable after data editing.

Overall response rate - $80\% * 75\% = 60\%$ ⁱ

Weighting

A weight has been associated with each questionnaire to reflect the likelihood of sampling each student and to reduce bias by compensating for differing patterns of non-response. The weight used for estimation is given by:

$$W = W1 * W2 * f1 * f2 * f3$$

W1 = the inverse of the probability of selecting the school;

W2 = the inverse of the probability of selecting the classroom within the school;

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f1 = a school-level, non-response adjustment factor calculated by school size category (small, medium, large). The factor was calculated in terms of school enrollment instead of number of schools;

f2 = a student-level, non-response adjustment factor calculated by class;

f3 = a post-stratification adjustment factor calculated by gender, within grade, and by race/ethnicity.

Use of the Weighted Results

The weighted results can be used to make important inferences concerning the priority health-risk behaviors of all regular public school students in grades 9 through 12.

Sampling

The 2011 YBC was made up of 99 questions developed by CDC and DPH. When sample size and prevalence rates allow, results are presented by gender, grade, and race/ethnicity (white, non-Hispanic; black, non-Hispanic;

and Hispanic or Latino). The numbers of students in other racial and ethnic groups were too low for meaningful analysis in this report. SUDAAN® was used to compute 95% confidence intervals, which were used to determine the differences between subgroups at the $p < 0.05$ level. Differences between prevalence estimates were considered statistically significant if the 95% confidence intervals did not overlap. Subgroup comparisons that are statistically significant are mentioned in this report. The sampling design does not allow for analysis at the school or district level.

Data Collection

The survey was administered during one class period. Procedures were designed to protect students' privacy by assuring that student participation was anonymous and voluntary. Students completed the self-administered questionnaire in the classroom, recording their responses on an answer sheet. Local parental permission procedures were followed before survey administration.

¹Overall response rate is computed as (number of participating schools/number of eligible sampled schools) * (number of usable questionnaires/number of eligible students sampled in participating schools), rounded to the nearest integer.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries

Rarely or Never Wear a Seat Belt

In Connecticut, 9.2% of high school students rarely or never wear a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else. Nationwide, the rate is 7.7%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of rarely or never wearing a seat belt is significantly higher among Hispanic (13.8%) than among white (7.3%) students; and significantly higher in grade 9 (12.4%) than in grade 10 (5.2%).

Rode with a Driver Who had been Drinking Alcohol

During the 30 days before the survey, 25.2% of high school students rode one or more times in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol. Nationwide, the rate is 24.1%. Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of riding with a driver who had been drinking alcohol does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade.

Drove when Drinking Alcohol

During the 30 days before the survey, 6.9% of high school students drove a car or other vehicle one or more times when they had been drinking alcohol. Nationwide, the rate is 8.2%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of driving when drinking alcohol is significantly higher among male (9.1%) than among female (4.6%) students; and significantly higher in grades 11 (8.5%) and 12 (13.2%) than in grades 9 (2.4%) and 10 (3.9%).

Talked on Cell Phone While Driving

On 1 or more of the 30 days before the survey, 53.2% of high school students who drive a car, talked on a cell phone while they were driving a car or other vehicle. Among students who drive, the prevalence of talking on a cell phone while driving is significantly higher in grades 11 (47.7%) and 12 (66.5%) than in grade 10 (27%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (66.5%) than grade 11 (47.7%).

Texted or E-Mailed While Driving

On 1 or more of the 30 days before the survey, 50.9% of high school students who drive a car, texted or e-mailed while they were driving a car or other vehicle. Among students who drive, the prevalence of texting or e-mailing while driving is significantly higher in grades 11 (46.4%) and 12 (64.2%) than in grade 10 (22.3%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (64.2%) than grade 11 (46.4%).

Behaviors that Contribute to Violence

Carried a Weapon on School Property

In Connecticut, 6.6% of high school students carried a weapon on school property on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey. Nationwide, the rate is 5.4%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of carrying a weapon on school property is significantly higher among male (9.8%) than among female (3.4%) students; and significantly higher in grade 12 (10%) than in grade 9 (4.3%).

The prevalence of carrying a weapon on school property is significantly higher in grade 12 among CT (10%) than among US (5.6%) students.

Threatened or Injured with a Weapon on School Property

During the 12 months before the survey, 6.8% of high school students were threatened or injured with a weapon one or more times on school property. Nationwide, the rate is 7.4%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property is significantly higher among male (8.8%) than among female (4.6%) students; and significantly higher among Hispanic (10.6%) than among white (5.8%) students.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

In a Physical Fight

In Connecticut, 25.1% of high school students were in a physical fight one or more times during the 12 months before the survey. Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (32.8%). In Connecticut, the prevalence of being in a physical fight is significantly higher among male (32.4%) than among female (17.6%) students.

The prevalence of physical fighting is significantly higher among US male (40.7%) than among CT male (32.4%) students; significantly higher among US female (24.4%) than among CT female (17.6%) students; significantly higher among US white (29.4%) than among CT white (23.1%) students; significantly higher among US black (39.1%) than among CT black (27%) students; and significantly higher in grade 10 among US (35.3%) than among CT (24.5%) students.

In a Physical Fight on School Property

During the 12 months before the survey, 8.7% of high school students were in a physical fight one or more times on school property. Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (12%). In Connecticut, the prevalence of being in a physical fight on school property is significantly higher among male (12.4%) than among female (4.8%) students.

The prevalence of physical fighting on school property is significantly higher among US male (16%) than among CT male (12.4%) students; and significantly higher among US female (7.8%) than among CT female (4.8%) students.

Bullied on School Property

During the 12 months before the survey, 21.6% of high school students were ever bullied on school property. Nationwide, the rate is 20.1%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of ever being bullied on school property is significantly higher among white (23.2%) than black (13.2%) students; and significantly higher in grade 9 (27.2%) than in grades 11 (16.3%) and 12 (17.1%).

Teased Because of Physical Appearance

During the 12 months before the survey, 25.5% of high school students were ever teased or called names because of their weight, size, or physical appearance. The prevalence of ever being teased because of weight, size, or physical appearance is significantly higher in grade 9 (31.5%) than in grade 12 (19.7%).

Teased Because of Perceived Sexual Orientation

During the 12 months before the survey, 10.2% of high school students were ever teased or called names because someone thought they were gay, lesbian, or bisexual. The prevalence of ever being teased because of perceived sexual orientation is significantly higher in grade 9 (14.8%) than in grade 12 (8%).

Electronically Bullied

During the 12 months before the survey, 16.3% of high school students were ever electronically bullied. Nationwide, the rate is 16.2%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of ever being electronically bullied is significantly higher among female (20.1%) than among male (12.5%) students; and significantly higher among white (17.6%) than among black (8.8%) students.

Did Not Go to School Because of Safety Concerns

In Connecticut, 5.3% of high school students did not go to school on at least 1 day of the 30 days before the survey because they felt they would be unsafe at school or on their way to or from school. Nationwide, the rate is 5.9%. Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of not going to school because of safety concerns does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade.

Had Property Stolen or Damaged on School Property

In Connecticut, 25% of high school students had property stolen or deliberately damaged on school property one or more times during the 12 months before the survey. Nationwide, the rate is 26.1%. Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of having property stolen or damaged on school property does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade.

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Verbal and Emotional Abuse

During the 12 months before the survey, 16.7% of high school students were ever verbally or emotionally abused by their boyfriend or girlfriend. The prevalence of ever being verbally or emotionally abused by their boyfriend or girlfriend is significantly higher among female (20.7%) than among male (12.7%) students.

Dating Violence

During the 12 months before the survey, 8.2% of high school students were ever hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend (i.e., dating violence). Nationwide, the rate is 9.4%. Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of dating violence does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade.

The prevalence of dating violence is significantly higher in grade 10 among US (9.6%) than among CT (5.2%) students.

Forced to have Sexual Intercourse

In Connecticut, 7.3% of high school students were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to. Nationwide, the rate is 8%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of ever being physically forced to have sexual intercourse is significantly higher among female (10.2%) than among male (4.4%) students; and significantly higher among Hispanic (11.8%) than among white (5.5%) students.

Felt Sad or Hopeless

During the 12 months before the survey, 24.4% of high school students felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two or more weeks in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities. Nationwide, the rate is 28.5%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of feeling sad or hopeless is significantly higher among female (31%) than among male (18%) students; and significantly higher among Hispanic (33.5%) than among white (22.4%) and black (21.2%) students.

Self-Injury

In Connecticut, 16.1% of high school students purposely hurt themselves without wanting to die (i.e., self-injury) one or more times during the 12 months before the survey. The prevalence of self-injury is significantly higher among female (21.6%) than among male (10.7%) students; and significantly higher among white (16.3%) and Hispanic (20.5%) than among black (9.6%) students.

Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide

In Connecticut, 14.6% of high school students seriously considered attempting suicide during the 12 months before the survey. Nationwide, the rate is 15.8%. Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of seriously considering attempting suicide does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade.

Attempted Suicide

In Connecticut, 6.7% of high school students actually attempted suicide one or more times during the 12 months before the survey. Nationwide, the rate is 7.8%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of attempting suicide is significantly higher among Hispanic (11%) than among white (5.5%) students.

The prevalence of attempting suicide is significantly higher in grade 10 among US (8.2%) than among CT (4.8%) students.

Cigarette, Alcohol, and Other Drug Use

Current Cigarette Smoking

In Connecticut, 15.9% of high school students smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current cigarette smoking). Nationwide, the rate is 18.1%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of current cigarette smoking is significantly higher in grades 11 (19.7%) and 12 (21.2%) than in grade 10 (10%).

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Frequent Cigarette Smoking

In Connecticut, 5.4% of high school students smoked cigarettes on 20 or more days during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., frequent cigarette smoking). Nationwide, the rate is 6.4%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of frequent cigarette smoking is significantly higher in grades 11 (7.7%) and 12 (9.6%) than in grades 9 (2.2%) and 10 (2.5%).

Drank Alcohol Before Age 13 Years

In Connecticut, 15.6% of high school students drank alcohol (other than a few sips) for the first time before age 13 years. Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (20.5%). In Connecticut, the prevalence of drinking alcohol before age 13 years is significantly higher among male (18.2%) than among female (12.7%) students; and significantly higher among Hispanic (20.7%) than among white (13.8%) students.

The prevalence of drinking alcohol before age 13 years is significantly higher among US male (23.3%) than among CT male (18.2%) students; significantly higher among US female (17.4%) than among CT female (12.7%) students; and significantly higher in grade 10 among US (21.1%) than among CT (12.3%) students.

Current Alcohol Use

In Connecticut, 41.5% of high school students had at least one drink of alcohol on 1 or more of the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current alcohol use). Nationwide, the rate is 38.7%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of current alcohol use is significantly higher among white (44.8%) than among black (28.1%) students; significantly higher in grades 11 (46.1%) and 12 (54.5%) than in grade 9 (29.9%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (54.5%) than in grade 10 (37.5%).

Binge Drinking

In Connecticut, 22.3% of high school students had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (i.e.,

binge drinking). Nationwide, the rate is 21.9%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of binge drinking is significantly higher among white (24.8%) than among black (12.3%) students; and significantly higher in grades 11 (28.8%) and 12 (32.1%) than in grade 9 (11.5%).

Drank Alcohol on School Property

In Connecticut, 4.6% of high school students had at least one drink of alcohol on school property during the 30 days before the survey. Nationwide, the rate is 5.1%. Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of drinking alcohol on school property does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade.

Someone Gave Alcohol to Them

During the 30 days before the survey, 34.1% of current alcohol users in high school usually got the alcohol they drank from someone who gave it to them. Nationwide, the rate is 40%. In Connecticut, among current alcohol users, the prevalence of someone giving alcohol to them is significantly higher among female (41.4%) than among male (27%) students.

Among current alcohol users in grade 12, the prevalence of someone giving alcohol to them is significantly higher among US (41.3%) than among CT (26.9%) students.

Ever Used Marijuana

In Connecticut, 39.6% of high school students have used marijuana one or more times during their life (i.e., ever used marijuana). Nationwide, the rate is 39.9%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of having ever used marijuana is significantly higher in grades 11 (46.6%) and 12 (52.9%) than in grade 9 (24.5%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (52.9%) than in grade 10 (36.7%).

Tried Marijuana Before Age 13 Years

In Connecticut, 6.3% of high school students tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years. Nationwide, the rate is 8.1%. Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of trying marijuana before age 13 years does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade.

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The prevalence of trying marijuana before age 13 years is significantly higher in grade 9 among US (9.7%) than among CT (5.9%) students.

Current Marijuana Use

In Connecticut, 24.1% of high school students used marijuana on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (i.e., current marijuana use). Nationwide, the rate is 23.1%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of current marijuana use is significantly higher in grades 11 (29.4%) and 12 (30.6%) than in grade 9 (15%).

Used Marijuana on School Property

In Connecticut, 5.2% of high school students used marijuana on school property one or more times during the 30 days before the survey. Nationwide, the rate is 5.9%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of marijuana use on school property is significantly higher among male (7%) than among female (3.3%) students.

Ever Used Cocaine

In Connecticut, 5% of high school students have used any form of cocaine one or more times during their life (i.e., ever used cocaine). Nationwide, the rate is 6.8%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of having ever used cocaine is significantly higher in grades 11 (7%) and 12 (7%) than in grade 10 (1.6%).

The prevalence of having ever used cocaine is significantly higher in grade 10 among US (6.5%) than among CT (1.6%) students.

Ever Used Inhalants

In Connecticut, 9% of high school students have sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times during their life (i.e., ever used inhalants). Nationwide, the rate is 11.4%. Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of having ever used inhalants does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade.

The prevalence of having ever used inhalants is significantly higher in grade 10 among US (11.8%) than among CT (7%) students.

Ever Used Ecstasy

In Connecticut, 6.3% of high school students have used ecstasy one or more times during their life (i.e., ever used ecstasy). Nationwide, the rate is 8.2%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of having ever used ecstasy is significantly higher among Hispanic (9.2%) than among black (1.9%) students.

The prevalence of having ever used ecstasy is significantly higher in grade 10 among US (7.7%) than among CT (3.4%) students.

Ever Used Heroin

In Connecticut, 2.9% of high school students have used heroin one or more times during their life (i.e., ever used heroin). Nationwide, the rate is 2.9%. Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of having ever used heroin does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade.

Ever Used Methamphetamines

In Connecticut, 3.2% of high school students have used methamphetamines one or more times during their life (i.e., ever used methamphetamines). Nationwide, the rate is 3.8%. Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of having ever used methamphetamines does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade.

Ever Used Over-the-Counter Drugs to Get High

In Connecticut, 9.7% of high school students have used over-the-counter (OTC) drugs one or more times during their life to get high (i.e., ever used OTC drugs to get high). Overall, the prevalence of having ever used OTC drugs to get high does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Ever Taken a Prescription Drug to Get High

In Connecticut, 9.6% of high school students have taken a prescription drug without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life to get high (i.e., ever taken a prescription drug to get high). Overall, the prevalence of having ever taken a prescription drug to get high does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade.

Offered, Sold, or Given an Illegal Drug on School Property

During the 12 months before the survey, 27.8% of high school students were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property. Nationwide, the rate is 25.6%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of being offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property is significantly higher among male (32.3%) than among female (23.3%) students.

Sexual Behaviors that Contribute to Unintended Pregnancy and Sexually Transmitted Diseases, Including HIV Infection

Ever had Sexual Intercourse

In Connecticut, 42.7% of high school students have ever had sexual intercourse. Nationwide, the rate is 47.4%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of having ever had sexual intercourse is significantly higher among black (55.1%) and Hispanic (51.8%) than among white (38.5%) students; and significantly higher in grades 11 (51.2%) and 12 (64.2%) than in grades 9 (25.4%) and 10 (31.6%).

The prevalence of having ever had sexual intercourse is significantly higher in grade 10 among US (43.8%) than among CT (31.6%) students.

Had First Sexual Intercourse Before Age 13 Years

In Connecticut, 4.9% of high school students had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years. Nationwide, the rate is 6.2%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of having sexual intercourse before age 13 years is significantly higher among black (11.3%) and Hispanic (8.6%) than among white (2.5%) students.

Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons During Their Life

In Connecticut, 10.6% of high school students have had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life. Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (15.3%). In Connecticut, the prevalence of having had sexual intercourse with four or more persons is significantly higher among black (20.9%) and Hispanic (15.7%) than among white (7.7%) students; and significantly higher in grade 12 (20%) than in grades 9 (5.5%) and 10 (6.3%).

The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse with four or more persons is significantly higher among US male (17.8%) than among CT male (12.6%) students; significantly higher among US female (12.6%) than among CT female (8.6%) students; significantly higher among US white (13.1%) than among CT white (7.7%) students; and significantly higher in grade 10 among US (12.3%) than among CT (6.3%) students.

Currently Sexually Active

In Connecticut, 30.5% of high school students had sexual intercourse with one or more persons during the three months before the survey (i.e., currently sexually active). Nationwide, the rate is 33.7%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of being currently sexually active is significantly higher among black (42.3%) than among white (28.3%) students; and significantly higher in grades 11 (35.4%) and 12 (48.2%) than in grades 9 (16.8%) and 10 (23.3%).

Sexual Identity

In Connecticut, 7.2% of high school students describe themselves as gay, lesbian, or bisexual. The prevalence of describing themselves as gay, lesbian, or bisexual is significantly higher among female (9%) than among male (5.2%) students.

Had Sexual Contact with Males and Females

In Connecticut, 5% of high school students have had sexual contact with males and females during their life. The prevalence of having had sexual contact with males and females is significantly higher among female (6.9%) than among male (2.8%) students; and significantly higher among Hispanic (9.4%) than among white (3.9%) students.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Condom Use

Among the 30.5% of currently sexually active high school students in Connecticut, 60.5% report that either they or their partner used a condom during last sexual intercourse. Nationwide, the rate is 60.2%. In Connecticut, among currently sexually active students, the prevalence of using a condom during last sexual intercourse is significantly higher among male (68.5%) than among female (53.3%) students.

Used Alcohol or Drugs Before Last Sexual Intercourse

Among the 30.5% of sexually active Connecticut high school students, 18.8% drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse. Nationwide, the rate is 22.1%. Overall in Connecticut, among currently sexually active students, the prevalence of using alcohol or drugs before last sexual intercourse does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade.

Pregnancy

In Connecticut, among the 42.7% of high school students who have ever had sexual intercourse, 6.7% have ever been pregnant or have ever gotten someone pregnant. Among students who have ever had sexual intercourse, the prevalence of ever being pregnant or ever getting someone pregnant is significantly higher among Hispanic (11.6%) than among white (4.2%) students.

Ever Tested for HIV

In Connecticut, 14.2% of high school students have ever been tested for HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. Nationwide, the rate is 12.9%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of having ever been tested for HIV is significantly higher among black (23.8%) than among white (12.1%) students.

The prevalence of having ever been tested for HIV is significantly higher among CT Hispanic (19%) than among US Hispanic (12.5%) students.

Ever had an STD

In Connecticut, 5.2% of high school students have ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they have a sexually transmitted disease (STD). The prevalence

of having ever been told they have an STD is significantly higher among black (11.1%) than among white (4%) students.

Dietary Behaviors and Physical Activity

Ate Fruits and Vegetables Five or More Times per Day

In Connecticut, 19.7% of high school students ate fruits and vegetables five or more times per day during the seven days before the survey. Overall, the prevalence of eating fruits and vegetables five or more times per day does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade.

Did Not Participate in 60 Minutes or More of Physical Activity on Any Day

In Connecticut, 11.5% of high school students did not participate in any kind of physical activity for a total of at least 60 minutes on one or more of the seven days before the survey. Nationwide, the rate is 13.8%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of not participating in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on any day is significantly higher among black (18.7%) than among white (10.%) students.

The prevalence of not participating in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on any day is significantly higher among US female (17.7%) than among CT female (13.2%) students.

Physically Active 60 Minutes or More per Day on Five or More Days

In Connecticut, 49.5% of high school students were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on five or more of the seven days before the survey. Nationwide, the rate is 49.5%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of being physically active at least 60 minutes per day on five or more days is significantly higher among male (57.9%) than among female (41.1%) students; and significantly higher among white (54.7%) than among black (34.1%) and Hispanic (38.9%) students.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Use Computers Three or More Hours per Day

In Connecticut, 30.5% of high school students play video or computer games or use a computer for something that is not school work three or more hours per day on an average school day (i.e., computer use). Nationwide, the rate is 31.1%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of computer use is significantly higher among Hispanic (36.4%) than among white (27.3%) students; and significantly higher in grade 11 (35.2%) than in grade 12 (24%).

Watch Television Three or More Hours per Day

In Connecticut, 27.1% of high school students watch television three or more hours per day on an average school day. Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (32.4%). In Connecticut, the prevalence of watching television three or more hours per day is significantly higher among black (46%) than among white (22.1%) and Hispanic (32.4%) students; and significantly higher among Hispanic (32.4%) than among white (22.1%) students.

The prevalence of watching television three or more hours per day is significantly higher in grade 9 among US (33.9%) than among CT (25.9%) students.

Obesity, Overweight, and Weight Control

Obese

In Connecticut, 12.5% of high school students are obese (i.e., at or above the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex). Nationwide, the rate is 13%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of obesity is significantly higher among male (16.5%) than among female (8.4%) students; and significantly higher among black (24%) than among white (9.8%) students.

Overweight

In Connecticut, 14.1% of high school students are overweight (i.e., at or above the 85th percentile but below the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex). Nationwide, the rate is 15.2%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of overweight is significantly higher among male (16.5%) than among female (11.7%) students; and significantly higher among black (19.9%) than among white (12.3%) students.

The prevalence of overweight is significantly higher among male (16.5%) than among female (11.7%) students; and significantly higher among black (19.9%) than among white (12.3%) students.

The prevalence of overweight is significantly higher among US female (15.4%) than CT female (11.7%) students.

Describe Themselves as Overweight

In Connecticut, 28.7% of high school students describe themselves as slightly or very overweight. Nationwide, the rate is 29.2%. Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of describing themselves as overweight does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade.

The prevalence of describing themselves as overweight is significantly higher among CT black (36.6%) than among US black (26.8%) students.

Trying to Lose Weight

In Connecticut, 47.1% of high school students are trying to lose weight. Nationwide, the rate is 46%. In Connecticut, the prevalence of trying to lose weight is significantly higher among female (59.8%) than among male (34.7%) students.

The prevalence of trying to lose weight is significantly higher among CT black (54.8%) than among US black (40.9%) students.

Dieted to Lose Weight or to Keep from Gaining Weight

During the 30 days before the survey, 57.9% of high school students ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight (i.e., dieted). The prevalence of having dieted to control their weight is significantly higher among female (68%) than among male (48.2%) students.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Did Not Eat for 24 or More Hours to Lose Weight or to Keep from Gaining Weight

In Connecticut, 8.9% of high school students did not eat for 24 or more hours to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days before the survey. The prevalence of not eating for 24 or more hours to control their weight is significantly higher among female (11.6%) than among male (6.2%) students.

Used Diet Aids or Vomited to Lose Weight or to Keep from Gaining Weight

During the 30 days before the survey, 6% of high school students used laxatives or diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice or vomited to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight. Overall, the prevalence of using diet aids or vomiting to control their weight does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade.

Other Health-Related Topics

Spend Four or More Hours After School Without an Adult Present

In Connecticut, 23.5% of high school students usually spend four or more hours after school without an adult present. Overall, the prevalence of usually spending four or more hours after school without an adult present does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade.

Whereabouts when Away from Home Rarely or Never Known by Parents

In Connecticut, 8.4% of high school students report that where they will be when they are away from home is rarely or never known by their parents or other adults in their family. The prevalence of parents rarely or never knowing student's whereabouts when away from home is significantly higher among male (10.9%) than among female (5.7%) students.

Gambled for Money or Possessions

In Connecticut, 25.2% of high school students gambled for money or possessions one or more times during the 12 months before the survey. The prevalence of gambling is significantly higher among male (38.2%) than among female (11.8%) students.

Have a Paying Job

In Connecticut, 21.6% of high school students work at a paying job outside of their home five or more hours during an average week when they are in school. The prevalence of having a paying job is significantly higher in grades 11 (25.5%) and 12 (48.3%) than in grades 9 (5.8%) and 10 (9.8%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (48.3%) than in grade 11 (25.5%).

Protective Factors

Get Eight or More Hours of Sleep

In Connecticut, 26.2% of high school students get eight or more hours of sleep. Nationwide, the rate is significantly higher (31.4%). In Connecticut, the prevalence of getting eight or more hours of sleep is significantly higher among white (28.5%) than among black (18.8%) students.

The prevalence of getting eight or more hours of sleep is significantly higher among US male (33.6%) than among CT male (26.9%) students; significantly higher among US black (27.9%) than among CT black (18.8%) students; significantly higher among US Hispanic (30.8%) than CT Hispanic (22.1%) students; and significantly higher in grade 9 among US (40%) than among CT (31.4%) students.

Ate Meals with Their Family

In Connecticut, 65.5% of high school students ate at least one meal with their family on three or more of the seven days before the survey. The prevalence of eating at least one meal with their family on three or more days is significantly higher among white (71.4%) than among black (47.4%) and Hispanic (55.6%) students.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Live with Two Parents Most of the Time

In Connecticut, 56.2% of high school students live with two parents (not including stepparents or foster parents) most of the time. The prevalence of living with two parents most of the time is significantly higher among white (63.6%) than among black (34.8%) and Hispanic (43.1%) students.

Receive Family Love and Support

In Connecticut, 86% of high school students agree or strongly agree that their family loves them and gives them help and support when they need it. Overall, the prevalence of agreeing that their family loves and supports them does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade.

Seeking Help from Adults

In Connecticut, 78% of high school students would feel comfortable seeking help from one or more adults besides their parents if they had an important question affecting their life. Overall, the prevalence of feeling comfortable seeking help from other adults does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade.

Get Help Needed when Upset

In Connecticut, 28.1% of high school students say they most of the time or always get the kind of help they need when they feel sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious. The prevalence of getting the kind of help they need when they are upset is significantly higher in grades 10 (31.1%) and 12 (32.7%) than in grade 9 (21.9%).

Parents Talked to Them About Sex

In Connecticut, 65.1% of high school students report that their parents or other adults in their family talked to them about what they expect them to do or not to do when it comes to sex. The prevalence of parents talking to them about sex is significantly higher among female (69.8%) than among male (60.3%) students.

Disapprove of Drinking Alcohol Nearly Every Day

In Connecticut, 71.1% of high school students strongly disapprove or somewhat disapprove of someone their age having one or two drinks of alcohol nearly every day. The prevalence of disapproving of drinking alcohol nearly every day is significantly higher among female (77%) than among male (65.6%) students.

Believe Heavy Weekend Drinking is Risky

In Connecticut, 36.3% of high school students think people greatly risk harming themselves if they have five or more drinks of alcohol once or twice each weekend (i.e., believe heavy weekend drinking is risky). The prevalence of believing that heavy weekend drinking is risky is significantly higher among female (43.5%) than among male (29.6%) students.

Describe Health as Very Good or Excellent

In Connecticut, 62.9% of high school students describe their health as very good or excellent. The prevalence of describing their health as very good or excellent is significantly higher among male (66.8%) than among female (58.9%) students.

Describe Grades as Mostly As and Bs

In Connecticut, 71.1% of high school students describe their grades in school as mostly As and Bs in the 12 months before the survey. The prevalence of describing their grades as mostly As and Bs is significantly higher among female (78.1%) than among male (64.5%) students; and significantly higher among white (77.1%) than among Hispanic (53.6%) students.

Participated in Organized After School Activities

In Connecticut, 64.3% of high school students took part in after school, evening, or weekend activities on one or more of the seven days before the survey. The prevalence of participating in organized after school activities is significantly higher among white (67.5%) than among Hispanic (55.2%) students; and significantly higher in grade 10 (71.1%) than in grade 12 (59.5%).

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Volunteered

During the 30 days before the survey, 49.5% of high school students spent one or more hours helping other people without getting paid to make their community a better place for people to live (i.e., volunteered). The prevalence of having volunteered is significantly higher in grade 10 (55.3%) than in grades 9 (44.2%) and 11 (43.9%).

Will Definitely Complete a Post High School Program

In Connecticut, 54.7% of high school students believe that they will definitely complete a post high school program. The prevalence of believing they will definitely complete a post high school program is significantly higher among female (61.6%) than among male (48.4%) students; significantly higher among white (58.7%) than among Hispanic (44.8%) students; and significantly higher in grades 11 (59.1%) and 12 (64%) than in grade 9 (41.9%).

Trends 1997-2011: Significant Findings

Rarely or Never Wear a Seat Belt

During 1997-2011, a significant linear decrease (23.6%-9.2%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who rarely or never wear a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else. The prevalence of rarely or never wearing a seat belt decreased significantly during 1997-2011 among male (27%-10.9%), female (20%-7.3%), white (21.2%-7.3%), and Hispanic (37.7%-13.8%) students.

Rode with a Driver Who had been Drinking Alcohol

During 1997-2011, a significant linear decrease (38.3%-25.2%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who rode in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol. The prevalence of riding in a car driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol decreased significantly during 1997-2011 among male (38.2%-25%), female (38.4%-25.4%), white (36.9%-24.7%), and Hispanic (47%-28.4%) students.

Drove when Drinking Alcohol

During 1997-2011, a significant linear decrease (14.6%-6.9%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol. The prevalence of driving a car when they had been drinking alcohol decreased significantly during 1997-2011 among male (18.6%-9.1%), female (10.6%-4.6%), and white (14.7%-7%) students.

Carried a Weapon on School Property

During 2009-2011, the percentage of high school students who carried a weapon on school property increased significantly (3.9%-6.6%). The prevalence of carrying a weapon on school property increased significantly during 2009-2011 among male (5.5%-9.8%) and white (3.4%-5.7%) students.

Threatened or Injured with a Weapon on School Property

During 2005-2011, a significant linear decrease (12.5%-5.7%) occurred in the percentage of black students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property. During 2009-2011, the percentage of white students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property increased significantly (3.4%-5.7%).

In a Physical Fight

During 1997-2011, a significant linear decrease (33.8%-25.1%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who were in a physical fight. The prevalence of being in a physical fight decreased significantly during 1997-2011 among male (43.5%-32.4%), female (23.9%-17.6%), and white (33.7%-23.1%) students.

In a Physical Fight on School Property

During 1997-2011, a significant linear decrease (13.2%-8.7%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who were in a physical fight on school property. The prevalence of being in a physical fight on school property decreased significantly during 1997-2011 among male (17.6%-12.4%), female (8.5%-4.8%), and white (12.6%-7.8%) students.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Did Not Go to School Because of Safety Concerns

During 1997-2011, a significant linear increase (2.2%-4.7%) occurred in the percentage of white students who did not go to school because they felt they would be unsafe at school or on their way to or from school. During 2005-2011, a significant linear decrease (10.6%-3.8%) occurred in the percentage of black students who did not go to school because of safety concerns.

Dating Violence

During 2005-2011, a significant linear decrease (16%-8.2%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who were ever hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend (i.e., dating violence). The prevalence of dating violence decreased significantly during 2005-2011 among male (17.8%-9.3%), female (14.1%-7%), white (15.1%-7.8%), black (17.1%-8.6%), and Hispanic (17.6%-8.4%) students.

Forced to have Sexual Intercourse

According to the CDC, during 2007-2011, a significant linear decrease (9.7%-7.3%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to. During 2007-2011, the prevalence of ever being physically forced to have sexual intercourse decreased significantly among male (7.9%-4.4%) and white (8%-5.5%) students. During 2009-2011, the percentage of male students who had ever been forced to have sexual intercourse decreased significantly (6.3%-4.4%).

Felt Sad or Hopeless

During 2005-2011, a significant linear decrease (30.5%-21.2%) occurred in the percentage of black students who felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities.

Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide

During 1997-2011, a significant linear decrease (21.6%-14.6%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who ever seriously considered attempt-

ing suicide. The prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide decreased significantly during 1997-2011 among male (15.7%-11.9%), female (27.5%-17.3%), and white (21.4%-13.1%) students.

Attempted Suicide

During 1997-2011, a significant linear decrease (9.1%-6.7%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who actually attempted suicide. The prevalence of having actually attempted suicide decreased significantly during 1997-2011 among female (12.5%-8.2%), white (8.1%-5.5%), and Hispanic (17.6%-11%) students. During 2005-2011, a significant linear decrease (11.5%-6.2%) occurred in the percentage of black students who actually attempted suicide.

Current Cigarette Smoking

During 1997-2011, a significant linear decrease (35.2%-15.9%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day in the past 30 days (i.e., current cigarette smoking).

Frequent Cigarette Smoking

During 1997-2011, a significant linear decrease (17.9%-5.4%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who smoked cigarettes on 20 or more days of the past 30 days (i.e., frequent cigarette smoking).

Drank Alcohol Before Age 13 Years

During 1997-2011, a significant linear decrease (28.7%-15.6%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who drank alcohol for the first time before age 13 years. The prevalence of drinking alcohol before age 13 years decreased significantly during 1997-2011 among male (33.5%-18.2%), female (23.5%-12.7%), white (25.7%-13.8%), and Hispanic (34.2%-20.7%) students. During 2009-2011, the percentage of black students who drank alcohol before age 13 years decreased significantly (25.5%-16.7%).

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Current Alcohol Use

During 1997-2011, a significant linear decrease (52.6%-41.5%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who had at least one drink of alcohol on 1 or more of the past 30 days (i.e., current alcohol use). The prevalence of current alcohol use decreased significantly during 1997-2011 among male (54.1%-41.3%), female (51.3%-42.1%), and white (53.5%-44.8%) students. During 2009-2011, the prevalence of current alcohol use among black students decreased significantly (38.1%-28.1%).

Binge Drinking

During 1997-2011, a significant linear decrease (31.2%-22.3%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row on at least 1 day in the past 30 days (i.e., binge drinking). The prevalence of binge drinking decreased significantly during 1997-2011 among male (34.5%-25.4%), female (27.9%-19.3%), and white (32.2%-24.8%) students.

Drank Alcohol on School Property

During 1997-2011, a significant linear decrease (7.1%-4.6%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who had at least one drink of alcohol on school property. The prevalence of drinking alcohol on school property decreased significantly during 1997-2011 among male (8.4%-5.8%), white (6.2%-4.1%), and Hispanic (14.3%-5.5%) students.

Ever Used Marijuana

According to the CDC, during 1997-2011, a significant linear decrease (44.9%-39.6%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who used marijuana one or more times during their life (i.e., ever used marijuana). According to the CDC, during 1997-2011, the prevalence of having ever used marijuana decreased significantly among male (46.9%-43.7%), female (42.6%-35.7%), and Hispanic (44.6%-40.1%) students.

Tried Marijuana Before Age 13 Years

According to the CDC, during 1997-2011, a significant linear decrease (7.7%-6.3%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who tried

marijuana for the first time before age 13 years. During 2005-2011, a significant linear decrease (15.2%-6.9%) occurred in the percentage of black students who tried marijuana before age 13 years.

Used Marijuana on School Property

During 1997-2011, a significant linear decrease (7.9%-5.2%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who used marijuana on school property. The prevalence of having used marijuana on school property decreased significantly (10.2%-7%) among male students during 1997-2011.

Ever Used Inhalants

During 1997-2011, a significant linear decrease (19.1%-9%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who used inhalants one or more times during their life (i.e., ever used inhalants).

Ever Used Methamphetamines

During 2005-2011, a significant linear decrease (5.9%-3.2%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who used methamphetamines one or more times during their life (i.e., ever used methamphetamines).

Ever had Sexual Intercourse

According to the CDC, during 1997-2011, a significant linear decrease (43.5%-42.7%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who have ever had sexual intercourse. During 1997-2011, according to the CDC, a significant linear decrease (42.3%-41.8%) occurred in the percentage of female students who have ever had sexual intercourse.

Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons During Their Life

According to the CDC, during 1997-2011, a significant linear decrease (11.7%-10.6%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who have had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life. During 1997-2011, according to the CDC, a significant linear decrease (10%-8.6%) occurred in the percentage of female students who have had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life. During 2005-2011, a significant linear decrease (26.2%-20.9%) occurred in the percentage of black students who have had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Currently Sexually Active

During 2007-2011, a significant linear decrease (41.2%-33.7%) occurred in the percentage of Hispanic students who had sexual intercourse with one or more person in the past three months (i.e., currently sexually active).

Used Alcohol or Drugs Before Last Sexual Intercourse

During 2007-2011, a significant linear decrease (27.9%-18.8%) occurred in the percentage of currently sexually active high school students who used alcohol or drugs before last sexual intercourse. During 2009-2011, the percentage of currently sexually active students who used alcohol or drugs before last sexual intercourse decreased significantly (24.8%-18.8%). The prevalence of alcohol or drug use before last sexual intercourse decreased significantly during 2007-2011 among currently sexually active male (33.9%-19.4%) and white (30.5%-19.8%) students. During 2009-2011, the percentage of currently sexually active male (28.3%-19.4%) and white (28.6%-19.8%) students who used alcohol or drugs before last sexual intercourse decreased significantly.

Did Not Participate in 60 Minutes or More of Physical Activity on Any Day

During 2007-2011, a significant linear decrease (14.5%-11.5%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who did not participate in any kind of physical activity for a total of at least 60 minutes on any day.

Physically Active 60 Minutes or More per Day on Five or More Days

During 2007-2011, a significant linear increase (45.1%-49.5%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who participated in at least 60 minutes of physical activity per day on five or more days.

Watch Television Three or More Hours per Day

During 2005-2011, a significant linear decrease (33.5%-27.1%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who watch three or more hours of television on an average school day.

Trying to Lose Weight

During 1997-2011, a significant linear increase (43%-47.1%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who were trying to lose weight.

Did Not Eat for 24 or More Hours to Lose Weight or Keep from Gaining Weight

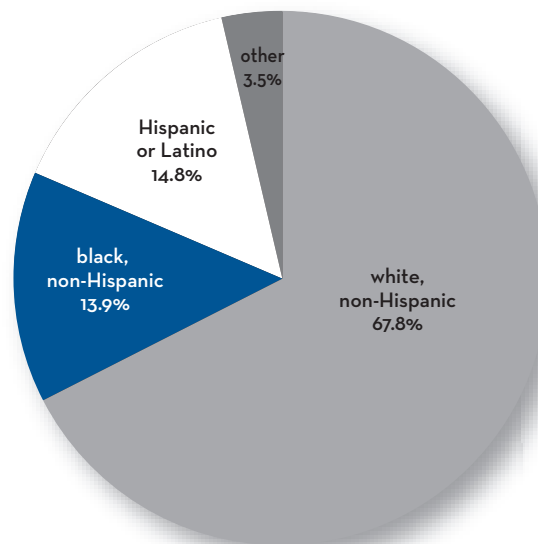
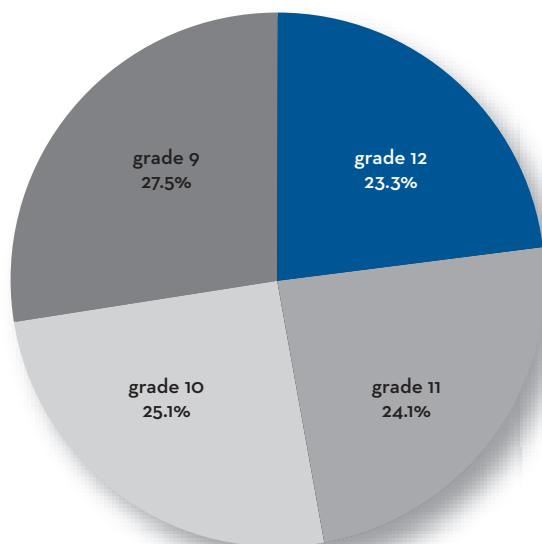
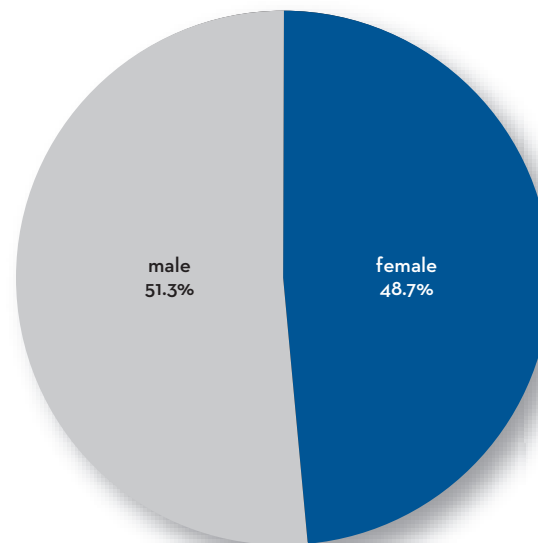
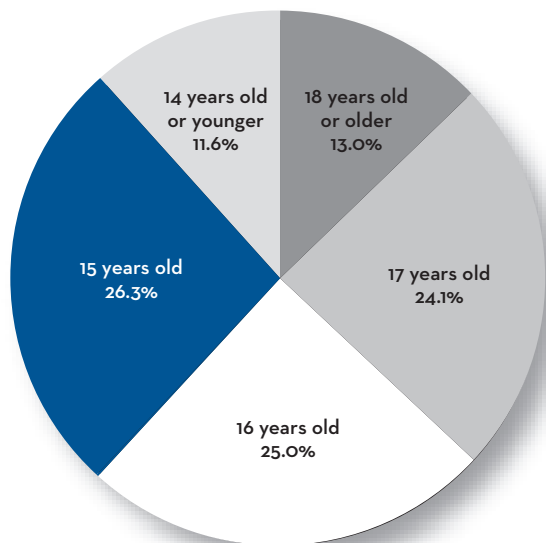
During 2005-2011, a significant linear decrease (12.1%-8.9%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who went without eating for 24 or more hours to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight.

Have a Paying Job

During 2005-2011, a significant linear decrease (34.9%-21.6%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who work at a paying job outside their home five or more hours during an average week when they are in school. The prevalence of having a paying job decreased significantly during 2005-2011 among male (35.5%-21.8%), female (33.8%-21.2%), and white (37.8%-22.2%) students.

Demographics

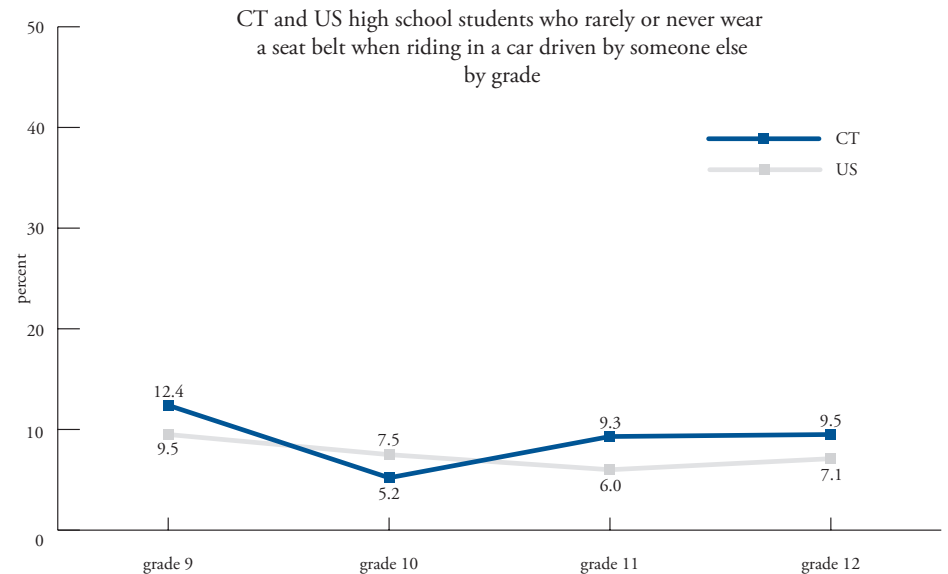
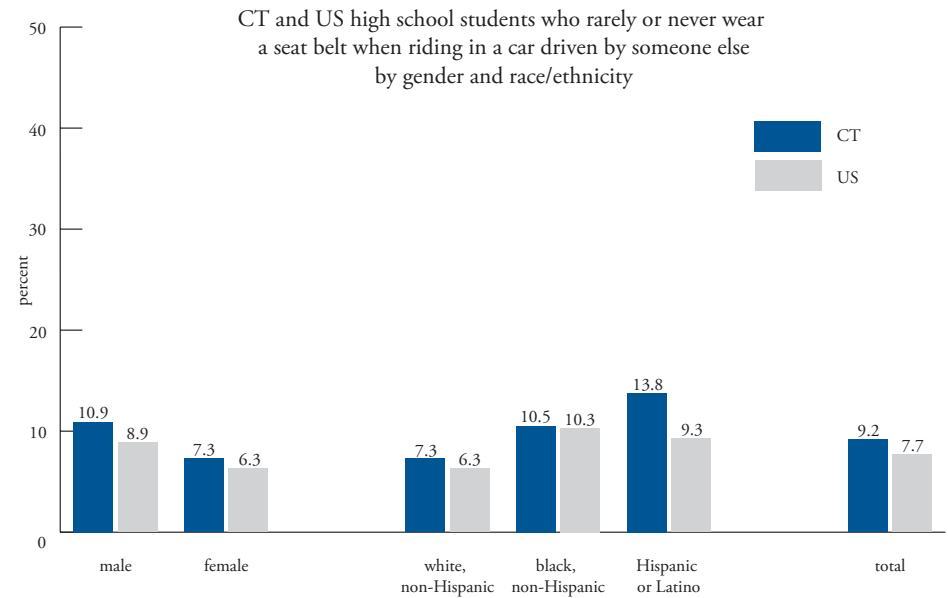
DEMOGRAPHICS OF CONNECTICUT RESPONDENTS



Behaviors that Contribute
to Unintentional Injuries

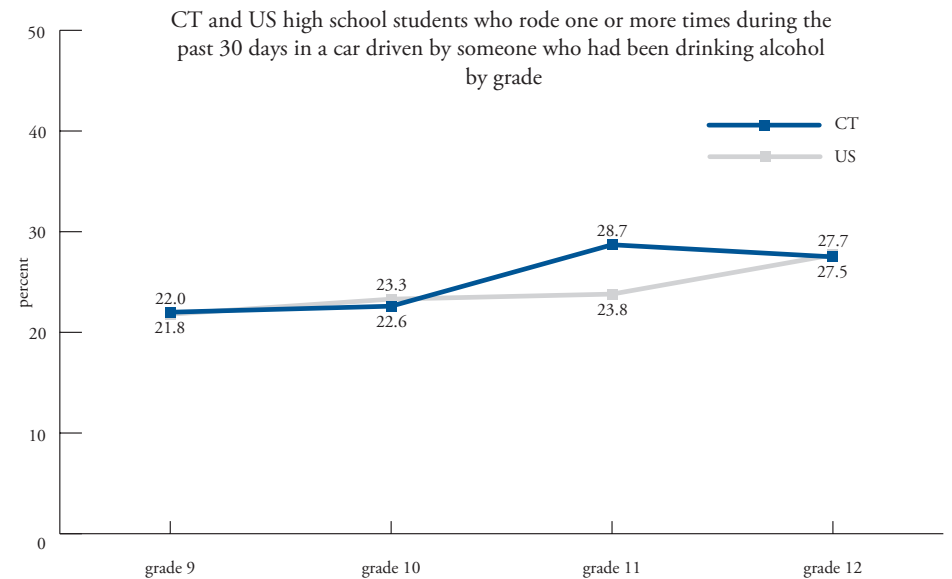
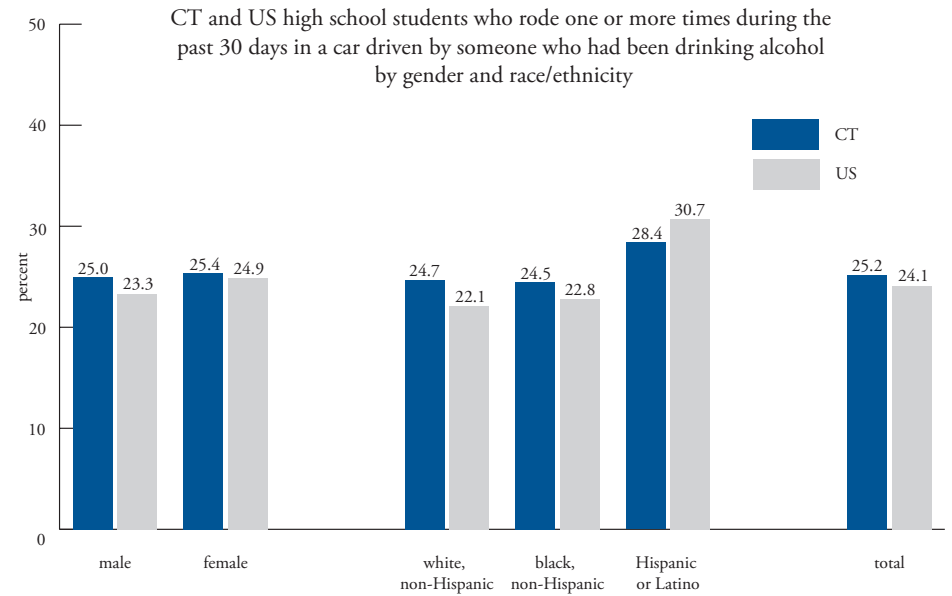
Rarely or Never Wear a Seat Belt

- ▼ In Connecticut, 9.2% of high school students rarely or never wear a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else
- ▼ Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of rarely or never wearing a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else:
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by gender
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among Hispanic (13.8%) than among white (7.3%) students
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grade 9 (12.4%) than in grade 10 (5.2%)
- ▼ None of Connecticut's rates vary significantly from the national rates



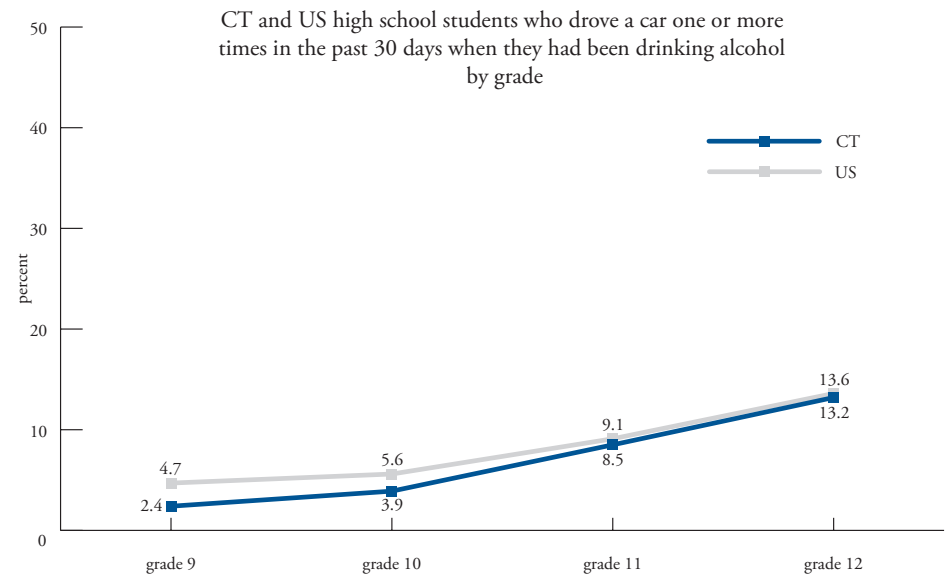
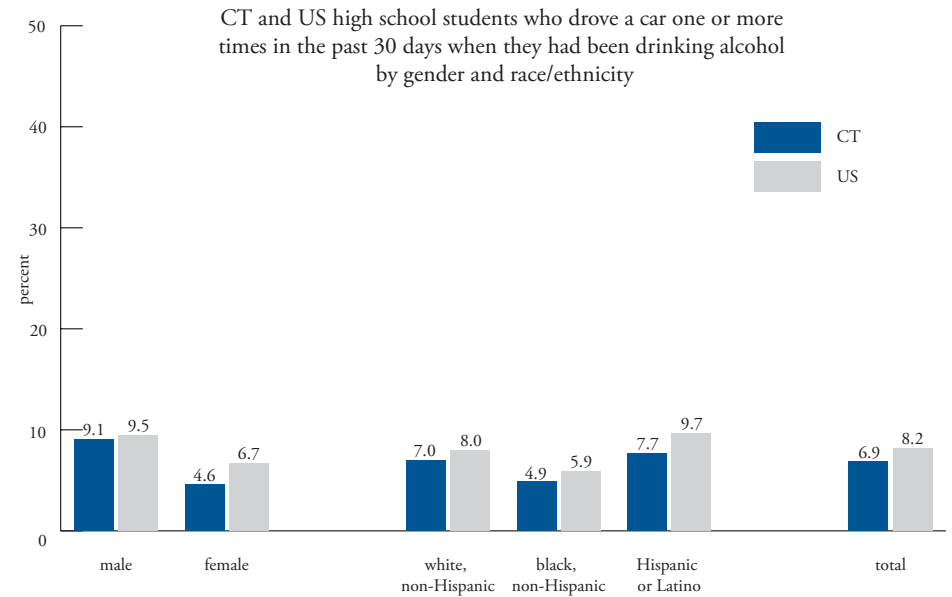
Rode with Driver Who had been Drinking Alcohol

- During the 30 days preceding the survey, 25.2% of high school students in Connecticut rode one or more times in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol
- Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of riding with a driver who had been drinking alcohol does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade
- None of Connecticut's rates vary significantly from the national rates



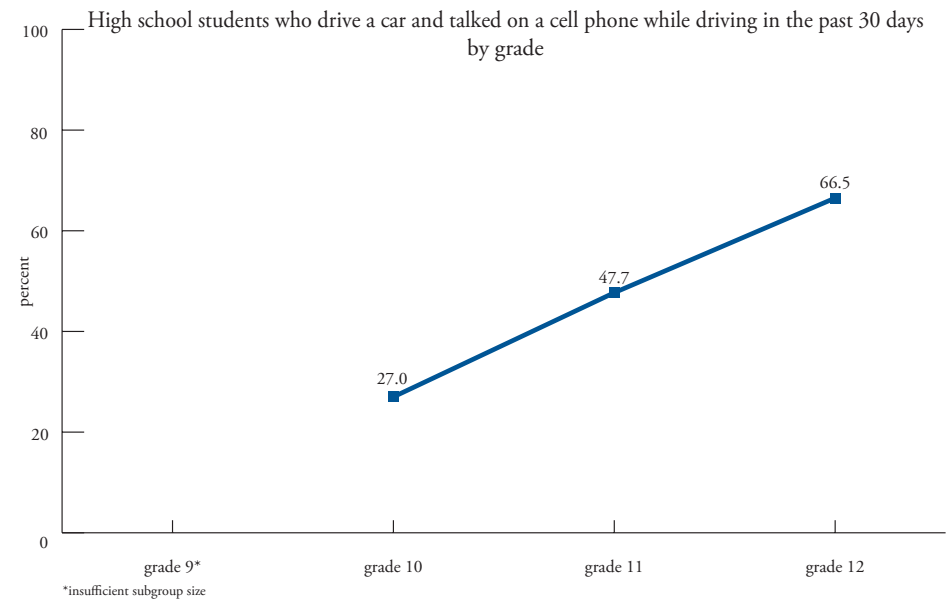
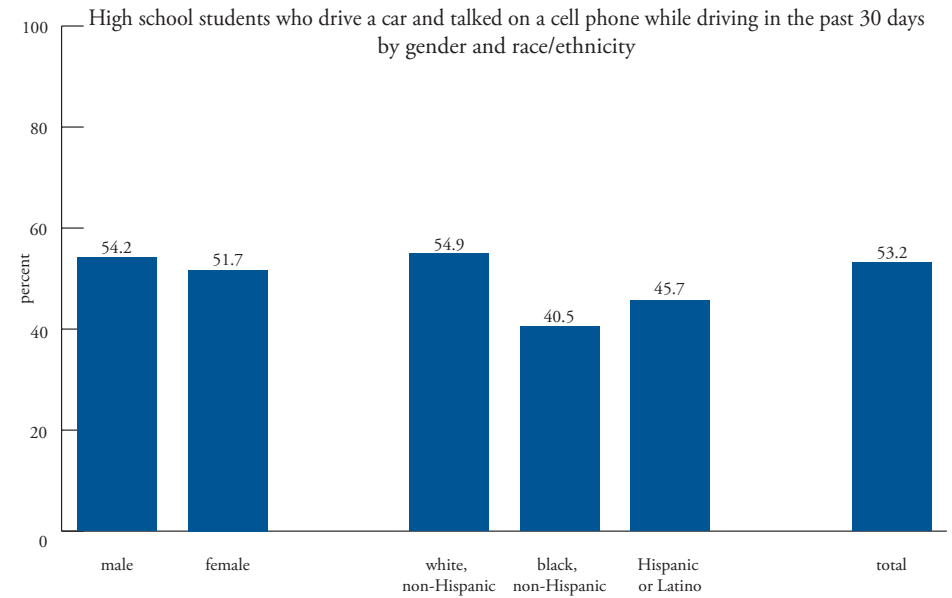
Drove when Drinking Alcohol

- ▼ During the 30 days preceding the survey, 6.9% of high school students in Connecticut drove a car or other vehicle one or more times when they had been drinking alcohol
- ▼ Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of driving when drinking alcohol:
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among male (9.1%) than among female (4.6%) students
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grades 11 (8.5%) and 12 (13.2%) than in grades 9 (2.4%) and 10 (3.9%)
- ▼ None of Connecticut's rates vary significantly from the national rates



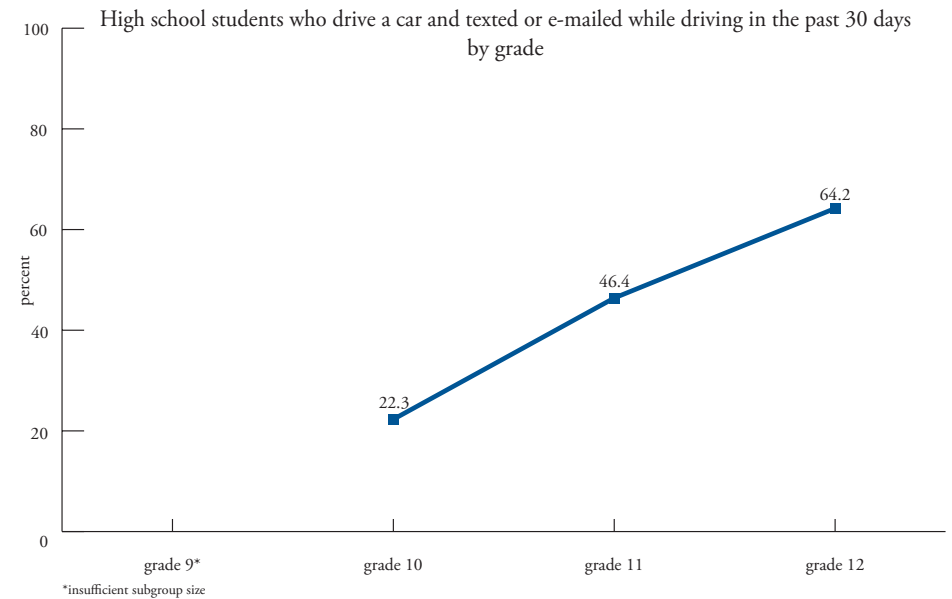
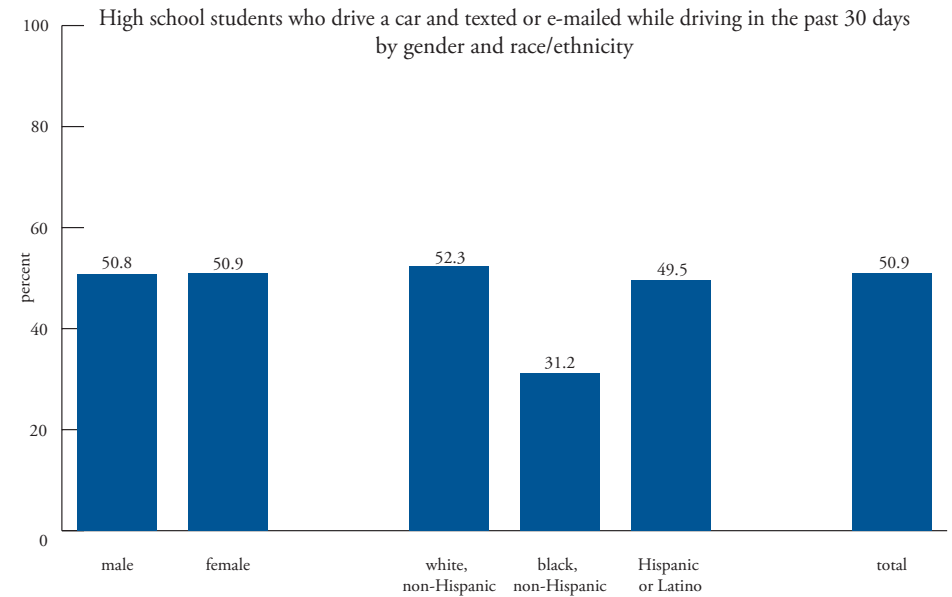
Talked on Cell Phone While Driving

- ▼ On 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey, 53.2% of high school students who drive a car, talked on a cell phone while they were driving a car or other vehicle
- ▼ Overall for students who drive, the prevalence of talking on a cell phone while driving:
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by gender or race/ethnicity
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grades 11 (47.7%) and 12 (66.5%) than in grade 10 (27%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (66.5%) than in grade 11 (47.7%)



Texted or E-Mailed While Driving

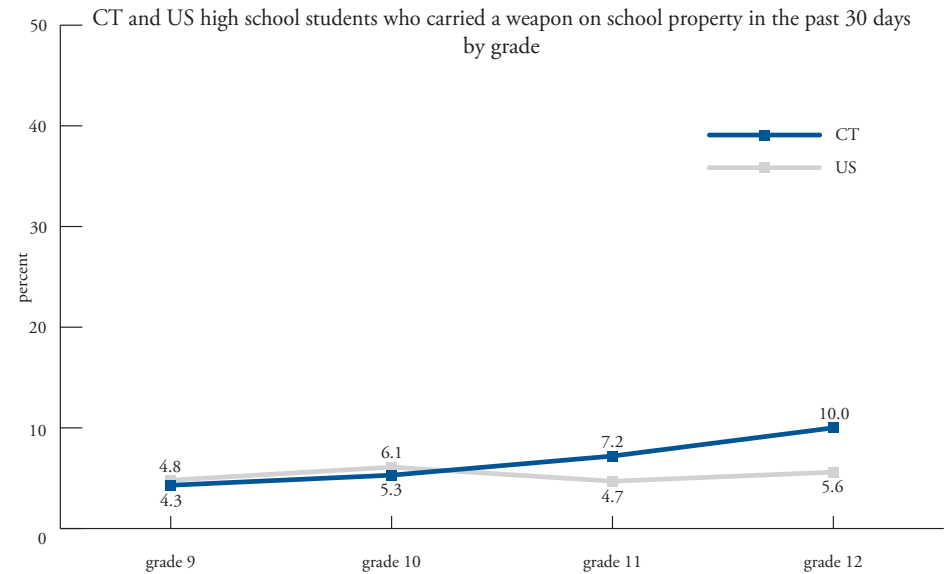
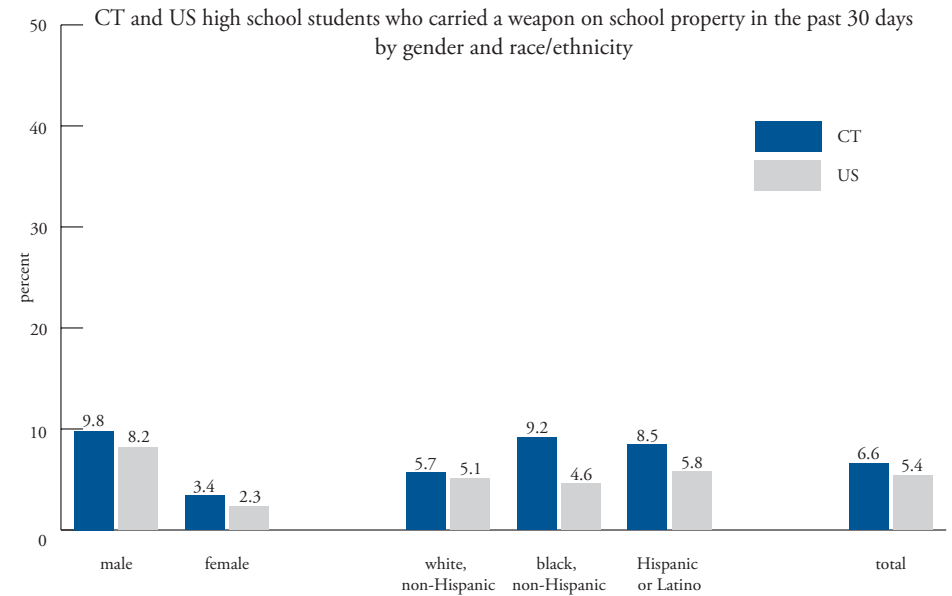
- ▼ On 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey, 50.9% of high school students who drive a car, texted or e-mailed while they were driving a car or other vehicle
- ▼ Overall for students who drive, the prevalence of texting or e-mailing while driving:
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by gender or race/ethnicity
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grades 11 (46.4%) and 12 (64.2%) than in grade 10 (22.3%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (64.2%) than in grade 11 (46.4%)



Behaviors that Contribute
to Violence

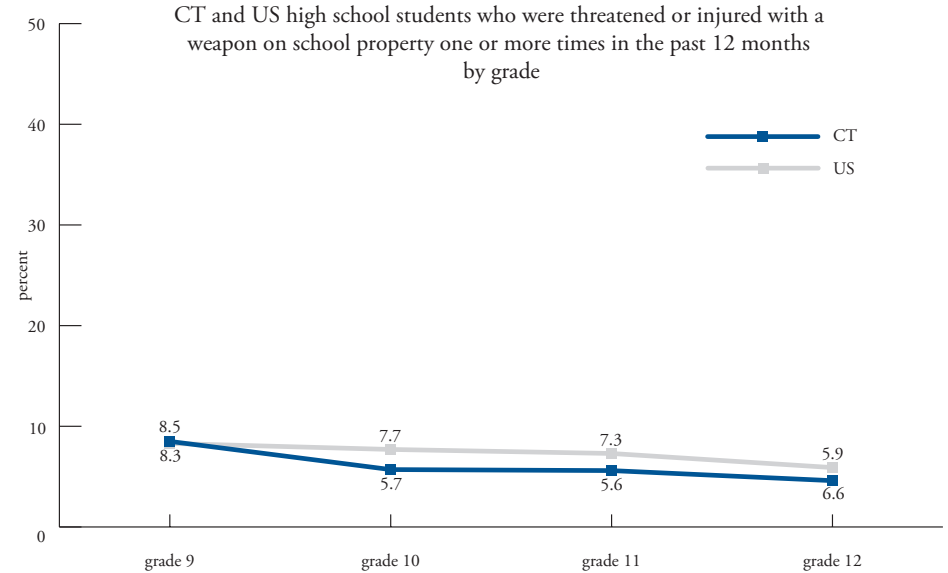
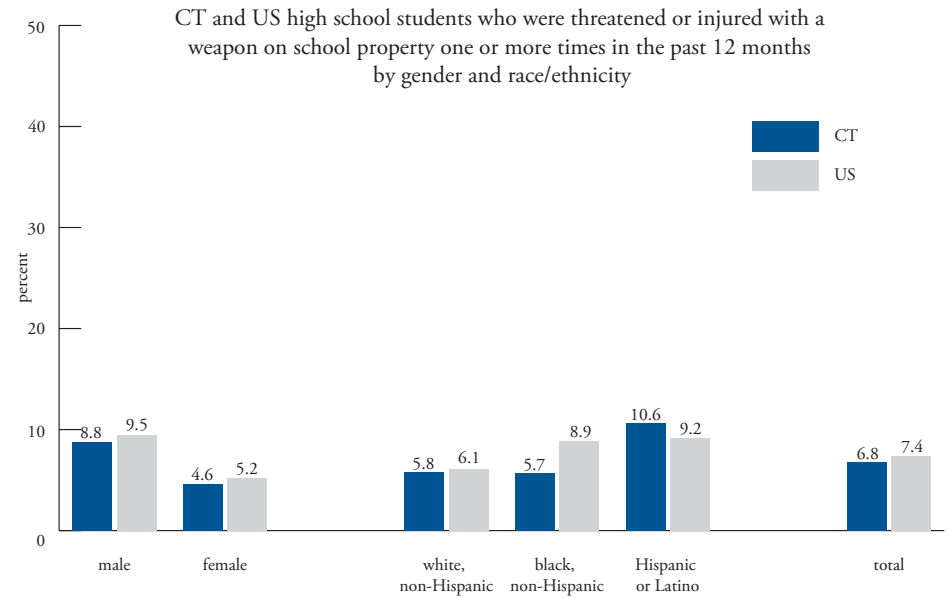
Carried a Weapon on School Property

