

**FALL
2023**

A PUBLICATION OF:



Fairfax County 6th Grade Youth Survey

**SCHOOL YEAR
2022 - 2023**

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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>

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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

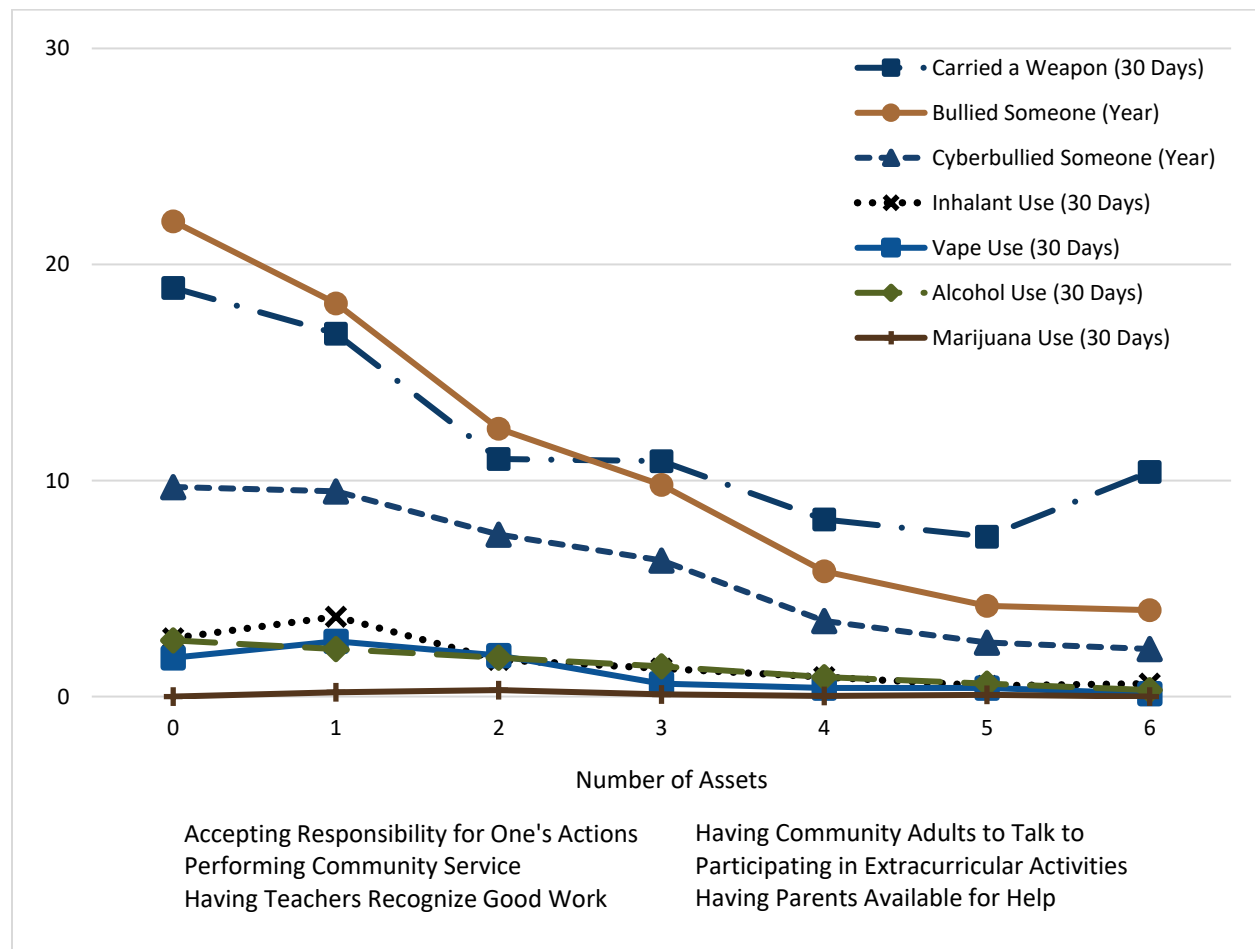
- Seventeen percent of the Fairfax County students (17.0%) reported that they participate in extracurricular activities at school (such as participation in a team, club, or program) for one hour or more on an average school day, and 45.4% reported participating in such activities away from school for 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 (cabeniferol)
- 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	8.6
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

