

# 2011 Cuyahoga County High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey Report

Grades 9 - 12

PREVENTION RESEARCH CENTER FOR HEALTHY  
NEIGHBORHOODS

DEPARTMENT OF EPIDEMIOLOGY AND BIostatISTICS

CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY



**Child and Family Health Services**



Prevention Research Center for Healthy Neighborhoods  
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## Acknowledgements

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We are especially grateful to the students, teachers, principals, and superintendents who agreed to participate in the survey.

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## Introduction

Through collaborations between Case Western Reserve University and the Cuyahoga County Board of Health's Child and Family Health Services (CFHS) program, the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) has been administered in Middle Schools and High Schools across the county since 2000. The YRBS is a cross-sectional tool developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to track adolescent risk behavior over time. The national YRBS has tracked many of the major causes of morbidity and mortality for adolescents since 1991. Nationwide, the YRBS is conducted every two years among students in grades 9 through 12.

In the spring of 2011, the YRBS was administered to students in grades 9 through 12 throughout Cuyahoga County. The survey was tailored to fit local needs and addressed a wide range of topics. The 2011 Cuyahoga County High School YRBS asked questions from the following areas:

- Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries
- Bullying
- Depression and Suicide
- Tobacco Use
- Alcohol Use
- Marijuana and Other Drug Use
- Physical Activity
- Sexual Behaviors
- Weight and Nutrition
- Sleep
- Social Situations & Substance Abuse
- Special Topics

This report summarizes results from the 2011 Cuyahoga County High School YRBS.

Attached at the end of this report are three appendices aimed at supplementing the findings presented herein.

In **Appendix I**, prevalence trends for Cuyahoga County High School students are presented. Many risk behaviors have been tracked among 9th through 12th grade students in Cuyahoga County high schools since 2009. This appendix includes prevalence trends for the 2009 Cuyahoga County data collection, alongside 2011 results.

In **Appendix II**, data tables are displayed that provide a more in-depth look at the prevalence of a given risk behavior for those behaviors which were analyzed using dichotomous variables. These data tables do not, then, include analyses of all questions.

The tables supplement the results provided in this report and allow for further comparisons between demographic groups (e.g., male vs. female). A simple way to look for significant differences between groups is to check whether the 95% confidence intervals overlap. A statistically significant difference exists if the confidence intervals do not overlap.

In **Appendix III**, a copy of the 2011 Cuyahoga County High School YRBS instrument is provided.

## Methods

In Cuyahoga County high schools, a total of 15,844 students were eligible to complete the survey, and 12,749 usable questionnaires remained after the data set was cleaned and edited for inconsistencies. Missing data were not statistically imputed. The student response rate was 80.4%.

Student participation was both anonymous and voluntary. Permission slips were mailed home to all students in selected classrooms, giving parents or guardians the option of excluding their child from participating in the 2011 Cuyahoga County High School YRBS. Student nonparticipation was due to absence on the day of survey administration, parental refusal, or student refusal. Additionally, a small number of questionnaires failed minimum quality control standards and were removed from the final data set.

## Sample Demographics

The table below presents a demographic profile of the sample of students who completed the 2011 Cuyahoga County High School YRBS. A total of 12,749 usable surveys were completed.

2011 Cuyahoga County High School YRBS	n	%
Total	12,749	100%
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	6462	50.8
Male	6262	49.2
<b>Grade Level</b>		
9 <sup>th</sup>	3987	31.4
10 <sup>th</sup>	3292	26.0
11 <sup>th</sup>	2909	22.9
12 <sup>th</sup>	2495	19.7
<b>Race</b>		
Black*	4201	33.3
White*	5698	45.2
Hispanic	1348	10.7
Other/Multiple	1370	10.9

\* Non-Hispanic

## Terms and Conventions

**Cigar use:** Having smoked any of the following products: cigars, cigarillos, little cigars, or flavored cigars such as Black and Milds, Swisher Sweets, or Phillies.

**Obese/overweight:** Classification based on a student's Body Mass Index (BMI) ( $\text{kg}/\text{m}^2$ ), which was calculated from self-reported height and weight. The BMI values were compared with sex- and age-specific reference data from the 2000 CDC growth charts. Obese was defined as a BMI of >95th percentile for age and sex. Overweight was defined as a BMI of >85th percentile and <95th percentile for age and sex. Previous YRBS reports used the terms "overweight" to describe youth with a BMI >95th percentile for age and sex and "at risk for overweight" for those with a BMI >85th percentile and <95th percentile. However, this report uses the terms "obese" and "overweight" in accordance with the 2007 recommendations from the Expert Committee on the Assessment, Prevention, and Treatment of Child and Adolescent Overweight and Obesity convened by the American Medical Association (AMA) and co-funded by AMA in collaboration with the Health Resources and Services Administration and CDC. These classifications are not intended to diagnose obesity or overweight in individual students, rather to provide estimates of obesity and overweight for the population of students surveyed.

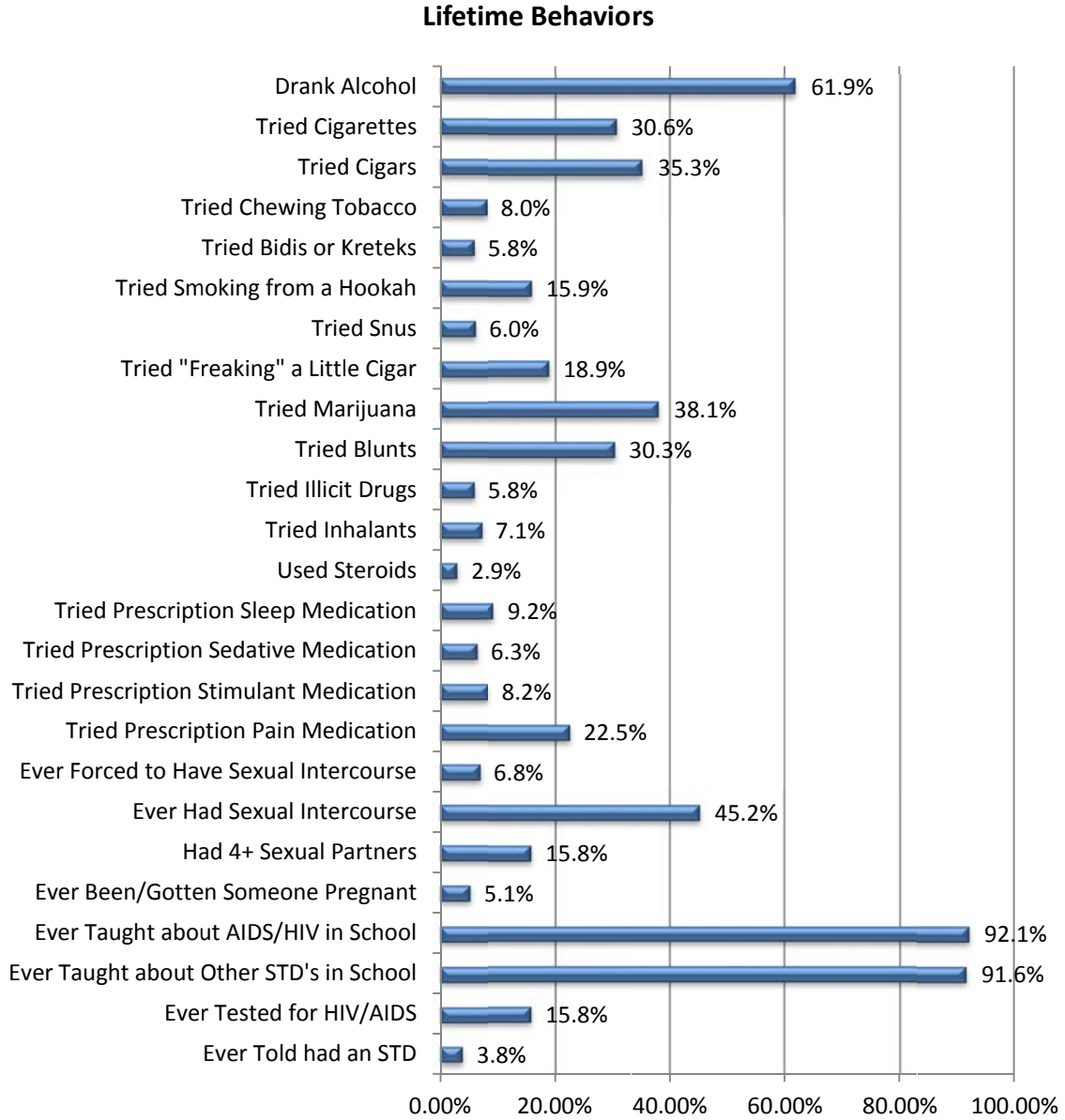
**Race/ethnicity:** Analysis included this process: computed from two questions: 1. "Are you Hispanic or Latino?" (Response options were "yes" or "no"), and 2. "What is your race?" (Response options were "American Indian or Alaska Native," "Asian," "Black or African American," "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander," or "White"). For the second question, students could select more than one response option. For this analysis, students were classified as "Hispanic/Latino" if they answered "yes" to the first question, regardless of how they answered the second question. Students were classified as "Black" if they answered "no" to the first question and selected only "Black or African American" to the second question. Students were classified as "White" if they answered "no" to the first question and selected only "White" to the second question. Students were classified as "Other" if they answered "no" to the first question and selected "American Indian or Alaska Native," "Asian," and/or "Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander" or selected more than one response to the second question. Race/ethnicity was classified as missing for students who did not answer the first question and for students who answered "no" to the first question but did not answer the second question.

**Race:** For the purposes of this report, students who self-identified as Black/African American, Hispanic, Multiple Race and Other are considered together in the "Other/Multiple race" category compared with those students who self-identified as "White," in the main effect analysis for race.

## Results

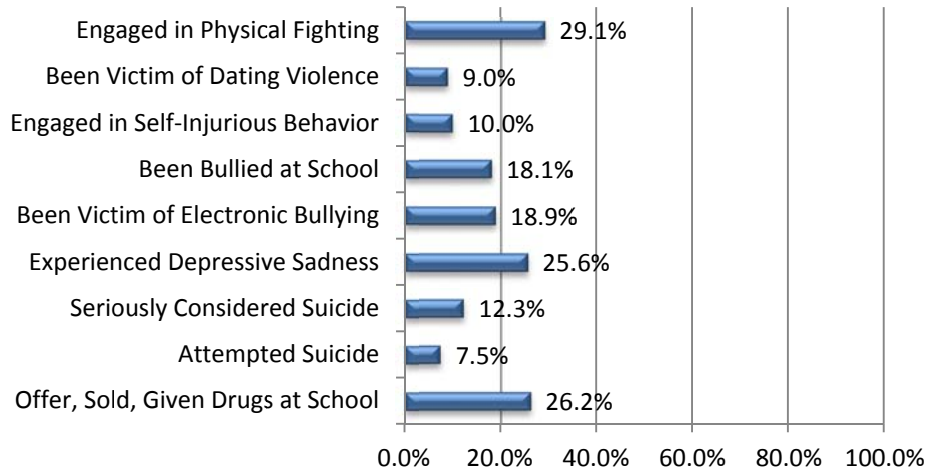
### Summary Tables

The survey contains 25 items that query students about risk behavior engagement over their lifetime. The chart below depicts the prevalence for each of these items.



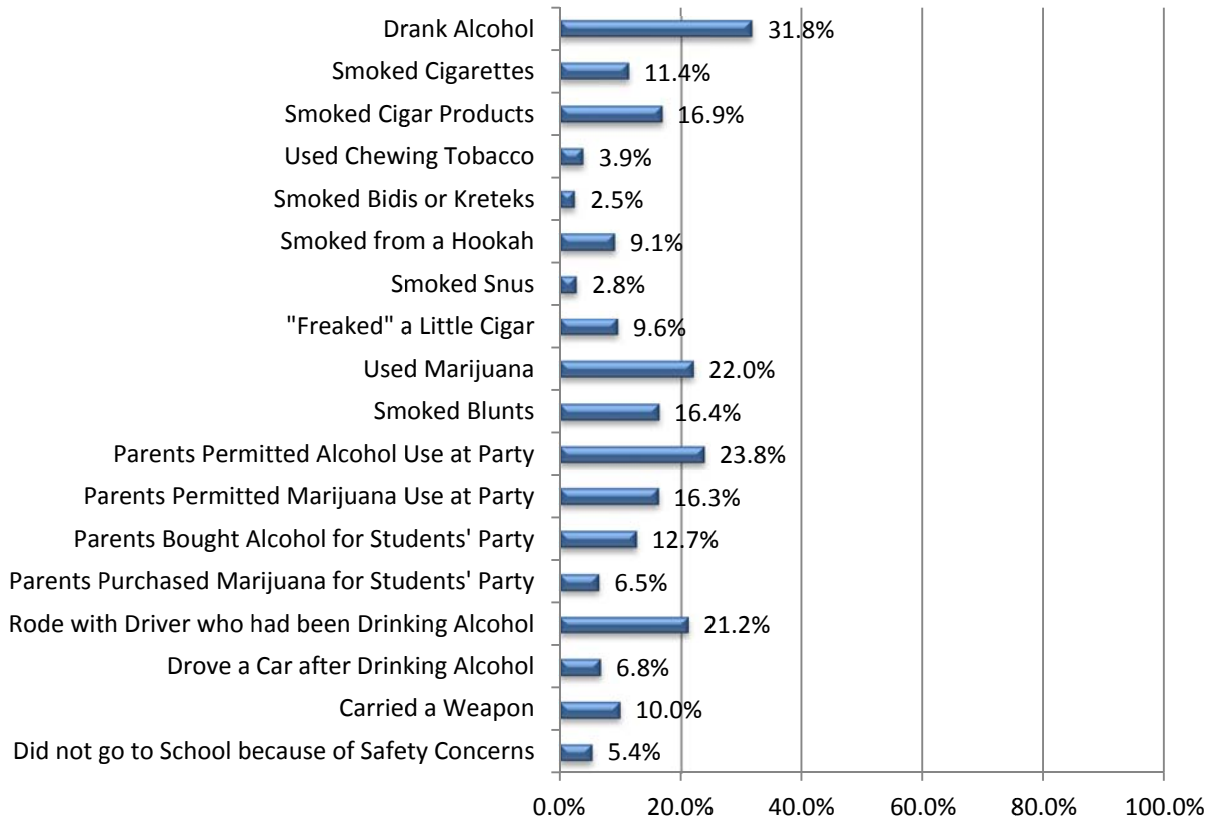
The survey contains 9 items that query students about risk behavior engagement over the past 12 months. The chart below depicts the prevalence for each of these items.

**Behaviors During the Past 12 Months**



The survey contains 18 items that query students about risk behavior engagement during the past 30 days, considered to be “current use”. The chart below depicts the prevalence for each of these items.

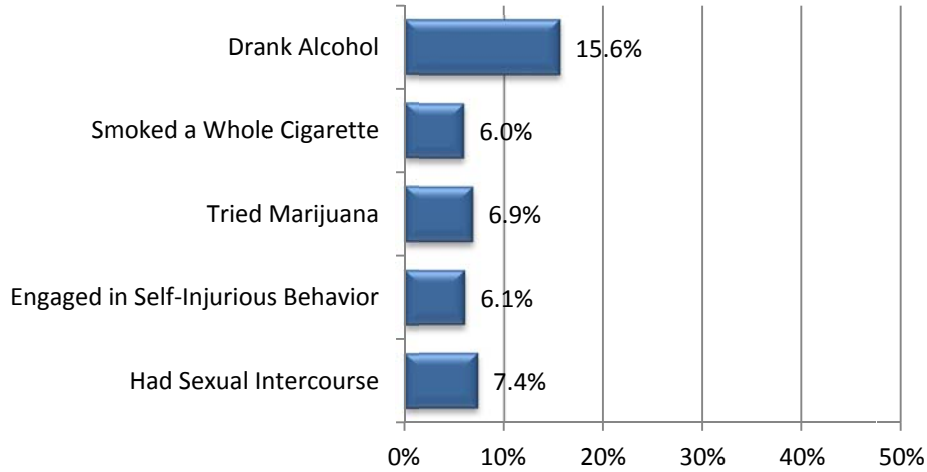
**During the Past 30 Days**





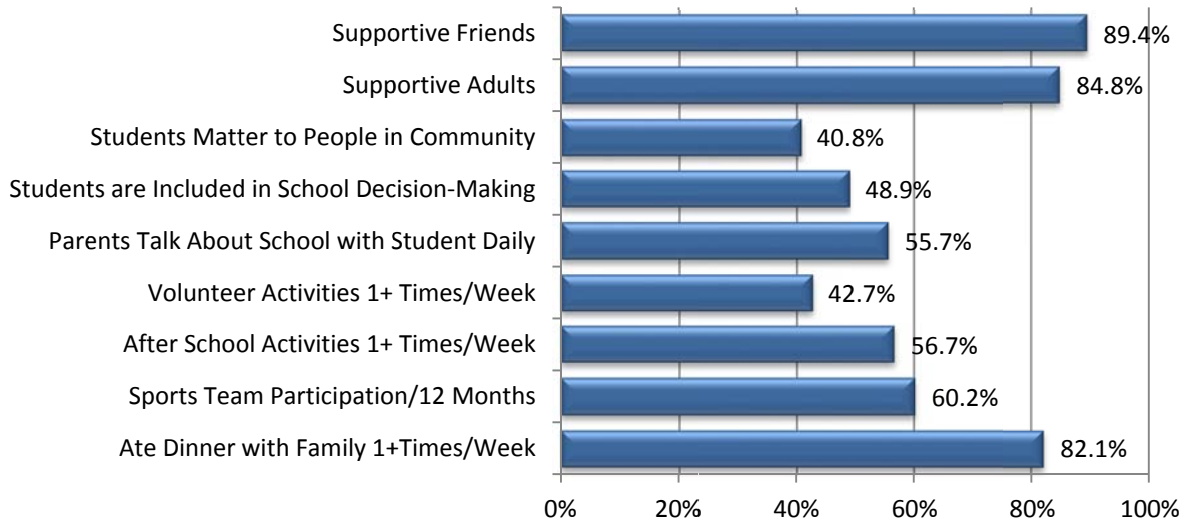
The survey contains 5 items that query students about the age at which they first engaged in a risk behavior. Students who participate in risk behaviors before the age of 13 years are considered to be at higher risk for these behaviors to become habitual and to be more likely to engage in multiple risk behaviors. The chart below depicts the prevalence for each of these items.

**Before the Age of 13 Years**

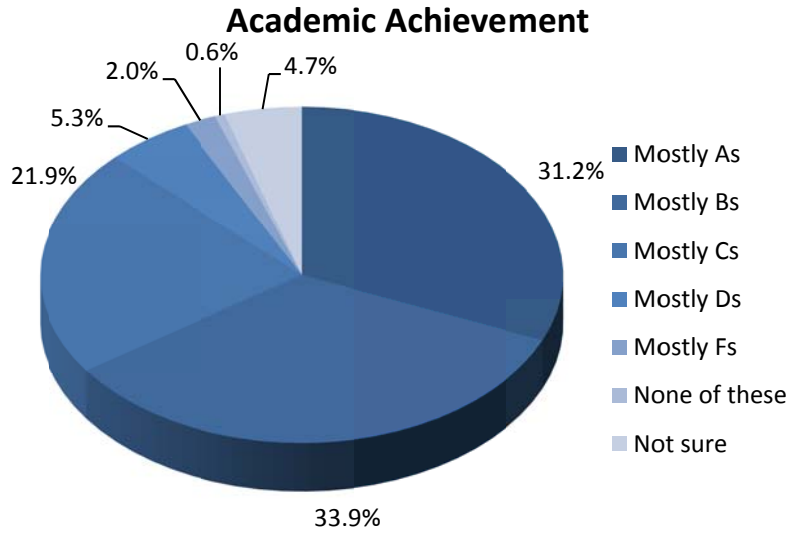


The survey contains 9 items that query students about behaviors, beliefs and resources known to serve as protective factors that prevent or reduce risk behavior engagement. The chart below depicts the prevalence for each of these items.

**Protective Factors**



To measure academic achievement, CCHS students were asked to describe their grades in school. Overall, 65.1% of students described their grades as mostly A's and B's. The following pie chart depicts the breakdown of self-described school grades by CCHS students.

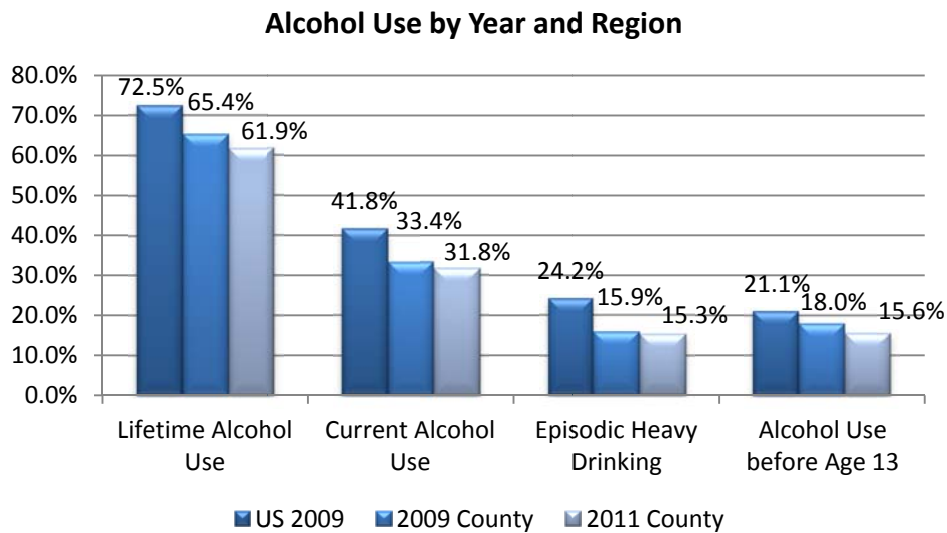


## Results

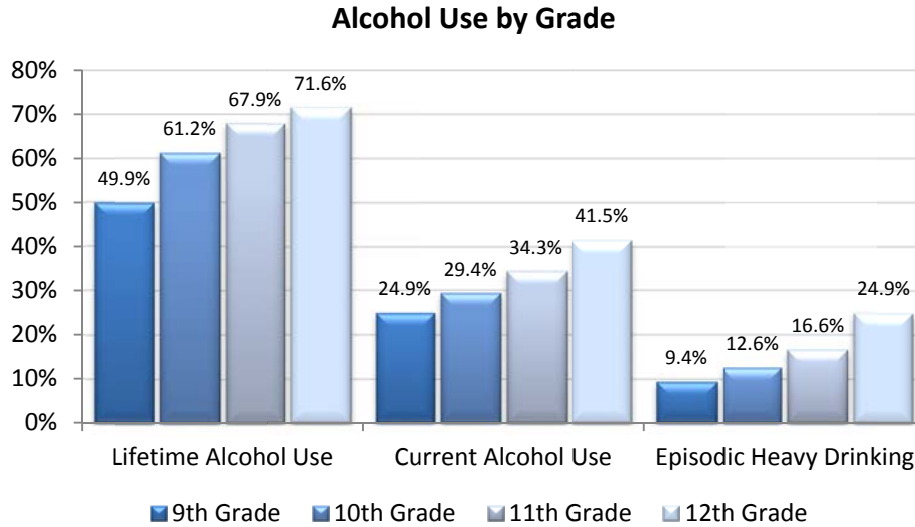
### Alcohol Use

The 2011 CCHS YRBS asked students four questions about alcohol consumption. Alcohol use among youth has been linked to unintentional injuries, physical fights, academic problems, job problems and illegal behavior.<sup>1</sup> Alcohol use has been identified as a major contributing factor in approximately one-third of all unintentional injury deaths, homicides and suicides, which are the leading causes of death and disability among young people.<sup>2</sup> More young people use alcohol than tobacco or illicit drugs in the United States. Teens that begin drinking before age 15 are five times more likely to develop alcohol dependence than those who begin drinking at age 21.<sup>3</sup>

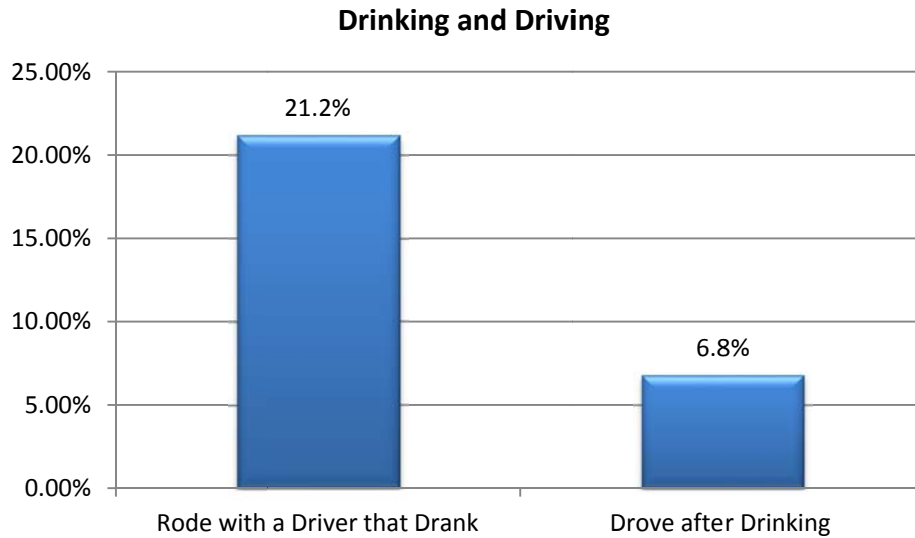
In Cuyahoga County, the prevalence of lifetime and current alcohol use, alcohol use before age 13, and episodic heavy drinking remain unchanged since 2009. Importantly, the prevalence of lifetime and current alcohol use, alcohol use before age 13 and episodic heavy drinking were significantly higher among students nationwide when last reported in the 2009 YRBS. The chart below depicts these differences.



In Cuyahoga County, the prevalence of lifetime and current alcohol use increased from 9th through 12th grades. This trend can be seen in the 2011 results found in the table below.



In Cuyahoga County, the prevalence of riding with a driver who has drunk alcohol, and the prevalence of driving after alcohol use are 21.2% and 6.8% respectively. This can be seen in the 2011 results table below.



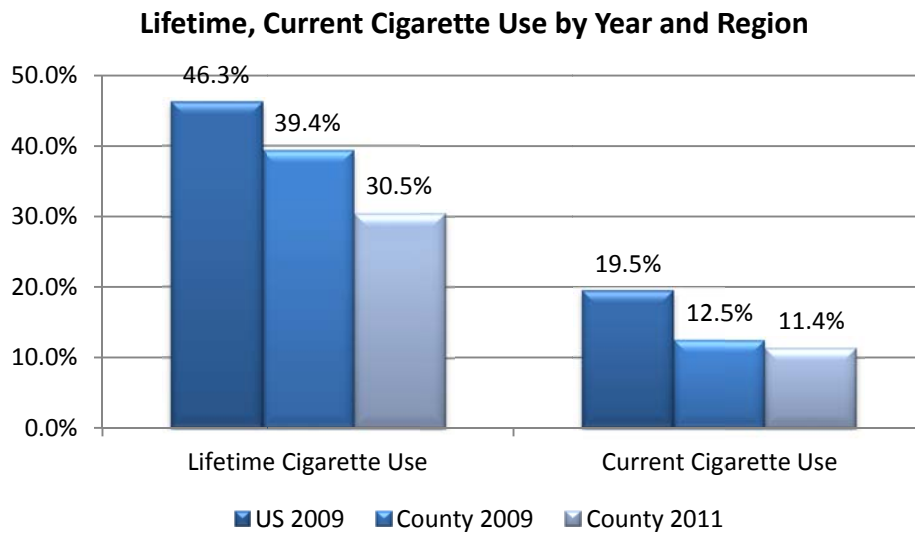
**Relevant Healthy People 2020 Goal:**  
 Reduce the proportion of adolescents using alcohol or any illicit drugs during the past 30 days to 16.5%.

**Among Cuyahoga County High School Students:**  
 63.0% of students reported no current alcohol and no current marijuana use.  
 68.2% of students reported no current alcohol use.  
 78.0% of students reported no current marijuana use.

## Tobacco Use

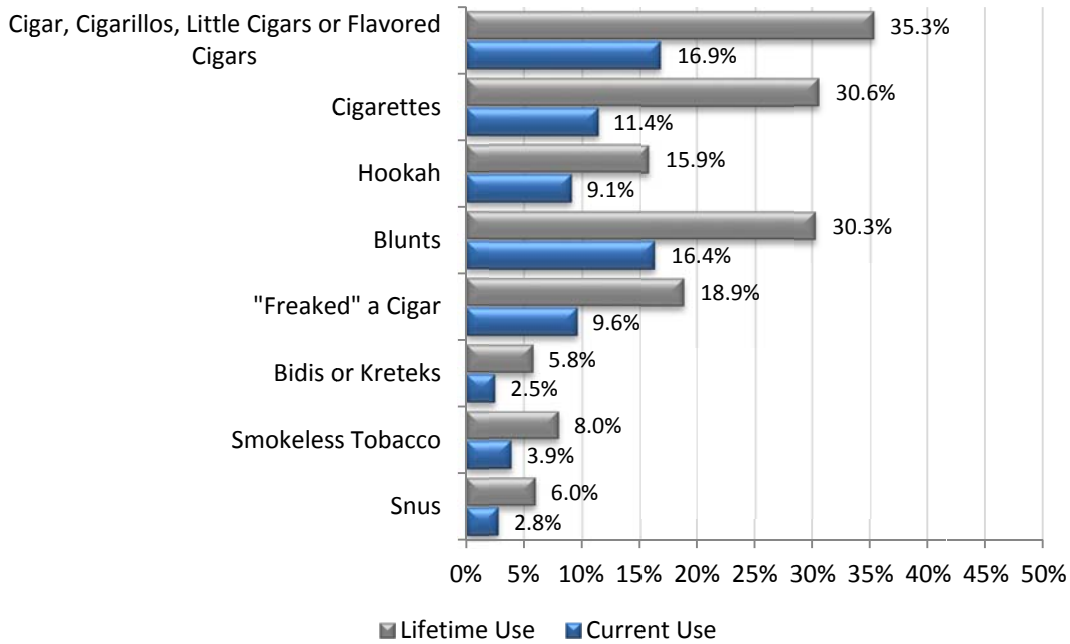
The 2011 CCHS YRBS asked students about the usage of cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco and a variety of alternative tobacco products. Using tobacco can have serious effects on long-term health. The use of cigarettes is the single leading preventable cause of death in the United States.<sup>4</sup> Almost 90% of adult smokers initiate use before or at age 18. Tobacco use in adolescence is associated with many other health risk behaviors, including higher-risk sexual behavior and use of alcohol or other drugs.<sup>5</sup> In addition to cigarette, cigar and smokeless tobacco use, the 2011 CCHS YRBS included items about the usage of alternative tobacco products.

The prevalence of lifetime and current cigarette use was significantly higher among students nationwide when last reported by the 2009 YRBS than in the 2011 CCHS YRBS. Locally, the prevalence of lifetime cigarette use experienced a significant decrease from 2009 to 2011. However, the prevalence of current cigarette use remained unchanged during this time frame. The chart below depicts these differences.



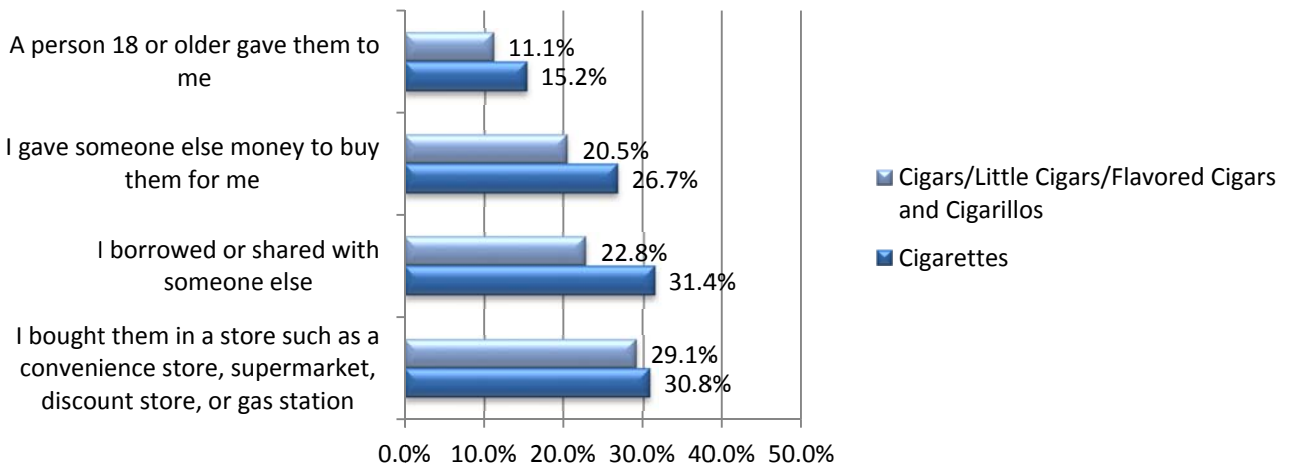
The graph below shows the comparisons of lifetime and current use of tobacco and other common tobacco products.

