

FALL 2024



Fairfax County 6th Grade Youth Survey

SCHOOL YEAR
2023-2024

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**2023 Fairfax County
6th Grade Youth Survey**

School Year 2023-2024

Results and Tabulations

Publication Date: September 2024

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 *2023 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 eighteenth year that the Fairfax County Youth Survey has been conducted and the sixteenth year that sixth-grade students have participated in the survey. The survey was administered November 2023 through January 2024 and resulted in valid responses from 10,814 students in sixth grade. A simultaneous administration of a separate survey instrument to eighth-, tenth-, and twelfth-grade students resulted in 26,218 valid responses. This report, as well as a report of the *2023 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 (16.5%). Male students were more likely to have reported using alcohol in their lifetime (18.9% vs. 13.7% of female students). Past month use of alcohol had been on a slow but consistent decline since 2018. However, this year the rate of alcohol use in the past month slightly increased to 1.6% from 1.1% in 2022.
- Inhalants were the students' second most widely used substance in their lifetime (3.7%), followed by vapes (2.8%). Fewer students reported ever smoking cigarettes (1.1%), using other illegal drugs (1.2%), or using marijuana (1.4%).
- The lifetime rate of alcohol use in 2023 was 4.6 percentage points lower than in 2010 (21.1%), while lifetime inhalant use fell by 4.3 percentage points since 2010 (8.0%).
- Nearly one and a half percent of sixth-grade students (1.6%) reported using alcohol in the past month, followed by over one percent of sixth-grade students (1.3%) who reported using inhalants 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 was the most common substance inhaled through vaping in the past month (0.6%), followed by flavoring (0.5%) and marijuana (0.3%).

- Lifetime prevalence of other illegal drug use decreased 0.2 percentage points from 2022 (1.4% to 1.2%).

Aggressive Behaviors

- Nearly half of the Fairfax County sixth-grade students (44.1%) reported having had something bad said to them about their race or culture in the past year, and nearly one in five (17.9%) reported having made derogatory comments about someone’s race or culture. Male students were more likely to report making such comments to others (21.6% vs. 14.2% of female students). Over half of both Black students (57.7%) and Asian students (54.0%) reported experiencing derogatory comments.
- One fourth of the students (25.3%) reported having been bullied* on school property in the past year, while 5.9% reported bullying someone on school property. Rates of being bullied on school property ranged from 19.9% of Asian students to 29.9% of students of other/multiple races.
- Approximately thirteen percent of the students (13.2%) reported having been cyberbullied† by a student at their school in the past year, while 6.0% reported cyberbullying a student at their school. Female students were more likely to report being cyberbullied (14.9% compared to 10.8% of male students). Rates of being cyberbullied ranged from 10.5% of White students to 16.4% of students of other/multiple races.
- Approximately one in twelve of the sixth-grade students (8.3%) reported carrying a weapon in the past month, with more than one percent (1.4%) doing so on school property. Twelve-and-a-half percent of students (12.5%) who reported any substance use in the past month also reported carrying a weapon on school property in the past month.

Physical Activity and Non-Academic Use of Electronic Media

- Less than half of the students (42.6%) 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 (49.0% and 36.2%, respectively). Rates of physical activity ranged from 30.4% of Hispanic students to 50.7% of White students. Despite a slight increase in the rate of physical activity last year (0.6 percentage points), this year noted a 2.1 percentage point decrease from 2022, aligning with the overall downward trend noted previously from 2016 to 2021 (6.3 percentage point decrease).
- One in five students (19.3%) reported watching three or more hours of television on an average school day, ranging from 13.3% of Asian students to 28.1% of Black students. The percentage of students who reported spending three or more hours watching television had been in decline

* 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.

from 2010 to 2019 but spiked in 2021 and 2022 to 19.6% and 20.3%, respectively. Despite the spike observed last year, the rate decreased by 1.0 percentage points this year.

- Over one third of the students (35.4%) 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 (37.3% vs. 33.0% of female students). The percentages ranged from 27.9% of Asian students to 46.2% of Hispanic students. Prior to 2022, the overall rate for sixth-grade students had been steadily climbing since 2010, when 21.2% reported doing so. This year accounts for the second year of a downward trend, dropping by 1.8 percentage points from 2022.

Nutrition

- Over one quarter of Fairfax County sixth-grade students (28.0%) reported eating fruits and vegetables at least five times per day in the week prior to the survey, ranging from 24.6% of Black students to 31.2% of Asian students. Although the overall rate showed a 1.2 percentage point increase from 2022, 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 (45.5%) of the students reported that they had not consumed soda or pop (excluding diet soda) within the past week, while 10.2% 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 (10.9% compared to 9.2% of female students). Daily soda consumption ranged from 4.7% of Asian students to 19.2% of Hispanic students.
- Roughly one in eight of the students (13.4%) reported drinking non-carbonated sugar-sweetened beverages (such as lemonade or sweetened tea) at least once per day, while 6.3% reported consuming sports drinks daily, and 2.7% consumed energy drinks daily.
- Approximately one-third of sixth-grade students (32.0%) reported drinking any sweetened beverage (all categories combined) at least once per day. In 2023, daily consumption of any sweetened beverage decreased among almost all student sub-populations. Male students were more likely to report consuming any sweetened beverage daily (34.9% compared to 28.8% of female students). Daily consumption of any sweetened beverage ranged from 20.0% of Asian students to 47.6% of Hispanic students.
- Almost eight percent of the students (7.6%) 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 (15.6%) reported experiencing stress most/all of the time and about two thirds (60.3%) 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 (20.3% compared to 10.0% of male students) and a little/some of the time (61.8% compared to 59.2% of male students) in the past month.
- Nearly a third of sixth-grade students (29.1%) 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. Despite a minor change from 2022 to 2023 (0.1 percentage point decrease), the overall decline represents an improvement from the 2021 rate when 33.1% of sixth-grade students reported this feeling. Female students were more likely to report experiencing this level of sadness (34.3% compared to 22.9% of male students).
- Over half of the students who reported substance use in the past month indicated experiencing this level of sadness or hopelessness (58.2%) compared to only over one-fourth (27.7%) of students who did not use substances.

Extracurricular Activities and Civic Behaviors

- Eighteen percent of the Fairfax County students (18.3%) 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 45.9% 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 (24.3%), while White students were the most likely to report participating in extracurricular activities away from school (56.8%). Hispanic students were least likely to report participating in extracurricular activities both at school (16.6%) and away from school (31.0%).
- Male students were more likely to report participating in extracurricular activities for one hour or more both at school (18.6% compared to 18.1% of female students) and outside of school (46.8% compared to 45.2% of female students).
- One-fifth of the students (20.9%) 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 (22.3% compared to 19.6% of male students). The percentage of students who reported spending an hour or more doing homework ranged from 16.4% of White students to 29.9% of Asian students.
- More than one in six students (17.2%) reported going to work for an hour or more on an average school day, ranging from 13.3% of female students to 20.6% 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%). There was a slight decrease in this rate in 2023. However, the 2023 rate remains significantly higher than the 2016-2019 rates (7.7% - 8.4%).

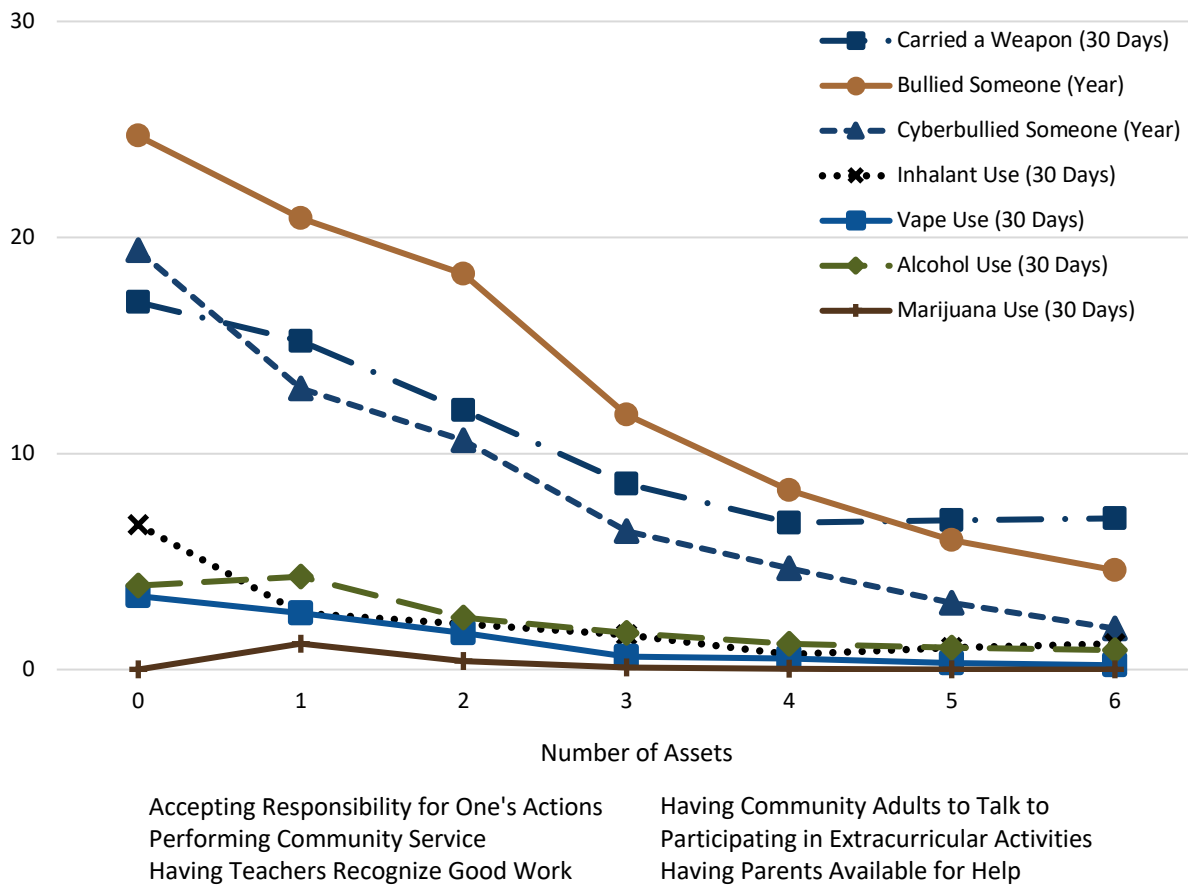
- Thirty-two percent of the students (32.0%) reported volunteering in the past year to do community service, a 0.8 percentage point decrease from 2022. Two-thirds of sixth-grade students (67.0%) reported being a leader in a group or organization in the past year. Female students were more likely to report volunteering (32.9% compared to 31.0% of male students) and being a leader in a group or organization (68.1% compared to 66.1% of male students). Hispanic students were least likely to report being a leader (59.9%) or volunteering (22.4%), while White students reported the highest rate for both volunteering and being a leader (40.7% and 72.8%, respectively).

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, 2023



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 2023 Fairfax County Youth Survey was conducted from November 2023 through the first week of January 2024. The survey instrument for sixth-grade students contained 91 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 eighteenth 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. 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. In 2023, the survey continued to be conducted entirely online and offered in eight languages.

Table 1. Language Selection for the Online Survey

	Number	Percent
Arabic	5	0.0
Chinese	7	0.1
English	11,097	97.0
Farsi	7	0.1
Korean	29	0.3
Spanish	289	2.5
Urdu	2	0.0
Vietnamese	8	0.1
Total	11,444	100.0

The results of the *2023 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 85.

SURVEY ADMINISTRATION

The 2023 Fairfax County Youth Survey was the third year the survey was administered entirely online. No paper versions of the survey were offered due to lack of use in previous years. 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 11,444 students participated in the *2023 Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6th Grade Students*, representing 87.4% of all sixth-grade students enrolled in Fairfax County Public Schools.

Table 2. Response Rate

FCPS Enrollment^a	Number of Respondents	Response Rate
13,094	11,444	87.4%

^aTotal Fairfax County Public Schools enrollment in 6th grade, December 2023.

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 29, 2023 and January 11, 2024)
- the student completed the survey during a weekend or winter break (December 18, 2023-January 2, 2024)
- the student completed the survey between 4:30 pm and 7:00 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 (cabenerol)
- 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 90.

A total of 630 questionnaires were rejected due to meeting at least one of the data cleaning criteria, leaving 10,814 usable questionnaires (94.5%). 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 (2001-2023)

		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
2023	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Students	26,218
	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6th Grade Students	10,814

^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 (31.5%) identified themselves as non-Hispanic White. The largest minority population among survey respondents was Hispanic (28.9%), followed by Asian (20.4%). In 2022, two new 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. In 2023, two new questions were added to the survey concerning the students’ disability status (23.1%) and if they had an Individualized Education Plan (IEP) or 504 Plan (6.5% and 3.0%, respectively). More than a third of the students (38.0%) 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 2023 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.fairfaxcountyouthsurvey.com/>).

Table 4. Selected Demographic Characteristics of Survey Respondents and Fairfax County Student Population, 2023

	Survey Respondents ^a		FCPS Enrollment ^b	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Gender				
Female	5,241	48.7	6,386	48.8
Male	5,325	49.5	6,702	51.2
Non-Binary ^c	90	0.8	N/A	N/A
Other ^d	96	0.9	6	0.0
Race/Ethnicity^e				
White	3,208	31.5	4,751	36.3
Black	1,132	11.1	1,284	9.8
Hispanic	2,941	28.9	3,666	28.0
Asian	2,071	20.4	2,509	19.2
Other/Multiple	822	8.1	884	6.8

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 2023. ^c Non-Binary category was asked for the first time in 2022. Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous year's data is not recommended. ^d Other category was asked for the first time in 2022. Due to changes in the gender question options in 2022, direct comparisons with previous year's data is not recommended. ^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, 2023

(Values are percentages)

	Primary Language Spoken at Home				
	Amharic	Arabic	Chinese	English	Farsi
Overall	1.3	2.5	1.3	62.0	1.5
Gender^a					
Female	1.6	2.5	1.3	60.5	1.6
Male	1.1	2.5	1.3	63.5	1.4
Race/Ethnicity^b					
White	0.0	1.6	0.0	91.0	0.9
Black	11.9	7.0	0.0	69.2	0.4
Hispanic	0.1	0.1	0.2	32.7	0.2
Asian	0.0	1.6	5.9	48.5	3.6
Other/Multiple	0.4	2.1	0.9	78.1	3.2

	Korean	Spanish	Urdu	Vietnamese	Other
	Overall	1.8	18.2	1.0	1.6
Gender^a					
Female	2.0	18.3	1.0	1.8	9.5
Male	1.7	18.2	1.0	1.3	8.1
Race/Ethnicity^b					
White	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	5.4
Black	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	10.7
Hispanic	0.2	64.6	0.1	0.1	1.8
Asian	8.5	0.3	3.5	7.4	20.8
Other/Multiple	1.1	0.4	0.9	1.2	11.9

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.

Table 6. Prevalence of Self-reported Conditions/Disabilities, Fairfax County, 2023

Disability Type/Classification ^{a, b}	Number	Percent
Developmental or intellectual disability	183	1.8
Learning disability	770	7.6
Mental health/emotional condition	1,307	12.9
Mobility disability	35	0.3
Sensory disability	190	1.9
Speech and language impairment	244	2.4
Other health conditions (ADHD, diabetes, cancer, epilepsy, etc.)	566	5.6

Note. Data in this table are not weighted. All percentages were calculated from valid cases (missing responses were not included). ^aThis question was a multi-variate response meaning that students could select multiple response options. As a result, percentages will not sum to 100% as individuals with multiple responses may be counted more than once. ^bThe questions regarding student disabilities were first added to the FCPS survey this year. The responses were based on respondents' own knowledge of their conditions. These do not necessarily reflect a medical diagnosis from a professional.

Table 7. Disability Status, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2023
(Values are percentages)

	Disability Status ^a		
	No disabilities	1 or more disabilities	Not sure
Overall	56.0	24.6	19.4
Gender			
Female	51.9	27.2	20.9
Male	61.8	20.6	17.6
Race/Ethnicity^b			
White	53.1	29.6	17.3
Black	63.6	18.6	17.8
Hispanic	48.2	29.0	22.8
Asian	66.6	14.7	18.6
Other/Multiple	53.3	26.8	19.9

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. ^aThe questions regarding student disabilities were first added to the FCPS survey this year. The responses were based on respondents' own knowledge of their conditions. These do not necessarily reflect a medical diagnosis from a professional. ^bRacial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Table 8. Prevalence of Individualized Education Plans (IEP) or 504 Plans, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2023

(Values are percentages)

	Yes, I have an IEP	Yes, I have a 504	No, I do not	Not sure
Overall^a	6.5	3.0	41.3	49.2
Gender				
Female	5.7	2.6	43.5	48.1
Male	7.2	3.1	39.7	50.0
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	8.2	5.0	40.5	46.2
Black	7.1	1.9	46.8	44.2
Hispanic	7.5	2.8	36.7	53.0
Asian	2.7	0.8	45.6	50.9
Other/Multiple	6.2	3.3	40.5	50.1

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 The questions regarding student disabilities were first added to the FCPS survey this year. The responses were based on respondents' own knowledge of their school services related to their self-reported condition/disability. ^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 93. 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 *2023 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 (16.5%) reported having consumed alcohol at least once in their lifetime, which increased slightly from last year. Male students were more likely than female students to report using alcohol in their lifetime (18.9% vs. 13.7%, respectively) and in the past month (1.8% and 1.2%, respectively). Rates of lifetime alcohol use varied among racial/ethnic groups, ranging from 12.6% of Asian students to 20.0% of White students. Nearly 1.6% of the students reported drinking alcohol in the past month. There had been a downward trend in past month use of alcohol from 2018 to 2022, but this year saw an increase from 1.1% to 1.6%, similar to 2018 rate.

