



FAIRFAX-FALLS CHURCH CSB BOARD MEETING

Dan Sherrange, Chair

Sharon Bulova Center for Community Health

8221 Willow Oaks Corporate Drive, Level 3, Room 3-314 West

Fairfax, VA 22031

Wednesday, September 27, 2023, 5:00 PM

This meeting can also be attended via electronics access through Zoom.

Dial by your location to access live audio of the meeting:

+1 301 715 8592 US (Washington DC)
+1 253 215 8782 US (Tacoma)

+1 669 900 9128 US (San Jose)
+1 312 626 6799 US (Chicago)

+1 646 558 8656 US (New York)
+1 346 248 7799 US (Houston)

Meeting ID: [878 3728 6574](#) Passcode: 371844

MEETING AGENDA

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1. Meeting Called to Order | Dan Sherrange |
| 2. Roll Call, Audibility and Preliminary Motions | Dan Sherrange |
| 3. Matters of the Public | Dan Sherrange |
| 4. Amendments to the Meeting Agenda | Dan Sherrange |
| 5. Approval of the July 26, 2023, Meeting Minutes | Dan Sherrange |
| 6. Staff Presentation | Michael T. Lane |
| A. Peer & Recovery Services | |
| 7. Director's Report | Daryl Washington |
| A. DBHDS Budget Package 2023 | |
| B. CSB Website Updates | |
| C. DD Waiver – P1 Waitlist | |
| D. Fairfax County Youth Survey Results | |
| E. Electronic Health Record Update | |
| 8. Matters of the Board | Dan Sherrange |
| 9. Committee Reports | |
| A. Service Delivery Oversight Committee | Anne Whipple |
| B. Compliance & Executive Committee | Dan Sherrange |
| ▪ Fairfax Falls-Church CSB Year-End Fiscal Summary (FY 2023) | |
| C. Fiscal Oversight Committee | Claudia Volk |
| D. Other Reports | |
| 10. Adjournment | |

Meeting materials are posted online at [Community Services Board | Community Services Board \(fairfaxcounty.gov\)](#) or may be requested by contacting Sameera Awan at Sameera.Awan@fairfaxcounty.gov

FAIRFAX-FALLS CHURCH COMMUNITY SERVICES BOARD
MEETING MINUTES
JULY 26, 2023

The Fairfax-Falls Church Community Services Board met in regular session at the Sharon Bulova Center for Community Health, 8221 Willow Oaks Corporate Drive, Level 3, Room 3-314 West, Fairfax, VA 22031.

1. Meeting Called to Order

Acting Board Chair Garrett McGuire called the meeting to order at 5:01 PM.

2. Roll Call, Audibility, and Preliminary Motions

PRESENT: **BOARD MEMBERS:** ACTING BOARD CHAIR, GARRETT MCGUIRE; ROBERT BARTOLOTTA; SHEILA COPLAN JONAS; ANDREW SCALISE; BETTINA LAWTON; ANNE WHIPPLE; CLAUDIA VOLK; JIM GILLESPIE; EVAN JONES

ABSENT: **BOARD MEMBERS:** DAN SHERRANGE; KAREN ABRAHAM; DARIA AKERS; CAPTIAN DAN WILSON; SRILEKHA PALLE

Also present: Executive Director Daryl Washington, Deputy Director of Administrative Operations Jean Post, Deputy Director of Community Living Barbara Wadley- Young, Deputy Director of Clinical Operations Abbey May, Healthcare Systems Director Jennifer Aloï, Legislative and Grants Analyst Elizabeth McCartney, Director of Individual and Family Affairs Michael T. Lane, Division Director of BHOP Eileen Bryceland, Service Director Sierra Simmons, and Board Clerk Sameera Awan.

3. Matters of the Public

None were presented.

4. Amendments to the Meeting Agenda

The meeting agenda was provided for review; no amendments were made.

BOARD MEMBER CONSENSUS TO APPROVE AGENDA ITEM NO. 4

5. Approval of the Minutes

The June 22, 2023, CSB Board Meeting Minutes were provided for review, no amendments were made.

MOTION TO ADOPT JUNE 22, 2023, MEETING MINUTES WAS MOVED BY BOARD MEMBER EVAN JONES, SECONDED BY BOARD MEMBER CLAUDIA VOLK.

MOTION TO ADOPT WAS APPROVED BY GARRETT MCGUIRE, ANDREW SCALISE, SHEILA COPLAN JONAS, BETTINA LAWTON, ANNE WHIPPLE, AND ROBERT BARTOLOTTA. BOARD MEMBERS JIM GILLESPIE ABSTAINED.

6. Director's Report

A. County, Regional, State and Cross Agency Initiatives

Deputy Director of Community Living Barbara Wadley- Young provided an update on the fiscal guidance for Fairfax County FY 2025 from the Board of Supervisors (BOS). The BOS has directed agencies to explore diversification in expenditure savings and to control expenditure growth. One of the primary concerns for the county is the ability to fund employee compensation, which constitutes the largest anticipated funding adjustment for FY 2025. To address this, all county agencies, including the CSB, have been tasked with participating in a budget exercise for FY 2025, aiming for a 7% reduction target. For the CSB, this translates to a reduction of \$12.3M. It's important to note that this exercise is not focused on reducing the workforce but rather on finding ways to achieve budgetary savings. The CSB is expected to submit its proposal by the end of August. The CSB's approach clearly emphasizes minimizing the impact on staff and safeguarding essential programs. The agency is exploring various options, primarily adjusting revenue targets for the year, and examining capacity within service contracts that may be influenced by revenue changes and alterations in the contracting structure, which could provide some flexibility. Additionally, the CSB is using this opportunity to review its programs and services, considering potential streamlining and pathways to greater operational efficiency. While the agency is hopeful that the target reduction won't remain at 7%, this remains uncertain until all proposals are evaluated against the specific target. The CSB has already communicated these developments to all staff members and conducted two meetings, one with the senior leadership team and another involving the entire agency.

Deputy Director of Administrative Operations Jean Post shared that the Board of Supervisors (BOS) favors providing the additional funds required for the Crossroads capital improvement project. However, they have decided not to include it in the carryover and have instead requested that the Community Services Board (CSB) submit a request for these funds in the third quarter of the fiscal calendar (Q3). Regarding the Youth Mental Health options, as directed by the BOS, the CSB has received interest and support at all three levels. The first level, involving the Youth Medicated Assistant Treatment (MAT) Service, which aims to expand the CSB's treatment program, has received the BOS's support in principle, although they have yet to provide direct funding and have suggested exploring local funds for it. Moving on to the second option, the BOS has expressed its desire for the CSB to work towards expanding the Youth Mental Health Outreach and Engagement and Intervention Program. For this, the BOS is allocating 15 positions, but it will be the CSB's responsibility to secure funding for these positions using existing resources. The third option, which is also the costliest, pertains to the Youth Crisis Services and Re-entry Program. Commissioner Kay has strongly supported this initiative and is eager to see it progress. However, Commissioner Kay has indicated the need for additional time to secure the necessary funding. In the meantime, an initial investment of \$15M has been allocated to kickstart the project. The BOS also determined that they would like to discontinue the DD Medicaid Waiver program initially developed by the CSB and the Medicaid Replacement Revenue Reserve. There will be an increase in funding for both the Opioid Reserve and the Diversion First Reserve. Specifically, discontinuing the DD Waiver program designed by the CSB will result in a loss of

\$2.5 million, while eliminating the Medicaid Replacement Revenue Reserve will lead to a loss of \$2.8 million. In contrast, the Opioid Reserve fund will see an increase of \$2 million, and the Diversion First Reserve fund will experience a boost of \$1.2 million. Furthermore, regarding carryover funds, the CSB had submitted specific requests for environmental pay adjustments across various challenging-to-fill positions within the organization, as well as one-time staff bonuses aimed at improving retention. Regrettably, both requests were denied. Environmental pay has been identified as requiring further evaluation, leading to its exclusion from the carryover. Furthermore, the one-time staffing bonus needs more support due to concerns about potential disparities it may introduce among different county agencies.

Executive Director Daryl Washington provided an update regarding the (BOS) request to prioritize Youth Behavioral Health carryover funding. It's important to note that this isn't the final round of decisions; there is still a 30-day review period. One significant point to highlight is that while there was no Medicaid Assistant Treatment allocation, the BOS approved an increase in the Opioid Reserve. The financial impact would have been similar had they incorporated it into the budget. It's essential to emphasize that this represents a genuine expansion of services rather than merely redistributing funds within the CSB. This distinction holds particular importance as it ensures that the CSB is making judicious use of abatement dollars, particularly in the context of youth opioid services. There will be a thorough application and review process involving multiple agencies. The BOS's decision not to include funding for the youth outpatient expansion was based on the anticipation that funds would become available from other sources within the budget. Given this perspective, there is less concern surrounding this omission. Additionally, it's noteworthy that the BOS granted permission for the CSB to utilize the \$15M for another youth service program, primarily focusing on the most expensive option among those categorized as tier one, two, and three.

Director of Clinical Operations Abbey May shared exciting news that Fairfax County Government partnered with GARE (the Government Alliance on Race and Equity), a national network committed to achieving racial equity. Their collaboration aims to address institutional racism in government, transform policies, and foster racial equity. Fairfax County recently completed its first Racial Equity Employee survey with GARE and is awaiting the results. One Fairfax will lead in evaluating the outcomes and training county agencies to assess policies with an equity focus, fostering inclusivity and positive changes for the community. The Fairfax County Opioid Settlement Fund is currently accepting applications for a portion of the allocated funds for fiscal years 2024 and 2025, with an application deadline set for August 24, 2023. The CSB has actively encouraged its staff to submit their proposals for utilizing these resources. Submissions received after the August 24th deadline will be reviewed by the opioid settlement executive committee as part of the selection process. To streamline fund allocation and address pressing needs in opioid support and treatment within the community, the CSB executive leadership team will convene in the first week of August to deliberate and prioritize the staff-submitted ideas.

Deputy Director of Administrative Operations Jean Post provided updates on the 988 Suicide & Crisis Lifeline, highlighting their remarkable service to the community. In June, the community 988 Suicide & Crisis Lifeline received 1,565 calls, maintaining an average of 1,420 calls per month for the first nine months of the year. Additionally, a 12-second survey performed exceptionally well, with 20% of the calls addressing mental health concerns answered within the 12-second period. However, challenges persist in the data platform realm, preventing the CSB from dispatching low-crisis cases through the call center. The CSB has not yet initiated transfers to their regional crisis provider. On a positive note, the Fairfax Marcus Alert public safety answering points of 911 and first responders commenced call transfers to the regional crisis call center on June 28th, and their performance has been commendable. In just three days of call transfers, they surpassed the average transfer volume from Prince William County.

Deputy Director of Community Living Barbara Wadley- Young provided updates on the State Budget, noting that there haven't been any amendments to the budget as of now, but the CSB remains optimistic. She also mentioned upcoming activities related to the \$58 million budget for crisis-receiving centers and the potential for additional labor funding. The public hearing for the Department of Justice (DOJ) settlement agreement is scheduled for July 27, 2023, at 1:00 PM in Richmond, VA. Ms. Wadley-Young and Division Director Sierra Simmons will attend the event to receive an update on the status of the settlement agreement, and further details will be shared as they become available. In April this year, the Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinic (CCHBC) announced its plans to establish certified community behavioral health clinics. Despite not receiving the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) award for the two-year demonstration grant initially, the CSB is forging ahead with this initiative independently. This approach follows the example of several other states, hoping to eventually access a demonstration grant for expanding services in subsequent years. Their optimism remains high, even if they don't secure initial funding, focusing on providing prompt access to a comprehensive array of services in one location, including 24/7 crisis services, without regard to people's residence, financial means, or age.

B. Electronic Healthcare Record Update

Healthcare Systems Director Jennifer Aloï provided an update on the progress of the data warehouse, highlighting significant advancements. The CSB has achieved a noteworthy milestone by securing an extension for our grant funding, now extended until December 2023. The original deadline to utilize the allocated \$800K by July 31, 2023, has been extended to December 31, 2023. Currently, the primary focus is on generating specific reports from the Data Warehouse. The agency is investing considerable effort in validating its data to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the newly generated reports.

7. Matters of the Board

Board Member Jim Gillespie took a moment to discuss the Fairfax City Task Force on Homelessness, highlighting its purpose and goals. The City of Fairfax has created this task force to address the challenges of homelessness within the city, focusing on individuals experiencing homelessness and

the broader community. The task force's mission is to transform the city into a community supporting all its residents. This will be achieved through structured community discussions and collaboration with existing systems that serve individuals at risk of homelessness or those currently experiencing it.

8. Committee Reports

A. Service Delivery Oversight Committee

Committee Chair Anne Whipple shared that the committee plans to conduct a survey among its associate members to gather their insights on the committee's utility to them. CSB Board Chair Dan Sherrange intends to discuss the effectiveness of the Service Delivery Oversight Committee. This discussion will center around whether the committee fulfills its intended purpose and addresses fundamental questions. **The next Service Delivery Oversight Committee meeting is Wednesday, August 9, 2023, at 5:00 PM.**

B. Compliance Committee

Committee Member Garrett McGuire provided updates on several ongoing audits. The committee engaged in a productive discussion concerning the Serious Incident Report, which provides monthly updates on significant incidents occurring within the community under the CSB's oversight. Furthermore, McGuire noted that employee training is currently underway and will remain available until January 31, 2024. This training opportunity will also be extended to new CSB Board members. **The next Compliance Committee meeting is Wednesday, August 16, 2023, at 4:00 PM.**

C. Fiscal Oversight Committee

Committee Chair Claudia Volk reported no meeting for the month of July 2023. **The next Fiscal Oversight Committee meeting is Wednesday, August 17, 2023, at 4:00 PM.**

9. Information Item

A. CSB Legislative Planning Calendar

Legislative and Grants Analyst Elizabeth McCartney provided an update on the CSB Legislative Planning Calendar, noting that during the previous CSB board meeting, members discussed their strategies for the upcoming general assembly elections. Elizabeth and CSB Board Chair Dan Sherrange have been deliberating on conducting outreach to the general assembly candidates before the election. The proposed approach involves initiating outreach by having the CSB Board Chair send a letter to the current delegation outlining key issue areas. This letter would also introduce a background document about the CSB. The plan includes hosting the annual October CSB Board meeting, during which they intend to extend invitations to the current delegation. This meeting aims to engage in a comprehensive discussion about the CSB's priorities, opportunities, and challenges. Following the election and the induction of new members into the general assembly, Dan intends to conduct personal outreach to the newly elected members during the first week of December.

10. Adjournment

A motion to adjourn the meeting was made by Board Member Bettina Lawton. The motion was approved unanimously, and the meeting was adjourned at 6:04 PM.

Date Approved

CSB Board Clerk

DRAFT



FAIRFAX - FALLS CHURCH

**Community
Services Board**

Division of Recovery Services

September 27, 2023

Michael T. Lane, M.A. Ed., NCPS

Division Director & Director of Peer Support

AGENDA ITEM
#6.1



FAIRFAX - FALLS CHURCH

**Community
Services Board**

Division of Recovery Services

**Formerly Known As:
The Office of Individual & Family Affairs
(OIFA)**

Agenda



FAIRFAX - FALLS CHURCH

Community Services Board

- About us
 - Who we are
 - What we do
 - Where we are
 - Highlight three programs
- Budget, Metrics, Positions
- Looking Ahead



Our Peer Recovery Specialists



FAIRFAX - FALLS CHURCH

Community Services Board



RS Division Leadership



FAIRFAX - FALLS CHURCH

Community Services Board

- Division Director (Michael Lane)
- Recovery Programs Manager (Dianna Taylor)
- Wellness & Recovery Educator/Analyst (Cynthia Evans)



What We Do



FAIRFAX - FALLS CHURCH

**Community
Services Board**

- *Directly operate* peer recovery programs
- *Oversee several contracted* recovery programs
- *Oversee the work of Peer Specialists* across the CSB
- *A voice of lived experience*
- Education & Inspiration
 - Peer Recovery Specialist Trainings
 - Group Supervisions
 - Annual Pathways to Wellness Conference

RS Division Programs



FAIRFAX - FALLS CHURCH

Community Services Board

- STAR (*Striving to Achieve Recovery*)
- PORT (*Peer Outreach Response Team*)
- Peer Mental Health Navigation



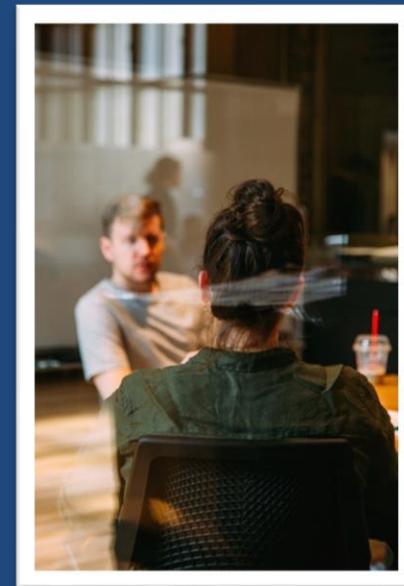
Peer Mental Health Navigation



FAIRFAX - FALLS CHURCH

Community Services Board

- **Serves Individuals anywhere in the treatment continuum**
 - Entry into services.
 - Waitlist (on Monitoring).
 - Currently engaged in treatment (e.g. Case Management).
 - Not engaged in treatment.
 - Does not meet CSB priority access guidelines.
- **Services Include:**
 - Someone to talk to.
 - A consistent connection through the recovery journey.
 - Resource navigation.



Launching November 2023!

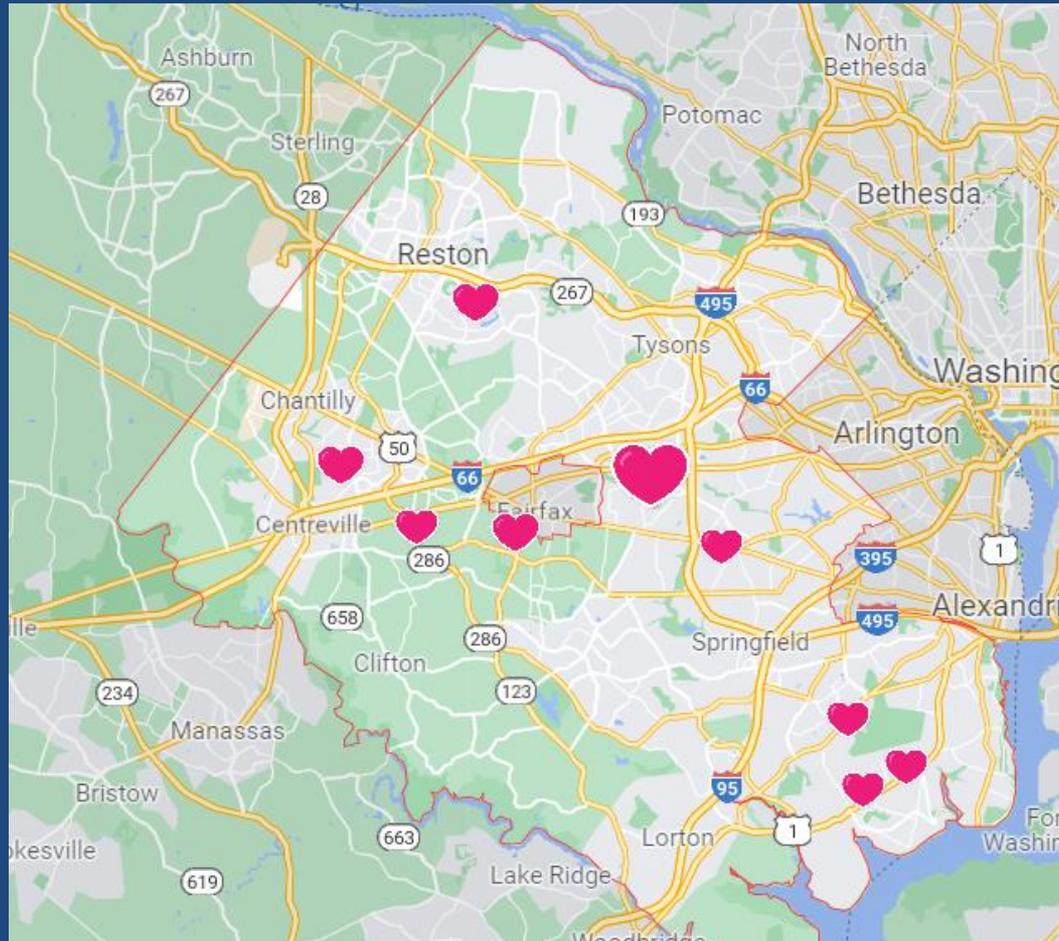
Starting at Bulova Center

Peer Support in Fairfax



FAIRFAX - FALLS CHURCH

Community Services Board



Across the Agency

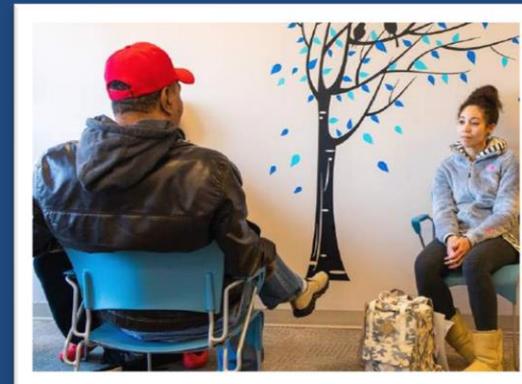


FAIRFAX - FALLS CHURCH

Community Services Board

CSB Programs with embedded peer support

- Emergency Services
- Mobile Crisis
- Crisis Care
- Jail Diversion
- Assertive Community Treatment (ACT)
- Homeless Support (PATH)
- Entry, Assessment, and Referral (EAR)
- Cornerstones Residential Treatment
- Turning Point
- Youth & Family



RS Division: Contracted Services



FAIRFAX - FALLS CHURCH

Community Services Board

- **Peer Recovery Centers**
 - Recovery Program Solutions of Virginia (RPSV)
 - Reston Wellness Center
 - Merrifield Peer Resource Center
 - CWC (Consumer Wellness Center)
 - South County Drop-In Center
 - Virtual Peer Center
 - Chris Atwood Foundation (CAF)
 - Recovery Community Center
- **HOPE Jail Re-Entry Support (CAF)**



CAF Recovery Community Center



FAIRFAX - FALLS CHURCH

Community Services Board



Across the Agency: Contracted Services

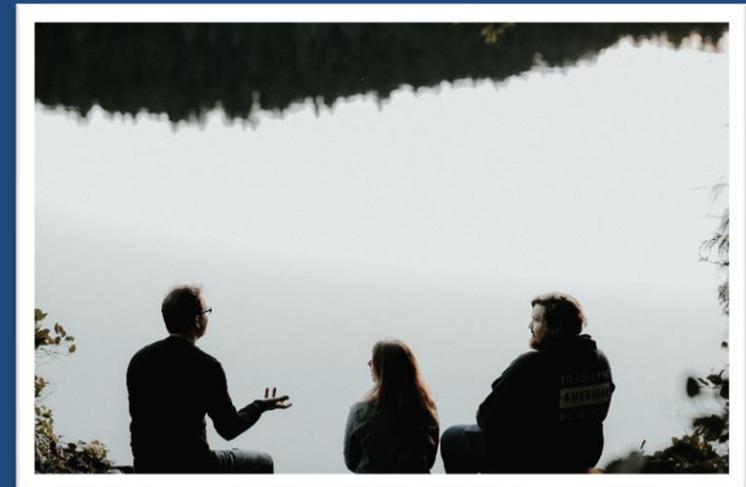


FAIRFAX - FALLS CHURCH

Community Services Board

Contracted Peer Programs – Other Divisions

- BeWell (PRS, Inc.)
- Mental Health Docket Peer Support (Arm & Arm, Inc.)
- Embedded with multiple other contracted services.



Pathways to Wellness Conference



FAIRFAX - FALLS CHURCH

Community Services Board

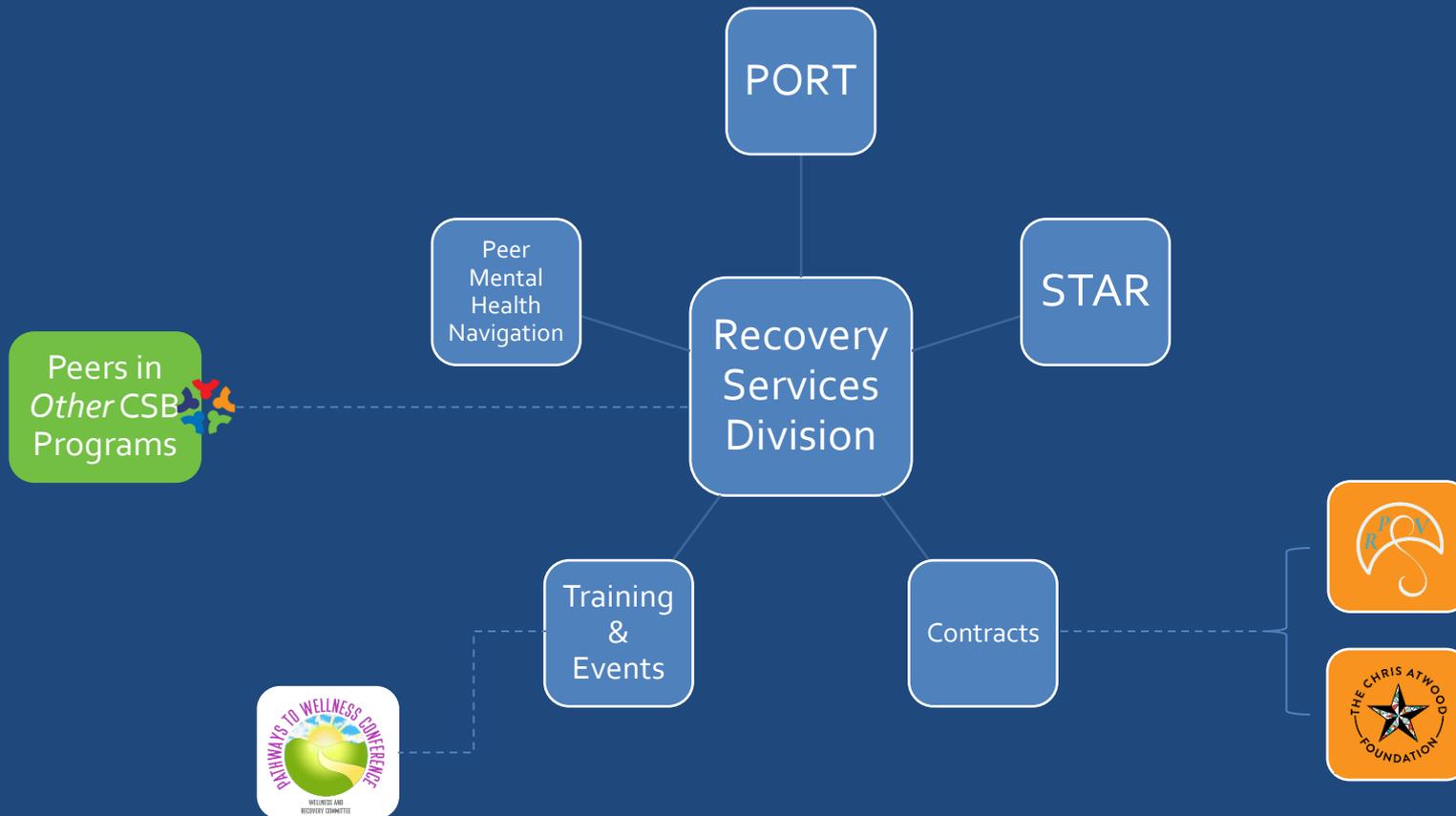


Recovery Services Division



FAIRFAX - FALLS CHURCH

Community Services Board





FAIRFAX - FALLS CHURCH

**Community
Services Board**

BUDGET, POSITIONS AND METRICS

Recovery Services Division

Division Budget

\$3.3M



FAIRFAX - FALLS CHURCH

Community Services Board

Funding Source

	Local	State	TOTAL
Directly Operated Programs	\$0.9M	\$0.3M	\$1.2M
Contracted Programs			\$2.1M
RPSV	0.9M	0.3M	
CAF	0.7M	0	
Other	0	0.2M	
TOTAL	\$2.5M	\$0.8M	\$3.3M

FY 2024 total CSB Division of Recovery Services Budget

RS Division Positions



FAIRFAX - FALLS CHURCH

Community Services Board

33 Positions

Status	Vacancy Rate
Full-Time (Merit)	17%
Part-Time (Non-Merit)	81%

- 15 Peer Support Specialists
- 2 Human Service Worker I (HSW) – Senior Peer
- 10 Peer Support Specialists in Residence
- 2 HSW IV – Supervisors
- 1 Behavioral Health Supervisor
- 1 Management Analyst I
- 1 HSW V – Manager

All CSB Peer Recovery Positions*



FAIRFAX - FALLS CHURCH

Community Services Board

49 Positions

Status	Vacancy Rate
Full-Time (Merit)	22%
Part-Time (Non-Merit)	74%

- 33 Peer Support Specialists
- 6 Human Service Worker I (HSW) – Senior Peer
- 10 Peer Support Specialists in Residence

**Including Recovery Services Division Peer positions listed on previous slide*

AGENDA ITEM

#6.19 19

Metrics



Community Services Board

	# of Individuals Served FY 2023
RS Directly Operated Programs	350+
RS Contracted Programs	~3,500*
Peer Recovery Services - All CSB system programs	3,000

*Approximate as each contracted program tracks independently. Some duplication occurs.

Looking Ahead



FAIRFAX - FALLS CHURCH

**Community
Services Board**

Expected FY24 - FY25

- *New Co-Responder, post-crisis peer response.*
- ↑ Youth Peer Support
- ↑ Peer Employment Support Services.
- *New Peer Mental Health Navigation program*

Critical Needs

- Pay parity with neighboring jurisdictions.
- Peer Job Family
- ↑ Peer Mental Health Navigation across sites.

Our Peer Recovery Specialists



FAIRFAX - FALLS CHURCH

Community Services Board

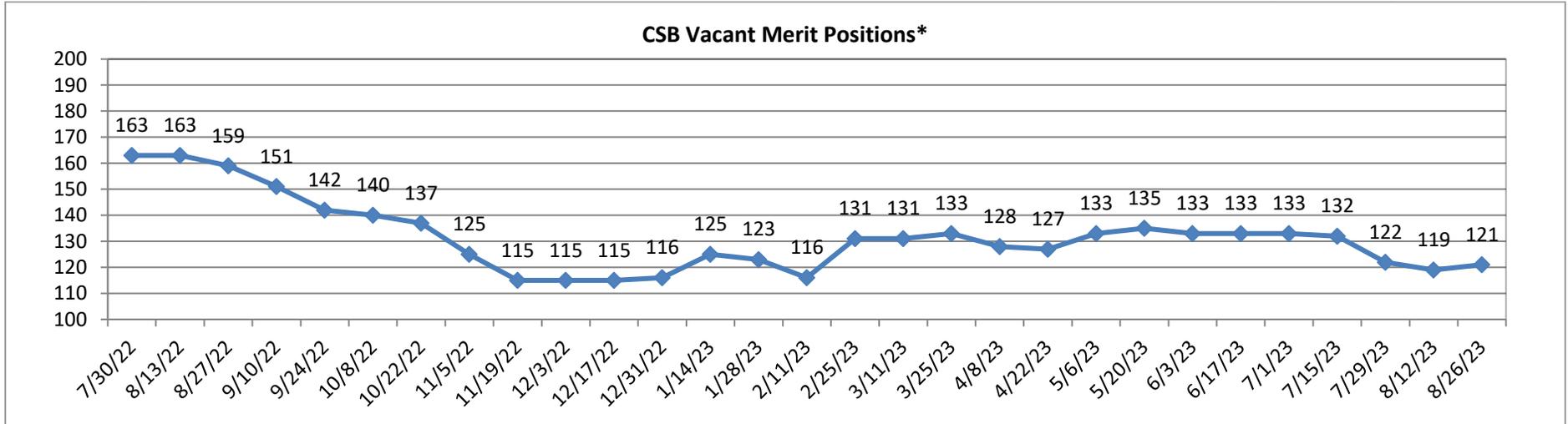




FAIRFAX - FALLS CHURCH

**Community
Services Board**

Questions?



*Note: 1/14/2023 reflects a change in reporting to include vacancies in Funds 400 & 500. All data reported prior to 1/14/2023 represents only Fund 400

Vacancies in critical areas* *includes all merit positions (all funds – regular 400 and grant 500)

Service area	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July		August	
Emergency Svcs/MCU	29	27	21	20	19	21	20	16	14	15	13	10	4 CIS	10	4 CIS
													2 Peer Support Spec		2 Peer Support Spec
													1 BH Mgr		1 BH Mgr
													3 BHS II		3 BHS II
Behavioral Health – Outpatient Svcs	8.5	14.5	10.5	7	5	8	8	10	9	11	10	11	8 BHS II	11	10 BHS II
													3 BH Sr. Clin		1 BH Sr. Clin
Youth & Family – Outpatient Svcs	7	5	4	3	3	2	3	5	5	7	7	5	4 BH Sr. Clin	7	4 BH Sr. Clin
													3 BHS II		3 BHS II
Support Coordination	23	22	18	18	11	6	7	7	10	9	9	10	10 DDS II	7	10 DDS II
ADC/ Jail Diversion	9	8	9	14	15	11	16	15	11	13	13	8	1 BH Mgr	8	2 BHS I
													1 BHS I		5 BHS II
													4 BHS II		1 BH Sr. Clin
													2 BH Sr. Clin		
EAR	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	4	3	3	2 BH Sr. Clin	1	1 BH Sr. Clin
													1 BH Supv		

**DBHDS Budget Package
2023 Special Session I - House and Senate Conference Report
September 6, 2023**

Governor Youngkin called a Special Session to convene today for the General Assembly to pass amendments to the 2023-2024 biennial budget. The conference report is included below. The budget passed this afternoon and contained over **\$150 million** in funding to the DBHDS system:

New Appropriation by Agency			
Agency Number	Agency	HB6001/SB6001 - Conference Report	
		FY 2024 GF	FY 2024 NGF
720	Central Office	\$99,050,000	\$1,416,398
790	Grants to Localities	\$56,550,000	\$0
792	Mental Health Facilities	\$0	\$0
793	Training Centers	\$0	\$0
794	VCBR	\$0	\$0
	Total	\$155,600,000	\$1,416,398

The following table provides a breakdown of proposed funding by Right Help Right Now workstream, as well as proposed items that are not a part of the Right Help Right Now plan.

Category	HB6001/SB6001 - Conference Report
	FY 2024
Right Help Right Now	\$133,566,398
<i>Workstream 1</i>	<i>\$86,700,000</i>
<i>Workstream 3</i>	<i>\$45,450,000</i>
<i>Workstream 4</i>	<i>\$1,416,398</i>
Non - Right Help Right Now	\$23,450,000
<i>Community Services Boards</i>	<i>\$22,350,000</i>
<i>Developmental Disability Services</i>	<i>\$500,000</i>
<i>Facility Services</i>	<i>\$500,000</i>
<i>Recovery Supports</i>	<i>\$100,000</i>
Total	\$157,016,398

Right Help Right Now Items

Workstream 1 – Crisis/Same Day Care

Enhance and Modernize Comprehensive Crisis System – Provides **\$58,000,000** to expand and modernize the comprehensive crisis services system, including, but not limited to, investment in additional crisis receiving centers, crisis stabilization units, and enhancements to existing sites. Any remaining appropriation at year end shall be carried forward to the subsequent fiscal year for this purpose.

[Item 312 W](#)

W. Out of this appropriation, \$58,000,000 the second year from the general fund shall be provided to expand and modernize the comprehensive crisis services system, including, but not limited to, investment in additional crisis receiving centers, crisis stabilization units, and enhancements to existing sites. Any remaining appropriation at year end shall be carried forward to the subsequent fiscal year for this purpose.

Mobile Crisis Services – Provides **\$10,000,000** for the **one-time costs** of establishing additional mobile crisis services in underserved areas.

[Item 312 Y](#)

Y. Out of this appropriation, \$10,000,000 the second year from the general fund is provided for the one-time costs of establishing additional mobile crisis services in underserved areas.

Comprehensive Psychiatric Emergency Programs (CPEPs) – Provides **\$10,000,000** to establish comprehensive psychiatric emergency programs or similar models of psychiatric care in emergency departments. Projects may include public-private partnerships, to include contracts with private entities. All selected programs must collaborate with the region's community services board or behavioral health authority.

[Item 311 NN](#)

NN. Out of this appropriation, \$10,000,000 the second year from the general fund is provided for comprehensive psychiatric emergency programs or similar models of psychiatric care in emergency departments. Projects may include public-private partnerships, to include contracts with private entities. All selected programs must collaborate with the region's community services board or behavioral health authority. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, contracts entered into pursuant to this paragraph shall be exempt from competition as otherwise required by the Virginia Public Procurement Act §§ 2.2-4300 through 2.2-4377, Code of Virginia. The Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services shall report quarterly on projects awarded with details on each project and its projected impact on the state behavioral health facility census. The report shall be submitted to the Chairs of House Appropriations and Senate Finance and Appropriations Committee no later than 30 days after each quarter ends.

Child Psychiatry and Children’s Crisis Response – Provides an **additional \$4,200,000** to provide child psychiatry and children's crisis response services for children with mental health and behavioral disorders. This funding is in addition to the \$8,400,000 included in the base budget for this item each year.

[Item 313 S](#)

S. Out of this appropriation, \$8,400,000 the first year and ~~\$8,400,000~~ *\$12,600,000* the second year from the general fund shall be used to provide child psychiatry and children's crisis response services for children with mental health and behavioral disorders. These funds, divided among the health planning regions based on the current availability of the services, shall be used to hire or contract with child psychiatrists who can provide direct clinical services, including crisis response services, as well as training and consultation with other children's health care providers in the health planning region such as general practitioners, pediatricians, nurse practitioners, and community service boards staff, to increase their expertise in the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of children with mental health disorders. Funds may also be used to create new or enhance existing community-based crisis response services in a health planning region, including mobile crisis teams and crisis stabilization services, with the goal of diverting children from inpatient psychiatric hospitalization to less restrictive services in or near their communities. The Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services shall include details on the use of these funds in its annual report on the System Transformation, Excellence and Performance in Virginia (STEP-VA) process.

Chesapeake Regional Hospital – Provides **one time** funding of **\$4,500,000** to Chesapeake Regional Hospital for support in providing and enhancing behavioral health services in the emergency department or outpatient or inpatient settings. The funding is one-time and any remaining balance on June 30, 2024, shall be reappropriated in the following fiscal year for this purpose.

[Item 312 U.2.](#)

2. Out of this appropriation, \$4,500,000 the second year from the general fund shall be provided to Chesapeake Regional Hospital for support in providing and enhancing behavioral health services in the emergency department or outpatient or inpatient settings. The funding is one-time and any remaining balance on June 30, 2024, shall be reappropriated in the following fiscal year for this purpose.

Workstream 3 – Develop More Capacity

Permanent Supportive Housing – Provides an **additional \$30,000,000** for programs for permanent supportive housing for individuals with serious mental illness.

[Item 313 Z.1.](#)

Z.1. Out of this appropriation, \$42,788,710 the first year and ~~\$50,588,710~~ *\$80,588,710* the second year from the general fund is provided for programs for permanent supportive housing for individuals with serious mental illness.

School Based Mental Health – Provides **\$7,500,000** to continue the School Based Mental Health Program. Funds are provided for (i) the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services and partners to provide technical assistance to school divisions seeking guidance on integrating mental health services; and (ii) grants to school divisions to contract for community-based mental health services for students from public or private community-based providers.

[Item 313 HH](#)

HH. Out of this appropriation, \$2,500,000 the first year *and \$7,500,000 the second year* from the general fund is provided for: (i) the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services and partners to provide technical assistance to school divisions seeking guidance on integrating mental health services; and (ii) grants to school divisions to contract for community-based mental health services for students from public or private community-based providers. The department shall require the pilot programs to report back to the department on the success factors for integrating behavioral health in education settings and identify funding recommendations and resources needed to continue these efforts. The department shall report such information *annually* to the Behavioral Health Commission by September 1, 2023.

Virginia Mental Health Access Program – Provides an **additional \$3,950,000** to contract with the Virginia Mental Health Access Program to develop integrated mental health services for children.

[Item 312 G](#)

G. Out of this appropriation, \$6,885,488 the first year and ~~\$6,885,488~~ *\$10,835,488* the second year from the general fund shall be provided to the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services to contract with the Virginia Mental Health Access Program to develop integrated mental health services for children.

Supervised Residential Care – Provides **\$4,000,000** for supervised residential care for 100 individuals. The department shall give priority to projects that prioritize individuals on the state's extraordinary barriers list. Projects may include public-private partnerships, to include contracts with private entities.

[Item 312 X](#)

X. Out of this appropriation, \$4,000,000 the second year from the general fund is provided for supervised residential care for 100 individuals. The department shall give priority to projects that prioritize individuals on the state's extraordinary barriers list. Projects may include public-private partnerships, to include contracts with private entities. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, contracts entered into pursuant to this paragraph shall be exempt from competition as otherwise required by the Virginia Public Procurement Act, §§ 2.2-4300 through 2.2-4377, Code of Virginia. The Department shall report quarterly on projects awarded with details on each project and its projected impact on the state's extraordinary barriers list. The report shall be submitted to the Chairs of House Appropriations and Senate Finance and Appropriations Committee no later than 30 days after each quarter ends.

Workstream 4 – Support for Substance Use Disorder

REVIVIE! Kits and Naloxone – Provides **\$1,416,398** in **nongeneral funds** to purchase and distribute additional REVIVIE! kits and associated doses of naloxone.

[Item 312](#)

H. Out of this appropriation, \$300,000 the first year and \$300,000 the second year from the general fund *and \$1,416,398 the second year from nongeneral funds* shall be used to purchase and distribute additional REVIVIE! kits and associated doses of naloxone used to treat emergency cases of opioid overdose or suspected opioid overdose. *The nongeneral funds shall be provided from amounts reflected in the Commonwealth Opioid Abatement and Remediation Fund.*

Non- Right Help Right Now Items

Community Services Boards

CSB Staff Compensation – Provides **\$18,000,000** to increase compensation for staff that work for Community Services Boards or a Behavioral Health Authority, effective January 1, 2024.

[Item 313 RR](#)

RR. Out of this appropriation, \$18,000,000 the second year from the general fund shall be provided to increase compensation for staff that work for Community Services Boards or a Behavioral Health Authority, effective January 1, 2024. The Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services may fund up to 100 percent of the costs of the compensation increase.

STEP-VA – Provides **\$4,350,000** to increase funding for the first three steps of STEP-VA, including same day access, primary care screening, and outpatient services at community service boards.

[Item 313 SS](#)

SS. Out of this appropriation, \$4,350,000 the second year from the general fund is provided to increase funding for the first three steps of STEP-VA, including same day access, primary care screening, and outpatient services at community service boards.

Facility Services

Catawba Hospital Transformation – Provides **\$500,000** to evaluate public-private partnership arrangements for the Catawba Hospital Transformation Plan or other potential alternatives for the provision of behavioral health or substance use disorder services, including private sector options.

[Item 311 MM](#)

MM. Out of this appropriation, \$500,000 the second year from the general fund shall be provided for the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services to evaluate public-private partnership arrangements for the Catawba Hospital Transformation Plan or other potential alternatives for the provision of behavioral health or substance use disorder services, including private sector options. This shall include, but not limited to, potential public-private partnerships to manage and operate a substance use disorder facility and to manage a new residential treatment program and outpatient facility. The Department shall assess how the surrounding localities and their local law enforcement agencies may work together to share efforts in transporting and taking custody of individuals under an emergency custody order or temporary detention order who would otherwise be transported to Catawba. Additionally, the Department shall consult with the Opioid Abatement Authority to assess if and how the surrounding localities may pool their opioid settlement funds to aid in the Catawba Hospital Transformation Plan. The Department shall report their preliminary findings to the Chairs of the House Appropriations and Senate Finance and Appropriations Committees by December 1, 2023 and submit a final report by July 1, 2024.

ESH convey land to Hope Family Village Corporation – Requires ESH to cause the conveyance of 25 acres of land at ESH to Hope Family Village Corporation.

[Item 311 W](#)

W. The Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services shall ~~cause~~ cause the conveyance of 25 acres of land at Eastern State Hospital to Hope Family Village Corporation for one dollar for the development of a village of residence and common areas to create a culture of self-care and neighborly support for families and their loved ones impacted by serious mental illness. The department shall work with the Hope Family Village Corporation to identify a 25 acre plot of land that is suitable for the project.

Developmental Disability Services

Bennett's Village All-Abilities Playground – Provides **\$250,000** to Bennett's Village for support to develop a regional all abilities playground in Charlottesville.

[Item 311 OO](#)

OO. Out of this appropriation, \$250,000 the second year from the general fund shall be provided to Bennett's Village for support to develop a regional all abilities playground in Charlottesville.

SPARC Adult Day Programs – Provides **\$250,000** to Specially Adapted Resources Clubs (SPARC) to support essential day programs for adults with profound disabilities.

[Item 312 G](#)

Z. Out of this appropriation, \$250,000 from the general fund the second year shall be provided to Specially Adapted Resources Clubs (SPARC) to support essential day programs for adults with profound disabilities.

Recovery Supports

On Our Own Peer Recovery Center – Provides **\$100,000** to On Our Own, a peer recovery center and supportive community that serves the community at no charge.

Item 312 AA

AA. Out of this appropriation, \$100,000 the second year from the general fund shall be provided to On Our Own, a peer recovery center and supportive community that serves the community at no charge.

Other Noteworthy Actions

Department of Medical Assistance Services (DMAS)

Additional 500 Waiver Slots – Increases the number of developmental disability waiver slots beginning on July 1, 2024 by **500**, adding 430 Family and Individual Support waiver slots and 70 Community Living waiver slots.

Item 304 4

4.a. The Department of Medical Assistance Services (DMAS) shall amend the CL waiver to add 100 slots effective July 1, 2023 *and 70 slots effective January 1, 2024*. An amount estimated at ~~\$3,798,050~~ \$6,726,806 the second year from the general fund and ~~\$3,798,050~~ \$6,939,467 the second year from nongeneral funds is provided to cover the anticipated costs of the new slots.

b. The Department of Medical Assistance Services (DMAS) shall amend the FIS waiver to add 500 slots effective July 1, 2023 *and 430 slots effective January 1, 2024*. An amount estimated at ~~\$9,036,000~~ \$16,607,241 the second year from the general fund and ~~\$9,036,000~~ \$17,139,763 the second year from nongeneral funds is provided to cover the anticipated costs of the new slots.

c. The Department of Medical Assistance Services, in collaboration with the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services, shall separately track all costs associated with the additional slots added in paragraphs J.4.a. and J.4.b. above. By December 1 of each year, the department shall report this data to the Chairmen of the House Appropriations and Senate Finance and Appropriations Committees and the Director, Department of Planning and Budget.

Reimbursement Rates – Community Based Services – Effective January 1, 2024, the Department of Medical Assistance Services shall increase rates by **10 percent** for the following Medicaid-funded community-based services: Intensive In-Home, Mental Health Skill Building, Psychosocial Rehabilitation, Therapeutic Day Treatment, Outpatient Psychotherapy, Peer Recovery Support Services - Mental Health.

Item 304 VVVV.1.

VVVV.1. Effective January 1, 2024, the Department of Medical Assistance Services shall increase rates by 10 percent for the following Medicaid-funded community-based services: Intensive In-

Home, Mental Health Skill Building, Psychosocial Rehabilitation, Therapeutic Day Treatment, Outpatient Psychotherapy, Peer Recovery Support Services -- Mental Health.

Reimbursement Rates – Crisis Services – Effective January 1, 2024, the Department of Medical Assistance Services shall increase rates by **10 percent** for the following Medicaid-funded community-based services: Comprehensive Crisis Services (which include 23-hour Crisis Stabilization, Community Stabilization, Crisis Intervention, Mobile Crisis Response, and Residential Crisis Stabilization), Assertive Community Treatment, Mental Health - Intensive Outpatient, Mental Health - Partial Hospitalization, Family Functional Therapy and Multisystemic Therapy.

[Item 304 VVVV.2.](#)

2. Effective January 1, 2024, the Department of Medical Assistance Services shall increase rates by 10 percent for the following Medicaid-funded community-based services: Comprehensive Crisis Services (which include 23-hour Crisis Stabilization, Community Stabilization, Crisis Intervention, Mobile Crisis Response, and Residential Crisis Stabilization), Assertive Community Treatment, Mental Health - Intensive Outpatient, Mental Health - Partial Hospitalization, Family Functional Therapy and Multisystemic Therapy.

Reimbursement Rates – Mental Health Partial Hospitalization/Intensive Outpatient – Increase the rates for mental health partial hospitalization from a per diem rate of **\$250.62 to \$500.00** and shall increase the rate for mental health intensive outpatient programs from a per diem of **\$159.20 to \$250.00**.

[Item 304 WWWW](#)

WWWW. The Department of Medical Assistance Services shall increase the rates for mental health partial hospitalization from a per diem rate of \$250.62 to \$500.00 and shall increase the rate for mental health intensive outpatient programs from a per diem of \$159.20 to \$250.00. The department shall have the authority to implement this reimbursement change effective January 1, 2024, and prior to the completion of any regulatory process undertaken in order to effect such change.

Reimbursement Rates – Personal Care and Respite – Effective January 1, 2024, the Department of Medical Assistance Services shall have the authority to increase the rates for agency and consumer-directed personal care, respite and companion services by **five percent**. The department shall have the authority to implement these changes prior to completion of any regulatory process to effect such change.

[Item 304 YYYY](#)

YYYY. Effective January 1, 2024, the Department of Medical Assistance Services shall have the authority to increase the rates for agency and consumer-directed personal care, respite and

companion services by five percent. The department shall have the authority to implement these changes prior to completion of any regulatory process to effect such change.

Reimbursement Rates – Early Intervention – Effective for dates of service on or after January 1, 2024, the Department of Medical Assistance Services shall increase the reimbursement rates for Early Intervention services, excluding case management, by **12.5 percent** for all children under age three enrolled in Early Intervention in Virginia Medicaid.

[Item 304 TTTT](#)

TTTT. Effective for dates of service on or after January 1, 2024, the Department of Medical Assistance Services shall increase the reimbursement rates for Early Intervention services, excluding case management, by 12.5 percent for all children under age three enrolled in Early Intervention in Virginia Medicaid.

Reimbursement Rates – Early Periodic Screening Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT) Therapeutic Group Home – Includes EPSDT Therapeutic Group Homes in the list of services who have received a 12.5% reimbursement rate increase.

[Item 304 RRRR](#)

RRRR. Out of this appropriation, \$56,640,476 from nongeneral funds the first year and \$43,489,163 from the general fund and \$64,983,275 from nongeneral funds the second year shall be provided, effective July 1, 2022, for the Department of Medical Assistance Services to increase rates by 12.5%, relative to the rates in effect prior to July 1, 2021, for: (i) adult day health care; (ii) consumer-directed facilitation services; (iii) crisis supervision, crisis stabilization and crisis support services; (v) transition coordinator services; (vi) mental health and early intervention case management services; and (vii) community behavioral health and habilitation services. In addition to the funds included in this Item, \$38,057,684 the first year is provided for the state match for this purpose in Item 486 out of the revenues received from federal distributions of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021. However, if ARPA funds cannot be used for this purpose the department is authorized to use the available cash balance or excess revenue in the Health Care Fund that is in excess of the estimates included for the first year in this act or additional general fund dollars in excess of the Official Medicaid Forecast made available due to changes in the federal match rate. The department shall have the authority to implement these changes prior to the completion of any regulatory process undertaken in order to effect such change. *The department shall include any and all Early Periodic Screening Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT) Therapeutic Group Homes in such rate increase effective January 1, 2024, regardless of the number of providers and whether or not such facilities were previously included in the list of eligible procedure and revenue codes provided in the Medicaid Bulletin to Providers of Home and Community Based Services Waivers (HCBS) and EPSDT services participating in Virginia Medical Assistance Programs and Medicaid Managed Care Organizations (MCOs) dated October 16, 2021. The department shall have the authority to implement these changes prior to completion of any regulatory process undertaken in order to effect such change."*

Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS)

Off-Duty Law Enforcement Custody – Provides **\$5,074,631** in **one-time** funding for DCJS to contract with local law enforcement agencies to provide transportation services or assume custody of an individual under an emergency custody order or a temporary detention order who is awaiting admission to a facility or for whom a bed has not yet been identified. The Department shall coordinate with the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services (DBHDS) to set criteria for awarding contracts, including weighing localities who are disproportionately impacted by a high number of emergency custody or temporary detention orders and must travel far distances to transport an individual to a state facility. DCJS and DBHDS shall also coordinate to ensure DCJS contracts awarded are not duplicative of contracts under the Off Duty Officer Program at DBHDS. This appropriation shall be one-time and shall be removed from the base budget for 2024-26 biennium. Any remaining balance at year-end shall be carried forward to the subsequent fiscal year. Of this amount, the Director is authorized to expend reasonable amounts for state administration of the program including up to one position.

Item 408 V

V. Out of this appropriation, \$5,074,631 the second year from the general fund shall be available for the Department to contract with local law enforcement agencies to provide transportation services or assume custody of an individual under an emergency custody order or a temporary detention order who is awaiting admission to a facility or for whom a bed has not yet been identified. For the purposes of this program, local law enforcement agencies shall include police departments, jails, regional jails, and sheriffs' offices who have agreed to utilize off-duty or on-duty officers performing overtime. The Department shall coordinate with the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services (DBHDS) to set criteria for awarding contracts, including weighing localities who are disproportionately impacted by a high number of emergency custody or temporary detention orders and must travel far distances to transport an individual to a state facility. DCJS and DBHDS shall also coordinate to ensure DCJS contracts awarded are not duplicative of contracts under the Off Duty Officer Program at DBHDS. This appropriation shall be one-time and shall be removed from the base budget for 2024-26 biennium. Any remaining balance at year-end shall be carried forward to the subsequent fiscal year. Of this amount, the Director is authorized to expend reasonable amounts for state administration of the program including up to one position.

Department of Health

Behavioral Health Loan Repayment – Provides **\$3,100,000** in to expand the Virginia Behavioral Health Loan Repayment Program. Eligible practitioners include: psychiatrists, licensed clinical psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, licensed professional counselors, child and adolescent psychiatrists, psychiatric physician assistants, psychiatric pharmacists, and psychiatric nurse practitioners.

[Item 287 B.1.](#)

B.1. ~~The~~ *Out of this appropriation, \$1,600,000 the first year and \$3,100,000 the second year from the general fund shall be provided to the Virginia Department of Health shall establish for the Virginia Behavioral Health Loan Repayment Program. Eligible practitioners include: psychiatrists, licensed clinical psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, licensed professional counselors, child and adolescent psychiatrists, psychiatric physician assistants, psychiatric pharmacists, and psychiatric nurse practitioners. The program shall include a tiered incentive system as follows: (i) Tier I providers: child and adolescent psychiatrists, psychiatric nurse practitioners, and psychiatrists; and (ii) Tier II providers: licensed clinical psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, and licensed professional counselors.*

General Government

State Employee Salary Increases – Provides **\$60,587,430** to provide an additional two percent salary increase for state employees effective **December 10, 2023**.

[Item 481 S.1.](#)

S.1. Out of the appropriation for this item, \$169,565,843 the first year and ~~\$390,105,610~~ **\$434,487,994** the second year from the general fund is provided to increase the base salary of the following employees by five percent on July 10, 2022, except those employees who will be receiving a targeted salary increase at or above 7.5 percent in fiscal year 2023 based on funding authorized in this act and are not employees of the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services shall receive a 2.5 percent increase on July 10, 2022, ~~and~~ an additional five percent increase on June 10, 2023, *and an additional two percent on December 10, 2023:*

As we persist in enhancing the CSB website, the Communications Team is eager to initiate a practice of sharing periodic reports. These reports provide you with a clear picture of the ongoing modifications to the website. A consolidated report below includes updates on CSB links and information for our most frequently visited pages.

Updated CSB Webpages

The below linked pages have had significant updates applied in the past two months.

- CSB Department Homepage
<https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/community-services-board/>

About Section

- Requesting Your CSB Medical Record
<https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/community-services-board/about/requesting-medical-record>
- CSB organizational structure
<https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/community-services-board/about/organization>
- CSB Awards Program
<https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/community-services-board/about/awards>

Careers Section

- CSB Division Descriptions
<https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/community-services-board/careers/division-descriptions>
- Careers with the CSB
<https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/community-services-board/careers>

Services Section

- Co-Responder Program
<https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/community-services-board/services/co-responder-program>
- 988 Nationwide Suicide & Crisis Lifeline
<https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/community-services-board/988>

Opioids Section

- REVIVE! Opioid Overdose Naloxone Education
<https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/community-services-board/heroin-opioids/revive>
- What To Do When a Loved One Overdoses
<https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/community-services-board/heroin-opioids/overdose-what-to-do>

Suicide Prevention Section

- Suicide Prevention Information and Resources
<https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/community-services-board/prevent-suicide>
- Prevent Suicide - Learn the warning signs
<https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/community-services-board/prevent-suicide/warning-signs>

- Prevenir al suicidio - Aprender las señales que indican peligro
<https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/community-services-board/prevent-suicide/warning-signs-spanish>

News Articles

- Supporting Youth and Their Families in Fairfax County
<https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/community-services-board/news/2023/supporting-youth-and-families>
- A Look Inside: CSB’s Addiction Medicine Clinic
<https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/community-services-board/news/2023/look-inside-addiction-medicine-clinic>
- Coordination Between Fairfax County 9-1-1 and the Regional Crisis Call Center (RCCC)
<https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/community-services-board/news/2023/911-rgcc-coordination>

Regional Projects Office

- Northern Virginia Regional Projects Office
<https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/community-services-board/region>
- Crisis Services
<https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/community-services-board/region/crisis-services>
- Community Services
<https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/community-services-board/region/community-services>
- Regional Crisis Call Center
<https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/community-services-board/region/regional-crisis-call-center>
- Accessing Crisis Services in Northern Virginia Brochure
<https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/community-services-board/region/brochure>
- Service Members, Veterans, and Families
<https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/community-services-board/region/service-members-veterans-families>

This list does not include other edited pages where the changes were minor or are not readily apparent, such as updating links, files, and contact coordinates. It also does not include pages that were repaired after troubleshooting to fix issues related to functionality and layout.

Additional General Website Updates

- Brief explanatory notes were added to pages about the Sharon Bulova Center for Community Health to identify that was formerly known as the Merrifield Center.
- Webpage redirects were added to send visitors to the correct webpage when they visited an old / no longer active URL. This is meant to address the 2,500+ “Page not found” visitor errors recorded so far in 2023.
- Various stray pages were “unpublished” so they did not mistakenly appear in site search results.
- Various outdated forms were removed from public access so they did not mistakenly appear in site search results.

Page Spotlight

- What To Do When a Loved One Overdoses
<https://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/community-services-board/heroin-opioids/overdose-what-to-do>

This CSB webpage was the 8th most visited CSB page in the January 1-August 15, 2023 period. Notably, website stats indicated that visitors' behavior with the page was anomalous from other CSB pages in time spent on the page and exit percentage (what someone does after leaving the page). In general, compared to other CSB pages visitors have been spending a long time on this page and almost all left the CSB site after.

Visitor behavior raised suspicion that the page is receiving traffic from individuals who are searching some keyword combination of "overdose" and "what to do." In that vein, this particular CSB page can be thought of more as a public health resource than something with department-specific information. The page had not been updated since 2018. A draft page reformatting was developed and input on its content was solicited from Raymond Paden, LPC, CSB Behavioral Health Prevention Program Manager. An updated version of the page was recently published with the goal of highlighting the most important emergency information and improving the page's ease of navigation through visual cues.

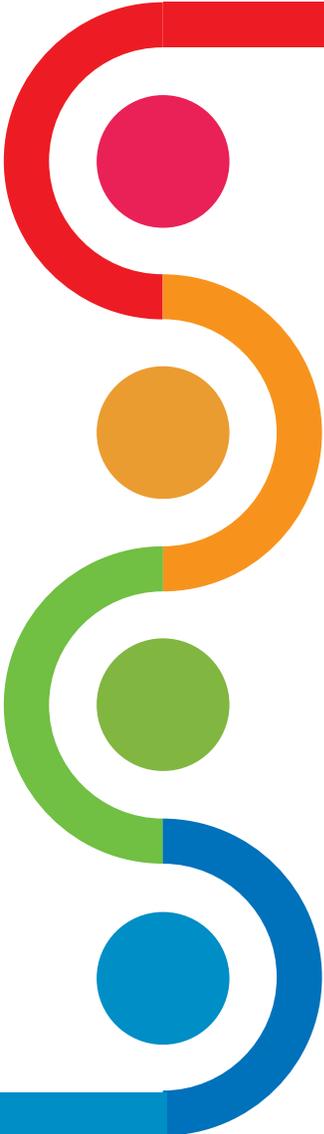
CSB Website Stats Snapshot

The below table lists the 20 most visited CSB webpages during the January 1-August 15, 2023 period.

Rank	Page Titles	Page Views
1	Fairfax-Falls Church Community Services Board	32,205
2	Involuntary Psychiatric Hospitalization of Adults	12,985
3	REVIVE! training to prevent opioid overdoses	12,141
4	Mental health	9,275
5	Careers with the CSB	7,525
6	Emergency and crisis services	5,325
7	Detoxification services	5,034
8	What to do when a loved one overdoses	4,393
9	Sharon Bulova Center for Community Health	4,098
10	Wellness Circle Crisis Stabilization Unit	3,369
11	For non-emergency CSB services: how to begin	3,328
12	Community Resources List	3,080
13	Crisis stabilization services (REACH) for individuals with developmental disabilities	3,061
14	Mobile Crisis Unit	3,028
15	Introduction to CSB Services and Assessment	2,971
16	Autism Resources in Fairfax County	2,901
17	Developmental disabilities	2,856
18	Page not found error	2,693
19	Locations	2,583
20	Guide to paying for CSB services	2,406

THE DD WAIVER GAP IS EXPANDING

The purpose of this document is to illustrate the services covered by the Developmental Disabilities (DD) Waiver, how the current algorithm determining the number of slots given is not decreasing the size of the waitlist in Fairfax County, and how the population served by the Fairfax-Falls Church Community Services Board is significantly larger than any other jurisdiction, therefore requiring additional support.



Services covered by the DD Waiver

01

Residential Services, Day Support Services, Nursing, Therapeutic Consultation

Current algorithm for slot allocation

02

Overall population in the CSB's catchment area, Number of people receiving Medicaid services in the CSB's catchment area, Number of people on the CSB's Priority One waitlist.

Fairfax County as an outlier

03

The need in Fairfax County is three times that of any other jurisdiction.

Community Impact

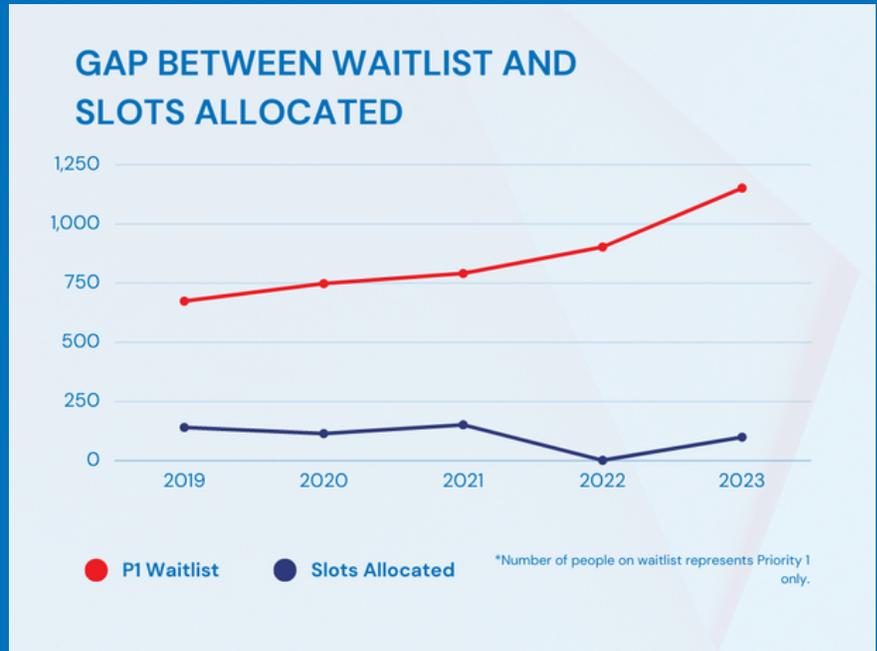
04

The number of slots allocated each year is disproportionate to the growing number of individuals and families on our waitlist. This is leaving some families without support for over 20 years.



A Closer Look

The P1 Waitlist in Fairfax County continues to grow month over month. The number of slots allocated is not keeping up with the need therefore cultivating a growing gap between the two.



Insights on Impact

Number of People on P1 Waitlist by Length of Time



As of 8/10/2023

The capacity to serve the growing needs of individuals on the P1 waitlist is not adequate. For example, there are aging parents with adult children who have been on the waitlist for over 20 years. The biggest question we hear from these parents is, “What if I’m not here tomorrow?” The uncertainty of this predicament is continuing to burden families day after day, year after year.



County of Fairfax, Virginia

MEMORANDUM

DATE: September 11, 2023

TO: Board of Supervisors
Fairfax County School Board

FROM: Bryan J. Hill
County Executive *[Signature]*
Dr. Michelle C. Reid *[Signature]*
Superintendent, Fairfax County Public Schools

SUBJECT: Results of the School Year 2022-2023 Fairfax County Youth Survey

The School Year 2022-2023 Fairfax County Youth Survey has been successfully completed. Since its inception, the survey has provided insights about the behaviors and attitudes that affect the health and well-being of Fairfax County youth.

A total of 27,814 students in 8th, 10th, and 12th grades participated in the survey, representing 64.7% of all 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students enrolled in Fairfax County Public Schools (excluding alternative schools). Simultaneously, a total of 11,384 students participated in the 2022 Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6th Grade Students, representing 84.9% of all 6th grade students enrolled.

Overall, the percentage of students who reported risky behaviors continued to decrease this year in many areas including substance use, sexual activity, and aggressive and delinquent behavior. Mental health indicators, including feelings of sadness/hopelessness, suicidal ideations, and suicide attempts, also improved noticeably compared to 2021. Students who reported the recommended amount of physical activity increased compared to the prior year as well. While the percentage of students who reported spending one hour or more on extracurricular activities went up from 2021, the rate was still significantly lower than the pre-pandemic rates. Most Fairfax County students reported they feel safe at their school.

Mental Health

- All mental health indicators, including levels of stress, feelings of sadness or hopelessness for a prolonged period of time, and suicidal ideations and attempts (8th, 10th, and 12th grade students only), have improved from the prior year. This was the case across all grades, genders, and racial/ethnic groups. The rates for suicidal ideations and suicide attempts were the lowest reported since the questions were added to the survey in 2015.

Office of the County Executive
12000 Government Center Parkway, Suite 552
Fairfax, VA 22035-0066
703-324-2531, TTY 711, Fax 703-324-3956
www.fairfaxcounty.gov

**Board of Supervisors and Fairfax County School Board
Results of the School Year 2022-2023 Fairfax County Youth Survey
Page 2 of 4**

- Nearly one third of 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students (28.9%) reported feeling sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities. The rates have been on a gradual rise since 2015 when 25.9% of students reported feeling sad or hopeless. The 2022 rate was a decrease from 38% in 2021 and similar to the 2018 rate (28.3%).
- One in nine students in grades 8, 10 and 12 (10.7%) reported that they had considered attempting suicide in the past year. Four percent of the students (4.1%) reported attempting suicide in the past year. These rates were not only lower than the peaks in 2021 when over 16% of the students reported suicidal ideations and 6% reported attempting suicide in the past year but also the lowest reported in the past seven years.

Substance Use

- The reported rates of alcohol and substance use among Fairfax County youth were the lowest since 2015 for all substances including alcohol, marijuana, synthetic marijuana, smoking cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, vaping, non-medical use of painkillers, non-medical use of other prescription drugs, non-medical over the counter drugs, LSD, cocaine/crack, ecstasy, methamphetamine, and heroin.
- Fairfax County youth also reported lower rates of use than those reported nationally for most substances assessed on the survey. Rates of use among Fairfax County students were less than half the national rates for the past month use of alcohol, marijuana, vaping, inhalant use, LSD or other hallucinogens, cocaine or crack, ecstasy, steroids, heroin, and cigarettes. Alcohol was the most commonly used substance by Fairfax County youth both in their lifetime and in the past month followed by vaping and marijuana.

Bullying and Aggression

- About 10% of 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students in Fairfax County (9.9%) reported having been bullied on school property in the past year. The 2022 rate for having been bullied was 1.0 percentage point higher than the 2021 rate, the lowest rate reported since the item was adopted in 2015. Over one fifth of 6th grade students (22.6%) reported having been bullied on school property in the past year. The percentage of 6th grade students who reported this experience increased by 2.6 percentage points from the previous year.
- Seven percent of 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students (6.8%) reported having been cyberbullied by a fellow student in the past year. The percentage of students who reported having been cyberbullied has trended downward since 2010 when 12.5% of the students reported the experience.

**Board of Supervisors and Fairfax County School Board
Results of the School Year 2022-2023 Fairfax County Youth Survey
Page 3 of 4**

Physical Health and Nutrition

- More than one third of 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students (39.0%) and less than half of 6th grade students (44.7%) indicated that they were physically active for at least one hour per day on five or more days in the past week. The rates were higher than last year's for both younger and older students.
- Seven percent of 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students (6.6%) and over 8% of 6th grade students (8.1%) reported going hungry in the past month due to a lack of food in the home. While the percentage of students who reported this experience varied little since 2010, differences among racial and ethnic groups persist. In 2022, among 6th grade students, almost 16% Hispanic students (15.6%) and 13% of Black students (12.7%) reported going hungry in the past month, as compared to 3.7% of White students.

Extracurricular Activities and Civic Behaviors:

- Over two fifths of 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students (41.2%) reported participating in extracurricular activities at school for at least an hour on an average school day. Forty percent (40.1%) reported participating in activities away from school at this level. The 2022 rates increased from the lowest points in 2021 but not yet to the pre-pandemic levels.
- Approximately three fifths of 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students (61.5%) and two thirds of 6th grade students (66.6%) reported an experience of being a leader in a group or organization in the past year. Rates of being a group leader varied by race and ethnicity. For both older and younger students, Hispanic students were least likely to report such experience, followed by black students.

Protective Factors

- Most Fairfax County youth reported feeling safe at their school (82.0%) and having opportunities to talk to their teacher one-on-one (78.1%). Overall, female students reported lower rates than male students on these school domain assets.

The Fairfax County Youth Survey results indicate that when children and youth have 3 or more positive, protective factors in their lives, they are more likely to manage stress, make better choices, and develop healthy habits. The data show that when provided opportunities to be involved, offer supportive relationships, and recognize their good work and accomplishments, youth obtain the assets to help them make good decisions, become resilient to risky behaviors and develop a healthy mindset. Above all else, it is vital that youth have at least one caring, trusted, and supportive adult relationship in building resiliency, whether they be from their family, schools, or community. As in the past, students reporting more protective factors were consistently less likely to also report concerning behaviors or experiences. Learn more about the [Three to Succeed](#) campaign and how you can help on the [Youth Survey website](#).

**Board of Supervisors and Fairfax County School Board
Results of the School Year 2022-2023 Fairfax County Youth Survey
Page 4 of 4**

The enclosed PowerPoint slides include highlights from the Fairfax County Youth Survey report. The full report is enclosed as well. These documents, along with previous years' results will be available to the public on the county's website (www.fairfaxcounty.gov/youthsurvey) beginning September 12. The public will also have access to the Youth Survey Data Explorer, which is an interactive [online tool](#).

County and FCPS staff use FCPS pyramid-level data to determine needs in targeted geographic areas for emergent issues or those that remain a major concern. Public and private partners continue to work more collaboratively to gain a greater understanding of the data, better educate the community, introduce more creative initiatives, and strengthen existing programs and services.

For more information about the Fairfax County Youth Survey, please contact Chloe Lee, Department of Management and Budget, at Kyung.Lee@fairfaxcounty.gov or 703-324-7167 or Donna Desaulniers, Department of Special Services, FCPS, at dmdesaulnier@fcps.edu or 571-423-4265.

Attachments: SY2022-2023 Fairfax County Youth Survey Reports
PowerPoint of SY2022-2023 Fairfax County Youth Survey Report Highlights

cc: Christina Jackson, Chief Financial Officer
Tom Arnold, Deputy County Executive
Rachel M. Flynn, Deputy County Executive
Christopher A. Leonard, Deputy County Executive
Ellicia Seard-McCormick, Deputy County Executive
Karla Bruce, Chief Equity Officer
Dr. Gloria Addo-Ayensu, Director, Health Department
Michael Axler, Acting Director of Intervention and Prevention Services, FCPS
Michael Becketts, Director, Department of Family Services
Tony Castrilli, Director, Office of Public Affairs
Kevin Davis, Chief, Police Department
Donna Desaulniers, Acting Coordinator, Psychological Services, FCPS
Terri Edmunds-Heard, Interim Assistant Superintendent, FCPS
Philip Hagen, Director of Department of Management and Budget, Fairfax County
Stacey Kincaid, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office
Chloe Lee, Principal Data Scientist, Department of Management and Budget
Christina Setlow, Clerk of the Fairfax County School Board
Matt Thompson, Director of the Court Service Unit, JDRDC
Lloyd Tucker, Director, Neighborhood and Community Services
Daryl Washington, Executive Director, Fairfax-Falls Church CSB

A PUBLICATION OF:



FALL
2023



Fairfax County 6th Grade Youth Survey

SCHOOL YEAR
2022 - 2023

WWW.FAIRFAXCOUNTY.GOV/YOUTHSURVEY

AGENDA ITEM
#7D.5

SPONSORS

Fairfax County Board of Supervisors

Jeffrey C. McKay

Chairman

Penelope A. Gross

Vice Chairman and
Mason District

James R. Walkinshaw

Braddock District

John W. Foust

Dranesville District

Rodney L. Lusk

Franconia District

Walter L. Alcorn

Hunter Mill District

Daniel G. Storck

Mount Vernon District

Dalia A. Palchik

Providence District

Pat Herrity

Springfield District

Kathy L. Smith

Sully District

Fairfax County School Board

Rachna Sizemore Heizer

Chair and
Member-at-Large

Tamara Derenak Kaufax

Vice Chair and
Franconia District

Megan McLaughlin

Braddock District

Elaine Tholen

Dranesville District

Melanie K. Meren

Hunter Mill District

Ricard Anderson

Mason District

Karen Corbett Sanders

Mount Vernon District

Karl Frisch

Providence District

Laura Jane Cohen

Springfield District

Stella Pekarsky

Sully District

Karen Keys-Gamarra

Member-at-Large

Abrar Omeish

Member-at-Large

Michele Togbe

Student Representative



**2022 Fairfax County
6th Grade Youth Survey**

School Year 2022-2023

Results and Tabulations

Publication Date: September 2023

A complete copy of this report, as well as previous Youth Survey reports, may be found on our website at:

<http://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/youthsurvey>

Report prepared by:

Indiana University, School of Public Health
Prevention Insights,
Institute for Research on Addictive Behavior

Sycamore Hall, Fourth Floor
1033 E. Third Street
Bloomington, IN 47405

Mariah Benham, BS
Mikyoung Jun, Ph.D., MPH

Fairfax County
Department of Management and Budget
12000 Government Center Pkwy.
Fairfax, VA 22035

Alexandra Krafchek, MSW, MS
Chloe Kyung Lee, Ph.D.
Jaclyn Yap, Ph.D.



To request this information in an alternate format, call the Department of Management and Budget, (703) 324-2391, TTY 711.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Contents	i
List of Tables	iii
List of Figures	xi
Executive Summary.....	1
Key Findings	1
Introduction	6
Survey Instrument.....	7
Survey Administration	9
Data Processing.....	10
Demographic Profile of Surveyed Youth.....	12
Data Weighting	15
How to Interpret Results.....	15
Substance Use.....	16
Alcohol Use	20
Inhalant Use	22
Tobacco Use	24
Vaping	26
Marijuana Use.....	30
Use of Other Drugs.....	32
Aggressive Behaviors	34
Bullying.....	37
Cyberbullying	40
Other Aggressive Behaviors and Victimization	43
Physical and Mental Health	50
Physical Activity and Non-Academic Use of Electronic Media	50
Nutrition.....	56
Mental Health	67
Extracurricular and Civic Behaviors	72
Extracurricular Activities	73

Civic Behaviors	78
References	81
Appendix A. History of Fairfax County Youth Surveys	82
Appendix B. Survey Methodology.....	86
Survey Validity, Reliability, and Sampling	86
Data Processing Methodology	87
Data Analysis Methodology	89
Appendix C. Univariate Tables	90

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Language Selection for the Online Survey	8
Table 2. Response Rate.....	9
Table 3. Number of Usable Questionnaires (2001-2022)	11
Table 4. Selected Demographic Characteristics of Survey Respondents and Fairfax County Student Population, 2022	13
Table 5. Primary Language Spoken at Home, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022	14
Table 6. Percentage of Students Reporting Use of Selected Substances in Their Lifetime, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022	18
Table 7. Percentage of Students Reporting Use of Selected Substances in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022	19
Table 8. Lifetime Prevalence of Alcohol Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022	20
Table 9. Past Month Prevalence of Alcohol Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022	20
Table 10. Frequency of Alcohol Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022	21
Table 11. Lifetime Prevalence of Inhalant Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022	22
Table 12. Past Month Prevalence of Inhalant Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022	22
Table 13. Frequency of Inhalant Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022	23
Table 14. Lifetime Prevalence of Smoking Cigarettes, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022	24

Table 15. Frequency of Smoking Cigarettes in Lifetime, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022	24
Table 16. Past Month Prevalence of Smoking Cigarettes, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022	25
Table 17. Frequency of Smoking Cigarettes in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022.....	25
Table 18. Lifetime Prevalence of Vaping (Any Substance), by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2021-2022.....	26
Table 19. Past Month Prevalence of Vaping (Any Substance), by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2021 – 2022.....	26
Table 20. Frequency of Vaping Nicotine in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022.....	27
Table 21. Prevalence of Vaping Nicotine in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2021-2022.....	27
Table 22. Frequency of Vaping Marijuana in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022.....	28
Table 23. Prevalence of Vaping Marijuana in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2021-2022.....	28
Table 24. Frequency of Vaping Flavoring Only in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022.....	29
Table 25. Prevalence of Vaping Flavoring Without Nicotine or Marijuana in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2021-2022.....	29
Table 26. Lifetime Prevalence of Marijuana Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022	30
Table 27. Past Month Prevalence of Marijuana Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022	30

Table 28. Frequency of Marijuana Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 202231

Table 29. Lifetime Prevalence of Other Illegal Drug Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 202232

Table 30. Past Month Prevalence of Other Illegal Drug Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 202232

Table 31. Frequency of Other Illegal Drug Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022.....33

Table 32. Prevalence of Committing Selected Aggressive Behaviors in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 202236

Table 33. Prevalence of Experiencing Selected Aggressive Behaviors in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 202236

Table 34. Prevalence of Bullying Someone on School Property in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022.....37

Table 35. Prevalence of Bullying Someone Away from School Property in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022.....37

Table 36. Prevalence of Having Been Bullied on School Property in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022.....38

Table 37. Prevalence of Having Been Bullied Away from School Property in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022.....38

Table 38. Prevalence of Cyberbullying a Student Who Attends the Same School in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 202240

Table 39. Frequency of Cyberbullying a Student Who Attends the Same School in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 202240

Table 40. Prevalence of Having Been Cyberbullied in the Past Year by a Student Who Attends the Same School, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 202241

Table 41. Frequency of Having Been Cyberbullied in the Past Year by a Student Who Attends the Same School, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 202241

Table 42. Prevalence of Making Derogatory Statements about Someone’s Race or Culture in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 202243

Table 43. Frequency of Making Derogatory Statements about Someone’s Race or Culture in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 202243

Table 44. Prevalence of Experiencing Derogatory Statements about Your Race or Culture in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 202244

Table 45. Frequency of Experiencing Derogatory Statements about Your Race or Culture in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 202244

Table 46. Frequency of Having Been Bullied, Taunted, Ridiculed or Teased by a Parent or Adult in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2021 - 202245

Table 47. Frequency of Having Been Bullied, Taunted, Ridiculed or Teased by a Parent or Adult in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 202245

Table 48. Prevalence of Having Been Hit, Beat, Kicked, or Physically Hurt by a Parent or Adult in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2021 - 202246

Table 49. Frequency of Having Been Hit, Beat, Kicked, or Physically Hurt by a Parent or Adult in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 202246

Table 50. Past Month Prevalence of Carrying a Weapon, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 202247

Table 51. Frequency of Carrying a Weapon in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022.....47

Table 52. Past Month Prevalence of Carrying a Weapon on School Property, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022.....48

Table 53. Frequency of Carrying a Weapon on School Property in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 202248

Table 54. Frequency of Physical Activity for at Least One Hour per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022	52
Table 55. Percentage of Students Who Were Physically Active for at Least One Hour on Five or More Days in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022	52
Table 56. Amount of Time Spent Watching Television on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022	53
Table 57. Percentage of Students Who Spend Three or More Hours Watching TV on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022	53
Table 58. Amount of Time Spent Playing Video Games or Using a Computer for Non-Academic Purposes on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022	54
Table 59. Percentage of Students Who Spend Three or More Hours Playing Video Games or Using a Computer for Non-Academic Purposes on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022	54
Table 60. Frequency of Eating Fruits and Vegetables in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022	57
Table 61. Percentage of Students Who Ate Fruits and Vegetables Five or More Times Per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022	58
Table 62. Frequency of Eating Fruits in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022	59
Table 63. Frequency of Eating Vegetables in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022	59
Table 64. Frequency of Drinking Soda or Pop in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022	60
Table 65. Percentage of Students Who Drank Soda or Pop At Least One Time per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022	60
Table 66. Frequency of Drinking Sugar-Sweetened Beverages in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022	61

Table 67. Prevalence of Drinking Sugar-Sweetened Beverages At Least One Time per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022	62
Table 68. Frequency of Drinking Sports Drinks in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022.....	62
Table 69. Prevalence of Drinking Sports Drinks At Least One Time per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022	63
Table 70. Frequency of Drinking Energy Drinks in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022.....	63
Table 71. Prevalence of Drinking Energy Drinks At Least One Time per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022	64
Table 72. Frequency of Drinking Any Sweetened Beverage in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022	64
Table 73. Prevalence of Drinking Any Sweetened Beverage At Least One Time per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022	65
Table 74. Frequency of Going Hungry in the Past Month Due to Lack of Food in the Home, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022.....	65
Table 75. Percentage of Students Who Reported Going Hungry in the Past Month Due to Lack of Food in the Home, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022.....	66
Table 76. Percentage of Students Who Experienced Selected Levels of Stress in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022.....	68
Table 77. Percentage of Students Who Experienced a High Level of Stress in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019	69
Table 78. Percentage of Students Who Experienced a High Level of Stress in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2021-2022.....	69
Table 79. Percentage of Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022.....	70

Table 80. Frequency of Participating in Extracurricular Activities at School on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022	73
Table 81. Percentage of Students Who Spend One Hour or More on Extracurricular Activities at School on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022	73
Table 82. Frequency of Participating in Extracurricular Activities Away from School on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022	74
Table 83. Percentage of Students Who Spend One Hour or More on Extracurricular Activities Away from School on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022	74
Table 84. Frequency of Doing Homework Outside of School on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022	75
Table 85. Percentage of Students Who Spend One Hour or More Doing Homework on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022	75
Table 86. Frequency of Going to Work on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022.....	76
Table 87. Percentage of Students Who Spend One Hour or More Going to Work on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022	76
Table 88. Total Amount of Time Spent Doing Homework, Going to Work, and Participating in Extracurricular Activities on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022	77
Table 89. Percentage of Students Who Spent Greater than 3½ Hours Doing Homework, Going to Work, and Participating in Extracurricular Activities on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022	77
Table 90. Frequency of Volunteering to Do Community Service, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022.....	78
Table 91. Percentage of Students Who Reported Volunteering to Do Community Service in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022	78
Table 92. Frequency of Being a Leader in a Group or Organization in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022	79

Table 93. Percentage of Students Who Reported Being a Leader in a Group or Organization in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 202279

Table 94. Instruments Used to Survey Fairfax County Youth, 2001 – 202284

Table 95. Results of Data Cleaning Procedures, Fairfax County, 202288

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Three to Succeed Asset Graph, Fairfax County, 2022.....	5
Figure 2. Percentage of Students Reporting Use of Alcohol, Inhalants, Cigarettes, or Marijuana in Their Lifetime, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2022	18
Figure 3. Percentage of Students Who Bullied Someone on School Property in the Past Year, by Past Month Substance Use, Fairfax County, 2022.....	39
Figure 4. Percentage of Students Who Have Been Bullied by Someone on School Property in the Past Year, by Past Month Substance Use, Fairfax County, 2022.....	39
Figure 5. Percentage of Students Who Reported Cyberbullying or Having Been Cyberbullied in the Past Year by a Student Who Attends the Same School, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2022.....	42
Figure 6. Percentage of Students Who Carried a Weapon on School Property in the Past Month, by Past Month Substance Use, Fairfax County, 2022.....	49
Figure 7. Frequency of Physical Activity for at Least One Hour per Day in the Past Week, Fairfax County, 2022	51
Figure 8. Prevalence of Physical Activity, Television Viewing, and Non-Academic Use of Electronic Devices, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2022	55
Figure 9. Frequency of Eating Fruits and Vegetables in the Past Week, Fairfax County, 2022	57
Figure 10. Percentage of Students Who Ate Fruits and Vegetables Five or More Times Per Day in the Past Week, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2022	58
Figure 11. Percentage of Students Who Drank Soda or Pop At Least One Time per Day in the Past Week, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2022	61
Figure 12. Percentage of Students Who Reported Going Hungry in the Past Month Due to Lack of Food in the Home, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2022.....	66
Figure 13. Percentage of Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless in the Past Year, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2022	70
Figure 14. Percentage of Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless in the Past Year, by Past Month Substance Use, Fairfax County, 2022.....	71

Figure 15. Percentage of Students Who Reported Volunteering to Do Community Service or Being a Leader in a Group or Organization in the Past Year, Fairfax County, 2010 – 202280

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report summarizes the results of the *2022 Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6th Grade Students*. The survey examined behaviors, experiences, and other factors that influence the health and well-being of the county's youth. Students' participation in the survey was voluntary and anonymous. The Fairfax County Board of Supervisors and the Fairfax County School Board co-sponsor the survey to provide information about youth behaviors – those that are positive as well as those that are harmful. These data provide insight into the prevalence and frequency of substance use, violence and delinquency, health and health risk behaviors, and extracurricular activities of the students. The survey also assesses factors in the youth's environment that have been shown to protect youth from substance use and other problem behaviors.

This is the seventeenth year that the Fairfax County Youth Survey has been conducted and the fifteenth year that sixth-grade students have participated in the survey. The survey was administered in November and December 2022 and resulted in valid responses from 10,714 students in sixth grade. A simultaneous administration of a separate survey instrument to eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade students resulted in 25,695 valid responses. This report, as well as a report of the *2022 Fairfax County Youth Survey of 8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Students* can be found at www.fairfaxcounty.gov/youthsurvey.

KEY FINDINGS

Substance Use

- Alcohol was the most commonly used substance among Fairfax County sixth-grade students in their lifetime (16.0%). Male students were more likely to have reported using alcohol in their lifetime (17.6% vs. 13.8% of female students). Past month use of alcohol (1.2%) has been on a slow but consistent decline since 2018.
- Inhalants were the second most widely used substance by the students in their lifetime (3.4%), followed by vapes (2.6%). Fewer students reported ever smoking cigarettes (0.9%), using marijuana (1.2%), or using other illegal drugs (1.4%).
- The percentages of students who reported ever having used inhalants or cigarettes have seen little variation since 2015. The lifetime rate of alcohol use in 2022 was 5.1 percentage points lower than in 2010 (21.1%), while lifetime inhalant use fell by 4.6 percentage points since 2010 (8.0%).
- Over one percent of sixth-grade students (1.2%) reported using inhalants in the past month, and 1.1% reported using alcohol in the past month. Less than one percent of the students reported vaping (0.8%), smoking cigarettes (0.2%), using marijuana (0.1%), or other drugs (0.1%) in the past month.
- Nicotine and flavoring were the most common substances inhaled through vaping in the past month (at 0.5% each), followed by marijuana (0.2%).

Aggressive Behaviors

- Over one third of the Fairfax County sixth-grade students (38.0%) reported having had something bad said to them about their race or culture in the past year, and nearly one in eight (12.2%) reported having made derogatory comments about someone's race or culture. Male students were more likely to report making such comments to others (15.2% vs. 9.3% of female students). Over half of Black students (52.2%) reported experiencing derogatory comments.
- Over one fifth of the students (22.6%) reported having been bullied* on school property in the past year, while 4.4% reported bullying someone on school property. Rates of being bullied on school property ranged from 17.4% of Asian students to 25.0% of Black students.
- Nearly twelve percent of the students (11.9%) reported having been cyberbullied† by a student at their school in the past year, while 4.8% reported cyberbullying a student at their school. Female students were slightly more likely to report being cyberbullied (13.1% compared to 10.2% of male students). Rates of being cyberbullied ranged from 10.6% of White students to 14.4% of Hispanic students.
- Approximately one in eleven of the sixth-grade students (9.4%) reported carrying a weapon in the past month, with more than one percent (1.3%) doing so on school property. Male students were twice as likely to report carrying a weapon (12.1% compared to 6.0% of female students).

Physical Activity and Non-Academic Use of Electronic Media

- About half of the students (44.7%) reported being physically active for at least one hour per day on five or more days in the past week. Male students were much more likely to report this level of activity than female students (49.8% and 39.6%, respectively). Rates of physical activity ranged from 32.5% of Hispanic students to 54.2% of White students. There was an overall downward trend from 2011 to 2021, dropping by 17.6 percentage points. However, there was a 0.6 percentage point increase from 2021 to 2022.
- One in five students (20.3%) reported watching three or more hours of television on an average school day, ranging from 14.2% of Asian students to 31.4% of Black students. The percentage of students who reported spending three or more hours watching television has been in decline from 2010 to 2019 but spiked in 2021 and 2022 to 19.6% and 20.3%, respectively.
- Over one third of the students (37.2%) reported spending three or more hours on an average school day playing video games or using a computer or other electronic device (such as iPads or smartphones) for non-academic purposes. Male students were more likely to report spending three or more hours engaged in this activity (37.8% vs. 35.5% of female students). The

* Bullying was defined as any aggressive and unwanted behavior that is intended to harm, intimidate, or humiliate the victim; involves a real or perceived power imbalance; and is repeated over time or causes severe emotional trauma.

† Cyberbullying was defined as bullying through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, web sites, or text messaging.

percentages ranged from 31.3% of Asian students to 46.5% of Black students. Although in 2022 there was a 1.3 percentage point decrease from the 2021 rate (38.5%), the overall rate for sixth-grade students has been steadily climbing since 2010, when 21.2% reported doing so.

Nutrition

- Over one quarter of Fairfax County sixth-grade students (26.8%) reported eating fruits and vegetables at least five times per day in the week prior to the survey, ranging from 21.3% of Black students to 28.8% of Asian students. Although the overall rate showed a 2.4 percentage point increase from 2021, this rate was still down from 2010 when 32.5% of sixth grade students reported eating this number of fruits and vegetables in the past week.
- Almost half (44.9%) of the students reported that they had not consumed soda or pop (excluding diet soda) within the past week, while 10.0% reported drinking non-diet soda at least once a day in the week prior to the survey. Male students were more likely to report daily soda consumption (10.7% compared to 9.3% of female students). Daily soda consumption ranged from 4.3% of Asian students to 18.5% of Hispanic students.
- Almost one in seven of the students (13.9%) reported drinking non-carbonated sugar-sweetened beverages (such as lemonade or sweetened tea) at least once per day, while 7.0% reported consuming sports drinks daily, and 2.8% consumed energy drinks daily.
- Approximately one-third of sixth-grade students (33.6%) reported drinking any sweetened beverage (all categories combined) at least once per day. In 2022, daily consumption of any sweetened beverage increased among all student sub-populations. Male students were more likely to report consuming any sweetened beverage daily (36.9% compared to 30.3% of female students). Daily consumption of any sweetened beverage ranged from 22.2% of Asian students to 50.0% of Hispanic students.
- Over eight percent of the students (8.1%) reported going hungry in the past month (sometimes, most of the time, or always) due to a lack of food in the home. The percentage of students who reported going hungry in the past month has varied very little since 2010.

Mental Health

- One in six of the Fairfax County sixth-grade students (16.9%) reported experiencing stress most/all of the time and about two thirds (62.3%) reported experiencing stress a little/some of the time during the month prior to the survey. Female students were more likely to report both experiencing stress most/all of the time (19.8% compared to 12.8% of male students) and a little/some of the time (63.9% compared to 61.5% of male students) in the past month.
- Nearly a third of sixth-grade students (29.2%) reported feeling so sad or hopeless every day for two or more weeks in a row within the past year that they stopped doing some usual activities. This represents an improvement from the past year when 33.1% of sixth-grade students reported

this feeling. Female students were more likely to report experiencing this level of sadness (33.0% compared to 23.8% of male students).

Extracurricular Activities and Civic Behaviors

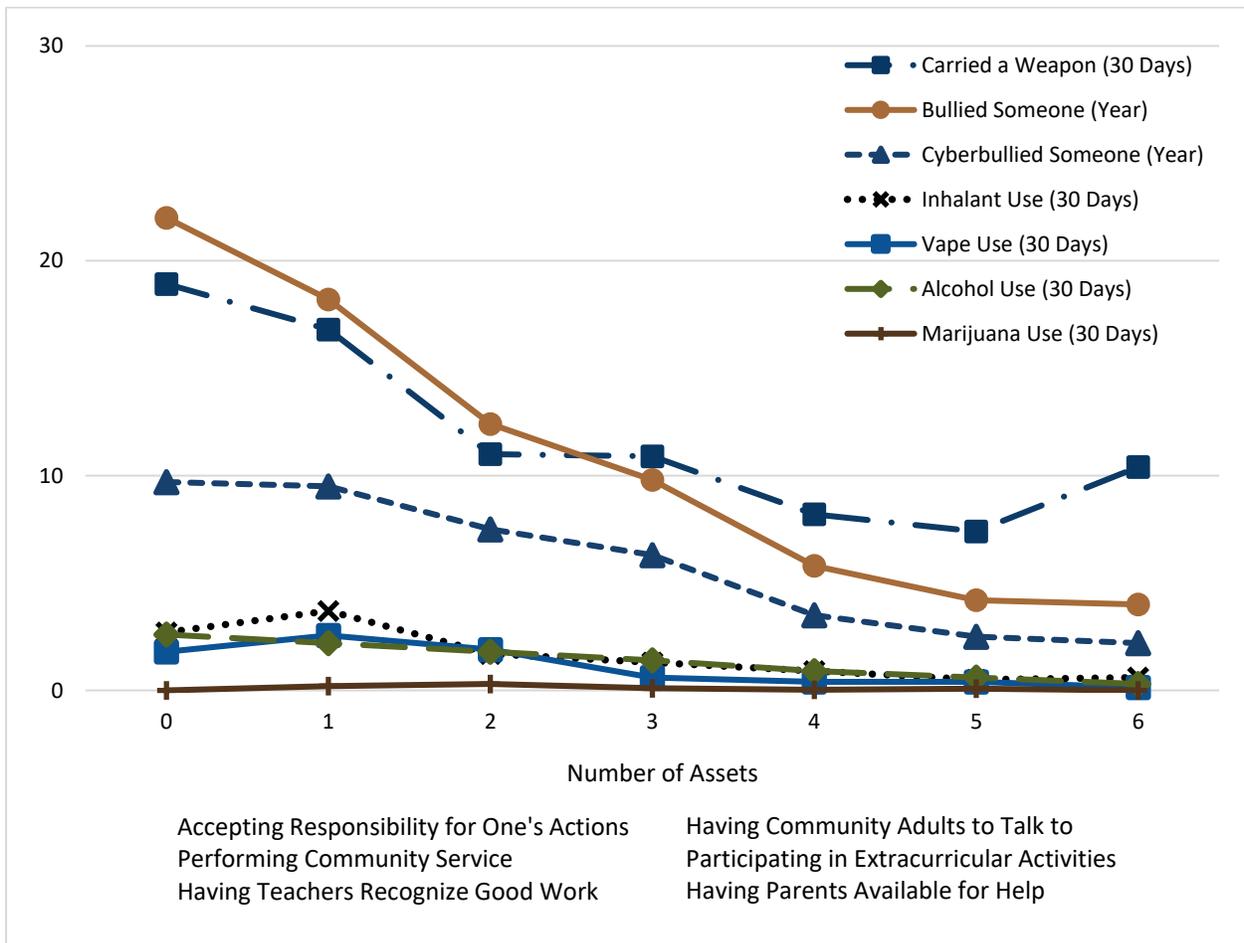
- Seventeen percent of the Fairfax County students (17.0%) reported that they participate in extracurricular activities at school (such as participation in a team, club, or program) for one hour or more on an average school day, and 45.4% reported participating in such activities away from school for at least one hour. Black students were the most likely to report participating in extracurricular activities at school, while White students were the most likely to report participating in extracurricular activities away from school.
- Male students were more likely to report participating in extracurricular activities for one hour or more both at school (17.9% compared to 16.1% of female students) and outside of school (46.7% compared to 44.9% of female students).
- Nearly one quarter of the students (23.6%) reported spending an hour or more doing homework on an average school day. Female students were more likely to report spending an hour or more on homework (25.2% compared to 22.5% of male students). The percentage of students who reported spending an hour or more doing homework ranged from 18.8% of White students to 33.1% of Asian students.
- More than one in six students (17.9%) reported going to work for an hour or more on an average school day, ranging from 13.6% of female students to 21.9% of male students. The percentage of 6th grade students who reported going to work for an hour or more increased two and a half fold in 2021 (19.3%) from 2019 (7.7%). The 2022 rate remained significantly higher than the 2015-2019 rates (7.7% - 8.4%).
- Thirty-three percent of the students (32.8%) reported volunteering in the past year to do community service, a 4.9 percentage point increase from 2021. Two-thirds of sixth-grade students (66.6%) reported being a leader in a group or organization in the past year. Female students were more likely to report volunteering (33.5% compared to 32.3% of male students). Hispanic students were least likely to report being a leader or volunteering, while White students reported the highest rate for both volunteering and being a leader.