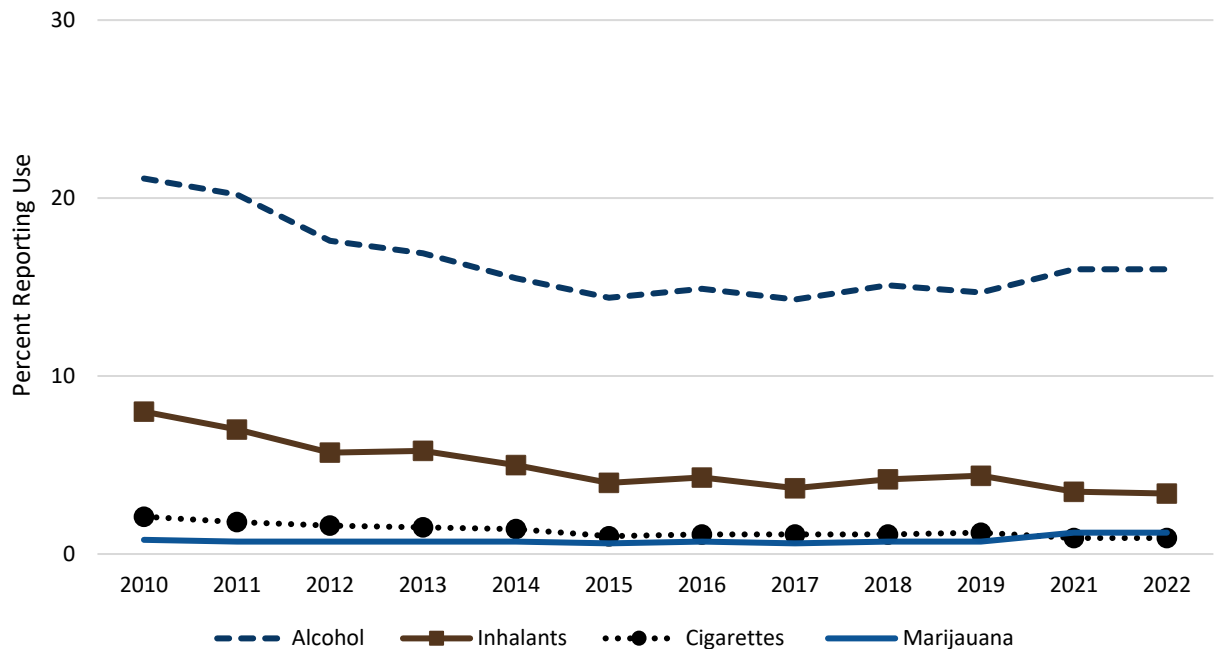
(Values are percentages)

	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

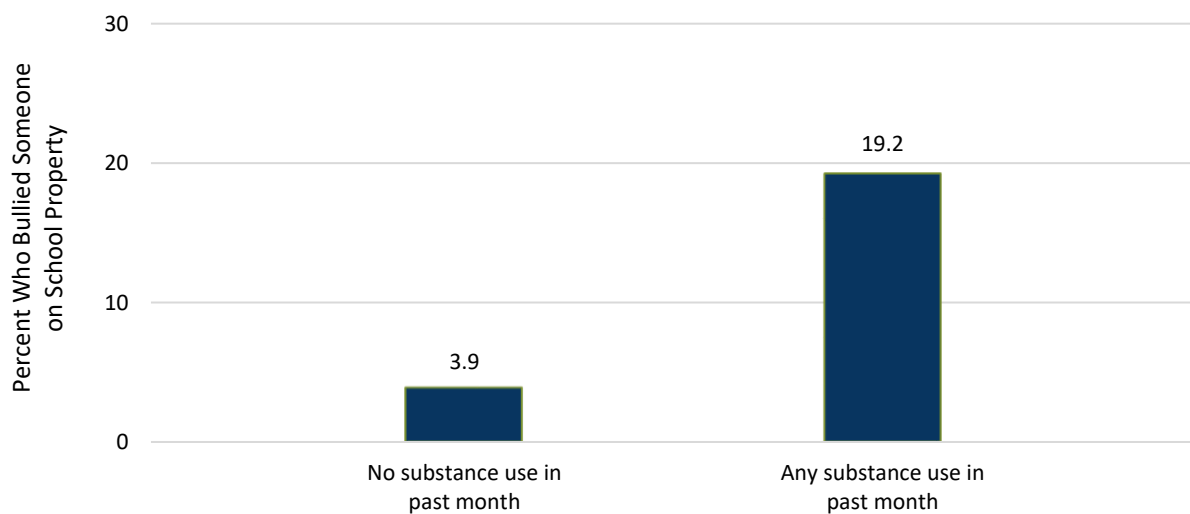
(Values are percentages)

	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).