### Lifetime, Current Tobacco Product Use

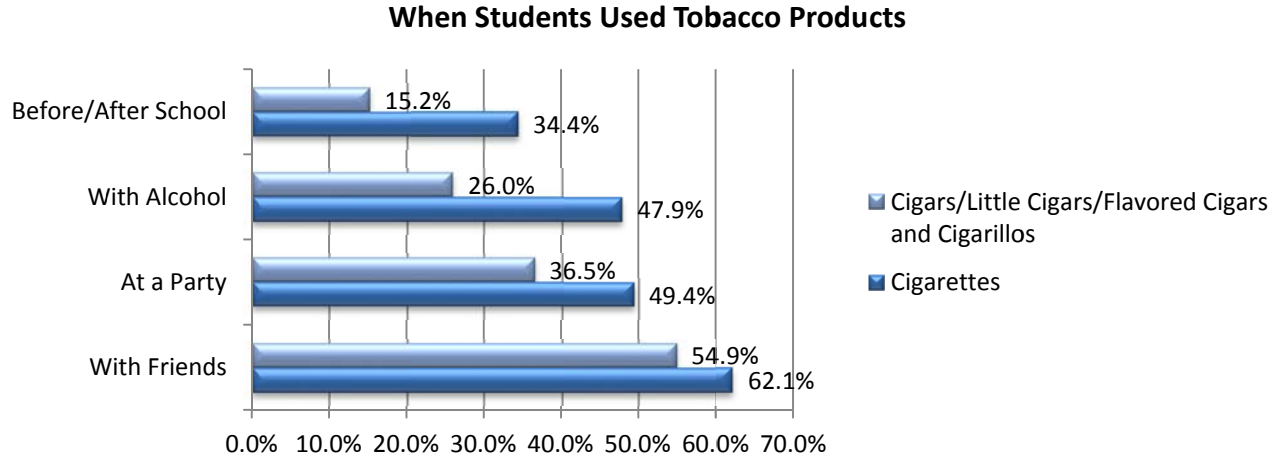


Students were also asked questions about where they obtain their tobacco products. When asked the question “During the past 30 days, how did you usually get your own cigarettes?”, of the students who used cigarettes, over 30% responded that they had bought the cigarettes themselves from a store. Students were allowed to choose as many options as applied for both the question regarding cigarettes and the question regarding cigars/cigarillos/little cigars/flavored cigars. The results for each are shown in the graph below.

### How Students Accessed Tobacco Products



Students were also asked to describe when they used tobacco products using the following questions: “In which of the following situations do you use cigarettes?” and “In which of the following situations do you use cigars, cigarillos, little cigars, or flavored cigars?”. Students were able to choose all answers that applied. For both cigarettes and cigars the highest student response was “with friends”. The graphs below show the 4 most frequent selections for both cigarettes and cigars among current users of the product.



It is important to note that some respondents are of legal age to buy and use these products. However, of students who reported smoking cigarettes within the past 30 days, only 20.7% were over the age of 18. Similarly, 19.7% of students who reported cigar/little cigar/flavored cigar or cigarillo use within the past 30 days who were also over the age of 18.



**Relevant Healthy People 2020 Goal:**

*Reduce the percentage of adolescents reporting cigarette smoking during the past 30 days to no more than 16%.*

**Among Cuyahoga County High School Students:**

*11.4% of students smoked a cigarette on one or more days in the 30 days before the survey.*



**Relevant Healthy People 2020 Goal:**

*Reduce the percentage of adolescents reporting cigar smoking during the past 30 days to no more than 8%.*

**Among Cuyahoga County High School Students:**

*16.9% of students smoked a cigar on one or more days, in the 30 days before the survey.*



## Marijuana and Other Drug Use

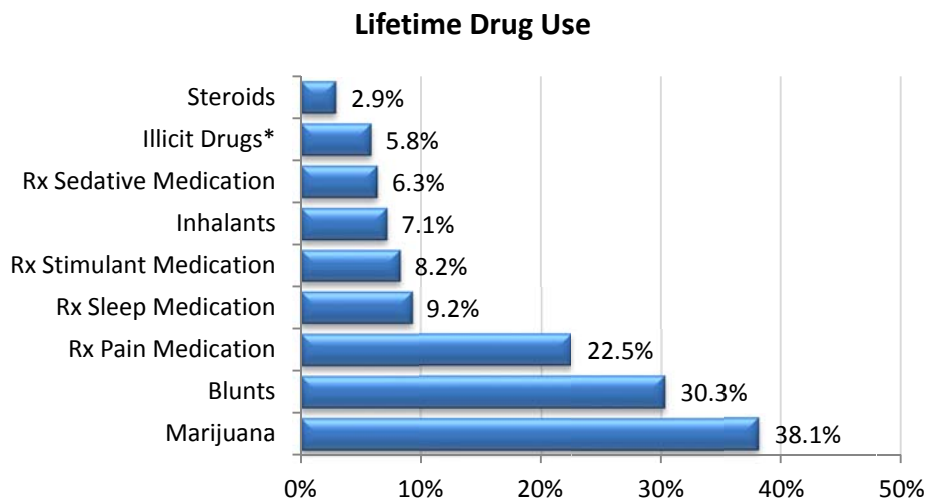
The 2011 CCHS YRBS asked students about marijuana use, inhalant use, prescription drug abuse, and whether they had been offered, sold, or given drugs on school property. Illegal drug use can lead to unhealthy behaviors and negative consequences. Drug abuse may contribute to depression and suicide, unintended pregnancy, school failure, violent behavior, delinquency, and transmission of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV. <sup>6</sup>

Marijuana is used for the intoxication or high that it gives most users. For most youth, marijuana is not difficult to obtain. <sup>7</sup> Many think marijuana is not as harmful as other illicit drugs; however, it has both short- and long-term health effects. The short-term effects include memory problems, loss of coordination, anxiety attacks, and increased heart rate. <sup>8</sup> Possible long-term effects include respiratory problems, a weakened immune system, and cognitive deficits. <sup>9</sup> While causation is complex, teens who use marijuana, are also more likely to have lower achievement, more delinquent behavior and aggression, and weaker relationships with parents than non-users. <sup>8</sup>

Prescription drug abuse is reaching prevalence levels near the use of marijuana among adolescents. Nine percent (9.1%) of teens aged 12-17 misused prescription drugs in 2005. In 2006, there were as many new abusers of prescription drugs as there were new users of marijuana. <sup>10</sup> Prescription and over the counter medications are widely available, free or inexpensive, and falsely believed to be safer than illicit drugs. In 2006, 2.1 million teens abused prescription drugs and an additional 2.1 million had misused over the counter cough and cold medications at least once in their lifetime. <sup>11</sup>

Inhalant use, the deliberate inhalation of toxic substances to induce a psychoactive or mind-altering effect, tends to occur among younger teens and can be highly toxic and even lethal. <sup>12</sup> The 2006 “Monitoring the Future” study indicated that 8th graders have tried inhalants in their lifetime more so than any other illicit drug. <sup>13</sup>

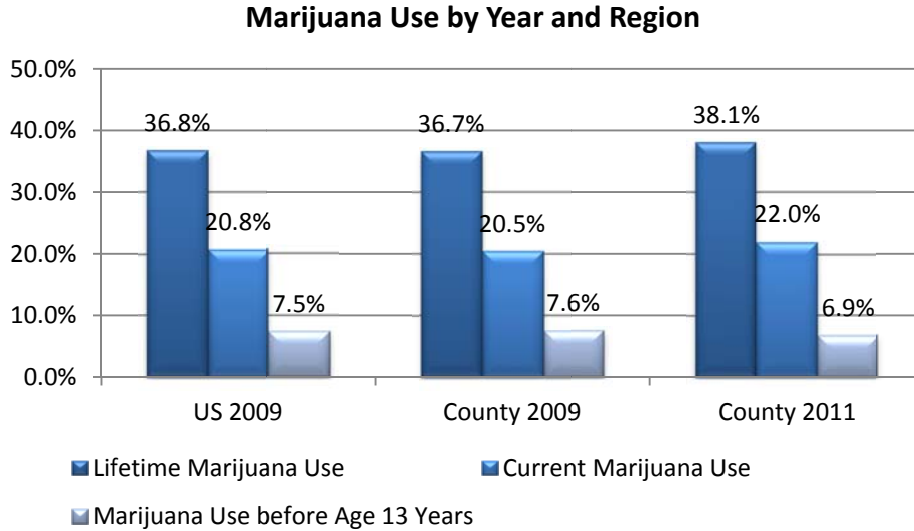
The following chart depicts the prevalence of lifetime illegal drug use among CCHS students. The prevalence of lifetime marijuana use was highest followed by lifetime blunt use and lifetime prescription pain medication use.



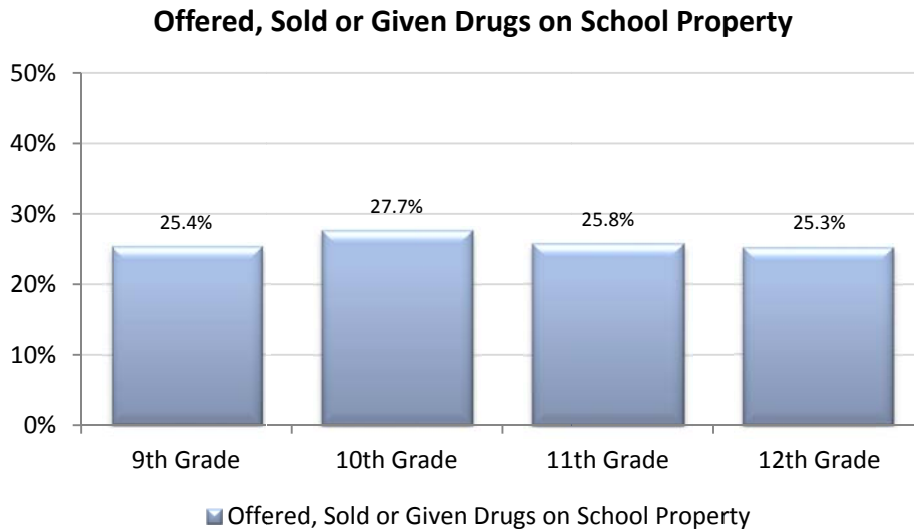
All Rx questions are for prescription medications NOT prescribed to the student  
 \*Illicit Drug Use includes any form of cocaine, heroin, methamphetamines or ecstasy



In Cuyahoga County high schools, the prevalence of lifetime and current marijuana use remained unchanged since 2009 and were consistent with frequencies reported in the United States in 2009. This is shown in the following chart.



In Cuyahoga County, students were asked if they had been offered, sold or given drugs on school property during the 12 months before the survey. Among CCHS students the prevalence was similar for all high school grades. The chart below depicts the grade level similarities.



Although the prevalence was similar across grades, it differed by gender and race. The prevalence of having been offered, sold, or given drugs on school property, was lower among females than males and higher among Hispanics than either White or Other/Multiple race students.

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**Relevant Healthy People 2020 Goal:**

*Reduce the proportion of adolescents, ages 12 to 17, reporting use of marijuana during the past 30 days to no more than 6.0%.*

**Among Cuyahoga County High School Students:**

*22.0% of students used marijuana during the 30 days before the survey.*

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**Relevant Healthy People 2020 Goal:**

*Reduce the proportion of adolescents, who have been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property to 20.4% from 22.7% in 2009.*

**Among Cuyahoga County High School Students:**

*26.2% of students were offered, sold or given an illegal drug by someone on school property.*

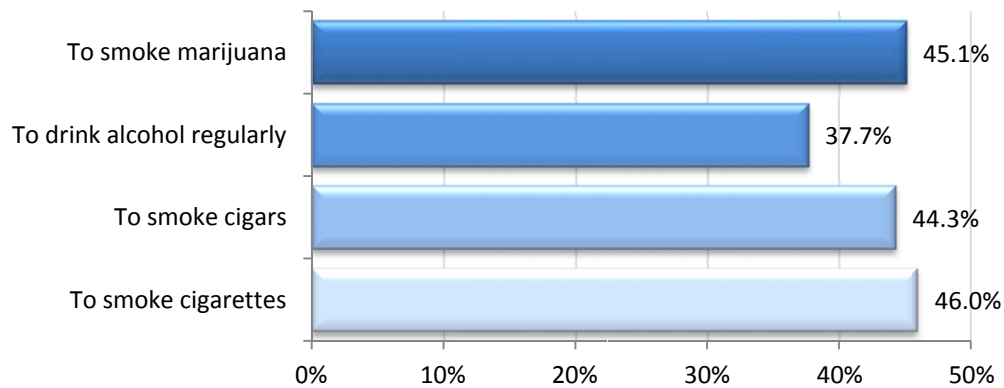
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## Perceived Harm and Attitudes about Substance Use

The 2011 CCHS YRBS asked students how much they thought young people risked harming themselves (physically or in other ways) by engaging in various risk behaviors. Students had four answer choices: “No Risk”, “Slight Risk”, “Moderate Risk”, and “Great Risk”. A student’s perception about risk often influences the likelihood of engaging in the behavior themselves. Female students were more likely than male students to perceive great risk of harm from regular cigarette smoking, regular cigar use, alcohol consumption and marijuana use.

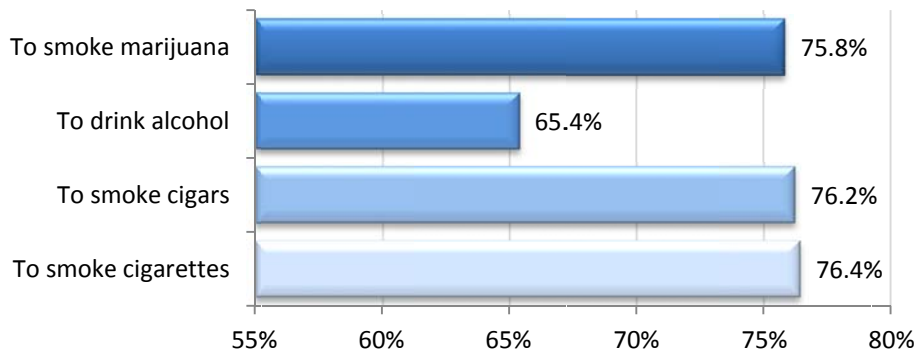
The chart below shows the prevalence of students reporting a belief that it was very wrong for someone their age to engage in four substance use risk behaviors.

**Student Belief that it is Very Wrong for Someone their Age to Engage in Substance Use Behaviors**



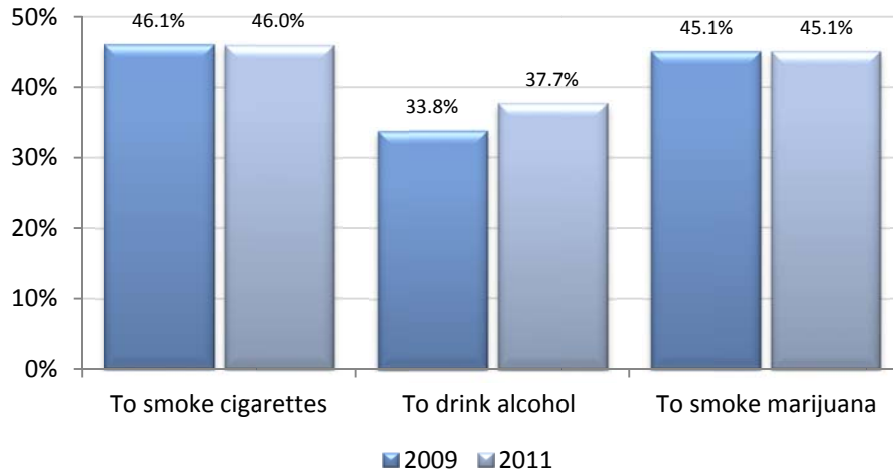
In addition to soliciting the students’ own perceptions, parallel questions were included that asked students how their parent(s) would feel about them engaging in such behaviors. Response choices included “Very wrong”, “Wrong”, “A little wrong”, and “Not at all wrong”. Students’ perceptions of the strength of parental beliefs mirrored the strength of their own beliefs, with students being most likely to perceive that their parents believed it would be very wrong for them to smoke both cigarettes and cigars.

**Students Perceive that Parents Believe Substance Use is Very Wrong**



CCHS students were also asked to report on their perceived risk of substance use in the previous YRBS administration in 2009. The number of students reporting that smoking cigarettes and marijuana are “very wrong” remained consistent from 2009 to 2011. It is important to note that the prevalence of students believing that it is very wrong for someone their age to drink alcohol regularly, was significantly higher in 2011 (37.7%) than reported in 2009 (33.8%). The following chart depicts these observations.

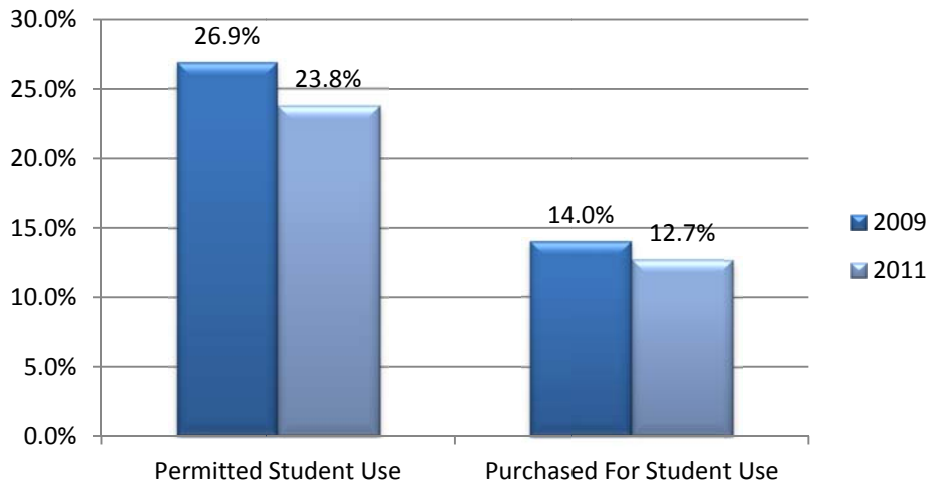
**Student Very Wrong Beliefs by Year**



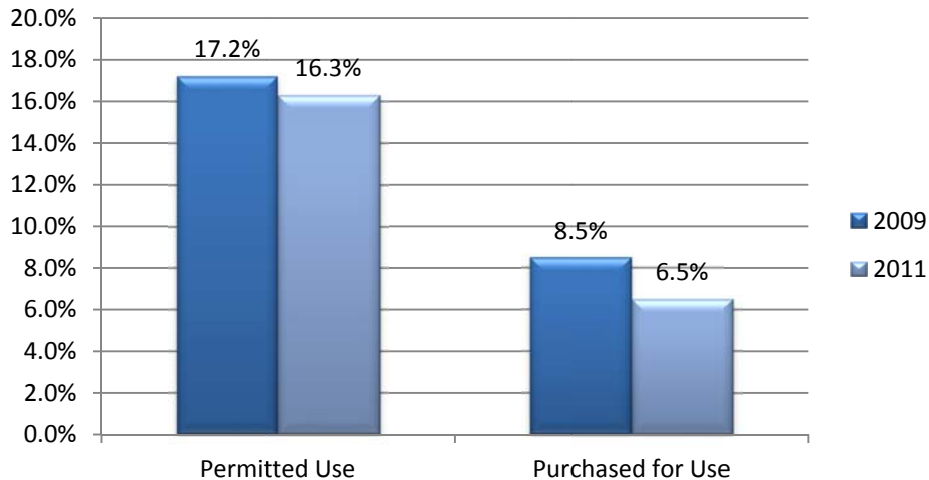
## Social Host Laws, Social Situations and Substance Use

Four questions were included in the survey to assess local observance of social host laws, monitoring whether students attended gatherings or parties in which parents permitted or purchased alcohol or marijuana for student use. Alcohol was more likely to be permitted or purchased by parents than marijuana. The following charts depict the prevalence of students who attended gatherings or parties in which parents permitted or purchased alcohol or marijuana for student use,  $\geq 1$  times in the 30 days before the survey. As can be seen in the charts, there has been virtually no change between the 2009 and 2011 values.

**Parents and Alcohol Use**



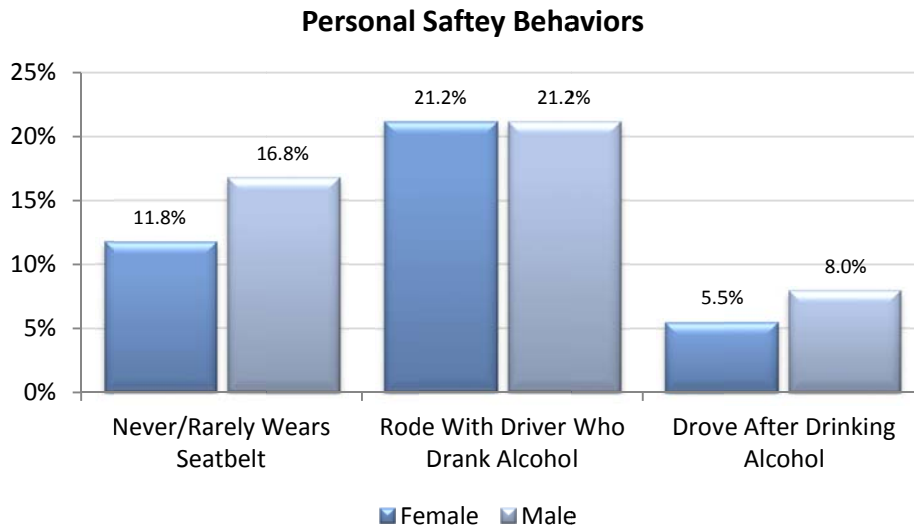
**Parents and Marijuana Use**



## Behaviors that Contribute to Unintentional Injuries

The 2011 CCHS YRBS asked students how often they had worn a seatbelt when riding in a car driven by someone else. Motor vehicle accidents are the leading cause of death for children and youth ages 5 to 24.<sup>14</sup> The use of seatbelts and child safety restraints greatly reduces the chance of fatalities and serious injuries in motor vehicle crashes.

The chart below depicts gender differences in prevalence of three personal safety behaviors. Males were significantly more likely than females to both drive after consuming alcohol, and to not wear a seatbelt.



**Relevant Healthy People 2020 Goal:**  
*Increase the use of seatbelts to 92.4%.*

**Among Cuyahoga County High School Students:**  
*85.6% of students had worn a seatbelt sometimes, most of the time, or always.*

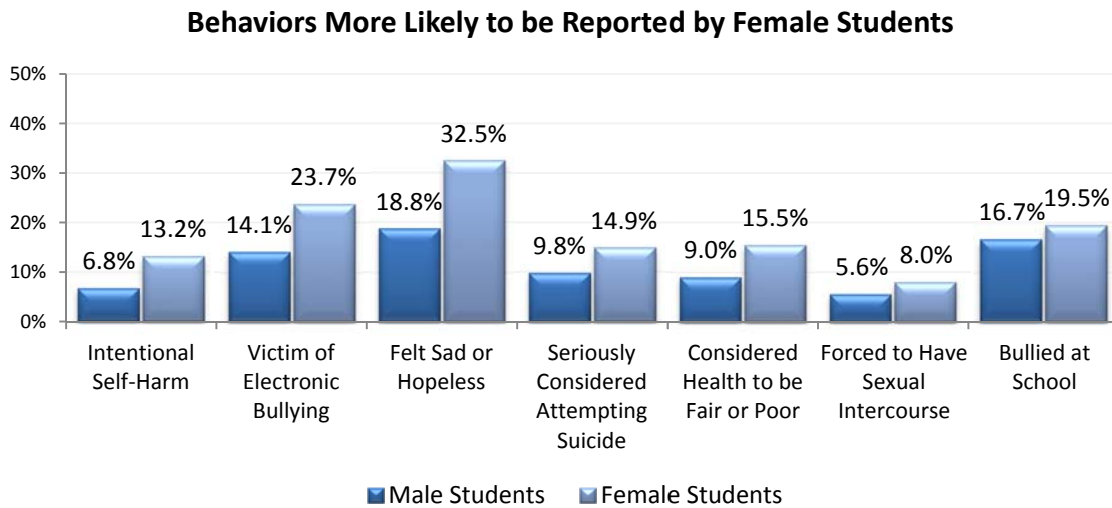
## Behaviors that Contribute to Violence

The 2011 CCHS YRBS asked students about violent behaviors, such as physical fighting, weapon carrying, bullying, and suicide. Adolescents can experience violence along a continuum that may begin with verbal harassment and advance into physical acts of violence.<sup>15</sup> Violence affects the quality of life of those who experience it and those who witness the acts.<sup>15</sup> Bullying and being bullied at school are associated with key violence-related behaviors including carrying weapons, fighting and sustaining injuries from fighting.<sup>16</sup>

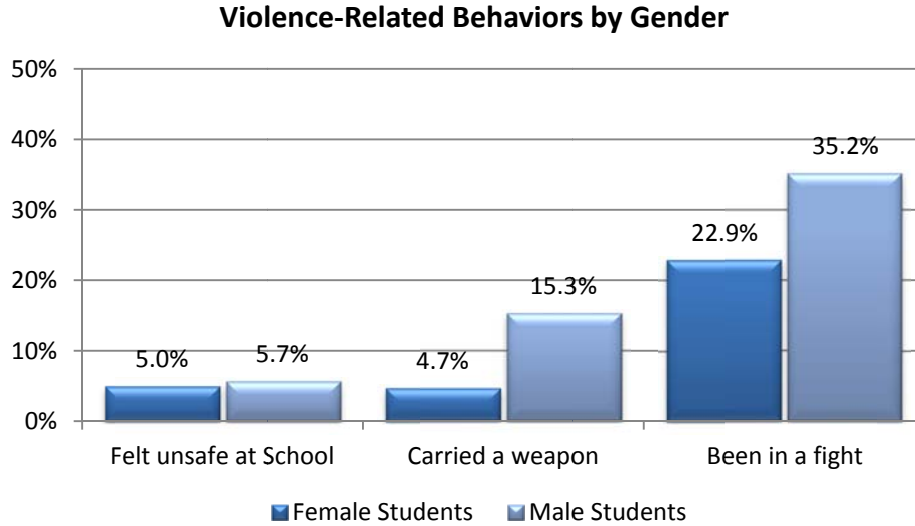
The prevalence of two violence-related behaviors have decreased among CCHS students since the 2009 survey administration. The following chart depicts these changes.



When examined by gender, differences in prevalence of several violence-related behaviors were noted. The prevalence of intentional self-harm, having been the victim of electronic gossip or bullying, and having felt sad or hopeless for an extended period of time, were higher among female students than among male students. The following chart depicts these differences.



Also when examined by gender, differences in prevalence of several violence-related behaviors were noted with male students being more likely than female students to report weapon carrying and having been in a physical fight. The following chart depicts these differences.



**Relevant Healthy People 2020 Goal:**  
 Reduce physical fighting among adolescents to no more than 28.4%.

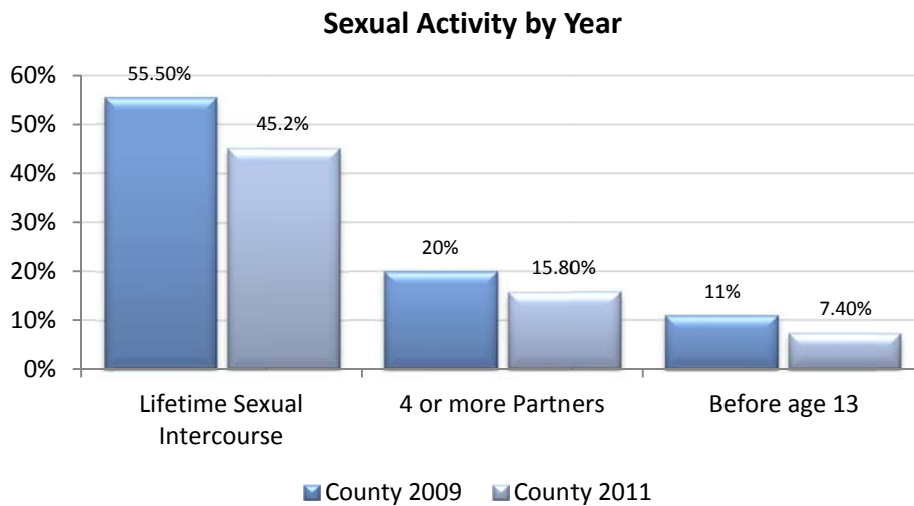
**Among Cuyahoga County High School Students:**  
 29.1% of students had been in a physical fight one or more times during the 12 months before the survey.



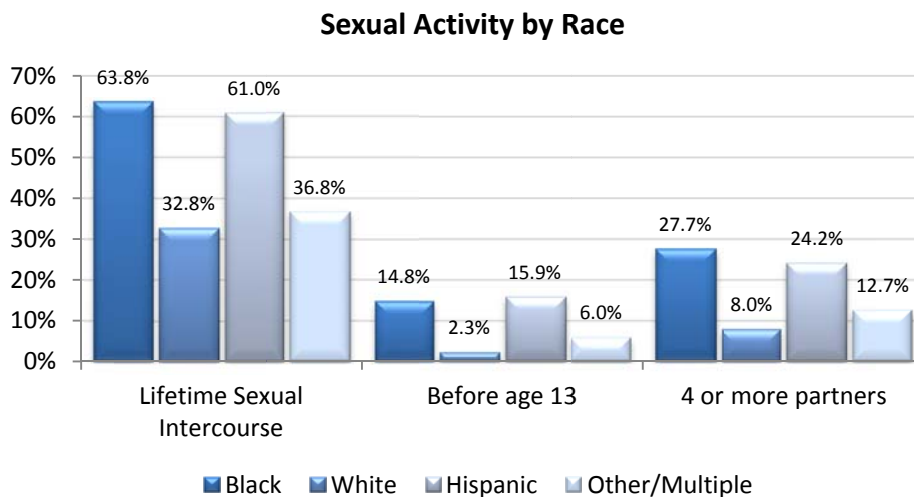
## Sexual Behaviors

The 2011 Cuyahoga County High School YRBS asked students whether they had ever had sexual intercourse and whether they or their partner used a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse. Early sexual activity is associated with a high number of sexual partners,<sup>17, 18</sup> STI contraction, teenage pregnancy,<sup>17</sup> and greater risk for unwanted sex.<sup>19</sup> Since 1990, teen pregnancy and birth rates in the United States have declined significantly. Researchers cite two main factors: fewer teens are having sex, and among those who are, more are using contraceptives.<sup>20</sup> While this is a positive trend, there are still risks for teens who are entering into sexual relationships during their adolescent years.<sup>20</sup>

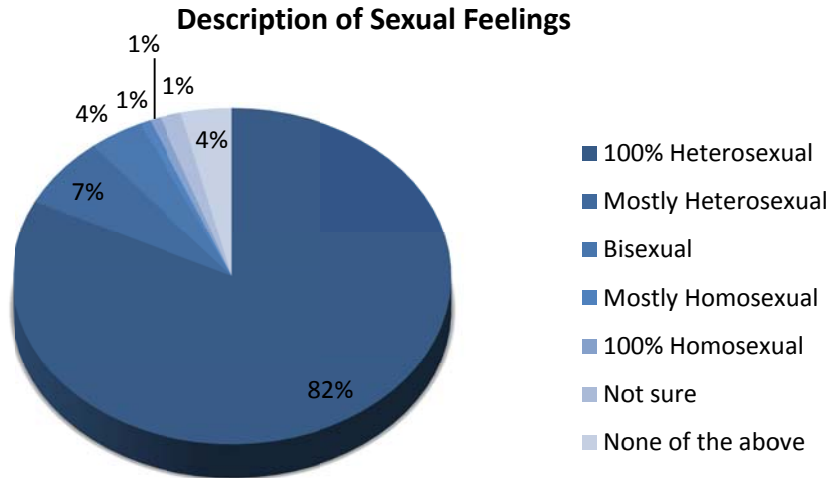
When compared to the previous CCHS YRBS administration in 2009, several sexual activity risk behaviors have declined. There has been a significant decrease in the reported prevalence of students ever engaging in sexual intercourse, students who reported having sexual intercourse with 4 or more partners, and who engaged in sexual intercourse prior to age 13. The following chart depicts these changes.



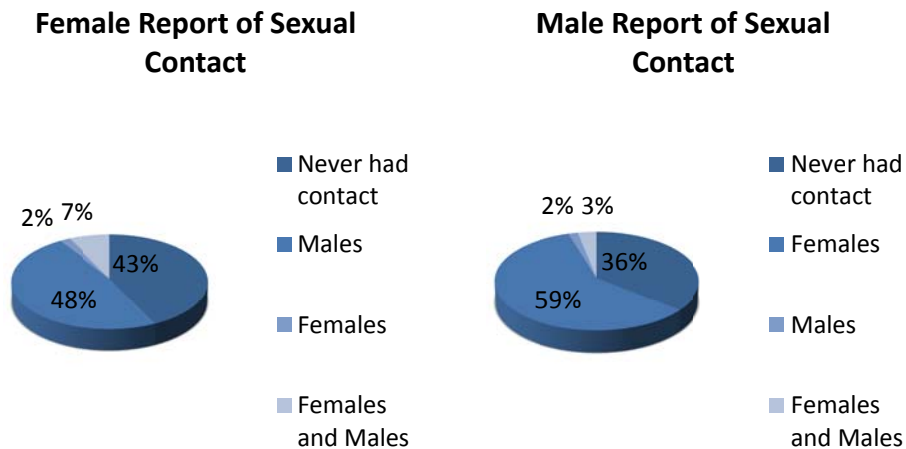
The chart below depicts the prevalence of sexual activity risk behaviors among students in Cuyahoga County high schools compared by race/ethnicity.



The chart below shows the distribution of student responses when they were asked to describe their sexual feelings. 82.2% of students responded that they felt 100% Heterosexual, while only .8% described their feelings as 100% homosexual. This leaves 17% of the high school student population in the county as somewhere in-between or unsure. More males than females described themselves as 100% heterosexual, 87.4% and 77.4% respectively. The number of students reporting themselves to be 100% heterosexual between grade levels is approximately the same varying from 81.4% in 10<sup>th</sup> grade, to 83.4% in 11<sup>th</sup> grade. Hispanic students were slightly less likely than Black or White students to report feeling that they were 100% heterosexual 74.5%, 81.5% and 85.6% respectively.