The second most commonly used substance among sixth grade students was inhalants, with 3.7% reported use in their lifetime and 1.3% reported use in the past month. Compared to rates in 2022, both lifetime use of inhalants this year and past month use of inhalants increased only slightly by 0.3 and 0.1 percentage points, respectively, but were much still lower than the rates between 2016 and 2019.

Questions on vaping[†] were added to the survey in 2021 due to increased popularity and prevalence of vaping among youth. In 2023, 2.8% of the students reported vaping at least once in their lifetime and 0.8% of the students reported vaping in the past month. The past month prevalence percentage has remained steady from 2021, while lifetime prevalence increased 0.2 percentage points from the 2022 survey. Male students were slightly more likely to report vaping in their lifetime (2.8% compared to 2.6% of female students) and to report usage in the past month (0.8% compared to 0.6% of female students). Rates of ever having vaped ranged from 1.9% of White students to 4.7% of Hispanic students, and rates of vaping in the past month ranged from 0.3% of White students to 1.5% of Hispanic students. Nicotine was the most common substance inhaled through vaping in the past month at 0.6% followed by flavoring at 0.5% and marijuana at 0.3%.

Few students reported using marijuana, cigarettes, or other drugs during their lifetime (1.4% or less) or in the month before the survey (0.2% or less). Male and female students were equally likely to report ever smoking cigarettes (1.0% each), with male students being more likely to report smoking cigarettes in the

* 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.

past month (0.3% vs. 0.1%). Consistent with results since 2021, female students were more likely to report using marijuana in their lifetime (1.7% vs. 1.1% of male students) but both male and female students were equally likely to report usage in the past month (0.1% each). Both lifetime use of marijuana and cigarettes increased slightly by 0.2 percentage points (1.4% and 1.1%, respectively). Meanwhile, the lifetime prevalence of using other drugs decreased by 0.2 percentage points in 2023 compared to the previous year, while past month use has remained unchanged since 2021 (0.1%).

Table 9. Percentage of Students Reporting Use of Selected Substances in Their Lifetime, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2023

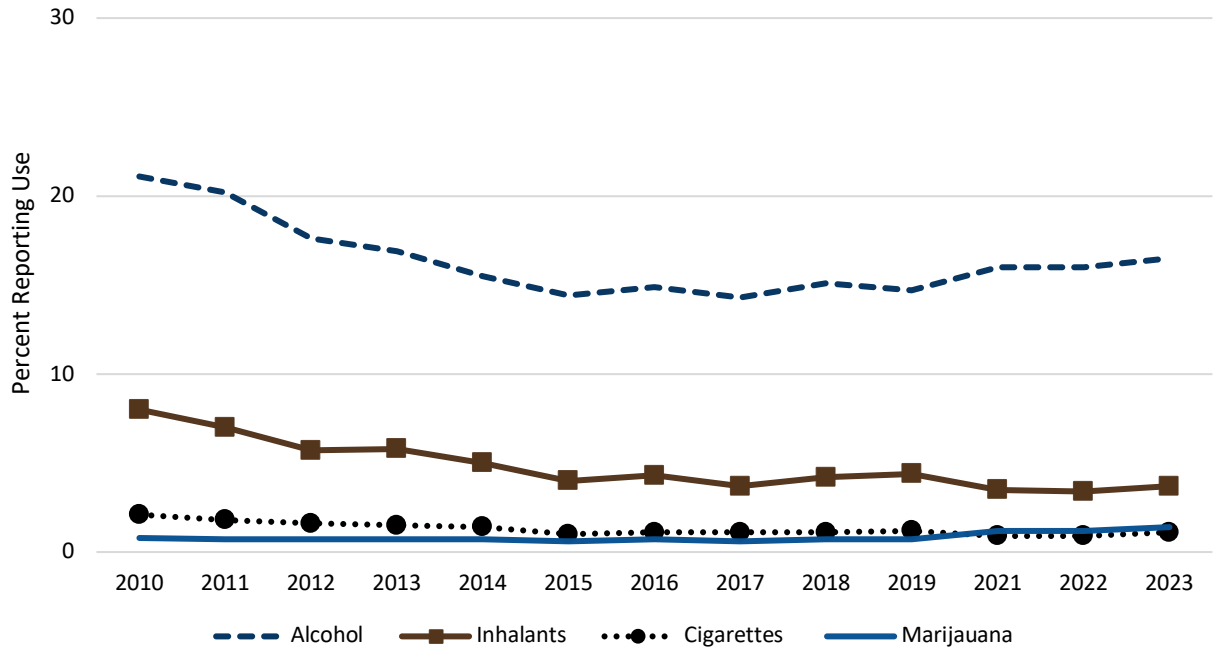
(Values are percentages)

	Alcohol	Inhalants	Cigarettes	Vape	Marijuana	Other Illegal Drugs
Overall	16.5	3.7	1.1	2.8	1.4	1.2
Gender^a						
Female	13.7	3.5	1.0	2.5	1.7	1.1
Male	18.9	3.7	1.0	2.8	1.1	1.2
Race/Ethnicity^b						
White	20.0	3.3	0.8	1.9	0.8	1.1
Black	16.5	4.8	1.2	3.1	2.2	1.7
Hispanic	16.9	4.2	1.7	4.7	2.0	1.3
Asian	12.6	3.0	0.6	2.0	1.3	0.6
Other/Multiple	18.6	3.7	1.3	2.2	1.8	1.5

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.

Figure 2. Percentage of Students Reporting Use of Alcohol, Inhalants, Cigarettes, or Marijuana in Their Lifetime, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2023



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 10. Percentage of Students Reporting Use of Selected Substances in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2023

(Values are percentages)

	Alcohol	Inhalants	Cigarettes	Vape	Marijuana	Other Illegal Drugs
Overall	1.6	1.3	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.1
Gender^a						
Female	1.2	1.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1
Male	1.8	1.3	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.0
Race/Ethnicity^b						
White	2.1	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0
Black	2.3	1.6	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.1
Hispanic	1.1	1.6	0.3	1.5	0.3	0.1
Asian/Pacific	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1
Other/Multiple	2.0	1.7	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.1

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.

ALCOHOL USE

Table 11. Lifetime Prevalence of Alcohol Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2016 – 2023

(Values are percentages)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022	2023
Overall	14.9	14.3	15.1	14.7	16.0	16.0	16.5
Gender^a							
Female	11.3	11.3	11.9	12.0	14.4	13.8	13.7
Male	18.3	17.2	18.0	17.4	17.3	17.6	18.9
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	17.0	15.3	15.8	16.0	16.9	18.2	20.0
Black	14.9	14.9	12.8	15.1	15.3	17.6	16.5
Hispanic	15.8	16.9	17.7	17.4	17.7	16.8	16.9
Asian	10.9	10.1	11.8	10.3	13.0	13.0	12.6
Other/Multiple	16.2	14.8	18.4	16.4	19.4	15.4	18.6

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 12. Past Month Prevalence of Alcohol Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2016 – 2023

(Values are percentages)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022	2023
Overall	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.6
Gender^a							
Female	1.0	1.2	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.2
Male	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.8
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.7	2.1
Black	1.2	1.4	1.3	2.0	0.8	1.0	2.3
Hispanic	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.1
Asian	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.3	1.0
Other/Multiple	1.6	1.8	2.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	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.

Table 13. Frequency of Alcohol Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2023

(Values are percentages)

	None	1-2 days	3-5 days	6-9 days	10+ days
Overall	98.4	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
Gender^a					
Female	98.8	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Male	98.2	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.1
Race/Ethnicity^b					
White	97.9	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.1
Black	97.7	1.9	0.3	0.0	0.1
Hispanic	98.9	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Asian	99.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other/Multiple	98.0	1.7	0.1	0.0	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.

INHALANT USE*

Table 14. Lifetime Prevalence of Inhalant Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2016 – 2023

(Values are percentages)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022	2023
Overall	4.3	3.7	4.2	4.4	3.5	3.4	3.7
Gender^a							
Female	3.8	3.7	4.3	4.3	3.6	3.3	3.5
Male	4.8	3.7	4.1	4.6	3.3	3.4	3.7
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	3.7	3.0	2.8	4.0	2.8	2.7	3.3
Black	5.9	5.8	5.1	5.5	3.4	4.0	4.8
Hispanic	4.4	4.0	5.4	5.6	3.8	4.2	4.2
Asian	4.7	3.8	4.4	2.7	3.7	3.1	3.0
Other/Multiple	4.9	3.2	5.6	6.5	5.1	4.5	3.7

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 15. Past Month Prevalence of Inhalant Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2016 – 2023

(Values are percentages)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022	2023
Overall	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.3	1.2	1.3
Gender^a							
Female	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.4	1.1	1.3
Male	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.0	1.3
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.8	1.4
Black	2.4	3.3	2.4	2.0	1.1	0.8	1.6
Hispanic	2.4	2.2	2.8	2.7	1.6	1.7	1.6
Asian	1.9	1.5	2.0	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.7
Other/Multiple	2.1	1.7	2.3	2.8	2.2	2.0	1.7

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.

* 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 16. Frequency of Inhalant Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2023

(Values are percentages)

	None	1-2 days	3-5 days	6-9 days	10+ days
Overall	98.7	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Gender^a					
Female	98.7	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.1
Male	98.7	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Race/Ethnicity^b					
White	98.6	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
Black	98.4	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.1
Hispanic	98.4	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Asian	99.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other/Multiple	98.3	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.1

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

^a Due to changes in the Gender 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 17. Lifetime Prevalence of Smoking Cigarettes, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2016 – 2023

(Values are percentages)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022	2023
Overall	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.1
Gender^a							
Female	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.0
Male	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.0
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.8
Black	1.4	2.3	1.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.2
Hispanic	2.4	1.7	2.2	2.4	1.8	2.0	1.7
Asian	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.6
Other/Multiple	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.6	1.3

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 18. Frequency of Smoking Cigarettes in Lifetime, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2023

(Values are percentages)

	Never	Once or twice	Once in a while but not regularly	Regularly in the past	Regularly now
Overall	98.9	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.2
Gender^a					
Female	99.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1
Male	99.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2
Race/Ethnicity^b					
White	99.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2
Black	98.8	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2
Hispanic	98.3	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Asian	99.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other/Multiple	98.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1

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

^a Due to changes in the Gender 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 Smoking Cigarettes, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2016 – 2023

(Values are percentages)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022	2023
Overall	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Gender^a							
Female	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Male	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Black	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4
Hispanic	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3
Asian	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Other/Multiple	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1

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 20. Frequency of Smoking Cigarettes in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2023

(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	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Gender^a						
Female	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	99.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Race/Ethnicity^b						
White	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Black	99.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Hispanic	99.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Asian	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other/Multiple	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

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

^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 21. Lifetime Prevalence of Vaping (Any Substance), by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2021-2023

(Values are percentages)

	2021	2022	2023
Overall	2.6	2.6	2.8
Gender^a			
Female	2.7	2.5	2.5
Male	2.4	2.6	2.8
Race/Ethnicity^b			
White	1.7	1.4	1.9
Black	3.2	2.7	3.1
Hispanic	4.1	5.1	4.7
Asian	2.2	1.8	2.0
Other/Multiple	2.6	2.7	2.2

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 22. Past Month Prevalence of Vaping (Any Substance), by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2021 – 2023

(Values are percentages)

	2021	2022	2023
Overall	0.8	0.8	0.8
Gender^a			
Female	0.9	0.8	0.6
Male	0.7	0.7	0.8
Race/Ethnicity^b			
White	0.4	0.1	0.3
Black	0.7	0.5	1.2
Hispanic	1.9	2.3	1.5
Asian	0.3	0.3	0.4
Other/Multiple	0.2	0.6	0.7

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 23. Frequency of Vaping Nicotine in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2023

(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	99.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Gender^a							
Female	99.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	99.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Black	99.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Hispanic	98.8	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Asian	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other/Multiple	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

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

^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. Prevalence of Vaping Nicotine in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2021-2023

(Values are percentages)

	2021	2022	2023
Overall	0.6	0.5	0.6
Gender^a			
Female	0.7	0.7	0.5
Male	0.5	0.4	0.6
Race/Ethnicity^b			
White	0.3	0.1	0.3
Black	0.5	0.4	1.0
Hispanic	1.4	1.5	1.2
Asian	0.2	0.3	0.2
Other/Multiple	0.2	0.5	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 25. Frequency of Vaping Marijuana in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2023

(Values are percentages)

	0 occasions	1-2 occasions	3-5 occasions	6-9 occasions	10-19 occasions	20-39 occasions	40+ occasions
Overall	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Gender^a							
Female	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	99.7	0.2	0.0	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	99.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Hispanic	99.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Asian	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other/Multiple	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

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

^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 26. Prevalence of Vaping Marijuana in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2021-2023

(Values are percentages)

	2021	2022	2023
Overall	0.2	0.2	0.3
Gender^a			
Female	0.2	0.2	0.2
Male	0.2	0.2	0.3
Race/Ethnicity^b			
White	0.2	0.0	0.1
Black	0.3	0.2	0.6
Hispanic	0.3	0.6	0.6
Asian	0.1	0.2	0.1
Other/Multiple	0.1	0.2	0.1

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

^a Due to changes in the Gender 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. Frequency of Vaping Flavoring Only in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2023

(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	0.1
Gender^a							
Female	99.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Male	99.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Black	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hispanic	99.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Asian	99.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other/Multiple	99.6	0.3	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.

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

Table 28. Prevalence of Vaping Flavoring Without Nicotine or Marijuana in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2021-2023

(Values are percentages)

	2021	2022	2023
Overall	0.5	0.5	0.5
Gender^a			
Female	0.6	0.5	0.4
Male	0.5	0.5	0.5
Race/Ethnicity^b			
White	0.3	0.1	0.2
Black	0.6	0.3	0.4
Hispanic	1.2	1.4	1.1
Asian	0.3	0.1	0.4
Other/Multiple	0.3	0.5	0.4

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

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

MARIJUANA USE

Table 29. Lifetime Prevalence of Marijuana Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2016 – 2023

(Values are percentages)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022	2023
Overall	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.4
Gender^a							
Female	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.5	1.3	1.7
Male	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.1
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.8
Black	1.6	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.5	1.5	2.2
Hispanic	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.7	2.0
Asian	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.3	1.3
Other/Multiple	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.4	1.1	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.

Table 30. Past Month Prevalence of Marijuana Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2016 – 2023

(Values are percentages)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022	2023
Overall	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Gender^a							
Female	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Male	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Black	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
Hispanic	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3
Asian	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other/Multiple	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1

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 31. Frequency of Marijuana Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2023

(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	0.1
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	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Asian	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other/Multiple	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1

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

^a Due to changes in the Gender 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 32. Lifetime Prevalence of Other Illegal Drug Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2016 – 2023

(Values are percentages)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022	2023
Overall	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.3	1.4	1.2
Gender^a							
Female	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.3	1.1
Male	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.3	1.5	1.2
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.1	1.1
Black	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.5	2.1	1.7
Hispanic	0.7	0.6	1.2	1.0	1.7	1.4	1.3
Asian	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.4	1.3	0.6
Other/Multiple	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.8	1.5

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 33. Past Month Prevalence of Other Illegal Drug Use, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2016 – 2023

(Values are percentages)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022	2023
Overall	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Gender^a							
Female	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Male	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Black	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Hispanic	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1
Asian	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other/Multiple	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1

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 34. Frequency of Other Illegal Drug Use in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2023

(Values are percentages)

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

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 2023 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 reports from previous years, more students reported experiencing aggressive behaviors than carrying them out. Around one in eight students (17.9%) reported making derogatory comments about someone's race or culture,‡ a 5.7 percentage point increase from last year's findings. While nearly one-half (44.1%) of students reported having something bad about their race or culture said to them. Consistent with last year, more female and male students reported experiencing derogatory comments, rising by 5.9 and 6.3 percentage points compared to the results from 2022. Male students continued to be more likely to report making derogatory comments than their female counterparts (21.6% and 14.2%, respectively). More than half of Black students (57.7%) and Asian students (54.0%) reported experiencing derogatory statements about their race or culture. Both rates of making and experiencing derogatory racial/ethnic comments had declined steadily from 2016 to 2021 but have been increasing since 2022, with the rates of making and experiencing derogatory racial/ethnic comments rising by 5.7 and 6.1 percentage points, respectively, compared to the previous year.

Nearly six percent (5.9%) of the students reported bullying someone on school property in the past year, while over one fourth of the students (25.3%) reported having been bullied on school property. Rates of being bullied on school property ranged from 19.9% of Asian students to 29.9% of students of other/multiple races. Students who reported using any substance in the past month were more likely to report both bullying someone on school property (22.6%) and being bullied by someone on school property (41.2%) compared to students who reported not using any substance in the past month (5.3% and 24.7%, respectively). This year's survey showed over a 1.5 percentage point increase in the prevalence of bullying someone on school property and bullying someone away from school property (1.8 percentage points) compared to rates in 2022.