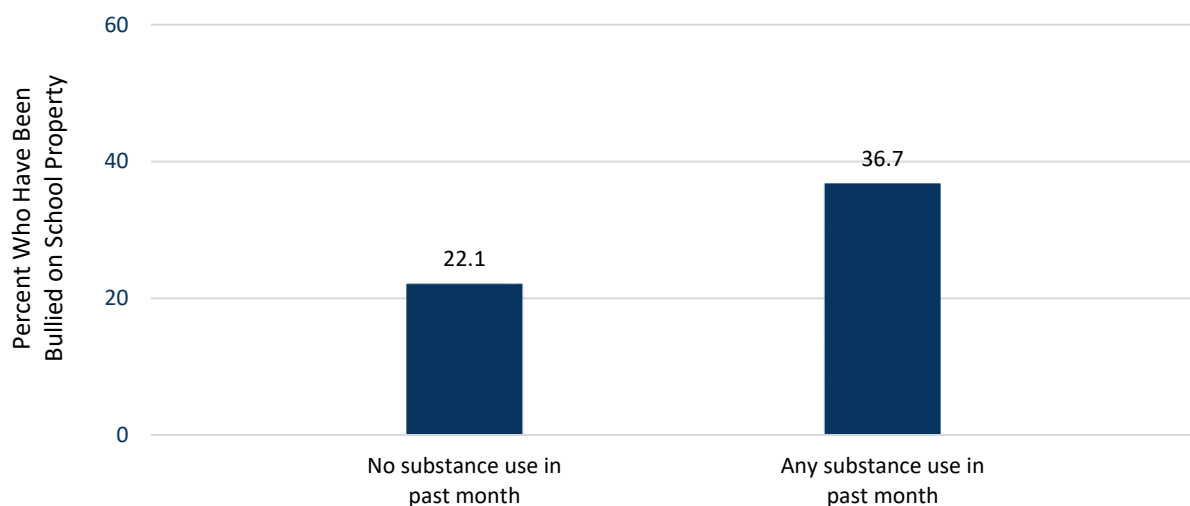
^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

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

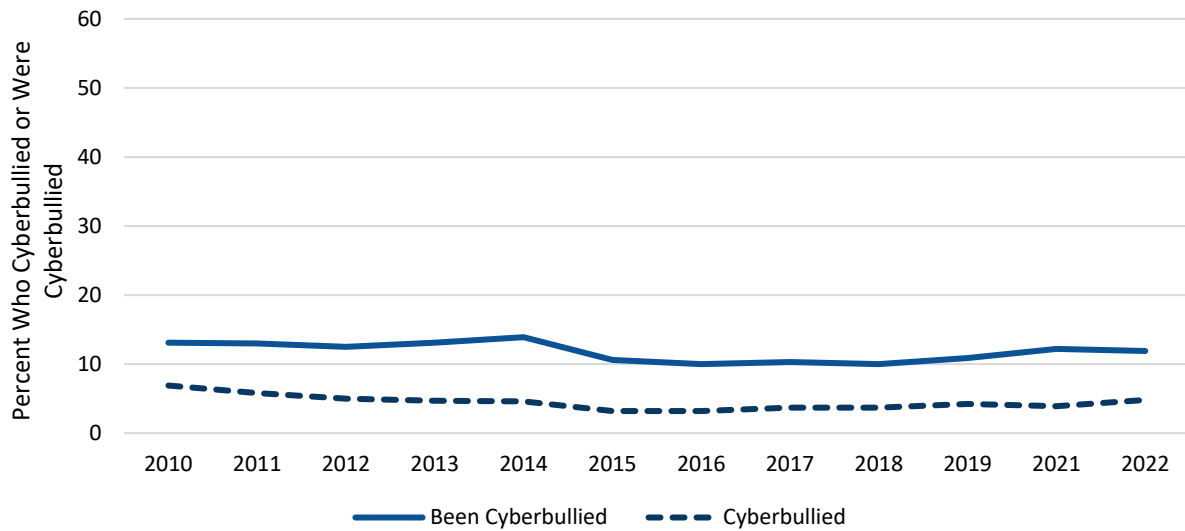
(Values are percentages)