The charts below describe the differences between sexual contact of males and females in the high schools.



## Dietary Behaviors

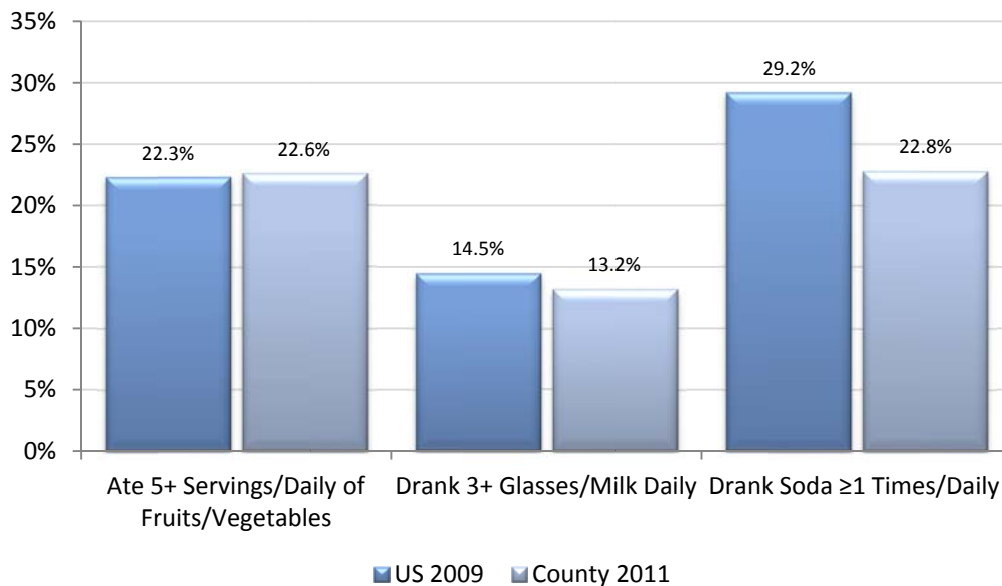
The 2011 Cuyahoga County High School YRBS asked students about their consumption of fruits and vegetables, milk, breakfast, and fast food. Diet and nutrition have important links to adolescent health and well-being, as well as to major causes of morbidity and mortality later in life. Fruits and vegetables are good sources of complex carbohydrates, vitamins, minerals, and other substances that are important for good health. There is probable evidence to suggest that dietary patterns with higher intakes of fruits and vegetables are associated with a decreased risk for some types of cancer,<sup>21, 22, 23</sup> cardiovascular disease,<sup>24</sup> and stroke.<sup>25</sup> Although data are limited, an increased intake of fruits and vegetables appears to be associated with a decreased risk of being overweight.

Milk is an important source of calcium for adolescents.<sup>26, 27</sup> Calcium is essential for forming and maintaining healthy bones and low calcium intake during the first two to three decades of life is an important risk factor in developing osteoporosis.<sup>28</sup> Although the recommended intake of calcium is 1,300 mg/day, most adolescents consume far less.<sup>29</sup> National data indicate that the average calcium intake per day among persons aged 14 to 18 years was 1266 mg/day (among males) and 876 mg/day (among females).<sup>27</sup>

Eating breakfast every day may reduce the risk for obesity and insulin resistance syndrome — an early sign of developing diabetes, by as much as 35 to 50 percent.<sup>30</sup> Breakfast eaters tend to eat fewer calories, less saturated fat and cholesterol and have better overall nutritional status than breakfast skippers.<sup>31</sup>

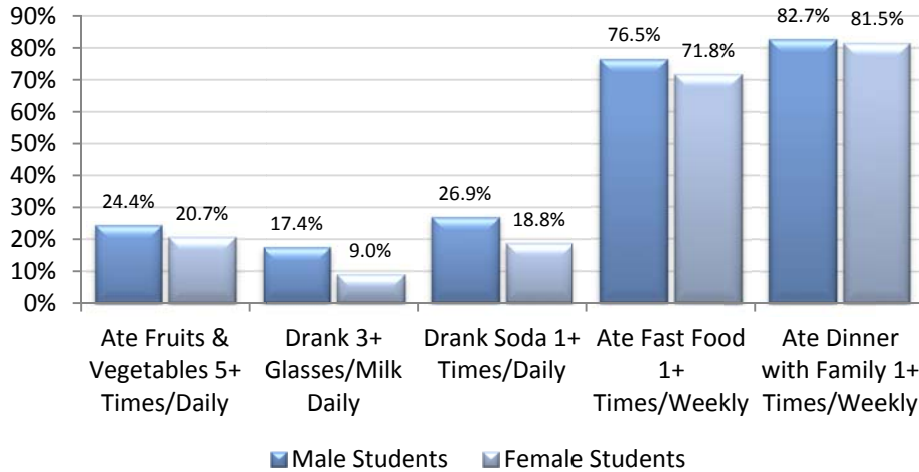
In 2011, CCHS students reported health promoting dietary behaviors similar to students nationally in 2009. However, CCHS students were less likely than students nationally to have consumed soda or pop daily in the week before completing the survey. The chart below depicts these differences.

**Dietary Behaviors by Region**



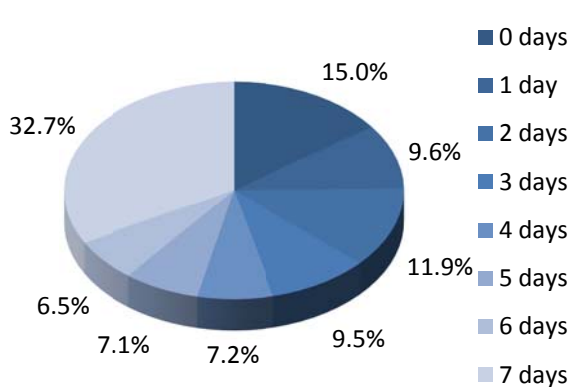
In CCHS, important dietary differences were found between male and female students. The chart below depicts these comparisons for daily fruit and vegetable, milk and soda consumption, eating fast food at least once during the 7 days before the survey and eating dinner one or more times per week with family. Male students were more likely than female students to have eaten 5+ fruits and vegetables daily, and drunk the recommended number of milk servings. However male students were also more likely than female students to have consumed soda or pop every day during the 7 days before the survey and eaten fast food one or more times per week. Males and females reported similar prevalence for having eaten dinner with their family one or more times per week.

**Dietary Behaviors by Gender**

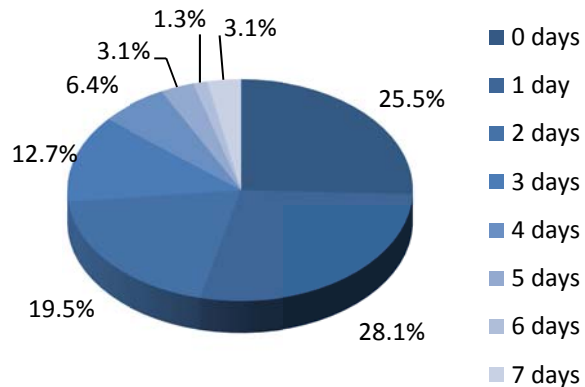


The following pie charts depict the frequency of breakfast and fast food consumption during the 7 days before the survey was completed among CCHS students. Nearly one-third of students reported having eaten breakfast all seven days in the week before completing the survey. Eating fast food is typically an unhealthy option and increased consumption is closely linked with obesity. Approximately three-fourths of students reported having eaten fast food on at least one day in the week before completing the survey.

**Breakfast Consumption**



**Fast Food Consumption**



## Physical Activity

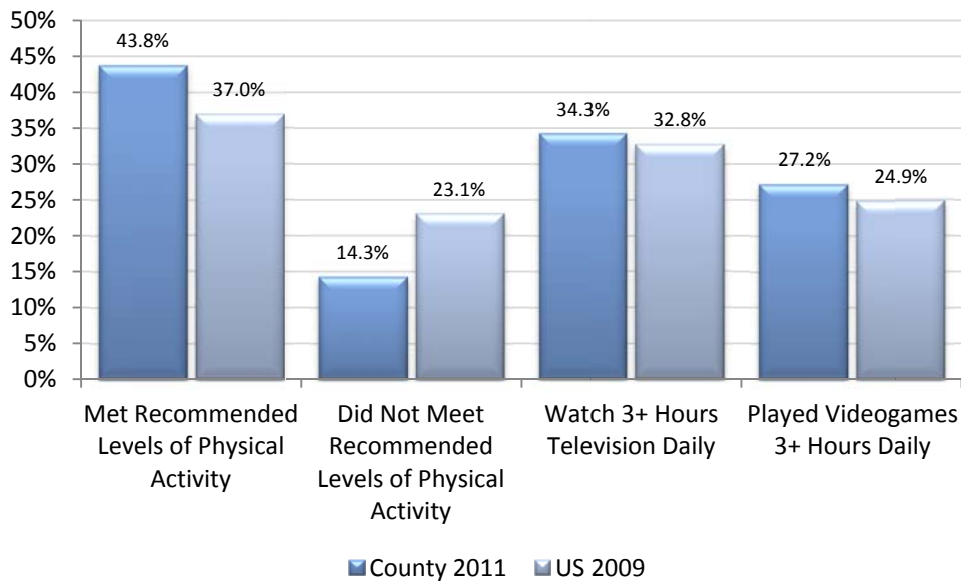
The 2011 Cuyahoga County High School YRBS asked students about their computer/video game usage and television watching habits, along with how many days during the 7 days before the survey they had engaged in 60 minutes or more of physical activity. Television (TV) viewing, computer usage, and video/DVD usage are all considered sedentary behaviors. Child and adolescent TV viewing, in particular, is associated with childhood and adult obesity. Computer usage and video game playing are associated with physical inactivity among adolescents and young adults.

When students are watching television excessively, they are less likely to be spending time doing homework or reading, participating in after school activities, exercising frequently or being engaged in other intellectually stimulating activities.<sup>32</sup> Television watching is assessed in the same manner as having used a computer and played video games; with having watched 3 or more hours per day of television on an average school day considered a risky, sedentary behavior.

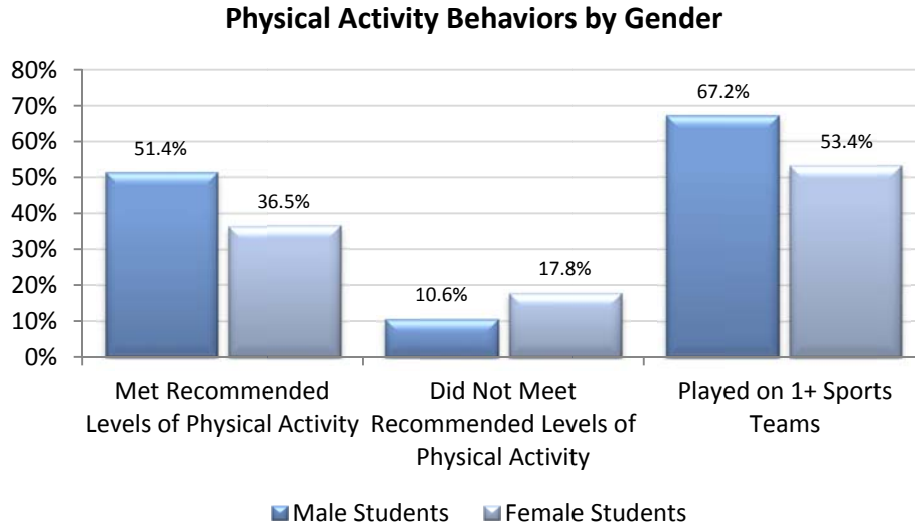
Participation in regular physical activity among young people can help build and maintain healthy bones and muscles, maintain body weight and reduce body fat, reduce feelings of depression and anxiety, and promote psychological well-being.<sup>33, 34</sup> Over time, regular physical activity decreases the risk of high blood pressure, heart disease, diabetes, some types of cancer, and premature death. The 2005 Dietary Guidelines for Americans recommend that youth engage in at least 60 minutes of physical activity on most, preferably all, days of the week.<sup>26</sup>

In CCHS, the prevalence of having met recommended levels of physical activity was higher among Cuyahoga County students than students nationally in 2009. However there was not a significant difference in TV watching or video game playing.

**Physical Activity Behaviors by Region**



The following chart depicts the differences in prevalence related to three physical activity behaviors, by gender. In CCHS, male students were more likely than female students to have met recommended levels of physical activity and to have played on  $\geq 1$  sports teams in the 12 months before the survey. Female students were more likely to have not had any physical activity than male students.



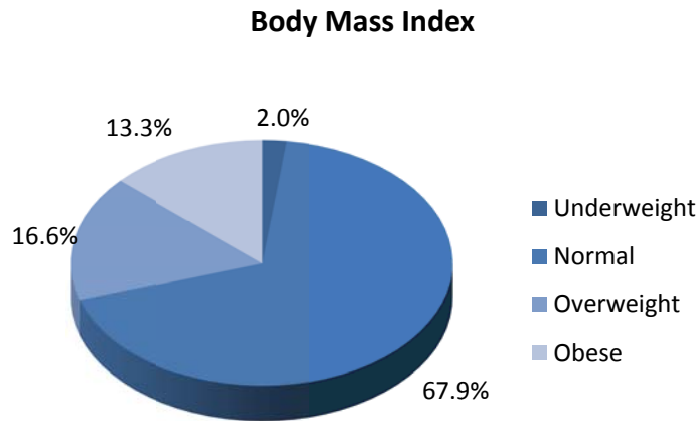
## Obesity, Overweight, and Weight Control

Obesity has reached epidemic proportions. In the past 20 years, the prevalence of obesity has increased by more than 60% among adults and tripled in children and adolescents.<sup>35</sup> Overweight adolescents often become overweight adults with an increased risk for a wide variety of poor health outcomes including diabetes, stroke, heart disease, arthritis and certain cancers.<sup>36,37</sup> Obesity during adolescence is associated with negative psychological and social consequences and health problems such as type 2 diabetes, obstructive sleep apnea, hypertension, dyslipidemia, and metabolic syndrome.<sup>38</sup>

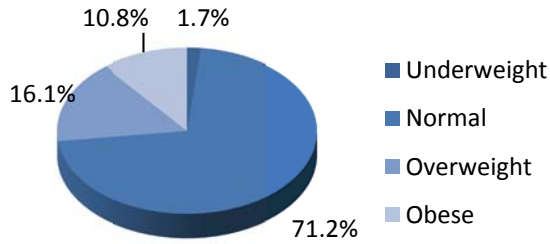
The 2011 Cuyahoga County High School YRBS asked students about their height and weight in order to calculate the student’s Body Mass Index (BMI). Additionally, students were asked how they describe their own weight and what (if anything) they were currently trying to do about their weight.

The following chart depicts the distribution of Body Mass Index (BMI) classifications among CCHS students. Obese was defined as a BMI of ≥95th percentile for age and sex. Overweight was defined as a BMI of ≥85th percentile and <95th percentile for age and sex. Normal weight was defined as a BMI of ≥5th percentile and <85th percentile for age and sex. Underweight was defined as a BMI of <5th percentile for age and sex.

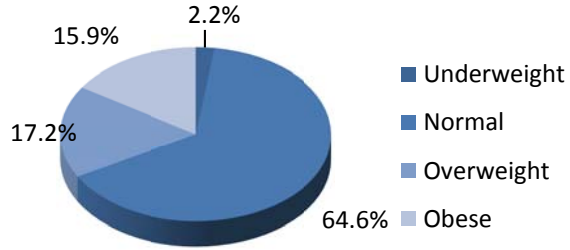
Thirty-two percent of Cuyahoga County students had a BMI for their age and sex that put them into a category of risk (underweight, overweight, or obese). It is important to note that BMI is calculated using self-reported height and weight and, therefore, may underestimate the actual prevalence of overweight and obese.



**Body Mass Index - Females**

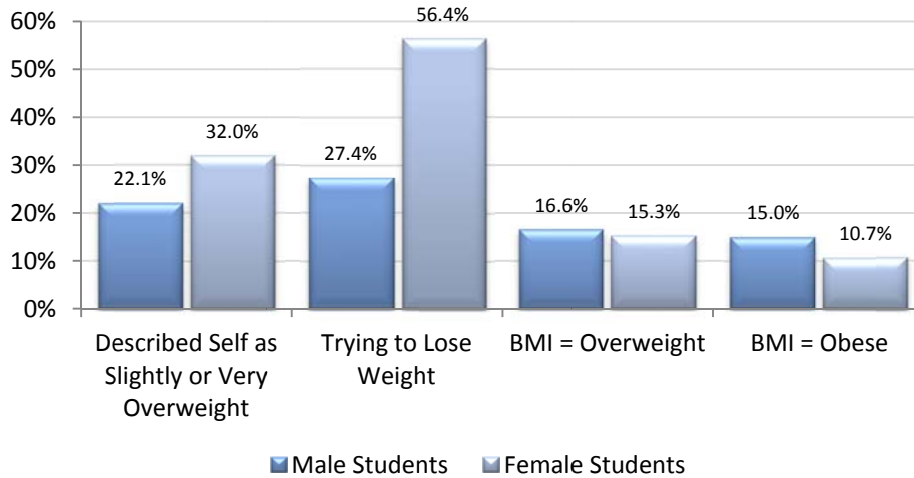


**Body Mass Index - Males**



Student perceptions of their own weight are also importantly linked to overall health and decisions about what to do about one’s weight. Differences were found between CCHS female and male students, with female students describing themselves as trying to lose weight more often than male students. While female students were more likely to report this behavior, male students were more likely to be obese. The charts below highlight these gender differences.

**Perception of Weight and BMI by Gender**



**Relevant Healthy People 2020 Goal:**  
 Reduce the proportion of children and adolescents who are considered obese to no more than 14.6%.

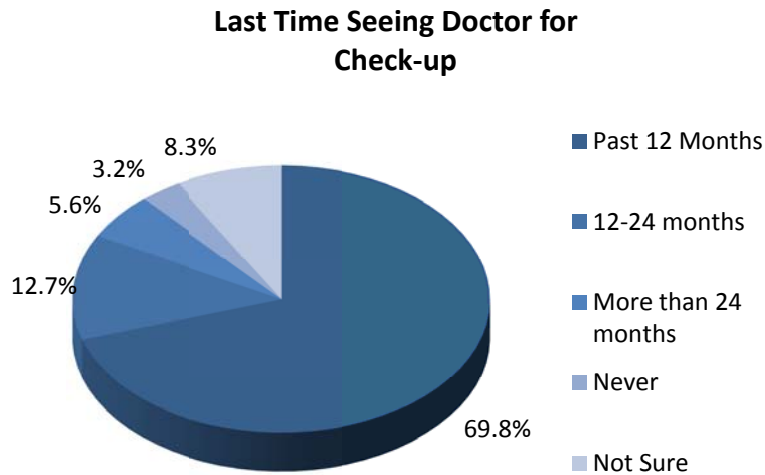
**Among Cuyahoga County High School Students:**  
 16.6% of students were overweight  
 13.3% of students were obese.



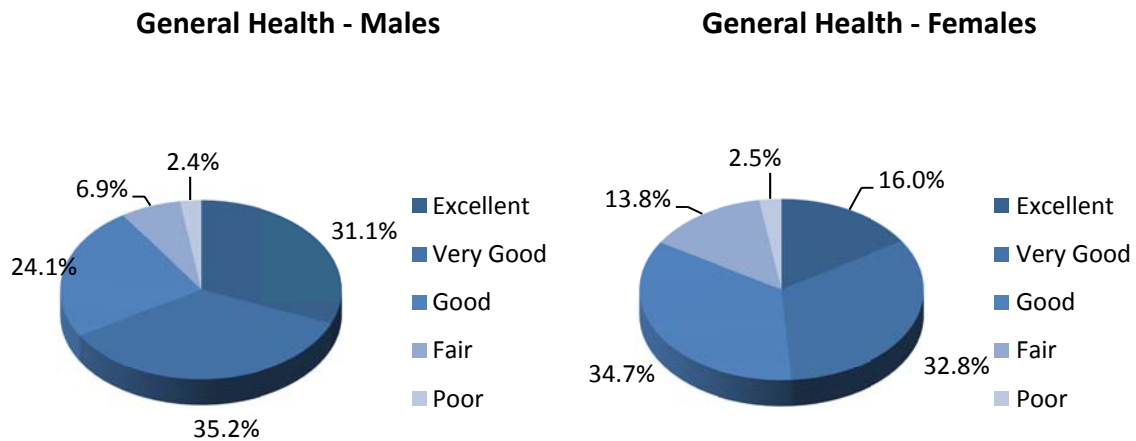
## Other Health Topics

The 2011 Cuyahoga County High School YRBS asked students about other health-related issues, including seeing a doctor for a check-up, having been taught about HIV/AIDS in school, general health, and asthma. Nationwide, adolescents have the lowest utilization rate of health care services of any age group. Barriers to care include cost of care, low family income, stigma, distrust, confidentiality and parental consent, lack of medical insurance, embarrassment about and lack of transportation to reproductive health services, lack of knowledge about where or how to access care, and lack of adolescent-friendly services.<sup>39</sup>

The following pie chart describes student responses to a question about the last time they had seen a doctor or nurse for a check-up when they were not injured or sick. Just under three-quarters of Cuyahoga County high school students had seen a doctor or nurse for a check-up or physical exam during the 12 months before the survey.



The pie charts below depict how male and female students described their health in general. Male students more often described their health, in general, as excellent or very good.



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***Relevant Healthy People 2020 Goal:***

*Increase the proportion of adolescents who have had a wellness checkup in the past 12 months to 75.6% from 68.7% between ages 10 to 17 years during 2008.*

***Among Cuyahoga County High School Students:***

*69.8% of students have had a wellness checkup in the past 12 months.*

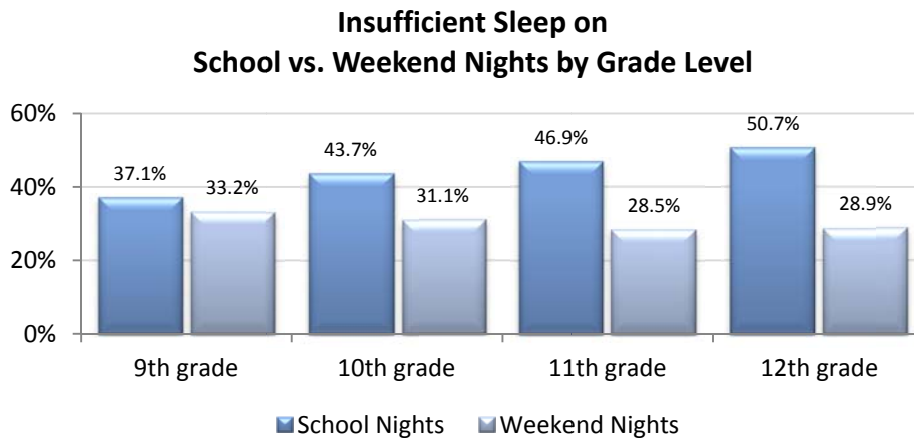
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## Special Topics

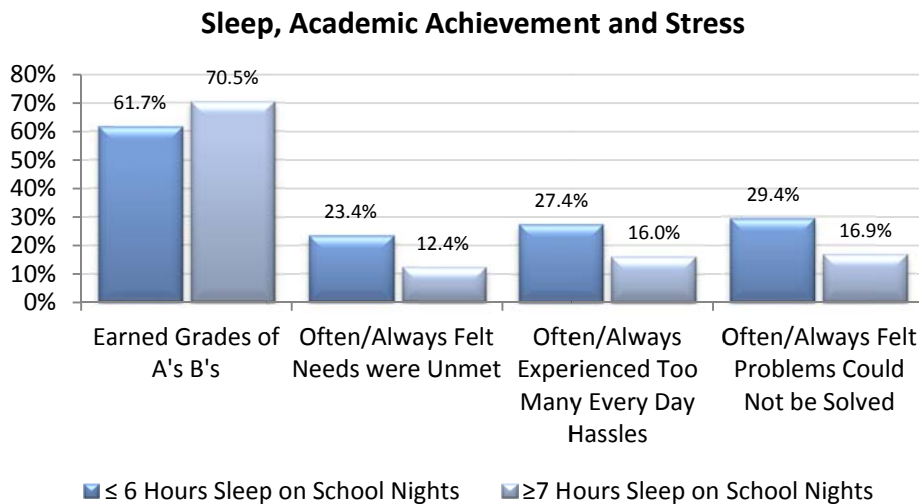
### Sleep

Sleep is an important dimension to adolescent health. Most adolescents need slightly more than 9 hours of sleep each night, although this varies slightly among individuals.<sup>40</sup> Adolescents who consistently get less than 8 hours of sleep lose the last two hours of sleep, which are the most important for storing new information.<sup>41</sup> Sleep deprivation can affect school performance through lower grades, decreased alertness and concentration, and an increase in anger, impulsivity, and sadness.<sup>42</sup>

A large number of Cuyahoga County high school students reported that they do not get enough sleep per night during the school year. Ninth grade students were less likely than 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students to get fewer than 7 hours of sleep on an average school night. However, on an average weekend night, 9<sup>th</sup> grade students were more likely than any other grade to get insufficient sleep. The following chart depicts these differences.



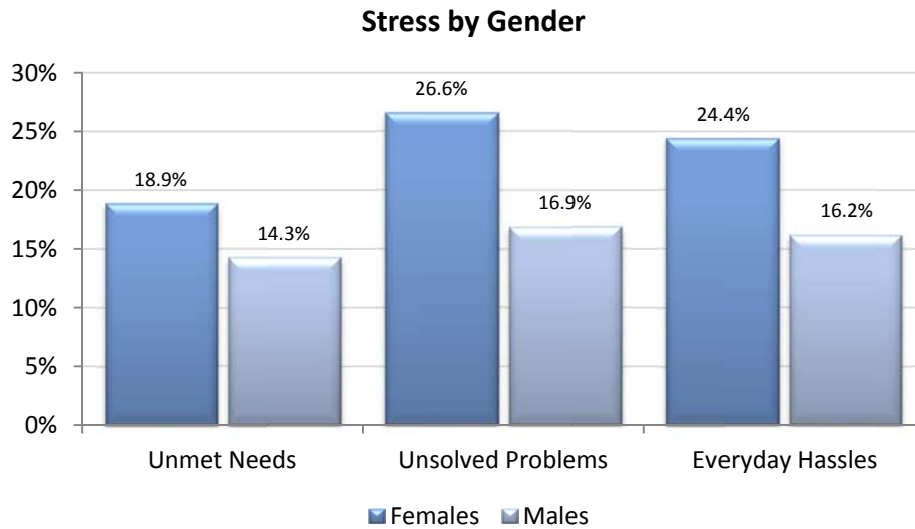
Sleep also plays a major role in student’s ability to perform in school and manage stress levels. Significant relationships were found between students who got 6 or fewer hours of sleep and their academic achievement and stress levels as compared to those who got 7 or more hours of sleep. These results can be seen in the table below.



## Stress

Three items were included in the 2011 Cuyahoga County High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey from the Brief Encounter Perceived Stress Instrument (BEPSI). This six-item scale is intended to assess the degree of fit between demands placed by one’s environment and their ability to respond. The three items included in the survey have been shown to best detect and describe stress experienced by adolescents.

In 2011, CCHS students showed differences in gender when responding to the stress questions. Females were more likely than males to report that their needs as a person were going unmet, that there were more problems in their life that just could not be solved, and that there were so many everyday hassles and problems that they had lost track of the things that were really important in the last month. The table below displays these values.



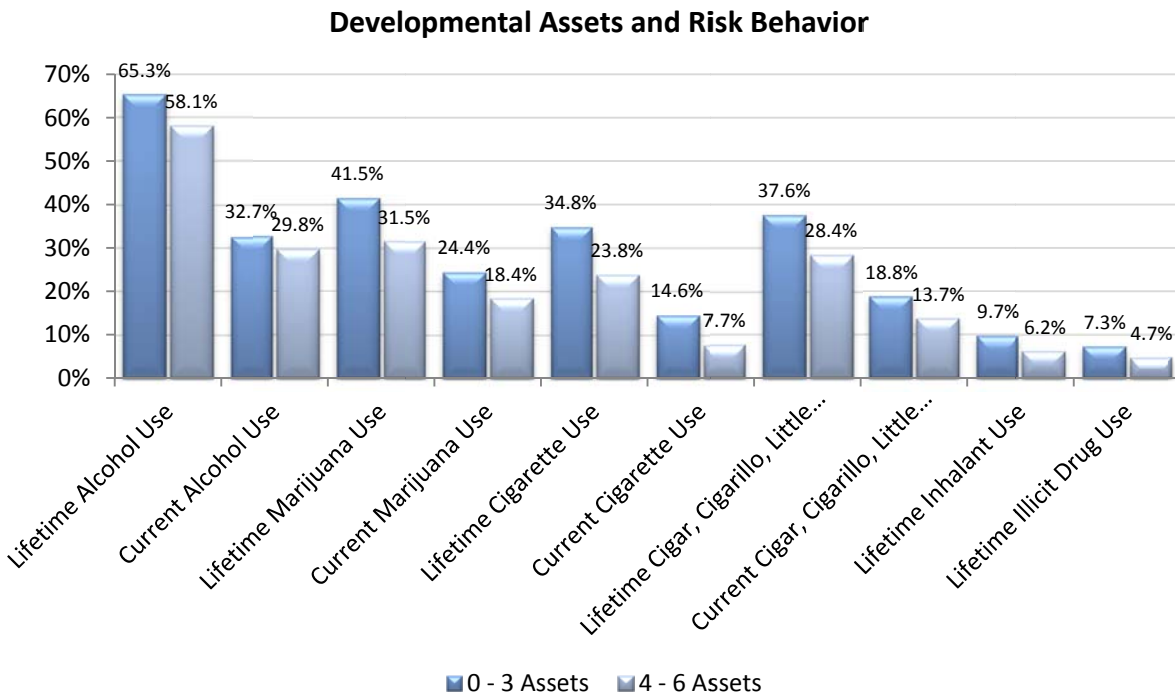
## Developmental Assets

The 2011 Cuyahoga County YRBS included questions on family interaction and social support. Developmental assets are “building blocks” that may decrease risk behavior in adolescents. Developmental assets are commonly grouped into external and internal assets. External assets include: support, empowerment, boundaries and expectations, and constructive use of time. Internal assets include: commitment to learning, positive values, social competencies, and positive identity.<sup>43</sup>

Students were asked a series of six questions on developmental assets:

- During the past 12 months, on how many sports teams did you play?
- During the past 7 days, on how many days did you take part in organized after school, evening or weekend activities?
- During the past 7 days, how many hours did you spend helping other people without getting paid to make your community a better place for people to live?
- How often does one of your parents talk with you about what you are doing in school?
- How much do you agree with the following statement? Students help decide what goes on in my school.
- How much do you agree with the following statement? In my community, I feel like I matter to people.

The following chart portrays a possible relationship between the presence of developmental assets in an adolescent’s life and engagement in a variety of substance use risk behaviors. The prevalence of substance use risk behavior engagement was higher for those students who possessed 3 or fewer developmental assets than for those students who reported possessing between 4 and 6 of the noted assets. The relationship also occurred with regard to lifetime prescription drug abuse.

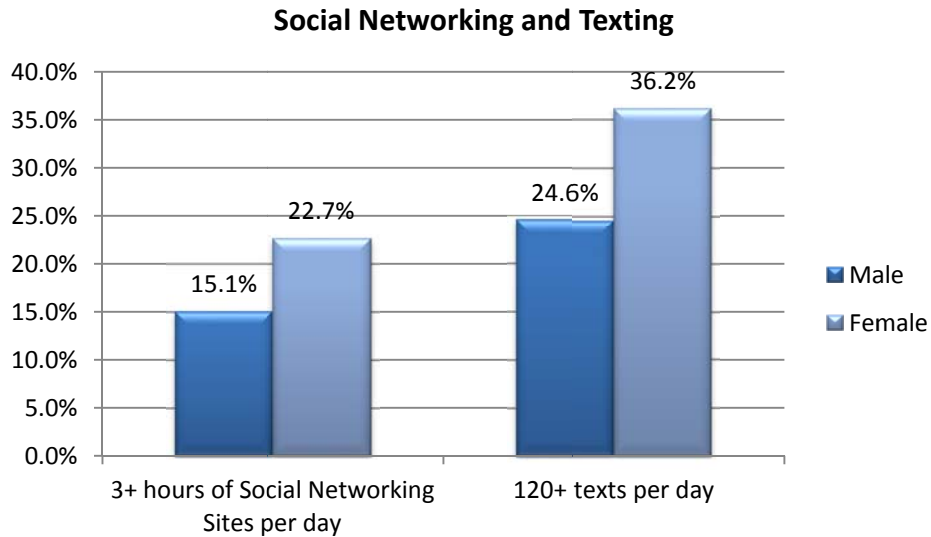


## Social Networking

Social networking websites and texting are emerging as communication tools in the lives of adolescents. Social networking sites (SNS) are a medium of identity exploration and peer interaction. Adolescents are avid Internet users — more than 90% of adolescents report having access and most report daily use.<sup>44</sup> Adolescents do not feel that using the Internet, e-mail, IM, and text messaging takes time away from their friendships, with 48% of adolescents saying that they use the Internet to improve their relationships with friends.<sup>45</sup> Nationwide, teens send more than 75 million messages a month, averaging 2,272 text messages per teen a month (compared with 203 phone calls a month). Most avid texters are between 13 and 17 years of age. Serious concerns arise with texting as declines in spelling and word choice, sexting, inability to focus due to multitasking, and texting while driving become detrimental outcomes of this new social medium.<sup>46</sup>

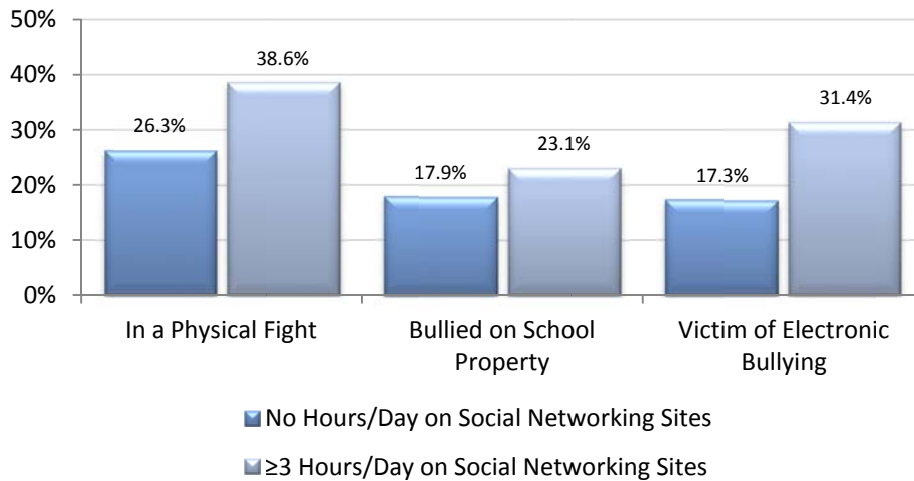
CCHS students reported a variety of usage patterns for social networking sites and frequency of text messages (both sent and received). There was a significant difference by gender, with female students being more likely than male students to spend 3 or more hours per day on social networking sites like Facebook or MySpace, and males being more likely than female students to report not using social networking websites. Similarly, females were more likely to send and receive more than 120 text messages per day, and males were more likely to send no text messages per day.