About one in eight of the students (13.2%) reported having been cyberbullied in the past year by a student at their school, and 6.0% 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 (14.9% compared to 10.8% of male students), while male students were more likely to report they had cyberbullied someone at their school (6.2% vs 5.6%, respectively). Rates of being cyberbullied ranged from

* 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.

10.5% of White students to 16.4% of students of other/multiple races. Compared to last year, both the reported rate of cyberbullying and the rate of being cyberbullied increased (1.2 percentage points and 1.3 percentage points, respectively).

Over one-fifth of the sixth-grade students (22.3%) reported having been bullied, taunted, ridiculed, or teased by a parent or an adult in their household in the past year. Rates of experiencing this behavior from a parent or adult in their household ranged from 18.4% White students to 25.4% Black students. Approximately 12.3% of the students reported having been hit, kicked, or physically hurt by a parent or adult in the past year. Hispanic students were the most likely to report experiencing this behavior (15.8%) and White students were the least likely to report this behavior (7.7%). The percentage of students reporting they'd been bullied, taunted, ridiculed, or teased by a parent and of students reporting they'd be hit, kicked, or physically hurt by a parent both increased from 2022 (by 1.1 percentage points and 1.3 percentage points, respectively).

In 2023, one in twelve sixth-grade students (8.3%) reported carrying a weapon in the past month, with over one percent (1.4%) doing so on school property. About thirteen percent (12.5%) of students who reported any substance use in the past month also reported carrying a weapon on school property in the past month.

Table 35. Prevalence of Committing Selected Aggressive Behaviors in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2023

(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	17.9	5.9	6.0
Gender^b			
Female	14.2	5.4	5.6
Male	21.6	6.2	6.2
Race/Ethnicity^c			
White	12.3	4.1	3.7
Black	25.0	7.7	7.0
Hispanic	22.3	9.0	9.1
Asian	18.0	3.9	5.4
Other/Multiple	18.3	6.1	6.3

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 36. Prevalence of Experiencing Selected Aggressive Behaviors in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2023

(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	44.1	25.3	13.2
Gender^b			
Female	44.1	25.9	14.9
Male	43.6	23.9	10.8
Race/Ethnicity^c			
White	31.0	24.5	10.5
Black	57.7	24.9	13.6
Hispanic	46.3	28.8	16.3
Asian	54.0	19.9	12.1
Other/Multiple	49.5	29.9	16.4

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 37. Prevalence of Bullying Someone on School Property in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2016 – 2023

(Values are percentages)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022	2023
Overall	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.4	5.9
Gender^a							
Female	3.7	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.6	5.4
Male	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.7	4.4	5.1	6.2
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	2.9	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.5	4.1
Black	7.6	7.1	5.8	6.6	5.4	5.9	7.7
Hispanic	6.1	6.4	6.6	6.2	5.0	6.5	9.0
Asian	2.9	2.0	3.0	2.3	3.6	3.0	3.9
Other/Multiple	4.4	4.4	4.6	3.9	3.9	3.3	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 38. Prevalence of Bullying Someone Away from School Property in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2016 – 2023

(Values are percentages)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022	2023
Overall	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.5	5.3	7.1
Gender^a							
Female	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.3	4.3	4.4	7.0
Male	5.1	4.8	4.7	5.1	4.7	6.2	7.0
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	3.6	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.7	3.8	3.9
Black	7.3	5.2	5.3	5.5	6.9	6.3	8.6
Hispanic	5.7	6.3	6.4	6.7	6.8	8.2	12.0
Asian	3.4	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.2	3.5	5.3
Other/Multiple	3.6	3.7	4.5	4.4	4.5	6.1	6.3

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 39. Prevalence of Having Been Bullied on School Property in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2016 – 2023

(Values are percentages)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022	2023
Overall	23.7	24.4	23.4	22.7	20.0	22.6	25.3
Gender^a							
Female	24.9	26.0	25.2	23.9	20.4	23.7	25.9
Male	22.4	22.9	21.7	21.4	19.3	20.9	23.9
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	22.8	24.8	22.9	22.8	19.4	23.2	24.5
Black	24.1	25.5	25.6	24.2	20.8	25.0	24.9
Hispanic	26.3	25.5	25.2	23.9	22.9	24.2	28.8
Asian	20.1	20.5	19.9	18.6	16.0	17.4	19.9
Other/Multiple	27.4	27.9	26.4	25.2	21.3	24.5	29.9

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 40. Prevalence of Having Been Bullied Away from School Property in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2016 – 2023

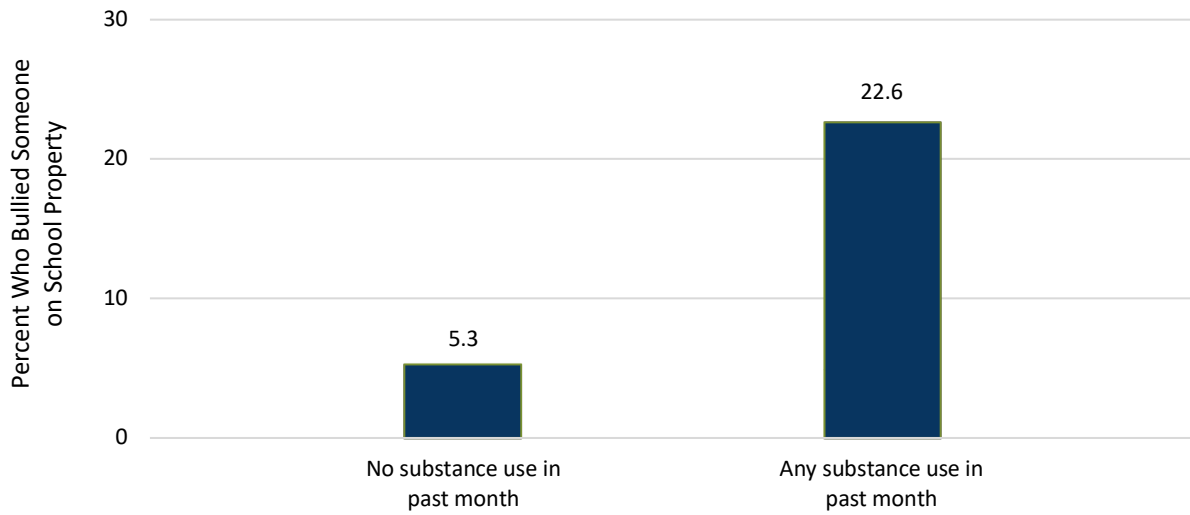
(Values are percentages)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022	2023
Overall	16.2	16.4	14.9	14.5	14.1	14.4	14.7
Gender^a							
Female	16.3	15.5	14.3	13.6	14.5	14.0	15.0
Male	16.1	17.2	15.4	15.3	13.4	14.1	13.8
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	16.2	15.7	14.0	14.0	13.3	13.9	12.6
Black	18.0	18.5	15.9	15.1	14.5	15.9	16.2
Hispanic	16.9	18.1	16.7	16.5	15.5	17.1	18.3
Asian	14.2	14.3	13.5	11.4	12.1	11.4	11.3
Other/Multiple	18.2	18.7	16.4	16.9	15.8	13.1	17.1

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).

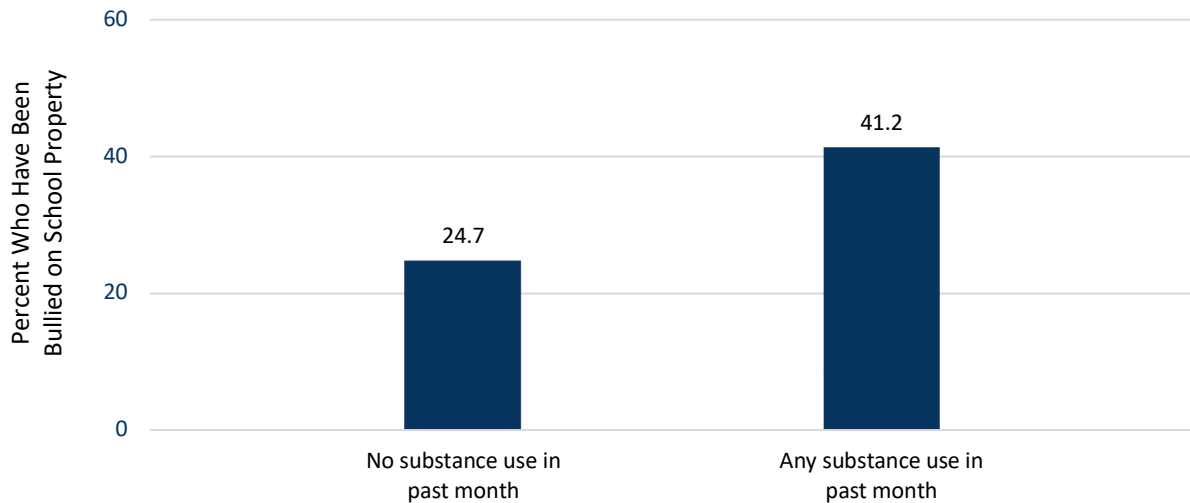
^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 3. Percentage of Students Who Bullied Someone on School Property in the Past Year, by Past Month Substance Use, Fairfax County, 2023



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, 2023



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 41. Prevalence of Cyberbullying a Student Who Attends the Same School in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2016 – 2023

(Values are percentages)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022	2023
Overall	3.2	3.7	3.7	4.2	3.9	4.8	6.0
Gender^a							
Female	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.4	5.6
Male	3.2	3.8	3.7	4.8	4.3	5.0	6.2
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	2.1	2.7	2.3	2.8	2.5	2.9	3.7
Black	4.6	4.4	5.1	5.2	4.2	5.8	7.0
Hispanic	5.3	5.8	5.7	7.1	5.6	7.5	9.1
Asian	2.8	2.7	3.1	2.7	4.2	4.3	5.4
Other/Multiple	2.5	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.4	4.7	6.3

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 42. Frequency of Cyberbullying a Student Who Attends the Same School in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2023

(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	94.0	3.7	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4
Gender^a								
Female	94.4	3.8	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3
Male	93.8	3.6	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5
Race/Ethnicity^b								
White	96.3	2.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4
Black	93.0	3.9	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4
Hispanic	90.9	5.5	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.6
Asian	94.6	3.1	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.3
Other/Multiple	93.7	3.3	1.2	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.7

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). 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 43. Prevalence of Having Been Cyberbullied in the Past Year by a Student Who Attends the Same School, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2016 – 2023

(Values are percentages)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022	2023
Overall	10.0	10.3	10.0	10.9	12.2	11.9	13.2
Gender^a							
Female	12.2	12.5	11.1	12.5	13.7	13.1	14.9
Male	7.9	8.1	8.8	9.2	10.6	10.2	10.8
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	9.2	9.0	8.6	9.3	10.5	10.6	10.5
Black	10.3	10.9	10.5	10.5	12.2	13.1	13.6
Hispanic	12.5	13.1	11.8	14.5	14.6	14.4	16.3
Asian	8.6	8.0	9.4	8.4	10.9	10.8	12.1
Other/Multiple	11.8	11.8	12.0	12.1	14.3	11.4	16.4

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 44. Frequency of Having Been Cyberbullied in the Past Year by a Student Who Attends the Same School, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2023

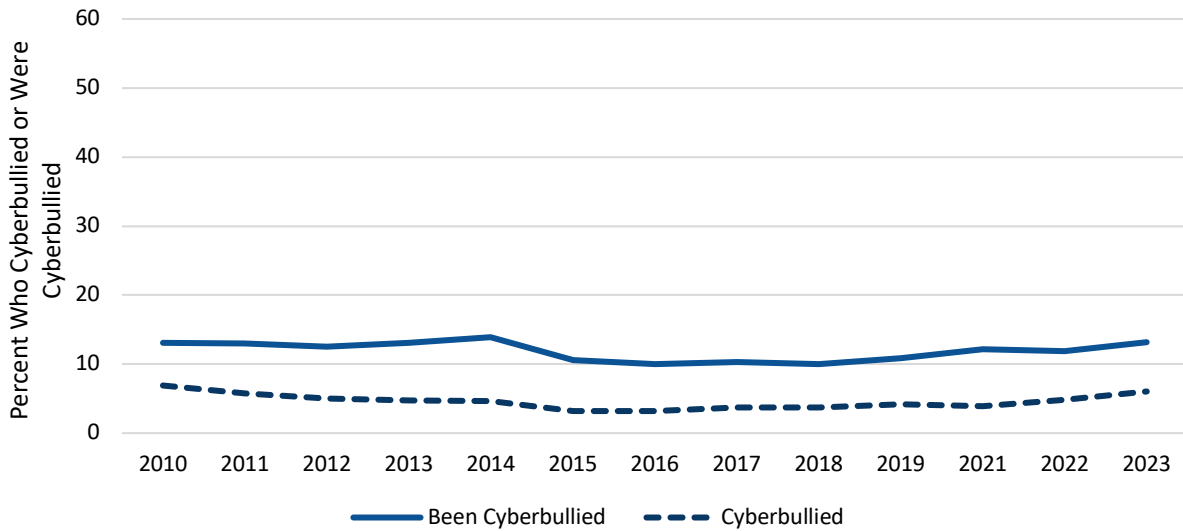
(Values are percentages)

	Never	1-2 times	3-5 times	6-9 times	10-19 times	20-29 times	30-39 times	40+ times
Overall	86.8	7.4	2.6	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.9
Gender^a								
Female	85.2	8.4	3.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.7
Male	89.2	6.3	1.7	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.1	1.0
Race/Ethnicity^b								
White	89.5	5.9	2.5	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.6
Black	86.4	7.2	3.0	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.6
Hispanic	83.7	9.1	2.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.4	1.3
Asian	87.9	6.9	2.3	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.7
Other/Multiple	83.6	9.4	3.0	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.0	1.7

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). 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 – 2023



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 45. Prevalence of Making Derogatory Statements about Someone’s Race or Culture in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2016 – 2023

(Values are percentages)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022	2023
Overall	17.8	16.9	15.6	15.2	9.7	12.2	17.9
Gender^a							
Female	14.7	13.7	12.1	12.4	7.3	9.3	14.2
Male	21.0	20.0	18.9	17.8	12.1	15.2	21.6
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	14.8	13.9	12.8	11.2	6.2	8.0	12.3
Black	20.5	20.8	15.6	15.1	12.2	17.1	25.0
Hispanic	20.5	18.8	18.9	19.8	12.5	14.7	22.3
Asian	20.0	19.0	17.3	16.5	10.9	13.7	18.0
Other/Multiple	18.1	16.0	15.8	16.0	10.7	12.0	18.3

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 46. Frequency of Making Derogatory Statements about Someone’s Race or Culture in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2023

(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	82.1	11.7	2.4	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.2	1.5
Gender^a								
Female	85.8	9.6	1.9	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.0
Male	78.4	13.9	2.8	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.2	1.9
Race/Ethnicity^b								
White	87.7	9.3	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.6
Black	75.0	14.4	3.7	1.3	1.6	1.0	0.3	2.6
Hispanic	77.7	13.7	3.4	1.5	0.8	0.5	0.2	2.2
Asian	82.0	11.8	2.5	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.5
Other/Multiple	81.7	11.8	2.3	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.1	2.3

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

^a Due to changes in the Gender 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. Prevalence of Experiencing Derogatory Statements about Your Race or Culture in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2016 – 2023

(Values are percentages)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022	2023
Overall	38.6	38.4	37.8	36.5	34.4	38.0	44.1
Gender^a							
Female	37.2	36.8	35.8	35.6	35.5	38.2	44.1
Male	39.9	39.9	39.6	37.4	33.0	37.3	43.6
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	25.1	26.0	24.9	23.6	21.3	25.1	31.0
Black	50.4	52.3	51.8	48.3	45.4	52.2	57.7
Hispanic	42.0	37.9	38.4	39.0	36.5	40.1	46.3
Asian	51.5	51.2	51.8	47.3	43.0	47.8	54.0
Other/Multiple	43.9	44.3	41.5	41.9	42.9	42.3	49.5

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 48. Frequency of Experiencing Derogatory Statements about Your Race or Culture in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2023

(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	55.9	21.1	9.2	4.3	3.4	1.6	0.6	3.9
Gender^a								
Female	55.9	22.8	9.8	4.1	2.9	1.4	0.6	2.5
Male	56.4	19.4	8.6	4.4	3.8	1.8	0.6	5.0
Race/Ethnicity^b								
White	69.0	17.0	6.4	3.1	2.0	0.6	0.3	1.7
Black	42.3	21.9	11.5	5.8	5.8	3.6	1.1	8.0
Hispanic	53.7	22.2	10.1	4.0	3.2	1.8	0.7	4.4
Asian	46.0	26.5	11.0	5.6	4.5	2.0	0.6	3.8
Other/Multiple	50.5	20.3	11.2	5.7	3.4	2.1	1.1	5.9

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 49. 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 - 2023

(Values are percentages)

	2021	2022	2023
Overall	21.4	21.2	22.3
Gender^a			
Female	23.3	21.9	23.8
Male	18.9	19.5	20.3
Race/Ethnicity^b			
White	18.1	18.4	18.4
Black	21.3	21.5	25.4
Hispanic	22.7	21.5	25.1
Asian	24.8	24.4	23.6
Other/Multiple	24.4	24.4	24.6

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 50. Frequency of Having Been Bullied, Taunted, Ridiculed or Teased by a Parent or Adult in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2023