	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

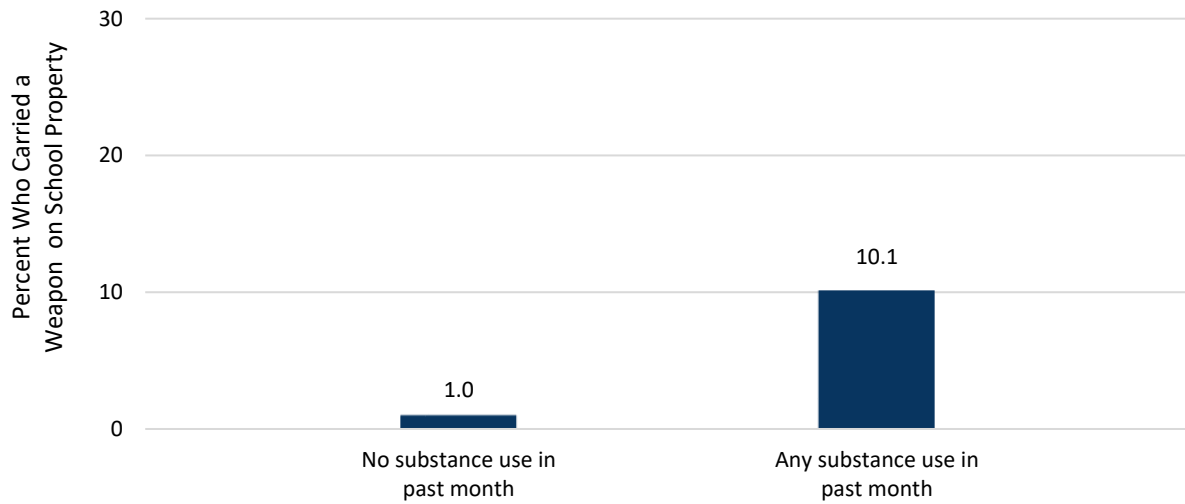
(Values are percentages)

	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

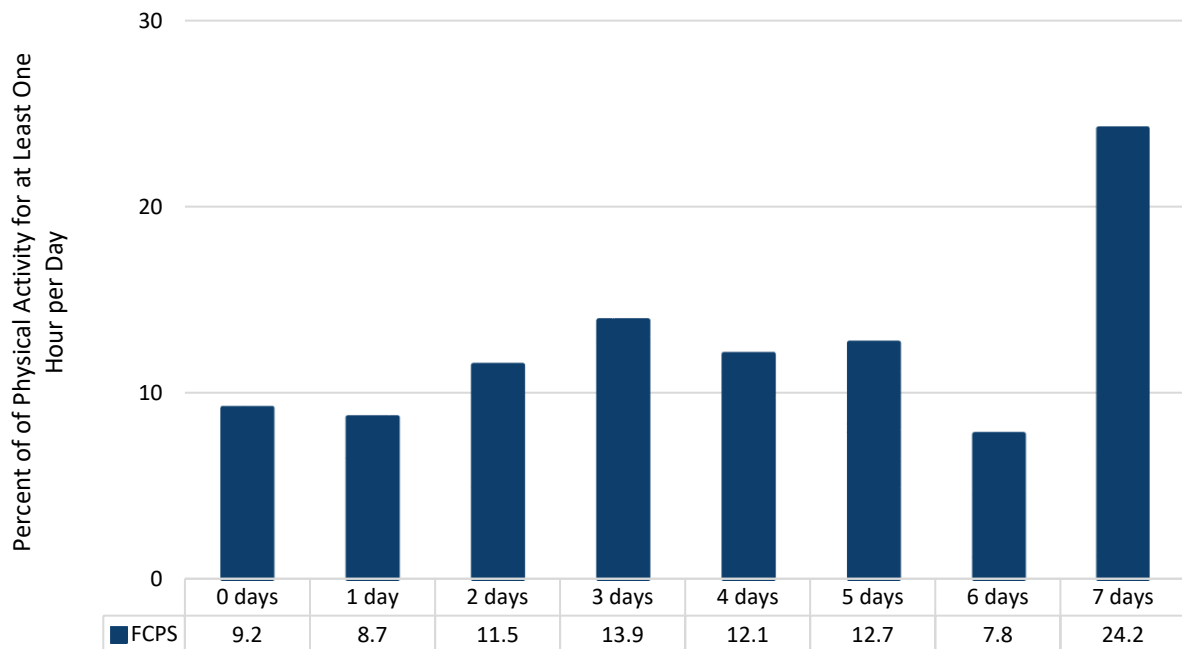
PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND NON-ACADEMIC USE OF ELECTRONIC MEDIA

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.