The chart below depicts the differences between male and female students with regard to text messaging and the use of online social networking sites. Females were significantly more likely to both use social networking sites for more than 3 hours per day, and to send and receive more than 120 texts per day than their male counterparts, as seen below.



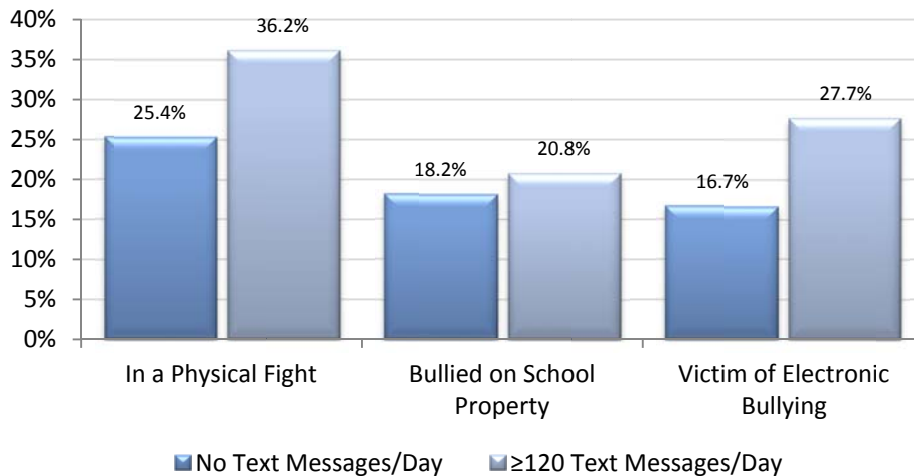
The graphs below display the differences between CCHS students with regard to social networking and communications and violence related behaviors. Students who spent more than 3 hours on an average school day on social networking sites like Facebook or MySpace, were more likely than students who did not spend that much time, to have been in a physical fight and to have been the victim of electronic gossip or bullying, in the 12 months before the survey.

### Violence-Related Behaviors and Social Networking



Students who sent or received 120 or more text messages on an average school day were more likely than students who did not send or receive that many text messages, to have been in a physical fight and to have been the victim of electronic gossip or bullying, in the 12 months before the survey. Prevalence of having been bullied on school property was similar between the two groups.

### Violence-Related Behaviors and Text Messaging



## Family Interaction, Social Support & Parental Monitoring

The 2011 Cuyahoga County High School YRBS asked students about presence of supportive adults and friends in their lives, parental rules and parental monitoring. Research shows that high parental monitoring is associated with less engagement in risk behaviors such as alcohol use, tobacco use, and sexual intercourse.<sup>47</sup> This is the first time that a parental monitoring scale was asked in the high school YRBS administration. Response choices for all six scale questions were: Never, Rarely, Sometimes, Usually, and Always.

The table below illustrates the impact that parental monitoring has on risk behavior engagement among CCHS students. Mean scores for the Parental Monitoring Scale ranged from 1 – 5, with higher scores indicating greater frequency of “Usually” and “Always” responses to the six questions; hence higher levels of parental monitoring. In each instance, prevalence of risk behavior engagement is significantly higher for students with lower parental monitoring scores. For example, with regard to lifetime alcohol use, students who had not ever tried alcohol had parental monitoring scores averaging 4.39, while students who had ever tried alcohol had parental monitoring scores averaging 3.96.

**Parental Monitoring: Scores 1-5**  
(5= Higher levels of parental monitoring)

	Yes (Mean)	No (Mean)
Ever tried alcohol	3.96	4.39
Current alcohol use	3.85	4.29
Ever tried cigarettes	3.82	4.26
Current cigarette use	3.57	4.21
Ever tried cigars	3.71	4.25
Current cigar use	3.54	4.19
Ever tried marijuana	3.81	4.32
Current marijuana use	3.67	4.25
Ever tried illicit drugs	3.36	4.16
Ever tried inhalants	3.57	4.16

**Relevant Healthy People 2020 Goal:**

*Increase the proportion of adolescents who have an adult in their lives with whom they could talk about serious problems to 83.3% from 75.7% of 12-17 yr olds in 2008.*

**Among Cuyahoga County High School Students:**

*84.8% of students had one or more adults who they would feel comfortable seeking help from for important issues or questions.*



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## Appendix I. Prevalence Trends (CCHS 2009—2011)

The following table presents the prevalence of many risk behaviors among Cuyahoga County High School students in 2009 and 2011. The prevalence for each year is given, with 95% confidence intervals below.

2009	2011
<b>Seatbelt Use</b>	
Students had never or rarely worn a seatbelt when riding in a car driven by someone else	
13 (11.4-14.5)	14.4 (13.5-15.2)
<b>Rode with a Driver Who had Been Drinking Alcohol</b>	
Students had ridden one or more times in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol during the past 30 days	
26.7 (25.2-28.2)	21.2 (20.1-22.3)
<b>Drove When Drinking Alcohol</b>	
Students had driven a car or other vehicle one or more times when they had been drinking alcohol during the past 30 days	
8.6 (7.5-9.6)	6.8 (6.1-7.5)
<b>In a Physical Fight</b>	
Students had been in a physical fight one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey	
32.7 (29.6-35.7)	29.1 (27.7-30.4)
<b>Carried a Weapon</b>	
Students had carried a weapon (e.g., a gun, knife, or club) on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey	
11.7 (9.8-13.6)	10 (9.2-10.8)
<b>Did Not Go to School Because of Safety Concerns</b>	
Students did not go to school because they felt they would be unsafe at school or on the way to and from school on one or more of the past 30 days	
5.9 (4.8-7.1)	5.4 (4.8-6.0)
<b>Dating Violence</b>	
Students had been hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend during the 12 months preceding the survey	
11.3 (9.6-13.0)	9 (8.4-9.6)
<b>Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse</b>	
Students have ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to	
7.7 (6.7-8.7)	6.8 (6.2-7.5)

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix I

2009	2011
<b>Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide</b>	
Students had seriously considered attempting suicide during the 12 months preceding the survey	
11.9 (10.7-13.1)	12.3 (11.6-13.1)
<b>Attempted Suicide</b>	
Students had actually attempted suicide one or more times during the 12 months preceding the survey	
9.2 (7.9-10.5)	7.5 (6.8-8.1)
<b>Lifetime Cigarette Use</b>	
Students had ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs)	
39.4 (37.1-41.7)	30.6 (29.2-31.9)
<b>Current Cigarette Use</b>	
Student had smoked cigarettes on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey	
12.5 (10.7-14.2)	11.4 (10.5-12.3)
<b>Smoked a Whole Cigarette Before Age 13 Years</b>	
Students smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before the age of 13	
6.5 (5.4-7.5)	6 (5.4-6.7)
<b>Lifetime Cigar Use</b>	
Students had ever tried smoking a cigar, cigarillo, little cigar, or flavored cigar (even one or two puffs)	
38.4 (36.1-40.8)	35.3 (33.4-37.1)
<b>Current Cigar Use</b>	
Student had smoked cigars, cigarillos, little cigars, or flavored cigars on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey	
19.4 (17.2-21.5)	16.9 (15.6-18.2)
<b>Current Smokeless Tobacco Use</b>	
Students had used chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey	
3.7 (2.6-4.7)	3.9 (3.3-4.4)
<b>Lifetime Alcohol Use</b>	
Students had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during their life	
65.4 (63.4-67.4)	61.9 (60.3-63.6)
<b>Current Alcohol Use</b>	
Students had at least one drink of alcohol on at least one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey	
33.4 (31.3-35.4)	31.8 (30.4-33.3)

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix I

2009	2011
<b>Episodic Heavy Drinking</b>	
Students had 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row (i.e., within a couple of hours) on one or more of the 30 days preceding the survey	
15.9 (14.3-17.4)	15.3 (14.2-16.4)
<b>Drank Alcohol Before 13 Years</b>	
Students had drunk alcohol (other than a few sips) for the first time before age 13 years	
18 (15.7-20.3)	15.6 (14.6-16.7)
<b>Lifetime Marijuana Use</b>	
Students had used marijuana one or more times during their life	
36.7 (34.7-38.7)	38.1 (36.4-39.9)
<b>Current Marijuana Use</b>	
Students had used marijuana one or more times during the 30 days preceding the survey	
20.5 (19.1-22.0)	22 (20.6-23.3)
<b>Tried Marijuana Before Age 13 Years</b>	
Students had tried marijuana for the first time before 13 years	
7.6 (6.0-9.2)	6.9 (6.2-7.5)
<b>Lifetime Inhalant Use</b>	
Students had sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high in their life	
6.7 (5.3-8.2)	7.1 (6.5-7.7)
<b>Lifetime Illegal Steroid Use</b>	
Students had taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life	
2.6 (1.9-3.3)	2.9 (2.5-3.3)
<b>Offered, Sold, or Given Drugs on School Property</b>	
Students had been offered, sold, or given illegal drugs on school property during the 12 months preceding the survey	
25 (23.2-26.8)	26.2 (25.0-27.3)
<b>Ever Had Sexual Intercourse</b>	
Students had had sexual intercourse during their life	
55.5 (52.2-58.8)	45.2 (43.3-47.0)

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix I

2009	2011
<b>Currently Sexually Active</b>	
Students had had sexual intercourse with one or more persons during the 3 months preceding the survey	
33.6 (31.3-35.9)	33 (31.4-34.7)
<b>Had Sexual Intercourse Before Age 13 Years</b>	
Students had sexual intercourse for the first time before the age of 13	
11 (8.5-13.4)	7.4 (6.5-8.2)
<b>Sexual Intercourse with 4+ People in Lifetime</b>	
Students had had sexual intercourse with four or more persons during their life	
20 (17.5-22.4)	15.8 (14.5-17.0)
<b>Condom Use</b>	
Among currently sexually active, students used a condom during their most recent sexual intercourse	
63.2 (60.5-65.9)	64.7 (62.7-66.6)
<b>Have Been Pregnant or Gotten Someone Pregnant</b>	
Students had been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant	
6.2 (5.0-7.4)	5.1 (4.5-5.8)
<b>Taught About AIDS or HIV Infection</b>	
Students had ever been taught in school about acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) or HIV infection	
90 (88.5-91.5)	92.1 (91.4-92.8)
<b>Taught About STD's in School</b>	
Students had ever been taught in school about other sexually transmitted diseases (STD) in school, such as genital herpes, genital warts, chlamydia, syphilis, gonorrhea, or human papillomavirus	
90.3 (88.5-92.2)	91.6 (90.9-92.4)
<b>Tested for HIV</b>	
Students had ever been tested for HIV, the virus that causes AIDS (except for tests done when donating blood)	
14.9 (12.8-16.9)	15.8 (14.7-16.8)
<b>Diagnosed with STD</b>	
Students had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had a sexually transmitted disease (STD)	
4.8 (3.7-5.8)	3.8 (3.3-4.3)



## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix I

2009	2011
<b>Overweight</b>	
Students were overweight	
16.3 (14.8-17.7)	16 (15.0-16.9)
<b>Obese</b>	
Students were obese	
12 (10.9-13.2)	12.9 (11.9-13.8)
<b>Described Themselves as Overweight</b>	
Students described themselves as slightly or very overweight	
28.4 (26.9-29.8)	27.1 (26.1-28.1)
<b>Were Trying to Lose Weight</b>	
Students were trying to lose weight	
41.9 (39.8-44.0)	41.9 (40.8-43.1)
<b>Ate Fruits or Vegetables 5 or more Times a Day</b>	
During the past 7 days	
21.6 (19.9-23.3)	22.6 (21.6-23.6)
<b>Drank 3 or more Glasses of Milk Per Day</b>	
During the past 7 days	
14.6 (13.1-16.1)	13.2 (12.3-14.0)
<b>Drank Soda Pop Every Day</b>	
During the past 7 days	
25.3 (23.6-27.0)	22.8 (21.7-23.8)
<b>Did not Eat Breakfast Every Day</b>	
During the past 7 days	
66.3 (64.0-68.6)	67.6 (66.4-68.8)
<b>Ate Fast Food 1 or More Days During Week</b>	
During the past 7 days	
74.1 (72.5-75.6)	74.2 (73.0-75.3)
<b>Ate Dinner with Family at Least One Day during Week</b>	
During the past 7 days	
79.5 (76.7-82.2)	82.1 (81.0-83.2)

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix I

2009	2011
<b>Excessive Television Viewing on School Days</b>	
Students watched three hours or more of television on an average school day	
34.2 (30.9-37.5)	34.3 (33.0-35.6)
<b>Played Video Games for 3 or More Hours Per Day</b>	
Students played video or computer games or used a computer for something that was not school work for three hours or more on an average school day	
23.2 (21.0-25.3)	27.2 (26.1-28.3)
<b>Met Recommended Levels of Physical Activity</b>	
Students were physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day on 5 or more of the past 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time)	
44.2 (41.5-46.9)	43.8 (42.5-45.2)
<b>Did Not Participate in Physical Activity</b>	
Students were not physically active for 60 minutes per day on any day during the past 7 days (in any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time)	
15.4 (13.8-16.9)	14.3 (13.4-15.2)
<b>Sports Team Participation</b>	
Students played on at least one sports team in the past 12 months	
59.3 (56.7-61.8)	60.2 (58.9-61.5)
<b>Described Health as Excellent, Very Good, or Good</b>	
Students described their health, in general, as excellent, very good, or good	
87.4 (85.9-88.9)	87.7 (86.8-88.6)
<b>Doctor Check-up in Past Year</b>	
Students saw a doctor or nurse in the past 12 months for a check-up or physical exam when they were not sick or injured	
71 (68.8-73.2)	72 (70.8-73.1)
<b>Received Insufficient Sleep on School Nights</b>	
Students got fewer than 7 hours of sleep on an average school night	
41.9 (39.5-44.3)	44.2 (42.9-45.6)
<b>Extracurricular Activities</b>	
Students took part in organized after school, evening or weekend activities, on at least one day during the past 7 days (other than sports teams, such as school clubs, community center groups, music/art/dance lessons, drama, church, or other supervised activity)	
55.6 (55.2-56.0)	56.7 (55.2-58.1)

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix I

2009	2011
<b>Time Spent on Social Networking Sites</b>	
Students spend 3 or more hours on an average school day on social networking sites (MySpace or Facebook)	
11.1 (10.9-11.3)	19 (17.9-20.0)
<b>No Time Spent of Social Networking Sites</b>	
Students spend no hours on an average school day on social networking sites (MySpace or Facebook)	
23.4 (23.0-8)	15 (14.1-16.0)
<b>Social Networking through Text Messages</b>	
Students send or receive 120+ text messages on an average school day	
20.5 (20.1-20.9)	30.5 (29.0-31.9)
<b>No Social Networking through Text Messages</b>	
Students send or receive no text messages on an average school day	
22.4 (22.0-22.8)	11.2 (10.3-12.0)
<b>Number of Trusted Adults</b>	
Students had one or more trusted adults they would feel comfortable seeking help from if they had an important issue affecting their life	
86.8 (85.3-88.3)	84.8 (83.0-85.8)
<b>Number of Trusted Friends</b>	
Students had one or more friends who they trust to offer good advice if they have a really important secret or problem affecting their life	
90.7 (89.1-92.2)	89.4 (88.6-90.2)
<b>Great Risk of Regular Alcohol Use</b>	
Students perceived great risk of harm (physically or in other ways) from taking one or two drink os alcohol nearly every day	
46.5 (44.5-48.5)	47.7 (46.3-49.1)
<b>Great Risk from Trying Marijuana</b>	
Students perceived great risk of harm (physically or in other ways) from trying marijuana once or twice	
24.5 (22.5-26.4)	28.5 (27.3-29.8)
<b>Great Risk of Regular Marijuana Use</b>	
Students perceived great risk of harm (physically or in other ways) from smoking marijuana regularly	
52.9 (50.5-55.2)	48.3 (46.7-49.8)

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix I

2009	2011
<b>Great Risk of Cigarette Use</b>	
Students perceived great risk of harm (physically or in other ways) from smoking one or more packs of cigarettes per day	
66.1 (63.7-68.4)	62.1 (60.7-63.6)
<b>Students: Regular Alcohol Use is Very Wrong</b>	
Students thought it was very wrong for someone their age to drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	
33.8 (31.3-36.3)	37.7 (36.9-39.1)
<b>Students: Marijuana Use is Very Wrong</b>	
Students thought it was very wrong for someone their age to smoke marijuana	
45.1 (42.9-47.7)	45.1 (43.5-46.7)
<b>Students: Cigarette Smoking is Very Wrong</b>	
Students thought it was very wrong for someone their age to smoke cigarettes	
46.1 (43.4-48.8)	46 (44.6-47.4)
<b>Parents: Regular Alcohol Use is Very Wrong</b>	
Students believed their parents feel it would be very wrong for them to drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	
64.5 (62.5-66.6)	65.4 (64.0-66.8)
<b>Parents: Marijuana Use is Very Wrong</b>	
Students believed their parents feel it would be very wrong for them to smoke marijuana	
77.7 (76.1-79.3)	75.8 (74.6-77.0)
<b>Parents: Cigarette Smoking is Very Wrong</b>	
Students believed their parents feel it would be very wrong for them to smoke cigarettes	
76.3 (74.3-78.3)	76.4 (75.2-77.6)
<b>Parents Permitted Alcohol Use</b>	
Students had been at gatherings or parties in a home where parents permitted students to use alcohol one or more times during the past 30 days	
26.9 (25.2-28.7)	23.8 (22.1-25.4)
<b>Parents Permitted Marijuana Use</b>	
Students had been at gatherings or parties in a home where parents permitted students to use marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days	
17.2 (15.7-18.7)	16.3 (14.8-17.7)

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix I

2009	2011
Parents Purchased Alcohol for Student Use Students had been at gatherings or parties in a home where parents had purchased alcohol for students to use one or more times during the past 30 days	
14 (12.7-15.2)	12.7 (11.5-13.9)
Parents Purchased Marijuana for Student Use Students had been at gatherings or parties in a home where parents had purchased marijuana for students to use one or more times during the past 30 days	
8.5 (7.1-9.9)	6.5 (5.7-7.3)

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### *Lifetime Alcohol Use*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	63.4	61.5 - 65.4
Male	60.4	58.2 - 62.7
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	63.2	61.2 - 65.2
Black	60.8	57.7 - 63.8
Hispanic	68.4	65.0 - 71.8
Other	51.2	45.5 - 56.9
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	49.9	47.0 - 52.8
10th	61.2	58.9 - 63.5
11th	67.9	65.2 - 70.5
12th	71.6	68.6 - 74.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>60.3 - 63.6</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 61.9% of students reported ever trying alcohol (lifetime alcohol use). The prevalence of lifetime alcohol use was higher among students nationwide (72.5%). The prevalence of lifetime alcohol use was higher among Black, White and Hispanic (60.8%, 63.2%, 68.4%) students, respectively, than Other/Multiple (51.2%) students. The prevalence of lifetime alcohol use was higher among Hispanic (68.4%) than Black (60.8%) students. The prevalence of lifetime alcohol use was higher among 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students (61.2%, 67.9%, and 71.6%), respectively, than 9<sup>th</sup> grade students (49.9%). The prevalence of lifetime alcohol use was higher among 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (67.9%, 71.6%) students, respectively, than 10<sup>th</sup> grade (61.2%) students.

### *Age of First Alcohol Use*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	13.6	12.2 - 15.0
Male	17.7	16.3 - 19.1
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	11.9	10.8 - 13.0
Black	20.0	17.8 - 22.2
Hispanic	27.2	23.9 - 30.5
Other	16.1	12.7 - 19.5
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	20.1	18.0 - 22.2
10th	15.6	13.7 - 17.5
11th	13.1	11.4 - 14.8
12th	12.3	10.4 - 14.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>14.6 - 16.7</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 15.6% of students had drunk alcohol (other than a few sips) for the first time before the age of 13 years. The prevalence of having drunk alcohol before age 13 years was higher among students nationwide (21.1%). The prevalence of having drunk alcohol before age 13 years was higher among male (17.7%) than female (13.6%) students. The prevalence of having drunk alcohol before age 13 years was higher among Hispanic (27.2%) than Black, White and Other/Multiple (20.0%, 11.9%, 16.1%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having drunk alcohol before age 13 years was higher among Black (20.0%) than White (11.9%) students. The prevalence of having drunk alcohol before age 13 years was higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade (20.1%) than 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (15.6%, 13.1%, 12.3%) students, respectively.

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### Current Alcohol Use

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	31.6	29.8 - 33.4
Male	32.1	30.2 - 34.0
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	35.7	33.7 - 37.6
Black	27.2	24.7 - 29.6
Hispanic	32.8	29.3 - 36.3
Other	24.8	20.6 - 29.0
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	24.9	22.3 - 27.5
10th	29.4	26.9 - 31.9
11th	34.3	31.7 - 37.0
12th	41.5	38.4 - 44.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>30.4 - 33.3</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 31.8% of students had had at least one drink of alcohol on at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey (current alcohol use). The prevalence of current alcohol use was higher among students nationwide (41.8%). The prevalence of current alcohol use was higher among White and Hispanic (35.7%, 32.8%) students, respectively, than among Other/Multiple (24.8%) students. The prevalence of current alcohol use was higher among White (35.7%) than Black (27.2%) students. The prevalence of current alcohol use was higher among 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (34.3%, 41.5%) students, respectively, than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (24.9%) students. The prevalence of current alcohol use was higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (41.5%) than 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> grade (29.4%, 34.3%) students, respectively.

### Episodic Heavy Drinking (Binge Drinking)

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	14.2	12.8 - 15.5
Male	16.4	14.9 - 17.9
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	19.5	17.9 - 21.1
Black	9.6	8.2 - 11.0
Hispanic	16.8	13.6 - 19.9
Other	12.8	9.4 - 16.1
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	9.4	7.8 - 10.9
10th	12.6	11.0 - 14.3
11th	16.6	14.7 - 18.6
12th	24.9	22.2 - 27.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>14.2 - 16.4</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 15.3% of students had had  $\geq 5$  drinks of alcohol in a row (i.e., within a couple of hours) on  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey (episodic heavy drinking). The prevalence of episodic heavy drinking was higher among students nationwide (24.2%). The prevalence of episodic heavy drinking was higher among White and Hispanic (19.5%, 16.8%) students, respectively, than Black (9.6%) students. The prevalence of episodic heavy drinking was higher among White (19.5%) than Other/Multiple (12.8%) students. The prevalence of episodic heavy drinking was higher 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (12.6%, 16.6%, 24.9%) students, respectively, than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (9.4%) students. The prevalence of episodic heavy drinking was higher among 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (16.6%, 24.9%) students, respectively, than 10<sup>th</sup> grade (12.6%). The prevalence of episodic heavy drinking was higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (24.9%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade (16.6%) students.

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### *Lifetime Cigarette Use*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	29.1	27.4 - 30.8
Male	32.1	30.3 - 33.8
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	33.1	31.2 - 35.0
Black	25.9	23.9 - 27.8
Hispanic	40.7	37.4 - 44.0
Other	27.9	23.7 - 32.1
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	23.3	21.1 - 25.5
10th	30.1	27.9 - 32.4
11th	32.4	29.6 - 35.1
12th	38.7	35.8 - 41.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>30.6</b>	<b>29.2 - 31.9</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 30.6% of students had ever tried cigarette smoking (even one or two puffs) (lifetime cigarette use). The prevalence of lifetime cigarette use was higher among students nationwide (46.3%). The prevalence of lifetime cigarette use was higher among 2009 Cuyahoga County (39.4%) students. The prevalence of lifetime cigarette use was higher among White and Hispanic (33.1%, 40.7%) students, respectively, than Black (25.9%) students. The prevalence of lifetime cigarette use was higher among Hispanic (40.7%) than White and Other/Multiple (33.1%, 27.9%) students, respectively. The prevalence of lifetime cigarette use was higher among 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (30.1%, 32.4%, 38.7%) students, respectively, than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (23.3%) students. The prevalence of lifetime cigarette use was higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (38.7%) than 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> grade (30.1%, 32.4%) students, respectively.

### *Current Cigarette Use*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	10.1	9.1 - 11.2
Male	12.7	11.5 - 13.9
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	15.4	14.1 - 16.7
Black	5.2	4.2 - 6.1
Hispanic	14.3	11.7 - 17.0
Other	11.6	8.4 - 14.8
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	7.4	6.1 - 8.7
10th	10.2	8.6 - 11.9
11th	12.5	10.6 - 14.4
12th	16.3	14.2 - 18.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>10.5 - 12.3</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 11.4% of students had smoked cigarettes on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey (current cigarette use). The prevalence of current cigarette use was higher among students nationwide (19.5%). The prevalence of current cigarette use was higher among male (12.7%) than female (10.1%) students. The prevalence of current cigarette use was higher among White, Hispanic and Other/Multiple (15.4%, 14.3%, 11.6%) students, respectively, than Black (5.2%) students. The prevalence of current cigarette use was higher among 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (12.5%, 16.3%) students, respectively, than 9<sup>th</sup> grade students (7.4%). The prevalence of current cigarette use was higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (16.3%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade (10.2%) students.



## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### *Smoked a Whole Cigarette before Age 13 Years*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	4.8	4.0 - 5.7
Male	7.3	6.3 - 8.2
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	5.7	5.0 - 6.5
Black	5.9	4.6 - 7.3
Hispanic	11.6	9.1 - 14.1
Other	6.0	4.1 - 7.8
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	6.7	5.1 - 8.3
10th	5.8	4.8 - 6.9
11th	5.9	4.8 - 7.1
12th	5.2	3.9 - 6.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.4 - 6.7</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 6.0% of students had smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years. The prevalence of having smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years was higher among students nationwide (10.7%). The prevalence of having smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years was higher among male (7.3%) than female (4.8%) students. The prevalence of having smoked a whole cigarette before age 13 years was higher among Hispanic (11.6%) than Black, White and Other/Multiple (5.9%, 5.7%, 6.0%) students, respectively.

### *Smoked More than 10 Cigarettes per Day*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	0.3	0.1 - 0.5
Male	1.7	1.2 - 2.1
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	1.2	0.8 - 1.5
Black	0.5	0.2 - 0.8
Hispanic	3.1	0.9 - 5.3
Other	1.2	0.4 - 1.9
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	0.7	0.3 - 1.1
10th	0.5	0.3 - 0.8
11th	0.9	0.5 - 1.3
12th	1.6	0.9 - 2.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.8 - 1.2</b>

Of the 11.4% of Cuyahoga County students who reported current cigarette use, 1.0% had smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day on the days they smoked in the 30 days before completing the survey. The prevalence of having smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day on the days they smoked was higher among male (1.7%) than female (0.3%) students. The prevalence of having smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day on the days they smoked was higher among White and Hispanic (1.2%, 3.1%) students, respectively, than Black (0.5%) students. The prevalence of having smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day on the days they smoked was higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (1.6%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade (0.5%) students.

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### *Lifetime Cigar Use*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	30.7	28.4 - 32.9
Male	40.2	38.0 - 42.5
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	30.8	28.7 - 32.8
Black	43.2	39.9 - 46.4
Hispanic	39.4	35.9 - 43.0
Other	27.9	22.6 - 33.1
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	28.3	24.2 - 32.3
10th	33.6	30.4 - 36.8
11th	36.1	32.3 - 40.0
12th	45.4	41.9 - 48.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>33.4 - 37.1</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 35.3% of students had ever smoked cigars, cigarillos, little cigars, or flavored cigars (e.g., Black & Milds, Phillies or Swisher Sweets), even one or two puffs (lifetime cigar use). The prevalence of lifetime cigar use was higher among male (40.2%) than female (30.7%) students. The prevalence of lifetime cigar use was higher among Black and Hispanic (43.2%, 39.4%) students, respectively, than among White and Other/Multiple (30.8%, 27.9%) students, respectively. The prevalence of lifetime cigar use was higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (45.4%) than 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 11<sup>th</sup> grade (28.3%, 33.6%, 36.1%) students, respectively. The prevalence of lifetime cigar use was higher among 11<sup>th</sup> grade (36.1%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (28.3%) students.

### *Current Cigar Use*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	13.5	12.1 - 14.9
Male	20.5	18.7 - 22.3
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	14.7	13.4 - 15.9
Black	20.3	17.5 - 23.0
Hispanic	21.7	18.2 - 25.2
Other	14.3	11.3 - 17.3
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	13.3	10.3 - 16.3
10th	16.0	13.9 - 18.1
11th	16.6	14.1 - 19.1
12th	22.6	20.1 - 25.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>15.6 - 18.2</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 16.9% of students had smoked cigars, cigarillos, little cigars, or flavored cigars (e.g., Black & Milds, Phillies or Swisher Sweets) on  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey (current cigar use). The prevalence of current cigar use was higher among male (20.5%) than female (13.5%) students. The prevalence of current cigar use was higher among Black and Hispanic (20.3%, 21.7%) students, respectively, than among White and Other/Multiple (14.7%, 14.3%) students, respectively. The prevalence of current cigar use was higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (22.6%) than 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> grade (13.3%, 16.0%, 16.6%) students, respectively.

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### *Lifetime Smokeless Tobacco Use*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	2.6	2.1 - 3.1
Male	13.3	12.0 - 14.5
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	11.7	10.5 - 12.9
Black	2.5	1.8 - 3.1
Hispanic	8.2	5.8 - 10.6
Other	7.4	5.5 - 9.3
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	5.1	4.2 - 6.1
10th	7.4	6.1 - 8.7
11th	8.8	7.2 - 10.5
12th	10.9	8.9 - 12.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>7.2 - 8.7</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 8.0% of students had ever used smokeless tobacco (e.g., chewing tobacco, snuff or dip) in their lifetime (lifetime smokeless tobacco use). The prevalence of lifetime smokeless tobacco use was higher for male (13.3%) than female (2.6%) students. The prevalence of lifetime smokeless tobacco use was higher for White, Hispanic and Other/Multiple race students (11.7%, 8.2%, 7.4%) respectively, than Black (2.5%) students. The prevalence of lifetime smokeless tobacco use was higher for White (11.7%) than Other/Multiple race (7.4%) students. The prevalence of lifetime smokeless tobacco use was higher for 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (7.4%, 8.8%, 10.9%) students, respectively, than 9<sup>th</sup> (5.1%) students. The prevalence of lifetime smokeless tobacco use was higher for 12<sup>th</sup> grade (10.9%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade (7.4%) students.

### *Current Smokeless Tobacco Use*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	0.9	0.6 - 1.2
Male	6.8	5.8 - 7.7
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	5.7	4.8 - 6.6
Black	1.1	0.7 - 1.6
Hispanic	5.4	3.1 - 7.6
Other	2.8	1.9 - 3.8
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	2.4	1.6 - 3.2
10th	3.7	2.9 - 4.6
11th	4.2	3.1 - 5.4
12th	5.1	3.6 - 6.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.3 - 4.4</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 3.9% of students had used smokeless tobacco (e.g., chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip) on ≥1 of the 30 days preceding the survey (current smokeless tobacco use). The prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use was higher for male (6.8%) than female (0.9%) students. The prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use was higher among White (5.7%) than Black and Other/Multiple (1.1%, 2.8%) students, respectively. The prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use was higher for Other/Multiple (2.8%) than Black (1.1%) students. The prevalence of current smokeless tobacco use was higher for 12<sup>th</sup> grade (5.1%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (2.4%) students.