(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	77.7	10.1	4.1	1.9	1.8	1.1	0.5	2.9
Gender^a								
Female	76.2	11.4	4.3	2.2	1.8	1.2	0.6	2.4
Male	79.7	8.7	3.7	1.7	1.8	1.0	0.4	3.0
Race/Ethnicity^b								
White	81.6	9.0	3.3	1.6	1.6	0.7	0.2	2.0
Black	74.6	10.8	4.7	2.5	2.1	1.4	0.8	3.1
Hispanic	74.9	10.4	4.3	2.1	2.2	1.1	0.8	4.2
Asian	76.4	11.3	4.3	1.9	1.5	1.3	0.4	2.8
Other/Multiple	75.4	11.2	4.6	1.8	2.1	0.9	0.7	3.3

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

^a Due to changes in the Gender 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. 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 - 2023
(Values are percentages)

	2021	2022	2023
Overall	12.0	11.0	12.3
Gender^a			
Female	11.5	10.3	11.0
Male	12.3	11.5	13.3
Race/Ethnicity^b			
White	7.6	6.6	7.7
Black	15.3	15.5	14.7
Hispanic	13.1	12.9	15.8
Asian	14.5	12.9	14.1
Other/Multiple	14.3	17.6	12.7

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

^a Due to changes in the Gender 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. 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, 2023
(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	87.7	6.5	2.2	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.9
Gender^a								
Female	89.0	6.1	1.9	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.6
Male	86.7	6.9	2.3	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.3	1.1
Race/Ethnicity^b								
White	92.3	4.8	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.4
Black	85.3	7.3	3.0	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.4	1.2
Hispanic	84.3	7.8	3.0	2.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	1.4
Asian	85.9	7.4	2.5	1.6	1.2	0.3	0.2	1.0
Other/Multiple	87.3	6.7	2.6	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.4	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 53. Past Month Prevalence of Carrying a Weapon, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2016 – 2023

(Values are percentages)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022	2023
Overall	10.1	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.4	8.3
Gender^a							
Female	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.8	7.0	6.0	5.6
Male	14.1	13.0	13.0	12.7	11.4	12.1	10.6
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	12.3	11.4	10.8	10.2	9.7	10.9	9.7
Black	7.9	8.5	8.3	8.2	7.3	10.6	7.8
Hispanic	8.7	7.6	8.3	9.0	9.3	8.9	8.2
Asian	8.3	8.3	8.9	8.2	8.7	8.0	7.1
Other/Multiple	12.7	12.5	10.1	11.5	12.4	8.7	9.2

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 54. Frequency of Carrying a Weapon in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2023

(Values are percentages)

	0 days	1 day	2-3 days	4-5 days	6 or more days
Overall	91.7	3.7	2.2	0.7	1.7
Gender^a					
Female	94.4	2.6	1.6	0.5	1.0
Male	89.4	4.7	2.8	0.9	2.2
Race/Ethnicity^b					
White	90.3	4.2	3.0	0.9	1.7
Black	92.2	3.1	1.8	0.4	2.4
Hispanic	91.8	4.0	2.0	0.6	1.6
Asian	92.9	3.4	2.0	0.4	1.2
Other/Multiple	90.9	3.5	1.9	1.3	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 55. Past Month Prevalence of Carrying a Weapon on School Property, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2016 – 2023

(Values are percentages)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022	2023
Overall	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.4
Gender^a							
Female	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.8	1.0
Male	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.6
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.1
Black	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.6	2.0
Hispanic	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.3	2.0	2.1
Asian	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.8
Other/Multiple	0.6	1.1	1.0	0.5	2.2	1.8	1.5

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 56. Frequency of Carrying a Weapon on School Property in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2023

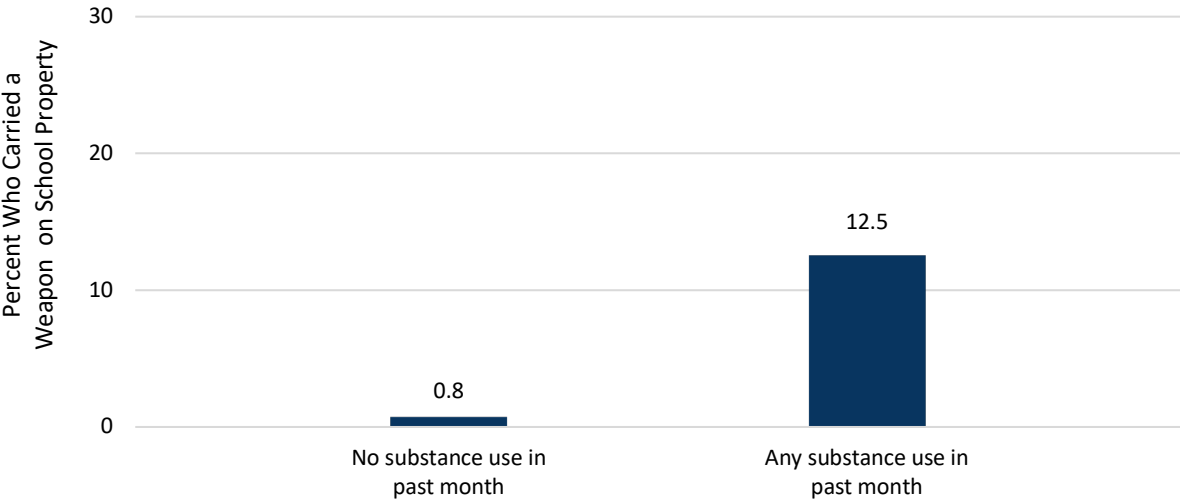
(Values are percentages)

	0 days	1 day	2-3 days	4-5 days	6 or more days
Overall	98.6	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.4
Gender^a					
Female	99.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3
Male	98.4	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.4
Race/Ethnicity^a					
White	98.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
Black	98.0	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.7
Hispanic	97.9	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.4
Asian	99.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2
Other/Multiple	98.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.9

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, 2023



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

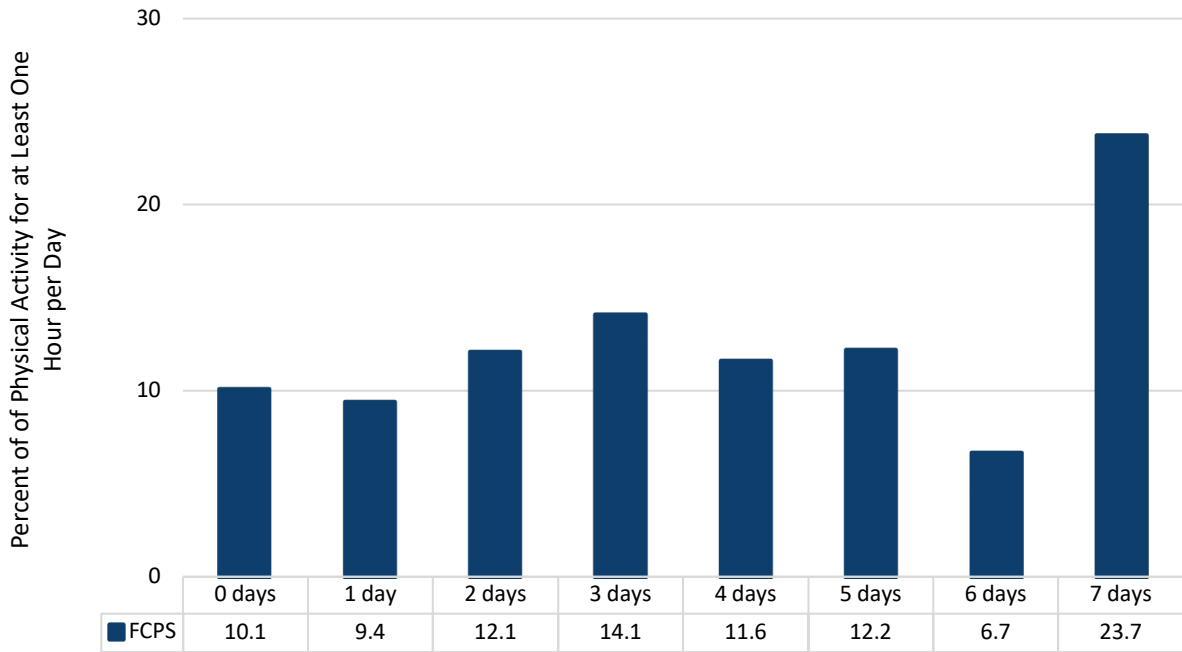
PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND NON-ACADEMIC USE OF ELECTRONIC MEDIA

Almost one-quarter of the students (23.7%) indicated that they were physically active for at least one hour per day on all seven days in the week before the survey, while 10.1% reported not engaging in that level of activity any days of the week prior to the survey. Less than half of the students (42.6%) reported being physically active for at least one hour per day on five or more days in the past week. The rate has been on a steady decline since 2016 when 50.4% reported this level of physical activity. This year's rate is also a decrease by 2.1 percentage points from 2022. A larger percentage of male students (49.0%) reported being physically active on five or more days than female students (36.2%). The rates of physical activity on five or more days ranged from 30.4% of Hispanic students to 50.7% of White students.

Students were asked how many hours they spent watching television on an average school day. Nearly one in five students (19.3%) 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 13.3% of Asian students to 28.1% 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 and continued to increase in 2022. However, this year, the percentage of students who reported spending three or more hours watching television decreased by 1.0 percentage points from 2022 (20.3% to 19.3%).

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 (35.4%) reported spending three or more hours on such activities, with male students being more likely to do so (37.3% compared to 33.0% of female students). The rates of playing on electronic devices for three or more hours per day ranged from 27.9% of Asian students to 46.2% of Hispanic students. The rate of students who reported spending three or more hours playing video games or using a computer for non-academic purposes on an average school day trended downwards for two consecutive years. A two percentage point decrease was observed from 2022 to 2023 (37.2% vs. 35.4%, respectively). Until 2021, the overall rate had been increasing steadily since 2010, when 21.2% of sixth-grade students reported this level of use.

Figure 7. Frequency of Physical Activity for at Least One Hour per Day in the Past Week, Fairfax County, 2023



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 57. Frequency of Physical Activity for at Least One Hour per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2023

(Values are percentages)

	0 days	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7 days
Overall	10.1	9.4	12.1	14.1	11.6	12.2	6.7	23.7
Gender^a								
Female	11.3	10.7	13.6	15.2	13.1	11.6	5.7	18.9
Male	8.9	8.3	10.7	12.9	10.2	12.8	7.7	28.5
Race/Ethnicity^b								
White	5.2	7.3	10.3	14.5	12.0	14.6	8.4	27.8
Black	12.4	10.8	12.4	14.5	11.5	9.1	6.1	23.3
Hispanic	18.0	13.5	14.7	13.1	10.3	8.3	3.6	18.4
Asian	7.5	8.4	11.4	15.1	13.2	13.7	8.0	22.7
Other/Multiple	7.3	6.8	13.1	12.7	10.7	15.3	8.2	25.9

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). 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 58. 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, 2016 – 2023

(Values are percentages)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022	2023
Overall	50.4	48.5	45.2	47.7	44.1	44.7	42.6
Gender^a							
Female	44.9	42.7	41.2	41.8	38.2	39.6	36.2
Male	55.6	53.9	48.9	53.4	50.1	49.8	49.0
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	58.2	55.5	53.5	56.2	53.6	54.2	50.7
Black	50.8	44.4	42.3	43.9	41.9	41.9	38.5
Hispanic	40.2	41.2	36.1	36.0	32.7	32.5	30.4
Asian	46.5	47.2	43.5	48.2	42.9	44.5	44.4
Other/Multiple	55.1	50.6	47.8	51.7	47.7	49.9	49.4

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 59. Amount of Time Spent Watching Television on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2023

(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	16.2	25.7	21.0	17.8	8.8	4.1	6.3
Gender^a							
Female	16.7	26.9	20.4	17.5	8.8	4.1	5.6
Male	15.9	24.6	21.8	18.3	8.7	4.1	6.8
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	13.3	28.0	25.1	18.3	7.9	3.8	3.7
Black	15.5	19.2	17.5	19.8	11.4	5.2	11.5
Hispanic	13.7	23.2	18.4	19.1	10.8	5.3	9.5
Asian	23.4	26.9	21.3	15.0	6.6	2.9	3.9
Other/Multiple	18.5	28.3	18.6	17.7	7.8	3.4	5.7

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 60. Percentage of Students Who Spend Three or More Hours Watching TV on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2016 – 2023

(Values are percentages)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022	2023
Overall	15.4	14.7	14.7	14.6	19.6	20.3	19.3
Gender^a							
Female	15.2	14.5	14.5	13.5	19.3	19.4	18.5
Male	15.6	14.8	15.0	15.5	20.0	20.8	19.5
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	10.7	10.9	9.5	10.9	16.6	16.3	15.4
Black	29.6	25.5	28.1	24.3	28.1	31.4	28.1
Hispanic	23.2	19.4	20.4	18.2	24.3	25.8	25.7
Asian	8.0	8.4	10.0	10.1	14.4	14.2	13.3
Other/Multiple	12.9	15.9	13.3	16.2	19.0	19.1	16.8

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.

Table 61. 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, 2023
(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	13.6	16.8	16.3	17.8	13.6	7.9	13.9
Gender^a							
Female	13.4	19.4	17.2	17.0	12.3	7.4	13.3
Male	14.0	14.3	15.8	18.7	14.9	8.4	14.0
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	13.5	18.3	19.7	18.8	13.4	7.6	8.8
Black	14.3	13.3	13.9	16.6	14.4	8.2	19.3
Hispanic	12.9	12.0	11.9	17.1	14.9	8.9	22.4
Asian	14.1	21.9	17.7	18.3	11.9	6.8	9.3
Other/Multiple	14.2	17.6	17.4	16.4	14.1	7.9	12.4

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.

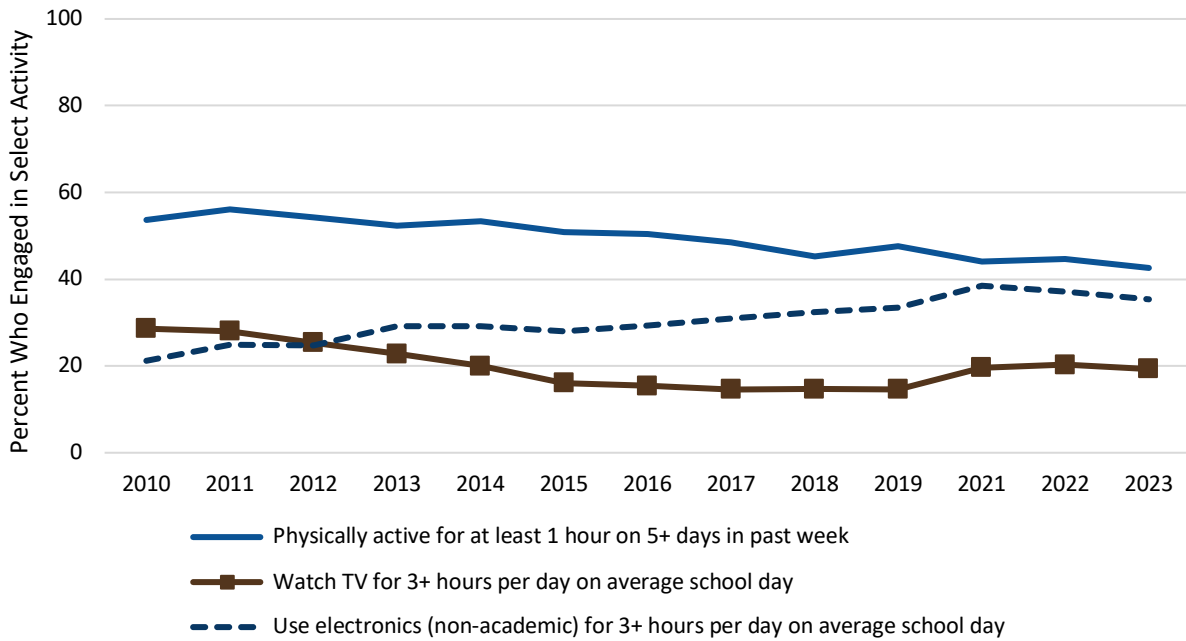
Table 62. Percentage of Students Who Spend Three or More Hours Playing Video Games or Using a Computer for Non-Academic Purposes on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2016– 2023
(Values are percentages)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022	2023
Overall	29.3	31.0	32.4	33.4	38.5	37.2	35.4
Gender^a							
Female	26.3	28.1	29.2	29.8	37.1	35.5	33.0
Male	32.1	33.5	35.6	36.8	39.3	37.8	37.3
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	24.6	25.5	26.0	27.7	33.2	31.6	29.8
Black	39.5	40.1	44.1	41.9	43.9	46.5	41.9
Hispanic	37.4	39.9	42.4	43.4	47.4	46.1	46.2
Asian	23.6	24.4	25.6	26.4	32.5	31.3	27.9
Other/Multiple	28.2	31.2	31.6	32.2	39.2	35.5	34.5

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 – 2023



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

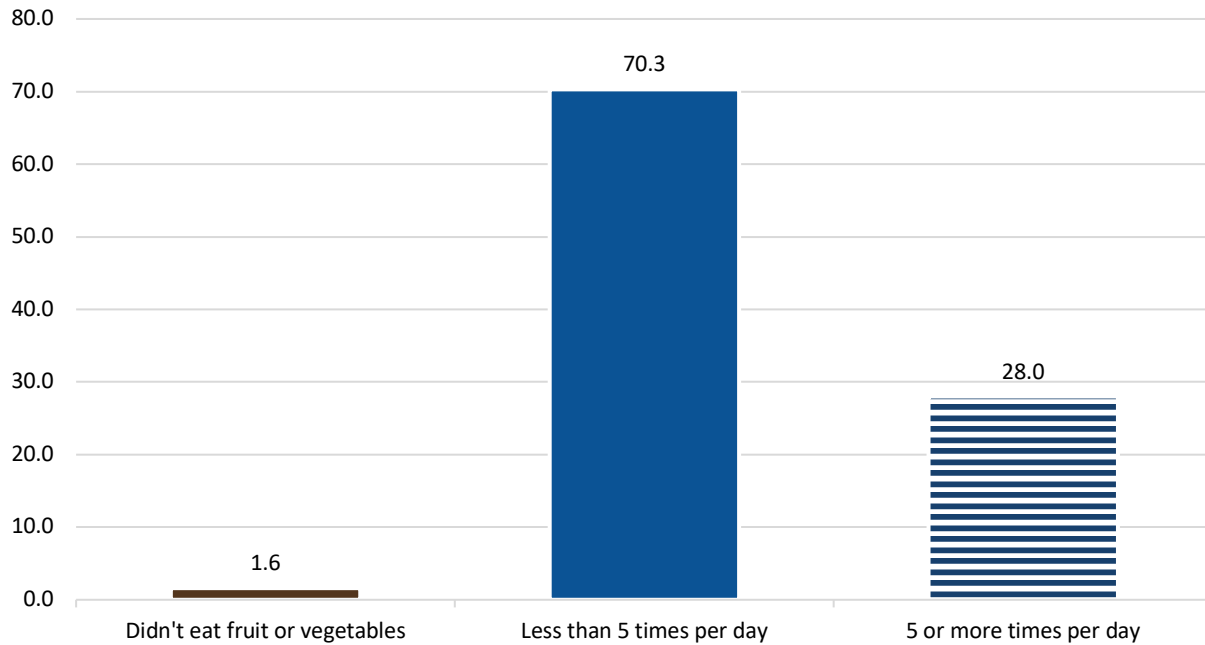
While nearly all students reported eating some fruits and vegetables in the week prior to the survey, only 28.0% reported eating them at least five times per day, ranging from 24.6% of Black students to 31.2% of Asian students. While the overall percentage of students who reported eating some fruits and vegetables at least five times per day rebounded by 1.2 percentage points in 2023 from the previous year, reaching levels similar to what was reported pre-pandemic in 2019 (28.8%). The rate is still down compared to 2010, when 32.5% of sixth-grade students reported eating this number of fruits and vegetables in the past week.