- ▼ In Connecticut, 6.6% of high school students carried a weapon (e.g., gun, knife, or club) on school property on at least 1 day during the 30 days preceding the survey
- ▼ Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of carrying a weapon on school property:
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among male (9.8%) than among female (3.4%) students
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grade 12 (10%) than in grade 9 (4.3%)
- ▼ The prevalence of carrying a weapon on school property is significantly higher in grade 12 among CT (10%) than among US (5.6%) students



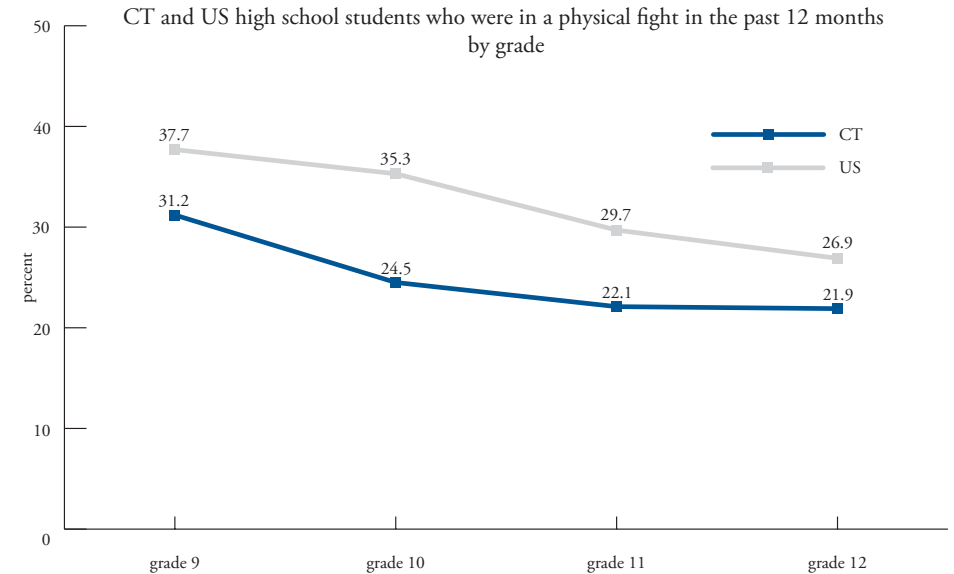
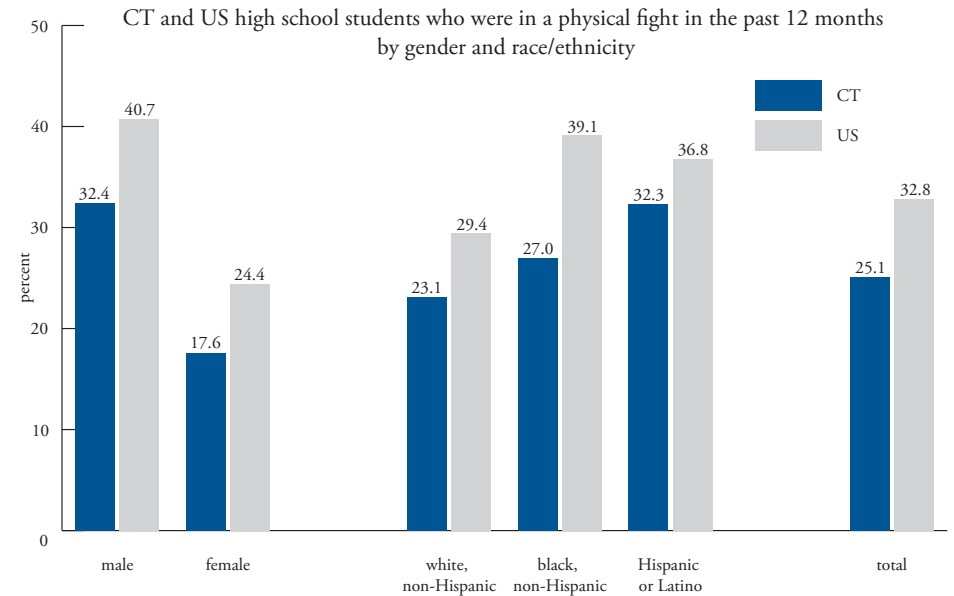
Threatened or Injured with a Weapon on School Property

- ▼ During the 12 months preceding the survey, 6.8% of high school students in Connecticut were threatened or injured with a weapon (e.g., gun, knife, or club) one or more times on school property
- ▼ Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property:
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among male (8.8%) than among female (4.6%) students
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among Hispanic (10.6%) than among white (5.8%) students
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by grade
- ▼ None of Connecticut's rates vary significantly from the national rates



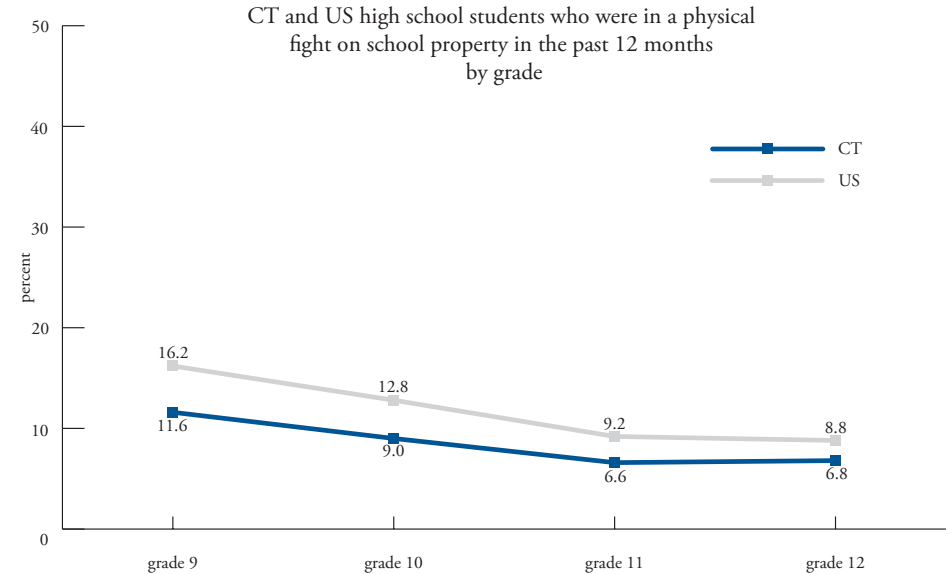
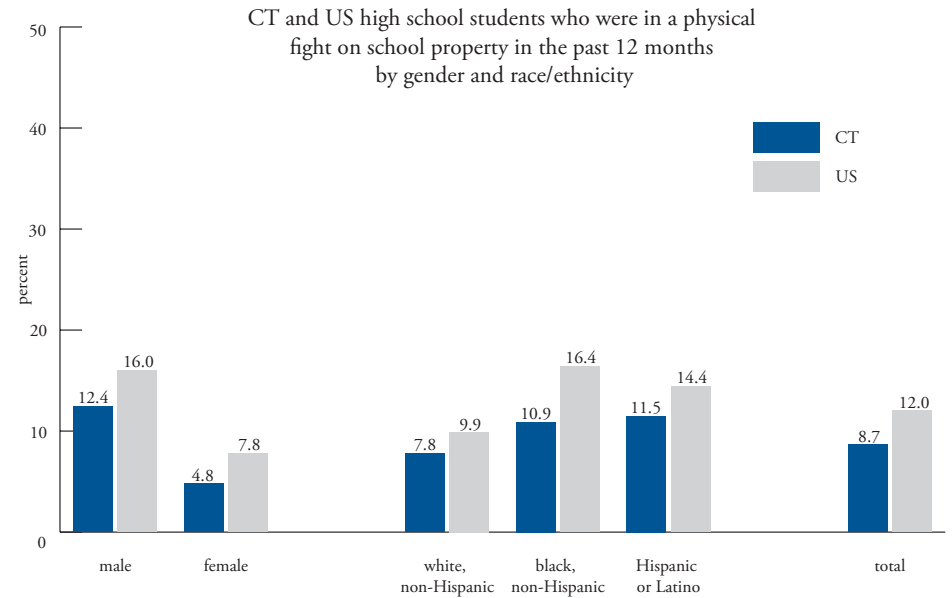
In a Physical Fight

- ▼ In Connecticut, 25.1% of high school students were in a physical fight one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey
- ▼ Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of being in a physical fight:
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among male (32.4%) than among female (17.6%) students
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade
- ▼ The prevalence of physical fighting:
 - ▼ Is significantly higher nationwide (32.8%) than in CT (25.1%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among US male (40.7%) than among CT male (32.4%) students and significantly higher among US female (24.4%) than among CT female (17.6%) students
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among US white (29.4%) than among CT white (23.1%) students and significantly higher among US black (39.1%) than among CT black (27%) students
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grade 10 among US (35.3%) than among CT (24.5%) students



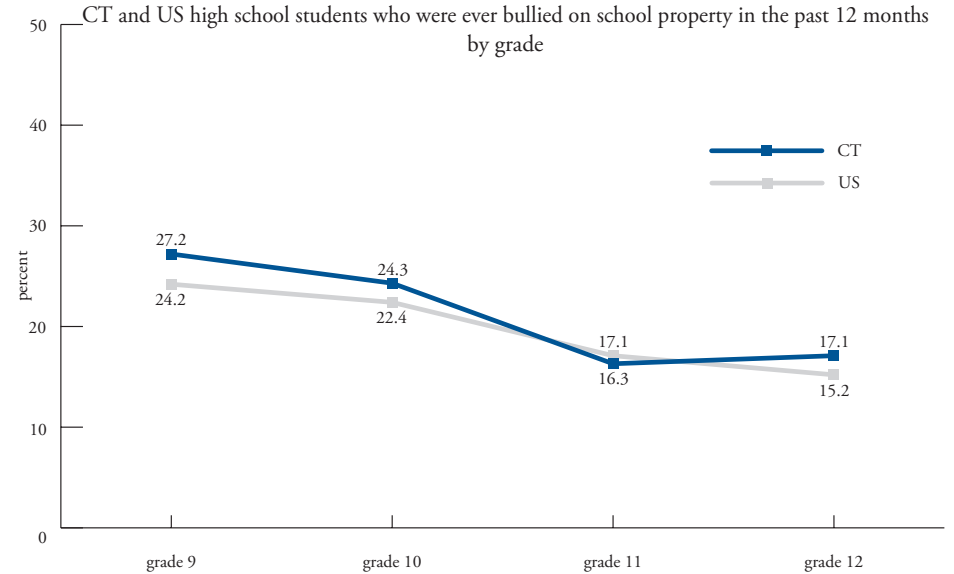
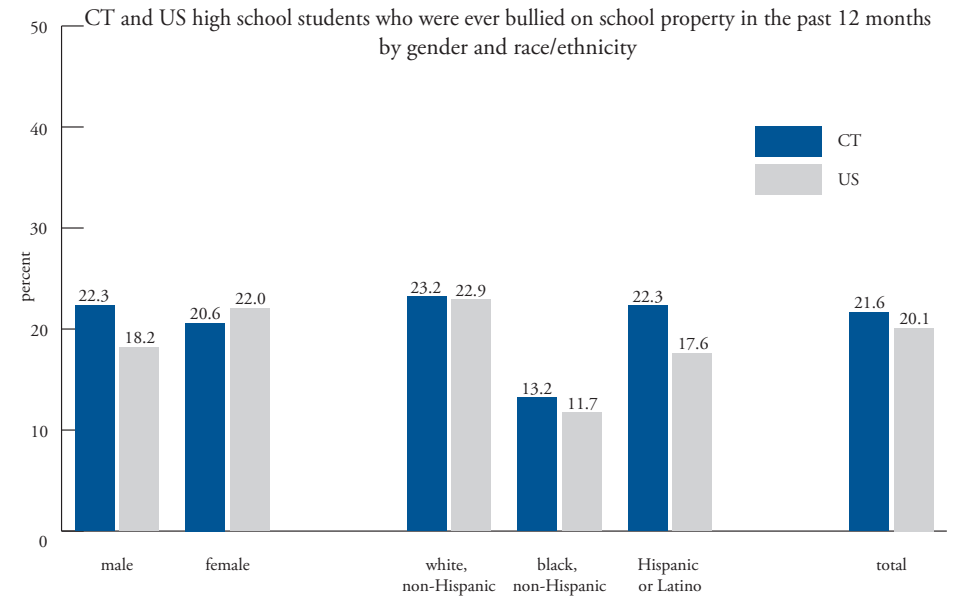
In a Physical Fight on School Property

- ▼ During the 12 months preceding the survey, 8.7% of Connecticut high school students were in a physical fight one or more times on school property
- ▼ Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of being in a physical fight on school property:
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among male (12.4%) than among female (4.8%) students
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade
- ▼ The prevalence of physical fighting on school property:
 - ▼ Is significantly higher nationwide (12%) than in CT (8.7%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among US male (16%) than among CT male (12.4%) students and significantly higher among US female (7.8%) than among CT female (4.8%) students



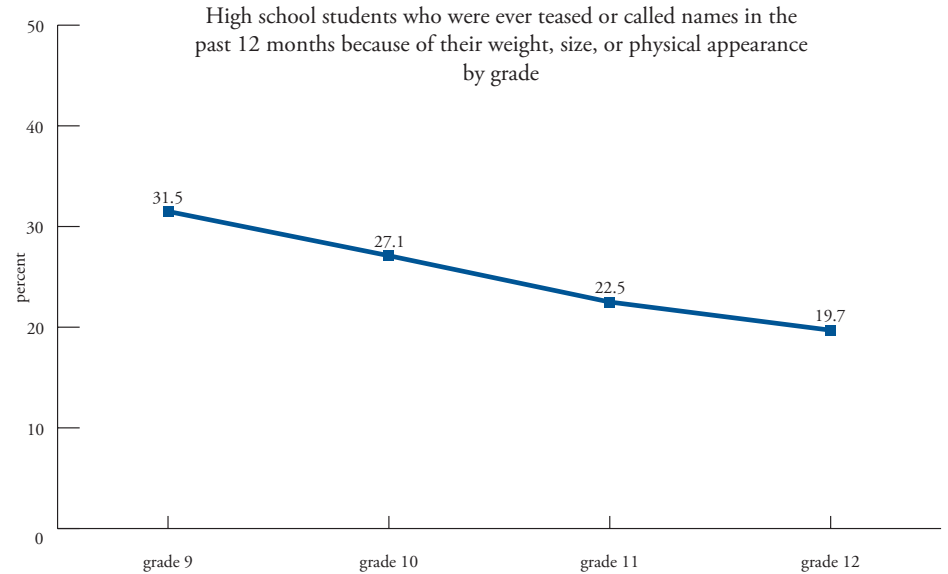
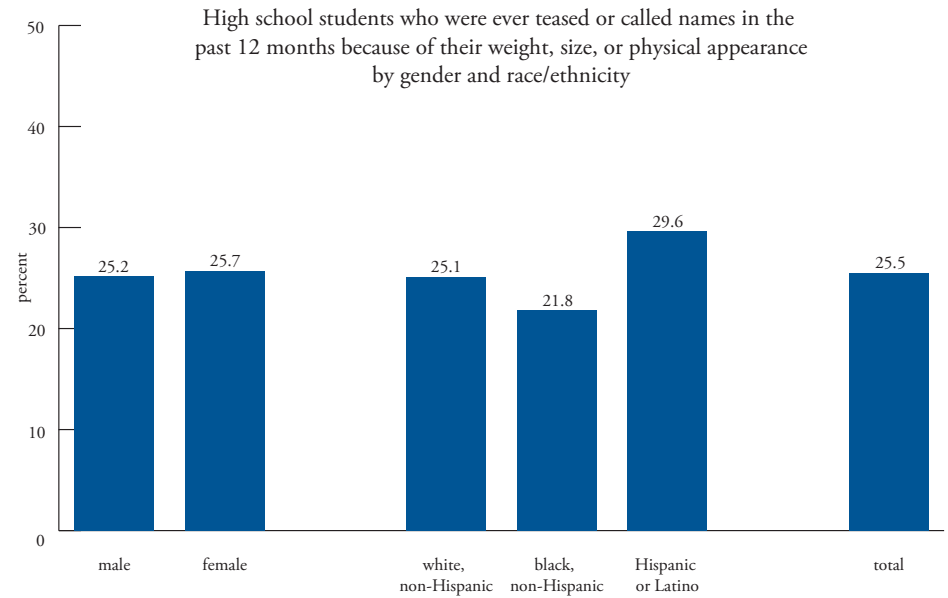
Bullied on School Property

- ▼ During the 12 months preceding the survey, 21.6% of high school students in Connecticut were ever bullied on school property
- ▼ Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of ever being bullied on school property:
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by gender
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among white (23.2%) than among black (13.2%) students
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grade 9 (27.2%) than in grades 11 (16.3%) and 12 (17.1%)
- ▼ None of Connecticut's rates vary significantly from the national rates



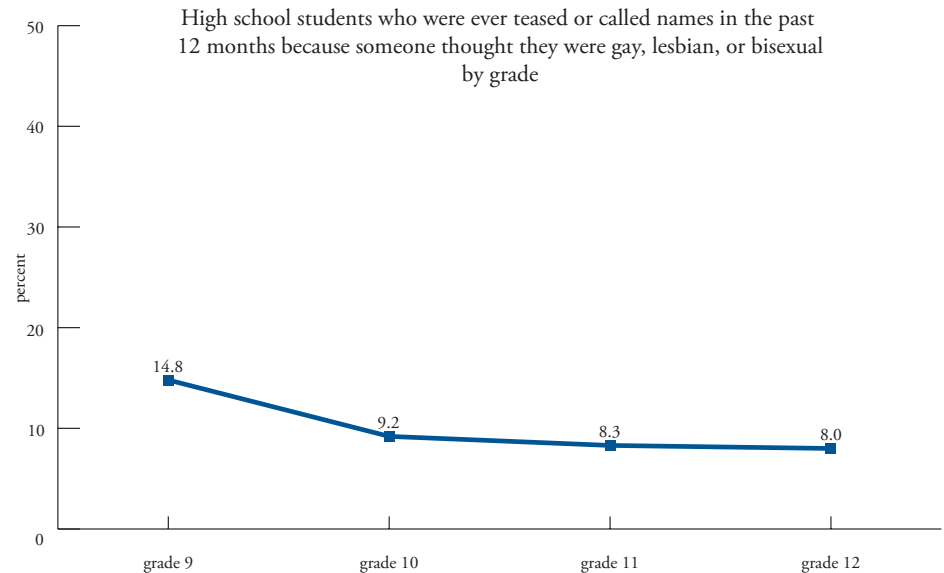
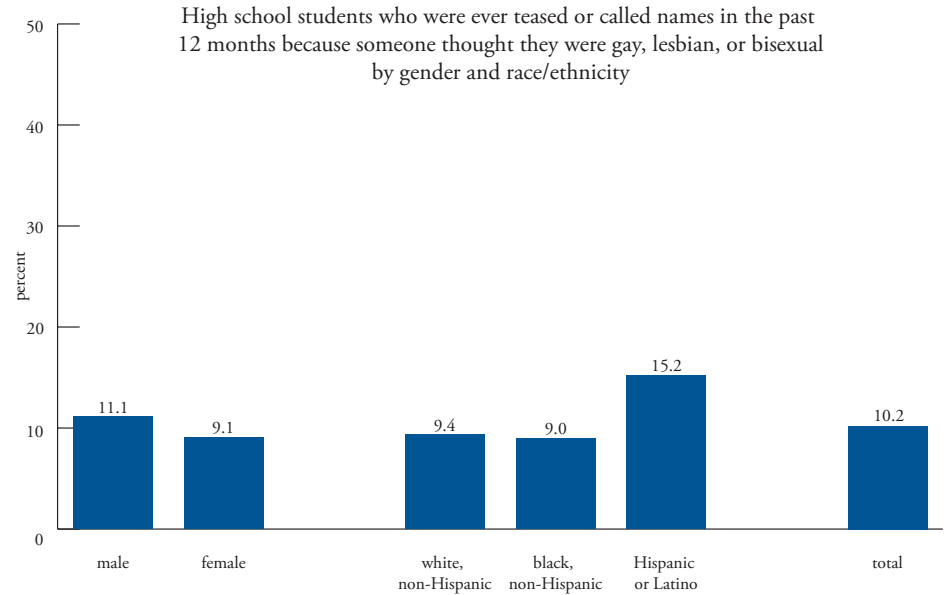
Teased Because of Physical Appearance

- ▼ During the 12 months preceding the survey, 25.5% of high school students were ever teased or called names because of their weight, size, or physical appearance
- ▼ Overall, the prevalence of ever being teased because of weight, size, or physical appearance:
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by gender or race/ethnicity
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grade 9 (31.5%) than in grade 12 (19.7%)



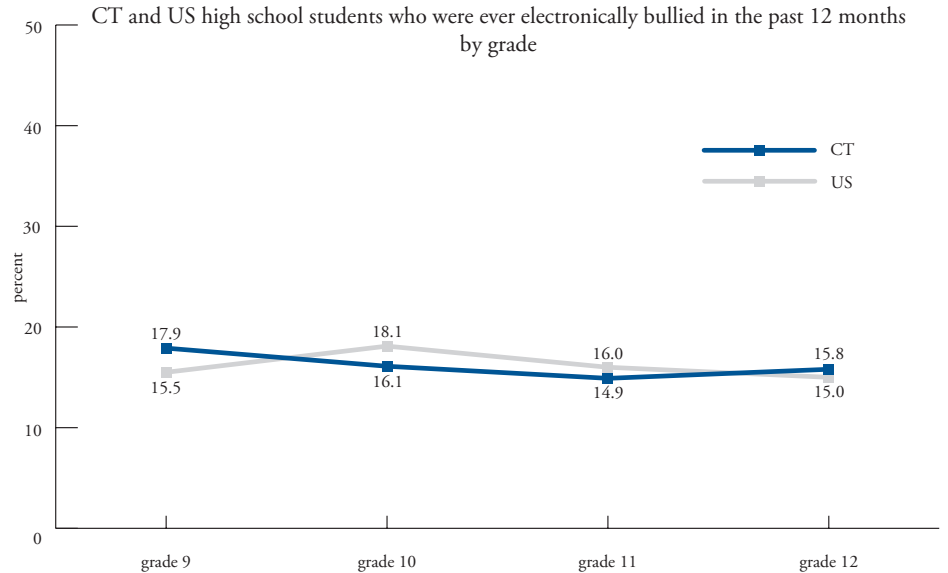
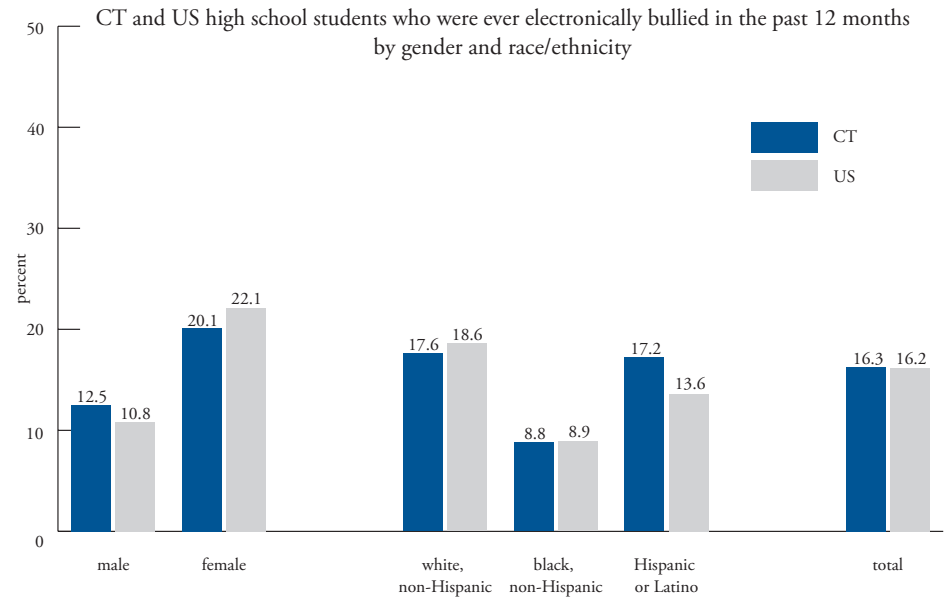
Teased Because of Perceived Sexual Orientation

- ▼ During the 12 months preceding the survey, 10.2% of high school students were ever teased or called names because someone thought they were gay, lesbian, or bisexual
- ▼ Overall, the prevalence of ever being teased because of perceived sexual orientation:
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by gender or race/ethnicity
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grade 9 (14.8%) than in grade 12 (8%)



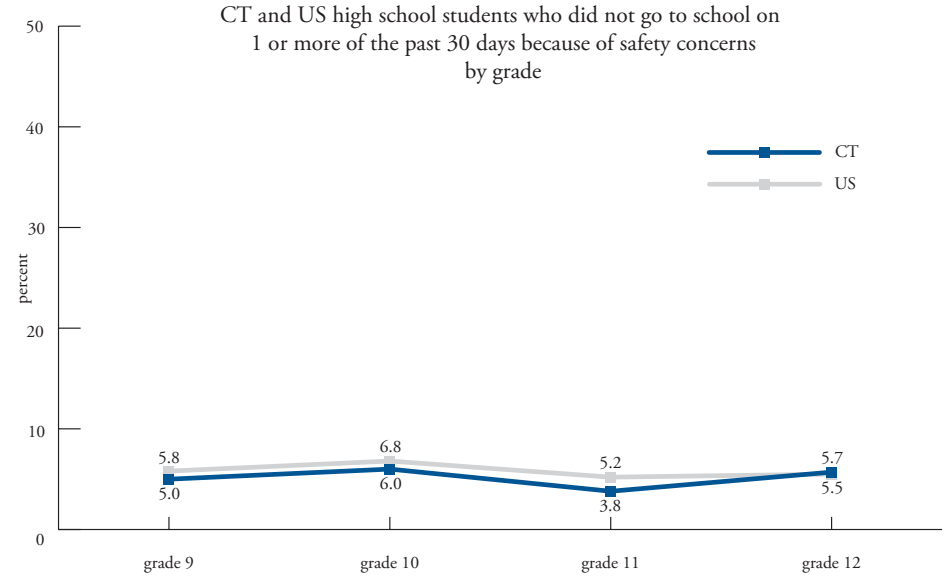
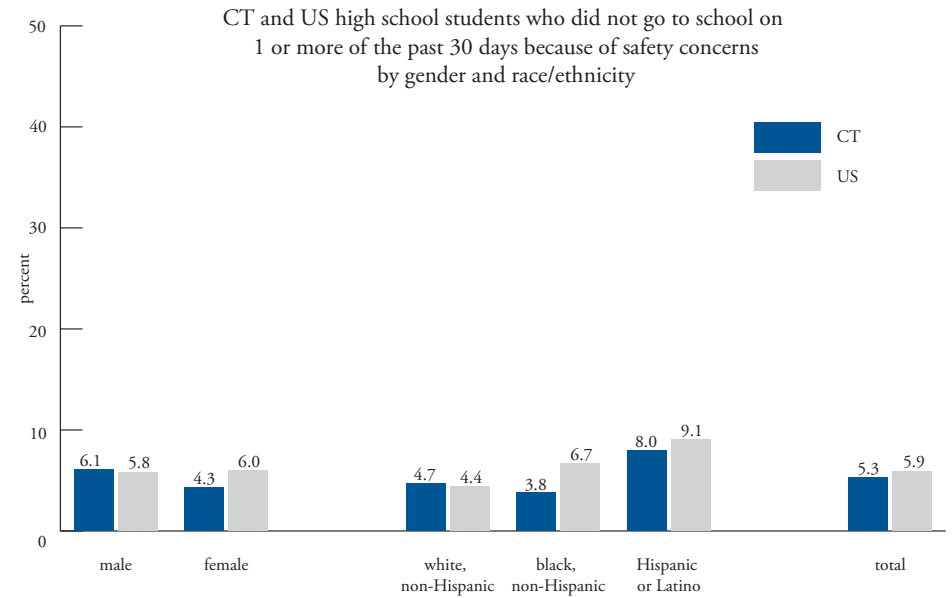
Electronically Bullied

- ▼ During the 12 months preceding the survey, 16.3% of Connecticut high school students were ever electronically bullied
- ▼ Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of ever being electronically bullied:
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among female (20.1%) than among male (12.5%) students
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among white (17.6%) than among black (8.8%) students
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by grade
- ▼ None of Connecticut's rates vary significantly from the national rates



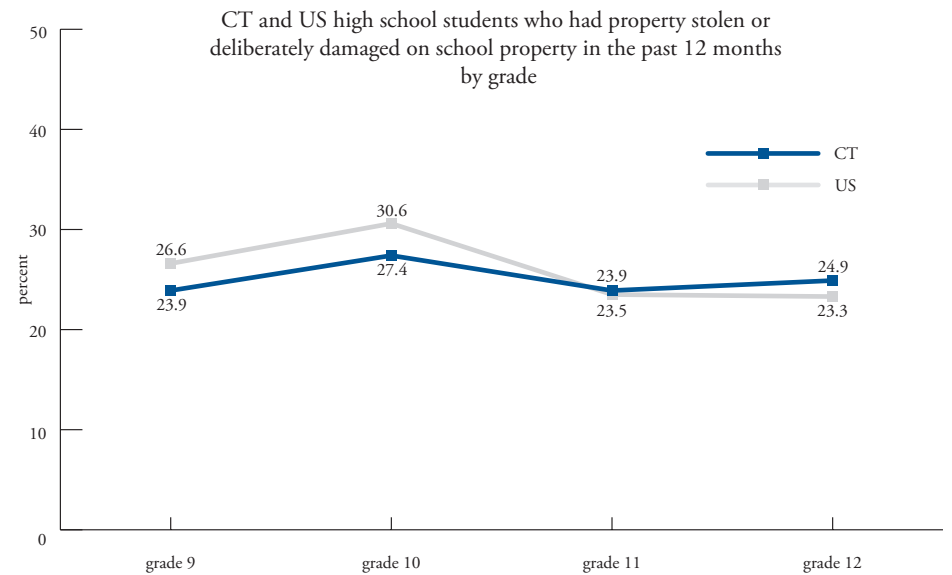
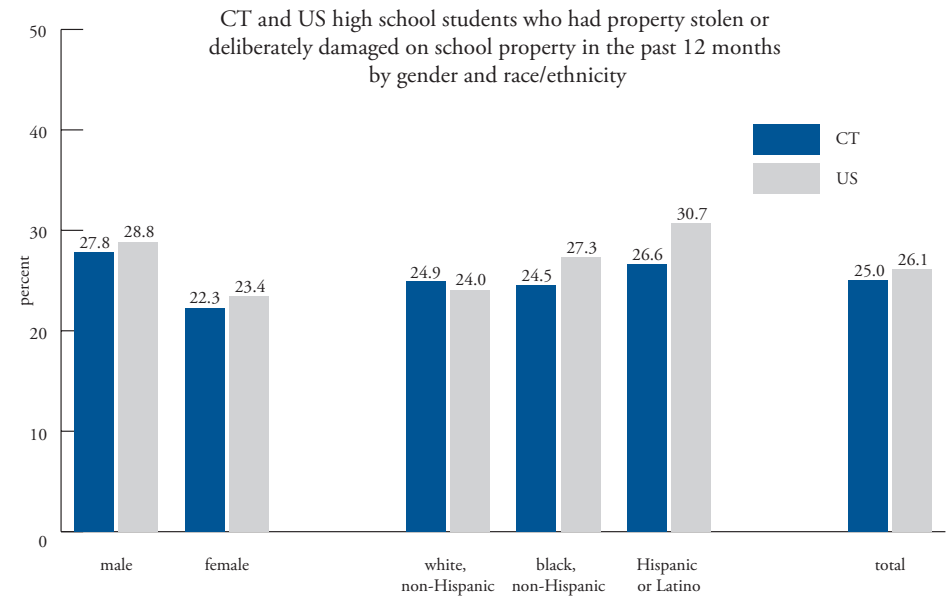
Did Not Go to School Because of Safety Concerns

- ▼ In Connecticut, 5.3% of high school students did not go to school on at least 1 day of the 30 days preceding the survey because they felt they would be unsafe at school or on their way to or from school
- ▼ Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of not going to school because of safety concerns does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade
- ▼ None of Connecticut's rates vary significantly from the national rates



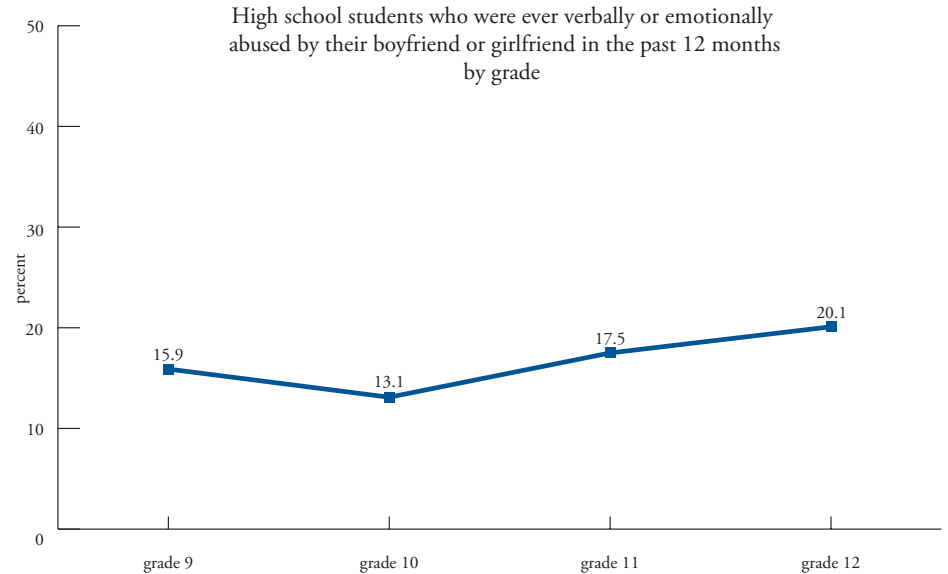
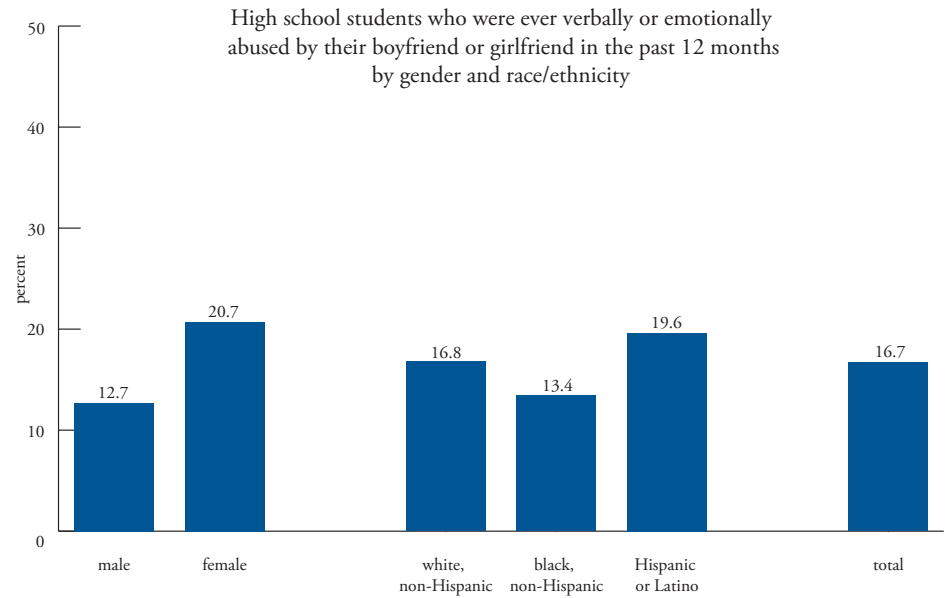
Had Property Stolen or Damaged on School Property

- ▼ In Connecticut, 25% of high school students had property (e.g., car, clothing, or books) stolen or deliberately damaged on school property one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey
- ▼ Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of having property stolen or damaged on school property does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade
- ▼ None of Connecticut's rates vary significantly from the national rates



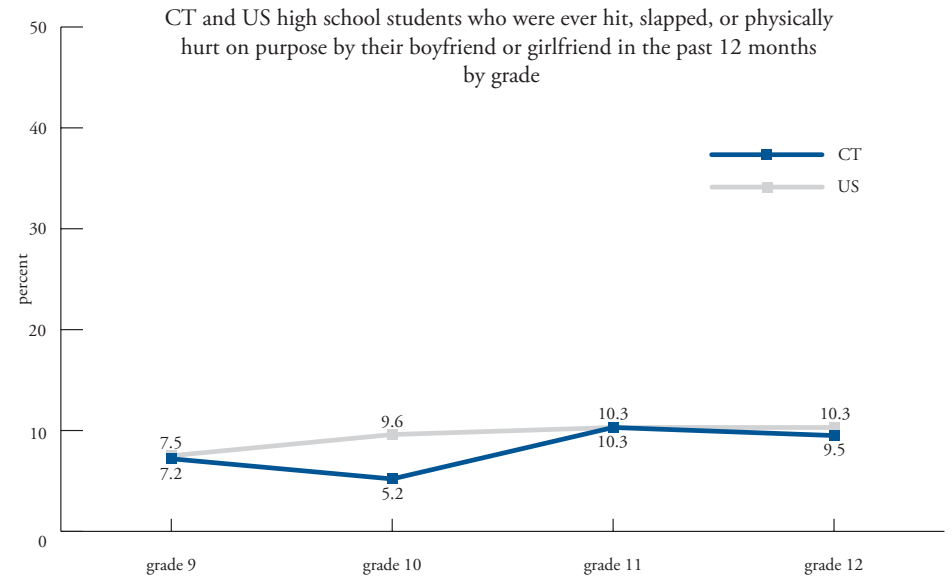
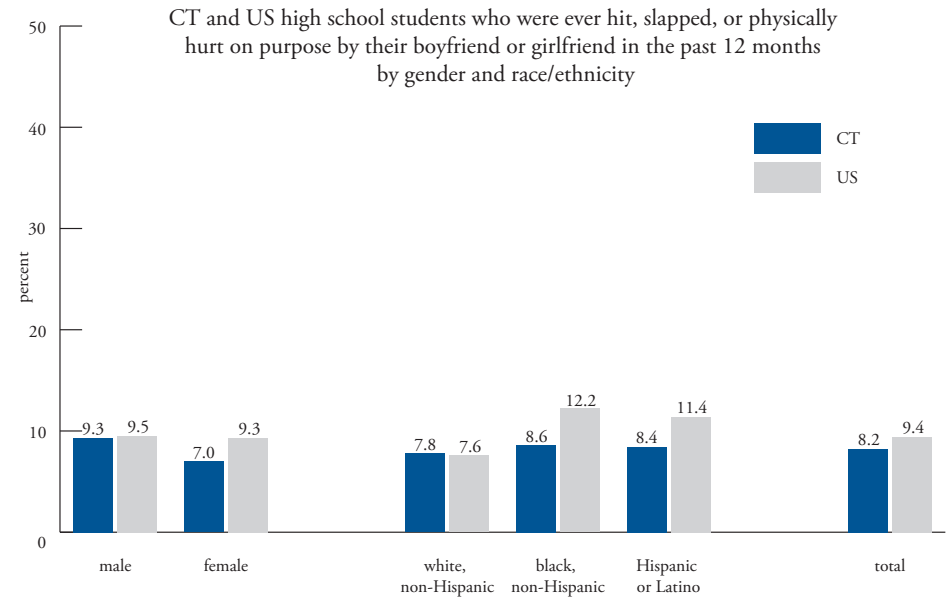
Verbal and Emotional Abuse

- ▼ During the 12 months preceding the survey, 16.7% of high school students were ever verbally or emotionally abused (e.g., called names, made fun of in front of others, ridiculed about their body or looks, or told they are no good or worthless) by their boyfriend or girlfriend
- ▼ Overall, the prevalence of ever being verbally or emotionally abused by their boyfriend or girlfriend:
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among female (20.7%) than among male (12.7%) students
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade



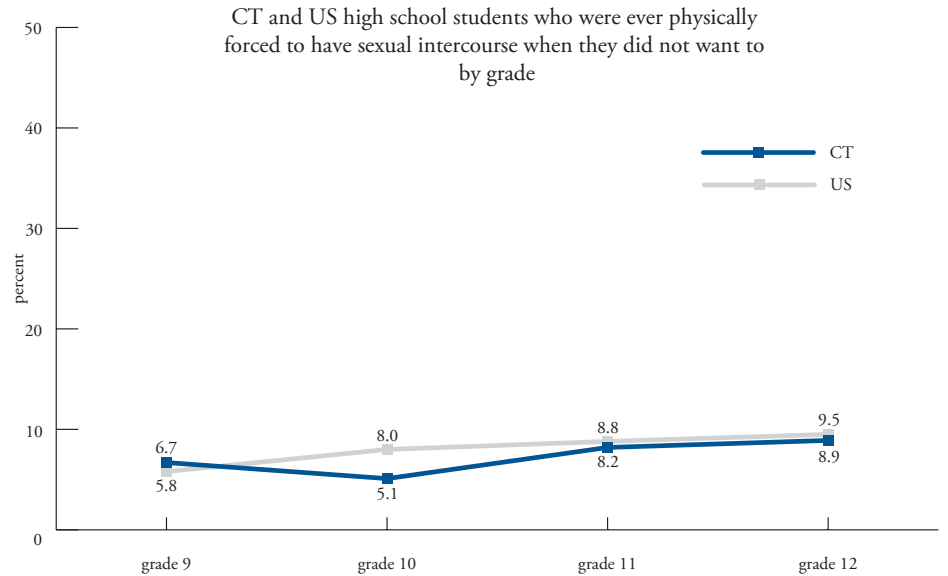
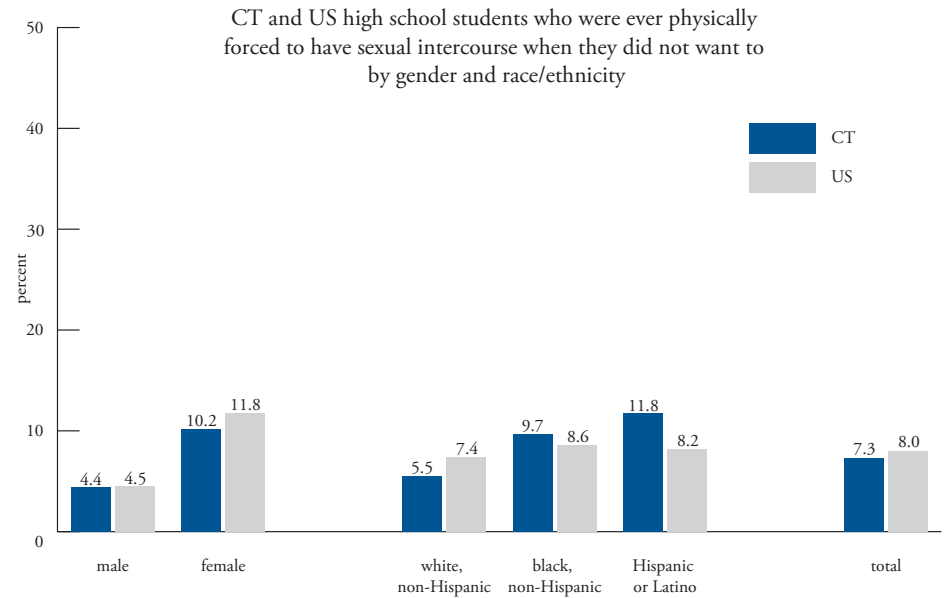
Dating Violence

- During the 12 months preceding the survey, 8.2% of Connecticut high school students were ever hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend (i.e., dating violence)
- Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of dating violence does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade
- The prevalence of dating violence is significantly higher in grade 10 among US (9.6%) than among CT (5.2%) students



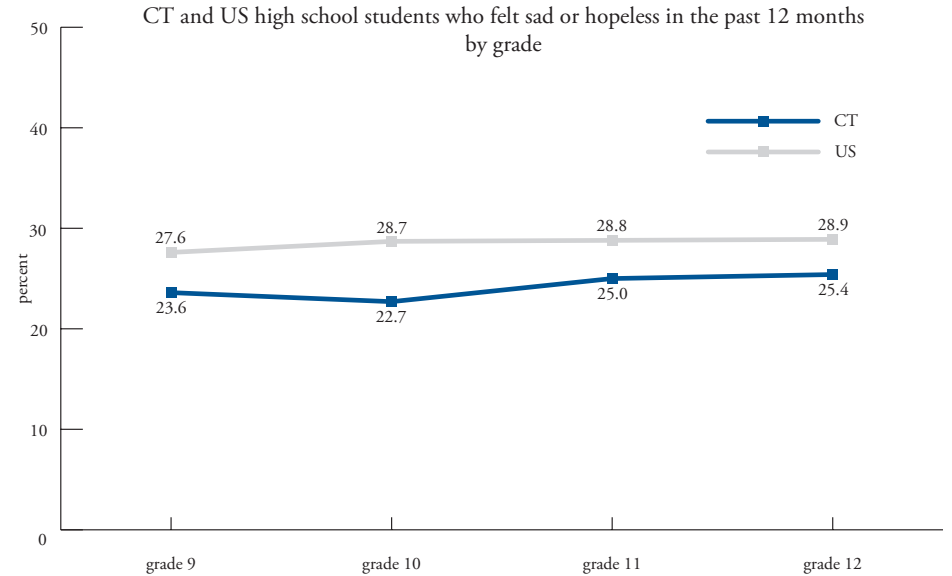
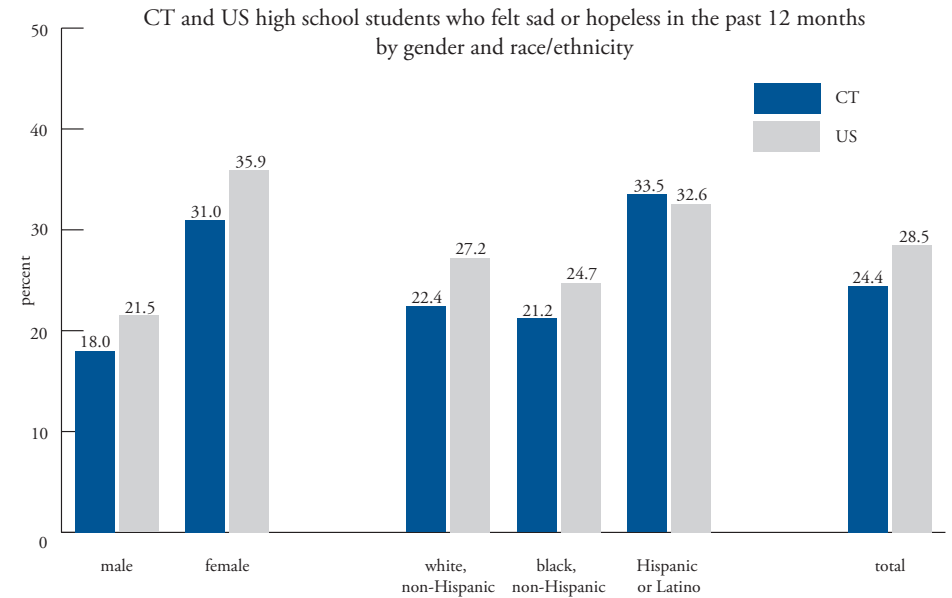
Forced to have Sexual Intercourse

- ▼ In Connecticut, 7.3% of high school students were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to
- ▼ Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of ever being physically forced to have sexual intercourse:
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among female (10.2%) than among male (4.4%) students
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among Hispanic (11.8%) than among white (5.5%) students
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by grade
- ▼ None of Connecticut's rates vary significantly from the national rates



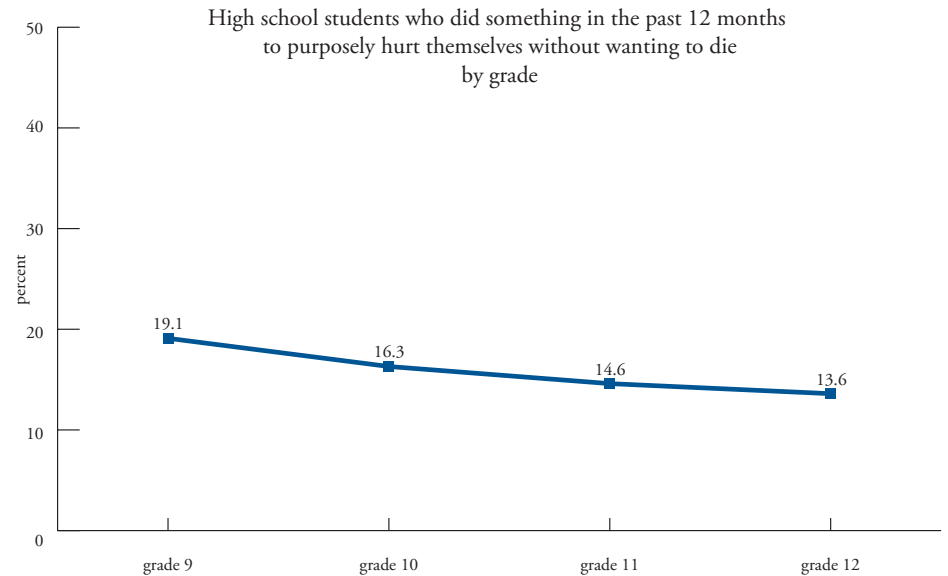
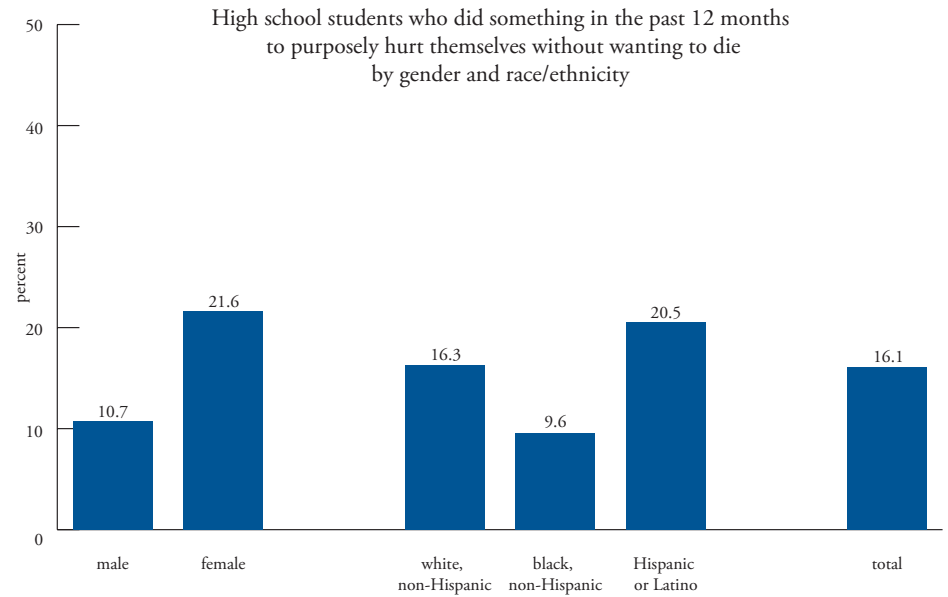
Felt Sad or Hopeless

- ▼ During the 12 months preceding the survey, 24.4% of high school students in Connecticut felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two or more weeks in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities
- ▼ Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of feeling sad or hopeless:
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among female (31%) than among male (18%) students
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among Hispanic (33.5%) than among white (22.4%) and black (21.2%) students
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by grade
- ▼ None of Connecticut's rates vary significantly from the national rates



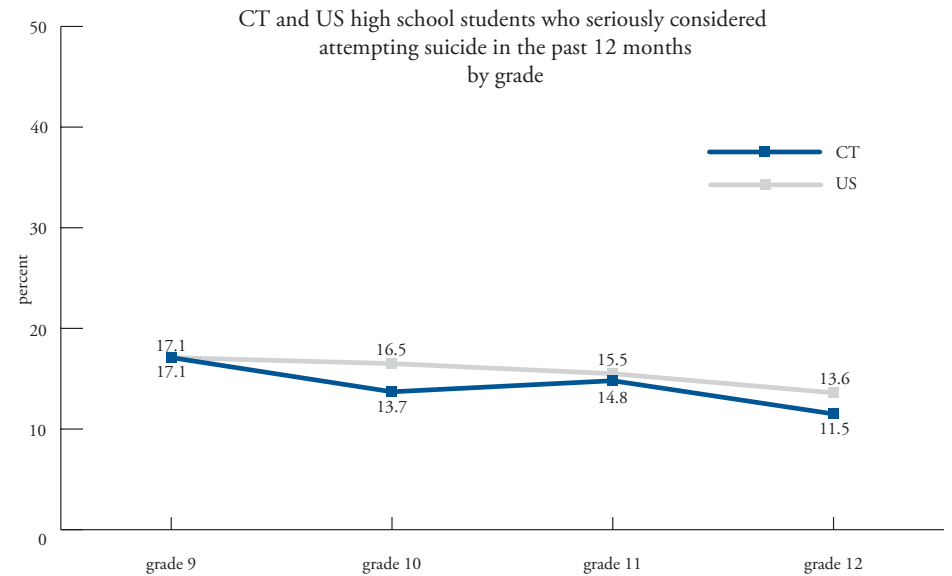
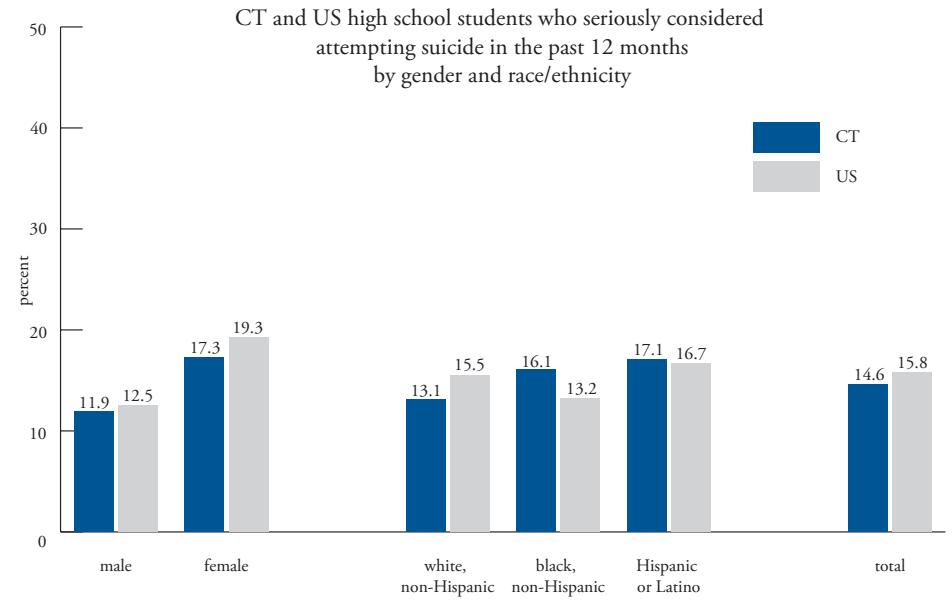
Self-Injury

- ▼ In Connecticut, 16.1% of high school students purposely hurt themselves (e.g., cutting or burning) without wanting to die (i.e., self-injury) one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey
- ▼ Overall, the prevalence of self-injury:
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among female (21.6%) than among male (10.7%) students
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among white (16.3%) and Hispanic (20.5%) than among black (9.6%) students
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by grade



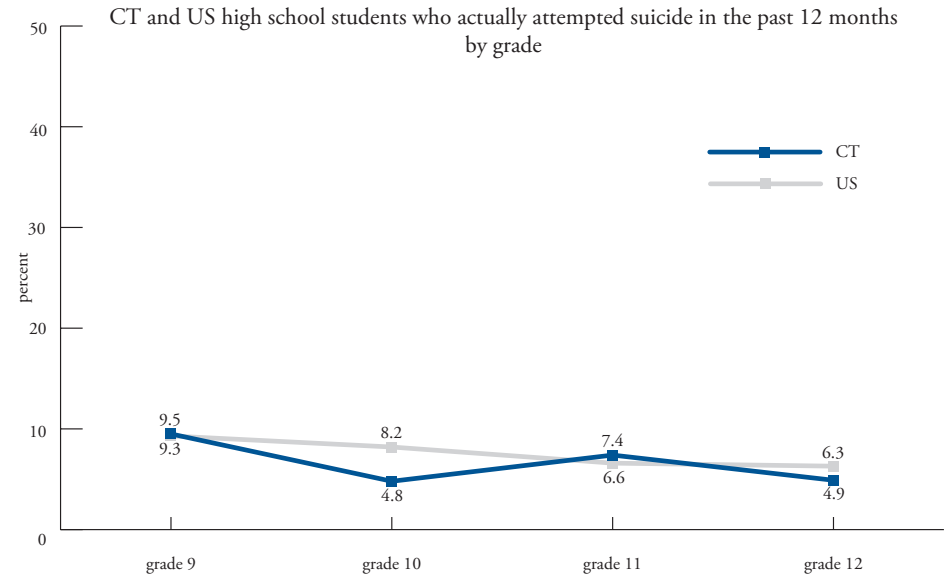
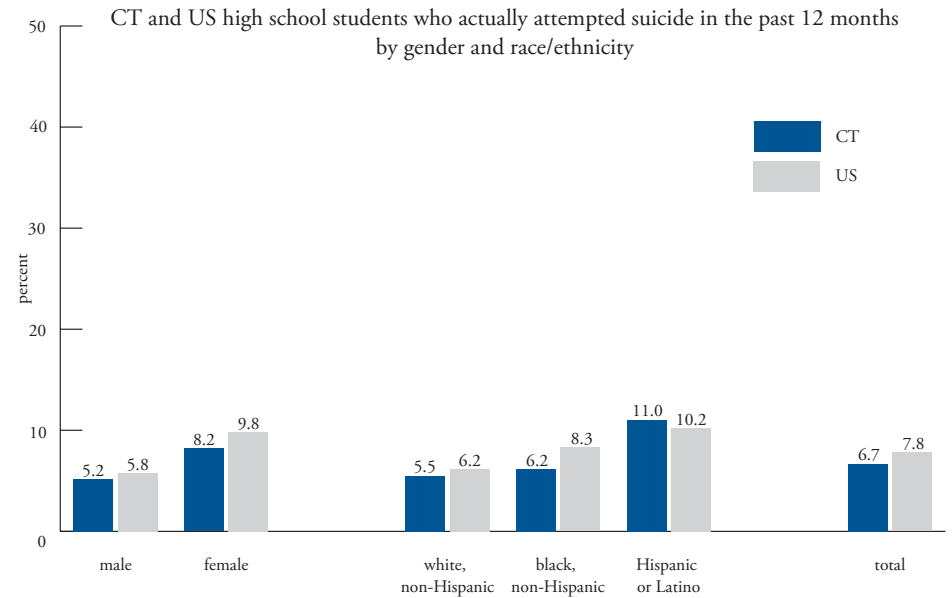
Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide

- ▼ In Connecticut, 14.6% of high school students seriously considered attempting suicide during the 12 months preceding the survey
- ▼ Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of seriously considering attempting suicide does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade
- ▼ None of Connecticut's rates vary significantly from the national rates



Attempted Suicide

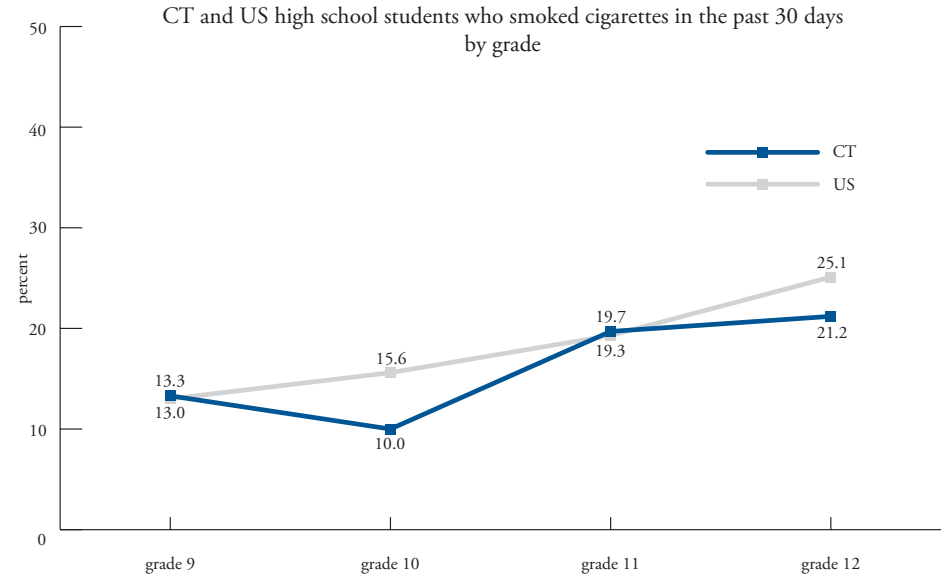
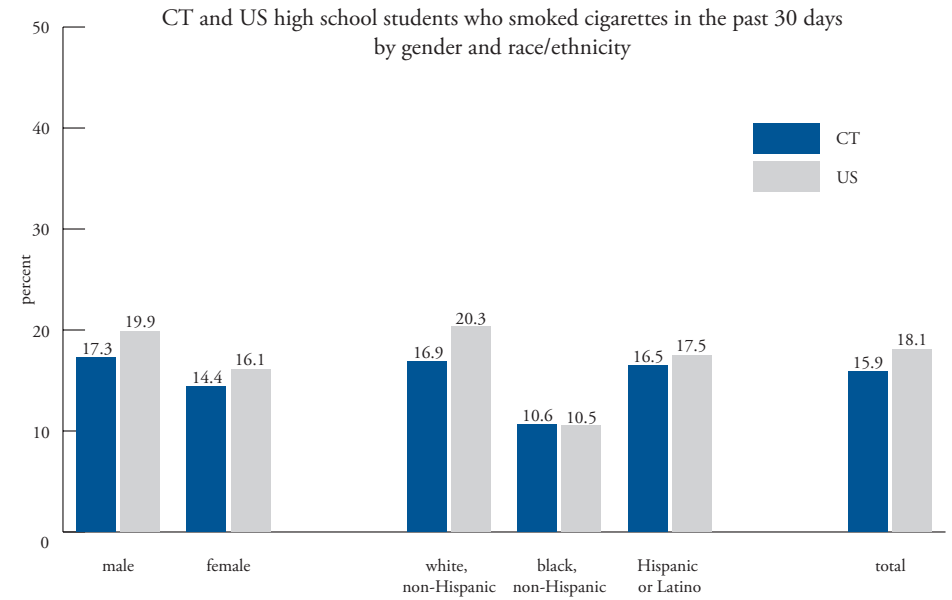
- ▼ In Connecticut, 6.7% of high school students actually attempted suicide one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey
- ▼ Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of actually attempting suicide:
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by gender or grade
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among Hispanic (11%) than among white (5.5%) students
- ▼ The prevalence of actually attempting suicide is significantly higher in grade 10 among US (8.2%) than among CT (4.8%) students



Cigarette, Alcohol,
and Other Drug Use

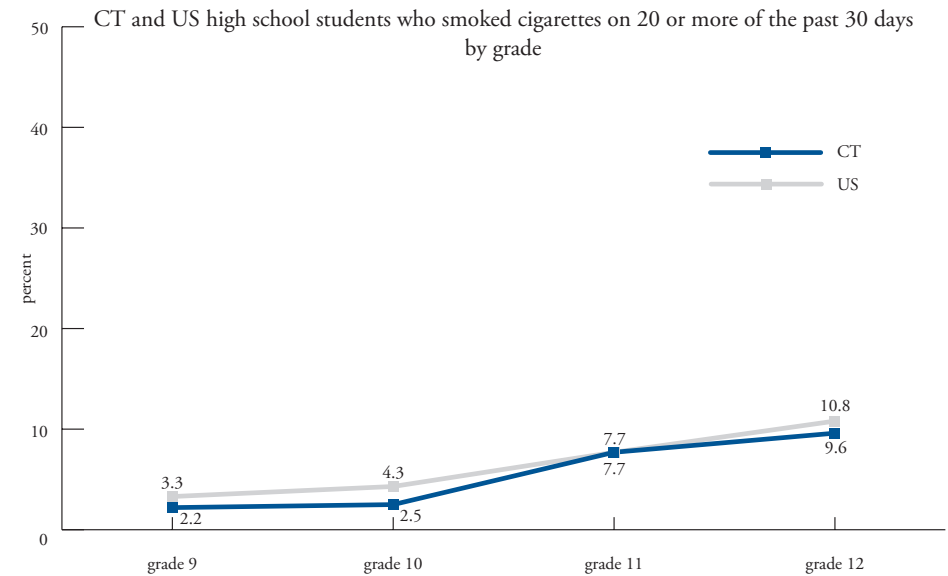
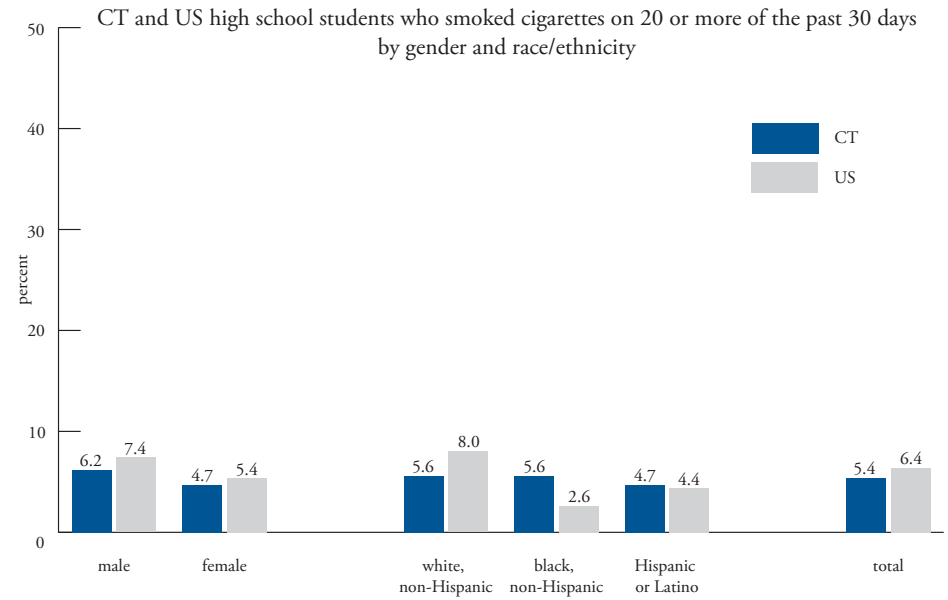
Current Cigarette Smoking

- ▼ In Connecticut, 15.9% of high school students smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., current cigarette smoking)
- ▼ Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of current cigarette smoking:
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by gender or race/ethnicity
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grades 11 (19.7%) and 12 (21.2%) than in grade 10 (10%)
- ▼ None of Connecticut's rates vary significantly from the national rates