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### *Lifetime Bidis, Kreteks, or Cloves Use*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	3.9	3.2 - 4.6
Male	7.6	6.7 - 8.5
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	7.4	6.6 - 8.3
Black	3.0	2.3 - 3.7
Hispanic	8.3	5.9 - 10.7
Other	7.5	5.4 - 9.7
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	4.0	3.1 - 4.9
10th	5.2	4.2 - 6.3
11th	5.9	4.7 - 7.1
12th	8.2	6.7 - 9.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.2 - 6.3</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 5.8% of students had ever tried bidis, kreteks or cloves, even one or two puffs (lifetime bidis, kreteks or cloves use). The prevalence of lifetime bidis, kreteks or cloves use was higher among male (7.6%) than female (3.9%) students. The prevalence of lifetime bidis, kreteks or cloves use was higher among White, Hispanic and Other/Multiple (7.4%, 8.3%, 7.5%) students, respectively, than Black (3.0%) students. The prevalence of lifetime bidis, kreteks or cloves use was higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (8.2%) than among 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> grade (4.0%, 5.2%) students, respectively.

### *Current Bidis, Kreteks, or Cloves Use*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	1.4	1.1 - 1.7
Male	3.6	3.0 - 4.3
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	2.9	2.4 - 3.5
Black	1.5	1.1 - 2.0
Hispanic	5.7	3.5 - 8.0
Other	3.6	2.3 - 4.9
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	1.7	1.1 - 2.3
10th	2.7	2.0 - 3.4
11th	2.6	1.9 - 3.3
12th	2.9	2.1 - 3.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.2 - 2.9</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 2.5% of students had used bidis, kreteks or cloves on  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey (current bidis, kreteks or cloves use). The prevalence of current bidis, kreteks or cloves use was higher among male (3.6%) than female (1.4%) students. The prevalence of current bidis, kreteks or cloves use was higher among White (2.9%), Hispanic (5.7%), and Other/Multiple race (3.6%) students than Black (1.5%) students.

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### *Lifetime Hookah Use*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	13.3	12.0 - 14.7
Male	18.4	16.8 - 20.0
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	22.7	20.8 - 24.6
Black	5.1	4.0 - 6.2
Hispanic	20.7	17.7 - 23.6
Other	14.2	11.5 - 16.9
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	7.7	6.1 - 9.3
10th	13.0	10.9 - 15.0
11th	17.7	15.3 - 20.1
12th	27.6	24.6 - 30.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>14.6 - 17.1</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 15.9% of students had ever tried smoking tobacco out of a water pipe (also called hookah), even one or two puffs, (lifetime hookah use). The prevalence of lifetime hookah use was higher among male (18.4%) than female (13.3%) students. The prevalence of lifetime hookah use was higher among Hispanic (20.7%) than Other/Multiple and Black (14.2%, 5.1%), students, respectively. The prevalence of lifetime hookah use was higher among Other/Multiple (14.2%) than Black (5.1%) students. The prevalence of lifetime hookah use was higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (27.6%) than 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> grade (7.7%, 13.0%, 17.7%) students, respectively. The prevalence of lifetime hookah use was higher among 11<sup>th</sup> grade (17.7%) than 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> grade (7.7%, 13.0%) students, respectively. The prevalence of lifetime hookah use was higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade (13.0%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (7.7%) students.

### *Current Hookah Use*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	7.4	6.4 - 8.4
Male	10.7	9.6 - 11.8
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	13.1	11.7 - 14.4
Black	2.9	2.1 - 3.6
Hispanic	11.8	9.3 - 14.3
Other	8.4	6.3 - 10.4
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	4.5	3.3 - 5.6
10th	7.3	5.9 - 8.6
11th	9.2	7.8 - 10.7
12th	16.5	14.3 - 18.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>8.2 - 9.9</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 9.1% of students had smoked tobacco out of a water pipe (also called a hookah) on  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey (current hookah use). The prevalence of current hookah use was higher among male (10.7%) than female (7.4%) students. The prevalence of current hookah use was higher among White, Hispanic and Other/Multiple (13.1%, 11.8%, 8.4%) students, respectively, than Black (2.9%) students. The prevalence of current hookah use was higher among White (13.1%) than Other/Multiple (8.4%) students. The prevalence of current hookah use was higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (16.5%) than 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> grade (4.5%, 7.3%, 9.2%) students, respectively. The prevalence of current hookah use was higher among 11<sup>th</sup> grade (9.2%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (4.5%) students. The prevalence of current hookah use was higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade (7.3%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (4.5%) students.

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### *Lifetime Snus Use*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	2.1	1.6 - 2.5
Male	9.9	8.8 - 10.9
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	8.1	7.1 - 9.0
Black	2.8	2.1 - 3.5
Hispanic	7.0	4.5 - 9.4
Other	6.1	4.3 - 8.0
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	3.7	2.8 - 4.6
10th	5.4	4.3 - 6.5
11th	6.2	4.9 - 7.4
12th	8.9	7.3 - 10.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>5.4 - 6.6</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 6.0% of students had ever tried smoking snus, even one or two puffs (lifetime snus use). The prevalence of lifetime snus use was higher among male (9.8%) than female (2.1%) students. The prevalence of lifetime snus use was higher among White, Hispanic, and Other/Multiple race (8.1%, 7.0%, and 6.1%) students, respectively, than Black (2.8%) students. The prevalence of lifetime snus use was higher among 12<sup>th</sup> (8.9%) than 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> (3.7%, 5.4%) grade students. The prevalence of lifetime snus use was higher among 11<sup>th</sup> (6.2%) than 9<sup>th</sup> (3.7%) grade students.

### *Current Snus Use*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	0.7	0.5 - 1.0
Male	4.8	4.1 - 5.5
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	3.6	3.0 - 4.2
Black	1.3	0.8 - 1.8
Hispanic	5.1	2.7 - 7.5
Other	2.6	1.5 - 3.7
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	1.8	1.1 - 2.5
10th	2.8	2.0 - 3.5
11th	2.8	2.0 - 3.5
12th	3.6	2.6 - 4.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.4 - 3.2</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 2.8% of students had smoked snus on  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey (current snus use). The prevalence of current snus use was higher among male (4.8%) than female (0.7%) students. The prevalence of current snus use was higher among White and Hispanic (3.6%, 5.1%) students, respectively, than Black (1.3%) students. The prevalence of current snus use was higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (3.6%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (1.8%) students.

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### *Lifetime "Freaked" a Cigar*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	16.3	14.3 - 18.2
Male	21.6	19.1 - 24.0
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	13.1	11.4 - 14.8
Black	27.5	23.9 - 31.2
Hispanic	27.6	23.0 - 32.1
Other	16.2	12.4 - 20.0
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	15.1	11.4 - 18.7
10th	17.2	14.5 - 19.9
11th	19.1	15.6 - 22.5
12th	25.3	21.2 - 29.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>17.2 - 20.6</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 18.9% of students had ever removed the filter paper out of a cigar, cigarillo, little cigar, or flavored cigar (lifetime "freaked" a cigar). The prevalence of having ever "freaked" a cigar was higher among male (21.6%) than female (16.3%) students. The prevalence of having ever "freaked" a cigar was higher among Black and Hispanic (27.5%, 27.6%) students, respectively, than White and Other/Multiple (13.1%, 16.2%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having ever "freaked" a cigar was higher among 12<sup>th</sup> (25.3%) than 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> (15.1%, 17.2%) grade students, respectively.

### *Current "Freaked" a Cigar*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	7.0	5.6 - 8.4
Male	12.4	10.3 - 14.6
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	6.5	5.4 - 7.7
Black	14.3	10.8 - 17.7
Hispanic	14.2	10.4 - 17.9
Other	10.5	7.2 - 13.7
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	8.4	5.5 - 11.3
10th	8.4	6.3 - 10.5
11th	8.8	6.4 - 11.2
12th	13.1	8.8 - 17.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>8.2 - 11.0</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 9.6% of students had removed the filter paper out of a cigar, cigarillo, little cigar, or flavored cigar on  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey (current "freaked" a cigar). The prevalence of having "freaked" a cigar on  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey was higher for male (12.4%) than female (7.0%) students. The prevalence of having "freaked" a cigar on  $\geq 1$  of the 30 days preceding the survey was higher for Black and Hispanic (14.3% and 14.2%) students, respectively than White (6.5%) students.

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### *Lifetime Marijuana Use*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	34.0	31.7 - 36.2
Male	42.4	40.2 - 44.5
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	35.1	33.1 - 37.2
Black	42.7	39.4 - 45.9
Hispanic	46.1	42.5 - 49.6
Other	31.5	26.5 - 36.5
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	25.4	22.5 - 28.4
10th	38.2	35.1 - 41.2
11th	43.6	40.3 - 46.9
12th	49.0	46.1 - 52.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>36.4 - 39.9</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 38.1% of students had used marijuana one or more times in their life (lifetime marijuana use). The prevalence of lifetime marijuana use was higher among male (42.4%) than female (34.0%) students. The prevalence of lifetime marijuana use was higher among Black and Hispanic (42.7%, 46.1%) students, respectively, than White and Other/Multiple (35.1%, 31.5%) students, respectively. The prevalence of lifetime marijuana use was higher among 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (38.2%, 43.6%, 49.0%) students, respectively, than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (25.4%) students. The prevalence of lifetime marijuana use was higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (49.0%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade (38.2%) students.

### *Current Marijuana Use*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	18.2	16.6 - 19.8
Male	25.7	24.0 - 27.4
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	21.3	19.8 - 22.9
Black	22.8	20.1 - 25.6
Hispanic	28.1	24.7 - 31.6
Other	18.4	15.3 - 21.6
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	14.9	12.4 - 17.4
10th	21.7	19.1 - 24.3
11th	24.1	21.7 - 26.5
12th	29.1	26.4 - 31.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>20.6 - 23.3</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 22.0% of students used marijuana  $\geq 1$  times during the past 30 days (current marijuana use). The prevalence of current marijuana use was higher among male (25.7%) than female (18.2%) students. The prevalence of current marijuana use was higher among Hispanic (28.1%) than White and Other/Multiple (21.3%, 18.4%) students, respectively. The prevalence of current marijuana use was higher among 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (21.7%, 24.1%, 29.1%) students, respectively, than among 9<sup>th</sup> grade (14.9%) students. The prevalence of current marijuana use was higher among 12<sup>th</sup> (29.1%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade (21.7%) students.



## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### *Tried Marijuana before Age 13 Years*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	3.9	3.2 - 4.5
Male	9.9	8.8 - 11.0
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	4.0	3.4 - 4.6
Black	10.5	9.1 - 11.9
Hispanic	13.5	10.7 - 16.2
Other	7.1	5.4 - 8.9
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	7.9	6.3 - 9.5
10th	7.0	5.6 - 8.4
11th	5.9	4.8 - 7.1
12th	6.1	4.9 - 7.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.2 - 7.5</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 6.9% of students used marijuana for the first time before the age of 13 years. The prevalence of marijuana use before the age of 13 years was higher among male (9.9%) than female (3.9%) students. The prevalence of marijuana use before the age of 13 years was higher among Hispanic and Black (13.5%, 10.5%) students, respectively, than White and Other/Multiple (4.0%, 7.1%) students, respectively. The prevalence of marijuana use before the age of 13 years was higher among Other/Multiple (7.1%) than White (4.0%) students.

### *Lifetime Blunt Use*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	26.8	24.2 - 29.3
Male	34.0	30.9 - 37.1
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	26.2	23.8 - 28.7
Black	36.8	32.5 - 41.1
Hispanic	36.3	30.7 - 41.8
Other	26.6	21.3 - 32.0
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	22.5	17.8 - 27.3
10th	29.2	25.8 - 32.6
11th	32.8	28.4 - 37.2
12th	38.4	33.9 - 42.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>28.1 - 32.4</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 30.3% of students had ever smoked part or all of a cigar, cigarillo, little cigar, or flavored cigar, with marijuana in it (a “blunt”) (lifetime blunt use). The prevalence of lifetime blunt use was higher among male (34.0%) than female (26.8%) students. The prevalence of lifetime blunt use was higher for Black and Hispanic (36.8%, 36.3%) students, respectively than White (26.2%) students. The prevalence of lifetime blunt use was higher among Black (36.8%) than Other/Multiple (26.6%) students. The prevalence of lifetime blunt use was higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (38.4%) than 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> grade (22.5%, 29.2%) students, respectively.

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### Current Blunt Use

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	14.3	12.3 - 16.3
Male	18.6	16.4 - 20.7
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	15.6	13.7 - 17.5
Black	17.7	14.7 - 20.8
Hispanic	18.0	13.7 - 22.3
Other	16.2	12.0 - 20.4
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	11.6	8.8 - 14.3
10th	14.8	11.7 - 18.0
11th	18.1	15.0 - 21.2
12th	22.0	18.6 - 25.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>14.8 - 17.9</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 16.4% of students had smoked cigars, cigarillos, little cigars, or flavored cigars that had marijuana in them (“blunts”) ≥1 days during the 30 days before the survey (current blunt use). The prevalence of current blunt use was higher among male (18.6%) than female (14.3%) students. The prevalence of current blunt use was higher among 11<sup>th</sup> grade (18.1%) students than 9<sup>th</sup> (11.6%) grade students. The prevalence of current blunt use was higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (22.0%) than 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> grade (11.6%, 14.8%) students, respectively.

### Lifetime Illicit Drug Use

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	3.9	3.3 - 4.5
Male	7.5	6.6 - 8.5
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	7.2	6.4 - 8.1
Black	2.9	2.2 - 3.6
Hispanic	10.5	7.8 - 13.3
Other	7.8	5.0 - 10.6
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	3.9	3.0 - 4.8
10th	4.8	3.8 - 5.9
11th	6.1	4.7 - 7.5
12th	8.3	6.9 - 9.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.2 - 6.3</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 5.8% of students had used any illicit drug (e.g., cocaine, heroin, methamphetamines, or ecstasy) ≥1 times during their lifetime (lifetime illicit drug use). The prevalence of lifetime illicit drug use was higher among male (7.5%) than female (3.9%) students. The prevalence of lifetime illicit drug use was higher among White, Hispanic, and Other/Multiple (7.2%, 10.5%, 7.8%) than Black (2.9%) students.

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### *Lifetime Inhalant Use*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	6.8	6.0 - 7.6
Male	7.3	6.4 - 8.1
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	6.9	6.1 - 7.7
Black	6.5	5.5 - 7.5
Hispanic	12.9	10.2 - 15.6
Other	8.8	6.9 - 10.7
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	7.6	6.4 - 8.8
10th	7.2	6.0 - 8.3
11th	6.1	5.1 - 7.1
12th	6.7	5.5 - 7.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>6.5 - 7.7</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 7.1% of students had sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol or spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high,  $\geq 1$  times during their lifetime (lifetime inhalant use). The prevalence of lifetime inhalant use was higher among Hispanic (12.9%) than Black and White (6.5%, 6.9%) students, respectively.

### *Lifetime Illegal Steroid Use*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	2.1	1.6 - 2.7
Male	3.6	3.0 - 4.2
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	2.5	2.0 - 2.9
Black	2.9	2.2 - 3.7
Hispanic	6.9	5.0 - 8.9
Other	3.6	2.5 - 4.6
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	3.0	2.2 - 3.7
10th	3.0	2.1 - 3.9
11th	2.2	1.4 - 2.9
12th	3.0	2.2 - 3.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.5 - 3.3</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 2.9% of students had taken steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription  $\geq 1$  times during their lifetime (lifetime steroid use). The prevalence of lifetime steroid use was higher among male (3.6%) than female (2.1%) students. The prevalence of lifetime steroid use was higher among Hispanic (6.9%) than Black, White and Other/Multiple (2.9%, 2.5%, 3.6%) students, respectively.

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### *Lifetime Prescription Sleeping Medication Abuse*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	9.1	8.2 - 10.1
Male	9.1	8.2 - 10.1
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	10.2	9.2 - 11.1
Black	6.7	5.6 - 7.8
Hispanic	16.8	13.5 - 20.0
Other	9.9	7.9 - 11.9
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	8.2	7.0 - 9.5
10th	9.6	8.0 - 11.1
11th	8.5	7.2 - 9.8
12th	10.0	8.4 - 11.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>8.5 - 9.9</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 9.2% of students had used sleeping medication that had not been prescribed for them (e.g., Ambien, Halcion, or Restoril)  $\geq 1$  times during their lifetime (lifetime prescription sleeping medication use). The prevalence of lifetime prescription sleeping medication use was higher among Hispanic (16.8%) than Black, White and Other/Multiple (6.7%, 10.2%, 9.9%) students, respectively. The prevalence of lifetime prescription sleeping medication use was higher among White and Other/Multiple (10.2%, 9.9%) students than Black (6.7%) students.

### *Lifetime Prescription Sedative/Anxiety Medication Abuse*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	5.7	4.9 - 6.4
Male	6.8	6.0 - 7.7
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	8.2	7.3 - 9.1
Black	2.9	2.3 - 3.6
Hispanic	10.5	7.8 - 13.1
Other	5.5	4.1 - 6.9
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	4.0	3.1 - 4.9
10th	5.5	4.5 - 6.6
11th	6.7	5.5 - 7.8
12th	9.1	7.6 - 10.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.7 - 6.9</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 6.3% of students had used sedative or anxiety medication that had not been prescribed for them (e.g., Ativan, Xanax, Valium or Klonopin)  $\geq 1$  times during their lifetime (lifetime prescription sedative or anxiety medication use). The prevalence of lifetime prescription sedative or anxiety medication use was higher among White, Hispanic, and Other/Multiple (8.2%, 10.5%, 5.5%) students, respectively, than Black (2.9%) students. The prevalence of lifetime prescription sedative or anxiety medication use was higher among White and Hispanic (8.2%, 10.5%) students, respectively, than Other/Multiple (5.5%) students. The prevalence of lifetime prescription sedative or anxiety medication use was higher among 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (6.7%, 9.1%) students, respectively, than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (4.0%) students. The prevalence of lifetime prescription sedative or anxiety medication use was higher among 12<sup>th</sup> (9.1%) than 10<sup>th</sup> (5.5%) grade students.

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### *Lifetime Prescription Stimulant Medication Abuse*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	6.5	5.5 - 7.4
Male	9.9	8.9 - 10.9
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	11.0	9.8 - 12.1
Black	4.0	3.2 - 4.7
Hispanic	10.7	8.0 - 13.5
Other	7.5	4.7 - 10.3
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	4.6	3.7 - 5.5
10th	6.4	5.2 - 7.6
11th	9.3	7.8 - 10.9
12th	13.1	11.2 - 15.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>7.5 - 8.9</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 8.2% of students had used stimulant medication for attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder that had not been prescribed for them (e.g., Ritalin, Adderall, or Concerta)  $\geq 1$  times during their lifetime (lifetime stimulant medication use). The prevalence of lifetime stimulant medication use was higher among male (9.9%) than female (6.5%) students. The prevalence of lifetime stimulant medication use was higher among White and Hispanic (11.0, 10.7%) students, respectively, than Black (4.0%) students. The prevalence of lifetime stimulant medication use was higher among 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (9.3%, 13.1%) students, respectively, than among 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> grade (4.6%, 6.4%) students, respectively. The prevalence of lifetime stimulant medication use was higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (13.1%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade (9.3%) students.

### *Lifetime Prescription Pain Medication Abuse*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	22.7	21.3 - 24.1
Male	22.2	20.8 - 23.7
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	19.5	18.2 - 20.9
Black	25.6	23.9 - 27.2
Hispanic	31.2	27.7 - 34.7
Other	24.4	20.3 - 28.6
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	21.9	20.0 - 23.7
10th	20.8	18.9 - 22.8
11th	23.8	21.7 - 26.0
12th	23.1	20.8 - 25.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>21.5 - 23.5</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 22.5% of students had used pain medication that had not been prescribed for them (e.g., Vicodin, OxyContin, or Tylenol 3 with codeine)  $\geq 1$  times during their lifetime (lifetime prescription pain medication use). The prevalence of prescription pain medication use was higher among Black (25.6%) than White (19.5%) students. The prevalence of prescription pain medication use was higher among Hispanic (31.2%) than Black and White (25.6%, 19.5%) students.

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### *Offered, Sold, or Given Drugs on School Property*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	21.3	19.9 - 22.8
Male	30.9	29.3 - 32.4
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	22.8	21.5 - 24.1
Black	30.5	28.2 - 32.7
Hispanic	34.1	30.7 - 37.5
Other	23.3	20.2 - 26.4
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	25.4	22.7 - 28.1
10th	27.7	25.5 - 29.8
11th	25.8	23.7 - 27.8
12th	25.3	23.4 - 27.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>25.0 - 27.3</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 26.2% of students had been offered, sold or given an illegal drug on school property  $\geq 1$  times during the past 12 months. The prevalence of having been offered, sold or given an illegal drug on school property was higher among male (30.9%) than female (21.3%) students. The prevalence of having been offered, sold or given an illegal drug on school property was higher among Black and Hispanic (30.5%, 34.1%) students, respectively, than White and Other/Multiple (22.8%, 23.3%) students.

### *Student Perception that Cigarette Use is Very Wrong*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	47.7	45.8 - 49.6
Male	44.2	42.3 - 46.1
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	43.1	41.4 - 44.9
Black	50.0	47.4 - 52.5
Hispanic	46.5	42.7 - 50.3
Other	53.4	48.4 - 58.4
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	55.1	52.8 - 57.5
10th	47.9	45.5 - 50.3
11th	43.4	40.6 - 46.2
12th	34.8	32.3 - 37.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>44.6 - 47.4</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 46.0% of students think it is very wrong for someone their age to smoke cigarettes. The prevalence of believing that it is very wrong to smoke cigarettes was lower among White (43.1%) students than Black and Other/Multiple (50.0%, 53.4%) students, respectively. The prevalence of believing that it is very wrong to smoke cigarettes was lower among 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (47.9%, 43.4%, 34.8%) students, respectively than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (55.1%) students. The prevalence of believing that it is very wrong to smoke cigarettes was lower among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (34.8%) than 10<sup>th</sup> (47.9%) students. The prevalence of believing that it is very wrong to smoke cigarettes was lower among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (34.8%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade (43.4%) students.

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### *Student Perception that Cigar Use is Very Wrong*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	47.2	45.4 - 49.1
Male	41.1	39.1 - 43.2
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	42.2	40.3 - 44.0
Black	46.5	43.8 - 49.2
Hispanic	47.0	43.2 - 50.8
Other	53.5	47.6 - 59.4
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	55.3	52.7 - 58.0
10th	46.0	43.7 - 48.3
11th	40.4	37.5 - 43.3
12th	32.1	29.5 - 34.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>42.8 - 45.8</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 44.3% of students believe it is very wrong for someone their age to smoke cigars, cigarillos, little cigars, or flavored cigars. The prevalence of believing it is very wrong to smoke cigars was lower among male (41.1%) than female (47.2%) students. The prevalence of believing it is very wrong to smoke cigars was lower among White (42.4%) than Other/Multiple (53.5%) students. The prevalence of believing it is very wrong to smoke cigars was lower among 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (46.0%, 40.4%, 32.1%) students, respectively, than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (55.3%) students. The prevalence of believing it is very wrong to smoke cigars was lower among 11<sup>th</sup> grade (40.4%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade (46.0%) students.

### *Student Perception that Alcohol Use is Very Wrong*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	38.7	36.9 - 40.4
Male	36.7	34.7 - 38.8
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	33.9	32.2 - 35.5
Black	43.0	40.2 - 45.8
Hispanic	39.5	36.3 - 42.8
Other	44.6	38.6 - 50.6
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	47.6	44.9 - 50.4
10th	37.0	34.8 - 39.2
11th	33.9	31.4 - 36.4
12th	29.4	26.8 - 32.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>36.3 - 39.1</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 37.7% of students believe it is very wrong for someone their age to drink beer, wine, or hard liquor (e.g., vodka, whiskey, or gin) regularly. The prevalence of believing it is very wrong for someone their age to drink alcohol regularly was lower among 2009 Cuyahoga County students (33.8%). The prevalence of believing it is very wrong for someone their age to drink alcohol regularly was lower among White (33.9%) than Black, Hispanic and Other/Multiple (43.0%, 39.5%, 44.6%) students, respectively. The prevalence of believing it is very wrong for someone their age to drink alcohol regularly was lower among 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (37.0%, 33.9%, 29.4%) students, respectively, than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (47.6%) students. The prevalence of believing it is very wrong for someone their age to drink alcohol regularly was lower among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (29.4%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade (37.0%) students.

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### *Student Perception that Marijuana Use is Very Wrong*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	48.8	46.8 - 50.8
Male	41.3	39.2 - 43.4
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	44.5	42.5 - 46.4
Black	45.1	42.2 - 48.1
Hispanic	48.4	44.9 - 51.9
Other	51.1	44.6 - 57.5
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	56.8	54.2 - 59.5
10th	44.8	42.2 - 47.4
11th	39.9	37.1 - 42.8
12th	35.9	32.9 - 38.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>45.1</b>	<b>43.5 - 46.7</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 45.1% of students believe it is very wrong for someone their age to smoke marijuana. The prevalence of believing it is very wrong for someone their age to smoke marijuana was lower among male (41.3%) than female (48.8%) students. The prevalence of believing it is very wrong for someone their age to smoke marijuana was lower among 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (44.8%, 39.9%, 35.9%) students, respectively, than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (56.8%) students. The prevalence of believing it is very wrong for someone their age to smoke marijuana was lower among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (35.9%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade (44.8%) students.

### *Student Perception of Parents' Beliefs that Cigarette Use is Very Wrong*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	80.1	78.6 - 81.6
Male	72.5	70.6 - 74.3
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	77.2	75.8 - 78.6
Black	75.5	73.1 - 77.9
Hispanic	71.5	67.9 - 75.2
Other	76.0	71.0 - 81.1
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	80.5	78.1 - 82.9
10th	78.7	76.9 - 80.5
11th	76.6	74.2 - 79.1
12th	68.6	66.3 - 70.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>75.2 - 77.6</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 76.4% of students perceive that their parents believe it is very wrong for them to smoke cigarettes. The prevalence of perception that parents believe it is very wrong for students to smoke cigarettes was lower among male (72.5%) than female (80.1%) students. The prevalence of perception that parents believe it is very wrong for students to smoke cigarettes was lower among Hispanic (71.5%) than White (77.2%) students. The prevalence of perception that parents believe it is very wrong for students to smoke cigarettes was lower among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (68.6%) than 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 11<sup>th</sup> grade (80.5%, 78.7% 76.6%) students, respectively.



## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### *Student Perception of Parents' Beliefs that Cigar Use is Very Wrong*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	81.2	79.6 - 82.7
Male	71.0	69.3 - 72.8
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	46.8	45.3 - 48.3
Black	75.1	72.9 - 77.3
Hispanic	71.7	68.1 - 75.3
Other	79.7	75.3 - 84.1
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	80.3	78.1 - 82.5
10th	79.7	77.8 - 81.6
11th	76.5	74.0 - 79.1
12th	67.0	64.6 - 69.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>75.0 - 77.4</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 76.2% of students perceive that their parents believe it is very wrong for them to smoke cigars, cigarillos, little cigars or flavored cigars. The prevalence of perception that parents believe it is very wrong for students to smoke cigars was lower among male (71.0%) than female (81.2%) students. The prevalence of perception that parents believe it is very wrong for students to smoke cigars was lower among White (46.8%) than Black, Hispanic and Other/Multiple (75.1%, 71.7%, 79.7%) students, respectively. The prevalence of perception that parents believe it is wrong for students to smoke cigars was lower among Hispanic (71.7%) than Other/Multiple (79.7%) students. The prevalence of perception that parents believe it is very wrong for students to smoke cigars was lower among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (67.0%) than 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> grade (80.3%, 79.7%, 76.5%) students, respectively.

### *Student Perception of Parents' Beliefs that Alcohol Use is Very Wrong*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	68.8	67.1 - 70.6
Male	61.9	59.9 - 63.8
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	63.3	61.6 - 65.1
Black	68.9	66.2 - 71.7
Hispanic	61.0	57.5 - 64.6
Other	68.6	63.2 - 74.1
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	72.1	69.2 - 75.0
10th	67.5	65.0 - 70.0
11th	64.8	62.2 - 67.4
12th	55.3	52.6 - 58.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>64.0 - 66.8</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 65.4% of students perceive that their parents believe it is very wrong for them to drink beer, wine, or hard liquor (e.g., vodka, whiskey, or gin) regularly. The prevalence of perception that parents believe it is very wrong for students to drink alcohol regularly was lower among male (61.9%) than female (68.8%) students. The prevalence of perception that parents believe it is very wrong for students to drink alcohol regularly was lower among White and Hispanic (63.3%, 61.0%) students, respectively, than Black (68.9%) students. The prevalence of perception that parents believe it is very wrong for students to drink alcohol regularly was lower among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (55.3%) than 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> grade (72.1%, 67.5%, 64.8%) students, respectively. The prevalence of perception that parents believe it is very wrong for students to drink alcohol regularly was lower among 11<sup>th</sup> grade (64.8%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (72.1%) students.

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### *Student Perception of Parents' Beliefs that Marijuana Use is Very Wrong*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	78.9	77.4 - 80.5
Male	72.5	70.8 - 74.2
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	76.9	75.4 - 78.3
Black	73.8	71.5 - 76.2
Hispanic	71.4	67.7 - 75.0
Other	79.3	75.3 - 83.3
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	80.0	77.7 - 82.2
10th	77.6	75.5 - 79.6
11th	74.3	71.8 - 76.8
12th	70.5	68.1 - 72.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>75.8</b>	<b>74.6 - 77.0</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 75.8% of students perceive that their parents believe it is very wrong for them to smoke marijuana. The prevalence of perception that parents believe it is very wrong for students to smoke marijuana was lower among male (72.5%) than female (78.9%) students. The prevalence of perception that parents believe it is very wrong for students to smoke marijuana was lower among White and Other/Multiple (76.9%, 79.3%) students, respectively, than Hispanic (71.4%) students. The prevalence of perception that parents believe it is very wrong for students to smoke marijuana was lower among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (70.5%) than 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> grade (80.0%, 77.6%) students, respectively. The prevalence of perception that parents believe it is very wrong for students to smoke marijuana was lower among 11<sup>th</sup> grade (74.3%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (80.0%) students.

### *Student Perception of Great Risk from Cigarette Use*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	65.6	63.7 - 67.5
Male	58.4	56.3 - 60.5
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	66.6	65.1 - 68.2
Black	56.9	53.8 - 59.9
Hispanic	47.3	43.6 - 50.9
Other	57.0	51.9 - 62.1
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	58.4	55.6 - 61.3
10th	62.0	59.4 - 64.6
11th	65.4	63.0 - 67.8
12th	63.9	61.2 - 66.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>60.7 - 63.6</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 62.1% of students perceive great risk of harm (physically or in other ways) from smoking one or more packs of cigarettes a day. The prevalence of perception of great risk from smoking cigarettes was lower among 2011 Cuyahoga County (62.1%) than 2009 Cuyahoga County (66.1%) students. The prevalence of perception of great risk from smoking cigarettes was lower among male (58.4%) than female (65.6%) students. The prevalence of perception of great risk from smoking cigarettes was lower among Black, Hispanic, and Other/Multiple (56.9%, 47.3%, 57.0%) students, respectively, than White (66.6%) students. The prevalence of perception of great risk from smoking cigarettes was lower among Hispanic (47.3%) students than Black and Other/Multiple (56.9%, 57.0%) students, respectively. The perception of great risk of harm from smoking cigarettes was lower among 9<sup>th</sup> grade (58.4%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade (65.4%) students.

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### *Student Perception of Great Risk from Cigar Use*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	57.6	55.7 - 59.5
Male	47.9	45.9 - 50.0
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	55.6	53.9 - 57.3
Black	49.2	46.3 - 52.1
Hispanic	42.1	38.7 - 45.6
Other	57.6	53.3 - 61.8
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	54.6	51.7 - 57.5
10th	51.4	49.0 - 53.9
11th	54.3	51.5 - 57.1
12th	51.2	48.4 - 54.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>52.9</b>	<b>51.4 - 54.3</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 52.9% of students perceive great risk of harm (physically or in other ways) from smoking cigars, cigarillos, little cigars, or flavored cigars regularly. The prevalence of perception of great risk from smoking cigars regularly was lower among male (47.9%) than female (57.6%) students. The prevalence of perception of great risk from smoking cigars regularly was lower among Hispanic (42.1%) than Black, White and Other/Multiple (49.2%, 55.6%, 57.6%) students, respectively. The prevalence of perception of great risk from smoking cigars regularly was lower among Black (49.2%) than White and Other/Multiple (55.6%, 57.6%) students, respectively.

### *Student Perception of Great Risk from Regular Alcohol Use*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	52.9	51.1 - 54.8
Male	42.3	40.3 - 44.2
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	47.3	45.6 - 49.0
Black	48.8	46.0 - 51.5
Hispanic	42.3	38.1 - 46.5
Other	50.7	44.6 - 56.8
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	49.8	47.3 - 52.2
10th	44.2	41.5 - 47.0
11th	49.9	47.1 - 52.6
12th	46.6	43.6 - 49.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>46.3 - 49.1</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 47.7% of students perceive great risk of harm (physically or in other ways) from taking one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (e.g., beer, wine, or liquor) nearly every day. The prevalence of perception of great risk from drinking alcohol daily was lower among male (42.3%) than female (52.9%) students. The prevalence of perception of great risk from drinking alcohol daily was lower among 10<sup>th</sup> (44.2%) than 9<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> grade (49.8%, 49.9%) students, respectively.