Almost half (45.5%) of the students reported that they had not consumed soda or pop (excluding diet soda) within the past week, while 10.2% 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 (10.9% compared to 9.2% of female students). Daily soda consumption ranged from 4.7% of Asian students to 19.2% of Hispanic students. Despite year-to-year fluctuations, rates of daily consumption of soda have steadily decreased since 2010, when 16.5% reported drinking soda daily. Roughly one in eight of the students (13.4%) reported drinking non-carbonated sugar-sweetened drinks such as lemonade and sweetened tea at least once per day, while 6.3% reported consuming sports drinks daily, and 2.7% consumed energy drinks daily.

Approximately one third of the Fairfax County students (32.0%) 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 20.0% of Asian students to 47.6% 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 female students.

Nearly eight percent of the students (7.6%) reported going hungry in the past month (sometimes, most of the time, or always) due to a lack of food in the home. White students were least likely to report going hungry in the past month (3.4%) while Hispanic students reported the highest rate (14.4%). Despite a slight decrease in the percentage of students who reported going hungry in the past month from 2022 (8.1% to 7.6%), the overall rate has fluctuated very little since 2010.

Figure 9. Frequency of Eating Fruits and Vegetables in the Past Week, Fairfax County, 2023



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 63. Frequency of Eating Fruits and Vegetables in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2023

(Values are percentages)

	No fruits or vegetables	Less than 5 times per day	5 or more times per day
Overall	1.6	70.3	28.0
Gender^a			
Female	1.3	71.0	27.7
Male	1.9	69.7	28.4
Race/Ethnicity^b			
White	1.1	69.9	29.0
Black	3.2	72.2	24.6
Hispanic	2.6	72.2	25.3
Asian	0.7	68.1	31.2
Other/Multiple	1.2	68.1	30.7

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 64. Percentage of Students Who Ate Fruits and Vegetables Five or More Times Per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2016 – 2023

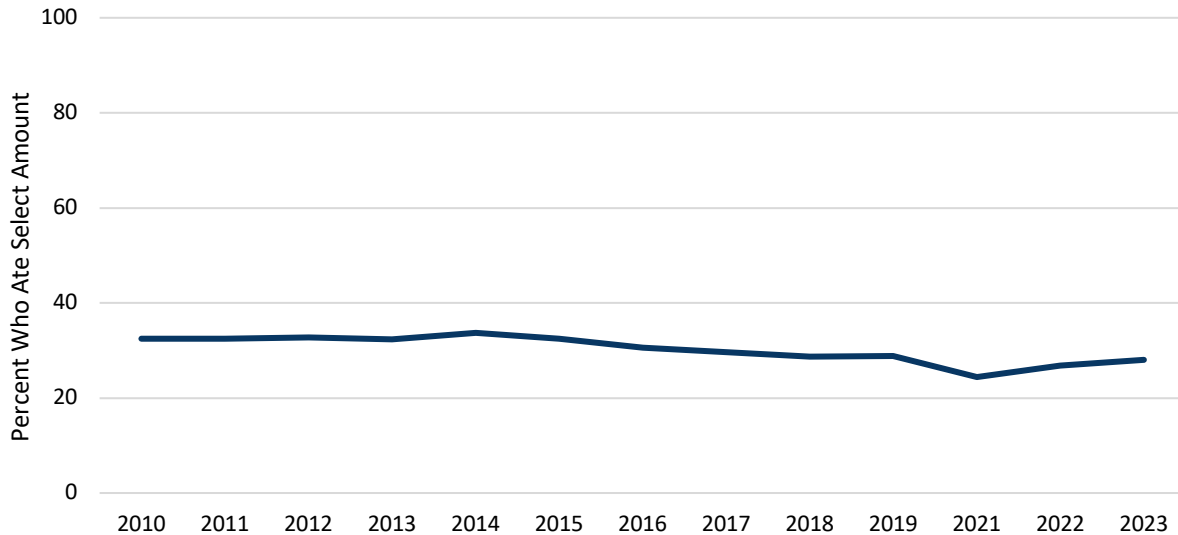
(Values are percentages)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022	2023
Overall	30.6	29.7	28.7	28.8	24.4	26.8	28.0
Gender^a							
Female	30.4	29.6	28.2	27.4	22.9	26.9	27.7
Male	30.8	29.7	29.2	30.0	26.2	26.8	28.4
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	31.7	28.9	27.8	29.4	25.3	28.4	29.0
Black	27.6	25.8	28.0	25.6	19.4	21.3	24.6
Hispanic	26.7	28.1	27.4	25.8	22.3	24.5	25.3
Asian	34.0	34.1	31.7	32.7	27.5	28.8	31.2
Other/Multiple	33.1	32.8	30.6	31.5	24.7	27.8	30.7

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 – 2023



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 65. Frequency of Eating Fruits in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2023

(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	4.1	15.0	16.8	12.9	21.3	13.1	16.8
Gender^a							
Female	3.7	14.9	18.1	12.5	21.6	13.6	15.8
Male	4.5	15.0	15.6	13.3	21.2	12.8	17.7
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	3.6	13.9	14.9	13.7	25.3	14.3	14.4
Black	7.9	20.1	15.7	9.9	16.2	10.1	20.0
Hispanic	5.1	17.0	19.2	10.7	16.1	11.1	20.8
Asian	2.5	12.7	16.9	15.1	24.0	14.6	14.2
Other/Multiple	3.3	11.6	17.2	13.9	22.7	14.3	17.1

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 66. Frequency of Eating Vegetables in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2023

(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	7.5	18.2	15.8	15.8	18.4	11.3	13.1
Gender^a							
Female	6.5	18.6	16.0	16.1	19.1	11.4	12.4
Male	8.4	17.8	15.6	15.4	17.8	11.4	13.6
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	5.3	15.3	15.1	18.7	22.0	11.9	11.7
Black	11.2	24.8	15.2	13.5	14.5	8.2	12.5
Hispanic	12.6	22.4	16.5	13.5	12.8	9.0	13.2
Asian	4.1	14.5	15.8	15.3	21.4	14.8	14.2
Other/Multiple	5.0	16.1	15.5	15.5	20.8	12.6	14.6

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 67. Frequency of Drinking Soda or Pop in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2023

(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	45.5	39.1	5.2	5.6	2.5	0.8	1.4
Gender^a							
Female	47.5	38.3	5.0	5.2	2.2	0.7	1.0
Male	43.9	40.1	5.2	5.8	2.6	0.9	1.6
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	46.6	41.1	5.2	4.2	1.6	0.6	0.7
Black	40.3	39.8	6.3	6.1	3.8	1.8	2.0
Hispanic	32.3	41.4	7.2	10.6	4.5	1.2	2.8
Asian	57.8	34.9	2.6	2.6	1.1	0.6	0.5
Other/Multiple	51.5	37.8	4.8	2.7	1.7	0.3	1.2

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 68. Percentage of Students Who Drank Soda or Pop At Least Once per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2016 – 2023

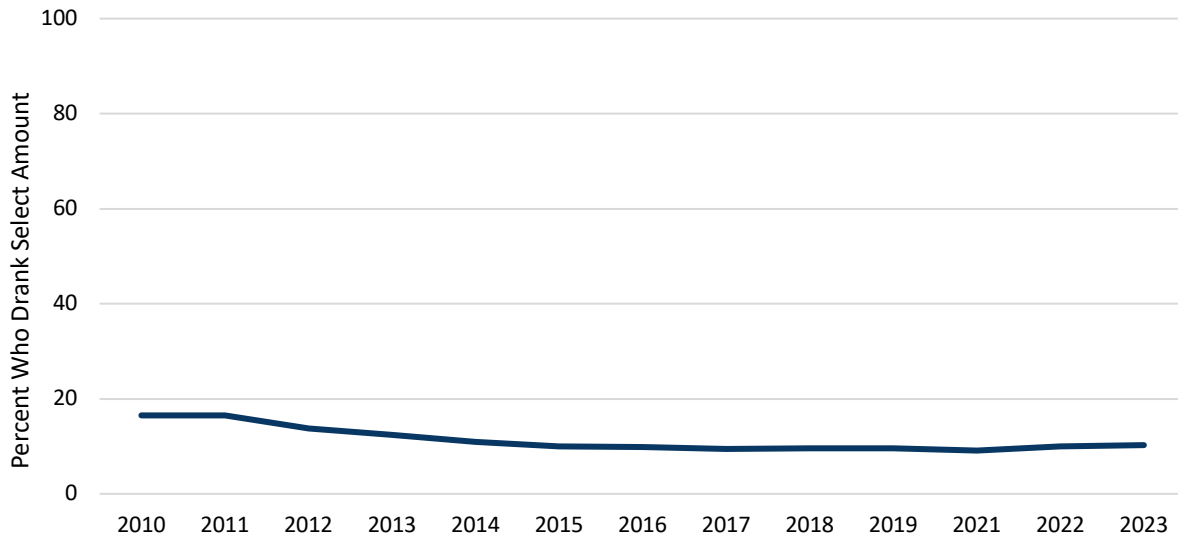
(Values are percentages)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022	2023
Overall	9.8	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.1	10.0	10.2
Gender^a							
Female	8.2	7.7	8.1	7.6	8.5	9.3	9.2
Male	11.3	10.9	10.9	11.4	9.7	10.7	10.9
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	6.1	5.5	6.0	6.8	5.5	6.7	7.1
Black	15.2	13.7	14.6	12.8	10.9	13.6	13.7
Hispanic	17.9	17.2	17.1	16.7	17.8	18.5	19.2
Asian	4.4	4.2	3.8	3.7	4.4	4.3	4.7
Other/Multiple	10.5	7.0	9.4	9.2	7.4	8.3	5.9

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 Once per Day in the Past Week, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2023



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

Table 69. Frequency of Drinking Sugar-Sweetened Beverages in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2023

(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	36.5	41.2	8.9	7.2	3.3	1.2	1.7
Gender^a							
Female	35.9	43.0	8.5	7.0	2.8	1.3	1.6
Male	37.2	39.6	9.4	7.2	3.8	1.1	1.7
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	39.7	42.7	8.8	5.1	2.0	0.7	1.0
Black	31.2	36.7	12.9	10.3	4.4	1.9	2.6
Hispanic	28.1	40.8	9.8	10.1	5.9	2.1	3.3
Asian	43.6	41.4	6.8	4.9	2.2	0.4	0.6
Other/Multiple	35.7	43.4	8.5	7.2	2.0	1.2	2.0

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 70. Prevalence of Drinking Sugar-Sweetened Beverages At Least Once per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2016 – 2023
(Values are percentages)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022	2023
Overall	14.5	14.0	14.4	14.0	13.0	13.9	13.4
Gender^a							
Female	13.4	12.4	13.6	12.0	12.5	13.3	12.6
Male	15.5	15.5	15.3	15.9	13.5	14.4	13.8
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	11.0	9.8	10.3	11.0	9.7	10.1	8.8
Black	23.0	20.5	21.4	18.9	16.5	18.5	19.2
Hispanic	21.3	21.5	21.5	20.6	20.4	22.1	21.4
Asian	9.4	8.2	8.8	8.5	7.6	9.3	8.2
Other/Multiple	14.3	14.4	15.5	12.7	14.3	11.2	12.4

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 71. Frequency of Drinking Sports Drinks in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2023

(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	63.7	25.5	4.4	3.3	1.5	0.5	1.0
Gender^a							
Female	72.1	21.0	2.9	2.5	1.0	0.3	0.4
Male	55.4	30.4	6.0	4.1	1.9	0.7	1.5
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	64.9	26.3	4.7	2.3	1.1	0.3	0.5
Black	62.2	25.2	4.5	5.1	1.5	0.5	1.0
Hispanic	53.7	29.4	5.4	5.5	3.2	1.0	2.0
Asian	73.2	21.2	2.8	1.8	0.5	0.3	0.4
Other/Multiple	64.9	24.9	5.3	2.3	1.1	0.4	1.1

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 72. Prevalence of Drinking Sports Drinks At Least Once per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2016– 2023

(Values are percentages)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022	2023
Overall	7.3	6.8	6.8	6.8	5.6	7.0	6.3
Gender^a							
Female	4.8	4.4	4.6	4.2	4.0	5.1	4.1
Male	9.6	9.1	8.9	9.2	7.3	8.9	8.1
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	4.7	4.4	3.9	4.6	3.8	5.1	4.2
Black	12.2	9.2	10.8	10.8	7.8	8.7	8.2
Hispanic	13.3	12.4	11.8	11.5	10.3	12.2	11.6
Asian	3.0	3.2	3.6	3.0	2.5	3.6	2.9
Other/Multiple	6.7	6.2	6.9	5.9	4.2	6.2	4.9

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 73. Frequency of Drinking Energy Drinks in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2023

(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	6.5	1.2	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.4
Gender^a							
Female	91.6	5.7	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.2
Male	87.9	7.2	1.6	1.7	0.7	0.3	0.6
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	92.6	5.4	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.3
Black	84.6	9.4	1.6	3.1	0.5	0.2	0.7
Hispanic	84.3	8.7	1.9	2.3	1.5	0.7	0.6
Asian	92.7	5.2	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.4
Other/Multiple	92.5	4.3	1.7	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.6

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 74. Prevalence of Drinking Energy Drinks At Least Once per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2016 – 2023

(Values are percentages)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022	2023
Overall	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.8	2.7
Gender^a							
Female	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.9	2.2	1.9
Male	2.7	2.4	2.8	3.1	2.5	3.3	3.3
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.5	1.3
Black	4.4	2.8	3.1	3.3	4.5	4.6	4.5
Hispanic	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.5	4.4	5.3	5.1
Asian	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.5
Other/Multiple	1.9	0.7	3.0	3.1	2.0	2.5	1.5

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 75. Frequency of Drinking Any Sweetened Beverage in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2023

(Values are percentages)

	Did not drink any sweetened beverage	Less than one time per day	One time per day	More than one time per day
Overall	18.2	49.8	6.6	25.4
Gender^a				
Female	19.9	51.4	6.7	22.1
Male	16.5	48.6	6.5	28.4
Race/Ethnicity^b				
White	18.5	55.8	6.0	19.7
Black	15.2	43.2	8.0	33.6
Hispanic	11.3	41.1	7.0	40.7
Asian	25.2	54.7	5.6	14.4
Other/Multiple	19.8	50.0	8.3	21.9

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 76. Prevalence of Drinking Any Sweetened Beverage At Least Once per Day in the Past Week, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2016 – 2023

(Values are percentages)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022	2023
Overall	33.3	31.2	30.9	30.9	30.6	33.6	32.0
Gender^a							
Female	27.7	25.9	26.5	25.2	27.5	30.3	28.8
Male	38.6	36.3	35.2	36.5	33.6	36.9	34.9
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	27.3	26.7	25.1	27.2	25.7	27.5	25.7
Black	46.3	41.1	41.3	39.8	36.7	39.7	41.6
Hispanic	46.6	44.0	44.2	43.2	44.9	50.0	47.6
Asian	23.2	20.1	20.2	18.3	19.2	22.2	20.0
Other/Multiple	34.4	27.5	31.0	30.2	29.1	32.0	30.2

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 77. Frequency of Going Hungry in the Past Month Due to Lack of Food in the Home, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2023

(Values are percentages)

	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Most of the Time	Always
Overall	76.3	16.1	5.6	1.4	0.6
Gender^a					
Female	78.7	14.6	4.8	1.4	0.5
Male	74.4	17.4	6.2	1.4	0.6
Race/Ethnicity^b					
White	85.2	11.4	2.5	0.5	0.4
Black	69.1	18.6	8.8	2.8	0.7
Hispanic	62.9	22.8	10.6	2.7	1.1
Asian	80.7	14.8	3.6	0.7	0.3
Other/Multiple	79.7	15.1	3.5	1.0	0.6

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

^a Due to changes in the Gender 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.