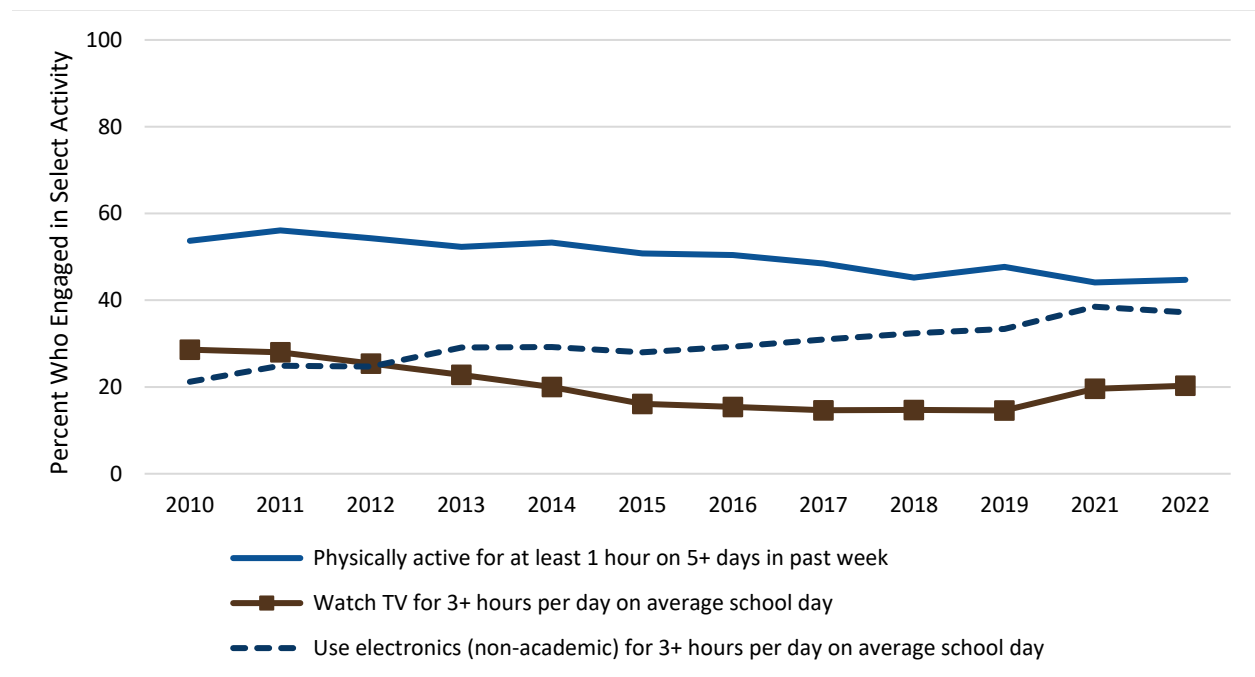
Table 59. Percentage of Students Who Spend Three or More Hours Playing Video Games or Using a Computer for Non-Academic Purposes on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022
(Values are percentages)

	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

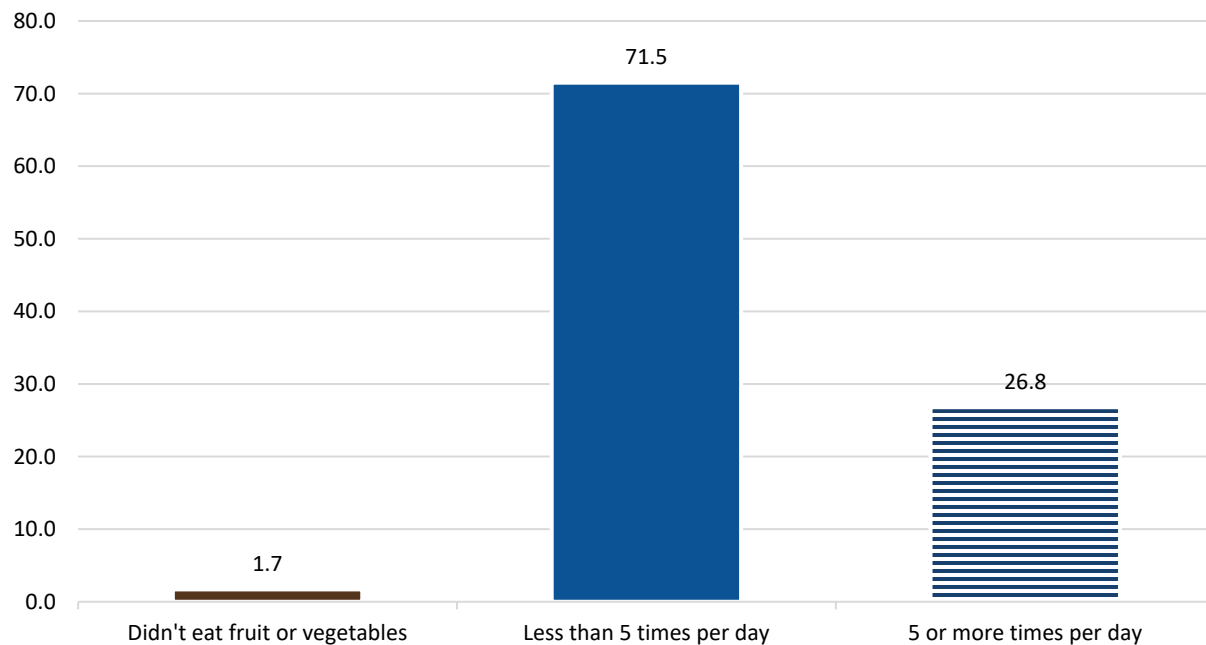
While nearly all students reported eating some fruits and vegetables in the week prior to the survey, only 26.8% reported eating them at least five times per day, ranging from 21.3% of Black students to 28.8% of Asian students. While the overall percentage of students who reported eating some fruits 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