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### *Student Perception of Great Risk from Occasional Marijuana Use*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	31.0	29.4 - 32.7
Male	25.7	23.9 - 27.5
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	26.3	24.8 - 27.8
Black	31.7	29.4 - 33.9
Hispanic	28.4	25.2 - 31.7
Other	33.9	29.7 - 38.2
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	36.5	34.3 - 38.6
10th	28.3	26.0 - 30.6
11th	24.4	22.1 - 26.8
12th	22.8	20.4 - 25.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>28.5</b>	<b>27.3 - 29.8</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 28.5% of students perceive great risk of harm (physically or in other ways) from smoking marijuana once or twice. The prevalence of perception of great risk from smoking marijuana once or twice was lower among male (25.7%) than female (31.0%) students. The prevalence of perception of great risk from smoking marijuana once or twice was lower among White (26.3%) than Black and Other/Multiple (31.7%, 33.9%) students. The prevalence of perception of great risk from smoking marijuana once or twice was lower among 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (28.3%, 24.4%, 22.8%) students, respectively, than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (36.5%) students. The prevalence of perception of great risk from smoking marijuana once or twice was lower among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (22.8%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade (28.3%) students.

### *Student Perception of Great Risk from Regular Marijuana Use*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	54.8	53.0 - 56.7
Male	41.4	39.4 - 43.4
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	50.1	48.2 - 52.0
Black	45.1	42.2 - 48.0
Hispanic	42.1	38.4 - 45.8
Other	55.6	49.8 - 61.4
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	54.7	52.0 - 57.3
10th	47.9	44.2 - 51.7
11th	46.4	43.6 - 49.1
12th	42.3	39.3 - 45.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>46.7 - 49.8</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 48.3% of students perceive great risk of harm (physically or in other ways) from smoking marijuana regularly. The prevalence of perception of great risk from smoking marijuana regularly was lower among 2011 Cuyahoga County (48.3%) than 2009 Cuyahoga County (52.9%) students. The prevalence of perception of great risk from smoking marijuana regularly was lower among male (41.4%) than female (54.8%) students. The prevalence of perception of great risk from smoking marijuana regularly was lower among Black and Hispanic (45.1%, 42.1%) students, respectively, than White and Other/Multiple (50.1%, 55.6%) students, respectively. The prevalence of perception of great risk from smoking marijuana regularly was lower among 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (47.9%, 46.4%, 42.3%) students, respectively, than among 9<sup>th</sup> grade (54.7%) students.

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### *Parental Permission of Alcohol Use*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	24.9	22.7 - 27.2
Male	22.5	20.3 - 24.8
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	26.7	24.6 - 28.8
Black	18.4	15.5 - 21.4
Hispanic	32.2	27.5 - 36.8
Other	19.0	14.5 - 23.4
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	16.7	14.2 - 19.2
10th	21.3	18.5 - 24.0
11th	25.1	21.7 - 28.6
12th	34.0	30.4 - 37.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>22.1 - 25.4</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 23.8% of students had been at gatherings or parties in a home where parents permitted students to use alcohol  $\geq 1$  times during the 30 days before the survey. The prevalence of having been at gatherings or parties in a home where parents permitted alcohol use was higher among White and Hispanic (26.7%, 32.2%) students, respectively, than Black and Other/Multiple (18.4%, 19.0%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having been at gatherings or parties in a home where parents permitted alcohol use was higher among 11<sup>th</sup> grade (25.1%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (16.7%) students. The prevalence of having been at gatherings or parties in a home where parents permitted alcohol use was higher among 12<sup>th</sup> (34.0%) than 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> grade (16.7%, 21.3%, 25.1%) students, respectively.

### *Parental Permission of Marijuana Use*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	16.6	14.6 - 18.6
Male	15.9	13.9 - 17.9
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	14.9	13.3 - 16.5
Black	17.8	14.8 - 20.7
Hispanic	23.5	18.2 - 28.9
Other	15.0	10.9 - 19.1
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	12.6	10.3 - 15.0
10th	14.4	12.1 - 16.8
11th	17.6	14.7 - 20.6
12th	21.2	17.6 - 24.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>14.8 - 17.7</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 16.3% of students had been at gatherings or parties in a home where parents permitted students to use marijuana  $\geq 1$  times during the 30 days before the survey. The prevalence of having been at gatherings or parties in a home where parents permitted students to use marijuana was higher among Hispanic (23.5%) than White (14.9%) students. The prevalence of having been at gatherings or parties in a home where parents permitted students to use marijuana was higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (21.2%) than 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> grade (12.6%, 14.4%) students, respectively.

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### *Parent Purchased Alcohol for Student Use*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	12.4	10.7 - 14.1
Male	12.9	11.2 - 14.6
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	12.8	11.2 - 14.4
Black	11.4	9.4 - 13.4
Hispanic	21.1	16.7 - 25.4
Other	10.8	7.3 - 14.3
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	10.4	8.5 - 12.2
10th	11.1	9.0 - 13.2
11th	13.3	10.9 - 15.6
12th	16.6	13.5 - 19.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>11.5 - 13.9</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 12.7% of students had been at gatherings or parties in a home where parents had purchased alcohol for student use  $\geq 1$  times during the 30 days before the survey. The prevalence of parents having purchased alcohol for student use was higher for Hispanic (21.1%) than Black, White and Other/Multiple (11.4%, 12.8%, 10.8%) students, respectively. The prevalence of parents having purchased alcohol for student use was higher for 12<sup>th</sup> grade (16.6%) than 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> grade (10.4%, 11.1%) students, respectively.

### *Parent Purchased Marijuana for Student Use*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	5.8	4.7 - 6.9
Male	7.2	6.0 - 8.4
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	4.6	3.8 - 5.4
Black	8.6	6.9 - 10.2
Hispanic	14.8	11.0 - 18.6
Other	8.3	4.8 - 11.7
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	6.6	5.1 - 8.1
10th	6.8	5.1 - 8.4
11th	6.3	4.8 - 7.7
12th	6.0	4.3 - 7.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>5.7 - 7.3</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 6.5% of students had been at gatherings or parties in a home where parents had purchased marijuana for student use  $\geq 1$  times during the 30 days before the survey. The prevalence of parents having purchased marijuana for student use was higher among Black (8.6%) than White (4.6%) students. The prevalence of parents having purchased marijuana for student use was higher among Hispanic (14.8%) than Black and White (8.6%, 4.6%) students, respectively.

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### *Seat Belt Use*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	11.8	10.6 - 13.1
Male	16.8	15.5 - 18.1
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	8.4	7.6 - 9.3
Black	22.0	20.3 - 23.7
Hispanic	21.8	19.1 - 24.5
Other	11.9	9.8 - 13.9
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	16.0	14.5 - 17.6
10th	14.8	13.0 - 16.6
11th	13.2	11.4 - 15.0
12th	12.7	10.8 - 14.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>13.5 - 15.2</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 14.4% of students rarely or never wore a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else. The prevalence of rarely or never wearing a seat belt was higher among 2011 Cuyahoga County (14.4%) students than among 2009 students nationwide (9.7%). The prevalence of rarely or never wearing a seat belt was higher among male (16.8%) than female (11.8%) students. The prevalence of rarely or never wearing a seat belt was higher among Black, Hispanic and Other/Multiple (22.0%, 21.8%, 11.9%) students, respectively, than White (8.4%) students. The prevalence of rarely or never wearing a seat belt was higher among Black and Hispanic (22.0%, 21.8%) students, respectively, than Other/Multiple (11.9%) students.

### *Rode with a Driver who had Been Drinking Alcohol*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	21.2	19.8 - 22.6
Male	21.2	19.6 - 22.7
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	21.0	19.7 - 22.2
Black	20.9	18.9 - 23.0
Hispanic	30.5	27.3 - 33.7
Other	19.0	15.3 - 22.6
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	18.2	16.3 - 20.0
10th	21.8	19.9 - 23.7
11th	20.7	18.8 - 22.6
12th	24.5	22.0 - 27.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>20.1 - 22.3</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 21.2% of students had ridden in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol one or more times in the 30 days before the survey. The prevalence of having ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol was higher among Hispanic (30.5%) than among Black, White and Other/Multiple (20.9%, 21.0%, 19.0%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having ridden with a driver who had been drinking alcohol was higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (24.5%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (18.2%) students.

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### *Drove when Drinking Alcohol*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	5.5	4.8 - 6.3
Male	8.0	7.1 - 9.0
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	7.6	6.7 - 8.6
Black	5.5	4.4 - 6.6
Hispanic	9.9	7.5 - 12.3
Other	6.1	4.7 - 7.5
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	4.0	3.0 - 5.1
10th	4.4	3.4 - 5.4
11th	7.0	5.7 - 8.3
12th	12.3	10.6 - 14.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.1 - 7.5</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 6.8% of students had driven a car when they had been drinking alcohol one or more times in the 30 days before the survey. The prevalence of having driven when they had been drinking alcohol was higher among male (8.0%) than female (5.5%) students. The prevalence of having driven when they had been drinking alcohol was higher among White and Hispanic (7.6%, 9.9%) students, respectively, than among Black (5.5%) students. The prevalence of having driven when they had been drinking alcohol was higher among 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (7.0%, 12.3%) students, respectively, than among 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> grade (4.0%, 4.4%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having driven when they had been drinking alcohol was higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (12.3%) students than among 11<sup>th</sup> grade (7.0%) students.

### *Carried a Weapon*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	4.7	3.9 - 5.5
Male	15.3	13.9 - 16.7
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	8.5	7.6 - 9.4
Black	11.0	9.6 - 12.5
Hispanic	18.1	15.2 - 21.0
Other	12.2	9.1 - 15.4
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	9.8	8.0 - 11.5
10th	11.0	9.4 - 12.7
11th	9.7	8.2 - 11.3
12th	8.8	7.4 - 10.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>9.2 - 10.8</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 10.0% of students had carried a weapon (e.g., gun, knife, or club) one or more times in the 30 days before the survey. The prevalence of weapon carrying was higher among students nationwide (17.5%). The prevalence of weapon carrying was higher among male (15.3%) than female (4.7%) students. The prevalence of weapon carrying was higher among Black and Hispanic (11.0%, 18.1%) students, respectively, than White (8.5%) students. The prevalence of weapon carrying was higher among Hispanic (18.1%) than Black (11.0%) students.



## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### *In a Physical Fight*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	22.9	21.5 - 24.4
Male	35.2	33.3 - 37.1
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	22.1	20.7 - 23.5
Black	37.9	35.3 - 40.4
Hispanic	39.1	35.3 - 42.8
Other	28.9	24.7 - 33.1
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	36.0	32.9 - 39.0
10th	32.1	29.8 - 34.5
11th	25.0	22.8 - 27.2
12th	20.4	18.2 - 22.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>27.7 - 30.4</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 29.1% of students were in a physical fight one or more times in the 12 months before the survey. The prevalence of physical fighting was higher among male (35.2%) than female (22.9%) students. The prevalence of physical fighting was higher among Black, Hispanic and Other/Multiple (37.9%, 39.1%, 28.9%) students, respectively, than White (22.1%) students. The prevalence of physical fighting was higher among Black and Hispanic (37.9%, 39.1%) students, respectively than Other/Multiple (28.9%) students. The prevalence of physical fighting was higher among 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> grade (36.0%, 32.1%, 25.0%) students, respectively, than 12<sup>th</sup> grade (20.4%) students. The prevalence of physical fighting was higher among 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> grade (36.0%, 32.1%) students, respectively, than 11<sup>th</sup> grade (25.0%) students.

### *Did Not Go to School Because of Safety Concerns*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	5.0	4.3 - 5.7
Male	5.7	4.9 - 6.5
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	3.3	2.8 - 3.8
Black	7.2	6.0 - 8.4
Hispanic	13.2	10.7 - 15.7
Other	7.2	5.5 - 8.8
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	6.1	4.8 - 7.4
10th	6.5	5.4 - 7.6
11th	5.0	4.0 - 6.1
12th	3.1	2.3 - 3.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.8 - 6.0</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 5.4% of students did not go to school because they felt unsafe at or on the way to or from school one or more times in the 30 days before the survey. The prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns was higher among Hispanic (13.2%) than Black, White and Other/Multiple (7.2%, 3.3%, 7.2%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns was higher among Black and Other/Multiple (7.2%, 7.2%) students, respectively, than White (3.3%) students. The prevalence of having not gone to school because of safety concerns was higher among 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> grade (6.1%, 6.5%, 5.0%) students, respectively, than 12<sup>th</sup> grade (3.1%) students.

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### *Bullied on School Property*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	19.5	18.1 - 20.8
Male	16.7	15.4 - 18.1
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	22.6	21.2 - 24.0
Black	11.2	9.6 - 12.7
Hispanic	16.9	14.5 - 19.4
Other	22.8	17.8 - 27.7
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	23.1	21.1 - 25.0
10th	19.9	18.0 - 21.9
11th	14.5	12.9 - 16.0
12th	13.3	11.5 - 15.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>17.1 - 19.1</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 18.1% of students had been bullied on school property one or more times in the 12 months before the survey. The prevalence of having been bullied on school property was higher among female (19.5%) than male (16.7%) students. The prevalence of having been bullied on school property was higher among White, Hispanic and Other/Multiple (22.6%, 16.9%, 22.8%) students, respectively, than Black (11.2%) students. The prevalence of having been bullied on school property was higher among White (22.6%) than Hispanic (16.9%) students. The prevalence of having been bullied on school property was higher among 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> grade (23.1%, 19.9%) students, respectively, than among 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (14.5%, 13.3%) students.

### *Dating Violence*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	8.1	7.2 - 9.0
Male	9.8	8.8 - 10.8
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	7.1	6.3 - 7.9
Black	10.7	9.6 - 11.8
Hispanic	16.0	13.5 - 18.6
Other	10.3	8.3 - 12.3
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	8.5	7.4 - 9.7
10th	7.4	6.3 - 8.5
11th	10.2	8.7 - 11.6
12th	9.8	8.5 - 11.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>8.4 - 9.6</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 9.0% of students were hit, slapped, or physically hurt by their boyfriend or girlfriend (dating violence). The prevalence of dating violence was higher among 2009 Cuyahoga County (11.3%) students. The prevalence of dating violence was higher among Black, Hispanic and Other/Multiple (10.7%, 16.0%, 10.3%) students, respectively, than White (7.1%) students.

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### *Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	8.0	7.1 - 9.0
Male	5.6	4.8 - 6.4
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	5.2	4.5 - 5.8
Black	8.3	6.9 - 9.6
Hispanic	12.9	10.2 - 15.6
Other	8.9	6.8 - 11.0
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	6.0	4.5 - 7.6
10th	6.1	5.1 - 7.1
11th	7.6	6.3 - 8.8
12th	7.4	6.1 - 8.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.2 - 7.5</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 6.8% of students had ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to. The prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse was higher among female (8.0%) than male (5.6%) students. The prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse was higher among Black, Hispanic or Other/Multiple (8.3%, 12.9%, 8.9%) students, respectively, than White (5.2%) students. The prevalence of having been forced to have sexual intercourse was higher among Hispanic (12.9%) than Black (8.3%) students.

### *Intentional Self-Harm*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	13.2	12.0 - 14.4
Male	6.8	6.0 - 7.6
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	10.6	9.7 - 11.5
Black	7.9	6.5 - 9.2
Hispanic	17.2	14.0 - 20.5
Other	13.1	10.1 - 16.1
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	10.5	8.8 - 12.3
10th	11.7	10.1 - 13.3
11th	9.7	8.5 - 11.0
12th	7.0	5.7 - 8.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>9.2 - 10.7</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 10.0% of students had injured themselves purposely (e.g., cutting or burning themselves) without wanting to die one or more times in the 12 months before the survey (intentional self harm). The prevalence of intentional self harm was higher among 2009 Cuyahoga County (12.8%) students. The prevalence of intentional self harm was higher among female (13.2%) than male (6.8%) students. The prevalence of intentional self harm was higher among White, Hispanic and Other/Multiple (10.6%, 17.2%, 13.1%) students, respectively, than Black (7.9%) students. The prevalence of intentional self harm was higher among Hispanic (17.2%) than White (10.6%) students. The prevalence of intentional self harm was higher among 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> grade (10.5%, 11.7%, 9.7%) students, respectively, than 12<sup>th</sup> grade (7.0%) students.

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### *Engaged in Intentional Self-Harm Before Age 13 Years*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	6.6	5.8 - 7.4
Male	5.5	4.8 - 6.3
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	5.0	4.4 - 5.6
Black	6.7	5.7 - 7.7
Hispanic	10.7	8.4 - 13.1
Other	9.2	6.3 - 12.0
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	7.2	6.0 - 8.3
10th	5.7	4.8 - 6.6
11th	6.0	5.0 - 7.0
12th	4.8	3.9 - 5.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>5.5 - 6.6</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 6.1% of students engaged in intentional self harm for the first time before the age of 13 years. The prevalence of engaging in intentional self harm before the age of 13 years was higher among Black, Hispanic and Other/Multiple (6.7%, 10.7%, 9.2%) students, respectively, than White (5.0%) students. The prevalence of engaging in intentional self harm before the age of 13 years was higher among Hispanic (10.7%) than Black (6.7%) students. The prevalence of engaging in intentional self harm before the age of 13 years was higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade (7.2%) than 12<sup>th</sup> grade (4.8%) students.

### *Victim of Electronic Gossip or Bullying*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	23.7	22.3 - 25.1
Male	14.1	12.8 - 15.4
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	20.9	19.7 - 22.2
Black	15.5	13.6 - 17.4
Hispanic	21.2	18.1 - 24.3
Other	22.6	19.2 - 26.0
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	20.7	18.5 - 23.0
10th	21.3	19.3 - 23.4
11th	17.0	15.3 - 18.8
12th	15.5	13.9 - 17.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>17.9 - 19.9</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 18.9% of students had been the victim of electronic gossip or bullying (e.g., email, chat rooms, instant messaging, websites, or text messaging) one or more times in the 12 months before the survey. The prevalence of having been the victim of electronic bullying was higher among female (23.7%) than male (14.1%) students. The prevalence of having been the victim of electronic bullying was higher among White, Hispanic and Other/Multiple (20.9%, 21.2%, 22.6%) students, respectively, than Black (15.5%) students. The prevalence of having been the victim of electronic bullying was higher among 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> grade (20.7%, 21.3%) students, respectively, than 12<sup>th</sup> grade (15.5%) students. The prevalence of having been the victim of electronic bullying was higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade (21.3%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade (17.0%) students.

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### *Felt Sad or Hopeless*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	32.5	31.0 - 34.0
Male	18.8	17.5 - 20.0
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	22.9	21.6 - 24.2
Black	28.3	26.4 - 30.2
Hispanic	37.7	34.8 - 40.7
Other	24.9	21.9 - 27.9
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	24.4	22.3 - 26.6
10th	27.2	24.9 - 29.4
11th	26.6	24.8 - 28.4
12th	24.3	22.2 - 26.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>24.6 - 26.6</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 25.6% of students had felt so sad and hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities one or more times in the 30 days before the survey. The prevalence of having felt sad and hopeless was higher among female (32.5%) than male (18.8%) students. The prevalence of having felt sad and hopeless was higher among Hispanic (37.7%) than Black, White and Other/Multiple (28.3%, 22.9%, 24.9%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having felt sad and hopeless was higher among Black (28.3%) than White (22.9%) students.

### *Seriously Considered Attempting Suicide*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	14.9	13.7 - 16.0
Male	9.8	8.8 - 10.8
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	11.8	10.8 - 12.8
Black	12.2	10.7 - 13.6
Hispanic	19.2	16.5 - 22.0
Other	14.0	11.9 - 16.2
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	12.8	11.2 - 14.5
10th	13.1	11.6 - 14.5
11th	12.8	11.4 - 14.1
12th	10.1	8.6 - 11.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>11.6 - 13.1</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 12.3% of students had seriously considered attempting suicide one or more times in the 12 months before the survey. The prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide was higher among students nationwide (13.8%). The prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide was higher among female (14.9%) than male (9.8%) students. The prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide was higher among Hispanic (19.2%) than Black, White and Other/Multiple (12.2%, 11.8%, 14.0%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having seriously considered attempting suicide was higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade (13.1%) than 12<sup>th</sup> grade (10.1%) students.

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### *Attempted Suicide*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	7.9	6.9 - 9.0
Male	7.0	6.1 - 7.9
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	5.7	4.9 - 6.4
Black	9.2	7.9 - 10.5
Hispanic	14.0	11.7 - 16.3
Other	8.4	6.6 - 10.1
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	8.6	7.2 - 10.1
10th	7.9	6.7 - 9.0
11th	6.4	5.2 - 7.5
12th	6.4	5.0 - 7.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>6.8 - 8.1</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 7.5% of students had attempted suicide one or more times during the 12 months before the survey. The prevalence of having attempted suicide was higher among Black, Hispanic, and Other/Multiple (9.2%, 14.0%, 8.4%) students, respectively, than White (5.7%) students. The prevalence of having attempted suicide was higher among Hispanic (14.0%) than Black and Other/Multiple (9.2%, 8.4%) students, respectively.

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### *Ever Had Sexual Intercourse*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	41.6	39.5 - 43.7
Male	48.8	46.5 - 51.1
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	32.8	30.5 - 35.0
Black	63.8	61.0 - 66.7
Hispanic	61.0	57.0 - 64.9
Other	36.8	32.2 - 41.4
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	33.4	29.9 - 36.8
10th	40.9	37.7 - 44.1
11th	51.1	47.9 - 54.3
12th	58.6	55.0 - 62.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>43.3 - 47.0</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 45.2% of students had ever had sexual intercourse (lifetime sexual intercourse). The prevalence of lifetime sexual intercourse was higher among male (48.8%) than female (41.6%) students. The prevalence of lifetime sexual intercourse was higher among Black and Hispanic (63.8%, 61.0%) students, respectively, than White and Other/Multiple (32.8%, 36.8%) students, respectively. The prevalence of lifetime sexual intercourse was higher among 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (40.9%, 51.1%, 58.6%) students, respectively, than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (33.4%) students. The prevalence of lifetime sexual intercourse was higher among 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (51.1%, 58.6%) students, respectively, than among 10<sup>th</sup> grade (40.9%) students. The prevalence of lifetime sexual intercourse was higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (58.6%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade (51.1%) students.

### *Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons during their Life*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	11.2	9.8 - 12.5
Male	20.6	18.7 - 22.5
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	8.0	6.8 - 9.1
Black	27.7	25.1 - 30.3
Hispanic	24.2	20.4 - 28.0
Other	12.7	10.2 - 15.1
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	10.0	8.1 - 12.0
10th	14.1	11.8 - 16.3
11th	17.8	15.5 - 20.1
12th	22.7	20.0 - 25.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>14.5 - 17.0</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 15.8% of students had sexual intercourse with  $\geq 4$  people during their lifetime. The prevalence of having sexual intercourse with  $\geq 4$  people was higher among male (20.6%) than female (11.2%) students. The prevalence of having sexual intercourse with  $\geq 4$  people was higher among Black and Hispanic (27.7%, 24.2%) students, respectively, than White and Other/Multiple (8.0%, 12.7%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having sexual intercourse with  $\geq 4$  people was higher among Other/Multiple (12.7%) students than White (8.0%) students. The prevalence of having sexual intercourse with  $\geq 4$  people was higher among 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (17.8%, 22.7%) students, respectively, than among 9<sup>th</sup> grade (10.0%) students. The prevalence of having sexual intercourse with  $\geq 4$  people was higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (22.7%) students than 10<sup>th</sup> grade (14.1%) students.

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### Currently Sexually Active

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	31.4	29.5 - 33.2
Male	34.8	32.6 - 37.0
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	24.2	22.3 - 26.2
Black	46.3	43.5 - 49.1
Hispanic	45.2	41.2 - 49.2
Other	27.3	23.3 - 31.3
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	23.6	20.3 - 26.8
10th	28.6	25.9 - 31.3
11th	38.1	35.2 - 41.0
12th	44.6	41.5 - 47.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>31.4 - 34.7</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 33.0% of students had sexual intercourse with  $\geq 1$  people during the past 3 months (currently sexually active). The prevalence of being currently sexually active was higher among Black and Hispanic (46.3%, 45.2%) students, respectively, than White and Other/Multiple (24.2%, 27.3%) students, respectively. The prevalence of being currently sexually active was higher among 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (38.1%, 44.6%) students, respectively, than 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> grade (23.6%, 28.6%) students, respectively. The prevalence of being currently sexually active was higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (44.6%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade (38.1%) students.

### Had First Sexual Intercourse before Age 13 Years

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	2.8	2.3 - 3.3
Male	12.1	10.6 - 13.6
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	2.3	1.8 - 2.7
Black	14.8	12.7 - 16.8
Hispanic	15.9	12.8 - 19.0
Other	6.0	4.4 - 7.5
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	9.6	7.5 - 11.7
10th	7.7	5.9 - 9.5
11th	5.7	4.6 - 6.7
12th	5.5	4.3 - 6.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>6.5 - 8.2</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 7.4% of students engaged in sexual intercourse for the first time before the age of 13 years. The prevalence of first sexual intercourse before the age of 13 years was higher among male (12.1%) than female (2.8%) students. The prevalence of first sexual intercourse before the age of 13 years was higher among Black and Hispanic (14.8%, 15.9%) students, respectively, than White and Other/Multiple (2.3%, 6.0%) students, respectively. The prevalence of first sexual intercourse before the age of 13 years was higher among Other/Multiple (6.0%) than White (2.3%) students. The prevalence of first sexual intercourse before the age of 13 years was higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade (9.6%) than 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (5.7%, 5.5%) students, respectively.



## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### Condom Use

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	60.3	57.6 - 62.9
Male	68.7	66.2 - 71.2
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	63.4	60.4 - 66.3
Black	65.9	63.0 - 68.8
Hispanic	58.6	53.7 - 63.6
Other	67.0	61.8 - 72.1
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	69.7	66.0 - 73.4
10th	65.4	61.5 - 69.4
11th	65.6	62.2 - 68.9
12th	59.6	55.7 - 63.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>62.7 - 66.6</b>

In Cuyahoga County, of the 33.0% of students who reported being currently sexually active, 64.7% reported that either they or their partner used a condom during last sexual intercourse. The prevalence of condom use during last sexual intercourse was higher among male (68.7%) than female (60.3%) students. The prevalence of condom use during last sexual intercourse was higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade (69.7%) than 12<sup>th</sup> grade (59.6%) students.

### Have Been or Gotten Someone Pregnant

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	5.1	4.3 - 6.0
Male	5.2	4.3 - 6.0
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	2.3	1.8 - 2.8
Black	9.3	7.8 - 10.7
Hispanic	9.4	6.8 - 12.0
Other	3.8	2.7 - 4.8
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	3.1	2.2 - 4.1
10th	4.9	3.7 - 6.2
11th	5.8	4.5 - 7.0
12th	7.0	5.5 - 8.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.5 - 5.8</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 5.1% of students had been pregnant or had gotten someone pregnant  $\geq 1$  times during their lifetime. The prevalence of having been pregnant or having gotten someone pregnant was higher for Black and Hispanic (9.3%, 9.4%) students, respectively, than White and Other/Multiple (2.3%, 3.8%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having been pregnant or having gotten someone pregnant was higher for 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (5.8%, 7.0%) students, respectively than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (3.1%) students.

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### *Taught about AIDS or HIV Infection in School*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	92.7	91.8 - 93.7
Male	84.0	82.0- 86.0
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	93.4	92.6 - 94.2
Black	91.4	90.0 - 92.7
Hispanic	86.2	83.6 - 88.8
Other	87.8	84.0 - 91.5
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	89.6	88.1 - 91.1
10th	93.1	92.0 - 94.2
11th	93.8	92.5 - 95.1
12th	92.9	91.5 - 94.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>92.1</b>	<b>91.4 - 92.8</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 92.1% of students had ever been taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection. The prevalence of having been taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection was greater than among students nationwide (87.0%). The prevalence of having been taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection was higher for female (92.7%) than male (84.0%) students. The prevalence of having been taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection was higher among Black (91.4%) than Hispanic (86.2%) students. The prevalence of having been taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection was higher among White (93.4%) than Hispanic and Other/Multiple (86.2%, 87.8%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having been taught in school about AIDS or HIV infection was higher among 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (93.1%, 93.8%, 92.9%) students, respectively than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (89.6%) students.

### *Taught about Other Sexually Transmitted Diseases in School*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	92.5	91.4 - 93.6
Male	91.7	89.8- 93.6
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	93.4	92.6 - 94.2
Black	90.4	88.9 - 91.9
Hispanic	84.7	82.1 - 87.2
Other	86.3	82.5 - 90.1
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	88.0	86.2 - 89.8
10th	91.9	90.6 - 93.2
11th	94.1	93.0 - 95.1
12th	59.2	56.8- 61.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>90.9 - 92.4</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 91.6% of students had ever been taught in school about other sexually transmitted diseases (STD), (e.g., genital herpes, genital warts, chlamydia, syphilis, gonorrhea, or human papillomavirus). The prevalence of having been taught in school about other STD's was lower among male (91.7%) than female (92.5%) students. The prevalence of having been taught in school about other STD's was lower among Hispanic (84.7%) than Black (90.4%) students. The prevalence of having been taught in school about other STD's was lower among Black, Hispanic and Other/Multiple (90.4%, 84.7%, 86.3%) students, respectively than White (93.4%) students. The prevalence of having been taught in school about other STD's was lower among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (59.2%) than 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> grade (88.0%, 91.9%, 94.1%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having been taught in school about other STD's was lower among 9<sup>th</sup> grade (88.0%) than 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> grade (91.9%, 94.1%) students, respectively.

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### *Tested for HIV*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	15.9	14.4 - 17.4
Male	15.7	14.2 - 17.1
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	8.4	7.5 - 9.4
Black	25.9	23.5 - 28.4
Hispanic	23.9	20.6 - 27.2
Other	15.4	12.1 - 18.6
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	11.6	9.7 - 13.5
10th	15.4	13.5 - 17.3
11th	17.1	14.9 - 19.3
12th	20.1	17.7 - 22.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>14.7 - 16.8</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 15.8% of students had been tested for HIV, not counting tests done when donating blood. The prevalence of students having been tested for HIV was higher for Cuyahoga County schools' students (15.8%) than for students nationwide (12.7%). The prevalence of having been tested for HIV was higher among Black and Hispanic (25.9%, 23.9%) students, respectively, than White and Other/Multiple (8.4%, 15.4%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having been tested for HIV was higher among Other/Multiple (15.4%) than White (8.4%) students. The prevalence of having been tested for HIV was higher among 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (15.4%, 17.1%, 20.1%) students, respectively than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (11.6%) students. The prevalence of having been tested for HIV was higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (20.1%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade (15.4%) students.

### *STD Diagnosis*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	3.7	3.0 - 4.4
Male	3.9	3.2 - 4.6
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	2.3	1.8 - 2.7
Black	5.8	4.7 - 6.9
Hispanic	7.3	5.2 - 9.3
Other	3.7	2.7 - 4.8
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	3.0	2.2 - 3.8
10th	4.3	3.2 - 5.5
11th	3.0	2.3 - 3.8
12th	4.8	3.6 - 5.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.3 - 4.3</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 3.8% of students had ever been told by a doctor or nurse that they had a sexually transmitted disease (STD). The prevalence of ever having been told by a doctor or nurse that they had an STD was higher among Black and Hispanic (5.8%, 7.3%) students, respectively, than White (2.3%) students. The prevalence of ever having been told by a doctor or nurse that they had an STD was higher among Hispanic (7.3%) students than Other/Multiple (3.7%) students.

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### *Ate Fruits and Vegetables Five or More Times per Day*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	20.7	19.4 - 22.1
Male	24.4	22.8 - 25.9
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	22.7	21.4 - 23.9
Black	21.3	19.5 - 23.2
Hispanic	25.2	21.9 - 28.5
Other	28.8	24.7 - 33.0
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	23.7	21.9 - 25.5
10th	22.8	20.7 - 24.9
11th	21.4	19.5 - 23.4
12th	21.6	19.3 - 24.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>21.6 - 23.6</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 22.6% of students had eaten fruits and vegetables  $\geq 5$  times per day during the 7 days preceding the survey. The prevalence of having eaten fruits and vegetables  $\geq 5$  times per day was lower among female (20.7%) than male (24.4%) students. The prevalence of having eaten fruits and vegetables  $\geq 5$  times per day was lower among Black and White (21.3%, 22.7%) students, respectively than Other/Multiple (28.8%) students.

### *Drank Three or More Glasses per Day of Milk*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	9.0	8.1 - 10.0
Male	17.4	16.0 - 18.7
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	15.2	14.1 - 16.3
Black	9.6	8.1 - 11.2
Hispanic	15.7	13.3 - 18.0
Other	13.5	10.6 - 16.3
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	15.2	13.4 - 17.0
10th	13.5	11.9 - 15.1
11th	11.5	10.0 - 13.0
12th	11.7	9.9 - 13.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>12.3 - 14.0</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 13.2% of students drank  $\geq 3$  glasses/day of milk during the 7 days before the survey. The prevalence of having drunk  $\geq 3$  glasses/day of milk was lower among female (9.0%) than male (17.4%) students. The prevalence of having drunk  $\geq 3$  glasses/day of milk was lower among Black (9.6%) than White and Hispanic (15.2%, 15.6%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having drunk  $\geq 3$  glasses/day of milk was lower among 11<sup>th</sup> grade (11.5%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (15.2%) students.

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### *Drank Soda or Pop Everyday*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	18.8	17.4 - 20.2
Male	26.9	25.2 - 28.6
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	19.6	18.3 - 20.8
Black	26.6	24.7 - 28.5
Hispanic	32.9	29.5 - 36.3
Other	23.0	18.6 - 27.4
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	24.1	22.1 - 26.1
10th	23.6	21.6 - 25.5
11th	20.0	18.1 - 21.8
12th	22.8	20.3 - 25.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>21.7 - 23.8</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 22.8% of students had drunk a can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop (not including diet soda or diet pop)  $\geq 1$  times/day during the 7 days before the survey. The prevalence of having drunk soda or pop was higher among male (26.9%) than female (18.8%) students. The prevalence of having drunk soda or pop was higher among Hispanic (32.9%) than Black, White and Other/Multiple (26.6%, 19.6%, 23.0%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having drunk soda or pop was higher among Black (26.7%) than White (19.6%) students. The prevalence of having drunk soda or pop was higher among 9<sup>th</sup> grade (24.1%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade (20.0%) students.