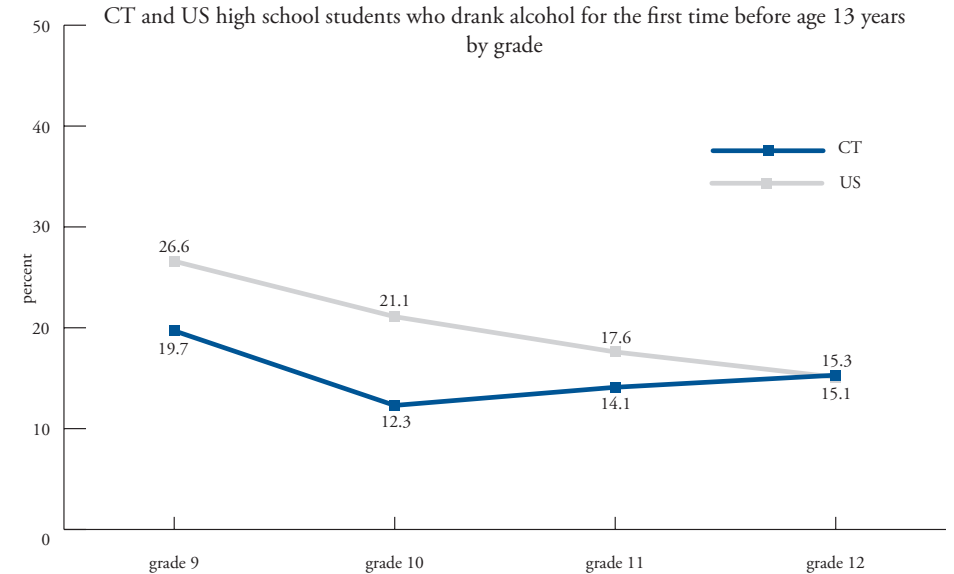
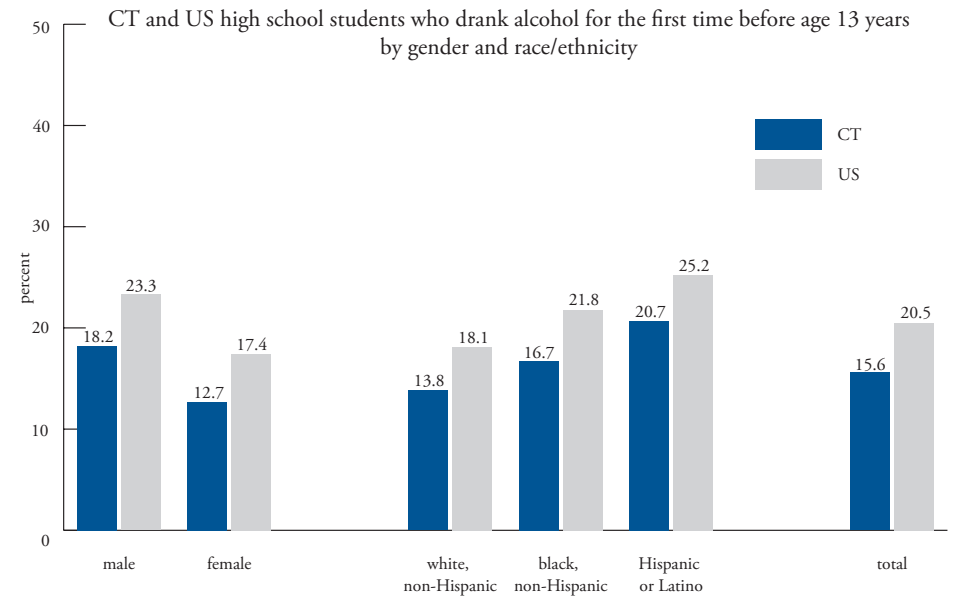
Frequent Cigarette Smoking

- ▼ In Connecticut, 5.4% of high school students smoked cigarettes on 20 or more days during the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., frequent cigarette smoking)
- ▼ Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of frequent cigarette smoking:
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by gender or race/ethnicity
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grades 11 (7.7%) and 12 (9.6%) than in grades 9 (2.2%) and 10 (2.5%)
- ▼ None of Connecticut's rates vary significantly from the national rates



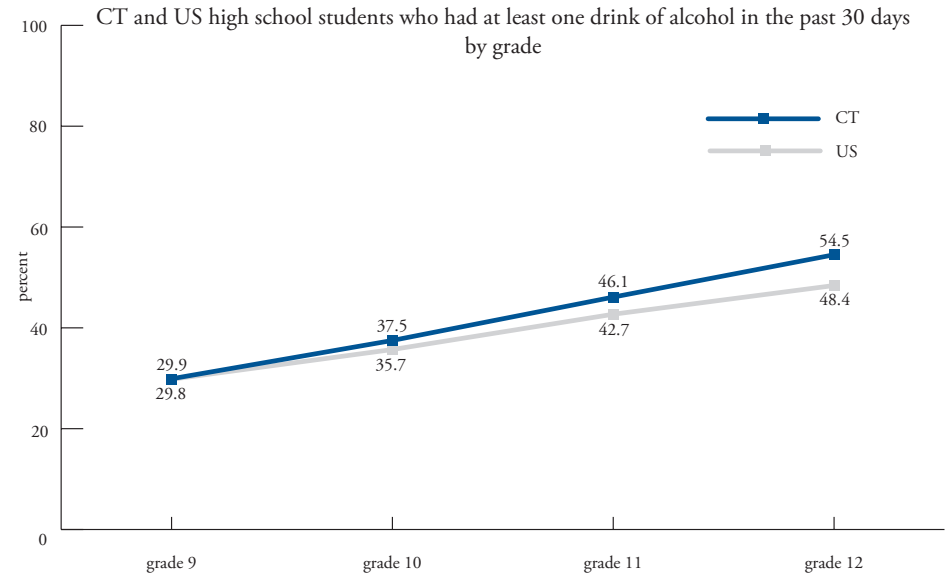
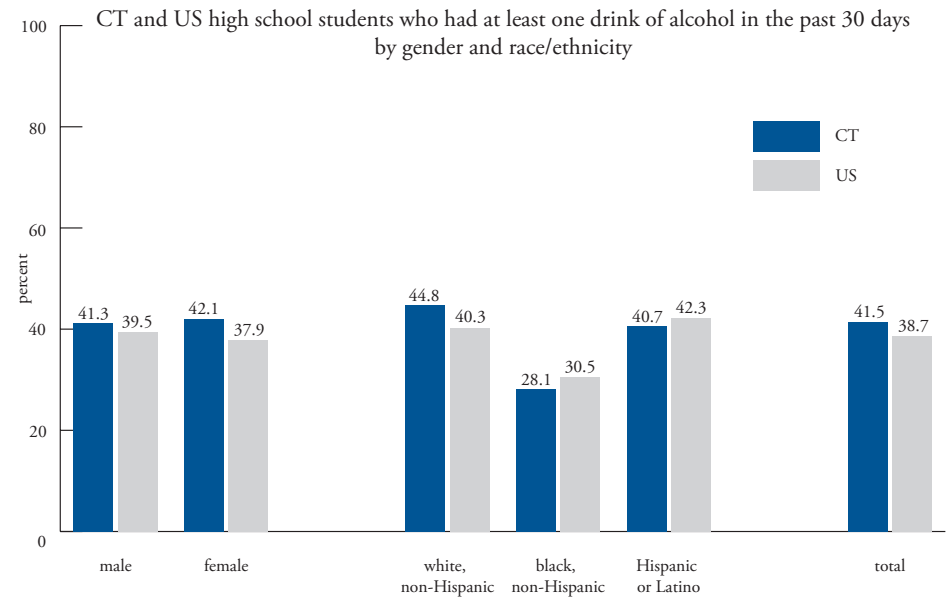
Drank Alcohol Before Age 13 Years

- ▼ In Connecticut, 15.6% of high school students drank alcohol (other than a few sips) for the first time before age 13 years
- ▼ Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of drinking alcohol before age 13 years:
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among male (18.2%) than among female (12.7%) students
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among Hispanic (20.7%) than among white (13.8%) students
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by grade
- ▼ The prevalence of drinking alcohol before age 13 years:
 - ▼ Is significantly higher nationwide (20.5%) than in CT (15.6%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among US male (23.3%) than among CT male (18.2%) students and significantly higher among US female (17.4%) than among CT female (12.7%) students
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grade 10 among US (21.1%) than among CT (12.3%) students



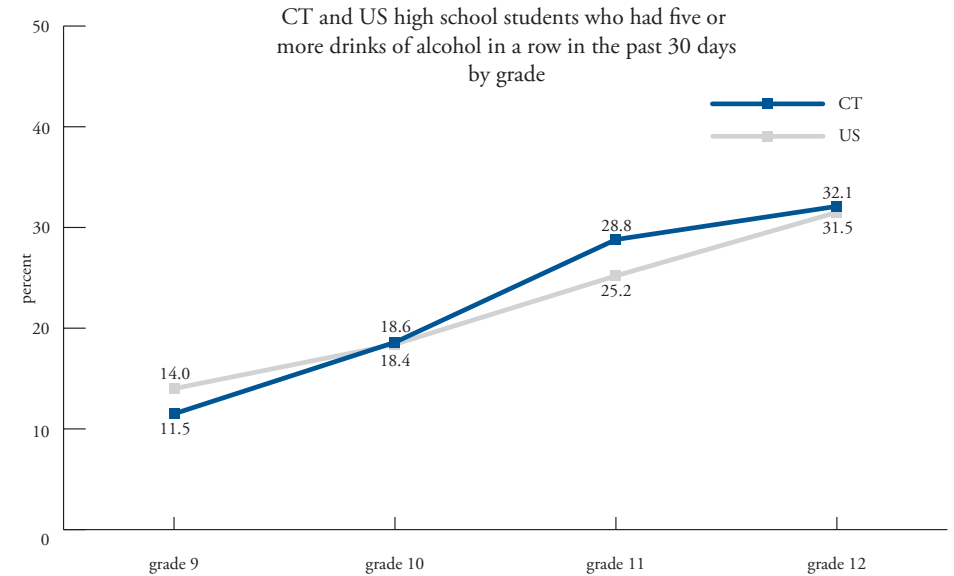
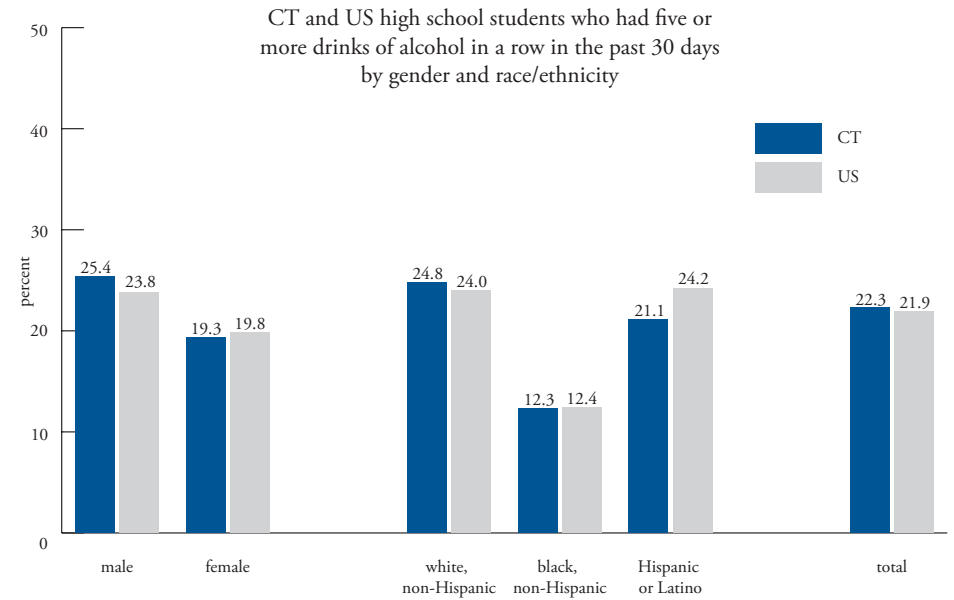
Current Alcohol Use

- ▼ In Connecticut, 41.5% of high school students had at least one drink of alcohol on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., current alcohol use)
- ▼ Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of current alcohol use:
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by gender
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among white (44.8%) than among black (28.1%) students
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grades 11 (46.1%) and 12 (54.5%) than in grade 9 (29.9%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (54.5%) than in grade 10 (37.5%)
- ▼ None of Connecticut's rates vary significantly from the national rates



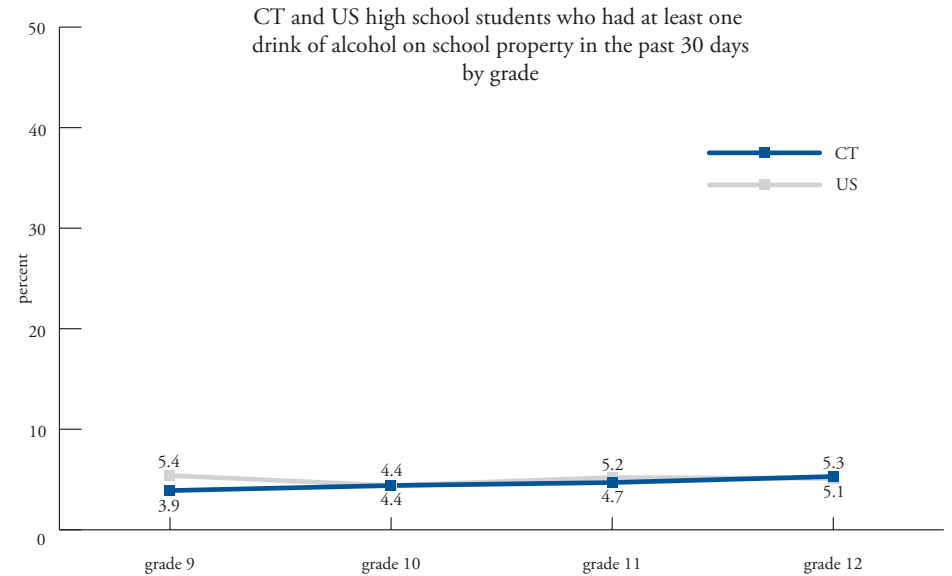
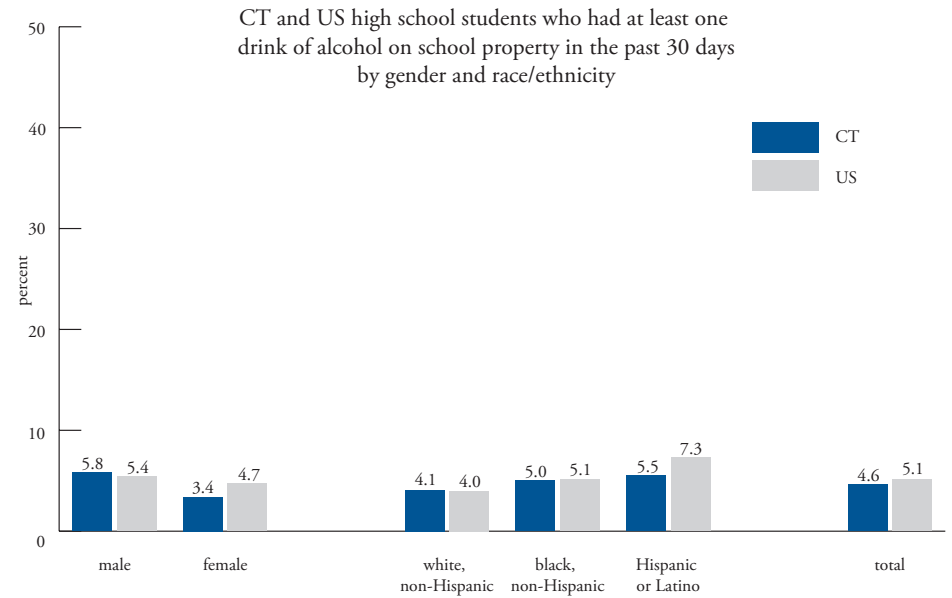
Binge Drinking

- ▼ In Connecticut, 22.3% of high school students had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (i.e., within a couple of hours) on at least 1 day during the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., binge drinking)
- ▼ Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of binge drinking:
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by gender
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among white (24.8%) than among black (12.3%) students
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grades 11 (28.8%) and 12 (32.1%) than in grade 9 (11.5%)
- ▼ None of Connecticut's rates vary significantly from the national rates



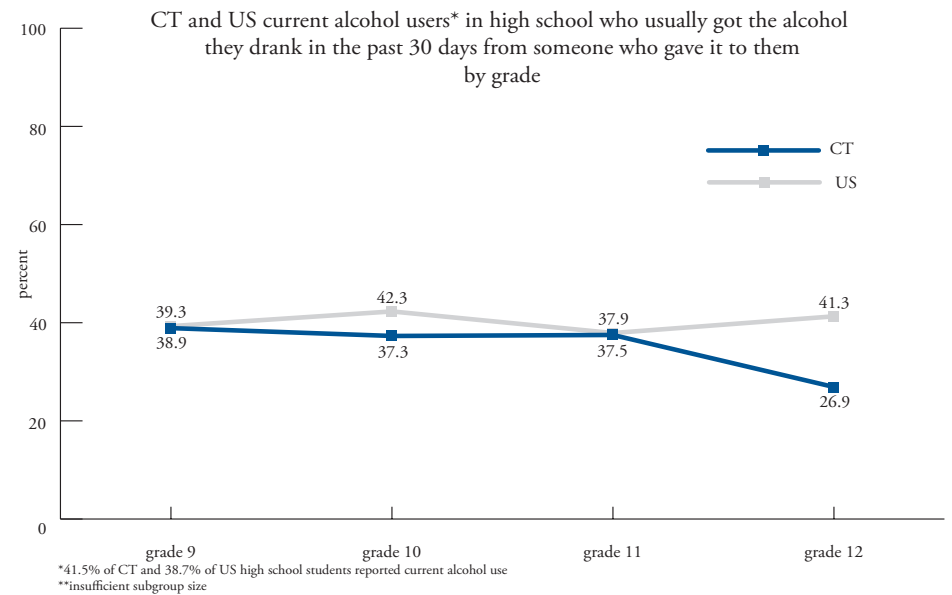
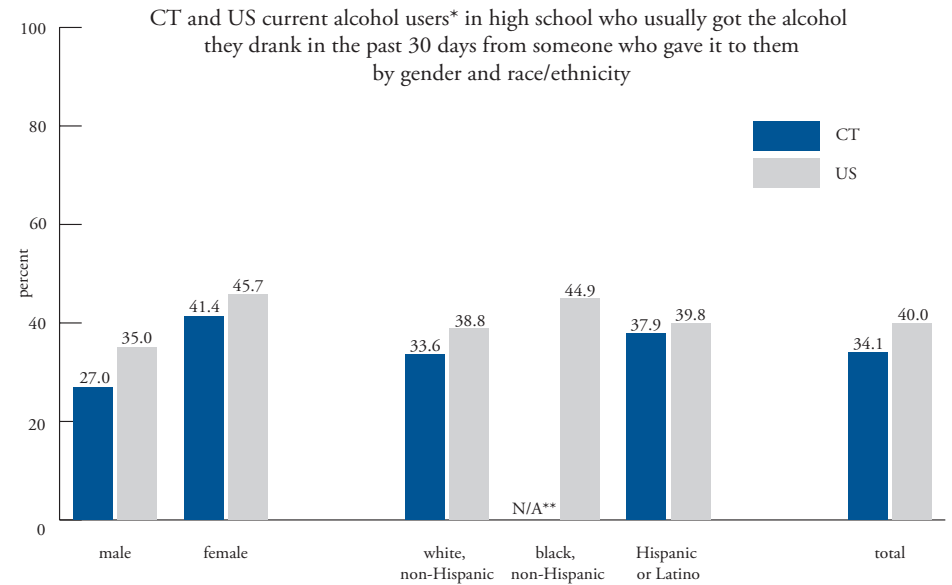
Drank Alcohol on School Property

- ▼ In Connecticut, 4.6% of high school students had at least one drink of alcohol on school property during the 30 days preceding the survey
- ▼ Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of drinking alcohol on school property does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade
- ▼ None of Connecticut's rates vary significantly from the national rates



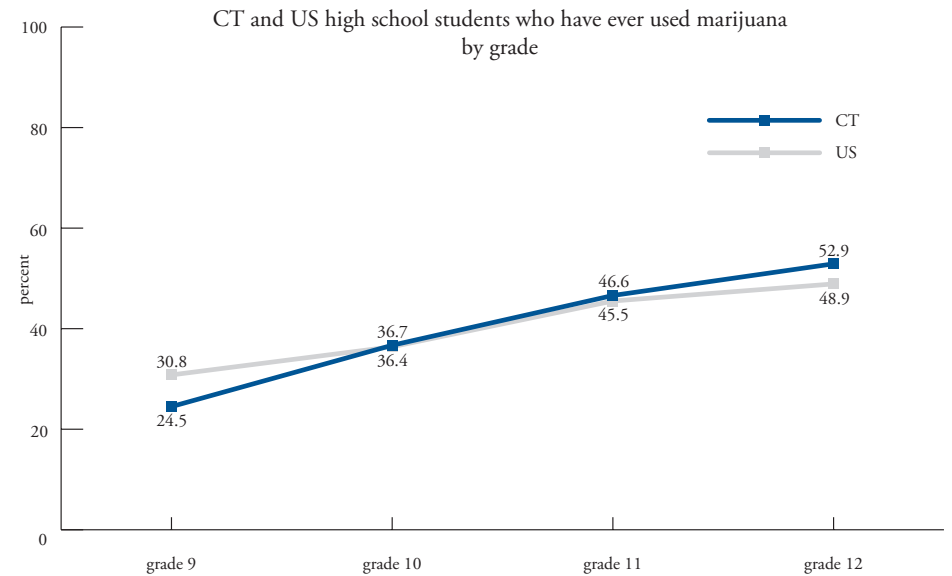
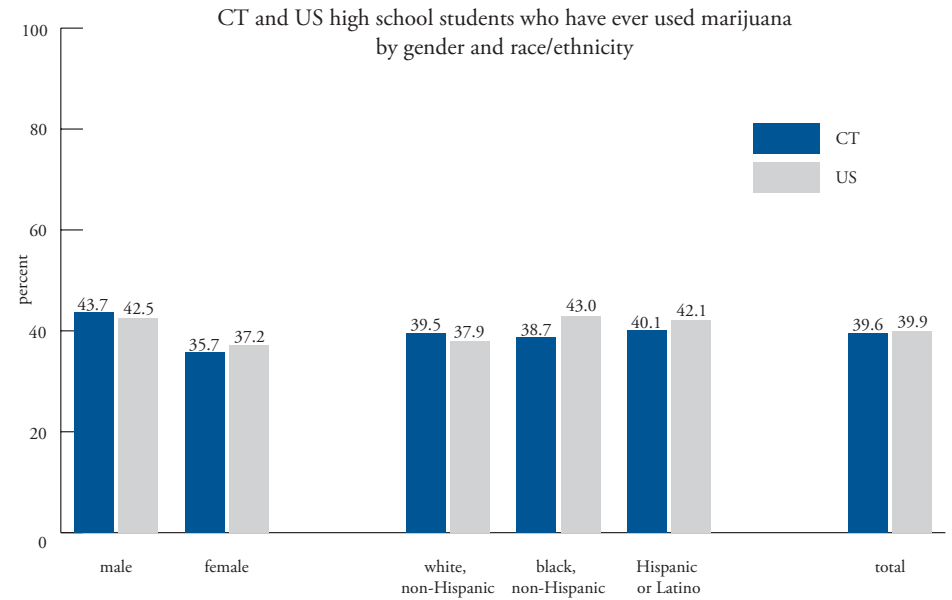
Someone Gave Alcohol to Them

- ▼ During the 30 days preceding the survey, 34.1% of current alcohol users in high school in Connecticut usually got the alcohol they drank from someone who gave it to them
- ▼ Overall in Connecticut for current alcohol users, the prevalence of someone giving alcohol to them:
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among female (41.4%) than among male (27%) students
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade
- ▼ Among current alcohol users in grade 12, the prevalence of someone giving alcohol to them is significantly higher among US (41.3%) than among CT (26.9%) students



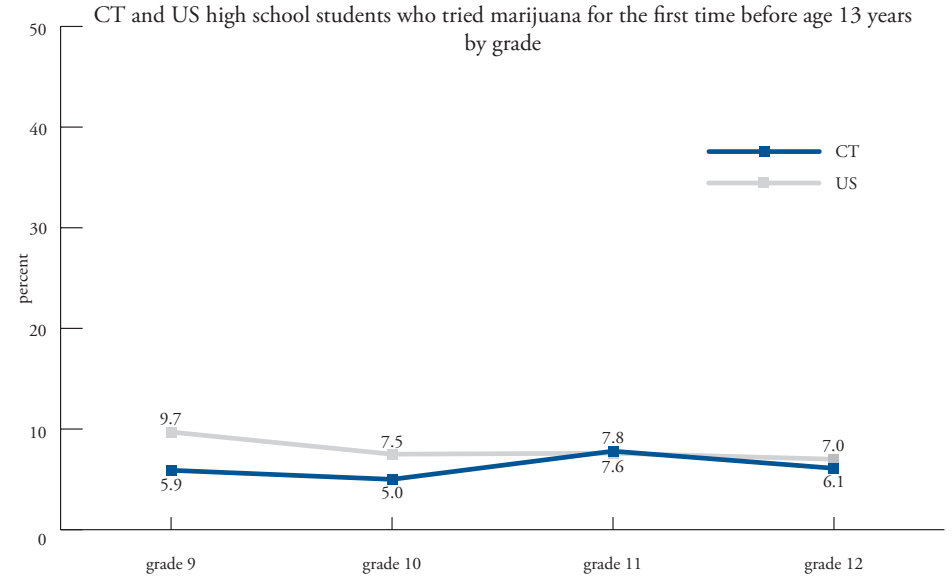
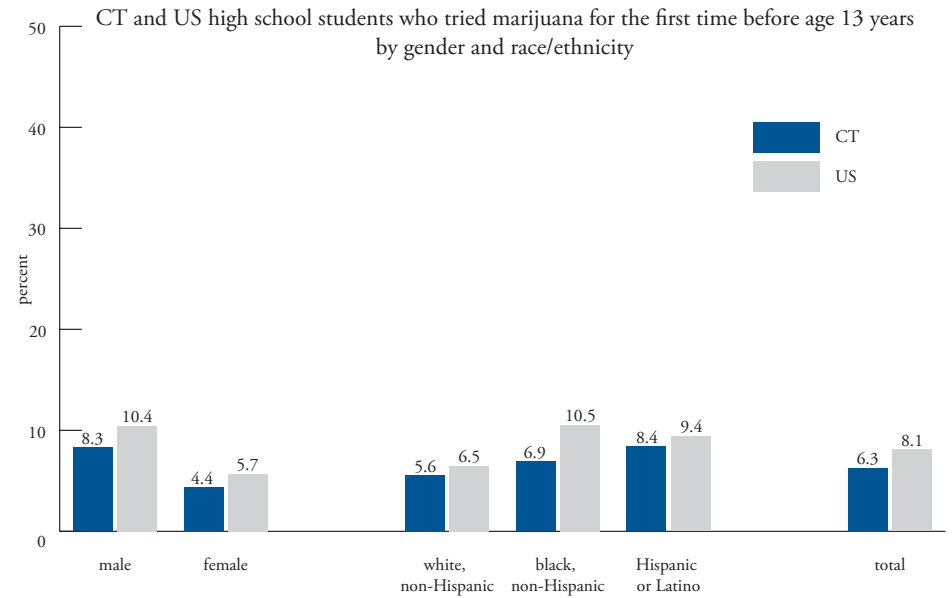
Ever Used Marijuana

- ▼ In Connecticut, 39.6% of high school students have used marijuana one or more times during their life (i.e., ever used marijuana)
- ▼ Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of having ever used marijuana:
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by gender or race/ethnicity
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grades 11 (46.6%) and 12 (52.9%) than in grade 9 (24.5%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (52.9%) than in grade 10 (36.7%)
- ▼ None of Connecticut's rates vary significantly from the national rates



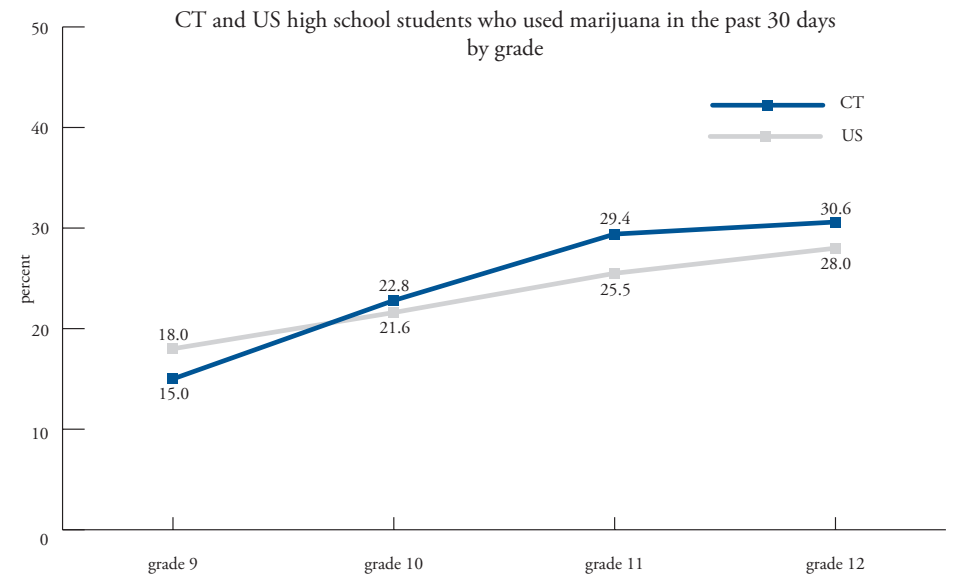
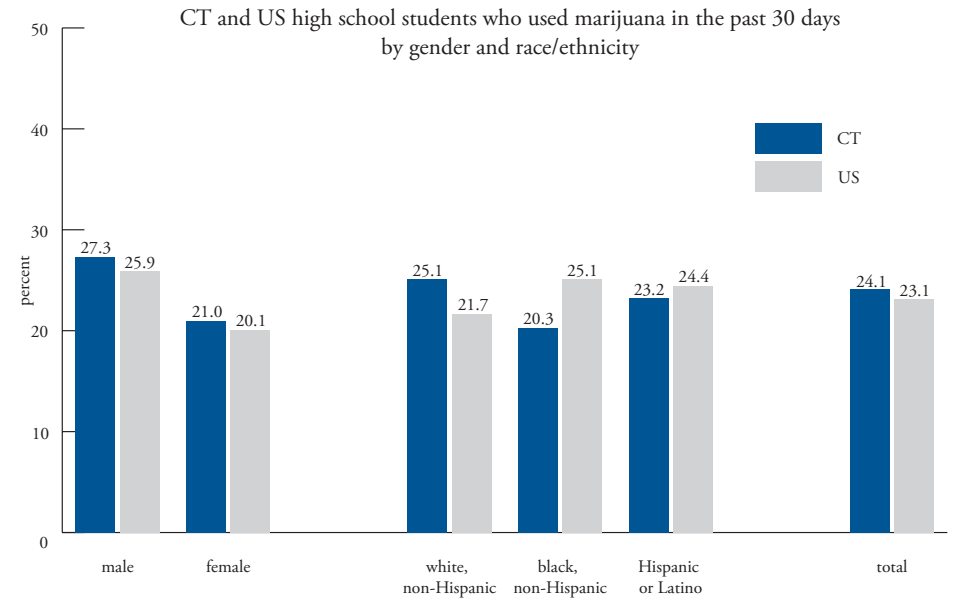
Tried Marijuana Before Age 13 Years

- ▼ In Connecticut, 6.3% of high school students tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years
- ▼ Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of trying marijuana before age 13 years does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade
- ▼ The prevalence of trying marijuana before age 13 years is significantly higher in grade 9 among US (9.7%) than among CT (5.9%) students



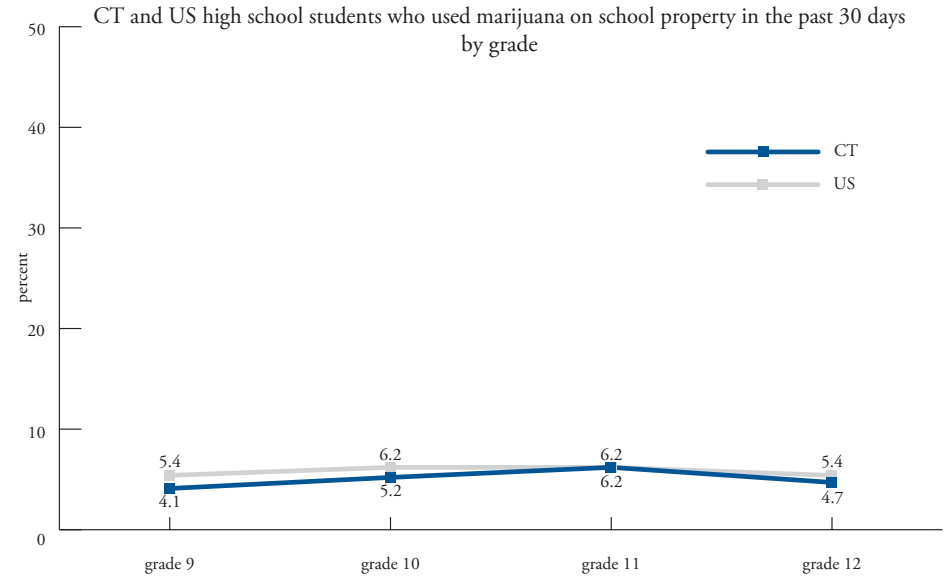
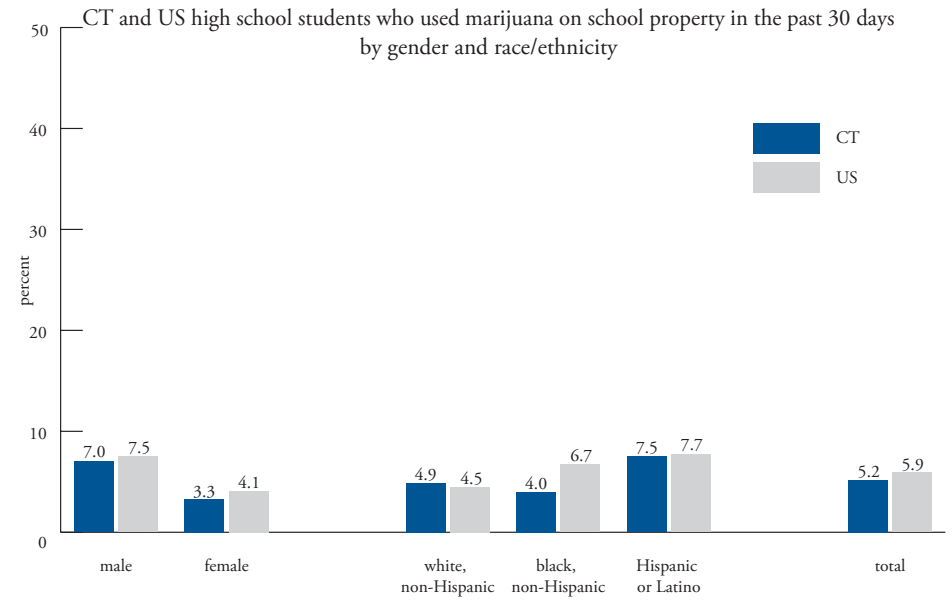
Current Marijuana Use

- ▼ In Connecticut, 24.1% of high school students used marijuana on at least 1 day during the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., current marijuana use)
- ▼ Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of current marijuana use:
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by gender or race/ethnicity
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grades 11 (29.4%) and 12 (30.6%) than in grade 9 (15%)
- ▼ None of Connecticut's rates vary significantly from the national rates



Used Marijuana on School Property

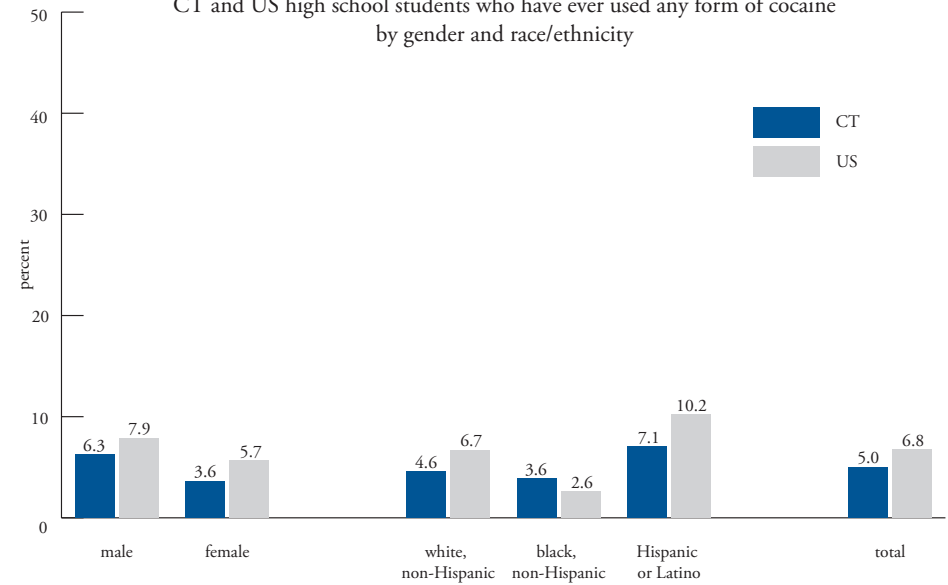
- ▼ In Connecticut, 5.2% of high school students used marijuana on school property one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey
- ▼ Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of marijuana use on school property:
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among male (7%) than among female (3.3%) students
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade
- ▼ None of Connecticut's rates vary significantly from the national rates



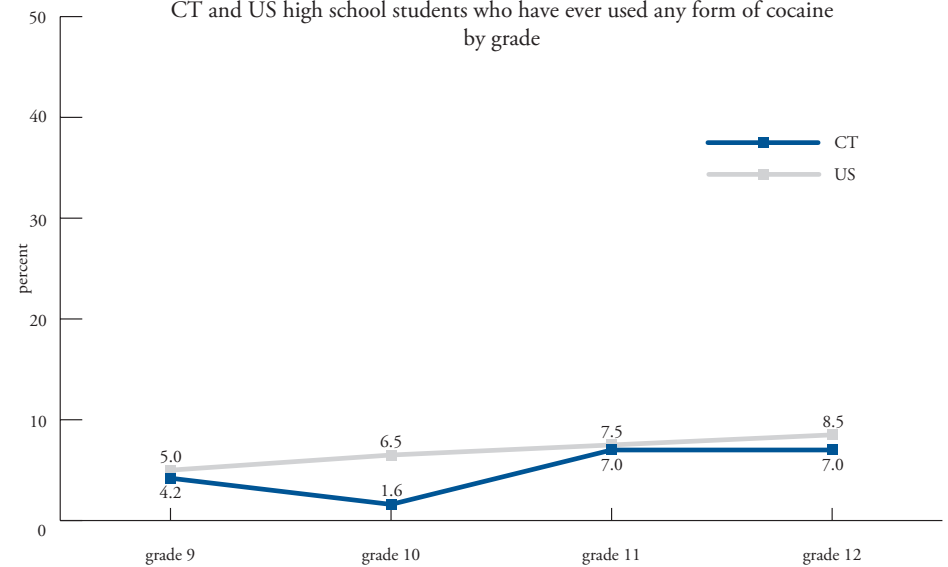
Ever Used Cocaine

- ▼ In Connecticut, 5% of high school students have used any form of cocaine (e.g., powder, crack*, freebase**) one or more times during their life (i.e., ever used cocaine)
- ▼ Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of having ever used cocaine:
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by gender or race/ethnicity
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grades 11 (7%) and 12 (7%) than in grade 10 (1.6%)
- ▼ The prevalence of having ever used cocaine is significantly higher in grade 10 among US (6.5%) than among CT (1.6%) students

CT and US high school students who have ever used any form of cocaine by gender and race/ethnicity



CT and US high school students who have ever used any form of cocaine by grade

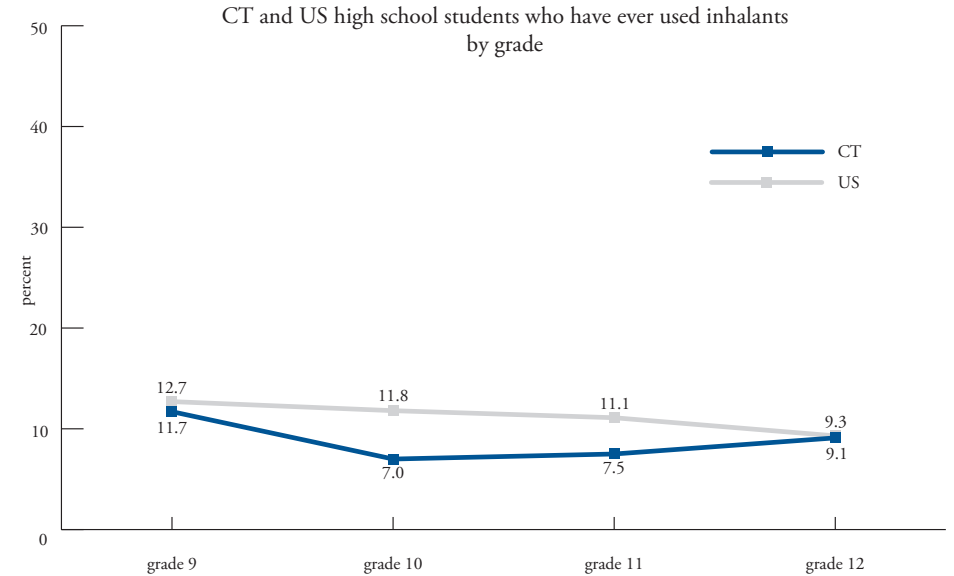
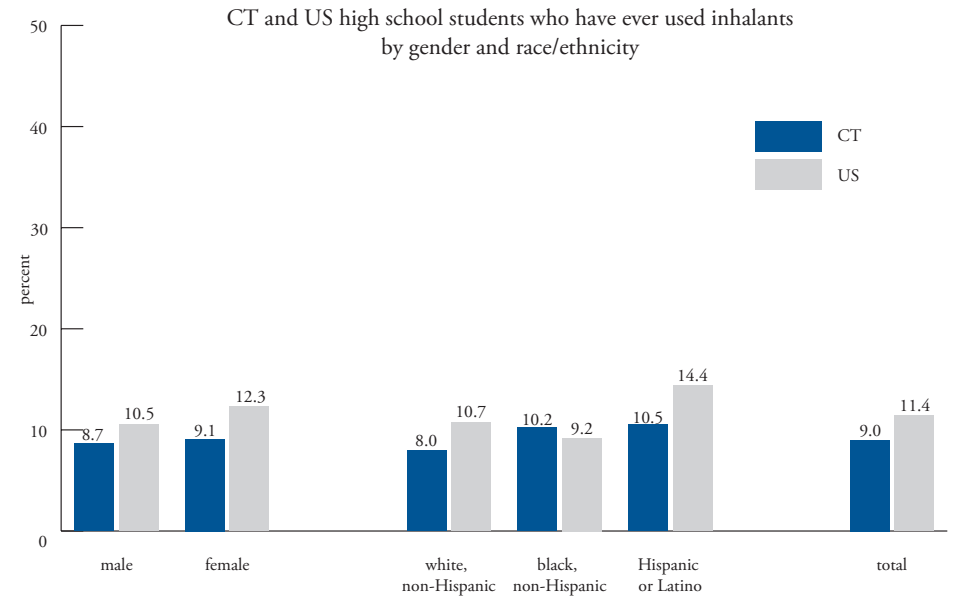


*pellet-sized pieces of highly purified cocaine

**a process in which cocaine is dissolved in ether or sodium hydroxide and the precipitate is filtered off

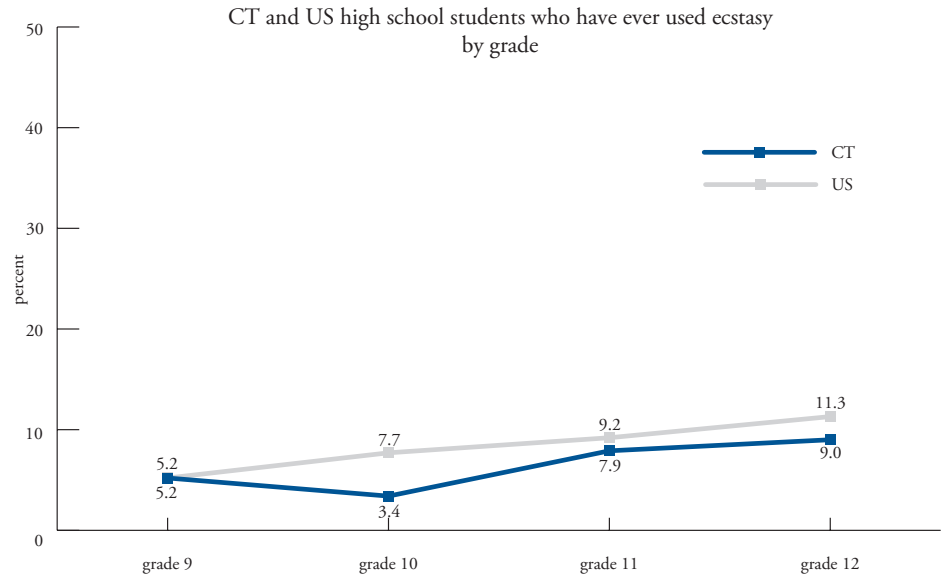
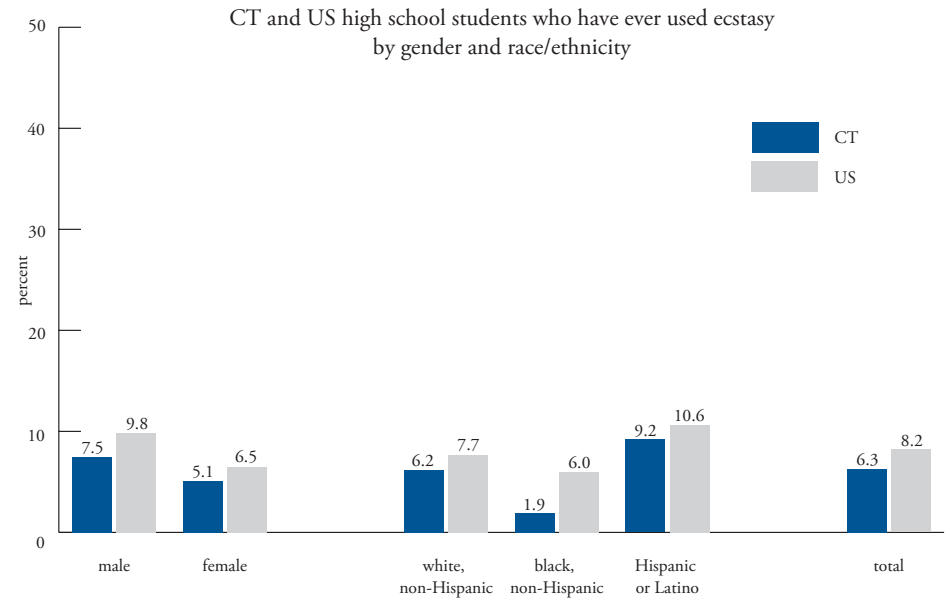
Ever Used Inhalants

- ▼ In Connecticut, 9% of high school students have sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times during their life (i.e., ever used inhalants)
- ▼ Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of having ever used inhalants does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade
- ▼ The prevalence of having ever used inhalants is significantly higher in grade 10 among US (11.8%) than among CT (7%) students



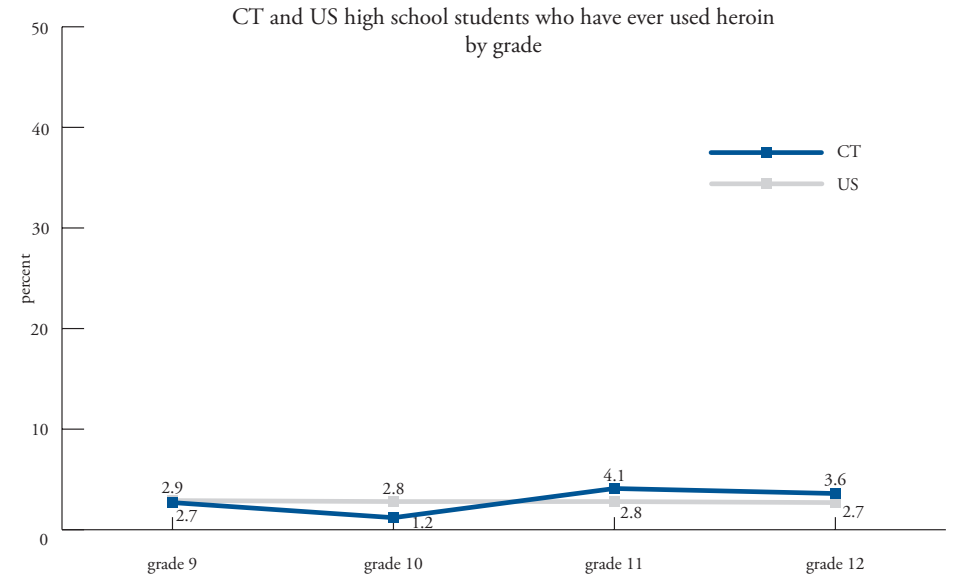
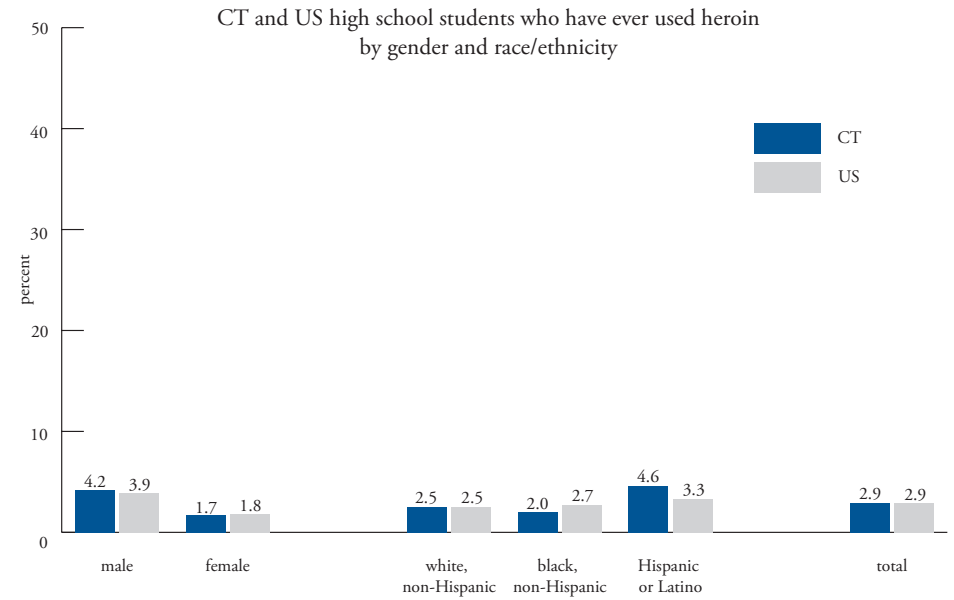
Ever Used Ecstasy

- ▼ In Connecticut, 6.3% of high school students have used ecstasy (also called “MDMA”) one or more times during their life (i.e., ever used ecstasy)
- ▼ Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of having ever used ecstasy:
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by gender or grade
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among Hispanic (9.2%) than among black (1.9%) students
- ▼ The prevalence of having ever used ecstasy is significantly higher in grade 10 among US (7.7%) than among CT (3.4%) students



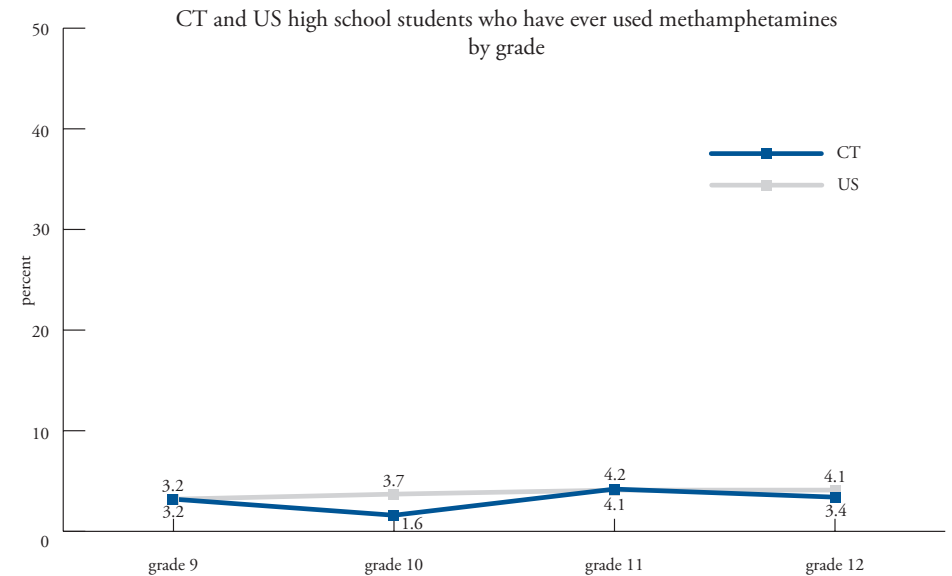
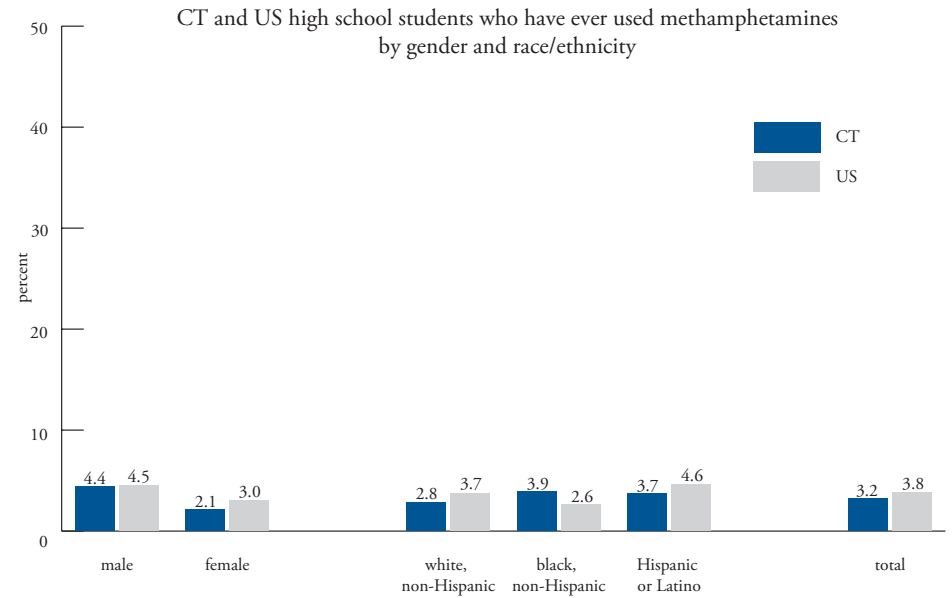
Ever Used Heroin

- ▼ In Connecticut, 2.9% of high school students have used heroin (also called “smack,” “junk,” or “China White”) one or more times during their life (i.e., ever used heroin)
- ▼ Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of having ever used heroin does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade
- ▼ None of Connecticut’s rates vary significantly from the national rates



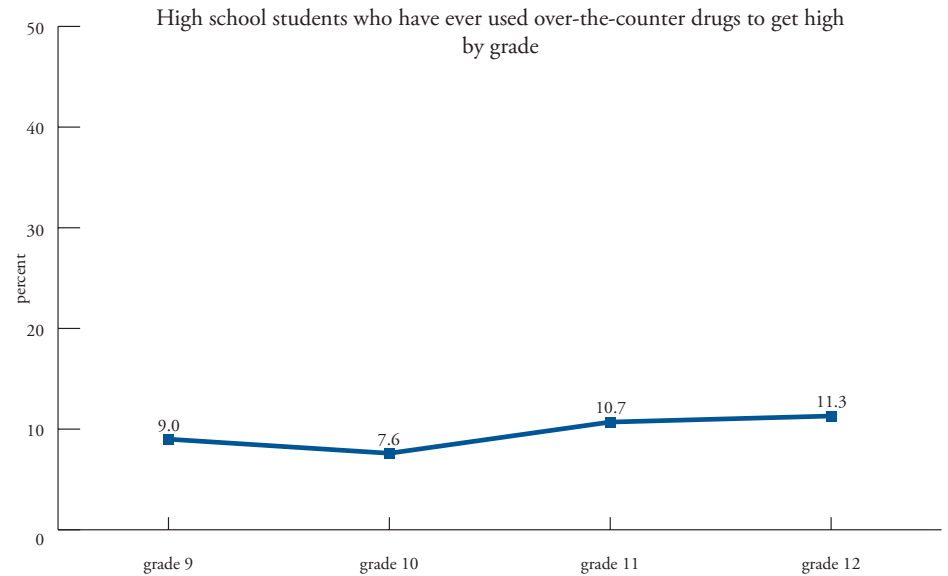
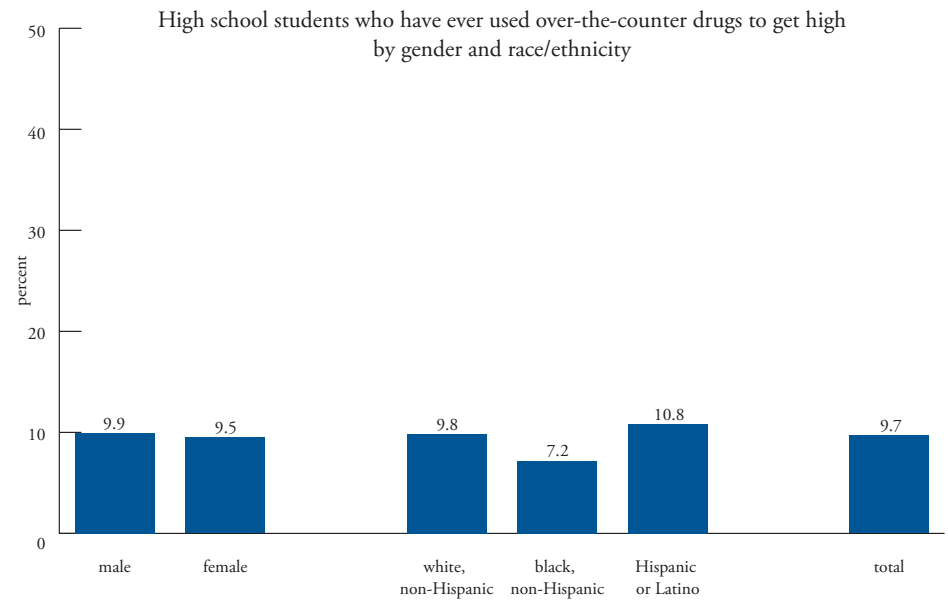
Ever Used Methamphetamines

- ▼ In Connecticut, 3.2% of high school students have used methamphetamines (also called “speed,” “crystal,” “crank,” or “ice”) one or more times during their life (i.e., ever used methamphetamines)
- ▼ Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of having ever used methamphetamines does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade
- ▼ None of Connecticut’s rates vary significantly from the national rates



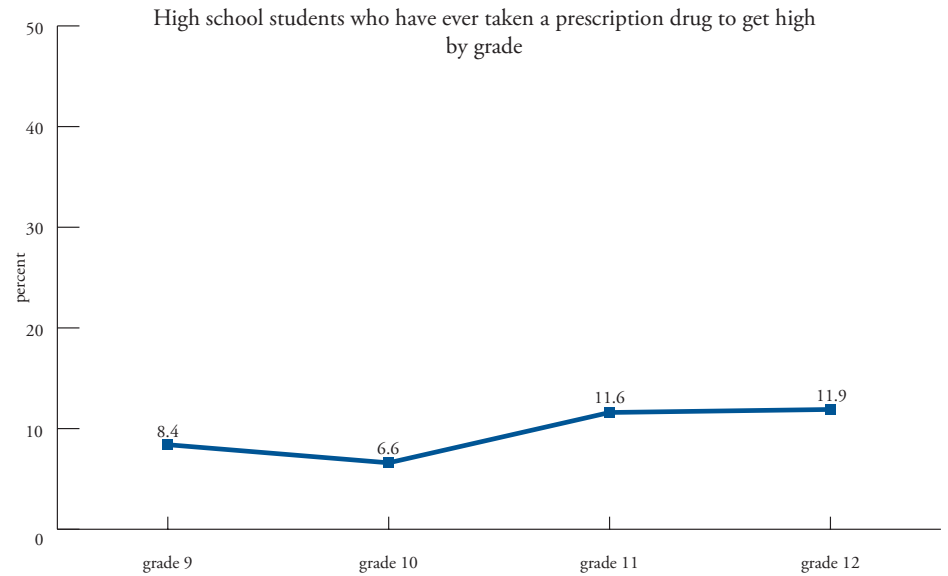
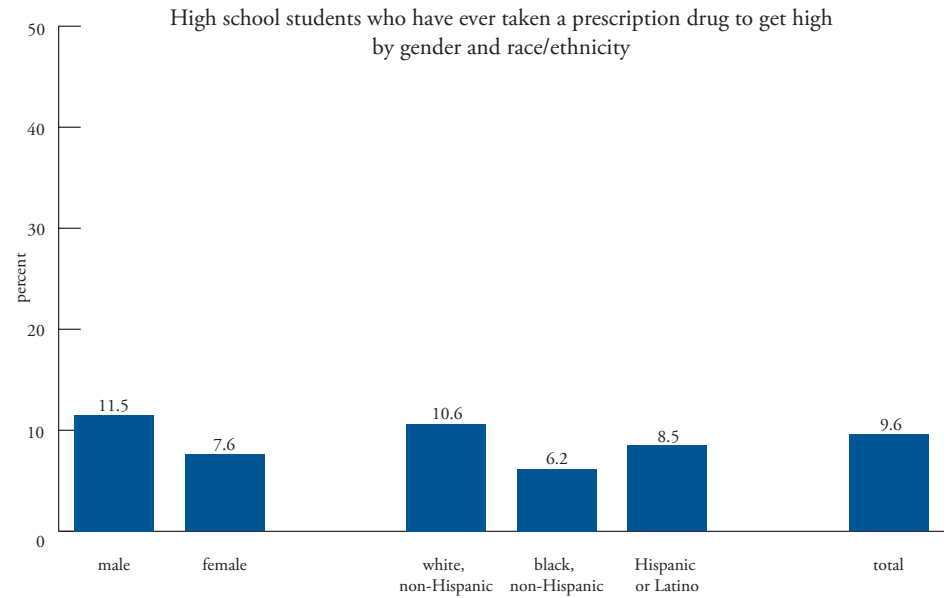
Ever Used Over-the-Counter Drugs to Get High

- ▼ In Connecticut, 9.7% of high school students have used over-the-counter (OTC) drugs one or more times during their life to get high (i.e., ever used OTC drugs to get high)
- ▼ Overall, the prevalence of having ever used OTC drugs to get high does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade



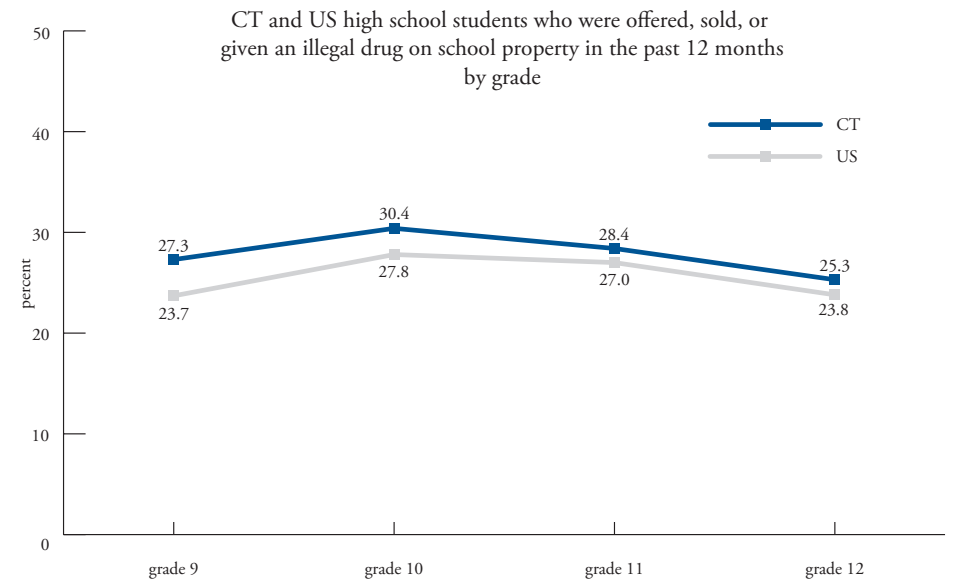
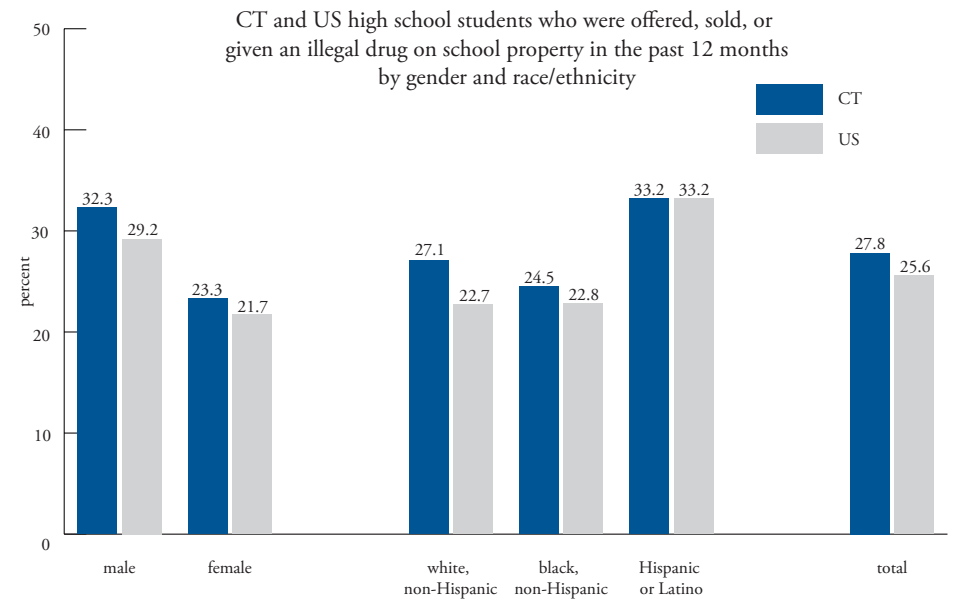
Ever Taken a Prescription Drug to Get High

- ▼ In Connecticut, 9.6% of high school students have taken a prescription drug (e.g., OxyContin, Percocet, Vicodin, Adderall, codeine, Ritalin, or Xanax) without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life to get high (i.e., ever taken a prescription drug to get high)
- ▼ Overall, the prevalence of having ever taken a prescription drug to get high does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade



Offered, Sold, or Given an Illegal Drug on School Property

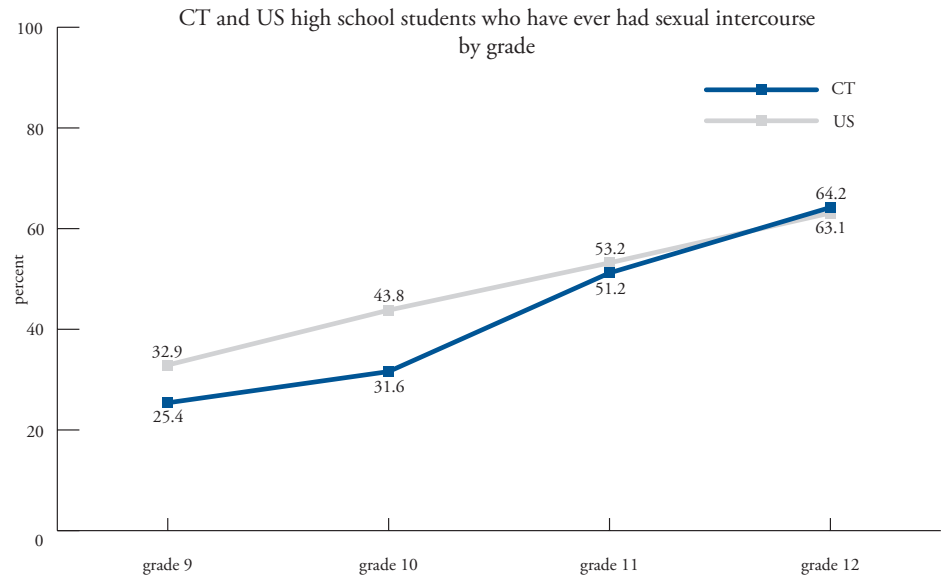
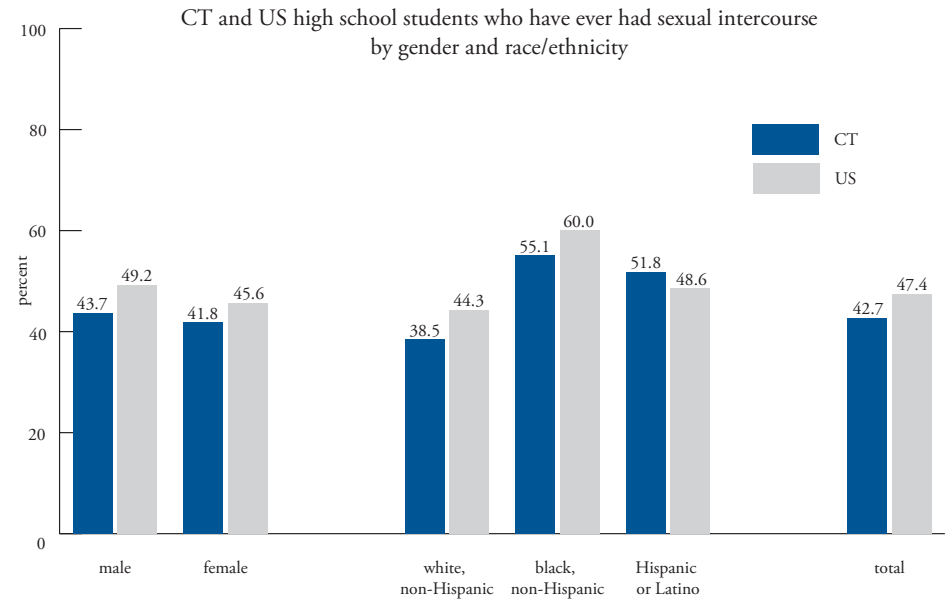
- ▼ During the 12 months preceding the survey, 27.8% of high school students in Connecticut were offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property
- ▼ Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of being offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property:
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among male (32.3%) than among female (23.3%) students
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade
- ▼ None of Connecticut's rates vary significantly from the national rates



Sexual Behaviors that Contribute
to Unintended Pregnancy and
Sexually Transmitted Diseases,
Including HIV Infection

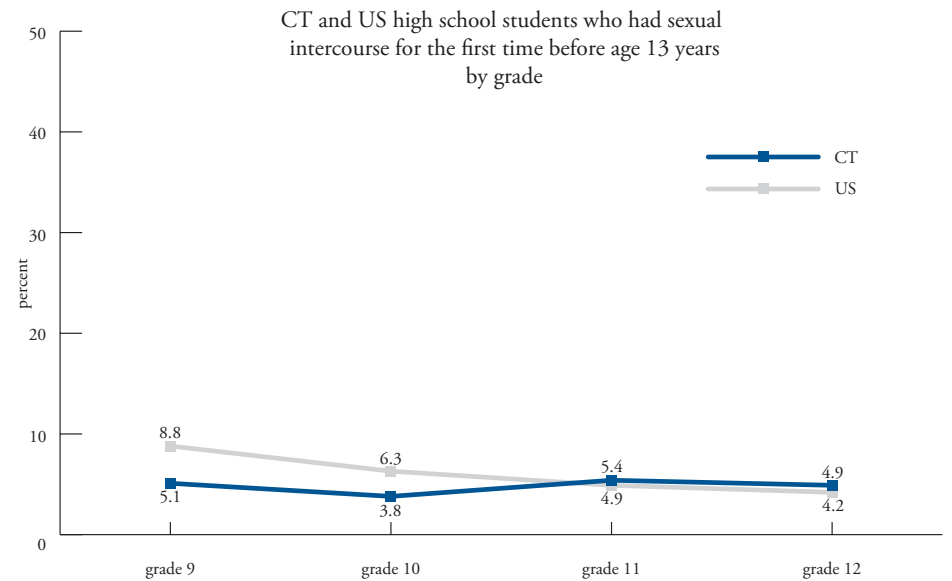
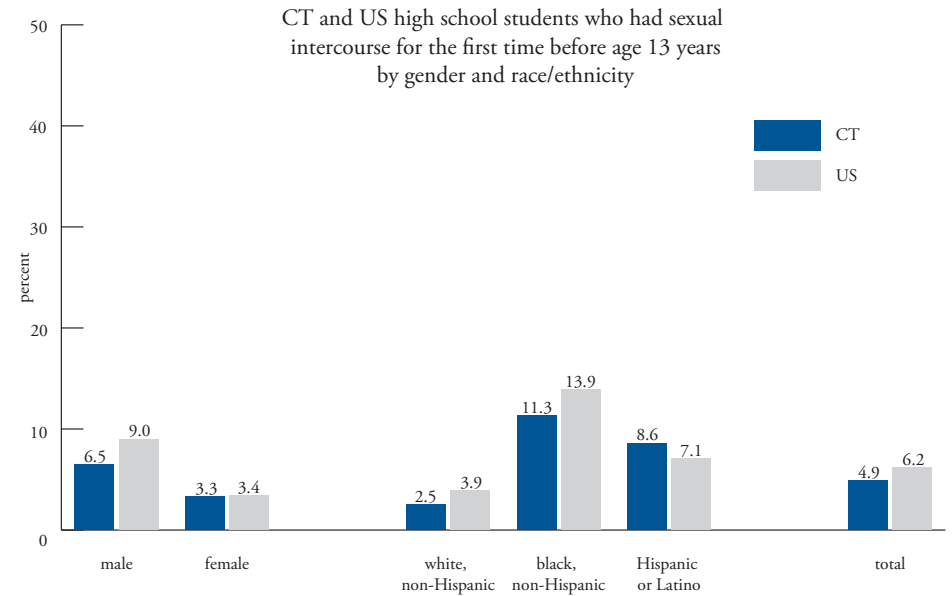
Ever had Sexual Intercourse

- ▼ In Connecticut, 42.7% of high school students have ever had sexual intercourse
- ▼ Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of having ever had sexual intercourse:
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by gender
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among black (55.1%) and Hispanic (51.8%) than among white (38.5%) students
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grades 11 (51.2%) and 12 (64.2%) than in grades 9 (25.4%) and 10 (31.6%)
- ▼ The prevalence of having ever had sexual intercourse is significantly higher in grade 10 among US (43.8%) than among CT (31.6%) students



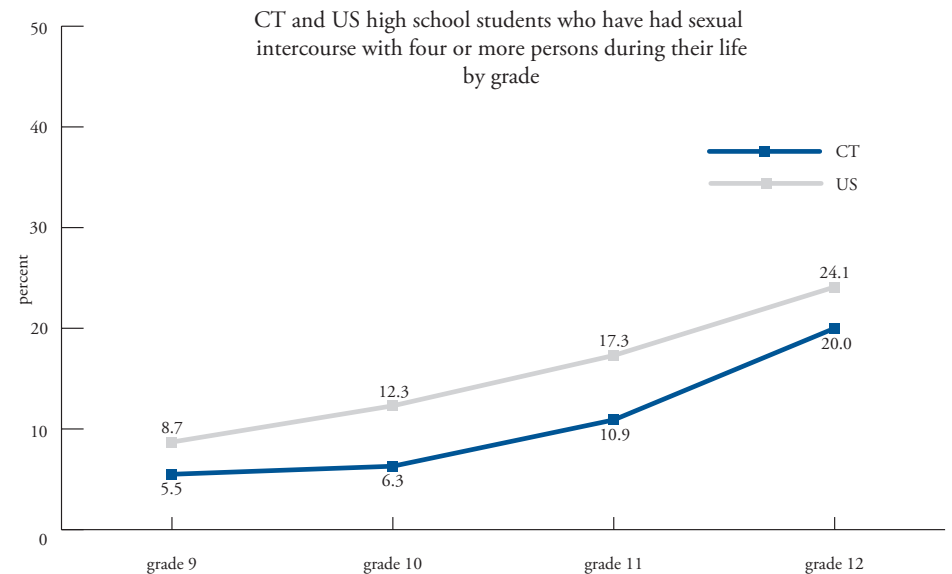
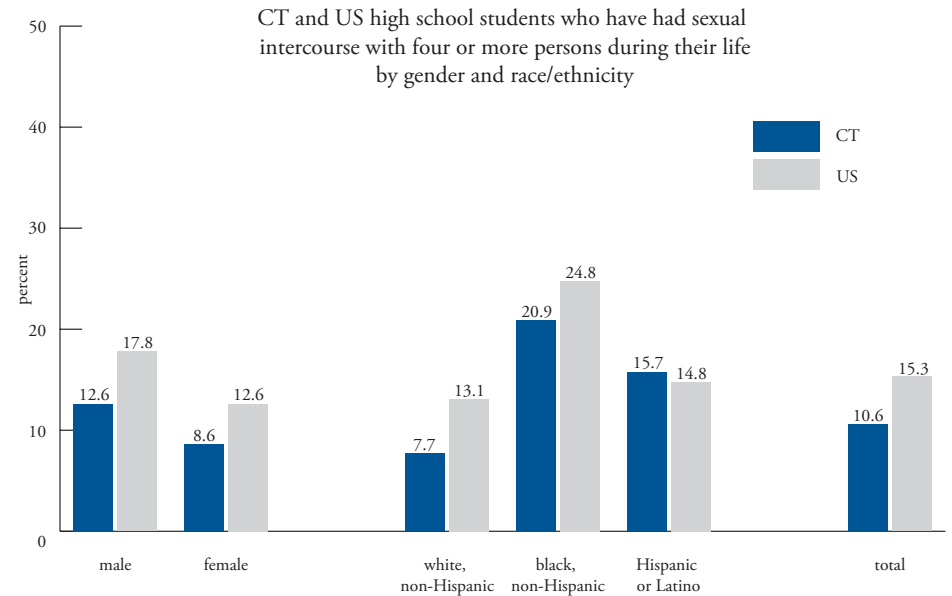
Had First Sexual Intercourse Before Age 13 Years

- ▼ In Connecticut, 4.9% of high school students had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years
- ▼ Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of having sexual intercourse before age 13 years:
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by gender or grade
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among black (11.3%) and Hispanic (8.6%) than among white (2.5%) students
- ▼ None of Connecticut's rates vary significantly from the national rates



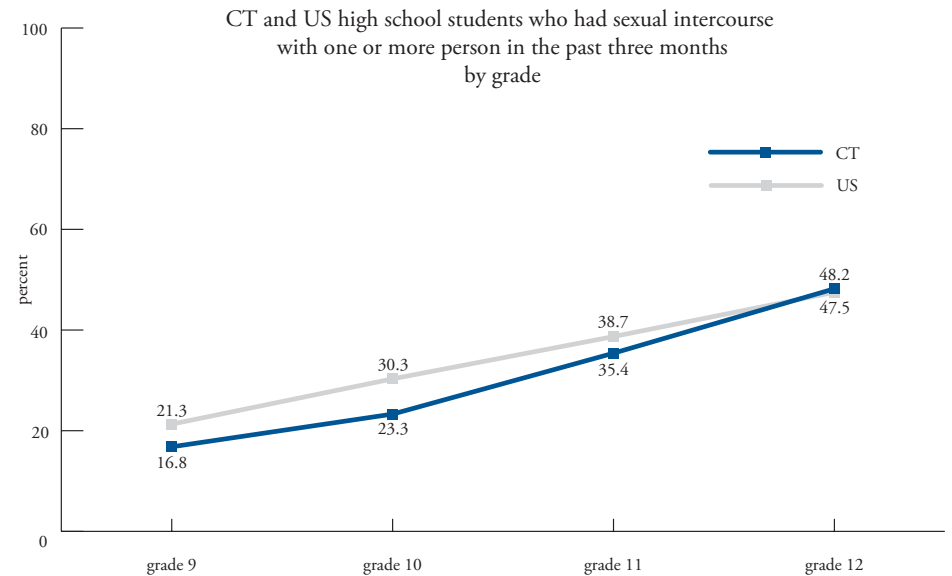
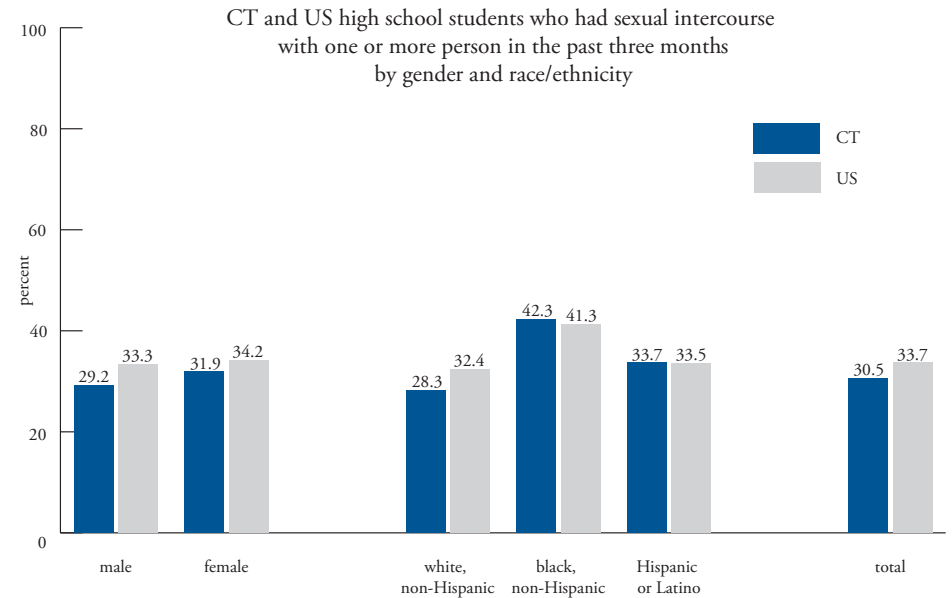
Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons During Their Life

- ▼ In Connecticut, 10.6% of high school students have had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life
- ▼ Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of having had sexual intercourse with four or more persons:
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by gender
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among black (20.9%) and Hispanic (15.7%) than among white (7.7%) students
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grade 12 (20%) than in grades 9 (5.5%) and 10 (6.3%)
- ▼ The prevalence of having had sexual intercourse with four or more persons:
 - ▼ Is significantly higher nationwide (15.3%) than in CT (10.6%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among US male (17.8%) than among CT male (12.6%) students and significantly higher among US female (12.6%) than among CT female (8.6%) students
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among US white (13.1%) than among CT white (7.7%) students
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grade 10 among US (12.3%) than among CT (6.3%) students



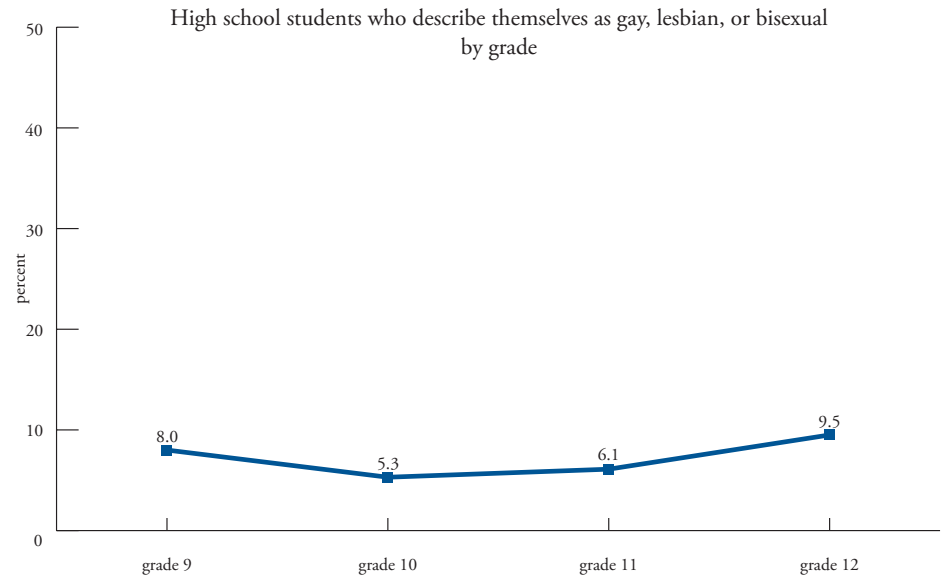
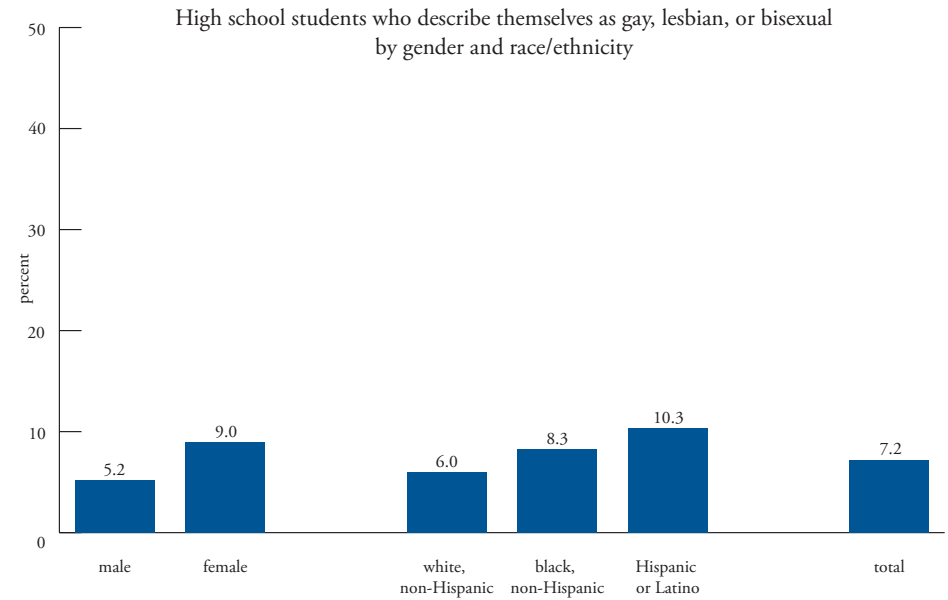
Currently Sexually Active

- ▼ In Connecticut, 30.5% of high school students had sexual intercourse with one or more person during the three months preceding the survey (i.e., currently sexually active)
- ▼ Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of being currently sexually active:
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by gender
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among black (42.3%) than among white (28.3%) students
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grades 11 (35.4%) and 12 (48.2%) than in grades 9 (16.8%) and 10 (23.3%)
- ▼ None of Connecticut's rates vary significantly from the national rates



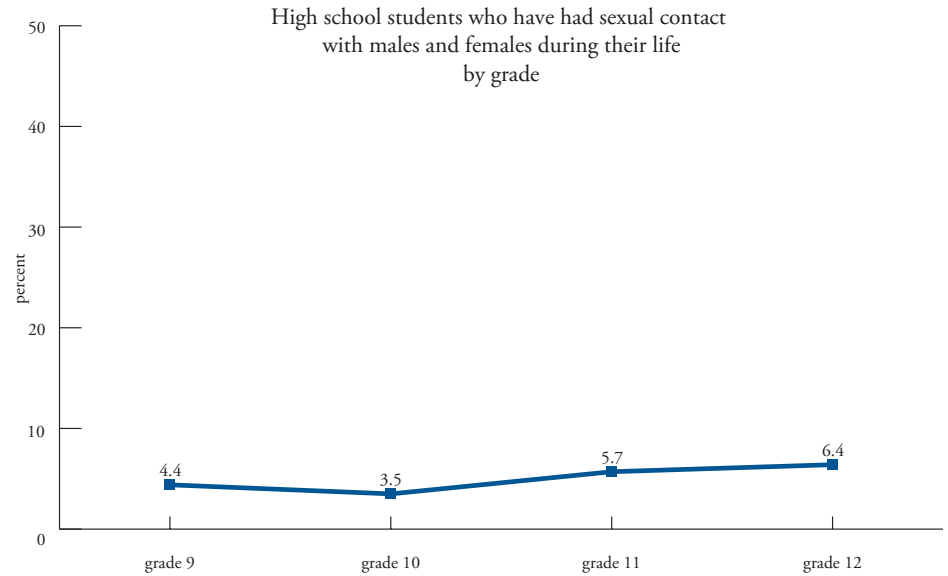
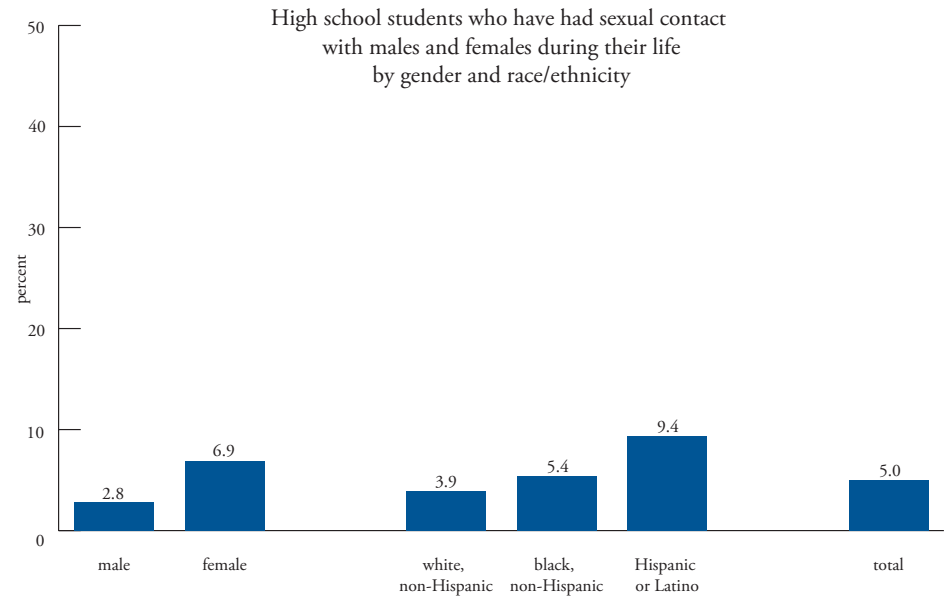
Sexual Identity

- ▼ In Connecticut, 7.2% of high school students describe themselves as gay, lesbian, or bisexual
- ▼ Overall, the prevalence of describing themselves as gay, lesbian, or bisexual:
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among female (9%) than among male (5.2%) students
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade



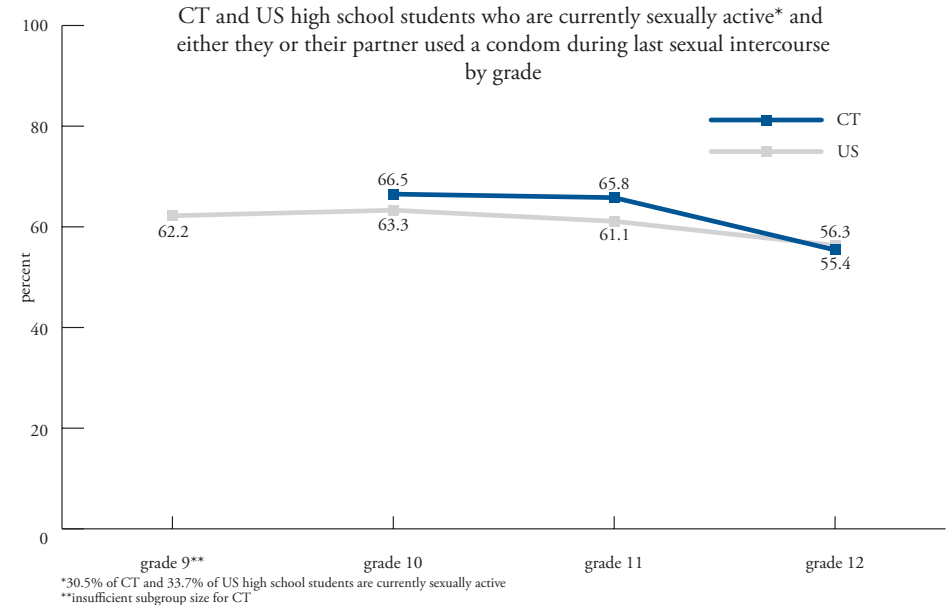
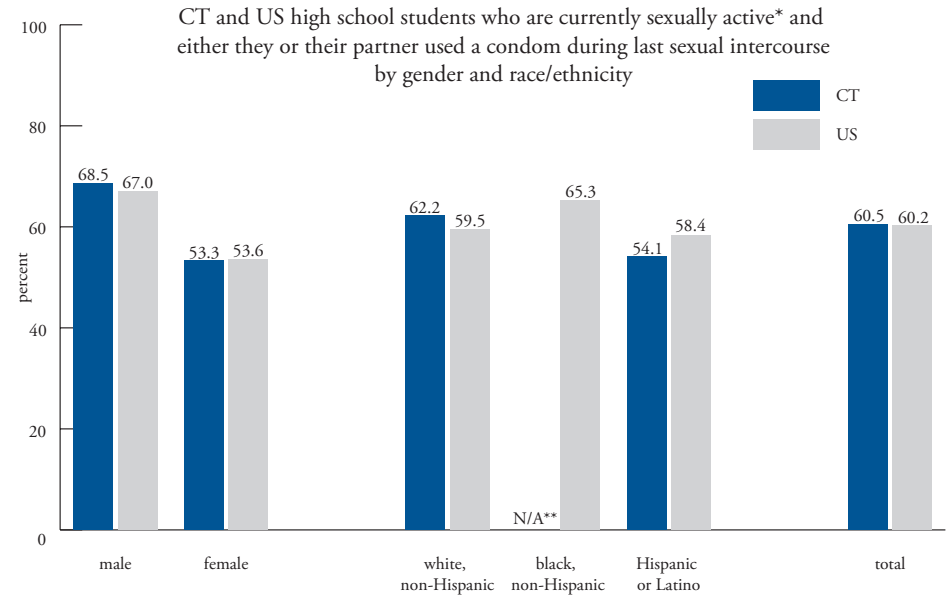
Had Sexual Contact with Males and Females

- ▼ In Connecticut, 5% of high school students have had sexual contact with males and females during their life
- ▼ Overall, the prevalence of having had sexual contact with males and females:
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among female (6.9%) than among male (2.8%) students
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among Hispanic (9.4%) than among white (3.9%) students
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by grade



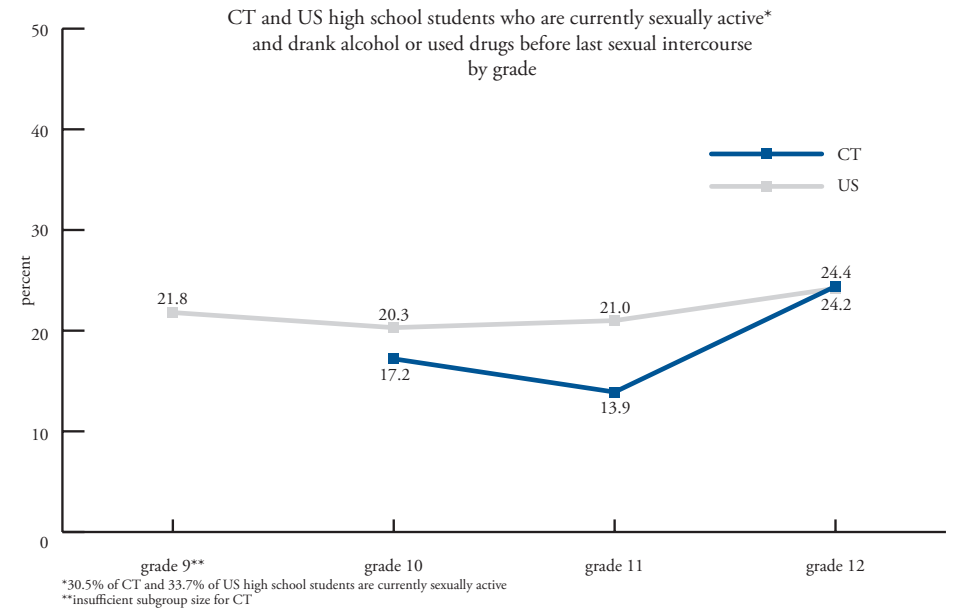
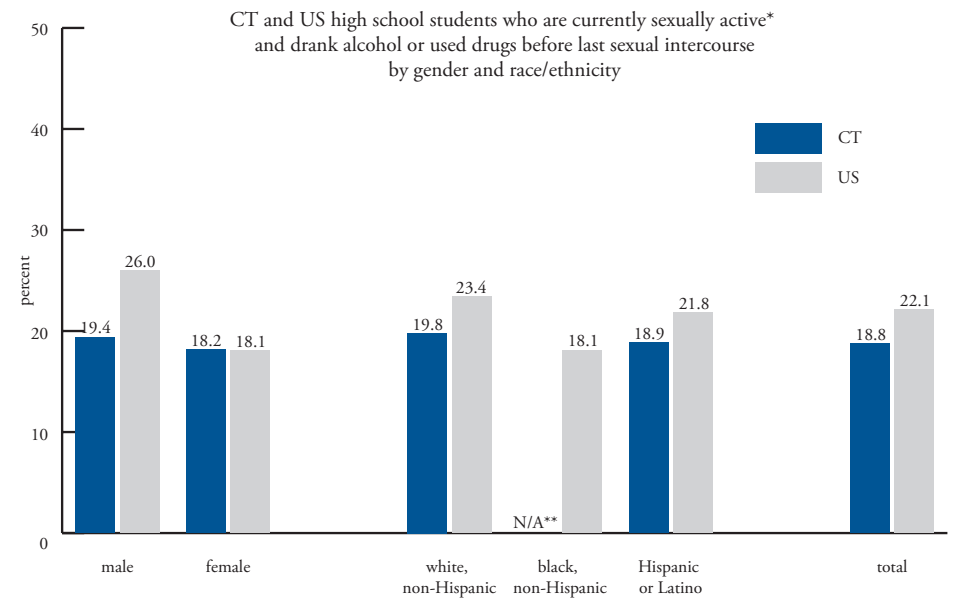
Condom Use

- ▼ Among the 30.5% of currently sexually active high school students in Connecticut, 60.5% report that either they or their partner used a condom during last sexual intercourse
- ▼ Overall in Connecticut, among currently sexually active students, the prevalence of using a condom during last sexual intercourse:
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among male (68.5%) than among female (53.3%) students
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade
- ▼ None of Connecticut's rates vary significantly from the national rates



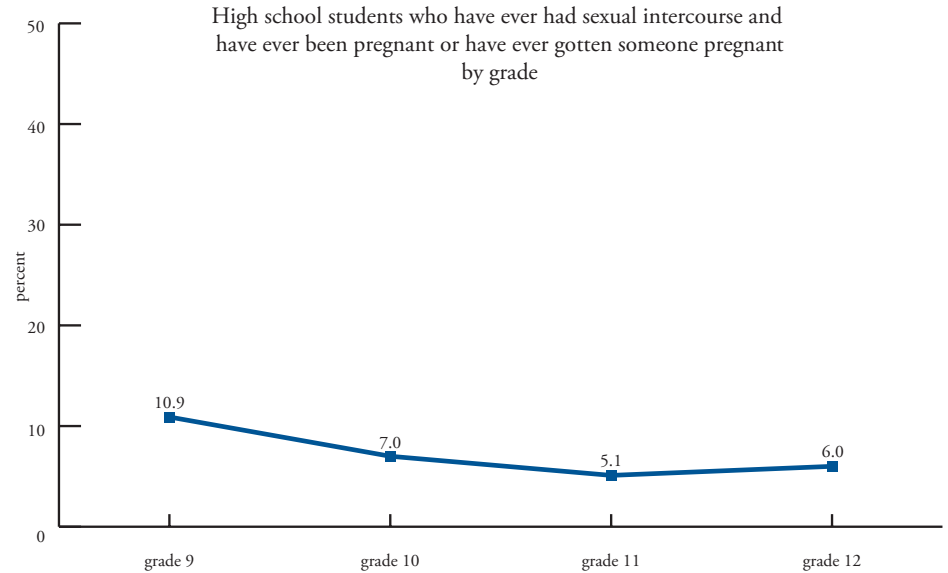
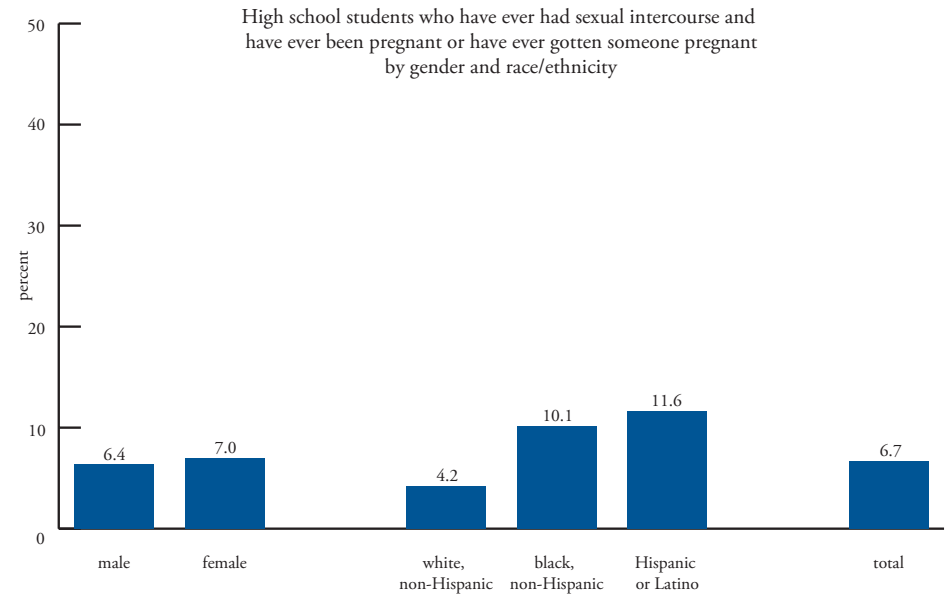
Used Alcohol or Drugs Before Last Sexual Intercourse

- Among the 30.5% of currently sexually active high school students in Connecticut, 18.8% drank alcohol or used drugs before last sexual intercourse
- Overall in Connecticut, among currently sexually active students, the prevalence of using alcohol or drugs before last sexual intercourse does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade
- None of Connecticut's rates vary significantly from the national rates



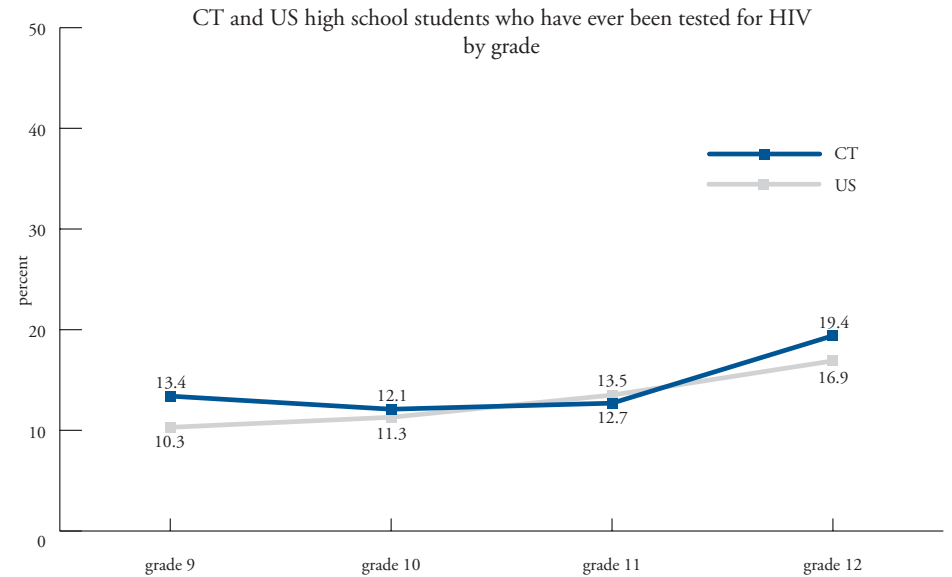
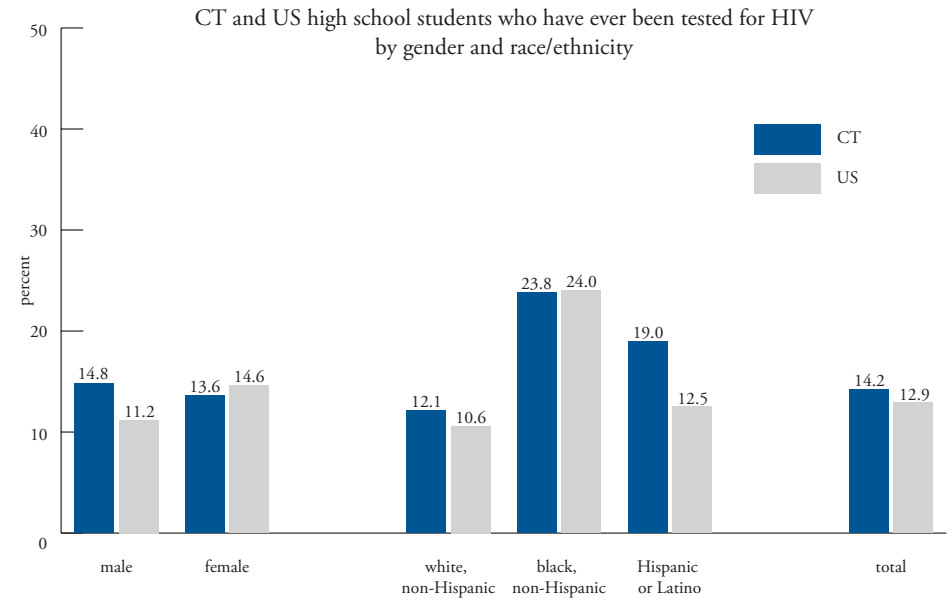
Pregnancy

- ▼ In Connecticut, among the 42.7% of high school students who have ever had sexual intercourse, 6.7% have ever been pregnant or have ever gotten someone pregnant
- ▼ Overall, among students who have ever had sexual intercourse, the prevalence of ever being pregnant or ever getting someone pregnant:
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by gender or grade
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among Hispanic (11.6%) than among white (4.2%) students



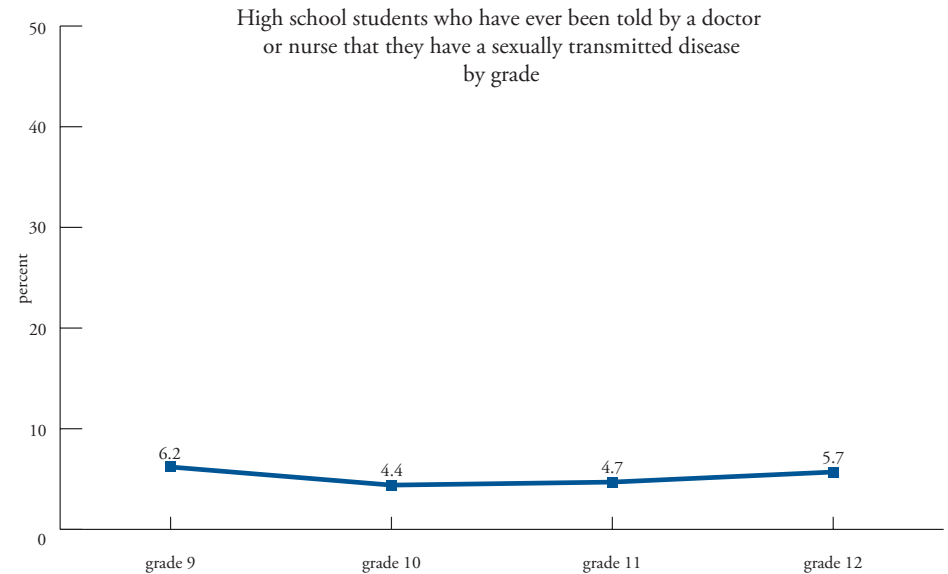
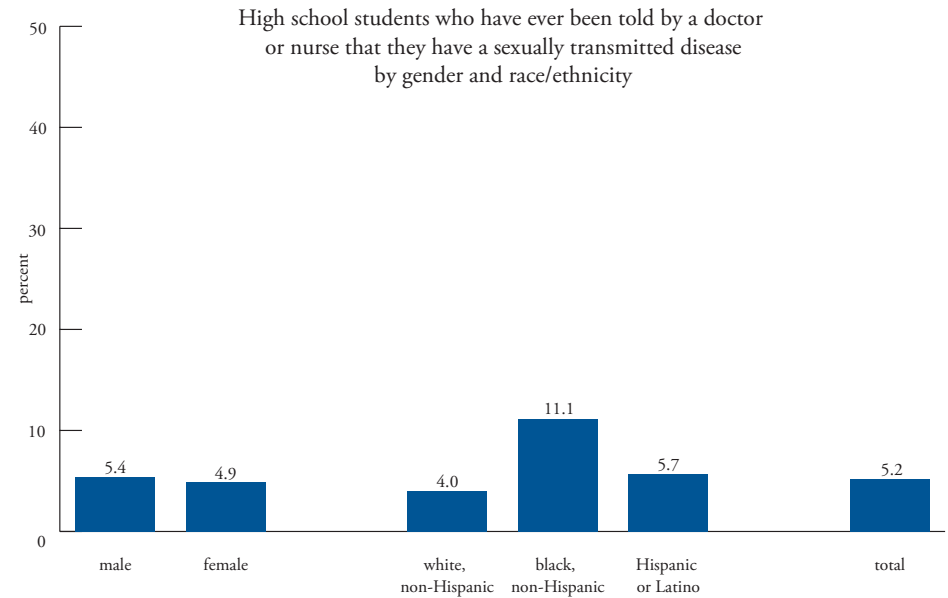
Ever Tested for HIV

- ▼ In Connecticut, 14.2% of high school students have ever been tested for HIV, the virus that causes AIDS
- ▼ Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of having ever been tested for HIV:
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by gender or grade
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among black (23.8%) than among white (12.1%) students
- ▼ The prevalence of having ever been tested for HIV is significantly higher among CT Hispanic (19%) than US Hispanic (12.5%) students



Ever had an STD

- ▼ In Connecticut, 5.2% of high school students have ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they have a sexually transmitted disease (STD)
- ▼ Overall, the prevalence of having ever been told they have an STD:
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by gender or grade
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among black (11.1%) than among white (4%) students

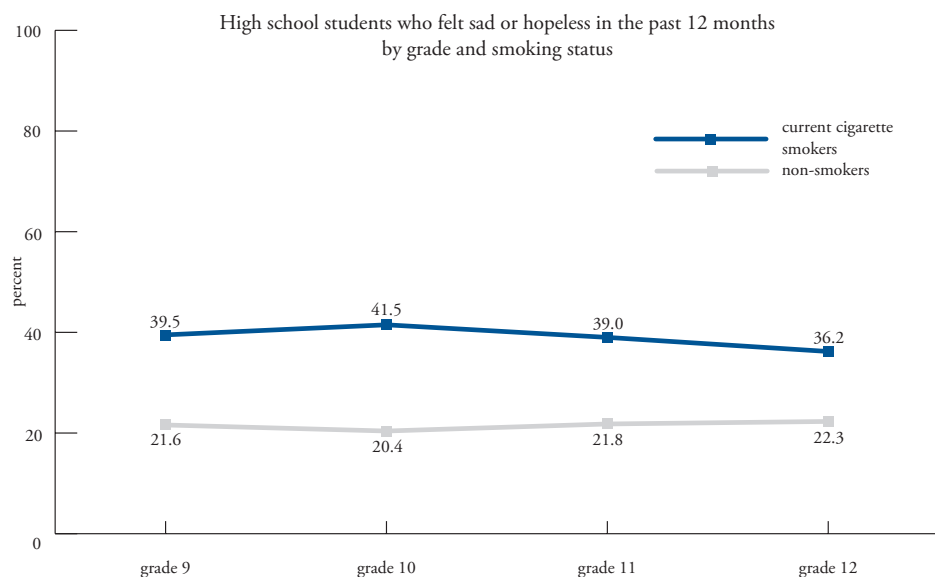
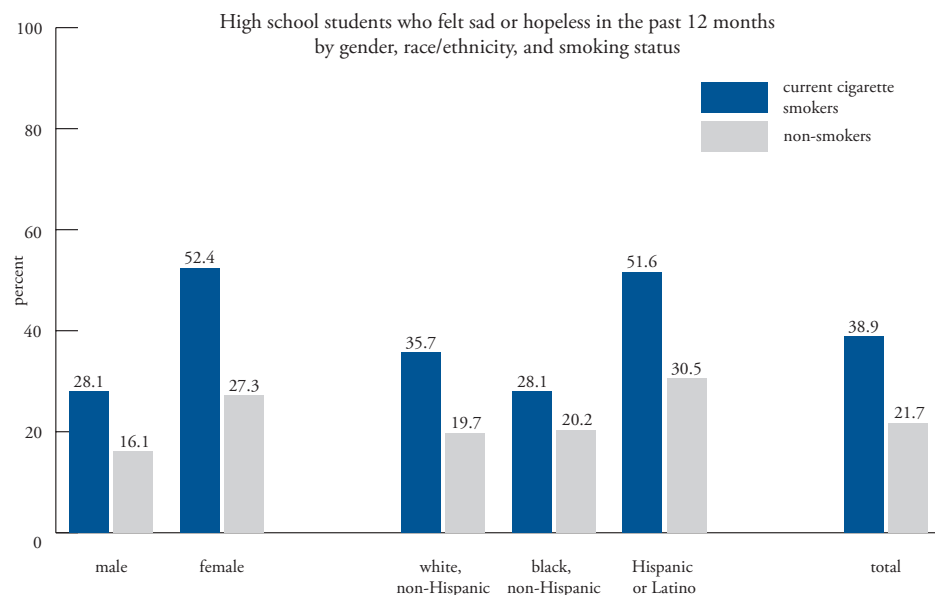


Cigarette Smoking Status
and Involvement
In Other Health - Risk Behaviors

Feeling Sad or Hopeless Among Smokers and Non-Smokers

- ▼ In high school, during the 12 months preceding the survey, 38.9% of current cigarette smokers* and 21.7% of non-smokers felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two or more weeks in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities
- ▼ Overall for current cigarette smokers, the prevalence of feeling sad or hopeless:
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among female (52.4%) than among male (28.1%) students
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade
- ▼ Overall for non-smokers, the prevalence of feeling sad or hopeless:
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among female (27.3%) than among male (16.1%) students
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among Hispanic (30.5%) than among white (19.7%) students
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by grade
- ▼ The prevalence of feeling sad or hopeless:
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among cigarette smokers (38.9%) than among non-smokers (21.7%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among male cigarette smokers (28.1%) than among male non-smokers (16.1%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among female cigarette smokers (52.4%) than among female non-smokers (27.3%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among white cigarette smokers (35.7%) than among white non-smokers (19.7%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among Hispanic cigarette smokers (51.6%) than among Hispanic non-smokers (30.5%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grade 10 among cigarette smokers (41.5%) than among non-smokers (20.4%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grade 11 among cigarette smokers (39%) than among non-smokers (21.8%)

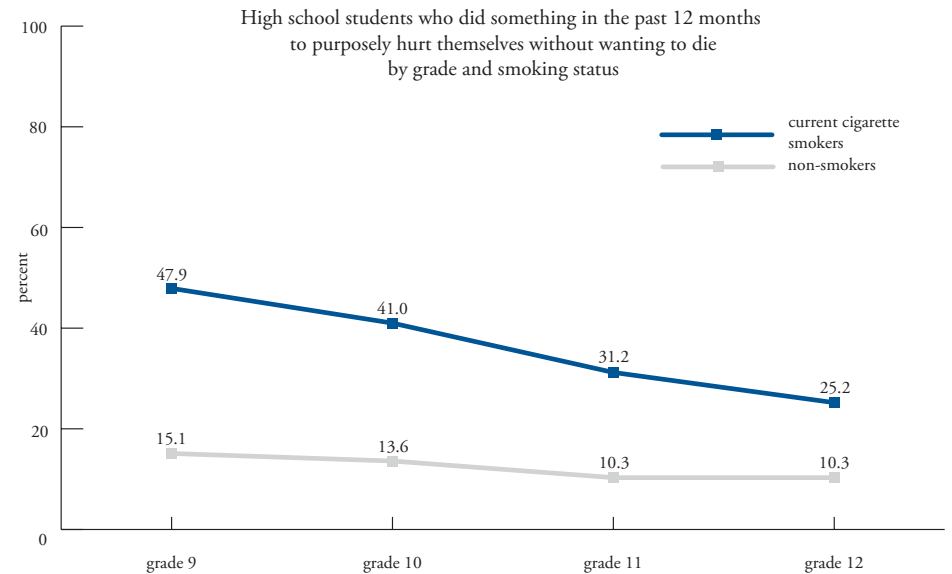
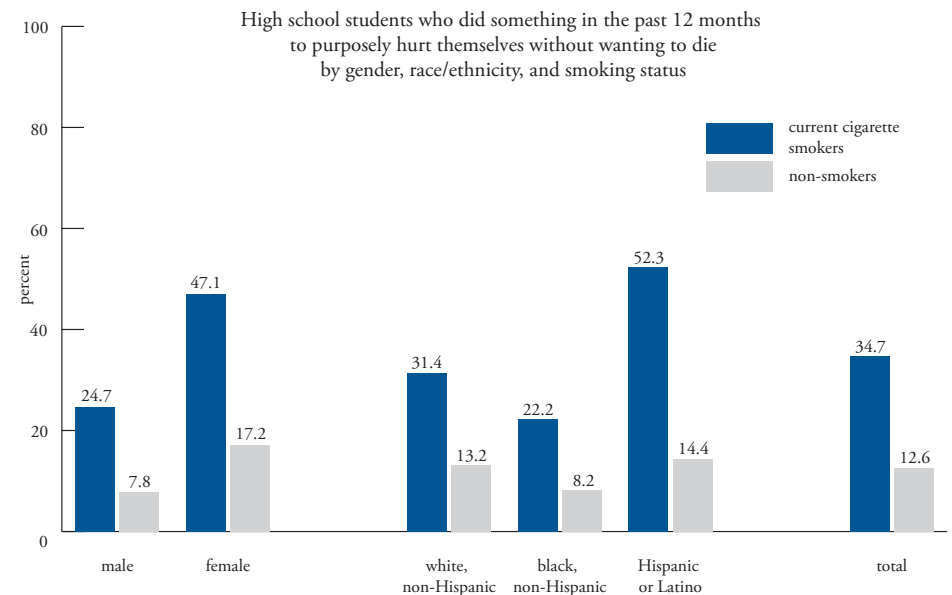
*smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey



Self-Injury Among Smokers and Non-Smokers

- ▼ In high school, 34.7% of current cigarette smokers* and 12.6% of non-smokers purposely hurt themselves (e.g., cutting or burning) without wanting to die (i.e., self-injury) one or more times during the 12 months preceding
- ▼ Overall for current cigarette smokers, the prevalence of self-injury:
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among female (47.1%) than among male (24.7%) students
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among Hispanic (52.3%) than among white (31.4%) students
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by grade
- ▼ Overall for non-smokers, the prevalence of self-injury:
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among female (17.2%) than among male (7.8%) students
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade
- ▼ The prevalence of self-injury:
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among cigarette smokers (34.7%) than among non-smokers (12.6%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among male cigarette smokers (24.7%) than among male non-smokers (7.8%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among female cigarette smokers (47.1%) than among female non-smokers (17.2%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among white cigarette smokers (31.4%) than among white non-smokers (13.2%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among Hispanic cigarette smokers (52.3%) than among Hispanic non-smokers (14.4%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grade 9 among cigarette smokers (47.9%) than among non-smokers (15.1%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grade 10 among cigarette smokers (41.0%) than among non-smokers (13.6%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grade 11 among cigarette smokers (31.2%) than among non-smokers (10.3%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grade 12 among cigarette smokers (25.2%) than among non-smokers (10.3%)

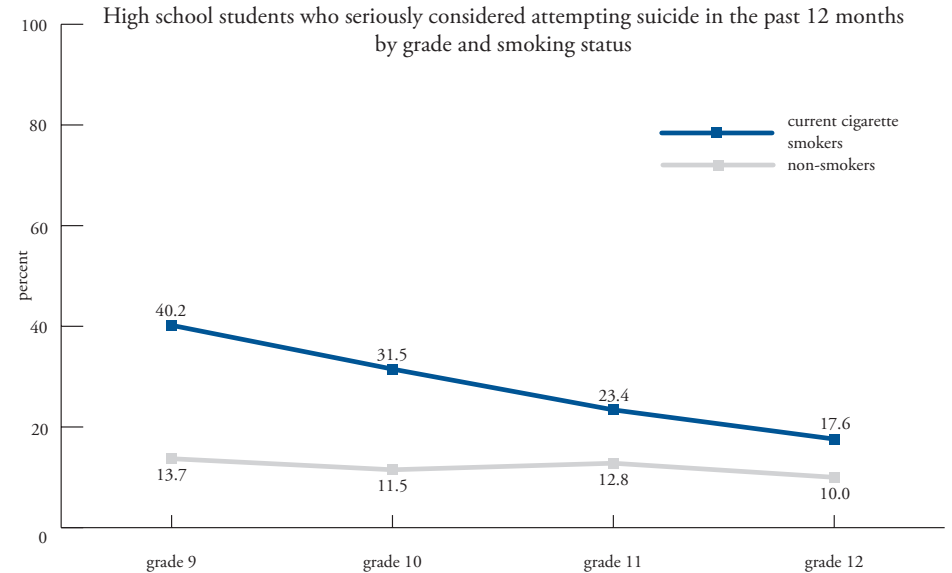
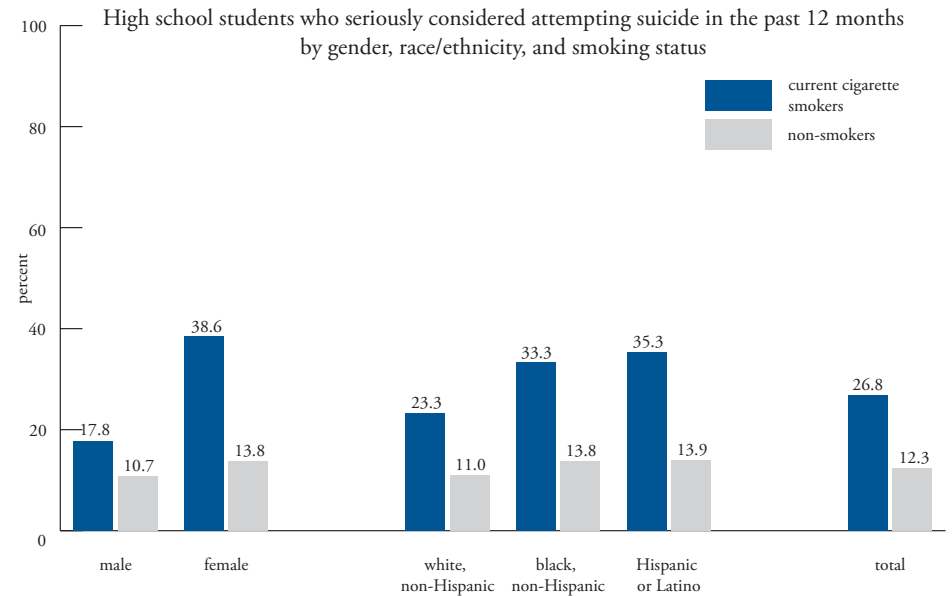
*smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey



Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide Among Smokers and Non-Smokers

- ▼ In high school, 26.8% of current cigarette smokers* and 12.3% of non-smokers seriously considered attempting suicide during the 12 months preceding the survey
- ▼ Overall for current cigarette smokers, the prevalence of seriously considering attempting suicide:
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among female (38.6%) than among male (17.8%) students
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade
- ▼ Overall for non-smokers, the prevalence of seriously considering attempting suicide does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade
- ▼ The prevalence of seriously considering attempting suicide:
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among cigarette smokers (26.8%) than among non-smokers (12.3%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among female cigarette smokers (38.6%) than among female non-smokers (13.8%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among white cigarette smokers (23.3%) than among white non-smokers (11%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among Hispanic cigarette smokers (35.3%) than among Hispanic non-smokers (13.9%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grade 9 among cigarette smokers (40.2%) than among non-smokers (13.7%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grade 10 among cigarette smokers (31.5%) than among non-smokers (11.5%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grade 11 among cigarette smokers (23.4%) than among non-smokers (12.8%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grade 12 among cigarette smokers (17.6%) than among non-smokers (10.0%)

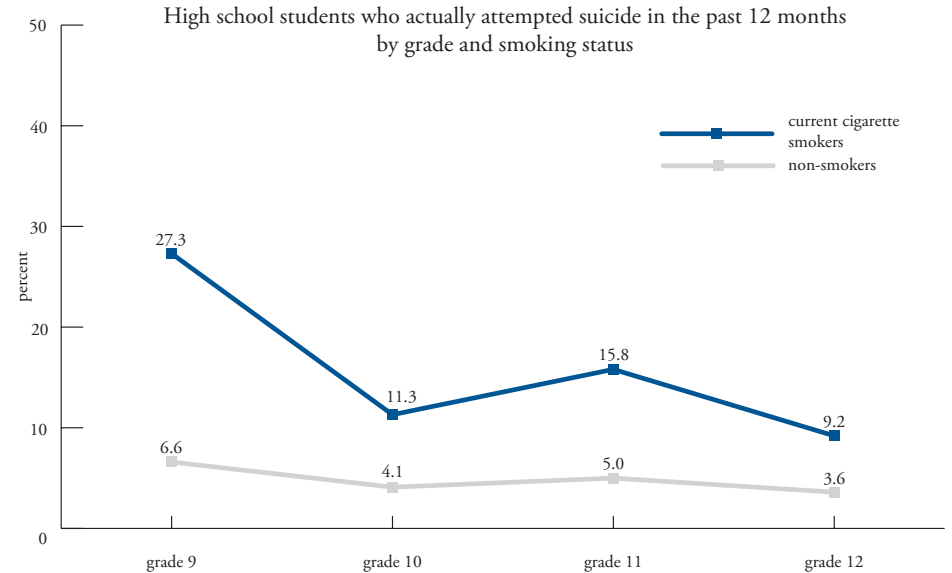
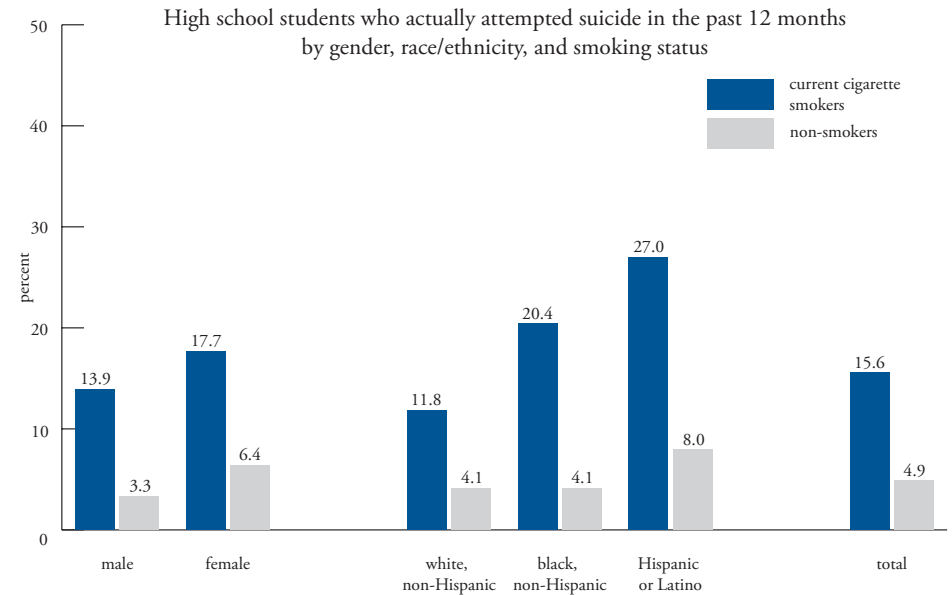
*smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey



Attempted Suicide Among Smokers and Non-Smokers

- ▼ In high school, 15.6% of current cigarette smokers* and 4.9% of non-smokers actually attempted suicide one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey
- ▼ Overall for current cigarette smokers, the prevalence of attempting suicide does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade
- ▼ Overall for non-smokers, the prevalence of attempting suicide:
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among female (6.4%) than among male (3.3%) students
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade
- ▼ The prevalence of attempting suicide:
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among cigarette smokers (15.6%) than among non-smokers (4.9%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among male cigarette smokers (13.9%) than among male non-smokers (3.3%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among female cigarette smokers (17.7%) than among female non-smokers (6.4%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among white cigarette smokers (11.8%) than among white non-smokers (4.1%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among Hispanic cigarette smokers (27%) than among Hispanic non-smokers (8%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grade 9 among cigarette smokers (27.3%) than among non-smokers (6.6%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grade 11 among cigarette smokers (15.8%) than among non-smokers (5%)

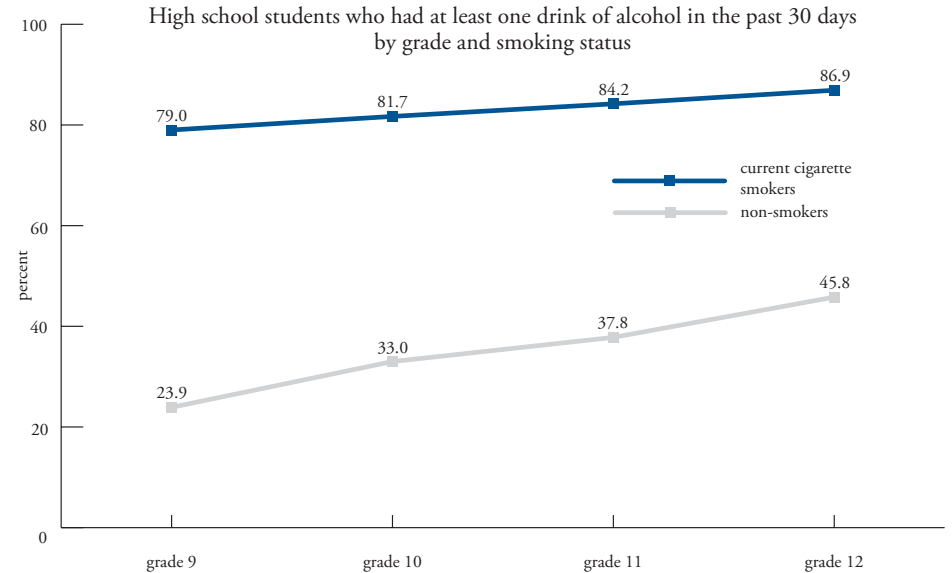
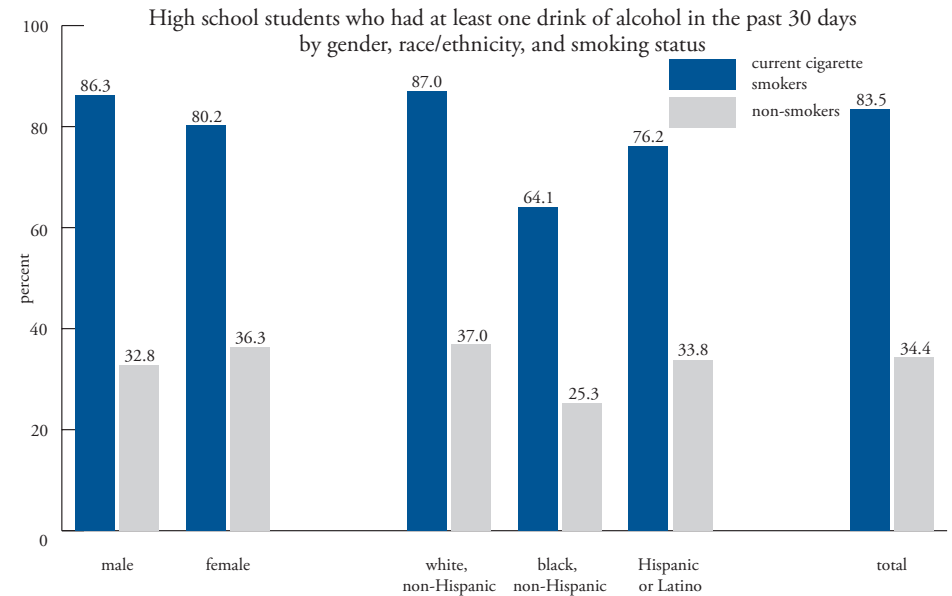
*smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey



Current Alcohol Use Among Smokers and Non-Smokers

- ▼ In high school, 83.5% of current cigarette smokers* and 34.4% of non-smokers had at least one drink of alcohol on 1 or more of the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., current alcohol use)
- ▼ Overall for current cigarette smokers, the prevalence of current alcohol use does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade
- ▼ Overall for non-smokers, the prevalence of current alcohol use:
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by gender or race/ethnicity
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grades 11 (37.8%) and 12 (45.8%) than in grade 9 (23.9%)
- ▼ The prevalence of current alcohol use:
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among cigarette smokers (83.5%) than among non-smokers (34.4%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among male cigarette smokers (86.3%) than among male non-smokers (32.8%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among female cigarette smokers (80.2%) than among female non-smokers (36.3%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among white cigarette smokers (87%) than among white non-smokers (37%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among Hispanic cigarette smokers (76.2%) than among Hispanic non-smokers (33.8%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grade 9 among cigarette smokers (79%) than among non-smokers (23.9%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grade 10 among cigarette smokers (81.7%) than among non-smokers (33%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grade 11 among cigarette smokers (84.2%) than among non-smokers (37.8%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grade 12 among cigarette smokers (86.9%) than among non-smokers (45.8%)

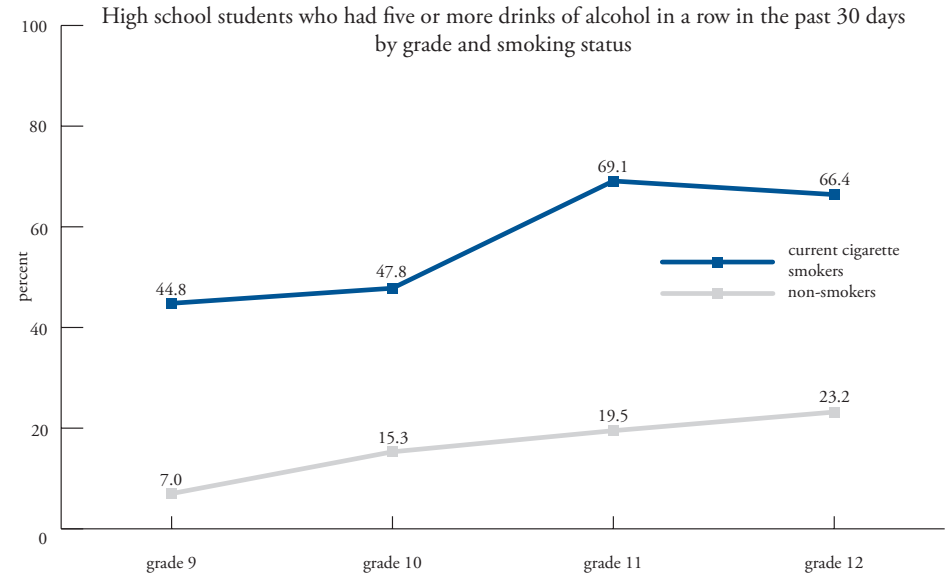
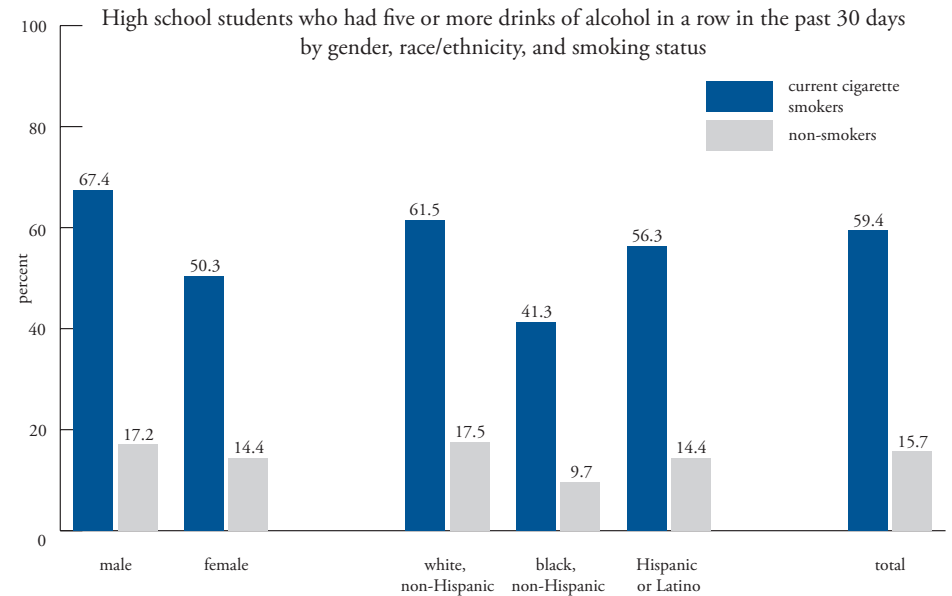
*smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey



Binge Drinking Among Smokers and Non-Smokers

- ▼ In high school, 59.4% of current cigarette smokers* and 15.7% of non-smokers had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (i.e., within a couple of hours) on at least 1 day during the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., binge drinking)
- ▼ Overall for current cigarette smokers, the prevalence of binge drinking:
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by gender or race/ethnicity
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grades 11 (69.1%) and 12 (66.4%) than in grade 9 (44.8%)
- ▼ Overall for non-smokers, the prevalence of binge drinking:
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by gender or race/ethnicity
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grades 11 (19.5%) and 12 (23.2%) than in grade 9 (7%)
- ▼ The prevalence of binge drinking:
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among cigarette smokers (59.4%) than among non-smokers (15.7%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among male cigarette smokers (67.4%) than among male non-smokers (17.2%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among female cigarette smokers (50.3%) than among female non-smokers (14.4%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among white cigarette smokers (61.5%) than among white non-smokers (17.5%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among black cigarette smokers (41.3%) than among black non-smokers (9.7%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among Hispanic cigarette smokers (56.3%) than among Hispanic non-smokers (14.4%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grade 9 among cigarette smokers (44.8%) than among non-smokers (7%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grade 10 among cigarette smokers (47.8%) than among non-smokers (15.3%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grade 11 among cigarette smokers (69.1%) than among non-smokers (19.5%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grade 12 among cigarette smokers (66.4%) than among non-smokers (23.2%)

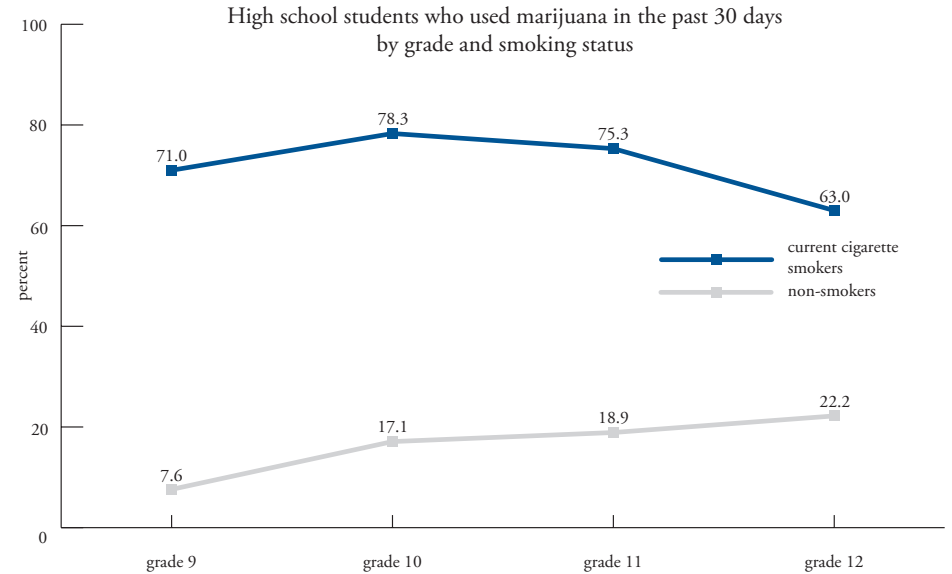
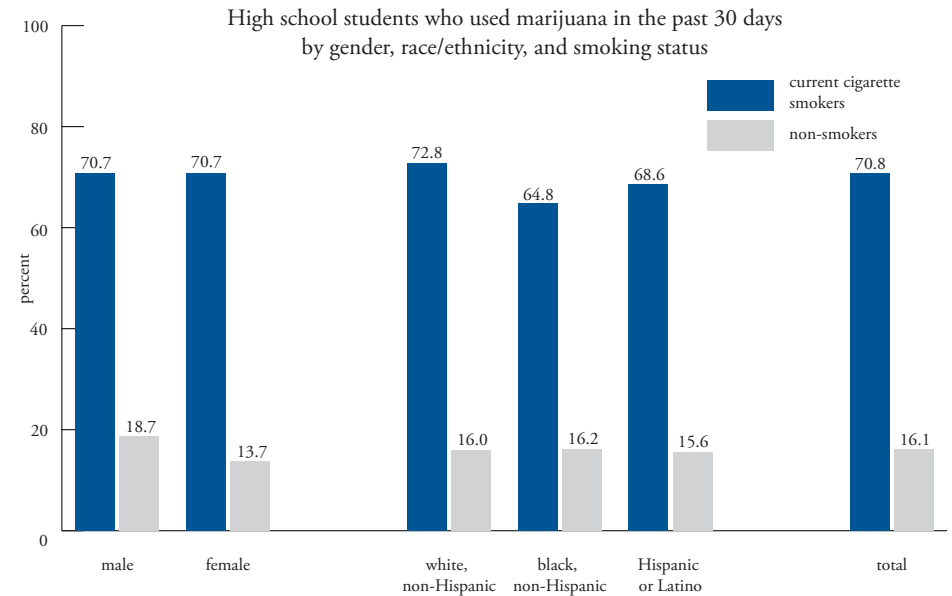
*smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey



Current Marijuana Use Among Smokers and Non-Smokers

- ▼ In high school, 70.8% of current cigarette smokers* and 16.1% of non-smokers used marijuana on at least 1 day during the 30 days preceding the survey (i.e., current marijuana use)
- ▼ Overall for current cigarette smokers, the prevalence of current marijuana use does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade
- ▼ Overall for non-smokers, the prevalence of current marijuana use:
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by gender or race/ethnicity
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grades 10 (17.1%), 11 (18.9%), and 12 (22.2%) than in grade 9 (7.6%)
- ▼ The prevalence of current marijuana use:
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among cigarette smokers (70.8%) than among non-smokers (16.1%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among male cigarette smokers (70.7%) than among male non-smokers (18.7%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among female cigarette smokers (70.7%) than among female non-smokers (13.7%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among white cigarette smokers (72.8%) than among white non-smokers (16%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among black cigarette smokers (64.8%) than among black non-smokers (16.2%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among Hispanic cigarette smokers (68.6%) than among Hispanic non-smokers (15.6%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grade 9 among cigarette smokers (71%) than among non-smokers (7.6%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grade 10 among cigarette smokers (78.3%) than among non-smokers (17.1%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grade 11 among cigarette smokers (75.3%) than among non-smokers (18.9%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grade 12 among cigarette smokers (63%) than among non-smokers (22.2%)

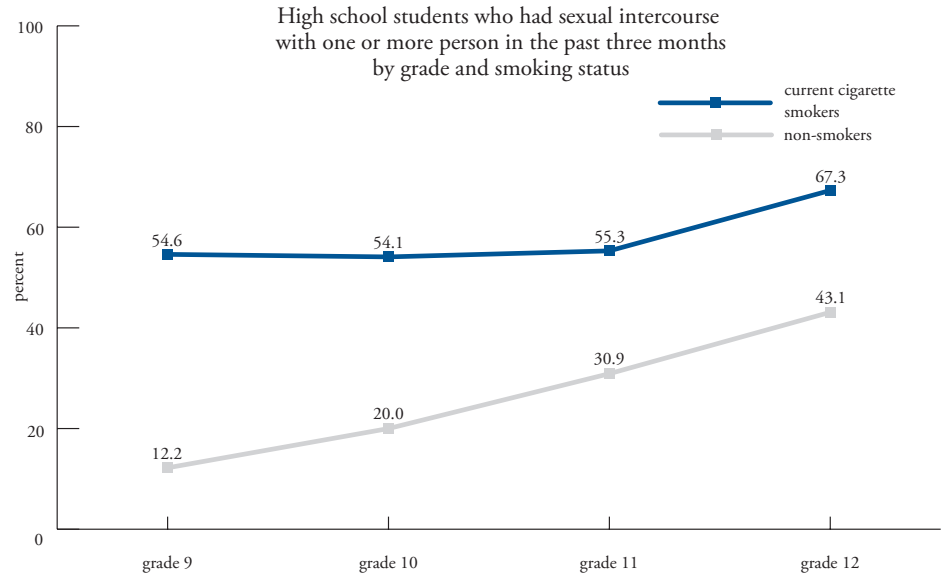
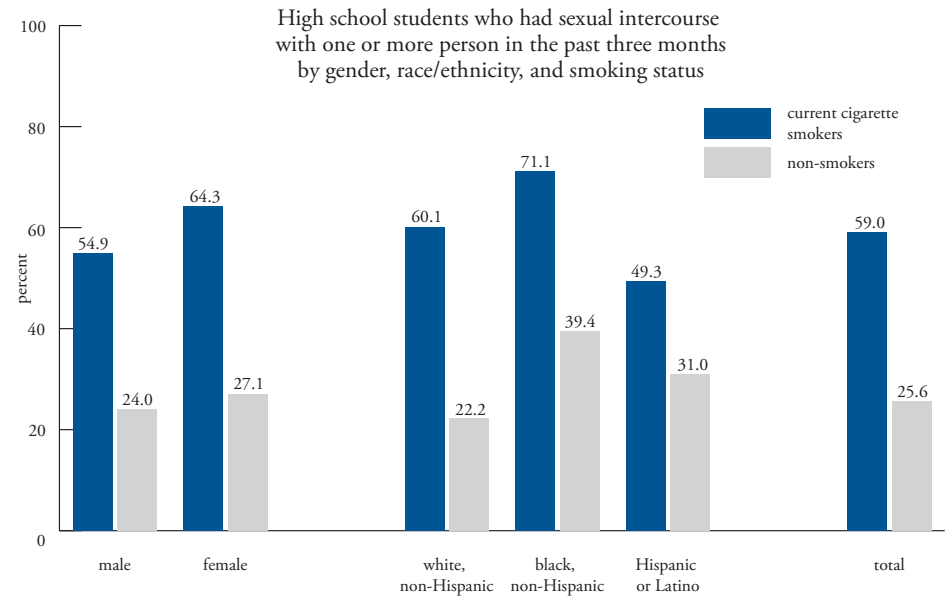
*smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey



Current Sexual Activity Among Smokers and Non-Smokers

- ▼ In high school, 59% of current cigarette smokers* and 25.6% of non-smokers had sexual intercourse with one or more person during the three months preceding the survey (i.e., currently sexually active)
- ▼ Overall for current cigarette smokers, the prevalence of being currently sexually active does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade
- ▼ Overall for non-smokers, the prevalence of being currently sexually active:
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by gender
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among black (39.4%) than among white (22.2%) students
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grades 11 (30.9%) and 12 (43.1%) than in grade 9 (12.2%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (43.1%) than in grade 10 (20%)
- ▼ The prevalence of being currently sexually active:
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among cigarette smokers (59%) than among non-smokers (25.6%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among male cigarette smokers (54.9%) than among male non-smokers (24%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among female cigarette smokers (64.3%) than among female non-smokers (27.1%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among white cigarette smokers (60.1%) than among white non-smokers (22%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grade 9 among cigarette smokers (54.6%) than among non-smokers (12.2%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grade 10 among cigarette smokers (54.1%) than among non-smokers (20%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grade 11 among cigarette smokers (55.3%) than among non-smokers (30.9%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grade 12 among cigarette smokers (67.3%) than among non-smokers (43.1%)

*smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey

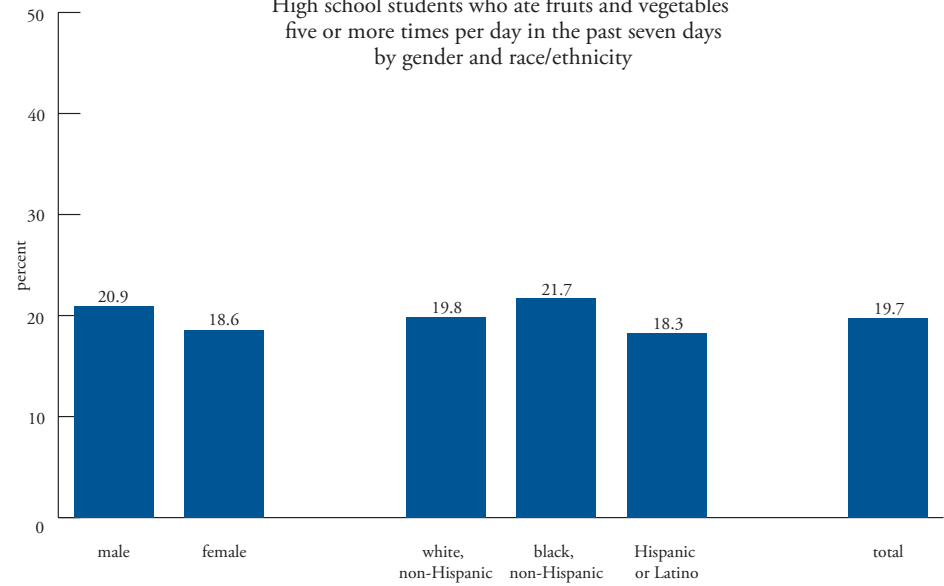


Dietary Behaviors and
Physical Activity

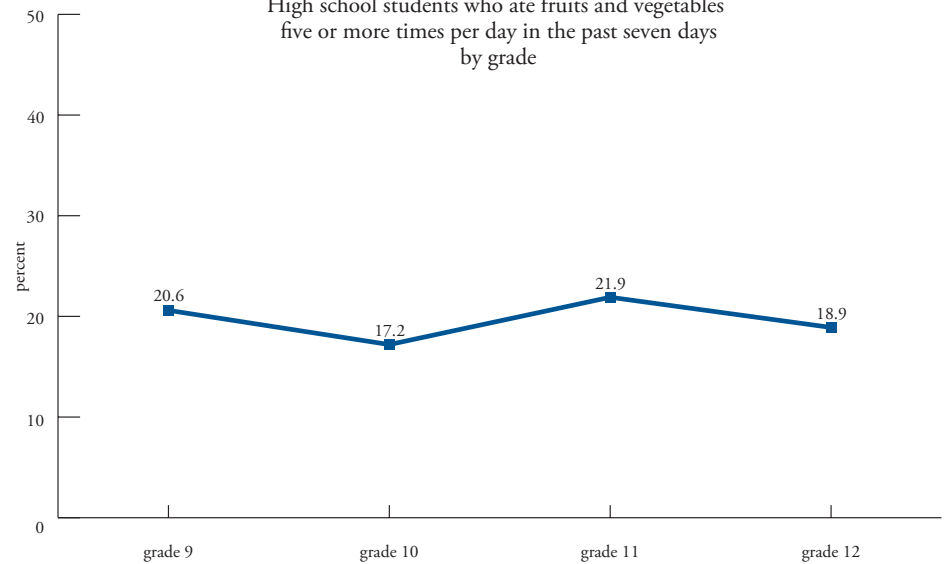
Ate Fruits and Vegetables Five or More Times per Day

- ▼ In Connecticut, 19.7% of high school students ate fruits and vegetables* five or more times per day during the seven days preceding the survey
- ▼ Overall, the prevalence of eating fruits and vegetables five or more times per day does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade

High school students who ate fruits and vegetables five or more times per day in the past seven days by gender and race/ethnicity



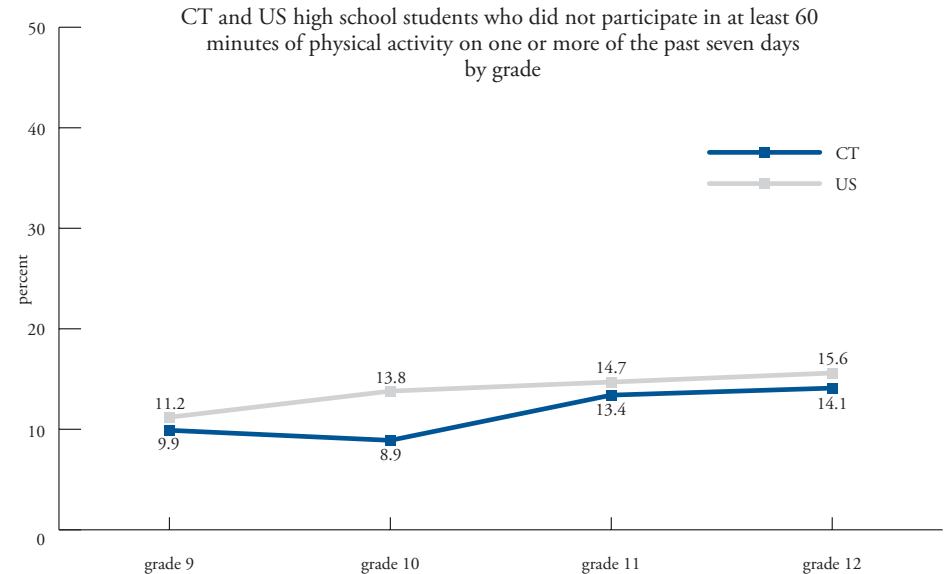
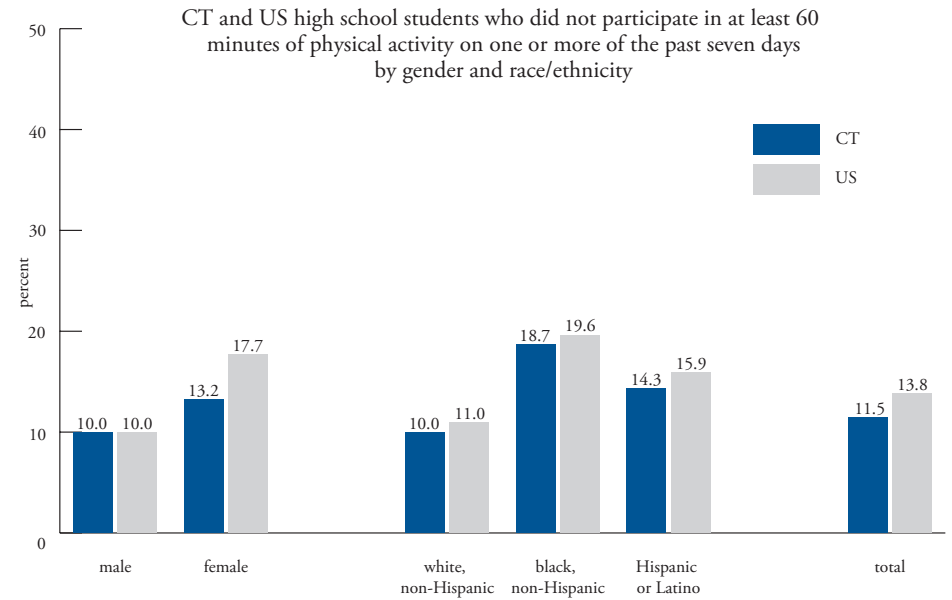
High school students who ate fruits and vegetables five or more times per day in the past seven days by grade



*refers to 100% fruit juice, green salad, potatoes (excluding French fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips), carrots, or other vegetables

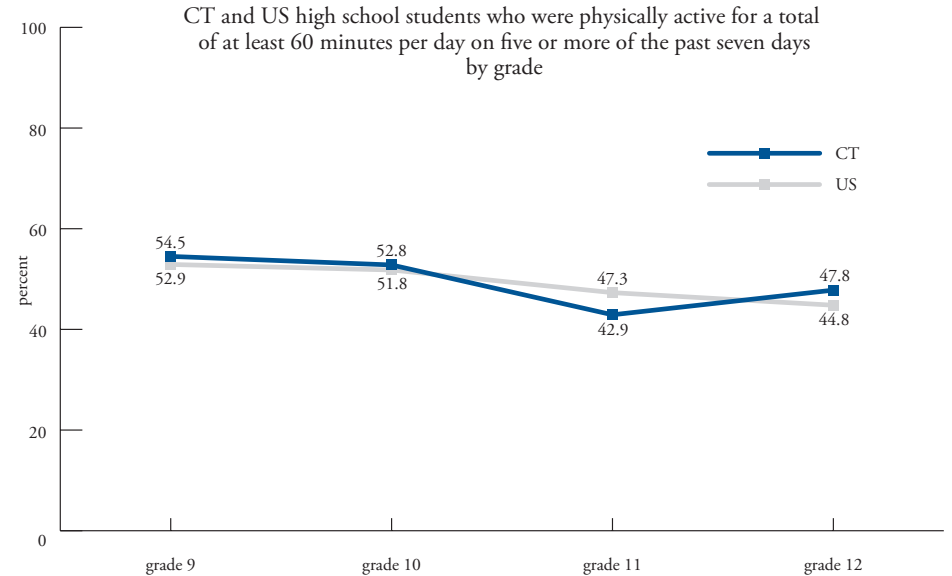
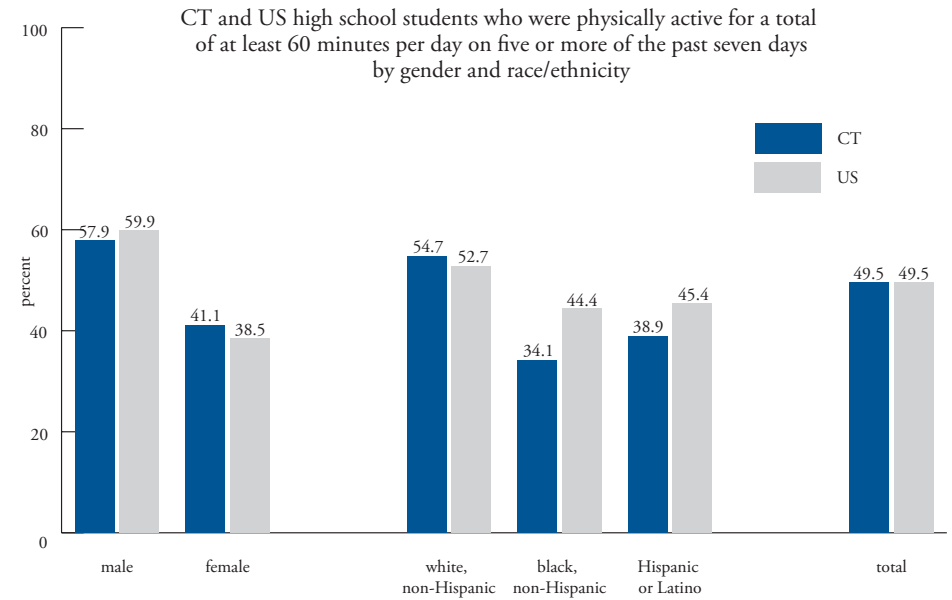
Did Not Participate in ≥60 Minutes of Physical Activity on Any Day

- ▼ In Connecticut, 11.5% of high school students did not participate in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time for a total of at least 60 minutes on one or more of the seven days preceding the survey (i.e., not participating in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on any day)
- ▼ Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of not participating in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on any day:
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by gender or grade
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among black (18.7%) than among white (10%) students
- ▼ The prevalence of not participating in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on any day is significantly higher among US female (17.7%) than among CT female (13.2%) students



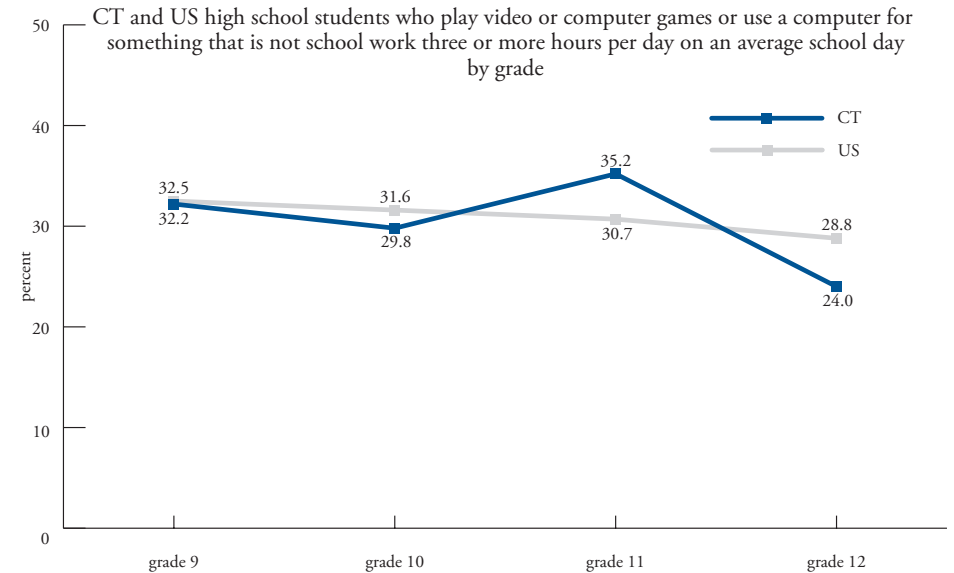
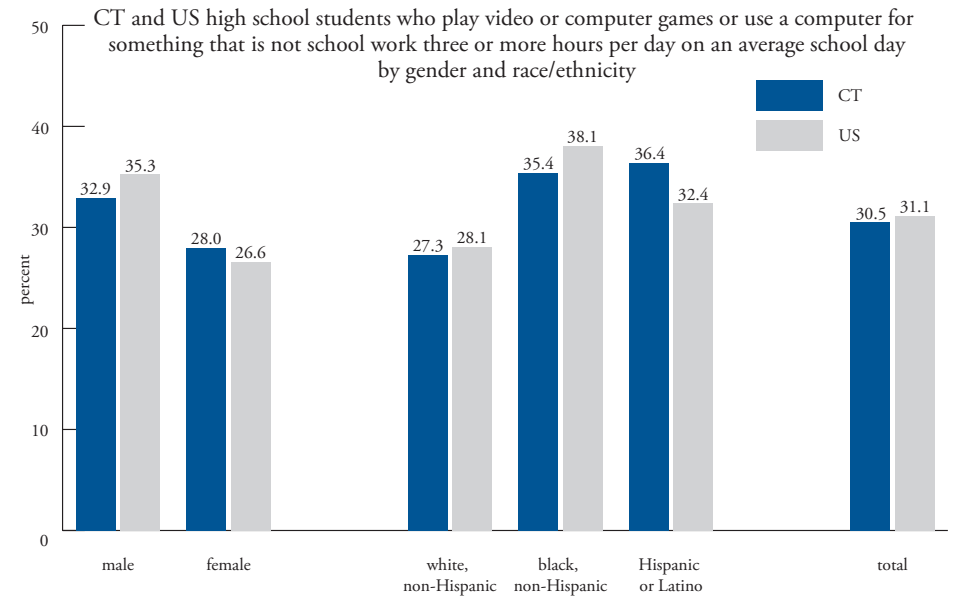
Physically Active ≥ 60 Minutes per Day on Five or More Days

- ▼ In Connecticut, 49.5% of high school students were physically active doing any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on five or more of the seven days preceding the survey (i.e., physically active at least 60 minutes per day on five or more days)
- ▼ Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of being physically active at least 60 minutes per day on five or more days:
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among male (57.9%) than among female (41.1%) students
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among white (54.7%) than among black (34.1%) and Hispanic (38.9%) students
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by grade
- ▼ None of Connecticut's rates vary significantly from the national rates



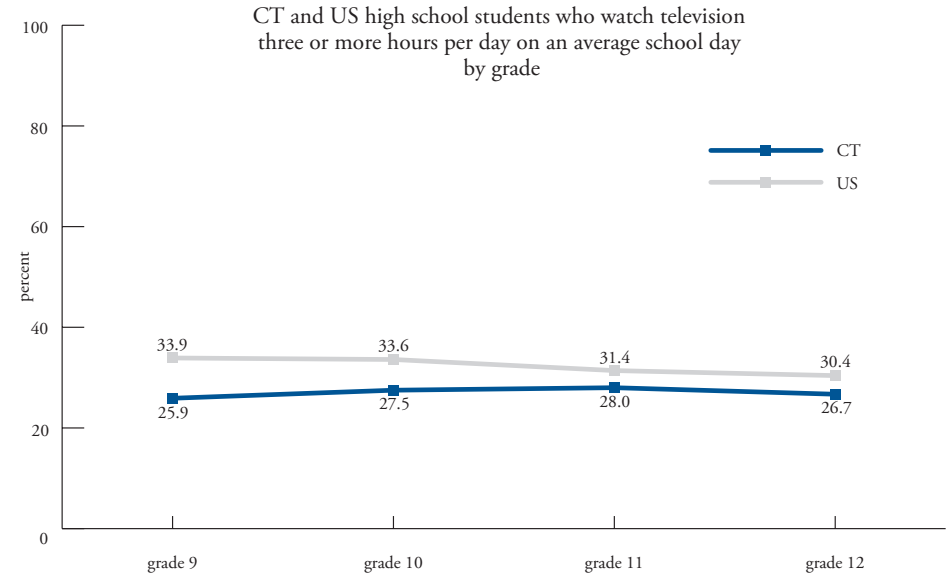
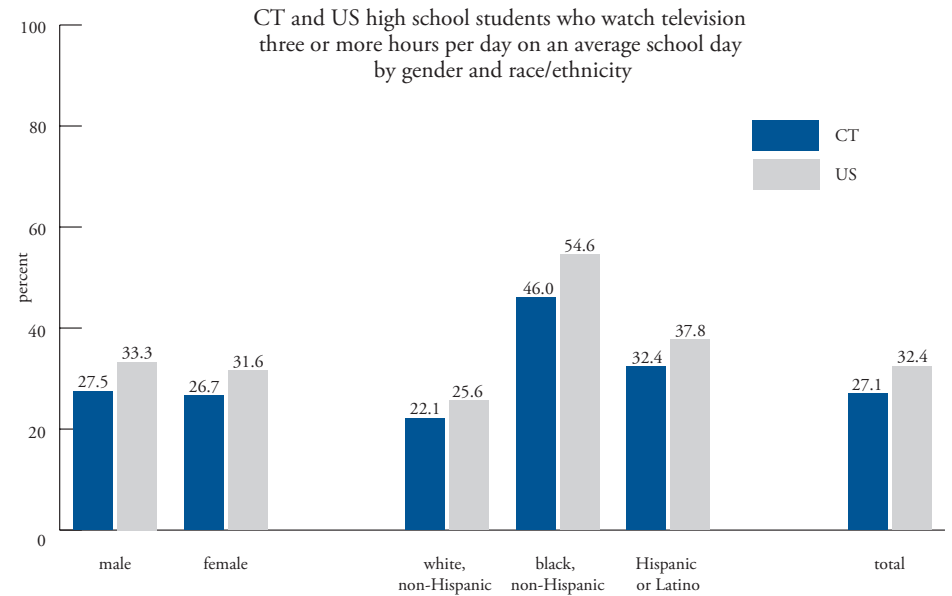
Use Computers Three or More Hours per Day

- ▼ In Connecticut, 30.5% of high school students play video or computer games or use a computer for something that is not school work three or more hours per day on an average school day (i.e., computer use)
- ▼ Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of computer use:
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by gender
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among Hispanic (36.4%) than among white (27.3%) students
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grade 11 (35.2%) than in grade 12 (24%)
- ▼ None of Connecticut's rates vary significantly from the national rates



Watch Television Three or More Hours per Day

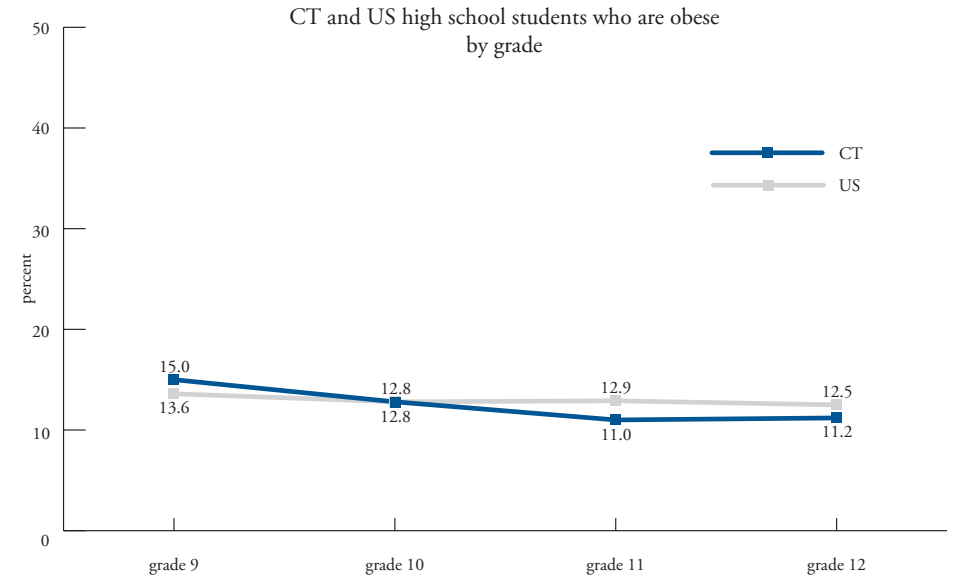
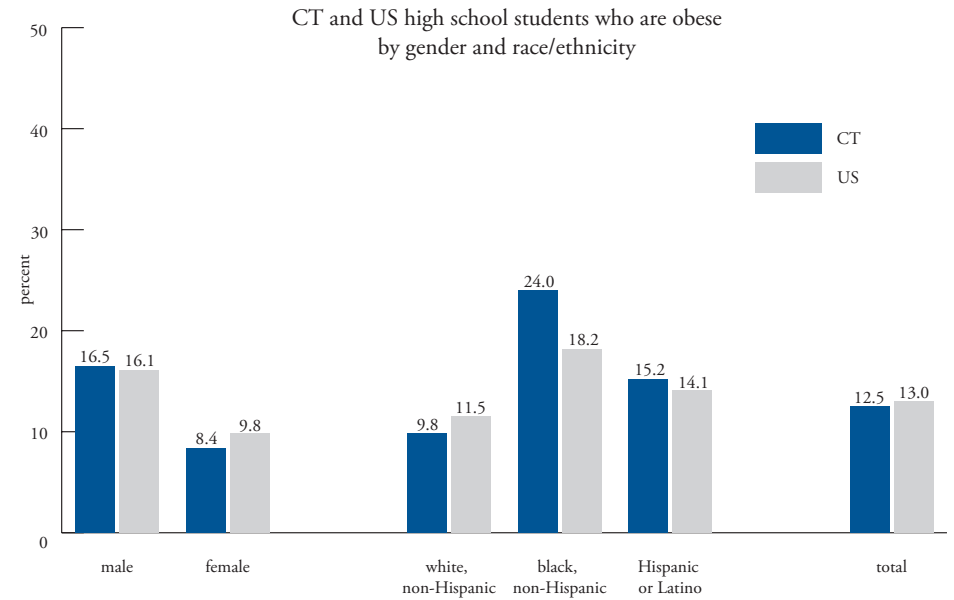
- ▼ In Connecticut, 27.1% of high school students watch television three or more hours per day on an average school day
- ▼ Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of watching television three or more hours per day:
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by gender or grade
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among black (46%) than among white (22.1%) and Hispanic (32.4%) students; and significantly higher among Hispanic (32.4%) than among white (22.1%) students
- ▼ The prevalence of watching television three or more hours per day:
 - ▼ Is significantly higher nationwide (32.4%) than in CT (27.1%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grade 9 among US (33.9%) than among CT (25.9%) students



Obesity, Overweight,
and Weight Control

Obese

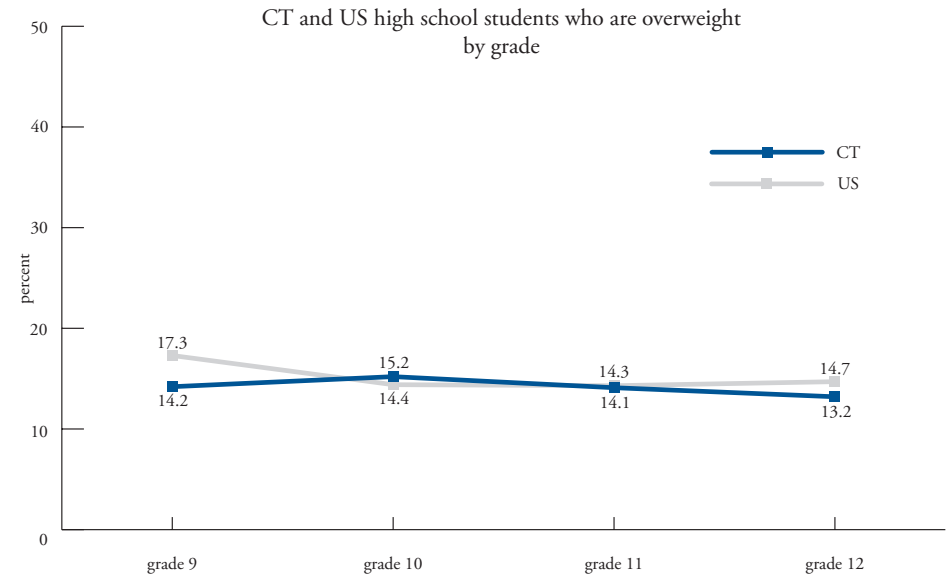
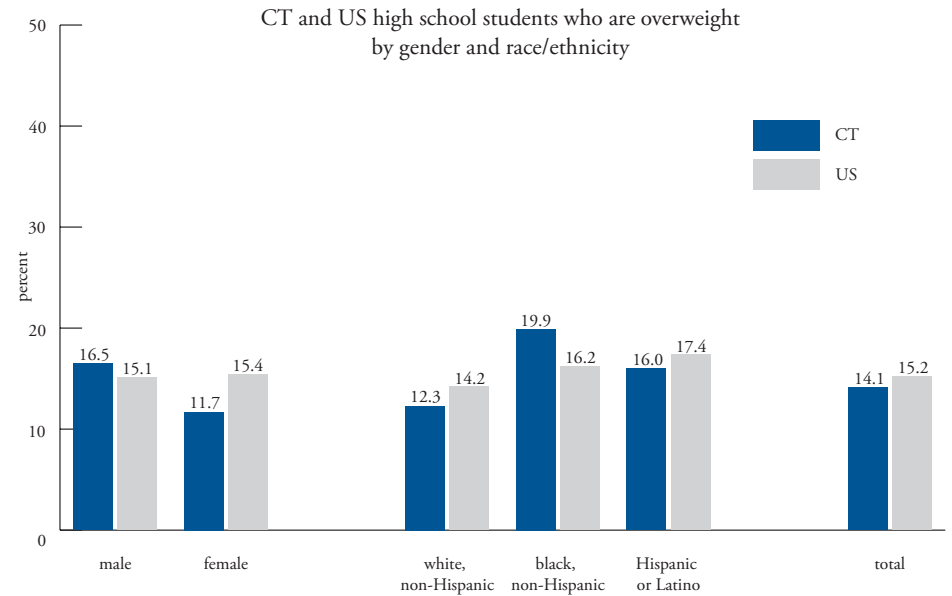
- ▼ In Connecticut, 12.5% of high school students are obese (i.e., at or above the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex)*
- ▼ Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of obesity:
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among male (16.5%) than among female (8.4%) students
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among black (24%) than among white (9.8%) students
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by grade
- ▼ None of Connecticut's rates vary significantly from the national rates



*based on reference data from the 2000 CDC Growth Charts

Overweight

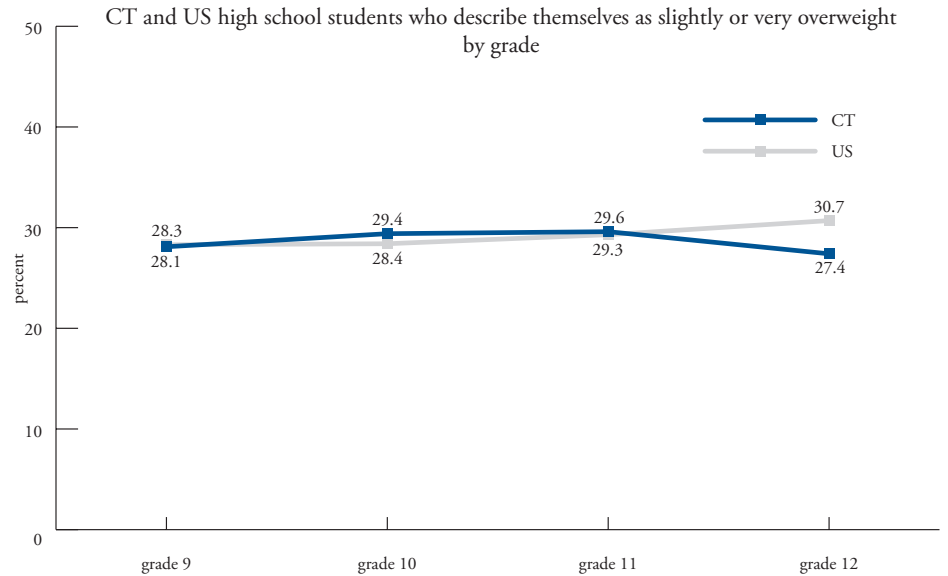
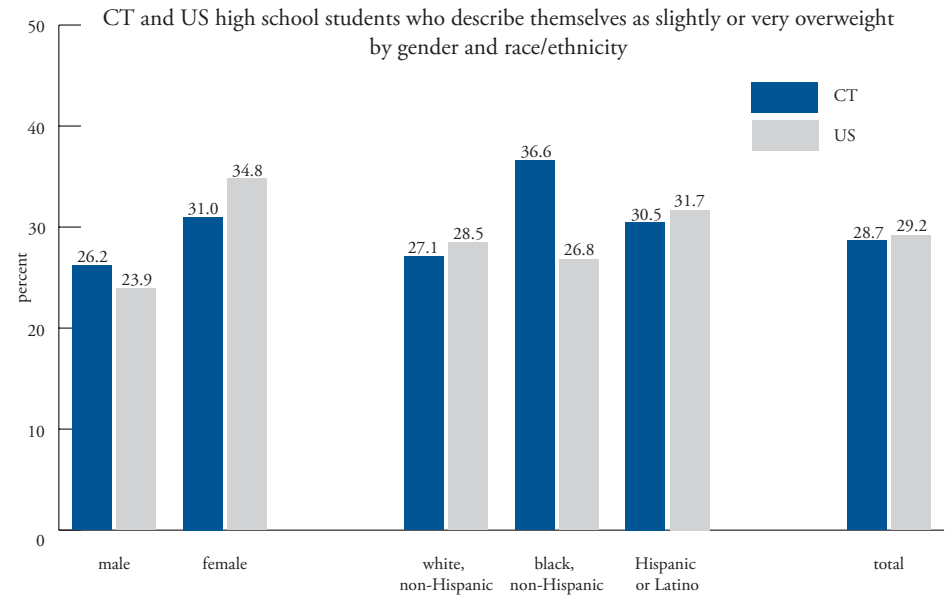
- ▼ In Connecticut, 14.1% of high school students are overweight (i.e., at or above the 85th percentile but below the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex)*
- ▼ Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of overweight:
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among male (16.5%) than among female (11.7%) students
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among black (19.9%) than among white (12.3%) students
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by grade
- ▼ The prevalence of overweight is significantly higher among US female (15.4%) than among CT female (11.7%) students



*based on reference data from the 2000 CDC Growth Charts

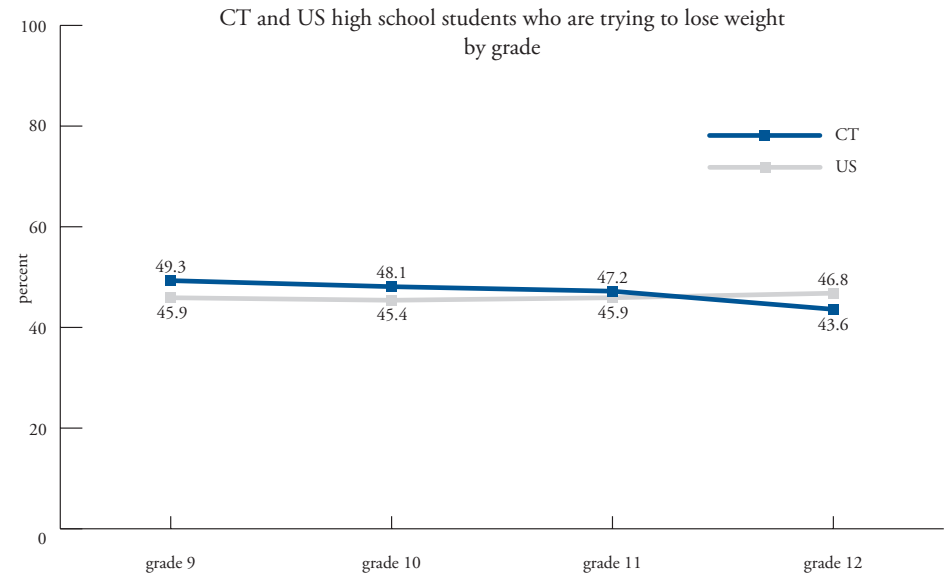
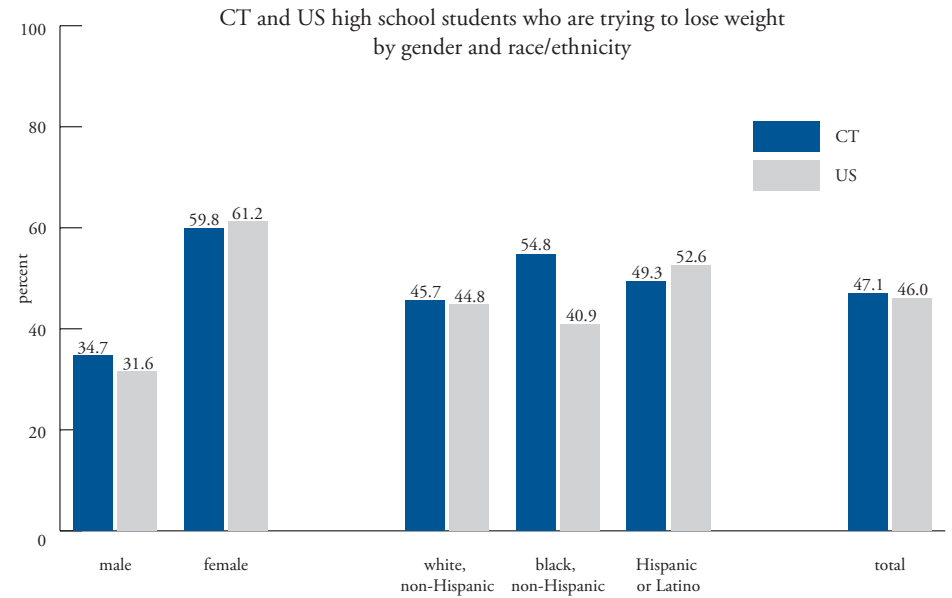
Describe Themselves as Overweight

- ▼ In Connecticut, 28.7% of high school students describe themselves as slightly or very overweight
- ▼ Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of describing themselves as overweight does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade
- ▼ The prevalence of describing themselves as overweight is significantly higher among CT black (36.6%) than among US black (26.8%) students



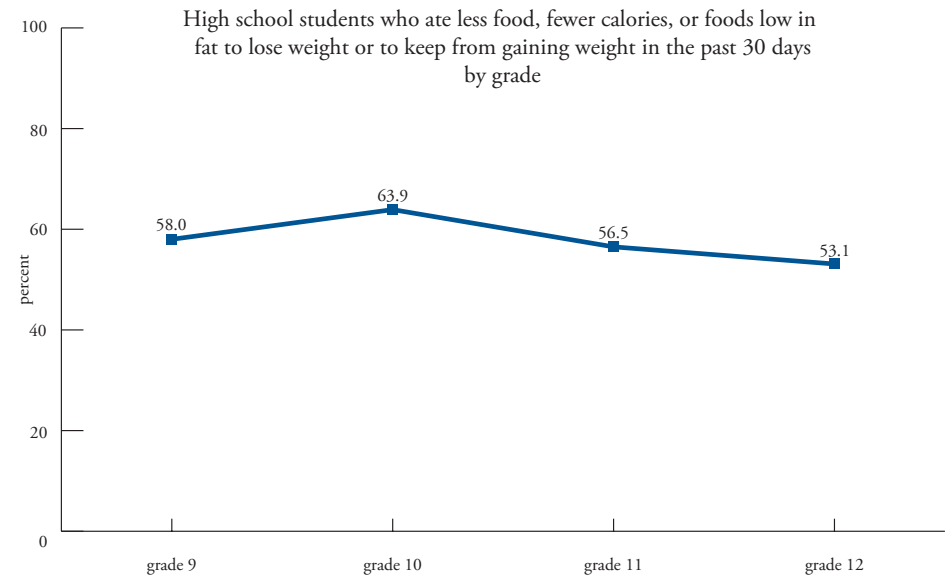
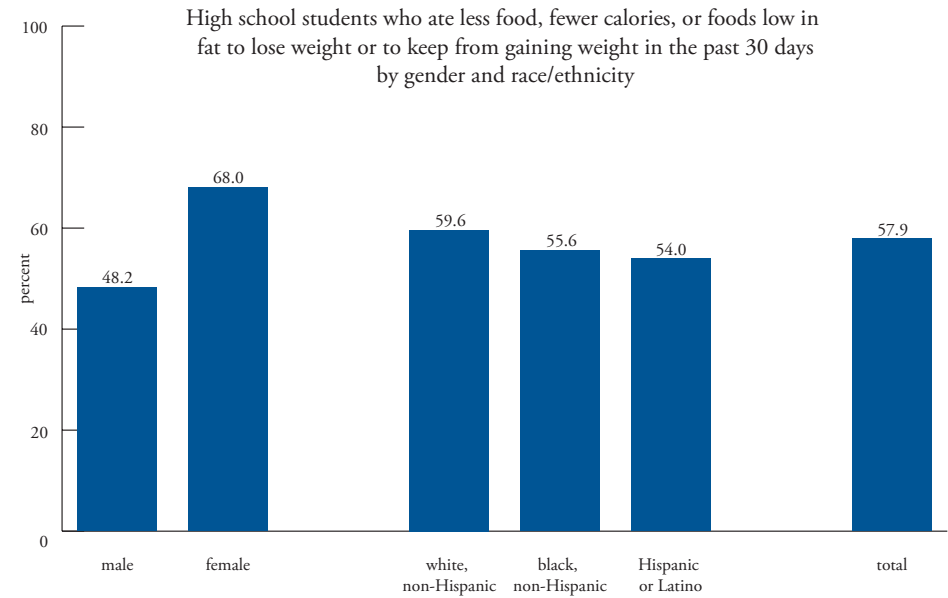
Trying to Lose Weight

- ▼ In Connecticut, 47.1% of high school students are trying to lose weight
- ▼ Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of trying to lose weight:
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among female (59.8%) than among male (34.7%) students
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade
- ▼ The prevalence of trying to lose weight is significantly higher among CT black (54.8%) than among US black (40.9%) students



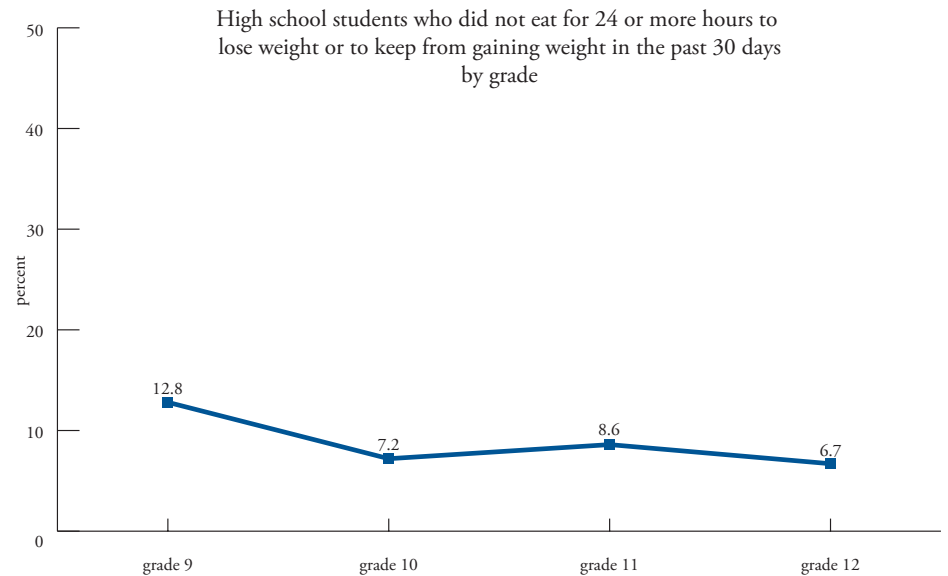
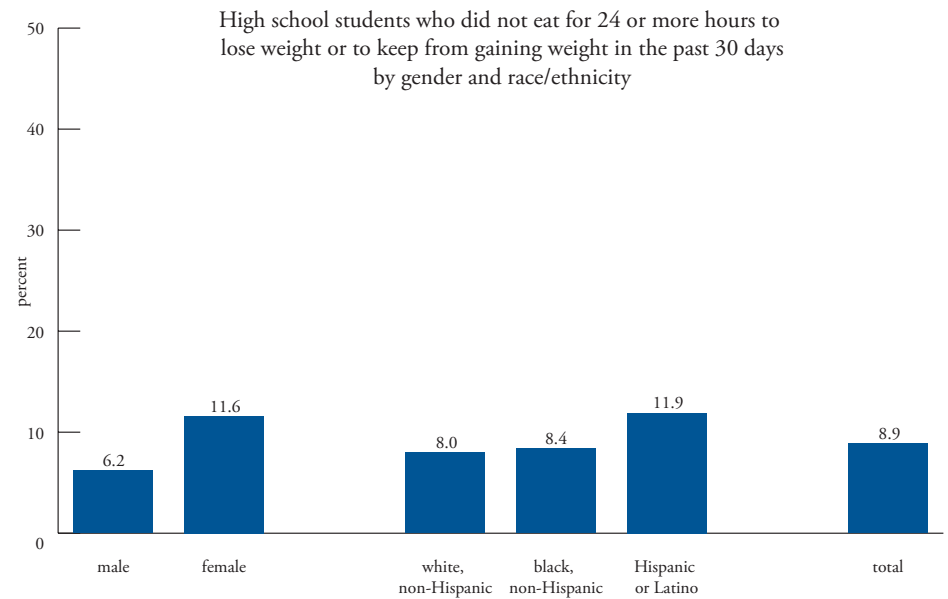
Dieted to Lose Weight or to Keep from Gaining Weight

- ▼ During the 30 days preceding the survey, 57.9% of high school students ate less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight (i.e., dieted)
- ▼ Overall, the prevalence of having dieted:
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among female (68%) than among male (48.2%) students
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade



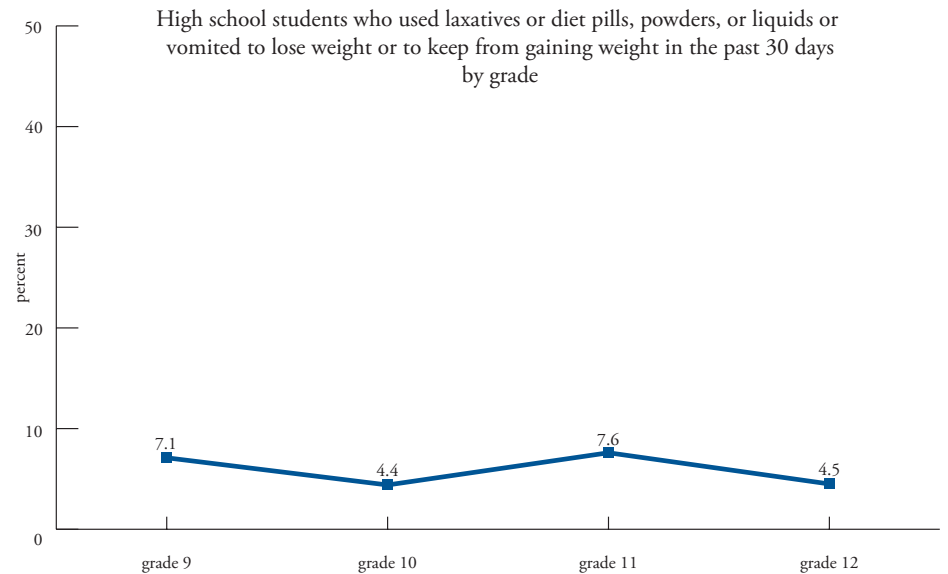
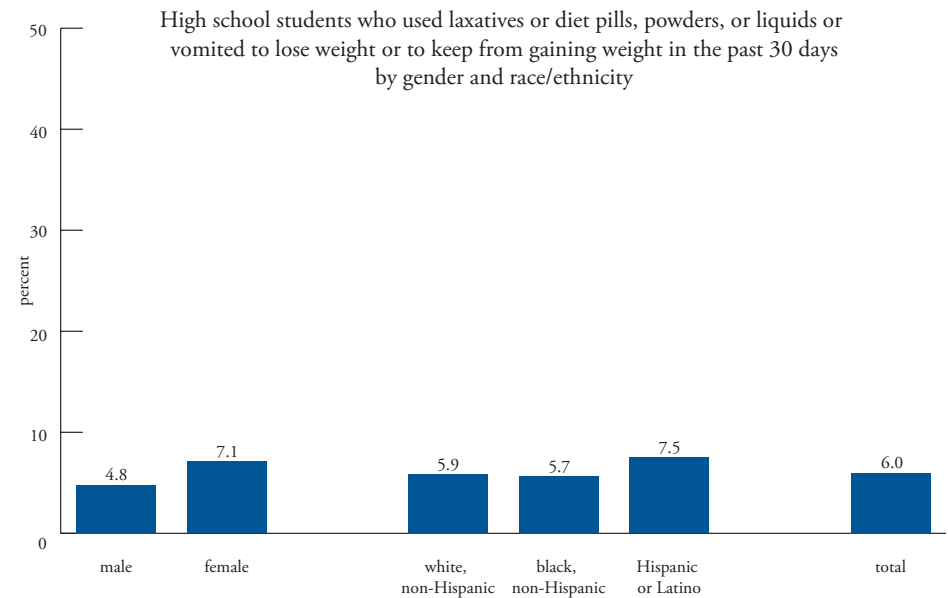
Did Not Eat for ≥ 24 Hours to Lose Weight or to Keep from Gaining Weight

- ▼ In Connecticut, 8.9% of high school students did not eat for 24 or more hours to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight during the 30 days preceding the survey
- ▼ Overall, the prevalence of not eating for 24 or more hours to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight:
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among female (11.6%) than among male (6.2%) students
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade



Used Diet Aids or Vomited to Lose Weight or to Keep from Gaining Weight

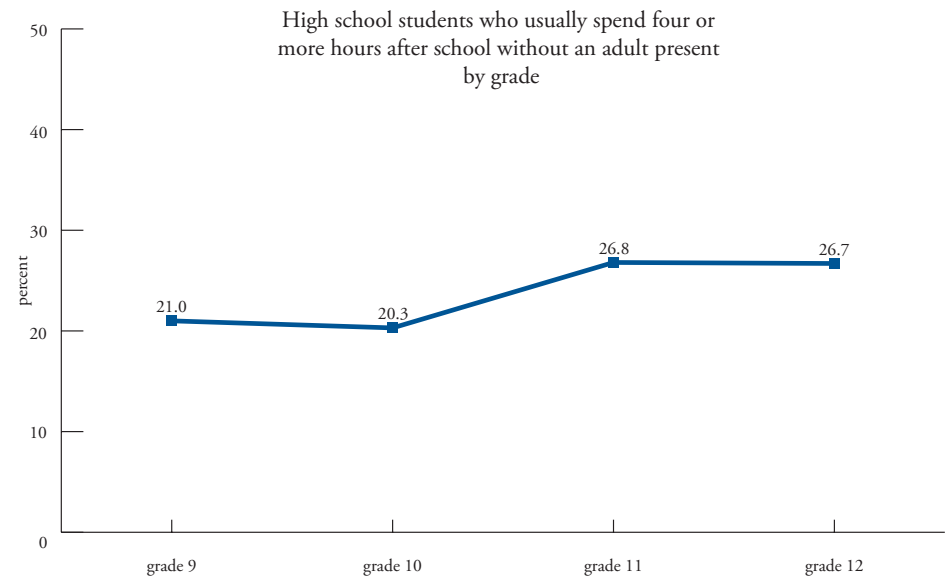
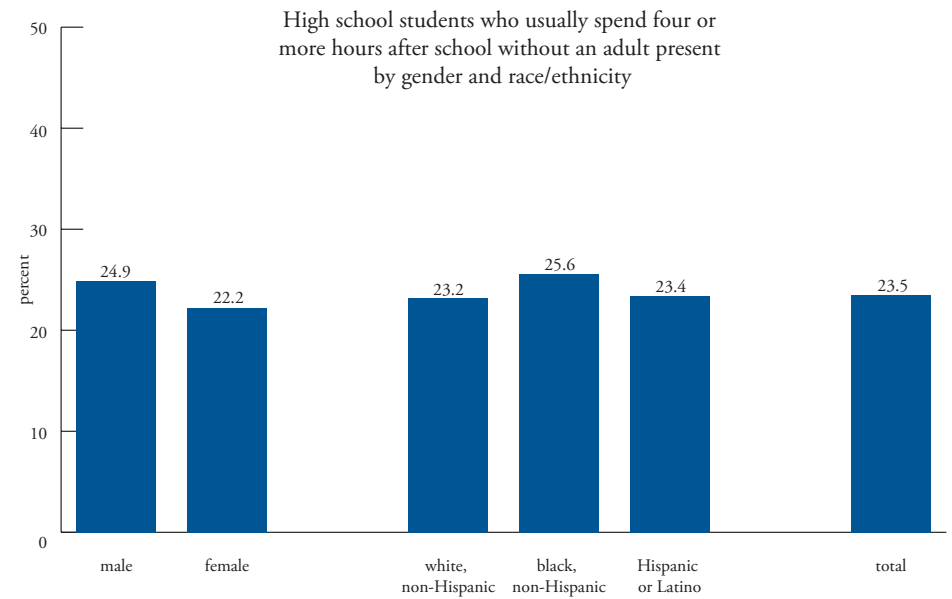
- During the 30 days preceding the survey, 6% of high school students used laxatives or diet pills, powders or liquids without a doctor's advice or vomited to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight
- Overall, the prevalence of using diet aids or vomiting to lose weight or keep from gaining weight does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade



Other Health-Related Topics

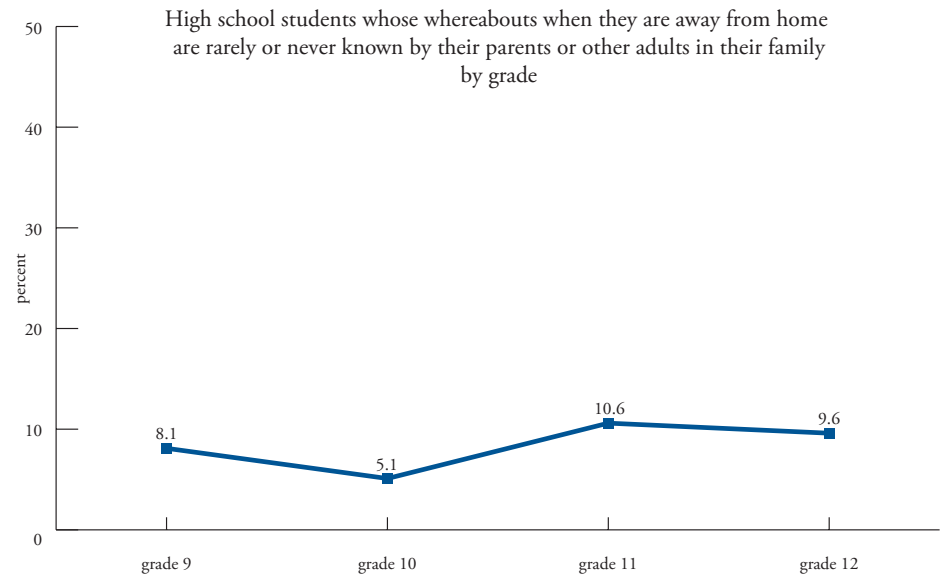
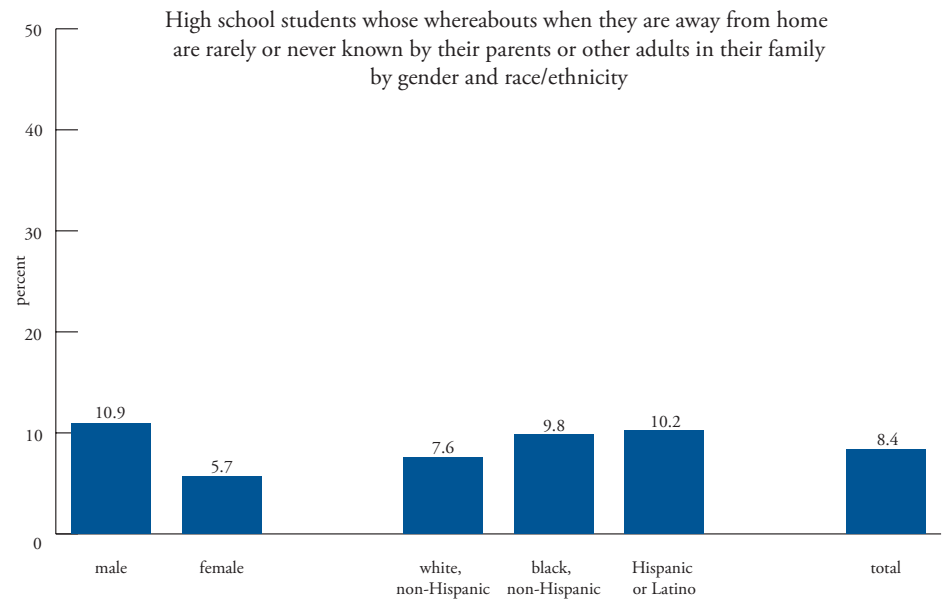
Spend Four or More Hours After School Without an Adult Present

- ▼ In Connecticut, 23.5% of high school students usually spend four or more hours after school without an adult present
- ▼ Overall, the prevalence of usually spending four or more hours after school without an adult present does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade



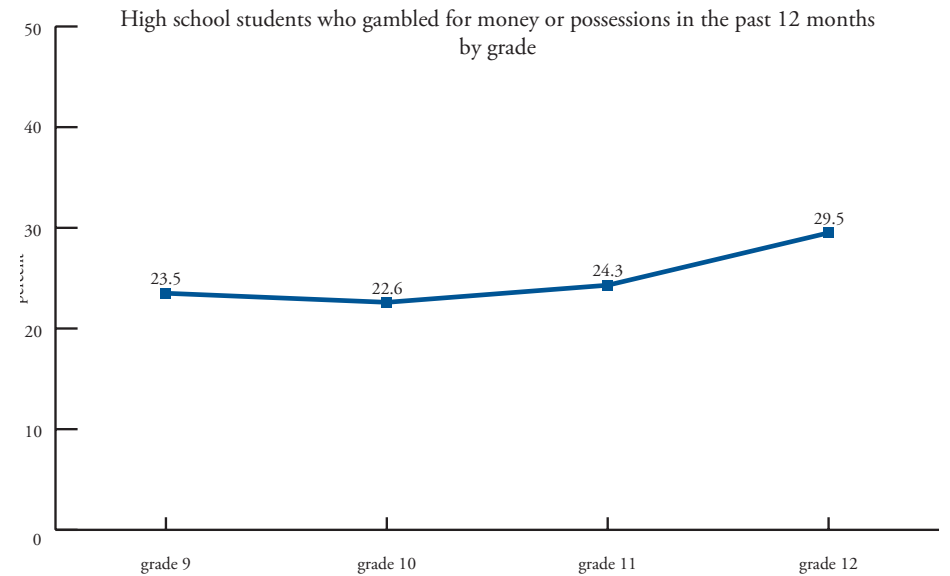
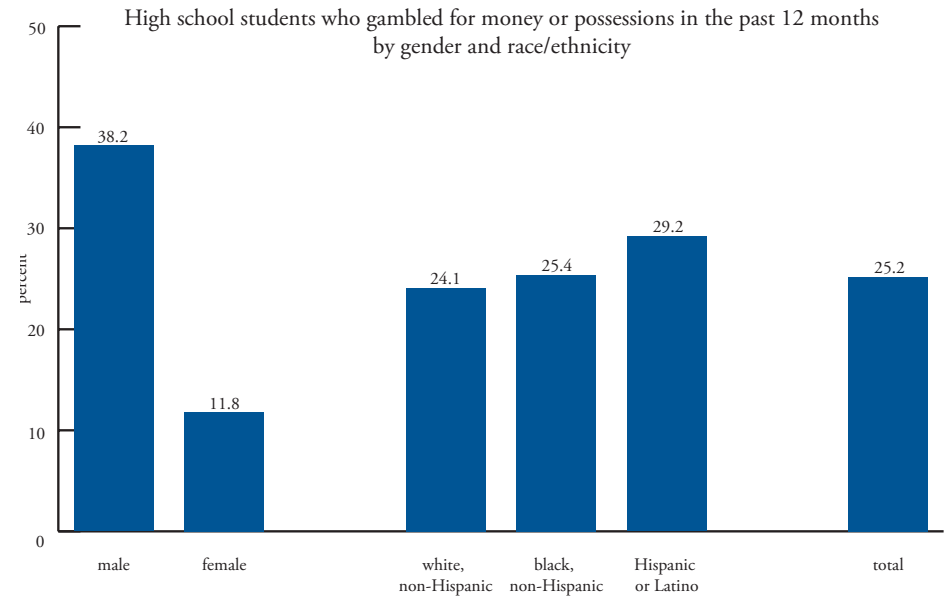
Whereabouts when Away from Home Rarely or Never Known by Parents