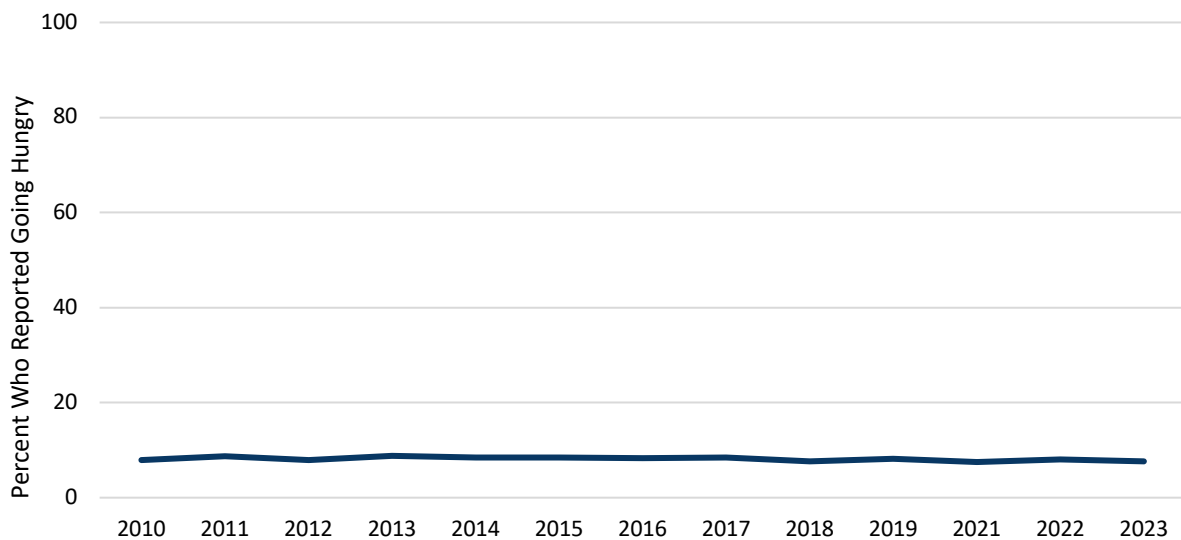
Table 78. Percentage of Students Who Reported Going Hungry in the Past Month Due to Lack of Food in the Home, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2016 – 2023
(Values are percentages)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022	2023
Overall	8.3	8.4	7.7	8.2	7.5	8.1	7.6
Gender^a							
Female	8.1	8.2	7.4	8.1	7.1	7.1	6.7
Male	8.4	8.5	8.1	8.4	7.6	8.9	8.2
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	3.6	3.5	2.9	3.7	3.0	3.7	3.4
Black	12.9	11.8	9.3	11.9	9.3	12.7	12.4
Hispanic	16.0	16.0	14.9	15.0	13.9	15.6	14.4
Asian	6.4	5.7	5.6	5.6	6.0	4.2	4.6
Other/Multiple	6.4	7.1	8.7	6.9	6.4	6.8	5.1

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 – 2023



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 (15.6%) reported experiencing stress most/all of the time, and approximately two-thirds (60.3%) reported experiencing stress a little/some of the time in the past month. Nearly double the percentage of female students reported experiencing stress most/all of the time (20.3% compared to 10.0% of male students). Rates of female students who reported experiencing stress a little/some of the time were slightly higher than their male counterparts (61.8% compared to 59.2% of male students) in the past month. Rates of experiencing stress most/all of the time ranged from 13.4% of Asian students to 19.1% of Hispanic students. Black students were most likely to respond “None of the time” at 27.8%.

Nearly one third of the students (29.1%) 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 (34.3% compared to 22.9% of male students). Among racial/ethnic groups, Hispanic students reported the highest rate of experiencing this level of sadness (39.0%) while White students reported the lowest rates (22.4%). From 2016 to 2021, the overall rate steadily rose, peaking at 33.1% in 2021 and then decreasing in 2022 by 3.9 percentage points. This rate held steady in 2023, decreasing by only 0.1 percentage points. Over half of the students who reported substance use in the past month indicated experiencing this level of sadness or hopelessness (58.2%) compared to only over one-fourth (27.7%) of students who did not use substances.

Table 79. Percentage of Students Who Experienced Selected Levels of Stress in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2023

(Values are percentages)

	None	A little/Some	Most/All
Overall	24.1	60.3	15.6
Gender^a			
Female	17.9	61.8	20.3
Male	30.8	59.2	10.0
Race/Ethnicity^b			
White	24.5	61.4	14.1
Black	27.8	56.9	15.3
Hispanic	22.9	58.0	19.1
Asian	23.6	63.0	13.4
Other/Multiple	20.9	63.7	15.4

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 80. 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 81. Percentage of Students Who Experienced a High Level of Stress in the Past Month, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2021-2023
(Values are percentages)

	2021	2022	2023
Overall	17.8	16.9	15.6
Gender^a			
Female	22.7	19.8	20.3
Male	12.2	12.8	10.0
Race/Ethnicity^b			
White	17.1	15.6	14.1
Black	16.6	18.2	15.3
Hispanic	20.2	20.1	19.1
Asian	14.9	13.6	13.4
Other/Multiple	21.8	16.8	15.4

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 82. Percentage of Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2016 – 2023

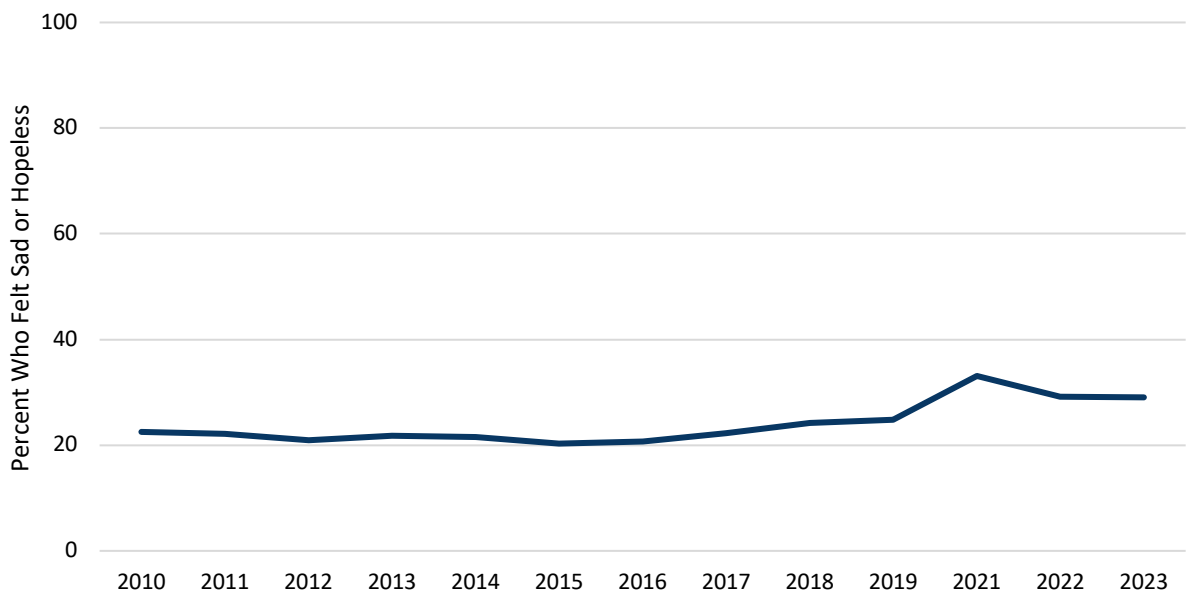
(Values are percentages)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022	2023
Overall	20.7	22.3	24.2	24.8	33.1	29.2	29.1
Gender^a							
Female	22.5	24.2	27.0	28.8	39.5	33.0	34.3
Male	18.8	20.1	21.5	20.8	26.3	23.8	22.9
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	16.1	18.2	17.9	18.3	26.0	23.4	22.4
Black	26.6	25.8	26.4	28.0	35.0	32.2	34.1
Hispanic	26.8	28.7	34.1	33.8	43.9	38.8	39.0
Asian	17.7	18.4	20.3	21.5	29.0	23.4	24.4
Other/Multiple	22.9	25.2	27.5	27.0	35.8	29.9	28.0

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

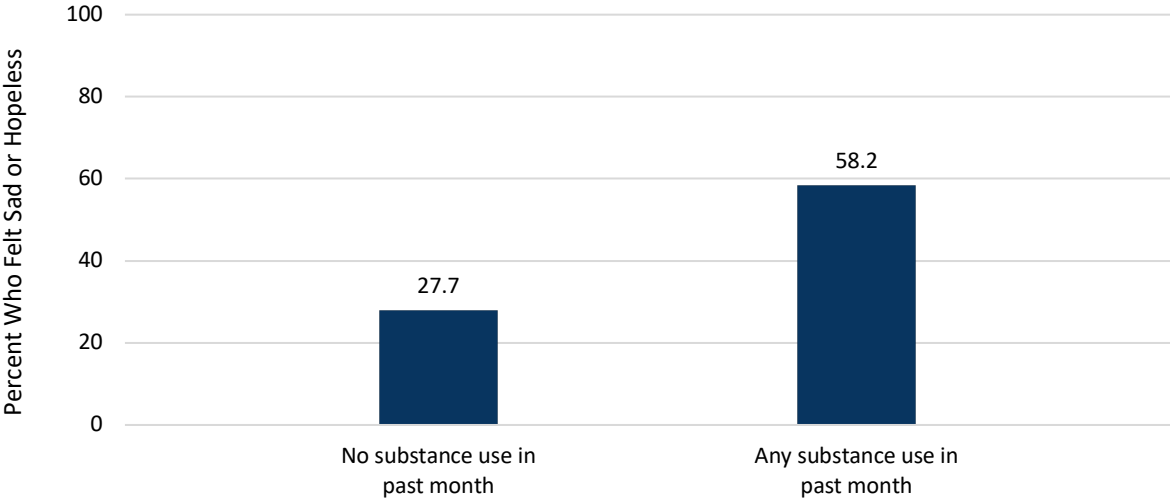
^a Due to changes in the Gender categories for 2022, direct comparisons with previous years' data is not recommended. ^b Racial categories do not include Hispanic students who are treated as a separate category in this table.

Figure 13. Percentage of Students Who Felt Sad or Hopeless in the Past Year, Fairfax County, 2010 – 2023



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, 2023



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

Over eighteen percent of the sixth-grade students (18.3%) 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 almost forty-six percent (45.9%) reported participating in such activities away from school for at least one hour. Male students were more likely to report participating for one hour or more in both extracurriculars at school (18.6% compared to 18.1% of female students) and away from school (46.8% compared to 45.2% of female students). Rates of participation in extracurricular activities away from school varied substantially by race/ethnicity, ranging from 31.0% of Hispanic students to 56.8% of White students, while rates of participation in such activities at school ranged from 16.6% of Hispanic students to 24.3% of Black students. From 2016 to 2021, the percentage of students who spent an hour or more in extracurricular activities declined steadily. In 2016, 25.6% reported participating at school for an hour or more, and 57.4% participated to that extent in activities away from school. From 2021 to 2022, the rate of students who spent an hour or more in extracurriculars both at school and away from school increased. This year, that trend continued, with a 1.3 percentage point increase in those who reported spending an hour or more in extracurricular activities at school and a 0.5 percentage point increase in those who reported participating away from school for at least an hour.

Approximately one-fifth of the students (20.9%) reported spending an hour or more doing homework, with female students being more likely to report doing so (22.3% compared to 19.6% of male students). Among racial/ethnic groups, the rates ranged from 16.4% of White students to 29.9% of Asian students. The percentage of students who spend an hour or more doing homework on an average school day has declined steadily since 2016, when 29.3% 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 (17.2%) reported going to work for at least an hour on an average school day, with male students being more likely to do so (20.6% compared to 13.3% 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 (18.7%) and White students being the least likely (15.7%). 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%). There was a slight decrease in this rate in 2023. However, the 2023 rate remains significantly higher than the 2016-2019 rates (7.7% - 8.4%).

Approximately one-third of the students (32.0%) reported volunteering in the past year to do community service, and 67.0% reported being a leader in a group or organization in the past year. Similar to last year, female students were slightly more likely to report both volunteering in the past year (32.9% compared to 31.0% of male students) and being a leader in a group or organization in the past year (68.1% compared to 66.1% of male students). Rates of volunteering and being a group leader in the past year varied by race/ethnicity, ranging from 22.4% of Hispanic students to 40.7% of White students volunteering, and 59.9% of Hispanic students to 72.8% of White students being a leader. In 2023, a decrease was observed in the percentage of students volunteering (32.0% compared to 32.8% in 2022) while an increase was noted in students reporting being a leader in a group or organization (67.0% compared to 66.6% in 2022).

EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

Table 83. Frequency of Participating in Extracurricular Activities at School on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2023

(Values are percentages)

	None	Half hour or less	Between ½ - 1 hour	1 hour	2 hours	3 or more hours
Overall	68.9	6.1	6.7	10.5	5.7	2.1
Gender^a						
Female	68.1	6.7	7.1	10.8	5.5	1.8
Male	70.0	5.4	6.0	10.3	6.0	2.4
Race/Ethnicity^b						
White	70.9	6.3	5.6	10.6	5.2	1.5
Black	62.7	5.3	7.7	12.0	9.0	3.3
Hispanic	71.3	6.1	6.0	8.1	5.6	2.8
Asian	67.1	6.7	7.9	11.5	5.4	1.5
Other/Multiple	66.9	6.1	7.9	12.4	4.5	2.2

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 84. 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, 2016 – 2023

(Values are percentages)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022	2023
Overall	25.6	24.9	24.0	22.9	14.5	17.0	18.3
Gender^a							
Female	26.5	25.7	24.9	22.7	12.8	16.1	18.1
Male	24.7	24.2	23.1	23.3	16.1	17.9	18.6
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	23.8	22.4	21.1	22.3	13.2	15.2	17.3
Black	27.4	30.2	29.0	26.8	17.5	21.7	24.3
Hispanic	28.5	26.1	25.8	23.1	13.9	16.3	16.6
Asian	24.4	24.6	24.5	23.0	13.9	18.4	18.4
Other/Multiple	25.3	26.8	23.3	21.0	16.4	16.2	19.1

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 85. Frequency of Participating in Extracurricular Activities Away from School on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2023

(Values are percentages)

	None	Half hour or less	Between ½ - 1 hour	1 hour	2 hours	3 or more hours
Overall	37.7	6.4	10.0	20.3	18.1	7.5
Gender^a						
Female	38.1	6.3	10.5	20.0	17.6	7.6
Male	37.4	6.4	9.5	20.7	18.7	7.5
Race/Ethnicity^b						
White	27.5	5.8	10.0	25.4	23.0	8.3
Black	43.6	6.1	10.0	16.0	17.0	7.4
Hispanic	53.1	7.4	8.6	12.8	11.1	7.0
Asian	32.6	6.6	11.7	22.3	19.6	7.3
Other/Multiple	30.0	6.0	10.5	25.5	20.0	8.1

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 86. 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, 2016 – 2023

(Values are percentages)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022	2023
Overall	57.4	56.4	54.5	54.3	41.4	45.4	45.9
Gender^a							
Female	55.6	54.7	52.8	53.5	40.2	44.9	45.2
Male	59.4	58.2	56.2	55.2	42.7	46.7	46.8
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	68.8	67.6	67.1	67.9	52.6	55.9	56.8
Black	50.9	53.6	49.2	47.5	37.0	40.9	40.4
Hispanic	41.5	40.5	38.5	36.8	26.9	29.7	31.0
Asian	59.1	58.1	56.4	57.5	43.5	49.8	49.1
Other/Multiple	60.7	62.3	57.1	58.0	46.7	51.7	53.6

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 87. Frequency of Doing Homework Outside of School on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2023

(Values are percentages)

	None	Half hour or less	Between ½ - 1 hour	1 hour	2 hours	3 or more hours
Overall	14.9	36.7	27.4	11.1	6.5	3.4
Gender^a						
Female	13.3	35.7	28.7	11.1	7.5	3.7
Male	16.3	37.8	26.2	11.2	5.5	3.0
Race/Ethnicity^b						
White	15.1	40.0	28.6	9.9	4.4	2.1
Black	14.8	34.3	26.2	12.3	7.9	4.6
Hispanic	21.3	36.7	25.2	9.3	5.2	2.3
Asian	7.9	32.4	29.8	13.7	10.3	6.0
Other/Multiple	11.9	38.6	26.9	13.5	5.7	3.5