### *Did Not Eat Breakfast Everyday*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	69.0	67.3 - 70.7
Male	66.2	64.5 - 67.8
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	59.6	58.1 - 61.2
Black	79.4	77.6 - 81.1
Hispanic	74.4	71.1 - 77.8
Other	66.4	60.9 - 71.8
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	66.0	63.5 - 68.5
10th	66.4	63.9 - 69.0
11th	67.3	64.8 - 69.7
12th	71.4	69.1 - 73.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>67.6</b>	<b>66.4 - 68.8</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 67.6% of students had not eaten breakfast every day during the 7 days before the survey. The prevalence of not eating breakfast every day was higher among Black (79.4%) than White and Other/Multiple (59.6%, 66.4%) students, respectively. The prevalence of not eating breakfast every day was higher for Hispanic (74.4%) than White (59.6%) students. The prevalence of not eating breakfast every day was higher for 12<sup>th</sup> grade (71.4%) students than for 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> grade (66.0%, 66.4%) students, respectively.

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### *Ate Fast Food during Week*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	71.8	70.2 - 73.4
Male	76.5	75.1 - 78.0
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	67.8	66.3 - 69.4
Black	83.1	81.4 - 84.8
Hispanic	82.0	79.5 - 84.6
Other	71.7	66.4 - 76.9
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	73.3	71.2 - 75.5
10th	71.1	68.8 - 73.5
11th	75.3	73.2 - 77.4
12th	77.4	75.0 - 79.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>73.0 - 75.3</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 74.2% of students had eaten food from a fast food restaurant (e.g., McDonalds, Burger King, Pizza Hut, Taco Bell, Kentucky Fried Chicken, or Subway)  $\geq 1$  times during the 7 days before the survey. The prevalence of having eaten fast food was higher among male (76.5%) than female (71.8%) students. The prevalence of having eaten fast food was higher among Black and Hispanic (83.1%, 82.0%) students, respectively than White and Other/Multiple (67.8%, 71.7%) students, respectively. The prevalence of having eaten fast food was higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (77.4%) than 10<sup>th</sup> grade (71.1%) students.

### *Ate Dinner with Family during Week*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	81.5	80.1 - 83.0
Male	82.7	81.2 - 84.2
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	89.5	88.4 - 90.5
Black	71.4	69.0 - 73.7
Hispanic	76.1	73.3 - 78.9
Other	82.7	79.8 - 85.6
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	84.9	83.0 - 86.8
10th	83.5	81.7 - 85.2
11th	79.7	77.4 - 82.0
12th	79.4	76.4 - 82.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>81.0 - 83.2</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 82.1% of students had eaten dinner with their family  $\geq 1$  times during the 7 days before the survey. The prevalence of having eaten dinner with family was lower among Black, Hispanic, and Other/Multiple (71.4%, 76.1%, 82.7%) than White (89.5%) students. The prevalence of having eaten dinner with family was lower among Black and Hispanic (71.4%, 76.1%) students, respectively than Other/Multiple (82.7%) students. The prevalence of having eaten dinner with family was lower among 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (79.7%, 79.4%) students, respectively, than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (84.9%) students.

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### *Used Computers 3 or More Hours per Day*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	23.3	21.8 - 24.8
Male	31.4	29.8 - 32.9
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	23.5	22.2 - 24.9
Black	31.6	29.5 - 33.7
Hispanic	37.6	33.6 - 41.5
Other	32.7	26.8 - 38.6
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	29.7	27.5 - 31.9
10th	27.7	25.5 - 30.0
11th	24.9	22.8 - 27.0
12th	25.5	23.0 - 28.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>26.1 - 28.3</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 27.2% of students played video or computer games or used a computer for something that was not school work for  $\geq 3$  hours/day on an average school day. The 2011 prevalence was higher than for Cuyahoga County school students in 2009 (23.2%). The prevalence of using a computer for something that was not school work for  $\geq 3$  hours/day on an average school day was higher for male (31.4%) than female (23.3%) students. The prevalence of using a computer for something that was not school work for  $\geq 3$  hours/day on an average school day was higher among Black, Hispanic, and Other/Multiple (31.6%, 37.6%, 32.7%) students, respectively, than White (23.5%) students. The prevalence of using a computer for something that was not school work for  $\geq 3$  hours/day on an average school day was higher for 9<sup>th</sup> grade (29.7%) than 11<sup>th</sup> grade (24.9%) students.

### *Watched Television 3 or More Hours per Day*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	34.5	32.6 - 36.4
Male	34.1	32.2 - 36.0
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	22.9	21.6 - 24.2
Black	52.2	49.5 - 54.8
Hispanic	41.1	37.4 - 44.8
Other	29.7	25.3 - 34.0
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	36.2	32.9 - 39.5
10th	35.8	33.1 - 38.6
11th	32.4	29.8 - 35.0
12th	31.9	29.1 - 34.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>34.3</b>	<b>33.0 - 35.6</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 34.3% of students watched television  $\geq 3$  hours/day on an average school day. The prevalence of watching television  $\geq 3$  hours/day on an average school day was higher for Black (52.2%) students than White, Hispanic, and Other/Multiple (22.9%, 41.1%, 29.7%) students, respectively. The prevalence of watching television  $\geq 3$  hours/day on an average school day was higher among Hispanic (41.1%) students than White and Other/Multiple (22.9%, 41.1%) students, respectively. The prevalence of watching television  $\geq 3$  hours/day on an average school day was higher among Other/Multiple (29.7%) students than White (22.9%) students.

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### *Met Recommended Levels of Physical Activity*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	36.5	34.8 - 38.3
Male	51.4	49.4 - 53.3
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	48.5	46.8 - 50.2
Black	37.8	35.1 - 40.5
Hispanic	36.5	33.2 - 39.8
Other	39.0	35.3 - 42.8
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	49.4	46.9 - 51.9
10th	42.7	39.7 - 45.7
11th	40.2	37.6 - 42.8
12th	41.7	39.3 - 44.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>42.5 - 45.2</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 43.8% of 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 5 or more days during the 7 days before the survey (met recommended levels of physical activity). The prevalence of having met recommended levels of physical activity was lower among students nationwide (37.0%). The prevalence of having met recommended levels of physical activity was lower among female (36.5%) than male (51.4%) students. The prevalence of having met recommended levels of physical activity was lower among Black, Hispanic and Other/Multiple (37.8%, 36.5%, 39.0%) students, respectively, than White (48.5%) students. The prevalence of having met recommended levels of physical activity was lower among 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (42.7%, 40.2%, 41.7%) students, respectively, than among 9<sup>th</sup> grade (49.4%) students.

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

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	17.8	16.4 - 19.1
Male	10.6	9.6 - 11.7
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	10.2	9.2 - 11.1
Black	19.8	17.8 - 21.7
Hispanic	19.3	16.6 - 22.0
Other	17.5	13.6 - 21.4
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	12.6	11.2 - 14.0
10th	14.3	12.4 - 16.1
11th	14.2	12.4 - 16.0
12th	16.3	14.5 - 18.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>13.4 - 15.2</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 14.3% of students did not participate in at least 60 minutes of any kind of physical activity that increased their heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time on at least 1 day during the 7 days before the survey (did not meet recommended levels of physical activity). The prevalence of not meeting recommended levels of physical activity was higher among female (17.8%) than male (10.6%) students. The prevalence of not meeting recommended levels of physical activity was higher among Black, Hispanic, and Other/Multiple (19.8%, 19.3%, 17.5%) students, respectively, than White (10.2%) students. The prevalence of not meeting recommended levels of physical activity was higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (16.3%) students than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (12.6%) students.



## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### *Played on at Least One Sports Team*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	53.4	51.6 - 55.3
Male	67.2	65.5 - 68.9
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	65.9	64.3 - 67.6
Black	52.9	50.5 - 55.3
Hispanic	52.5	49.2 - 55.8
Other	52.6	48.1 - 57.1
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	65.0	62.7 - 67.3
10th	60.4	57.8 - 63.0
11th	58.2	55.4 - 61.0
12th	55.9	53.2 - 58.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>58.9 - 61.5</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 60.2% of students had played on at least one sports team (run by their school or community groups) during the 12 months before the survey (sports team participation). The prevalence of sports team participation was lower among female (53.4%) than male (67.2%) students. The prevalence of sports team participation was lower among Black, Hispanic, and Other/Multiple (52.9%, 52.5%, 52.6%) students, respectively, than White (65.9%) students. The prevalence of sports team participation was lower among 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (58.2%, 55.9%) students, respectively, than among 9<sup>th</sup> grade (65.0%) students.

### *Obese*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	10.7	9.5 - 11.9
Male	15.0	13.7 - 16.3
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	9.6	8.7 - 10.5
Black	17.1	15.2 - 19.1
Hispanic	17.3	14.9 - 19.7
Other	11.0	7.7 - 14.4
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	13.7	11.9 - 15.6
10th	13.3	11.6 - 15.1
11th	12.2	10.4 - 14.0
12th	12.0	10.2 - 13.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>11.9 - 13.8</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 12.9% of students were obese. The prevalence of obesity was higher among male (15.0%) than female (10.7%) students. The prevalence of obesity was higher for Black and Hispanic (17.1%, 17.3%) students, respectively, than White and Other/Multiple (9.6%, 11.0%) students, respectively.

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### *Overweight*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	15.3	14.0 - 16.7
Male	16.6	15.3 - 17.8
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	12.8	11.7 - 13.9
Black	20.5	18.4 - 22.6
Hispanic	18.1	15.6 - 20.7
Other	15.3	11.6 - 19.0
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	16.4	14.6 - 18.1
10th	18.4	16.3 - 20.6
11th	15.0	13.3 - 16.8
12th	13.8	11.9 - 15.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>15.0 - 16.9</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 16.0% of students were overweight. The prevalence of overweight was higher among Black and Hispanic (20.5%, 18.1%) students, respectively than White (12.8%) students. The prevalence of overweight was higher among 10<sup>th</sup> grade (18.4%) students than 12<sup>th</sup> grade (13.8%) students.

### *Described Themselves as Overweight*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	32.0	30.4 - 33.5
Male	22.1	20.7 - 23.5
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	27.5	26.2 - 28.9
Black	26.0	24.1 - 27.8
Hispanic	29.4	26.4 - 32.4
Other	27.0	22.7 - 31.2
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	26.0	24.1 - 27.9
10th	28.2	26.0 - 30.4
11th	27.8	25.9 - 29.7
12th	26.5	24.3 - 28.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>26.1 - 28.1</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 27.1% of students described themselves as slightly or very overweight. The prevalence of describing oneself as overweight was higher among female (32.0%) than male (22.1%) students.

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### *Trying to Lose Weight*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	56.4	54.6 - 58.1
Male	27.4	25.9 - 28.9
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	42.8	41.4 - 44.3
Black	40.1	37.9 - 42.4
Hispanic	45.1	41.8 - 48.3
Other	40.3	34.3 - 46.2
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	40.8	38.3 - 43.3
10th	43.3	40.9 - 45.7
11th	43.4	40.9 - 45.9
12th	40.7	38.4 - 43.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>41.9</b>	<b>40.8 - 43.1</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 41.9% of students were trying to lose weight. The prevalence of trying to lose weight was higher among female (56.4%) than male (27.4%) students.

### *Doctor Check-up in Past Year*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	72.7	71.2 - 74.2
Male	71.3	69.7 - 73.0
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	75.1	73.8 - 76.5
Black	68.4	66.2 - 70.5
Hispanic	65.7	62.4 - 69.0
Other	64.0	58.6 - 69.3
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	72.5	70.8 - 74.1
10th	71.9	69.5 - 74.4
11th	72.9	70.7 - 75.2
12th	70.6	68.0 - 73.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>70.8 - 73.1</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 72.0% of students had seen a doctor or nurse for a check-up or physical exam when they were not sick or injured, during the past 12 months. The prevalence of having seen a doctor or nurse for a check-up or physical exam when they were not sick or injured, during the past 12 months was lower among Black, Hispanic and Other/Multiple (68.4%, 65.7%, 64.0%) students, respectively, than White (75.1%) students.

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### *Described Health as Fair or Poor*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	15.5	14.2 - 16.8
Male	9.0	8.0 - 10.0
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	10.3	9.3 - 11.2
Black	14.7	12.8 - 16.6
Hispanic	16.4	13.6 - 19.2
Other	18.4	14.4 - 22.4
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	10.9	9.3 - 12.5
10th	13.8	12.0 - 15.6
11th	13.8	12.0 - 15.5
12th	11.0	9.2 - 12.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>11.5 - 13.2</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 12.3% of students described their health, in general, as fair or poor. The prevalence of describing one's health as fair or poor was higher among female (15.5%) than male (9.0%) students. The prevalence of describing one's health as fair or poor was higher among Black, Hispanic, and Other/Multiple (14.7%, 16.4%, 18.4%) students, respectively, than White (10.3%) students.

### *Insufficient Sleep on School Nights*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	45.6	43.6 - 47.5
Male	42.9	41.0 - 44.7
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	39.9	38.2 - 41.6
Black	49.9	47.6 - 52.3
Hispanic	49.6	46.0 - 53.2
Other	45.2	40.5 - 49.9
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	37.1	34.5 - 39.8
10th	43.8	41.0 - 46.5
11th	47.0	44.7 - 49.3
12th	50.7	48.2 - 53.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>42.9 - 45.6</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 44.2% of students got  $\leq 7$  hours of sleep on average school nights. The prevalence of getting insufficient sleep on school nights was higher among Black and Hispanic (49.9%, 49.6%) students, respectively, than White (39.9%) students. The prevalence of getting insufficient sleep on school nights was higher among 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (43.8%, 47.0%, 50.7%) students, respectively, than among 9<sup>th</sup> grade (37.1%) students. The prevalence of getting insufficient sleep on school nights was higher among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (50.7%) students than 10<sup>th</sup> grade (43.8%) students.

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### *Insufficient Sleep on Weekend Nights*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	28.6	26.8 - 30.3
Male	33.1	31.5 - 34.7
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	19.8	18.4 - 21.1
Black	47.0	44.8 - 49.2
Hispanic	41.7	38.1 - 45.2
Other	29.5	25.6 - 33.4
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	33.2	30.5 - 36.0
10th	31.2	28.7 - 33.7
11th	28.5	26.1 - 31.0
12th	29.0	26.2 - 31.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>29.5 - 32.1</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 30.8% of students got  $\leq 7$  hours of sleep on average weekend nights. The prevalence of getting  $\leq 7$  hours of sleep on average weekend nights was higher among male (33.1%) than female (28.6%) students. The prevalence of getting  $\leq 7$  hours of sleep on average weekend nights was higher among Black and Hispanic (47.0%, 41.7%) students, respectively, than White and Other/Multiple (19.8%, 29.5%) students, respectively. The prevalence of getting  $\leq 7$  hours of sleep on average weekend nights was higher among Other/Multiple (29.5%) students than White (19.8%) students.

### *Perceived Unmet Needs*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	18.9	17.6 - 20.2
Male	14.3	13.1 - 15.4
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	16.2	15.1 - 17.3
Black	16.5	14.8 - 18.1
Hispanic	21.7	18.3 - 25.1
Other	17.8	13.7 - 21.8
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	14.9	13.4 - 16.4
10th	16.4	14.7 - 18.0
11th	19.0	17.4 - 20.7
12th	16.3	14.5 - 18.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>15.7 - 17.5</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 16.6% of students often or always felt during the past month that their needs as a person were being left unmet. The prevalence of feeling that personal needs were left unmet was higher among female (18.9%) than male (14.3%) students. The prevalence of feeling that personal needs were left unmet was higher among Hispanic (21.7%) than White and Black (16.2%, 16.5%) students, respectively. The prevalence of feeling that personal needs were left unmet was higher among 11<sup>th</sup> grade (19.0%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (14.9%) students.

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### *Perceived Unsolvable Problems*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	26.6	25.1 - 28.1
Male	16.9	15.6 - 18.2
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	20.9	19.6 - 22.1
Black	22.3	20.2 - 24.4
Hispanic	28.9	25.6 - 32.2
Other	23.4	17.9 - 29.0
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	21.5	19.5 - 23.4
10th	22.9	20.8 - 25.0
11th	23.3	21.5 - 25.1
12th	19.4	17.2 - 21.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>21.8</b>	<b>20.8 - 22.9</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 21.8% of students often or always felt during the past month that there were problems in their life that just could not be solved. The prevalence of feeling that there were problems that could not be solved was higher among female (26.6%) than male (16.9%) students. The prevalence of feeling that there were problems that could not be solved was higher among Hispanic (28.9%) students than among White and Black (20.9%, 22.3%) students, respectively.

### *Perceived Loss of Perspective of Important Issues*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	24.4	23.0 - 25.8
Male	16.2	14.8 - 17.5
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	19.9	18.7 - 21.1
Black	20.4	18.4 - 22.5
Hispanic	24.9	21.8 - 28.1
Other	22.9	19.4 - 26.4
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	19.7	17.9 - 21.6
10th	19.7	17.9 - 21.5
11th	22.3	20.2 - 24.5
12th	19.5	17.5 - 21.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.4</b>	<b>19.4 - 21.4</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 20.4% of students often or always felt during the past month that there were so many everyday hassles and problems that they lost track of the things that were really important. The prevalence of feeling that there were too many everyday hassles was higher among female (24.4%) than male (16.2%) students. The prevalence of feeling that there were too many everyday hassles was higher among Hispanic (24.9%) than White (19.9%) students.

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### *Extracurricular Activities*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	59.3	57.4 - 61.2
Male	54.0	52.0 - 55.9
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	63.0	61.3 - 64.7
Black	47.0	44.3 - 49.7
Hispanic	49.5	45.8 - 53.1
Other	56.7	51.9 - 61.4
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	56.3	53.3 - 59.3
10th	56.7	54.2 - 59.2
11th	57.7	54.6 - 60.7
12th	56.0	52.5 - 59.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>55.2 - 58.1</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 56.7% of students took part in after school, evening or weekend activities, other than sports teams, (e.g., school clubs, community center groups, music/art/dance lessons, drama, church, or other supervised activity) ≥1 days during the 7 days before the survey. The prevalence of participating in extra-curricular activities was lower among male (54.0%) than female (59.3%) students. The prevalence of participating in extra-curricular activities was lower among Black and Hispanic (47.0%, 49.5%) students, respectively, than White (63.0%) students. The prevalence of participating in extra-curricular activities was lower among Black (47.0%) students than Other/Multiple (56.7%) students.

### *Participated in Community Service Activities*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	43.7	41.8 - 45.6
Male	41.6	39.7 - 43.5
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	45.0	43.3 - 46.7
Black	38.7	36.3 - 41.0
Hispanic	40.6	36.5 - 44.8
Other	47.4	42.5 - 52.3
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	40.2	37.7 - 42.7
10th	43.0	40.8 - 45.1
11th	42.2	39.3 - 45.0
12th	45.9	42.4 - 49.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>41.3 - 44.1</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 42.7% of students spent ≥1 hours during the 7 days before the survey, helping other people without getting paid (e.g., helping out at a hospital, daycare center, food shelf, youth program, community service agency, or doing other things) to make their community a better place for people to live. The prevalence of participating in community service activities was lower among Black (38.7%) students than White and Other/Multiple (45.0%, 47.4%) students, respectively.

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### *Talk with Parent(s) about School*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	55.0	53.2 - 56.9
Male	56.3	54.6 - 58.1
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	59.0	57.4 - 60.6
Black	51.9	49.3 - 54.5
Hispanic	43.7	40.0 - 47.3
Other	49.8	44.1 - 55.4
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	59.4	56.8 - 62.1
10th	57.0	54.7 - 59.2
11th	51.3	48.7 - 53.8
12th	54.3	51.3 - 57.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>54.3 - 57.0</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 55.7% of students reported that one of their parents talks with them almost every day about what they are doing in school. The prevalence of parents talking with students about school was lower for Hispanic (43.7%) than Black (51.9%) students. The prevalence of parents talking with students about school was lower for Black, Hispanic and Other/Multiple (51.9%, 43.7%, 49.8%) students, respectively, than White (59.0%) students. The prevalence of parents talking with students about school was lower among 11<sup>th</sup> grade (51.3%) students than 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> grade (59.4%, 57.0%) students, respectively.

### *Students Help Decide What Goes on in School*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	49.3	47.4 - 51.2
Male	48.4	46.6 - 50.2
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	51.1	49.4 - 52.7
Black	46.4	43.8 - 49.0
Hispanic	39.1	35.3 - 42.8
Other	49.7	45.2 - 54.2
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	48.6	46.1 - 51.0
10th	47.4	44.9 - 49.9
11th	48.4	45.6 - 51.2
12th	52.0	48.4 - 55.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>47.5 - 50.2</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 48.9% of students agreed or strongly agreed that students help decide what goes on in their school. The prevalence of students agreeing that students help decide what goes on in their school was lower among Hispanic (39.0%) than Black, White and Other/Multiple (46.4%, 51.1%, 49.7%) students, respectively. The prevalence of students agreeing that students help decide what goes on in their school was lower among Black (46.4%) students than White (51.1%) students.



## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### *I Matter to People in my Community*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	37.6	35.7 - 39.4
Male	44.1	42.3 - 46.0
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	41.4	39.8 - 43.1
Black	40.6	38.1 - 43.2
Hispanic	34.4	31.1 - 37.7
Other	40.6	35.9 - 45.2
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	43.5	41.0 - 46.0
10th	38.6	36.3 - 40.9
11th	38.3	35.8 - 40.8
12th	42.0	39.4 - 44.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>39.5 - 42.1</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 40.8% of students agreed or strongly agreed that in their community they feel like they matter to people. The prevalence of students agreeing that in their community they matter to people was lower among female (37.6%) than male (44.1%) students. The prevalence of students agreeing that in their community they matter to people was lower among Hispanic (34.4%) than Black and White (40.6%, 41.4%) students, respectively. The prevalence of students agreeing that in their community they matter to people was lower among 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> grade (38.6%, 38.3%) students, respectively, than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (43.5%) students.

### *Time Spent on Social Networking Sites*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	22.7	21.2 - 24.2
Male	15.1	13.8 - 16.4
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	13.0	12.0 - 14.0
Black	28.1	25.8 - 30.4
Hispanic	25.8	22.5 - 29.1
Other	19.2	16.3 - 22.0
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	20.4	18.0 - 22.7
10th	19.6	17.7 - 21.4
11th	17.9	15.9 - 19.9
12th	17.4	15.3 - 19.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>17.9 - 20.0</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 19.0% of students spent  $\geq 3$  hours on an average school day on social networking sites (e.g., MySpace or FaceBook). The prevalence of spending  $\geq 3$  hours on an average school day on social networking sites was higher among female (22.7%) than male (15.1%) students. The prevalence of spending  $\geq 3$  hours on an average school day on social networking sites was higher among Black and Hispanic (28.1%, 25.8%) students, respectively, than White and Other/Multiple (13.0%, 19.2%) students, respectively. The prevalence of spending  $\geq 3$  hours on an average school day on social networking sites was higher among Other/Multiple (19.2%) than White (13.0%) students.

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### *No Time Spent on Social Networking Sites*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	11.6	10.5 - 12.7
Male	18.6	17.0 - 20.1
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	13.0	11.9 - 14.0
Black	17.6	15.8 - 19.4
Hispanic	19.7	17.3 - 22.2
Other	16.3	12.5 - 20.2
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	18.3	16.3 - 20.3
10th	15.1	13.3 - 17.0
11th	13.6	11.8 - 15.3
12th	12.1	10.5 - 13.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>14.1 - 16.0</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 15.0% of students spent no time on social networking sites (e.g., MySpace or FaceBook) on an average school day. The prevalence of spending no time on social networking sites on an average school day was lower among female (11.6%) than male (18.6%) students. The prevalence of spending no time on social networking sites on an average school day was lower among White (13.0%) students than among Black and Hispanic (17.6%, 19.7%) students, respectively. The prevalence of spending no time on social networking sites on an average school day was lower among 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (13.6%, 12.1%) students, respectively, than among 9<sup>th</sup> grade (18.3%) students.

### *Social Networking through Text Messages*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	36.2	34.2 - 38.1
Male	24.6	22.7 - 26.5
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	25.4	23.9 - 26.9
Black	38.4	35.1 - 41.7
Hispanic	37.2	33.6 - 40.7
Other	29.2	24.4 - 34.0
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	31.7	29.2 - 34.2
10th	32.7	29.6 - 35.8
11th	29.7	27.4 - 32.1
12th	27.2	24.3 - 30.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>29.0 - 31.9</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 30.5% of students sent and received  $\geq 120$  text messages on an average school day. The prevalence of sending/receiving  $\geq 120$  text messages was higher among female (36.2%) than male (24.6%) students. The prevalence of sending/receiving  $\geq 120$  text messages was higher among Black (38.4%) than White and Other/Multiple (25.4%, 29.2%) students, respectively. The prevalence of sending/receiving  $\geq 120$  text messages was higher among Hispanic (37.2%) than White (25.4%) students.

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### *No Social Networking through Text Messages*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	8.2	7.2 - 9.2
Male	14.3	12.9 - 15.7
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	9.1	8.2 - 10.1
Black	13.4	11.6 - 15.2
Hispanic	16.5	14.0 - 19.0
Other	16.0	12.2 - 19.7
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	12.9	11.2 - 14.6
10th	13.2	11.4 - 14.9
11th	9.5	8.0 - 11.0
12th	8.4	6.8 - 9.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>10.3 - 12.0</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 11.2% of students sent and received no text messages on an average school day. The prevalence of sending/receiving no text messages was lower among female (8.2%) than male (14.3%) students. The prevalence of sending/receiving no text messages was lower among White (9.1%) than Black, Hispanic and Other/Multiple (13.4%, 16.5%, 16.0%) students, respectively. The prevalence of sending/receiving no text messages was lower among 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (9.5%, 8.4%) students, respectively, than 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> grade (12.9%, 13.2%) students, respectively.

### *Supportive Adults*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	86.6	85.2 - 87.9
Male	82.9	81.4 - 84.4
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	89.8	88.6 - 90.9
Black	82.9	81.1 - 84.7
Hispanic	79.1	75.9 - 82.3
Other	80.5	76.1 - 84.9
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	84.1	82.1 - 86.1
10th	82.0	80.0 - 84.0
11th	85.6	84.0 - 87.1
12th	88.1	86.4 - 89.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>84.8</b>	<b>83.8 - 85.8</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 84.8% of students had  $\geq 1$  adults who they would feel comfortable seeking help from if they had an important issue or question affecting their life. The prevalence of presence of a supportive adult was lower among male (82.9%) than female (86.6%) students. The prevalence of presence of a supportive adult was lower among Black, Hispanic, and Other/Multiple (82.9%, 79.1%, 80.5%) students, respectively than for White (89.8%) students. The prevalence of presence of a supportive adult was lower among 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> grade (84.1%, 82.0%) students, respectively than among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (88.1%) students.

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### *Supportive Friends*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	91.6	90.6 - 92.6
Male	87.1	85.9 - 88.3
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	92.2	91.4 - 93.0
Black	85.1	83.5 - 86.8
Hispanic	84.8	82.3 - 87.4
Other	89.2	86.1 - 92.3
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	88.6	86.9 - 90.2
10th	88.0	86.4 - 89.6
11th	90.4	89.0 - 91.8
12th	91.0	89.4 - 92.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>89.4</b>	<b>88.6 - 90.2</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 89.4% of students had  $\geq 1$  friend who they would trust to offer them good advice if they had a really important secret or problem affecting their life. The prevalence of presence of a supportive friend was lower for male (87.1%) than female (91.6%) students. The prevalence of presence of a supportive friend was lower for Black and Hispanic (85.1%, 84.8%) students, respectively than White (92.2%) students.

### *Parents Know After School Whereabouts*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	84.5	83.2 - 85.8
Male	78.3	76.6 - 79.9
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	85.6	84.4 - 86.8
Black	75.4	72.6 - 78.1
Hispanic	75.6	72.0 - 79.2
Other	78.5	72.9 - 84.2
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	83.5	80.9 - 86.0
10th	80.7	78.4 - 82.9
11th	82.5	80.4 - 84.6
12th	79.0	76.8 - 81.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>81.4</b>	<b>80.2 - 82.6</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 81.4% of students reported that their parents usually/always know where they are after school. The prevalence of parents usually/always knowing where students are after school was lower for male (78.3%) than female (84.5%) students. The prevalence of parents usually/always knowing where students are after school was lower among Black, Hispanic and Other/Multiple (75.4%, 75.6%, 78.5%) students, respectively, than among White (85.6%) students.

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### *Parents Expect Phone Call, If Late*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	83.8	82.4 - 85.2
Male	72.7	70.7 - 74.7
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	80.8	79.3 - 82.2
Black	74.6	72.1 - 77.0
Hispanic	72.5	68.6 - 76.3
Other	80.3	76.7 - 83.8
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	83.1	80.7 - 85.5
10th	79.3	77.3 - 81.2
11th	79.1	77.1 - 81.2
12th	70.9	68.2 - 73.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>78.4</b>	<b>77.1 - 79.6</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 78.4% of students reported that their parents expect a phone call if they are going to be home late. The prevalence of parents expecting a phone call was lower among male (72.7%) than female (83.8%) students. The prevalence of parents expecting a phone call was lower for Black and Hispanic (74.6%, 72.5%) students, respectively, than White (80.8%) students. The prevalence of parents expecting a phone call was lower among Hispanic (72.5%) than Other/Multiple (80.3%) students. The prevalence of parents expecting a phone call was lower among 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> grade (79.3%, 79.1%, 70.9%) students, respectively, than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (83.1%) students.

### *Parents Want to Know Beforehand*

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	82.5	80.9 - 84.0
Male	69.0	67.0 - 70.9
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	79.0	77.6 - 80.5
Black	70.8	67.9 - 73.6
Hispanic	70.2	66.4 - 74.0
Other	76.6	70.8 - 82.3
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	78.7	76.2 - 81.2
10th	74.4	71.7 - 77.1
11th	78.5	76.0 - 80.9
12th	71.3	69.0 - 73.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>74.5 - 77.2</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 75.9% of students reported that their parents want to know who they are going out with before they go out. The prevalence of parents wanting to know who students are going out with was lower among male (69.0%) than female (82.5%) students. The prevalence of parents wanting to know who students are going out with was lower among Black and Hispanic (70.8%, 70.2%) students, respectively, than White (79.0%) students. The prevalence of parents wanting to know who students are going out with was lower among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (71.3%) than 9<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> grade (78.7%, 78.5%) students, respectively.

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### Parents Want to Know Whereabouts at Night

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	79.6	78.1 - 81.1
Male	72.5	70.6 - 74.3
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	77.7	76.3 - 79.2
Black	74.1	71.4 - 76.7
Hispanic	70.3	66.3 - 74.2
Other	74.9	70.1 - 79.8
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	80.8	78.2 - 83.4
10th	76.3	74.0 - 78.5
11th	76.6	74.4 - 78.8
12th	69.5	67.0 - 72.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>74.8 - 77.4</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 76.1% of students reported that when they go out at night, their parents know where they are. The prevalence of parents knowing where students are if they are out at night was lower among male (72.5%) than female (79.6%) students. The prevalence of parents knowing where students are if they are out at night was lower for Hispanic (70.3%) than White (77.7%) students. The prevalence of parents knowing where students are if they are out at night was lower among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (69.5%) students than 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 11<sup>th</sup> grade (80.8%, 76.3%, 76.6%) students, respectively.

### Talk with Parents about Plans with Friends

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	71.3	69.7 - 72.9
Male	56.6	54.7 - 58.6
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	67.2	65.6 - 68.9
Black	59.5	56.8 - 62.2
Hispanic	60.4	56.4 - 64.4
Other	61.1	56.6 - 65.7
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	66.6	64.0 - 69.3
10th	64.6	62.0 - 67.2
11th	63.8	61.5 - 66.1
12th	60.7	57.9 - 63.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>62.8 - 65.4</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 64.1% of students reported that they talk with their parents about the plans they have with their friends. The prevalence of students talking with parents about their plans with friends was lower among male (56.6%) than female (71.3%) students. The prevalence of students talking with parents about their plans with friends was lower among Black and Hispanic (59.5%, 60.4%) students, respectively, than White (67.2%) students. The prevalence of students talking with parents about their plans with friends was lower among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (60.7%) than 9<sup>th</sup> grade (66.6%) students.

## Cuyahoga County High School YRBS 2011 Appendix II

### Parents Ask Where I am Going

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	87.6	86.4 - 88.8
Male	78.2	76.7 - 79.8
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	85.8	84.6 - 87.0
Black	79.0	77.0 - 81.0
Hispanic	76.4	72.7 - 80.1
Other	82.3	78.0 - 86.5
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	85.5	84.0 - 87.1
10th	82.7	80.4 - 85.0
11th	83.9	82.0 - 85.8
12th	79.5	77.3 - 81.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>83.0</b>	<b>82.0 - 84.0</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 83.0% of students reported that when they go out, their parents usually/always ask where they are going. The prevalence of parents asking where students are going was lower among male (78.2%) than female (87.6%) students. The prevalence of parents asking where students are going was lower among Black and Hispanic (79.0%, 76.4%) students, respectively, than White (85.8%) students. The prevalence of parents asking where students are going was lower among 12<sup>th</sup> grade (79.5%) students than 9<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> grade (85.5%, 83.9%) students, respectively.