Three to Succeed

The Three to Succeed concept is based on the Youth Survey analysis which shows that having at least three assets dramatically reduces risk behaviors and promotes thriving youth. Assets are strengths in young people, their families, schools, and communities that help them thrive in health, in school, in daily life, and in a safe environment. The more assets an individual has in his or her life, the less likely he or she is to engage in a variety of risk behaviors.

Most young people in Fairfax County report positive influences from their communities, families, schools, and friends. The lower rates of risk behaviors reported by students with at least three assets demonstrate the benefits that are derived when everyone plays a role in ensuring that children are thriving in Fairfax County.

Figure 1. Three to Succeed Asset Graph, Fairfax County, 2022



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

INTRODUCTION

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the leading causes of morbidity and mortality among youth and adults in the United States are related to six categories of health-risk behaviors: 1) those that contribute to unintentional injuries and violence; 2) tobacco use; 3) alcohol and other drug use; 4) sexual behaviors related to unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections (including HIV infection); 5) unhealthy dietary behaviors; and 6) physical inactivity. These behaviors often are established during childhood and adolescence and are interrelated (Underwood et al., 2020).

To monitor the behaviors and attitudes that affect the health and well-being of Fairfax County youth, the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors and the Fairfax County School Board co-sponsor the Fairfax County Youth Survey. The survey, first administered in 2001, informs our community of essential factors related to youth health and well-being. This information provides a mechanism with which schools, community groups, and governmental agencies can plan, evaluate, and improve programs designed to prevent health problems and promote healthy behaviors. The results of the survey serve as a barometer of the extent to which our community has successfully fostered healthy choices in our youth.

The Fairfax County Youth Survey includes questions on substance use, aggression and other delinquent behaviors, health and health-risk behaviors, mental health, civic and extracurricular behaviors, and items to measure the levels of assets present in the students' environments. Assets are opportunities, experiences, and resources that foster healthy development in children and adolescents.

The administration of the survey and the use of its results represent a collaborative effort involving multiple county agencies and Fairfax County Public Schools. The support and contributions of these key individuals and groups, and their commitment to our youth, make the survey possible.

SURVEY INSTRUMENT

The 2022 Fairfax County Youth Survey was conducted in November and December 2022. The survey instrument for sixth-grade students contained 89 questions. The survey derives many of its questions from the Communities That Care Youth Survey from the U.S. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration and the Youth Risk Behavior Survey from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

This is the seventeenth year that the Fairfax County Youth Survey has been conducted. The survey instrument has been modified since it was first administered in 2001, but core questions related to risky and healthy behaviors have remained consistent. Sixth-grade students were included in the survey for the first time in 2005, when one survey instrument was administered to a sample of students in sixth, eighth, tenth, and twelfth grades. Due to concerns with both the length and language of the survey, a separate *6th Grade Survey* instrument was developed for administration in 2008. The same year, two separate instruments were administered to eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade students: one focusing on risk and protective factors and the other focusing on healthy behaviors. From 2009 to 2014, the two instruments for older students (the *Risk and Protective Factors Survey* and the *Healthy Behaviors Survey*) were administered in alternating years, and the *6th Grade Survey* was administered annually. In 2015, a new questionnaire for the eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade students was developed, maintaining items of interest from the two previous versions and adding additional questions on substance use, bullying, harassment, nutrition, and extracurricular activities. The questionnaire for sixth-grade students was also slightly modified in 2015. Both the *8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Survey* and the *6th Grade Survey* have been administered annually since 2015. In 2018, items were added to the eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade instrument to assess the use of vaping devices and to investigate prescription painkiller misuse. In 2019, additional items on school environment were added to the questionnaire for the older students. In 2020, the Fairfax County Youth Survey was not conducted due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

In 2021, the Fairfax County Youth Survey was conducted online for the first time. The survey was offered in eight languages for the first time as well: Arabic, Chinese, English, Farsi, Korean, Spanish, Urdu, and Vietnamese.

In 2022, the Fairfax County Youth Survey was conducted entirely online, no paper versions of the survey were offered. The survey was once again offered in eight languages based on the success of this feature in the 2021 survey. Sixth-grade students were asked to choose the language of the survey they completed. Below are the frequency counts of the different language forms selected by students in Grade 6.

Table 1. Language Selection for the Online Survey

	Number	Percent
Arabic	9	0.1
Chinese	10	0.0
English	11,035	96.9
Farsi	19	0.2
Korean	24	0.2
Spanish	281	2.5
Urdu	2	0.0
Vietnamese	4	0.0
Total	11,384	100.0

The results of the *2022 Fairfax County Youth Survey of 8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Students* are presented in a separate report, which can be found at www.fairfaxcounty.gov/youthsurvey. A more detailed discussion of the history of the Fairfax County Youth Survey is provided in Appendix A on page 82.

SURVEY ADMINISTRATION

The 2022 Fairfax County Youth Survey was the second year the survey was administered online. No paper versions of the survey were offered due to lack of use the previous year. All Fairfax County Public Schools sixth-grade students in class at the time of the survey administration were invited to participate. Parents and/or guardians were notified of the survey one month before survey administration. The notice included instructions on where to view the survey instrument and how to exclude their child from participation. In addition, students were informed that taking the survey was voluntary and that they may choose not to participate in the entire survey or to skip individual questions they did not want to answer. Instructions from survey administrators and online instructions on the front of all surveys assured students that their answers would be kept strictly confidential. Students completed the self-administered questionnaire during one class period. Responses were entered directly on the online survey.

A total of 11,384 students participated in the *2022 Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6th Grade Students*, representing 84.9% of all sixth-grade students enrolled in Fairfax County Public Schools.

Table 2. Response Rate

FCPS Enrollment^a	Number of Respondents	Response Rate
13,409	11,384	84.9%

^aTotal Fairfax County Public Schools enrollment in 6th grade, November 2022.

DATA PROCESSING

Significant changes were made in 2010 to the protocol used for validating responses. These changes were made to better align the methodology with those used by the national benchmarks. Changing the criteria used to determine which data to keep and which to eliminate from the analysis can have a significant effect on the results. Therefore, comparisons should not be made between this year's data and data from years prior to 2010.

Questionnaires were eliminated from the analysis if any of the following conditions were met:

- the student responded outside the data collection window (between November 7, 2022 and December 6, 2022)
- the student completed the survey during a weekend or Thanksgiving break (November 24-25, 2022)
- the student completed the survey between 6:00 pm and 6:00 am (survey needed to be completed during normal school hours)
- fewer than eight questions were answered
- the student answered "I was not honest at all" on the honesty question
- the student reported use of a fictitious drug (cabenerferol)
- the grade information was missing, or the student reported being in 5th or 7th grade
- the student provided more than two inconsistent responses regarding substance use
- the student provided pharmacologically implausible responses (i.e., a combination of drugs and frequencies of use whose cumulative effect would be lethal).

Missing data were not imputed. A more thorough description of the survey administration and validation is presented in Appendix B beginning on page 86.

A total of 670 questionnaires were rejected due to meeting at least one of the data cleaning criteria, leaving 10,714 usable questionnaires (94.1%). Table 3 lists the number of usable questionnaires for each year that the Fairfax County Youth Survey has been conducted.

Table 3. Number of Usable Questionnaires (2001-2022)

		Number of Usable Questionnaires
2001	Fairfax County Youth Survey ^a	11,631
2003	Virginia Community Youth Survey ^a	4,074
2005	Fairfax County Youth Survey ^b	13,235
	Risk & Protective Factors Survey ^a	12,468
2008	Healthy Behaviors Survey ^a	3,988
	6th Grade Survey	3,958
2009	Healthy Behaviors Survey ^a	29,223
	6th Grade Survey	10,927
2010	Risk & Protective Factors Survey ^a	30,399
	6th Grade Survey	11,049
2011	Healthy Behaviors Survey ^a	31,106
	6th Grade Survey	11,238
2012	Risk & Protective Factors Survey ^a	32,027
	6th Grade Survey	11,613
2013	Healthy Behaviors Survey ^a	32,439
	6th Grade Survey	11,597
2014	Risk & Protective Factors Survey ^a	32,590
	6th Grade Survey	11,778
2015	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Students	33,276
	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6th Grade Students	11,932
2016	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Students	32,491
	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6th Grade Students	11,961
2017	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Students	33,238
	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6th Grade Students	12,247
2018	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Students	32,904
	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6th Grade Students	12,175
2019	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Students	33,039
	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6th Grade Students	12,779
2020	No administration of the Fairfax County Youth Survey due to the COVID-19 pandemic	-
2021	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Students	30,921
	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6th Grade Students	10,443
2022	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Students	25,695
	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6th Grade Students	10,714

^aQuestionnaires administered to 8th-, 10th-, and 12th-grade students. ^bQuestionnaires administered to 6th-, 8th-, 10th-, and 12th-grade students.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF SURVEYED YOUTH

Race/ethnicity was computed using two questions: 1) "What do you consider yourself to be?" (Response options were "Hispanic or Latino" and "Not Hispanic nor Latino"), and 2) "What do you consider yourself to be (Select one or more)?" (Response options were "American Indian or Alaskan native," "Asian," "Black or African American," "Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander," and "White"). For this report, students are referred to as "Hispanic" if they answered "Hispanic or Latino" to the first question, regardless of how they answered the second question. Students who answered, "Not Hispanic nor Latino" to the first question and selected only "White" to the second question are referred to as "White." Students who answered, "Not Hispanic nor Latino" to the first question and selected only "Black or African American" to the second question are referred to as "Black." Students who answered, "Not Hispanic nor Latino" to the first question and selected only "Asian" or only "Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander" to the second question are referred to as "Asian." Students who answered, "Not Hispanic nor Latino" to the first question and selected "American Indian or Alaskan native" or selected multiple responses to the second question are referred to as "Other/Multiple." Students who did not answer the first question were classified according to their response to the second question. Race/ethnicity was classified as missing for students who did not answer either question and for students who answered "Not Hispanic nor Latino" on the first question and left the second question blank.

A third of the survey respondents (32.6%) identified themselves as non-Hispanic White. The largest minority population among survey respondents was Hispanic (27.7%), followed by Asian (19.8%). This year two options were added to the gender identification question, 'non-binary' and 'other.' However, since prior to 2022 the only response options were 'female' and 'male', only these two categories will be reported on for consistency. As a result of the changes in response options, direct comparisons to data from previous years is not recommended. More than a third of the students (36.6%) reported that a language other than English is the primary language spoken in their home. Demographic characteristics of the students who participated in the survey are compared to the total Fairfax County Public Schools sixth-grade student population in Table 4.

In the 2022 Fairfax County Youth Survey, some differences were observed in risk behaviors and well-being by demographic characteristics including race/ethnicity and gender. In this report, findings are broken down by grade, gender (male/female), and race/ethnicity. More on results by demographic groups can be found in the Fairfax County Youth Survey Data Explorer (<https://www.fairfaxcountyyouthsurvey.com/>).

Table 4. Selected Demographic Characteristics of Survey Respondents and Fairfax County Student Population, 2022

	Survey Respondents ^a		FCPS Enrollment ^b	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Gender				
Female	5,041	47.4	6,330	48.1
Male	5,336	50.2	7,136	51.8
Non-Binary ^c	118	1.1	N/A	N/A
Other ^d	139	1.3	14	0.1
Race/Ethnicity^e				
White	3,232	32.6	5,126	37.2
Black	1,150	11.6	1,372	10.0
Hispanic	2,743	27.7	3,620	26.3
Asian	1,961	19.8	2,581	18.7
Other/Multiple	823	8.3	1,081	7.9

Note. Data in this table are not weighted.

^a Because of missing responses to the gender and race/ethnicity questions, sums for these categories do not equal the number of valid cases included in the report. ^b Total 6th-grade enrollment in Fairfax County Public Schools in November 2022. ^c Non-Binary category was asked for the first time this year, because of this, direct comparisons with previous year's data is not recommended due to the change in response options. ^d Other category (i.e., transgender, etc.) was also asked for the first time this year, because of this, direct comparisons with previous year's data is not recommended due to the change in response options. ^e Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

* $p < .05$ (statistically significant differences between the percentage of survey respondents and percentage of enrolled students in that demographic category).

Table 5. Primary Language Spoken at Home, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	Primary Language Spoken at Home				
	Amharic	Arabic	Chinese	English	Farsi
Overall	1.3	2.6	1.4	63.4	1.2
Gender^a					
Female	1.3	2.5	1.3	60.7	1.4
Male	1.4	2.7	1.6	65.5	1.0
Race/Ethnicity^b					
White	0.1	1.7	0.1	90.8	0.9
Black	11.4	8.1	0.0	69.7	0.2
Hispanic	0.1	0.3	0.2	33.2	0.2
Asian	0.0	1.1	6.8	49.6	2.8
Other/Multiple	0.0	2.0	1.3	80.3	1.1

	Korean	Spanish	Urdu	Vietnamese	Other
	Overall	1.8	17.4	1.2	1.2
Gender^a					
Female	2.1	18.9	1.3	1.3	9.2
Male	1.5	16.2	1.1	1.1	8.1
Race/Ethnicity^b					
White	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.0	5.1
Black	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	9.7
Hispanic	0.0	63.9	0.2	0.0	1.9
Asian	8.7	0.2	4.4	5.8	20.6
Other/Multiple	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.2	10.8

Note. Data in this table are not weighted. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

DATA WEIGHTING

The ratio of sixth-grade survey respondents from a given pyramid* to all survey respondents (all pyramids) was compared to the ratio of all students enrolled in sixth grade in that pyramid to all students enrolled in sixth grade in all Fairfax County Public Schools. Corrective weights were applied to the data to ensure proportional representation based on enrollment by pyramid. The calculations for weighting are described in Appendix B on page 89. Although statistically significant differences were observed among sub-populations of the respondents and the FCPS enrollment, data were weighted by pyramid only. Because of the desire to analyze the data at the pyramid level, the number of male and female students in some racial/ethnic groups within a pyramid is small enough to jeopardize the anonymity of their responses if weights by gender or race/ethnicity are applied.

HOW TO INTERPRET RESULTS

This report provides data on both *prevalence* and *frequency* of health-related behaviors.

Lifetime prevalence is the percentage of respondents who report a specified behavior at least once in their lifetime. Lifetime prevalence of substance use is a general indicator of occasional or experimental use of a substance.

Past month prevalence is the percentage of respondents who report a specified behavior at least once in the 30 days prior to the administration of the survey. Monthly prevalence is useful for determining how many students are currently engaging in a specified behavior.

Frequency describes *how often* or *the number of times* a specific behavior is performed or experienced within a specified timeframe. For example, a student who reports use of marijuana on one or two days in the past month and a student who reports using marijuana on ten or more days in the past month are counted equally in the prevalence rate, although their levels of use are dramatically different.

Information about statistical significance is not included in the tables in the report, but differences of a percentage point or more typically would be significant at the 95 percent confidence level for a sample the size of the Fairfax County Youth Survey respondent pool. When the difference between estimates is statistically significant, it means that, at a specified level of confidence, there is a real or measurable difference between the values that is not due to random variation or chance. A statistically significant difference does not mean that the difference is large or important; this is a judgment that is made by those interpreting the results.

* The Fairfax County Public Schools' system that assigns schools to a pyramid which is comprised of a high school and its feeder elementary and middle schools.

SUBSTANCE USE

Students were asked about their use of alcohol, cigarettes, vape, inhalants, marijuana, and other illegal drugs in the *2022 Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6th Grade Students*. The questions are based on those used in the Monitoring the Future* (MTF) survey, a nationwide study of substance use by eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade students. Because sixth-grade students are not included in the MTF survey, comparisons between Fairfax County data and national data are not in this report.

Approximately one in six Fairfax County sixth-grade students (16.0%) reported having consumed alcohol at least once in their lifetime, which remained the same as last year's. Male students were more likely to report using alcohol in their lifetime compared to female students (17.6% vs. 13.8%, respectively). Rates of lifetime alcohol use varied among racial/ethnic groups, ranging from 13.0% of Asian students to 18.2% of White students. Nearly 1.1% of the students reported drinking alcohol in the past month. Past month use of alcohol (1.2%) decreased slightly from 2021 (1.1%) and has been on a slow but consistent decline since 2018.

The second most commonly used substance among sixth grade students was inhalants, with 3.4% reported use in their lifetime and 1.2% reported use in the past month. Compared to rates in 2021, both lifetime use of inhalants this year and past month use of inhalants only decreased slightly by 0.1 percentage points but were much lower compared to the rates between 2015 and 2019.

Questions on vaping[†] were added to the survey in 2021 due to increased popularity and prevalence of vaping among youth. In 2022, 2.6% of the students reported vaping at least once in their lifetime and 0.8% of the students reported vaping in the past month, these percentages remained steady from the 2021 survey. Male students were slightly more likely to report vaping in their lifetime (2.6% compared to 2.5% of female students) while female students were slightly more likely to report usage in the past month (0.8% compared to 0.7% of male students). Rates of ever vaped ranged from 1.4% of White students to 5.1% of Hispanic students, and rates of vaping in the past month ranged from 0.1% of White students to 2.3% of Hispanic students. Nicotine and flavoring were the most common substances inhaled through vaping in the past month at 0.5% each followed by marijuana at 0.2%.

Few students reported using cigarettes, marijuana, or other drugs during their lifetime (1.4% or less) or in the month prior to the survey (0.2% or less). Male students were twice as likely to report ever smoking cigarettes (1.2% compared to 0.6% of female students). Female students were slightly more likely to report using marijuana in their lifetime (1.3% vs. 1.2% of male students) and in the past month (0.2% vs.

* Monitoring the Future is an annual survey of substance use that is administered to eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade students across the nation (Johnston et al., 2022).

[†] Vaping is the inhalation of an aerosol through a battery-powered device. The aerosol may contain nicotine, THC (the main psychoactive chemical in marijuana), and/or flavoring. Vaping devices include e-cigarettes, vape pens, and pods (e.g., Juul) which resemble a USB flash drive and come in flavors that appeal to youth, such as mango, crème, and fruit.

0.1%). Lifetime use of marijuana and cigarettes remained unchanged at 1.2% and 0.9%, respectively. Meanwhile, the prevalence of using other drugs increased by 0.1 percentage points in 2022 compared to the previous year but has risen by 1.0 percentage points since 2015 and 2016.

Table 6. Percentage of Students Reporting Use of Selected Substances in Their Lifetime, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

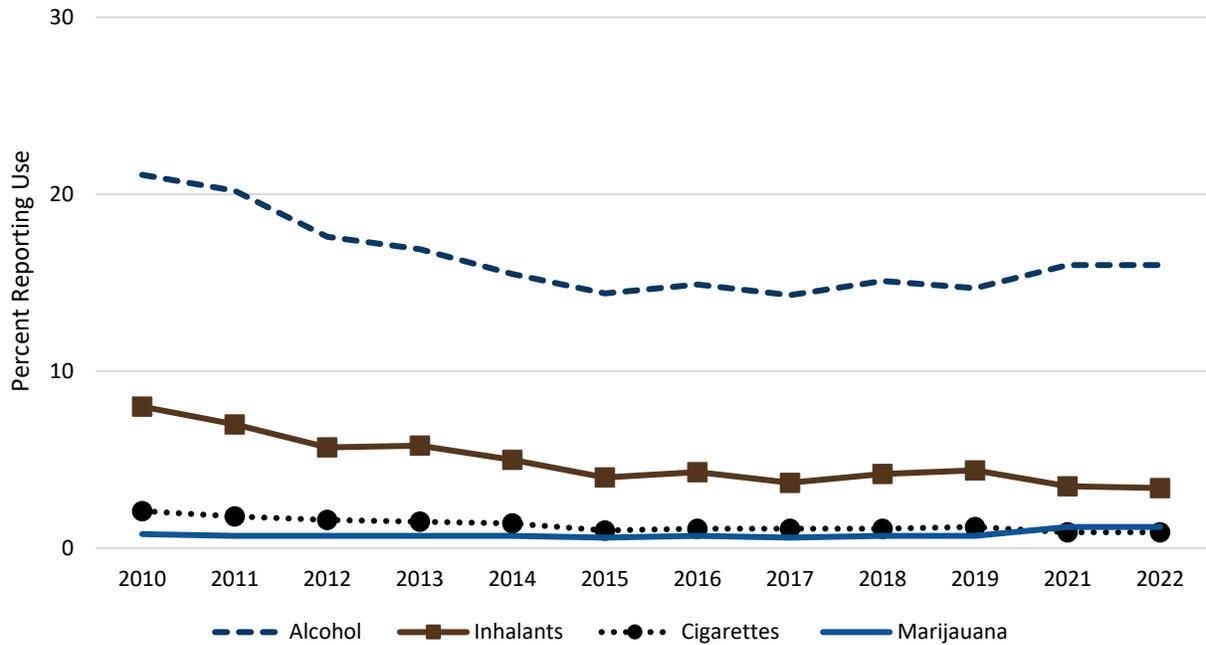
(Values are percentages)

	Alcohol	Inhalants	Cigarettes	Vape	Marijuana	Other Illegal Drugs
Overall	16.0	3.4	0.9	2.6	1.2	1.4
Gender^a						
Female	13.8	3.3	0.6	2.5	1.3	1.3
Male	17.6	3.4	1.2	2.6	1.2	1.5
Race/Ethnicity^b						
White	18.2	2.7	0.5	1.4	0.8	1.1
Black	17.6	4.0	0.9	2.7	1.5	2.1
Hispanic	16.8	4.2	2.0	5.1	1.7	1.4
Asian	13.0	3.1	0.6	1.8	1.3	1.3
Other/Multiple	15.4	4.5	0.6	2.7	0.4	1.8

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 2. Percentage of Students Reporting Use of Alcohol, Inhalants, Cigarettes, or Marijuana in Their Lifetime, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2022



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

Table 7. Percentage of Students Reporting Use of Selected Substances in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	Alcohol	Inhalants	Cigarettes	Vape	Marijuana	Other Illegal Drugs
Overall	1.1	1.2	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.1
Gender^a						
Female	0.9	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.0
Male	1.3	1.0	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.1
Race/Ethnicity^b						
White	1.7	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Black	1.0	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1
Hispanic	1.3	1.7	0.4	2.3	0.4	0.3
Asian/Pacific	0.3	0.9	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0
Other/Multiple	1.2	2.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

ALCOHOL USE

Table 8. Lifetime Prevalence of Alcohol Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	14.4	14.9	14.3	15.1	14.7	16.0	16.0
Gender^a							
Female	10.8	11.3	11.3	11.9	12.0	14.4	13.8
Male	17.7	18.3	17.2	18.0	17.4	17.3	17.6
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	15.0	17.0	15.3	15.8	16.0	16.9	18.2
Black	15.0	14.9	14.9	12.8	15.1	15.3	17.6
Hispanic	17.3	15.8	16.9	17.7	17.4	17.7	16.8
Asian	10.5	10.9	10.1	11.8	10.3	13.0	13.0
Other/Multiple	15.5	16.2	14.8	18.4	16.4	19.4	15.4

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 9. Past Month Prevalence of Alcohol Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.1
Gender^a							
Female	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.9
Male	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.3
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.7
Black	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.3	2.0	0.8	1.0
Hispanic	1.8	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.3
Asian	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.3
Other/Multiple	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.4	1.4	1.4	1.2

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022 direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 10. Frequency of Alcohol Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	None	1-2 days	3-5 days	6-9 days	10+ days
Overall	98.9	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Gender^a					
Female	99.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	98.7	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Race/Ethnicity^b					
White	98.3	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0
Black	99.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1
Hispanic	98.7	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Asian	99.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other/Multiple	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

INHALANT USE*

Table 11. Lifetime Prevalence of Inhalant Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	4.0	4.3	3.7	4.2	4.4	3.5	3.4
Gender^a							
Female	3.7	3.8	3.7	4.3	4.3	3.6	3.3
Male	4.2	4.8	3.7	4.1	4.6	3.3	3.4
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	3.3	3.7	3.0	2.8	4.0	2.8	2.7
Black	5.3	5.9	5.8	5.1	5.5	3.4	4.0
Hispanic	4.1	4.4	4.0	5.4	5.6	3.8	4.2
Asian	4.6	4.7	3.8	4.4	2.7	3.7	3.1
Other/Multiple	4.1	4.9	3.2	5.6	6.5	5.1	4.5

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 12. Past Month Prevalence of Inhalant Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.3	1.2
Gender^a							
Female	1.7	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.4	1.1
Male	1.8	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.0
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.8
Black	2.1	2.4	3.3	2.4	2.0	1.1	0.8
Hispanic	1.7	2.4	2.2	2.8	2.7	1.6	1.7
Asian	2.1	1.9	1.5	2.0	1.2	1.3	0.9
Other/Multiple	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.3	2.8	2.2	2.0

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

* Inhalants are fumes or gases that are inhaled to get high. They include common household substances such as glues, aerosols, butane, and solvents. Many household products are the most commonly used inhalants. Inhalant use is more prevalent among younger students, perhaps because they are often the easiest drugs for them to obtain: they are easily accessible, legal to obtain, and relatively cheap.

Table 13. Frequency of Inhalant Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	None	1-2 days	3-5 days	6-9 days	10+ days
Overall	98.9	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.1
Gender^a					
Female	98.9	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0
Male	99.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1
Race/Ethnicity^b					
White	99.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0
Black	99.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1
Hispanic	98.3	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.1
Asian	99.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other/Multiple	98.0	1.4	0.4	0.1	0.0

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

TOBACCO USE

Table 14. Lifetime Prevalence of Smoking Cigarettes, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.9
Gender^a							
Female	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6
Male	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.2
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5
Black	1.5	1.4	2.3	1.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
Hispanic	2.2	2.4	1.7	2.2	2.4	1.8	2.0
Asian	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.6
Other/Multiple	1.7	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.6

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 15. Frequency of Smoking Cigarettes in Lifetime, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	Never	Once or twice	Once in a while but not regularly	Regularly in the past	Regularly now
Overall	99.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2
Gender^a					
Female	99.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Male	98.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2
Race/Ethnicity^b					
White	99.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Black	99.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.3
Hispanic	98.0	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
Asian	99.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other/Multiple	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 16. Past Month Prevalence of Smoking Cigarettes, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Gender^a							
Female	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Male	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Black	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Hispanic	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4
Asian	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other/Multiple	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 17. Frequency of Smoking Cigarettes in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	Not at all	Less than 1 cigarette per day	1-5 cigarettes per day	About one-half pack per day	About one pack per day	More than one pack per day
Overall	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender^a						
Female	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Race/Ethnicity^b						
White	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Black	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Hispanic	99.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Asian	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other/Multiple	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

VAPING

Table 18. Lifetime Prevalence of Vaping (Any Substance), by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2021-2022

(Values are percentages)

	2021	2022
Overall	2.6	2.6
Gender^a		
Female	2.7	2.5
Male	2.4	2.6
Race/Ethnicity^b		
White	1.7	1.4
Black	3.2	2.7
Hispanic	4.1	5.1
Asian	2.2	1.8
Other/Multiple	2.6	2.7

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 19. Past Month Prevalence of Vaping (Any Substance), by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2021 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2021	2022
Overall	0.8	0.8
Gender^a		
Female	0.9	0.8
Male	0.7	0.7
Race/Ethnicity^b		
White	0.4	0.1
Black	0.7	0.5
Hispanic	1.9	2.3
Asian	0.3	0.3
Other/Multiple	0.2	0.6

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 20. Frequency of Vaping Nicotine in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	99.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender^a							
Female	99.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Male	99.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Black	99.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Hispanic	98.5	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Asian	99.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other/Multiple	99.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 21. Prevalence of Vaping Nicotine in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2021-2022

(Values are percentages)

	2021	2022
Overall	0.6	0.5
Gender^a		
Female	0.7	0.7
Male	0.5	0.4
Race/Ethnicity^b		
White	0.3	0.1
Black	0.5	0.4
Hispanic	1.4	1.5
Asian	0.2	0.3
Other/Multiple	0.2	0.5

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 22. Frequency of Vaping Marijuana in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	99.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender^a							
Female	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	99.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Black	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hispanic	99.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Asian	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other/Multiple	99.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 23. Prevalence of Vaping Marijuana in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2021-2022

(Values are percentages)

	2021	2022
Overall	0.2	0.2
Gender^a		
Female	0.2	0.2
Male	0.2	0.2
Race/Ethnicity^b		
White	0.2	0.0
Black	0.3	0.2
Hispanic	0.3	0.6
Asian	0.1	0.2
Other/Multiple	0.1	0.2

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 24. Frequency of Vaping Flavoring Only in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	99.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender^a							
Female	99.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Male	99.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Black	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Hispanic	98.6	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
Asian	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other/Multiple	99.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 25. Prevalence of Vaping Flavoring Without Nicotine or Marijuana in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2021-2022

(Values are percentages)

	2021	2022
Overall	0.5	0.5
Gender^a		
Female	0.6	0.5
Male	0.5	0.5
Race/Ethnicity^b		
White	0.3	0.1
Black	0.6	0.3
Hispanic	1.2	1.4
Asian	0.3	0.1
Other/Multiple	0.3	0.5

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

MARIJUANA USE

Table 26. Lifetime Prevalence of Marijuana Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.2
Gender^a							
Female	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.5	1.3
Male	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.2
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.8
Black	1.1	1.6	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.5	1.5
Hispanic	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.7
Asian	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.3
Other/Multiple	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.4

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 27. Past Month Prevalence of Marijuana Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Gender^a							
Female	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Male	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Black	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0
Hispanic	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4
Asian	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other/Multiple	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 28. Frequency of Marijuana Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	None	1-2 days	3-5 days	6-9 days	10+ days
Overall	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender^a					
Female	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Race/Ethnicity^b					
White	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Black	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hispanic	99.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Asian	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other/Multiple	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

USE OF OTHER DRUGS

Table 29. Lifetime Prevalence of Other Illegal Drug Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.3	1.4
Gender^a							
Female	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.3
Male	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.3	1.5
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.1
Black	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.5	2.1
Hispanic	1.0	0.7	0.6	1.2	1.0	1.7	1.4
Asian	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.4	1.3
Other/Multiple	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.8

Note. Other illegal drugs do not include alcohol, tobacco, inhalants, or marijuana. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 30. Past Month Prevalence of Other Illegal Drug Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Gender^a							
Female	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Male	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Black	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Hispanic	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3
Asian	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other/Multiple	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0

Note. Other illegal drugs do not include alcohol, tobacco, inhalants, or marijuana. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 31. Frequency of Other Illegal Drug Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	None	1-2 days	3-5 days	6-9 days	10+ days
Overall	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender^a					
Female	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Race/Ethnicity^b					
White	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Black	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hispanic	99.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Asian	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other/Multiple	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note. Other illegal drugs do not include alcohol, tobacco, inhalants, or marijuana. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIORS

The 2022 Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6th Grade Students included several questions on bullying,* cyberbullying,† derogatory racial/ethnic comments, and carrying weapons. Similar to findings from the previous year's report, more students reported experiencing the aggressive behaviors than carrying them out. Around one in eight students (12.2%) reported making derogatory comments about someone's race or culture,‡ while over one third (38.0%) reported having something bad about their race or culture said to them. More female students reported experiencing derogatory comments compared to male students (38.2% and 37.3%, respectively), while male students were more likely to report making derogatory comments compared to female students (15.2% and 9.3%, respectively). Over half of Black students (52.2%) and nearly half of Asian students (47.8%) reported experiencing derogatory statements about their race or culture. Both rates of making and experiencing derogatory racial/ethnic comments had declined steadily from 2015 to 2021 but increased in 2022, with the rates of making and experiencing derogatory racial/ethnic comments rising by 2.5 and 3.6 percentage points, respectively, compared to the previous year.

While only 4.4% of the students reported bullying someone on school property in the past year, over one fifth of the students (22.6%) reported having been bullied on school property. Rates of being bullied on school property ranged from 17.4% of Asian students to 25.0% of Black students. Students who reported using any substance in the past month were more likely to report both bullying someone on school property (19.2%) and being bullied by someone on school property (36.7%) compared to students who reported not using any substance in the past month (3.9% and 22.1%, respectively). The percentage of students who reported having been bullied on school property increased by 2.6 percentage points from the previous year.

Nearly one in eight of the students (11.9%) reported having been cyberbullied in the past year by a student at their school, and 4.8% reported that they had cyberbullied a student at their school in the past year. Female students were more likely to report having been cyberbullied by a student at their school (13.1% compared to 10.2% of male students). Rates of being cyberbullied ranged from 10.6% of White students to 14.4% of Hispanic students. Compared to last year, the reported rate of cyberbullying increased by 0.9 percentage points while the rate of being cyberbullied decreased slightly by 0.3 percentage points.

* The definition of bullying and the response options for the bullying items were changed in 2015. The definition of bullying was expanded to clarify that bullying is any aggressive and unwanted behavior that is intended to harm, intimidate, or humiliate the victim; involves a real or perceived power imbalance between the aggressor and victim; and is repeated over time or causes severe emotional trauma. The clarification that bullying does not include ordinary teasing, horseplay, argument, or peer conflict was added. The response options were also changed. Because of these changes, comparing this year's results with years prior to 2015 is not advised.

† Cyberbullying was defined as electronic bullying, such as through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, websites, or text messaging.

‡ The wording of the response options for the derogatory comments items was changed in 2015. Comparisons of this year's results with years prior to 2015 are not advised.

About one fifth of the sixth-grade students (21.2%) reported having been bullied, taunted, ridiculed, or teased by a parent or an adult in their household in the past year. A slightly larger percentage of female students reported experiencing the behavior (21.9% vs. 19.5% of male students). Approximately 11.0% of the students reported having been hit, kicked, or physically hurt by a parent or adult in the past year.

Roughly one in eleven sixth-grade students (9.4%) reported carrying a weapon in the past month, with over one percent (1.3%) doing so on school property. Male students were twice as likely to report carrying a weapon (12.1% compared to 6.0% of female students).

Table 32. Prevalence of Committing Selected Aggressive Behaviors in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	Said something bad about someone's race or culture	Bullied someone on school property	Cyberbullied ^a a student attending your school
Overall	12.2	4.4	4.8
Gender^b			
Female	9.3	3.6	4.4
Male	15.2	5.1	5.0
Race/Ethnicity^c			
White	8.0	3.5	2.9
Black	17.1	5.9	5.8
Hispanic	14.7	6.5	7.5
Asian	13.7	3.0	4.3
Other/Multiple	12.0	3.3	4.7

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aCyberbullying was defined as bullying through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, web sites, or text messaging. ^bDue to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^cRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 33. Prevalence of Experiencing Selected Aggressive Behaviors in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	Had something bad said about your race or culture	Been bullied on school property	Been cyberbullied ^a by a student who attends your school
Overall	38.0	22.6	11.9
Gender^b			
Female	38.2	23.7	13.1
Male	37.3	20.9	10.2
Race/Ethnicity^c			
White	25.1	23.2	10.6
Black	52.2	25.0	13.1
Hispanic	40.1	24.2	14.4
Asian	47.8	17.4	10.8
Other/Multiple	42.3	24.5	11.4

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^bDue to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^cRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

BULLYING

Table 34. Prevalence of Bullying Someone on School Property in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.4
Gender^a							
Female	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.6
Male	4.3	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.7	4.4	5.1
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	3.2	2.9	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.5
Black	6.3	7.6	7.1	5.8	6.6	5.4	5.9
Hispanic	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.6	6.2	5.0	6.5
Asian	2.5	2.9	2.0	3.0	2.3	3.6	3.0
Other/Multiple	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.6	3.9	3.9	3.3

Note. Bullying was defined as when one or more students repeatedly tease, threaten, spread rumors about, hit, shove, or hurt another student. The wording for this item was changed in 2015. Therefore, it is not recommended to compare these rates with previous years. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 35. Prevalence of Bullying Someone Away from School Property in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.5	5.3
Gender^a							
Female	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.3	4.3	4.4
Male	5.0	5.1	4.8	4.7	5.1	4.7	6.2
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	3.0	3.6	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.7	3.8
Black	7.6	7.3	5.2	5.3	5.5	6.9	6.3
Hispanic	5.6	5.7	6.3	6.4	6.7	6.8	8.2
Asian	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.2	3.5
Other/Multiple	5.5	3.6	3.7	4.5	4.4	4.5	6.1

Note. Bullying was defined as when one or more students repeatedly tease, threaten, spread rumors about, hit, shove, or hurt another student. The wording for this item was changed in 2015. Therefore, it is not recommended to compare these rates with previous years. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 36. Prevalence of Having Been Bullied on School Property in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	25.1	23.7	24.4	23.4	22.7	20.0	22.6
Gender^a							
Female	27.5	24.9	26.0	25.2	23.9	20.4	23.7
Male	22.6	22.4	22.9	21.7	21.4	19.3	20.9
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	24.8	22.8	24.8	22.9	22.8	19.4	23.2
Black	26.4	24.1	25.5	25.6	24.2	20.8	25.0
Hispanic	27.1	26.3	25.5	25.2	23.9	22.9	24.2
Asian	22.1	20.1	20.5	19.9	18.6	16.0	17.4
Other/Multiple	26.7	27.4	27.9	26.4	25.2	21.3	24.5

Note. Bullying was defined as when one or more students repeatedly tease, threaten, spread rumors about, hit, shove, or hurt another student. The wording for this item was changed in 2015. Therefore, it is not recommended to compare these rates with previous years. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 37. Prevalence of Having Been Bullied Away from School Property in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

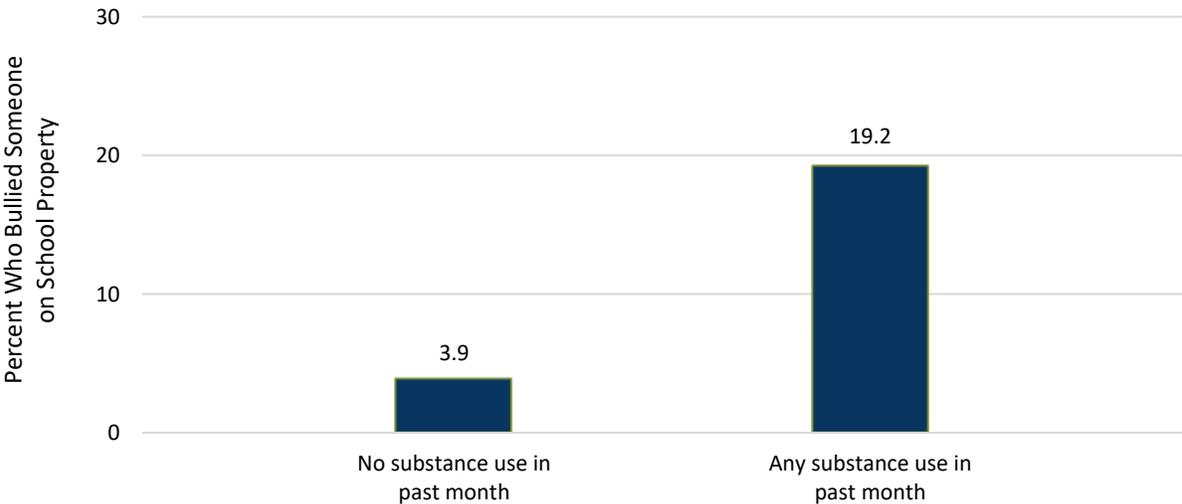
(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	17.7	16.2	16.4	14.9	14.5	14.1	14.4
Gender^a							
Female	17.4	16.3	15.5	14.3	13.6	14.5	14.0
Male	17.9	16.1	17.2	15.4	15.3	13.4	14.1
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	17.1	16.2	15.7	14.0	14.0	13.3	13.9
Black	19.3	18.0	18.5	15.9	15.1	14.5	15.9
Hispanic	19.2	16.9	18.1	16.7	16.5	15.5	17.1
Asian	16.0	14.2	14.3	13.5	11.4	12.1	11.4
Other/Multiple	20.6	18.2	18.7	16.4	16.9	15.8	13.1

Note. Bullying was defined as when one or more students repeatedly tease, threaten, spread rumors about, hit, shove, or hurt another student. The wording for this item was changed in 2015. Therefore, it is not recommended to compare these rates with previous years. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

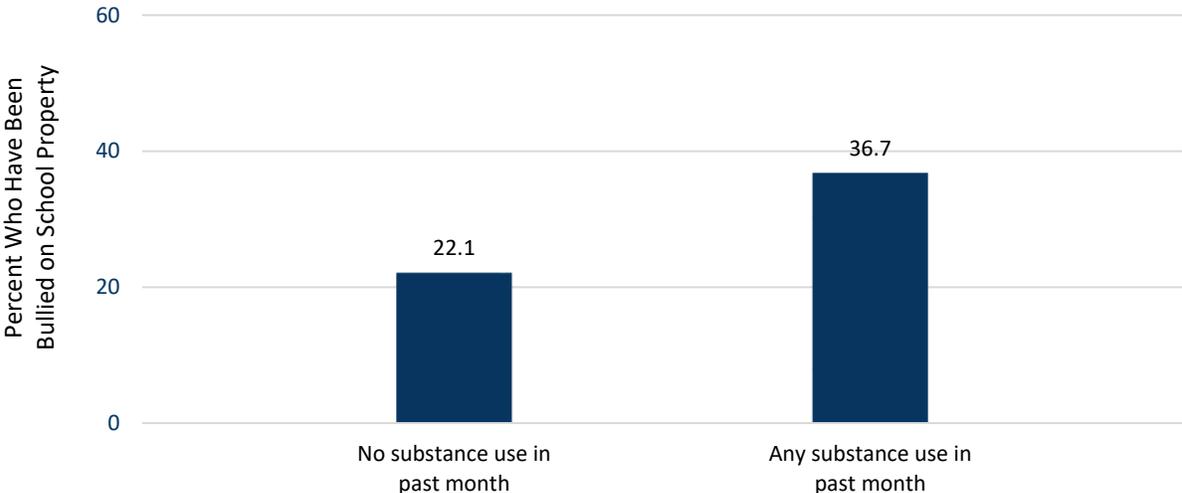
^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 3. Percentage of Students Who Bullied Someone on School Property in the Past Year, by Past Month Substance Use, Fairfax County, 2022



Note. Any substance use includes students who reported using alcohol, cigarettes, or other drugs in the past month. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

Figure 4. Percentage of Students Who Have Been Bullied by Someone on School Property in the Past Year, by Past Month Substance Use, Fairfax County, 2022



Note. Any substance use includes students who reported using alcohol, cigarettes, or other drugs in the past month. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

CYBERBULLYING

Table 38. Prevalence of Cyberbullying a Student Who Attends the Same School in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	3.2	3.2	3.7	3.7	4.2	3.9	4.8
Gender^a							
Female	3.1	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.4
Male	3.4	3.2	3.8	3.7	4.8	4.3	5.0
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	2.1	2.1	2.7	2.3	2.8	2.5	2.9
Black	4.3	4.6	4.4	5.1	5.2	4.2	5.8
Hispanic	5.2	5.3	5.8	5.7	7.1	5.6	7.5
Asian	2.6	2.8	2.7	3.1	2.7	4.2	4.3
Other/Multiple	3.8	2.5	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.4	4.7

Note. Cyberbullying was defined as bullying through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, web sites, or text messaging. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 39. Frequency of Cyberbullying a Student Who Attends the Same School in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-29 times	30-39 times	40+ times
Overall	95.2	3.4	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Gender^a								
Female	95.6	3.2	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Male	95.0	3.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3
Race/Ethnicity^b								
White	97.1	2.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Black	94.2	3.2	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.6
Hispanic	92.5	5.4	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
Asian	95.8	2.9	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
Other/Multiple	95.3	3.3	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1

Note. Cyberbullying was defined as bullying through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, web sites, or text messaging. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 40. Prevalence of Having Been Cyberbullied in the Past Year by a Student Who Attends the Same School, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	10.6	10.0	10.3	10.0	10.9	12.2	11.9
Gender^a							
Female	12.9	12.2	12.5	11.1	12.5	13.7	13.1
Male	8.4	7.9	8.1	8.8	9.2	10.6	10.2
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	9.3	9.2	9.0	8.6	9.3	10.5	10.6
Black	11.4	10.3	10.9	10.5	10.5	12.2	13.1
Hispanic	13.9	12.5	13.1	11.8	14.5	14.6	14.4
Asian	9.5	8.6	8.0	9.4	8.4	10.9	10.8
Other/Multiple	11.2	11.8	11.8	12.0	12.1	14.3	11.4

Note. Cyberbullying was defined as bullying through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, web sites, or text messaging. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 41. Frequency of Having Been Cyberbullied in the Past Year by a Student Who Attends the Same School, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

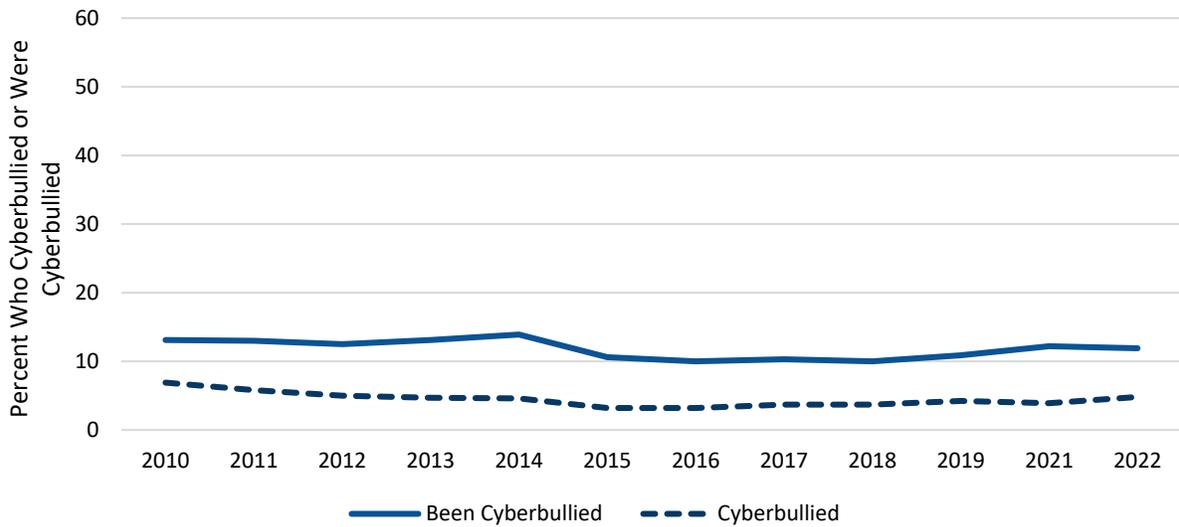
(Values are percentages)

	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-29 times	30-39 times	40+ times
Overall	88.1	6.8	2.5	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.5
Gender^a								
Female	86.9	7.2	3.2	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.4
Male	89.9	6.1	1.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.6
Race/Ethnicity^b								
White	89.4	6.6	2.0	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.4
Black	86.9	6.7	2.6	1.1	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.8
Hispanic	85.6	8.1	2.9	1.4	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.7
Asian	89.2	6.7	2.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2
Other/Multiple	88.6	5.8	2.9	1.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.5

Note. Cyberbullying was defined as bullying through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, web sites, or text messaging. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 5. Percentage of Students Who Reported Cyberbullying or Having Been Cyberbullied in the Past Year by a Student Who Attends the Same School, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2022



Note. Cyberbullying was defined as bullying through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, web sites, or text messaging. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

OTHER AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIORS AND VICTIMIZATION

Table 42. Prevalence of Making Derogatory Statements about Someone’s Race or Culture in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	18.7	17.8	16.9	15.6	15.2	9.7	12.2
Gender^a							
Female	15.8	14.7	13.7	12.1	12.4	7.3	9.3
Male	21.5	21.0	20.0	18.9	17.8	12.1	15.2
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	15.4	14.8	13.9	12.8	11.2	6.2	8.0
Black	20.1	20.5	20.8	15.6	15.1	12.2	17.1
Hispanic	24.8	20.5	18.8	18.9	19.8	12.5	14.7
Asian	20.2	20.0	19.0	17.3	16.5	10.9	13.7
Other/Multiple	17.5	18.1	16.0	15.8	16.0	10.7	12.0

Note. The wording for this item was changed in 2015. Therefore, it is not recommended to compare these rates with previous years. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years’ data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 43. Frequency of Making Derogatory Statements about Someone’s Race or Culture in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-29 times	30-39 times	40+ times
Overall	87.8	8.5	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.7
Gender^a								
Female	90.7	6.5	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5
Male	84.8	10.6	1.9	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.9
Race/Ethnicity^b								
White	92.0	6.4	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Black	82.9	10.4	1.9	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.1	2.0
Hispanic	85.3	10.0	2.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.1	1.0
Asian	86.4	9.3	2.6	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4
Other/Multiple	88.0	8.8	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.8

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years’ data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 44. Prevalence of Experiencing Derogatory Statements about Your Race or Culture in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022
(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	38.8	38.6	38.4	37.8	36.5	34.4	38.0
Gender^a							
Female	37.7	37.2	36.8	35.8	35.6	35.5	38.2
Male	39.8	39.9	39.9	39.6	37.4	33.0	37.3
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	25.2	25.1	26.0	24.9	23.6	21.3	25.1
Black	51.6	50.4	52.3	51.8	48.3	45.4	52.2
Hispanic	45.1	42.0	37.9	38.4	39.0	36.5	40.1
Asian	51.3	51.5	51.2	51.8	47.3	43.0	47.8
Other/Multiple	42.6	43.9	44.3	41.5	41.9	42.9	42.3

Note. The wording for this item was changed in 2015. Therefore, it is not recommended to compare these rates with previous years. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 45. Frequency of Experiencing Derogatory Statements about Your Race or Culture in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022
(Values are percentages)

	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-29 times	30-39 times	40+ times
Overall	62.0	20.5	7.8	3.6	2.4	1.1	0.4	2.4
Gender^a								
Female	61.8	21.6	8.5	3.2	2.1	0.9	0.3	1.7
Male	62.7	19.3	7.1	4.0	2.5	1.2	0.4	2.9
Race/Ethnicity^b								
White	74.9	14.6	5.0	2.0	1.2	0.6	0.3	1.4
Black	47.8	21.5	10.8	6.4	4.3	2.2	0.6	6.3
Hispanic	59.9	22.2	8.2	3.7	2.3	1.0	0.4	2.4
Asian	52.3	26.6	10.5	4.5	3.1	1.1	0.4	1.5
Other/Multiple	57.7	22.5	8.3	4.0	2.7	1.8	0.4	2.7

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 46. Frequency of Having Been Bullied, Taunted, Ridiculed or Teased by a Parent or Adult in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2021 - 2022
(Values are percentages)

	2021	2022
Overall	21.4	21.2
Gender^a		
Female	23.3	21.9
Male	18.9	19.5
Race/Ethnicity^b		
White	18.1	18.4
Black	21.3	21.5
Hispanic	22.7	21.5
Asian	24.8	24.4
Other/Multiple	24.4	24.4

Note. This item was added to the survey in 2021. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 47. Frequency of Having Been Bullied, Taunted, Ridiculed or Teased by a Parent or Adult in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022
(Values are percentages)

	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-29 times	30-39 times	40+ times
Overall	78.9	10.4	3.3	1.8	1.6	0.9	0.4	2.7
Gender^a								
Female	78.1	10.8	3.5	2.2	1.8	1.0	0.4	2.3
Male	80.5	9.7	2.9	1.4	1.5	0.7	0.4	3.0
Race/Ethnicity^b								
White	81.6	9.9	2.3	1.8	1.4	0.5	0.4	2.1
Black	78.5	9.0	4.3	2.1	2.0	0.8	0.2	3.2
Hispanic	78.5	10.2	3.8	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.5	3.2
Asian	75.6	12.9	3.6	1.9	1.7	1.2	0.6	2.5
Other/Multiple	75.6	10.7	3.5	1.7	2.7	1.5	0.4	3.9

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 48. Prevalence of Having Been Hit, Beat, Kicked, or Physically Hurt by a Parent or Adult in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2021 - 2022
(Values are percentages)

	2021	2022
Overall	12.0	11.0
Gender^a		
Female	11.5	10.3
Male	12.3	11.5
Race/Ethnicity^b		
White	7.6	6.6
Black	15.3	15.5
Hispanic	13.1	12.9
Asian	14.5	12.9
Other/Multiple	14.3	17.6

Note. This item was added to the survey in 2021. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 49. Frequency of Having Been Hit, Beat, Kicked, or Physically Hurt by a Parent or Adult in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022
(Values are percentages)

	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-29 times	30-39 times	40+ times
Overall	89.0	5.8	2.2	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.7
Gender^a								
Female	89.7	5.3	2.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2
Male	88.5	6.1	2.1	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.2	1.1
Race/Ethnicity^b								
White	93.4	4.1	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Black	84.6	7.5	3.4	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.3	1.1
Hispanic	87.1	7.1	2.4	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.9
Asian	87.1	6.5	2.9	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.7
Other/Multiple	88.2	5.1	2.4	1.7	0.9	0.5	0.1	1.0

Note. This item was added to the survey in 2021. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 50. Past Month Prevalence of Carrying a Weapon, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	9.5	10.1	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.4
Gender^a							
Female	5.2	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.8	7.0	6.0
Male	13.5	14.1	13.0	13.0	12.7	11.4	12.1
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	11.8	12.3	11.4	10.8	10.2	9.7	10.9
Black	6.8	7.9	8.5	8.3	8.2	7.3	10.6
Hispanic	7.6	8.7	7.6	8.3	9.0	9.3	8.9
Asian	7.9	8.3	8.3	8.9	8.2	8.7	8.0
Other/Multiple	11.9	12.7	12.5	10.1	11.5	12.4	8.7

Note. Weapons include guns, knives, or clubs. The wording and response options for the questions pertaining to weapons were changed in 2015 in order to align with the national Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). Comparing this year’s results with years prior to 2015 is not advised. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years’ data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 51. Frequency of Carrying a Weapon in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	0 days	1 day	2-3 days	4-5 days	6 or more days
Overall	90.6	4.5	2.4	0.7	1.8
Gender^a					
Female	94.0	2.9	1.7	0.3	1.1
Male	88.0	5.6	3.0	1.0	2.5
Race/Ethnicity^b					
White	89.1	5.4	3.0	0.9	1.7
Black	89.4	5.5	2.5	0.5	2.1
Hispanic	91.1	4.5	1.9	0.6	1.9
Asian	92.0	3.4	2.2	0.7	1.7
Other/Multiple	91.3	3.1	3.0	0.2	2.4

Note. Weapons include guns, knives, or clubs. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years’ data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 52. Past Month Prevalence of Carrying a Weapon on School Property, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.3
Gender^a							
Female	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.8
Male	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.6
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8
Black	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.6
Hispanic	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.3	2.0
Asian	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.1
Other/Multiple	1.2	0.6	1.1	1.0	0.5	2.2	1.8

Note. Weapons include guns, knives, or clubs. The wording and response options for the questions pertaining to weapons were changed in 2015 in order to align with the national Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). Comparing this year's results with years prior to 2015 is not advised. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 53. Frequency of Carrying a Weapon on School Property in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

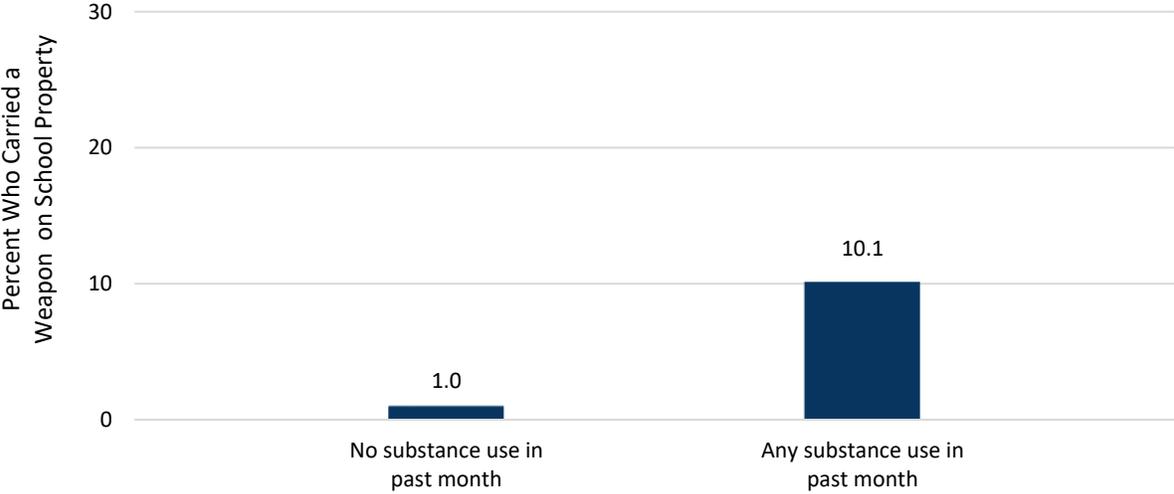
(Values are percentages)

	0 days	1 day	2-3 days	4-5 days	6 or more days
Overall	98.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3
Gender^a					
Female	99.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
Male	98.4	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.4
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	99.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
Black	98.4	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.6
Hispanic	98.1	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.4
Asian	98.9	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other/Multiple	98.3	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.4

Note. Weapons include guns, knives, or clubs. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 6. Percentage of Students Who Carried a Weapon on School Property in the Past Month, by Past Month Substance Use, Fairfax County, 2022



Note. Weapons include guns, knives, or clubs. Any substance use includes students who reported using alcohol, cigarettes, or other drugs in the past month. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH

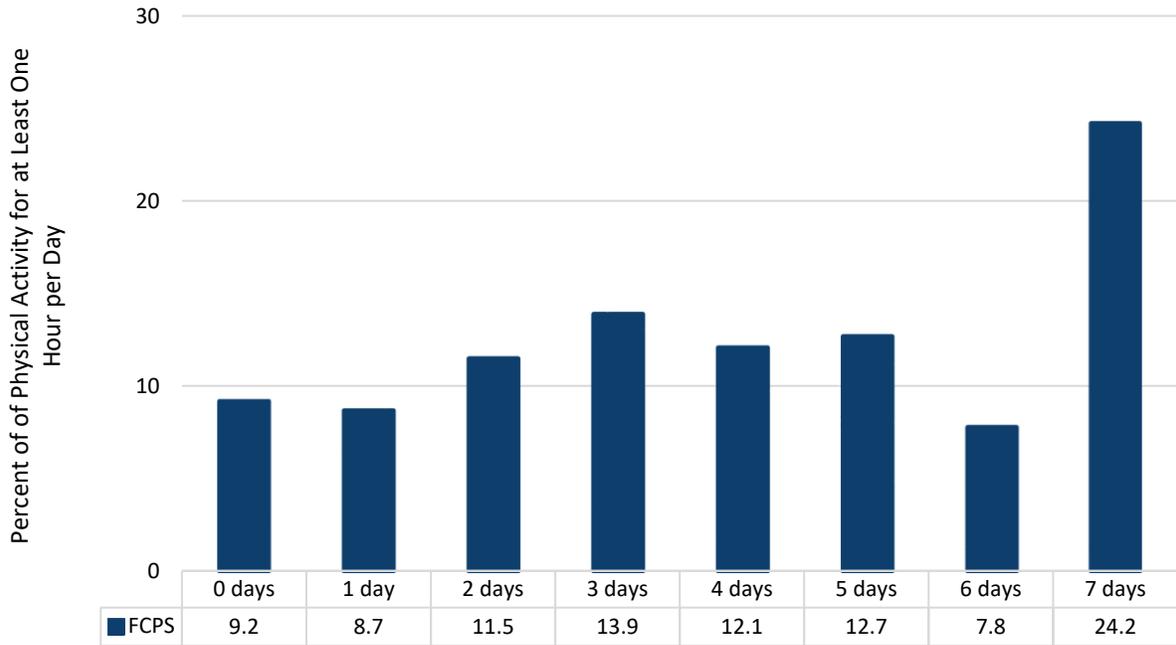
PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND NON-ACADEMIC USE OF ELECTRONIC MEDIA

Nearly one quarter of the students (24.2%) indicated that they were physically active for at least one hour per day on all seven days in the week before the survey, while 9.2% reported not engaging in that level of activity a week prior to the survey. Less than half of the students (44.7%) reported being physically active for at least one hour per day on five or more days in the past week. This rate increased by 0.6 percentage points from 2021. A larger percentage of male students (49.8%) reported being physically active on five or more days than female students (39.6%). The rates of physical activity on five or more days ranged from 32.5% of Hispanic students to 54.2% of White students.

Students were asked how many hours they spent watching television on an average school day. One in five students (20.3%) reported watching for at least three hours. The percentage of students who spent three or more hours watching television varied by race/ethnicity, ranging from 14.2% of Asian students to 31.4% of Black students. Overall, the rate of watching three or more hours of television on an average school day declined between 2010 and 2019. This downward trend faltered in 2021 when the percentage of students watching three or more hours of television on an average school day increased by five percentage points from 2019 (19.6% vs. 14.6%, respectively). In 2022, this percentage continued to trend upwards, increasing by 0.7 percentage points from 2021.

Students were also asked how many hours they spend on an average school day playing video games or using a computer or other electronic device (such as Xbox, iPads, or smartphones) for non-academic purposes. A third of the students (37.2%) reported spending three or more hours on such activities, with male students being more likely to do so (37.8% compared to 35.5% of female students). The rates of playing on electronic devices for three or more hours per day ranged from 31.3% of Asian students to 46.5% of Black students. Notably, this year recorded a 1.3 percentage point decrease from the rate in 2021 (38.5% vs. 37.2%, respectively). Until 2022, the overall rate had been increasing steadily since 2010, when 21.2% of sixth-grade students reported this amount of use.

Figure 7. Frequency of Physical Activity for at Least One Hour per Day in the Past Week, Fairfax County, 2022



Note. Physical activity was defined as participating in activity that increased the student’s heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Table 54. Frequency of Physical Activity for at Least One Hour per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	0 days	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7 days
Overall	9.2	8.7	11.5	13.9	12.1	12.7	7.8	24.2
Gender^a								
Female	9.6	9.5	12.8	15.4	13.1	12.5	7.7	19.4
Male	8.7	7.9	10.1	12.3	11.2	12.9	7.9	29.1
Race/Ethnicity^b								
White	4.9	5.8	9.7	12.6	13.0	13.8	10.4	30.0
Black	13.7	8.7	12.2	13.7	9.8	11.9	5.8	24.3
Hispanic	16.0	13.4	14.1	14.0	10.0	10.2	4.1	18.3
Asian	6.3	8.0	11.2	16.0	14.0	13.8	8.6	22.1
Other/Multiple	6.3	7.9	9.6	13.4	12.8	14.7	10.5	24.8

Note. Physical activity was defined as activity that increased the student’s heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years’ data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 55. Percentage of Students Who Were Physically Active for at Least One Hour on Five or More Days in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	50.8	50.4	48.5	45.2	47.7	44.1	44.7
Gender^a							
Female	45.8	44.9	42.7	41.2	41.8	38.2	39.6
Male	55.5	55.6	53.9	48.9	53.4	50.1	49.8
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	56.9	58.2	55.5	53.5	56.2	53.6	54.2
Black	48.8	50.8	44.4	42.3	43.9	41.9	41.9
Hispanic	44.2	40.2	41.2	36.1	36.0	32.7	32.5
Asian	47.0	46.5	47.2	43.5	48.2	42.9	44.5
Other/Multiple	53.0	55.1	50.6	47.8	51.7	47.7	49.9

Note. Physical activity was defined as activity that increased the student’s heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years’ data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 56. Amount of Time Spent Watching Television on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	Not at all	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
Overall	17.0	24.0	20.0	18.8	9.3	4.3	6.7
Gender^a							
Female	17.2	24.3	21.0	18.1	9.1	4.2	6.2
Male	16.9	23.7	19.2	19.5	9.5	4.3	7.0
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	13.5	26.5	23.5	20.2	8.5	3.8	4.0
Black	17.9	17.8	13.8	19.1	11.7	6.3	13.3
Hispanic	15.0	21.3	17.8	20.2	11.0	5.3	9.5
Asian	24.4	24.9	20.1	16.4	7.1	3.1	4.0
Other/Multiple	19.1	25.3	20.6	16.0	9.4	3.3	6.4

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 57. Percentage of Students Who Spend Three or More Hours Watching TV on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	16.1	15.4	14.7	14.7	14.6	19.6	20.3
Gender^a							
Female	15.4	15.2	14.5	14.5	13.5	19.3	19.4
Male	16.8	15.6	14.8	15.0	15.5	20.0	20.8
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	10.5	10.7	10.9	9.5	10.9	16.6	16.3
Black	29.6	29.6	25.5	28.1	24.3	28.1	31.4
Hispanic	24.7	23.2	19.4	20.4	18.2	24.3	25.8
Asian	10.1	8.0	8.4	10.0	10.1	14.4	14.2
Other/Multiple	16.1	12.9	15.9	13.3	16.2	19.0	19.1

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 58. Amount of Time Spent Playing Video Games or Using a Computer for Non-Academic Purposes on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022
(Values are percentages)

	Not at all	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
Overall	12.4	16.5	15.4	18.5	13.5	8.6	15.1
Gender^a							
Female	12.6	18.6	16.2	17.2	12.6	7.9	15.0
Male	12.7	14.6	15.1	19.9	14.4	9.0	14.4
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	11.1	18.1	18.5	20.7	13.8	8.4	9.5
Black	15.5	13.4	11.6	13.1	13.7	10.2	22.7
Hispanic	11.0	12.8	11.4	18.7	14.6	9.9	21.6
Asian	14.1	19.1	17.4	18.1	12.6	6.3	12.4
Other/Multiple	12.5	18.6	15.7	17.8	12.1	8.7	14.6

Note. Video/computer games include playing games, watching videos, texting, or using social media on a smartphone, computer, Xbox, PlayStation, iPad, or other tablet. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

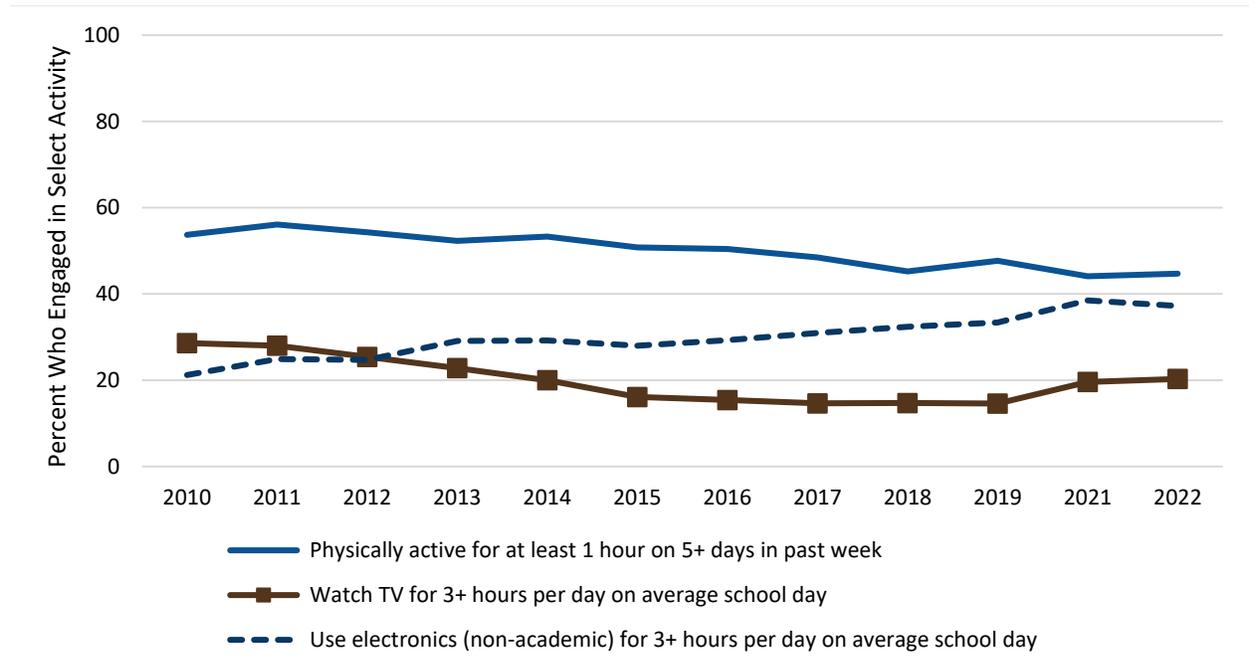
Table 59. Percentage of Students Who Spend Three or More Hours Playing Video Games or Using a Computer for Non-Academic Purposes on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022
(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	28.0	29.3	31.0	32.4	33.4	38.5	37.2
Gender^a							
Female	24.7	26.3	28.1	29.2	29.8	37.1	35.5
Male	31.2	32.1	33.5	35.6	36.8	39.3	37.8
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	23.5	24.6	25.5	26.0	27.7	33.2	31.6
Black	38.4	39.5	40.1	44.1	41.9	43.9	46.5
Hispanic	35.8	37.4	39.9	42.4	43.4	47.4	46.1
Asian	23.8	23.6	24.4	25.6	26.4	32.5	31.3
Other/Multiple	26.7	28.2	31.2	31.6	32.2	39.2	35.5

Note. Video/computer games include playing games, watching videos, texting, or using social media on a smartphone, computer, Xbox, PlayStation, iPad, or other tablet. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 8. Prevalence of Physical Activity, Television Viewing, and Non-Academic Use of Electronic Devices, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2022



Note. Physical activity was defined as activity that increased the student’s heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time. Video/computer games include playing games, watching videos, texting, or using social media on a smartphone, computer, Xbox, PlayStation, iPad, or other tablet. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

NUTRITION

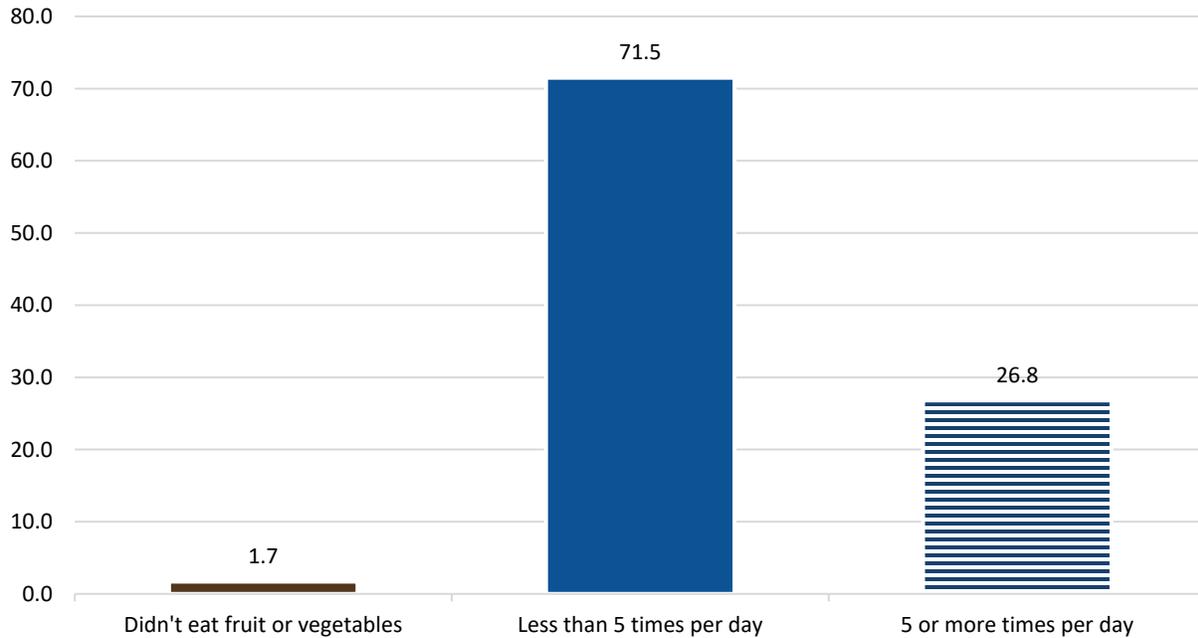
While nearly all students reported eating some fruits and vegetables in the week prior to the survey, only 26.8% reported eating them at least five times per day, ranging from 21.3% of Black students to 28.8% of Asian students. While the overall percentage of students who reported eating some fruits and vegetables at least five times per day rebounded by 2.4 percentage points in 2022 from the previous year, the 2022 rate was still down compared to the rate in 2010 when 32.5% of sixth grade students reported eating this number of fruits and vegetables in the past week.

Almost half (44.9%) of the students reported that they had not consumed soda or pop (excluding diet soda) within the past week, while 10.0% reported drinking non-diet soda at least once a day in the week prior to the survey. Male students were more likely to report daily soda consumption (10.7% compared to 9.3% of female students). Daily soda consumption ranged from 4.3% of Asian students to 18.5% of Hispanic students. Rates of daily consumption of soda have decreased since 2010, when 16.5% reported drinking soda daily. Roughly one in seven of the students (13.9%) reported drinking non-carbonated sugar-sweetened drinks such as lemonade and sweetened tea at least once per day, while 7.0% reported consuming sports drinks daily, and 2.8% consumed energy drinks daily.

Approximately one third of the Fairfax County students (33.6%) reported drinking any sweetened beverage (all categories combined) at least once per day in the week prior to the survey. Hispanic students were more likely to report daily consumption of soda, non-carbonated sweetened beverages, sports drinks, and energy drinks compared to other racial/ethnic sub-populations. Daily consumption of sweetened beverages (combined) varied widely by race/ethnicity, ranging from 22.2% of Asian students to 50.0% of Hispanic students. Consistent with previous years, a larger percentage of male students reported daily consumption of soda, non-carbonated sweetened beverages, sports drinks, and energy drinks than did female students.

Over eight percent of the students (8.1%) reported going hungry in the past month (sometimes, most of the time, or always) due to a lack of food in the home. A larger percentage of male students reported going hungry in the past month (8.9%) compared to female students (7.1%). White students were least likely to report going hungry in the past month (3.7%) while Hispanic students reported the highest rate (15.6%). Despite a slight increase in the percentage of students who reported going hungry in the past month from 2021 (7.5% to 8.1%), the overall rate has fluctuated very little since 2010.

Figure 9. Frequency of Eating Fruits and Vegetables in the Past Week, Fairfax County, 2022



Note. Fruits and vegetables do not include fruit juice, french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Table 60. Frequency of Eating Fruits and Vegetables in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	No fruits or vegetables	Less than 5 times per day	5 or more times per day
Overall	1.7	71.5	26.8
Gender^a			
Female	1.3	71.8	26.9
Male	2.1	71.1	26.8
Race/Ethnicity^b			
White	1.4	70.2	28.4
Black	3.9	74.8	21.3
Hispanic	2.2	73.3	24.5
Asian	0.8	70.5	28.8
Other/Multiple	1.0	71.2	27.8

Note. Fruits and vegetables do not include fruit juice, french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 61. Percentage of Students Who Ate Fruits and Vegetables Five or More Times Per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

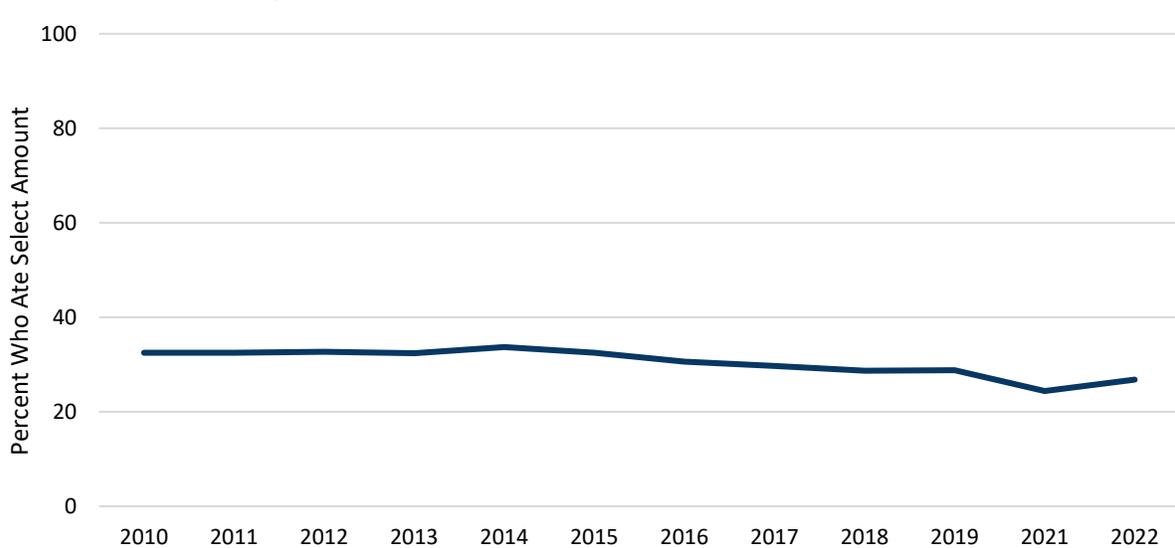
(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	32.5	30.6	29.7	28.7	28.8	24.4	26.8
Gender^a							
Female	32.7	30.4	29.6	28.2	27.4	22.9	26.9
Male	32.3	30.8	29.7	29.2	30.0	26.2	26.8
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	32.0	31.7	28.9	27.8	29.4	25.3	28.4
Black	29.2	27.6	25.8	28.0	25.6	19.4	21.3
Hispanic	31.1	26.7	28.1	27.4	25.8	22.3	24.5
Asian	36.7	34.0	34.1	31.7	32.7	27.5	28.8
Other/Multiple	35.3	33.1	32.8	30.6	31.5	24.7	27.8

Note. Fruits and vegetables do not include fruit juice, french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 10. Percentage of Students Who Ate Fruits and Vegetables Five or More Times Per Day in the Past Week, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2022



Note. Fruits and vegetables do not include fruit juice, french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

Table 62. Frequency of Eating Fruits in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	0 times	1-3 times	4-6 times	Once per day	2 times per day	3 times per day	4+ times per day
Overall	4.3	16.6	17.0	13.8	20.3	12.8	15.3
Gender^a							
Female	3.9	17.2	17.9	12.7	21.2	13.3	13.9
Male	4.7	15.6	16.1	14.9	19.8	12.3	16.6
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	3.7	13.2	15.3	15.7	23.5	15.5	13.1
Black	7.9	21.7	18.5	11.4	14.7	8.6	17.3
Hispanic	5.4	20.6	18.8	11.4	14.4	10.8	18.5
Asian	2.6	14.4	16.8	15.2	25.2	12.3	13.4
Other/Multiple	2.7	15.3	18.2	13.8	20.9	14.4	14.6

Note. Fruits do not include fruit juice. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 63. Frequency of Eating Vegetables in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	0 times	1-3 times	4-6 times	Once per day	2 times per day	3 times per day	4+ times per day
Overall	7.7	18.9	16.4	15.9	17.9	10.3	12.9
Gender^a							
Female	6.3	19.5	16.5	15.6	18.8	11.2	12.2
Male	8.9	18.4	15.9	16.3	17.3	9.6	13.6
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	4.9	15.5	14.8	19.6	22.7	11.0	11.7
Black	15.4	22.8	16.6	14.7	10.9	7.2	12.4
Hispanic	11.6	26.1	16.7	13.2	12.1	7.7	12.6
Asian	4.4	14.8	17.3	15.0	20.1	13.3	15.0
Other/Multiple	5.9	15.3	18.5	15.8	20.8	11.1	12.7

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 64. Frequency of Drinking Soda or Pop in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	0 times	1-3 times	4-6 times	Once per day	2 times per day	3 times per day	4+ times per day
Overall	44.9	39.7	5.5	5.4	2.5	0.8	1.3
Gender^a							
Female	47.5	38.5	4.8	5.3	2.2	0.9	0.9
Male	42.6	40.6	6.1	5.6	2.7	0.7	1.7
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	49.6	39.1	4.7	3.8	1.8	0.5	0.7
Black	40.7	38.9	6.7	6.4	3.8	0.7	2.8
Hispanic	31.2	42.2	8.1	10.0	4.5	1.6	2.5
Asian	55.1	37.7	3.0	2.2	1.2	0.4	0.5
Other/Multiple	47.5	39.0	5.3	4.7	1.6	0.6	1.4

Note. Students were instructed not to include diet soda. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 65. Percentage of Students Who Drank Soda or Pop At Least One Time per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

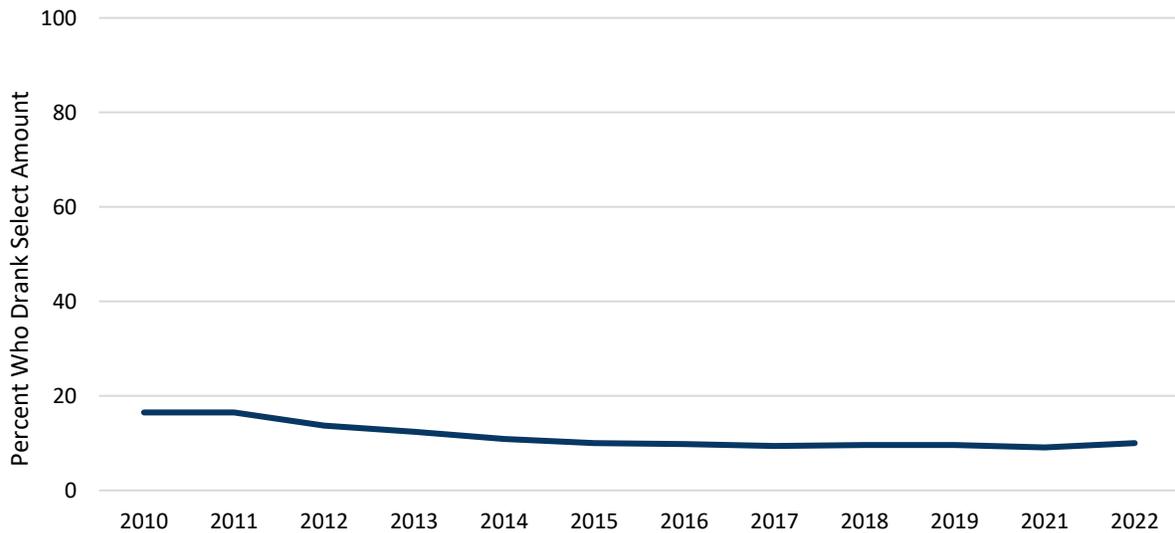
(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	10.0	9.8	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.1	10.0
Gender^a							
Female	8.0	8.2	7.7	8.1	7.6	8.5	9.3
Male	11.7	11.3	10.9	10.9	11.4	9.7	10.7
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	6.6	6.1	5.5	6.0	6.8	5.5	6.7
Black	16.0	15.2	13.7	14.6	12.8	10.9	13.6
Hispanic	18.1	17.9	17.2	17.1	16.7	17.8	18.5
Asian	5.6	4.4	4.2	3.8	3.7	4.4	4.3
Other/Multiple	8.2	10.5	7.0	9.4	9.2	7.4	8.3

Note. Students were instructed not to include diet soda. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 11. Percentage of Students Who Drank Soda or Pop At Least One Time per Day in the Past Week, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2022



Note. Students were instructed not to include diet soda. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

Table 66. Frequency of Drinking Sugar-Sweetened Beverages in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	0 times	1-3 times	4-6 times	Once per day	2 times per day	3 times per day	4+ times per day
Overall	35.3	41.2	9.6	7.4	3.3	1.4	1.8
Gender^a							
Female	34.5	42.9	9.3	7.4	3.1	1.2	1.6
Male	36.3	39.7	9.6	7.5	3.4	1.5	2.0
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	38.4	43.1	8.4	5.6	2.4	0.9	1.1
Black	33.4	38.0	10.2	7.1	4.4	3.0	4.0
Hispanic	26.7	39.2	12.0	11.9	5.5	1.8	2.8
Asian	39.8	43.1	7.9	5.6	1.9	0.9	0.9
Other/Multiple	36.5	42.0	10.2	6.0	3.1	0.9	1.3

Note. Sugar-sweetened beverages include lemonade, sweetened tea or coffee drinks, flavored milk, Snapple, and Sunny Delight. Students were instructed not to count soda, sports drinks, energy drinks, or 100% fruit juice. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 67. Prevalence of Drinking Sugar-Sweetened Beverages At Least One Time per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022
(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	14.4	14.5	14.0	14.4	14.0	13.0	13.9
Gender^a							
Female	13.1	13.4	12.4	13.6	12.0	12.5	13.3
Male	15.7	15.5	15.5	15.3	15.9	13.5	14.4
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	10.6	11.0	9.8	10.3	11.0	9.7	10.1
Black	23.4	23.0	20.5	21.4	18.9	16.5	18.5
Hispanic	21.9	21.3	21.5	21.5	20.6	20.4	22.1
Asian	9.3	9.4	8.2	8.8	8.5	7.6	9.3
Other/Multiple	12.9	14.3	14.4	15.5	12.7	14.3	11.2

Note. Sugar-sweetened beverages include lemonade, sweetened tea or coffee drinks, flavored milk, Snapple, and Sunny Delight. Students were instructed not to count soda, sports drinks, energy drinks, or 100% fruit juice. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 68. Frequency of Drinking Sports Drinks in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	0 times	1-3 times	4-6 times	Once per day	2 times per day	3 times per day	4+ times per day
Overall	62.3	26.1	4.7	3.6	1.5	0.8	1.1
Gender^a							
Female	69.4	22.5	3.0	3.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Male	55.0	29.7	6.4	4.2	2.1	1.1	1.6
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	61.1	29.1	4.7	2.8	0.9	0.7	0.7
Black	62.5	23.7	5.1	4.4	2.3	0.7	1.4
Hispanic	52.4	29.1	6.3	5.9	2.7	1.6	2.0
Asian	74.5	19.5	2.4	2.0	0.7	0.3	0.6
Other/Multiple	61.5	27.0	5.3	3.2	1.2	0.5	1.3

Note. Sports drinks include Gatorade and PowerAde. Students were instructed not to count low-calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 69. Prevalence of Drinking Sports Drinks At Least One Time per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022
(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	7.5	7.3	6.8	6.8	6.8	5.6	7.0
Gender^a							
Female	4.7	4.8	4.4	4.6	4.2	4.0	5.1
Male	10.2	9.6	9.1	8.9	9.2	7.3	8.9
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	5.2	4.7	4.4	3.9	4.6	3.8	5.1
Black	11.9	12.2	9.2	10.8	10.8	7.8	8.7
Hispanic	13.5	13.3	12.4	11.8	11.5	10.3	12.2
Asian	3.8	3.0	3.2	3.6	3.0	2.5	3.6
Other/Multiple	7.2	6.7	6.2	6.9	5.9	4.2	6.2

Note. Sports drinks include Gatorade and PowerAde. Students were instructed not to count low-calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 70. Frequency of Drinking Energy Drinks in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	0 times	1-3 times	4-6 times	Once per day	2 times per day	3 times per day	4+ times per day
Overall	89.6	6.6	1.1	1.5	0.5	0.3	0.6
Gender^a							
Female	91.8	5.3	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.4
Male	87.6	7.7	1.4	1.7	0.5	0.3	0.7
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	92.7	5.0	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.4
Black	86.2	7.8	1.5	2.1	1.0	0.1	1.4
Hispanic	83.1	9.9	1.8	2.9	0.9	0.6	0.9
Asian	93.5	4.7	0.6	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other/Multiple	91.1	5.9	0.5	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.3

Note. Energy drinks include Red Bull and Jolt. Students were instructed not to count diet energy drinks or sports drinks such as Gatorade or PowerAde. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 71. Prevalence of Drinking Energy Drinks At Least One Time per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.8
Gender^a							
Female	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.9	2.2
Male	3.2	2.7	2.4	2.8	3.1	2.5	3.3
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.5
Black	5.1	4.4	2.8	3.1	3.3	4.5	4.6
Hispanic	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.5	4.4	5.3
Asian	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.2
Other/Multiple	1.2	1.9	0.7	3.0	3.1	2.0	2.5

Note. Energy drinks include Red Bull and Jolt. Students were instructed not to count diet energy drinks or sports drinks such as Gatorade or PowerAde. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 72. Frequency of Drinking Any Sweetened Beverage in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	Did not drink any sweetened beverage	Less than one time per day	One time per day	More than one time per day
Overall	16.2	50.2	7.4	26.1
Gender^a				
Female	17.5	52.3	7.5	22.8
Male	15.1	48.0	7.3	29.5
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	17.3	55.2	6.5	21.0
Black	14.7	45.6	8.2	31.5
Hispanic	8.8	41.2	7.6	42.4
Asian	22.8	55.1	7.1	15.1
Other/Multiple	16.3	51.7	8.3	23.8

Note. Any sweetened beverage includes non-diet soda; sweetened beverages such as lemonade, sweetened tea or coffee drinks, flavored milk, Snapple, and Sunny Delight; energy drinks such as Red Bull and Jolt; and sports drinks such as Gatorade and PowerAde. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 73. Prevalence of Drinking Any Sweetened Beverage At Least One Time per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	32.6	33.3	31.2	30.9	30.9	30.6	33.6
Gender^a							
Female	26.8	27.7	25.9	26.5	25.2	27.5	30.3
Male	38.2	38.6	36.3	35.2	36.5	33.6	36.9
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	27.8	27.3	26.7	25.1	27.2	25.7	27.5
Black	43.6	46.3	41.1	41.3	39.8	36.7	39.7
Hispanic	48.1	46.6	44.0	44.2	43.2	44.9	50.0
Asian	21.6	23.2	20.1	20.2	18.3	19.2	22.2
Other/Multiple	28.0	34.4	27.5	31.0	30.2	29.1	32.0

Note. Any sweetened beverage includes non-diet soda; sweetened beverages such as lemonade, sweetened tea or coffee drinks, flavored milk, Snapple, and Sunny Delight; energy drinks such as Red Bull and Jolt; and sports drinks such as Gatorade and PowerAde. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 74. Frequency of Going Hungry in the Past Month Due to Lack of Food in the Home, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Most of the Time	Always
Overall	75.9	16.0	6.1	1.5	0.6
Gender^a					
Female	78.2	14.7	5.5	1.2	0.5
Male	73.9	17.3	6.6	1.7	0.6
Race/Ethnicity^b					
White	86.0	10.3	2.8	0.7	0.2
Black	67.8	19.5	8.9	2.5	1.3
Hispanic	60.8	23.7	11.9	2.5	1.2
Asian	81.5	14.3	3.2	0.9	0.1
Other/Multiple	78.2	15.0	4.5	1.9	0.4

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

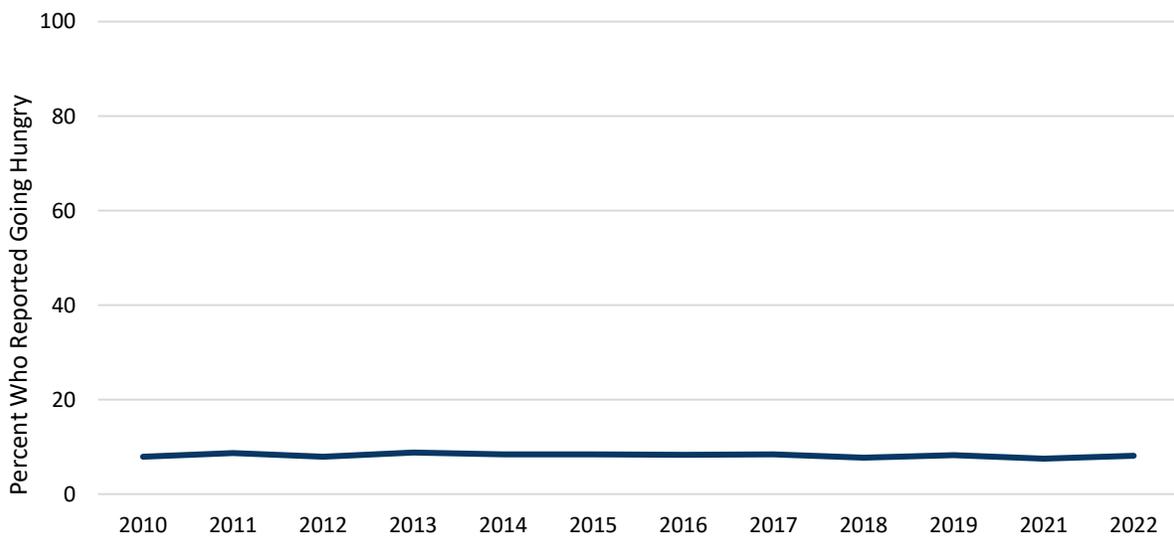
Table 75. Percentage of Students Who Reported Going Hungry in the Past Month Due to Lack of Food in the Home, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022
(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	8.4	8.3	8.4	7.7	8.2	7.5	8.1
Gender^a							
Female	7.5	8.1	8.2	7.4	8.1	7.1	7.1
Male	9.2	8.4	8.5	8.1	8.4	7.6	8.9
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	3.7	3.6	3.5	2.9	3.7	3.0	3.7
Black	11.7	12.9	11.8	9.3	11.9	9.3	12.7
Hispanic	16.8	16.0	16.0	14.9	15.0	13.9	15.6
Asian	6.7	6.4	5.7	5.6	5.6	6.0	4.2
Other/Multiple	7.9	6.4	7.1	8.7	6.9	6.4	6.8

Note. Students who reported going hungry “sometimes”, “most of the time”, or “always” are included. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years’ data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 12. Percentage of Students Who Reported Going Hungry in the Past Month Due to Lack of Food in the Home, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2022



Note. Students who reported going hungry “sometimes”, “most of the time”, or “always” are included. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

MENTAL HEALTH

Students were asked how often they felt stressed within the last 30 days, with stress being defined as a situation in which a person feels tense, restless, nervous, anxious, or is unable to sleep at night because their mind is troubled. Response choices consisted of “None of the time,” “A little of the time,” “Some of the time,” “Most of the time,” and “All of the time.” In the analysis, responses for “A little of the time” and “Some of the time” were combined. Responses for “Most of the time” and “All of the time” were also combined. Around one in six of the students (16.9%) reported experiencing stress most/all of the time, and approximately two thirds (62.3%) reported experiencing stress a little/some of the time in the past month. A larger percentage of female students reported experiencing stress most/all of the time (19.8% compared to 12.8% of male students) and a little/some of the time (63.9% compared to 61.5% of male students) in the past month. Rates of experiencing stress most/all of the time ranged from 13.6% of Asian students to 20.1% of Hispanic students. Black students were most likely to respond “None of the time” at 24.4%.

Nearly one third of the students (29.2%) reported feeling so sad or hopeless almost every day for two or more weeks in a row within the past year that they stopped doing usual activities. Female students were more likely to report experiencing this level of sadness (33.0% compared to 23.8% of male students). Among racial/ethnic groups, Hispanic students reported the highest rate of experiencing this level of sadness (38.8%) while both White and Asian students reported the lowest rates (23.4%). From 2015 to 2021, the overall rate had been steadily rising, peaked at 33.1% in 2021 and decreased in 2022 by 3.9 percentage points. Over half of the students who reported substance use in the past month indicated experiencing this level of sadness or hopelessness (60.5%) compared to only over one fourth (28.1%) of students who did not use substances.