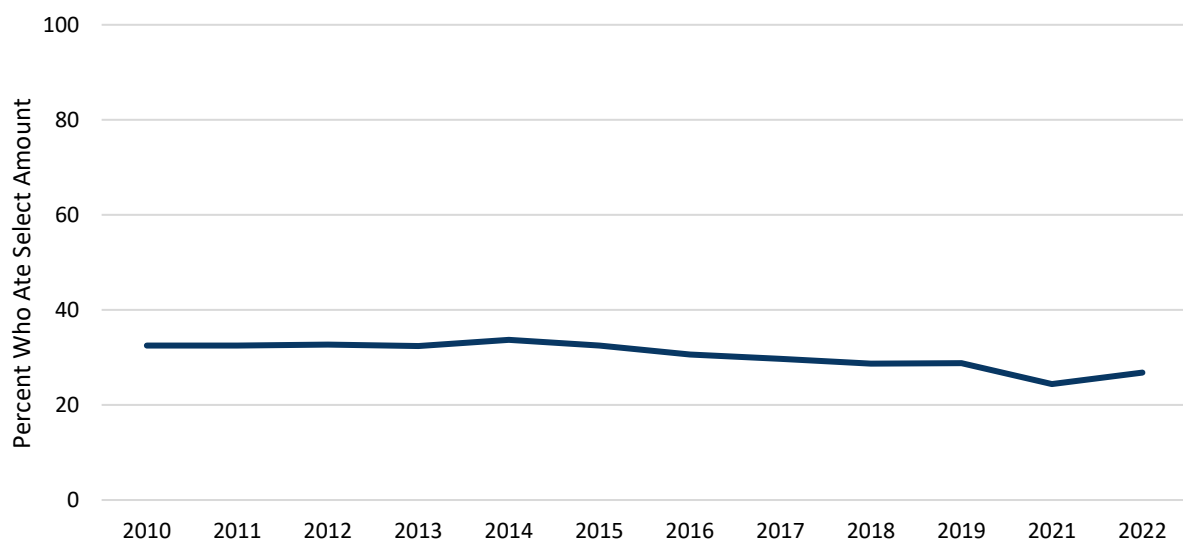
(Values are percentages)

	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

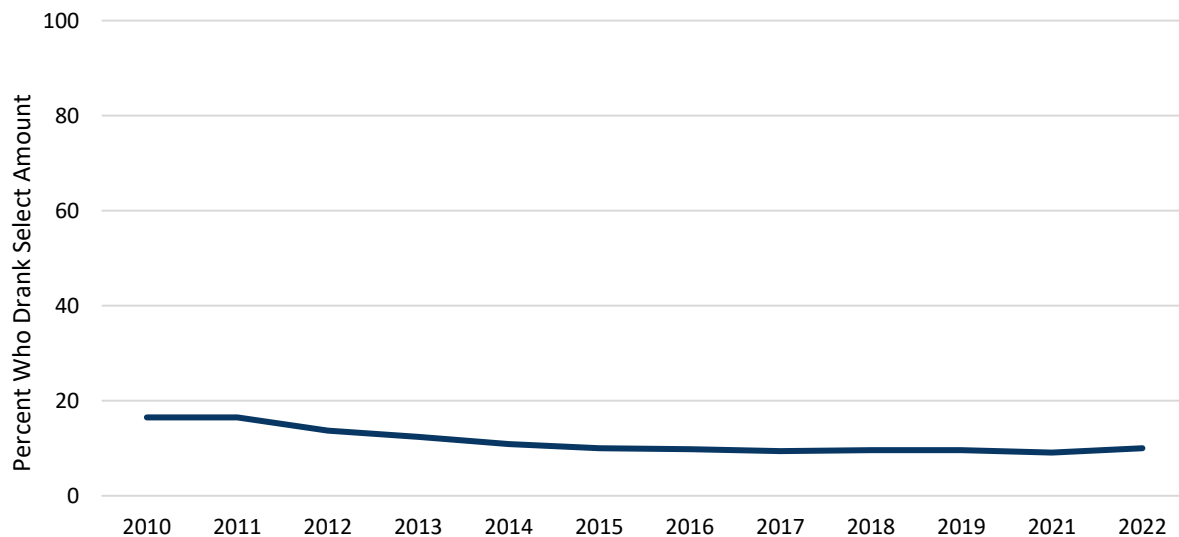
(Values are percentages)

	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.