- ▼ In Connecticut, 8.4% of high school students report that where they will be when they are away from home is rarely or never known by their parents or other adults in their family
- ▼ Overall, the prevalence of parents rarely or never knowing student's whereabouts when away from home:
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among male (10.9%) than among female (5.7%) students
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade



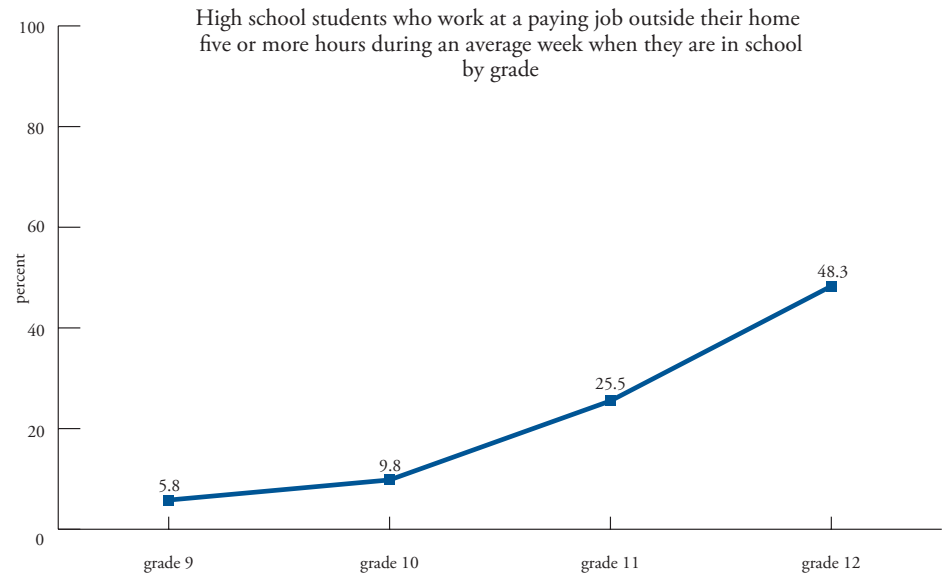
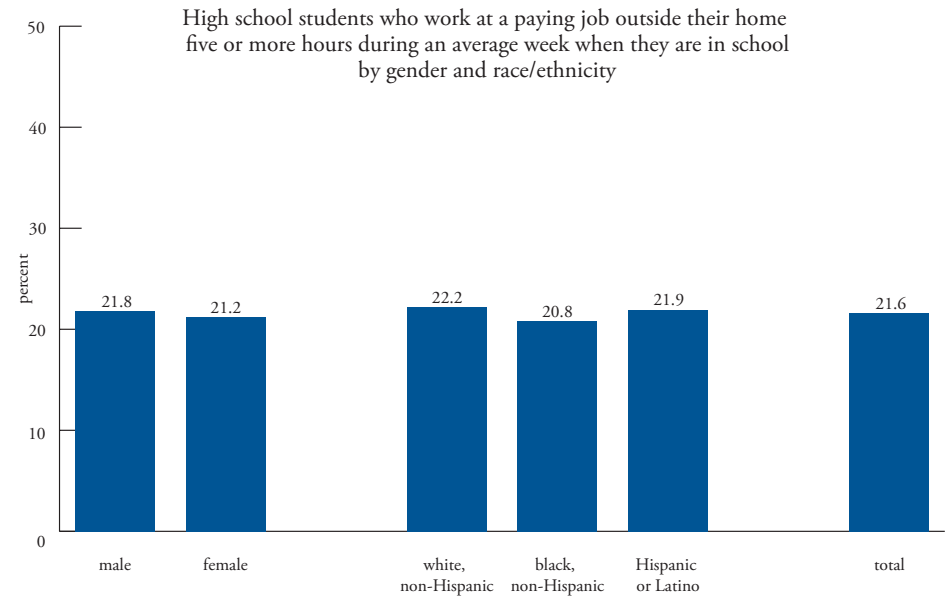
Gambled for Money or Possessions

- ▼ In Connecticut, 25.2% of high school students gambled for money or possessions one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey
- ▼ Overall, the prevalence of gambling:
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among male (38.2%) than among female (11.8%) students
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade



Have a Paying Job

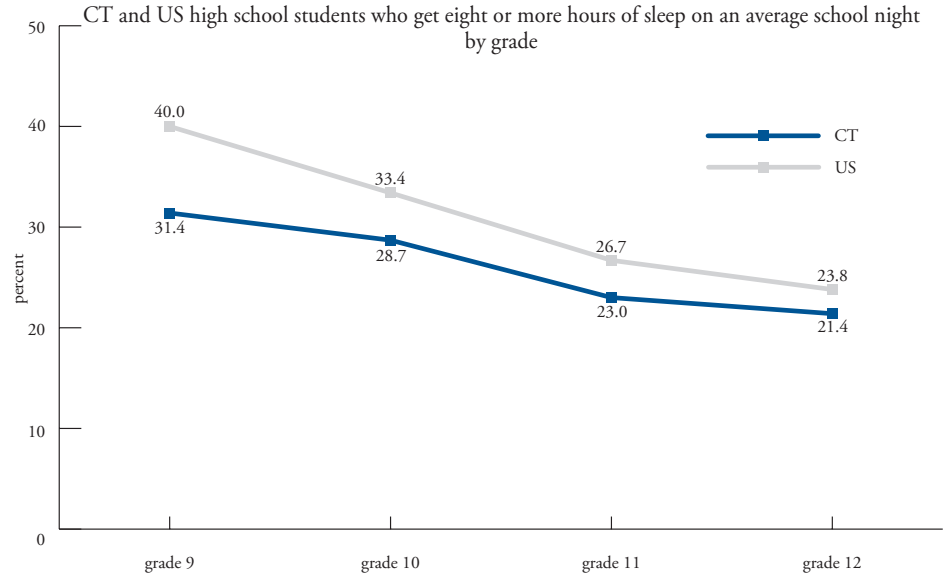
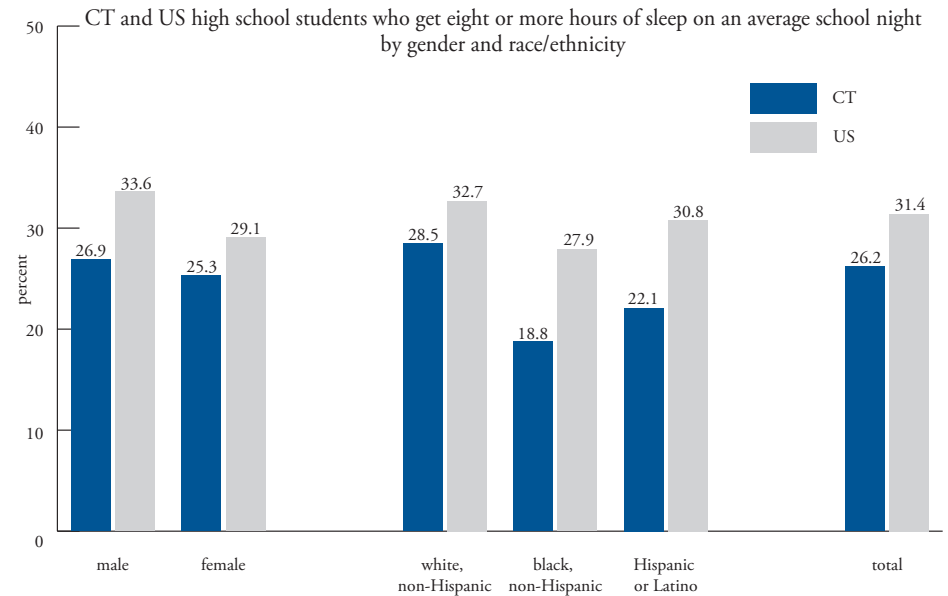
- ▼ In Connecticut, 21.6% of high school students work at a paying job outside their home five or more hours during an average week when they are in school
- ▼ Overall, the prevalence of having a paying job:
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by gender or race/ethnicity
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grades 11 (25.5%) and 12 (48.3%) than in grades 9 (5.8%) and 10 (9.8%); and significantly higher in grade 12 (48.3%) than in grade 11 (25.5%)



Protective Factors

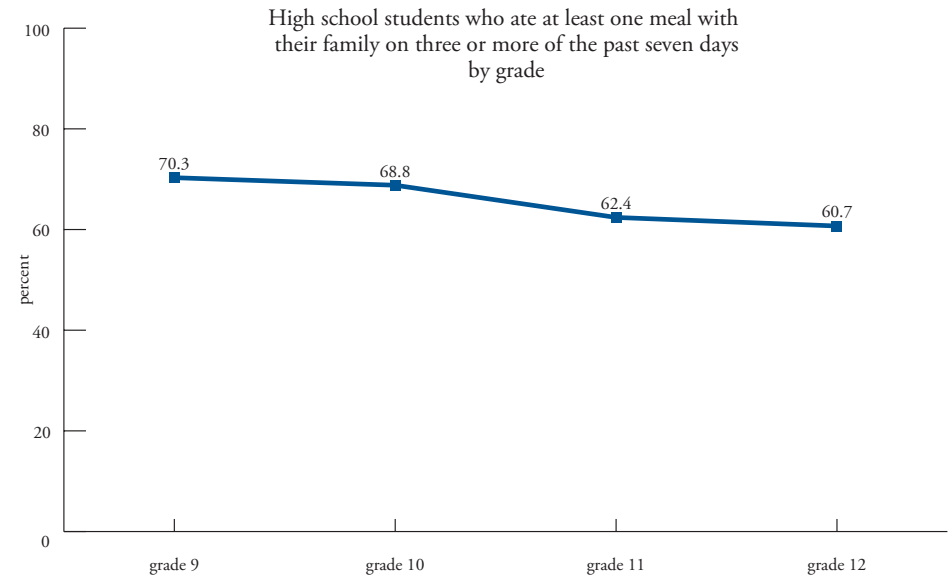
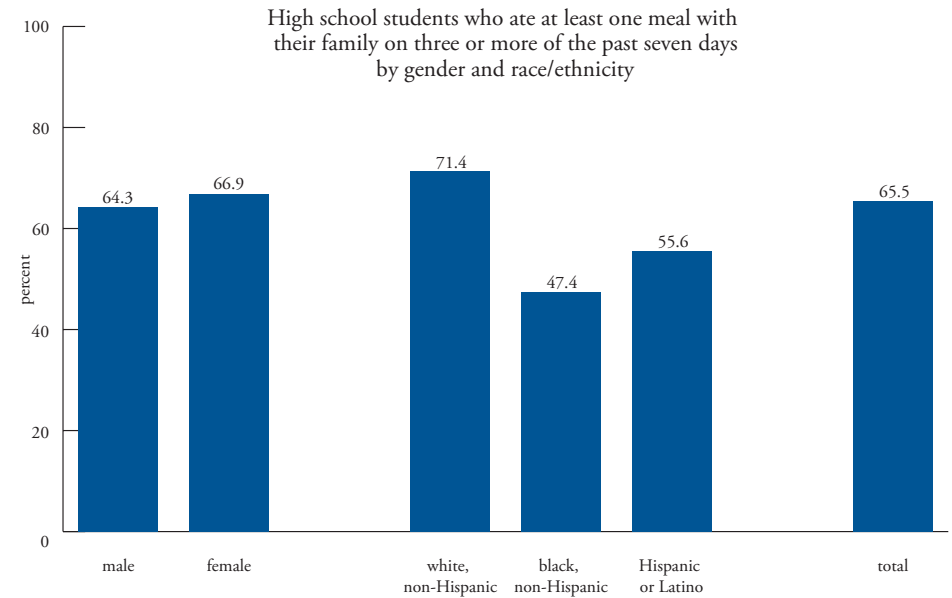
Get Eight or More Hours of Sleep

- ▼ In Connecticut, 26.2% of high school students get eight or more hours of sleep on an average school night
- ▼ Overall in Connecticut, the prevalence of getting eight or more hours of sleep:
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by gender or grade
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among white (28.5%) than among black (18.8%) students
- ▼ The prevalence of getting eight or more hours of sleep:
 - ▼ Is significantly higher nationwide (31.4%) than in CT (26.2%)
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among US male (33.6%) than among CT male (26.9%) students
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among US black (27.9%) than among CT black (18.8%) students and significantly higher among US Hispanic (30.8%) than among CT Hispanic (22.1%) students
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grade 9 among US (40%) than among CT (31.4%) students



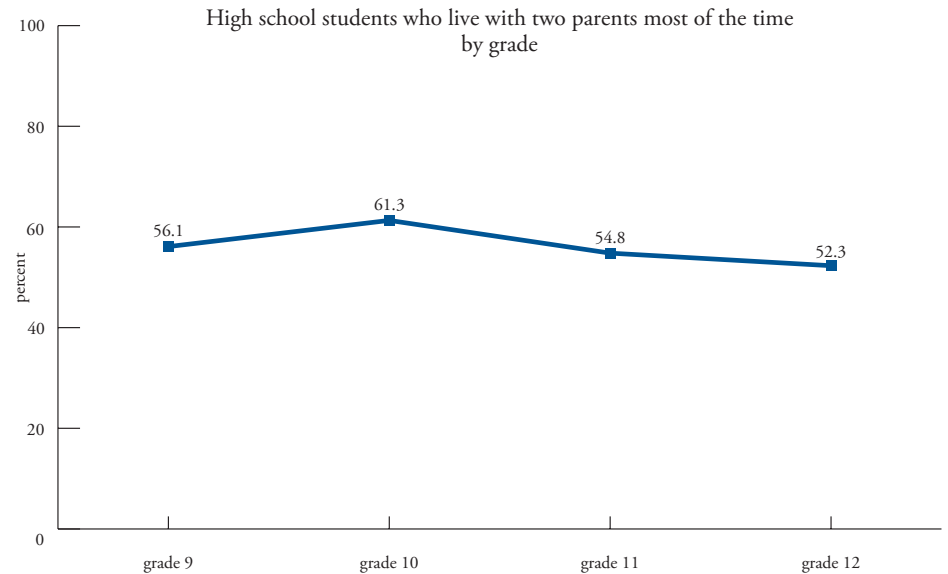
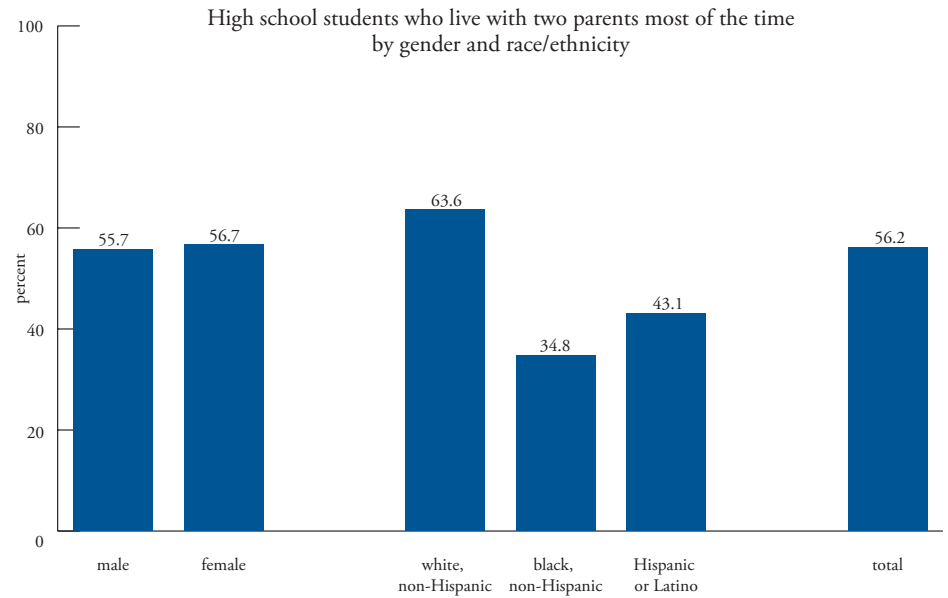
Ate Meals with Their Family

- ▼ In Connecticut, 65.5% of high school students ate at least one meal with their family on three or more of the seven days preceding the survey
- ▼ Overall, the prevalence of eating at least one meal with their family on three or more days:
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by gender or grade
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among white (71.4%) than among black (47.4%) and Hispanic (55.6%) students



Live with Two Parents Most of the Time

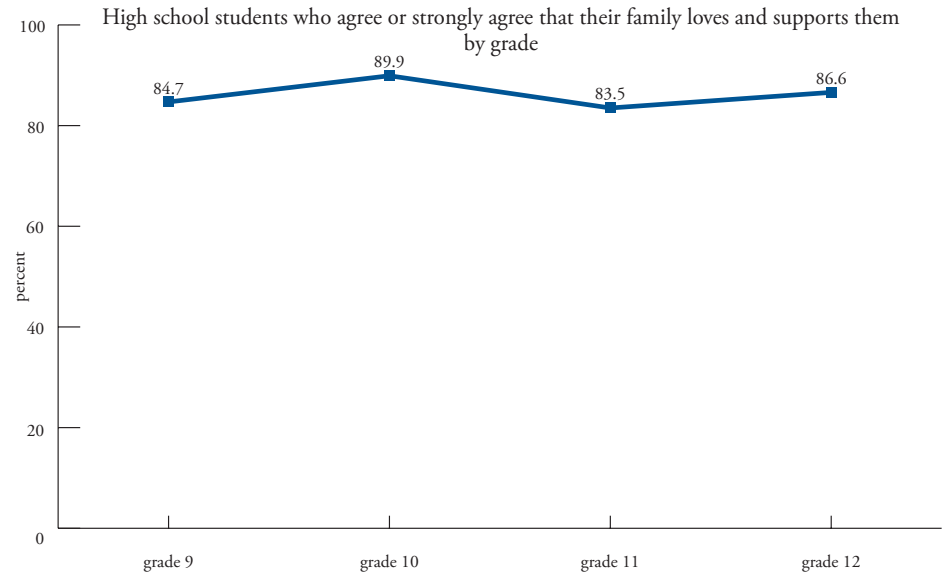
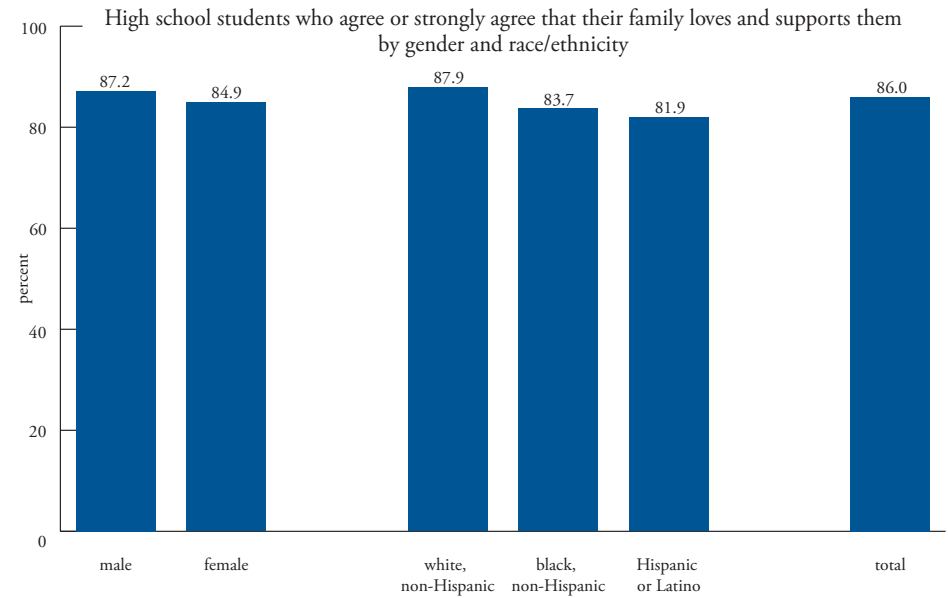
- ▼ In Connecticut, 56.2% of high school students live with two parents* most of the time
- ▼ Overall, the prevalence of living with two parents most of the time:
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by gender or grade
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among white (63.6%) than among black (34.8%) and Hispanic students (43.1%)



*does not include stepparents or foster parents

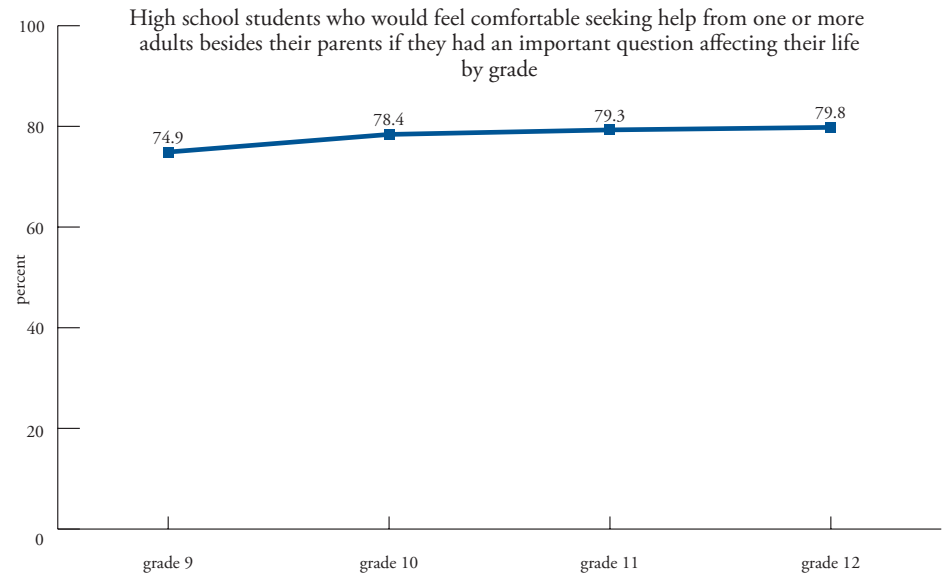
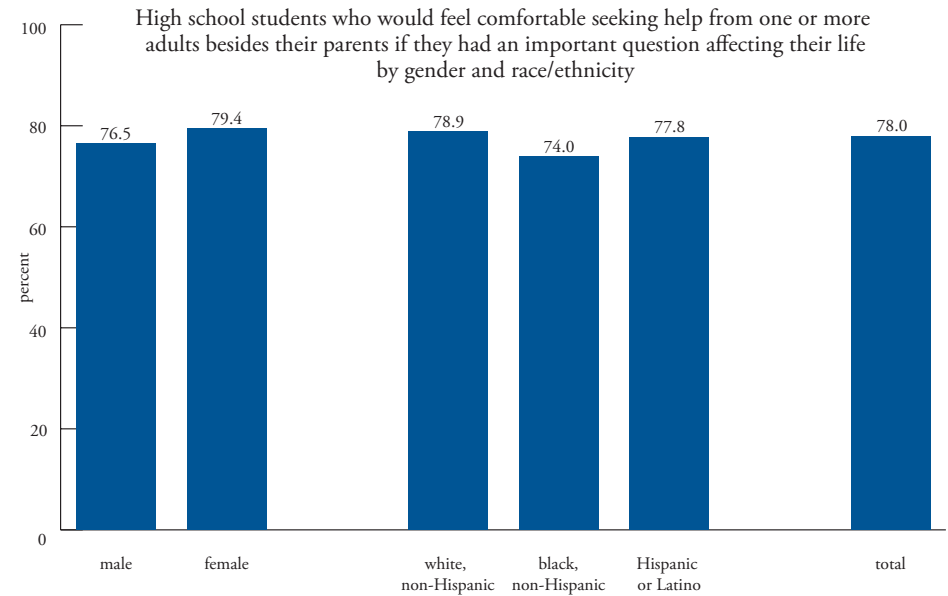
Receive Family Love and Support

- ▼ In Connecticut, 86% of high school students agree or strongly agree that their family loves them and gives them help and support when they need it
- ▼ Overall, the prevalence of agreeing that their family loves and supports them does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade



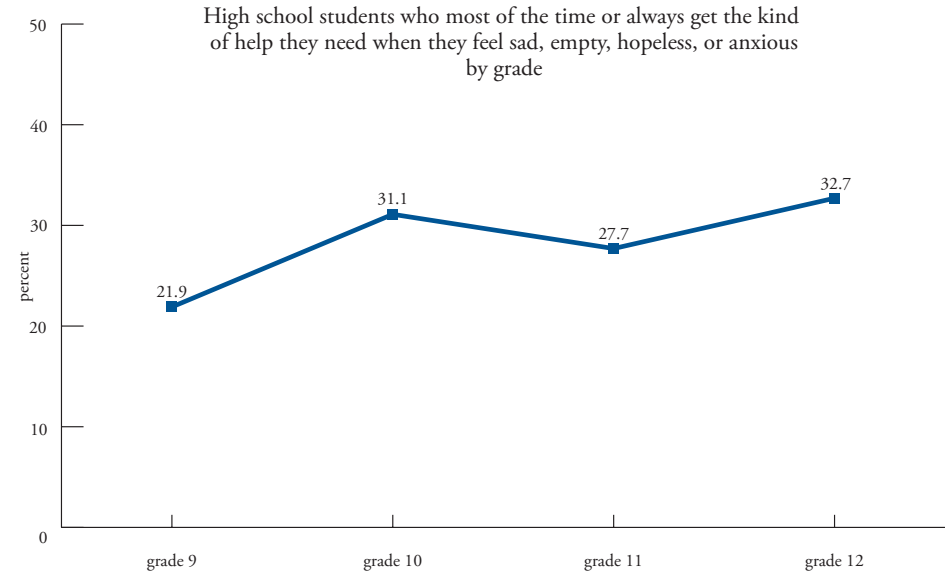
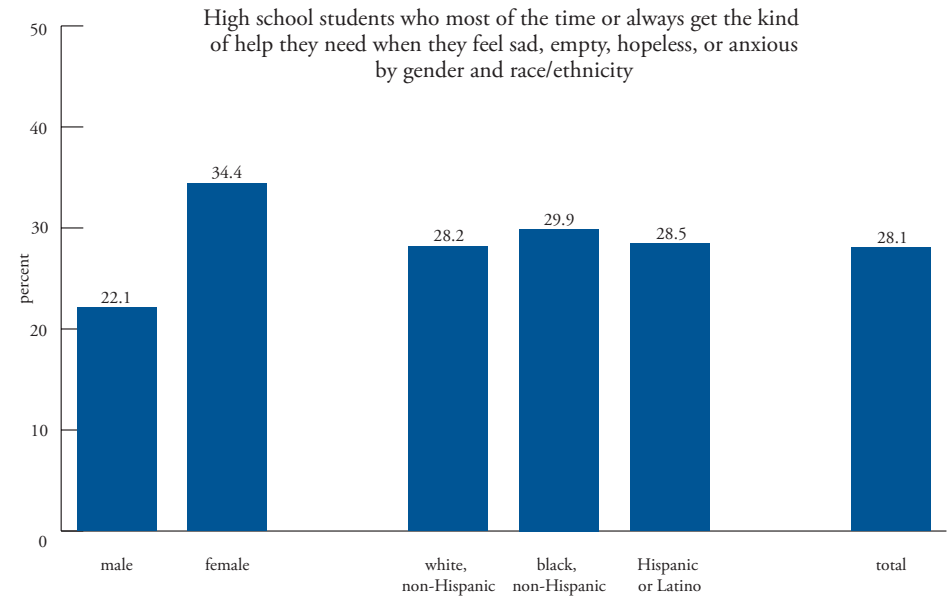
Seeking Help from Adults

- ▼ In Connecticut, 78% of high school students would feel comfortable seeking help from one or more adults besides their parents if they had an important question affecting their life
- ▼ Overall, the prevalence of feeling comfortable seeking help from other adults does not vary significantly by gender, race/ethnicity, or grade



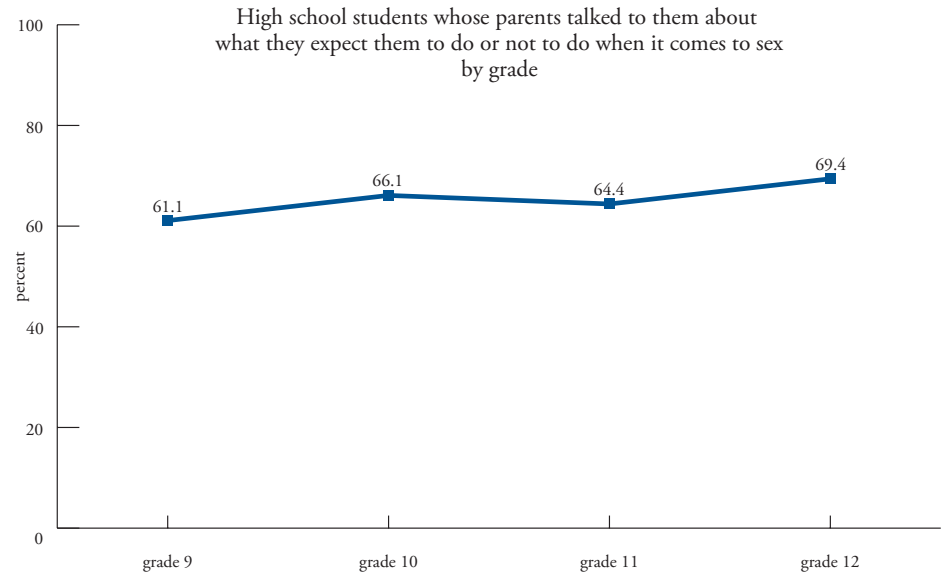
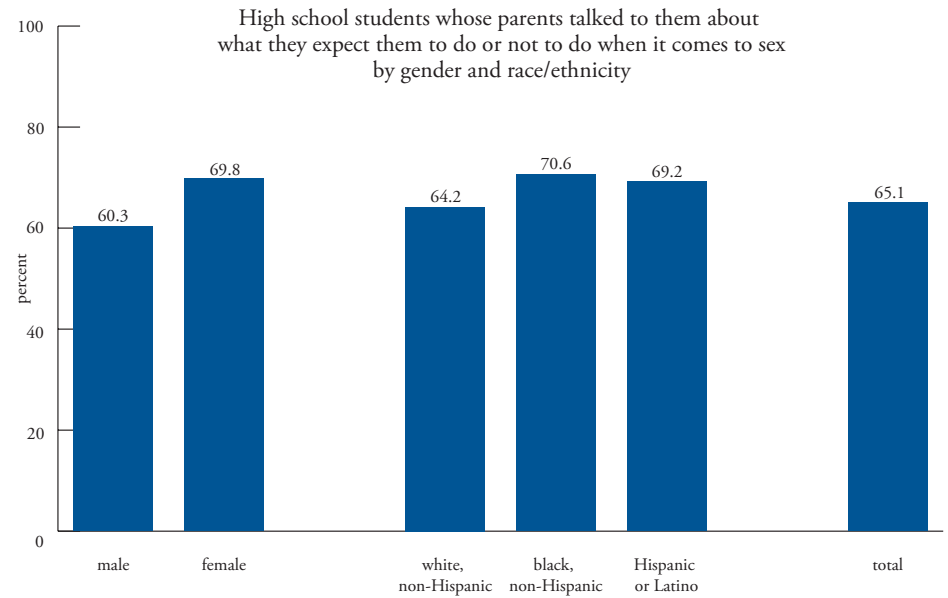
Get Help Needed When Upset

- ▼ In Connecticut, 28.1% of high school students say they most of the time or always get the kind of help they need when they feel sad, empty, hopeless, angry, or anxious
- ▼ Overall, the prevalence of getting the kind of help they need when they are upset:
 - Is significantly higher among female (34.4%) than among male (22.1%) students
 - Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity
 - Is significantly higher in grades 10 (31.1%) and 12 (32.7%) than in grade 9 (21.9%)



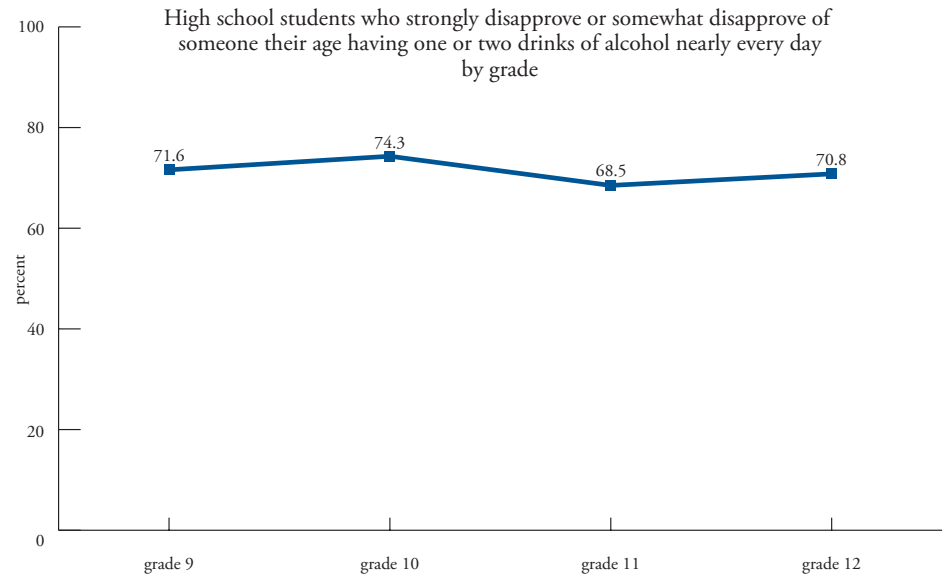
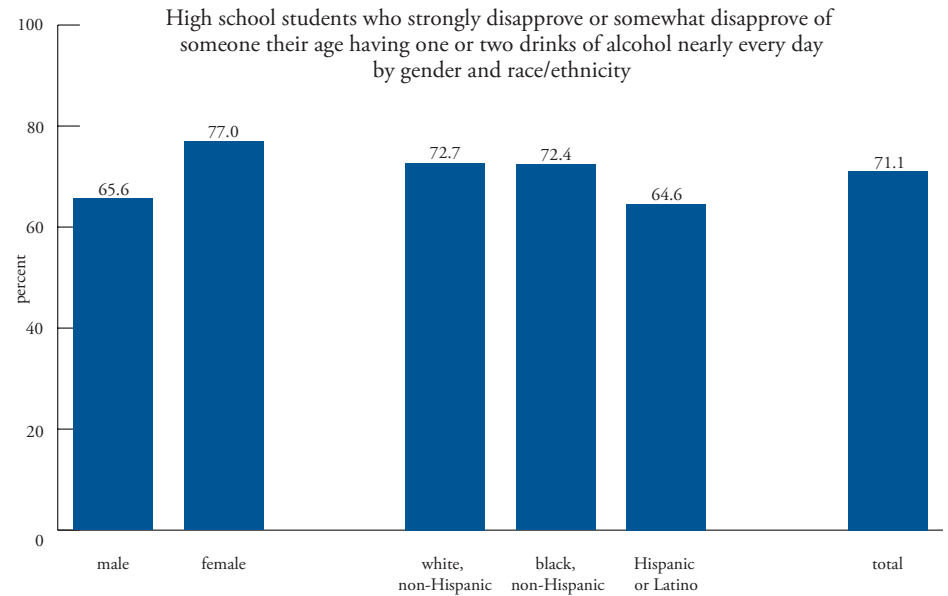
Parents Talked to Them About Sex

- ▼ In Connecticut, 65.1% of high school students report that their parents or other adults in their family talked to them about what they expect them to do or not to do when it comes to sex
- ▼ Overall, the prevalence of parents talking to them about sex:
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among female (69.8%) than among male (60.3%) students
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade



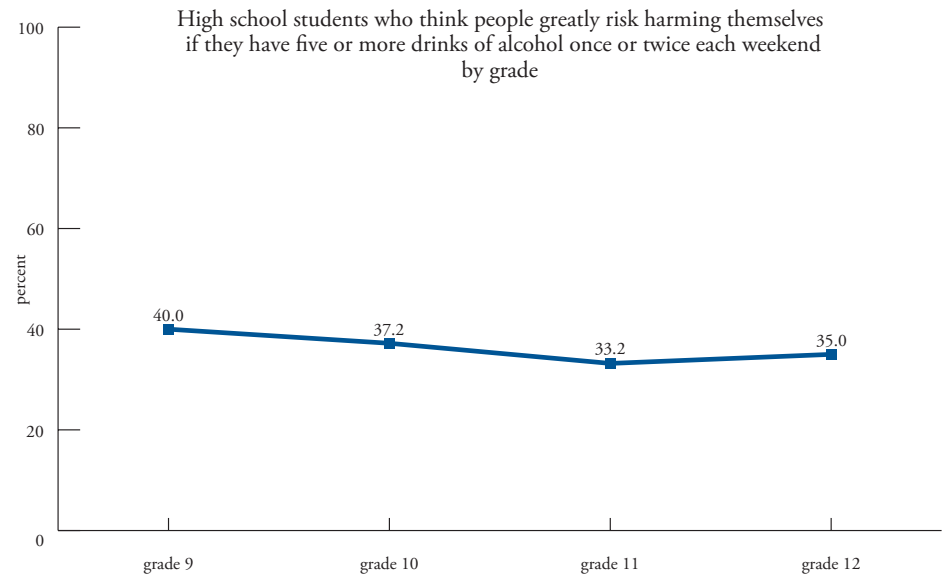
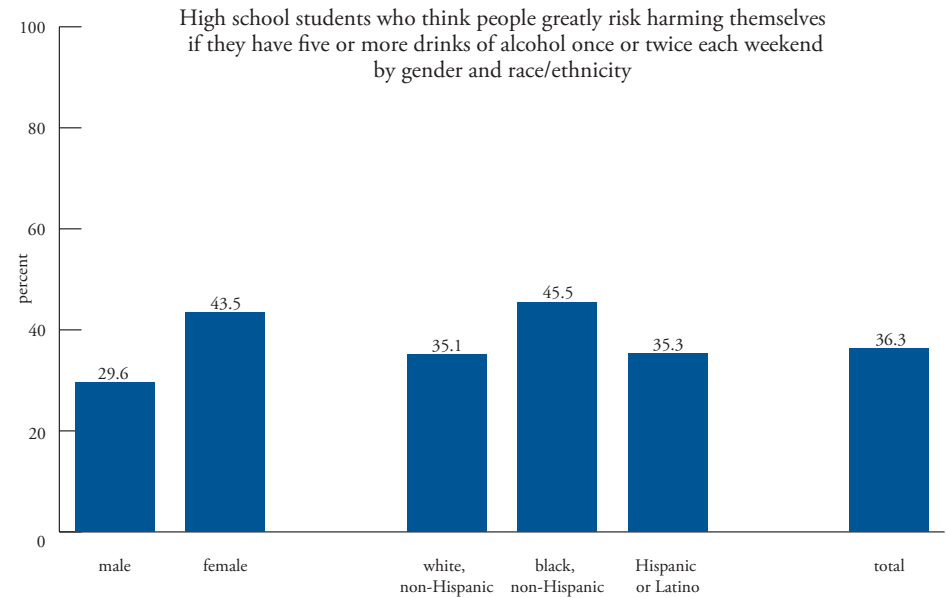
Disapprove of Drinking Alcohol Nearly Every Day

- ▼ In Connecticut, 71.1% of high school students strongly disapprove or somewhat disapprove of someone their age having one or two drinks of alcohol nearly every day
- ▼ Overall, the prevalence of disapproving of drinking alcohol nearly every day:
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among female (77%) than among male (65.6%) students
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade



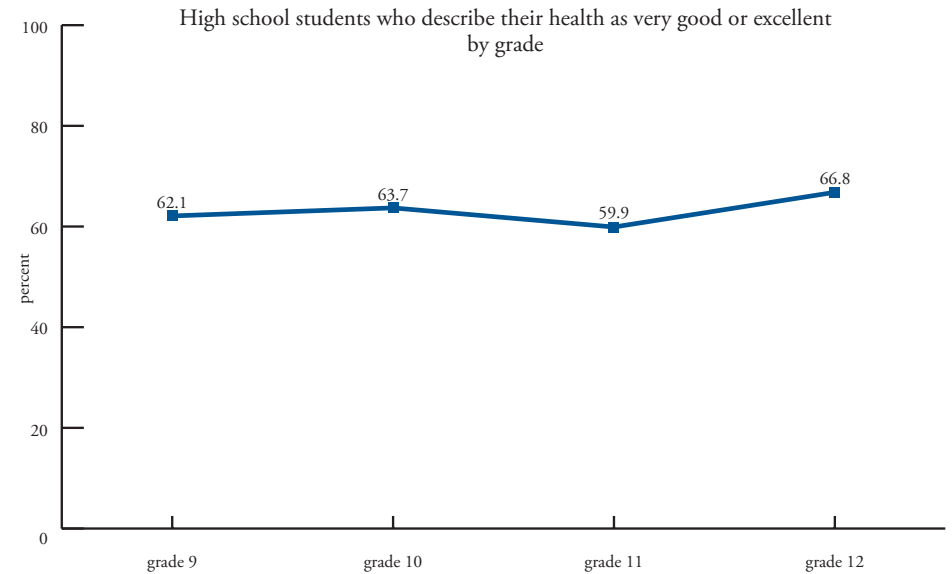
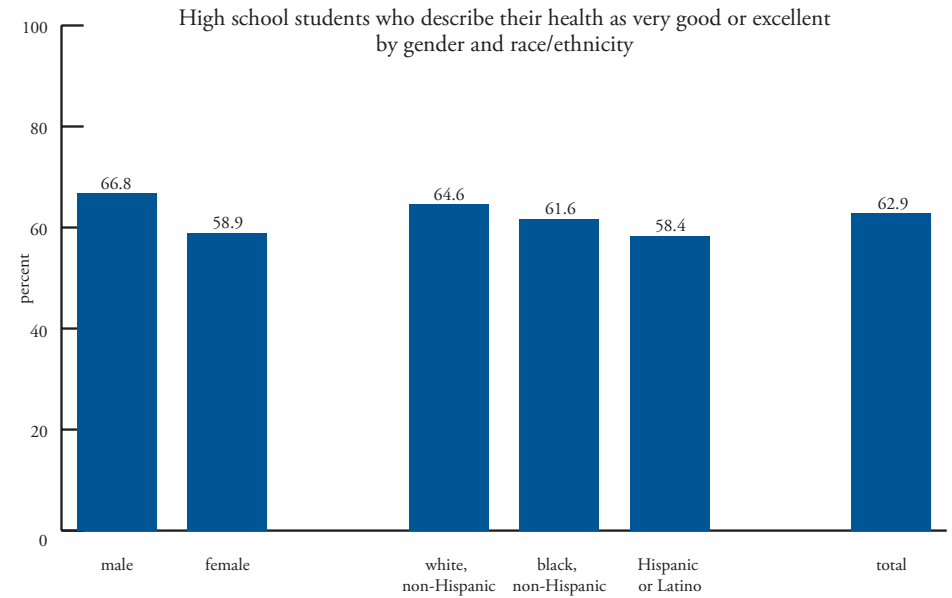
Believe Heavy Weekend Drinking is Risky

- ▼ In Connecticut, 36.3% of high school students think people greatly risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they have five or more drinks of alcohol (beer, wine, or liquor) once or twice each weekend (i.e., believe heavy drinking on weekends is risky)
- ▼ Overall, the prevalence of believing heavy drinking on weekends is risky:
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among female (43.5%) than among male (29.6%) students
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade



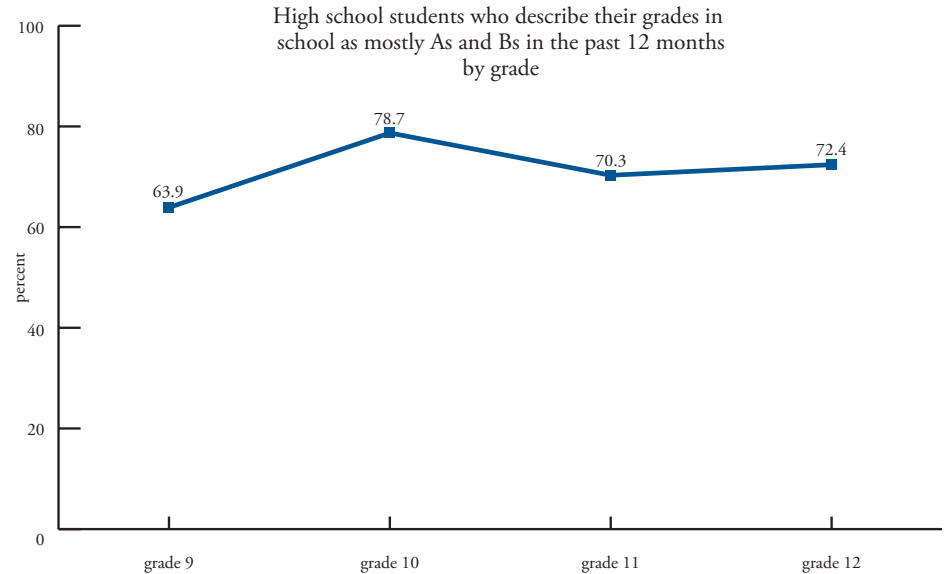
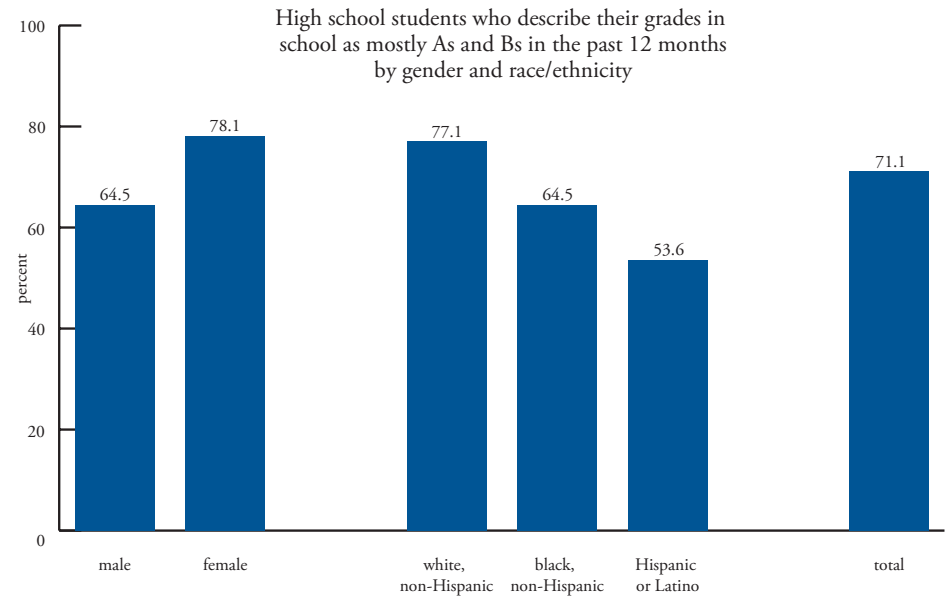
Describe Health as Very Good or Excellent

- ▼ In Connecticut, 62.9% of high school students describe their health as very good or excellent
- ▼ Overall, the prevalence of describing their health as very good or excellent:
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among male (66.8%) than among female (58.9%) students
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by race/ethnicity or grade



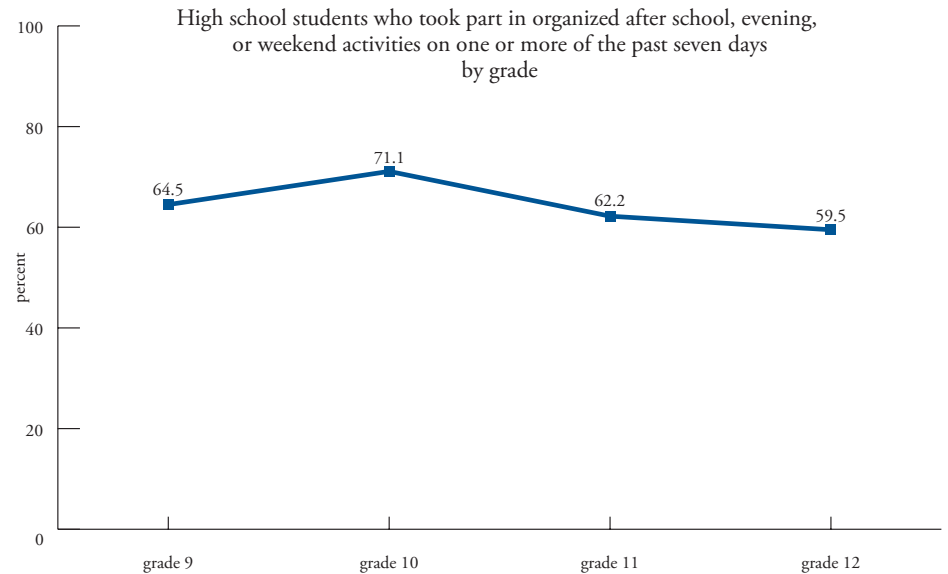
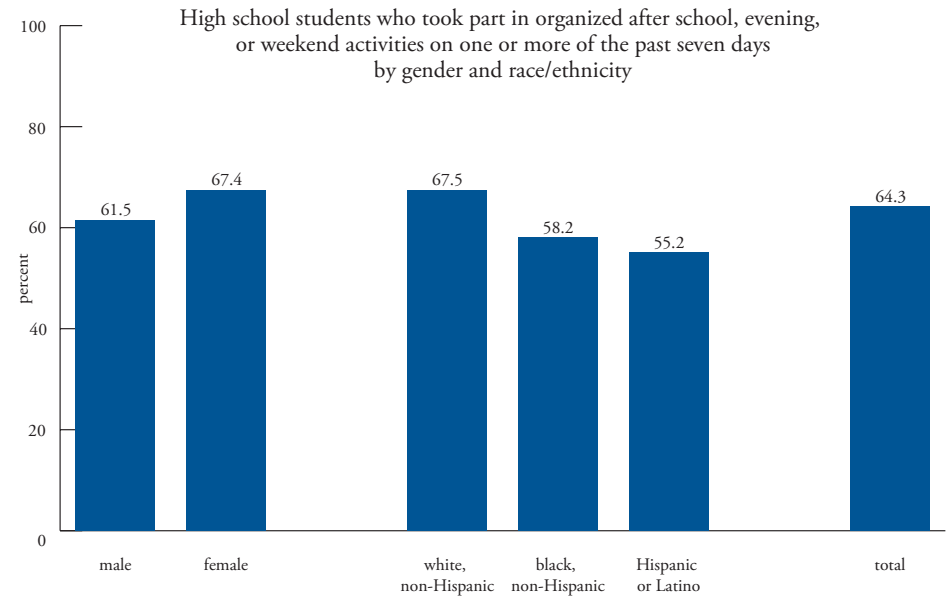
Describe Grades as Mostly As and Bs

- ▼ In Connecticut, 71.1% of high school students describe their grades in school as mostly As and Bs during the 12 months preceding the survey
- ▼ Overall, the prevalence of describing their grades as mostly As and Bs:
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among female (78.1%) than among male (64.5%) students
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among white (77.1%) than among Hispanic (53.6%) students
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by grade



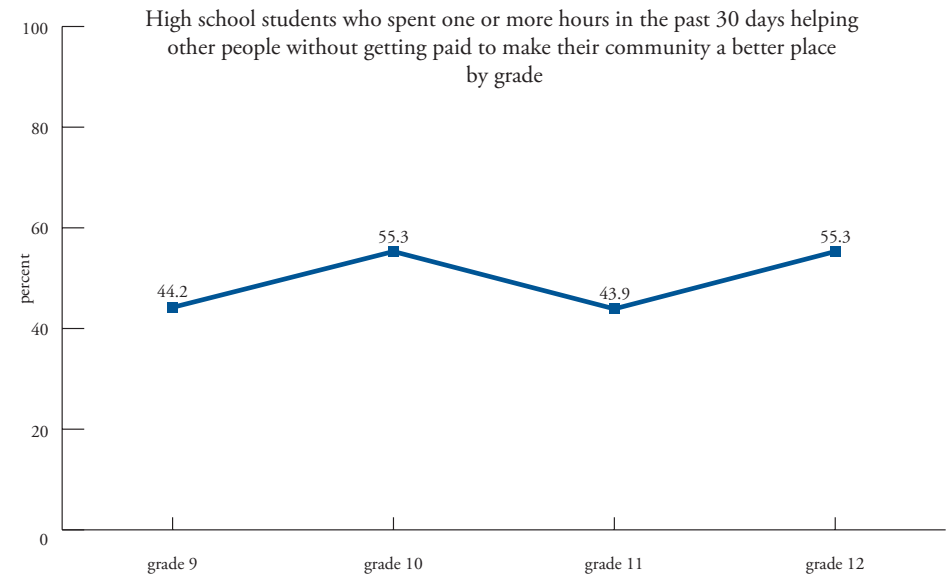
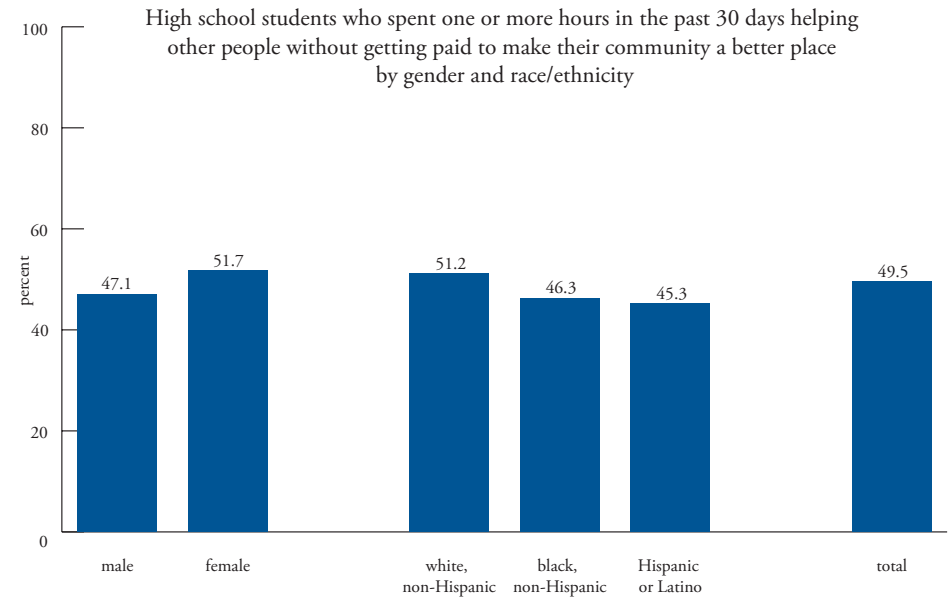
Participated in Organized After School Activities

- ▼ In Connecticut, 64.3% of high school students took part in after school, evening, or weekend activities (e.g., school clubs, sports, community center groups, music, art, or dance lessons, drama, or church) on one or more of the seven days preceding the survey
- ▼ Overall, the prevalence of participating in organized after school activities:
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by gender
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among white (67.5%) than among Hispanic (55.2%) students
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grade 10 (71.1%) than in grade 12 (59.5%)



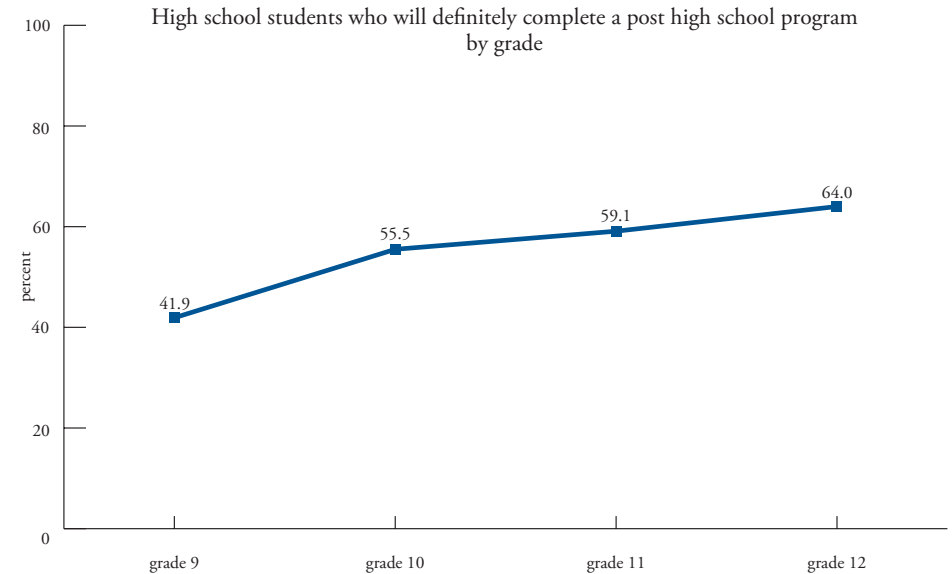
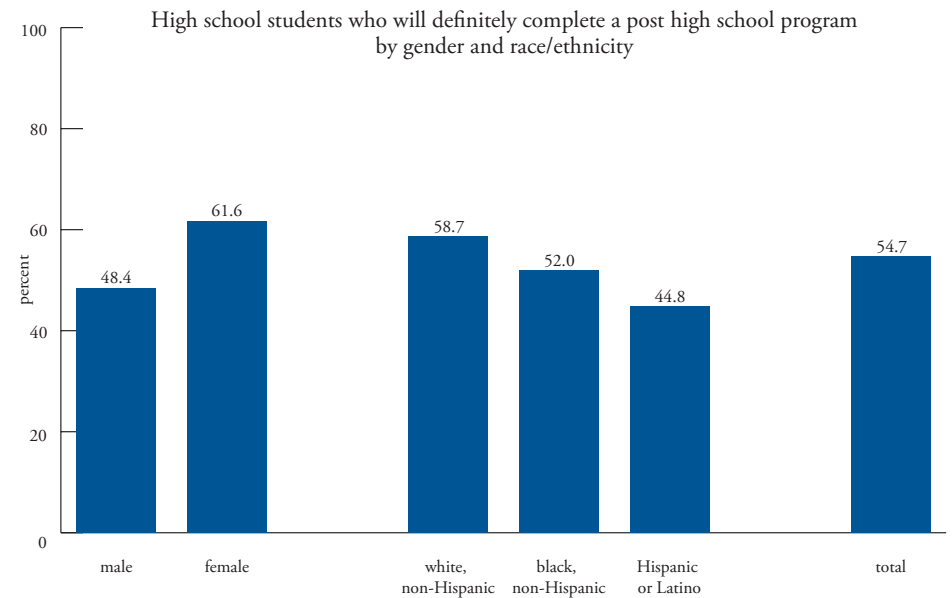
Volunteered

- ▼ During the 30 days preceding the survey, 49.5% of high school students spent one or more hours helping other people without getting paid (e.g., helping out at a hospital, day care center, food pantry, youth program, or community service agency) to make their community a better place for people to live (i.e., volunteered)
- ▼ Overall, the prevalence of having volunteered:
 - ▼ Does not vary significantly by gender or race/ethnicity
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grade 10 (55.3%) than in grades 9 (44.2%) and 11 (43.9%)



Will Definitely Complete a Post High School Program

- ▼ In Connecticut, 54.7% of high school students believe that they will definitely complete a post high school program such as a vocational program, military service, community college, or four-year college
- ▼ Overall, the prevalence of believing that they will definitely complete a post high school program:
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among female (61.6%) than among male (48.4%) students
 - ▼ Is significantly higher among white (58.7%) than among Hispanic (44.8%) students
 - ▼ Is significantly higher in grades 11 (59.1%) and 12 (64%) than in grade 9 (41.9%)

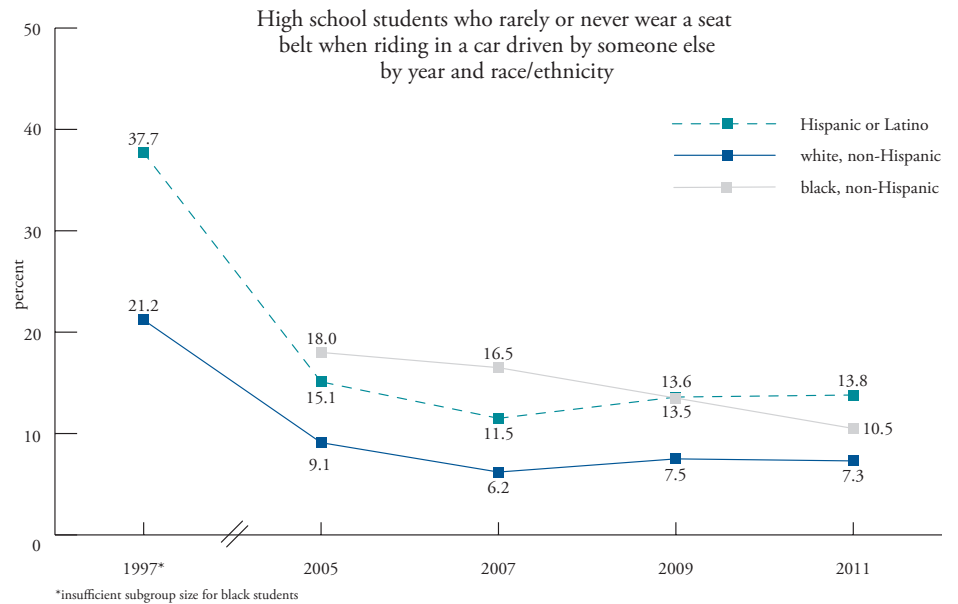
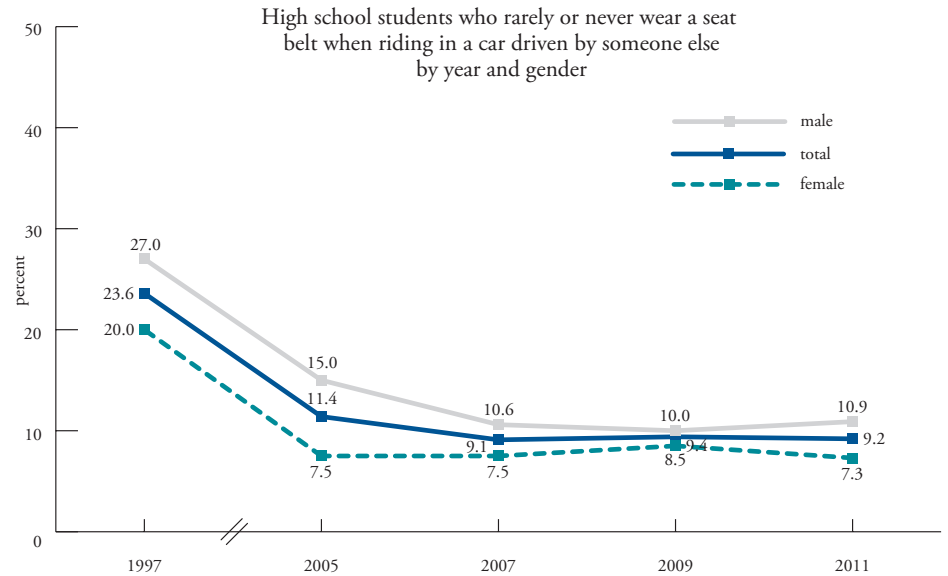


Trends 1997 - 2011

Trends 1997-2011

Rarely or Never Wear a Seat Belt

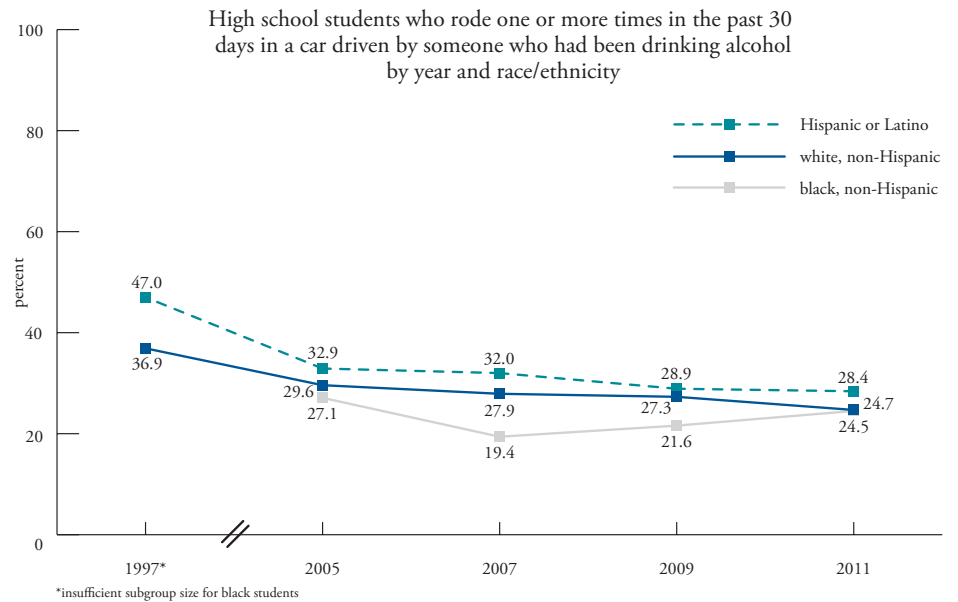
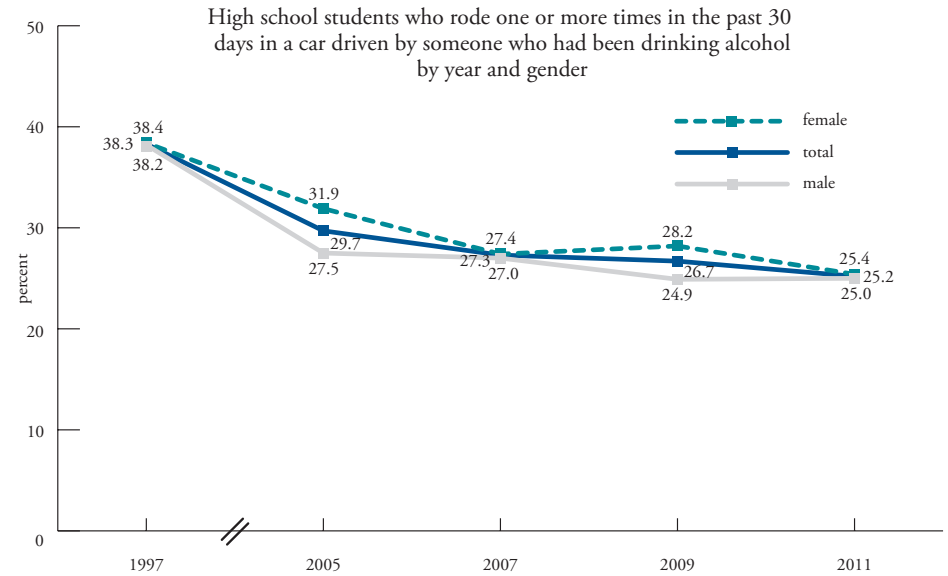
- During 1997-2011, a significant linear decrease (23.6%-9.2%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who rarely or never wear a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else
- During 1997-2011, a significant linear decrease occurred in the percentage of male (27%-10.9%), female (20%-7.3%), Hispanic (37.7%-13.8%), and white (21.2%-7.3%) students who rarely or never wear a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else
- During 2005-2011, the percentage of black students who rarely or never wear a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else did not change significantly