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 88. Percentage of Students Who Spend One Hour or More Doing Homework on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2016– 2023

(Values are percentages)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022	2023
Overall	29.3	27.6	27.3	26.1	24.5	23.6	20.9
Gender^a							
Female	30.9	29.1	29.2	28.0	25.6	25.2	22.3
Male	27.9	26.0	25.4	24.2	23.5	22.5	19.6
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	28.6	25.8	24.7	22.3	19.5	18.8	16.4
Black	28.2	28.4	29.3	29.3	29.6	27.1	24.7
Hispanic	25.2	22.6	23.0	23.2	21.0	20.4	16.9
Asian	35.9	35.0	35.1	33.9	32.8	33.1	29.9
Other/Multiple	28.9	30.1	30.7	27.2	28.8	26.3	22.7

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 89. Frequency of Going to Work on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2023

(Values are percentages)

	None	Half hour or less	Between ½ - 1 hour	1 hour	2 hours	3 or more hours
Overall	69.1	8.4	5.3	3.8	3.2	10.2
Gender^a						
Female	74.5	7.6	4.6	3.2	2.4	7.8
Male	64.6	8.9	6.0	4.1	4.0	12.5
Race/Ethnicity^b						
White	72.5	7.9	3.9	3.2	2.6	9.9
Black	65.1	9.2	6.9	3.2	2.9	12.6
Hispanic	65.2	9.6	6.8	4.7	3.8	9.9
Asian	72.5	6.2	4.7	3.5	3.5	9.7
Other/Multiple	68.5	9.5	5.0	4.3	3.5	9.3

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

^a Due to changes in the Gender 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 90. Percentage of Students Who Spend One Hour or More Going to Work on an Average School Day, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2016– 2023

(Values are percentages)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022	2023
Overall	8.4	8.4	7.7	7.7	19.3	17.9	17.2
Gender^a							
Female	5.7	6.3	5.6	5.2	15.2	13.6	13.3
Male	10.9	10.5	9.7	10.0	23.2	21.9	20.6
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	8.2	6.9	5.7	5.8	18.9	17.6	15.7
Black	9.2	9.1	8.3	7.2	21.7	20.2	18.7
Hispanic	9.0	10.5	10.5	10.1	18.7	18.3	18.4
Asian	7.6	7.2	7.0	7.6	18.7	17.0	16.7
Other/Multiple	8.7	10.4	8.7	8.4	21.9	17.7	17.1

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

^a Due to changes in the Gender 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. 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, 2023

(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	47.4	31.1	15.1	5.1	1.4
Gender^a					
Female	49.0	30.4	15.2	4.4	1.0
Male	46.2	31.7	14.9	5.6	1.6
Race/Ethnicity^b					
White	45.7	33.8	15.1	4.4	1.1
Black	42.7	32.6	15.7	6.6	2.5
Hispanic	56.0	25.3	13.0	4.5	1.3
Asian	42.6	31.5	18.3	6.1	1.5
Other/Multiple	42.2	36.3	16.0	4.9	0.6

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 92. 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, 2023

(Values are percentages)

	Less than or equal to 3 ½ hours	Greater than 3 ½ hours
Overall	78.4	21.6
Gender^a		
Female	79.4	20.6
Male	77.8	22.2
Race/Ethnicity^b		
White	79.5	20.5
Black	75.2	24.8
Hispanic	81.3	18.8
Asian	74.1	25.9
Other/Multiple	78.5	21.5

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 93. Frequency of Volunteering to Do Community Service, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2023

(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	46.0	22.1	12.2	9.2	6.0	4.5
Gender^a						
Female	42.8	24.3	12.4	8.9	6.8	4.9
Male	49.1	19.9	11.9	9.6	5.3	4.1
Race/Ethnicity^b						
White	34.6	24.7	17.1	13.5	6.3	3.9
Black	51.8	21.0	8.7	6.4	6.2	5.9
Hispanic	58.6	19.0	7.5	5.8	4.5	4.6
Asian	46.0	22.6	11.5	9.2	6.2	4.6
Other/Multiple	41.6	22.7	14.4	8.4	8.4	4.5

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

^a Due to changes in the Gender 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 94. Percentage of Students Who Reported Volunteering to Do Community Service in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2016 – 2023

(Values are percentages)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022	2023
Overall	39.1	39.7	39.1	38.3	27.9	32.8	32.0
Gender^a							
Female	41.1	42.1	40.7	40.8	27.8	33.5	32.9
Male	37.2	37.5	37.4	35.6	28.3	32.3	31.0
Race/Ethnicity^a							
White	50.5	51.4	51.1	50.2	36.1	41.6	40.7
Black	33.7	33.9	32.3	32.6	22.0	26.0	27.2
Hispanic	26.3	28.3	26.7	25.7	20.0	24.6	22.4
Asian	36.8	37.4	38.2	36.5	26.6	31.9	31.4
Other/Multiple	42.5	42.3	40.6	40.9	31.3	34.9	35.7

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 95. Frequency of Being a Leader in a Group or Organization in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2023

(Values are percentages)

	Never	Once	Twice	3-4 times	5 or more times
Overall	33.0	18.2	15.6	15.7	17.5
Gender^a					
Female	31.9	18.7	15.7	16.9	16.8
Male	33.9	17.7	15.5	14.6	18.3
Race/Ethnicity^b					
White	27.2	17.2	16.6	17.5	21.5
Black	35.0	17.9	13.7	16.0	17.4
Hispanic	40.1	20.2	15.1	12.1	12.5
Asian	33.1	18.5	15.5	16.4	16.5
Other/Multiple	29.5	17.9	15.2	17.3	20.1

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

^a Due to changes in the Gender 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 96. Percentage of Students Who Reported Being a Leader in a Group or Organization in the Past Year, by Selected Demographic Characteristics, Fairfax County, 2016 – 2023

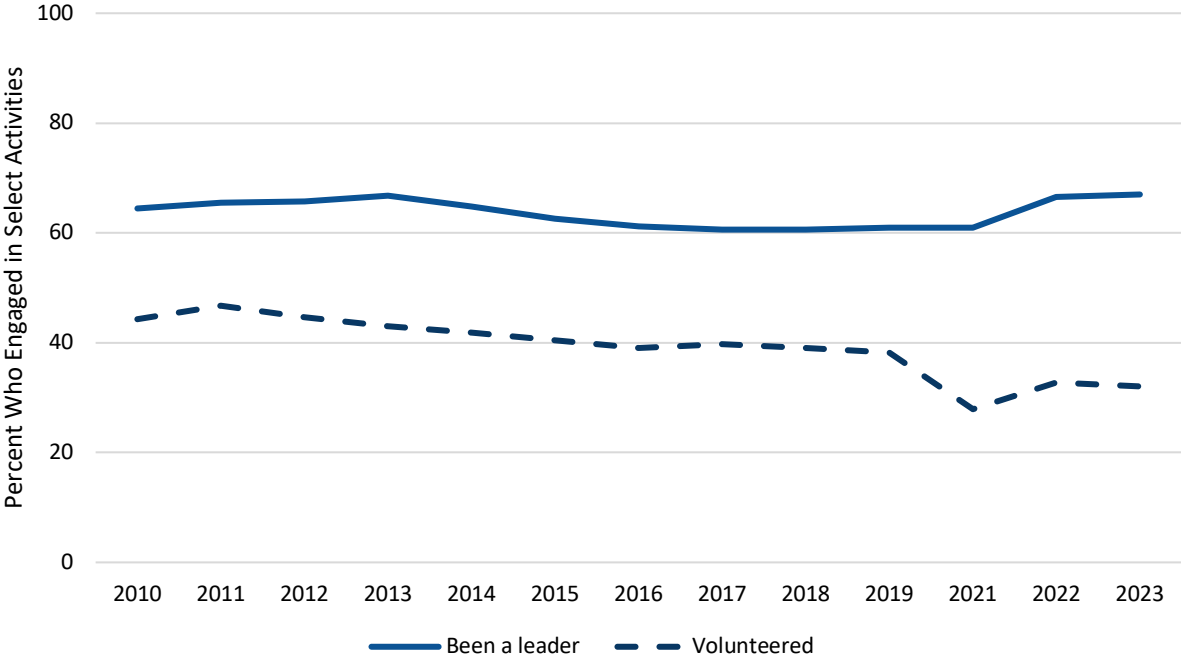
(Values are percentages)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022	2023
Overall	61.2	60.6	60.6	60.9	61.0	66.6	67.0
Gender^a							
Female	62.4	61.5	62.0	60.9	61.9	67.6	68.1
Male	60.2	59.8	59.3	61.0	60.4	66.0	66.1
Race/Ethnicity^b							
White	67.3	66.2	66.1	65.9	65.2	71.6	72.8
Black	60.8	62.4	61.9	59.8	59.3	67.6	65.0
Hispanic	52.6	53.4	52.5	53.7	54.1	57.7	59.9
Asian	61.8	59.9	61.4	61.8	61.6	68.1	66.9
Other/Multiple	62.4	65.0	63.4	63.8	68.0	70.2	70.5

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.

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 – 2023



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

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- Mpofu, J. J., Underwood, J. M., Thornton, J., Brener, N., Rico, A., Kilmer, G., ... Roberts, M. (2023). Overview and Methods for the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System – United States, 2021. *MMWR Suppl* 2023;72 (Suppl-1).

APPENDIX A. HISTORY OF FAIRFAX COUNTY

YOUTH SURVEYS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In 2021, the Fairfax County Youth Survey was conducted online for the first time. The survey was offered in eight languages for the first time as well: Arabic, Chinese, English, Farsi, Korean, Spanish, Urdu, and Vietnamese. Sixth-grade students were asked to choose the language of the survey they completed. Below are the frequency counts of the different language forms selected by students in Grade 6. A paper survey in English was offered as an option to accommodate students with disabilities. Additional demographic questions, as well as questions on specific behaviors and experiences were modified or added to the survey in 2021. In 2022, the Fairfax County Youth Survey was conducted entirely online, no paper versions of the survey were offered. The survey offered in eight languages based on the success of this feature in the 2021 survey. In 2022, two options were added to the gender identification question, 'non-binary' and 'other' category. Prior to 2022, the only gender identification options available on the survey were 'female' and 'male'.

In 2023, the survey continued to be offered entirely online and in eight languages due to success of the feature in recent years. Sixth-grade students were asked to choose the language of the survey they completed. This year two new questions were added to the demographic section regarding the students'

* 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.

disabilities or other health conditions and whether or not the student had an Individualized Education Plan (IEP) or a 504 Plan.

Table 97. Instruments Used to Survey Fairfax County Youth, 2001 – 2023

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

Table 94 (continued).

Year	Survey	Targeted Population	Number of Questions	National Comparison
2020	No administration of the Fairfax County Youth Survey due to the COVID-19 pandemic	-	-	-
2021	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 8 th , 10 th , and 12 th Grade Students	8th, 10th, 12th	173	MTF & YRBS
2022	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6 th Grade Students	6th	89	None
2023	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 8 th , 10 th , and 12 th Grade Students	8th, 10th, 12th	175	MTF & YRBS
	Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6 th Grade Students	6th	91	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 2023 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 2023 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 2023 *Fairfax County Youth Survey of 6th Grade Students* had a response rate of 87.4%. Table 4 on page 14 presents a comparison of the students who completed the survey and the total enrollment figures, by selected demographic characteristics. Statistical differences were observed for one of the racial/ethnic sub-groups: for example, White students were under-represented in the sample ($p < .05$). 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 *2023 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 29, 2023 and January 11, 2024), during a weekend or winter break (December 28, 2023 – January 2, 2024), or between 4:30 pm and 7:00 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 91 questions on the survey instrument, including nine 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 98 presents the number of surveys eliminated from the analysis at each step of the data cleaning process.

Table 98. Results of Data Cleaning Procedures, Fairfax County, 2023

	Number	Percent
Rejected questionnaires		
Invalid survey dates	0	0.0
Invalid survey time	0	0.0
Blank questionnaires	230	2.0
“Not honest at all” responses	59	0.5
Reported fictitious drug use	137	1.2
Rejected by grade check	201	1.8
Rejected by consistency check	3	0.0
Rejected by dose check	0	0.0
Total number of usable questionnaires	10,814	94.5
Total	11,444	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	42	0.4
11	7,987	74.1
12	2,700	25.0
13	47	0.4
14 or older	8	0.1
Total	10,784	100.0
Missing	30	
Total	10,814	

2. What grade are you in?

	Number	%
6 th	10,814	100.0

3. Gender

	Number	%
Female	5,250	48.8
Male	5,315	49.4
Non-Binary	90	0.8
Other	96	0.9
Total	10,751	100.0
Missing	63	
Total	10,814	

4. & 5. Race/Ethnicity

	Number	%
White	3,182	31.3
Black	1,147	11.3
Hispanic	2,986	29.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	2,049	20.1
Other/Multiple	816	8.0
Total	10,181	100.0
Missing	633	
Total	10,814	

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

	Number	%
Mother(s)	10,302	96.7
Father(s)	8,975	84.3
Stepmother(s)	211	2.0
Stepfather(s)	474	4.5
Grandmother(s)	1,356	12.7
Grandfather(s)	767	7.2
Foster parent(s)	29	0.3
Other adults	840	7.9
Sister(s)	5,301	49.8
Brother(s)	5,512	51.7
Stepsister(s)	199	1.9
Stepbrother(s)	173	1.6
Other children	513	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 = 161).

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

	Number	%
Amharic	147	1.4
Arabic	269	2.5
Chinese	139	1.3
English	6,627	61.7
Farsi	164	1.5
Korean	192	1.8
Spanish	2,000	18.6
Urdu	104	1.0
Vietnamese	169	1.6
Other	933	8.7
Total	10,743	100.0
Missing	71	
Total	10,814	

*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	2,165	20.3
No	6,997	65.6
Not sure	1,509	14.1
Total	10,671	100.0
Missing	143	
Total	10,814	

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	1,212	11.3
No	8,369	77.9
Not sure	1,160	10.8
Total	10,741	100.0
Missing	73	
Total	10,814	

10. Do you have any of the following conditions/disabilities?

	Number	%
Developmental or intellectual disability	183	1.8
Learning disability	769	7.6
Mental health/emotional condition	1,307	12.9
Mobility disability	35	0.3
Sensory disability	190	1.9
Speech and language impairment	245	2.4
Other health conditions	567	5.6
I'm not sure.	2,504	24.7
None of these apply to me.	5,733	56.5

Note: Multiple responses allowed. Students who did not respond to any of the multiple-choice items on Q10 are excluded from the calculations (missing = 647).

11. At school, do you have an Individualized Education Plan (IEP) or 504 Plan to help you learn?

	Number	%
Yes, I have an IEP.	660	6.5
Yes, I have a 504.	313	3.1
No, I do not.	4,226	41.3
Not sure.	5,036	49.2
Total	10,235	100.0
Missing	579	
Total	10,814	

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

	Number	%
Mostly Fs	53	0.5
Mostly Ds	104	1.0
Mostly Cs	544	5.3
Mostly Bs	3,910	37.9
Mostly As	5,696	55.3
Total	10,306	100.0
Missing	508	
Total	10,814	

10 or younger 42 0.4

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

	Number	%
NO!!	5,886	55.3
no	3,983	37.4
yes	654	6.2
YES!!	113	1.1
Total	10,637	100.0
Missing	177	
Total	10,814	

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

	Number	%
Strongly Agree	3,262	31.0
Agree	4,215	40.0
Not Sure	2,091	19.9
Disagree	738	7.0
Strongly Disagree	227	2.2
Total	10,532	100.0
Missing	282	
Total	10,814	

15. I feel safe at my school.

	Number	%
NO!!	311	3.0
no	1,123	10.7
yes	6,292	59.8
YES!!	2,804	26.6
Total	10,530	100.0
Missing	284	
Total	10,814	

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

	Number	%
NO!!	324	3.1
no	1,739	16.6
yes	6,185	58.9
YES!!	2,252	21.5
Total	10,500	100.0
Missing	314	
Total	10,814	

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

	Number	%
NO!!	752	7.3
no	3,358	32.4
yes	4,946	47.7
YES!!	1,316	12.7
Total	10,372	100.0
Missing	442	
Total	10,814	

18. 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	3,007	29.1
No	7,337	70.9
Total	10,334	100.0
Missing	470	
Total	10,814	

19. 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	2,509	24.1
A little of the time	3,490	33.5
Some of the time	2,784	26.7
Most of the time	1,244	12.0
All of the time	380	3.7
Total	10,407	100.0
Missing	407	
Total	10,814	

20. I ignore rules that get in my way.

	Number	%
Very false	4,405	43.1
Somewhat false	4,109	40.2
Somewhat true	1,517	14.8
Very true	195	1.9
Total	10,226	100.0
Missing	588	
Total	10,814	

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

	Number	%
NO!!	2,062	19.9
no	3,849	37.1
yes	3,327	32.1
YES!!	1,124	10.8
Total	10,362	100.0
Missing	452	
Total	10,814	

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

	Number	%
NO!!	3,570	34.9
no	4,289	41.9
yes	1,983	19.4
YES!!	400	3.9
Total	10,243	100.0
Missing	571	
Total	10,814	

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

	Number	%
0 days	9,574	91.7
1 day	390	3.7
2 or 3 days	233	2.2
4 or 5 days	74	0.7
6 or more days	173	1.7
Total	10,444	100.0
Missing	370	
Total	10,814	