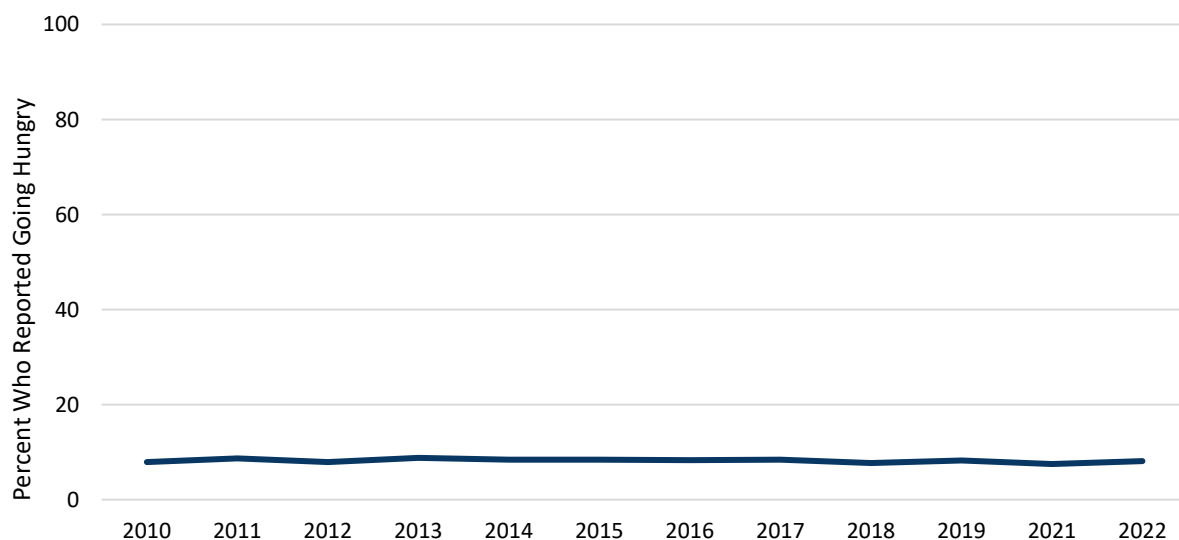
Table 75. Percentage of Students Who Reported Going Hungry in the Past Month Due to Lack of Food in the Home, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2015 – 2022
(Values are percentages)

	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

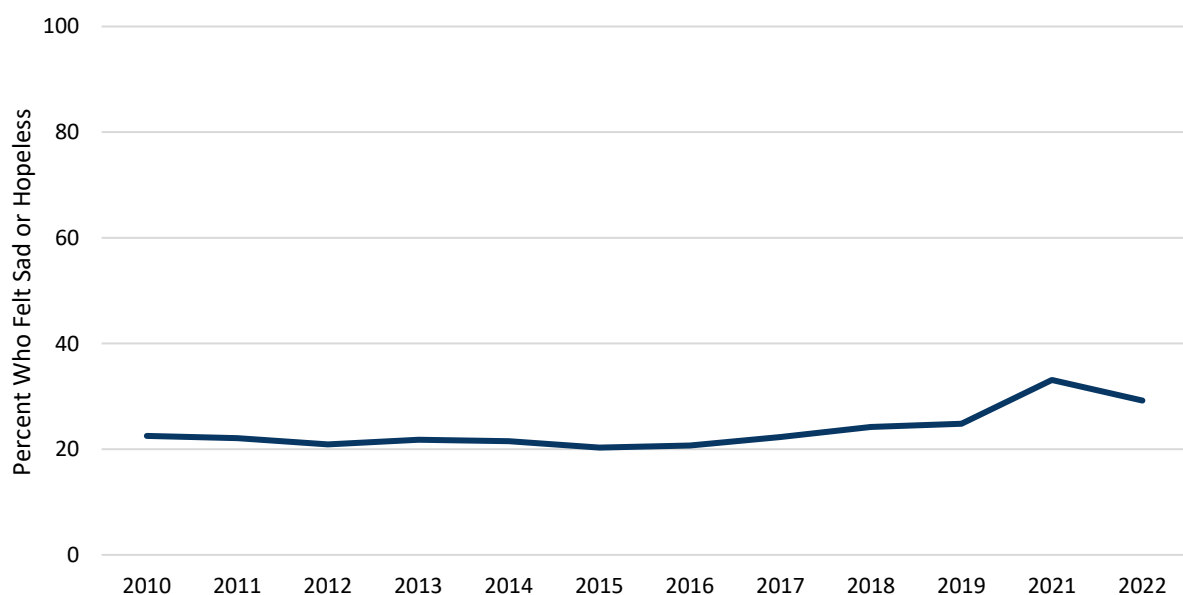
(Values are percentages)

	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).