Trends 1997-2011

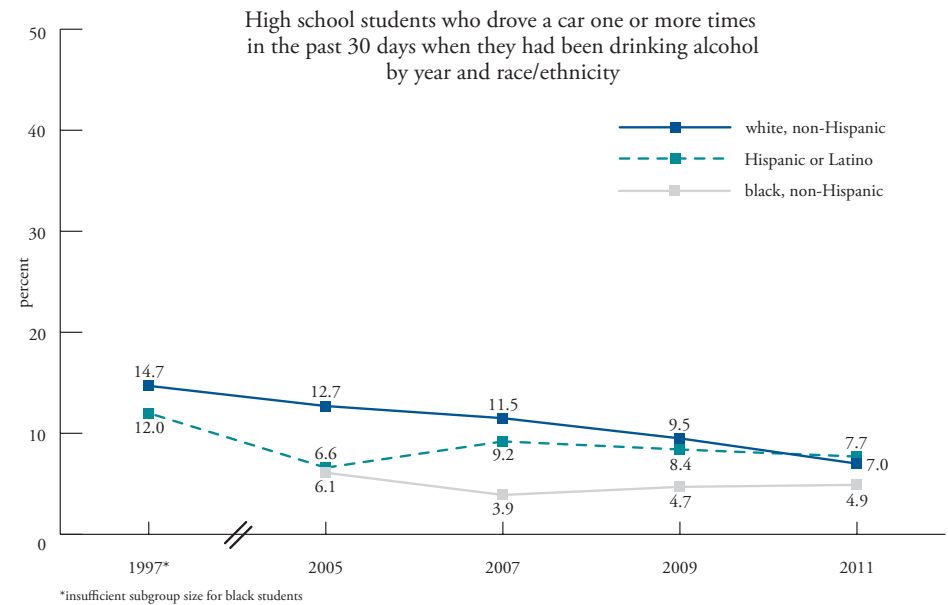
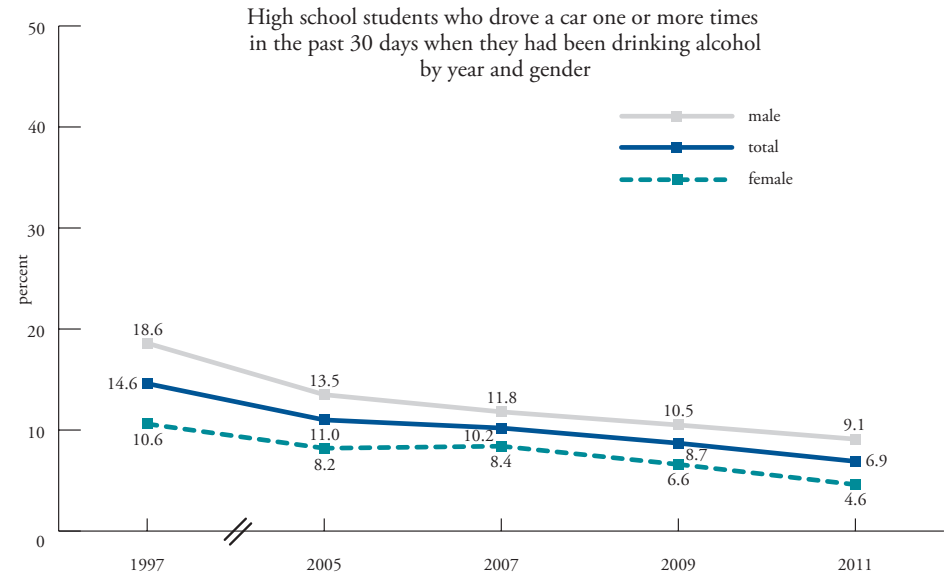
Rode with Driver Who had been Drinking Alcohol

- During 1997-2011, a significant linear decrease (38.3%-25.2%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who rode one or more times in the past 30 days in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol
- During 1997-2011, a significant linear decrease occurred in the percentage of female (38.4%-25.4%), male (38.2%-25%), Hispanic (47%-28.4%), and white (36.9%-24.7%) students who rode in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol
- During 2005-2011, the percentage of black students who rode in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol did not change significantly



Trends 1997-2011 Drove when Drinking Alcohol

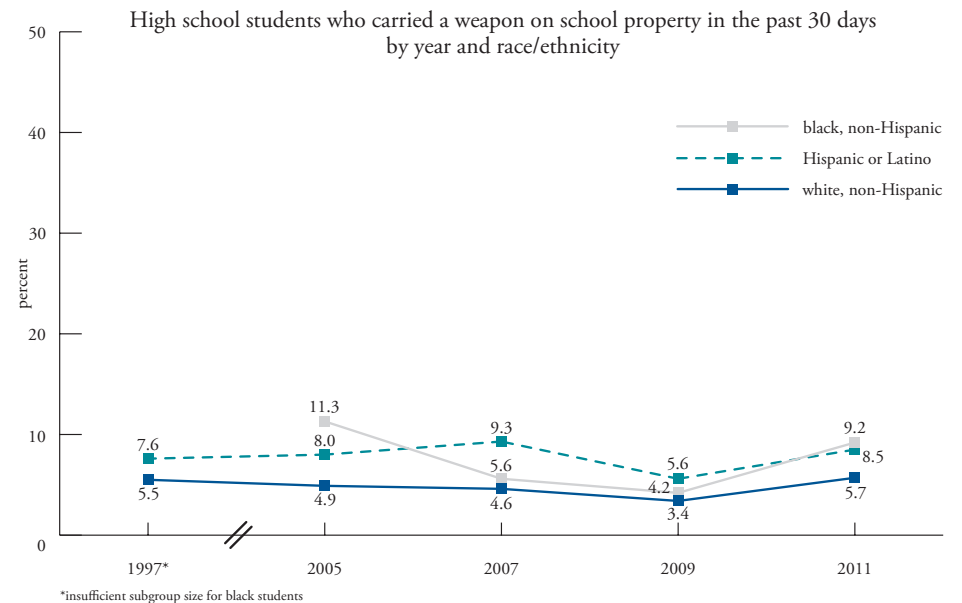
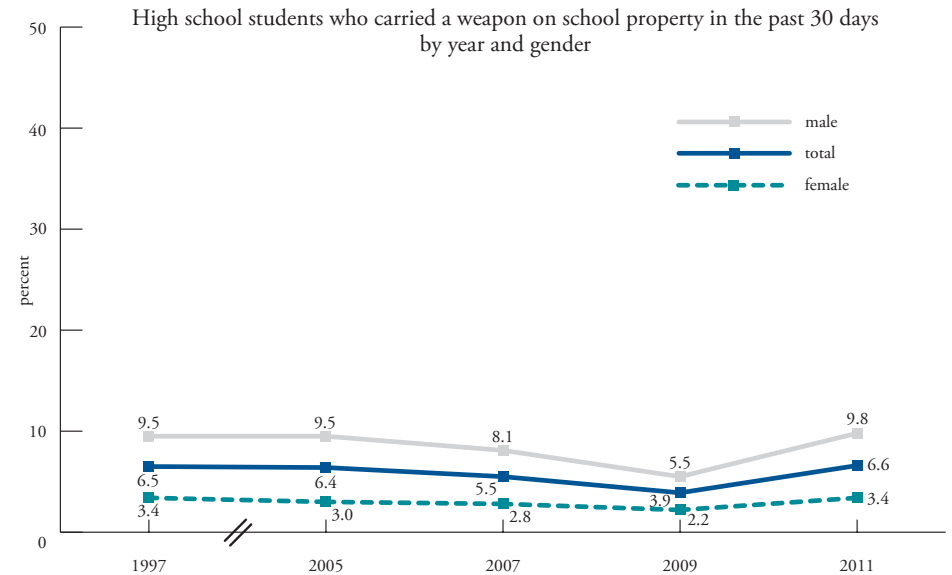
- During 1997-2011, a significant linear decrease (14.6%-6.9%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who drove a car or other vehicle one or more times in the past 30 days when they had been drinking alcohol
- During 1997-2011, a significant linear decrease occurred in the percentage of male (18.6%-9.1%), female (10.6%-4.6%), and white (14.7%-7%) students who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol
- During 1997-2011, the percentage of Hispanic students who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol did not change significantly
- During 2005-2011, the percentage of black students who drove a car or other vehicle when they had been drinking alcohol did not change significantly



Trends 1997-2011

Carried a Weapon on School Property

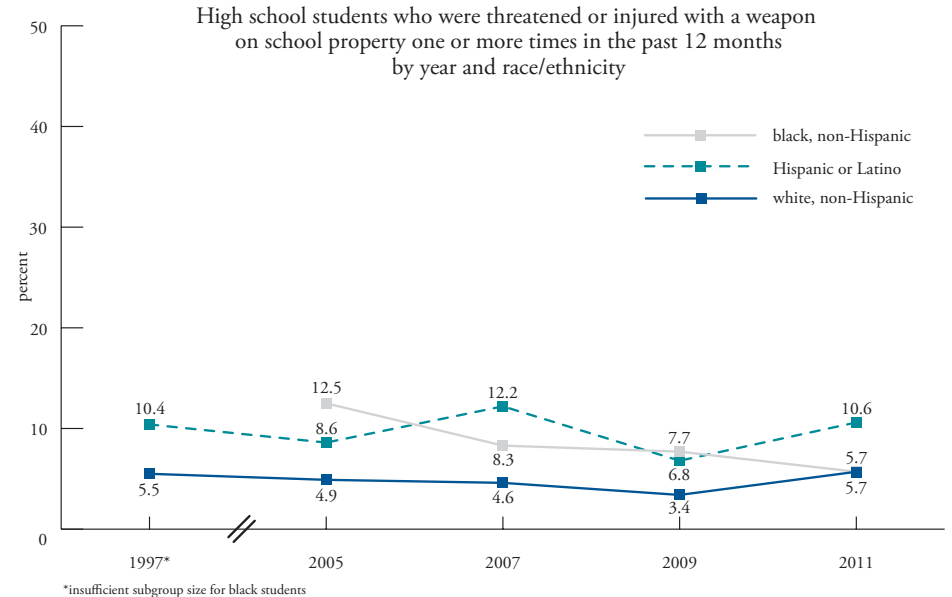
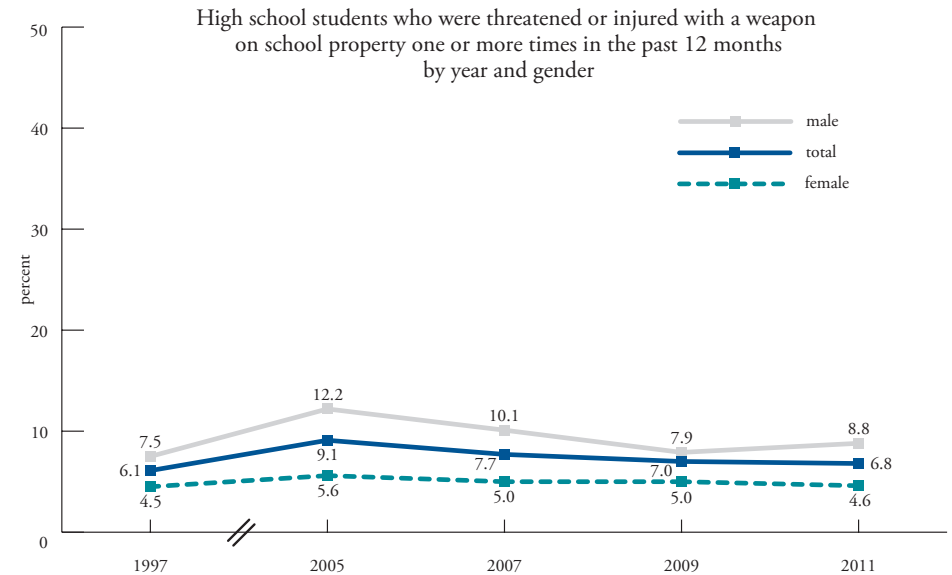
- During 2009-2011, the percentage of high school students who carried a weapon on school property in the past 30 days increased significantly (3.9%-6.6%)
- During 2009-2011, the percentage of male (5.5%-9.8%) and white (3.4%-5.7%) students who carried a weapon on school property increased significantly
- During 1997-2011, the percentage of female and Hispanic students who carried a weapon on school property did not change significantly
- During 2005-2011, the percentage of black students who carried a weapon on school property did not change significantly



Trends 1997-2011

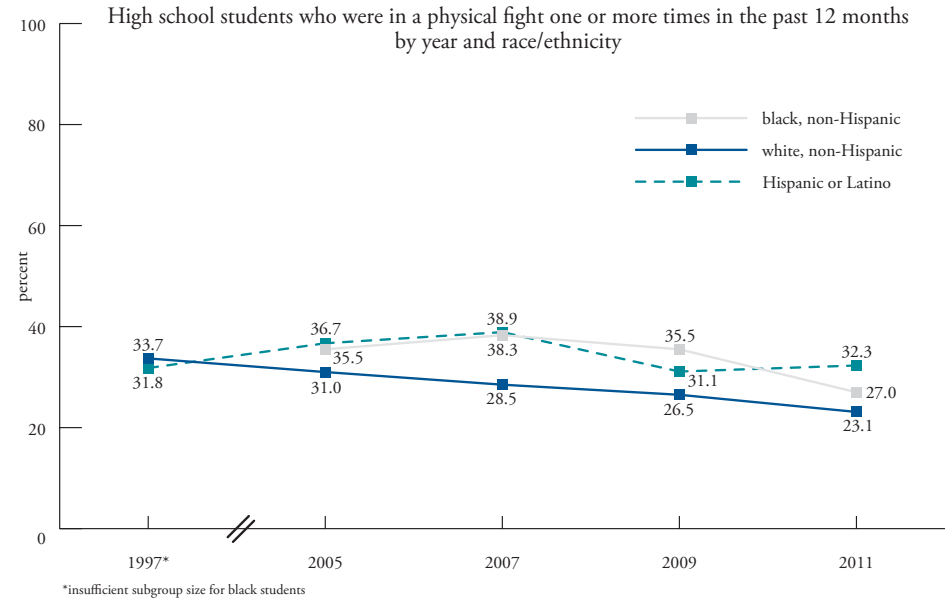
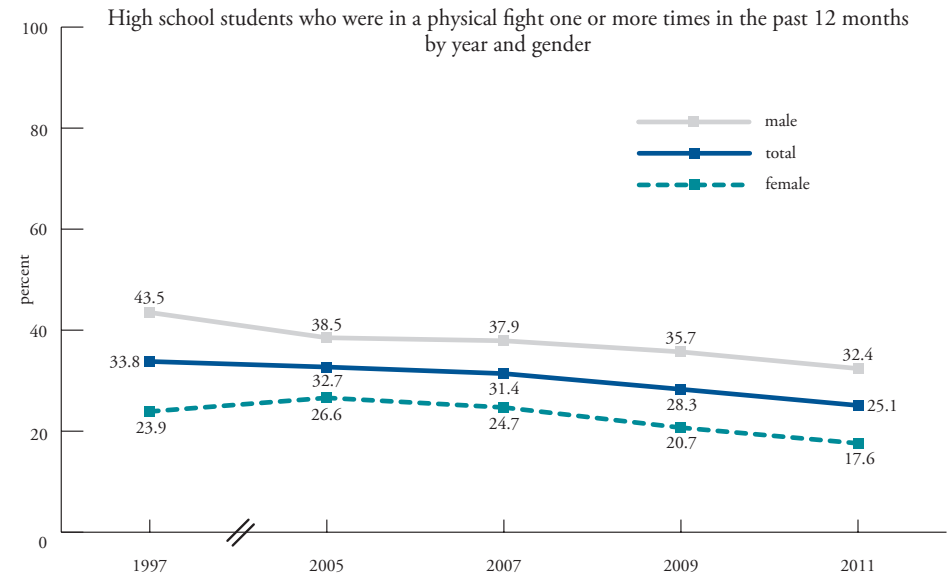
Threatened or Injured with a Weapon on School Property

- During 1997-2011, the percentage of high school students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property one or more times in the past 12 months did not change significantly
- During 1997-2011, the percentage of male, female, and Hispanic students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property did not change significantly
- During 2005-2011, a significant linear decrease (12.5%-5.7%) occurred in the percentage of black students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property
- During 2009-2011, the percentage of white students who were threatened or injured with a weapon on school property increased significantly (3.4%-5.7%)



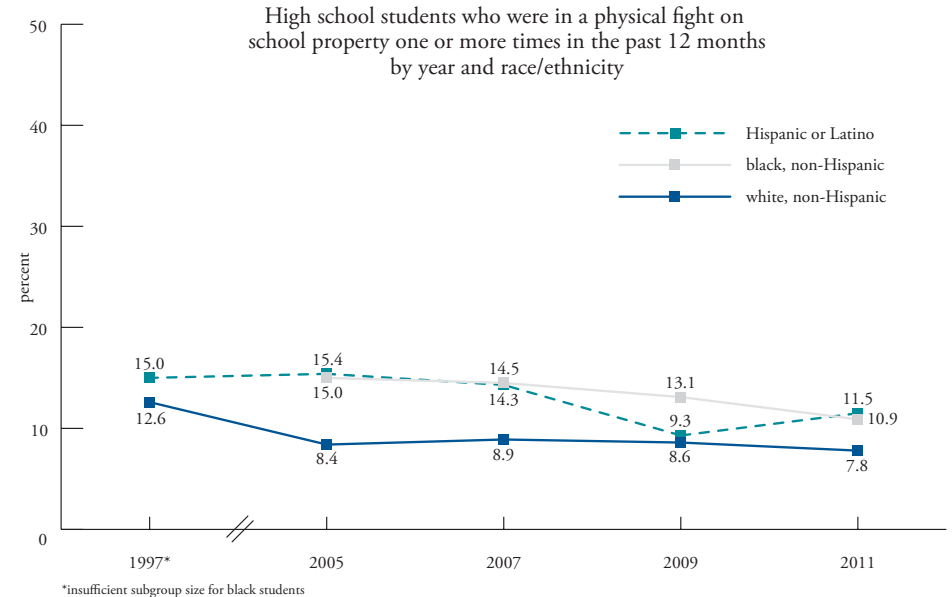
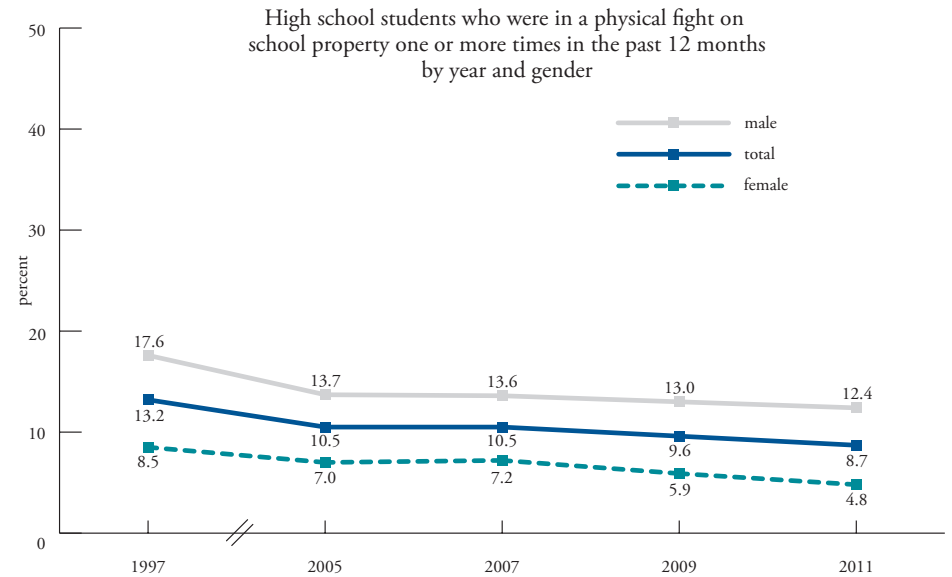
Trends 1997-2011 In a Physical Fight

- During 1997-2011, a significant linear decrease (33.8%-25.1%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who were in a physical fight one or more times in the past 12 months
- During 1997-2011, a significant linear decrease occurred in the percentage of male (43.5%-32.4%), female (23.9%-17.6%), and white (33.7%-23.1%) students who were in a physical fight
- During 2005-2011, the percentage of black students who were in a physical fight did not change significantly
- During 1997-2011, the percentage of Hispanic students who were in a physical fight did not change significantly



Trends 1997-2011 In a Physical Fight on School Property

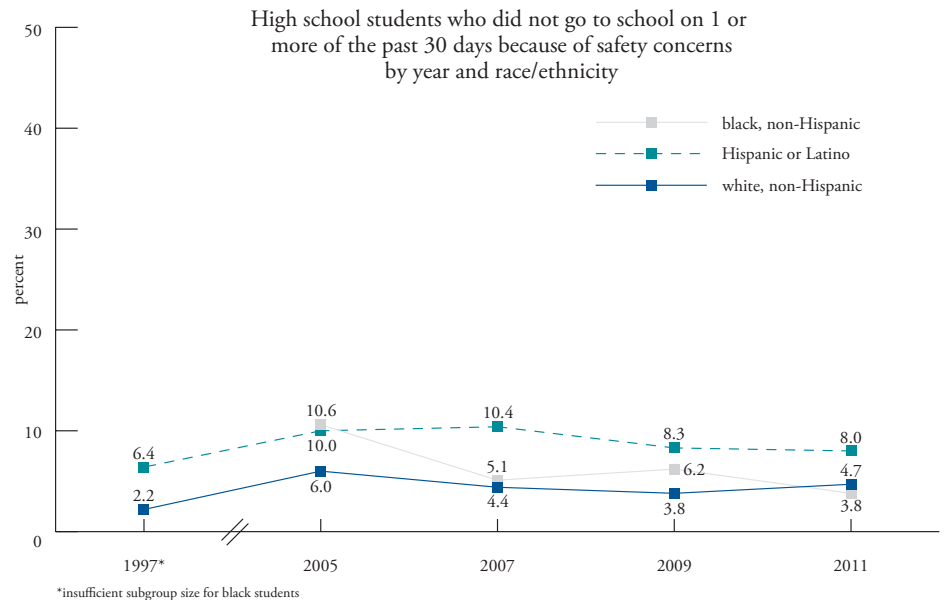
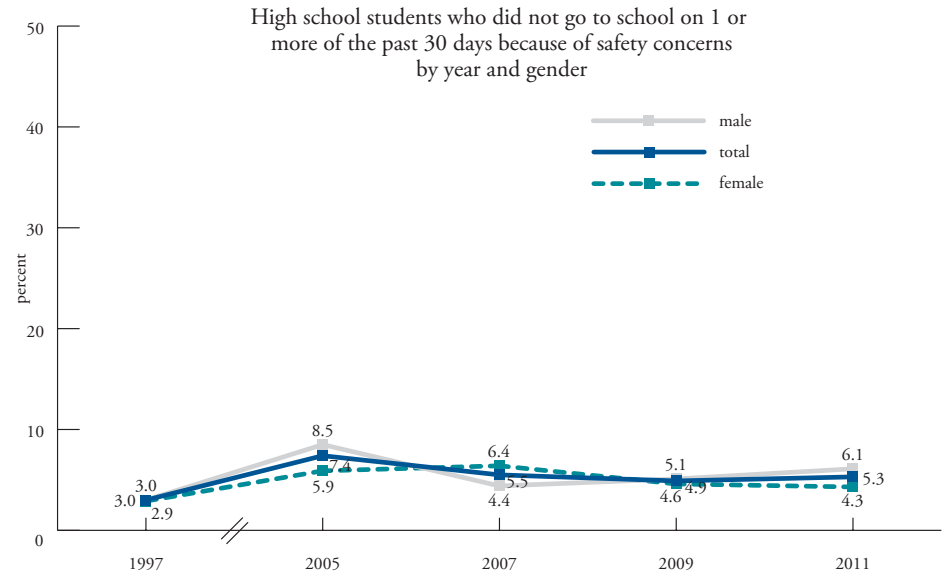
- During 1997-2011, a significant linear decrease (13.2%-8.7%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who were in a physical fight on school property one or more times in the past 12 months
- During 1997-2011, a significant linear decrease occurred in the percentage of male (17.6%-12.4%), female (8.5%-4.8%), and white (12.6%-7.8%) students who were in a physical fight on school property
- During 1997-2011, the percentage of Hispanic students who were in a physical fight on school property did not change significantly
- During 2005-2011, the percentage of black students who were in a physical fight on school property did not change significantly



Trends 1997-2011

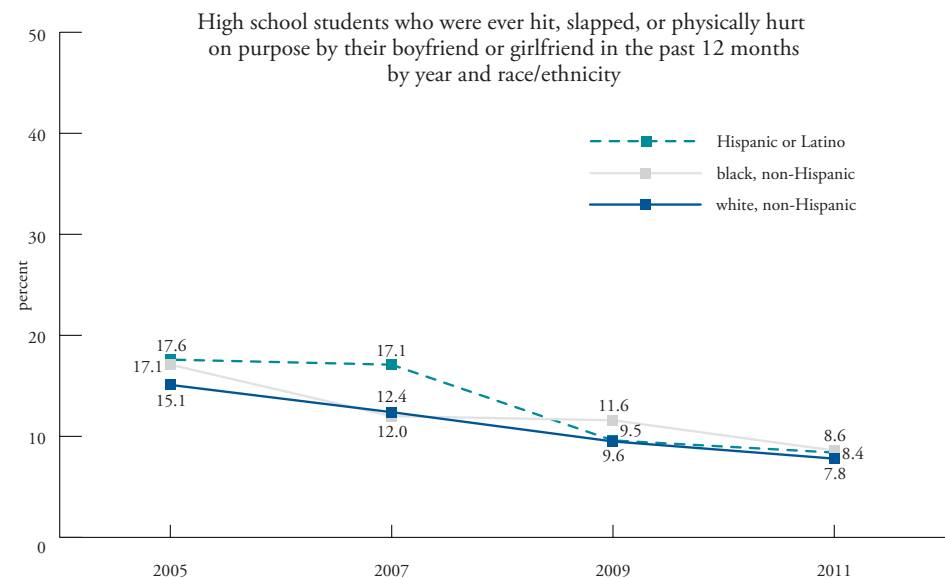
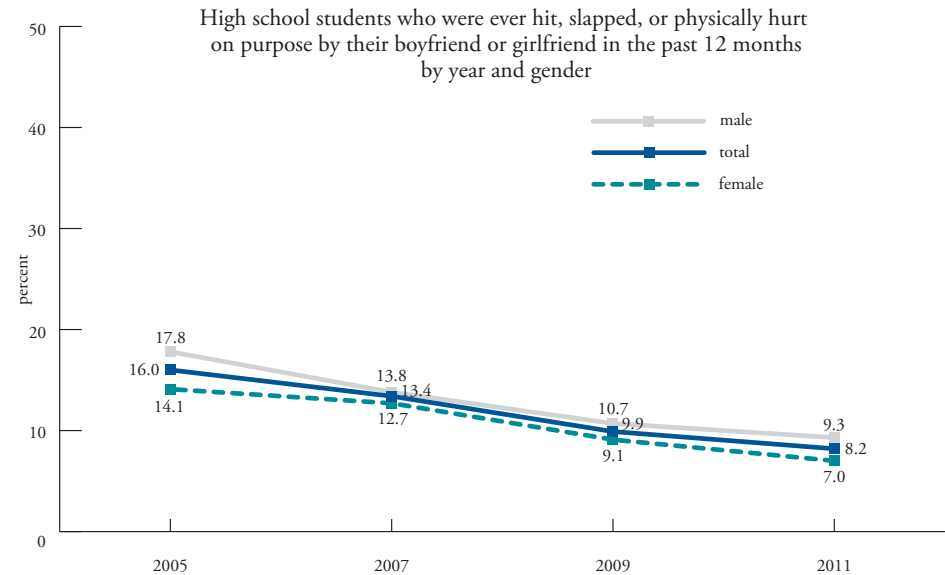
Did Not Go to School Because of Safety Concerns

- During 1997-2011, the percentage of high school students who did not go to school on 1 or more of the past 30 days because they felt they would be unsafe at school or on their way to or from school did not change significantly
- During 1997-2011, the percentage of male, female, and Hispanic students who did not go to school because of safety concerns did not change significantly
- During 2005-2011, a significant linear decrease (10.6%-3.8%) occurred in the percentage of black students who did not go to school because of safety concerns
- During 1997-2011, a significant linear increase (2.2%-4.7%) occurred in the percentage of white students who did not go to school because of safety concerns



Trends 1997-2011 Dating Violence*

- During 2005-2011, a significant linear decrease (16%-8.2%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who were ever hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend (i.e., dating violence)
- During 2005-2011, a significant linear decrease occurred in the percentage of male (17.8%-9.3%), female (14.1%-7.0%), Hispanic (17.6%-8.4%), black (17.1%-8.6%), and white (15.1%-7.8%) students who ever experienced dating violence



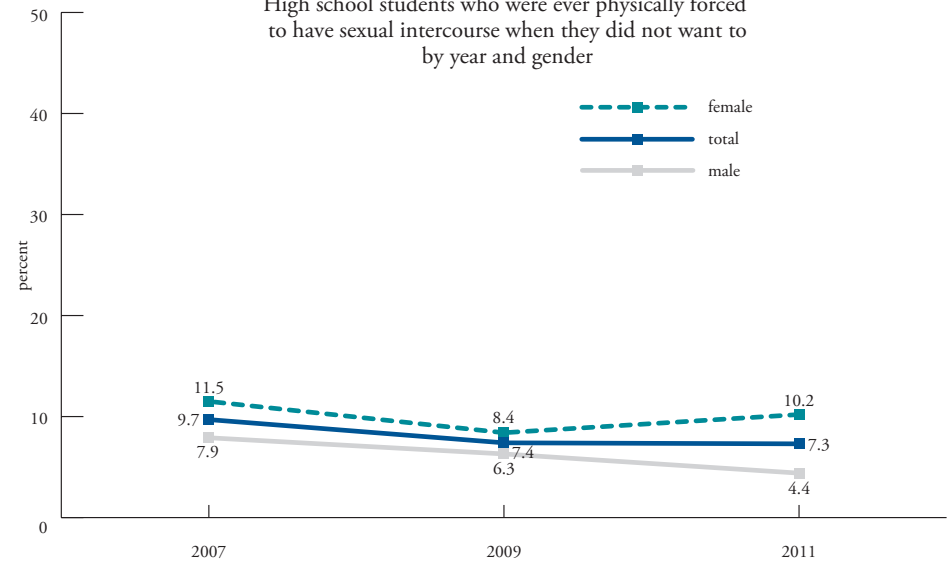
*no data available for 1997

Trends 1997-2011 Forced to have Sexual Intercourse*

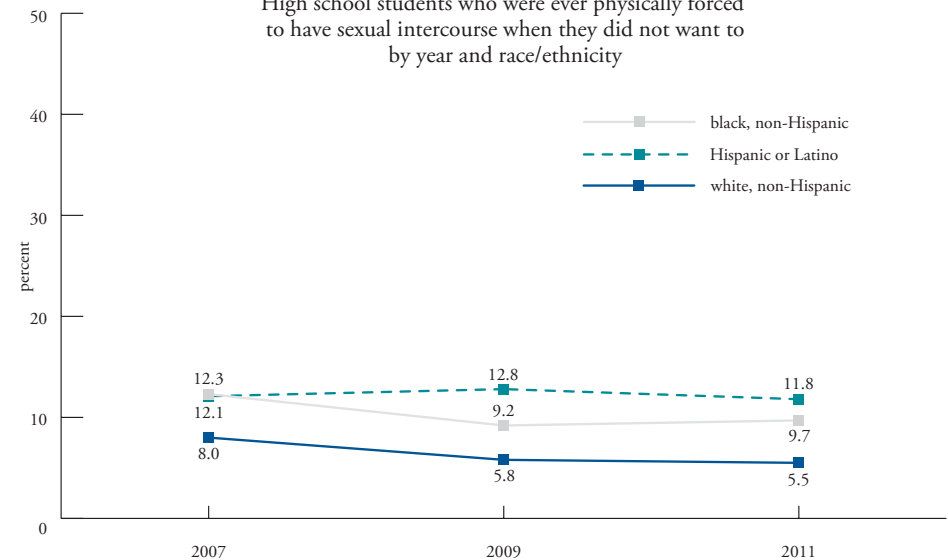
- ▼ According to the CDC, during 2007-2011, a significant linear decrease (9.7%-7.3%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to
- ▼ During 2007-2011, the percentage of female, black, and Hispanic students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to did not change significantly
- ▼ During 2007-2011, a significant linear decrease occurred in the percentage of male (7.9%-4.4%) and white (8%-5.5%) students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to
- ▼ During 2009-2011, the percentage of male students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to decreased significantly (6.3%-4.4%)

*no data available for 1997 and 2005

High school students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to by year and gender

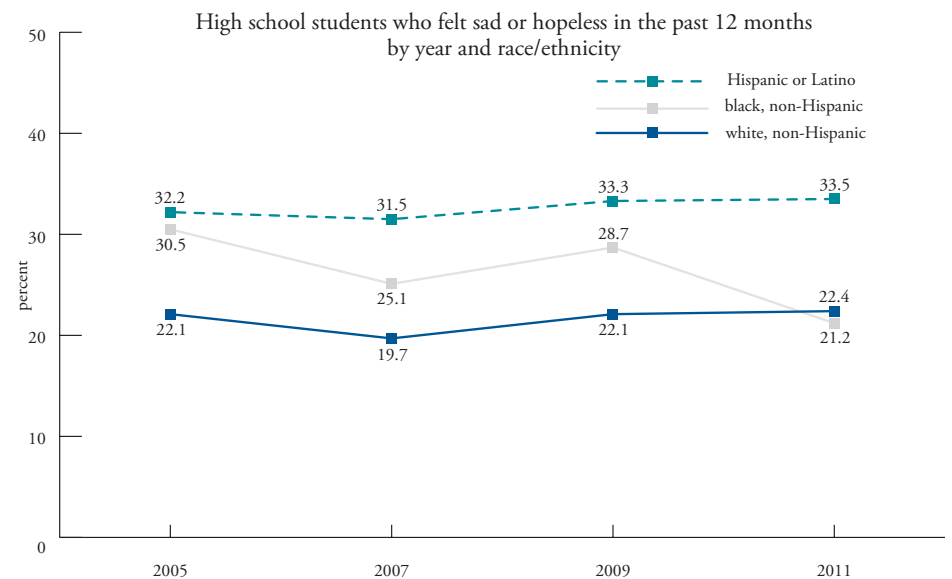
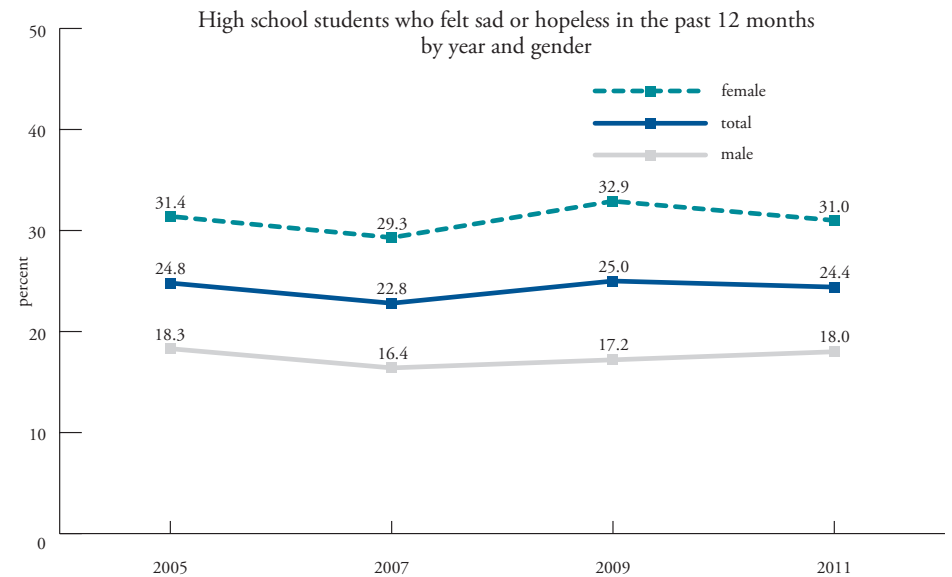


High school students who were ever physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to by year and race/ethnicity



Trends 1997-2011 Felt Sad or Hopeless*

- During 2005-2011, the percentage of high school students who felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row in the past 12 months that they stopped doing some usual activities did not change significantly
- During 2005-2011, the percentage of female, male, Hispanic, and white students who felt sad or hopeless did not change significantly
- During 2005-2011, a significant linear decrease (30.5%-21.2%) occurred in the percentage of black students who felt sad or hopeless

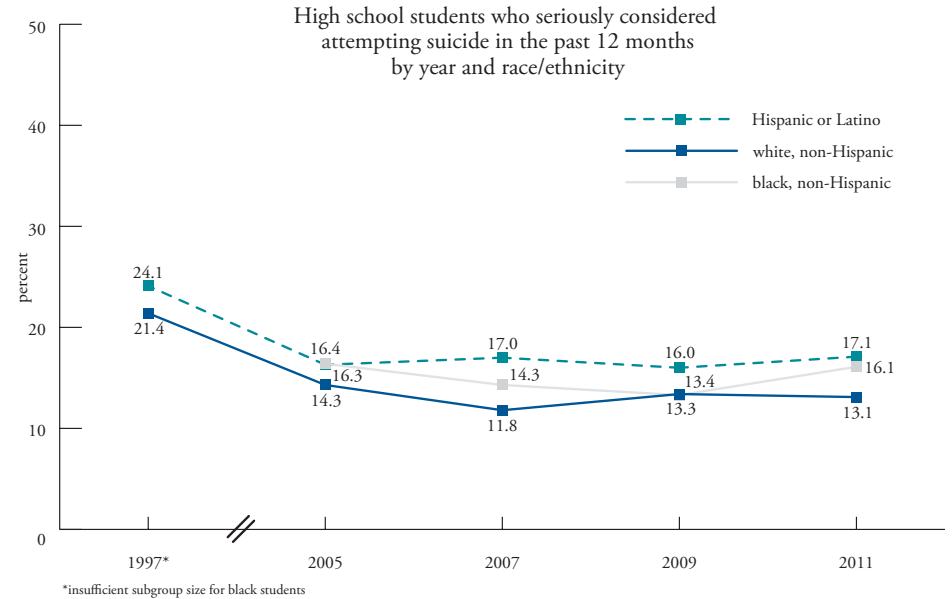
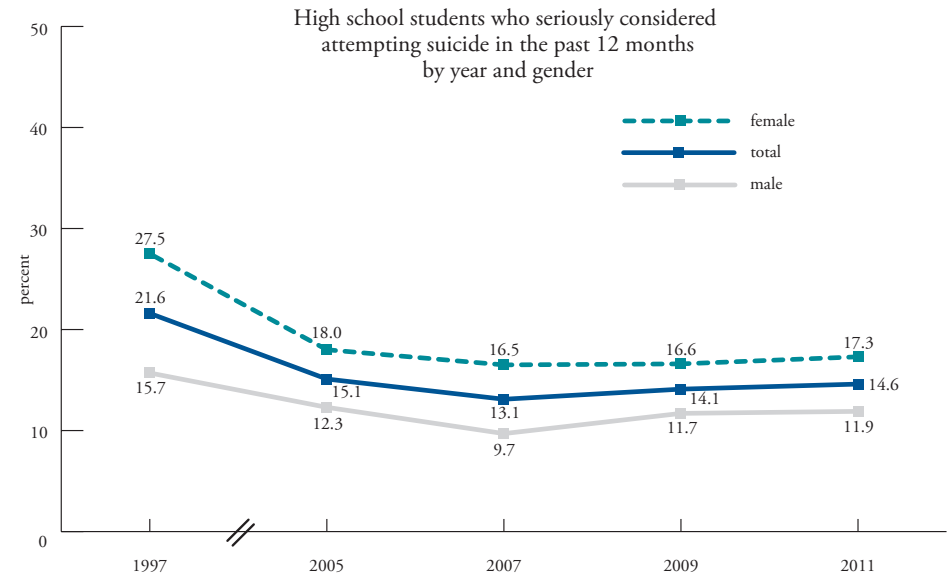


*no data available for 1997

Trends 1997-2011

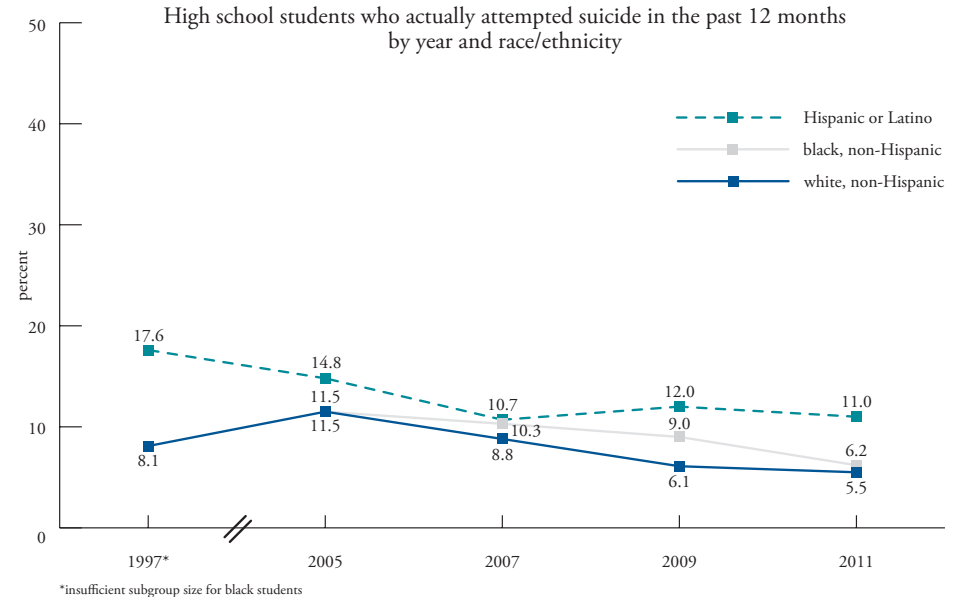
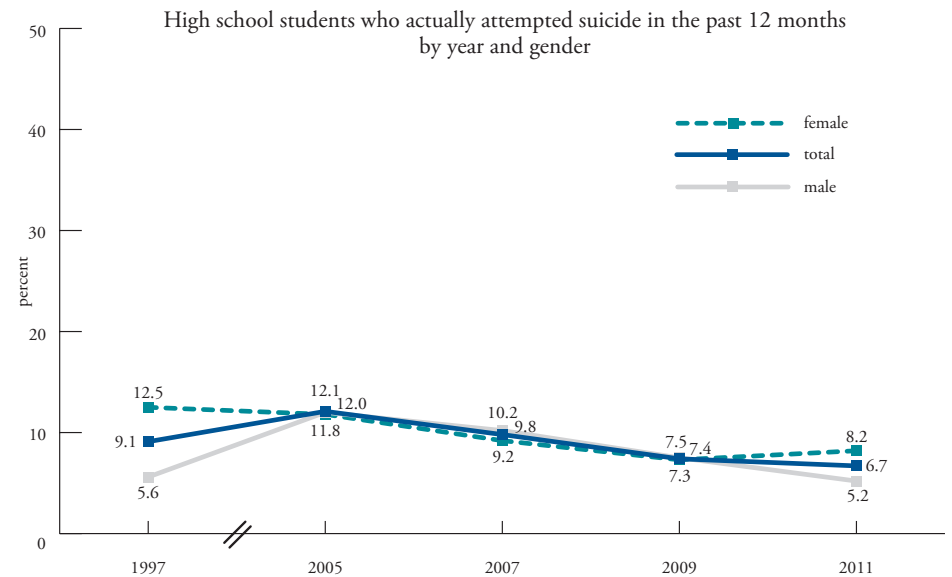
Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide

- During 1997-2011, a significant linear decrease (21.6%-14.6%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who seriously considered attempting suicide in the past 12 months
- During 1997-2011, a significant linear decrease occurred in the percentage of female (27.5%-17.3%), male (15.7%-11.9%), and white (21.4%-13.1%) students who seriously considered attempting suicide
- During 1997-2011, the percentage of Hispanic students who seriously considered attempting suicide did not change significantly
- During 2005-2011, the percentage of black students who seriously considered attempting suicide did not change significantly



Trends 1997-2011 Attempted Suicide

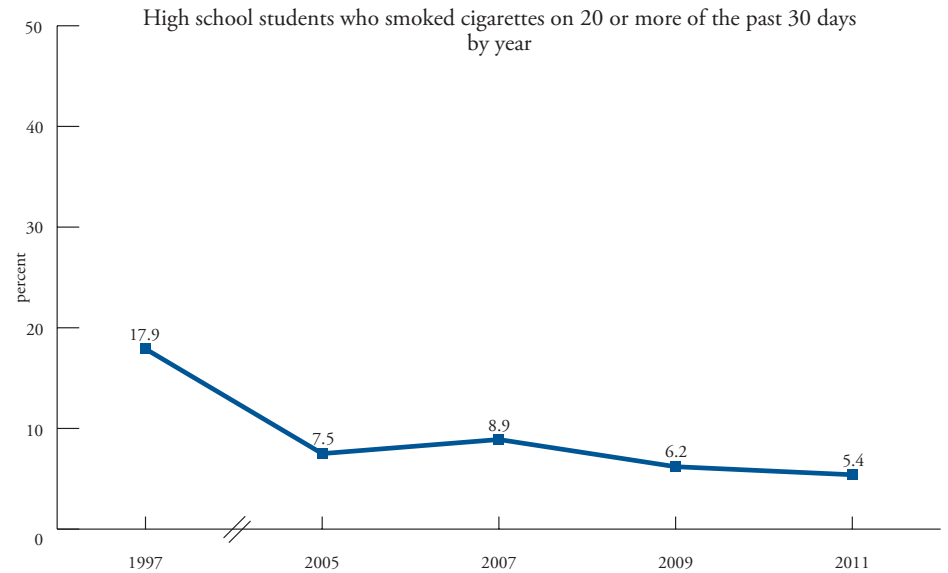
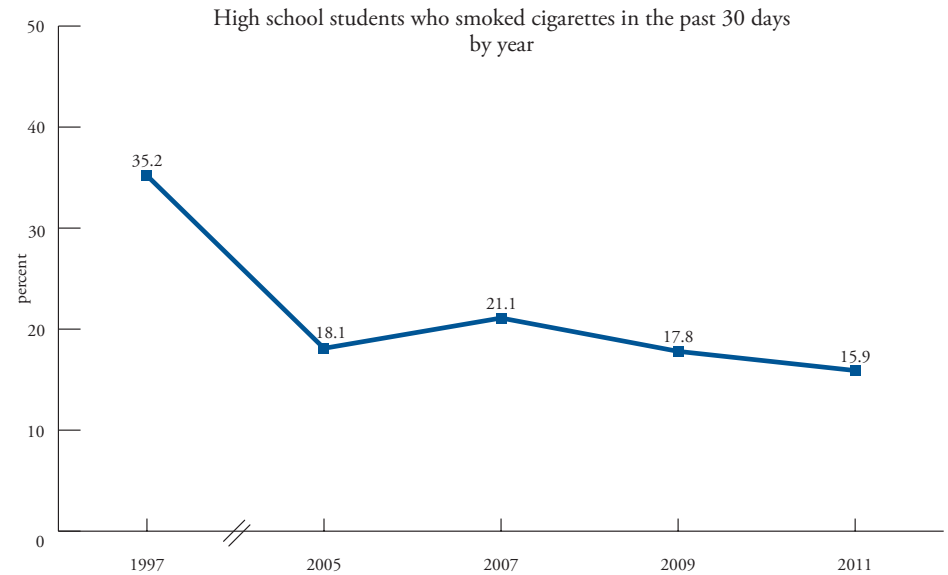
- During 1997-2011, a significant linear decrease (9.1%-6.7%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who actually attempted suicide in the past 12 months
- During 1997-2011, a significant linear decrease occurred in the percentage of female (12.5%-8.2%), Hispanic (17.6%-11%), and white (8.1%-5.5%) students who attempted suicide
- During 1997-2011, the percentage of male students who attempted suicide did not change significantly
- During 2005-2011, a significant linear decrease (11.5%-6.2%) occurred in the percentage of black students who attempted suicide



Trends 1997-2011

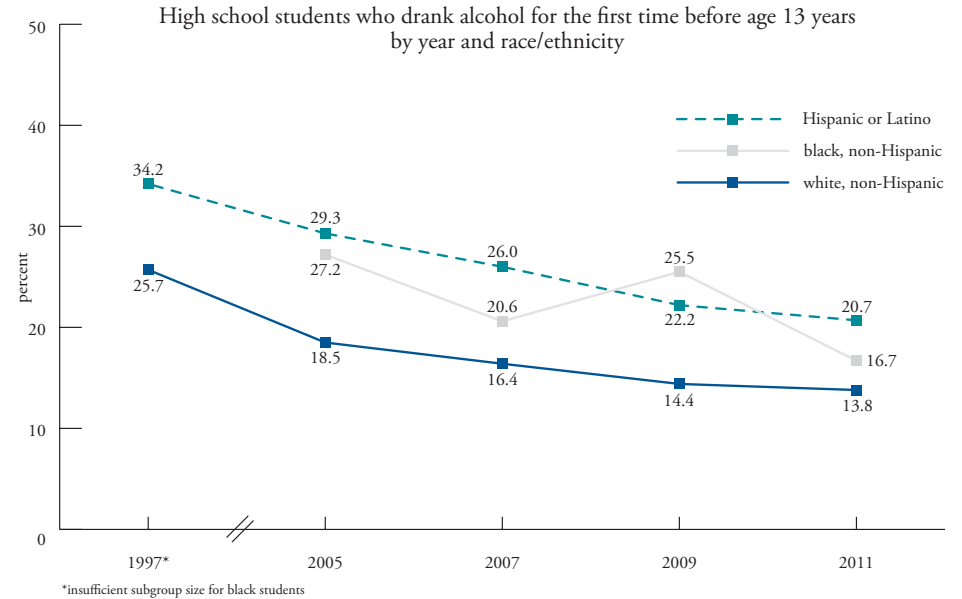
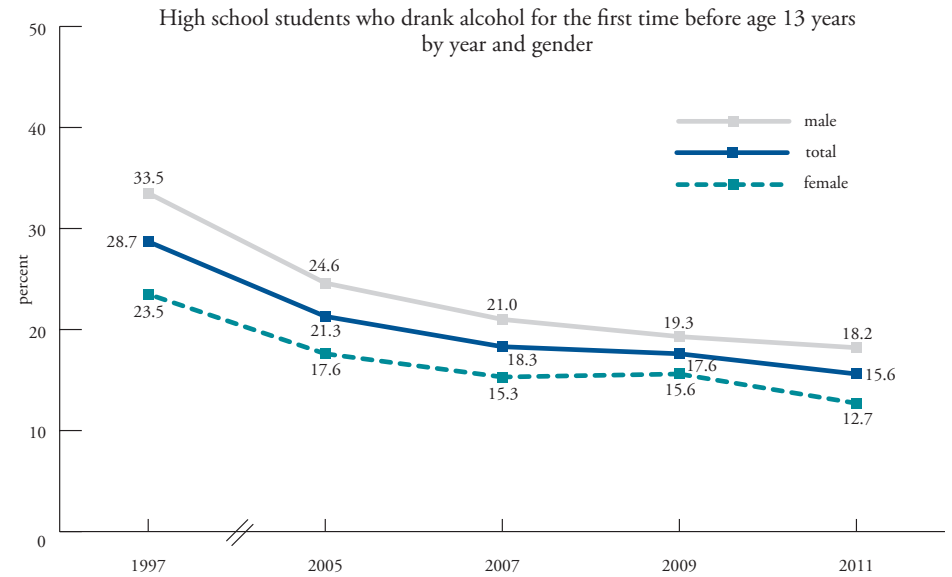
Current Cigarette Smoking and Frequent Cigarette Smoking

- ▼ During 1997-2011, a significant linear decrease (35.2%-15.9%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who smoked cigarettes on at least 1 day in the past 30 days (i.e., current cigarette smoking)
- ▼ During 1997-2011, a significant linear decrease (17.9%-5.4%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who smoked cigarettes on 20 or more days of the past 30 days (i.e., frequent cigarette smoking)



Trends 1997-2011 Drank Alcohol Before Age 13 Years

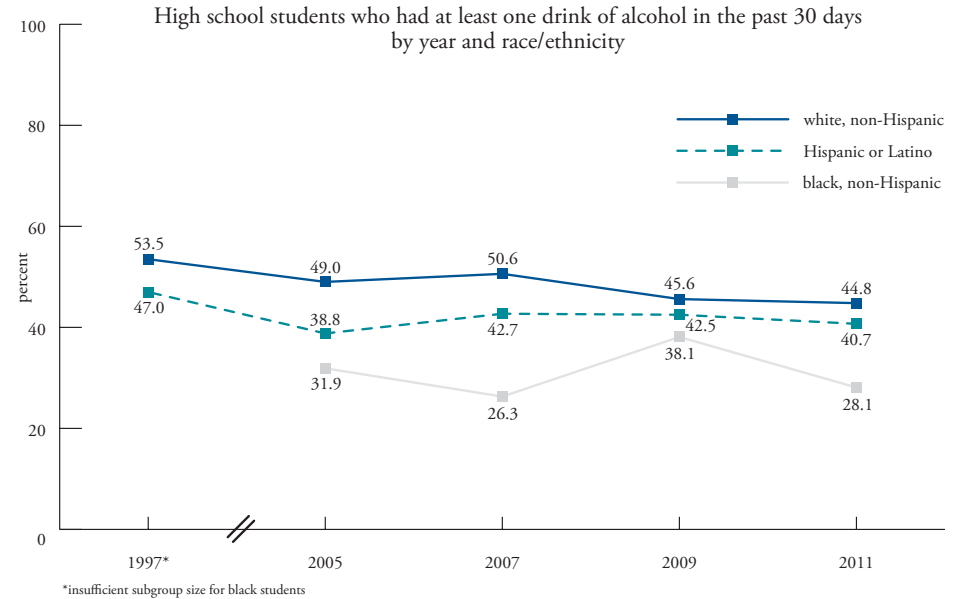
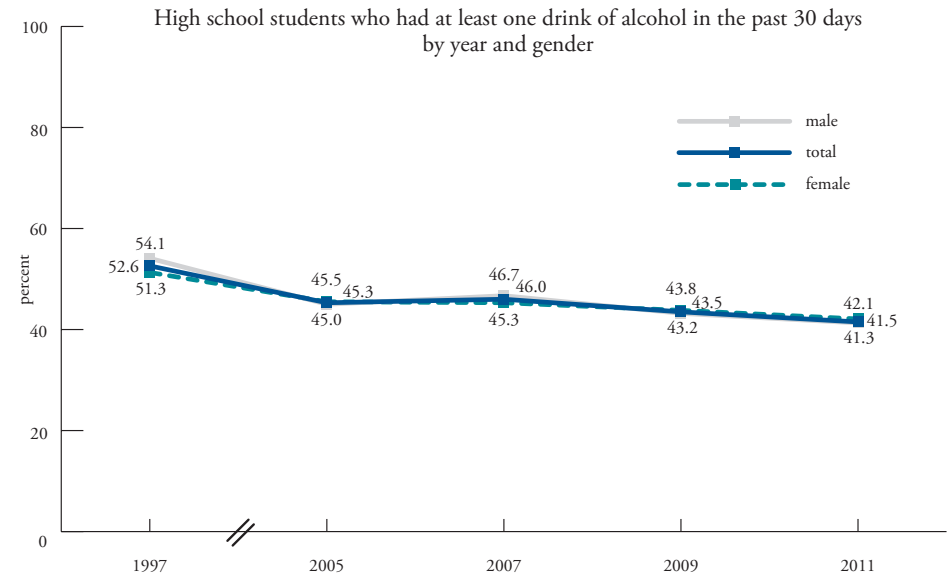
- During 1997-2011, a significant linear decrease (28.7%-15.6%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who drank alcohol (other than a few sips) for the first time before age 13 years
- During 1997-2011, a significant linear decrease occurred in the percentage of male (33.5%-18.2%), female (23.5%-12.7%), Hispanic (34.2%-20.7%), and white (25.7%-13.8%) students who drank alcohol before age 13 years
- During 2009-2011, the percentage of black students who drank alcohol before age 13 years decreased significantly (25.5%-16.7%)



Trends 1997-2011

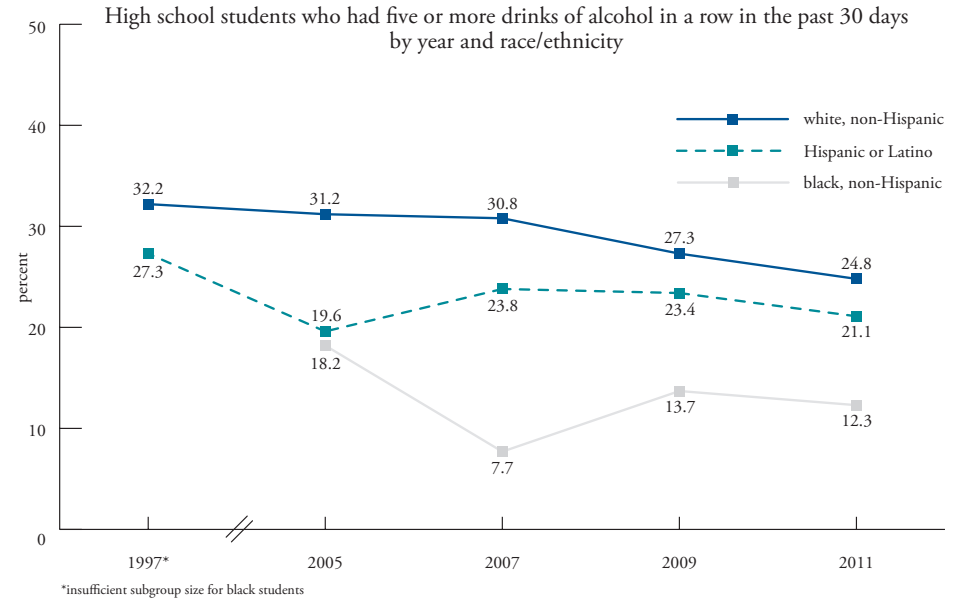
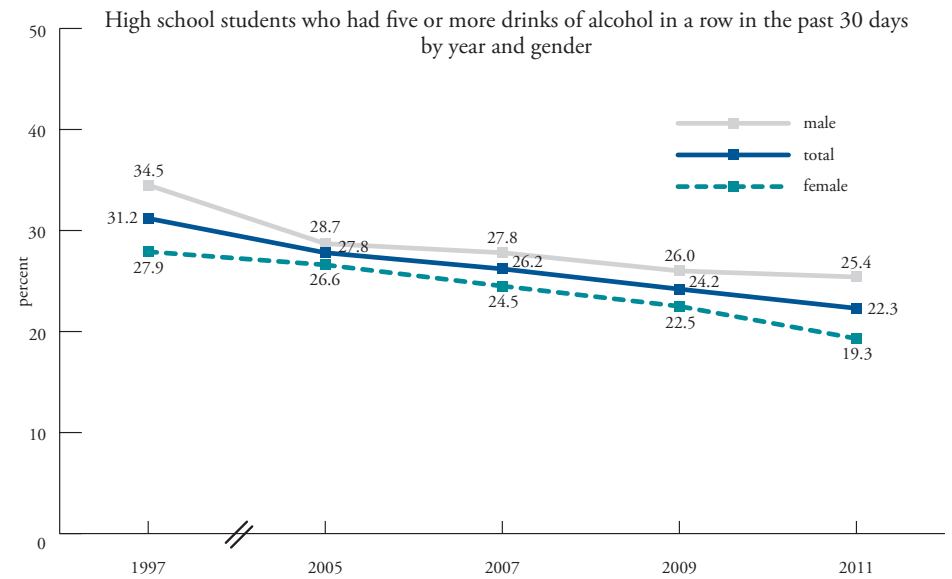
Current Alcohol Use

- During 1997-2011, a significant linear decrease (52.6%-41.5%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who had at least one drink of alcohol on 1 or more of the past 30 days (i.e., current alcohol use)
- During 1997-2011, a significant linear decrease occurred in the prevalence of current alcohol use among male (54.1%-41.3%), female (51.3%-42.1%), and white (53.5%-44.8%) students
- During 1997-2011, the prevalence of current alcohol use among Hispanic students did not change significantly
- During 2009-2011, the prevalence of current alcohol use among black students decreased significantly (38.1%-28.1%)



Trends 1997-2011 Binge Drinking

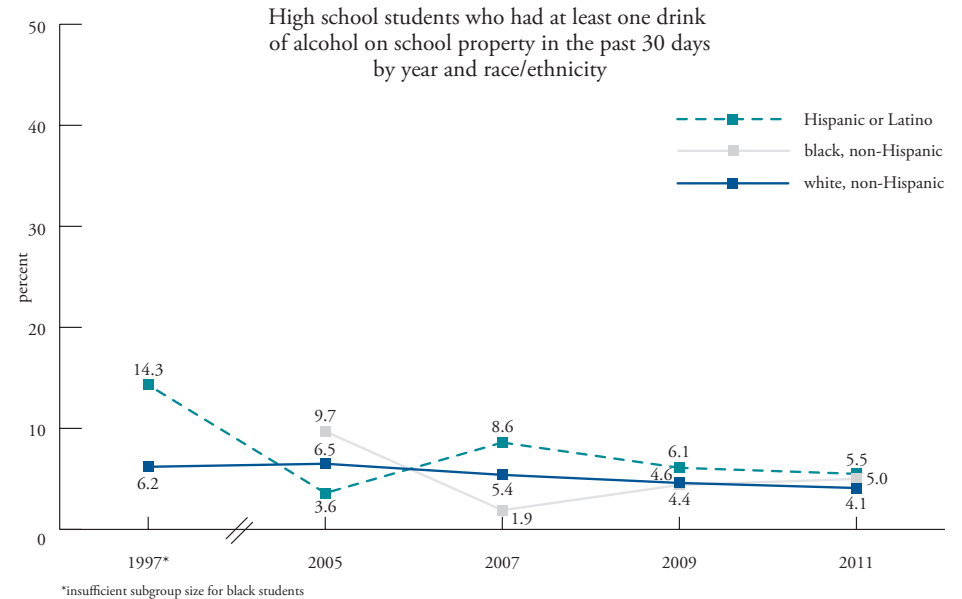
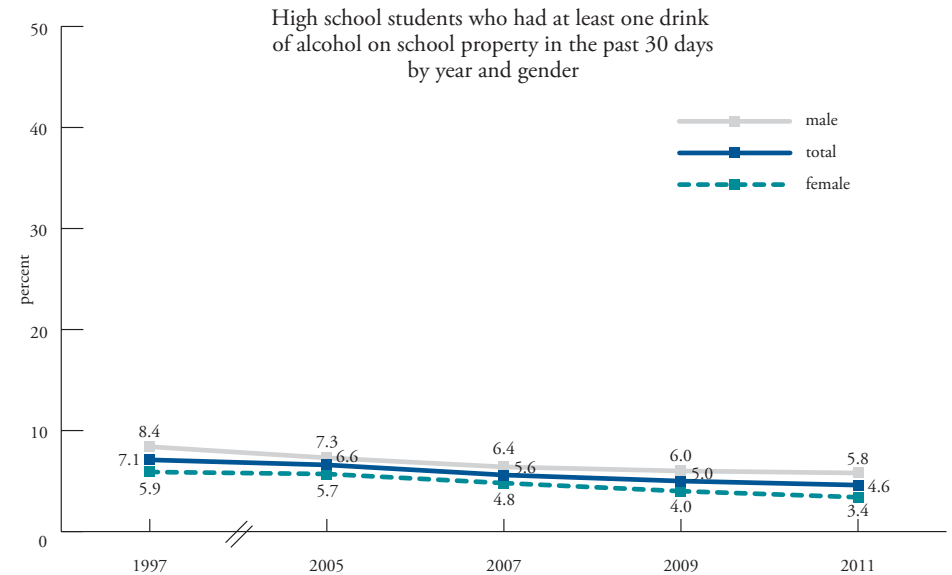
- During 1997-2011, a significant linear decrease (31.2%-22.3%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row (i.e., within a couple of hours) on at least 1 day in the past 30 days (i.e., binge drinking)
- During 1997-2011, a significant linear decrease occurred in the prevalence of binge drinking among male (34.5%-25.4%), female (27.9%-19.3%), and white (32.2%-24.8%) students
- During 1997-2011, the prevalence of binge drinking among Hispanic students did not change significantly
- During 2005-2011, the prevalence of binge drinking among black students did not change significantly



Trends 1997-2011

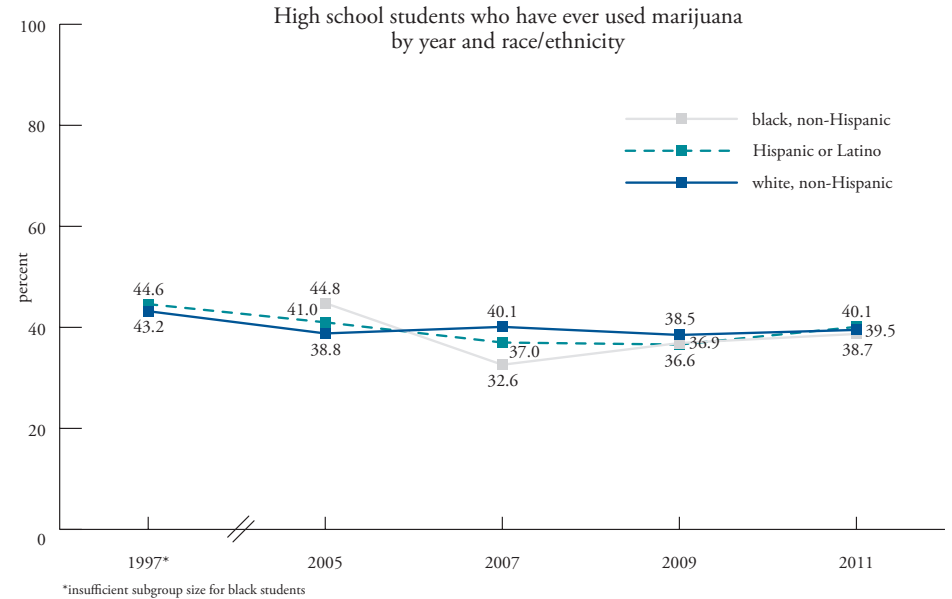
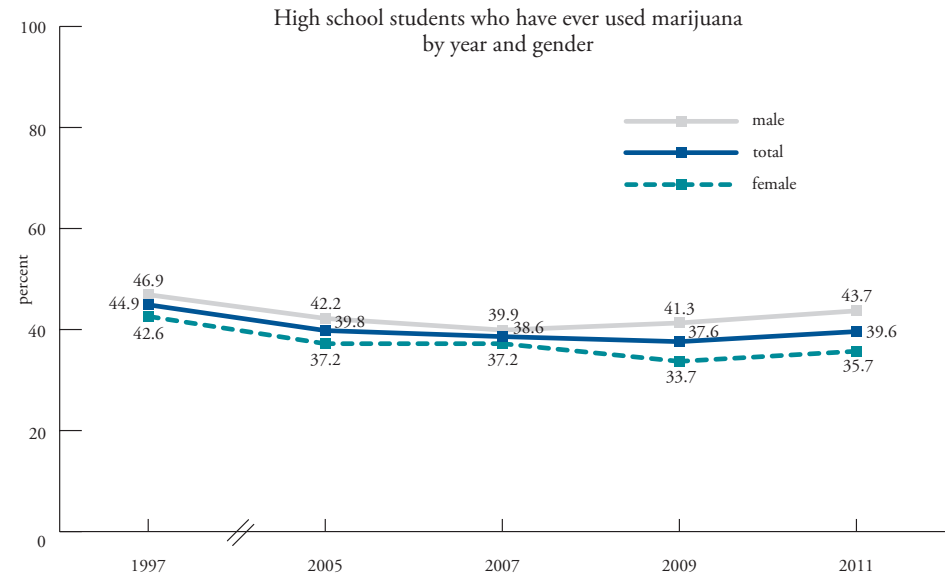
Drank Alcohol on School Property