### Grades

Category	%	CI
<b>Gender</b>		
Female	70.6	68.7 - 72.5
Male	62.6	60.5 - 64.6
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>		
White	79.5	77.9 - 81.1
Black	49.8	46.5 - 53.1
Hispanic	47.6	43.8 - 51.3
Other	69.5	65.0 - 74.1
<b>Grade</b>		
9th	62.5	58.8 - 66.2
10th	63.9	60.7 - 67.1
11th	69.0	65.9 - 72.2
12th	72.7	69.9 - 75.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>64.9 - 68.3</b>

In Cuyahoga County, 83.7% of students reported that they receive grades of mostly A's and B's or better. The prevalence of students reporting grades of mostly A's and B's or better was lower among Other/Multiple (76.7%) than White (85.1%) students (85.1%).

# Cuyahoga County High School YRBS

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## 2011

### Directions

This survey is about health behavior. It has been developed so you can tell us what you do that may affect your health. The information you give will be used to develop better health education for young people like yourself.

DO NOT write your name on this survey. The answers you give will be kept private. No one will know what you write. Answer the questions based on what you really do.

Completing this survey is voluntary. Whether or not you answer the questions will not affect your grade in this class. If you are not comfortable answering a question, just leave it blank.

The questions that ask about your background will be used only to describe the types of students completing the survey. The information will not be used to find out your name. No names will ever be reported.

Make sure to read every question. Fill in the circles completely. When you are finished, follow the instructions of the person giving you the survey.

**Thank you very much for your help.**





## 1. What is your zip code?

Directions: Write your Zip code in the shaded boxes. Fill in the matching oval below each number.

Example				
ZipCode				
4	4	1	5	2
	Ⓐ	Ⓐ	Ⓐ	
	●	Ⓛ	Ⓛ	
	Ⓒ	Ⓒ	●	
	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	
	Ⓓ	Ⓓ	Ⓓ	
	●	●	●	
	Ⓔ	Ⓔ	Ⓔ	
	Ⓡ	Ⓡ	Ⓡ	
	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	Ⓢ	
	Ⓣ	Ⓣ	Ⓣ	

## 2. How old are you?

- 12 years old or younger
- 13 years old
- 14 years old
- 15 years old
- 16 years old
- 17 years old
- 18 years old or older

## 3. What is your sex?

- Female
- Male

## 4. In what grade are you?

- 9<sup>th</sup> grade
- 10<sup>th</sup> grade
- 11<sup>th</sup> grade
- 12<sup>th</sup> grade
- Ungraded or other grade

## 5. Are you Hispanic or Latino?

- Yes
- No

## 6. What is your race? (Select one or more responses.)

- American Indian or Alaska Native
- Asian
- Black or African American
- Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander
- White

## 7. During the past 12 months, how would you describe your grades in school?

- Mostly A's
- Mostly B's
- Mostly C's
- Mostly D's
- Mostly F's
- None of these grades
- Not sure

## 8. Which of the following people live in the same house as you? (Select one or more responses.)

- Mother
- Father
- Stepmother
- Stepfather
- Grandparent(s)
- Aunt(s)/Uncle(s)
- Brother(s)/Sister(s)
- My children
- Non-relative or other

## 9. Does your family own a car, van or truck?

- No
- Yes, one
- Yes, two or more

## 10. Do you have your own bedroom for yourself?

- No
- Yes

## 11. During the past 12 months, how many times did you travel away on vacation with your family?

- Not at all
- Once
- Twice
- More than twice

## 12. How many computers does your family own?

- None
- One
- Two
- More than two

13. How tall are you without your shoes on?

Directions: Write your height in the shaded blank boxes. Fill in the matching oval below each number.

Example

Height	
Feet	Inches
5	11
Ⓐ	Ⓐ
Ⓑ	Ⓑ
●	Ⓒ
Ⓓ	Ⓓ
Ⓔ	Ⓔ
	Ⓕ
	Ⓖ
	Ⓗ
	Ⓘ
	Ⓚ
	Ⓛ
	●

14. How much do you weigh without your shoes on?

Directions: Write your weight in the shaded blank boxes. Fill in the matching oval below each number.

Example

Weight		
Pounds		
1	5	2
Ⓐ	Ⓐ	Ⓐ
●	Ⓑ	Ⓑ
Ⓒ	Ⓒ	●
Ⓓ	Ⓓ	Ⓓ
	Ⓔ	Ⓔ
	●	Ⓚ
	Ⓛ	Ⓛ
	Ⓜ	Ⓜ
	Ⓟ	Ⓟ

The next 3 questions ask about safety.

15. How often do you wear a seat belt when riding in a car driven by someone else?

- a. Never
- b. Rarely
- c. Sometimes
- d. Most of the time
- e. Always

16. During the past 30 days, how many times did you ride in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?

- a. 0 times
- b. 1 time
- c. 2 or 3 times
- d. 4 or 5 times
- e. 6 or more times

17. During the past 30 days, how many times did you drive a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?

- a. 0 times
- b. 1 time
- c. 2 or 3 times
- d. 4 or 5 times
- e. 6 or more times

The next 7 questions ask about violence-related behaviors.

18. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club?

- a. 0 days
- b. 1 day
- c. 2 or 3 days
- d. 4 or 5 days
- e. 6 or more days

19. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you not go to school because you felt you would be unsafe at school or on your way to or from school?

- a. 0 days
- b. 1 day
- c. 2 or 3 days
- d. 4 or 5 days
- e. 6 or more days

20. During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight?

- a. 0 times
- b. 1 time
- c. 2 or 3 times
- d. 4 or 5 times
- e. 6 or 7 times
- f. 8 or 9 times
- g. 10 or 11 times
- h. 12 or more times

21. During the past 12 months, did your boyfriend or girlfriend ever hit, slap, or physically hurt you on purpose?
- Yes
  - No
22. Have you ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse when you did not want to?
- Yes
  - No
23. During the past 12 months, how many times did you do something to purposely hurt yourself without wanting to die, such as cutting or burning yourself on purpose?
- 0 times
  - 1 time
  - 2 or 3 times
  - 4 or 5 times
  - 6 or more times
24. How old were you the first time you purposely hurt yourself without wanting to die, such as cutting or burning yourself on purpose?
- I have never purposely hurt myself without wanting to die*
  - 8 years old or younger
  - 9 years old
  - 10 years old
  - 11 years old
  - 12 years old
  - 13 years old
  - 14 years old
  - 15 years old
  - 16 years old
  - 17 years old or older

**The next 2 questions ask about bullying. Bullying is when 1 or more students tease, threaten, spread rumors about, hit, shove, or hurt another student over and over again. It is not bullying when 2 students of about the same strength or power, argue or fight or tease each other in a friendly way.**

25. During the past 12 months, have you ever been bullied on school property?
- Yes
  - No
26. During the past 12 months, have you ever been the victim of **electronic gossip or bullying**, such as through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, Web sites, or text messaging?
- Yes
  - No

**The next 3 questions ask about sad feelings and suicide. Sometimes people feel so depressed about the future that they may consider attempting suicide, that is, taking some action to end their own life.**

27. During the past 12 months, did you ever feel so sad and hopeless almost every day for **two weeks or more in a row** that you stopped doing some usual activities?
- Yes
  - No
28. During the past 12 months, did you ever **seriously** consider attempting suicide?
- Yes
  - No
29. During the past 12 months, how many times did you actually attempt suicide?
- 0 times
  - 1 time
  - 2 or 3 times
  - 4 or 5 times
  - 6 or more times

The next 4 questions ask about tobacco use. The questions include the following specialty tobacco products:

- Bidis (or “beedies”) which are small brown cigarettes from India consisting of tobacco wrapped in a leaf tied with a thread;
- Kreteks (or “clove cigarettes”) which are cigarettes containing tobacco and clove extract;
- Water pipe (or “hookah”) tobacco which is plain or flavored tobacco whose smoke is passed through water before being inhaled through a flexible tube and mouthpiece;
- Flavored cigars which is tobacco that has been made to taste like other flavors such as chocolate, candy, or fruit flavors; and
- Snus which are small pouches containing a smoke-free and spit-free form of tobacco.

30. Have you **ever tried** (even one or two puffs)...

30-1. Smoking cigarettes?

- a. Yes
- b. No

30-2. Smoking cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars?

- a. Yes
- b. No

30-3. Smoking flavored cigars?

- a. Yes
- b. No

30-4. Smoking bidis, kreteks, or cloves?

- a. Yes
- b. No

30-5. Smoking **tobacco** out of a water pipe (also called hookah)?

- a. Yes
- b. No

30-6. Using chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip, such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandits, or Copenhagen?

- a. Yes
- b. No

30-7. Using snus?

- a. Yes
- b. No

31. During the **past 30 days**, on how many days did you ..

31-1. Smoke cigarettes?

- a. 0 days
- b. 1 or 2 days
- c. 3 to 5 days
- d. 6 to 9 days
- e. 10 to 19 days
- f. 20 to 29 days
- g. All 30 Days

31-2. Smoke cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars?

- a. 0 days
- b. 1 or 2 days
- c. 3 to 5 days
- d. 6 to 9 days
- e. 10 to 19 days
- f. 20 to 29 days
- g. All 30 Days

31-3. Smoke flavored cigars?

- a. 0 days
- b. 1 or 2 days
- c. 3 to 5 days
- d. 6 to 9 days
- e. 10 to 19 days
- f. 20 to 29 days
- g. All 30 Days

31-4. Smoke bidis, kreteks, or cloves?

- a. 0 days
- b. 1 or 2 days
- c. 3 to 5 days
- d. 6 to 9 days
- e. 10 to 19 days
- f. 20 to 29 days
- g. All 30 Days

31-5. Smoke **tobacco** out of a water pipe (also called hookah)?

- a. 0 days
- b. 1 or 2 days
- c. 3 to 5 days
- d. 6 to 9 days
- e. 10 to 19 days
- f. 20 to 29 days
- g. All 30 Days

31-6. Use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip, such as Redman, Levi Garrett, Beechnut, Skoal, Skoal Bandits, or Copenhagen?

- a. 0 days
- b. 1 or 2 days
- c. 3 to 5 days
- d. 6 to 9 days
- e. 10 to 19 days
- f. 20 to 29 days
- g. All 30 Days

31-7. Use snus?

- a. 0 days
- b. 1 or 2 days
- c. 3 to 5 days
- d. 6 to 9 days
- e. 10 to 19 days
- f. 20 to 29 days
- g. All 30 Days

32. During the past 30 days, on the days you smoked, how many **cigarettes** did you smoke per day?
- I didn't smoke in the past 30 days*
  - Less than 1 cigarette per day*
  - 1 cigarette per day*
  - 2-5 cigarettes per day*
  - 6-10 cigarettes per day*
  - 11-20 cigarettes per day*
  - More than 20 cigarettes per day*
33. How old were you when you smoked a whole **cigarette** for the first time?
- I have never smoked a whole cigarette*
  - 8 years old or younger*
  - 9 years old*
  - 10 years old*
  - 11 years old*
  - 12 years old*
  - 13 years old*
  - 14 years old*
  - 15 years old*
  - 16 years old*
  - 17 years old or older*
34. During your life, on how many days have you had at least one drink of alcohol? (Drinking alcohol does not include drinking a few sips of wine for religious purposes.)
- 0 days*
  - 1 or 2 days*
  - 3 to 9 days*
  - 10 to 19 days*
  - 20 to 39 days*
  - 40 to 99 days*
  - 100 or more days*
35. How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol other than a few sips?
- I have never had a drink of alcohol other than a few sips*
  - 8 years old or younger*
  - 9 years old*
  - 10 years old*
  - 11 years old*
  - 12 years old*
  - 13 years old*
  - 14 years old*
  - 15 years old*
  - 16 years old*
  - 17 years old or older*
36. During the **past 30 days**, on how many days did you have at least one drink of alcohol?
- 0 days*
  - 1 or 2 days*
  - 3 to 5 days*
  - 6 to 9 days*
  - 10 to 19 days*
  - 20 to 29 days*
  - All 30 Days*
37. During the **past 30 days**, on how many days did you have 5 or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours?
- 0 days*
  - 1 day*
  - 2 days*
  - 3 to 5 days*
  - 6 to 9 days*
  - 10 to 19 days*
  - 20 or more days*

**The next 4 questions ask about drinking alcohol. This includes drinking beer, wine, wine coolers, and liquor such as rum, gin, vodka, or whiskey. For these questions, drinking alcohol does not include drinking a few sips of wine for religious purposes.**

**The next 3 questions ask about marijuana use.  
Marijuana is also called grass or pot.**

38. During your life, how many times have you used marijuana?
- 0 times
  - 1 or 2 times
  - 3 to 9 times
  - 10 to 19 times
  - 20 to 39 times
  - 40 to 99 times
  - 100 or more times
39. How old were you when you tried marijuana for the first time?
- I have never tried marijuana
  - 8 years old or younger
  - 9 years old
  - 10 years old
  - 11 years old
  - 12 years old
  - 13 years old
  - 14 years old
  - 15 years old
  - 16 years old
  - 17 years old or older
40. During the **past 30 days**, how many times did you use marijuana?
- 0 times
  - 1 or 2 times
  - 3 to 9 times
  - 10 to 19 times
  - 20 to 39 times
  - 40 or more times

**The next 8 questions ask about other drugs.**

41. During your life, how many times have you used **any** illicit drug, such as any form of cocaine, heroin, methamphetamines, or ecstasy?
- 0 times
  - 1 or 2 times
  - 3 to 9 times
  - 10 to 19 times
  - 20 to 39 times
  - 40 or more times
42. During your life, how many times have you sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol or spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high?
- 0 times
  - 1 or 2 times
  - 3 to 9 times
  - 10 to 19 times
  - 20 to 39 times
  - 40 or more times
43. During your life, how many times have you taken **steroid pills or shots** without a doctor's prescription?
- 0 times
  - 1 or 2 times
  - 3 to 9 times
  - 10 to 19 times
  - 20 to 39 times
  - 40 or more times
44. During your life, how many times have you used **sleeping medication** (such as Ambien, Halcion, Restoril) not prescribed to you?
- 0 times
  - 1 or 2 times
  - 3 to 9 times
  - 10 to 19 times
  - 20 to 39 times
  - 40 or more times
45. During your life, how many times have you used **sedative or anxiety medication** (such as Ativan, Xanax, Valium, Klonopin) not prescribed to you?
- 0 times
  - 1 or 2 times
  - 3 to 9 times
  - 10 to 19 times
  - 20 to 39 times
  - 40 or more times
46. During your life, how many times have you used **stimulant medication** for attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (such as Ritalin, Adderall, Concerta) not prescribed to you?
- 0 times
  - 1 or 2 times
  - 3 to 9 times
  - 10 to 19 times
  - 20 to 39 times
  - 40 or more times

47. During your life, how many times have you used **pain medication** (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Tylenol 3 with codeine) not prescribed to you?
- 0 times
  - 1 or 2 times
  - 3 to 9 times
  - 10 to 19 times
  - 20 to 39 times
  - 40 or more times
48. During the **past 12 months**, has anyone offered, sold, or given you an illegal drug **on school property**?
- Yes
  - No
- The next 12 questions ask about sex.**
49. Have you ever had sexual intercourse?
- Yes
  - No
50. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the first time?
- I have never had sexual intercourse
  - 11 years old or younger
  - 12 years old
  - 13 years old
  - 14 years old
  - 15 years old
  - 16 years old
  - 17 years old or older
51. During your life, with how many people have you had sexual intercourse?
- I have never had sexual intercourse
  - 1 person
  - 2 people
  - 3 people
  - 4 people
  - 5 people
  - 6 or more people
52. During the **past 3 months**, with how many people did you have sexual intercourse?
- I have never had sexual intercourse
  - I have had sexual intercourse, but not during the past 3 months
  - 1 person
  - 2 people
  - 3 people
  - 4 people
  - 5 people
  - 6 or more people
53. The **last time** you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner use a condom?
- I have never had sexual intercourse
  - Yes
  - No
54. How many times in your life have you been pregnant or gotten someone pregnant?
- 0 times
  - 1 time
  - 2 or more times
  - Not sure
55. During your life, with whom have you had sexual contact?
- I have never had sexual contact
  - Females
  - Males
  - Females and males
56. Which of the following best describes your feelings?
- 100% heterosexual (attracted to persons of the opposite sex)
  - Mostly heterosexual
  - Bisexual (equally attracted to men and women)
  - Mostly homosexual
  - 100% homosexual (gay/lesbian; attracted to persons of the same sex)
  - Not sure
  - None of the above
57. Have you ever been taught about AIDS or HIV infection in school?
- Yes
  - No
  - Not sure

58. Have you ever been taught about other sexually transmitted diseases (STD) in school, such as genital herpes, genital warts, chlamydia, syphilis, gonorrhea, or human papillomavirus?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Not Sure

59. Have you ever been tested for HIV, the virus that causes AIDS? (Do **not** count tests done if you donated blood.)

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Not sure

60. Have you ever been told by a doctor or nurse that you had a sexually transmitted disease (STD)?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Not sure

**The next 3 questions ask about body weight.**

61. How do **you** describe your weight?

- a. *Very underweight*
- b. *Slightly underweight*
- c. *About the right weight*
- d. *Slightly overweight*
- e. *Very overweight*

62. Which of the following are you trying to do about your weight?

- a. **Lose weight**
- b. **Gain weight**
- c. **Stay the same weight**
- d. **I am not trying to do anything about my weight**

63. During the **past 30 days**, which of the following did you do to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight? (**Select one or more responses.**)

- a. *I'm not trying to lose weight or keep from gaining weight*
- b. *Exercise*
- c. *Eat less food, fewer calories, or foods low in fat*
- d. *Go without eating for 24 hours or more (also called fasting)*
- e. *Take any diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice*
- f. *Vomit or take laxatives*
- g. *None of the above*

**The next 11 questions ask about food you ate or drank during the past 7 days. Think about all the meals and snacks you had from the time you got up until you went to bed. Be sure to include food you ate at home, at school, at restaurants, or anywhere else.**

64. During the past 7 days, how many times did you drink **100% fruit juices** such as orange juice, apple juice, or grape juice? (Do **not** count punch, Kool-Aid, sports drinks, or other fruit-flavored drinks.)

- a. *I did not drink 100% fruit juice during the past 7 days*
- b. *1 to 3 times during the past 7 days*
- c. *4 to 6 times during the past 7 days*
- d. *1 time per day*
- e. *2 times per day*
- f. *3 times per day*
- g. *4 or more times per day*

65. During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat **fruit**? (Do **not** count fruit juice.)

- a. *I did not eat fruit during the past 7 days*
- b. *1 to 3 times during the past 7 days*
- c. *4 to 6 times during the past 7 days*
- d. *1 time per day*
- e. *2 times per day*
- f. *3 times per day*
- g. *4 or more times per day*



66. During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat **green salad**?
- I did not eat green salad during the past 7 days*
  - 1 to 3 times during the past 7 days*
  - 4 to 6 times during the past 7 days*
  - 1 time per day*
  - 2 times per day*
  - 3 times per day*
  - 4 or more times per day*
67. During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat **potatoes**? (Do **not** count french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips.)
- I did not eat potatoes during the past 7 days*
  - 1 to 3 times during the past 7 days*
  - 4 to 6 times during the past 7 days*
  - 1 time per day*
  - 2 times per day*
  - 3 times per day*
  - 4 or more times per day*
68. During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat **carrots**?
- I did not eat carrots during the past 7 days*
  - 1 to 3 times during the past 7 days*
  - 4 to 6 times during the past 7 days*
  - 1 time per day*
  - 2 times per day*
  - 3 times per day*
  - 4 or more times per day*
69. During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat **other vegetables**? (Do **not** count green salad, potatoes, or carrots.)
- I did not eat other vegetables during the past 7 days*
  - 1 to 3 times during the past 7 days*
  - 4 to 6 times during the past 7 days*
  - 1 time per day*
  - 2 times per day*
  - 3 times per day*
  - 4 or more times per day*
70. During the past 7 days, how many times did you drink a **can, bottle, or glass of soda or pop**, such as Coke, Pepsi, or Sprite? (Do **not** include diet soda or diet pop.)
- I did not drink soda or pop during the past 7 days*
  - 1 to 3 times during the past 7 days*
  - 4 to 6 times during the past 7 days*
  - 1 time per day*
  - 2 times per day*
  - 3 times per day*
  - 4 or more times per day*
71. During the past 7 days, how many **glasses of milk** did you drink? (Include the milk you drank in a glass or cup, from a carton, or with cereal. Count the half pint of milk served at school as equal to one glass.)
- I did not drink milk during the past 7 days*
  - 1 to 3 times during the past 7 days*
  - 4 to 6 times during the past 7 days*
  - 1 time per day*
  - 2 times per day*
  - 3 times per day*
  - 4 or more times per day*
72. During the past 7 days, on how many days did you eat food from a fast food restaurant, such as McDonalds, Burger King, Pizza Hut, Taco Bell, Kentucky Fried Chicken, or Subway?
- 0 days*
  - 1 day*
  - 2 days*
  - 3 days*
  - 4 days*
  - 5 days*
  - 6 days*
  - 7 days*
73. During the past 7 days, on how many days did you eat breakfast?
- 0 days*
  - 1 day*
  - 2 days*
  - 3 days*
  - 4 days*
  - 5 days*
  - 6 days*
  - 7 days*

74. During the past 7 days, on how many days did you eat dinner with your family?
- 0 days
  - 1 day
  - 2 days
  - 3 days
  - 4 days
  - 5 days
  - 6 days
  - 7 days

**The next 3 questions ask about sleep.**

75. On an average **school night**, how many hours of sleep do you get?
- 4 or less hours
  - 5 hours
  - 6 hours
  - 7 hours
  - 8 hours
  - 9 hours
  - 10 or more hours
76. On an average **weekend night**, how many hours of sleep do you get?
- 4 or less hours
  - 5 hours
  - 6 hours
  - 7 hours
  - 8 hours
  - 9 hours
  - 10 or more hours

77. Which of the following describes the amount of sleep you get per night during the school year?
- Not enough sleep
  - Too much sleep
  - The right amount of sleep

**The next 3 questions ask about your experience with stress.**

78. During the past month, how often have you felt that your needs as a person are being left unmet?
- Never
  - Rarely
  - Sometimes
  - Often
  - Always

79. During the past month, how often have you felt that there were problems in your life that just could not be solved?
- Never
  - Rarely
  - Sometimes
  - Often
  - Always

80. During the past month, how often have you felt that there were so many everyday hassles and problems that you lost track of the things that are really important?
- Never
  - Rarely
  - Sometimes
  - Often
  - Always

**The next 4 questions ask about physical activity.**

81. During the past 7 days, on how many days were you physically active for a total of **at least 60 minutes per day**? (Add up all the time you spend in any kind of physical activity that increases your heart rate and makes you breathe hard some of the time.)
- 0 days
  - 1 day
  - 2 days
  - 3 days
  - 4 days
  - 5 days
  - 6 days
  - 7 days
82. On an average school day, how many hours do you watch TV?
- I do not watch TV on an average school day
  - Less than 1 hour per day
  - 1 hour per day
  - 2 hours per day
  - 3 hours per day
  - 4 hours per day
  - 5 or more hours per day

83. On an average school day, how many hours do you play video or computer games or use a computer for something that is not school work? (Include activities such as Nintendo, Game Boy, PlayStation, Xbox, computer games, and the Internet.)
- I do not play video or computer games or use a computer for something that is not school work*
  - Less than 1 hour per day*
  - 1 hour per day*
  - 2 hours per day*
  - 3 hours per day*
  - 4 hours per day*
  - 5 or more hours per day*
84. During the past 12 months, on how many sports teams did you play? (Include any teams run by your school or community groups.)
- 0 teams*
  - 1 team*
  - 2 teams*
  - 3 or more teams*
- The next 13 questions ask you a bit more about tobacco.**
85. Have you ever tried smoking **cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars**, such as Black & Milds, Swisher Sweets, or Phillies, even one or two puffs?
- Yes*
  - No*
86. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke **cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars**, such as Black & Milds, Swisher Sweets, or Phillies?
- 0 days*
  - 1 or 2 days*
  - 3 to 5 days*
  - 6 to 9 days*
  - 10 to 19 days*
  - 20 to 29 days*
  - All 30 days*
87. During the past 30 days, on the days you smoked, how many **cigars, cigarillos, or little cigars**, such as Black & Milds, Swisher Sweets, or Phillies, did you smoke per day?
- I didn't smoke in the past 30 days*
  - Less than 1 cigar per day*
  - 1 cigar per day*
  - 2-5 cigars per day*
  - 6-10 cigars per day*
  - 11-20 cigars per day*
  - More than 20 cigars per day*
88. How old were you when you smoked a **cigar, cigarillo, little cigar or flavored cigar** for the first time?
- I have never smoked a cigar, cigarillo, little cigar, or flavored cigar*
  - 8 years old or younger*
  - 9 years old*
  - 10 years old*
  - 11 years old*
  - 12 years old*
  - 13 years old*
  - 14 years old*
  - 15 years old*
  - 16 years old*
  - 17 years old or older*
89. During the past 30 days, how did you usually get your own **cigarettes**? **(Choose all that apply.)**
- I did not smoke cigarettes during the past 30 days*
  - I bought them in a store such as a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station*
  - I bought them from another person (not from a store)*
  - I gave someone else money to buy them for me*
  - I borrowed or shared with someone else*
  - A person 18 or older gave them to me*
  - I took them from a store*
  - I took them from a family member*
  - I got them some other way*

90. During the past 30 days, how did you usually get your own **cigars, cigarillos, little cigars, or flavored cigars**? **(Choose all that apply.)**

- a. *I did not smoke cigars during the past 30 days*
- b. *I bought them in a store such as a convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station*
- c. *I bought them from another person (not from a store)*
- d. *I gave someone else money to buy them for me*
- e. *I borrowed or shared with someone else*
- f. *A person 18 or older gave them to me*
- g. *I took them from a store*
- h. *I took them from a family member*
- i. *I got them some other way*

91. In which of the following situations do you use **cigarettes**? **(Choose all that apply.)**

- a. *I do not use cigarettes*
- b. *When I am with friends*
- c. *When I'm at a party*
- d. *When I drink alcohol*
- e. *Just before or after school*
- f. *When I study*
- g. *Around my parents*
- h. *When I wake up*
- i. *Before bed*
- j. *When I feel hungry*
- k. *After I eat*
- l. *When no one is looking*
- m. *When I want to look good*

92. In which of the following situations do you use **cigars, cigarillos, little cigars, or flavored cigars**? **(Choose all that apply.)**

- a. *I do not use cigars, cigarillos, little cigars, or flavored cigars*
- b. *When I am with friends*
- c. *When I'm at a party*
- d. *When I drink alcohol*
- e. *Just before or after school*
- f. *When I study*
- g. *Around my parents*
- h. *When I wake up*
- i. *Before bed*
- j. *When I feel hungry*
- k. *After I eat*
- l. *When no one is looking*
- m. *When I want to look good*

93. What was the first tobacco product you ever tried?

- a. *I have never tried any tobacco products*
- b. *A cigarette*
- c. *A cigar, cigarillo, little cigar, or flavored cigar*
- d. *Chewing tobacco or snuff*
- e. *A kretek or clove cigarette*
- f. *A bidi or a small cigarette wrapped in a tobacco leaf tied with string*
- g. *A waterpipe or hookah*
- h. *Snus*

**Sometimes people take tobacco products out of a cigar, cigarillo, little cigar, or flavored cigar, and replace it with marijuana. This is sometimes called a 'blunt'.**

94. Have you **ever** smoked part or all of a cigar, cigarillo, little cigar, or flavored cigar, with marijuana in it (a "blunt")?

- a. *I have never smoked a cigar*
- b. *Yes*
- c. *No*

95. During the **past 30 days**, did you smoke any cigars, cigarillos, little cigars, or flavored cigars that have marijuana in them ("blunts")?

- a. *I have never smoked a cigar*
- b. *Yes*
- c. *No*

**Sometimes people remove the filter paper (sometimes called the 'cancer paper') out of a cigar, cigarillo or little cigar. This is sometimes called 'freaking,' 'champing' or 'tweaking'.**

96. Have you **ever** "freaked" (champed or tweaked) a cigar, cigarillo, little cigar, or flavored cigar?

- a. *I have never smoked a cigar*
- b. *Yes*
- c. *No*

97. During the **past 30 days**, did you "freak" (champ or tweak) any cigars, cigarillos, little cigars, or flavored cigars?

- a. *I have never smoked a cigar*
- b. *Yes*
- c. *No*

**The next 5 questions ask about school and community involvement.**

98. During the past 7 days, on how many days did you take part in organized after school, evening or weekend activities, other than sports teams, such as school clubs, community center groups, music/art/dance lessons, drama, church, or other supervised activity?
- 0 days
  - 1 day
  - 2 days
  - 3 days
  - 4 days
  - 5 days
  - 6 days
  - 7 days
99. During the past 7 days, how many hours did you spend helping other people without getting paid (such as helping out at a hospital, daycare center, food shelf, youth program, community service agency, or doing other things) to make your community a better place for people to live?
- 0 hours
  - 1 to 4 hours
  - 5 to 8 hours
  - 9 to 12 hours
  - 13 to 20 hours
  - 21 or more hours
100. How often does one of your parents talk with you about what you are doing in school?
- About every day
  - About once or twice a week
  - About once or twice a month
  - Less than once a month
  - Never
101. How much do you agree with the following statement? Students help decide what goes on in my school.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Not sure
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree

102. How much do you agree with the following statement? In my community, I feel like I matter to people.
- Strongly agree
  - Agree
  - Not sure
  - Disagree
  - Strongly disagree

**The next 2 questions ask about social networking.**

103. On an average school day, how much time do you spend on social networking sites such as MySpace or Facebook?
- I do not spend any time on social networking sites
  - Less than 1 hour per day
  - 1 hour per day
  - 2 hours per day
  - 3 hours per day
  - 4 hours per day
  - 5 or more hours per day
104. On an average school day, how often do you text (send and receive) your friends?
- 0 times
  - 1 or 2 times
  - 3 to 10 times
  - 11 to 30 times
  - 31 to 60 times
  - 61 to 119 times
  - 120 or more times

**The next 2 questions ask about other health-related topics.**

105. How do you describe your health in general?
- Excellent
  - Very good
  - Good
  - Fair
  - Poor
106. When was the last time you saw a doctor or nurse for a check-up or physical exam when you were not sick or injured?
- During the past 12 months
  - Between 12 and 24 months ago
  - More than 24 months ago
  - Never
  - Not sure

**The next 2 questions ask about family interaction and social support.**

107. How many adults would you feel comfortable seeking help from if you had an important issue or question affecting your life?
- 0 adults
  - 1 adult
  - 2 adults
  - 3 adults
  - 4 adults
  - 5 or more adults
108. How many of your friends would you trust to offer you good advice if you had a really important secret or problem affecting your life?
- 0 friends
  - 1 friend
  - 2 friends
  - 3 friends
  - 4 friends
  - 5 or more friends

**The next 8 questions ask about how you and your parents feel about some behaviors.**

109. How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to smoke cigarettes?
- Very wrong
  - Wrong
  - A little wrong
  - Not at all wrong
110. How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to smoke cigars, cigarillos, little cigars, or flavored cigars?
- Very wrong
  - Wrong
  - A little wrong
  - Not at all wrong
111. How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to drink beer, wine, or hard liquor (for example vodka, whiskey, or gin) regularly?
- Very wrong
  - Wrong
  - A little wrong
  - Not at all wrong

112. How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to smoke marijuana?
- Very wrong
  - Wrong
  - A little wrong
  - Not at all wrong
113. How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to smoke cigarettes?
- Very wrong
  - Wrong
  - A little wrong
  - Not at all wrong
114. How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to smoke cigars, cigarillos, little cigars, or flavored cigars?
- Very wrong
  - Wrong
  - A little wrong
  - Not at all wrong
115. How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to drink beer, wine, or hard liquor (for example vodka, whiskey, or gin) regularly?
- Very wrong
  - Wrong
  - A little wrong
  - Not at all wrong
116. How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to smoke marijuana?
- Very wrong
  - Wrong
  - A little wrong
  - Not at all wrong

The next 5 questions ask about how much young people risk harming themselves if they do certain behaviors.

117. How much do you think young people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they smoke one or more packs of cigarettes a day?
- No risk
  - Slight risk
  - Moderate risk
  - Great risk
118. How much do you think young people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they smoke cigars, cigarillos, little cigars, or flavored cigars regularly?
- No risk
  - Slight risk
  - Moderate risk
  - Great risk
119. How much do you think young people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) nearly every day?
- No risk
  - Slight risk
  - Moderate risk
  - Great risk
120. How much do you think young people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they try marijuana once or twice?
- No risk
  - Slight risk
  - Moderate risk
  - Great risk
121. How much do you think young people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they smoke marijuana regularly?
- No risk
  - Slight risk
  - Moderate risk
  - Great risk

The final 6 questions ask about the rules your parents or guardians have, the things that you are allowed to do, and the relationship you have with them.

122. My parents know where I am after school.
- Never
  - Rarely
  - Sometimes
  - Usually
  - Always
123. If I am going to be home late, I am expected to call my parents.
- Never
  - Rarely
  - Sometimes
  - Usually
  - Always
124. My parents want to know who I am going out with before I go out
- Never
  - Rarely
  - Sometimes
  - Usually
  - Always
125. When I go out at night, my parent(s) know where I am.
- Never
  - Rarely
  - Sometimes
  - Usually
  - Always
126. I talk with my parent(s) about the plans I have with my friends.
- Never
  - Rarely
  - Sometimes
  - Usually
  - Always
127. When I go out, my parent(s) ask me where I am going.
- Never
  - Rarely
  - Sometimes
  - Usually
  - Always

**END OF SURVEY- Thank you for your help!**