Table 76. Percentage of Students Who Experienced Selected Levels of Stress in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	None	A little/Some	Most/All
Overall	20.9	62.3	16.9
Gender^a			
Female	16.3	63.9	19.8
Male	25.7	61.5	12.8
Race/Ethnicity^b			
White	20.2	64.1	15.6
Black	24.4	57.3	18.2
Hispanic	20.2	59.8	20.1
Asian	20.3	66.1	13.6
Other/Multiple	21.5	61.7	16.8

Note. In the 2021 survey, the question on experiencing stress was changed; “Stress means a situation in which a person feels tense, restless, nervous, or anxious, or is unable to sleep at night because their mind is troubled all the time. Within the last 30 days, how often have you felt this kind of stress?” The response options were “None of the time,” “A little of the time,” “Some of the time,” “Most of the time,” or “All of the time”. Responses indicating stress “A little of the time” and “Some of the time” in the past month were merged in the analysis, as well as responses indicating stress “Most of the time” and “All of the time” in the past month. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years’ data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 77. Percentage of Students Who Experienced a High Level of Stress in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019
(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	13.6	13.7	14.2	14.9	15.4
Gender					
Female	14.9	15.0	15.4	17.4	18.6
Male	12.3	12.4	12.8	12.4	12.3
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	12.2	13.6	13.3	13.3	13.7
Black	14.8	13.9	16.2	15.4	16.3
Hispanic	15.7	14.5	15.4	16.6	16.7
Asian	12.4	12.0	12.3	13.7	15.1
Other/Multiple	17.3	17.2	17.2	17.8	18.6

Note. From 2015 to 2019, students were asked to rate their average level of stress using a 10-point scale where 1 means “little or no stress” and 10 means “a great deal of stress”. Up until 2019, responses were categorized as “Low” (responses of 1, 2, or 3), “Moderate” (responses of 4, 5, 6, or 7) or “High” (responses of 8, 9, or 10) based on the American Psychological Association’s report “Stress in America™: Are Teens Adopting Adults’ Stress Habits?” (American Psychological Association, 2014). All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). **A direct comparison between 2015-2019 and 2021-22 is not recommended.**

^a Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 78. Percentage of Students Who Experienced a High Level of Stress in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2021-2022
(Values are percentages)

	2021	2022
Overall	17.8	16.9
Gender^a		
Female	22.7	19.8
Male	12.2	12.8
Race/Ethnicity^b		
White	17.1	15.6
Black	16.6	18.2
Hispanic	20.2	20.1
Asian	14.9	13.6
Other/Multiple	21.8	16.8

Note. In the 2021 survey, the question on experiencing stress was changed; “Stress means a situation in which a person feels tense, restless, nervous, or anxious, or is unable to sleep at night because their mind is troubled all the time. Within the last 30 days, how often have you felt this kind of stress?” The response options were “None of the time,” “A little of the time,” “Some of the time,” “Most of the time,” or “All of the time”. Responses indicating stress “Most of the time” and “All of the time” were merged and categorized as “High Levels of Stress”. **A direct comparison between 2015-2019 and 2021-22 is not recommended.** All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years’ data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 79. Percentage of Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

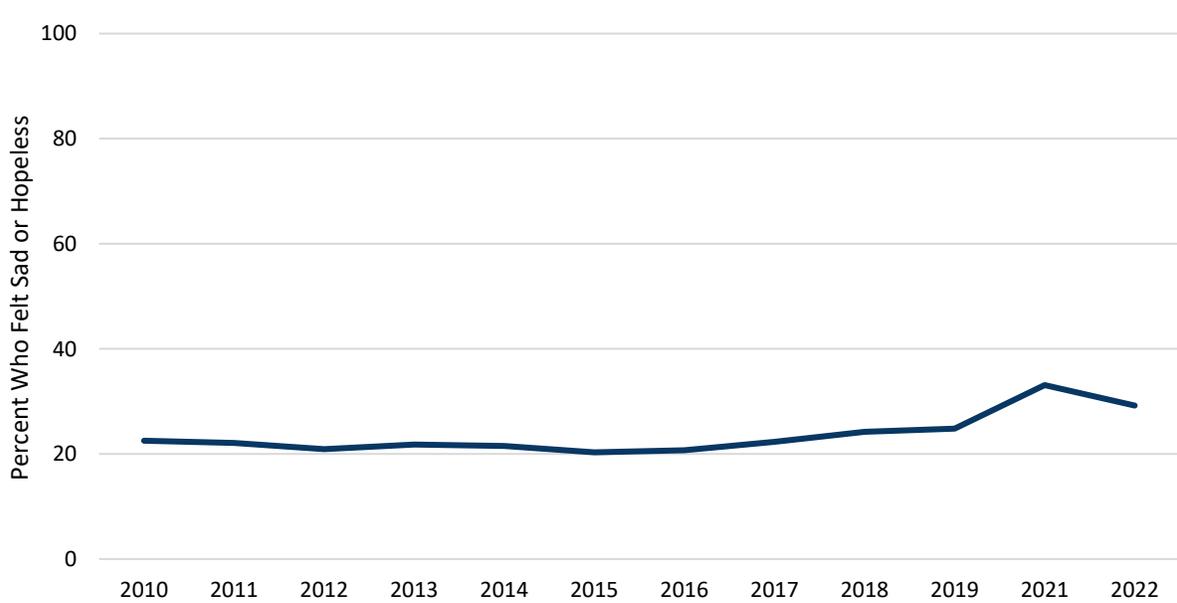
(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	20.3	20.7	22.3	24.2	24.8	33.1	29.2
Gender^a							
Female	21.9	22.5	24.2	27.0	28.8	39.5	33.0
Male	18.6	18.8	20.1	21.5	20.8	26.3	23.8
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	15.9	16.1	18.2	17.9	18.3	26.0	23.4
Black	24.1	26.6	25.8	26.4	28.0	35.0	32.2
Hispanic	27.2	26.8	28.7	34.1	33.8	43.9	38.8
Asian	18.3	17.7	18.4	20.3	21.5	29.0	23.4
Other/Multiple	23.5	22.9	25.2	27.5	27.0	35.8	29.9

Note. Students were asked if they ever felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

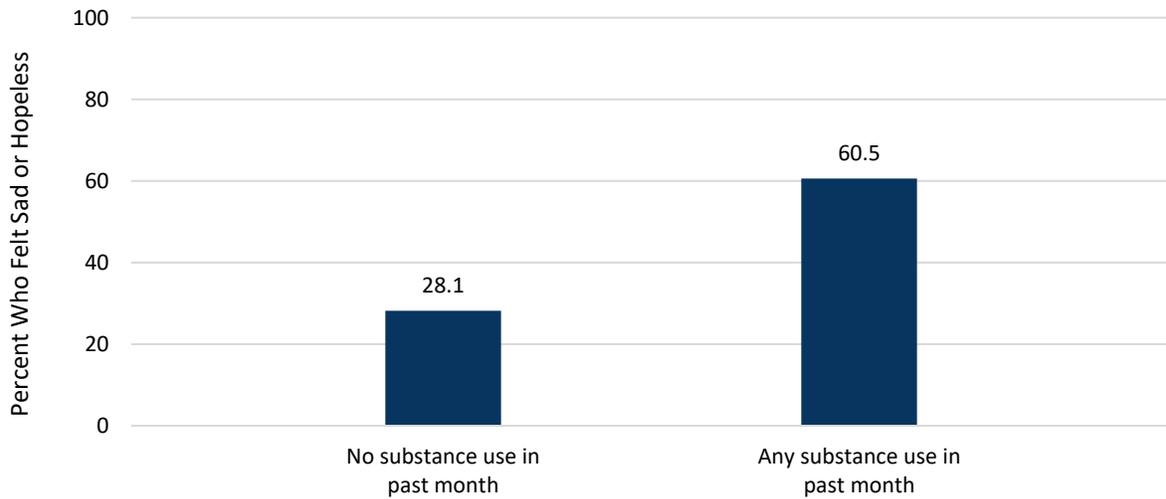
^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 13. Percentage of Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless in the Past Year, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2022



Note. Students were asked if they ever felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

Figure 14. Percentage of Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless in the Past Year, by Past Month Substance Use, Fairfax County, 2022



Note. Students were asked if they ever felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities. Any substance use includes students who reported using alcohol, cigarettes, or other drugs in the past month. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

EXTRACURRICULAR AND CIVIC BEHAVIORS

Seventeen percent of the sixth-grade students (17%) reported participating in extracurricular activities at school (such as participation in a team, club, or program) for one hour or more on an average school day, and over forty-five percent (45.4%) reported participating in such activities away from school for at least one hour. Rates of participation in extracurricular activities away from school varied substantially by race/ethnicity, ranging from 29.7% of Hispanic students to 55.9% of White students, while rates of participation in such activities at school ranged from 15.2% of White students to 21.7% of Black students. From 2015 to 2021, the percentage of students who spent an hour or more in extracurricular activities declined steadily. In 2015, 26.9% reported participating at school for an hour or more and 58.3% participated to that extent in activities away from school. This year, only 17.0% reported spending an hour or more in extracurricular activities at school and 45.4% reported participating away from school for at least an hour.

Nearly one fourth of the students (23.6%) reported spending an hour or more doing homework, with female students being more likely to report doing so (25.2% compared to 22.5% of male students). Among racial/ethnic groups, the rates ranged from 18.8% of White students to 33.1% of Asian students. The percentage of students who spend an hour or more doing homework on an average school day has declined steadily since 2015, when 33.8% reported doing so.

Students were also asked to indicate how much time they spent on an average school day going to work. Over one in six students (17.9%) reported going to work for at least an hour on an average school day, with male students being more likely to do so (21.9% compared to 13.6% of female students). Rates of going to work varied by race/ethnicity, with Black students being most likely to report going to work for an hour or more on an average school day (20.2%). The percentage of 6th grade students who reported going to work for an hour or more went up 2.5 times in 2021 (19.3%) from 2019 (7.7%). The 2022 rate remained significantly higher than the 2015-2019 rates (7.7% - 8.4%).

Approximately one third of the students (32.8%) reported volunteering in the past year to do community service, and 66.6% reported being a leader in a group or organization in the past year. In contrast to last year, female students were slightly more likely to report both volunteering in the past year (33.5% compared to 32.3% of male students) and being a leader in a group or organization in the past year (67.6% compared to 66.0% of male students). Rates of volunteering and being a group leader in the past year varied by race/ethnicity, ranging from 24.6% of Hispanic students to 41.6% of White students volunteering, and 57.7% of Hispanic students to 71.6% of White students being a leader. In 2022, increases were observed in both the percentage of students volunteering (32.8% compared to 27.9% in 2021) and students reporting being a leader in a group or organization (66.6% compared to 61.0% in 2021).

EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

Table 80. Frequency of Participating in Extracurricular Activities at School on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	None	Half hour or less	Between ½ - 1 hour	1 hour	2 hours	3 or more hours
Overall	70.1	6.2	6.7	9.7	5.2	2.1
Gender^a						
Female	69.3	7.1	7.6	9.4	5.1	1.5
Male	71.0	5.4	5.7	9.9	5.4	2.5
Race/Ethnicity^b						
White	71.1	6.7	7.0	9.2	4.3	1.8
Black	65.6	5.5	7.3	10.8	7.3	3.5
Hispanic	70.8	6.7	6.2	8.5	5.7	2.1
Asian	69.4	5.5	6.8	11.8	4.7	1.8
Other/Multiple	71.0	5.5	7.3	8.7	4.8	2.8

Note. Students were asked how many hours they spend on an average school day staying after school to participate in a team, club, program, etc. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 81. Percentage of Students Who Spend One Hour or More on Extracurricular Activities at School on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	26.9	25.6	24.9	24.0	22.9	14.5	17.0
Gender^a							
Female	27.4	26.5	25.7	24.9	22.7	12.8	16.1
Male	26.4	24.7	24.2	23.1	23.3	16.1	17.9
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	24.4	23.8	22.4	21.1	22.3	13.2	15.2
Black	33.3	27.4	30.2	29.0	26.8	17.5	21.7
Hispanic	28.7	28.5	26.1	25.8	23.1	13.9	16.3
Asian	26.6	24.4	24.6	24.5	23.0	13.9	18.4
Other/Multiple	25.6	25.3	26.8	23.3	21.0	16.4	16.2

Note. Extracurricular activities include participation in a team, club, program, etc. The wording for the questions pertaining to extracurricular activities was changed in 2015. Comparing this year's results with years prior to 2015 is not advised. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 82. Frequency of Participating in Extracurricular Activities Away from School on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	None	Half hour or less	Between ½ - 1 hour	1 hour	2 hours	3 or more hours
Overall	38.4	6.5	9.8	19.3	18.2	7.9
Gender^a						
Female	37.4	6.9	10.8	19.6	17.5	7.8
Male	38.9	5.9	8.5	19.3	19.3	8.1
Race/Ethnicity^b						
White	27.9	5.9	10.3	22.7	23.9	9.3
Black	43.9	6.3	8.9	17.9	15.8	7.3
Hispanic	54.0	8.5	7.8	11.6	12.6	5.5
Asian	33.8	5.4	10.9	24.3	17.4	8.2
Other/Multiple	32.1	4.9	11.3	21.1	19.5	11.1

Note. Students were asked how many hours they spend on an average school day participating in a team, club, program, etc. somewhere other than at school. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 83. Percentage of Students Who Spend One Hour or More on Extracurricular Activities Away from School on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	58.3	57.4	56.4	54.5	54.3	41.4	45.4
Gender^a							
Female	57.3	55.6	54.7	52.8	53.5	40.2	44.9
Male	59.5	59.4	58.2	56.2	55.2	42.7	46.7
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	69.7	68.8	67.6	67.1	67.9	52.6	55.9
Black	50.5	50.9	53.6	49.2	47.5	37.0	40.9
Hispanic	43.9	41.5	40.5	38.5	36.8	26.9	29.7
Asian	57.7	59.1	58.1	56.4	57.5	43.5	49.8
Other/Multiple	59.5	60.7	62.3	57.1	58.0	46.7	51.7

Note. Extracurricular activities include participation in a team, club, program, etc. The wording for the questions pertaining to extracurricular activities was changed in 2015. Comparing this year's results with years prior to 2015 is not advised. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 84. Frequency of Doing Homework Outside of School on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	None	Half hour or less	Between ½ - 1 hour	1 hour	2 hours	3 or more hours
Overall	12.1	33.5	30.8	12.9	7.4	3.3
Gender^a						
Female	10.4	32.5	32.0	12.9	8.8	3.6
Male	13.6	34.2	29.7	13.3	6.3	3.0
Race/Ethnicity^b						
White	10.7	37.5	33.0	12.0	5.2	1.6
Black	12.7	30.7	29.6	13.9	7.9	5.3
Hispanic	18.8	33.8	27.0	11.7	6.4	2.3
Asian	7.0	28.0	31.9	16.3	11.4	5.5
Other/Multiple	10.4	32.9	30.3	13.1	8.6	4.7

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 85. Percentage of Students Who Spend One Hour or More Doing Homework on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	33.8	29.3	27.6	27.3	26.1	24.5	23.6
Gender^a							
Female	37.1	30.9	29.1	29.2	28.0	25.6	25.2
Male	30.7	27.9	26.0	25.4	24.2	23.5	22.5
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	32.2	28.6	25.8	24.7	22.3	19.5	18.8
Black	32.6	28.2	28.4	29.3	29.3	29.6	27.1
Hispanic	29.6	25.2	22.6	23.0	23.2	21.0	20.4
Asian	41.3	35.9	35.0	35.1	33.9	32.8	33.1
Other/Multiple	33.5	28.9	30.1	30.7	27.2	28.8	26.3

Note. This item was added to the survey in 2015. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 86. Frequency of Going to Work on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	None	Half hour or less	Between ½ - 1 hour	1 hour	2 hours	3 or more hours
Overall	66.1	10.2	5.8	4.0	3.7	10.2
Gender^a						
Female	72.3	8.9	5.2	3.1	2.6	7.8
Male	60.3	11.5	6.3	4.8	4.9	12.3
Race/Ethnicity^b						
White	68.0	9.4	4.9	3.4	3.1	11.1
Black	65.2	8.3	6.4	5.6	4.5	10.0
Hispanic	61.3	13.0	7.4	4.5	4.0	9.8
Asian	69.1	8.9	5.1	3.4	3.8	9.8
Other/Multiple	67.5	10.1	4.7	3.2	3.9	10.6

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 87. Percentage of Students Who Spend One Hour or More Going to Work on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	8.3	8.4	8.4	7.7	7.7	19.3	17.9
Gender^a							
Female	5.2	5.7	6.3	5.6	5.2	15.2	13.6
Male	11.3	10.9	10.5	9.7	10.0	23.2	21.9
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	6.7	8.2	6.9	5.7	5.8	18.9	17.6
Black	9.6	9.2	9.1	8.3	7.2	21.7	20.2
Hispanic	10.4	9.0	10.5	10.5	10.1	18.7	18.3
Asian	7.8	7.6	7.2	7.0	7.6	18.7	17.0
Other/Multiple	10.0	8.7	10.4	8.7	8.4	21.9	17.7

Note. This item was added to the survey in 2015. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 88. Total Amount of Time Spent Doing Homework, Going to Work, and Participating in Extracurricular Activities on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	Less than 2 hours	2 – 3 ½ hours	3 ¾ - 5 ½ hours	5 ¾ - 7 ¾ hours	8 or more hours
Overall	46.2	30.7	15.9	5.9	1.2
Gender^a					
Female	47.8	30.6	15.5	5.1	1.0
Male	44.1	31.4	16.5	6.5	1.5
Race/Ethnicity^b					
White	43.0	34.2	15.9	5.9	1.0
Black	45.9	29.2	14.9	8.9	1.2
Hispanic	55.0	26.0	13.4	4.5	1.1
Asian	40.8	32.6	18.5	6.8	1.4
Other/Multiple	42.1	32.4	18.1	4.8	2.6

Note. Extracurricular activities include participation in a team, club, program, etc. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 89. Percentage of Students Who Spent Greater than 3½ Hours Doing Homework, Going to Work, and Participating in Extracurricular Activities on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	Less than or equal to 3 ½ hours	Greater than 3½ hours
Overall	76.9	23.0
Gender^a		
Female	78.4	21.6
Male	75.5	24.5
Race/Ethnicity^b		
White	77.2	22.8
Black	75.1	25.0
Hispanic	81.0	19.0
Asian	73.4	26.7
Other/Multiple	74.5	25.5

Note. Extracurricular activities include participation in a team, club, program, etc. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

CIVIC BEHAVIORS

Table 90. Frequency of Volunteering to Do Community Service, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	Never	I've done it but not in past year	Less than once a month	About once a month	2 – 3 times a month	Once a week or more
Overall	45.2	22.0	11.7	9.7	6.4	5.1
Gender^a						
Female	42.4	24.1	11.0	9.9	6.8	5.7
Male	47.8	19.9	12.3	9.4	6.0	4.5
Race/Ethnicity^b						
White	32.7	25.7	16.7	12.9	8.1	4.0
Black	52.8	21.2	7.7	6.8	6.0	5.6
Hispanic	57.3	18.1	7.8	6.9	4.6	5.3
Asian	47.2	20.9	11.0	9.3	5.6	5.9
Other/Multiple	41.2	23.9	12.8	9.6	7.4	5.2

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 91. Percentage of Students Who Reported Volunteering to Do Community Service in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	40.5	39.1	39.7	39.1	38.3	27.9	32.8
Gender^a							
Female	42.7	41.1	42.1	40.7	40.8	27.8	33.5
Male	38.3	37.2	37.5	37.4	35.6	28.3	32.3
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	51.3	50.5	51.4	51.1	50.2	36.1	41.6
Black	34.4	33.7	33.9	32.3	32.6	22.0	26.0
Hispanic	28.8	26.3	28.3	26.7	25.7	20.0	24.6
Asian	37.2	36.8	37.4	38.2	36.5	26.6	31.9
Other/Multiple	38.6	42.5	42.3	40.6	40.9	31.3	34.9

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 92. Frequency of Being a Leader in a Group or Organization in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	Never	Once	Twice	3-4 times	5 or more times
Overall	33.4	19.0	15.2	15.5	16.9
Gender^a					
Female	32.5	19.9	16.2	16.7	14.8
Male	34.0	18.0	14.5	14.6	19.0
Race/Ethnicity^b					
White	28.4	18.2	15.6	16.7	21.1
Black	32.4	19.6	13.7	16.1	18.3
Hispanic	42.3	20.1	14.3	12.3	11.1
Asian	31.9	19.0	16.6	17.0	15.6
Other/Multiple	29.8	18.1	13.9	17.3	20.8

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 93. Percentage of Students Who Reported Being a Leader in a Group or Organization in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

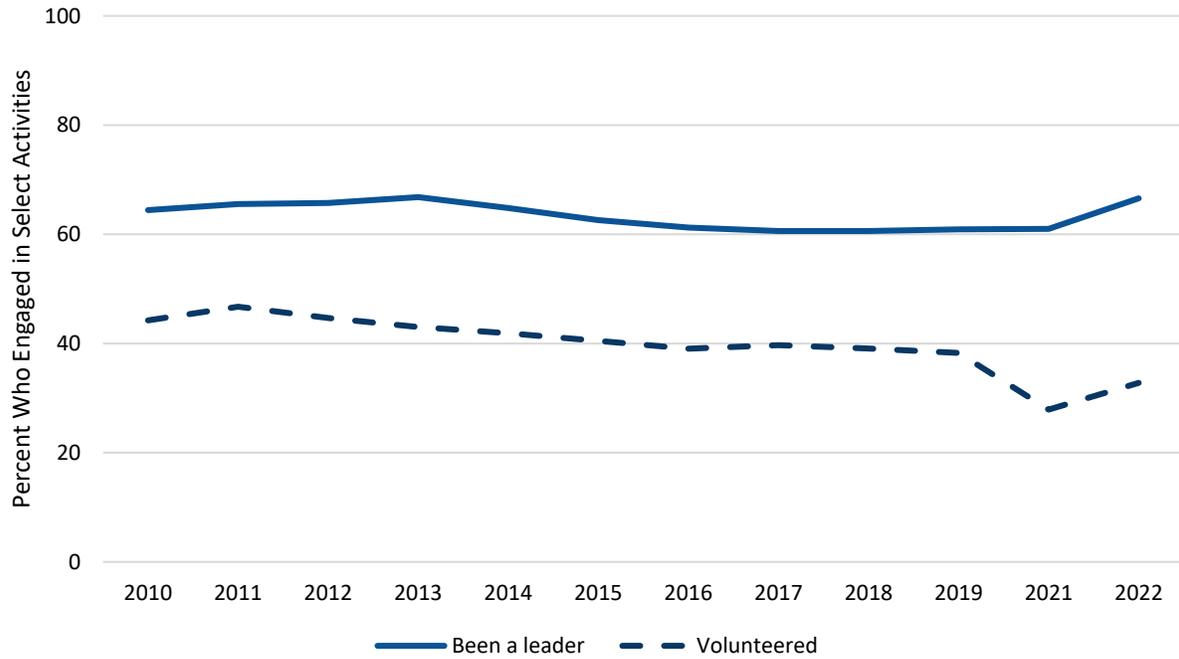
(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	62.6	61.2	60.6	60.6	60.9	61.0	66.6
Gender^a							
Female	63.3	62.4	61.5	62.0	60.9	61.9	67.6
Male	62.1	60.2	59.8	59.3	61.0	60.4	66.0
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	66.7	67.3	66.2	66.1	65.9	65.2	71.6
Black	63.4	60.8	62.4	61.9	59.8	59.3	67.6
Hispanic	55.5	52.6	53.4	52.5	53.7	54.1	57.7
Asian	62.1	61.8	59.9	61.4	61.8	61.6	68.1
Other/Multiple	65.3	62.4	65.0	63.4	63.8	68.0	70.2

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 15. Percentage of Students Who Reported Volunteering to Do Community Service or Being a Leader in a Group or Organization in the Past Year, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2022



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

REFERENCES

- Johnston, L. D., Miech, R. A., Patrick, M. E., O'Malley, P. M., Schulenberg, J. E., & Bachman, J. G. (2023). *Monitoring the Future national survey results on drug use, 1975-2022: Overview, key findings on adolescent drug use*. Ann Arbor: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan.
- Mpofu, J. J., Underwood, J. M., Thornton, J., Brener, N., Rico, A., Kilmer, G., ... Roberts, M. (2023). Overview and Methods for the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System – United States, 2021. *MMWR Suppl* 2023;72 (Suppl-1).

APPENDIX A. HISTORY OF FAIRFAX COUNTY

YOUTH SURVEYS

In 1999, Fairfax County convened a Youth Survey Work Group sponsored collaboratively by the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, Fairfax County School Board, Fairfax County Human Services Council, and Fairfax County Partnership for Youth. The work group reviewed national youth surveys and made the recommendation to design the 2001 Fairfax County Youth Survey using the Communities That Care Youth Survey, with additional items related to safety, mental health, use of leisure time, and violence from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Youth Risk Behavior Survey. Classes were randomly selected from eighth- and tenth-grade Physical Education courses and twelfth-grade Government courses. A total of 11,951 students participated in the survey, representing just over 37% of the students in eighth, tenth, and twelfth grades.

In 2003, the county participated in the Virginia Community Youth Survey sponsored by the Commonwealth of Virginia. The questionnaire was comprised of items from the Communities That Care Youth Survey with almost all items in common with the 2001 Fairfax County Youth Survey. Students in eighth, tenth, and twelfth grades from randomly selected English classes were surveyed. A total of 4,239 questionnaires were completed by students, representing nearly 13% of the total FCPS student membership in those grades.

In 2005, additional items on substance use and risk factors were added to the previous survey instrument. Students in the sixth grade were included in the survey for the first time. Classes were randomly selected from all sixth-grade classes, and eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade English classes. Almost every elementary, middle, and high school (including the three alternative high schools) were represented. A total of 13,235 questionnaires were completed by students, representing nearly one third of all students in sixth, eighth, tenth, and twelfth grades.

In 2008, the Fairfax County Youth Survey Team weighed the desire to add more questions to the questionnaire related to youth's use of time, general health, and other behaviors against the need to keep the instrument at a length that would allow for completion within one class period, as specified by survey protocol. In order to include a larger number of items, the questions were divided into two instruments: the *Healthy Behaviors Survey* and the *Risk and Protective Factors Survey*. These questionnaires were administered to eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade students. To allow for year-to-year comparisons, both instruments included 39 "core questions." The *Risk and Protective Factors Survey* included additional questions about risk and protective factors while the *Healthy Behaviors Survey* included additional questions about health, health risks, and outcomes. A separate *6th Grade Survey* was developed for administration in 2008 due to concerns with both the length and language of the questionnaires for use with older students. The 2008 *6th Grade Survey* had fewer questions but included most of the core items in the other questionnaires.

For the eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade survey, English classrooms were randomly selected from every school. The number of classrooms selected was proportional to the pyramid* size to ensure a representative sample to allow for generalized survey results. Of the selected classrooms, 75% received the *Risk and Protective Factors Survey* and 25% received the *Healthy Behaviors Survey*. The sixth-grade sampling utilized a two-step process. First, schools containing sixth-grade classrooms were randomly selected proportionately by pyramid. Then, sixth-grade classrooms within the selected schools were randomly selected to participate in the *6th Grade Survey*.

In 2009, the decision was made to administer the Fairfax County Youth Survey every year, alternating between the *Healthy Behaviors Survey* and the *Risk and Protective Factors Survey* for the eighth, tenth, and twelfth grades and administering the *6th Grade Survey* annually. A census approach was adopted in 2009, giving all students in the targeted grades the opportunity to participate in the surveys. Survey data were weighted by grade and race. Since 2010 the survey data have been weighted by grade within each pyramid to allow generalization of survey results to the entire population.

The questionnaire for the eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade students was re-designed in 2015. A single instrument was developed that combined items of interest from the two previous versions into one questionnaire, to be administered annually. Wording on some questions was changed to align with new wording on national surveys used for comparison of Fairfax County youth results, and additional questions were added on substance use, bullying and harassment, nutrition, and extracurricular activities. The instrument for sixth-grade students was modified slightly in 2015. In 2018, items were added to the eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade instrument to assess the use of vaping devices and to investigate prescription painkiller misuse. Items on school environment were added to the instrument for older students in 2019. In 2020, the Fairfax County Youth Survey was not conducted due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

In 2021, the Fairfax County Youth Survey was conducted online for the first time. The survey was offered in eight languages for the first time as well: Arabic, Chinese, English, Farsi, Korean, Spanish, Urdu, and Vietnamese. Sixth-grade students were asked to choose the language of the survey they completed. Below are the frequency counts of the different language forms selected by students in Grade 6. A paper survey in English was offered as an option to accommodate students with disabilities. Additional demographic questions, as well as questions on specific behaviors and experiences were modified or added to the survey in 2021.

In 2022, the Fairfax County Youth Survey was conducted entirely online, no paper versions of the survey were offered. The survey was once again offered in eight languages based on the success of this feature in the 2021 survey. Sixth-grade students were asked to choose the language of the survey they completed. Below are the frequency counts of the different language forms selected by students in Grade 6. This year two new options were added to the gender identification question, 'non-binary' and an 'other' category. Prior to 2022, the only gender identification options available on the survey were 'female' and 'male'.

* The Fairfax County Public Schools' system that assigns schools to a pyramid which is comprised of a high school and its feeder elementary and middle schools.

Table 94. Instruments Used to Survey Fairfax County Youth, 2001 – 2022

Year	Survey	Targeted Population	Number of Questions	National Comparison
2001	Fairfax County Youth Survey	8th, 10th, 12th	228	MTF
2003	Virginia Community Youth Survey	8th, 10th, 12th	135	MTF
2005	Fairfax County Youth Survey	6th, 8th, 10th, 12th	137	MTF (for 8th, 10th, and 12th)
2008	Fairfax County Youth Survey: Risk and Protective Factors Survey	8th, 10th, 12th	154	MTF
	Fairfax County Youth Survey: Healthy Behaviors Survey	8th, 10th, 12th	109	YRBS
	Fairfax County Youth Survey: 6th Grade Survey	6th	62	None
2009	Fairfax County Youth Survey: Healthy Behaviors Survey	8th, 10th, 12th	151	MTF & YRBS
	Fairfax County Youth Survey: 6th Grade Survey	6th	82	None
2010	Fairfax County Youth Survey: Risk and Protective Factors Survey	8th, 10th, 12th	203	MTF
	Fairfax County Youth Survey: 6th Grade Survey	6th	84	None
2011	Fairfax County Youth Survey: Healthy Behaviors Survey	8th, 10th, 12th	155	MTF & YRBS
	Fairfax County Youth Survey: 6th Grade Survey	6th	84	None
2012	Fairfax County Youth Survey: Risk and Protective Factors Survey	8th, 10th, 12th	207	MTF
	Fairfax County Youth Survey: 6th Grade Survey	6th	84	None
2013	Fairfax County Youth Survey: Healthy Behaviors Survey	8th, 10th, 12th	155	MTF & YRBS
	Fairfax County Youth Survey: 6th Grade Survey	6th	84	None
2014	Fairfax County Youth Survey: Risk and Protective Factors Survey	8th, 10th, 12th	210	MTF
	Fairfax County Youth Survey: 6th Grade Survey	6th	84	None
2015	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Students	8th, 10th, 12th	164	MTF & YRBS
2016	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6th Grade Students	6th	84	None
2017	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6th Grade Students	6th	84	None
2018	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 8 th , 10 th , and 12 th Grade Students	8th, 10 th , 12 th	170	MTF
	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6 th Grade Students	6th	84	None
2019	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Students	8th, 10th, 12th	174	MTF & YRBS
	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6th Grade Students	6th	84	None

Table 94 (continued).

Year	Survey	Targeted Population	Number of Questions	National Comparison
2020	No administration of the Fairfax County Youth Survey due to the COVID-19 pandemic	-	-	-
2021	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 8 th , 10 th , and 12 th Grade Students	8th, 10th, 12th	173	MTF & YRBS
2022	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6 th Grade Students	6th	89	None

Note. Monitoring the Future (MTF) is an annual survey of substance use that is administered to eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade students across the nation (Johnston et al., 2023). The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is a national survey conducted in odd years by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention among students in grades 9 – 12 (Mpfu et al., 2023).

APPENDIX B. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

SURVEY VALIDITY, RELIABILITY, AND SAMPLING

The validity of a survey is the extent to which it measures what its designers intend it to measure. Reliability is an estimate of how consistently survey items measure the same concept each time they are administered under the same conditions and with the same subjects. To ensure the validity and reliability of the information about student behaviors, the 2022 Fairfax County Youth Survey used items from nationally validated youth surveys. Approximately forty percent of the questions come from the Communities That Care Youth Survey from the U.S. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, and approximately one third come from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Youth Risk Behavior Survey. Other questions are derived from the Search Institute and other surveys.

The 2022 Fairfax County Youth Survey used a census sampling method, where all students in sixth, eighth, tenth, and twelfth grades were invited to participate. Non-response bias may occur if one or more shared characteristics differentiate those who completed the survey from those who did not (if the answers of respondents differ from the potential answers of those who chose not to participate.) A non-response bias limits the extent to which the results of the survey can be generalized to populations other than the sample who completed the survey.

The 2022 *Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6th Grade Students* had a response rate of 84.9%. Table 4 on page **Table 4. Selected Demographic Characteristics of Survey Respondents and Fairfax County Student Population, 202213** presents a comparison of the students who completed the survey and the total enrollment figures, by selected demographic characteristics. Statistical differences were observed for some of the racial/ethnic sub-groups: for example, White students were under-represented in the sample while Black students were over-represented ($p < .05$). However, because the data are analyzed at the pyramid level,* and the number of male and female students in some racial/ethnic groups within a pyramid is small enough to jeopardize the anonymity of their responses, the data were not weighted by gender or race/ethnicity. The data were weighted by pyramid only.

* The Fairfax County Public Schools' system that assigns schools to a pyramid which is comprised of a high school and its feeder elementary and middle schools.

DATA PROCESSING METHODOLOGY

The following seven conditions were used to clean the *2022 Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6th Grade Students* data. Missing data were not imputed.

Condition 1: Survey Window Period

Responses that were collected outside the data collection window (between November 7, 2022 and December 6, 2022), during a weekend or Thanksgiving break (November 24 - 25, 2022), or between 6:00 pm and 6:00 am (survey needed to be completed during normal school hours) were eliminated from the data analysis.

Condition 2: Blank Surveys

There was a total of 89 questions on the survey instrument, including seven questions that asked about students' demographic information. Cases where students provided seven or fewer responses were eliminated from the data analysis.

Condition 3: Truthfulness

The final item of the survey instrument asked students, "How honest were you in filling out this survey?" The response options for this question were:

- I was very honest.
- I was honest pretty much of the time.
- I was honest some of the time.
- I was honest once in a while.
- I was not honest at all.

Cases where students responded "I was not honest at all" were eliminated from the data analysis.

Condition 4: Cabeniferol (cabbies) Use

There were two items on "cabeniferol (cabbies)" use – in their lifetime and during the past 30 days. The drug is fictitious and was created to check the validity of students' responses. Cases where students reported any use were eliminated from the data analysis.

Condition 5: Missing or Incorrect Grade Information

Cases where students reported being in fifth or seventh grade were eliminated from the data analysis, as were cases where students did not provide an answer to the grade question.

Condition 6: Substance Use Inconsistencies

The consistency of responses between lifetime and 30-day use of substances was checked. There are five substances that were queried for both lifetime and 30-day use: cigarettes, alcohol, inhalants, marijuana, and other illegal drugs. Responses were considered inconsistent if students answered “never” to lifetime use of a substance but indicated use of the substance in the past month. Surveys with three or more inconsistent responses were eliminated from the data analysis. Surveys with fewer than three inconsistencies were kept in the dataset but the inconsistent responses were set to missing.

Condition 7: Pharmacological Implausibility

The over-reporting of substance use was examined through patterns of responses that are pharmacologically implausible. The 30-day use of the following substances was examined: alcohol, marijuana, inhalants, and other illegal drugs (cigarettes were not included). Cases where students reported “10 or more days” for all four of the substances were eliminated from data analysis.

Table 95 presents the number of surveys eliminated from the analysis at each step of the data cleaning process.

Table 95. Results of Data Cleaning Procedures, Fairfax County, 2022

	Number	Percent
Rejected questionnaires		
Invalid survey dates	1	0.0
Invalid survey time	3	0.0
Blank questionnaires	9	0.1
“Not honest at all” responses	38	0.3
Reported fictitious drug use	125	1.1
Rejected by grade check	479	4.2
Rejected by consistency check	12	0.1
Rejected by dose check	3	0.0
Total number of usable questionnaires	10,714	94.1
Total	11,384	100.0

DATA ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

The ratio of sixth-grade survey respondents from a given pyramid to all survey respondents (all pyramids) was compared to the ratio of all students enrolled in sixth grade in that pyramid to all students enrolled in sixth grade in all Fairfax County Public Schools. Corrective weights were applied to the data to ensure proportional representation based on the total sixth-grade student enrollment in each pyramid. Each record was weighted by the factor

$$w_i = \frac{X_i \div X}{Y_i \div Y}$$

Where

X_i = # of students enrolled in sixth grade in Pyramid i

X = total # of students enrolled in sixth grade in Pyramids 1-25

Y_i = # of survey respondents in sixth grade in Pyramid i

Y = total # of survey respondents in sixth grade in Pyramids 1-25

($1 \leq i \leq 25$)

SAS 9.4 was used to generate all tables in this report. The SAS and SPSS data analysis programs use slightly different weighting processes so readers using SPSS for data analysis may receive slightly different outputs (0.1% or less).

APPENDIX C. UNIVARIATE TABLES*

1. How old are you?

	Number	%
10 or younger	62	0.6
11	8,227	77.0
12	2,358	22.1
13	30	0.3
14 or older	7	0.1
Total	10,684	100.0
Missing	30	
Total	10,714	

2. What grade are you in?

	Number	%
6th	10,714	100.0

3. Gender

	Number	%
Female	5,042	47.4
Male	5,338	50.2
Non-Binary	117	1.1
Other	137	1.3
Total	10,634	100.0
Missing	80	
Total	10,714	

4. & 5. Race/Ethnicity

	Number	%
White	3,219	32.5
Black	1,149	11.6
Hispanic	2,719	27.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	1,996	20.2
Other/Multiple	818	8.3
Total	9,901	100.0
Missing	813	
Total	10,714	

6. Which of the following people live there with you?

	Number	%
Mother(s)	10,188	96.6
Father(s)	8,871	84.1
Stepmother(s)	223	2.1
Stepfather(s)	493	4.7
Grandmother(s)	1,297	12.3
Grandfather(s)	756	7.2
Foster parent(s)	20	0.2
Other adults	774	7.3
Sister(s)	5,241	49.7
Brother(s)	5,710	54.1
Stepsister(s)	198	1.9
Stepbrother(s)	188	1.8
Other children	502	4.8

Note: Multiple responses allowed. Students who did not respond to any of the multiple-choice items on Q6 are excluded from the calculations (missing = 169).

7. What language do you use most often at home?

	Number	%
Amharic	137	1.3
Arabic	275	2.6
Chinese	152	1.4
English	6,741	63.4
Farsi	122	1.2
Korean	197	1.9
Spanish	1,826	17.2
Urdu	126	1.2
Vietnamese	125	1.2
Other	926	8.7
Total	10,627	100.0
Missing	87	
Total	10,714	

*Univariate tables reflect weighted data. Due to rounding, percentages may not sum to 100.0.

8. Has your parent or guardian ever served in the military (Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, Coast Guard, Space Force, National Guard, and Reserves)?

	Number	%
Yes	2,127	20.1
No	6,924	65.5
Not sure	1,517	14.4
Total	10,568	100.0
Missing	146	
Total	10,714	

9. Do you have someone in your family (like a parent, brother, sister) who is currently in the military (Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, Coast Guard, Space Force, National Guard, and Reserves)?

	Number	%
Yes	1,252	11.8
No	8,288	78.0
Not sure	1,084	10.2
Total	10,624	100.0
Missing	90	
Total	10,714	

10. Putting them all together, what were your grades like last year?

	Number	%
Mostly Fs	51	0.5
Mostly Ds	90	0.9
Mostly Cs	496	5.0
Mostly Bs	3,727	37.2
Mostly As	5,670	56.5
Total	10,034	100.0
Missing	680	
Total	10,714	

11. I think sometimes it is okay to cheat at school.

	Number	%
NO!!	6,130	57.9
no	3,707	35.0
yes	648	6.1
YES!!	97	0.9
Total	10,582	100.0
Missing	132	
Total	10,714	

12. I can do well in school if I want to.

	Number	%
Strongly Agree	3,472	33.0
Agree	4,202	40.0
Not Sure	2,103	20.0
Disagree	538	5.1
Strongly Disagree	193	1.8
Total	10,508	100.0
Missing	206	
Total	10,714	

13. I feel safe at my school.

	Number	%
NO!!	248	2.4
no	1,049	10.0
yes	6,219	59.2
YES!!	2,993	28.5
Total	10,509	100.0
Missing	204	
Total	10,714	

14. My teacher notices when I am doing a good job and lets me know about it.

	Number	%
NO!!	306	2.9
no	1,796	17.2
yes	6,041	58.0
YES!!	2,281	21.9
Total	10,424	100.0
Missing	290	
Total	10,714	

15. The school lets my parents know when I have done something well.

	Number	%
NO!!	766	7.4
no	3,275	31.7
yes	4,877	47.1
YES!!	1,428	13.8
Total	10,346	100.0
Missing	368	
Total	10,714	

16. During the past 12 months, did you ever: feel so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that you stopped doing some usual activities?

	Number	%
Yes	3,012	29.2
No	7,322	70.9
Total	10,334	100.0
Missing	380	
Total	10,714	

17. Stress means a situation in which a person feels tense, restless, nervous, or anxious, or is unable to sleep at night because their mind is troubled all the time. Within the last 30 days, how often have you felt this kind of stress?

	Number	%
None of the time	2,173	20.9
A little of the time	3,602	34.6
Some of the time	2,878	27.7
Most of the time	1,311	12.6
All of the time	445	4.3
Total	10,409	100.0
Missing	305	
Total	10,714	

18. I ignore rules that get in my way.

	Number	%
Very false	4,385	42.7
Somewhat false	4,176	40.6
Somewhat true	1,520	14.8
Very true	194	1.9
Total	10,275	100.0
Missing	439	
Total	10,714	

19. There are lots of adults in my neighborhood I could talk to about something important.

	Number	%
NO!!	2,126	20.5
no	3,689	35.6
yes	3,332	32.2
YES!!	1,214	11.7
Total	10,361	100.0
Missing	353	
Total	10,714	

20. My neighbors notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.

	Number	%
NO!!	3,632	35.4
no	4,122	40.2
yes	2,026	19.8
YES!!	471	4.6
Total	10,251	100.0
Missing	463	
Total	10,714	

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

	Number	%
0 days	9,430	90.6
1 day	466	4.5
2 or 3 days	252	2.4
4 or 5 days	70	0.7
6 or more days	190	1.8
Total	10,408	100.0
Missing	306	
Total	10,714	

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

	Number	%
0 days	10,302	98.7
1 day	67	0.6
2 or 3 days	20	0.2
4 or 5 days	15	0.2
6 or more days	36	0.3
Total	10,440	100.0
Missing	274	
Total	10,714	

23. How important is the following to you in your life? Accepting responsibility for my actions when I make a mistake or get in trouble.

	Number	%
Extremely Important	2,937	28.4
Quite Important	4,974	48.1
Not Sure	1,746	16.9
Somewhat Important	567	5.5
Not Important	126	1.2
Total	10,350	100.0
Missing	364	
Total	10,714	

24. How important is the following to you in your life? Doing my best even when I have to do a job I don't like.

	Number	%
Extremely Important	2,916	28.2
Quite Important	4,575	44.2
Not Sure	1,778	17.2
Somewhat Important	876	8.5
Not Important	203	2.0
Total	10,348	100.0
Missing	366	
Total	10,714	

25. When things don't go well for me, I am good at finding a way to make things better.

	Number	%
Strongly Agree	1,615	15.6
Agree	4,780	46.0
Not Sure	2,807	27.0
Disagree	908	8.7
Strongly Disagree	274	2.6
Total	10,384	100.0
Missing	330	
Total	10,714	

26. I feel as if I can solve most problems in my life.

	Number	%
Strongly Agree	1,596	15.4
Agree	4,634	44.8
Not Sure	2,719	26.3
Disagree	1,033	10.0
Strongly Disagree	358	3.5
Total	10,340	100.0
Missing	374	
Total	10,714	

27. I have much in life to be thankful for.

	Number	%
Strongly Agree	6,988	66.6
Agree	2,737	26.1
Not Sure	598	5.7
Disagree	119	1.1
Strongly Disagree	48	0.5
Total	10,490	100.0
Missing	224	
Total	10,714	

28. How much do you do the following when you have a problem of any kind? I try to find different solutions to the problem.

	Number	%
A lot	3,255	31.6
Sometimes	5,792	56.2
A little	1,067	10.4
Never	188	1.8
Total	10,302	100.0
Missing	412	
Total	10,714	

29. How many times have you: participated in school or non-school-based activities after the regular school day ended (e.g., sports, clubs, art or music groups, student government, scouting, etc.)?

	Number	%
Never	1,461	14.4
I've done it, but not in the past year	1,543	15.2
Less than once a month	408	4.0
About once a month	394	3.9
Two or three times a month	653	6.4
Once a week or more	5,677	56.0
Total	10,136	100.0
Missing	578	
Total	10,714	

30. How many times have you: volunteered to do community service?

	Number	%
Never	4,505	45.2
I've done it, but not in the past year	2,192	22.0
Less than once a month	1,162	11.7
About once a month	963	9.7
Two or three times a month	641	6.4
Once a week or more	508	5.1
Total	9,970	100.0
Missing	744	
Total	10,714	

31. On an average school day, how many hours do you spend: doing homework outside of school?

	Number	%
None	1,252	12.1
Half hour or less	3,451	33.5
Between a half hour and an hour	3,176	30.8
1 hour	1,330	12.9
2 hours	766	7.4
3 hours or more	336	3.3
Total	10,311	100.0
Missing	403	
Total	10,714	

32. On an average school day, how many hours do you spend: going to work?

	Number	%
None	6,072	66.1
Half hour or less	937	10.2
Between a half hour and an hour	532	5.8
1 hour	364	4.0
2 hours	344	3.7
3 hours or more	941	10.2
Total	9,190	100.0
Missing	1,524	
Total	10,714	

33. On an average school day, how many hours do you spend: staying after school to participate in a team, club, program, etc.?

	Number	%
None	7,116	71.0
Half hour or less	628	6.2
Between a half hour and an hour	680	6.7
1 hour	980	9.7
2 hours	531	5.2
3 hours or more	210	2.1
Total	10,145	100.0
Missing	569	
Total	10,714	

34. On an average school day, how many hours do you spend: participating in a team, club, program, etc. somewhere other than at school?

	Number	%
None	3,875	38.4
Half hour or less	652	6.5
Between a half hour and an hour	989	9.8
1 hour	1,952	19.3
2 hours	1,835	18.2
3 hours or more	797	7.9
Total	10,100	100.0
Missing	614	
Total	10,714	

35. On an average school day, how many hours do you: watch TV?

	Number	%
Not at all	1,736	17.0
Less than 1 hour per day	2,453	24.0
1 hour per day	2,049	20.0
2 hours per day	1,930	18.8
3 hours per day	951	9.3
4 hours per day	436	4.3
5 or more hours per day	688	6.7
Total	10,243	100.0
Missing	471	
Total	10,714	

36. 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?

	Number	%
Not at all	1,265	12.4
Less than 1 hour per day	1,679	16.5
1 hour per day	1,570	15.4
2 hours per day	1,888	18.5
3 hours per day	1,375	13.5
4 hours per day	875	8.6
5 or more hours per day	1,540	15.1
Total	10,192	100.0
Missing	522	
Total	10,714	

37. During the past 7 days, on how many days were you physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day?

	Number	%
0 days	922	9.2
1 day	873	8.7
2 days	1,145	11.5
3 days	1,383	13.9
4 days	1,204	12.1
5 days	1,267	12.7
6 days	774	7.8
7 days	2,422	24.2
Total	9,990	100.0
Missing	724	
Total	10,714	

38. During the past 12 months, have you ever bullied someone else on school property?

	Number	%
Yes	450	4.4
No	9,878	95.7
Total	10,328	100.0
Missing	386	
Total	10,714	

39. During the past 12 months, have you ever bullied someone else away from school property?

	Number	%
Yes	546	5.3
No	9,728	94.7
Total	10,274	100.0
Missing	440	
Total	10,714	

40. During the past 12 months, have you ever: been bullied on school property?

	Number	%
Yes	2,309	22.6
No	7,902	77.4
Total	10,211	100.0
Missing	503	
Total	10,714	

41. During the past 12 months, have you ever: been bullied away from school property?

	Number	%
Yes	1,477	14.4
No	8,777	85.6
Total	10,254	100.0
Missing	460	
Total	10,714	

42. How many times in the past year have you: said something bad about someone's race or culture?

	Number	%
Never	9,035	87.8
1 to 2 times	878	8.5
3 to 5 times	168	1.6
6 to 9 times	72	0.7
10 to 19 times	40	0.4
20 to 29 times	24	0.2
30 to 39 times	7	0.1
40 or more times	70	0.7
Total	10,294	100.0
Missing	420	
Total	10,714	

43. How many times in the past year has anyone done any of the following TO YOU: said something bad about your race or culture?

	Number	%
Never	6,313	62.0
1 to 2 times	2,082	20.5
3 to 5 times	790	7.8
6 to 9 times	367	3.6
10 to 19 times	239	2.4
20 to 29 times	113	1.1
30 to 39 times	37	0.4
40 or more times	239	2.4
Total	10,180	100.0
Missing	534	
Total	10,714	

44. How many times in the past year has a parent or adult in your household bullied, taunted, ridiculed, or teased you?

	Number	%
Never	8,008	78.9
1 to 2 times	1,056	10.4
3 to 5 times	333	3.3
6 to 9 times	184	1.8
10 to 19 times	167	1.6
20 to 29 times	86	0.9
30 to 39 times	43	0.4
40 or more times	279	2.7
Total	10,156	100.0
Missing	558	
Total	10,714	

45. How often did a parent or adult in your home ever hit, beat, kick, or physically hurt you in any way? Do not include spanking.

	Number	%
Never	8,989	89.0
1 to 2 times	591	5.8
3 to 5 times	221	2.2
6 to 9 times	100	1.0
10 to 19 times	66	0.7
20 to 29 times	47	0.5
30 to 39 times	21	0.2
40 or more times	70	0.7
Total	10,105	100.0
Missing	609	
Total	10,714	

46. How many times in the past year have you been cyberbullied by a student who attends your school?

	Number	%
Never	9,058	88.1
1 to 2 times	702	6.8
3 to 5 times	253	2.5
6 to 9 times	97	1.0
10 to 19 times	67	0.7
20 to 29 times	38	0.4
30 to 39 times	13	0.1
40 or more times	52	0.5
Total	10,280	100.0
Missing	434	
Total	10,714	

47. How many times in the past year have you cyberbullied a student attending your school?

	Number	%
Never	9,749	95.2
1 to 2 times	345	3.4
3 to 5 times	75	0.7
6 to 9 times	28	0.3
10 to 19 times	14	0.1
20 to 29 times	6	0.1
30 to 39 times	4	0.0
40 or more times	19	0.2
Total	10,235	100.0
Missing	474	
Total	10,714	

48. Do you agree or disagree that harassment and bullying by other students is a problem at your school?

	Number	%
Strongly Agree	2,294	22.8
Agree	1,773	17.6
Neutral	2,865	28.4
Disagree	1,931	19.2
Strongly Disagree	1,216	12.1
Total	10,079	100.0
Missing	635	
Total	10,714	

49. How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they: smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?

	Number	%
No risk	990	9.9
Slight risk	705	7.0
Moderate risk	2,138	21.3
Great risk	6,205	61.8
Total	10,038	100.0
Missing	676	
Total	10,714	

50. How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they: try marijuana once or twice?

	Number	%
No risk	1,200	12.6
Slight risk	2,273	23.8
Moderate risk	3,080	32.3
Great risk	2,980	31.3
Total	9,533	100.0
Missing	1,181	
Total	10,714	

51. How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they: smoke marijuana regularly ?

	Number	%
No risk	974	10.2
Slight risk	508	5.3
Moderate risk	1,660	17.4
Great risk	6,424	67.2
Total	9,566	100.0
Missing	1,148	
Total	10,714	

52. How much do you think 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?

	Number	%
No risk	1,147	11.6
Slight risk	1,891	19.2
Moderate risk	3,310	33.6
Great risk	3,507	35.6
Total	9,855	100.0
Missing	859	
Total	10,714	

53. Have you ever smoked cigarettes?

	Number	%
Never	10,111	99.1
Once or twice	59	0.6
Once in a while but not regularly	8	0.1
Regularly in the past	11	0.1
Regularly now	16	0.2
Total	10,205	100.0
Missing	509	
Total	10,714	

54. How often have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days?

	Number	%
Not at all	10,173	99.9
Less than one cigarette per day	9	0.1
One to five cigarettes per day	2	0.0
About one-half pack per day	1	0.0
About one pack per day	2	0.0
More than one pack per day	2	0.0
Total	10,189	100.0
Missing	525	
Total	10,714	

55. To “vape” is to use a device such as a vape-pen, an e-cigarette, an e-hookah, or e-vaporizer to inhale a mist or vapor into the lungs. Have you ever vaped?

	Number	%
Yes	263	2.6
No	9,763	97.4
Total	10,026	100.0
Missing	688	
Total	10,714	

56. On how many occasions (if any) have you: vaped nicotine during the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	9,951	99.5
1-2 occasions	32	0.3
3-5 occasions	11	0.1
6-9 occasions	3	0.0
10-19 occasions	3	0.0
20-39 occasions	3	0.0
40 or more occasions	1	0.0
Total	10,004	100.0
Missing	710	
Total	10,714	

57. On how many occasions (if any) have you: vaped marijuana during the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	9,887	99.8
1-2 occasions	14	0.1
3-5 occasions	4	0.1
6-9 occasions	1	0.0
10-19 occasions	1	0.0
20-39 occasions	1	0.0
40 or more occasion	0	0.0
Total	9,908	100.0
Missing	806	
Total	10,714	

58. On how many occasions (if any) have you: vaped flavoring, without any nicotine or marijuana in it during the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	9,823	99.5
1-2 occasions	30	0.3
3-5 occasions	6	0.1
6-9 occasions	3	0.0
10-19 occasions	4	0.0
20-39 occasions	3	0.0
40 or more occasions	1	0.0
Total	9,870	100.0
Missing	844	
Total	10,714	

59. Have you ever, even once in your lifetime, had more than a sip or two of beer, wine, or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin)?

	Number	%
Yes	1,607	16.0
No	8,434	84.0
Total	10,041	100.0
Missing	673	
Total	10,714	

60. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you drink beer, wine, or hard liquor?

	Number	%
None	9,960	98.9
1-2 days	100	1.0
3-5 days	9	0.1
6-9 days	2	0.0
10 or more days	4	0.0
Total	10,075	100.0
Missing	639	
Total	10,714	

61. Have you ever, even once in your lifetime, smoked marijuana?

	Number	%
Yes	125	1.2
No	9,888	98.8
Total	10,013	100.0
Missing	701	
Total	10,714	

62. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use marijuana?

	Number	%
None	10,014	99.9
1-2 days	7	0.1
3-5 days	1	0.0
6-9 days	2	0.0
10 or more days	1	0.0
Total	10,025	100.0
Missing	689	
Total	10,714	

63. Have you ever, even once in your lifetime, sniffed glue, breathed (huffed) the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays in order to get high?

	Number	%
Yes	338	3.4
No	9,488	96.6
Total	9,826	100.0
Missing	888	
Total	10,714	

64. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you sniff glue, breathe (huff) the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhale other gases or sprays in order to get high?

	Number	%
None	9,732	98.9
1-2 days	93	0.9
3-5 days	14	0.2
6-9 days	1	0.0
10 or more days	5	0.1
Total	9,845	100.0
Missing	869	
Total	10,714	

67. Have you ever, even once in your lifetime, used other illegal drugs (not counting alcohol, tobacco, or marijuana)?

	Number	%
Yes	138	1.4
No	9,797	98.6
Total	9,935	100.0
Missing	779	
Total	10,714	

68. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use other illegal drugs (not counting alcohol, tobacco, or marijuana)?

	Number	%
None	9,935	99.9
1-2 days	5	0.1
3-5 days	2	0.0
10 or more days	2	0.0
Total	9,944	100.0
Missing	770	
Total	10,714	

69. How easy or hard would it be for you to get: some beer, wine, or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin)?

	Number	%
Very hard	6,247	68.7
Sort of hard	1,549	17.0
Sort of easy	781	8.6
Very easy	515	5.7
Total	9,091	100.0
Missing	1,622	
Total	10,714	

70. How easy or hard would it be for you to get: some cigarettes?

	Number	%
Very hard	7,673	85.0
Sort of hard	823	9.1
Sort of easy	313	3.5
Very easy	213	2.4
Total	9,021	100.0
Missing	1,692	
Total	10,714	

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

	Number	%
I did not eat fruit during the past 7 days	433	4.3
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	1,669	16.6
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	1,710	17.0
1 time per day	1,386	13.8
2 times per day	2,045	20.3
3 times per day	1,284	12.8
4 or more times per day	1,545	15.3
Total	10,072	100.0
Missing	642	
Total	10,714	

72. During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat vegetables?

	Number	%
I did not eat vegetables during the past 7 days	773	7.7
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	1,898	18.9
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	1,643	16.4
1 time per day	1,595	15.9
2 times per day	1,798	17.9
3 times per day	1,034	10.3
4 or more times per day	1,291	12.9
Total	10,032	100.0
Missing	682	
Total	10,714	

73. 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.

	Number	%
I did not drink soda or pop during the past 7 days	4,494	44.9
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	3,974	39.7
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	549	5.5
1 time per day	541	5.4
2 times per day	247	2.5
3 times per day	78	0.8
4 or more times per day	132	1.3
Total	10,015	100.0
Missing	699	
Total	10,714	

74. During the past 7 days, how many times did you drink a can, bottle, or glass of a sugar-sweetened beverage, such as lemonade, sweetened tea or coffee drinks, flavored milk, Snapple, or Sunny Delight?

	Number	%
I did not drink sugar-sweetened beverages during the past 7 days	3,484	35.3
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	4,067	41.2
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	941	9.6
1 time per day	729	7.4
2 times per day	328	3.3
3 times per day	133	1.4
4 or more times per day	179	1.8
Total	9,861	100.0
Missing	853	
Total	10,714	

75. During the past 7 days, how many times did you drink a can, bottle, or glass of an energy drink, such as Red Bull or Jolt? (Do not count diet energy drinks or sports drinks such as Gatorade or PowerAde.)

	Number	%
I did not drink energy drinks during the past 7 days	8,802	89.6
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	643	6.6
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	105	1.1
1 time per day	144	1.5
2 times per day	48	0.5
3 times per day	24	0.3
4 or more times per day	56	0.6
Total	9,822	100.0
Missing	892	
Total	10,714	

76. During the past 7 days, how many times did you drink a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink, such as Gatorade or PowerAde? (Do not count low-calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2.)

	Number	%
I did not drink sports drinks during the past 7 days	6,122	62.3
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	2,560	26.1
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	460	4.7
1 time per day	353	3.6
2 times per day	148	1.5
3 times per day	80	0.8
4 or more times per day	105	1.1
Total	9,828	100.0
Missing	886	
Total	10,714	

77. How many times have you changed homes since kindergarten?

	Number	%
None	4,425	44.3
1-2 times	3,524	35.3
3-4 times	1,432	14.3
5-6 times	387	3.9
7 or more times	216	2.2
Total	9,984	100.0
Missing	730	
Total	10,714	

78. My parents ask me what I think before most family decisions affecting me are made.

	Number	%
NO!!	841	9.0
no	2,349	25.1
yes	4,175	44.5
YES!!	2,012	21.5
Total	9,377	100.0
Missing	1,337	
Total	10,714	

79. If I had a personal problem, I could ask my mom or dad for help.

	Number	%
NO!!	378	3.8
no	942	9.5
yes	3,566	36.0
YES!!	5,014	50.7
Total	9,990	100.0
Missing	814	
Total	10,714	

80. People in my family often insult or yell at each other.

	Number	%
NO!!	3,377	34.6
no	4,143	42.5
yes	1,777	18.2
YES!!	451	4.6
Total	9,748	100.0
Missing	966	
Total	10,714	

81. During the past 30 days, how often did you go hungry because there was not enough food in your home?

	Number	%
Never	7,557	75.9
Rarely	1,595	16.0
Sometimes	606	6.1
Most of the time	150	1.5
Always	55	0.6
Total	9,963	100.0
Missing	751	
Total	10,714	

82. During the last 12 months, how many times have you: been a leader in a group or organization?

	Number	%
Never	3,229	33.4
Once	1,842	19.0
Twice	1,472	15.2
3-4 Times	1,497	15.5
5 or more Times	1,637	16.9
Total	9,677	100.0
Missing	1,037	
Total	10,714	

83. During the last 12 months, how many times have you: helped make sure that all people are treated fairly?

	Number	%
Never	917	9.7
Once	1,091	11.5
Twice	1,530	16.1
3-4 Times	2,246	23.7
5 or more Times	3,706	39.1
Total	9,490	100.0
Missing	1,224	
Total	10,714	

84. People who know me would say this: Giving up when things get hard for me is...

	Number	%
Not at all like me	3,316	34.5
A little like me	3,613	37.6
Somewhat like me	1,835	19.1
Quite like me	585	6.1
Very much like me	267	2.8
Total	9,616	100.0
Missing	1,098	
Total	10,714	

85. People who know me would say this: Knowing how to say 'no' when someone wants me to do things I know are wrong or dangerous is ...

	Number	%
Not at all like me	994	10.6
A little like me	832	8.8
Somewhat like me	919	9.8
Quite like me	2,330	24.7
Very much like me	4,345	46.1
Total	9,420	100.0
Missing	1,294	
Total	10,714	

86. People who know me would say this: Thinking through the possible good and bad results of different choices before I make decisions is...

	Number	%
Not at all like me	686	7.6
A little like me	1,323	14.5
Somewhat like me	2,524	27.8
Quite like me	2,954	32.5
Very much like me	1,607	17.7
Total	9,094	100.0
Missing	1,620	
Total	10,714	

87. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?: I get along well with students who are different from me.

	Number	%
Strongly Agree	3,520	36.8
Agree	4,208	44.0
Not sure	1,498	15.7
Disagree	200	2.1
Strongly Disagree	143	1.5
Total	9,569	100.0
Missing	1,145	
Total	10,714	

88. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?: I know how to disagree without starting an argument or fight.

	Number	%
Strongly Agree	1,862	19.6
Agree	4,205	44.1
Not sure	2,604	27.3
Disagree	608	6.4
Strongly Disagree	247	2.6
Total	9,526	100.0
Missing	1,188	
Total	10,714	

89. How honest were you in filling out this survey?

	Number	%
I was very honest	7,067	71.0
I was honest pretty much of the time	2,624	26.4
I was honest some of the time	221	2.2
I was honest once in a while	45	0.5
Total	9,957	100.0
Missing	757	
Total	10,714	

FALL
2023

A PUBLICATION OF:



Fairfax County Youth Survey

**SCHOOL YEAR
2022 - 2023**

WWW.FAIRFAXCOUNTY.GOV/YOUTHSURVEY

AGENDA ITEM
#7D.123

SPONSORS

Fairfax County Board of Supervisors

Jeffrey C. McKay

Chairman

Penelope A. Gross

Vice Chairman and
Mason District

James R. Walkinshaw

Braddock District

John W. Foust

Dranesville District

Rodney L. Lusk

Franconia District

Walter L. Alcorn

Hunter Mill District

Daniel G. Storck

Mount Vernon District

Dalia A. Palchik

Providence District

Pat Herrity

Springfield District

Kathy L. Smith

Sully District

Fairfax County School Board

Rachna Sizemore Heizer

Chair and
Member-at-Large

Tamara Derenak Kaufax

Vice Chair and
Franconia District

Megan McLaughlin

Braddock District

Elaine Tholen

Dranesville District

Melanie K. Meren

Hunter Mill District

Ricardy Anderson

Mason District

Karen Corbett Sanders

Mount Vernon District

Karl Frisch

Providence District

Laura Jane Cohen

Springfield District

Stella Pekarsky

Sully District

Karen Keys-Gamarra

Member-at-Large

Abrar Omeish

Member-at-Large

Michele Togbe

Student Representative



2022 Fairfax County Youth Survey

School Year 2022-2023

Youth Survey of 8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Students

Results and Tabulations

Publication Date: September 2023

A complete copy of this report, as well as previous Youth Survey reports, may be found on our website at:

<http://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/youthsurvey>

Report prepared by:
Indiana University, School of Public Health
Prevention Insights,
Institute for Research on Addictive Behavior

Sycamore Hall, Fourth Floor
1033 E. Third Street
Bloomington, IN 47405

Mariah Benham, BS
Mikyoung Jun, Ph.D., MPH

Fairfax County
Department of Management and Budget
12000 Government Center Pkwy.
Fairfax, VA 22035

Alexandra Krafchek, MSW, MS
Chloe Kyung Lee, Ph.D.
Jaclyn Yap, Ph.D.



To request this information in an alternate format, call the Department of Management and Budget, (703) 324-2391, TTY 711.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Contents	i
List of Tables	iii
List of Figures	xxii
Executive Summary.....	1
Key Findings	1
Introduction	10
Survey Instrument.....	11
Survey Administration	13
Data Processing.....	14
Demographic Profile of Surveyed Youth.....	16
Data Weighting	20
How to Interpret Results.....	20
Risk Behaviors	21
Substance Use	21
Alcohol Use	27
Marijuana Use.....	37
Tobacco Use	44
Vaping	52
Inhalants Use.....	62
Use of Other Drugs.....	67
Other Risk Behaviors.....	81
Sexual Activity.....	83
Vehicle Safety.....	95
Delinquent Behaviors and Victimization.....	98
Aggressive Behaviors	98
Bullying.....	102
Cyberbullying	106
Dating Aggression and Violence	112
Other Aggressive Behaviors and Victimization	116
Other Delinquent Behaviors	123
Weapons	124
Gang Membership	129
School Suspensions	131
Physical and Mental Health	133

Physical Activity and Sleep	133
Nutrition and Weight Loss Behaviors	143
Mental Health	161
Extracurricular and Civic Behaviors	169
Extracurricular Activities	169
Civic Behaviors	177
Assets That Build Resiliency	181
School.....	184
Community.....	188
Family	192
Individual.....	196
References	201
Appendix A. History of Fairfax County Youth Surveys	203
Appendix B. Survey Methodology.....	207
Survey Validity, Reliability, and Sampling	207
Data Processing Methodology	208
Data Analysis Methodology	213
Appendix C. Univariate Tables	214

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Language Selection for the Online Survey	12
Table 2. Response Rate	13
Table 3. Number of Usable Questionnaires (2001 – 2022).....	15
Table 4. Selected Demographic Characteristics of Survey Respondents and Fairfax County Student Population, 2022	17
Table 5. Percentage of Respondents Describing Themselves as Transgender and Reporting Their Sexual Orientation, 2022.....	18
Table 6. Primary Language Spoken at Home, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022	19
Table 7. Percentage of Students Reporting Use of Selected Substances in Their Lifetime, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022	24
Table 8. Percentage of Students Reporting Use of Selected Substances in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022	25
Table 9. Mean Age of First Use of Cigarettes, Alcohol, and Marijuana, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022	26
Table 10. Lifetime Prevalence of Alcohol Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022	27
Table 11. Lifetime Frequency of Alcohol Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022	28
Table 12. Past Month Prevalence of Alcohol Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022	29

Table 13. Frequency of Alcohol Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 30

Table 14. Prevalence of Binge Drinking in the Past Two Weeks, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 31

Table 15. Frequency of Binge Drinking in the Past Two Weeks, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 33

Table 16. Age of First Alcohol Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 34

Table 17. Percentage of Students Reporting First Use of Alcohol Before Age 13, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022..... 34

Table 18. Percentage of Students Reporting First Use of Alcohol Before Age 13, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, and 2021 35

Table 19. Age of First Regular Alcohol Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 35

Table 20. Percentage of Students Reporting First Regular Alcohol Use Before Age 13, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 36

Table 21. Lifetime Prevalence of Marijuana Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 37

Table 22. Lifetime Frequency of Marijuana Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 38

Table 23. Past Month Prevalence of Marijuana Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 39

Table 24. Frequency of Marijuana Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 40

Table 25. Age of First Marijuana Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 .. 41

Table 26. Percentage of Students Reporting First Marijuana Use Before Age 13, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022..... 41

Table 27. Percentage of Students Reporting First Marijuana Use Before Age 13, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019 and 2021 42

Table 28. Past Month Prevalence of Synthetic Marijuana Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 42

Table 29. Frequency of Synthetic Marijuana Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 43

Table 30. Lifetime Prevalence of Smoking Cigarettes, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 44

Table 31. Lifetime Frequency of Smoking Cigarettes, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 45

Table 32. Past Month Prevalence of Smoking Cigarettes, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 46

Table 33. Frequency of Smoking Cigarettes in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 47

Table 34. Age of First Cigarette Smoking, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 48

Table 35. Percentage of Students Reporting First Cigarette Smoking Before Age 13, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 49

Table 36. Frequency of Smoking Tobacco Using a Hookah in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 50

Table 37. Past Month Prevalence of Using Smokeless Tobacco, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 50

Table 38. Frequency of Using Smokeless Tobacco in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022	51
Table 39. Lifetime Prevalence of Vaping (Any Substance), by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018 – 2022	53
Table 40. Lifetime Prevalence of Vaping (Any Substance), by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2018 – 2022	53
Table 41. Past Month Prevalence of Vaping (Any Substance), by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022	54
Table 42. Past Month Prevalence of Vaping (Any Substance), by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2018 – 2022	55
Table 43. Past Month Prevalence of Vaping Nicotine, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2018 – 2022.....	56
Table 44. Past Month Prevalence of Vaping Nicotine, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2018 – 2022...	56
Table 45. Frequency of Vaping Nicotine in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022	57
Table 46. Past Month Prevalence of Vaping Marijuana, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2018 – 2022.....	58
Table 47. Past Month Prevalence of Vaping Marijuana, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2018 – 2022	58
Table 48. Frequency of Vaping Marijuana in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022	59
Table 49. Past Month Prevalence of Vaping Flavoring Only, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2018 – 2022	60
Table 50. Past Month Prevalence of Vaping Flavoring Only, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2018 – 2022	60

Table 51. Frequency of Vaping Flavoring in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 61

Table 52. Lifetime Prevalence of Inhalant Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 63

Table 53. Lifetime Prevalence of Inhalant Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2017 – 2022 63

Table 54. Lifetime Frequency of Inhalant Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 64

Table 55. Past Month Prevalence of Inhalant Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 65

Table 56. Past Month Prevalence of Inhalant Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2017 – 2022 65

Table 57. Frequency of Inhalant Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 66

Table 58. Past Month Prevalence of Non-medical Use of Painkillers, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 67

Table 59. Frequency of Non-medical Use of Painkillers in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 68

Table 60. Past Month Prevalence of Non-medical Use of Other Prescription Drugs, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 69

Table 61. Frequency of Non-medical Use of Other Prescription Drugs in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 70

Table 62. Past Month Prevalence of LSD or Other Hallucinogen Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 71

Table 63. Past Month Prevalence of LSD or Other Hallucinogen Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2017 – 2022 71

Table 64. Frequency of LSD or Other Hallucinogen Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022	72
Table 65. Past Month Prevalence of Non-medical Use of Over-the-Counter Drugs, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022	72
Table 66. Frequency of Non-medical Use of Over-the-Counter Drugs in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022	73
Table 67. Past Month Prevalence of Cocaine or Crack Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022	73
Table 68. Past Month Prevalence of Cocaine or Crack Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2017 – 2022	74
Table 69. Frequency of Cocaine or Crack Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022	74
Table 70. Past Month Prevalence of Ecstasy Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022	75
Table 71. Past Month Prevalence of Ecstasy Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2017 – 2022	75
Table 72. Frequency of Ecstasy Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022	76
Table 73. Past Month Prevalence of Methamphetamine Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022	76
Table 74. Past Month Prevalence of Methamphetamine Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2017 – 2022	77
Table 75. Frequency of Methamphetamine Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022	77

Table 76. Past Month Prevalence of Steroid Use without a Doctor’s Order, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022..... 78

Table 77. Past Month Prevalence of Steroid Use without a Doctor’s Order, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2017 – 2022 78

Table 78. Frequency of Steroid Use without a Doctor’s Order in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 79

Table 79. Past Month Prevalence of Heroin Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 79

Table 80. Past Month Prevalence of Heroin Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2017 – 2022 80

Table 81. Frequency of Heroin Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 80

Table 82. Percentage of Students Who Have Had Sexual Intercourse in Their Lifetime, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 83

Table 83. Percentage of Students Who Have Had Sexual Intercourse in Their Lifetime, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019 and 2021..... 83

Table 84. Percentage of Students Who Have Had Oral Sex in Their Lifetime, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022..... 84

Table 85. Percentage of Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse in the Past Three Months, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 85

Table 86. Percentage of Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse in the Past Three Months, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019 and 2021 85

Table 87. Age of First Sexual Intercourse, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 86

Table 88. Percentage of Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse Before Age 13, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022..... 87

Table 89. Percentage of Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse Before Age 13, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019 and 2021 87

Table 90. Number of People With Whom Student Has Had Sexual Intercourse in His/Her Lifetime, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 88

Table 91. Percentage of Students Who Have Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons in Their Lifetime, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 88

Table 92. Percentage of Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons in Their Lifetime, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019 and 2021 89

Table 93. Number of People With Whom Student Has Had Sexual Intercourse in the Past Three Months, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 89

Table 94. Percentage of Students Who Used Selected Methods to Prevent Pregnancy in Their Last Sexual Intercourse, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 90

Table 95. Percentage of Students Who Used a Condom During Their Last Sexual Intercourse, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 91

Table 96. Percentage of Sexually-Active Students Who Used a Condom During Their Last Sexual Intercourse, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 92

Table 97. Percentage of Sexually Active Students Who Used a Condom During Their Last Sexual Intercourse, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019 and 2021 92

Table 98. Percentage of Students Who Drank Alcohol or Used Drugs Before Their Last Sexual Intercourse, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 93

Table 99. Percentage of Sexually Active Students Who Drank Alcohol or Used Drugs Before Their Last Sexual Intercourse, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022..... 94

Table 100. Percentage of Sexually Active Students Who Drank Alcohol or Used Drugs Before Their Last Sexual Intercourse, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019 and 2021 94

Table 101. Past Month Prevalence of Driving a Vehicle After Drinking Alcohol, 12th-Grade Students Only, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 95

Table 102. Frequency of Driving a Vehicle After Drinking Alcohol in the Past Month, 12th-Grade Students Only, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 95

Table 103. Past Month Prevalence of Texting While Driving a Vehicle, 12th-Grade Students Only, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 96

Table 104. Frequency of Texting While Driving in the Past Month, 12th-Grade Students Only, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 96

Table 105. Past Month Prevalence of Nodding Off or Falling Asleep While Driving, 12th-Grade Students Only, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 97

Table 106. Frequency of Nodding Off or Falling Asleep While Driving in the Past Month, 12th-Grade Students Only, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 97

Table 107. Past Year Prevalence of Selected Aggressive Behaviors, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 101

Table 108. Prevalence of Bullying Someone on School Property in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 102

Table 109. Prevalence of Bullying Someone Away from School Property in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 103

Table 110. Prevalence of Having Been Bullied on School Property in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 103

Table 111. Prevalence of Having Been Bullied Away from School Property in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 104

Table 112. Prevalence of Cyberbullying a Student Who Attends the Same School in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 106

Table 113. Frequency of Cyberbullying a Student Who Attends the Same School in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 107

Table 114. Percentage of Students Who Believe They Have the Right to Say Anything Online, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 108

Table 115. Prevalence of Having Been Cyberbullied in the Past Year by a Student Who Attends the Same School, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 109

Table 116. Frequency of Having Been Cyberbullied in the Past Year by a Student Who Attends the Same School, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022..... 110

Table 117. Prevalence of Having Been Cyberbullied in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022..... 111

Table 118. Percentage of Students Who Were Cyberbullied in the Past Year, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019 and 2021 111

Table 119. Percentage of Students Who Reported Ever Having a Partner Who Always Wanted to Know Their Whereabouts, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 112

Table 120. Percentage of Students Who Reported Ever Having a Partner Who Called Them Names or Put Them Down Verbally, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022..... 113

Table 121. Lifetime Prevalence of Being Pressured into Having Sex by a Partner, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 113

Table 122. Prevalence of Experiencing Physical Dating Violence in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 114

Table 123. Prevalence of Experiencing Sexual Dating Violence in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022..... 115

Table 124. Prevalence of Having Said Something Bad about Someone’s Race or Culture in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 116

Table 125. Frequency of Having Said Something Bad about Someone’s Race or Culture in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 117

Table 126. Prevalence of Having Something Bad Said to Them about Their Race or Culture in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 117

Table 127. Frequency of Having Something Bad Said to Them about Their Race or Culture in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 118

Table 128. Prevalence of Having Been Bullied, Taunted, Ridiculed or Teased by a Parent or Adult in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022..... 119

Table 129. Frequency of Having Been Bullied, Taunted, Ridiculed or Teased by a Parent or Adult in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 119

Table 130. Prevalence of Having Been Hit, Beat, Kicked, or Physically Hurt by a Parent or Adult in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 120

Table 131. Frequency of Having Been Hit, Beat, Kicked, or Physically Hurt by a Parent or Adult in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 120

Table 132. Prevalence of Being Sexually Harassed in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022..... 121

Table 133. Frequency of Being Sexually Harassed in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 121

Table 134. Lifetime Prevalence of Being Physically Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 122

Table 135. Past Month Prevalence of Carrying a Weapon, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 124

Table 136. Frequency of Carrying a Weapon in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 125

Table 137. Past Month Prevalence of Carrying a Weapon on School Property, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022..... 125

Table 138. Frequency of Carrying a Weapon on School Property in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 126

Table 139. Prevalence of Carrying a Gun in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017 – 2022 127

Table 140. Frequency of Carrying a Gun in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 128

Table 141. Lifetime Prevalence of Gang Membership, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 129

Table 142. Age of First Belonging to a Gang, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 130

Table 143. Prevalence of Being Suspended from School in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022..... 131

Table 144. Frequency of Being Suspended from School in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 132

Table 145. Frequency of Physical Activity for at Least One Hour per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 135

Table 146. Percentage of Students Who Were Physically Active for at Least One Hour on Five or More Days in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022.... 135

Table 147. Percentage of Students Who Were Physically Active for at Least One Hour for Selected Number of Days in the Past Week, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019 and 2021	136
Table 148. Amount of Time Spent Watching Television on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022	137
Table 149. Percentage of Students Who Watch Three or More Hours of Television on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022	137
Table 150. Amount of Time Spent Playing Video Games or Using a Computer for Non-Academic Purposes on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022.....	138
Table 151. Percentage of Students Who Spend Three or More Hours Playing Video Games or Using a Computer for Non-Academic Purposes on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022.....	139
Table 152. Number of Hours of Sleep that Students Get on an Average School Night, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022	140
Table 153. Prevalence of Sleeping Eight or More Hours on an Average School Night, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022	141
Table 154. Percentage of Students Who Sleep Eight or More Hours on an Average School Night, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019 and 2021	141
Table 155. Frequency of Eating Fruits and Vegetables in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022	145
Table 156. Percentage of Students Who Ate Fruits and Vegetables Five or More Times Per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2021-2022	146
Table 157. Frequency of Eating Fruits in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022	147

Table 158. Frequency of Eating Vegetables in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 147

Table 159. Frequency of Drinking Soda or Pop in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 148

Table 160. Percentage of Students Who Drank Soda or Pop At Least One Time Per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 148

Table 161. Percentage of Students Who Drank Soda or Pop at Least One Time Per Day in the Past Week, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019 and 2021 149

Table 162. Frequency of Drinking Sugar-Sweetened Beverages in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 150

Table 163. Prevalence of Drinking Sugar-Sweetened Beverages At Least One Time per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 151

Table 164. Frequency of Drinking Sports Drinks in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 152

Table 165. Prevalence of Drinking Sports Drinks At Least One Time per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 153

Table 166. Frequency of Drinking Energy Drinks in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 154

Table 167. Prevalence of Drinking Energy Drinks At Least One Time per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 155

Table 168. Frequency of Drinking Any Sweetened Beverage in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 156

Table 169. Prevalence of Drinking Any Sweetened Beverage At Least One Time per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 157

Table 170. Frequency of Going Hungry in the Past Month Due to Lack of Food in the Home, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 158

Table 171. Percentage of Students Who Reported Going Hungry in the Past Month Due to Lack of Food in the Home, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022..... 158

Table 172. Percentage of Students Who Went Without Eating to Lose Weight or Keep from Gaining Weight in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 159

Table 173. Percentage of Students Who Took Diet Pills Without a Doctor’s Advice to Lose Weight or Keep from Gaining Weight in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 160

Table 174. Percentage of Students Who Vomited or Took Laxatives to Lose Weight or Keep from Gaining Weight in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 160

Table 175. Percentage of Students Who Experienced Selected Levels of Stress in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 162

Table 176. Percentage of Students Who Experienced a High Level of Stress in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019 163

Table 177. Percentage of Students Who Experienced a High Level of Stress in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2021-2022 164

Table 178. Percentage of Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022..... 165

Table 179. Percentage of Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless in the Past Year, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019 and 2021 165

Table 180. Percentage of Students Who Considered Attempting Suicide in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 166

Table 181. Percentage of Students Who Considered Attempting Suicide in the Past Year, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019 and 2021 167

Table 182. Percentage of Students Who Attempted Suicide in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022..... 167

Table 183. Percentage of Students Who Attempted Suicide in the Past Year, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019 and 2021 168

Table 184. Frequency of Participating in Extracurricular Activities at School on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 170

Table 185. Percentage of Students Who Spend One Hour or More on Extracurricular Activities at School on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 171

Table 186. Frequency of Participating in Extracurricular Activities Away from School on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022..... 172

Table 187. Percentage of Students Who Spend One Hour or More on Extracurricular Activities Away from School on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 173

Table 188. Frequency of Doing Homework Outside of School on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 174

Table 189. Percentage of Students Who Spend One Hour or More on Homework on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 174

Table 190. Frequency of Going to Work on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 175

Table 191. Percentage of Students Who Spend One Hour or More Going to Work on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 175

Table 192. Total Amount of Time Spent Doing Homework, Going to Work, and Participating in Extracurricular Activities on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 176

Table 193. Percentage of Students Who Reported Volunteering to Do Community Service in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 178

Table 194. Frequency of Volunteering to Do Community Service, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 178

Table 195. Percentage of Students Who Reported Being a Leader in a Group or Organization in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 179

Table 196. Frequency of Being a Leader in a Group or Organization in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022 179

Table 197. Percentage of Students Reporting That Their Teachers Notice When They are Doing a Good Job, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 184

Table 198. Percentage of Students Reporting That There Are Opportunities to Talk to Teachers One-on-One, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 185

Table 199. Percentage of Students Who Feel Safe at Their School, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 185

Table 200. Percentage of Students Reporting That the School Lets Their Parents Know When They Have Done Something Well, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 186

Table 201. Percentage of Students Reporting That Extracurricular Activities Are Available, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 188

Table 202. Percentage of Students Reporting That Adults in Their Neighborhood Disapprove of Youth Marijuana Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 189

Table 203. Percentage of Students Reporting That There Are Adults in Their Neighborhood That They Could Talk to About Something Important, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 189

Table 204. Percentage of Students Reporting That Their Neighbors Notice When They Do a Good Job, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 190

Table 205. Percentage of Students Reporting That They Could Ask Their Parents for Help, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 192

Table 206. Percentage of Students Reporting That At Least One of Their Parents Knows Where the Student Is When Not at Home, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 193

Table 207. Percentage of Students Reporting That They Have Input in Family Decisions, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 193

Table 208. Percentage of Students Reporting That Family Members Are Respectful of Each Other, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 194

Table 209. Percentage of Students Reporting That Their Parents Would Disapprove if Student Used Marijuana, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 194

Table 210. Percentage of Students Who Participate Regularly in Extracurricular Activities, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 196

Table 211. Percentage of Students Who Volunteer Regularly, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 197

Table 212. Percentage of Students Reporting That They Follow Rules, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022..... 197

Table 213. Percentage of Students Reporting That They Think Through Possible Results Before Making a Decision, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 198

Table 214. Percentage of Students Reporting That They Accept Responsibility for Their Actions and Mistakes, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 198

Table 215. Percentage of Students Reporting That They Do Their Best – Even For Jobs They Dislike, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 199

Table 216. Instruments Used to Survey Fairfax County Youth, 2001 – 2022 205

Table 217. Results of Data Cleaning Procedures, Fairfax County, 2022 212

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Three to Succeed Asset Graph, Fairfax County, 2022	9
Figure 2. Percentage of Students Reporting Use of Selected Substances in Their Lifetime, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2022	24
Figure 3. Percentage of Students Reporting Use of Selected Substances in The Past Month, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2022	26
Figure 4. Lifetime Prevalence of Alcohol Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2022	27
Figure 5. Lifetime Prevalence of Alcohol Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2017 – 2022	28
Figure 6. Past Month Prevalence of Alcohol Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2022.....	29
Figure 7. Past Month Prevalence of Alcohol Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2017 – 2022.....	30
Figure 8. Prevalence of Binge Drinking in the Past Two Weeks, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2022.....	31
Figure 9. Prevalence of Binge Drinking in the Past Two Weeks, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2017 – 2022	32
Figure 10. Percentage of Students Reporting Binge Drinking in The Past Two Weeks, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2022	32
Figure 11. Lifetime Prevalence of Marijuana Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2022.....	37
Figure 12. Lifetime Prevalence of Marijuana Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2017 – 2022	38
Figure 13. Past Month Prevalence of Marijuana Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2022.....	39

Figure 14. Past Month Prevalence of Marijuana Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2017 – 2022 ... 40

Figure 15. Lifetime Prevalence of Smoking Cigarettes, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2022..... 44

Figure 16. Lifetime Prevalence of Smoking Cigarettes, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2017 – 2022 . 45

Figure 17. Past Month Prevalence of Smoking Cigarettes, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2022..... 46

Figure 18. Past Month Prevalence of Smoking Cigarettes, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2017-2022 47

Figure 19. Past Month Prevalence of Smoking Tobacco Using a Hookah, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2022 49

Figure 20. Past Month Prevalence of Using Smokeless Tobacco, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2017-2022 51

Figure 21. Lifetime Prevalence of Vaping (Any Substance), by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2022..... 52

Figure 22. Past Month Prevalence of Vaping (Any Substance), by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2022..... 54

Figure 23. Past Month Prevalence of Vaping Nicotine, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2022..... 55

Figure 24. Past Month Prevalence of Vaping Marijuana, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2022..... 57

Figure 25. Past Month Prevalence of Vaping Flavoring Only, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2022..... 59

Figure 26. Lifetime Prevalence of Inhalant Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2022 62

Figure 27. Past Month Prevalence of Inhalant Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2022..... 64

Figure 28. Past Month Prevalence of Inhalant Use, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2022 66

Figure 29. Percentage of Students Reporting Misuse of Prescription Drugs in the Past Month, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2022 70

Figure 30. Percentage of Students Reporting Selected Sexual Activity in Their Lifetime, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2022 84

Figure 31. Percentage of Students Who Used a Condom During Their Last Sexual Intercourse, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2022 91

Figure 32. Percentage of Students Who Bullied Someone on School Property in the Past Year, by Past Month Substance Use, Fairfax County, 2022..... 104

Figure 33. Percentage of Students Who Have Been Bullied by Someone on School Property in the Past Year, by Past Month Substance Use, Fairfax County, 2022 105

Figure 34. Percentage of Students Who Reported Cyberbullying or Having Been Cyberbullied in the Past Year by a Student Who Attends the Same School, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2022 110

Figure 35. Prevalence of Making or Receiving Derogatory Racial/Cultural Comments in the Past Year, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2022 118

Figure 36. Percentage of Students Who Carried a Weapon on School Property in the Past Month, by Past Month Substance Use, Fairfax County, 2022..... 126

Figure 37. Lifetime Prevalence of Gang Membership, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2022 129

Figure 38. Percentage of Students Who Ever Belonged to a Gang, by Past Month Substance Use, Fairfax County, 2022 130

Figure 39. Prevalence of Being Suspended from School in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2022..... 131

Figure 40. Frequency of Physical Activity for at Least One Hour per Day in the Past Week, Fairfax County, 2022 134

Figure 41. Percentage of Students Who Were Physically Active for at Least One Hour on Five or More Days in the Past Week, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2022 136

Figure 42. Number of Hours of Sleep that Students Get on an Average School Night, Fairfax County, 2022 140

Figure 43. Percentage of Students Who Sleep Eight or More Hours on an Average School Night, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2022 142

Figure 44. Frequency of Eating Fruits and Vegetables in the Past Week, Fairfax County, 2022 144

Figure 45. Percentage of Students Who Drank Soda or Pop At Least One Time per Day in the Past Week, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2022 149

Figure 46. Percentage of Students Who Reported Going Hungry in the Past Month Due to Lack of Food in the Home, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2022 159

Figure 47. Percentage of Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless in the Past Year, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2022 166

Figure 48. Percentage of Students Reporting Sadness and Suicide-Related Behaviors in the Past Year, by Past Month Substance Use, Fairfax County, 2022 168

Figure 49. Percentage of Students Who Reported Volunteering to Do Community Service or Being a Leader in a Group or Organization in the Past Year, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2022 180

Figure 50. Percentage of Students Reporting Selected School Assets, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 184

Figure 51. Percentage of Students Engaging in Selected Risk Behaviors, by Number of Assets Student Experiences in the School Domain, Fairfax County, 2022 187

Figure 52. Percentage of Students Reporting Selected Community Assets, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 188

Figure 53. Percentage of Students Engaging in Selected Risk Behaviors, by Number of Assets Student Experiences in the Community Domain, Fairfax County, 2022 191

Figure 54. Percentage of Students Reporting Selected Family Assets, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 192

Figure 55. Percentage of Students Engaging in Selected Risk Behaviors, by Number of Assets Student Experiences in the Family Domain, Fairfax County, 2022..... 195

Figure 56. Percentage of Students Reporting Selected Individual Assets, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022 . 196

Figure 57. Percentage of Students Engaging in Selected Risk Behaviors, by Number of Assets Student Experiences in the Individual Domain, Fairfax County, 2022 200

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report summarizes the results of the *2022 Fairfax County Youth Survey of 8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Students*. The survey examined behaviors, experiences, and other factors that influence the health and well-being of the county's youth. Students' participation in the survey was voluntary and anonymous. The Fairfax County Board of Supervisors and the Fairfax County School Board co-sponsor the survey to collect information about youth behaviors – those that are positive as well as those that are harmful. These data provide insight into the prevalence and frequency of substance use, violence and delinquency, health and health risk behaviors, and extracurricular activities of the students. The survey also assesses factors in the youth's environment that have been shown to protect youth from substance use and other problem behaviors.

This is the seventeenth year that the Fairfax County Youth Survey has been conducted. The survey was administered in November and December 2022 and resulted in valid responses from 25,695 students in eighth, tenth, and twelfth grades. A simultaneous administration of a separate survey instrument to sixth-grade students resulted in 10,714 valid responses. This report, as well as a report of the *2022 Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6th Grade Students*, can be found at www.fairfaxcounty.gov/youthsurvey.

KEY FINDINGS

Substance Use

- About one fifth of Fairfax County students (19.9%) reported drinking alcohol at least once in their lifetime, ranging from 9.7% of eighth-grade students to 32.0% of twelfth-grade students. Approximately one in thirteen students (7.5%) reported drinking alcohol in the past month, ranging from 1.4% of eighth-grade students to 15.5% of twelfth-grade students.
- Nearly three percent of the students (2.5%) reported binge drinking* in the two weeks prior to the survey, with rates ranging from 0.3% of eighth-grade students to 5.6% of twelfth-grade students.
- The percentages of students reporting the use of alcohol (in their lifetime, in the past month, and binge drinking) have generally declined over the past ten years. In 2022, the percentage of students reporting ever having used alcohol was 25.6 percentage points lower than in 2010.
- About one in nine of the students (10.9%) reported vaping[†] at least once in their lifetime, ranging from 5.8% of eighth-grade students to 17.4% of twelfth-grade students. One in eighteen students

* Binge drinking was defined as having consumed five or more alcoholic drinks in a row within the past two weeks.

† Vaping is the inhalation of an aerosol through a battery-powered device such as an e-cigarette, vape pen, or pod. The aerosol may contain nicotine, THC (the main psychoactive chemical in marijuana), and/or flavoring.

(5.4%) reported vaping in the past month. Female students were more likely to report vaping in their lifetime (11.8% compared to 9.5% of male students) and in the past month (6.1% compared to 4.5% of male students). Nicotine was the most common substance inhaled through vaping in the past month (4.2%), followed by marijuana (3.4%) and flavoring only (1.3%).

- One in twelve students reported using marijuana in their lifetime (8.2%), ranging from 2.1% of eighth-grade students to 16.4% of twelfth-grade students. Four percent of the students (4.0%) reported using marijuana in the past month, ranging from 0.9% of eighth-grade students to 8.2% of twelfth-grade students.
- About one in twenty of the students (4.8%) reported smoking cigarettes at least once in their lifetime, ranging from 2.5% of eighth-grade students to 7.8% of twelfth-grade students. Less than one percent of the students (0.7%) reported smoking cigarettes in the past month. Lifetime and past month prevalence rates for cigarette use were the lowest reported in the past eleven years. Since 2010, the lifetime prevalence has decreased by 15.3 percentage points, and the past month rate has decreased by 6.1 percentage points.
- About three percent of Fairfax County students (2.9%) reported using inhalants at least once in their lifetime. Use of inhalants ranged from 2.3% of twelfth-grade students to 3.3% of tenth-grade students. The percentage of students reporting lifetime inhalants use is the second lowest rate since 2014, when 2.6% of students reported ever using them. Less than one percent of the students (0.5%) reported using inhalants in the past month, the lowest reported rate since 2010.
- Approximately one percent of the students (1.1%) reported taking prescription painkillers without a doctor's order in the past month, which was the lowest rate reported since 2010. Meanwhile, a slightly higher percentage (1.6%) of students reported using other prescription drugs in the past month.
- Fairfax County youth reported lower rates of use than those reported nationally for most substances assessed on the survey. Rates of use among Fairfax County students were less than half the national rates for past month use of alcohol, marijuana, vaping, inhalant use, LSD or other hallucinogens, cocaine or crack, ecstasy, steroids, heroin, and cigarettes.

Sexual Activity

- One in ten Fairfax County students (10.1%) reported having had sexual intercourse in their lifetime, ranging from 1.6% of eighth-grade students to 22.0% of twelfth-grade students. Male students were more likely to report having had sexual intercourse in their lifetime (10.8% compared to 8.9% of female students). The percentage of students in 2022 who reported having had sexual intercourse in their lifetime was 12.5 percentage points lower than the 2010 rate (22.6%).

- Less than two thirds of students (63.1%) who are sexually active (students who reported having had sexual intercourse in the past 3 months) reported having used a condom the last time they had sex. Male students were more likely to report using a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse (66.8% compared to 59.4% of female students). The 2022 rate increased by roughly 2.0 percentage points from 2021 after declining for three consecutive survey years since 2018.
- Approximately one in eight of the students (12.7%) who has ever had sexual intercourse reported drinking alcohol or using drugs before their last intercourse, ranging from 6.1% of eighth-grade students to 13.4% of twelfth-grade students.
- Approximately one in nine of the students (11.0%) reported having had oral sex in their lifetime, ranging from 2.3% of eighth-grade students to 22.7% of twelfth-grade students. Male students were more likely to report having had oral sex (12.1% compared to 9.4% of female students). The rate has trended downward since 2010.

Vehicle Safety

- Approximately three percent of twelfth-grade students (3.1%) reported driving a vehicle in the past month after drinking alcohol. Male twelfth-grade students were more likely to report doing so than female twelfth-grade students (3.6% and 2.7%, respectively).
- Nearly one fourth of the twelfth-grade students (23.9%) reported that they had texted while driving in the past month. The 2022 prevalence for texting while driving in the past month has declined by 10.1 percentage points since 2018.
- About six percent of twelfth-grade students (5.6%) reported at least one day or more of falling asleep while driving in the past month, similar to the reported rate in 2021 (5.8%).

Bullying* and Cyberbullying†

- About three percent of the students (3.3%) reported bullying someone on school property in the past year, while 9.9% reported having been bullied on school property in the past year. Rates of having been bullied ranged from 5.9% of twelfth-grade students to 15.8% of eighth-grade students reporting that they were bullied on school property in the past year.
- The 2022 rate for having been bullied was 1.0 percentage point higher than the 2021 rate, the lowest rate reported since the item was modified in 2015.
- Three percent of Fairfax County students (3.2%) reported cyberbullying a student attending their school in the past year, and 6.8% reported having been cyberbullied by a fellow student in the past year. Rates of cyberbullying and of being cyberbullied decreased as grade level progressed. Among eighth-grade students, 4.7% reported cyberbullying a student at their school in the past year, and 10.2% reported having been cyberbullied. In contrast, 2.2% of twelfth-grade students reported cyberbullying a student at their school in the past year, while 4.6% reported having been cyberbullied by a fellow student in the past year.
- Female students were more likely to report being cyberbullied in the past year by a student who attends their school (7.5% compared to 5.6% of male students), while male students were slightly more likely to report cyberbullying a student who attends their school (3.9% vs. 2.5% of female students).
- The percentage of students who reported having been cyberbullied declined by 5.7 percentage points from 12.5% in 2010, while the percentage who reported cyberbullying fell by 5.6 percentage points from 8.8% in 2010.

Dating Aggression

- About one in ten of the students (10.7%) reported having had a partner in a dating or serious relationship who always wanted to know their whereabouts, ranging from 6.8% of eighth-grade students to 14.8% of twelfth-grade students. Although this was a 0.5 percentage point rise from the previous survey year, the 2022 rate was the second lowest rate in the past seven years.
- About five percent of Fairfax County students (5.1%) reported having had a partner in a dating or serious relationship who called them names or put them down. Female students were more likely to report experiencing the aggression (5.7% vs. 3.8% of male students).

* Bullying is any aggressive and unwanted behavior that is intended to harm, intimidate, or humiliate the victim; involves a real or perceived power imbalance; and is repeated over time or may cause severe emotional trauma.

† Cyberbullying is bullying through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, web sites, or text messaging.

- Among students who dated or went out with someone during the past year, 7.5% reported being forced into sexual activity by a partner. Female students were more than two times more likely to report being forced to engage in sexual activity (9.6% compared to 4.4% of male students).
- Four percent of the students who dated or went out with someone during the past year (4.0%) reported being physically hurt by a partner.

Other Aggressive Behaviors

- Nearly two fifths of the students (38.1%) reported having something bad said to them about their race or culture in the past year, ranging from 29.8% of White students to 49.5% of students of other or multiple races. The percentage of students who reported receiving such comments in the past year was the lowest reported in the past seven years.
- One in seven students (14.8%) reported having made derogatory racial or cultural comments in the past year, ranging from 13.0% of White students to 18.5% of students of other or multiple races. Male students were much more likely to report making such comments (20.3% compared to 9.6% of female students). The percentage of students who reported receiving such comments in the past year decreased by 4.2 percentage points from 2021 and was the lowest reported in the past seven years.
- One in eight students (12.4%) reported being sexually harassed in the past year, ranging from 11.5% of eighth-grade students to 14.0% of twelfth-grade students. Female students were much more likely to report having been sexually harassed in the past year (16.3% compared to 6.8% of male students).
- Five percent (5.2%) reported carrying a weapon in the past month, ranging from 2.9% of female students to 7.0% of male students. Less than one percent of the students (0.8%) reported carrying a weapon on school property in the past month.
- Nearly one percent of the students (0.9%) reported having ever belonged to a gang. The 2022 rate was the lowest reported since 2010, when 2.8% of the students reported having ever belonged to a gang.
- Over three percent of the students (3.4%) reported having been suspended from school in the past year. Despite a slight increase from 2021 (2.9%), the 2022 rate was the second lowest rate since 2010.

Physical Activity and Sleep

- More than one third of Fairfax County students (39.0%) participated in at least one hour of physical activity* for five or more days in the past week, ranging from 35.9% of twelfth-grade students to 41.4% of tenth-grade students. Nearly half of the male students (47.0%) participated in this level of physical activity, compared to 32.6% of female students.
- One in nine Fairfax County students (11.5%) reported that they spend three or more hours on an average school day watching television. Meanwhile, less than half (46.5%) reported spending three or more hours playing video or computer games or using a computer (including tablets and smartphones) for non-school activities on an average school day. This rate is 6.3 percentage points lower than the rate in 2019, which was the highest ever reported from this survey.
- Less than one third of the students (31.0%) reported getting eight or more hours of sleep on an average school night, a 2.7 percentage point increase from the lowest rate reported in 2021. Older students were less likely to report doing so, with only 19.4% of twelfth-grade students compared to 44.3% of eighth-grade students. Male students were more likely to report getting eight or more hours of sleep on an average school night (35.8% compared to 27.5% of female students).