- During 1997-2011, a significant linear decrease (7.1%-4.6%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who had at least one drink of alcohol on school property in the past 30 days
- During 1997-2011, a significant linear decrease occurred in the percentage of male (8.4%-5.8%), Hispanic (14.3%-5.5%), and white (6.2%-4.1%) students who had at least one drink of alcohol on school property
- During 1997-2011, the percentage of female students who had at least one drink of alcohol on school property did not change significantly
- During 2005-2011 the percentage of black students who had at least one drink of alcohol on school property did not change significantly



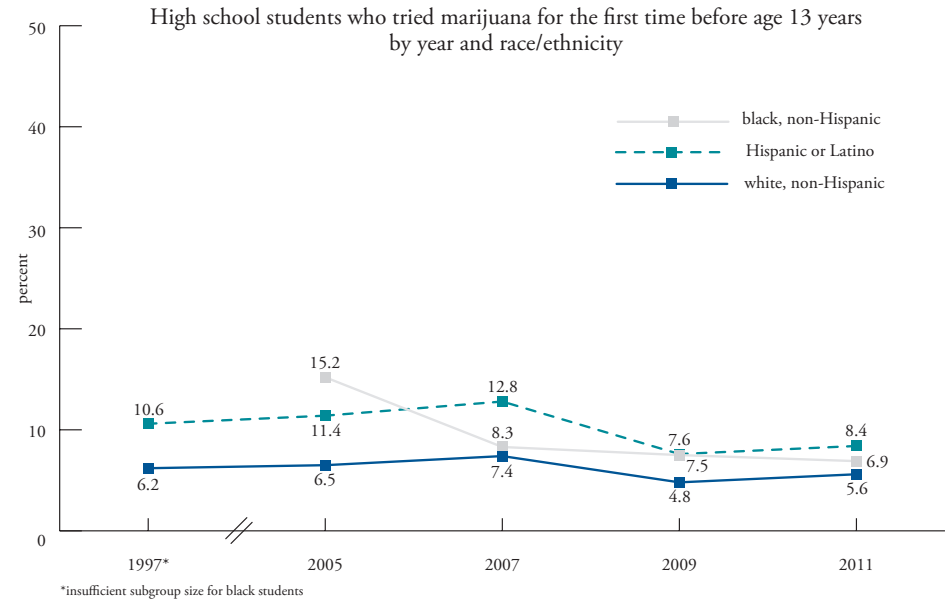
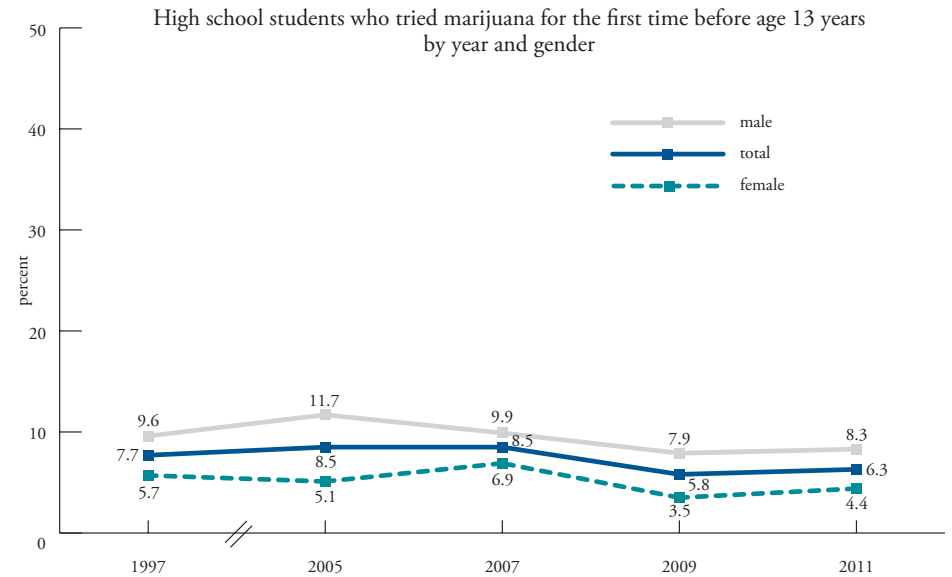
Trends 1997-2011 Ever Used Marijuana

- ▼ According to the CDC, during 1997-2011, a significant linear decrease (44.9%-39.6%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who used marijuana one or more times during their life (i.e., ever used marijuana)
- ▼ According to the CDC, during 1997-2011, a significant linear decrease occurred in the percentage of male (46.9%-43.7%), female (42.6%-35.7%), and Hispanic (44.6%-40.1%) students who have ever used marijuana
- ▼ During 2005-2011, the percentage of black students who have ever used marijuana did not change significantly
- ▼ During 1997-2011, the percentage of white students who have ever used marijuana did not change significantly



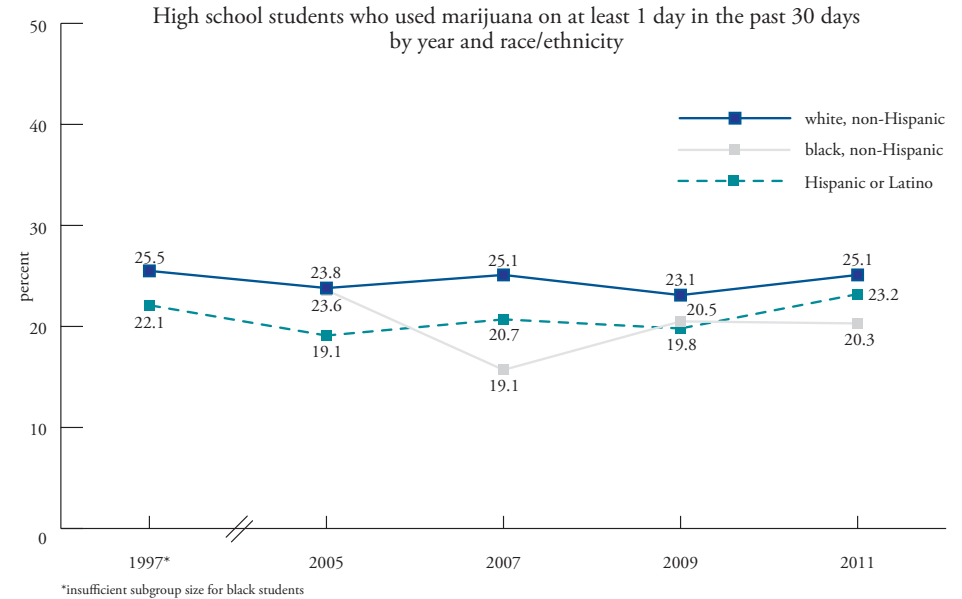
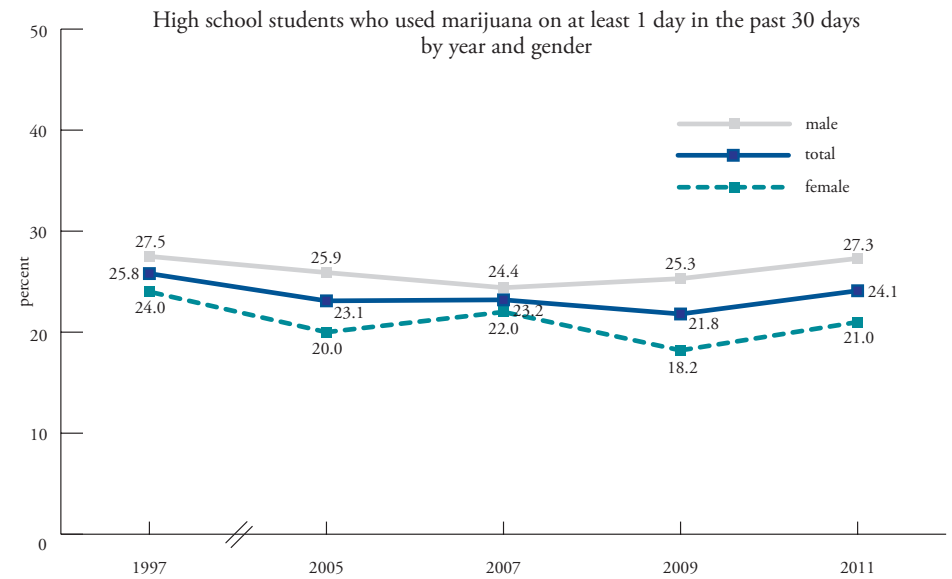
Trends 1997-2011 Tried Marijuana Before Age 13 Years

- According to the CDC, during 1997-2011, a significant linear decrease (7.7%-6.3%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13 years
- During 1997-2011, the percentage of male, female, Hispanic, and white students who tried marijuana before age 13 years did not change significantly
- During 2005-2011, a significant linear decrease (15.2%-6.9%) occurred in the percentage of black students who tried marijuana before age 13 years



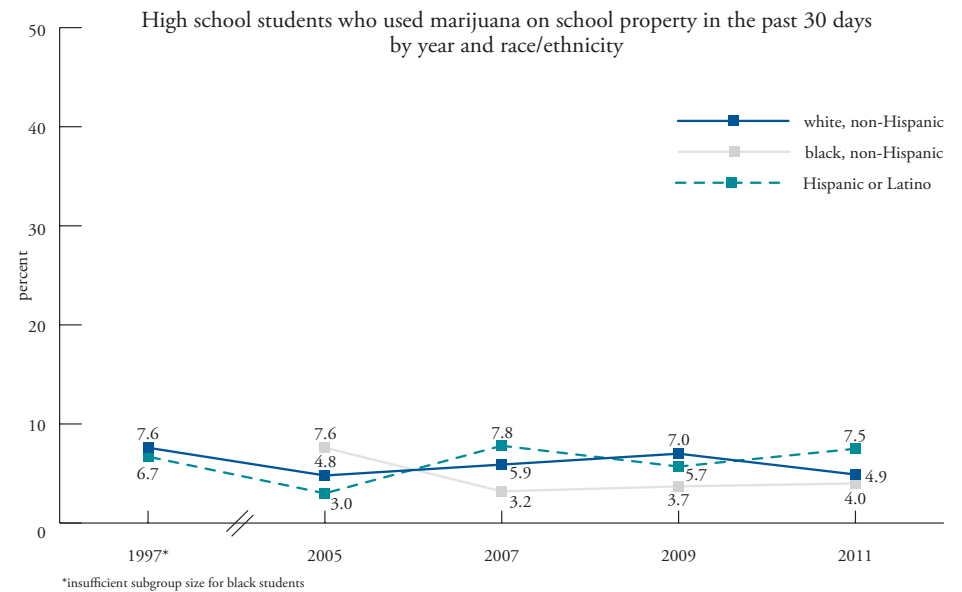
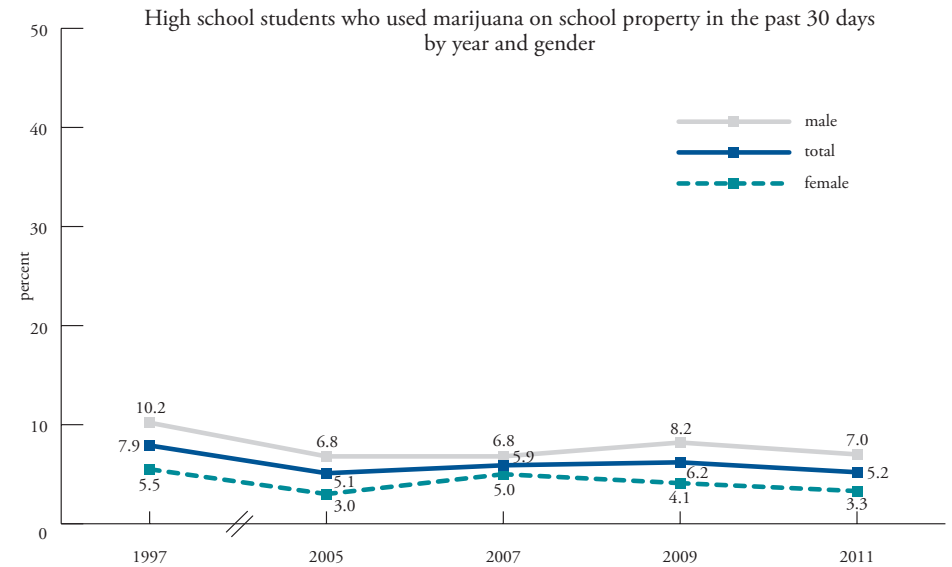
Trends 1997-2011 Current Marijuana Use

- During 1997-2011, the percentage of high school students who used marijuana on at least 1 day during the past 30 days (i.e., current marijuana use) did not change significantly
- During 1997-2011, the prevalence of current marijuana use among male, female, white, and Hispanic students did not change significantly
- During 2005-2011, the prevalence of current marijuana use among black students did not change significantly



Trends 1997-2011 Used Marijuana on School Property

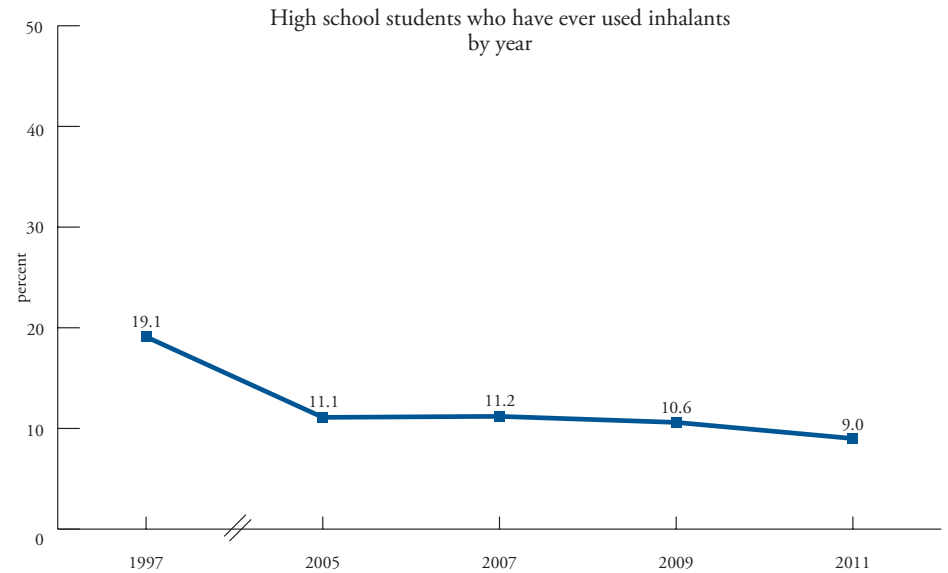
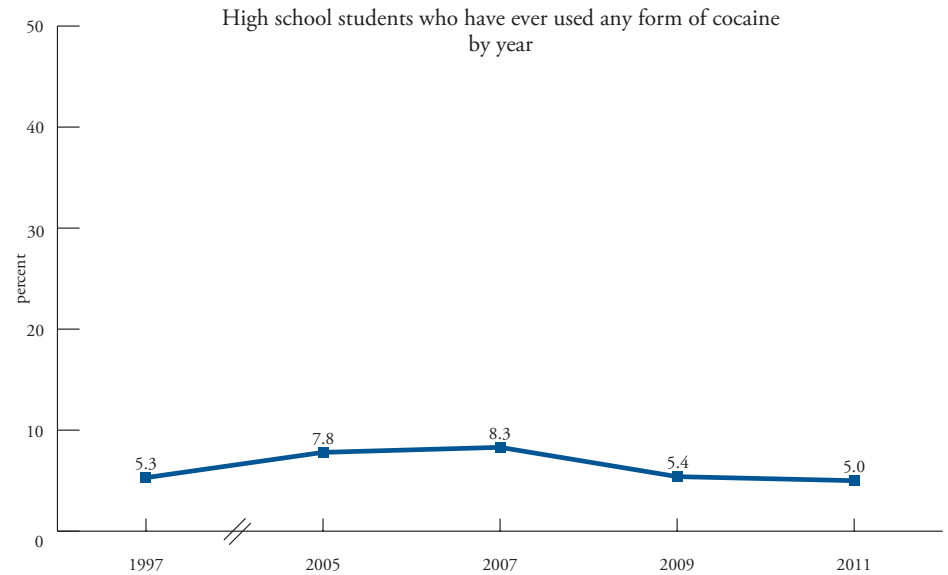
- During 1997-2011, a significant linear decrease (7.9%-5.2%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who used marijuana on school property in the past 30 days
- During 1997-2011, a significant linear decrease (10.2%-7%) occurred in the percentage of male students who used marijuana on school property
- During 1997-2011, the percentage of female, white, and Hispanic students who used marijuana on school property did not change significantly
- During 2005-2011 the percentage of black students who used marijuana on school property did not change significantly



Trends 1997-2011

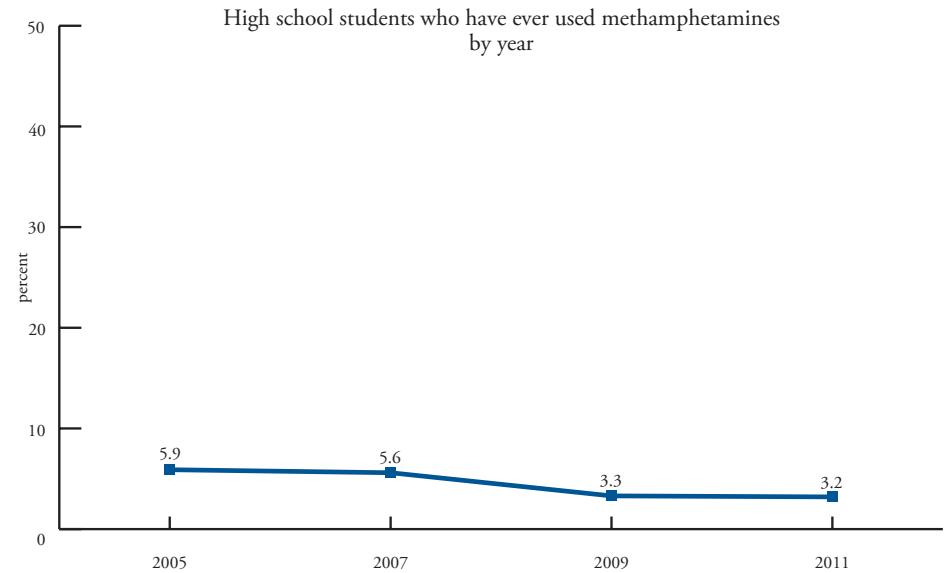
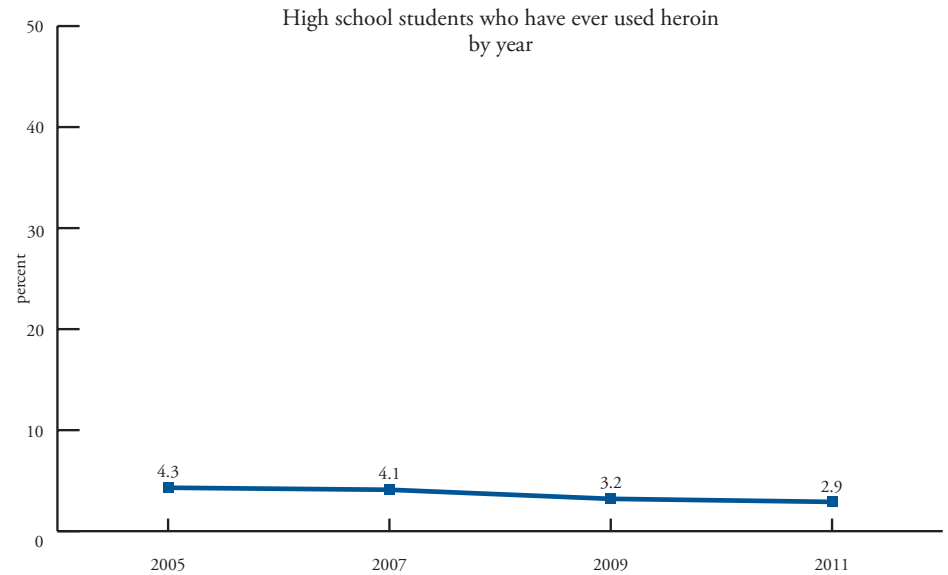
Ever Used Cocaine and Ever Used Inhalants

- ▼ During 1997-2011, the percentage of high school students who used any form of cocaine one or more times during their life (i.e., ever used cocaine) did not change significantly
- ▼ During 1997-2011, a significant linear decrease (19.1%-9%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times during their life (i.e., ever used inhalants)



Trends 1997-2011 Ever Used Heroin and Ever Used Methamphetamines*

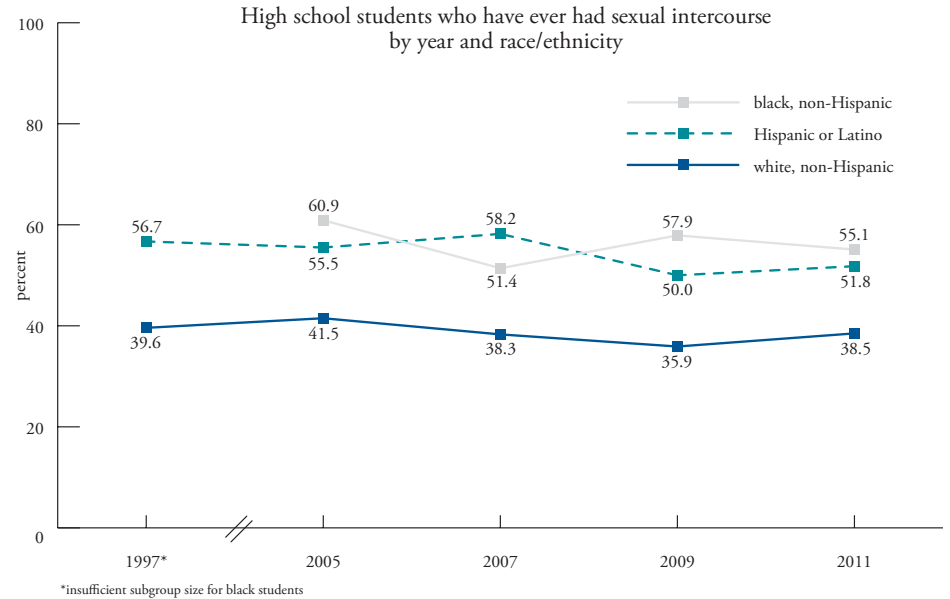
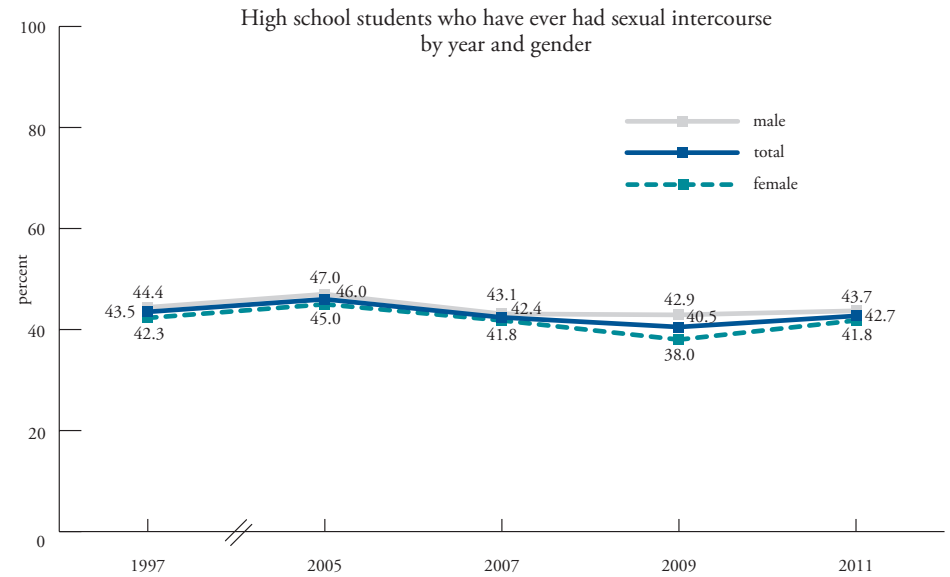
- During 2005-2011, the percentage of high school students who used heroin one or more times during their life (i.e., ever used heroin) did not change significantly
- During 2005-2011, a significant linear decrease (5.9%-3.2%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who used methamphetamines one or more times during their life (i.e., ever used methamphetamines)



*no data available for 1997

Trends 1997-2011 Ever had Sexual Intercourse

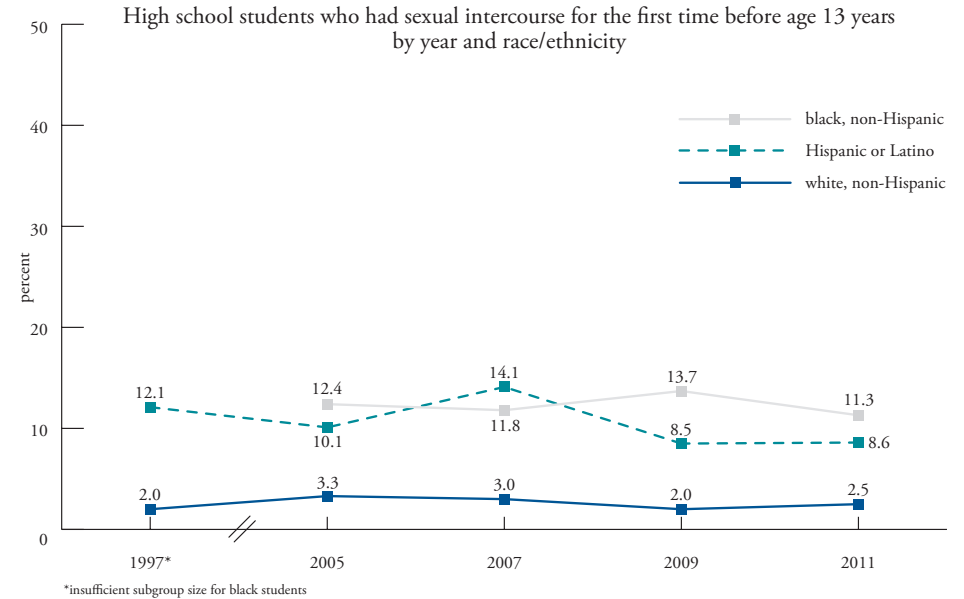
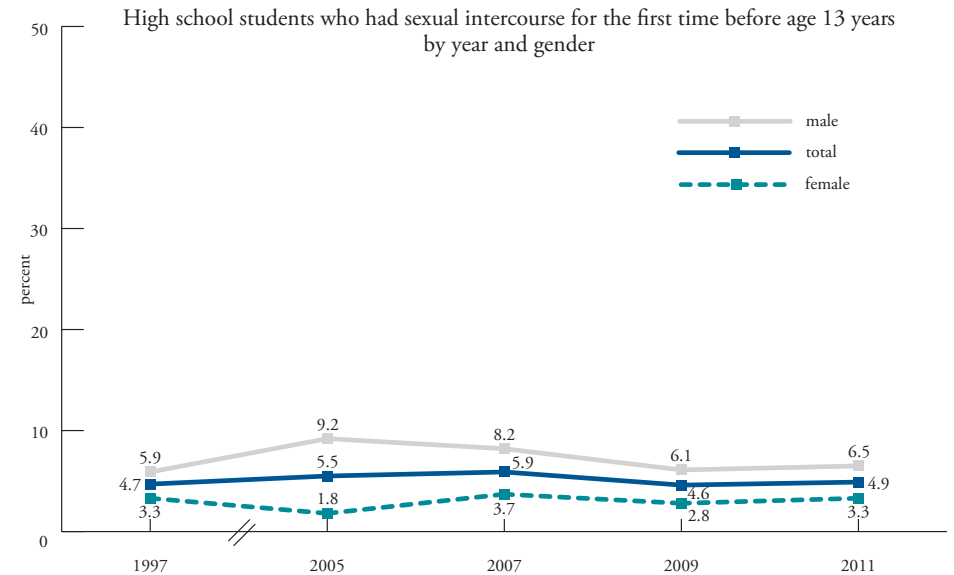
- According to the CDC, during 1997-2011, a significant linear decrease (43.5%-42.7%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who have ever had sexual intercourse
- During 1997-2011, the percentage male, Hispanic, and white students who have ever had sexual intercourse did not change significantly
- According to the CDC, during 1997-2011, a significant linear decrease (42.3%-41.8%) occurred in the percentage of female students who have ever had sexual intercourse
- During 2005-2011, the percentage of black students who have ever had sexual intercourse did not change significantly



Trends 1997-2011

Had First Sexual Intercourse Before Age 13 Years

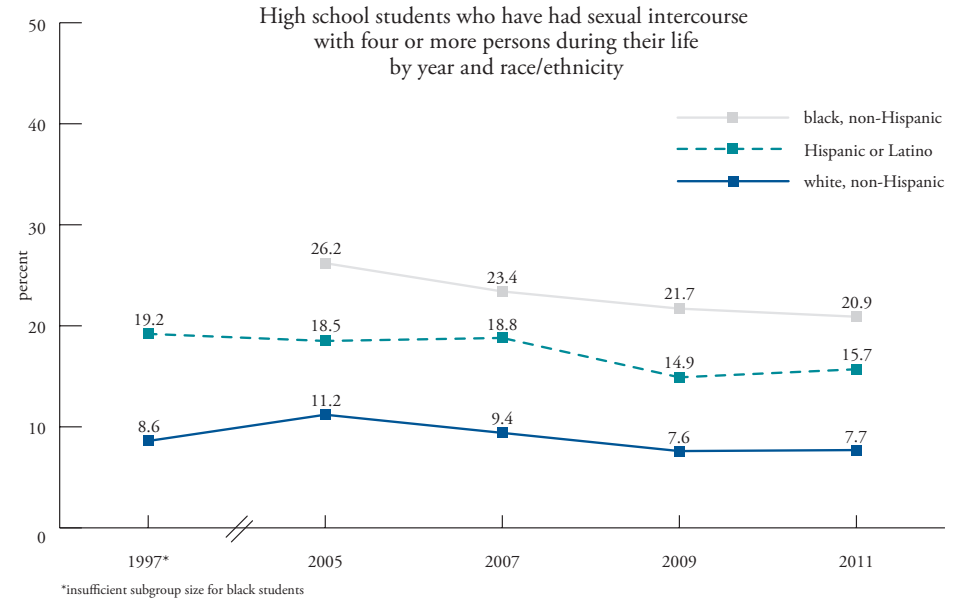
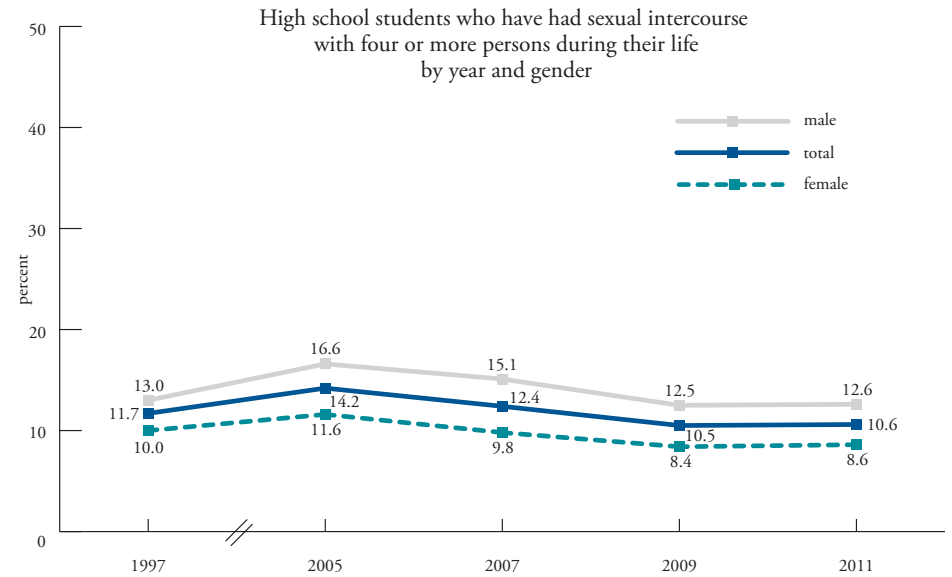
- During 1997-2011, the percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse for the first time before age 13 years did not change significantly
- During 1997-2011, the percentage of male, female, Hispanic, and white students who had sexual intercourse before age 13 years did not change significantly
- During 2005-2011, the percentage of black students who had sexual intercourse before age 13 years did not change significantly



Trends 1997-2011

Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons

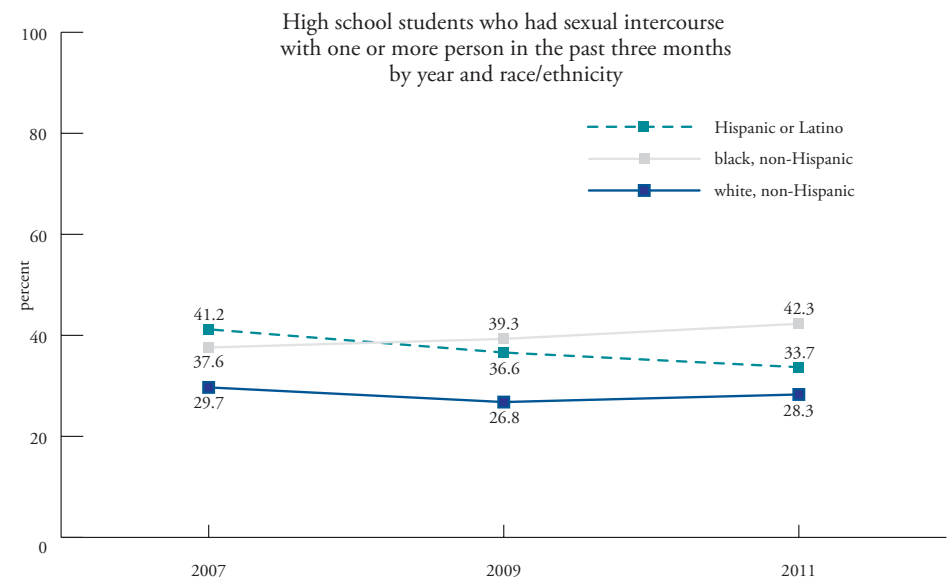
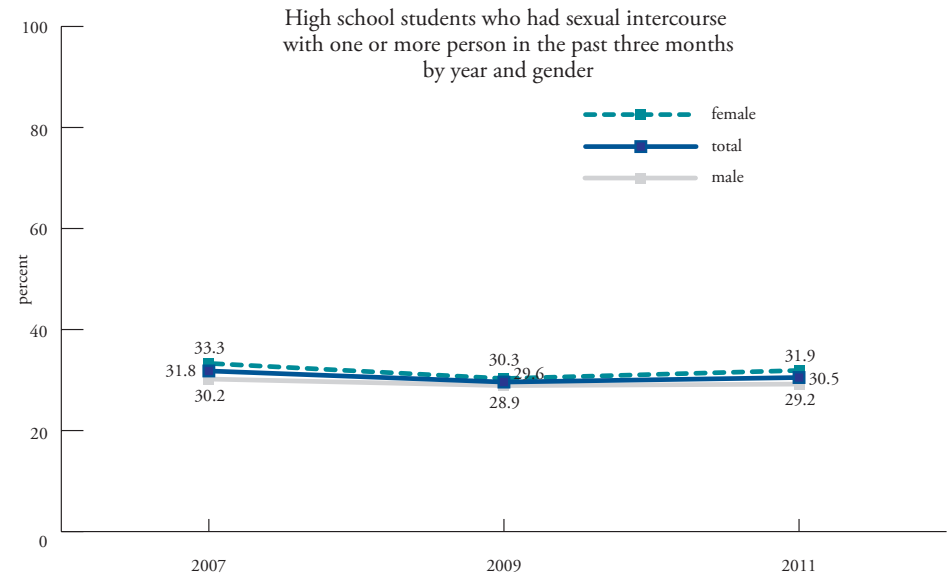
- According to the CDC, during 1997-2011, a significant linear decrease (11.7%-10.6%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who have had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life
- During 1997-2011, the percentage male, Hispanic, and white students who have had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life did not change significantly
- According to the CDC, during 1997-2011, a significant linear decrease (10%-8.6%) occurred in the percentage of female students who have had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life
- During 2005-2011, a significant linear decrease (26.2%-20.9%) occurred in the percentage of black students who have had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life



Trends 1997-2011 Currently Sexually Active*

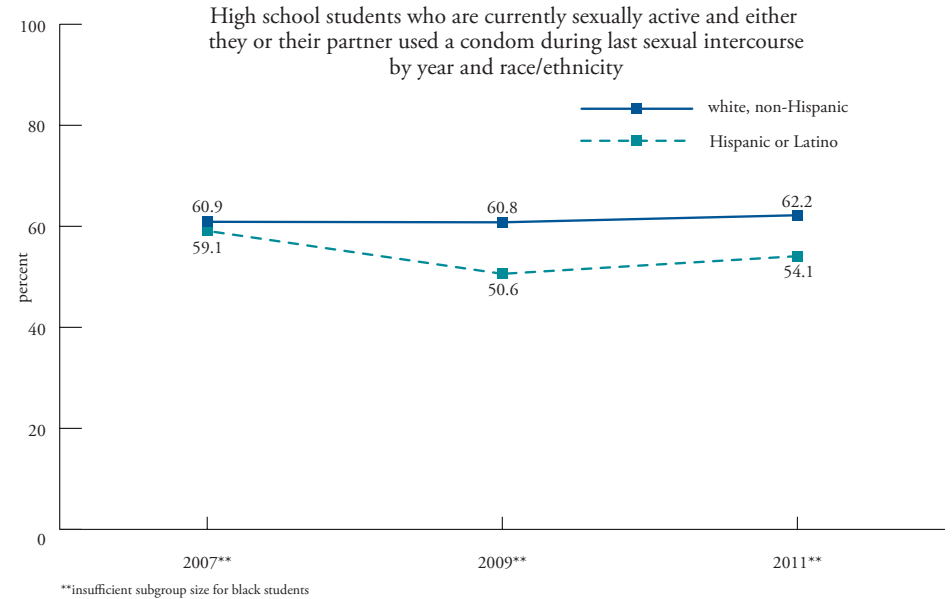
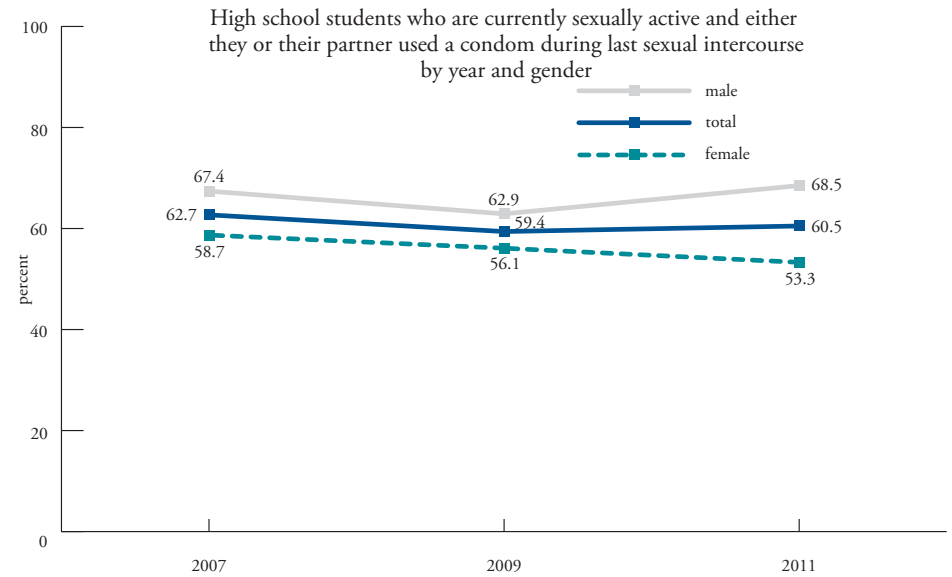
- During 2007-2011, the percentage of high school students who had sexual intercourse with one or more person in the past three months (i.e., currently sexually active) did not change significantly
- During 2007-2011, the percentage of female, male, black, and white students who are currently sexually active did not change significantly
- During 2007-2011, a significant linear decrease (41.2%-33.7%) occurred in the percentage of Hispanic students who are currently sexually active

*no data available for 1997 and 2005



Trends 1997-2011 Condom Use*

- During 2007-2011, the percentage of high school students who are currently sexually active and either they or their partner used a condom during last sexual intercourse did not change significantly
- During 2007-2011, the percentage of currently sexually active male, female, white, and Hispanic students who used a condom during last sexual intercourse did not change significantly

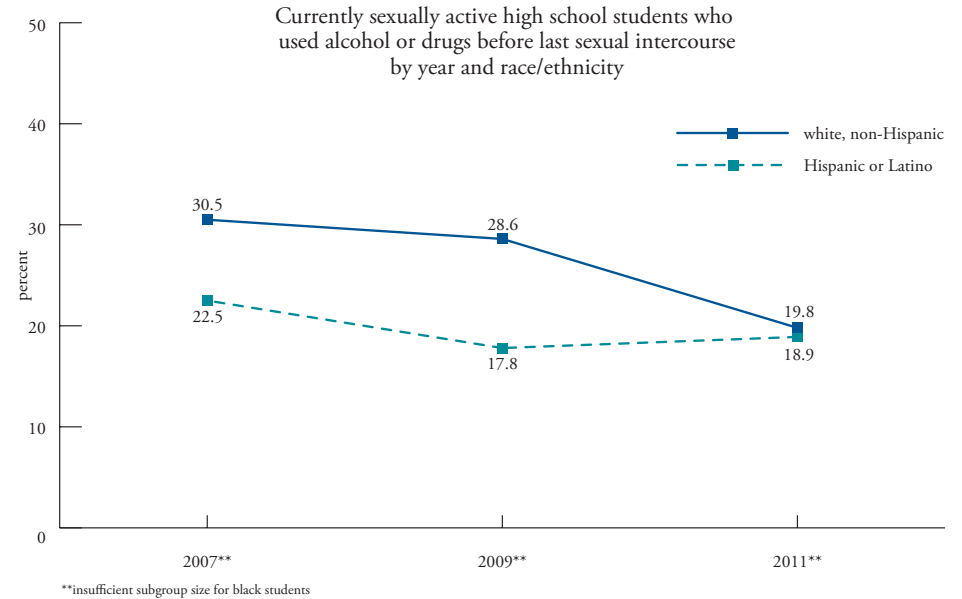
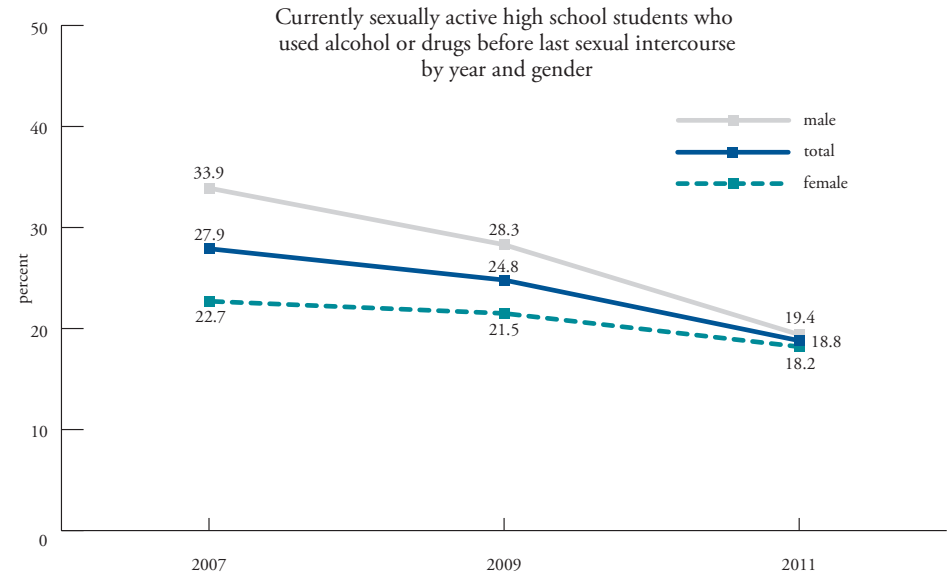


*no data available for 1997 and 2005

Trends 1997-2011 Used Alcohol or Drugs Before Last Sexual Intercourse*

- During 2007-2011, a significant linear decrease (27.9%-18.8%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who are currently sexually active and used alcohol or drugs before last sexual intercourse
- During 2009-2011, the percentage of currently sexually active high school students who used alcohol or drugs before last sexual intercourse decreased significantly (24.8%-18.8%)
- During 2007-2011, a significant linear decrease occurred in the percentage of currently sexually active male (33.9%-19.4%) and white (30.5%-19.8%) students who used alcohol or drugs before last sexual intercourse
- During 2009-2011, the percentage of currently sexually active male (28.3%-19.4%) and white (28.6%-19.8%) students who used alcohol or drugs before last sexual intercourse decreased significantly
- During 2007-2011, the percentage of currently sexually active female and Hispanic students who used alcohol or drugs before last sexual intercourse did not change significantly

*no data available for 1997 and 2005

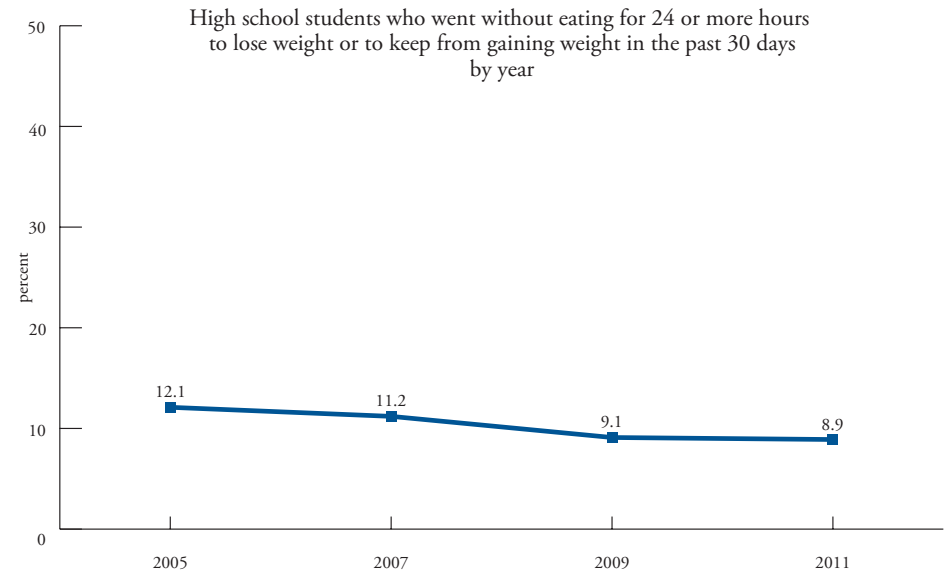
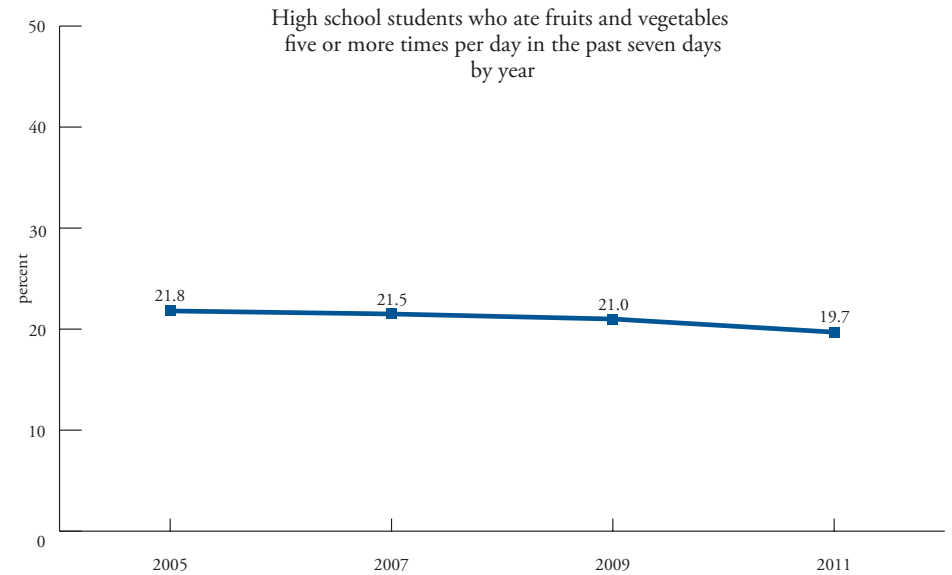


Trends 1997-2011

Ate Fruits and Vegetables ≥ 5 Times per Day* and Went Without Eating ≥ 24 Hours to Control Weight*

- During 2005-2011, the percentage of high school students who ate fruits and vegetables five or more times per day in the past seven days did not change significantly
- During 2005-2011, a significant linear decrease (12.1%-8.9%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who went without eating for 24 or more hours to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight in the past 30 days

*no data available for 1997

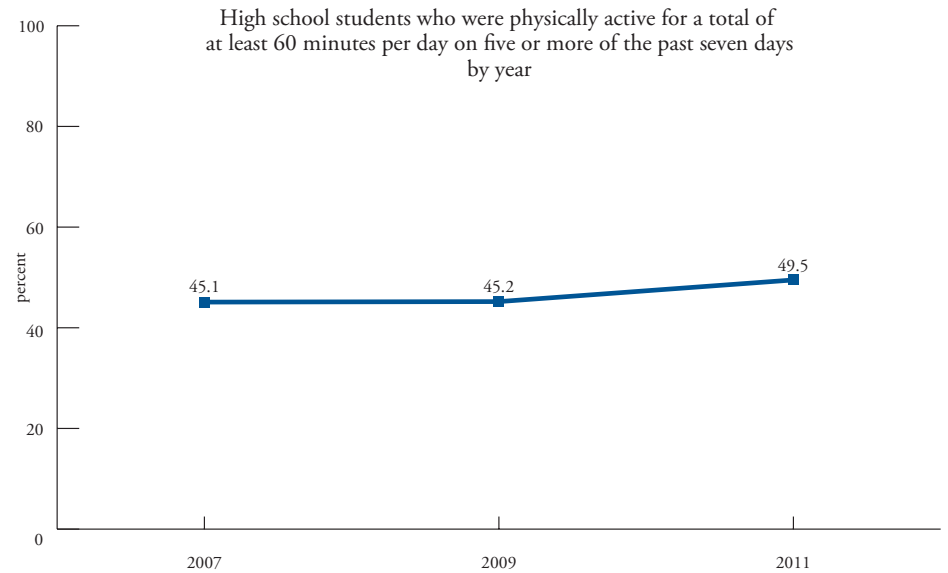
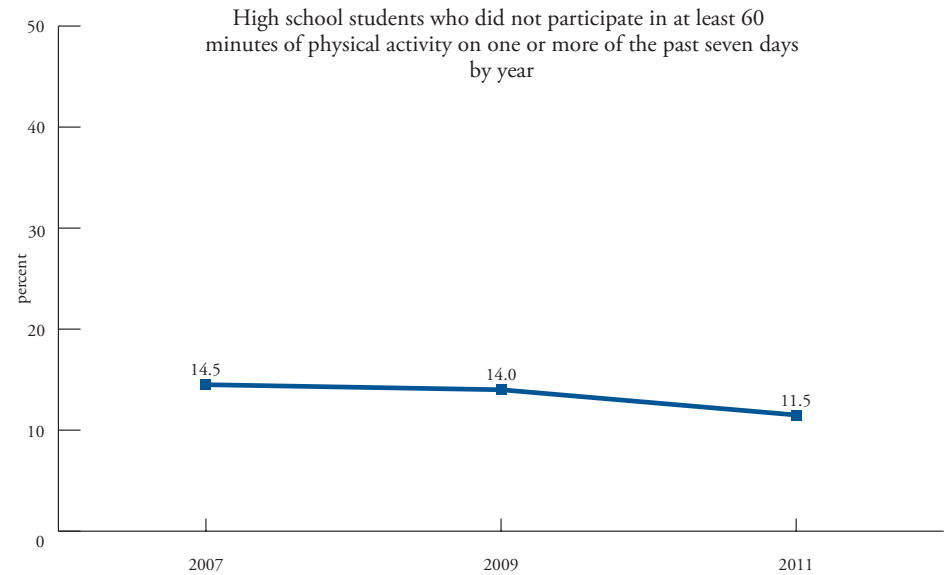


Trends 1997-2011

Not Physically Active ≥ 60 Minutes on Any Day* and Physically Active ≥ 60 Minutes per Day on ≥ 5 Days*

- During 2007-2011, a significant linear decrease (14.5%-11.5%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who did not participate in any kind of physical activity for a total of at least 60 minutes on any day of the past seven days
- During 2007-2011, a significant linear increase (45.1%-49.5%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who participated in at least 60 minutes of physical activity per day on five or more days of the past seven days

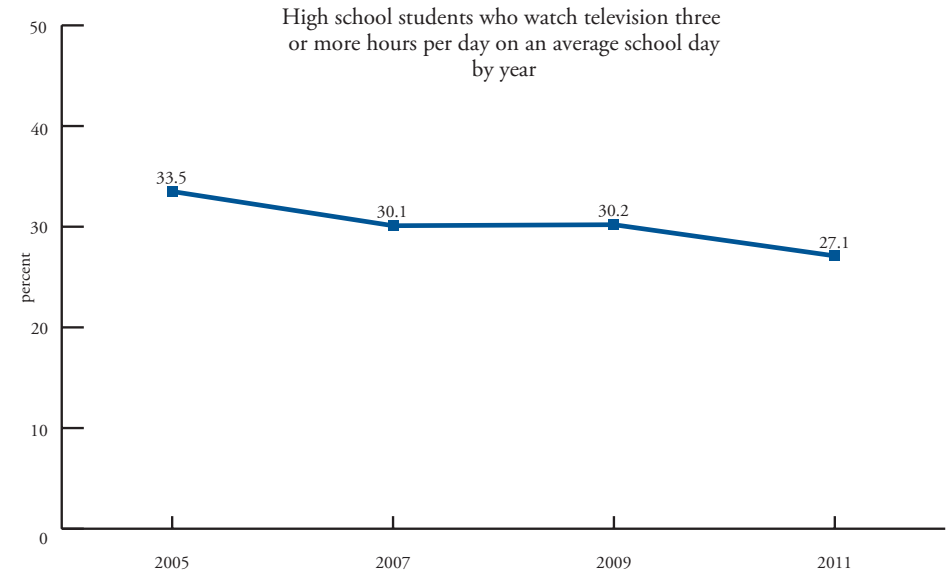
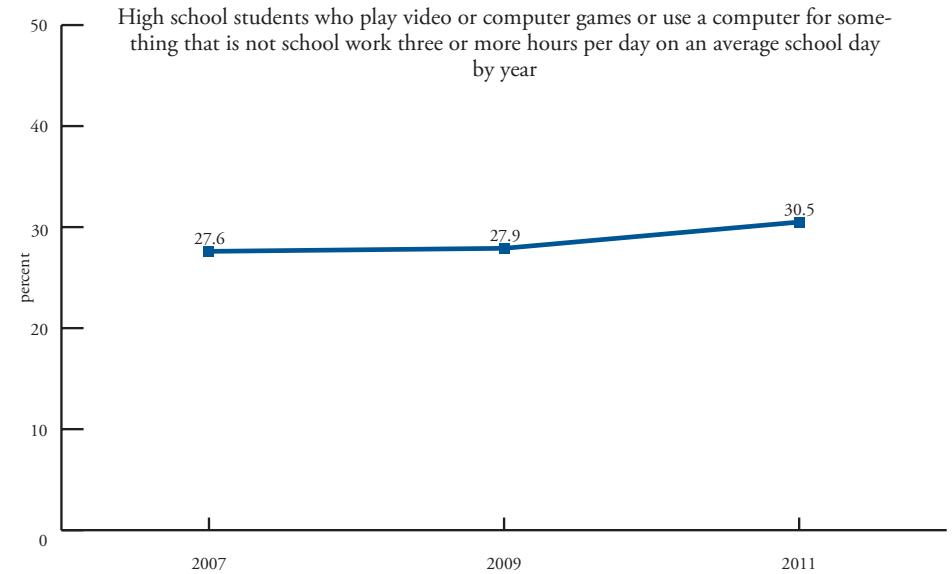
*no data available for 1997 and 2005



Trends 1997-2011

Use Computers ≥ 3 Hours per Day* and Watch Television ≥ 3 Hours per Day**

- During 2007-2011, the percentage of high school students who play video or computer games or use a computer for something that is not school work three or more hours per day on an average school day did not change significantly
- During 2005-2011, a significant linear decrease (33.5%-27.1%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who watch three or more hours of television on an average school day

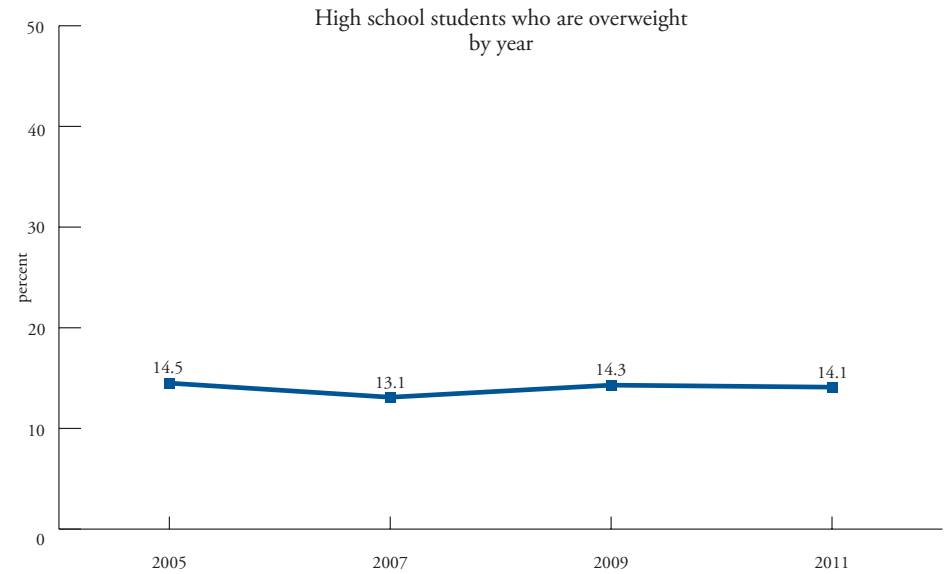
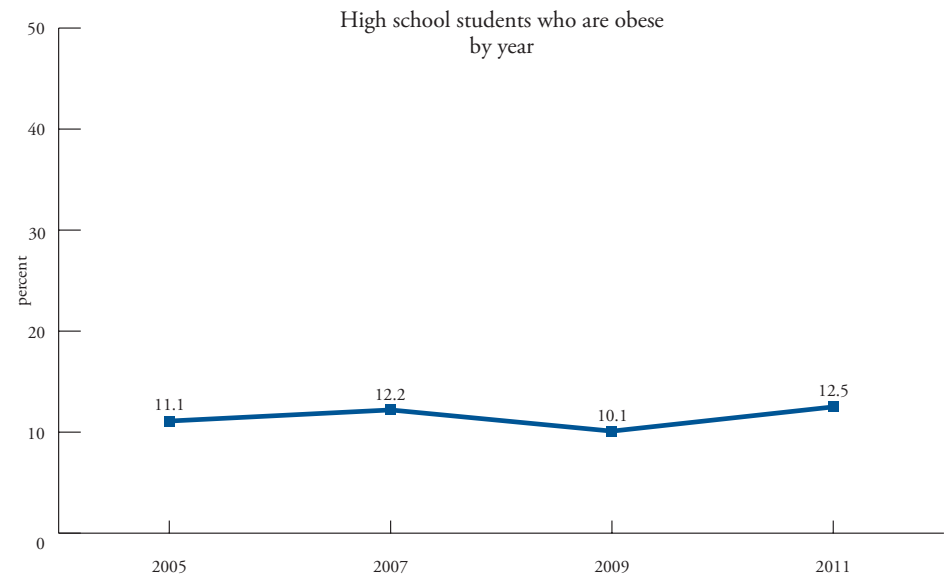


*no data available for 1997 and 2005

**no data available for 1997

Trends 1997-2011 Obese* and Overweight*

- ▼ During 2005-2011, the percentage of high school students who are obese (i.e., at or above the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex) did not change significantly
- ▼ During 2005-2011, the percentage of high school students who are overweight (i.e., at or above the 85th percentile but below the 95th percentile for body mass index, by age and sex) did not change significantly

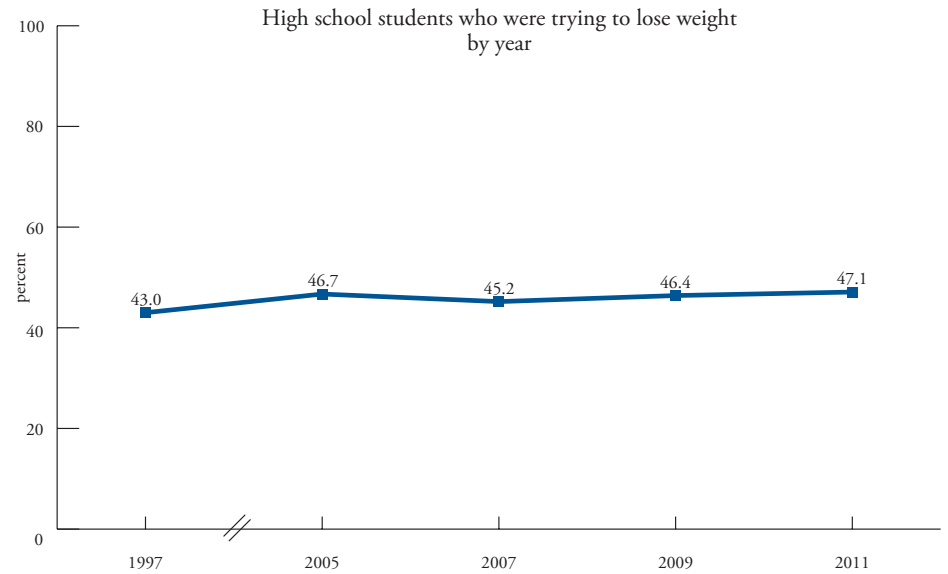
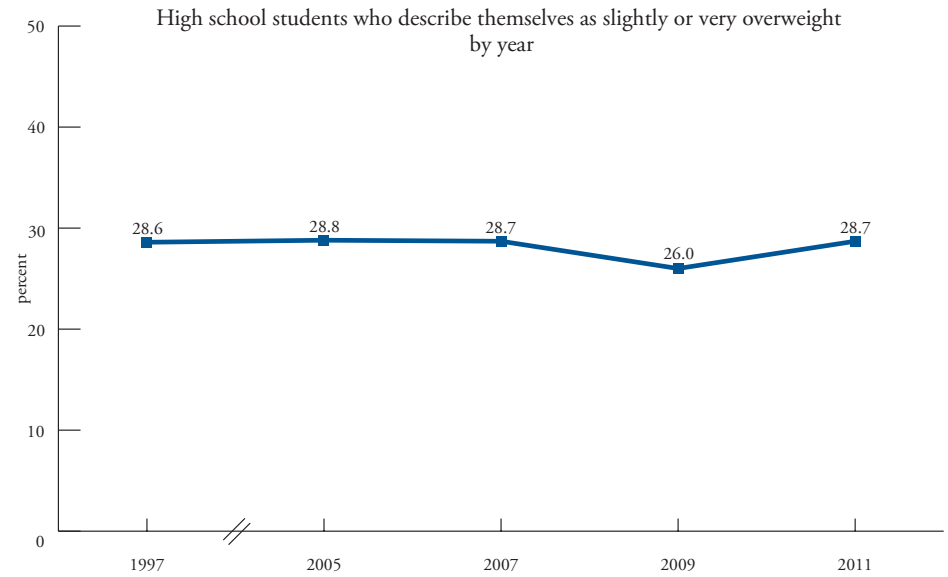


*no data available for 1997

Trends 1997-2011

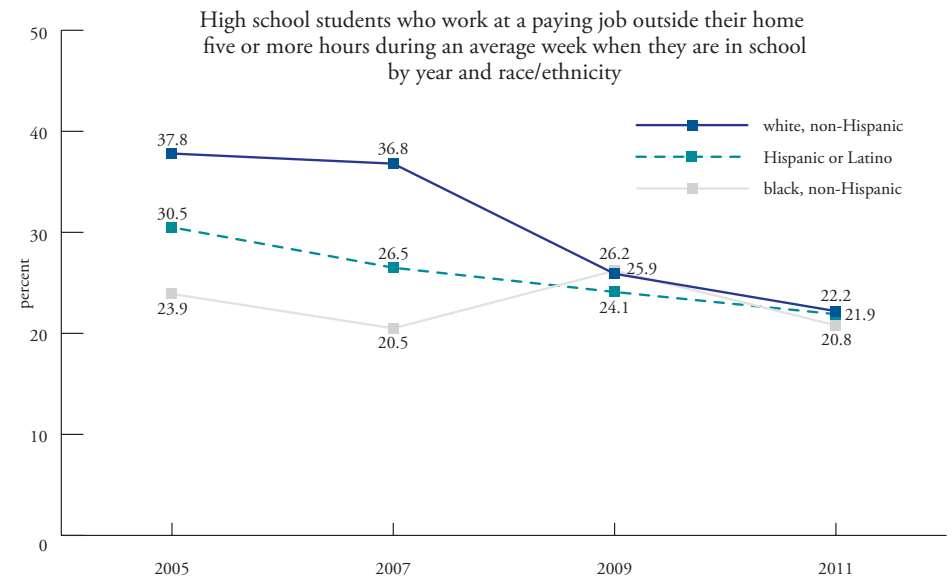
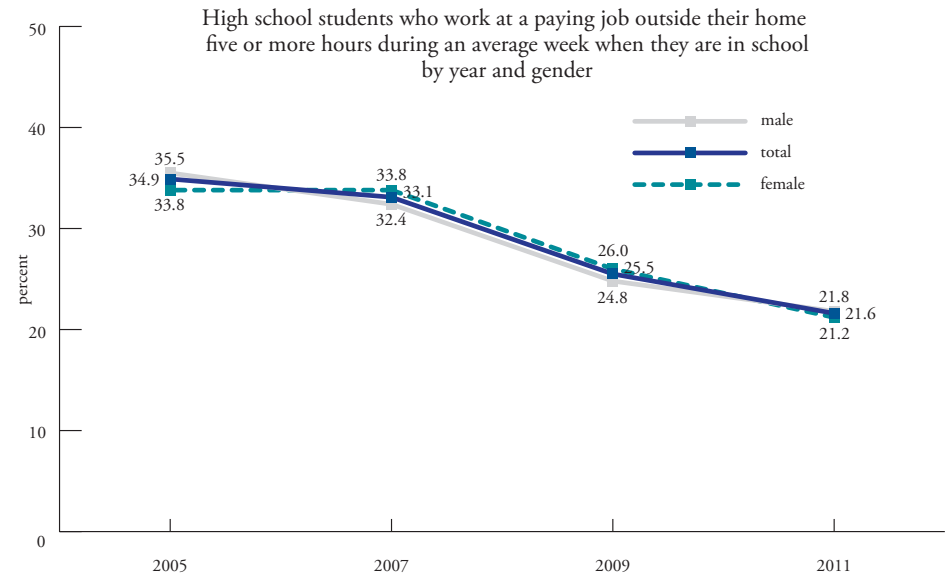
Describe Themselves as Overweight and Trying to Lose Weight

- ▼ During 1997-2011, the percentage of high school students who describe themselves as slightly or very overweight did not change significantly
- ▼ During 1997-2011, a significant linear increase (43%-47.1%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who were trying to lose weight



Trends 1997-2011 Have a Paying Job*

- During 2005-2011, a significant linear decrease (34.9%-21.6%) occurred in the percentage of high school students who work at a paying job outside their home five or more hours during an average week when they are in school
- During 2005-2011, a significant linear decrease occurred in the percentage of male (35.5%-21.8%), female (33.8%-21.2%), and white (37.8%-22.2%) students who have a paying job
- During 2005-2011, the percentage of Hispanic and black students who have a paying job did not change significantly



*no data available for 1997



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