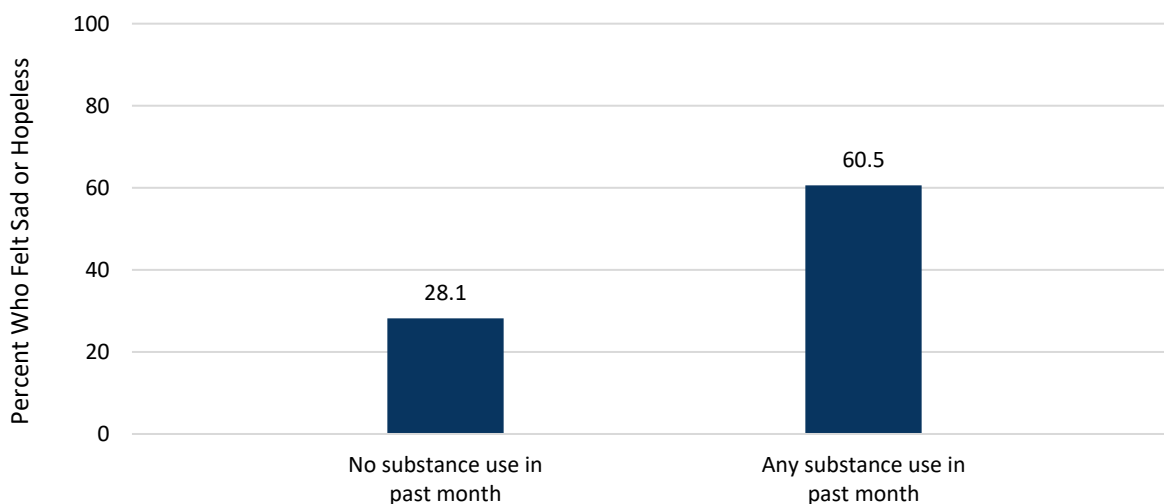
^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

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

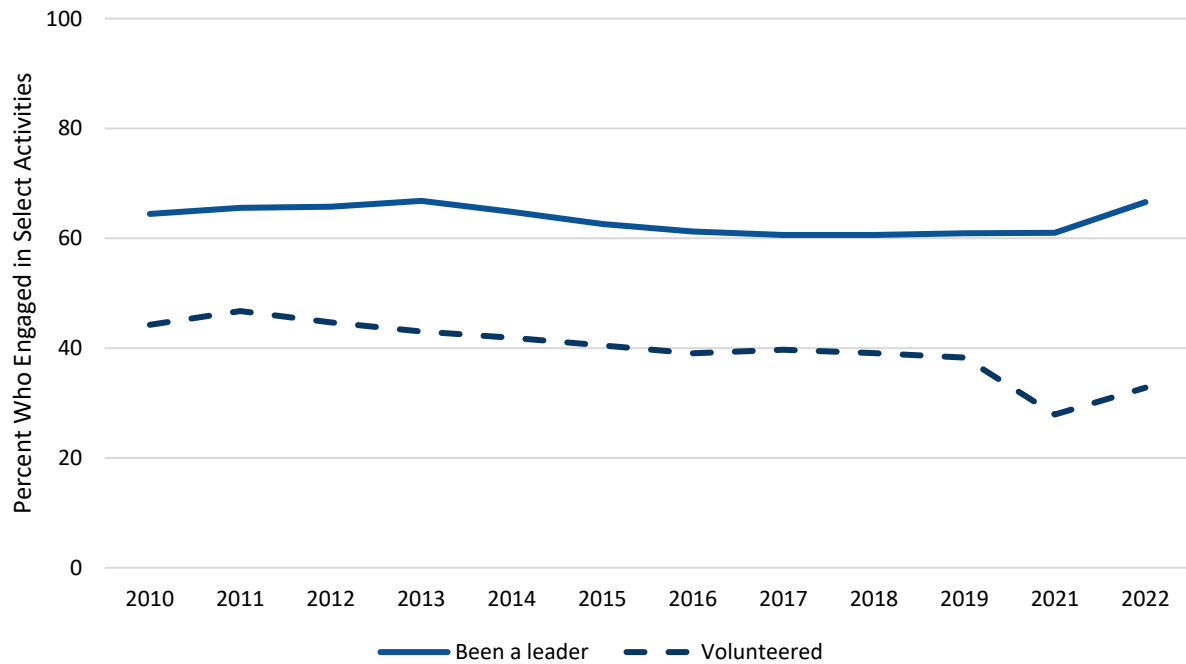
(Values are percentages)

	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).

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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 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 (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 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, 2022**¹³ 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	