Nutrition and Weight Loss Behaviors

- One in eight of the students (12.2%) indicated they ate fruits and vegetables at least five times per day in the past week, ranging from 10.2% of twelfth-grade students to 14.2% of eighth-grade students. Black students were least likely to report eating this number of fruits and vegetables per day (7.5%) while Asian students were most likely to do so (13.7%).
- Approximately seven percent of the students (6.8%) reported drinking non-diet soda at least once a day in the week prior to the survey. The percentage of students reporting daily consumption of soda was the lowest ever reported, declining by 12.1 percentage points since 2010.
- One in eleven students (8.4%) reported drinking sugar-sweetened drinks (such as lemonade or sweetened tea) at least once per day in the past week, while 4.0% reported consuming sports drinks daily, and 2.4% reported consuming energy drinks daily.
- Less than a third of the Fairfax County students (31.2%) reported drinking any sweetened beverage (all categories combined) at least once per day in the past week. Male students were more likely to report consuming at least one sweetened beverage a day (35.4% compared to 26.8% of female students).

* Physical activity was defined as activity that increased the student's heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time.

- Nearly seven percent of the students (6.6%) reported going hungry in the past month (some of the time, most of the time, or always) due to a lack of food in the home. Overall, there has been very little change in the reported rates since 2010.
- Over nine percent of the students (9.3%) reported going without eating for 24 hours or more in the past month in order to lose weight or keep from gaining weight, with nearly twice as many female students reporting the behavior compared to male students (11.6% and 6.3%, respectively).

Mental Health

- Almost one fourth of the students (23.5%) reported experiencing stress for most or all of the past month, ranging from 17.3% of eighth-grade students to 28.8% of twelfth-grade students. Female students were twice more likely to report experiencing a high level of stress (29.4% compared to 15.0% of male students).
- Almost a third of the students (28.9%) reported feeling so sad or hopeless for two or more weeks in a row in the past year that they stopped doing some usual activities, including 34.0% of female students and 21.1% of male students. Rates of feeling sad or hopeless increased with grade level, ranging from 26.3% of eighth-grade students to 31.3% of twelfth-grade students. Since 2015, the percentage of students who reported experiencing these feelings had been steadily climbing and peaked in 2021 at 38.1%. The rate has significantly gone down in 2022 by 9.2 percentage points.
- One in nine of the students (10.7%) reported that they had seriously considered attempting suicide in the past year, including 11.8% of female students and 7.5% of male students. Four percent of the students (4.1%) reported attempting suicide in the past year, including 4.7% of female students and 2.8% of male students.

Extracurricular Activities and Civic Behaviors

- Over two fifths of the Fairfax County students (41.2%) reported participating in extracurricular activities at school (such as teams, clubs, or programs) for an hour or more on an average school day, ranging from 30.6% of eighth-grade students to 46.5% of tenth-grade students. Two fifths of the students (40.1%) also reported participating in extracurricular activities away from school for an hour or more on an average school day, ranging from 35.6% of twelfth-grade students to 47.0% of eighth-grade students.
- Over half of the students (55.5%) reported that they spend an hour or more on an average school day doing homework, ranging from 36.2% of eighth-grade students to 68.3% of twelfth-grade students. Female students were much more likely to report doing this amount of homework (61.9% vs. 49.5% of male students). The overall rate was the lowest reported since 2015, when 70.9% of the students reported doing so.

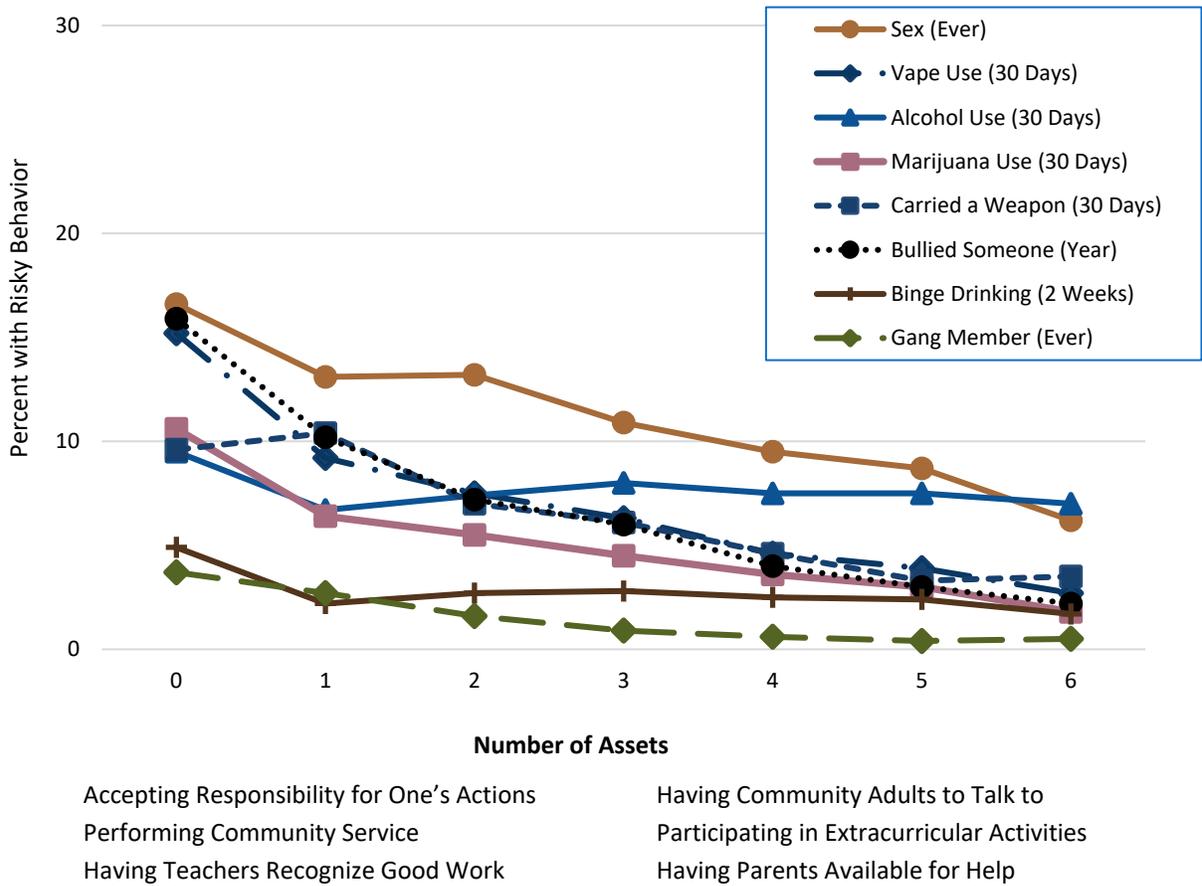
- Over seventeen percent of the students (17.5%) reported going to work for an hour or more on an average school day, including 30.4% of twelfth-grade students.
- Female students were more likely to report participation in all extracurricular activities (homework, extracurricular in school and away from school) except for going to work (17.1% vs. 17.9% of male students).
- Over half of the students (52.2%) reported volunteering to do community service in the past year, including 57.6% of female students and 47.3% of male students. This rate represents a 6.6 percentage point improvement from the past year when the rate for volunteering was the lowest rate reported in the last ten years.
- Roughly two thirds of the students (64.8%) reported that they were a leader in a group or organization in the past year, including 66.8% of female students and 63.1% of male students. Nearly three fourths of twelfth-grade students (71.9%) held a leadership role.

Three to Succeed

The Three to Succeed concept is based on the youth survey analysis that shows how having three assets (or strengths) dramatically reduces risk behaviors and promotes thriving youth. Assets are strengths in young people, their families, schools, and communities that help them thrive in health, in school, in daily life, and in a safe environment. The more assets an individual has in his or her life, the less likely he or she is to engage in a variety of risk behaviors.

Most young people in Fairfax County report positive influences from their communities, families, schools, and friends. The lower rates of risk behaviors reported by students with at least three assets demonstrate the benefits that are derived when everyone plays a role in ensuring that children are thriving in Fairfax County.

Figure 1. Three to Succeed Asset Graph, Fairfax County, 2022



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

INTRODUCTION

According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the leading causes of morbidity, mortality, and social problems among youths and adults are related to six categories of health-risk behaviors: 1) those that contribute to unintentional injuries and violence; 2) tobacco use; 3) alcohol and other drug use; 4) sexual behaviors related to unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted infections (including HIV infection); 5) unhealthy dietary behaviors; and 6) physical inactivity (Underwood et al., 2020). These behaviors often are established during childhood and adolescence and are interrelated.

To monitor the behaviors and attitudes that affect the health and well-being of Fairfax County youth, the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors and the Fairfax County School Board co-sponsor the Fairfax County Youth Survey. The survey, first administered in 2001, informs our community of essential factors related to youth health and well-being. This information provides a mechanism with which schools, community groups, and governmental agencies can plan, evaluate, and improve programs designed to prevent health problems and promote healthy behaviors. The results of the survey serve as a barometer of the extent to which our community has successfully fostered healthy choices in our youth.

The Fairfax County Youth Survey includes questions on substance use, aggression and other delinquent behaviors, health and health-risk behaviors, mental health, civic and extracurricular behaviors, and items to measure the levels of assets present in the students' environments. Assets are opportunities, experiences, and resources that foster healthy development in children and adolescents. Data from the Monitoring the Future Survey* and Youth Risk Behavior Survey† are included in this report to provide a national comparison for indicators of risk behaviors, health behaviors, and civic and extracurricular behaviors.

The administration of the survey and the use of its results represent a collaborative effort involving multiple county agencies and Fairfax County Public Schools. The support and contributions of these key individuals and groups, and their commitment to our youth, make the survey possible.

* Monitoring the Future is an annual survey of substance use that is administered to eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade students across the nation (Johnston et al., 2023).

† Youth Risk Behavior Survey is conducted by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) biennially to assess how risk behaviors change among the U.S. high school population over time (Mpofu et al., 2023).

SURVEY INSTRUMENT

The 2022 Fairfax County Youth Survey was conducted in November and December 2022. The survey instrument for eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade students contained 173 questions. Approximately forty percent of the questions were derived from the Communities That Care Youth Survey from the U.S. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, and approximately one third were taken from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Youth Risk Behavior Survey.

This is the seventeenth year that the Fairfax County Youth Survey has been conducted. The survey instrument has been modified since it was first administered in 2001, but core questions related to risky and healthy behaviors have remained consistent. Sixth-grade students were included in the survey for the first time in 2005, when one survey instrument was administered to a sample of students in sixth, eighth, tenth, and twelfth grades. Due to concerns with both the length and language of the survey, a separate *6th Grade Survey* instrument was developed for administration in 2008. That same year, two separate instruments were administered to eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade students: one focusing on risk and protective factors and the other focusing on healthy behaviors. From 2009 to 2014, the two instruments for older students (the *Risk and Protective Factors Survey* and the *Healthy Behaviors Survey*) were administered in alternating years, and the *6th Grade Survey* was administered annually. In 2015, a new questionnaire for the eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade students was developed, maintaining items of interest from the two previous versions and adding additional questions on substance use, bullying, harassment, nutrition, and extra-curricular activities. The questionnaire for sixth-grade students was also slightly modified in 2015. Both the *8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Survey* and the *6th Grade Survey* have been administered annually since 2015. In 2018, items were added to the eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade instrument to assess the use of vaping devices and to investigate prescription painkiller misuse. In 2019, additional items on school environment were added to the questionnaire for the older students. In 2020, the Fairfax County Youth Survey was not conducted due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

In 2021, the Fairfax County Youth Survey was conducted online for the first time. The survey was offered in eight languages for the first time as well: Arabic, Chinese, English, Farsi, Korean, Spanish, Urdu, and Vietnamese.

In 2022, the Fairfax County Youth Survey was conducted entirely online, no paper versions of the survey were offered. The survey was once again offered in eight languages based on the success of this feature in the 2021 survey. Students in Grades 8, 10, and 12 were asked to report the language they preferred to complete the survey in. Below are the frequency counts of the different language forms selected by students in Grades 8, 10, and 12.

Table 1. Language Selection for the Online Survey

	Number	Percent
Arabic	15	0.1
Chinese	22	0.1
English	27,244	98.0
Farsi	25	0.1
Korean	31	0.1
Spanish	453	1.6
Urdu	2	0.0
Vietnamese	22	0.1
Total	27,814	100.0

The results of the 2022 Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6th Grade Students are presented in a separate report, which can be found at www.fairfaxcounty.gov/youthsurvey. A more detailed discussion of the history of the Fairfax County Youth Survey is provided in Appendix A on page 203.

SURVEY ADMINISTRATION

The 2022 Fairfax County Youth Survey was the second year the survey was administered online. No paper versions of the survey were offered due to lack of use the previous year. Students attending alternative schools were not invited to participate in the survey in 2022. Parents and/or guardians were notified of the survey one month before survey administration. The notice included instructions on where to view the survey instrument and how to exclude their child from participation. In addition, students were informed that taking the survey was voluntary and that they may choose not to participate in the entire survey or to skip individual questions they did not want to answer. Instructions from survey administrators and written instructions on the front of all surveys assured students that their answers would be kept strictly confidential. Students completed the self-administered questionnaire during one class period. Responses were entered directly on the online survey.

A total of 27,814 eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade students participated in the 2022 Fairfax County Youth Survey, representing 64.7% of all eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade students enrolled in Fairfax County Public Schools (excluding alternative schools).

Table 2. Response Rate

FCPS Enrollment ^a	Number of Respondents	Response Rate
42,983	27,814	64.7%

^aTotal Fairfax County Public Schools enrollment in grades 8, 10, and 12 as of November 2022, excluding students in the alternative schools. Due to the limited number of students enrolled in the alternative schools, and therefore the inability to ensure the confidentiality of their responses to the survey questions, students at the alternative schools are not included in the survey analysis for this report.

DATA PROCESSING

Significant changes were made in 2010 to the protocol used for validating responses. These changes were made to better align the methodology with those used by the national benchmarks. Changing the criteria used to determine which data to keep and which to eliminate from the analysis can have a significant effect on the results. Therefore, comparisons should not be made between this year's data and data from years prior to 2010.

Questionnaires were eliminated from the analysis if any of the following conditions were met:

- the student responded outside the data collection window (between November 7, 2022 and December 6, 2022)
- the student completed the survey during a weekend or Thanksgiving break (November 24 - 25, 2022)
- the student completed the survey between 6:00 pm and 6:00 am (survey needed to be completed during normal school hours)
- fewer than eight questions were answered
- the student answered, "I was not honest at all" on the honesty question
- the student reported use of a fictitious drug (cabenerferol)
- the grade information was missing
- the student's reported age and grade were implausible
- the student provided more than two inconsistent responses regarding substance use and other behaviors
- the student provided pharmacologically implausible responses (i.e., a combination of drugs and frequencies of use whose cumulative effect would be lethal)
- the student reported being in 8th grade in Pyramid 9

Missing data were not imputed. A more thorough description of the survey administration and validation is presented in Appendix B beginning on page 207.

A total of 2,119 questionnaires were rejected due to meeting at least one of the data cleaning criteria, leaving 25,695 usable questionnaires (92.5%). Table 3 presents the number of usable questionnaires for each year that the Fairfax County Youth Survey has been conducted.

Table 3. Number of Usable Questionnaires (2001 – 2022)

		Number of Usable Questionnaires
2001	Fairfax County Youth Survey ^a	11,631
2003	Virginia Community Youth Survey ^a	4,074
2005	Fairfax County Youth Survey ^b	13,235
	Risk & Protective Factors Survey ^a	12,468
2008	Healthy Behaviors Survey ^a	3,988
	6 th Grade Survey	3,958
2009	Healthy Behaviors Survey ^a	29,223
	6 th Grade Survey	10,927
2010	Risk & Protective Factors Survey ^a	30,399
	6 th Grade Survey	11,049
2011	Healthy Behaviors Survey ^a	31,106
	6 th Grade Survey	11,238
2012	Risk & Protective Factors Survey ^a	32,027
	6 th Grade Survey	11,613
2013	Healthy Behaviors Survey ^a	32,439
	6 th Grade Survey	11,597
2014	Risk & Protective Factors Survey ^a	32,590
	6 th Grade Survey	11,778
2015	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 8 th , 10 th , and 12 th Grade Students	33,276
	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6 th Grade Students	11,932
2016	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 8 th , 10 th , and 12 th Grade Students	32,491
	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6 th Grade Students	11,961
2017	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 8 th , 10 th , and 12 th Grade Students	33,238
	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6 th Grade Students	12,247
2018	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 8 th , 10 th , and 12 th Grade Students	32,904
	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6 th Grade Students	12,175
2019	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 8 th , 10 th , and 12 th Grade Students	33,039
	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6 th Grade Students	12,779
2020	No administration of the Fairfax County Youth Survey due to the COVID-19 pandemic	-
2021	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 8 th , 10 th , and 12 th Grade Students	30,921
	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6 th Grade Students	10,443
2022	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 8 th , 10 th , and 12 th Grade Students	25,695
	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6 th Grade Students	10,714

^aQuestionnaires administered to 8th-, 10th-, and 12th-grade students. ^b Questionnaires administered to 6th-, 8th-, 10th-, and 12th-grade students.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF SURVEYED YOUTH

Race/ethnicity was computed using two questions: 1) “What do you consider yourself to be?” (Response options were “Hispanic or Latino” and “Not Hispanic nor Latino”), and 2) “What do you consider yourself to be (Select one or more)?” (Response options were “American Indian or Alaskan native,” “Asian,” “Black or African American,” “Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander,” and “White”). For this report, students are referred to as “Hispanic” if they answered “Hispanic or Latino” to the first question, regardless of how they answered the second question. Students who answered, “Not Hispanic nor Latino” to the first question and selected only “White” to the second question are referred to as “White.” Students who answered, “Not Hispanic nor Latino” to the first question and selected only “Black or African American” to the second question are referred to as “Black.” Students who answered, “Not Hispanic nor Latino” to the first question and selected only “Asian” or only “Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander” to the second question are referred to as “Asian.” Students who answered, “Not Hispanic nor Latino” to the first question and selected “American Indian or Alaskan native” or selected multiple responses to the second question are referred to as “Other/Multiple.” Students who did not answer the first question were classified according to their response to the second question. Race/ethnicity was classified as missing for students who did not answer either question and for students who answered “Not Hispanic nor Latino” on the first question and left the second question blank.

Slightly more than one third of the survey respondents (33.8%) identified themselves as non-Hispanic White. Nearly one quarter of the respondents were Hispanic (24.9%), while one in ten were Black (9.8%) and more than one fifth were Asian (22.8%). One in three students (33.7%) reported that a language other than English is the primary language spoken in their home. Demographic characteristics of the students who participated in the survey are compared to the total Fairfax County Public Schools student population in eighth, tenth, and twelfth grades in Table 4.

This year two options were added to the gender identification question, ‘non-binary’ and an ‘other category.’ However, since prior to 2022 the only response options were ‘female’ and ‘male’, for consistency, only these two categories are reported here. As a result of the changes in response options, direct comparisons to data from previous years is not recommended.

Three percent of students identified their sexual orientation as gay or lesbian (3.2%), and ten percent identified as bisexual (10.3%). Less than three percent identified their gender identity as transgender (2.6%), and 2.4% reported not being sure if they were transgender.

In the 2022 Fairfax County Youth Survey, some differences were observed in risk behaviors and well-being by demographic characteristics including race/ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, and gender identity. In this report, findings are broken down by grade, gender (male/female), and race/ethnicity. More on results by demographic groups can be found in the Fairfax County Youth Survey Data Explorer (<https://www.fairfaxcountyyouthsurvey.com/>)

Table 4. Selected Demographic Characteristics of Survey Respondents and Fairfax County Student Population, 2022

	Survey Respondents ^a			FCPS Enrollment ^b	
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
Grade					
8 th	9,642	37.5	*	13,960	31.7
10 th	8,976	34.9		15,356	34.9
12 th	7,077	27.5	*	14,743	33.5
Gender					
Female	11,980	46.8		20,894	47.4
Male	12,669	49.4	*	23,045	52.3
Non-Binary ^c	612	2.4		N/A	N/A
Other ^d	367	1.4		120	0.3
Race/Ethnicity^e					
White	8,546	33.8	*	15,735	35.7
Black	2,482	9.8		4,505	10.2
Hispanic	6,292	24.9	*	11,975	27.2
Asian	5,758	22.8	*	8,911	20.2
Other/Multiple	2,226	8.8	*	2,933	6.7

Note. Data in this table are not weighted.

^aBecause of missing responses to the gender and race/ethnicity questions, sums for these categories do not equal the number of valid cases included in the report. ^bTotal enrollment in grades 8, 10, and 12 in Fairfax County Public Schools in November 2022, excluding students in the alternative schools. Due to the limited number of students enrolled in the alternative schools, and therefore the inability to ensure the confidentiality of their responses to the survey questions, students at the alternative schools are not included in the survey analysis for this report.

^c Non-Binary category was asked for the first time this year. Because of this, direct comparisons with previous year's data is not recommended due to the changes in response options. ^dOther category was asked for the first time this year. Because of this, direct comparisons with previous year's data is not recommended due to the changes in response options. ^e Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

* $p < .05$ (statistically significant differences between the percentage of survey respondents and the percentage of enrolled students in that demographic subcategory).

Table 5. Percentage of Respondents Describing Themselves as Transgender and Reporting Their Sexual Orientation, 2022

	Transgender	
	Number	Percent
Responses		
No, I am not transgender	23,766	93.2
Yes, I am transgender	658	2.6
I am not sure if I am transgender	614	2.4
I do not know what this question is asking	471	1.9

	Sexual Orientation	
	Number	Percent
Responses		
Heterosexual (straight)	19,387	76.9
Gay or lesbian	810	3.2
Bisexual	2,605	10.3
Not sure	2,406	9.5

Note. Data in this table are not weighted. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Table 6. Primary Language Spoken at Home, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	Amharic	Arabic	Chinese	English	Farsi
Overall	1.2	2.4	1.5	66.4	1.1
Grade					
8 th Grade	1.4	2.6	1.4	63.9	1.3
10 th Grade	1.2	2.2	1.6	66.3	1.1
12 th Grade	0.9	2.2	1.7	69.8	0.8
Gender^a					
Female	1.4	2.5	1.5	63.8	1.2
Male	1.1	2.3	1.5	68.2	1.0
Race/Ethnicity^b					
White	0.0	2.8	0.0	91.0	1.0
Black	12.0	7.5	0.1	71.0	0.0
Hispanic	0.1	0.1	0.1	37.2	0.2
Asian	0.0	1.2	6.2	52.1	2.1
Other/Multiple	0.2	2.3	0.6	87.0	2.0

	Korean	Spanish	Urdu	Vietnamese	Other
Overall	2.1	15.0	1.3	1.8	7.3
Grade					
8 th Grade	1.9	15.7	1.4	1.9	8.5
10 th Grade	2.0	15.9	1.3	1.6	6.9
12 th Grade	2.3	13.0	1.2	2.0	6.2
Gender^a					
Female	2.1	16.3	1.2	1.9	8.0
Male	2.0	14.1	1.4	1.7	6.7
Race/Ethnicity^b					
White	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	4.9
Black	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	9.0
Hispanic	0.1	60.3	0.2	0.1	1.6
Asian	8.7	0.1	5.2	7.6	16.9
Other/Multiple	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	5.6

Note. Data in this table are not weighted. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

DATA WEIGHTING

The ratio of survey respondents from a given grade within a pyramid to all survey respondents was compared to the ratio of all students enrolled in that grade in that pyramid to all students enrolled in eighth, tenth, and twelfth grades in all Fairfax County Public Schools. Corrective weights were applied to the data to ensure proportional representation based on enrollment by grade within each pyramid. The calculations for weighting are described in Appendix B on page 213. Although statistically significant differences were observed among sub-populations of the respondents (grade, gender, and race/ethnicity) and the FCPS enrollment, data were weighted by grade within each pyramid only. Because of the desire to analyze the data at the pyramid level, the number of male and female students in some racial/ethnic groups within a pyramid is small enough to jeopardize the anonymity of their responses if weights by gender or race/ethnicity are applied.

HOW TO INTERPRET RESULTS

This report provides data on both *prevalence* and *frequency* of health-related behaviors.

Lifetime prevalence is the percentage of respondents who report a specified behavior at least once in their lifetime. Lifetime prevalence of substance use is a general indicator of occasional or experimental use of a substance.

Past month prevalence is the percentage of respondents who report a specified behavior at least once in the 30 days prior to the administration of the survey. Monthly prevalence is useful for determining how many students are currently engaging in a specified behavior.

Frequency describes *how often* or *the number of times* a specific behavior is performed or experienced within a specified timeframe. For example, a student who reports use of marijuana on one or two occasions in the past month and a student who reports using marijuana on 40 or more occasions in the past month are counted equally in the prevalence rate, although their levels of use are dramatically different.

Information about statistical significance is not included in the tables in the report, but differences of a percentage point or more typically would be significant at the 95 percent confidence level for a sample the size of the Fairfax County Youth Survey respondent pool. When the difference between estimates is statistically significant, it means that, at a specified level of confidence, there is a real or measurable difference between the values that is not due to random variation or chance. A statistically significant difference does not mean that the difference is large or important; this is a judgment that is made by those interpreting the results.

RISK BEHAVIORS

Substance Use

The 2022 Fairfax County Youth Survey asked students about their use of a number of substances during their lifetime and in the past month. Alcohol was the most commonly used substance by Fairfax County youth in their lifetime. About one fifth of the students (19.9%) reported drinking it at least once, ranging from 9.7% of eighth-grade students to nearly one third (32.0%) of twelfth-grade students. Female students were slightly more likely to report ever having drunk alcohol (19.8% compared to 19.2% of male students). Rates of lifetime alcohol use varied by race/ethnicity, ranging from approximately 12.3% of Black students and 13.1% of Asian students to over one fourth of White students (26.0%).

Nearly eight percent of the students (7.5%) reported drinking alcohol in the past month, ranging from 1.4% of eighth-grade students to 15.5% of twelfth-grade students. Female students were more likely to report having drunk alcohol in the month prior to the survey (8.3% compared to 6.8% of male students). Less than three percent of the students (2.5%) reported binge drinking,* including 5.6% of twelfth-grade students. The percentage of students reporting alcohol use has generally declined since 2010.

Questions on vaping[†] were added to the survey in 2018. Around one in ten of the students (10.9%) reported vaping at least once in their lifetime, ranging from 5.8% of eighth-grade students to 17.4% of twelfth-grade students. One in eighteen students (5.4%) reported vaping in the past month, ranging from 2.5% of eighth-grade students to 9.5% of twelfth-grade students. Female students were more likely to report vaping in their lifetime (11.8% compared to 9.5% of male students) and in the past month (6.1% compared to 4.5% of male students). Rates of ever vaping ranged from 6.8% of Asian students to 14.3% of Hispanic students, and rates of vaping in the past month ranged from 2.5% of Asian students to 7.1% of students of other or multiple races. Both lifetime and past month rates of vaping have continued to decline in recent years.

Nicotine was the most common substance inhaled through vaping in the past month (4.2%), followed by marijuana (3.4%) and flavoring only (1.3%). The percentage of students reporting vaping nicotine, marijuana, and flavoring all decreased from 2021 to 2022.

Less than one percent of the students (0.7%) reported smoking tobacco using a hookah in the past month. One in fifty students (2.0%) reported using smokeless tobacco (snuff, dipping tobacco, etc.) in the past month.

* Binge drinking was defined as having consumed five or more alcoholic drinks in a row within the past two weeks.

† Vaping is the inhalation of an aerosol through a battery-powered device. The aerosol may contain nicotine, THC (the main psychoactive chemical in marijuana), and/or flavoring. Vaping devices include e-cigarettes, vape pens, and pods (e.g., Juul) which resemble a USB flash drive and come in flavors that appeal to youth, such as mango, crème, and fruit.

Approximately one in twelve of the survey respondents (8.2%) reported using marijuana in their lifetime, ranging from 2.1% of eighth-grade students to 16.4% of twelfth-grade students. One in twenty-five Asian students (3.9%) reported ever using marijuana, while among White students and students of other or multiple races approximately one in eleven (10.6% each) reported use. One in twenty-five of the survey respondents (4.0%) reported using marijuana in the past month, ranging from 0.9% of eighth-grade students to 8.2% of twelfth-grade students. There was little difference between genders in their rates of lifetime or past month use of marijuana at 0.2. and 0.1 percentage points, respectively. The percentages of students reporting lifetime and past month use of marijuana continue to decline this year after a sharp drop between 2019 and 2021.

Nearly five percent of the surveyed youth (4.8%) reported smoking cigarettes at least once in their lifetime, ranging from 2.5% of eighth-grade students to 7.8% of twelfth-grade students. Students of other or multiple races were most likely to report ever having smoked cigarettes (7.0%) while Asian students were the least likely to report ever smoking cigarettes (3.1%). Rates of smoking cigarettes varied slightly by gender, with 4.8% of male students reporting ever doing so, compared to 4.4% of female students. Less than one percent of students (0.7%) reported smoking cigarettes in the past month, including 1.3% of twelfth-grade students. In 2021, both lifetime and past month prevalence rates of cigarette use were the lowest recorded since 2010. The rates continued to decrease even further in 2022.

Three percent of Fairfax County students (2.9%) reported using inhalants at least once in their lifetime, while 0.5% reported using them in the month prior to survey administration. Ranging from 2.3% of twelfth-grade students to 3.3% of tenth-grade students reporting ever using inhalants in their lifetime. In 2022, the percentage of students reporting lifetime inhalants use decreased 1.4 percentage points beyond the low percentage in 2015, when 4.3% of students reported ever using them. The rate of using inhalants in the past month also decreased to nearly half of the low in 2015 (0.9%).

One percent of Fairfax County youth (1.1%) reported using prescription painkillers in the past month, and 1.6% reported misuse of other prescription drugs. The percentage of students who reported using prescription painkillers without a doctor's order in the past month was the lowest reported in the past thirteen years, declining by 4.6 percentage points from 2010.

Less than half a percent of students reported using LSD (0.4%) and over-the-counter drugs (0.8%) in the past month. Less than one percent reported using cocaine, ecstasy, and heroin (0.1% each), methamphetamine (0.2%) and steroids (0.3%).

Overall, Fairfax County youth reported lower rates than those reported nationally for drinking, smoking, and substance use. The rates of use were less than half the national rates for past month use of alcohol, marijuana, vaping, cigarettes, inhalant, LSD or other hallucinogens, cocaine or crack, ecstasy, steroids, and heroin while the use of hookah and smokeless tobacco were slightly less than the national averages.

The early initiation of substance use is linked to a number of negative outcomes, including use of a greater range of drugs, unintentional injuries, and alcohol and/or drug dependence (Dawson, Goldstein, Chou, Ruan & Grant, 2008; Hingson & Zha, 2009). The 2022 Fairfax County Youth Survey asked students how old they were when they first used cigarettes, alcohol, and marijuana. Response options consisted of one-

year responses for ages 11 through 16 and open-ended ranges for extreme responses (“10 or younger” and “17 or older”). Table 9 presents the mean age of first use for those students who reported ever having used the substance, calculated using the one-year responses and the upper and lower endpoints for the extreme responses. Alcohol had the lowest mean age of first use (13.4 years), followed by cigarettes (13.5 years), marijuana (14.8 years), and regular alcohol use (15.2 years), which was defined as consuming alcohol at least once a month. About eight percent of the students (7.6%) reported first drinking alcohol before the age of 13, while 1.8% reported first smoking a cigarette before that age.

Table 7. Percentage of Students Reporting Use of Selected Substances in Their Lifetime, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	Alcohol	Vaping ^a	Marijuana	Cigarettes	Inhalants
Overall	19.9	10.9	8.2	4.8	2.9
Grade					
8 th	9.7	5.8	2.1	2.5	3.0
10 th	18.0	9.5	6.4	4.1	3.3
12 th	32.0	17.4	16.4	7.8	2.3
Gender^b					
Female	19.8	11.8	8.1	4.4	2.7
Male	19.2	9.5	7.9	4.8	2.8
Race/Ethnicity^c					
White	26.0	11.4	10.6	5.2	3.2
Black	12.3	9.3	6.7	3.5	2.2
Hispanic	19.7	14.3	8.7	5.5	2.9
Asian	13.1	6.8	3.9	3.1	2.4
Other/Multiple	22.7	12.1	10.6	7.0	3.8

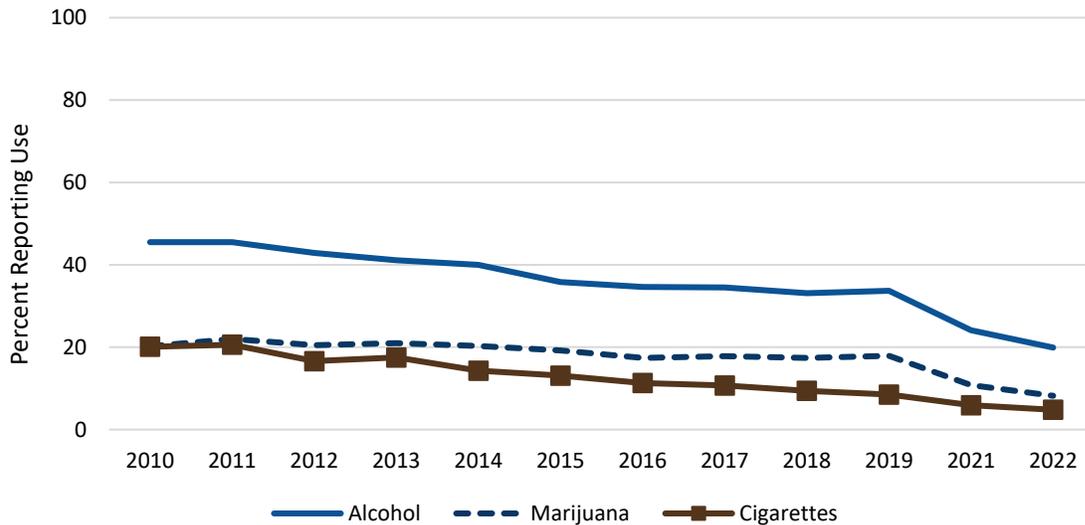
Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aVaping is the inhalation of an aerosol through a battery-powered device such as an e-cigarette, vape pen, or pod. The aerosol may contain nicotine, THC (the main psychoactive chemical in marijuana), and/or flavoring.

^b Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended.

^c Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 2. Percentage of Students Reporting Use of Selected Substances in Their Lifetime, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2022



Note. The item measuring lifetime inhalants use was not included on the 2010, 2012, or 2014 survey so it is not included in this figure. The item on vaping was added to the survey in 2018, so it is not included in this figure. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

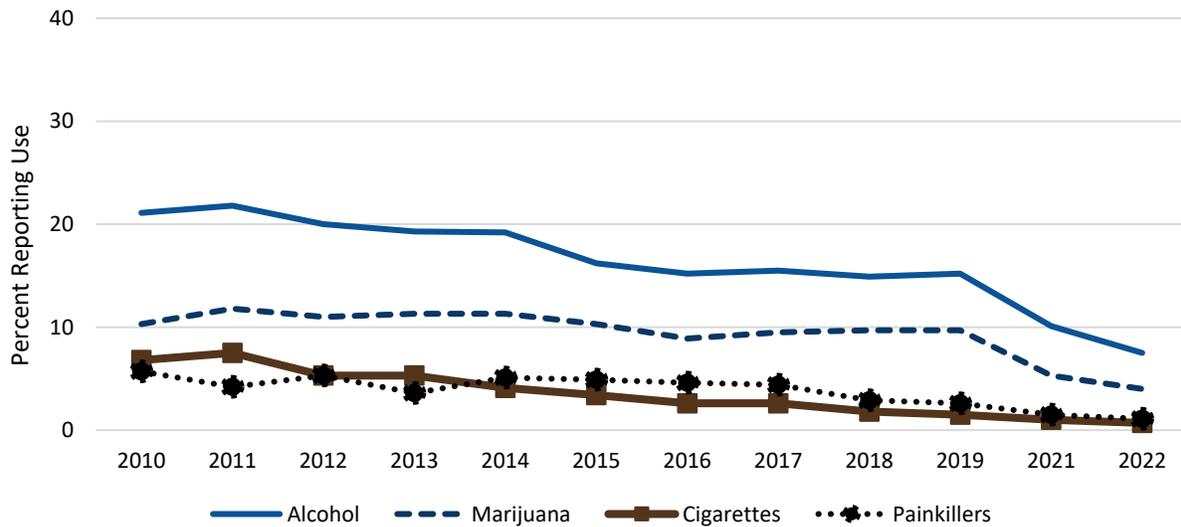
Table 8. Percentage of Students Reporting Use of Selected Substances in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

Substance	Overall	Grade			Gender ^a		Race/Ethnicity ^b				
		8 th	10 th	12 th	Female	Male	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Other/ Multiple
Alcohol	7.5	1.4	5.9	15.5	8.3	6.8	11.8	3.1	5.9	4.2	8.8
Binge Drinking ^c	2.5	0.3	1.7	5.6	2.5	2.6	4.3	0.8	1.9	0.8	3.1
Any vaping	5.4	2.5	4.3	9.5	6.1	4.5	6.3	4.2	6.9	2.5	7.1
Vaping nicotine	4.2	2.0	3.5	7.0	4.9	3.3	4.5	3.6	5.7	2.0	5.3
Vaping marijuana	3.4	0.9	2.8	6.5	3.5	3.1	4.4	2.6	3.7	1.5	4.5
Vaping flavorings only	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.6	1.5	0.9	1.0	1.1	2.2	0.6	2.0
Marijuana	4.0	0.9	3.0	8.2	4.0	3.9	5.7	3.0	4.1	1.5	5.1
Smokeless tobacco	2.0	1.3	1.9	2.7	1.5	2.4	2.0	2.3	2.1	1.3	2.7
Rx drugs (not painkillers) without doctor's order	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.8	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.9
Rx painkillers without a doctor's order	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.5	1.4	0.9	1.1
Over-the-counter drugs to get high	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.5
Synthetic marijuana	0.8	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.3	0.2	0.9
Hookah	0.7	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	1.1
Cigarettes	0.7	0.2	0.7	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.3	1.4
Inhalants	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.8
LSD or other hallucinogens	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.6
Steroids	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
Methamphetamine	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Cocaine or crack	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3
Ecstasy	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Heroin	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, the Non-Binary and Other categories will not be reported here to preserve respondents' privacy and anonymity. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table. ^c Binge drinking was defined as having consumed five or more alcoholic drinks in a row within the past two weeks.

Figure 3. Percentage of Students Reporting Use of Selected Substances in The Past Month, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2022



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

Table 9. Mean Age of First Use of Cigarettes, Alcohol, and Marijuana, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

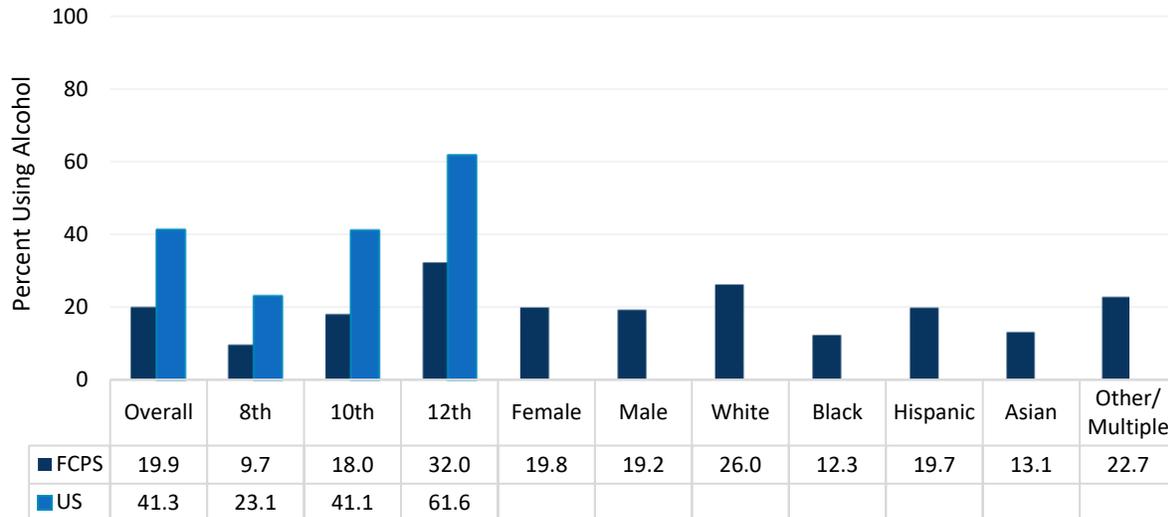
	Cigarette Use	First Alcohol Use	Marijuana Use	Regular Alcohol Use ^a
Overall	13.5	13.4	14.8	15.2
Grade				
8 th	11.3	11.2	12.3	11.9
10 th	12.9	12.9	14.0	14.1
12 th	14.5	14.5	15.4	16.0
Gender^b				
Female	13.6	13.5	14.7	15.2
Male	13.4	13.4	14.9	15.4
Race/Ethnicity^c				
White	14.0	13.7	15.0	15.6
Black	12.8	13.2	14.8	14.5
Hispanic	13.2	13.1	14.4	14.8
Asian	13.4	13.5	15.2	15.1
Other/Multiple	13.2	13.0	14.5	15.2

Note. Mean age of first use is based on students who reported ever having used the substance.

^a Regular alcohol use was defined as drinking alcoholic beverages at least once or twice a month. ^b Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^c Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

ALCOHOL USE

Figure 4. Lifetime Prevalence of Alcohol Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2022



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2022 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2022). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this figure.

Table 10. Lifetime Prevalence of Alcohol Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

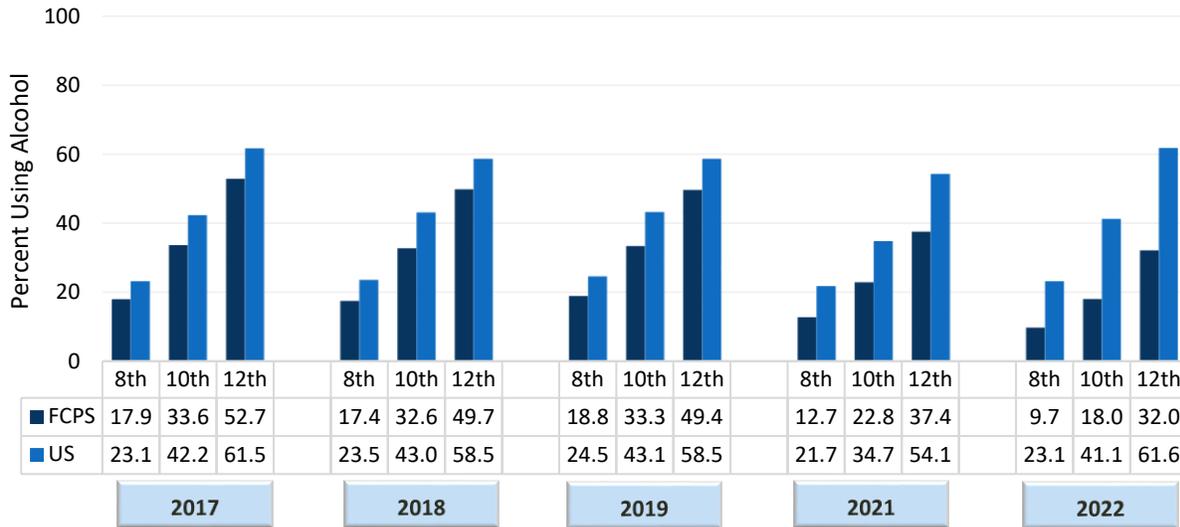
(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	35.8	34.6	34.5	33.1	33.7	24.1	19.9
Grade							
8 th	16.9	16.1	17.9	17.4	18.8	12.7	9.7
10 th	34.4	34.3	33.6	32.6	33.3	22.8	18.0
12 th	56.9	54.3	52.7	49.7	49.4	37.4	32.0
Gender^a							
Female	37.0	35.8	35.6	34.8	36.1	25.9	19.8
Male	34.6	33.2	33.3	31.4	31.2	22.3	19.2
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	40.5	39.3	40.3	39.0	40.6	31.6	26.0
Black	28.2	28.4	25.2	22.8	24.2	15.1	12.3
Hispanic	42.4	40.0	40.9	37.2	36.7	24.2	19.7
Asian	23.9	22.5	22.4	22.5	23.6	16.1	13.1
Other/Multiple	38.9	38.8	36.6	38.6	36.8	27.2	22.7

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 5. Lifetime Prevalence of Alcohol Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2017 – 2022



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2023). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 11. Lifetime Frequency of Alcohol Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

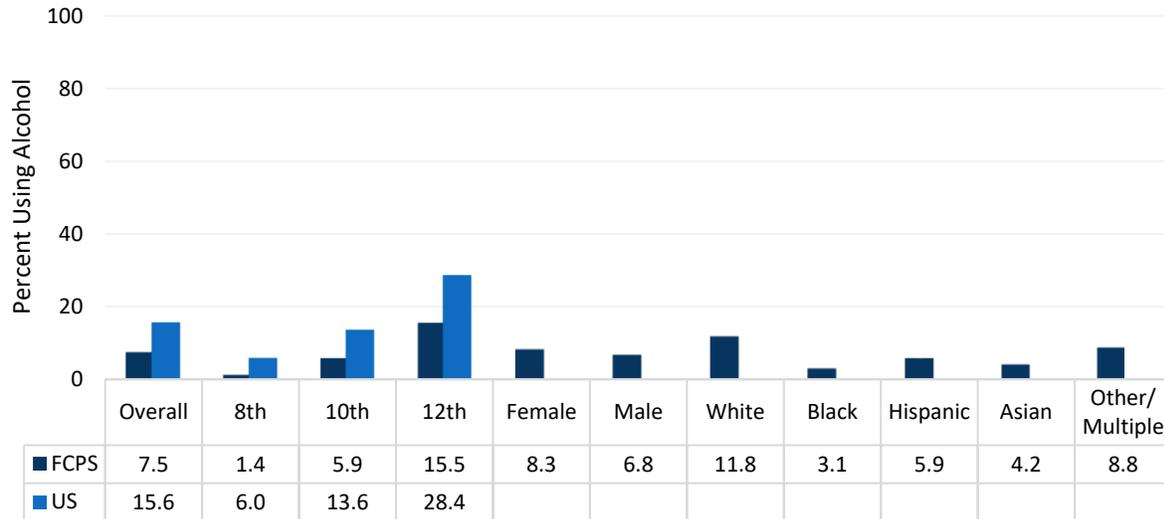
(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	80.1	8.5	4.6	2.2	2.2	1.2	1.2
Grade							
8 th	90.3	6.5	2.0	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1
10 th	82.0	8.9	4.4	1.7	1.7	0.7	0.7
12 th	68.0	10.2	7.4	4.2	4.6	2.8	2.9
Gender^a							
Female	80.2	8.1	4.9	2.2	2.3	1.2	1.0
Male	80.8	8.5	4.2	1.9	2.1	1.2	1.4
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	74.0	10.0	5.5	3.1	3.5	1.9	2.0
Black	87.7	6.3	3.2	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.4
Hispanic	80.3	9.6	4.9	1.8	1.5	1.0	1.0
Asian	86.9	6.2	3.2	1.6	1.2	0.6	0.5
Other/Multiple	77.3	9.0	5.4	2.6	2.7	1.4	1.7

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 6. Past Month Prevalence of Alcohol Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2022



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2022 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2023). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this figure.

Table 12. Past Month Prevalence of Alcohol Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

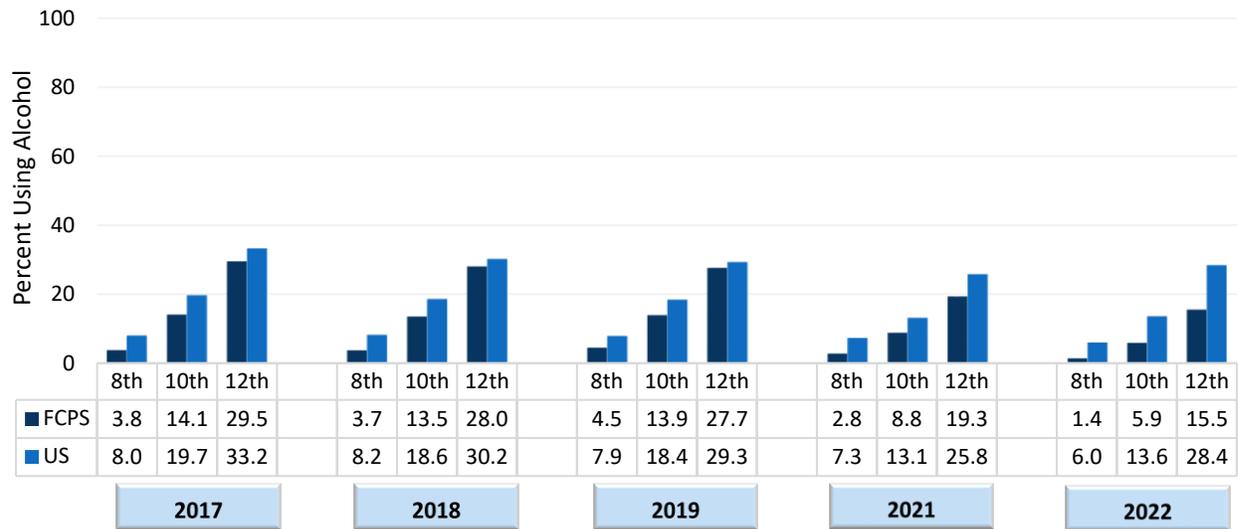
(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	16.2	15.2	15.5	14.9	15.2	10.1	7.5
Grade							
8 th	3.4	3.3	3.8	3.7	4.5	2.8	1.4
10 th	14.0	13.8	14.1	13.5	13.9	8.8	5.9
12 th	32.0	29.7	29.5	28.0	27.7	19.3	15.5
Gender^a							
Female	17.5	16.6	16.7	16.4	17.1	11.8	8.3
Male	14.9	13.8	14.3	13.4	13.1	8.4	6.8
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	21.3	20.7	21.4	20.4	21.7	15.6	11.8
Black	10.2	10.3	8.5	7.9	8.2	5.2	3.1
Hispanic	16.8	14.7	16.3	14.8	14.2	8.6	5.9
Asian	8.1	7.4	7.4	8.2	8.8	5.2	4.2
Other/Multiple	19.1	17.1	18.1	18.1	16.6	11.6	8.8

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 7. Past Month Prevalence of Alcohol Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2017 – 2022



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2023). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 13. Frequency of Alcohol Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

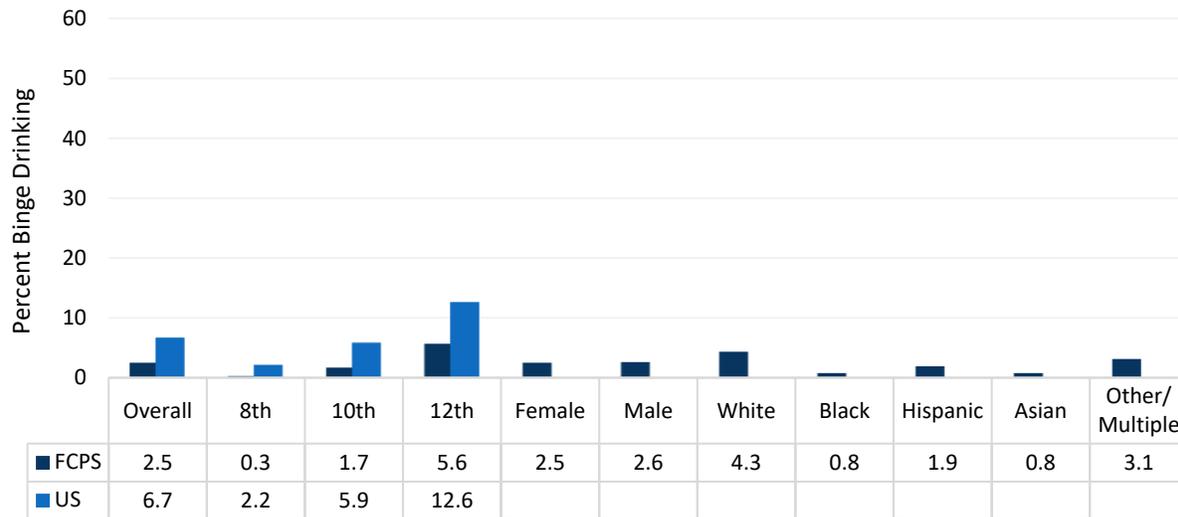
(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	92.5	4.9	1.7	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1
Grade							
8 th	98.6	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 th	94.1	4.2	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
12 th	84.5	9.6	3.8	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.1
Gender^a							
Female	91.7	5.7	1.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0
Male	93.2	4.1	1.7	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	88.2	7.5	2.7	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.1
Black	96.9	2.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Hispanic	94.1	4.1	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Asian	95.8	2.9	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other/Multiple	91.2	5.6	2.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 8. Prevalence of Binge Drinking in the Past Two Weeks, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2022



Note. Binge drinking was defined as having consumed five or more alcoholic drinks in a row within the past two weeks. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2022 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2023). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this figure. The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

Table 14. Prevalence of Binge Drinking in the Past Two Weeks, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

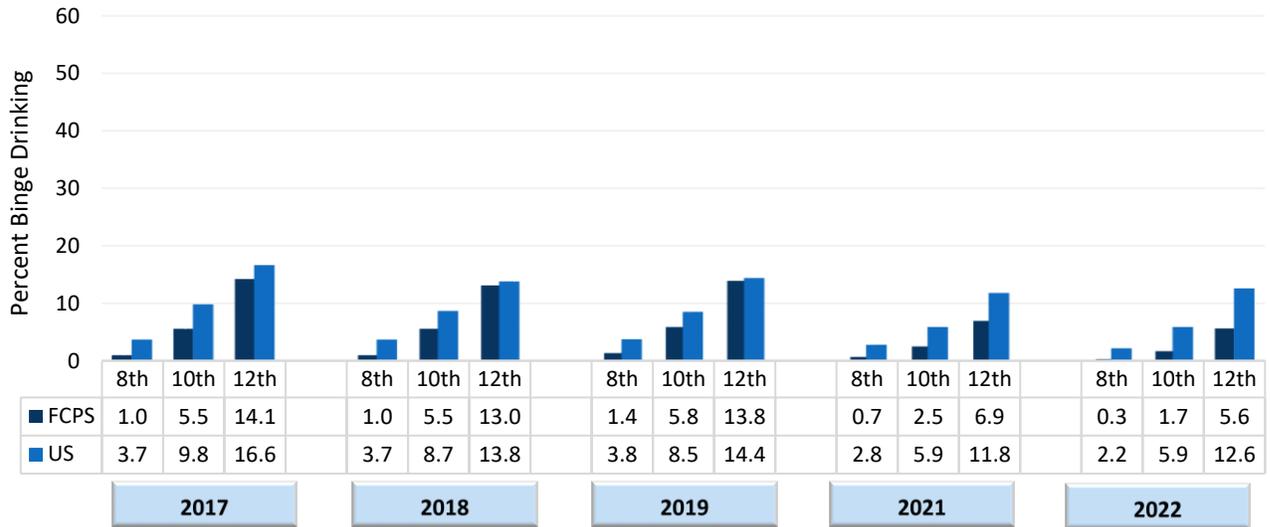
(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	7.5	6.6	6.7	6.4	6.9	3.3	2.5
Grade							
8 th	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.4	0.7	0.3
10 th	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.8	2.5	1.7
12 th	16.2	14.0	14.1	13.0	13.8	6.9	5.6
Gender^a							
Female	7.7	6.6	6.9	6.7	7.3	3.7	2.5
Male	7.3	6.7	6.6	6.1	6.5	3.0	2.6
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	10.4	9.3	9.5	8.8	10.2	5.5	4.3
Black	4.2	4.4	3.2	3.6	3.5	1.6	0.8
Hispanic	8.3	6.2	7.6	6.7	6.7	2.8	1.9
Asian	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.5	1.2	0.8
Other/Multiple	7.3	7.8	6.7	7.8	7.2	3.8	3.1

Note. Binge drinking was defined as having consumed five or more alcoholic drinks in a row within the past two weeks. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

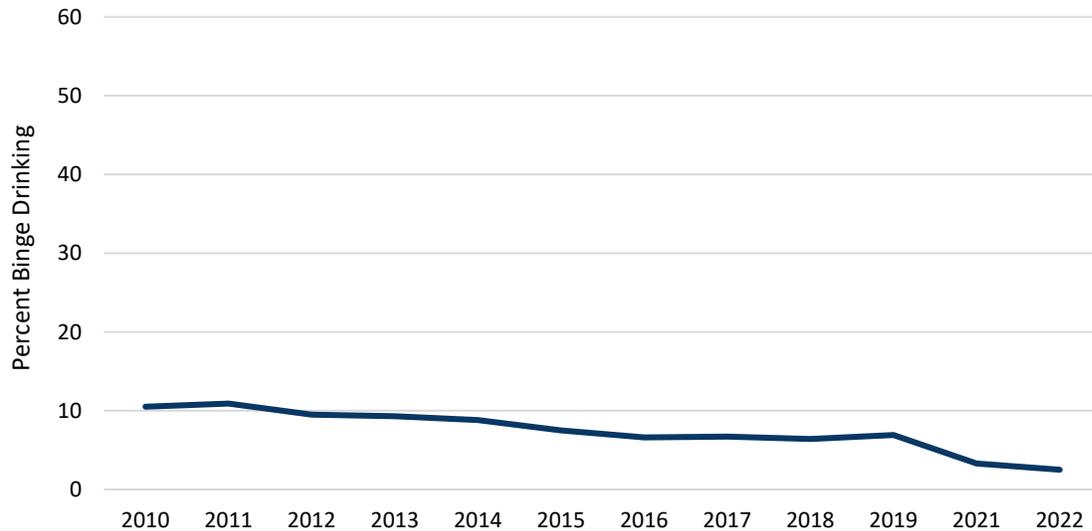
^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 9. Prevalence of Binge Drinking in the Past Two Weeks, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2017 – 2022



Note. Binge drinking was defined as having consumed five or more alcoholic drinks in a row within the past two weeks. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2023). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

Figure 10. Percentage of Students Reporting Binge Drinking in The Past Two Weeks, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2022



Note. Binge drinking was defined as having consumed five or more alcoholic drinks in a row within the past two weeks. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

Table 15. Frequency of Binge Drinking in the Past Two Weeks, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	None	Once	Twice	3-5 times	6-9 times	10+ Times
Overall	97.5	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1
Grade						
8 th	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 th	98.3	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1
12 th	94.4	3.3	1.2	0.9	0.1	0.1
Gender^a						
Female	97.5	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0
Male	97.4	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1
Race/Ethnicity^b						
White	95.7	2.6	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.0
Black	99.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Hispanic	98.1	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1
Asian	99.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other/Multiple	96.9	1.6	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.2

Note. Binge drinking was defined as having consumed five or more alcoholic drinks in a row within the past two weeks. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 16. Age of First Alcohol Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

	Mean age of initiation ^a	Frequency (%)		
		Never	12 years or younger	13 years or older
Overall	13.4	78.4	7.6	14.0
Grade				
8 th	11.2	88.6	9.2	2.2
10 th	12.9	80.2	7.7	12.1
12 th	14.5	66.5	6.0	27.6
Gender^b				
Female	13.5	78.3	7.4	14.3
Male	13.4	79.5	7.3	13.2
Race/Ethnicity^c				
White	13.7	72.8	8.3	18.9
Black	13.2	85.8	6.2	8.0
Hispanic	13.1	77.8	8.9	13.3
Asian	13.5	85.3	5.0	9.7
Other/Multiple	13.0	76.0	10.3	13.8

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Frequency percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aMean age of initiation is based on students who reported ever having used alcohol. ^bDue to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^cRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 17. Percentage of Students Reporting First Use of Alcohol Before Age 13, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	9.7	9.0	9.4	9.0	9.6	9.3	7.6
Grade							
8 th	12.5	11.6	12.6	12.7	13.9	12.0	9.2
10 th	9.0	8.2	8.5	8.2	8.7	8.9	7.7
12 th	7.8	7.2	7.1	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.0
Gender^a							
Female	9.0	8.1	8.7	8.4	9.1	9.3	7.4
Male	10.4	9.8	10.1	9.7	10.2	9.0	7.3
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	8.2	7.7	8.0	8.1	8.9	9.4	8.3
Black	10.3	9.0	9.6	9.3	9.1	9.0	6.2
Hispanic	14.4	13.7	14.2	12.7	14.5	11.7	8.9
Asian	7.6	6.2	6.9	6.2	6.0	6.5	5.0
Other/Multiple	11.1	11.5	10.4	11.2	10.8	10.4	10.3

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aDue to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^bRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 18. Percentage of Students Reporting First Use of Alcohol Before Age 13, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, and 2021

(Values are percentages)

	2013		2015		2017		2019		2021	
	FCPS	US ^a								
Grade										
10 th	11.9	19.2	9.0	18.6	8.5	15.4	8.7	15.4	8.9	15.2
12 th	9.4	14.7	7.8	13.5	7.1	12.7	6.4	11.9	6.7	10.8

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aUS (national) data are from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, which is conducted in odd-numbered years only (CDC, n.d.; Kann et al., 2014, 2016, 2018; Underwood et al., 2020; Mpofu et al., 2023). The national data are not available for 8th grade and are not comparable by gender.

Table 19. Age of First Regular Alcohol Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

	Mean age of initiation ^a	Frequency (%)		
		Never	12 years or younger	13 years or older
Overall	15.2	94.4	0.5	5.2
Grade				
8 th	11.9	98.9	0.7	0.5
10 th	14.1	95.9	0.5	3.7
12 th	16.0	88.3	0.3	11.4
Gender^b				
Female	15.2	93.5	0.6	5.9
Male	15.4	95.2	0.4	4.4
Race/Ethnicity^c				
White	15.6	91.7	0.4	7.9
Black	14.5	97.4	0.6	2.1
Hispanic	14.8	94.7	0.7	4.6
Asian	15.1	97.1	0.4	2.6
Other/Multiple	15.2	93.5	0.6	5.9

Note. Regular alcohol use was defined as drinking alcoholic beverages at least once or twice a month. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Frequency percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aMean age of initiation is based on students who reported ever having used alcohol regularly. ^bDue to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^cRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 20. Percentage of Students Reporting First Regular Alcohol Use Before Age 13, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

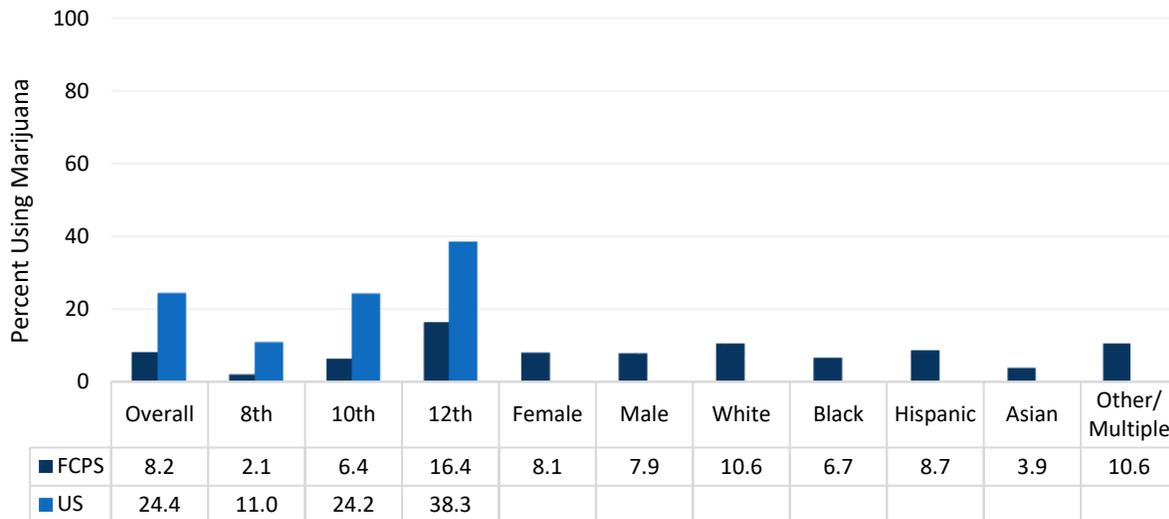
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.5
Grade							
8 th	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.2	0.7
10 th	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.5
12 th	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3
Gender^a							
Female	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.6
Male	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.4
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4
Black	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.6
Hispanic	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.9	1.3	0.7
Asian	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Other/Multiple	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6

Note. Regular alcohol use was defined as drinking alcoholic beverages at least once or twice a month. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

MARIJUANA USE

Figure 11. Lifetime Prevalence of Marijuana Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2022



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2022 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2023). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this figure.

Table 21. Lifetime Prevalence of Marijuana Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

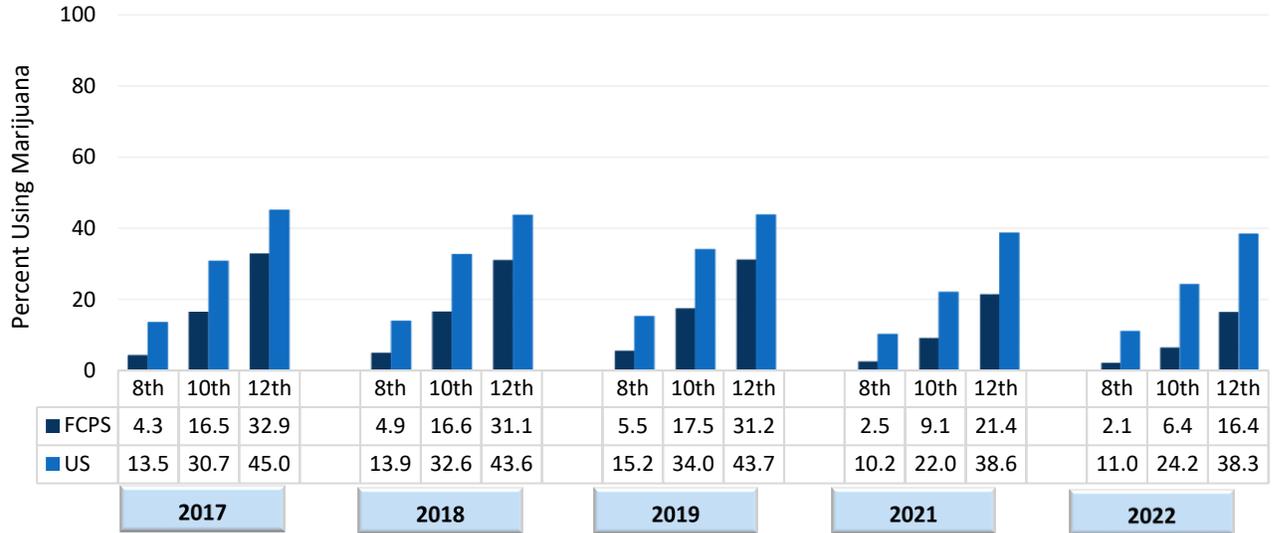
(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	19.2	17.4	17.8	17.4	17.9	10.8	8.2
Grade							
8 th	4.4	3.7	4.3	4.9	5.5	2.5	2.1
10 th	17.0	15.7	16.5	16.6	17.5	9.1	6.4
12 th	36.4	33.4	32.9	31.1	31.2	21.4	16.4
Gender^a							
Female	18.2	17.0	17.1	17.2	18.2	11.5	8.1
Male	20.1	17.9	18.4	17.7	17.6	10.1	7.9
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	20.3	18.4	19.3	19.2	20.3	13.5	10.6
Black	21.1	20.4	18.8	18.0	18.1	9.9	6.7
Hispanic	25.3	22.2	22.9	21.4	21.8	12.0	8.7
Asian	9.8	8.6	8.9	9.3	9.8	5.4	3.9
Other/Multiple	21.2	20.6	21.0	21.0	20.0	12.7	10.6

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 12. Lifetime Prevalence of Marijuana Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2017 – 2022



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2023). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 22. Lifetime Frequency of Marijuana Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

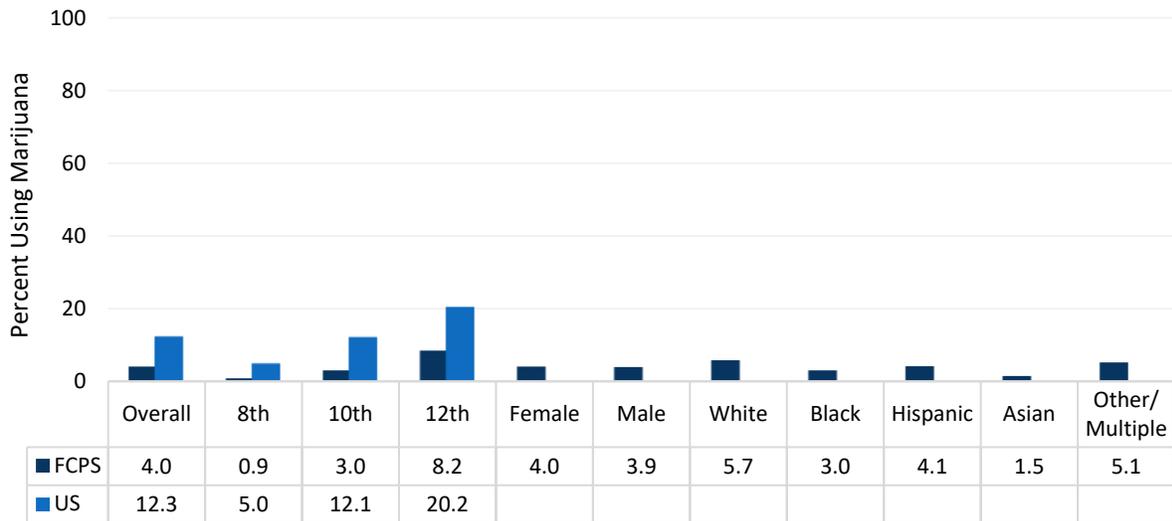
(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	91.8	2.9	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.6
Grade							
8 th	97.9	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
10 th	93.7	2.5	1.2	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.0
12 th	83.7	5.2	2.8	1.6	2.0	1.2	3.5
Gender^a							
Female	91.9	2.6	1.6	0.9	1.1	0.6	1.4
Male	92.1	3.0	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.7
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	89.4	3.5	1.8	1.2	1.3	0.7	2.1
Black	93.4	2.7	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.5	1.2
Hispanic	91.3	3.1	1.5	0.7	1.0	0.6	1.7
Asian	96.1	1.6	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
Other/Multiple	89.5	3.8	1.6	1.1	1.1	0.8	2.2

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 13. Past Month Prevalence of Marijuana Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2022



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2022 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2023). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this figure.

Table 23. Past Month Prevalence of Marijuana Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	10.3	8.9	9.5	9.7	9.7	5.3	4.0
Grade							
8 th	2.0	1.4	1.9	2.3	2.5	1.1	0.9
10 th	9.3	8.0	8.8	9.5	9.9	4.5	3.0
12 th	20.0	17.8	17.9	17.6	17.0	10.7	8.2
Gender^a							
Female	9.3	8.3	8.5	9.0	9.6	5.6	4.0
Male	11.4	9.6	10.4	10.4	9.8	5.1	3.9
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	11.6	10.3	10.8	11.4	11.5	7.0	5.7
Black	11.7	10.5	10.3	10.1	10.2	5.0	3.0
Hispanic	12.5	9.8	11.4	11.1	11.0	5.3	4.1
Asian	4.8	4.1	4.2	5.0	5.1	2.5	1.5
Other/Multiple	11.9	10.9	11.7	11.9	11.0	6.7	5.1

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended.

^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 14. Past Month Prevalence of Marijuana Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2017 – 2022



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2023). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 24. Frequency of Marijuana Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	96.0	2.0	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4
Grade							
8 th	99.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
10 th	97.0	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
12 th	91.8	4.0	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.8
Gender^a							
Female	96.0	2.1	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Male	96.1	1.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	94.3	3.1	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5
Black	97.1	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3
Hispanic	95.9	2.0	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Asian	98.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other/Multiple	94.9	2.1	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 25. Age of First Marijuana Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

	Mean age of initiation ^a	Frequency (%)		
		Never	12 years or younger	13 years or older
Overall	14.8	92.2	0.7	7.1
Grade				
8 th	12.3	98.3	0.9	0.8
10 th	14.0	94.2	0.6	5.3
12 th	15.4	84.1	0.6	15.3
Gender^b				
Female	14.7	92.0	0.8	7.2
Male	14.9	92.8	0.5	6.7
Race/Ethnicity^c				
White	15.0	90.2	0.5	9.3
Black	14.8	93.3	0.6	6.1
Hispanic	14.4	91.6	1.1	7.3
Asian	15.2	96.4	0.2	3.4
Other/Multiple	14.5	90.0	1.5	8.6

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Frequency percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aMean age of initiation is based on students who reported ever having used marijuana. ^bDue to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^cRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 26. Percentage of Students Reporting First Marijuana Use Before Age 13, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.9	0.7
Grade							
8 th	2.1	1.7	1.8	2.5	2.5	1.2	0.9
10 th	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.6	0.8	0.6
12 th	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.6
Gender^a							
Female	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.8	0.8
Male	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.0	0.5
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5
Black	3.1	2.4	2.7	3.4	2.3	1.7	0.6
Hispanic	3.8	3.3	3.6	3.1	3.5	1.6	1.1
Asian	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.2
Other/Multiple	2.2	2.8	2.0	2.1	2.6	1.0	1.5

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aDue to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^bRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 27. Percentage of Students Reporting First Marijuana Use Before Age 13, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019 and 2021

(Values are percentages)

	2013		2015		2017		2019		2021	
	FCPS	US ^a								
Grade										
10 th	2.3	9.6	2.0	8.3	1.6	6.7	1.6	5.7	0.8	4.2
12 th	2.0	6.2	1.7	6.1	1.8	6.5	1.0	4.4	0.7	4.9

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aUS (national) data are from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, which is conducted in odd-numbered years only (CDC, n.d.; Kann et al., 2014, 2016, 2018; Underwood et al., 2020; Mpofu et al., 2023). The national data are not available for 8th grade and are not comparable by gender.

Table 28. Past Month Prevalence of Synthetic Marijuana Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.5	1.7	0.8	0.8
Grade							
8 th	1.4	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.5
10 th	2.6	2.4	2.4	1.7	2.1	1.0	0.9
12 th	2.7	2.6	2.7	1.8	1.9	0.9	1.1
Gender^a							
Female	2.3	2.1	2.2	1.5	1.8	0.8	0.8
Male	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.4	1.6	0.8	0.8
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.4	0.7	0.9
Black	2.5	2.2	2.3	1.4	1.7	0.6	0.6
Hispanic	4.4	3.5	4.0	2.6	2.8	1.2	1.3
Asian	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.2
Other/Multiple	2.2	2.6	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.4	0.9

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aDue to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^bRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 29. Frequency of Synthetic Marijuana Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

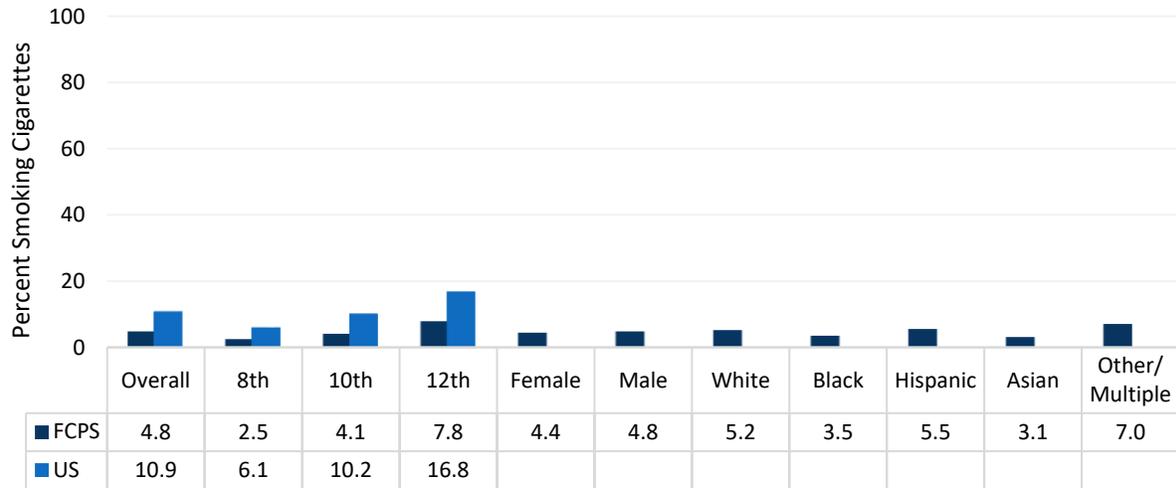
	None	1-2 days	3-5 days	6-9 days	10-19 days	20-30 Days
Overall	99.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Grade						
8 th	99.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
10 th	99.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
12 th	98.9	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Gender^a						
Female	99.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Male	99.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Race/Ethnicity^b						
White	99.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Black	99.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Hispanic	98.7	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Asian	99.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other/Multiple	99.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

TOBACCO USE

Figure 15. Lifetime Prevalence of Smoking Cigarettes, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2022



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2022 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2023). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this figure.

Table 30. Lifetime Prevalence of Smoking Cigarettes, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

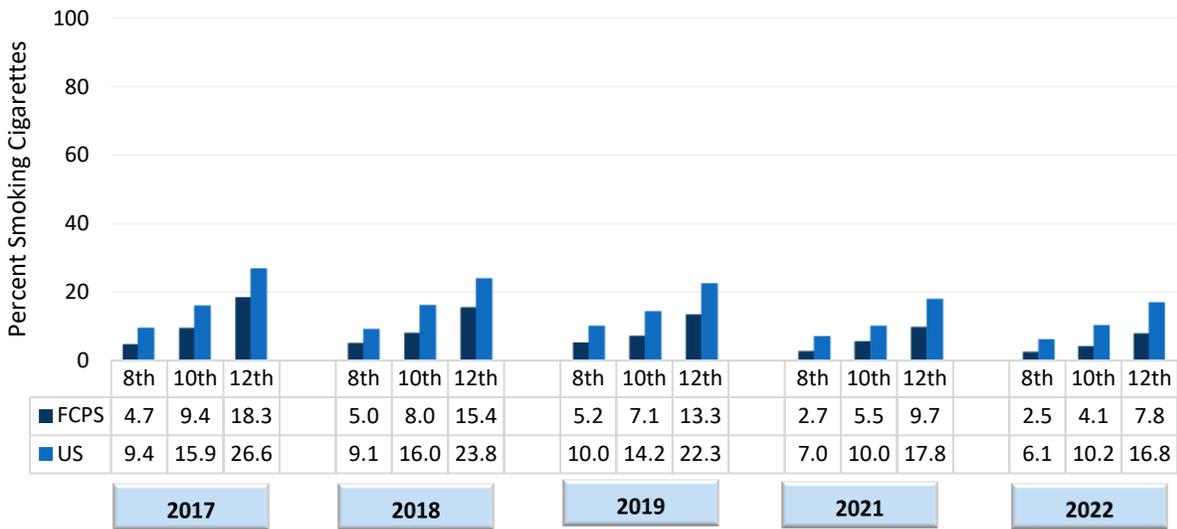
(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	13.1	11.3	10.7	9.4	8.5	5.9	4.8
Grade							
8 th	5.4	4.8	4.7	5.0	5.2	2.7	2.5
10 th	11.8	9.9	9.4	8.0	7.1	5.5	4.1
12 th	22.4	19.5	18.3	15.4	13.3	9.7	7.8
Gender^a							
Female	12.4	10.5	10.2	8.8	7.7	5.9	4.4
Male	13.8	12.0	11.2	10.0	9.2	6.0	4.8
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	12.3	10.7	10.8	9.4	8.3	6.6	5.2
Black	11.8	10.3	8.7	7.8	6.6	3.2	3.5
Hispanic	20.5	17.1	16.7	14.0	13.3	8.4	5.5
Asian	8.0	6.8	5.9	5.6	5.0	3.3	3.1
Other/Multiple	14.4	11.9	10.7	9.6	8.1	6.7	7.0

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 16. Lifetime Prevalence of Smoking Cigarettes, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2017 – 2022



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2023). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 31. Lifetime Frequency of Smoking Cigarettes, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

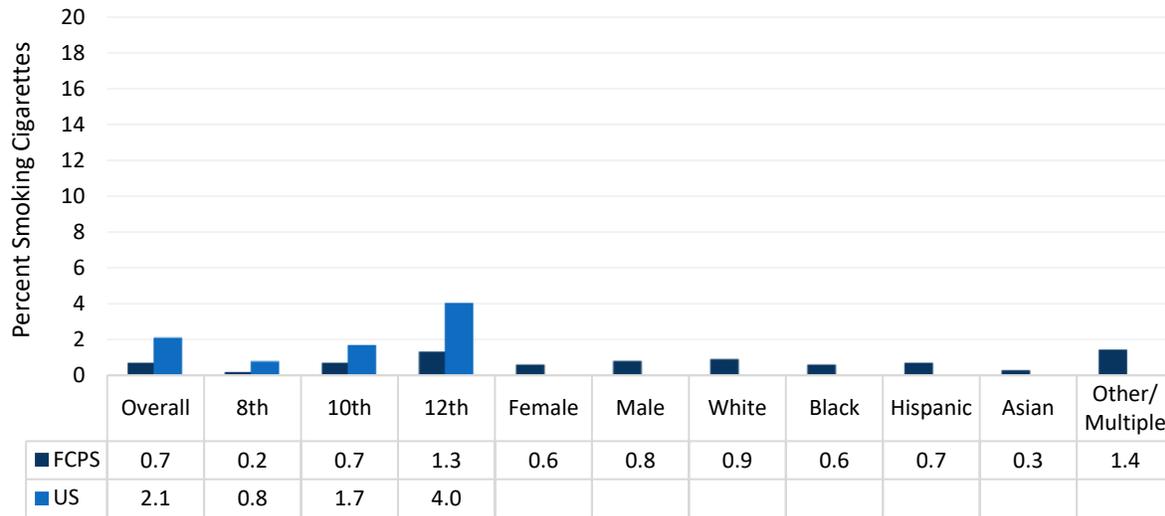
(Values are percentages)

	Never	Once or twice	Once in a while but not regularly	Regularly in the past	Regularly now
Overall	95.2	3.5	0.9	0.3	0.1
Grade					
8 th	97.5	2.0	0.3	0.2	0.1
10 th	95.9	3.0	0.7	0.3	0.1
12 th	92.2	5.4	1.7	0.5	0.1
Gender^a					
Female	95.6	3.3	0.8	0.2	0.1
Male	95.2	3.4	0.9	0.4	0.1
Race/Ethnicity^b					
White	94.8	3.7	1.1	0.4	0.1
Black	96.5	2.8	0.5	0.1	0.2
Hispanic	94.5	4.3	0.8	0.3	0.1
Asian	97.0	2.3	0.5	0.2	0.1
Other/Multiple	93.0	4.7	1.6	0.5	0.2

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 17. Past Month Prevalence of Smoking Cigarettes, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2022



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2022 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2023). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this figure.

Table 32. Past Month Prevalence of Smoking Cigarettes, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	3.4	2.6	2.6	1.8	1.5	1.0	0.7
Grade							
8 th	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.2
10 th	2.5	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.7
12 th	6.9	5.4	5.0	3.3	2.6	1.8	1.3
Gender^a							
Female	3.0	2.2	2.4	1.6	1.2	1.1	0.6
Male	3.9	3.0	2.8	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.8
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	3.7	2.9	3.0	1.9	1.7	1.4	0.9
Black	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.2	1.4	0.4	0.6
Hispanic	5.2	3.3	3.7	2.7	2.0	1.1	0.7
Asian	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.3
Other/Multiple	3.5	3.2	2.4	2.2	1.5	1.6	1.4

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 18. Past Month Prevalence of Smoking Cigarettes, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2017-2022



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2023). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

Table 33. Frequency of Smoking Cigarettes in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	Not at all	Less than 1 cigarette per day	1-5 cigarettes per day	About ½ pack per day	About 1 pack per day	About 1½ packs per day	2 or more packs per day
Overall	99.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grade							
8 th	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 th	99.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
12 th	98.7	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Gender^a							
Female	99.4	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	99.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	99.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Black	99.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Hispanic	99.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Asian	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other/Multiple	98.6	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 34. Age of First Cigarette Smoking, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	Mean age of initiation ^a	Frequency (%)		
		Never	12 years or younger	13 years or older
Overall	13.5	94.9	1.8	3.4
Grade				
8 th	11.3	97.4	2.2	0.5
10 th	12.9	95.4	1.6	3.0
12 th	14.5	91.9	1.5	6.6
Gender^b				
Female	13.6	94.7	1.8	3.6
Male	13.4	95.4	1.7	3.0
Race/Ethnicity^c				
White	14.0	94.6	1.5	3.9
Black	12.8	96.3	1.7	2.0
Hispanic	13.2	93.2	2.6	4.2
Asian	13.4	97.0	1.1	1.9
Other/Multiple	13.2	93.2	2.8	4.0

Note. Students were asked how old they were when they first smoked a cigarette, even just a puff. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Frequency percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aMean age of initiation is based on students who reported ever having smoked a cigarette, even just a puff. ^bDue to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^cRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 35. Percentage of Students Reporting First Cigarette Smoking Before Age 13, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

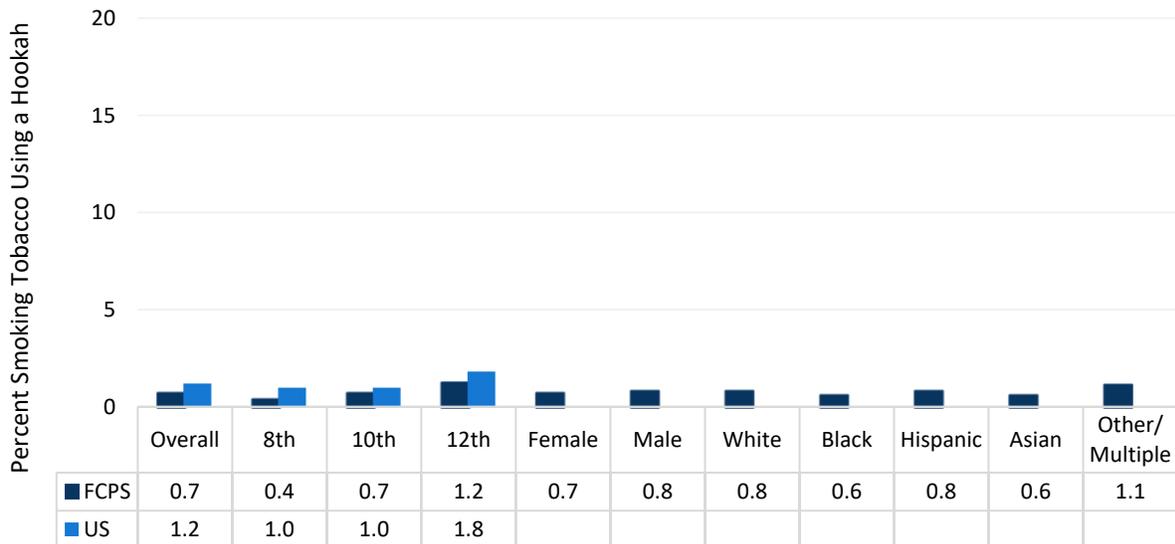
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	4.5	4.0	3.8	3.3	3.3	2.3	1.8
Grade							
8 th	4.7	4.2	3.7	4.2	4.3	2.7	2.2
10 th	4.5	3.6	3.7	3.0	2.6	2.4	1.6
12 th	4.3	4.1	3.9	2.7	2.9	1.8	1.5
Gender^a							
Female	3.9	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.4	1.8
Male	5.0	4.7	4.3	3.9	3.7	2.2	1.7
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4	1.7	1.5
Black	6.1	4.7	4.6	4.2	3.1	2.3	1.7
Hispanic	7.6	7.2	6.6	5.6	6.1	4.1	2.6
Asian	3.4	2.7	2.5	2.4	1.9	1.4	1.1
Other/Multiple	5.6	5.7	4.4	3.7	3.4	2.4	2.8

Note. Students were asked how old they were when they first smoked a cigarette, even just a puff. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended.

^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 19. Past Month Prevalence of Smoking Tobacco Using a Hookah, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2022



Note. The item on smoking tobacco using a hookah was added to the survey in 2021. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

Table 36. Frequency of Smoking Tobacco Using a Hookah in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	99.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Grade							
8 th	99.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
10 th	99.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
12 th	98.9	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Gender^a							
Female	99.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	99.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	99.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Black	99.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Hispanic	99.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Asian	99.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other/Multiple	98.9	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

Note. The item on smoking tobacco using a hookah was added to the survey in 2021. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended.

^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 37. Past Month Prevalence of Using Smokeless Tobacco, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	3.8	3.3	3.8	3.4	3.4	2.1	2.0
Grade							
8 th	2.0	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.3	1.6	1.3
10 th	3.4	3.0	3.4	3.2	3.2	2.0	1.9
12 th	6.1	5.3	6.0	5.0	4.8	2.7	2.7
Gender^a							
Female	2.5	2.4	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.0	1.5
Male	5.1	4.1	4.7	3.8	3.9	2.2	2.4
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	4.1	3.6	4.2	3.3	3.2	2.0	2.0
Black	3.2	2.7	2.8	3.5	3.4	1.9	2.3
Hispanic	4.9	3.9	4.9	5.0	4.6	2.6	2.1
Asian	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.4	1.7	1.3
Other/Multiple	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.2	2.2	2.7

Note. US (national) data are no longer available for comparison. The item on the Monitoring the Future Survey was modified to assess vaping with any electronic device – not specifically e-cigarettes.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 20. Past Month Prevalence of Using Smokeless Tobacco, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2017-2022



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2023). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

Table 38. Frequency of Using Smokeless Tobacco in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

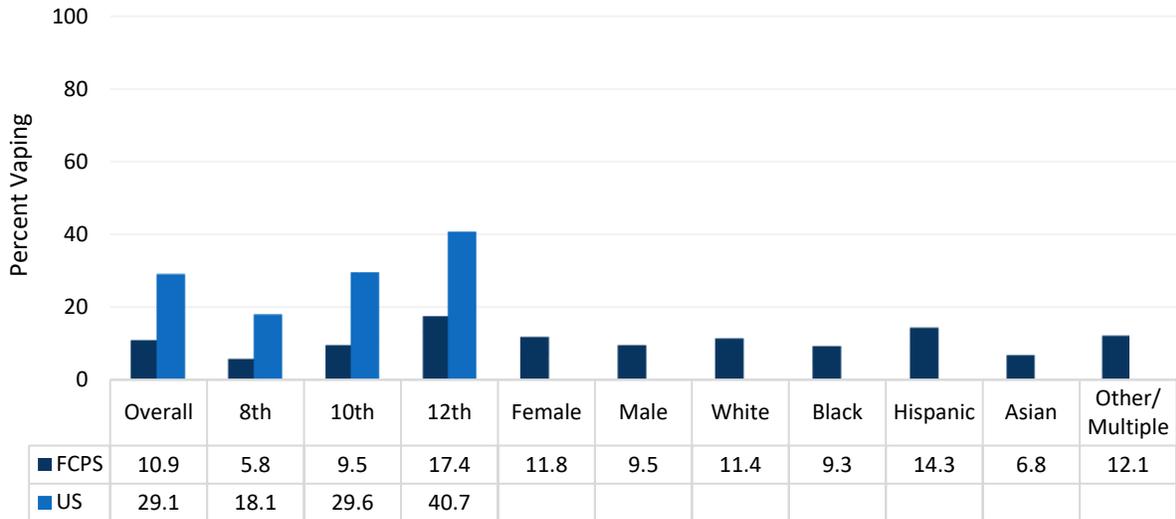
	Never	Once or twice	Once in a while but not regularly	About once a day	More than once a day
Overall	98.1	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.6
Grade					
8 th	98.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.6
10 th	98.1	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.6
12 th	97.4	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.7
Gender^a					
Female	98.5	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.5
Male	97.6	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.9
Race/Ethnicity^b					
White	98.1	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.5
Black	97.7	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.8
Hispanic	97.9	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.6
Asian	98.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.7
Other/Multiple	97.3	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.0

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

VAPING*

Figure 21. Lifetime Prevalence of Vaping (Any Substance), by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2022



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2022 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2023). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this figure.

* Vaping is the inhalation of an aerosol through a battery-powered device such as an e-cigarette, vape pen, or pod. The aerosol may contain nicotine, THC (the main psychoactive chemical in marijuana), and/or flavoring.

Table 39. Lifetime Prevalence of Vaping (Any Substance), by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2018 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	27.9	25.4	15.1	10.9
Grade				
8 th	15.1	13.2	7.2	5.8
10 th	29.5	26.2	15.0	9.5
12 th	39.3	37.3	23.4	17.4
Gender^a				
Female	27.8	27.0	16.5	11.8
Male	28.1	23.9	13.7	9.5
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	29.9	27.4	16.3	11.4
Black	27.3	23.7	13.3	9.5
Hispanic	34.1	31.4	19.5	14.3
Asian	17.9	16.7	9.1	6.8
Other/Multiple	30.7	27.4	16.4	12.1

Note. The items on vaping were added to the survey in 2018. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 40. Lifetime Prevalence of Vaping (Any Substance), by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2018 – 2022

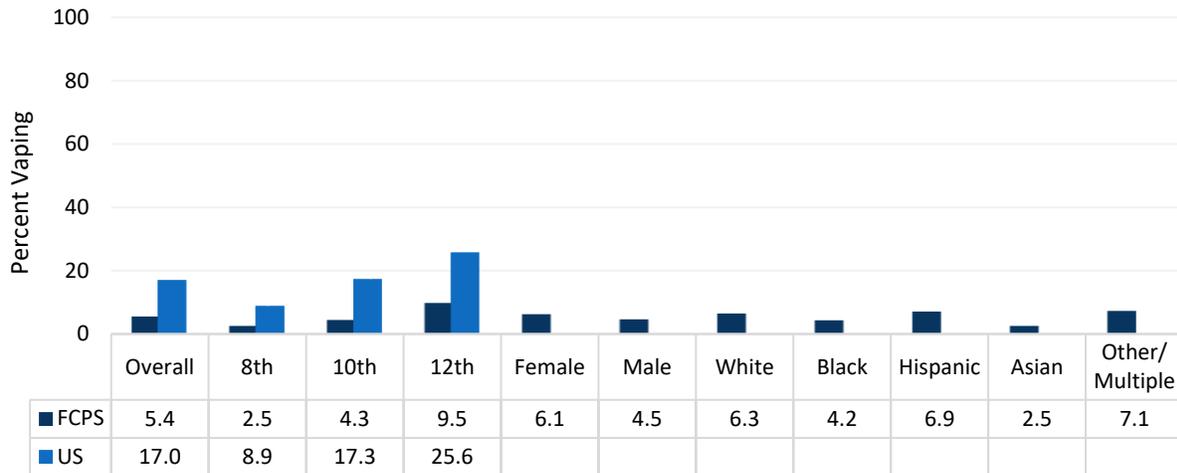
(Values are percentages)

	2018		2019		2021		2022	
	FCPS	US ^a						
Overall	27.9	33.4	25.4	36.7	15.1	28.9	10.9	29.1
Grade								
8 th	15.1	21.5	13.2	24.3	7.2	17.5	5.8	18.1
10 th	29.5	36.9	26.2	41.0	15.0	29.7	9.5	29.6
12 th	39.3	42.5	37.3	45.6	23.4	40.5	17.4	40.7

Note. The items on vaping were added to the survey in 2018. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aUS (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Surveys (Johnston et al., 2023). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Figure 22. Past Month Prevalence of Vaping (Any Substance), by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2022



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2022 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2023). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this figure.

Table 41. Past Month Prevalence of Vaping (Any Substance), by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	19.8	15.1	7.9	5.4
Grade				
8 th	9.8	7.2	3.6	2.5
10 th	20.5	15.3	7.6	4.3
12 th	29.4	23.2	12.9	9.5
Gender^a				
Female	20.3	15.8	9.3	6.1
Male	19.3	14.4	6.5	4.5
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	22.3	16.8	9.1	6.3
Black	18.1	14.2	7.2	4.2
Hispanic	23.8	18.4	10.2	6.9
Asian	11.9	9.3	3.8	2.5
Other/Multiple	22.0	16.3	9.1	7.1

Note. The items on vaping were added to the survey in 2018. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 42. Past Month Prevalence of Vaping (Any Substance), by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2018 – 2022

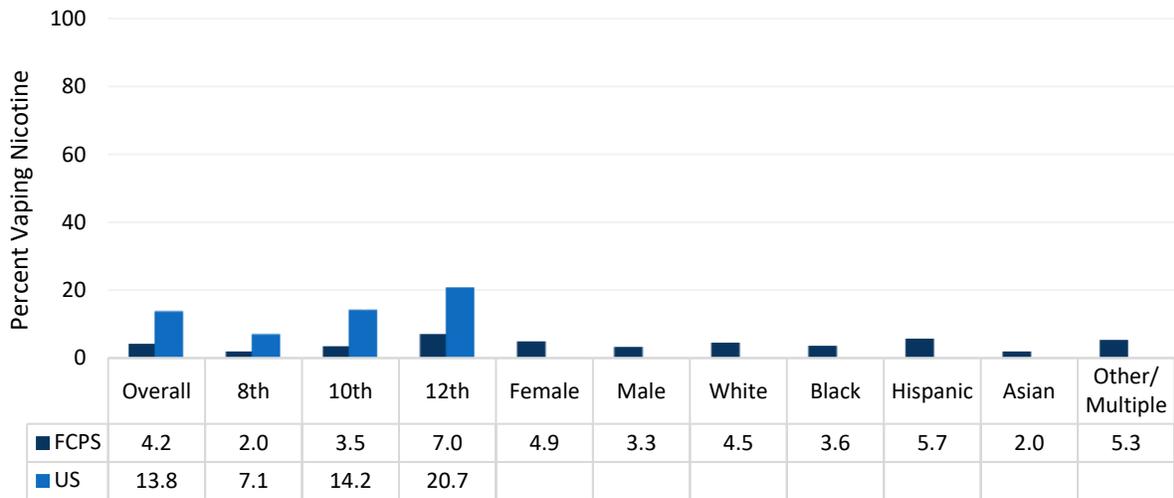
(Values are percentages)

	2018		2019		2021		2022	
	FCPS	US ^a						
Overall	19.8	19.2	15.1	22.5	7.9	15.9	5.4	17.0
Grade								
8 th	9.8	10.4	7.2	12.2	3.6	8.9	2.5	8.9
10 th	20.5	21.7	15.3	25.0	7.6	15.6	4.3	17.3
12 th	29.4	26.7	23.2	30.9	12.9	24.0	9.5	25.6

Note. The items on vaping were added to the survey in 2018. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aUS (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Surveys (Johnston et al., 2023). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Figure 23. Past Month Prevalence of Vaping Nicotine, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2022



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2022 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2023). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this figure.