24. 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	10,312	98.6
1 day	68	0.6
2 or 3 days	26	0.2
4 or 5 days	12	0.1
6 or more days	42	0.4
Total	10,460	100.0
Missing	354	
Total	10,814	

25. 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	2,798	27.0
Quite Important	5,095	49.1
Not Sure	1,639	15.8
Somewhat Important	720	6.9
Not Important	116	1.1
Total	10,367	100.0
Missing	447	
Total	10,814	

26. 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	2,744	26.6
Quite Important	4,771	46.2
Not Sure	1,638	15.9
Somewhat Important	972	9.4
Not Important	201	1.9
Total	10,326	100.0
Missing	488	
Total	10,814	

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

	Number	%
Strongly Agree	1,466	14.1
Agree	4,896	47.1
Not Sure	2,725	26.2
Disagree	1,026	9.9
Strongly Disagree	277	2.7
Total	10,389	100.0
Missing	425	
Total	10,814	

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

	Number	%
Strongly Agree	1,550	15.0
Agree	4,526	43.7
Not Sure	2,784	26.9
Disagree	1,138	11.0
Strongly Disagree	354	3.4
Total	10,352	100.0
Missing	462	
Total	10,814	

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

	Number	%
Strongly Agree	6,779	64.8
Agree	2,842	27.2
Not Sure	628	6.0
Disagree	154	1.5
Strongly Disagree	65	0.6
Total	10,468	100.0
Missing	346	
Total	10,814	

30. 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	3,129	30.7
Sometimes	5,609	55.0
A little	1,242	12.2
Never	215	2.1
Total	10,195	100.0
Missing	619	
Total	10,814	

31. 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	1,366	13.7
I've done it, but not in the past year	1,464	14.6
Less than once a month	438	4.4
About once a month	426	4.3
Two or three times a month	706	7.1
Once a week or more	5,606	56.0
Total	10,006	100.0
Missing	808	
Total	10,814	

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

	Number	%
Never	4,538	46.0
I've done it, but not in the past year	2,178	22.1
Less than once a month	1,207	12.2
About once a month	907	9.2
Two or three times a month	594	6.0
Once a week or more	445	4.5
Total	9,870	100.0
Missing	944	
Total	10,814	

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

	Number	%
None	1,520	14.9
Half hour or less	3,742	36.7
Between a half hour and an hour	2,798	27.4
1 hour	1,130	11.1
2 hours	660	6.5
3 hours or more	344	3.4
Total	10,195	100.0
Missing	619	
Total	10,814	

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

	Number	%
None	6,288	69.1
Half hour or less	760	8.4
Between a half hour and an hour	482	5.3
1 hour	343	3.8
2 hours	293	3.2
3 hours or more	929	10.2
Total	9,094	100.0
Missing	1,720	
Total	10,814	

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

	Number	%
None	6,906	68.9
Half hour or less	613	6.1
Between a half hour and an hour	667	6.7
1 hour	1,052	10.5
2 hours	575	5.7
3 hours or more	211	2.1
Total	10,023	100.0
Missing	791	
Total	10,814	

36. 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	3,753	37.7
Half hour or less	634	6.4
Between a half hour and an hour	996	10.0
1 hour	2,016	20.3
2 hours	1,803	18.1
3 hours or more	750	7.5
Total	9,953	100.0
Missing	861	
Total	10,814	

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

	Number	%
Not at all	1,645	16.2
Less than 1 hour per day	2,613	25.7
1 hour per day	2,137	21.0
2 hours per day	1,809	17.8
3 hours per day	896	8.8
4 hours per day	419	4.1
5 or more hours per day	641	6.3
Total	10,160	100.0
Missing	654	
Total	10,814	

38. 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	1,372	13.6
Less than 1 hour per day	1,688	16.8
1 hour per day	1,642	16.3
2 hours per day	1,794	17.8
3 hours per day	1,371	13.6
4 hours per day	794	7.9
5 or more hours per day	1,397	13.9
Total	10,058	100.0
Missing	756	
Total	10,814	

39. 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	1,000	10.1
1 day	932	9.4
2 days	1,198	12.1
3 days	1,387	14.1
4 days	1,148	11.6
5 days	1,207	12.2
6 days	663	6.7
7 days	2,337	23.7
Total	9,871	100.0
Missing	943	
Total	10,814	

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

	Number	%
Yes	595	5.9
No	9,522	94.1
Total	10,117	100.0
Missing	697	
Total	10,814	

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

	Number	%
Yes	712	7.1
No	9,354	92.9
Total	10,066	100.0
Missing	748	
Total	10,814	

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

	Number	%
Yes	2,533	25.3
No	7,470	74.7
Total	10,003	100.0
Missing	811	
Total	10,814	

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

	Number	%
Yes	1,474	14.7
No	8,572	85.3
Total	10,046	100.0
Missing	768	
Total	10,814	

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

	Number	%
Never	8,257	82.1
1 to 2 times	1,175	11.7
3 to 5 times	240	2.4
6 to 9 times	109	1.1
10 to 19 times	68	0.7
20 to 29 times	36	0.4
30 to 39 times	17	0.2
40 or more times	153	1.5
Total	10,055	100.0
Missing	759	
Total	10,814	

47. 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	8,644	87.7
1 to 2 times	643	6.5
3 to 5 times	212	2.1
6 to 9 times	138	1.4
10 to 19 times	68	0.7
20 to 29 times	42	0.4
30 to 39 times	24	0.2
40 or more times	89	0.9
Total	9,859	100.0
Missing	955	
Total	10,814	

45. 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	5,578	55.9
1 to 2 times	2,102	21.1
3 to 5 times	918	9.2
6 to 9 times	428	4.3
10 to 19 times	336	3.4
20 to 29 times	161	1.6
30 to 39 times	60	0.6
40 or more times	387	3.9
Total	9,970	100.0
Missing	844	
Total	10,814	

48. How many times in the past year have you been cyberbullied by a student who attends your school?

	Number	%
Never	8,722	86.8
1 to 2 times	745	7.4
3 to 5 times	260	2.6
6 to 9 times	101	1.0
10 to 19 times	70	0.7
20 to 29 times	42	0.4
30 to 39 times	13	0.1
40 or more times	91	0.9
Total	10,044	100.0
Missing	770	
Total	10,814	

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

	Number	%
Never	7,705	77.7
1 to 2 times	1,001	10.1
3 to 5 times	403	4.1
6 to 9 times	187	1.9
10 to 19 times	182	1.8
20 to 29 times	106	1.1
30 to 39 times	51	0.5
40 or more times	285	2.9
Total	9,921	100.0
Missing	893	
Total	10,814	

49. How many times in the past year have you cyberbullied a student attending your school?

	Number	%
Never	9,431	94.0
1 to 2 times	369	3.7
3 to 5 times	89	0.9
6 to 9 times	42	0.4
10 to 19 times	32	0.3
20 to 29 times	18	0.2
30 to 39 times	6	0.1
40 or more times	44	0.4
Total	10,032	100.0
Missing	782	
Total	10,814	

50. Do you agree or disagree that harassment and bullying by other students is a problem at your school?

	Number	%
Strongly Agree	2,154	21.8
Agree	1,995	20.2
Neutral	2,966	30.1
Disagree	1,779	18.0
Strongly Disagree	971	9.8
Total	9,865	100.0
Missing	949	
Total	10,814	

51. How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they: smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?

	Number	%
No risk	1,051	10.8
Slight risk	678	7.0
Moderate risk	1,953	20.0
Great risk	6,060	62.2
Total	9,742	100.0
Missing	1,072	
Total	10,814	

52. How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they: try marijuana once or twice?

	Number	%
No risk	1,211	12.9
Slight risk	2,052	21.9
Moderate risk	2,989	31.9
Great risk	3,114	33.2
Total	9,365	100.0
Missing	1,449	
Total	10,814	

53. How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they: smoke marijuana regularly ?

	Number	%
No risk	1,005	10.7
Slight risk	483	5.2
Moderate risk	1,456	15.6
Great risk	6,408	68.5
Total	9,352	100.0
Missing	1,462	
Total	10,814	

54. 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	1,115	11.7
Slight risk	1,656	17.3
Moderate risk	3,149	33.0
Great risk	3,634	38.0
Total	9,554	100.0
Missing	1,260	
Total	10,814	

55. Have you ever smoked cigarettes?

	Number	%
Never	9,828	98.9
Once or twice	67	0.7
Once in a while but not regularly	12	0.1
Regularly in the past	9	0.1
Regularly now	18	0.2
Total	9,935	100.0
Missing	879	
Total	10,814	

56. How often have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days?

	Number	%
Not at all	9,872	99.8
Less than one cigarette per day	7	0.1
One to five cigarettes per day	4	0.0
About one-half pack per day	2	0.0
About one pack per day	2	0.0
More than one pack per day	6	0.1
Total	9,893	100.0
Missing	921	
Total	10,814	

57. 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	270	2.8
No	9,520	97.2
Total	9,791	100.0
Missing	1,023	
Total	10,814	

58. On how many occasions (if any) have you: vaped nicotine during the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	9,680	99.4
1-2 occasions	42	0.4
3-5 occasions	1	0.0
6-9 occasions	4	0.0
10-19 occasions	1	0.0
20-39 occasions	2	0.0
40 or more occasions	6	0.1
Total	9,737	100.0
Missing	1,077	
Total	10,814	

59. On how many occasions (if any) have you: vaped marijuana during the past 30 days?

	Number	%
0 occasions	9,661	99.7
1-2 occasions	19	0.2
3-5 occasions	1	0.0
6-9 occasions	2	0.0
10-19 occasions	1	0.0
20-39 occasions	0	0.0
40 or more occasion	5	0.0
Total	9,689	100.0
Missing	1,125	
Total	10,814	

60. 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	9,601	99.5
1-2 occasions	25	0.3
3-5 occasions	10	0.1
6-9 occasions	3	0.0
10-19 occasions	3	0.0
20-39 occasions	0	0.0
40 or more occasions	6	0.1
Total	9,648	100.0
Missing	1,166	
Total	10,814	

61. 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	1,616	16.5
No	8,154	83.5
Total	9,770	100.0
Missing	1,044	
Total	10,814	

62. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you drink beer, wine, or hard liquor?

	Number	%
None	9,618	98.4
1-2 days	127	1.3
3-5 days	15	0.2
6-9 days	3	0.0
10 or more days	8	0.1
Total	9,771	100.0
Missing	1,043	
Total	10,814	

63. Have you ever, even once in your lifetime, smoked marijuana?

	Number	%
Yes	138	1.4
No	9,545	98.6
Total	9,683	100.0
Missing	1,131	
Total	10,814	

64. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use marijuana?

	Number	%
None	9,716	99.9
1-2 days	9	0.1
3-5 days	0	0.0
6-9 days	1	0.0
10 or more days	3	0.0
Total	9,729	100.0
Missing	1,085	
Total	10,814	

65. 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	348	3.7
No	9,183	96.3
Total	9,531	100.0
Missing	1,283	
Total	10,814	

66. 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	9,412	98.7
1-2 days	92	1.0
3-5 days	18	0.2
6-9 days	5	0.1
10 or more days	12	0.1
Total	9,539	100.0
Missing	1,275	
Total	10,814	

69. Have you ever, even once in your lifetime, used other illegal drugs (not counting alcohol, tobacco, or marijuana)?

	Number	%
Yes	113	1.2
No	9,514	98.8
Total	9,627	100.0
Missing	1,187	
Total	10,814	

70. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use other illegal drugs (not counting alcohol, tobacco, or marijuana)?

	Number	%
None	9,605	99.9
1-2 days	3	0.0
3-5 days	1	0.0
6-9 days	1	0.0
10 or more days	2	0.0
Total	9,612	100.0
Missing	1,202	
Total	10,814	

71. 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	6,158	70.0
Sort of hard	1,434	16.3
Sort of easy	736	8.4
Very easy	470	5.3
Total	8,798	100.0
Missing	2,016	
Total	10,814	

72. How easy or hard would it be for you to get: some cigarettes?

	Number	%
Very hard	7,376	84.7
Sort of hard	801	9.2
Sort of easy	333	3.8
Very easy	198	2.3
Total	8,708	100.0
Missing	2,106	
Total	10,814	

73. 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	399	4.1
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	1,459	15.0
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	1,631	16.8
1 time per day	1,254	12.9
2 times per day	2,063	21.2
3 times per day	1,270	13.1
4 or more times per day	1,634	16.8
Total	9,710	100.0
Missing	1,104	
Total	10,814	

74. During the past 7 days, how many times did you eat vegetables?

	Number	%
I did not eat vegetables during the past 7 days	724	7.5
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	1,758	18.2
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	1,523	15.8
1 time per day	1,522	15.8
2 times per day	1,779	18.4
3 times per day	1,091	11.3
4 or more times per day	1,260	13.0
Total	9,658	100.0
Missing	1,156	
Total	10,814	

75. 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	4,371	45.5
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	3,762	39.1
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	499	5.2
1 time per day	537	5.6
2 times per day	235	2.4
3 times per day	78	0.8
4 or more times per day	134	1.4
Total	9,616	100.0
Missing	1,198	
Total	10,814	

76. 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	3,454	36.5
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	3,903	41.2
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	847	8.9
1 time per day	679	7.2
2 times per day	313	3.3
3 times per day	110	1.2
4 or more times per day	164	1.7
Total	9,471	100.0
Missing	1,343	
Total	10,814	

77. 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	8,478	89.6
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	616	6.5
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	116	1.2
1 time per day	131	1.4
2 times per day	54	0.6
3 times per day	26	0.3
4 or more times per day	40	0.4
Total	9,462	100.0
Missing	1,352	
Total	10,814	

78. 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	6,019	63.7
1 to 3 times during the past 7 days	2,411	25.5
4 to 6 times during the past 7 days	416	4.4
1 time per day	314	3.3
2 times per day	145	1.5
3 times per day	46	0.5
4 or more times per day	92	1.0
Total	9,442	100.0
Missing	1,372	
Total	10,814	

79. How many times have you changed homes since kindergarten?

	Number	%
None	4,314	45.0
1-2 times	3,351	35.0
3-4 times	1,359	14.2
5-6 times	352	3.7
7 or more times	201	2.1
Total	9,578	100.0
Missing	1,236	
Total	10,814	

80. My parents ask me what I think before most family decisions affecting me are made.

	Number	%
NO!!	826	9.3
no	2,321	26.1
yes	4,001	45.0
YES!!	1,739	19.6
Total	8,887	100.0
Missing	1,927	
Total	10,814	

81. If I had a personal problem, I could ask my mom or dad for help.

	Number	%
NO!!	382	4.0
no	895	9.4
yes	3,593	37.9
YES!!	4,611	48.6
Total	9,482	100.0
Missing	1,332	
Total	10,814	

82. People in my family often insult or yell at each other.

	Number	%
NO!!	3,120	33.4
no	3,949	42.3
yes	1,779	19.1
YES!!	489	5.2
Total	9,337	100.0
Missing	1,477	
Total	10,814	

83. During the past 30 days, how often did you go hungry because there was not enough food in your home?

	Number	%
Never	7,279	76.3
Rarely	1,539	16.1
Sometimes	533	5.6
Most of the time	136	1.4
Always	55	0.6
Total	9,542	100.0
Missing	1,272	
Total	10,814	

84. During the last 12 months, how many times have you: been a leader in a group or organization?

	Number	%
Never	3,028	33.0
Once	1,672	18.2
Twice	1,433	15.6
3-4 Times	1,443	15.7
5 or more Times	1,608	17.5
Total	9,183	100.0
Missing	1,631	
Total	10,814	

85. During the last 12 months, how many times have you: helped make sure that all people are treated fairly?

	Number	%
Never	799	8.8
Once	1,100	12.1
Twice	1,547	17.0
3-4 Times	2,217	24.4
5 or more Times	3,417	37.6
Total	9,080	100.0
Missing	1,734	
Total	10,814	

86. People who know me would say this: Giving up when things get hard for me is...

	Number	%
Not at all like me	3,167	34.6
A little like me	3,577	39.1
Somewhat like me	1,604	17.5
Quite like me	563	6.1
Very much like me	242	2.6
Total	9,152	100.0
Missing	1,662	
Total	10,814	

87. 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	932	10.4
A little like me	778	8.7
Somewhat like me	917	10.2
Quite like me	2,303	25.7
Very much like me	4,019	44.9
Total	8,949	100.0
Missing	1,865	
Total	10,814	

88. 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	707	8.2
A little like me	1,297	15.1
Somewhat like me	2,363	27.5
Quite like me	2,743	31.9
Very much like me	1,492	17.3
Total	8,601	100.0
Missing	2,213	
Total	10,814	

89. 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	3,141	34.4
Agree	4,197	46.0
Not sure	1,411	15.5
Disagree	227	2.5
Strongly Disagree	149	1.6
Total	9,124	100.0
Missing	1,690	
Total	10,814	

90. 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	1,695	18.7
Agree	4,045	44.5
Not sure	2,502	27.6
Disagree	592	6.5
Strongly Disagree	247	2.7
Total	9,081	100.0
Missing	1,733	
Total	10,814	

91. How honest were you in filling out this survey?

	Number	%
I was very honest	6,518	68.6
I was honest pretty much of the time	2,617	27.6
I was honest some of the time	286	3.0
I was honest once in a while	76	0.8
Total	9,497	100.0
Missing	1,317	
Total	10,814	