Table 43. Past Month Prevalence of Vaping Nicotine, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2018 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	16.7	11.9	6.6	4.2
Grade				
8 th	7.3	5.8	3.1	2.0
10 th	17.6	11.9	6.6	3.5
12 th	25.4	18.4	10.5	7.0
Gender^a				
Female	16.9	12.5	7.9	4.9
Male	16.4	11.4	5.4	3.3
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	19.6	13.7	7.5	4.5
Black	14.4	10.7	5.4	3.6
Hispanic	19.4	14.2	8.8	5.7
Asian	9.5	7.4	3.4	2.0
Other/Multiple	19.0	12.7	7.6	5.3

Note. The items on vaping were added to the survey in 2018. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 44. Past Month Prevalence of Vaping Nicotine, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2018 – 2022
(Values are percentages)

	2018		2019		2021		2022	
	FCPS	US ^a						
Overall	16.7	14.2	11.9	18.1	6.6	13.3	4.2	13.8
Grade								
8 th	7.3	6.1	5.8	9.6	3.1	7.6	2.0	7.1
10 th	17.6	16.1	11.9	19.9	6.6	13.1	3.5	14.2
12 th	25.4	20.9	18.4	25.5	10.5	19.6	7.0	20.7

Note. The items on vaping were added to the survey in 2018. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aUS (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Surveys (Johnston et al., 2023). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 45. Frequency of Vaping Nicotine in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

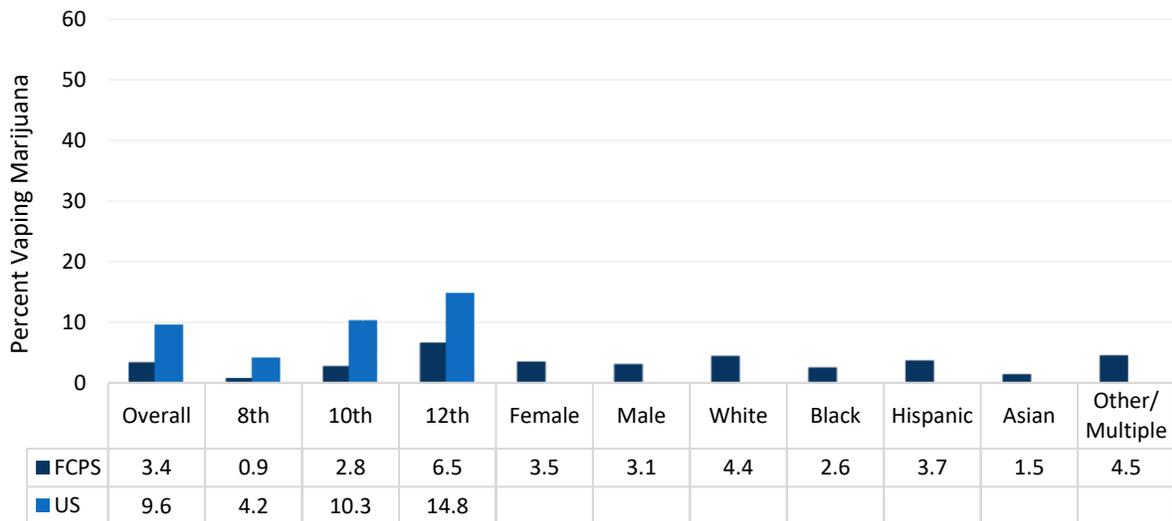
(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	95.8	1.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.9
Grade							
8 th	98.0	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
10 th	96.5	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6
12 th	93.0	2.7	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.9
Gender^a							
Female	95.1	1.9	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.1
Male	96.7	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.7
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	95.5	2.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.0
Black	96.4	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.7
Hispanic	94.3	2.3	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.3	1.1
Asian	98.0	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4
Other/Multiple	94.7	1.8	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.5

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 24. Past Month Prevalence of Vaping Marijuana, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2022



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2022 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2023). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this figure. The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

Table 46. Past Month Prevalence of Vaping Marijuana, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2018 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	8.0	9.0	4.5	3.4
Grade				
8 th	2.1	2.8	1.4	0.9
10 th	8.1	9.6	4.2	2.8
12 th	14.1	14.7	8.3	6.5
Gender^a				
Female	7.4	9.1	5.0	3.5
Male	8.7	8.9	4.1	3.1
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	9.1	10.2	5.6	4.4
Black	7.9	8.8	4.2	2.6
Hispanic	9.8	10.8	5.2	3.7
Asian	4.4	5.1	2.1	1.5
Other/Multiple	9.2	10.1	5.8	4.5

Note. The items on vaping were added to the survey in 2018. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 47. Past Month Prevalence of Vaping Marijuana, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2018 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2018		2019		2021		2022	
	FCPS	US ^a						
Overall	8.0	5.7	9.0	10.1	4.5	7.8	3.4	9.6
Grade								
8 th	2.1	2.6	2.8	3.9	1.4	2.9	0.9	4.2
10 th	8.1	7.0	9.6	12.6	4.2	8.4	2.8	10.3
12 th	14.1	7.5	14.7	14.0	8.3	12.4	6.5	14.8

Note. The items on vaping were added to the survey in 2018. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a US (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Surveys (Johnston et al., 2023). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 48. Frequency of Vaping Marijuana in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

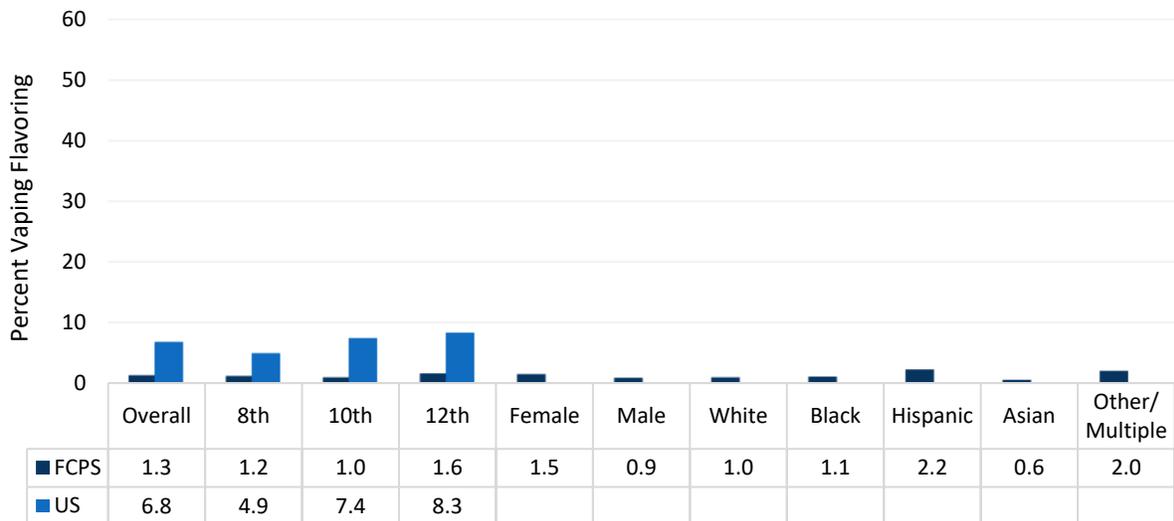
(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	96.6	1.5	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4
Grade							
8 th	99.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
10 th	97.2	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
12 th	93.5	2.8	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.9
Gender^a							
Female	96.5	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4
Male	96.9	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	95.6	1.9	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.5
Black	97.4	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4
Hispanic	96.4	1.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4
Asian	98.6	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other/Multiple	95.5	2.0	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.7

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 25. Past Month Prevalence of Vaping Flavoring Only, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2022



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2022 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2023). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this figure. The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

Table 49. Past Month Prevalence of Vaping Flavoring Only, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2018 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	10.3	5.5	2.2	1.3
Grade				
8 th	7.5	4.7	1.7	1.2
10 th	11.4	5.8	2.6	1.0
12 th	12.0	6.0	2.3	1.6
Gender^a				
Female	10.9	6.1	2.6	1.5
Male	9.7	4.9	1.7	0.9
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	9.2	4.2	1.5	1.0
Black	11.1	6.6	3.3	1.1
Hispanic	15.0	9.1	4.0	2.2
Asian	7.0	3.3	0.9	0.6
Other/Multiple	11.3	6.1	2.6	2.0

Note. The items on vaping were added to the survey in 2018. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 50. Past Month Prevalence of Vaping Flavoring Only, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2018 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2018		2019		2021		2022	
	FCPS	US ^a						
Overall	10.3	11.5	5.5	9.6	2.2	6.1	1.3	6.8
Grade								
8 th	7.5	8.1	4.7	7.7	1.7	4.6	1.2	4.9
10 th	11.4	13.1	5.8	10.5	2.6	6.3	1.0	7.4
12 th	12.0	13.5	6.0	10.7	2.3	7.4	1.6	8.3

Note. The items on vaping were added to the survey in 2018. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aUS (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Surveys (Johnston et al., 2023). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 51. Frequency of Vaping Flavoring in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

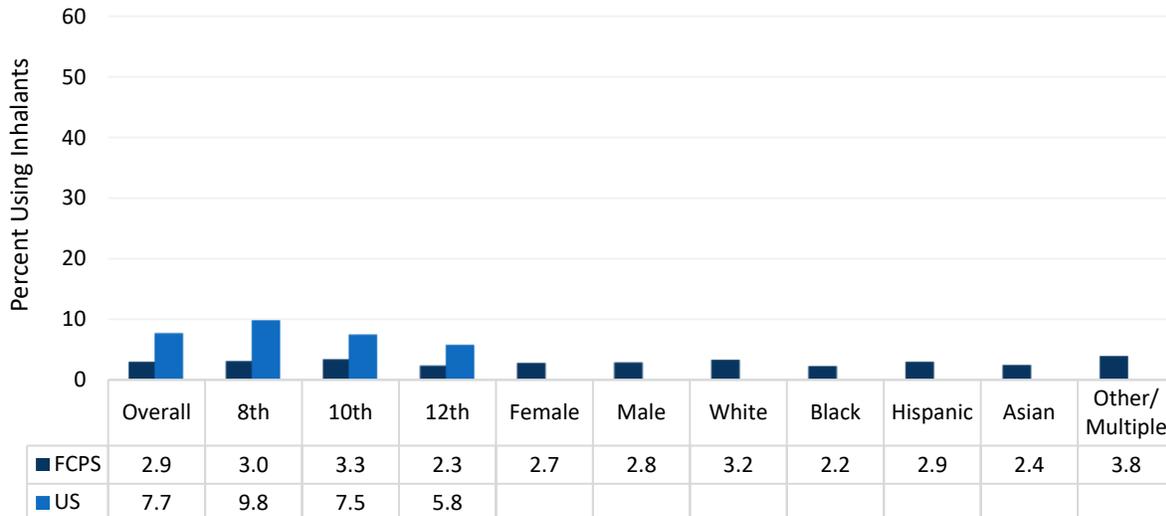
	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	98.7	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Grade							
8 th	98.8	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
10 th	99.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
12 th	98.4	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Gender^a							
Female	98.5	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Male	99.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	99.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Black	98.9	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Hispanic	97.8	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Asian	99.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other/Multiple	98.0	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

INHALANTS USE*

Figure 26. Lifetime Prevalence of Inhalant Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2022



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2022 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2023). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this figure. The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

* Inhalants are fumes or gases that are inhaled to get high. They include common household substances such as glues, aerosols, butane, and solvents. Many household products are the most commonly used inhalants. Inhalant use is more prevalent among younger students, perhaps because they are often the easiest drugs for them to obtain: they are easily accessible, legal to obtain, and relatively cheap.

Table 52. Lifetime Prevalence of Inhalant Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	4.3	4.5	4.9	5.1	6.2	4.4	2.9
Grade							
8 th	5.4	6.0	7.3	7.7	9.7	5.5	3.0
10 th	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.6	5.4	4.4	3.3
12 th	3.4	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.5	3.2	2.3
Gender^a							
Female	4.3	4.5	4.9	5.0	6.5	4.6	2.7
Male	4.2	4.4	4.8	5.2	5.9	4.1	2.8
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	3.9	4.2	4.7	4.7	6.0	4.7	3.2
Black	4.4	5.5	4.8	5.5	6.2	4.1	2.2
Hispanic	6.5	5.9	6.1	6.1	7.7	4.8	2.9
Asian	2.9	3.4	3.6	4.1	4.7	3.5	2.4
Other/Multiple	4.3	4.6	6.1	6.7	7.1	5.4	3.8

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 53. Lifetime Prevalence of Inhalant Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2017 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2017		2018		2019		2021		2022	
	FCPS	US ^a								
Overall	4.9	6.7	5.1	6.6	6.2	7.3	4.4	7.9	2.9	7.7
Grade										
8 th	7.3	8.9	7.7	8.7	9.7	9.5	5.5	11.3	3.0	9.8
10 th	4.3	6.1	4.6	6.5	5.4	6.8	4.4	7.2	3.3	7.5
12 th	2.9	4.9	3.0	4.4	3.5	5.3	3.2	5.0	2.3	5.8

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aUS (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Surveys (Johnston et al., 2023). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 54. Lifetime Frequency of Inhalant Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

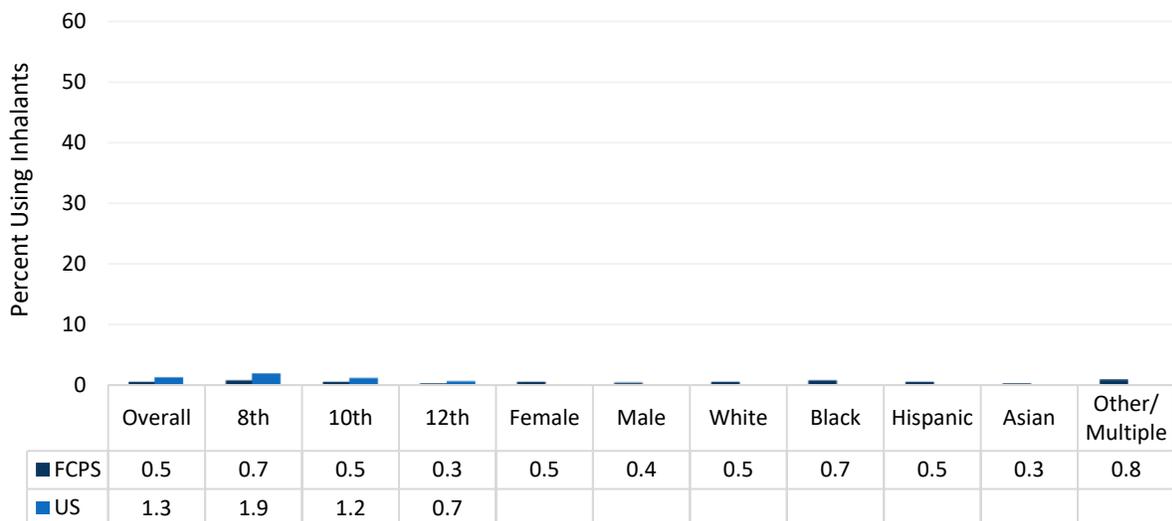
(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	97.1	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Grade							
8 th	97.0	2.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
10 th	96.7	2.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
12 th	97.7	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Gender^a							
Female	97.3	1.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Male	97.2	1.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	96.8	2.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Black	97.8	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
Hispanic	97.1	1.9	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Asian	97.7	1.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other/Multiple	96.2	2.2	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 27. Past Month Prevalence of Inhalant Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County and U.S., 2022



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). US (national) data are from the 2022 Monitoring the Future Survey (Johnston et al., 2023). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity. Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this figure. The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

Table 55. Past Month Prevalence of Inhalant Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.5	0.7	0.5
Grade							
8 th	1.4	1.5	2.1	2.0	2.8	1.1	0.7
10 th	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.5
12 th	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3
Gender^a							
Female	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.6	0.8	0.5
Male	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.4	0.6	0.4
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.5	0.8	0.5
Black	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.7	0.8	0.7
Hispanic	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.9	0.9	0.5
Asian	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.3
Other/Multiple	1.0	0.9	1.9	1.2	2.0	1.4	0.8

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 56. Past Month Prevalence of Inhalant Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2017 – 2022

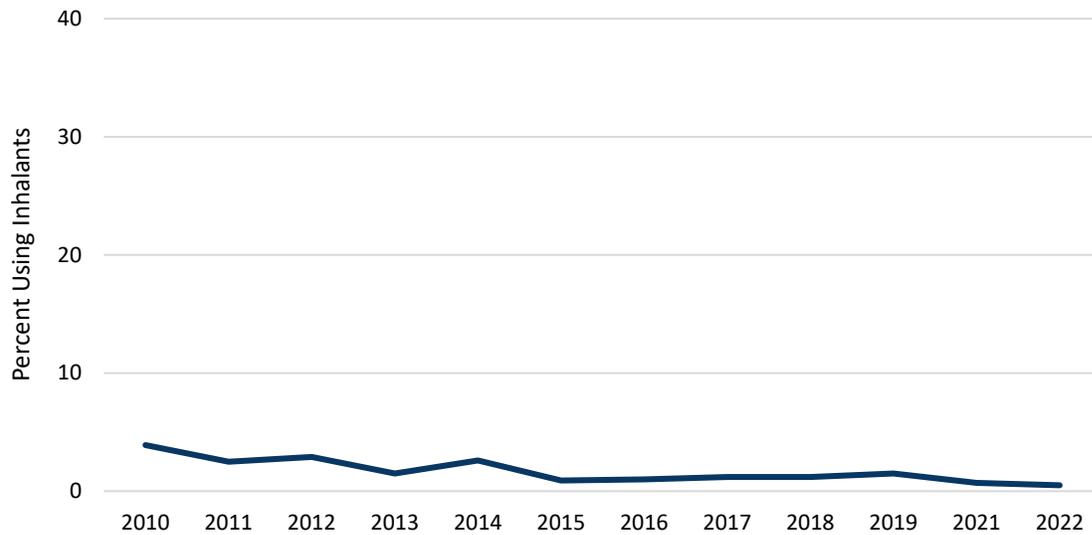
(Values are percentages)

	2017		2018		2019		2021		2022	
	FCPS	US ^a								
Overall	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.4	0.7	1.1	0.5	1.3
Grade										
8 th	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.8	2.1	1.1	1.8	0.7	1.9
10 th	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.5	1.2
12 th	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.7

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aUS (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Surveys (Johnston et al., 2023). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Figure 28. Past Month Prevalence of Inhalant Use, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2022



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

Table 57. Frequency of Inhalant Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	99.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Grade							
8 th	99.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
10 th	99.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
12 th	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Gender^a							
Female	99.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Male	99.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	99.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Black	99.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Hispanic	99.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Asian	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other/Multiple	99.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

USE OF OTHER DRUGS

Table 58. Past Month Prevalence of Non-medical Use of Painkillers, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	4.9	4.6	4.4	2.9	2.6	1.5	1.1
Grade							
8 th	3.8	4.0	4.3	2.7	2.6	1.9	1.3
10 th	4.7	4.6	4.4	2.9	2.5	1.4	1.1
12 th	6.1	5.1	4.5	3.0	2.6	1.1	0.7
Gender^a							
Female	5.3	5.0	4.7	3.0	2.9	1.9	1.1
Male	4.5	4.1	4.0	2.7	2.2	0.9	0.8
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	5.1	4.8	4.5	2.6	2.4	1.5	0.8
Black	4.8	4.8	4.8	2.5	2.8	1.1	1.5
Hispanic	5.8	5.0	4.9	3.7	3.0	1.6	1.4
Asian	3.4	3.2	3.2	2.3	2.1	1.3	0.9
Other/Multiple	5.7	5.4	5.1	3.8	3.1	1.7	1.1

Note. Students were asked if they had taken painkillers (such as OxyContin, Vicodin, Percocet, Codeine, and Opium) without a doctor's order in the past 30 days. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 59. Frequency of Non-medical Use of Painkillers in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	99.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Grade							
8 th	98.7	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
10 th	98.9	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
12 th	99.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Gender^a							
Female	98.9	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Male	99.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	99.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Black	98.5	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3
Hispanic	98.7	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Asian	99.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other/Multiple	98.9	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1

Note. Students were asked if they had taken painkillers (such as OxyContin, Vicodin, Percocet, Codeine, and Opium) without a doctor's order in the past 30 days. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 60. Past Month Prevalence of Non-medical Use of Other Prescription Drugs, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.6	3.3	1.7	1.6
Grade							
8 th	1.6	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.7	1.6	1.7
10 th	4.3	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.2	1.7	1.8
12 th	7.5	6.3	5.7	4.7	4.1	1.9	1.3
Gender^a							
Female	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.5	2.0	1.8
Male	4.6	3.9	4.1	3.5	3.1	1.4	1.3
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.0	3.8	2.1	1.7
Black	3.7	3.8	4.4	2.7	2.8	1.9	1.6
Hispanic	4.6	4.0	4.4	4.1	3.5	1.6	1.7
Asian	3.1	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.1	1.3
Other/Multiple	6.1	4.9	4.6	5.3	4.1	2.3	1.9

Note. Students were asked if they had taken a prescription drug other than painkillers (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Xanax) without a doctor’s order in the past 30 days. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years’ data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 61. Frequency of Non-medical Use of Other Prescription Drugs in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

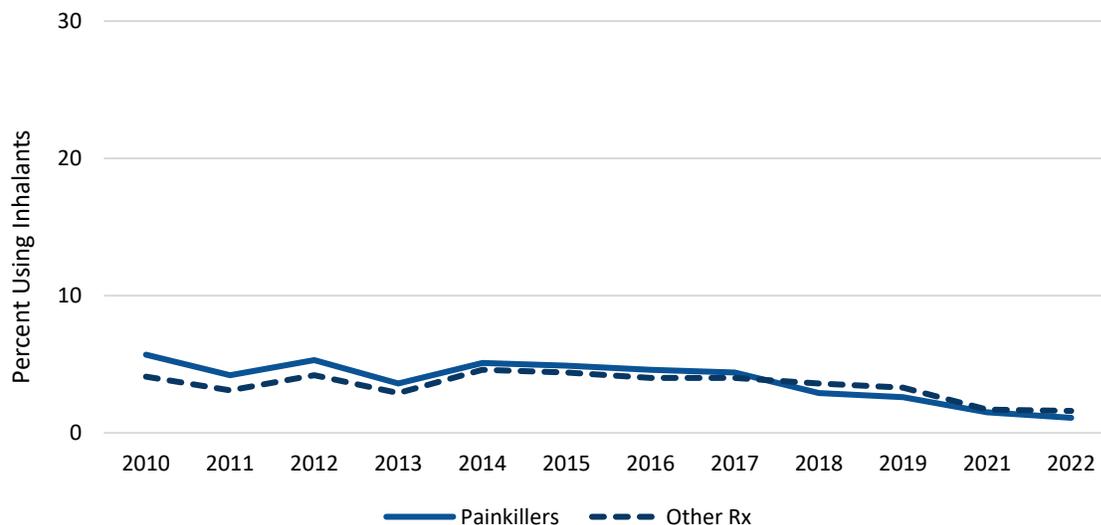
(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	98.4	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Grade							
8 th	98.3	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
10 th	98.2	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
12 th	98.7	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Gender^a							
Female	98.2	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Male	98.7	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	98.3	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Black	98.4	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Hispanic	98.4	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Asian	98.7	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other/Multiple	98.1	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1

Note. Students were asked if they had taken a prescription drug other than painkillers (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Xanax) without a doctor’s order in the past 30 days. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years’ data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 29. Percentage of Students Reporting Misuse of Prescription Drugs in the Past Month, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2022



Note. Misuse of painkillers include taking OxyContin, Vicodin, Percocet, Codeine, and Opium without a doctor’s orders. Misuse of other prescription drugs include taking Ritalin, Adderall, or Xanax without a doctor’s order. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

Table 62. Past Month Prevalence of LSD or Other Hallucinogen Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.6	0.6	0.4
Grade							
8 th	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2
10 th	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.6	0.5	0.4
12 th	3.7	3.1	2.8	2.1	2.6	1.1	0.8
Gender							
Female	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.4
Male	2.7	2.1	2.1	1.6	2.1	0.7	0.4
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.9	0.8	0.5
Black	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.7	1.5	0.5	0.5
Hispanic	2.8	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.7	0.8	0.5
Asian	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.2
Other/Multiple	3.2	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.9	0.7	0.6

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 63. Past Month Prevalence of LSD or Other Hallucinogen Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2017 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2017		2018		2019		2021		2022	
	FCPS	US ^a								
Overall	1.5	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.6	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.8
Grade										
8 th	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5
10 th	1.5	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.6	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.7
12 th	2.8	1.6	2.1	1.4	2.6	1.8	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.4

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aUS (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Surveys (Johnston et al., 2023). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 64. Frequency of LSD or Other Hallucinogen Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grade							
8 th	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 th	99.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12 th	99.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender^a							
Female	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	99.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Black	99.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Hispanic	99.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Asian	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other/Multiple	99.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 65. Past Month Prevalence of Non-medical Use of Over-the-Counter Drugs, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.8
Grade							
8 th	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.6
10 th	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.7	0.9	1.0
12 th	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.7
Gender^a							
Female	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.8
Male	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.7
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.9
Black	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.5
Hispanic	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.9	0.9	0.9
Asian	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7
Other/Multiple	2.5	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.1	0.5

Note. Students were asked if they had taken over-the-counter drugs to get high in the past 30 days. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 66. Frequency of Non-medical Use of Over-the-Counter Drugs in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	99.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grade							
8 th	99.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 th	99.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
12 th	99.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender^a							
Female	99.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	99.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	99.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Black	99.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Hispanic	99.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Asian	99.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other/Multiple	99.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note. Students were asked if they had taken over-the-counter drugs to get high in the past 30 days. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 67. Past Month Prevalence of Cocaine or Crack Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.1
Grade							
8 th	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1
10 th	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.2
12 th	1.7	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.3	0.2
Gender^a							
Female	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.1
Male	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.1
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.2
Black	1.3	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.0
Hispanic	1.6	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.1
Asian	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
Other/Multiple	1.8	0.8	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.3

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 68. Past Month Prevalence of Cocaine or Crack Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2017 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2017		2018		2019		2021		2022	
	FCPS	US ^a								
Overall	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4
Grade										
8 th	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3
10 th	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
12 th	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.8

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aUS (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Surveys (Johnston et al., 2023). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 69. Frequency of Cocaine or Crack Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grade							
8 th	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 th	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
12 th	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Gender^a							
Female	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Black	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hispanic	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Asian	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other/Multiple	99.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aDue to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^bRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 70. Past Month Prevalence of Ecstasy Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1
Grade							
8 th	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 th	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2
12 th	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1
Gender^a							
Female	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
Male	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
Black	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0
Hispanic	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.2
Asian	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
Other/Multiple	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.1

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 71. Past Month Prevalence of Ecstasy Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2017 – 2022
(Values are percentages)

	2017		2018		2019		2021		2022	
	FCPS	US ^a								
Overall	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5
Grade										
8 th	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
10 th	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
12 th	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.9

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aUS (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Surveys (Johnston et al., 2023). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 72. Frequency of Ecstasy Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grade							
8 th	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 th	99.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12 th	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender^a							
Female	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	99.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Black	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hispanic	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Asian	99.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other/Multiple	100.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 73. Past Month Prevalence of Methamphetamine Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2
Grade							
8 th	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2
10 th	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1
12 th	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2
Gender^a							
Female	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Male	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1
Black	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1
Hispanic	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.2
Asian	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Other/Multiple	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). ^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 74. Past Month Prevalence of Methamphetamine Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2017 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2017		2018		2019		2021		2022	
	FCPS	US ^a								
Overall	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
Grade										
8 th	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1
10 th	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
12 th	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aUS (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Surveys (Johnston et al., 2023). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 75. Frequency of Methamphetamine Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grade							
8 th	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 th	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12 th	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Gender^a							
Female	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Black	100.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hispanic	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Asian	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other/Multiple	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aDue to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^bRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 76. Past Month Prevalence of Steroid Use without a Doctor’s Order, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3
Grade							
8 th	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3
10 th	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
12 th	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Gender^a							
Female	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
Male	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Black	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.2
Hispanic	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4
Asian	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other/Multiple	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.3

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years’ data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 77. Past Month Prevalence of Steroid Use without a Doctor’s Order, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2017 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2017		2018		2019		2021		2022	
	FCPS	US ^a								
Overall	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.7
Grade										
8 th	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5
10 th	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3
12 th	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.3	1.3

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aUS (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Surveys (Johnston et al., 2023). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 78. Frequency of Steroid Use without a Doctor’s Order in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Grade							
8 th	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 th	99.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
12 th	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Gender^a							
Female	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	99.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Black	99.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Hispanic	99.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Asian	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other/Multiple	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years’ data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 79. Past Month Prevalence of Heroin Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
Grade							
8 th	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
10 th	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1
12 th	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
Gender^a							
Female	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Male	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1
Black	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2
Hispanic	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1
Asian	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other/Multiple	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.0

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years’ data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 80. Past Month Prevalence of Heroin Use, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2017 – 2022
(Values are percentages)

	2017		2018		2019		2021		2022	
	FCPS	US ^a								
Overall	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Grade										
8 th	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
10 th	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
12 th	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aUS (national) data are from the Monitoring the Future Surveys (Johnston et al., 2023). The national data are not available by gender or race/ethnicity.

Table 81. Frequency of Heroin Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

	(Values are percentages)						
	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grade							
8 th	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
10 th	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
12 th	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Gender^a							
Female	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Black	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hispanic	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Asian	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other/Multiple	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Other Risk Behaviors

The 2022 Fairfax County Youth Survey of 8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Students included several questions on students' sexual activities. One in ten students (10.1%) reported having had sexual intercourse at least once in their lifetime, ranging from 1.6% of eighth-grade students to 22.0% of twelfth-grade students. A larger percentage of male students reported having had intercourse (10.8% compared to 8.9% of female students). The percentage of students who have had intercourse varied by racial/ethnic group, ranging from 4.5% of Asian students to 13.8% of Hispanic students. The rate for lifetime prevalence of sexual intercourse dropped 1.7 percentage points from 2021 to 2022, and the percentage of students in 2022 who reported having had sexual intercourse in their lifetime was 12.5 percentage points lower than the 2010 rate. Approximately one in fifteen Fairfax County students (6.8%) reported having sexual intercourse in the past three months, including 15.3% of twelfth-grade students.

Less than two thirds of the Fairfax County students (63.1%) who are sexually active* reported using a condom during their last sexual intercourse. Male students were more likely to report condom use (66.8% compared to 59.4% of female students). Students of other or multiple races reported the lowest rate of condom usage (57.5%) during their last sexual intercourse. The 2022 rate increased by roughly 2.0 percentage points from 2021 after declining for three consecutive survey years since 2018.

About one in nine students (11.0%) reported having had oral sex in their lifetime, ranging from 2.3% of eighth-grade students to 22.7% of twelfth-grade students. Male students were more likely to report having had oral sex (12.1% compared to 9.4% of female students). Rates of having had oral sex ranged from 5.7% of Asian students to 13.6% of White students and students of other or multiple races. The rate has continued to trend downward since 2010 when 26.2% of students reported having oral sex in their lifetime.

About one in seven students (12.7%) who have ever had sexual intercourse reported drinking alcohol or using drugs before their last intercourse, ranging from 6.1% of eighth-grade students to 13.4% of twelfth-grade students. Hispanic students were least likely to report drinking alcohol or using drugs before their last intercourse (9.3%), while students of other or multiple races reported the highest rate (16.9%).

Approximately three percent of Fairfax County twelfth-grade students (3.1%) reported driving a vehicle in the past month after drinking alcohol, and one fourth (23.9%) reported texting while driving in the past month. Male students were more likely to report driving after drinking (3.6% compared to 2.7% of female students), but were almost as likely to report texting while driving (24.1%) as their female peers (24.4%). White twelfth-grade students were most likely to report that they texted while driving in the past month (33.3%), while students of other or multiple races were the most likely to report drinking and driving (4.7%). The 2022 rate of driving a vehicle after drinking in the past month declined since 2019 by 2.4 percentage points. Meanwhile, the 2022 prevalence for texting while driving in the past month has also declined by 10.1 percentage points since 2018.

* Sexually active was defined as students who reported having had sexual intercourse in the past three months.

About six percent of twelfth grade students reported at least one day of nodding off or falling asleep while driving in the past month (5.6%), similar to the reported rate in 2021 (5.8%). About two in three students (68.0%) reported zero days of falling asleep while driving.

SEXUAL ACTIVITY

Table 82. Percentage of Students Who Have Had Sexual Intercourse in Their Lifetime, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	17.6	16.8	17.2	17.2	17.4	11.8	10.1
Grade							
8 th	4.0	3.4	3.8	3.8	5.0	2.4	1.6
10 th	13.9	13.9	14.1	14.3	14.3	8.8	7.0
12 th	34.9	34.1	34.7	34.1	33.5	25.0	22.0
Gender^a							
Female	15.5	14.9	15.5	15.8	15.8	11.4	8.9
Male	19.7	18.8	18.9	18.8	19.1	12.3	10.8
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	18.4	17.0	18.2	18.2	18.5	13.6	12.0
Black	18.9	18.8	17.2	15.7	17.0	8.7	6.5
Hispanic	25.2	24.5	25.2	24.9	24.7	16.4	13.8
Asian	8.5	7.7	7.8	8.5	8.6	5.7	4.5
Other/Multiple	18.7	19.1	19.0	19.6	18.8	12.5	12.0

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 83. Percentage of Students Who Have Had Sexual Intercourse in Their Lifetime, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019 and 2021

(Values are percentages)

	2013		2015		2017		2019		2021	
	FCPS	US ^a								
Grade										
10 th	16.1	41.4	13.9	35.7	14.1	36.2	14.3	33.6	8.8	22.6
12 th	38.1	64.1	34.9	58.1	34.7	57.3	33.5	56.7	25.0	48.4

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aUS (national) data are from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, which is conducted in odd-numbered years only (CDC, n.d.; Kann et al., 2014, 2016, 2018; Underwood et al., 2020; Mpofu et al., 2023). The national data are not available for 8th grade and are not comparable by gender.

Table 84. Percentage of Students Who Have Had Oral Sex in Their Lifetime, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

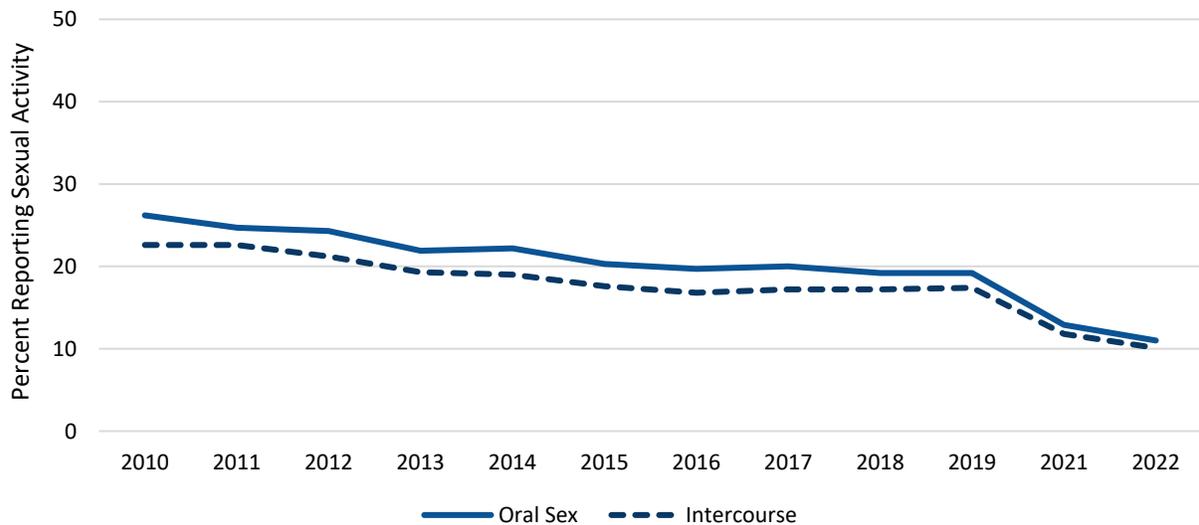
(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	20.3	19.7	20.0	19.2	19.2	12.9	11.0
Grade							
8 th	4.5	3.8	4.4	4.2	4.9	2.6	2.3
10 th	17.5	17.6	18.3	16.9	16.9	10.2	8.2
12 th	39.1	38.3	38.1	36.8	36.4	26.9	22.7
Gender^a							
Female	18.0	17.7	18.4	17.7	17.9	12.2	9.4
Male	22.7	21.8	21.6	20.8	20.5	13.7	12.1
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	23.7	22.6	23.3	22.3	22.4	16.1	13.6
Black	20.2	20.2	18.9	18.2	18.3	10.2	7.6
Hispanic	22.9	22.7	24.3	22.2	22.1	14.5	12.5
Asian	11.0	10.0	9.9	10.7	11.3	7.0	5.7
Other/Multiple	22.9	23.0	23.1	22.7	21.9	15.5	13.6

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 30. Percentage of Students Reporting Selected Sexual Activity in Their Lifetime, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2022



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

Table 85. Percentage of Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse in the Past Three Months, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	12.2	11.6	12.1	12.1	12.1	8.1	6.8
Grade							
8 th	2.2	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.7	1.3	0.9
10 th	9.0	8.7	9.4	9.3	9.3	5.8	4.4
12 th	25.9	24.9	25.5	25.4	24.8	17.7	15.3
Gender^a							
Female	11.5	10.8	11.6	11.6	11.8	8.3	6.2
Male	13.0	12.3	12.7	12.6	12.4	7.9	7.0
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	13.3	12.2	13.3	13.1	13.5	9.8	8.1
Black	12.9	12.5	11.1	9.8	10.8	5.5	4.2
Hispanic	17.2	16.8	17.2	17.4	16.6	11.0	9.3
Asian	5.5	4.9	5.5	5.9	5.9	4.1	2.7
Other/Multiple	12.7	12.7	13.5	14.1	12.8	7.4	8.6

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 86. Percentage of Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse in the Past Three Months, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019 and 2021

(Values are percentages)

	2013		2015		2017		2019		2021	
	FCPS	US ^a								
Grade										
10 th	10.0	29.4	9.0	25.5	9.4	24.9	9.3	23.1	5.8	14.6
12 th	28.0	49.3	25.9	46.0	25.5	44.3	24.8	42.3	17.7	35.4

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aUS (national) data are from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, which is conducted in odd-numbered years only (CDC, n.d.; Kann et al., 2014, 2016, 2018; Underwood et al., 2020; Mpofu et al., 2023). The national data are not available for 8th grade and are not comparable by gender.

Table 87. Age of First Sexual Intercourse, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	Mean age of initiation ^a	Frequency (%)		
		Never	12 years or younger	13 years or older
Overall	15.1	89.6	1.0	9.4
Grade				
8 th	12.2	98.1	0.9	0.9
10 th	14.1	92.9	1.1	6.1
12 th	15.6	77.7	0.9	21.5
Gender^b				
Female	15.2	90.9	0.7	8.5
Male	15.0	89.0	1.0	10.0
Race/Ethnicity^c				
White	15.4	87.9	0.7	11.4
Black	14.6	93.2	1.1	5.7
Hispanic	14.8	85.6	1.7	12.7
Asian	15.2	95.5	0.4	4.1
Other/Multiple	15.0	87.7	1.4	10.9

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Frequency percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aMean age of initiation is based on students who reported ever having had sexual intercourse. ^bDue to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^cRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 88. Percentage of Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse Before Age 13, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.0
Grade							
8 th	2.0	1.4	1.9	1.8	2.3	1.4	0.9
10 th	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.1
12 th	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.9
Gender^a							
Female	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.7
Male	2.6	1.9	2.3	2.1	2.3	1.4	1.0
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.7
Black	3.2	2.3	3.4	2.5	2.5	2.2	1.1
Hispanic	3.5	2.8	3.2	2.6	3.3	1.7	1.7
Asian	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4
Other/Multiple	2.6	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.4

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 89. Percentage of Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse Before Age 13, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019 and 2021

(Values are percentages)

	2013		2015		2017		2019		2021	
	FCPS	US ^a								
Grade										
10 th	2.3	6.0	1.8	4.7	1.5	3.4	1.6	3.2	1.3	3.4
12 th	2.0	4.9	1.6	3.6	1.6	3.5	1.3	2.0	0.9	2.4

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aUS (national) data are from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, which is conducted in odd-numbered years only (CDC, n.d.; Kann et al., 2014, 2016, 2018; Underwood et al., 2020; Mpofu et al., 2023). The national data are not available for 8th grade and are not comparable by gender.

Table 90. Number of People With Whom Student Has Had Sexual Intercourse in His/Her Lifetime, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	Never had sex	1 person	2 people	3 people	4 people	5 people	6 or more people
Overall	89.6	5.8	2.1	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.7
Grade							
8 th	98.2	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
10 th	92.8	4.1	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.6
12 th	77.7	12.3	4.5	2.2	1.3	0.7	1.4
Gender^a							
Female	90.9	5.4	2.0	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.3
Male	89.0	5.9	2.0	1.0	0.7	0.3	1.2
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	87.9	7.2	2.3	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.6
Black	93.3	2.7	1.5	1.0	0.5	0.1	1.0
Hispanic	85.6	7.4	3.3	1.2	0.9	0.4	1.2
Asian	95.5	2.9	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other/Multiple	87.5	7.0	2.0	1.4	0.8	0.4	1.0

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 91. Percentage of Students Who Have Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons in Their Lifetime, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	4.1	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.7	2.2	1.6
Grade							
8 th	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.3
10 th	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.5	1.3	1.1
12 th	8.7	8.0	8.1	8.2	7.8	5.0	3.4
Gender^a							
Female	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.0	0.8
Male	5.3	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	2.3	2.2
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	3.9	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.5	2.4	1.5
Black	5.2	5.3	4.9	4.3	4.8	2.5	1.6
Hispanic	6.1	5.5	5.9	5.7	5.4	2.9	2.4
Asian	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.0	0.5
Other/Multiple	5.1	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.3	2.4	2.1

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 92. Percentage of Students Who Had Sexual Intercourse with Four or More Persons in Their Lifetime, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019 and 2021
(Values are percentages)

	2013		2015		2017		2019		2021	
	FCPS	US ^a								
Grade										
10 th	4.0	12.6	2.8	9.0	2.7	7.3	2.5	5.7	1.3	3.3
12 th	10.0	23.4	8.7	19.2	8.1	18.0	7.8	16.0	5.0	12.5

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aUS (national) data are from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, which is conducted in odd-numbered years only (CDC, n.d.; Kann et al., 2014, 2016, 2018; Underwood et al., 2020; Mpofu et al., 2023). The national data are not available for 8th grade and are not comparable by gender.

Table 93. Number of People With Whom Student Has Had Sexual Intercourse in the Past Three Months, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022
(Values are percentages)

	Never had sex	Had sex but not in past 3 months	1 person	2 people	3 people	4 people	5 people	6 or more people
Overall	89.7	3.5	5.7	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Grade								
8 th	98.2	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
10 th	92.8	2.8	3.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
12 th	77.8	6.9	13.2	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2
Gender^a								
Female	91.0	2.8	5.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	89.0	4.0	5.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3
Race/Ethnicity^b								
White	88.0	3.9	7.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Black	93.2	2.7	2.8	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.3
Hispanic	85.8	5.0	7.7	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Asian	95.5	1.8	2.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other/Multiple	87.8	3.7	7.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aDue to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^bRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 94. Percentage of Students Who Used Selected Methods to Prevent Pregnancy in Their Last Sexual Intercourse, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022
(Values are percentages)

	Never had sex	No method	Birth control pills	Condoms	IUD / Implant ^a	Shot, patch, or ring ^b	Withdrawal or other method	Not sure
Overall	89.6	1.3	1.7	5.6	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.5
Grade								
8 th	98.2	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
10 th	92.8	1.1	0.7	4.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.4
12 th	77.6	2.4	4.4	11.9	0.9	0.3	1.7	0.8
Gender^c								
Female	90.9	1.1	1.8	4.3	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.5
Male	88.8	1.3	1.5	6.8	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.4
Race/Ethnicity^d								
White	87.9	1.2	2.7	6.2	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.5
Black	93.2	1.0	0.9	3.3	0.2	0.1	0.8	0.7
Hispanic	85.5	2.1	1.6	8.6	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.7
Asian	95.5	0.7	0.6	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1
Other/Multiple	87.6	1.7	2.2	5.7	0.8	0.0	1.5	0.5

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aIncludes an IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon). ^bIncludes a shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as Ortho Evra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing). ^cDue to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^dRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

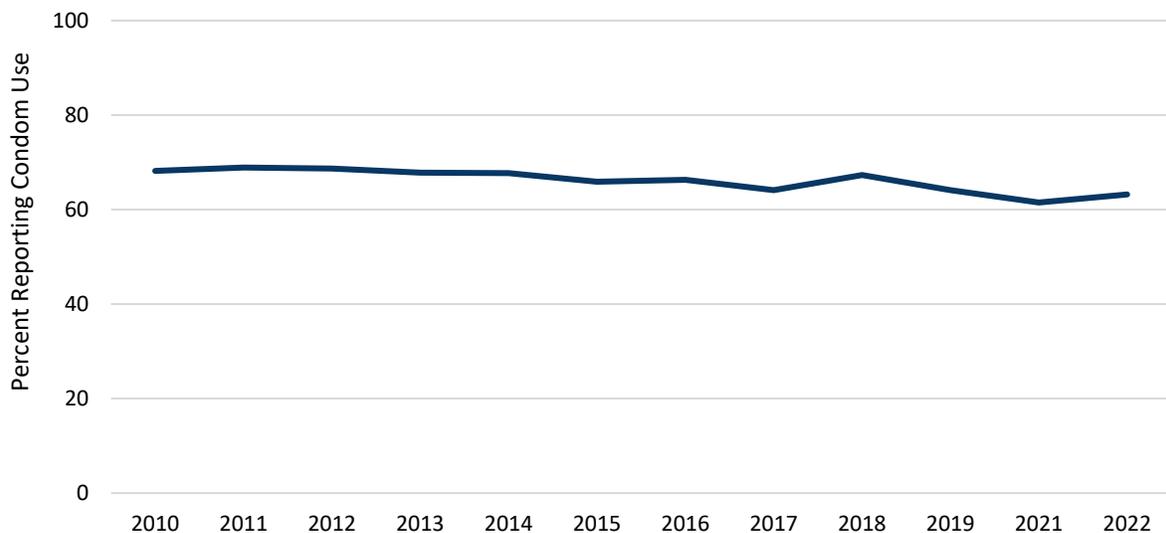
Table 95. Percentage of Students Who Used a Condom During Their Last Sexual Intercourse, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022
(Values are percentages)

	2015 ^a	2016 ^b	2017 ^c	2018 ^d	2019 ^e	2021 ^f	2022 ^g
Overall	65.9	66.3	64.1	67.3	64.1	61.5	63.2
Grade							
8 th	58.6	65.6	59.3	65.0	60.6	50.1	55.1
10 th	66.4	69.0	67.8	71.0	64.6	60.9	63.4
12 th	66.5	65.2	63.0	65.9	64.3	62.9	63.7
Gender^h							
Female	60.9	61.1	59.7	61.9	60.3	55.2	60.1
Male	70.3	70.6	68.2	72.1	67.6	67.8	67.4
Race/Ethnicityⁱ							
White	68.1	68.6	66.3	68.5	64.9	61.8	63.5
Black	64.2	63.9	55.4	60.9	58.7	56.1	54.8
Hispanic	63.5	63.5	63.1	66.5	64.1	61.9	64.9
Asian	65.9	70.5	66.5	70.4	68.2	61.4	65.1
Other/Multiple	64.0	62.6	64.2	66.5	61.4	62.9	59.2

Note. Only respondents who reported ever having sexual intercourse are included. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a*n* = 5,228. ^b*n* = 5,093. ^c*n* = 5,303. ^d*n* = 5,200. ^e*n* = 5,300. ^f*n* = 2,972. ^g*n* = 1,980. ^h Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ⁱ Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 31. Percentage of Students Who Used a Condom During Their Last Sexual Intercourse, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2022



Note. Only respondents who reported ever having sexual intercourse are included. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

Table 96. Percentage of Sexually-Active Students Who Used a Condom During Their Last Sexual Intercourse, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022
(Values are percentages)

	2015 ^a	2016 ^b	2017 ^c	2018 ^d	2019 ^e	2021 ^f	2022 ^g
Overall	63.3	63.1	61.9	64.4	61.3	61.1	63.1
Grade							
8 th	55.5	61.2	58.1	61.3	60.8	55.3	70.0
10 th	64.7	67.7	65.9	69.3	63.1	60.8	64.3
12 th	63.4	61.6	60.7	62.7	60.7	61.6	62.3
Gender^h							
Female	58.5	58.9	57.4	59.1	58.3	56.4	59.4
Male	67.9	67.1	66.6	69.6	64.6	66.8	66.8
Race/Ethnicityⁱ							
White	65.3	65.7	64.0	66.3	62.4	62.2	62.2
Black	61.1	61.6	51.9	58.3	54.6	59.4	57.2
Hispanic	60.6	59.5	60.6	62.1	61.1	59.6	65.4
Asian	66.6	68.2	64.9	67.4	65.5	64.4	67.8
Other/Multiple	60.8	58.0	62.4	63.9	58.7	57.7	57.5

Note. Only respondents who reported having sexual intercourse in the past three months are included. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^an = 3,829. ^bn = 3,513. ^cn = 3,760. ^dn = 3,671. ^en = 3,701. ^fn = 2,030. ^gn = 1,330. ^h Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ⁱ Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 97. Percentage of Sexually Active Students Who Used a Condom During Their Last Sexual Intercourse, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019 and 2021
(Values are percentages)

	2013		2015		2017		2019		2021	
	FCPS ^a	US ^f	FCPS ^b	US ^f	FCPS ^c	US ^f	FCPS ^d	US ^f	FCPS ^e	US ^f
Grade										
10 th	63.2	61.7	64.7	59.9	65.9	57.8	63.1	55.4	60.8	59.8
12 th	64.7	53.0	63.4	52.9	60.7	49.9	60.7	50.3	61.6	46.3

Note. Only respondents who reported having sexual intercourse in the past three months are included. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^an = 4,095. ^bn = 3,829. ^cn = 3,760. ^dn = 3,701. ^en = 2,030. ^fUS (national) data are from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, which is conducted in odd-numbered years only (CDC, n.d.; Kann et al., 2014, 2016, 2018; Underwood et al., 2020; Mpofu et al., 2023). The national data are not available for 8th grade and are not comparable by gender.

Table 98. Percentage of Students Who Drank Alcohol or Used Drugs Before Their Last Sexual Intercourse, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022
(Values are percentages)

	2015 ^a	2016 ^b	2017 ^c	2018 ^d	2019 ^e	2021 ^f	2022 ^g
Overall	19.6	18.7	17.9	17.2	18.3	15.1	12.7
Grade							
8 th	13.3	12.8	12.0	12.2	11.7	13.1	6.1
10 th	17.2	17.0	16.3	16.8	18.7	14.1	11.8
12 th	21.3	20.1	19.2	17.9	19.2	15.6	13.4
Gender^h							
Female	19.0	18.7	16.5	16.6	17.7	15.7	13.6
Male	20.2	18.6	19.1	17.5	18.8	14.5	12.0
Race/Ethnicityⁱ							
White	22.9	22.3	21.0	20.1	22.8	16.6	14.4
Black	16.8	14.7	15.2	16.2	15.6	14.5	12.4
Hispanic	16.3	15.5	14.3	12.6	14.6	10.8	9.3
Asian	15.9	19.0	17.8	16.4	16.7	16.2	11.3
Other/Multiple	21.7	17.9	19.2	21.9	16.5	20.9	16.9

Note. Only respondents who reported ever having sexual intercourse are included. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^an = 5, 247. ^bn = 5,111. ^cn = 5,322. ^dn = 5,221. ^en = 5,323. ^fn = 2,996. ^gn = 1,994. ^h Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ⁱ Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 99. Percentage of Sexually Active Students Who Drank Alcohol or Used Drugs Before Their Last Sexual Intercourse, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015 ^a	2016 ^b	2017 ^c	2018 ^d	2019 ^e	2021 ^f	2022 ^g
Overall	21.2	20.7	19.7	19.4	20.7	16.7	13.5
Grade							
8 th	16.5	18.0	14.7	15.2	15.1	17.1	8.7
10 th	18.9	19.9	18.6	20.2	22.4	16.5	13.7
12 th	22.5	21.2	20.6	19.5	20.6	16.8	13.8
Gender^h							
Female	19.0	20.2	17.3	18.2	18.6	16.6	13.9
Male	23.2	21.1	22.0	20.4	22.6	16.8	13.1
Race/Ethnicityⁱ							
White	23.7	23.9	21.9	21.7	25.8	17.5	14.8
Black	20.2	16.8	19.5	21.5	18.2	19.7	18.6
Hispanic	18.8	17.9	16.8	14.8	16.2	13.3	9.9
Asian	14.4	20.5	19.1	16.9	19.4	15.8	10.8
Other/Multiple	24.8	19.8	20.8	25.8	15.5	25.0	17.9

Note. Only respondents who reported having sexual intercourse in the past three months are included. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^an = 3,831. ^bn = 3,517. ^cn = 3,766. ^dn = 3,673. ^en = 3,707. ^fn = 2,036. ^gn = 1,324. ^hDue to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ⁱRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 100. Percentage of Sexually Active Students Who Drank Alcohol or Used Drugs Before Their Last Sexual Intercourse, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019 and 2021

(Values are percentages)

	2013		2015		2017		2019		2021	
	FCPS ^a	US ^f	FCPS ^b	US ^f	FCPS ^c	US ^f	FCPS ^d	US ^f	FCPS ^e	US ^f
Grade										
10 th	25.3	22.3	18.9	19.7	18.6	19.7	22.4	19.1	16.7	17.5
12 th	25.3	21.9	22.5	20.8	20.6	20.3	20.6	22.9	16.8	20.3

Note. Only respondents who reported having sexual intercourse in the past three months are included. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^an = 4,086. ^bn = 3,831. ^cn = 3,766. ^dn = 3,707. ^en = 2,036. ^fUS (national) data are from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, which is conducted in odd-numbered years only (CDC, n.d.; Kann et al., 2014, 2016, 2018; Underwood et al., 2020; Mpofu et al., 2023). The national data are not available for 8th grade and are not comparable by gender.

VEHICLE SAFETY

Table 101. Past Month Prevalence of Driving a Vehicle After Drinking Alcohol, 12th-Grade Students Only, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015 ^a	2016 ^b	2017 ^c	2018 ^d	2019 ^e	2021 ^f	2022 ^g
Overall	6.8	6.3	5.5	4.9	5.5	3.4	3.1
Gender^h							
Female	5.3	5.0	4.7	3.5	4.5	3.1	2.7
Male	8.3	7.6	6.2	6.3	6.5	3.7	3.6
Race/Ethnicityⁱ							
White	8.8	8.4	7.4	6.5	7.0	4.7	4.4
Black	4.7	4.6	2.4	3.1	3.8	1.7	1.4
Hispanic	7.0	5.7	6.1	5.0	5.5	3.0	2.7
Asian	3.6	2.8	2.2	3.0	3.8	2.1	1.4
Other/Multiple	7.1	7.2	7.5	4.5	5.2	3.7	4.7

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a*n* = 10,339. ^b*n* = 9,915. ^c*n* = 10,345. ^d*n* = 10,457. ^e*n* = 10,406. ^f*n* = 9,131. ^g*n* = 7,389. ^h Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ⁱ Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 102. Frequency of Driving a Vehicle After Drinking Alcohol in the Past Month, 12th-Grade Students Only, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	Did Not Drive	0 times	1 time	2-3 times	4-5 times	6 or more times
Overall	26.6	70.3	1.4	0.9	0.2	0.6
Gender^a						
Female	25.1	72.2	1.5	0.8	0.1	0.3
Male	26.6	69.8	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.8
Race/Ethnicity^b						
White	17.0	78.6	2.2	1.4	0.3	0.6
Black	35.3	63.3	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.4
Hispanic	31.6	65.7	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.8
Asian	34.4	64.2	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.4
Other/Multiple	24.8	70.6	1.6	1.6	0.5	0.9

Note. *n* = 7,389. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 103. Past Month Prevalence of Texting While Driving a Vehicle, 12th-Grade Students Only, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022
(Values are percentages)

	2015 ^a	2016 ^b	2017 ^c	2018 ^d	2019 ^e	2021 ^f	2022 ^g
Overall	36.2	35.4	35.0	33.2	34.0	25.1	23.9
Gender^h							
Female	36.5	35.5	35.9	33.4	35.1	27.1	24.4
Male	36.0	35.4	34.1	33.1	33.0	23.2	24.1
Race/Ethnicityⁱ							
White	46.6	45.1	45.7	44.4	47.0	35.7	33.3
Black	22.7	23.6	22.6	23.4	21.2	13.3	17.8
Hispanic	31.7	31.1	30.0	27.3	26.5	20.0	17.0
Asian	25.6	23.6	24.0	22.2	24.9	16.1	17.0
Other/Multiple	37.9	38.9	39.8	37.4	36.9	29.9	27.1

Note. Students were instructed to include texting or e-mailing. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a*n* = 10,425. ^b*n* = 10,024. ^c*n* = 10,375. ^d*n* = 10,464. ^e*n* = 10,437. ^f*n* = 9,077. ^g*n* = 7,315. ^h Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ⁱ Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 104. Frequency of Texting While Driving in the Past Month, 12th-Grade Students Only, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022
(Values are percentages)

	Did Not Drive	0 days	1-2 days	3-5 days	6-9 days	10-19 days	20-29 days	All 30 days
Overall	26.1	50.1	10.7	4.7	2.4	2.7	1.1	2.4
Gender^a								
Female	24.7	50.9	11.6	5.5	2.2	2.2	0.8	2.1
Male	26.0	50.0	9.9	4.1	2.7	3.2	1.4	2.8
Race/Ethnicity^b								
White	16.2	50.4	14.1	7.1	3.4	3.7	1.8	3.2
Black	34.1	48.1	10.0	2.9	2.0	1.2	0.1	1.6
Hispanic	31.4	51.6	7.6	2.6	1.4	2.3	0.8	2.3
Asian	34.2	48.9	8.4	2.9	2.0	2.1	0.4	1.3
Other/Multiple	24.1	48.8	11.5	6.1	2.3	2.1	1.4	3.6

Note. *n* = 7,315. Includes texting or e-mailing. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 105. Past Month Prevalence of Nodding Off or Falling Asleep While Driving, 12th-Grade Students Only, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022
(Values are percentages)

	2021 ^a	2022 ^b
Overall	5.8	5.6
Gender^c		
Female	5.1	5.4
Male	6.5	5.9
Race/Ethnicity^d		
White	6.2	6.3
Black	4.7	4.4
Hispanic	5.4	4.0
Asian	5.4	5.6
Other/Multiple	6.6	8.1

Note. This item was added to the survey in 2021. The question includes falling asleep even for a brief moment. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a*n* = 9,075. ^b*n* = 7,328. ^c Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended.

^d Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 106. Frequency of Nodding Off or Falling Asleep While Driving in the Past Month, 12th-Grade Students Only, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022
(Values are percentages)

	Did Not Drive	0 days	1-2 days	3-5 days	6-9 days	10-19 days	20-29 days	All 30 days
Overall	26.4	68.0	4.6	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Gender^a								
Female	25.1	69.6	4.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Male	26.5	67.7	5.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2
Race/Ethnicity^b								
White	16.6	77.1	5.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Black	34.2	61.4	4.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hispanic	32.3	63.7	3.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Asian	34.4	60.0	4.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other/Multiple	24.2	67.7	6.5	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2

Note. *n* = 7,328. This item was added to the survey in 2021. The question includes falling asleep even for a brief moment. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

DELINQUENT BEHAVIORS AND VICTIMIZATION

Aggressive Behaviors

Students were asked several questions to assess their experiences with various aggressive acts in the past year, including bullying*, cyberbullying†, and making or experiencing derogatory comments about race or culture. Fairfax County students were more likely to report experiencing an aggressive behavior than committing it.

Nearly two-fifths of the students (38.1%) reported that they had had something bad said to them about their race or culture in the past year, ranging from 29.8% of White students to 49.5% of students of other or multiple races. Rates of experiencing derogatory comments ranged from approximately one third of 10th graders (34.6%) to nearly half of 8th graders (43.8%). Male students were more likely to report having such comments made to them (38.6% vs. 37.0% of female students). About one in seven students (14.8%) reported that they had made derogatory comments about someone's race or culture in the past year, ranging from 13.7% of tenth-grade students to 16.7% of eighth-grade students. Male students were much more likely to report making such comments (20.3% compared to 9.6% of female students). Rates of making derogatory comments ranged from 13.0% of White students to 18.5% of students of other or multiple races. The percentage of students who reported receiving such comments in the past year decreased by 4.2 percentage points from 2021 and was the lowest reported in the past seven years.

About three percent of the students (3.3%) reported bullying* someone on school property in the past year, while one in ten (9.9%) reported having been bullied on school property in the past year. Rates of having been bullied declined as grade level increased, from 15.8% of eighth-grade students to 8.0% of tenth-grade students and 5.9% of twelfth-grade students. Students who reported substance use in the past month were more likely to report bullying someone on school property in the past year (7.5% vs. 2.3% of students who did not use substances) and to report being bullied by someone on school property (15.5% and 8.7%, respectively). The 2022 rate for having been bullied was 1.0 percentage point higher than the 2021 rate, the lowest rate reported since the item was modified in 2015.

* The definition of bullying and the response options for the bullying items were changed in the 2015 Fairfax County Youth Survey. The definition of bullying was expanded to clarify that bullying is any aggressive and unwanted behavior that is intended to harm, intimidate, or humiliate the victim; involves a real or perceived power imbalance between the aggressor and victim; and is repeated over time or causes severe emotional trauma. The clarification that bullying does not include ordinary teasing, horseplay, argument, or peer conflict was added. The response options were changed from seven options of varying numbers of times bullying was committed or experienced, to yes/no responses. Because of these changes, comparing this year's results with years prior to 2015 is not advised.

†Cyberbullying was defined as bullying through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, web sites, or text messaging.

Slightly less than seven percent of the students (6.8%) reported having been cyberbullied in the past year by a student who attends their school, while three percent (3.2%) reported cyberbullying a student who attends their school. Rates of cyberbullying and of being cyberbullied decreased as grade level progressed. Among eighth-grade students, 4.7% reported cyberbullying a student at their school in the past year, while 10.2% reported having been cyberbullied by a fellow student in the past year. In contrast, 2.2% of twelfth-grade students reported cyberbullying a student at their school in the past year, while 4.6% reported having been cyberbullied by a fellow student in the past year. Female students were more likely to report being cyberbullied in the past year by a student who attends their school (7.5% compared to 5.6% of male students), while male students were slightly more likely to report cyberbullying a student who attends their school (3.9% vs. 2.5% of female students). The rates of both cyberbullying and being cyberbullied decreased slightly from 2021, and both rates have generally trended downward since 2010. The percentage of students who reported having been cyberbullied declined by 5.7 percentage points from 12.5% in 2010, while the percentage who reported cyberbullying fell by 5.6 percentage points from 8.8% in 2010.

One fifth of the Fairfax County youth (20.2%) reported having been bullied, taunted, ridiculed, or teased by a parent or other adult in their household in the past year. A larger percentage of female students reported experiencing the behavior (22.5% compared to 16.1% of male students).

Approximately one in fifteen students (6.2%) reported having been hit, kicked, or physically hurt by a parent or adult in the past year. Over three percent of the students (3.2%) reported having been physically hurt by a parent or adult three or more times in the past year. Female students were more likely to report having been hurt by a parent or adult (6.5% compared to 5.3% of male students).

One in eight students (12.4%) reported being sexually harassed in the past year, ranging from 11.5% of eighth-grade students to 14.0% of twelfth-grade students. Nearly one in six female students (16.3%) reported experiencing the aggression. Rates varied by race/ethnicity, ranging from 8.3% of Asian students to 15.7% of students of other or multiple races.

Over one in ten students (10.7%) reported having had a partner in a dating or serious relationship who always wanted to know their whereabouts. Although this was a 0.5 percentage point rise from the previous survey year, the 2022 rate was the second lowest in the past seven years. Rates of experiencing this dating aggression ranged from 6.8% of eighth-grade students to 14.8% of twelfth-grade students. Hispanic students were most likely to report experiencing the behavior (15.5%).

About five of the students (5.1%) reported ever having a partner in a dating or serious relationship who called them names or put them down, ranging from 3.1% of eighth-grade students to 7.3% of twelfth-grade students. A larger percentage of female students reported experiencing the aggression (5.7% vs. 3.8% of male students). Over two percent of the students (2.4%) reported having been pressured by a partner into having sex, including 4.3% of twelfth-grade students, a 0.8 percentage point decrease from 2021. Three percent of the students reported being physically forced to have sex, ranging from 2.1% of eighth-grade students to 4.0% of twelfth-grade students.

Among students who dated or went out with someone during the past year, nearly one in thirteen (7.5%) reported being forced into sexual activity by a partner. Female students were over two times as likely to report being forced to engage in sexual activity, such as being kissed, touched, or physically forced to have sexual intercourse when they did not want to by someone they were dating or going out with than their male peers (9.6% compared to 4.4% of male students). Four percent of the students (4.0%) who dated or went out with someone during the past year reported being physically hurt on purpose by a partner.

Table 107. Past Year Prevalence of Selected Aggressive Behaviors, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022
(Values are percentages)

	Prevalence of Having Committed Aggressive Behaviors			Prevalence of Having Experienced Aggressive Behaviors		
	Said something bad about someone's race or culture	Bullied someone on school property	Cyberbullied ^a a student attending their school	Had something bad said about your race or culture	Been bullied by someone on school property	Been cyberbullied ^a by a student attending their school
Overall	14.8	3.3	3.2	38.1	9.9	6.8
Grade						
8 th	16.6	4.4	4.7	43.8	15.8	10.2
10 th	13.7	3.2	2.8	34.6	8.0	5.8
12 th	14.4	2.3	2.2	36.2	5.9	4.6
Gender^b						
Female	9.6	2.1	2.5	37.0	9.2	7.5
Male	20.3	4.3	3.9	38.6	9.3	5.6
Race/Ethnicity^c						
White	13.0	2.7	3.1	29.8	11.4	7.5
Black	17.0	3.5	2.6	44.6	8.5	5.7
Hispanic	14.4	4.5	3.9	35.4	10.3	7.2
Asian	15.8	2.1	2.3	46.5	7.0	5.0
Other/Multiple	18.5	4.9	4.7	49.5	11.0	8.9

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aCyberbullying was defined as bullying through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, web sites, or text messaging. ^b Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^c Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

BULLYING

Table 108. Prevalence of Bullying Someone on School Property in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	5.5	4.8	4.9	4.2	4.2	3.3	3.3
Grade							
8 th	6.1	5.7	5.7	5.0	5.4	3.8	4.4
10 th	5.5	4.5	4.7	4.1	3.5	3.2	3.2
12 th	4.9	4.1	4.1	3.5	3.8	3.0	2.3
Gender^a							
Female	4.0	3.2	3.4	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.1
Male	6.9	6.3	6.3	5.6	5.6	4.3	4.3
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	5.0	4.2	4.4	3.5	3.4	2.9	2.7
Black	6.9	5.8	6.0	5.6	5.7	4.2	3.5
Hispanic	7.2	6.0	5.9	5.4	5.2	4.3	4.5
Asian	4.1	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.5	1.9	2.1
Other/Multiple	5.4	5.4	6.4	4.5	5.3	4.9	4.9

Note. Bullying was defined as when one or more students repeatedly tease, threaten, spread rumors about, hit, shove, or hurt another student. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 109. Prevalence of Bullying Someone Away from School Property in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	5.9	5.1	5.0	4.4	4.5	3.8	3.5
Grade							
8 th	6.4	5.6	5.5	5.0	5.4	4.8	4.7
10 th	5.7	4.9	5.0	4.4	3.8	3.6	3.4
12 th	5.6	4.7	4.6	3.9	4.3	3.1	2.5
Gender							
Female	4.4	3.4	3.4	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.4
Male	7.4	6.7	6.6	6.0	6.1	4.9	4.4
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	5.3	4.7	4.7	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.1
Black	7.0	5.9	6.1	5.6	5.4	4.8	3.7
Hispanic	7.6	6.5	6.0	5.4	5.6	4.9	4.8
Asian	4.6	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.6	2.5	2.2
Other/Multiple	6.3	5.3	6.6	4.8	5.6	5.4	4.6

Note. Bullying was defined as when one or more students repeatedly tease, threaten, spread rumors about, hit, shove, or hurt another student. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 110. Prevalence of Having Been Bullied on School Property in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	14.3	12.6	13.2	11.6	11.4	8.9	9.9
Grade							
8 th	19.0	17.2	17.8	15.7	16.1	13.1	15.8
10 th	13.4	11.2	12.3	10.8	10.0	7.3	8.0
12 th	10.4	9.3	9.2	8.2	7.9	6.0	5.9
Gender^a							
Female	15.0	13.3	13.6	11.8	11.7	9.1	9.2
Male	13.4	11.8	12.7	11.3	10.9	8.3	9.4
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	15.1	13.2	14.2	12.5	12.2	10.0	11.4
Black	12.5	11.0	13.0	11.8	11.8	8.5	8.5
Hispanic	16.2	13.7	13.3	12.1	11.8	9.3	10.3
Asian	10.9	9.6	10.4	9.0	8.5	6.0	7.0
Other/Multiple	17.0	16.0	15.3	12.6	13.5	11.2	11.0

Note. Bullying was defined as when one or more students repeatedly tease, threaten, spread rumors about, hit, shove, or hurt another student. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 111. Prevalence of Having Been Bullied Away from School Property in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

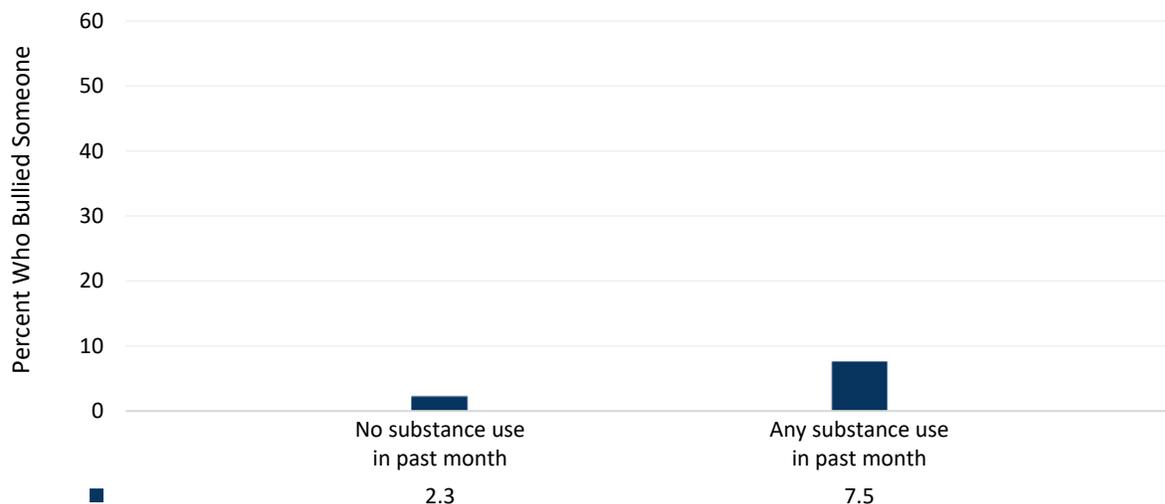
(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	10.9	9.5	9.5	8.3	7.9	7.3	6.1
Grade							
8 th	12.3	11.0	11.1	10.0	9.6	9.5	8.5
10 th	10.5	8.8	9.0	7.9	7.2	6.1	5.5
12 th	9.9	8.7	8.5	7.0	7.0	6.2	4.4
Gender^a							
Female	12.5	10.5	10.8	9.3	8.6	7.9	6.2
Male	9.1	8.4	8.1	7.3	7.2	6.5	5.3
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	12.2	10.6	10.6	9.3	8.6	8.2	7.1
Black	9.0	7.2	8.6	7.8	7.2	6.9	4.9
Hispanic	11.7	10.2	9.2	8.6	8.3	7.3	7.1
Asian	8.0	7.1	7.2	6.2	6.2	5.1	3.8
Other/Multiple	12.4	12.0	12.6	9.0	9.7	9.6	7.0

Note. Bullying was defined as when one or more students repeatedly tease, threaten, spread rumors about, hit, shove, or hurt another student. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

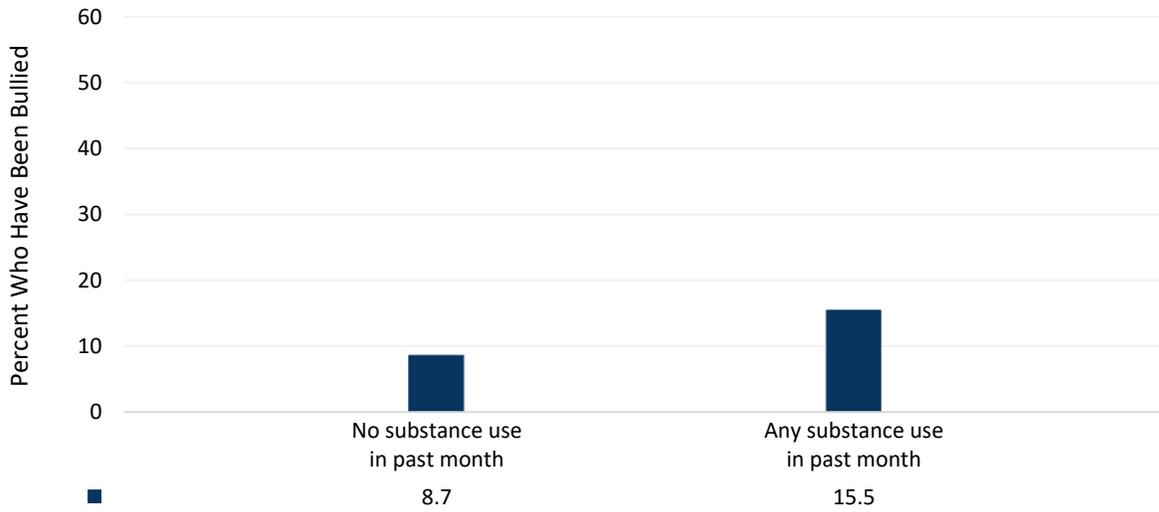
^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 32. Percentage of Students Who Bullied Someone on School Property in the Past Year, by Past Month Substance Use, Fairfax County, 2022



Note. Any substance use includes students who reported using any substance (alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs) in the past month. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

Figure 33. Percentage of Students Who Have Been Bullied by Someone on School Property in the Past Year, by Past Month Substance Use, Fairfax County, 2022



Note. Any substance use includes students who reported using any substance (alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs) in the past month. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

CYBERBULLYING

Table 112. Prevalence of Cyberbullying a Student Who Attends the Same School in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	5.4	4.7	4.3	3.9	4.0	3.3	3.2
Grade							
8 th	5.5	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.3	4.7
10 th	5.3	4.6	4.2	3.8	3.8	3.0	2.8
12 th	5.3	4.5	4.2	3.3	3.5	2.6	2.2
Gender^a							
Female	5.1	4.0	3.7	3.2	3.2	2.5	2.5
Male	5.6	5.4	4.9	4.6	4.9	4.1	3.9
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	5.4	4.3	4.2	3.6	3.8	3.0	3.1
Black	5.1	5.3	4.2	5.1	4.8	3.0	2.6
Hispanic	6.1	5.5	4.8	4.0	4.7	4.1	3.9
Asian	4.5	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.5	2.8	2.3
Other/Multiple	6.0	5.5	5.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.7

Note. Cyberbullying was defined as bullying through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, web sites, or text messaging. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 113. Frequency of Cyberbullying a Student Who Attends the Same School in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-29 times	30-39 times	40+ times
Overall	96.8	1.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.5
Grade								
8 th	95.3	2.9	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4
10 th	97.2	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6
12 th	97.8	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4
Gender^a								
Female	97.5	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Male	96.2	1.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8
Race/Ethnicity^b								
White	97.0	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4
Black	97.4	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3
Hispanic	96.1	2.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.6
Asian	97.7	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3
Other/Multiple	95.3	2.7	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.8

Note. Cyberbullying was defined as bullying through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, web sites, or text messaging. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 114. Percentage of Students Who Believe They Have the Right to Say Anything Online, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Overall	5.2	13.8	46.6	34.4
Grade				
8 th	4.2	12.3	48.5	35.1
10 th	5.6	13.6	46.1	34.8
12 th	5.7	15.5	45.4	33.4
Gender^a				
Female	2.4	8.8	45.3	43.5
Male	8.0	19.0	48.1	24.9
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	4.3	13.1	45.7	36.9
Black	6.5	15.7	43.2	34.7
Hispanic	6.5	14.4	50.0	29.2
Asian	4.4	12.7	46.5	36.4
Other/Multiple	5.2	16.0	46.4	32.5

Note. Students were asked if they believe they have the right to say anything they want online, even if what they say hurts someone or violates someone’s privacy. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years’ data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 115. Prevalence of Having Been Cyberbullied in the Past Year by a Student Who Attends the Same School, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	11.4	9.9	9.7	8.2	8.4	7.7	6.8
Grade							
8 th	12.6	11.6	11.2	9.7	10.1	10.1	10.2
10 th	11.3	9.4	9.4	8.1	8.1	6.7	5.8
12 th	10.3	8.5	8.6	6.7	7.0	6.3	4.6
Gender^a							
Female	14.1	12.0	11.9	9.7	9.7	8.9	7.5
Male	8.6	7.6	7.5	6.6	7.0	6.4	5.6
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	12.4	10.5	10.9	9.1	9.3	8.4	7.5
Black	9.3	8.2	8.2	7.2	7.8	6.4	5.7
Hispanic	12.2	10.2	9.5	7.7	8.5	7.6	7.2
Asian	9.1	8.3	7.9	6.8	6.7	6.0	5.0
Other/Multiple	14.0	12.5	11.8	10.1	9.5	10.9	8.9

Note. Cyberbullying was defined as bullying through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, web sites, or text messaging. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 116. Frequency of Having Been Cyberbullied in the Past Year by a Student Who Attends the Same School, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

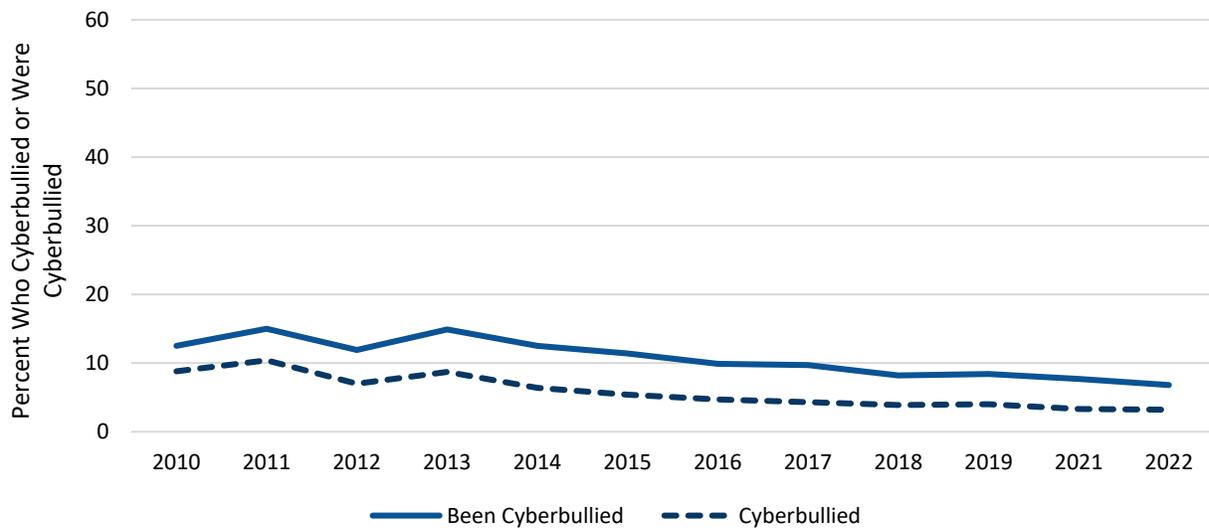
(Values are percentages)

	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-29 times	30-39 times	40+ times
Overall	93.2	3.8	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.5
Grade								
8 th	89.9	6.1	1.9	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.5
10 th	94.2	3.2	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.5
12 th	95.4	2.2	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3
Gender^a								
Female	92.5	4.4	1.7	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2
Male	94.4	3.0	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.6
Race/Ethnicity^b								
White	92.5	3.9	1.8	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.5
Black	94.3	3.7	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2
Hispanic	92.9	4.1	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.6
Asian	95.0	2.9	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other/Multiple	91.1	5.2	1.8	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.5

Note. Cyberbullying was defined as bullying through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, web sites, or text messaging. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 34. Percentage of Students Who Reported Cyberbullying or Having Been Cyberbullied in the Past Year by a Student Who Attends the Same School, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2022



Note. Cyberbullying was defined as bullying through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, web sites, or text messaging. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

Table 117. Prevalence of Having Been Cyberbullied in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	12.8	11.3	10.9	9.1	9.5	11.4	9.1
Grade							
8 th	13.5	12.6	12.0	10.0	10.8	14.9	12.5
10 th	12.9	10.8	10.7	9.1	9.4	10.1	8.1
12 th	12.0	10.4	9.8	8.3	8.3	8.9	6.9
Gender^a							
Female	14.9	12.6	12.6	10.3	10.6	12.0	8.8
Male	10.5	9.7	8.9	7.8	8.4	10.5	8.5
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	14.1	12.3	12.3	10.4	10.7	12.4	10.1
Black	9.9	8.6	9.3	7.2	8.8	10.5	8.0
Hispanic	12.5	10.3	9.8	8.0	8.9	10.7	9.1
Asian	10.8	10.2	9.4	8.2	7.8	9.5	7.1
Other/Multiple	16.7	15.3	12.7	11.4	11.3	15.3	11.8

Note. Cyberbullying was defined as bullying through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, web sites, or text messaging. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 118. Percentage of Students Who Were Cyberbullied in the Past Year, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019 and 2021

(Values are percentages)

	2013		2015		2017		2019		2021	
	FCPS	US ^a								
Grade										
10 th	15.1	14.5	12.9	16.6	10.7	14.8	9.4	16.0	10.1	16.5
12 th	13.3	13.5	12.0	14.3	9.8	13.5	8.3	15.4	8.9	14.4

Note. Cyberbullying was defined as bullying through e-mail, chat rooms, instant messaging, web sites, or text messaging. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aUS (national) data are from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, which is conducted in odd-numbered years only (CDC, n.d.; Kann et al., 2014, 2016, 2018; Underwood et al., 2020; Mpofu et al., 2023). The national data are not available for 8th grade and are not comparable by gender.

DATING AGGRESSION AND VIOLENCE

Table 119. Percentage of Students Who Reported Ever Having a Partner Who Always Wanted to Know Their Whereabouts, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	13.4	13.3	13.8	12.7	11.9	10.2	10.7
Grade							
8 th	7.1	6.2	7.7	6.7	6.7	5.7	6.8
10 th	13.8	13.8	14.8	13.0	12.4	9.9	10.6
12 th	19.2	20.1	19.2	18.6	16.7	15.4	14.8
Gender^a							
Female	12.8	12.7	13.5	12.2	11.6	10.5	10.3
Male	13.9	13.8	14.1	13.2	12.2	9.9	10.7
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	11.7	12.3	12.8	11.4	10.8	9.6	10.2
Black	16.1	16.1	15.4	14.2	13.0	10.3	9.7
Hispanic	19.7	18.2	20.6	18.6	16.9	15.5	15.5
Asian	8.7	8.0	8.3	8.0	7.9	5.2	6.4
Other/Multiple	15.3	17.1	14.3	13.9	12.9	12.3	12.4

Note. A partner was defined as someone with whom the student was in a dating or serious relationship. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 120. Percentage of Students Who Reported Ever Having a Partner Who Called Them Names or Put Them Down Verbally, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022
(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	5.8	5.8	6.2	5.9	6.0	5.6	5.1
Grade							
8 th	3.3	3.0	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.2	3.1
10 th	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.8	5.4	5.0
12 th	8.8	8.9	9.7	9.4	8.8	8.3	7.3
Gender^a							
Female	7.2	7.0	7.7	7.5	7.3	7.2	5.7
Male	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.3	4.7	3.9	3.8
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	6.1	6.0	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.0	5.5
Black	5.8	5.6	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.1	4.2
Hispanic	7.7	6.9	8.6	7.7	7.9	7.0	6.8
Asian	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.3	3.6	3.0	2.8
Other/Multiple	6.9	7.6	7.7	7.9	7.3	8.0	6.5

Note. A partner was defined as someone with whom the student was in a dating or serious relationship. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 121. Lifetime Prevalence of Being Pressured into Having Sex by a Partner, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	2.4
Grade							
8 th	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.8	1.2	0.8
10 th	3.5	3.3	2.8	3.1	3.1	2.5	2.1
12 th	5.7	5.7	5.4	5.9	4.9	6.2	4.3
Gender							
Female	4.9	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.6	2.8
Male	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.5
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.8	3.0
Black	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.2	2.4
Hispanic	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.1	3.7	2.5
Asian	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.1
Other/Multiple	4.0	4.7	4.3	5.0	4.3	4.7	3.5

Note. A partner was defined as someone with whom the student was in a dating or serious relationship. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 122. Prevalence of Experiencing Physical Dating Violence in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015 ^a	2016 ^b	2017 ^c	2018 ^d	2019 ^e	2021 ^f	2022 ^g
Overall	4.7	4.7	5.0	4.6	4.9	3.8	4.0
Grade							
8 th	3.5	4.0	4.6	4.2	4.6	3.3	4.3
10 th	4.9	5.1	4.7	4.2	4.7	3.9	3.8
12 th	5.5	5.0	5.6	5.1	5.3	4.1	4.0
Gender^h							
Female	5.1	4.5	5.2	4.7	5.0	4.0	3.4
Male	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.8	3.7	4.3
Race/Ethnicityⁱ							
White	4.5	4.1	4.8	3.9	4.4	4.6	3.4
Black	5.2	5.6	5.3	5.6	4.7	2.9	4.9
Hispanic	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.8	3.6	4.5
Asian	4.0	3.8	4.3	3.5	3.7	2.0	3.1
Other/Multiple	5.0	6.0	5.3	6.3	6.3	6.5	5.6

Note. Only respondents who reported having dated or gone out with someone in the past year are included. Physical dating violence was defined as being physically hurt on purpose, such as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon by someone they were dating or going out with. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^an = 15,376. ^bn = 14,973. ^cn = 15,408. ^dn = 14,943. ^en = 14,716. ^fn = 11,170. ^gn = 9,031. ^h Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ⁱ Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 123. Prevalence of Experiencing Sexual Dating Violence in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015 ^a	2016 ^b	2017 ^c	2018 ^d	2019 ^e	2021 ^f	2022 ^g
Overall	9.6	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.3	7.5
Grade							
8 th	8.1	6.6	7.9	6.8	7.8	5.9	5.6
10 th	10.3	10.1	9.9	10.3	10.2	9.9	8.1
12 th	10.2	10.0	9.9	10.4	9.6	11.0	8.3
Gender^h							
Female	13.9	13.1	13.7	14.2	13.3	13.6	9.6
Male	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.4
Race/Ethnicityⁱ							
White	9.9	9.5	9.9	10.4	9.3	10.9	8.9
Black	8.8	8.1	7.6	8.0	7.5	7.3	5.7
Hispanic	9.5	8.7	9.1	8.6	9.6	8.5	6.4
Asian	8.4	7.8	8.2	7.5	8.8	6.7	5.7
Other/Multiple	12.1	11.6	11.3	12.2	11.2	12.5	10.3

Note. Only respondents who reported having dated or gone out with someone in the past year are included. Sexual dating violence was defined as being forced to do sexual things such as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse by someone they were dating or going out with. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^an = 15,604. ^bn = 15,119. ^cn = 15,627. ^dn = 15,169. ^en = 14,877. ^fn = 11,223. ^gn = 9,043. ^h Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ⁱ Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

OTHER AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIORS AND VICTIMIZATION

Table 124. Prevalence of Having Said Something Bad about Someone’s Race or Culture in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	36.5	33.2	32.8	28.7	28.8	16.7	14.8
Grade							
8 th	32.5	30.0	31.1	26.7	27.4	15.4	16.6
10 th	37.1	33.8	33.8	29.7	29.2	17.1	13.7
12 th	40.1	36.0	33.5	29.5	29.8	17.7	14.4
Gender^a							
Female	30.1	25.8	25.3	20.8	21.4	11.2	9.6
Male	43.1	40.8	40.4	36.8	36.5	22.5	20.3
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	37.3	33.3	32.7	28.2	28.2	14.8	13.0
Black	35.7	34.7	32.8	30.5	29.1	18.0	17.0
Hispanic	33.8	29.9	29.7	25.0	25.9	16.1	14.4
Asian	37.9	34.9	35.4	31.1	32.0	18.9	15.8
Other/Multiple	38.5	35.7	35.9	33.3	31.4	19.0	18.5

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years’ data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 125. Frequency of Having Said Something Bad about Someone’s Race or Culture in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-29 times	30-39 times	40+ times
Overall	85.2	7.3	2.0	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.2	3.0
Grade								
8 th	83.4	9.8	2.2	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.1	2.1
10 th	86.3	6.5	1.8	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.2	3.2
12 th	85.6	5.7	2.1	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.2	3.6
Gender^a								
Female	90.4	6.1	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.6
Male	79.7	8.6	2.7	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.2	5.3
Race/Ethnicity^b								
White	87.0	6.8	1.7	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.1	2.6
Black	83.0	6.9	2.4	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.3	4.1
Hispanic	85.6	7.3	2.0	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.2	2.9
Asian	84.2	7.7	2.4	1.1	1.2	0.6	0.2	2.6
Other/Multiple	81.5	9.0	2.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.2	4.0

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years’ data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 126. Prevalence of Having Something Bad Said to Them about Their Race or Culture in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	48.8	50.1	49.5	46.7	46.4	42.3	38.1
Grade							
8 th	46.3	48.6	49.7	47.0	46.4	42.8	43.8
10 th	49.5	50.3	50.0	46.9	46.5	42.7	34.6
12 th	50.5	51.3	48.8	46.2	46.5	41.4	36.2
Gender							
Female	47.6	48.7	48.4	44.9	45.1	43.0	37.0
Male	50.0	51.4	50.7	48.7	47.8	41.5	38.6
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	40.7	42.6	42.8	40.2	40.7	31.8	29.8
Black	54.2	57.0	55.1	52.1	51.2	49.6	44.6
Hispanic	50.0	51.4	49.9	45.4	44.1	40.2	35.4
Asian	57.9	56.9	56.2	54.1	54.0	53.8	46.5
Other/Multiple	55.1	57.3	56.0	54.7	52.1	51.9	49.5

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years’ data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 127. Frequency of Having Something Bad Said to Them about Their Race or Culture in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

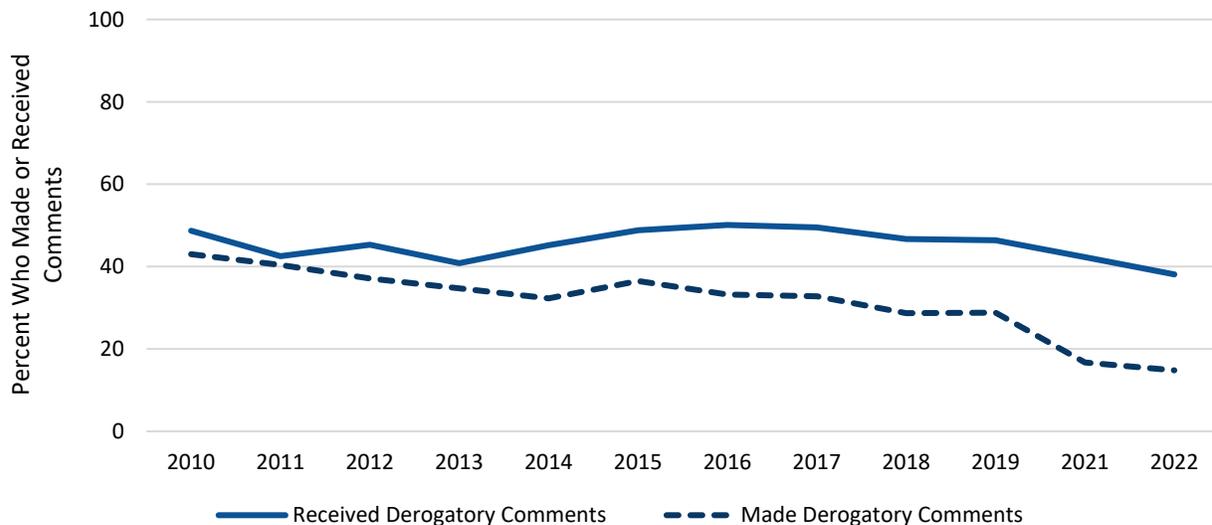
(Values are percentages)

	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-29 times	30-39 times	40+ times
Overall	61.9	16.9	7.9	4.0	3.1	1.5	0.5	4.4
Grade								
8 th	56.2	20.4	8.5	4.4	3.4	1.9	0.6	4.6
10 th	65.4	15.4	7.1	3.8	2.4	1.3	0.3	4.3
12 th	63.8	14.8	8.1	3.8	3.4	1.2	0.4	4.5
Gender^a								
Female	63.0	18.9	8.4	3.7	2.5	1.3	0.4	1.8
Male	61.4	14.8	6.9	4.2	3.7	1.6	0.5	6.9
Race/Ethnicity^b								
White	70.2	12.7	6.1	3.2	2.7	1.3	0.3	3.5
Black	55.4	17.6	9.0	4.4	3.0	1.9	0.5	8.2
Hispanic	64.6	18.3	6.9	2.7	2.3	1.1	0.4	3.8
Asian	53.5	20.3	10.3	5.3	4.1	1.7	0.6	4.3
Other/Multiple	50.5	20.1	9.3	6.6	4.0	2.4	0.6	6.6

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 35. Prevalence of Making or Receiving Derogatory Racial/Cultural Comments in the Past Year, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2022



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

Table 128. Prevalence of Having Been Bullied, Taunted, Ridiculed or Teased by a Parent or Adult in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	22.2	20.6	22.0	21.7	22.9	24.8	20.2
Grade							
8 th	19.7	18.7	20.5	20.6	21.6	24.9	20.0
10 th	23.3	20.8	22.7	22.2	24.3	25.3	19.7
12 th	23.5	22.3	22.7	22.3	22.6	24.4	20.8
Gender^a							
Female	25.9	24.0	25.8	25.1	26.7	30.3	22.5
Male	18.2	16.9	17.8	18.1	18.7	18.8	16.1
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	20.6	19.3	20.5	20.5	21.6	24.2	19.7
Black	20.4	19.1	21.8	20.3	22.9	24.7	19.5
Hispanic	23.0	20.1	21.4	20.5	22.2	22.5	18.9
Asian	24.1	22.6	24.2	23.7	24.7	26.8	21.3
Other/Multiple	25.8	25.0	24.5	26.8	26.3	29.8	23.6

Note. Students were instructed to include adults in their household. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 129. Frequency of Having Been Bullied, Taunted, Ridiculed or Teased by a Parent or Adult in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-29 times	30-39 times	40+ times
Overall	79.8	9.0	3.5	1.8	1.7	1.1	0.5	2.7
Grade								
8 th	80.0	10.2	3.2	1.4	1.7	0.9	0.4	2.3
10 th	80.3	8.5	3.5	1.7	1.6	1.0	0.4	3.0
12 th	79.2	8.4	3.9	2.2	1.8	1.3	0.5	2.9
Gender^a								
Female	77.5	10.2	4.1	1.9	1.7	1.2	0.5	2.8
Male	83.9	7.4	2.7	1.4	1.4	0.7	0.3	2.2
Race/Ethnicity^b								
White	80.3	9.3	3.2	1.4	1.6	1.2	0.4	2.5
Black	80.5	8.5	3.3	2.1	1.9	1.0	0.3	2.5
Hispanic	81.1	8.4	3.3	1.6	1.6	0.8	0.6	2.7
Asian	78.8	9.3	3.9	2.0	1.8	1.1	0.4	2.7
Other/Multiple	76.4	9.8	4.4	2.1	2.0	1.2	0.6	3.5

Note. Students were instructed to include adults in their household. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 130. Prevalence of Having Been Hit, Beat, Kicked, or Physically Hurt by a Parent or Adult in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022
(Values are percentages)

	2021	2022
Overall	8.1	6.2
Grade		
8 th	9.1	6.9
10 th	7.9	5.8
12 th	7.2	5.9
Gender^a		
Female	9.3	6.5
Male	6.7	5.3
Race/Ethnicity^b		
White	6.0	4.3
Black	9.5	7.5
Hispanic	8.5	7.0
Asian	9.7	7.0
Other/Multiple	9.6	7.4

Note. This item was added to the survey in 2021. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 131. Frequency of Having Been Hit, Beat, Kicked, or Physically Hurt by a Parent or Adult in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022
(Values are percentages)

	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-29 times	30-39 times	40+ times
Overall	93.8	3.0	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4
Grade								
8 th	93.1	3.8	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4
10 th	94.2	2.7	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4
12 th	94.1	2.6	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.5
Gender^a								
Female	93.6	3.4	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3
Male	94.8	2.4	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4
Race/Ethnicity^b								
White	95.7	2.1	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2
Black	92.5	3.9	1.4	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.4
Hispanic	93.0	3.5	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5
Asian	93.0	3.4	1.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5
Other/Multiple	92.6	3.5	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.7

Note. This item was added to the survey in 2021. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 132. Prevalence of Being Sexually Harassed in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	14.3	13.2	14.2	13.8	13.5	15.8	12.4
Grade							
8 th	11.3	10.2	12.9	11.4	11.3	13.9	11.5
10 th	14.4	13.7	13.9	13.7	13.6	16.0	11.7
12 th	17.3	15.8	15.8	16.3	15.7	17.4	14.0
Gender^a							
Female	21.2	19.2	20.8	20.3	19.0	22.5	16.3
Male	7.1	6.9	7.3	7.0	7.7	8.5	6.8
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	16.0	14.8	16.1	16.0	16.0	18.9	14.9
Black	12.5	12.3	12.9	12.0	12.2	13.2	9.9
Hispanic	15.0	13.1	14.4	13.6	13.6	15.6	12.4
Asian	10.0	9.2	9.9	9.4	9.1	10.9	8.3
Other/Multiple	17.7	17.2	18.5	19.0	16.8	20.3	15.7

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 133. Frequency of Being Sexually Harassed in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-29 times	30-39 times	40+ times
Overall	87.6	7.4	2.6	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.5
Grade								
8 th	88.5	7.0	2.4	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.4
10 th	88.4	6.8	2.4	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.6
12 th	86.0	8.4	2.9	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.4
Gender^a								
Female	83.7	10.3	3.5	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.3
Male	93.2	3.7	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.6
Race/Ethnicity^b								
White	85.1	8.9	3.2	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.5
Black	90.1	6.2	2.0	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5
Hispanic	87.6	7.2	2.6	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.6
Asian	91.7	5.4	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3
Other/Multiple	84.3	8.4	3.2	1.8	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.8

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 134. Lifetime Prevalence of Being Physically Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.7	3.0
Grade							
8 th	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.1
10 th	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.8	3.3	2.9
12 th	4.8	4.5	5.0	4.8	3.9	5.5	4.0
Gender^a							
Female	4.3	3.9	4.4	4.3	4.0	4.8	3.5
Male	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.5	1.9
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.4	3.4	2.6
Black	4.0	3.4	4.4	3.6	3.0	4.4	3.1
Hispanic	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.4	5.0	4.2
Asian	2.2	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.4	1.8
Other/Multiple	4.1	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.8

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Other Delinquent Behaviors

Five percent of the Fairfax County students (5.2%) reported carrying a weapon in the past month, ranging from 2.9% of female students to 7.0% of male students. Less than one percent of the students (0.8%) reported carrying a weapon on school property in the past month. Over one percent of male students (1.6%) reported carrying a gun in the past year compared to less than 1% of female students (0.4%). Students were asked to exclude instances of carrying a gun for hunting or target shooting activities.

Less than one percent of the students (0.9%) reported having ever belonged to a gang, including 0.4% of female students and 1.3% of male students. The 2022 rate was the lowest reported since 2010, when 2.8% of the students reported having ever belonged to a gang.

Over three percent of the students (3.4%) reported having been suspended from school in the past year, ranging from 1.7% of twelfth-grade students to 5.7% of eighth-grade students. Male students were more likely to report being suspended (4.7% compared to 2.2% of female students). The percentage of students who reported having been suspended ranged from 1.7% of White students to 6.5% of Black students. Despite a slight increase from 2021 (2.9%), the 2022 rate is the second lowest rate since 2010.

WEAPONS

Table 135. Past Month Prevalence of Carrying a Weapon, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	8.1	8.7	8.3	7.3	7.3	5.8	5.2
Grade							
8 th	7.7	9.2	8.9	8.4	8.6	7.0	5.9
10 th	7.8	8.6	7.9	6.8	6.7	5.1	4.8
12 th	8.7	8.4	7.9	6.8	6.5	5.3	4.9
Gender^a							
Female	3.7	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	2.9
Male	12.4	13.3	12.7	10.9	10.8	7.8	7.0
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	10.1	10.8	10.2	9.2	8.9	7.8	7.1
Black	5.9	6.2	6.9	5.6	5.5	4.6	3.2
Hispanic	7.5	8.3	7.7	7.2	7.2	5.0	4.6
Asian	4.9	5.4	4.7	4.4	4.2	3.7	2.8
Other/Multiple	11.0	11.5	12.1	9.2	11.1	7.8	8.0

Note. Weapons include guns, knives, or clubs. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 136. Frequency of Carrying a Weapon in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	0 days	1 day	2-3 days	4-5 days	6 or more days
Overall	94.8	1.7	1.5	0.4	1.6
Grade					
8 th	94.1	2.5	1.5	0.5	1.3
10 th	95.2	1.6	1.4	0.4	1.4
12 th	95.1	1.0	1.4	0.5	2.0
Gender^a					
Female	97.2	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.8
Male	93.0	2.4	1.9	0.6	2.2
Race/Ethnicity^b					
White	92.9	2.3	2.1	0.6	2.0
Black	96.8	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.9
Hispanic	95.4	1.6	1.2	0.4	1.5
Asian	97.3	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.9
Other/Multiple	92.0	2.8	2.2	0.6	2.4

Note. Weapons include guns, knives, or clubs. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 137. Past Month Prevalence of Carrying a Weapon on School Property, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.8
Grade							
8 th	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.8
10 th	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8
12 th	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.1	0.9
Gender^a							
Female	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5
Male	2.0	2.2	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.1
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.7
Black	1.7	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.4	0.9
Hispanic	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.1
Asian	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4
Other/Multiple	1.1	1.4	2.2	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.4

Note. Weapons include guns, knives, or clubs. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 138. Frequency of Carrying a Weapon on School Property in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

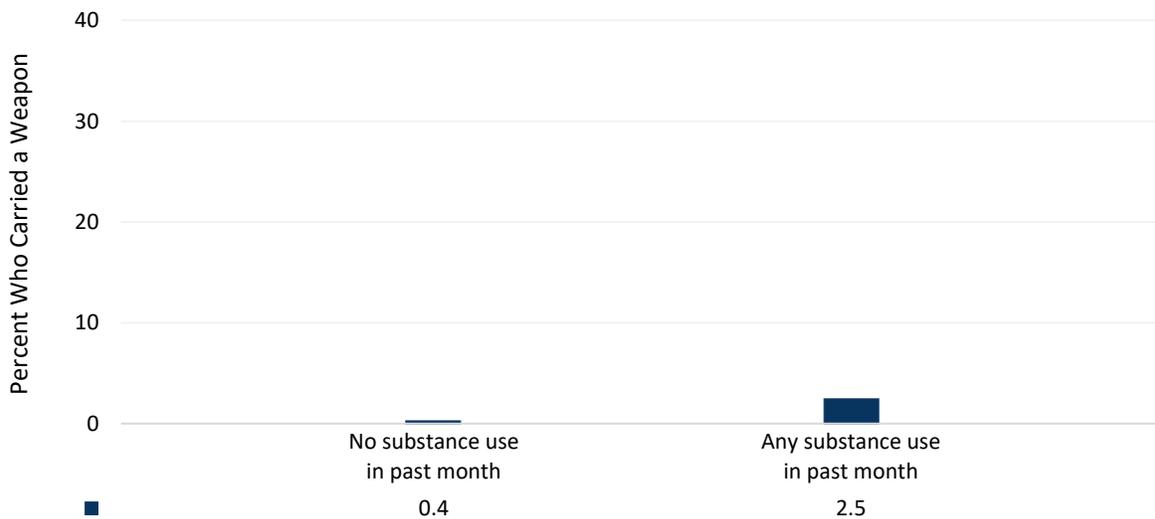
(Values are percentages)

	0 days	1 day	2-3 days	4-5 days	6 or more days
Overall	99.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Grade					
8 th	99.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
10 th	99.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
12 th	99.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4
Gender^a					
Female	99.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Male	99.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
Race/Ethnicity^b					
White	99.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3
Black	99.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1
Hispanic	98.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4
Asian	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2
Other/Multiple	98.7	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.5

Note. Weapons include guns, knives, or clubs. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 36. Percentage of Students Who Carried a Weapon on School Property in the Past Month, by Past Month Substance Use, Fairfax County, 2022



Note. Any substance use includes students who reported using any substance (alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs) in the past month. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

Table 139. Prevalence of Carrying a Gun in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2017 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.1
Grade					
8 th	2.1	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.3
10 th	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.9
12 th	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.0	0.9
Gender^a					
Female	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.4
Male	3.0	2.7	2.6	1.9	1.6
Race/Ethnicity^b					
White	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.9
Black	2.9	2.5	2.8	1.4	1.1
Hispanic	2.6	2.2	2.4	1.8	1.5
Asian	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.6
Other/Multiple	3.3	1.8	2.3	1.4	1.4

Note. Students were instructed to exclude days when they carried a gun only for hunting or sport. The item assessing gun prevalence was changed in 2017 from a measure of past-month to past-year behavior in order to align with the national Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 140. Frequency of Carrying a Gun in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	0 days	1 day	2-3 days	4-5 days	6 or more days
Overall	99.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3
Grade					
8 th	98.7	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.3
10 th	99.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
12 th	99.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
Gender^a					
Female	99.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Male	98.4	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.5
Race/Ethnicity^b					
White	99.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3
Black	98.9	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2
Hispanic	98.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.5
Asian	99.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other/Multiple	98.6	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2

Note. Students were instructed to exclude days when they carried a gun only for hunting or sport. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

GANG MEMBERSHIP

Table 141. Lifetime Prevalence of Gang Membership, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

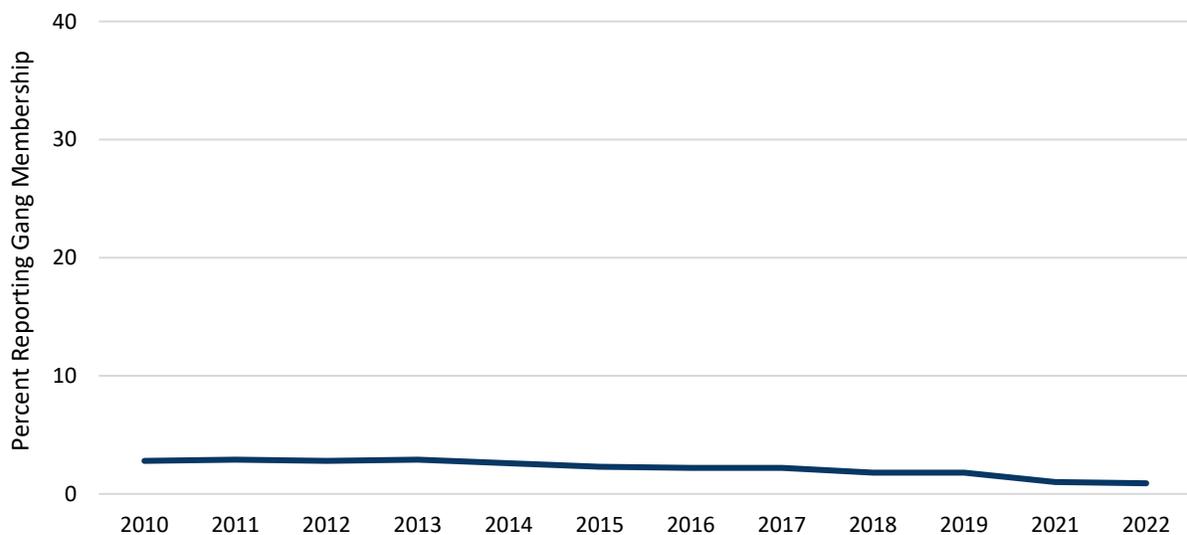
(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.0	0.9
Grade							
8 th	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.1	1.0
10 th	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.7	0.9	0.9
12 th	2.3	2.0	2.2	1.6	1.8	0.9	0.8
Gender^a							
Female	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.4
Male	3.4	3.1	3.4	2.7	2.7	1.5	1.3
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.6
Black	4.5	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.0	1.2	1.3
Hispanic	3.3	2.8	3.1	2.3	2.6	1.4	1.4
Asian	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.6
Other/Multiple	3.6	3.7	3.7	2.5	2.9	1.3	0.9

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

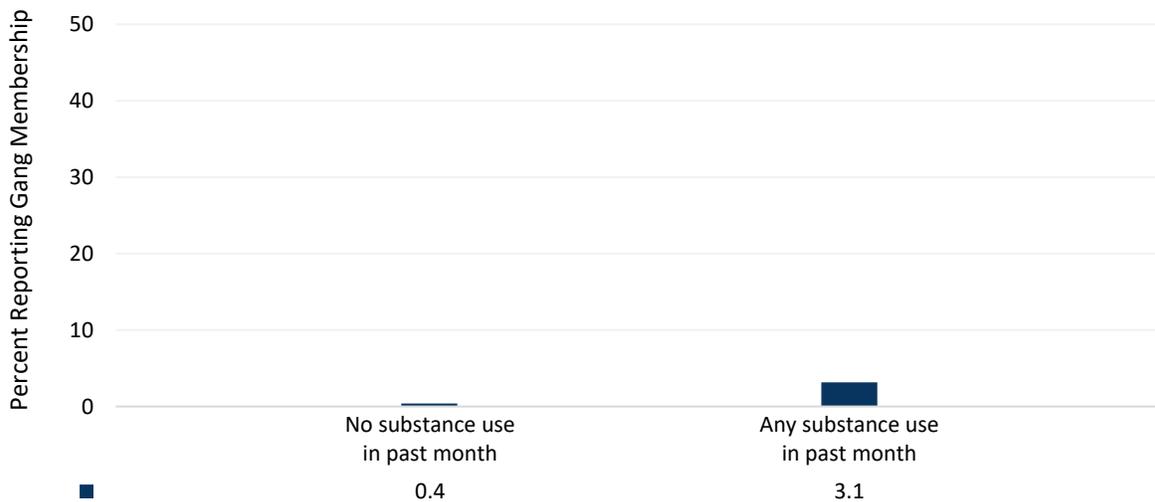
^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 37. Lifetime Prevalence of Gang Membership, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2022



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

Figure 38. Percentage of Students Who Ever Belonged to a Gang, by Past Month Substance Use, Fairfax County, 2022



Note. Any substance use includes students who reported using any substance (alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs) in the past month. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

Table 142. Age of First Belonging to a Gang, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	Mean age of first belonging to a gang ^a	Frequency (%)		
		Never	12 years or younger	13 years or older
Overall	11.7	99.1	0.6	0.3
Grade				
8 th	11.0	99.0	0.9	0.2
10 th	11.9	99.2	0.5	0.3
12 th	12.4	99.2	0.4	0.4
Gender^b				
Female	11.3	99.6	0.3	0.1
Male	11.8	98.7	0.8	0.5
Race/Ethnicity^c				
White	11.3	99.4	0.5	0.1
Black	11.6	98.7	0.8	0.4
Hispanic	12.2	98.6	0.7	0.7
Asian	11.5	99.4	0.5	0.2
Other/Multiple	10.7	99.1	0.8	0.1

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Frequency percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^aMean age of initiation is based on students who reported ever having belonged to a gang. ^bDue to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^cRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

SCHOOL SUSPENSIONS

Table 143. Prevalence of Being Suspended from School in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

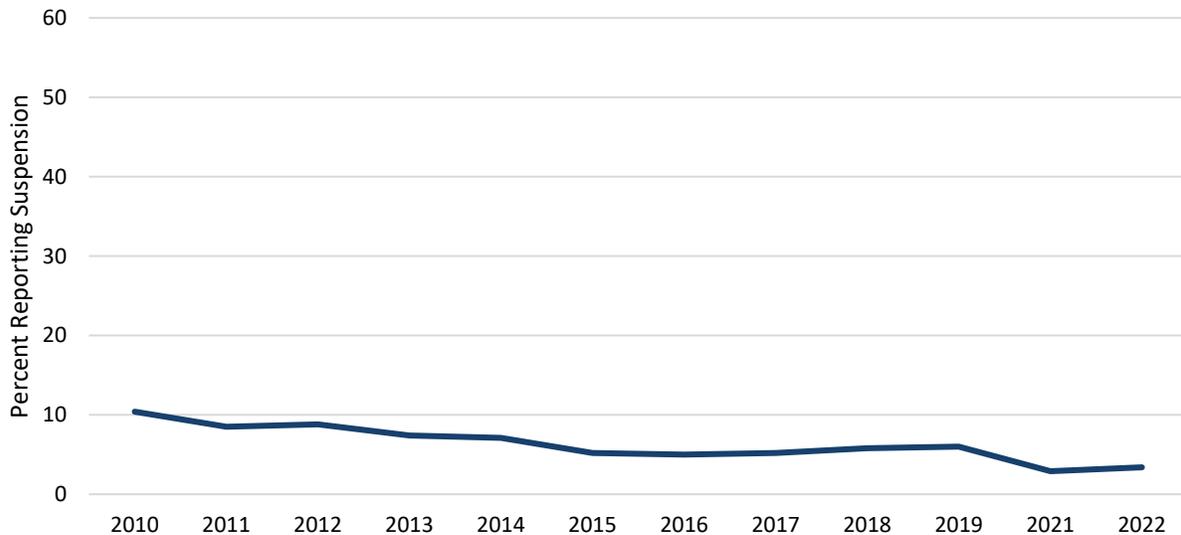
(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.8	6.0	2.9	3.4
Grade							
8 th	6.2	6.3	6.6	8.1	8.5	4.0	5.7
10 th	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.7	5.6	2.7	2.8
12 th	4.1	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.7	2.1	1.7
Gender^a							
Female	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.6	1.8	2.2
Male	7.3	7.1	7.4	8.4	8.4	4.1	4.7
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	2.8	2.6	3.3	3.1	3.3	1.7	1.7
Black	10.9	10.8	11.0	11.5	11.4	4.9	6.5
Hispanic	9.6	9.4	8.8	10.6	10.5	5.1	5.7
Asian	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.9	1.5	1.9
Other/Multiple	5.7	4.9	5.4	5.5	6.5	3.0	4.1

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 39. Prevalence of Being Suspended from School in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2022



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

Table 144. Frequency of Being Suspended from School in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-29 times	30-39 times	40+ times
Overall	96.6	2.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Grade								
8 th	94.3	4.4	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
10 th	97.2	2.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
12 th	98.3	1.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Gender^a								
Female	97.8	1.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	95.4	3.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Race/Ethnicity^b								
White	98.3	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Black	93.5	5.4	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Hispanic	94.3	4.2	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3
Asian	98.1	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other/Multiple	95.9	2.9	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH

Physical Activity and Sleep

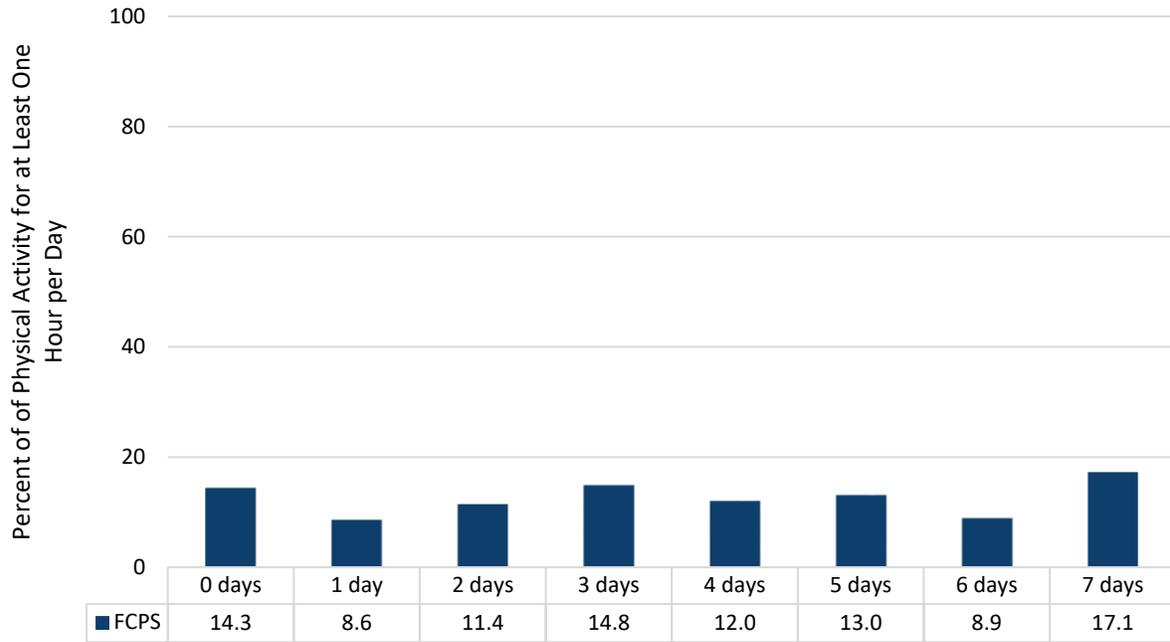
Over one third of the students (39.0%) reported being physically active for at least one hour on five or more days in the past week, including about one sixth (17.1%) who were active on all seven days. The percentage of students who were physically active for at least one hour on five or more days ranged from 35.9% of twelfth-grade students to 41.4% of tenth-grade students. Nearly half of male students (47.0%) reported engaging in this amount of physical activity, compared to nearly one-third (32.6%) of female students. Rates varied by race/ethnicity, ranging from 28.2% of Hispanic students to 49.4% of White students being physically active for at least one hour on five or more days in the past week.

About one in nine Fairfax County students (11.5%) reported that they spend three or more hours on an average school day watching television, including 10.3% of male students and 12.3% of female students. Asian students were least likely to report watching television for three or more hours per day (8.2%), while Black students reported the highest rate (18.3%).

Less than half of the students (46.5%) reported playing video or computer games or using a computer (including tablets and smartphones) for non-school activities for three or more hours on an average school day. The percentages ranged from 44.9% of tenth-grade students to 48.1% of eighth-grade students. Female students were slightly more likely than male students to report the behavior (46.4% and 45.5%, respectively). Rates of spending three or more hours on these electronic devices ranged from 44.2% of Asian students to 49.9% of Hispanic students. The 2022 rate is 6.3 percentage points lower than the rate in 2019, which was the highest ever reported from this survey.

Fewer than one third of the students (31.0%) reported sleeping eight or more hours on an average school night, a 2.7 percentage point increase from the lowest rate reported in 2021. Older students were less likely to report getting at least eight hours of sleep per night. While over two-fifths of the eighth-grade students (44.3%) averaged eight or more hours per night, only one in five twelfth-grade students (19.4%) did. A larger percentage of male students (35.8%) reported sleeping eight or more hours, compared to 27.5% of female students. Asian students reported the lowest rate of sleeping eight or more hours (27.1%).

Figure 40. Frequency of Physical Activity for at Least One Hour per Day in the Past Week, Fairfax County, 2022



Note. Physical activity was defined as participating in activity that increased the student’s heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Table 145. Frequency of Physical Activity for at Least One Hour per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	0 days	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7 days
Overall	14.3	8.6	11.4	14.8	12.0	13.0	8.9	17.1
Grade								
8 th	12.3	8.3	11.1	15.7	12.9	13.6	7.4	18.7
10 th	12.5	8.3	11.3	14.4	12.3	13.0	10.1	18.4
12 th	18.2	9.2	11.7	14.2	10.9	12.5	9.1	14.3
Gender^a								
Female	16.0	10.0	12.8	16.3	12.3	12.6	7.7	12.3
Male	12.1	6.6	9.7	12.9	11.7	13.9	10.4	22.7
Race/Ethnicity^b								
White	9.6	6.2	9.0	12.8	13.1	14.4	11.7	23.4
Black	19.6	9.9	12.3	14.6	10.5	12.5	7.1	13.5
Hispanic	20.6	11.3	13.8	15.7	10.4	11.2	5.7	11.3
Asian	14.6	9.8	12.2	17.4	12.3	12.5	7.6	13.7
Other/Multiple	10.0	6.8	11.0	13.5	12.8	14.5	11.1	20.3

Note. Physical activity was defined as activity that increased the student’s heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years’ data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 146. Percentage of Students Who Were Physically Active for at Least One Hour on Five or More Days in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	41.8	41.9	40.2	38.4	38.5	36.8	39.0
Grade							
8 th	46.0	46.9	43.8	41.1	42.8	38.0	39.7
10 th	43.2	43.3	42.7	41.8	39.8	38.3	41.4
12 th	36.2	35.2	33.7	32.1	32.8	33.9	35.9
Gender^a							
Female	34.0	33.7	32.0	31.6	31.0	30.0	32.6
Male	49.9	50.3	48.7	45.5	46.6	44.3	47.0
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	50.2	49.6	48.4	46.7	48.4	46.4	49.4
Black	37.8	37.4	37.4	35.6	33.3	31.6	33.1
Hispanic	34.3	34.1	31.4	30.6	30.5	27.5	28.2
Asian	33.8	34.3	33.4	31.2	31.6	31.7	33.7
Other/Multiple	44.5	47.8	45.9	43.2	42.4	41.6	45.9

Note. Physical activity was defined as activity that increased the student’s heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years’ data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

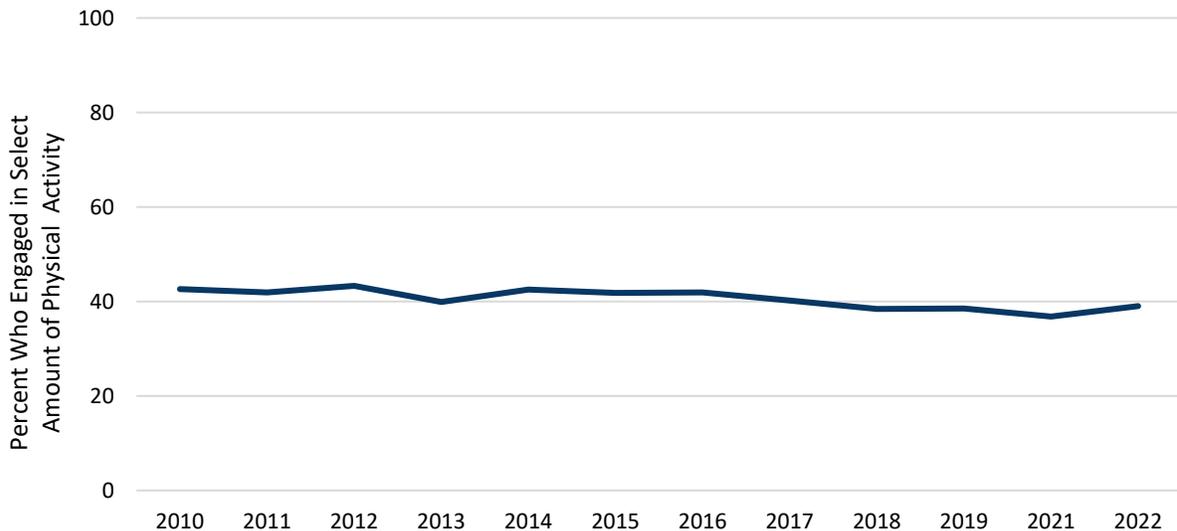
Table 147. Percentage of Students Who Were Physically Active for at Least One Hour for Selected Number of Days in the Past Week, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019 and 2021
(Values are percentages)

Grade	2013		2015		2017		2019		2021	
	FCPS	US ^a								
Physically active on all 7 days										
10 th	20.4	27.6	21.3	27.8	20.5	25.6	18.2	22.9	16.7	25.1
12 th	16.2	24.3	17.7	23.5	15.5	22.9	14.9	20.0	13.6	20.8
Physically active on 5 or more days										
10 th	41.2	49.1	43.2	50.2	42.7	45.0	39.8	45.4	38.3	48.2
12 th	35.6	43.9	36.2	43.5	33.7	41.4	32.8	40.0	33.9	41.7
Not physically active on any day										
10 th	13.2	14.4	10.8	13.1	11.5	14.9	11.5	16.0	14.7	14.5
12 th	20.3	17.8	17.7	16.9	18.5	18.7	18.7	19.7	20.6	19.3

Note. Physical activity was defined as activity that increased the student’s heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aUS (national) data are from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, which is conducted in odd-numbered years only (CDC, n.d.; Kann et al., 2014, 2016, 2018; Underwood et al., 2020; Mpofu et al., 2023). The national data are not available for 8th grade and are not comparable by gender.

Figure 41. Percentage of Students Who Were Physically Active for at Least One Hour on Five or More Days in the Past Week, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2022



Note. Physical activity was defined as activity that increased the student’s heart rate and made them breathe hard some of the time. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

Table 148. Amount of Time Spent Watching Television on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	Not at all	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
Overall	29.1	26.6	18.3	14.6	6.4	2.5	2.6
Grade							
8 th	22.1	25.9	19.5	16.7	8.2	3.8	3.9
10 th	30.6	27.8	18.3	13.5	5.6	1.8	2.5
12 th	34.5	26.0	17.1	13.7	5.4	1.9	1.5
Gender^a							
Female	25.0	26.5	19.7	16.5	7.1	2.8	2.4
Male	32.8	26.7	17.2	12.9	5.7	2.0	2.6
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	23.1	30.4	21.8	15.5	5.6	2.0	1.7
Black	25.3	23.8	16.6	16.0	9.4	3.7	5.3
Hispanic	30.9	23.9	15.9	15.1	7.7	3.1	3.4
Asian	38.2	25.3	16.2	12.1	4.9	1.7	1.7
Other/Multiple	28.0	26.6	18.7	14.4	6.4	2.6	3.3

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 149. Percentage of Students Who Watch Three or More Hours of Television on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	14.7	13.4	12.8	12.0	12.5	11.7	11.5
Grade							
8 th	17.3	15.4	14.3	13.7	14.8	15.3	15.9
10 th	13.3	12.2	12.3	10.9	11.0	10.3	9.9
12 th	13.6	12.7	11.9	11.2	11.7	9.6	8.8
Gender^a							
Female	16.1	15.0	14.4	13.1	14.0	12.7	12.3
Male	13.3	11.8	11.2	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.3
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	11.6	11.0	10.9	10.1	10.6	10.4	9.3
Black	24.9	21.7	21.5	19.3	20.0	18.5	18.3
Hispanic	21.1	18.3	16.4	14.7	15.2	13.5	14.2
Asian	9.5	8.6	8.5	8.2	8.9	8.6	8.2
Other/Multiple	14.9	15.1	12.7	13.5	13.0	11.7	12.4

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 150. Amount of Time Spent Playing Video Games or Using a Computer for Non-Academic Purposes on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022
(Values are percentages)

	Not at all	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
Overall	8.0	11.3	13.4	20.8	18.2	11.5	16.9
Grade							
8 th	6.6	11.5	13.2	20.6	17.9	12.5	17.7
10 th	8.2	12.0	13.9	21.1	17.5	10.5	16.8
12 th	9.2	10.4	12.9	20.8	19.1	11.6	16.0
Gender^a							
Female	8.9	11.9	13.3	19.4	17.5	11.8	17.1
Male	7.3	11.0	13.8	22.4	18.5	11.1	15.9
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	6.7	11.4	14.9	22.4	19.4	11.7	13.5
Black	10.9	10.1	11.2	18.5	17.1	12.0	20.3
Hispanic	9.6	11.1	11.2	18.2	16.3	12.2	21.3
Asian	7.2	11.9	14.1	22.7	18.8	10.2	15.2
Other/Multiple	6.6	11.3	13.4	20.2	19.2	11.5	17.8

Note. Video/computer games include playing games, watching videos, texting, or using social media on a smartphone, computer, Xbox, PlayStation, iPad, or other tablet. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 151. Percentage of Students Who Spend Three or More Hours Playing Video Games or Using a Computer for Non-Academic Purposes on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

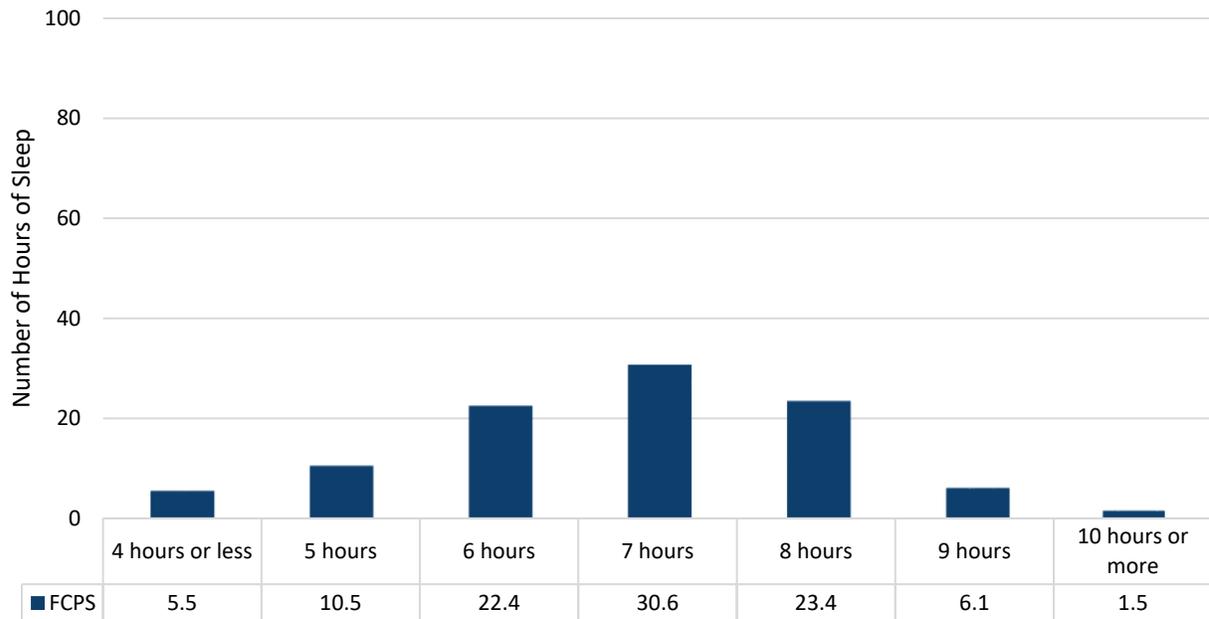
(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	48.9	48.6	50.1	50.1	52.8	52.0	46.5
Grade							
8 th	49.0	49.7	50.6	50.9	53.9	52.8	48.1
10 th	49.0	48.9	50.9	49.7	52.4	52.0	44.9
12 th	48.6	47.2	48.9	49.5	52.2	51.1	46.8
Gender^a							
Female	50.0	49.5	50.5	49.9	53.7	53.4	46.4
Male	47.7	47.7	49.7	50.2	51.9	50.3	45.5
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	42.4	42.6	44.0	44.7	48.6	49.6	44.5
Black	53.2	53.2	56.0	55.9	57.6	54.8	49.4
Hispanic	58.4	57.7	58.9	58.1	59.5	55.8	49.9
Asian	49.7	48.2	49.5	47.9	50.6	50.3	44.2
Other/Multiple	48.9	50.0	50.3	51.5	53.2	51.9	48.6

Note. Video/computer games include playing games, watching videos, texting, or using social media on a smartphone, computer, Xbox, PlayStation, iPad, or other tablet. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 42. Number of Hours of Sleep that Students Get on an Average School Night, Fairfax County, 2022



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Table 152. Number of Hours of Sleep that Students Get on an Average School Night, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	4 hours or less	5 hours	6 hours	7 hours	8 hours	9 hours	10 hours or more
Overall	5.5	10.5	22.4	30.6	23.4	6.1	1.5
Grade							
8 th	4.7	7.1	15.5	28.4	31.3	10.5	2.5
10 th	5.3	10.2	22.4	32.7	22.7	5.4	1.3
12 th	6.5	14.2	29.3	30.6	16.1	2.6	0.7
Gender^a							
Female	5.3	12.0	25.1	30.1	20.8	5.3	1.4
Male	5.1	8.3	19.3	31.5	27.0	7.2	1.6
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	3.7	7.7	21.4	33.3	26.1	6.5	1.3
Black	7.4	11.6	22.6	26.9	23.9	5.5	2.1
Hispanic	5.9	11.7	22.2	29.6	22.8	6.0	1.9
Asian	7.3	12.6	23.7	29.2	20.7	5.5	1.0
Other/Multiple	4.8	12.1	24.2	30.5	20.4	6.4	1.6

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 153. Prevalence of Sleeping Eight or More Hours on an Average School Night, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	31.7	31.0	30.9	30.8	29.2	28.3	31.0
Grade							
8 th	50.0	48.5	48.8	48.2	44.6	40.5	44.3
10 th	28.4	28.4	26.4	27.3	26.6	26.9	29.4
12 th	17.2	16.1	17.4	16.9	16.4	16.7	19.4
Gender^a							
Female	27.4	26.8	27.6	26.3	25.0	24.9	27.5
Male	36.1	35.3	34.4	35.6	33.7	32.0	35.8
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	33.2	31.9	32.3	31.9	30.6	30.8	33.9
Black	33.7	31.0	31.7	33.3	28.3	27.9	31.5
Hispanic	34.1	33.7	32.8	32.5	31.4	29.2	30.7
Asian	25.8	27.0	27.0	26.7	25.0	24.0	27.1
Other/Multiple	30.5	29.9	28.1	27.9	27.6	25.4	28.5

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 154. Percentage of Students Who Sleep Eight or More Hours on an Average School Night, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019 and 2021

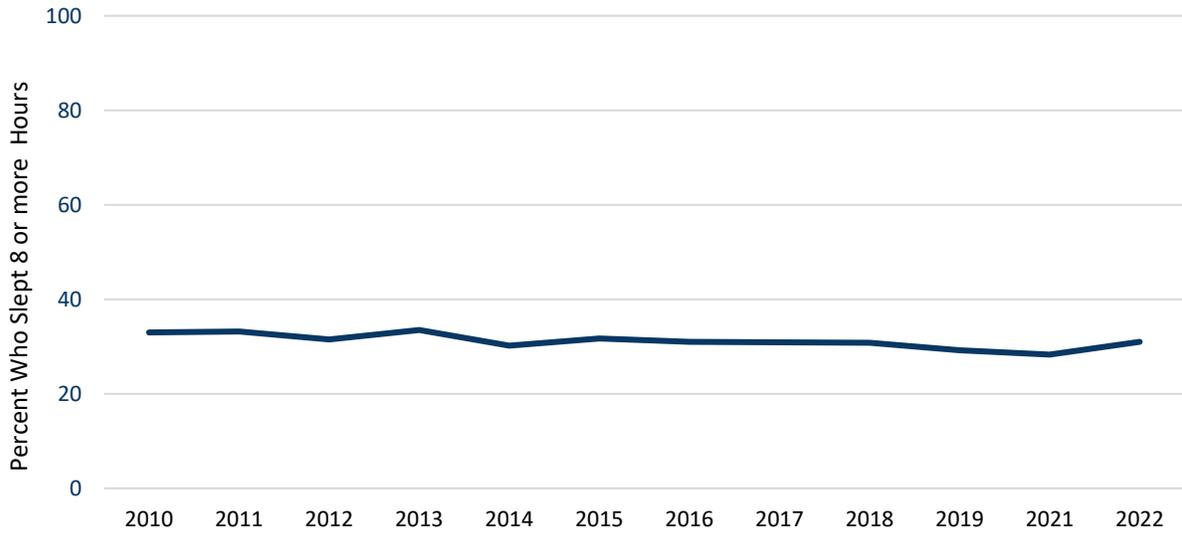
(Values are percentages)

	2013		2015		2017		2019		2021	
	FCPS	US ^a								
Grade										
10 th	26.1	33.5	28.4	28.4	26.4	26.6	26.6	24.5	26.9	23.8
12 th	16.4	23.3	17.2	22.4	17.4	17.6	16.4	17.0	16.7	16.5

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aUS (national) data are from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, which is conducted in odd-numbered years only (CDC, n.d.; Kann et al., 2014, 2016, 2018; Underwood et al., 2020; Mpofu et al., 2023). The national data are not available for 8th grade and are not comparable by gender.

Figure 43. Percentage of Students Who Sleep Eight or More Hours on an Average School Night, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2022



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

Nutrition and Weight Loss Behaviors

Twelve percent of the Fairfax County students (12.2%) indicated that they ate fruits and vegetables at least five times per day in the week prior to the survey, ranging from 10.2% of twelfth-grade students to 14.2% of eighth-grade students. Black students were least likely to report eating this number of fruits and vegetables per day (7.5%).

Seven percent of the students (6.8%) reported drinking non-diet soda or pop at least once per day in the week prior to the survey. Male students were more likely to report daily consumption of soda (7.6% compared to 5.8% of female students). The percentage of students reporting daily consumption of soda was the lowest ever reported, declining by 12.1 percentage points since 2010.

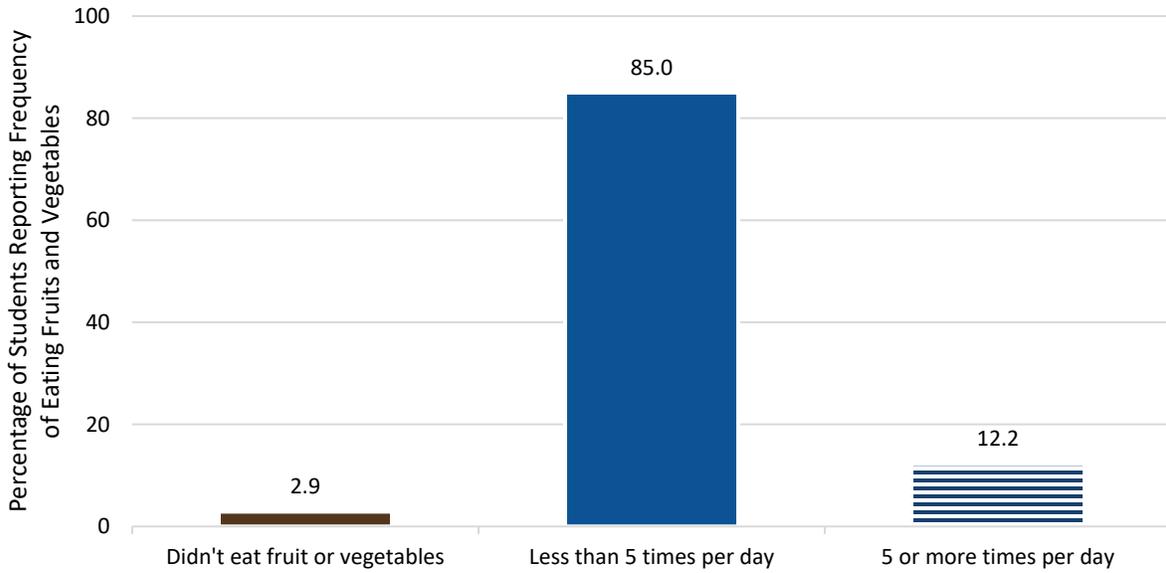
One in eleven students (8.4%) reported drinking sugar-sweetened drinks (such as lemonade and sweetened tea) at least once per day in the past week, while 4.0% reported consuming sports drinks daily, and 2.4% consumed energy drinks daily. A larger percentage of male students reported drinking all categories of sweetened beverages compared to female students.

Less than a third of the Fairfax County students (31.2%) reported drinking any sweetened beverage (all categories combined) at least once per day in the week prior to survey administration. Male students were more likely to report consuming at least one sweetened beverage a day (35.4% compared to 26.8% of female students). Consumption of sweetened beverages varied by race/ethnicity, ranging from 20.9% of Asian students to two fifths of Hispanic students (39.7%) consuming them at least once per day.

Nearly seven percent of the students (6.6%) reported going hungry in the past month (some of the time, most of the time, or always) due to a lack of food in the home. Incidence of hunger due to lack of food in the home varied by race/ethnicity, ranging from 2.8% of White students to 12.1% of Hispanic students. The 2022 rate was the same as the previous year and was 1.1 percentage points lower than the rate reported in 2019. Overall, there has been very little change in the reported rates since 2010.

The 2022 Fairfax County Youth Survey asked students if they engaged in certain behaviors in order to lose weight or keep from gaining weight. Over nine percent of the students (9.3%) reported going without eating for 24 hours or more in the past month, with nearly twice as many female students (11.6%) reporting the behavior compared to male students (6.3%). There was a 1.9 percentage point decrease from 2021 to 2022. Nearly two percent of the Fairfax County students (1.6%) reported taking diet pills without a doctor's advice for weight-loss purposes, and 2.8% reported vomiting or taking laxatives to lose weight in the past month.

Figure 44. Frequency of Eating Fruits and Vegetables in the Past Week, Fairfax County, 2022



Note. Starting on the 2021 survey, the questions on eating green salad, potatoes, carrots, and other vegetables were combined into one item on eating vegetables. Fruits and vegetables do not include fruit juice, french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Table 155. Frequency of Eating Fruits and Vegetables in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	No fruits or vegetables	Less than 5 times per day	5 or more times per day
Overall	2.9	85.0	12.2
Grade			
8 th	2.5	83.3	14.2
10 th	2.8	85.0	12.1
12 th	3.2	86.7	10.2
Gender^a			
Female	1.9	86.6	11.5
Male	3.8	83.1	13.1
Race/Ethnicity^b			
White	2.2	85.2	12.7
Black	5.0	87.5	7.5
Hispanic	4.2	85.1	10.7
Asian	2.1	84.1	13.7
Other/Multiple	2.1	84.4	13.6

Note. Starting on the 2021 survey, the questions on eating green salad, potatoes, carrots, and other vegetables are combined into one item on eating vegetables. Fruits and vegetables do not include fruit juice, french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 156. Percentage of Students Who Ate Fruits and Vegetables Five or More Times Per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2021-2022
(Values are percentages)

	2021	2022
Overall	10.9	12.2
Grade		
8 th	12.5	14.2
10 th	10.6	12.1
12 th	9.5	10.2
Gender^a		
Female	9.9	11.5
Male	12.0	13.1
Race/Ethnicity^b		
White	11.1	12.7
Black	8.1	7.5
Hispanic	9.2	10.7
Asian	12.9	13.7
Other/Multiple	11.9	13.6

Note. Starting on the 2021 survey, the questions on eating green salad, potatoes, carrots, and other vegetables are combined into one item on eating vegetables. Fruits and vegetables do not include fruit juice, french fries, fried potatoes, or potato chips. A direct comparison between 2021-2022 and data from the years prior to 2021 is not recommended. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 157. Frequency of Eating Fruits in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	0 times	1-3 times	4-6 times	Once per day	2 times per day	3 times per day	4+ times per day
Overall	7.0	25.9	21.2	17.4	17.5	6.5	4.5
Grade							
8 th	6.1	25.9	21.4	15.1	18.5	7.6	5.6
10 th	7.2	24.9	21.0	18.2	17.8	6.5	4.5
12 th	7.6	27.1	21.4	19.0	16.2	5.4	3.3
Gender^a							
Female	5.8	27.6	20.8	17.6	17.9	6.5	3.8
Male	8.0	24.2	21.5	17.3	17.1	6.6	5.2
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	6.0	21.4	20.2	19.8	21.2	7.7	3.9
Black	12.9	35.3	20.5	12.1	10.0	5.1	4.0
Hispanic	8.6	31.7	22.0	14.0	12.6	5.4	5.8
Asian	5.1	24.6	22.4	19.5	18.5	6.0	4.0
Other/Multiple	6.1	23.9	20.8	17.1	20.6	7.2	4.5

Note. Fruits do not include fruit juice. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 158. Frequency of Eating Vegetables in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	0 times	1-3 times	4-6 times	Once per day	2 times per day	3 times per day	4+ times per day
Overall	6.5	21.5	21.0	20.4	18.7	7.2	4.8
Grade							
8 th	7.2	22.0	20.2	19.3	17.7	7.6	6.1
10 th	6.4	21.3	20.6	20.7	19.0	7.1	4.8
12 th	5.7	21.3	22.2	21.2	19.3	6.9	3.5
Gender^a							
Female	5.3	22.8	21.5	20.1	19.2	7.1	4.1
Male	7.6	20.1	20.4	20.6	18.3	7.5	5.6
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	4.8	17.0	20.5	25.5	21.8	6.7	3.8
Black	12.9	31.9	22.7	14.9	9.9	4.0	3.8
Hispanic	9.4	29.4	22.6	15.5	12.6	5.5	5.1
Asian	4.1	17.5	19.6	19.2	23.1	10.6	6.0
Other/Multiple	4.7	19.9	20.9	21.9	19.1	8.3	5.4

Note. Starting on the 2021 survey, the questions on eating green salad, potatoes, carrots, and other vegetables are combined into one item on eating vegetables. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 159. Frequency of Drinking Soda or Pop in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	0 times	1-3 times	4-6 times	Once per day	2 times per day	3 times per day	4+ times per day
Overall	42.8	43.1	7.3	4.0	1.6	0.5	0.6
Grade							
8 th	41.9	43.9	7.5	3.9	1.6	0.5	0.7
10 th	44.0	42.5	6.7	3.9	1.8	0.5	0.6
12 th	42.5	42.9	7.8	4.2	1.5	0.5	0.7
Gender^a							
Female	45.9	42.1	6.2	3.7	1.3	0.5	0.4
Male	39.8	44.3	8.4	4.2	2.0	0.5	0.9
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	42.9	42.9	7.6	4.0	1.6	0.5	0.6
Black	41.0	43.8	7.2	3.9	2.6	0.6	1.0
Hispanic	33.1	47.0	10.1	6.0	2.2	0.7	0.8
Asian	51.7	40.2	4.7	2.0	0.7	0.3	0.4
Other/Multiple	45.1	41.0	6.9	4.0	1.9	0.4	0.9

Note. Students were instructed to exclude diet soda. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 160. Percentage of Students Who Drank Soda or Pop At Least One Time Per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	11.1	9.8	9.4	8.9	8.8	7.0	6.8
Grade							
8 th	11.1	9.6	9.0	9.2	9.1	7.3	6.7
10 th	10.7	9.6	9.2	8.4	8.7	6.7	6.8
12 th	11.5	10.3	10.1	9.0	8.7	7.1	6.8
Gender^a							
Female	8.1	7.2	7.1	6.3	6.5	5.6	5.8
Male	14.1	12.5	11.9	11.6	11.4	8.6	7.6
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	9.8	8.8	8.5	8.0	8.2	6.7	6.7
Black	15.7	12.1	11.9	11.0	10.2	7.6	8.1
Hispanic	16.5	14.4	14.3	13.4	13.3	10.8	9.8
Asian	6.4	6.2	5.3	5.3	4.8	3.8	3.4
Other/Multiple	11.3	10.8	9.4	8.0	9.3	6.8	7.1

Note. Students were instructed to exclude diet soda. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

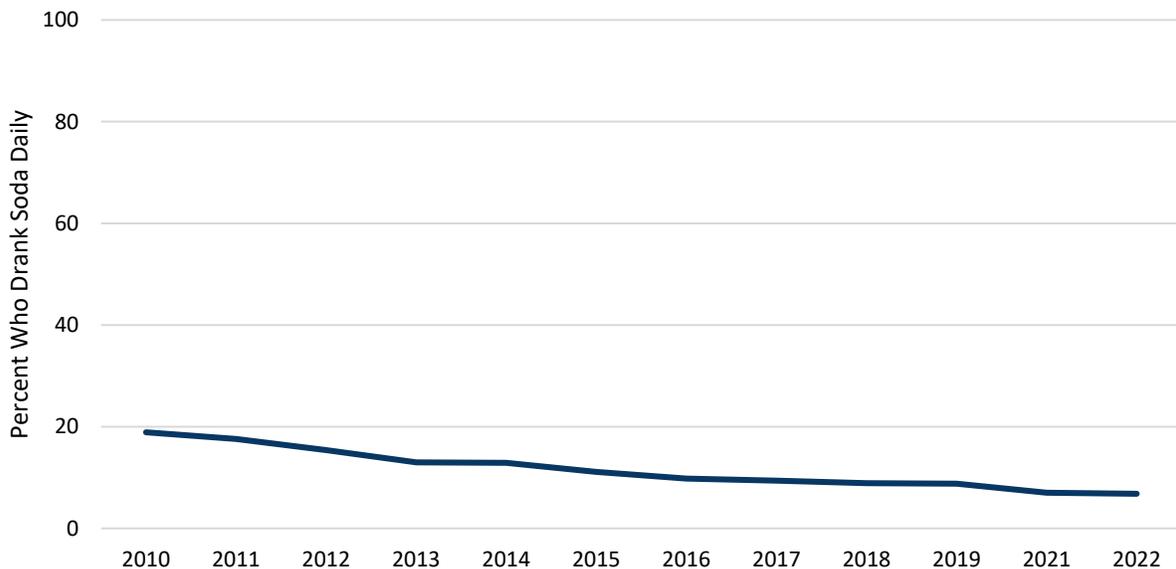
Table 161. Percentage of Students Who Drank Soda or Pop at Least One Time Per Day in the Past Week, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019 and 2021
(Values are percentages)

	2013		2015		2017		2019		2021	
	FCPS	US ^a								
Grade										
10 th	12.2	25.4	10.7	20.8	9.2	19.5	8.7	14.8	6.7	12.9
12 th	13.0	26.0	11.5	21.0	10.1	19.6	8.7	13.9	7.1	16.1

Note. Students were instructed to exclude diet soda. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aUS (national) data are from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, which is conducted in odd-numbered years only (CDC, n.d.; Kann et al., 2014, 2016, 2018; Underwood et al., 2020; Mpofu et al., 2023). The national data are not available for 8th grade and are not comparable by gender.

Figure 45. Percentage of Students Who Drank Soda or Pop At Least One Time per Day in the Past Week, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2022



Note. Students were instructed to exclude diet soda. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

Table 162. Frequency of Drinking Sugar-Sweetened Beverages in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	0 times	1-3 times	4-6 times	Once per day	2 times per day	3 times per day	4+ times per day
Overall	38.1	43.9	9.6	5.1	1.9	0.7	0.7
Grade							
8 th	38.5	44.4	9.1	4.5	1.8	0.7	0.8
10 th	38.1	44.2	9.3	5.2	1.8	0.7	0.6
12 th	37.8	43.0	10.3	5.6	2.0	0.7	0.8
Gender^a							
Female	36.6	46.2	9.1	5.3	1.8	0.6	0.5
Male	40.2	41.6	9.8	4.8	1.8	0.8	0.9
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	38.8	43.4	9.6	5.3	1.9	0.5	0.6
Black	37.2	41.8	11.1	4.7	2.4	1.3	1.5
Hispanic	31.7	45.9	11.6	6.6	2.5	0.9	0.9
Asian	44.1	43.3	7.0	3.8	0.9	0.4	0.5
Other/Multiple	37.2	44.6	9.3	4.7	2.4	0.9	0.9

Note. Sugar-sweetened beverages include lemonade, sweetened tea or coffee drinks, flavored milk, Snapple, and Sunny Delight. Students were instructed to exclude soda, sports drinks, energy drinks, or 100% fruit juice from the count. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 163. Prevalence of Drinking Sugar-Sweetened Beverages At Least One Time per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	12.6	11.4	10.8	10.1	10.4	8.7	8.4
Grade							
8 th	11.9	10.8	10.4	10.1	10.7	7.8	7.9
10 th	12.6	10.9	10.5	9.8	10.0	8.9	8.4
12 th	13.4	12.5	11.6	10.4	10.4	9.4	9.0
Gender^a							
Female	11.1	10.2	9.6	8.7	9.0	8.2	8.1
Male	14.2	12.5	12.1	11.6	11.8	9.2	8.4
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	11.6	10.3	9.9	9.9	9.9	8.6	8.3
Black	17.1	14.8	14.3	13.1	13.0	9.6	10.0
Hispanic	16.6	15.2	14.5	13.1	13.5	11.4	10.9
Asian	8.8	7.5	6.9	6.3	6.9	6.1	5.6
Other/Multiple	13.5	13.2	12.2	10.6	10.9	7.8	8.9

Note. Sugar-sweetened beverages include lemonade, sweetened tea or coffee drinks, flavored milk, Snapple, and Sunny Delight. Students were instructed to exclude soda, sports drinks, energy drinks, or 100% fruit juice from the count. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 164. Frequency of Drinking Sports Drinks in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	0 times	1-3 times	4-6 times	Once per day	2 times per day	3 times per day	4+ times per day
Overall	66.7	24.9	4.4	2.5	0.8	0.3	0.4
Grade							
8 th	63.6	27.6	4.7	2.4	0.9	0.3	0.5
10 th	65.3	25.4	4.8	3.0	0.9	0.2	0.4
12 th	71.1	21.8	3.6	2.1	0.6	0.3	0.4
Gender^a							
Female	73.7	21.2	2.4	1.7	0.6	0.1	0.2
Male	58.4	29.5	6.7	3.4	1.0	0.4	0.6
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	64.6	26.8	5.0	2.5	0.6	0.2	0.3
Black	66.4	24.2	4.6	2.6	1.0	0.5	0.7
Hispanic	61.5	27.7	5.0	3.5	1.3	0.4	0.6
Asian	75.9	19.0	2.8	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.3
Other/Multiple	63.7	27.3	4.7	2.5	0.9	0.6	0.3

Note. Sports drinks include Gatorade and PowerAde. Students were instructed to exclude low-calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2 from the count. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 165. Prevalence of Drinking Sports Drinks At Least One Time per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	8.1	6.7	5.9	5.7	5.7	3.7	4.0
Grade							
8 th	7.6	6.1	5.9	5.4	5.8	4.0	4.1
10 th	8.8	7.5	6.4	6.3	6.1	4.0	4.5
12 th	7.7	6.5	5.3	5.6	5.1	2.9	3.4
Gender^a							
Female	4.5	3.6	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.3	2.7
Male	11.7	10.0	8.7	8.7	8.7	5.1	5.4
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	7.2	6.1	5.3	5.2	4.9	3.3	3.6
Black	13.1	10.0	9.2	8.8	7.8	4.6	4.8
Hispanic	10.3	8.9	7.9	8.3	8.1	5.8	5.9
Asian	4.8	4.1	3.2	3.0	3.4	1.7	2.3
Other/Multiple	9.0	7.7	6.8	5.4	6.4	3.7	4.3

Note. Sports drinks include Gatorade and PowerAde. Students were instructed to exclude low-calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2 from the count. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 166. Frequency of Drinking Energy Drinks in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	0 times	1-3 times	4-6 times	Once per day	2 times per day	3 times per day	4+ times per day
Overall	83.6	12.0	2.0	1.5	0.4	0.1	0.3
Grade							
8 th	86.1	10.5	1.4	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.3
10 th	83.3	12.6	2.1	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.3
12 th	81.4	13.0	2.6	2.1	0.4	0.2	0.4
Gender^a							
Female	85.7	10.9	1.5	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.1
Male	81.7	13.0	2.5	1.7	0.4	0.2	0.5
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	84.2	11.5	2.1	1.6	0.4	0.1	0.3
Black	84.6	11.2	2.3	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3
Hispanic	78.5	15.5	2.5	2.4	0.6	0.2	0.4
Asian	87.2	9.9	1.5	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.3
Other/Multiple	83.2	12.3	1.8	1.8	0.4	0.2	0.4

Note. Energy drinks include Red Bull and Jolt. Students were instructed to exclude diet energy drinks or sports drinks such as Gatorade or PowerAde from the count. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 167. Prevalence of Drinking Energy Drinks At Least One Time per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022
(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	3.1	2.6	2.4	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.4
Grade							
8 th	3.0	2.5	2.1	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.0
10 th	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.1
12 th	3.2	2.6	2.4	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.1
Gender^a							
Female	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.4	1.8
Male	4.2	3.6	3.4	4.1	4.2	2.9	2.8
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	1.9	1.7	1.4	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.3
Black	5.8	4.3	4.1	4.4	3.8	3.0	2.0
Hispanic	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.6	4.6	3.9	3.6
Asian	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.4
Other/Multiple	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.9	3.2	2.5	2.7

Note. Energy drinks include Red Bull and Jolt. Students were instructed to exclude energy drinks or sports drinks such as Gatorade or PowerAde from the count. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 168. Frequency of Drinking Any Sweetened Beverage in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	Did not drink any sweetened beverage	Less than one time per day	One time per day	More than one time per day
Overall	18.4	50.4	7.2	24.0
Grade				
8 th	17.6	52.9	6.8	22.7
10 th	18.7	49.6	7.1	24.6
12 th	18.8	48.9	7.8	24.5
Gender^a				
Female	19.3	54.0	7.0	19.7
Male	17.6	47.0	7.1	28.2
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	17.2	50.7	7.5	24.7
Black	17.3	49.9	6.5	26.4
Hispanic	13.2	47.1	8.9	30.8
Asian	25.7	53.5	5.6	15.2
Other/Multiple	17.6	50.8	6.5	25.0

Note. Any sweetened beverage includes non-diet soda; sweetened beverages such as lemonade, sweetened tea or coffee drinks, flavored milk, Snapple, and Sunny Delight; energy drinks such as Red Bull and Jolt; and sports drinks such as Gatorade and PowerAde. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 169. Prevalence of Drinking Any Sweetened Beverage At Least One Time per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	39.3	37.3	34.8	33.1	33.8	29.0	31.2
Grade							
8 th	36.0	35.8	33.2	32.4	33.4	28.1	29.5
10 th	40.7	37.7	35.3	33.1	33.7	28.9	31.7
12 th	40.9	38.3	35.9	34.0	34.3	30.0	32.3
Gender^a							
Female	31.2	29.4	27.4	25.7	27.0	25.2	26.8
Male	47.6	45.4	42.6	40.9	41.0	33.1	35.4
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	38.8	36.6	34.4	33.4	33.5	29.4	32.2
Black	48.0	43.1	39.8	37.5	37.9	31.8	32.8
Hispanic	48.5	46.9	44.0	41.8	43.1	37.8	39.7
Asian	28.1	26.1	23.8	22.6	22.9	19.1	20.9
Other/Multiple	39.7	39.9	37.0	33.6	35.3	28.1	31.6

Note. Any sweetened beverage includes non-diet soda; sweetened beverages such as lemonade, sweetened tea or coffee drinks, flavored milk, Snapple, and Sunny Delight; energy drinks such as Red Bull and Jolt; and sports drinks such as Gatorade and PowerAde. The items on non-carbonated sweetened drinks were added to the survey in 2015. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 170. Frequency of Going Hungry in the Past Month Due to Lack of Food in the Home, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Most of the time	Always
Overall	80.3	13.2	5.0	1.1	0.5
Grade					
8 th	76.3	16.1	5.6	1.5	0.5
10 th	80.7	12.8	4.9	1.0	0.6
12 th	83.8	10.5	4.4	0.8	0.4
Gender^a					
Female	80.7	12.5	5.2	1.2	0.3
Male	80.0	13.8	4.7	1.0	0.6
Race/Ethnicity^b					
White	89.8	7.4	1.9	0.6	0.4
Black	74.3	16.3	7.1	1.5	0.8
Hispanic	67.3	20.6	9.2	2.0	0.9
Asian	82.4	12.4	4.4	0.7	0.2
Other/Multiple	81.1	12.9	4.2	1.2	0.6

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 171. Percentage of Students Who Reported Going Hungry in the Past Month Due to Lack of Food in the Home, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

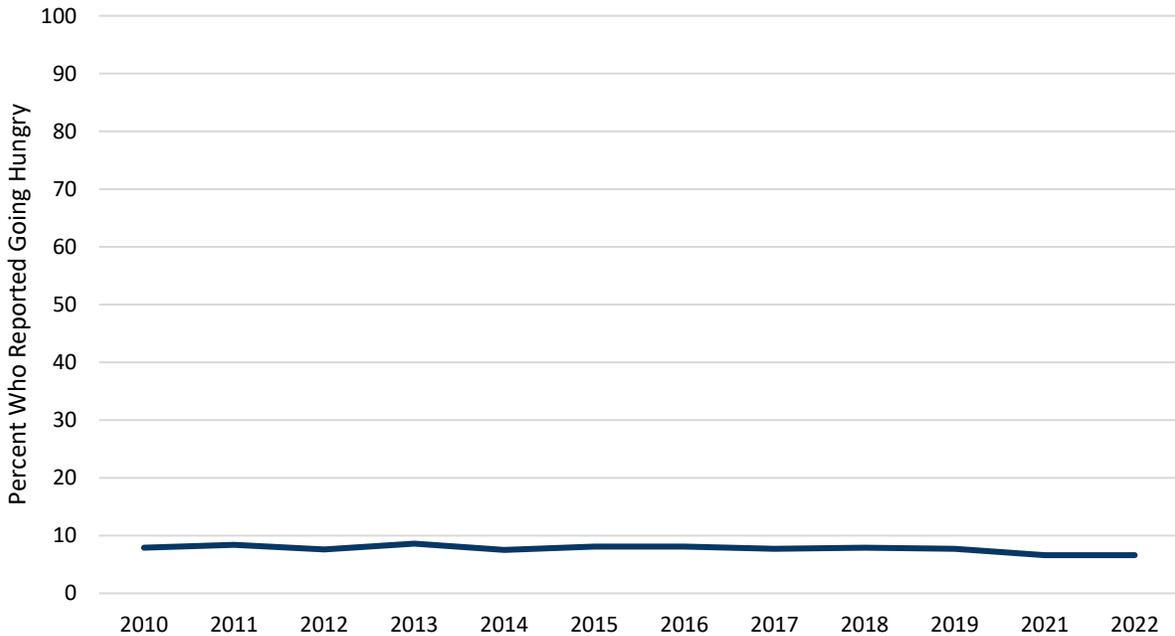
(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	8.1	8.1	7.7	7.9	7.7	6.6	6.6
Grade							
8 th	9.2	8.8	7.8	8.9	8.2	7.3	7.6
10 th	8.1	8.2	8.2	7.8	7.3	6.5	6.5
12 th	7.1	7.4	7.2	7.1	7.5	5.9	5.6
Gender^a							
Female	7.7	7.8	7.4	7.8	7.5	6.6	6.7
Male	8.6	8.5	8.0	8.1	7.9	6.5	6.3
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.3	2.8
Black	12.2	11.9	12.3	13.2	12.6	9.6	9.4
Hispanic	13.9	13.8	13.3	13.8	13.0	11.5	12.1
Asian	8.5	8.9	7.1	7.3	6.6	5.3	5.3
Other/Multiple	8.5	8.2	7.9	7.2	7.1	6.0	6.0

Note. Students who reported going hungry “sometimes”, “most of the time”, or “always” are included. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 46. Percentage of Students Who Reported Going Hungry in the Past Month Due to Lack of Food in the Home, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2022



Note. Students who reported going hungry “sometimes”, “most of the time”, or “always” are included. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

Table 172. Percentage of Students Who Went Without Eating to Lose Weight or Keep from Gaining Weight in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	6.5	6.4	6.8	7.3	8.2	11.2	9.3
Grade							
8 th	6.4	5.8	6.3	7.2	8.2	12.8	10.3
10 th	6.5	6.3	6.7	7.0	8.4	10.7	9.3
12 th	6.6	7.1	7.4	7.8	8.0	9.9	8.4
Gender^a							
Female	8.8	8.4	8.6	9.4	10.6	15.2	11.6
Male	4.0	4.3	4.8	5.1	5.6	6.6	6.3
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	5.6	5.7	6.3	6.6	7.0	9.4	7.4
Black	7.9	7.7	8.2	8.4	9.4	14.3	11.6
Hispanic	9.1	8.9	8.8	10.0	11.2	15.5	13.8
Asian	4.8	4.3	5.0	4.8	6.3	8.0	7.2
Other/Multiple	7.4	7.9	7.0	9.0	8.9	12.2	8.5

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years’ data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 173. Percentage of Students Who Took Diet Pills Without a Doctor’s Advice to Lose Weight or Keep from Gaining Weight in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.6
Grade							
8 th	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.2
10 th	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7
12 th	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.7
Gender^a							
Female	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.5
Male	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.2
Black	2.5	2.6	2.4	1.5	2.4	2.5	1.8
Hispanic	3.3	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3
Asian	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Other/Multiple	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.2	1.6

Note. Includes diet pills, powders or liquids. Students were instructed to exclude meal replacement products such as Slim Fast. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years’ data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 174. Percentage of Students Who Vomited or Took Laxatives to Lose Weight or Keep from Gaining Weight in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	3.4	2.8
Grade							
8 th	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.9	3.4	3.0
10 th	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.3	3.3	3.0
12 th	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.4	2.3
Gender^a							
Female	3.7	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.5	4.9	3.7
Male	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.4
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.5	3.4	2.5
Black	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.3	3.7	3.2
Hispanic	3.4	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.0	4.3	3.7
Asian	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.0
Other/Multiple	2.8	3.4	2.2	2.9	2.8	4.0	2.7

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years’ data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Mental Health

Students were asked how often they felt stressed within the last 30 days, with stress being defined as a situation in which a person feels tense, restless, nervous, anxious, or is unable to sleep at night because their mind is troubled. Response choice consisted of “None of the time,” “A little of the time,” “Some of the time,” “Most of the time,” and “All of the time.” In the analysis, responses for “A little of the time” and “Some of the time” were combined. Responses for “Most of the time” and “All of the time” were combined as well. Almost one fourth of the students (23.5%) reported experiencing stress for most or all of the past month, over half (50.7%) reported experiencing stress for a little or some of the past month, and about one fourth (25.9%) reported experiencing no stress in the past month. Levels of stress increased with grade level, ranging from over one sixth of the eighth-grade students (17.3%) reporting feeling stressed most or all of the time in the past month to almost a third of the twelfth-grade students (28.8%). Rates also varied greatly by gender, with twice as many female students (29.4%) expressing high levels of stress than that of male students (15.0%). Black students were least likely to report experiencing high levels of stress in the past month (19.9%) while students of other or multiple races were most likely to report this level of stress (24.9%).

Fairfax County students were asked if, during the past twelve months, they ever felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities. Less than a third of the students (28.9%) reported feeling this sad or hopeless, including 34.0% of female students and 21.1% of male students. Rates of feeling sad or hopeless increased with grade level, ranging from 26.3% of eighth-grade students to 31.3% of twelfth-grade students. Hispanic students were most likely to report these feelings (33.9%) while both White and Asian students were the least likely to do so (26.8%). Prior to 2022, the percentage of students who reported experiencing these feelings has risen gradually since 2016, with a bigger jump in 2021. From 2021 to 2022, however, there was a significant decrease of 9.2 percentage points.

Over one in ten students (10.7%) reported that they had seriously considered attempting suicide in the past year, including one in six female students (11.8%) and one in thirteen male students (7.5%). Four percent of Fairfax County students (4.1%) reported having attempted suicide in the past year, including 4.7% of female students and 2.8% of male students.

Students who had used any substance in the past month were much more likely to report mental health issues in the past year. There was a difference of 23.8 percentage points between students with past month substance use who reported feeling sad or hopeless (49.5%) compared to students who did not use substances (25.7%). Approximately three times as many students with past month substance use reported contemplating suicide (24.6%) compared to students who did not use substances (8.5%). Over four times as many students who used substances in the past month reported attempting suicide in the past year (11.8% compared to 2.9% of students who did not use substances).

Table 175. Percentage of Students Who Experienced Selected Levels of Stress in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022
(Values are percentages)

	None	A little/ Some	Most/All
Overall	25.9	50.7	23.5
Grade			
8 th	31.0	51.7	17.3
10 th	25.6	50.2	24.3
12 th	21.1	50.2	28.8
Gender^a			
Female	17.7	52.8	29.4
Male	35.4	49.6	15.0
Race/Ethnicity^b			
White	22.9	52.6	24.5
Black	35.5	44.6	19.9
Hispanic	28.5	48.1	23.4
Asian	24.6	52.4	23.1
Other/Multiple	21.8	53.2	24.9

Note. In the 2021 survey, the question on experiencing stress was changed: “Stress means a situation in which a person feels tense, restless, nervous, or anxious, or is unable to sleep at night because their mind is troubled all the time. Within the last 30 days, how often have you felt this kind of stress?” The response options were “None of the time,” “A little of the time,” “Some of the time,” “Most of the time,” or “All of the time”. Responses indicating stress “A little of the time” and “Some of the time” in the past month were merged in the analysis, as well as responses indicating stress “Most of the time” and “All of the time” in the past month.

All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years’ data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 176. Percentage of Students Who Experienced a High Level of Stress in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2019
(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Overall	35.9	35.7	36.2	36.6	36.4
Grade					
8 th	22.7	21.6	25.0	24.5	25.1
10 th	39.4	38.5	37.7	38.6	38.7
12 th	45.7	47.5	46.4	46.8	45.8
Gender					
Female	45.4	45.0	45.5	46.1	45.4
Male	26.0	26.1	26.5	26.7	26.9
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	36.8	36.1	36.4	37.7	36.9
Black	29.3	30.6	30.7	31.3	31.8
Hispanic	33.5	33.5	34.5	33.7	34.9
Asian	39.2	38.8	39.4	39.3	39.1
Other/Multiple	37.8	37.8	39.1	39.1	37.5

Note. From 2015 to 2019, students were asked to rate their average level of stress using a 10-point scale where 1 means “little or no stress” and 10 means “a great deal of stress”. Up until 2019, responses were categorized as “Low” (responses of 1, 2, or 3), “Moderate” (responses of 4, 5, 6, or 7) or “High” (responses of 8, 9, or 10) based on the American Psychological Association’s report “Stress in America™: Are Teens Adopting Adults’ Stress Habits?” (American Psychological Association, 2014). All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 177. Percentage of Students Who Experienced a High Level of Stress in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2021-2022
(Values are percentages)

	2021	2022
Overall	29.9	23.5
Grade		
8 th	22.7	17.3
10 th	30.5	24.3
12 th	36.8	28.8
Gender^a		
Female	39.5	29.4
Male	19.3	15.0
Race/Ethnicity^b		
White	31.9	24.5
Black	24.9	19.9
Hispanic	27.8	23.4
Asian	30.5	23.1
Other/Multiple	32.6	24.9

Note. In the 2021 survey, the question on experiencing stress was changed: “Stress means a situation in which a person feels tense, restless, nervous, or anxious, or is unable to sleep at night because their mind is troubled all the time. Within the last 30 days, how often have you felt this kind of stress?” The response options were “None of the time,” “A little of the time,” “Some of the time,” “Most of the time,” or “All of the time”. Responses indicating stress “Most of the time” and “All of the time” were merged and categorized as “High Levels of Stress”. **A direct comparison between 2015-2019 and 2021-2022 is not recommended.**

All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years’ data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 178. Percentage of Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	25.9	25.9	27.3	28.3	29.9	38.1	28.9
Grade							
8 th	20.9	20.6	22.5	23.8	25.9	35.0	26.3
10 th	26.6	25.9	28.4	28.2	30.3	38.0	29.2
12 th	30.2	31.6	31.2	33.0	33.6	41.6	31.3
Gender^a							
Female	33.5	32.7	34.6	35.8	38.3	48.3	34.0
Male	17.8	18.8	19.6	20.3	20.9	26.9	21.1
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	23.9	23.6	25.0	26.1	27.3	36.5	26.8
Black	22.1	25.1	27.1	26.6	29.7	35.9	27.8
Hispanic	32.2	31.4	32.6	33.5	35.2	42.2	33.9
Asian	24.8	24.8	25.3	26.6	28.6	36.1	26.8
Other/Multiple	27.8	28.0	30.3	31.3	30.6	42.2	31.0

Note. Students were asked if they ever felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 179. Percentage of Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless in the Past Year, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019 and 2021

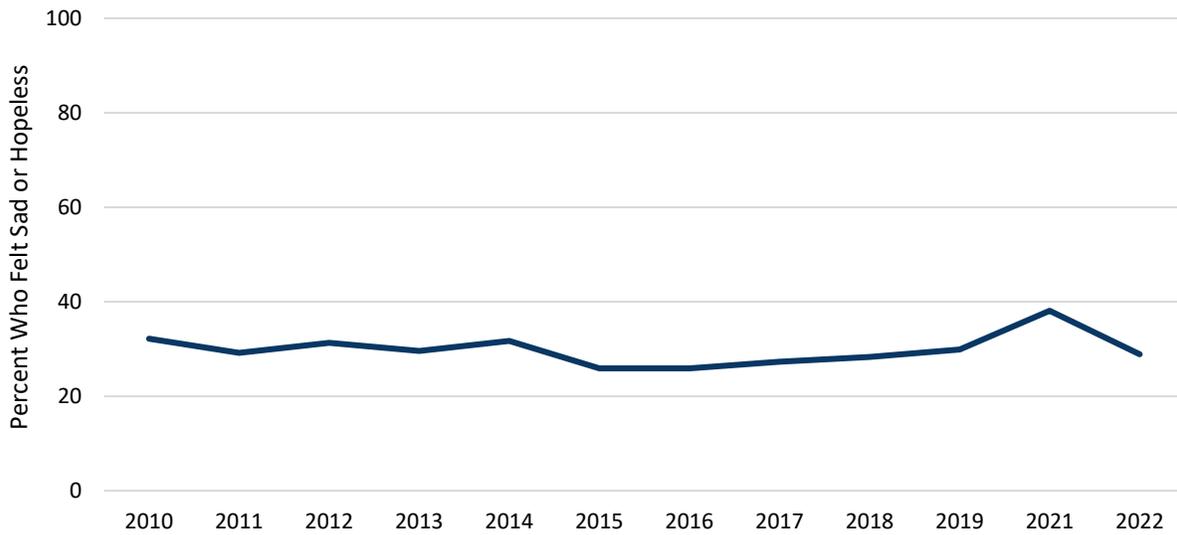
(Values are percentages)

	2013		2015		2017		2019		2021	
	FCPS	US ^a								
Grade										
10 th	31.0	29.4	26.6	29.8	28.4	32.5	30.3	37.0	38.0	41.5
12 th	32.6	29.1	30.2	30.0	31.2	31.0	33.6	39.0	41.6	43.7

Note. Students were asked if they ever felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aUS (national) data are from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, which is conducted in odd-numbered years only (CDC, n.d.; Kann et al., 2014, 2016, 2018; Underwood et al., 2020; Mpofu et al., 2023). The national data are not available for 8th grade and are not comparable by gender.

Figure 47. Percentage of Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless in the Past Year, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2022



Note. Students were asked if they ever felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

Table 180. Percentage of Students Who Considered Attempting Suicide in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	13.9	13.7	14.5	14.8	14.3	16.5	10.7
Grade							
8 th	11.3	11.3	13.0	13.3	13.5	16.8	9.9
10 th	14.1	13.8	14.8	15.2	14.7	16.5	11.0
12 th	16.4	16.2	15.6	16.0	14.7	16.2	11.2
Gender^a							
Female	18.4	17.5	18.3	18.2	18.0	21.3	11.8
Male	9.1	9.7	10.3	11.2	10.2	10.9	7.5
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	13.3	12.9	13.4	14.3	13.1	16.3	11.5
Black	12.1	12.8	13.5	14.3	14.1	15.3	9.6
Hispanic	15.3	13.9	15.2	15.0	15.2	16.3	10.2
Asian	13.7	14.3	14.8	14.6	14.8	16.3	9.5
Other/Multiple	16.4	17.1	18.5	18.2	16.4	20.7	13.6

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 181. Percentage of Students Who Considered Attempting Suicide in the Past Year, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019 and 2021

(Values are percentages)

	2013		2015		2017		2019		2021	
	FCPS	US ^a								
Grade										
10 th	18.5	17.3	14.1	18.3	14.8	17.3	14.7	18.5	16.5	23.2
12 th	17.5	14.9	16.4	16.3	15.6	17.4	14.7	19.6	16.2	21.1

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aUS (national) data are from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, which is conducted in odd-numbered years only (CDC, n.d.; Kann et al., 2014, 2016, 2018; Underwood et al., 2020; Mpofu et al., 2023). The national data are not available for 8th grade and are not comparable by gender.

Table 182. Percentage of Students Who Attempted Suicide in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	5.8	5.4	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.3	4.1
Grade							
8 th	5.7	5.4	6.1	6.2	6.6	7.2	4.5
10 th	5.9	5.2	5.6	5.7	6.1	6.3	3.9
12 th	6.0	5.7	5.9	5.3	5.2	5.4	4.0
Gender^a							
Female	8.2	7.0	7.6	7.3	7.6	8.4	4.7
Male	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.9	2.8
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	4.6	4.1	4.4	4.2	4.6	5.1	3.4
Black	5.8	5.7	6.3	6.1	6.5	6.6	4.0
Hispanic	8.8	7.7	8.3	8.0	8.1	8.3	5.3
Asian	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.6	3.6
Other/Multiple	6.3	6.8	6.8	7.4	6.9	7.8	5.3

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 183. Percentage of Students Who Attempted Suicide in the Past Year, by Grade, Fairfax County and U.S., 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019 and 2021

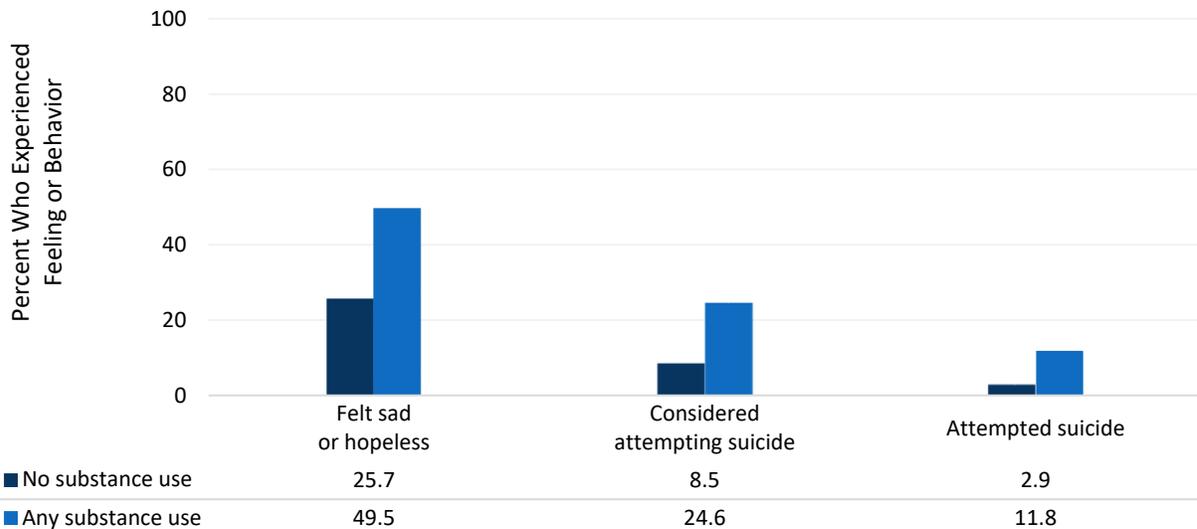
(Values are percentages)

	2015		2017		2019		2021	
	FCPS	US ^a						
Grade								
10 th	5.9	9.4	5.6	8.6	6.1	8.8	6.3	10.9
12 th	6.0	6.2	5.9	5.8	5.2	8.5	5.4	8.6

Note. This item was changed in 2015 in order to align with the national Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^aUS (national) data are from the Youth Risk Behavior Survey, which is conducted in odd-numbered years only (CDC, n.d.; Kann et al., 2014, 2016, 2018; Underwood et al., 2020; Mpofu et al., 2023). The national data are not available for 8th grade and are not comparable by gender.

Figure 48. Percentage of Students Reporting Sadness and Suicide-Related Behaviors in the Past Year, by Past Month Substance Use, Fairfax County, 2022



Note. Students were asked if they ever felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities. Any substance use includes students who reported using alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs in the past month. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

EXTRACURRICULAR AND CIVIC BEHAVIORS

Extracurricular Activities

Over two fifths of the Fairfax County students (41.2%) reported participating in extracurricular activities at school (such as teams, clubs, or programs) for at least an hour on an average school day. Tenth-grade and twelfth-grade students were most likely to do so at 46.5% and 46.1%, respectively, compared to 30.6% of eighth-grade students. Rates of participating in extracurricular activities at school ranged from 31.2% among Hispanic students to 45.7% among White students and Black students alike.

Two fifths of the students (40.1%) reported participating in extracurricular activities away from school for an hour or more on an average school day, ranging from 35.6% of twelfth-grade students to 47.0% of eighth-grade students. Hispanic students were least likely to report doing so (29.8%) and White students had the highest rate (47.2%).

Students were asked how much time they spend doing homework on an average school day, with over half (55.5%) indicating they spend an hour or more. Over sixty percent of tenth-grade students (61.1%) and 68.3% of twelfth-grade students reported spending an hour or more on homework, compared to 36.2% of eighth-grade students. Female students were much more likely to report dedicating at least an hour doing homework (61.9% vs. 49.5% of male students). The rate varied from 42.8% of Hispanic students to 70.3% of Asian students. The overall percentage of students who reported engaging in this much time doing homework has declined by 15.4 percentage points since 2015.

Over seventeen percent of the students (17.5%) reported going to work for an hour or more on an average school day, including about one third (30.4%) of twelfth-grade students. Rates of working this much ranged from 15.2% of Asian students to 22.6% of Hispanic students.

Female students were more likely to report participating in extracurriculars at school (51.3%) and away from school (41.1%) and spending an hour or more on homework on an average school day (61.9%). Male students were slightly more likely to report spending an hour or more going to work (17.9% compared to 17.1% of female students). Like previous years, Hispanic students were least likely to spend at least an hour per day participating in extracurricular activities (either at school or away from school) and doing homework but were most likely to spend at least an hour going to work on an average school day.

Table 192 shows the total amount of time students spend on an average school day for all afterschool activities combined. Less than half (45.8%) of the students spend more than 3½ hours on an average school day on the combined activities, ranging from 30.2% of eighth-grade students to 59.8% of twelfth-grade students. A larger percentage of female students reported spending more than 3½ hours on the activities on an average school day (50.7% compared to 41.5% of male students).

Table 184. Frequency of Participating in Extracurricular Activities at School on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	None	Half hour or less	Between ½ and 1 hour	1 hour	2 hours	3 or more hours
Overall	42.8	6.6	9.4	13.3	19.6	8.4
Grade						
8 th	56.7	5.5	7.3	11.1	16.0	3.5
10 th	38.0	6.2	9.3	13.3	22.7	10.5
12 th	34.4	8.1	11.4	15.5	19.7	10.9
Gender^a						
Female	39.5	6.8	11.2	14.5	20.7	7.4
Male	46.3	6.5	7.4	12.1	18.7	9.0
Race/Ethnicity^b						
White	39.2	6.6	8.5	12.8	23.1	9.8
Black	38.3	5.6	10.3	13.6	21.8	10.4
Hispanic	55.3	5.8	7.7	10.0	14.4	6.8
Asian	36.7	8.1	12.5	18.0	18.2	6.5
Other/Multiple	40.6	6.5	8.2	12.6	21.8	10.4

Note. Students were asked how many hours they spend on an average school day staying after school to participate in a team, club, program, etc. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 185. Percentage of Students Who Spend One Hour or More on Extracurricular Activities at School on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	50.6	50.7	49.9	48.5	48.5	38.5	41.2
Grade							
8 th	42.0	42.6	42.2	39.1	38.4	28.8	30.6
10 th	56.3	55.6	54.5	53.8	54.1	40.8	46.5
12 th	53.3	53.9	53.0	52.8	52.9	46.2	46.1
Gender^a							
Female	51.3	51.2	50.8	50.3	49.6	40.6	42.5
Male	49.9	50.2	48.9	46.7	47.3	36.4	39.8
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	51.6	51.7	50.8	50.4	51.1	42.1	45.7
Black	58.3	57.4	57.0	54.1	54.8	43.5	45.7
Hispanic	42.3	42.9	41.7	40.5	39.3	28.9	31.2
Asian	51.9	52.6	51.9	50.3	50.4	41.1	42.7
Other/Multiple	54.5	53.8	53.7	51.9	50.8	41.3	44.7

Note. Extracurricular activities include participation in a team, club, program, etc. The wording for the questions pertaining to extracurricular activities was changed in 2015. Comparing this year’s results with years prior to 2015 is not advised. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years’ data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 186. Frequency of Participating in Extracurricular Activities Away from School on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	None	Half hour or less	½ - 1 hour	1 hour	2 hours	3 or more hours
Overall	46.6	6.4	6.9	13.4	18.0	8.7
Grade						
8 th	40.5	5.3	7.2	15.6	22.2	9.2
10 th	48.9	6.4	6.9	12.1	17.4	8.4
12 th	50.2	7.6	6.6	12.7	14.4	8.5
Gender^a						
Female	45.1	6.6	7.2	13.3	18.5	9.3
Male	47.1	6.4	6.6	13.8	18.0	8.1
Race/Ethnicity^b						
White	39.1	6.7	7.1	15.5	22.0	9.6
Black	51.1	6.4	6.4	11.6	16.1	8.4
Hispanic	59.8	5.2	5.2	8.6	13.8	7.4
Asian	42.9	7.7	9.1	16.1	16.0	8.3
Other/Multiple	42.1	5.9	6.0	14.3	21.6	10.2

Note. Students were asked how many hours they spend on an average school day participating in a team, club, program, etc., somewhere other than in school. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 187. Percentage of Students Who Spend One Hour or More on Extracurricular Activities Away from School on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	46.2	46.8	45.5	45.1	45.7	38.4	40.1
Grade							
8 th	57.5	58.0	56.8	55.8	55.5	43.0	47.0
10 th	43.6	42.6	41.9	42.1	43.5	37.1	37.9
12 th	37.4	39.6	37.6	37.2	38.0	35.0	35.6
Gender^a							
Female	46.8	47.2	46.2	46.5	46.5	39.5	41.1
Male	45.6	46.4	44.9	43.8	45.0	37.5	39.9
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	53.0	54.0	52.3	52.2	53.8	45.9	47.2
Black	39.6	39.7	37.4	39.2	39.7	33.3	36.1
Hispanic	37.4	37.4	36.7	35.6	34.9	29.0	29.8
Asian	43.9	44.9	44.7	44.0	45.5	38.1	40.4
Other/Multiple	49.7	49.9	51.0	49.5	50.2	43.6	46.0

Note. Extracurricular activities include participation in a team, club, program, etc. somewhere other than in school. The wording for the questions pertaining to extracurricular activities was changed in 2015. Comparing this year’s results with years prior to 2015 is not advised. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years’ data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 188. Frequency of Doing Homework Outside of School on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	None	Half hour or less	½ - 1 hour	1 hour	2 hours	3 or more hours
Overall	7.1	16.0	21.5	17.3	20.9	17.3
Grade						
8 th	9.2	24.0	30.6	17.7	12.7	5.9
10 th	5.7	13.6	19.7	17.7	23.5	20.0
12 th	6.5	10.7	14.5	16.5	26.1	25.8
Gender^a						
Female	4.6	14.0	19.5	15.9	23.3	22.6
Male	9.0	18.0	23.5	18.9	18.5	12.2
Race/Ethnicity^b						
White	6.2	16.3	23.0	19.4	21.5	13.6
Black	6.8	15.4	20.6	16.6	21.0	19.6
Hispanic	12.1	21.4	23.7	14.9	15.5	12.4
Asian	3.2	9.8	16.7	17.3	25.3	27.8
Other/Multiple	6.4	16.5	21.9	16.7	22.5	16.0

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 189. Percentage of Students Who Spend One Hour or More on Homework on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	70.9	69.4	67.7	66.0	65.6	57.3	55.5
Grade							
8 th	58.2	56.1	55.8	50.7	49.5	37.9	36.2
10 th	77.3	75.5	73.2	72.5	73.7	63.2	61.1
12 th	76.9	76.6	74.4	74.9	73.6	71.4	68.3
Gender^a							
Female	77.0	75.6	74.3	72.5	72.4	63.7	61.9
Male	64.7	63.2	61.2	59.5	58.7	51.1	49.5
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	73.1	71.6	69.9	67.6	67.1	57.6	54.5
Black	66.9	64.8	63.6	61.8	60.8	55.1	57.2
Hispanic	59.0	58.1	55.8	54.4	53.3	45.2	42.8
Asian	80.1	79.3	78.6	77.5	78.0	71.9	70.3
Other/Multiple	70.5	67.8	66.0	66.7	66.8	56.8	55.1

Note. This item was added to the survey in 2015. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 190. Frequency of Going to Work on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	None	Half hour or less	½ - 1 hour	1 hour	2 hours	3 or more hours
Overall	74.3	5.1	3.2	3.0	3.1	11.3
Grade						
8 th	75.0	8.5	5.0	3.9	3.0	4.7
10 th	84.2	3.3	2.3	2.0	2.4	5.9
12 th	63.3	3.9	2.4	3.2	3.9	23.2
Gender^a						
Female	75.5	4.6	2.8	2.6	2.8	11.7
Male	73.0	5.7	3.5	3.5	3.4	11.0
Race/Ethnicity^b						
White	76.8	5.1	2.8	2.9	3.6	8.8
Black	74.6	4.1	3.1	2.2	2.5	13.6
Hispanic	68.7	5.1	3.6	2.9	2.8	17.0
Asian	75.9	5.5	3.3	3.6	3.0	8.6
Other/Multiple	75.4	4.8	3.1	3.3	3.1	10.3

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 191. Percentage of Students Who Spend One Hour or More Going to Work on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	15.2	14.7	15.5	15.8	16.3	17.4	17.5
Grade							
8 th	6.1	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.2	11.0	11.6
10 th	9.0	8.6	8.9	9.1	9.8	10.1	10.3
12 th	30.9	30.7	32.8	33.1	34.5	31.2	30.4
Gender^a							
Female	15.1	15.4	15.5	16.4	16.9	17.4	17.1
Male	15.3	14.2	15.5	15.2	15.8	17.5	17.9
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	14.3	14.3	15.2	15.5	15.6	15.8	15.3
Black	16.3	16.0	15.7	16.9	17.3	18.6	18.3
Hispanic	20.2	18.8	19.9	20.2	21.0	22.1	22.6
Asian	11.8	11.2	12.3	12.1	12.9	14.3	15.2
Other/Multiple	15.0	15.1	13.8	14.5	14.8	16.7	16.6

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 192. Total Amount of Time Spent Doing Homework, Going to Work, and Participating in Extracurricular Activities on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	Less than 2 hours	2 – 3 ½ hours	3 ¾ - 5 ½ hours	5 ¾ - 7 ¾ hours	8 or more hours
Overall	25.0	29.1	28.3	13.5	4.0
Grade					
8 th	35.9	34.0	21.6	7.2	1.4
10 th	24.6	29.0	28.9	14.0	3.6
12 th	15.6	24.7	34.0	18.9	6.9
Gender^a					
Female	21.7	27.7	30.1	16.0	4.6
Male	28.1	30.5	26.8	11.4	3.3
Race/Ethnicity^b					
White	21.8	30.4	30.8	13.2	3.8
Black	23.5	28.9	27.7	14.5	5.4
Hispanic	35.5	27.5	22.8	11.0	3.4
Asian	20.3	28.4	30.8	16.2	4.3
Other/Multiple	21.0	30.2	29.5	14.7	4.5

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Civic Behaviors

Over half of Fairfax County students (52.2%) reported volunteering to do community service in the past year. A smaller percentage of eighth- and tenth-grade students (47.5% and 46.4%, respectively) volunteered in the past year compared to twelfth-grade students (62.7%). Female students were more likely to report volunteering in the past year (57.6% compared to 47.3% of male students). Rates of volunteering in the past year varied by race/ethnicity, ranging from 31.3% of Hispanic students to 63.8% of White students. While the 2021 rate for volunteering in the past year was the lowest rate reported in the past ten years, there was a 6.6 percentage point increase from 2021 to 2022.

Roughly two thirds of the students (64.8%) reported that they were a leader in a group or organization in the past year, including 66.8% of female students and 63.1% of male students. Nearly three fourths of twelfth-grade students (71.9%) reported being a leader in the past year. Hispanic students were least likely to report being a leader in a group or organization (54.1%), while White students were most likely to report being a leader (70.3%).

Table 193. Percentage of Students Who Reported Volunteering to Do Community Service in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	65.2	65.6	64.0	62.1	62.0	45.6	52.2
Grade							
8 th	70.4	69.1	67.4	64.1	64.2	40.9	47.5
10 th	54.6	55.6	54.1	52.5	53.7	40.4	46.4
12 th	71.3	73.0	71.2	70.2	68.3	56.0	62.7
Gender^a							
Female	70.3	71.6	69.1	67.5	67.5	50.5	57.6
Male	60.0	59.6	59.1	56.8	56.3	40.9	47.3
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	72.6	74.0	72.9	71.3	72.3	56.6	63.8
Black	54.5	56.5	52.4	51.8	51.9	35.3	42.9
Hispanic	49.1	48.5	46.4	44.9	43.0	27.1	31.3
Asian	70.7	70.5	70.9	68.3	69.1	53.0	60.1
Other/Multiple	68.6	67.9	67.5	64.6	64.7	50.6	56.9

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 194. Frequency of Volunteering to Do Community Service, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

(Values are percentages)

	Never	I've done it but not in past year	Less than once a month	About once a month	2 – 3 times a month	Once a week or more
Overall	24.2	23.7	17.2	16.0	11.3	7.6
Grade						
8 th	32.6	20.0	16.8	15.2	9.8	5.6
10 th	27.0	26.6	16.8	14.3	9.2	6.2
12 th	13.2	24.1	18.2	18.5	14.9	11.1
Gender^a						
Female	20.1	22.3	16.8	17.5	14.1	9.2
Male	28.5	24.2	17.6	14.7	8.8	6.3
Race/Ethnicity^b						
White	13.1	23.0	22.9	20.7	13.7	6.6
Black	31.0	26.1	14.0	13.7	8.7	6.5
Hispanic	43.3	25.4	11.3	9.4	6.2	4.4
Asian	19.3	20.6	15.7	16.7	14.4	13.3
Other/Multiple	17.2	25.8	20.3	17.8	11.5	7.4

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 195. Percentage of Students Who Reported Being a Leader in a Group or Organization in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	70.6	69.9	70.0	68.3	67.7	61.5	64.8
Grade							
8 th	68.1	68.9	67.9	64.8	64.5	59.4	62.4
10 th	67.3	65.1	66.1	64.7	64.1	55.5	60.3
12 th	76.8	76.2	76.2	75.6	74.6	69.9	71.9
Gender^a							
Female	71.8	72.2	71.4	70.4	70.3	63.4	66.8
Male	69.6	67.7	68.6	66.3	65.0	59.7	63.1
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	75.6	74.7	75.1	72.8	73.5	67.0	70.3
Black	68.1	67.6	68.0	66.6	66.3	57.6	63.2
Hispanic	61.9	61.2	60.8	59.7	58.6	51.2	54.1
Asian	69.5	69.2	70.0	68.7	67.6	63.7	66.9
Other/Multiple	73.7	73.6	72.9	72.0	70.0	65.0	67.5

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 196. Frequency of Being a Leader in a Group or Organization in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2022

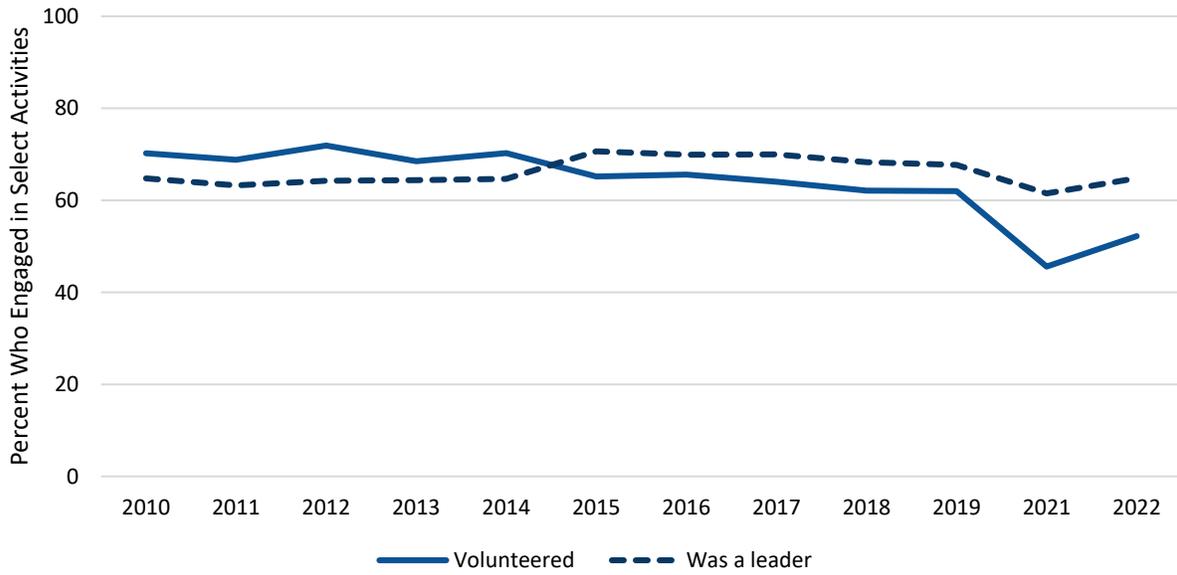
(Values are percentages)

	Never	Once	Twice	3-4 times	5 or more times
Overall	35.2	18.3	14.4	15.5	16.7
Grade					
8 th	37.6	19.0	14.7	15.0	13.7
10 th	39.7	18.9	14.0	14.0	13.5
12 th	28.1	16.8	14.5	17.5	23.1
Gender^a					
Female	33.2	17.9	15.4	17.2	16.3
Male	36.9	18.7	13.3	13.9	17.2
Race/Ethnicity^b					
White	29.7	17.2	15.1	17.3	20.7
Black	36.8	18.2	14.1	16.2	14.7
Hispanic	45.9	18.4	13.5	11.5	10.7
Asian	33.1	19.4	14.5	16.1	16.9
Other/Multiple	32.5	18.5	14.8	16.1	18.2

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 49. Percentage of Students Who Reported Volunteering to Do Community Service or Being a Leader in a Group or Organization in the Past Year, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2022



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

ASSETS THAT BUILD RESILIENCY

Changes were made to the Fairfax County Youth Survey in 2015 that shifted the focus from an investigation of risk factors that students may encounter in their environments to an assessment of the assets or protective factors shown to promote well-being and positive development in youth. This shift directs attention to strengths that can be nurtured in a youth and his or her environment instead of focusing on problems or deficits. Research suggests that the more assets young people have, the less likely they are to engage in a wide range of risky behaviors and the more likely they are to thrive (Leffert et al., 1998).

Assets enhance a young person's ability to resist risks and make good decisions. They are characteristics of youth and their environments (families, schools, and communities) that foster resilience, which helps individuals overcome adversity. Research suggests six key elements for building an environment where resiliency is nurtured. They include three strategies that mitigate the impact of risk factors in children's lives and three that build resiliency in the environment (Hawkins, Catalano, & Miller, 1992). The Resiliency Wheel is a tool that can be utilized to assess and strengthen these six resiliency-building factors (Henderson & Milstein, 2003). By creating systems and processes that help students make positive connections with caring adults, schools and communities can ensure that an environment is in place that strengthens the resiliency of all students.



Resiliency Wheel is from the book *Resiliency in Schools: Making It Happen for Students and Educators* by Nan Henderson and Mike Milstein, published by Corwin Press, Thousand Oaks, CA (2003).

The 2022 Fairfax County Youth Survey investigated 13 assets within the school, community, and family domains to determine how prevalent these external supports are in the students' environments. Six additional items measured individual behaviors and attitudes that help young people develop into successful adults.

Within the school domain, most students reported feeling safe at their school (82.0%), having opportunities to talk to their teacher one-on-one (78.1%), and that their teachers notice if they do a good job (62.1%). About a third (32.0%) felt that the school communicates with their parents when they do well. Across all school domain assets, female students reported lower rates than male students. However, the asset, "the school communicates with their parents when they do well," had the largest gap between male and female students, with 29.5% of female students reporting it compared to 35.1% of male students. It also had the largest gap among students in different grade levels, with 24.9% of twelfth-grade students reported having the asset compared to 41.1% of eighth-grade students. The percentage of students who reported having opportunities to talk to their teacher one-on-one was the lowest reported in the past seven years.

Nearly all students reported having two of the community assets measured in the survey: the availability of extracurricular activities (93.6%) and having neighbors that would disapprove of youth's use of marijuana (95.4%). Only about two-fifths reported that there are adults in their neighborhood with whom they can discuss important issues (41.3%), and just one in six (17.8%) reported that their neighbors notice when they did a good job. The asset with the largest gap among students in different grade levels was having adults in their neighborhood who disapproved of youth marijuana use. The rates ranged from 92.8% of twelfth-grade students to 97.4% of eighth-grade students. The asset with the largest gap in terms of gender and race/ethnicity was the presence of adults in their neighborhood with whom they can discuss important issues. Male students were more likely to report the asset (45.0%) compared to female students (38.9%). Meanwhile, only 32.5% of Hispanic students reported the asset compared to 49.3% of White students. The community asset, "availability of extracurricular activities," was unchanged from 2021 and continues to be the lowest rate reported in the past seven years.

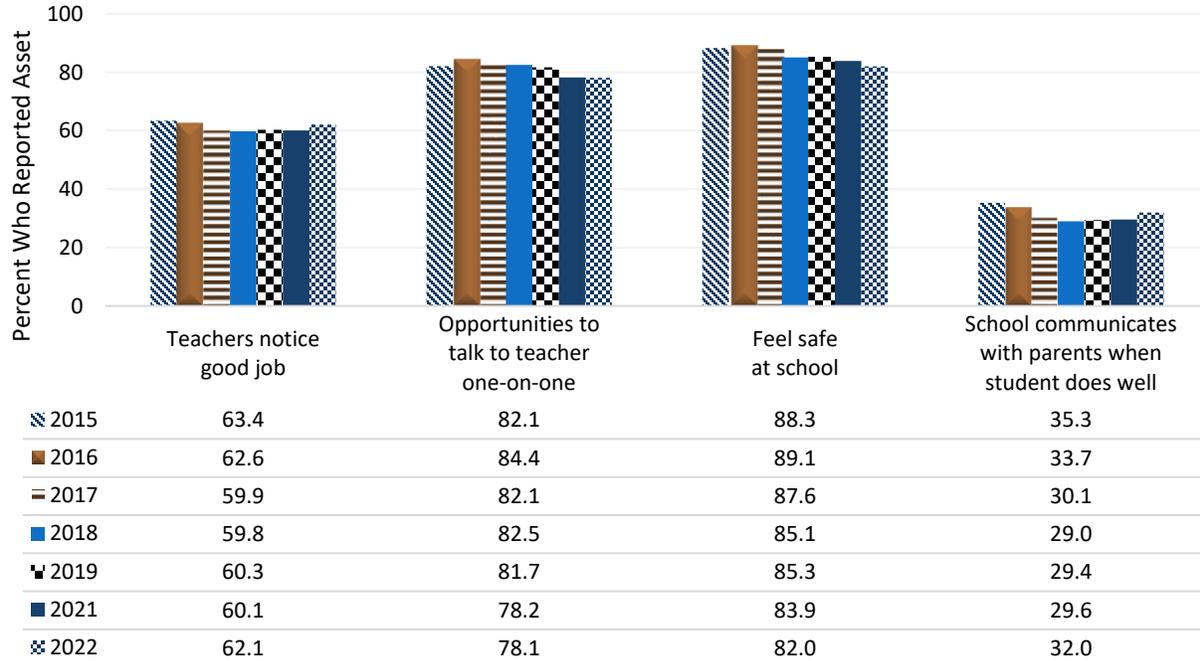
Most students reported having each of the five assets in the family domain. Over ninety percent of students reported that their parents would disapprove of their marijuana use (95.0%) and that their parents are aware of their whereabouts (94.5%). The family asset with the lowest rate was having an input in family decisions (71.1%). The asset with the largest difference among students of varying grade level is the asset, "parents would disapprove if they used marijuana," with 97.6% of eighth-grade students reporting they would disapprove, compared to 91.8% of twelfth-grade students. The asset with the largest difference between genders was respectful communication within the family, with 72.3% of female students reporting the asset compared to 79.3% of male students. There was a 10.3 percentage point difference between the percentage of Hispanic students who reported they have input in family decisions (65.3%) and the percentage of White students who did so (75.6%). All five of the family assets had the highest rates reported this year compared to rates in previous years: that family members are respectful of each other, that their parents are available for help, that their parents would disapprove if they used marijuana, that they have an input in family decisions, and that their parents are aware of their whereabouts.

The percentage of students reporting assets in the individual domain ranged from 34.9% reporting that they volunteered regularly to 76.1% reporting that they take responsibility for their actions. Across all individual assets, the percentage of male students reporting having the asset was lower than that of female students, with the largest difference being 11.1 percentage points for the asset "volunteering regularly" (29.7% of male students compared to 40.8% of female students). Twelfth-grade students reported the highest rates for all individual domain assets except for the asset "following the rules," for which tenth-grade students reported the highest rate. The largest difference by grade was in the percentage of students who reported volunteering regularly, ranging from 29.7% of tenth-grade students to 44.6% of twelfth-grade students. In terms of gap by race/ethnicity, the largest difference was in the asset "participating regularly in extracurricular activities," with less than half of Hispanic students (47.9%) reported doing it compared to roughly four fifths of White students (79.0%). The rates for five individual domain assets (regular participation in extracurricular activities, volunteer regularly, follow rules, think through possible results before making a decision, and do their best, even for jobs they dislike) went up this year after trending downwards for the past six years.

Eight risk behaviors were investigated relative to the number of assets a student has in each of the domains. The relationship showed that, in general, the more assets a student had, the less likely the student was to engage in risky behaviors. The largest difference in engaging in risk behavior based on the number of assets was in the family domain, where over one third of students who reported having no family assets (36.8%) reported having sex in their lifetime but only 6.9% of students with all five assets.

School

Figure 50. Percentage of Students Reporting Selected School Assets, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

Table 197. Percentage of Students Reporting That Their Teachers Notice When They are Doing a Good Job, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	63.4	62.6	59.9	59.8	60.3	60.1	62.1
Grade							
8 th	66.0	64.7	62.2	61.0	63.2	64.3	63.8
10 th	59.9	60.0	57.2	57.1	56.9	56.7	61.6
12 th	64.6	63.3	60.5	61.4	61.0	59.5	61.0
Gender^a							
Female	61.9	61.8	58.7	58.4	59.1	58.3	61.4
Male	65.0	63.7	61.3	61.4	61.6	62.1	63.4
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	64.5	64.0	60.2	60.5	60.5	58.9	61.3
Black	65.4	64.0	60.9	61.1	60.8	63.5	64.7
Hispanic	63.9	61.3	60.5	60.6	61.0	62.9	63.4
Asian	61.0	61.3	59.4	57.9	59.8	58.4	61.5
Other/Multiple	60.9	61.8	58.1	58.4	58.1	56.5	60.3

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 198. Percentage of Students Reporting That There Are Opportunities to Talk to Teachers One-on-One, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	82.1	84.4	82.1	82.5	81.7	78.2	78.1
Grade							
8 th	81.5	83.6	81.1	80.3	79.6	77.7	75.1
10 th	80.2	82.7	81.2	81.9	80.5	76.6	78.5
12 th	84.8	86.9	84.2	85.5	85.0	80.4	80.7
Gender^a							
Female	80.6	83.1	80.6	80.9	80.1	75.8	76.4
Male	83.8	85.7	83.8	84.4	83.4	80.8	80.5
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	82.4	85.2	82.6	83.2	82.5	78.2	78.1
Black	82.2	83.8	80.9	82.6	80.4	78.2	78.5
Hispanic	81.8	83.7	81.1	82.0	80.2	77.7	77.1
Asian	82.4	85.2	83.2	82.9	82.8	79.5	80.2
Other/Multiple	80.9	80.6	81.6	80.2	81.1	76.1	76.3

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 199. Percentage of Students Who Feel Safe at Their School, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	88.3	89.1	87.6	85.1	85.3	83.9	82.0
Grade							
8 th	89.6	90.3	87.4	86.8	85.6	83.7	80.2
10 th	86.7	87.5	87.1	84.4	84.9	83.5	83.3
12 th	88.7	89.8	88.4	83.9	85.5	84.6	82.3
Gender^a							
Female	87.9	88.8	87.1	83.5	83.6	81.3	80.9
Male	88.9	89.7	88.3	86.7	87.2	86.9	84.9
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	90.0	91.5	89.4	86.2	86.9	85.7	83.8
Black	85.2	85.5	84.7	82.6	82.3	81.7	79.3
Hispanic	85.6	86.2	85.0	82.7	83.2	82.0	78.0
Asian	89.6	90.2	88.9	87.2	87.1	85.0	85.0
Other/Multiple	87.3	87.7	86.8	83.9	83.7	82.1	81.7

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

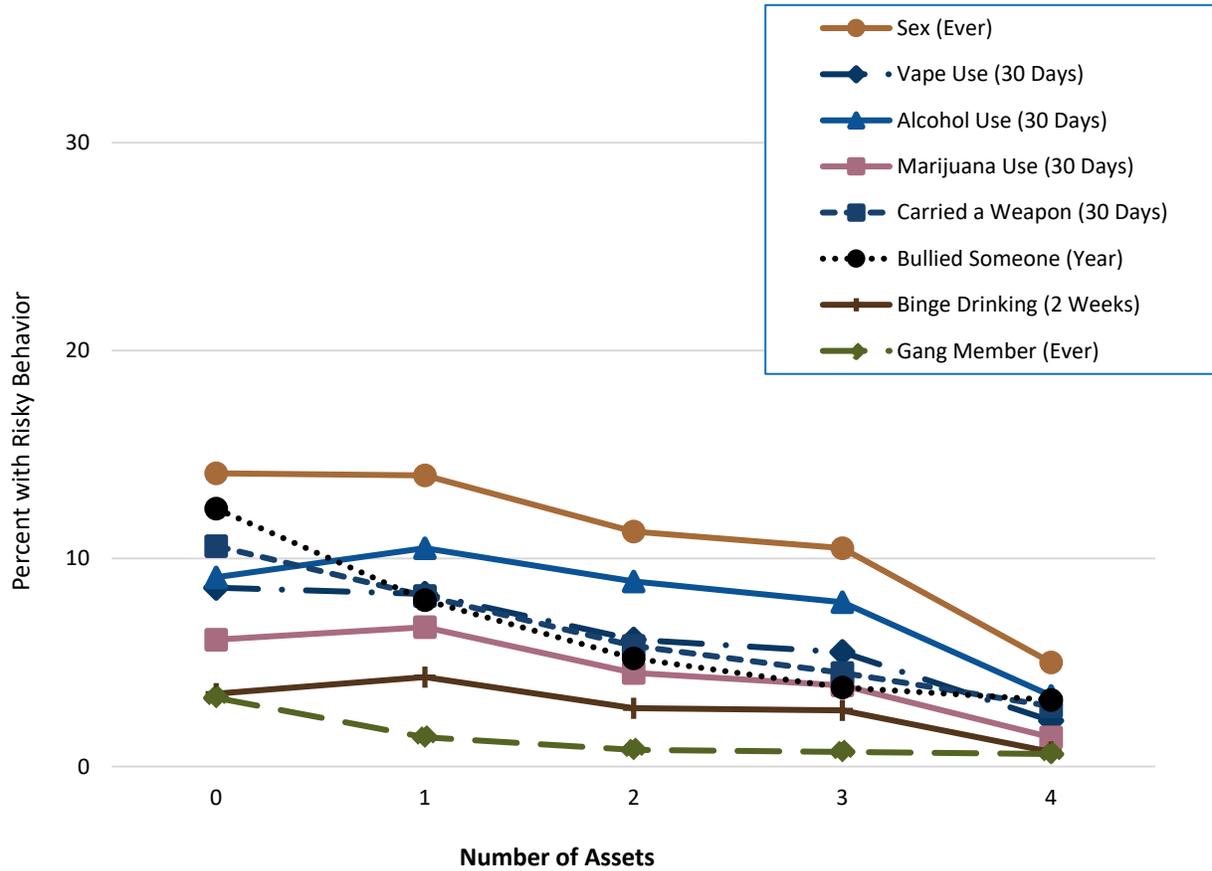
Table 200. Percentage of Students Reporting That the School Lets Their Parents Know When They Have Done Something Well, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022
(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	35.3	33.7	30.1	29.0	29.4	29.6	32.0
Grade							
8 th	41.9	40.0	35.1	33.2	35.7	38.9	41.1
10 th	33.8	30.8	27.5	26.7	26.7	25.3	30.5
12 th	30.3	30.2	27.6	27.1	25.8	24.6	24.9
Gender^a							
Female	32.6	31.2	27.2	26.1	26.5	26.3	29.5
Male	38.2	36.2	33.0	31.8	32.4	32.9	35.1
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	36.6	34.5	31.3	29.4	30.0	29.0	31.1
Black	35.1	32.5	28.9	28.2	29.0	29.9	34.6
Hispanic	32.3	30.6	27.4	27.1	27.3	32.0	33.1
Asian	36.5	36.1	31.6	30.5	31.1	28.9	32.6
Other/Multiple	33.3	33.0	28.7	29.0	28.3	26.4	28.5

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

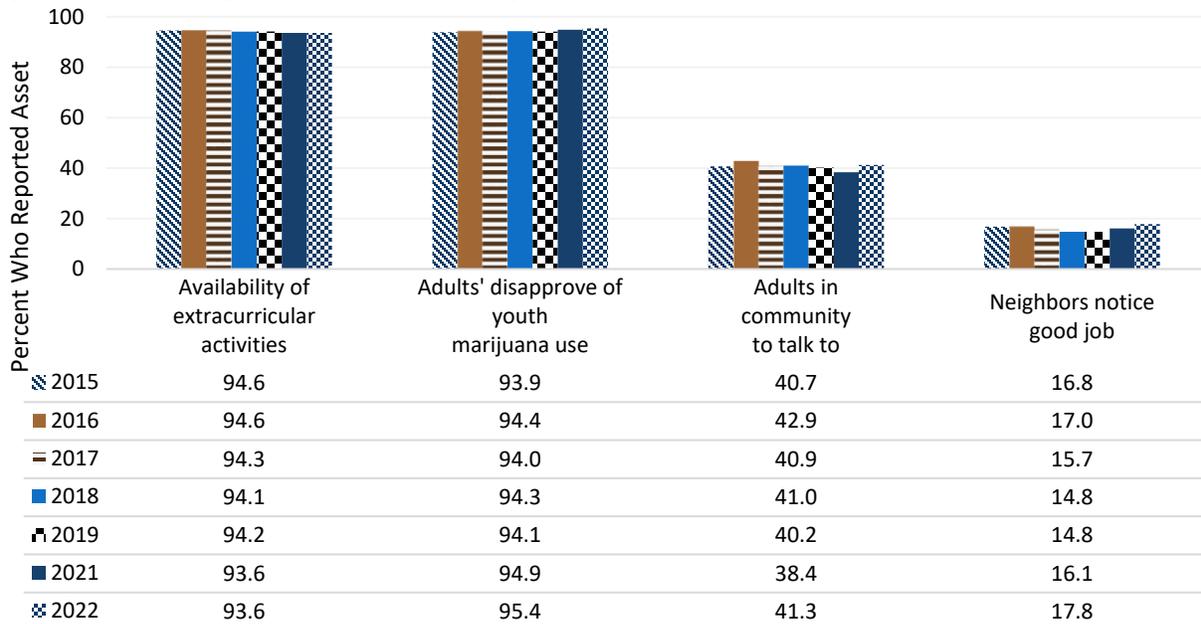
Figure 51. Percentage of Students Engaging in Selected Risk Behaviors, by Number of Assets Student Experiences in the School Domain, Fairfax County, 2022



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

Community

Figure 52. Percentage of Students Reporting Selected Community Assets, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

Table 201. Percentage of Students Reporting That Extracurricular Activities Are Available, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	94.6	94.6	94.3	94.1	94.2	93.6	93.6
Grade							
8 th	93.3	93.6	93.1	92.6	93.0	91.8	91.6
10 th	95.3	95.4	95.2	95.6	94.9	94.3	94.5
12 th	95.1	94.8	94.6	94.0	94.5	94.7	94.6
Gender^a							
Female	94.6	94.7	94.4	94.1	94.3	93.9	93.9
Male	94.6	94.6	94.2	94.1	94.0	93.4	93.4
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	97.5	97.6	97.3	97.1	97.4	97.1	97.0
Black	91.2	91.3	90.9	91.0	91.4	91.8	91.8
Hispanic	90.2	90.3	90.0	89.9	89.8	88.6	88.3
Asian	94.8	94.6	94.5	94.3	94.4	94.1	94.4
Other/Multiple	95.0	95.9	96.2	96.0	95.3	95.3	95.9

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 202. Percentage of Students Reporting That Adults in Their Neighborhood Disapprove of Youth Marijuana Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	93.9	94.4	94.0	94.3	94.1	94.9	95.4
Grade							
8 th	97.0	97.5	96.7	96.5	96.2	97.2	97.4
10 th	94.3	94.4	94.2	94.4	94.3	95.1	95.9
12 th	90.4	91.1	91.0	92.0	91.8	92.4	92.8
Gender^a							
Female	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.2	94.8	95.1	95.6
Male	92.8	93.7	93.0	93.4	93.4	94.9	95.4
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	94.5	94.8	94.8	95.2	94.8	94.6	95.1
Black	91.9	92.5	92.3	92.7	92.3	93.8	95.4
Hispanic	91.8	93.4	91.6	92.1	92.3	94.1	94.8
Asian	95.7	95.8	95.9	95.9	96.2	96.8	96.8
Other/Multiple	93.5	92.7	92.9	93.4	92.5	94.3	94.5

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 203. Percentage of Students Reporting That There Are Adults in Their Neighborhood That They Could Talk to About Something Important, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	40.7	42.9	40.9	41.0	40.2	38.4	41.3
Grade							
8 th	46.5	48.1	46.3	44.3	43.8	41.1	42.6
10 th	39.0	40.9	39.2	40.8	39.3	36.9	41.2
12 th	36.7	39.5	37.0	38.0	37.5	37.1	40.0
Gender^a							
Female	38.2	40.3	38.2	37.5	36.9	34.9	38.9
Male	43.5	45.6	43.8	44.7	43.7	42.2	45.0
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	50.5	52.4	51.1	51.0	50.4	47.7	49.3
Black	32.8	32.8	30.1	31.4	30.8	31.2	35.7
Hispanic	30.4	33.4	31.5	31.3	31.4	31.1	32.5
Asian	36.9	39.9	37.6	38.4	38.0	35.9	41.6
Other/Multiple	37.9	41.1	40.1	41.0	38.4	37.3	40.1

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

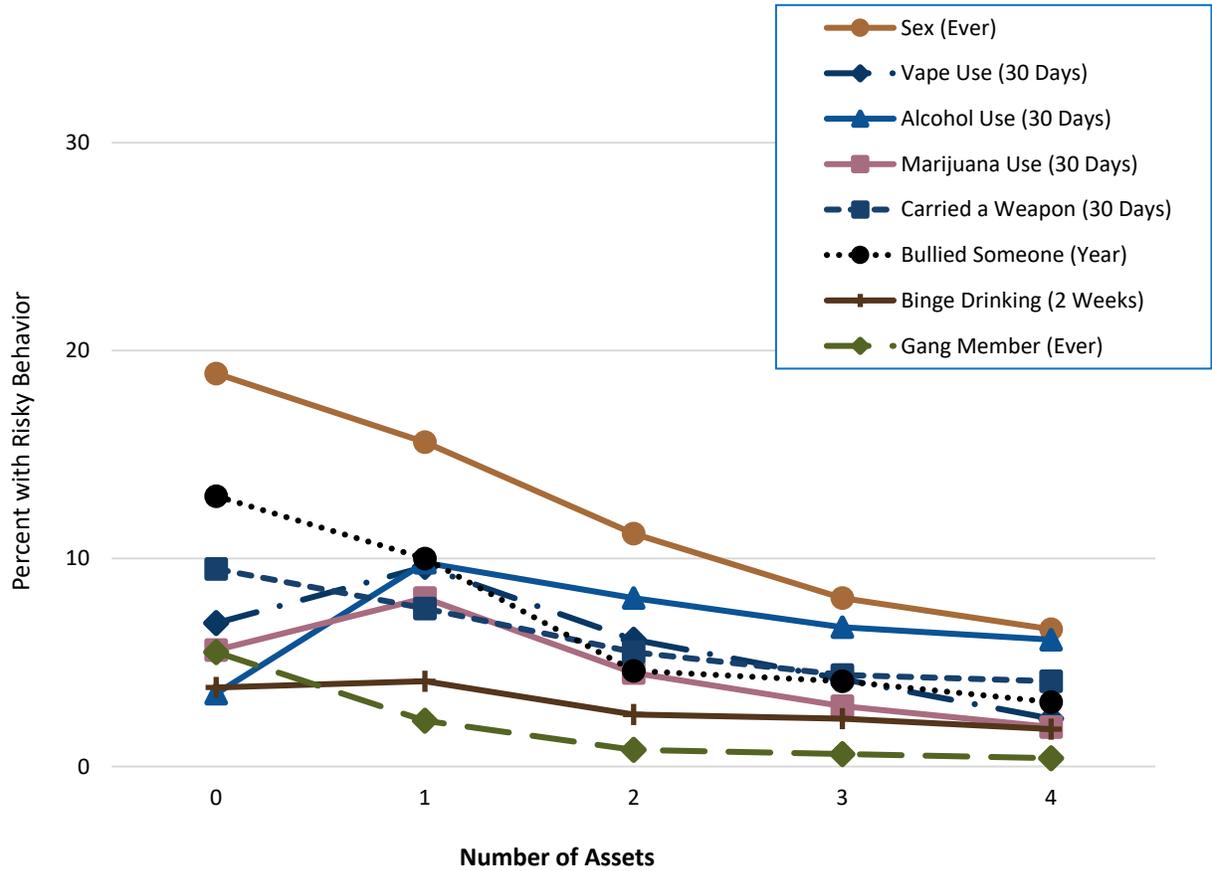
Table 204. Percentage of Students Reporting That Their Neighbors Notice When They Do a Good Job, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022
(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	16.8	17.0	15.7	14.8	14.8	16.1	17.8
Grade							
8 th	19.3	18.5	17.8	16.4	16.3	17.2	18.2
10 th	15.6	16.2	14.9	13.8	14.4	14.9	18.2
12 th	15.4	16.3	14.2	14.3	13.7	16.2	17.1
Gender^a							
Female	15.1	15.8	14.5	13.5	13.5	14.9	17.2
Male	18.5	18.3	17.0	16.2	16.2	17.4	19.0
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	20.4	20.6	19.0	18.3	18.4	19.3	20.1
Black	15.9	14.8	13.8	14.3	13.5	14.2	17.9
Hispanic	12.3	12.6	11.2	11.1	11.1	12.6	13.7
Asian	14.5	15.8	14.8	13.3	13.5	15.2	18.4
Other/Multiple	16.2	16.7	16.0	14.0	14.5	17.5	19.4

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

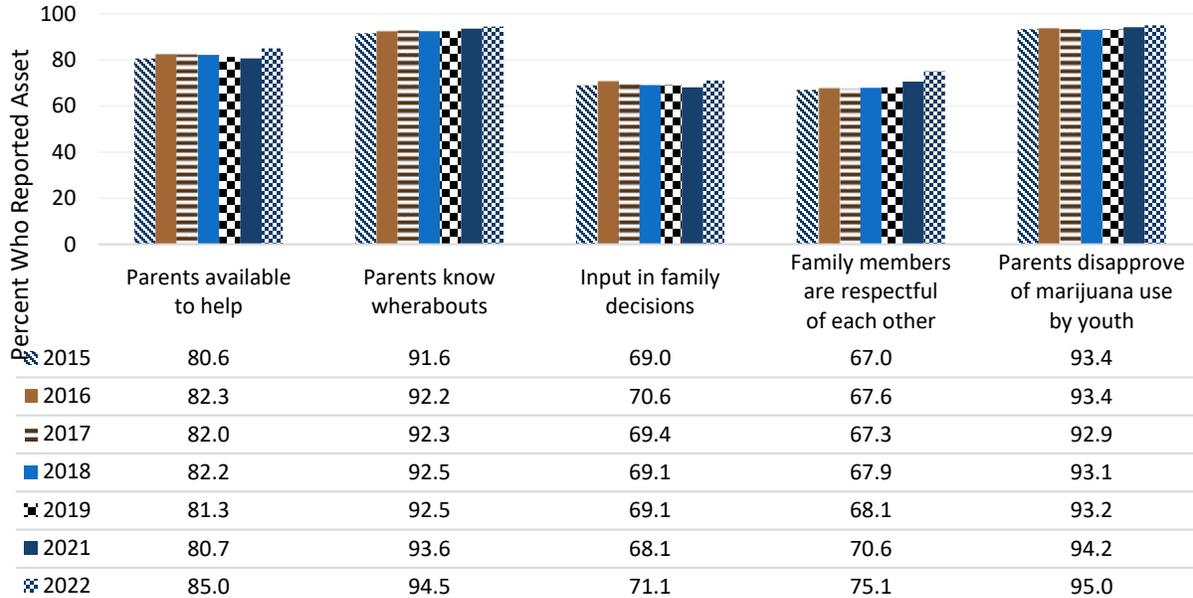
Figure 53. Percentage of Students Engaging in Selected Risk Behaviors, by Number of Assets Student Experiences in the Community Domain, Fairfax County, 2022



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

Family

Figure 54. Percentage of Students Reporting Selected Family Assets, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

Table 205. Percentage of Students Reporting That They Could Ask Their Parents for Help, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	80.6	82.3	82.0	82.2	81.3	80.7	85.0
Grade							
8 th	83.5	85.3	84.6	84.6	82.9	81.6	85.6
10 th	79.6	81.1	80.5	81.4	80.6	80.5	85.1
12 th	78.8	80.6	80.8	80.7	80.3	80.0	84.2
Gender^a							
Female	78.8	80.6	79.7	80.2	79.2	77.5	83.7
Male	82.8	84.3	84.5	84.4	83.7	84.6	87.6
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	86.6	87.9	88.0	88.1	87.4	86.6	90.4
Black	76.5	77.8	76.0	78.2	76.0	75.4	81.6
Hispanic	75.9	77.8	78.2	78.7	77.7	78.0	80.3
Asian	76.3	78.6	78.4	77.7	77.4	77.0	82.9
Other/Multiple	79.4	81.3	81.2	82.3	81.8	80.8	85.7

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 206. Percentage of Students Reporting That At Least One of Their Parents Knows Where the Student Is When Not at Home, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022
(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	91.6	92.2	92.3	92.5	92.5	93.6	94.5
Grade							
8 th	94.5	95.1	94.6	94.7	94.1	94.7	95.4
10 th	92.5	92.8	93.0	93.5	93.3	94.3	94.9
12 th	87.7	88.3	88.9	89.3	89.9	91.6	93.1
Gender^a							
Female	93.5	93.9	93.8	94.1	94.1	95.2	96.3
Male	89.7	90.5	90.7	90.9	90.9	91.9	93.0
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	92.7	92.7	92.5	92.9	92.8	93.8	95.1
Black	89.8	90.5	90.3	90.3	91.4	92.9	93.7
Hispanic	90.0	90.6	91.2	91.6	91.0	92.7	93.6
Asian	92.6	93.9	94.1	93.8	94.3	94.2	95.3
Other/Multiple	89.6	90.7	91.1	92.4	91.5	93.8	93.3

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 207. Percentage of Students Reporting That They Have Input in Family Decisions, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022
(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	69.0	70.6	69.4	69.1	69.1	68.1	71.1
Grade							
8 th	72.3	74.3	72.7	72.0	70.8	68.7	71.7
10 th	68.4	69.2	68.6	68.5	68.3	67.4	71.3
12 th	66.2	68.2	66.8	66.9	68.2	68.1	70.3
Gender^a							
Female	67.6	69.7	68.4	68.5	68.1	66.5	71.0
Male	70.5	71.6	70.6	69.9	70.3	70.0	72.4
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	73.1	74.8	73.4	72.8	73.3	72.1	75.6
Black	64.7	65.0	62.1	64.9	62.5	61.9	67.5
Hispanic	64.3	66.8	64.8	65.1	65.0	63.8	65.3
Asian	68.3	69.8	70.2	69.5	69.3	69.0	72.0
Other/Multiple	67.0	67.7	69.2	67.8	69.9	67.5	70.8

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 208. Percentage of Students Reporting That Family Members Are Respectful of Each Other, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	67.0	67.6	67.3	67.9	68.1	70.6	75.1
Grade							
8 th	69.9	71.6	69.1	68.9	69.4	71.8	75.6
10 th	65.4	65.7	66.2	68.1	67.0	70.0	75.4
12 th	65.7	65.6	66.6	66.8	67.9	70.1	74.4
Gender^a							
Female	64.1	64.9	63.9	64.9	64.7	65.9	72.3
Male	70.1	70.5	70.9	71.1	71.8	75.9	79.3
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	69.3	69.5	69.6	69.2	70.5	71.9	76.6
Black	67.1	69.1	67.5	67.5	68.2	71.5	75.7
Hispanic	64.9	66.3	66.3	68.3	67.7	71.8	75.5
Asian	66.2	66.9	65.3	66.7	66.0	69.3	74.2
Other/Multiple	61.9	61.6	64.2	64.7	63.9	64.8	69.8

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 209. Percentage of Students Reporting That Their Parents Would Disapprove if Student Used Marijuana, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

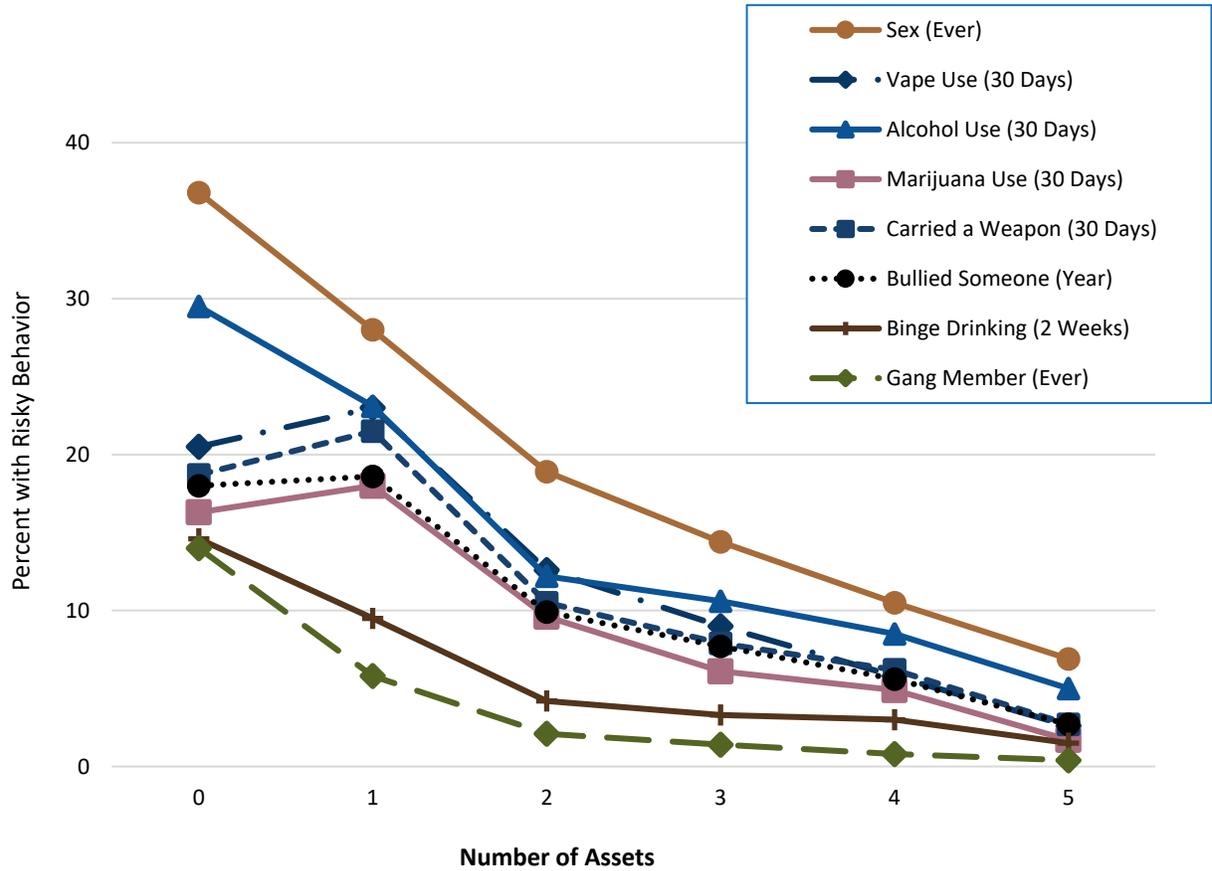
(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	93.4	93.4	92.9	93.1	93.2	94.2	95.0
Grade							
8 th	97.0	97.0	96.5	96.3	96.3	97.7	97.6
10 th	93.9	93.5	92.8	93.2	93.0	94.9	95.5
12 th	89.0	89.4	89.3	89.5	90.1	89.7	91.8
Gender^a							
Female	94.5	94.7	94.2	94.3	94.0	94.6	96.0
Male	92.2	92.1	91.7	91.9	92.4	93.8	94.6
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	93.3	93.3	92.8	92.8	92.7	92.1	93.5
Black	91.2	91.8	91.1	90.8	91.4	94.1	94.9
Hispanic	91.9	92.0	91.1	92.1	92.0	94.6	95.5
Asian	96.3	96.7	96.6	96.4	96.5	97.4	97.5
Other/Multiple	91.4	90.4	90.4	90.5	91.1	92.3	92.0

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

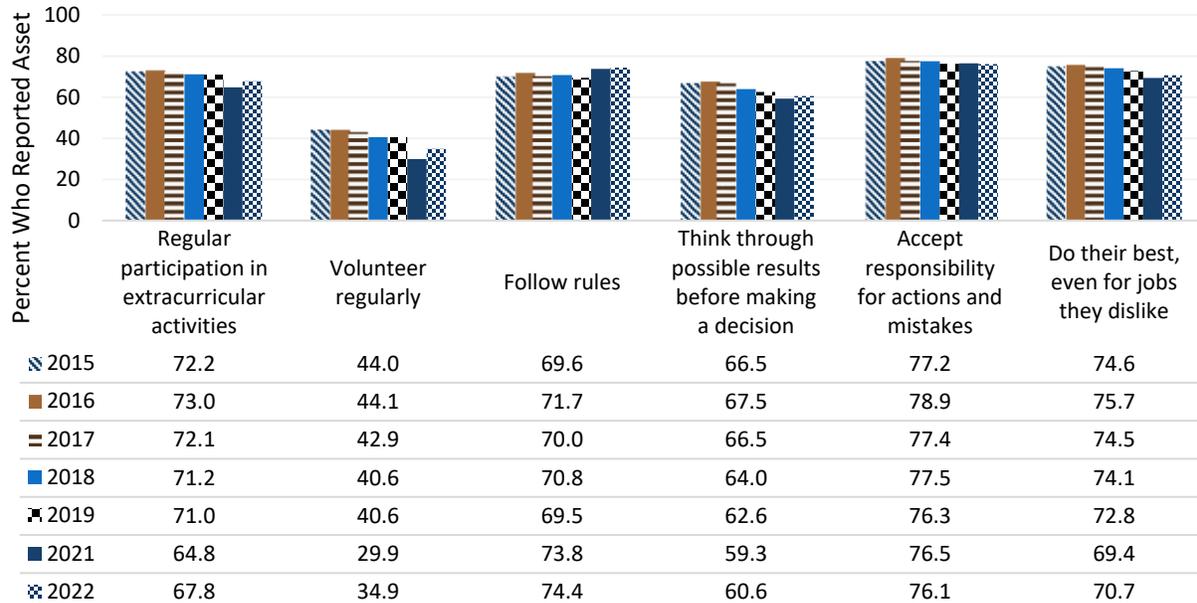
Figure 55. Percentage of Students Engaging in Selected Risk Behaviors, by Number of Assets Student Experiences in the Family Domain, Fairfax County, 2022



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

Individual

Figure 56. Percentage of Students Reporting Selected Individual Assets, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

Table 210. Percentage of Students Who Participate Regularly in Extracurricular Activities, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	72.2	73.0	72.1	71.2	71.0	64.8	67.8
Grade							
8 th	68.6	69.8	69.5	67.0	65.7	58.8	61.8
10 th	72.6	72.7	72.7	71.4	72.5	64.8	68.5
12 th	75.7	76.7	74.4	75.2	74.7	71.0	72.9
Gender^a							
Female	73.2	74.8	73.7	73.1	72.8	67.4	69.9
Male	71.3	71.2	70.6	69.2	69.1	62.2	65.7
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	79.1	80.3	80.4	79.8	80.5	75.8	79.0
Black	67.6	68.7	68.2	65.4	66.8	59.8	63.1
Hispanic	57.2	57.2	55.7	53.8	53.6	44.8	47.9
Asian	74.3	75.7	74.7	75.1	74.7	70.4	72.9
Other/Multiple	77.5	77.6	76.9	77.4	74.9	72.3	75.0

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 211. Percentage of Students Who Volunteer Regularly, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	44.0	44.1	42.9	40.6	40.6	29.9	34.9
Grade							
8 th	49.1	47.8	46.7	42.4	42.6	25.6	30.7
10 th	33.3	34.1	32.5	30.9	32.3	24.9	29.7
12 th	50.4	51.3	50.1	48.8	47.4	39.5	44.6
Gender^a							
Female	49.6	50.3	48.3	46.2	46.4	35.0	40.8
Male	38.3	37.9	37.5	35.0	34.7	25.0	29.7
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	46.1	47.2	46.5	44.7	45.2	35.1	41.0
Black	37.7	38.0	36.0	34.8	35.2	23.6	28.9
Hispanic	32.9	32.5	30.1	28.4	27.2	17.1	20.0
Asian	53.3	52.7	52.5	48.9	49.6	38.6	44.4
Other/Multiple	45.2	44.1	44.2	40.3	41.9	31.7	36.6

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 212. Percentage of Students Reporting That They Follow Rules, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	69.6	71.7	70.0	70.8	69.5	73.8	74.4
Grade							
8 th	74.7	75.5	73.1	72.2	71.3	75.9	75.8
10 th	70.4	71.9	69.9	71.0	69.8	73.2	76.1
12 th	63.4	67.4	67.0	69.2	67.5	72.2	71.1
Gender^a							
Female	73.4	75.5	74.3	75.6	74.1	77.6	79.1
Male	65.9	68.0	65.9	66.1	65.0	70.2	70.9
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	71.3	73.7	72.0	72.6	71.6	74.2	74.7
Black	67.0	68.3	65.5	67.5	66.4	72.7	75.5
Hispanic	65.5	66.7	65.9	65.7	64.9	70.9	70.3
Asian	72.8	75.0	73.7	74.6	73.3	77.3	78.5
Other/Multiple	65.7	70.5	67.2	70.7	67.7	72.5	72.5

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 213. Percentage of Students Reporting That They Think Through Possible Results Before Making a Decision, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	66.5	67.5	66.5	64.0	62.6	59.3	60.6
Grade							
8 th	63.8	65.2	63.3	61.0	58.3	54.8	54.9
10 th	65.9	66.5	66.7	63.1	62.5	59.6	60.7
12 th	69.9	70.8	69.7	67.8	66.9	63.7	65.9
Gender^a							
Female	68.3	69.0	68.7	66.4	64.8	61.1	63.0
Male	64.7	66.0	64.4	61.5	60.3	57.6	58.8
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	67.1	68.3	67.0	64.7	63.7	60.8	62.3
Black	64.8	66.0	65.4	62.6	61.7	58.6	59.6
Hispanic	62.6	63.6	62.8	59.3	57.6	53.4	54.4
Asian	70.4	71.1	70.5	67.8	66.3	63.5	64.3
Other/Multiple	65.3	65.3	64.7	64.2	61.9	58.1	60.7

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 214. Percentage of Students Reporting That They Accept Responsibility for Their Actions and Mistakes, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022

(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	77.2	78.9	77.4	77.5	76.3	76.5	76.1
Grade							
8 th	73.9	75.7	73.7	72.2	70.8	72.7	71.7
10 th	76.6	78.2	77.1	77.7	76.6	75.9	76.7
12 th	81.1	82.9	81.6	82.8	81.5	81.0	79.9
Gender^a							
Female	78.4	80.2	78.8	79.5	77.9	77.2	77.3
Male	76.0	77.7	76.2	75.6	74.7	76.0	75.9
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	76.9	78.9	76.9	77.1	76.3	75.1	74.3
Black	78.0	78.9	76.2	77.1	74.6	77.5	77.6
Hispanic	75.0	76.0	74.7	75.5	74.1	76.3	75.3
Asian	80.1	81.9	81.9	80.7	79.8	79.0	79.2
Other/Multiple	75.6	78.2	77.0	77.9	75.6	75.0	76.4

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

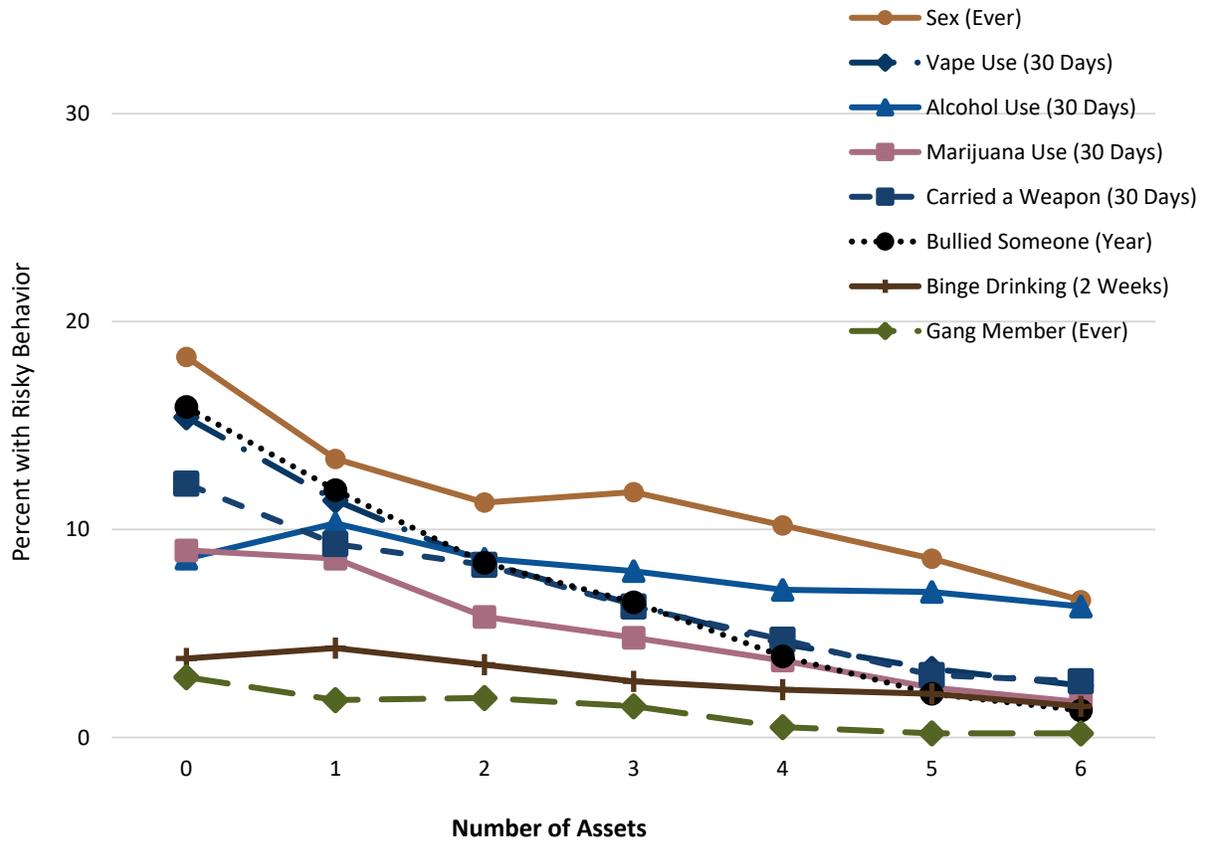
Table 215. Percentage of Students Reporting That They Do Their Best – Even For Jobs They Dislike, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022
(Values are percentages)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022
Overall	74.6	75.7	74.5	74.1	72.8	69.4	70.7
Grade							
8 th	72.5	73.8	72.1	71.2	69.2	67.3	67.9
10 th	74.1	75.2	74.1	73.4	72.7	68.3	70.9
12 th	77.3	78.3	77.3	77.5	76.7	72.8	73.1
Gender^a							
Female	77.1	78.4	77.0	76.7	75.4	71.4	72.8
Male	72.2	73.2	72.1	71.4	70.3	68.0	69.9
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	75.0	76.0	74.7	74.6	72.7	69.0	70.2
Black	74.5	75.5	73.3	73.1	72.0	69.5	71.9
Hispanic	72.9	73.5	72.6	71.7	71.6	70.8	70.0
Asian	76.8	77.9	76.8	76.4	75.4	69.5	72.2
Other/Multiple	71.9	75.6	73.4	73.9	70.9	66.7	69.7

Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included).

^a Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 57. Percentage of Students Engaging in Selected Risk Behaviors, by Number of Assets Student Experiences in the Individual Domain, Fairfax County, 2022



Note. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). The scale (y-axis) for this figure is reduced to aid in interpretation of the data.

REFERENCES

- American Psychological Association. (2014). *Stress in America™: Are teens adopting adults' stress habits?* Washington, D.C.: American Psychological Association.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). (n.d.). 2023 High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey Data. <https://yrbs-explorer.services.cdc.gov/#/>.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). (n.d.). 2019 High School Youth Risk Behavior Survey Data. <http://yrbs-explorer.services.cdc.gov/>.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). (1991 – 2021). 2021 National Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System Data [Data set]. <http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/data.htm>
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). (1991 – 2019). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System Data [Data set]. <http://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/data.htm>
- Dawson, D. A., Goldstein, R. B., Chou, S. P., Ruan, W. J., & Grant, B. F. (2008). Age at first drink and the first incidence of adult-onset DSM-IV alcohol use disorders. *Alcoholism, Clinical And Experimental Research*, 32(12), 2149-2160.
- Hawkins, J.D., Catalano, R.F., & Miller, J.Y. (1992). Risk and protective factors for alcohol and other drug problems in adolescence and early adulthood: Implications for substance abuse prevention. *Psychological Bulletin*, 112(1), 64-105.
- Henderson, N., & Milstein, M. M. (2003). *Resiliency in schools: Making it happen for students and educators*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin Press.
- Hingson, R.W., & Zha, W. (2009). Age of drinking onset, alcohol use disorders, frequent heavy drinking, and unintentionally injuring oneself and others after drinking. *Pediatrics*, 123(6), 1477-1484.
- Johnston, L. D., Miech, R. A., Patrick, M. E., O'Malley, P. M., Schulenberg, J. E., & Bachman, J. G. (2023). *Monitoring the Future national survey results on drug use, 1975-2022: Overview, key findings on adolescent drug use*. Ann Arbor: Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan.
- Kann, L., Kinchen, S., Shanklin, S.L., Flint, K.H., Hawkins, J., Harris, W.A. ... Zaza, S. (2014). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance – United States, 2013. *MMWR Surveill Summ* 2014;63 (No. SS-4).
- Kann, L., McManus, T., Harris, W.A., Shanklin, S. L., Flint, K. H., Hawkins, J., ... Zaza, S. (2016). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance – United States, 2015. *MMWR Surveill Summ* 2016;65 (No. SS-6).
- Kann, L., McManus, T., Harris, W.A., Shanklin, S. L., Flint, K. H., Queen, B., ... Ethier, K.A. (2018). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance – United States, 2017. *MMWR Surveill Summ* 2018;67 (No. SS-8).

Leffert, N., Benson, P. L., Scales, P. C., Sharma, A. R., Drake, D. R., & Blyth, D. A. (1998). Developmental Assets: Measurement and Prediction of Risk Behaviors Among Adolescents. *Applied Developmental Science*, 2(4), 209.

Mpofu, J. J., Underwood, J. M., Thornton, J., Brener, N., Rico, A., Kilmer, G., ... Roberts, M. (2023). Overview and Methods for the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System – United States, 2021. *MMWR Suppl 2023;72* (Suppl-1).

Underwood, J.M., Brener, N., Thornton, J., Harris, W.A., Bryan, L.N., Shanklin, S.L., ... Dittus, P. (2020). Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance – United States, 2019. *MMWR Suppl 2020;69* (No. SS-1).

APPENDIX A. HISTORY OF FAIRFAX COUNTY

YOUTH SURVEYS

In 1999, Fairfax County convened a Youth Survey Work Group sponsored collaboratively by the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, Fairfax County School Board, Fairfax County Human Services Council, and Fairfax County Partnership for Youth. The work group reviewed national youth surveys and made the recommendation to design the 2001 Fairfax County Youth Survey using the Communities That Care Youth Survey, with additional items related to safety, mental health, use of leisure time, and violence from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Youth Risk Behavior Survey. Classes were randomly selected from eighth- and tenth-grade Physical Education courses and twelfth-grade Government courses. A total of 11,951 students participated in the survey, representing just over 37% of the students in eighth, tenth, and twelfth grades.

In 2003, the county participated in the Virginia Community Youth Survey sponsored by the Commonwealth of Virginia. The questionnaire was comprised of items from the Communities That Care Youth Survey, with almost all items in common with the 2001 Fairfax County Youth Survey. Students in eighth, tenth, and twelfth grades from randomly selected English classes were surveyed. A total of 4,239 questionnaires were completed by students, representing nearly 13% of the total FCPS student membership in those grades.

In 2005, additional items on substance use and risk factors were added to the previous survey instrument. Students in the sixth grade were included in the survey for the first time. Classes were randomly selected from all sixth-grade classes, and eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade English classes. Almost every elementary, middle, and high school (including the three alternative high schools) were represented. A total of 13,235 questionnaires were completed by students, representing nearly one-third of all students in sixth, eighth, tenth, and twelfth grades.

In 2008, the Fairfax County Youth Survey Team weighed the desire to add more questions to the questionnaire related to youth's use of time, general health, and other behaviors against the need to keep the instrument at a length that would allow for completion within one class period, as specified by survey protocol. In order to include a larger number of items, the questions were divided into two instruments: the *Healthy Behaviors Survey* and the *Risk and Protective Factors Survey*. These questionnaires were administered to eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade students. To allow for year-to-year comparisons, both instruments included 39 "core questions." The *Risk and Protective Factors Survey* included additional questions about risk and protective factors while the *Healthy Behaviors Survey* included additional questions about health, health risks, and outcomes. A separate *6th Grade Survey* was developed for administration in 2008 due to concerns with both the length and language of the questionnaires for use with older students. The 2008 *6th Grade Survey* had fewer questions but included most of the core items in the other questionnaires.

For the eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade survey, English classrooms were randomly selected from every school. The number of classrooms selected was proportional to the pyramid* size to ensure a representative sample to allow for generalized survey results. Of the selected classrooms, 75% received the *Risk and Protective Factors Survey* and 25% received the *Healthy Behaviors Survey*. The sixth-grade sampling utilized a two-step process. First, schools containing sixth-grade classrooms were randomly selected proportionately by pyramid. Then, sixth-grade classrooms within the selected schools were randomly selected to participate in the *6th Grade Survey*.

In 2009, the decision was made to administer the Fairfax County Youth Survey every year, alternating between the *Healthy Behaviors Survey* and the *Risk and Protective Factors Survey* for the eighth, tenth, and twelfth grades and administering the *6th Grade Survey* annually. A census approach was adopted in 2009, giving all students in the targeted grades the opportunity to participate in the surveys. Survey data were weighted by grade and race. Since 2010 the survey data have been weighted by grade within each pyramid to allow generalization of survey results to the entire population.

The questionnaire for the eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade students was re-designed in 2015. A single instrument was developed that combined items of interest from the two previous versions into one questionnaire, to be administered annually. Wording on some questions was changed to align with new wording on national surveys used for comparison of Fairfax County youth results, and additional questions were added on substance use, bullying, harassment, nutrition, and extra-curricular activities. The instrument for sixth-grade students was modified slightly in 2015. In 2018, items were added to the eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade instrument to assess the use of vaping devices and to investigate prescription painkiller misuse. Items on school environment were added to the instrument for older students in 2019. In 2020, the Fairfax County Youth Survey was not conducted due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

In 2021, the Fairfax County Youth Survey was conducted online for the first time. The survey was offered in eight languages for the first time as well: Arabic, Chinese, English, Farsi, Korean, Spanish, Urdu, and Vietnamese. Sixth-grade students were asked to choose the language of the survey they completed. A paper survey in English was offered as an option to accommodate students with disabilities. Additional demographic questions, as well as questions on specific behaviors and experiences were modified or added to the survey in 2021.

In 2022, the Fairfax County Youth Survey was conducted entirely online, no paper versions of the survey were offered. The survey was once again offered in eight languages based on the success of this feature in the 2021 survey. Students in Grades 8, 10, and 12 were asked to choose the language of the survey they completed. This year, two options were added to the gender identification question: 'non-binary' and 'other.' Prior to 2022, gender identification options included only 'female' and 'male'.

* The Fairfax County Public Schools' system that assigns schools to a pyramid which is comprised of a high school and its feeder elementary and middle schools.

Table 216. Instruments Used to Survey Fairfax County Youth, 2001 – 2022

Year	Survey	Targeted Population	Number of Questions	National Comparison
2001	Fairfax County Youth Survey	8th, 10th, 12th	228	MTF
2003	Virginia Community Youth Survey	8th, 10th, 12th	135	MTF
2005	Fairfax County Youth Survey	6th, 8th, 10th, 12th	137	MTF (for 8th, 10th, and 12th)
2008	Fairfax County Youth Survey: Risk and Protective Factors Survey	8th, 10th, 12th	154	MTF
	Fairfax County Youth Survey: Healthy Behaviors Survey	8th, 10th, 12th	109	YRBS
	Fairfax County Youth Survey: 6th Grade Survey	6th	62	None
2009	Fairfax County Youth Survey: Healthy Behaviors Survey	8th, 10th, 12th	151	MTF & YRBS
	Fairfax County Youth Survey: 6th Grade Survey	6th	82	None
2010	Fairfax County Youth Survey: Risk and Protective Factors Survey	8th, 10th, 12th	203	MTF
	Fairfax County Youth Survey: 6th Grade Survey	6th	84	None
2011	Fairfax County Youth Survey: Healthy Behaviors Survey	8th, 10th, 12th	155	MTF & YRBS
	Fairfax County Youth Survey: 6th Grade Survey	6th	84	None
2012	Fairfax County Youth Survey: Risk and Protective Factors Survey	8th, 10th, 12th	207	MTF
	Fairfax County Youth Survey: 6th Grade Survey	6th	84	None
2013	Fairfax County Youth Survey: Healthy Behaviors Survey	8th, 10th, 12th	155	MTF & YRBS
	Fairfax County Youth Survey: 6th Grade Survey	6th	84	None
2014	Fairfax County Youth Survey: Risk and Protective Factors Survey	8th, 10th, 12th	210	MTF
	Fairfax County Youth Survey: 6th Grade Survey	6th	84	None
2015	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Students	8th, 10th, 12th	164	MTF & YRBS
2016 2017	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6th Grade Students	6th	84	None
2018	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 8 th , 10 th , and 12 th Grade Students	8th, 10th, 12th	170	MTF
	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6 th Grade Students	6th	84	None
2019	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Students	8th, 10th, 12th	174	MTF & YRBS
	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6th Grade Students	6th	84	None

Table 216 (continued).

Year	Survey	Targeted Population	Number of Questions	National Comparison
2020	No administration of the Fairfax County Youth Survey due to the COVID-19 pandemic	-	-	-
2021	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 8 th , 10 th , and 12 th Grade Students	8th, 10th, 12th	173	MTF & YRBS
2022	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6 th Grade Students	6th	89	None

Note. Monitoring the Future (MTF) is an annual survey of substance use that is administered to eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade students across the nation (Johnston et al., 2022). The Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) is a national survey conducted in odd-numbered years by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention among students in grades 9 – 12 (Mpofu et al., 2023).

APPENDIX B. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

SURVEY VALIDITY, RELIABILITY, AND SAMPLING

The validity of a survey is the extent to which it measures what its designers intend it to measure. Reliability is an estimate of how consistently survey items measure the same concept each time they are administered under the same conditions and with the same subjects. To ensure the validity and reliability of the information about student behaviors, the 2022 Fairfax County Youth Survey used items from nationally validated youth surveys. Approximately forty percent of the questions come from the Communities That Care Youth Survey from the U.S. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, and approximately one-third come from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Youth Risk Behavior Survey. Other questions are derived from the Search Institute and other surveys.

The 2022 Fairfax County Youth Survey used a census sampling method, where all students in sixth, eighth, tenth, and twelfth grades were invited to participate. Non-response bias may occur if one or more shared characteristics differentiate those who completed the survey from those who did not (if the answers of respondents differ from the potential answers of those who chose not to participate). A non-response bias limits the extent to which the results of the survey can be generalized to populations other than the sample who completed the survey.

The 2022 Fairfax County Youth Survey of 8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Students had a response rate of 64.7%. Table 4 on page 17 presents a comparison of the students who completed the survey and the total enrollment figures, by selected demographic characteristics. Statistical differences were observed for grade-level, gender, and racial/ethnic sub-groups: for example, Asian students and students of other or multiple races were over-represented in the sample and students identifying themselves as Hispanic were under-represented ($p < .05$). However, because the data are analyzed at the pyramid* level, and the number of male and female students in some racial/ethnic groups within a pyramid is small enough to jeopardize the anonymity of their responses, the data were not weighted by gender or race/ethnicity. The data were weighted by grade within pyramid only.

* The Fairfax County Public Schools' system that assigns schools to a pyramid which is comprised of a high school and its feeder elementary and middle schools.

DATA PROCESSING METHODOLOGY

The following nine conditions were used to clean the *2022 Fairfax County Youth Survey of 8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Students* data. Missing data were not imputed.

Condition 1: Survey Window Period

Responses that were collected outside the data collection window (between November 7, 2022 and December 6, 2022), during a weekend or Thanksgiving break (November 24 - 25, 2022), or between 6:00 pm and 6:00 am (survey needed to be completed during normal school hours) were eliminated from the data analysis.

Condition 2: Blank Surveys

There were a total of 173 questions on the survey instrument, including seven questions that asked about students' demographic information. Cases where students provided seven or fewer responses were eliminated from the data analysis.

Condition 3: Truthfulness

The final item of the survey instrument asked students, "How honest were you in filling out this survey?" The response options for this question were:

- I was very honest.
- I was honest pretty much of the time.
- I was honest some of the time.
- I was honest once in a while.
- I was not honest at all.

Cases where students responded "I was not honest at all" were eliminated from the data analysis.

Condition 4: Cabeniferol (cabbies) Use

There were two items on "cabeniferol (cabbies)" use – in their lifetime and during the past 30 days. The drug is fictitious and was created to check the validity of students' responses. Cases where students reported any use were eliminated from the data analysis.

Condition 5: Missing Grade Information

Cases where students did not provide an answer to the grade question were eliminated from the data analysis.

Condition 6: Implausible Age and Grade Combination

Cases where the student’s combination of age and grade are implausible (e.g., a 14-year-old in the twelfth grade) were eliminated. The following ranges were considered plausible:

- 8th grade: 11 through 16 years old
- 10th grade: 13 through 18 years old
- 12th grade: 15 years or older

Condition 7: Substance Use and Other Behavior Inconsistencies

Responses to the following questions were examined for consistency. Surveys with three or more inconsistent responses were eliminated from the data analysis. Surveys with fewer than three inconsistencies were kept in the dataset but the inconsistent responses were set to missing.

- *Substance Use* – The following circumstances were used to determine inconsistent responses to the substance use behaviors questions:
 - *Lifetime and 30-day use* – If a student indicated use in the past 30 days, but responded “0 occasions” for lifetime use of cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, vaping, or inhalants.
 - *Binge drinking and lifetime or 30-day alcohol use* – If a student reported binge drinking in the past two weeks and responded “0 occasions” to either lifetime or 30-day alcohol use.
 - *30-day alcohol use and source of alcohol* – The following circumstances were used to determine inconsistent responses to the source of alcohol and 30-day use questions:

	On how many occasions have you had beer, wine, or hard liquor during the past 30 days?	During the past 30 days, how did you usually get the alcohol you drank?
Inconsistent Pattern #1	0 occasions	Any response other than “I did not drink alcohol during the past 30 days”
Inconsistent Pattern #2	Any response other than “0 occasions”	I did not drink alcohol during the past 30 days

- *Age of onset and age* – If a student’s indicated age of first involvement is older than the student’s current age for the following behaviors: smoking cigarettes, drinking alcohol (more than a sip or two), drinking alcohol regularly, smoking marijuana, belonging to a gang, and having sexual intercourse.
- *Reasons for and sources of prescription drug use* – The following circumstances were used to determine inconsistent responses to the prescription drug questions:

	What were the reasons you took Rx pain reliever...?	On how many occasions have you taken painkillers...in the past 30 days?
Inconsistent Pattern #1	I did not take a prescription pain reliever	Any response other than "0 occasions"
	How did you get the prescription pain reliever...?	On how many occasions have you taken painkillers...in the past 30 days?
Inconsistent Pattern #2	I did not take a prescription pain reliever	Any response other than "0 occasions"
	What were the reasons you took Rx pain reliever...?	What were the reasons you took Rx pain reliever...?
Inconsistent Pattern #3	I did not take a prescription pain reliever	Any response other than "I did not take a prescription pain reliever without a doctor's order"
	How did you get the prescription pain reliever...?	What were the reasons you took Rx pain reliever...?
Inconsistent Pattern #4	I did not take a prescription pain reliever	Any response other than "I did not take a prescription pain reliever without a doctor's order"
	What were the reasons you took Rx pain reliever...?	How did you get the prescription pain reliever...?
Inconsistent Pattern #5	I did not take a prescription pain reliever	Any response other than "I did not take a prescription pain reliever without a doctor's order"

- *Sexual behavior* – The following circumstances were used to determine inconsistent responses to the sexual behaviors questions:

	Have you ever had sexual intercourse?	The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner use a condom?
Inconsistent Pattern #1	No	Yes
Inconsistent Pattern #2	Yes	I have never had sexual intercourse

(If a student answered "No" to ever having sexual intercourse, and "No" to using a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse, the response to the condom use question was set to missing but was not counted as an inconsistency.)

	Have you ever had sexual intercourse?	How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the first time?
Inconsistent Pattern #3	No	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
Inconsistent Pattern #4	Yes	I have never had sexual intercourse

	Have you ever had sexual intercourse?	During your life, with how many people have you had sexual intercourse?
Inconsistent Pattern #5	No	1 person; 2 people; 3 people; 4 people; 5 people; 6 or more people
Inconsistent Pattern #6	Yes	I have never had sexual intercourse

	Have you ever had sexual intercourse?	During the past 3 months, with how many people have you had sexual intercourse?
Inconsistent Pattern #7	No	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
Inconsistent Pattern #8	Yes	I have never had sexual intercourse

	Have you ever had sexual intercourse?	Did you drink alcohol or use drugs before you had sexual intercourse the last time?
Inconsistent Pattern #9	No	Yes
Inconsistent Pattern #10	Yes	I have never had sexual intercourse

(If a student answers “No” to ever having sexual intercourse, and “No” to drinking alcohol or using drugs before last intercourse, the response to the substance use before sexual intercourse question was set to missing but was not counted as an inconsistency.)

	Have you ever had sexual intercourse?	The last time you had sexual intercourse, what one method did you or your partner use to prevent pregnancy?
Inconsistent Pattern #11	No	No method was used to prevent pregnancy; birth control pills; condoms; an IUD or implant; a shot, patch, or birth control ring; withdrawal or some other method; not sure
Inconsistent Pattern #12	Yes	I have never had sexual intercourse

- *Gang involvement* – The following circumstances were used to determine inconsistent responses to the gang involvement questions:

	Have you ever belonged to a gang?	How old were you when you first belonged to a gang?
Inconsistent Pattern #1	No	10 or younger, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 or older
Inconsistent Pattern #2	Yes	Never have

Condition 8: Pharmacological Implausibility

The over-reporting of substance use was examined through patterns of responses that are pharmacologically implausible (i.e., a combination of drugs and frequencies of use whose cumulative effect would be lethal). The 30-day use of the following substances was examined: alcohol, marijuana, synthetic marijuana, LSD or other hallucinogens, cocaine or crack, inhalants, methamphetamine, Ecstasy, steroids, heroin, painkillers, prescription drugs other than painkillers, and over-the-counter drugs (cigarettes were not included). Cases where students reported at least “20 or more occasions” for five or more of the substances were eliminated from data analysis. Responses of “20-30” days for synthetic marijuana were counted as “20 or more occasions”.

Condition 9: Pyramid 9 with Grade 8

Since the Fairfax County Public Schools’ Pyramid 9 does not include an eighth grade, cases where students from Pyramid 9 indicated being in eighth grade were eliminated.

Table 217 presents the number of surveys eliminated from the analysis at each step of the data cleaning process.

Table 217. Results of Data Cleaning Procedures, Fairfax County, 2022

	Number	Percent
Rejected questionnaires		
Invalid survey dates	6	0.0
Invalid survey time	24	0.1
Blank questionnaires	793	2.9
“Not honest at all” responses	293	1.1
Reported fictitious drug use	215	0.8
Rejected by grade check	499	1.9
Rejected by age check	80	0.3
Rejected by consistency check	204	0.8
Rejected by dose check	5	0.0
Invalid grade for Pyramid 9	0	0.0
Total number of usable questionnaires	25,695	92.5
Total	27,814	100.0

DATA ANALYSIS METHODOLOGY

The ratio of survey respondents from a specific grade within a given pyramid to all survey respondents (all pyramids) was compared to the ratio of all students enrolled in that grade within that pyramid to all students enrolled in eighth, tenth and twelfth grades in all Fairfax County Public Schools. Corrective weights were applied to the data to ensure proportional representation based on the total student enrollment in each grade in each pyramid. Each record was weighted by the factor:

$$w_{ij} = \frac{X_{ij} \div X}{Y_{ij} \div Y}$$

Where

X_{ij} = # of students enrolled in Grade i , Pyramid j

X = total # of students enrolled in Grades 8, 10, and 12, in Pyramids 1-25

Y_{ij} = # of survey respondents in Grade i , Pyramid j

Y = total # of survey respondents in Grades 8, 10, and 12, in Pyramids 1-25

($i = 8, 10, 12; 1 \leq j \leq 25$)

Respondents from the alternative schools (Pyramid 26) are not included in the analysis. Because of the small number of students in the alternative schools, when analyzing data by grade, gender, and race/ethnicity, their anonymity could not be ensured.

SAS 9.4 was used to generate all tables in this report. The SAS and SPSS data analysis programs use slightly different weighting processes so readers using SPSS for data analysis may receive slightly different outputs (0.1% or less).

APPENDIX C. UNIVARIATE TABLES*

1. How old are you?

	Number	%
11	1	0.0
12	94	0.4
13	7,564	29.5
14	2,042	8.0
15	6,919	27.0
16	1,958	7.6
17	5,490	21.4
18	1,491	5.8
19 or older	93	0.4
Total	25,652	100.0
Missing	43	
Total	25,695	

2. What grade are you in?

	Number	%
8th	9,642	37.5
10th	8,976	34.9
12th	7,077	27.5
Total	25,695	100.0

3. Gender

	Number	%
Female	11,980	46.7
Male	12,669	49.4
Non-Binary	612	2.4
Other	367	1.4
Total	25,628	100.0
Missing	67	
Total	25,695	

4. Some people describe themselves as transgender when their sex at birth does not match the way they think or feel about their gender. Are you transgender?

	Number	%
No, I am not transgender	23,766	93.2
Yes, I am transgender	658	2.6
I am not sure if I am transgender	614	2.4
I do not know what this question is asking	471	1.8
Total	25,509	100.0
Missing	186	
Total	25,695	

5. Which of the following best describes you?

	Number	%
Heterosexual (straight)	19,387	76.9
Gay or lesbian	810	3.2
Bisexual	2,605	10.3
Not sure	2,406	9.5
Total	25,208	100.0
Missing	487	
Total	25,695	

6. & 7. Race/Ethnicity

	Number	%
White	8,546	33.8
Black	2,482	9.8
Hispanic	6,292	24.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	5,758	22.8
Other/Multiple	2,226	8.8
Total	25,304	100.0
Missing	391	
Total	25,695	

8. Which of the following people live there with you?

	Number	%
Mother(s)	24,275	94.5
Father(s)	20,811	81.0
Stepmother(s)	632	2.5
Stepfather(s)	1,254	4.9
Grandmother(s)	2,357	9.2
Grandfather(s)	1,269	4.9
Foster parent(s)	67	0.3
Other adults	1,405	5.5
Sister(s)	11,988	46.7
Brother(s)	12,795	49.8
Stepsister(s)	425	1.7
Stepbrother(s)	388	1.5
Other children	776	3.0

Note: Multiple responses allowed. Students who did not respond to any of the multiple-choice items on Q8 are excluded from the calculations (missing = 184).

*Univariate tables reflect weighted data. Due to rounding, percentages may not sum to 100.0.

9. What language do you use most often at home?

	Number	%
Amharic	306	1.2
Arabic	607	2.4
Chinese	387	1.5
English	16,978	66.4
Farsi	276	1.1
Korean	526	2.1
Spanish	3,844	15.0
Urdu	333	1.3
Vietnamese	461	1.8
Other	1,866	7.3
Total	25,584	100.0
Missing	111	
Total	25,695	

10. Has your parent or guardian ever served in the military (Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, Coast Guard, Space Force, National Guard, and Reserves)?

	Number	%
Yes	4,560	17.9
No	19,535	76.5
Not sure	1,434	5.6
Total	25,529	100.0
Missing	166	
Total	25,695	

11. Do you have someone in your family (like a parent, brother, sister) who is currently in the military (Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, Coast Guard, Space Force, National Guard, and Reserves)?

	Number	%
Yes	2,439	9.5
No	21,871	85.6
Not sure	1,247	4.9
Total	25,557	100.0
Missing	138	
Total	25,695	

12. Putting them all together, what were your grades like last year?

	Number	%
Mostly Fs	167	0.7
Mostly Ds	343	1.4
Mostly Cs	2,191	8.7
Mostly Bs	7,304	29.0
Mostly As	15,163	60.2
Total	25,168	100.0
Missing	527	
Total	25,695	

13. During the last four weeks, how many days of school have you missed because you skipped or 'cut'?

	Number	%
None	18,143	72.3
1 day	2,550	10.2
2 days	1,398	5.6
3 days	1,130	4.5
4-5 days	1,060	4.2
6-10 days	459	1.8
11 or more days	360	1.4
Total	25,100	100.0
Missing	595	
Total	25,695	

14. I think sometimes it is okay to cheat at school.

	Number	%
NO!!	8,301	33.2
no	11,113	44.5
yes	4,705	18.8
YES!!	862	3.5
Total	24,981	100.0
Missing	714	
Total	25,695	

15. How much do you agree or disagree with the following? I can do well in school if I want to.

	Number	%
Strongly Agree	10,641	42.3
Agree	11,185	44.5
Not Sure	2,365	9.4
Disagree	746	3.0
Strongly Disagree	212	0.8
Total	25,149	100.0
Missing	546	
Total	25,695	

16. Do you agree or disagree that harassment and bullying by other students is a problem at your school?

	Number	%
Strongly Agree	2,557	10.2
Agree	5,262	21.1
Neutral	10,107	40.5
Disagree	5,656	22.6
Strongly Disagree	1,399	5.6
Total	24,981	100.0
Missing	714	
Total	25,695	

17. My teacher notices when I am doing a good job and lets me know about it.

	Number	%
NO!!	1,382	5.5
no	8,087	32.5
yes	13,557	54.4
YES!!	1,895	7.6
Total	24,921	100.0
Missing	774	
Total	25,695	

18. I feel safe at my school.

	Number	%
NO!!	929	3.7
no	3,520	14.2
yes	16,590	66.7
YES!!	3,834	15.4
Total	24,873	100.0
Missing	822	
Total	25,695	

19. There are lots of chances for students at my school to talk with a teacher one-on-one.

	Number	%
NO!!	698	2.8
no	4,776	19.2
yes	15,129	60.9
YES!!	4,251	17.1
Total	24,854	100.0
Missing	841	
Total	25,695	

20. The school lets my parents know when I have done something well.

	Number	%
NO!!	4,710	19.0
no	12,008	48.4
yes	7,055	28.4
YES!!	1,061	4.3
Total	24,834	100.0
Missing	861	
Total	25,695	

21. On an average school day, how many hours do you watch TV?

	Number	%
Not at all	7,002	28.5
Less than 1 hour per day	6,595	26.9
1 hour per day	4,514	18.4
2 hours per day	3,563	14.5
3 hours per day	1,593	6.5
4 hours per day	626	2.5
5 or more hours per day	667	2.7
Total	24,560	100.0
Missing	1,135	
Total	25,695	

22. 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?

	Number	%
Not at all	1,908	7.8
Less than 1 hour per day	2,796	11.4
1 hour per day	3,294	13.5
2 hours per day	5,127	20.9
3 hours per day	4,439	18.1
4 hours per day	2,828	11.6
5 or more hours per day	4,088	16.7
Total	24,480	100.0
Missing	1,215	
Total	25,695	

23. Are there sports teams or other after-school activities for people your age available in your community?

	Number	%
NO!!	312	1.3
no	1,229	5.0
yes	11,784	48.3
YES!!	11,056	45.3
Total	24,381	100.0
Missing	1,314	
Total	25,695	

24. How many times have you: participated in school or non-school-based activities after the regular school day ended (e.g., sports, clubs, art or music groups, student government, scouting, etc.)?

	Number	%
Never	2,821	11.5
I've done it, but not in the past year	3,651	14.9
Less than once a month	1,407	5.8
About once a month	1,618	6.6
Two or three times a month	2,546	10.4
Once a week or more	12,404	50.7
Total	24,447	100.0
Missing	1,248	
Total	25,695	

25. How many times have you: volunteered to do community service?

	Number	%
Never	6,015	24.7
I've done it, but not in the past year	5,734	23.5
Less than once a month	4,262	17.5
About once a month	3,879	15.9
Two or three times a month	2,694	11.0
Once a week or more	1,798	7.4
Total	24,382	100.0
Missing	1,313	
Total	25,695	

26. On an average school day, how many hours do you spend: doing homework outside of school?

	Number	%
None	1,711	7.0
Half hour or less	4,025	16.4
Between a half hour and an hour	5,467	22.3
1 hour	4,244	17.3
2 hours	5,008	20.4
3 hours or more	4,037	16.5
Total	24,492	100.0
Missing	1,203	
Total	25,695	

27. On an average school day, how many hours do you spend: going to work?

	Number	%
None	17,924	75.0
Half hour or less	1,278	5.3
Between a half hour and an hour	790	3.3
1 hour	735	3.1
2 hours	738	3.1
3 hours or more	2,435	10.2
Total	23,900	100.0
Missing	1,795	
Total	25,695	

28. On an average school day, how many hours do you spend: staying after school to participate in a team, club, program, etc.?

	Number	%
None	10,674	43.8
Half hour or less	1,593	6.5
Between a half hour and an hour	2,217	9.1
1 hour	3,199	13.1
2 hours	4,740	19.5
3 hours or more	1,941	8.0
Total	24,364	100.0
Missing	1,331	
Total	25,695	

29. On an average school day, how many hours do you spend: participating in a team, club, program, etc. somewhere other than at school?

	Number	%
None	11,052	45.6
Half hour or less	1,523	6.3
Between a half hour and an hour	1,692	7.0
1 hour	3,338	13.8
2 hours	4,519	18.6
3 hours or more	2,129	8.8
Total	24,253	100.0
Missing	1,442	
Total	25,695	

30. How often do you attend religious services or activities?

	Number	%
Never	9,466	39.1
Rarely	6,829	28.2
1-2 times a month	2,749	11.3
About once a week or more	5,196	21.4
Total	24,240	100.0
Missing	1,455	
Total	25,695	

31. I ignore rules that get in my way.

	Number	%
Very false	7,469	31.4
Somewhat false	10,314	43.3
Somewhat true	5,242	22.0
Very true	799	3.4
Total	23,824	100.0
Missing	1,871	
Total	25,695	

32. There are lots of adults in my neighborhood I could talk to about something important.

	Number	%
NO!!	4,733	19.9
no	9,162	38.6
yes	7,905	33.3
YES!!	1,948	8.2
Total	23,748	100.0
Missing	1,947	
Total	25,695	

33. My neighbors notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.

	Number	%
NO!!	9,339	39.5
no	10,118	42.8
yes	3,569	15.1
YES!!	629	2.7
Total	23,655	100.0
Missing	2,040	
Total	25,695	

34. How important is the following to you in your life? Accepting responsibility for my actions when I make a mistake or get in trouble.

	Number	%
Extremely Important	6,510	27.4
Quite Important	11,455	48.3
Not Sure	2,840	12.0
Somewhat Important	2,686	11.3
Not Important	243	1.0
Total	23,734	100.0
Missing	1,961	
Total	25,695	

35. How important is the following to you in your life? Doing my best even when I have to do a job I don't like.

	Number	%
Extremely Important	5,719	24.2
Quite Important	10,914	46.2
Not Sure	3,374	14.3
Somewhat Important	3,192	13.5
Not Important	441	1.9
Total	23,640	100.0
Missing	2,055	
Total	25,695	

36. When things don't go well for me, I am good at finding a way to make things better.

	Number	%
Strongly Agree	3,728	15.8
Agree	11,993	46.7
Not Sure	5,514	23.4
Disagree	1,992	8.4
Strongly Disagree	364	1.5
Total	23,591	100.0
Missing	2,104	
Total	25,695	

37. I feel as if I can solve most problems in my life.

	Number	%
Strongly Agree	3,580	15.2
Agree	10,916	46.3
Not Sure	5,726	24.3
Disagree	2,594	11.0
Strongly Disagree	749	3.2
Total	23,565	100.0
Missing	2,130	
Total	25,695	

38. I have much in life to be thankful for.

	Number	%
Strongly Agree	12,888	54.6
Agree	8,340	35.3
Not Sure	1,761	7.5
Disagree	455	1.9
Strongly Disagree	155	0.7
Total	23,599	100.0
Missing	2,096	
Total	25,695	

39. How much do you do the following when you have a problem of any kind? I try to find different solutions to the problem.

	Number	%
A lot	8,378	35.6
Sometimes	12,904	54.9
A little	2,008	8.5
Never	232	1.0
Total	23,522	100.0
Missing	2,173	
Total	25,695	

40. 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 (at least once or twice a month)?

	Number	%
Very wrong	15,267	65.7
Wrong	5,118	22.0
A little bit wrong	2,190	9.4
Not wrong at all	672	2.9
Total	23,247	100.0
Missing	2,448	
Total	25,695	

41. How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to: smoke cigarettes?

	Number	%
Very wrong	20,646	88.8
Wrong	2,169	9.3
A little bit wrong	309	1.3
Not wrong at all	131	0.6
Total	23,255	100.0
Missing	2,440	
Total	25,695	

42. How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to: smoke marijuana?

	Number	%
Very wrong	19,444	83.7
Wrong	2,699	11.6
A little bit wrong	838	3.6
Not wrong at all	251	1.1
Total	23,232	100.0
Missing	2,463	
Total	25,695	

43. How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to: vape?

	Number	%
Very wrong	20,081	86.5
Wrong	2,553	11.0
A little bit wrong	442	1.9
Not wrong at all	149	0.6
Total	23,225	100.0
Missing	2,470	
Total	25,695	

44. How many times have you changed homes since kindergarten?

	Number	%
None	8,732	37.5
1-2 times	8,100	34.8
3-4 times	3,943	16.9
5-6 times	1,554	6.7
7 or more times	935	4.0
Total	23,264	100.0
Missing	2,431	
Total	25,695	

45. During the past 30 days, how often did you go hungry because there was not enough food in your home?

	Number	%
Never	18,675	80.2
Rarely	3,087	13.3
Sometimes	1,140	4.9
Most of the time	259	1.1
Always	111	0.5
Total	23,272	100.0
Missing	2,423	
Total	25,695	

46. I feel safe in my neighborhood, or the area around where I live.

	Number	%
NO!!	407	1.8
no	1,369	5.9
yes	12,592	54.3
YES!!	8,823	38.0
Total	23,191	100.0
Missing	2,504	
Total	25,695	

47. When I am not at home, one of my parents knows where I am and who I am with.

	Number	%
NO!!	253	1.1
no	997	4.3
yes	11,138	47.9
YES!!	10,863	46.7
Total	23,251	100.0
Missing	2,444	
Total	25,695	

48. My family has clear rules about alcohol and drug use.

	Number	%
NO!!	344	1.5
no	2,115	9.2
yes	7,794	33.7
YES!!	12,860	55.6
Total	23,113	100.0
Missing	2,582	
Total	25,695	

49. People in my family often insult or yell at each other.

	Number	%
NO!!	5,965	26.0
no	11,316	49.3
yes	4,333	18.9
YES!!	1,342	5.8
Total	22,956	100.0
Missing	2,739	
Total	25,695	

50. My parent has had their body hurt from actions (such as punching, kicking, choking, shoving, and pulling of hair) by a spouse/partner.

	Number	%
NO!!	17,423	76.0
no	4,579	20.0
yes	722	3.1
YES!!	206	0.9
Total	22,930	100.0
Missing	2,765	
Total	25,695	

51. If I had a personal problem, I could ask my mom or dad for help.

	Number	%
NO!!	859	3.7
no	2,562	11.1
yes	10,446	45.3
YES!!	9,207	39.9
Total	23,074	100.0
Missing	2,621	
Total	25,695	

52. My parents ask me what I think before most family decisions affecting me are made.

	Number	%
NO!!	1,446	6.3
no	5,114	22.4
yes	11,583	50.7
YES!!	4,719	20.6
Total	22,862	100.0
Missing	2,833	
Total	25,695	

53. During the past 12 months, have you ever bullied someone else on school property?

	Number	%
Yes	774	3.4
No	22,271	96.6
Total	23,045	100.0
Missing	2,650	
Total	25,695	

54. During the past 12 months, have you ever bullied someone else away from school property?

	Number	%
Yes	825	3.6
No	22,155	96.4
Total	22,980	100.0
Missing	2,715	
Total	25,695	

55. During the past 12 months, have you ever: been bullied on school property?

	Number	%
Yes	2,357	10.3
No	20,585	89.7
Total	22,942	100.0
Missing	2,753	
Total	25,695	

56. During the past 12 months, have you ever: been bullied away from school property?

	Number	%
Yes	1,450	6.3
No	21,529	93.7
Total	22,979	100.0
Missing	2,716	
Total	25,695	

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

	Number	%
0 days	21,814	94.8
1 day	412	1.8
2 or 3 days	337	1.5
4 or 5 days	100	0.4
6 or more days	351	1.5
Total	23,014	100.0
Missing	2,681	
Total	25,695	

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

	Number	%
0 days	22,823	99.2
1 day	55	0.2
2 or 3 days	40	0.2
4 or 5 days	15	0.1
6 or more days	69	0.3
Total	23,002	100.0
Missing	2,693	
Total	25,695	

59. During the past 12 months, on how many days did you carry a gun? (Do not count the days when you carried a gun only for hunting or for a sport, such as target shooting.)

	Number	%
0 days	22,681	98.9
1 day	89	0.4
2 or 3 days	64	0.3
4 or 5 days	24	0.1
6 or more days	67	0.3
Total	22,925	100.0
Missing	2,770	
Total	25,695	

60. How many times in the past year have you: said something bad about someone's race or culture?

	Number	%
Never	19,432	85.0
1 to 2 times	1,704	7.5
3 to 5 times	473	2.1
6 to 9 times	240	1.1
10 to 19 times	210	0.9
20 to 29 times	108	0.5
30 to 39 times	37	0.2
40 or more times	647	2.8
Total	22,851	100.0
Missing	2,844	
Total	25,695	

61. How many times in the past year have you: been suspended from school?

	Number	%
Never	22,148	96.5
1 to 2 times	627	2.7
3 to 5 times	100	0.4
6 to 9 times	23	0.1
10 to 19 times	13	0.1
20 to 29 times	7	0.0
30 to 39 times	3	0.0
40 or more times	36	0.2
Total	22,957	100.0
Missing	2,738	
Total	25,695	

62. How many times in the past year has anyone done any of the following TO YOU: said something bad about your race or culture?

	Number	%
Never	13,975	61.3
1 to 2 times	3,925	17.2
3 to 5 times	1,813	8.0
6 to 9 times	908	4.0
10 to 19 times	707	3.1
20 to 29 times	348	1.5
30 to 39 times	105	0.5
40 or more times	1,014	4.4
Total	22,795	100.0
Missing	2,900	
Total	25,695	

63. How many times in the past year has anyone done any of the following TO YOU: sexually harassed you?

	Number	%
Never	20,001	87.7
1 to 2 times	1,673	7.3
3 to 5 times	583	2.6
6 to 9 times	205	0.9
10 to 19 times	144	0.6
20 to 29 times	64	0.3
30 to 39 times	23	0.1
40 or more times	106	0.5
Total	22,799	100.0
Missing	2,896	
Total	25,695	

64. How many times in the past year has a parent or adult in your household bullied, taunted, ridiculed, or teased you?

	Number	%
Never	18,131	79.9
1 to 2 times	2,041	9.0
3 to 5 times	799	3.5
6 to 9 times	394	1.7
10 to 19 times	389	1.7
20 to 29 times	227	1.0
30 to 39 times	103	0.5
40 or more times	614	2.7
Total	22,698	100.0
Missing	2,997	
Total	25,695	

65. How often did a parent or adult in your home ever hit, beat, kick, or physically hurt you in any way? Do not include spanking.

	Number	%
Never	21,289	93.8
1 to 2 times	698	3.1
3 to 5 times	312	1.4
6 to 9 times	118	0.5
10 to 19 times	112	0.5
20 to 29 times	59	0.3
30 to 39 times	24	0.1
40 or more times	92	0.4
Total	22,704	100.0
Missing	2,991	
Total	25,695	

66. Have you ever been physically forced to have sexual intercourse?

	Number	%
Yes	642	2.8
No	22,208	97.2
Total	22,850	100.0
Missing	2,845	
Total	25,695	

67. During the past 30 days, how many times have you driven a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?

	Number	%
I did not drive a car or other vehicle during the past 30 days	13,566	59.9
0 times	8,787	38.8
1 time	150	0.7
2 or 3 times	72	0.3
4 or 5 times	24	0.1
6 or more times	60	0.3
Total	22,659	100.0
Missing	3,036	
Total	25,695	

68. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you text or e-mail while driving a car or other vehicle?

	Number	%
I did not drive a car or other vehicle during the past 30 days	13,611	60.7
0 days	7,079	31.5
1 or 2 days	814	3.6
3 to 5 days	335	1.5
6 to 9 days	165	0.7
10 to 19 days	178	0.8
20 to 29 days	78	0.3
All 30 days	180	0.8
Total	22,440	100.0
Missing	3,255	
Total	25,695	

69. During the past 30 days, have you ever nodded off or fallen asleep, even just for a brief moment, while driving?

	Number	%
I did not drive a car or other vehicle during the past 30 days	13,655	60.9
0 days	8,321	37.1
1 or 2 days	329	1.5
3 to 5 days	48	0.2
6 to 9 days	17	0.1
10 to 19 days	16	0.1
20 to 29 days	3	0.0
All 30 days	28	0.1
Total	22,417	100.0
Missing	3,278	
Total	25,695	

70. Have you ever belonged to a gang?

	Number	%
Yes	199	0.9
No	22,113	99.1
Total	22,312	100.0
Missing	3,383	
Total	25,695	

71. How old were you when you first belonged to a gang?

	Number	%
Never have	22,190	99.1
10 or younger	94	0.4
11	23	0.1
12	19	0.1
13	23	0.1
14	19	0.1
15	9	0.0
16	6	0.0
17 or older	5	0.0
Total	22,388	100.0
Missing	3,307	
Total	25,695	

72. Have you ever had a partner in a dating or serious relationship who: always wanted to know your whereabouts?

	Number	%
Yes	2,279	10.2
No	20,053	89.8
Total	22,332	100.0
Missing	3,363	
Total	25,695	

73. Have you ever had a partner in a dating or serious relationship who: called you names or put you down verbally?

	Number	%
Yes	1,088	4.9
No	21,248	95.1
Total	22,336	100.0
Missing	3,359	
Total	25,695	

74. Have you ever had a partner in a dating or serious relationship who: pressured you into having sex (going all the way) when you didn't want to?

	Number	%
Yes	495	2.2
No	21,836	97.8
Total	22,331	100.0
Missing	3,364	
Total	25,695	

75. During the past 12 months, how many times did someone you were dating or going out with: physically hurt you on purpose? (Count such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon.)

	Number	%
I did not date or go out with anyone during the past 12 months	13,541	60.5
0 times	8,490	37.9
1 time	143	0.6
2 or 3 times	122	0.5
4 or 5 times	31	0.1
6 or more times	60	0.3
Total	22,387	100.0
Missing	3,308	
Total	25,695	

76. During the past 12 months, how many times did someone you were dating or going out with: force you to do sexual things that you did not want to do?

	Number	%
I did not date or go out with anyone during the past 12 months	13,494	60.4
0 times	8,197	36.7
1 time	269	1.2
2 or 3 times	241	1.1
4 or 5 times	61	0.3
6 or more times	91	0.4
Total	22,353	100.0
Missing	3,342	
Total	25,695	

77. During the past 12 months, have you ever been electronically bullied? (Count being bullied through texting, Instagram, Facebook, or other social media.)

	Number	%
Yes	2,106	9.5
No	20,132	90.5
Total	22,238	100.0
Missing	3,457	
Total	25,695	

78. How many times in the past year have you been cyberbullied by a student who attends your school?

	Number	%
Never	20,627	92.9
1 to 2 times	899	4.0
3 to 5 times	327	1.5
6 to 9 times	128	0.6
10 to 19 times	76	0.3
20 to 29 times	45	0.2
30 to 39 times	12	0.1
40 or more times	101	0.5
Total	22,215	100.0
Missing	3,480	
Total	25,695	

79. How many times in the past year have you cyberbullied a student attending your school?

	Number	%
Never	21,401	96.6
1 to 2 times	408	1.8
3 to 5 times	112	0.5
6 to 9 times	64	0.3
10 to 19 times	35	0.2
20 to 29 times	17	0.1
30 to 39 times	5	0.0
40 or more times	104	0.5
Total	22,146	100.0
Missing	3,549	
Total	25,695	

80. I have the right to say anything I want online, even if what I say hurts someone or violates someone's privacy.

	Number	%
Strongly Agree	1,091	5.0
Agree	2,984	13.6
Disagree	10,273	46.8
Strongly Disagree	7,603	34.6
Total	21,951	100.0
Missing	3,744	
Total	25,695	

81. During the past 12 months, did you ever: feel so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that you stopped doing some usual activities?

	Number	%
Yes	6,264	28.5
No	15,750	71.5
Total	22,014	100.0
Missing	3,681	
Total	25,695	

82. During the past 12 months, did you ever: seriously consider attempting suicide?

	Number	%
Yes	2,342	10.7
No	19,601	89.3
Total	21,943	100.0
Missing	3,752	
Total	25,695	

83. During the past 12 months, how many times did you actually attempt suicide?

	Number	%
0 times	21,096	95.9
1 time	520	2.4
2 or 3 times	283	1.3
4 or 5 times	35	0.2
6 or more times	62	0.3
Total	21,996	100.0
Missing	3,699	
Total	25,695	

84. Stress means a situation in which a person feels tense, restless, nervous, or anxious, or is unable to sleep at night because their mind is troubled all the time. Within the last 30 days, how often have you felt this kind of stress?

	Number	%
None of the time	5,743	26.1
A little of the time	5,633	25.6
Some of the time	5,589	25.4
Most of the time	3,472	15.8
All of the time	1,603	7.3
Total	22,040	100.0
Missing	3,655	
Total	25,695	

85. How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they: smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?

	Number	%
No risk	1,072	4.9
Slight risk	1,552	7.1
Moderate risk	4,611	21.2
Great risk	14,522	66.7
Total	21,757	100.0
Missing	3,938	
Total	25,695	

86. How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they: try marijuana once or twice?

	Number	%
No risk	3,998	18.5
Slight risk	6,934	32.1
Moderate risk	5,432	25.1
Great risk	5,268	24.4
Total	21,632	100.0
Missing	4,063	
Total	25,695	

87. How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they: smoke marijuana regularly?

	Number	%
No risk	1,302	6.0
Slight risk	3,198	14.8
Moderate risk	5,813	26.9
Great risk	11,275	52.2
Total	21,588	100.0
Missing	4,107	
Total	25,695	

88. How much do you think 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?

	Number	%
No risk	1,254	5.8
Slight risk	3,498	16.2
Moderate risk	7,066	32.8
Great risk	9,753	45.2
Total	21,571	100.0
Missing	4,124	
Total	25,695	

89. How frequently have you used smokeless tobacco (snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco, snus, dissolvable tobacco) during the past 30 days?

	Number	%
Never	21,246	98.1
Once or twice	150	0.7
Once in a while but not regularly	93	0.4
About once a day	27	0.1
More than once a day	133	0.6
Total	21,649	100.0
Missing	4,046	
Total	25,695	

90. Have you ever smoked cigarettes in your lifetime?

	Number	%
Never	20,691	95.5
Once or twice	708	3.3
Once in a while but not regularly	179	0.8
Regularly in the past	61	0.3
Regularly now	23	0.1
Total	21,662	100.0
Missing	4,033	
Total	25,695	

91. How often have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days?

	Number	%
Not at all	21,507	99.3
Less than one cigarette per day	120	0.6
One to five cigarettes per day	14	0.1
About one-half pack per day	2	0.0
About one pack per day	1	0.0
About one and one half packs per day	3	0.0
Two or more packs per day	10	0.0
Total	21,657	100.0
Missing	4,038	
Total	25,695	

92. On how many occasions (if any) have you smoked tobacco using a hookah (water pipe) during the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	21,477	99.3
1-2 occasions	110	0.5
3-5 occasions	14	0.1
6-9 occasions	3	0.0
10-19 occasions	7	0.0
20-39 occasions	2	0.0
40 or more occasions	11	0.1
Total	21,624	100.0
Missing	4,071	
Total	25,695	

93. To “vape” is to use a device such as a vape-pen, an e-cigarette, an e-hookah, or e-vaporizer to inhale a mist or vapor into the lungs. Have you ever vaped?

	Number	%
Yes	2,191	10.2
No	19,211	89.8
Total	21,402	100.0
Missing	4,293	
Total	25,695	

94. On how many occasions (if any) have you: vaped nicotine during the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	20,610	96.0
1-2 occasions	353	1.6
3-5 occasions	124	0.6
6-9 occasions	82	0.4
10-19 occasions	68	0.3
20-39 occasions	51	0.2
40 or more occasions	177	0.8
Total	21,465	100.0
Missing	4,230	
Total	25,695	

95. On how many occasions (if any) have you: vaped marijuana during the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	20,731	97.0
1-2 occasions	283	1.3
3-5 occasions	128	0.6
6-9 occasions	71	0.3
10-19 occasions	52	0.2
20-39 occasions	38	0.2
40 or more occasions	79	0.4
Total	21,382	100.0
Missing	4,313	
Total	25,695	

96. On how many occasions (if any) have you: vaped flavoring, without any nicotine or marijuana in it during the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	21,137	98.8
1-2 occasions	140	0.7
3-5 occasions	59	0.3
6-9 occasions	17	0.1
10-19 occasions	15	0.1
20-39 occasions	11	0.1
40 or more occasions	25	0.1
Total	21,404	100.0
Missing	4,291	
Total	25,695	

97. During the last 30 days, on how many days (if any) have you: taken 'synthetic marijuana' ('K2', 'Spice') to get high?

	Number	%
None	21,381	99.2
1~2	81	0.4
3~5	36	0.2
6~9	16	0.1
10~19	14	0.1
20~30	18	0.1
Total	21,546	100.0
Missing	4,149	
Total	25,695	

98. On how many occasions (if any) have you: had beer, wine, or hard liquor in your lifetime (more than just a few sips)?

	Number	%
0 occasions	17,307	81.0
1-2 occasions	1,798	8.4
3-5 occasions	932	4.4
6-9 occasions	433	2.0
10-19 occasions	431	2.0
20-39 occasions	238	1.1
40 or more occasions	236	1.1
Total	21,375	100.0
Missing	4,320	
Total	25,695	

99. On how many occasions (if any) have you: had beer, wine, or hard liquor during the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	19,511	93.0
1-2 occasions	954	4.5
3-5 occasions	328	1.6
6-9 occasions	107	0.5
10-19 occasions	43	0.2
20-39 occasions	11	0.1
40 or more occasions	17	0.1
Total	20,971	100.0
Missing	4,724	
Total	25,695	

100. Think back over the last two weeks. How many times have you had five or more alcoholic drinks in a row?

	Number	%
None	20,992	97.7
Once	294	1.4
Twice	106	0.5
3-5 times	74	0.3
6-9 times	12	0.1
10 or more times	12	0.1
Total	21,490	100.0
Missing	4,205	
Total	25,695	

101. During the past 30 days, how did you usually get the alcohol you drank?

	Number	%
I did not drink alcohol during the past 30 days	19,446	92.7
I bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station	83	0.4
I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or a club	16	0.1
I bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event	13	0.1
I gave someone else money to buy it for me	90	0.4
Someone gave it to me	793	3.8
I took it from a store or family member	227	1.1
I got it some other way	320	1.5
Total	20,988	100.0
Missing	4,707	
Total	25,695	

102. On how many occasions (if any) have you: used marijuana in your lifetime?

	Number	%
0 occasions	19,640	92.5
1-2 occasions	571	2.7
3-5 occasions	275	1.3
6-9 occasions	161	0.8
10-19 occasions	179	0.8
20-39 occasions	118	0.6
40 or more occasions	299	1.4
Total	21,243	100.0
Missing	4,452	
Total	25,695	

103. On how many occasions (if any) have you: used marijuana during the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	20,248	96.4
1-2 occasions	382	1.8
3-5 occasions	134	0.6
6-9 occasions	74	0.4
10-19 occasions	71	0.3
20-39 occasions	46	0.2
40 or more occasions	60	0.3
Total	21,015	100.0
Missing	4,680	
Total	25,695	

104. On how many occasions (if any) have you: sniffed glue, breathed (huffed) the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays in order to get high in your lifetime?

	Number	%
0 occasions	20,423	97.1
1-2 occasions	405	1.9
3-5 occasions	108	0.5
6-9 occasions	38	0.2
10-19 occasions	28	0.1
20-39 occasions	12	0.1
40 or more occasions	25	0.1
Total	21,039	100.0
Missing	4,656	
Total	25,695	

105. On how many occasions (if any) have you: sniffed glue, breathed (huffed) the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays in order to get high in the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	20,863	99.5
1-2 occasions	74	0.4
3-5 occasions	15	0.1
6-9 occasions	8	0.0
10-19 occasions	9	0.0
20-39 occasions	1	0.0
40 or more occasions	3	0.0
Total	20,973	100.0
Missing	4,722	
Total	25,695	

108. On how many occasions (if any) have you: used LSD or other hallucinogens (acid, angel dust, special k, shrooms) in the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	20,830	99.6
1-2 occasions	66	0.3
3-5 occasions	8	0.0
6-9 occasions	8	0.0
10-19 occasions	1	0.0
20-39 occasions	2	0.0
40 or more occasions	2	0.0
Total	20,917	100.0
Missing	4,778	
Total	25,695	

109. On how many occasions (if any) have you: used cocaine or crack in the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	20,886	99.9
1-2 occasions	15	0.1
3-5 occasions	4	0.0
6-9 occasions	1	0.0
10-19 occasions	1	0.0
20-39 occasions	2	0.0
40 or more occasions	6	0.0
Total	20,915	100.0
Missing	4,780	
Total	25,695	

110. On how many occasions (if any) have you: used methamphetamine (speed, crystal, crank, or ice) in the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	20,864	99.8
1-2 occasions	19	0.1
3-5 occasions	3	0.0
6-9 occasions	1	0.0
10-19 occasions	1	0.0
20-39 occasions	1	0.0
40 or more occasions	7	0.0
Total	20,896	100.0
Missing	4,799	
Total	25,695	

111. On how many occasions (if any) have you: taken steroids without a doctor's order in the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	20,831	99.7
1-2 occasions	33	0.2
3-5 occasions	7	0.0
6-9 occasions	5	0.0
10-19 occasions	4	0.0
20-39 occasions	3	0.0
40 or more occasions	11	0.0
Total	20,894	100.0
Missing	4,801	
Total	25,695	

112. On how many occasions (if any) have you: used heroin in the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	20,872	99.9
1-2 occasions	9	0.0
3-5 occasions	2	0.0
6-9 occasions	1	0.0
10-19 occasions	1	0.0
20-39 occasions	2	0.0
40 or more occasions	3	0.0
Total	20,890	100.0
Missing	4,805	
Total	25,695	

113. On how many occasions (if any) have you: taken painkillers (such as Oxycontin, Vicodin, Percocet, Codeine, and Opium) without a doctor's order in the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	20,496	98.9
1-2 occasions	120	0.6
3-5 occasions	58	0.3
6-9 occasions	19	0.1
10-19 occasions	16	0.1
20-39 occasions	2	0.0
40 or more occasions	9	0.0
Total	20,720	100.0
Missing	4,975	
Total	25,695	

114. On how many occasions (if any) have you: taken a prescription drug other than painkillers (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Xanax) without a doctor's order in the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	20,513	98.3
1-2 occasions	237	1.1
3-5 occasions	56	0.3
6-9 occasions	25	0.1
10-19 occasions	6	0.0
20-39 occasions	14	0.1
40 or more occasions	7	0.0
Total	20,858	100.0
Missing	4,837	
Total	25,695	

115. On how many occasions (if any) have you: used Ecstasy in the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	20,789	99.9
1-2 occasions	11	0.1
3-5 occasions	9	0.0
6-9 occasions	1	0.0
10-19 occasions	0	0.0
20-39 occasions	1	0.0
40 or more occasions	3	0.0
Total	20,814	100.0
Missing	4,881	
Total	25,695	

116. On how many occasions (if any) have you: taken over-the-counter drugs to get high in the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	20,684	99.2
1-2 occasions	96	0.5
3-5 occasions	27	0.1
6-9 occasions	14	0.1
10-19 occasions	9	0.0
20-39 occasions	6	0.0
40 or more occasions	6	0.0
Total	20,842	100.0
Missing	4,853	
Total	25,695	

117. How old were you when you first: smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?

	Number	%
Never have	19,890	95.1
10 or younger	172	0.8
11	83	0.4
12	120	0.6
13	140	0.7
14	161	0.8
15	127	0.6
16	95	0.5
17 or older	119	0.6
Total	20,907	100.0
Missing	4,788	
Total	25,695	

118. How old were you when you first: had more than a sip or two of beer, wine, or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin)?

	Number	%
Never have	16,537	79.2
10 or younger	875	4.2
11	328	1.6
12	436	2.1
13	546	2.6
14	606	2.9
15	677	3.2
16	526	2.5
17 or older	338	1.6
Total	20,869	100.0
Missing	4,826	
Total	25,695	

119. How old were you when you first: began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, that is, at least once or twice a month?

	Number	%
Never have	19,747	94.8
10 or younger	42	0.2
11	19	0.1
12	43	0.2
13	74	0.4
14	141	0.7
15	216	1.0
16	261	1.3
17 or older	296	1.4
Total	20,839	100.0
Missing	4,856	
Total	25,695	

120. How old were you when you first: smoked marijuana?

	Number	%
Never have	19,374	92.9
10 or younger	19	0.1
11	36	0.2
12	81	0.4
13	184	0.9
14	298	1.4
15	334	1.6
16	302	1.4
17 or older	218	1.0
Total	20,846	100.0
Missing	4,849	
Total	25,695	

121. How easy or hard would it be for you to get: some beer, wine, or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin)?

	Number	%
Very hard	9,579	46.5
Sort of hard	4,477	21.7
Sort of easy	3,989	19.4
Very easy	2,565	12.4
Total	20,610	100.0
Missing	5,085	
Total	25,695	

122. How easy or hard would it be for you to get: some cigarettes?

	Number	%
Very hard	13,621	66.5
Sort of hard	3,883	19.0
Sort of easy	1,880	9.2
Very easy	1,084	5.3
Total	20,468	100.0
Missing	5,227	
Total	25,695	

123. How easy or hard would it be for you to get: drugs like cocaine, LSD, or amphetamines?

	Number	%
Very hard	17,754	86.9
Sort of hard	1,842	9.0
Sort of easy	569	2.8
Very easy	268	1.3
Total	20,433	100.0
Missing	5,262	
Total	25,695	

124. How easy or hard would it be for you to get: some marijuana?

	Number	%
Very hard	14,247	69.8
Sort of hard	2,729	13.4
Sort of easy	1,889	9.3
Very easy	1,554	7.6
Total	20,419	100.0
Missing	5,276	
Total	25,695	

125. 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 (at least once or twice a month)?

	Number	%
Very wrong	11,934	57.6
Wrong	5,110	24.6
A little bit wrong	2,859	13.8
Not wrong at all	829	4.0
Total	20,732	100.0
Missing	4,963	
Total	25,695	

126. How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to: smoke cigarettes?

	Number	%
Very wrong	15,136	73.1
Wrong	4,368	21.1
A little bit wrong	1,021	4.9
Not wrong at all	191	0.9
Total	20,716	100.0
Missing	4,979	
Total	25,695	

127. How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to: smoke marijuana?

	Number	%
Very wrong	13,508	65.2
Wrong	4,033	19.5
A little bit wrong	2,367	11.4
Not wrong at all	820	4.0
Total	20,728	100.0
Missing	4,967	
Total	25,695	

128. How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to: use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines, or another illegal drug?

	Number	%
Very wrong	17,951	86.6
Wrong	2,328	11.2
A little bit wrong	358	1.7
Not wrong at all	90	0.4
Total	20,727	100.0
Missing	4,968	
Total	25,695	

129. How wrong would most adults in your neighborhood, or the area around where you live, think it is for kids your age to use marijuana?

	Number	%
Very wrong	15,984	77.2
Wrong	3,816	18.4
A little bit wrong	735	3.6
Not wrong at all	161	0.8
Total	20,696	100.0
Missing	4,999	
Total	25,695	

130. What were the reasons you took a prescription pain reliever without a doctor's order the last time?

	Number	%
I did not take a prescription pain reliever without a doctor's order	16,969	66.0
To relieve physical pain	1,620	6.3
To relax or relieve tension	416	1.6
To experiment or to see what it's like	55	0.2
To feel good or get high	69	0.3
To help with my sleep	471	1.8
To help me with my feelings or emotions	167	0.6
To increase or decrease the effect(s) of some other drug	25	0.1
Because I am "hooked" or I have to have it	8	0.0
I used it for some other reason	126	0.5

Note: Multiple responses allowed. Students who did not respond to any of the multiple-choice items on Q130 are excluded from the calculations (missing = 6,913).

131. How did you get the prescription pain reliever? If you got it in more than one way, please choose ONE of these ways as your best answer.

	Number	%
I did not take a prescription pain reliever without a doctor's order	16,847	90.8
I got a prescription from just one doctor	846	4.6
I got prescriptions from more than one doctor	134	0.7
I stole it from a doctor's office, clinic, hospital, or pharmacy	46	0.2
I got it from a friend or relative for free	345	1.9
I bought it from a friend or relative	31	0.2
I took it from a friend or relative without asking	47	0.3
I bought it from a drug dealer or other stranger	6	0.0
I bought it on the Internet	10	0.1
I got it in some other way	234	1.3
Total	18,546	100.0
Missing	7,149	
Total	25,695	

132. Have you ever had sexual intercourse?

	Number	%
Yes	1,837	9.1
No	18,376	90.9
Total	20,213	100.0
Missing	5,482	
Total	25,695	

133. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the first time?

	Number	%
I have never had sexual intercourse	18,369	90.7
11 years old or younger	132	0.7
12 years old	64	0.3
13 years old	142	0.7
14 years old	279	1.4
15 years old	414	2.0
16 years old	486	2.4
17 years old or older	373	1.8
Total	20,259	100.0
Missing	5,436	
Total	25,695	

134. During your life, with how many people have you had sexual intercourse?

	Number	%
I have never had sexual intercourse	18,323	90.7
1 person	1,049	5.2
2 people	378	1.9
3 people	174	0.9
4 people	98	0.5
5 people	47	0.2
6 or more people	140	0.7
Total	20,209	100.0
Missing	5,486	
Total	25,695	

135. During the past 3 months, with how many people have you had sexual intercourse?

	Number	%
I have never had sexual intercourse	18,329	90.7
I have had sexual intercourse but not during the past 3 months	635	3.1
1 person	1,039	5.1
2 people	105	0.5
3 people	40	0.2
4 people	13	0.1
5 people	4	0.0
6 or more people	35	0.2
Total	20,200	100.0
Missing	5,495	
Total	25,695	

136. Did you drink alcohol or use drugs before you had sexual intercourse the last time?

	Number	%
I have never had sexual intercourse	18,134	90.5
Yes	238	1.2
No	1,668	8.3
Total	20,040	100.0
Missing	5,655	
Total	25,695	

137. The last time you had sexual intercourse, did you or your partner use a condom?

	Number	%
I have never had sexual intercourse	18,157	90.5
Yes	1,195	6.0
No	705	3.5
Total	20,057	100.0
Missing	5,638	
Total	25,695	

138. The last time you had sexual intercourse, what one method did you or your partner use to prevent pregnancy?

	Number	%
I have never had sexual intercourse	18,256	90.6
No method was used to prevent pregnancy	233	1.2
Birth control pills	306	1.5
Condoms	1,020	5.1
An IUD (such as Mirena or ParaGard) or implant (such as Implanon or Nexplanon)	63	0.3
A shot (such as Depo-Provera), patch (such as Ortho Evra), or birth control ring (such as NuvaRing)	19	0.1
Withdrawal or some other method	159	0.8
Not sure	84	0.4
Total	20,140	100.0
Missing	5,555	
Total	25,695	

139. Have you ever had oral sex?

	Number	%
Yes	2,041	10.0
No	18,401	90.0
Total	20,442	100.0
Missing	5,253	
Total	25,695	

140. 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.)

	Number	%
I did not drink 100% fruit juice during the past 7 days	8,186	40.3
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	8,101	39.9
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	1,716	8.4
1 time per day	1,189	5.9
2 times per day	583	2.9
3 times per day	222	1.1
4 or more times per day	316	1.6
Total	20,313	100.0
Missing	5,382	
Total	25,695	

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

	Number	%
I did not eat fruit during the past 7 days	1,364	6.7
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	5,200	25.6
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	4,309	21.2
1 time per day	3,541	17.4
2 times per day	3,626	17.8
3 times per day	1,347	6.6
4 or more times per day	931	4.6
Total	20,318	100.0
Missing	5,377	
Total	25,695	

142. During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat vegetables?

	Number	%
I did not eat vegetables during the past 7 days	1,284	6.3
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	4,314	21.3
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	4,244	20.9
1 time per day	4,148	20.4
2 times per day	3,818	18.8
3 times per day	1,481	7.3
4 or more times per day	1,002	4.9
Total	20,291	100.0
Missing	5,404	
Total	25,695	

143. 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.

	Number	%
I did not drink soda or pop during the past 7 days	8,756	43.2
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	8,692	42.9
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	1,459	7.2
1 time per day	787	3.9
2 times per day	323	1.6
3 times per day	102	0.5
4 or more times per day	127	0.6
Total	20,246	100.0
Missing	5,449	
Total	25,695	

144. During the past 7 days, how many times did you drink a can, bottle, or glass of a sugar-sweetened beverage, such as lemonade, sweetened tea or coffee drinks, flavored milk, Snapple, or Sunny Delight?

	Number	%
I did not drink sugar-sweetened beverages during the past 7 days	7,704	38.3
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	8,858	44.0
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	1,903	9.5
1 time per day	1,007	5.0
2 times per day	372	1.8
3 times per day	135	0.7
4 or more times per day	147	0.7
Total	20,126	100.0
Missing	5,569	
Total	25,695	

145. During the past 7 days, how many times did you drink a can, bottle, or glass of an energy drink, such as Red Bull or Jolt? (Do not count diet energy drinks or sports drinks such as Gatorade or PowerAde.)

	Number	%
I did not drink energy drinks during the past 7 days	16,837	83.8
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	2,396	11.9
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	391	1.9
1 time per day	293	1.5
2 times per day	75	0.4
3 times per day	26	0.1
4 or more times per day	64	0.3
Total	20,082	100.0
Missing	5,613	
Total	25,695	

146. During the past 7 days, how many times did you drink a can, bottle, or glass of a sports drink, such as Gatorade or PowerAde? (Do not count low-calorie sports drinks such as Propel or G2.)

	Number	%
I did not drink sports drinks during the past 7 days	13,270	66.2
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	5,085	25.4
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	887	4.4
1 time per day	510	2.5
2 times per day	160	0.8
3 times per day	55	0.3
4 or more times per day	85	0.4
Total	20,052	100.0
Missing	5,643	
Total	25,695	

147. During the past 30 days, did you go without eating for 24 hours or more (also called fasting) to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight?

	Number	%
Yes	1,883	9.4
No	18,174	90.6
Total	20,057	100.0
Missing	5,638	
Total	25,695	

148. During the past 30 days, did you take any diet pills, powders, or liquids without a doctor's advice to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight? Do not include meal replacement products (such as Slim Fast).

	Number	%
Yes	298	1.5
No	19,750	98.5
Total	20,048	100.0
Missing	5,647	
Total	25,695	

149. During the past 30 days, did you vomit or take laxatives to lose weight or to keep from gaining weight?

	Number	%
Yes	564	2.8
No	19,689	97.2
Total	20,253	100.0
Missing	5,442	
Total	25,695	

150. During the past 7 days, on how many days were you physically active for a total of at least 60 minutes per day?

	Number	%
0 days	2,702	13.6
1 day	1,675	8.4
2 days	2,253	11.4
3 days	2,935	14.8
4 days	2,399	12.1
5 days	2,591	13.1
6 days	1,778	9.0
7 days	3,501	17.7
Total	19,834	100.0
Missing	5,861	
Total	25,695	

151. On an average school night, how many hours of sleep do you get?

	Number	%
4 or less hours	1,061	5.3
5 hours	2,011	10.1
6 hours	4,339	21.8
7 hours	6,086	30.5
8 hours	4,832	24.2
9 hours	1,307	6.6
10 or more hours	312	1.6
Total	19,948	100.0
Missing	5,747	
Total	25,695	

152. People who know me would say this: Giving up when things get hard for me is...

	Number	%
Not at all like me	7,736	39.2
A little like me	7,130	36.1
Somewhat like me	3,521	17.8
Quite like me	1,002	5.1
Very much like me	345	1.7
Total	19,734	100.0
Missing	5,961	
Total	25,695	

153. People who know me would say this: Knowing how to say 'no' when someone wants me to do things I know are wrong or dangerous is ...

	Number	%
Not at all like me	1,244	6.4
A little like me	1,751	8.9
Somewhat like me	2,494	12.7
Quite like me	6,359	32.5
Very much like me	7,720	39.5
Total	19,568	100.0
Missing	6,127	
Total	25,695	

154. People who know me would say this: Thinking through the possible good and bad results of different choices before I make decisions is...

	Number	%
Not at all like me	1,173	6.1
A little like me	2,168	11.2
Somewhat like me	4,360	22.5
Quite like me	6,493	33.6
Very much like me	5,143	26.6
Total	19,337	100.0
Missing	6,358	
Total	25,695	

155. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?: I get along well with students who are different from me.

	Number	%
Strongly Agree	6,203	31.9
Agree	9,581	49.2
Not sure	2,725	14.0
Disagree	518	2.7
Strongly Disagree	429	2.2
Total	19,456	100.0
Missing	6,239	
Total	25,695	

156. How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements?: I know how to disagree without starting an argument or fight.

	Number	%
Strongly Agree	4,764	24.5
Agree	9,828	50.6
Not sure	3,427	17.6
Disagree	1,029	5.3
Strongly Disagree	393	2.0
Total	19,441	100.0
Missing	6,254	
Total	25,695	

157. During the last 12 months, how many times have you: been a leader in a group or organization?

	Number	%
Never	6,852	35.3
Once	3,561	18.3
Twice	2,832	14.6
3-4 Times	2,993	15.4
5 or more Times	3,187	16.4
Total	19,425	100.0
Missing	6,270	
Total	25,695	

158. During the last 12 months, how many times have you: helped make sure that all people are treated fairly?

	Number	%
Never	2,866	14.9
Once	2,443	12.7
Twice	3,092	16.1
3-4 Times	4,577	23.9
5 or more Times	6,212	32.4
Total	19,190	100.0
Missing	6,505	
Total	25,695	

159. During the last 12 months, how many times have you: stood up for what you believed, even when it was unpopular to do so?

	Number	%
Never	3,552	18.5
Once	3,167	16.5
Twice	3,573	18.6
3-4 Times	4,015	20.9
5 or more Times	4,874	25.4
Total	19,181	100.0
Missing	6,514	
Total	25,695	

160. How many times in the past year: has another student sexually harassed you?

	Number	%
Never	17,701	90.5
1 to 2 times	1,205	6.2
3 to 5 times	331	1.7
6 to 9 times	121	0.6
10 to 19 times	78	0.4
20 to 29 times	35	0.2
30 to 39 times	13	0.1
40 or more times	66	0.3
Total	19,550	100.0
Missing	6,145	
Total	25,695	

161. How many times in the past year: have you sexually harassed another student?

	Number	%
Never	19,330	99.0
1 to 2 times	103	0.5
3 to 5 times	35	0.2
6 to 9 times	13	0.1
10 to 19 times	9	0.0
20 to 29 times	5	0.0
30 to 39 times	5	0.0
40 or more times	35	0.2
Total	19,535	100.0
Missing	6,160	
Total	25,695	

162. How many times in the past year: were you aware of sexual rumors being spread at school or at a school-sponsored activity, either verbally or through electronic means such as texting or social media?

	Number	%
Never	12,753	65.7
1 to 2 times	3,763	19.4
3 to 5 times	1,673	8.6
6 to 9 times	625	3.2
10 to 19 times	331	1.7
20 to 29 times	97	0.5
30 to 39 times	34	0.2
40 or more times	129	0.7
Total	19,405	100.0
Missing	6,290	
Total	25,695	

163. If I observed or was a victim of sexual discrimination, including sexual harassment or sexual violence, I would know who to report that information to.

	Number	%
Strongly Agree	7,521	39.1
Agree	6,817	35.4
Neutral	3,051	15.9
Disagree	1,237	6.4
Strongly Disagree	618	3.2
Total	19,244	100.0
Missing	6,451	
Total	25,695	

164. I would feel comfortable reporting sexual discrimination or sexual harassment or assault to school faculty or staff.

	Number	%
Strongly Agree	5,231	27.4
Agree	5,801	30.3
Neutral	4,779	25.0
Disagree	2,178	11.4
Strongly Disagree	1,127	7.7
Total	19,116	100.0
Missing	6,579	
Total	25,695	

165. If you would not feel comfortable reporting an act of sexual discrimination or sexual harassment...

	Number	%
I would be more comfortable handling the situation myself	5,890	22.9
I do not know a trusted adult to tell	3,023	11.8
I would be afraid of retaliation or continued harassment	3,451	13.4
I would be too embarrassed to talk about it to an adult	4,863	18.9
I would be afraid people would think it was my fault	3,559	13.9
I would be afraid I would get in trouble	3,889	15.1
I do not think my report would be taken seriously and nothing would be done	5,025	19.6

Note: Multiple responses allowed. Students who did not respond to any of the multiple-choice items on Q165 are excluded from the calculations (missing = 11,931).

166. My school takes complaints of sexual discrimination and sexual harassment seriously and responds effectively to the complaints it receives.

	Number	%
Strongly Agree	4,303	23.2
Agree	5,193	28.0
Neutral	6,606	35.6
Disagree	1,565	8.4
Strongly Disagree	899	4.8
Total	18,566	100.0
Missing	7,129	
Total	25,695	

167. During the past year, I have witnessed an act of sexual discrimination or sexual harassment against a student by a student, faculty member, or a third party.

	Number	%
Yes	1,758	9.3
No	17,139	90.7
Total	18,897	100.0
Missing	6,798	
Total	25,695	

168. During the past year, I reported an act of sexual discrimination or sexual harassment to school personnel.

	Number	%
Yes	582	3.1
No	18,295	96.9
Total	18,877	100.0
Missing	6,818	
Total	25,695	

169. Teachers and other adults at this school care about students.

	Number	%
Strongly Agree	4,312	22.7
Agree	12,222	64.4
Disagree	1,972	10.4
Strongly Disagree	463	2.4
Total	18,969	100.0
Missing	6,726	
Total	25,695	

170. Teachers and other adults at this school want students to do well.

	Number	%
Strongly Agree	5,447	28.8
Agree	11,996	63.3
Disagree	1,206	6.4
Strongly Disagree	288	1.5
Total	18,937	100.0
Missing	6,758	
Total	25,695	

171. Teachers and other adults at this school listen to what students have to say.

	Number	%
Strongly Agree	3,240	17.2
Agree	11,272	59.8
Disagree	3,586	19.0
Strongly Disagree	757	4.0
Total	18,855	100.0
Missing	6,840	
Total	25,695	

172. Teachers and other adults at this school treat students with respect.

	Number	%
Strongly Agree	3,831	20.2
Agree	11,949	63.0
Disagree	2,616	13.8
Strongly Disagree	556	2.9
Total	18,952	100.0
Missing	6,743	
Total	25,695	

173. How honest were you in filling out this survey?

	Number	%
I was very honest	12,947	63.2
I was honest pretty much of the time	6,525	31.8
I was honest some of the time	831	4.1
I was honest once in a while	185	0.9
Total	20,488	100.0
Missing	5,207	
Total	25,695	



2022-2023 FAIRFAX COUNTY YOUTH SURVEY

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT THE FAIRFAX COUNTY YOUTH SURVEY



FAIRFAX COUNTY YOUTH SURVEY IS AN ANNUAL SURVEY THAT IS..

- **Comprehensive**
- **Anonymous**
- **Voluntary**



Behaviors



Experiences



**Risk and Protective
Factors**



Questions are based on the *Monitoring the Future Survey* (NIH) and *Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System Survey* (CDC)

WHY WE ADMINISTER THE FAIRFAX COUNTY YOUTH SURVEY

THE SURVEY PROVIDES DATA TO COUNTY, SCHOOL, AND COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS TO:

01 Assess Youth Strengths and Needs

02 Develop Programs and Services

03 Monitor Trends

04 Measure Community Indicators

05 Guide Countywide Planning of Prevention Efforts





2022-2023 YOUTH SURVEY PARTICIPATION

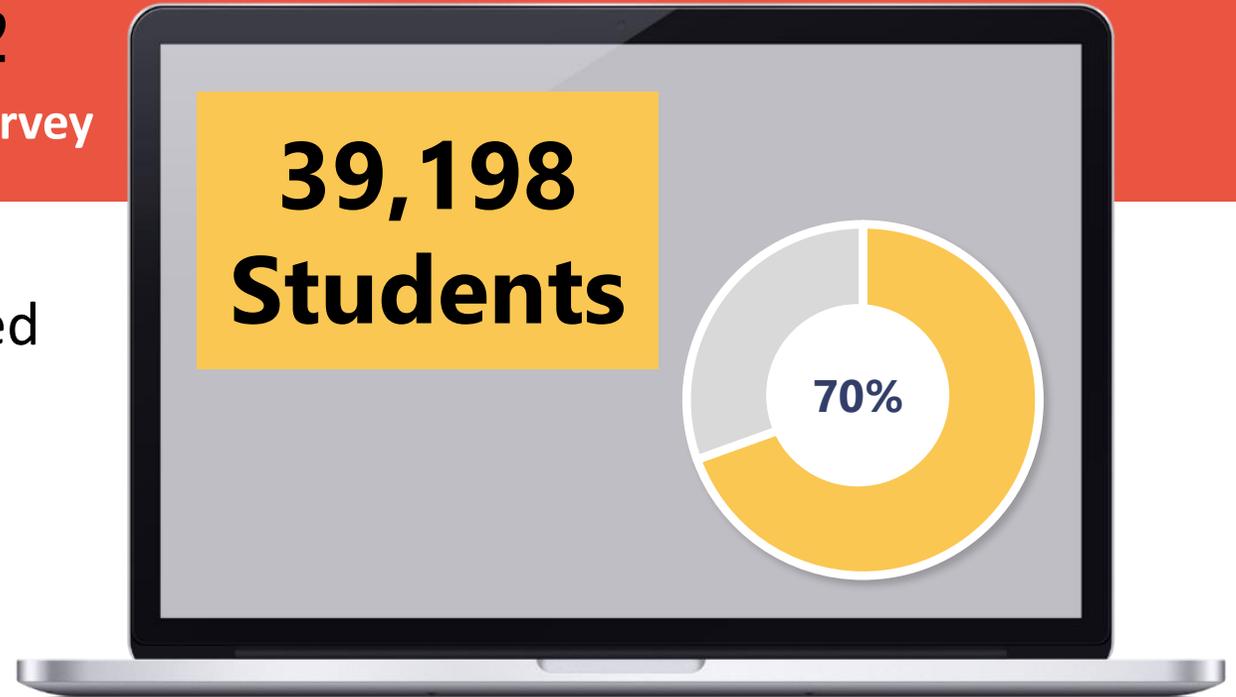
FCPS STUDENTS IN GRADES 6, 8, 10, AND 12
Participate in the Fairfax County Youth Survey



Youth Survey was administered **electronically**



6th grade students take a **shortened, modified** survey





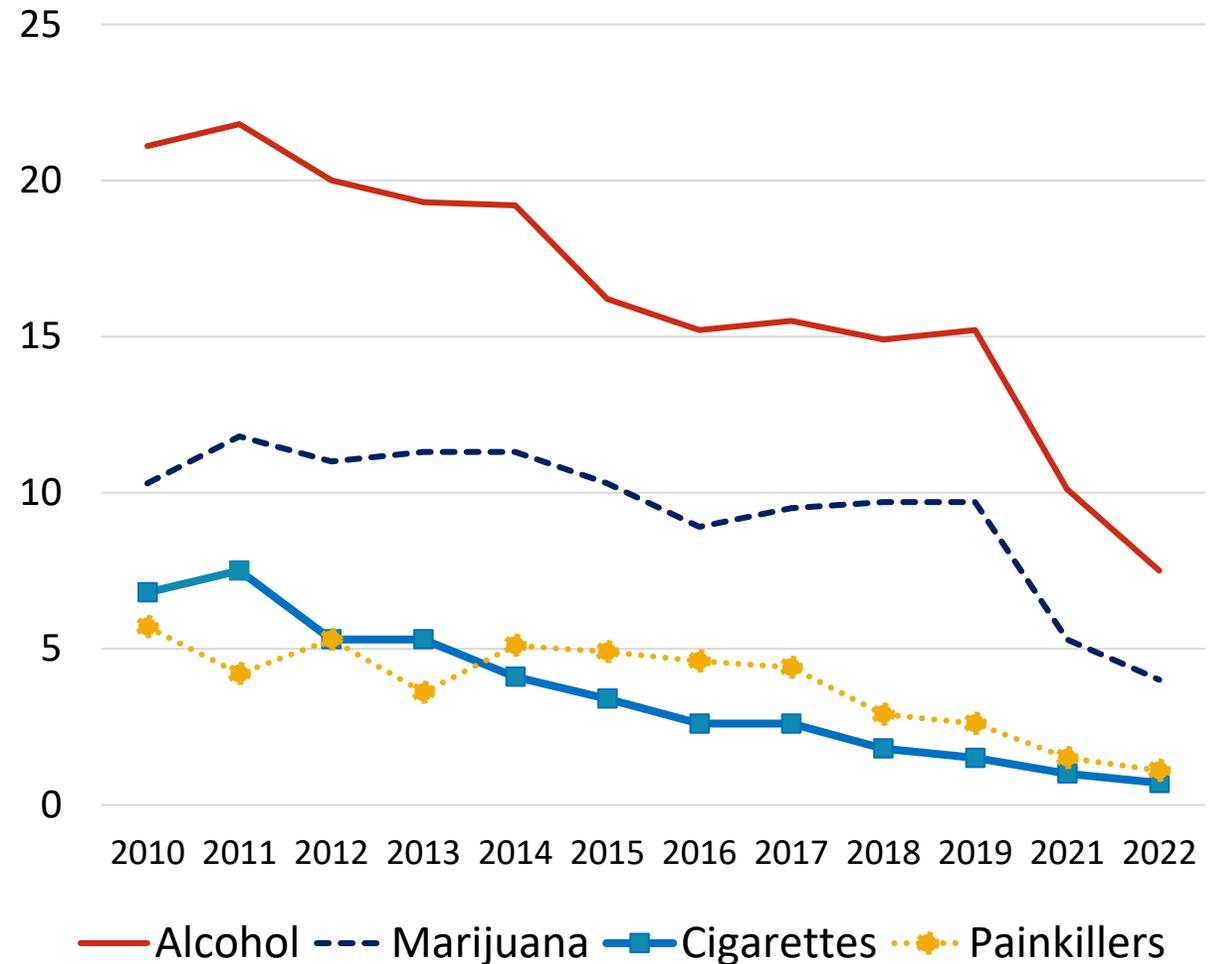
SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS: SUBSTANCE USE

83%

OF FAIRFAX COUNTY YOUTH
REPORTED NO SUBSTANCE USE
IN THE PAST MONTH

RATES OF SUBSTANCE USE TRENDING DOWN

The percentage of students reporting the use of substances have generally declined over the past ten years.



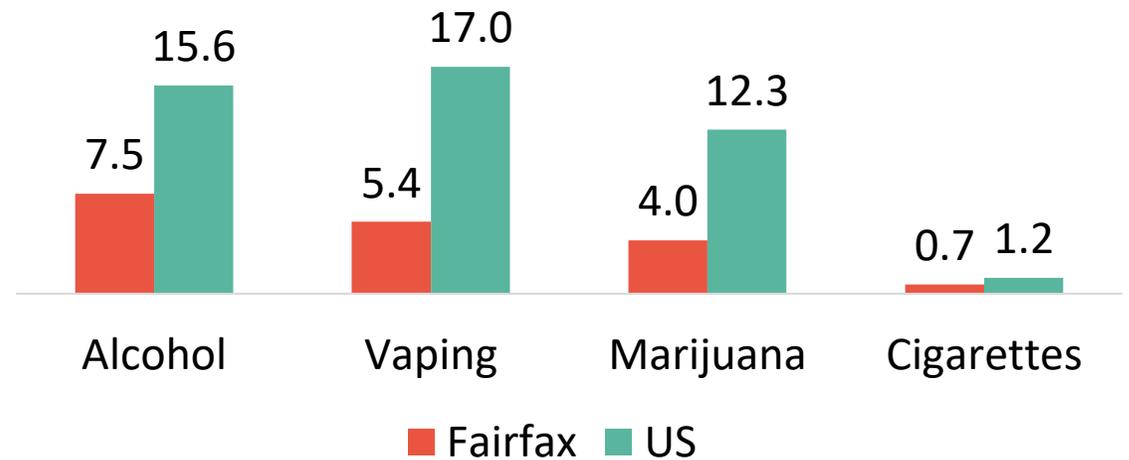


SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS: SUBSTANCE USE

LOWER THAN NATIONAL AVERAGE

Fairfax County youth reported lower rates of use than those reported nationally for most substances assessed on the survey.

Percentage of 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students reporting use of selected substances in the past month: Fairfax vs. US



SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS: BULLYING AND AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR

38%

Reported having had something bad said about their race or culture in the past year



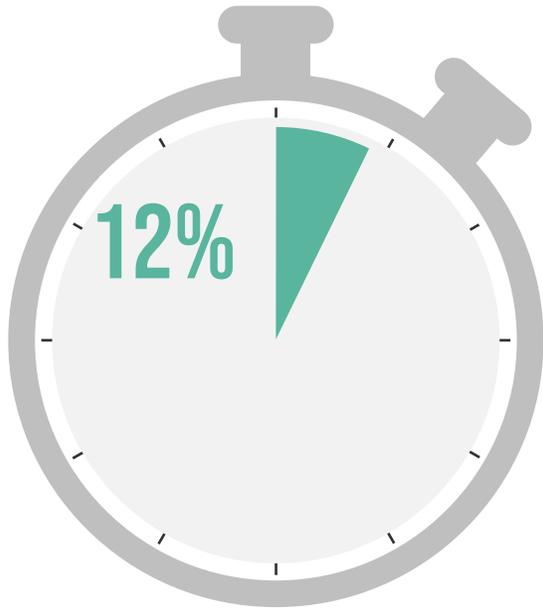
10%

Reported having been bullied by someone on school property in the past year

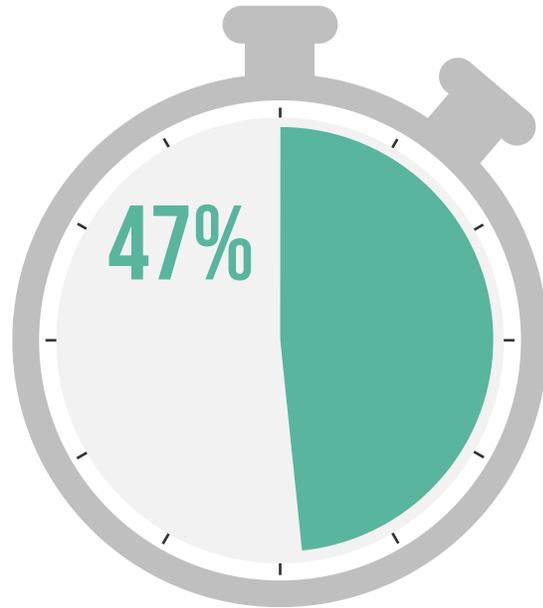
7%

Reported having been cyberbullied by a student attending their school in the past year

SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS: SCREEN TIME

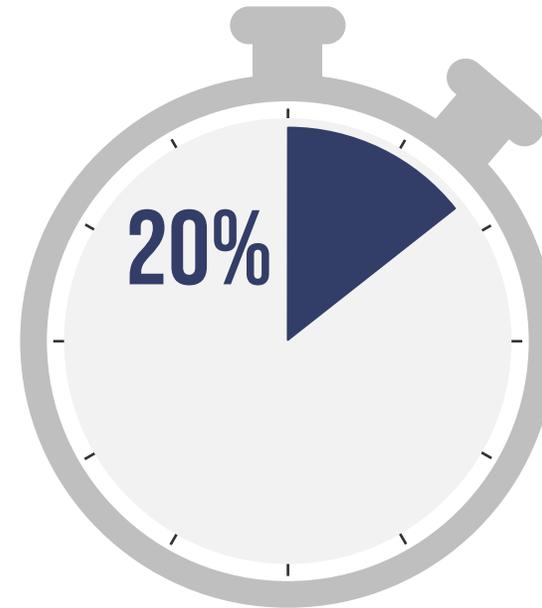


3+ HOURS TV ON AN AVERAGE SCHOOL DAY

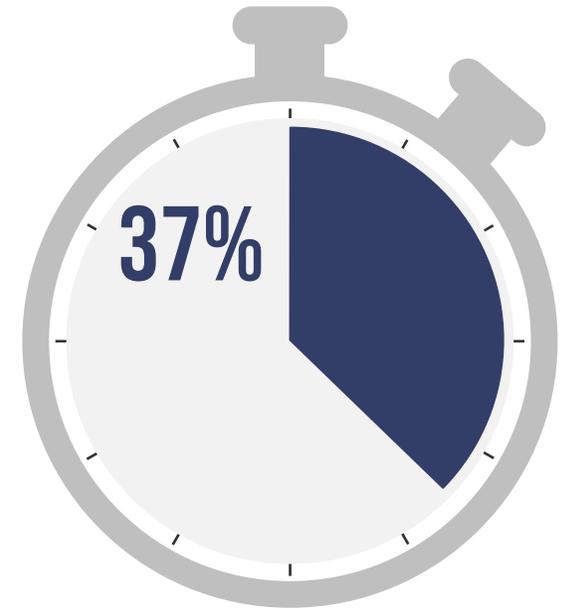


3+ HOURS VIDEO GAMES OR COMPUTER USE FOR NON-SCHOOL ACTIVITIES ON AN AVERAGE SCHOOL DAY

8TH, 10TH, 12TH GRADE STUDENTS



3+ HOURS TV ON AN AVERAGE SCHOOL DAY

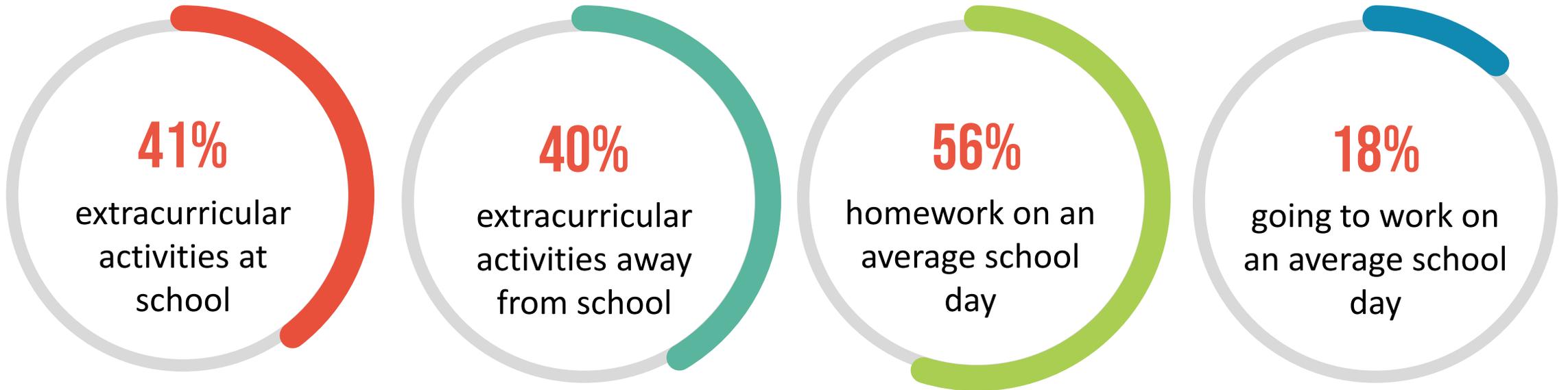


3+ HOURS VIDEO GAMES OR COMPUTER USE FOR NON-SCHOOL ACTIVITIES ON AN AVERAGE SCHOOL DAY

6TH GRADE STUDENTS

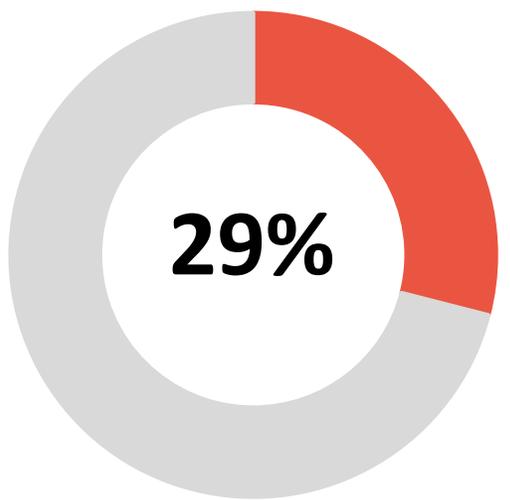
SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS: EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

Percent of 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students who reported spending 1 or more hours on

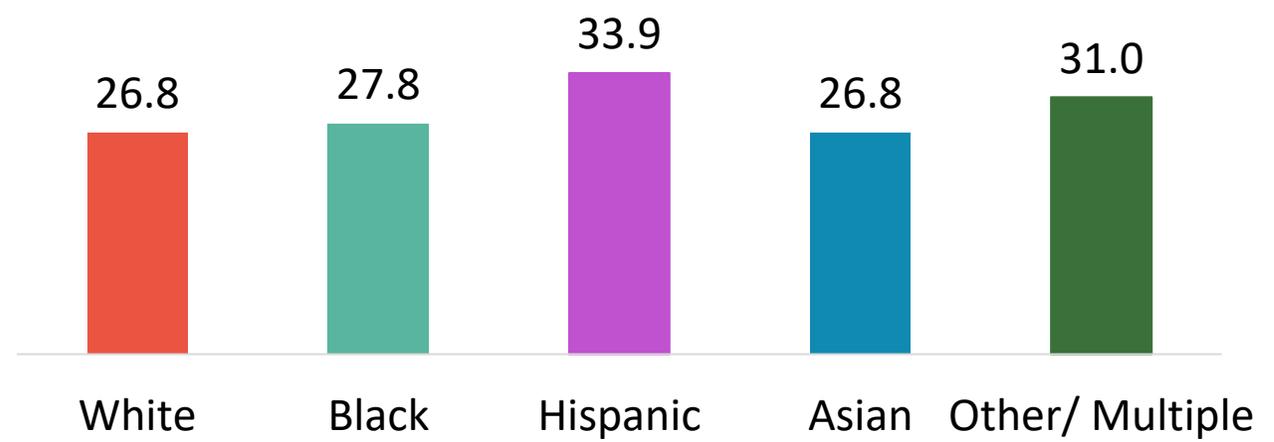
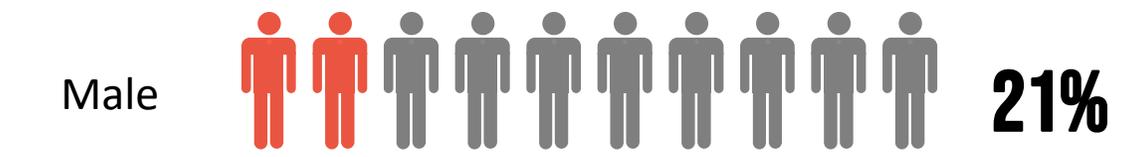
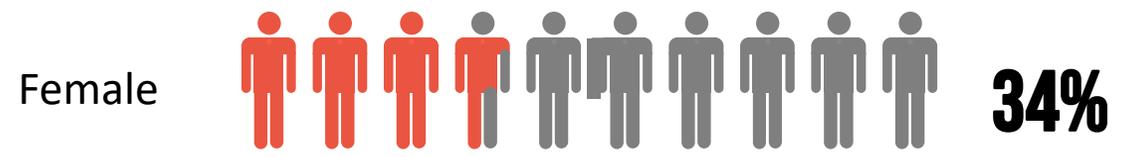


SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS: MENTAL HEALTH

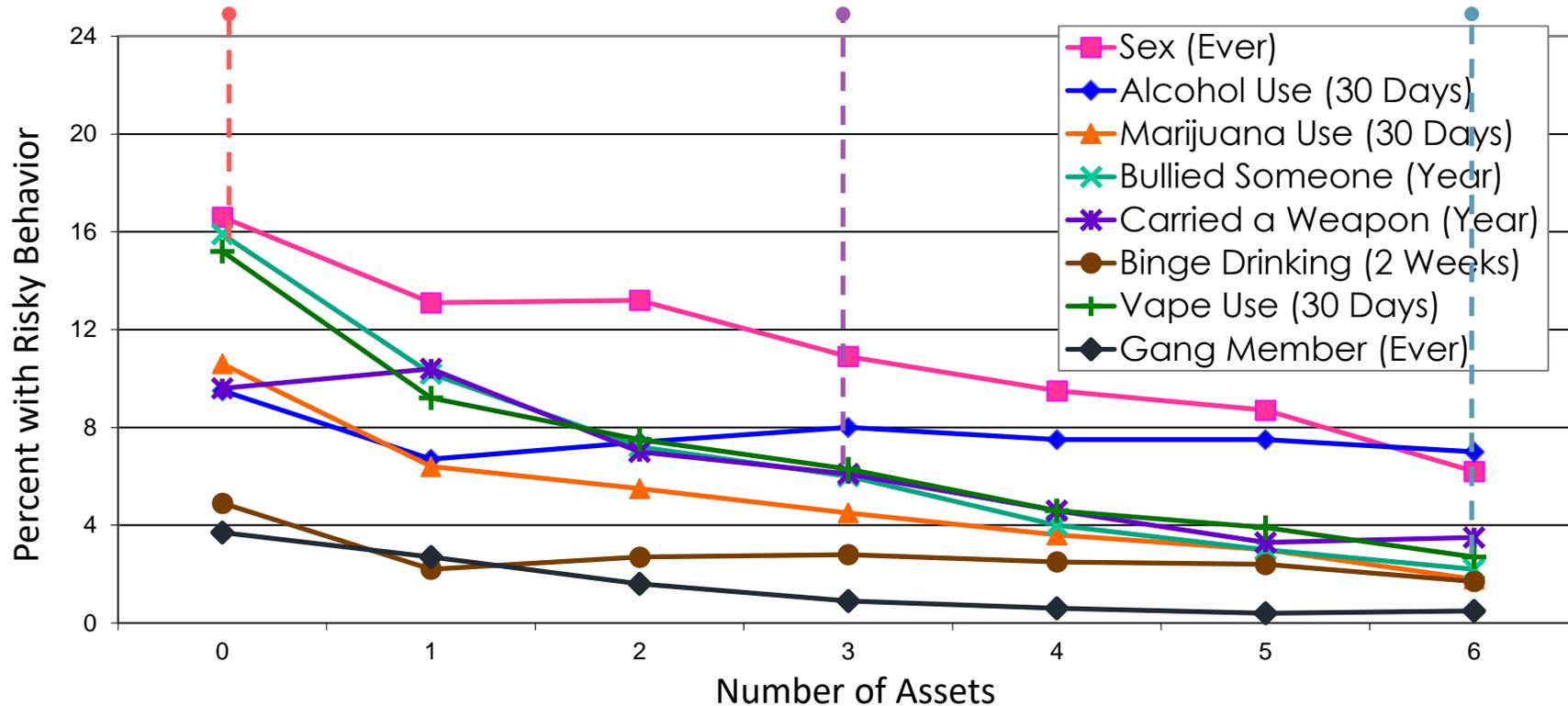
FELT SAD OR HOPELESS IN THE PAST YEAR
AMONG 8TH, 10TH, AND 12TH STUDENTS



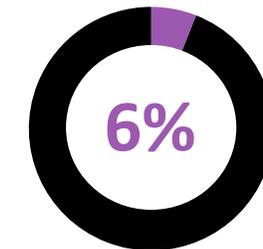
A decrease from 38% in 2021



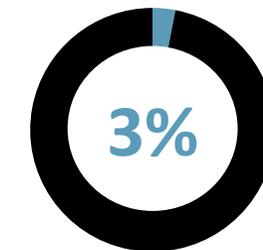
THREE TO SUCCEED ASSET GRAPH FOR FAIRFAX COUNTY YOUTH (GRADE 8, 10, 12)



Of the students with 0 assets vaped in the past 30 days

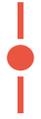


Of the students with 3 assets vaped in the past 30 days



Of the students with 6 assets vaped in the past 30 days

- Accepting Responsibility for One's Actions
- Performing Community Service
- Having Teachers Recognize Good Work
- Having Community Adults to Talk to
- Participating in Extracurricular Activities
- Having Parents Available for Help



WHAT YOU CAN DO TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE

01

Listen to youth



02

When they do well, provide specific feedback



03

Provide opportunities for extracurricular activities, volunteering and mentoring



04

Set and communicate high expectations



05

Set clear and consistent boundaries

It is vital that youth have caring, trusted, and supportive adult relationships in building resiliency.

WHAT YOU CAN DO TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE

ADDRESS ATTITUDES ABOUT ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, AND OTHER DRUGS (ATOD)



LIMIT AVAILABILITY OF ATOD

- Participate in the **SAMSHA Talk. They Hear You.** campaign to learn how to discuss alcohol with teens. Download the app:

bit.ly/CSB-TTHY

- Visit the FCPS *Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drug Programs* page for more resources:

bit.ly/SubstanceUsePreventionFCPS

- Store and dispose of prescription medicines in a safe and secure manner.
- Make sure teens can't access alcohol without your knowledge. Unmonitored alcohol can be a temptation. When in doubt, lock it up.



WHAT YOU CAN DO TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE



- Increase awareness of risk factors and warning signs of mental health issues
- Become certified in Mental Health First Aid bit.ly/fairfaxMHFA
- Find information about suicide prevention and building protective factors at home

bit.ly/SuicidePreventFCPS



- Ensure the people you care about have the **988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline** number and **PRS CrisisLink** text number:

Call: 988

**Text: "CONNECT" to
85511**

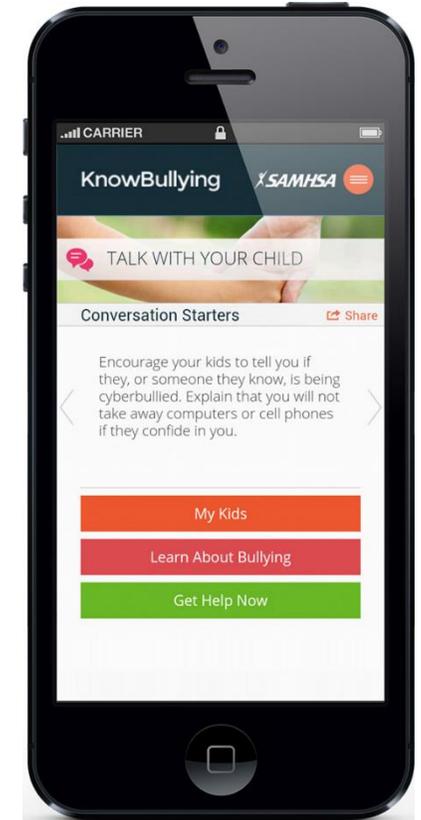




WHAT YOU CAN DO TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE

Address bullying and harassment before and when it occurs:

- Visit the *FCPS Bullying Prevention and Intervention* page bit.ly/BullyingPreventionFCPS
- Visit stopbullying.gov for tips and resources
- Download the **KnowBullying** app to learn strategies to prevent bullying for various age groups among children and teens
- Find more information on cyberbullying bit.ly/InternetSafeFCPS



WHAT YOU CAN DO TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE



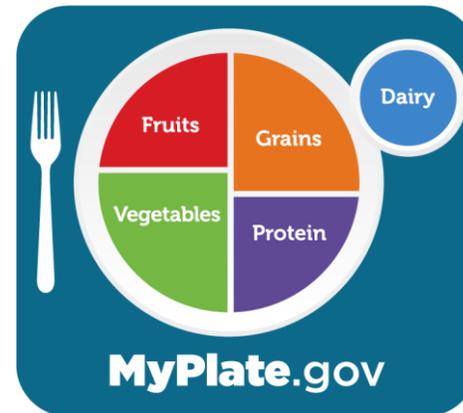
IMPROVE STUDENTS' NUTRITION AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY HABITS



Limit screen time and encourage outdoor play and physical activity



Use **MyPlate** as a guide for meal planning and limiting processed food



www.MyPlate.gov

TO LEARN MORE



Visit Fairfax County Youth Survey Website

www.fairfaxcounty.gov/youthsurvey



Learn more about Three to Succeed

bit.ly/3toSucceed

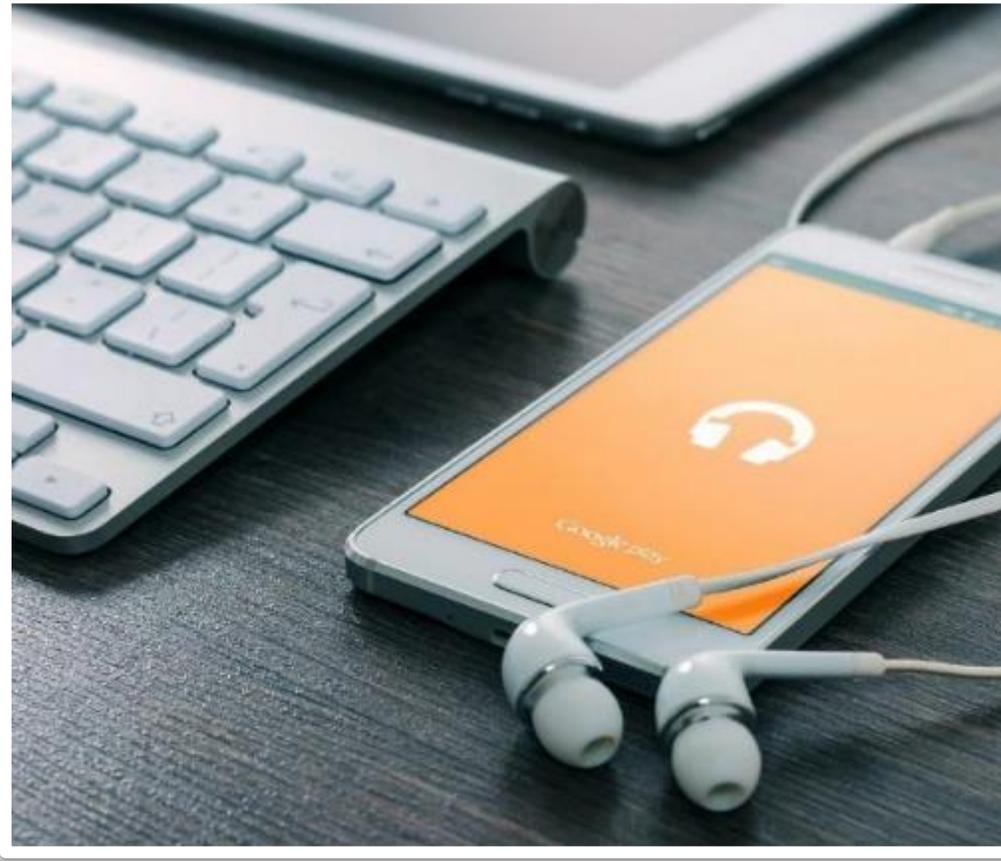


Visit Prevention Toolkit

bit.ly/ffxprevkit



QUESTIONS? CONTACT US!



Fairfax County Data Analytics, Department
of Management and Budget

DMBDataAnalytics@fairfaxcounty.gov



Fairfax County Public Schools Office of
Communications and Community Relations

OCCR@fcps.edu

2023 CSB Board and Committee Meetings

Fairfax-Falls Church Community Services Board

	Service Delivery Oversight Committee	Compliance Committee	Executive Committee	Fiscal Oversight Committee	CSB Board
2023 Meetings	2 nd Wednesday 5:00 PM	3 rd Wednesday 4:00 PM	3 rd Wednesday 4:30 PM	3 rd Thursday 4:00 PM	4 th Wednesday 5:00 PM
January	*	*	18	19	25
February	8	*	15	16	22
March	*	*	15	16	22
April	12	19	19	20	*
May	*	*	17	18	24
June	14	*	21	22	28
July	*	*	19	*	26
August	9	16	16	17	*
September	*	*	20	21	27
October	11	*	18	19	25
November	*	*	8**	9**	15**
December	6**	13**	13**	14**	*

*No Meeting

** Meeting date changed to accommodate holiday schedule

Accommodate: Thanksgiving, Christmas Day, and New Year's Day Holidays

Note: All in person Committee and Board meetings are held at the Sharon Bulova Center, Room 3-314, West

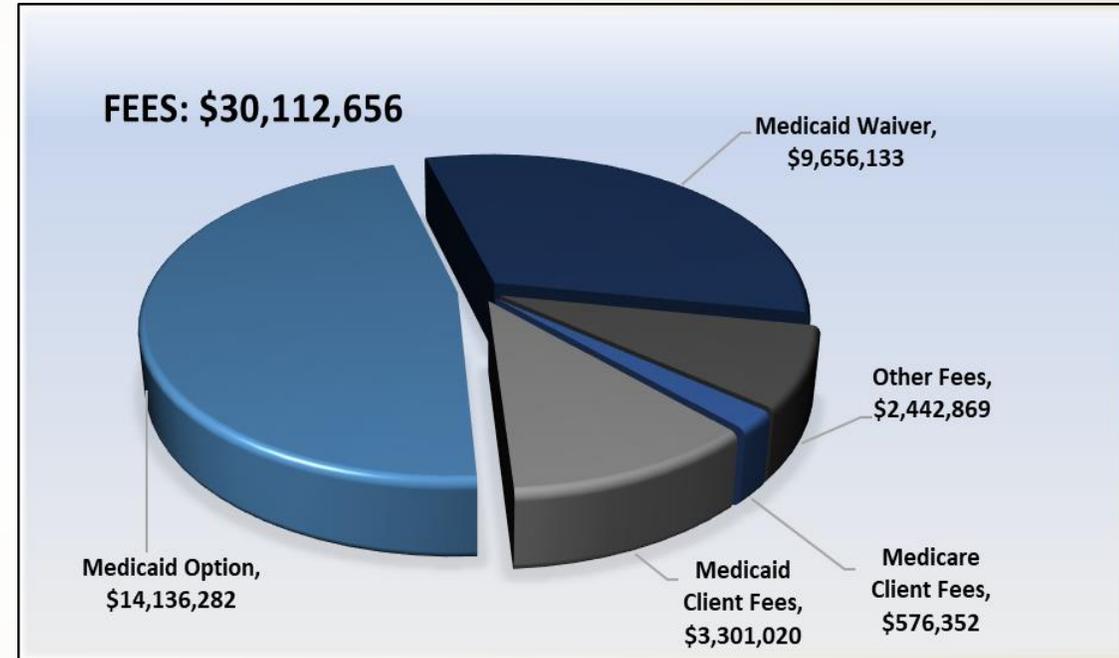
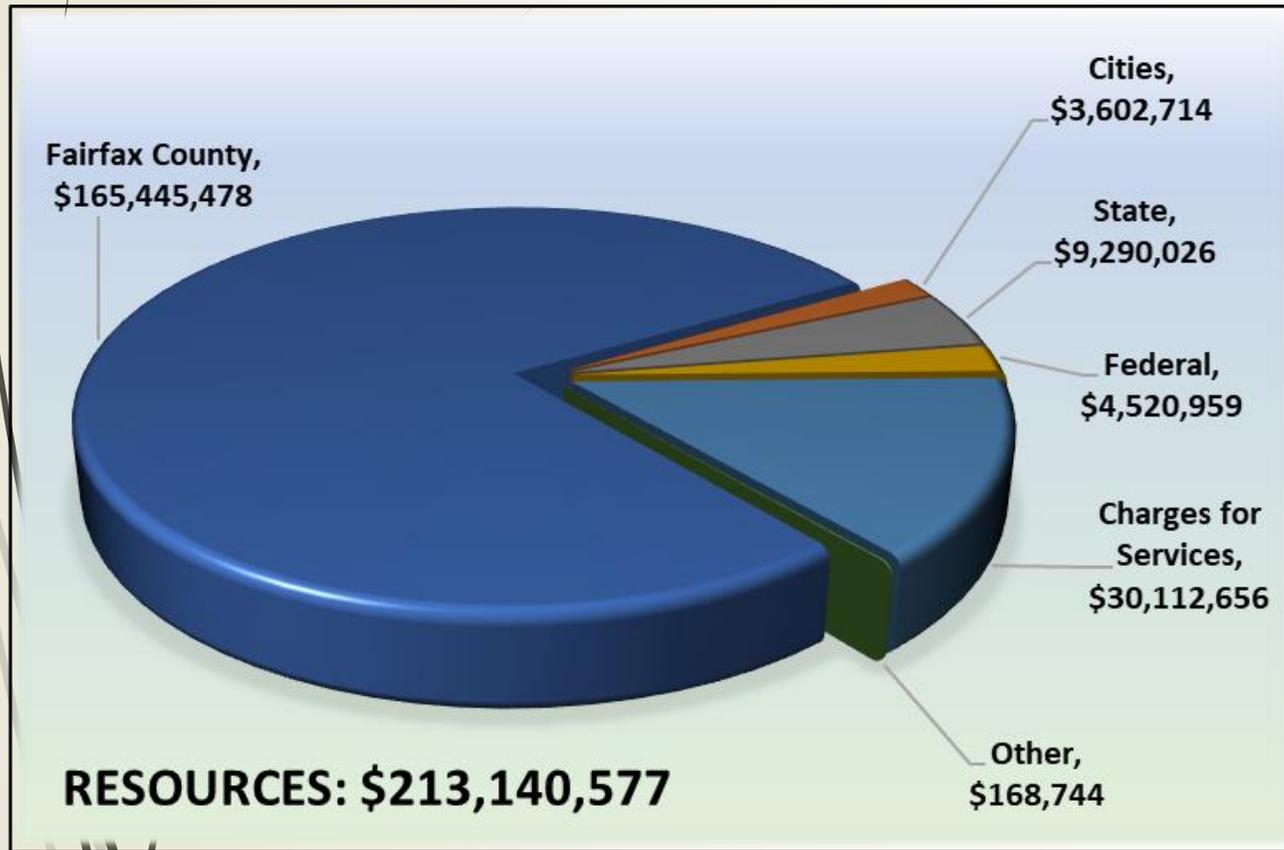
Fairfax-Falls Church Community Services Board

Year-End Fiscal Summary, FY 2023

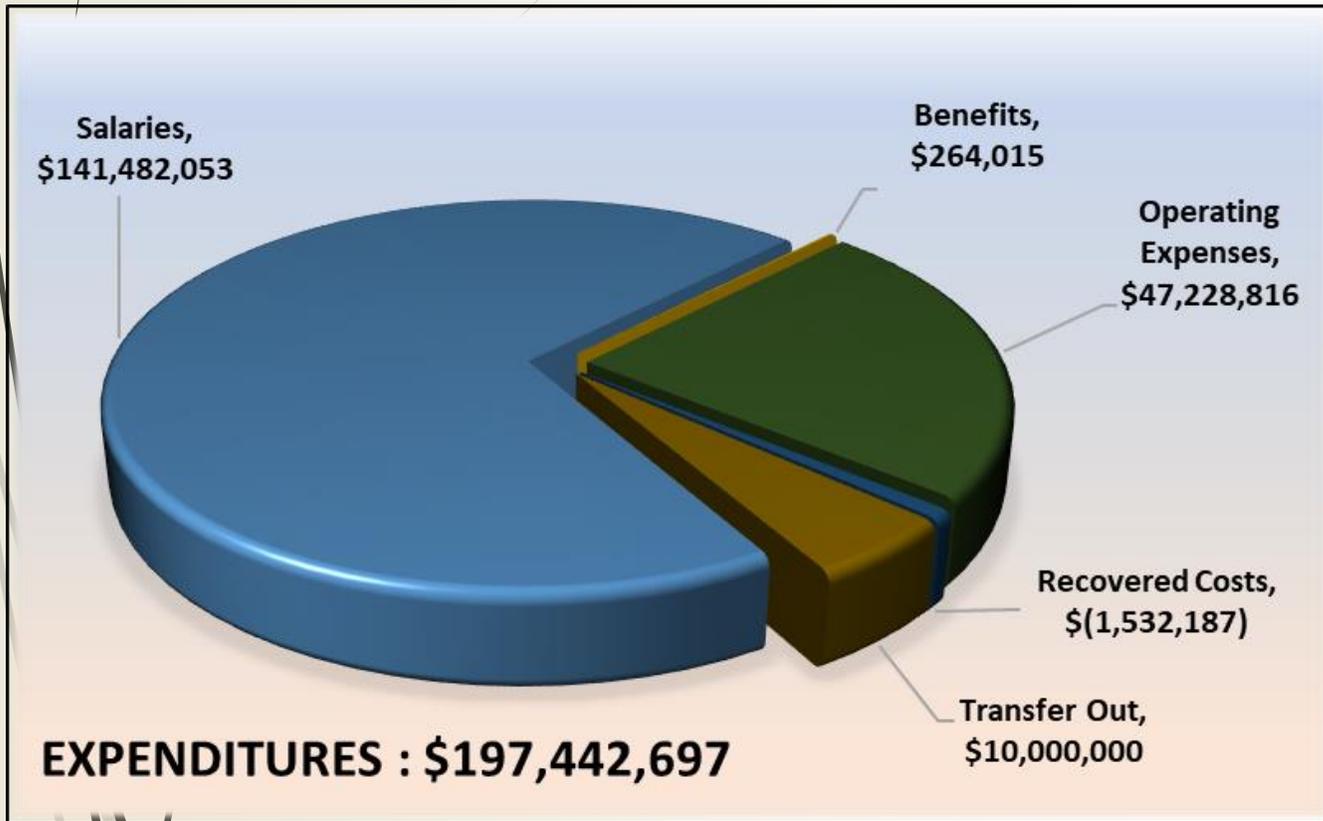
09.18.2023



Resources = Actual Revenues + County Contribution

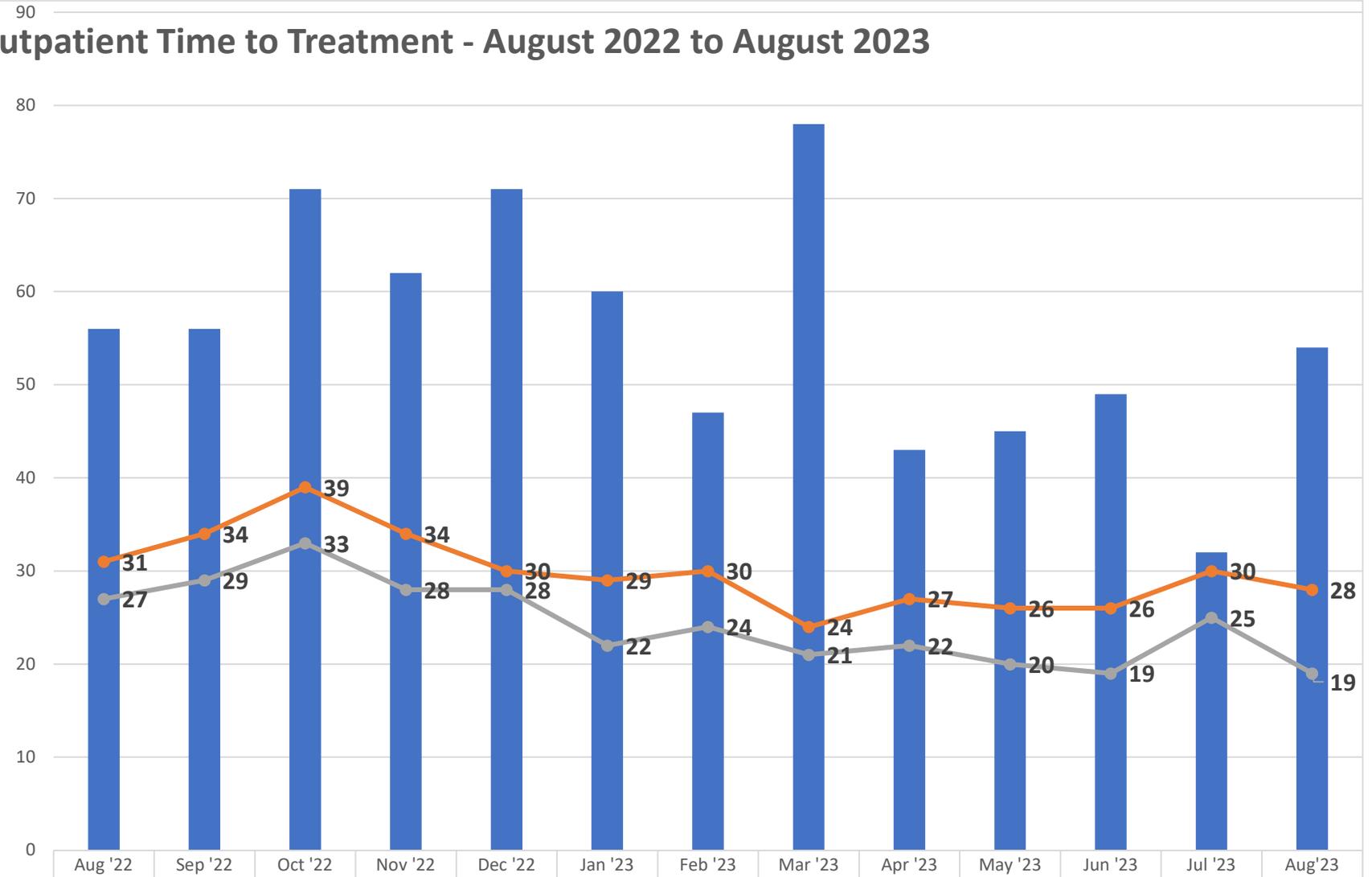


Spending = Actual Expenditures + Transfer Out



FY 2023 FINANCIAL SUMMARY	
Budget (Revenues)	202,602,384
Actuals (Revenues)	213,140,577
Revenues Variance (+)	10,538,193
Budget (Expenses)	222,141,714
Actuals (Expenses)	197,442,697
Expenditures Variance (-)	(24,699,017)
FY 2023 Year End Surplus	35,237,210

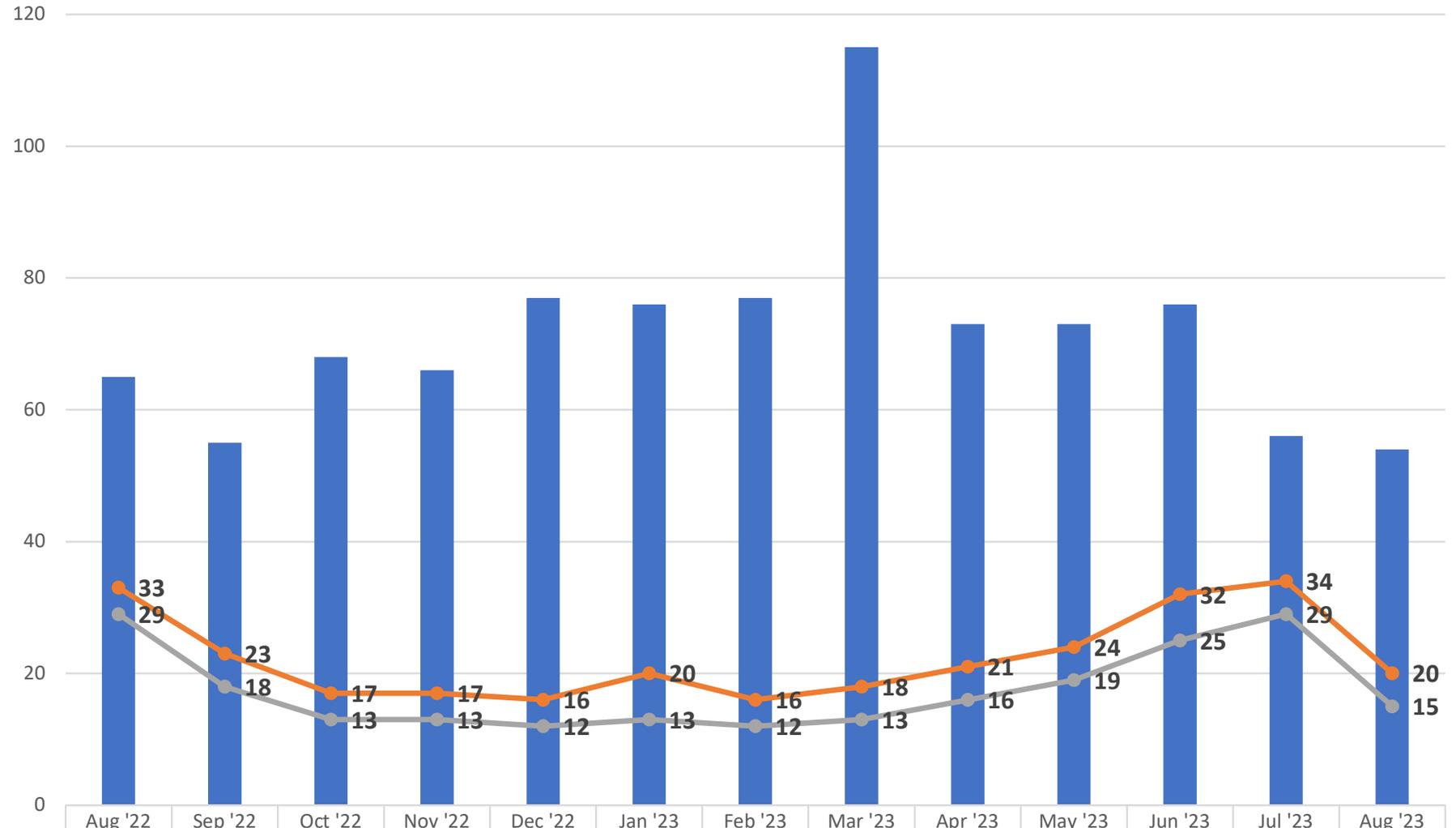
Adult Outpatient Time to Treatment - August 2022 to August 2023



■ # Adults Who Attended 1st Treatment Appt	56	56	71	62	71	60	47	78	43	45	49	32	54
—●— Average # Days from Assessment to Treatment	31	34	39	34	30	29	30	24	27	26	26	30	28
—●— Average # Days from Assessment to 1st Available / Accepted Appt*	27	29	33	28	28	22	24	21	22	20	19	25	19

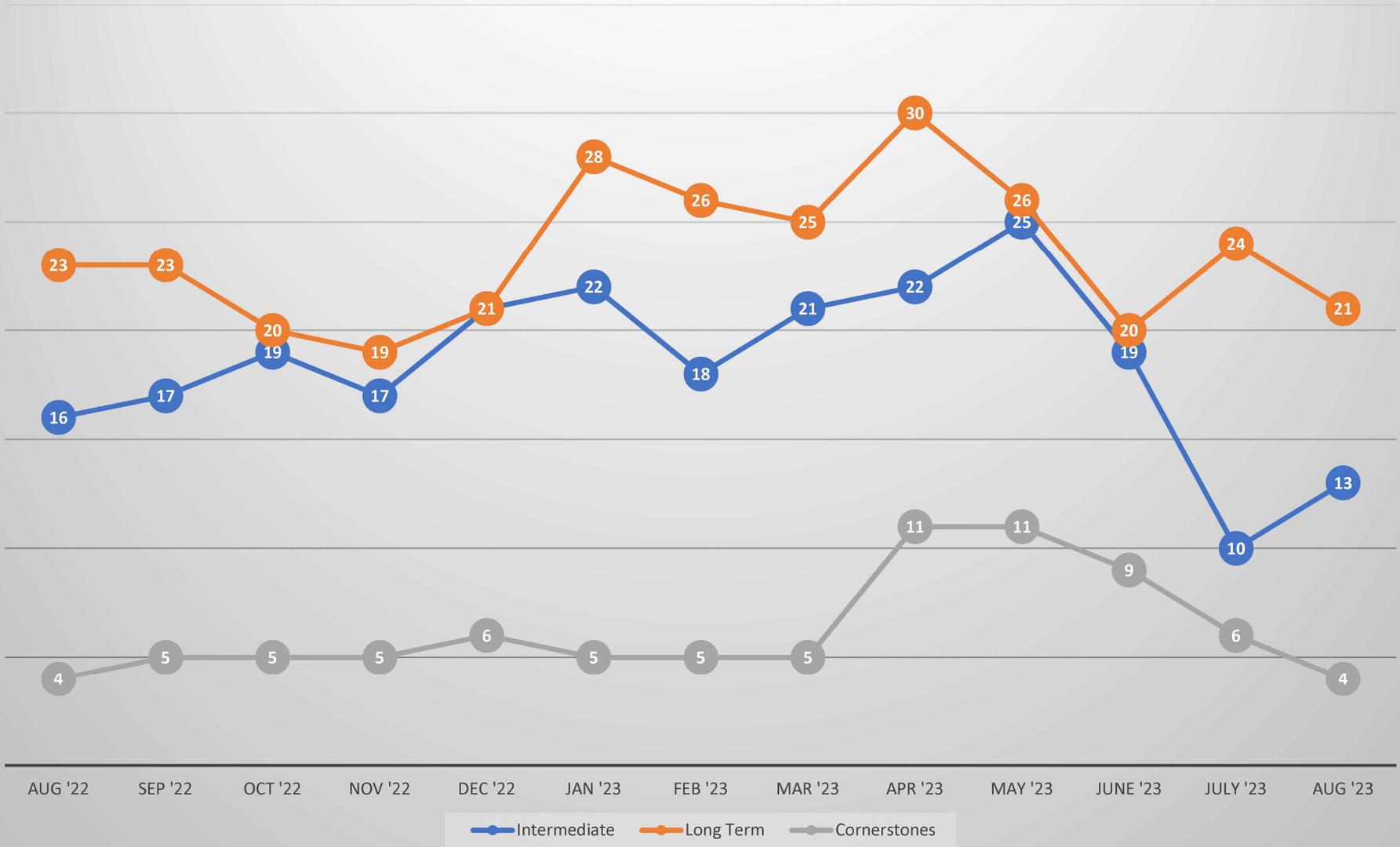
*Average number of days from Assessment to Date of First Available Appointment (if known) OR from Assessment to Date of First Accepted Appointment

Youth Outpatient Time to Treatment - August 2022 to August 2023

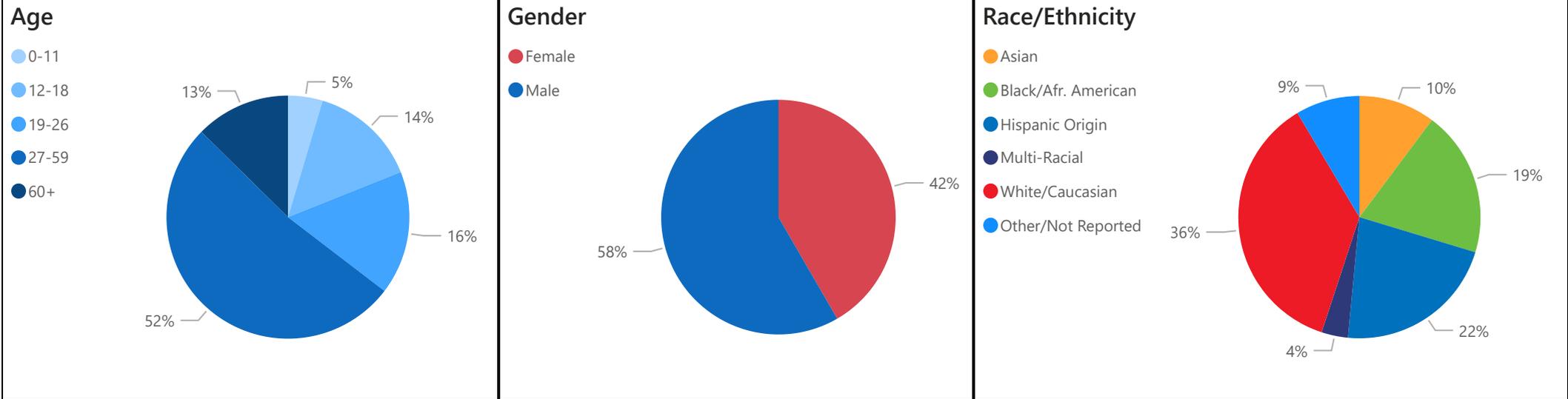


# Youth Who Attended 1st Treatment Appt	65	55	68	66	77	76	77	115	73	73	76	56	54
Average # Days from Assessment to Treatment	33	23	17	17	16	20	16	18	21	24	32	34	20
Average # Days from Assessment to 1st Available / Accepted Appt*	29	18	13	13	12	13	12	13	16	19	25	29	15

SUD Residential Waiting List Individuals Waiting by Program Type August 2022 - August 2023

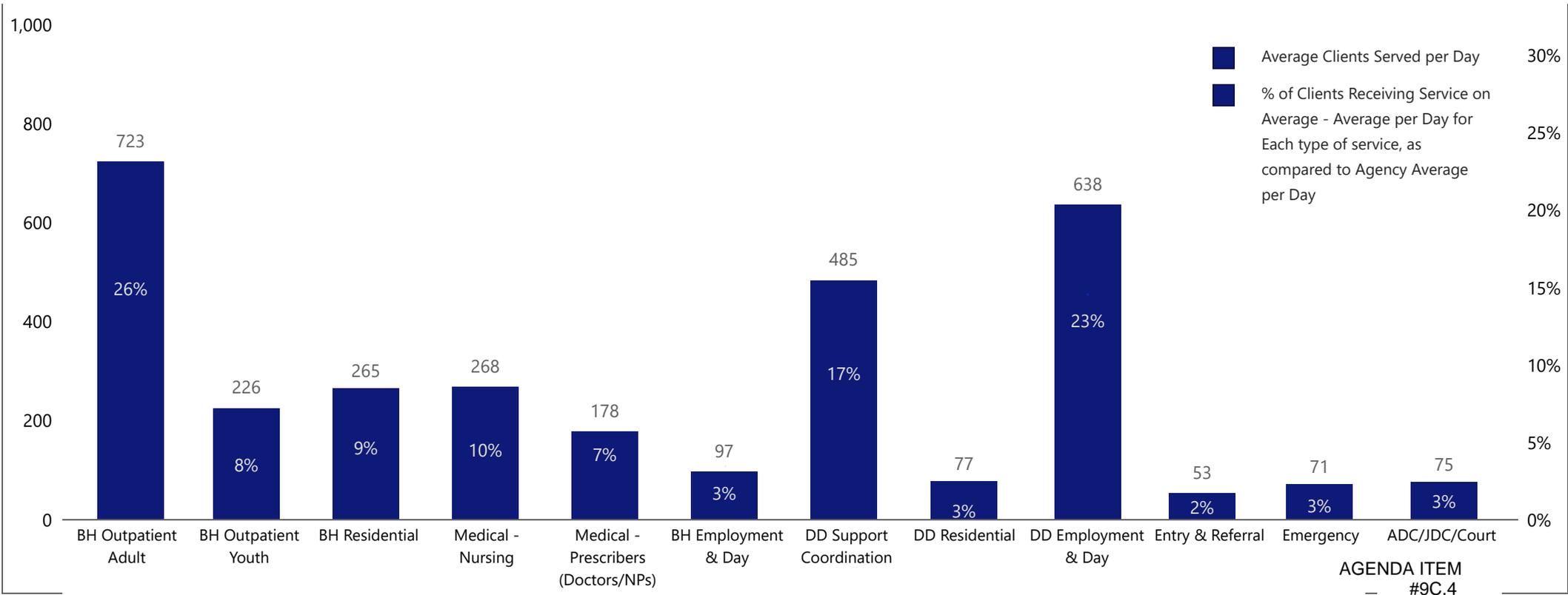


CSB Status Report



Average Clients Served per Day by Type of Service - July 2023

Agency Average Served per Day in July 2023 = 2,698





Individuals Served by Month by Type of Service Jul'22 - Jul'23

Service Area	Jul'22	Aug'22	Sep'22	Oct'22	Nov'22	Dec'22	Jan'23	Feb'23	Mar'23	Apr'23	May'23	Jun'23	Jul'23	Monthly Variance	Yearly Variance	# Served Past 12 Months
All Individuals Served	8,806	9,137	9,184	9,079	9,234	9,050	9,541	9,638	10,025	9,646	9,898	9,661	9,208	▼ -4.7%	▲ 4.6%	21,867
BH Outpatient Adult	3,067	3,199	3,175	3,191	3,238	3,278	3,309	3,323	3,411	3,259	3,334	3,256	3,227	▼ -0.9%	▲ 5.2%	5,347
BH Outpatient Youth	955	918	894	928	946	964	993	1,038	1,146	1,142	1,178	1,166	1,067	▼ -8.5%	▲ 11.7%	2,098
BH Residential	422	428	433	442	441	433	436	453	470	455	460	445	438	▼ -1.6%	▲ 3.8%	1,412
Medical - Nursing	1,354	1,418	1,404	1,424	1,307	1,324	1,392	1,406	1,522	1,400	1,333	1,316	1,405	▲ 6.8%	▲ 3.8%	3,727
Medical - Prescribers	2,636	2,805	2,625	2,760	2,664	2,534	2,713	2,583	2,927	2,489	2,715	2,565	2,484	▼ -3.2%	▼ -5.8%	6,559
BH Employment & Day	346	346	355	337	310	307	322	314	327	304	323	322	317	▼ -1.6%	▼ -8.4%	616
DD Support Coordination	2,431	2,524	2,518	2,385	2,520	2,301	2,613	2,691	2,858	2,729	2,801	2,734	2,543	▼ -7.0%	▲ 4.6%	5,211
DD Residential	84	84	84	84	84	83	81	79	79	79	78	78	77	▼ -1.3%	▼ -8.3%	85
DD Employment & Day	976	1,109	1,124	1,145	1,148	1,170	1,163	1,154	1,162	1,143	1,149	1,069	1,050	▼ -1.8%	▲ 7.6%	1,335
Entry & Referral (EAR)	566	600	617	542	523	544	607	620	801	731	791	746	666	▼ -10.7%	▲ 17.7%	5,581
EAR Screenings	362	379	396	383	393	400	449	421	556	452	531	491	450	▼ -8.4%	▲ 24.3%	4,615
EAR Assessments	172	215	233	251	218	240	234	256	279	203	221	160	142	▼ -11.3%	▼ -17.4%	2,507
Emergency	808	915	869	876	869	858	976	947	990	836	985	879	834	▼ -5.1%	▲ 3.2%	6,817
ADC/JDC/ Court	557	609	639	663	628	645	656	664	678	599	576	602	540	▼ -10.3%	▼ -3.1%	2,857

* Monthly variance compares current month to previous month; Yearly variance compares current month to the same month in previous calendar year (Ex: May 2021 compared to May 2020). Number Served Past 12 Months is an unduplicated count of clients served in each area in the 12 months prior to end of the reporting period (ex: June 2021 - May 2021).

Service Definitions

All	Includes all individuals receiving services from the Community Services Board. Includes services for people of all ages who have mental illness, substance use disorders and/or developmental disabilities.
BH Outpatient Adult	Individuals receiving services from adult outpatient behavioral health programs. Includes the following service areas/programs: Behavioral Health Outpatient (BHOP) - MH Outpatient, MH Case Management, SUD Intensive Outpatient, Turning Point, Partial Hospitalization; Intensive Community Treatment - Intensive Case Management, PACT, Discharge Planning, PATH; Jail Diversion; Medication Assisted Treatment. Includes individuals receiving engagement, monitoring and treatment services.
BH Outpatient Youth	Individuals receiving services from youth behavioral health outpatient programs. Includes the following service areas/programs: Youth & Family Outpatient - MH Outpatient, MH Case Management, SUD Outpatient; Youth & Family Intensive - Wraparound Fairfax, Resource Program, Youth Discharge Planning. Includes individuals receiving assessment, monitoring, and treatment services.
BH Residential	Individuals receiving services from behavioral health residential programs. Includes the following service areas/programs: Supportive Community Residential - directly operated and contracted residential services; SUD Residential Treatment - Crossroads, Cornerstones, A New Beginning, New Generations; Youth Residential - Leland House; Wellness Circle Residential Crisis Stabilization, Fairfax Detoxification.
Medical - Nursing	Individuals receiving Nursing services in an outpatient setting.
Medical - Prescribers	Individuals receiving services from a prescriber (psychiatrist or nurse practitioner). Services are provided in a variety of treatment settings, including outpatient, residential, assessment, and emergency services.
BH Employment & Day	Individuals receiving behavioral health individual or group supported employment services.
DD Support Coordination	Individuals receiving developmental support coordination services. Includes individuals receiving targeted case management, monitoring, and assessment services.
DD Residential	Individuals receiving developmental disability residential services. Includes directly operated group homes and apartments, and locally funded contracted residential placements.
DD Employment & Day	Individuals receiving developmental day support services; individual, group, or sheltered employment services; and self-directed services. Includes both waiver and locally-funded services.
Entry & Referral (EAR)	Individuals receiving behavioral health entry and referral services. Includes Adult & Youth walk-in screening and assessment clinical services, case coordination, and call center referrals.
EAR Screenings	Individuals receiving behavioral health screening services at Entry & Referral.
EAR Assessments	Individuals receiving behavioral health assessment services at Entry & Referral.
ADC/JDC/Court	Individuals receiving CSB jail-based or court services. Includes CSB services provided at the Adult Detention Center, Juvenile Detention Center and adult participants in specialty court dockets (Veterans' Docket, Mental Health Docket, Drug Court).

Notes:

Page 1:

- Demographics – Typically little change in demographics over time. Reflects demographic characteristics of all individuals served in the reporting month.
- Average Clients Served per Day by Type of Service – Compares average served per day in each service area to the agency-wide average number served. Individuals may receive more than one type of service per day and totals may be greater than 100%.

Page 2:

- Numbers reported show the unduplicated number of clients served in each service area. Individuals may receive multiple services each month within a service area and may receive more than one type of service each month.
- The Monthly Variance compares the reporting month to the prior month. The Yearly Variance compares the reporting month to the same month in the previous calendar year.
- All Individuals Served - The number of individuals served has increased by almost 5% compared to the previous year. The overall increase is partly due to increases in adult & youth behavioral health outpatient, and developmental employment & day programs.
- BH Outpatient Adult – There is a 5% increase as compared to July 2022 due to increases in adult mental health outpatient & case management services in the adult Behavioral Health Outpatient (BHOP) program and in medication assisted treatment services.
- BH Outpatient Youth – This service area typically sees an increase in referrals and individuals served in the late fall that continues throughout the school year and drops off over the summer months. There is a 12% increase as compared to July 2022, including an increase in individuals receiving substance use and medication assisted treatment services.
- BH Residential – There is a 4% increase in the number of individuals served compared to July 2022, with some reductions in recent months as some residential programs have slowed admissions due to staff vacancies and some reductions have occurred through attrition in the Residential Intensive Care (RIC) program.
- Medical – Nursing & Prescribers (Psychiatrists & Nurse Practitioners) serve individuals in a variety of treatment settings. There is regular fluctuation in the number of clients served based on the needs of the clients.
- BH Employment & Day – The number served is trending lower as compared to the prior year. The Supported Employment program implemented a new evidence-based model in the Fall of 2022. This model prescribes smaller caseload sizes while providing intensive, individual support, a rapid job search and placement in employment, time-unlimited in-work support, increased collaboration between service providers, and support for both the employee and employer.
- DD Support Coordination – There is typically monthly variation based on quarterly and annual review cycles. The number of individuals served is trending higher compared to last year due to new waivers and an increase in assessment services.
- DD Residential – Includes all individuals served in directly operated residential programs and locally-funded contract placements. The number of individuals served each month is trending lower overall due to reductions in the directly operated group home census and locally funded contract placements through natural attrition. New residential placements through community partners are waiver funded.
- DD Employment & Day – There has been an upward trend in this service area with an 8% increase over the prior year. Developmental employment & day programs have been able to reopen from closures that were necessary during the pandemic, along with new graduate placements and people returning to service who had deferred during the pandemic. This service area experiences some reductions over the summer months due to the summer break for some self-directed services.
- Entry & Referral– The number of clients receiving screenings, assessments, and served overall has been trending higher compared to the prior year. In the most recent months, there was a decrease in the number of individuals receiving assessment services as compared to March 2023 due to a combination of staff turnover and some decreased client demand for services.
- Emergency – There is some monthly fluctuation in the demand for Emergency services. All individuals who present for services are evaluated by Emergency services staff.
- ADC/JDC/Court – The number of individuals served has been trending higher over the past year with the jail population and referrals increasing, including for individuals with substance use disorder receiving medication assisted treatment. The number of individuals served in recent months is trending lower, partly due to staff vacancies in the Jail Services program. Individuals are triaged and served in order of priority, with all individuals seen within 14 days of referral.